

## 'HOW TO' | November 2022

# **Use the Index of Multiple Deprivation**

## What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation?

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official relative measure of deprivation in England. It combines data from each of the seven domains of deprivation (income, employment, education, health, crime, housing and living environment) and ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). You can use the IMD to identify the most deprived neighbourhoods in your area, and you can view the separate indices to explore how your local area is affected by different types of deprivation. See our IMD infographic to find out more.

## Why is the IMD important for women?

The IMD is not disaggregated by gender, so it can't tell us anything specific about how women are affected by deprivation in our communities. However, it can provide us with a useful overview, and its data can be used to support what you notice happening in your local area. The IMD can also provide a starting point for further research. For example, we know that women tend to have lower incomes than men (largely due to the gender pay gap), so if you notice that an area has high levels of income deprivation, this may warrant some research into how this is affecting women and what interventions may be useful.

It is important to remember that the IMD is most useful as a general measurement and comparison tool. You should always think critically about the data, remembering that it will not tell you everything you need to know about deprivation. For example, pockets of deprivation exist even in the least deprived areas, and there may be aspects of deprivation that are not well-measured by the IMD (e.g. food deserts). However, so long as you remember the above, the IMD can provide a useful and easy-to-use source of data for thinking about deprivation across England.

## What to expect

We will show you where to access IMD data including the statistical release, interactive Local Authority dashboard and the mapping tool. We also show you how to use IMD data in Excel, including how to create a bar chart that compares deprivation between two areas.

### Let's work through the different parts together.



#### Where to Find Key National IMD Statistics

Sometimes a few key statistics at national level are all we need, particularly if we just want an overview of deprivation in England or to support a point we make in a report or briefing with one or two headline figures.

To view the main findings of the statistical release of the 2019 IMD, <u>click here</u><sup>1</sup>, then scroll down and open the file 'statistical release – main findings'.



This report contains lots of useful information, including on how the IMD are measured, how to interpret the data, changes since the 2015 IMD release, and some information on the most and least deprived local areas. If you're new to the IMD, we recommend reading as much of this report as possible.

#### Where to Find Key Local IMD Statistics

If you'd like to view more in-depth data for a particular Local Authority or neighbourhood (LSOA), you can also use the <u>IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard</u><sup>2</sup>. Choose your Local Authority from the dropdown menu to see your results.



On the left-hand side you will see three gauges that tell you the rank, score and LSOA proportion in first decile of your chosen Local Authority. Next to this you'll see the rank for each deprivation domain, which sits alongside a table which shows the results for each individual neighbourhood

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiOTdjYzIyNTMtMTcxNi00YmQ2LWI1YzgtMTUyYzMxOWQ3NzQ2liwidCl6ImJmMz Q2ODEwLTljN2QtNDNkZS1hODcyLTI0YTJIZjM5OTVhOCJ9



(LSOA) within your LA. The column that shows the IMD decile of each LSOA is colour coded in line with the map displayed on the right of your screen. Dark blue represents the most deprived areas, moving into pale green for the least deprived areas.

#### Interpreting IMD data

If you need some help interpreting the data (for example, the difference between rank and score), take a look at the <u>FAQ document for the English Indices of Deprivation 2019</u>. The information about rank, score and deciles is on page 11, but the document contains lots of other useful information as well.

#### How to Use the IMD Mapping Tool

The ONS have released a <u>mapping tool for the IMD and each of the Indices of Deprivation<sup>3</sup></u>. This provides a simple way to view local deprivation information and to compare this information to the 2015 data.

You can find your local area by clicking on its location on the map, or by searching for your postcode/local area name (to do this, click on the button that looks like a pin).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> <u>http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\_index.html</u>



Once you've selected your chosen area, you'll see a box on the right-hand side of your screen which gives information about its ranking nationally and between neighbouring areas. You can switch from viewing the IMD to focus on the individual domains of deprivation by clicking the icons at the top of the page.



Depending on what you need IMD data for, you may find that the tools above are all you need and that you don't even need to open an Excel spreadsheet!

Don't shy away from downloading the data behind these tools, however, as it can be very useful – especially for things like creating charts to go into a report, presentation or on social media. If you'd like to find out how to do this, move on to the next page – we promise it's not too tricky!



#### How to Access and Use IMD Data

First, head to the <u>main webpage for the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation</u><sup>4</sup> and scroll down until you see the list of data files. I want to view data for my Local Authority district, so I'm going to download File 10. Click on the file to download it, then open it in Excel. If you see a yellow bar at the top of the screen, click 'Enable Editing'.



This is the cover page of the workbook. Read the information to make sure you understand what each column is telling you.

In this example, I want to make a chart that compares levels of income and employment deprivation between the London boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea and Tower Hamlets. It can be really useful to compare different areas when looking at data, for instance if you want to highlight inequalities between boroughs.

Here's how to make the chart...

#### Step 1:

First, click on the 'Income' tab at the bottom of the page (circled in red above). This will take you to a worksheet that lists every local authority and its income deprivation data. Click on any cell and press 'ctrl t' on your keyboard, then click 'ok'. This will turn the worksheet into a table, which makes filtering the data more simple. Your table should look like this:

1	Λ.	0	c	D	C	
L.	ocal Authority District code (2019)	Local Authority District name (2019)	Income - Average rank	Income - Rank of average rank	Income - Average acore	Inc
1	-		• •		-	
295 D	09000010	Enfield	21937.49	30	0 171	
296 E	09000011	Greenwich	21413.39	39	0.159	
297 D	09000012	Hackney	24634.73	5	0.198	
2138 E	09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	19094.27	78	0.142	
299 F	09000014	Haringey	21844.21	31	0 170	
300 E	09000015	Harrow	16269.79	132	0.109	
301 F	09000016	Havering	15178.08	159	0 108	
307 E	09000017	Hilingdon	16509.21	126	0.114	
303 F	09000018	Hoursky	18673-16	86	0.129	
304 E	09000019	Islington	23301.63	17	0.179	
305 F	09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	13962.46	187	0.117	
305 E	09000021	Kingston upon Thames	11391.55	236	0.078	
307 E	09000022	Lamboth	20983.21	45	0.153	
308 E	09000023	Lewisham	22217.20	28	0.164	
309 E	09000024	Morton	14087.03	184	0.100	
310 E	09000025	Newham	23167.95	19	0.169	
311 E	09000026	Redbridge	17685.45	110	0.121	
312 E	09000027	Richmond upon Thames	8767.33	285	0.064	
313 E	09000028	Southwark	21355.01	40	0.162	
314 D	09000029	Sulton	13312.01	199	0.095	
315 E	09000030	Tower Hamlets	23902.93	10	0.192	
316 D	09000031	Watham Forest	21174.58	43	0.152	
317 E	09000032	Wendsworth	15134.72	162	0.107	
318 E	09000033	Weshrünster	16667.53	121	0.135	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019



#### Step 2:

Next, click the down arrow underneath where it says, 'Local Authority District name (2019)', uncheck the 'select all' box, then individually select Kensington and Chelsea and Tower Hamlets. Click 'OK'. This will transform your table so that it only shows you the data for those two areas.

-				~	
	Local Authority District code (2019)	Local Authority District name (2019)	Ir	come - Average rank	Income - R
	-				
3	E0900008	C A. Sort A to Z		18584.17	
4	E09000009	E		19531.30	
5	E09000010	E A Sort Z to A		21937.49	
6	E09000011	G Sort by Color	>	21413.39	
7	E09000012	H	·	24634.73	
B	E09000013	H Sheet View	>	19094.27	
9	E09000014	H V Clear Filter From "Local Authority D."		21844.21	
D	E09000015	H IX Gear Filter From Local Autionty D		16269.79	
1	E09000016	H Filter by Color	>	15178.08	
2	E09000017	H Text Filters		16509.21	
3	E09000018	H		18673.16	
4	E09000019	Is Search		23301.63	
5	E0900020	K Isles of Scilly	\[	13962.46	
6	E09000021	K - Islington		11391.55	
7	E09000022	L Kensington and Chelsea		20983.21	
8	E0900023	L Kettering		22217.20	
9	E0900024	N King's Lynn and West Norfolk	-	14087.03	
0	E0900025	N Kingston upon Hull, City of		23167.95	
1	E0900026	R Kingston upon Thames		17685.45	
2	E0900027	R Kirklees		8767.33	
3	E09000028	S Vacuatar	·	21355.01	
4	E09000029	S <		13312.01	
5	E09000030	T		23902.93	
5	E09000031	V OK Cancel		21174.56	
7	E09000032	V		15134.72	
-	50000000	A factor for the state		10007 53	

#### Step 3:

Highlight the data you want to include in your chart, then press 'ctrl c' on your keyboard to copy it. Next, click the '+' to the right of the worksheet tabs to create a new worksheet.



Double click the new worksheet tab to rename it (I've gone with 'IoD chart'). Finally, paste the incomes data into this new worksheet by clicking on the first cell and then entering 'ctrl v' on your keyboard. You may want to delete any columns that you don't want to include in your final table. For my chart, I just want to focus on average score, so that's all I've copied over.



Note: you may want to round the figures to the nearest decimal place or integer (whole number), but for the sake of this example I have left the data as is.



#### Step 4:

Complete steps 1 and 2 in exactly the same way for the employment worksheet. Then, copy the 'Employment - Average score' column into the worksheet you created in Step 3. Your table should look like this:

	А	В	с	D
	Local Authority District name (2019)	- Income Average score	Employm ent - Average	
1			score	
2	Kensington and Chelsea	0.117	0.080	
3	Tower Hamlets	0.192	0.100	
4				
5				
6				
7				

#### Step 5:

All that's left to do now is to make our chart! This bit is easy – just select your table, go to the 'Insert' tab at the top of the screen, and click on 'Recommended Charts'. I've selected the clustered bar chart, but you can choose whichever chart you feel best represents your data.



Finally, you can edit the title, axes or design of your chart by clicking on the icons to the right of your table.





That's it! You can now insert your chart into reports, presentations, social media posts or anywhere else you can think of!

#### What next?

We hope this guide has made you feel confident in accessing, viewing and using data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation. If you use IMD data in any of your reports, briefings or communications (including social media) after reading this, we'd love for you to <u>get in touch</u> to let us know how you got on!

If you'd like a little more hands on help with accessing and using data, <u>get in touch with our Local</u> <u>Data Project Team</u> to request some free training! We offer general or bespoke training based on your needs, interests and level of existing knowledge. Don't worry if you're a complete novice – we would be glad to help you through the steps and give you the confidence you need to use data in your work.