

## **SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Overview and Scrutiny      **DATE:** 6<sup>th</sup> December 2011  
**CONTACT OFFICER:** Russ Bourner, Performance Manager  
**(For all Enquiries)** (01753) 875217  
**WARD(S):** ALL

### **PART I** **FOR INFORMATION**

#### **INDICES OF DEPRIVATION IN SLOUGH**

##### 1. **Purpose of Report**

This report provides a briefing on the status of deprivation within Slough as measured by the Indices of Deprivation 2010, comparing Slough with other geographic areas, and highlighting deprivation differences within the borough and over time.

##### 2. **Recommendation(s)/Proposed Action**

The Committee is requested to note this report, particularly the following aspects:

- a) Note this report and the overall increase in relative deprivation in Slough.
- b) Note concerns about the baseline used in the Indices of Deprivation 2010 which largely pre-dates the economic downturn and the anomalous trends within the Crime Domain.
- c) Note the continued importance of monitoring actual changes measured by relevant indicators to supplement the Indices of Deprivation.
- d) Note that some of the most deprived areas in Slough have also experienced the largest increase in deprivation between 2007 and 2010 and continue to need targeted assistance.
- e) Note how the information and analysis from the Indices of Deprivation 2010 can best be incorporated into Council policy and service delivery.

##### 3. **Community Strategy Priorities**

This information report has relevance to each of the Community Strategy Priorities, since the Indices of Deprivation draw on metrics that reflect prosperity, environment, safety, health and wellbeing and inequalities.

- **Celebrating Diversity, Enabling inclusion**
- **Adding years to Life and Life to years**
- **Being Safe, Feeling Safe**
- **A Cleaner, Greener place to live, Work and Play**
- **Prosperity for All**

#### 4. **Other Implications**

##### (a) Financial

There are no immediate financial implications from this report.

The Indices of Deprivation have been used in the past by the Government and other agencies in defining eligibility for regeneration funding, including the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) and Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF).

The increase in deprivation which the Indices of Deprivation have indicated may increase the benefits to Slough from funding which targets areas of higher deprivation. However, the degree to which the Coalition Government will use the ID 2010 to target resources towards areas of higher deprivation is not yet clear.

##### (b) Risk Management

There are no immediate Risk Management considerations arising from this information report.

##### (c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

There are no Legal or Human Rights Act Implications within this information report.

##### (d) Equalities Impact Assessment

No Equalities Impact Assessment is required for this information report.

##### (e) Workforce

There are no Workforce Implications within this information report.

#### 5. **Supporting Information**

##### **5.1 Background**

5.1.1 The new Indices of Deprivation for 2010 were published by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 24th March 2011. Known as the Indices of Multiple Deprivation ('IMD') these are the fourth version of the Indices of Deprivation initially developed to support the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. They provide a consistent method for measuring deprivation across England and assist in monitoring the gap between the most deprived areas and national or borough averages.

5.1.2 The Indices of Deprivation were first published in 2000 to assist the targeting of Neighbourhood Renewal and have since become an important tool for measuring deprivation and identifying the most deprived areas. A revised and improved Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) followed. The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) and 2010 (ID 2010) used the same methodology as 2004 to allow comparison.

5.1.3 The Indices of Deprivation use fairly recent information from a common baseline where possible. However, in the ID 2010 the underlying data relates to 2008/09 so does not take full account of the changing

circumstances since that point e.g. the recent adverse economic climate or significant progress on crime reduction. The Indices of Deprivation comprise seven thematic “domains”, each built up using several indicators – 39 individual indicators are used in total. These domains are then weighted and combined into a single index to provide an overall measure of deprivation known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Appendix A provides a table of the components of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 summarising the domains, sub-domains and indicators. Most of the indicators feeding into the domains use data from 2008 and population data for the same year is used to calculate rates.

- 5.1.4 The 2000 Indices provided data for wards but since 2004, the Indices have been produced for “Lower level Super Output Areas” (LSOAs). These areas typically contain 1,500 people, allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation. Slough is divided into 78 distinct LSOAs. The geography of these can be viewed in the maps presented in Appendices B and C. It is not possible to simply convert LSOA positions into ward-level summaries.
- 5.1.5 The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) rank each of the 32,482 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England in terms of aspects of their deprivation. In addition, there are six summaries of district level deprivation to allow comparison between local authorities. The number of English districts fell from 354 in 2007 to 326 in 2010 which partly explains the higher rank of Slough.
- 5.1.6 Since the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 are based on broadly the same methodology as the previous version in 2007, it is therefore possible to compare the current pattern of deprivation with the pattern in 2007. Most changes in rankings between 2007 and 2010 are therefore likely to reflect real relative change between the two time periods.
- 5.1.7 Note that the Indices of Deprivation are not a direct measure of deprivation, rather they show the relative positions of areas ranked across England. As such, changes in rankings reflect **relative** rather than **absolute** change so that, for example, deprivation may have lessened in an area where a ranking is worse than in 2007 because other areas have improved at a faster rate. the indices should therefore be considered alongside other data to form a considered view on how local circumstances are changing over time.

## 5.2 Key Messages from the Indices of Deprivation 2010

- The relative deprivation status of Slough has increased with the Borough now ranked 93<sup>rd</sup> most deprived district on average IMD score, compared to 115<sup>th</sup> in 2007.
- 5.2.1 Slough’s overall rank (average of ward or LSOA scores) placed the borough as 120<sup>th</sup> most deprived of 354 districts in England in the 2000 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The revised 2004 Index placed Slough at 129<sup>th</sup> (of 354) and increased deprivation resulted in the Borough moving to 115<sup>th</sup> of 354 in the 2007 Index. The IMD 2010 now ranks Slough as 93<sup>rd</sup> most deprived out of the fewer 326 unitary and districts authorities. This trend demonstrates that Slough’s relative standing in deprivation reduced after 2000 but has subsequently increased in more recent years. Analysis of the

nature and distribution of deprivation, change over time and the implications are outlined in this report.

5.2.2 The town has ten LSOAs which feature as amongst the 20% most deprived nationally, and one LSOA which features amongst the 10% most deprived nationally (EO1016490 – within Foxborough ward).

5.2.3 The tables below show the number and percentage of Slough's 78 LSOAs which were more deprived than the England average, and depicts the cumulative distribution within most deprived 10%, most deprived 20% and so on. Data is presented for the overall IMD measure as well as for each of the seven component deprivation themes, and for the two supplementary income-based deprivation measures: 'IDACI' = Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (proportion of children within the area living in income-deprived households) and 'IDAOP' = Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (proportion of older people within the area living in income-deprived households).

5.2.4 Although only one LSOA ranked within the most deprived 10% nationally for overall deprivation, 10 LSOAs (13% of Slough) were within this zone for 'Barriers to Housing and Services' deprivation and 40 LSOAs (51% of Slough) were amongst the most deprived 10% nationally for Crime deprivation.

	<b>Number</b> of Slough LSOAs within the				
Deprivation index:	most deprived <b>10%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>20%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>30%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>40%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>50%</b> nationally
<b>IMD overall</b>	1	10	28	47	60
Income	0	12	26	44	62
Employment	0	4	8	22	38
Health and Disability	0	2	5	19	38
Education, Skills and Training	0	10	20	34	44
Barriers to Housing and Services	10	26	43	63	75
Crime	40	62	70	75	76
Living Environment	1	14	27	42	59
<i>IDACI score</i>	3	15	27	56	69
<i>IDAOP score</i>	4	16	34	45	55

	<b>(cumulative) Percentage</b> of Slough LSOAs within the				
Deprivation index:	most deprived <b>10%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>20%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>30%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>40%</b> nationally	most deprived <b>50%</b> nationally
<b>IMD overall</b>	1.3%	12.8%	35.9%	60.3%	76.9%
Income	0.0%	15.4%	33.3%	56.4%	79.5%
Employment	0.0%	5.1%	10.3%	28.2%	48.7%
Health and Disability	0.0%	2.6%	6.4%	24.4%	48.7%
Education, Skills and Training	0.0%	12.8%	25.6%	43.6%	56.4%
Barriers to Housing and Services	12.8%	33.3%	55.1%	80.8%	96.2%
Crime	51.3%	79.5%	89.7%	96.2%	97.4%
Living Environment	1.3%	17.9%	34.6%	53.8%	75.6%
<i>IDACI score</i>	3.8%	19.2%	34.6%	71.8%	88.5%
<i>IDAOP score</i>	5.1%	20.5%	43.6%	57.7%	70.5%

As the tables above show, the key drivers of deprivation in Slough – in decreasing order of individual magnitude - are:

1. Crime (51.3% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally and virtually all rated as more deprived than average).
  2. Barriers to Housing and services (33.3% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally and virtually all rated as more deprived than average).
  3. Living Environment (34.6% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally).
  4. Income (33.3% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally).
  5. Education, skills and training (25.6% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally).
  6. Employment (28.2% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 40% nationally).
  7. Health and Disability (24.4% of Slough LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally).
- 5.2.5 For both the IDACI and IDAOPI supplementary measures, the majority of Slough LSOAs are ranked as more deprived than the England average, with approximately 1-in-5 Slough LSOAs ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally (19.2% for IDACI and 20.5% for IDAOPI).
- 5.2.6 Due to the differential weighting system used in deriving the Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (see first column in Appendix A) it is Income Deprivation and Employment Deprivation that contribute most to the overall IMD, with each accounting for 22.5% of the Overall IMD score.

### **5.3 Analysis and Mapping of the Indices of Deprivation 2010**

- 5.3.1 The Indices of Deprivation 2010 provides a large amount of data for local areas within Slough, and are best understood visually. Please see Appendices B and C for a detailed map analysis of the ID 2010 information which shows the geographic patterns of deprivation for each Domain. Data presented in this format is an effective tool for decision making on targeted neighbourhood and community interventions and services.
- 5.3.2 The Indices of Deprivation 2010 data has also been mapped for all areas in Berkshire where Slough can be compared to other Berkshire areas, please see:  
<http://www.swo.org.uk/EasysiteWeb/getresource.axd?AssetID=49179&type=full&servicetype=Inline>

### **5.4 Policy and Performance implications**

- 5.4.1 The Indices of Deprivation are a key tool in policy development and in needs assessment, helping to shape, inform and monitor interventions aimed at addressing deprivation. They are a means by which local issues are identified and reflected in policies, strategies and needs assessments which should reflect local circumstances accurately and fairly. Deprivation data should be considered in the wider context of need, supplemented by other measures to gain a more accurate picture. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011 will include data from the Indices of Deprivation 2010 alongside other information relevant to social need.

Policy implications which arise from the analysis of the Slough data include:

- Increasing deprivation combined with the loss of external regeneration funding means we will need to make the most effective use of mainstream resources.
- Persistent low educational attainment and adult skills in the most deprived areas of Slough need to be addressed to assist economic recovery and improve employment and income prospects.
- Social polarisation and segregation poses a threat to social cohesion.
- Deprived neighbourhoods need to be more sustainable to reduce population turnover whereby residents often move away when they become better off.

5.4.2 Ensuring that Slough improves in terms of employment, education, health, crime, environment and housing are key priorities for the Council and Partnership so it is essential that we measure and monitor deprivation levels at Borough and local levels and by theme.0

## 6. **Comments of Other Committees**

This report has not been considered by other Committees.

## 7. **Conclusion**

7.1 Relative deprivation in Slough as assessed by the national Indices of Deprivation has increased in the period to 2010. Since most of the data underlying the deprivation calculations relates to the 2008/09 year, more recent impacts e.g. of the current economic situation nor of recent crime reductions are not reflected.

7.2 The Indices of Deprivation are being used alongside other data sources to inform local policy and priorities, including localised neighbourhood and community interventions and services.

## 8. **Appendices Attached**

- 'A' - Indices of Deprivation – Domains, Sub-Domains and Indicators
- 'B' - Maps of Indices of Deprivation across Slough (absolute Values) 2010
- 'C' - Maps of Indices of Deprivation across Slough (relative Values) 2010

## 9. **Background Papers**

'1' - The English Indices of Deprivation 2010; CLG, March 2011  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

'2' - Indices of Deprivation 2010 National Summary; CLG, 2011  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1871208.pdf>

'3' - The English Indices of Deprivation 2007; CLG, 2007  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/indiciesdeprivation07>

'4' - The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised); ODPM, 2004  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/englishindices>

'5' - Indices of Deprivation 2000; ODPM, 2000

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/communities/indicesofdeprivation/indicesofdeprivation/>

## Appendix A: Indices of Deprivation – Domains, Sub-Domains and Indicators

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010		
Domains	Sub-Domains	Indicators
Income Deprivation (22.5% of IMD)	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Adults and children in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income Support Households<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Income-Based JSA Households<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Low income Working Tax Credit households<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Low income Child Tax Credit Households<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index  (Two age based summaries of all six indicators)	
Employment Deprivation (22.5% of IMD)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working age recipients of Jobseekers Allowance</li> <li>Working age recipients of Incapacity Benefit<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Working age recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Working Age recipients of Employment Support Allowance<sup>1, a</sup></li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s not in receipt of JSA<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for 25+ not in receipt of JSA<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5% of IMD)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR)<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders<sup>1, 5, 6</sup></li> </ul>
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5% of IMD)	Children/young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Proportion of 16 plus not staying on in school or non-advanced education<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Secondary school absence rate<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education<sup>8, 9</sup></li> </ul>
	Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportions of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
Barriers to Housing and Services (9.33% of IMD)	Wider Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household overcrowding<sup>10</sup></li> <li>Percentage of homeless households<sup>11</sup></li> <li>Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>
	Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road distance to a GP surgery<sup>13</sup></li> <li>Road distance to a general store or supermarket<sup>14</sup></li> <li>Road distance to a primary school<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>
Crime (9.33% of IMD)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Theft (5 recorded crime offence types)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Criminal damage (11 recorded crime offence types)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Violence (19 recorded crime offence types inc. robbery)<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>
Living Environment Deprivation (9.33% of IMD)	The 'indoors' living environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and private housing in poor condition<sup>11, 17</sup></li> <li>Houses without central heating<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
	The 'outdoors' living environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality<sup>18, 19</sup></li> <li>Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>

### Sources:

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. DWP (Department for Work & Pensions).        | 2. HMRC (HM Revenue & Customs).                      | 3. NASS (National Asylum Support Service)  |
| 4. ONS (Office of National Statistics).         | 5. Department of Health.                             | 6. Prescribing Pricing Authority           |
| 7. DCSF (Dept for Children Schools & Families). | 8. UCAS (Universities & Colleges Admission Service). |  |
| 9. HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency).   | 10. 2001 Census (ONS)                                | 11. CLG (Communities & Local Government).  |
| 12. Heriot-Watt University.                     | 13. National Admin. Codes Service                    | 14. MapInfo Ltd                            |
| 15. Post Office Ltd.                            | 16. Police Force Data.                               | 17. BRE (Building Research Establishment). |
| 18. Staffordshire University.                   | 19. NAEI (National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory). |  |
| 20. DfT (Department for Transport)              |  |  |

a. Employment & Support Allowance was introduced in Oct 2008 & is only contained within the final or the four quarterly cuts of data.

### Further Information about Indicators:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1871208.pdf>



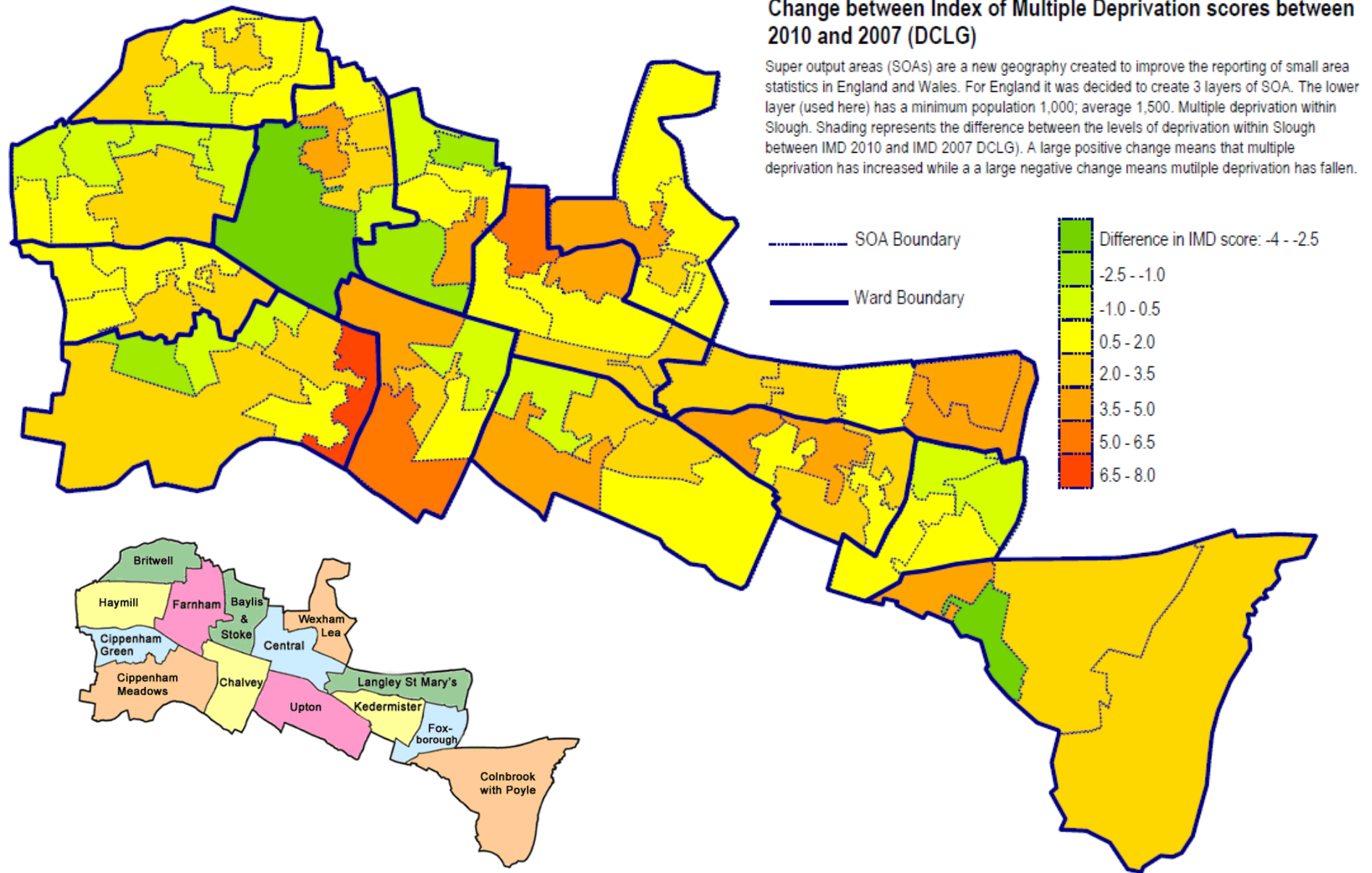
## **Appendix B:**

## **Maps of Indices of Deprivation across Slough (Absolute Values) 2010**

This Appendix presents maps of Slough Borough which depict absolute deprivation scores as assessed in the IMD 2010. These maps can be used to identify the geographic pattern of absolute deprivation across the Borough's LSOAs.

The maps depict:

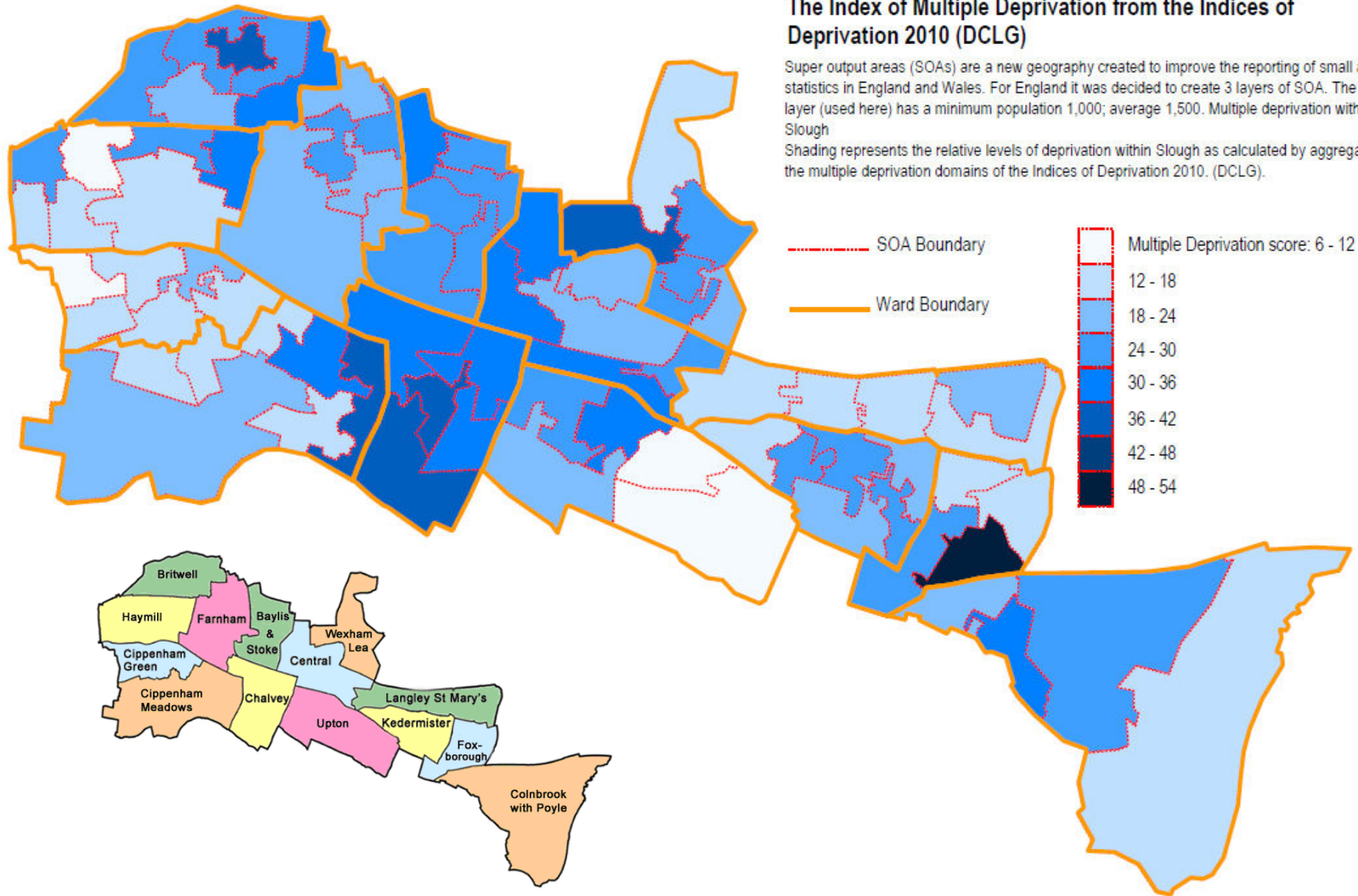
1. Change between Index of Multiple Deprivation scores between 2007 and 2010
2. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
3. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
4. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
5. Income Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
6. Employment Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
7. Health Deprivation and Disability (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
8. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
9. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
10. Crime Domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
11. Living Environment Deprivation Domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010)

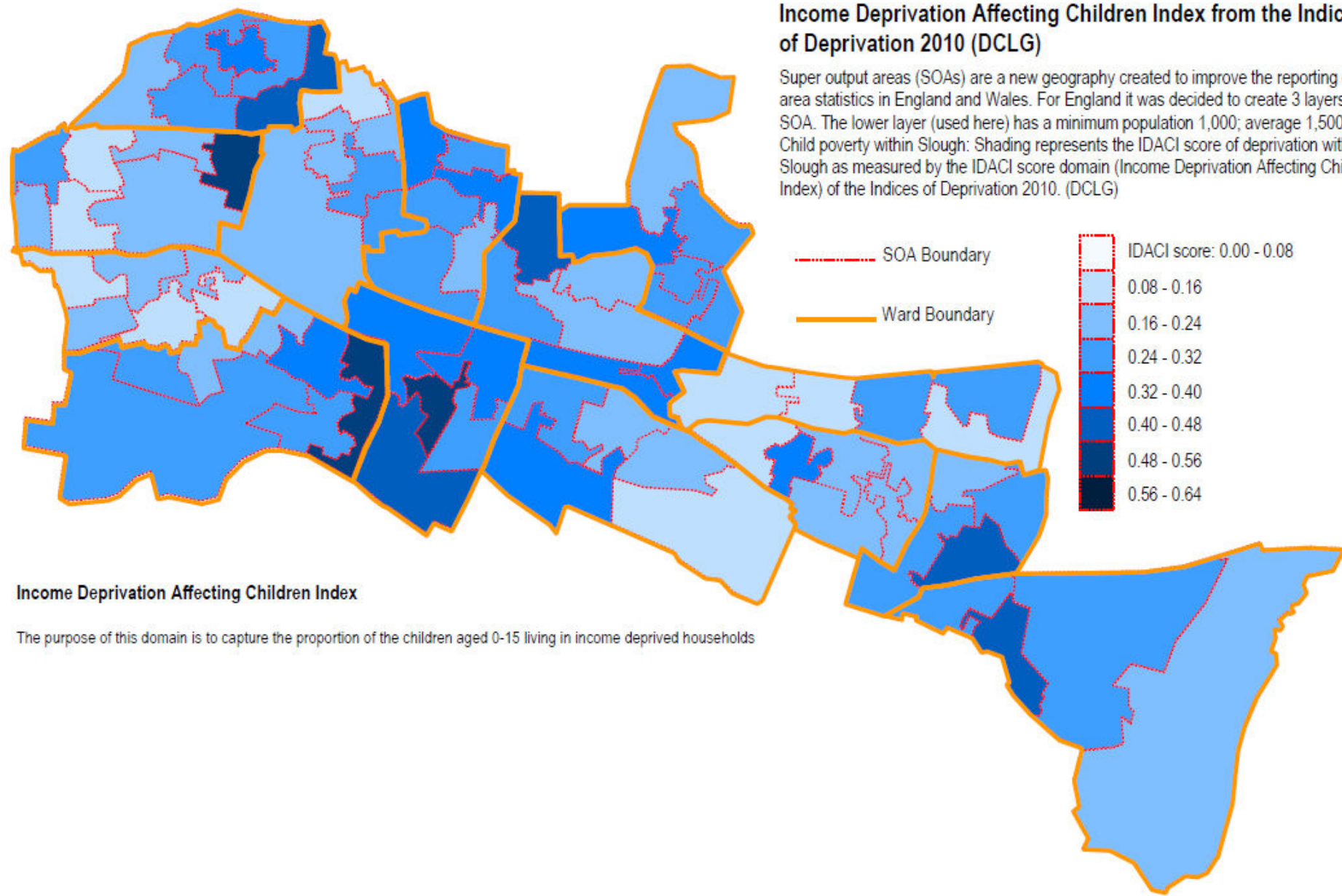


### The Index of Multiple Deprivation from the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (DCLG)

Super output areas (SOAs) are a new geography created to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. For England it was decided to create 3 layers of SOA. The lower layer (used here) has a minimum population 1,000; average 1,500. Multiple deprivation within Slough

Shading represents the relative levels of deprivation within Slough as calculated by aggregating the multiple deprivation domains of the Indices of Deprivation 2010. (DCLG).

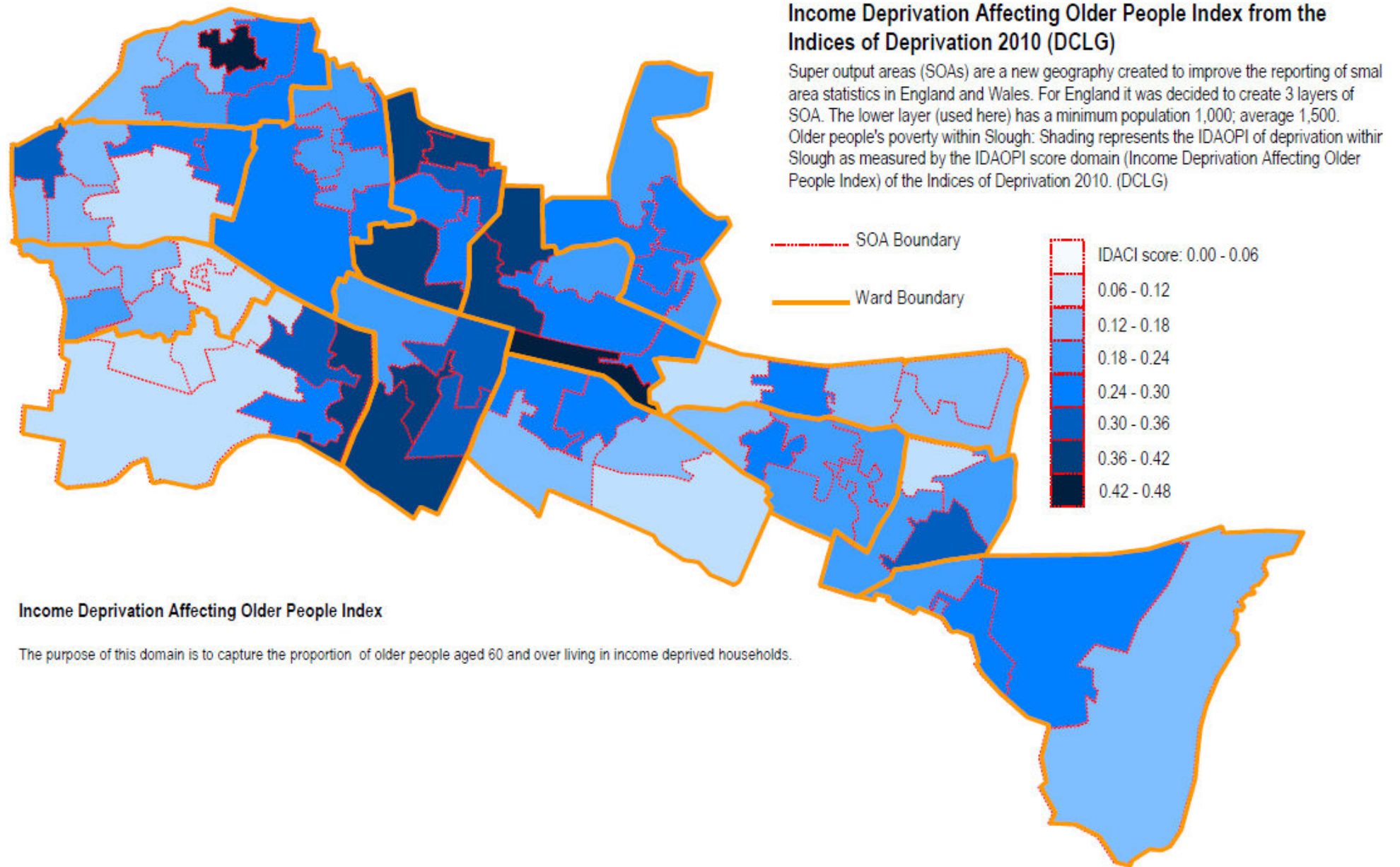


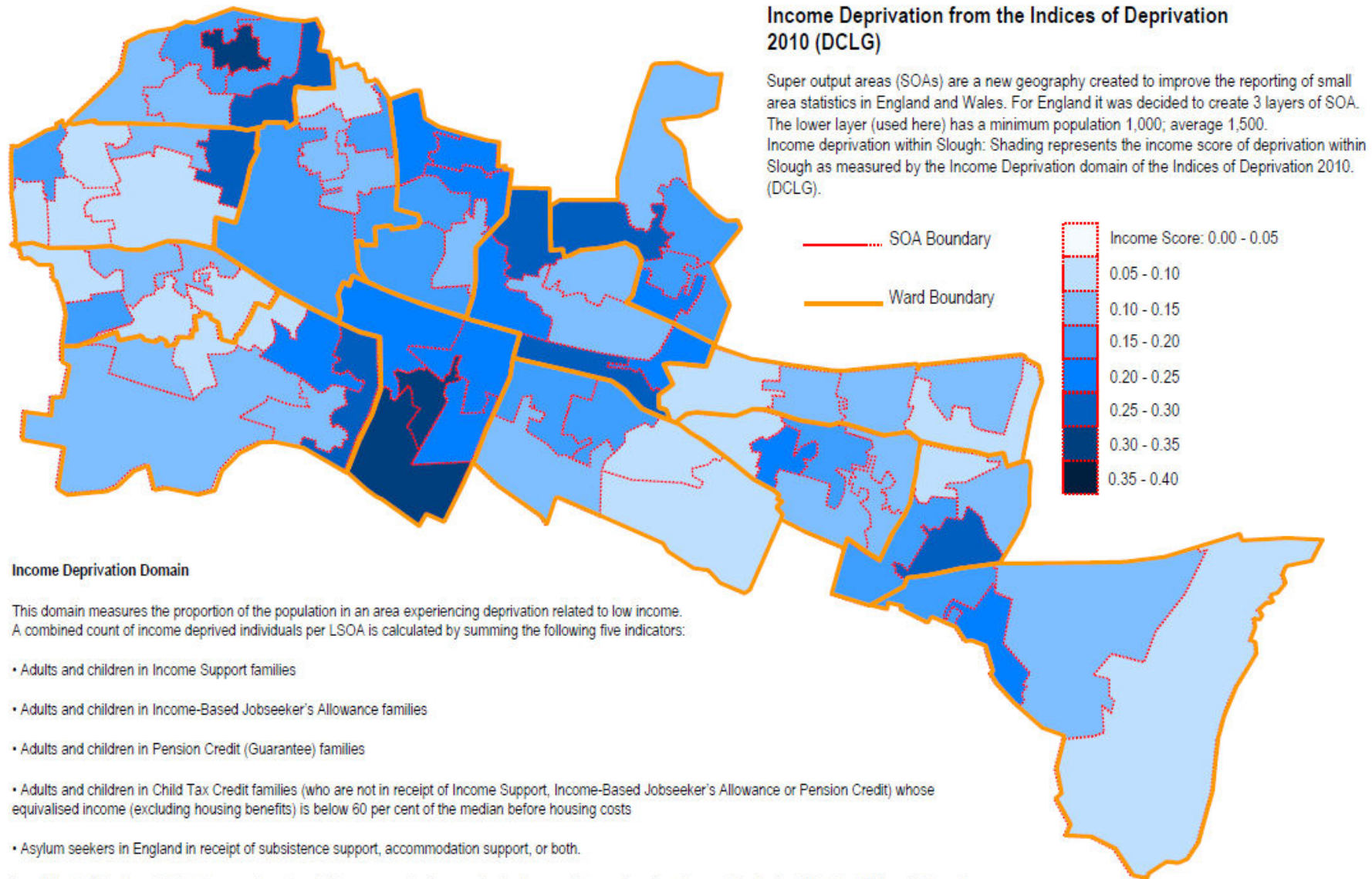


**Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index**

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households







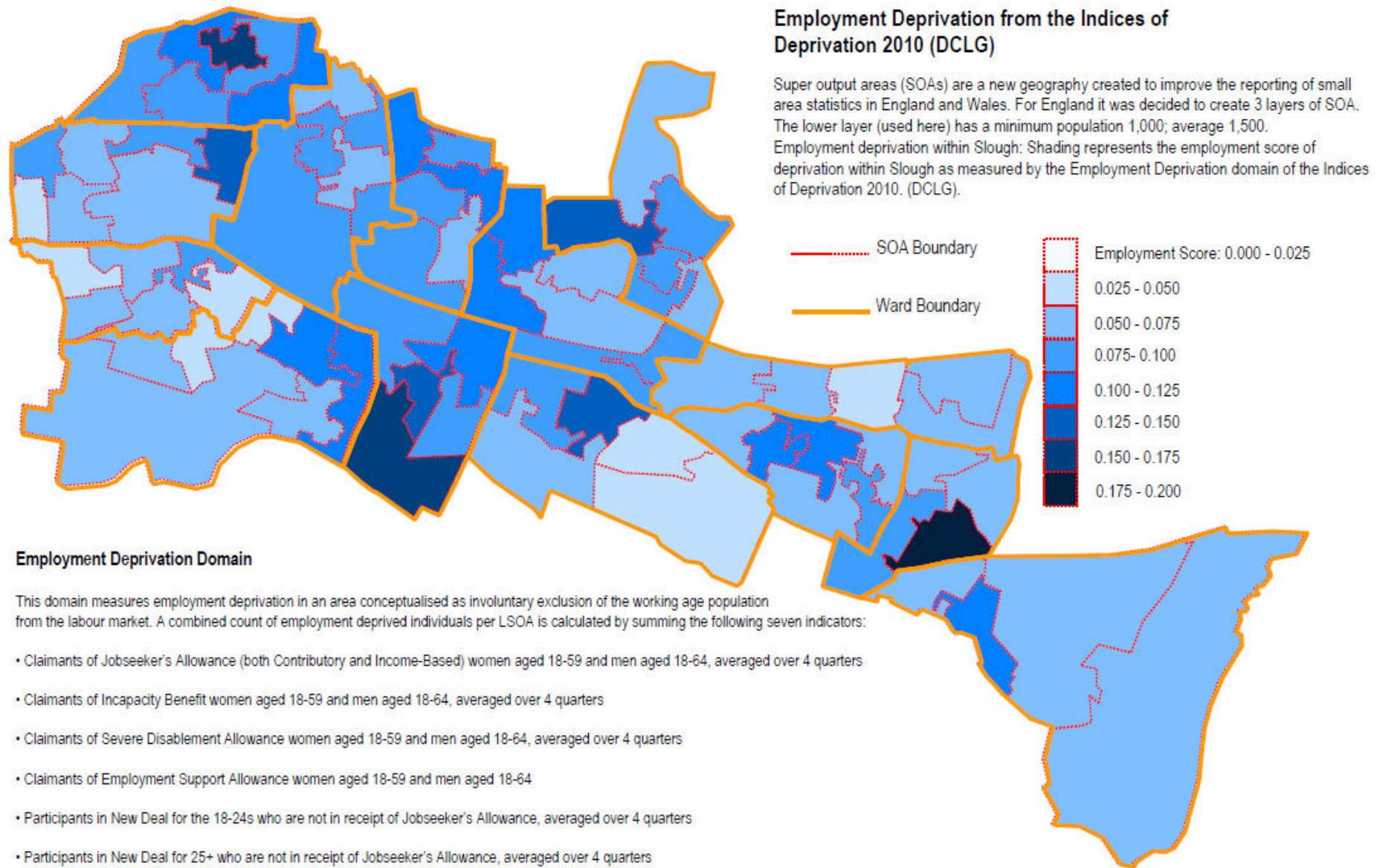
**Income Deprivation Domain**

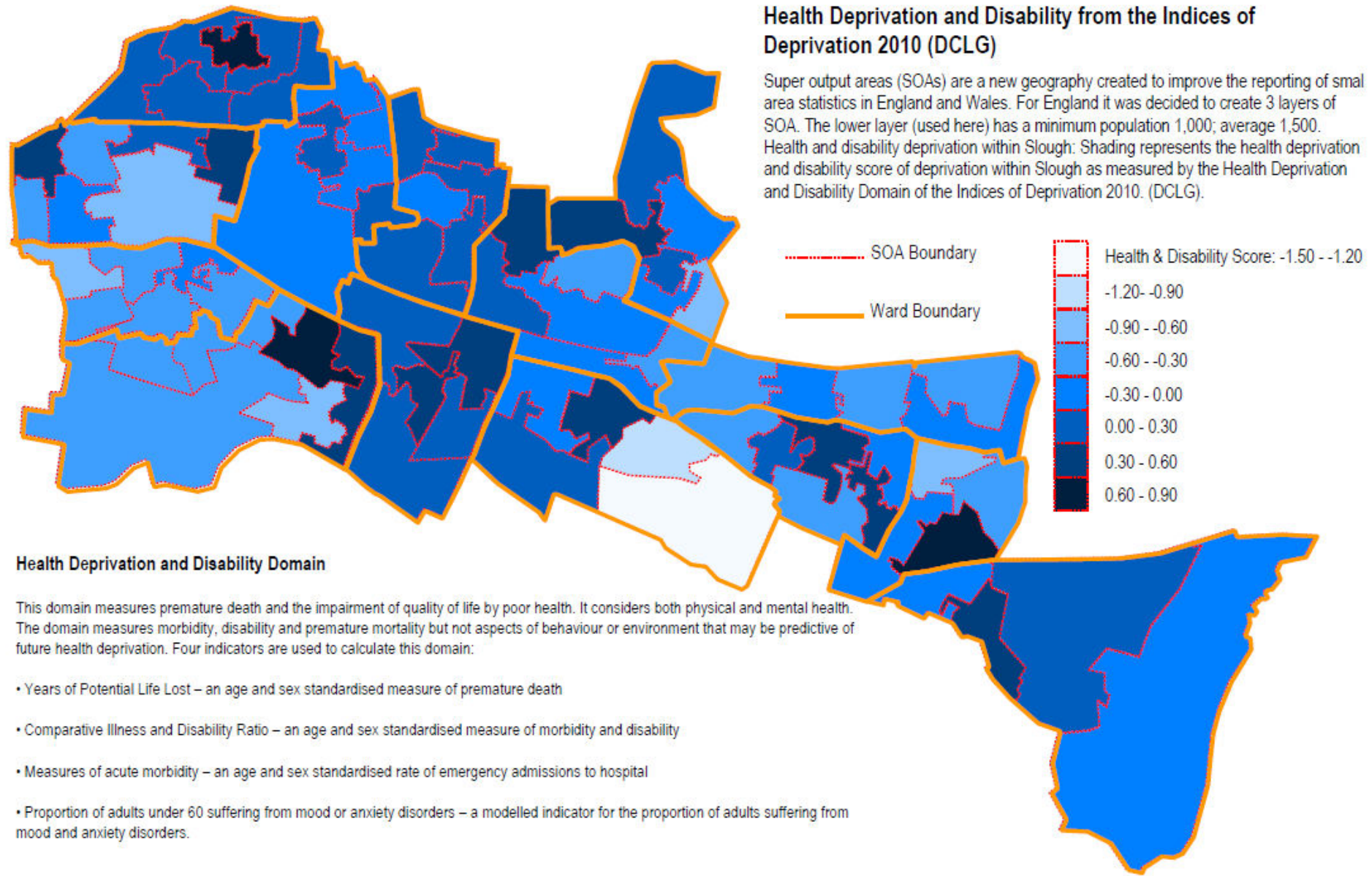
This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income. A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following five indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

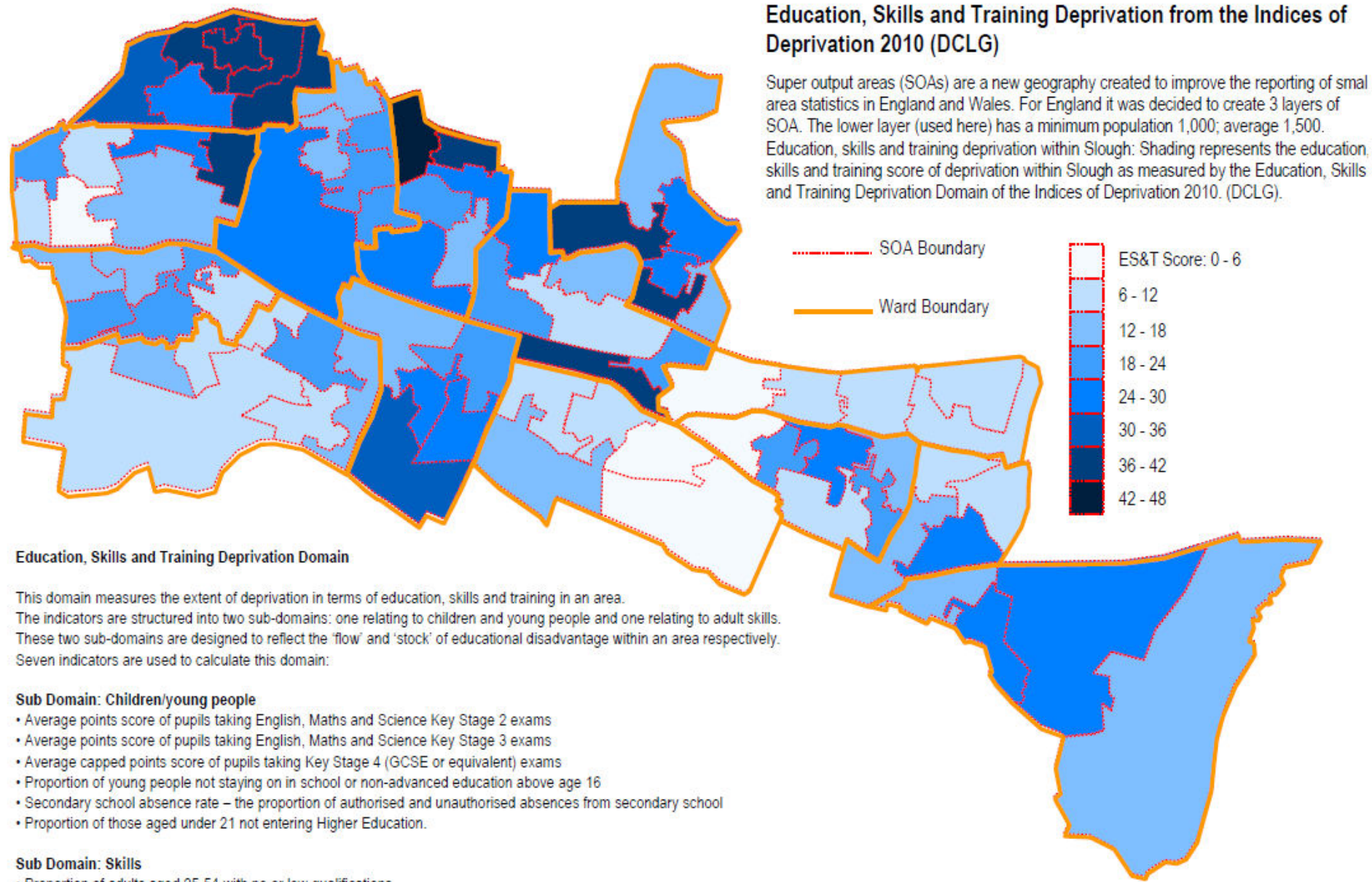
In addition to this domain index two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

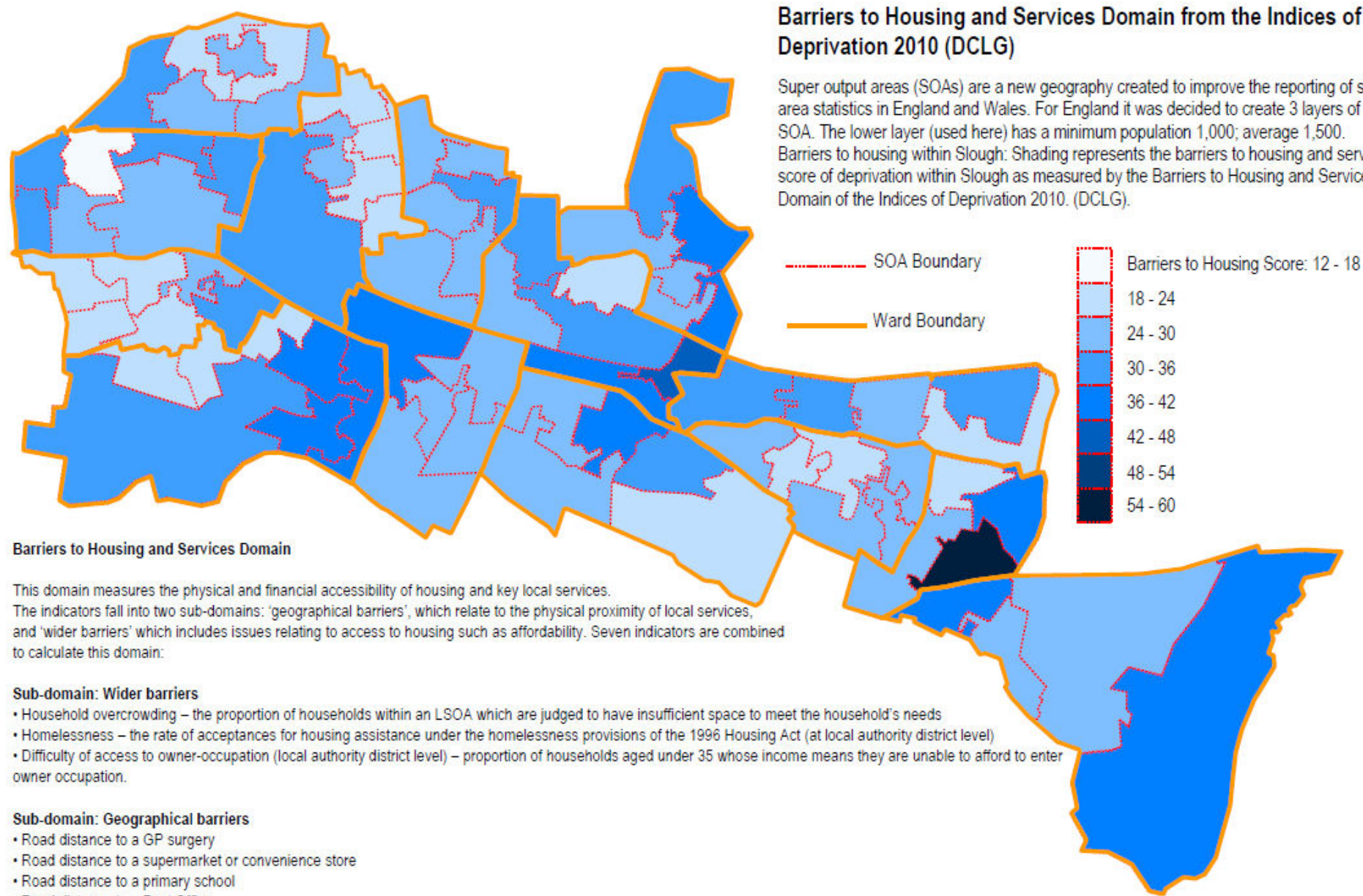




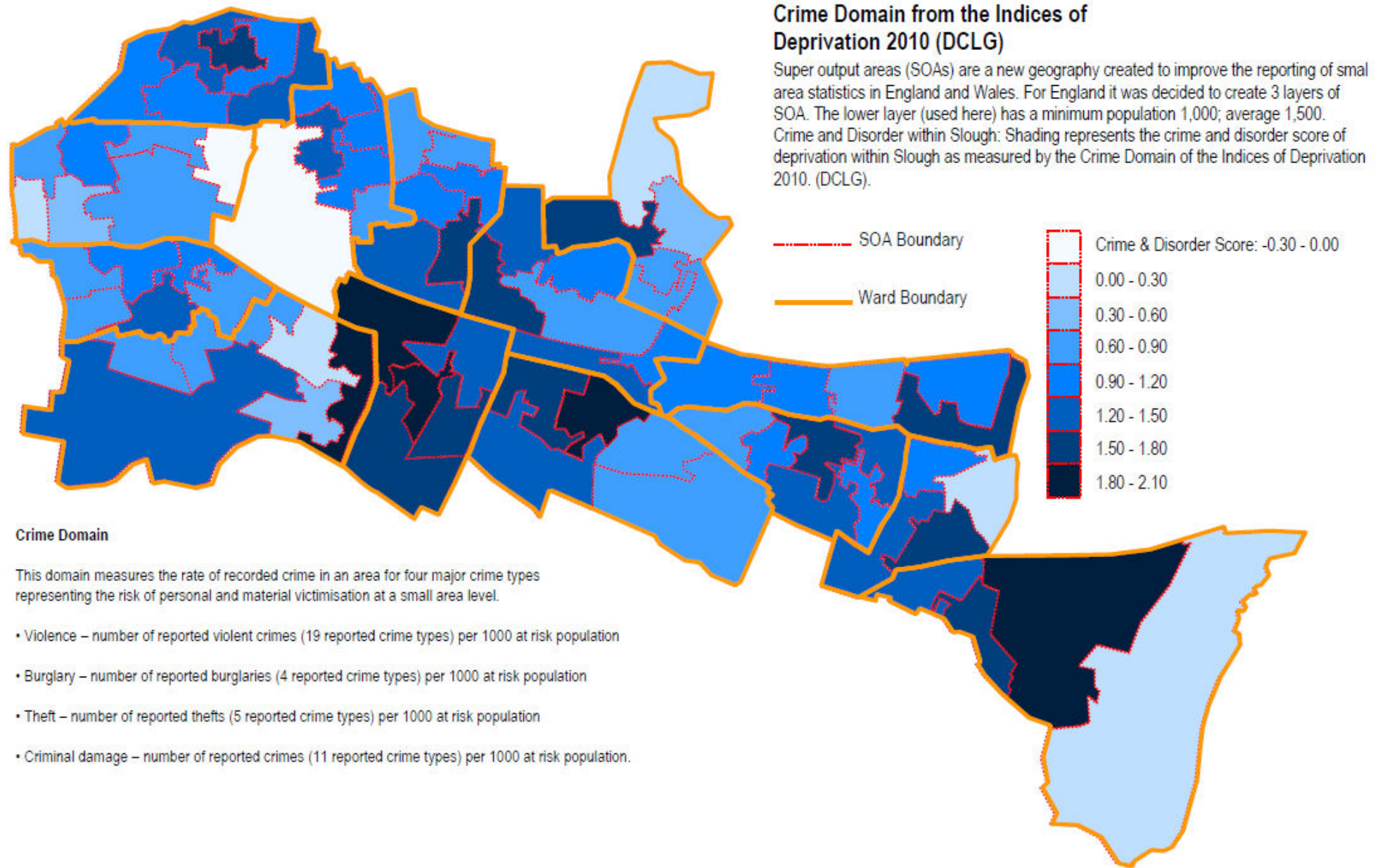


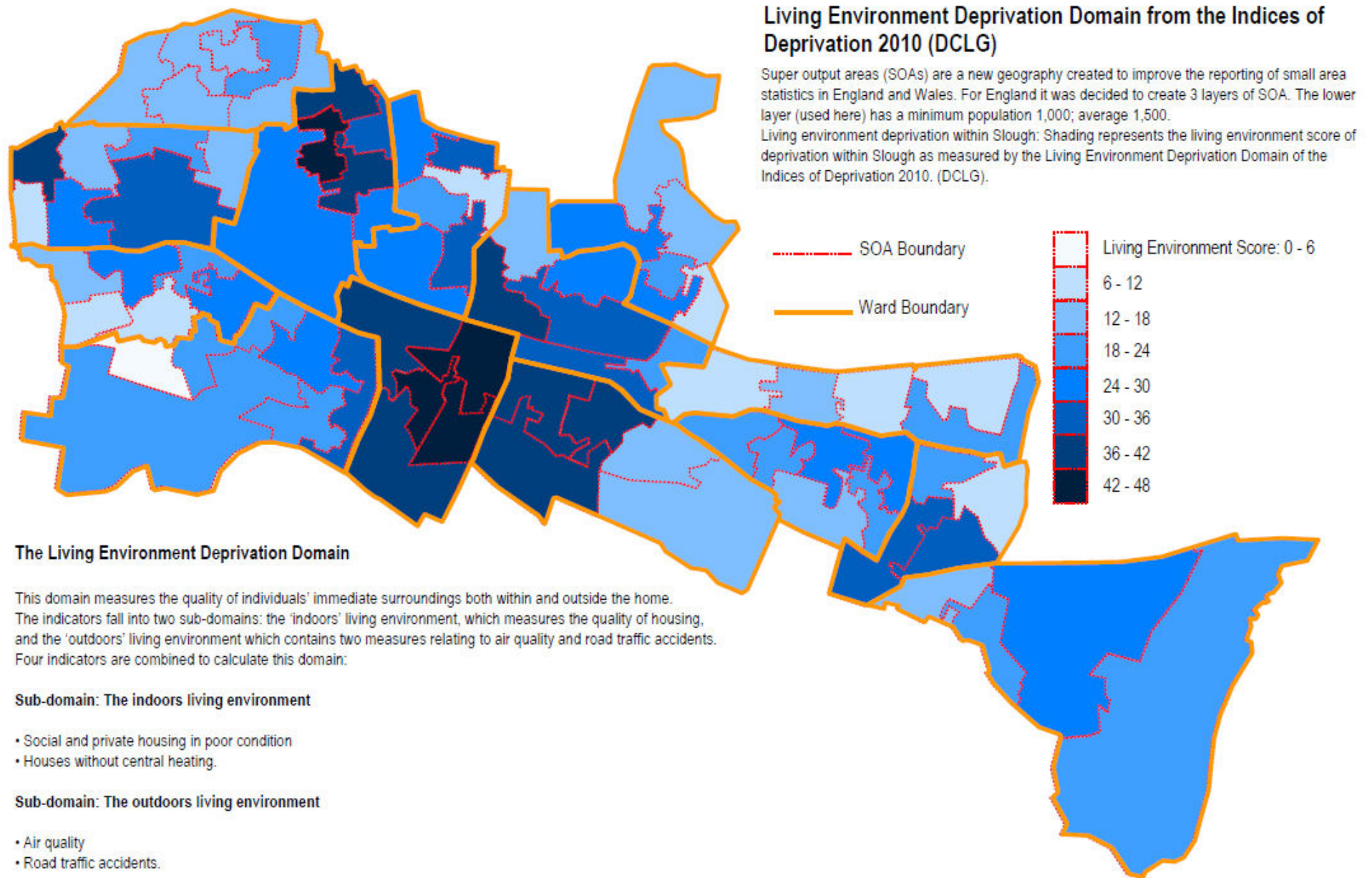












## Appendix C:

## Maps of Indices of Deprivation across Slough (Relative Values) 2010

This Appendix presents maps of Slough Borough which depict *relative* deprivation scores as assessed in the IMD 2010. These maps present LSOAs as groups of areas e.g. the ten most deprived down through to the ten least deprived. This presentation style can highlight commonalities and augment the absolute deprivation maps presented previously. Darker areas are more deprived than lighter shades.

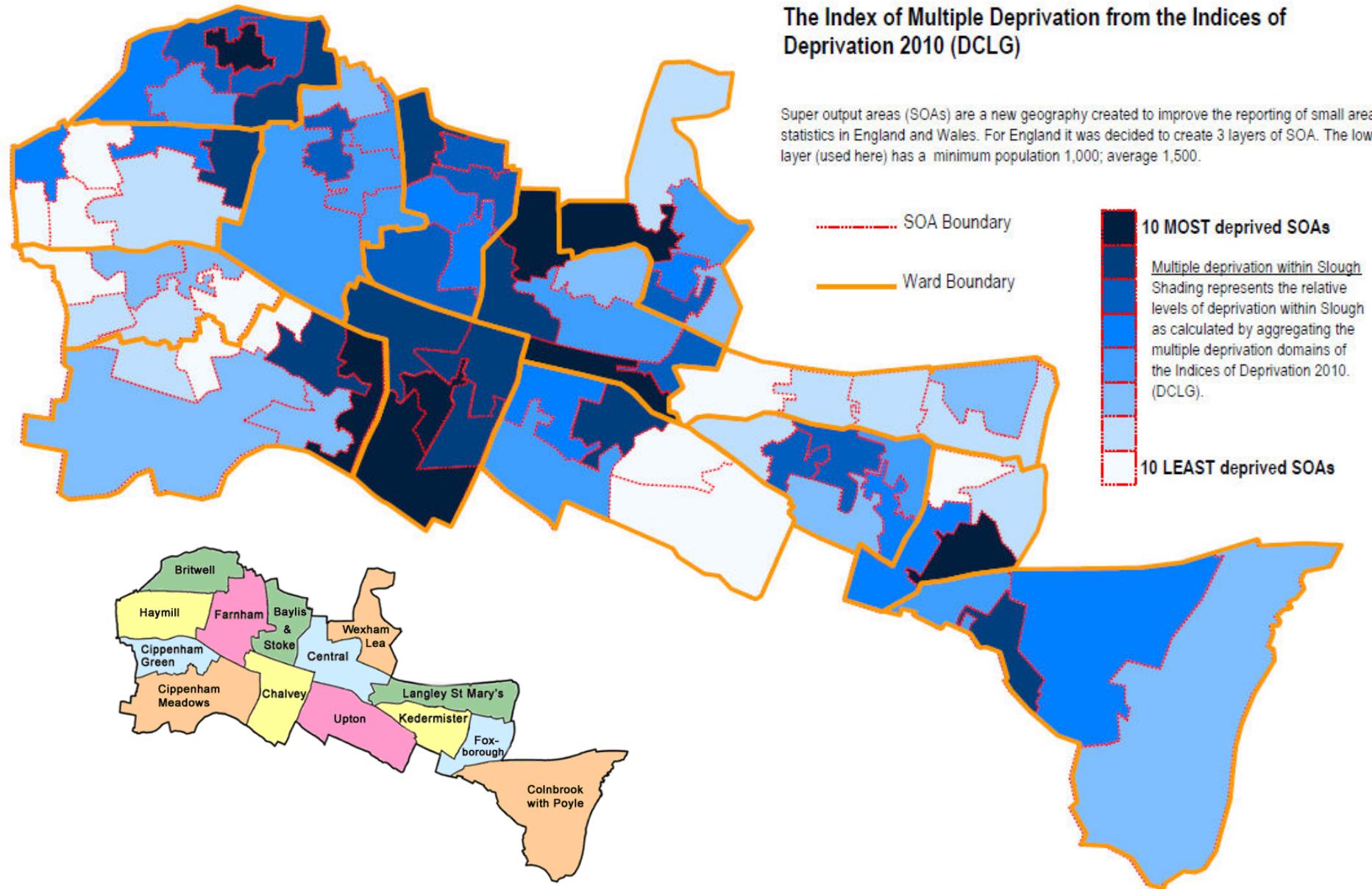
The maps depict:

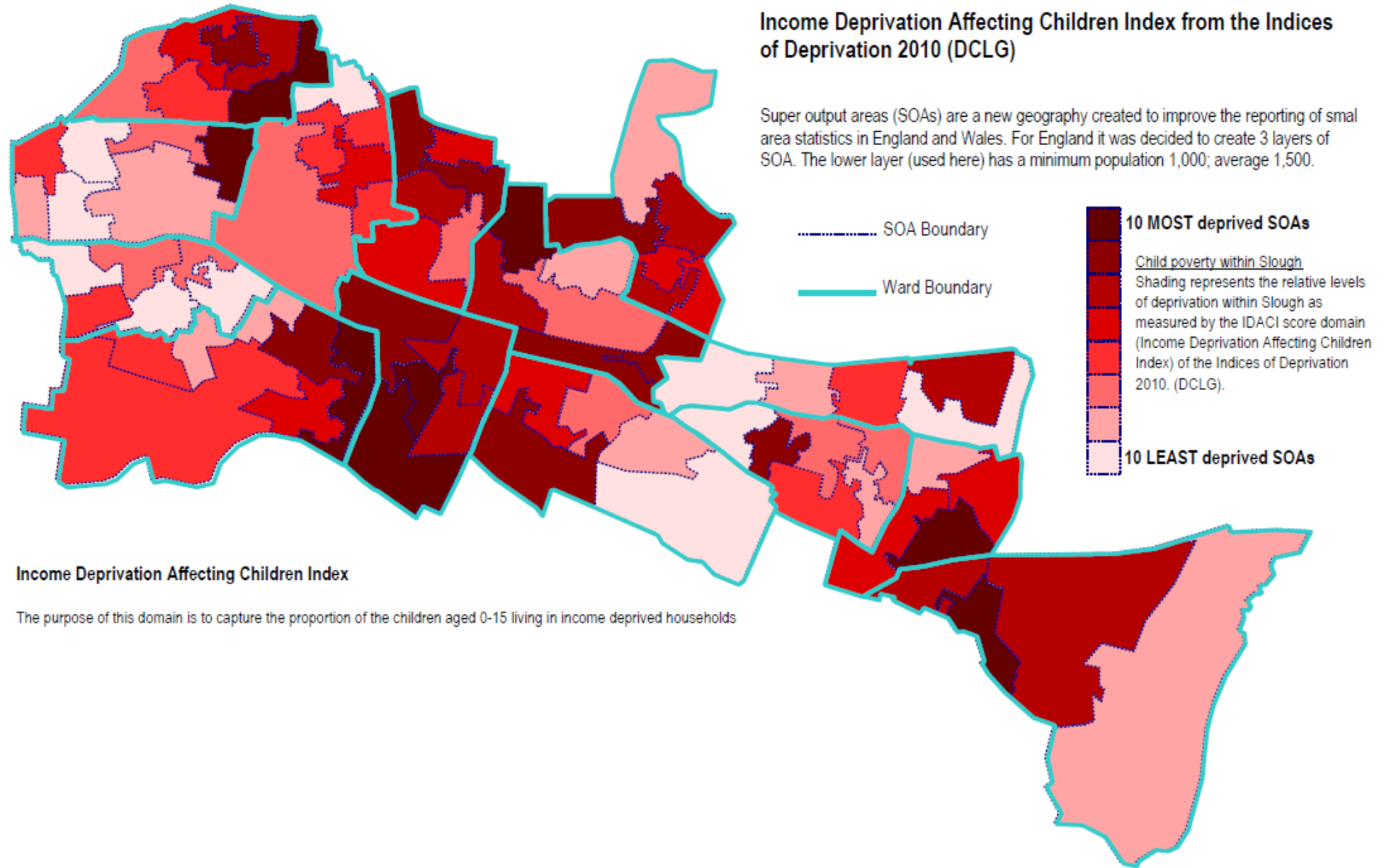
1. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
2. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
3. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
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6. Health Deprivation and Disability (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
7. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
8. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
9. Crime Domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010)
10. Living Environment Deprivation Domain (Indices of Deprivation 2010)

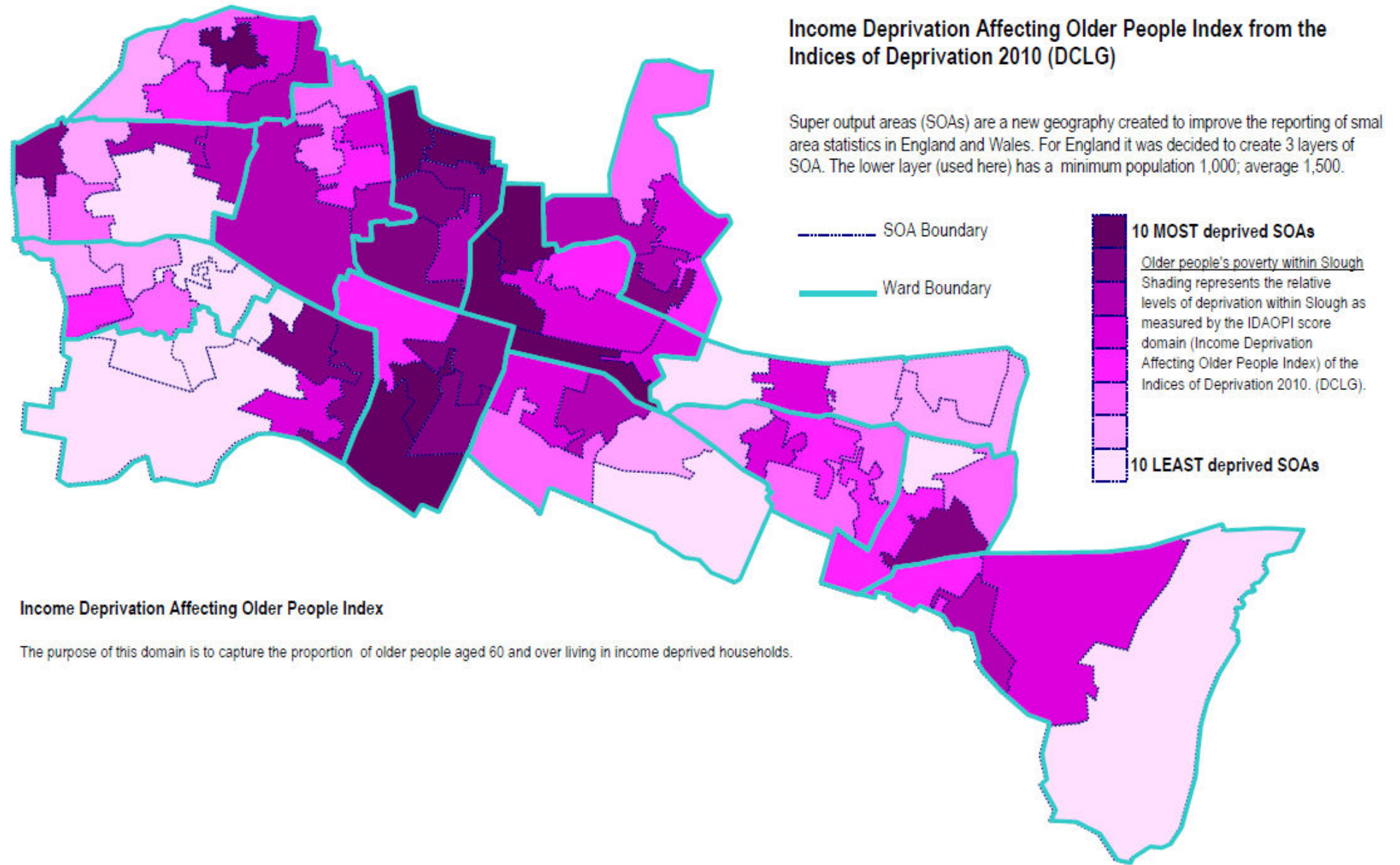


The Index of Multiple Deprivation from the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (DCLG)

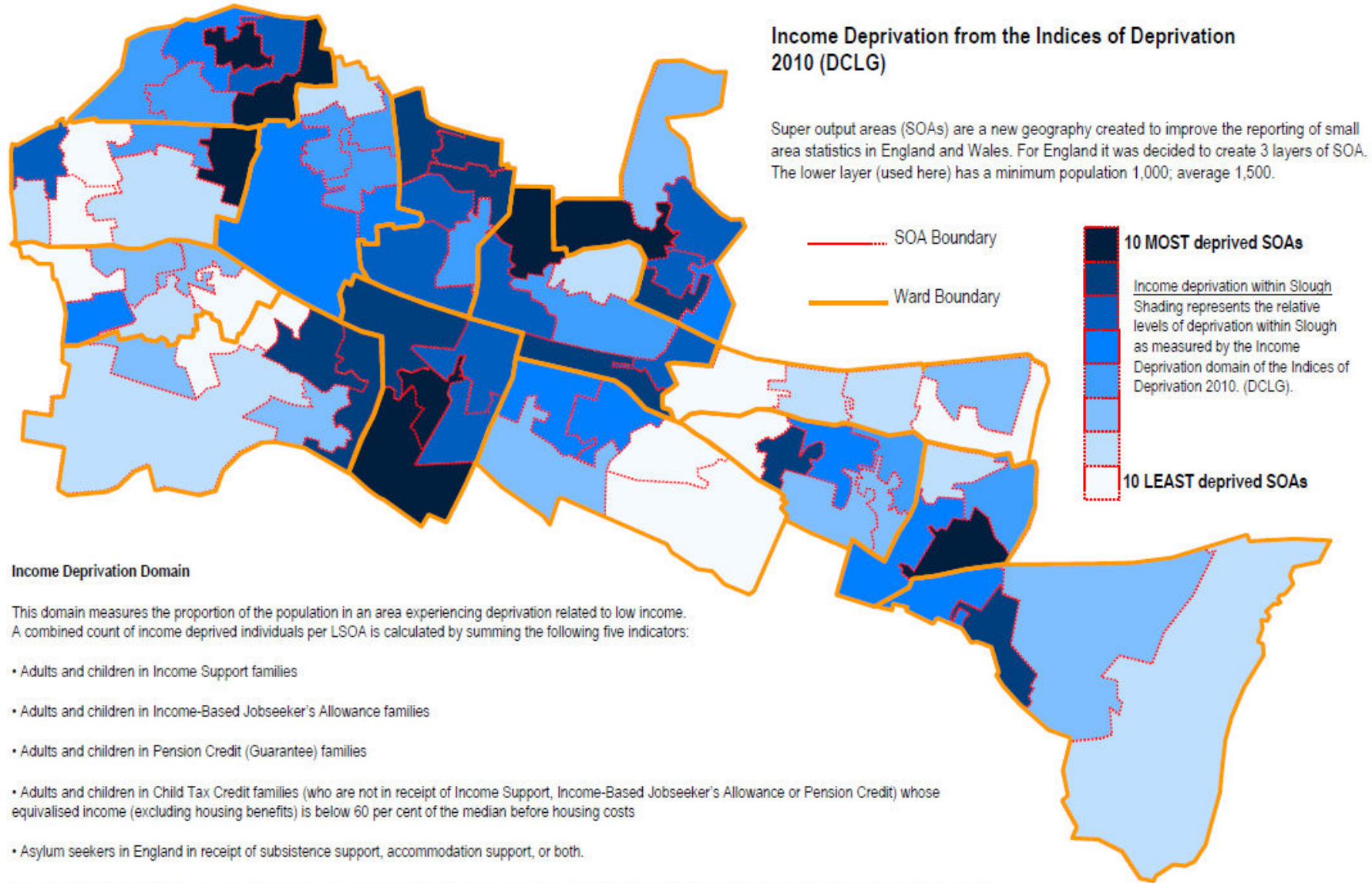
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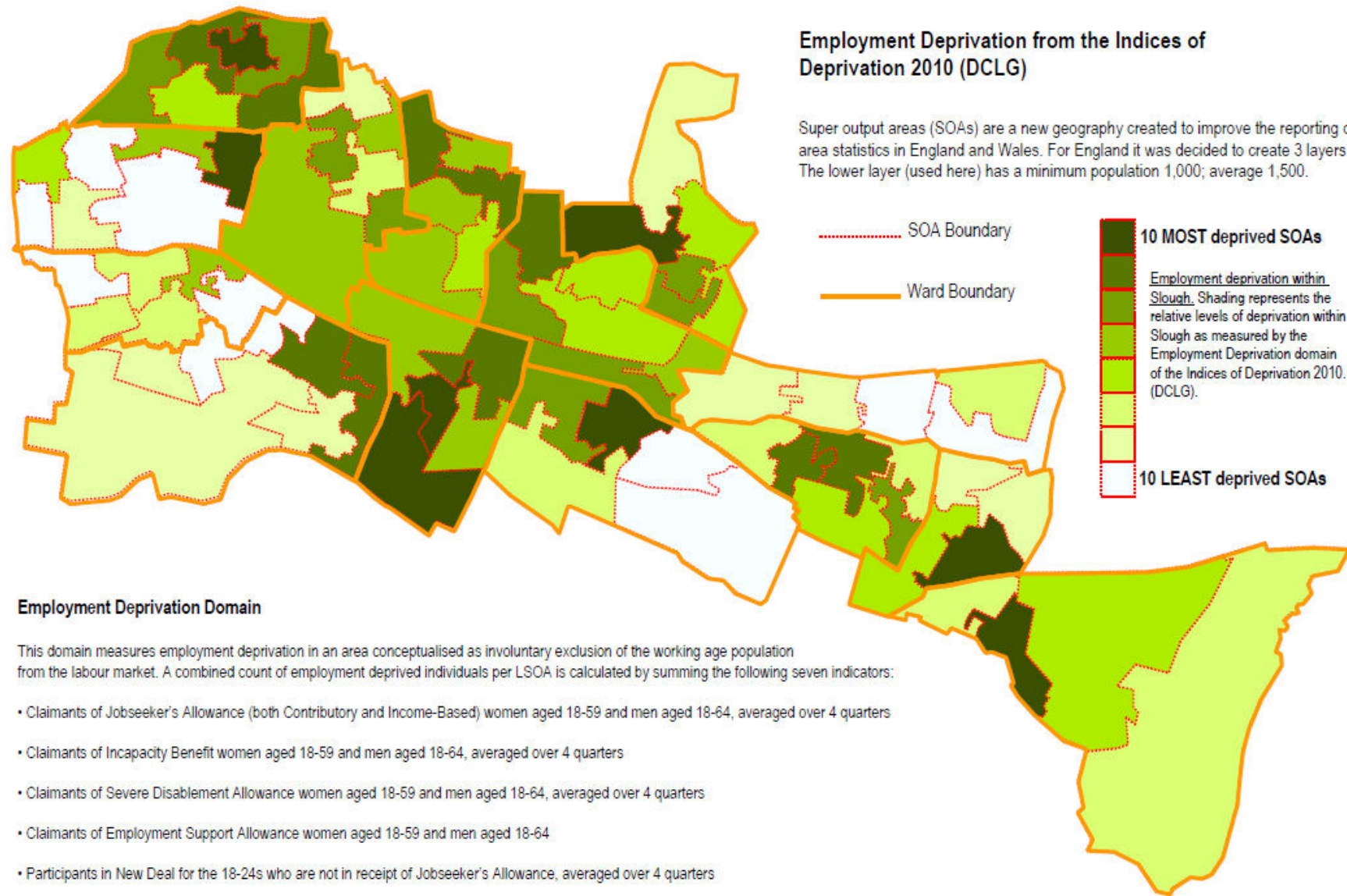


**Income Deprivation Domain**

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income. A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following five indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

In addition to this domain index two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are also produced, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

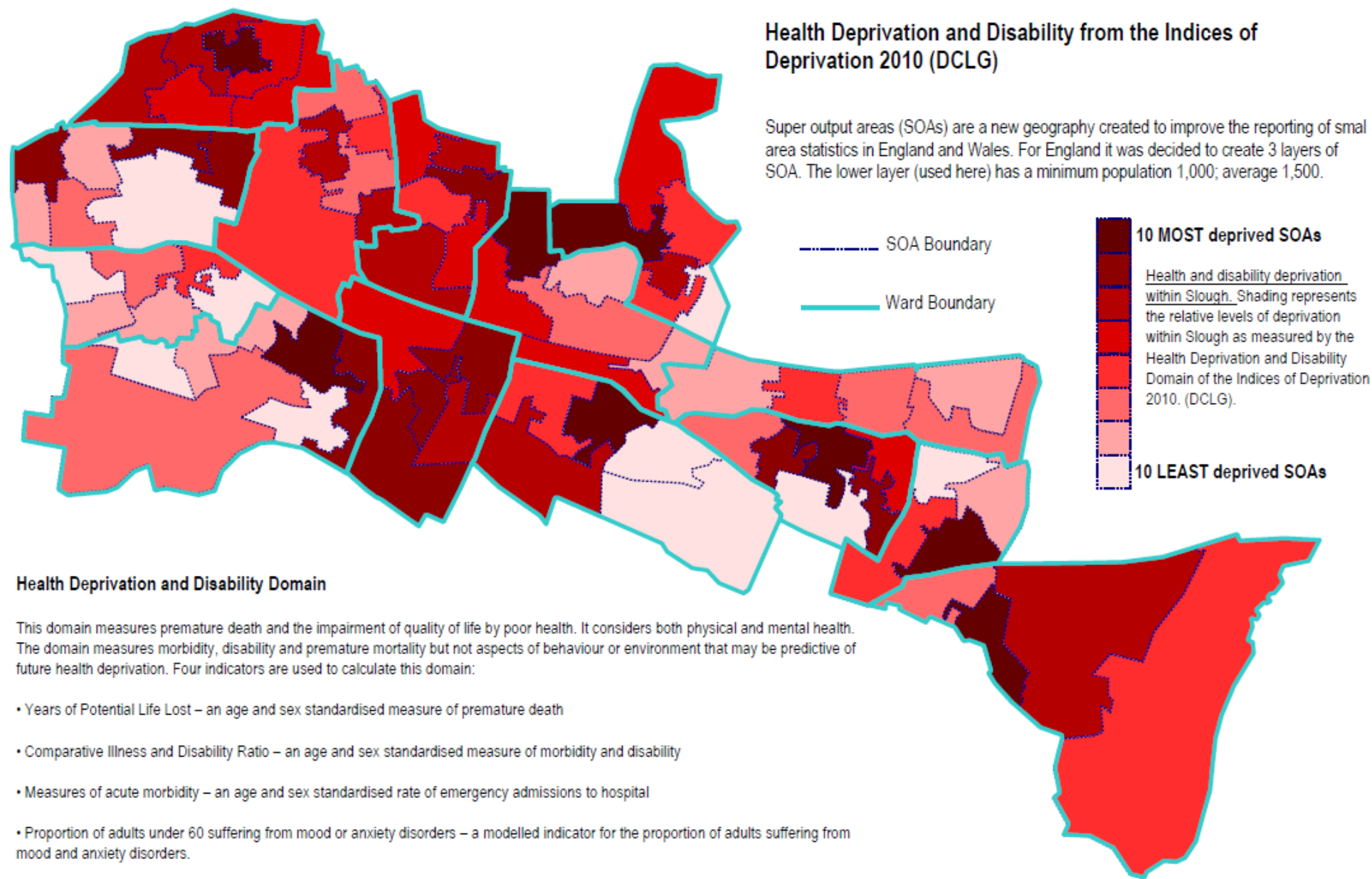


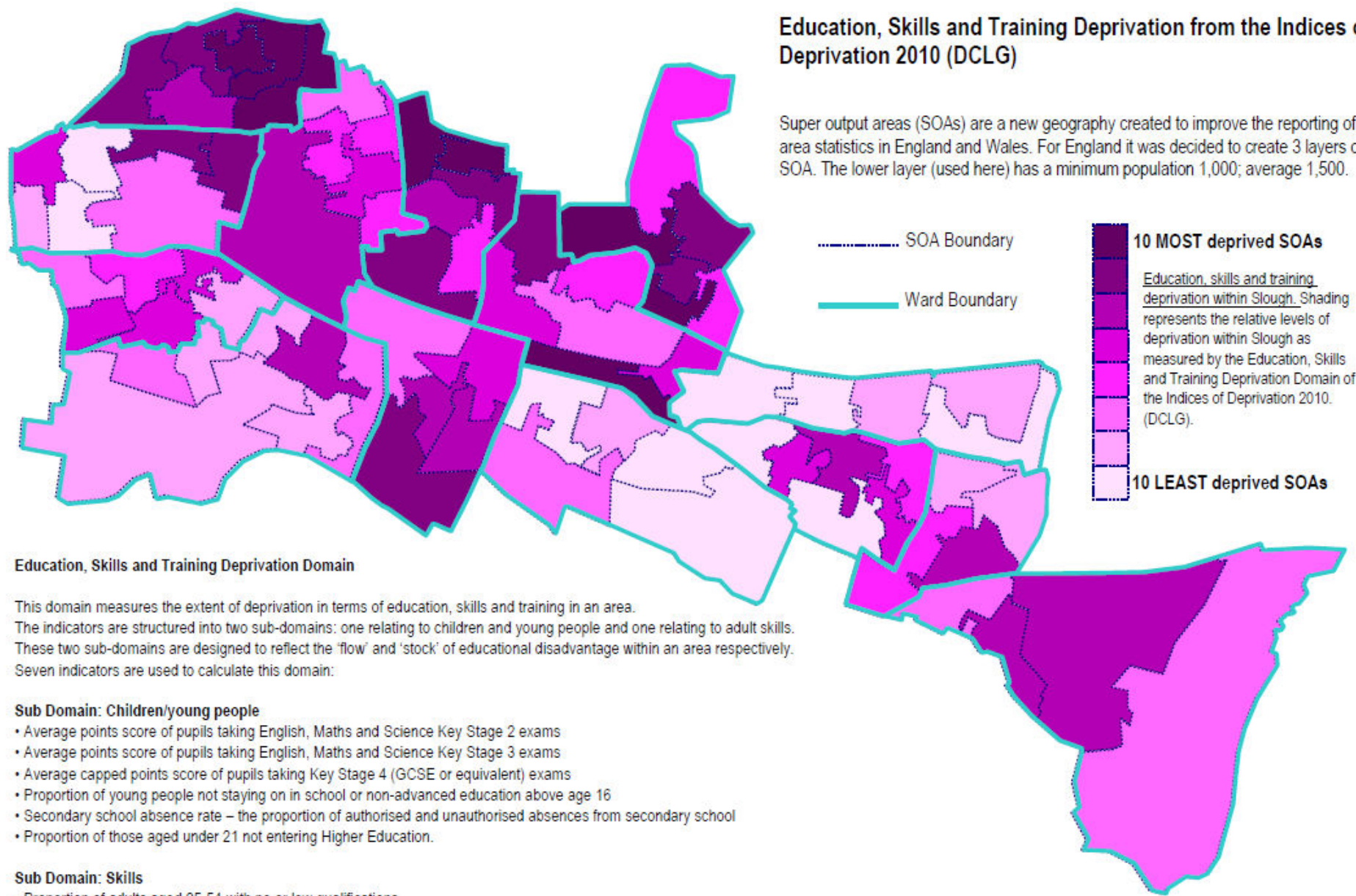
**Employment Deprivation Domain**

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following seven indicators:

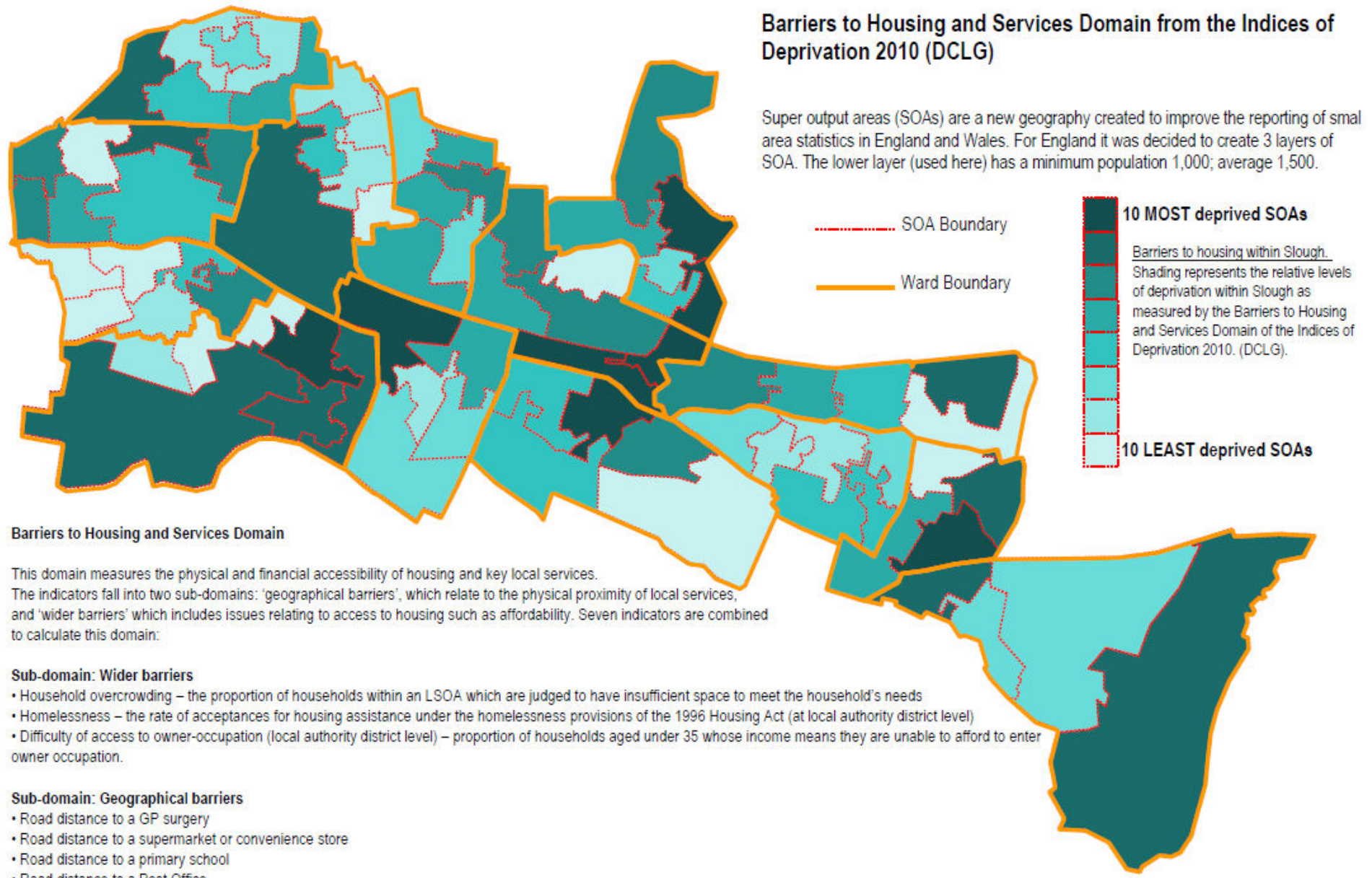
- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both Contributory and Income-Based) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged over 18, averaged over 4 quarters.

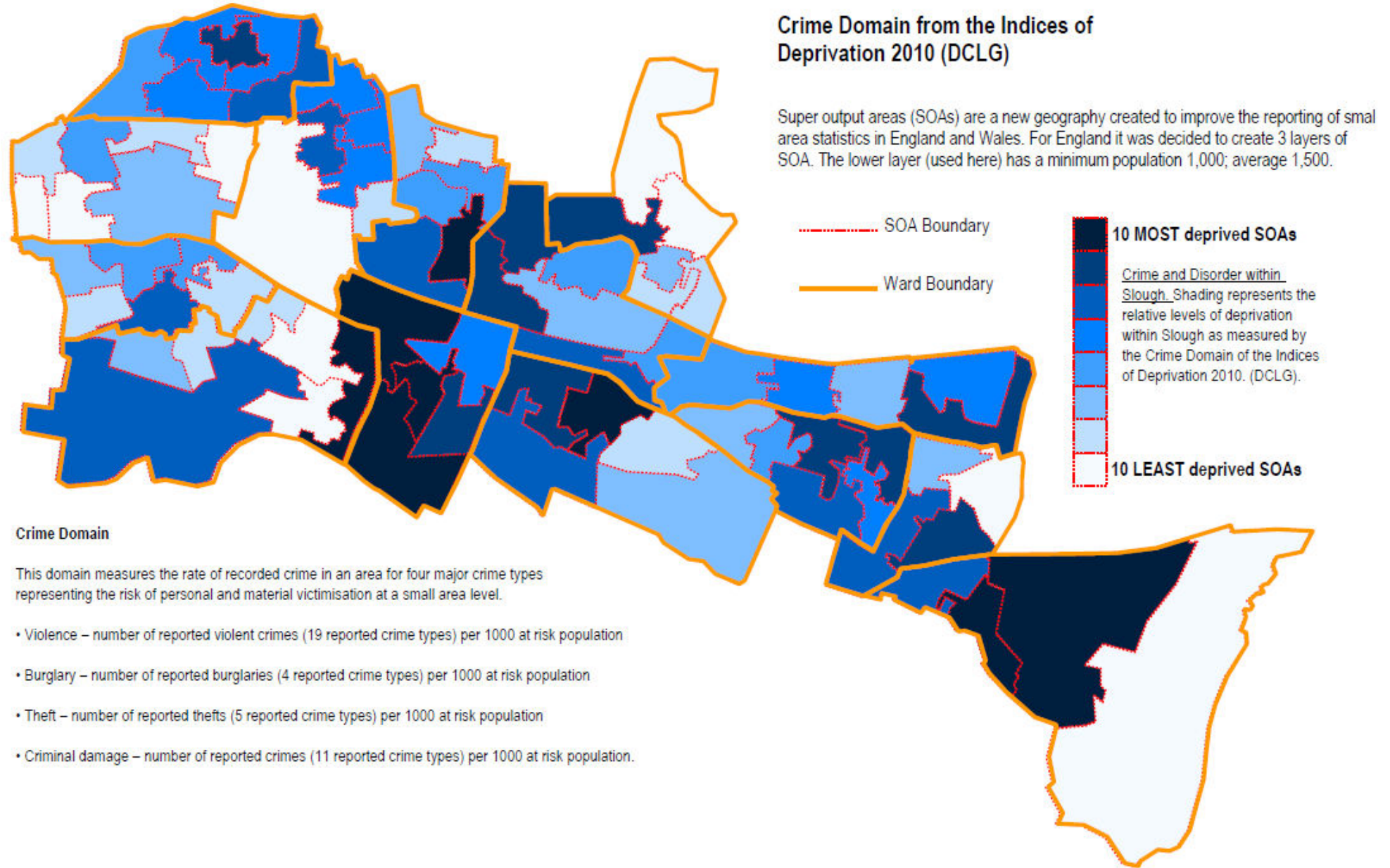












**Crime Domain**

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (19 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (11 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.



