

Index of Multiple Environmental Deprivation: Version 1

Approach, methodology and results

September 2024

DATA
FOR CHANGE

Design principles

- **Key objective:** produce a prototype IMED
 - **Proof of concept** approach
 - **Gauge wider interest and appetite** in v1
 - **Evolve and strengthen** in future iterations
- Use **free and open-source data** wherever possible
- Use **LSOA boundaries**, covering **England** only
- Use **universal data** covering all LSOAs
- Use **three environmental domains**
- Build in a **weighting system** to the model (but
 - without any evidence of best approach –
 - kept all weights equal)
- **Limited time and budget**

Domain	Indicator
Pollution	Air pollution
	Noise pollution
Nature	Tree canopy cover
	Access to greenspace
Climate	Flooding risk
	Heat exposure risk

Methodology

IMED: Version 1

DATA
FOR CHANGE

Summary of scoring approach

- **Processed data for each indicator** for each of the **pollution, nature** and **climate impact** domains.
 - **Derived an indicator score between 0 and 1** (1 = 'most environmentally deprived')
- Combined the indicator scores to **derive domain scores** (value = 0-1)
(Added weighting options for each indicator and each domain)
- **Calculated IMED score**: sum of pollution, nature and climate domain scores.
- **Calculated IMED deciles** and domain deciles (1 = most env. deprived decile)
- **Outputs**: R program, data sets, maps and methodology document

Pollution: Indicator processing summary

Indicator Processing summary

Air pollution

Source data: NO₂ and PM_{2.5} background concentrations at 1x1km grid (Defra), aggregated to LSOA boundaries.

Processing:

1. Each pollution concentration rescaled to a value of between 0 and 1, with 0.5 representing WHO guidelines
2. Combined into one air pollution indicator, rescaling back to a value between 0 and 1

*(0 = lowest levels of air pollution;
0.5 air pollution at WHO guidelines;
1 = highest air pollution from NO₂ and PM_{2.5})*

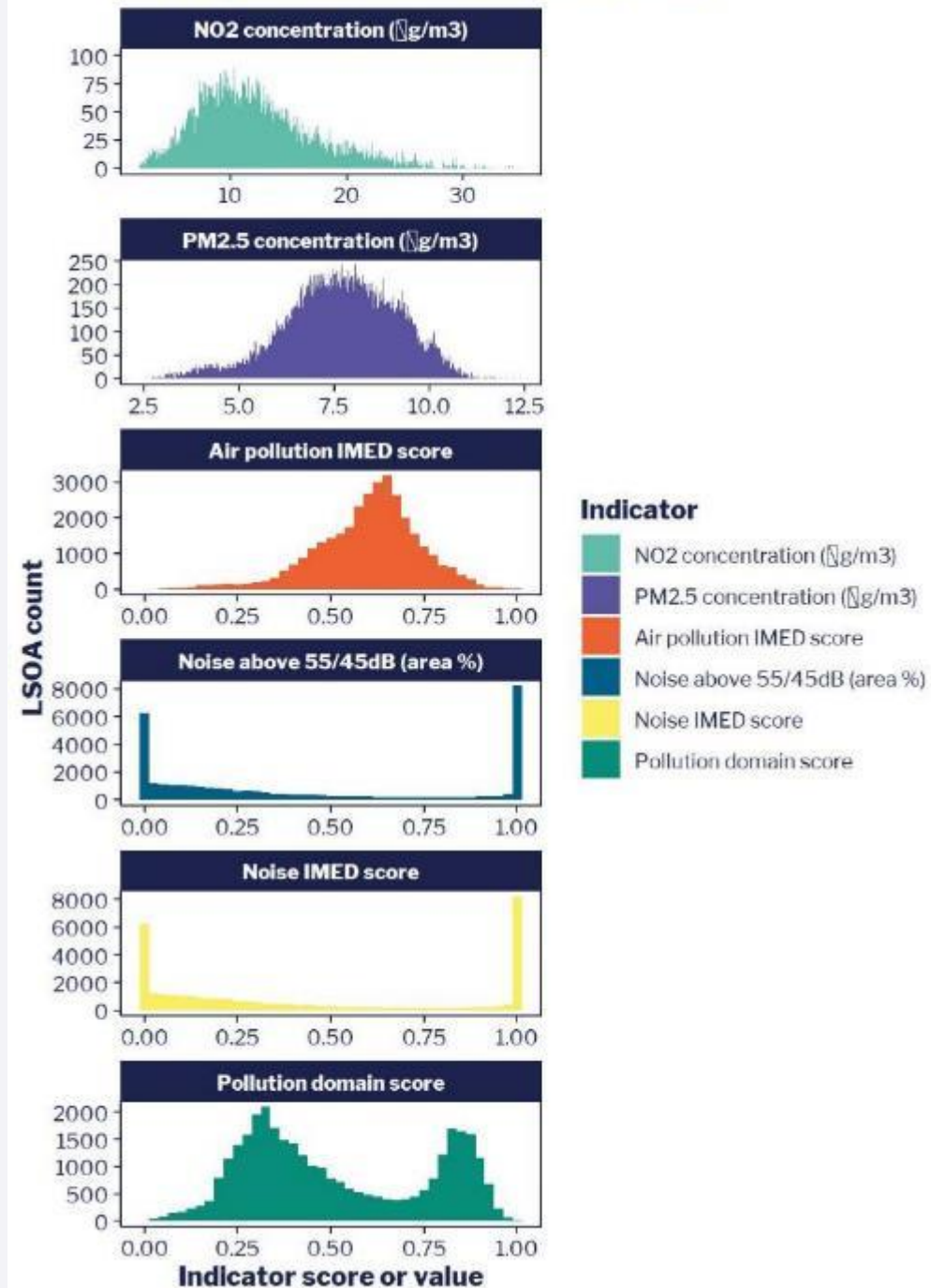
Noise pollution

Source data: Noise mapping of road and rail (55 db); Aircraft noise map (45 db).

Processing: Proportion of an LSOA impacted by noise levels from road/rail above 55 dB and from aircraft above 45 dB.

(0 = 0% noise pollution; 1 = 100%)

IMED: pollution domain and indicators



Nature: Indicator processing summary

Indicator Processing summary

Tree cover **Source data:** Tree canopy cover (%)(Terra Sulis)

Processing: Inverted:

1 = 0% tree canopy cover

0 = 100% tree canopy cover

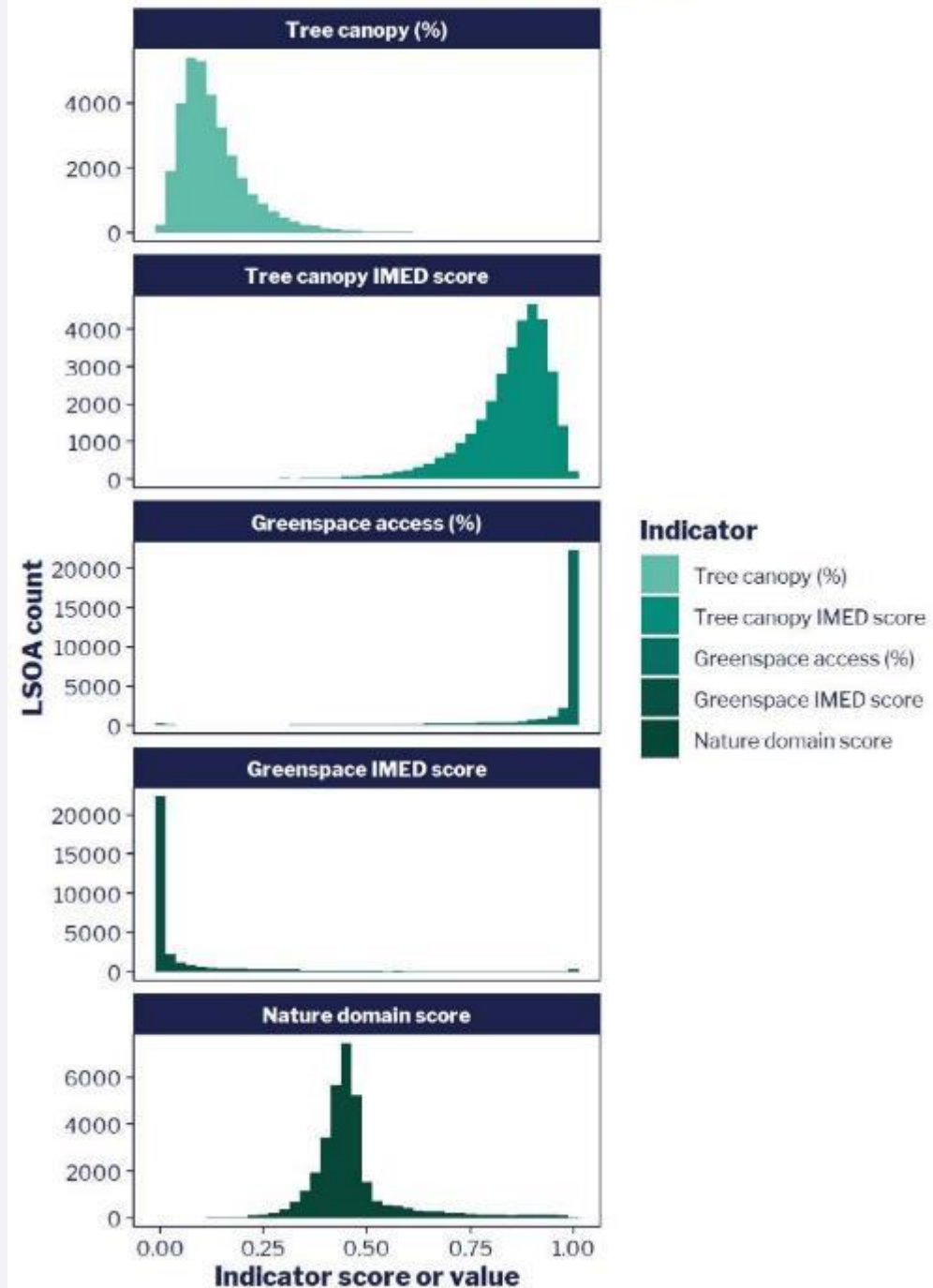
Greenspace **Source data:** Access to green space in England, Scenario 2: All green space with rights of way (Defra).

Processing: Percentage of LSOA population with access to green space (aggregated to LSOAs from output area data), inverted to a value of 0-1.

1 = 0% of population with access to greenspace

0 = 100% of population with access to greenspace

IMED: nature domain and indicators



Climate risks: Indicator processing summary

Indicator

Processing summary

Flooding risk

Source data: Risk of flooding from rivers and seas; Risk of flooding from surface water (Environment Agency).

Processing:

1. Calculated proportion of LSOAs at risk from each type of flooding.
 2. Combined into one flood pollution indicator.
 3. Log transformation to normalise the distribution.
- (0 = no risk of flooding; 1 = 100% of LSOA at risk of flooding)

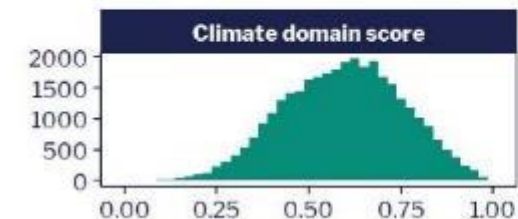
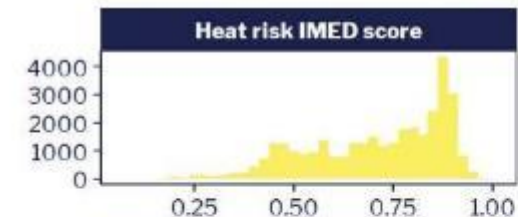
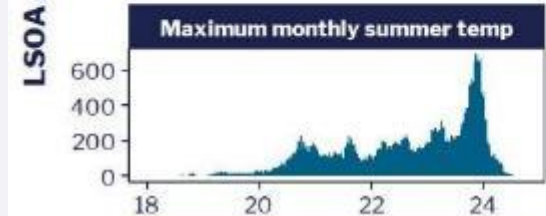
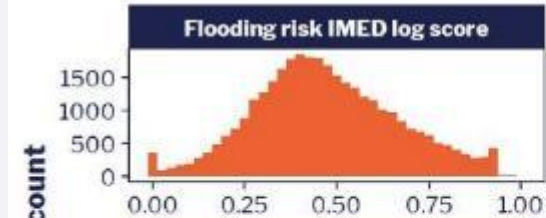
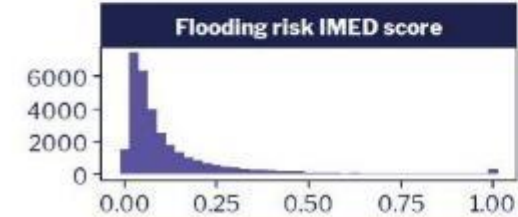
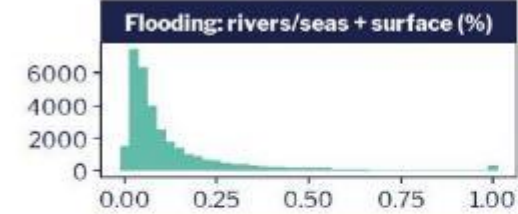
Heat exposure risk

Source data: Maximum average monthly summer temperature; 2020-40 20yr average (CHESS-SCAPE)

Processing: Aggregated to LSOAs then rescaled temperature distribution to a value of 0-1.

(0 = lowest monthly summer max temp across England; 1 = highest monthly summer max temp across England)

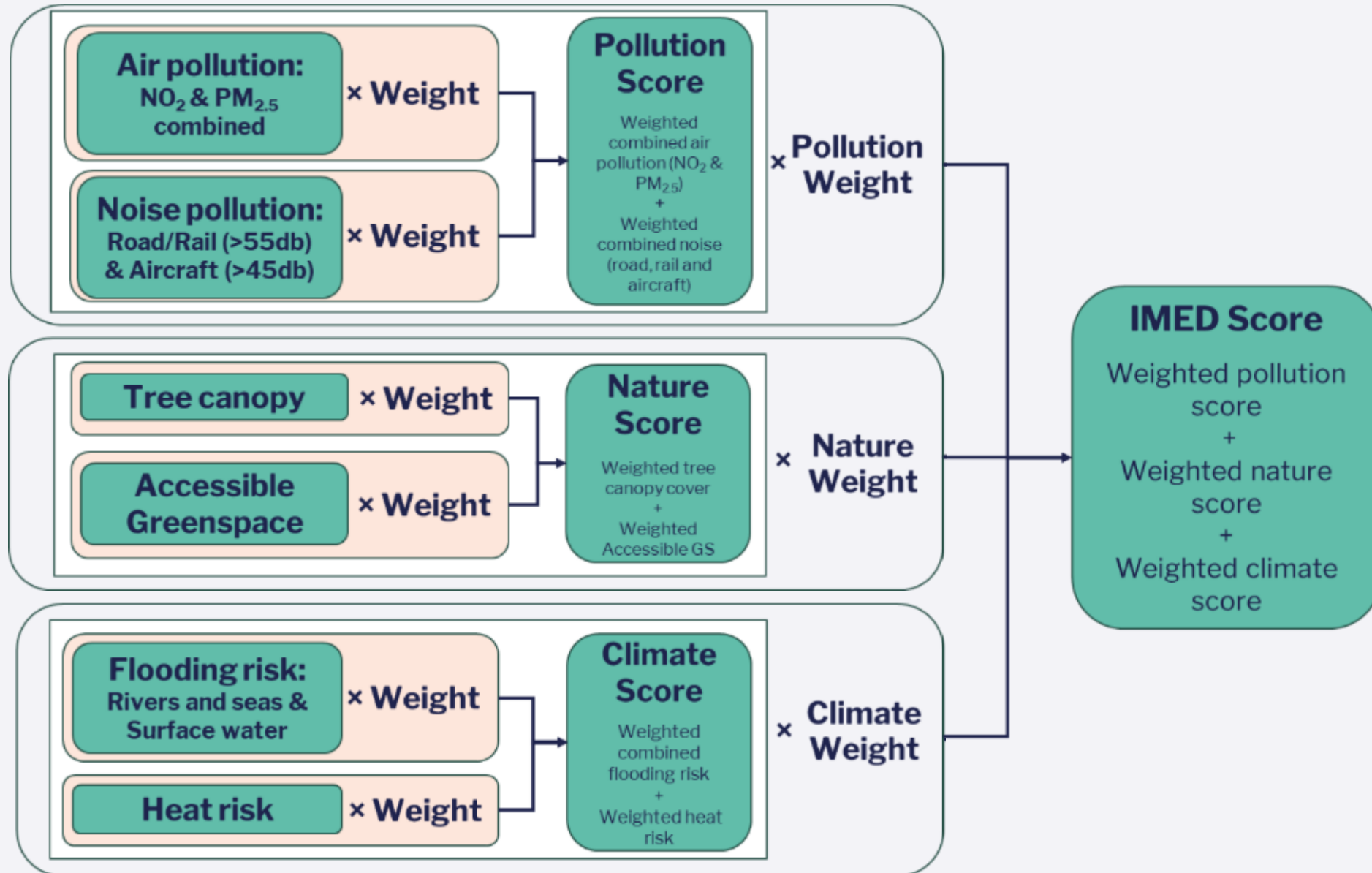
IMED: climate domain and indicators



Indicator

- Flooding: rivers/seas + surface (%)
- Flooding risk IMED score
- Flooding risk IMED log score
- Maximum monthly summer temp
- Heat risk IMED score
- Climate domain score

IMED: Summary of calculation



Data Caveats

Number of indicators

- Not a comprehensive coverage of all environmental factors that contribute to pollution, access to nature and climate risks

Processing data and deriving indicators

- Nature of 'raw' data means some processing has been required to convert data into indicators
- Some indicator distributions are skewed
- Used thresholds for some but not all indicators
- Thus, some inconsistencies between indicators and not all with equal contributions to IMED

Additional domains

- Considered a fourth domain: "Living environment" (e.g. road accidents, housing quality, litter, derelict housing).

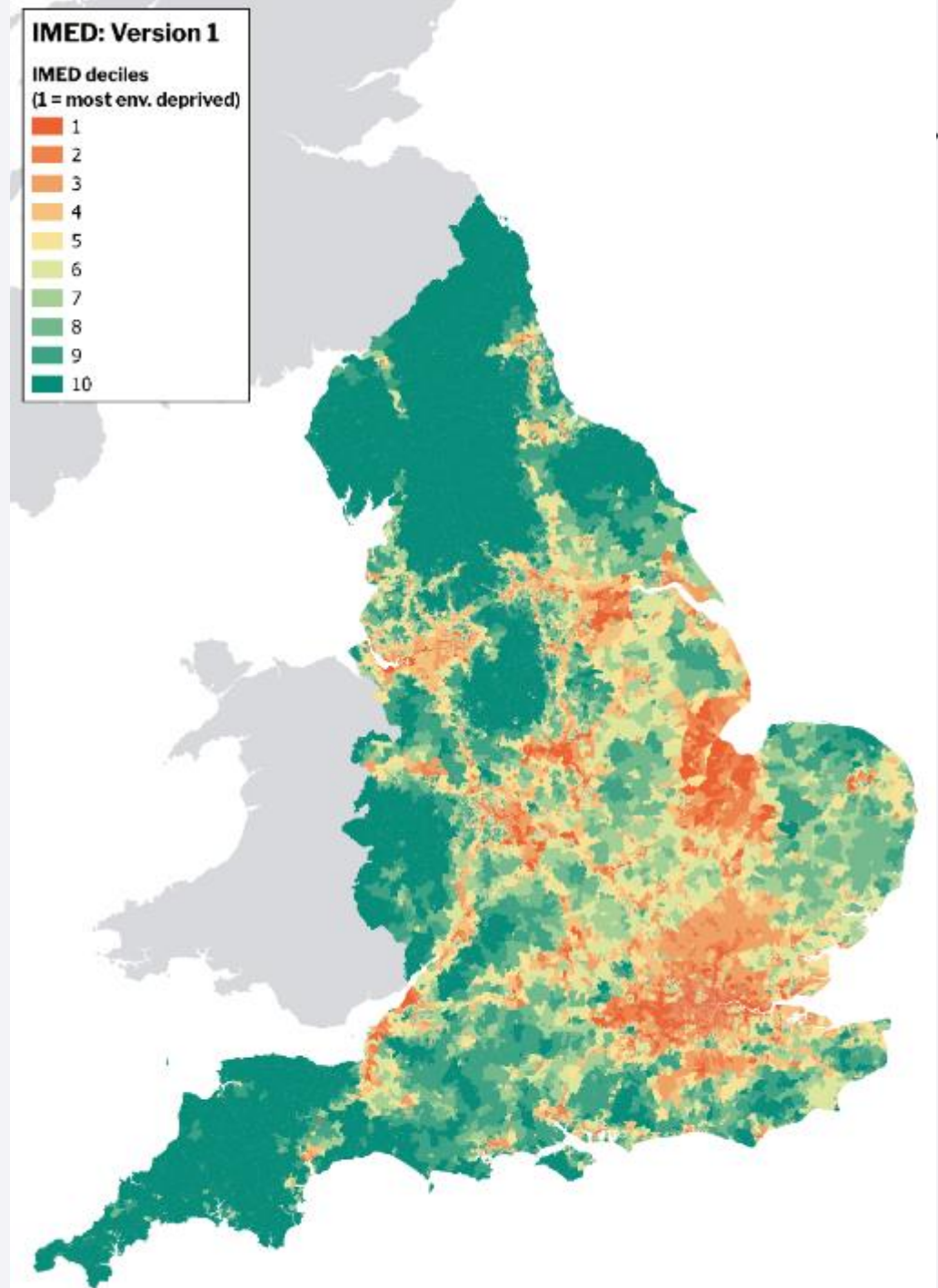
Summary: Version 1 should be considered 'experimental' and for demonstration purposes only.

Results

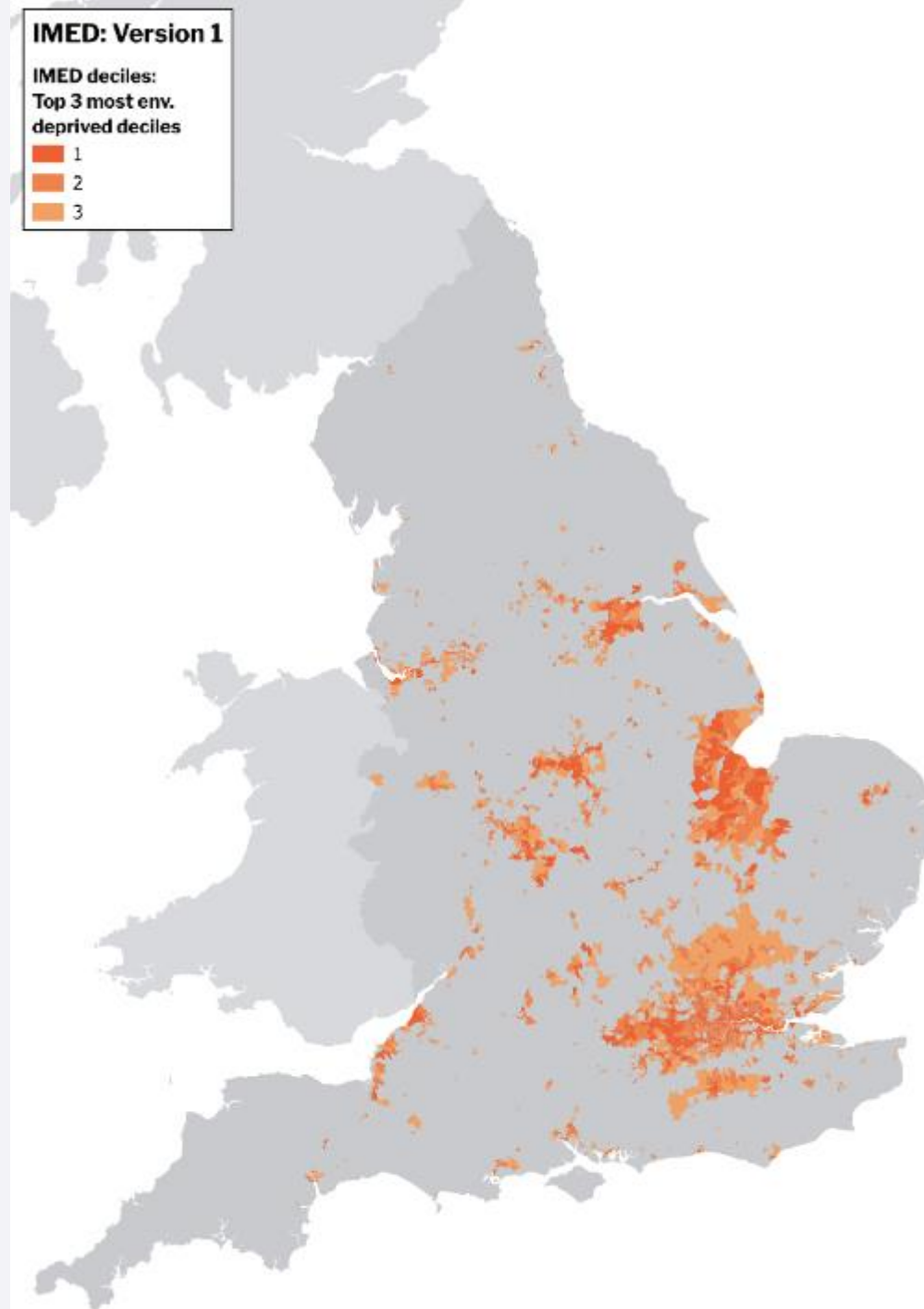
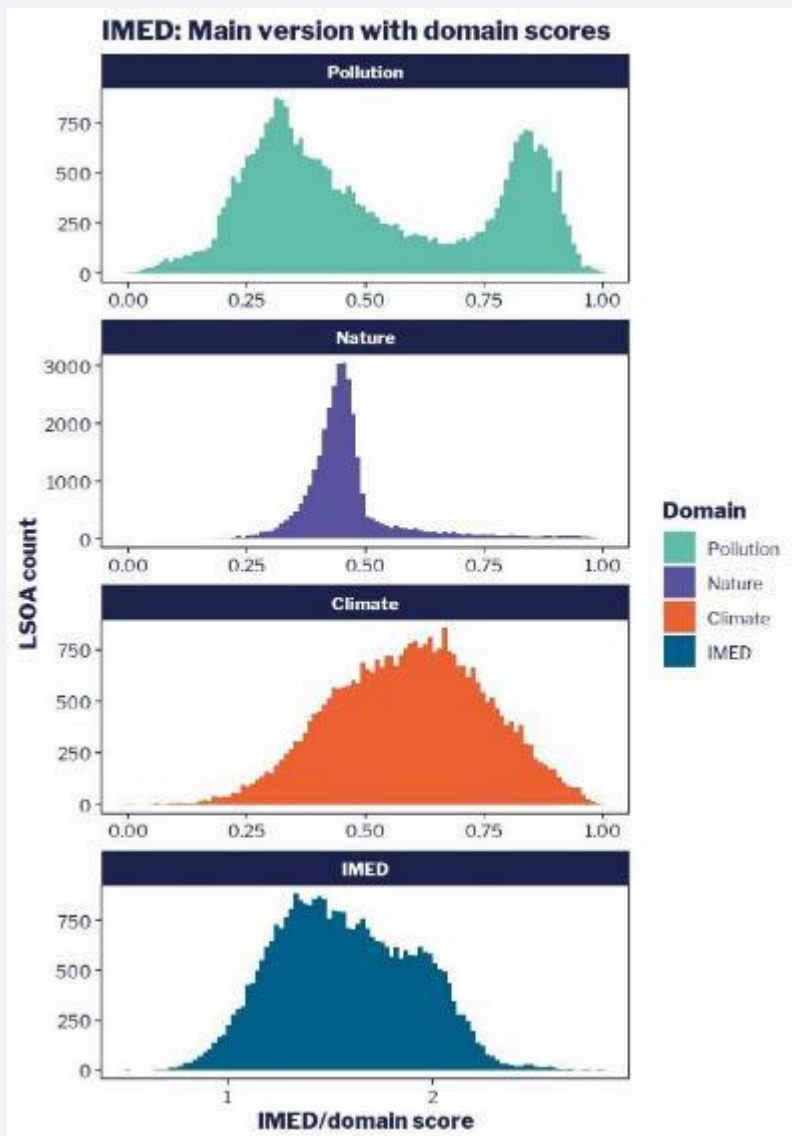
IMED: Version 1

DATA
FOR CHANGE

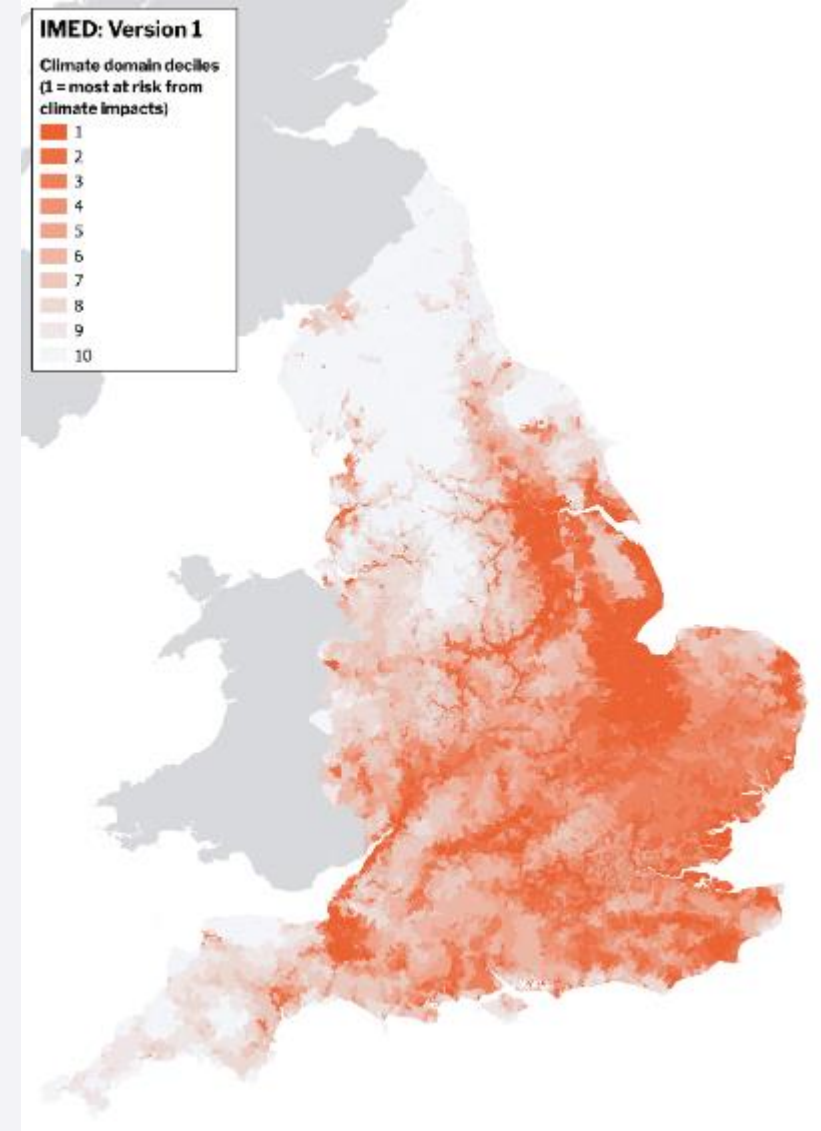
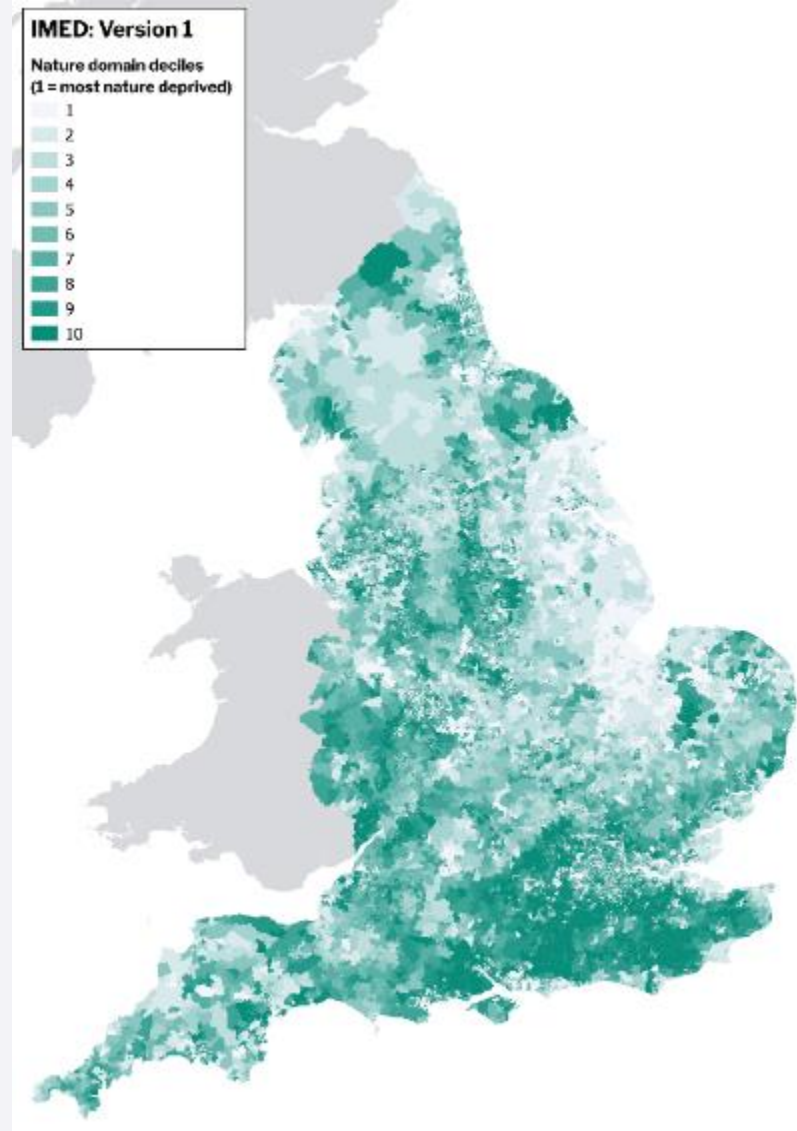
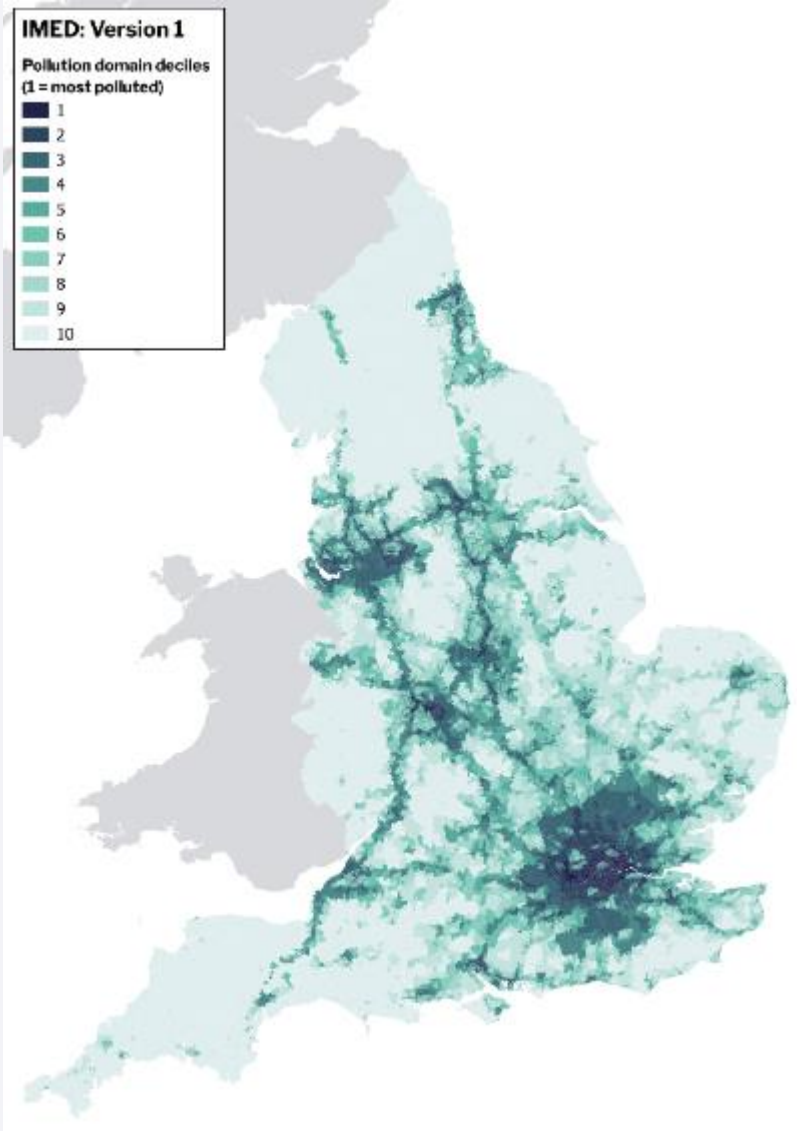
IMED Version 1: Outputs



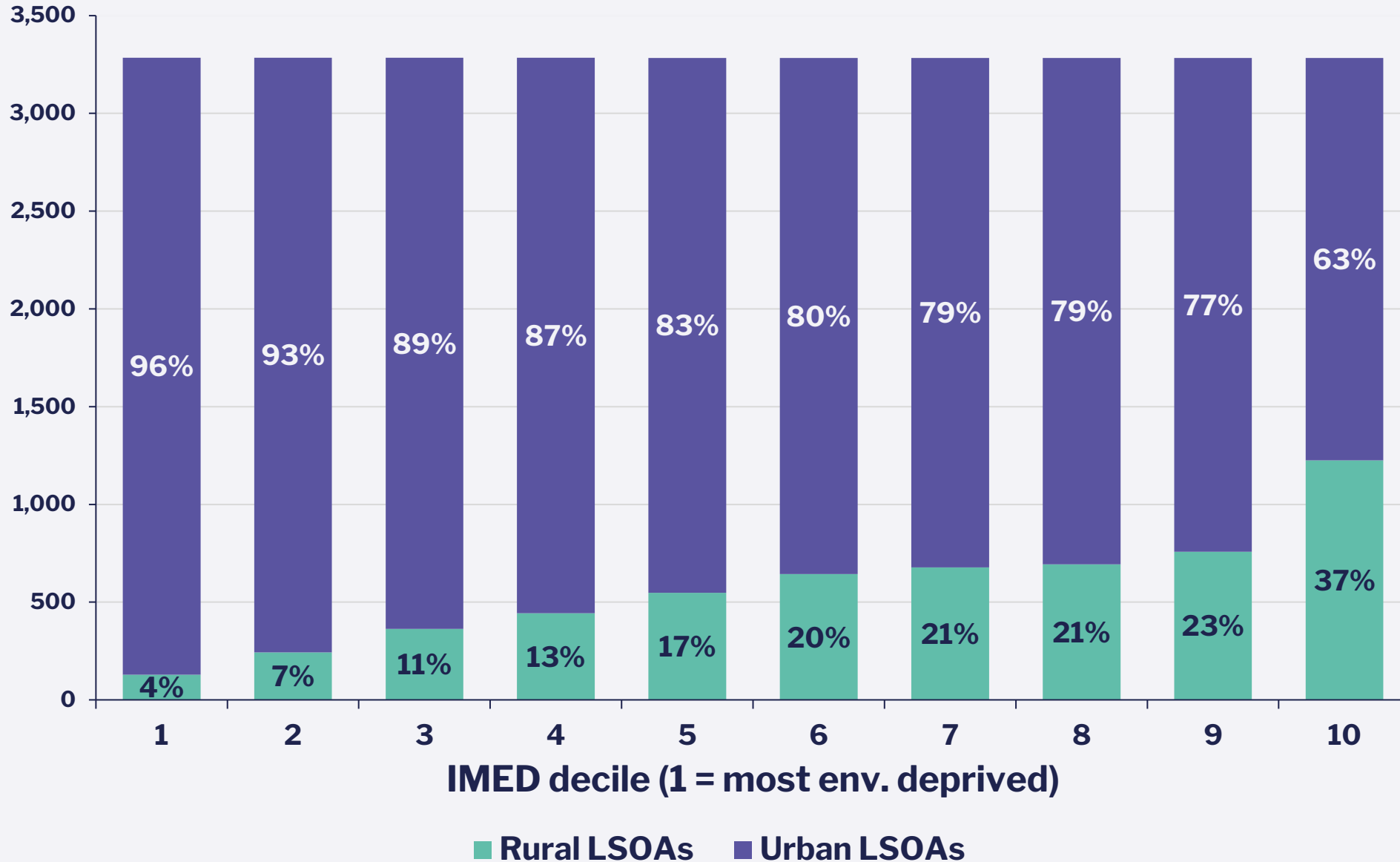
IMED Version 1: Outputs



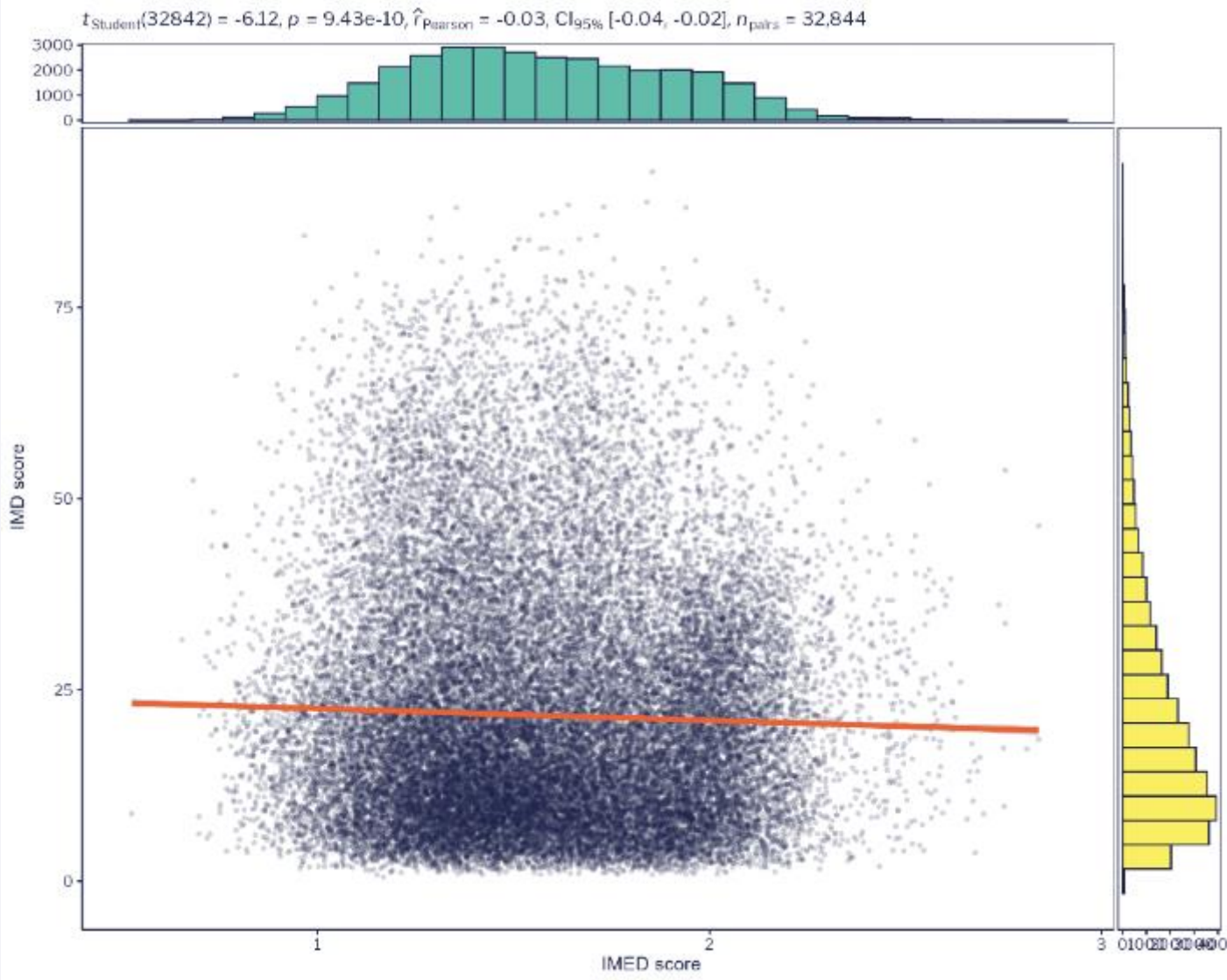
IMED: domain decile maps



IMED deciles by rurality

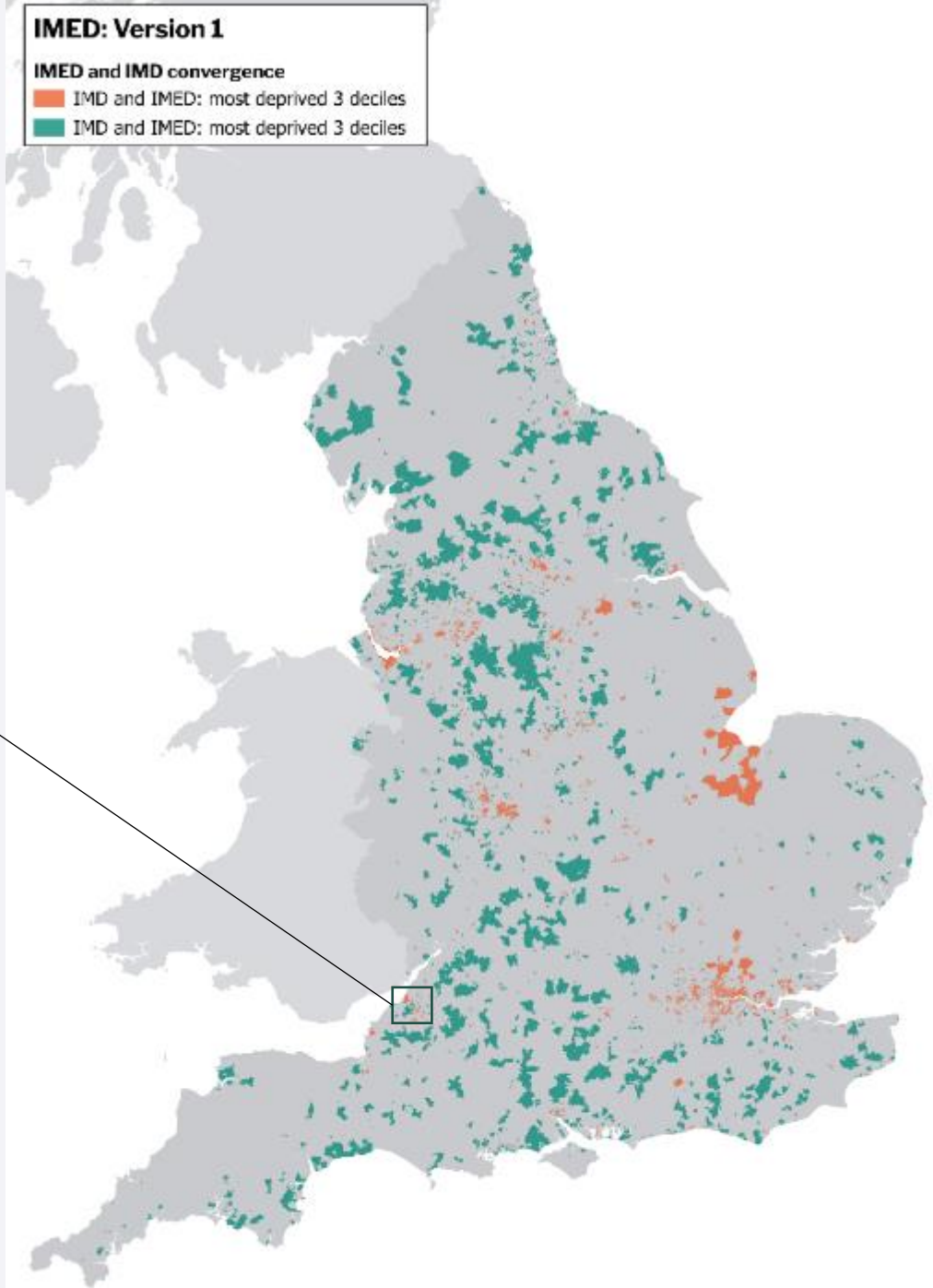
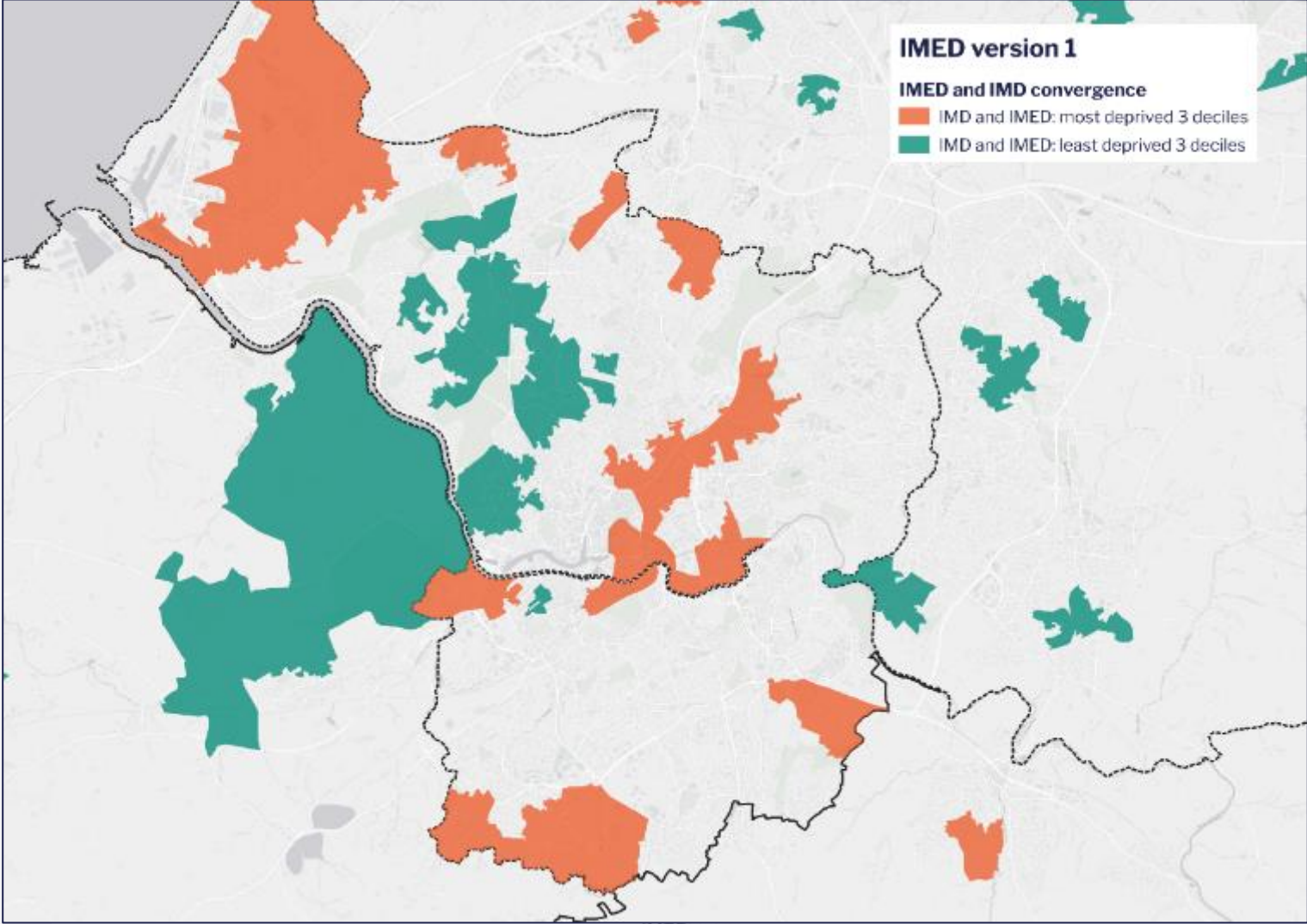


Correlation and convergence with the Index of Deprivation (IMD)



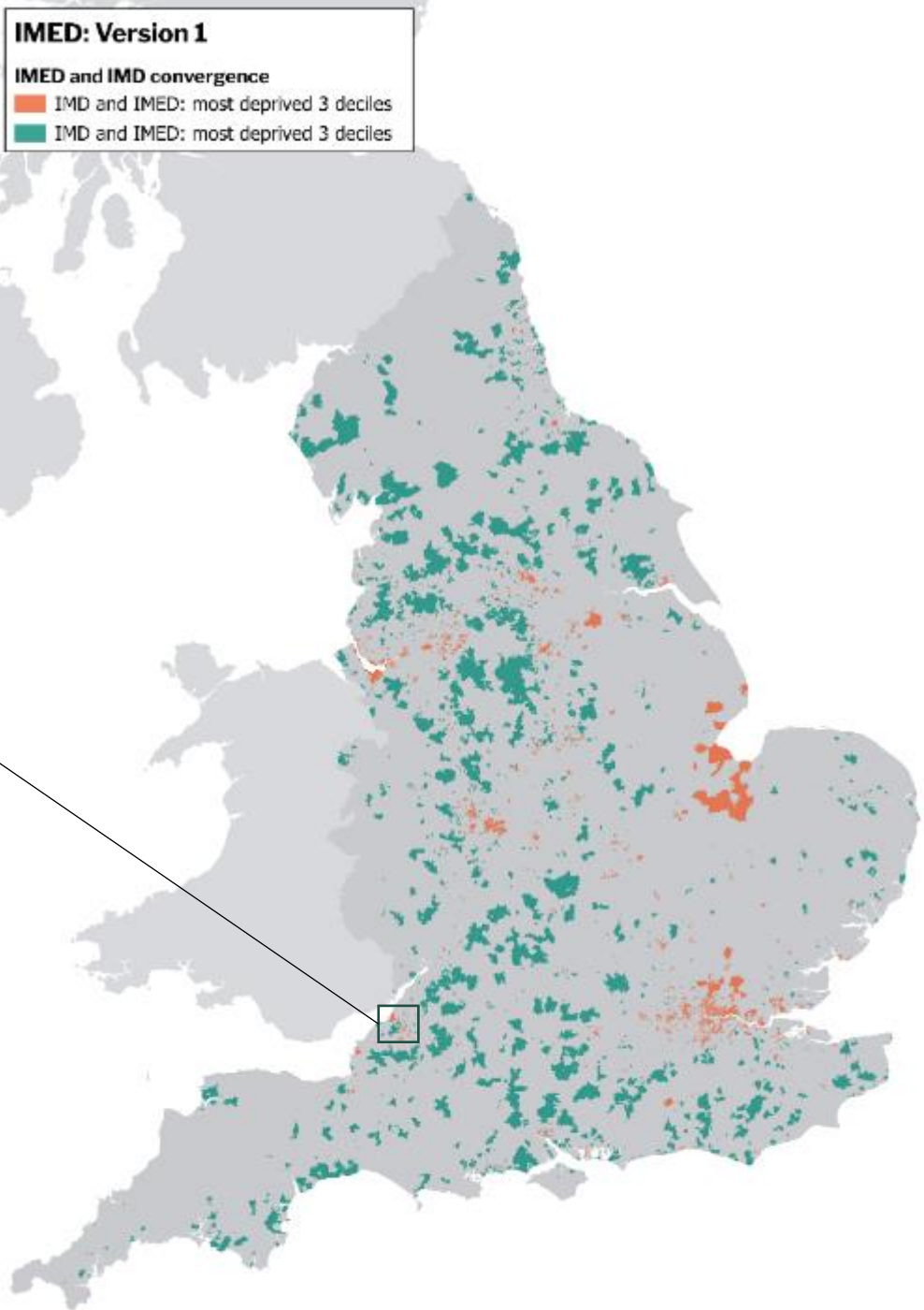
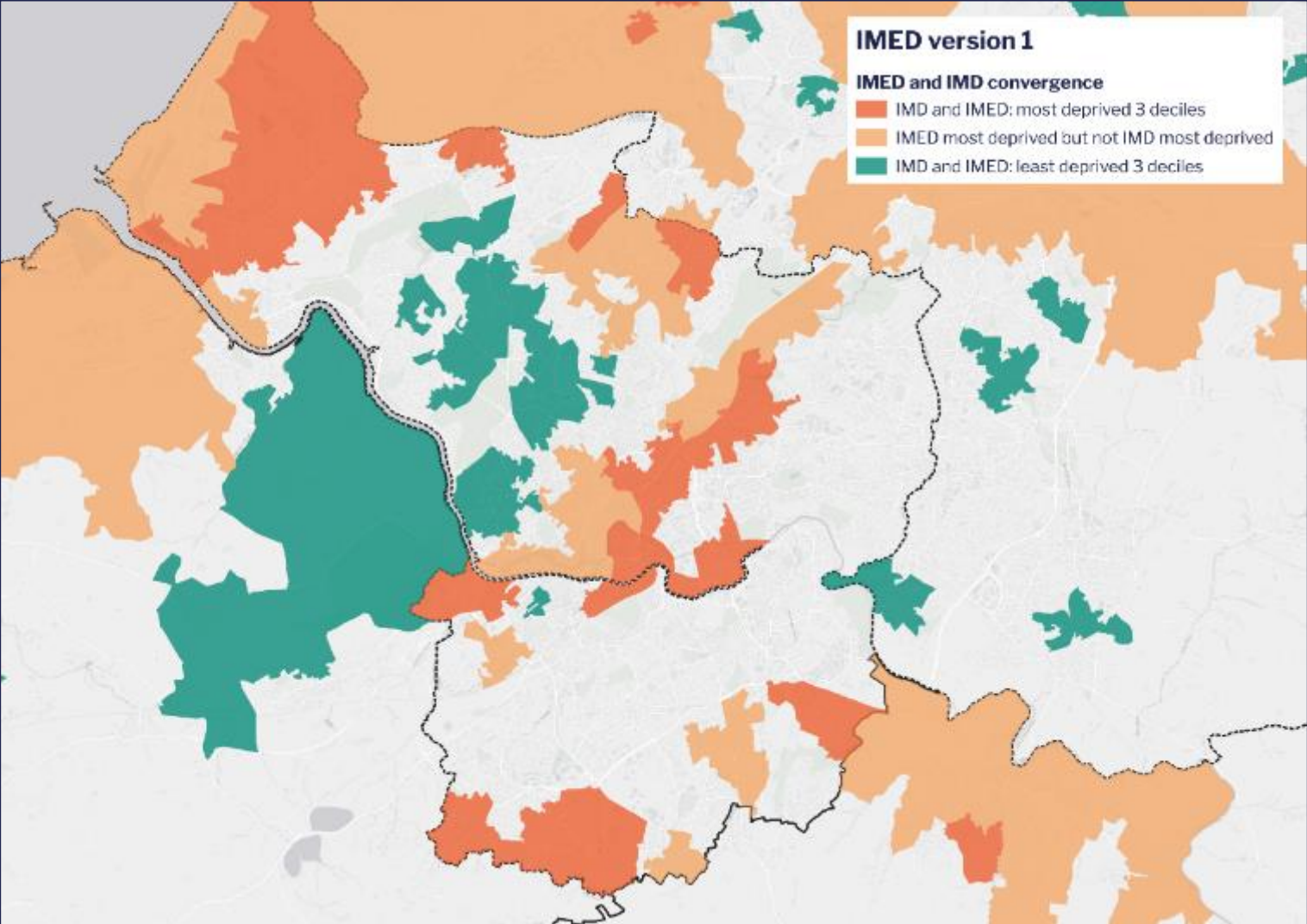
Correlation and convergence with the Index of Deprivation (IMD)

IMED: Version 1
IMED and IMD convergence
IMD and IMED: most deprived 3 deciles
IMD and IMED: least deprived 3 deciles



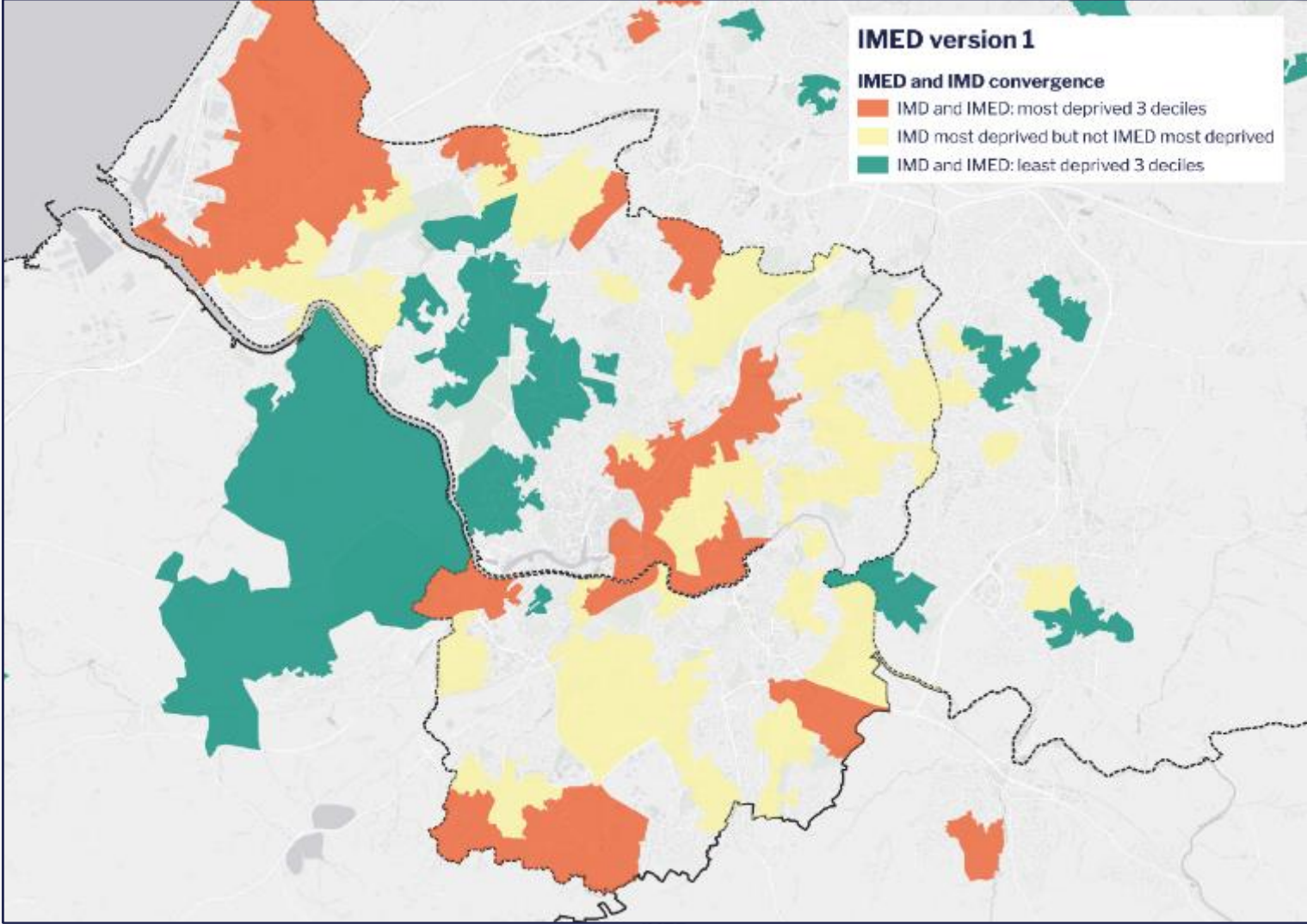
Correlation and convergence with the Index of Deprivation (IMD)

IMED: Version 1
IMED and IMD convergence
IMD and IMED: most deprived 3 deciles
IMD and IMED: most deprived 3 deciles

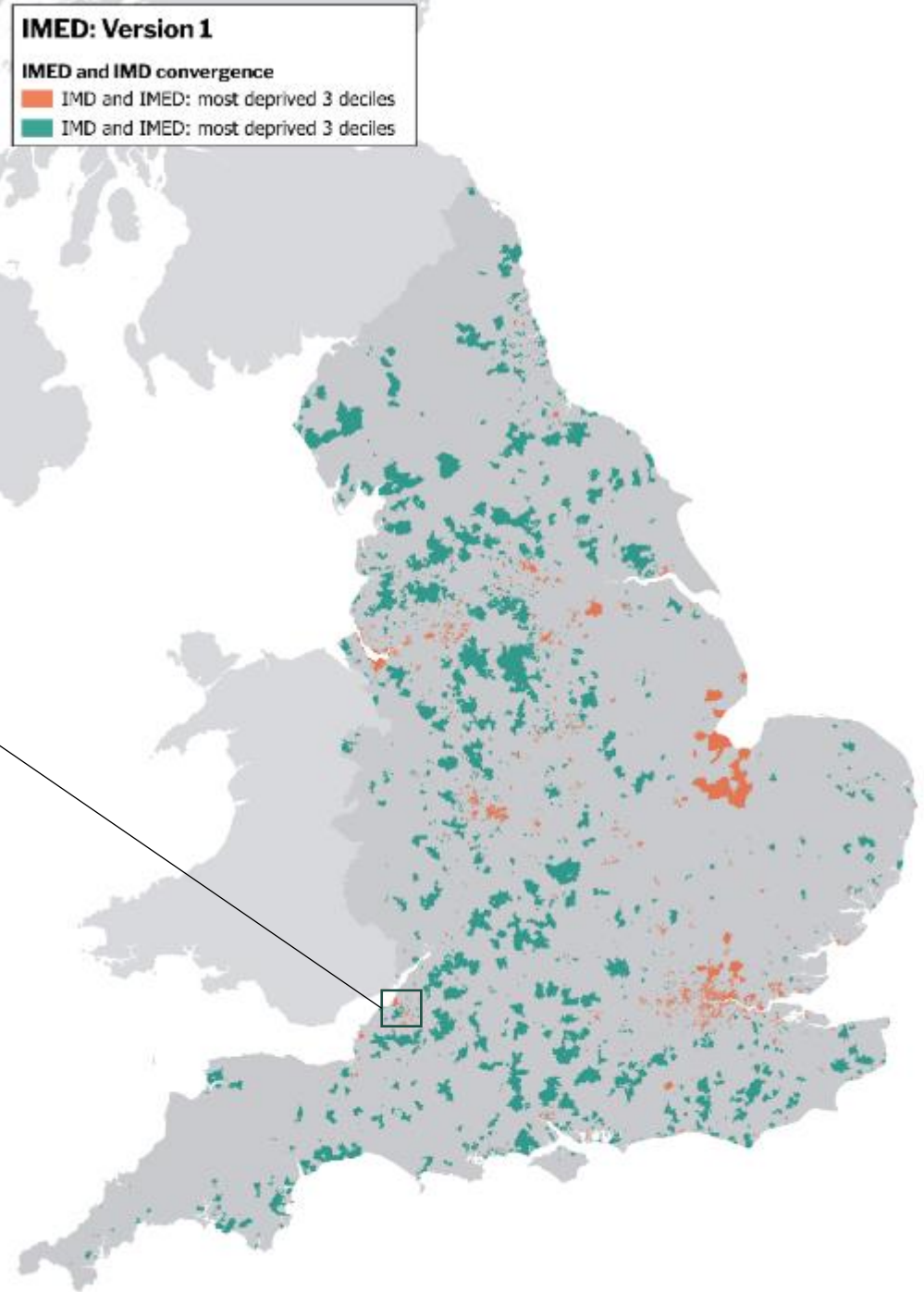


Correlation and convergence with the Index of Deprivation (IMD)

IMED: Version 1
IMED and IMD convergence
IMD and IMED: most deprived 3 deciles
IMD and IMED: most deprived 3 deciles



IMED score



Data sources

IMED: Version 1

DATA
FOR CHANGE

Data sources



Pollution

- **Air pollution:** Neighbourhoods with NO₂ and PM_{2.5} levels above WHO guidelines: Friends of the Earth analysis of Defra's modelled background air pollution data, 2022. uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/pcm-data
- **Noise pollution:** Road and rail noise: Strategic noise mapping, Defra 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-noise-mapping-2019>; Aircraft noise: Aircraft Noise Map (data provided on request) <https://noise-map.com/home/>.

Nature

- **Greenspace:** Access to green space in England: Scenario 2 (All green space with rights of way), Defra, Official Statistic in Development, 2024: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/access-to-green-space-in-england/access-to-green-space-in-england>
- **Tree canopy cover:** Terra Sulis on behalf of Friends of the Earth, 2022. <https://policy.friendsoftheearth.uk/insight/mapping-english-tree-cover-results-ranking-and-methodology>

Climate impacts

- **Flood risk:** Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea, Low to High Risk Extent. Environment Agency (2024) <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/bad20199-6d39-4aad-8564-26a46778fd94/risk-of-flooding-from-rivers-and-sea>; Risk of Flooding from Surface Water – 1 in 100 year event extent. Environment Agency (2015). <https://environment.data.gov.uk/dataset/51a5c4e7-10d3-4f34-bb0e-558835ab8c85>
- **Heat risk:** Twenty year mean-monthly (Jan-Dec) near-surface daily maximum air temperature 2020-40 for RCP 8.5. CHES-SCAPE: Future projections of meteorological variables at 1 km resolution for the United Kingdom 1980-2080 derived from UK Climate Projections 2018. <https://catalogue.ceda.ac.uk/uuid/8194b416cbee482b89e0dfbe17c5786c>

Feedback and thoughts...

IMED: Version 1

DATA
FOR CHANGE

Feedback and thoughts?

DATA
FOR CHANGE

- **Design:**

- Are the current indicators selected acceptable?
- How can we improve the indicators and calculation of domains scores?
- What further indicators should we consider including?

- **Methods:**

- Have the best data sets been used for the current list of indicators?
- What other data sets should we include?
- Would you process the data differently?
- Is the aggregation method appropriate or are there better approaches we should consider?
- Should we add weighting to different indicators and domains? If so, how should we apply these weights?

- **Application:**

- What are the potential uses of the IMED?
- Who are the key audiences and users of the IMED?
- What would these different users need from IMED outputs?
- What data formats should we use? And how should we make them available to users?
- What other outputs help audience engage with and use the IMED (e.g. maps, data visualisations, etc.)

- **General:**

- Who else should we consult and engage with?
- Should we look to involve others in the future? Which other organisations are best placed to help?
- What other questions should we ask?!
- Any other comments?

Thank you

**DATA
FOR CHANGE**