

Introduction

The 2010 Indices of Deprivation were published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) in March 2010, providing an update to the outcomes given in the 2007 version.

For the purposes of constructing these Indices, deprivation was not limited to just a lack of financial resource, but took account of a range of different issues, where the main consideration was a lack of fulfilment to people's needs in respect of their lives.

How were the results arrived at?

Outcomes were based mainly on 2008 data, using a combination of 38 separate indicators to provide a ranking, or comparison, of deprivation for each of the areas across England which were included.

Using a number of different indicators, these were aggregated across seven distinct 'domains', each of which represents a specific form of deprivation:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| • Income | • Barriers to Housing and other Services |
| • Employment | • Crime |
| • Health and Disability | • Living Environment |
| • Education, Skills and Training | |

These domains are in turn used to develop a single overall *Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010)* calculated by applying appropriate weightings to combine these individual rankings.

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

Rankings are applied by Lower Super Output Areas

The Indices of Deprivation measure and rank the relative levels of deprivation based on small geographical areas called Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) whose sizes vary but are generally smaller than Electoral Wards and have an average population of around 1,500 residents. This approach can be used to rank every small area in England according to the deprivation experienced by the people living there (a total of 32,482 LSOAs).

- 98 % of the most deprived LSOAs are in urban areas but there are also pockets of deprivation across rural areas.
- 56% of Local Authorities contain at least one LSOA that is amongst the 10% most deprived in England. (For the Island the figure is zero.)

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010)

The Isle of Wight was ranked **126** on the overall IMD 2010 (where 1 equals the most deprived). This was out of the 326 local authorities included in the rankings. This position reflects a drop of eight places since 2007 (when the Island was ranked 134).

Note: Any change in position reflects a change in ranking with other areas in England which does not necessarily denote a change in the level of deprivation being experienced.

Reflecting on the rankings for individual Island LSOAs **five** fell within the 20% that were considered to be the most deprived in England:

	Movement in ranking 2007/2010 (where down indicates more deprived)
Pan A	Down
Pan B	Up
Ryde North East B	Down
St Johns West A	Down
Ventnor East A	Down

(The map on page 2 provides a further visual comparison of status for all LSOAs on the Isle of Wight.)

'Mosaic Groups' that predominate in these areas include 'Low income families living in social housing with some home ownership' and 'Young singles in low cost accommodation'.

The worst and best in England:

For England as a whole, Liverpool, Manchester and the London boroughs of Hackney and Newham were amongst the areas ranked as the most deprived, while Hart, Wokingham and Surrey Heath were amongst those areas indicated to be least deprived.

South East England:

The South East is one of the more affluent areas of England and of the nine English regions applied it accounted for one of the largest proportions of 'least deprived LSOAs for England'.

Consequently when comparing the rankings given for Island LSOAs against those in the South East Region, the numbers of Island LSOAs that fell within the 20% considered being the most deprived (in the SE region) was 34. Further, 14 of these LSOAs were amongst the 10% considered to be most deprived in our region.

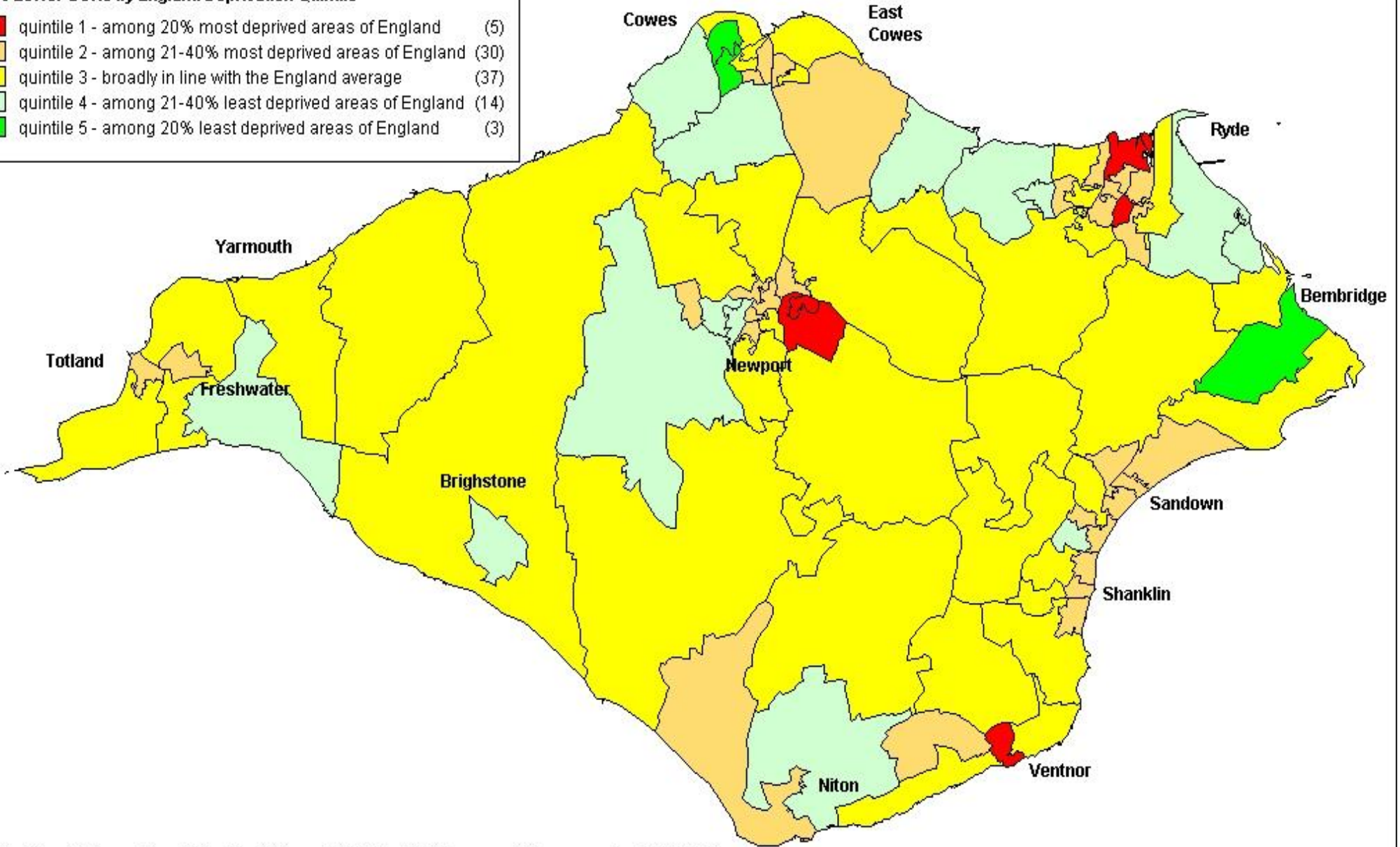
Isle of Wight – Highest priority LSOAs

Using the positions given in the National IMD a ranking for the Island LSOAs was developed (where 1 equals the most deprived). Using this Island ranking score, the following areas represent the 10% most deprived on the Island:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Ryde North East B | St John's West A |
| Pan A and B | Ventnor East A |
| Newport North B | Newport South B |
| Osborne | |

**Isle of Wight - Overall Deprivation compared with England
IW Lower SOAs by England Deprivation Quintile**

- quintile 1 - among 20% most deprived areas of England (5)
- quintile 2 - among 21-40% most deprived areas of England (30)
- quintile 3 - broadly in line with the England average (37)
- quintile 4 - among 21-40% least deprived areas of England (14)
- quintile 5 - among 20% least deprived areas of England (3)



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Domains of Deprivation (2010)

There are seven distinct forms or 'domains' of deprivation, each of these considers a number of component indicators appropriate for the purpose of measuring major features of that deprivation.

In addition the indicators have to be capable of being updated regularly, are up to date, statistically robust and can be applied for the whole of England at a small level and in a consistent form.

Separate National rankings are issued for each of these domains (click on title to access IMD map):

- **Income** (deprivation related to low income):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
St John's West A.
- **Employment** (employment deprivation in an area):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Ryde North East B; Ventnor East A.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability** (measuring premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health, considering both physical and mental health):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Nil
- **Education Skills and Training** (the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Pan A; Pan B; St John's West A.

- **Barriers to Housing and Services** (measuring the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Ashey B; Brighstone & Calbourne A; Central Rural A; Central Rural B; Newchurch B; Parkhurst B; Shalfleet and Yarmouth B.
- **Crime** (measuring the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Ryde North East B; Sandown North B.
- **Living Environment** (the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Nil

(Further information on the comparative rankings of deprivation applied in respect of these seven domains is provided in the supplementary pages to this information sheet.)

In addition are two further areas for which rankings are produced:

- **Income deprivation affecting children** (proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
St John's West A
- **Income deprivation affecting older people** (proportion of older people aged 60+ living in income deprived households):
Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:
Newport North B

Brief details eight priority LSOAs for the Island:

(Figures shown are the IW rankings applied, where 1 = worst and 89 = best in terms of levels of deprivation)

(Island rankings applied)	Overall Ranking	Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills and Training	Barriers to Housing and Services	Crime	Living Environment	Income deprivation affecting children	Income deprivation affecting older people
Ryde North East B	1	4	1	3	57	56	1	7	9	3
St John's West A	2	1	7	5	3	39	6	21	1	13
Pan A	5	9	5	11	2	76	7	15	8	4
Pan B	3	2	13	7	1	84	21	10	3	2
Ventnor East A	4	6	2	2	20	70	30	6	10	12
Newport North B	6	3	16	18	12	57	13	8	7	1
Newport South B	7	13	12	9	17	82	4	5	18	10
Osborne	8	11	9	41	11	12	28	43	2	26

Island LSOAs – These used to nest within the Island Wards prior to the Boundary changes in 2009 (broadly 2 LSOAs to 1 Ward) and now cut across the revised Ward boundaries. The names based on the old Wards continue to be used to give an indication of where they are geographically.

Use of the Indices

The Indices of Deprivation can be used for identifying areas with high levels of deprivation, or areas with specific issues such as health, that may not be considered deprived on the overall index and thereby, help to target limited resources appropriately.

Note: The experience of the people in an area gives the area its deprivation characteristics. It is not the area itself that is deprived - not every person in a highly deprived area would themselves be deprived and equally it is possible to find deprived people living in those least deprived areas.

Further reading: [The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 \(CLG\)](#)

