Indices of Deprivation 2019 in Dudley
Including the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Contents

Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation are a measure of deprivation at a small area level across England and were first issued in 2000. The most recent indices were published on 26th September 2019.

The indices provides a set of measures based on seven different aspects of deprivation known as "domains", which are built from a number of component indicators (see Appendix A). The domains can be used separately or combined to form the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). IMD is the most widely used part of the Indices of Deprivation. The seven domains do not contribute equally to the IMD with some more heavily weighted than others (see Figure 1)

Figure 1: Deprivation Domains (Weighting to calculate the IMD in brackets)

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas across England. The areas used are Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), a standardised geography for the publication of statistics designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents and 650 households. To meet these standards LSOA vary in shape and size. There are 201 LSOA in Dudley borough.

The IMD and the seven domains rank every LSOA in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). This allows comparison of deprivation between LSOA, the identification of the most deprived areas and examination of different aspects of deprivation through the domains.

The indices also include supplementary indexes on Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI), along with summary measures that report deprivation for larger areas such as those covered by local authorities like Dudley borough.

The Indices of Deprivation show **relative** deprivation at a point in time, so comparison between the current and previous indices can, for example, look at how an areas rank has changed relative to other areas, but cannot be used to identify **real** change in deprivation over time. An infographic illustrating the structure of the 2019 indices and how they can (and cannot) be used is given in Appendix B and links to further information and resources on the indices are in Appendix C.

Deprivation by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Comparing the ranks of LSOA in Dudley with those of all LSOA in England gives a picture of relative deprivation. Ranking the LSOA from most deprived to least deprived then dividing them in to ten equal groups, or deciles, shows how many of Dudley borough's LSOA are in the most deprived 10% (decile 1) nationally, and so on for the other deciles. There is no definitive way to present results from the indices or a cut-off above which an area is described as 'deprived', but deciles are a common and useful way to interpret the data.

Twenty-two of Dudley borough's 201 LSOA are amongst the 10% most deprived in England and 52 amongst the 20% most deprived (Table A). The distribution of deprivation across the borough is mapped in Figure 2.

Table A: Number and Percentage of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within each Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) decile, IMD 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) decile	Number of Dudley LSOA	% of Dudley LSOA*
1 (10% most deprived in England)	22	10.9
2	30	14.9
3	26	12.9
4	21	10.4
5	21	10.4
6	8	4.0
7	16	8.0
8	20	10.0
9	18	9.0
10 (10% least deprived in England)	19	9.5

* Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Figure 2: Map of Dudley borough showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019
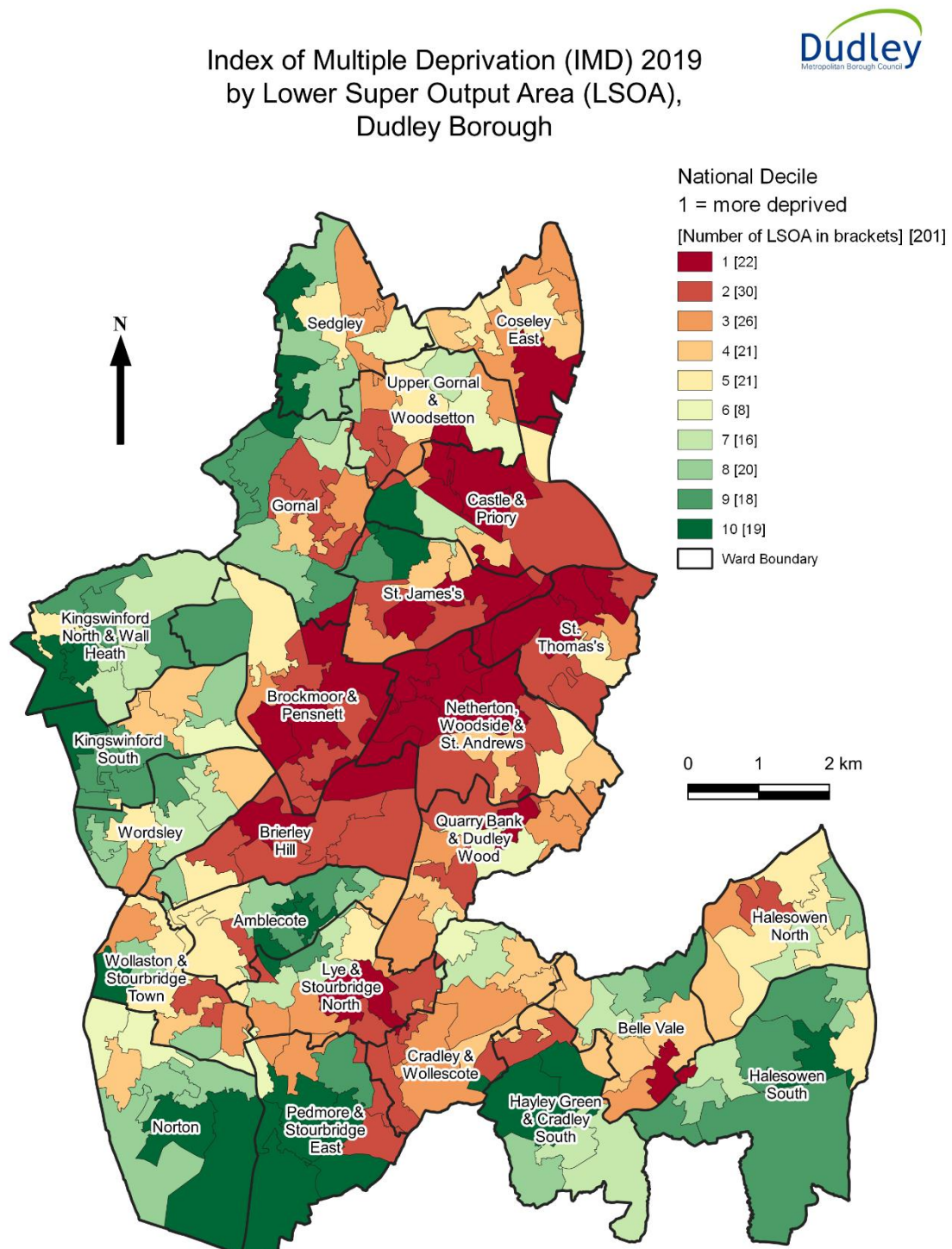
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA),
Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

1 [22]
2 [30]
3 [26]
4 [21]
5 [21]
6 [8]
7 [16]
8 [20]
9 [18]
10 [19]
Ward Boundary

Deprivation by the Seven Deprivation Domains

The LSOA ranks for the seven different domains of deprivation can similarly be described using deciles (see Tables B and C for numbers and percentages of LSOA by decile respectively). Descriptions of the domains can be found in Appendix A and maps of their deprivation across Dudley borough are in Appendix D.

Table B: Number of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within each Domain decile (where 1 = most deprived)

Decile	Number of Dudley LSOA by Domain						
	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Environment
1	28	29	30	13	2	0	11
2	31	36	37	30	10	1	32
3	26	27	20	30	17	0	27
4	22	17	18	36	26	5	33
5	10	17	21	28	29	9	23
6	18	16	17	25	39	18	25
7	18	22	15	27	21	26	17
8	20	20	22	8	20	39	12
9	17	12	16	4	16	54	15
10	11	5	5	0	21	49	6

Table C: Percentage of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within each Domain decile (where 1 = most deprived)

Decile	Percentage of Dudley LSOA by Domain*						
	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Environment
1	13.9	14.4	14.9	6.5	1.0	0.0	5.5
2	15.4	17.9	18.4	14.9	5.0	0.5	15.9
3	12.9	13.4	10.0	14.9	8.5	0.0	13.4
4	10.9	8.5	9.0	17.9	12.9	2.5	16.4
5	5.0	8.5	10.4	13.9	14.4	4.5	11.4
6	9.0	8.0	8.5	12.4	19.4	9.0	12.4
7	9.0	10.9	7.5	13.4	10.4	12.9	8.5
8	10.0	10.0	10.9	4.0	10.0	19.4	6.0
9	8.5	6.0	8.0	2.0	8.0	26.9	7.5
10	5.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	10.4	24.4	3.0

* Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Deprivation by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. In this instance family indicates a 'benefit unit'; that is the claimant, any partner and any dependent children for whom Child Benefit is received.

There are 28 LSOAs in Dudley borough that fall within the 10% most deprived areas in England when ranked on the IDACI measure (Table D, Figure 3).

Table D: Number of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within each Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) decile, 2019

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) decile	Number of Dudley LSOA	% of Dudley LSOA*
1 (10% most deprived in England)	28	13.9
2	29	14.4
3	28	13.9
4	18	9.0
5	13	6.5
6	11	5.5
7	16	8.0
8	25	12.4
9	14	7.0
10 (10% least deprived in England)	19	9.5

* Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Figure 3: Map of Dudley borough showing the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [28]
- 2 [29]
- 3 [28]
- 4 [18]
- 5 [13]
- 6 [11]
- 7 [16]
- 8 [25]
- 9 [14]
- 10 [19]
- Wards
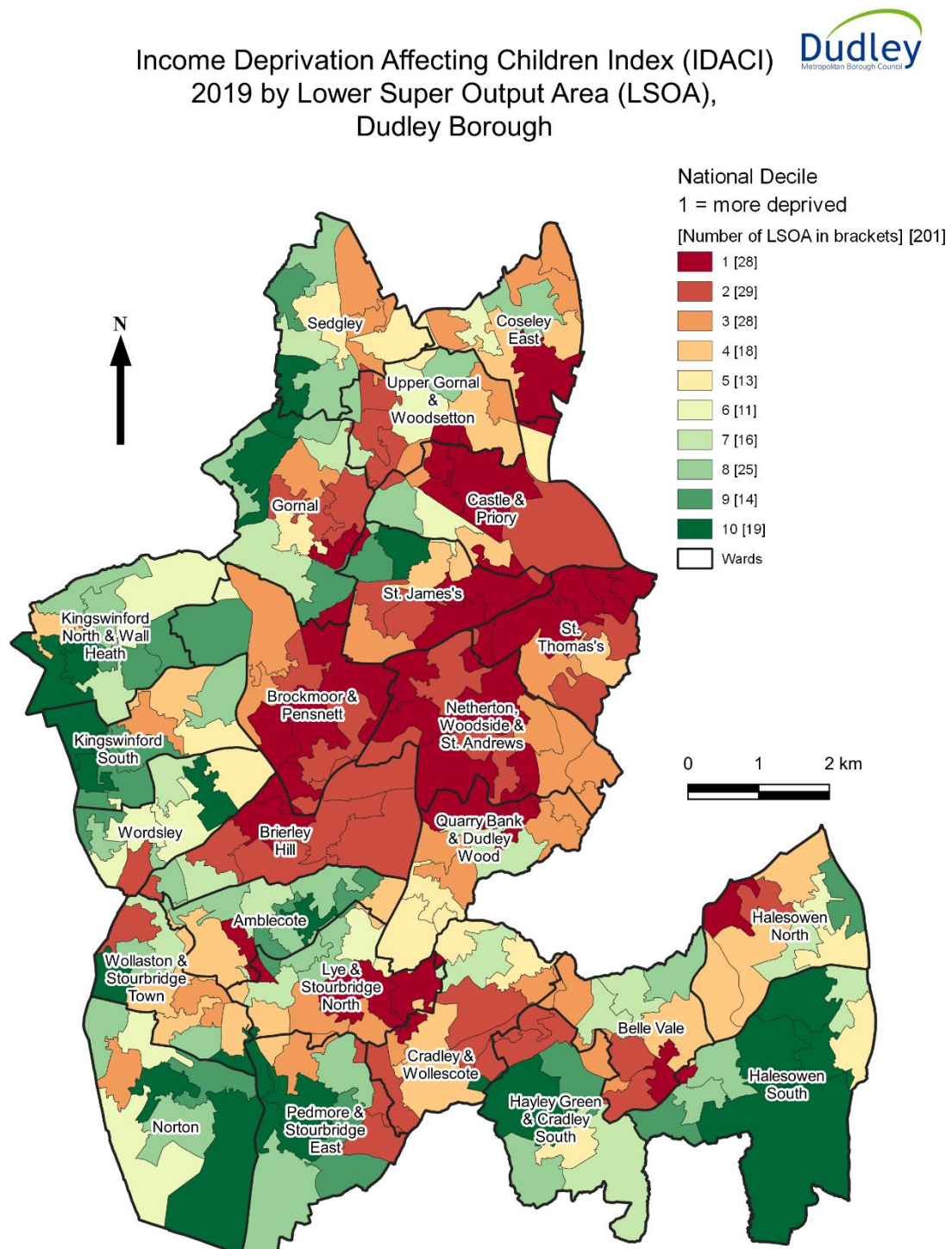
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
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Deprivation by the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

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

Under the IDAOPI there are 20 LSOAs in Dudley borough that are ranked within the 10% most deprived nationally (**Error! Reference source not found.**E, Figure 4).

Table E: Number of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that fall within each Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) decile, 2019

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) decile	Number of Dudley LSOA	% of Dudley LSOA*
1 (10% most deprived in England)	20	10.0
2	21	10.4
3	35	17.4
4	24	11.9
5	19	9.5
6	22	10.9
7	16	8.0
8	18	9.0
9	13	6.5
10 (10% least deprived in England)	13	6.5

* Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Figure 4: Map of Dudley borough showing the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived

[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [20]
- 2 [21]
- 3 [35]
- 4 [24]
- 5 [19]
- 6 [22]
- 7 [16]
- 8 [18]
- 9 [13]
- 10 [13]
- Wards
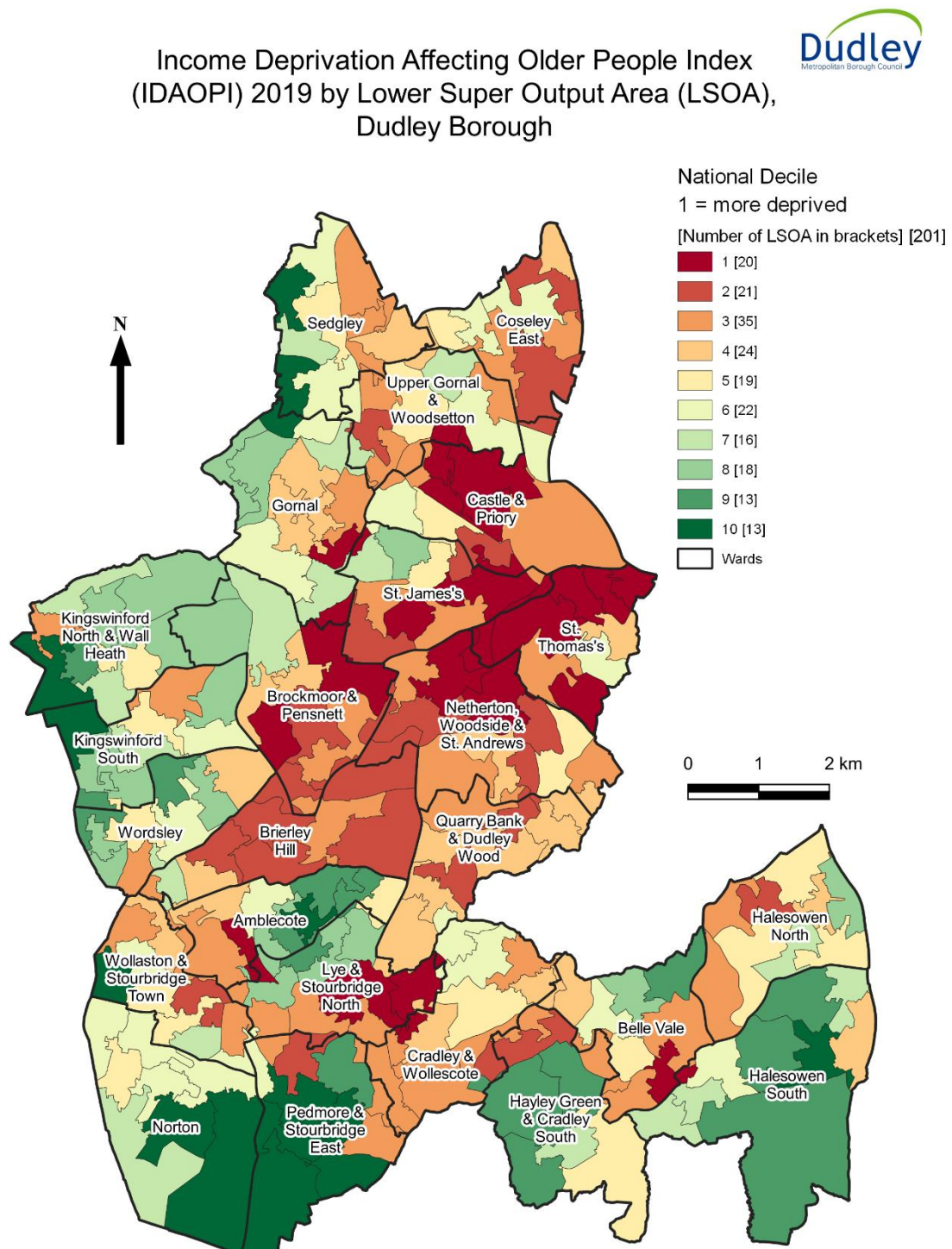
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
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Deprivation by 'Similar' Local Authorities

Summary measures of the indices are published for areas larger than LSOA, such as local authorities, to enable comparison. These highlight different aspects of deprivation, meaning there is no single "best" summary measure, but the most commonly used is the average rank. This summarises the average level of deprivation across an area based on the ranks of its LSOAs.

Table F shows the IMD average rank measure for Dudley and 'similar' areas based on a set of indicators used to identify groups of local authorities. In 2019 Dudley ranked 104th out of the 317 local authorities in England, where a rank of 1 is most deprived, compared to 114th in the previous IMD from 2015. All but one of Dudley's most similar local authorities has experienced a relative increase in ranking.

Table F: Dudley 'Similar' Local Authorities ranked by average IMD rank 2019

Local Authority	IMD Rank 2019	IMD Rank 2015*	Change in rank	
Tameside	23	34	11	↑
Walsall	31	41	10	↑
St. Helens	40	52	12	↑
Doncaster	41	48	7	↑
Bolton	47	63	16	↑
Rotherham	50	61	11	↑
Wakefield	64	72	8	↑
Plymouth	72	81	9	↑
Calderdale	76	94	18	↑
Kirklees	87	99	12	↑
Derby	90	83	7	↓
Wigan	97	104	7	↑
Darlington	103	118	15	↑
Dudley	**104**	**114**	**10**	↑
Bury	110	128	18	↑
Stockton-on-Tees	113	126	13	↑
Ranks are out of the 317 local authorities in England, where 1 = most deprived				
↑	Local authority rank has moved closer to most deprived			
↓	Local authority rank has moved further away from most deprived			

* Note: Due to local government restructuring the number of local authorities reduced from 326 in 2015 to 317 in 2019. To enable meaningful comparison Tables F and G use 2015 rankings adjusted to match the 317 local authorities at the time of the 2019 indices.

It is important to note that any change in rank represents a relative change in deprivation. It is possible for a local authority to become less deprived in real terms since the previous index, but more deprived relative to other areas, or vice versa.

Deprivation by West Midlands Region Local Authorities

Dudley is the 9th most deprived local authority in the West Midlands region on the IMD average rank measure (Table G). The same 8 local authority areas have ranked more deprived than Dudley in both 2019 and 2015, with Birmingham most deprived.

Table G: West Midland Local Authorities ranked by average IMD rank 2019

Local Authority	IMD Rank 2019	IMD Rank 2015*	Change in rank	
Birmingham	6	11	5	↑
Sandwell	8	12	4	↑
Stoke-on-Trent	15	18	3	↑
Wolverhampton	19	19	0	→
Walsall	31	41	10	↑
Coventry	81	59	22	↓
Telford and Wrekin	99	95	4	↓
Nuneaton and Bedworth	101	107	6	↑
Dudley	**104**	**114**	**10**	**↑**
Wyre Forest	114	119	5	↑
Redditch	118	132	14	↑
Tamworth	125	139	14	↑
Cannock Chase	126	124	2	↓
Herefordshire	137	122	15	↓
Newcastle-under-Lyme	150	157	7	↑
North Warwickshire	155	178	23	↑
East Staffordshire	157	159	2	↑
Worcester	159	155	4	↓
Shropshire	165	173	8	↑
Malvern Hills	187	187	0	→
Wychavon	191	190	1	↓
Staffordshire Moorlands	204	200	4	↓
Solihull	206	210	4	↑
Rugby	222	237	15	↑
Stafford	233	236	3	↑
South Staffordshire	235	246	11	↑
Lichfield	250	245	5	↓
Stratford-on-Avon	259	255	4	↓
Warwick	263	261	2	↓
Bromsgrove	271	274	3	↑
Ranks are out of the 317 local authorities in England, where 1 = most deprived				
↑	Local authority rank has moved closer to most deprived			
↓	Local authority rank has moved further away from most deprived			

* Note: See note for Table F

Appendix A: Domain Descriptions and Indicators

Each domain is built from a number of component indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose of measuring major features of that deprivation; up-to-date; capable of being updated on a regular basis; statistically robust; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

A description of each domain is given below followed by details of the numerator and denominator for each indicator. As far as possible, each indicator has been based on data from the most recent time point available. Using the latest available data in this way means that there is not a single consistent time point for all indicators. Where the denominator is detailed as residential population, this includes the communal establishment population, but excludes any prison population.

Income Deprivation Domain

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population 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).

Adults and children in Income Support families
Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime
Numerator: Adults and children in Universal Credit households in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee) or relevant Universal Credit conditionality groups, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
Numerator: As described, 2015 (HM Revenue and Customs)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both
Numerator: As described, 2015 (Home Office)
Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Employment Deprivation Domain

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.

Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 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.

Key Stage 2 attainment
Numerator: Total score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams in maintained schools, 2014/15, and the scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education)
Denominator: Total number of Key Stage 2 subjects taken by pupils in maintained schools, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education).

Key Stage 4 attainment
Numerator: Total capped (best 8) score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 in maintained schools, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education)
Denominator: All pupils in maintained schools who took Key Stage 4 exams, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education).

Secondary school absence
Numerator: Number of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education)
Denominator: Total number of possible sessions for 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education).

Staying on in education post 16
Numerator: Young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (HM Revenue and Customs)
Denominator: Young people aged 15 receiving Child Benefit in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (HM Revenue and Customs).

Entry to higher education
Numerator: Young people aged under 21 not entering higher education, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Higher Education Statistics Agency)
Denominator: Population aged 14-17, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Adult skills
Numerator: Working-age adults with no or low qualifications, non-overlapping count with English language proficiency indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)
Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).

English language proficiency
Numerator: Working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, non-overlapping count with Adult skills indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)
Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

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.

Years of potential life lost
Numerator: Mortality data in five-year age-sex bands, for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics)
Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Comparative illness and disability ratio
Numerator: Non-overlapping counts of people in receipt of Income Support, Disability Premium, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and selected conditionality regimes from Universal Credit in five-year age-sex bands, March 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)
Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, 2016 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Acute morbidity
Numerator: Hospital spells starting with admission in an emergency in five-year age-sex bands, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics)
Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Mood and anxiety disorders
A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders (source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2018; Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2015/16 and 2016/17; and Office of National Statistics suicide mortality data, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017).

Crime Domain

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimization.

Violence
Numerator: 18 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17, and 20 recorded crime types, 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)
Denominator: Total resident population, 2016 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census). Total resident population, 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

Burglary
Numerator: 4 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)
Denominator: Total residential dwellings, 2011 (Census), plus non-domestic addresses, 2018 (Ordnance Survey's Address Base).

Theft
Numerator: 5 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)
Denominator: Total resident population, 2016 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census). Total resident population, 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

Criminal damage
Numerator: 8 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)
Denominator: Total resident population, 2016 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census). Total resident population, 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

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 and homelessness.

Road distance to a post office
Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest Post Office), March 2018 (Post Office Ltd).

Road distance to a primary school
Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest primary school), February 2019 (Department for Education 'Get Information About Schools').

Road distance to general store or supermarket
Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to general store or supermarket), May 2018 (Ordnance Survey).

Road distance to a GP surgery
Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the population weighted Output Area centroid to nearest GP premises), May 2019 (NHS Digital).

Household overcrowding
Numerator: Overcrowded households, 2011 (Census)
Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).

Homelessness
Numerator: Number of accepted decisions for assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation, average of 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government)
Denominator: Total number of households (Local Authority District level projections), 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics).

Housing affordability
Modelled estimate of households unable to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market on the basis of their income, estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents, 2016.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

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.

Housing in poor condition
Modelled estimate of the probability that any given dwelling in the Output Area (aggregated to Lower-layer Super Output Area level) fails to meet the Decent Homes standard, estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2015.

Houses without central heating
Numerator: As described, 2011 (Census)
Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).

Air quality
Modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates), estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2016.

Road traffic accidents
Numerator: Injuries to pedestrians and cyclists caused by road traffic accidents, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Department for Transport)
Denominator: Total resident population, averaged over 2015 to 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

Appendix B: Indices of Deprivation 2019 Infographic

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019)

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

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

1st most deprived area

32,844th least deprived area

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

There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):

Income (22.5%)
Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income

Supplementary Indices

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of those aged 60+ who experience income deprivation

Employment (22.5%)
Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market

Education (13.5%)
Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

Health (13.5%)
Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health

Crime (9.3%)
Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%)
Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

Living Environment (9.3%)
Measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment

How can the IoD2019 be used?

✓ comparing small areas across England
✓ identifying the most deprived small areas
✓ exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
✓ comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities
✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (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 absolute change in deprivation over time

Appendix C: Further Information and Resources

English Indices of Deprivation 2019 homepage

The main web resource for information, statistics and data on the Indices of Deprivation 2019.

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Answers the most common questions on the structure and use of the indices and Index of Multiple Deprivation.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835119/IoD2019_FAQ.pdf

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Statistical Release

Reports the key findings from the latest version of the Indices of Deprivation from a national perspective.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/IoD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Research Report

Gives detailed guidance on how to interpret the data in the indices and presents some further findings.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-research-report

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Technical Report

Describes the methodology and quality assurance processes underpinning the indices.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Local Authority Dashboard

Allows users to explore the range of summary measures across the indices at local authority level and the LSOA within each district.

https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZTUwMGY4OWYtNThmMC00YjQzLWE0MGMtOTI4Nzk1NWQ2MDQ1IiwidCI6ImJmMzQ2ODEwLTljN2QtNDNkZS1hODcyLTI0YTJlZjM5OTVhOCJ9
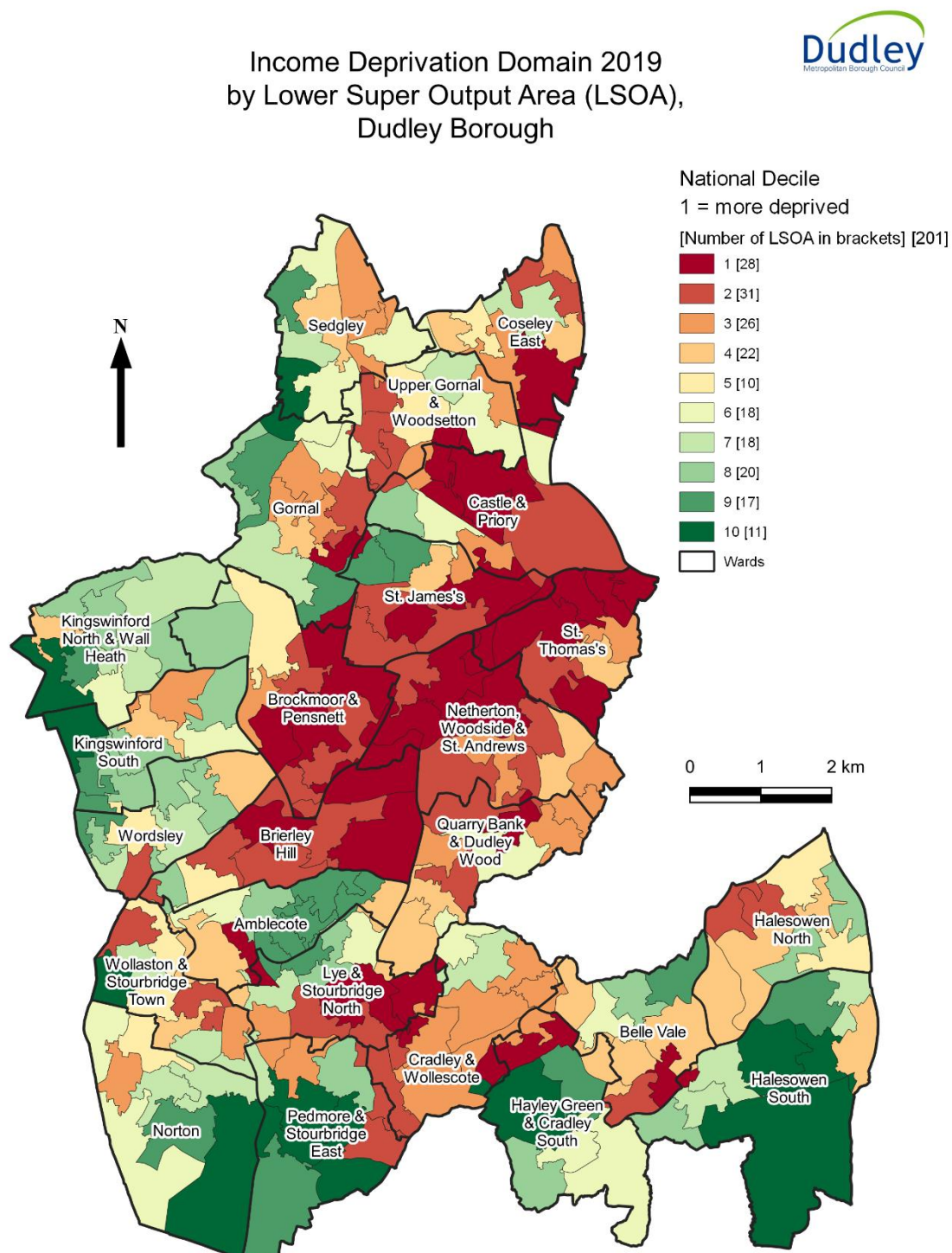
Indices of Deprivation 2019 Postcode Lookup

This tool can be used to look up deprivation data by one or multiple postcodes, or postcodes within a specific local authority area.

http://imd-by-postcode.opendatacommunities.org/imd/2019

Appendix D: Domain Maps

Figure 5: Map of Dudley borough showing the Income Domain 2019

Income Deprivation Domain 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

1 [28]
2 [31]
3 [26]
4 [22]
5 [10]
6 [18]
7 [18]
8 [20]
9 [17]
10 [11]
Wards

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
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Figure 6: Map of Dudley borough showing the Employment Domain 2019
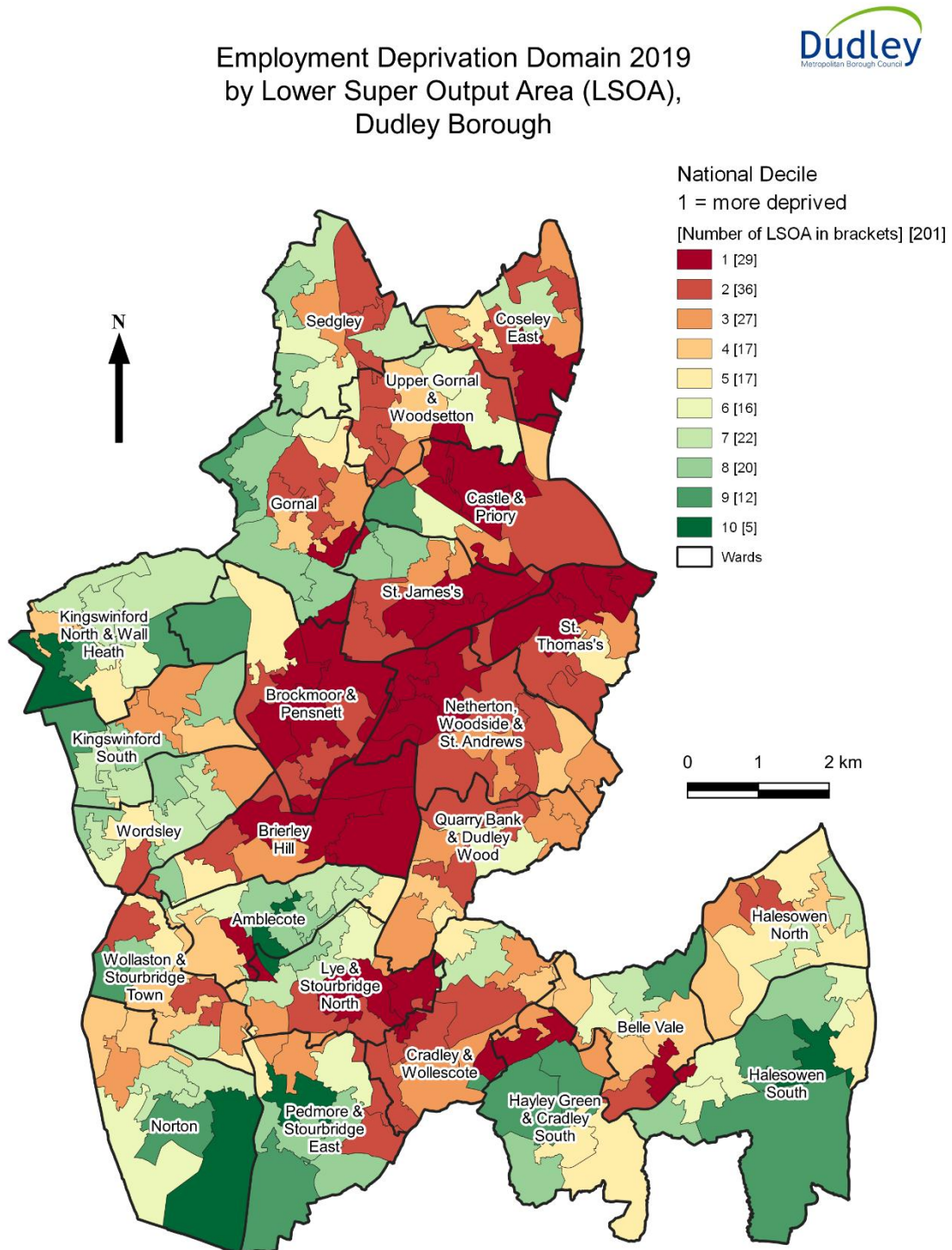
Employment Deprivation Domain 2019
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA),
Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [29]
- 2 [36]
- 3 [27]
- 4 [17]
- 5 [17]
- 6 [16]
- 7 [22]
- 8 [20]
- 9 [12]
- 10 [5]
- Wards

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
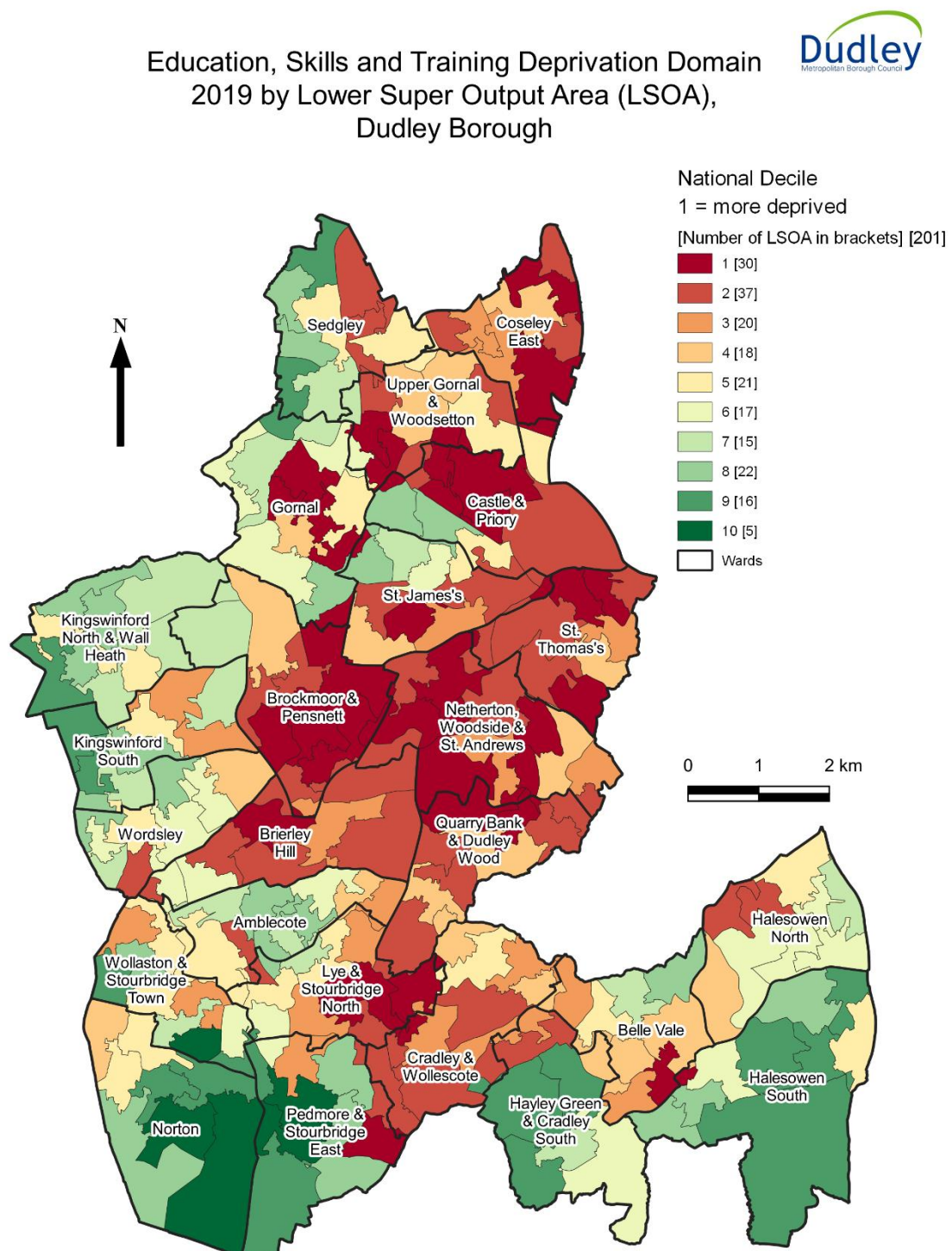© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100019566.

Figure 7: Map of Dudley borough showing the Education, Skills and Training Domain 2019

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [30]
- 2 [37]
- 3 [20]
- 4 [18]
- 5 [21]
- 6 [17]
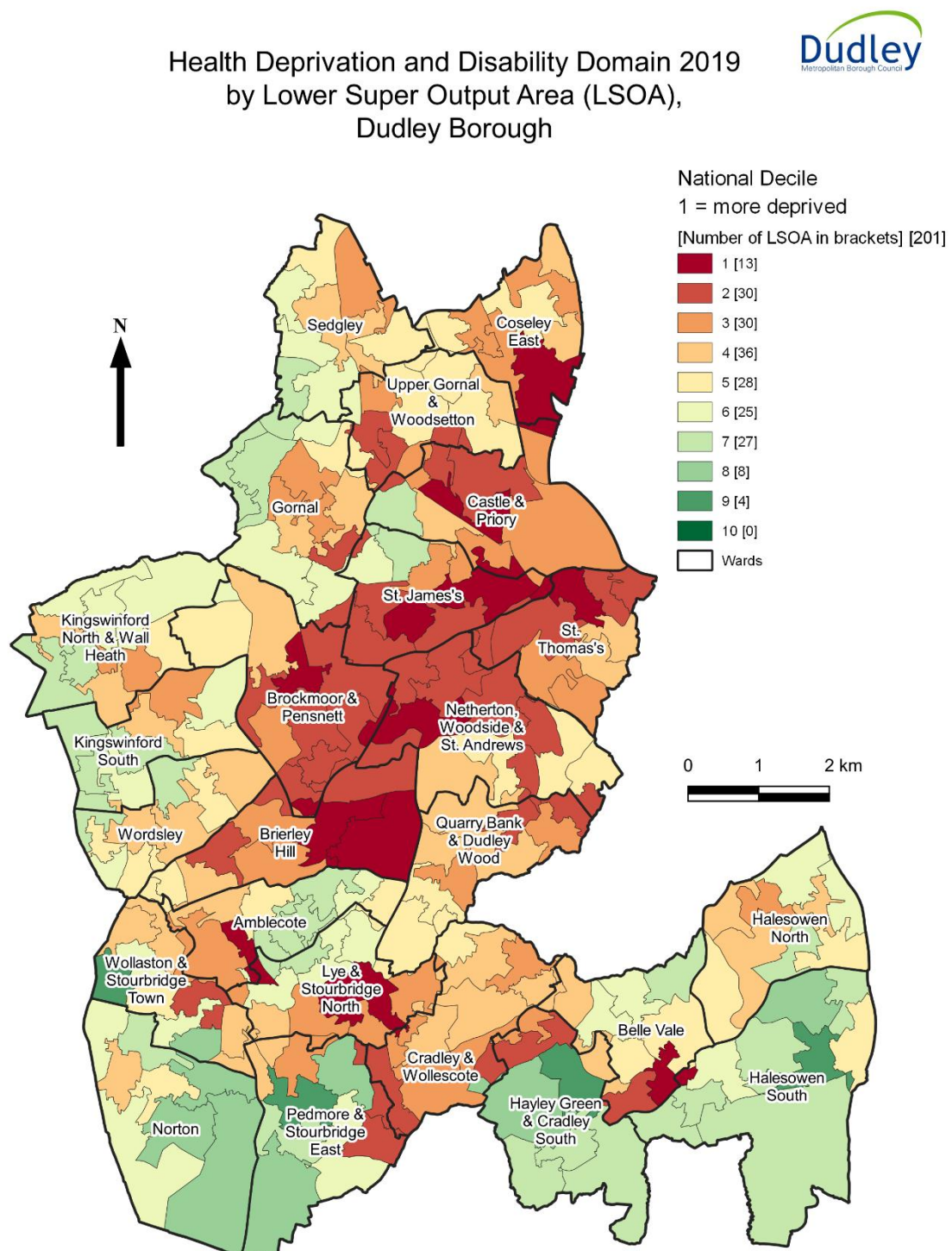- 7 [15]
- 8 [22]
- 9 [16]
- 10 [5]
- Wards

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100019566.

Figure 8: Map of Dudley borough showing the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2019

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2019
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA),
Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived

[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [13]
- 2 [30]
- 3 [30]
- 4 [36]
- 5 [28]
- 6 [25]
- 7 [27]
- 8 [8]
- 9 [4]
- 10 [0]
- Wards

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
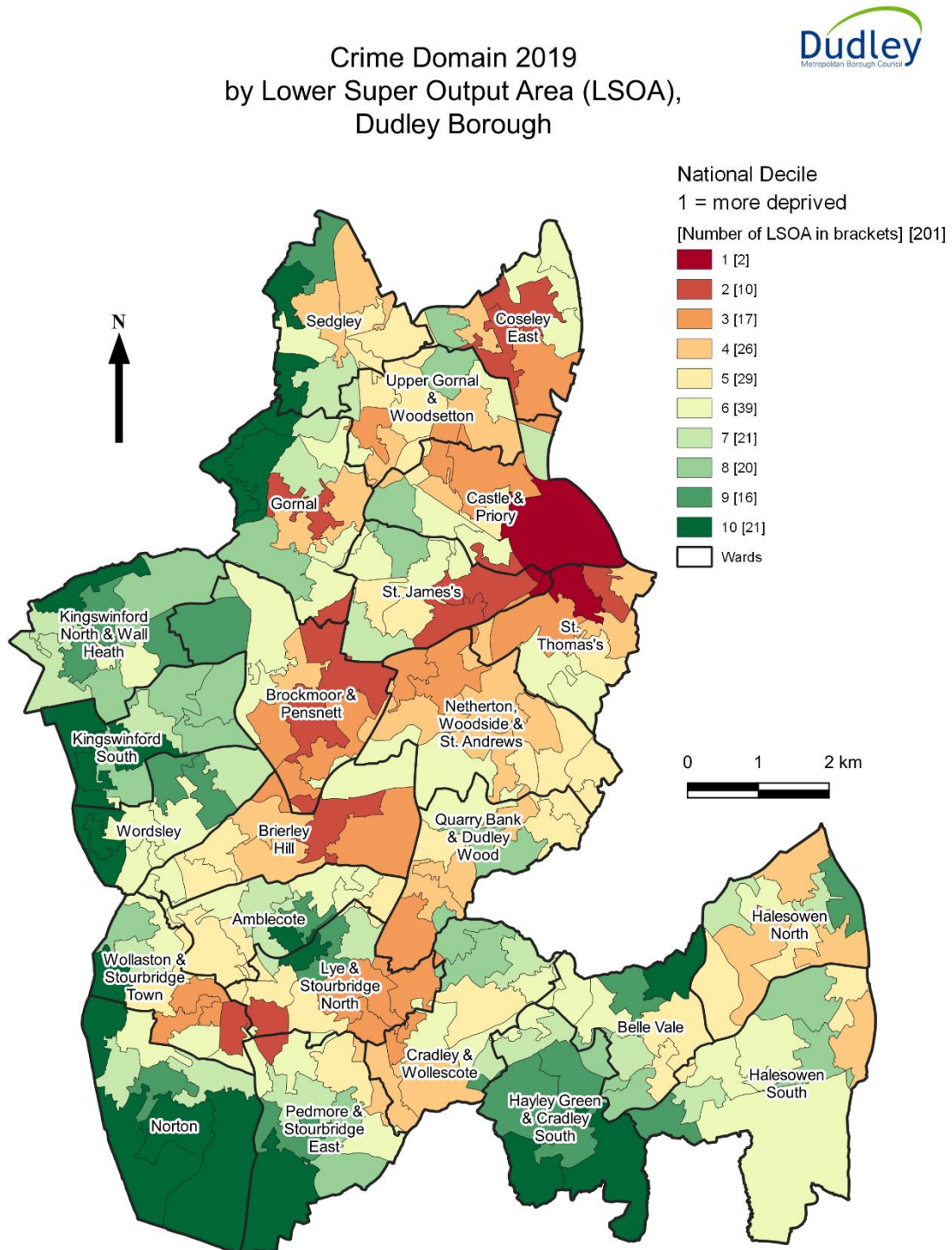© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100019566.

Figure 9: Map of Dudley borough showing the Crime Domain 2019

Crime Domain 2019
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA),
Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]
- 1 [2]
- 2 [10]
- 3 [17]
- 4 [26]
- 5 [29]
- 6 [39]
- 7 [21]
- 8 [20]
- 9 [16]
- 10 [21]
- Wards

0   1   2 km

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
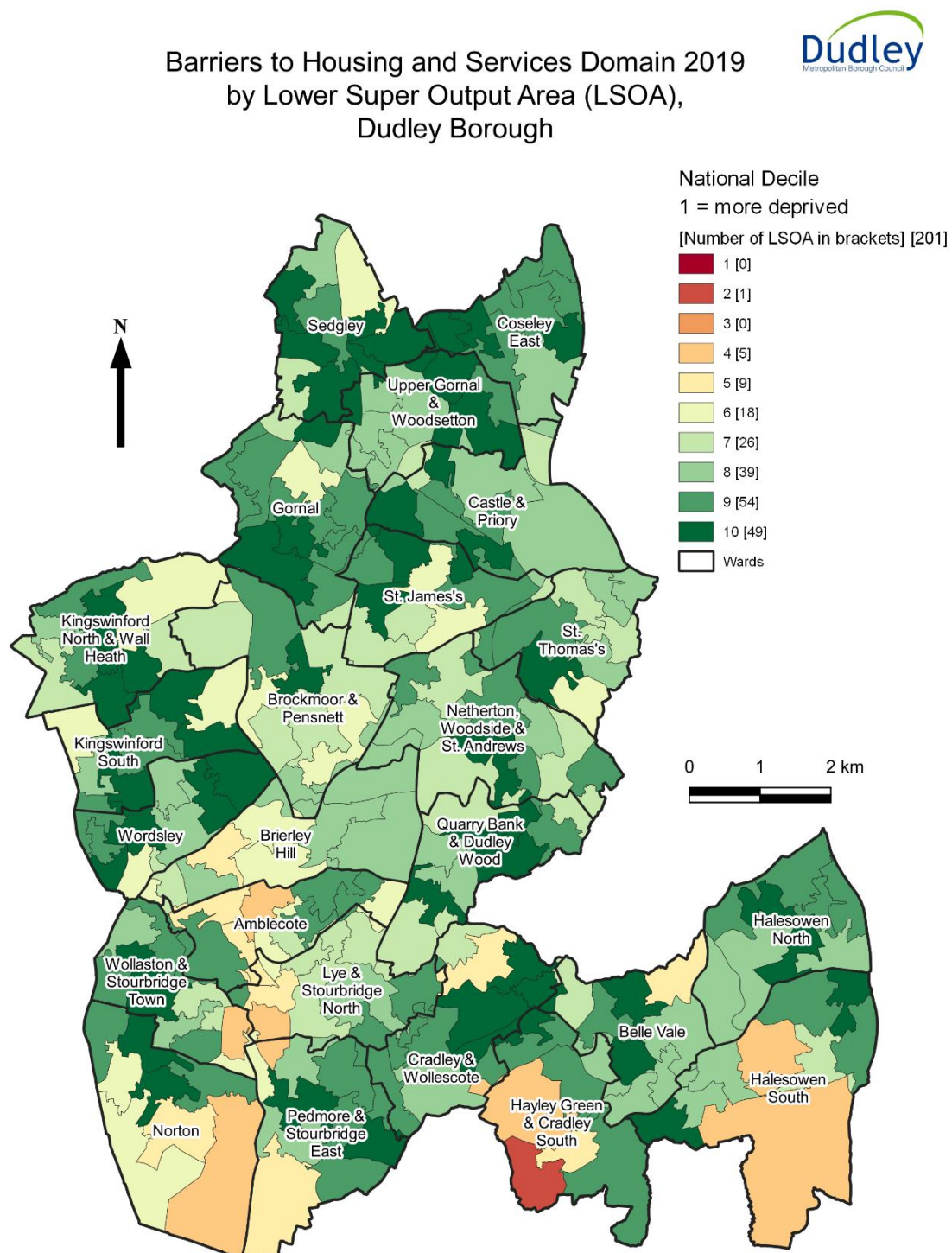© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100019566.

Figure 10: Map of Dudley borough showing the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2019

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2019
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA),
Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived

[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [0]
- 2 [1]
- 3 [0]
- 4 [5]
- 5 [9]
- 6 [18]
- 7 [26]
- 8 [39]
- 9 [54]
- 10 [49]
- Wards

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
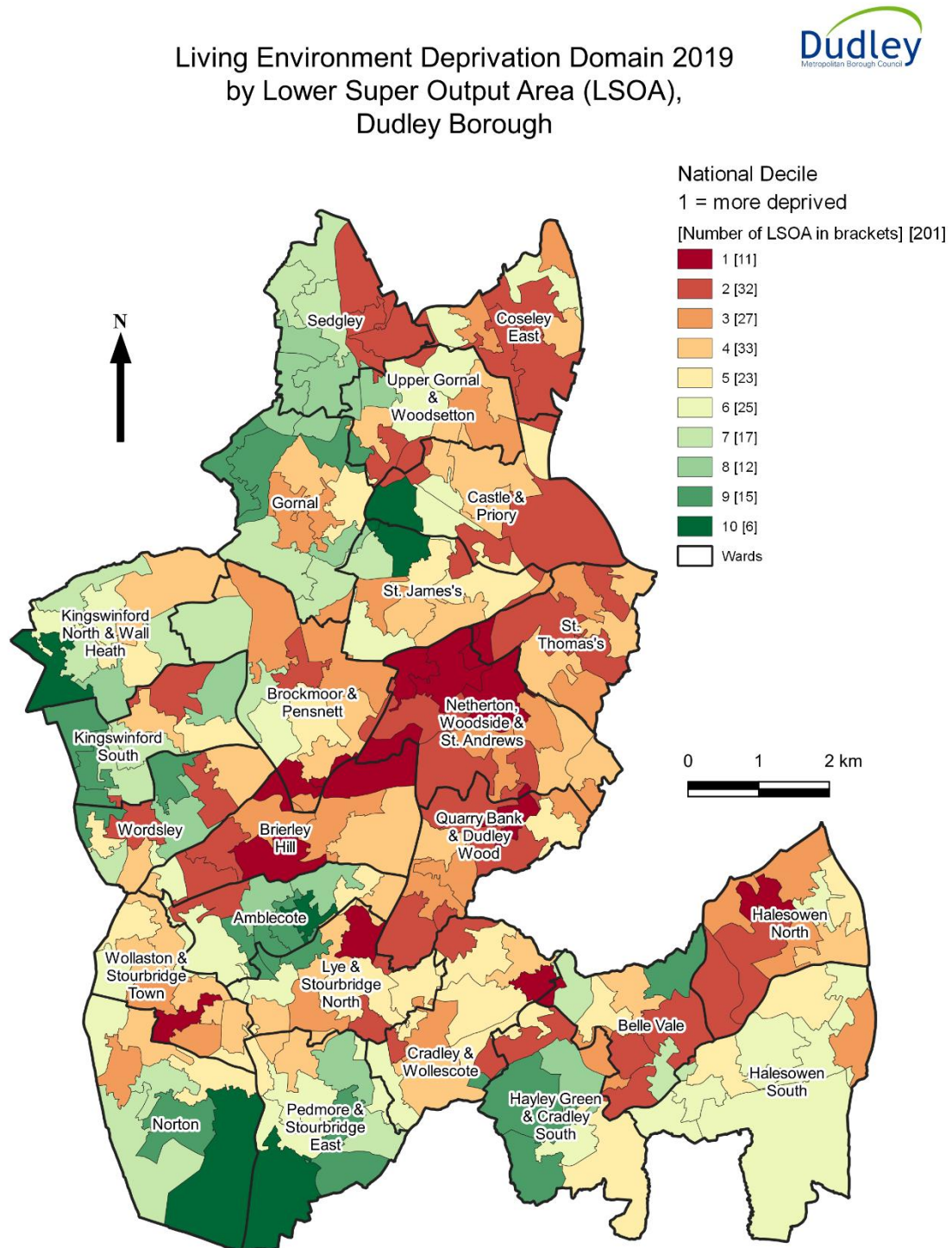© Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey 100019566.

Figure 11: Map of Dudley borough showing the Living Environment Domain 2019

Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2019
by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA),
Dudley Borough

National Decile
1 = more deprived
[Number of LSOA in brackets] [201]

- 1 [11]
- 2 [32]
- 3 [27]
- 4 [33]
- 5 [23]
- 6 [25]
- 7 [17]
- 8 [12]
- 9 [15]
- 10 [6]
- Wards

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG
Produced by: Intelligence Team, Dudley MBC, 2019
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