

Mapping Deprivation in the East Midlands – Implications for Policy

A report prepared for *emda*

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MAPPING DEPRIVATION IN THE EAST MIDLANDS – IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

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Summary

Introduction

- This paper is concerned with the mapping of deprivation at the small area level in the East Midlands using the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and with associated implications for policy.

Measuring deprivation

- Deprivation can be measured at 'individual' and 'area' levels.
- The indices of deprivation are area-based measures.
- An area measured as relatively deprived by the indices of deprivation may contain people who are not deprived; conversely areas which are relatively less deprived might contain deprived people.

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 – definitional issues

- A very fine geographical base – the Super Output Area (SOA) - is used for the Indices of Deprivation 2004. Each SOA contains approximately 1,500 people. There are 32,482 SOAs in England and 2,732 SOAs in the East Midlands.
- It is salient to note that measuring deprivation at small area level does not imply that this is the most appropriate level at which to intervene to try and tackle deprivation.
- Measurement of different dimensions (often called 'domains') of deprivation is based on the principle that the conditions that affect people can be measured separately and distinctly.
- Seven dimensions of deprivation are identified in the Indices of Deprivation 2004: (1) Income; (2) Employment; (3) Education, Skills & Training; (4) Health & Disability; (5) Barriers to Housing and Services; (6) the Living Environment; (7) Crime.
- Multiple deprivation is a combination of these more specific forms of deprivation.
- Area-based measures of deprivation are relative measures (i.e. they record deprivation in one area relative to deprivation in other areas).

Deprivation in the East Midlands

- Policy focus is often placed on the 10% (or 20%) most deprived SOAs in England.
- In the East Midlands:
 - 472 out of 2732 SOAs (17.3%) are in the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England.
 - 712 thousand out of a population of 4.176 million live in the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England.
 - 547 out of 2732 SOAs (20.0%) are in the least deprived 20% of SOAs in England
- The East Midlands has 6.8% of the 10% most deprived SOAs in England, and for 8.4% of all SOAs in England.

- The East Midlands is grouped with the South East, East of England, South West and London in displaying an under-representation of SOAs in the most deprived 10% in England – although the East Midlands may be considered an ‘outlier’ from the group of southern and eastern regions outside London. Northern regions and the West Midlands have an over-representation of SOAs in the most deprived 10% in England.
- The East Midlands emerges as especially deprived on the Education, skills & training deprivation domain and the Crime domain:
 - More than 10% of SOAs in the East Midlands are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England on the Education, skills & training domain – reiterating the challenge of low skills amongst adults in the region emphasised in the labour market evidence paper.
 - More than 10% of SOAs in the region are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England on the Crime domain.
- On the Income and Employment domains the East Midlands has just over 200 SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England.
- The East Midlands is least deprived on the Living Environment and Barriers to housing & services domains.
- In the East Midlands multiple deprivation is concentrated in Nottingham, and to a lesser extent in Leicester and Derby, as well as the former coal field districts such as Mansfield, Bolsover, Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield, and the Lincolnshire coast.
- There is considerable heterogeneity (even within sub-regions which are conventionally considered ‘depressed’), with ‘hotspots’ of deprivation in many parts of the region.
- Urban areas emerge as most deprived on the Income domain.
- The most employment deprived SOAs in the East Midlands are concentrated in the north of the region in former coalfield areas: in Mansfield, Bolsover and Chesterfield around a quarter of SOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England. The large urban areas also have concentrations of employment deprivation.
- Education, skills & training deprivation is more widespread across the region than other dimensions of deprivation. Some of the worst problems are in inner city areas.
- On barriers to housing and services the overall picture is one of rural deprivation.
- Crime deprivation tends to be an urban phenomenon.

Measuring change over time

- Area deprivation indices have rarely been updated using the same methods or component variables, so making measurement of change over time difficult.
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation not designed specifically for measuring change over time or for measuring effectiveness of area-based policy.
- Analyses of change over time should be treated with caution.
- Changes over time relate to changes in ‘relative’ position of areas – not ‘absolute’ change.
- The overall picture is one of considerable continuity in patterns of deprivation over time.

Issues for policy

- In targeting interventions there are issues of:
 - *where* should be targeted?
 - *what* should be targeted *where*?
 - at *what scale* is it relevant to target?
- Analyses of deprivation at the micro area level provide a useful role in scene-setting to inform policy development.
- The Indices of Deprivation 2004 show marked micro area level variations within the region.
- Deprivation varies in complexion from area to area. For example, low income may be a particular issue in one area, involuntary exclusion from employment in another, and high crime levels, poor health and a poor living environment in others.

- Some areas may be deprived on several different dimensions of deprivation, while in others severe deprivation may be confined to one domain only.
- This suggests a need for a differentiated approach in tackling deprivation.
- Different policies to tackle deprivation may be appropriate in different contexts. For example, considering performance on domains of relevance to the labour market:
 - in the former coalfield areas (or in neighbouring areas accessible to them) there is likely to be a greater role for demand-side employment creation interventions than in
 - inner areas of the larger cities of the East Midlands where it may be more appropriate to give priority to supply-side interventions focused on individuals and to local initiatives designed to enable local residents to compete more effectively for local jobs.
- The indices of deprivation show areas of 'need', not areas of 'opportunity'.
- From the cross-sectional picture provided by the Indices of Deprivation it is not possible to identify what roles are played by specific deprived localities in the wider socio-economic evolution of the regions, and how similar, or different, those roles are.
- It is important that the indices of deprivation are considered alongside other sources of information to inform policy development and targeting.

1. Introduction

This paper is concerned with the mapping of deprivation at the small area level in the East Midlands and associated implications for policy. The paper draws on results from the *English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004)*¹ which are the foremost and most up-to-date measures of area deprivation in England, and presents maps and analyses for the East Midlands compiled by Ken Field and Matters of Fact,² supplemented by additional information.

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 is concerned with the measurement of deprivation. The concept of deprivation and measurement issues are introduced, and a distinction is made between ‘people-’ and ‘place-based’ measures of deprivation. In Section 3 definitional issues associated with ID2004 are outlined. Particular attention is placed on the geographical scale of analysis, the dimensions of deprivation and the interpretation of results in relative terms. Substantive analyses are presented in Section 4. Here patterns on the index of multiple deprivation and on each of the component domains of deprivation are outlined in turn. Issues concerning the measurement of change over time are introduced in Section 5. Finally, some of the key policy issues emerging from the analyses are presented in Section 6.

2. Measuring Deprivation

2.1 The concept of deprivation

The term ‘deprivation’ is often used alongside or interchangeably with ‘poverty’. However, the concepts are rather different. While ‘poverty’ relates to not having enough financial resources to meet needs, ‘deprivation’ refers to unmet need in relation to conditions, activities and facilities which are customary. ‘Deprivation’ relates to a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial.

2.2 People and places

Deprivation can be measured at ‘individual’ and ‘area’ levels. An ‘individual’ approach provides a direct measure of the living standards / conditions / facilities available to a person.³ The indices of deprivation outlined here are ‘area-based’ measures and provide a means of assessing relative levels of unmet need. There have been long and vigorous academic and policy debates about the extent to which ‘deprived people’ are concentrated in ‘deprived areas’, and also about the appropriateness of using area-based initiatives to tackle deprivation. Yet concern remains about the persistence of area-based concentrations of deprivation, and about the impacts of living in deprived areas on life chances.

An area measured as relatively deprived by the indices of deprivation may contain people who are not deprived, and conversely areas which are relatively less deprived might contain deprived people. Hence, it is important to note that no area-based measure of deprivation should be used to ascribe certain levels of deprivation to all individuals within the area. At best, an area-based measure provides a mechanism to identify the proportion of the

¹ ODPM (2004) *The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised)*. London: ODPM.

² Field K. (2004) *Assessing Deprivation: Informing Regional Priorities*. Northampton: Matters of Fact. Text and maps from this report is drawn on in several sections of this evidence paper.

³ Operationalisation of an ‘individual’ approach to measuring deprivation relies collection of a large amount of information about each individual’s living standards – for example, via a household survey.

population within the area that has been identified as suffering particular forms of deprivation, which have subsequently been aggregated to give an area level deprivation score.

2.3 Measurement issues

In the construction of any area-based deprivation measures, there are important issues relating to:

- the *geographical units* used in analysis;
- the selection of *indicators* used in the compilation of indices of deprivation; and
- the *weighting* ascribed to different indicators or domains of deprivation.

Choices made in relation to all of these issues (outlined in subsequent sections in relation to the ID2004) have implications for the results obtained.

3. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 – Definitional Issues

3.1 Geographical scale of analysis

Prior to the construction of the ID2004 area-based measures of deprivation have been based on census ward level aggregations, these being the smallest areas for which the most suitable and widely available data were held. Wards have long been criticised for being too large (geographically) and containing far too many people to accurately report area based deprivation. Intra-ward variation is often great and wards can very easily mask pockets of both high and low deprivation. Moreover, historically wards have varied considerably in terms of population size.

With changes to data collection and reporting for the 2001 census (which comprises an important dataset for many indicators in any measure of deprivation), the ID2004 has been constructed for a new geographical area – the Super Output Area (SOA). These are smaller geographical units than wards and are constructed at different levels from Census Output Areas. The SOA lower layer level is the smallest unit and it is this that is used for the ID2004. Furthermore, one improvement over ward based measures is that SOAs have been designed, as far as possible, to comprise similar numbers of people: each SOA contains approximately 1,500 people.

From an evidence base and policy perspective it is important to note that the ID2004 are constructed at a *fine level of spatial disaggregation* (i.e. *very small geographical areas* are used). There are 32,482 SOAs in England and 2,732 Super Output Areas in the East Midlands.

Unlike wards, SOAs do *not* have names – therefore they are not easily or immediately recognisable. However, maps of output areas may be found by typing in postcodes on the Neighbourhood Statistics website: <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

It is salient to note that measuring deprivation at small area level does not imply that this is the most appropriate level at which to *intervene* to try and tackle deprivation.

3.2 Dimensions of deprivation

The development of a measure of deprivation is based on the principle that the conditions that affect people vary and can be measured separately and distinctly. This gives rise to a range of measures (known as *domains*) that can be used to examine particular aspects of

deprivation (e.g. income related deprivation). When brought together in aggregate form, these individual components provide a composite measure of *multiple deprivation* (in the current context this is the Index of Multiple Deprivation [IMD2004]) that reflects the particular type of deprivation experienced by individuals within a given area.

In recognition that deprivation is multi-dimensional, the approach adopted in constructing the ID2004 allows separate *measurement of different dimensions* of deprivation, as experienced by people living in an area. Seven dimensions of deprivation are incorporated in the ID2004:

- *Income*
- *Employment*
- *Education, Skills & Training*
- Health & Disability
- Barriers to Housing & Services
- Living Environment
- Crime

(The first three domains [highlighted in italics] relate to the labour market and are the focus of foremost attention in the following commentary.)

People can be counted in more than one domain, if they experience more than one type of deprivation.

There are debates about what domains should be incorporated in indices of deprivation and also about the selection of indicators within each domain. However, such debates are outwith the scope of this paper. In practice, selection of indicators is constrained by data availability. Appendix 1 provides a complete list of indicators included within each domain, and relevant indicators are also listed in the discussion of the patterns of deprivation on each of the individual domains in section 4.

Multiple Deprivation is a *combination* of these more specific forms of deprivation. It is a weighted area level aggregation of specific dimensions of deprivation. Differential weightings are ascribed to the different domains in ID2004 (see Table 1) in calculating the IMD2004. Hence, the IMD2004 may be thought of as a weighted area level aggregation of seven specific dimensions (or domains) of deprivation.

Table 1: Weighting of domains, IMD2004

Domain	weight
INCOME deprivation	22.5%
EMPLOYMENT deprivation	22.5%
EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING deprivation	13.5%
HEALTH deprivation & DISABILITY	13.5%
Barriers to HOUSING & SERVICES	9.3%
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	9.3%
CRIME	9.3%

3.3 Interpretation: the indices as *relative* measures

For each SOA a domain *score* and *rank* is provided. Both the domain scores and the overall index provide a measure of deprivation *relative* to other areas. It is therefore possible to explain a level of deprivation in an area as being higher or lower than any other area but it is not appropriate to use the value itself to determine the specific character of deprivation. Hence, the area-based deprivation measures are relative (rather than absolute) measures.

4. Deprivation in the East Midlands

4.1 Introduction

This section provides details of patterns of deprivation in the East Midlands. The first section (4.2) places the East Midlands in a broader regional context. Thereafter, the focus is on the East Midlands: first, patterns of multiple deprivation are outlined (section 4.3), and then, following an introductory overview (section 4.4), patterns of variation at the SOA scale on each of the dimensions are discussed (sections 4.5-4.11). As highlighted in 3.2, greater emphasis is placed on the Income, Employment and Education, skills & training domains than on the others.

Policy focus is often placed on the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. This is reflected in the commentary and in some of the charts presented on each of the domains.

Overall, a *comparison of different domains* shows a number of *different patterns of deprivation*. Hence, in any area-based targeting, this may call for different targeting on different domains (see sub-section 6.2).

4.2 The East Midlands in an inter-regional context

Figure 1 shows the proportion of SOAs falling in the most deprived and the least deprived 20% of SOAs in England. In the East Midlands:

- 472 out of 2732 SOAs (i.e. 17.3%) in the East Midlands are in the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England.
- 712 thousand out of a population of 4.176 million in the East Midlands live in the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England.
- 7% of the population living in the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England are in the East Midlands
- 547 out of 2732 SOAs (i.e. 20.0%) in the East Midlands are in the least deprived 20% of SOAs in England

It is clear from Figure 1 that the East Midlands has the smallest differential of any English region in the percentage of SOAs in the 20% most deprived and 20% least deprived.

Figure 1: Percentage of SOAs by region falling in the 20% most deprived and 20% least deprived SOAs in England

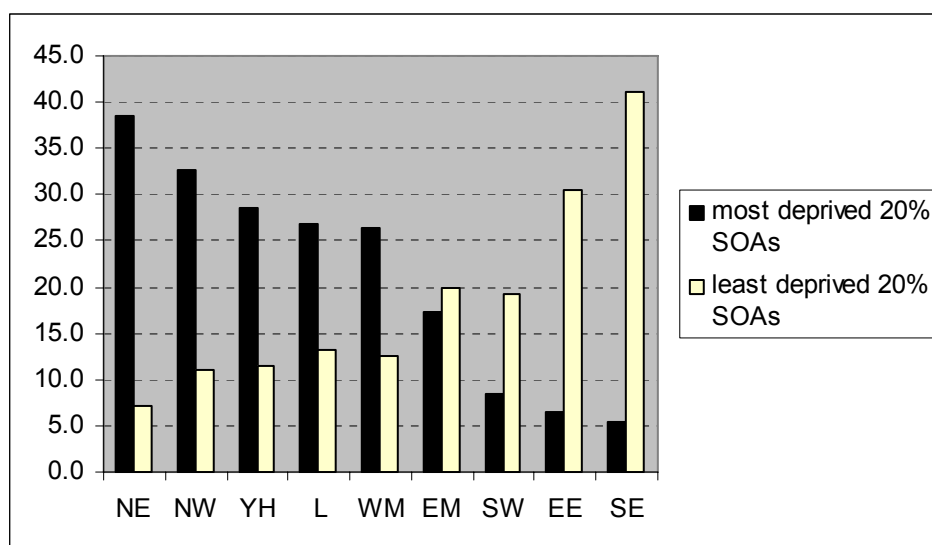


Table 2 shows the percentage shares of multiple deprivation by region ranked on the regional share of the 10% most multiply deprived SOAs in England. The East Midlands has 6.8% of the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. Since the East Midlands accounts for 8.4% of all SOAs in England, this share is somewhat smaller than would be expected if multiple deprivation was evenly distributed across England.

Table 2: Percentage shares of multiple deprivation by region ranked on regional share of national 10% most deprived SOAs

Region	No. of SOAs	SOAs as % of England total	No. of SOAs in 10% most deprived	Share of national 10% most deprived
North West	4459	13.7%	920	28.3%
Yorkshire & the Humber	3293	10.1%	572	17.6%
West Midlands	3482	10.7%	474	14.6%
London	4765	14.7%	462	14.2%
North East	1656	5.1%	355	10.9%
East Midlands	2732	8.4%	220	6.8%
South West	3226	9.9%	95	2.9%
South East	5319	16.4%	77	2.4%
East of England	3550	10.9%	73	2.2%

The North West, the North East, Yorkshire & the Humber and the West Midlands have an over-representation of SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England. The East Midlands is grouped with the South East, East of England, South West and London in displaying an under-representation of SOAs in the most deprived 10% in England – although the East Midlands may be considered an ‘outlier’ from this latter group.

Table 3: SOAs in 10% most deprived in England on each domain by region

Region	SOAs as % of England total	Share of England 10% most deprived SOAs								
		IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills Training	Health	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Crime	
NW	13.7	28.3	24.7	32.3	20.1	40.0	4.5	22.7	18.8	
YH	10.1	17.6	13.8	16.5	21.6	15.0	4.0	19.9	19.1	
WM	10.7	14.6	14.4	13.1	17.8	9.8	6.1	15.6	8.4	
L	14.7	14.2	22.3	6.3	2.0	5.8	43.1	23.4	24.2	
NE	5.1	10.9	9.8	17.7	10.1	17.3	1.4	0.8	4.3	
EM	8.4	6.8	6.3	6.5	10.3	6.9	3.9	3.5	10.8	
SW	9.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	5.3	2.3	14.3	6.5	5.8	
SE	16.4	2.4	3.0	2.5	7.3	1.9	12.9	5.0	3.8	
E	10.9	2.2	3.1	2.0	5.5	0.9	9.8	2.6	4.8	
Indices : relative to regional share of SOAs (>100 = over-representation, <100 = under-representation)										
NW	100.0	206.6	180.3	235.8	146.7	292.0	32.8	165.7	137.2	
YH	100.0	174.3	136.6	163.4	213.9	148.5	39.6	197.0	189.1	
WM	100.0	136.4	134.6	122.4	166.4	91.6	57.0	145.8	78.5	
L	100.0	96.6	151.7	42.9	13.6	39.5	293.2	159.2	164.6	
NE	100.0	213.7	192.2	347.1	198.0	339.2	27.5	15.7	84.3	
EM	100.0	81.0	75.0	77.4	122.6	82.1	46.4	41.7	128.6	
SW	100.0	29.3	27.3	31.3	53.5	23.2	144.4	65.7	58.6	
SE	100.0	14.6	18.3	15.2	44.5	11.6	78.7	30.5	23.2	
E	100.0	20.2	28.4	18.3	50.5	8.3	89.9	23.9	44.0	

The top panel of Table 3 shows the percentage of SOAs in each region in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England on the IMD and on each domain. No region records over-representation amongst the most 10% most deprived SOAs in England on all of the dimensions of deprivation (although in the North West and Yorkshire & the Humber there is only one domain – Housing and Services – where over-representation is not apparent). Two regions – the East of England and the South East – record under-representation amongst the most 10% most deprived SOAs in England on all of the dimensions of deprivation. In the East Midlands, over-representation amongst the most 10% most deprived SOAs in England is confined to the education, skills & training and crime domains. Overall, it appears that the East Midlands displays somewhat less skewed distributions of deprivation on the IMD and on component domains than other regions.

4.3 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Figure 2 shows the distribution of SOAs in the East Midlands by decile groups on the IMD. It is apparent that the region has fewer SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England and in the 10% least deprived in England.

Figure 2: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: IMD

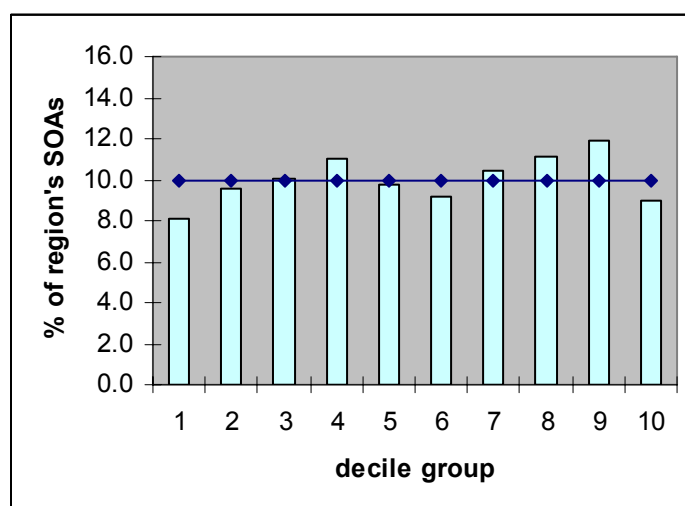


Table 4 shows that multiple deprivation is concentrated in Nottingham, and to a lesser extent in Leicester, Derby and the former coal field districts such as Mansfield, Bolsover, Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. In absolute terms, the majority of the most deprived SOAs are within the urban centres of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester. There are also concentrations of deprivation in Corby and Lincoln and in the coastal area (East Lindsey). Several East Midlands districts have no SOAs within the 10% most deprived in England (and these are excluded from the list in Table 4).

Figure 3 shows multiple deprivation across the East Midlands by SOA; (see Box 1 for a note on presentation of maps in this report). Considerable heterogeneity is apparent and localised 'hot spots' may be identified. Some of these localised 'hot spots' are brought into sharper relief in the maps focusing in on specific urban areas: Nottingham, (Figure 4), Derby (Figure 5), Leicester (Figure 6), Lincoln (Figure 7), Northampton (Figure 8) and Corby (Figure 9). These maps show that most urban areas contain high levels of deprivation. In Nottingham – as the aggregate statistics in Table 4 suggest – high levels of deprivation are widespread. In Derby a centre:periphery deprived:less deprived pattern is apparent. In Leicester and Northampton high levels of deprivation are evident in some inner areas and outer estates, and some much less deprived areas are also identifiable. Figure 10 maps

multiple deprivation in the former coalfield area. Disaggregation to the fine level geography of SOAs shows that there is a relatively wide range of experience (relative to the region as a whole) in what is conventionally thought of as a 'deprived' area.

Table 4: SOAs with most multiple deprivation by district (rank on IMD)

	SOAs in England's 10% most deprived	SOAs in district/region	% of District's/Region's SOAs in England's 10% most deprived
Nottingham	79	176	44.9
Leicester	43	187	23.0
Mansfield	13	66	19.7
Derby	27	147	18.4
Bolsover	7	48	14.6
Ashfield	8	74	10.8
Corby	4	37	10.8
Lincoln	6	57	10.5
Bassetlaw	7	70	10.0
Chesterfield	6	68	8.8
East Lindsey	5	80	6.3
Northampton	4	129	3.1
Newark and Sherwood	2	69	2.9
Boston	1	36	2.8
Wellingborough	1	47	2.1
Kettering	1	53	1.9
West Lindsey	1	53	1.9
High Peak	1	59	1.7
North East Derbyshire	1	63	1.6
Erewash	1	73	1.4
Amber Valley	1	78	1.3
South Kesteven	1	79	1.3
EAST MIDLANDS	220	2732	8.1

Box 1: Technical note on presentation of maps

The maps presented in this report have all been prepared using the same data classification scheme to allow cross-comparison between maps. The classification is based on a decile scheme where the rates (or scores) for areas have been classified into one of ten categories. Thus, the lowest category will contain those areas that fall in the lowest 10% of values for the *East Midlands*. The next category will contain the next 10% of areas and so on. This is not always the most ideal method of data classification for individual maps since the principle of choropleth mapping should be, as far as possible, to classify areas that display similar characteristics. However, for the purposes of comparing a series of maps the decile technique is preferred. The actual rates or scores have been omitted from the map display since they are simply tools to visualise relative deprivation. Maps show which SOAs fall within decile categories *within the East Midlands*. The lowest 10% category contains the 273 least deprived SOAs in the East Midlands. However, it must be borne in mind that it is not the case that these SOAs all fall within the least deprived 10% nationally; (as used in various of the tabular presentations and charts).

Urban SOAs are much smaller than many rural SOAs given that each SOA contains broadly the same number of people. The visual effect of large expanses of rural wards can often be overbearing when attempting to examine urban patterns. (In the case of the IMD, maps zooming in on specific urban areas are also presented, in order to provide a picture of intra-urban variations in multiple deprivation.)

In summary, there is a continuum of deprivation across the East Midlands region in line with much of the rest of England. It is not possible to identify any clear delineation where it may be suggested that areas that are most deprived end and areas that are least deprived begin. (As subsequent sub-sections reveal, a similar pattern emerges when the domains are examined individually.)

Figure 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004

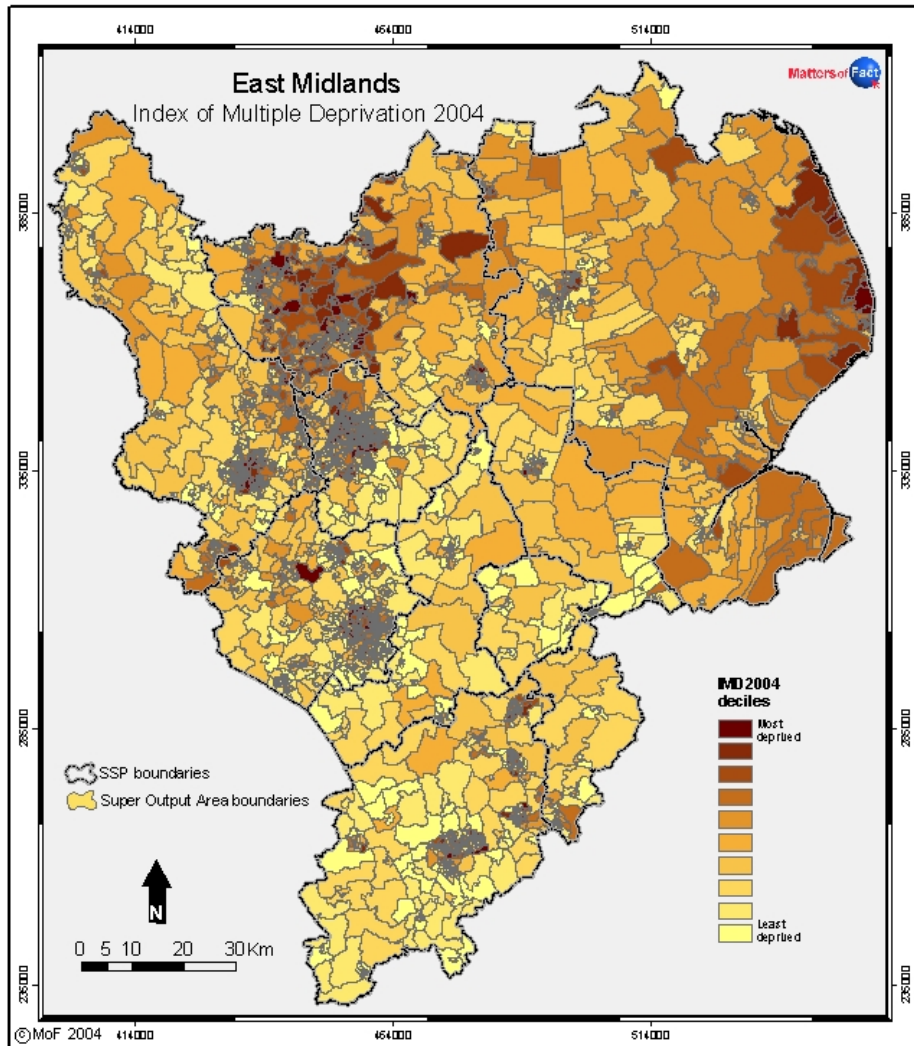
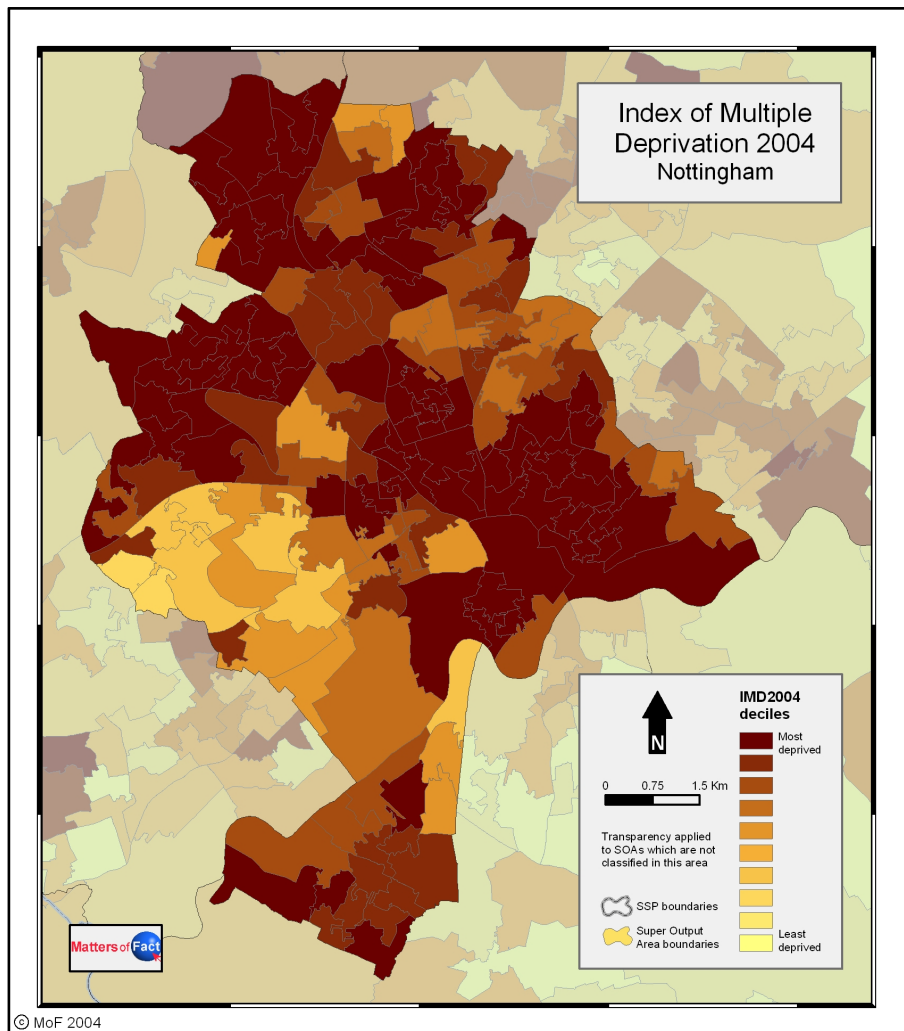


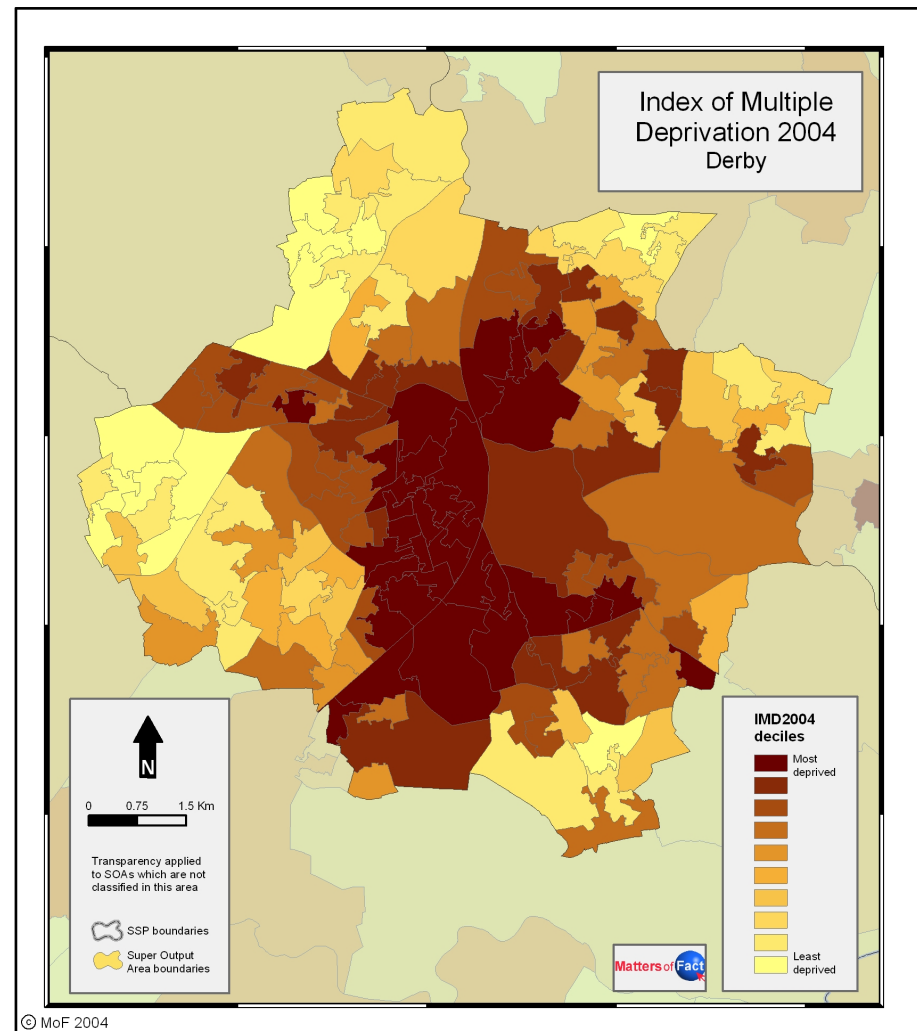
Figure 4: Nottingham



Map data: Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. East Midlands Development Agency. License Number: 100035438

Figure 16.

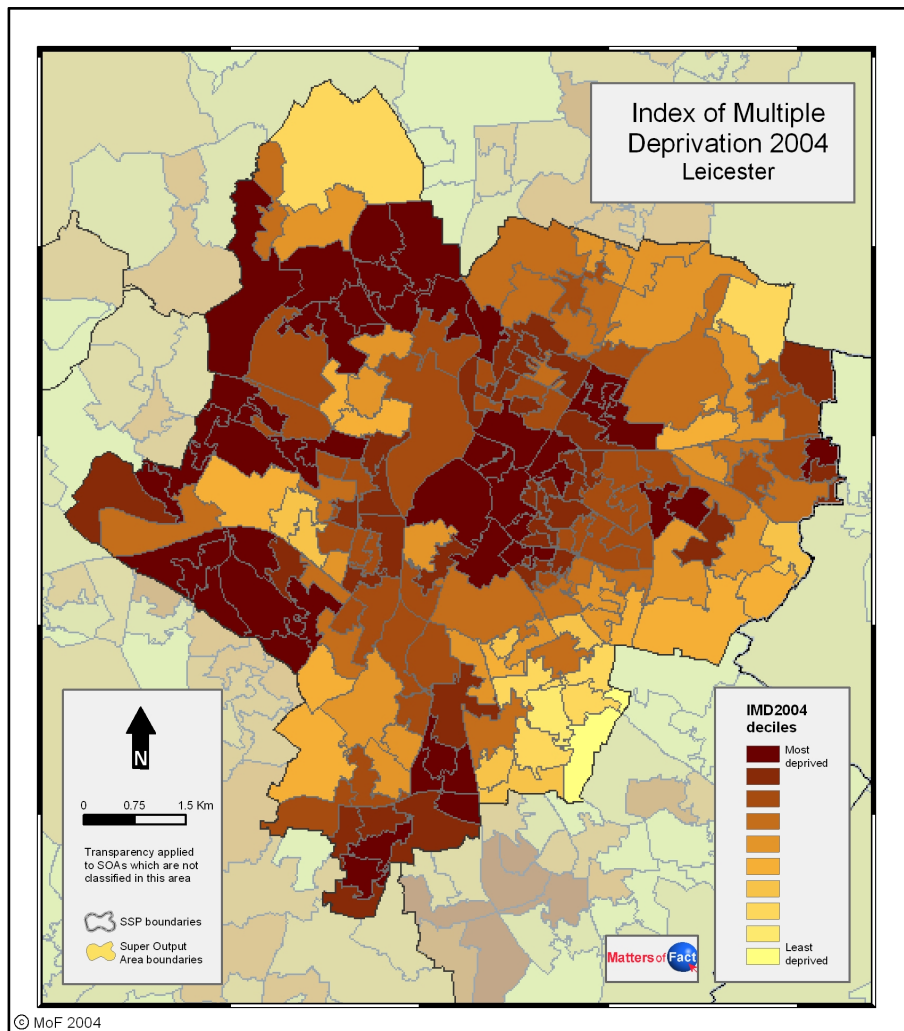
Figure 5: Derby



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Figure 18.

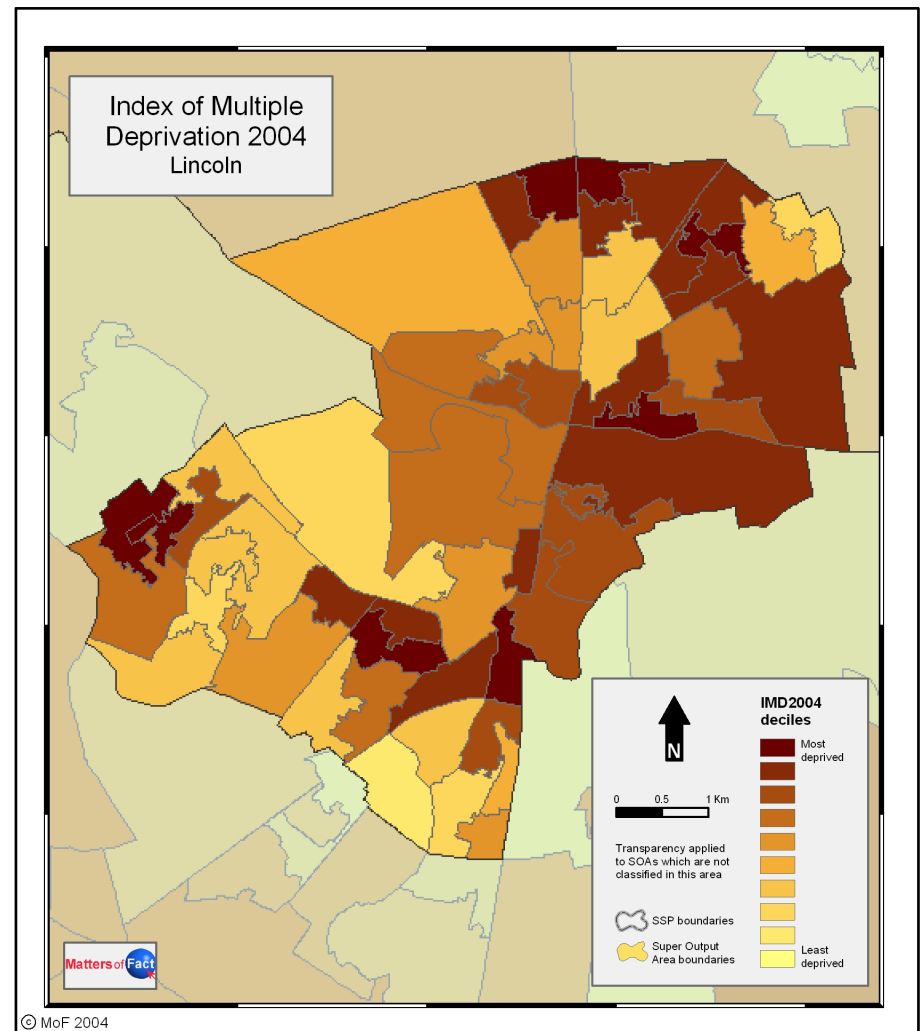
Figure 6: Leicester



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Figure 17.

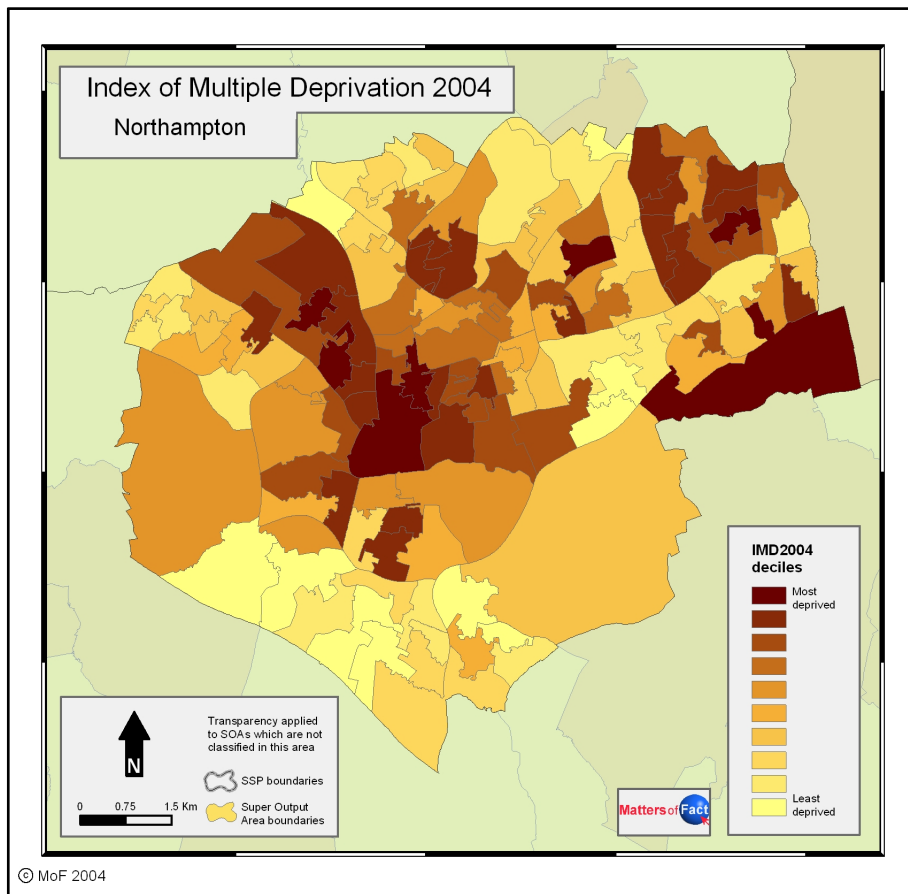
Figure 7: Lincoln



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Figure 19.

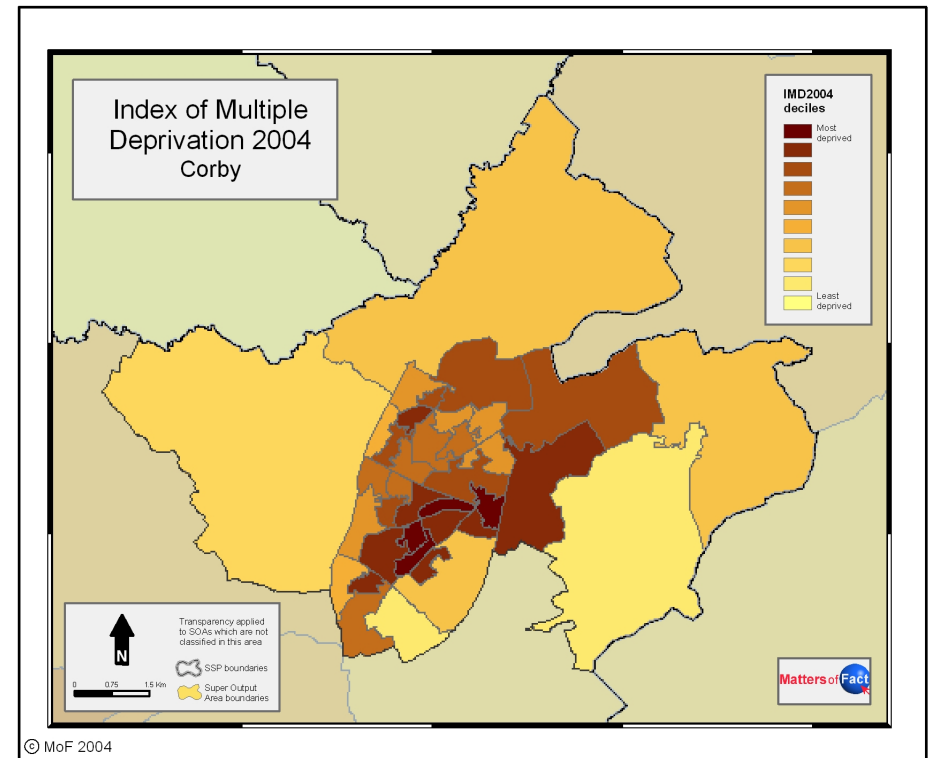
Figure 8: Northampton



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Figure 20.

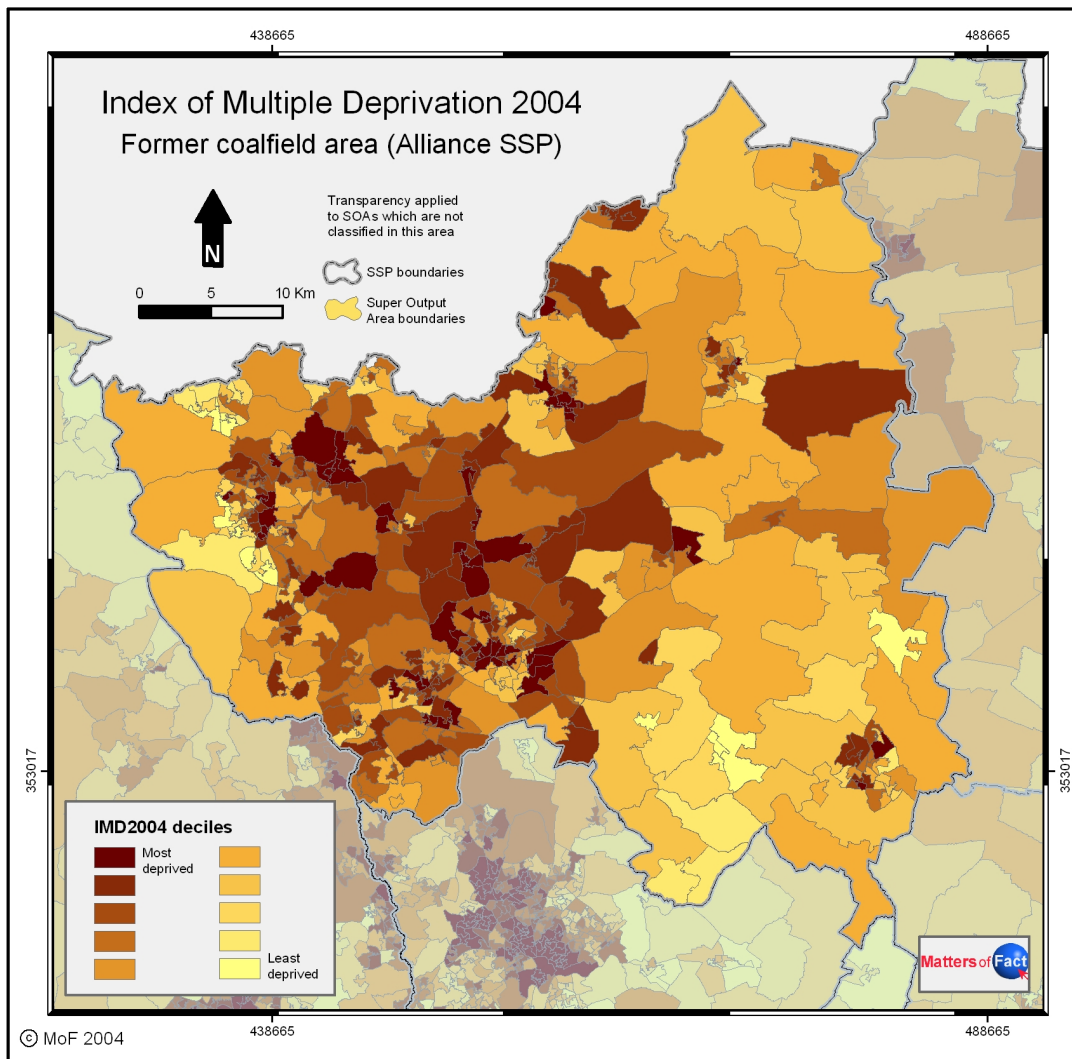
Figure 9: Corby



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Figure 21.

Figure 10: Former coalfield area



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Figure 22.

4.4 Introduction to domains

Attention now shifts to the domains comprising the IMD2004. Table 5 shows the number and percentage of SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England.⁴

Table 5: East Midlands SOAs in 10% most deprived in England by domain

Domain	number	percentage
IMD	220	6.8%
INCOME deprivation	203	6.2%
EMPLOYMENT deprivation	210	6.5%
EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING deprivation	333	10.3%
HEALTH deprivation & DISABILITY	225	6.9%
Barriers to HOUSING & SERVICES	127	3.9%
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	113	3.5%
CRIME	351	10.8%

⁴ This information was presented in Table 3 alongside information for other regions, but is brought into sharper relief here.

As noted previously, the East Midlands emerges as especially deprived on the Education, skills & training deprivation domain and the Crime domain. The former highlights the challenge of low skills in the region (highlighted in the evidence paper on the East Midlands labour market). On the Income and Employment domains the East Midlands has just over 200 SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England. The East Midlands is least deprived on the Living Environment and Barriers to housing & services domains.

Each of the domains is considered in turn in subsequent sub-sections. For each domain a list of the indicators is presented, as is a chart showing the distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group (in order to provide a picture of the distribution of the region's SOAs vis-à-vis the national [i.e. England] distribution). Maps of the distribution of deprivation by East Midlands decile categories (see Box 1) are presented for each domain. In the case of the three labour market domains (Income, Employment and Education, skills & training) additional information is presented also.

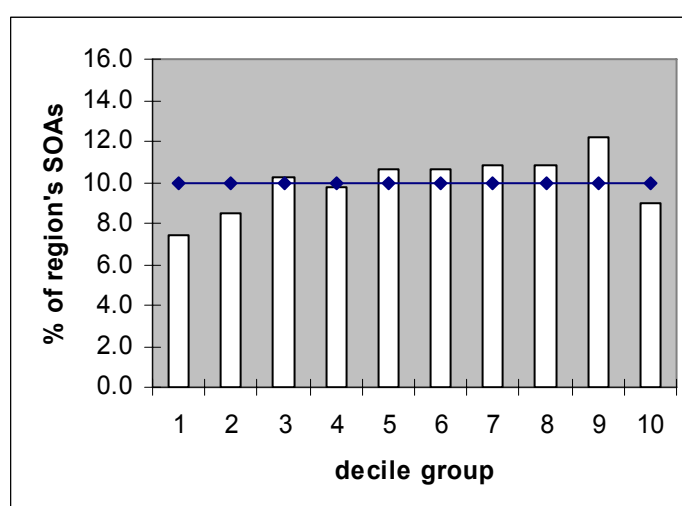
4.5 Income deprivation

The indicators included within the income domain are:

- 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).

Figure 11 shows that the East Midlands has fewer than 10% of its SOAs in the first and second decile groups of the income deprivation distribution across England (i.e. the most income deprived areas). It also has fewer than 10% in decile group 10 (i.e. the 10% least income deprived SOAs in England).

Figure 11: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Income



The most income deprived SOAs in the East Midlands are concentrated in Nottingham, Leicester and Derby (see Table 6). Over a third of SOAs in Nottingham are in the 10% most income deprived in England, as are nearly a quarter of those in Leicester and a fifth of those

in Derby. Lincoln and Mansfield also have more than 10% of their SOAs within the 10% most income deprived in England.

Table 6: SOAs with most income-related deprivation by district

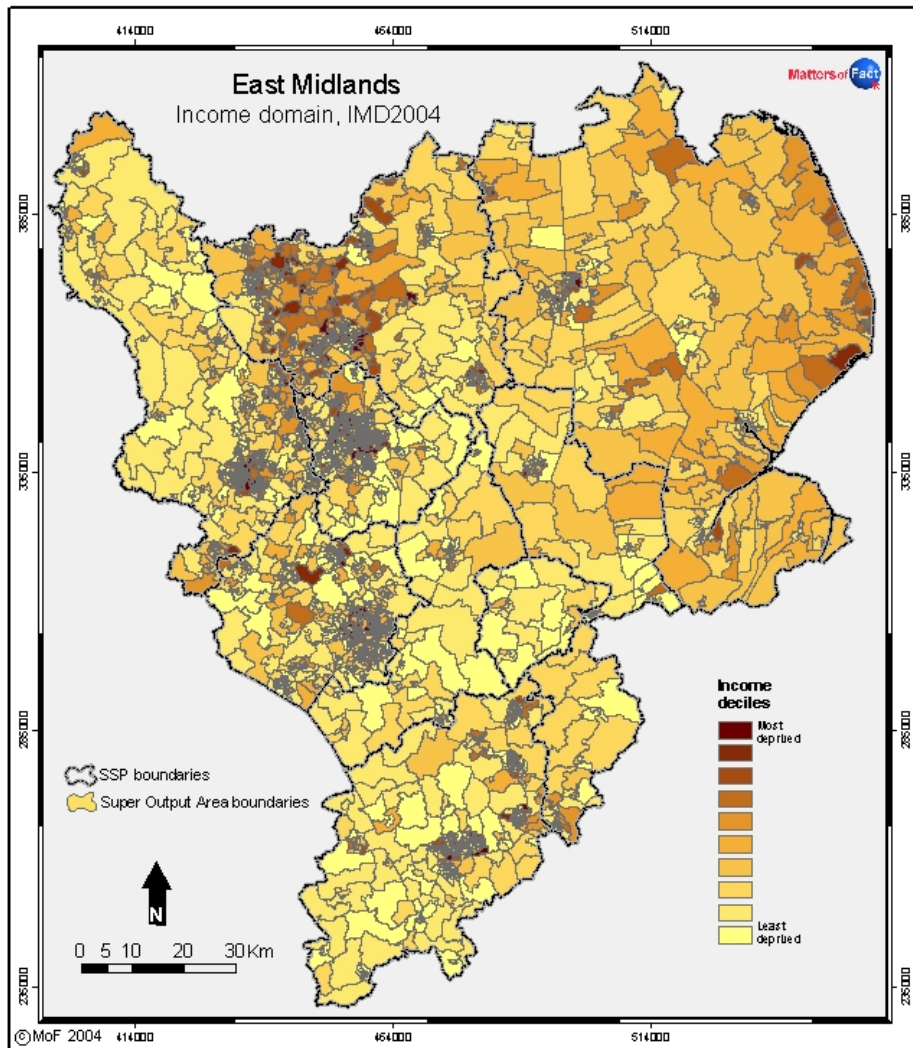
	SOAs in England's 10% most deprived	SOAs in district/region	% of District's/Region's SOAs in England's 10% most deprived
Nottingham	64	176	36.4
Leicester	44	187	23.5
Derby	29	147	19.7
Lincoln	8	57	14.0
Mansfield	9	66	13.6
Chesterfield	6	68	8.8
Wellingborough	3	47	6.4
Bassetlaw	4	70	5.7
Ashfield	4	74	5.4
Corby	2	37	5.4
High Peak	3	59	5.1
Northampton	6	129	4.7
Newark and Sherwood	3	69	4.3
Bolsover	2	48	4.2
Amber Valley	3	78	3.8
West Lindsey	2	53	3.8
Boston	1	36	2.8
Gedling	2	77	2.6
South Kesteven	2	79	2.5
Kettering	1	53	1.9
North West Leicestershire	1	57	1.8
North East Derbyshire	1	63	1.6
Erewash	1	73	1.4
East Lindsey	1	80	1.3
Charnwood	1	100	1.0
EAST MIDLANDS	203	2732	7.4

Figure 12 maps income deprivation across the East Midlands. Whilst variation does exist, income deprivation tends to be spatially similar to multiple deprivation.

In Figure 13 the income domain is compared with the IMD in such a way as to highlight contrast. Red shading indicates that an area is ranked higher on income deprivation than on the IMD (i.e. it is more income deprived), while blue shading indicates that it is ranked below the IMD (i.e. it is less income deprived). It is clear that there is some variation between income deprivation and multiple deprivation across the entire region. Many rural SOAs in the north of the region and in Lincolnshire tend to be more income deprived than the overall IMD2004 might suggest. In the south of the region, many rural SOAs are ranked lower in terms of Income deprivation than the IMD2004 might suggest. This indicates that other aspects of deprivation are perhaps more prevalent in these areas.

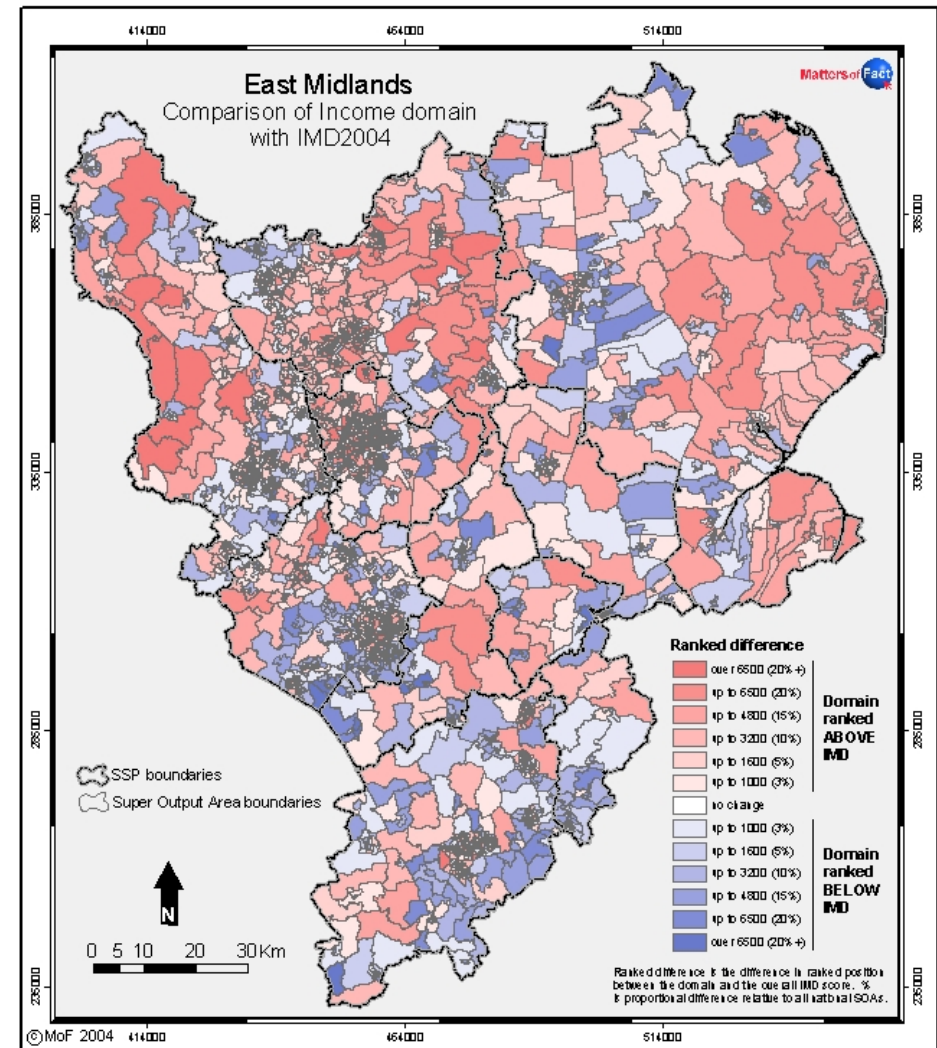
By comparison with the pattern exhibited by the overall IMD2004 score a greater proportion of the most income deprived SOAs are within urban areas. SOAs in the east of the region, whilst displaying uniformity, are not income deprived to the same extent. It is also noticeable that most of the major urban areas are surrounded by SOAs that are amongst the least deprived – providing evidence for an urban/rural distinction in income deprivation.

Figure 12: Income domain



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Figure 13: Comparison: Income Domain with IMD



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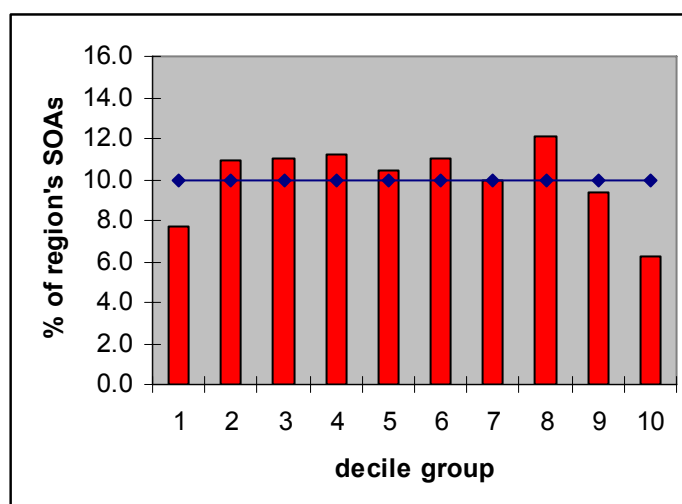
4.6 Employment deprivation

This domain measures involuntary exclusion from the world of work. The indicators included within the employment domain are:

- 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).

Figure 14 shows that the East Midlands has fewer than 10% of its SOAs in the first and the ninth and tenth decile groups (i.e. the most and the least employment deprived areas) of the employment deprivation distribution across England. Most regions contain SOAs that are more or less employment deprived.

Figure 14: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Employment



The most employment deprived SOAs in the East Midlands are concentrated in the former coalfield areas: in Mansfield, Bolsover and Chesterfield around a quarter of all SOAs are in the 10% most employment deprived in England (see Table 7). In Nottingham and Bassetlaw at least a fifth of SOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived in England. Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, East Lindsey and Ashfield also have important concentrations of employment deprivation, with 13%-16% of their SOAs amongst the most employment deprived in England. In North East Derbyshire and Corby just under 10% of SOAs fall within the 10% most employment deprived SOAs in England.

Figure 15 maps employment deprivation at SOA level across the East Midlands. This shows that the most employment deprived SOAs are concentrated in the north of the region, particularly in the former coalfield areas. The coastal areas and many urban areas also display relatively high levels of employment deprivation. The vast majority of rural SOAs in the south fall within the lowest 20% of employment deprived SOAs in the region.

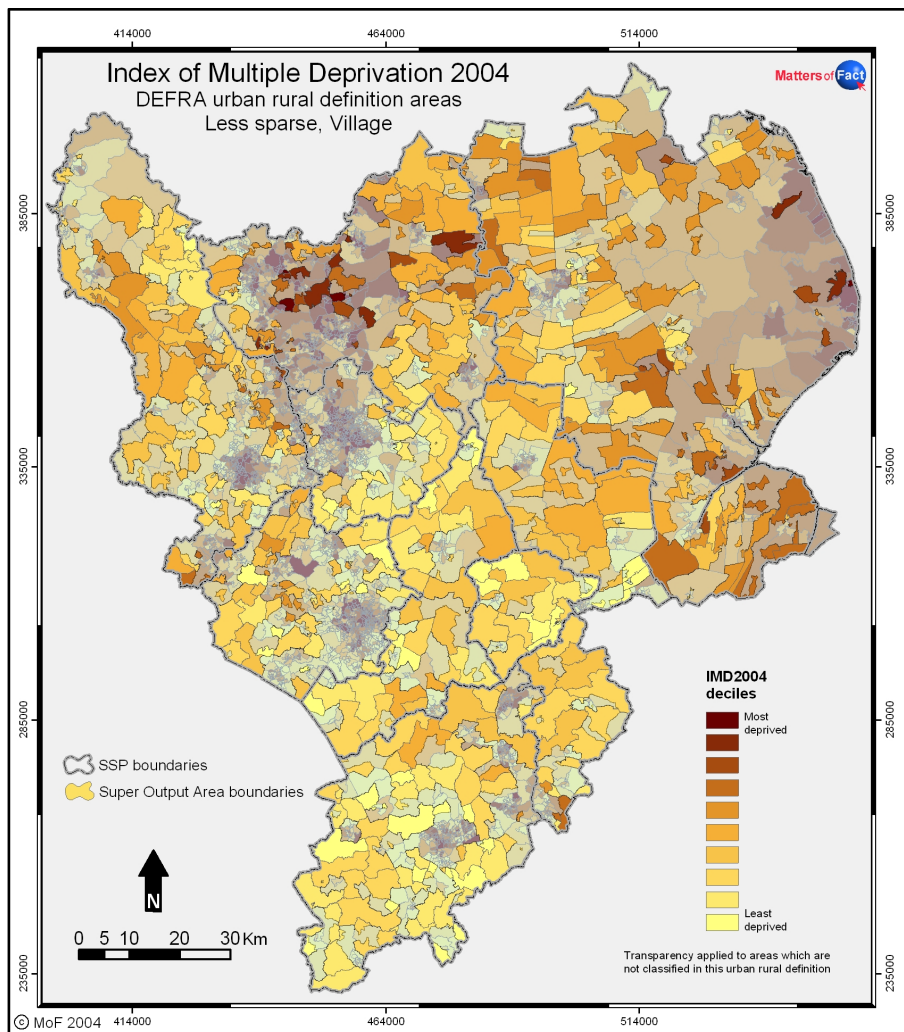
In Figure 16 the employment domain is compared with the IMD in such a way as to highlight contrast. Once again, red shading indicates that an area is ranked higher on the domain in question (employment deprivation) than on the IMD (i.e. it is more employment deprived),

while blue shading indicates that it is ranked below the IMD (i.e. it is less employment deprived). The majority of rural SOAs are ranked lower in employment deprivation compared to multiple deprivation suggesting a higher level of employment.

Table 7: SOAs with most employment-related deprivation by district

	SOAs in England's 10% most deprived	SOAs in district/region	% of District's/Region's SOAs in England's 10% most deprived
Mansfield	17	66	25.8
Bolsover	12	48	25.0
Chesterfield	16	68	23.5
Nottingham	40	176	22.7
Bassetlaw	14	70	20.0
Derby	24	147	16.3
Lincoln	9	57	15.8
Leicester	29	187	15.5
East Lindsey	12	80	15.0
Ashfield	10	74	13.5
North East Derbyshire	6	63	9.5
Corby	3	37	8.1
Newark and Sherwood	3	69	4.3
Northampton	5	129	3.9
West Lindsey	2	53	3.8
Boston	1	36	2.8
Amber Valley	2	78	2.6
Wellingborough	1	47	2.1
North West Leicestershire	1	57	1.8
High Peak	1	59	1.7
Erewash	1	73	1.4
Charnwood	1	100	1.0
EAST MIDLANDS	210	2732	7.7

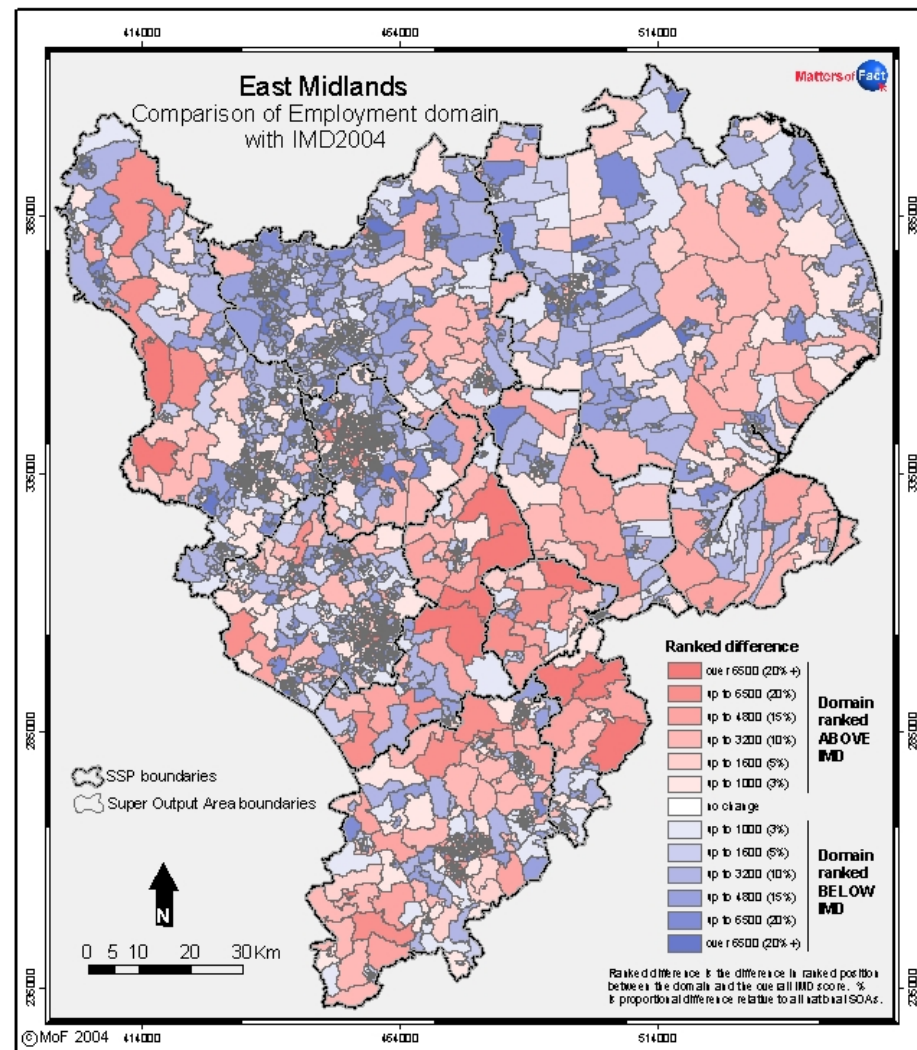
Figure 15: Employment domain



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Figure 14.

Figure 16: Comparison: Employment Domain with IMD



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4.7 Education, skills and training deprivation

This domain includes two sub-domains: one related to children and young people, and one related to skills.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- 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 not 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).

Sub Domain: Skills

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001).

Figure 17: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Education, Skills & Training

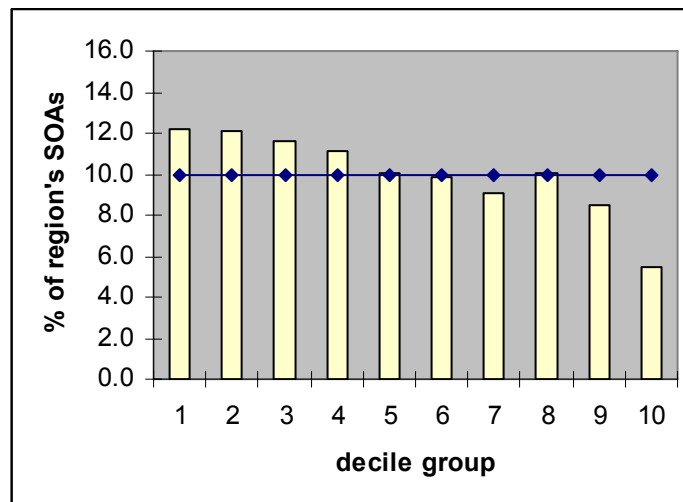


Figure 18: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Skills sub-domain

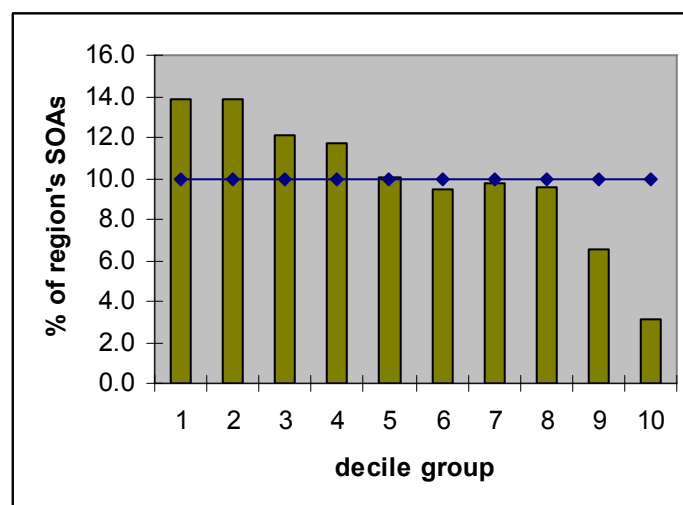


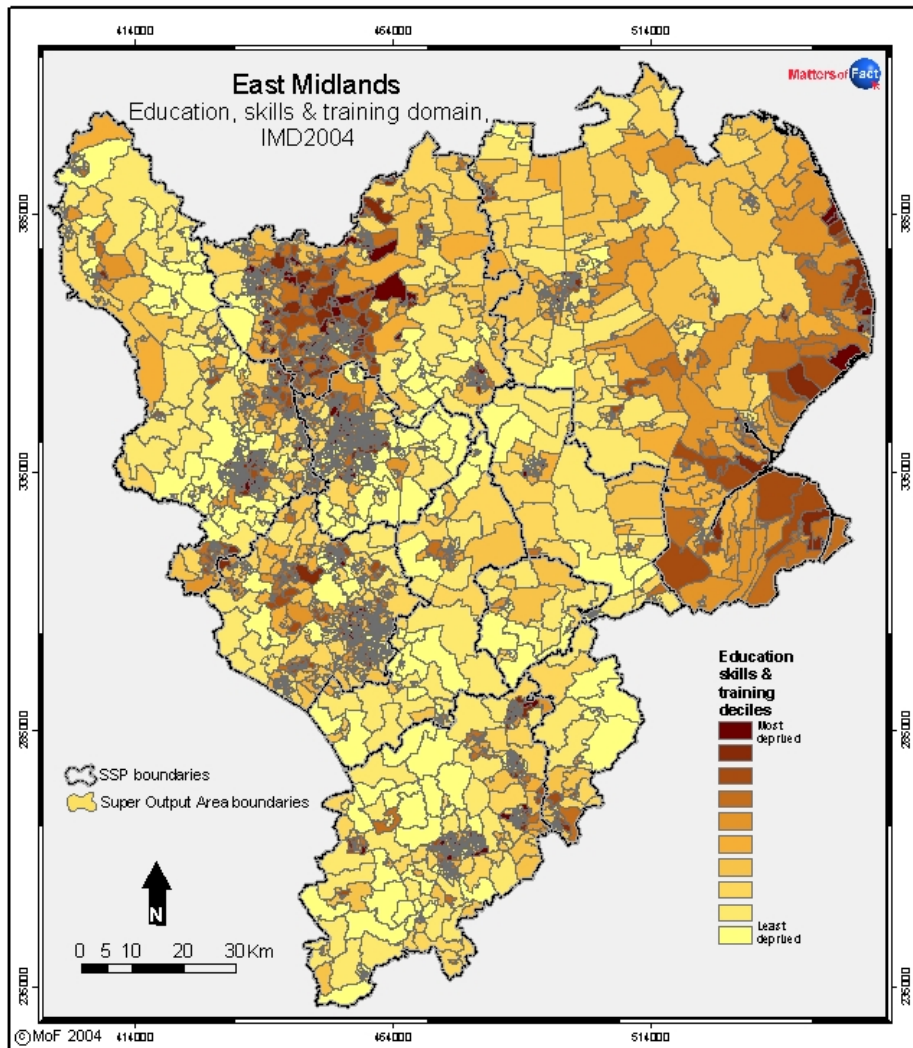
Figure 17 shows that the East Midlands has appreciably more than 10% of its SOAs in the first four decile groups (i.e. the most deprived) on the education, skills and training domain and considerably fewer than 10% of its SOAs in the ninth and tenth decile groups (i.e. the least deprived). Figure 18 shows that this pattern is even more pronounced on the skills sub-domain. This reinforces the picture of pronounced problem of relatively poor skills – especially outside the younger age group - highlighted in the labour market evidence paper.

Table 8: SOAs with most education, skills & training related deprivation by district

	SOAs in England's 10% most deprived	SOAs in district/region	% of District's/Region's SOAs in England's 10% most deprived
Nottingham	77	176	43.8
Corby	13	37	35.1
Leicester	51	187	27.3
Bolsover	13	48	27.1
Ashfield	18	74	24.3
Mansfield	15	66	22.7
Bassetlaw	13	70	18.6
Derby	24	147	16.3
Lincoln	9	57	15.8
Newark and Sherwood	10	69	14.5
Chesterfield	9	68	13.2
Wellingborough	6	47	12.8
Northampton	15	129	11.6
Boston	4	36	11.1
North East Derbyshire	7	63	11.1
East Lindsey	8	80	10.0
Amber Valley	7	78	9.0
Erewash	6	73	8.2
Daventry	3	45	6.7
South Kesteven	5	79	6.3
Kettering	3	53	5.7
High Peak	3	59	5.1
Gedling	3	77	3.9
West Lindsey	2	53	3.8
North West Leicestershire	2	57	3.5
Derbyshire Dales	1	43	2.3
East Northamptonshire	1	48	2.1
South Holland	1	48	2.1
Charnwood	2	100	2.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	1	66	1.5
Broxtowe	1	73	1.4
	333	2732	12.2

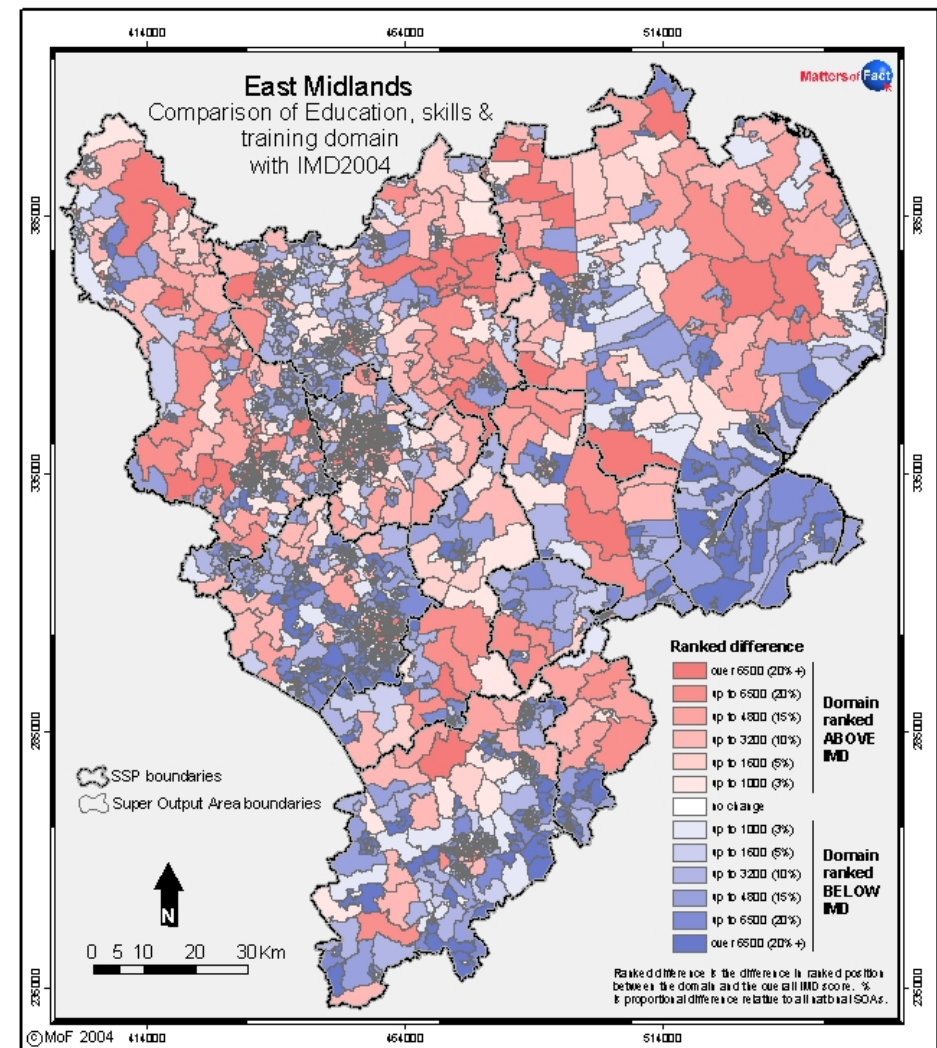
The extensiveness of the problem of education, skills & training related deprivation is highlighted in Table 8, which shows that 16 districts in the East Midlands (i.e. considerably more than is the case for employment deprivation) have at least 10% of their SOAs within the 10% most deprived on education, skills & training related deprivation in England.

Figure 18: Education, skills & training domain



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Figure 20: Comparison: Educations, Skills and Training Domain with IMD



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In Nottingham 44% of SOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England. Next comes Corby with 35% of its SOAs amongst the 10% most deprived in England on this domain. In Leicester, Bolsover, Ashfield and Mansfield 23%-27% of SOAs are amongst the 10% most education, skills & training deprived in England. The districts with 10%-19% of their SOAs within the 10% most deprived in England are Derby, Lincoln, Newark & Sherwood, Chesterfield, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, Boston, North East Derbyshire and East Lindsey.

Figure 19 maps education, skills & training related deprivation at SOA level across the East Midlands. In terms of education, skills and training similar patterns of urban/rural deprivation are evident in this domain as can be seen in the income domain.

In Figure 20 the education, skills & training domain is compared with the IMD. Once again, red shading indicates that an area is ranked higher on the domain in question (education, skills & training deprivation) than on the IMD (i.e. it is more education, skills & training deprived), while blue shading indicates that it is ranked below the IMD (i.e. it is less education, skills & training deprived). In analysis of urban SOAs inner city education deprivation is clearly exhibited. For all of the major urban areas (in particular Nottingham, Leicester, Derby and Northampton) many sub-urban SOAs are ranked lower against education deprivation than multiple deprivation. This picture is reversed for inner city SOAs with many being ranked considerably higher for education deprivation suggesting that in inner city areas education deprivation comprises one of the major components of overall multiple deprivation.

4.8 Health deprivation and disability

This domain is designed to identify areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. Indicators included in this domain are:

- 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).

Figure 21: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Health

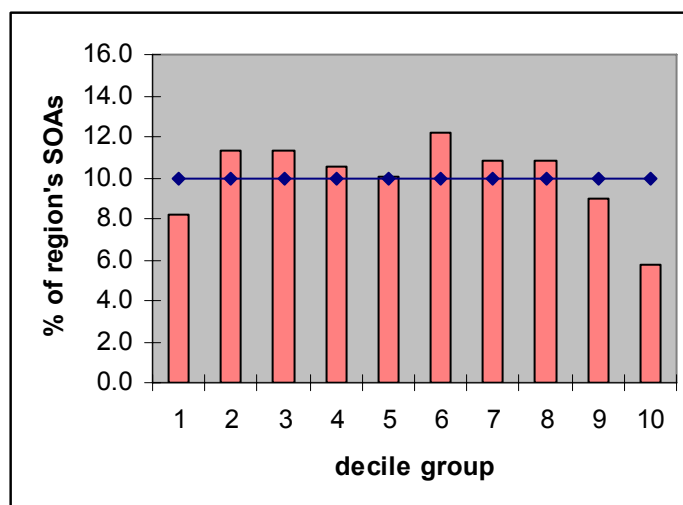
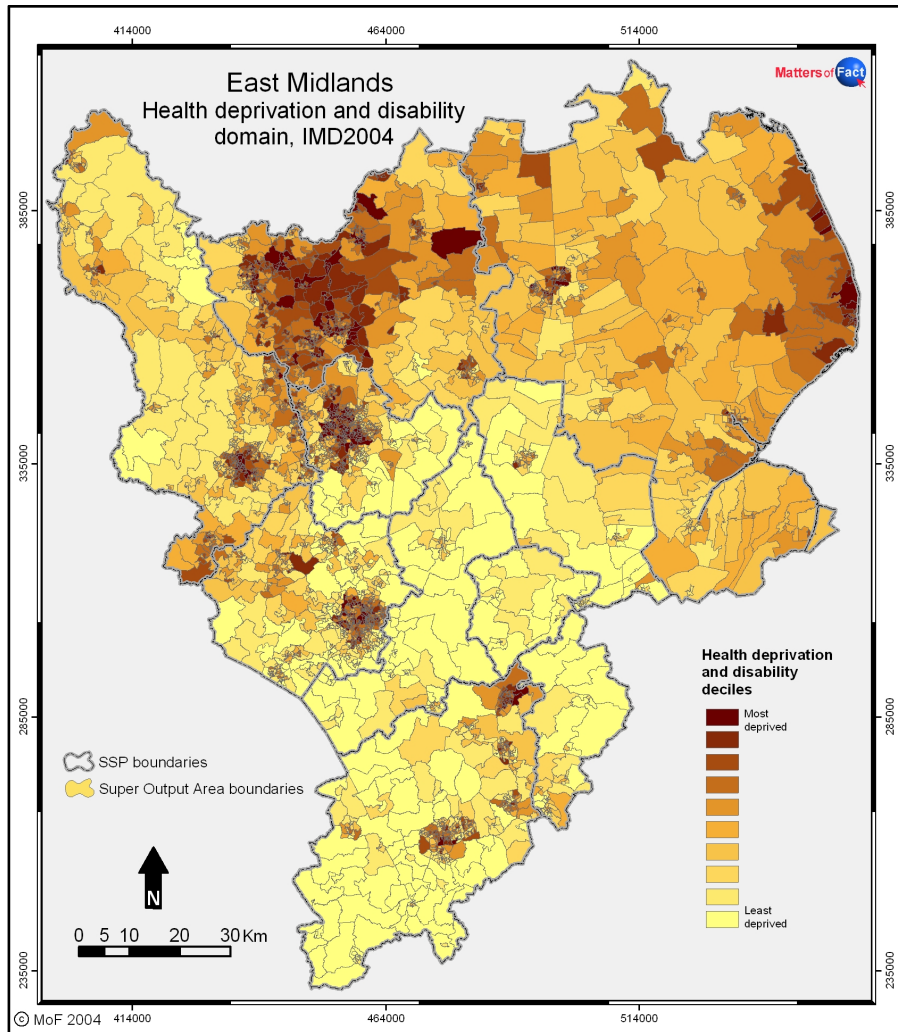


Figure 21 shows that the East Midlands SOAs are under-represented at both ends of the distribution of SOAs across England on health deprivation and disability.

Figure 22 shows that many southern areas (except larger urban areas) are amongst least deprived in the region. By contrast, the coalfield and major urban areas emerge as more deprived.

Figure 22: Health deprivation and disability



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Figure 5.

4.9 Barriers to housing and services

This domain includes two sub-domains: one related to wider barriers to housing and one related to geographical barriers to services. The latter sub-domain captures a set of problems which operate at area level. The component indicators are:

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- 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

- 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).

Figure 23 and 24 show that the pattern of deprivation associated with barriers to housing and services is markedly different to that depicted by the labour market domains. The overall picture is one of rural deprivation. Virtually all rural SOAs are relatively highly deprived when measured against this domain. Urban SOAs are not uniformly less deprived (some still exhibit high levels of deprivation) but, on the whole, many urban SOAs tend to have fewer barriers to housing and services. This picture is unsurprising given the historical reporting of high levels of rural inaccessibility.

Figure 23: Barriers to housing and services

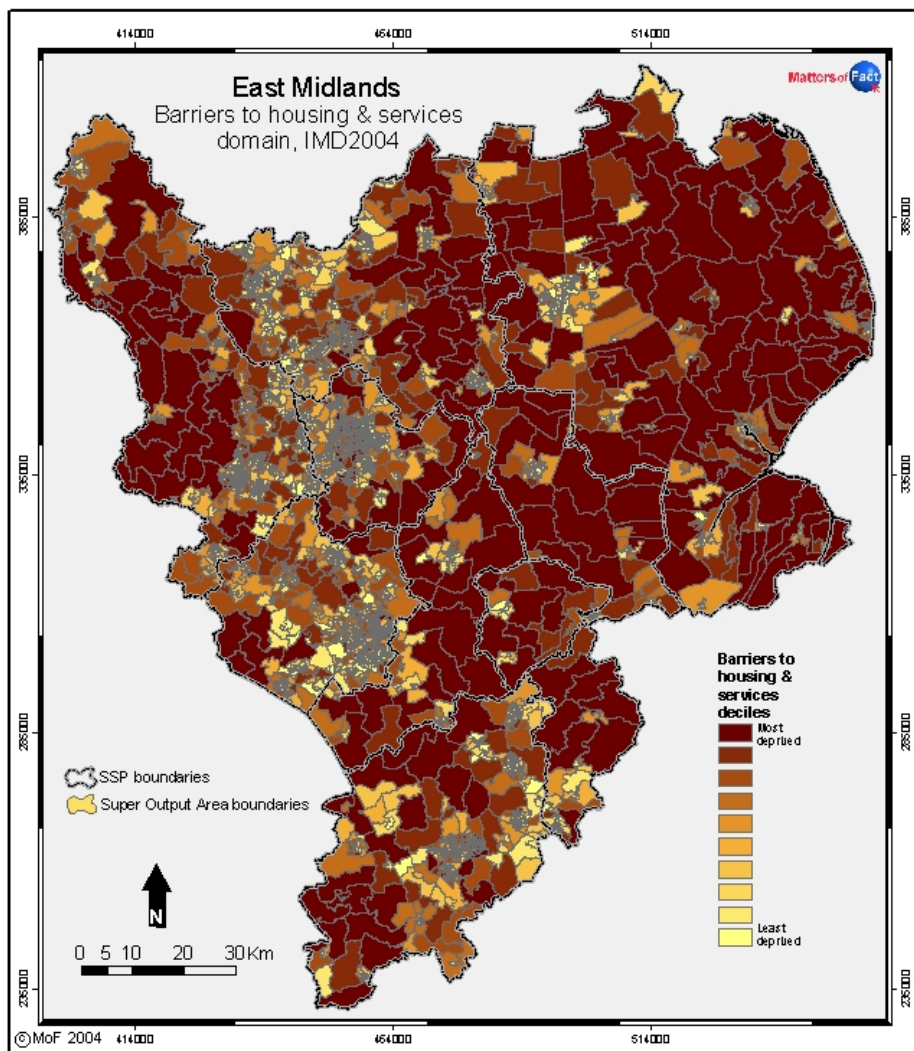
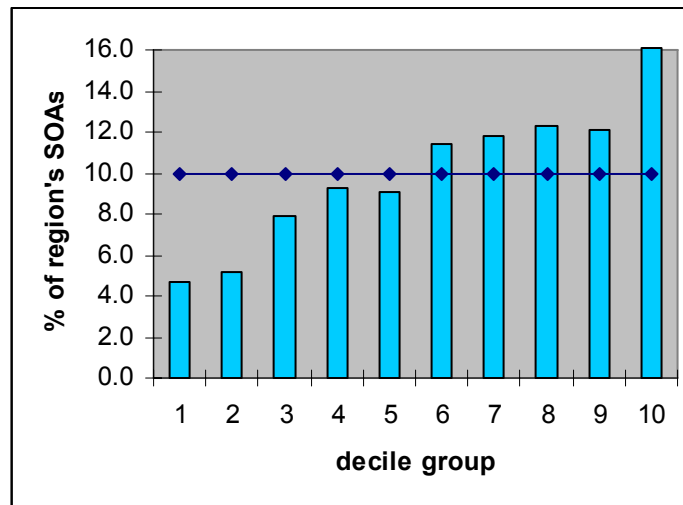


Figure 24: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Housing and Services



4.10 Living environment deprivation

The living environment domain also has two sub-domains: one relating to the 'indoors' living environment and one relating to the 'outdoors' living environment. Component indicators are:

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001).
- Houses without central heating (2001).

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002).

As on the barriers to housing and services domain, the majority of East Midlands SOAs are concentrated amongst those that are less deprived in England.

Figure 25: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Living Environment

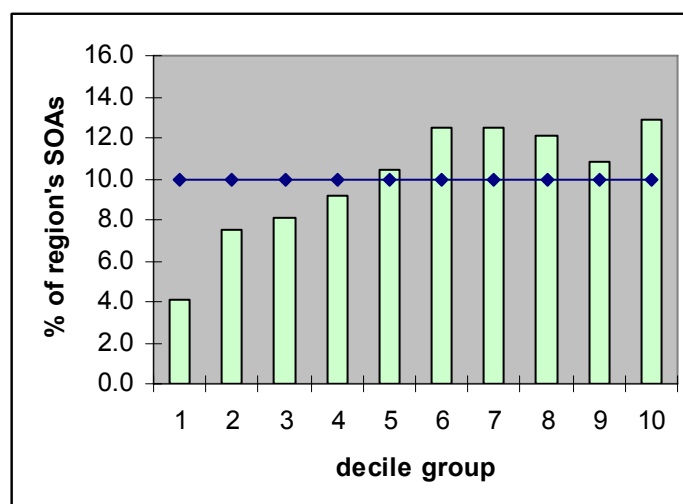
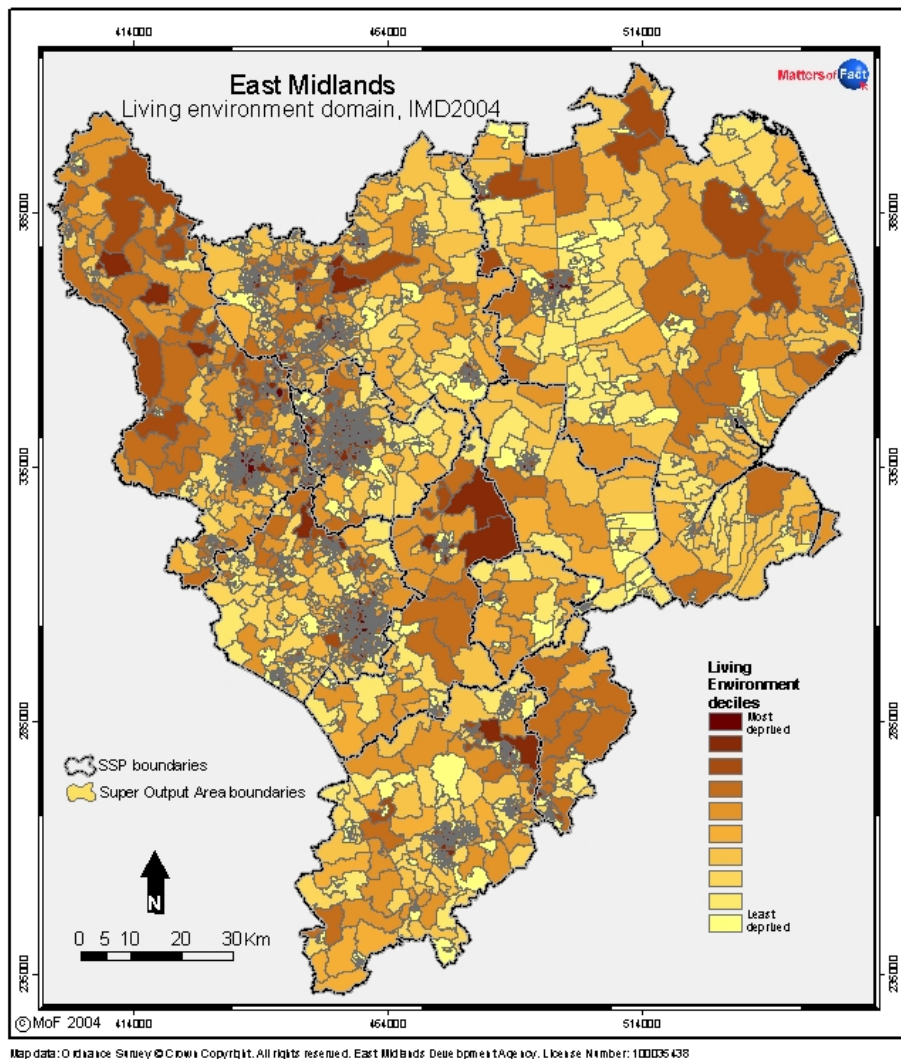


Figure 26 shows that great variation exists across the East Midlands region and for both urban and rural SOAs. Urban SOAs tend to exhibit high levels of living environment deprivation and for the major cities (Nottingham, Derby and Leicester) deprivation is fairly widespread and at a relatively high level. For smaller towns (e.g. Northampton), living environment deprivation is high in the town centre yet improves dramatically in surrounding suburbs and the urban/rural fringe.

Figure 26: Living environment domain



4.11 Crime

Indicators included in the crime domain are:

- 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).

Figure 27 confirms that the East Midlands has an over-representation of SOAs in the 10% most deprived in England on the crime domain, and an under-representation amongst those that are the 10% least deprived.

Figure 27: Distribution of East Midlands SOAs by decile group: Crime

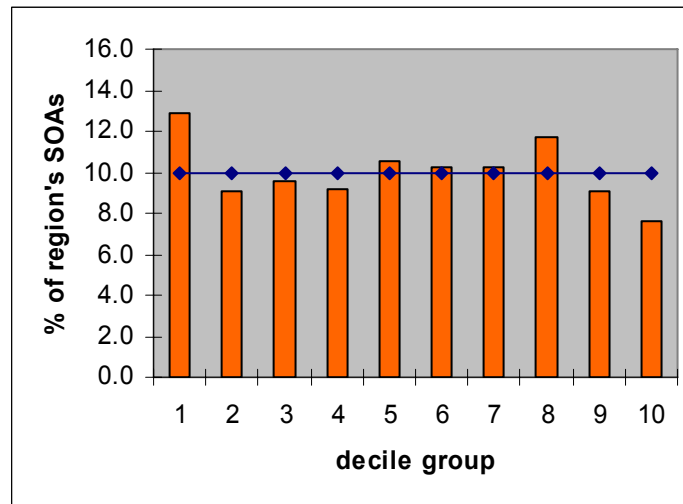


Figure 28: Crime domain

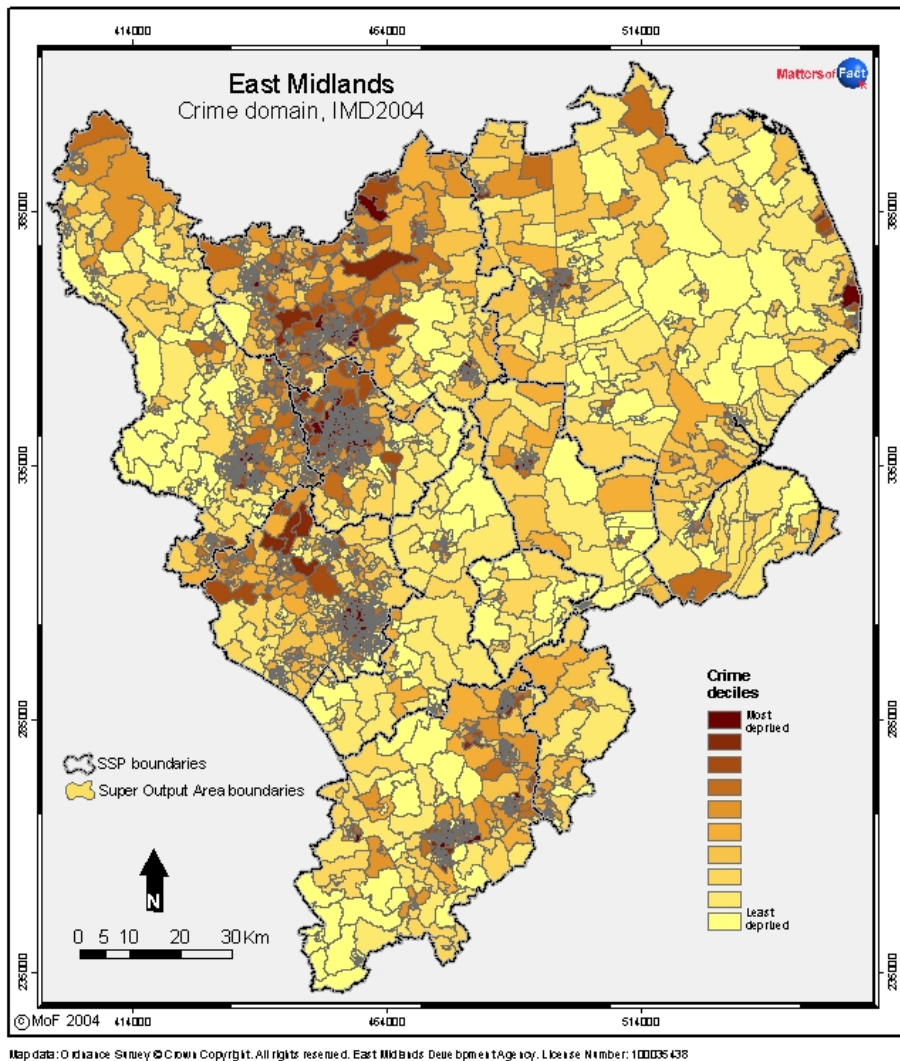


Figure 28 shows that crime deprivation tends to be an urban phenomenon with most rural SOAs exhibiting very low levels of crime deprivation and many urban areas exhibit high

levels of crime deprivation. Most rural SOAs exhibit low levels of crime deprivation. However, this does not mean that crime does not exist in rural areas, rather that it is at relatively low levels when compared to elsewhere in the region. Many urban areas (especially Nottingham) exhibit high levels of crime deprivation.

5. Measuring change over time

5.1 Methodological issues in making comparisons over time

Over time, and especially in recent years, there have been significant improvements in the availability of data for small areas and in methodologies used to calculate area deprivation indices. There is a trade-off between retaining a consistent measure to facilitate analyses of change and updating a measure to take account of new data sources, methodological and technical advances and changes in social perceptions and practices concerning what constitutes deprivation (i.e. in what it is considered appropriate to measure). In practice, area deprivation indices have rarely retained the same methods or component variables. Since, indices have tended to be updated on an 'occasional' basis⁵ until fairly recently, consistency has tended to be regarded as of lesser importance than taking account of newly available data sources.

The IMD is not designed specifically for measuring change over time or for measuring effectiveness of area-based policy. The IMD2004 and IMD2000 are not directly comparable. For example, the ID2004 is made up of seven domains, whereas the ID2000 had six domains, and even where domains are the same, some of the component indicators are different. Furthermore, there are differences in geographical units: the ID2004 used SOAs, whereas the ID2000 used wards (i.e. much larger geographical units which were also more variable in size). The denominators used in calculations for the ID2000 and ID2004 are different, with the latter being recalibrated using the 2001 Census. Changes in rank position of areas over time may be influenced by all of these factors, as well as representing *real change*.

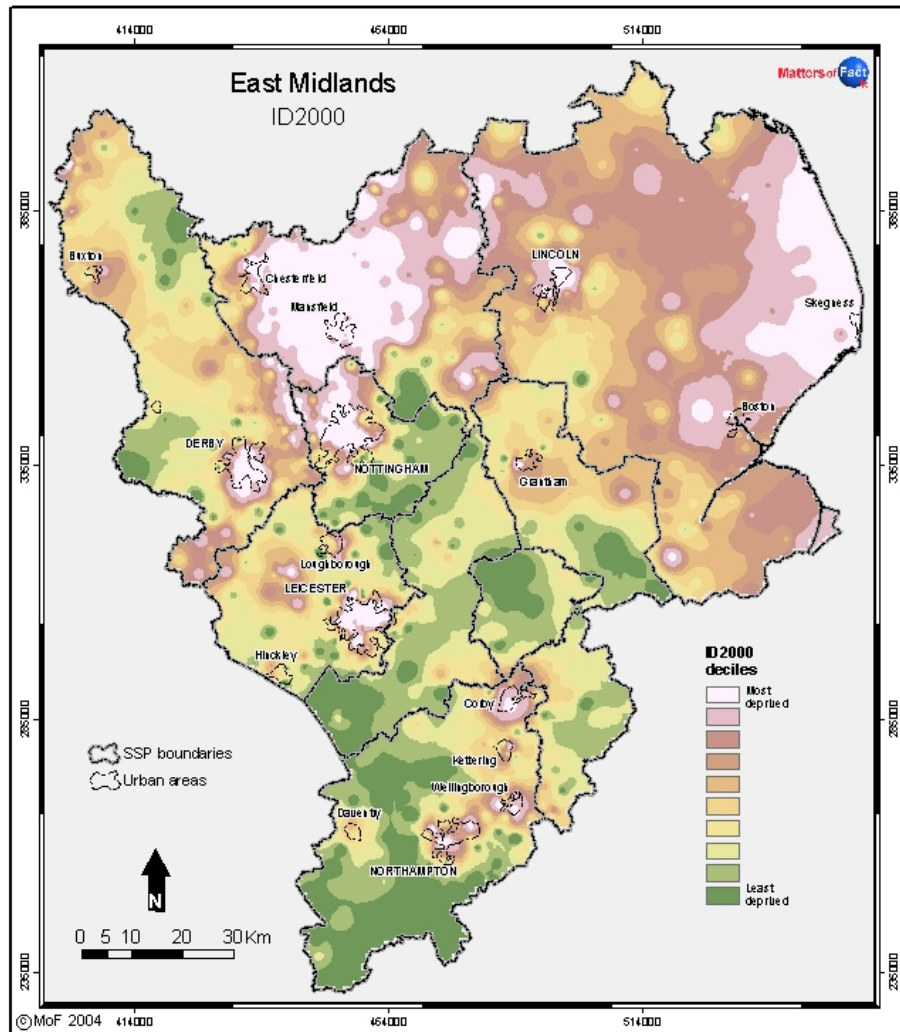
The above discussion suggests that any analyses of change over time should be treated with caution, because it is not a case of like being compared with like. However, arguably it is appropriate to look at patterns of change over time – *alongside other factors and intelligence*. If and when such comparisons over time are made, it is important to keep in mind the point made in earlier sections that what is being compared is *relative* positions – i.e. the ranking of areas vis-à-vis each other in a wider England context (or within a region) at a particular point in time. An absolute improvement in conditions may not be reflected in a relative improvement in ranks.

5.2 Results from comparison of change over time

Figures 29 and 30 are interpolated surfaces of the overall deprivation score (i.e. the IMD) from the ID2000 and ID2004. The maps make use of the original data to create a surface, with the geographical boundaries removed. For each map, deprivation scores were attached to a point feature representing the geometric centre of the standard ward dataset. This technique was directly applied for the 2000 dataset (which is held at ward level). In the case of IMD2004, lookup tables were used to match SOAs to standard wards and the mean score of SOAs per ward was calculated. This was then used to create a ward based measure of the IMD2004. From these two ward based spatial datasets values were interpolated. The data were classified in deciles to aid comparison.

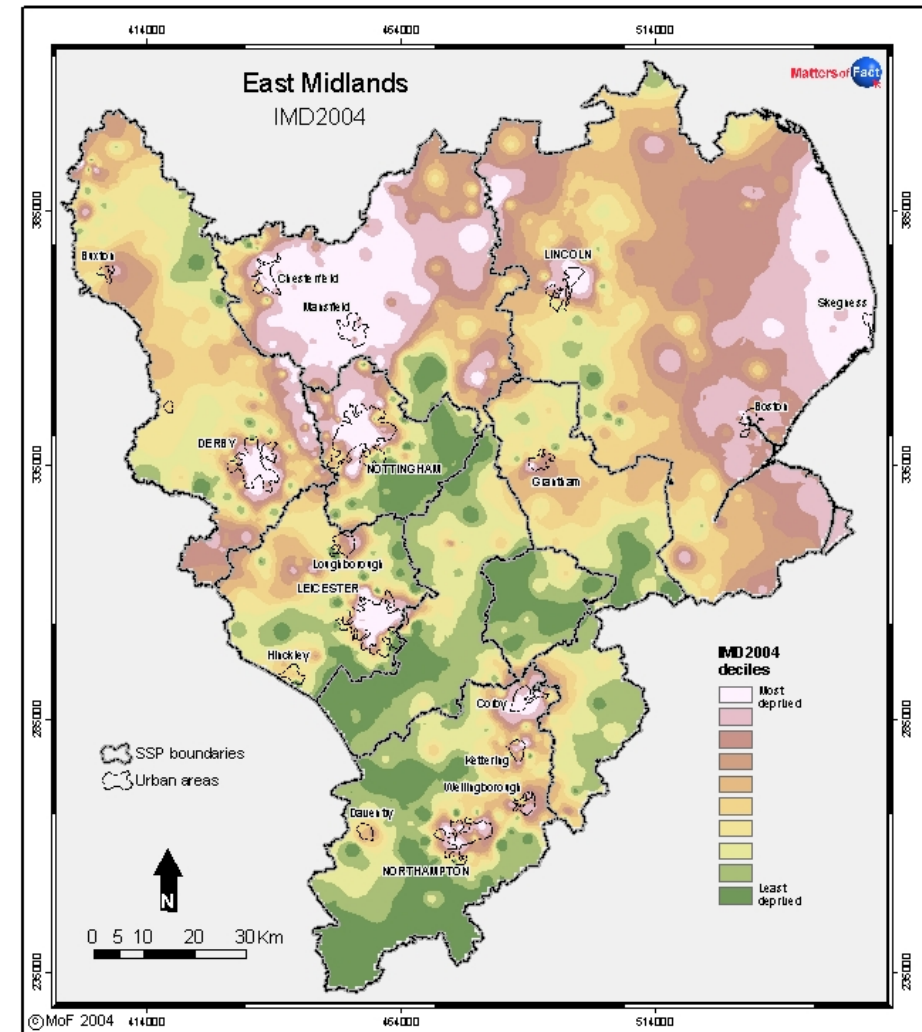
⁵ It is not known when the ID2004 will be updated.

Figure 29: ID Interpolated Surface, 2000



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Figure 30: IMD Interpolated Surface, 2004



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If no change had taken place over time between the two measures of deprivation, the two maps would appear the same. When compared, both maps show similarity in the geographical distribution of deprivation. This suggests considerable *continuity*, rather than change, over time. It is salient to note here that change is being measured over a relatively short period. The pattern of deprivation shifts only slightly for particular localities but the overall picture suggests there is little difference between the two measures. Where change does exist, areas tend to slip into a 10% decile higher or lower than the ID2000 score. Furthermore, the apparent continuities in the *relative* picture does not mean that conditions in most deprived areas have not improved.

6. Issues for policy

6.1 Introduction

This section is not intended to be comprehensive in its coverage of policy issues. Rather a selection of key points is made in relation to:

- the nature and extent of geographical variations in deprivation across the East Midlands;
- implications for targeting;
- distinctions between 'need' and 'opportunity'; and
- use of area deprivation measures alongside other classifications.

Specific recommendations for actual policy intervention are not the main aim of this paper; rather, the emphasis is on using the indices of deprivation to inform targeting and the appropriate selection of interventions relevant to the complexion of deprivation in different areas.

6.2 Geographical variations and implications for targeting

The value of a micro area perspective

The ID2004 shows marked sub-regional and micro area level variations within the East Midlands (and other regions). It identifies pockets of deprivation, and often quite severe gradients in deprivation between areas – particularly in urban areas. At sub-regional level, areas that may be thought of as deprived (e.g. the coalfield areas) emerge from these micro area level analyses as not being uniformly so. Likewise, within areas that are generally thought of as relatively affluent small pockets of deprivation may exist at micro area level. This highlights that:

- perceptions of sub-regions are 'deprived' or 'not deprived' may disguise important variations in experience at the micro area level; and
- where data disaggregation permits, micro area level analyses may be of use in identifying highly localised problems / issues.

Distinguishing different dimensions of deprivation

Even in areas with similar ranks on the IMD2004, the complexion of that deprivation (in terms of component domains / indicators) may vary. For example, employment deprivation may be an issue in one area, but not in another. Likewise, access to services may be a problem in one area, but not in another. This highlights the:

- need for a differentiated approach

according to the nature of deprivation. Hence, tackling education and skills deficits may be of particular importance in some areas, while improving access to available employment opportunities may be more of an issue in another.

Informing targeting

Analyses of multiple deprivation and of different domains of deprivation at the micro area level provide a useful role in scene-setting to inform policy development. While it may not be appropriate to make use of the ID2004 for targeting *per se* in the absence of other sources of information and intelligence, analyses of the ID2004 suggest that in order work towards 'equality' some sub-regional targeting is likely to be necessary.

In targeting interventions there are issues of:

(1) *where* should be targeted?; and

(2) *what* should be targeted *where*?

(see the discussion of 'areas of need' and 'areas of opportunity' in 6.3).

It is salient to note that the mix of policies might not be appropriate for tackling similar deprivation problems in different areas. For example, considering performance on domains of relevance to the labour market SOAs in both the former coalfield areas and in the large cities emerge as employment deprived. However, in the former coalfield areas (or in neighbouring areas accessible to them) there is likely to be a greater role for demand-side employment creation interventions than in inner areas of the larger cities of the East Midlands where it may be more appropriate to give priority to supply-side interventions focused on individuals and to local initiatives designed to enable local residents to compete more effectively for local jobs. On the Lincolnshire coast, which emerges as relatively deprived in an East Midlands context, issues of accessibility need to be considered alongside more conventional supply-side and demand-side approaches to tackling deprivation.

A word of caution regarding the appropriate geographical scale for policy intervention

There is also an important issue (noted above), that even if there are important variations in experience at the micro area level, that might not be the most appropriate level at which to target policy interventions. The presentation of patterns of deprivation at the small area level does not allow any inference to be made definitively on the causes of deprivation. Likewise, it cannot provide answers to what may be possible solutions for tackling deprivation in any given area.

The value of other sources of information and intelligence

It is important that the indices of deprivation are considered alongside other sources of information to inform policy development and targeting. In interpreting any of the deprivation scores, it must be remembered that any area measured as relatively deprived may also contain a large number of people who are not deprived and vice versa. Additionally, those who may be the most deprived may not, in fact, live in what is measured as a deprived area. This is a function of the aggregate nature of the measures and must always be considered for any resource targeting made on the basis of area based measures. Policies that rely solely on an assessment of deprivation at the small area level may be ignoring wider factors of importance in generating deprivation.

6.3 Need and opportunity

The indices of deprivation as measures of 'need', not 'opportunity'

The indices of deprivation show areas of 'need', *not* areas of 'opportunity'; (although some areas of 'need' may also be areas of 'opportunity'). A key question for policy is:

- Is it appropriate to invest in 'areas of need' (i.e. the areas identified as most deprived on the various indices) or in 'areas of opportunity'?

This question has been an important issue in economic and labour market policy for some time – as exemplified the question of whether to take 'jobs to the workers' or 'workers to the jobs', or to use some combination of both approaches.

Probably it is important to make the most of opportunities in the local area and in nearby areas of opportunity; it is not necessarily feasible or sustainable to attract jobs matching the skills of local residents to deprived areas. Rather, there is a need to look at 'connectivity' of 'areas of need' and 'areas of opportunity' – so as to maximise the ability of those in 'areas of need' (e.g. some former coalfield areas) to take advantage of opportunities in other areas within commuting reach (such as around Nottingham East Midlands Airport).

Understanding the role played by different areas in the (sub)regional economy

The ID2004, like earlier area-based indices of deprivation, provides a detailed snapshot at one point in time. From such a cross-sectional picture it is not possible to identify what roles are played by specific deprived localities in the wider socio-economic evolution of the regions, and how similar, or different, those roles are. 'Tracking' would be necessary in order to identify whether a deprived area acts as a 'transit camp' through which deprived people pass (relatively quickly) en route to greater prosperity, or whether they are areas in which people become 'stuck'. Different suites of policy interventions to tackle deprivation may be appropriate in different contexts, in accordance with the transience / stability of the local population.

6.4 Other area classifications and the indices of deprivation

Finally it is worth noting that the indices of deprivation may be used alongside other area classifications in order to identify deprivation in different types of areas.

The DEFRA urban-rural classification (see Appendix 2, Figure A2.1) is one such classification. As an example, Figures A2.2 and A2.3 show IMD values by decile group in villages in 'sparse' and 'less sparse' areas, respectively.

Appendix 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 domain indicators

Income Deprivation Domain

- 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).

Employment Deprivation Domain

- 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).

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- 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 not 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).

Sub Domain: Skills

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001).

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- 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).

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- 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

- 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).

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001).
- Houses without central heating (2001).

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

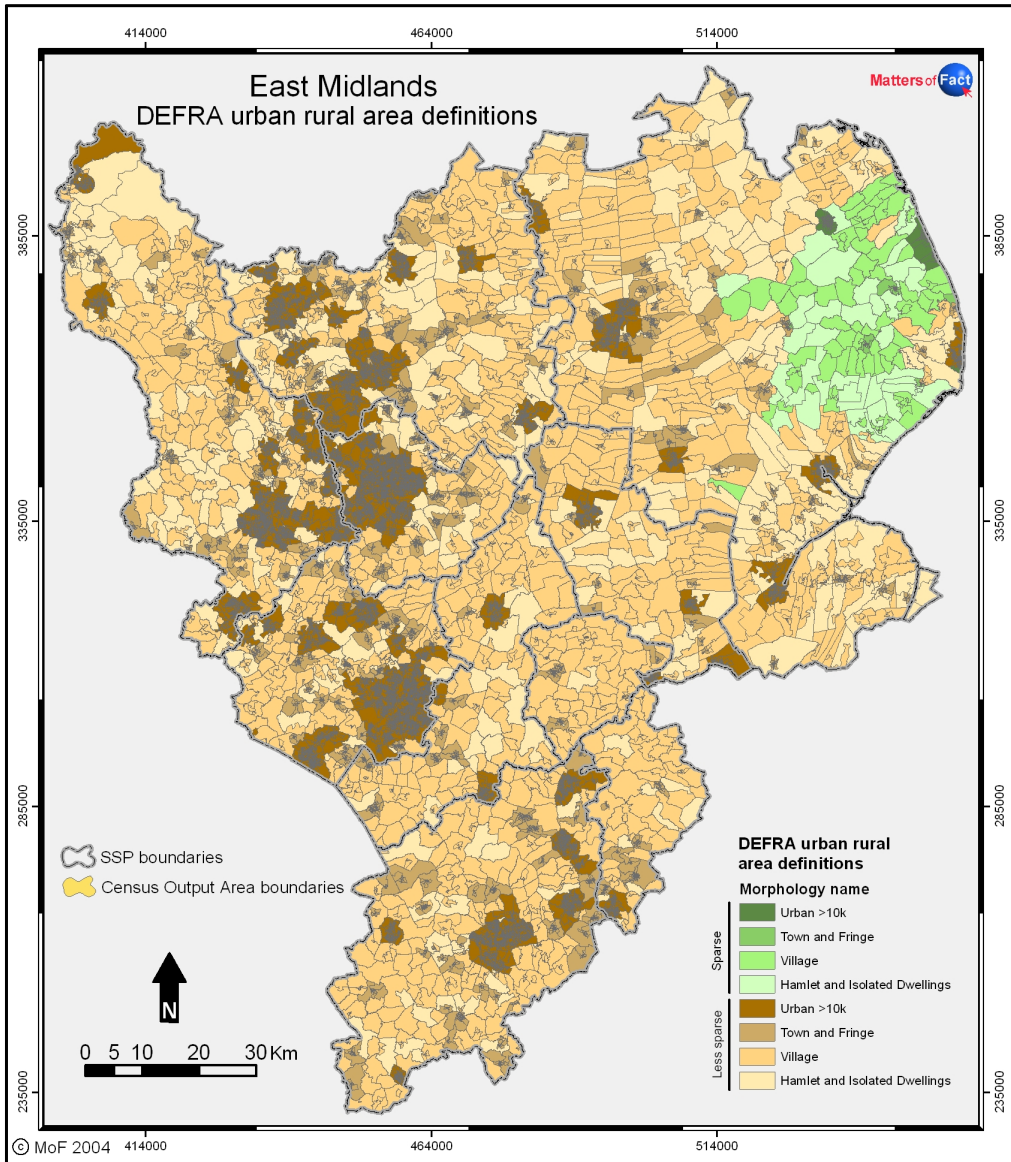
- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002).

Crime Domain

- 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).

Appendix 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation and DEFRA urban rural classifications of SOAs

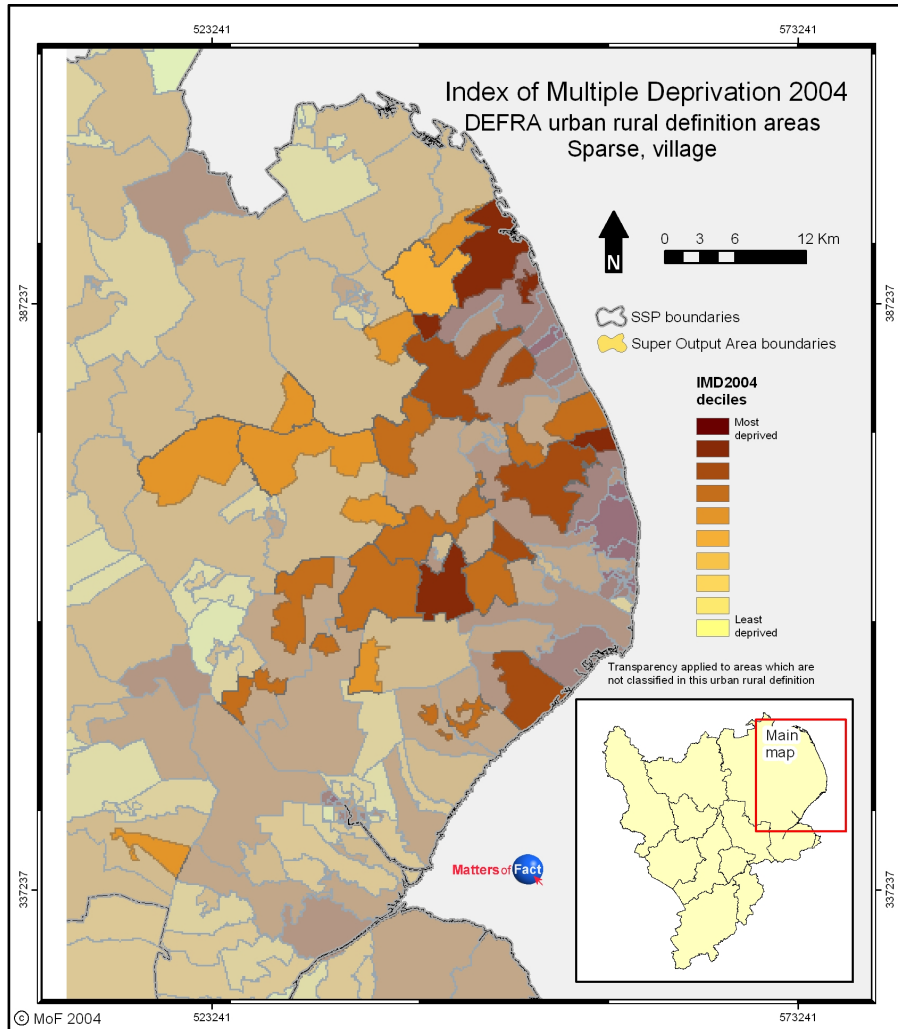
Figure A2.1 DEFRA urban rural definitions



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Figure 7.

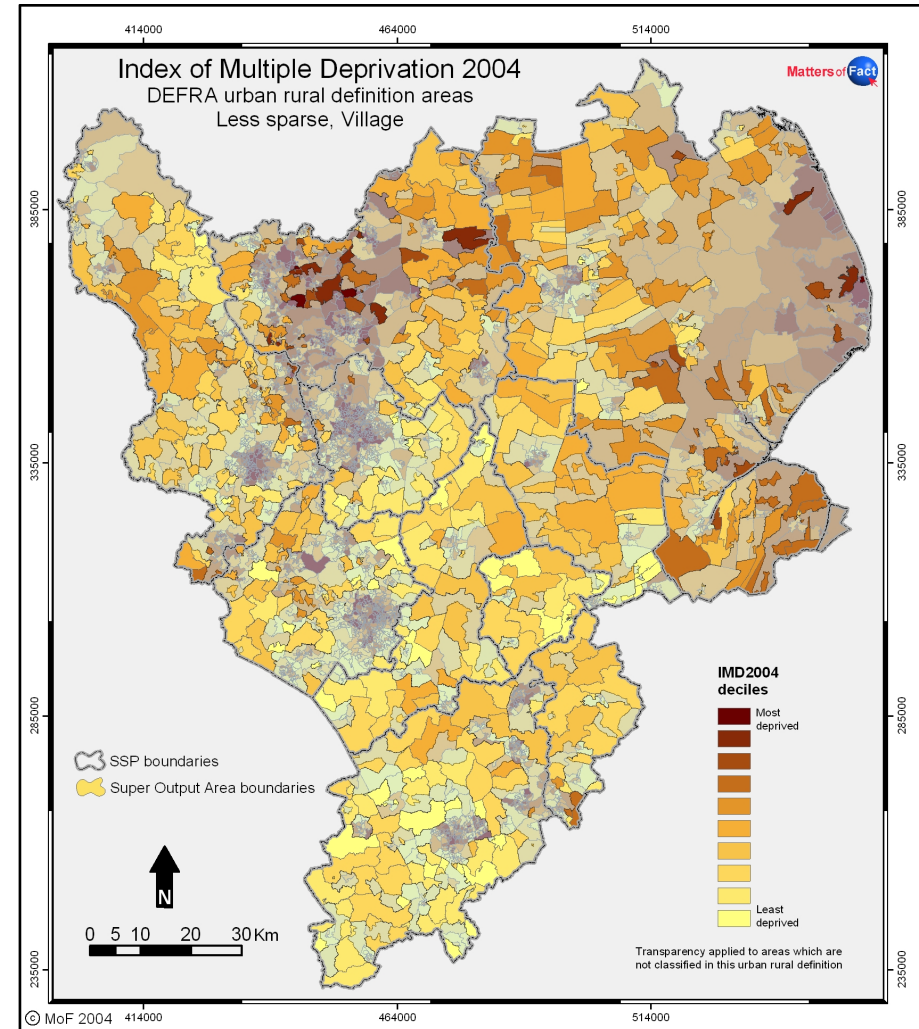
Figure A2.2: IMD for DEFRA classes: Sparse - Village



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Figure 10.

Figure A2.3 IMD for DEFRA classes: Less Sparse - Village



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Figure 14.