Introduction: Indices of Deprivation 2015

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 were published by Communities and Local Government on the 30th September 2015. The purpose of the Indices is to identify small areas of England which are experiencing multiple aspects of deprivation. It replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2010 as the official measure of deprivation in England.

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID2015) is the collective name for a group of 10 indices which all measure different aspects of deprivation. The most widely used of these is the Index of Multiple Deprivation which is a combination of a number of the other indices to give an overall score for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced in every neighbourhood in England.

The Indices of Deprivation is based on small geographical areas called lower level Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Hackney has 144 LSOAs and each LSOA across the country contains, on average, 1,500 residents and 650 households. The advantages of using LSOAs is that they are consistent in population size (unlike wards) and are therefore easier to compare. Their smaller geographical sizes also allow for a more detailed knowledge of deprived areas.

The ID2015 contains seven domains which relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime. It uses a very similar methodology as the earlier 2010 Indices of Deprivation.

For every SOA in England, the level of deprivation is measured by examining set criteria for each of the seven domains. This results in a score for every individual SOA, meaning they can be ranked nationally by how deprived they are, and also mapped geographically. The following analysis breaks down the Indices of Deprivation across domains and geographies to enable service managers, partners and Councillors to access information at the level they require it.

This briefing provides information on the Indices of Deprivation, but should be used together with other evidence to gain a full and rounded view of deprivation and inequality in Hackney1. More information on the national and regional picture can be found as part of the statistical release.

Deprivation in Hackney

In 2015, Hackney's average score (based on LSOAs) make it the 11th most deprived local authority district in England. In both the 2007 and 2010 Indices of Deprivation Hackney ranked as the second most deprived local authority in the country by the same measure. In the 2015 Indices, Blackpool ranked as the most deprived area, and the other local authorities most deprived as measured by rank of average score are below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank of Average Score</th>
<th>Local Authority District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blackpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Knowsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kingston upon Hull, City of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Hackney has a range of evidence available through various needs assessments and the borough’s single evidence base.
There are a range of measures that summarise deprivation in local authorities and each leads to a different ranking of these areas. There are 3 other key measures of deprivation from the Indices of Deprivation which may be quoted, in addition to the ‘Rank of Average Score’ index described above. These three other measures show:

- Based on average ranking Hackney ranks as the second most deprived LA in the country. In the same measure in the 2010 IMD, Hackney ranked as 1st.

- Based on the ‘extent’ measure, Hackney ranks as the 11th most deprived LA in the country. In the same measure in the 2010 IMD, Hackney ranked as 1st.

- Based on the percentage of “lower super output areas” (small area geographies) in the top 10% most deprived nationally, Hackney ranks as the 49th most deprived area nationally. In the same measure in the 2010 IMD, Hackney ranked as 6th.

These movements all indicate that Hackney is becoming less deprived relative to other areas.

In relation to the latter measure, percentage of LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived, there have been large decreases in a number of London Boroughs in the proportions of their neighbourhoods that are highly deprived. In Hackney this went from 42% of neighbourhoods being highly deprived in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 to 17% in 2015. Other London Boroughs have also experienced falls in their relative deprivation, but Hackney’s is the most significant.

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2 While the measure based on the proportion of neighbourhoods among the most deprived 10 per cent nationally is easy to interpret, a neighbourhood that may be only a few ranks outside the most deprived 10 per cent is not counted as being most deprived. A complementary summary measure of deprivation is the extent measure. This focuses on the neighbourhoods in the larger geographic area that are among the most deprived three deciles of deprivation, but it gives higher weight to the most deprived decile and gradually less weight to each individual percentile thereafter. By avoiding a sharp cut-off, while still focusing on the most deprived neighbourhoods, it can give a more balanced indication of change in relative deprivation over time.
Hackney is among four London Boroughs (along with Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey) among the 20 most deprived local authorities based on this summary measure of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. But these are no longer among the 20 most deprived districts according to this summary measure of the 2015 Index, indicating that they have become relatively less deprived.

In terms of the overall patterning across London, there is a clear concentration of deprivation from Enfield down through Haringey, Islington and Hackney to Tower Hamlets, Newham and Barking & Dagenham. The overall pattern remains relatively similar to 2010 but with a clear, marked reduction, particularly in areas such as Newham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest. Particularly for boroughs such as Newham, this is at least partly due to an improved population estimate, where a previous under-estimate in the number of residents probably overstated the degree of deprivation in 2010. Other factors may also have influenced the reduction in deprivation in certain parts of the London area, including increased desirability of certain areas linked to improved services, facilities and transport links, affordability pressures, and the differential rate of recovery from the recession experienced by London compared with the rest of the country.

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3 % of LSOA in most deprived decile
Overall, for Hackney there has been a substantial reduction in deprivation compared to the 2010ID:
• 17% of Hackney's 'lower super output areas' (LSOAs) are in the top 10% most deprived nationally - a fall from 42% in 2010 and 55% in 2007.

• This equates to 24 of Hackney's 144 LSOAs which are in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

• However, a score of 17% of LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally still indicates that Hackney has a disproportionately high level of deprivation in comparison with the national picture.

The findings from ID2015 must be put into context though:

- The data used to calculate the ID2015 is largely from 2012/13, meaning there is a significant time-lag. If more recent data was examined at a low area level we might expect an even greater improvement in our ranking.

- The Indices of Deprivation is a comparator indication; it measures how Hackney stands in comparison with other areas, it does not capture absolute improvements.

Geographical Variation

In terms of geographical variation, there are some particular concentrations of deprivation,

- In the eastern part of the borough around Kings Park and Hackney Wick,
- In the north-west of the borough, around Manor House and Woodberry Down
- The borders between Victoria and Homerton wards
- The borders between Springfield and Lea Bridge wards

There are some other specific pockets of deprivation.
The map below shows how deprivation levels vary across the borough.
Map: Overall Deprivation Levels in Hackney

Source: Indices of Deprivation, CLG 2015
Change in Deprivation

It is possible to compare change in percentile rankings in the indices of deprivation. Although not strictly comparable, looking at changes between Indices of Deprivation does give a sense of how deprivation patterns are shifting\(^4\). The map below shows the change in the deprivation percentile of LSOAs in and around Hackney. In the IMD rankings, ‘1’ is the percentile of highest deprivation, therefore higher numbers indicate lower relative deprivation. This thematic map shows change between 2010 and 2015, where a positive number (shaded green) indicates an LSOA has become relatively less deprived over the period, and a negative number (shaded orange) the opposite. For example an LSOA was in the 5th most deprived percentile in 2010 and the 15th most deprived percentile in 2015 would have a positive percentile change of 10, indicating lower relative deprivation.

Map 2: IMD percentile change, 2010 to 2015

The vast majority of LSOAs in Hackney have fallen in their percentile ranking, as shown by the green shading across almost the entire borough. The darker green colour indicates greatest decreases in deprivation rankings, and these are seen in the north, west and south of the borough. In particular the following areas have seen large relative falls in deprivation:

- Parts of Stamford Hill

\(^4\) Although change in percentiles are illustrated here, they are not mapped for other domains due to issues with comparability over time. However, change over time maps are provided later in this briefing which show absolute change in deprivation, which is available for the income, IDACI, and IDAOP1 domains.
- Finsbury Park
- Clissold Park and Stoke Newington
- Dalston
- De Beauvoir
- London Fields
- The area to the north-west of Old St – west of New North Road

Parts of the borough which have experienced relative increases in deprivation are predominantly in the east of the borough, including Hackney Marshes, Lea Bridge and the east of Upper Clapton. There are also a handful of isolated pockets in the west of the borough which saw a relative increase, including one notable area around the West Reservoir.

**Variation Across Domains - Hackney Data**

The table below shows the percentage change between 2010 and 2015 in the number of Super Output Areas in Hackney in the worst ten percent for the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and each of the domains which contribute to it. The majority of domains show an improvement, with a reduction in the number of LSOAs experiencing high levels of deprivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMD</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>-32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing &amp; Services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living/Environment</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDACI & IDOAPI**

The Index of Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measure capture income poverty affecting children and older people, and are part of the indices of deprivation.

- Hackney has an IDACI score of 32, indicating that 32% of children in the borough are in income deprived households. In 2010 this was 48%.
- Hackney’s IDACI score (rank of average score) places it as the 10th most deprived local authority district for this domain
- Hackney has an IDA OPI score of 43, indicating that 43% of older people in the borough are in income deprived households. In 2010 this was 45%.
- Hackney’s IDA OPI score (rank of average score) places it as the 2nd most deprived local authority district for this domain
**Section 2: Analysis by Domains**

**Income**

The income domain is comprised of indicators relating to households on low incomes and means tested benefits. 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).

In the income domain Hackney ranks as the 13th most deprived local authority in England and 21% of Hackney’s LSOAs rank in the top 10% deprived nationally. There are particular concentrations in areas around Kings Park, Wick, Homerton, Leabridge and Woodberry Down, but with some spread throughout most of the borough.

**Map 3: Income Deprivation**

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It is also possible to map the change in the percentage of people in the borough experiencing income deprivation. This is not a change in percentile but rather a change in the actual percentage. Therefore on this map negative numbers (shaded green) indicate an improvement – fewer people experiencing income deprivation in 2015 compared to 2010. The income deprivation measure captures the percentage of adults and children in families either receiving unemployment or low income benefits or who are earning below 60% of median incomes (before housing costs).

The map shows broad reduction in income deprivation in most parts of the borough, with the largest reductions in the north of the borough around Stamford Hill. Only a small number of LSOAs have seen increases in income deprivation, these are in Hackney Marshes, north and south Stoke Newington, Upper Clapton, and one area just above Victoria Park.

Map 4: Income score change, 2010 to 2015
Employment

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.

In the employment domain Hackney ranks as the 57th most deprived local authority in the country, and 7% of Hackney's LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally. There are particular concentrations of employment deprivation in the Kings Park, Homerton, Wick, Springfield and Woodberry Down areas of the borough.

Map 5: Employment Deprivation
Education

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall 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. That is, the ‘children and young people’ sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures (‘flow’), while the ‘skills’ sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population (‘stock’).

In the education domain Hackney ranks as the 198th most deprived local authority in the country, less than 1% of LSOAs in Hackney are in the top 10% most deprived nationally. Where there is deprivation in this domain it is concentrated in the north-east of the borough.

Map 6: Education Deprivation

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Health

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or 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.

In the health domain Hackney ranks as the 61st most deprived local authority in England, and 8% of Hackney’s LSOAs are in the top most deprived 10% nationally. There are particular concentrations of health deprivation in the south of the borough and around Woodberry Down.

Map 7: Health Deprivation and Disability
Crime

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level, incorporating measures of violence, burglary, criminal damage and theft. In the crime domain Hackney ranks as the 5th most deprived local authority in England, with 44% of the borough’s LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally. Crime deprivation is relatively evenly spread throughout the borough, but with some lower levels in Stamford Hill West, Cazenove, and Springfield.

Map 8: Crime Domain

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Housing

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and 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.

In the housing and services domain Hackney ranks as the 6th most deprived local authority in England, and 53% of the boroughs LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally. Housing deprivation is relatively evenly spread throughout the borough with some lower levels in the north-western side of the borough around De Beauvoir and Stoke Newington.

Map 9: Barriers to Housing and Services

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**Environment**

The 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.

In the living environment domain Hackney ranks as the 6th most deprived local authority in England, and 39% of Hackney LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally. The deprivation in this domain is spread throughout the borough.

**Map 10: Living Environment Deprivation**

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IDACI

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a subset of the income domain, and is calculated using the percentage of children living in income deprived families.

In terms of Hackney’s IDACI score, the borough ranks as the 10th most deprived local authority in England and 37% of the boroughs LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally for this measure. There are particular concentrations of deprivation in the Woodberry Down, Leabridge/Springfield, and Kings Park, Wick and Homerton areas.

Map 11: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

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It is also possible to map absolute change in income deprivation affecting children. In the map below, green areas indicate a decrease in deprivation. This map shows the change in the percentage of children experiencing income deprivation. It presents a similar pattern to the overall income deprivation measure – decreases in almost every part of the borough with greatest improvement in Stamford Hill, and on this map also Hackney Downs and a number of additional areas around Dalston and London Fields. Hackney Marshes again shows up as an area where deprivation has increased. Income deprivation among children has increased there and also in a small area in Lower Clapton.

Map 12: IDACI score change, 2010 to 2015
IDAOPI

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a sub-set of the income domain, and is calculated using the percentage of older people living in income deprived households.

In terms of Hackney’s IDAOPI score, the borough ranks as the 2nd most deprived local authority in England, and 78% of the borough’s LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally for this measure. There are particular concentrations of deprivation affecting older people in the north and north-west of the borough and in the area to the east of London Fields.

Map 13: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
As with the IDACI measure, it is possible to track real change in the IDAOPI measure. The map below shows change in the IDAOPI score, which measures the percentage of older people experiencing income deprivation. Again, negative numbers indicate an improvement. This map shows a much more mixed picture than changes in the measures for overall income deprivation and children’s income deprivation. Although it is still the case that the majority of LSOAs have seen a decrease in this measure, there are significant areas where income deprivation among older people has increased. These include Hoxton and upper Shoreditch, Hackney Central and Homerton, and various smaller areas in Stamford Hill, Upper Clapton and Lea Bridge.

**Map 14: Change in IDAOPI, 2010 to 2015**
Appendix: At-a-glance map summary

Income

Employment

Education

Health

Crime

Housing

Environment

IDACI

IDAOPPI

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