

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – Key Findings in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small area geographies called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. An LSOA contains an average of 1,500 residents or 650 households, after the 2011 Census there are now 32,844 LSOAs in England.
- The overall IMD score is made up of the following six 'domains'
 - Income
 - Employment
 - Education, Skills and Training
 - Health deprivation and disability
 - Crime
 - Barriers to housing and services
 - Living environment
- There are two caveats to keep in mind when comparing the IMD 2019 with the previous IMD 2015 are:
 - Whilst the geography that the 2019 indices are based on is the same as the 2015 edition it should be noted that the two datasets are not directly comparable. This is due to the different ways in which the indices have been calculated. More detail on the specific changes can be found in appendix A of this document.
- At a district and unitary council level, compared to 2015, **Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire and Peterborough now rank as relatively more deprived in national terms than previously; East Cambridgeshire ranks as less deprived. Fenland did not change rank.**
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has 62 LSOAs in the 20% most relatively deprived nationally – six more than in 2015. Not all of these LSOAs are the same 16 as in 2015 edition.
 - Three are in Cambridge City (C 006D Abbey, C 006F Abbey, C 001C Kings Hedges). The additional one compared to 2015 is C 001C (Kings Hedges) to 2015
 - Two are in Huntingdonshire (H 008A in Huntingdon West and H 008B in Huntingdon North). These were the same two LSOAs that were also in the 20% most relatively deprived nationally in 2015
 - Eleven are in Fenland, one less than in 2015. Four of the LSOAs in Fenland are in the 10% most relatively deprived nationally (F 007B March North, F003F Wisbech East, F002C Wisbech West, F002D Wisbech West). F 007B (March North) was not in the 10% most relatively deprived in 2015.
 - Forty Six are in Peterborough, six more than in 2015. Out of these 16 are in the 10% most deprived nationally, two less than in 2015.
- Figure 1 shows a map of LSOAs by the decile they sit in, with 1 representing those areas ranking in the top 10 most deprived in relation to the rest of England.
- Figure 2 shows the LSOA decile splits for each district and unitary across both the overall IMD score and the domains that make it up.

Figure 1 - Map of LSOA by IMD Decile (where 1 is most deprived)

**Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019:
National Decile for Overall Deprivation by
Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)**

Cambridgeshire Insight
Data | Insight | Local

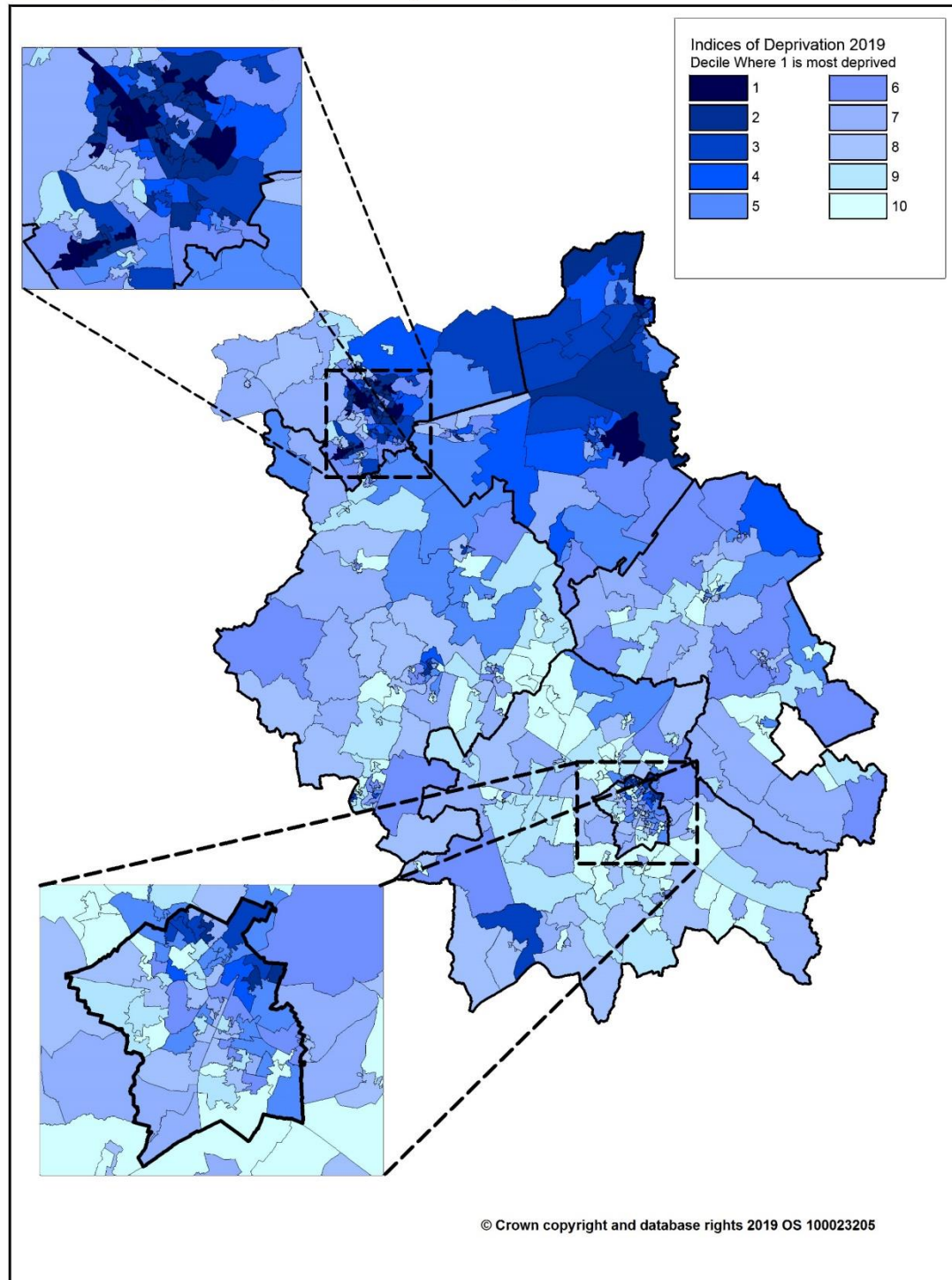
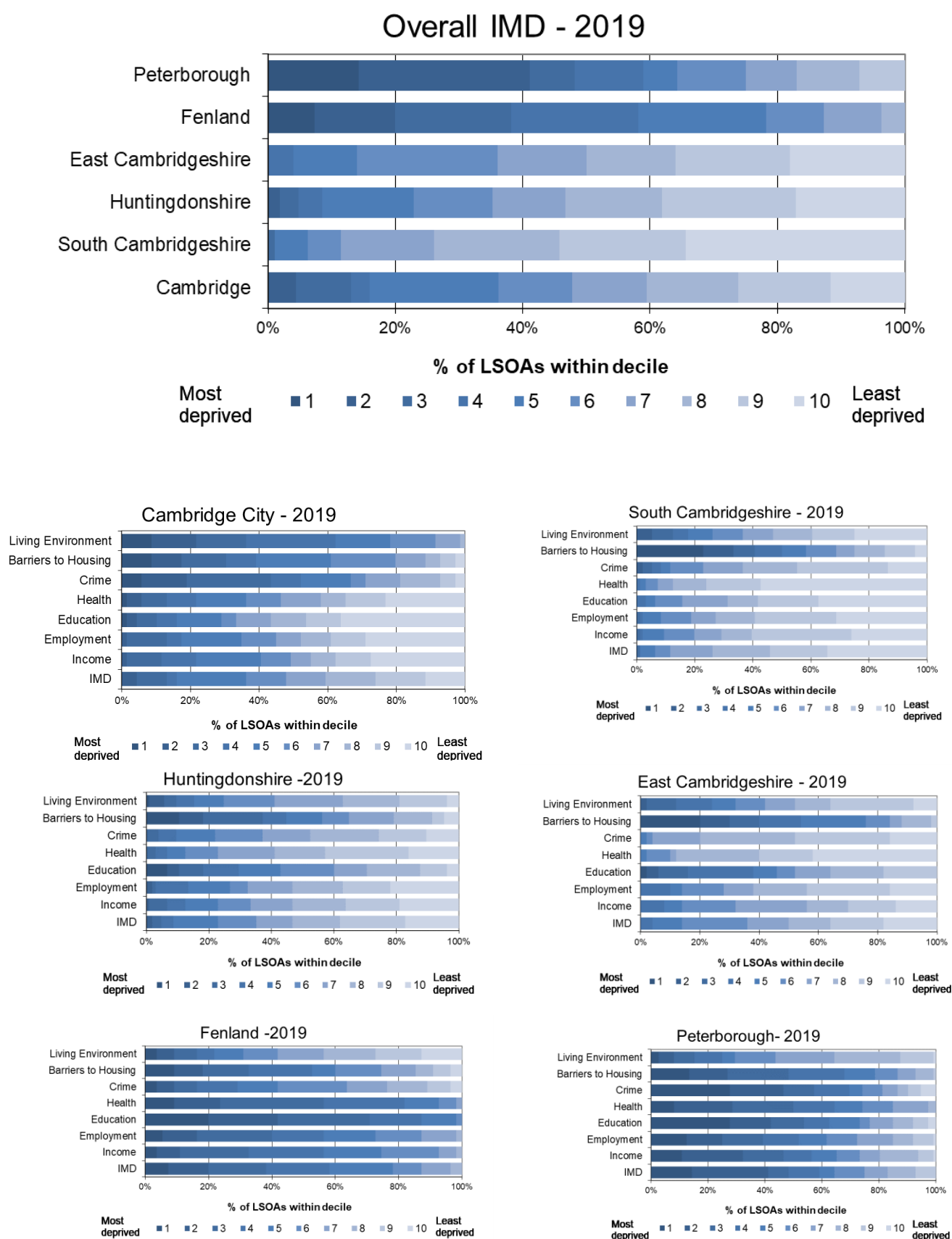


Figure 2 – IMD and Domain Scores by Cambridgeshire District (where 1 is most deprived)



Appendix A – Domains and Indicators for the Indices of Deprivation 2019, showing changes since the Indices of Deprivation 2015

Income Deprivation 22.5%	<p>Adults and children in Income Support families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families</p> <p>Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted</p> <p>Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both</p> <p>Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime ++</p>
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	<p>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups ++</p>
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	<p>Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores</p> <p>Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score</p> <p>Secondary school absence</p> <p>Staying on in education post 16</p> <p>Entry to higher education</p> <p>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Children & Young People</p> <p>Adult Skills</p>
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	<p>Years of potential life lost</p> <p>Comparative illness and disability ratio **</p> <p>Acute morbidity</p> <p>Mood and anxiety disorders **</p>
Crime 9.3%	<p>Recorded crime rates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence • Burglary • Theft • Criminal damage
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	<p>Road distance to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post office • Primary school • General store or supermarket • GP surgery <p>Geographical Barriers</p> <p>Household overcrowding</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Housing affordability</p> <p>Wider Barriers</p>
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	<p>Houses without central heating</p> <p>Housing in poor condition</p> <p>Air quality</p> <p>Road traffic accidents</p> <p>Indoors Living Environment</p> <p>Outdoors Living Environment</p>
++ New indicators	
** Modified indicators	
% illustrates the weight of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation	