Relative Index of Inequality (RII) :

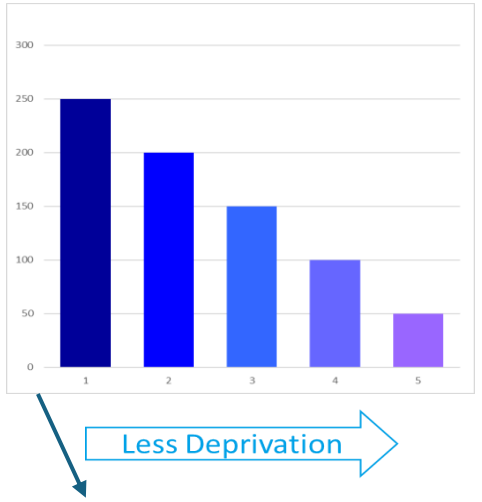
Measures the relative likelihood of an outcome between the most and least deprived.

- **Value is 1** no inequality.
- **Value above 1** the most deprived experiences the outcome more frequently than the less deprived.
- **Value below 1** the least deprived group experiences the outcome more frequently than the most deprived.

Slope Index of Inequality (SII) :

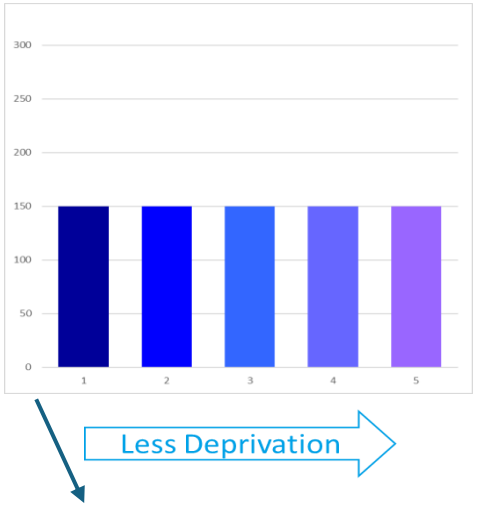
Measures the absolute differences in and outcome between the most and least deprived.

- **Value at 0** no absolute inequality, outcomes are equal across all groups.
- **Value above 0** worse outcomes occur in the most deprived group
- **Value below 1** worse outcomes occur in the least deprived group.



There is an obvious disparity between most and least deprived.

- Positive SII value.
- RII > 1.

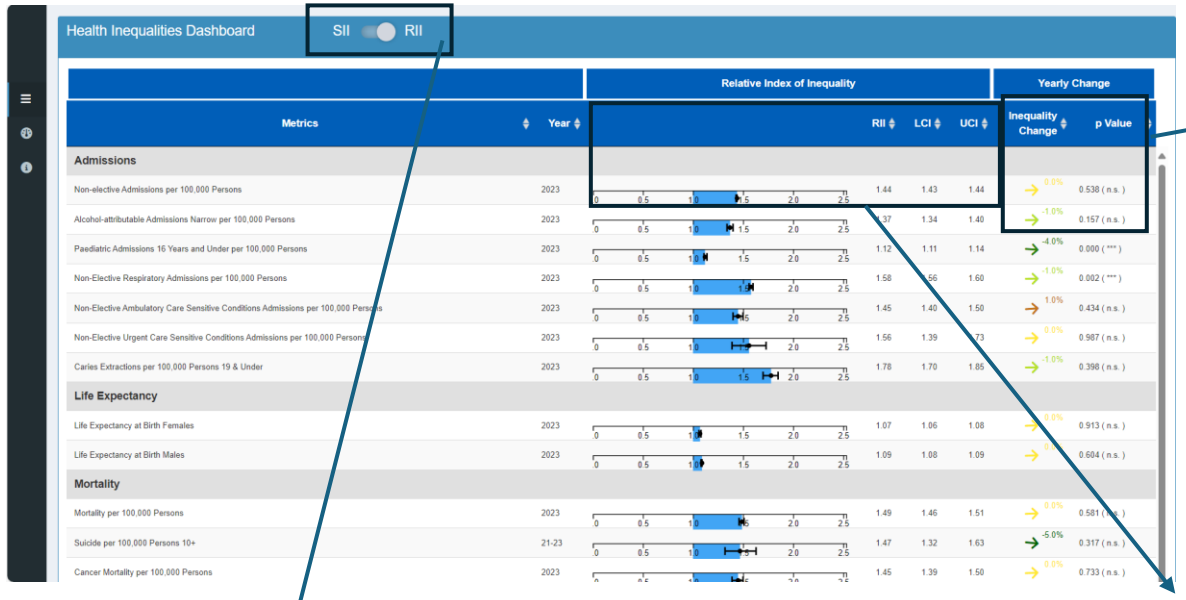


There appears to be no difference between IMD quintiles, thus no inequality.

- SII = 0
- RII =1

Directly Standardised Rates (DSRs) :

Rates adjusted for differences in population structure (e.g., age) to allow fair comparisons between groups.



Green arrows	Inequality improving (most deprived doing better).
Red arrows	Inequality worsening (most deprived doing worse).
Amber arrows	Stable inequality .

Inequality Change	p Value
-1.0%	0.002 (***)
1.0%	0.434 (n.s.)
0.0%	0.987 (n.s.)

The ‘Inequality Change’ measure shows how inequality has changed over time, with arrows indicating direction.

The p Value indicates whether the inequality change is statistically meaningful:
P < 0.05: significant change.
P>= 0.05 no significant change.

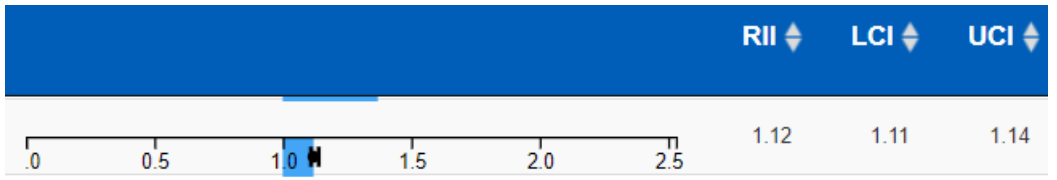
***	< 0.01
**	< 0.05
*	< 0.10
n.s.	>= 0.10

Used to switch between:

- **SII:** Measures absolute inequality differences.
- **RII:** Measures relative inequality.

SII spine plot: Starts at 0, showing absolute differences.

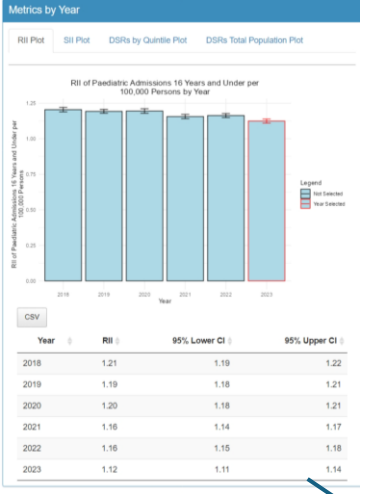
- **SII = 0**: No inequality.
- **SII > 0**: Higher rates in the most deprived.
- **SII < 0**: Higher rates in the least deprived.
- Credible intervals (CIs) indicate uncertainty – wider CIs mean greater variability.

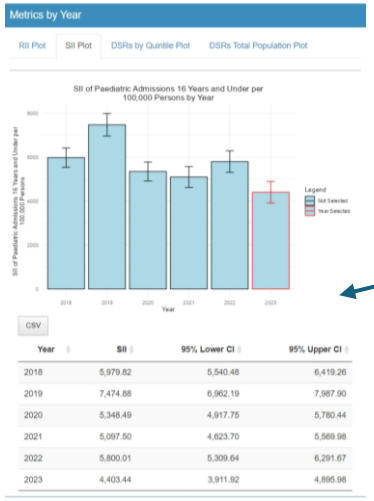


RII spine plot: Starts at 1, as it represents relative inequality.

- **RII = 1**: No inequality.
- **RII > 1**: Higher rates in the most deprived.
- **RII < 1**: Higher rates in the least deprived.
- Credible intervals (CIs) indicate uncertainty – wider CIs mean greater variability.

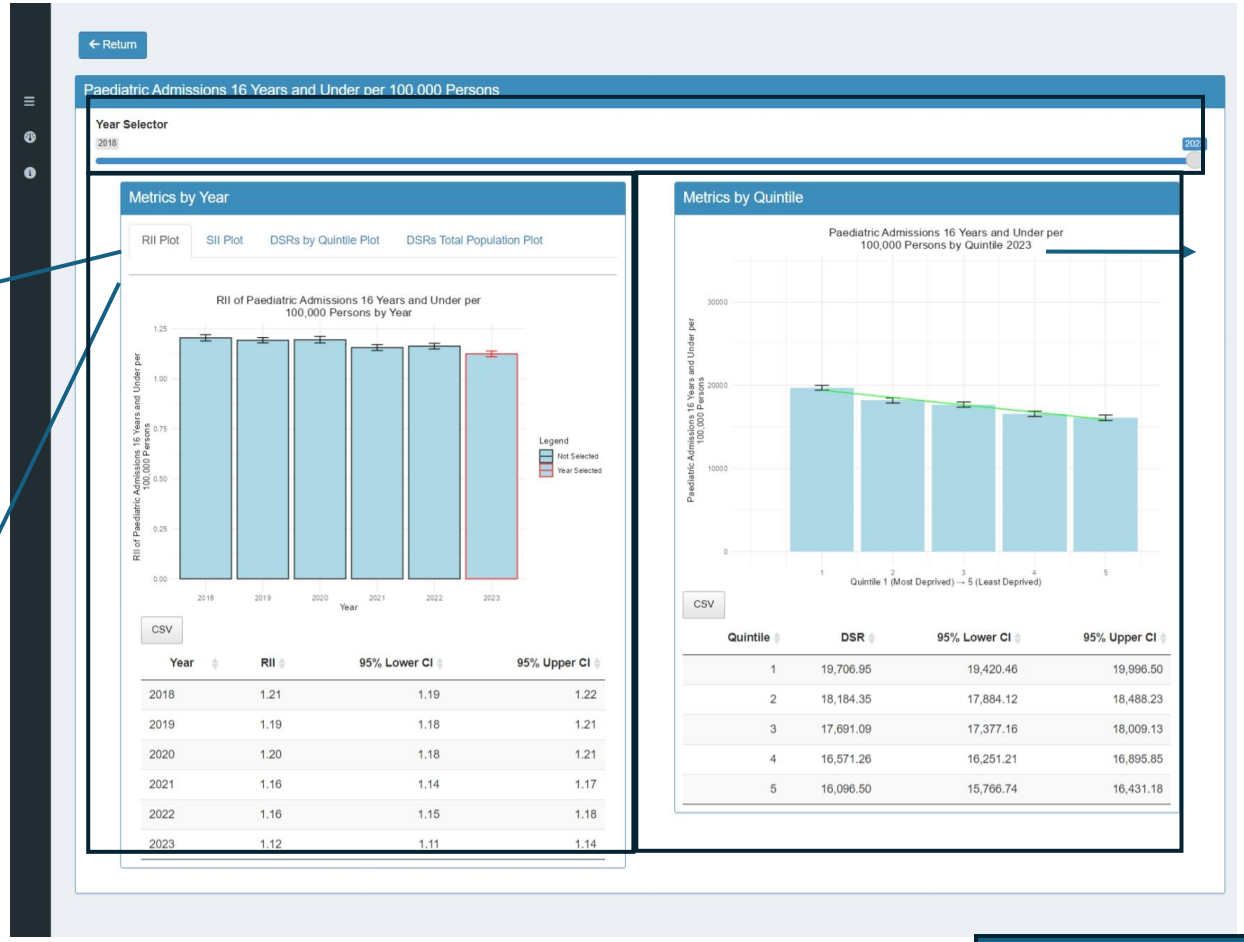
Click on anywhere on a row to open the drill-down page for more details.



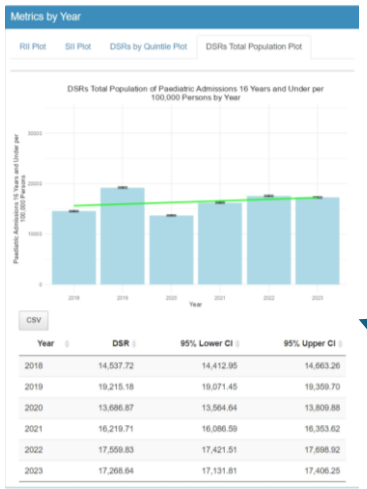


Inequality Metrics (RII Plot and SII Plot tabs)

- **RII Plot**: Tracks relative inequality over time, showing how disparities change year by year.
- **SII Plot:** Shows absolute inequality trends, highlighting the difference between the most and least deprived groups each year.



Metrics by quintile:
This section of the page shows DSRs for each deprivation quintile in the selected year. Use the year selector slider to choose a year and compare quintile-specific rates. This helps identify how outcomes vary between quintiles each year.



DSR tabs (DSRs by Quintile Plot, DSRs Total Population Plot)

- **DSRs by Quintile Plot:** Displays DSRs for each IMD quintile, allowing for comparison of quintiles over time.
- **DSRs Total Population Plot:** Shows total population DSRs, providing an overall trend of the metric selected. This is important for assessing whether inequality changes are due to shifts within specific groups or wider population-level factors. (e.g. increasing/decreasing rates for everyone).

- Metrics by Year: Track trends over time with RII, SII and DSRs
- Metrics by Quintile: Explore DSRs by quintile for a selected year