Indices of Deprivation 2004
for England

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Structure of presentation

◆ Introduction to Indices of Deprivation in the UK
◆ Use of the 2001 Census in the ID 2004
  ★ Geography
  ★ Denominators
  ★ Indicators
◆ Questions and discussion
Introduction to Indices of Deprivation in the UK
**What are Indices of Deprivation?**

- Relative measure of social deprivation at small area level
- Multidimensional (i.e. not just restricted to income deprivation)
- Covers an entire country (e.g. England / Wales / Scotland / Northern Ireland)
- ‘Snap shot’ of situation at a particular point in time
- Can be combined to form ‘Index of Multiple Deprivation’
Recent Indices of Deprivation

- Index of Local Conditions, 1991
- Index of Local Deprivation, 1998

- Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID2000)
- Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000
- Northern Ireland Measures of Multiple Deprivation 2001
- Index of Deprivation for Scotland 2003
- English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004)
Indices of Deprivation 2004 for England
ID 2004

- Commissioned by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (NRU) at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

- Developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the University of Oxford
Objective

◆ To create a relative measure of multiple deprivation at small area level

◆ Which is up-to-date and updateable
Usage

◆ Targeting of resources
  ★ Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
  ★ Area Based Initiatives (ABIs)

◆ Good summary measure of neighbourhood level deprivation therefore used as ecological explanatory factor in many analyses
Deprivation is (like social exclusion) multi-dimensional.

Multiple Deprivation can therefore be conceptualised as the combination of individual dimensions or domains of deprivation.

The individual Dimensions or Domains must be identified and carefully defined.

Indicators are selected for each domain which are the best possible direct measures of that dimension of deprivation.

The indicators are combined to create an overall relative measure of that dimension of deprivation.

Domains are combined to form an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (statistical techniques used to control cancellation effects).
Domains of Deprivation in the ID 2004

- Income Deprivation Domain
- Employment Deprivation Domain
- Health Deprivation and Disability Domain
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain
- Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
- Crime Domain
- The Living Environment Deprivation Domain
Use of the 2001 Census in the ID 2004
Geography
English Geography (2001 Census)

England
9 Regions
354 Local Authority Districts
7932 Wards*
32,482 Super Output Areas (SOAs)**
165,665 Output Areas (OAs)

* 2001 Census ‘Standard Table’ Wards
** ‘Lower Layer’ SOAs
Census Output Area Geography

◆ 2001 Census OAs...

...were built from clusters of adjacent unit postcodes
...reflect characteristics of the actual Census data (tenure & dwelling type)
...were therefore defined after data processing
...were designed to have similar population size
...and be as socially homogeneous as possible
...avoid urban / rural mixes where possible
...have approximately regular shapes
...were constrained by obvious boundaries
...were required to have a specified minimum population size
3 ‘Layers’ of Super Output Area geography:

- **Lower Layer:** min pop=1000; mean pop=1500
  
  Built from OAs (typically 5) & constrained by ST wards

- **Middle Layer:** min pop=5000; mean pop=7200
  
  Built from SOAs & constrained by LAs

- **Upper Layer:** to be determined; max pop=25000
The Geography of the ID 2004

Prior to ID 2004, all UK Indices used electoral wards - problematic because of

- very large variation in size effectively hiding deprivation (range from 100 to 35,000 people)
- and constant ward boundary changes

ID 2004 uses ‘Lower Layer’ Super Output Areas (SOAs) to overcome these shortcomings and enable better targeting of small areas (approx 1500 people each)
Denominators
Denominators

➔ Most indicators constructed as rates
  ✴ e.g. rate of benefit receipt
  ✴ e.g. rate of entry into higher education
  ✴ e.g. rate of mortality/morbidity
  ✴ e.g. rate of crime victimisation

➔ Denominators need to estimate ‘at-risk’ population

➔ Denominators need to be indicator-specific
Denominators

◆ Most indicators based on data for 2001

◆ Most indicators required denominators based on resident population only – but minus prison population!

◆ Various different age/sex breakdown requirements

◆ Estimates needed at SOA level for the whole of England
Crime Domain Denominators

◆ Crime Domain different to other domains in nature

◆ 4 composite indicators:
  ★ Burglary
  ★ Violence
  ★ Theft
  ★ Criminal Damage
Crime Domain Denominators

◆ Crime Domain different to other domains in nature

◆ 4 composite indicators:
  ★ Burglary - property-based denom
  ★ Violence
  ★ Theft
  ★ Criminal Damage

  { - population-based denom
Estimates of properties / population ‘at-risk’

◆ At risk properties =
   Residential properties
   + Commercial / industrial properties

◆ At risk population =
   Resident population (minus prison)
   + Workers
   + Students
   + Shoppers / recreational users
   + Passers by
   + etc…
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  Total Dwellings (Census)
  + OS Address Point

  Resident Population
  - Prison Pop
  + Non Resident Workplace Pop
  (all from Census)
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Resident Population
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  (all from Census)
Indicators
Types of data used

◆ Primarily ‘administrative data’
  ✪ e.g. Benefits data (DWP)
  ✪ e.g. Pupil attainment data (DfES)
  ✪ e.g. Hospital Episode Statistics (DoH)
  ✪ e.g. Recorded crime data (39 police forces)

◆ But also…
  ♦ Survey data
  ♦ 2001 Census data
2001 Census-based indicators

◆ Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain
  ★ ‘Working age adults (aged 25-59) with no or low qualifications’

◆ Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
  ★ ‘Household overcrowding’

◆ Living Environment Deprivation Domain
  ★ ‘Houses without central heating’
To conclude…

◆ ID 2004 is a key resource allocation mechanism

◆ 2001 Census utilised heavily

◆ 3 main areas of use:
  ★ Geography
  ★ Denominators
  ★ Indicators
Thank you

Questions & Discussion