

# Analysis of the 2010 Indices of Deprivation

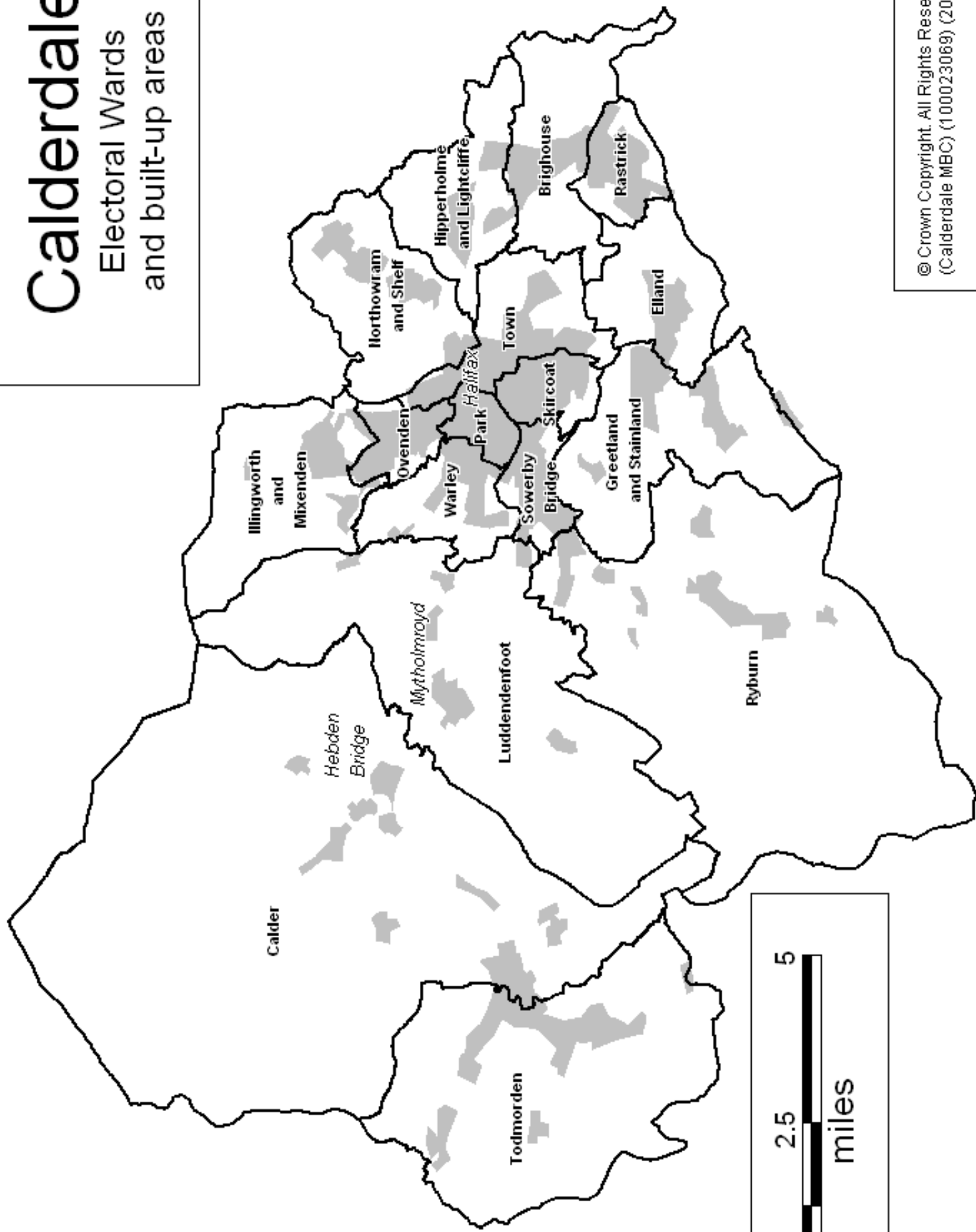


***A Briefing Paper by the Corporate Research  
and Consultation Team***

**May 2011**

# Calderdale

Electoral Wards  
and built-up areas



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### District

- There has been little change in the national ranking of Calderdale on each of the measures of deprivation since the last review in 2007.

### Wards and small areas

- There has been little change since the 2007 Indices in the geography of the most deprived areas of the district; most are concentrated in West and North Halifax with small pockets of deprivation in other parts of the district.
- There has been little change in the national rankings of the 129 sub areas of the district (LSOAs) for which data was analysed. Of the 29 LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally, all but 1 were also in the most deprived 20% nationally in the 2007 indices.

### Domains

#### Income

There was little change from the 2007 Indices, with the number of income-deprived LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally rising by just 1, from 14 to 15.

#### Employment

The number of employment-deprived LSOAs that are in the worst 10% nationally increased from 15 to 20 between the 2007 and 2010 Indices. The highest concentration is in west and north Halifax and in urban centres .

#### Health and Disability

Severe health-related deprivation was identified in 12 LSOAs in the 2010 Indices across 7 wards, which is a significant increase from the 2007 indices. There were increases in Ovenden, Park and Town Wards.

#### Education, Skills and Training

The level of severe deprivation in the Education, Skills & Training domain was reduced for 2010 with 11 LSOAs being within the worst 10% nationally, compared with 14 in 2007. Ovenden and Park have the greatest concentration, followed by Illingworth & Mixenden.

#### Barriers to Housing and Services

This indicator has minimal impact in Calderdale, with only 1 LSOA, in Calder Ward, in the most deprived 10% in the country. This is unchanged from 2007.

#### Crime

Crime-related deprivation has risen from 12 LSOAs in the national worst 10% in the 2007 indices, to 16 LSOAs in the 2010 indices. 6 of these LSOAs were in Ovenden, 3 in Todmorden, and 2 each in Illingworth & Mixenden, Town and Warley.

#### Living Environment

The most important Living Environment indicators relate to housing conditions. This is locally the most prevalent domain with 29 LSOAs being in the national worst 10%, the same total as in 2007. By far the greatest number are in Park ward but 11 wards are represented in this category.

#### Older People in Income Deprived Households

The proportion of older people in income deprived households was virtually unchanged, while the number of LSOAs within the worst 20% nationally has fallen from 27 to 21. There was, however, a slight rise in those within the worst 10%. The largest number of LSOAs affected was in Park, but LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally were also in Illingworth & Mixenden, Ovenden and Town Wards.

#### Children and Young People in Income Deprived Households

The proportion of children in income-deprived households is virtually unchanged, The number of areas within the national worst 20% has declined from 23 to 21.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (IoD 2010) are the most comprehensive and up-to-date data available on multiple deprivation and the different elements of deprivation. The purpose of this Briefing Paper is to present an initial analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2010, which were released in March 2010.
- 1.2. The Indices are a national dataset of deprivation indicators for small areas that enables the extent and distribution of deprivation to be compared and monitored over time. While national deprivation indices have been produced on a number of occasions, they were first produced in their current format in 2004, based on a weighted set of domains and using Super Output Areas as the basic geography.
- 1.3. The importance of these Indices is widely recognized. Previous Indices have been widely used by the government, Yorkshire Forward and other agencies to determine eligibility and priorities for many important funding programmes. It is likely that the IoD 2010 will be used in similar ways; an understanding of the main findings is therefore very important.

## 2 STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF THE INDICES

- 2.1. The structure of the Indices of Deprivation 2010 is the same as in 2004 and 2007, with a headline Index of Multiple Deprivation which is a weighted index of seven separate deprivation “Domains”.

### Domains

- 2.2. The seven Domains of deprivation are listed below, with their percentage “contribution” to the Index of Multiple Deprivation shown

Income	22.5%
Employment	22.5%
Health & Disability	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment	9.3%

- 2.3. Each Domain is constructed from a number of indicators which are listed in Appendix 2. The vast majority of the data for these indicators refers to 2008, or a period ending in 2008, while that used in the 2007 Indices was mainly 2005. **For this reason, the Indices are not tracking change up to 2010 but, principally, change in the period from 2004/05 to 2007/08.**

## Geographical Base

- 2.4. The geographical base used for the collection and analysis of data is the **Lower Level Super Output Area (LSOA)**. This is a fixed geographical area introduced by Government in 2003 for the purpose of collecting, processing and releasing statistics for consistent areas.
- 2.5. Each LSOA consists, on average, of about 1,500 residents, with a total of 129 LSOAs in Calderdale. (Prior to 2004, wards were the basis of deprivation analysis.) Using fixed areas with small populations facilitates both a more detailed level of geographical analysis, and the capacity to monitor change. The disadvantage is that LSOAs do not all fit exactly into ward areas, with some extending across 2 or 3 wards. This means that, where deprivation is presented at a ward level, each LSOA has had to be “allocated” to one ward only, which can over- or under-state the extent of deprivation in different wards.
- 2.5. Data for the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the seven Deprivation Domains is available for every LSOA. In most cases, the deprivation “score” in itself is not meaningful; it is the national ranking of the LSOA which is important.
- 2.6. Data for the Income and Employment domains is different, since the figure for each LSOA represents, respectively, the proportion of the total population suffering income deprivation, and the proportion of the working age population suffering employment deprivation.

## District Indices

- 2.7. As with the 2007 Indices of Deprivation, the majority of District level scores cannot be compared directly to the LSOA level deprivation scores:
  - four of the District measures are obtained by different calculations of the degree of Multiple Deprivation, for example looking at the average national ranking of a District’s LSOAs or the proportion of the District’s population living in an LSOA falling within the most deprived 10% nationally
  - the other two measures are taken directly from the Income and Employment domains, and provide a direct measure of the numbers of residents suffering, respectively, Income and Employment deprivation. Due to the way these measures are calculated, the rankings closely reflect the size of a District’s population
  - all of the District measures are presented as rankings to enable a comparison across all 326 English Local Authorities.

### 3. DISTRICT MEASURES OF DEPRIVATION

3.1. The table on the following page shows that:

- Calderdale continues to be ranked as less deprived than the other West Yorkshire Districts on all of the six local authority level measures
- the average national ranking of Calderdale on the six measures has remained around the same, it is now 89<sup>1</sup>, (compared to 90 in 2010 and 77 in 2004)
- the average (LSOA) score and average rank measures continue outside the most deprived 100 local authorities, and have changed very little since 2007
- the measures of the degree to which severe deprivation affects the District (Extent and Concentration) show a mixed picture: Extent, which portrays how widespread high levels of deprivation are in the district, has deteriorated by 10<sup>2</sup> places, but concentration, which identifies deprivation 'hot spots' in the district, has improved by 9<sup>3</sup> places
- Calderdale has, however, improved its relative position by 6 places on the Income measure<sup>4</sup>, and only fallen very slightly, by 1 place<sup>5</sup>, on the Employment measure. Both these represent the proportion of individuals experiencing deprivation.

3.2. These results suggest little change for Calderdale in terms of its overall level of deprivation relative to other areas since the 2007 indices, although all measures continue much improved from 2004. However, the most deprived areas in the district have shown some relative improvement, although serious deprivation has become a little more widespread.

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<sup>1</sup> Comparison of district-level figures with previous years is complicated by boundary changes in 2009, which changed the total number of districts from 354 to 326. The Calderdale average based on the new number of districts is 89, but if based on the old number for comparability with previous years it is 91.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the old boundaries it deteriorated by 5 places

<sup>3</sup> Based on the old boundaries it has improved by 12 places

<sup>4</sup> Unchanged on the old district boundaries

<sup>5</sup> Based on the old boundaries, it has fallen by 8 places

**Table 1. National Deprivation Rankings of the West Yorkshire districts, 2010, 2007 and 2004**

District	Average Score			Average Rank			Extent			Concentration			Income			Employment		
	2010	'07	'04	2010	'07	'04	2010	'07	'04	2010	'07	'04	2010	'07	'04	2010	'07	'04
<b>Calderdale</b>	<b>105</b>	107	86	<b>110</b>	119	87	<b>88</b>	98	83	<b>80</b>	71	65	<b>79</b>	73	70	<b>73</b>	74	68
Bradford	<b>26</b>	32	30	<b>33</b>	52	51	<b>27</b>	31	31	<b>11</b>	11	11	<b>5</b>	4	5	<b>6</b>	6	6
Kirklees	<b>77</b>	82	77	<b>95</b>	102	81	<b>67</b>	75	73	<b>58</b>	59	68	<b>16</b>	12	21	<b>16</b>	15	16
Leeds	<b>68</b>	85	68	<b>97</b>	114	91	<b>59</b>	67	64	<b>44</b>	48	24	<b>4</b>	5	4	<b>4</b>	4	4
Wakefield	<b>67</b>	66	54	<b>77</b>	74	53	<b>69</b>	62	56	<b>66</b>	68	61	<b>37</b>	37	29	<b>17</b>	11	11

**Notes**

- a. The 2010 rankings are of the 326 English districts where a ranking of 1 is the most deprived and 326 is the least deprived. Before the boundary changes in 2009, there were 354 districts, so the results are not strictly comparable between the 2007 and 2010 indices, although, since the changes affect all West Yorkshire districts, the effect in comparison between the districts is not significant. See Appendix 3 for the 2010 rankings based on pre-2009 boundaries, which makes them more directly comparable with previous years.
- b. Definitions of the Measures are provided in Appendix 1.



The data presented and discussed below refers entirely to the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

#### 4.1. Ward-level Deprivation

- i. The table below presents the deprivation data at ward level, by achieving the closest match of LSOA to ward. *(Figures in brackets are for the 2007 Indices.)*

**Table 2. Most Deprived Areas, by Ward**

Ward	Number of LSOAs and resident population in areas that are ranked nationally in 2010 in the:			
	Most Deprived 10%		Most Deprived 10-20%	
	Nos.	People	Nos.	People
Brighouse	1 (0)	1453 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1501)
Calder				
Elland			1 (1)	1649 (1500)
Greetland & Stainland				
Hipperholme & Lightcliffe				
Illingworth & Mixenden	2 (2)	2603 (2610)	1 (1)	1429 (1469)
Luddendenfoot				
Northowram & Shelf				
Ovenden	3 (3)	4279 (4467)	4 (3)	5654 (4428)
Park	6 (7)	8876 (10843)	3 (2)	5250 (3016)
Rastrick			0 (1)	0 (1436)
Ryburn			1 (1)	1445 (1475)
Skircoat				
Sowerby Bridge			1 (1)	1423 (1301)
Todmorden			2 (2)	2832 (2904)
Town	1 (1)	1708 (1441)	2 (2)	2492 (2417)
Warley			1 (1)	1421 (1475)
Calderdale	13 (13)	18919 (19361)	16 (16)	23595 (22922)
% of district total	10% (10%)	9% (11%)	12% (12%)	12% (12%)

#### Notes

- a. Since substantial parts of an LSOA may be in two or three wards, the allocation of each LSOA to a ward may unavoidably understate the degree of deprivation within some wards and over-state others.
- b. Where population figures are provided, these are based on the LSOAs and should not be compared to the latest ward population figures.

- ii. The key points from the Table are:
- the total population living in areas among the most deprived 20% in the country has changed very little, rising slightly from 42,300 to 42,500, and represents 21% of the population
  - the highest levels of multiple deprivation are overwhelmingly concentrated in West and North Halifax. Of the 13 LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% nationally, 6 are in Park and 5 in Ovenden and Illingworth & Mixenden
  - the ward-level pattern of deprivation remains very similar to 2007, both for the most deprived 10% and the next most deprived 10-20%.

#### 4.2. Small Area Deprivation

- i. The most valuable use of the Indices of Deprivation is analysis at the LSOA level. Analysis of changes in the national rankings of all the 129 LSOAs in Calderdale between 2007 and 2010 shows almost no change in the Calderdale average (a fall of less than 0.5%).
- ii. The maps on the following pages show the most deprived 10% and 10%-20% across the District and within Halifax. The table on the next page identifies all the LSOAs in Calderdale that fall within the most deprived 20% nationally. The codes used by the Office for National Statistics are included to assist their identification on the maps on pages 8 and 9.
- iii. The table clearly illustrates that there has been very limited change in the most deprived areas in the last three years:
- there are still 13 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, as in 2007. 11 of these were in the worst 10% in 2007, and the other 2 were in the next most deprived 10%. The ranking order has not changed substantially.
  - of the 29 currently in the worst 20%, all but 1 were in the worst 20% in 2007.
  - Calderdale now has 7 LSOAs in the worst 2,000 nationally, compared with 10 in both 2010 and 2004.
- iv. These results confirm that overall deprivation in Calderdale has changed little relative to the rest of England, and the areas showing the most deprivation are virtually unchanged from those in 2007 and 2004. The most deprived areas of Calderdale are still those that have long been associated with deprivation, low incomes and other socio-economic problems.
- v. It should be noted that, although LSOAs are small, they are not necessarily homogeneous in composition. Deprivation indices at LSOA level do not tell the full story of deprivation and prosperity, since significant numbers of deprived households may exist in relatively prosperous areas, and vice versa.

**Table 3. The Most Deprived LSOAs in 2010, and Change since 2007**

LSOA Code	Ward	IMD 2010		IMD 2007		Change 2007-2010	
		National Rank - %	District Rank 2010	National Rank - %	District Rank 2007	National Rank (%)	Change in District Rank
10964	Park	1.7	1	2.5	1	-1	0
10926	III/Mix	2.4	2	4.7	5	-2	-3
10924	III/Mix	2.5	3	3.0	3	-1	0
10943	Ovenden	4.0	4	5.2	7	-1	-3
10965	Park	4.2	5	2.6	2	2	3
10966	Park	4.9	6	3.3	4	2	2
10944	Ovenden	5.9	7	6.2	10	0	-3
10994	Town	6.8	8	5.8	9	1	-1
10938	Ovenden	6.9	9	7.3	11	0	-2
10995	Park	7.0	10	5.0	6	2	4
10960	Park	7.2	11	5.4	8	2	3
11003	Park	8.4	12	11.6	14	-3	-2
10880	Brighthouse	9.9	13	16.0	22	-6	-9
10941	Ovenden	10.4	14	13.3	16	-3	-2
11001	Park	10.5	15	7.7	12	3	3
10916	Ovenden	10.8	16	15.4	21	-5	-5
10928	Warley	12.9	17	14.8	18	-2	-1
10988	Todmorden	12.9	18	14.9	19	-2	-1
10967	Town	13.4	19	15.2	20	-2	-1
10983	Todmorden	13.8	20	16.0	23	-2	-3
10963	Town	13.9	21	13.1	15	1	6
10925	III/Mix	14.0	22	17.6	28	-4	-6
11000	Park	14.0	23	19.0	29	-5	-6
10979	S'by Br	14.2	24	17.3	27	-3	-3
10961	Ovenden	14.8	25	20.6	30	-6	-5
10942	Ovenden	14.9	26	13.8	17	1	9
10958	Ryburn	15.0	27	16.8	25	-2	2
10996	Park	15.4	28	8.8	13	7	15
10889	Elland	15.5	29	16.1	24	-1	5

**Notes**

1. LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2. LSOAs in most deprived 10-20% nationally
3. Rankings on basis of 1= Most Deprived
4. % Rankings show national position e.g. 5.8 indicates within most deprived 6%
5. Change in Ranking. A minus sign indicates that the LSOA's ranking has increased (i.e. that it has become more deprived relatively)
  - 3 indicates significant deterioration in national ranking (i.e. more deprived)
  - 4 indicates significant improvement in national ranking (i.e. less deprived)
6. LSOAs allocated to ward areas on basis of best fit.

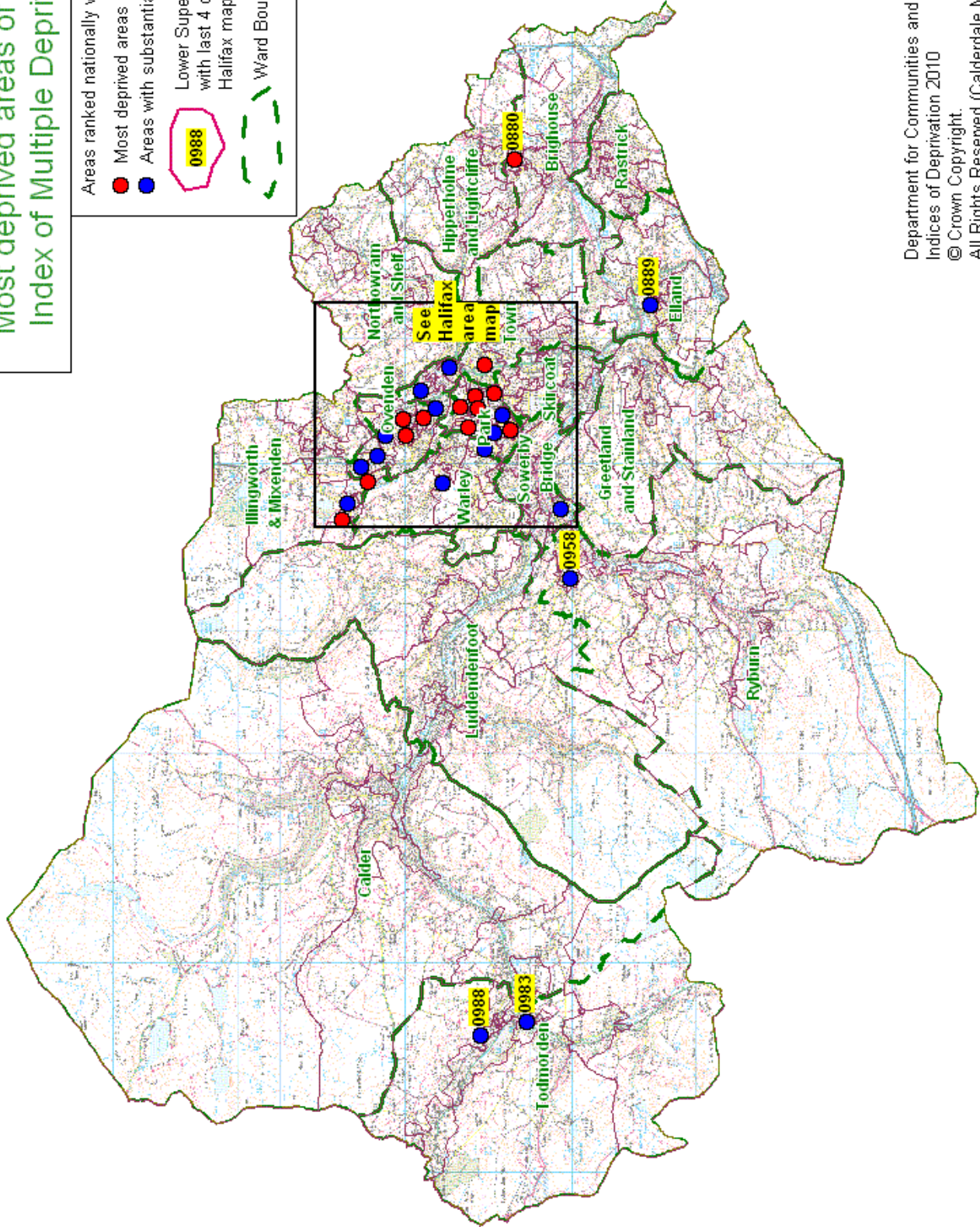
# Most deprived areas of Calderdale - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Areas ranked nationally within

- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)

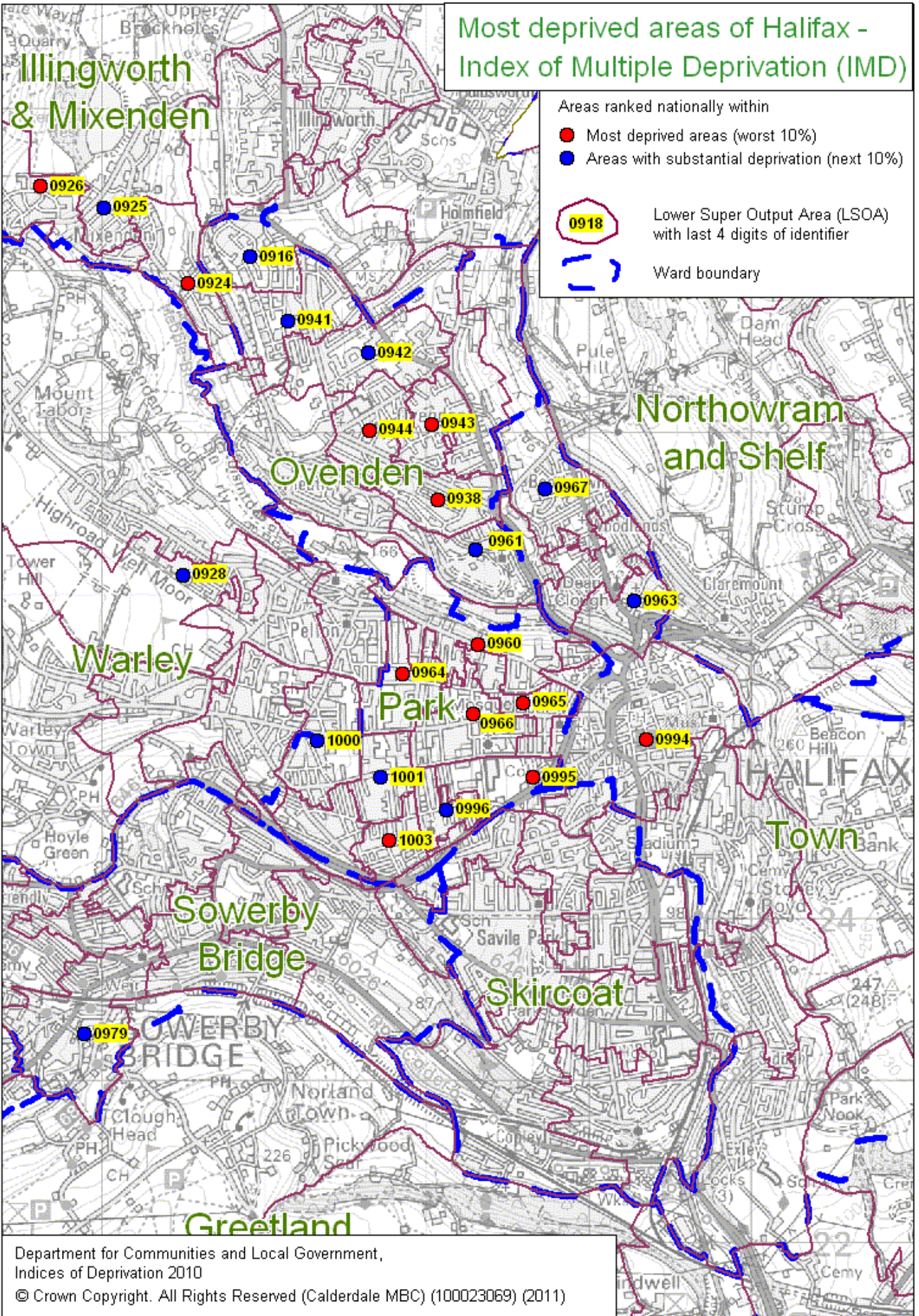


Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) with last 4 digits of identifier - see Halifax map for identifiers in that area.



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# Most deprived areas of Halifax - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)



## 5. DOMAIN DEPRIVATION

- 5.1. Each domain is itself composed of a number of indicators, and so the domain deprivation figures can be of interest separately from the Index of Multiple Deprivation.
- 5.2. The pattern of domain deprivation may not reflect the IMD pattern, although since Employment and Income domains account for 45% of the total of the IMD, it can be expected that together these two will produce a pattern fairly similar to the IMD.
- 5.3. Table 4 below shows, for each of the seven domains, the number of LSOAs that fall within the worst 10% nationally along with the equivalent 2007 figures.

**Table 4. Domain Deprivation by Ward**

Ward	Number of LSOAs ranked in the worst 10% nationally						
	<i>Income</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Health &amp; Disability</i>	<i>Education, Skills &amp; Training</i>	<i>Barriers to Housing &amp; Services</i>	<i>Crime</i>	<i>Living Environment</i>
Brighouse	1 (0)	1 (0)					3 (3)
Calder					1 (1)		0 (1)
Elland		1 (1)					2 (2)
Greetland & Stainland							1 (1)
Hipperholme & Lightcliffe		1 (0)					
Illingworth & Mixenden	2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	2 (3)		2 (0)	
Luddendenfoot							1 (1)
Northowram & Shelf							
Ovenden	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (1)	4 (6)		6 (5)	1 (1)
Park	9 (9)	4 (3)	3 (2)	4 (4)			10 (10)
Rastrick							
Ryburn		1 (0)	1 (0)				
Skircoat							1 (1)
Sowerby Br		1 (1)	1 (0)			1 (1)	3 (3)
Todmorden		2 (2)	1 (0)			3 (3)	2 (2)
Town		3 (3)	2 (1)			2 (1)	4 (3)
Warley		1 (0)		1 (1)		2 (2)	1 (1)
Calderdale	15 (14)	20 (15)	12 (5)	11 (14)	1 (1)	16 (12)	29 (29)

### Note

- a. Figures in brackets refer to 2007 Index of Deprivation

#### 5.4. The main points that emerge from the table are:

- the pattern of **Income** deprivation closely reflects the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation pattern, with little change from the 2007 figures: out of a total of 129 LSOAs in Calderdale, the number experiencing the most severe income deprivation (i.e. within the worst 10% nationally) has risen by just 1.
- as in 2007, **Employment** deprivation is more widely dispersed than Multiple Deprivation, with 4 LSOAs in Park, 3 LSOAs in each of Ovenden and Town, and 2 each in Todmorden and Illingworth & Mixenden, in the national worst 10%. The total number of LSOAs within the worst 10% has increased significantly since 2007, but the overall employment deprivation rate for the District shows little change
- although severe **Health & Disability** deprivation is still showing as a lesser problem, it now appears more widespread across the district than previously, with 12 LSOAs across 7 wards in the worst 10% nationally, compared with 5 LSOAs across 4 wards in 2007
- the level of severe deprivation in the **Education, Skills & Training** domain is reduced for 2007 with 11 LSOAs being within the worst 10% nationally, compared with 14 in 2007. Ovenden and Park have the greatest concentration, followed by Illingworth & Mixenden
- severe deprivation in the **Barriers to Housing and Services** domain is found in only one LSOA, this being in Calder ward. This is unchanged from 2007
- **Crime** deprivation has risen since 2007, from 12 to 16 LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally. Of these, 6 are in Ovenden, 3 in Todmorden and 2 each in Illingworth & Mixenden, Town and Warley
- deprivation under the **Living Environment** domain is virtually unchanged since 2007, and is still the most prevalent of all the domain deprivation, with 29 LSOAs (22% of the total) being in the national worst 10%. By far the greatest number is in Park, but in total 11 wards have one or more LSOAs in this category.

5.5. The indicators used for each domain are given in Appendix 2. These are important in understanding the pattern of the different forms of deprivation, and the reasons for changes since the 2004 Indices.

#### Domain Maps

5.6. The maps on the following pages show the LSOAs in the most deprived 10%, and the most deprived 10-20%, nationally, for all of the seven domains.

5.7. These maps enable the different distributions of deprivation for the domains to be compared.

# Income Deprivation in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

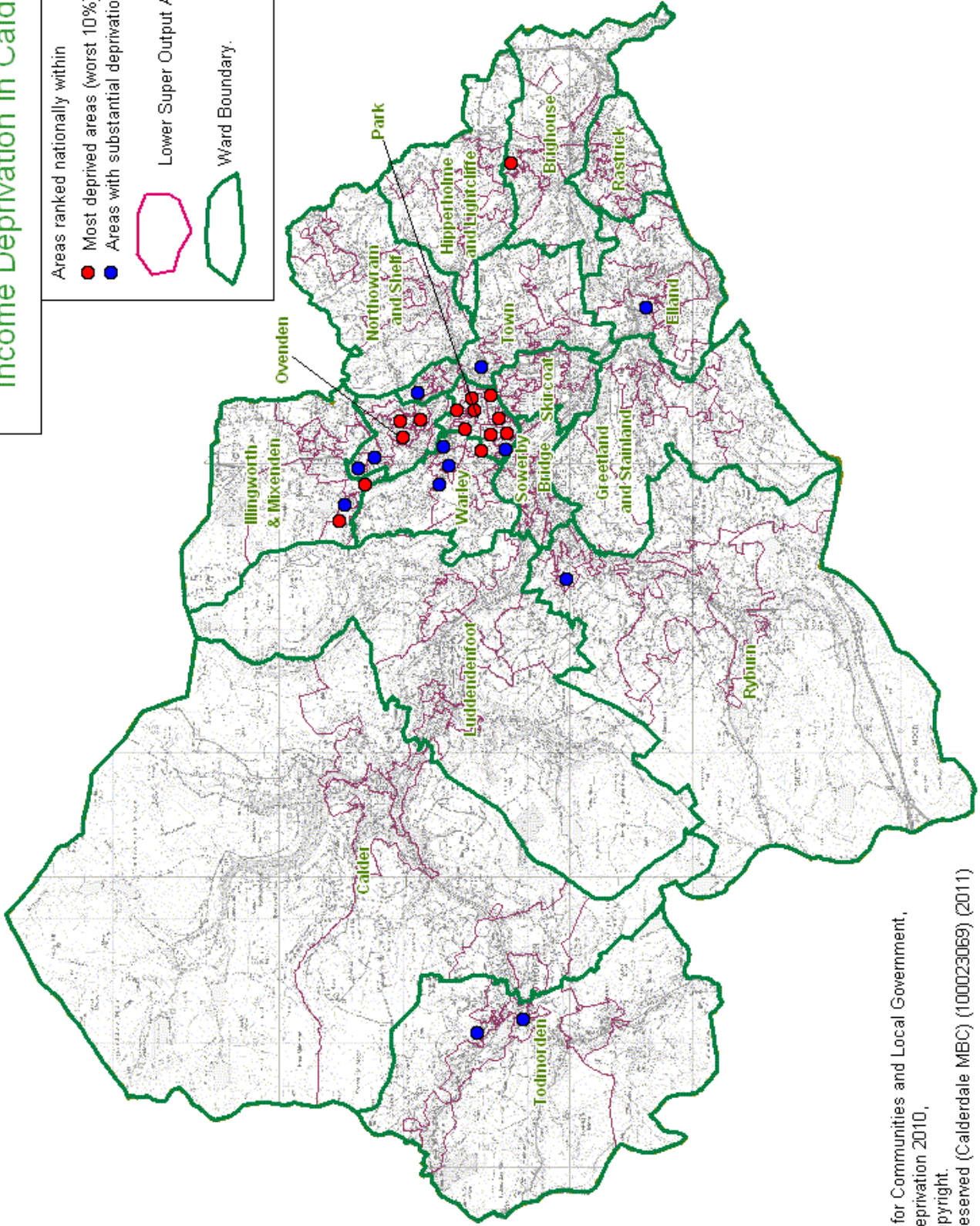
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Ward Boundary



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# Employment Deprivation in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

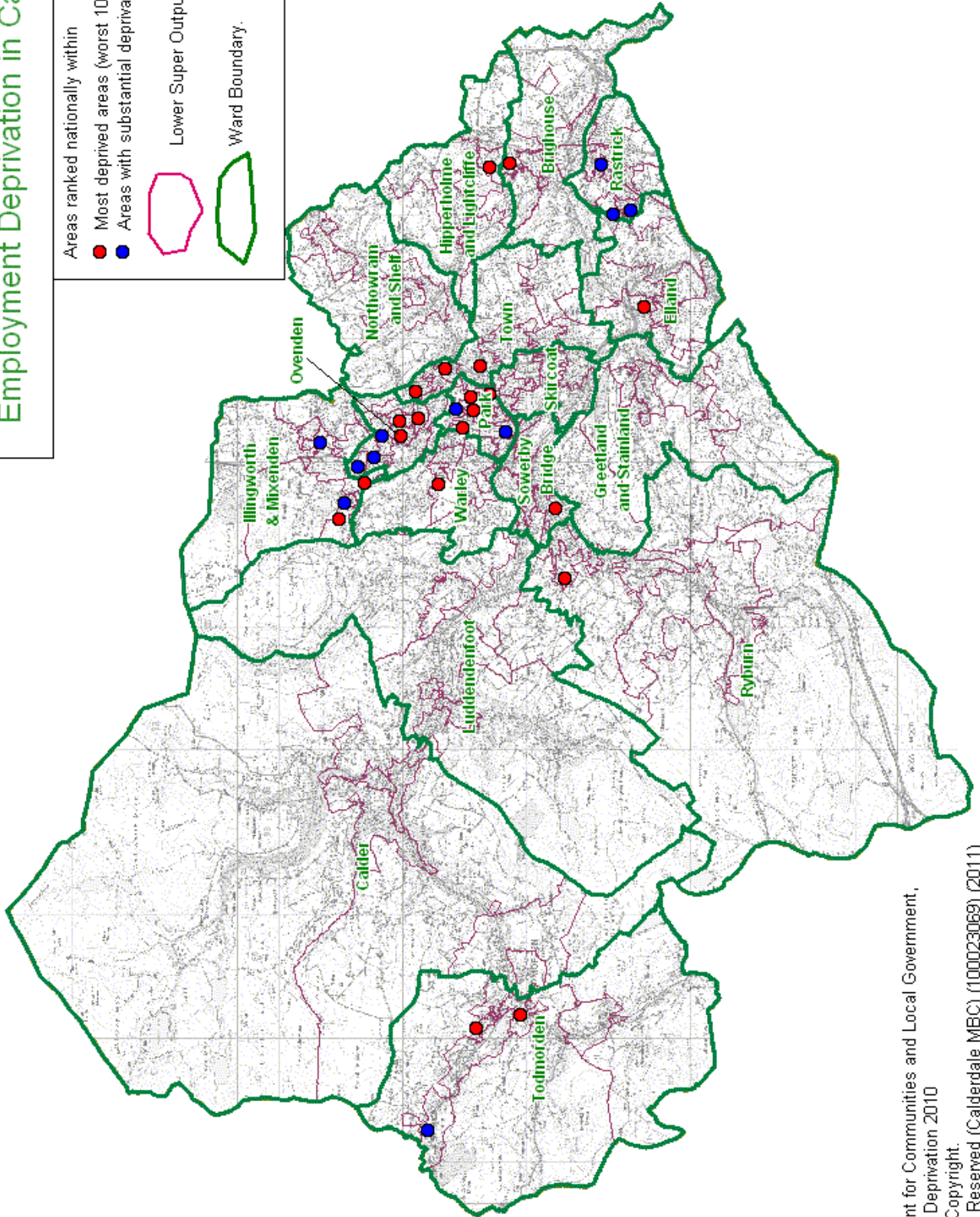
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Ward Boundary



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# Health and Disability Deprivation in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

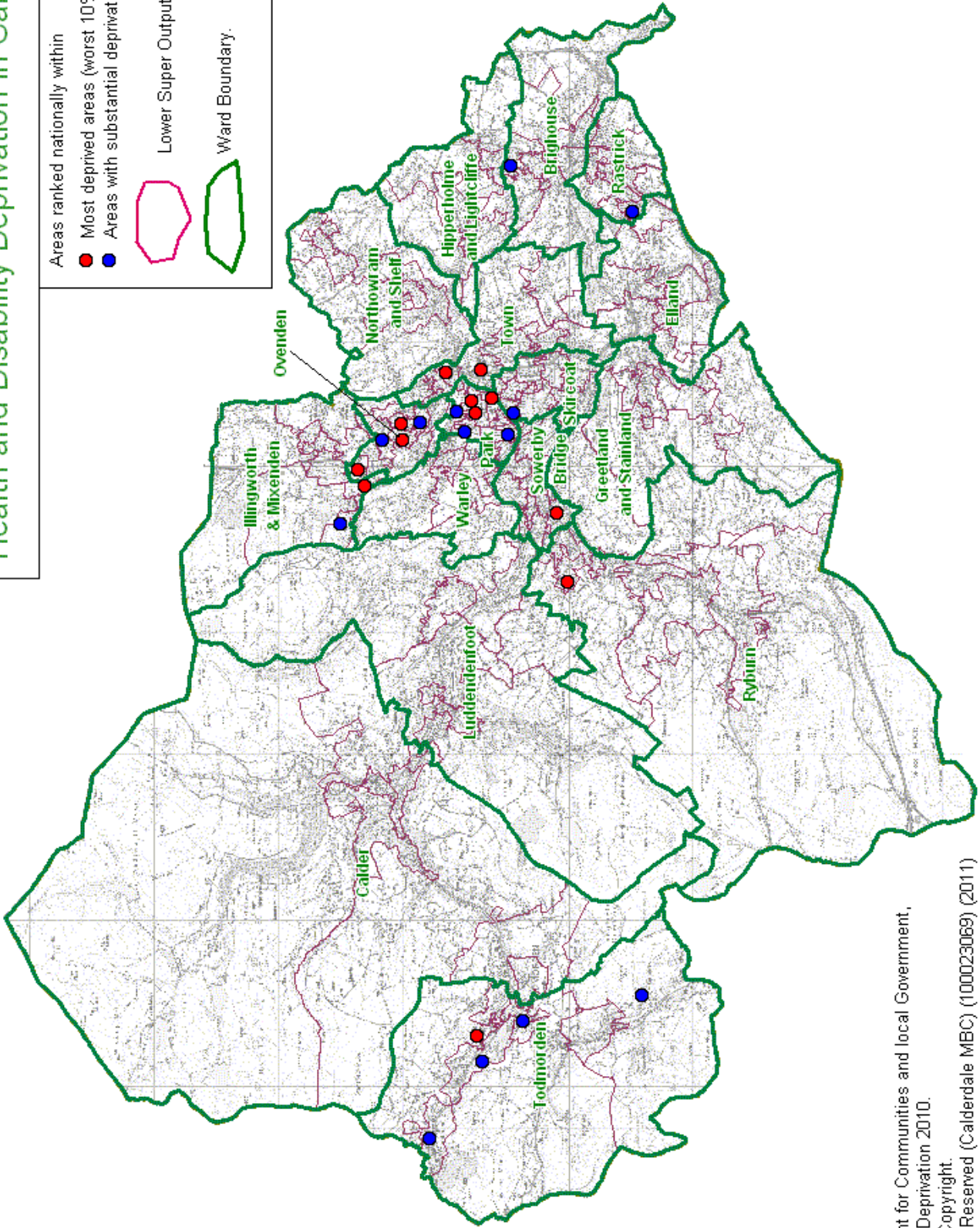
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



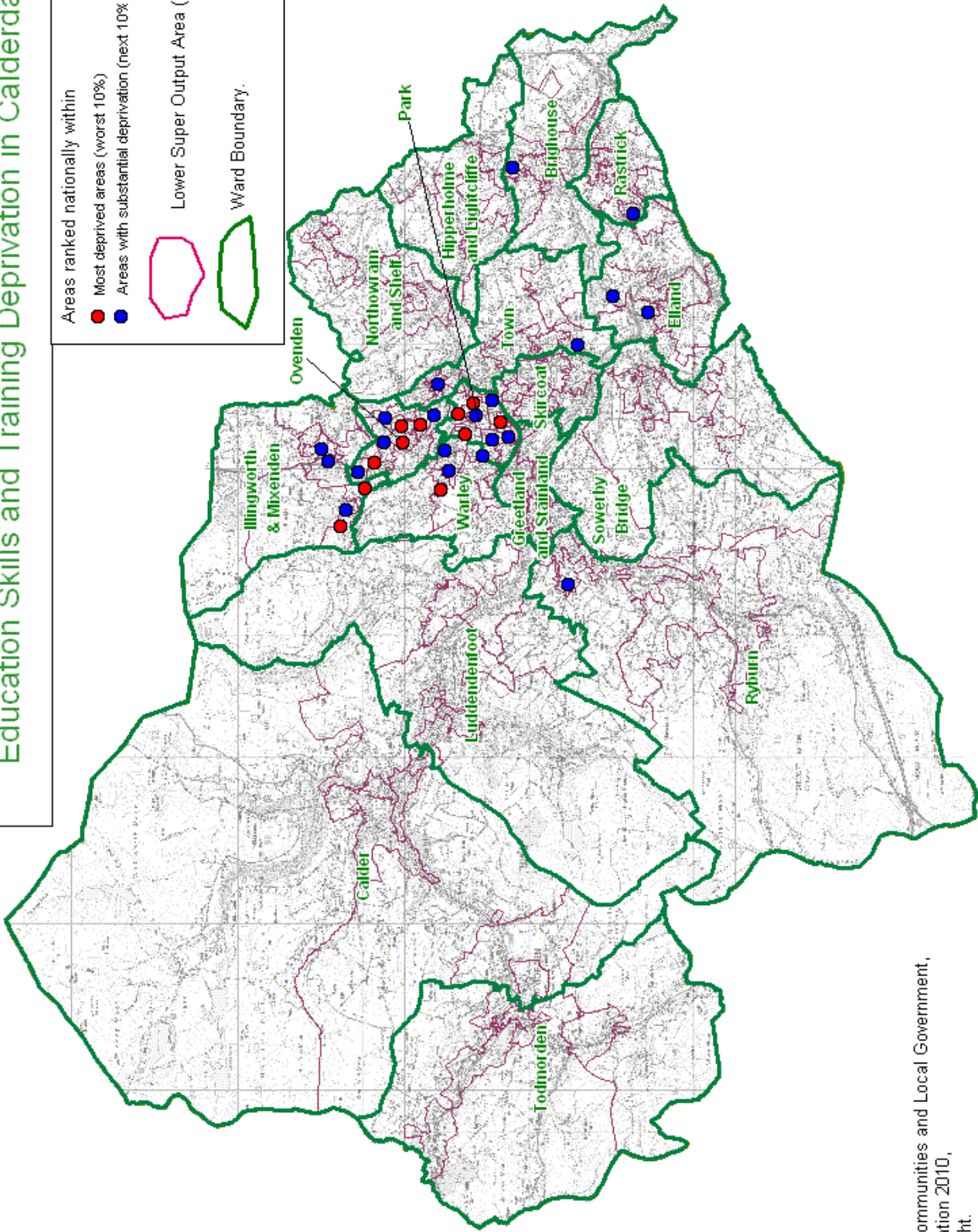
Ward Boundary



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# Education Skills and Training Deprivation in Calderdale

- Areas ranked nationally within
  - Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
  - Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)
- Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)
- Ward Boundary.



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# Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

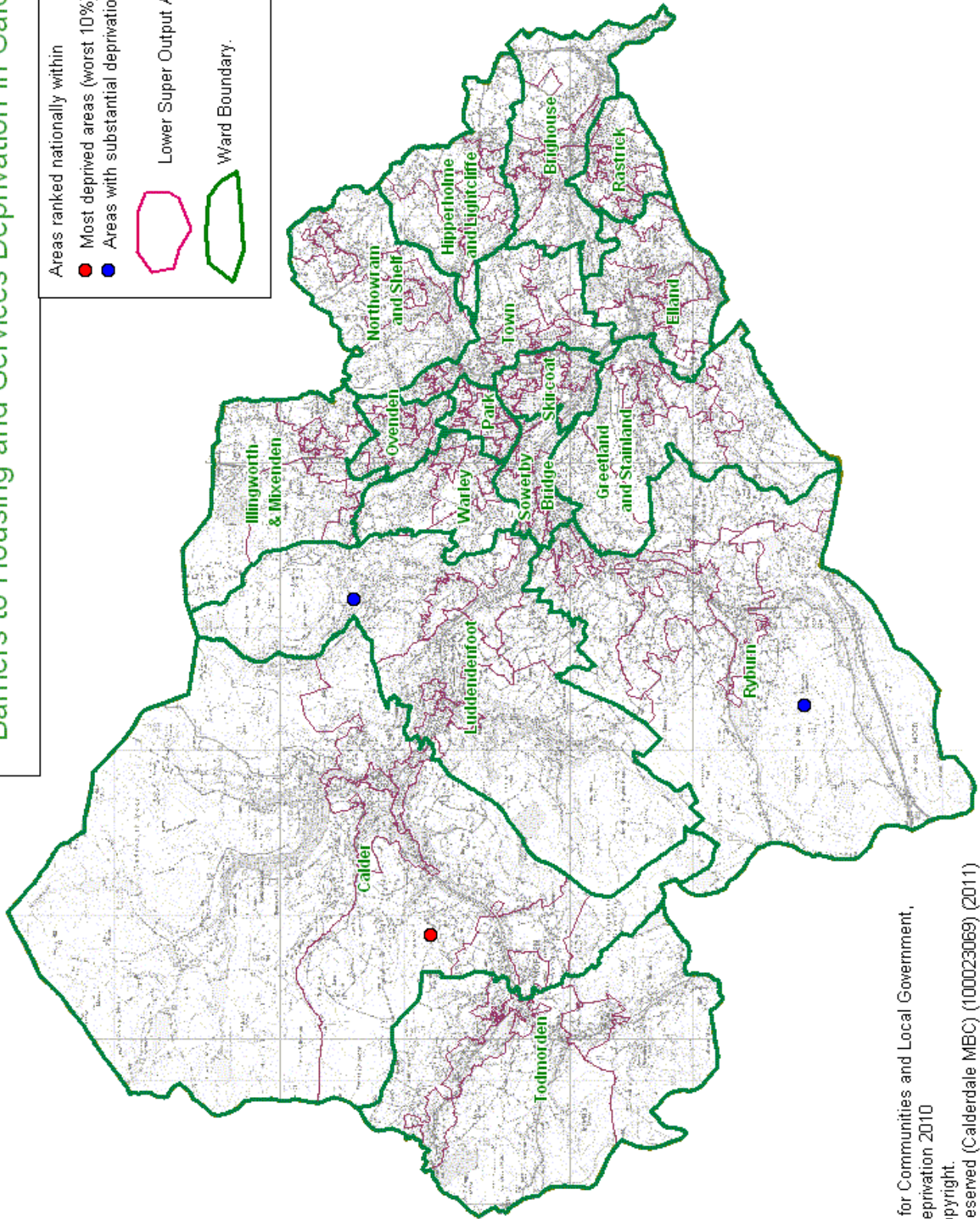
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Ward Boundary.



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# Crime Deprivation in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

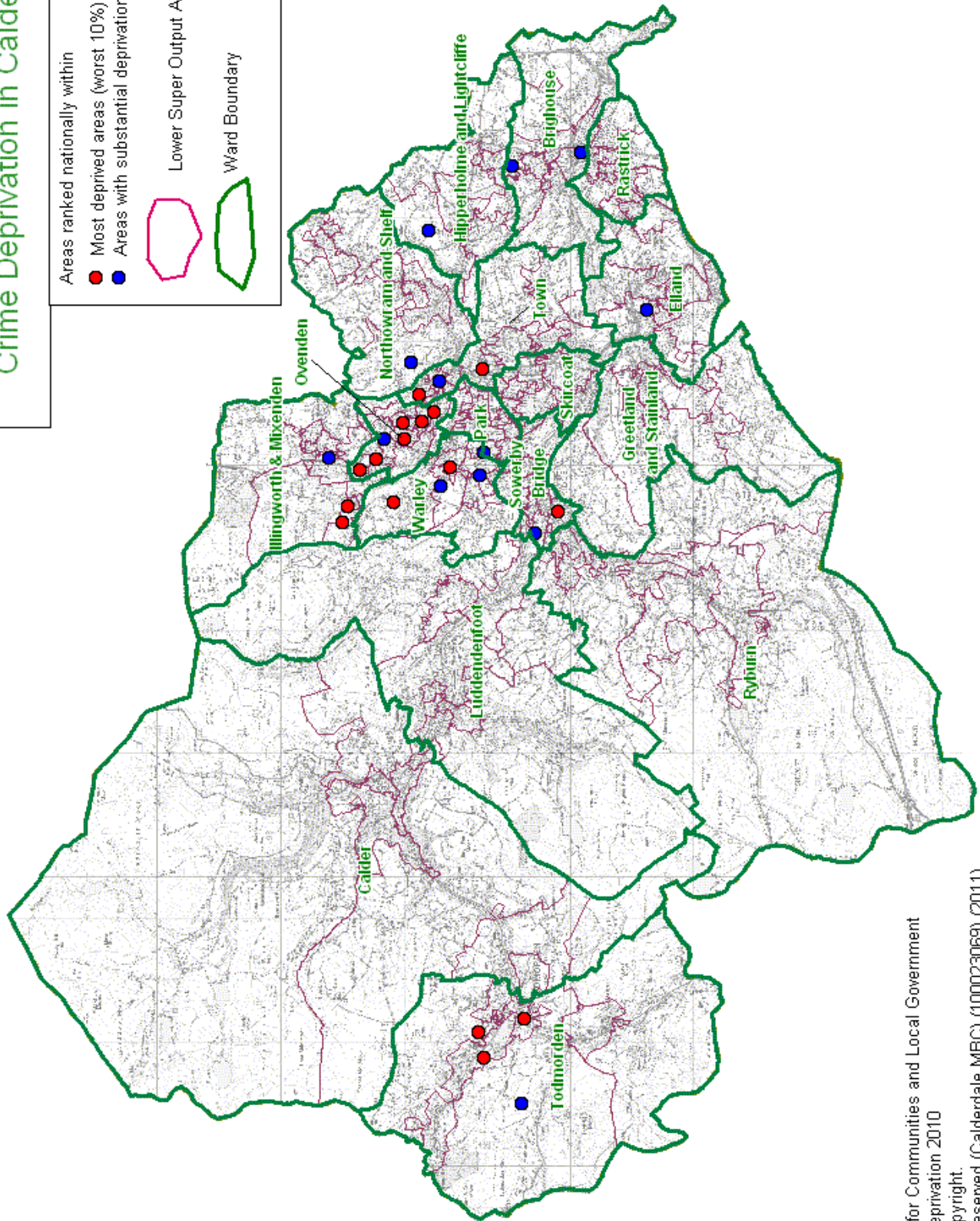
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Ward Boundary



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# Environmental Deprivation in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

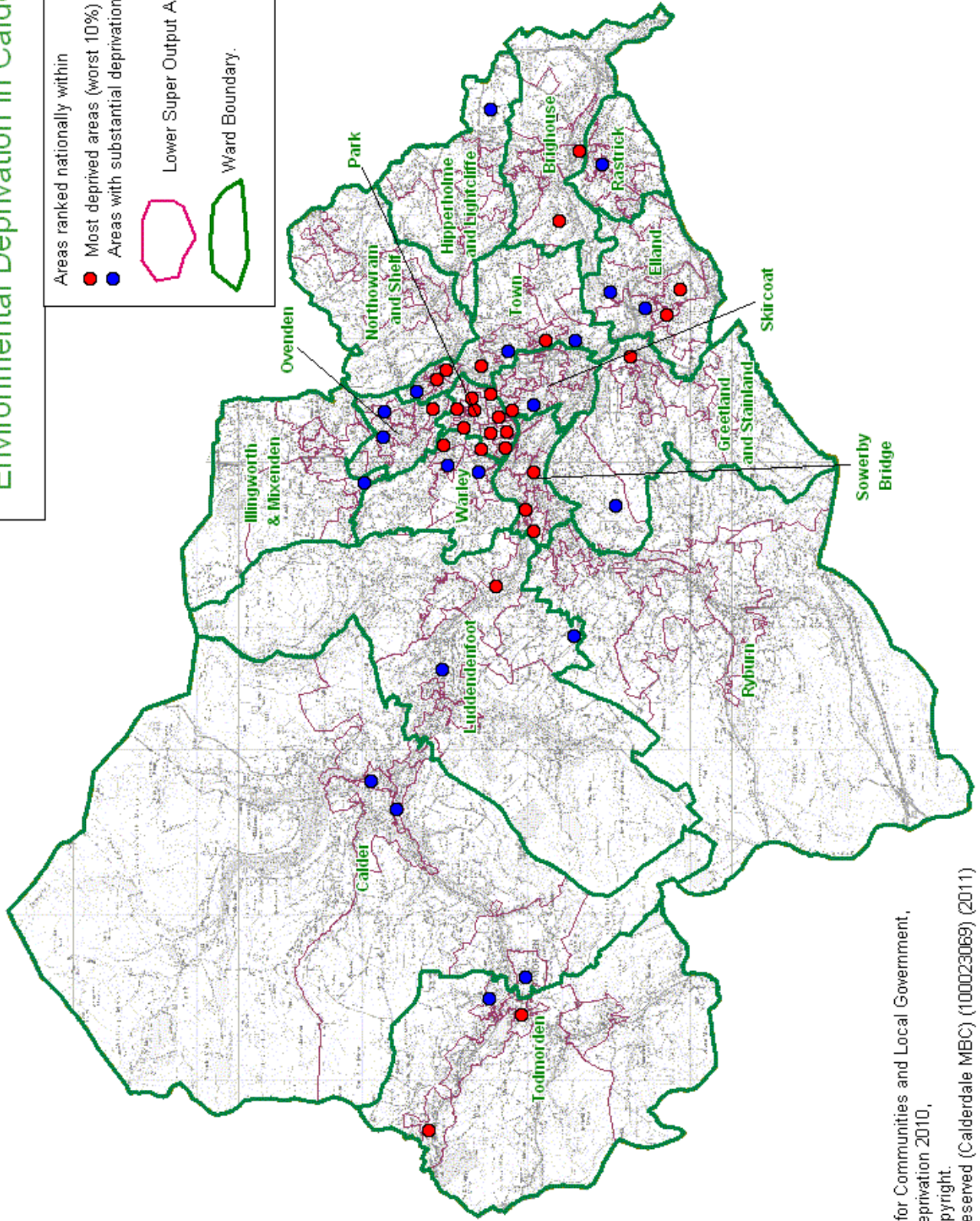
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Ward Boundary



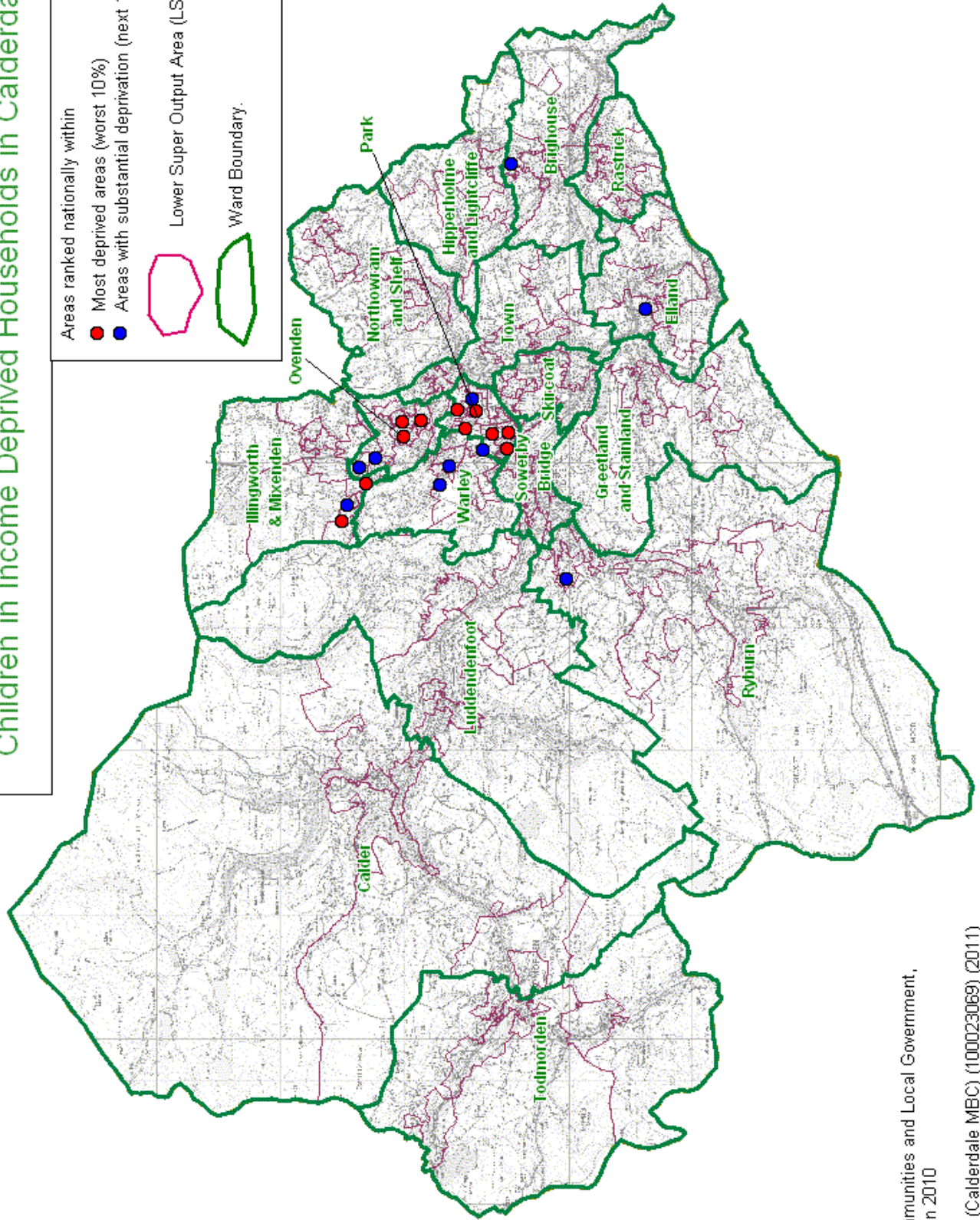
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## **6. INDICES OF DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN AND OLDER PEOPLE**

- 6.1. Along with the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the 7 Domains, the Indices of Deprivation 2010 also provide figures for each LSOA on the proportion of Children (Under 16) and the proportion of Older People (60 and above) living in households suffering income deprivation.
- 6.2. These two measures – the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) – are not separate domains but were also produced in 2007. They have been widely used as an insight into deprivation affecting two key groups.
- 6.3. Initial analysis suggests that the proportion of children suffering income deprivation is virtually unchanged, and the number of areas in Calderdale falling within the worst 20% nationally has decreased slightly from 23 to 21.
- 6.4. The proportion of older people suffering income deprivation is also virtually unchanged. However, the total number of areas in Calderdale among the worst 10% and 10-20% nationally has fallen, reflecting the faster national growth in numbers of older people living in income-deprived households.
- 6.5. The two maps on the following pages show the IDACI and the IDAOPI. These maps again focus on those within the most deprived areas nationally.

# Children in Income Deprived Households in Calderdale

- Areas ranked nationally within
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
  - Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)
- Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)
- Ward Boundary



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# Older People in Income Deprived Households in Calderdale

Areas ranked nationally within

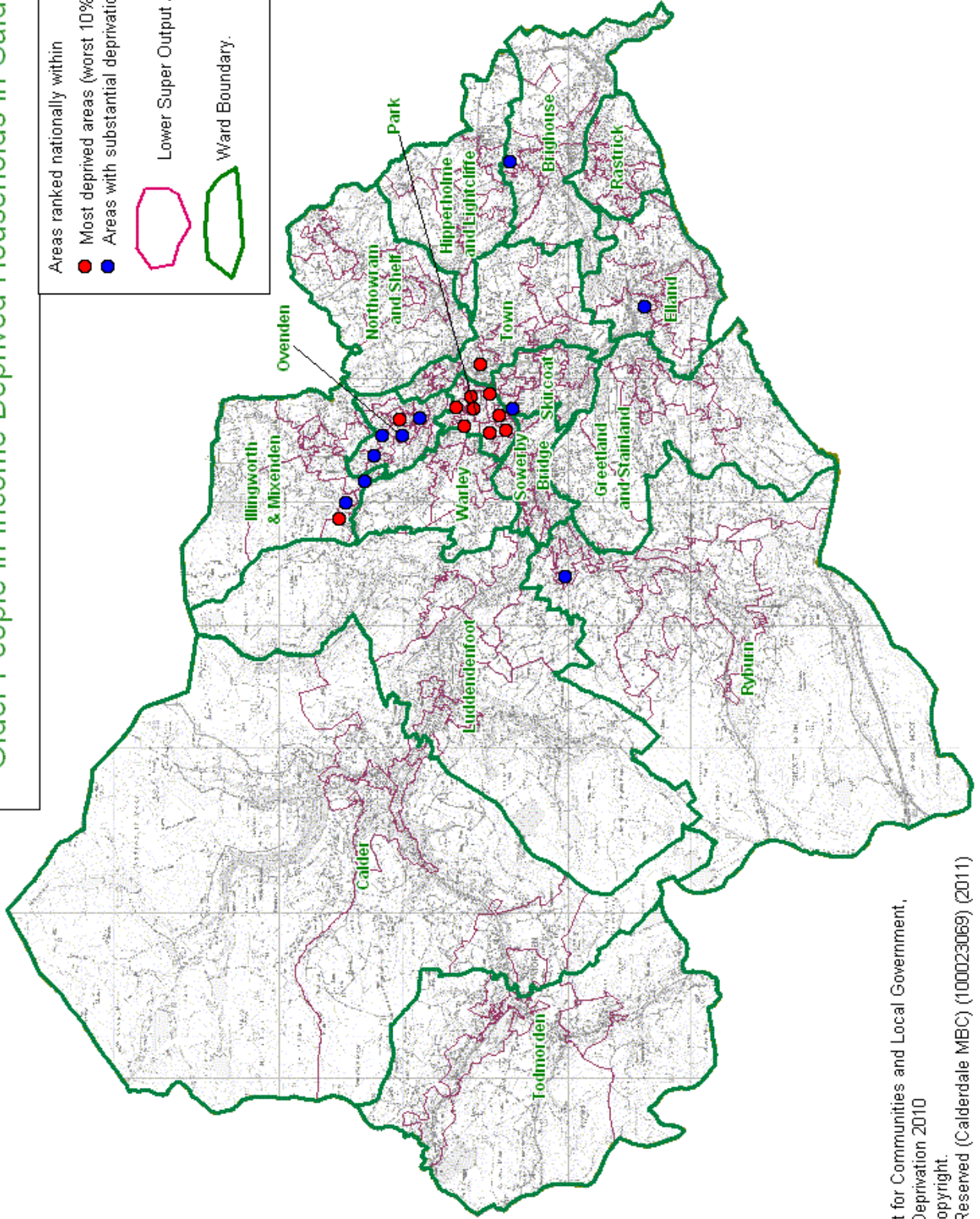
- Most deprived areas (worst 10%)
- Areas with substantial deprivation (next 10%)



Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



Ward Boundary



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Definition of District Measures of Deprivation

<i>Average score</i>	=	the average of the combined scores for the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the district
<i>Average rank</i>	=	the average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in the district
<i>Extent</i>	=	proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived 10% LSOAs in the country
<i>Concentration</i>	=	average of the ranks of a district's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population
<i>Income</i>	=	number of people who are income deprived
<i>Employment</i>	=	number of people who are employment deprived.

### Appendix 2. Indicators used in the Indices of Deprivation

#### 1. Income Domain

- Adults and children in Income Support Households
- Adults and children in Income-based JSA Households
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding Housing Benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum Seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

#### 2. Employment Deprivation

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59
- Recipients of Employment and Support Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (those with a contribution-based element)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (after initial interview)

#### 3. Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- Years of Potential Life Lost
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing

#### **4. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain**

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16
- Secondary school absence rate
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education

##### **Sub-Domain: Skills**

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

#### **5. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain**

##### **Sub-Domain: Wider Barriers**

- Household overcrowding
- Local authority 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 the constituent LSOAs
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation

##### **Sub-Domain: Geographical Barriers**

- Road distance to a GP surgery
- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub-Post Office

#### **6. Crime Domain**

- Burglary (4 recorded crime types)
- Theft (5 recorded crime types)
- Criminal damage (11 recorded crime types)
- Violence (19 recorded crime types, including Robbery)

#### **7. The Living Environment Domain**

##### **Sub-Domain: The “indoors” living environment**

- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating

##### **Sub-Domain: The “outdoors” living environment**

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists

### Appendix 3. District Indicators based on pre-2009 district boundaries

Table 5. National Deprivation Rankings of West Yorkshire Districts based on pre-2009 boundaries

	Average Score			Average Rank			Extent			Concentration			Income			Employment		
District	Year			Year			Year			Year			Year			Year		
	'10	'07	'04	'10	'07	'04	'10	'07	'04	'10	'07	'04	'10	'07	'04	'10	'07	'04
Calderdale	112	107	86	118	119	87	93	98	83	83	71	65	73	73	70	66	74	68
Bradford	28	32	30	37	52	51	28	31	31	11	11	11	5	4	5	5	6	6
Kirklees	81	82	77	102	102	81	70	75	73	61	59	68	14	12	21	14	15	16
Leeds	72	85	68	104	114	91	63	67	64	46	48	24	4	5	4	4	4	4
Wakefield	71	66	54	85	74	53	72	62	56	70	68	61	35	37	29	15	11	11

For further information about the Indices of Deprivation please contact Jenny Eaglestone (01422 393129) in the Research & Consultation Team.

Further demographic information is available on the Intranet under [Support for Services - Statistics and Census Data - Technology and Information](#).

and on the Council's Website at

<http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/council/statistics/index.html>

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