

## The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

### Living Environment Domain

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#### Aim

To present the latest English Indices of Deprivation (IoD)'s Living environment domain scores with a focus on Cumbria and the county's districts. The analysis presented is based on the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019) which were constructed for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Deprivation.org.

#### Key Headlines

The IoD 2019 reported that:

- Cumbria's average score across all deprivation domains (IMD score) was on the 55<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally (suggesting that 55% of local authorities were more deprived than Cumbria);
- However, when considering individual domains of deprivation, Cumbria was on the 29<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally for the 'living environment' domain (suggesting that just 29% of local authorities are more deprived than Cumbria in relation to this specific domain);
- Of Cumbria's districts, Eden had the highest average living environment domain score, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> percentile nationally (suggesting that only 2% of local authorities are more deprived than Eden in relation to their living environment);
- Furthermore, Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland had the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> highest average living environment domain scores in Cumbria (9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> percentiles nationally respectively);
- 43.3% of Cumbria's 321 LSOAs sit within the three most deprived deciles of the living environment domain. In contrast, just 24% of Cumbria's LSOAs sit within the three least deprived deciles;
- 77.8% of Eden's LSOAs sit in the three most deprived deciles of the living environment domain, while just 14% of the district's LSOAs sit within the three least deprived deciles;
- 75 (23.4%) of Cumbria's 321 LSOAs sit within decile 1 in relation to the Living environment domain (the 10% most deprived nationally).
- Furthermore, 14 of Cumbria's LSOAs sit within the 1<sup>st</sup> percentile in relation to the Living Environment (the 1% most deprived nationally).

## Background

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) consider the unmet needs of small geographical areas, known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), caused by a lack of resources. The IoD measure, as accurately as possible, the relative distribution of deprivation across the 32,844 LSOAs in England based on 39 separate indicators, organised across the following seven domains:

- Income Deprivation;
- Employment Deprivation;
- Health Deprivation and Disability;
- Education Skills and Training Deprivation;
- Crime;
- Barriers to Housing and Services; and
- Living Environment Deprivation.

The domains of deprivation are combined and weighted to calculate an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score for each LSOA; so that all LSOAs in England can be ranked according to their overall level of deprivation relative to other LSOAs. High ranking LSOAs can be referred to as the 'most deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. The IMD measure deprivation on a relative rather than an absolute scale, so an LSOA ranked 100<sup>th</sup> is more deprived than an LSOA ranked 200<sup>th</sup>, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

The IoD 2019 reported that Cumbria's average IMD score ranked 83<sup>rd</sup> nationally out of 151 upper tier local authorities (with 1 being the most deprived authority); placing the county on the 55<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally for average IMD score (suggesting that 55% of local authorities were more deprived than Cumbria). Furthermore, the IoD 2019 reported that 8.1% of Cumbria's LSOAs (26 out of 321) sat within IMD decile 1 (the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally); placing the county on the 45<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally for the proportion of LSOAs in IMD decile 1.

However, when considering Cumbria's deprivation scores by each individual IoD domain, the county stands out as being particularly deprived specifically in relation to the IoD 'living environment' domain. This briefing therefore explores Cumbria's living environment IoD 2019 scores in more detail.

For more information about overall IMD scores across Cumbria, please refer to the briefing 'Indices of Deprivation (IoD) (2019)' on the following webpage:

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/deprivation/deprivation-further-information/>

## **Introduction to the IoD Living Environment Domain**

The IoD living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. The indicators used to calculate these two sub-domains are as follows:

Indoors Sub-Domain:

- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating.
- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

Outdoors sub-domain:

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants.
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

For more detailed information about each of the above indicators, please refer to:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report>

## Average Living Environment Domain Score

The 2019 IoD reported that Cumbria's average living environment domain score was 27.9; ranking the county 44<sup>th</sup> nationally out of 151 upper tier local authorities (with 1 being the most deprived authority). This places Cumbria on the 29<sup>th</sup> percentile nationally; suggesting that just 29% of upper tier local authorities are more deprived than Cumbria in relation to the Living environment domain.

Figure 1 presents the average score, national rank of the average score and percentile of the national rank of the average score in relation to the living environment domain for Cumbria and each of the county's districts as at 2019.

Figure 1: Average Living Environment Domain Score with National Ranks and Percentiles: Cumbria and Districts:

Living Environment Domain				
Local Authority District	Average score	National Rank of average score	No. LAs (Denominator)	Percentile (National Rank of average score / No. LAs)
Cumbria	27.9	44	151 (Upper Tier)	29
Allerdale	26.2	74	317 (Lower Tier)	23
Barrow-in-Furness	35.0	27		9
Carlisle	19.3	152		48
Copeland	19.1	155		49
Eden	41.7	7		2
South Lakeland	32.6	38		12

Source: English Indices of Deprivation (IoD 2019)

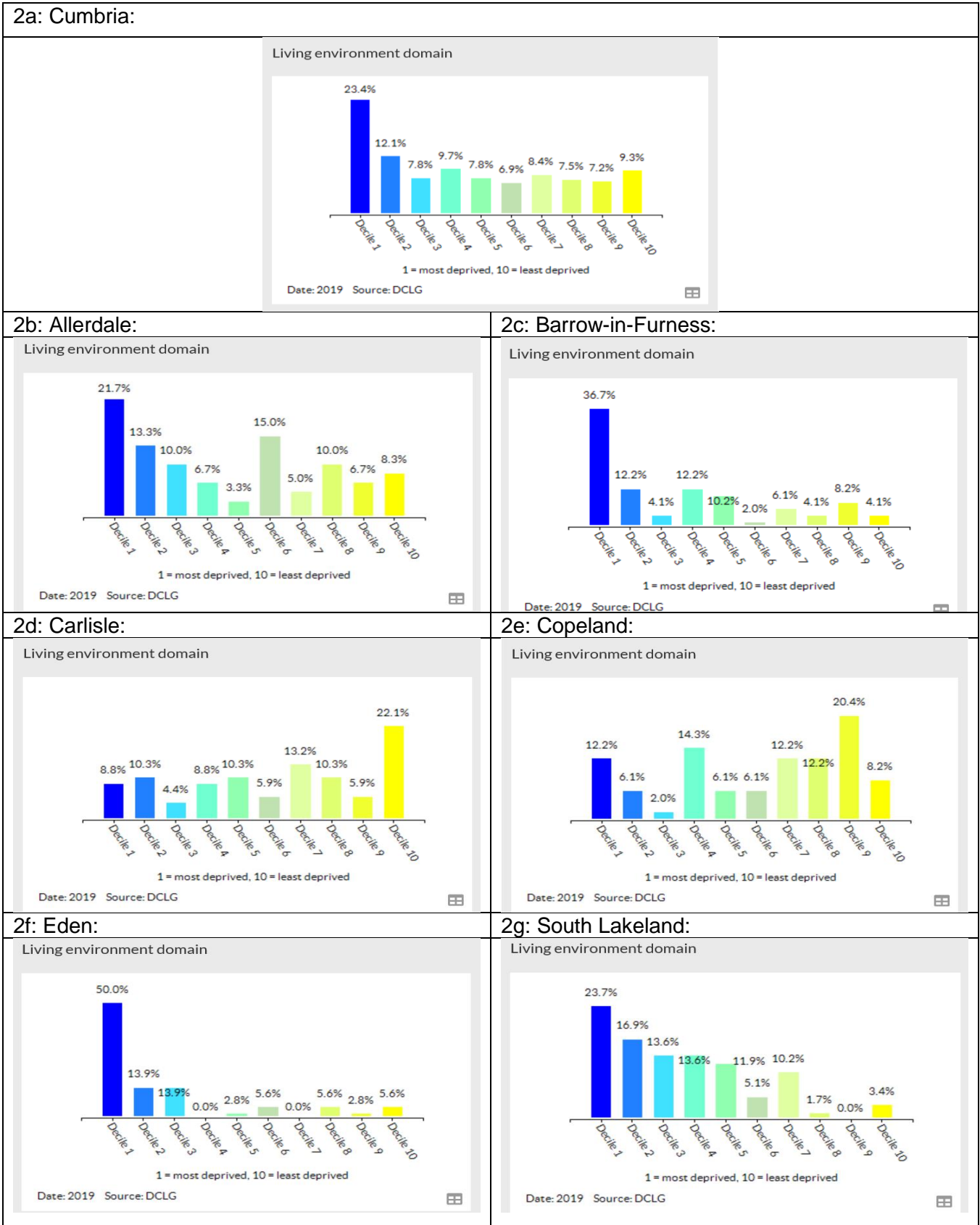
Of Cumbria's districts, Eden had the highest average living environment domain score in 2019; ranking 7<sup>th</sup> most deprived nationally (out of 317 lower tier local authorities), placing it on the 2<sup>nd</sup> percentile (suggesting that only 2% of lower tier local authorities are more deprived than Eden in relation to the living environment domain).

Furthermore, in 2019 Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland had the second and third highest average living environment domain scores in Cumbria; ranking 27<sup>th</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> most deprived nationally (9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> percentiles respectively).

## LSOAs by Decile

Figures 2a to 2g plot the proportion of LSOAs in Cumbria and each of the county's districts within each living environment domain decile of IoD 2019; with decile 1 relating to those LSOAs in the 10% most deprived of LSOAs nationally and decile 10 relating to those LSOAs in the 10% least deprived of LSOAs nationally.

Figures 2a-2g: Proportion of LSOAs by Living Environment Domain Decile: 2019:



Source: English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019

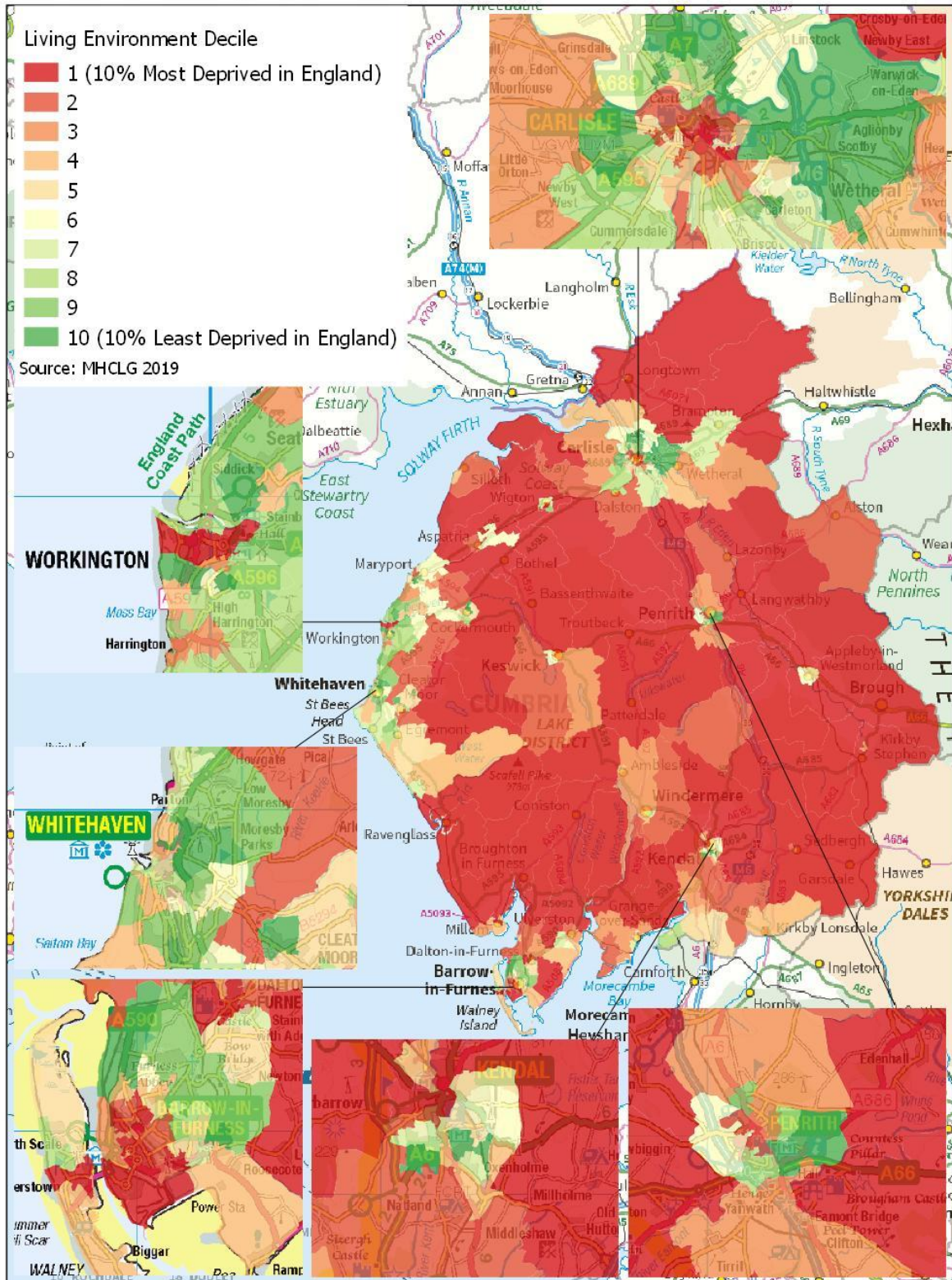
The 2019 IoD reported that 43.3% of Cumbria's 321 LSOAs sit within the three most deprived deciles of the living environment domain (deciles 1, 2 and 3). In contrast, just 24% of Cumbria's LSOAs sit within the three least deprived deciles (deciles 8, 9 and 10).

There is an even greater deal of variation at district level. 77.8% of Eden's LSOAs sit in the three most deprived deciles, while just 14% of the district's LSOAs sit within the three least deprived deciles. Inversely, just 20.3% of Copeland's LSOAs sit in the three most deprived deciles, while 40.8% of the district's LSOAs sit in the three least deprived deciles.

Figure 3 plots each of Cumbria's 321 LSOAs shaded according to their IoD 2019 Living environment domain decile; areas shaded in red represent LSOAs that are in decile 1 (the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England), while areas shaded in dark green represent LSOAs that are in decile 10 (the 10% least deprived LSOAs in England).

Figure 3:

### LSOAs by IoD 2019 Living Environment Decile



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In total 75 of Cumbria's 321 LSOAs sit within living environment decile 1 (the 10% most deprived nationally). Furthermore, of these 75 LSOAs, 14 sit within the 1<sup>st</sup> percentile nationally (the 1% most deprived). The 14 Cumbrian LSOAs within the 1% most deprived of LSOAs in England in relation to the living environment domain are listed within figure 4.

Figure 4: Cumbria: LSOAs: 1% Most Deprived LSOAs in England:

Living Environment Domain: 2019				
LSOA Name	National Rank (out of 32,844, 1 is most deprived)	Decile	Percentile	LSOA Local Name*
Barrow-in-Furness 010B	43	1	1	Barrow Island: West
Barrow-in-Furness 008E	51	1	1	Hindpool: Central
Barrow-in-Furness 008B	61	1	1	Central: Central
Barrow-in-Furness 008C	83	1	1	Central: South West
Barrow-in-Furness 008D	112	1	1	Hindpool: South East
Eden 007D	145	1	1	Orton with Tebay
Allerdale 007E	175	1	1	Crummock
Copeland 008E	180	1	1	Millom without
Eden 007A	182	1	1	Brough & Ravenstonedale
South Lakeland 005D	222	1	1	Whinfell
Allerdale 002D	227	1	1	Warnell
Eden 006C	257	1	1	Crosby Ravensworth
Barrow-in-Furness 008A	259	1	1	Central: North West
Barrow-in-Furness 004B	297	1	1	Hindpool: North East

Source: English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019. \*LSOA Local Names were created by Cumbria Intelligence Observatory based on 2001 Census wards and the LSOA's geographical location in that 2001 Census ward. Note that 2001 Census wards no longer exist due to boundary changes, so current wards do not match up to LSOAs.



## Further Information

A 2019 deprivation profile of Cumbria including individual IoD domains can be found here:

- <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/deprivation/>

2019 Deprivation profiles for each of Cumbria's districts, wards and other geographies can be found here:

- <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/deprivation/report/view/0a283b3728e54965b9d5ce9a26c3b761/E07000026>

Interactive maps of the 2019 IoD relating to Cumbria can be found here:

- <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/deprivation/map/>

Additional information about the IoD can be found at:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

Finally, for the first time the MHCLG have also produced online mapping resources, interactive tools and Open Data facilities to aid user's exploration of the English indices of deprivation 2019, which can be found here:

- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources#indices-of-deprivation-2019-explorer-postcode-mapper>

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