

Appendix D

The Domains and Indicators

Many of the indicators are the same as were used in the creation of the 2004 Indices, however, there are a few changes – particularly to the indicators in the Income Domain.

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. It comprises the following:

- Adults and children in Income Support households (Source: DWP, 2005).
- Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (Source: DWP, 2005).
- Adults and Children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP, 2005).
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit, whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005).
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-based JSA, Pension Credit or Working tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005).
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS, 2006).

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. 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 conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market, and comprises:

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit claimants: women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance claimants: women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP, 2005)
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP, 2005)

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area, and covers the entire age range. It comprises:

- Years of Potential Life Lost (2001-2005) (Source: ONS).
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (Source: DWP, 2005).

- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from hospital Episode Statistics (2004-2005) (Source: Department of Health).
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders, based on prescribing (2005), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004-2005) and Incapacity Benefit data (2005) (Sources: Prescribing Pricing Authority; DoH; DWP).

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub domains relating to children/young people in the area and lack of skills and qualifications among the working age adult population.

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF).
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF).
- Best of average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes result of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF).
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001).
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16 (Source: HMRC Child Benefit data).
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF).
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (5 year average, 2001-2005, Source: UCAS, HESA)
- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (Source: 2001 Census).

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability. It comprises:

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census).
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (Source: DCLG, 2005).
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Modeled estimates, 2005).
- Road distance to GP premises (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005).
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket (Source: Mapinfo Ltd, 2005).
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCSF, 2004-2005).
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005).

Crime Domain

This Domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. The Crime Domain comprises:

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment (quality of housing) and the 'outdoors' (air quality and road traffic accidents).

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003-2005 average, Source: BRE and DCLG modelled EHCS).
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census).
- Air quality (2005, Source: Staffordshire University and NAEU modelled at LSOA).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19, smoothed to LSOA).