

# Deprivation

## Index of multiple deprivation

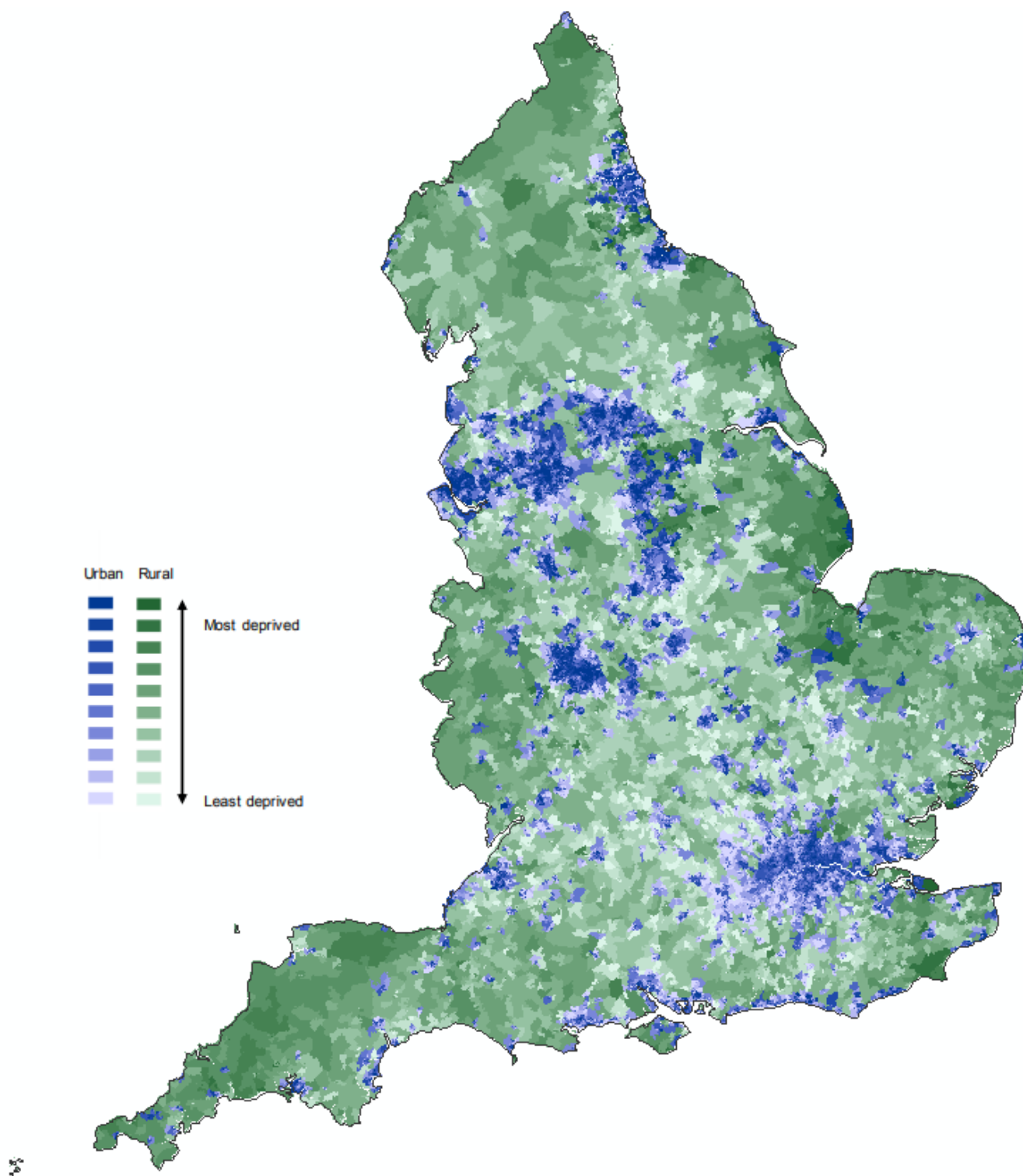
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation<sup>1</sup> is compiled by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).
- It is an overall measure of deprivation that is based on seven domains of deprivation:
  - Income deprivation (including income deprivation affecting children and older people)
  - Employment deprivation
  - Education, skills and training deprivation
  - Health deprivation and disability
  - Crime
  - Barriers to housing and services
  - Living environment deprivation
- MHCLG state that “It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas”.
- This could be particularly the case in rural areas where the underlying area used to determine the index will be much more geographically spread out than in urban areas. This means that that small areas of deprivation are less likely to be identifiable amid a relatively affluent area. In urban areas deprivation is more likely to be concentrated in an area and hence more easily reflected in the index.

- Overall rural areas tend to be less deprived than urban ones.
  - 12 per cent of people living in urban areas are in areas that are within the most deprived 10 per cent of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, compared with just 1 per cent of people living in rural areas.
  - The proportion of the urban population in the most deprived 40 per cent of areas is higher than the proportion of the rural population.
- There is variation within rural areas however:
  - Whilst 18 per cent of people living in *rural town and fringe* areas are in the least deprived 10 per cent, just 4 per cent of those living in *rural village and dispersed* areas are and this falls to less than 1 per cent for *rural village and dispersed areas in a sparse setting*.
  - However, at this level, the data available are less likely to identify deprivation amid an area that is relatively less deprived overall.

<sup>1</sup> The Index of Multiple Deprivation was last produced in 2019 see [www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation).

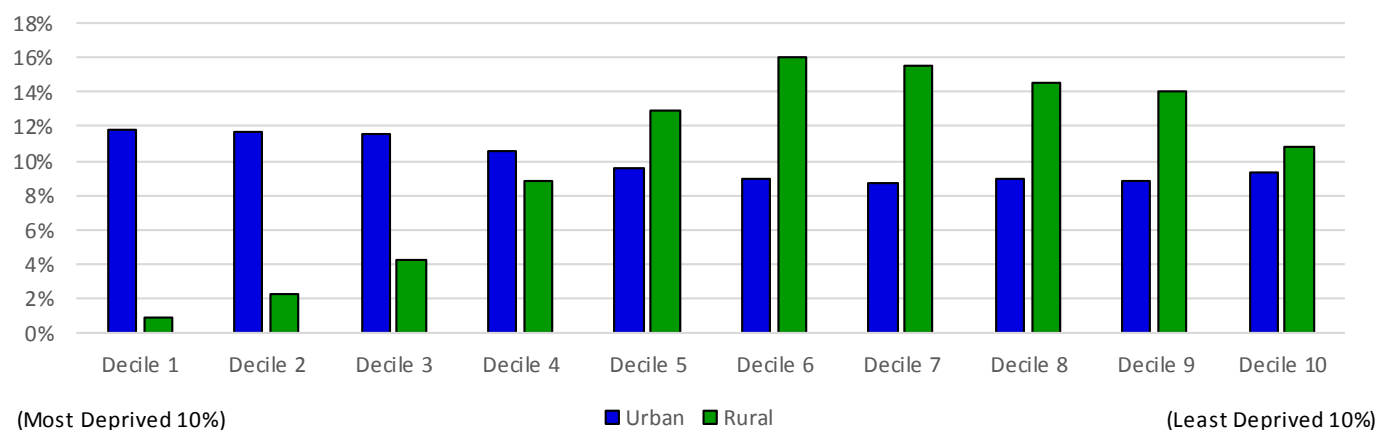
## Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) <sup>2</sup>

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) deciles, by Lower Super Output Area<sup>2</sup> and rural-urban classification, in England (2019)



Source: MHCLG and Defra analysis

## Proportion of the population within each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, by rural-urban classification, England, 2019



### Proportion of the population within each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, by rural-urban classification, England, 2019

Decile	Most Deprived					Least Deprived				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Urban major conurbation	14%	15%	14%	11%	10%	8%	8%	8%	7%	5%
Urban minor conurbation	20%	14%	11%	9%	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%
Urban city and town	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%	13%
Urban city and town in a sparse setting	13%	11%	14%	17%	16%	7%	7%	8%	8%	<1%
Rural town and fringe	2%	4%	5%	7%	10%	12%	12%	13%	18%	18%
Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	1%	2%	12%	17%	20%	18%	11%	9%	9%	1%
Rural village and dispersed	<1%	1%	3%	9%	16%	21%	20%	17%	10%	4%
Rural village and dispersed in a sparse setting	<1%	1%	13%	33%	25%	14%	10%	5%	1%	<1%
<b>Urban</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Analysis is based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, which is based on the English indices of deprivation 2019. [www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation). The indices are derived for Lower Super Output Areas.

<sup>2</sup> A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographic area built up from groups of census output areas. LSOAs were developed (along with Middle Super Output Areas) to help improve the reporting of small area statistics, allowing for greater precision than reporting at Local Authority level.