

Northumberland Knowledge Research Report

English Indices of Deprivation 2015: Northumberland Analysis

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Executive Summary

The English Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2010 as the government's official measure of deprivation in England. It measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas across England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). There are 197 LSOAs in Northumberland and 32,844 in England. The LSOA ranked 1 in the ID 2015 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,844 is the least deprived.

The ID 2015 is a group of 10 separate indices each measuring a different aspect of deprivation, the most widely used is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (often referred to as the IMD) which is a combination of 7 domains made up of 37 different indicators and gives an overall picture of deprivation for a given area.

Most of the indicators that make up the ID 2015 are from the tax year 2012/13 as this was the latest data available at the time the indices were constructed.

The Indices of Deprivation can be used for a wide range of purposes including:

- identifying areas with high levels of deprivation
- to allow organisations to target limited resources effectively and to identify and tackle inequalities in local areas
- in the past eligibility for funding and grants has been decided based on the results of the Indices of Deprivation
- local communities can use the different indices to set priorities and compare themselves with other areas

There are 326 Local Authorities in England therefore the Local Authority with a rank of 1 is the most deprived and 326 is the least deprived for all Local Authority measures. Northumberland only falls into the 50 most deprived local authorities for employment scale (number of people employment deprived) and is ranked 42nd most deprived, within the most deprived 20% of local authorities in the country. This is an improvement from 2010 when Northumberland was ranked 29th.

The income scale (number of people income deprived) is the only other measure where Northumberland is ranked in the 100 most deprived local authorities; ranked 51st most deprived (within the most deprived 20% of local authorities in England).

Northumberland's rank of local concentration has changed from 87th in 2010 to 101 in 2015. This suggests that areas experiencing higher levels of deprivation have become more spread-out across the county than in 2010. The number of people income and employment deprived has increased between the 2010 IMD and 2015 IMD. In 2010 41,007 people in Northumberland were income deprived yet in 2012 this had increased by 4.6% to 42,881. In terms of people employment deprived this has increased from 20,423 in the 2010 IMD to 23,364 in 2015, an increase of 14.4%.

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%. Northumberland has the third highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived 10% when compared to all local authorities in the North East. Northumberland has the most LSOAs (21) in the least deprived 10% when compared to other local authorities in North East England.

Northumberland has 14 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the IMD 2015, two less than in the IMD 2010. 23,877 people in Northumberland live in areas within the 10% most deprived decile of the IMD 2015, 1,257 less than in 2010. Northumberland has 21 LSOAs in the least deprived 10%, one more than in the IMD 2010.

The most deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027416 ranked the 605th most deprived area in England (falling into the most deprived 2% of LSOAs). The LSOA is located in Blyth, in the densely populated South East area of Northumberland. The most deprived 10% of LSOAs in Northumberland are listed in the table below:

The least deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027513 in the Wylam area of Northumberland and this falls into the 2% least deprived LSOAs in England.

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the IMD 2015

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA falls into	IMD 2015		IMD 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027416	Croft	64.072	605	400
E01027533	College	57.746	1,138	1,332
E01027415	Croft	56.413	1,292	1,035
E01027426	Newsham	56.044	1,340	1,928
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	54.695	1,518	1,835
E01027540	Hirst	54.04	1,600	801
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	53.694	1,643	1,669
E01027412	Cramlington West	52.24	1,844	1,582
E01027527	Ashington Central	51.415	1,981	2,372
E01027539	Hirst	51.4	1,984	2,159
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	50.959	2,061	1,907
E01027424	Kitty Brewster	47.789	2,638	2,298
E01027518	Bedlington Central	47.327	2,727	2,757
E01027451	Lynemouth	45.563	3,066	3,408

The seven distinct domains of deprivation that make up the IMD 2015 can also be used in isolation as measures of each specific form of deprivation. The majority of the most deprived LSOAs in the Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education Skills and Training, and Crime deprivation domains are concentrated in the South East area of Northumberland with LSOAs in the rural areas mainly in the north and west of the County, being less deprived. However the majority of the most deprived LSOAs in the Barriers to Housing and Services and the Living Environment deprivation domains are found in the more rural areas of the North and West of the County away from settlements.

1 Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2010 as the government's official measure of deprivation in England. The ID 2015 is an update of the ID 2010 and uses broadly the same methodology. It is a relative measure of deprivation and takes into account more than just poverty, measuring deprivation by taking into account a lack of resources and opportunities. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) released the Indices of Deprivation 2015 in September 2015. A list of useful documents and data relating to the ID 2015 produced by DCLG and other organisations can be found in Appendix 1.

This report provides an analysis of the 197 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Northumberland and summary measures at a Northumberland County level. The Methodology section defines what an LSOA is and why they are used in the Indices of Deprivation.

2 Methodology

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas across England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are not subject to regular boundary changes and are all of similar size (minimum population size 1,000 and average 1,500). There are 197 LSOAs in Northumberland and 32,844 in England. This report provides a separate local authority level analysis for Northumberland.

The ID 2015 is a group of 10 separate indices each measuring a different aspect of deprivation, the most widely used is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (often referred to as the IMD) which is a combination of 7 domains made up of 37 different indicators and gives an overall picture of deprivation for a given area. In addition to the IMD and the seven domains there are also two supplementary indices that make up the ID 2015 these are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively. Maps and tables summarising these Indices are provided in Appendix 3.

The domains that make up the IMD are weighted depending on the effect they have on overall deprivation, Figure 1 shows the weighting given to each of the seven domains. Each domain also has its own score and rank allowing users to focus on a specific aspect of deprivation.

Figure 1: Domain weights used to construct the IMD 2015

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

Most of the indicators that make up the ID 2015 are from tax year 2012/13 as this was the latest data available at the time the indices were constructed. All population data for LSOAs is taken from the Office for National Statistics Mid 2012 Population Estimates and most indicators use this as a denominator except where the numerator and denominator were derived from the same dataset.

The LSOA ranked 1 in the ID 2015 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,844 is the least deprived. There is no point at which an area is considered deprived or not deprived in the ID 2015 as it is a continuous relative measure of deprivation in England. This report mainly uses cut off points of the most deprived 10%, 20% or 30% of LSOAs in England. Some of the maps also show the level of deprivation by decile (one of ten groups of equal size containing 10% of the total number of areas) from the most to the least deprived 10%. Other cut off points can be used depending on the purpose of the analysis, for example a 1% or 5% cut off would focus on areas affected by more extreme levels of deprivation.

All statistics used throughout this report have either been taken directly or summarised from those provided by the Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015.

3 Uses of the data

The Indices of Deprivation can be used for a wide range of purposes including identifying areas with high levels of deprivation. They can also be used to allow organisations to target limited resources effectively and to help to identify and tackle inequalities in local areas. Eligibility for funding and grants has been decided in the past based on the results of the Indices of Deprivation. Local communities can use the different indices to set priorities and compare themselves with other areas.

Sections 3.1 and 3.2 describe what the ID 2015 should and should not be used for. They present a summary of the information provided in the DCLG report “English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Guidance Document” available at:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015.

3.1 What can you use the Indices of Deprivation 2015 for?

The ID 2015 can be used to:

- **Compare small areas in England**

The ID 2015 uses the same indicators for every LSOA meaning you can directly compare the ranks of different areas in England. If an area has a higher rank (closer to 1) than another area it is more deprived.

- **Identify the most deprived small areas in England**

By using cut points of the ranks you can identify the group of Lower Layer Super Output Areas that are amongst the most deprived in England, some common cut points that have been used when analysing the ID 2015 for Northumberland in the past are the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived.

- **Look at differences between the domains of deprivation**

Using the domain scores and ranks you can compare which issues are the biggest concerns for different areas.

- **Calculate how many people are Income or Employment deprived**

The income and employment domain scores represent the proportion of people in a LSOA who experience that aspect of deprivation. These can be used along with appropriate population estimates for each Lower Layer Super Output Area to calculate the total number of people in an area who are income or employment deprived.

- **Look at deprivation across larger areas**

Summaries of overall deprivation are provided for local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups. There are a number of ways to summarise Indices of Deprivation 2015 results across larger geographic areas and the best approach will depend on the purpose of the analysis. Guidance on the summary measures is provided in the report that accompanies the release of the statistics (section 3.3) www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-research-report.

- **Look at change in relative deprivation between versions**

All of the Indices of Deprivation measure relative deprivation at small area level as accurately as possible, but they are not designed to provide ‘backwards’ comparability with previous versions of the Indices (2010, 2007, 2004 and 2000). However, because there is a broadly consistent methodology between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions, you can compare the rankings as determined at the relevant time point by each of the versions. Change can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. For more information see section 3.4 of the [research report](#).

3.2 What can't the Indices of Deprivation 2015 be used for?

There are a few ways in which the Indices of Deprivation 2015 should not be used:

- **To show how deprived a place is**

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is a relative measure of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example if an area has a rank of 40 it is not necessarily half as deprived as a place with a rank of 20.

- **Measuring absolute change over time**

Deprivation scores cannot be compared between 2015 and 2010 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.

- **Say how affluent a place is**

All of the indicators used in the ID 2015 are designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. Therefore the area ranked as the least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent.

- **Identify deprived people**

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 measures the relative level of deprivation in an area. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not, meaning it is not a suitable tool for targeting individuals.

- **Make comparisons with different countries**

Each country in the UK produces their own version of the Indices of Deprivation and they all use similar methodologies but it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the different Indices.

4 A Northumberland Analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2015

The sections below provide an analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2015 for Northumberland. The analysis covers the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and an examination of the seven separate domains that are used to calculate the IMD. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) are analysed in separate summary reports.

4.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation

Sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 provide an analysis of the IMD 2015 which is the most commonly used overall measure of deprivation in an area from the ID 2015.

4.1.1 Northumberland Local Authority Level Analysis

This section provides a Northumberland level comparison between the IMD 2010 and the IMD 2015. The pattern of deprivation across large areas can be complex. In some areas, deprivation is concentrated in pockets, rather than evenly spread throughout. In some other areas the opposite picture is seen, with deprivation spread relatively evenly throughout the area, and with no highly deprived areas. Higher-level areas such as local authority districts can also vary enormously in terms of geographical area and population size. Accordingly, the volume of deprivation, for example how many people are experiencing income or employment deprivation, should also be taken into account, as well as the intensity of deprivation.

A set of summary measures have been designed to help users understand deprivation patterns for higher-level areas. The measures identify the overall intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed across the larger area, and the overall volume, or 'scale', of deprivation. No one measure of deprivation is favoured over another and all of the summary measures should be considered together to give a full description of an area's deprivation. Each of the local authority measures is described below (fuller explanations can be found on the DCLG website).

- **Local Concentration**

The local concentration measure is a summary of how the most deprived LSOA's in the local authority area compare to those in other local authority areas across the country. The local concentration measure is based on only the most deprived LSOA's in the area, rather than on all areas but gives additional weight to very highly deprived areas. This measure defines 'hot spots' of deprivation in the area.

- **Extent**

The proportion of a local authority district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country. This measure shows how wide spread deprivation is in the area. This measure only includes local authority districts containing LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in England therefore local authorities which have no LSOA's in the most deprived 30 per cent of all areas in England have a score of zero for this summary measure.

- **Average Score**

The average score measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the scores of the Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the area. The main difference with the average rank measure described below is that more deprived LSOA's tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks. So highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using ranks; highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.

- **Average Rank**

The average rank measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the ranks of the Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the area. This gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. A highly polarised local authority would not tend to score highly, because extremely deprived and less deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas will 'average out'. Conversely, a local authority that is more uniformly deprived will tend to score highly on the measure.

- **Proportion of LSOA's in the most deprived 10% nationally**

The proportion of LSOA's in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally measures the proportion of the LSOA's in the local authority area that are classified as among the

most deprived 10 per cent in the country. Local authorities which have no LSOA's in the most deprived 10 per cent of all such areas in England have a score of zero for this summary measure.

- **Income Scale and Employment Scale (two measures)**

Income Scale is the number of people who are income deprived; Employment Scale is the number of people who are employment deprived.

There are 326 Local Authorities in England therefore the Local Authority with a rank of 1 is the most deprived and 326 is the least deprived for all Local Authority measures. Figure 2 shows the Local Authority level summary measures for Northumberland for the IMD 2015 compared to the IMD 2010.

Figure 2: Northumberland local authority IMD 2015 and 2010 measures

Measure	Northumberland 2015 Score/Rank	Northumberland 2010 Score/Rank
Local Concentration	30,553.86	30,331.03
Rank of Local Concentration	101	87
Extent	0.18	0.16
Rank of Extent	120	124
Average Score	20.53	20.21
Rank of Average Score	136	135
Average Rank	16,030.99	15,740.55
Rank of Average Rank	145	144
Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% nationally	7.1%	8.0%
Income Scale	42,881	41,007
Rank of Income Scale	51	53
Employment Scale	23,364	20,423
Rank of Employment Scale	42	29

Northumberland only falls into the 50 most deprived local authorities for employment scale (number of people employment deprived) and is ranked 42nd most deprived, within the most deprived 20% of local authorities in the country. This is an improvement from 2010 when Northumberland was ranked 29th. The income scale (number of people income deprived) is the

only other measure where Northumberland is ranked in the 100 most deprived local authorities; ranked 51st most deprived (within the most deprived 20% of local authorities in England). The rank of local concentration has changed from 87th in 2010 to 101 in 2015. This suggests that areas experiencing higher levels of deprivation have become more spread-out across the county than in 2010. Northumberland has a lower level of deprivation in terms of the Extent, Average Score and Average Rank measures (for these measures Northumberland is ranked 120, 136 and 145 respectively) and these measures remain similar to those in 2010.

The number of people income and employment deprived has increased between the 2010 IMD and 2015 IMD. In 2010 41,007 people in Northumberland were income deprived yet in 2015 this had increased by 4.6% to 42,881. In terms of people employment deprived this has increased from 20,423 in the 2010 IMD to 23,364 in 2015, an increase of 14.4%.

4.1.2 Northumberland Compared with the North East

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% (Figure 3). Out of the North East local authorities the change in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in the IMD 2015 compared to in the IMD 2010 is as follows:

- Five have seen an increase in the number of LSOAs from the IMD 2010 (Middlesbrough - 1, South Tyneside - 11, Sunderland - 2, Stockton-on-Tees - 2 and North Tyneside - 1)
- Darlington has the same number of LSOAs as in the IMD 2010.
- Six local authorities have seen a decrease in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% (Hartlepool – 2, Newcastle – 4, Redcar and Cleveland – 1, Gateshead – 5, Durham – 3 and Northumberland - 2)

Northumberland has the third highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived 10% when compared to all local authorities in the North East and one more than it did in the IMD 2010. Northumberland has the most LSOAs (21) in the least deprived 10% when compared to other local authorities in North East England (Figure 4). Newcastle and Gateshead have seen the largest increase in the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 10% from the IMD 2010. All local authority areas in the North East have at least one LSOA in the least deprived 10%.

Figure 3: LSOAs in North East Local Authorities in the most deprived 10%

Local Authority Area	IMD 2015 (LSOAs amongst 10% most deprived)		Change from IMD 2010	
	Number	Proportion of all LSOAs in Area	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of all LSOA's)
Middlesbrough	42	48.8%	1	2.2
Hartlepool	19	32.8%	-2	-3.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	39	22.3%	-4	-2.6
Redcar and Cleveland	19	21.6%	-1	-0.1
South Tyneside	22	21.6%	11	10.9
Sunderland	36	19.5%	2	1.4
Stockton-on-Tees	22	18.3%	4	2.9
Darlington	10	15.4%	0	-0.5
Gateshead	15	11.9%	-5	-4
Durham County	36	11.1%	-3	-1.1
Northumberland	14	7.1%	-2	-0.9
North Tyneside	9	6.9%	1	0.7

Figure 4: LSOAs in North East Local Authorities in the least deprived 10%

Local Authority Area	IMD 2015 (LSOAs amongst 10% most deprived)		Change from IMD 2010	
	Number	Proportion of all LSOAs in Area	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of all LSOA's)
North Tyneside	18	13.7%	4	2.8
Newcastle upon Tyne	20	11.4%	9	5
Northumberland	21	10.7%	1	0.6
Darlington	6	9.2%	4	6
Stockton-on-Tees	8	6.7%	-4	-3.6
Gateshead	8	6.4%	7	5.6
Redcar and Cleveland	5	5.7%	1	1.4
Durham County	10	3.1%	-2	-0.7
South Tyneside	3	2.9%	-3	-2.9
Hartlepool	1	1.7%	0	0
Middlesbrough	1	1.2%	-1	-1.1
Sunderland	2	1.1%	2	1.1

4.1.3 Northumberland LSOA level Analysis

Northumberland has 14 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% (two less than in the IMD 2010); it has 19 LSOAs falling into the 11% to 20% most deprived (five more than in the IMD 2010) and 18 LSOAs in the 21% to 30% most deprived (one more than in the IMD 2010). 23,877 people in Northumberland live in areas within the 10% most deprived decile of the IMD 2015, 5% less than in the IMD 2010. Northumberland has 21 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% (one more than in the IMD 2010) and 21 LSOAs (one more than in the IMD 2010) falling into the next least deprived decile (81% to 90%). This information is summarised in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Number of Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the IMD 2015

IMD Decile	IMD 2015			Change from IMD 2010		
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of all N'land LSOA's)	% Change in Population
10% most deprived	14	7.1%	23,877	-2	-0.9	-5.0%
11% to 20%	19	9.6%	30,835	5	2.6	45.8%
21% to 30%	18	9.1%	27,093	1	0.6	-1.4%
31% to 40%	20	10.2%	32,221	-5	-2.4	-13.8%
41% to 50%	30	15.2%	48,218	-1	-0.4	3.0%
51% to 60%	18	9.1%	30,456	-2	-1.0	-9.8%
61% to 70%	18	9.1%	26,159	-2	-1.0	-17.0%
71% to 80%	18	9.1%	30,234	2	1.1	16.9%
81% to 90%	21	10.7%	33,575	1	0.6	4.4%
91% to 100%	21	10.7%	32,310	1	0.6	8.8%

The table in Figure 6 shows the individual LSOAs in Northumberland that fall into the most deprived 10% of the IMD 2015. The highlighted LSOA (E01027451) did not feature in the most deprived 10% of the IMD 2010. Three LSOAs that were in the most deprived 10% in 2010 are no longer in the most deprived 10% in 2015. E01027547 (in College / Seaton with Newbiggin West ward) merged with LSOA E01027548 to become a new LSOA (E01033716) which now falls

in the most deprived 11% to 20%. Two more LSOAs (E01027393 – Cowpen / Kittybrewster and E01027543 - Newbiggin Central and East / Seaton with Newbiggin West) have both moved from the most deprived 10% in 2010 to the 11% to 20% deprived in 2015.

Figure 6: Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the IMD 2015

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA falls into	IMD 2015		IMD 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027416	Croft	64.072	605	400
E01027533	College	57.746	1,138	1,332
E01027415	Croft	56.413	1,292	1,035
E01027426	Newsham	56.044	1,340	1,928
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	54.695	1,518	1,835
E01027540	Hirst	54.04	1,600	801
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	53.694	1,643	1,669
E01027412	Cramlington West	52.24	1,844	1,582
E01027527	Ashington Central	51.415	1,981	2,372
E01027539	Hirst	51.4	1,984	2,159
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	50.959	2,061	1,907
E01027424	Kitty Brewster	47.789	2,638	2,298
E01027518	Bedlington Central	47.327	2,727	2,757
E01027451	Lynemouth	45.563	3,066	3,408

The maps in Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the LSOAs falling in the most deprived 30% in 2015 and 2010. All LSOAs in the worst 10% of the IMD 2015 fall into the South East area of Northumberland. 6 Northumberland LSOAs have moved into the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in the country between 2010 and 2015. 5 LSOAs were found in the most deprived 31% - 40% in 2010 (E01027411 in Cramlington Village, E01027512 covering part of Haltwhistle and the villages of Slaggyford and Whitfield, E01027396 in Cramlington East, E01027544 in Newbiggin Central and East and E01027388 covering part of Spittal in Berwick-upon-Tweed. One LSOA (E0102744 – covering Broomhill, Hadston and Red Row) has moved from the most deprived 41% - 50% in 2010 into the most deprived 30% in 2015.

Two LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived 30%. E01027433 (Seghill / Seaton Delaval) and E01027442 (covering Ridley Park in Blyth) have moved into the most deprived 31% to 40% in 2015.

Figure 7: IMD 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas

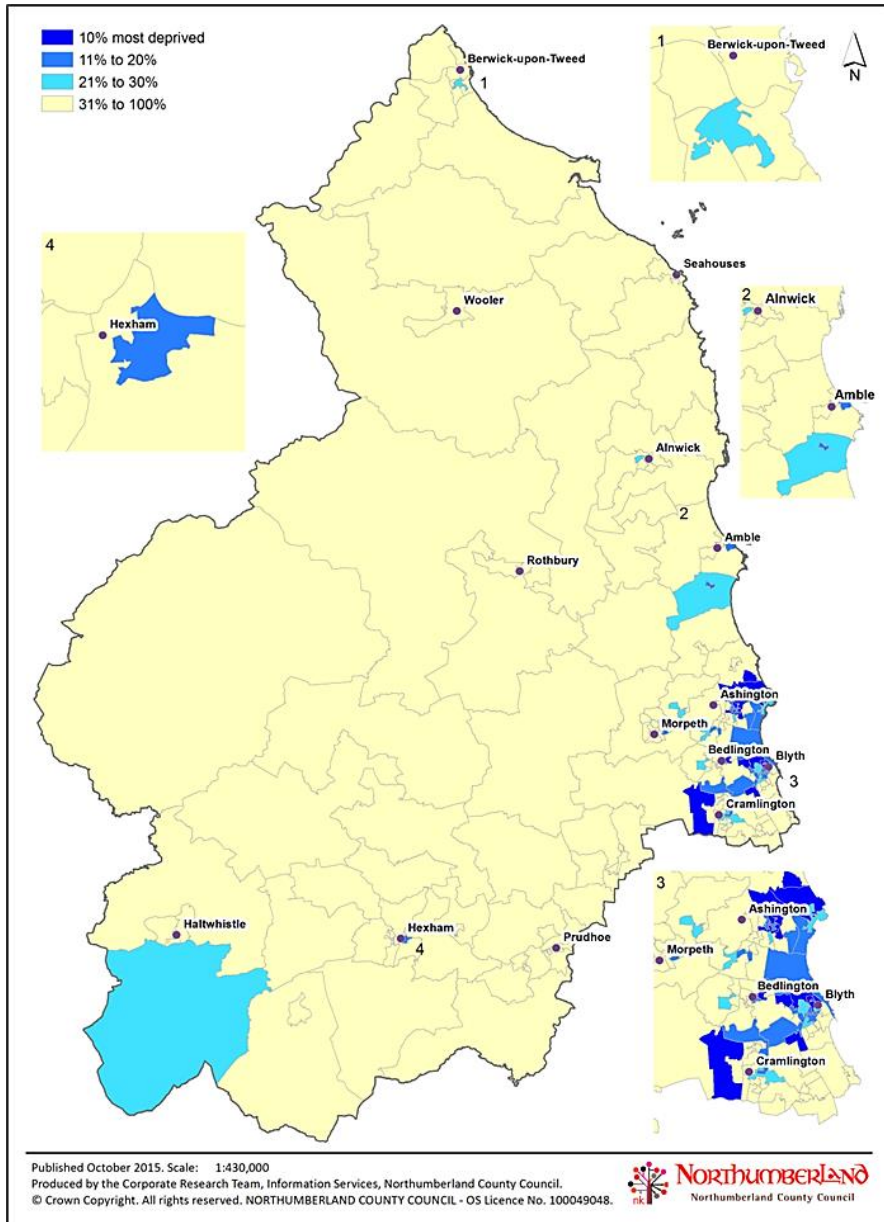
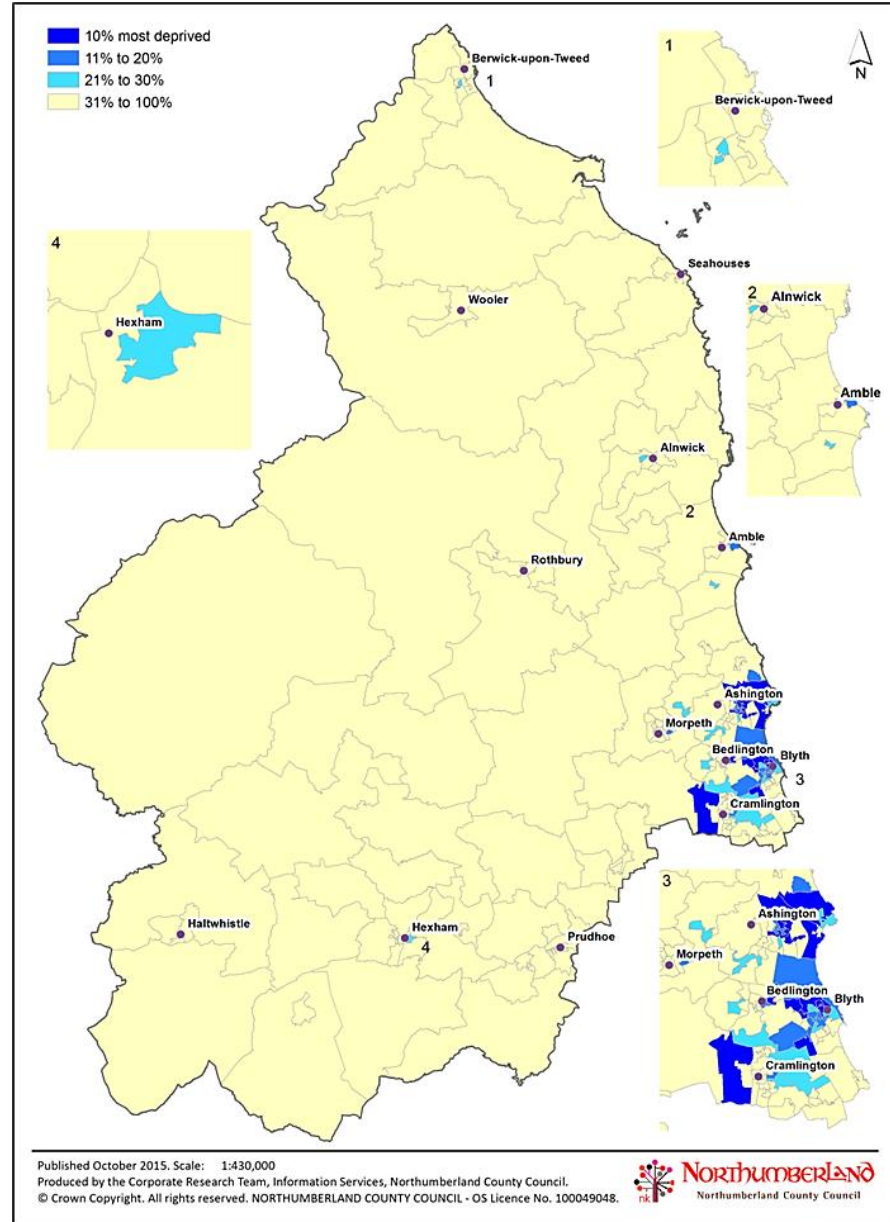


Figure 8: IMD 2010 distribution of the most deprived areas



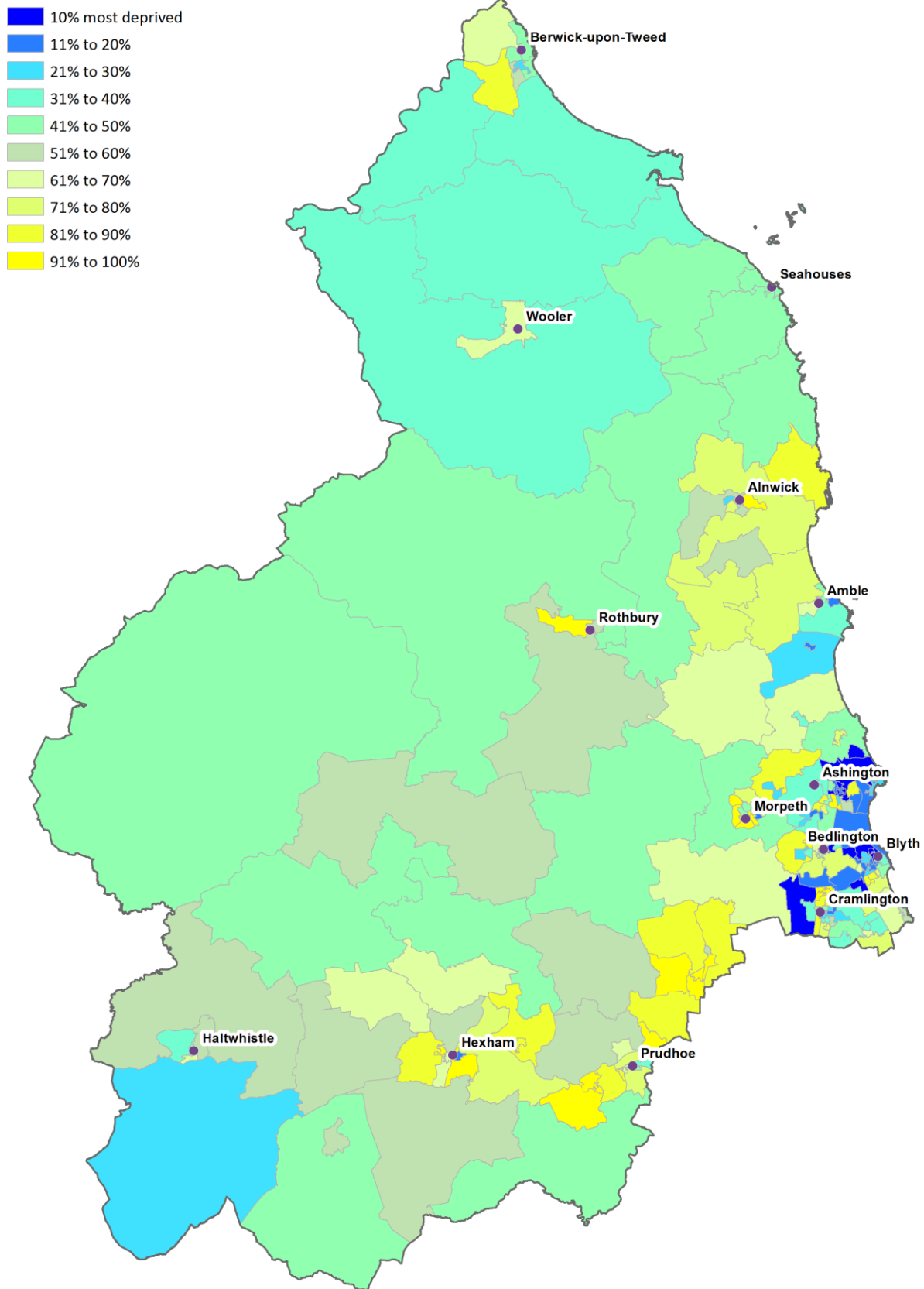
Details of each Northumberland LSOA in the least deprived 10% of the IMD 2015 can be viewed in the table in Figure 11. The highlighted LSOAs did not feature in the least deprived 10% of the IMD 2010, all having moved from the least deprived 11 % to 20%.

Figure 11: Northumberland LSOAs in the least deprived 10% of the IMD 2015

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	IMD 2015		IMD 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027513	Bywell	2.588	32,356	30,314
E01027456	Morpeth North	2.804	32,235	31,316
E01027403	Cramlington North	2.996	32,118	30,165
E01027455	Morpeth Kirkhill	3.21	31,943	32,321
E01027401	Cramlington North	3.332	31,851	30,232
E01027492	Hexham West	3.505	31,734	30,488
E01027402	Cramlington North	3.598	31,655	30,898
E01027469	Ponteland South with Heddon	3.756	31,512	30,006
E01027400	Cramlington North	4.103	31,176	31,118
E01027468	Ponteland South with Heddon	4.588	30,711	31,844
E01027520	Bedlington West	4.592	30,706	30,221
E01027507	Stocksfield and Broomhaugh	4.83	30,466	29,550
E01027460	Morpeth Stobhill	5.129	30,169	28,644
E01027357	Alnwick	5.158	30,128	29,225
E01027369	Rothbury	5.17	30,117	29,356
E01027458	Morpeth Kirkhill	5.374	29,912	31,552
E01027538	Haydon	5.448	29,815	27,312
E01027509	Stocksfield and Broomhaugh	5.501	29,748	28,297
E01027464	Ponteland East	5.557	29,667	30,910
E01027494	Cramlington East / Cramlington South East	5.572	29,649	27,644
E01027471	Ponteland West	5.611	29,611	30,422

The map in Figure 12 shows the location of all LSOAs that fall into each decile of the IMD 2010 from the most, to the least deprived areas in Northumberland. The map shows that while the most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in South East Northumberland not all LSOAs in the area are amongst the most deprived. The map also illustrates that the least deprived areas in Northumberland fall mainly into rural areas of Northumberland.

Figure 12: Map of the distribution of the IMD 2015



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4.2 The Domains

There are seven distinct domains of deprivation that when combined make up the IMD 2015. Each domain can also be used in isolation as a measure of each specific form of deprivation. Detailed descriptions of each domain and the indicators included in them can be found in the “English indices of deprivation 2015: technical report” on the DCLG website (www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report). Details of the 10% most deprived LSOAs for each domain can be found in appendix 2.

4.2.1 Income Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income. In addition to this domain index two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. Data from these indexes can be found in appendix 3.

The table in Figure 13 shows that in the income deprivation domain, 19 Northumberland LSOAs fall into the most deprived 10% and 31,648 people live in the most deprived areas. In the ID 2010 13 LSOAs fell into the 10% most deprived in the income domain, 6 less than in the ID 2015. The largest proportion of Northumberland’s LSOAs (27 or 13.7%) fall into the least deprived 10% in the income domain and the largest number of people (43,319) also live in the areas in the least deprived 10%.

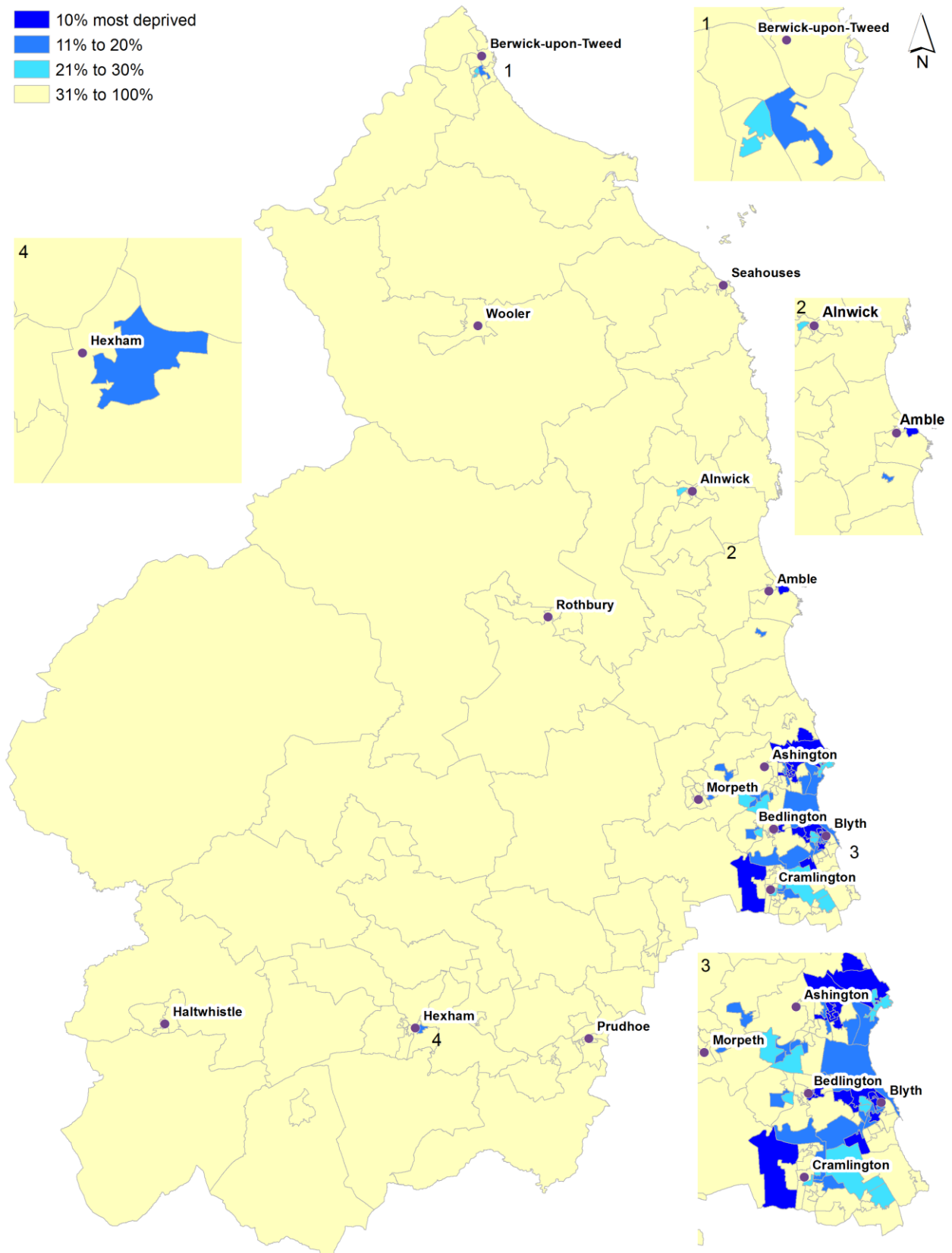
The most deprived LSOA in the income domain is E01027416 which is ranked the 375th most deprived area in England (falling into the most deprived 2% of LSOAs). The LSOA is located in Blyth. The map in Figure 14 shows that South East Northumberland contains the majority of the LSOAs that fall into the most deprived 30%. However there are LSOAs in other areas of the county that also fall within the most deprived 30% including areas in or close to the towns of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick, Amble, Morpeth and Hexham.

Figure 13: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Income Deprivation Domain

ID Income Deprivation Decile	ID 2015 Income Deprivation Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	19	9.6%	31,648	6	3.1
11% to 20%	22	11.2%	35,157	2	1.1
21% to 30%	12	6.1%	18,703	-6	-2.9
31% to 40%	20	10.2%	32,746	0	0.1
41% to 50%	22	11.2%	35,649	3	1.7
51% to 60%	14	7.1%	21,537	-9	-4.5
61% to 70%	17	8.6%	26,239	-3	-1.4
71% to 80%	25	12.7%	39,859	2	1.1
81% to 90%	19	9.6%	30,121	2	1.1
91% to 100%	27	13.7%	43,319	1	0.6

The map in Figure 15 shows the income deprivation distribution across Northumberland. The least deprived LSOA is E01027456 covering the North West area of Morpeth and is ranked the 32,787th most deprived area in England. The least income deprived LSOAs in Northumberland are found mainly in rural areas of the county.

Figure 14: Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most income deprived areas

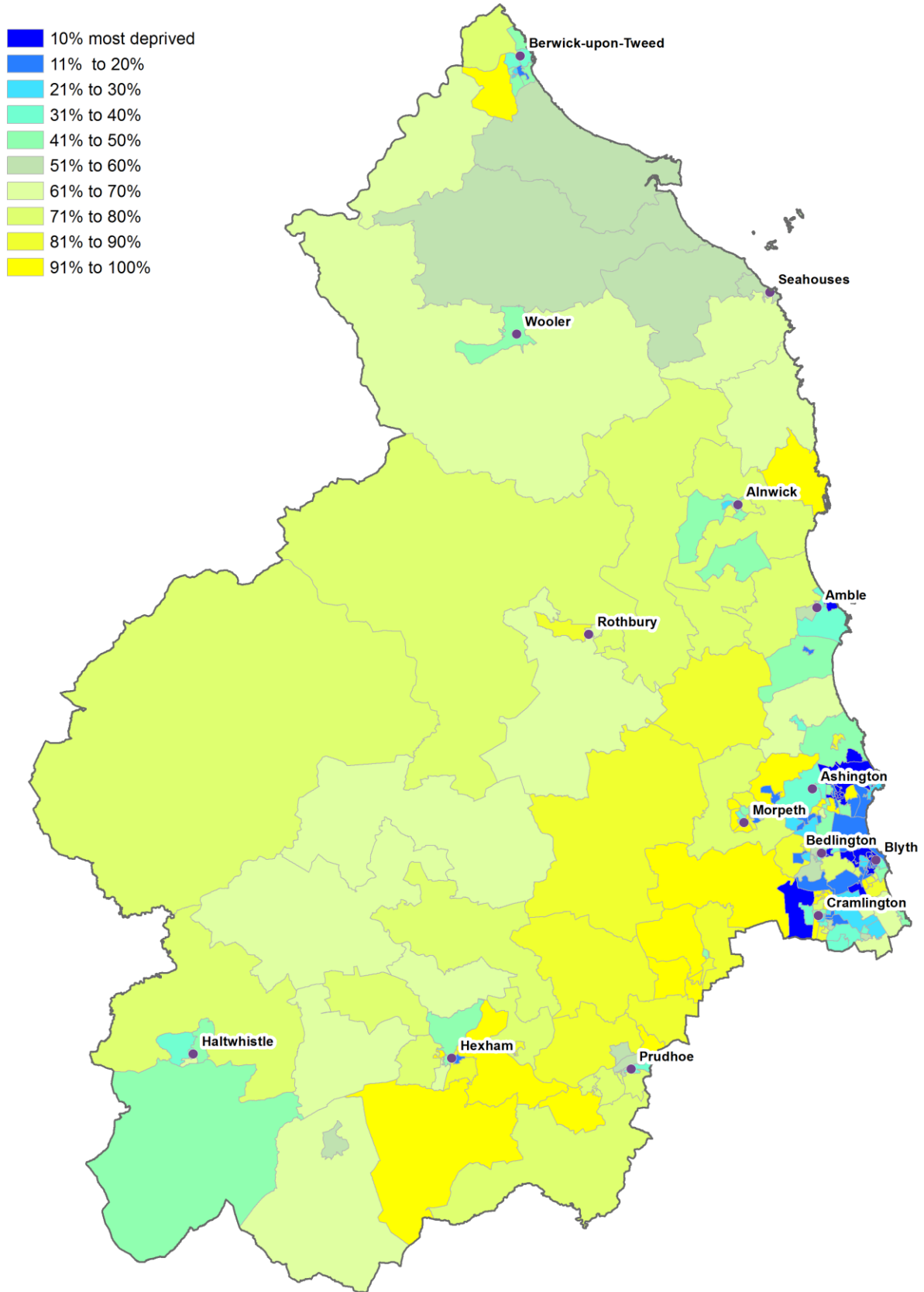


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Figure 15: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Income Deprivation Domain



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4.2.2 Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

Figure 16 shows that the largest proportion (15.2%) of Northumberland's LSOAs fall into the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Employment domain; one fewer LSOAs fell into the most deprived 10% than in the ID 2010. 49,597 people live in an area in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs for employment, 16% of the total Northumberland population. Northumberland has 72 LSOAs in the three most deprived deciles of the employment domain equating to 37% of all LSOAs in Northumberland. Only nine (4.6%) of Northumberland's LSOAs fall into the least deprived 10% in the employment domain, this is five more than in the ID 2010.

Figure 16: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Employment Deprivation Domain

ID Employment Deprivation Decile	ID 2015 Employment Deprivation Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	30	15.2%	49,597	-1	-0.3
11% to 20%	20	10.2%	31,365	-2	-0.9
21% to 30%	22	11.2%	35,359	-4	-1.9
31% to 40%	21	10.7%	33,165	4	2.1
41% to 50%	13	6.6%	20,574	-11	-5.5
51% to 60%	20	10.2%	32,765	1	0.6
61% to 70%	19	9.6%	31,683	-1	-0.4
71% to 80%	20	10.2%	31,408	-1	-0.4
81% to 90%	23	11.7%	35,505	8	4.1
91% to 100%	9	4.6%	13,557	5	2.6

The most deprived LSOA in the Employment Deprivation domain is E01027533 which is ranked the 115th most deprived area in England (falling into the most deprived 1% of LSOAs); the LSOA

is located in Hirst, Ashington. Two other LSOAs in the Blyth area of Northumberland are also amongst the 1% most deprived in the Employment Deprivation domain.

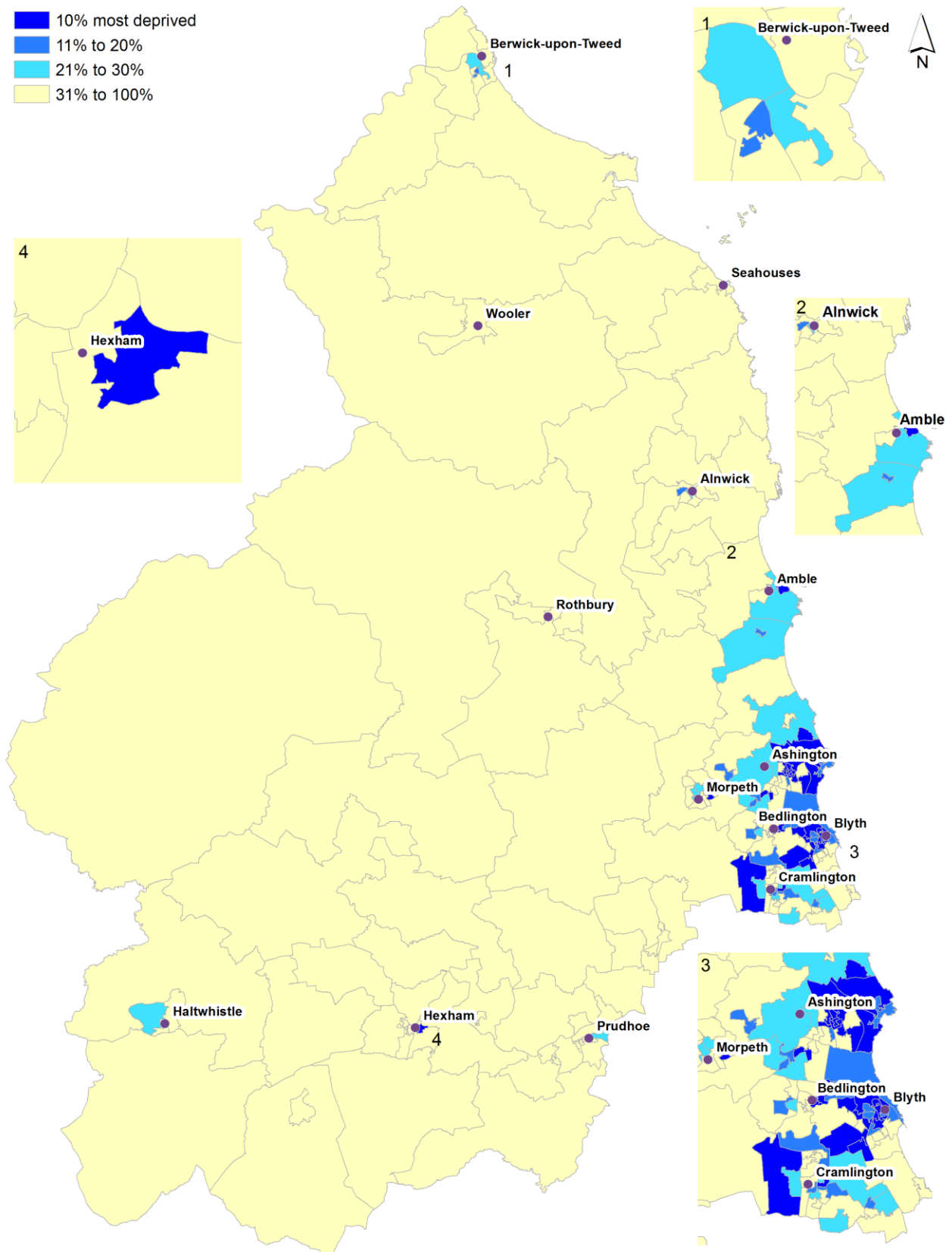
The least employment deprived LSOA in Northumberland is E01027401 located to the North of Cramlington in the South East of Northumberland.

A list of the LSOAs falling into the most deprived 10% of each of the ID 2015 domains can be found in Appendix 2.

The map in Figure 17 shows that most LSOAs in the worst three deciles of the ID 2015 Employment Deprivation domain are based in South East Northumberland. Outside of South East Northumberland areas in the most deprived 10% are found in Morpeth in the Stobhill area, parts of Amble and Hexham. LSOAs outside of the South East of the County falling into the 11% to 30% are found in Hexham, Morpeth, Pegswood, Amble, Broomhill, Prudhoe, Haltwhistle and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

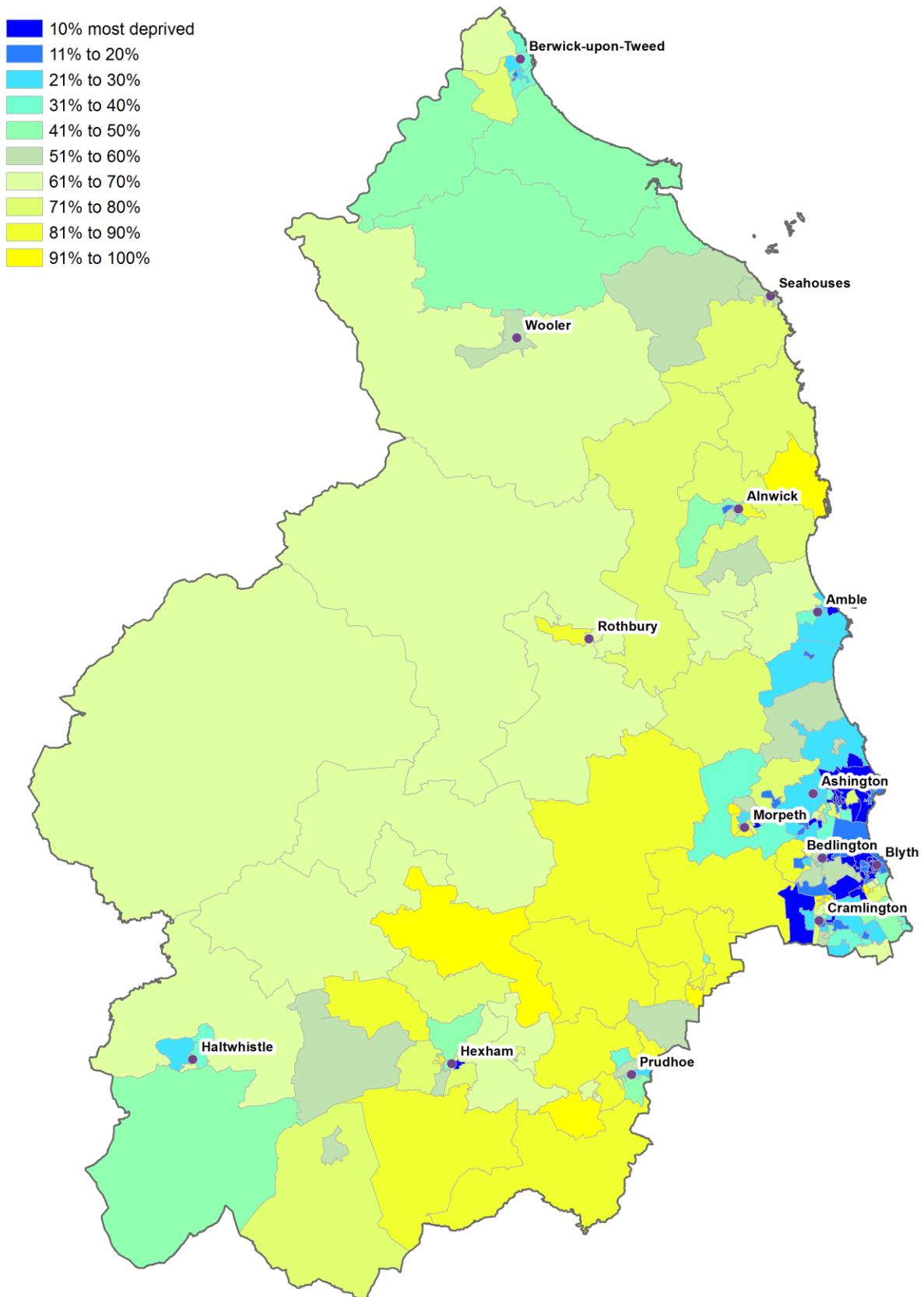
The map in Figure 18 shows that the less employment deprived LSOAs are mainly in rural areas of the County. However out of the nine LSOAs in the least deprived 10% of the Employment Deprivation domain four are in South East Northumberland in the North area of Cramlington and South Beach in Blyth. The other five LSOAs in the least deprived 10% are located around Longhoughton, the North West of Morpeth, Colwell / Great Whittington, Darras Hall and Stocksfield .

Figure 17: Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most Employment Deprived Areas



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Figure 18: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Employment Deprivation Domain



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4.2.3 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both 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.

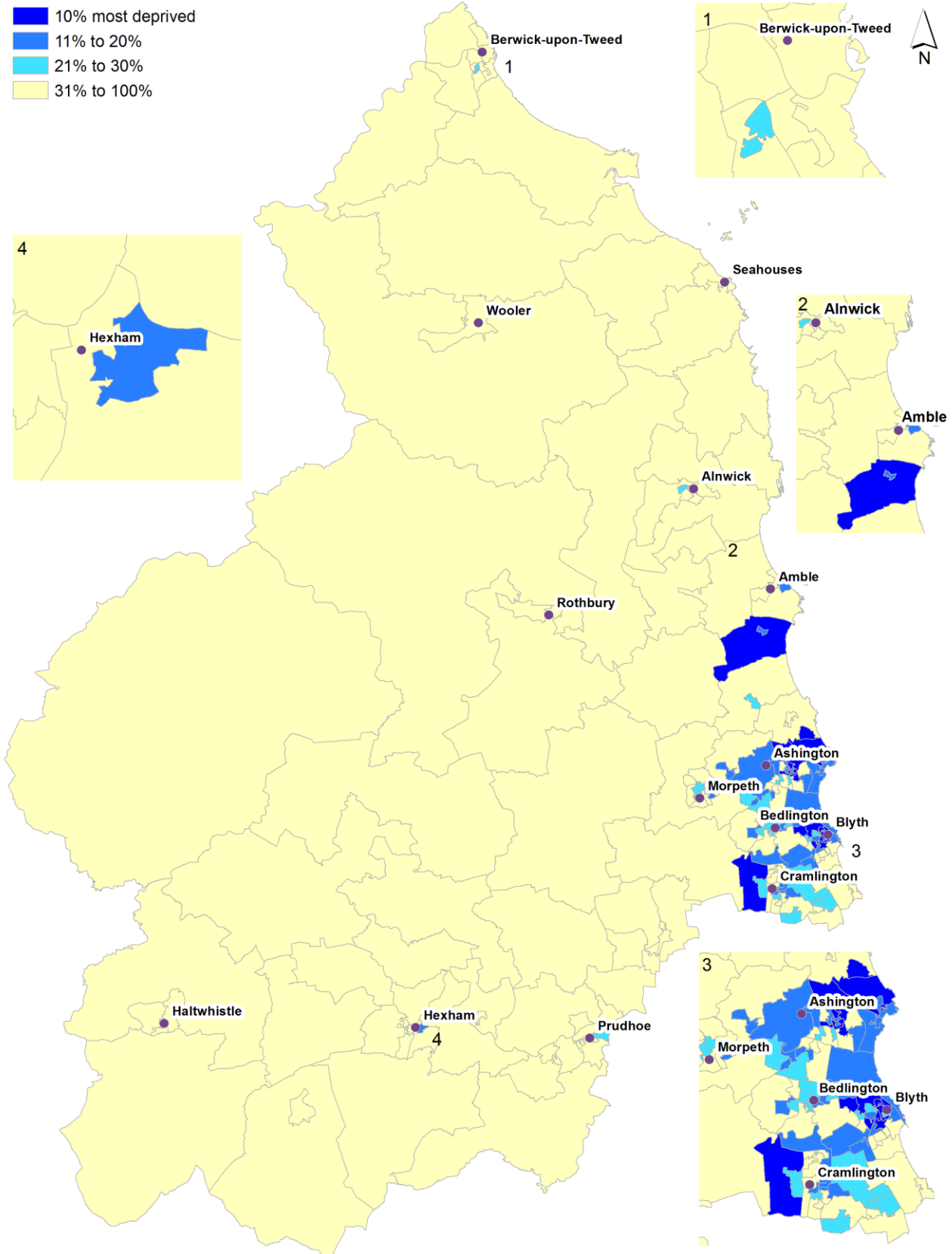
Figure 19 shows that 8% of Northumberland's LSOAs are in the most deprived decile of the ID 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability domain, seven fewer than in the ID 2010. Two Northumberland LSOAs fall into the least deprived 10%.

Figure 19: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

ID Health Deprivation and Disability Decile	ID 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	16	8.1%	27,716	-7	-3.4
11% to 20%	30	15.2%	46,732	1	0.7
21% to 30%	23	11.7%	37,208	8	4.1
31% to 40%	15	7.6%	22,288	-7	-3.4
41% to 50%	19	9.6%	28,311	-2	-0.9
51% to 60%	24	12.2%	36,783	4	2.1
61% to 70%	30	15.2%	48,802	1	0.7
71% to 80%	26	13.2%	43,192	-3	-1.4
81% to 90%	12	6.1%	20,822	1	0.6
91% to 100%	2	1.0%	3,124	2	1.0

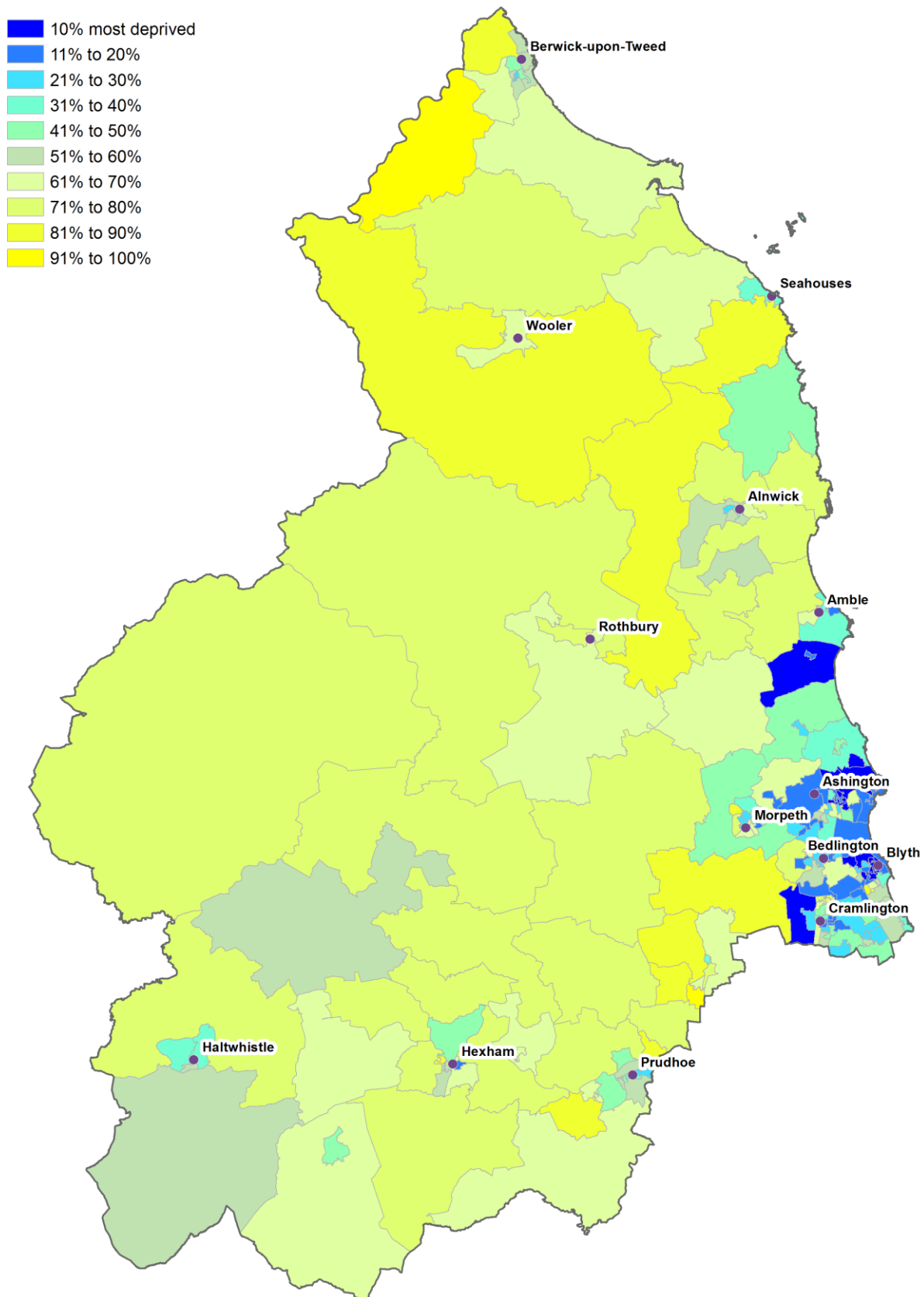
The map in Figure 20 shows that the most extreme levels of deprivation in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain are concentrated in the South East of the County. Out of the 16 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% only one (in the Broomhill area) is located outside of South East Northumberland. LSOAs in the Hexham, Amble and Morpeth areas fall into the 11% to 20% most deprived. The map in Figure 21 shows that the rural areas of Northumberland suffer comparably lower levels of Health Deprivation.

Figure 20: Map of the ID 2015 Distribution of the most deprived areas in the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain



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Figure 21: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain



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4.2.4 Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators are structured 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.

Figure 22 shows that the largest number of Northumberland LSOAs (26 or 13%) falls into the least deprived decile of the ID 2015 Education Skills and Training Deprivation domain, this is two more than fell into the least deprived decile in the ID 2010. 23 LSOAs (2 less than in the ID 2010) fall into the 10% most deprived areas for education, skills and training, 36,711 people live in these areas.

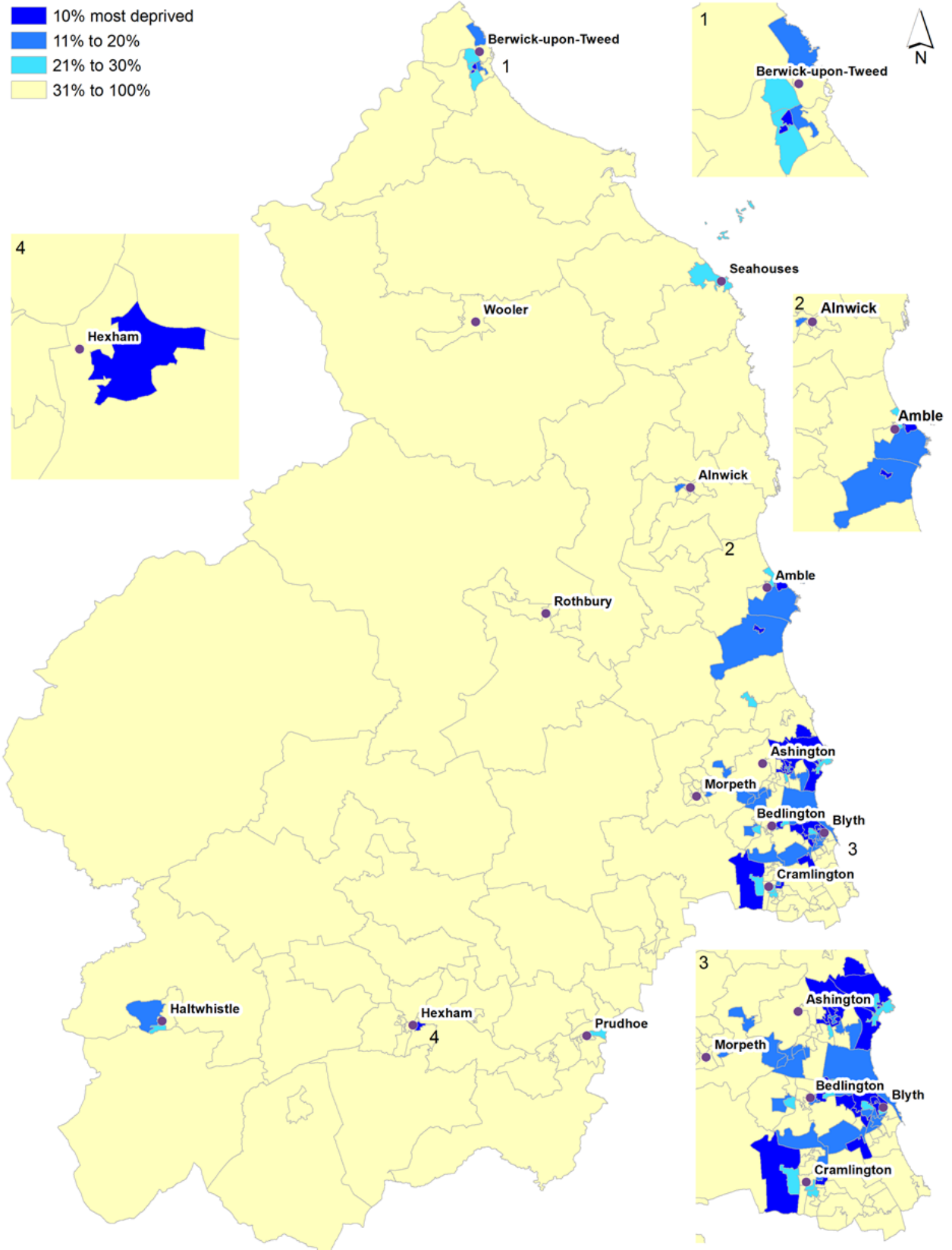
Figure 22: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

ID Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Decile	ID 2015 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	23	11.7%	36,711	-2	-0.9
11% to 20%	24	12.2%	39,870	3	1.6
21% to 30%	17	8.6%	26,705	-1	-0.4
31% to 40%	12	6.1%	19,373	-6	-3.0
41% to 50%	18	9.1%	29,265	3	1.6
51% to 60%	18	9.1%	28,522	4	2.1
61% to 70%	15	7.6%	24,611	-7	-3.4
71% to 80%	25	12.7%	38,435	3	1.6
81% to 90%	26	13.2%	41,236	2	1.1
91% to 100%	19	9.6%	30250	-1	-0.4

The map in Figure 23 shows that the most deprived LSOAs in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain are in the South East of the County. LSOAs outside of South East Northumberland in the most deprived 10% are located close to Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Broomhill and Amble. The most deprived LSOA in the education, skills and training domain is E01027416 located in Blyth.

The map in Figure 24 shows that areas with relatively lower levels of Education Skills and Training Deprivation are concentrated in rural areas of Northumberland and all areas in the least deprived domain are in located around Morpeth, Hexham, Prudhoe and Ponteland.

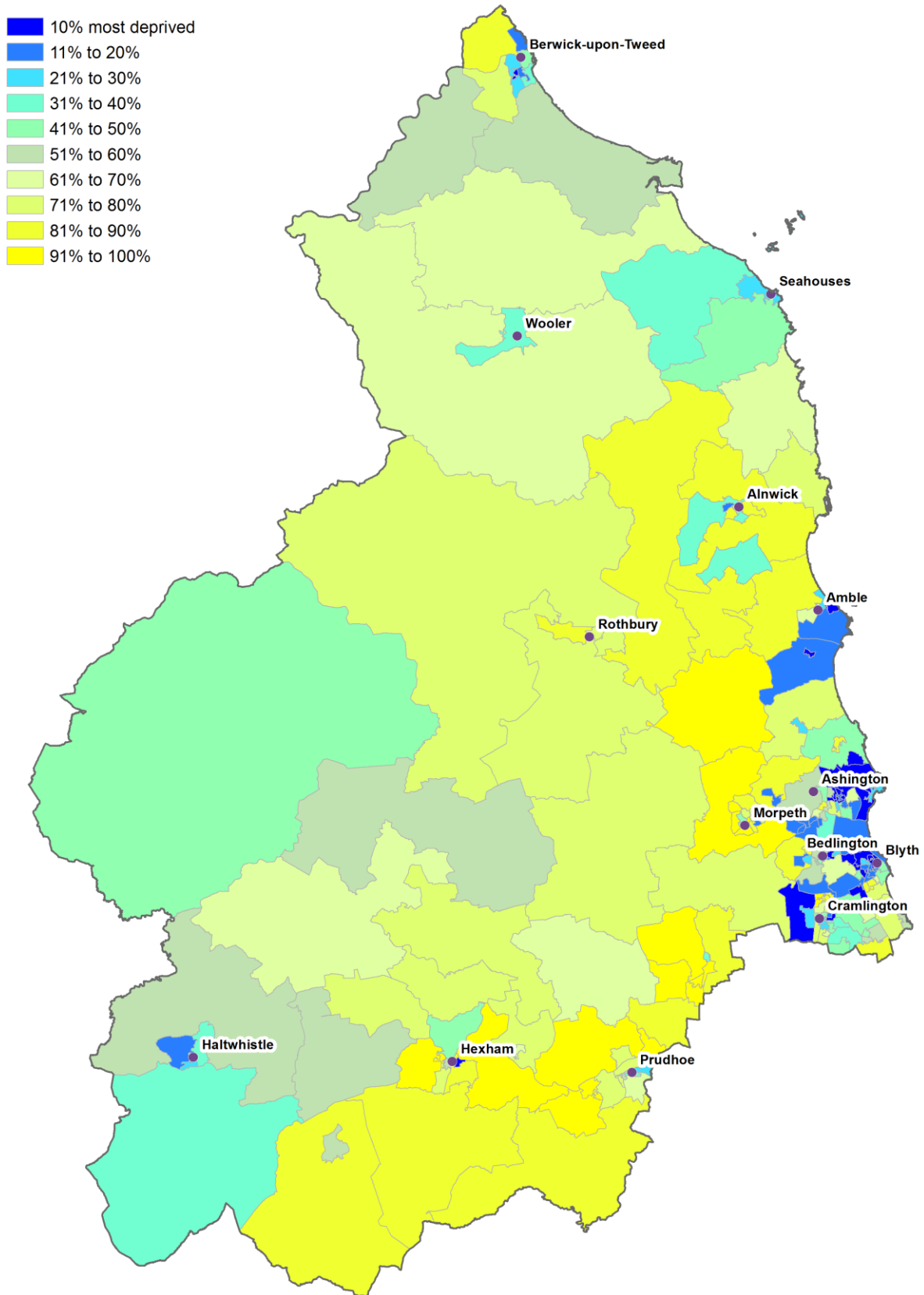
Figure 23: Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas in the Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain



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Figure 24: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Domain



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4.2.5 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key 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.

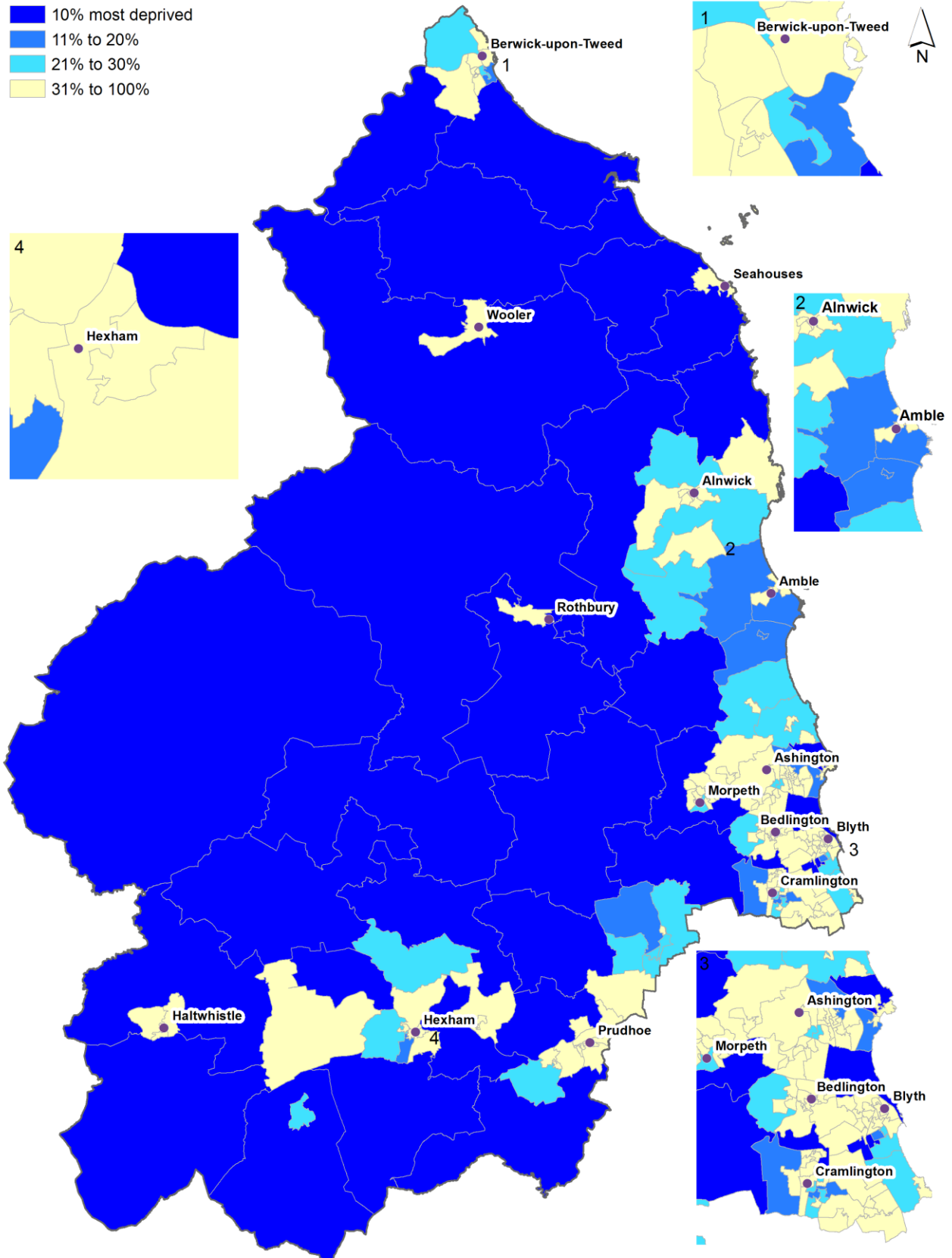
Figure 25 shows that Northumberland has 32 LSOAs in the most deprived decile of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, 8 more than in the ID 2010, with 53,455 people living in these areas. This is the largest number of LSOAs falling into the most deprived 10% for any of the ID domains. 13 LSOAs (20,444 people) fall into the most deprived 1% nationally for this domain. 19 LSOAs fall into the least deprived 10% which has seen the largest change from the ID 2010, a reduction of 31 LSOAs showing that these areas have become relatively more deprived between 2010 and 2015.

Figure 25: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

ID Barriers to Housing and Services Domain Decile	ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	32	16.2%	53,455	8	4.2
11% to 20%	13	6.6%	21,399	2	1.1
21% to 30%	26	13.2%	37,176	9	4.7
31% to 40%	17	8.6%	26,908	4	2.1
41% to 50%	22	11.2%	34,300	7	3.6
51% to 60%	19	9.6%	34,882	6	3.1
61% to 70%	15	7.6%	23,347	-3	-1.4
71% to 80%	16	8.1%	26,126	-4	-1.9
81% to 90%	18	9.1%	29,115	0	0.1
91% to 100%	19	9.6%	28,270	-31	-15.5

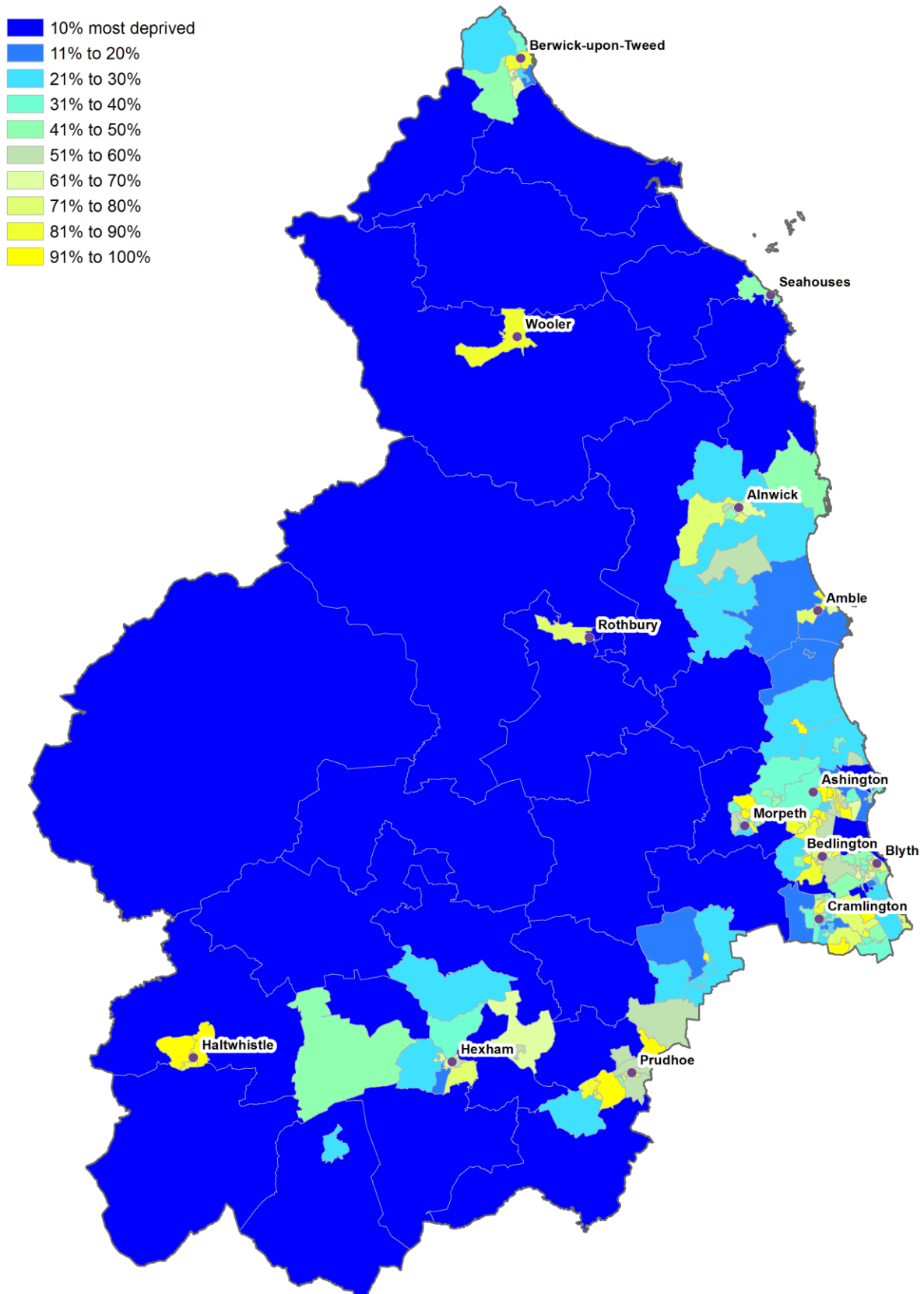
The maps in Figures 26 and 27 show that Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain generally fall into the rural areas of Northumberland, away from major settlements. However in a change from the ID 2010 there are now some LSOAs in the more urban south-east of the county which are falling into the worst 10% indicating that for this domain higher levels of deprivation has become more widespread throughout the county. Parts of Cramlington, Blyth and Newbiggin are for the first time falling into the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. The most deprived LSOA is E01027382, which is ranked 61st of the 32,844 LSOAs across England. This LSOA covers the Norham and Cornhill area on the Scottish Borders.

Figure 26: Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain



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Figure 27: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain



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4.2.6 Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of reported crime in an area for four major crime types (Violence, Burglary, Theft, Criminal Damage) representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level.

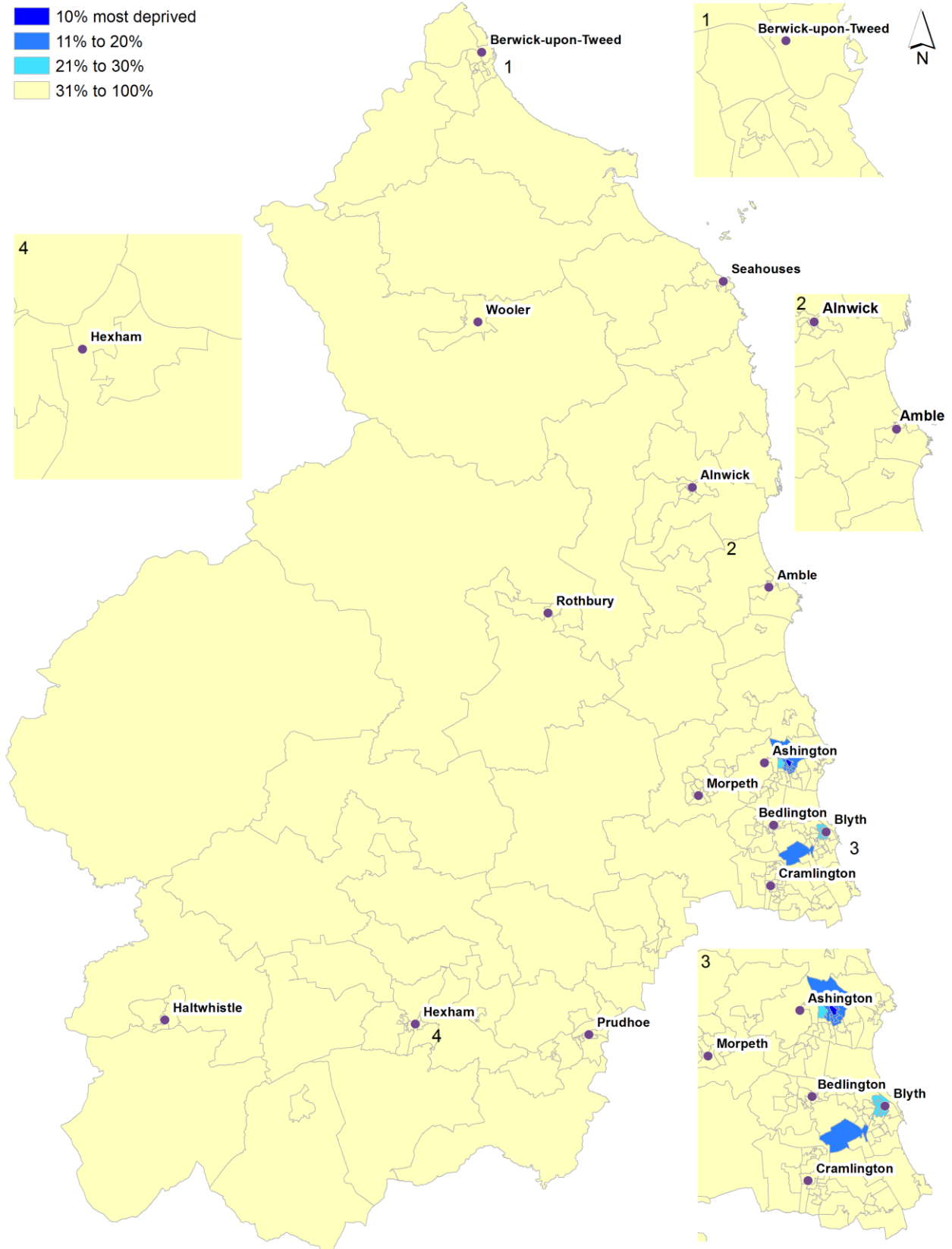
The table in Figure 28 shows that 130 of the 197 LSOAs in Northumberland (66%) fall into the three least deprived deciles of the Crime domain and only one LSOA (E01027539, located in Ashington) falls into the most deprived decile.

Figure 28: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Crime Domain

ID Crime Domain Decile	ID 2015 Crime Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	1	0.5%	1,768	-3	-1.5
11% to 20%	5	2.5%	8,641	-3	-1.5
21% to 30%	5	2.5%	7,440	-3	-1.5
31% to 40%	8	4.1%	13,325	-3	-1.5
41% to 50%	12	6.1%	17,883	-4	-1.9
51% to 60%	15	7.6%	24,338	-1	-0.4
61% to 70%	21	10.7%	35,172	4	2.1
71% to 80%	28	14.2%	44,441	7	3.7
81% to 90%	21	10.7%	35,081	-10	-4.9
91% to 100%	81	41.1%	126,889	14	7.4

The maps in Figure 29 and 30 show that the LSOAs in the 10% most deprived, 11% to 20% most deprived and 21% to 30% most deprived deciles of the Crime domain are concentrated in the South East of Northumberland mainly around the towns of Blyth and Ashington. The areas in the least deprived 10% are located away from settlements in Northumberland's more rural areas.

Figure 29: Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas in the Crime Domain

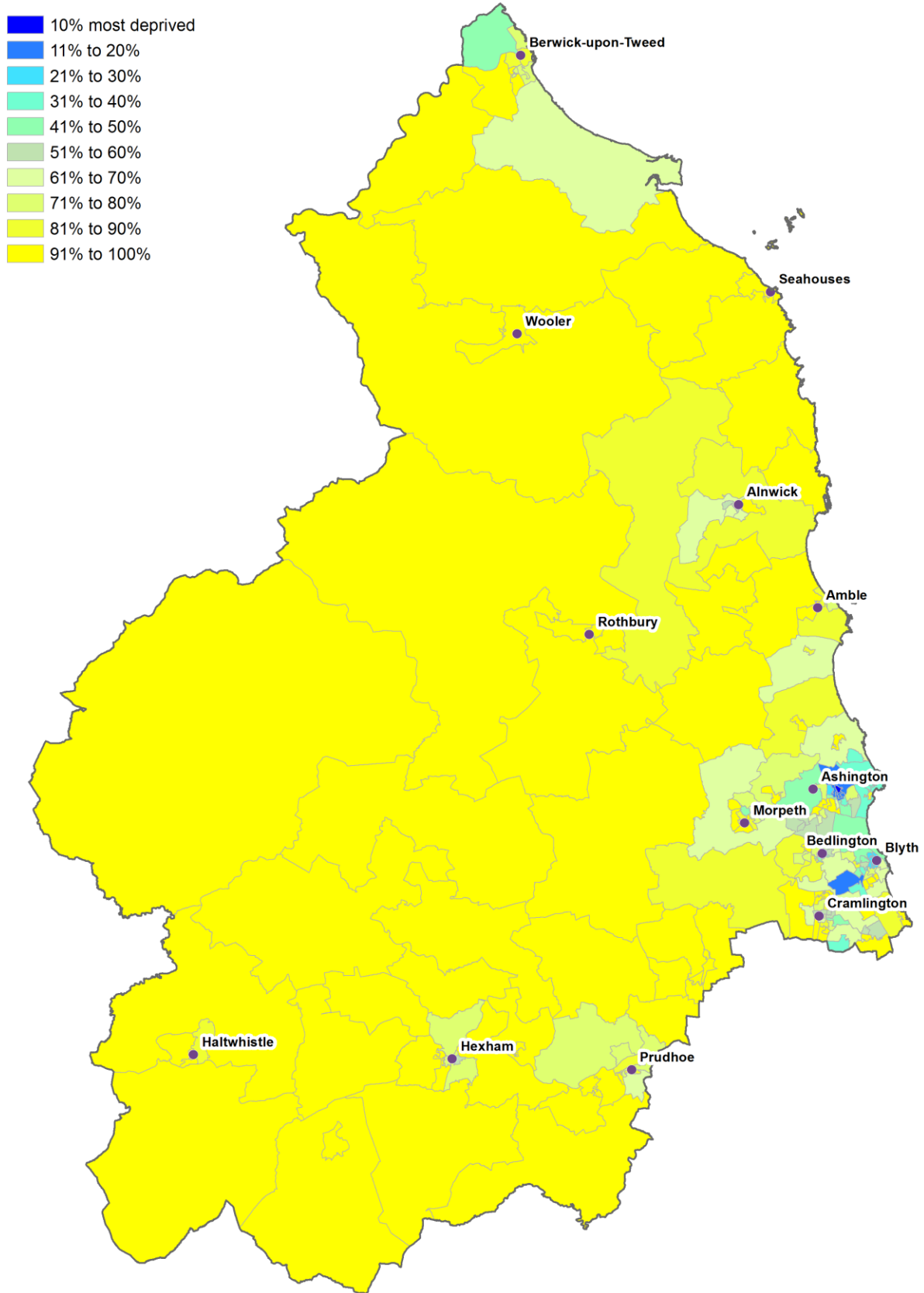


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Figure 30: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Crime Domain



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4.2.7 Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

Northumberland has fifteen LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the Living Environment Deprivation domain, an increase of 13 LSOAs from the ID 2010. The majority of Northumberland LSOAs (141 or 72%) fall into the least deprived 30%.

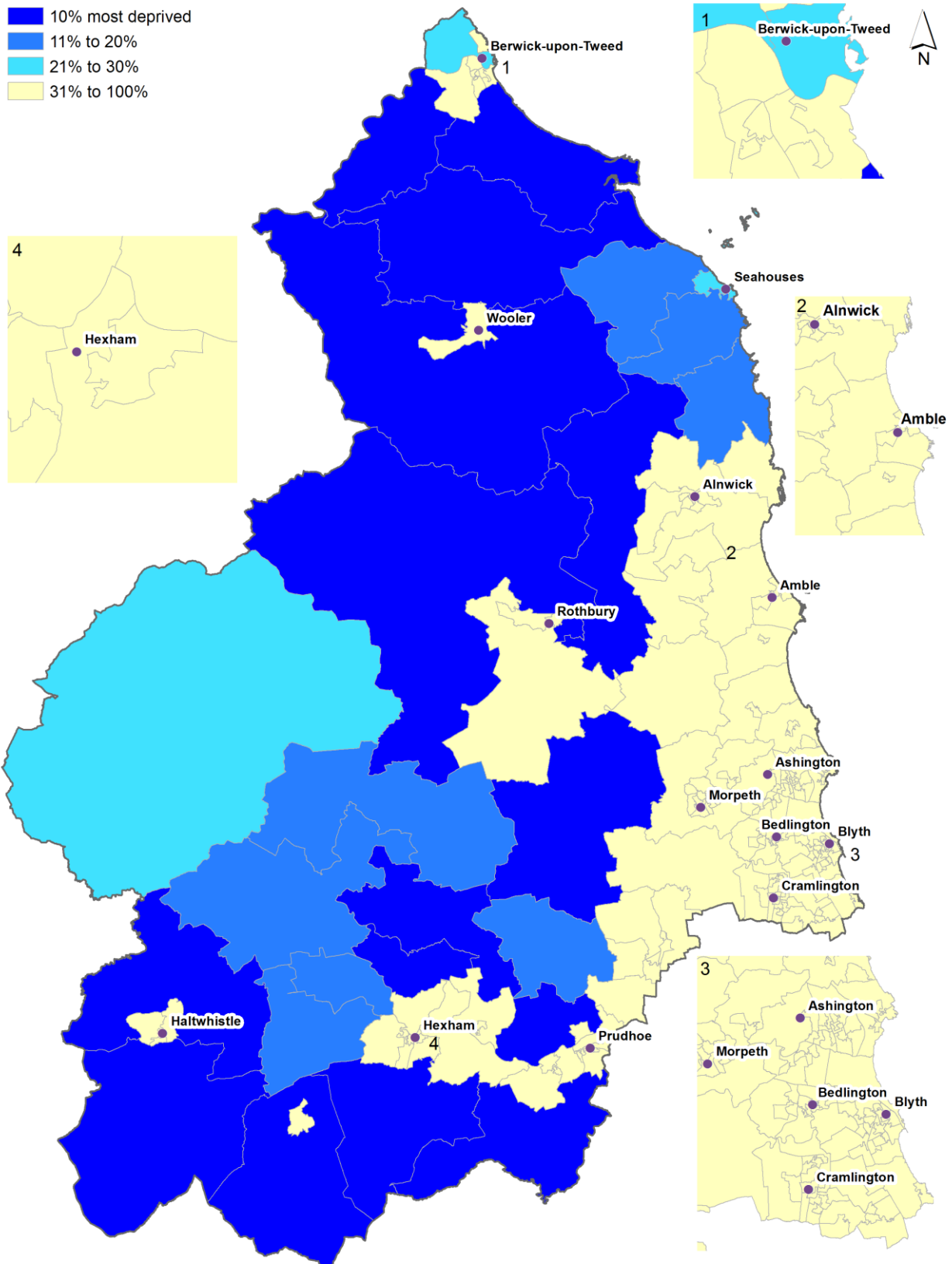
Figure 31: Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 Living Environment

Deprivation Domain

ID Living Environment Deprivation Domain Decile	ID 2015 Living Environment Deprivation Domain			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	15	7.6%	23,408	13	6.6
11% to 20%	8	4.1%	13,530	1	0.5
21% to 30%	4	2.0%	5,807	-2	-1.0
31% to 40%	3	1.5%	4,808	-12	-6.0
41% to 50%	10	5.1%	15,152	1	0.6
51% to 60%	6	3.0%	10,212	-7	-3.5
61% to 70%	10	5.1%	16,481	-6	-3.0
71% to 80%	13	6.6%	19,416	-5	-2.4
81% to 90%	24	12.2%	39,331	-8	-3.9
91% to 100%	104	52.8%	166,833	23	12.1

The maps in Figures 32 and 33 show that the most deprived areas in the Living Environment Deprivation domain are rural areas in the North and West of the County, and no LSOAs in the South East of the County fall into the most deprived 30%.

Figure 32: Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain

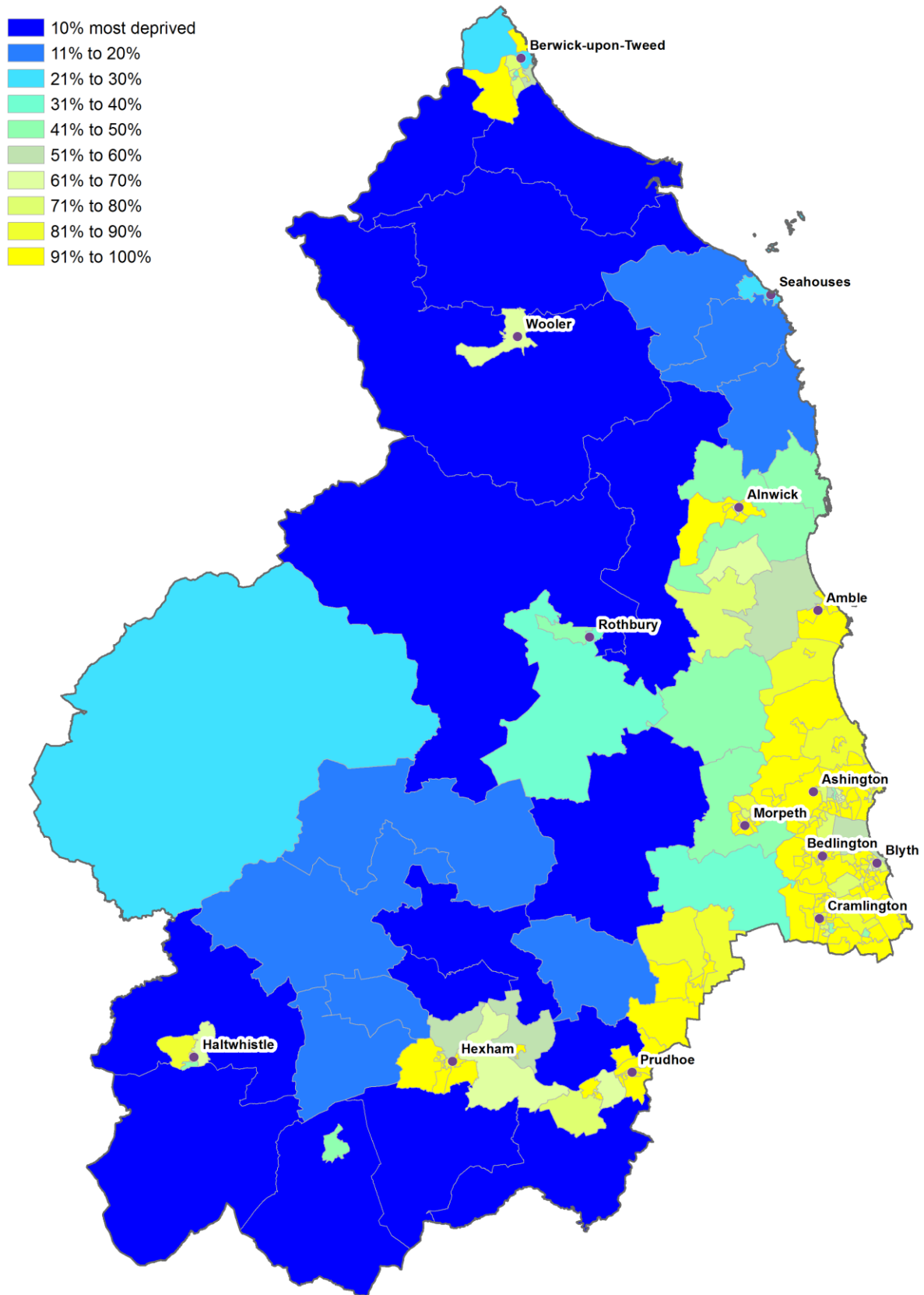


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Figure 33: Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 Living Environment Deprivation Domain



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5 Indices of Deprivation 2015 – Other Higher Geographies

Alongside the Local Authority level data from the ID 2015 data for two other higher level geographies, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) has also been released.

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are partnerships in England between local authorities and businesses. They were created in 2011 and their role is to help shape local economic priorities and undertake activities to drive local economic growth and the creation of jobs. At the time of publication there were 39 LEPs. Every local authority in England belongs to at least one LEP. However, some local authorities belong to more than one LEP. Northumberland is part of the North Eastern LEP. ID 2015 data for LEPs can be accessed from the following link: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464466/File_12_ID_2015_Local_Enterprise_Partnership_Summaries.xlsx

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are NHS organisations set up by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England. CCGs have boundaries that are coterminous with those of Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). At the time of publication, there were 209 CCGs. Northumberland County is one of these CCG areas. ID 2015 data for CCGs can be accessed from the following link: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464467/File_13_ID_2015_Clinical_Commissioning_Group_Summaries.xlsx.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Useful Indices of Deprivation Resources

Below is a list of resources that provide useful information relating to the Indices of Deprivation 2015.

- The Department of Communities and Local Government Website provides links to the national research reports, methodology and guidance including detailed background information on the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 and analysis for the whole of England. Links to all of the national data is also provided on the website.
www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015
- The Department of Communities and Local Government website also provides an English Indices of Deprivation data explorer and mapping tool.
<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>
- An Indices of Deprivation 2015 interactive mapping/profiling tool is available on the Northumberland Knowledge website along with profiles of Older People – Population and Analysis of the IDAOPI, and Children – Population and Analysis of the IDACI. Spreadsheets of data containing the Northumberland data for the IMD, the seven domains and the two supplementary indices are also available on the website.
www.northumberland.gov.uk/Campaigns/Knowledge/Places/The-indices-of-deprivation.aspx

Appendix 2: The Most Deprived Northumberland LSOAs in the ID 2015 Domains

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Income Domain

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027416	Croft	0.441	375	374
E01027426	Newsham	0.396	841	1,466
E01027533	College	0.376	1,219	2,131
E01027415	Croft	0.364	1,459	1,996
E01027540	Hirst	0.362	1,491	1,086
E01027412	Cramlington West	0.356	1,635	1,902
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	0.35	1,760	3,031
E01027527	Ashington Central	0.35	1,771	2,496
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	0.347	1,836	2,106
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	0.333	2,229	1,735
E01027363	Amble	0.331	2,310	4,229
E01027518	Bedlington East / Sleekburn	0.329	2,362	4,474
E01027424	Kittybrewster	0.326	2,468	3,968
E01027451	Lynemouth	0.311	2,927	4,516
E01027539	Hirst	0.309	3,002	4,575
E01027546	Hirst / Ashington Central / College	0.306	3,132	5,783
E01027429	Plessey / Isabella / Wensleydale	0.304	3,222	3,541
E01027519	Bedlington East	0.304	3,235	3,888
E01027393	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	0.303	3,243	2,957

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Employment Domain

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027533	College	0.399	115	231
E01027416	Croft	0.366	277	204
E01027415	Croft	0.361	305	442
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	0.31	853	720
E01027412	Cramlington West	0.309	879	495
E01027527	Ashington Central	0.307	914	1,426
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	0.306	931	886
E01027539	Hirst	0.305	952	900
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	0.289	1,283	1,183
E01027424	Kitty Brewster	0.289	1,297	1,051
E01027518	Bedlington Central	0.286	1,350	1,396
E01027451	Lynemouth	0.285	1,396	1,747
E01027429	Isabella / Plessey / Wensleydale	0.284	1,410	1,488
E01027431	Isabella / Wensleydale	0.281	1,497	1,848
E01027393	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	0.281	1,509	1,465
E01027426	Newsham	0.275	1,665	1,454
E01027540	Hirst	0.274	1,691	504
E01033716	Seaton with Newbiggin West / College	0.273	1,712	New LSOA
E01027546	Ashington Central / Hirst	0.263	2,036	1,716
E01027363	Amble	0.261	2,082	4,896
E01027534	Choppington / Stakeford	0.261	2,110	3,255
E01027551	Sleekburn	0.257	2,231	2,076
E01027427	Newsham	0.255	2,292	2,707
E01027397	Cramlington East	0.251	2,440	2,498
E01027422	Cowpen / Isabella	0.249	2,498	2,327
E01027461	Morpeth Stobhill	0.247	2,601	1,821
E01027543	Newbiggin Central and East / Seaton with	0.245	2,653	866
E01027493	Hexham East	0.238	2,974	4,808
E01027528	Ashington Central	0.237	3,023	2,913
E01027519	Bedlington Central	0.235	3,096	2,987

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027533	College	1.952	525	370
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	1.732	930	1,144
E01027415	Croft	1.643	1,180	691
E01027540	Hirst	1.603	1,295	921
E01027412	Cramlington West	1.567	1,403	637
E01027527	Ashington Central	1.554	1,448	1,309
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	1.515	1,568	586
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	1.496	1,654	2,014
E01027416	Croft	1.474	1,740	490
E01027429	Isabella / Plessey / Wensleydale	1.468	1,764	2,629
E01027424	Kitty Brewster	1.457	1,806	678
E01027422	Isabella / Cowpen	1.396	2,050	3,732
E01027539	Hirst	1.339	2,326	1,676
E01027451	Lynemouth	1.267	2,700	1,949
E01027444	Druridge Bay	1.167	3,257	8,601
E01027431	Isabella / Wensleydale	1.164	3,269	2,467

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Education Skills and Training**Domain**

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027416	Croft	78.208	363	706
E01027393	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	75.172	476	1,113
E01027426	Newsham	73.657	561	631
E01027518	Bedlington Central	69.577	793	401
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	67.055	985	1,190
E01027363	Amble	64.401	1,197	3,256
E01027527	Ashington Central	62.832	1,357	2,286
E01027443	Chevington with Longhorsley	62.069	1,443	2,294
E01027424	Kitty Brewster	61.765	1,470	513
E01027493	Hexham East	61.205	1,539	2,833
E01027540	Hirst	58.662	1,844	1,566
E01027415	Croft	58.25	1,903	2,617
E01027539	Hirst	58.156	1,915	2,084
E01027528	Ashington Central	58.071	1,927	3,507
E01027392	Cowpen / Kitty Brewster	57.962	1,944	815
E01027551	Sleekburn	57.707	1,974	2,218
E01027412	Cramlington West	55.736	2,236	2,260
E01027451	Lynemouth	55.088	2,335	2,224
E01027422	Cowpen / Isabella	54.562	2,411	1,934
E01027397	Cramlington East	53.651	2,543	3,589
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	52.915	2,665	1,928
E01027385	Berwick West with Ord	52.258	2,775	2,693
E01027543	Newbiggin Central and East / Seaton with	51.83	2,850	1,708

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027382	Norham and Islandshire	54.451	61	76
E01027375	Wooler	54.255	63	89
E01027512	Haltwhistle	53.924	71	236
E01027472	Ponteland West	53.297	88	262
E01027365	Longhoughton / Shilbottle	53.262	89	216
E01027503	Bellingham	53.064	99	273
E01027373	Rothbury	52.29	138	245
E01027447	Ponteland North	52.165	146	263
E01027477	South Tynedale	52.082	151	280
E01027366	Longhoughton	52.037	152	973
E01027380	Norham and Islandshire	51.965	158	246
E01027506	South Tynedale	50.894	234	489
E01027480	Humshaugh	50.458	266	302
E01027505	South Tynedale	49.032	414	459
E01027384	Bamburgh	47.66	584	941
E01027483	Bywell	47.596	596	2,313
E01027511	Humshaugh	45.654	880	744
E01027368	Rothbury	44.415	1,104	1,499
E01027473	Ponteland East	42.101	1,583	1,070
E01027450	Chevington with Longhorsley	41.244	1,786	2,027
E01027381	Norham and Islandshires / Wooler	41.178	1,816	374
E01027439	South Blyth	40.23	2,063	4,408
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	40.22	2,066	24,671
E01027448	Ulgham	39.711	2,206	2,834
E01027552	Sleekburn	39.357	2,302	4,148
E01027374	Bamburgh	38.826	2,477	2,559
E01027510	Humshaugh	38.149	2,702	6,363
E01027426	Newsham	38.101	2,721	16,918
E01027504	Corbridge / Stocksfield and Broomhaugh	37.865	2,810	3,758
E01027398	Cramlington West	37.729	2,863	5,600
E01027479	Bellingham	37.254	3,037	5,292
E01027484	Haydon and Hadrian	36.914	3,181	2,765

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Crime Domain

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027539	Hirst	1.199	1,971	1,229

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 Living Environment Domain

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027512	Haltwhistle	65.685	402	1,421
E01027381	Norham and Islandshire / Wooler	64.01	511	4,934
E01027375	Wooler	61.046	765	3,532
E01027373	Rothbury	59.198	961	7,722
E01027480	Humshaugh	58.171	1,090	6,465
E01027477	South Tynedale	58.164	1,091	2,825
E01027380	Norham and Islandshire	57.147	1,203	3,812
E01027506	South Tynedale	54.057	1,582	6,257
E01027447	Ponteland North	50.844	2,108	4,323
E01027505	South Tynedale	50.049	2,267	11,722
E01027484	Haydon and Hadrian	48.214	2,617	10,144
E01027382	Norham and Islandshire	47.892	2,683	8,027
E01027365	Longhoughton / Shilbottle	46.837	2,931	11,746
E01027483	Bywell	45.814	3,144	9,926
E01027495	Humshaugh	45.297	3,260	11,326

Appendix 3: Supplementary Indices Maps and Tables (IDACI and IDAOPI)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Analysis

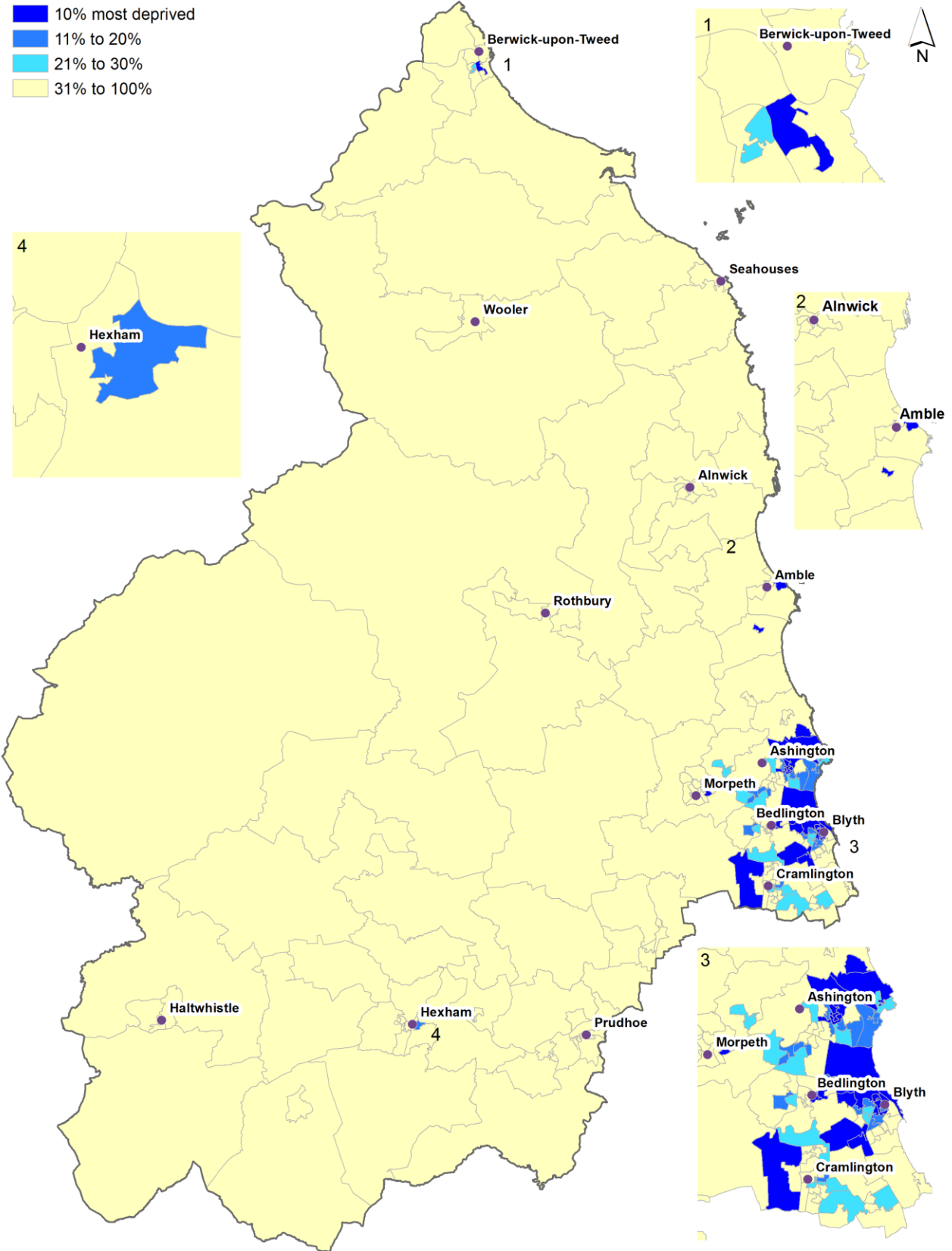
Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 IDACI

ID IDACI Decile	ID 2015 IDACI			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	22	11.2%	35,472	13	6.7
11% to 20%	17	8.6%	26,575	-8	-4.0
21% to 30%	14	7.1%	22,813	4	2.1
31% to 40%	18	9.1%	28,841	0	0.1
41% to 50%	11	5.6%	17,535	-11	-5.5
51% to 60%	26	13.2%	40,286	6	3.1
61% to 70%	15	7.6%	25,412	-11	-5.5
71% to 80%	16	8.1%	25,289	-4	-2.0
81% to 90%	24	12.2%	38,380	6	3.2
91% to 100%	34	17.3%	54,375	3	1.7

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 IDACI

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027416	Croft	0.556	316	375
E01027426	Newsham	0.512	646	2,481
E01027527	Ashington Central	0.504	729	1,870
E01027545	Ashington Central / College / Hirst	0.484	1,023	1,004
E01027363	Amble	0.481	1,061	4,440
E01027539	Hirst	0.474	1,176	4,250
E01027518	Bedlington Central	0.47	1,230	2,772
E01027540	Hirst	0.469	1,249	1,835
E01027415	Croft	0.447	1,687	3,543
E01027424	Kittybrewster	0.44	1,837	4,819
E01027412	Cramlington West	0.434	1,964	4,093
E01027443	Druridge Bay	0.434	1,968	4,651
E01027552	Sleekburn	0.423	2,187	3,877
E01027519	Bedlington East	0.422	2,230	3,824
E01027542	Newbiggin Central and East	0.42	2,277	303
E01027451	Lynemouth	0.417	2,369	4,105
E01027461	Morpeth Stobhill	0.411	2,527	3,963
E01027427	Newsham	0.41	2,552	6,450
E01027546	Hirst / Ashington Central / College	0.409	2,573	5,993
E01027388	Berwick East	0.409	2,586	6,398
E01027431	Isabella / Wensleydale	0.395	2,980	4,877
E01027392	Cowpen / Kittybrewster	0.388	3,205	3,937

Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas in the IDACI



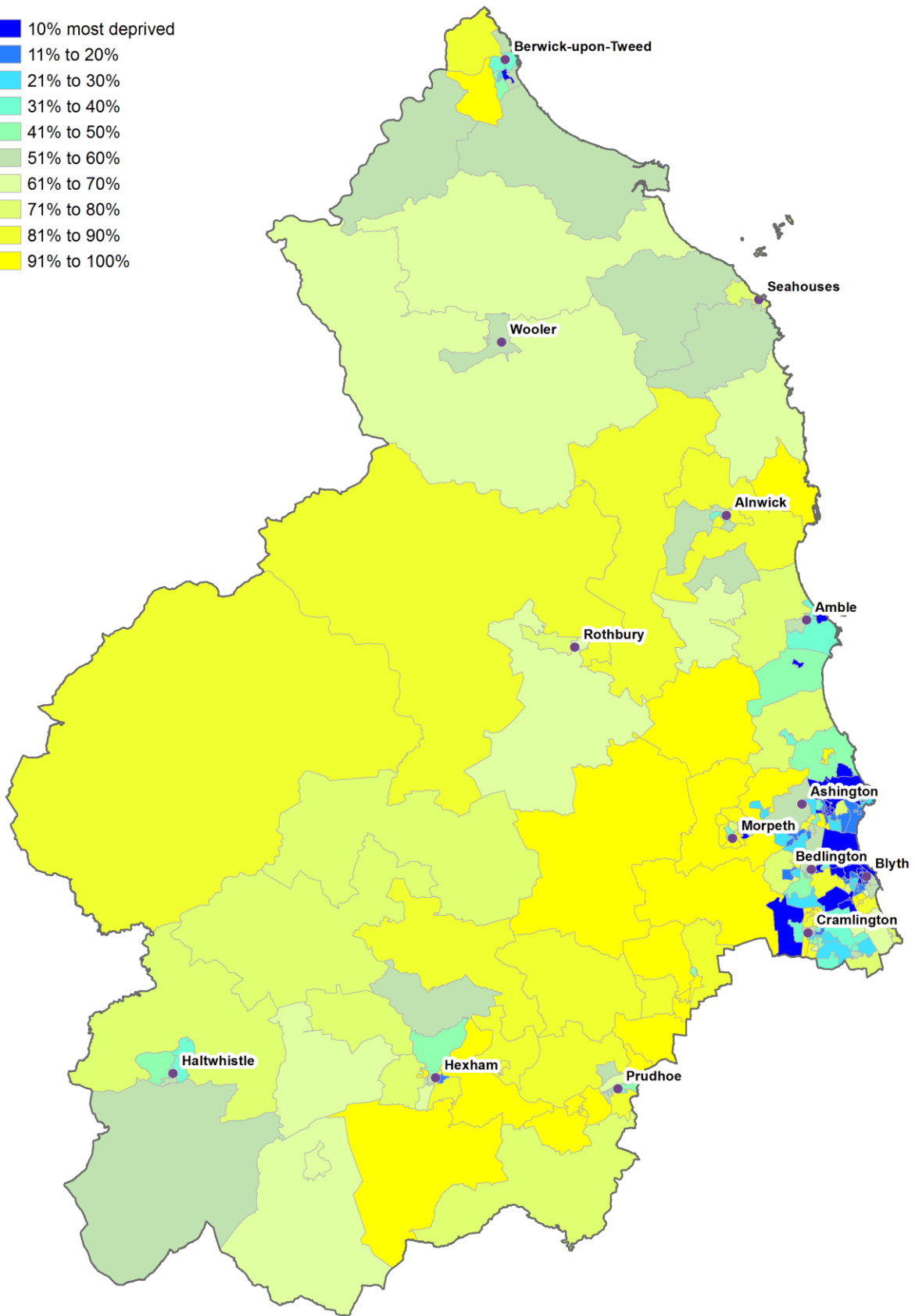
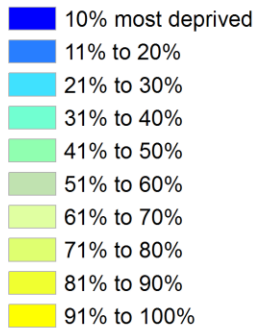
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Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 IDACI



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Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) Analysis

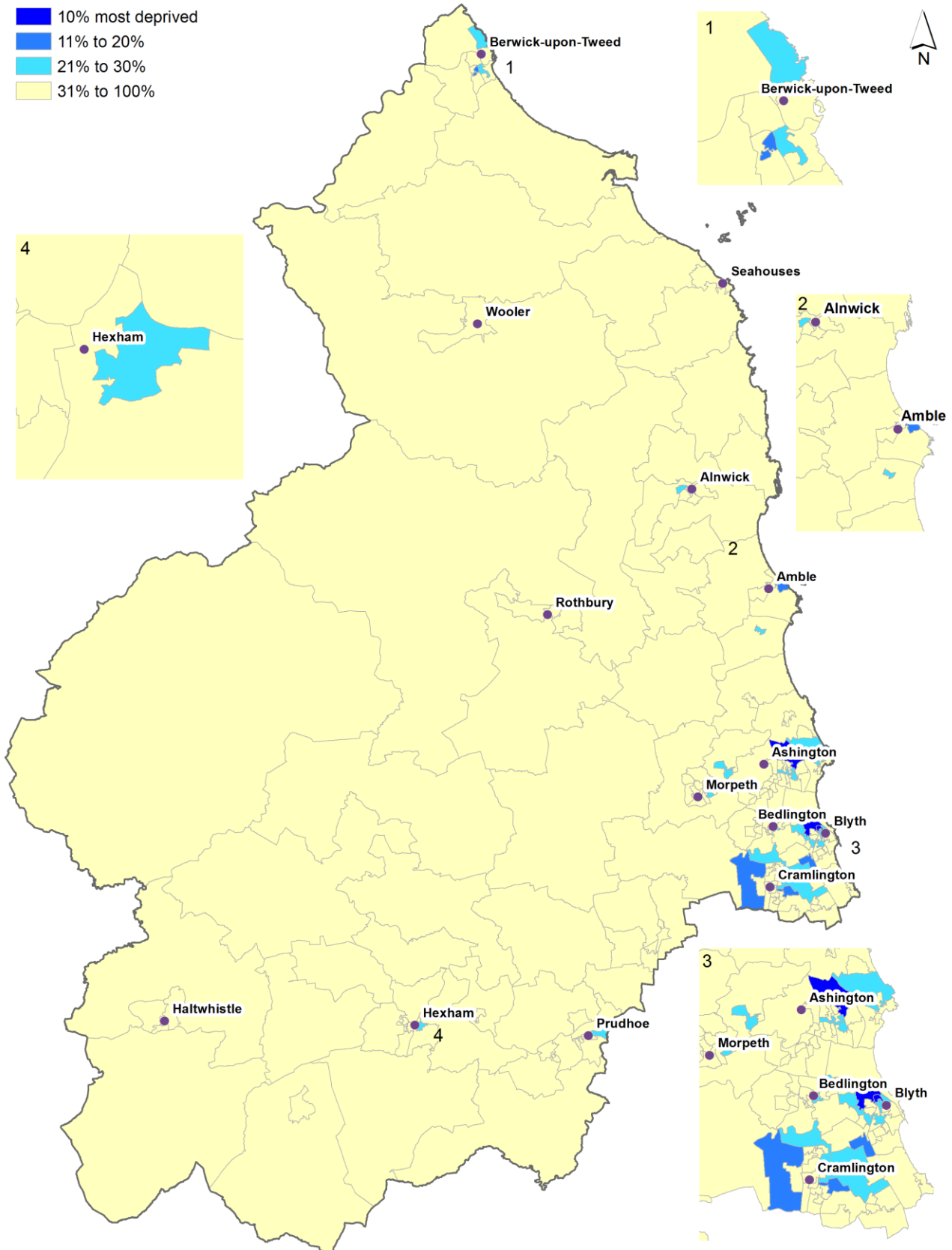
Northumberland LSOAs in each decile of the ID 2015 IDAOP

ID IDAOP Decile	ID 2015 IDAOP			Change from ID 2010	
	Number of LSOAs	Proportion of N'land LSOAs	Total Mid 2012 Population of LSOAs	Change in Number of LSOAs	Percentage Point Change (proportion of N'land LSOA's)
10% most deprived	3	1.5%	5,089	0	0
11% to 20%	5	2.5%	7,207	-2	-1
21% to 30%	22	11.2%	38,802	-4	-1.9
31% to 40%	24	12.2%	38,642	-1	-0.4
41% to 50%	29	14.7%	46,377	0	0.1
51% to 60%	20	10.2%	31,503	4	2.2
61% to 70%	19	9.6%	27,714	-5	-2.5
71% to 80%	20	10.2%	31,780	-4	-1.9
81% to 90%	25	12.7%	40,156	10	5.2
91% to 100%	30	15.2%	47,708	0	0.1

Northumberland LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of the ID 2015 IDAOP

LSOA	County Ward(s) LSOA Falls into	ID 2015		ID 2010
		Score	Rank	Rank
E01027416	Croft	0.4	2,433	2,707
E01027392	Cowpen / Kittybrewster	0.387	2,764	2,397
E01027540	Hirst	0.377	3,028	2,938

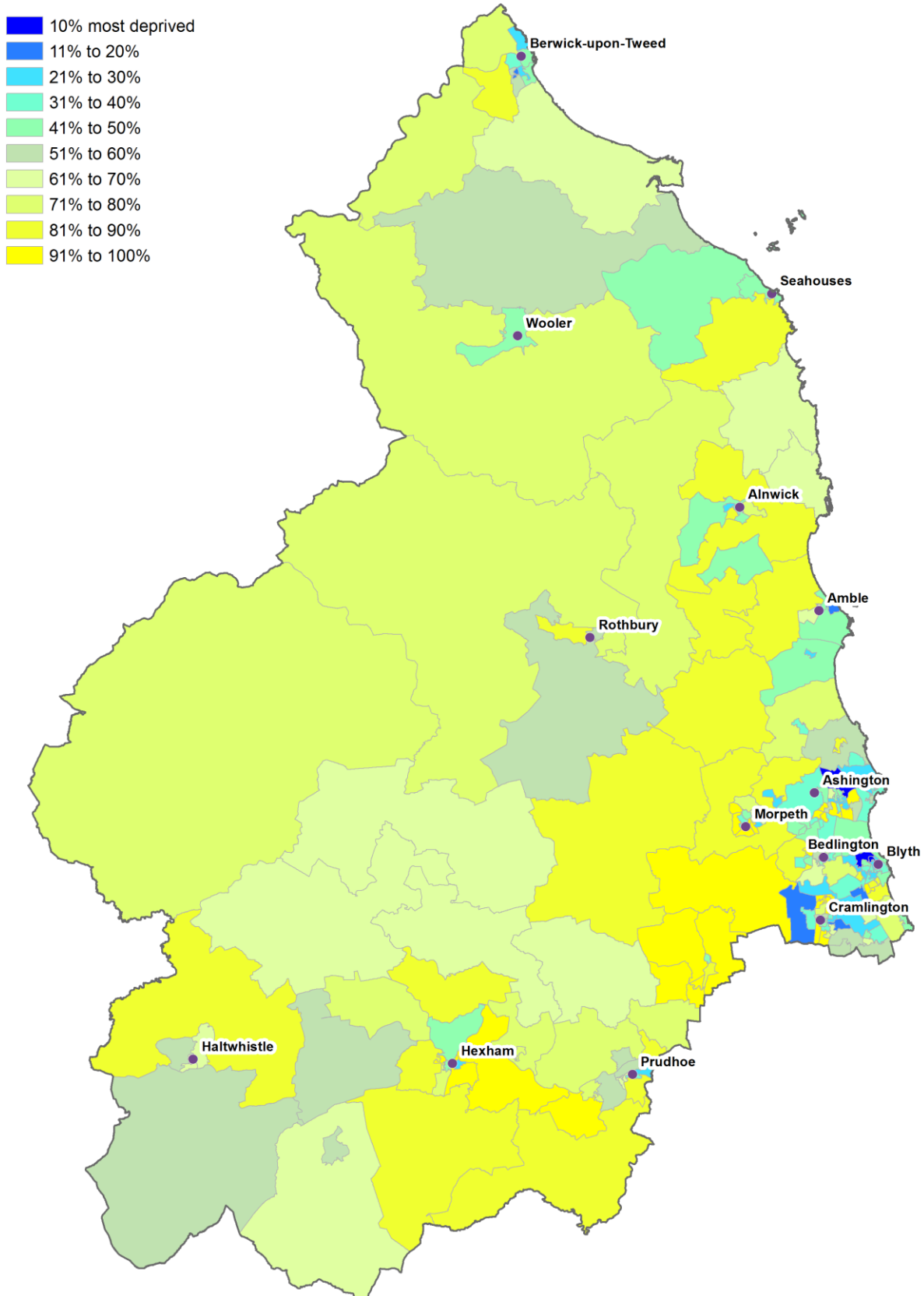
Map of the ID 2015 distribution of the most deprived areas in the IDAOP1



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Map of the distribution of the ID 2015 IDAOPI



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