

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Summary of findings for Torbay

This paper presents a brief overview of modelled deprivation in Torbay. The data is taken from the government's 2010 English Indices of Deprivation (<http://www.communities.gov.uk>). The paper presents some of the findings and illustrates the changing picture of relative deprivation over time.

Overview:

Torbay's relative position within the national model of deprivation shows a negative direction. This could be considered as a worrying trend for Torbay. Whilst there is no single local authority level measure favoured over another, if we consider the rank of local concentration (population weighted based on most deprived SOAs containing 10% of population); Torbay's relative position has moved from 119 in 2004, to 75 in 2007 to 61 in 2010. The relative position continues to be the case even after adjusting for the reduction in the number of local authority areas, from 354 to 326. Other district measures show a worse picture for the Bay, and depending on the measure Torbay varies from most deprived in the region to 7th (of 38).

The number of areas within Torbay in the top decile most deprived in England has increased over time from 4 in 2004, to 10 in 2007 to 12 in 2010. The number of geographies across England has remained constant over time at 32,482, with 89 areas in Torbay. These areas are called SOAs, or Super Output Areas. SOAs are comparable geographies with a mean population of 1,500.

Whilst the relative levels of deprivation have increased for Torbay, deprivation within Torbay shows noticeable variation. At town level both Torquay and Paignton could be perceived to show a worsening in relative deprivation between 2007 and 2010. However, levels in Brixham could be perceived as improving.

Key findings:

- Torbay is within the top 20% most deprived local authority areas in England for the rank of average score and the rank of local concentration.
- Overall levels of relative deprivation have worsened in Torbay, with an estimated 21,000 residents living in areas considered in the top 10% most deprived in England, compared to an estimated 15,500 in 2007.
- It appears that the populations in Torbay mostly living in areas in the top 10% most deprived in England are young families.
- 1 in 5 of Torbay's 20 to 29 population live in areas in the top 10% most deprived in England.
- The Health and Disability domain shows the greatest variation for Torbay with the national picture, whilst the Crime domain shows the least variation.
- Some areas within Torbay have shown noticeable increases in levels of relative deprivation, Watcombe for example has seen a 10% increase in relative deprivation between 2007 and 2010.
- Croft Hall remains the practice drawing its registered patients from the most deprived communities.
- Whilst the number of areas in the top 10% most deprived in England has increased in Torbay, Torbay now has an area considered within the least 10% deprived in England.
- Levels of relative deprivation have decreased most for both Compass House and Greenswood. This is in line with what has been observed for relative levels in Brixham.

The current governance structure (April 2010) is coterminous for both the commissioning NHS organisation and the local authority. Analysis for Torbay is from the perspective of the resident population, whilst the GP analysis is from the perspective of the registered population, irrespective of place of residence.

Summary of district level findings:

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.

In all rankings throughout this paper, a rank of 1 indicates the most deprived in England.

Table 1: Ranking for Torbay with all authorities in ...

Area & Year		Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale	Total number of authorities
England	2010	61	49	82	61	97	99	326
	2007	71	57	89	75	93	94	354
	2004	94	89	113	119	95	94	
South West Authorities	2010	1	2	3	2	6	7	37
	2007	3	4	4	3	4	4	45
	2004	7	8	6	8	4	4	

Torbay’s overall position as 61st most deprived local authority for the rank of average score and rank of local concentration places Torbay within the top 20% most deprived local authorities in England, between the 18th and 19th percentile. This position is relatively worse than that for 2007, even when considering the reduction in the denominator from 354 to 326 local authority areas. In 2007 Torbay was on the cusp of the top quartile most deprived between the 20th and 21st percentile.

Overview of the six summary measures:

AVERAGE SCORE is the population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a district.

AVERAGE RANK is the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district.

EXTENT is the proportion of a district’s population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.

LOCAL CONCENTRATION is the population-weighted average of the ranks of a district’s most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district’s population.

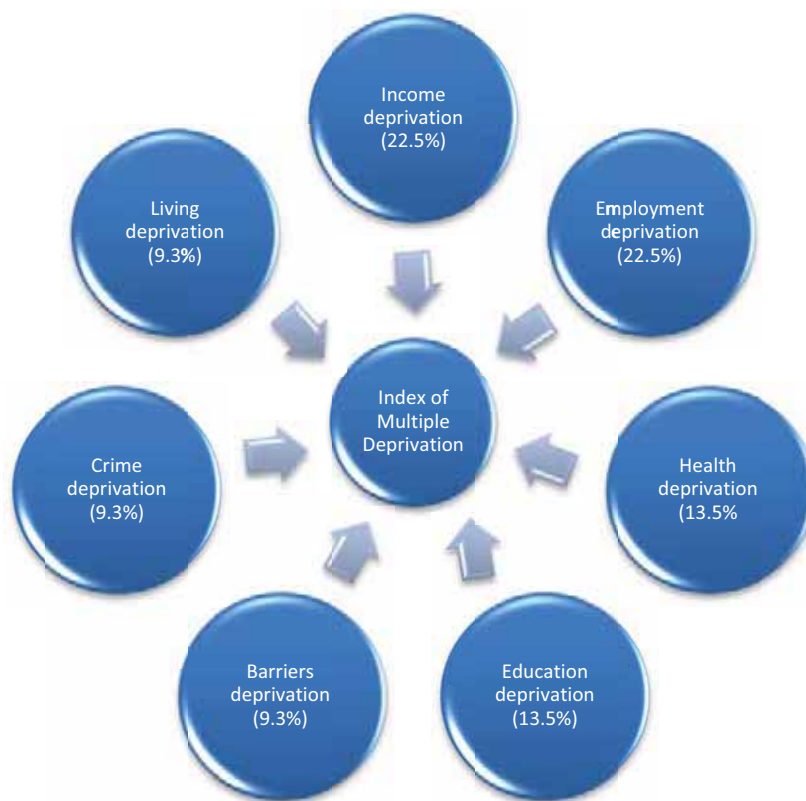
INCOME SCALE is the number of people who are income deprived.

EMPLOYMENT SCALE is the number of people who are employment deprived.

Small area deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is constructed from a weighted quantitative model. The model is weighted in favour of income and employment. Where the rationale is that without an income or employment levels of deprivation will be higher. The weighted model is illustrated in figure 1 below, including the weightings per domain.

Figure 1: Construct of Index of Multiple Deprivation



Details of the indicators within each of these respective domains can be viewed in appendix B.

One possible critique of the underlying methodology for the income domain could be that the data is taken from a single month, and not the annual mean. Whilst this may appear inconsequential and in relative terms the same methodology has been applied uniformly across England, it could be argued as underestimating the true levels of relative income deprivation within Torbay. More so as the single month is a summer month, and given the seasonality that exists in Torbay's economy, this may not reflect the true picture.

Each domain index consists of a score which is then ranked. The scores for the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain are rates. So, for example, if an LSOA scores 0.38 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 38% of the LSOA's total population is income deprived. The same applies to the Employment Deprivation Domain where the rate refers to the percentage of the working age population that is employment deprived.

The scores for the remaining five domains are not rates. Within a domain, the higher the score, the more deprived a LSOA is, although because the distribution of the data has been modified, it is not possible to say how much more deprived one area is than another. The IMD 2010 score is the combined sum of the weighted, exponentially transformed domain rank of the domain score. Again, the bigger the IMD 2010

score, the more deprived the LSOA. However, because of the transformations undertaken, 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.

The below table, table 2, illustrates the distribution of SOAs in Torbay by decile against the England average. The table shows the ratio values for the number of geographical areas in Torbay (the 89 SOAs) by decile ranking against the national distribution. An even distribution would be 100 per decile.

Values above 100 imply an over representation in Torbay for that decile, for example, in the 2010 IMD top 10% the value of 134.8 shows that Torbay has a higher representation in that decile than expected. Expected, in this case, would be 100 if Torbay's distribution was in line with the national perspective.

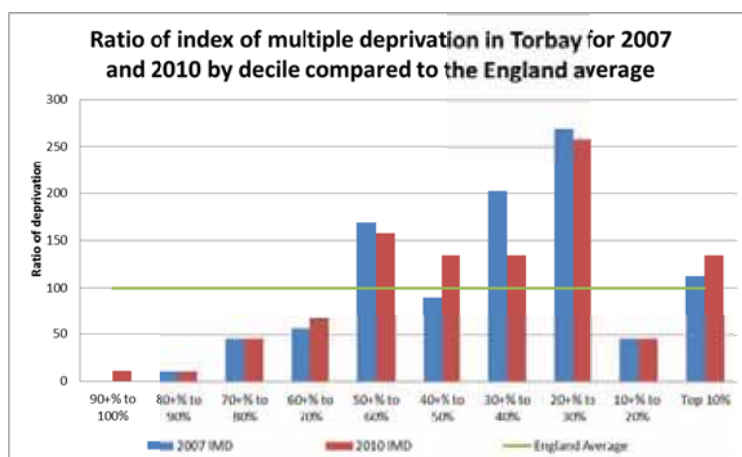
The domain with the most even distribution is the crime domain; this implies that this domain is representative of the national distribution for the crime domain. The largest variation from the national perspective is the health deprivation and disability domain.

Table 2: Distribution of modelled deprivation in Torbay against the England average

DEPRIVATION DECILE	2010 IMD	2010 INCOME	2010 EMPLOYMENT	2010 HEALTH	2010 EDUCATION	2010 BARRIERS	2010 CRIME	2010 LIVING
Top 10%	4.8	67.4	11.2	89.9	44.9	11.2	101.1	179.8
10+% to 20%	44.9	11.2	67.4	78.7	67.4	89.9	179.8	179.8
20+% to 30%	258.4	269.7	11.2	11.2	11.2	78.7	89.9	157.3
30+% to 40%	4.8	13.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	157.3	101.1	101.1
40+% to 50%	4.8	5	13.6	5	13.6	202.2	112.4	101.1
50+% to 60%	11.2	13.6	101.1	11.2	11.2	224.7	78.7	67.4
60+% to 70%	67.4	67.4	44.9	56.2	78.7	146.1	67.4	78.7
70+% to 80%	44.9	22.5	0.0	11.2	33.7	89.9	134.8	33.7
80+% to 90%	11.2	11.2	0.0	11.2	56.2	22.5	112.4	44.9
90+% to 100%	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.4	56.2

The results for 2010 IMD in table 2 are presented in the following graph; compared to the 2007 IMD and the England average (100). This graph shows that whilst communities in Torbay within the most deprived 10% nationally have increased, one community's relative level of deprivation has improved, it now lies in the least deprived 10% in England. Areas above England average show higher levels of relative deprivation within that decile. Conversely areas below the England average show lower levels than average.

Figure 2: Distribution of deprivation in Torbay over time compared to the England average



Over recent years the relative levels of deprivation within Torbay’s population have shown a slight worsening, as can be seen in the Index of Multiple Deprivation columns below (table 3). The worsening levels of deprivation are most noticeable for the employment domain, where the number of SOAs in the most deprived end of the spectrum has shown a continued increase.

Table 3 (4 tables) presents the counts of SOAs by deprivation decile. These are not compared to the national perspective.

The tables also graphically present the numbers with a coloured bar (there is no meaning associated to the colour used), the larger the number the larger the bar. If the respective domain was evenly distributed across the population, we would expect to see ‘9’ in each decile.

The least equal distribution compared to the national is the health domain, where on the distribution is centred on the 30+% to 40% most deprived.

The most evenly distributed domain is the crime domain, this shows a pattern of crime deprivation in line with the national perspective.

The picture of income deprivation affecting children shows pockets of acute deprivation, whilst the overall picture could be perceived as an improving picture. As the numbers in the most deprived increased, more noticeably the numbers in the least deprived increased in larger volume.

SOAs are statistical building blocks, and not natural communities. It should be noted that discrete pockets of severe deprivation may potentially be hidden at the population level.

Table 3: Distribution of SOAs by decile of deprivation per domain

Count of SOAs by decile	Index of Multiple Deprivation			Income deprivation			Employment deprivation		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
Top 10%	4	10	2	6	6	6	7	2	13
10+% to 20%	8	4	4	8	10	3			20
20+% to 30%		24		25	22	24			19
30+% to 40%	22		2	16	21	11	22	11	13
40+% to 50%	2	8	2	14	12		11		11
50+% to 60%	11		1	11	9	11	6	3	9
60+% to 70%	9	5	6	6	6	6	4	6	4
70+% to 80%	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
80+% to 90%	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
90+% to 100%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3 cont.

Count of SOAs by decile	Health deprivation			Education deprivation			Barriers to housing		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
Top 10%	0	7	8	3	4	4	1	1	1
10+% to 20%	4	8	6	7	7	7	4	7	6
20+% to 30%	10		↓	15	16	20	7	6	7
30+% to 40%	23			15	17	18	8		14
40+% to 50%	18			16	12	11			18
50+% to 60%	20	2	↓	11	16	↓	22		20
60+% to 70%	2	3	5	12	8	7		3	13
70+% to 80%	2	0	1	6	4	3	11	6	8
80+% to 90%	0	0	1	2	4	5	3	1	2
90+% to 100%	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0

Table 3 cont.

Count of SOAs by decile	Crime deprivation			Living environment		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
Top 10%	4	7	9		17	16
10+% to 20%	4	10	8	2	18	16
20+% to 30%	3	6	8	3	12	14
30+% to 40%	7	2	9	2	11	9
40+% to 50%	9	2	10	4	7	9
50+% to 60%	10	11	7	5	7	6
60+% to 70%	17	5	6	8	7	7
70+% to 80%	9	3	2	5	2	3
80+% to 90%	13	10	10	6	7	4
90+% to 100%	13	3	10	5	1	5

Table 3 cont.

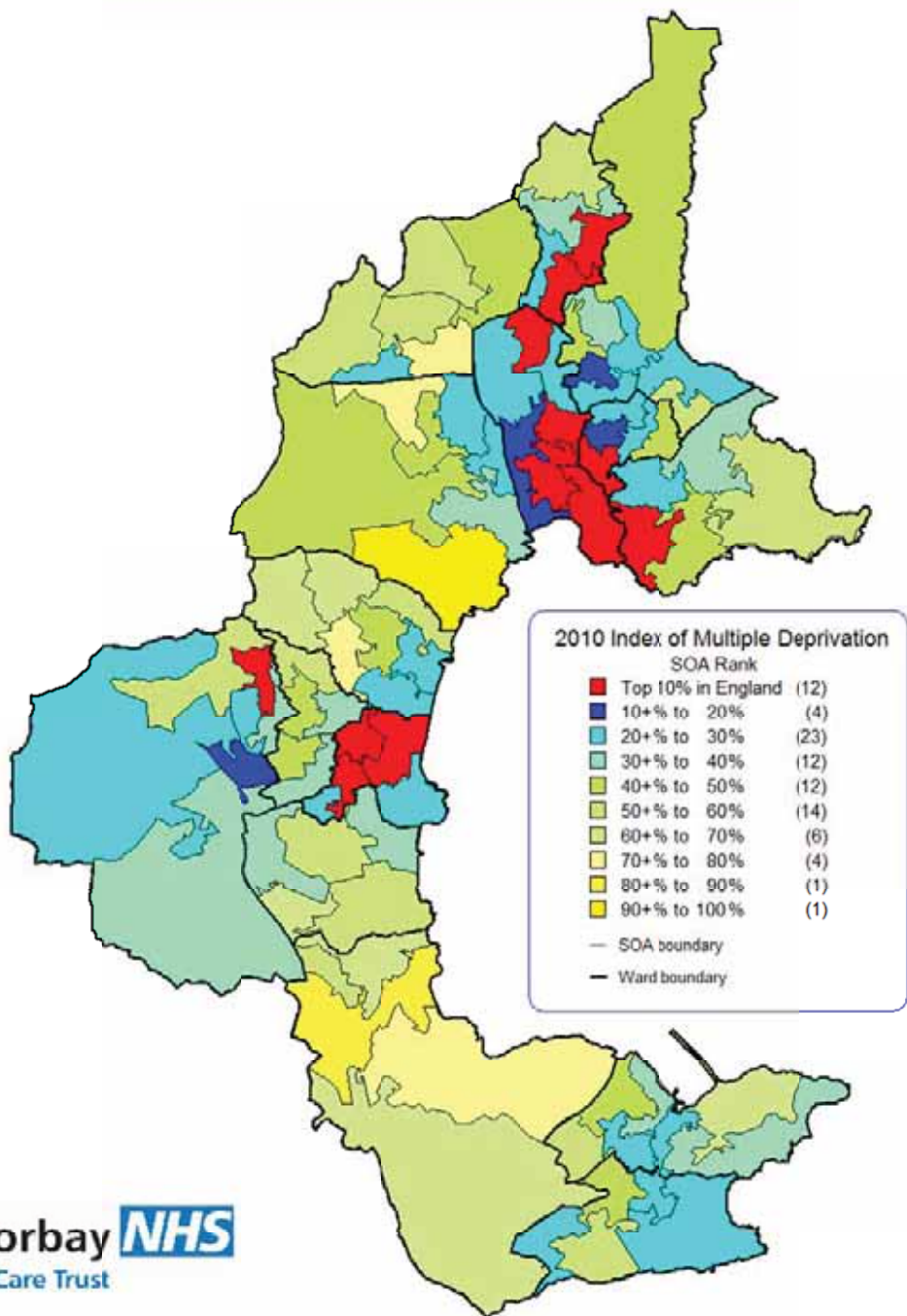
Count of SOAs by decile	IDAC			IDAOP		
	2004	2007	2010	2004	2007	2010
Top 10%	5	2	7	4	5	3
10+% to 20%	9	10	8		12	13
20+% to 30%	15	19		3	16	16
30+% to 40%	20	17	2		11	13
40+% to 50%	19	23		11	17	19
50+% to 60%	11	9	8	10	12	9
60+% to 70%	6	5	10	11	10	11
70+% to 80%	4	3	4	3	2	1
80+% to 90%	0	1	3	4	2	3
90+% to 100%	0	0	0	2	2	1

Map 1 illustrates the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The small coloured areas are the SOAs, where areas in red are areas considered within the top 10% most deprived in England.

Maps for the domains are presented in appendix A.

Map 1: 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation

**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION**



Torbay NHS
Care Trust

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Modelling deprivation at ward level was undertaken by attributing the average score to the each of the estimated population. The aggregated score then being divided by the total population provides the average score per ward. No confidence intervals are presented in this paper.

Table 7 shows the average score per ward for 2007 and 2010, where the higher the score the higher the relative deprivation. The proportionate change is also presented. It's striking to see that Watcombe shows a net (relative) position of being 10% worse in 2010 compared to 2007.

Table 7: Ward level findings

Ward	2007 Score	2010 Score	Change
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	22.58	22.11	-2.1%
Blatchcombe	29.16	30.53	4.7%
Churston-with-Galmpton	12.37	11.98	-3.1%
Clifton-with-Maidenway	22.11	21.26	-3.9%
Cockington-with-Chelston	19.05	18.68	-1.9%
Ellacombe	35.12	38.03	8.3%
Goodrington-with-Roselands	19.15	18.26	-4.7%
Preston	20.01	18.62	-7.0%
Roundham-with-Hyde	42.83	43.99	2.7%
Shiphay-with-the-Willows	16.39	17.62	7.5%
St Marychurch	25.60	25.87	1.0%
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	25.84	24.82	-4.0%
Tormohun	43.47	44.65	2.7%
Watcombe	32.83	36.15	10.1%
Wellswood	27.72	27.28	-1.6%
Torbay Resident	26.42	26.82	1.5%

There are areas in Torbay within the top 2% most deprived in England. For example, one SOA in Roundham with Hyde is ranked as the 340th most deprived in England, just outside the top 1% most deprived in England. Table 8 summarises the most deprived SOA per domain in Torbay and identifies the electoral ward and the relative position.

Table 8: Summary of most deprived LSOAs in Torbay

Deprivation domain	Most deprived rank		
	Rank	Top %	Ward
Index of Multiple Deprivation	446	1.37%	Ellacombe
Income deprivation domain	1,192	3.67%	Ellacombe
Employment deprivation domain	340	1.05%	Roundham with Hyde
Health deprivation and disability domain	1,149	3.54%	Roundham with Hyde
Education, skills and training deprivation domain	1,054	3.24%	Blatchcombe
Barriers to housing and services domain	1,742	5.36%	Blatchcombe
Crime domain	428	1.32%	Roundham with Hyde
Living environment deprivation domain	472	1.45%	Roundham with Hyde
Income deprivation affecting children	1,258	3.87%	Ellacombe
Income deprivation affecting older people	1,131	3.48%	Watcombe

Practice deprivation scores have been calculated by attributing all registered persons within each practice, the IMD score for the area they live. This is based on postcode of residence and assumes a normal distribution of deprivation and patients per area. The cumulative score is then divided by the population of the practice to give an overall practice score. This is consistent with previous methodologies and allows comparisons of relative deprivation scores per practice in Torbay.

Table 9: Practice level findings

Name	2007 IMD Score	2010 IMD Score	2010 IMD Practice Rank	Change on 2007
Barton Surgery	29.4	31.0	5	5.37%
Bishops Place Surgery	30.6	31.3	4	2.32%
Brunel Medical Practice	25.3	25.8	11	2.15%
Chelston Hall	22.8	23.3	15	2.21%
Cherrybrook Medical Centre	15.4	15.0	20	-2.59%
Chilcote Surgery	27.8	28.9	7	4.08%
Compass House Medical Centre	21.0	20.3	19	-3.49%
Corner Place Surgery	26.4	26.3	10	-0.36%
Croft Hall Medical Practice	34.5	35.4	1	2.73%
Grosvenor Road Surgery	25.4	25.1	14	-1.07%
Mayfield Medical Centre	25.6	25.7	12	0.51%
Old Farm Surgery	26.7	27.5	8	2.95%
Old Mill Surgery	26.7	26.5	9	-0.92%
Parkhill Medical Practice	28.8	29.1	6	1.03%
Pembroke House	21.9	21.3	18	-2.54%
Shiphay Manor Surgery	30.4	32.1	2	5.46%
Southover Surgery	30.3	31.8	3	5.10%
St Luke's Medical Centre	22.8	22.6	17	-0.82%
The Greenwood Surgery	24.0	23.1	16	-3.65%
Withycombe Lodge Surgery	24.8	25.3	13	2.17%
Torbay Registered	26.2	26.6	-	1.45%
Approximate England Average	21.7	21.5	-	-

Levels of relative deprivation are highest for Croft Hall; this suggests that Croft draws their registered patients from the more deprived communities. Levels of relative deprivation for Croft have worsened between 2007 and 2010.

Relative levels for the practices in Brixham have all decreased. This does not mean they are more affluent, more that the relative levels of deprivation are worse in other areas.

Barton, Shiphay Manor and Southover have all seen an increase in terms of their patient's relative levels of deprivation between 2007 and 2010.

Understanding the population.

The population living in the areas of Torbay in the top 10% most deprived shows a clear younger structure, when compared to the rest of Torbay's population structure.

The population by quinary age banding and gender is presented in table 10. This table also presents the proportion of that age group residing in the most deprived communities. For example, we can see that 20% (or 1 in 5) of the 20 to 24 population living area of Torbay in the top 10% most deprived in England.

Figure 3: Population pyramid

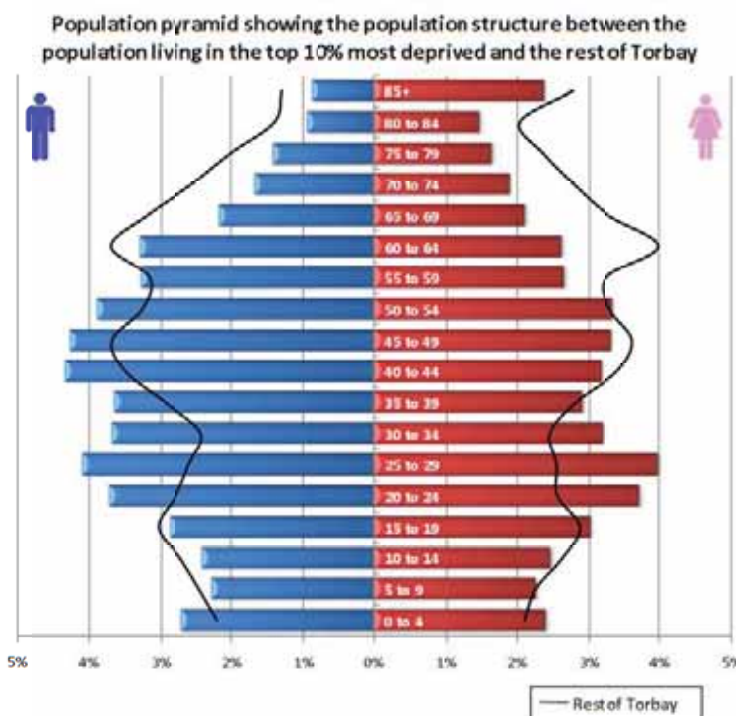


Table 10: Population structure

Population by quinary age banding and gender	Persons living in Top 10% most deprived in England			Rest of Torbay's population			Proportion of Torbay's residents living in Top 10% most deprived in England
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	
0 to 4	500	550	1,050	2,500	2,650	5,150	16.9%
5 to 9	500	500	1,000	2,700	2,950	5,650	15.0%
10 to 14	500	500	1,000	3,150	3,250	6,400	13.5%
15 to 19	650	600	1,250	3,450	3,600	7,050	15.1%
20 to 24	800	800	1,600	3,050	3,350	6,400	20.0%
25 to 29	850	850	1,700	3,050	3,100	6,150	21.7%
30 to 34	650	750	1,400	2,950	2,900	5,850	19.3%
35 to 39	600	750	1,350	3,350	3,500	6,850	16.5%
40 to 44	650	900	1,550	4,050	4,200	8,250	15.8%
45 to 49	700	900	1,600	4,300	4,400	8,700	15.5%
50 to 54	700	800	1,500	3,950	3,900	7,850	16.0%
55 to 59	550	700	1,250	3,900	3,750	7,650	14.0%
60 to 64	550	700	1,250	4,750	4,400	9,150	12.0%
65 to 69	450	450	900	3,900	3,800	7,700	10.5%
70 to 74	400	450	850	3,350	3,050	6,400	11.7%
75 to 79	350	300	650	2,800	2,400	5,200	11.1%
80 to 84	300	200	500	2,450	1,700	4,150	10.8%
85+	500	200	700	3,300	1,550	4,850	12.6%
Total	10,200	10,900	21,100	60,950	58,450	119,400	15.0%

Source: 2010 Registered Patients list

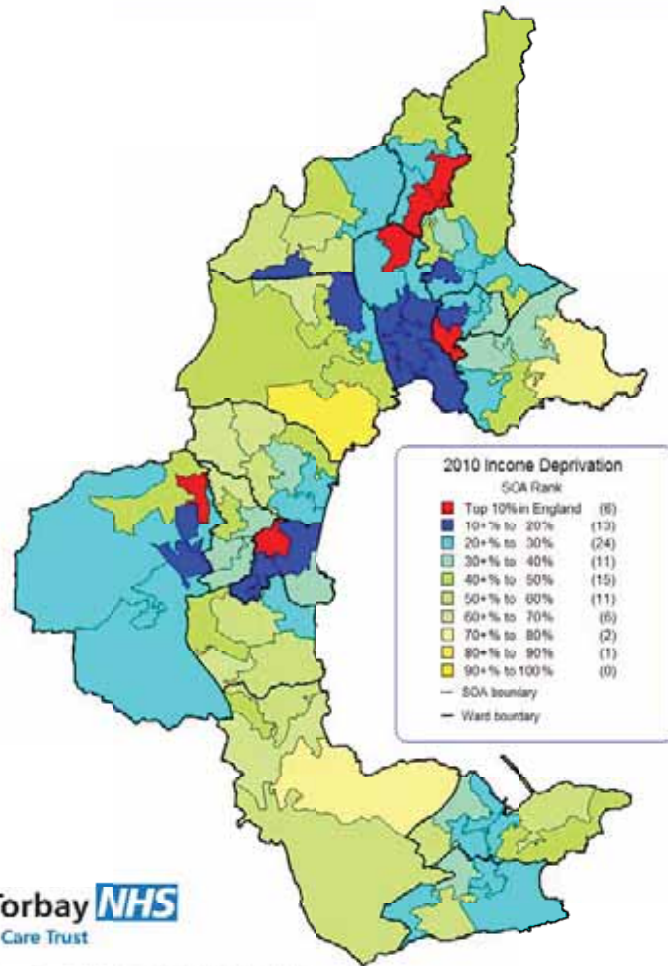
Map 2: Distribution of GP practices in Torbay by town and ward

PRACTICE LOCATION IN TORBAY BY TOWN AND ELECTORAL WARD



Appendix A - Map 3: 2010 Income deprivation

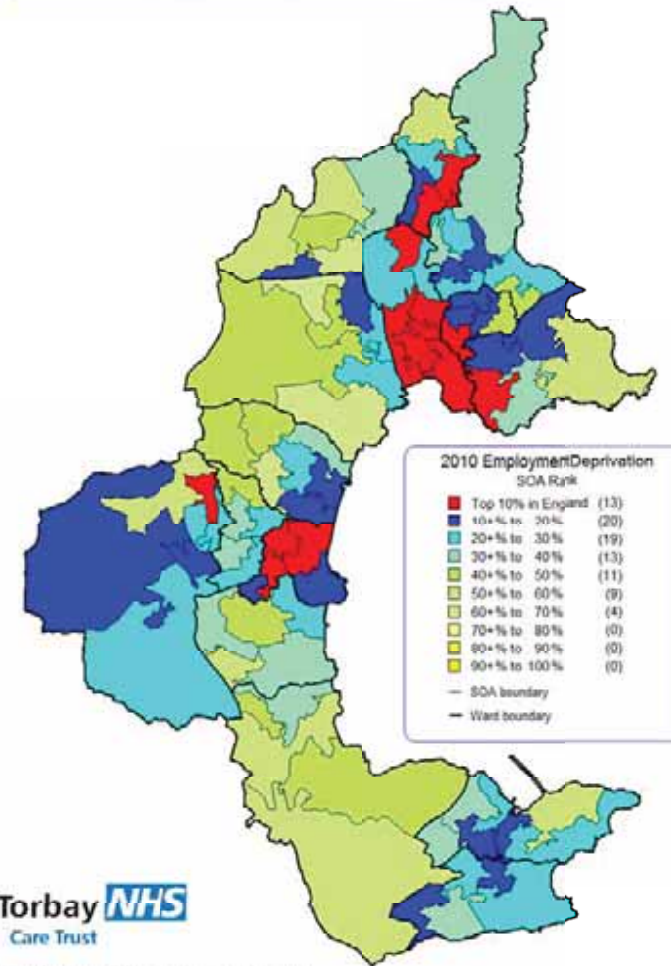
THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF INCOME DEPRIVATION



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Map 4: 2010 Employment deprivation

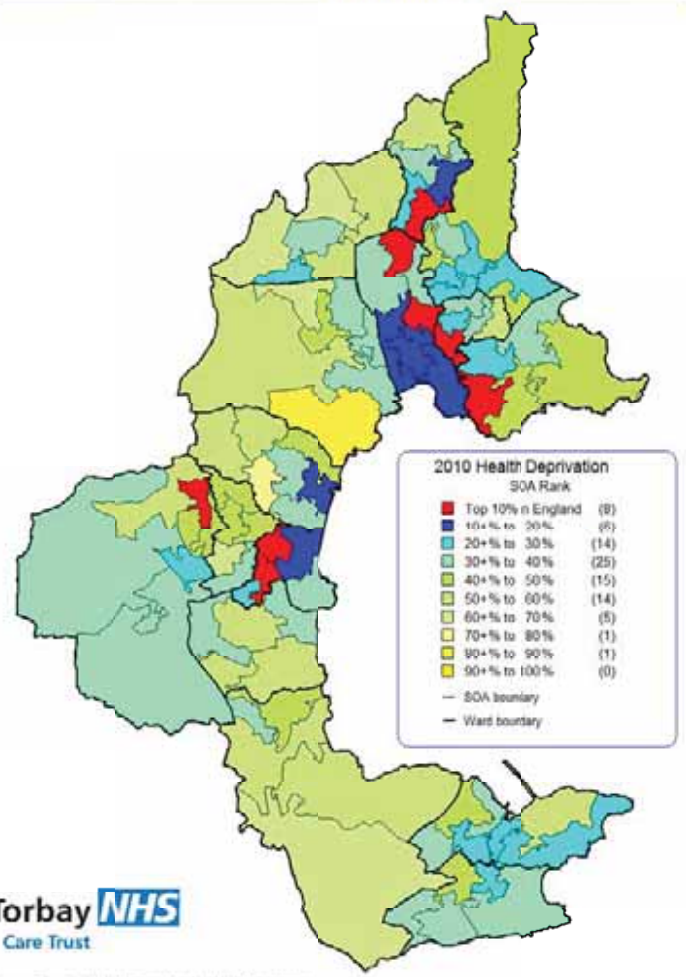
THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Map 5: 2010 Health and disability deprivation

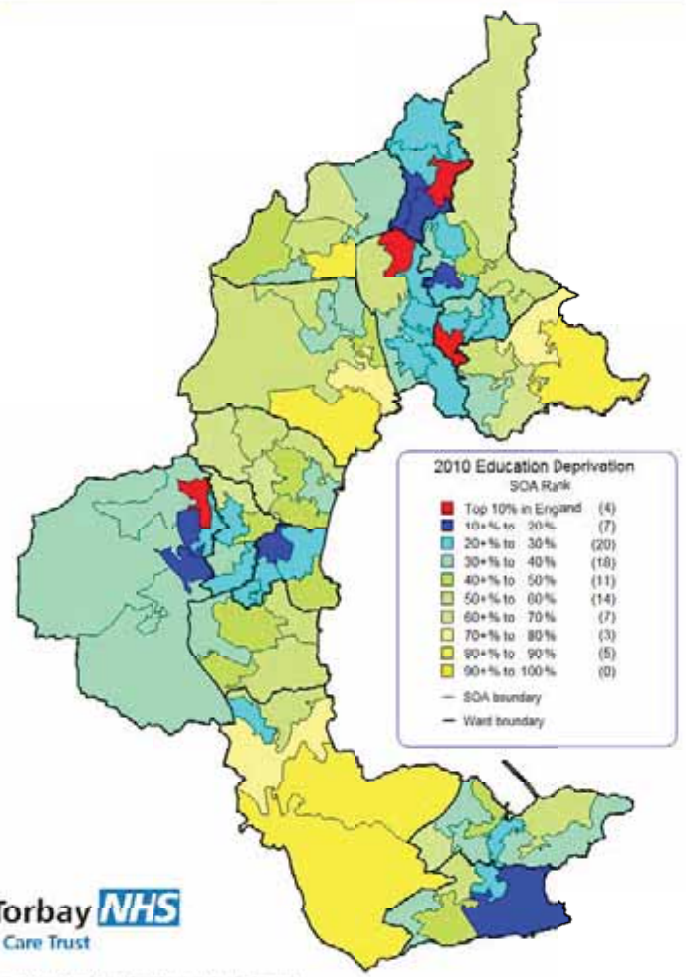
**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF HEALTH AND DISABILITY DEPRIVATION**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Map 6: 2010 Education, skills and training deprivation

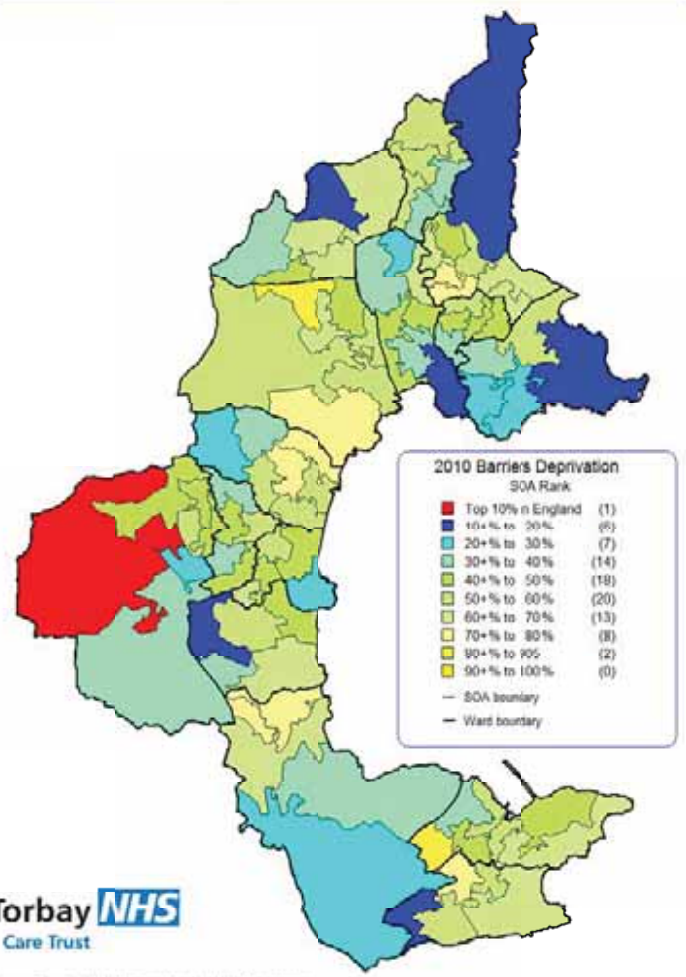
**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING DEPRIVATION**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Map 7: 2010 Barriers to housing and services deprivation

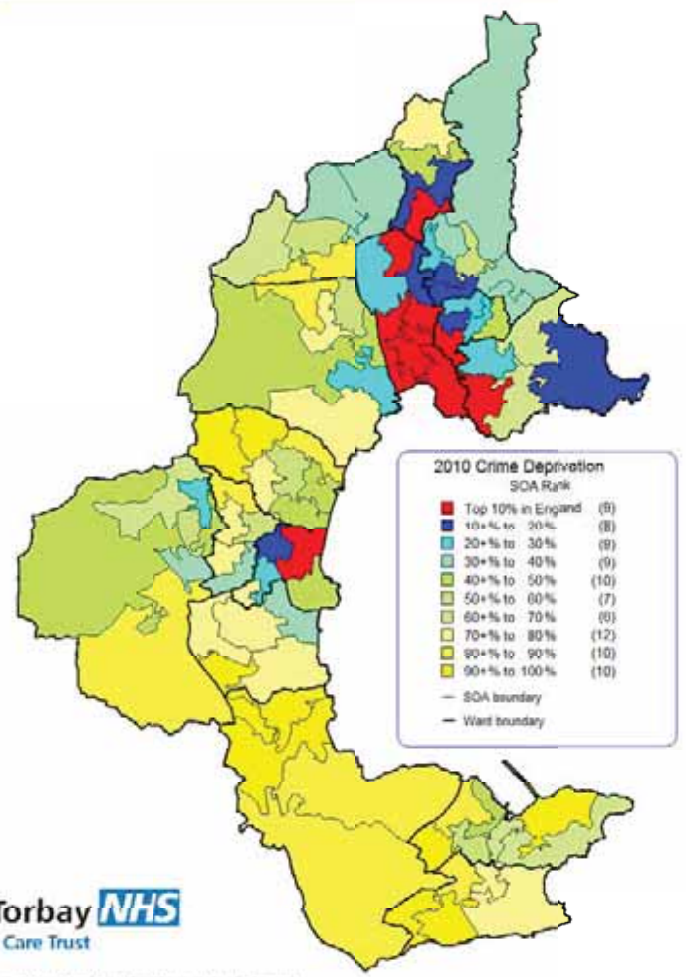
**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES DEPRIVATION**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Map 8: 2010 Crime deprivation

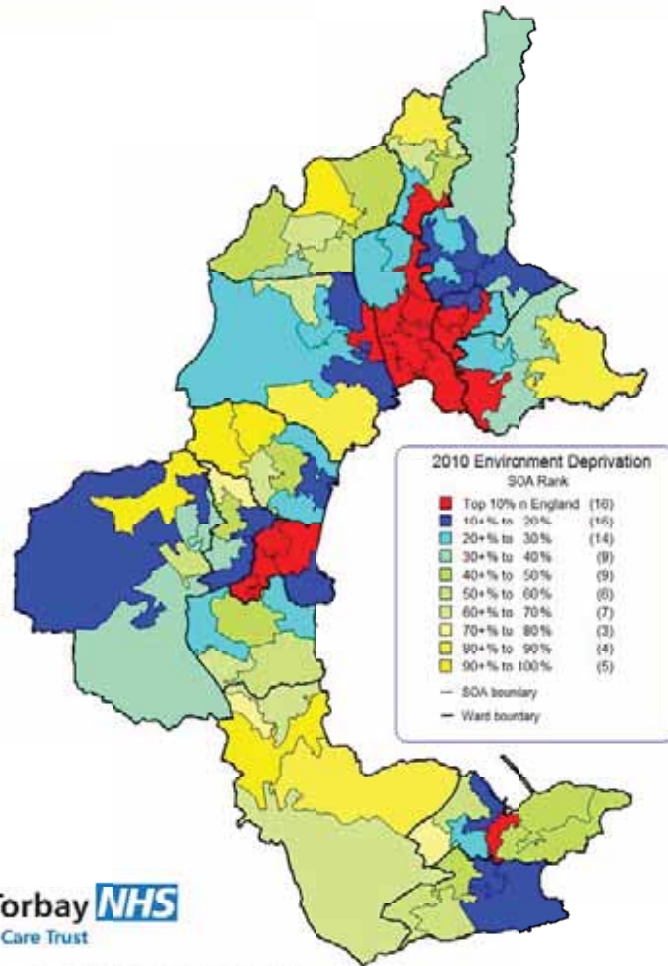
**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF CRIME DEPRIVATION**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

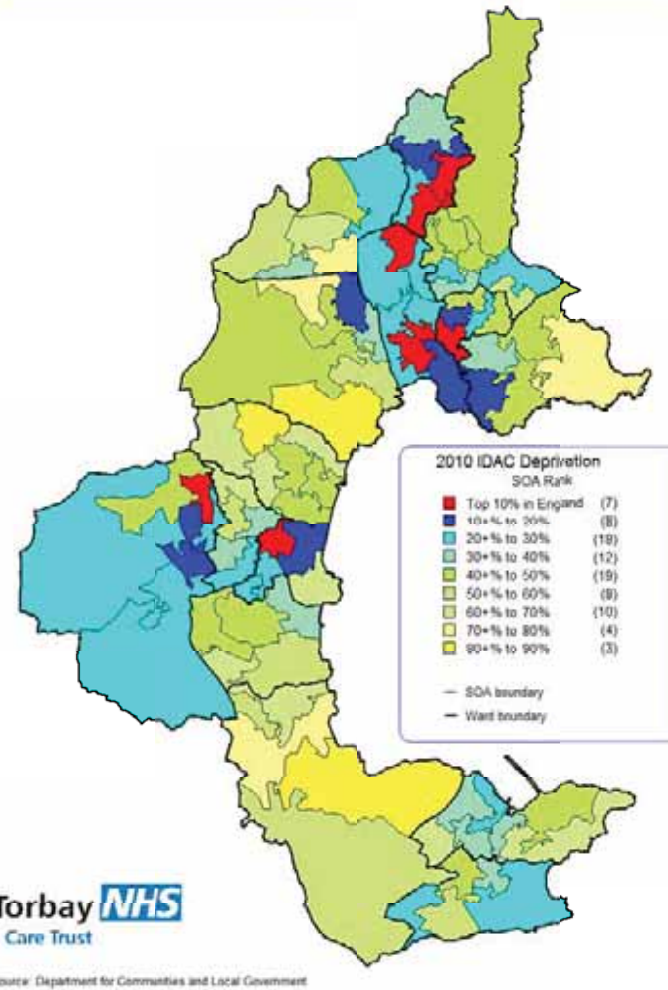
Map 9: 2010 Living environment deprivation

THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION

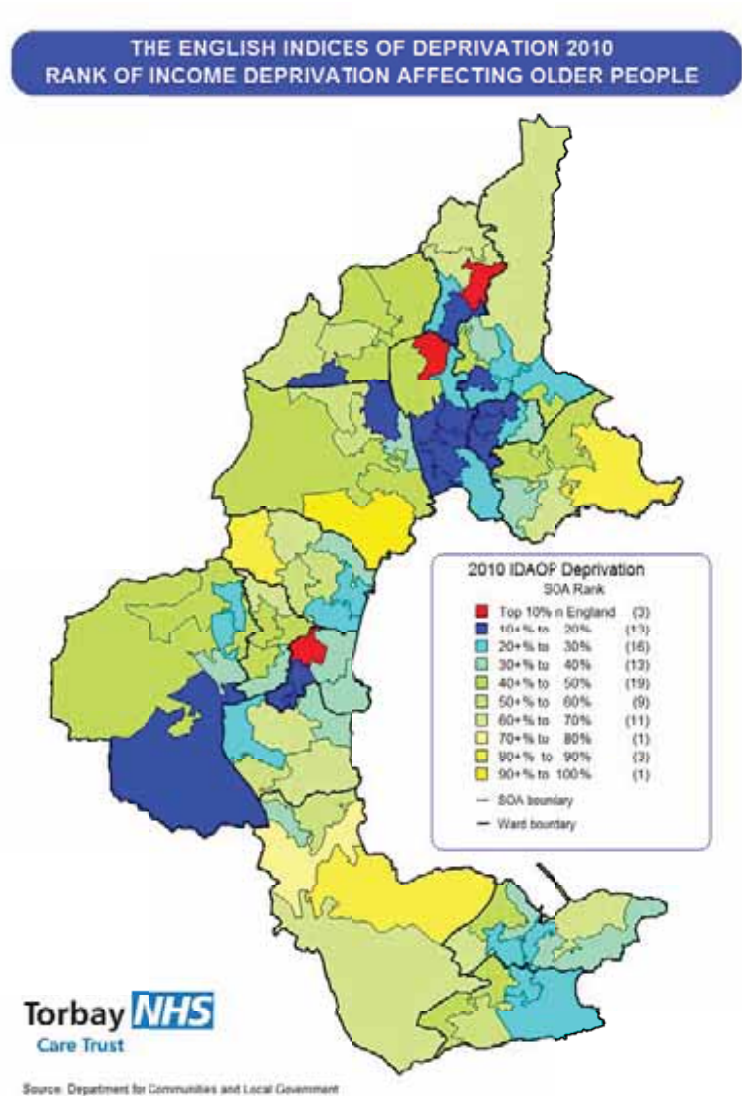


Map 10: 2010 Income deprivation affecting children

THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010
RANK OF INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN



Map 11: 2010 Income deprivation affecting older people



Appendix B

Income Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area that live in income deprived families. The definition of income deprivation adopted here includes both families that are out-of-work and families that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The indicators

A combined count of income deprived individuals per Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) is calculated by summing the following five indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families. August 2008
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families. August 2008
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not claiming Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

The combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA forms the numerator of an income deprivation rate which is expressed as a proportion of the total LSOA population.

Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. The employment deprived are defined as those who would like to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability.

The indicators

A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following seven indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64. Quarterly average for 2008
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18-59/64. Quarterly average for 2008
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18-59/64. Quarterly average for 2008
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18-59/64 (those with a contribution-based element). Quarterly average for 2008

- Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. Quarterly average for 2008
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. Quarterly average for 2008
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (after initial interview). Quarterly average for 2008

The combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA forms the numerator of an employment deprivation rate which is expressed as a proportion of the working age population (women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64) in the LSOA.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

The indicators

- Years of Potential Life Lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death. 2004/08
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/ disability ratio. 2008
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital. 2006/08
- Mood and anxiety disorders: The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders. 2005/08

The indicators within the domain were standardised by ranking and transforming to a normal distribution.

Education, Skills and Training deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in an area. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

The indicators

Sub-domain: Children and Young People

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams.

- Key Stage 3 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams.
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school.
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.
- Entry to higher education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Sub-domain: Skills

- Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

The indicators

Sub-domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in an LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.
- Homelessness: The rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation.
- Housing affordability: The difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Sub-domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the LSOA.
- Road distance to a food shop: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the LSOA.
- Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the LSOA.

- Road distance to a Post Office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office or sub post office for people living in the LSOA.

Crime Domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The purpose of this domain is to measure the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types – violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage – representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

The indicators

- Violence: The rate of violence (19 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- Burglary: The rate of burglary (4 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk properties.
- Theft: The rate of theft (5 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- Criminal damage: The rate of criminal damage (11 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

The indicators

Sub-domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the decent homes standard.
- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating.

Sub-domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants.
- Road traffic accidents: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.