**English IMD method**

Details about the method used:

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d8b364ced915d03709e3cf2/IoD2019_Research_Report.pdf>

One set of measures I found interesting were ‘geographical barriers’ which are about road distance to services like a post office etc. They make up a small percentage of the indicator but might not be what people tend to think of as deprivation, and would mean rural areas are labelled as more deprived than they would be otherwise.

**How to link to geographical areas yourself**

FAQ document, q.28 pg.21 <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5dfb3d7ce5274a3432700cf3/IoD2019_FAQ_v4.pdf>

**How to aggregate to different geographies yourself**

Technical report, appendix A <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d8b364ced915d03709e3cf2/IoD2019_Research_Report.pdf>

**Working across the UK**

England, Wales, Scotland, and NI each measure indices of deprivation differently, so figures cannot accurately be compared. Though some measures came be compared, there are some sources about doing this in the wikipedia page linked below.

England and Wales both use LSOAs for this. Scotland uses data zones, and NI uses super output areas.

Wikipedia page on IMD:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiple_deprivation_index> (this page is really helpful, but I’ve found sources for each nation below)

**Scotland**

Scotland uses ‘data zones’ for their IMD. Intro to Scottish IMD method:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-index-multiple-deprivation-2020/pages/2/>

How Scottish and UK statistical geographies compare:

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/geography/2011-census/geography-bckground-info-comparison-of-thresholds.pdf>

Scotland uses STV for local elections. 32 council areas are split into electoral wards (which are also divided into ‘communities’)

Introduction to electoral areas:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/administrativegeography/scotland>

Lookup for ward to data zone:

<https://statistics.gov.scot/data/data-zone-lookup>

**Wales**

Uses LSOAs

Intro to method: <https://www.gov.wales/welsh-index-multiple-deprivation-index-guidance>

Has 22 unitary authorities, split into electoral wards.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/administrativegeography/wales>

Can look up LSOAs to electoral wards in the England/Wales sheet.

**Northern Ireland**

NI IMD uses super output areas. Method introduction:  <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>

NI (which uses STV for local elections) has 11 local government districts, these are split into electoral wards. I’ve not yet found a look up between these wards and super outputs areas.

I have found this list of lookups:

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/geography-lookup-tables>

(the metadata I came across I believe says that best fit is calculated differently for these than for England and Wales)