

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The official measure of relative deprivation for small areas

The IMD ranks each small area in England

from:

1st

most
deprived area



32,844th

least
deprived area

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

Last updated: October 2015

Introduction

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Indicators

The indicators used to calculate Income Deprivation include:

- Adults and children in families receiving:
 - Income Support
 - Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
 - Income-based Employment and Support allowance
 - Pension Credit (Guarantee)
 - Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

National comparison

There are four Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas in England:

- Pan B
- Osborne North
- Ryde North East B
- St Johns West A

And a further seven within the 20% most deprived:

- Pan A
- Mount Joy B
- Ventnor West B
- Shanklin Central B
- Sandown South B
- Ventnor East A
- Newport North B

At the opposite end of the scale, there are no LSOAs within the 20% least deprived areas in England.

IMD 2015 - Income deprivation by national quintile

