

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

The new Indices of Deprivation 2019 were published on 26 September 2019. The Indices of Deprivation is the collective name for several separate indices measuring deprivation within all local authority areas in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019)

The main index is IMD 2019. This measures multiple deprivation for local authority areas and smaller Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The index is also available for LEP and CCG areas. The index is made up of seven themed Domains or groupings of deprivation indicators. Each Domain contributes a different amount (%) to the overall index as follows:

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

The overall IMD combines each of the themed domains into a single overall measure of deprivation. Each themed domain combines multiple quality of life indicators, totalling 39 overall.

The time period used for the indicators within the IMD range from between 2011 (Census) to 2017/18. It should be noted that the Income and Employment domains, which together make up almost half of the index, relate to 2015/16.

IMD 2019 - Tyne and Wear Local Authorities

The methodology used to create the IMD has remained broadly the same since 2004, making it possible to compare indices over time. However, it should be noted that a change in the rank of a local authority does not necessarily mean its level of deprivation has changed significantly. Rather, other local authorities may simply have experienced a greater change in their level of deprivation, therefore affecting the overall rankings. In addition, there are now less local authorities in the index due to the formation of unitary authorities.

Gateshead is ranked 47th out of 317 local authorities where 1 is the most deprived (rank of average score – overall IMD). In addition, an alternative ‘rank of average rank’ is published – Gateshead is ranked 54th. The main difference between the two measures is that more deprived LSOAs tend to have more ‘extreme’ scores than ranks.

	IMD 2010	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Gateshead	43	73	47
Newcastle	40	53	41
North Tyneside	113	130	111
South Tyneside	52	32	27
Sunderland	44	37	35

A rank of 1 represents the highest level of deprivation in England

Across Tyne and Wear and the North East, all local authority areas have become more deprived relative to other local authorities. Gateshead's rank moved 26 places and is now close to where it was in 2010.

The ranks of the themed domains are shown below. The crime domain has seen the most significant change in rank relative to other authorities from 196th in 2015 to 62nd in 2019. All North East authorities have experienced a similar significant increase in relative deprivation in the Crime domain.

Both the Employment domain and Health and Disability domain have stayed virtually the same rank whereas there are small increases in relative deprivation in the Income domain and Education Skills and Training domain. Larger changes are evident in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Living Environment domain, although both remain relatively low in terms of deprivation rank.

	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Overall IMD	73	47
Income	53	47
Employment	39	40
Education, Skills and Training	91	83
Health and Disability	23	24
Crime	196	62
Barriers to Housing and Services	250	238
Living Environment	304	280

IMD 2019 – Gateshead Lower Layer Super Output Areas

Within Gateshead there are 126 smaller areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). 21 of these areas fall within the 10% most deprived areas in England, which is six more than in IMD 2015. 32,731 people or 16% of the population of Gateshead live in these areas – this is more than in 2015 when an estimated 23,571 or 12% of people lived in the most deprived areas.

Extending the range of deprivation to include the 20% most deprived areas in England takes in a further 19 LSOA's, which is 2 more than in IMD 2015. In total, 62,555 people or 31% of the population of Gateshead live in the 20% most deprived areas in England – this is more than in 2015 when 49,790 or 25% of people lived in the most deprived areas.

The attached maps (**Appendix 2 & 3**) illustrate the distribution of deprivation across Gateshead for both IMD 2015 and IMD 2019. The maps show that a number of areas have moved into the 10% most deprived areas in England. These include Winlaton East, Allerdene, Harlow Green East, Staneway and Shipcote. The Town Centre/Quays area is no longer in 10% most deprived areas, suggesting that redevelopment has had an impact.

It is also possible to estimate the population living in the different deprivation bands at ward level. This is shown in the table attached at **Appendix 1**.

There are 10 wards containing areas within the 10% most deprived in England. At 82%, Felling ward is estimated to have the highest proportion of its population living in the 10% most deprived areas in England. This is followed by Deckham (60%) and High Fell (53%) wards.

Low Fell ward is estimated to have the highest proportion of its population in the 50% least deprived areas in England. 86% of Low Fell's population lives in the 50% least deprived areas. This is followed by Crawcrook and Greenside (84%) and Whickham South and Sunnyside (83%).

Local Index of Need 2019

The national Index of Multiple Deprivation is produced every 4 to 5 years. As noted above, the data used within the latest index ranges from 2011 to 2017/18, with many of the key indicators from 2015/16. This means that the indicators can quickly become out of date between releases.

To address this, a Local Index of Need (LloN) has been developed. Data used in LloN is updated annually with the most current data available.

Further information on LloN can be found on the [JSNA Website](#).

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

The other indices making up the Indices of Deprivation 2019 are the income deprivation affecting children index and income deprivation affecting older people index. These two supplementary indices have been created as a subset of the IMD 2019 income domain.

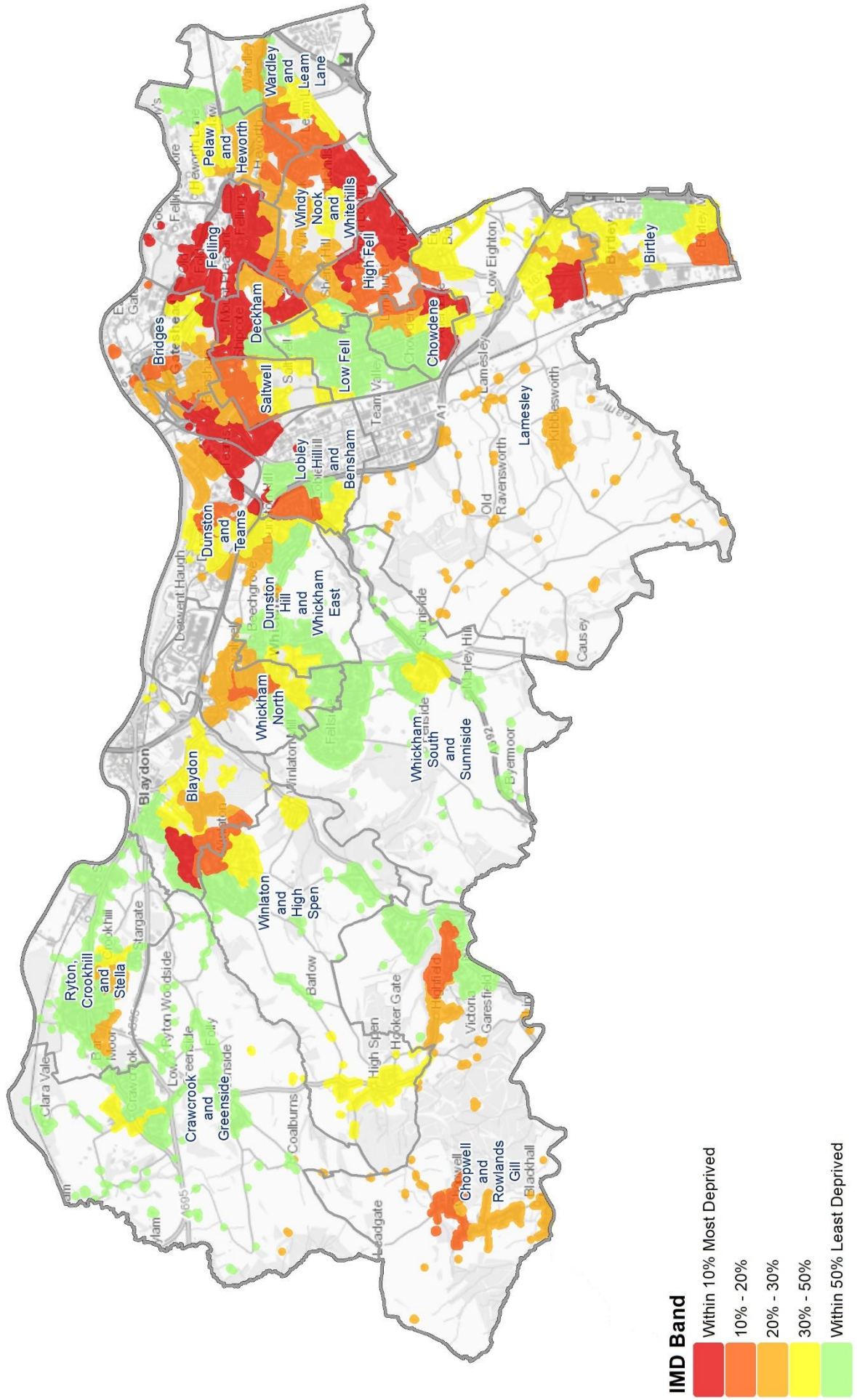
Further information on all indices within the Indices of Deprivation 2019 can be found at www.gateshead.gov.uk/IMD.

Population of Wards by IMD 2019 Deprivation Bands

	Population in...									
	10% Most Deprived		10% to 20%		20 to 30%		30% to 50%		50% Least Deprived	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gateshead	32,731	16.2	29,824	14.8	42,565	21.1	40,949	20.3	55,655	27.6
Birtley	0	0.0	1,626	19.8	1,440	17.5	3,716	45.2	1,441	17.5
Blaydon	1,517	15.2	989	9.9	1,887	18.9	3,073	30.8	2,513	25.2
Bridges	1,328	12.6	2,477	23.4	4,052	38.4	2,706	25.6	0	0.0
Chopwell and Rowlands Gill	0	0.0	3,324	35.7	3,165	34.0	0	0.0	2,815	30.3
Chowdene	2,703	30.2	854	9.5	1,445	16.1	1,338	15.0	2,609	29.2
Crawcrook and Greenside	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	1,416	16.2	7,297	83.7
Deckham	5,965	60.0	0	0.0	2,406	24.2	0	0.0	1,576	15.8
Dunston and Teams	2,167	23.5	1,397	15.2	2,611	28.3	3,041	33.0	0	0.0
Dunston Hill and Whickham East	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,446	16.8	3,015	35.0	4,160	48.3
Felling	6,886	81.7	0	0.0	1,543	18.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
High Fell	4,770	52.8	1,844	20.4	1,646	18.2	316	3.5	459	5.1
Lamesley	1,896	19.1	606	6.1	3,275	33.1	4,125	41.7	0	0.0
Lobley Hill and Bensham	2,917	26.7	2,138	19.5	2,521	23.0	1,747	16.0	1,618	14.8
Low Fell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,251	14.0	7,694	86.0
Pelaw and Heworth	0	0.0	1,646	18.9	3,068	35.2	1,990	22.8	2,016	23.1
Ryton, Crookhill and Stella	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,575	18.0	1,413	16.2	5,742	65.8
Saltwell	0	0.0	4,920	50.1	3,126	31.8	1,784	18.1	0	0.0
Wardley and Leam Lane	0	0.0	2,490	30.1	1,474	17.8	1,416	17.1	2,892	35.0
Whickham North	0	0.0	1,541	18.0	3,008	35.1	959	11.2	3,055	35.7
Whickham South and Sunnyside	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,375	16.6	6,900	83.4
Windy Nook and Whitehills	2,583	25.7	3,285	32.7	2,865	28.5	1,300	12.9	24	0.2
Winlaton and High Spen	0	0.0	687	8.1	2	0.0	4,969	58.4	2,844	33.4

Source: Population from ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates by LSOA 2015

Overall IMD - 2019



Overall IMD - 2015

