

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010

24 March 2011

About this release

- This release updates the English Indices of Deprivation 2007
- The English Indices of Deprivation measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)
- Most of the indicators used in these statistics are from 2008.

Key Results

- Over 5 million people lived in the most deprived areas in England in 2008 and 38 per cent of them were income deprived
- Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Knowsley, the City of Kingston-upon Hull, Hackney and Tower Hamlets are the local authorities with the highest proportion of LSOAs amongst the most deprived in England.
- 98 per cent of the most deprived LSOAs are in urban areas but there are also pockets of deprivation across rural areas
- 56 per cent of Local Authorities contain at least one LSOA amongst the 10% most deprived in England
- 88 per cent of the LSOAs that are the most deprived in 2010 were also amongst the most deprived in 2007

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Responsible Statistician:

Mukund Lad

Phone: 0303 444 3360

indices.deprivation@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Media Enquiries:

Phone: 0303 444 1201

press.office@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Introduction

Since the 1970s the Department has calculated local measures of deprivation in England. The increasing availability of administrative data at local levels has driven developments in the definition and measurement of deprivation. This release contains the latest version of these statistics which were constructed in 2010 and form the English Indices of Deprivation 2010. It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of deprivation, *not affluence*, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Equally, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The English Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure a broader concept of multiple deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, or domains, of deprivation. These domains of deprivation are outlined in the Methodology section (p.12).

This statistical release provides an overview of the findings of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 focussing on the national and sub-national patterns of multiple deprivation. A full report accompanies the release of these statistics and contains more detailed analysis of the individual domains that contribute to multiple deprivation.

Results

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 use 38 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains¹ of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The IMD 2010 can be used to rank every LSOA in England according to their relative level of deprivation.

According to the IMD 2010 **the most deprived LSOA in England is to the east of the Jaywick area of Clacton on Sea (Tendring 18a) and the least deprived is to the north west of Chorleywood (Three Rivers 005d)** both are in the East of England region.

The English Indices of Deprivation are a continuous measure of relative deprivation therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below which areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. In most cases, users concentrate on defining deprived areas by using a cut-off value beyond which areas are deemed to be the most deprived. For instance, a number of uses of the Index of Multiple Deprivation have focussed on the most deprived 10 per cent (most deprived decile) of LSOAs in England. Sometimes a different cut-off is more suitable depending on

¹ These are Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Other Services, Crime and Living Environment. Details of these domains and the indicators used to calculate them can be found in methodology section of this release.

the purpose of the analysis. Deprived areas have been defined in this release as those LSOAs that are amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in England according to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

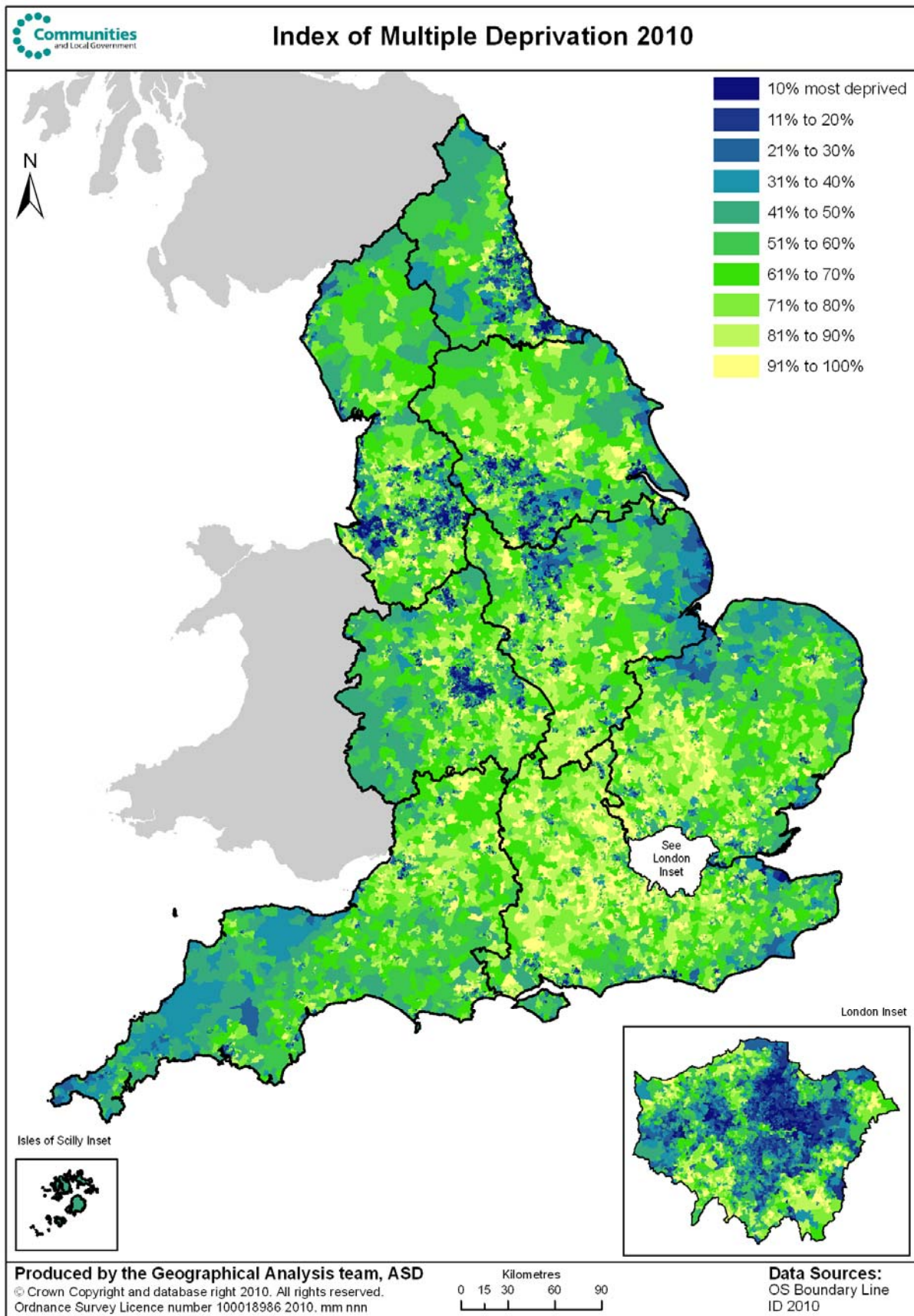
5,055,000 people live in the most deprived LSOAs in England, of which 1,919,000 (38%) people are income deprived. Almost all (98%) of the most deprived LSOAs in England are in urban areas.

National Distribution of Deprivation

Figure 1 illustrates the geographical spread of the most deprived areas across England. This map shows that, as was the case for previous versions of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, most urban centres contain areas with high levels of multiple deprivation. The conurbations of Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle together with the neighbouring metropolitan areas contain many highly deprived areas. This is also the case for the large metropolitan areas in Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands. The north east quarter of London, particularly Newham, Hackney and Tower Hamlets continue to exhibit very high levels of deprivation.

Figure 1 also shows that despite these concentrations of deprived areas there are also pockets of deprivation surrounded by less deprived places distributed through every region of England. Over half (56%) of the 326 local authorities in England contain at least one area which is amongst the most deprived.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Experience of Multiple Deprivation

Many of the most deprived areas in England face multiple issues with the majority of these LSOAs (99%) amongst the most deprived in at least two of the seven composite domains in the Indices, and well over half (62%) being amongst the most deprived in at least four of the domains. This is illustrated by Table 1 which shows the proportion of the most deprived LSOAs which are also highly deprived in one or more of the composite domains.

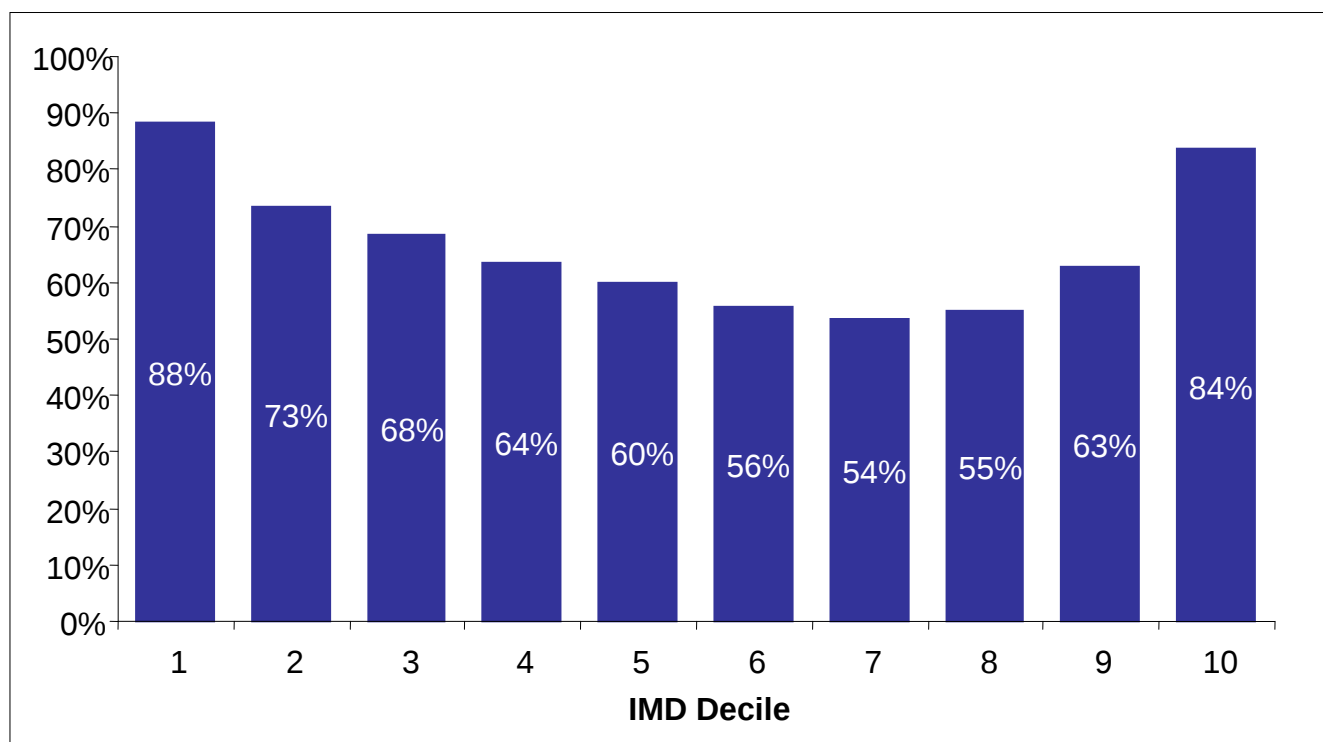
Table 1: Number of domains on which the most deprived 10% of LSOAs are in the most deprived decile

Number of domains	Number of LSOAs	Percentage of LSOAs	Cumulative percentage of LSOAs
7	5	0.2%	0.2%
6	140	4.3%	4.5%
5	708	21.8%	26.3%
4	1,143	35.2%	61.5%
3	913	28.1%	89.6%
2	312	9.6%	99.2%
1	27	0.8%	100.0%
0	0	0.0%	100.0%
Total	3,248	100.0%	

Changes since 2007

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 are based on broadly the same methodology as the previous version in 2007 and it is possible to compare the current pattern of deprivation with the pattern in 2007. Overall 66 per cent of areas in England are in the same decile of the IMD 2010 as they were in 2007. Most of the movement occurred in the middle part of the distribution as shown in Figure 2. There was less movement at the extreme ends of the distribution with about seven out of eight (88%) of the most deprived areas being in the same decile in both 2010 and 2007 and five out of six (84%) least deprived areas in the same decile.

Figure 2: Proportion of LSOAs in the same decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation in 2007 and 2010



Comparing the deciles of the Index of Multiple Deprivation distribution in 2010 to those from 2007 shows which LSOAs have seen a change in their relative ranking and how large that change has been. This is illustrated in Table 2 which shows that 375 (12%) of the most deprived LSOAs in 2007 have moved out of the most deprived decile in 2010 and that 373 of these are still amongst the 20% most deprived in 2010. The table also shows that some LSOAs have experienced a considerable change in their relative level of deprivation with a small number of LSOAs moving by up to three deciles. Those LSOAs with the greatest relative change were in the less deprived part of the distribution in 2007 and have generally become relatively more deprived.

Table 2: Cross tabulation of LSOAs in IMD deciles in 2007 and 2010

Number of LSOAs	IMD 2010 deciles										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
IMD 2007 deciles	1	2873	373	2							3248
	2	374	2384	482	8						3248
	3	1	488	2224	520	16					3249
	4		3	528	2066	615	33	3			3248
	5			13	630	1942	628	29	6		3248
	6				24	639	1812	695	74	4	3248
	7					35	721	1739	689	63	3248
	8					1	51	744	1790	641	3249
	9						3	38	667	2038	3248
	10								23	502	3248
Total		3248	3248	3249	3248	3248	3248	3248	3249	3248	32482

Regional patterns

The patterns of deprivation across England are complex. The most deprived and least deprived LSOAs are spread throughout all nine regions of England but the number and concentration of these varies in each. The regional distribution of deprived LSOAs differs depending on the cut-off used to define the most deprived areas. Table 3 presents the regional spread of deprived LSOAs for a range of cut-offs for the most deprived. Over half of the very highest Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks (1% of areas) are in the North West and none are in London. This pattern changes amongst the 20 per cent most deprived areas in England with the North West (22%) and London (19%) accounting for the largest proportions of these areas.

Table 3: Regional breakdown of LSOAs at various levels of deprivation

Region	Level of deprivation			
	1% most deprived	5% most deprived	10% most deprived	20% most deprived
North East	12%	10%	9%	8%
North West	52%	35%	28%	22%
Yorkshire and The Humber	17%	18%	17%	14%
East Midlands	5%	5%	6%	7%
West Midlands	9%	17%	17%	15%
East of England	2%	2%	3%	4%
London	0%	7%	12%	19%
South East	3%	4%	4%	6%
South West	2%	3%	4%	4%

As well as this difference in the regional breakdown of the most deprived areas, the pattern at other levels of deprivation within regions is also different. This is illustrated by Figure 3 which shows the breakdown of each region's LSOAs by Index of Multiple Deprivation decile. The North East, North West and London have a large proportion of areas amongst the most deprived in England while the South East and the East of England have the largest proportions of the least deprived LSOAs. A more detailed analysis, including maps, of the most deprived areas is presented in the report which accompanies this release.

Figure 3: Proportion of LSOAs in each region by IMD 2010 decile

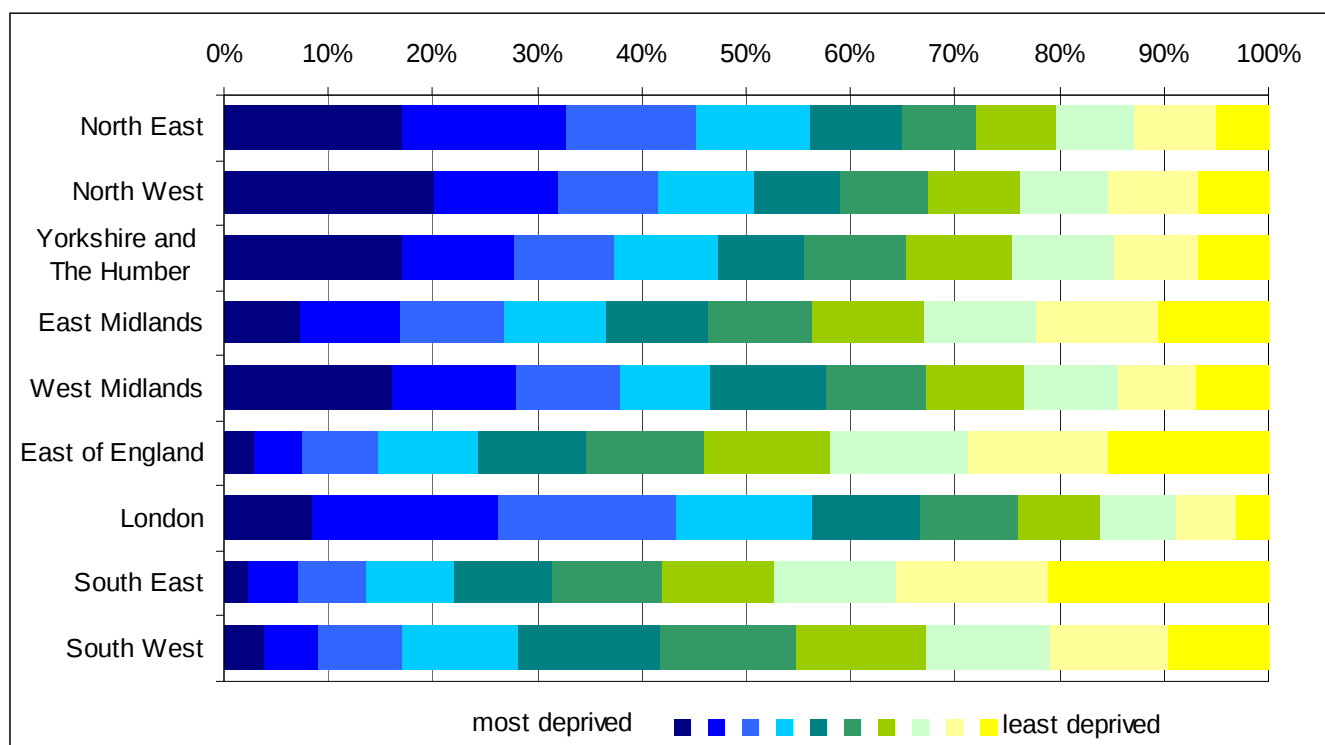


Figure 4 shows how the number of the most deprived LSOAs in each region has changed between 2007 and 2010. The largest reductions have been in London (80 LSOAs, -17%) while the West Midlands (36 LSOAs, 7%) and the South East (29 LSOAs, 31%) have the largest increases.

Figure 4: Change in the number of most deprived LSOAs in each region from 2007- 2010



Deprivation at a Local Level

Local authority measures can provide useful summaries of deprivation in local areas. One measure that can be used is the proportion of LSOAs in a local authority amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in England. Table 4 shows the 20 local authorities with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile of the IMD 2010 and the change since 2007.

Table 4: The 20 local authorities with the highest proportion of their LSOAs in the most deprived decile of IMD 2010 and change since 2007

	IMD 2010		Change from 2007	
	Number of LSOAs amongst 10% most deprived	Proportion of LSOAs in the district that are amongst the most deprived	Number of LSOAs	Percentage Change
Liverpool	148	51%	-14	-9%
Middlesbrough	41	47%	0	0%
Manchester	118	46%	-17	-13%
Knowsley	45	45%	-2	-4%
Kingston upon Hull	70	43%	-2	-3%
Hackney	57	42%	-19	-25%
Tower Hamlets	52	40%	-20	-28%
Birmingham	251	39%	-3	-1%
Blackpool	35	37%	5	17%
Hartlepool	21	36%	1	5%
Blackburn with Darwen	31	34%	-2	-6%
Burnley	20	33%	6	43%
Salford	47	33%	-4	-8%
Newham	50	31%	-3	-6%
Stoke-on-Trent	50	31%	-3	-6%
Bradford	94	31%	4	4%
Sandwell	57	30%	2	4%
Pendle	17	30%	1	6%
Haringey	42	29%	3	8%
Hastings	15	28%	1	7%

Liverpool was the local authority with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile of the IMD in both 2007 and 2010. Birmingham is the Local Authority with the largest number of LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in 2010, this was also the case in 2007.

Of the 20 local authorities in Table 4, 11 have fewer LSOAs amongst the most deprived decile in 2010 than in 2007. In 2007 the 20 authorities with the highest proportions of deprived LSOAs accounted for 1405 (43%) of the most deprived decile this has fallen to 1261 (39%) in 2010. The number of local authorities with at least one LSOA in the most deprived decile in 2010 is 184 (56%), out of 326 authorities, compared to 168 (52%) in 2007.

Table 5 shows the 20 Local Authorities with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived decile of the IMD 2010 and the change since 2007.

Table 5: The 20 local authorities with the highest proportion of their LSOAs in the least deprived decile of IMD 2010 and change since 2007

	IMD 2010		Change	
	Number of LSOAs amongst 10% least deprived	Proportion of LSOAs that are least deprived	Number of least deprived LSOAs	Percentage
Hart	41	77%	-1	-2%
Wokingham	69	69%	2	3%
Surrey Heath	32	58%	-6	-16%
Elmbridge	46	57%	4	10%
Waverley	42	51%	-1	-2%
Chiltern	27	47%	-1	-4%
St Albans	40	47%	6	18%
Epsom and Ewell	20	45%	-3	-13%
Mole Valley	24	44%	-3	-11%
Rushcliffe	30	44%	3	11%
Winchester	30	43%	-1	-3%
Fareham	32	43%	-6	-16%
Mid Sussex	36	43%	-4	-10%
South Cambridgeshire	38	42%	-4	-10%
Three Rivers	22	42%	6	38%
East Hertfordshire	35	41%	-2	-5%
South Oxfordshire	35	39%	-3	-8%
West Oxfordshire	25	39%	-6	-19%
Windsor and Maidenhead	34	39%	-2	-6%
East Dorset	22	39%	0	0%

Hart was the local authority with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation in both 2007 and 2010. Cheshire East is the local authority with the largest number of LSOAs that are amongst the least deprived in 2010, this was also the case in 2007.

Of the 20 local authorities in Table 4, 14 have fewer LSOAs amongst the least deprived decile in 2010 than in 2007. In 2007 the 20 authorities with the highest proportions of the least deprived LSOAs accounted for 749 (23%) of the most deprived decile this has fallen to 680 (21%) in 2010. The number of local authorities with at least one LSOA in the most deprived decile in 2010 is 259 (79%), out of 326 authorities, compared to 250 (77%) in 2007.

Summarising the data at higher geographies loses much of the contextual information gained from analysing LSOA data. For a more detailed description of deprivation at the local level, such as which domains are most prominent, the LSOA level data should be used because more information is retained. The mapping tool on the Department's website can be used to create thematic maps of the level of deprivation in different areas across each local authority.

www.imd.communities.gsi.gov.uk

Accompanying data and supporting documents

Accompanying data

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

Domains of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Supplementary income deprivation Indices: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

Sub Domains of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Local Authority Summaries for English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Supporting documents

English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Guidance notes for the English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Metadata for the English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Definitions

Decile of deprivation – A decile is a group that represents one tenth of the whole. The Indices of Deprivation can be used to rank the 32,482 LSOAs in England from most to least deprived. Splitting the LSOAs into ten groups of equal size creates deciles which contain 10% of the total number of areas.

Deprivation – people can be deprived due to a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial, and could be defined in a broad way to encompass a wide range of aspects of an individual's living conditions. For a fuller discussion of defining deprivation please see the report which accompanies this release.

Lower Super Output Areas – are homogenous small areas of relatively even size (around 1,500 people) of which there are 32,482 in England, for more detail see:

www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?page=userguide/moreaboutareas/furtherareas/further-areas.htm

Methodology

The concept of multiple deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 are measures of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the Indices of Deprivation 2010 is based on the idea of distinct domains of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These domains 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.

Each domain represents a specific form of deprivation experienced by people and each can be measured individually using a number of indicators. Seven distinct domains have been identified in the English Indices of Deprivation; Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime. Individual domains can be used in isolation as measures of each specific form of deprivation. They can also be combined, using appropriate weights, into a single overall Index of Multiple Deprivation which can be used to rank every small area in England according to the deprivation experienced by the people living there. Along with two supplementary indices, Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index, they form the English Indices of Deprivation. These statistics allow the most, and least, deprived areas of the country to be identified as well as providing information about the issues faced by people living in different parts of the country.

Data time point, spatial scale and denominators

This update to the English Indices of Deprivation was constructed during 2010. Where possible the indicators used in this release relate to 2008, for many indicators more recent data was not available at the time of index construction. Moreover, LSOA denominators (see below) for any date later than 2008 were not available at this time.

As has been indicated, the ID2010, component domains and the supplementary indices are all presented at LSOA level. LSOAs are homogenous small areas of relatively even size (around 1,500 people), and are an improvement on the previous ward geography used in the ID2000 which were larger and subject to frequent change. Summaries of the ID2010 are presented at local authority district level.

Population estimates at LSOA level for mid-2008 were provided by the Office for National Statistics' Small Area Population Estimation Unit. The majority of the indicators in the ID2010 use denominators derived from these population estimates. Certain indicators use numerators and denominators derived from the same data source, including the few indicators derived from the 2001 Census.

The Domains

Seven domains of deprivation are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. Each domain contains a number of component indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose of measuring major features of that deprivation; 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.

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 costs²
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.³

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

² Child Tax Credit is payable to families who are either: (i) claiming out-of-work benefits, or (ii) in work and claiming Working Tax Credit, or (iii) claiming neither out-of-work benefits nor Working Tax Credit but whose household income does not exceed the Child Tax Credit income threshold.

³ Excludes unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported by local authorities (estimated to be approximately 4,600 in September 2008), and those in initial accommodation (1,280 at the end of September 2008).

- 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 18-64⁴
- 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.

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. Four indicators are used to calculate this domain:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area. The indicators are structured 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. Seven indicators are used to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: Children/young people

- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 2 exams
- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 3 exams
- Average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams
- Proportion of young people *not* staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Secondary school absence rate – the proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Proportion of those aged under 21 *not* entering Higher Education.

⁴. Employment and Support Allowance was introduced in October 2008 and so is only contained within the final of the four quarterly cuts of data. See the section on 'Changes since the ID 2007' for more details.

Sub-domain: Skills

- Proportion of 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. Seven indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: Wider barriers

- Household overcrowding – the proportion of households within 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 the 1996 Housing Act (at local authority district level)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (local authority district level) – proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Sub-domain: Geographical barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a Post Office.

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.

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. Four indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: The indoors living environment

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

Sub-domain: The outdoors living environment

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents.

Chapter 3 of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 report which accompanies this release provides further details about the purpose of each domain, the indicators and denominators used and an assessment of the data quality of each of the indicators. Detailed information about the sources used for the various indicators can also be found in Annex C of the full report.

Combining the domains

Each domain was constructed separately, from the component indicators, and each LSOA was assigned a domain score representing the combination of these indicators and then ranked according to this domain score. The domain ranks were then transformed to the exponential distribution and combined into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Table 5 below sets out the weights used to combine the domains. These are the same as in the ID2007. Chapter 2 of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 report provides a more detailed description of how the overall index is calculated, with Annexes E, F, and G providing technical information regarding the statistical techniques that have been used.

Table 5: Domain weights for the IMD 2010

	Domain Weight
Income Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Employment Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	9.3%
Crime Domain	9.3%
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	9.3%

Related links

All of the material relating to the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 including earlier versions of the Indices and the consultation documents that helped inform this update can all be accessed from the Department for Communities and Local Government's website via the link below:

www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/subject/indicesdeprivation

Data quality

A range of procedures have been undertaken to check the quality of all elements of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) these fell into five broad categories.

1. Comparisons of raw data to ensure consistency in data supplied
2. Comparisons between shrunk and unshrunk data to assess the impact of the shrinkage technique
3. Comparisons between ID2007 and ID2010
4. Comparisons with published data to ensure consistency between the ID2010 and other data sources
5. Reality checking or results such as urban areas should be more crowded than rural ones.

Annex H of the English Indices of Deprivation provides more detailed accounts of the specific procedures involved in each of these quality assurance checks. Also in addition to these internal checks the Indices of Deprivation 2010 were checked separately by an external academic to provide independent verification. This included scrutiny of the methods and the accuracy of syntax, as well as additional comparisons against the ID 2007.

Detailed metadata is available for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, each of the domains of deprivation and the two supplementary domains on the Department for Communities and Local Government website via the link below:

www.communities.gov.uk/communities/research/indicesdeprivation/

The metadata provides a range of information that describes the quality of the data and details any points that should be noted when using the data.

The Office for National Statistics has developed [Guidelines for Measuring Statistical Quality](#); these are based upon the six European Statistical Service (ESS) Dimensions of Quality developed by Eurostat. The dimensions are: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, Comparability and Coherence

The Department for Communities and Local Government's statistical quality guidelines are published here:

www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statisticalnoticequalityguidance

Revisions policy

There have been no revisions to the English Indices of Deprivation 2007. The Department for Communities and Local Government's revisions policy for statistical releases can be found at:

www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statisticalnoticerevisionspolicy

Uses of the data

Since their original publication, the Indices of Deprivation have been used very widely for a range of purposes. The Indices of Deprivation can be used for identifying areas with high levels of deprivation or areas with specific issues, such as health, that may not be considered deprived on the overall index. Local authorities or other larger geographies can also be compared by, for instance, looking at the proportion of the 10% most deprived LSOAs contained within each of the areas. Cut-offs other than the 10% most deprived may also be appropriate depending on the use being made of the summary.

The Indices are central to the evidence base for regeneration policy in England and help target limited resources appropriately. As a composite index, the Index of Multiple Deprivation fits well with moves from Government to take a holistic approach to developing local services. The fact that the Indices cover a range of domains means that they will also be useful to local communities as they drive forward policies in their own way to address their own local priorities. The Indices also allows communities to compare their areas with similar, or nearby, areas on a range of nationally consistent measures. This helps residents to gauge their relative levels of deprivation, assess whether progress is being made and hold relevant authorities accountable.

Some examples of how previous versions of the Indices have been used by central Government include as a criteria for allocating resources efficiently for programmes such as regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, identify disadvantaged pupils for additional support or allocate grants to community groups. Key users of the Indices are local authorities where the Indices are used to identify the local areas with the greatest level of need for support or intervention. Examples include analysing community safety data to evaluate neighbourhood policing and partnerships, using the Indices as local measures of community cohesion, investigating patterns of 'risk of youth offending', identifying the greatest health inequalities between the most and least deprived populations or for context in community safety strategic assessments.

User consultation

Prior to this update to the English Indices of Deprivation users were invited to take part in a technical consultation on the methodology used in the previous version of the Indices of Deprivation. The information received via this consultation has been used to inform the production of these statistics and has led to changes in the way the results will be disseminated and the availability of guidance material. A summary of the responses received and the department's response to that consultation exercise has been published here:

www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/indicesdeprivation07responses

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the 'Public enquiries' contact given in the 'Enquiries' section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here:

www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/engagementstrategystatistics

Other information

Details of officials who receive pre-release access to the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 up to 24 hours before release can be found at:

www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/subject/indicesdeprivation

Enquiries

This Statistical Release can be accessed and all text and tables downloaded electronically from the Department's website at:

www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/

Further details on this Statistical Release are available from:

Media Enquiries:

telephone: 0303 444 1201

e-mail: press.office@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Public enquiries:

telephone: 0303 444 3360

e-mail: indices.deprivation@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Zone 4/J1, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DU

Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

www.statistics.gov.uk

Information about DCLG is available via the Department's website:

www.communities.gov.uk

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