



The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – ‘Employment Deprivation’ Domain

Last updated: October 2015

Introduction

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Indicators

The indicators used to calculate Employment Deprivation include:

- Claimants of:
 - Jobseeker’s Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
 - Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
 - Incapacity Benefit
 - Severe Disablement Allowance
 - Carer’s Allowance(all for women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64)

National comparison

There are seven Island LSOAs which are among the 10% most deprived areas in England:

- Pan B
- Ryde North East B
- Osborne North
- Ventnor East A
- Shanklin Central B
- St Johns East A
- Pan A

And a further 15 within the 20% most deprived:

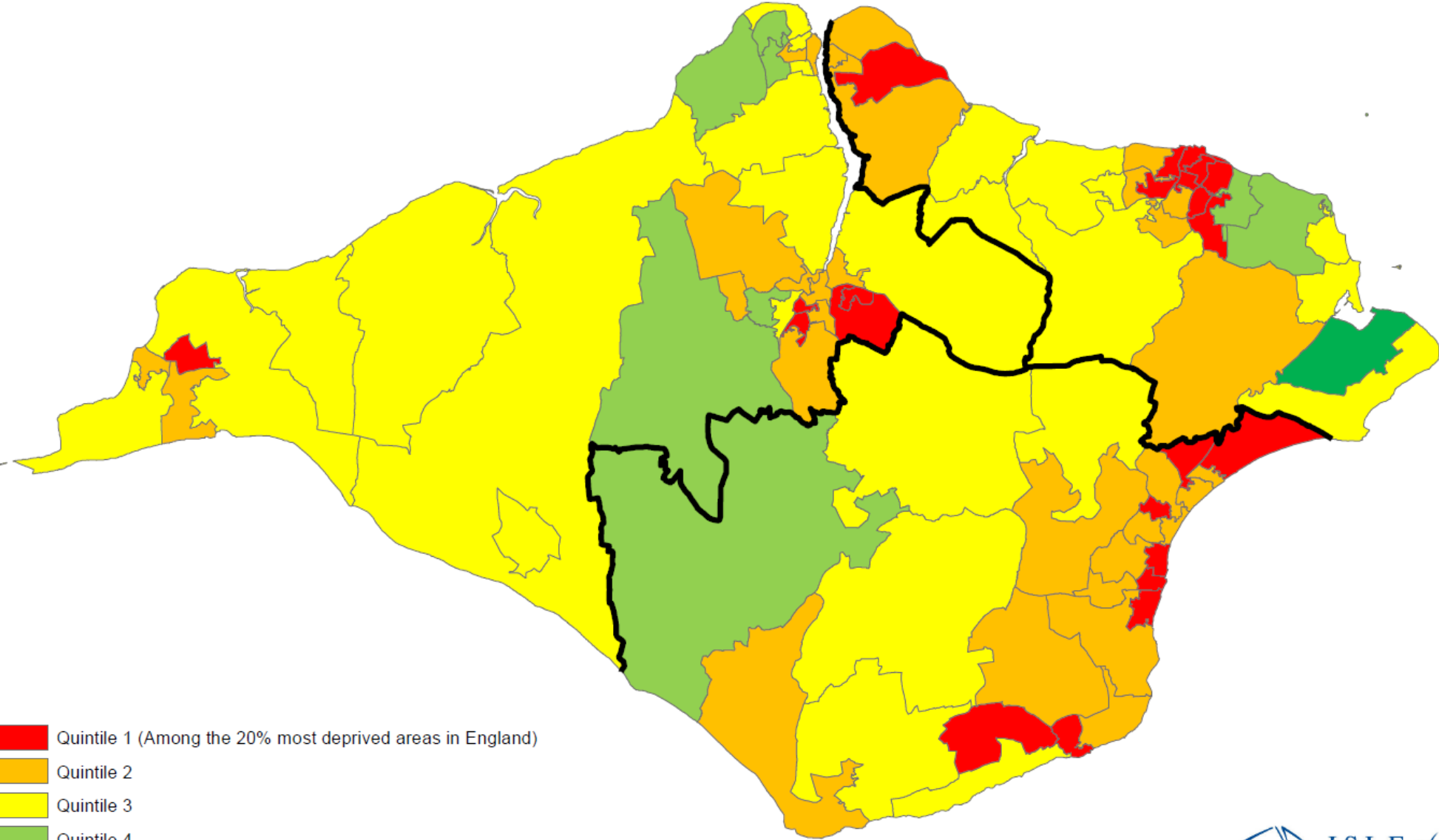
- St Johns West A
- Lake North B
- Sandown South B
- Ryde North West A
- Freshwater Norton
- Ventnor West B
- Shanklin South B
- Mount Joy B
- Sandown North A
- Ryde North East A
- Newport South B
- Ryde South East B

- St Johns West B
- Shanklin North A
- Ryde South West B

At the opposite end of the scale, there are no Island LSOAs within the 10% least deprived areas in England and only one in the 20% least deprived:

- Bembridge North

IMD 2015 - Employment deprivation by national quintile



- Quintile 1 (Among the 20% most deprived areas in England)
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 3
- Quintile 4
- Quintile 5 (Among the 20% least deprived areas in England)

