

2017 DEPRIVATION MEASURES FOR NORTHERN IRELAND



NISRA releases updated Deprivation Measures for Northern Ireland

9:30am – Thursday, 23rd November 2017

Updated Deprivation Measures were released today by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The measures, known as NIMDM 2017, were informed through public consultation and provide a mechanism for ranking the 890 Super Output areas (SOAs) in Northern Ireland from the most deprived (rank 1) to the least deprived (rank 890).

They include ranks of the areas for each of 7 distinct types (or domains) of deprivation, which have been combined to produce an overall multiple deprivation measure (MDM) rank of the areas. The MDM ranks of the areas should be considered in conjunction with those for each of the 7 domains in order to gain a comprehensive picture of deprivation.

The updated deprivation measures reveal that on the basis of the multiple deprivation measure (MDM):

- half of the 100 most deprived SOAs are in Belfast Local Government District (LGD), accounting for 29 per cent of its 174 SOAs – the highest proportion of all LGDs.
- a further fifth (20) are in Derry City and Strabane LGD, accounting for a broadly similar proportion (27 per cent) of its 75 SOAs.
- none of the 67 SOAs in Lisburn and Castlereagh were among the 100 most deprived SOAs based on the MDM.
- five of the 100 most deprived SOAs based on the MDM are classified as rural.

- 80 of the 100 most deprived SOAs based on the updated MDM were also in the 100 most deprived SOAs based on the 2010 MDM. Changes in the relative ranks of a particular area **cannot** however be used to infer if that area is now more or less deprived in absolute terms than it was in 2010.
- 20 SOAs entered the 100 most deprived SOAs based on the updated MDM and were spread across 7 of the 11 LGDs. All of the new entries fall into the latter part of the 100 most deprived areas based on the MDM; taking up some of the ranks ranging from 47 (Lisanelly_1 in Fermanagh and Omagh LGD) to 100 (Forkhill_2 in Newry, Mourne and Down LGD).

A listing of the 100 most deprived SOAs based on the multiple deprivation measure (MDM) is available at <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-100-most-deprived>. Comparable results can be derived for each of the 7 domains of deprivation using the online resources provided through the NISRA and NINIS websites.

NOTES TO EDITORS

1. The degree of deprivation in each area was assessed by 38 separate indicators relating to seven types or 'domains' of deprivation, namely: Income; Employment; Health & Disability; Education Skills & Training; Access to Services; Living Environment; and Crime & Disorder. A weighted combination of the seven domains formed the results for the multiple deprivation measure (MDM).
2. Two public consultations were held as part of the update: the first, in February 2016, informed the Main Geography for the outputs whereas the second, in November 2016, informed the Proposals for the updated measures. The out workings of the consultations were reviewed by the Deprivation Steering Group, which had responsibility for all the major decisions associated with the updated measures; for example in terms of the 38 indicators that are included and the continued use of the domain weights that were deployed in the previous 2010 deprivation measures.
3. A Blueprint document (<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/nimdm17-consultation-results>) detailing the results of the consultation and the final indicators for inclusion in the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 was published in July 2017.
4. The Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) is produced for 890 Super Output Areas (SOA) in Northern Ireland. SOAs have an average population of approximately 2,100 people and were created as the output geography for the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005. SOAs were originally constructed from Census Output Areas (the smallest geographical unit with an average population of approximately 350 people) and amalgamated on a ward by ward basis taking population, housing characteristics and ward boundaries into account.
5. The summary report and all the updated measures from the NIMDM 2017 can be accessed on the NISRA website at: <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>. Further information is also available on the NINIS website:
 - LGD infographics: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/documents/deprivationLGD.pdf>
 - Interactive maps: http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Deprivation/Deprivation%202017/SOA_Deprivation_Map/atlas.html
6. We welcome feedback on the content, format and relevance of this release. Users can send feedback directly to deprivation.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.
7. Follow NISRA on Twitter (<http://www.twitter.com/NISRANINIS>) and Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Belfast-United-Kingdom/Northern-Ireland-Statistics%20-Research-Agency/131044496943228?v=wall>).
8. All media inquiries should be directed to the DOF Communications Office:
Telephone: 028 9081 6724
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9. Further statistical information can be obtained from NISRA Customer Services:

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