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TOOLKITS

Gaining Value from The 2004 Indices of Deprivation in Lincolnshire

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 2004 Indices of Deprivation is a valuable source of data for evaluating various measures of deprivation existing in small areas across the country. It is through the results of this study that many areas are identified as a priority for funding to improve the quality of life of their various populations. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) are used to create an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which provides an indicator of general deprivation levels across England.

Since the release of the 2004 Indices in April of this year, there have been a number of obstacles to the use of these datasets amongst service providers due to the changes in methodology in comparison to those used for the 2000 study, and the introduction of a new geographic area - lower level super output areas, at which the results are being disseminated.

This toolkit aims to provide you with support and guidance in using the 2004 Indices of Deprivation, and achieve a better understanding of what this study tells us about Lincolnshire and the low level areas that make up our county.

2. WHAT IS THE INDICES OF DEPRIVATION?

Summary

The 2004 Indices of Deprivation was commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), and updates the previous Indices released in 2000. In the summary report produced by ODPM the 2004 Indices is described as follows:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2004 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.

The IMD 2004 contains seven Domains of deprivation: Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living environment deprivation and Crime. Each Domain contains a number of indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures of that form of deprivation); measuring major features of that deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas); up-to-date; capable of being updated on a regular basis; statistically robust; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

For information on the indicators used within each individual domain described above, please see appendix 1.

The Introduction of Lower Level Super Output Areas

Whilst previous Indices have been gathered and disseminated at ward level, the 2004 Indices of Deprivation have been constructed and made available at a new low level geography called Lower Level Super Output Area (SOA), which provide a more sustainable way to collect data for small areas and to identify pockets of deprivation across the country.

Super output areas are constructed from the Output Areas used in the 2001 Census, and generally contain between 1,000 and 2,000 residents. There 413 lower level super output areas in Lincolnshire (32,482 in England), compared to 188 wards (around 8,500 in England).

For further information on output areas and super output areas please visit the *Understanding UK Geographies* toolkit available under the *toolkits* area of the LRO website.

The Use of Scores and Ranks

Across each individual domain as well as the overall multiple deprivation domain low level Super output areas have been assigned both a score and a rank. The methodology used to assign scores differs across the individual domains so should not be used to make any comparisons between them, although they can be used to compare deprivation between areas as the higher the score the higher the level of deprivation.

In order to provide an opportunity for comparison between individual domains the scores for each domain are ranked according to their position against all other Super output areas in England, with a rank of 1 being the most deprived area. The availability of rankings also allows us to identify the areas that fall within the 20% most deprived within the whole of England, i.e. where there are 32,482 Super output areas in England and the most deprived against a given domain has a ranking of 1, those ranked 1 to 6,496 are the 20% most deprived.

Further information on the methodologies used to score and rank areas in England can be found on page 47 of the full report on the 2004 Indices of Deprivation. Find out how to access this report on the LRO website in section 3 below.

3. ACCESSING RESULTS FOR LINCOLNSHIRE

Accessing and Presenting Results on the LRO Website

The full and summary reports on the 2004 Indices of Deprivation produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister can be accessed to view or download on the LRO website using the *search* tab. Simply select *documents and saved maps* from the left-hand menu and include the *social issues* category in your search.

The LRO website also provides access to score and rank in England for each individual domain as well as overall multiple deprivation domain at lower level SOA in Lincolnshire, which can be accessed by following the steps below:

1. Select the *search* tab at the top of the home page
2. Select the *data and data-mapping* link from the left hand menu. This will open a data wizard window, which will allow you to search for data at various geographies and categories (the 2004 IMD can be found under a variety of categories including *social issues*).
3. Follow the wizard through to *step 5* and select to *map* your data
4. Click the *add boundaries* button to view the boundaries of each super output area on the map
5. Select the *map overlays* button and choose *add boundary labels* from the drop down menu
6. Choose the *1999 ward* layer and select *update map*. You will now be able to look at the IMD data for super output areas but also to see where pockets of deprivation relate to ward boundaries.

Further information on the 2004 Indices of Deprivation including summary results for districts and counties in England can be found on the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister website - www.odpm.gov.uk

Understanding Results for Lower Level Super output areas

Although viewing and mapping results from the 2004 Indices of Deprivation for lower level Super output areas allows us to identify small area pockets of deprivation in Lincolnshire, it makes it very difficult to compare this years results to those recorded in 2000, which were produced at ward level. In addition to this, the methodologies used to gather and analyse data for the individual domains and overall multiple deprivation domain have changed

considerably since 2000, and therefore, even if the results had been released at ward level they would not have been directly comparable to those released in 2000.

To support the understanding and use of lower level super output areas, therefore, but without trying to calculate actual results at ward level (which would be statistically incorrect), it is useful to be able to identify the wards each area falls within to build a picture of those which contain particularly deprived areas.

The table below lists any lower level super output areas in Lincolnshire that fall within the 20% most deprived in England and also illustrates the ward that each SOA falls within. The codes of each SOA are also included along with the individual ranking.

Lower Level SOA Code	IMD 2004 Rank in England	Ward	Ward Code
E01026126	1501	ABBNEY WARD	32UDFM
E01026123	4619	ABBNEY WARD	32UDFM
E01026129	996	BIRCHWOOD WARD	32UDFN
E01026127	2947	BIRCHWOOD WARD	32UDFN
E01026150	2215	CASTLE WARD	32UDFS
E01026149	4282	CASTLE WARD	32UDFS
E01026048	3604	CHAPEL ST LEONARDS WARD	32UCHF
E01026049	5851	CHAPEL ST LEONARDS WARD	32UCHF
E01026050	6440	CHAPEL ST LEONARDS WARD	32UCHF
E01026312	1594	EARLESFIELD WARD	32UGGU
E01026308	3168	EARLESFIELD WARD	32UGGU
E01026010	896	FENSIDE WARD	32UBFW
E01026011	5881	FENSIDE WARD	32UBFW
E01026374	2850	GAINSBOROUGH EAST WARD	32UHGJ
E01026376	4915	GAINSBOROUGH EAST WARD	32UHGJ
E01026377	5305	GAINSBOROUGH EAST WARD	32UHGJ
E01026375	5956	GAINSBOROUGH EAST WARD	32UHGJ
E01026383	1913	GAINSBOROUGH SOUTH-WEST WARD	32UHGL
E01026384	5766	GAINSBOROUGH SOUTH-WEST WARD	32UHGL
E01026152	506	GLEBE WARD	32UDFT
E01026157	4196	GLEBE WARD	32UDFT
E01026154	5392	GLEBE WARD	32UDFT
E01026156	6339	GLEBE WARD	32UDFT
E01026328	6384	HARROWBY WARD	32UGHC
E01026069	2350	INGOLDMELLS WARD	32UCHQ
E01026072	3044	MABLETHORPE CENTRAL WARD	32UCHT
E01026073	1584	MABLETHORPE EAST WARD	32UCHU
E01026074	3959	MABLETHORPE NORTH WARD	32UCHW
E01026168	3302	MINSTER WARD	32UDFW
E01026166	6057	MINSTER WARD	32UDFW
E01026173	397	MOORLAND WARD	32UDFX
E01026172	4787	MOORLAND WARD	32UDFX
E01026170	5417	MOORLAND WARD	32UDFX
E01026175	4105	PARK WARD	32UDFY
E01026176	5544	PARK WARD	32UDFY
E01026093	2232	SCARBROUGH WARD	32UCJK
E01026094	4363	SCARBROUGH WARD	32UCJK
E01026092	5774	SCARBROUGH WARD	32UCJK

E01026097	5751	SEACROFT WARD	32UCJL
E01026026	6265	SKIRBECK WARD	32UBGE
E01026083	2227	ST CLEMENT'S WARD	32UCJE
E01026103	5979	SUTTON ON SEA NORTH WARD	32UCJR
E01026109	3400	TRUSTHORPE AND MABLETHORPE SOUTH WARD	32UCJX
E01026112	4977	WAINFLEET AND FRISKNEY WARD	32UCJY
E01026115	2970	WINTHORPE WARD	32UCKA
E01026114	4346	WINTHORPE WARD	32UCKA

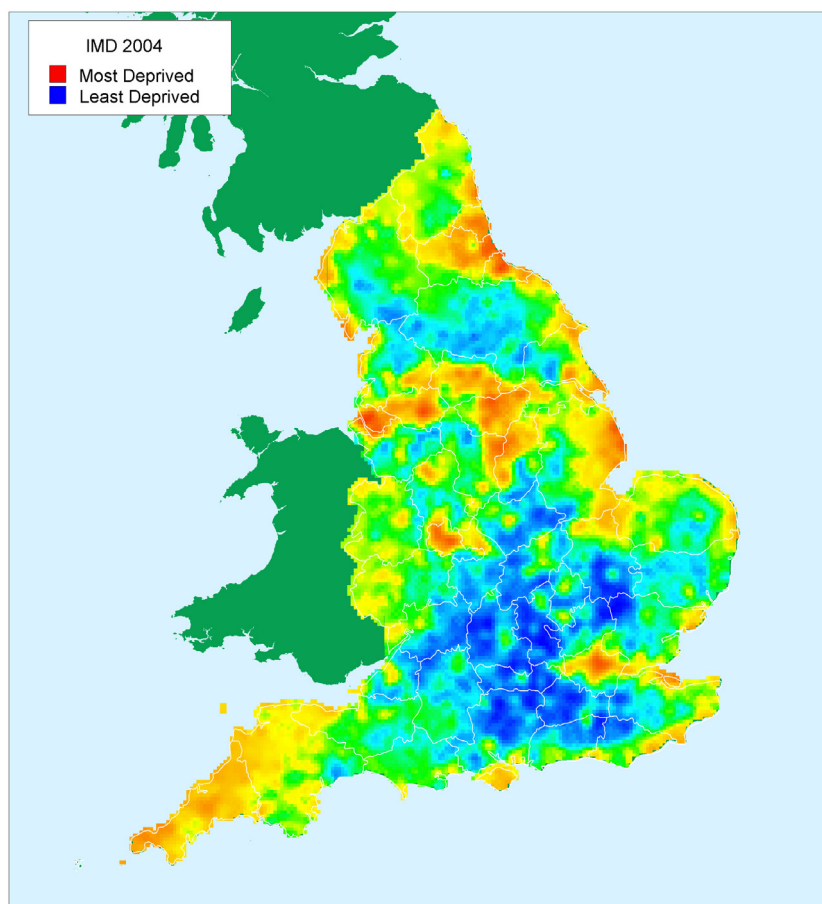
To view a look-up table illustrating lower level super output areas in Lincolnshire against ward boundaries visit the *toolkits* area of the LRO website – www.research-lincs.org.uk

4. AN OVERVIEW OF DEPRIVATION

In addition to the information available on the LRO website, we have provided some useful maps below to illustrate results from the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation for Lincolnshire, The East Midlands and England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation in England

The map below illustrates 'hotspots' of deprivation across England

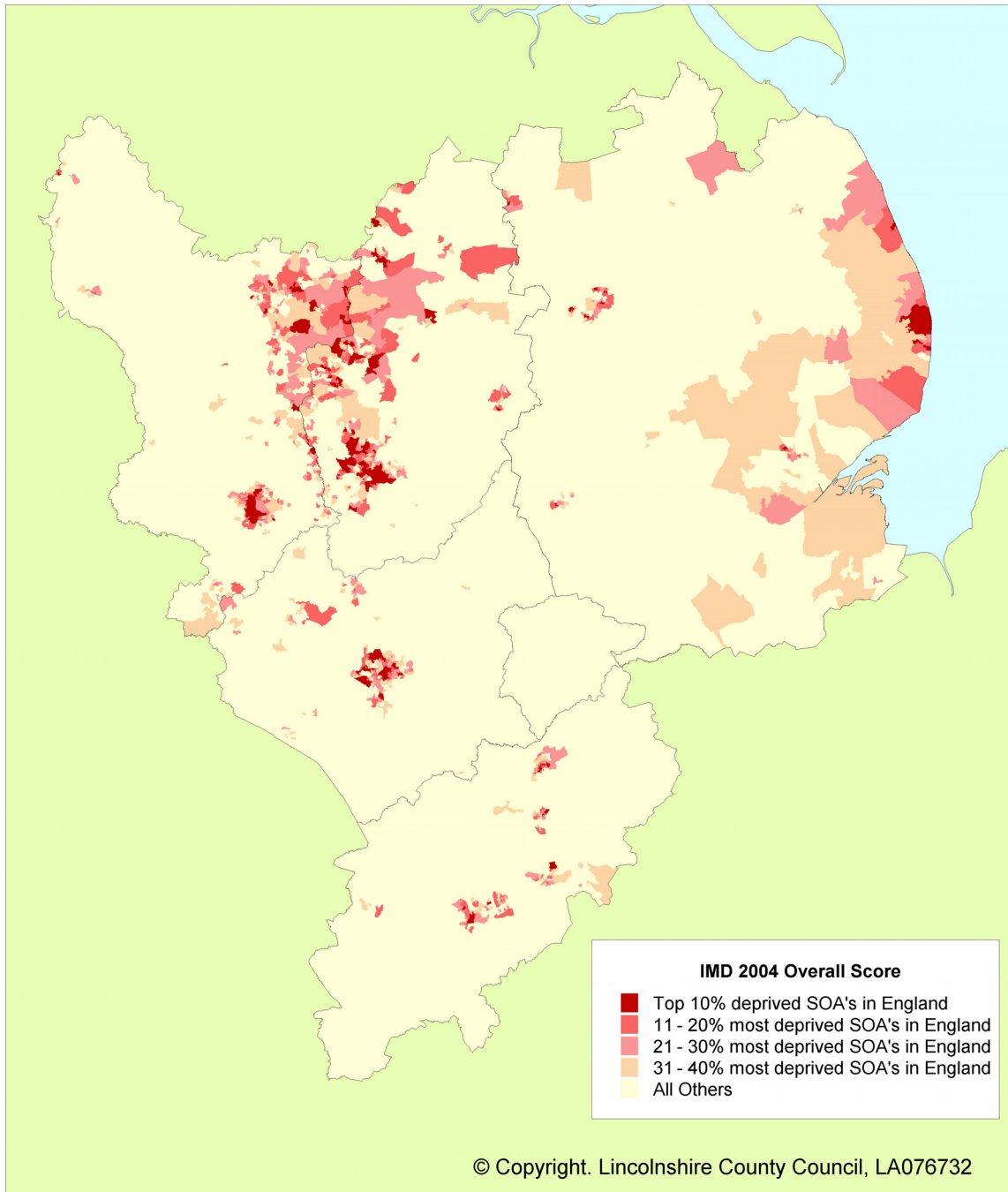


Source (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004)

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with permission of the controller of HMSO Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. LCC LA076732.

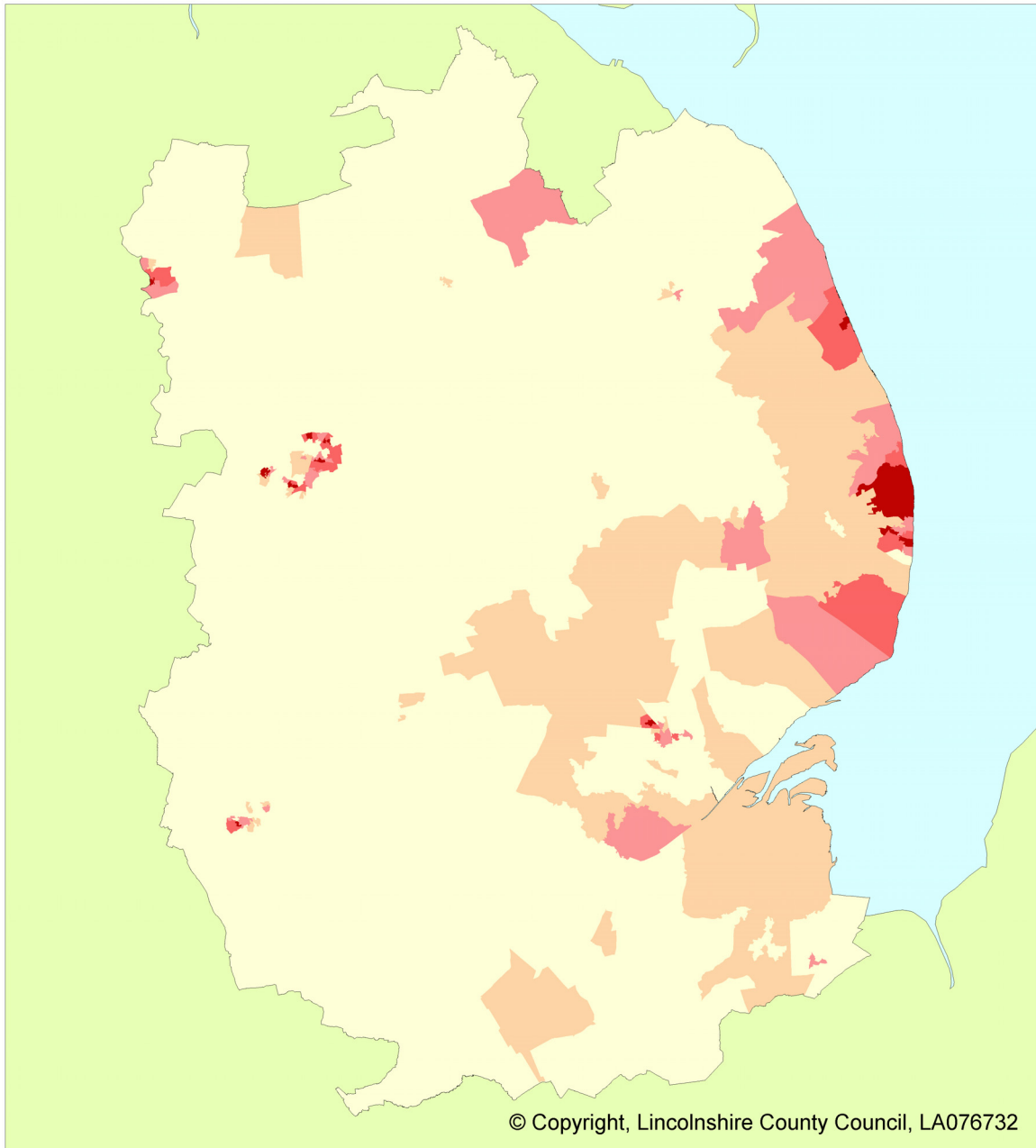
Index of Multiple Deprivation in The East Midlands Region

The map below illustrates the results of the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation by Rank for Lower Level Super Output Areas in The East Midlands Region



Index of Multiple Deprivation in Lincolnshire

The map below illustrates the results of the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation by Rank for Lower Level Super Output Areas in Lincolnshire



To create similar maps for lower level Super output areas in Lincolnshire, follow the steps in section 3 *Accessing and Presenting Results on the LRO Website*

5. FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUPPORT

We hope this toolkit has provided some assistance in using and understanding the 2004 Indices of Deprivation in Lincolnshire. If you require any further support in accessing results on the LRO website, or wish to provide any feedback on this toolkit please forward your comments to LRO@lincolnshire.gov.uk or via the *contact us* facility on the LRO.

An interactive toolkit to further support the use and understanding of the 2004 Indices of Deprivation in Lincolnshire is currently being developed, and will be available on the LRO website shortly. To receive updates on new additions to the LRO website including this interactive toolkit, log on to the LRO at www.research-lincs.org.uk and register as a user where you will be given the opportunity to subscribe to email updates. If you are already a registered user select the *my profile* link on the homepage to subscribe to email notifications of new additions.

APPENDIX 1.

Extract from the 2004 Indices of Deprivation Summary Report (Revised)

THE CONCEPT OF MULTIPLE DERIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2004 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.

Domains and indicators

The IMD 2004 contains seven Domains of deprivation: Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living environment deprivation and Crime. Each Domain contains a number of indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures of that form of deprivation); measuring major features of that deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas); up-to-date; capable of being updated on a regular basis; statistically robust; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form

Data time point, spatial scale and denominators

Where possible, the indicators relate to 2001.
The Domains, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 and the two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People) are all presented at Super Output Area (SOA) Lower Layer. Summaries of the IMD 2004 are presented at district, county and Primary Care Trust (PCT) levels.
When 2001 Census numerators were used, the denominators were also drawn from the Census. However, when non-Census numerators were used, the denominators were mainly based on the 2001 Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs).

THE DOMAINS

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

Adults and children in Income Support households (2001).

Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (2001).

Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).

Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).

National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002).

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created.

<p>Employment Deprivation Domain</p> <p>This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters (2001). Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001). Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001). Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count (2001). Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2001). Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (2001).
<p>Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</p> <p>This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of Potential Life Lost (1997-2001). Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2001). Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002). Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002).
<p>Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain</p> <p>This Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among the working age adult population.</p>
<p>Sub Domain: Children/young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002). Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002). Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002). Proportion of young people <small>not</small> staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001). Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002). Secondary school absence rate (2001-2002).
<p>Sub Domain: Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001).
<p>Barriers to Housing and Services Domain</p> <p>The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to <i>access</i> to housing, such as affordability.</p>
<p>Sub Domain: Wider Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household overcrowding (2001). LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002). Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (2002).

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers
<p>Road distance to GP premises (2003). Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002). Road distance to a primary school (2001-2002). Road distance to a Post Office (2003).</p>
Crime Domain
<p>This Domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003). Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level). Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003). Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).</p>
The Living Environment Deprivation Domain
<p>This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.</p>
Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment
<p>Social and private housing in poor condition (2001). Houses without central heating (2001).</p>
Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment
<p>Air quality (2001). Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002). The methodological steps that were taken to create the IMD 2004 are described in the full report. The table below sets out the Domain weights which were used to combine the Domains into an Index of Multiple Deprivation.</p>