

## **Appendix 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation**

**Adapted from: ODPM (2004) *The English Indices Of Deprivation 2004 – Summary (Revised)***

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), uses 33 indicators to measure deprivation in each of the 8,415 wards in England. These indicators can be categorised into the seven domains of:

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

### **Income deprivation domain**

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. The indicators are:

- Adults and children in Income Support households (2001).
- Adults and children in Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance households (2001).
- Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding Housing Benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding Housing Benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002).

There are separate indices for income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people.

### **Employment deprivation domain**

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

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over four quarters (2001).
- Incapacity Benefit claimants: women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants: women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (2001).

## Health deprivation and disability 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.

- Years of potential life lost (1997-2001).
- Comparative illness and disability ratio (2001).
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002).
- Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002).

## Education, skills and training deprivation domain

This domain addresses deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. There are two sub-domains: one relating to children/young and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among the working-age adult population.

### Sub-domain: Children/young people

- Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002).
- Proportion of young people *not* staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001).
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002).
- Secondary school absence rate (2001-02).

### Sub-domain: Skills

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

## Barriers to housing and services domain

This domain measures barriers to housing and key local services. There are two sub-domains: 'wider barriers' and 'geographical barriers', which additionally include issues relating to *access* to housing, such as affordability.

### Sub-domain: Wider barriers

- Household overcrowding (2001).
- Local authority level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002).
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2002).

### Sub-domain: Geographical barriers

- Road distance to GP premises (2003).
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002).
- Road distance to a primary school (2001-02).
- Road distance to a post office (2003).

## **Crime domain**

This domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (four recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Theft (five recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP [Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership] level).
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).

## **Living environment deprivation domain**

This domain focuses on the characteristics of the living environment, using two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, with indicators of housing quality; and the 'outdoors' living environment, which contains indicators of air quality and the level of road traffic accidents.

### **Sub-domain: The 'indoors' living environment**

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

### **Sub-domain: The 'outdoors' living environment**

- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-02).