

Briefing: English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID 2015) and the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015)

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1. Introduction and background

- The purpose of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 is to identify small areas of England which are experiencing multiple aspects of deprivation. It replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2010 as the official measure of deprivation in England.
- The ID 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England (and therefore Brighton & Hove) according to their level of deprivation.
- ID 2015 is based on the small area geography known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have between 1,000 and 3,000 people living in them with an average population of 1,500 people.
- There are 32,482 LSOAs in England and 165 in Brighton & Hove. This allows the identification of small pockets of deprivation at a geographical level lower than the ward. At the time of ID 2010 Brighton & Hove had 164 LSOAs, gaining one by the splitting in two of the LSOA based around the New England Quarter.
- The ID 2015 are based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the IMD 2015. This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every LSOA or neighbourhood, in England. Every LSOA in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. The LSOA ranked one is the most deprived and that ranked 32,482 is the least deprived.
- The ID 2015 is based on broadly the same methodology as the 2010 Indices. Although it is not possible to use the Indices to measure changes in the level of deprivation in places over time, it is possible to explore changes in relative deprivation, or changes in the pattern of deprivation, between this and previous updates of the Indices.
- The ID 2015 is a measure of relative deprivation; at the opposite end of the scale it does not measure affluence. The higher ranked LSOAs simply contain less deprivation than the lower ranked LSOAs but do not give any indication as to the relative affluence of an area.

Further reading about the ID 2015 can be found on the GOV.UK website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>
Data and maps specific to Brighton & Hove can be found on the Brighton & Hove Connected, Local Intelligence website <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/local-intelligence>

2. The seven domains of deprivation.

The seven domains that make up the IMD 2015 are;

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). **The domain estimates actual numbers of people living in income deprivation in a given areas.**

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. **The domain estimates actual numbers of people living in employment deprivation in a given areas.**

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.

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.

Crime Domain: The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

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.

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.

There are also two supplementary indices that are sub-sets of the Income Deprivation Domain.

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 all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Each of these domains is based on a basket of indicators. As far as is possible, each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available; in practice most indicators in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relate to the tax year 2012/13.

The separate indicators that make up each domain and the weighting given to each domain in the final IMD 2015 can be found in appendix 1.

3. Headlines

The ID 2015 ranks all LSOAs in England for all seven main domains, six sub-domains, the IMD and the supplementary indices IDACI and IDAOPI. Similar to 2010, the ID 2015 also ranks the 326 lower tier local authorities in England by IMD, income and employment deprivation. New for 2015, the remaining five main domains along with IDACI and IDAOPI are also available by local authority.

3.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015)

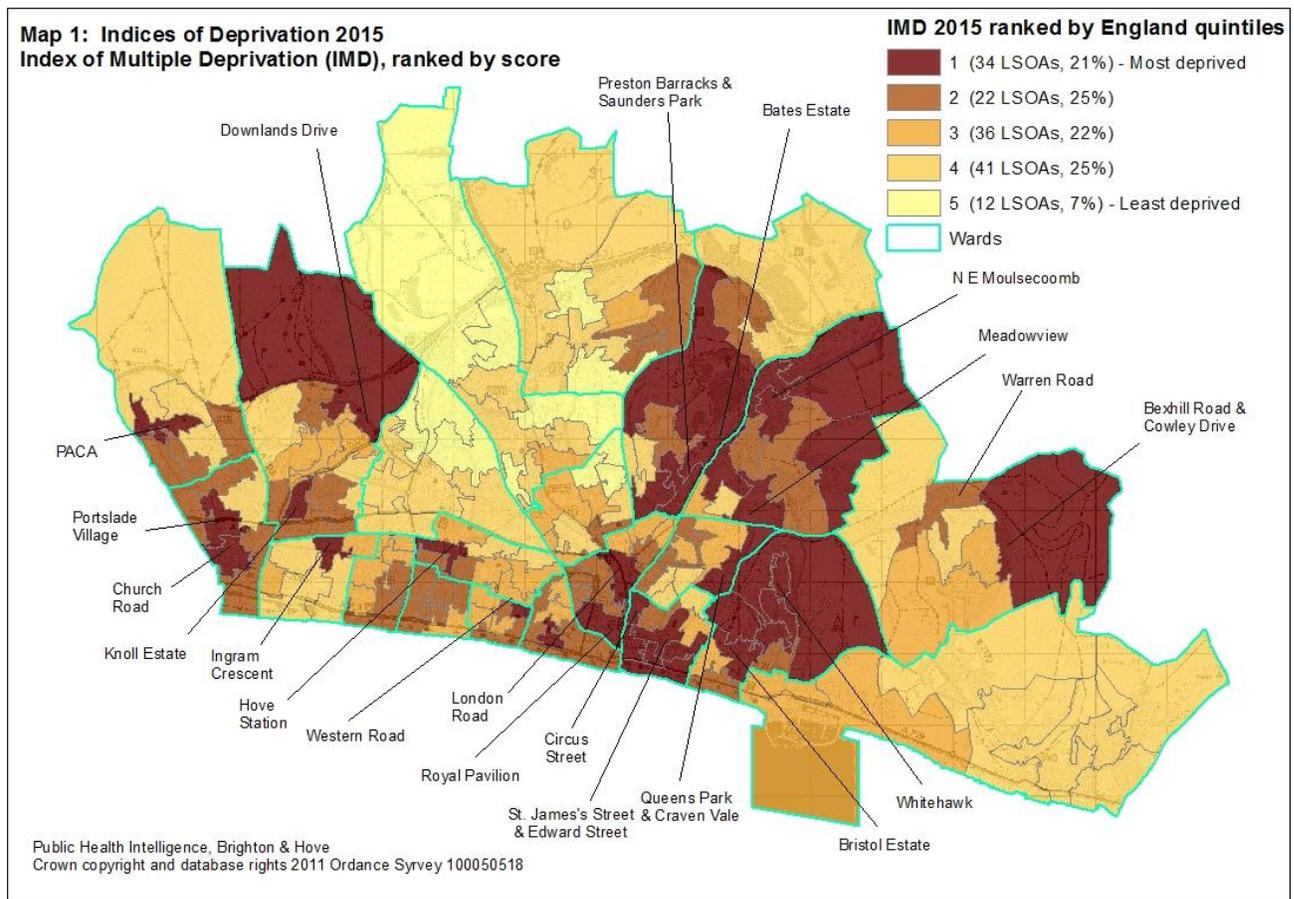
Out of 326 authorities, Brighton & Hove is ranked 102 most deprived authority in England (using the most commonly used summary measure, average score). This means we are among the third (31 per cent) most deprived authorities in England. In IMD 2010 we were ranked 66 most deprived, meaning we have become less deprived relative to other authorities. Relative to other authorities, Brighton & Hove has seen the eighth biggest improvement in its IMD ranking (table 1 below).

	IMD Rank		Improvement
	2010	2015	
Isles of Scilly	162	265	+103
Greenwich	28	78	+50
Eastbourne District	84	129	+45
Oxford District	122	166	+44
Wycombe District	254	293	+39
Hammersmith and Fulham	55	92	+37
Wandsworth	121	158	+37
Brighton & Hove	66	102	+36
Cambridge District	193	227	+34
Trafford District	167	201	+34

Looking at the IMD at the LSOA level there are 17 neighbourhoods (10 per cent) in the 10 per cent most deprived in England, the same number as were in the 10 per cent most deprived in the 2010 index. Of the 17 neighbourhoods currently in the 10 per cent most deprived, 15 were also in the 10 per cent most deprived in the 2010 index.

The most deprived Brighton & Hove neighbourhood is the northern area of the Whitehawk Estate and is ranked 331 out of 32,482 most deprived in England. In total five LSOAs in the city are in the 500 most deprived LSOAs in England. Three are located in East Brighton ward and two in Queen's Park ward. In total 34 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove (21 per cent) are in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in England.

Map 1 below, shows that deprivation is distributed across the whole of the city but is more concentrated in some areas than others. The highest concentration of deprivation is in the Whitehawk, Moulsecoomb, and Hollingbury areas of the city but also found around St. James’s Street and Eastern Road. To the west of the city deprivation is more isolated but equally deprived and includes neighbourhoods around Downlands Drive, Hove station, Portslade Academy, the Knoll Estate, North Hangleton, Church Road in South Portslade and Ingram Crescent East and West. In Woodingdean there is one neighbourhood based around Cowley Road and Bexhill Road. All these areas are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.



3.2 Overview of all ID 2015 domains and sub-domains

Table 2 below shows the number of Brighton & Hove LSOAs in each English quintile (20 per cent) of deprivation. If deprivation in Brighton & Hove was similar to that found in the whole of England 33 or 20 per cent of the city's LSOAs would be in each quintile. Areas shaded in purple show quintiles where there is a higher than expected number of LSOAs and areas shaded green show quintiles where there is a lower number of LSOAs than would be expected. Where there is no shading the number of LSOAs is near to what would be expected (plus or minus two percentage points).

	1st quintile (most deprived)		2nd quintile		3rd quintile		4th quintile		5th quintile (least deprived)	
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	34	21%	42	25%	36	22%	41	25%	12	7%
Income	25	15%	31	19%	52	32%	45	27%	12	7%
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	30	18%	28	17%	45	27%	38	23%	24	15%
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)	40	24%	57	35%	39	24%	17	10%	12	7%
Employment	26	16%	33	20%	36	22%	52	32%	18	11%
Education, Skills and Training	30	18%	26	16%	28	17%	36	22%	45	27%
Children and Young People Sub-domain	42	25%	36	22%	26	16%	31	19%	30	18%
Adult Skills Sub-domain	21	13%	22	13%	13	8%	21	13%	88	53%
Health Deprivation and Disability	35	21%	43	26%	44	27%	36	22%	7	4%
Barriers to Housing and Services	29	18%	69	42%	46	28%	20	12%	1	1%
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	3	2%	14	8%	27	16%	38	23%	83	50%
Wider Barriers Sub-domain	116	70%	41	25%	8	5%	0	0%	0	0%
Crime	24	15%	35	21%	58	35%	37	22%	11	7%
Living Environment	69	42%	29	18%	37	22%	27	16%	3	2%
Outdoors Sub-domain	77	47%	75	45%	11	7%	2	1%	0	0%
Indoors Sub-domain	65	39%	21	13%	28	17%	26	16%	25	15%

Note: Purple shading indicates a quintile with a high than expected number of LSOAs and green shading indicates quintile with a lower than expected number of LSOAs. The dark shading indicates a quintile with twice or more (purple) or half or less (green) the expected number of LSOAs.

For the 2015 IMD we have less than half the expected number of LSOAs in the fifth (least deprived) quintile and slightly more than expected number of LSOAs in the fourth quintile. However we have near to the expected number of LSOAs in the first most deprived quintile and more in the second quintile.

For the Income, Employment and Crime domains we have fewer LSOAs than expected in both the first and fifth quintiles with more than the expected number of LSOAs in and around the third and fourth quintiles.

For the Education, Skills and Training, Health Deprivation and Disability, and the Barriers to Housing & Services domains we have about the expected number of LSOAs in the most deprived (first) quintile. However, while the Education, Skills & Training domain has more than the expected number of LSOAs in the least deprived fifth quintile the Health Deprivation & Disability and the Barriers to Housing & Services domains have respectively only seven and one LSOA in the least deprived quintile.

For the Living Environment we have more than twice the expected number of LSOAs in the most deprived (first) quintile, lower than the expected number in the fourth quintile and only three LSOAs in the least deprived fifth quintile.

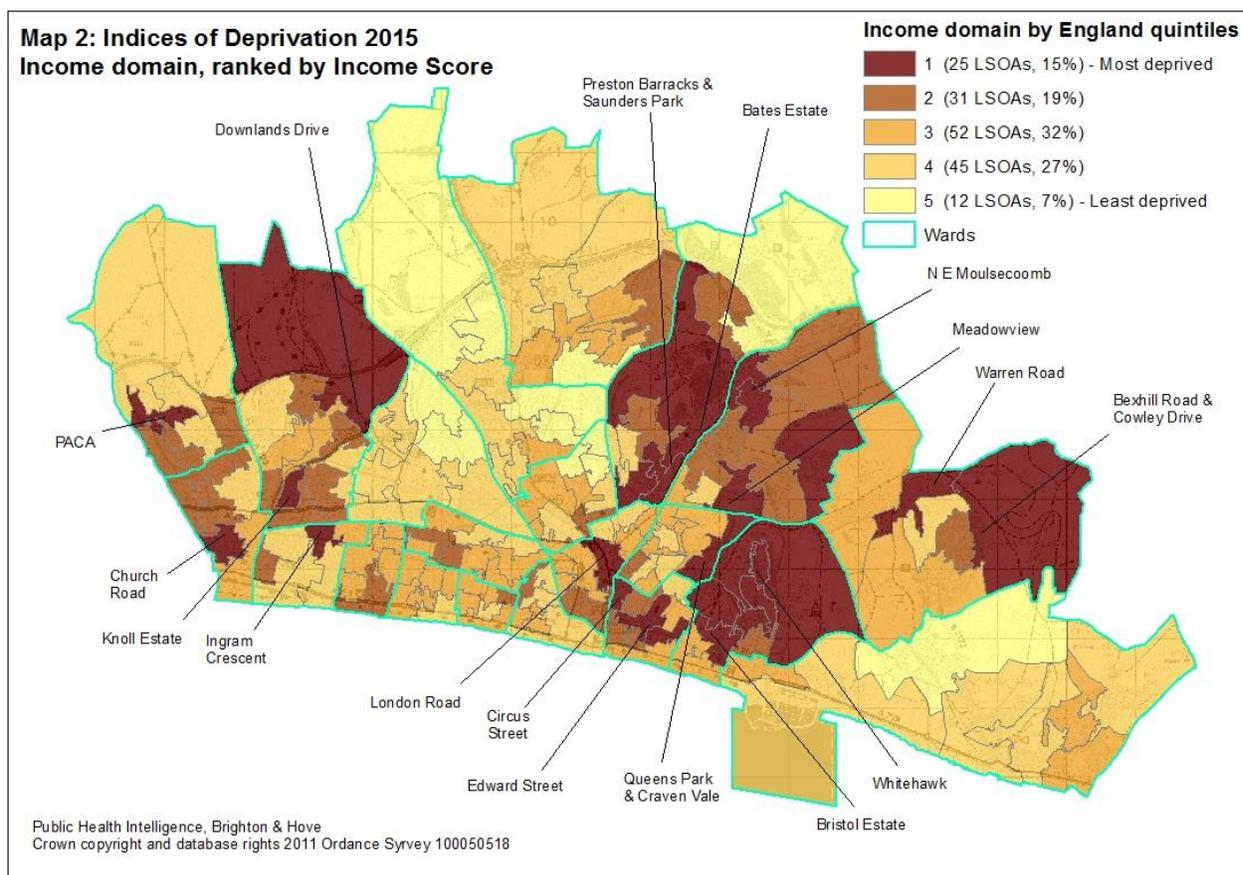
4 ID 2015 domains and sub-domains

4.1 Income deprivation

4.1.1 Income domain (all people)

Of the 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 125 most income deprived. This means we are in the second quintile (38 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England. More than one in ten (14 per cent, 38,635 people) of all residents in the city live in income deprivation. However, there are large differences across the city. There are 11 LSOAs where more than a third of residents live in income deprivation and nine LSOAs where less than one in 20 (5 per cent) of residents do so. In the 2010 index, 38,914 residents were estimated to be living in income deprivation, around 15 per cent of the population at that time.

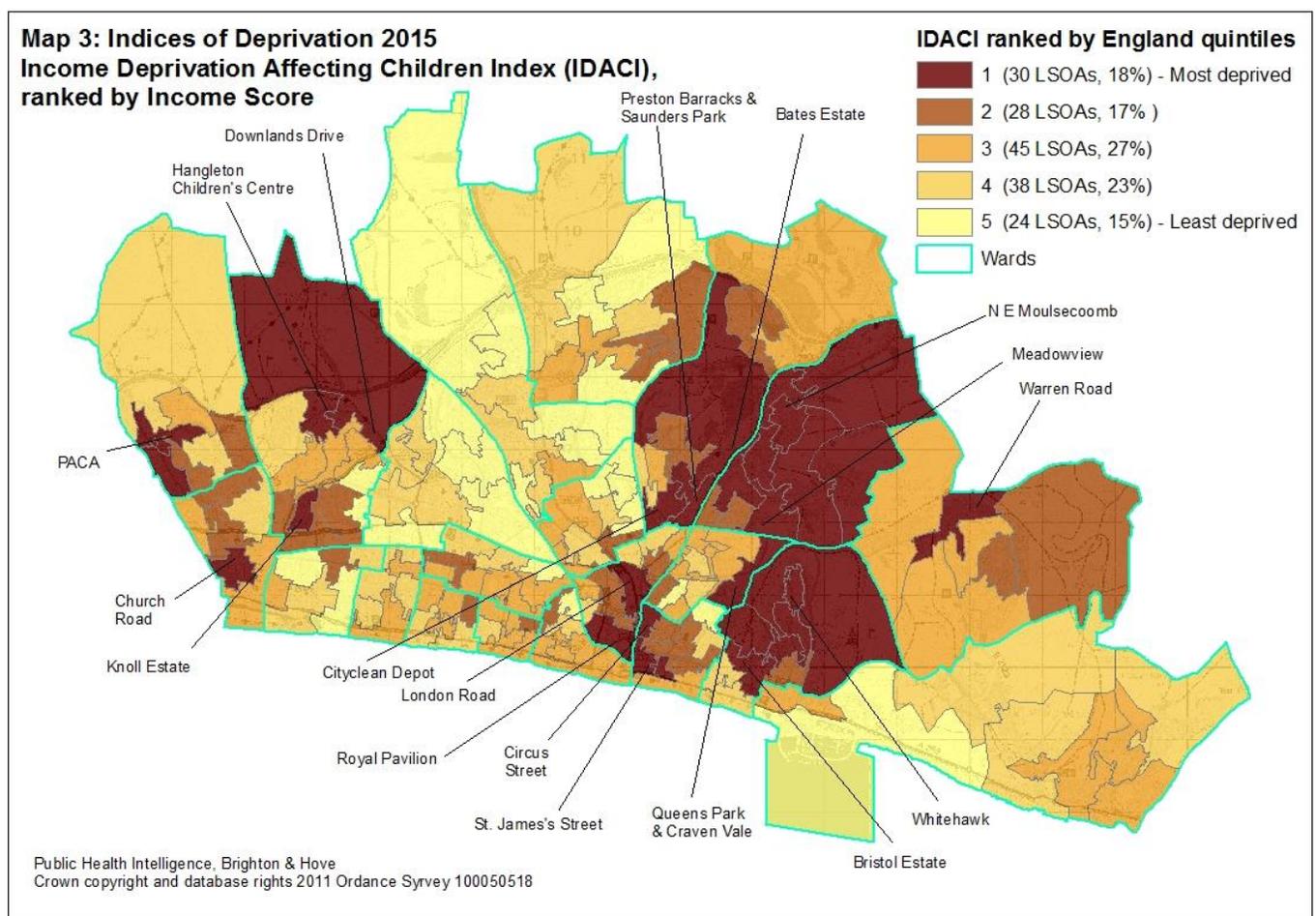
In total 14 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove (8 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most income deprived LSOAs in England and 25 LSOAs (15 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived. Of the LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived, six are in East Brighton ward, two each in Hangleton & Knoll, Hollingbury & Stanmer, Moulsecoomb & Bevendean and Queen's Park wards and one in Hanover & Elm Grove ward (map 2 below).



4.1.2 Income deprivation affecting children (IDACI)

Of 326 local authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 140 most income deprived for children, meaning that we are just in the third quintile (43 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England. Nearly one in five children aged under 16 (18 per cent, 8,201 children) live in income deprivation. However, in one LSOA in Moulsecoomb, more than three in five children (61 per cent, 222 children) live in income deprivation. In another 13 LSOAs, two in five (40 per cent) or more children live in income deprivation.

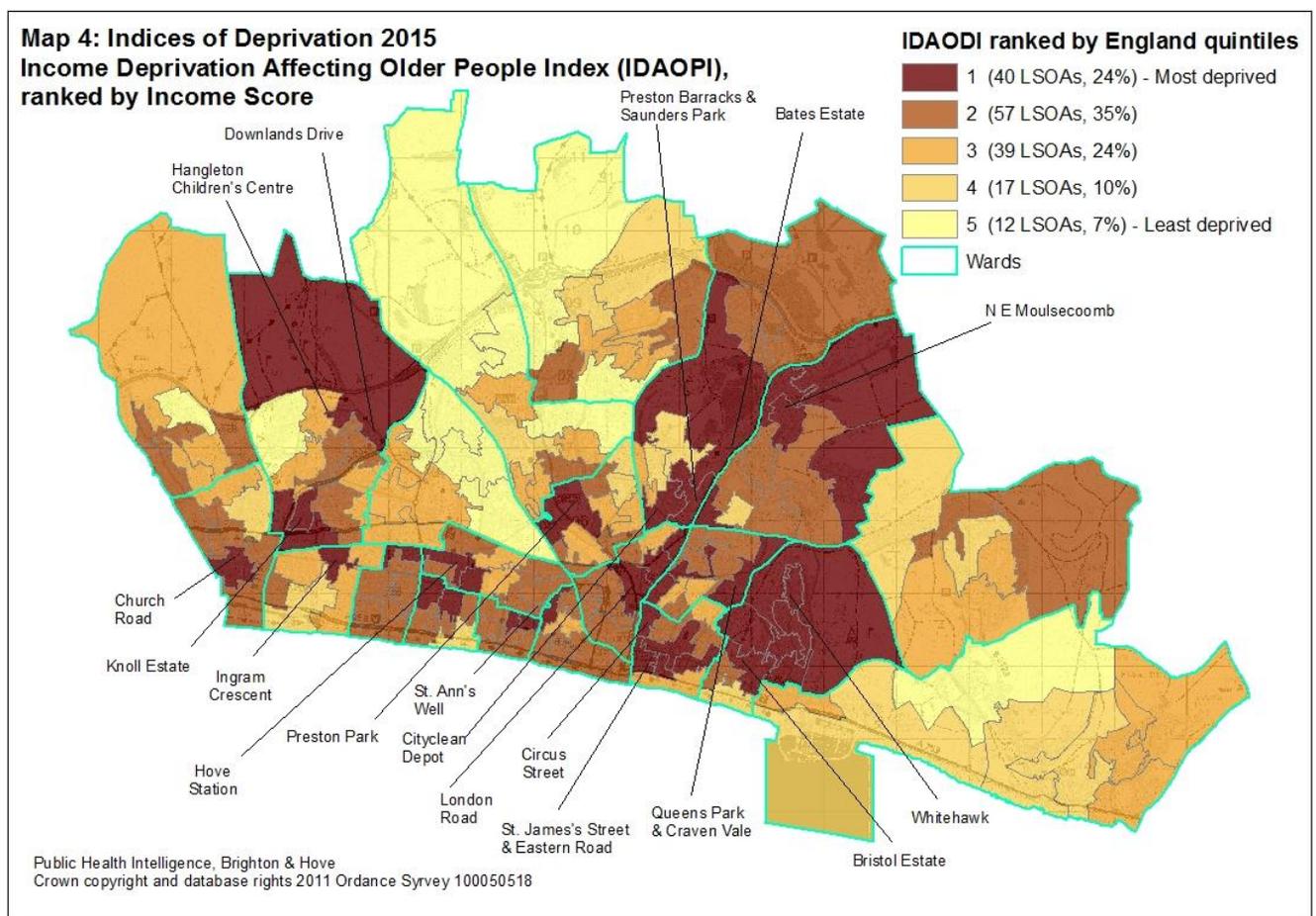
In total 14 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove (8 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 30 LSOAs (18 Per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived. Eight of ten LSOAs in Moulsecoomb & Bevendean wards and six out of nine LSOAs in East Brighton ward are in the 20 most deprived in England (map 3 below).



4.1.3 Income Deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP)

Of 326 local authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 57 most income deprived for older people, meaning we are the first quintile (17 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England. One in five residents aged 60 or over (21 per cent, 9,977 people) are living in income deprivation. However, in two LSOAs, one in Queens Park ward and one in St. Peters' & North Laine ward, more than a half of older people live in income deprivation. In another 21 LSOAs, more than a third of older people live in income deprivation.

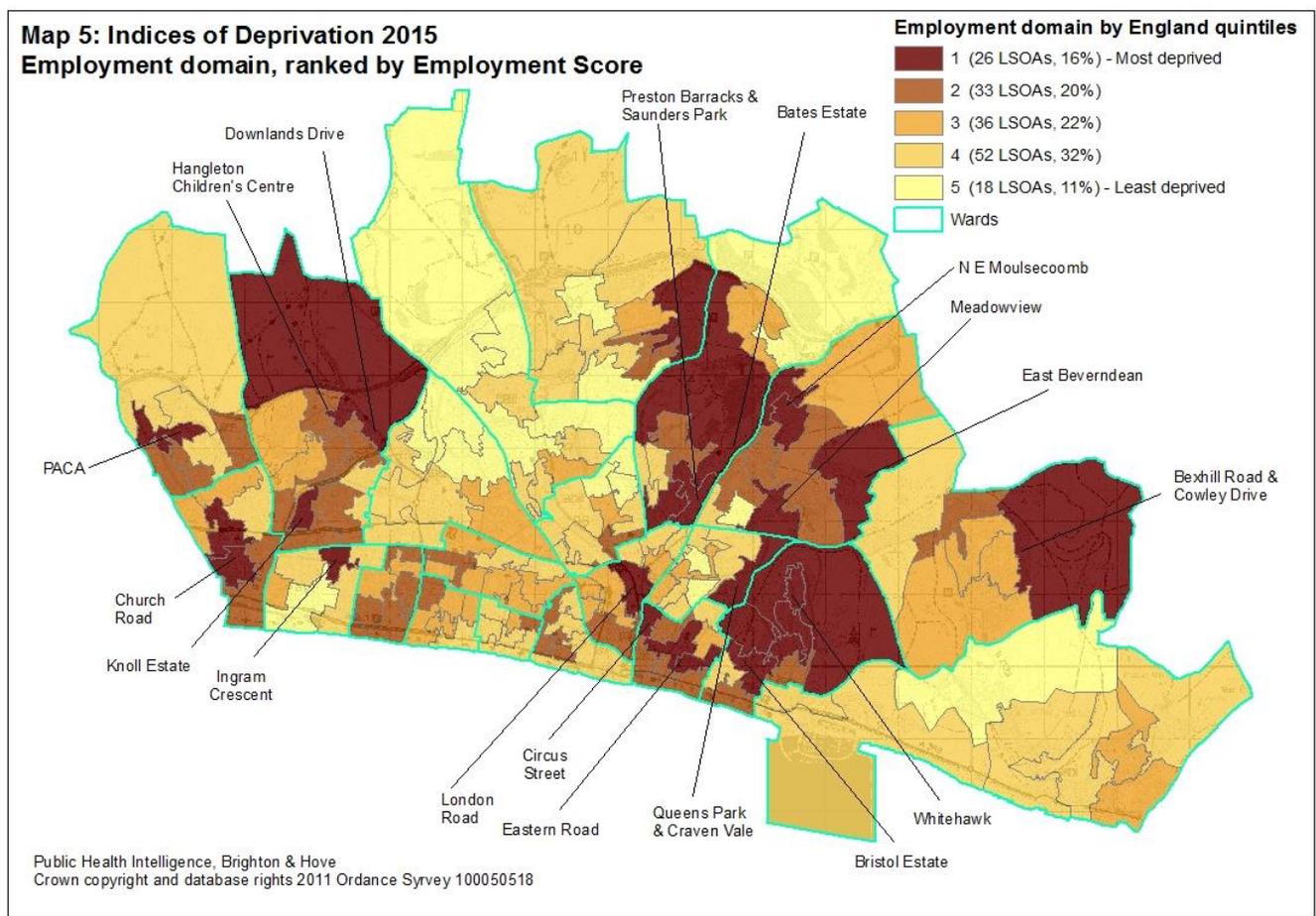
In total 17 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove (10 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 40 LSOAs (24 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived. The most deprived LSOA is in Queens Park ward and is ranked 566 out of 32,482. Queens Park ward has three LSOAs in the five per cent most deprived areas in England (map 4 below).



4.2 Employment domain

Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 142 most employment deprived. This means we are just in the third quintile (44 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England. More than one in ten working aged residents aged 18 to 59/64 (11 per cent, 20,551 people) are employment deprived. However, in four LSOAs in the city (two each in East Brighton and Queens Park wards) more a third (33 per cent) or more of people aged 18 to 59/64 are employment deprived. For a further 16 LSOAs in the city one in five (20 per cent) or more working aged people are employment deprived. In the 2010 index 17,855 working aged residents were estimated to be employment deprived, around 10 per cent of the 18 to 59/64 population at that time.

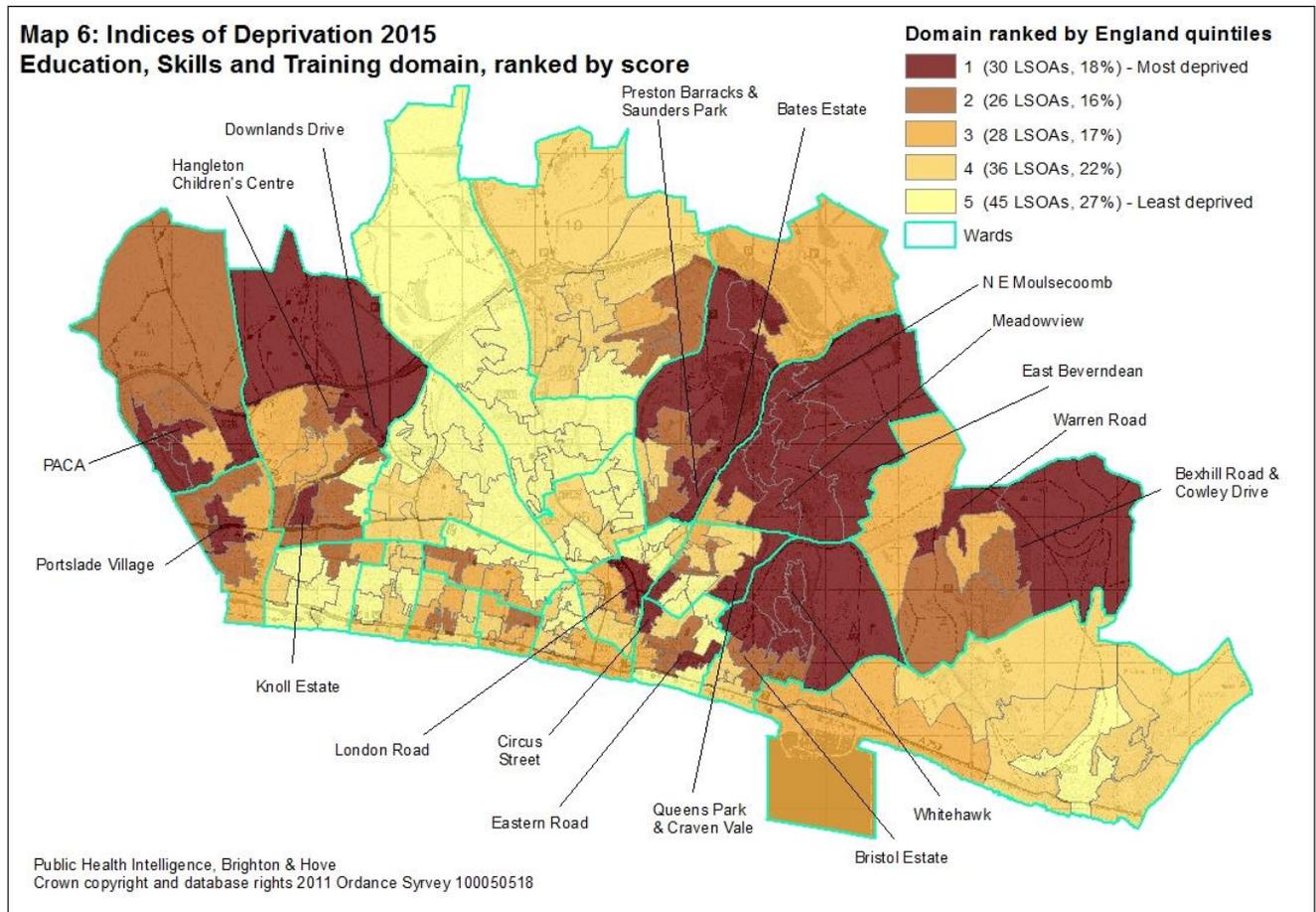
Two LSOA in Queens Park ward are in the one per cent most deprived in England. In total 14 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove (8 per cent) are in the ten per cent most deprived and 26 LSOAs (16 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived (map 5 below).



4.3 Education, skills and training domain

Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 156 most deprived for education, skills and training. This means that we are ranked in the third quintile (48 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England.

Four of the city's LSOAs are in the one per cent most deprived LSOAs in England; three are in East Brighton ward and one in Moulsecoomb & Bevendean ward. In total 19 LSOAs (12 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived LSOAs in England and 30 LSOAs (18 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived (map below).



Two sub-domains, available only at the LSOA level, make up the wider Education, Skills and Training domain;

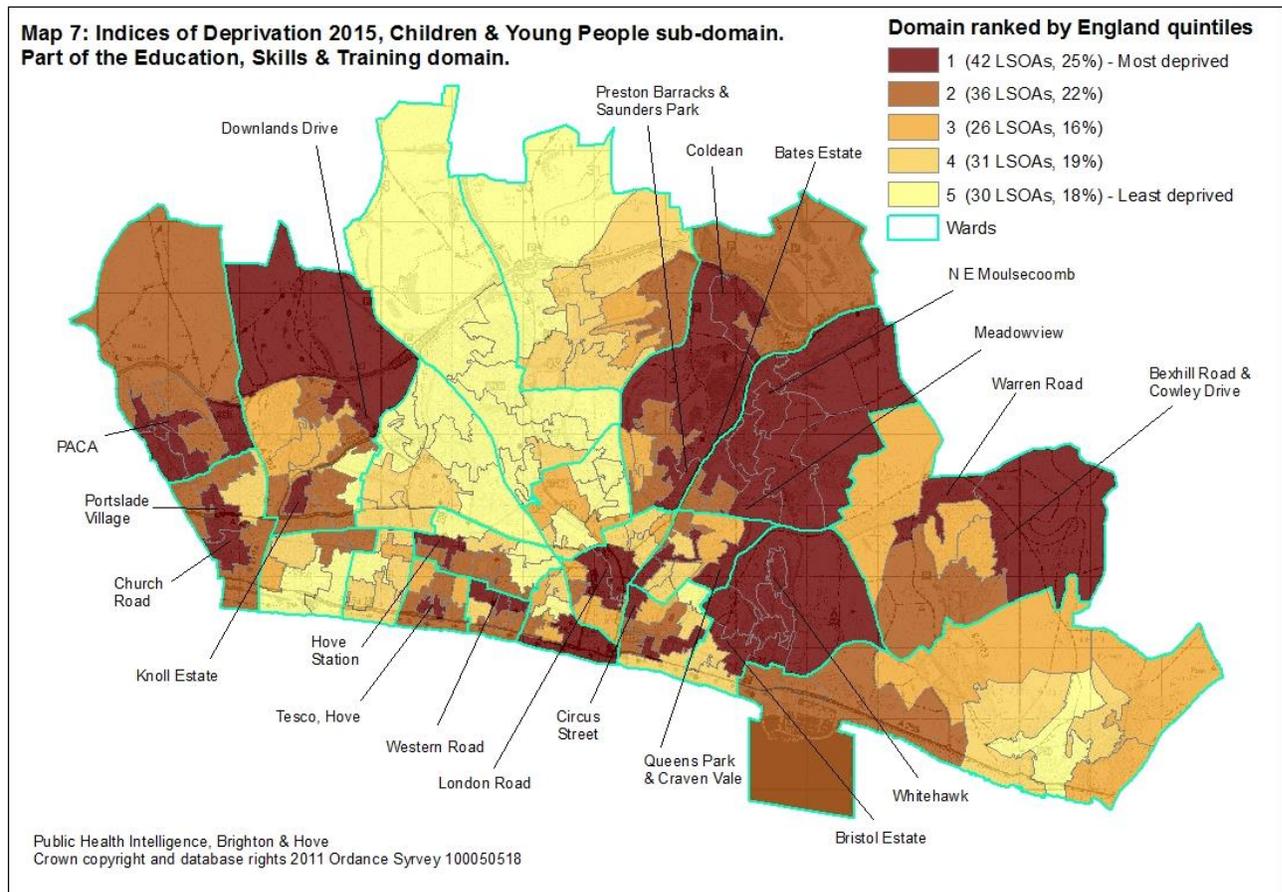
- Children & Young People (map 7)
- Adult Skills (map 8)

The two sub-domains show very different levels of deprivation (table 3 below). The Children & Young People sub-domain has twice as many LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived while the Adult Skills sub-domain has nearly three times as many LSOAs in the 20 per cent least deprived.

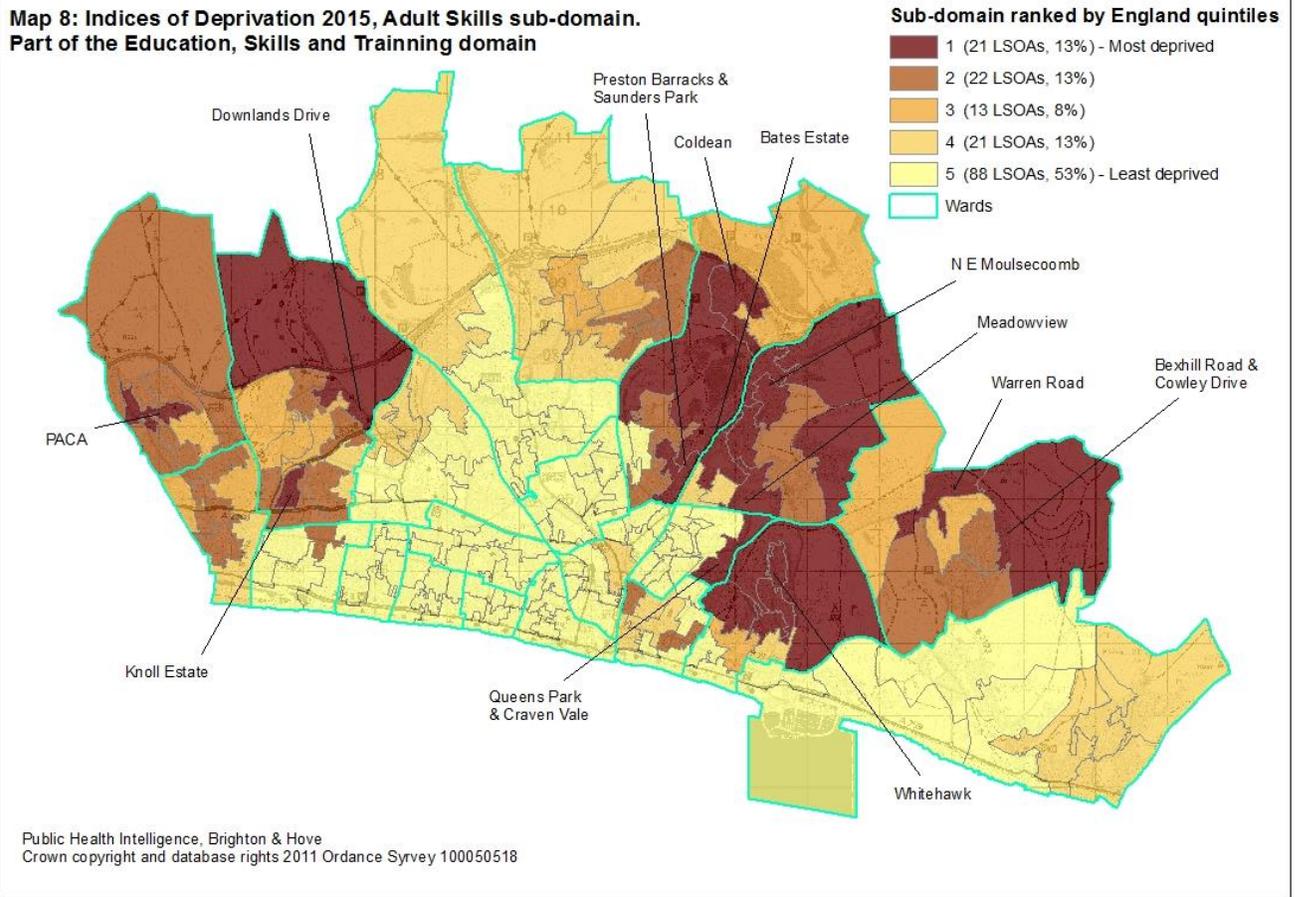
Table 3: Education, Skills & Training sub-domain's by number of LSOA in each England quintile

Quintile (1 most deprived)	Children & Young People Sub-domain	Adult Skills sub-domain
	Number of LSOAs (% of LSOA)	
1	42 (25%)	21 (13%)
2	36 (22%)	22 (13%)
3	26 (16%)	13 (8%)
4	31 (19%)	21 (13%)
5	30 (18%)	88 (53%)

For the Children & Young Peoples sub-domain, seven LSOAs (four per cent) are in the one per cent most deprived areas in England and 34 LSOAs (21 per cent) in the 10 per cent most deprived. Eight out of ten LSOAs in Moulsecoomb & Bevendean ward, six out of nine LSOAs in East Brighton ward and four out of seven LSOAs in North Portslade ward are in the ten per cent most deprived areas in England (map 7 below).



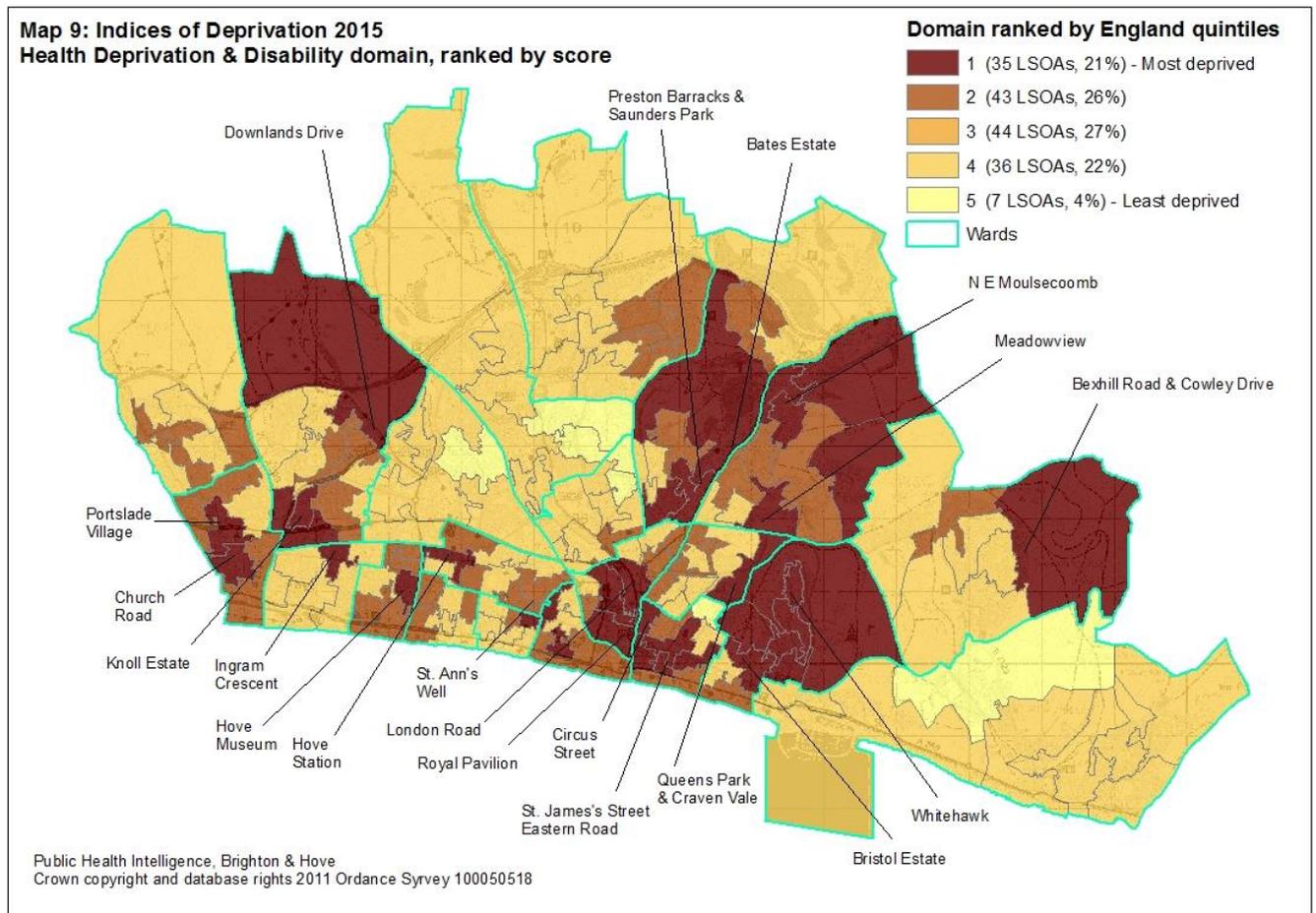
**Map 8: Indices of Deprivation 2015, Adult Skills sub-domain.
Part of the Education, Skills and Training domain**



4.4 Health deprivation & disability domain

Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 91 most deprived. This means we are ranked in the second quintile (28 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England for health deprivation and disability.

Two of the city's LSOAs (both in Queens Park ward) are in the 50 most deprived LSOAs in England, while in total, three LSOAs are in the one per cent most deprived (the third in East Brighton ward). Twenty three LSOAs (14 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 35 LSOAs (21 per cent) in 20 per cent most deprived. Of the LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived in England, six are in East Brighton ward, four in Queens Park Ward, three each in Moulsecoomb & Bevendean and Hollingbury & Stanmer wards, two in St. Peter's & North Laine ward and one each in Brunswick & Adelaide, Goldsmid, Hangleton & Knoll, South Portslade and Wish wards (map 9 below).

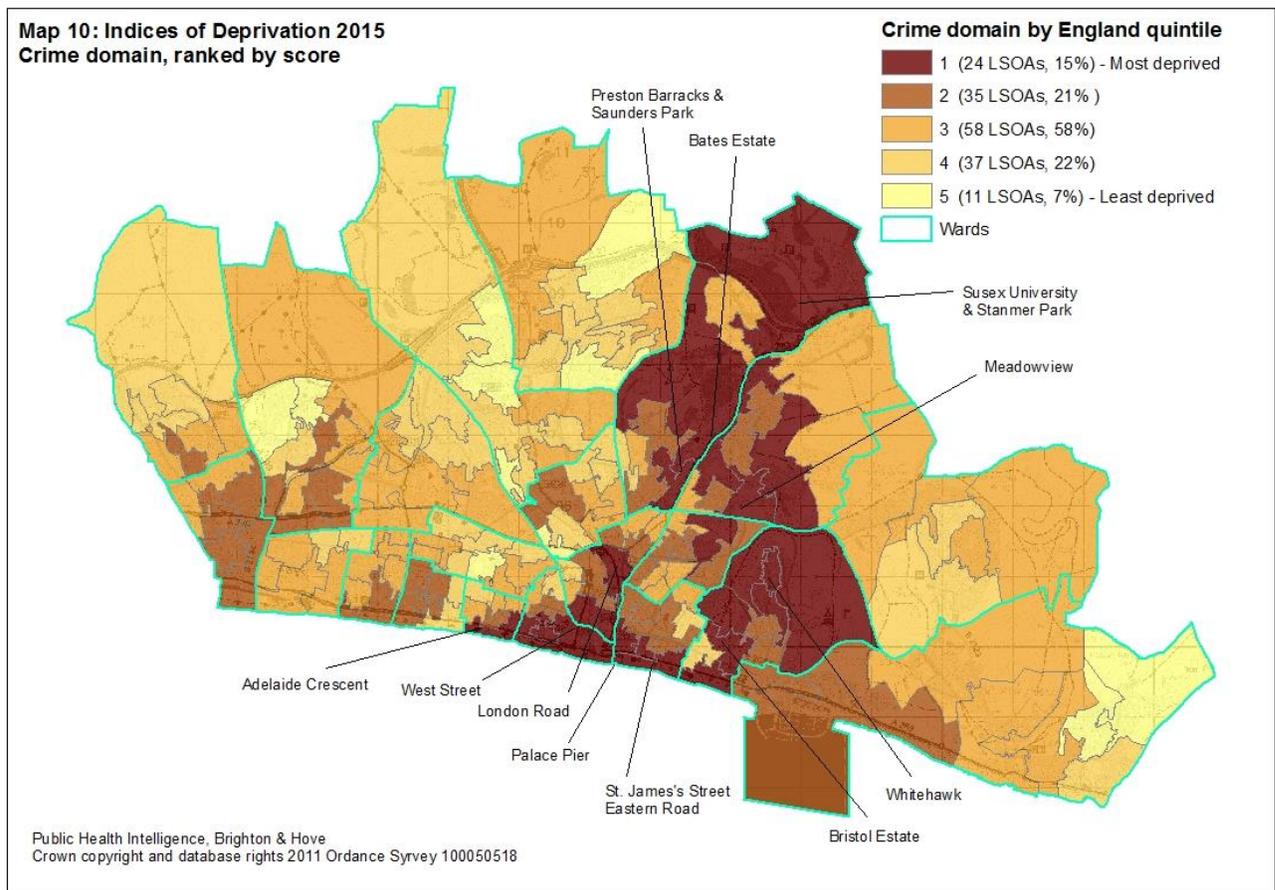


4.5 Crime domain

Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 98 most deprived meaning that we are ranked in the second quintile (31 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England for crime deprivation.

The seafront LSOA to the west of the Palace Pier is ranked number 15 most deprived LSOA in England for crime. Another LSOA in East Brighton ward is ranked 72 most deprived in England. In total 13 LSOAs (8 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 24 LSOAs (15 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived.

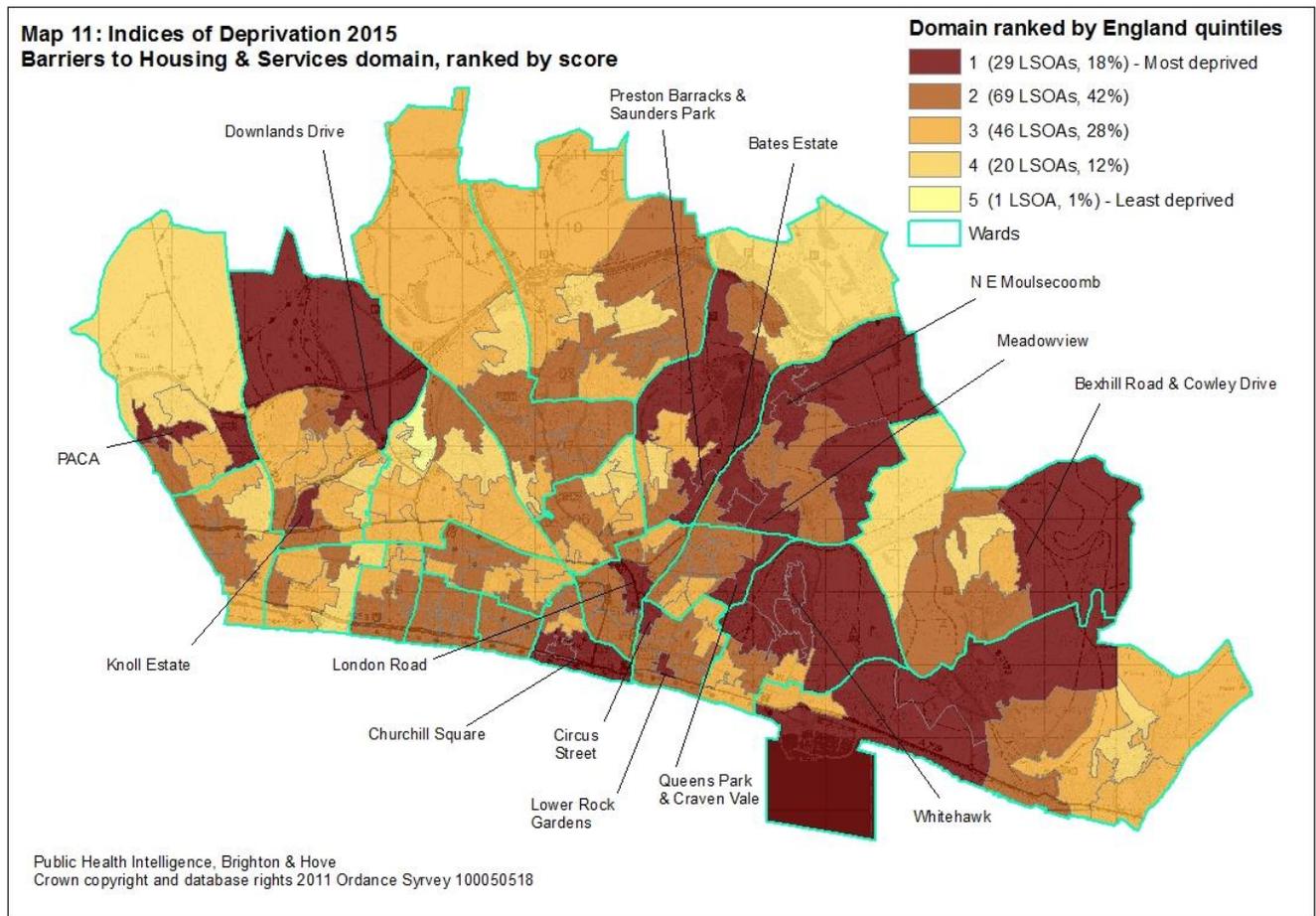
Of the 13 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived in England, four LSOAs are in East Brighton ward, three each in Queens Park and St. Peters & North Laine wards, two in Regency ward and one Hollingbury & Stanmer ward (map 10 below).



4.6 Barriers to housing & services domain

Of 326 local authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 73 most deprived, meaning that we are ranked just in the second quintile (22 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England for barriers to housing and services.

In total 16 LSOAs (10 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 29 LSOAs (18 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived (map 11 below).

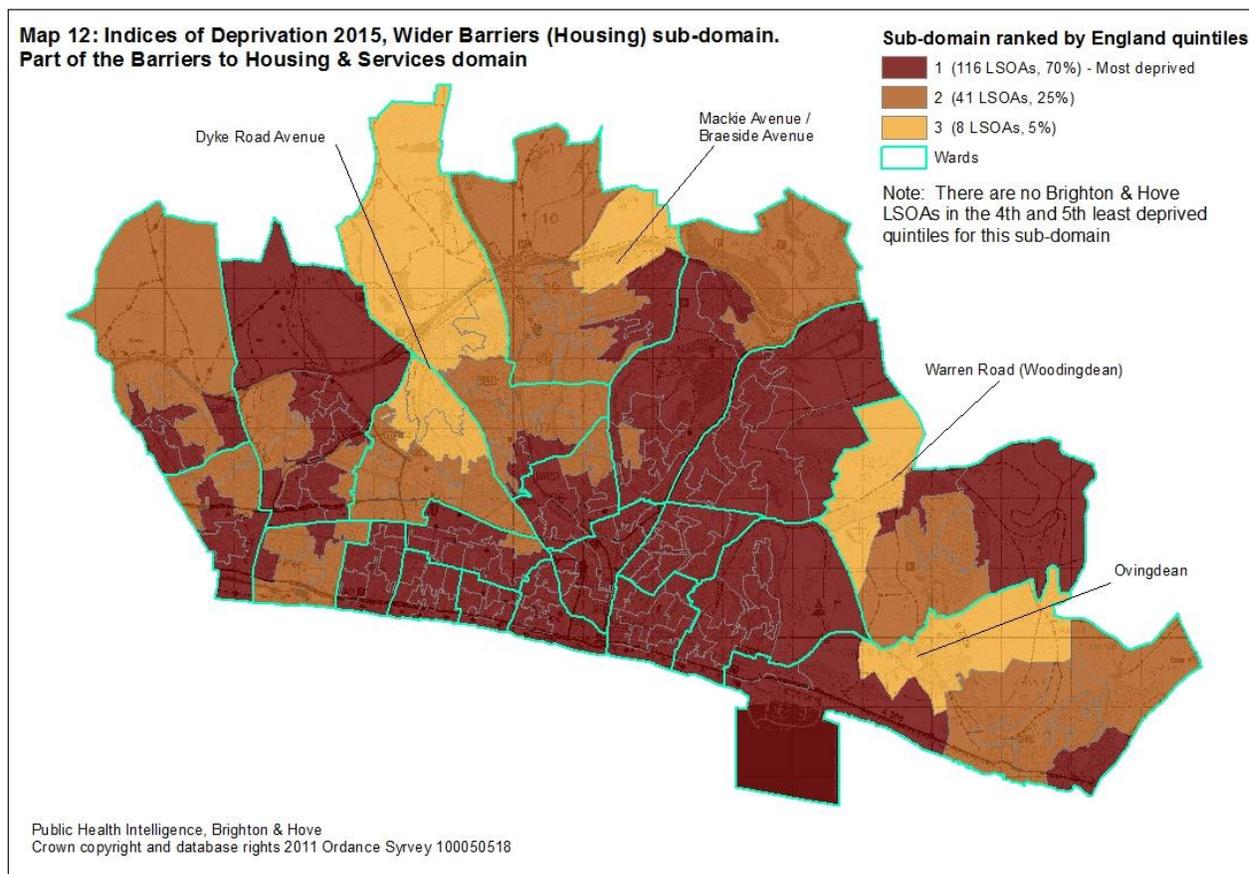


However, there are huge differences when you look at the two sub-domains (available only at the LSOA level) that make up the Barriers to Housing & Services Domain (table 4 below).

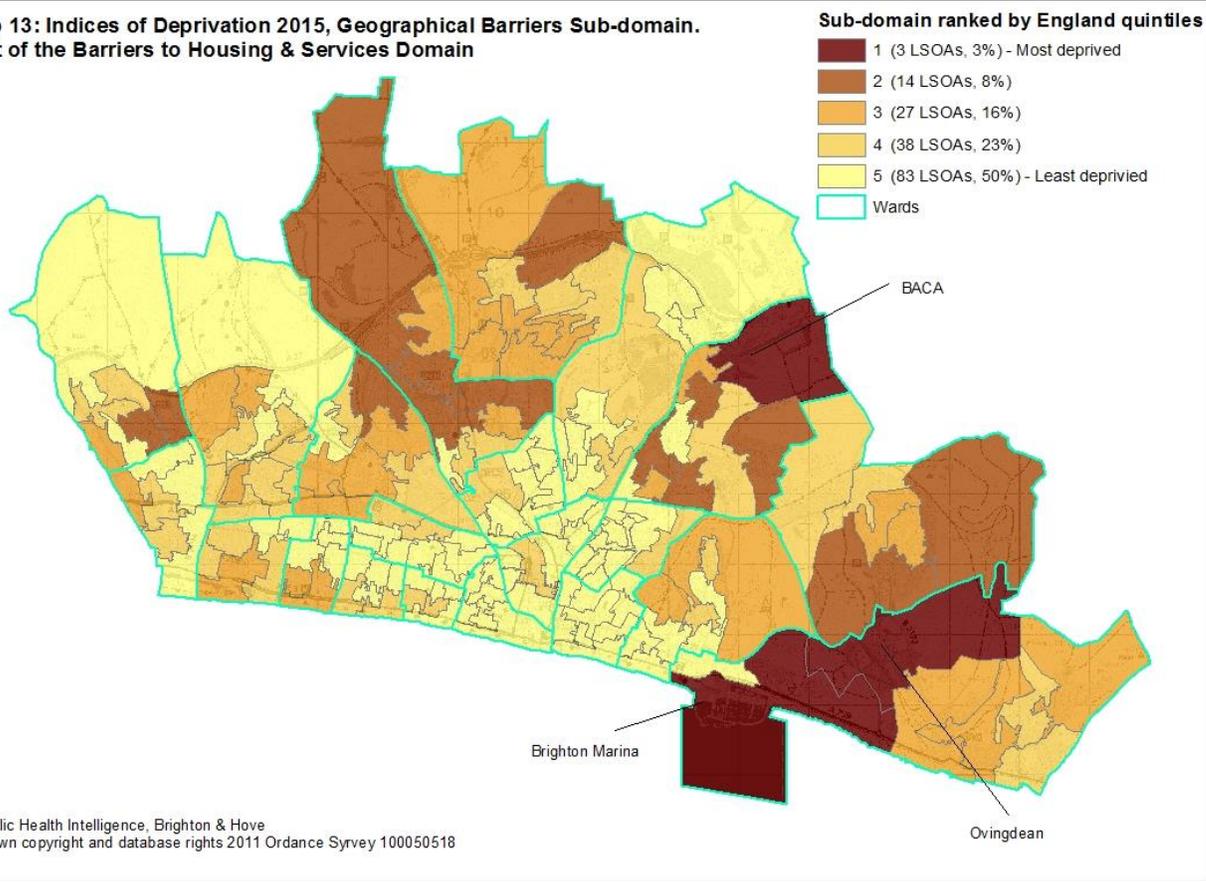
While 83 (50 per cent) of Brighton & Hove LSOAs are in the 20 per cent least deprived in England for geographical barriers, no LSOA is in the least deprived 40 per cent for the wider barriers (housing) sub-domain. More than two thirds of Brighton & Hove's LSOAs (116, 70 per cent) are in the most deprived 20 per cent for the wider barriers (housing) sub-domain. Only 17 LSOAs (10 per cent) are in the 40 per cent most deprived for geographical barriers.

Table 4: Barriers to Housing & Services' sub-domains by number of LSOA in each England quintile		
Quintile (1 most deprived)	Geographical Barriers	Wider barriers (housing)
	Number of LSOAs (% of LSOA)	
1	3 (2%)	116 (70%)
2	14 (8%)	41 (25%)
3	27 (16%)	8 (5%)
4	38 (23%)	0 (0%)
5	83 (50%)	0 (0%)

For the wider barriers sub-domain (map 12 below), in nine Brighton & Hove wards (Brunswick & Adelaide, Central Hove, East Brighton, Hanover & Elm Grove, Moulsecoomb & Bevendean, Queens Park, Regency, St. Peters & North Laine and Westbourne) all LSOAs are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England. For a further five wards (Goldsmid (8/9), Hangleton & Knoll (7/10), Hollingbury & Stanmer (6/8), North Portslade (4/7) and Preston Park (6/9)) the majority of LSOAs are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.



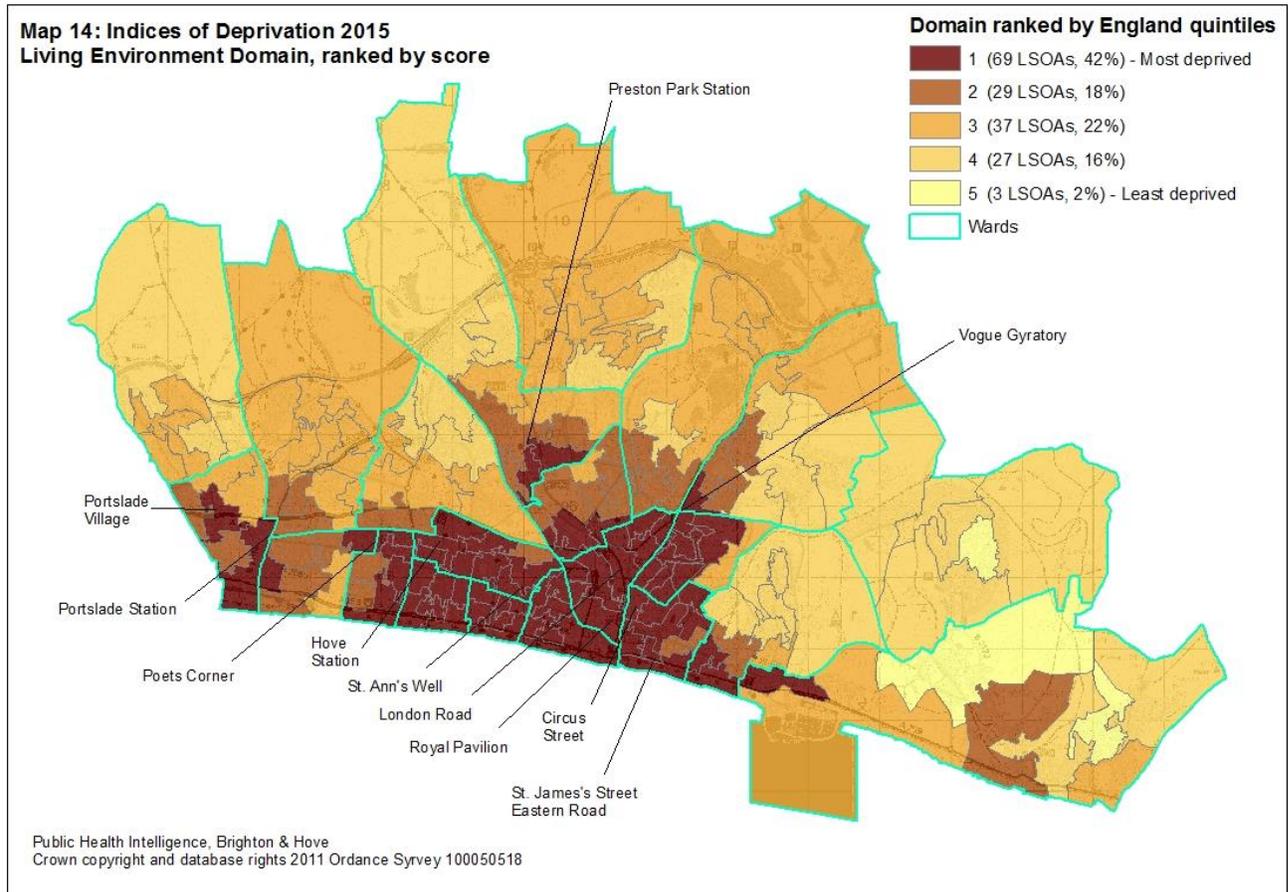
**Map 13: Indices of Deprivation 2015, Geographical Barriers Sub-domain.
Part of the Barriers to Housing & Services Domain**



4.7 Living environment domain

Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 36 most deprived, meaning we are the in the first quintile (11 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England for our living environment.

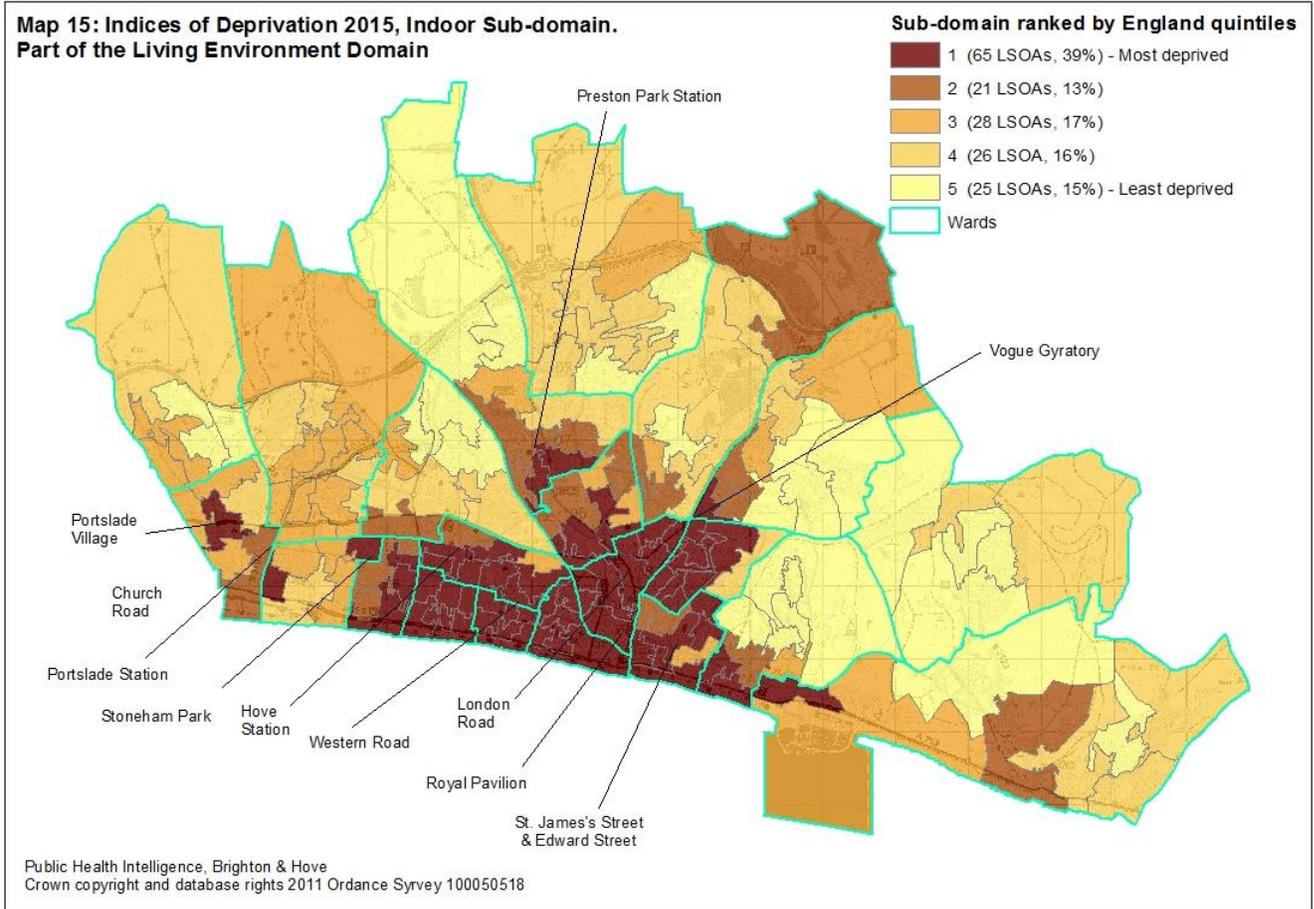
One LSOA between Eastern Road and Marine Parade is the seventh most deprived LSOA in England for the living environment. In total 17 LSOAs (10 per cent) are in the 1 per cent most deprived in England, 45 LSOAs (27 per cent) in the 10 per cent most deprived and 69 LSOAs (42 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived (map 14 below).



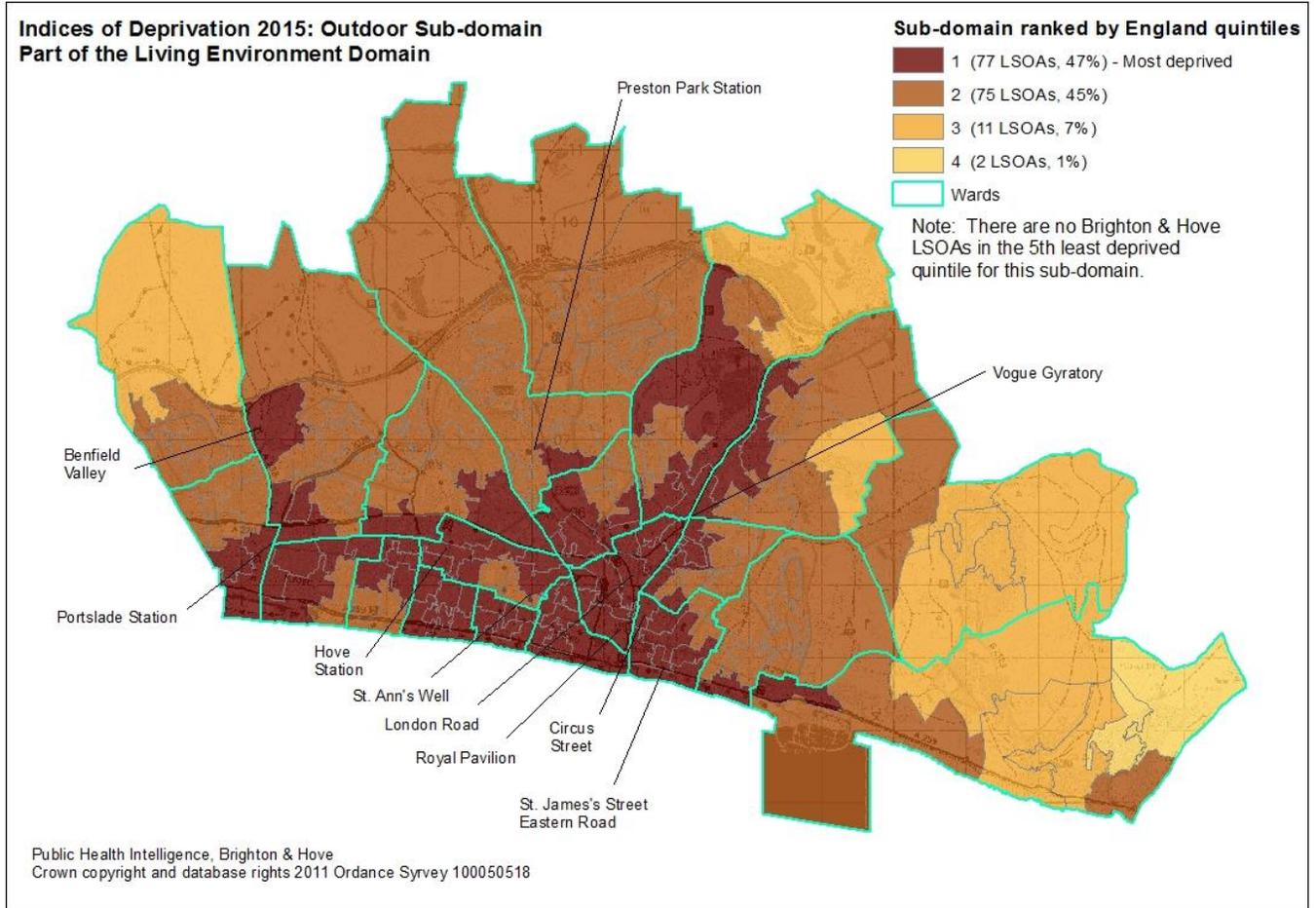
Two sub-domains, only available at the LSOA level, make up the wider Living Environment domain (table 5 below).

Quintile (1 most deprived)	Indoor Living Environment Sub-domain	Outdoor Living Environment sub-domain
	Number of LSOAs (% of LSOA)	
1	65 (39%)	77 (47%)
2	21 (13%)	75 (45%)
3	28 (17%)	11 (7%)
4	26 (16%)	2 (1%)
5	25 (15%)	0 (0%)

For the Indoor Living Environment, 65 Brighton & Hove LSOAs (39 per cent) are in the 20 per cent most deprived areas in England with more than half (86 LSOAs, 52 per cent) in the 40 per cent most deprived. All six LSOAs in each of Brunswick & Adelaide and Regency wards are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England. All 10 LSOAs in St. Peter's & North Laine ward and all six LSOA in Central Hove ward are in the 20 per cent most deprived, with the majority of LSOAs in Hanover & Elm Grove (8/9), Goldsmid (7/9) and Queens Park (6/9) also in the 20 per cent most deprived (map 15 below).



For the Outdoor Living Environment nearly a half of all Brighton & Hove's LSOAs (77, 47 per cent) are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England with more than nine out of ten of LSOAs (152, 92 per cent) in the 40 most deprived. All six LSOAs in each of Brunswick & Adelaide, Regency and Central Hove wards are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England. The majority of LSOAs in St. Peter's & North Laine (9/10), Wish (5/6), Goldsmid (7/9) and Queens Park (7/9) are also in the 20 per cent most deprived (map 16 below).



5. Comparison between Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015

The Indices of Deprivation are a relative measure of deprivation. This means you can tell if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. Similarly, deprivation cannot be compared between 2010 and 2015 because an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area. So it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the deprivation level of an area or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down.

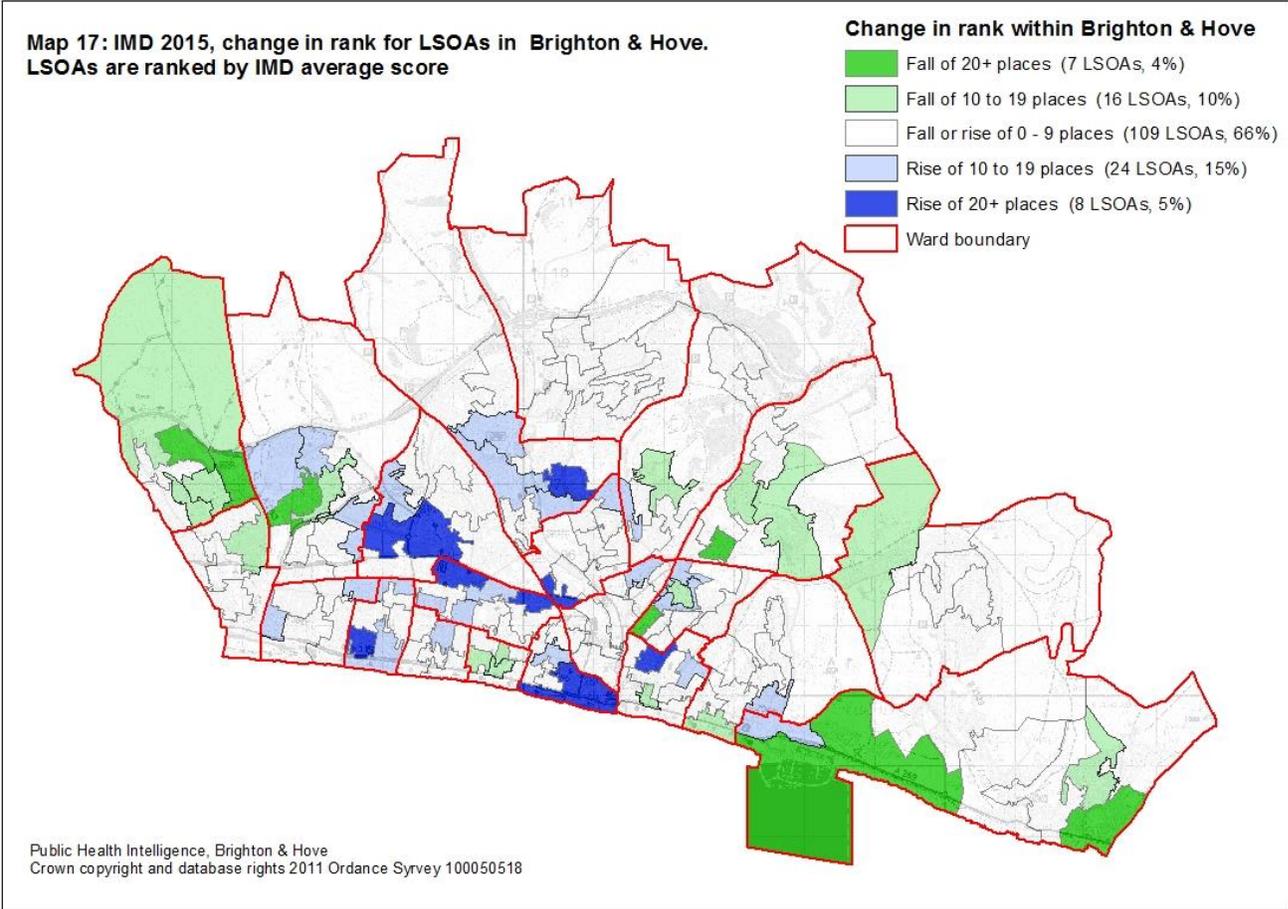
However, it is possible to compare the number of LSOAs in Brighton & Hove in the first (most deprived) and fifth (least deprived) quintiles in England for both the Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015 (table 6 below).

	First quintile - most deprived			Fifth quintile - least deprived		
	ID 2015	ID 2010	Difference 2010 to 2015	ID 2015	ID 2010	Difference 2010 to 2015
Index of Multiple Deprivation	34	37	-3	12	7	+5
Income domain	25	27	-2	12	9	+3
Employment domain	26	30	-4	18	12	+6
Health Deprivation and Disability domain	35	72	-37	7	0	+7
Education, Skills & Training domain	30	28	+2	45	56	-11
Barriers to Housing and Services domain	29	46	-17	1	0	+1
Crime domain	24	18	+6	11	16	-5
Living Environment domain	69	73	-3	3	8	-5

For the IMD, Brighton & Hove has three fewer LSOAs in the first and most deprived quintile and five more in the fifth and least deprived quintile. For four of the seven main domains (Income, Employment, Health deprivation and Disability and Barrier to Housing & Services) this pattern of fewer LSOAs in the most deprived quintile and more in the least deprived quintile can also be found.

The Crime and Education, Skills & Training domains have seen the opposite effect with increases in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile and fewer LSOAs in the least deprived quintile. For the Living Environment domain there has been a decrease in the number of LSOAs in both the most and least deprived quintiles.

Map 17 below, shows how the ranking of LSOAs in Brighton & Hove in the 2015 IMD has changed in comparison to the 2010 IMD. The areas shaded green have become relatively more deprived while the areas shaded blue have become relatively less deprived. A third of LSOAs (109, 66 per cent) in the city are ranked within nine places of where they were ranked in the 2010 indices. A quarter of LSOAs (32, 20 per cent) have seen improvement in their ranking of ten or more places while 23 LSOAs (14 per cent) have seen a deterioration in the ranking of ten or more places.



The is no clear pattern to which LSOAs in the city are becoming relatively more or less deprived, however those LSOAs that have become relatively less deprived tend to be more central and those that have become relatively more deprived tend to be further from the city centre.

6. Other administrative areas

New for the 2015 Index of Deprivation, the IMD, the seven main domains and the IDACI and IDAOPI are available for Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) in England.

6.1 Clinical Commissioning Groups

NHS Brighton & Hove CCG shares the same boundary as Brighton & Hove City Council. Among the 209 CCGs in England, Brighton & Hove CCG is ranked 82 most deprived and is just in the second quintile of most deprived CCGs. Looking at the other domains, Brighton & Hove CCG is ranked in the second or third quintile for all domains apart from the Living Environment where we are ranked the 29th most deprived CCG in England and in the first quintile (table 7).

	Rank out of a 211 CCG (1 most deprived)	Quintile (1 most derived)	Percent of most deprived (1 most deprived)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	82	2	39%
Income Deprivation	102	3	49%
Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)	113	3	54%
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	55	2	26%
Employment Deprivation	110	3	52%
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation	111	3	53%
Health Deprivation & Disability	75	2	36%
Crime	84	3	40%
Barriers to Housing & Services	45	2	22%
Living Environment Deprivation	29	1	14%

6.2 Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP)

There are 39 LEPs in England and Brighton & Hove is part of the Coast to Capital LEP. The Coast to Capital LEP region covers Brighton & Hove, the London Borough of Croydon, Gatwick Diamond, Lewes and West Sussex (<http://www.coast2capital.org.uk/about-us/coast-to-capital-zone.html#sthash.viOI3gdA.dpbs>).

From table 8, the Coast to Capital LEP is not particularly deprived in comparison to other LEPs with the region, ranked the 29 most deprived in England (fourth quintile). Looking at all the main domains, only for Barriers to Housing & Services (ranked nine, second quintile) and Crime (ranked 19, third quintile) is the region ranked outside of the fourth most deprived quintile for LEPs.

	Rank out of a 39 Local Enterprise Partnerships (1 most deprived)	Quintile (1 most derived)	Percent of most deprived (1% most deprived)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	29	4	74%
Income Deprivation	28	4	72%
Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)	28	4	72%
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	30	4	77%
Employment Deprivation	31	4	80%
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation	31	4	80%
Health Deprivation & Disability	33	5	85%
Crime	19	3	49%
Barriers to Housing & Services	9	2	23%
Living Environment Deprivation	24	4	62%

Appendix 1: Domains and indicators for the Indices of Deprivation 2015.

The percentages reported brackets show the weight the domain receives in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.

Income Deprivation (22.5 per cent)

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

Employment Deprivation (22.5 per cent)

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64

Health Deprivation & Disability (13.5 per cent)

- Years of potential life lost
- Comparative illness and disability ratio
- Acute morbidity
- Mood and anxiety disorders

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation (13.5 per cent)

- **Children and young people**
 - Key stage 2 attainment: average points score
 - Key stage 4 attainment: average points score
 - Secondary school absence
 - Staying on in education post 16
 - Entry to higher education
- **Adult skills**
 - Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64
 - English language proficiency, aged 25-59/64

Crime (9.3 per cent)

- Recorded crime rates for;
 - Violence
 - Burglary
 - Theft
 - Criminal damage

Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3 per cent)

- **Geographical barriers**
 - Road distance to: post office; primary school; general store / supermarket; GP surgery
- **Wider barriers**
 - Household overcrowding
 - Homelessness
 - Housing affordability

Living Environment Deprivation (9.3 per cent)

- **Indoor living environment**
 - Housing in poor condition
 - Houses without central heating
- **Outdoor Living environment**
 - Air quality
 - Road traffic accidents