

Cabinet

12th February 2020

Indices of Deprivation 2019. Summary for County Durham



Ordinary Decision/Key Decision No.

Report of Corporate Management Team

John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

Councillor Angela Surtees, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Social Inclusion

Electoral division(s) affected:

Countywide

Purpose of the Report

- 1 This paper provides key messages and selected analyses for County Durham from the recently released Index of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019) from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG). Further detail is available via the Deprivation theme on [Durham Insight](#). Whilst the paper relates specifically to the updated Index of Deprivation, it is linked to the request for analysis and insight into the impact of welfare reform and austerity. This work is in the process of being scoped and progress will be reported back accordingly. Further analysis relating to a) all North East local authorities (comparing to those authorities with the largest decrease in relative deprivation) and the North East region (comparing to other regions), and b) at AAP level will also be forthcoming.

Executive summary

- 2 The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, in England. Summaries are also produced for

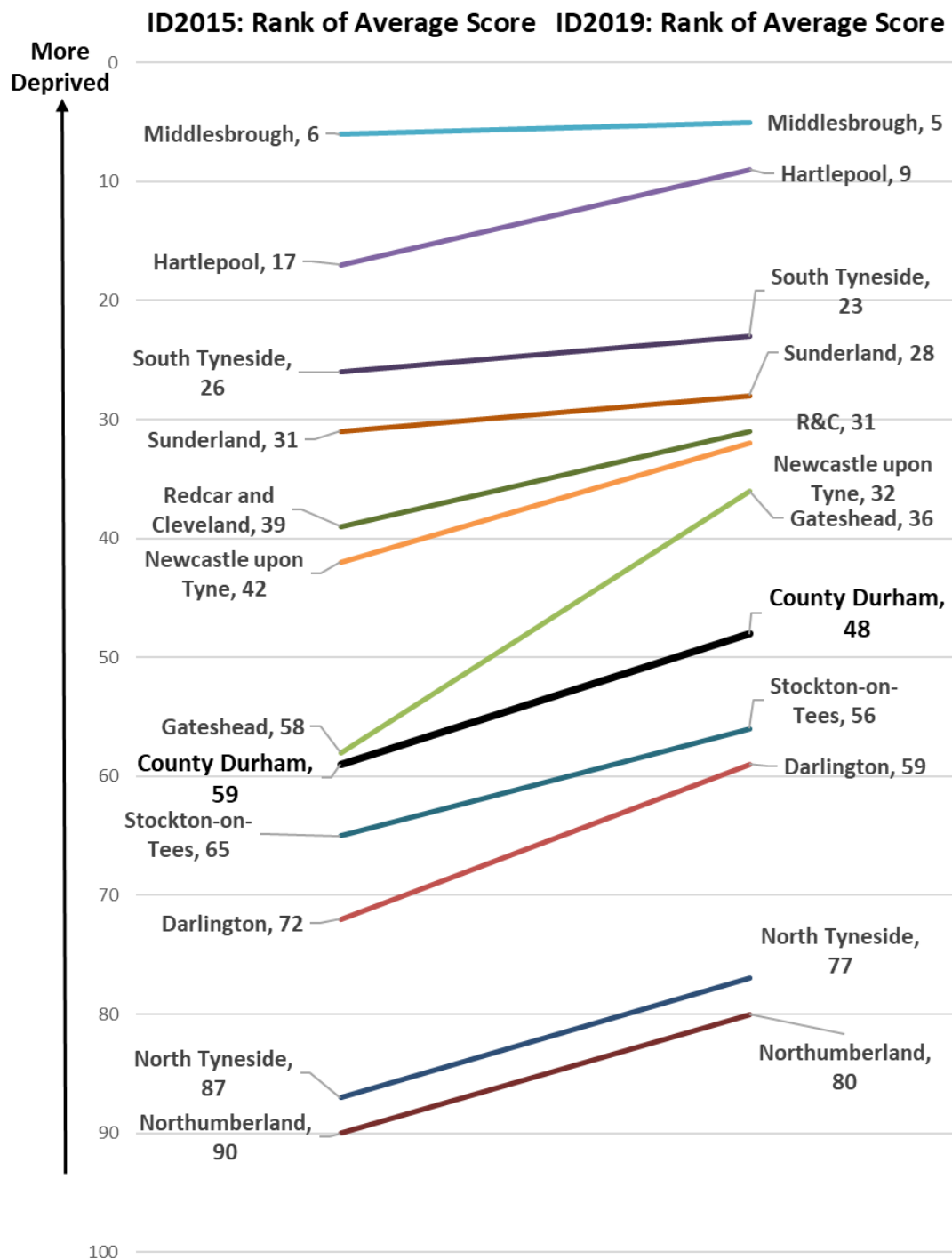
Local Authorities. Whilst the Indices are produced using national datasets to a fixed methodology there are some potential issues for this release which users should bear in mind:

- 3 The introduction of Universal Credit indicators in the Employment and Income domains of ID2019 may have had some effect on individual and local authority area scores and subsequent rankings. The time period for these indicators was 2015/16, prior to roll out of UC in County Durham and many other local authorities. Given that the rollout of UC only applied to those who had a change of circumstances, numbers locally are likely to be low during the time period in question, and therefore the impact is anticipated to be low. We will however continue to monitor this situation.
- 4 County Durham, and small areas within, have experienced significant changes to both score and rank within the Crime domain. This may be accounted for by a combination of i) extending the data period from one year to two years and ii) changes/improvements to crime recording by Durham Constabulary over this time period. Initial analysis of Durham Constabulary data shows increased levels of recorded crime across most crime categories which can be attributed to these changes in recording. The experience of County Durham is mirrored in Darlington, which supports this theory. Further work should be undertaken to fully investigate this.
- 5 Key findings from the ID2019 include:
 - County Durham is in the top 40% most deprived upper-tier local authorities¹ in England. Seven of the 12 North East local authorities are ranked in the 30% most deprived upper-tier authorities across England.
 - County Durham is ranked as the 48th most deprived upper-tier local authority out of 151 nationally, (up from the ID2015 ranking of 59th)².
 - All North East local authorities experienced an increase in relative deprivation (i.e. by rank) between the 2015 and 2019 Indices (figure 1). This varied between Middlesbrough (moving up one place from a national ranking of 6th to 5th most deprived) and Gateshead (from 58th to 36th most deprived, a move of 22 places).

¹ Upper tier local authorities are the administrative unit used in these analyses unless otherwise stated.

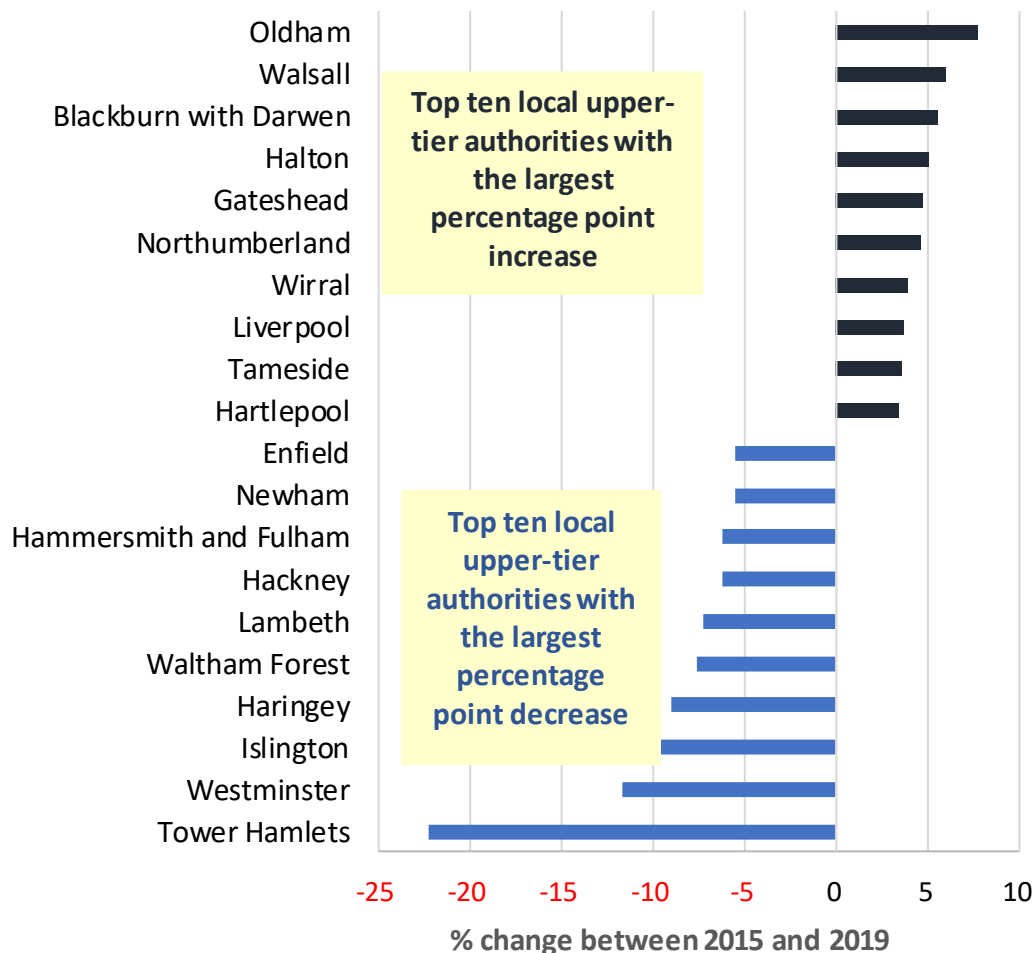
² Where 1 is the most deprived nationally.

Figure 1. Changes in overall rank of relative deprivation of North East authorities, ID2015 to ID2019.



- Gateshead, Northumberland and Hartlepool are in the top ten local authorities in England for the largest percentage point increase in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% between the IMD 2015 and 2019 (figure 2). This shows an increase in the county of the number of neighbourhoods classed as highly deprived. 6 of these top 10 local authorities are in the North West, and 3 are in the North East.

Figure 2. Change in the proportion of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the most deprived 10% between the IMD 2015 and 2019. Top ten upper tier local authorities



- The 10 local authorities who experienced the largest percentage point decrease in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% between the IMD 2015 and 2019 are in London.
- Of the 324 LSOAs in County Durham, 0.9% (n=3) are ranked in the most deprived 1% nationally. This is an increase from the previous indices where only 1 LSOA was in the most deprived 1%.
- Woodhouse Close Central remains the most deprived LSOA in the county, ranked 150th most deprived (from 190th) followed by Easington Colliery North ranked 221 (510) and Horden Central ranked 291 (396).
- 12% of County Durham LSOAs (n=39) are ranked in the most deprived decile in England. This has increased by less than 1% from ID2015 (n=36). 10% of our population live in these areas.

- 87.2% (34) of those 39 LSOAs in the most deprived decile in 2019 were in the most deprived decile in 2015, similar to national levels (88%).
- Almost half (49%) of County Durham LSOAs (n=158) are ranked in the most deprived 30% most deprived areas in England. 47% of our population live in these areas.
- County Durham displays relatively high levels of deprivation (top 30% nationally) in the Income, Employment, and Health domains, counter-balanced by lower levels of deprivation in the Education, Crime, Barriers to Housing and the Living Environment domains³. Trends overall indicate a reversal of the previous continuation of the steady improvements in relative deprivation in previous indices. However, this masks opposite trends for specific aspects of deprivation: the health domain and housing have demonstrated improvement in relative deprivation.

Recommendation(s)

6 Cabinet is recommended to:

- a) Note the content of the report, and to ensure future policies, strategies, plans and funding bids contain the latest information and analyses relating to deprivation in County Durham.
- b) Authorise the report to progress to Partnership Boards for information and update and to be disseminated further as appropriate.
- c) Note that this content and further analyses relating to deprivation will be publicly available via the Deprivation theme on [Durham Insight](#).

Background

7 The English Indices of Deprivation measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, in England. It is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). They are an important tool for identifying the most deprived areas in England. Local policy makers and communities can also use this tool to ensure that their activities prioritise the areas with greatest need for services.

³ Although there has been a significant change in the crime domain at county and small area level.

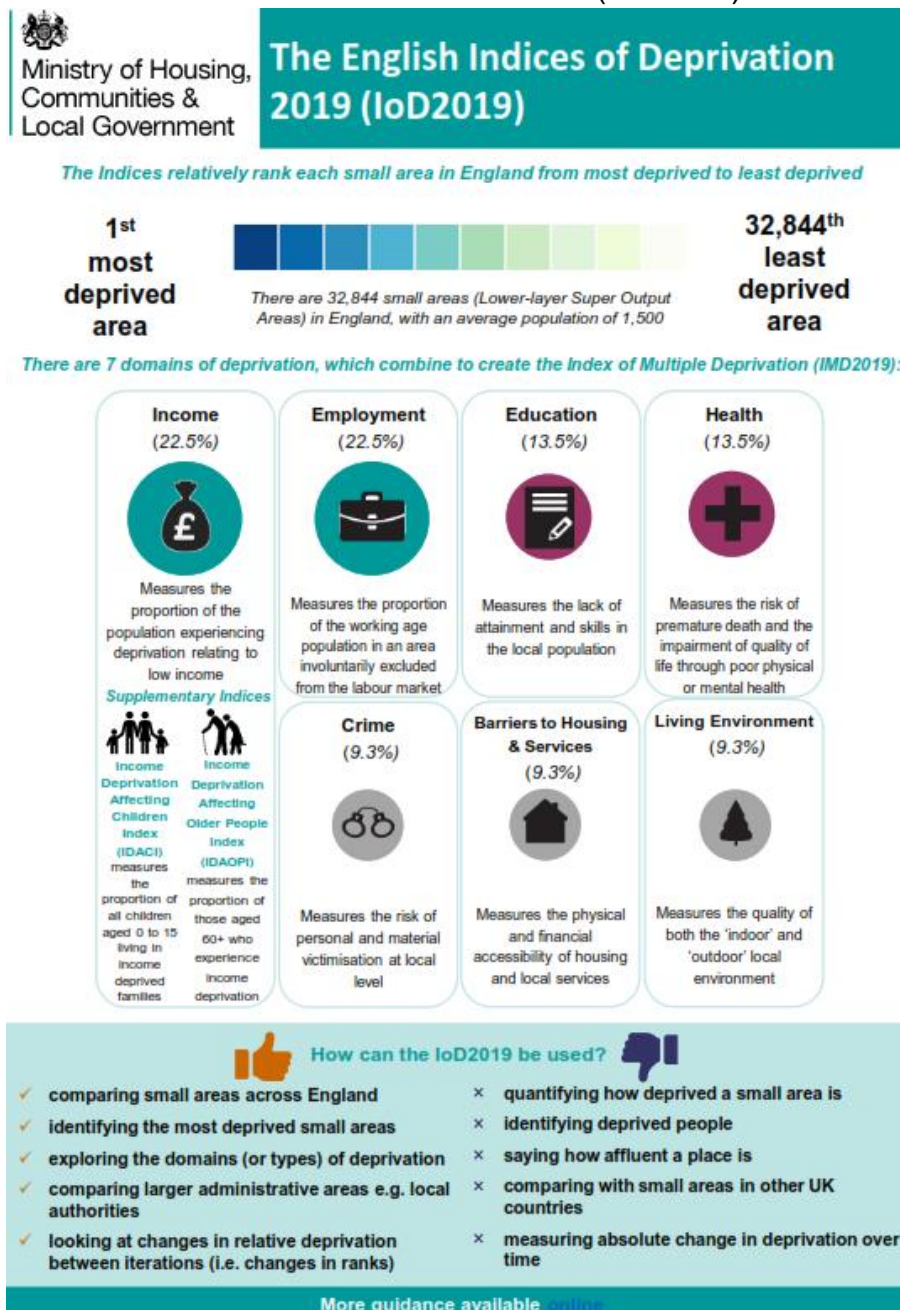
- 8 Following an established methodological framework the Index broadly defines deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.
- 9 Since the 1970s the MHCLG and its predecessors have calculated various local measures of deprivation in England. The increasing availability of administrative data at local levels has driven developments in the definition and measurement of deprivation.
- 10 Since their original publication in 2000 the indices have been used very widely for a variety of purposes, including the targeting of resources, both locally and nationally, providing an evidence base for policy and strategy development, supporting grant applications and for general research applications.
- 11 Within the authority the ID2015 (and previous indices) has been extensively used in collaboration with other datasets in area profiling, service provision and policy making. The ID2019 will be used in the same manner. Some examples of future work include:
 - a) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and various Health Needs Assessments, Health Equity Audits and analytical 'deep dives'
 - b) Area Action Partnership Profiles
 - c) Profiling rural/urban deprivation,
 - d) Targeting of services such as warmer homes initiatives or smoking at time delivery interventions
 - e) Selective Licensing,
 - f) Merging with SEND/FSM data to produce deprivation indexes for schools,
 - g) Merging with Households Energy Efficiency data
12. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The English Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure a broad concept of multiple deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, or domains, of deprivation. 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. Conversely, there

will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas. Further uses can be seen in Figure 3.

13. The concept of relative deprivation reflects various socioeconomic inequalities between and within areas. It is important because these indices attempt to describe the conditions in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age. These conditions influence a person's opportunity to be healthy, risk of illness and life expectancy as well as a host of other socioeconomic outcomes.
14. The majority of data that underpin the 2019 indices reflect the period 2015/16 while the previous 2015 indices reflect data from 2012. This latest release uses 39 separate indicators, detailed in Appendix 4, (the 2015 indices used 37 indicators) organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (ID2019). A full description of all seven domains is included in Appendix 3.
15. The Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure, as accurately as possible, the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level, but this does come at the expense of 'backwards' comparability. Successive versions of the indices should not be construed as a time-series. They provide the best measure of relative deprivation at that particular point in time. Changes between measures limit the ability to make like-for-like comparisons over time.
16. However, because there is a broadly consistent methodology between the ID2019 and previous versions, relative comparisons are possible between areas. All time series analysis in this report is based on these relative changes. This approach is in line with DCLG guidance on the ID2019⁴.
17. In addition to providing measures of deprivation at the LSOA and local authority level data is also published for Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEPs) areas covering England and overall analysis is included. Further local analysis is being undertaken for each geography used on www.durhaminsight.info in due course where the main part of the analysis will be made available.

⁴ DCLG, English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – Technical Report, available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report>

Figure 3. Index of Deprivation infographic. Source. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)



Deprivation in County Durham relative to other areas nationally

18. Overall, deprivation, as measured by the ID2019 shows that County Durham is in the top 40% most deprived upper-tier authorities across England, (48th out of 151; ID2015 – 59th out of 152 and in the top 40% most deprived), which means that large numbers of County Durham residents live in areas that have significant issues. Furthermore, it should be noted that the overall index is a composite measure of seven underlying domains with the county having relatively high levels of

deprivation (top 30%) in the Income, Employment, and Health domains which is counter-balanced by lower levels of deprivation in the Education, Crime, Barriers to Housing and the Living Environment domains.

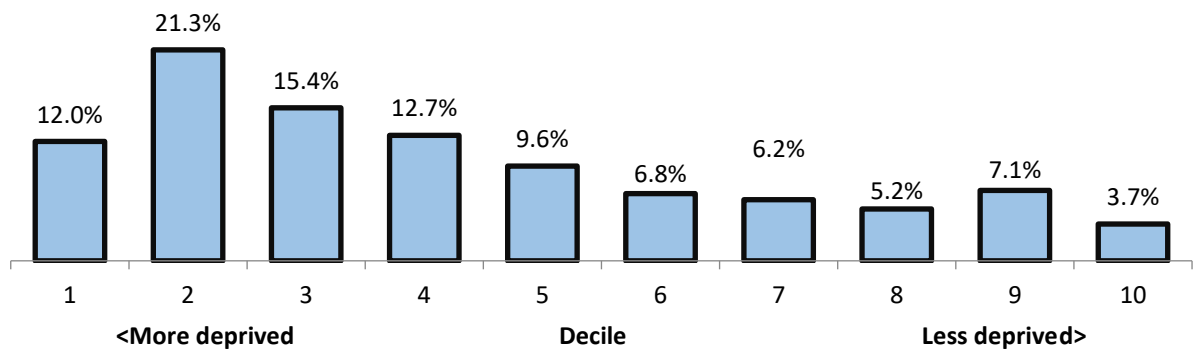
19. Trends overall indicate a reversal of the previous continuation of the steady improvements in relative deprivation in previous indices. However, this masks opposite trends for specific aspects of deprivation: the health domain and housing have demonstrated improvement in relative deprivation.
20. Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England. The 20 most deprived local authorities nationally are largely the same as those found for the 2015 index, but Leicester and Tower Hamlets have become relatively less deprived moving out of this group. Oldham and Halton are have moved into the top 20 as replacements. There are two North East authorities in this group – Middlesbrough (ranked 5th) and Hartlepool (ranked 9th).
21. Within all lower-tier authorities in England, more than half (61%) contain at least one of the top 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England, with Middlesbrough (48.8%), Liverpool (48.7%), Knowsley (46.9%), Kingston upon Hull (45.2%) and Manchester (43.3%) local authorities having the highest proportions of their neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England.
22. County Durham has **39 LSOAs (12%)** ranked in the top 10 percent most deprived areas in England (figure 4), an increase of 3 on the 36 LSOAs seen in 2015. There is variation across the North East in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. Almost 50% of Middlesbrough's LSOAs are in this most deprived decile nationally, compared to just over 9% in North Tyneside.

Figure 4. LSOAs in North East Local Authorities in the most deprived 10% nationally. Source. ID2019, MHCLG.

| Local Authority | ID2019 (LSOAs in the most deprived 10%) | | Change from ID2015 | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number | % of LSOA in LA | Change in number of LSOAs | Percentage point change |
| North Tyneside | 12 | 9.2 | 3 | 2.3 |
| Northumberland | 23 | 11.7 | 9 | 4.6 |
| County Durham | 39 | 12 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Gateshead | 21 | 16.7 | 6 | 4.8 |
| Darlington | 12 | 18.5 | 2 | 3.1 |
| Stockton | 25 | 20.8 | 3 | 2.5 |
| Sunderland | 42 | 22.7 | 6 | 3.2 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 21 | 23.9 | 2 | 2.3 |
| South Tyneside | 25 | 24.5 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Newcastle | 45 | 25.7 | 6 | 3.4 |
| Hartlepool | 21 | 36.2 | 2 | 3.4 |
| Middlesbrough | 42 | 48.8 | 0 | 0 |

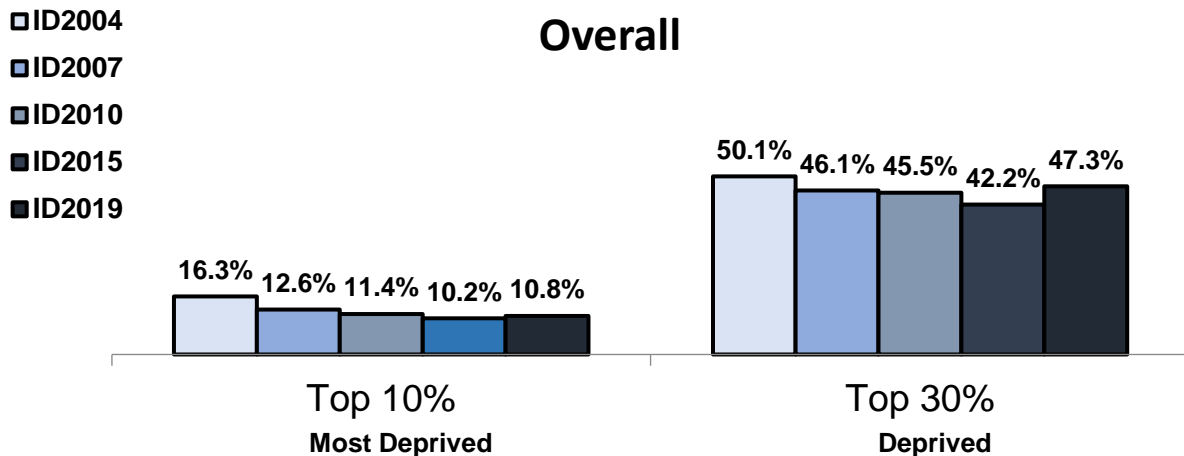
23. These **39** County Durham LSOAs cover an area representing **10.8%** of the county's population with **47.3%** of the county's population living in areas in the top 30% most deprived nationally, however, not everyone living in these areas will be experiencing deprivation. The distribution of the county's population by decile is detailed in figure 5 (based on the ONS 2015 population estimates).

Figure 5. Distribution of overall deprivation in County Durham (percentage of LSOAs in each deprivation decile). Source. ID2019, MHCLG.



24. The number of LSOAs falling into the most deprived decile nationally between ID2015 and ID2019 has risen in all North East local authorities with the exception of Middlesbrough. In County Durham this increase was less than Northumberland had the largest increase in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% with nine LSOAs moving into this decile, whilst Gateshead experienced the highest percentage point change (4.8%).
25. Between the ID2004 and ID2015 the percentage of the population in the top 10% most deprived areas steadily fell from 16.3% to 10.2% showing a relative improvement in deprivation in the county over this eleven-year data period (ID2004: 2001 data to ID2015: 2012/13 data). In the ID2019 this percentage has increased slightly to 10.8% and this increase will be due to changes in the population bases and the increase in the number of LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived as detailed above. A similar pattern is seen in the top 30% most deprived with a fall from 50.1% to 42.2% in the previous indices and a rise to 47.3% in the ID2019 (figure 6).

Figure 6. Change in the percentage of the county’s population in the top 10% and top 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally (all LSOAs). Source. ID2019, MHCLG.



26. Whilst the ID2019 is primarily produced to illustrate relative deprivation at a small area geography, summary measures have been produced for higher level areas which focus on different aspects of deprivation such as identifying intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed and the overall volume or “scale” of deprivation.
27. There are 151 upper tier local authorities in England, ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 151 (least deprived) for each domain. County Durham’s position relative to the other north east local authorities for the district level summary measures of deprivation are shown in figure 7.

Figure 7. North East Local Authority level summary. Source. ID2019, MHCLG.

| Local Authority | IMD - Rank of average rank | IMD - Rank of average score | IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally | IMD 2019 - Rank of local concentration | Rank of Income Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Middlesbrough | 14 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 84 | 88 |
| Hartlepool | 21 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 128 | 129 |
| South Tyneside | 22 | 23 | 21 | 47 | 104 | 95 |
| Sunderland | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 41 | 34 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 48 | 31 | 23 | 9 | 119 | 111 |
| Newcastle | 54 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 46 | 40 |
| Gateshead | 43 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 92 | 85 |
| County Durham | 50 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 16 | 13 |
| Stockton | 76 | 56 | 32 | 18 | 100 | 90 |
| Darlington | 73 | 59 | 37 | 24 | 140 | 138 |
| North Tyneside | 82 | 77 | 61 | 60 | 109 | 96 |
| Northumberland | 84 | 80 | 55 | 53 | 75 | 64 |

Average Rank

28. County Durham is ranked 50th most deprived upper tier local authority nationally, placing it in the 4th most deprived decile (40%). The average ranking masks variation in levels of deprivation within a local area. Local authorities that are more uniformly deprived (such as Middlesbrough for example) will tend to rank more deprived on this measure. For those areas where deprivation is not evenly spread across the county (such as County Durham to a lesser extent or Northumberland for example) there are pockets of areas with high and low levels of deprivation which tend to average each other out.

Average Score

29. County Durham is ranked as 48th most deprived nationally, slightly higher than the average rank measure as more deprived neighbourhoods tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks, so highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent.

Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally

30. This measure focuses on the degree to which the local authority is highly deprived, identifying the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. County Durham is ranked 51st nationally. the

third least deprived local authority in the North East. In the 2015 Indices County Durham's rank was 59th.

Local Concentration

31. This measure identifies those local authorities with extreme levels of deprivation, by comparing the most deprived LSOAs against those in other areas of the country. County Durham ranks 50th for local concentration, in the 4th decile nationally and the third least deprived in the region (with only North Tyneside and Northumberland showing a greater rank [and therefore less relative deprivation]).

Income and Employment scales

32. These scales summarise the number of people in the local authority who are either income or employment deprived, based on LSOAs within the local authority area.
 - For Income Scale (the number of people income deprived) County Durham ranks 13th nationally and falls in the most deprived 10%, an increase in relative deprivation from ID2015 where the county ranked 17th.
 - For Employment Scale (the number of people employment deprived) County Durham ranks 16th nationally (in the most deprived 20%) for employment scale, a slight decrease in relative deprivation on 2015 when the county was ranked 13th.
33. County Durham is in the top 40% most deprived upper-tier local authorities in England. Seven of the twelve North East local authorities are within the top 30% most deprived upper-tier authorities across England, with Middlesbrough and Hartlepool ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally (Map 1).
34. All North East local authorities experienced an increase in relative deprivation between the 2015 and 2019 Indices. The largest changes in rankings in the North East were in:
 - County Durham declined 11 places from 59th most deprived upper-tier authority in the ID2015 to 48th in the ID 2019,
 - Gateshead declined 22 places from the 58th in the 2015 index to a ranking of 36th in the latest release,

- Darlington declined 13 places from 72nd to 59th. Changes for all North East authorities are presented in Figure 1.
35. Across England 76.5% (251 LSOAs) of the LSOAs in the top 1% most deprived in 2015 have remained in the top 1% in the ID2019 and in the top 10% this figure rises to 87.8%.
36. Within County Durham, **Woodhouse Close Central LSOA (E01020909)** is the only area to have shown this level of persistent deprivation and has seen its rank fall from **190** in the ID2015 to **150** in to ID2019, indicating an increase in its relative deprivation level.
37. However, there are now three LSOAs in the county in the top 1% most deprived:
- Woodhouse Close Central (E01020909), ranked 150th (190th in 2015)'
 - Easington Colliery North (E01020752), ranked 221nd (510th in 2015)',
 - Horden Central (E01020764), ranked 291st (396th in 2015).
38. Map 2 shows the distribution of the LSOAs in County Durham in the top 30% most deprived nationally.
39. Analysis of domain level results reveals which elements of deprivation are more prevalent in the county. Key points include:
- Around a quarter of County Durham LSOAs are in the most deprived decile nationally in both the Employment and Health deprivation domains (figure 7).
 - Around 1% of County Durham LSOAs are in the most deprived decile nationally in the Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment domains.

Map 1. ID2019 North East authorities (Upper-tier) by national decile

**Index of Deprivation 2019:
North East Local Authorities:
Rank of average score by National Decile**

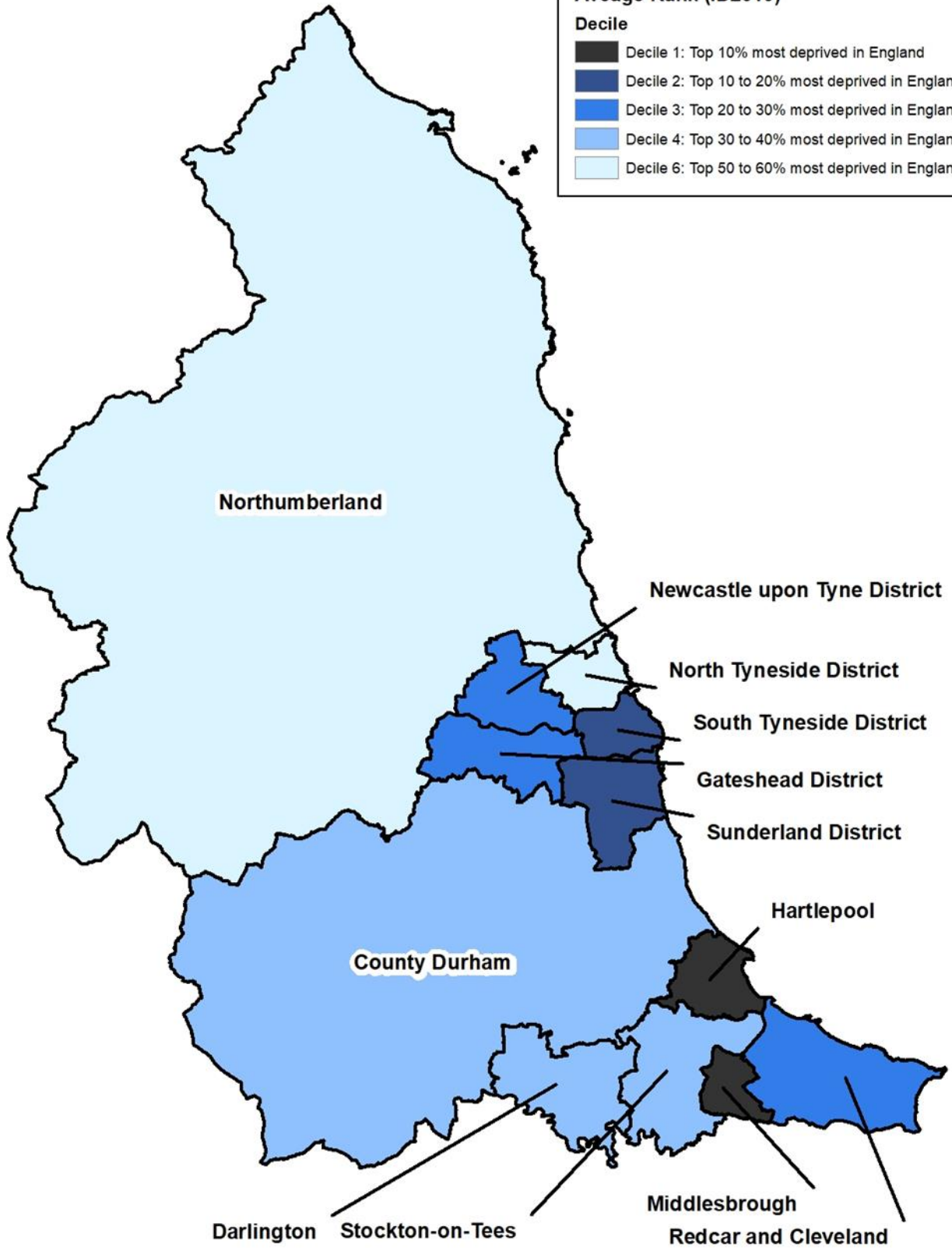
Key

NE Authority Boundaries

Average Rank (ID2019)

Decile

- Decile 1: Top 10% most deprived in England
- Decile 2: Top 10 to 20% most deprived in England
- Decile 3: Top 20 to 30% most deprived in England
- Decile 4: Top 30 to 40% most deprived in England
- Decile 6: Top 50 to 60% most deprived in England



Map 2. 30% most deprived LSOAs in County Durham by decile, Overall Index, ID2019, MHCLG.

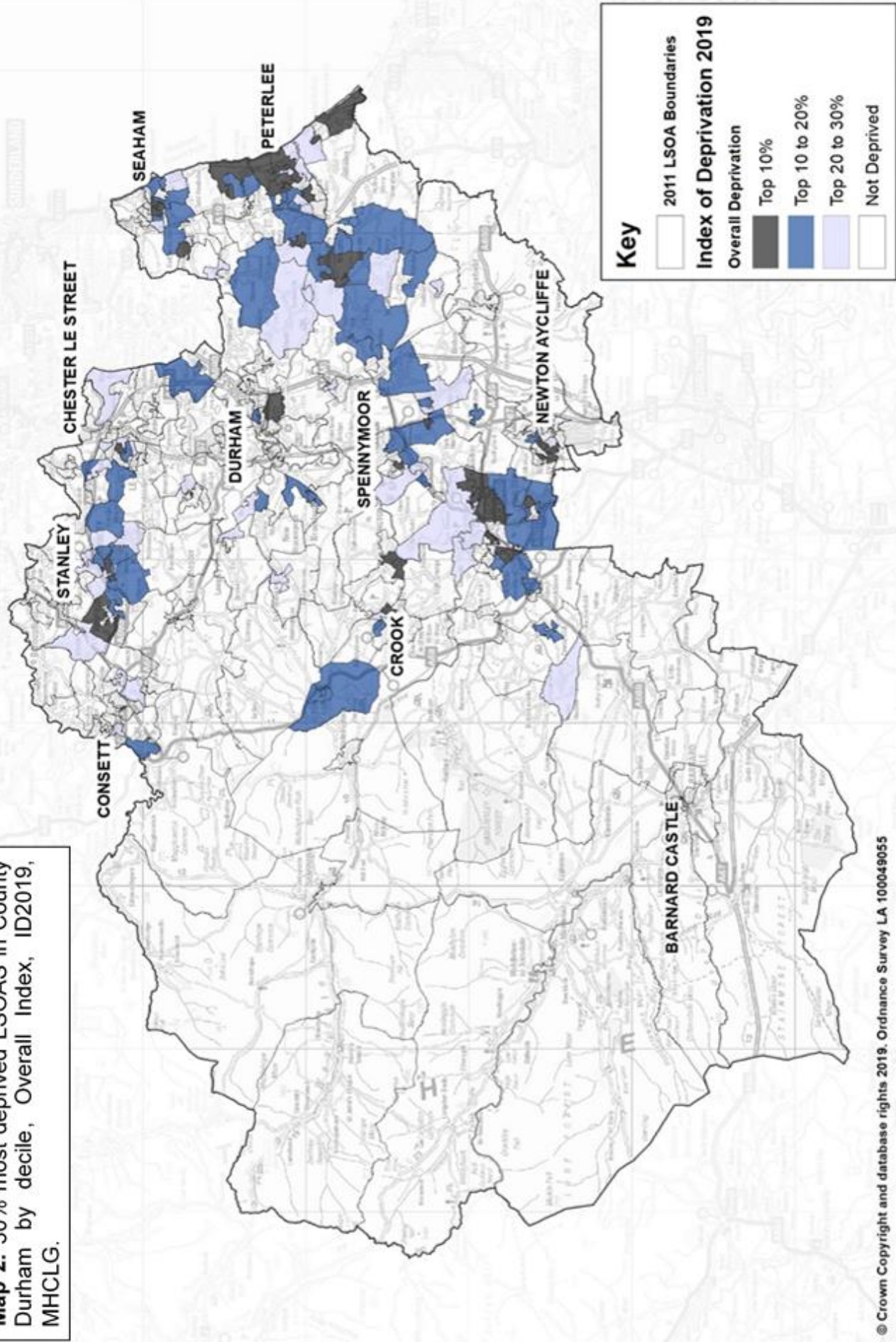


Figure 9. Proportion of County Durham LSOAs in the most 10% deprived nationally, by domain.



- 50.6% of the county's population live in areas with high levels of income deprivation, (an increase in relative income deprivation from 46.1% in the ID2015 and from 42.4% in the ID2010).
- 59.8% of the working age population (aged 18-59/64) live in areas with high levels of employment deprivation⁵ (an improvement from 60.9% in the ID2019 and from 64.9% in the ID2010).
- 68.6% of the population live in areas with high levels of health deprivation, (an increase from 67.5% in the ID2015, but an improvement from 70.8% in the ID2010), however the number of areas with the highest levels of health deprivation (top 10% most deprived) has fallen from 101 in 2015 to 82 in 2019.
- 43.3% of the population live in areas with high levels of education deprivation, (an increase from 37.7% in the ID2019 and near to the 46.8% in the ID2010).
- 42.8% of the population live in areas with high levels of crime deprivation, (an increase in relative income deprivation from 15.6% in the ID2015). Caution needs to be used when looking at crime deprivation and comparisons with previous indices as there was a change in the indicators used to calculate this domain. In particular, the data period increased from one year to two years covering 2016/17 to 2017/18. This change in definition is likely to be the reason why the LSOA Murton Central (E01020775) has moved from the 8th decile to the 1st (top 10%) between the ID2015 and ID2019 releases. This is a move of over 21,000 places. Within the crime domain 236 of the county's 324 LSOAs have seen changes of over 2000 places in their rankings making them more deprived relatively in this domain.
- The supplementary Child Index (IDACI) shows that the percentage of the 0 to 15 population living in areas experiencing child income

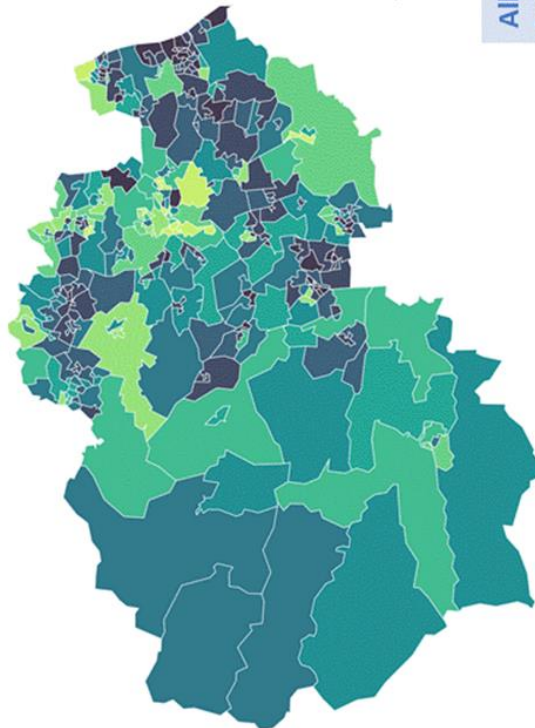
⁵ Employment deprivation includes claimants of Job Seekers and Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance and Carer's Allowance.

deprivation has increased since the ID2015 from 44.4% to 53.5%. This is the highest relative level of child poverty measured across the last four indices.

- The supplementary Older Person Index (IDAOPI) shows that the percentage of the older population living in areas experiencing income deprivation has fallen slightly since the ID2015 from 35.7% to 35%.
40. Many localities continue to experience multiple and intense forms of deprivation but the picture changes from area to area. Of the 39 LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived, four are in the top 10% for all seven sub-domains in the index:
- Eden Hill Central (E01020758)
 - Shotton Colliery Central (E01020762)
 - Shildon East (E01020841)
 - Coundon North (E01020873)
41. Further analyses will be forthcoming, and findings will be shared as appropriate and published via the Deprivation theme on Durham Insight. An example of the infographic content relating to ID2019 can be seen in figure 8.

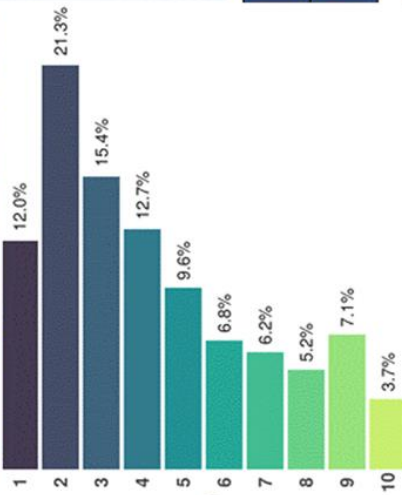
Deprivation in County Durham (IMD 2019)

LSOAs in County Durham, by decile (10%)



English Indices of Deprivation, MHQLG
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



All NE LAs experienced an increase in relative deprivation (i.e. by rank) Indices.



County Durham is ranked **48th** out of **151** upper tier local authorities – from **59** in ID2015 (1 being the most deprived) ...meaning relative deprivation has increased

| | |
|------------|---|
| 12% | of our LSOAs (n=39) in the most deprived 10% nationally |
| 10% | of our population live in these areas |
| 49% | of our LSOAs (n=158) in the most deprived 30% nationally |
| 47% | of our population live in these areas |
| 54% | of children (0-15) live in the most deprived 30% LSOAs nationally (IDACI) |
| 35% | of older people (65+) live in the most deprived 30% LSOAs nationally (IDAOP1) |

% of County Durham LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally, by domain



Background papers

- / None

Other useful documents

- [Durham Insight ID2019 Storymap](#)

Author(s)

Michael Fleming

Tel: 03000 267664

Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

Not applicable

Finance

Not applicable

Consultation

Not applicable

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

The Equality Act 2010 requires the Council to ensure that all decisions are reviewed which have the potential to impact on people.

Climate Change

Links between fuel poverty, deprivation and climate change should be further considered.

Human Rights

Not applicable

Crime and Disorder

No implications, there are some caveats around the Crime domain locally

Staffing

Not applicable

Accommodation

Not applicable

Risk

By targeting our most deprived communities, risk could be reduced as targeted commissioned services become more likely to deliver improved outcomes

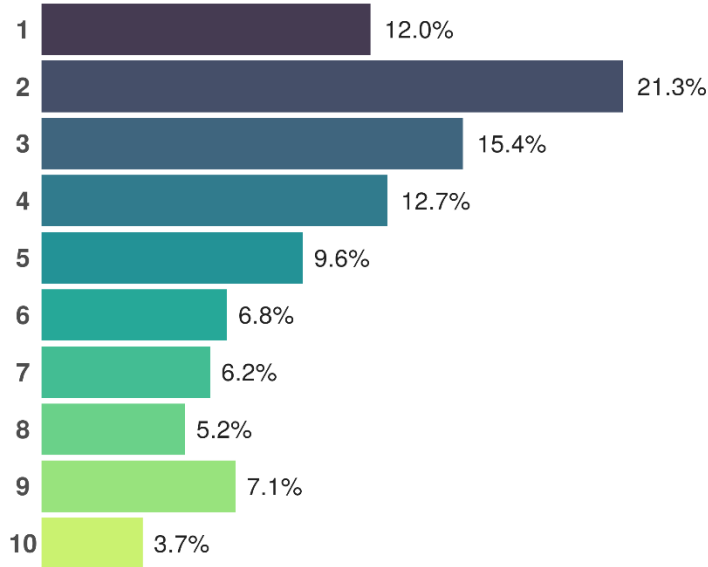
Procurement

Not applicable

Appendix 2: Deprivation in County Durham by domain and decile

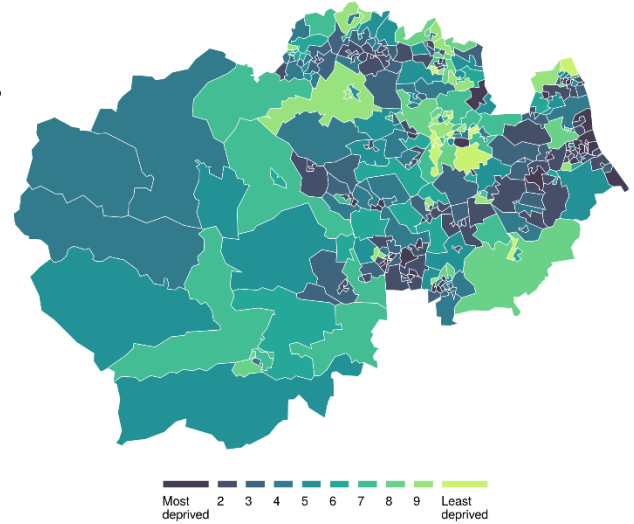
LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

County Durham, Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019



Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

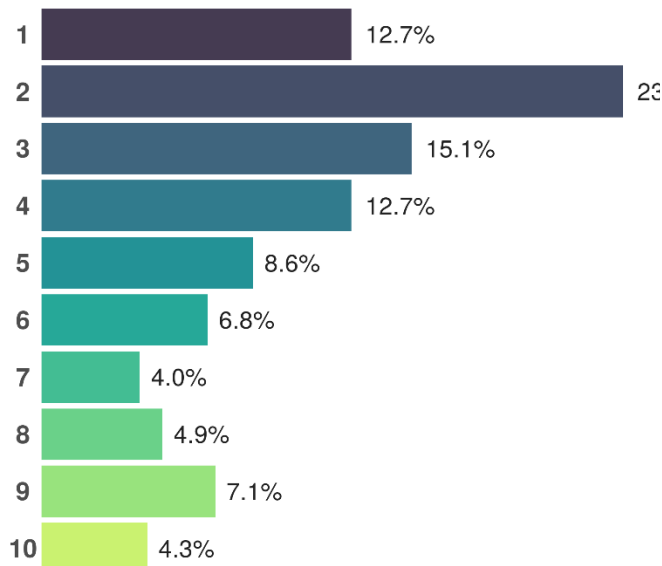
Source: MHCLG

Overall ID2019

12% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
48.7% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

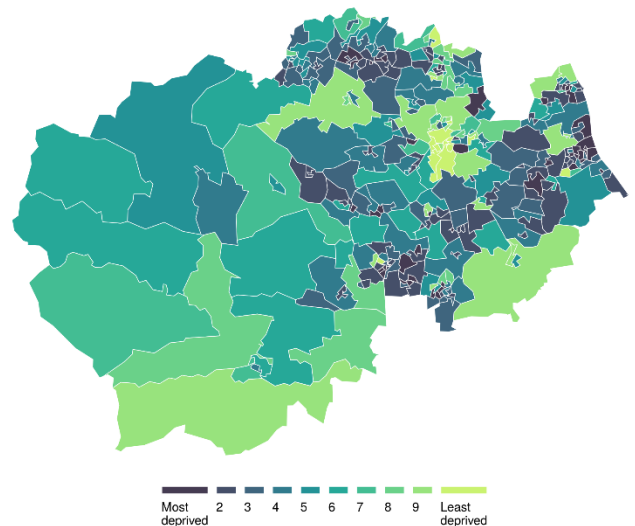
LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

County Durham, Income, 2019



Income, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



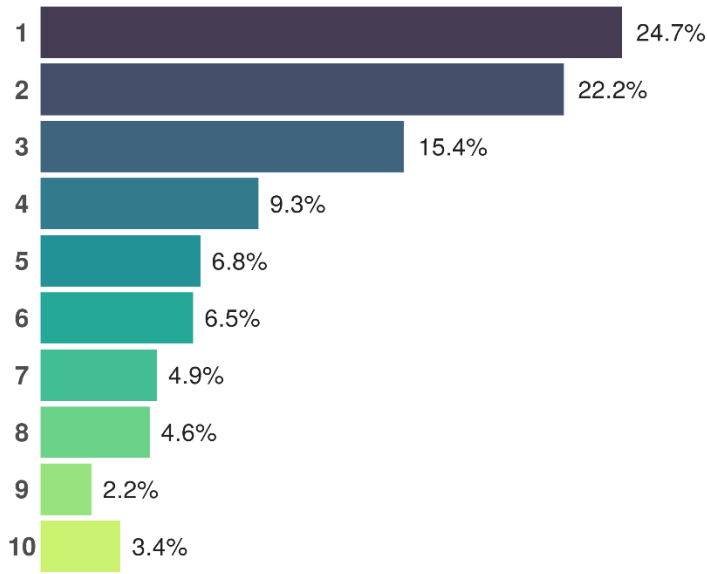
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Income domain

12.7% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
51.6% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

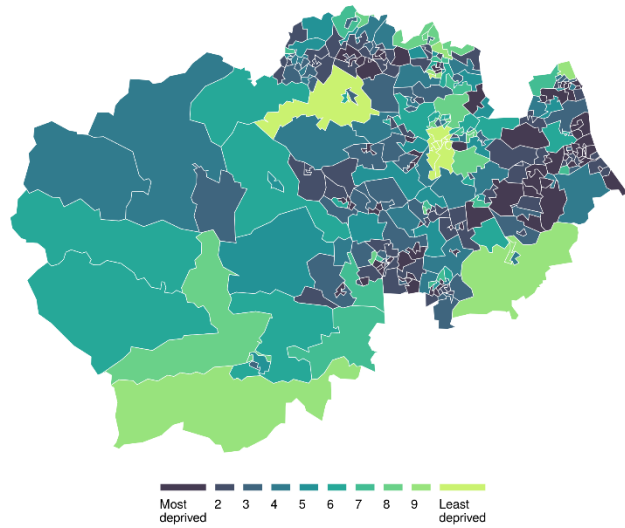
County Durham, Employment, 2019



Source: MHCLG

Employment, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

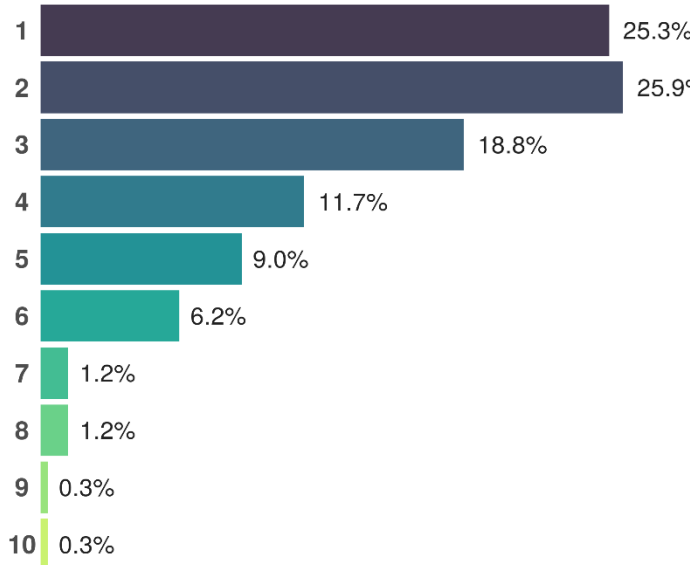
Employment domain

24.7% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally

62.3% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

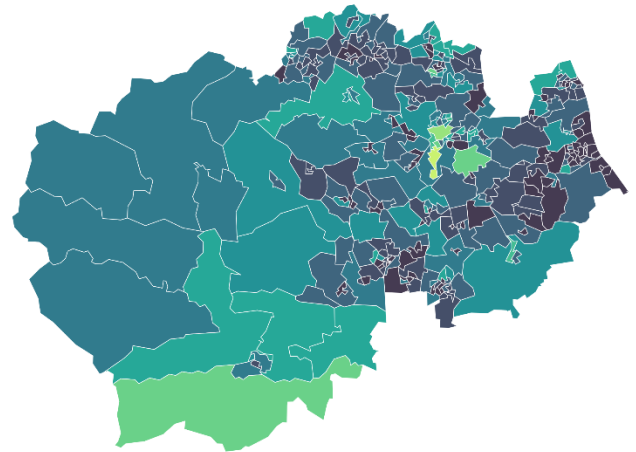
LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

County Durham, Health Deprivation and Disability, 2019



Health Deprivation and Disability, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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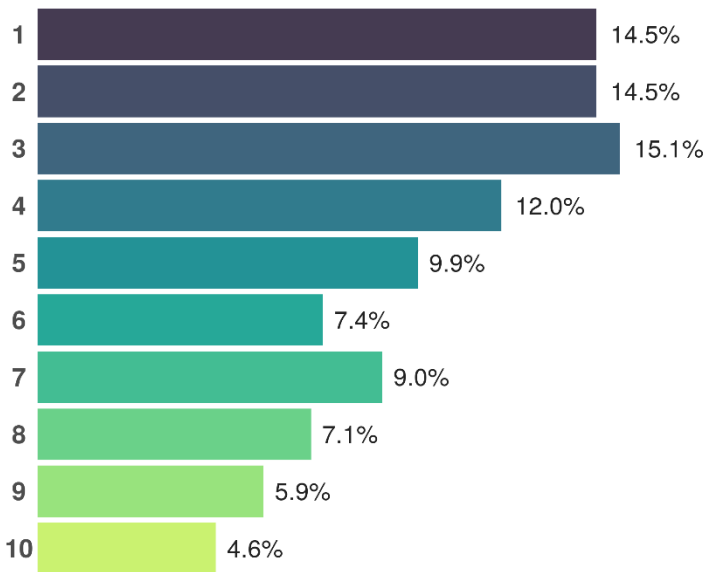
Health and Disability domain

25.3% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally

70% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

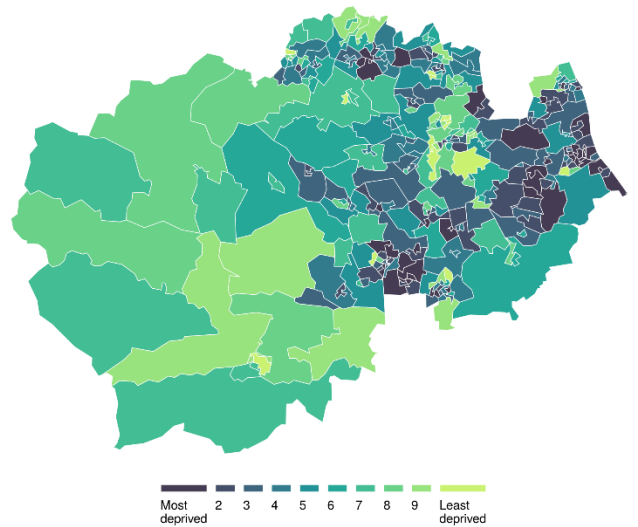
County Durham, Crime, 2019



Source: MHCLG

Crime, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



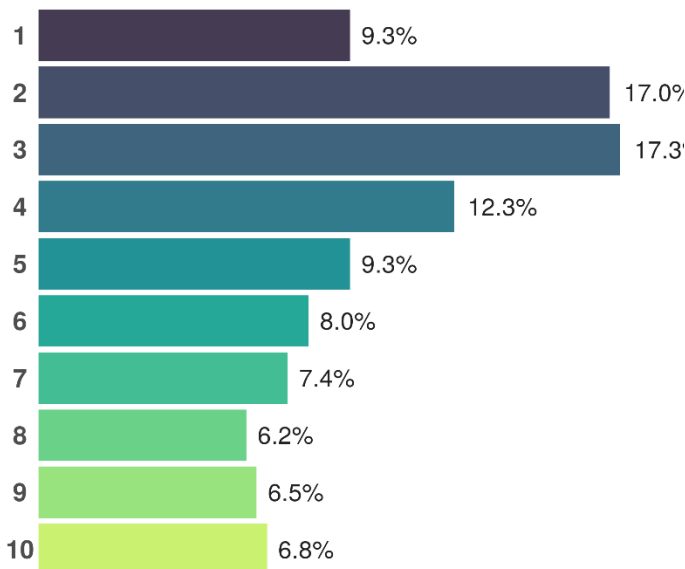
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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Crime domain

14.5% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
44.1% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

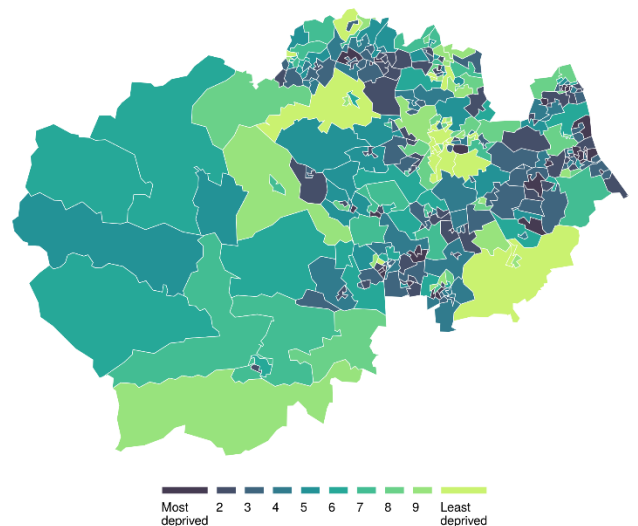
LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

County Durham, Education, Skills and Training, 2019



Education, Skills and Training, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



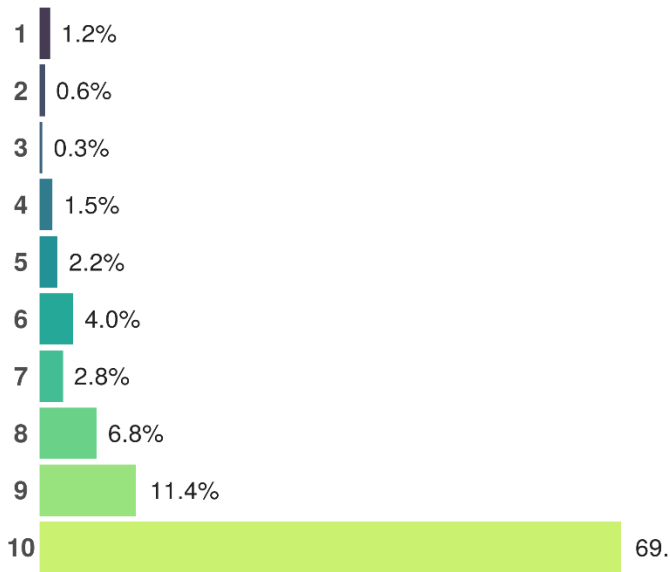
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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Education, Skills & Training domain

9.3% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
34.3% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

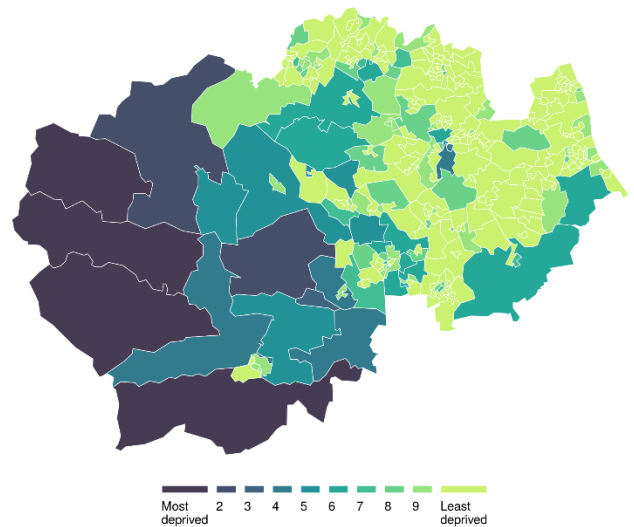
County Durham, Living Environment, 2019



Source: MHCLG

Living Environment, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



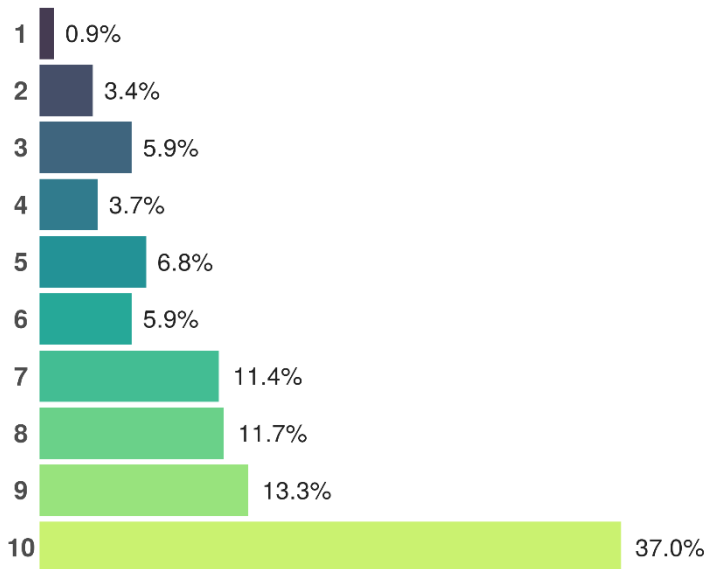
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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Living Environment domain

1.2% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
2.1% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

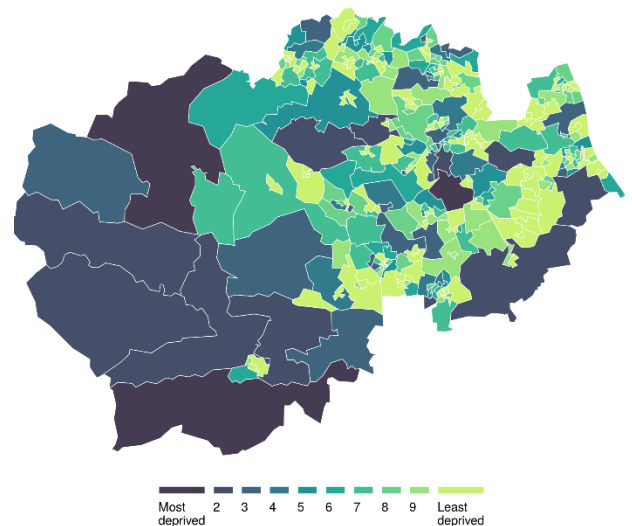
County Durham, Barriers to Housing and Services, 2019



Source: MHCLG

Barriers to Housing and Services, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



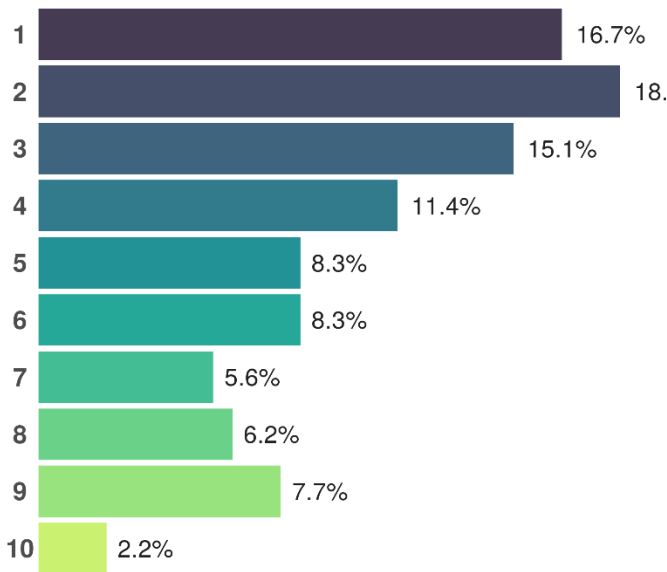
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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Barriers to Housing and Services domain

0.9% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
10.2% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

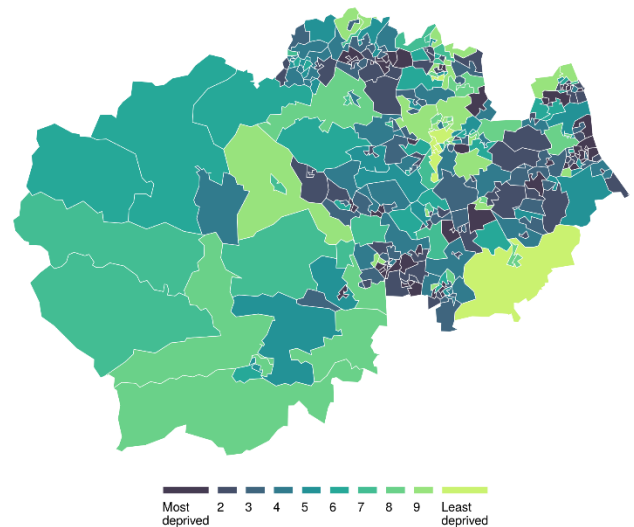
County Durham, Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2019



Source: MHCLG

Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



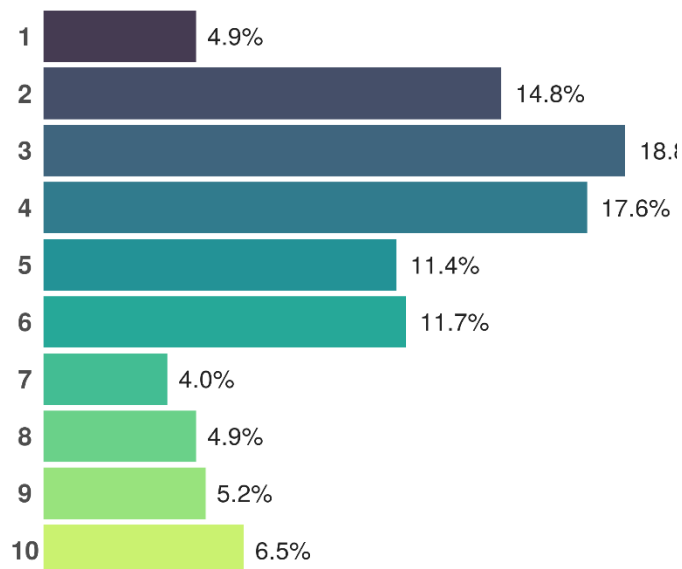
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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Income Deprivation Affecting Children domain

16.7% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
50.3% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

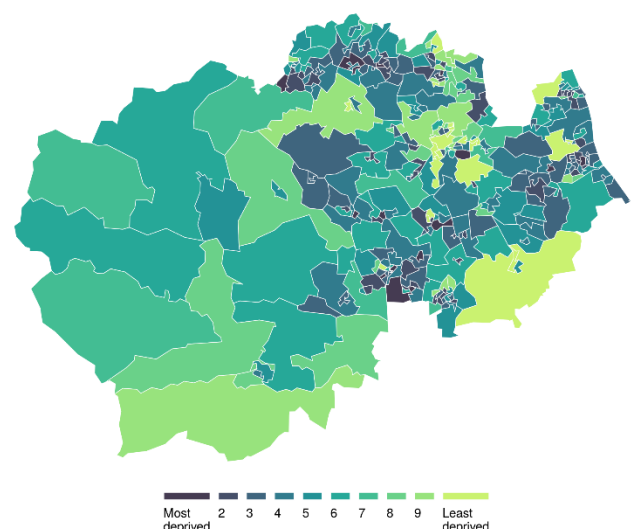
County Durham, Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, 2019



Source: MHCLG

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in County Durham by decile



Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG
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Income Deprivation Affecting Older People domain

4.9% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally
38.5% of County Durham's LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% nationally

Appendix 3: Domains of the ID2019

Income Deprivation.

Measures the proportion of the population in an area 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). There are two supplemental income indices: Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)

Employment Deprivation

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.

Health and Disability Deprivation

Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and 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.

Education Skills and Training Deprivation

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. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Barriers to Housing and Services

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.

Living Environment Deprivation

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.

Crime Deprivation

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Appendix 4: Domains and indicators of the ID2019

| Domain | Indicators |
|---|---|
| Income (22.5% of overall index) (total population mid-2015) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults & children in Income Support families • Adults & children in Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families • Adults & children in Income-based Employment and Support Allowance families • Adults & children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families • Adults & children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families, below 60% medium income not already counted • Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both • Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working – no requirements' conditionality regime (new for 2019) |
| Employment (22.5% of overall index) (18-59/64 population mid-2015) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance • Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance • Claimants of Incapacity Benefit • Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance • Claimants of Carer's Allowance • Claimants of UC in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality regime (new for 2019) |
| Health (13.5% of overall index) (total population mid-2015) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of potential life lost • Comparative illness and disability ratio (modified for 2019) • Acute morbidity • Mood and anxiety disorders (modified for 2019) |
| Education (13.5% of overall index) (total population mid-2015) | <p>Children & young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage 2 attainment (modified for 2019) • Key Stage 4 attainment • Secondary school absence • Staying on in education • Entry to higher education (modified for 2019) <p>Adults skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with no or low qualifications • English language proficiency |
| Barriers to Housing Services (9.3% of overall index) (total population mid-2015) | <p>Geographical barriers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road distance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ post office; primary school; general store or supermarket; GP surgery <p>Wider barriers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household overcrowding • Homelessness (modified for 2019) • Housing affordability (modified for 2019) |
| Crime (9.3% of overall index) (total population mid-2015) | <p>Recorded crime rates for the following composite indicators (2 years of data instead of 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary • Violence • Theft • Criminal damage |
| Living Environment | <p>Indoors living environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing in poor condition • Houses without central heating |

**(9.3% of overall
index
(total population
mid-2012)**

- Outdoors living environment
- Air quality
 - Road traffic accidents