

## What is deprivation?



Deprivation is defined as '**unmet needs** caused by a **lack of resources** of all kinds'

- Similar to, but different from poverty



England's main measure of deprivation is the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**

- This **combines** the 7 domains of deprivation into **1 measure**



The **10% or 20% most deprived** is often used to highlight areas of focus



Deprivation is an **area-based measure** so **individuals' experiences within an area will differ**



Deprivation is a **deficit measure** – but all areas will have **assets** (people, groups, or places) that can be **strengthened to address the need**

## Bid for funding



Higher levels of deprivation often reflect a **higher level of need**, you can use this to attract more funding **to address this need**



**If your project covers all of Bolton,** you can use **Bolton figures**

- Bolton is **30th most deprived** of 296 local council areas in England
- Bolton experiences a high level of deprivation, with **46% of residents** living in an area among the **20% most deprived** in England

**If your project covers part of Bolton,** you can **highlight the more deprived areas you cover**



- E.g. 3 of the LSOAs (small areas) covered by this project are among the most deprived 10% in England, with a further 2 falling into the most deprived 20%
- Check the **maps** on the JSNA **deprivation<sup>1</sup>** page

## Describe population



Describing a population can help organisations **understand what kind of services they may need to provide**

- This can give context to service specifications & invitations to bid

The **IMD** gives a good **general purpose overview of deprivation**



- You can highlight areas where deprivation levels are higher and lower
- You can use it to highlight where the service offer may need to vary
- You can use it to inform where different staffing mix and numbers may be needed



**All census information** is available at LSOA, so you can see where characteristics e.g. ethnicity overlap.

- Find census resources on Bolton **JSNA 'new & notable'** page<sup>3</sup>



**Bolton JSNA contains lots of other useful information** to help describe a population

## Target intervention



You can use **overall deprivation** and/ or the **domains** to inform **where people might live who can best benefit** from your service or project

- **IMD** is suitable if your project focusses on **several areas**
- A **domain** is useful if your project is more **focused on one topic**

The **7 domains** measured are:



- Income
- Employment
- Education, skills & training (children & young people | adult)
- Health & disability
- Crime
- Barriers to housing & services (Geographical | wider barriers)
- Living environment (indoor | outdoor)



All domains and subdomains are **mapped** at small area level on Bolton JSNA deprivation page<sup>1</sup>

## Look at age groups



If your project or service just targets **children and young people** or **older people** the **IDACI** or **IDOPI** might be for you

- IDACI = Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
- IDOPI = Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index



These are **subdomains** of the **Income domain**

- All domains and subdomains are **mapped** at small area level on Bolton JSNA website<sup>1</sup>



These are useful because older people and children **tend to live in different places**

- The central areas of Bolton have more children & young people
- The north of the borough has more older people
- The areas where there are most of your target people may differ

## Deprivation by postcode



If you want to understand the **deprivation your service users experience** you can look at it by postcode

Bolton JSNA **geographies**<sup>2</sup> page has a postcode lookup



- This gives **IMD decile** – a number 1-10, which groups all areas in England according to their deprivation
- **1 is most deprived**, 10 least deprived
- Find it: 'Download files for your own use' → 'General purpose local lookups and boundaries'



Collect **full postcode**, as other boundaries don't match part postcodes

- Up to 80 households share a postcode



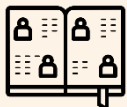
**Individuals** within the same area will have **different experiences**

- Individuals will be affected by the people and place around them

## Use area names to clarify



A **name** can make it **easier to describe areas** without or alongside a map



The House of Commons Library **named all** Middle Super Output Areas (**MSOAs**)

- Deprivation comes at Lower Super Output Area (**LSOA**)
- But don't worry, they **match up** exactly if you **take the letter off the end** of the LSOA



**An example:** Bolton 011C (within Halliwell & Brownlow Fold) is among the 10% most deprived areas in England

- The LSOA Bolton 011C is in the MSOA Bolton 011
- The House of Commons Library<sup>2</sup> named Bolton 011 'Halliwell & Brownlow Fold'



The **maps** on Bolton JSNA **deprivation**<sup>1</sup> and **geographies**<sup>4</sup> pages include these area names

## References

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- [1] Bolton JSNA – Deprivation  
<https://www.boltonjsna.org.uk/deprivation>  
 [2] House of Commons Library MSOA names – use 2021 MSOAs for 2025 IoD <https://houseofcommonslibrary.github.io/msoanames/>  
 [3] Bolton JSNA – New and Notable [New and notable – Bolton JSNA](https://www.boltonjsna.org.uk/new-and-notable)  
 [4] Bolton JSNA – Geographies  
<https://www.boltonjsna.org.uk/geographies-1>

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