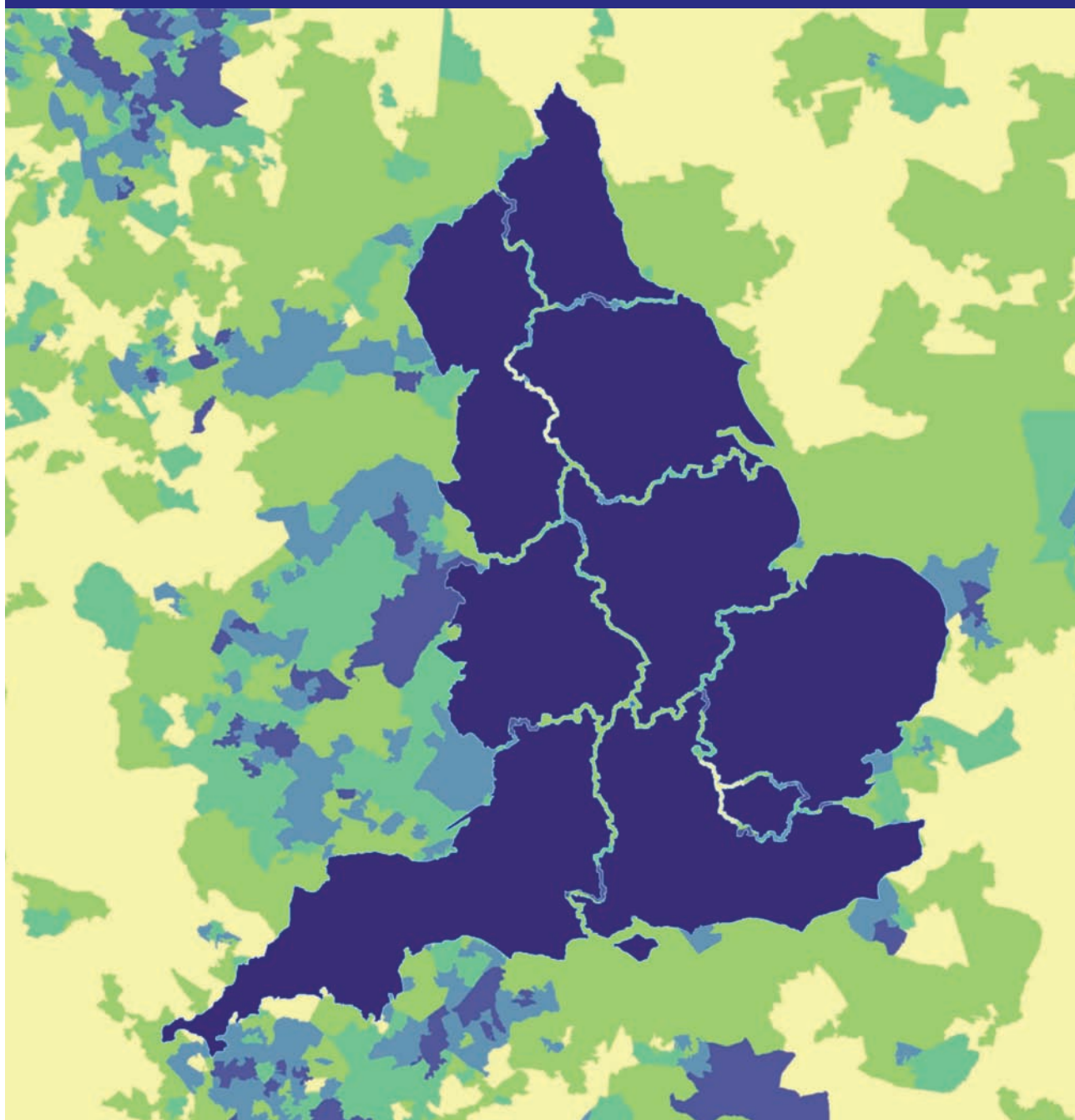


## The English Indices of Deprivation 2007







# The English Indices of Deprivation 2007

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# Preface

Indices of Deprivation are an important tool for identifying the most disadvantaged areas in England so that resources could be appropriately targeted.

Significant changes were made to the Indices in 2004 which allowed us to measure deprivation at a smaller spatial scale through the introduction of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). We also introduced new domains and indicators to capture other dimensions of deprivation, for example crime and the living environment.

Following fundamental changes in the measurement of deprivation in both the 2000 and 2004 Indices, we have listened to requests from key stakeholders and users of the Index to provide a consistent measure to allow change over time to be measured.

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) therefore updates the Indices of Deprivation 2004, retaining the same methodology, domains and indicators.

This report rehearses the conceptualisation underpinning the model of multiple deprivation used and outlines the indicators and domains that make up the ID 2007. The datasets underpinning the ID 2007 can be accessed at: [www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/](http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/)

We would like to thank all those who assisted in the production of the ID 2007. In particular we thank all those who responded to the consultation, Professor Pete Alcock who peer reviewed the work of SDRC, Professor Jonathan Bradshaw, Dr Chris Dibben and Dr Ben Anderson who undertook specific analysis to support the Indices and the inter-departmental advisory group for their many helpful suggestions.



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# Introduction

Communities and Local Government commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford to update the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) for England. Following an extensive public consultation (see **Annex A**), an independent academic peer review and a significant programme of work, the new Indices of Deprivation 2007 were produced in December 2007.

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. There are also two supplementary indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People). Summary measures of the IMD 2007 are presented at local authority district level and county council level. The LSOA level Domain Indices and IMD 2007, together with the local authority district and county summaries are referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007).

The ID 2007 are based on the approach, structure and methodology that were used to create the previous ID 2004. The ID 2007 updates the ID 2004 using more up-to-date data. The new IMD 2007 contains seven domains which relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime.

This report presents the conceptual framework of the new ID 2007; the component indicators and domains; the methodology for creating the domains and the overall IMD; the LSOA level results and the LA level summaries.

# Acknowledgements

The ID 2007 was constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford. The team comprised: Michael Noble, David McLennan, Kate Wilkinson, Adam Whitworth, Sonia Exley, and Helen Barnes. In addition, the Health Domain was constructed by Chris Dibben from the University of St Andrews; the 'air quality' indicator by Jon Fairburn at Staffordshire University; the 'housing affordability' indicator by Professor Glen Bramley at Heriot-Watt University; and GIS work was undertaken by SDRC's GIS consultant David Avenell. The population denominators were kindly provided by the Small Area Population Estimation Unit at the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The team would like to thank Communities and Local Government's Advisory Group, the academic peer reviewer Professor Pete Alcock from the University of Birmingham, and the many respondents to the consultation, for all their helpful contributions.

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# Chapter 1: Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the small area level: The conceptual framework

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2007 is the same as that which underpinned its predecessor – the IMD 2004 (Noble et al., 2004) and is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted as deprived in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation. This chapter, which draws from the ID 2004 Report, elaborates on the model of multiple deprivation that has been used and addresses issues relating to it.

## Background

*We must first know what poverty is before we can identify where and when it is occurring or attempt to measure it; and before we can begin to do anything to alleviate it' (Alcock, 1997, p.57)*

In his 1979 account of *Poverty in the United Kingdom* Townsend sets out the case for defining poverty in terms of relative deprivation. Thus his definition of poverty is: *'Individuals, families and groups can be said to be in poverty if they lack the resources to obtain the types of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities which are customary, or at least widely encouraged or approved in the societies to which they belong'* (Townsend, 1979, p.31). Though 'poverty' and 'deprivation' have often been used interchangeably, many have argued that a clear distinction should be made between them (see for example the discussion in Nolan and Whelan, 1996). It could be argued that the condition of poverty means not having enough financial resources to meet needs. Deprivation on the other hand refers to unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. In a similar vein, Atkinson (1998) notes that in recent debates on 'Social Europe', the terms 'poverty' and 'social exclusion' have been used on occasions interchangeably, but he defines poverty as a 'lack of money or material possessions'. Townsend himself concurs. In his article 'Deprivation' Townsend argues that 'people can be said to be *deprived* if they lack the types of diet, clothing, housing, household facilities and fuel and environmental, educational, working and social conditions, activities and facilities which are customary ...' [our italics]. People are in poverty if they lack the resources to escape deprivation (Townsend, 1987, p131 and 140).

In his 1987 article Townsend elaborates on the distinctions between social and material deprivation. The former – which he acknowledges is more difficult to measure – he describes as ‘providing a useful means of generalising the condition of those who do not or cannot enter into ordinary forms of family or other relationships’. The more easily measured material deprivation relates to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work (Townsend, 1987, p136). By identifying both social and material deprivation, he is anticipating some aspects of what one might now call ‘social exclusion’. In this study Townsend also lays down the foundation for articulating multiple deprivation as an accumulation of several types of deprivation.

Townsend’s formulation of multiple deprivation is the starting point for the model of small area deprivation which is presented here in respect of the design of new measures of deprivation for England.

## Area based measures

Though Townsend’s work mainly (though not entirely) referred to individuals experiencing deprivation – single or multiple – the arguments can, in modified form, extend to area based measures. However, limitations of data availability inevitably cause some of the sophistication of his original concept to be lost in practice. At an area level it is very difficult to measure the percentage of the population experiencing deprivation on one, two or more dimensions. It is possible to look at single forms of deprivation at an area level and state that a certain proportion of the population experiences that deprivation or a proportion experiences some other forms of deprivation etc. and describe at an area level the combination of single deprivations as area level multiple deprivation. The approach used here conceptualises multiple deprivation as a composite of different dimensions or domains of deprivation. It, however, says little about the *individual* experience of *multiple* deprivation.

The area itself can be characterised as deprived *relative to other areas*, in a particular dimension of deprivation, on the basis of the proportion of people in the area experiencing the type of deprivation in question. In other words, the experience of the people in an area give the area its deprivation characteristics. The area itself is *not* deprived, but the presence of a concentration of people experiencing deprivation in an area may give rise to a compounding deprivation effect – this is still *measured* by reference to those individuals. Having attributed the aggregate of individual experience of deprivation to the area, it is possible to say that an area is deprived in that particular dimension. Once the specific dimensions of deprivation have been measured, these can be understood as elements of multiple deprivation.

## Dimensions of deprivation

The approach allows the separate measurement of different dimensions of deprivation, such as education deprivation and health deprivation. There is a question as to whether there should be an additional domain for low income or one that measures the lack of socially perceived necessities (Gordon *et al.*, 2000) (e.g.

adequate diet, consumer durables, ability to afford social activities etc.). To follow Townsend, within a multiple deprivation measure only the deprivations resulting from a low income would be included so low income itself would not be a component, but lack of socially perceived necessities would. However, there are no readily available small area data on the lack of socially perceived necessities and therefore low income is an important indicator for these aspects of material deprivation. Moreover, it could be argued that measures of consumption are themselves problematic as lack of certain items may be by choice rather than inability to pay for them. Therefore, it is appropriate to measure low income itself rather than the possession of certain items.

Despite recognising income deprivation in its own right, it should not be the only measure of area deprivation. Other dimensions of deprivation contribute crucial further information about an area. However, low income remains a central component of the definition of multiple deprivation for the ID 2007. As Townsend writes 'while people experiencing some forms of deprivation may not all have low income, people experiencing multiple or single but very severe forms of deprivation are in almost every instance likely to have very little income and little or no other resources' (Townsend, 1987, p131).

'Multiple deprivation' is thus not some separate form of deprivation. It is simply a combination of more specific forms of deprivation, which themselves can be more or less directly measurable. It is an empirical question whether combinations of these different forms of deprivation are more than the sum of their parts, that is, whether they are not simply additive but interact and may have *greater* impact, if found in certain combinations.

Measuring different aspects of deprivation and combining these into an overall multiple deprivation measure raises a number of questions. Perhaps the most important one is the extent to which area deprivation in one dimension can be cancelled out by lack of deprivation in another dimension. Thus if an area is found to have high levels of income deprivation but relatively low levels of education deprivation, should the latter cancel out the former and if so to what extent? The IMD 2007 is essentially based on a weighted cumulative model and the argument for limited cancellation effects is presented.

Another question concerns the extent to which the same people or households are represented in more than one of the dimensions of deprivation. In previous Indices based on Census data no explicit information is available on this aspect of the conceptual framework. The 'households with no access to a car' may well have been the same households who 'live in overcrowded accommodation'. The combination in earlier Indices takes no account of possible double counting nor do the published accounts address the potential problem. The position taken in the IMD 2007 is that if a family or area experiences more than one form of deprivation this is 'worse' than experiencing only one form of deprivation. The aim is not to eliminate double counting *between* domains – indeed it is desirable and appropriate to measure situations where deprivation occurs on more than one dimension.

To summarise, the model which emerges from this theoretical framework is of a series of uni-dimensional domains of deprivation which may be combined, with appropriate weighting, into a single measure of multiple deprivation.

## The Concept of Multiple Deprivation

The IMD 2007 is therefore underpinned by a coherent conceptual model of multiple deprivation at the small area level. To reiterate, the model of multiple deprivation is underpinned by the idea of separate dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. The area itself can be characterised as deprived, relative to other areas, in a particular dimension of deprivation on the basis of the proportion of people in the area experiencing the type of deprivation in question. In other words, the experience of the people in an area give the area its deprivation characteristics. The area itself is not deprived, though the presence of a concentration of people experiencing deprivation in an area may give rise to a compounding deprivation effect, but this is still measured by reference to those individuals. Having attributed the aggregate of individual experience of deprivation to the area, it is possible to say that an area is deprived in that particular dimension. Having measured specific dimensions of deprivation, these can be understood as elements of multiple deprivation.

# Chapter 2: Domains and Indicators

## Section 1: An Introduction to the Domains and Indicators

### Domains

The IMD 2007 contains seven Domains of deprivation:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

### Indicators

There are a total of 38 indicators, distributed across the seven domains. Where possible, the indicators relate to 2005. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators were that they should be:-

- 'Domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures of that form of deprivation);
- measuring major features of that deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas);
- up-to-date;
- capable of being updated on a regular basis;
- statistically robust;
- available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

The aim for each domain was to include a parsimonious (i.e. economical in number) collection of indicators that comprehensively captured the deprivation for each domain, within the constraints of data availability and the criteria listed above.

**Annex B** lists the indicators on a domain by domain basis, and **Annex C** lists the data sources.

## Data where indicators have changed or ceased to exist since the ID2004

For the most part, the same indicators (updated where possible) have been used for the ID 2007 as were used for the ID 2004. This has, however, not been possible for the Income Domain where as a result of major changes to the social security system – particularly in the area of tax credits – indicators have ceased to exist. Where possible indicators have been selected in that domain which map as closely as possible to their predecessors.

## Census Data

As with the ID 2004, the ID 2007 only uses Census data when alternative data from administrative sources are not available. Three such indicators were derived from the 2001 Census – adult skill levels in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain, ‘overcrowded households’ in the Wider Barriers Sub Domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain and ‘households without central heating’ in the Living Environment Domain.

## Data time point, spatial scale and denominators

Where possible the indicators relate to 2005 and, as has been indicated, the IMD 2007 and component domains are presented at LSOA level. Summaries of the IMD 2007 are presented at district and county council levels.

Denominators at LSOA level for 2005 were provided by the ONS Small Area Population Estimation Unit. For the few indicators where numerators were derived from the 2001 Census, the denominators were also drawn from the Census.

## Preparing the indicators for combination: dealing with small numbers

The shrinkage estimation methodology has been used, where necessary, to improve the reliability of an indicator where it is based on small numbers. The effect of shrinkage is to move such a score towards the district average for that indicator. The extent of movement depends on both the reliability of the indicator and the heterogeneity of the district. If scores are not unreliable, the movement is negligible as the amount of shrinkage is related to the standard error. A further advantage of the shrinkage technique is that movement is less in heterogeneous districts. The shrinkage technique does not mean that the score necessarily gets smaller, i.e. less deprived. Where LSOAs do move this may be in the direction of more deprivation if the ‘unreliable’ score shows less deprivation than the district mean. For further details about the shrinkage technique, see **Annex D**.



## Combining indicators to create a Domain

For each domain of deprivation the aim is to obtain a single summary measure whose interpretation is straightforward in that it is, if possible, expressed in meaningful units (e.g. proportions of people or of households experiencing that form of deprivation). In two domains (i.e. the Income and Employment domains) where the underlying metric is the same and where the indicators are non-overlapping, the indicators can be simply summed and divided by the population at risk to create an area rate.

In several of the domains where a simple rate is not possible, Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis has been used to find appropriate weights for combining indicators into a single score based on the inter-correlations between all the indicators. This has been applied to the following domains or sub-domains: Health Deprivation and Disability Domain; Children/Young People sub-domain in the Education, skills and training deprivation Domain; and the Crime Domain. For further details about the factor analysis technique, see **Annex E**.

## Section 2: Income Deprivation Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportions of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. This has been achieved in previous versions of the Index (ID 2000 and ID2004) by reference to the percentage of the population reliant on various means tested benefits (see e.g. Noble et al., 2004).

It has been the long term goal to move the Income Domain from proxy indicators based on benefit receipt to a measure more similar to the national income poverty measure – i.e. proportion of the population of an LSOA living in households below 60% of equivalent median income. Since the publication of the ID 2004, research has been undertaken by the University of Essex to create synthetic income estimates at small area level (See Communities and Local Government Website for a note on the methodology adopted).

However, following a careful consideration of the results of that research and after taking into account the views expressed during the consultation, it was decided not to implement a domain based on synthetic estimates of income at this time.

### The Indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based Job Seekers Allowance Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2005)

Shrinkage estimation (see **Annexe D**) was applied to the combined indicators.

## Issues

### **Adjustments arising from the introduction of Pension Credit, Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit**

As in the ID 2004, the Income Domain includes comprehensive, non-overlapping counts of both in-work and out-of-work means-tested benefits. However, some adjustments were required in order to reflect recent changes to the structure of benefits and tax credits.

In October 2003 Income Support (IS) for those aged 60 and over was replaced by a new benefit for those with no income/ an income below the Minimum Income Guarantee. This benefit is known as the Pension Credit (PC) and it comprises two component parts: Guarantee Credit (available to those aged 60 and over) and Savings Credit (available to those aged 65 and over). In order to capture income deprivation within this age group (thus rendering the ID 2007 comparable with the ID 2004 which captured this age group through IS receipt), it was necessary for PC to be included as an indicator within the current income domain. Following DWP advice only those receiving the 'Guarantee Credit' element of PC are counted as income deprived. This is because the low-income status of those receiving only the 'Savings Credit' element of PC is less clear-cut given the different nature of this benefit and its differing eligibility rules. However, PC recipients receiving 'Savings Credit' in addition to 'Guarantee Credit' are included.

Since April 2003 most Income Support (IS) and income-based Job Seekers Allowance (JSA-IB) claimants who have children have received Child Tax Credit (CTC) in respect of their children rather than an IS/JSA-IB allowance for them. This means that data on children in IS/JSA-IB data are no longer reliable. The same holds true for the relatively small number of adults receiving Pension Credit who have dependent children. However, the children in such households can now be identified by 'patching in' data from Child Benefit records and this was undertaken by DWP.

Tax credit data used in the ID 2004 comprised data for Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC) and data for the Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC). In April 2003, WFTC and DPTC were replaced with a single Working Tax Credit (WTC). It should also be noted that, in addition to replacing dependent allowances within IS and JSA-IB, CTC also replaced provisions for dependent children within these tax credits.

Thus, in order that the ID 2007 income domain remains comparable with the ID 2004 income domain, it was necessary to include families (WTC+CTC cases or CTC cases only) within counts of those who are income deprived (subject to the threshold described below). In addition it would theoretically be possible to include WTC only cases. However this was not undertaken for two reasons. First HMRC does not have reliable address data for them and second they were not, in the main, included in the ID2004 so there would be a loss of 'backwards' compatibility. It was also necessary to ensure there was no 'double counting' where families are in receipt of both CTC and one of IS/ JSA-IB/ PC.

### **Selecting WTC/CTC cases below an income threshold**

Eligibility for WTC and CTC reaches reasonably far up the income scale, and will include some households that would not be described as 'income deprived' under any of the definitions currently in operation in England.

An income threshold was therefore defined to designate certain recipients of WTC/CTC 'income deprived'. This threshold was not applied to those in receipt of 'out of work' means tested benefits (IS/JSA-IB/PC).

The headline income poverty measure used in the Government's poverty and social exclusion report 'Opportunity for All' is households below 60 per cent of 'equivalised' median income. This measure has been adopted by Eurostat and is widely used by academics. A version of this measure – 60 per cent of 'equivalised' median income (before housing costs and excluding housing benefit and maintenance) – was used as a threshold for income deprivation and applied to families in receipt of WFTC and DPTC in the ID2004. This approach was adopted in the ID 2007 and applied to WTC/CTC<sup>1</sup>.

### **Asylum Seekers**

During construction of the ID2004 there was strong support for the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers within the Income Domain as groups at high risk of income deprivation. Asylum seekers who have been granted refugee status or exceptional leave to remain (ELR) are entitled to Income Support and so are included in the domain in this way. Prior to this, asylum seekers receive either IS or voucher assistance via the National Asylum Support Service (NASS). The ID 2004 included information on NASS voucher recipients which was made available by the Home Office and this has also been included in the ID 2007.

### **Take-up of Benefits**

As this domain reflects recipients of means tested benefits, the issue of take up and the extent to which this varies by benefit type, claimant type and geographical area is of crucial importance. As recommended in the ID 2004 Report further research has been undertaken by the University of York to investigate spatial variations in benefit take up using the Family Resources Survey (FRS). The results of the research are contained in a Report which is available from the Communities and Local Government website. The Report found that there were spatial variations in take up but there was also under-reporting of benefit receipt in the FRS. DWP had conducted an exercise with Pension Credit (but not other benefits) linking actual receipt to the FRS data and this produced higher estimates of take-up and resulted in different spatial variations in take-up.

The Report concludes that

"In the light of this we conclude that it would be unsafe to re-weight area based receipt data to take account of non take-up estimates based on reported receipt in the FRS. It is possible to re-weight Pension Credit receipt to take account of non take-up using our model based on actual take-up for 2004/5. But ideally we would want to ensure that such a model was robust over more than one year. Even then the most robust model explains only 19 per cent of the variance in non take-up.

Until a matching exercise is undertaken to establish actual take-up of tax credit and IS/JSA in the Family Resources survey, the models that we have derived using estimated take-up are suspect.

If the receipt figures in the income domain were adjusted using our coefficients derived from actual take-up for Pension Credit but not adjusted at all or adjusted

<sup>1</sup> The McLements Scale used as in the ID 2004

by estimated take-up of tax credit and IS/JSA then it might damage the balance in the ID2007. Those areas with large proportions of eligible non claiming pensioners would benefit but not those areas with large proportions of eligible non claiming families with children or childless unemployed.

On balance we conclude that it would be the best course to leave well alone for the ID 2007. Meanwhile HMRC should be encouraged to match administrative data on tax credit claiming data in the FRS and DWP to continue to match Pension Credit data and extend the exercise to IS/JSA.

There remains an anxiety that area variation in take-up undermines the validity of the Income Domain."

In the light of these conclusions and taking into account the responses received from the consultation, it was decided not to adjust the numerator of this domain to take into account non-take up.

## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

As in the ID2004, a supplementary index – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) – has been produced alongside the ID 2007. This covers only children aged 0–15 living in income deprived households – defined as either households receiving IS/ JSA-IB/ PC or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of WTC/ CTC with an equivalised income below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. The IDACI is the proportion of children 0–15 living in such households as a proportion of all children 0–15.

## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

A second supplementary index also produced in 2004 was that for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). This index has also been produced alongside the ID 2007, and represents income deprivation affecting older people defined as those adults 60 or over living in pension credit (guarantee) households as a proportion of all those 60 or over.

## Combining the indicators

The indicators are summed and expressed as a rate of the whole population.

## Changes from the ID 2004

The introduction of Pension Credit, Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit have meant that there are significant and inevitable changes from the indicators in the ID 2004 and these changes are described in detail above. The aim has been, in spite of these changes, to maximise comparability.

## Section 3: Employment Deprivation Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working-age population from the world of work.

### The Indicators

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) for men aged 18–64 and women aged 18–59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18–24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)
- Incapacity Benefit recipients aged 18–59 (women); 18–64 (men) (Source: DWP 2005)
- Severe Disablement Allowance recipients aged 18–59 (women); 18–64 (men) (Source: DWP 2005)

Shrinkage estimation (see **Annex D**) was applied to the combined indicators.

### Issues

For this domain, unemployment claimant counts, as used in previous indices, are replaced by counts of those receiving Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) derived from the DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This is now the principal indicator for unemployment used in other work on deprivation at the small area level and, in effect, such a change makes no real difference to numbers because previously used claimant counts were derived from JSA data. Using JSA data from WPLS has a clear methodological advantage in that this database also includes information on the New Deals and other workless benefits, hence 'double counting' of claimants can be consistently avoided.

For the purposes of consistency with the ID 2004, comprehensive and non-overlapping counts of those on compulsory New Deal programmes and the 'hidden unemployed' (i.e. those claiming work-limiting illness and disability benefits) are included in the numerator, as are counts of lone parents who have signalled involuntary labour market exclusion through their participation in the New Deal for Lone Parents beyond an initial work-focused interview.

In order to improve consistency across all the indicators of employment deprivation, all indicators (rather than just unemployment as in the ID 2004) are averaged across four quarter time points around the index data point, to account for seasonal variations.

## Combining the indicators

The indicators are summed and expressed as a rate of the relevant population (the whole population aged 18–59 plus men aged 60–64).

## Changes from the ID 2004

There are no substantive changes in respect of the indicators but a small methodological shift.

## Section 4: Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled across the *whole* population. This domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of *forthcoming* health deprivation.

### The Indicators

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (April 2003 to March 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), suicide mortality rate (2001 to 2005, source: ONS), hospital episode (ICD-10 F3–F4) (April 2003 to March 2005, Source: Department of Health) and health benefits data (ICD-10 F3–F4) (2005, Source: DWP)

### Issues

The YPLL is a directly age and sex standardised measure of premature death (i.e. under the age of 75). It is measured at the LSOA level, using a combination of 5 years of data. The shrinkage method is applied to the individual age/sex death rates in order to reduce the impact of small number problems on the YPLL.

The CIDR is a directly age and sex standardised morbidity/disability rate. It is derived from a count of individuals receiving any of the following benefits: Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Attendance Allowance (AA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), and the disability premium of Income Support.

Hospital episodes that begin as an emergency admission are used to construct a measure of acute health problems. All emergency admissions, greater than one day in length are included and the resulting measure is expressed as a directly age and sex standardised ratio.

Prescription data, deaths due to suicide, hospital episode data and health benefits data are used as the sources of information to estimate the number of people suffering from anxiety and depression.



The hospital episode, mortality and health benefits data are directly attributed to LSOAs. However, prescription data can only be used to create rates at a practice level and are therefore assigned indirectly to LSOAs through the practice list. None of these datasets is a perfect measure of anxiety and depression and so they are used in combination. The potential indicator is therefore a weighted combination of all three sources of data (See **Annex F** for more details). The weights are generated using Factor Analysis (See **Annex E**).

## Combining the Indicators

Factor analysis (maximum likelihood) is used to generate weights for the combination of indicators within this domain.

## Changes from the ID 2004

No changes.

## Section 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures deprivation in educational attainment, skills and training for children, young people and the working age population in a local area.

### The Indicators

#### Sub Domain: Children / Young People

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005), Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), National Pupil Database (NPD)
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005), Source: PLASC, NPD
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005), Source: PLASC, NPD
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16 (2005), Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004–2005), Source: DCSF absence data, PLASC
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (4 year average, 2002–2005), Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

#### Sub Domain: Skills

- Proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications (2001) Source: Census 2001

### Issues

#### Indicators in the Children / Young People Sub Domain

Key Stage test score indicators are a direct measure of children's attainment at ages 11, 14 and 16. Although the definition of the indicator remains the same as in the ID 2004, the availability of a time-series of the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) and the National Pupil Database (NPD) data has made it possible to reduce volatility in results caused by small numbers of cases by combining several years of data. In addition, the Key Stage 2 and 3 indicators are based on the actual test scores rather than level achieved (as in ID 2004) and thus allow finer differentiation between areas.

Staying on rates are calculated using Child Benefit (CB) counts as CB can only be claimed after 16 if the child remains in full-time education. In the ID 2004 this indicator was defined as the proportion of children receiving CB aged 17, 18 and 19 divided by the proportion aged 13, 14 and 15. Rather than comparing different age cohorts from the same year, this indicator now uses CB counts from the same age cohort from different years. For example, those aged 17 in 2006 will have been 15 in 2004 so the indicator will include 17 year olds in 2006 in the numerator and 15 year olds in 2004 in the denominator. This method is now possible because a time series of CB is available and is preferable as it reduces the occurrence of staying on rates over 100%.

The secondary absence rate and rate of not entering higher education maintain the same data sources and methodology used in the ID 2004. The secondary absence rate is derived from school level data and each pupil is assigned their school's average absence rate. The proportion not entering higher education indicator is produced using UCAS data on successful admissions as a numerator and a population denominator drawn from the 2001 Census.

### Indicators in the Skills Sub Domain

The Skills Sub Domain contains only a single indicator which measures the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications. The English Indices 2004 included an indicator of adults with no or low qualifications taken from the 2001 Census. As an update to the census data is not available two possible ways of producing a similar indicator for the 2007 update were considered. These were either to use the 2001 Census data or create a modelled indicator from a combined dataset of the Labour Force Survey and the Annual Population Survey (APS).

The consultation overwhelmingly supported retention of the Census indicator as used in the ID 2004 and the Skill Sub Domain is thus identical to that in the ID 2004.

## Combining the indicators

As for the ID 2004 shrinkage techniques are applied to all indicators. In the Children / Young People Sub Domain Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis (see **Annex E**) is used to generate weights to combine the indicators. The Skills Sub Domain comprises just one indicator. The final domain was constructed by combining the two sub domain scores with equal weights after they had been standardised and exponentially transformed.

## Changes from the ID 2004

The change to the Key Stage test score indicators is described above. The methodology used to produce the Key Stage indicators has been improved due to a longer time series of data being available.

## Section 6: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

### The Indicators

#### Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census)
- District level rate of acceptances under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent LSOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Source: modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

#### Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Health Service Information Authority, 2005)
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DfES, 2004–05)
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

### Issues

#### Indicators in the Wider Barriers Sub Domain

In the ID 2004 the Wider Barriers Sub Domain consisted of three indicators related to access to housing. These three indicators are retained in the ID 2007.

The two indicators relating to district level homelessness and difficulty of accessing owner-occupation are retained and updated.

A direct update will not, however, be possible for the overcrowding indicator and, as in the ID 2004, this indicator is based on data from the 2001 Census.

### **Indicators in the Geographical Barriers Sub Domain**

The four indicators included in the Geographical Barriers Sub Domain of the ID 2004 represent distance to access points for four key services. These four indicators are updated and included in the ID 2007.

## Combining the indicators

The relevant indicators within each of the sub-domains are standardised and combined using equal weights. The shrinkage technique is applied to the overcrowding indicator. The two sub-domains are standardised, exponentially transformed and combined with equal weights to create the overall Domain score.

## Changes from the ID 2004

No changes.

## Section 7: Crime Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure the rate of recorded crime for four major volume crime types – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence – representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

### The Indicators

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

### Issues

The Crime Domain of the ID 2007 is a direct update of the domain in the ID 2004, consisting of four broad composite indicators representing the risk of victimisation of four key volume crime types that have major effects on individuals and communities.

The data used within the Crime Domain of the updated index is subjected to the same processing steps as applied within the ID 2004. First the four composite indicators are created by summing the constituent notifiable offence types to LSOA level. The aggregation method involves an element of geographical 'smoothing' of crimes to account for variations in police geocoding practice. To ensure all data are controlled to a common base, LSOA level counts are then constrained to Home Office totals for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) areas. Each composite indicator is then constructed as a rate using the appropriate denominator.

The denominator for the burglary composite indicator is total dwellings from the 2001 Census plus total business addresses from Ordnance Survey's Address Point. For the violence, theft and criminal damage composite indicators, the denominator is the total resident population (including communal establishment population but excluding prison population) plus total non-resident workplace population (as in the ID 2004). While the resident population has been updated to relate to mid 2005, the workplace population is again taken directly from the 2001 Census as no subsequent updates have been produced at small area level. The purpose of the 'inflated' population denominator for the violence, theft and criminal damage composite indicators is to take into account the large 'at risk' non-resident population in town

and city centres. It was not possible to take into account other potential victims such as 'passers by'.

## Combining the indicators

As in the ID 2004 the four composite indicators are standardised and combined using weights generated by maximum likelihood factor analysis (see **Annex E**).

## Changes from the ID 2004

No changes.

## Section 8: The Living Environment Domain

### Purpose of the Domain

The Living Environment domain aims to identify deprivation in the quality of the local environment both within and beyond the home. The domain consists of two sub-domains which focus, respectively, on deprivations in the 'indoors' and the 'outdoors' living environment.

### The Indicators

#### Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 – 2005 average, Source BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (2001, Source: ONS, Census)

#### Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2004–2006 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

### Issues

#### Deprivation in the 'indoors' living environment

The indicator of social and private housing in poor condition looks at deprivation in a key area of life – the home. Housing in poor condition is modelled by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) for all tenures to postcode level using the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) to give an up-to-date set of stock profiles at the national level. The resulting model is applied to details of the housing stock at small area level using a range of data sources including RESIDATA. The most recent data is used which relates to 2005.

The indicator of the percentage of houses without central heating identifies those areas where residents are deprived of this core household amenity, and a lack of central heating suggests a strong likelihood of difficulty in heating one's home. The Census 2001 provides the only suitable data source for this indicator and thus the indicator is used in the ID 2007. Given the slow rate of change which could be expected of this indicator at small area level, it remains a useful indicator of deprivation of this key household amenity.



## Deprivation in the 'outdoors' living environment

The indicator of air quality provides a valuable measure of environmental pollution at small area level. The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) maintains estimates of emissions for small areas (modelled to one kilometre grid squares) in the UK. The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the World Health Authority have defined guidelines or standard values which represent 'safe' maximum concentrations. Members of the Geography Department at the University of Staffordshire have allocated emissions data to LSOA level for which there are reliable small area levels and clearly defined standard values, namely benzene, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulates (PM10). The level of each pollutant in an LSOA is divided by the standard value for that pollutant and then all four values are summed to create an overall air quality score for the LSOA.

The indicator of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists is a measure of the risk of injury for non-motorised road users in the living environment. This data is available through the Department for Transport's STATS19 (Road Accident) database which records details of all reported traffic accidents involving death or personal injury. Each incident is plotted according to a ten-digit grid reference which plots its location accurate to ten metres. Where an incident occurs within ten metres of an LSOA boundary the incident has been applied equally to both LSOAs. The denominator for this indicator is the total resident population, the communal establishment population and the non-resident workplace population and excludes the prison population. STATS19 distinguishes between three severity types – slight, serious and fatal – and these are weighted 1, 2, and 3 respectively as was the case in the ID 2004.

## Combining the Indicators

The indicators within each sub-domain are standardised by ranking the rates and then transforming to a normal distribution and combined with equal weights. The two sub-domains are then ranked and transformed to an exponential distribution. The two sub-domains are weighted according to patterns of 'indoors' and 'outdoors' time use within the UK 2000 Time Use Survey so that the 'indoors' living environment sub-domain is given two thirds of the domain's weight and the 'outdoors' living environment is given one third of the domain's weight.

## Changes from the ID 2004

No changes.

## Chapter 3: Combining the Domains into an Index of Multiple Deprivation

In the conceptual model presented, domains are conceived as independent dimensions of multiple deprivation, each with their own additive impact on multiple deprivation. As in the ID 2004, to allow for this type of combination, the following method was used:

- Rank the Domain scores and then transform the ranks to an exponential distribution.
- Construct weights with which to combine these new scores.

### Standardising and Transforming the Domain Indices

Having obtained a set of Domain Indices these needed to be combined into an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. In order to combine Domain Indices which are each based on very different units of measurement there needed to be some way to standardise the scores before any combination could take place. A form of standardisation and transformation is required that met the following criteria. First, it must ensure that each Domain has a common distribution; second, it must not be scale dependent (i.e. conflate size with level of deprivation); third, it must have an appropriate degree of cancellation built into it (discussed below); and fourth, it must facilitate the identification of the most deprived LSOAs. The exponential transformation of the ranks best met these criteria and was used in the ID 2007.

A more extensive account of the rationale and properties of the exponential transformation procedure is set out in the ID 2004 Report (Noble et al., 2004).

**Annex H** sets out the formula for the transformation.

### Weighting the domains

In the ID 2004 the overall IMD was constructed by combining the individual domain indices into an overall IMD using explicit weights. There has been continued support for this approach.

In the ID2004 Report five possible approaches to weighting were identified and considered, and the overall conclusion was that the weights selected should be driven by theoretical considerations (Noble et al. 2004 pp. 45–46).

The independent peer review of the ID 2004 proposals indicated that there was a strong case to undertake research to determine empirically driven weights. This

research was subsequently commissioned and undertaken by the University of St Andrews.

The report of that research is available from the Communities and Local Government website. ([www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/323211](http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/323211)) Although the research did suggest a small adjustment in weights – the swapping of the weights for the Employment and Health Domains – the sensitivity testing undertaken suggested that “the likely impact of this change on the overall position of Local Authority Districts is slight”.

In the light of this, and in the context that the ID 2007 was to be constructed in such a way as to *replicate* (with updated indicators) the ID 2004, weights adopted for the ID 2007 are the same as those used in the ID 2004.

|  | Domain Weight |
|--|---------------|
| Income deprivation                         | 22.5 %        |
| Employment deprivation                     | 22.5%         |
| Health deprivation and disability          | 13.5%         |
| Education, skills and training deprivation | 13.5%         |
| Barriers to housing and services           | 9.3%          |
| Crime                                      | 9.3%          |
| Living Environment deprivation             | 9.3%          |

This approach to weighting was overwhelmingly supported in the responses to the formal consultation.

# Chapter 4: Presentation of results and interpretation

## Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) Level Results

At the Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level there are ten Indices for each LSOA in England:

- seven Domain Indices (which are combined to make the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation);
- an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation;
- a supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index; and
- a supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

These ten Indices are each assigned a national rank. There are 32,482 LSOAs in England. The most deprived LSOA for each Index is given a rank of 1 and the least deprived LSOA is given a rank of 32,482, for presentation. The ranks show how an LSOA compares to all other LSOAs in the country and are easily interpretable. However, the scores indicate the distances between each rank position, as these will vary. It should be noted that the Indices comprising the ID 2007 are measures of *deprivation* and are designed to be more discriminating of deprivation than of 'non-deprivation'.

The LSOA level Indices and their ranks can be obtained from the Communities and Local Government website.

## The seven Domain Indices and Ranks

Each Domain Index consists of a score which is then ranked. These Domain Indices can be used to describe each type of deprivation in an area. This is important as it allows users of the Index to focus on particular types of deprivation and to compare this across LSOAs. There may be great variation within a district or larger area and the LSOA level Domain Indices allow for a sophisticated analysis of deprivation information.

The scores for the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain are rates. So, for example, if an LSOA scores 0.72 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 72% of the LSOA's population is Income deprived. The same applies to the Employment Deprivation Domain. The scores for the remaining

five domains are not rates. Within a domain, the higher the score the more deprived an LSOA is. However, the scores should not be compared between domains as they have different minimum and maximum values and ranges. To compare between domains only the ranks should be used.

## The Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007)

The overall IMD 2007 describes the LSOA by combining information from all seven Domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime. These were combined in two stages; first each Domain rank was transformed to a standard distribution – the exponential distribution. Then the Domains were combined using the explicit Domain weights chosen. The overall LSOA level IMD 2007 is then ranked in the same way as the Domain Indices.

The IMD 2007 score is the combined sum of the weighted, exponentially transformed domain rank of the domain score. Again, the bigger the IMD 2007 score, the more deprived the LSOA. However, because of the exponential distribution, it is not possible to say, for example, that an LSOA with a score of 40 is twice as deprived as an LSOA with a score of 20. In order to make comparisons between LSOAs it is recommended that ranks should be used. The IMD 2007 is ranked in the same way as the Domain Indices, that is, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and a rank of 32,482 is assigned to the least deprived LSOA, for presentation.

## The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and shows the percentage of children in each LSOA that live in families that are income deprived (i.e. in receipt of IS, JSA-IB, PC or CTC below a given threshold). The IDACI is not combined with the other domains into the overall IMD as the children are already captured in the Income Deprivation Domain. An IDAC Index score of e.g. 0.246 means that 24.6% of children aged less than 16 in that LSOA are living in families that are income deprived. As with other measures in the IMD, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and a rank of 32,482 is assigned to the least deprived LSOA, for presentation.

## The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. This comprises the percentage of an

LSOA's population aged 60 and over who are IS, JSA-IB, PC or CTC claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over). The IDAOP Index is not combined with the other domains into the overall IMD as these income deprived older people are already captured in the Income Deprivation Domain. As with the IDACI, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and a rank of 32482 is assigned to the least deprived LSOA, for presentation.

## District Level Presentations

Six summary measures of the overall IMD 2007 have been produced at district level to describe differences between districts. The following section describes the creation of the district level summaries of the IMD 2007.

The district level summaries of the IMD 2007 can be obtained from the Communities and Local Government website.

The summary measures at district level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in the area. No single summary measure is favoured over another, as there is no single best way of describing or comparing districts.

Districts are complex to describe as a whole or to compare for several reasons. First, districts can vary enormously in population size. Further, some districts may have a more 'mixed' population, containing more variation in deprivation and in some places deprivation may be concentrated in severe pockets rather than being more evenly spread. This makes an 'overall picture' more difficult to establish.

Six measures have been devised which take account of these issues and which describe the district in different ways: looking at the most deprived populations, the most deprived LSOAs, as well as the average of the LSOAs, to get six meaningful descriptions of deprivation at district level. More subtle descriptions of deprivation across a district can be established by a close analysis of the LSOAs within that district, as the LSOA level Index contains the most detailed account of local deprivation. At the LSOA level much more information is retained than with the district level summaries.

These measures are discussed individually below. For each measure each district is given a rank and score (with the exception of Extent, as explained below). For presentation, a rank of 1 indicates that the district is the most deprived according to the measure and 354 is the least deprived. The meaning of the scores for each of the measures is detailed as follows.

## Average of LSOA ranks

Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a district

This measure is useful because it summarises the district taken as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived LSOAs. All the LSOAs in a district need to be included to obtain such an average, as each LSOA contributes to the character of that district. This measure is calculated by averaging all of the LSOA ranks in each district. For the purpose of calculating this score the LSOAs are ranked such that the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,482. The LSOA ranks are population weighted within a district to take account of the fact that LSOA size can vary.

## Average of LSOA scores

Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district

This measure also describes the district as a whole, taking into account the full range of LSOA scores across a district. The advantage of the Average of LSOA Score measure is that it describes the LSOA by retaining the fact that the more deprived LSOA may have more 'extreme' scores, which is not revealed to the same extent if the ranks are used. This measure is calculated by averaging the LSOA scores in each district after they have been population weighted.

## Local Concentration

Local Concentration is the population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population.

Local Concentration is an important way of identifying districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation. The Local Concentration measure defines the 'hot spots' by reference to a percentage of the district's population. This involves taking the mean of the population weighted rank of a district's most deprived LSOAs that capture exactly 10% of the district's population. In many cases this was not always a whole number of LSOAs. For the purpose of calculating this score the LSOAs are ranked such that the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,482. However, when the districts are ranked on this measure the standard presentational method of assigning rank 1 to the most deprived district is used.

## Extent

Proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country.

In this measure, 100% of the people living in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England are captured in the numerator, plus a proportion of the population of those LSOAs in the next two deciles on a sliding scale – that is 95% of the population of the LSOA at the 11th percentile, and 5% of the population of the LSOA at the 29th percentile. This makes the cut-off point less abrupt for this measure than that adopted in the ID 2000.

The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district. It only includes districts which contain LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in England. Therefore some districts do not have an overall score for this measure and they are given a joint rank of 309.

## Scale (two measures)

Income Scale is the number of people who are Income deprived; Employment Scale is the number of people who are Employment deprived

These two measures are designed to give an indication of the sheer numbers of people experiencing Income deprivation and Employment deprivation at district level. The Income Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. The Employment Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. It is useful to present both measures as they are real counts of the individuals experiencing these deprivations.

## County Council Level Presentations

In addition to creating six district level summaries of the IMD 2004, these six summaries have also been produced for County Councils. The methodologies used were identical to those described for the districts above. The County level summaries of the IMD 2007 can be obtained from the Communities and Local Government website.



# Chapter 5: The geography of deprivation

## Introduction

This chapter presents some key findings detailing the geography of deprivation across England.

- **Section 1** presents the maps of the IMD 2007 for each Region, with an overview of multiple deprivation in England.
- **Section 2** consists of a breakdown of the most deprived and least deprived 20% of LSOAs on the IMD 2007.
- **Section 3** presents key findings about each of the Domains, focusing in detail on the Income and Employment Domains and the supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).
- **Section 4** examines the district level summary measures of the IMD 2007 and includes maps of each of the measures.
- **Section 5** indicates the reasons for changes in the geography of deprivation between the ID 2004 and the ID 2007.

The patterns of deprivation across England are complex. The most deprived LSOAs are spread throughout all the regions of England. Moreover, every region also contains LSOAs which fall within the *least* deprived ten percent of LSOAs in England. Furthermore, even the least deprived LSOAs may contain deprived people within them and the most deprived LSOAs may contain less deprived people. Identifying LSOAs as being among the least deprived does not however mean that these LSOAs necessarily contain large numbers of, for example, very rich people.

## Section 1: An overview of the patterns of multiple deprivation in England and Regional maps of LSOA level IMD 2007

As previously indicated, the IMD is made up of seven domain Indices. The most highly deprived LSOAs score as deprived on several of the domains. In fact, if one takes LSOAs that are ranked overall in the most deprived 10% of the IMD, the following can be said:

- 99.2% of these LSOAs score in the most deprived 10% on two or more domains
- 88.4% are in the most deprived 10% on three or more domains
- 182 LSOAs feature in the most deprived 10% on six of the seven domains. No LSOA is ranked within the most deprived 10% on all seven of the domains.
- 25 LSOAs (0.8%) score in the most deprived 10% on only one domain. Each of the LSOAs in the most deprived 10% on the IMD 2007 scored in the most deprived 10% on one or more of the seven component domains.

The following maps show the LSOA level IMD 2007 for each Government Office Region (GORs) in England. The LSOAs have been divided into ten equal groups ('deciles'). LSOAs shaded dark blue are the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, and LSOAs shaded bright yellow are the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England. Maps showing the district boundaries and district names are also included for each Region.

**Annex K** lists the most deprived 100 LSOAs on the IMD 2007.

As was the case for the ID 2000 and ID 2004, most urban centres contain areas with high levels of multiple deprivation. The conurbations of Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle together with neighbouring metropolitan areas contain many highly deprived LSOAs and demonstrate a degree of uniformity in the deprivation. The same is the case for the large metropolitan areas in Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands.

The north east quarter of London remains particularly deprived with Newham, Hackney and Tower Hamlets continuing to exhibit very high levels of deprivation. There are almost no LSOAs in these districts which fall among the 50% least deprived, showing a high overall level of deprivation in these areas.

The four local authorities of Liverpool, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Manchester, all located in either the North West or London GORs, each have over half of their LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.

Areas such as Easington, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool in the North East Region have very high levels of multiple deprivation. This pattern of multiple deprivation applies in the former coalfield areas and former tin mining areas such as Penwith in

Cornwall. Seaside resort towns such as Blackpool, Great Yarmouth, Margate, and Hastings continue to show high levels of deprivation as do the ports of Kingston upon Hull and Barrow-in-Furness.

Many of the very deprived LSOAs are in close proximity to less deprived LSOAs – leading to heterogeneous districts with a wide range of multiple deprivation within them. The South East, however, remains more uniformly less deprived than any other Region, despite having some pockets of deprivation, principally in the larger urban areas such as Southampton and Portsmouth but also including some former resort towns such as Margate and Hastings. The pattern of multiple deprivation in the South West remains as with the ID 2000 and ID 2004. There is only one LSOA in Cornwall in the least deprived decile of LSOAs in England. In both the North East and London GORs, less than 10% of LSOAs fall into the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally.

A total of 180 local authorities in England have one or more LSOA in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. This compares to 263 local authorities that have one or more LSOA in the 10% least deprived of LSOAs nationally, indicating that the more deprived neighbourhoods are more geographically concentrated within local authorities than the least deprived.

Some cities experience extremes of high and low levels of deprivation. For example:

- Solihull contains 133 LSOAs. Of these, ten LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs and 36 LSOAs are in the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.
- In Bradford, almost 30% of the LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived while over 6% of LSOAs in Bradford are among the 10% least deprived in England.
- In Sheffield there are 81 LSOAs which are among the 10% most deprived and 20 LSOAs that are among the 10% least deprived in England.

## Regional maps of LSOA level Multiple Deprivation

### East Region

#### Local Authorities in the East of England GOR



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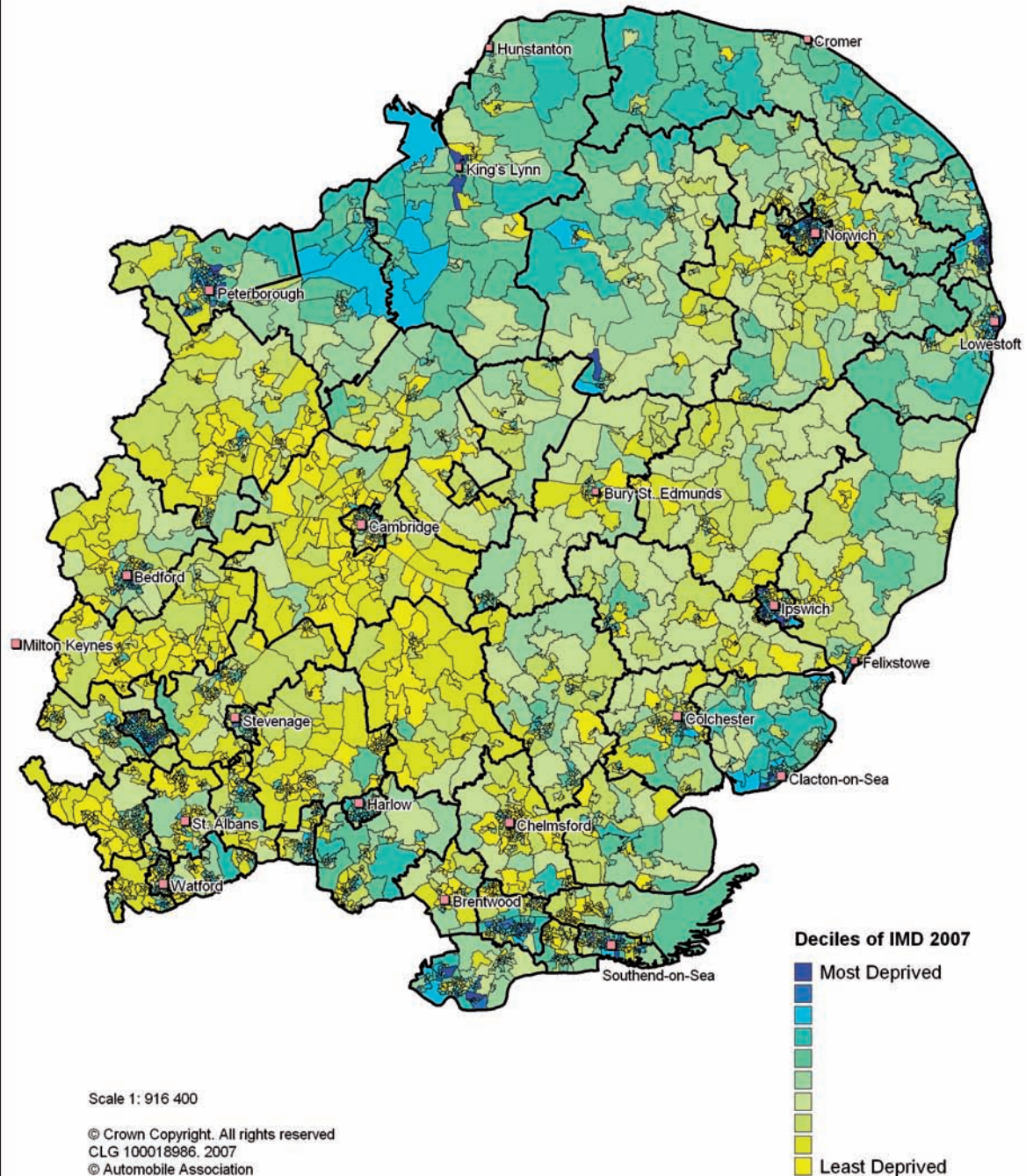
| id | Name                         |
|----|------------------------------|
| 1  | BABERGH DISTRICT             |
| 2  | BASILDON DISTRICT            |
| 3  | BEDFORD DISTRICT             |
| 4  | BRAINTREE DISTRICT           |
| 5  | BRECKLAND DISTRICT           |
| 6  | BRENTWOOD DISTRICT           |
| 7  | BROADLAND DISTRICT           |
| 8  | BROXBORNE DISTRICT           |
| 9  | CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT           |
| 10 | CASTLE POINT DISTRICT        |
| 11 | CHELMSFORD DISTRICT          |
| 12 | CITY OF PETERBOROUGH         |
| 13 | COLCHESTER DISTRICT          |
| 14 | DACORUM DISTRICT             |
| 15 | EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT |
| 16 | EAST HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT  |
| 17 | EPPING FOREST DISTRICT       |
| 18 | FENLAND DISTRICT             |
| 19 | FOREST HEATH DISTRICT        |
| 20 | GREAT YARMOUTH DISTRICT      |
| 21 | HARLOW DISTRICT              |
| 22 | HERTSMERE DISTRICT           |
| 23 | HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT     |
| 24 | IPSWICH DISTRICT             |

| id | Name                                |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| 25 | KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK DISTR. |
| 26 | LUTON                               |
| 27 | MALDON DISTRICT                     |
| 28 | MID BEDFORDSHIRE DISTRICT           |
| 29 | MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT                |
| 30 | NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT        |
| 31 | NORTH NORFOLK DISTRICT              |
| 32 | NORWICH DISTRICT                    |
| 33 | ROCHFORD DISTRICT                   |
| 34 | SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE DISTRICT         |
| 35 | SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT       |
| 36 | SOUTH NORFOLK DISTRICT              |
| 37 | SOUTHEND-ON-SEA                     |
| 38 | ST ALBANS DISTRICT                  |
| 39 | ST EDMUNDSBURY DISTRICT             |
| 40 | STEVENAGE DISTRICT                  |
| 41 | SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT            |
| 42 | TENDRING DISTRICT                   |
| 43 | THREE RIVERS DISTRICT               |
| 44 | THURROCK                            |
| 45 | UTTLESFORD DISTRICT                 |
| 46 | WATFORD DISTRICT                    |
| 47 | WAVENEY DISTRICT                    |
| 48 | WELWYN HATFIELD DISTRICT            |

The East Region has in total 3550 LSOAs of which just 83 LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived on the IMD 2007. The East Region has approximately two thirds of all its LSOAs in the 50% least deprived on the IMD 2007.



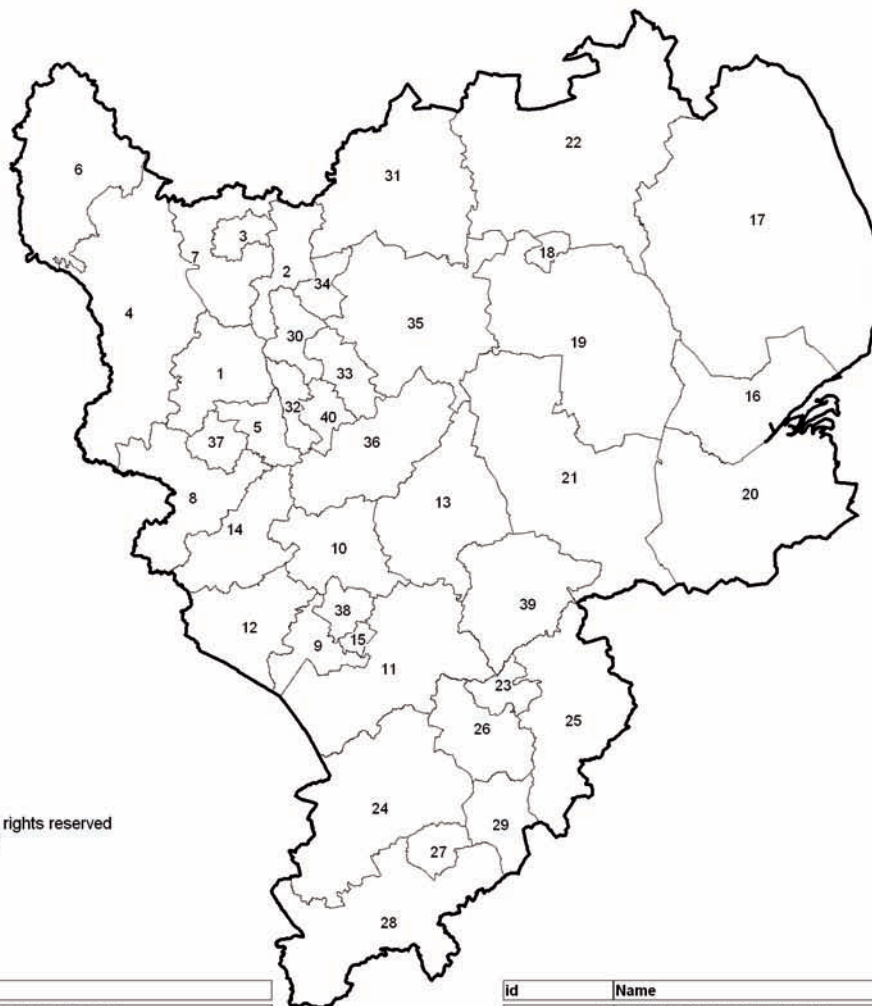
## East of England GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



The largest concentrations of deprived LSOAs within the East Region are within the larger urban areas of Luton, Norwich and Ipswich and some of the smaller urban areas, primarily located on or close to the coast, such as Kings Lynn, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea and Southend-on-Sea.

## East Midlands

### Local Authorities in the East Midlands GOR



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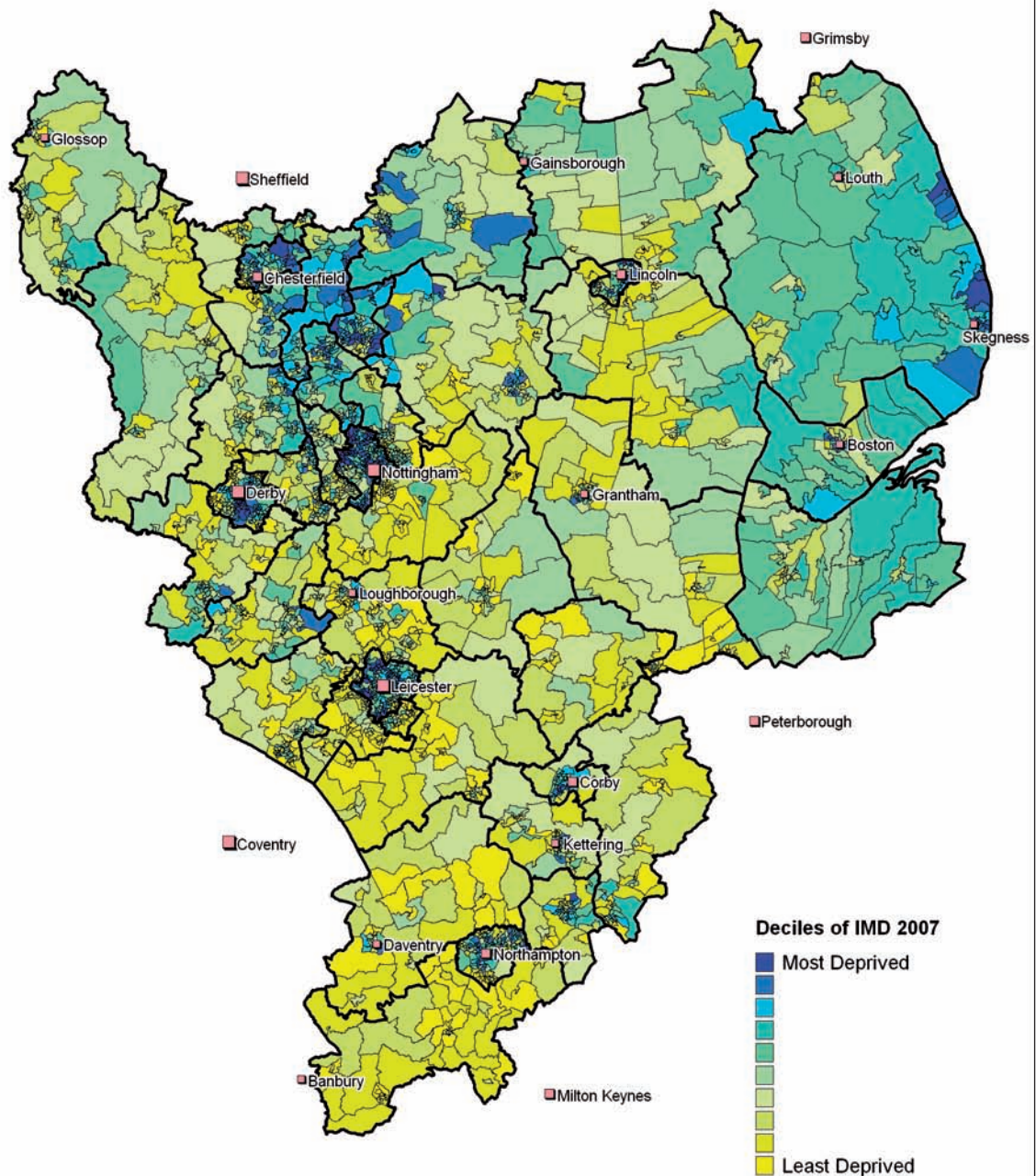
| id | Name                               |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1  | AMBER VALLEY DISTRICT              |
| 2  | BOLSOVER DISTRICT                  |
| 3  | CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT              |
| 4  | DERBYSHIRE DALES DISTRICT          |
| 5  | EREWASH DISTRICT                   |
| 6  | HIGH PEAK DISTRICT                 |
| 7  | NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT     |
| 8  | SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT          |
| 9  | BLABY DISTRICT                     |
| 10 | CHARNWOOD DISTRICT                 |
| 11 | HARBOROUGH DISTRICT                |
| 12 | HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH DISTRICT     |
| 13 | MELTON DISTRICT                    |
| 14 | NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT |
| 15 | OADBY AND WIGSTON DISTRICT         |
| 16 | BOSTON DISTRICT                    |
| 17 | EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT              |
| 18 | LINCOLN DISTRICT                   |
| 19 | NORTH KESTIVEN DISTRICT            |
| 20 | SOUTH HOLLAND DISTRICT             |

| id | Name                            |
|----|---------------------------------|
| 21 | SOUTH KESTIVEN DISTRICT         |
| 22 | WEST LINDSEY DISTRICT           |
| 23 | CORBY DISTRICT                  |
| 24 | DAVENTRY DISTRICT               |
| 25 | EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DISTRICT  |
| 26 | KETTERING DISTRICT              |
| 27 | NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT            |
| 28 | SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DISTRICT |
| 29 | WELLINGBOROUGH DISTRICT         |
| 30 | ASHFIELD DISTRICT               |
| 31 | BASSETLAW DISTRICT              |
| 32 | BROXTOWE DISTRICT               |
| 33 | GEDLING DISTRICT                |
| 34 | MANSFIELD DISTRICT              |
| 35 | NEWARK AND SHERWOOD DISTRICT    |
| 36 | RUSHCLIFFE DISTRICT             |
| 37 | CITY OF DERBY                   |
| 38 | CITY OF LEICESTER               |
| 39 | RUTLAND                         |
| 40 | CITY OF NOTTINGHAM              |

The East Midlands has 198 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. There are 2732 LSOAs in total so just over 7% of all its LSOAs are within these 10% most deprived LSOAs on the IMD 2007.



## East Midlands GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



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Scale 1: 906 300

The deprived LSOAs of the East Midlands are concentrated around the population centres of Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham. The former Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coal field districts of Mansfield, Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and Bolsover all contain concentrations of LSOAs suffering severe deprivation.

## London

### Local Authorities in the London GOR



| id | Name                                  |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON |
| 2  | BARKING AND DAGENHAM LONDON BORO      |
| 3  | BARNET LONDON BORO                    |
| 4  | BEXLEY LONDON BORO                    |
| 5  | BRENT LONDON BORO                     |
| 6  | BROMLEY LONDON BORO                   |
| 7  | CAMDEN LONDON BORO                    |
| 8  | CROYDON LONDON BORO                   |
| 9  | EALING LONDON BORO                    |
| 10 | ENFIELD LONDON BORO                   |
| 11 | GREENWICH LONDON BORO                 |
| 12 | HACKNEY LONDON BORO                   |
| 13 | HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM LONDON BORO    |
| 14 | HARINGEY LONDON BORO                  |
| 15 | HARROW LONDON BORO                    |
| 16 | HAVERING LONDON BORO                  |
| 17 | HILLINGDON LONDON BORO                |

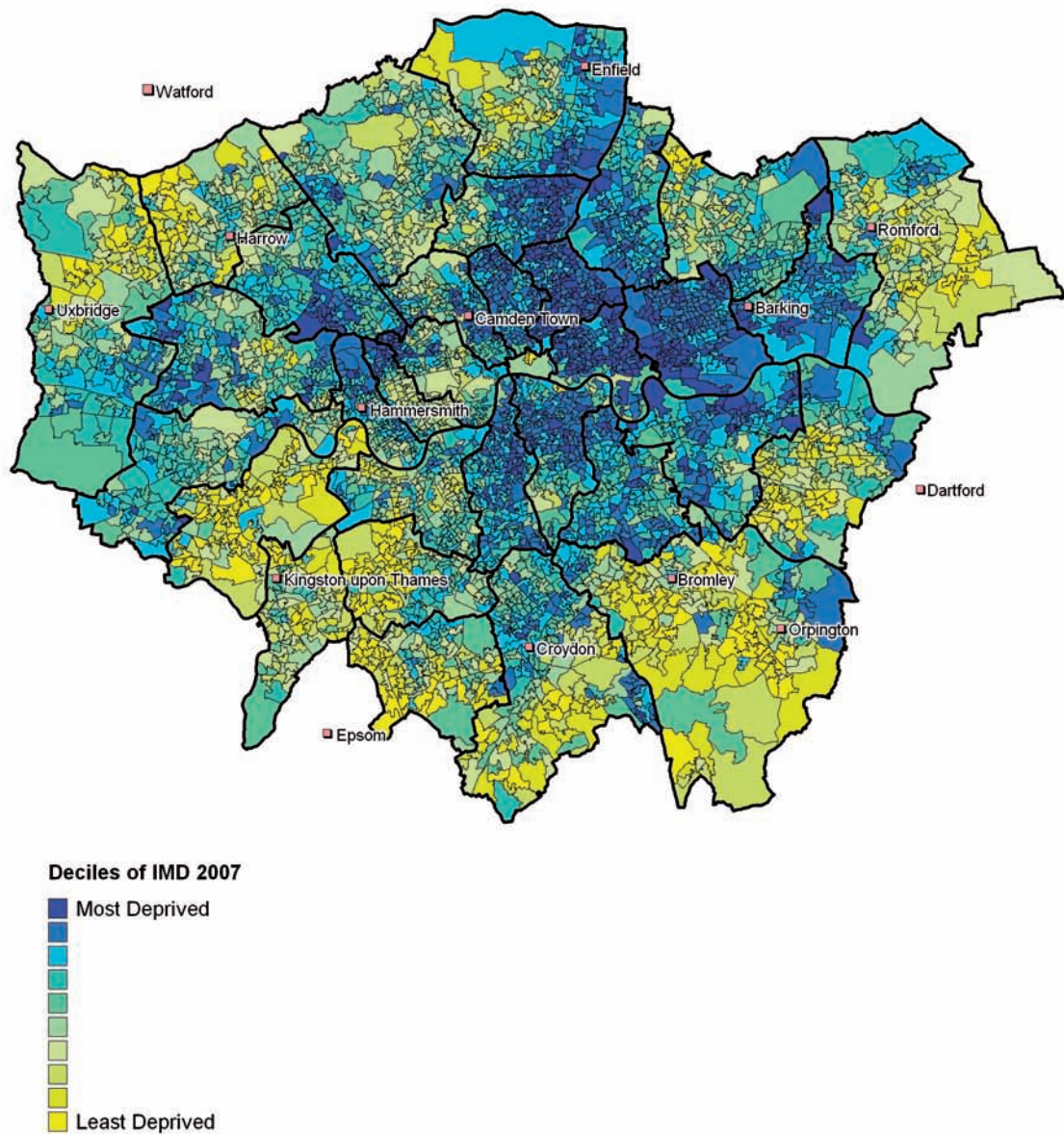
| id | Name                               |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 18 | HOUNSLOW LONDON BORO               |
| 19 | ISLINGTON LONDON BORO              |
| 20 | KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA LONDON BORO |
| 21 | KINGSTON UPON THAMES LONDON BORO   |
| 22 | LAMBETH LONDON BORO                |
| 23 | LEWISHAM LONDON BORO               |
| 24 | MERTON LONDON BORO                 |
| 25 | NEWHAM LONDON BORO                 |
| 26 | REDBRIDGE LONDON BORO              |
| 27 | RICHMOND UPON THAMES LONDON BORO   |
| 28 | SOUTHWARK LONDON BORO              |
| 29 | SUTTON LONDON BORO                 |
| 30 | TOWER HAMLETS LONDON BORO          |
| 31 | WALTHAM FOREST LONDON BORO         |
| 32 | WANDSWORTH LONDON BORO             |
| 33 | CITY OF WESTMINSTER LONDON BORO    |

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London contains 482 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. London has 4765 LSOAs in total so just over 10% of all its LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally. It also has 416 LSOAs (8.7%) that fall among the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England.



## London GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



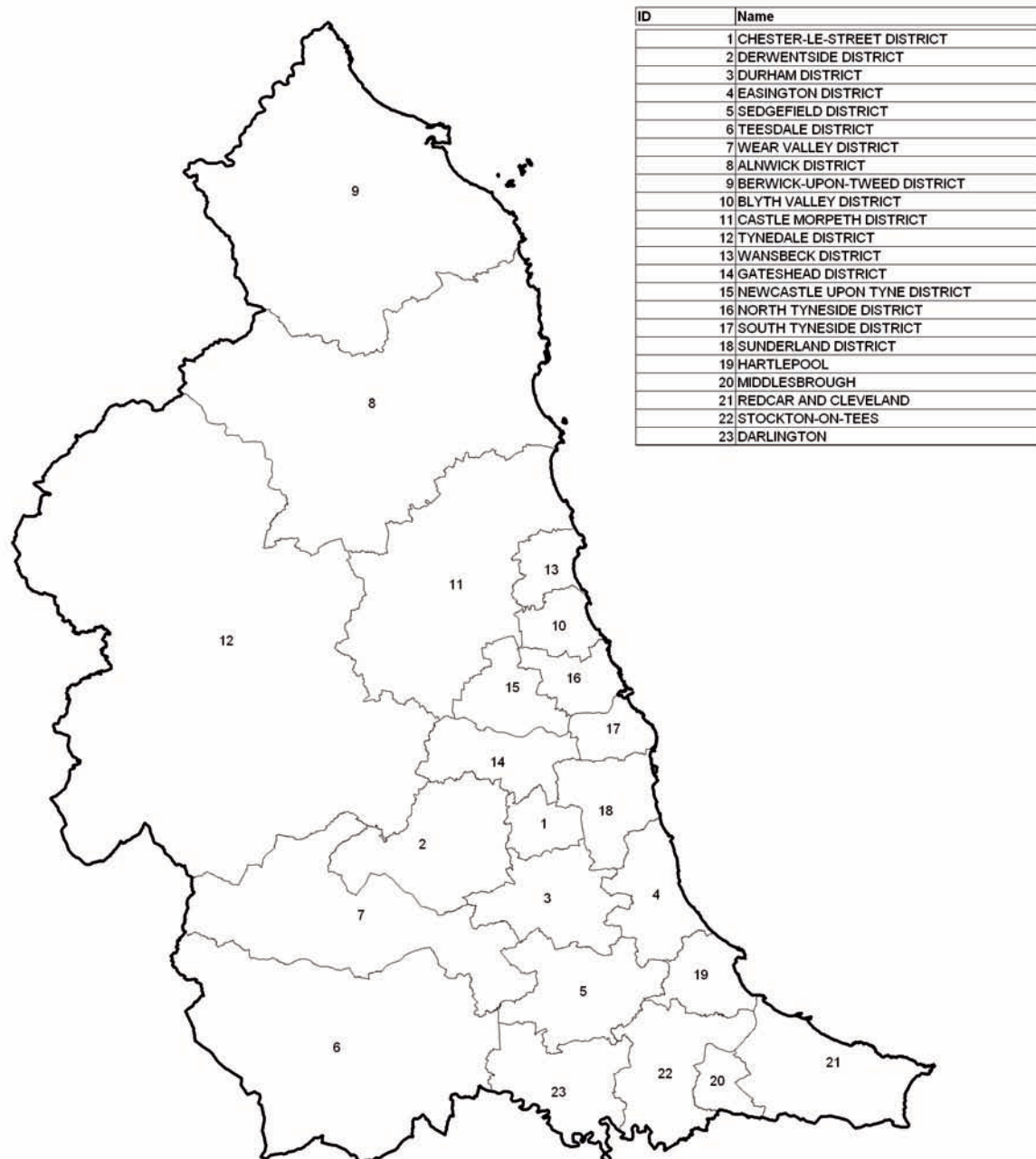
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Scale 1:1 245 000

As has been indicated, London's share of the 10% most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in inner London Boroughs particularly (though not exclusively) to the 'inner' north east, such as Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney.

## North East

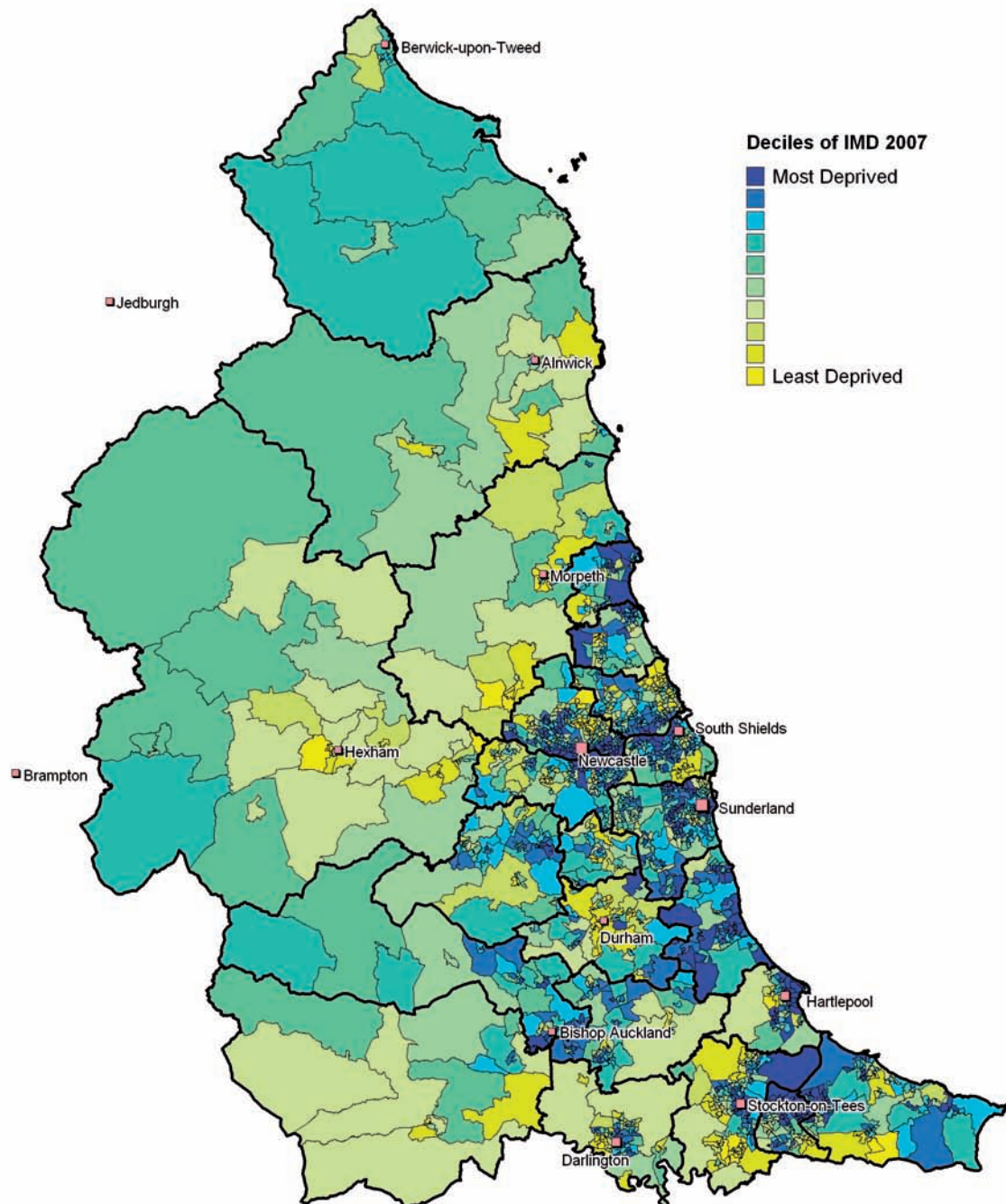
## Local Authorities in the North East GOR



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294 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs on the IMD in England are located in this Region. The North East has 1656 LSOAs in total so nearly 18% of all its LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived in England. Just under half of all its LSOAs (784) are in the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England and there are only 53 LSOAs in this Region which are within the least deprived 10%.

## North East GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



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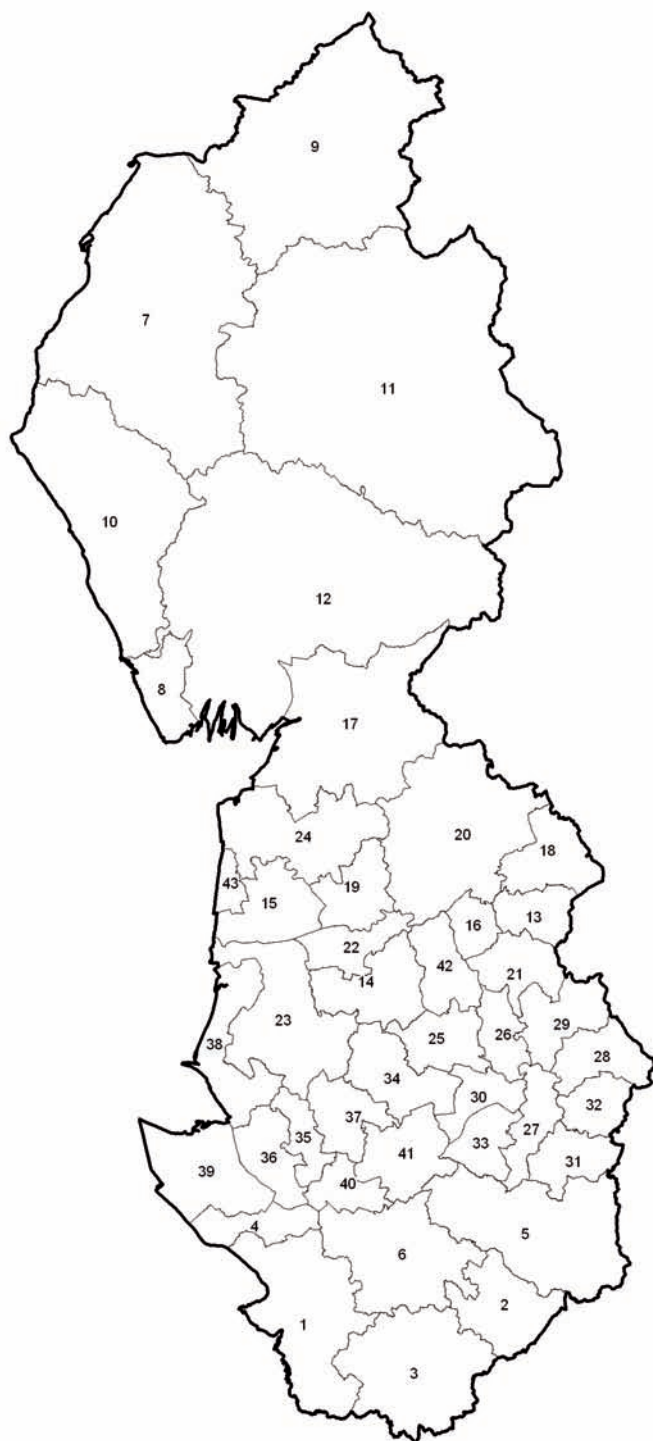
Scale 1:690 000

The pattern of severe multiple deprivation remains similar to the ID 2000 and ID 2004, with the former steel, shipbuilding and mining areas such as Easington, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Redcar and Cleveland, and Stockton-on-Tees containing many of the most deprived LSOAs. There are also concentrations of very deprived LSOAs in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, South Tyneside, Sunderland and Gateshead.



## North West

## Local Authorities in the North West GOR

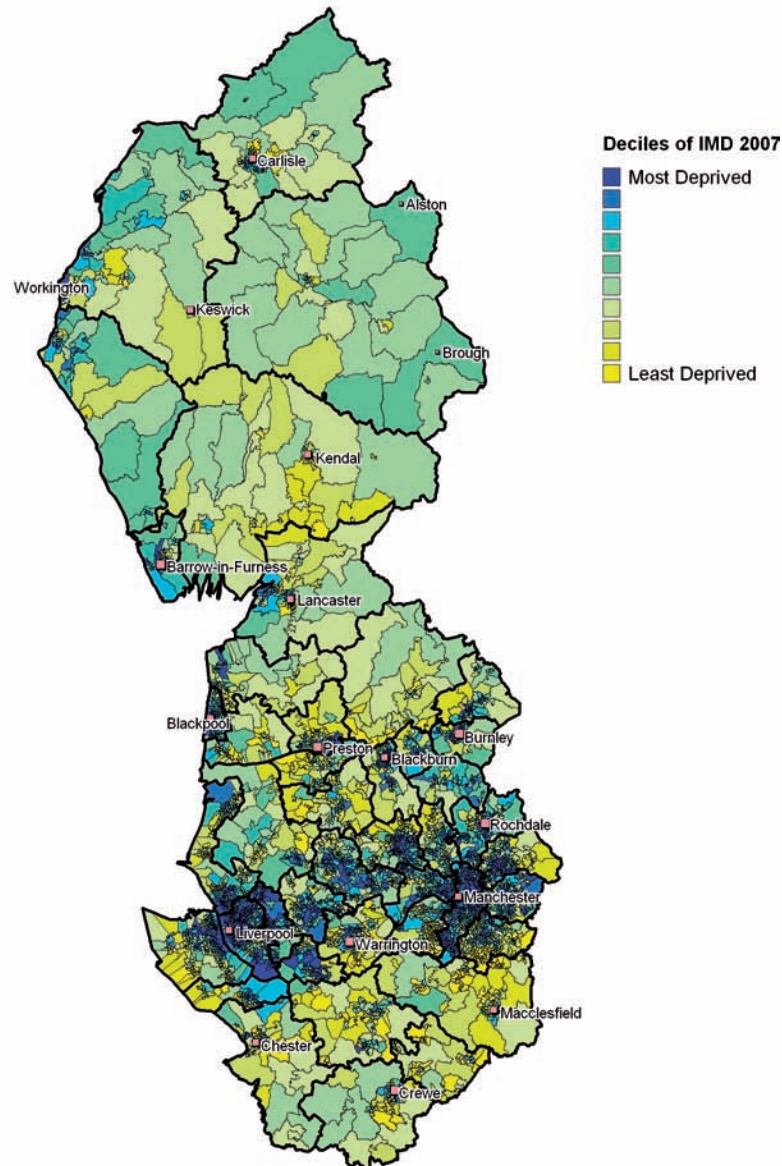


| Id | Name                               |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1  | CHESTER DISTRICT                   |
| 2  | CONGLETON DISTRICT                 |
| 3  | CREWE AND NANTWICH DISTRICT        |
| 4  | ELLESMERE PORT AND NESTON DISTRICT |
| 5  | MACCLESFIELD DISTRICT              |
| 6  | VALE ROYAL DISTRICT                |
| 7  | ALLERDALE DISTRICT                 |
| 8  | BARROW-IN-FURNESS DISTRICT         |
| 9  | CARLISLE DISTRICT                  |
| 10 | COPELAND DISTRICT                  |
| 11 | EDEN DISTRICT                      |
| 12 | SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT            |
| 13 | BURNLEY DISTRICT                   |
| 14 | CHORLEY DISTRICT                   |
| 15 | FYLDE DISTRICT                     |
| 16 | HYNDBURN DISTRICT                  |
| 17 | LANCASTER DISTRICT                 |
| 18 | PENDLE DISTRICT                    |
| 19 | PRESTON DISTRICT                   |
| 20 | RIBBLE VALLEY DISTRICT             |
| 21 | ROSSENDALE DISTRICT                |
| 22 | SOUTH RIBBLE DISTRICT              |
| 23 | WEST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT           |
| 24 | WYRE DISTRICT                      |
| 25 | BOLTON DISTRICT                    |
| 26 | BURY DISTRICT                      |
| 27 | MANCHESTER DISTRICT                |
| 28 | OLDHAM DISTRICT                    |
| 29 | ROCHDALE DISTRICT                  |
| 30 | SALFORD DISTRICT                   |
| 31 | STOCKPORT DISTRICT                 |
| 32 | TAMESIDE DISTRICT                  |
| 33 | TRAFFORD DISTRICT                  |
| 34 | WIGAN DISTRICT                     |
| 35 | KNOWSLEY DISTRICT                  |
| 36 | LIVERPOOL DISTRICT                 |
| 37 | ST HELENS DISTRICT                 |
| 38 | SEFTON DISTRICT                    |
| 39 | WIRRAL DISTRICT                    |
| 40 | HALTON                             |
| 41 | WARRINGTON                         |
| 42 | BLACKBURN                          |
| 43 | BLACKPOOL                          |

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The North West has 911 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. There are 4459 LSOAs in total in the North West, therefore over a fifth (20.4%) of all its LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived. The North West has a greater proportion of its LSOAs in the most deprived 10% than any other Region.

### North West GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



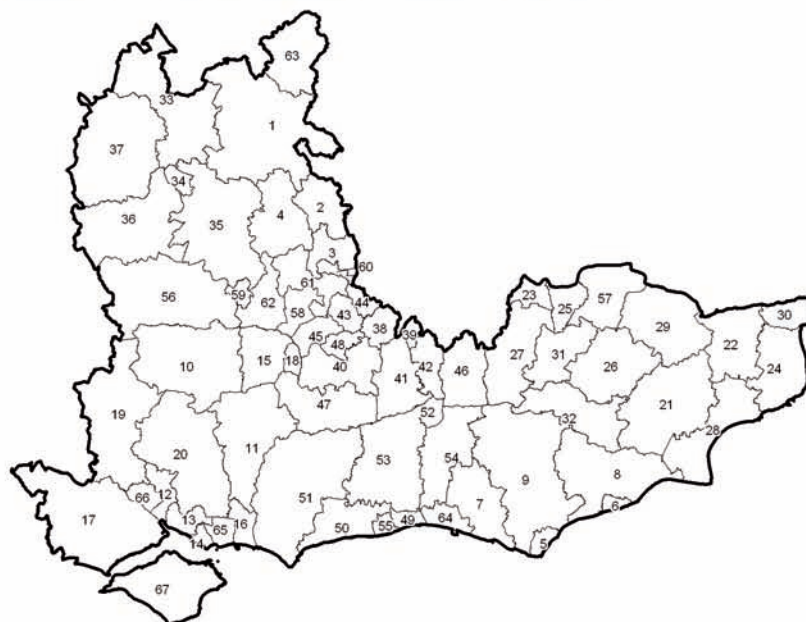
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Scale 1:1 153 000

Severe deprivation is evident in most of the districts across the North West. Concentrations of LSOAs showing deprivation in the most deprived decile are found in the urban areas in and around Liverpool and Manchester. As with the ID 2000 and ID 2004 the Merseyside districts of Liverpool, Sefton, Knowsley, and St Helens, along with the area of Birkenhead on the Wirral stand out as containing large concentrations of LSOAs with high levels of deprivation, as do many of the local authorities in Greater Manchester including Manchester, Wigan, Bolton, Salford and Oldham.

Further concentrations of deprived areas can be seen in the coastal resort town of Blackpool and also in the series of towns running from the head of the Ribble Valley at Preston through Blackburn, Hyndburn, Burnley and Pendle.

## Local Authorities in the South East GOR



| id | Name                           |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 1  | AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT        |
| 2  | CHILTERN DISTRICT              |
| 3  | SOUTH BUCKS DISTRICT           |
| 4  | WYCOMBE DISTRICT               |
| 5  | EASTBOURNE DISTRICT            |
| 6  | HASTINGS DISTRICT              |
| 7  | LEWES DISTRICT                 |
| 8  | ROTHER DISTRICT                |
| 9  | WEALDEN DISTRICT               |
| 10 | BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE DISTRICT |
| 11 | EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT        |
| 12 | EASTLEIGH DISTRICT             |
| 13 | FAREHAM DISTRICT               |
| 14 | GOSPORT DISTRICT               |
| 15 | HART DISTRICT                  |
| 16 | HAVANT DISTRICT                |
| 17 | NEW FOREST DISTRICT            |
| 18 | RUSHMOOR DISTRICT              |
| 19 | TEST VALLEY DISTRICT           |
| 20 | WINCHESTER DISTRICT            |
| 21 | ASHFORD DISTRICT               |
| 22 | CANTERBURY DISTRICT            |
| 23 | DARTFORD DISTRICT              |
| 24 | DOVER DISTRICT                 |
| 25 | GRAVESHAM DISTRICT             |
| 26 | MAIDSTONE DISTRICT             |
| 27 | SEVENOAKS DISTRICT             |
| 28 | SHEPWAY DISTRICT               |
| 29 | SWALE DISTRICT                 |
| 30 | THANET DISTRICT                |
| 31 | TONBRIDGE AND MALLING DISTRICT |
| 32 | TUNBRIDGE WELLS DISTRICT       |
| 33 | CHERWELL DISTRICT              |
| 34 | OXFORD DISTRICT                |
| 35 | SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT     |

| id | Name                          |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 36 | VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT  |
| 37 | WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT     |
| 38 | ELMBRIDGE DISTRICT            |
| 39 | EPSOM AND EWELL DISTRICT      |
| 40 | GUILDFORD DISTRICT            |
| 41 | MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT          |
| 42 | REIGATE AND BANSTEAD DISTRICT |
| 43 | RUNNYMEDE DISTRICT            |
| 44 | SPELTHORNE DISTRICT           |
| 45 | SURREY HEATH DISTRICT         |
| 46 | TANDRIDGE DISTRICT            |
| 47 | WAVERTLEY DISTRICT            |
| 48 | WOKING DISTRICT               |
| 49 | ADUR DISTRICT                 |
| 50 | ARUN DISTRICT                 |
| 51 | CHICHESTER DISTRICT           |
| 52 | CRAWLEY DISTRICT              |
| 53 | HORSHAM DISTRICT              |
| 54 | MID SUSSEX DISTRICT           |
| 55 | WORTHING DISTRICT             |
| 56 | WEST BERKSHIRE                |
| 57 | MEDWAY TOWNS                  |
| 58 | BRACKNELL FOREST              |
| 59 | READING                       |
| 60 | SLOUGH                        |
| 61 | WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD        |
| 62 | WOKINGHAM                     |
| 63 | MILTON KEYNES                 |
| 64 | BRIGHTON AND HOVE             |
| 65 | CITY OF PORTSMOUTH            |
| 66 | CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON           |
| 67 | ISLE OF WIGHT                 |

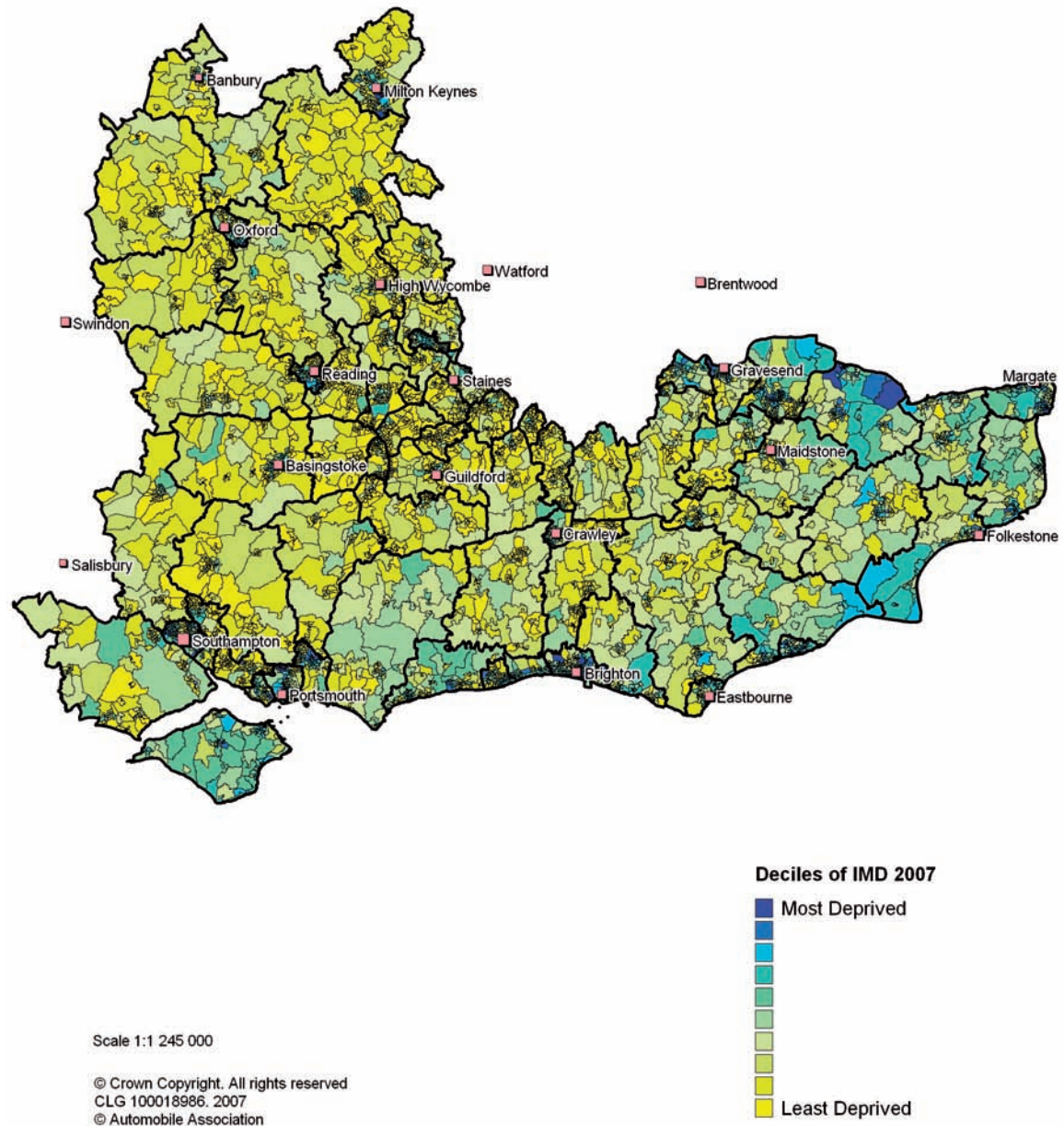
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### South East

The South East has 95 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. The South East has 5319 LSOAs in total so under 2% of all its LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived. Over a fifth (1252) of the South East LSOAs are in the 10% least deprived group.



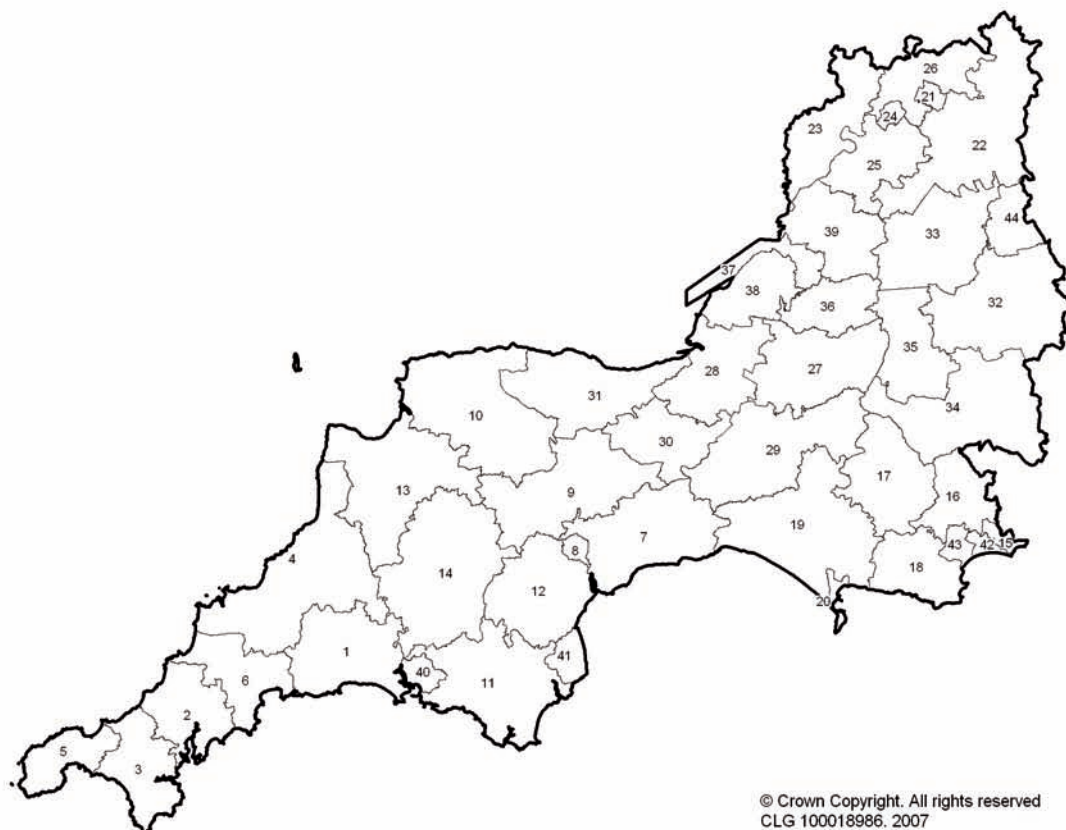
## South East GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



The most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in some of the coastal resorts of the South East, such as Brighton and Hove, Thanet and Hastings. Elsewhere there are isolated LSOAs within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

## South West

### Local Authorities in the South West GOR



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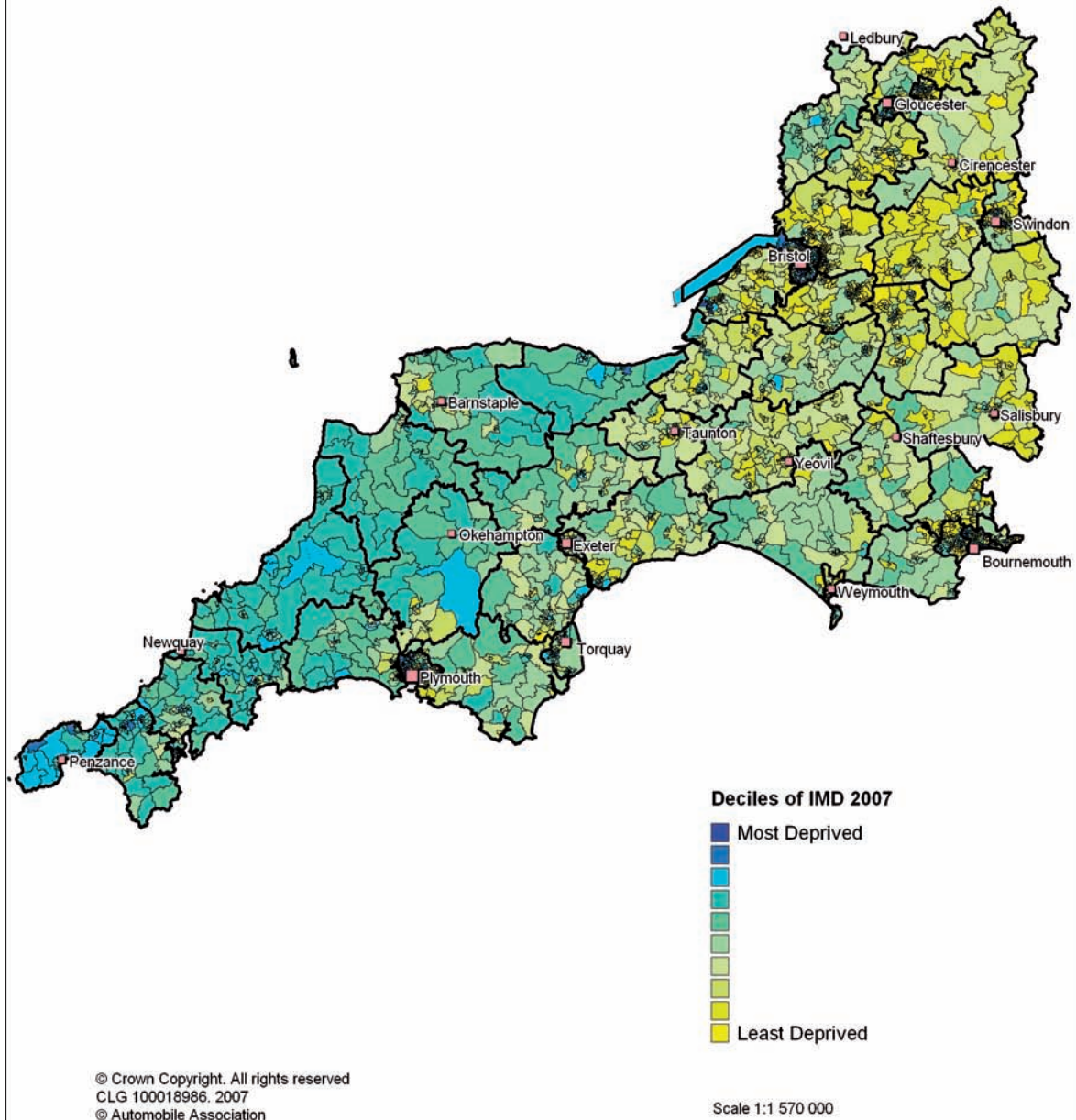
| id | Name                           |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 1  | CARADON DISTRICT               |
| 2  | CARRICK DISTRICT               |
| 3  | KERRIER DISTRICT               |
| 4  | NORTH CORNWALL DISTRICT        |
| 5  | PENWITH DISTRICT               |
| 6  | RESTORMEL DISTRICT             |
| 7  | EAST DEVON DISTRICT            |
| 8  | EXETER DISTRICT                |
| 9  | MID DEVON DISTRICT             |
| 10 | NORTH DEVON DISTRICT           |
| 11 | SOUTH HAMS DISTRICT            |
| 12 | TEIGNBRIDGE DISTRICT           |
| 13 | TORRIDGE DISTRICT              |
| 14 | WEST DEVON DISTRICT            |
| 15 | CHRISTCHURCH DISTRICT          |
| 16 | EAST DORSET DISTRICT           |
| 17 | NORTH DORSET DISTRICT          |
| 18 | PURBECK DISTRICT               |
| 19 | WEST DORSET DISTRICT           |
| 20 | WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND DISTRICT |
| 21 | CHELTENHAM DISTRICT            |
| 22 | COTSWOLD DISTRICT              |

| id | Name                         |
|----|------------------------------|
| 23 | FOREST OF DEAN DISTRICT      |
| 24 | GLOUCESTER DISTRICT          |
| 25 | STROUD DISTRICT              |
| 26 | TEWKESBURY DISTRICT          |
| 27 | MENDIP DISTRICT              |
| 28 | SEDGEMOOR DISTRICT           |
| 29 | SOUTH SOMERSET DISTRICT      |
| 30 | TAUNTON DEANE DISTRICT       |
| 31 | WEST SOMERSET DISTRICT       |
| 32 | KENNET DISTRICT              |
| 33 | NORTH WILTSHIRE DISTRICT     |
| 34 | SALISBURY DISTRICT           |
| 35 | WEST WILTSHIRE DISTRICT      |
| 36 | BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET |
| 37 | CITY OF BRISTOL              |
| 38 | NORTH SOMERSET               |
| 39 | SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE        |
| 40 | CITY OF PLYMOUTH             |
| 41 | TORBAY                       |
| 42 | BOURNEMOUTH                  |
| 43 | POOLE                        |
| 44 | SWINDON                      |

The South West has 113 LSOAs which are amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. In total this Region has 3226 LSOAs, so 3.5% of all its LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived. The South West has over twice as many LSOAs in the 20% least deprived decile than it does in the 20% most deprived decile. A total of 659 (20.4%) of its LSOAs are in the 20% least deprived whereas 300 (9.3%) are in the 20% most deprived.



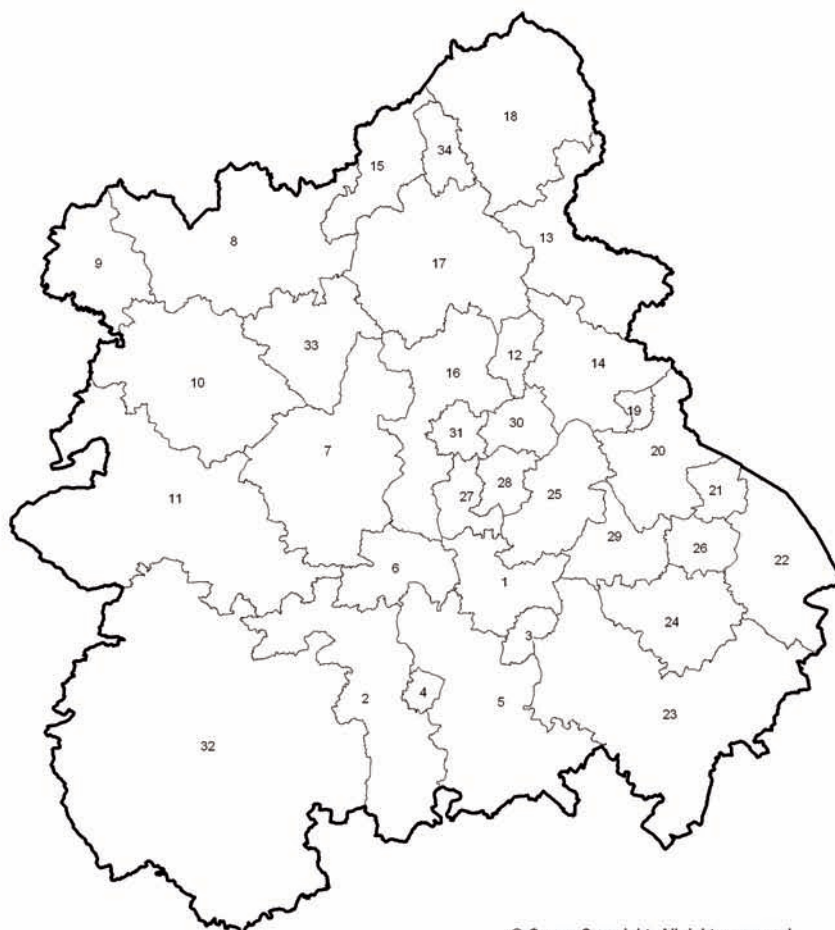
## South West GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Severe deprivation is concentrated in the urban areas of Plymouth and the City of Bristol as well as in parts of Cornwall especially in Penwith.

## West Midlands

## Local Authorities in the West Midlands GOR



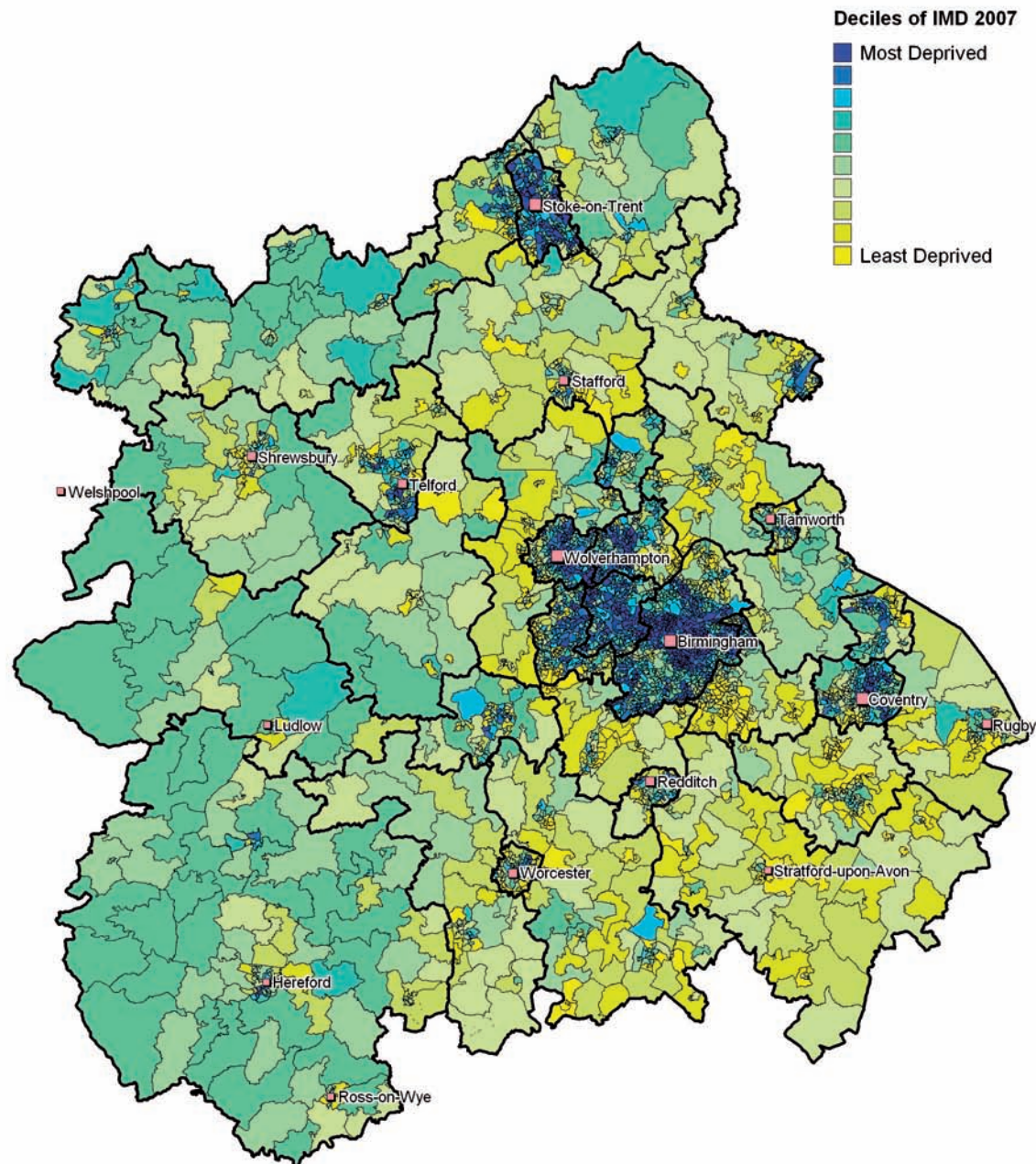
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| id | Name                           |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 1  | BROMSGROVE DISTRICT            |
| 2  | MALVERN HILLS DISTRICT         |
| 3  | REDDITCH DISTRICT              |
| 4  | WORCESTER DISTRICT             |
| 5  | WYCHAVON DISTRICT              |
| 6  | WYRE FOREST DISTRICT           |
| 7  | BRIDGNORTH DISTRICT            |
| 8  | NORTH SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT      |
| 9  | OSWESTRY DISTRICT              |
| 10 | SHREWSBURY AND ATCHAM DISTRICT |
| 11 | SOUTH SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT      |
| 12 | CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT         |
| 13 | EAST STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT    |
| 14 | LICHFIELD DISTRICT             |
| 15 | NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME DISTRICT  |
| 16 | SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT   |
| 17 | STAFFORD DISTRICT              |

| id | Name                             |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 18 | STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS DISTRICT |
| 19 | TAMWORTH DISTRICT                |
| 20 | NORTH WARWICKSHIRE DISTRICT      |
| 21 | NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH DISTRICT   |
| 22 | RUGBY DISTRICT                   |
| 23 | STRATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT       |
| 24 | WARWICK DISTRICT                 |
| 25 | BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT              |
| 26 | COVENTRY DISTRICT                |
| 27 | DUDLEY DISTRICT                  |
| 28 | SANDWELL DISTRICT                |
| 29 | SOLIHULL DISTRICT                |
| 30 | WALSALL DISTRICT                 |
| 31 | WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT           |
| 32 | COUNTY OF HEREFORDSHIRE          |
| 33 | THE WREKIN                       |
| 34 | CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT           |

The West Midlands has 521 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs. The Region has 3482 LSOAs in total so this represents 15% of all its LSOAs being in the 10% most deprived.

## West Midlands GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



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Scale 1:767 700

The metropolitan area of Birmingham has very high levels of severe multiple deprivation. The districts of Wolverhampton, Walsall and Sandwell all have severely deprived LSOAs. Further concentrations of these severely deprived LSOAs are to be found in Coventry and Stoke-on-Trent.



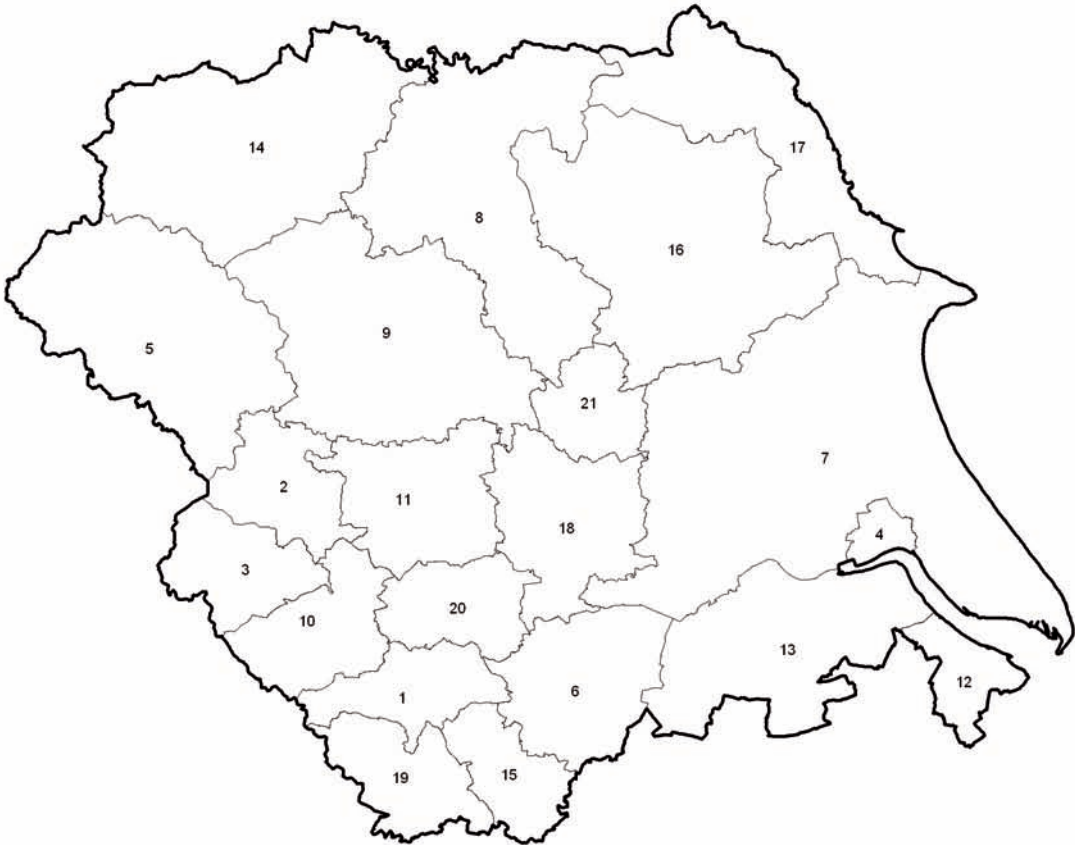
Yorkshire and the Humber

Local Authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber GOR

| Id | Name                       |
|----|----------------------------|
| 1  | BARNSELY DISTRICT          |
| 2  | BRADFORD DISTRICT          |
| 3  | CALDERDALE DISTRICT        |
| 4  | CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL |
| 5  | CRAVEN DISTRICT            |
| 6  | DONCASTER DISTRICT         |
| 7  | EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE   |
| 8  | HAMBLETON DISTRICT         |
| 9  | HARROGATE DISTRICT         |
| 10 | KIRKLEES DISTRICT          |
| 11 | LEEDS DISTRICT             |

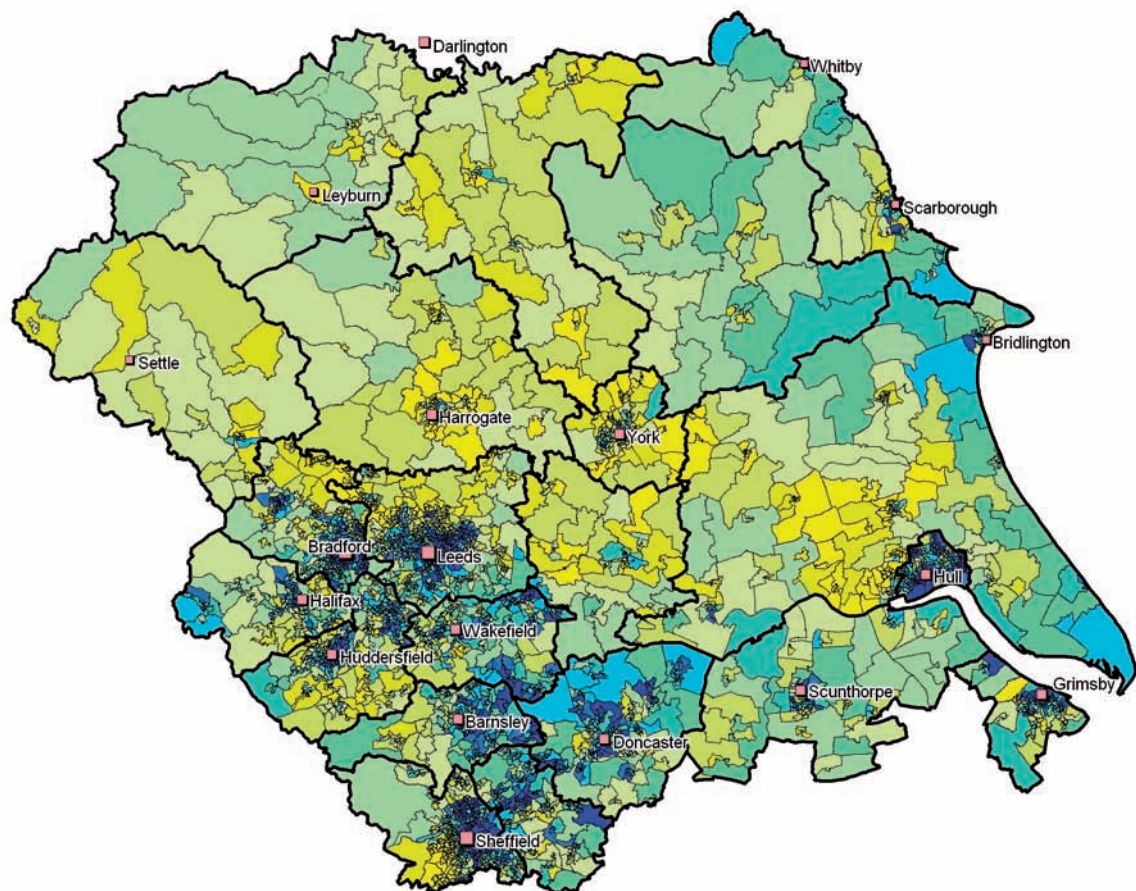
| Id | Name                    |
|----|-------------------------|
| 12 | NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE |
| 13 | NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE      |
| 14 | RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT  |
| 15 | ROTHERHAM DISTRICT      |
| 16 | RYEDALE DISTRICT        |
| 17 | SCARBOROUGH DISTRICT    |
| 18 | SELBY DISTRICT          |
| 19 | SHEFFIELD DISTRICT      |
| 20 | WAKEFIELD DISTRICT      |
| 21 | YORK                    |

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Yorkshire and the Humber contains 551 of the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. Yorkshire and the Humber has 3293 LSOAs in total, so almost 17% of all its LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England.

## Yorkshire and the Humber GOR Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



### Deciles of IMD 2007

Most Deprived



Least Deprived

Scale 1:966 800

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Much of Yorkshire and the Humber's severe deprivation is concentrated within towns and cities such as Kingston upon Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees (Huddersfield, Dewsbury) and Rotherham. Severe deprivation is also to be found around the former coalfields of the Region, in the districts of Doncaster, Wakefield and Barnsley.

## Section 2: The most deprived and the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007

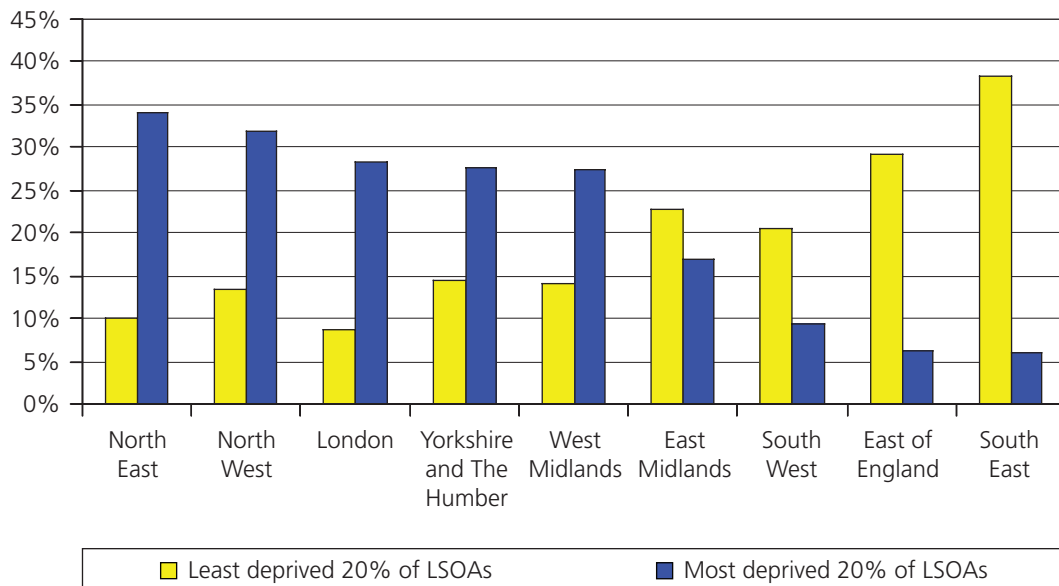
### The most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007

- There are 6496 LSOAs that are amongst the 20% most deprived in England
- These LSOAs are concentrated in cities, 'one-industry' towns and coalmining areas
- Over 10 million people live in these LSOAs – this represents almost exactly 20% of the population of England. However, it is important to remember that not all people living in these LSOAs will be deprived
- On average, just over a third (35.4%) of people living in these LSOAs are Income Deprived
- One in five (20.3%) of the relevant adult age group (women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18–64) in these LSOAs are employment deprived
- Just under half (48.8%) of children in these LSOAs live in families that are income deprived
- Over 37% of older people in these LSOAs are income deprived

### The Regional picture

Chart 5.1 shows the percentage of LSOAs in a Region that fall within the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007, and the percentage of LSOAs which fall within the least deprived 20%.

Chart 5.1 Percentage of LSOAs in the Most and Least Deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007 by Region

**Chart 5.1 Percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived and least deprived 20% on the IMD 2007 by Region**

- The most deprived 20% of LSOAs are clustered in the North East, the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, London and the West Midlands.

**Table 5.1 Number of LSOAs in the Most Deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007 by Region**

|                               | Number of LSOAs in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England | Number of LSOAs in the Region | % of LSOAs in each Region falling in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| East                          | 223  | 3550                          | 6.3  |
| East Midlands                 | 460  | 2732                          | 16.8   |
| London                        | 1351   | 4765                          | 28.4   |
| North East                    | 566  | 1656                          | 34.2   |
| North West                    | 1420   | 4459                          | 31.8   |
| South East (excluding London) | 318  | 5319                          | 6.0  |
| South West                    | 300  | 3226                          | 9.3  |
| West Midlands                 | 951  | 3482                          | 27.3   |
| Yorkshire & the Humber        | 907  | 3293                          | 27.5   |
| Total                         | 6,496  | 32,482                        | 20.0   |

- The North East has the greatest percentage of its LSOAs in the most deprived 20% (34.2%). The North West is the Region with the next highest percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% (31.8%). The North West has the greatest number of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% (1420), followed by London with 1351.
- However, it is also significant to note that less deprived Regions – the South East, South West and East Regions each have between 6% and 9% of their LSOAs falling in the 20% most deprived in England

**Table 5.2 People Living in the Most Deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007 by Region**

|                          | Population in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England (thousands) | Regional Population (thousands) | % of Regional population living in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England | % of England population living in most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England | Proportion of people living in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England, by Region |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| East Midlands            | 717   | 4,322                           | 16.6   | 1.4   | 7.2   |
| East of England          | 345   | 5,559                           | 6.2  | 0.7   | 3.4   |
| London                   | 2,128   | 7,455                           | 28.5   | 4.2   | 21.2  |
| North East               | 858   | 2,547                           | 33.7   | 1.7   | 8.6   |
| North West               | 2,170   | 6,834                           | 31.8   | 4.3   | 21.6  |
| South East               | 485   | 8,178                           | 5.9  | 1.0   | 4.8   |
| South West               | 468   | 5,083                           | 9.2  | 0.9   | 4.7   |
| West Midlands            | 1,464   | 5,347                           | 27.4   | 2.9   | 14.6  |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 1,389   | 5,103                           | 27.2   | 2.8   | 13.9  |
| Total                    | 10,023  | 50,428                          | –  | 19.9  | 100.0   |

- The North East has the largest percentage of its population (33.7%) living in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England.
- The North West has the largest number of people living in one of the 20% most deprived LSOAs (2.17 million), followed by London which has 2.13 million people living in one of these LSOAs.
- 4.3% of people in England live in LSOAs in the North West which fall in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England. This is followed by London which has 4.2% of the England population which live in the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England.
- Of those who live in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England, over a fifth (21.6%) live in the North West, and over a fifth (21.2%) live in London.
- The most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England are spread across 255 local authority districts, though 38 of these districts only have a single LSOA in this grouping.



## The least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007

The 20% least deprived LSOAs in England have the following characteristics:

- 10.19 million people live in these LSOAs – this is 20.2% of the population of England
- Over one-third of these least deprived LSOAs are in the South East
- 4.5% of people in these LSOAs are income deprived
- 3.8% of the relevant adult age group (women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18–64) are employment deprived
- On average 4.9% of children live in families that are income deprived
- On average 7.4% of older people are income deprived

**Table 5.3 LSOAs in the Least Deprived 20% of LSOAs in England on the IMD 2007 by Region**

|                          | No. of LSOAs in least deprived 20% | No. of LSOAs in the Region | % of least deprived LSOAs by Region |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| East Midlands            | 619                                | 2,732                      | 22.7                                |
| East of England          | 1,039                              | 3,550                      | 29.3                                |
| London                   | 416                                | 4,765                      | 8.7                                 |
| North East               | 165                                | 1,656                      | 10.0                                |
| North West               | 600                                | 4,459                      | 13.5                                |
| South East               | 2,037                              | 5,319                      | 38.3                                |
| South West               | 659                                | 3,226                      | 20.4                                |
| West Midlands            | 486                                | 3,482                      | 14.0                                |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 475                                | 3,293                      | 14.4                                |
| Total                    | 6,496                              | 32,482                     | 20.0                                |

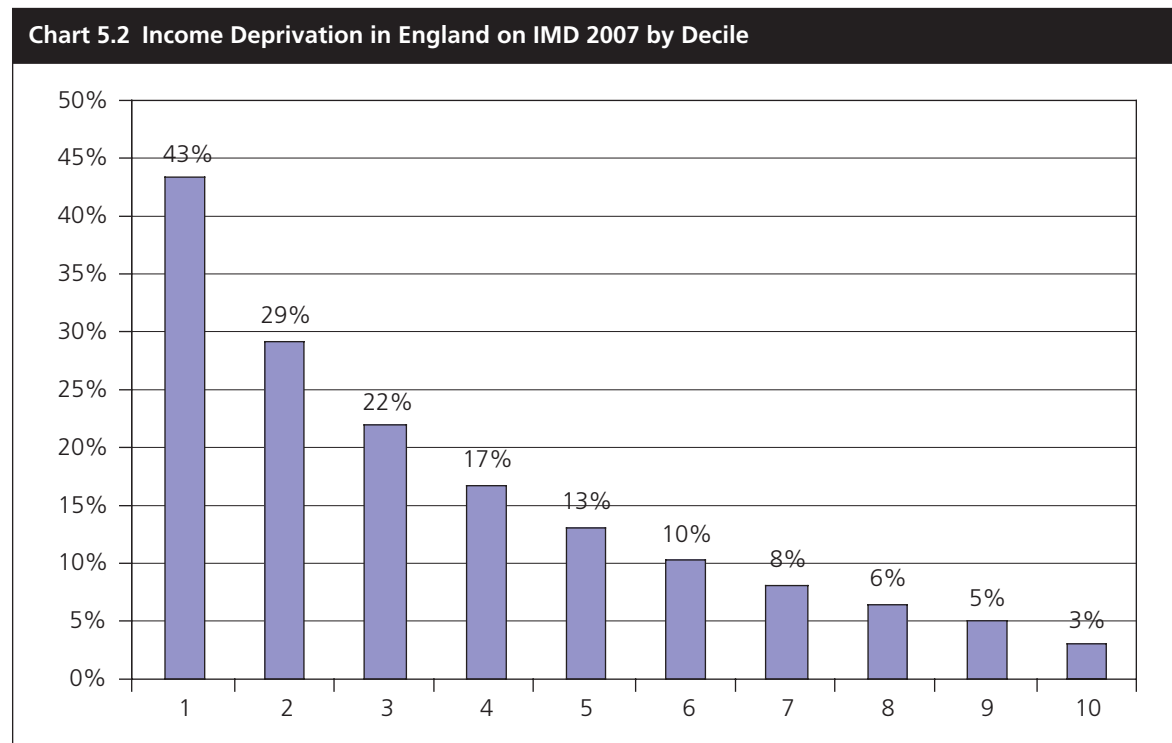
- The South East has the largest number of LSOAs (2037) falling in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England. It also has the highest percentage of its LSOAs falling in this category (38.3%). The percentage for this Region is far greater than for the other regions, and also the number of LSOAs is just over double the number of LSOAs in the East Region (the Region closest to the South East in this category).
- In contrast, London and the North East each have 10% or less of their LSOAs falling in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England.

## Section 3: The Domain Indices, the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index and the IMD 2007

In this section an analysis of the Domain Indices, the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI), and the IMD are presented. Throughout the analysis, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and the rank of 32,482 is assigned to the least deprived LSOA.

### Income Domain

**Chart 5.2** shows the range of Income Deprivation for deciles of LSOAs according to this measure. In the most income deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, an average 43% of the population are income deprived.



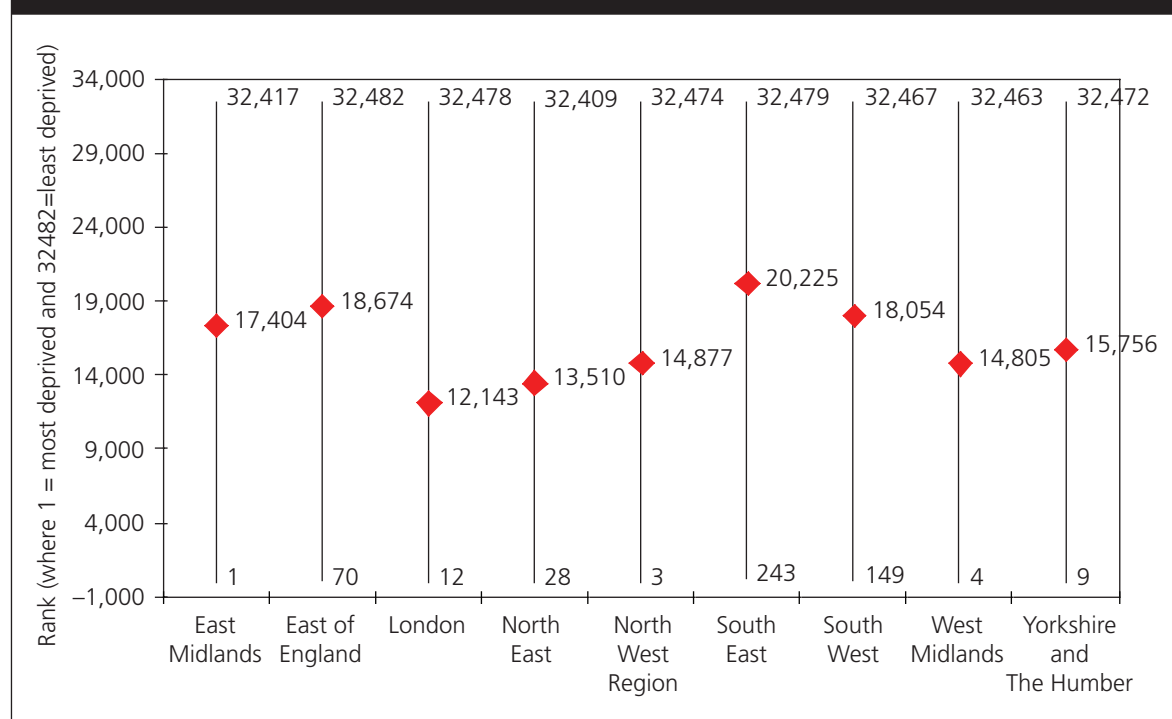
- There are 548 LSOAs in England where more than half of all people live in income deprivation
- And 3,382 LSOAs where more than one third of people live in income deprivation

At the other end of the spectrum:

- there are 5,006 LSOAs where less than one in 20 people live in income deprivation
- 14,314 LSOAs where fewer than one in 10 live in income deprivation

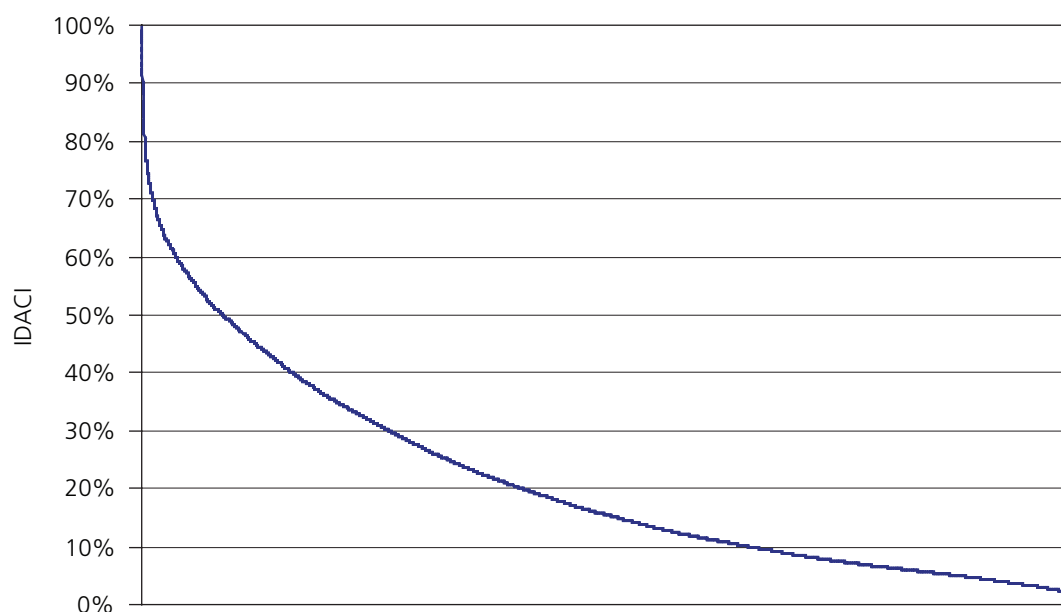
**Chart 5.3** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the Income Domain. It shows that all Regions contain LSOAs that are highly income deprived and that are not highly income deprived. However, the mean ranks of LSOAs in each Region differ and show substantial variation within England. London has on average the most income deprivation, with a mean LSOA rank of 12,143, whilst the South East Region is the least Income deprived with a population weighted mean rank of 20,225.

**Chart 5.3 Range of Income Domain Ranks by Region**

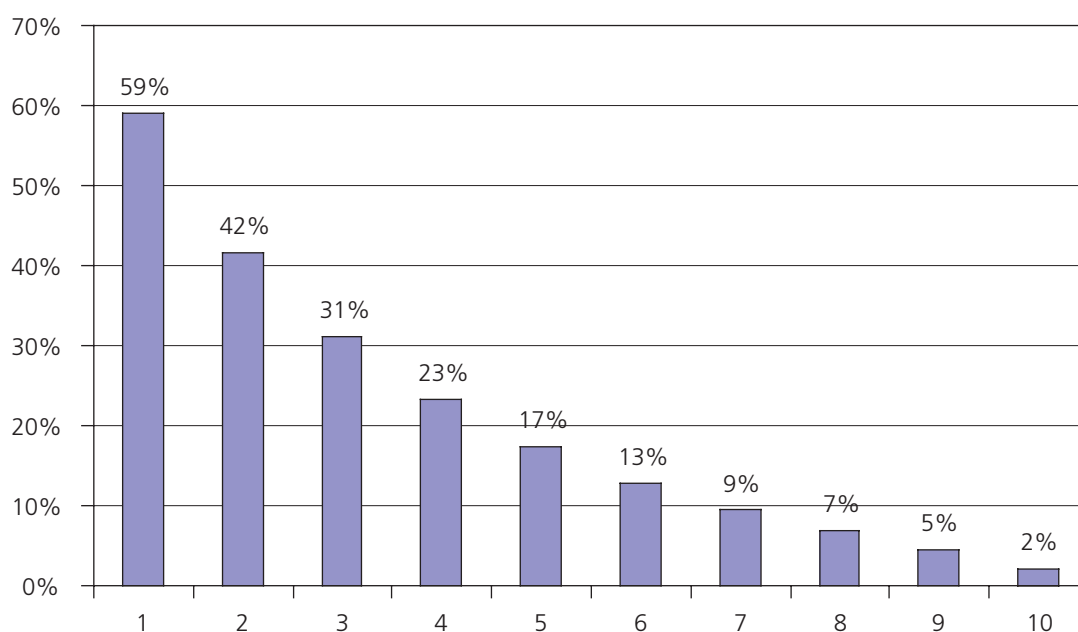


### Income Deprivation Affecting Children (supplementary Index)

Chart 5.4 shows the range of the IDAC rates for every LSOA in England. This goes from a high of over 99% of children aged under 16 living in income deprived households down to 0% of children in the least deprived LSOA on this measure.

**Chart 5.4 Rates of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index for all LSOAs in England**

**Chart 5.5** shows that the most deprived decile of LSOAs on the IDACI have on average 59% of children aged less than 16 living in income deprived households. Within this decile the range is from over 99% to 48%, showing the extreme rates of deprivation that exist in the most deprived LSOAs. The least deprived decile of LSOAs in terms of IDACI have on average only 2% of children aged less than 16 living in income deprived households.

**Chart 5.5 Rates of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index by Decile**

In England there are:

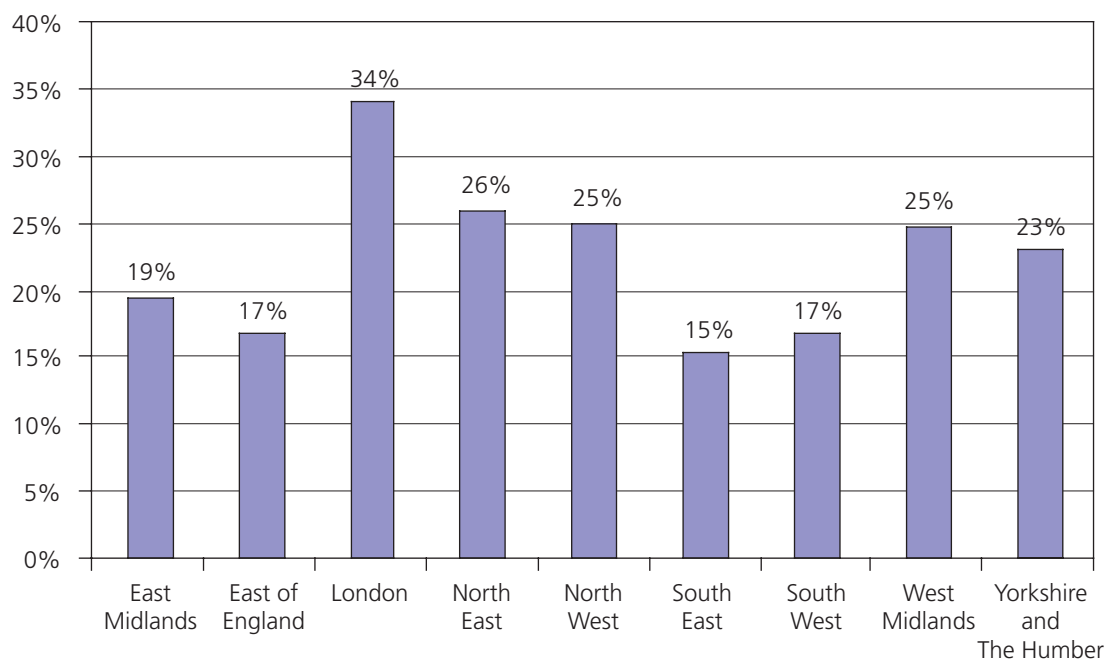
- 557 LSOAs where more than two thirds of children live in income deprived households;
- 2,787 LSOAs where more than half of all children are in this situation; and
- 7,272 LSOAs where more than one third of children live in income deprived households.

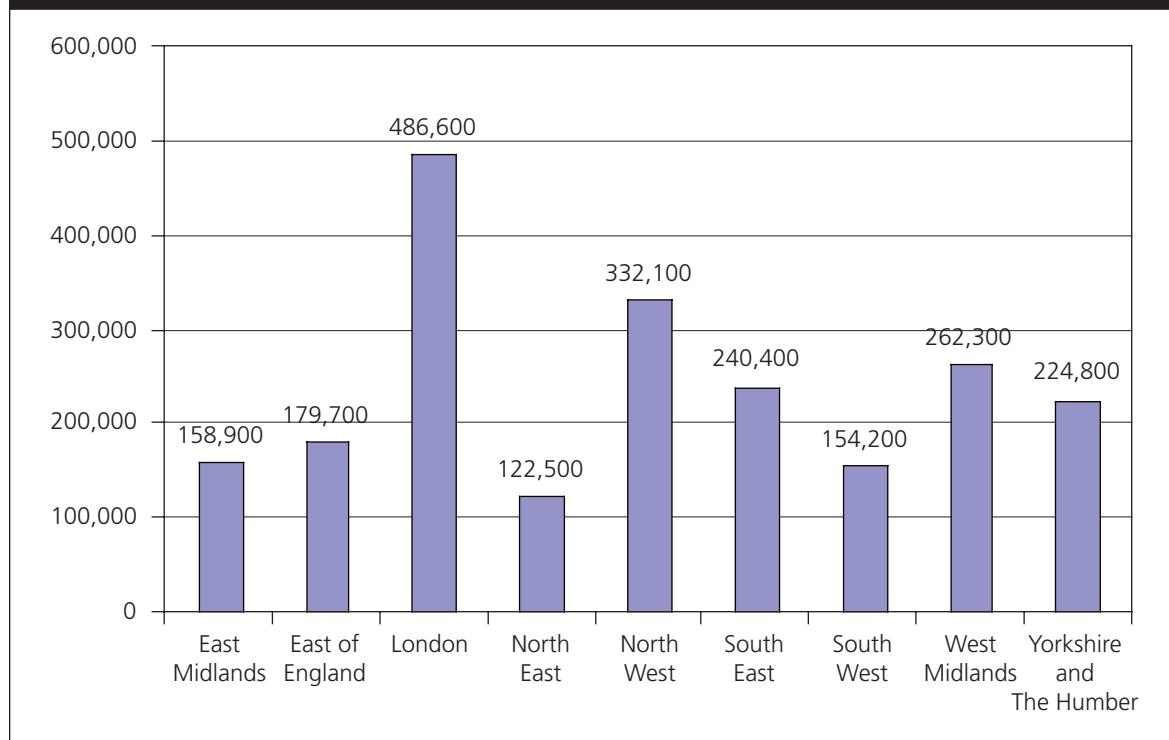
On the other hand there are:

- 4,535 LSOAs where fewer than 5% of children live in income deprived households; and
- 11,561 LSOAs where fewer than one in 10 children live in income deprived households.

**Chart 5.6** shows the percentage of children in each Region who are living in income deprived households. **Chart 5.7** shows the numbers of children in these households.

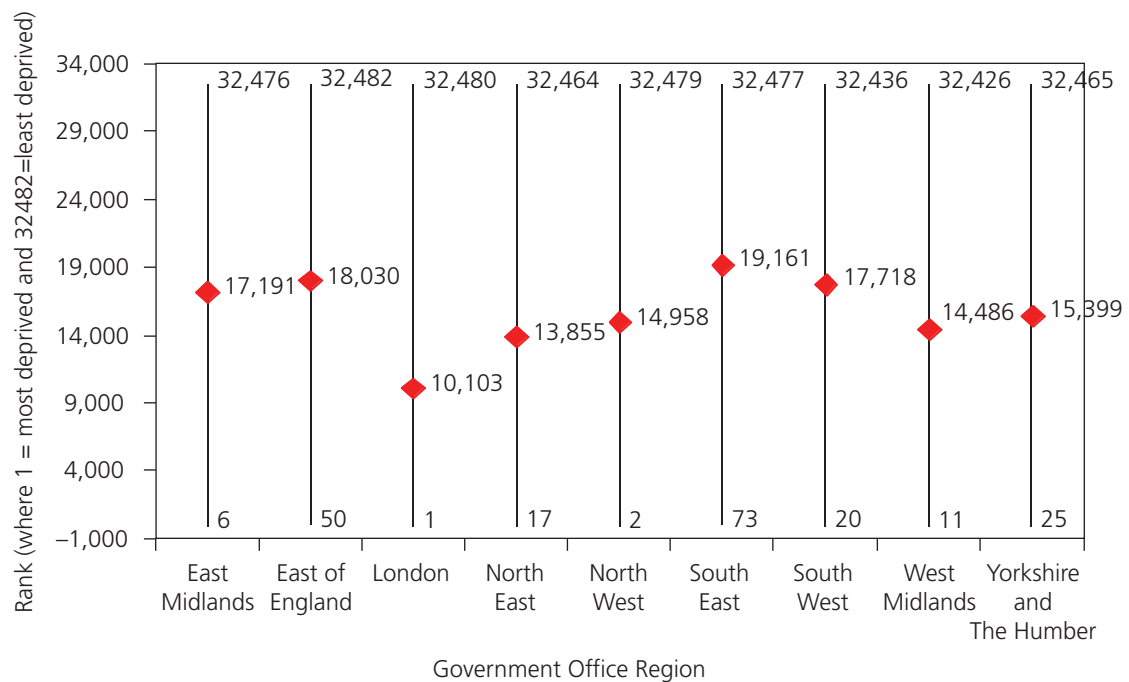
**Chart 5.6 Percentage of Children Living in Income Deprived Households by Region**



**Chart 5.7 Number of Children Living in Income Deprived Households by Region**

The region with the highest percentage and numbers of children in income deprived households is London. The North East has the lowest number of children living in income deprived households but it has the second highest percentage. The South East has the lowest percentage of children living in income deprived households, followed by the South West and East of England Regions.

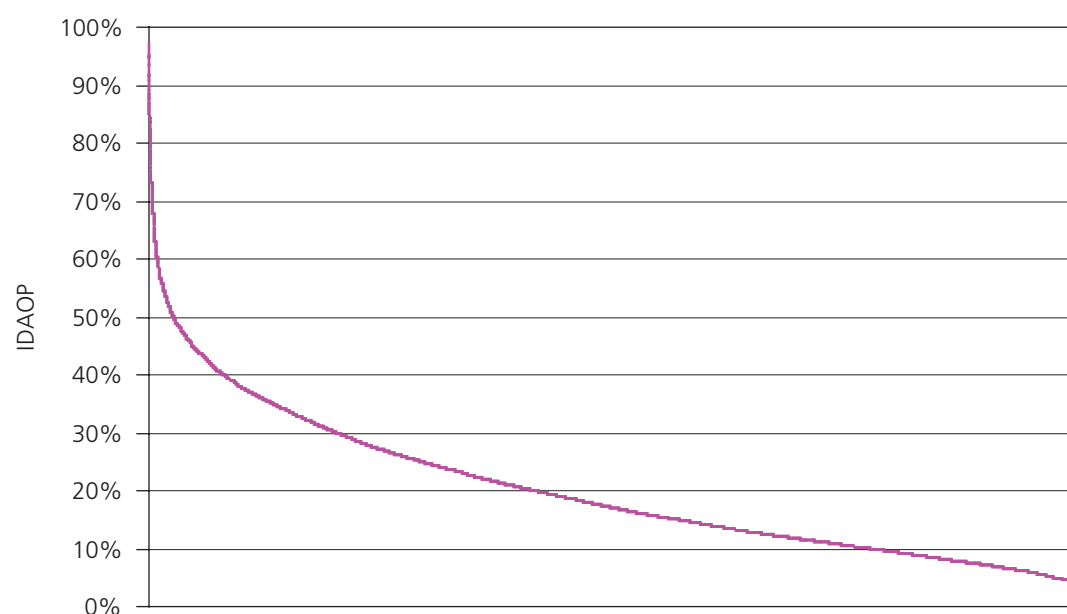
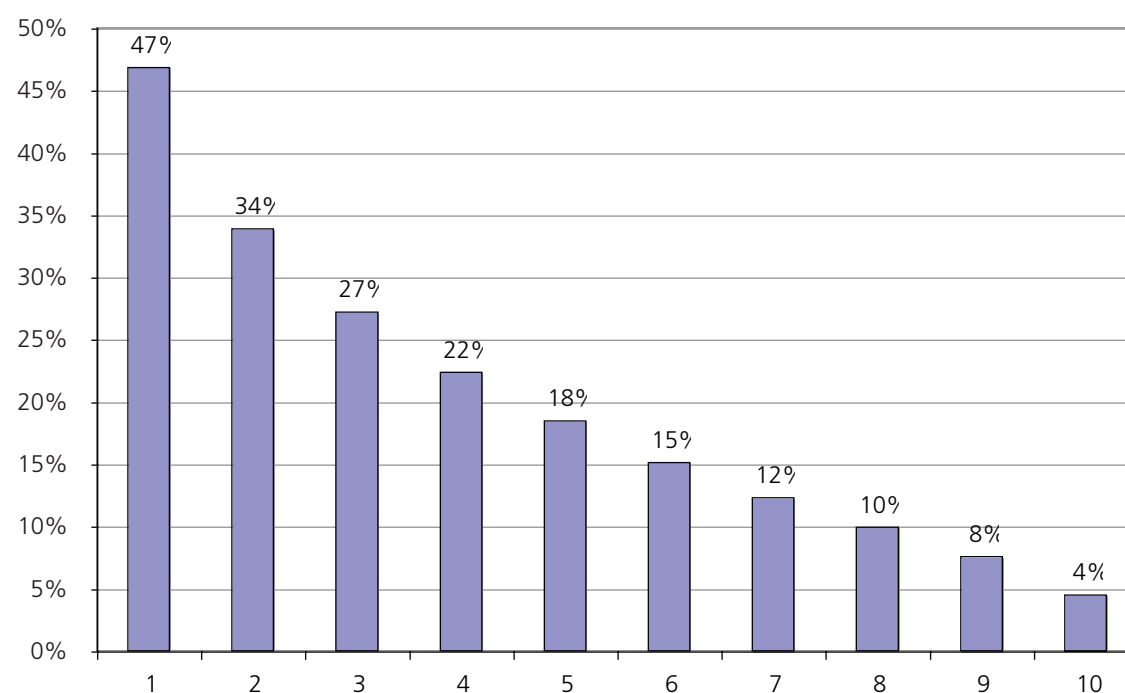
**Chart 5.8** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the IDACI. As with all the Domain Indices and the IMD, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and 32,482 to the least deprived LSOA. For example, East Region's most deprived LSOA has a rank of 50; its least deprived LSOA has a rank of 32,482, and the mean of the LSOA ranks is 18,030. This chart shows that in all Regions there is a wide range of LSOA ranks. London has the highest levels of children living in households affected by income deprivation compared with other Regions, with a mean LSOA rank of 10,103 and also has the highest ranked LSOA overall. The South East Region has on average the lowest levels of children in households affected by income deprivation, with a mean LSOA rank of 19,161.

**Chart 5.8 Range of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Ranks by Region**

### Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (supplementary Index)

**Chart 5.9** shows the range of the IDAOP rates for every LSOA in England. This goes from a high of 97% of older people affected by income deprivation down to just 1% of older people, in the least deprived LSOA on this measure.

**Chart 5.10** shows that the most deprived decile of LSOAs on the IDAOP has on average 47% of older people affected by income deprivation. Within this decile, the range is from 97% to 38%, again showing the extreme rates of deprivation that exist in the most deprived LSOAs. The least deprived decile of LSOAs in terms of IDAOP have on average only 4% of older people affected by income deprivation.

**Chart 5.9 Rates of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index for all LSOAs in England****Chart 5.10 Rates of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index by Decile**

In England there are:

- 168 LSOAs where more than two thirds of older people are affected by income deprivation;
- 850 LSOAs where more than half of all older people are in this situation; and
- 4,940 LSOAs where more than one third of older people are affected by income deprivation.



On the other hand there are:

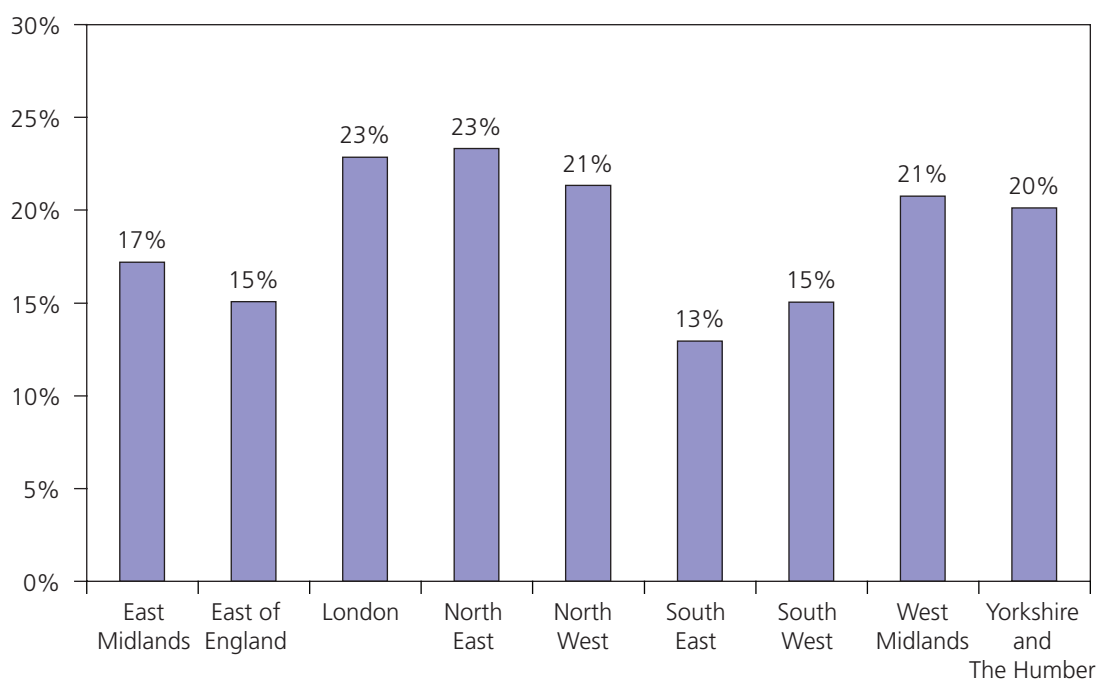
- 1,310 LSOAs where fewer than 5% of older people are affected by income deprivation; and
- 7,703 LSOAs where fewer than one in 10 older people are affected by income deprivation.

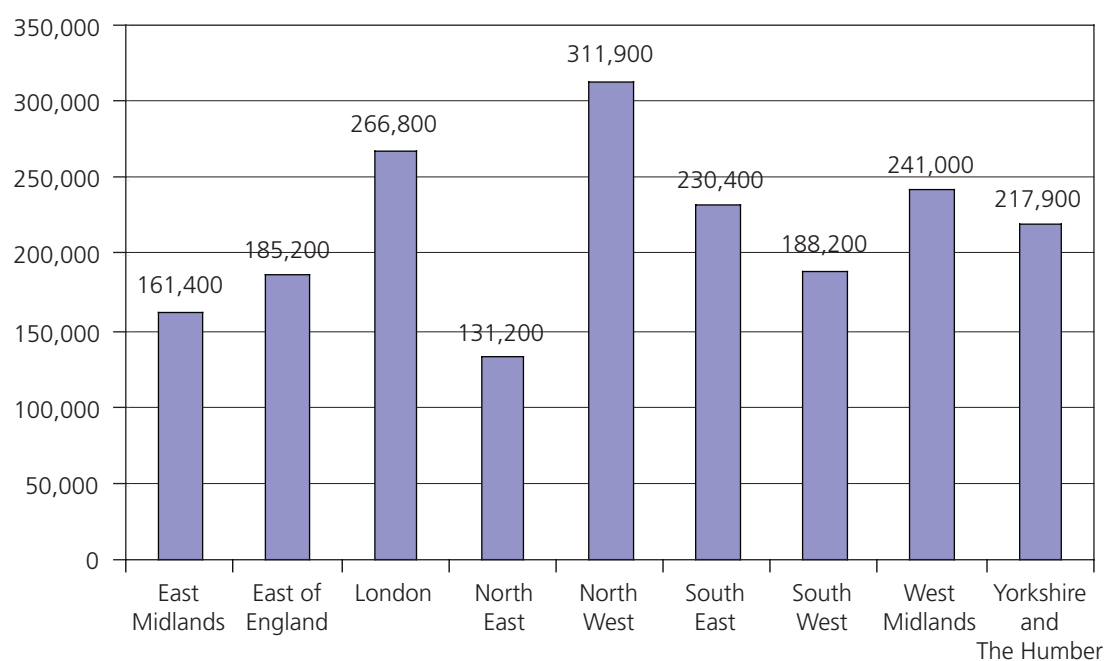
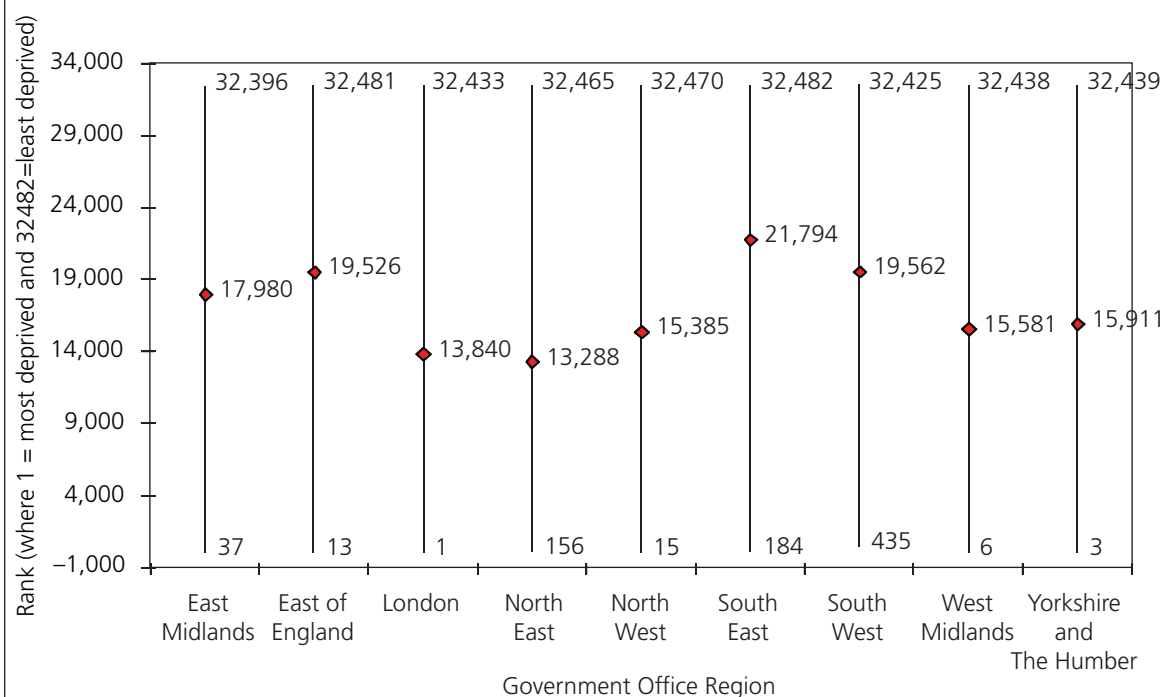
**Chart 5.11** shows the percentage of older people in each Region who are affected by income deprivation. **Chart 5.12** shows the numbers of older people affected by income deprivation.

The North East has the highest percentage of older people affected by income deprivation and the North West has highest number. The North East has the lowest number of older people affected by income deprivation but it has the highest percentage. The South East has the lowest percentage of older people affected by income deprivation.

**Chart 5.13** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the IDAOP. A rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and 32,482 to the least deprived LSOA. This chart also shows that in all regions there is a wide range of LSOA ranks. The North East has the highest levels of older people affected by income deprivation compared with other Regions, with a mean LSOA rank of 13,288, while the South East Region has on average the lowest levels of older people affected by income deprivation, with a mean LSOA rank of 21,794. Every Region contains at least one LSOA that falls within the 2% most deprived LSOAs in England on this measure and at least one LSOA that falls within the 1% least deprived LSOAs in England on this measure.

**Chart 5.11 Percentage of Older People Living in Income Deprived Households by Region**

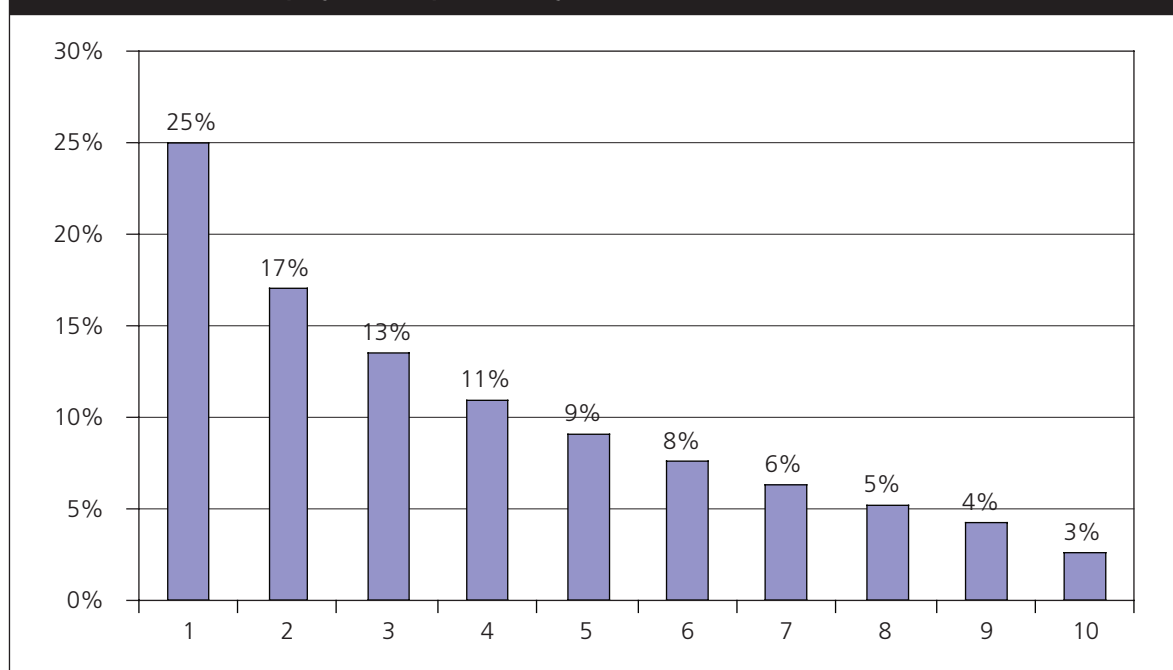


**Chart 5.12 Number of Older People Living in Income Deprived Households by Region****Chart 5.13 Range of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Ranks by Region**

## Employment Domain

**Chart 5.14** shows employment deprivation in England by decile. In the most employment deprived decile of LSOAs, an average of about 25% of the relevant group of adults (women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18–64) are employment deprived. This compares with approximately 3% in the least employment deprived decile of LSOAs in England.

**Chart 5.14 Rates of Employment Deprivation by Decile**



In England there are 1,198 LSOAs where more than one quarter of adults experience employment deprivation. There are also 6,906 LSOAs where less than 5% of all adults are employment deprived and 20 LSOAs where less than 1% of adults are employment deprived.

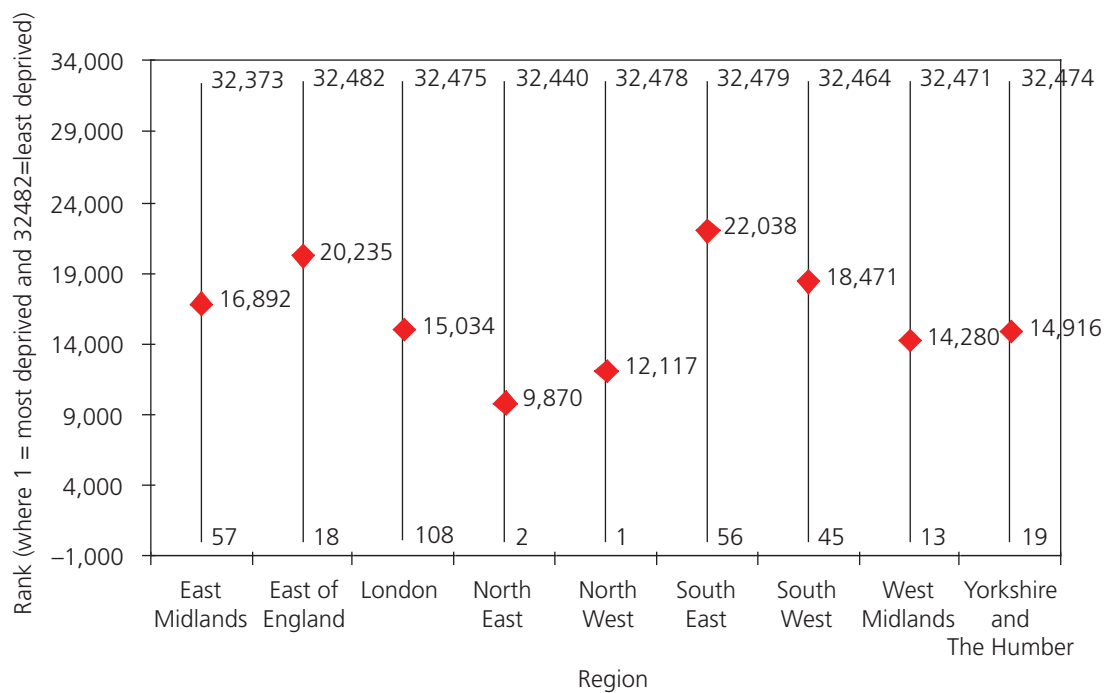
**Chart 5.15** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the Employment Domain. The North East Region is on average the most employment deprived Region with a mean LSOA rank of 9,870. This is significantly more deprived compared with the other regions. The South East Region is the least deprived Region on average on the Employment Domain with a mean LSOA rank of 22,038, followed by the East Region with a population weighted mean rank for LSOAs of 20,235.

## Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

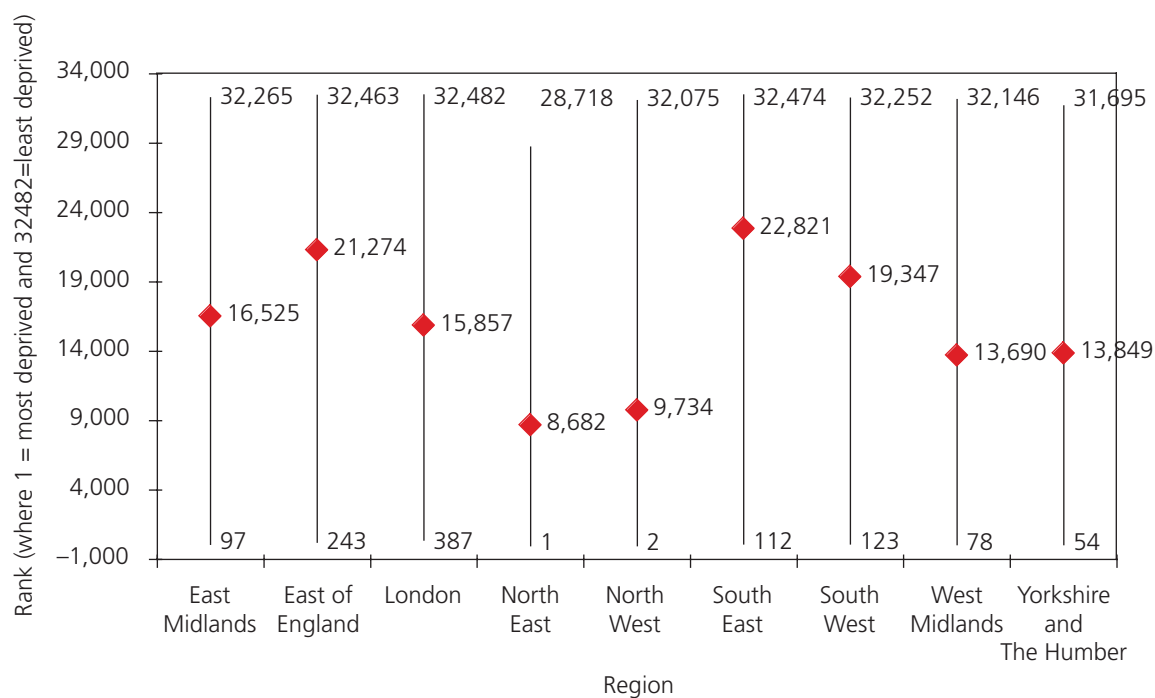
**Chart 5.16** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the Health Domain. A rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA, and 32,482 to the least deprived LSOA. The North East and the North West Regions show much higher average levels of health deprivation, compared with other regions, with respective mean ranks of 8,682 and 9,734. The North East has a

smaller range of LSOA ranks than other regions, with no LSOA ranked over 28,718, i.e. no LSOA at the 'least deprived' end of the deprivation scale. On average, the least health deprived region is the South East with a population weighted mean rank of 22,821, followed by the East Region with a mean LSOA rank of 21,274.

**Chart 5.15 Range of Employment Deprivation Ranks by Region**



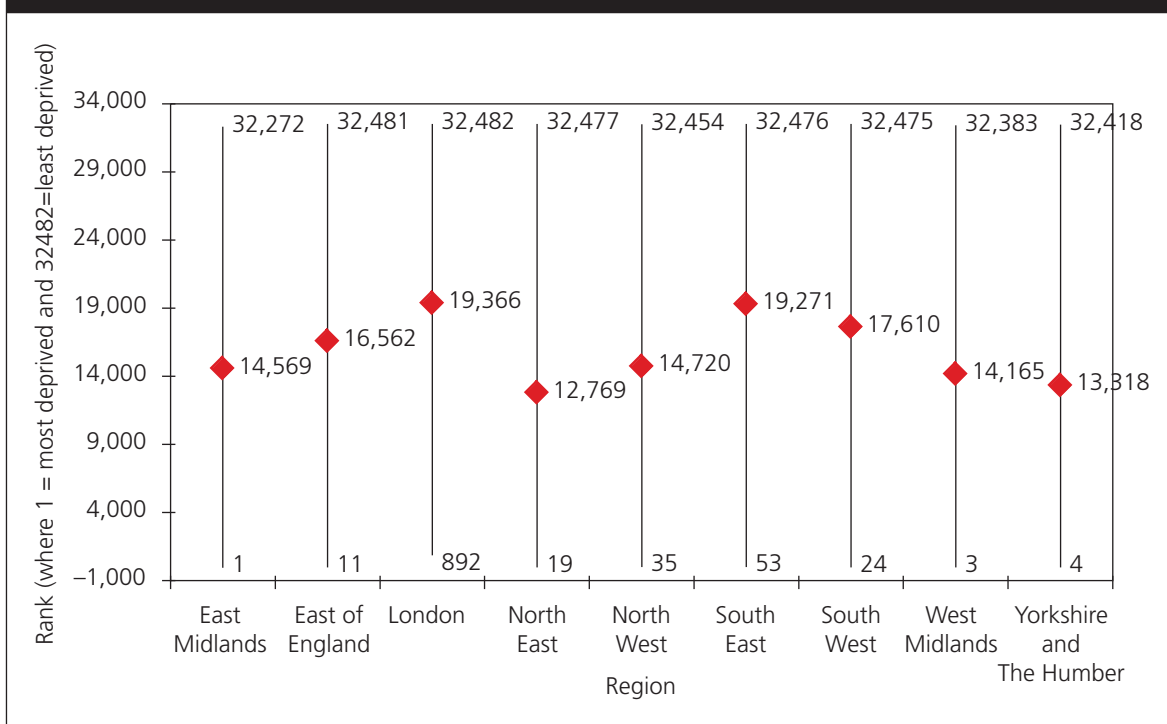
**Chart 5.16 Range of Health Deprivation and Disability Ranks by Region**



## Education Skills and Training Domain

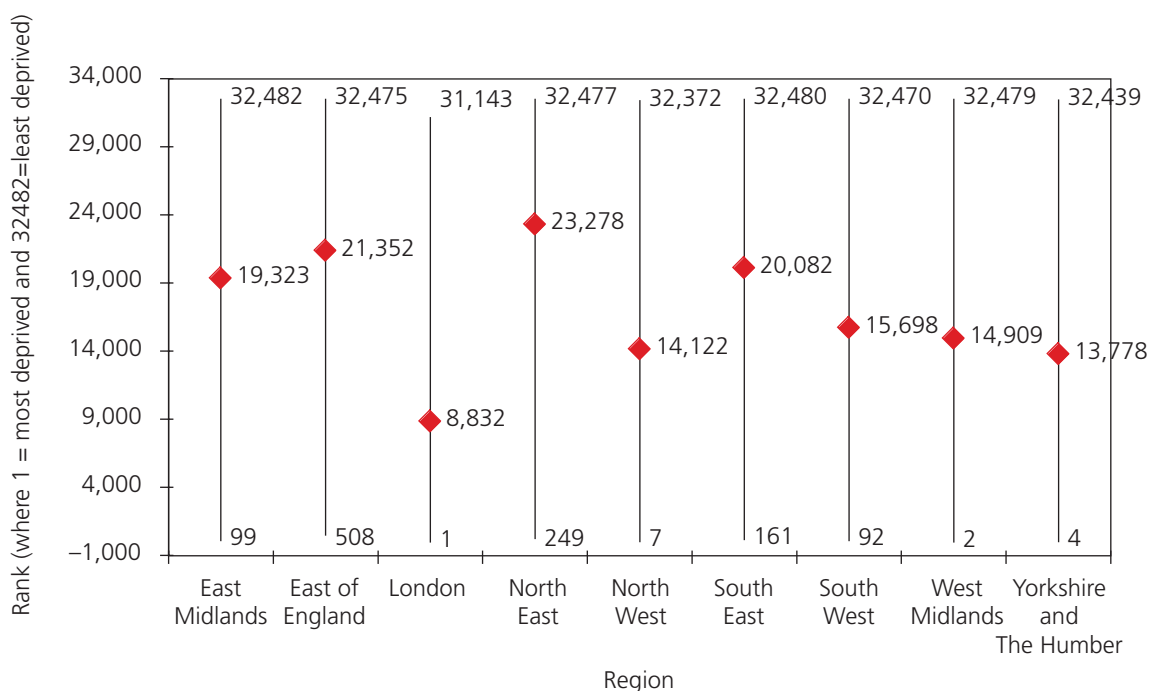
**Chart 5.17** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the Education Domain. This chart shows that in all Regions there is a wide range of LSOA ranks but there is a more evenly distributed pattern of average education deprivation across the regions. The most education deprived regions are the North East and Yorkshire and the Humber, with mean ranks of 12,769 and 13,318 respectively. The least education deprived Regions on average are the South East, with a population weighted mean rank of 19,271, and London with a population weighted mean rank of 19,366.

**Chart 5.17 Range of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Ranks by Region**



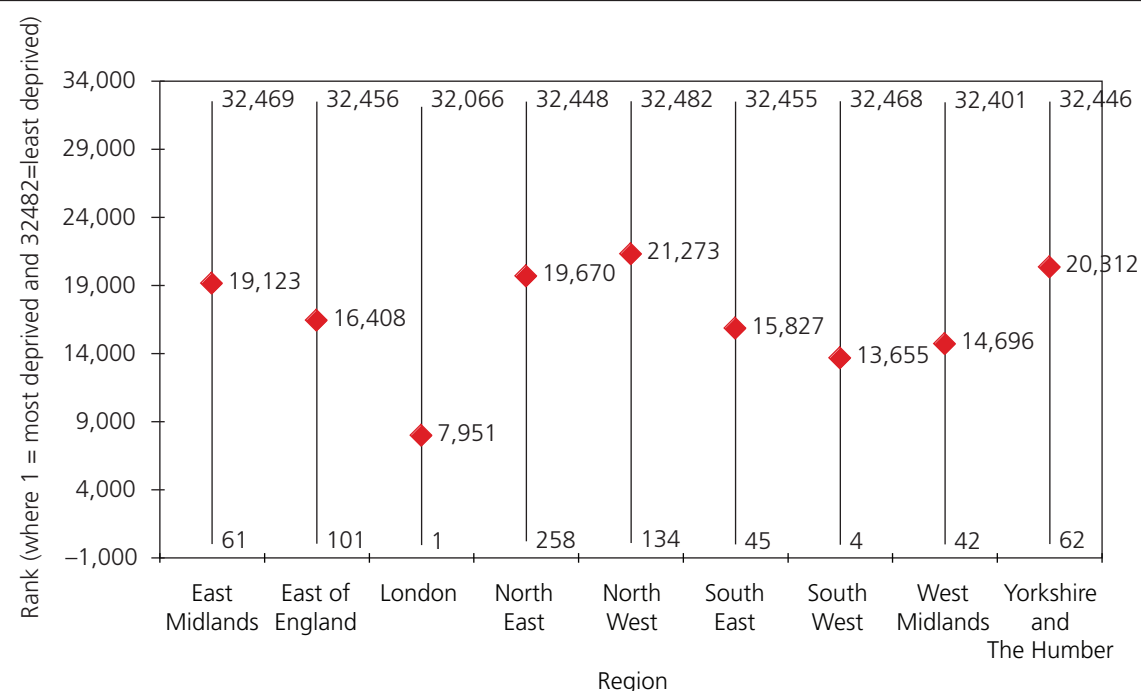
## Living Environment Domain

**Chart 5.18** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GOR for the Living Environment Domain. This chart shows that in all regions there is a wide range of LSOA ranks but that the North East Region is considerably less deprived on the Living Environment Domain, compared with the other regions with an average LSOA rank of 23,278. The most deprived region on average on the Living Environment Domain is London, with a mean rank of 8,832.

**Chart 5.18 Range of Living Environment Deprivation Ranks by Region**

## Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

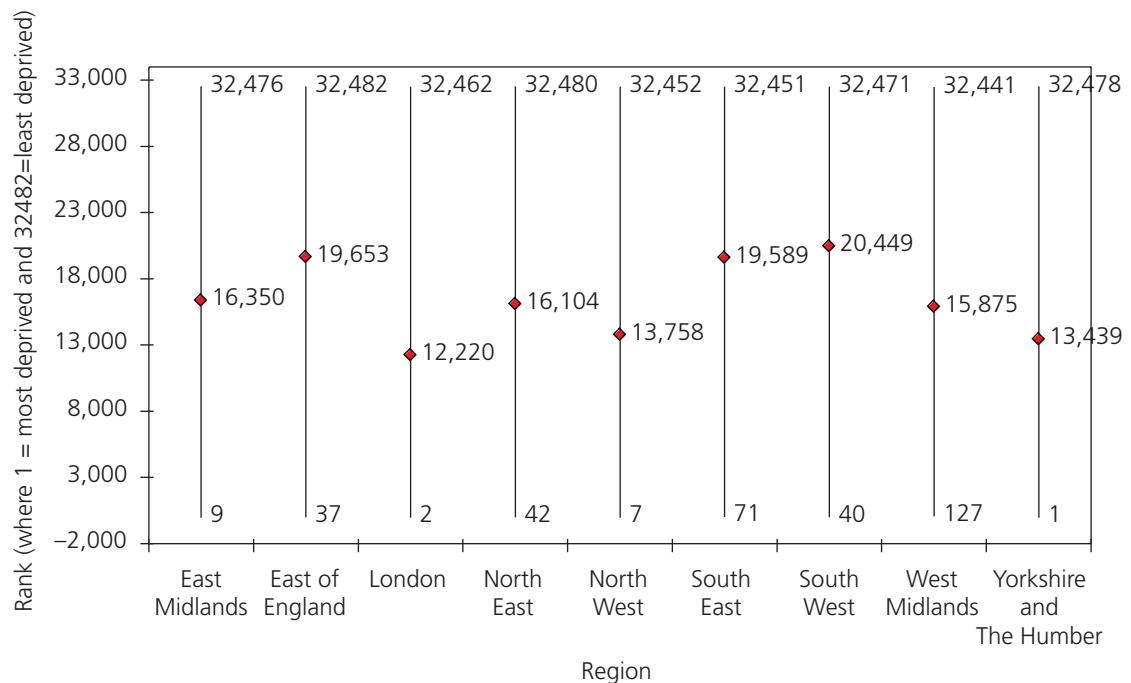
**Chart 5.19** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GO Region for the Housing and Services Domain. The London Region is the most deprived with a mean LSOA rank of 7,951. The North West Region is the least barriers deprived on average, with a mean LSOA rank of 21,273.

**Chart 5.19 Range of Barriers to Housing and Services Ranks by Region**

## Crime Domain

**Chart 5.20** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GO Region, for the Crime Domain. The London Region is the most deprived region in terms of crime with a mean LSOA rank of 12,220. The South West Region is the least crime deprived on average, with a mean LSOA rank of 20,449.

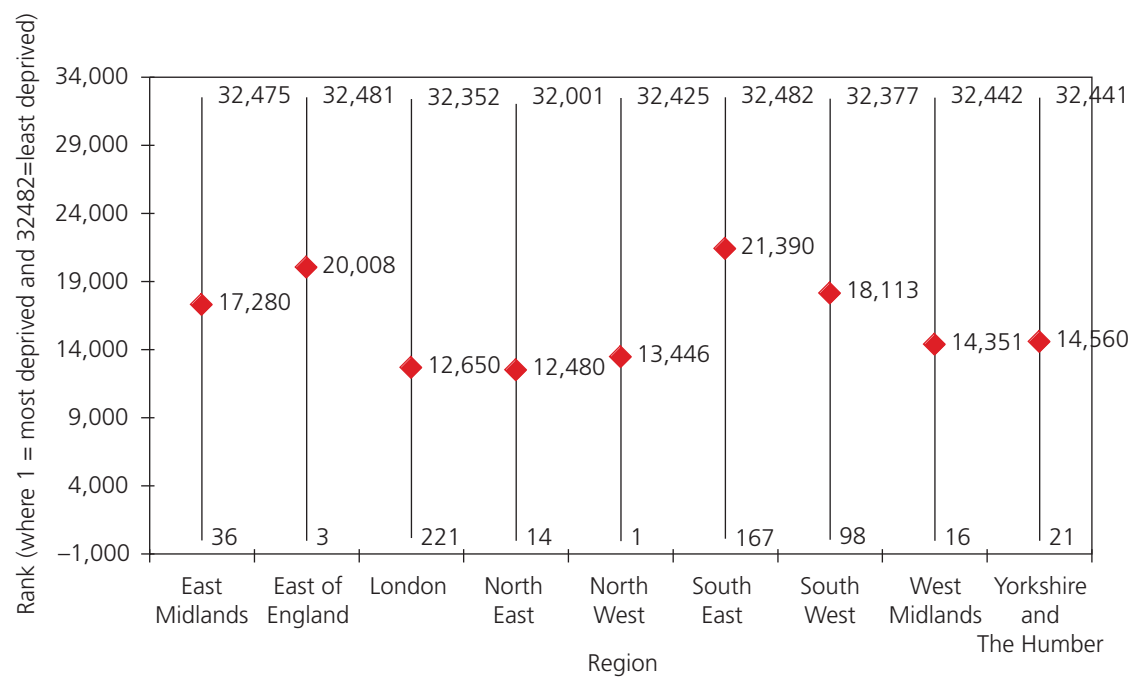
**Chart 5.20 Range of Crime Ranks by Region**



## Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

**Chart 5.21** shows the minimum, maximum and population weighted mean rank of LSOAs in each GO Region, for the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007. A rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived LSOA and 32,482 to the least deprived LSOA. This chart shows that in all regions there is a wide range of LSOA ranks. The region with LSOAs with the highest levels of multiple deprivation on average is the North East Region with a mean LSOA rank of 12,480, followed by London with a mean LSOA rank of 12,650 and the North West with a mean rank of 13,446. The least multiply deprived regions are the South East, with a mean LSOA rank of 21,390, followed by the East Region with a mean LSOA rank of 20,008.



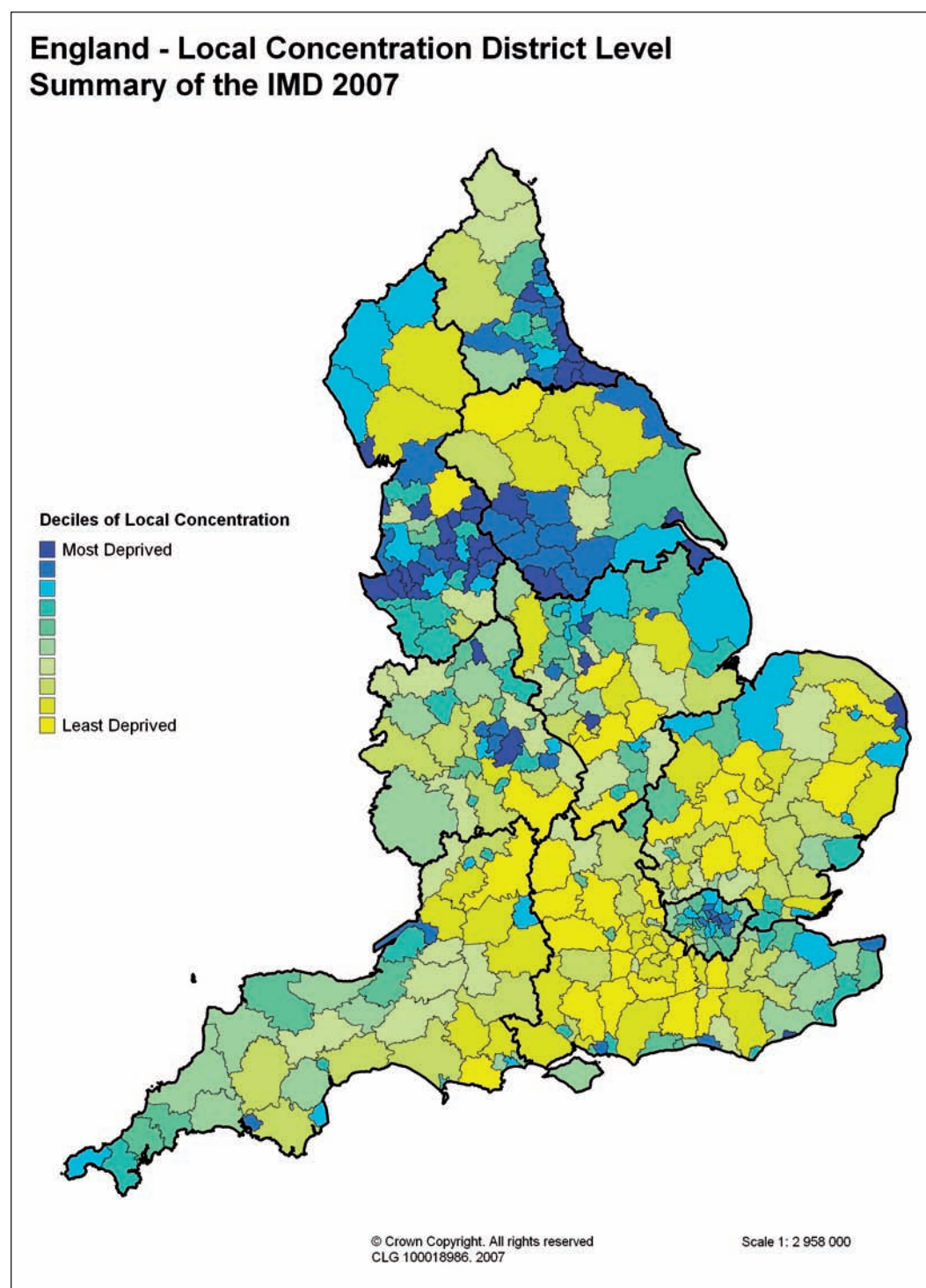
**Chart 5.21 Range of IMD 2007 Ranks by Region**

## Section 4: District level summary measures

The LSOA level IMD is summarised at district level using six different measures. For an explanation of these district level summaries please see **Chapter 4**. This allows local authority districts to be ranked according to how deprived they are relative to other districts. The maps in this section present the six district level summaries. In the maps, the districts have been divided into ten equal groups, and dark blue is used for the 10% most deprived districts for each measure.

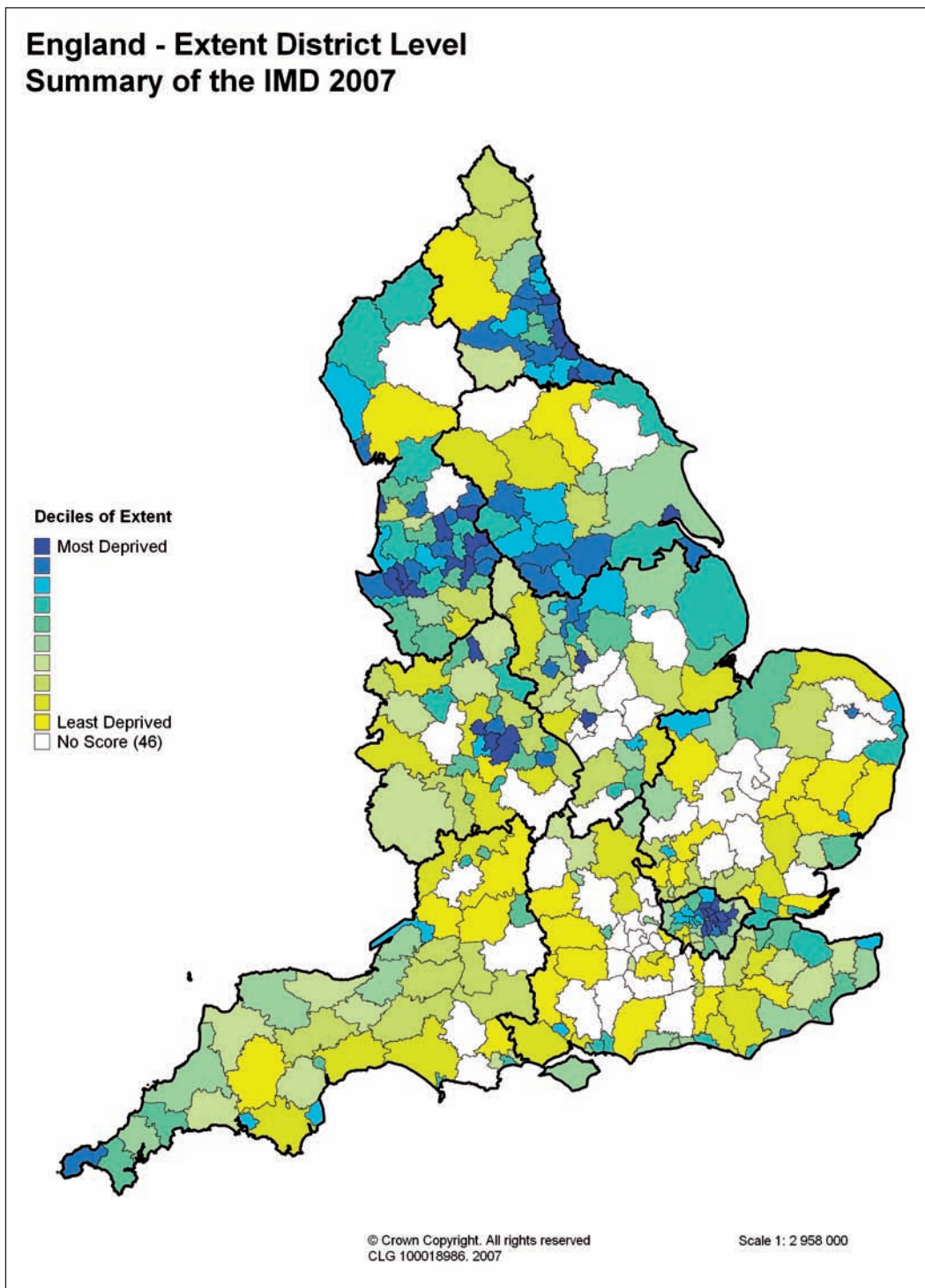
- **The local concentration** measure shows the severity of multiple deprivation in each authority, measuring 'hot spots' of deprivation
- **The extent** measure is the proportion of a district's population that lives in the most deprived LSOAs in England
- **The 'average scores'** and **'average ranks'** measures are two ways of depicting the average level of deprivation across the entire district.
- **The income scale** and **employment scale** measures show the number of people experiencing income and employment deprivation respectively.

## Local Concentration



Districts in the most deprived 10% of districts on this measure are concentrated in the North East – 26% of its districts (6 districts) and the North West – 40% (17 districts) of its districts. On the other hand, none of the districts in London or the North East are in the least deprived decile. The South East has no districts in the most deprived decile on this measure.

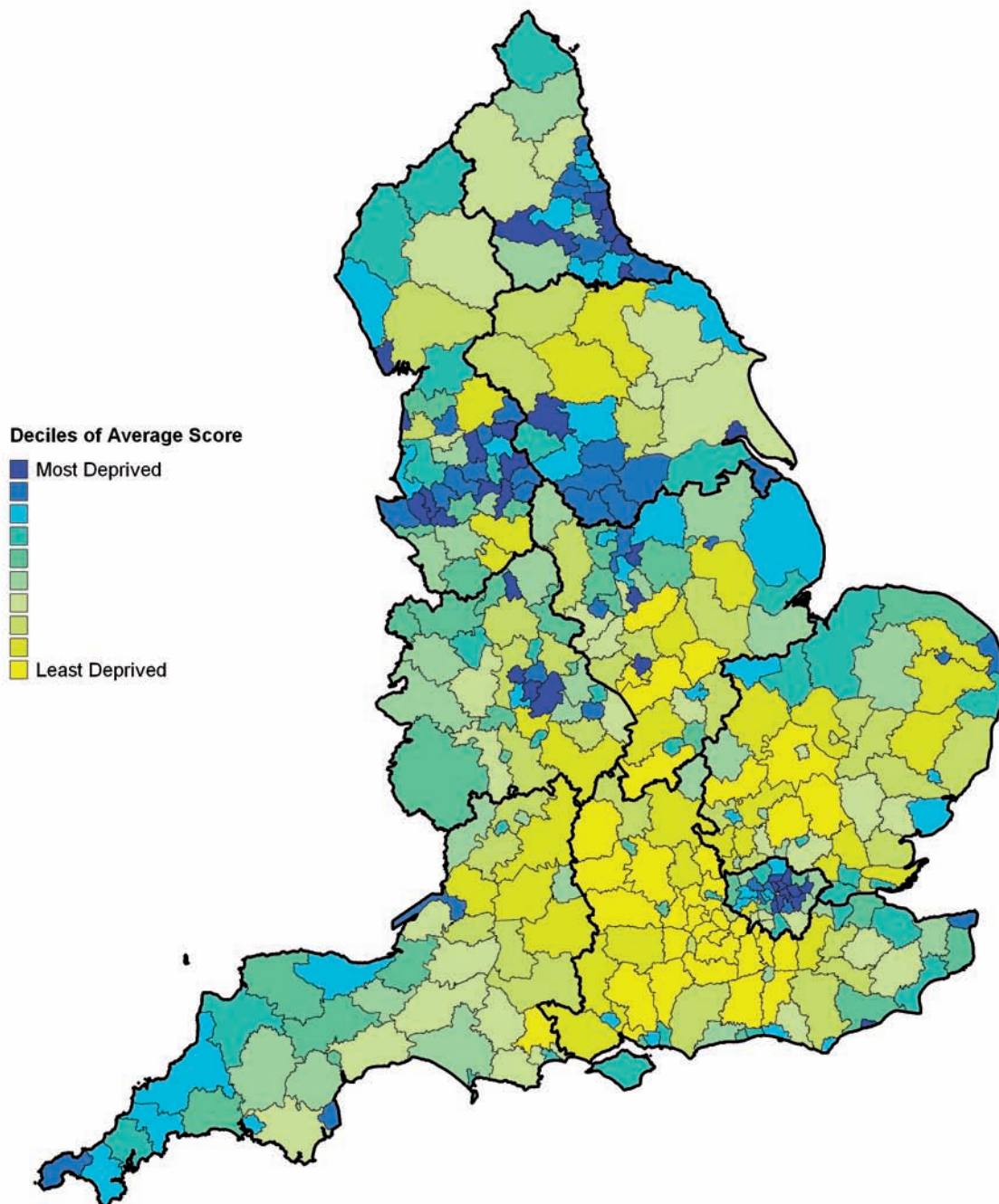
## Extent



Because this measure captures only districts with people living in the most deprived LSOAs, there will be some districts with no score on this measure. London (10 districts – 30% of its districts) and the North West (10 Districts – 23% of its districts) are the Regions which have the highest numbers of districts in the top decile on this measure. As with local concentration, none of the districts in London or the North East are in the least deprived decile on this measure. The East Region, the South East and the South West do not have any districts in the most deprived decile on this measure.

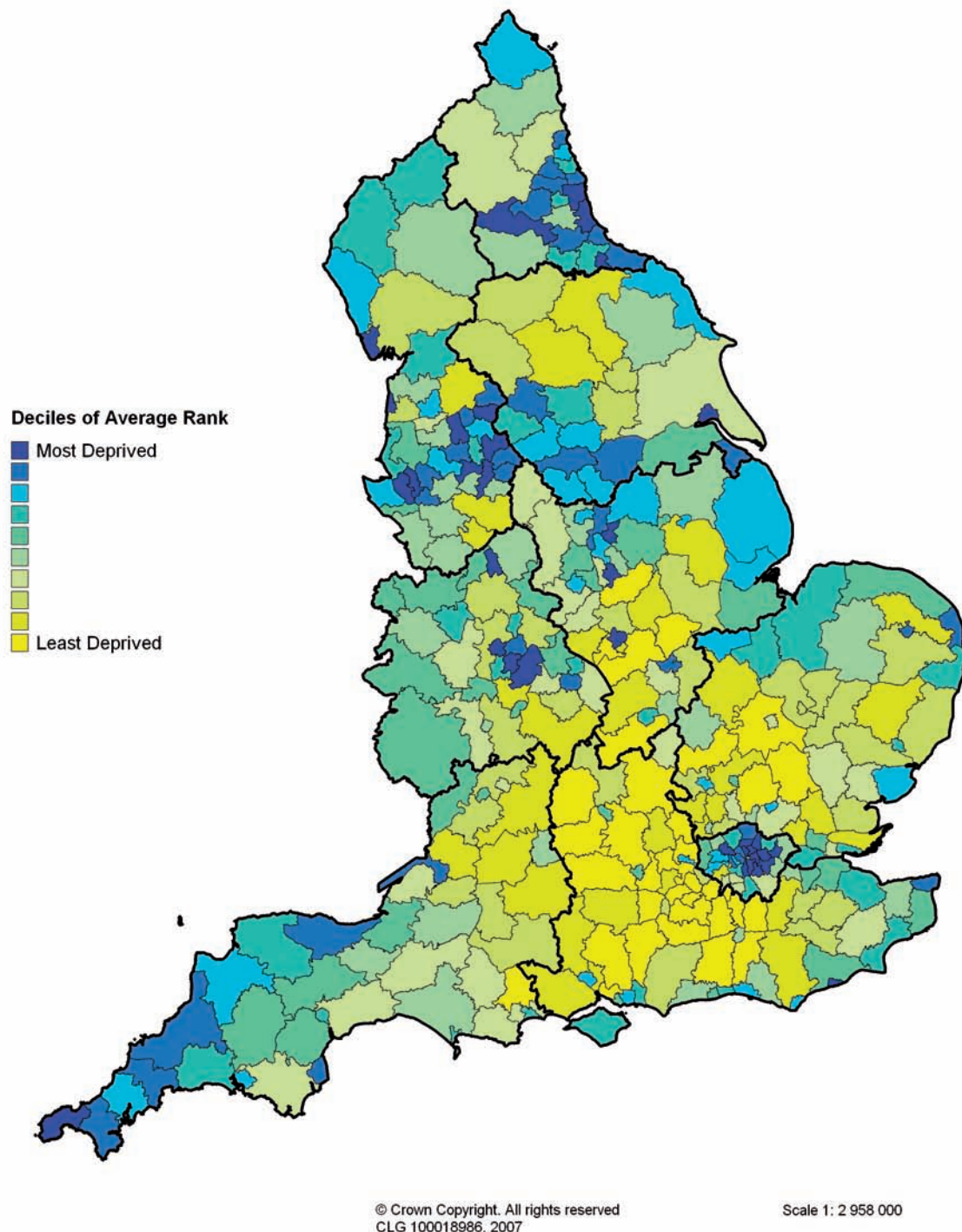
## Average Score and Average Rank

### England - Average Score District Level Summary of the IMD 2007





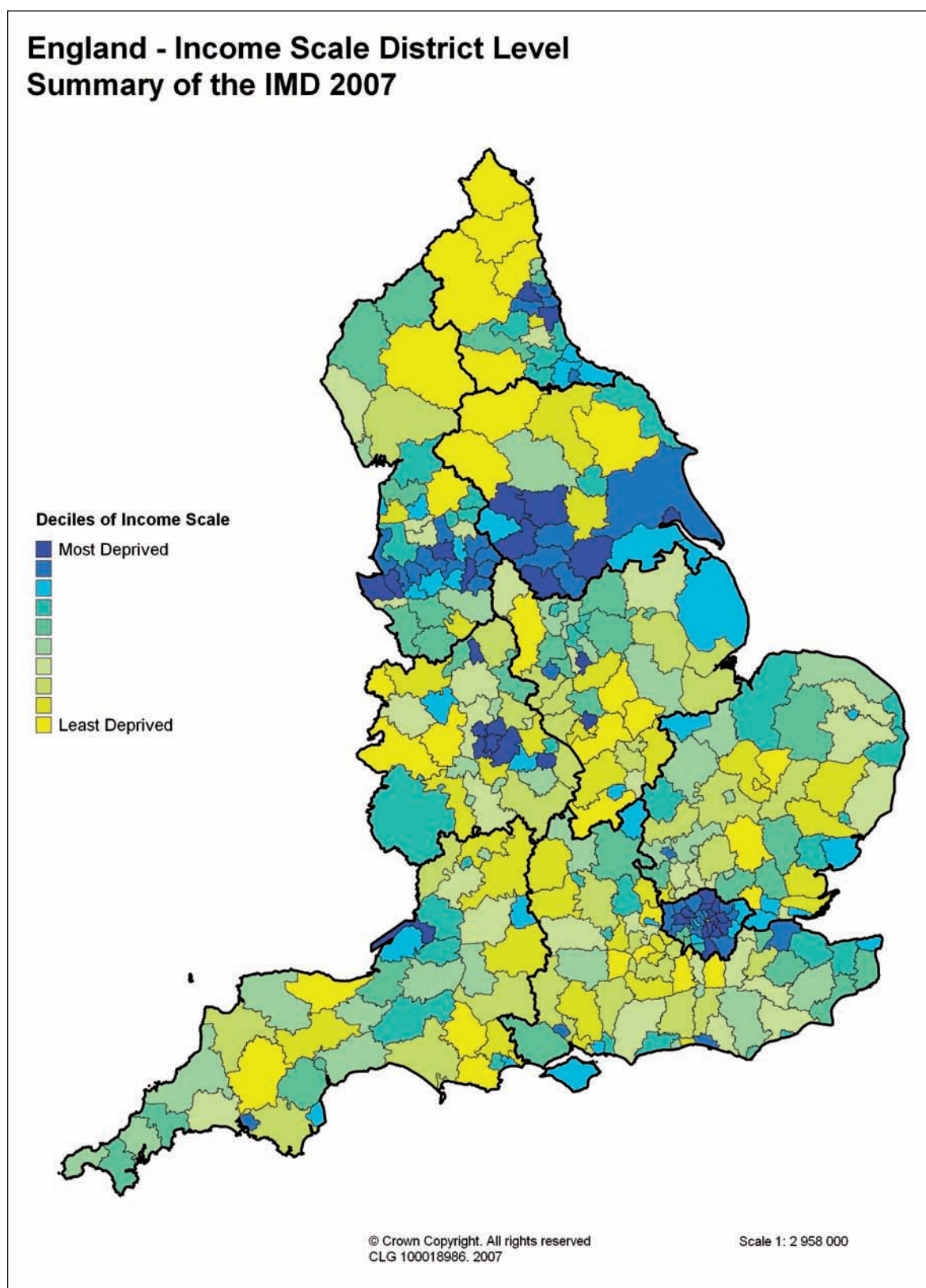
## England - Average Rank District Level Summary of the IMD 2007



London, the North East and North West have the largest numbers (and percentages) of their districts in the most deprived decile on Average Score. The picture is similar for average rank except that here London stands out with over a third of its districts (12) in the worst decile. The East and South West Regions have no district in the most deprived decile for average score and the East Region has no district in the most deprived decile for average rank.



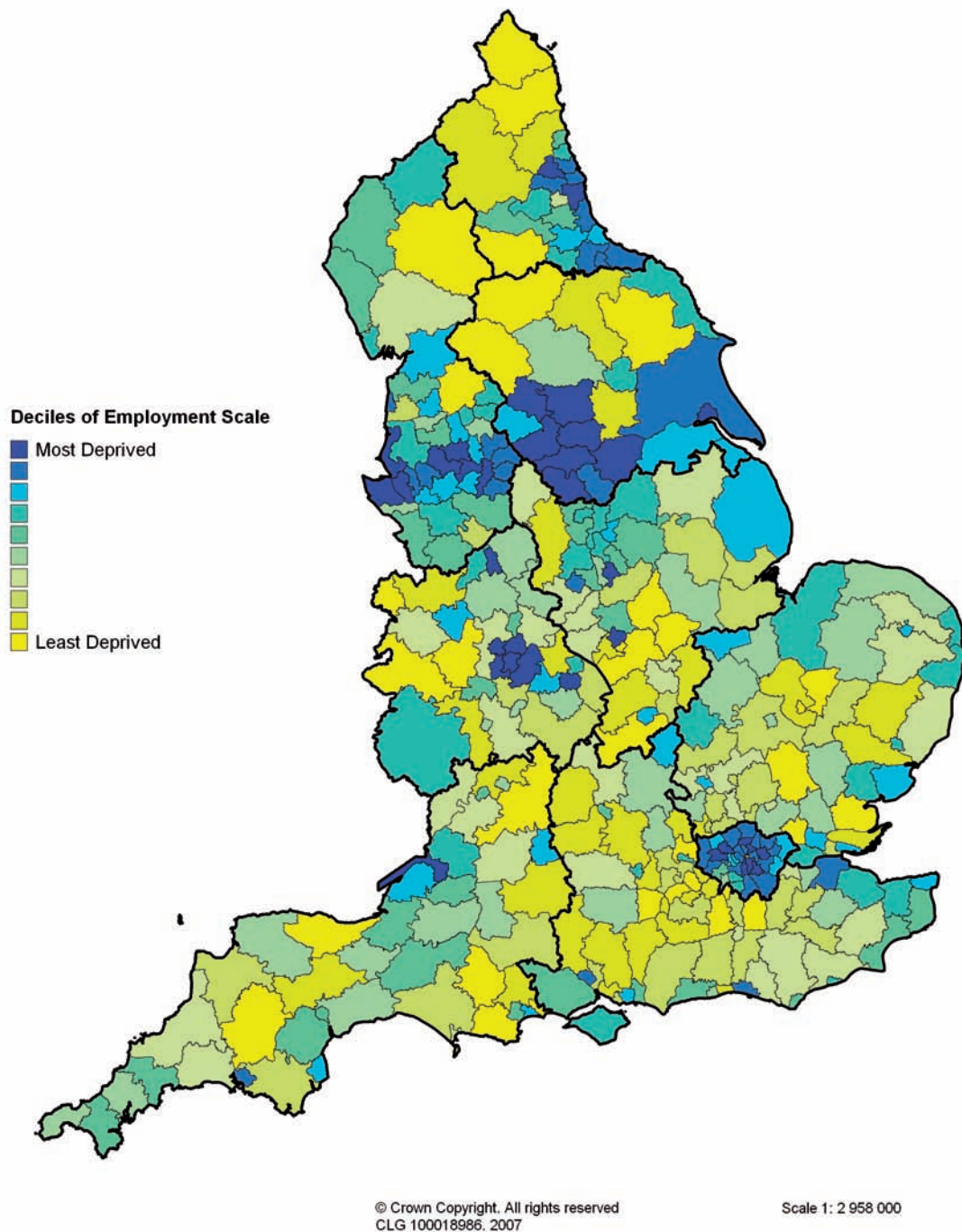
## Income Scale



London (with 13 or 39% of its districts) followed by Yorkshire and the Humber (with 6 or 29% of its districts) have the highest percentages of districts in the top decile on this measure. Only the East and South East Regions have no districts in the most deprived decile.

## Employment Scale

### England - Employment Scale District Level Summary of the IMD 2007



Yorkshire and the Humber (with 8 or 38% of its districts) is the Region with the largest proportion of its districts in the most deprived decile of districts on this measure. This is followed by London (with 8 or 24% of its districts) and the West Midlands (with 7 or 21% of its districts). As with Income Scale only the East and South East Regions have no districts in the most deprived decile.

The following table summarises the districts which are the 50 most deprived on each of the six district level measures. The district level summaries for all local authority districts can be found in **Annex L**.

**Table 5.4 The 50 most deprived districts, for each of the district level summaries of the IMD 2007**

| Rank | Local Concentration         | Extent                      | Average Score               | Average Rank                | Income Scale                | Employment Scale            |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    | Liverpool                   | Hackney                     | Liverpool                   | Hackney                     | Birmingham                  | Birmingham                  |
| 2    | Knowsley                    | Newham                      | Hackney                     | Newham                      | Manchester                  | Liverpool                   |
| 3    | Blackpool                   | Tower Hamlets               | Tower Hamlets               | Tower Hamlets               | Liverpool                   | Manchester                  |
| 4    | Manchester                  | Liverpool                   | Manchester                  | Manchester                  | Bradford                    | Leeds                       |
| 5    | Burnley                     | Manchester                  | Knowsley                    | Liverpool                   | Leeds                       | Sheffield                   |
| 6    | Middlesbrough               | Islington                   | Newham                      | Islington                   | Sheffield                   | Bradford                    |
| 7    | Salford                     | Easington                   | Easington                   | Easington                   | Newham                      | Sunderland                  |
| 8    | Kingston upon Hull, City of | Knowsley                    | Islington                   | Knowsley                    | Tower Hamlets               | Wirral                      |
| 9    | Blackburn with Darwen       | Middlesbrough               | Middlesbrough               | Lambeth                     | Leicester                   | Wigan                       |
| 10   | Rochdale                    | Sandwell                    | Birmingham                  | Sandwell                    | Hackney                     | Bristol, City of            |
| 11   | Bradford                    | Nottingham                  | Kingston upon Hull, City of | Barking and Dagenham        | Sandwell                    | Wakefield                   |
| 12   | Redcar and Cleveland        | Birmingham                  | Blackpool                   | Nottingham                  | Kirklees                    | Nottingham                  |
| 13   | Newcastle upon Tyne         | Haringey                    | Nottingham                  | Haringey                    | Nottingham                  | Leicester                   |
| 14   | Wirral                      | Kingston upon Hull, City of | Sandwell                    | Birmingham                  | Haringey                    | Sandwell                    |
| 15   | Birmingham                  | Blackburn with Darwen       | Salford                     | Waltham Forest              | Bristol, City of            | Kirklees                    |
| 16   | Hyndburn                    | Stoke-on-Trent              | Stoke-on-Trent              | Kingston upon Hull, City of | Lambeth                     | Lambeth                     |
| 17   | Barrow-in-Furness           | Lambeth                     | Blackburn with Darwen       | Greenwich                   | Enfield                     | Stoke-on-Trent              |
| 18   | Hartlepool                  | Southwark                   | Haringey                    | Blackpool                   | Southwark                   | Newcastle upon Tyne         |
| 19   | Leicester                   | Hartlepool                  | Lambeth                     | Southwark                   | Brent                       | Doncaster                   |
| 20   | Preston                     | Salford                     | Leicester                   | Stoke-on-Trent              | Kingston upon Hull, City of | Kingston upon Hull, City of |
| 21   | Tower Hamlets               | Barking and Dagenham        | Burnley                     | Penwith                     | Wirral                      | Coventry                    |
| 22   | Stoke-on-Trent              | Wolverhampton               | Barking and Dagenham        | Lewisham                    | Ealing                      | Southwark                   |
| 23   | Oldham                      | Leicester                   | Hartlepool                  | Leicester                   | Coventry                    | Sefton                      |
| 24   | Bolton                      | Blackpool                   | Greenwich                   | Salford                     | Sunderland                  | Hackney                     |

*continued*

**Table 5.4 The 50 most deprived districts, for each of the district level summaries of the IMD 2007**

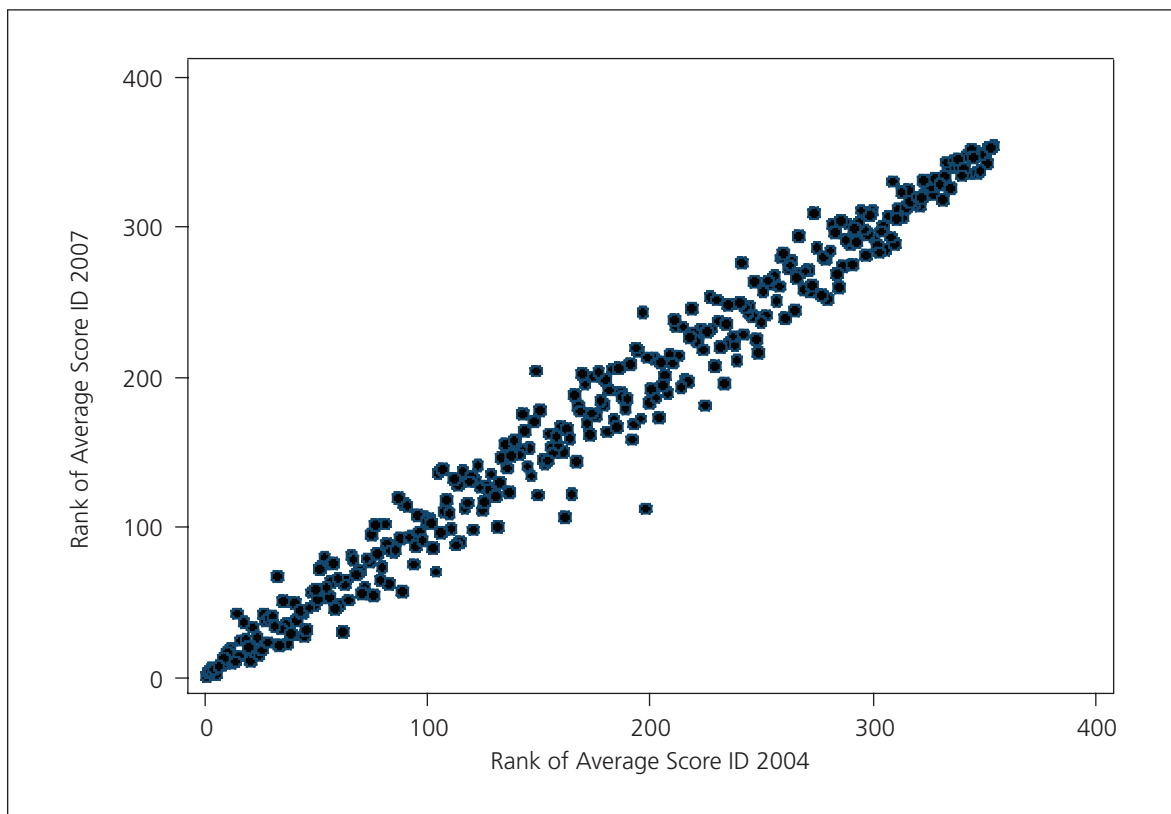
|    |                         |                         |                         |                        |                      |                   |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 25 | North East Lincolnshire | Halton                  | Rochdale                | Middlesbrough          | Croydon              | Barnsley          |
| 26 | Nottingham              | Greenwich               | Southwark               | Wear Valley            | Newcastle upon Tyne  | Newham            |
| 27 | Halton                  | Burnley                 | Waltham Forest          | Blackburn with Darwen  | Walsall              | Bolton            |
| 28 | Mansfield               | Rochdale                | Wolverhampton           | Wolverhampton          | Lewisham             | Salford           |
| 29 | Pendle                  | South Tyneside          | Barrow-in-Furness       | Hastings               | Wolverhampton        | Haringey          |
| 30 | Sheffield               | Waltham Forest          | Halton                  | Brent                  | Waltham Forest       | Wolverhampton     |
| 31 | Hastings                | Bradford                | Hastings                | Burnley                | Bolton               | Lewisham          |
| 32 | Great Yarmouth          | Walsall                 | Bradford                | Barrow-in-Furness      | Doncaster            | Brent             |
| 33 | Stockton-on-Tees        | Sunderland              | Wear Valley             | Sunderland             | Greenwich            | Dudley            |
| 34 | St. Helens              | Oldham                  | Mansfield               | Mansfield              | Stoke-on-Trent       | Walsall           |
| 35 | Easington               | Mansfield               | Sunderland              | Rochdale               | Dudley               | Ealing            |
| 36 | Gateshead               | Barrow-in-Furness       | Penwith                 | Hartlepool             | Islington            | Tower Hamlets     |
| 37 | Thanet                  | Newcastle upon Tyne     | Newcastle upon Tyne     | South Tyneside         | Wakefield            | Enfield           |
| 38 | Bristol, City of        | Hastings                | South Tyneside          | Hammersmith and Fulham | Barnet               | Rotherham         |
| 39 | Hackney                 | Preston                 | Lewisham                | Halton                 | Oldham               | Islington         |
| 40 | Coventry                | Pendle                  | Hyndburn                | Bolsover               | Salford              | Rochdale          |
| 41 | Barnsley                | Doncaster               | Doncaster               | Barnsley               | Wigan                | Croydon           |
| 42 | Wear Valley             | Bolton                  | Oldham                  | Camden                 | Camden               | Plymouth          |
| 43 | Sunderland              | Hyndburn                | Barnsley                | Doncaster              | Sefton               | Camden            |
| 44 | Wolverhampton           | North East Lincolnshire | Pendle                  | Sedgefield             | Rochdale             | Tameside          |
| 45 | Doncaster               | Wansbeck                | Walsall                 | Hyndburn               | Rotherham            | Knowsley          |
| 46 | Sefton                  | Barnsley                | Wansbeck                | Wansbeck               | Redbridge            | Brighton and Hove |
| 47 | Sandwell                | Lewisham                | St. Helens              | Tameside               | Barking and Dagenham | Gateshead         |
| 48 | Leeds                   | Gateshead               | Preston                 | Walsall                | Derby                | Greenwich         |
| 49 | Derby                   | Norwich                 | North East Lincolnshire | St. Helens             | Wandsworth           | Oldham            |
| 50 | Wansbeck                | Wear Valley             | Redcar and Cleveland    | Gateshead              | Knowsley             | Waltham Forest    |

## Changes in district level summaries between ID 2004 and the ID 2007

If we compare local authorities on the various district level summaries on the ID 2007 with the ID 2004 we find that changes have been relatively modest. The following table shows the correlations between the various measures for the ID 2004 and ID 2007 (Spearman's Rho,  $p < .001$ )

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Average Score       | 0.990 |
| Average Rank        | 0.988 |
| Extent              | 0.990 |
| Local Concentration | 0.992 |
| Employment Scale    | 0.994 |
| Income Scale        | 0.996 |

The following scatter plot illustrates the high level of correlation for the average score measure.



Comparing the top 50 Local authorities on these measures on the ID 2007 with the equivalent measures on the ID 2004 the following picture emerges. On the ID 2007 82 local authorities are in the top 50 on one of the six district level summaries while on the ID 2004 80 were so placed. Six authorities join the top 50 on any measure in the ID 2007: the London Borough of Redbridge, the London Borough of

Wandsworth, Thanet, Hyndburn and Pendle; while 3 authorities Westminster, North Tyneside and Derwentside are no longer in the top 50.

A more detailed analysis of change between 1999 and 2005 at LSOA level is currently being undertaken and a report and supporting data will be released by summer 2008.



## **Section 5: The reasons for changes in the geography of deprivation between the ID 2004 and the ID 2007**

As has been indicated, the ID 2007 was designed to be as similar as possible to the ID 2004 in terms of geographical scale, domains, indicators and methodology. This was to maximise backwards comparability and help identify 'real' relative change. This has, to a large extent, been achieved and each section of Chapter 2 indicates where this has not been possible.

The domain where consistency has been most difficult to achieve has been the income domain where substantial changes to the benefits system occurred between April 2001 (the time point for the ID 2004) and mid-2005 (the time point for the ID 2007). Though steps were taken to make the income domain as comparable as possible, a small amount of change will be a product of this shift in indicators.

One other factor will have had a small impact. This relates to denominators. In 2007 ONS revised their population estimates for the years 2001 – 2005 and this adjustment could not have been foreseen in 2001 but will have made a small difference.

## Annex A: Consultation

Communities and Local Government published a public consultation document – ‘Updating the English Indices of Deprivation 2004: Stage Two ‘Blueprint’ Consultation Report’. One hundred and three responses were received as part of the consultation which ran from 22nd May 2006 to 17th August 2006. The responses represent the views of local and central government, voluntary organisations and other interested parties and are summarised in the report ‘Updating the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 Stage Two ‘Blueprint’ Consultation Report’ Summary of Responses available on the Communities and Local Government website.

In addition a peer review was undertaken during Spring 2006 by Professor Peter Alcock of the University of Birmingham: ‘Updating the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 – Stage Two ‘Blueprint’ Peer Review’ also available on the Communities and Local Government website. Professor Alcock gave overall support to the proposal to update the ID 2004 and gave general approval to the approach adopted.

## Annex B: Indicator Details

This Annex provides further numerator and denominator details for each of the 38 indicators that were used in the Indices of Deprivation 2007.

### 1. **Adults and children in Income Support households (LSOA level)**

Numerator: IS August 2005

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

### 2. **Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (LSOA level)**

Numerator: JSA-IB August 2005

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

### 3. **Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) households (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Pension Credit (Guarantee) August 2005

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

### 4. **Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Certain WTC cases for August 2005 as described

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

### 5. **Adults and children in Child Tax Credit households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Certain CTC cases for August 2005 as described

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**6. Adults and children in households in receipt of National Asylum Support Service (NASS) vouchers (LSOA level)**

Numerator: NASS supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support for end September 2005

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**7. Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (both contributory and income based) of women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 averaged over 4 quarters (LSOA level)**

Numerator: as described, for February 2005, May 2005, August 2005 and November 2005

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) for women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 derived from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**8. Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 averaged over 4 quarters (LSOA level)**

Numerator: as described, for February 2005, May 2005, August 2005 and November 2005

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) for women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 derived from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**9. Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 averaged over 4 quarters (LSOA level)**

Numerator: as described, for February 2005, May 2005, August 2005 and November 2005

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) for women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 derived from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**10. Participants in New Deal for the 18–24s who are not in receipt of JSA averaged over 4 quarters (LSOA level)**

Numerator: as described, for February 2005, May 2005, August 2005 and November 2005

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) for women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 derived from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**11. Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA averaged over 4 quarters (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Numerator: as described, for February 2005, May 2005, August 2005 and November 2005

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) for women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 derived from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**12. Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over averaged over 4 quarters (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Numerator: as described, for February 2005, May 2005, August 2005 and November 2005

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) for women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 derived from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005.

**13. Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Mortality data in five year age sex bands, for 2001–2005

Denominator: Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005, in five year age sex bands.

Method: Blane and Drever (1998) (with shrinkage applied to age-sex rates and an upper age of 75).

**14. Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Non-overlapping counts of people in receipt of IS Disability Premium, AA, DLA, SDA, IB, for mid 2005 in five year age sex bands.

Denominator: Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005, in five year age sex bands.

Method: Directly age sex standardised ratio (shrinkage applied to age-sex rates).

**15. Measures of emergency admissions to hospital, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Hospital spells starting with admission in an emergency in five year age sex bands, for April 2003 to March 2005.

Denominator: Total resident population plus communal establishments minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) from ONS supplied LSOA population estimates 2005, in five year age sex bands.

Method: Directly age sex standardised ratio (shrinkage applied to age-sex rates).

**16. Measure of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (LSOA level)**

Modelled measure of adults under 60 suffering from mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (i.e. International Classification of Disease 10<sup>th</sup> revision ICD-10, F3 and F4). Based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), hospital episode (2004/2005, Source: Department of Health), deaths attributed to suicide (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS) and health benefits data (2005, Source: IB and SDA from DWP).

**17. Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (end of primary) (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Total score of pupils taking KS2 in 2004 and 2005 in maintained schools from the NPD.

Denominator: Total population in KS2 age group in maintained schools from PLASC, for 2004 and 2005.

**18. Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Total score of pupils taking KS3 in 2004 and 2005 in maintained schools from the NPD.

Denominator: Total population in KS3 age group in maintained schools from PLASC, for 2004 and 2005.

**19. Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (GCSE/GNVQ – best of eight results) (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Total score of pupils taking KS4 in 2004 and 2005 in maintained schools from the NPD.

Denominator: All pupils in their final year of compulsory schooling in maintained schools for 2004 and 2005 from PLASC.

**20. Proportion of young people not staying on in school or school level education above 16 (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Those aged 17 still receiving Child Benefit in 2006

Denominator: Those aged 15 receiving Child Benefit in 2004.

The indicator is subtracted from 1 to produce the proportion *not* staying in education.

**21. Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Successful entrants under 21 in UCAS data, for 2002–2005

Denominator: Census population 14–17.

The indicator is subtracted from 1 to produce the proportion *not* entering higher education.

**22. Secondary school absence rate (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Average number of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school for 2004 and 2005, from the school level survey of authorised and unauthorised absences.



Denominator: total number of possible sessions.

Method: The rates were attributed to all children in a school and assigned to LSOAs using the pupil's home postcode from PLASC.

**23. Proportions of working age adults (aged 25–54) in the area with no or low qualifications (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Adults aged 25–54 in the area with no qualifications or with qualifications below NVQ Level 2, for 2001.

Denominator: All adults aged 25–54.

**24. Household overcrowding (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Overcrowded households (as defined in *Census 2001 Classifications* page 15), for April 2001.

Denominator: Number of households from the 2001 Census, for April 2001.

**25. Percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made (LA level)**

Numerator: as described, for 2005/6.

Denominator: ODPM Household estimates, for 2004.

**26. Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (LA level)**

Numerator: modelled proportion of households (under 35s) unable to afford to enter owner occupation on the basis of their income. Denominator: n/a

**27. Road distance to GP premises (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Population weighted mean of OA road distance score. OA score is the road distance from the population weighted OA centroid to nearest GP premises, for 2005.

Denominator: n/a

**28. Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Population weighted mean of OA road distance score. OA score is the road distance from the populated weighted OA centroid to nearest supermarket or convenience store, for 2005.

Denominator: n/a

**29. Road distance to a primary school (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Population weighted mean of OA road distance score. OA score is the road distance from the populated weighted OA centroid to nearest primary school, for 2005.

Denominator: n/a

**30. Road distance to a Post Office (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Population weighted mean of OA road distance score. OA score is the road distance from the populated weighted OA centroid to nearest open post office, for 2005.

Denominator: n/a

**31. Burglary (LSOA level)**

Numerator: (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level).

Denominator: total dwellings from the Census plus business addresses from Address Point

**32. Theft (LSOA level)**

Numerator: (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

Denominator: resident population plus non-resident working population

**33. Criminal damage (LSOA level)**

Numerator: (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

Denominator: resident population plus non-resident working population

**34. Violence (LSOA level)**

Numerator: (14 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

Denominator: resident population plus non-resident working population

**35. Social and private housing in poor condition (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Estimate of the probability that any given dwelling in the SOA fails to meet the decent standard. Modelled primarily from the EHCS by BRE, for 2005.

Denominator: n/a

**36. Houses without central heating (LSOA level)**

Numerator: as described, for 2001.

Denominator: Number of households from the 2001 Census, for April 2001

**37. Air quality (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Modelled measure of the concentration of four pollutants (Nitrogen Dioxide, Benzene, Sulphur Dioxide and Particulates), by the Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI, for 2005.

Denominator: n/a

**38. Road traffic accidents (LSOA level)**

Numerator: Injuries to pedestrians and cyclists caused by road traffic accidents from STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to SOA level, for 2004–2006.

Denominator: Total resident population, communal establishments population and non-resident workplace population minus prison establishment population (resident non-staff) , mid-2005 estimates provided by ONS

## Annex C: Data Sources

### **2001 Census, Small Area Statistics Package Version 7 (October 2003 release)**

Working age adults (aged 25–59) with no or low qualifications (Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain).

Household overcrowding (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

Houses without central heating (Living Environment Deprivation Domain)

Census populations and residential dwellings (denominators)

### **Department for Children, Schools and Families**

Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) (Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain)

National Pupil Database (NPD) (Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain)

School level survey of authorised and unauthorised absences (Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain)

Location of primary schools (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

### **Department for Transport**

Road Accident Data STATS19

### **Department for Work and Pensions**

Income Support recipients and their partners and children (Income Deprivation Domain)

Income Based Job Seekers Allowance recipients and their partners and children (Income Deprivation Domain)

Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 (Employment Deprivation Domain)

Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18–59 and men aged 18–64 (Employment Deprivation Domain)

Participants in New Deal for the 18–24s who are not receiving JSA (Employment Deprivation Domain)

Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not receiving JSA (Employment Deprivation Domain)

Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (Employment Deprivation Domain)

Recipients of IS Disability Premium, AA, DLA, SDA and IB (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain, CIDR)

Recipients of IB and SDA (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain, 'adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders')

## **Department of Health**

Hospital Episode Statistics (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain, 'emergency admissions to hospital' and 'adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders')

## **Heriot-Watt University**

Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation indicator (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

## **Home Office**

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level recorded crime data (Crime Domain)

Police force and CDRP boundary files (Crime Domain)

## **Home Office and National Asylum Support Service**

NASS supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence and accommodation support (Income Deprivation Domain)

## **HM Revenue and Customs**

Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit households (Income Deprivation Domain)

Child Benefit data (Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain, 'not staying on in school')

## **MapInfo Ltd**

Location of general stores or supermarkets (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

## **National Health Service Information Authority**

Location of GP premises (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

## **Communities and Local Government**

LA level number of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

LA level household estimates (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

Social and private housing in poor condition, modelled primarily from the English House Condition Survey by the Building Research Establishment and ODPM (Living Environment Deprivation Domain)

## **Office of National Statistics**

Mortality data (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain)

LSOA and mid-year population estimates 2005.

## **Post Office Ltd**

Location of open post offices (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

**Prescription Pricing Authority**

Prescribing data (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain, 'adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders')

**Staffordshire University**

Air quality indicator (Living Environment Deprivation Domain)

**Universities and Colleges Admissions Service**

University Admissions data (Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain)

**39 Regional Police Forces in England**

Recorded crime data (Crime Domain)

## Annex D: The Shrinkage Technique<sup>2</sup>

The 'shrunk' estimate of a LSOA-level proportion (or ratio) is a weighted average of the two 'raw' proportions for the LSOA and for the corresponding District.<sup>3</sup> The weights used are determined by the relative magnitudes of within-LSOA and between-LSOA variability.

If the rate for a particular indicator in LSOA  $j$  is  $r_j$  events out of a population of  $n_j$ , the empirical logit for each LSOA is:

$$m_j = \log \left[ \frac{(r_j + 0.5)}{(n_j - r_j + 0.5)} \right] \quad [1]$$

whose estimated standard error ( $s_j$ ) is the square root of:

$$s_j^2 = \frac{(n_j + 1)(n_j + 2)}{n_j(r_j + 1)(n_j - r_j + 1)} \quad [2]$$

The corresponding counts  $r$  out of  $n$  for the district, LSOA  $j$  lies within gives the district-level logit:

$$M = \log \left[ \frac{(r + 0.5)}{(n - r + 0.5)} \right] \quad [3]$$

The 'shrunk' LSOA-level logit is then the weighted average:

$$m_j^* = w_j m_j + (1 - w_j) M \quad [4]$$

where  $w_j$  is the weight given to the 'raw' LSOA –  $j$  data and  $(1 - w_j)$  the weight given to the overall rate for the district. The formula used to determine  $w_j$  is:

$$w_j = \frac{1/s_j^2}{1/s_j^2 + 1/t^2} \quad [5]$$

where  $t^2$  is the inter-LSOA variance for the  $k$  LSOAs in the district, calculated as:

$$t^2 = \frac{1}{k - 1} \sum_{j=1}^k (m_j - M)^2 \quad [6]$$

<sup>2</sup> See Noble et al. 2004 Annex D for a full account of the Shrinkage Estimation technique applied.

<sup>3</sup> Where appropriate the weighted average is calculated on the logit scale, for technical reasons, principally because the logit of a proportion is more nearly normally distributed than the proportion itself.



Thus large LSOAs, where precision  $1/s_j^2$  is relatively large, have weight  $w_j$  close to 1 and so shrinkage has little effect. The shrinkage effect is greatest for small LSOAs in relatively homogeneous districts.

The final step is to back-transform the shrunken logit  $m_j^*$  using the 'anti-logit', to obtain the shrunken LSOA level proportion:

$$z_j = \frac{\exp(m_j^*)}{1 + \exp(m_j^*)} \quad [7]$$

for each LSOA.

# Annex E: Factor Analysis

In a number of the domains, factor analysis is used as a method for combining indicators. Factor analysis is used to find appropriate weights for combining indicators into a single score based on the inter-correlations between all the indicators<sup>4</sup>. This technique was applied to the following domains: Education, Skills and Training; Health Deprivation and Disability, and Crime.

Factor Analysis is only used in domains where 'latent variables' are hypothesised to exist and where the indicator variables are 'effect indicators'.

## Method

The combination process comprises the following stages:

1. All variables were converted to the standard normal distribution based on their ranks.
2. These new standardised scores were factor analysed (using the Maximum Likelihood method), deriving a set of weights.

The variables were then combined using these weights.

<sup>4</sup> See Noble et. al. 2004 Annex F for a full account of the Factor Analysis technique applied.

# Annex F: The 'Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders' indicator

## Introduction

Mental ill health is a condition that can severely impact on the quality of life of those suffering from it and those immediately around them. It may also lead to other forms of deprivation such as unemployment or homelessness; potentially individuals may find themselves in a downward spiral that may be difficult to break out of. This makes it an important component of overall health which should be included in a small area measure of health deprivation.

Creating a small area measure of mental health is not straightforward. There are no standard small area measures covering England that are ready to use. Survey approaches, using standard measures, would require very large sample sizes and do not yet exist. This suggests an approach using information that is already collected in support of administrative processes. However there are problems with the use of administrative records. These datasets are likely to lead to definitions of mental illness which are particular to the administrative process they are drawn from. These will not necessarily fit exactly what is required for an index of deprivation. From Hospital records, for example, it is possible to identify individuals whose in patient spell is related to mental ill health. However this represents people who have probably reached a fairly critical state. It might be of greater interest to also take into account individuals who are in a less acute more chronic state and being treated, if at all, within primary care.

A further problem when using administrative data to measure mental health is the way the organisation of local services and different practices within and between organisations affect the type of treatment an individual receives. This may lead to groups of individuals, identical in terms of their mental health, coming in contact with some services in some areas and not in others. Some General Practitioners, for example, may be less eager to use drugs in the treatment of depression than others. A count therefore of those receiving a prescription for the treatment of depression may differ between areas with identical numbers of people suffering from depression.

The biases that result from the problems discussed above can be reduced through a careful choice of methodology.

## Methodology

Given the problems outlined above it is clear that single mental health indicators that are derived from administrative data should be used with caution: each indicator is likely to vary around what might be thought of as the 'true' state of mental health in a small area. There is however a fairly simple method to reduce this bias. This is achieved by combining a number of indicators that are believed to measure the same underlying 'true' state. As the number of indicators is increased, the influence of under or over-recording bias should be reduced. This will be true as long as the bias does not result from an area effect that influences all the different administrative systems, leading to biases in the same direction. By choosing indicators from independent administrative data sources this problem should be minimised. The bias in the overall indicator, therefore, should be lower than that in any single indicator.

Although it would be possible to simply combine the different measures after standardising them with equal weights, more sophisticated methods are available. These take into account the extent to which individual indicators are more or less precise in their measure of the underlying 'true' rate over the whole population. The most suitable method in this instance is Factor Analysis.

The datasets that were used are from prescribing data; secondary care data; and health related benefit administrative data. Because each of the datasets covers a slightly different group of psychiatric conditions, it was only possible to produce an estimate for a sub-group of these conditions. The sub-group chosen was people aged under 60 suffering mood (affective) disorders and neurotic, stress-related, and somatoform disorders. Together these represent a large proportion of all those suffering mental ill health.

## Prescription data

This indicator uses information on drug prescribing to estimate levels of mental health. Because information on the conditions for which various types of drugs are prescribed as well as the typical dosages are known, it is possible to estimate the number of patients within a particular General Practitioner's (GP) practice who are suffering from mental health problems. The mental health problems examined here are depression and anxiety<sup>5</sup>. Unfortunately prescription data is not held at individual level and therefore a two-stage methodology must be adopted to calculate area rates. This method assumes that those with mental ill health take the national Average Daily Quantity (Prescribing Support Unit) of a specific drug on everyday of the year. While these assumptions may not fit very well in individual cases, they are more likely to hold across the 'average' for the practice population. The practice rates are then distributed to geographical areas through knowledge of practice population distribution. This process will tend to 'spatially smooth' the area rates where practice populations are heterogeneous. In effect the small area rate will move towards a larger area 'moving average'. However although this does mean high or low rates will tend to move towards the local average, it also reduces the impact of individual GP prescribing behaviour that might be introducing bias because the small area rate will be a combination of a number of different practices.

<sup>5</sup> This is measured using all drugs with the British National Formulary codes 4.1.2 (anxiolytics) and 4.3 (anti-depressant drugs).

## Secondary care data

This indicator uses hospital inpatient data to estimate the proportion of the population suffering severe mental health problems relating to depression and anxiety. A count is made of all those who have had at least one in-stay spell in any one year coded within International Classification of Disease version 10 (ICD-10) chapter 'F' (the coding for mental ill health): the precise grouping of disorders included can be seen in table 1. The indicator is therefore an annual count of those suffering at least one severe mental health episode in a year, an "annual incidence of hospitalisation"<sup>6</sup>. These individuals are then geocoded to their residential address and a standardised rate is calculated using the residential population in the small area as a denominator.

**Table 1: ICD-10 mental health coding**

| ICD10   | Categories of disorder                            |
|---------|---|
| F30–F39 | Mood (affective) disorders                        |
| F40–F48 | Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders |

There are two significant issues with this indicator as a measure of an underlying rate of mental health. Firstly, the admission of an individual into hospital may be influenced not only by the severity of their condition but also by factors arising from an interaction between primary, social and secondary care. If for example there has been a failure of adequate primary care in an area, individuals who might have remained within primary care in another area, may be admitted into secondary care. The second problem with this indicator is small numbers. This means that the estimate of the underlying risk of admission in some small areas has low precision. Combining a number of years together can reduce the small number problem. In this case 2 years of data were combined. The problem of organisational bias can be reduced through combining different indicators of mental health as outlined above.

## Health related benefits

The rate of sickness and disability in an area can be measured using information on receipt of particular benefits. Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) are benefits paid to individuals of working age who are unable to work because of ill health. IB is a non means-tested benefit paid to people who are incapable of work due to ill health and who have paid sufficient National Insurance contributions. SDA is a non means-tested benefit paid to people who are incapable of work through illness and have not paid sufficient National Insurance contributions to qualify for IB. Both of these benefit datasets are coded for medical conditions. This coding can be converted to an ICD-10 classification and then a count of individuals with a condition within chapter 'F' made: the precise ICD-10 codes used were F3 and F4 as for the hospital data. Using the working age population as a denominator,

<sup>6</sup> Where an individual spent the whole year in hospital they will be counted as one in the 'annual incidence of hospitalisation' measure and they will be attributed to the ward they were resident in when first admitted.

a standardised rate of mental ill health amongst those aged 16 to 59 can then be calculated.

## Suicide

Although suicide is not a direct measure of mental ill health, it is highly associated with depression where it is implicated in a majority of cases. Unlike the other measures it is more independent of organisational practices; therefore it may suffer less from biases relating to local practice. However numbers are small and so the precision of the measure may be poor. The actual measure used was deaths that occurred between 2001 and 2005 which had ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y10-Y34 excluding Y33.9 where the Coroner's verdict was pending.

## Combining the data to create a composite indicator

The three indicators were combined using weights derived from Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis. The use of Factor Analysis here is based on the proposition that in any small area there is an unmeasured 'true' rate of mental health (a latent factor) that manifests itself through various mental health related administrative processes and events as a set of indicators. The variance in these administrative indicators will be either related to the 'true' rate of mental health or to some other factors unique to them and unrelated to the other indicators. The covariance between the indicators is therefore 'caused' by the 'true' rate of mental health. Indicators that have a lower correlation with all the other indicators are therefore a poorer measure of the 'true' rate than those with a high overall correlation and are given a lower weight to be combined with. The combined indicators should be a more precise measure of the underlying 'true' rate of mental health than any single indicator on its own.



# Annex G: Categories of Recorded Crime Included in the Crime Domain

The Crime Domain consists of 33 categories of recorded crime (notifiable offences) which have been grouped to form four composite indicators: violence; burglary; theft; and criminal damage.

| Home Office offence code | Offence name  |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Violence</b>          |   |
| 1                        | Murder  |
| 4.1                      | Manslaughter  |
| 4.2                      | Infanticide   |
| 2                        | Attempted murder  |
| 37.1                     | Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking                              |
| 5                        | Wounding or other act endangering life                                  |
| 8A                       | Other wounding  |
| 8C                       | Harassment  |
| 8D                       | Racially-aggravated other wounding                                      |
| 8E                       | Racially-aggravated harassment  |
| 105A                     | Common assault  |
| 105B                     | Racially-aggravated common assault                                      |
| 34A                      | Robbery of business property  |
| 34B                      | Robbery of personal property  |
| <b>Burglary</b>          |   |
| 28                       | Burglary in a dwelling  |
| 29                       | Aggravated burglary in a dwelling                                       |
| 30                       | Burglary in a building other than a dwelling                            |
| 31                       | Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling                 |
| <b>Theft</b>             |   |
| 37.2                     | Aggravated vehicle taking   |
| 39                       | Theft from the person of another  |
| 45                       | Theft from a vehicle  |
| 48                       | Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle                           |
| 126                      | Vehicle interference and tampering                                      |
| <b>Criminal damage</b>   |   |
| 56                       | Arson   |
| 58A                      | Criminal damage to a dwelling   |
| 58B                      | Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling                     |
| 58C                      | Criminal damage to a vehicle  |
| 58D                      | Other criminal damage   |
| 58E                      | Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling                       |
| 58F                      | Racially aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling |
| 58G                      | Racially-aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle                        |
| 58H                      | Racially-aggravated other criminal damage                               |
| 59                       | Threat etc. to commit criminal damage                                   |

Within the four composite indicators, each notifiable offence type has been assigned equal weight. Therefore, the numerator for the 'violence' rate is the sum of the fourteen notifiable offence categories listed above. In order to account for variability in recording practices between police forces, the SOA-level counts of crime have been constrained to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) totals provided by the Home Office.

The denominator for the 'burglary' indicator is the number of dwellings from the 2001 Census plus the number of business addresses from Ordinance Survey's Address Point, while the denominator for the 'violence', 'theft' and 'criminal damage' indicators is total resident population plus non-resident workplace population, also from the 2001 Census.

As an example, the 'theft' indicator can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Theft} = \frac{(\text{Aggravated vehicle taking} + \text{Theft from the person of another} + \text{Theft from a vehicle} + \text{Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle} + \text{Vehicle interference and tampering})}{(\text{Resident population} + \text{Non-resident workplace population})}$$

## Annex H: Exponential Transformation

The transformation used is as follows. For any SOA, denote its rank on the Domain, scaled to the range  $[0,1]$ , by  $R$  (with  $R=1/N$  for the least deprived, and  $R=N/N$ , i.e.  $R=1$ , for the most deprived, where  $N$ =the number of SOAs in England).

The transformed Domain,  $X$  say, is  $X = -23 \cdot \log\{1 - R \cdot [1 - \exp(-100/23)]\}$

where  $\log$  denotes natural logarithm and  $\exp$  the exponential or antilog transformation.



# Annex J: The 100 most deprived SOAs on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

| SOA       | LA CODE | LA NAME                 | GOR CODE | GOR NAME                 | IMD SCORE | RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived) |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| E01006755 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 85.46     | 1                                      |
| E01005204 | 00BN    | Manchester              | B        | North West               | 84.02     | 2                                      |
| E01021988 | 22UN    | Tendring                | G        | East of England          | 82.58     | 3                                      |
| E01012721 | 00EY    | Blackpool               | B        | North West               | 82.50     | 4                                      |
| E01006778 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 82.26     | 5                                      |
| E01006467 | 00BX    | Knowsley                | B        | North West               | 82.16     | 6                                      |
| E01006559 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 81.78     | 7                                      |
| E01006561 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 81.33     | 8                                      |
| E01006468 | 00BX    | Knowsley                | B        | North West               | 81.22     | 9                                      |
| E01012673 | 00EY    | Blackpool               | B        | North West               | 80.91     | 10                                     |
| E01005484 | 00BQ    | Rochdale                | B        | North West               | 80.86     | 11                                     |
| E01006676 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 80.72     | 12                                     |
| E01024858 | 30UD    | Burnley                 | B        | North West               | 80.69     | 13                                     |
| E01008836 | 00CM    | Sunderland              | A        | North East               | 80.62     | 14                                     |
| E01005482 | 00BQ    | Rochdale                | B        | North West               | 80.58     | 15                                     |
| E01009585 | 00CQ    | Coventry                | F        | West Midlands            | 80.34     | 16                                     |
| E01005466 | 00BQ    | Rochdale                | B        | North West               | 79.76     | 17                                     |
| E01009365 | 00CN    | Birmingham              | F        | West Midlands            | 79.68     | 18                                     |
| E01006647 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 79.57     | 19                                     |
| E01006469 | 00BX    | Knowsley                | B        | North West               | 79.21     | 20                                     |
| E01013137 | 00FC    | North East Lincolnshire | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 79.19     | 21                                     |
| E01007532 | 00CE    | Doncaster               | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 79.14     | 22                                     |
| E01012070 | 00EC    | Middlesbrough           | A        | North East               | 79.05     | 23                                     |
| E01006599 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.95     | 24                                     |
| E01006703 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.91     | 25                                     |
| E01007122 | 00CB    | Wirral                  | B        | North West               | 78.89     | 26                                     |
| E01006740 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.86     | 27                                     |
| E01008380 | 00CJ    | Newcastle upon Tyne     | A        | North East               | 78.85     | 28                                     |
| E01006646 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.69     | 29                                     |
| E01012720 | 00EY    | Blackpool               | B        | North West               | 78.58     | 30                                     |
| E01012041 | 00EC    | Middlesbrough           | A        | North East               | 78.53     | 31                                     |
| E01006699 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.52     | 32                                     |
| E01006563 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.46     | 33                                     |
| E01006560 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.44     | 34                                     |
| E01012655 | 00EX    | Blackburn with Darwen   | B        | North West               | 78.39     | 35                                     |
| E01013818 | 00FY    | Nottingham              | E        | East Midlands            | 78.37     | 36                                     |
| E01006756 | 00BY    | Liverpool               | B        | North West               | 78.17     | 37                                     |
| E01010606 | 00CX    | Bradford                | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 78.17     | 38                                     |
| E01005067 | 00BN    | Manchester              | B        | North West               | 78.14     | 39                                     |
| E01005658 | 00BR    | Salford                 | B        | North West               | 78.02     | 40                                     |

| SOA       | LA CODE | LA NAME                     | GOR CODE | GOR NAME                 | IMD SCORE | RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived) |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| E01012875 | 00FA    | Kingston upon Hull, City of | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 77.74     | 41                                     |
| E01006442 | 00BX    | Knowsley                    | B        | North West               | 77.67     | 42                                     |
| E01007127 | 00CB    | Wirral                      | B        | North West               | 77.64     | 43                                     |
| E01012678 | 00EY    | Blackpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.52     | 44                                     |
| E01006674 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.50     | 45                                     |
| E01006630 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.40     | 46                                     |
| E01005568 | 00BQ    | Rochdale                    | B        | North West               | 77.38     | 47                                     |
| E01024908 | 30UD    | Burnley                     | B        | North West               | 77.35     | 48                                     |
| E01006777 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.34     | 49                                     |
| E01005256 | 00BN    | Manchester                  | B        | North West               | 77.32     | 50                                     |
| E01006732 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.20     | 51                                     |
| E01005655 | 00BR    | Salford                     | B        | North West               | 77.18     | 52                                     |
| E01006679 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.17     | 53                                     |
| E01028276 | 37UF    | Mansfield                   | E        | East Midlands            | 77.12     | 54                                     |
| E01006704 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 77.06     | 55                                     |
| E01005350 | 00BP    | Oldham                      | B        | North West               | 76.99     | 56                                     |
| E01005196 | 00BN    | Manchester                  | B        | North West               | 76.94     | 57                                     |
| E01006540 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 76.93     | 58                                     |
| E01013139 | 00FC    | North East Lincolnshire     | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 76.84     | 59                                     |
| E01010485 | 00CW    | Wolverhampton               | F        | West Midlands            | 76.80     | 60                                     |
| E01013136 | 00FC    | North East Lincolnshire     | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 76.75     | 61                                     |
| E01024877 | 30UD    | Burnley                     | B        | North West               | 76.72     | 62                                     |
| E01005228 | 00BN    | Manchester                  | B        | North West               | 76.66     | 63                                     |
| E01006515 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 76.66     | 64                                     |
| E01010617 | 00CX    | Bradford                    | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 76.35     | 65                                     |
| E01009488 | 00CN    | Birmingham                  | F        | West Midlands            | 76.18     | 66                                     |
| E01025041 | 30UG    | Hyndburn                    | B        | North West               | 76.10     | 67                                     |
| E01008291 | 00CJ    | Newcastle upon Tyne         | A        | North East               | 76.07     | 68                                     |
| E01012266 | 00EF    | Stockton-on-Tees            | A        | North East               | 75.95     | 69                                     |
| E01020909 | 20UJ    | Wear Valley                 | A        | North East               | 75.89     | 70                                     |
| E01012069 | 00EC    | Middlesbrough               | A        | North East               | 75.74     | 71                                     |
| E01010823 | 00CX    | Bradford                    | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 75.71     | 72                                     |
| E01012114 | 00EE    | Redcar and Cleveland        | A        | North East               | 75.68     | 73                                     |
| E01005096 | 00BN    | Manchester                  | B        | North West               | 75.57     | 74                                     |
| E01009358 | 00CN    | Birmingham                  | F        | West Midlands            | 75.57     | 75                                     |
| E01006779 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 75.55     | 76                                     |
| E01006677 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 75.51     | 77                                     |
| E01009476 | 00CN    | Birmingham                  | F        | West Midlands            | 75.45     | 78                                     |
| E01006558 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 75.34     | 79                                     |
| E01012897 | 00FA    | Kingston upon Hull, City of | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 75.32     | 80                                     |
| E01008011 | 00CG    | Sheffield                   | D        | Yorkshire and The Humber | 75.31     | 81                                     |
| E01006598 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 75.28     | 82                                     |
| E01005099 | 00BN    | Manchester                  | B        | North West               | 75.22     | 83                                     |
| E01005203 | 00BN    | Manchester                  | B        | North West               | 75.18     | 84                                     |
| E01006760 | 00BY    | Liverpool                   | B        | North West               | 75.11     | 85                                     |
| E01009379 | 00CN    | Birmingham                  | F        | West Midlands            | 75.08     | 86                                     |
| E01025286 | 30UK    | Preston                     | B        | North West               | 75.04     | 87                                     |
| E01006417 | 00BX    | Knowsley                    | B        | North West               | 75.01     | 88                                     |
| E01005667 | 00BR    | Salford                     | B        | North West               | 74.99     | 89                                     |
| E01005612 | 00BR    | Salford                     | B        | North West               | 74.97     | 90                                     |



| SOA       | LA CODE | LA NAME         | GOR CODE | GOR NAME        | IMD SCORE | RANK OF IMD (where 1 is most deprived) |
|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| E01007132 | 00CB    | Wirral          | B        | North West      | 74.65     | 91                                     |
| E01008214 | 00CH    | Gateshead       | A        | North East      | 74.63     | 92                                     |
| E01015842 | 00KF    | Southend-on-Sea | G        | East of England | 74.59     | 93                                     |
| E01005205 | 00BN    | Manchester      | B        | North West      | 74.57     | 94                                     |
| E01007133 | 00CB    | Wirral          | B        | North West      | 74.56     | 95                                     |
| E01006470 | 00BX    | Knowsley        | B        | North West      | 74.52     | 96                                     |
| E01007128 | 00CB    | Wirral          | B        | North West      | 74.32     | 97                                     |
| E01015155 | 00HG    | Plymouth        | K        | South West      | 74.29     | 98                                     |
| E01006746 | 00BY    | Liverpool       | B        | North West      | 74.22     | 99                                     |
| E01005613 | 00BR    | Salford         | B        | North West      | 74.11     | 100                                    |

# Annex K: District level summaries of the LSOA level Index of Multiple Deprivation

| LA CODE | LA NAME                      | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 45UB    | Adur                         | 20.55         | 138                   | 17520.60     | 122                  | 0.11   | 156            | 26643.52            | 180                         | 7372         | 300                  | 2594.75          | 309                      |
| 16UB    | Allerdale                    | 21.63         | 119                   | 17011.62     | 132                  | 0.17   | 116            | 30532.75            | 76                          | 13487        | 171                  | 6256.50          | 147                      |
| 35UB    | Alnwick                      | 15.57         | 206                   | 13753.48     | 191                  | 0.03   | 221            | 24442.12            | 221                         | 3741         | 347                  | 1676.50          | 342                      |
| 17UB    | Amber Valley                 | 18.12         | 159                   | 15290.74     | 164                  | 0.09   | 170            | 27304.55            | 171                         | 14794        | 154                  | 6593.50          | 137                      |
| 45UC    | Arun                         | 16.64         | 187                   | 14078.33     | 186                  | 0.07   | 181            | 26824.11            | 177                         | 17063        | 134                  | 6070.50          | 153                      |
| 37UB    | Ashfield                     | 25.26         | 81                    | 20192.07     | 72                   | 0.22   | 97             | 29619.83            | 115                         | 17925        | 124                  | 8360.75          | 111                      |
| 29UB    | Ashford                      | 14.37         | 227                   | 12191.70     | 227                  | 0.05   | 195            | 25784.01            | 194                         | 12880        | 184                  | 4377.50          | 220                      |
| 11UB    | Aylesbury Vale               | 8.76          | 319                   | 6604.62      | 325                  | 0.01   | 273            | 21986.76            | 267                         | 13306        | 177                  | 4745.75          | 206                      |
| 42UB    | Babergh                      | 11.30         | 277                   | 9656.41      | 271                  | 0.00   | 301            | 21354.72            | 282                         | 7919         | 287                  | 2779.25          | 305                      |
| 00AB    | Barking and Dagenham         | 34.49         | 22                    | 25388.65     | 11                   | 0.48   | 21             | 30564.03            | 74                          | 44806        | 47                   | 13085.25         | 64                       |
| 00AC    | Barnet                       | 21.16         | 128                   | 17960.16     | 112                  | 0.12   | 146            | 28268.82            | 149                         | 51407        | 38                   | 16068.25         | 53                       |
| 00CC    | Barnsley                     | 30.48         | 43                    | 22090.43     | 41                   | 0.37   | 46             | 31544.77            | 41                          | 41091        | 52                   | 21650.75         | 25                       |
| 16UC    | Barrow-in-Furness            | 32.69         | 29                    | 22647.17     | 32                   | 0.40   | 36             | 32021.80            | 17                          | 13183        | 179                  | 7460.75          | 124                      |
| 22UB    | Basildon                     | 20.58         | 136                   | 16050.90     | 151                  | 0.17   | 114            | 28973.10            | 134                         | 27179        | 87                   | 9219.50          | 100                      |
| 24UB    | Basingstoke and Deane        | 9.84          | 304                   | 7916.06      | 306                  | 0.00   | 308            | 21428.78            | 278                         | 12575        | 188                  | 4773.50          | 204                      |
| 37UC    | Bassetlaw                    | 24.11         | 94                    | 18715.40     | 101                  | 0.22   | 90             | 30525.75            | 77                          | 15723        | 146                  | 7887.00          | 114                      |
| 00HA    | Bath and North East Somerset | 11.47         | 272                   | 9357.59      | 279                  | 0.03   | 230            | 23274.23            | 242                         | 16650        | 136                  | 6209.25          | 149                      |
| 09UD    | Bedford                      | 16.87         | 183                   | 13558.58     | 198                  | 0.10   | 157            | 28243.89            | 150                         | 21071        | 107                  | 7583.50          | 122                      |
| 35UC    | Berwick-upon-Tweed           | 20.79         | 133                   | 18658.15     | 104                  | 0.02   | 232            | 24169.84            | 227                         | 3723         | 348                  | 1521.25          | 347                      |
| 00AD    | Bexley                       | 16.21         | 194                   | 13482.18     | 199                  | 0.07   | 177            | 26723.04            | 178                         | 27351        | 86                   | 9728.75          | 92                       |
| 00CN    | Birmingham                   | 38.67         | 10                    | 24907.94     | 14                   | 0.55   | 12             | 32053.06            | 15                          | 287890       | 1                    | 89139.50         | 1                        |
| 31UB    | Blaby                        | 8.41          | 326                   | 6613.16      | 324                  | 0.00   | 309            | 14808.89            | 345                         | 6444         | 314                  | 2949.50          | 295                      |
| 00EX    | Blackburn with Darwen        | 35.83         | 17                    | 23048.41     | 27                   | 0.52   | 15             | 32194.02            | 9                           | 38543        | 60                   | 12422.25         | 73                       |
| 00EY    | Blackpool                    | 37.66         | 12                    | 24609.06     | 18                   | 0.46   | 24             | 32384.54            | 3                           | 32997        | 72                   | 14368.00         | 61                       |

| LA CODE | LA NAME           | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 35UD    | Blyth Valley      | 25.36         | 80                    | 18934.11     | 93                   | 0.27   | 73             | 31042.45            | 63                          | 13614        | 168                  | 6986.25          | 133                      |
| 17UC    | Bolsover          | 28.93         | 55                    | 22115.83     | 40                   | 0.32   | 58             | 30325.46            | 82                          | 12945        | 183                  | 6465.00          | 142                      |
| 00BL    | Bolton            | 29.67         | 51                    | 20413.22     | 65                   | 0.37   | 42             | 31902.90            | 24                          | 53365        | 31                   | 20971.50         | 27                       |
| 32UB    | Boston            | 22.75         | 109                   | 18825.00     | 96                   | 0.15   | 128            | 28531.67            | 141                         | 9074         | 266                  | 3539.75          | 266                      |
| 00HN    | Bournemouth       | 22.99         | 108                   | 18320.01     | 108                  | 0.18   | 111            | 30118.13            | 91                          | 24957        | 91                   | 10881.00         | 81                       |
| 00MA    | Bracknell Forest  | 8.75          | 320                   | 7010.21      | 316                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18878.49            | 315                         | 8669         | 273                  | 3432.25          | 274                      |
| 00CX    | Bradford          | 32.00         | 32                    | 21029.26     | 52                   | 0.42   | 31             | 32122.55            | 11                          | 118426       | 4                    | 35256.00         | 6                        |
| 22UC    | Braintree         | 13.61         | 239                   | 11974.84     | 232                  | 0.01   | 265            | 22580.12            | 252                         | 14753        | 156                  | 5470.25          | 179                      |
| 33UB    | Breckland         | 15.30         | 213                   | 13438.54     | 201                  | 0.03   | 225            | 24513.64            | 218                         | 14455        | 159                  | 5482.25          | 178                      |
| 00AE    | Brent             | 29.22         | 53                    | 22753.28     | 30                   | 0.27   | 74             | 30624.17            | 72                          | 63767        | 19                   | 20175.75         | 32                       |
| 22UD    | Brentwood         | 9.18          | 315                   | 7326.36      | 312                  | 0.00   | 295            | 20590.63            | 293                         | 5721         | 320                  | 2225.75          | 321                      |
| 39UB    | Bridgnorth        | 13.32         | 243                   | 11836.68     | 236                  | 0.00   | 309            | 21293.73            | 283                         | 4892         | 332                  | 1923.50          | 334                      |
| 00ML    | Brighton and Hove | 25.56         | 79                    | 19933.03     | 77                   | 0.22   | 95             | 30761.45            | 70                          | 41180        | 51                   | 17761.50         | 46                       |
| 00HB    | Bristol, City of  | 27.76         | 64                    | 20310.98     | 68                   | 0.30   | 64             | 31581.27            | 38                          | 67656        | 15                   | 26520.50         | 10                       |
| 33UC    | Broadland         | 10.09         | 301                   | 8572.81      | 295                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16824.91            | 334                         | 10204        | 237                  | 4462.00          | 214                      |
| 00AF    | Bromley           | 14.36         | 228                   | 11555.61     | 241                  | 0.07   | 179            | 27132.38            | 173                         | 34511        | 66                   | 12602.00         | 70                       |
| 47UB    | Bromsgrove        | 10.20         | 299                   | 8441.66      | 299                  | 0.01   | 288            | 20881.35            | 287                         | 7108         | 303                  | 3347.25          | 279                      |
| 26UB    | Broxbourne        | 16.22         | 193                   | 13853.44     | 189                  | 0.06   | 190            | 25744.69            | 196                         | 10876        | 220                  | 3731.75          | 254                      |
| 37UD    | Broxtowe          | 14.41         | 226                   | 12461.43     | 219                  | 0.03   | 219            | 24455.60            | 220                         | 11006        | 217                  | 5272.00          | 183                      |
| 30UD    | Burnley           | 34.61         | 21                    | 22712.28     | 31                   | 0.43   | 27             | 32308.13            | 5                           | 19891        | 113                  | 8012.00          | 113                      |
| 00BM    | Bury              | 21.42         | 122                   | 16722.66     | 136                  | 0.17   | 113            | 30160.02            | 88                          | 27479        | 84                   | 12081.00         | 75                       |
| 00CY    | Calderdale        | 23.01         | 107                   | 17618.98     | 119                  | 0.22   | 98             | 30745.37            | 71                          | 32674        | 73                   | 12347.00         | 74                       |
| 12UB    | Cambridge         | 13.87         | 236                   | 11951.46     | 234                  | 0.02   | 245            | 23862.49            | 231                         | 11373        | 210                  | 4671.00          | 207                      |
| 00AG    | Camden            | 28.62         | 57                    | 22069.20     | 42                   | 0.33   | 57             | 29711.51            | 108                         | 48865        | 42                   | 17819.50         | 43                       |
| 41UB    | Cannock Chase     | 20.64         | 135                   | 17211.04     | 129                  | 0.12   | 143            | 27309.39            | 170                         | 13135        | 180                  | 5839.75          | 164                      |
| 29UC    | Canterbury        | 16.17         | 198                   | 14053.01     | 187                  | 0.05   | 197            | 25683.01            | 199                         | 17679        | 125                  | 6537.25          | 141                      |
| 15UB    | Caradon           | 18.76         | 156                   | 16600.09     | 139                  | 0.04   | 206            | 25346.74            | 205                         | 10401        | 231                  | 4063.50          | 232                      |
| 16UD    | Carlisle          | 22.70         | 110                   | 17931.51     | 113                  | 0.19   | 106            | 29760.18            | 105                         | 13392        | 175                  | 6552.50          | 139                      |
| 15UC    | Carrick           | 21.61         | 120                   | 18732.69     | 100                  | 0.09   | 171            | 27644.65            | 160                         | 12073        | 199                  | 4847.75          | 198                      |
| 35UE    | Castle Morpeth    | 14.61         | 223                   | 11769.41     | 238                  | 0.08   | 173            | 27412.59            | 169                         | 4863         | 333                  | 2831.75          | 302                      |
| 22UE    | Castle Point      | 12.90         | 249                   | 11166.14     | 246                  | 0.01   | 263            | 22247.94            | 261                         | 9828         | 244                  | 3604.50          | 261                      |
| 31UC    | Charnwood         | 11.95         | 264                   | 9627.63      | 272                  | 0.04   | 210            | 24913.12            | 209                         | 15374        | 148                  | 5860.75          | 163                      |
| 22UF    | Chelmsford        | 9.26          | 312                   | 7265.32      | 314                  | 0.01   | 270            | 21474.18            | 276                         | 13911        | 163                  | 5298.50          | 182                      |

| LA CODE | LA NAME            | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 23UB    | Cheltenham         | 15.92         | 202                   | 12398.06     | 221                  | 0.11   | 151            | 28587.84            | 140                         | 12516        | 189                  | 5178.75          | 186                      |
| 38UB    | Cherwell           | 11.30         | 276                   | 9083.14      | 284                  | 0.03   | 213            | 24616.64            | 215                         | 11203        | 213                  | 4156.50          | 227                      |
| 13UB    | Chester            | 16.86         | 184                   | 13102.13     | 210                  | 0.11   | 150            | 29199.89            | 129                         | 14186        | 160                  | 6286.25          | 146                      |
| 17UD    | Chesterfield       | 25.75         | 77                    | 19650.24     | 81                   | 0.28   | 68             | 30181.65            | 85                          | 17467        | 128                  | 8386.50          | 109                      |
| 20UB    | Chester-le-Street  | 20.44         | 140                   | 16530.37     | 141                  | 0.13   | 132            | 28202.17            | 151                         | 7455         | 297                  | 3953.75          | 238                      |
| 45UD    | Chichester         | 12.08         | 259                   | 10662.78     | 254                  | 0.00   | 290            | 20006.51            | 302                         | 9885         | 241                  | 3327.25          | 280                      |
| 11UC    | Chiltern           | 7.02          | 345                   | 5207.86      | 342                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18116.48            | 324                         | 6286         | 317                  | 2370.50          | 316                      |
| 30UE    | Chorley            | 16.56         | 188                   | 13227.35     | 208                  | 0.11   | 153            | 28280.61            | 147                         | 11150        | 214                  | 5680.75          | 170                      |
| 19UC    | Christchurch       | 14.68         | 220                   | 12736.57     | 216                  | 0.05   | 201            | 25510.35            | 202                         | 5198         | 329                  | 1868.75          | 337                      |
| 00AA    | City of London     | 12.84         | 252                   | 10691.91     | 253                  | 0.04   | 209            | 24321.00            | 223                         | 687          | 353                  | 323.75           | 353                      |
| 22UG    | Colchester         | 14.59         | 224                   | 12337.15     | 224                  | 0.05   | 202            | 25652.71            | 200                         | 17948        | 122                  | 7179.00          | 130                      |
| 13UC    | Congleton          | 9.86          | 303                   | 7773.83      | 307                  | 0.01   | 255            | 22462.02            | 255                         | 7703         | 290                  | 3747.50          | 251                      |
| 16UE    | Copeland           | 25.73         | 78                    | 19880.68     | 79                   | 0.24   | 88             | 30488.07            | 78                          | 11033        | 216                  | 5648.75          | 171                      |
| 34UB    | Corby              | 26.16         | 75                    | 20403.29     | 66                   | 0.25   | 83             | 30159.43            | 89                          | 8504         | 279                  | 3861.50          | 243                      |
| 23UC    | Cotswold           | 10.22         | 298                   | 8739.32      | 289                  | 0.00   | 302            | 16486.80            | 338                         | 6427         | 315                  | 2230.75          | 320                      |
| 00CQ    | Coventry           | 27.85         | 61                    | 20200.31     | 71                   | 0.31   | 61             | 31562.67            | 40                          | 59718        | 23                   | 22244.25         | 21                       |
| 36UB    | Craven             | 11.59         | 270                   | 9842.93      | 267                  | 0.02   | 248            | 22285.30            | 260                         | 4381         | 342                  | 1914.25          | 336                      |
| 45UE    | Crawley            | 15.55         | 207                   | 13683.70     | 194                  | 0.02   | 244            | 23829.04            | 232                         | 11810        | 204                  | 4188.25          | 225                      |
| 13UD    | Crewe and Nantwich | 17.45         | 174                   | 13741.11     | 192                  | 0.13   | 137            | 29031.51            | 133                         | 13464        | 172                  | 5785.50          | 165                      |
| 00AH    | Croydon            | 21.31         | 125                   | 17449.64     | 123                  | 0.15   | 129            | 28358.35            | 144                         | 58450        | 25                   | 18428.75         | 41                       |
| 26UC    | Dacorum            | 10.73         | 288                   | 8906.19      | 287                  | 0.00   | 299            | 21481.37            | 275                         | 13600        | 169                  | 4962.00          | 192                      |
| 00EH    | Darlington         | 24.10         | 95                    | 17639.46     | 118                  | 0.25   | 82             | 31329.63            | 52                          | 17130        | 133                  | 7484.50          | 123                      |
| 29UD    | Dartford           | 16.65         | 186                   | 14152.42     | 180                  | 0.06   | 188            | 26192.78            | 189                         | 9843         | 242                  | 3866.75          | 242                      |
| 34UC    | Daventry           | 10.61         | 292                   | 8464.62      | 298                  | 0.02   | 234            | 23181.71            | 245                         | 6315         | 316                  | 2370.00          | 317                      |
| 00FK    | Derby              | 26.64         | 69                    | 18926.39     | 94                   | 0.31   | 60             | 31421.47            | 49                          | 44015        | 48                   | 16102.25         | 52                       |
| 17UF    | Derbyshire Dales   | 12.53         | 254                   | 11055.72     | 247                  | 0.01   | 258            | 19987.31            | 303                         | 5551         | 322                  | 2404.50          | 313                      |
| 20UD    | Derwentside        | 26.19         | 73                    | 20740.85     | 58                   | 0.25   | 81             | 29308.43            | 126                         | 16182        | 140                  | 7803.50          | 115                      |
| 00CE    | Doncaster          | 30.84         | 41                    | 22002.18     | 43                   | 0.38   | 41             | 31511.74            | 45                          | 53348        | 32                   | 23464.75         | 19                       |
| 29UE    | Dover              | 19.12         | 153                   | 16374.06     | 148                  | 0.09   | 166            | 26931.95            | 176                         | 15107        | 151                  | 6370.25          | 144                      |
| 00CR    | Dudley             | 23.68         | 100                   | 17968.59     | 111                  | 0.24   | 87             | 30355.67            | 81                          | 52513        | 35                   | 19638.75         | 33                       |
| 20UE    | Durham             | 17.12         | 180                   | 13434.55     | 203                  | 0.12   | 145            | 28699.29            | 138                         | 10430        | 229                  | 5964.75          | 159                      |
| 00AJ    | Ealing             | 25.10         | 84                    | 20068.05     | 75                   | 0.22   | 91             | 29601.13            | 116                         | 60225        | 22                   | 19527.75         | 35                       |
| 20UF    | Easington          | 39.46         | 7                     | 26336.30     | 7                    | 0.62   | 7              | 31630.05            | 35                          | 20972        | 108                  | 12673.50         | 68                       |

| LA CODE | LA NAME                  | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 12UC    | East Cambridgeshire      | 10.84         | 285                   | 9369.93      | 278                  | 0.00   | 309            | 17948.06            | 326                         | 6858         | 306                  | 2396.75          | 314                      |
| 18UB    | East Devon               | 13.69         | 238                   | 12172.75     | 228                  | 0.01   | 266            | 21994.58            | 266                         | 12797        | 185                  | 4763.75          | 205                      |
| 19UD    | East Dorset              | 8.46          | 325                   | 6545.06      | 327                  | 0.00   | 305            | 19094.89            | 314                         | 6700         | 309                  | 2373.00          | 315                      |
| 24UC    | East Hampshire           | 8.06          | 332                   | 6187.91      | 332                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16832.07            | 333                         | 8412         | 283                  | 3008.00          | 292                      |
| 26UD    | East Hertfordshire       | 7.41          | 336                   | 5478.45      | 336                  | 0.00   | 309            | 17600.57            | 327                         | 9070         | 267                  | 3485.75          | 269                      |
| 32UC    | East Lindsey             | 24.61         | 88                    | 19635.21     | 82                   | 0.20   | 103            | 29943.87            | 102                         | 21844        | 104                  | 9501.00          | 97                       |
| 34UD    | East Northamptonshire    | 11.78         | 266                   | 9744.29      | 269                  | 0.01   | 268            | 23241.53            | 244                         | 7875         | 288                  | 3025.50          | 291                      |
| 00FB    | East Riding of Yorkshire | 14.17         | 232                   | 11361.49     | 245                  | 0.07   | 180            | 27421.96            | 168                         | 35490        | 63                   | 15142.00         | 56                       |
| 41UC    | East Staffordshire       | 18.44         | 158                   | 14454.65     | 176                  | 0.16   | 120            | 28815.24            | 136                         | 13792        | 165                  | 4937.00          | 194                      |
| 21UC    | Eastbourne               | 23.36         | 104                   | 19248.40     | 88                   | 0.16   | 121            | 28620.93            | 139                         | 14736        | 158                  | 5486.25          | 176                      |
| 24UD    | Eastleigh                | 9.24          | 313                   | 7272.58      | 313                  | 0.01   | 289            | 21769.49            | 273                         | 9181         | 262                  | 3738.00          | 253                      |
| 16UF    | Eden                     | 14.64         | 221                   | 13460.32     | 200                  | 0.00   | 309            | 20136.96            | 299                         | 3926         | 345                  | 1809.75          | 338                      |
| 13UE    | Ellesmere Port & Neston  | 19.92         | 147                   | 14901.41     | 167                  | 0.21   | 99             | 29193.45            | 130                         | 10649        | 226                  | 4850.25          | 197                      |
| 43UB    | Elmbridge                | 7.12          | 343                   | 5107.63      | 345                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18072.04            | 325                         | 8971         | 270                  | 2934.50          | 297                      |
| 00AK    | Enfield                  | 26.19         | 74                    | 20267.50     | 70                   | 0.26   | 76             | 29967.28            | 100                         | 66630        | 17                   | 19354.50         | 37                       |
| 22UH    | Epping Forest            | 14.33         | 229                   | 12451.49     | 220                  | 0.02   | 247            | 23119.58            | 246                         | 13452        | 173                  | 4575.75          | 211                      |
| 43UC    | Epsom and Ewell          | 7.43          | 335                   | 5385.25      | 338                  | 0.00   | 309            | 19478.93            | 311                         | 4629         | 339                  | 2014.00          | 330                      |
| 17UG    | Erewash                  | 17.98         | 164                   | 14712.78     | 170                  | 0.10   | 158            | 27455.71            | 167                         | 13509        | 170                  | 5894.50          | 161                      |
| 18UC    | Exeter                   | 20.27         | 145                   | 16687.58     | 137                  | 0.13   | 133            | 28762.42            | 137                         | 13661        | 166                  | 5965.50          | 158                      |
| 24UE    | Fareham                  | 7.28          | 338                   | 5198.83      | 343                  | 0.01   | 276            | 18602.05            | 317                         | 7237         | 302                  | 3094.25          | 288                      |
| 12UD    | Fenland                  | 20.50         | 139                   | 17441.57     | 125                  | 0.10   | 163            | 27793.51            | 159                         | 13021        | 182                  | 4817.50          | 199                      |
| 42UC    | Forest Heath             | 11.90         | 265                   | 10529.23     | 256                  | 0.00   | 309            | 19205.27            | 313                         | 4835         | 334                  | 1698.75          | 340                      |
| 23UD    | Forest of Dean           | 16.00         | 201                   | 14594.09     | 174                  | 0.01   | 264            | 23099.27            | 247                         | 9376         | 254                  | 3895.25          | 241                      |
| 30UF    | Fylde                    | 12.86         | 251                   | 10828.55     | 249                  | 0.03   | 227            | 23695.78            | 236                         | 7460         | 296                  | 3609.75          | 260                      |
| 00CH    | Gateshead                | 29.52         | 52                    | 21085.90     | 50                   | 0.36   | 48             | 31612.06            | 36                          | 39485        | 58                   | 17720.50         | 47                       |
| 37UE    | Gedling                  | 15.54         | 208                   | 13339.82     | 205                  | 0.03   | 216            | 24690.87            | 214                         | 12250        | 194                  | 5535.25          | 175                      |
| 23UE    | Gloucester               | 21.64         | 118                   | 16373.67     | 149                  | 0.22   | 96             | 30018.01            | 99                          | 16097        | 142                  | 6399.25          | 143                      |
| 24UF    | Gosport                  | 17.80         | 167                   | 14895.85     | 168                  | 0.09   | 168            | 27537.56            | 165                         | 9240         | 260                  | 3294.00          | 283                      |
| 29UG    | Gravesham                | 20.37         | 142                   | 16421.64     | 143                  | 0.15   | 125            | 29087.37            | 132                         | 13402        | 174                  | 5142.25          | 188                      |
| 33UD    | Great Yarmouth           | 28.35         | 58                    | 20862.23     | 55                   | 0.28   | 66             | 31698.66            | 32                          | 18998        | 119                  | 7773.50          | 116                      |
| 00AL    | Greenwich                | 33.94         | 24                    | 24613.26     | 17                   | 0.44   | 26             | 31050.05            | 61                          | 53224        | 33                   | 17437.50         | 48                       |

| LA CODE | LA NAME                  | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 43UD    | Guildford                | 8.20          | 329                   | 6288.95      | 331                  | 0.00   | 292            | 19948.72            | 304                         | 8941         | 271                  | 3579.25          | 263                      |
| 00AM    | Hackney                  | 46.10         | 2                     | 28960.78     | 1                    | 0.84   | 1              | 31566.72            | 39                          | 76242        | 10                   | 21765.25         | 24                       |
| 00ET    | Halton                   | 32.61         | 30                    | 22126.72     | 39                   | 0.46   | 25             | 31815.38            | 27                          | 24830        | 92                   | 11537.25         | 77                       |
| 36UC    | Hambleton                | 9.84          | 305                   | 8147.09      | 304                  | 0.00   | 306            | 19841.45            | 306                         | 6500         | 313                  | 2819.00          | 303                      |
| 00AN    | Hammersmith and Fulham   | 28.07         | 59                    | 22177.95     | 38                   | 0.28   | 72             | 29631.20            | 113                         | 34512        | 65                   | 12572.50         | 72                       |
| 31UD    | Harborough               | 7.08          | 344                   | 5169.47      | 344                  | 0.00   | 309            | 14776.87            | 346                         | 5242         | 326                  | 2109.75          | 325                      |
| 00AP    | Haringey                 | 35.73         | 18                    | 24932.79     | 13                   | 0.53   | 13             | 31237.87            | 57                          | 68291        | 14                   | 20885.50         | 29                       |
| 22UJ    | Harlow                   | 21.44         | 121                   | 18606.31     | 105                  | 0.06   | 186            | 25205.25            | 207                         | 12252        | 193                  | 4333.75          | 222                      |
| 36UD    | Harrogate                | 9.49          | 310                   | 7707.51      | 309                  | 0.01   | 262            | 19608.51            | 309                         | 11445        | 209                  | 5010.00          | 190                      |
| 00AQ    | Harrow                   | 15.59         | 205                   | 13647.84     | 196                  | 0.03   | 218            | 24709.26            | 211                         | 33675        | 69                   | 10358.25         | 85                       |
| 24UG    | Hart                     | 4.13          | 354                   | 2153.76      | 354                  | 0.00   | 309            | 9590.48             | 354                         | 4068         | 344                  | 1631.50          | 344                      |
| 00EB    | Hartlepool               | 34.10         | 23                    | 22484.62     | 36                   | 0.48   | 19             | 32018.88            | 18                          | 21869        | 102                  | 9956.75          | 90                       |
| 21UD    | Hastings                 | 32.21         | 31                    | 22917.71     | 29                   | 0.39   | 38             | 31702.21            | 31                          | 18610        | 121                  | 7367.25          | 127                      |
| 24UH    | Havant                   | 21.28         | 126                   | 16515.27     | 142                  | 0.22   | 93             | 29132.39            | 131                         | 17170        | 132                  | 5765.75          | 167                      |
| 00AR    | Havering                 | 16.07         | 200                   | 13578.55     | 197                  | 0.06   | 187            | 26255.82            | 186                         | 28169        | 79                   | 10446.75         | 83                       |
| 00GA    | Herefordshire, County of | 17.58         | 171                   | 15565.66     | 158                  | 0.05   | 198            | 25945.02            | 192                         | 20680        | 109                  | 7689.50          | 117                      |
| 26UE    | Hertsmere                | 12.86         | 250                   | 10817.04     | 250                  | 0.02   | 242            | 23733.96            | 234                         | 9762         | 247                  | 3512.75          | 267                      |
| 17UH    | High Peak                | 15.34         | 211                   | 12906.60     | 214                  | 0.05   | 193            | 26253.20            | 187                         | 9782         | 246                  | 4436.75          | 216                      |
| 00AS    | Hillingdon               | 18.56         | 157                   | 15916.43     | 153                  | 0.07   | 183            | 26252.18            | 188                         | 38574        | 59                   | 12592.75         | 71                       |
| 31UE    | Hinckley and Bosworth    | 10.90         | 283                   | 9071.96      | 286                  | 0.01   | 269            | 21467.00            | 277                         | 8606         | 277                  | 3793.50          | 248                      |
| 45UF    | Horsham                  | 7.38          | 337                   | 5636.64      | 334                  | 0.00   | 309            | 14445.08            | 348                         | 8575         | 278                  | 3263.00          | 284                      |
| 00AT    | Hounslow                 | 23.20         | 105                   | 19567.05     | 83                   | 0.13   | 136            | 28012.47            | 155                         | 41050        | 53                   | 12621.00         | 69                       |
| 12UE    | Huntingdonshire          | 9.31          | 311                   | 7417.00      | 311                  | 0.01   | 281            | 20258.48            | 296                         | 12605        | 187                  | 5002.00          | 191                      |
| 30UG    | Hyndburn                 | 30.91         | 40                    | 21517.05     | 45                   | 0.37   | 43             | 32038.43            | 16                          | 17244        | 130                  | 6897.50          | 135                      |
| 42UD    | Ipswich                  | 23.75         | 99                    | 18270.48     | 109                  | 0.24   | 84             | 30050.97            | 97                          | 19670        | 114                  | 7135.75          | 132                      |
| 00MW    | Isle of Wight            | 20.67         | 134                   | 18002.35     | 110                  | 0.07   | 178            | 26345.30            | 184                         | 21468        | 105                  | 8369.50          | 110                      |
| 15UH    | Isles of Scilly          | 19.72         | 149                   | 18360.00     | 106                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18360.00            | 320                         | 144          | 354                  | 36.00            | 354                      |
| 00AU    | Islington                | 38.96         | 8                     | 26885.05     | 6                    | 0.62   | 6              | 31263.30            | 56                          | 52467        | 36                   | 19129.75         | 39                       |
| 46UB    | Kennet                   | 10.27         | 296                   | 8664.92      | 291                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18634.43            | 316                         | 6507         | 312                  | 2242.50          | 319                      |
| 00AW    | Kensington and Chelsea   | 23.51         | 101                   | 18776.37     | 98                   | 0.22   | 94             | 29665.13            | 110                         | 23665        | 95                   | 9236.50          | 99                       |



| LA CODE | LA NAME                      | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 15UD    | Kerrier                      | 25.05         | 86                    | 20622.95     | 61                   | 0.15   | 127            | 29445.75            | 119                         | 16051        | 143                  | 6211.25          | 148                      |
| 34UE    | Kettering                    | 15.09         | 214                   | 12223.99     | 226                  | 0.08   | 175            | 27224.47            | 172                         | 9469         | 253                  | 3914.25          | 240                      |
| 33UE    | King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 20.58         | 137                   | 16900.49     | 134                  | 0.11   | 152            | 29960.93            | 101                         | 19501        | 116                  | 7670.50          | 119                      |
| 00FA    | Kingston upon Hull, City of  | 38.31         | 11                    | 24629.41     | 16                   | 0.52   | 14             | 32218.24            | 8                           | 62603        | 20                   | 23183.00         | 20                       |
| 00AX    | Kingston upon Thames         | 13.10         | 245                   | 11442.01     | 244                  | 0.01   | 261            | 22542.17            | 254                         | 14773        | 155                  | 5235.25          | 184                      |
| 00CZ    | Kirklees                     | 25.23         | 82                    | 18666.58     | 102                  | 0.27   | 75             | 31143.79            | 59                          | 70714        | 12                   | 24369.50         | 15                       |
| 00BX    | Knowsley                     | 43.20         | 5                     | 26109.76     | 8                    | 0.59   | 8              | 32401.63            | 2                           | 42673        | 50                   | 17774.25         | 45                       |
| 00AY    | Lambeth                      | 34.94         | 19                    | 25558.07     | 9                    | 0.50   | 17             | 30113.35            | 93                          | 66903        | 16                   | 24294.50         | 16                       |
| 30UH    | Lancaster                    | 21.94         | 117                   | 16787.92     | 135                  | 0.18   | 109            | 31046.89            | 62                          | 19670        | 114                  | 8762.75          | 103                      |
| 00DA    | Leeds                        | 25.07         | 85                    | 17879.46     | 114                  | 0.28   | 67             | 31468.75            | 48                          | 113962       | 5                    | 45232.25         | 4                        |
| 00FN    | Leicester                    | 34.68         | 20                    | 23944.37     | 23                   | 0.46   | 23             | 31979.49            | 19                          | 78758        | 9                    | 24891.75         | 13                       |
| 21UF    | Lewes                        | 14.79         | 218                   | 13008.87     | 211                  | 0.02   | 249            | 23701.62            | 235                         | 10416        | 230                  | 3805.75          | 246                      |
| 00AZ    | Lewisham                     | 31.04         | 39                    | 23978.26     | 22                   | 0.36   | 47             | 29359.82            | 122                         | 58128        | 28                   | 20401.75         | 31                       |
| 41UD    | Lichfield                    | 12.12         | 258                   | 10259.31     | 260                  | 0.02   | 241            | 23346.99            | 241                         | 9288         | 258                  | 3957.50          | 237                      |
| 32UD    | Lincoln                      | 26.56         | 70                    | 19922.13     | 78                   | 0.28   | 69             | 31191.58            | 58                          | 15937        | 144                  | 6184.25          | 150                      |
| 00BY    | Liverpool                    | 46.97         | 1                     | 27055.41     | 5                    | 0.67   | 4              | 32434.42            | 1                           | 127365       | 3                    | 56926.50         | 2                        |
| 00KA    | Luton                        | 24.73         | 87                    | 19438.92     | 86                   | 0.24   | 85             | 29421.42            | 120                         | 40375        | 55                   | 11492.75         | 78                       |
| 13UG    | Macclesfield                 | 10.67         | 290                   | 8405.77      | 301                  | 0.03   | 217            | 24560.98            | 216                         | 12301        | 191                  | 5636.50          | 172                      |
| 29UH    | Maidstone                    | 12.99         | 248                   | 10633.45     | 255                  | 0.05   | 203            | 25684.77            | 198                         | 14742        | 157                  | 5396.25          | 181                      |
| 22UK    | Maldon                       | 12.26         | 255                   | 10736.04     | 252                  | 0.00   | 309            | 21178.98            | 284                         | 6178         | 318                  | 2186.00          | 322                      |
| 47UC    | Malvern Hills                | 13.59         | 240                   | 11893.33     | 235                  | 0.03   | 228            | 23650.00            | 237                         | 7478         | 295                  | 2883.00          | 300                      |
| 00BN    | Manchester                   | 44.50         | 4                     | 27146.21     | 4                    | 0.66   | 5              | 32329.78            | 4                           | 132867       | 2                    | 48398.25         | 3                        |
| 37UF    | Mansfield                    | 31.80         | 34                    | 22528.50     | 34                   | 0.40   | 35             | 31805.75            | 28                          | 17943        | 123                  | 8627.25          | 105                      |
| 00LC    | Medway                       | 19.55         | 150                   | 16066.15     | 150                  | 0.11   | 154            | 28040.78            | 154                         | 37230        | 61                   | 13031.25         | 65                       |
| 31UG    | Melton                       | 10.43         | 294                   | 8705.71      | 290                  | 0.00   | 309            | 20279.30            | 295                         | 3807         | 346                  | 1361.75          | 350                      |
| 40UB    | Mendip                       | 14.83         | 217                   | 13142.63     | 209                  | 0.02   | 233            | 23773.06            | 233                         | 11879        | 203                  | 4535.50          | 212                      |
| 00BA    | Merton                       | 14.62         | 222                   | 12340.37     | 223                  | 0.03   | 215            | 24692.94            | 213                         | 25651        | 89                   | 8400.75          | 108                      |
| 09UC    | Mid Bedfordshire             | 7.23          | 340                   | 5237.43      | 341                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16193.14            | 339                         | 9339         | 256                  | 3497.00          | 268                      |
| 18UD    | Mid Devon                    | 17.34         | 177                   | 15447.42     | 162                  | 0.03   | 226            | 24413.15            | 222                         | 8206         | 285                  | 2977.50          | 293                      |
| 42UE    | Mid Suffolk                  | 9.79          | 306                   | 8217.20      | 303                  | 0.00   | 304            | 15517.33            | 341                         | 7242         | 301                  | 2651.00          | 308                      |
| 45UG    | Mid Sussex                   | 6.94          | 346                   | 5035.93      | 346                  | 0.00   | 307            | 17037.17            | 331                         | 8616         | 276                  | 3357.50          | 278                      |

| LA CODE | LA NAME                   | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 00EC    | Middlesbrough             | 38.94         | 9                     | 23638.11     | 25                   | 0.56   | 9              | 32296.66            | 6                           | 36603        | 62                   | 14790.25         | 58                       |
| 00MG    | Milton Keynes             | 15.32         | 212                   | 12109.92     | 229                  | 0.10   | 162            | 28352.01            | 145                         | 29144        | 78                   | 10391.00         | 84                       |
| 43UE    | Mole Valley               | 7.25          | 339                   | 5448.58      | 337                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16740.40            | 336                         | 5076         | 331                  | 1938.75          | 333                      |
| 24UJ    | New Forest                | 10.16         | 300                   | 8280.95      | 302                  | 0.01   | 267            | 20829.07            | 289                         | 15796        | 145                  | 5685.50          | 169                      |
| 37UG    | Newark and Sherwood       | 18.03         | 163                   | 14575.38     | 175                  | 0.12   | 144            | 28439.04            | 143                         | 13874        | 164                  | 6022.00          | 155                      |
| 00CJ    | Newcastle upon Tyne       | 31.36         | 37                    | 20810.21     | 56                   | 0.40   | 37             | 32102.57            | 13                          | 58433        | 26                   | 24001.50         | 18                       |
| 41UE    | Newcastle-under-Lyme      | 19.27         | 152                   | 15683.61     | 157                  | 0.13   | 138            | 28351.87            | 146                         | 15350        | 149                  | 7671.75          | 118                      |
| 00BB    | Newham                    | 42.95         | 6                     | 28285.86     | 2                    | 0.79   | 2              | 31337.84            | 51                          | 88945        | 7                    | 21025.50         | 26                       |
| 15UE    | North Cornwall            | 24.07         | 96                    | 20877.01     | 54                   | 0.06   | 185            | 26112.73            | 190                         | 12134        | 197                  | 4413.75          | 219                      |
| 18UE    | North Devon               | 19.97         | 146                   | 16974.55     | 133                  | 0.10   | 164            | 28174.87            | 152                         | 13063        | 181                  | 4787.50          | 202                      |
| 19UE    | North Dorset              | 13.02         | 247                   | 11767.87     | 239                  | 0.00   | 309            | 19565.91            | 310                         | 5557         | 321                  | 1996.00          | 331                      |
| 17UJ    | North East Derbyshire     | 17.37         | 176                   | 14311.56     | 178                  | 0.09   | 169            | 27556.41            | 163                         | 12435        | 190                  | 5886.75          | 162                      |
| 00FC    | North East Lincolnshire   | 29.73         | 49                    | 20309.70     | 69                   | 0.37   | 44             | 31857.47            | 25                          | 31804        | 74                   | 11084.50         | 80                       |
| 26UF    | North Hertfordshire       | 10.69         | 289                   | 8844.96      | 288                  | 0.01   | 280            | 21854.31            | 271                         | 11347        | 211                  | 3983.25          | 236                      |
| 32UE    | North Kesteven            | 10.26         | 297                   | 8599.00      | 294                  | 0.00   | 309            | 19627.79            | 308                         | 9139         | 265                  | 3780.50          | 249                      |
| 00FD    | North Lincolnshire        | 20.88         | 132                   | 16418.68     | 146                  | 0.16   | 119            | 30461.50            | 79                          | 23382        | 96                   | 9029.50          | 101                      |
| 33UF    | North Norfolk             | 18.06         | 160                   | 16420.06     | 145                  | 0.01   | 272            | 22734.96            | 250                         | 12759        | 186                  | 4958.50          | 193                      |
| 39UC    | North Shropshire          | 17.43         | 175                   | 15788.54     | 154                  | 0.01   | 252            | 23258.17            | 243                         | 6720         | 308                  | 2534.00          | 312                      |
| 00HC    | North Somerset            | 15.01         | 215                   | 11542.21     | 242                  | 0.09   | 167            | 29358.66            | 123                         | 21902        | 101                  | 9250.50          | 98                       |
| 00CK    | North Tyneside            | 23.51         | 102                   | 17833.10     | 115                  | 0.24   | 86             | 30159.33            | 90                          | 33233        | 70                   | 15048.00         | 57                       |
| 44UB    | North Warwickshire        | 16.18         | 197                   | 14356.77     | 177                  | 0.03   | 223            | 24495.88            | 219                         | 6668         | 310                  | 2971.00          | 294                      |
| 31UH    | North West Leicestershire | 14.73         | 219                   | 12610.03     | 217                  | 0.04   | 208            | 25143.93            | 208                         | 9274         | 259                  | 4040.75          | 233                      |
| 46UC    | North Wiltshire           | 8.82          | 318                   | 6931.67      | 319                  | 0.00   | 300            | 20064.47            | 301                         | 10708        | 222                  | 3840.75          | 245                      |
| 34UF    | Northampton               | 21.15         | 129                   | 16553.87     | 140                  | 0.18   | 112            | 29527.37            | 118                         | 27967        | 82                   | 10286.00         | 86                       |
| 33UG    | Norwich                   | 27.84         | 62                    | 20729.13     | 59                   | 0.36   | 49             | 30054.00            | 96                          | 24239        | 94                   | 9539.25          | 96                       |
| 00FY    | Nottingham                | 37.46         | 13                    | 25184.19     | 12                   | 0.56   | 11             | 31845.38            | 26                          | 68470        | 13                   | 24899.75         | 12                       |
| 44UC    | Nuneaton and Bedworth     | 22.41         | 112                   | 17720.68     | 117                  | 0.18   | 110            | 29795.84            | 103                         | 17216        | 131                  | 7347.25          | 128                      |
| 31UJ    | Oadby and Wigston         | 10.51         | 293                   | 8479.47      | 297                  | 0.00   | 309            | 21376.59            | 281                         | 5225         | 327                  | 2025.00          | 329                      |
| 00BP    | Oldham                    | 30.82         | 42                    | 20996.83     | 53                   | 0.40   | 34             | 31904.08            | 23                          | 50682        | 39                   | 17216.00         | 49                       |
| 39UD    | Oswestry                  | 17.48         | 173                   | 15556.07     | 160                  | 0.03   | 231            | 24297.14            | 224                         | 4788         | 337                  | 2098.00          | 326                      |
| 38UC    | Oxford                    | 18.80         | 155                   | 15763.63     | 155                  | 0.11   | 155            | 27592.70            | 162                         | 17401        | 129                  | 6075.75          | 152                      |

| LA CODE | LA NAME              | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 30UJ    | Pendle               | 30.24         | 44                    | 21036.96     | 51                   | 0.38   | 40             | 31786.15            | 29                          | 19005        | 118                  | 6931.75          | 134                      |
| 15UF    | Penwith              | 31.61         | 36                    | 24240.66     | 21                   | 0.35   | 53             | 30095.91            | 94                          | 12102        | 198                  | 4592.75          | 209                      |
| 00JA    | Peterborough         | 24.49         | 90                    | 18741.09     | 99                   | 0.26   | 78             | 30055.81            | 95                          | 30136        | 76                   | 9740.25          | 91                       |
| 00HG    | Plymouth             | 26.11         | 76                    | 19539.71     | 84                   | 0.28   | 70             | 30921.14            | 65                          | 40643        | 54                   | 18189.50         | 42                       |
| 00HP    | Poole                | 14.93         | 216                   | 12532.42     | 218                  | 0.05   | 196            | 25854.49            | 193                         | 16203        | 139                  | 5774.75          | 166                      |
| 00MR    | Portsmouth           | 24.21         | 93                    | 18953.15     | 92                   | 0.20   | 105            | 30911.43            | 66                          | 29616        | 77                   | 10457.25         | 82                       |
| 30UK    | Preston              | 29.78         | 48                    | 20181.32     | 73                   | 0.39   | 39             | 31979.03            | 20                          | 25328        | 90                   | 10150.25         | 89                       |
| 19UG    | Purbeck              | 13.49         | 241                   | 12385.76     | 222                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18237.56            | 321                         | 4403         | 341                  | 1516.75          | 348                      |
| 00MC    | Reading              | 19.30         | 151                   | 15924.32     | 152                  | 0.12   | 142            | 27643.46            | 161                         | 19339        | 117                  | 6733.25          | 136                      |
| 00BC    | Redbridge            | 20.36         | 143                   | 17541.50     | 121                  | 0.08   | 172            | 26960.05            | 175                         | 46236        | 46                   | 13507.50         | 63                       |
| 00EE    | Redcar and Cleveland | 29.69         | 50                    | 20513.16     | 63                   | 0.33   | 55             | 32115.96            | 12                          | 27866        | 83                   | 12686.75         | 67                       |
| 47UD    | Redditch             | 21.05         | 131                   | 16421.43     | 144                  | 0.21   | 100            | 28868.87            | 135                         | 11532        | 208                  | 4590.00          | 210                      |
| 43UF    | Reigate and Banstead | 8.59          | 322                   | 6632.77      | 323                  | 0.00   | 293            | 20382.37            | 294                         | 9739         | 248                  | 3746.50          | 252                      |
| 15UG    | Restormel            | 24.51         | 89                    | 20711.43     | 60                   | 0.13   | 135            | 27979.27            | 156                         | 14955        | 153                  | 6028.25          | 154                      |
| 30UL    | Ribble Valley        | 10.07         | 302                   | 8524.88      | 296                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16990.16            | 332                         | 3635         | 349                  | 2158.50          | 323                      |
| 00BD    | Richmond upon Thames | 9.55          | 309                   | 7585.08      | 310                  | 0.01   | 271            | 20755.55            | 291                         | 15269        | 150                  | 5764.75          | 168                      |
| 36UE    | Richmondshire        | 10.94         | 282                   | 9407.63      | 276                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18218.94            | 322                         | 3593         | 350                  | 1578.75          | 346                      |
| 00BQ    | Rochdale             | 33.89         | 25                    | 22524.40     | 35                   | 0.43   | 28             | 32177.92            | 10                          | 48122        | 44                   | 18475.75         | 40                       |
| 22UL    | Rochford             | 9.22          | 314                   | 7250.35      | 315                  | 0.01   | 285            | 19879.50            | 305                         | 7078         | 304                  | 2678.75          | 306                      |
| 30UM    | Rossendale           | 24.23         | 92                    | 19492.57     | 85                   | 0.20   | 104            | 29357.65            | 124                         | 10526        | 228                  | 4811.75          | 200                      |
| 21UG    | Rother               | 17.85         | 166                   | 15409.20     | 163                  | 0.07   | 184            | 26471.63            | 182                         | 10880        | 219                  | 3934.00          | 239                      |
| 00CF    | Rotherham            | 26.71         | 68                    | 20007.43     | 76                   | 0.29   | 65             | 31084.82            | 60                          | 46488        | 45                   | 19322.75         | 38                       |
| 44UD    | Rugby                | 13.08         | 246                   | 11000.58     | 248                  | 0.03   | 229            | 24261.43            | 225                         | 9038         | 268                  | 3558.75          | 264                      |
| 43UG    | Runnymede            | 8.33          | 328                   | 6495.35      | 328                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18384.19            | 319                         | 5738         | 319                  | 2050.75          | 328                      |
| 37UJ    | Rushcliffe           | 8.13          | 331                   | 6301.40      | 330                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18122.32            | 323                         | 7448         | 298                  | 3315.75          | 281                      |
| 24UL    | Rushmoor             | 11.62         | 268                   | 9452.41      | 275                  | 0.04   | 211            | 23908.88            | 230                         | 8501         | 280                  | 3049.75          | 290                      |
| 00FP    | Rutland              | 7.49          | 334                   | 5596.63      | 335                  | 0.00   | 309            | 13134.66            | 351                         | 2175         | 352                  | 810.50           | 352                      |
| 36UF    | Ryedale              | 14.49         | 225                   | 13270.33     | 207                  | 0.00   | 309            | 19784.17            | 307                         | 5211         | 328                  | 1693.25          | 341                      |
| 00BR    | Salford              | 36.51         | 15                    | 23830.96     | 24                   | 0.48   | 20             | 32248.59            | 7                           | 50545        | 40                   | 20901.75         | 28                       |
| 46UD    | Salisbury            | 11.32         | 275                   | 9477.64      | 274                  | 0.02   | 243            | 22020.47            | 265                         | 9684         | 251                  | 3592.75          | 262                      |
| 00CS    | Sandwell             | 37.03         | 14                    | 25478.69     | 10                   | 0.56   | 10             | 31470.23            | 47                          | 74920        | 11                   | 24766.50         | 14                       |
| 36UG    | Scarborough          | 24.06         | 97                    | 18659.59     | 103                  | 0.20   | 101            | 30906.08            | 67                          | 17544        | 126                  | 7298.00          | 129                      |

| LA CODE | LA NAME                | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 20UG    | Sedgefield             | 29.05         | 54                    | 21890.41     | 44                   | 0.35   | 52             | 30045.62            | 98                          | 16887        | 135                  | 8609.00          | 106                      |
| 40UC    | Sedgemoor              | 17.76         | 169                   | 14771.41     | 169                  | 0.10   | 160            | 27552.70            | 164                         | 13938        | 162                  | 5609.25          | 174                      |
| 00CA    | Sefton                 | 25.13         | 83                    | 18335.77     | 107                  | 0.25   | 80             | 31506.26            | 46                          | 48123        | 43                   | 22028.00         | 23                       |
| 36UH    | Selby                  | 12.17         | 257                   | 10159.06     | 263                  | 0.02   | 238            | 23934.59            | 229                         | 6745         | 307                  | 3245.00          | 285                      |
| 29UK    | Sevenoaks              | 10.34         | 295                   | 8416.03      | 300                  | 0.02   | 246            | 22287.05            | 259                         | 9829         | 243                  | 3305.00          | 282                      |
| 00CG    | Sheffield              | 27.84         | 63                    | 19229.66     | 89                   | 0.34   | 54             | 31763.75            | 30                          | 96205        | 6                    | 36459.25         | 5                        |
| 29UL    | Shepway                | 21.35         | 123                   | 17375.19     | 126                  | 0.13   | 140            | 29280.32            | 128                         | 15677        | 147                  | 6308.00          | 145                      |
| 39UE    | Shrewsbury and Atcham  | 16.46         | 190                   | 14147.94     | 183                  | 0.05   | 192            | 26355.19            | 183                         | 10660        | 225                  | 4457.75          | 215                      |
| 00MD    | Slough                 | 22.31         | 115                   | 19094.64     | 90                   | 0.10   | 161            | 26499.29            | 181                         | 21863        | 103                  | 6552.25          | 140                      |
| 00CT    | Solihull               | 16.16         | 199                   | 12030.92     | 231                  | 0.15   | 124            | 29663.08            | 111                         | 23375        | 97                   | 9552.75          | 95                       |
| 09UE    | South Bedfordshire     | 11.95         | 263                   | 9889.80      | 265                  | 0.02   | 235            | 24077.40            | 228                         | 11966        | 202                  | 4419.00          | 218                      |
| 11UE    | South Bucks            | 8.35          | 327                   | 6671.96      | 321                  | 0.00   | 309            | 15472.55            | 342                         | 4189         | 343                  | 1502.75          | 349                      |
| 12UG    | South Cambridgeshire   | 6.55          | 350                   | 4704.58      | 350                  | 0.00   | 309            | 13654.91            | 350                         | 8618         | 275                  | 3421.50          | 276                      |
| 17UK    | South Derbyshire       | 13.93         | 235                   | 11952.09     | 233                  | 0.03   | 224            | 24525.38            | 217                         | 8649         | 274                  | 4069.50          | 231                      |
| 00HD    | South Gloucestershire  | 9.58          | 308                   | 7768.17      | 308                  | 0.01   | 286            | 20198.60            | 298                         | 20528        | 111                  | 8322.25          | 112                      |
| 18UG    | South Hams             | 14.31         | 230                   | 12819.20     | 215                  | 0.01   | 275            | 21746.61            | 274                         | 9366         | 255                  | 3438.75          | 273                      |
| 32UF    | South Holland          | 16.21         | 195                   | 14699.80     | 172                  | 0.01   | 277            | 22092.61            | 263                         | 9330         | 257                  | 3665.25          | 257                      |
| 32UG    | South Kesteven         | 11.49         | 271                   | 9381.26      | 277                  | 0.03   | 220            | 23622.90            | 238                         | 12271        | 192                  | 4781.75          | 203                      |
| 16UG    | South Lakeland         | 11.67         | 267                   | 10183.01     | 262                  | 0.00   | 297            | 20222.63            | 297                         | 8265         | 284                  | 3846.00          | 244                      |
| 33UH    | South Norfolk          | 10.84         | 286                   | 9352.37      | 280                  | 0.00   | 309            | 18502.57            | 318                         | 10388        | 232                  | 4157.25          | 226                      |
| 34UG    | South Northamptonshire | 6.46          | 351                   | 4450.02      | 351                  | 0.00   | 309            | 11859.18            | 353                         | 4796         | 336                  | 1942.50          | 332                      |
| 38UD    | South Oxfordshire      | 7.75          | 333                   | 5850.56      | 333                  | 0.00   | 309            | 17067.50            | 329                         | 8472         | 282                  | 3091.00          | 289                      |
| 30UN    | South Ribble           | 14.10         | 233                   | 11804.85     | 237                  | 0.04   | 207            | 25249.01            | 206                         | 9985         | 240                  | 5176.50          | 187                      |
| 39UF    | South Shropshire       | 16.50         | 189                   | 14961.08     | 166                  | 0.01   | 260            | 22230.91            | 262                         | 4553         | 340                  | 1644.00          | 343                      |
| 40UD    | South Somerset         | 13.86         | 237                   | 12048.24     | 230                  | 0.03   | 222            | 24176.23            | 226                         | 16242        | 138                  | 5943.25          | 160                      |
| 41UF    | South Staffordshire    | 11.62         | 269                   | 9869.63      | 266                  | 0.01   | 278            | 22353.92            | 258                         | 10336        | 233                  | 4100.50          | 229                      |
| 00CL    | South Tyneside         | 31.16         | 38                    | 22435.26     | 37                   | 0.43   | 29             | 30997.06            | 64                          | 34062        | 68                   | 15254.50         | 55                       |
| 00MS    | Southampton            | 24.31         | 91                    | 19336.65     | 87                   | 0.22   | 92             | 29622.83            | 114                         | 35415        | 64                   | 13024.00         | 66                       |
| 00KF    | Southend-on-Sea        | 22.47         | 111                   | 17445.49     | 124                  | 0.19   | 107            | 30293.89            | 83                          | 28036        | 81                   | 10170.25         | 88                       |
| 00BE    | Southwark              | 33.33         | 26                    | 24569.19     | 19                   | 0.48   | 18             | 29766.51            | 104                         | 65034        | 18                   | 22177.75         | 22                       |
| 43UH    | Spelthorne             | 12.18         | 256                   | 10416.15     | 259                  | 0.01   | 284            | 22451.11            | 256                         | 7969         | 286                  | 2904.25          | 299                      |

| LA CODE | LA NAME                 | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 26UG    | St Albans               | 8.88          | 317                   | 6981.34      | 318                  | 0.00   | 291            | 20871.63            | 288                         | 10165        | 238                  | 3764.75          | 250                      |
| 42UF    | St. Edmundsbury         | 12.06         | 260                   | 10433.51     | 258                  | 0.00   | 303            | 21408.49            | 279                         | 9143         | 264                  | 3545.25          | 265                      |
| 00BZ    | St. Helens              | 29.82         | 47                    | 21207.01     | 49                   | 0.36   | 51             | 31686.05            | 34                          | 33192        | 71                   | 16273.50         | 51                       |
| 41UG    | Stafford                | 12.71         | 253                   | 10524.43     | 257                  | 0.04   | 204            | 25542.46            | 201                         | 11061        | 215                  | 5467.00          | 180                      |
| 41UH    | Staffordshire Moorlands | 16.36         | 192                   | 14144.73     | 184                  | 0.05   | 194            | 26044.88            | 191                         | 9176         | 263                  | 5189.50          | 185                      |
| 26UH    | Stevenage               | 16.42         | 191                   | 14711.74     | 171                  | 0.02   | 237            | 22642.54            | 251                         | 11244        | 212                  | 3683.50          | 256                      |
| 00BS    | Stockport               | 18.06         | 161                   | 13804.45     | 190                  | 0.13   | 141            | 30207.26            | 84                          | 34177        | 67                   | 14775.50         | 59                       |
| 00EF    | Stockton-on-Tees        | 23.80         | 98                    | 16641.31     | 138                  | 0.26   | 77             | 31698.47            | 33                          | 31630        | 75                   | 14077.50         | 62                       |
| 00GL    | Stoke-on-Trent          | 36.03         | 16                    | 24285.51     | 20                   | 0.51   | 16             | 31932.91            | 22                          | 53082        | 34                   | 24155.50         | 17                       |
| 44UE    | Stratford-on-Avon       | 9.63          | 307                   | 8026.87      | 305                  | 0.00   | 309            | 17041.02            | 330                         | 9184         | 261                  | 3484.00          | 270                      |
| 23UF    | Stroud                  | 11.14         | 280                   | 9532.01      | 273                  | 0.00   | 309            | 20781.19            | 290                         | 10231        | 235                  | 4109.50          | 228                      |
| 42UG    | Suffolk Coastal         | 11.33         | 274                   | 9663.96      | 270                  | 0.01   | 283            | 20743.38            | 292                         | 10902        | 218                  | 3800.00          | 247                      |
| 00CM    | Sunderland              | 31.79         | 35                    | 22638.75     | 33                   | 0.41   | 33             | 31524.87            | 43                          | 59628        | 24                   | 27844.75         | 7                        |
| 43UJ    | Surrey Heath            | 5.75          | 352                   | 3862.34      | 352                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16738.21            | 337                         | 4825         | 335                  | 1720.25          | 339                      |
| 00BF    | Sutton                  | 13.98         | 234                   | 11683.94     | 240                  | 0.05   | 199            | 25722.50            | 197                         | 20650        | 110                  | 7410.75          | 126                      |
| 29UM    | Swale                   | 22.10         | 116                   | 17549.83     | 120                  | 0.18   | 108            | 30172.37            | 87                          | 19948        | 112                  | 7164.50          | 131                      |
| 00HX    | Swindon                 | 16.94         | 182                   | 12980.64     | 212                  | 0.14   | 131            | 29759.11            | 106                         | 22571        | 98                   | 9005.75          | 102                      |
| 00BT    | Tameside                | 28.78         | 56                    | 21294.65     | 47                   | 0.33   | 56             | 31322.74            | 54                          | 39905        | 56                   | 17794.75         | 44                       |
| 41UK    | Tamworth                | 19.76         | 148                   | 16390.59     | 147                  | 0.11   | 148            | 27912.35            | 157                         | 10229        | 236                  | 4202.75          | 224                      |
| 43UK    | Tandridge               | 8.49          | 324                   | 6777.92      | 320                  | 0.00   | 309            | 14723.89            | 347                         | 5333         | 325                  | 2126.00          | 324                      |
| 40UE    | Taunton Deane           | 15.65         | 204                   | 13310.66     | 206                  | 0.06   | 189            | 26286.85            | 185                         | 11998        | 201                  | 4868.75          | 195                      |
| 20UH    | Teesdale                | 15.52         | 209                   | 13680.15     | 195                  | 0.03   | 214            | 24826.50            | 210                         | 2802         | 351                  | 1324.50          | 351                      |
| 18UH    | Teignbridge             | 17.29         | 179                   | 15152.79     | 165                  | 0.05   | 200            | 25767.91            | 195                         | 15022        | 152                  | 5625.00          | 173                      |
| 00GF    | Telford and Wrekin      | 22.35         | 113                   | 17372.14     | 127                  | 0.20   | 102            | 29637.37            | 112                         | 27425        | 85                   | 10201.50         | 87                       |
| 22UN    | Tendring                | 23.45         | 103                   | 18983.26     | 91                   | 0.15   | 126            | 29677.20            | 109                         | 22496        | 99                   | 8697.50          | 104                      |
| 24UN    | Test Valley             | 8.88          | 316                   | 6990.43      | 317                  | 0.01   | 287            | 20136.35            | 300                         | 8483         | 281                  | 3130.25          | 287                      |
| 23UG    | Tewkesbury              | 11.23         | 279                   | 9329.90      | 281                  | 0.01   | 254            | 21974.34            | 268                         | 7071         | 305                  | 2582.50          | 310                      |
| 29UN    | Thanet                  | 27.61         | 65                    | 20520.94     | 62                   | 0.28   | 71             | 31582.30            | 37                          | 25905        | 88                   | 9726.25          | 93                       |
| 26UJ    | Three Rivers            | 10.74         | 287                   | 8611.00      | 293                  | 0.02   | 236            | 22928.10            | 248                         | 7388         | 299                  | 2538.00          | 311                      |
| 00KG    | Thurrock                | 21.31         | 124                   | 17014.84     | 131                  | 0.15   | 123            | 29742.54            | 107                         | 21441        | 106                  | 8422.25          | 107                      |
| 29UP    | Tonbridge and Malling   | 10.95         | 281                   | 9158.22      | 283                  | 0.01   | 274            | 21392.20            | 280                         | 9719         | 250                  | 3463.25          | 271                      |
| 00HH    | Torbay                  | 26.42         | 71                    | 20764.24     | 57                   | 0.23   | 89             | 30559.54            | 75                          | 24387        | 93                   | 9663.50          | 94                       |

| LA CODE | LA NAME               | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 18UK    | Torridge              | 21.13         | 130                   | 18789.44     | 97                   | 0.04   | 205            | 25464.20            | 204                         | 8752         | 272                  | 3366.25          | 277                      |
| 00BG    | Tower Hamlets         | 44.64         | 3                     | 27770.27     | 3                    | 0.75   | 3              | 31933.09            | 21                          | 86022        | 8                    | 19439.75         | 36                       |
| 00BU    | Trafford              | 17.33         | 178                   | 13415.18     | 204                  | 0.13   | 134            | 29307.57            | 127                         | 28112        | 80                   | 12062.25         | 76                       |
| 29UQ    | Tunbridge Wells       | 11.45         | 273                   | 9749.93      | 268                  | 0.01   | 279            | 21966.79            | 269                         | 10529        | 227                  | 3445.00          | 272                      |
| 35UF    | Tynedale              | 13.13         | 244                   | 11541.94     | 243                  | 0.01   | 282            | 22039.30            | 264                         | 5450         | 324                  | 2806.75          | 304                      |
| 22UQ    | Uttlesford            | 6.94          | 347                   | 4984.24      | 347                  | 0.00   | 309            | 11999.67            | 352                         | 4662         | 338                  | 1586.00          | 345                      |
| 38UE    | Vale of White Horse   | 7.23          | 341                   | 5299.09      | 339                  | 0.00   | 294            | 14920.27            | 344                         | 7789         | 289                  | 2871.50          | 301                      |
| 13UH    | Vale Royal            | 16.18         | 196                   | 12925.29     | 213                  | 0.10   | 165            | 28449.99            | 142                         | 14037        | 161                  | 6583.75          | 138                      |
| 00DB    | Wakefield             | 27.07         | 66                    | 20157.98     | 74                   | 0.30   | 62             | 30866.56            | 68                          | 51675        | 37                   | 25352.00         | 11                       |
| 00CU    | Walsall               | 30.14         | 45                    | 21220.49     | 48                   | 0.41   | 32             | 31276.60            | 55                          | 58327        | 27                   | 19553.50         | 34                       |
| 00BH    | Waltham Forest        | 33.19         | 27                    | 24706.47     | 15                   | 0.42   | 30             | 30582.32            | 73                          | 55713        | 30                   | 16603.50         | 50                       |
| 00BJ    | Wandsworth            | 20.34         | 144                   | 17276.67     | 128                  | 0.10   | 159            | 27534.08            | 166                         | 43071        | 49                   | 15727.00         | 54                       |
| 35UG    | Wansbeck              | 29.89         | 46                    | 21445.70     | 46                   | 0.37   | 45             | 31380.75            | 50                          | 11637        | 205                  | 6155.50          | 151                      |
| 00EU    | Warrington            | 17.89         | 165                   | 13434.78     | 202                  | 0.15   | 122            | 30114.82            | 92                          | 22205        | 100                  | 11088.75         | 79                       |
| 44UF    | Warwick               | 11.97         | 262                   | 10115.22     | 264                  | 0.01   | 256            | 22555.00            | 253                         | 11602        | 206                  | 4804.00          | 201                      |
| 26UK    | Watford               | 15.81         | 203                   | 13732.03     | 193                  | 0.03   | 212            | 24706.19            | 212                         | 9637         | 252                  | 3424.50          | 275                      |
| 42UH    | Waveney               | 22.32         | 114                   | 17809.36     | 116                  | 0.16   | 118            | 30179.41            | 86                          | 18876        | 120                  | 7591.25          | 121                      |
| 43UL    | Waverley              | 6.86          | 348                   | 4981.59      | 348                  | 0.00   | 309            | 15886.12            | 340                         | 7697         | 291                  | 2911.50          | 298                      |
| 21UH    | Wealden               | 10.86         | 284                   | 9078.73      | 285                  | 0.01   | 257            | 21082.37            | 285                         | 12205        | 195                  | 4249.00          | 223                      |
| 20UJ    | Wear Valley           | 31.85         | 33                    | 23059.45     | 26                   | 0.36   | 50             | 31542.11            | 42                          | 13311        | 176                  | 6021.00          | 156                      |
| 34UH    | Wellingborough        | 17.79         | 168                   | 14311.41     | 179                  | 0.11   | 149            | 28080.27            | 153                         | 9788         | 245                  | 3639.50          | 258                      |
| 26UL    | Welwyn Hatfield       | 14.18         | 231                   | 12319.19     | 225                  | 0.02   | 239            | 23592.86            | 239                         | 10695        | 223                  | 3984.25          | 235                      |
| 00MB    | West Berkshire        | 8.19          | 330                   | 6344.10      | 329                  | 0.00   | 298            | 17139.94            | 328                         | 10796        | 221                  | 4036.75          | 234                      |
| 18UL    | West Devon            | 17.08         | 181                   | 15557.44     | 159                  | 0.00   | 296            | 21923.41            | 270                         | 5520         | 323                  | 2093.75          | 327                      |
| 19UH    | West Dorset           | 15.51         | 210                   | 14149.52     | 181                  | 0.01   | 253            | 22383.79            | 257                         | 9736         | 249                  | 3628.00          | 259                      |
| 30UP    | West Lancashire       | 20.40         | 141                   | 15715.05     | 156                  | 0.16   | 117            | 30389.21            | 80                          | 16180        | 141                  | 7452.25          | 125                      |
| 32UH    | West Lindsey          | 16.75         | 185                   | 13911.35     | 188                  | 0.08   | 176            | 27900.52            | 158                         | 10128        | 239                  | 4420.50          | 217                      |
| 38UF    | West Oxfordshire      | 6.67          | 349                   | 4711.77      | 349                  | 0.00   | 309            | 14045.85            | 349                         | 6520         | 311                  | 2250.00          | 318                      |
| 40UF    | West Somerset         | 23.16         | 106                   | 20421.79     | 64                   | 0.05   | 191            | 25493.74            | 203                         | 5181         | 330                  | 1916.00          | 335                      |
| 46UF    | West Wiltshire        | 11.24         | 278                   | 9179.56      | 282                  | 0.02   | 240            | 23542.68            | 240                         | 12177        | 196                  | 4465.25          | 213                      |
| 00BK    | Westminster           | 26.30         | 72                    | 20349.68     | 67                   | 0.26   | 79             | 30765.52            | 69                          | 39703        | 57                   | 14743.25         | 60                       |
| 19UJ    | Weymouth and Portland | 21.19         | 127                   | 17089.75     | 130                  | 0.17   | 115            | 29309.92            | 125                         | 9027         | 269                  | 4093.25          | 230                      |



| LA CODE | LA NAME                | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Rank | Rank of Average Rank | Extent | Rank of Extent | Local Concentration | Rank of Local Concentration | Income Scale | Rank of Income Scale | Employment Scale | Rank of Employment Scale |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 00BW    | Wigan                  | 26.91         | 67                    | 19870.36     | 80                   | 0.30   | 63             | 31323.19            | 53                          | 48880        | 41                   | 27295.75         | 9                        |
| 24UP    | Winchester             | 7.16          | 342                   | 5292.87      | 340                  | 0.00   | 309            | 16786.62            | 335                         | 7564         | 293                  | 2936.00          | 296                      |
| 00ME    | Windsor and Maidenhead | 8.51          | 323                   | 6651.45      | 322                  | 0.00   | 309            | 19476.82            | 312                         | 10263        | 234                  | 3721.00          | 255                      |
| 00CB    | Wirral                 | 27.90         | 60                    | 18899.92     | 95                   | 0.32   | 59             | 32088.94            | 14                          | 60481        | 21                   | 27359.25         | 8                        |
| 43UM    | Woking                 | 8.70          | 321                   | 6577.86      | 326                  | 0.02   | 250            | 21047.45            | 286                         | 7533         | 294                  | 2673.00          | 307                      |
| 00MF    | Wokingham              | 5.36          | 353                   | 3385.03      | 353                  | 0.00   | 309            | 15139.78            | 343                         | 7676         | 292                  | 3241.75          | 286                      |
| 00CW    | Wolverhampton          | 33.02         | 28                    | 23007.18     | 28                   | 0.47   | 22             | 31514.19            | 44                          | 57550        | 29                   | 20747.50         | 30                       |
| 47UE    | Worcester              | 18.03         | 162                   | 14079.68     | 185                  | 0.14   | 130            | 29374.08            | 121                         | 12061        | 200                  | 4861.25          | 196                      |
| 45UH    | Worthing               | 17.48         | 172                   | 14683.96     | 173                  | 0.08   | 174            | 27037.80            | 174                         | 11577        | 207                  | 4666.50          | 208                      |
| 47UF    | Wychavon               | 11.99         | 261                   | 10234.70     | 261                  | 0.01   | 259            | 21830.71            | 272                         | 10692        | 224                  | 4366.75          | 221                      |
| 11UF    | Wycombe                | 10.65         | 291                   | 8656.70      | 292                  | 0.01   | 251            | 22838.29            | 249                         | 16526        | 137                  | 5105.75          | 189                      |
| 30UQ    | Wyre                   | 17.70         | 170                   | 14149.00     | 182                  | 0.13   | 139            | 29598.48            | 117                         | 13633        | 167                  | 5973.50          | 157                      |
| 47UG    | Wyre Forest            | 19.09         | 154                   | 15481.01     | 161                  | 0.12   | 147            | 28275.13            | 148                         | 13215        | 178                  | 5483.50          | 177                      |
| 00FF    | York                   | 13.40         | 242                   | 10758.70     | 251                  | 0.07   | 182            | 26679.74            | 179                         | 17485        | 127                  | 7661.25          | 120                      |

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