

Annex 2

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The concept of multiple deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level, it is a national measure, which reveals pockets of disadvantage across the country. The IMD has an overall Index and 7 separate indices for component “domains”.

Each domain assesses a different aspect of deprivation, which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience.

The domains cover, income, employment, health, education, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment. They can each be used individually as distinct dimensions of deprivation or as a combined weighted index to give an overall deprivation score and ranking for each area. There are further details at the website: www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1128440.

The Index is a score for each area used to rank all areas of the country and identify the areas of worst deprivation. The rankings are often divided into 5 equal groupings (quintiles) each containing 20% of the areas and these are mapped and tabulated. The areas available at the time of authoring this report are rural Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA), these include villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings but not the rural town and fringe areas. Further work is in hand to present the Index and each domain index including town and fringe areas.

Domains and indicators

The seven IMD 2004 Domains of deprivation are:

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

Each Domain is comprises a number of indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are 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; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

The 37 indicators used to create the IMD 2004

Domain	Indicator	Source
Income	Adults and Children in Income Support Households	2001, DWP
	Adults and Children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance Households	2001, DWP
	Adults and Children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs	2001, Inland Revenue and DWP
	Adults and Children in Disabled Persons Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs	2001, Inland Revenue and DWP
	National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support	2002, Home Office and NASS
Employment	Unemployment claimant count of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters	2001, ONS
	Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64	2001, DWP
	Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64	2001, DWP
	Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count	2001, DWP
	Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count	2001, DWP
	Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over	2001, DWP
Health Deprivation and Disability	Years of Potential Life Lost	1997 - 2001, ONS
	Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	2001, DWP
	Measures of emergency admissions to hospital, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics	1999/2000 to 2001/2002, Department of Health
	Measure of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders, based on prescribing Hospital Episode Statistics, suicides, and health benefits data	Various
Education, Skills and Training	Average points score of pupils in Key Stage 2	2002, DfES
	Average points score of pupils in Key Stage 3	2002, DfES
	Average points score of pupils in Key Stage 4	2002, DfES
	Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced further education above 16	2001, DWP
	Secondary school absence rate	2001/2002, DfES
	Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education	1999-2002, UCAS
Barriers to Housing and Services	Household overcrowding	2001 Census, ONS
	Local Authority percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs	2001, ODPM
	Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation	2002
	Road Distance to GP premises	2003, National Health Service Information Authority
	Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store	2002, MapInfo
	Road distance to a primary school	2001-02, DfES
	Road distance to a Post Office	March 2003, Post Office Ltd
Living Environment	Social and private housing in poor condition	2001, ODPM
	Houses without central heating	2001 Census, ONS
	Air quality	2001, UK National Air Quality Archive Data, Staffordshire University
	Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists	2000-02, DfT
Crime	Burglary	April 2002- March 2003, Police Force Data
	Theft	April 2002- March 2003, Police Force Data
	Criminal damage	April 2002- March 2003, Police Force Data
	Violence	April 2002- March 2003, Police Force Data