

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2000

DOMAINS AND INDICATORS

The Index is based on the premise that multiple deprivation is made up of separate dimensions, or 'domains' of deprivation. These domains reflect different aspects of deprivation. Each domain is made up of a number of indicators which cover aspects of this deprivation as comprehensively as possible. The criteria for selecting the indicators are that they should be statistically robust, up to date, available at a small area level for the whole of England and that they should directly measure a major aspect of the dimension of deprivation under consideration. This necessarily restricts the indicators which can be included. Nevertheless, this review has incorporated data sources hitherto unused for measuring deprivation. The Index is based on the broadest range of data possible in the country to date. Each of the domains is measured at ward level, using the administrative boundaries as at 1st April 1998. The domains and indicators in the ID 2000 are as follows:

INCOME

| INCOME DEPRIVATION: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS |
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| • Adults in Income Support households (DSS) for 1998 |
| • Children in Income Support households (DSS) for 1998 |
| • Adults in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (DSS) for 1998 |
| • Children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (DSS) for 1998 |
| • Adults in Family Credit households (DSS) for 1999 |
| • Children in Family Credit households (DSS) for 1999 |
| • Adults in Disability Working Allowance households (DSS) for 1999 |
| • Children in Disability Working Allowance households (DSS) for 1999 |
| • Non-earning, non-IS pensioner and disabled Council Tax Benefit recipients (DSS) for 1998 apportioned to wards |

The Income domain measures people who are on a low income. We consider income deprivation to be one of the most important aspects of deprivation. The indicators in this domain are in the form of non-overlapping counts of people in families in receipt of means tested benefits.

The proportion of children under 16 living in means tested benefit reliant families has been separately presented. This is presented as a supplementary Child Poverty Index at ward level but it is not included in the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation as the children are already counted within the Income Domain.

EMPLOYMENT

| EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS |
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| • Unemployment claimant counts (JUVOS, ONS) average of May 1998, August 1998, November 1998 and February 1999 |
| • People out of work but in TEC delivered government supported training (DfEE) |
| • People aged 18-24 on New Deal options (ES) |
| • Incapacity Benefit recipients aged 16-59 (DSS) for 1998 |
| • Severe Disablement Allowance claimants aged 16-59 (DSS) for 1999 |

'Employment deprived' are defined as those who want to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability. The domain measures forced exclusion from the world of work. This is seen as a separate deprivation from the income deprivation to which lack of employment may lead. The indicators in this domain constitute non overlapping counts of those excluded from the labour market through unemployment, ill health or disability.

HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY

| HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY : SUMMARY OF INDICATORS |
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| • Comparative Mortality Ratios for men and women at ages under 65. District level figures for 1997 and 1998 applied to constituent wards (ONS) |
| • People receiving Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance (DSS) in 1998 as a proportion of all people |
| • Proportion of people of working age (16-59) receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance (DSS) for 1998 and 1999 respectively |
| • Age and sex standardized ratio of limiting long-term illness (1991 Census) |
| • Proportion of births of low birth weight (<2,500g) for 1993-97 (ONS) |

This domain identifies people whose quality of life is impaired by either poor health or disability. While ill health is closely intertwined with other aspects of deprivation, it is also an important aspect of deprivation in its own right. Premature death is the ultimate manifestation of this, but chronic ill health and disability will also greatly impair the quality of people's lives.

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING

| EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS |
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| • Working age adults with no qualifications (3 years aggregated LFS data at district level, modelled to ward level) for 1995-1998 |
| • Children aged 16 and over who are not in full-time education (Child Benefit data – DSS) for 1999 |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportions of 17-19 year old population who have not successfully applied for HE (UCAS data) for 1997 and 1998 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS2 primary school performance data (DfEE, converted to ward level estimates) for 1998 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school children with English as an additional language (DfEE) for 1998 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absenteeism at primary level (all absences, not just unauthorised) (DfEE) for 1998 |

This domain measures education deprivation in as direct a way as possible. This is predominantly measured by lack of qualifications amongst adults and children of different ages in a local area. Indicators of children aged 16 and over who are not in full time education and the proportion of 17 year olds who have not successfully applied for higher education have also been included. Both of these participation measures are important aspects of area deprivation.

HOUSING

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| <p>HOUSING: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless households in temporary accommodation (Local Authority HIP Returns) for 1997 98 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household overcrowding (1991 Census) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor private sector housing (modelled from 1996 English House Condition Survey and RESIDATA) |

This domain identifies people living in unsatisfactory housing, and, in the extreme case, homelessness.

It was not possible to obtain information on poor condition public sector housing during the course of the review. It is important that a future version of the Index will review how social housing conditions may be incorporated.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS TO SERVICES

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| <p>GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESS: SUMMARY OF INDICATORS</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a post office (General Post Office Counters) for April 1998 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to food shops (Data Consultancy) 1998 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a GP (NHS, BMA, Scottish Health Service) for October 1997 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a primary school (DfEE) for 1999 |

Access to essential services is an important aspect of people's everyday lives. While this is true for all people, we have focused solely on people with low incomes (on benefits) for the first three indicators as they are more likely to be experiencing the disadvantage of lack of access to services more acutely than those on higher incomes, who are in principle more able to afford public or private transport. Access to primary schools was measured for all 5-8 year olds.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CHILD POVERTY INDEX

The Child Poverty Index is a subset of the Income Domain Index, and shows the percentage of children in each ward that live in families that claim means tested benefits (Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance (Income Based), Family Credit and Disability Working Allowance). The Child Poverty Index is not combined with the other domains into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation as child poverty is already captured in the Income Domain. A Child Poverty Index score of, for example, 24.6 means that 24.6% of 0-16 year olds in that ward are living in families claiming means tested benefits.