



Northumberland
County Council

Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Northumberland Summary Report



Northumberland
County Council

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Key Results

- The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2015 as the government's official measure of deprivation in England.
- The IoD 2019 measures relative levels of deprivation across England by Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The LSOA ranked 1 in the IoD 2019 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,844 is the least deprived.
- Measures of deprivation are also produced for higher geographies including Local Authorities, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs).
- There are 317 Local Authorities in England. Northumberland falls into the most deprived 20% of local authorities in the country for employment scale (the number of people employment deprived), ranked 39th overall and for the income scale (the number of people income deprived), ranked 50th.
- Northumberland is in the top ten local authorities in England for the percentage point increase in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% between the IMD 2015 and 2019.
- Northumberland has 23 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% (nine more than in the IMD 2015), 17 LSOAs in the 10% to 20% most deprived (two less than in the IMD 2015) and 18 LSOAs in the 20% to 30% most deprived (the same as in the IMD 2015).
- 38,178 people in Northumberland live in areas within the 10% most deprived decile of the IMD 2019, an increase of 59.9% on 2015 when 23,877 people lived in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs.
- Northumberland has 19 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% (two less than in the IMD 2015) and 21 LSOAs (the same as in the IMD 2015) falling into the next least deprived decile (80% to 90%).
- The most deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027416 located in Croft and Cowpen wards, Blyth. This LSOA is ranked the 133rd most deprived area in England, (falling into the most deprived 1% of LSOAs).
- The least deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027403 in the Cramlington West and Cramlington North wards. This LSOA was ranked 32,495th, falling into the 2% least deprived LSOAs in England.
- Maps at the end of this summary report show the IMD 2019 and 2015 by decile.

Indices of Deprivation – Key Links

Northumberland Knowledge– IoD 2019	Local Authority Level Maps	IoD 2019 - Infographic
IoD 2019 – Statistical Release	IoD 2019 – National Mapping Resources	IoD 2019 – Datasets
IoD 2019 – National Report	IoD 2019 – Local Authority Dashboard	IoD 2019 – FAQ's

Background to the Indices of Deprivation 2019

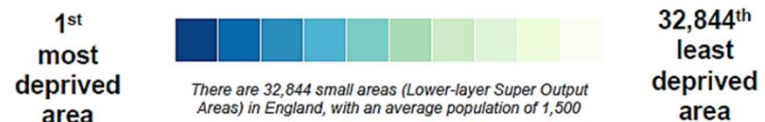
The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2015 as the government's official measure of relative deprivation in England. It measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). There are 197 LSOAs in Northumberland and 32,844 in England, each with an average population of 1,500 people. The LSOA ranked 1 in the IoD2019 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,844 is the least deprived.

The IoD2019 is based on 39 separate indicators across seven domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation of people living in each LSOA. All LSOA's in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking LSOA's or neighbourhoods are referred to as the "most deprived" or "highly deprived". The IoD2019 measures deprivation on a relative rather than absolute scale – so for example an LSOA ranked 100th is relatively more deprived than the LSOA ranked 200th but it is not twice as deprived.

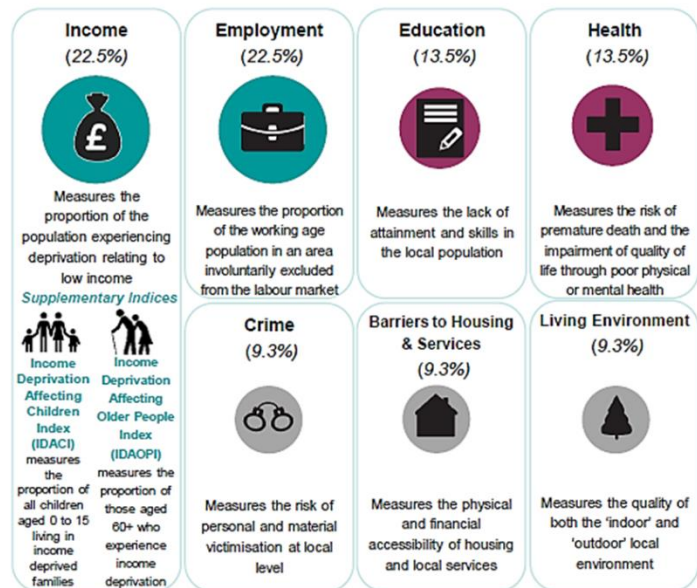
The IoD2019 is based on the same methodology as the 2015 indices making it possible to explore changes in relative deprivation and the pattern of deprivation over time. Although the IoD2019 provides users with an insight into deprivation at a neighbourhood level the description of that LSOA does not apply to every person living in that area. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas, the indices do not measure levels of affluence.

Fig. 1 - The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019)

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived



There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):



How can the IoD2019 be used?



- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ✓ comparing small areas across England | ✗ quantifying how deprived a small area is |
| ✓ identifying the most deprived small areas | ✗ identifying deprived people |
| ✓ exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation | ✗ saying how affluent a place is |
| ✓ comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities | ✗ comparing with small areas in other UK countries |
| ✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks) | ✗ measuring absolute change in deprivation over time |

Source: [IoD2019 Infographic](#), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

The analysis in this summary report focuses on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) at an LSOA (neighbourhood level) and local authority level. Further reports, analysis and interactive dashboards focusing on all domains and sub-domains of the IoD 2019 will be available soon via the Northumberland Knowledge [website](#).

Local Authority Analysis

Although the IoD 2019 is primarily designed to show relative deprivation at a neighbourhood level, LSOA outputs can be aggregated to explore relative deprivation for higher-level administrative geographies such as local authority districts. The pattern of deprivation across large areas can be complex. In some areas, deprivation is concentrated in pockets, rather than evenly spread throughout. In other areas the opposite picture is seen, with deprivation spread relatively evenly throughout the area, and with no highly deprived areas. Higher-level administrative areas can also vary enormously in terms of geographical area and population size. A range of 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.

There are 317 local authority districts in England with the local authority with a rank of 1 the most deprived and 317 the least deprived. Summary measures for Northumberland (fig.2) show:

- Rank of average rank and rank of average score – both of these measures take into account all of the neighbourhoods in the local authority so give a measure of overall deprivation across the whole local authority area. Northumberland is the least deprived area in the region for both average rank and average score measures.
 - average rank: Northumberland has a ranking of 131st nationally meaning that the county is more deprived than three fifths of all local authorities across England. This measure ranks Northumberland less deprived than the other local authority measures as deprivation is not evenly spread across the county; it has pockets of areas with high and low levels of deprivation which tend to average each other out. Local authorities that are more uniformly deprived will tend to rank more deprived on this measure.
 - average score: Northumberland has a ranking of 116 which is 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.
- The proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally – 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.
 - Northumberland ranks 75th, the second least deprived local authority in the region, yet still falling into the most deprived 30% in England.

- **Local Concentration** – 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.
 - Northumberland ranks 68th for local concentration, the lowest in the region with the exception of North Tyneside, but falls within the most deprived 30% in England for “extremely deprived” LSOAs.
- **Income Scale / Employment Scale** - these measures summarise the number of people in the local authority who are income deprived or employment deprived, based on LSOAs in the local authority area.
 - Northumberland falls into the most deprived 20% of local authorities in the country for employment scale (the number of people employment deprived), ranked 39th overall, an increase in relative deprivation on 2015 when the county was ranked 42nd. For income scale (number of people income deprived), Northumberland also falls in the most deprived 20%, ranking 50th similar to 2015 when the county ranked 51st.

Fig. 2 - Local Authority Summary Measures, IoD 2019

Local Authority District name (2019)	IMD - Rank of average rank	IMD - Rank of average score	IMD - Rank of % of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IMD 2019 - Rank of local concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
County Durham	65	62	71	65	7	5
Darlington	103	77	47	32	133	132
Gateshead	54	47	51	52	66	60
Hartlepool	25	10	10	10	110	111
Middlesbrough	16	5	1	3	59	62
Newcastle upon Tyne	74	41	23	12	25	19
North Tyneside	128	111	85	82	83	70
Northumberland	131	116	75	68	50	39
Redcar and Cleveland	62	40	29	11	96	86
South Tyneside	26	27	26	62	78	69
Stockton-on-Tees	113	73	39	24	74	64
Sunderland	33	35	34	37	21	15

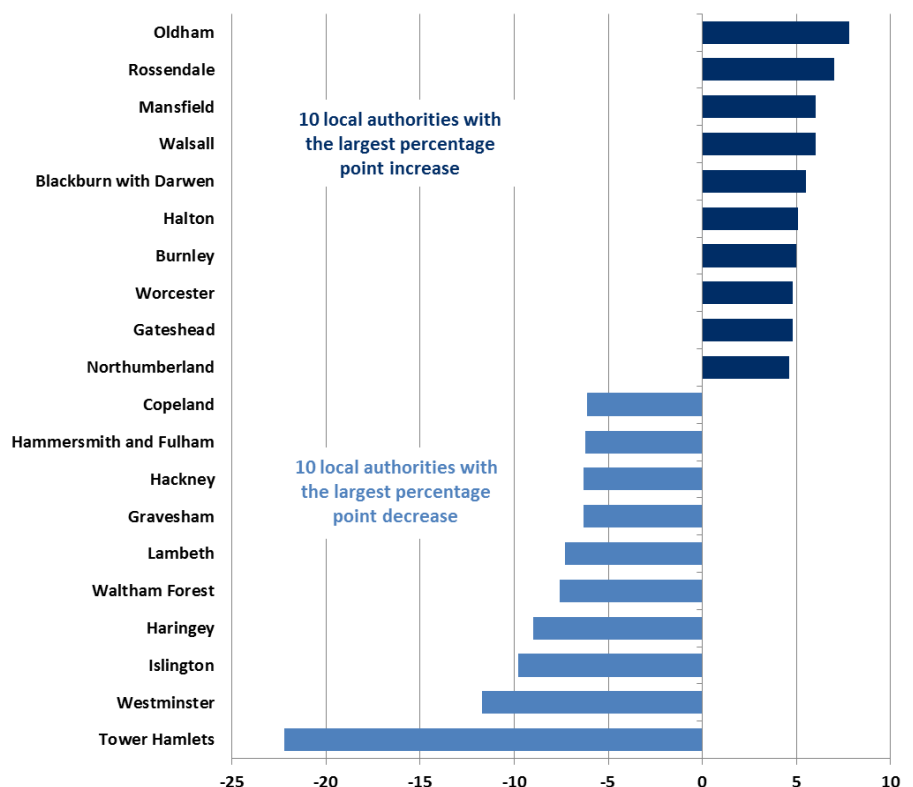
In comparison with other Local Authorities in the North East of England Northumberland has the second lowest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, the same as in 2015. Middlesbrough has the highest proportion with nearly half of their LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.

Fig. 3 - LSOAs in North East Local Authorities in the most deprived 10%, 2019

Local Authority Area	IMD 2019 (LSOAs amongst 10% most deprived)		Change from IMD 2015	
	Number	Proportion of all LSOAs in Local Authority Area	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of all LSOA's)
Middlesbrough	42	48.8%	0	0
Hartlepool	21	36.2%	2	3.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	45	25.7%	6	3.4
South Tyneside	25	24.5%	3	2.9
Redcar and Cleveland	21	23.9%	2	2.3
Sunderland	42	22.7%	6	3.2
Stockton-on-Tees	25	20.8%	3	2.5
Darlington	12	18.5%	2	3.1
Gateshead	21	16.7%	6	4.8
Durham County	39	12.0%	3	0.9
Northumberland	23	11.7%	9	4.6
North Tyneside	12	9.2%	3	2.3

All areas, with the exception of Middlesbrough, have seen an increase in the number of LSOAs falling into the most deprived decile. Northumberland had the largest increase in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% with nine LSOAs moving into this decile.

Gateshead and Northumberland 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 (see fig.4). This shows an increase in the county of the number of neighbourhoods classed as highly deprived.

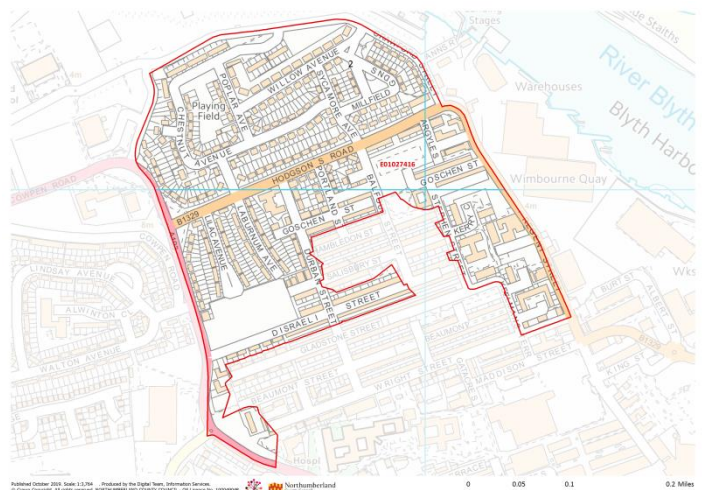
Fig. 4 - Change in the proportion of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the most deprived 10% between the IMD 2015 and 2019.

Northumberland Neighbourhood (LSOA) Analysis

Northumberland has 23 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% (nine more than in the IMD 2015), 17 LSOAs in the 10% to 20% most deprived (two less than in the IMD 2015) and 18 LSOAs in the 20% to 30% most deprived (the same as in the IMD 2015). 38,178 people in Northumberland live in areas within the 10% most deprived decile of the IMD 2019, an increase of 59.9% on 2015 when 23,877 people lived in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs. 12% of the total population of Northumberland now live in one of the most deprived areas in England. Northumberland has 19 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% (two less than in the IMD 2015) and 21 LSOAs (the same as in the IMD 2015) falling into the next least deprived decile (80% to 90%).

The LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England for the IMD 2019 are listed in fig.5 below. 14 LSOAs have remained in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in 2019. However of these 10 have become relatively more deprived (their rank has moved closer to 1). Of these LSOAs E01027451 in Lynemouth ward has changed the most, dropping from a rank of 3,066 in 2015 to 1,474 in 2019. In comparison Ashington Central has seen an improvement in relative deprivation. Although it still remains in most deprived 10% in England its rank has improved 444 places, from 1,981 in 2015 to 2,425 in 2019. Nine LSOAs which were previously in the 10% to 20% decile have fallen into the most deprived 10% in 2019, their relative deprivation worsening over the period. Of these E01027431 (in Isabella and Wensleydale wards) has experienced the largest fall from a rank of 4,145th in 2015 to 2,130th in 2019, a fall of 2,015 places. All of the LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in Northumberland are located in the South-East of the County with the exception of E01027363 which is located in Amble ward.

The most deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027416 located in Blyth in Croft and Cowpen Wards. This LSOA is ranked the 133rd most deprived area in England, (falling into the most deprived 1% of LSOAs). This LSOA was also the most deprived in Northumberland in 2015 when it was ranked 605th (in the most deprived 2% of LSOAs in England). Relatively this area has become more deprived between 2015 and 2019.



The least deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027403 in the Cramlington West and Cramlington North Wards. This LSOA was ranked 32,495th, falling into the 2% least deprived LSOAs in England. Relative deprivation has improved in this LSOA, ranking 32,118 in 2015. The least deprived LSOA in 2015 was E01027513 in the Wylam area. This area has become relatively more deprived; ranking 32,240th in 2019 however it still remains in the least deprived 2% in England.

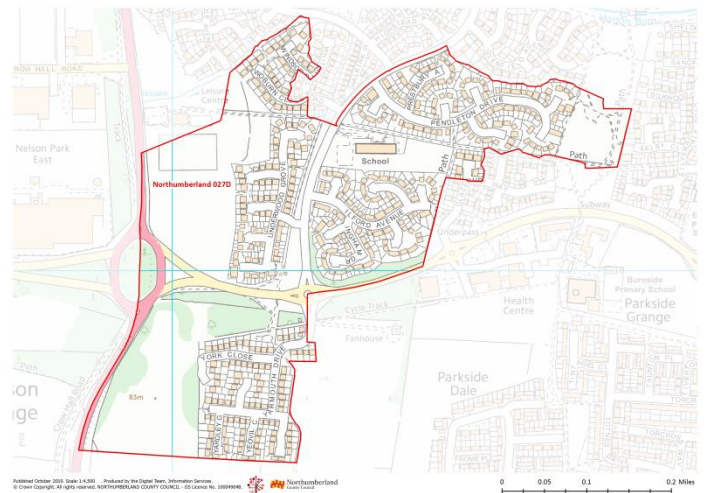
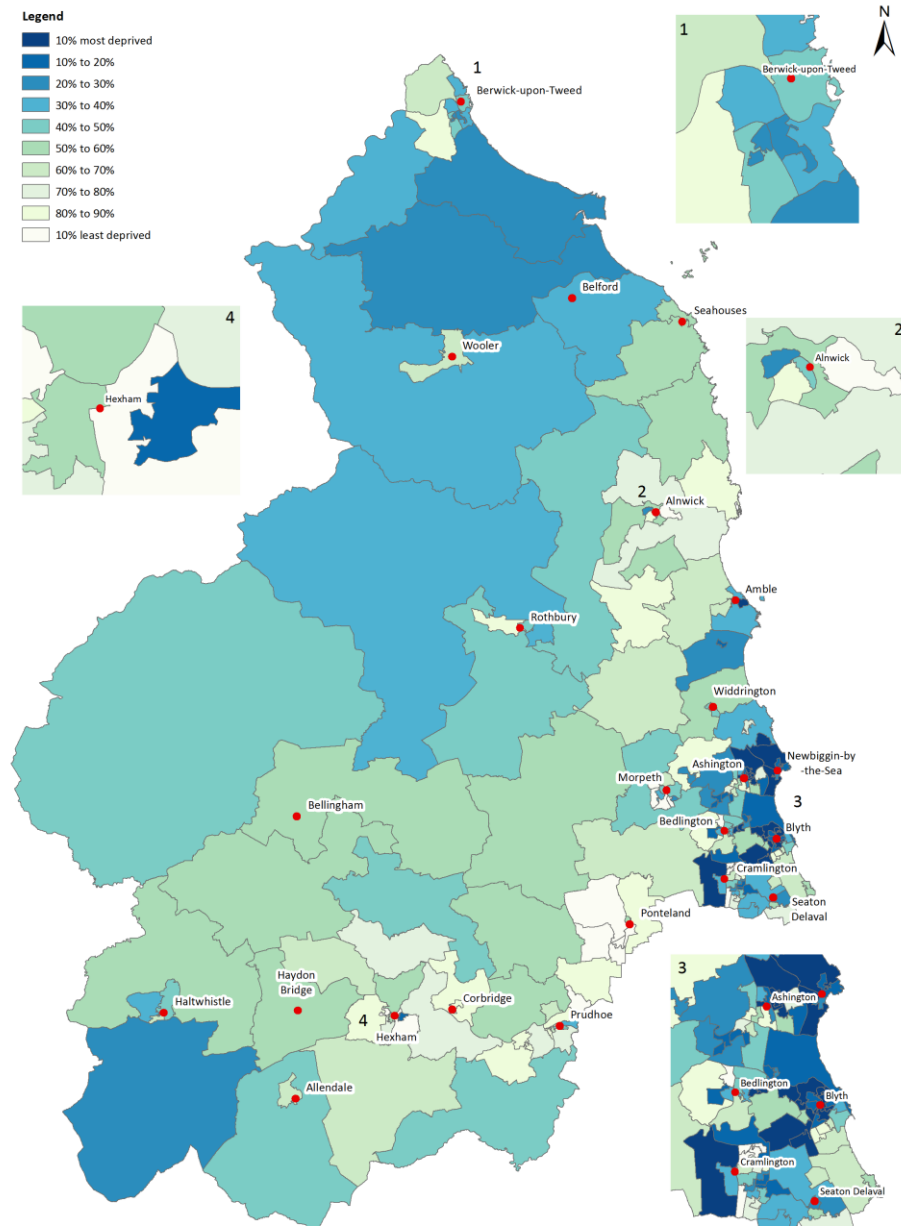


Fig. 5 - Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the IMD 2019

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA falls into	IMD 2019 Rank	IMD 2015	
			Rank 2015	Decile in 2015
E01027416	Croft / Cowpen	133	605	10% most deprived
E01027533	College	693	1,138	10% most deprived
E01027415	Croft	725	1,292	10% most deprived
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	778	2,061	10% most deprived
E01027540	Hirst	1,056	1,600	10% most deprived
E01027542	Newbiggin Central & East	1,124	1,643	10% most deprived
E01027539	Hirst	1,243	1,984	10% most deprived
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	1,248	1,518	10% most deprived
E01027426	Newsham	1,343	1,340	10% most deprived
E01027424	Kitty Brewster	1,413	2,638	10% most deprived
E01027451	Lynemouth	1,474	3,066	10% most deprived
E01027393	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	1,995	3,529	10% to 20%
E01027431	Isabella / Wensleydale	2,130	4,145	10% to 20%
E01027412	Cramlington West	2,162	1,844	10% most deprived
E01027527	Ashington Central	2,425	1,981	10% most deprived
E01027546	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	2,543	3,822	10% to 20%
E01027543	Newbiggin Central & East / Seaton with Newbiggin West	2,563	3,970	10% to 20%
E01027427	Newsham	2,866	4,524	10% to 20%
E01027429	Plessey / Isabella / Wensleydale	2,899	3,745	10% to 20%
E01027518	Bedlington Central	2,921	2,727	10% most deprived
E01027422	Isabella / Cowpen	3,010	4,252	10% to 20%
E01027363	Amble	3,020	3,526	10% to 20%
E01027519	Bedlington East	3,267	5,194	10% to 20%

For more information on the IoD2019 e-mail knowledge@northumberland.gov.uk.

IMD 2019 by Decile



IMD 2015 by Decile

