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**Multiple Deprivation in New Deal for Communities Areas:
Applying the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 to NDC Areas**

by

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SDRC Papers on the New Deal for Communities National Evaluation

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Executive Summary

This paper provides an overview of the English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) and presents IMD scores and ranks for New Deal for Communities (NDC) areas. The IMD is composed of seven types, or domains, of deprivation:

- Employment deprivation
- Income deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Crime
- Living Environment deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services

Within each domain, indicators are combined to create a domain-level score, which is indicative of the levels deprivation in a Super Output Area (SOA), and a rank, which relates the levels of deprivation to other areas across country. The boundaries of the SOAs do not necessarily fit into the boundaries of the NDC areas. As such, population weighted average scores have been created for each NDC area, giving each area a score on the overall IMD as well as on each of the seven component domains. These scores have then been ranked along with all SOAs in England to allow relative levels of deprivation to be compared. It is important to note that each domain employed a different methodology in the construction of the domain score and so these scores are not directly comparable across domains. For an indication of the relative standing of an area across domains, please use the domain rank.

The IMD itself is discussed further in the **Introduction**, beginning on page 9. The process by which IMD scores have been created for NDC areas is explained fully in the **IMD scores in NDC areas** section, beginning on page 10 and the process by which ranks have been created and presented is explained in the **IMD ranks in NDC areas** section beginning on page 22.

The most deprived NDC areas, those with the highest IMD scores, are the Kensington NDC area in Liverpool, the North Huyton area in Knowsley, and the Beswick and Openshaw area in Manchester. A number of other NDC areas score well above the NDC average of 51.65 on the IMD, including those in Bradford, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle, Coventry, and Doncaster. When all SOAs and NDC areas are ranked together on the IMD, all but one of the NDC areas fall into the 20% most deprived areas in England, with the North Fulham area in London falling into the 30% most deprived areas in the country.

Among the component domains, the Income and Employment domains are unique in that the scores on these domains are directly related to the proportion of people in an area who are experiencing income or employment deprivation. On this measure of income deprivation, more than half the residents of the NDC areas in Knowsley and Manchester are income deprived. This compares to an NDC average of approximately 36%. More than 40% of the residents of the NDC areas in Bradford, Kingston Upon Hull, Leicester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Tower Hamlets, Birmingham Aston, Coventry, and Sheffield are also experiencing income deprivation. All NDC areas fall within the 20% most income deprived areas in England.

On the Employment deprivation domain, an average of 23% of NDC area residents are employment deprived. Approximately 40% and 36%, respectively, of residents in the Knowsley and Manchester NDC areas are employment deprived. These scores place each of these areas not only within the most deprived 25% of areas in their respective districts but also within the most deprived 1% of all areas in England. All four of the NDC areas in Yorkshire and the Humber and the four NDC areas in the North East have Employment deprivation scores higher than the NDC average. The majority of NDC areas fall within the 20% most employment deprived areas in England, while five of the 10 NDC areas in London as well as those in Southampton and Luton fall within the 30% most deprived areas on this measure.

On the Education, skills, and training domain, the NDC average score is 49.11. If the NDC average were considered as a single entity and ranked alongside all SOAs and individual NDCs in England it would fall within the 20% most deprived areas in the country. However, with a score of 87.63, the Preston Road NDC area in Kingston upon Hull falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in the district and within the most deprived 1% of areas in England. All NDC areas except the 10 in London fall among the 20% most deprived areas in England on this domain. In London, three NDC areas fall within the 30% most deprived, three fall within the 40% most deprived, three fall within the 50% most deprived, and one, the North Fulham area, falls within the 60% most deprived areas in England.

On the Health, deprivation, and disability domain, the average score of NDC areas is 1.23. If the NDC average were considered as a single entity and ranked alongside all SOAs and individual NDCs in England it would fall within the 10% most deprived areas. Most of the NDC areas fall into the 20% most deprived areas in England, with four areas (those in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, and Knowsley) falling into the 1% most deprived areas nationally. At the other end of the spectrum of NDC areas are those areas in Southwark, Lambeth, and Hammersmith and Fulham, which all fall into the 40% most deprived areas in England, as well as the middle 50% of areas in their respective boroughs.

Eighteen of the 39 NDC areas fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England on the Crime domain. Each of these has a Crime domain score higher than the NDC average of 1.02. The Radford NDC area in Nottingham the highest score on the Crime domain and falls within the most deprived 1% of areas in England on this measure. At the other end of the distribution, the Aylesbury NDC area in Southwark falls within the 50% most deprived areas in England as well as within the least deprived 25% of areas in the borough.

On the Barriers to housing and services domain, the NDC areas are more widely distributed on the spectrum of deprivation than on most of the other domains. While seven NDC areas, including six in London as well as the East Brighton area, fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England on this measure, two NDC areas, those in Kingston Upon Hull and Walsall, fall within the least deprived 10% of areas in England on this domain. If the NDC average were considered as a single entity and ranked alongside all SOAs and individual NDCs in England it would fall within the 40% most deprived areas..

On the Living Environment domain, there is also a considerable amount of variation among NDC areas. The majority of areas fall within the most deprived 20% of areas in England. The Kensington NDC area in Liverpool is the most deprived NDC area on this domain and falls within the most deprived 1% of areas in England. At the other end of the scale, the NDC areas in Luton and Brighton fall within the 60% most deprived of areas in England on this domain.

Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) offers an up-to-date and comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level.¹ As such, it is ideal for gauging levels of deprivation in New Deal for Communities (NDC) areas. The IMD 2004 is drawn primarily from 2001 data and presented using a unique geography: the Super Output Area (SOA). These are groups of contiguous Census Output Areas with a total population of approximately 1,500 people. The size of the SOAs allows for unprecedented identification of pockets of deprivation and allows population-weighted IMD scores to be calculated for NDC areas with a new degree of precision. This paper provides an overview Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 and presents IMD scores for NDC areas.

The concept of multiple deprivation, upon which the IMD 2004 is based, is that different kinds of deprivation exist, which are recognised and measured separately. Therefore, the IMD 2004 contains measures of seven types, or domains, of deprivation. Each domain contains a number of individual measures, or indicators. The seven domains of deprivation discussed are:

- Employment deprivation
- Income deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Crime
- Living Environment deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services

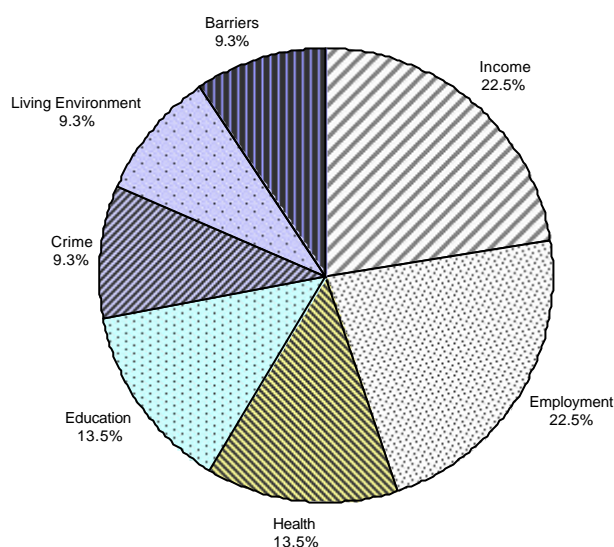
Within each domain, the indicators are combined to create a domain-level score, which is indicative of the levels deprivation in an SOA, and a rank, which relates the levels of deprivation to other areas across country.

It is important to note when reading this document that each domain employed a different methodology in the construction of the 'domain score' and so these scores are not directly comparable across domains. For an indication of an area's relative standing across domains please use the 'domain rank'.

The scores of each domain are then combined according to the weights shown in **Figure 1** to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

¹ Please see Noble M, Wright G, Dibben C, Smith GAN, McLennan D, Anttila C, Barnes H, Mokhtar C, Noble S, Avenell D, Gardner J, Covizzi I, Lloyd M. Indices of Deprivation 2004. Report to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. London: Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, 2004.

Figure 1: Domain weights on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004



Each NDC area was assigned a score for each of the seven domains in the IMD 2004 and the overall IMD. The process by which this was accomplished is discussed below in the **IMD scores in NDC areas** section.

Geography

As mentioned above, the IMD 2004 has been created at Lower Level Super Output Area (SOA) level. These are an amalgamation of Census Output Areas, with an average population size of 1,500 people.² This small area level geography allows for the identification of pockets of deprivation that might be obscured by measurements at county, district, or even ward level. This also means, as mentioned above, that IMD scores can be calculated for NDC areas with a unique degree of precision.

IMD scores in NDC areas

Super Output Areas, the geography used for the IMD 2004, do not fit exactly into NDC boundaries: indeed all NDC areas are larger than a single SOA. It was therefore necessary to create new scores for each NDC area. The NDC score was calculated as the population weighted average of the scores of the overlapping SOAs. The following example demonstrates the method that was used to assign an IMD score to an NDC area:

² For more information on SOAs, please see A Guide to the Neighbourhood Statistics: Geography Policy (2nd December 2003).

NDC X has a population of 3,000 residents. 1,200 of these residents live within SOA1, which itself has a population of 2,000. The remaining 1,800 residents of NDC X live within SOA2, which itself has a population of 2,100. SOA1 has an IMD score of 87.3 and SOA2 has an IMD score of 73.2. The NDC's IMD score is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NDC IMD score} &= ((1,200/3,000)*87.3) + ((1,800/3,000)*73.2) \\
 &= 34.92 + 43.92 \\
 &= 78.84
 \end{aligned}$$

This section presents the overall IMD scores and scores for each of the seven component domains for the 39 NDC areas. For the IMD as a whole and for each domain, a pair of charts is presented: one for each Round of the programme. In all cases, greater levels of deprivation are indicated by higher scores. Within each chart, the NDC areas are organised in alphabetical order according to the local authority in which they are located. Also displayed on each chart is the average score for all 39 NDC areas, presented as a horizontal line across the columns representing the NDC area scores.

In **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, we can see that the three most deprived NDC areas are the Kensington NDC areas in Liverpool, the North Huyton area in Knowsley and the Beswick and Openshaw area in Manchester. A number of other NDC areas score above the average of 51.65, including those in Bradford, Kingston upon Hull, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham Aston, Hartlepool, Coventry, Doncaster, Plymouth, Salford, Sheffield and Sunderland.

Figure 2: IMD 2004 scores in Round 1 NDC areas

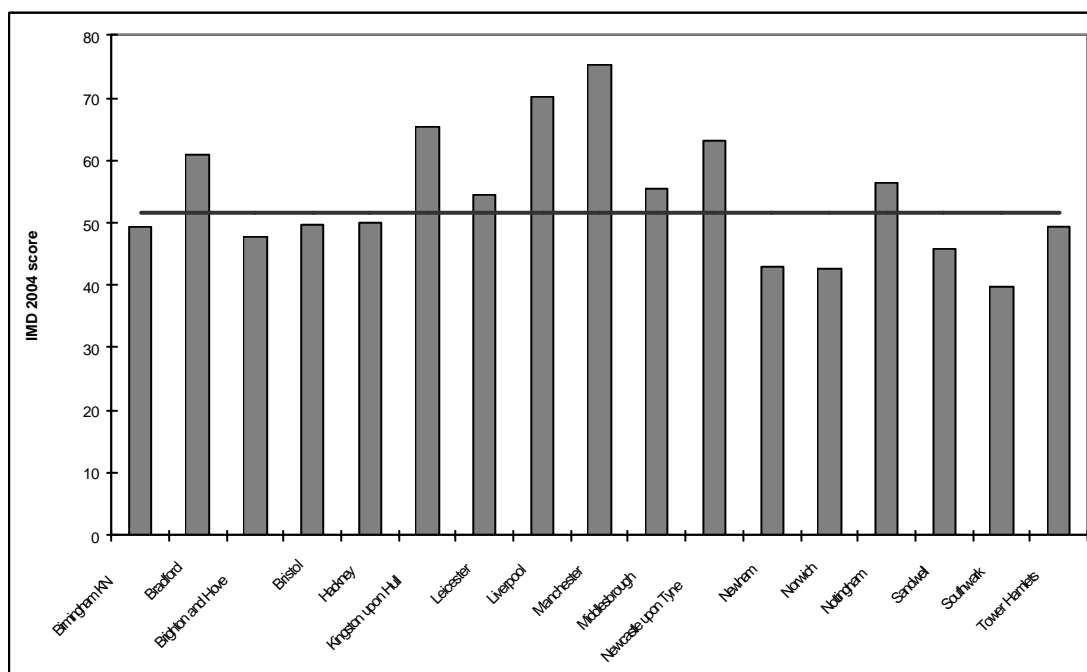


Figure 3: IMD 2004 scores in Round 2 NDC areas

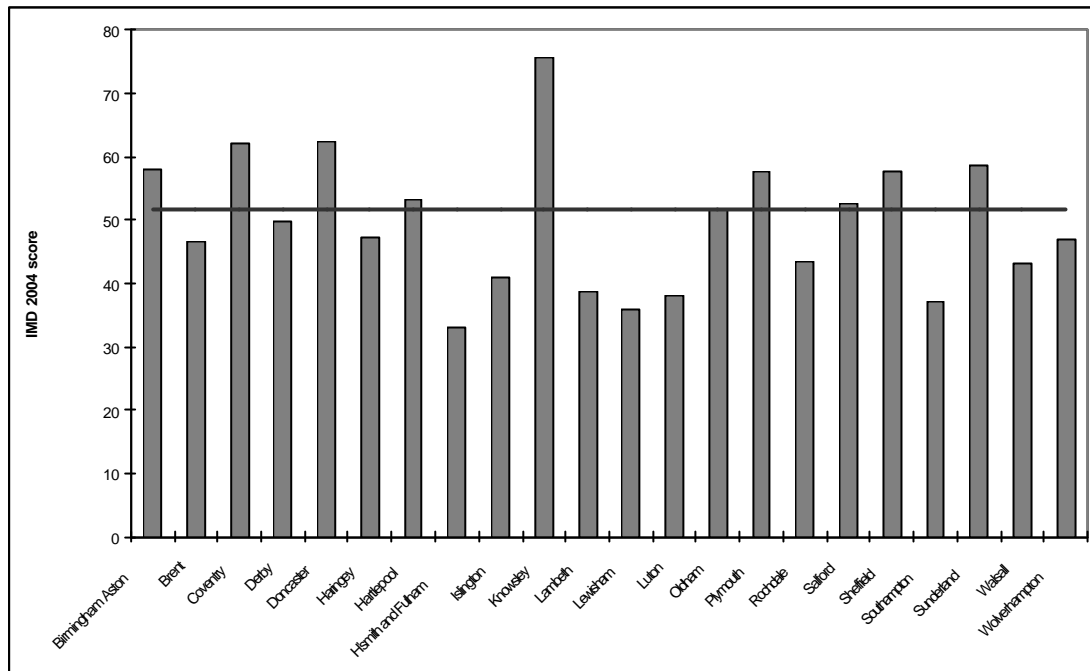


Figure 4 and **Figure 5** present the scores for each NDC area on the Income deprivation domain of the IMD 2004. The scores on this domain are somewhat unique in that they relate directly to the proportion of people in an area who are income deprived. The IMD 2004 measures income deprivation as the proportion of people in an area who are living in households in which one or more adults is in receipt of Income Support or Income Based Job Seeker’s Allowance, people living in households receiving Working Families Tax Credit or Disabled Person’s Tax Credit whose equivalised income is below 60 percent of the median (excluding housing benefit and before housing costs), and asylum seekers who are in receipt of subsistence and accommodation support from the National Asylum Support Service.

When the Income deprivation scores are allocated to NDC areas, we can see the approximately 36 percent of all NDC area residents are income deprived. In both the North Huyton and Beswick and Openshaw NDC areas, this measure indicates that more than half of all residents are income deprived. The lowest levels of income deprivation are in the North Fulham NDC area in Hammersmith and Fulham and the Heywood NDC area in Rochdale.

Figure 4: Income deprivation scores in Round 1 NDC areas

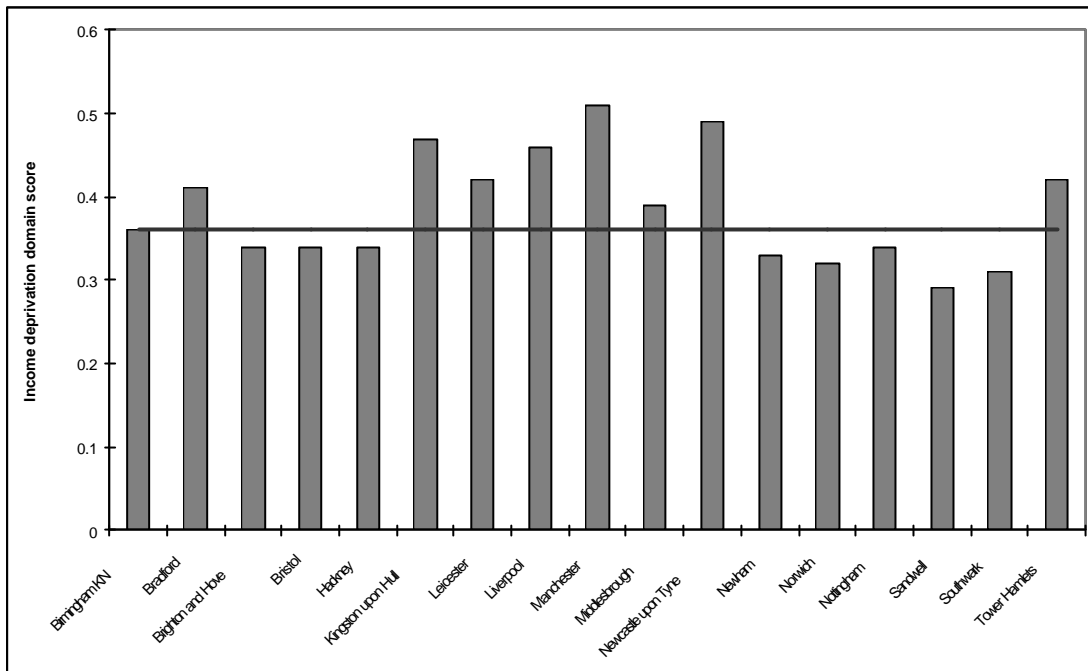


Figure 5: Income deprivation scores for Round 2 NDC areas

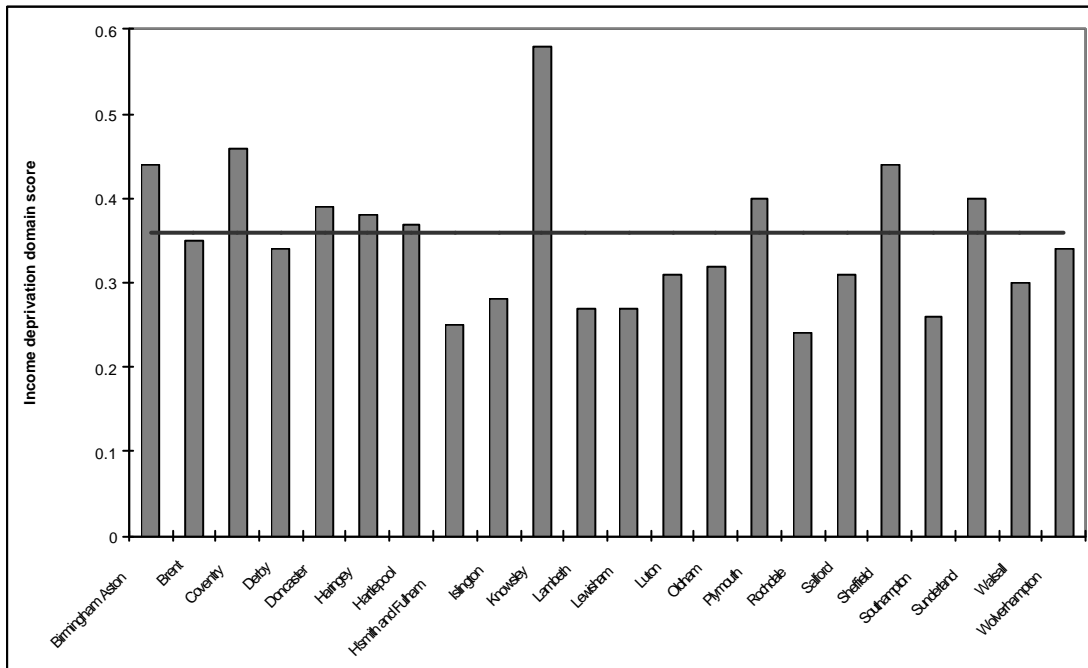


Figure 6 and **Figure 7** present the Employment deprivation domain scores for each of the NDC areas as well as the NDC average. Like the Income deprivation domain, the Employment deprivation domain is a direct measure of the proportion of an area's residents who are experiencing employment deprivation. The IMD 2004 measures employment deprivation as those people of working age for whom there is evidence in the benefits system of involuntary exclusion from the labour market. The indicators

included for this measure are the unemployed claimant count, claimants of Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance who are below pensionable age (i.e. 60 for women and 65 for men), participants in New Deal for 18-24s and New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count, and participants in New Deal for Lone Parents.

On average, approximately 23 percent of working age residents of NDC areas are experiencing employment deprivation. With scores of 0.40 and 0.36 respectively, the North Huyton and Beswick and Openshaw NDC areas are the most deprived on this measure. All four of the NDC areas in Yorkshire and the Humberside Government Office Region (GOR), the Little Horton area in Bradford, the Preston Road area in Kingston upon Hull, the Doncaster Central area and the Burngreave area in Sheffield, have Employment deprivation scores higher than the NDC average. All four NDC areas in the North East GOR, the West Middlesbrough area, the West Gate area in Newcastle, the West Central Hartlepool area and the East End and Hendon area in Sunderland, also have scores higher than the NDC average. Of those NDC areas in London and the southern regions of England, the only NDC area with an Employment deprivation score higher than the NDC average is the Devonport NDC area in Plymouth.

Figure 6: Employment deprivation scores for Round 1 NDC areas

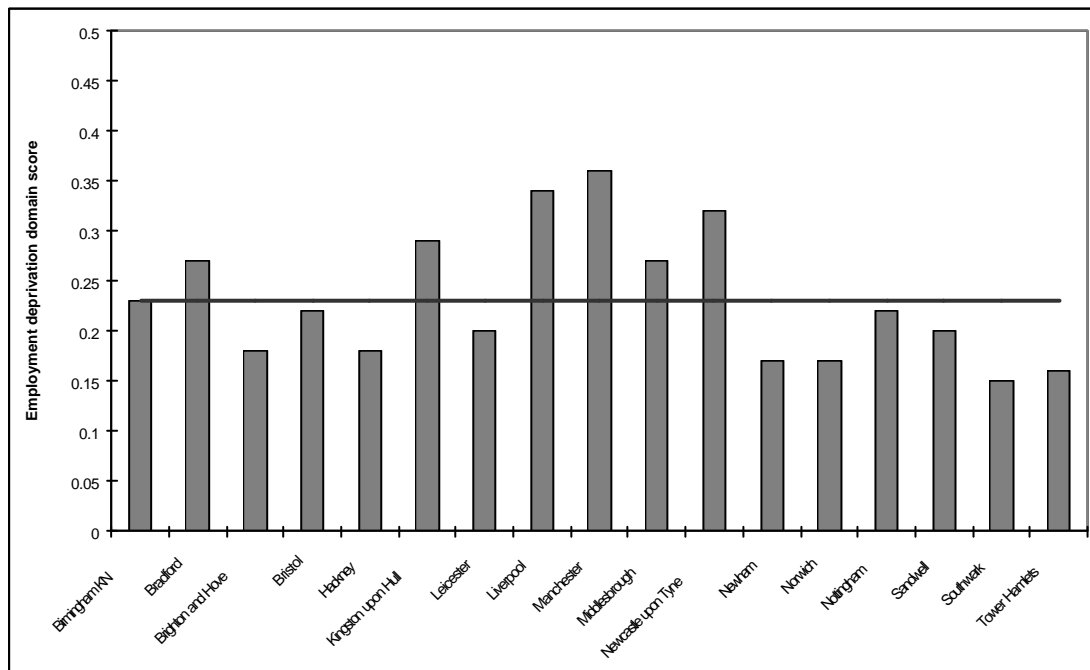


Figure 7: Employment deprivation scores for Round 2 NDC areas

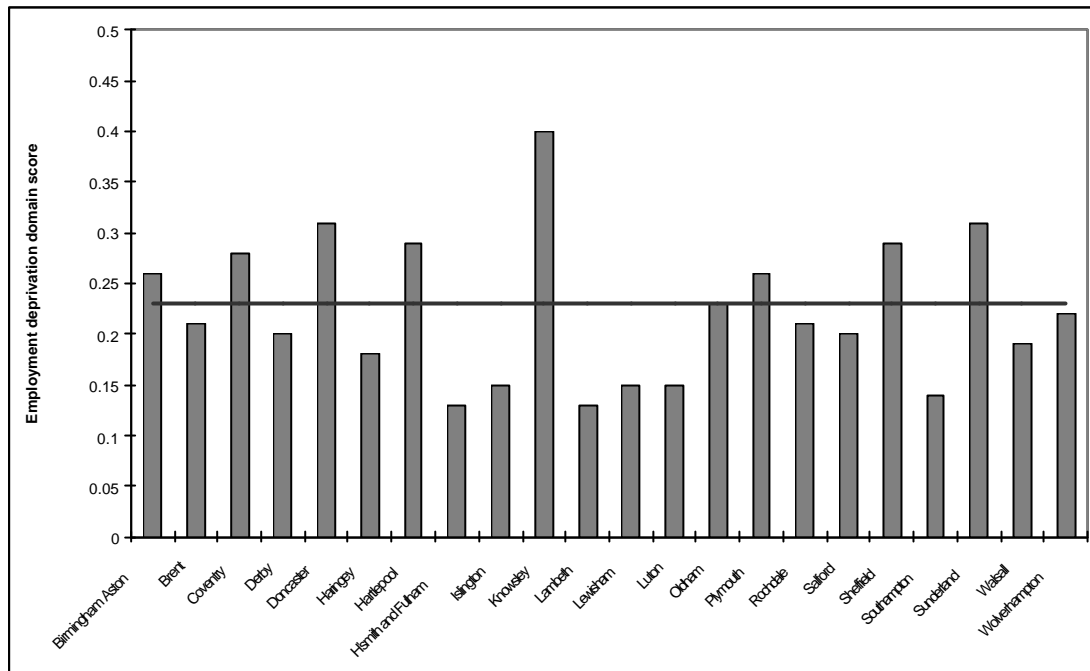


Figure 8 and **Figure 9** present the Education, skills and training deprivation domain scores for the 39 NDC areas and the average score for all areas. The domain is divided into two equally weighted parts, or sub-domains. The first relates to children and young people and measures the average point score of children at Key Stages 2, 3, and 4, the secondary school absence rate, the proportion of young people not staying on in school over age 16 and the proportion of young people aged under 21 who are not entering higher education. The second sub-domain measures the proportion of working age adults (aged 25-54, i.e. generally post-higher education and below retirement) who have no or low qualifications as measured by the 2001 Census. A higher score is indicative of higher levels of deprivation on this measure.

Among NDC areas, we can see that the scores of several NDC areas, especially those in Kingston Upon Hull, Leicester and Knowsley, far exceed the NDC average of 49.11. Also notable is that fact that all 10 NDC areas in the London GOR fall well below the NDC average score, indicating lower than average levels of education-related deprivation.

Figure 8: Education, skills and training deprivation scores for Round 1 NDC areas

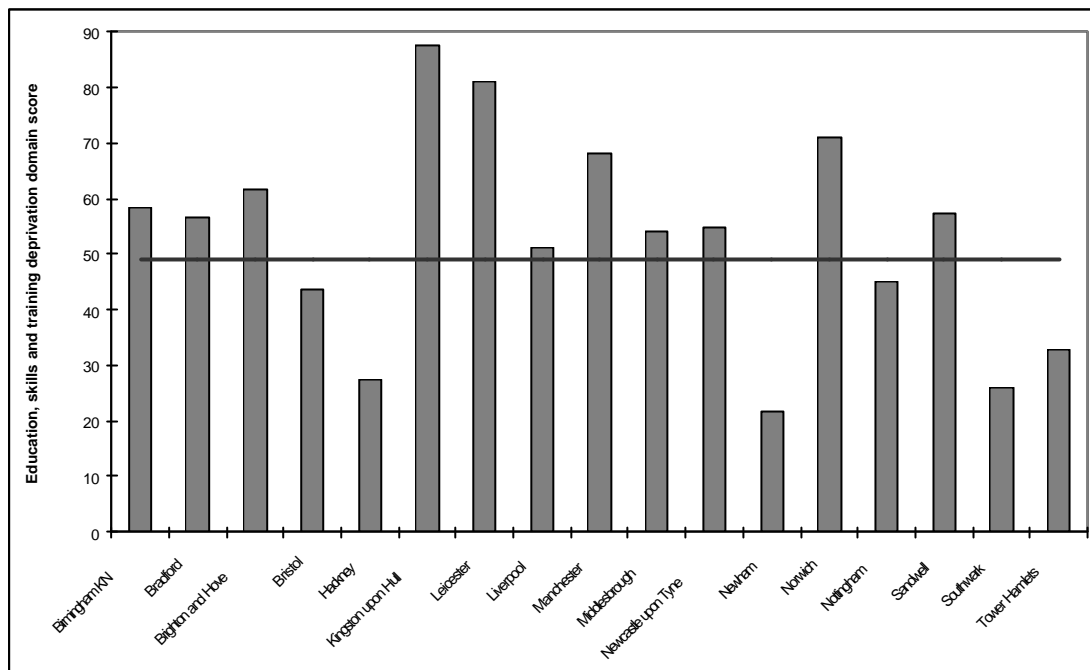


Figure 9: Education, skills and training deprivation scores for Round 2 NDC areas

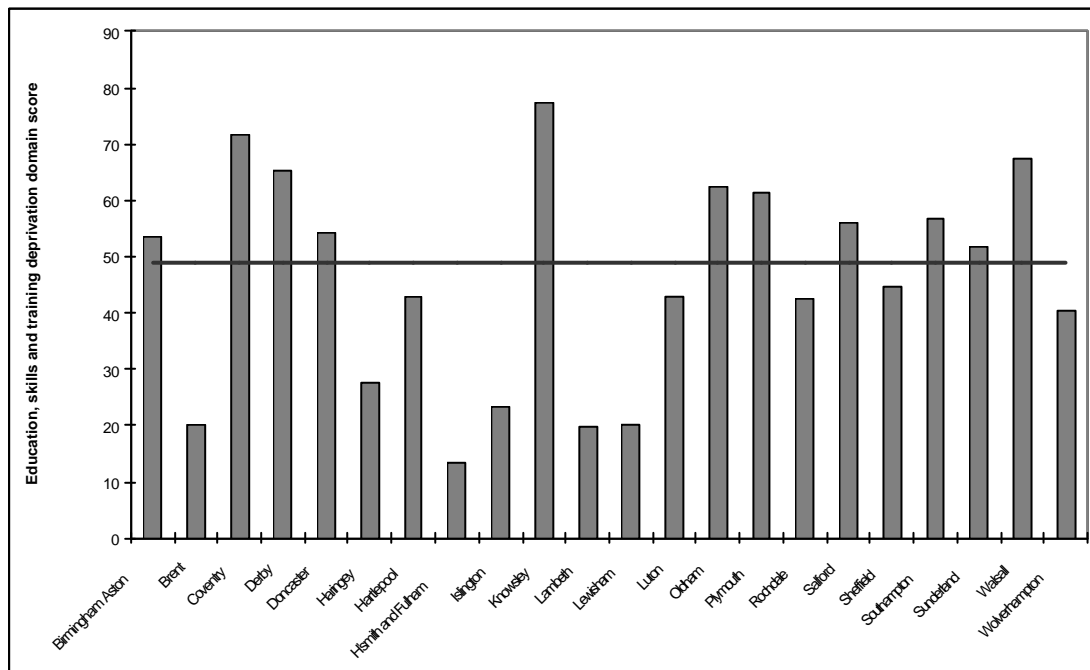


Figure 10 and **Figure 11** present the Health deprivation and disability scores for the NDC areas. There are four indicators in this domain, which measures areas with higher than expected levels of premature mortality or greater than expected concentrations of people experiencing poor health. The first three indicators included are years of potential life lost, a comparative illness and disability ratio and measures of emergency hospital admissions. Each of these indicators is an age and sex

standardised rate. The fourth indicator in the domain is the concentration of adults aged 18-60 who are suffering from mood or anxiety disorders, as measured by hospital episode, suicide, prescription and health benefits data.

Figure 10: Health Deprivation and disability domain scores for Round 1 NDC areas

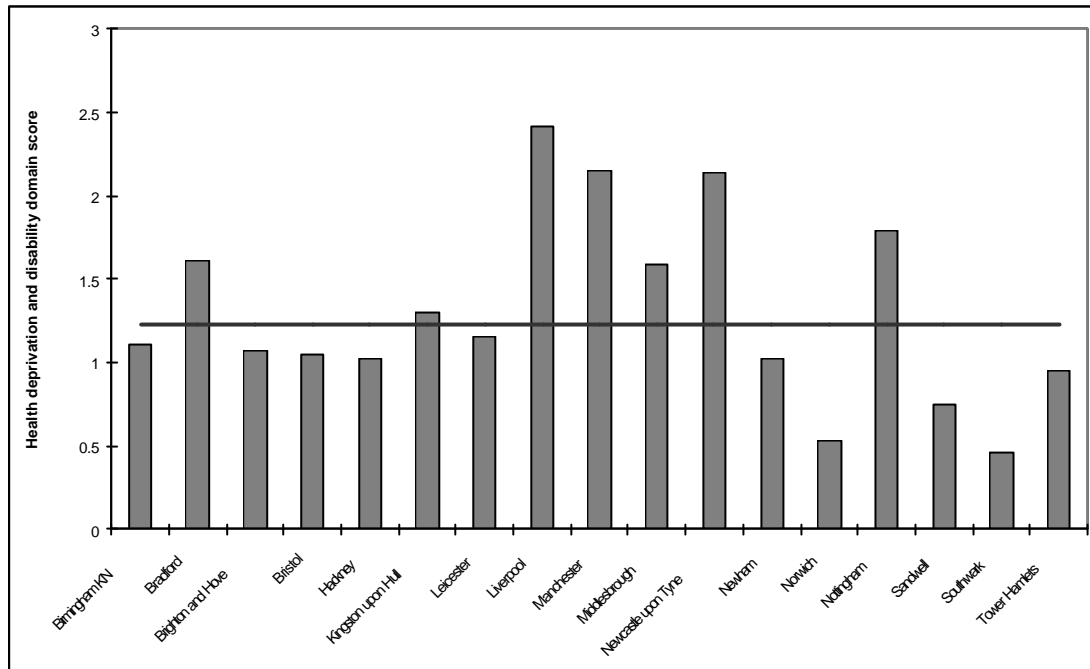
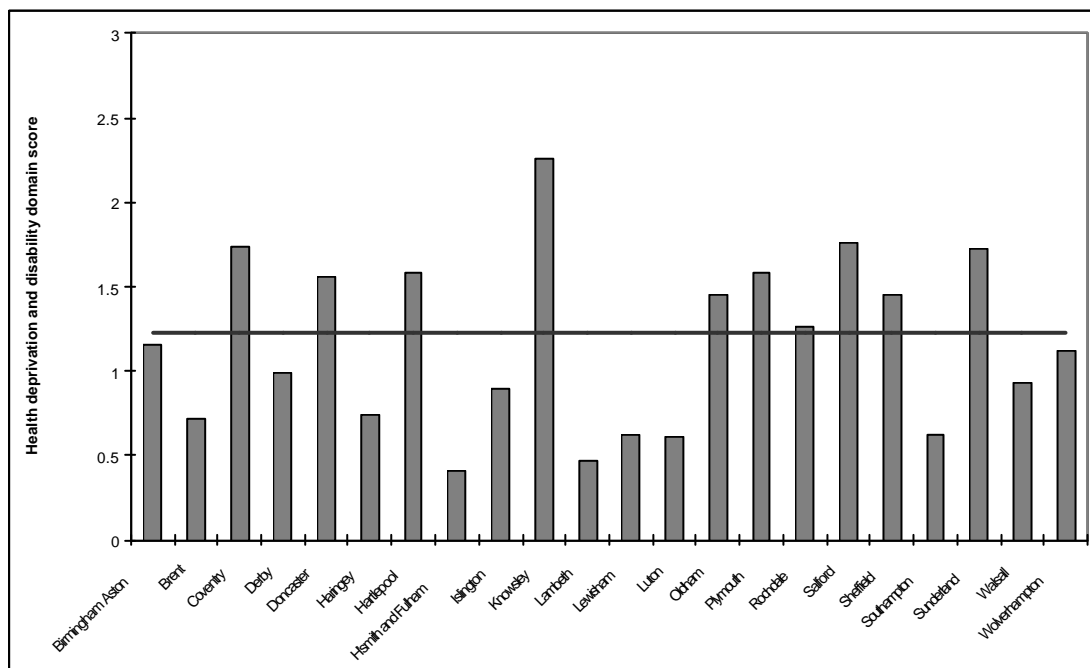


Figure 11: Health Deprivation and disability domain scores for Round 2 NDC areas



The NDC average score on the Health domain is 1.23, with several NDC areas, including those in Liverpool, Newcastle, Knowsley and Manchester, having much higher scores, indicating significantly higher levels of health deprivation and disability. Each of the NDC areas in the London GOR has a lower than average score,

while each of the NDC areas in the Yorkshire and the Humberside GOR have higher than average scores.

Figure 12 and **Figure 13** present the Crime domain scores for the NDC areas. The Crime domain measures recorded incidents of four major crime types: burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Rates are calculated using resident plus workplace populations for the theft, criminal damage and violence indicators, meaning that crime rates are not artificially inflated in town and city centres.

All NDC areas have an average Crime domain score of 1.02. The NDC areas in Kingston Upon Hull, Manchester, Derby, Oldham and Sunderland all have scores well above the NDC average, of at least 1.50, indicating higher levels of crime. By far, the NDC area with the highest Crime domain score is the Radford area in Nottingham, with a score of 2.11. Those areas with the lowest scores, in Southwark, Hammersmith and Fulham and Islington, are all located in London.

Figure 12: Crime domain scores for Round 1 NDC areas

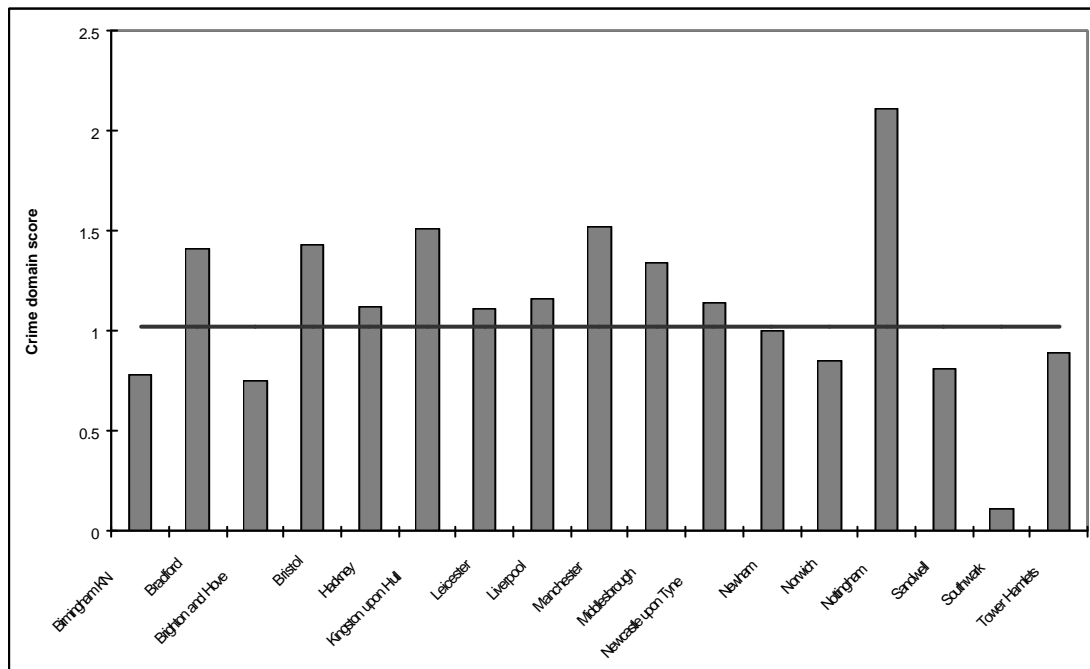


Figure 13: Crime domain scores for Round 2 NDC areas

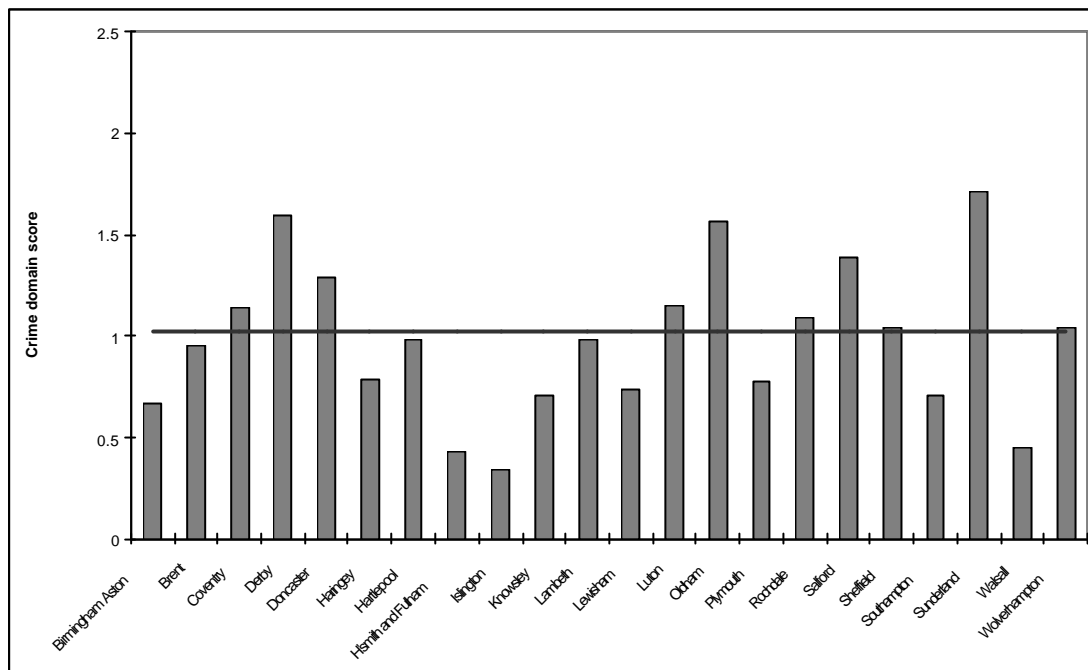


Figure 14 and **Figure 15** present the NDC area scores on the Barriers to housing and services domain. This domain is comprised of two parts, or sub-domains: wider barriers and geographical barriers. The wider barriers domain focuses on difficulty of access to suitable housing and measures household overcrowding, households accepted as homeless under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation and difficulty of access to owner occupation (i.e. affordable housing). The first of these indicators is taken directly from the 2001 Census and is measured at SOA level. Due to the nature of the data available, the latter indicators are measured at district level, meaning all SOAs in a district have been allocated the same score on these indicators. The geographical barriers sub-domain measures road distances to key services at SOA level. The services included are: a GP premises, a supermarket or convenience store, a primary school and a Post Office.

On average, NDC areas have a score of 25.97 on the Barriers domain. It is worth noting that, unlike the domains examined thus far, all 10 of the NDC areas in London score above the NDC average, indicating higher than average levels of barriers to housing and services.

Figure 14: Barriers to housing and services domain scores for Round 1 NDC areas

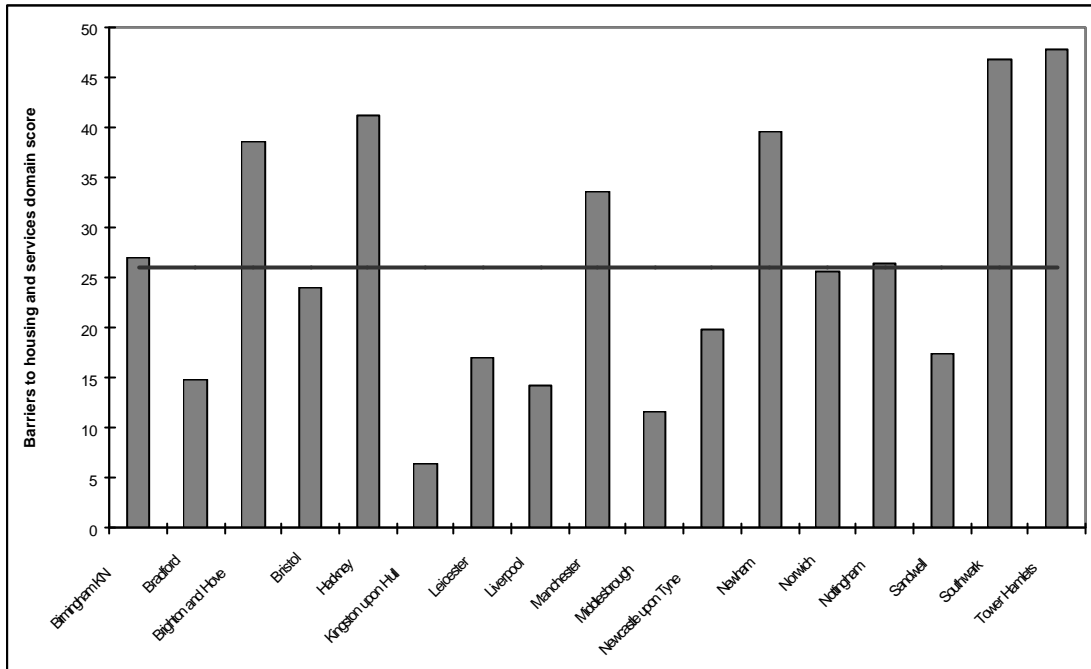


Figure 15: Barriers to housing and services domain scores for Round 2 NDC areas

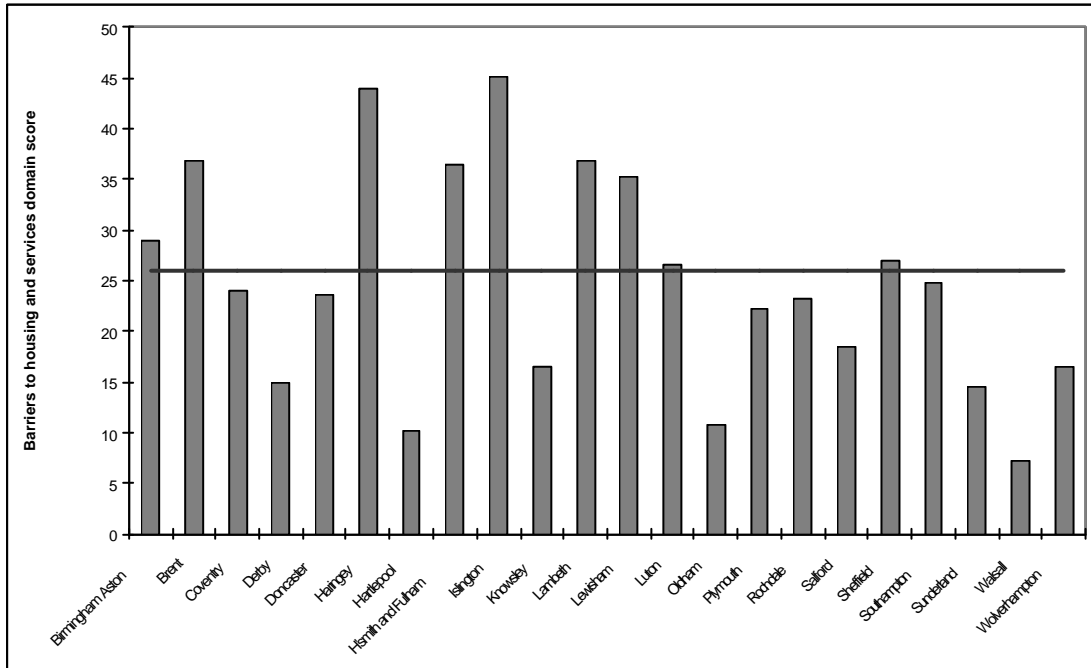


Figure 16 and **Figure 17** present scores on the Living environment domain for the NDC areas. This domain measures deprivation relating to physical characteristics of the living environment. The two sub-domains measure deprivation related to the ‘indoors’ living environment and the ‘outdoors’ living environment. The first measures housing quality and housing without central heating. The second measures air quality and pedestrian and cyclists casualties resulting from road traffic accidents.

NDC areas have an average score of 42.13 in this domain, with a notable amount of variation even among NDC areas in the same metropolitan area. For example, the NDC areas in Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Sandwell, less than 30 kilometres from each other, have scores on this domain varying from 18.87 to 62.51. Similarly, the scores in the London NDC areas range from 36.57 in the New Cross Gate area in Lewisham to 65.09 in the Shoreditch area in Hackney.

Figure 16: Living environment domain scores for Round 1 NDC areas

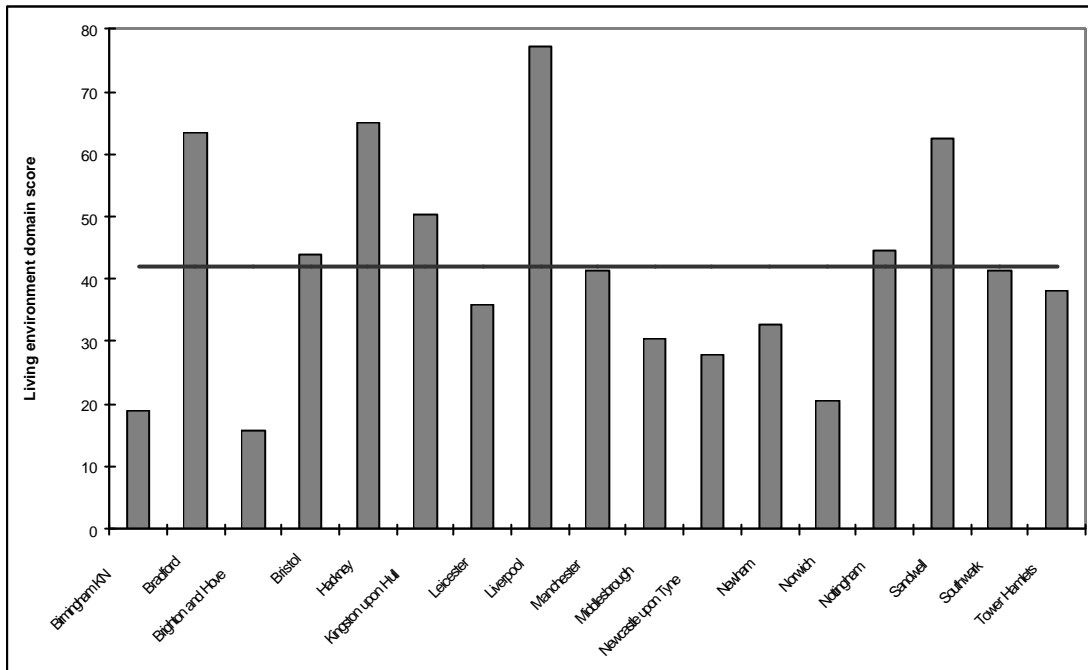
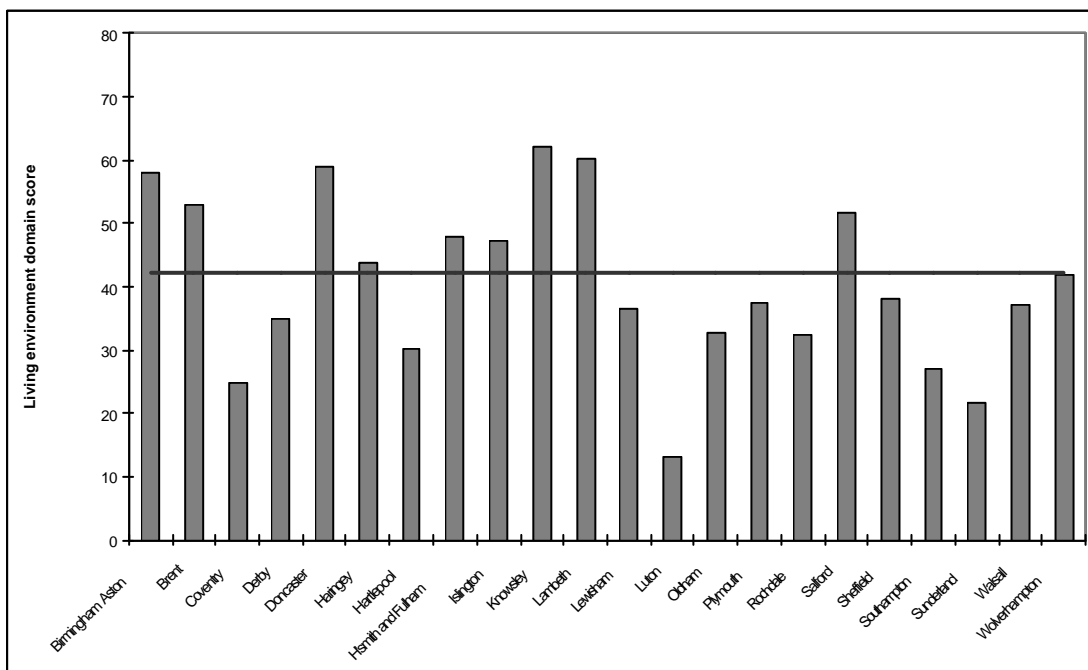


Figure 17: Living environment domain score for Round 2 NDC areas



IMD ranks in NDC areas

While scores of NDC areas on the IMD and the component domains are helpful in comparing levels of deprivation across NDC areas, assigning a rank to each NDC area allows comparisons to be made with other areas of the parent local authority. Looking at ranks rather than scores also allows for comparisons across different domains of deprivation. A score of 1.5 on the Crime domain does not relate to a score of 51 on the Education, training and skills domain, as these scores are calculated on different scales. On the other hand, we know that there are 32,482 SOAs in England. When the SOAs are ranked so that the most deprived area has a rank of 1, it is easy to see that an area ranking 15 on the Crime domain and 15,000 on the Education, training and skills domain is considerably more deprived on the former domain than the latter. This also means that an area with a rank or proxy rank in the 'top' 10%, between 1 and 3,248, falls within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. An area ranking (or assigned a proxy rank) between 3,248 and 6,496 falls within the 20% most deprived of areas in England, and so forth.

The following pages present 'proxy-ranks' for the NDC areas on the overall IMD and the seven component domains of deprivation, and actual ranks for the SOAs in the parent local authority. By 'actual ranks' of the SOAs we simply mean the rank of the domain or IMD score, where 1 is the most deprived, and 32,482 is the least deprived. The NDC 'proxy-ranks' are created as follows: for presentational purposes, NDC areas are assigned a rank that reflects their position in relation to all SOAs. For example, if an NDC area has a score of 26.750, it will fall between those SOAs with scores of 26.748 and 26.757. The ranks of these two SOAs, when the most deprived SOA has a rank of 1, are 9658 and 9659 respectively. The NDC area is therefore assigned a 'proxy-rank' of 9658.5. By using 'proxy-ranks' we are able to depict the relative position of the NDC areas.

Figure 18, below, presents the results for a hypothetical NDC area and the SOAs in its parent local authority.

Figure 18: Example IMD ranks for hypothetical NDC area and SOAs

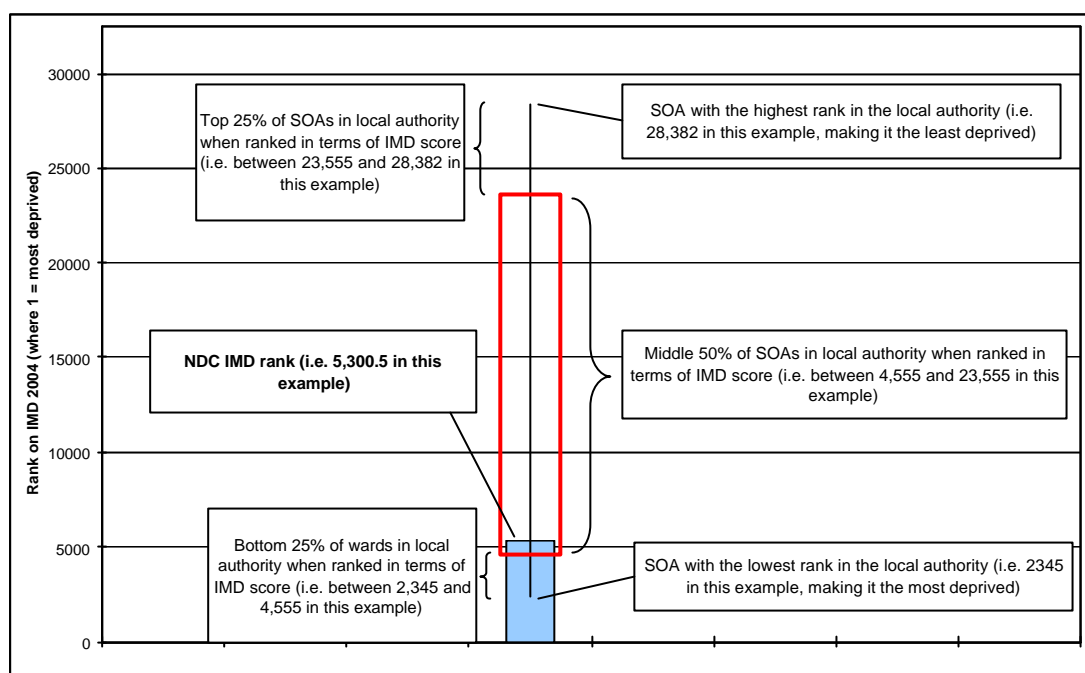


Figure 18 is labeled to assist interpretation of the actual NDC and SOA data in **Figure 19** to **Figure 57**.

- The y-axis is the IMD 2004 rank, where **1=most deprived** (at the bottom of the chart) and 32,482=least deprived (at the top of the chart).
- The blue column represents the IMD ‘proxy-rank’ of the NDC area. In this example, the NDC area has a ‘proxy-rank’ of 5,300.5.
- The vertical black line represents the range of SOA level IMD ranks in the parent local authority. In this example, the most deprived SOA (i.e. with the smallest rank) has a rank of 2,345, while the least deprived SOA (i.e. with the largest rank) has a rank of 28,382. The section of the black line below the red box represents the 25% of SOAs with the most deprived ranks in the local authority. Here, these SOAs rank between 2,345 and 4,555. Conversely, the section of the black line that extends above the red box represents the 25% of SOAs with the least deprived ranks in the local authority. Together, these data give an indication of the levels of deprivation in the NDC area relative to other areas in the local authority.
- The red box represents the middle 50% of SOA ranks in the parent local authority and gives an indication of dispersion, or the range of relative levels of deprivation. In this example, the middle 50% of SOAs rank between 4,555 and 23,555.

In this example, the ‘proxy-rank’ of the NDC area just places the NDC area within the middle 50% group of SOAs in the parent local authority. However, because its ‘proxy-rank’ is 5,300.5 it still falls within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England.

Figure 19 to **Figure 57** present the ‘proxy-ranks’ of NDC areas and actual ranks of SOAs in the parent local authority on the IMD and the seven domains of deprivation that comprise it. The areas are presented by round, in alphabetical order according to the parent local authority.

Figure 19 presents the IMD the ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Kings Norton NDC area and the actual ranks of all SOAs in Birmingham. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in Birmingham in terms of multiple deprivation, as well as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. On both the Employment and Income domains, which together make up 50% of the IMD, the NDC area falls in the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority in addition to falling within the 10% most deprived areas in England. This is also true of the ‘proxy-rank’ of the area on the Education domain. On the Health, Crime and Barriers domain, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs. However, on the Living Environment domain, the NDC area ranks within the 25% least deprived SOAs in the city.

Figure 19: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Kings Norton NDC Area and all SOAs in Birmingham

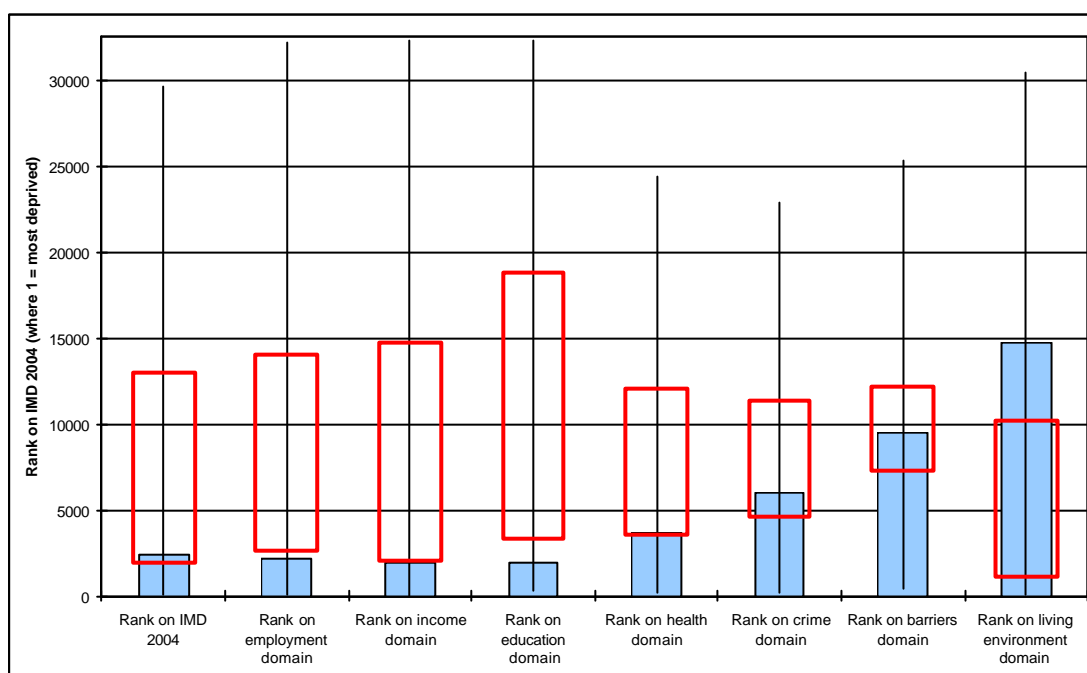


Figure 20 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Bradford Trident NDC area along with the actual ranks of the SOAs in the local authority. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in Bradford and within the most deprived decile in England in terms of multiple deprivation. On the Employment, Income, Education, Health, Crime and Living Environment domains, the NDC area also ranks within the 25% most deprived SOAs in the city and the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. On the other hand, on the Barriers domain, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs in Bradford.

Figure 20: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Little Horton NDC Area and all SOAs in Bradford

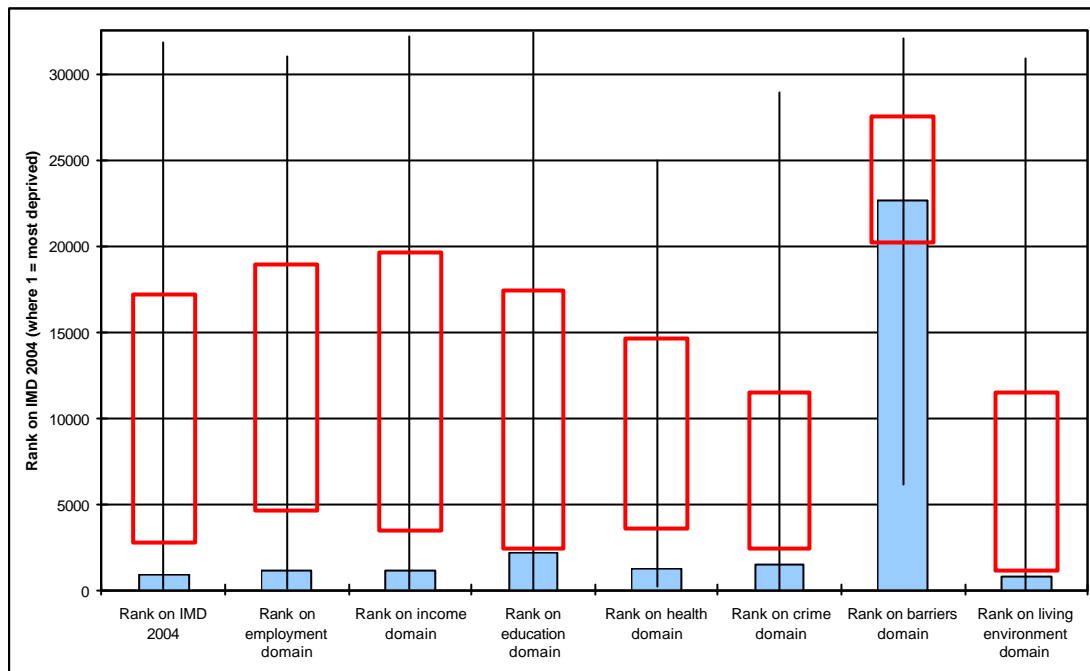


Figure 21 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the East Brighton NDC along with the actual ranks of the SOAs in Brighton and Hove. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority. On the Employment, Income, Education, Health, Crime and Barriers domains, the NDC area ranks within the 25% most deprived SOAs in Brighton and Hove. On the other hand, on the Living Environment domain, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs.

Figure 21: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the East Brighton NDC Area and all SOAs in Brighton and Hove

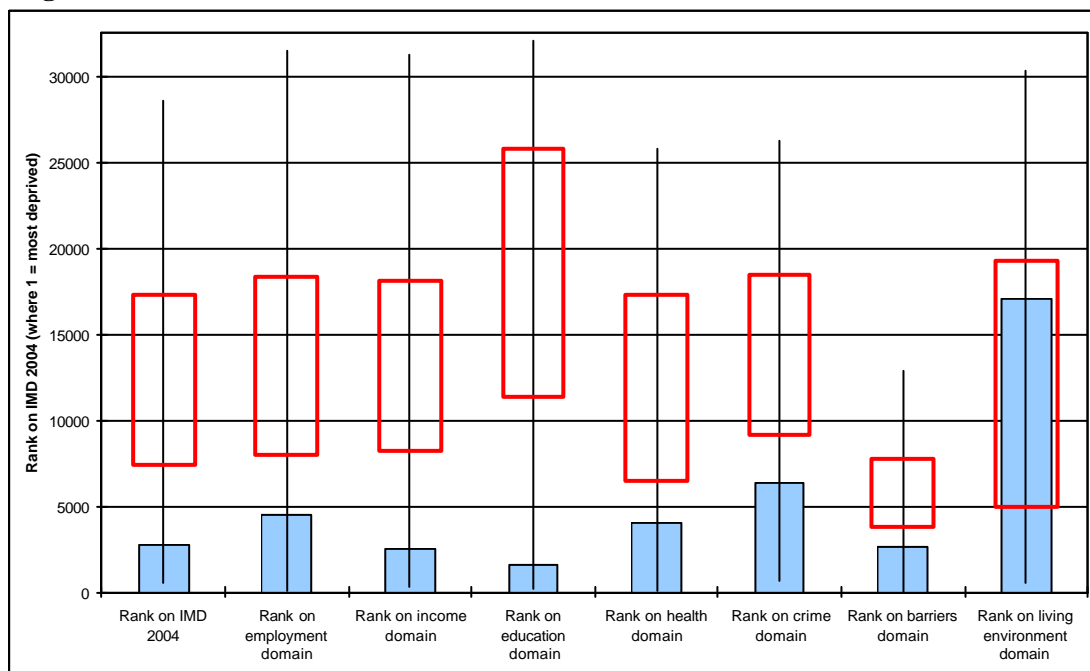


Figure 22 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Barton Hill NDC area along with the ranks of all SOAs in Bristol. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority. On the Employment and Income domains, the NDC also ranks in the most deprived 25%. On the Education as well as the Barriers domain, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs, but falls in the most deprived 25% on the Health, Crime and Living Environment domains.

Figure 22: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Barton Hill NDC Area and all SOAs in Bristol

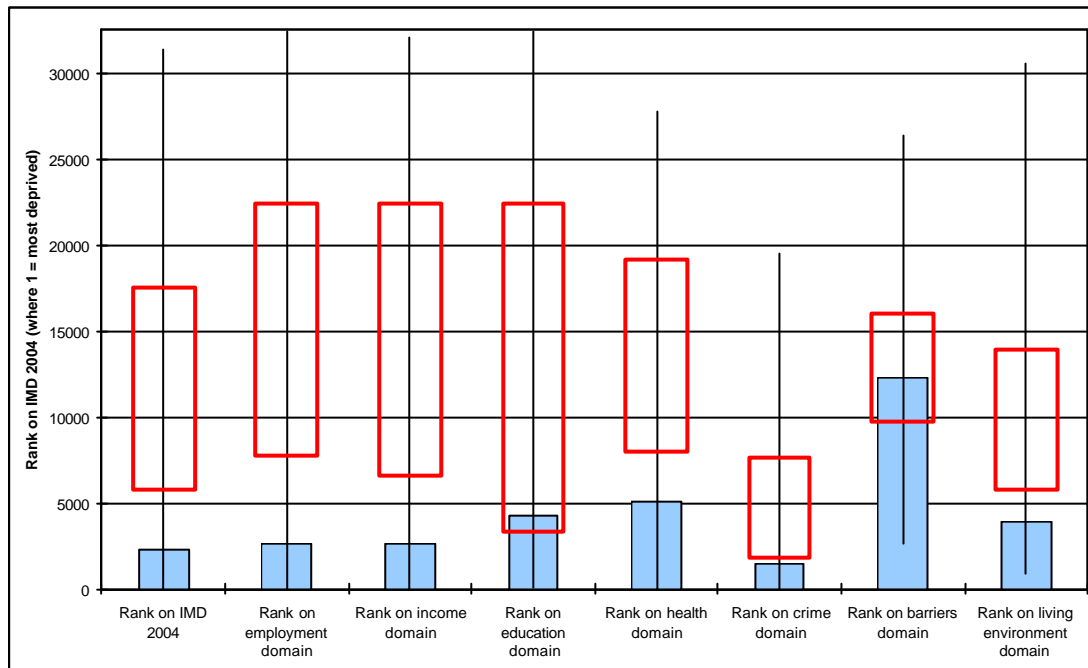


Figure 23 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Shoreditch NDC area along with the ranks of all SOAs in Hackney. Overall, it is apparent when looking at the bar on the left that the least deprived SOAs in Hackney are more deprived than the majority of SOAs in the country as a whole. Also as indicated by this bar, the Shoreditch NDC area falls within middle 50% of SOAs in the borough as well as within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. The NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in the borough on each of the domains of deprivation except the Living Environment, where the NDC ranks within the most deprived 25% of SOAs in the borough.

Figure 23: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Shoreditch Our Way NDC Area and all SOAs in Hackney

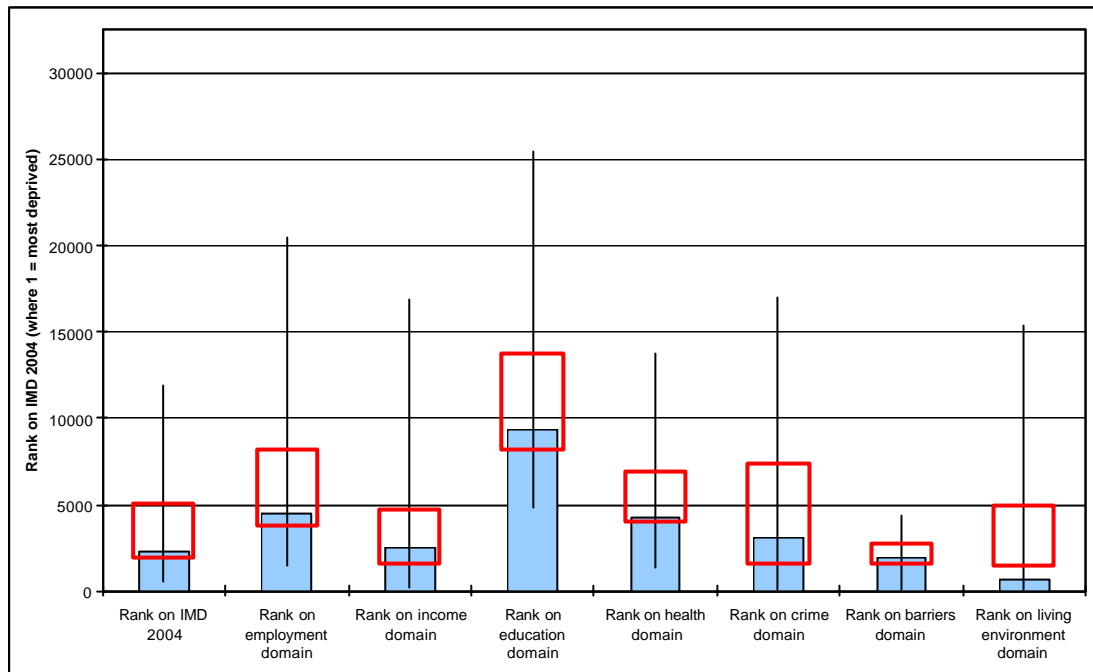


Figure 24 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Preston Road NDC area along with the ranks of all SOAs in Kingston upon Hull. The NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority as well as the most deprived decile of SOAs in the country, as indicated by the bar on the left. On the Employment, Income, Education and Health domains, the NDC also ranks in the most deprived 25% of areas in Hull. On the Crime, Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs, but it is worth noting that the Barriers domain score places it among the least deprived areas in the country on this domain.

Figure 24: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Preston Road NDC Area and all SOAs in Kingston upon Hull

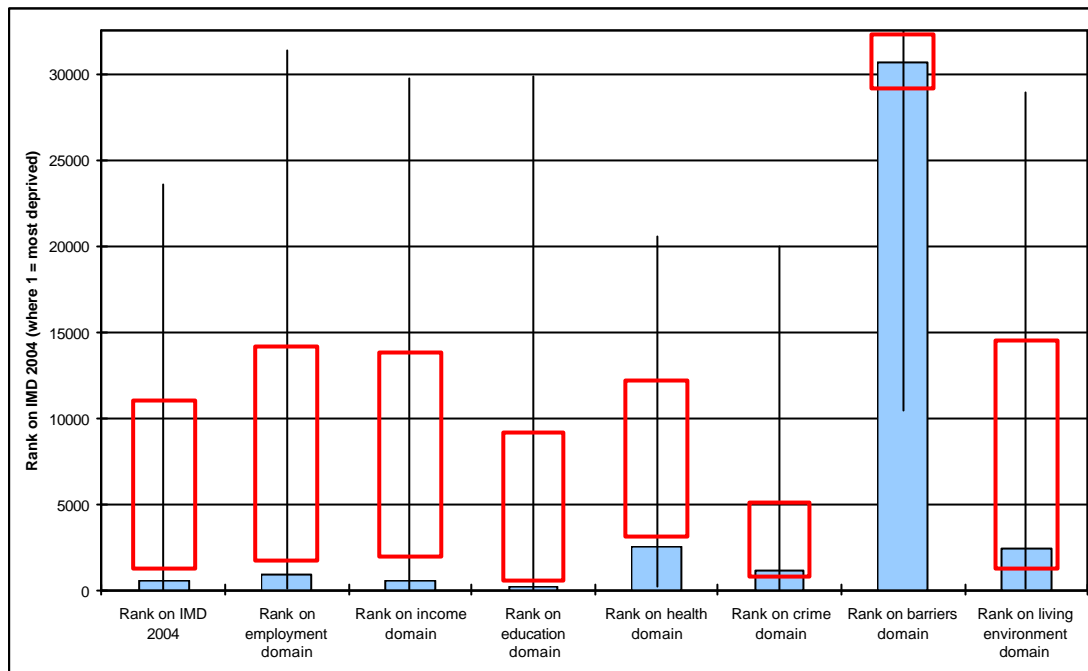


Figure 25 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Braunstone NDC area along with the ranks of all SOAs in Leicester. The NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority and the most deprived decile of SOAs in England, as indicated by the bar on the left. On the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains, the NDC also ranks in the most deprived 25%. On the Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs in the local authority.

Figure 25: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Braunstone NDC Area and all SOAs in Leicester

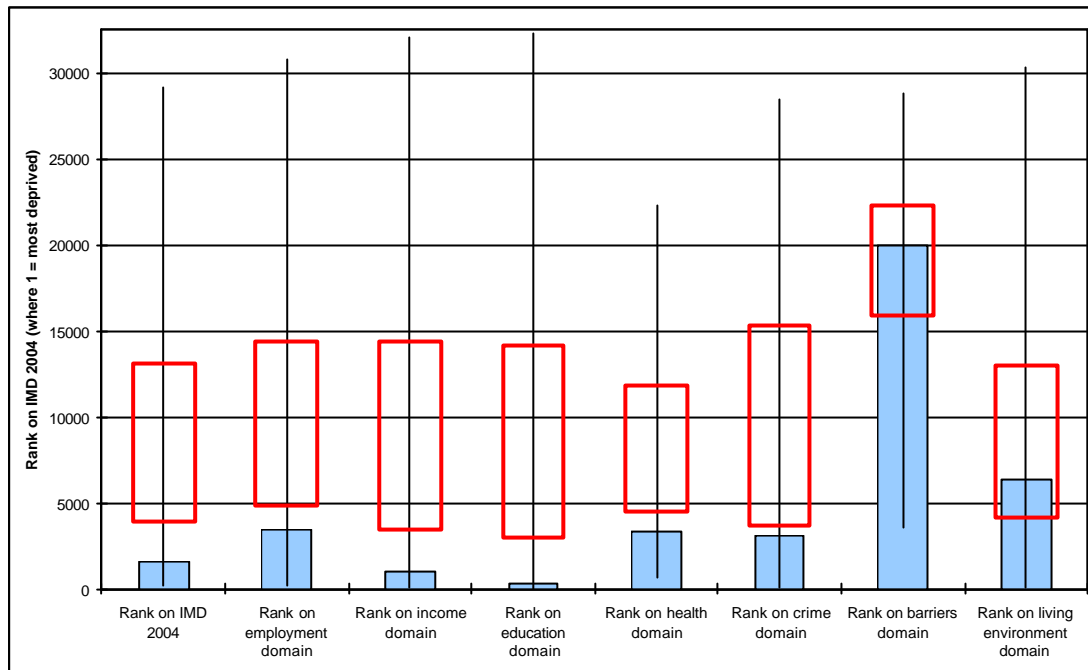


Figure 26: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Kensington NDC Area and all SOAs in Liverpool

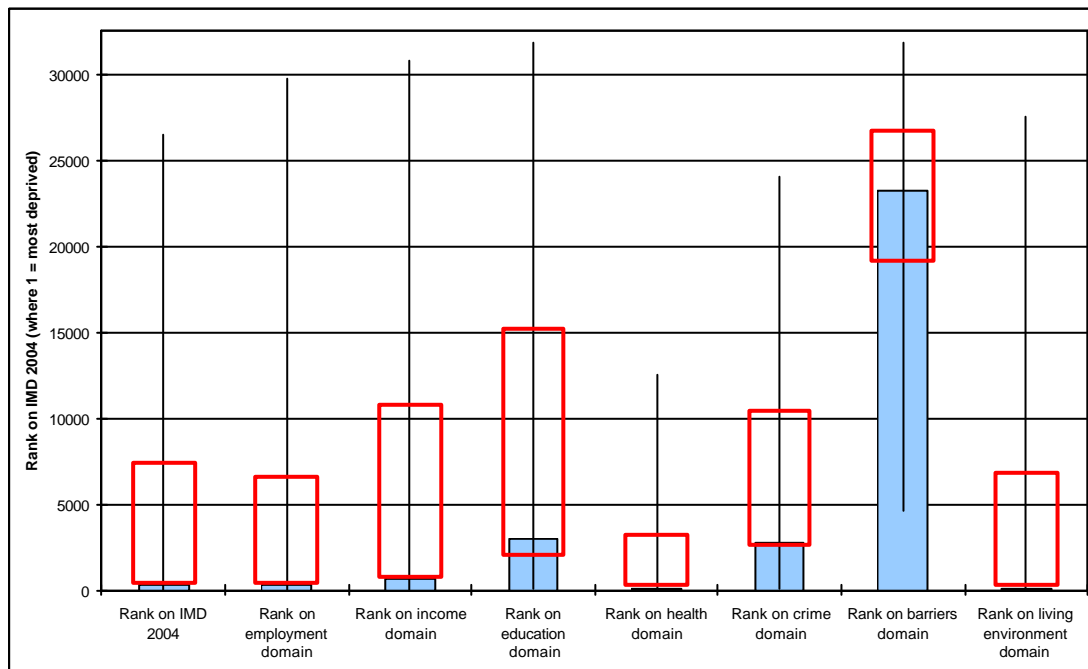


Figure 26 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Kensington NDC area along with the ranks of the SOAs in Liverpool, which is home to the most deprived SOA in England. The NDC area in Liverpool falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority as well as within the most deprived decile of SOAs in England, as indicated by the bar on the left. On the IMD as a whole as well as on the Health and

Living Environment domains, the ‘proxy-ranks’ of the NDC area place it within the most deprived 1% of SOAs in England and within the most deprived quartile in Liverpool. On the Employment and Income domains, the NDC area also falls within the most deprived 25% or areas in Liverpool and within the most deprived decile of SOAs in England. On the Education, Crime and Barriers domains, the NDC ranks in the middle 50% of SOAs in the local authority.

Figure 27 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Beswick and Openshaw NDC area along with the ranks of all SOAs in Manchester. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority as well as within the most deprived 1% of SOAs in England. On the Employment, Income and Health domains, the NDC area also ranks among the most deprived quartile of SOAs in Manchester and among the most deprived 1% of SOAs in England. On the Education and Crime domains the NDC also ranks in the most deprived 25% of areas in the local authority. On the Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs in the local authority.

Figure 27: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Beswick & Openshaw NDC Area and all SOAs in Manchester

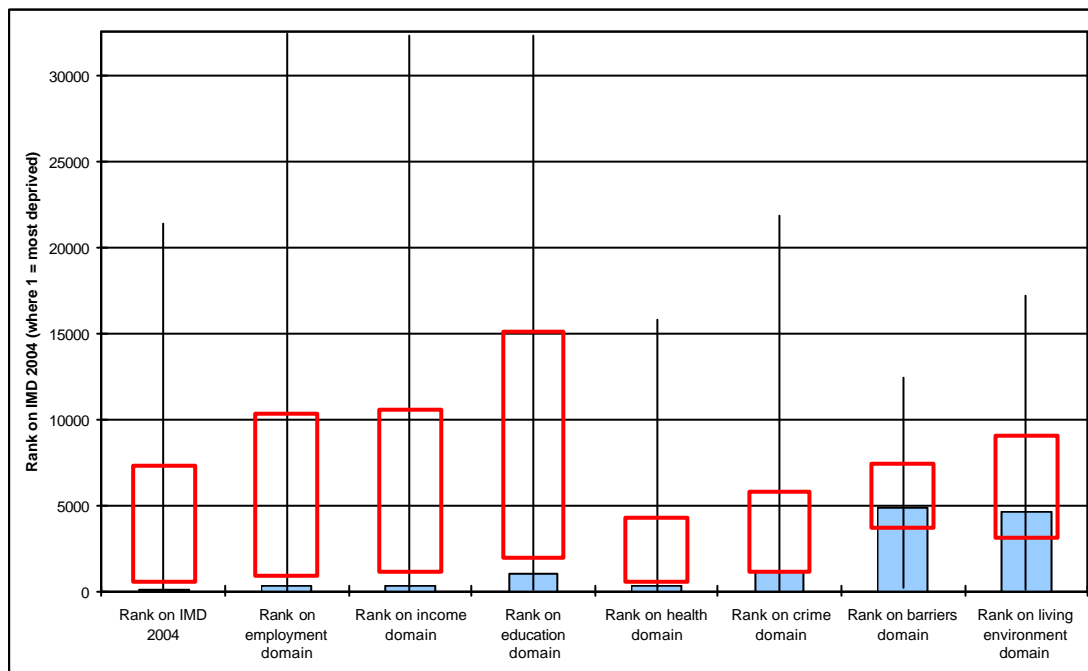


Figure 28 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the NDC area in West Middlesbrough and ranks for all SOAs in the city as a whole. The bar on the left indicates that the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in Middlesbrough, as well as within the most deprived 10% in England. This is also true of the ‘proxy-ranks’ on the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains. On the Barriers domain, the NDC area in Middlesbrough also ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs in the city, but is considerably less deprived on this measure than most SOAs in England. The NDC area ranks within the 25% most deprived in Middlesbrough on the Living Environment domain.

Figure 28: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the West Middlesbrough NDC Area and all SOAs in Middlesbrough

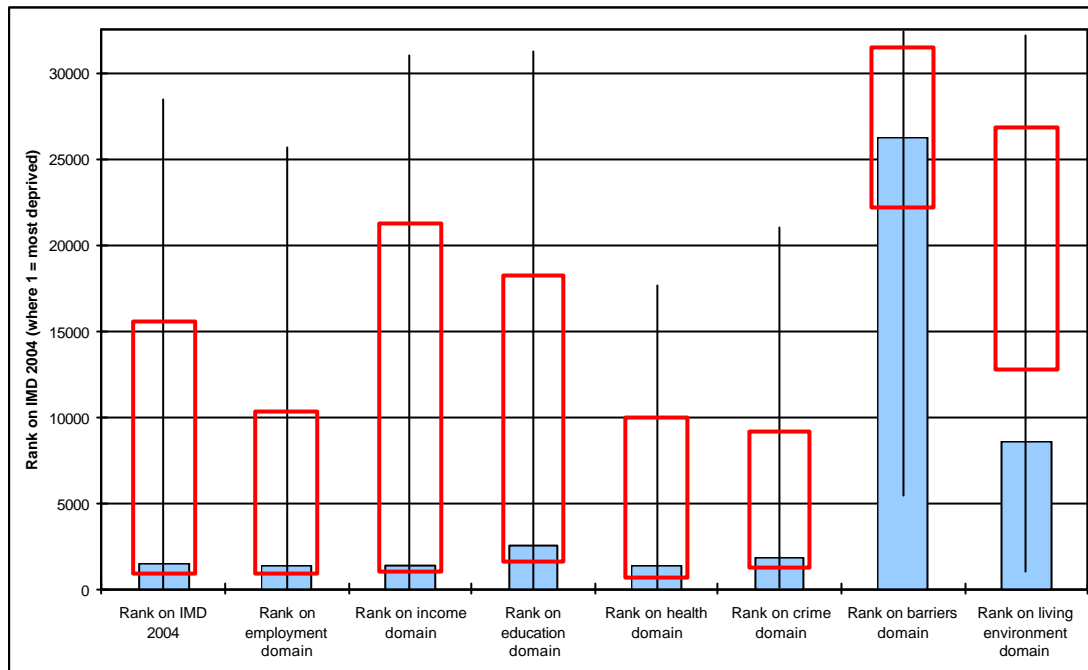


Figure 29 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the West Gate NDC Area as well as for all SOAs in Newcastle. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived 25% of SOAs in Newcastle, as well as within the most deprived 10% in England. This is also true of the scores on the Employment, Income, Health and Crime domains. On the Education domain, the West Gate NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in Newcastle, but is still among the most deprived 10% in England. On the Barriers domain, the NDC area in Newcastle ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs in the city. The NDC area ranks within the 25% most deprived areas in Newcastle on the Living Environment domain.

Figure 29: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the West Gate NDC Area and all SOAs in Newcastle upon Tyne

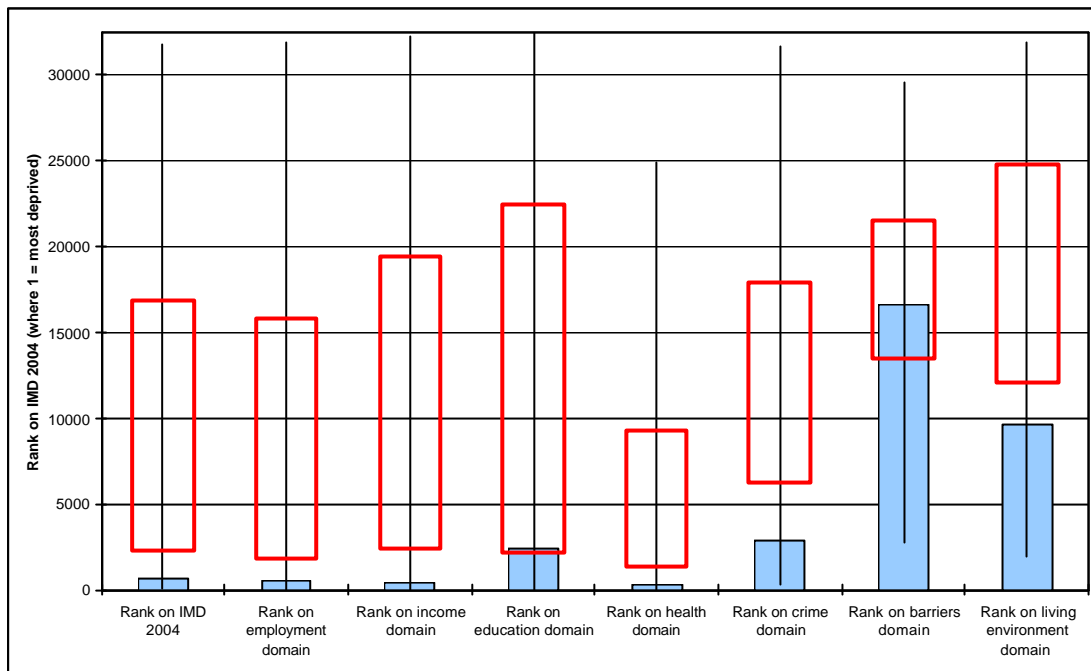
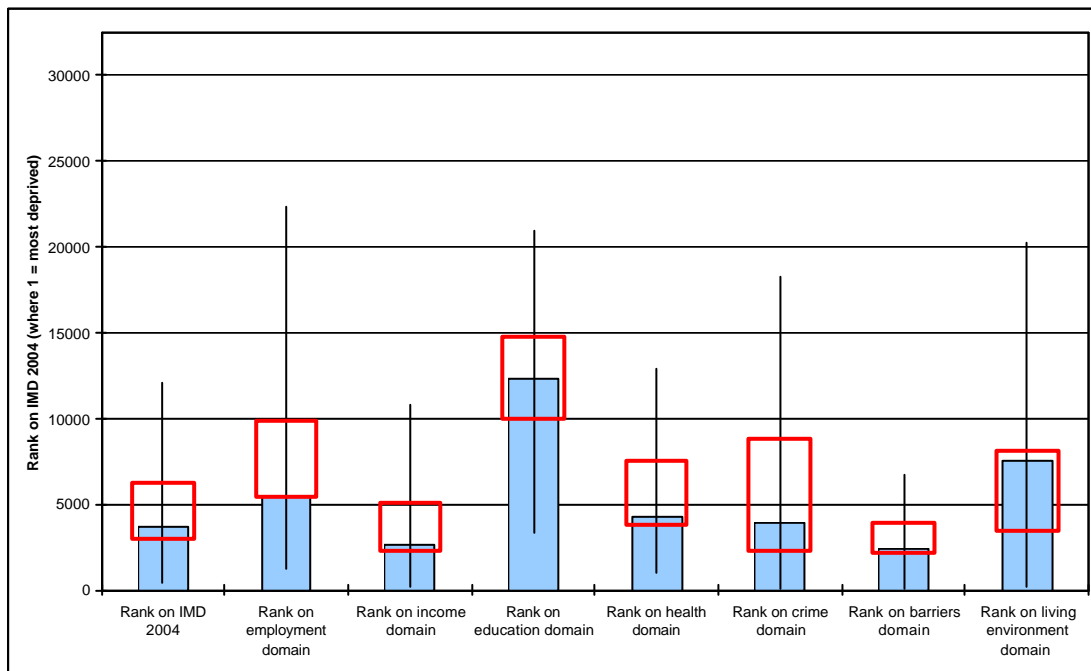


Figure 30: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the West Ham & Plaistow NDC Area and all SOAs in Newham



The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the West Ham and Plaistow NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Newham are shown in **Figure 30**. The NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of all SOAs in the borough on the overall Index as well as on each of the seven component domains. On the Income and Barriers domains, the NDC area falls within the most deprived 10% of areas in England.

The 'proxy-ranks' of the North Earlham, Larkham, and Marlpit NDC area are shown in **Figure 31**, along with the ranks of all SOAs in Norwich. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived 25% of SOAs in Norwich. This is also true of the 'proxy-ranks' of the NDC area on the Income and Education domains, where the NDC area also falls within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. The NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of SOAs on the Employment, Health, Crime, Barriers and Living Environment domain.

Figure 31: IMD 2004 'proxy-ranks' for the North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit NDC Area and all SOAs in Norwich

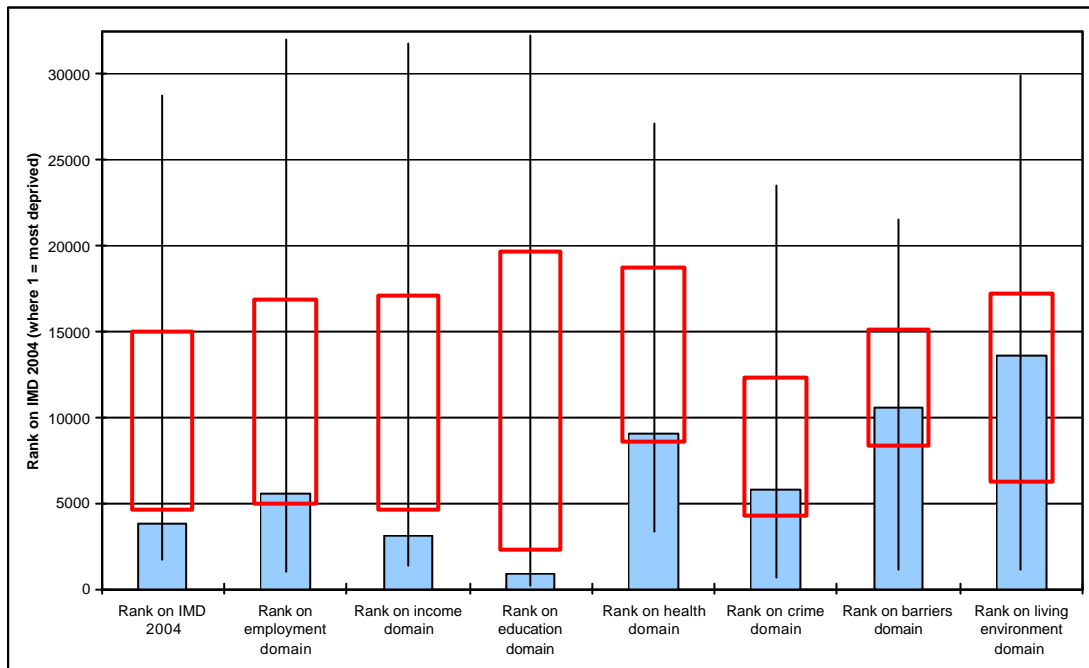


Figure 32 presents the 'proxy-ranks' of the Radford NDC area in Nottingham as well as the ranks of all SOAs in the city. As shown by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of areas in Nottingham, as well as within the most deprived 10% in England. This is also the case on the Employment, Health and Crime domains. The Radford NDC area also falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in Nottingham on the Living Environment domains and in the middle 50% of areas in the Income, Education and Barriers domains.

Figure 32: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Radford NDC Area and all SOAs in Nottingham

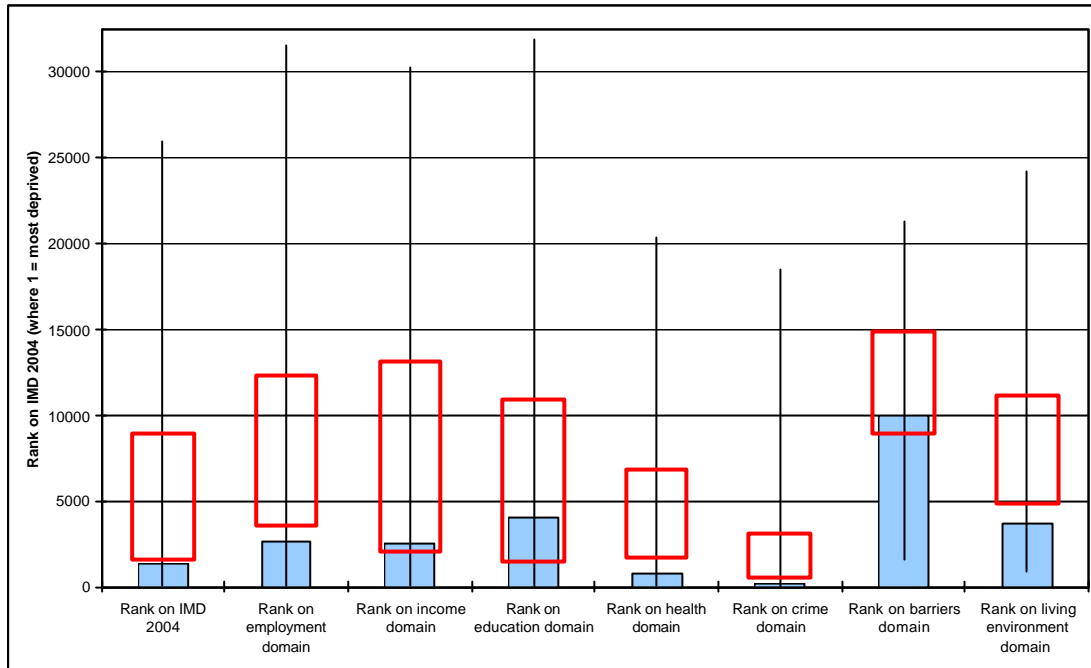


Figure 33: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Greets Green NDC Area and all SOAs in Sandwell

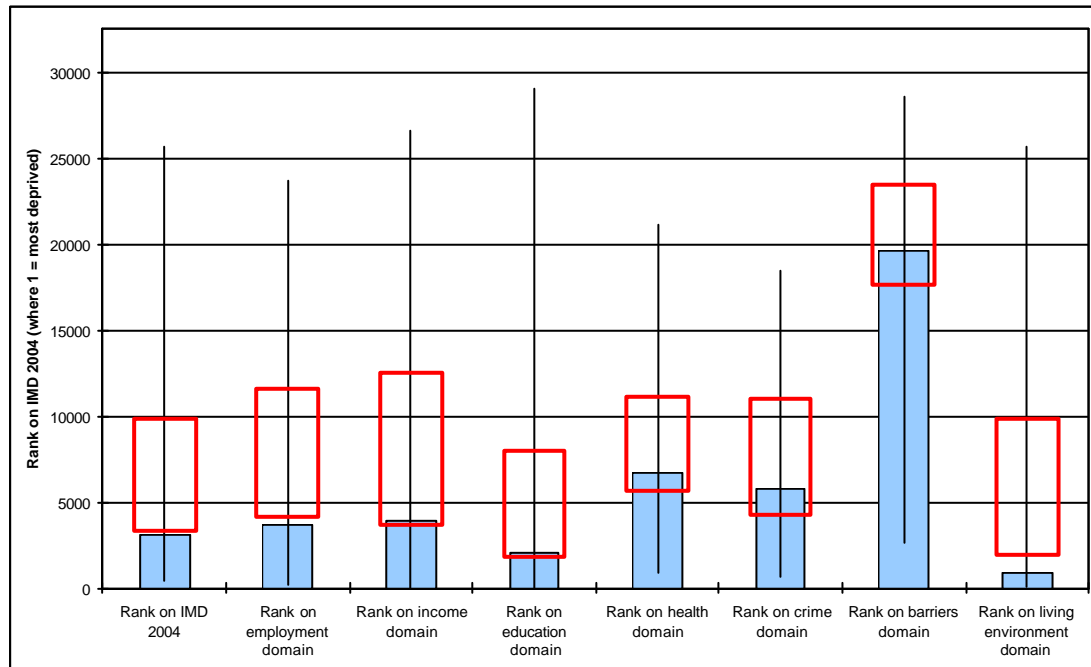


Figure 33 presents the ‘proxy-ranks’ on the IMD of the Greets Green NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Sandwell. The bar on the left shows that the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in Sandwell. This is also the case for the Employment and Living Environment domains. On the Income, Education,

Health, Crime and Barriers domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in the local authority.

The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Aylesbury NDC area and the ranks of all SOAs in Southwark are presented in **Figure 34**. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls in the middle 50% of areas when measuring multiple deprivation. This is also the case on the Employment, Income, Health and Living Environment domains. The NDC area is among the 25% most deprived areas in Southwark on the Education and Barriers domains but among the 25% least deprived areas on the Crime domain.

Figure 34: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Aylesbury NDC Area and all SOAs in Southwark

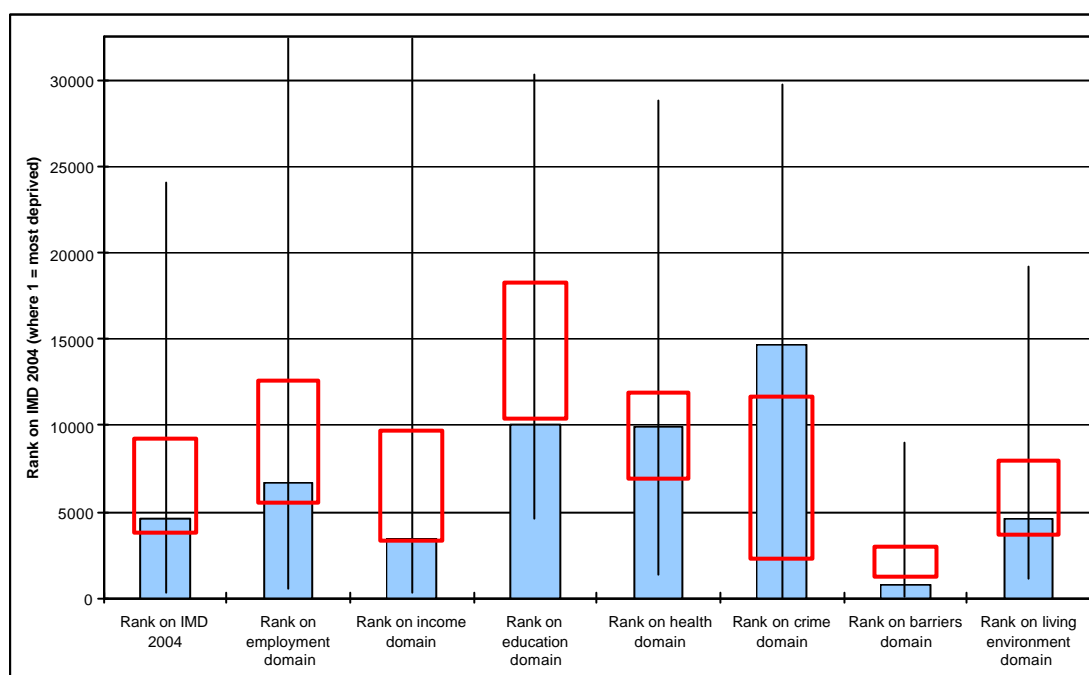


Figure 35 presents the ‘proxy-ranks’ on the IMD of the Ocean Estate NDC area in Tower Hamlets as well as the ranks of all SOAs in the borough. The bar on the left indicates that the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in Tower Hamlets while also falling within the most deprived 10% of SOAs in England. This is also the case on the Barriers domain; the NDC area as well as every SOA in the borough falls in the most deprived decile in the country. On the Income domain, the NDC area ranks in the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the borough and the most deprived decile in England. On the Employment, Education, Health and Crime domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in Tower Hamlets. On the Living Environment domain, the NDC area falls below any of the SOAs in the borough and within the most deprived 10% in England.

Figure 35: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Ocean Estate NDC Area and all SOAs in Tower Hamlets

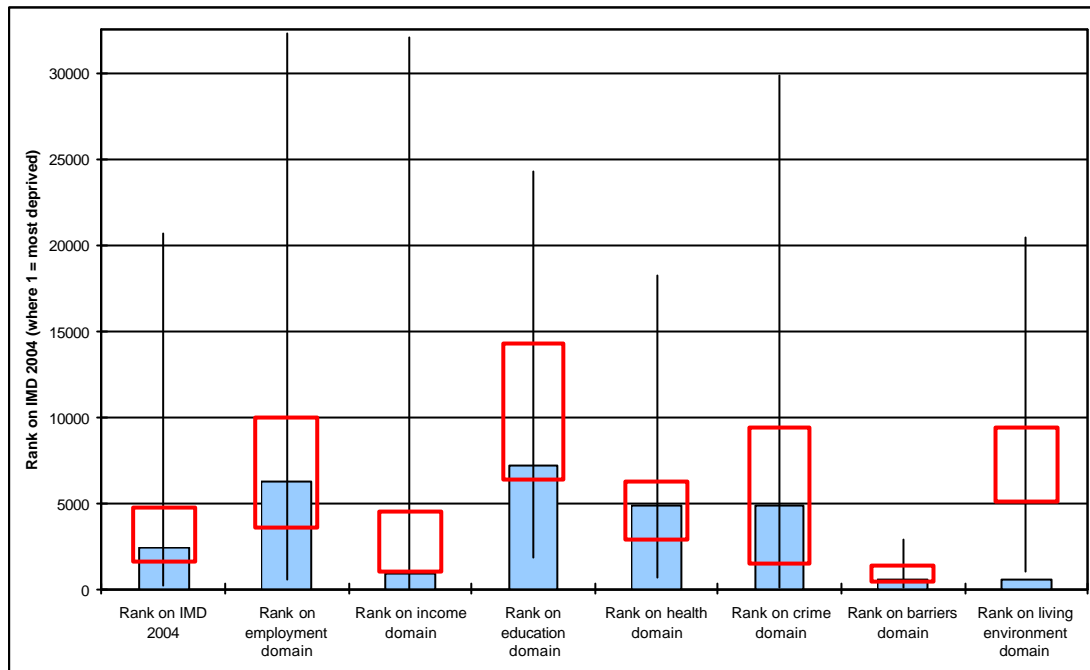


Figure 36: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Aston NDC Area and all SOAs in Birmingham

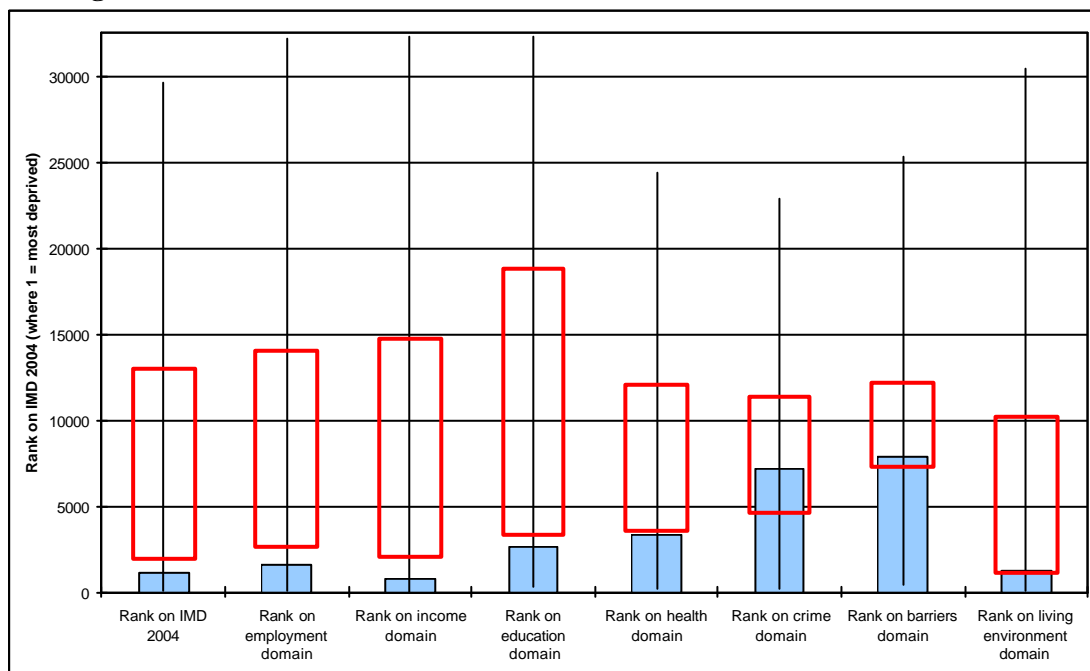


Figure 36 presents the ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Aston NDC area in Birmingham on the IMD 2004 as well as the ranks for all SOAs in Birmingham. As shown by the bar on the left, the NDC falls within the most deprived quartile in Birmingham as well as within the most deprived decile in England. This is also true of the NDC area on the Employment, Income and Education domains. On the Health domain, the NDC area falls within the 25% most deprived areas in Birmingham. On the Crime, Barriers and

Living Environment domains, the Aston NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in the city.

Figure 37: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the South Kilburn NDC Area and all SOAs in Brent

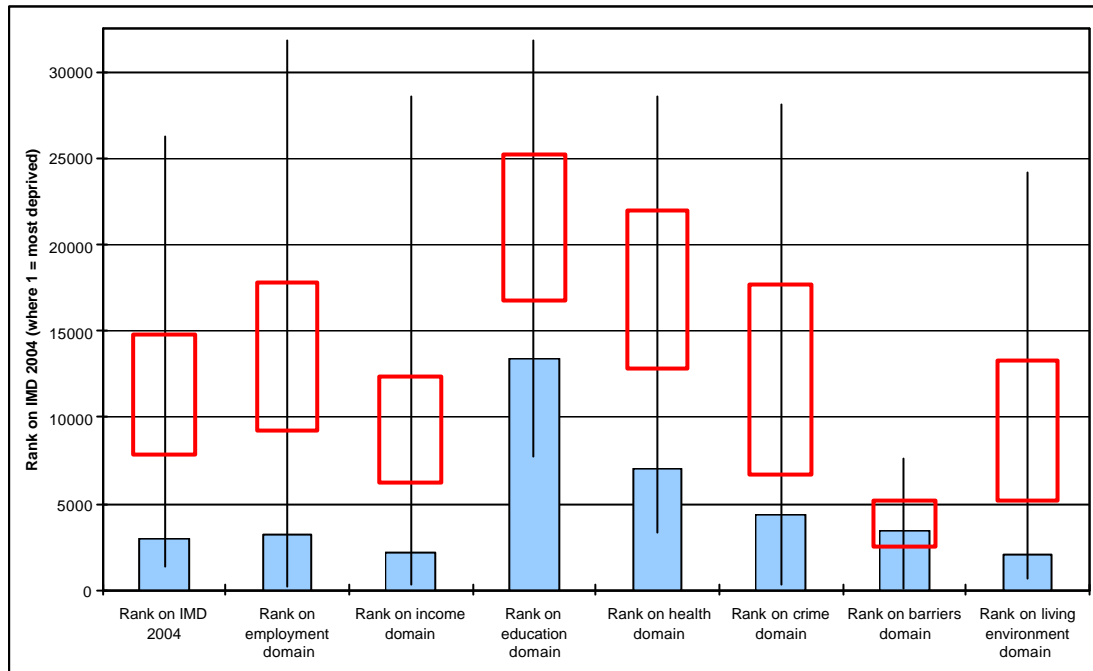


Figure 37 presents the ‘proxy-ranks’ of the South Kilburn NDC area on the IMD as well as the ranks for all SOAs in Brent. The bar on the left indicated that the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile in the borough and the most deprived decile in the country. On each of the domains except the Barriers domain, the NDC area also falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in the Borough. On the Income, Employment and Living Environment domains, the NDC area is also within the most deprived 10% in the country. On the Barriers domain, the NDC area falls in the middle 50% of SOAs in Brent.

The ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm NDC area, along with the ranks of the SOAs in Coventry, are shown in **Figure 38**. The NDC area ranks in the most deprived quartile in the local authority as well as within the most deprived decile in England. On the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains, this is also true. The NDC area also ranks in the most deprived 25% of areas in Coventry on the Barriers domain. On the Living Environment domain, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in the local authority.

Figure 38: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the WEHM NDC Area and all SOAs in Coventry

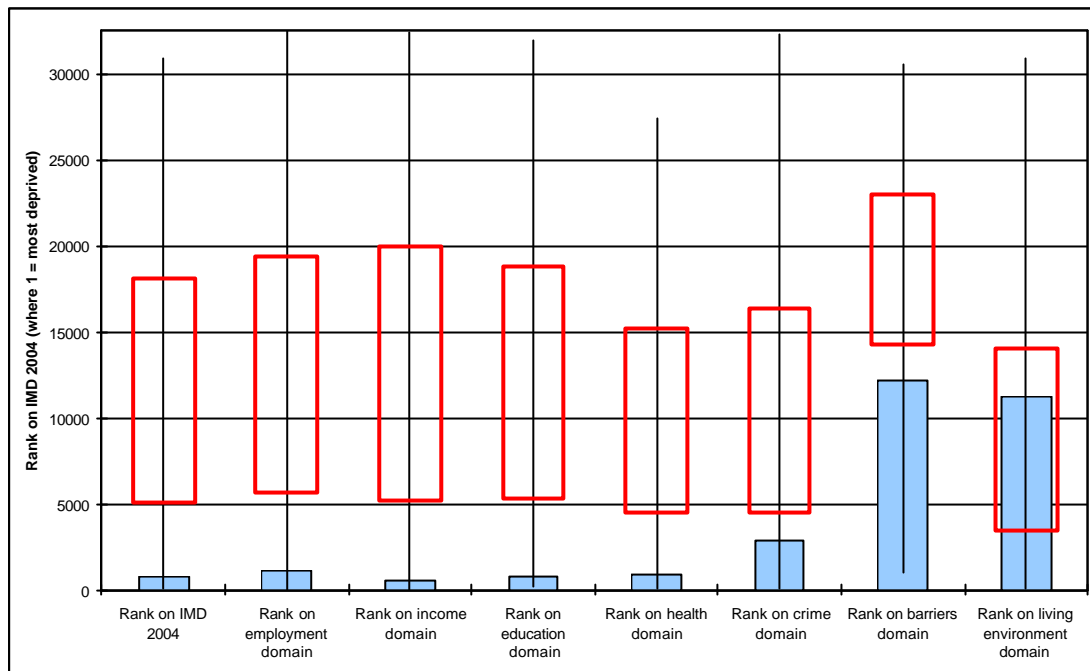


Figure 39 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Derwent NDC area and the ranks of all SOAs in Derby. The bar on the left indicates that the NDC area ranks among the most deprived 25% of areas in Derby as well as within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. This is also true of the ‘proxy-rank’ of the NDC area in the Income, Education and Crime domains. On the Employment and Health domains, the NDC area falls within the 25% most deprived of areas in Derby and within the 20% most deprived areas in England. On the Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in the local authority.

Figure 39: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Derwent NDC Area and all SOAs in Derby

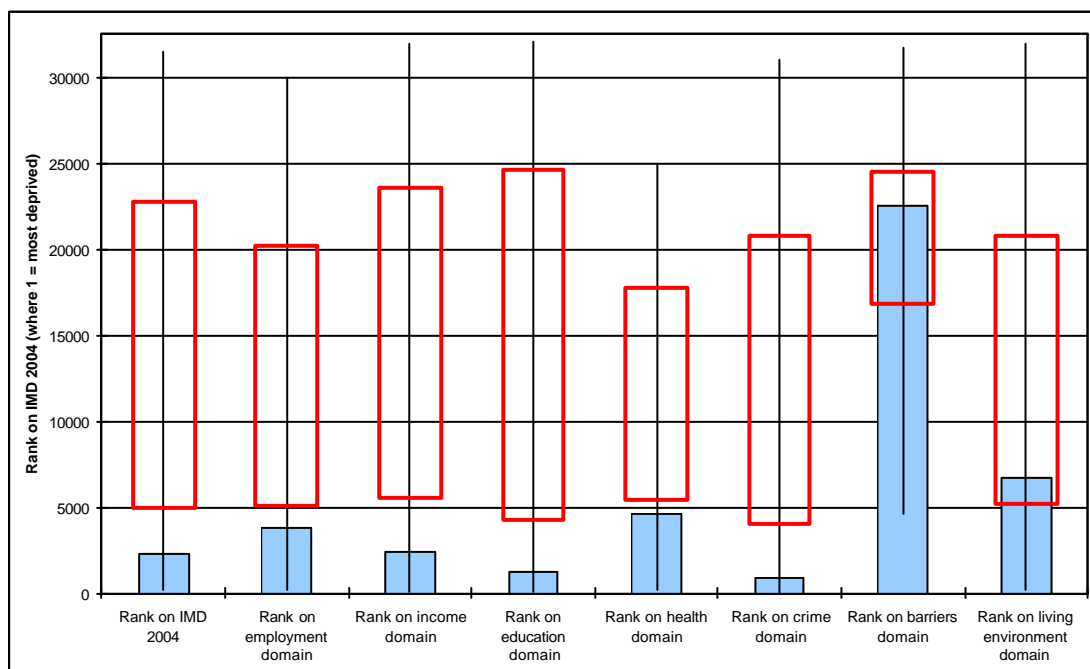


Figure 40: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Doncaster Central NDC Area and all SOAs in Doncaster

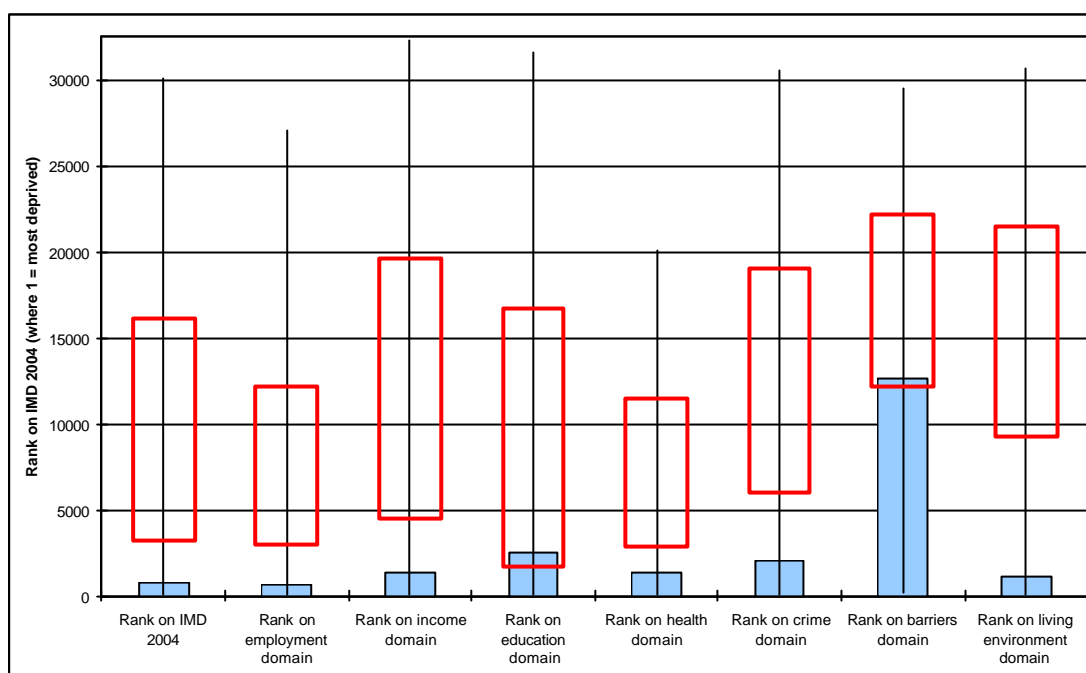


Figure 40 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Doncaster Central NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Doncaster. The NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of areas in Doncaster as well as within the most deprived decile of areas in England. This is also true of the ‘proxy-ranks’ of the NDC area on the Employment, Income, Health, Crime and Living Environment domains. On the Education domain, the NDC area ranks within the most deprived 10% of areas in England and in the middle 50% of areas in Doncaster. The NDC area also falls within the middle 50% of areas in the local authority on the Barriers domain.

The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the North Fulham NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in the borough of Hammersmith and Fulham are presented in **Figure 41**. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of SOAs in the Borough. This is also the case on the Education, Health, Crime, Barriers and Living Environment domains. On the Employment and Income domains, the NDC area is within the 25% most deprived areas in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Figure 41: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the North Fulham NDC Area and all SOAs in Hammersmith and Fulham

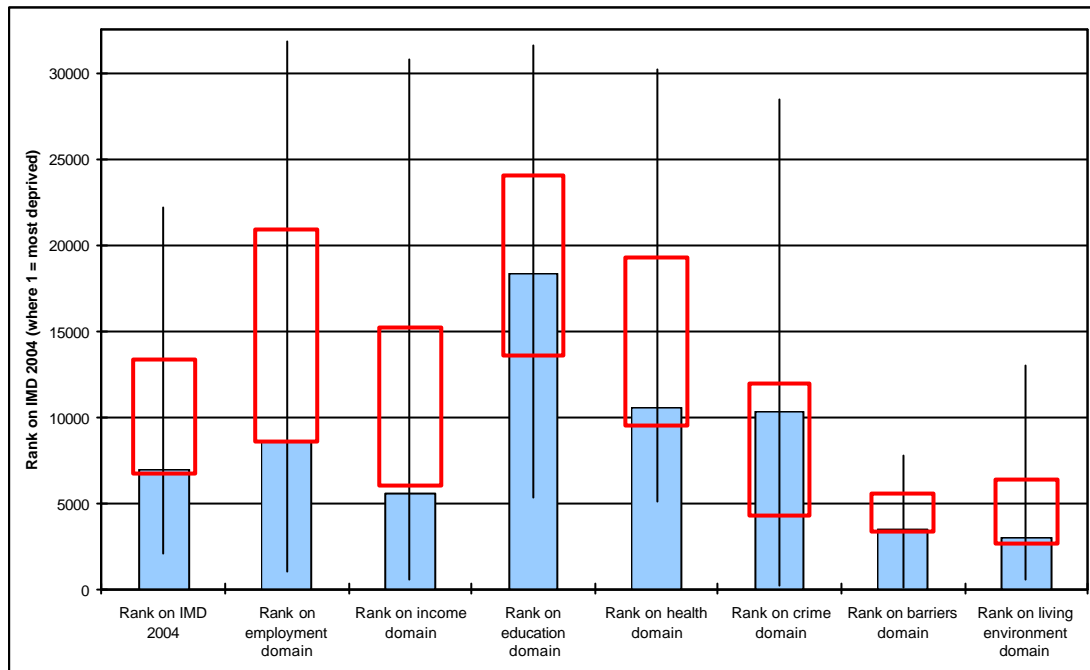


Figure 42 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Seven Sisters NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Haringey. The NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in the borough when measuring multiple deprivation, as indicated by the bar on the left, as well as within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. This is true of the Income and Barriers domains as well. It is worth noting that every SOA in Haringey falls in the most deprived 20% of areas in the country on the Barriers domain. The NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Haringey on the Employment, Health, Crime and Living Environment domains. On the Education domain, the NDC area falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in the borough.

Figure 42: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Seven Sisters NDC Area and all SOAs in Haringey

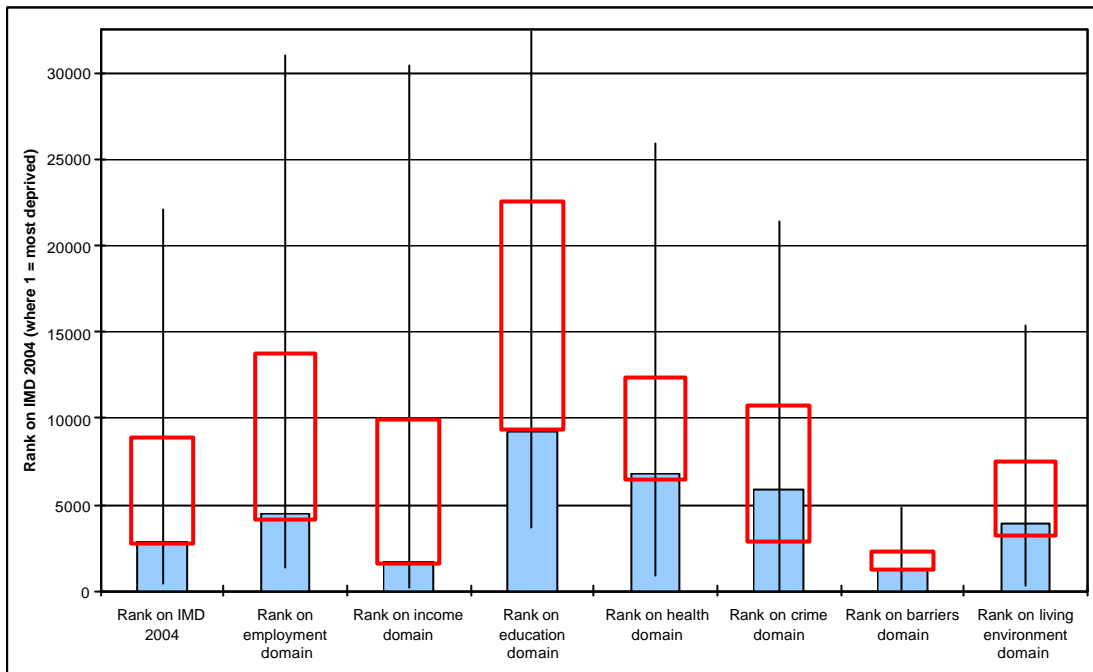
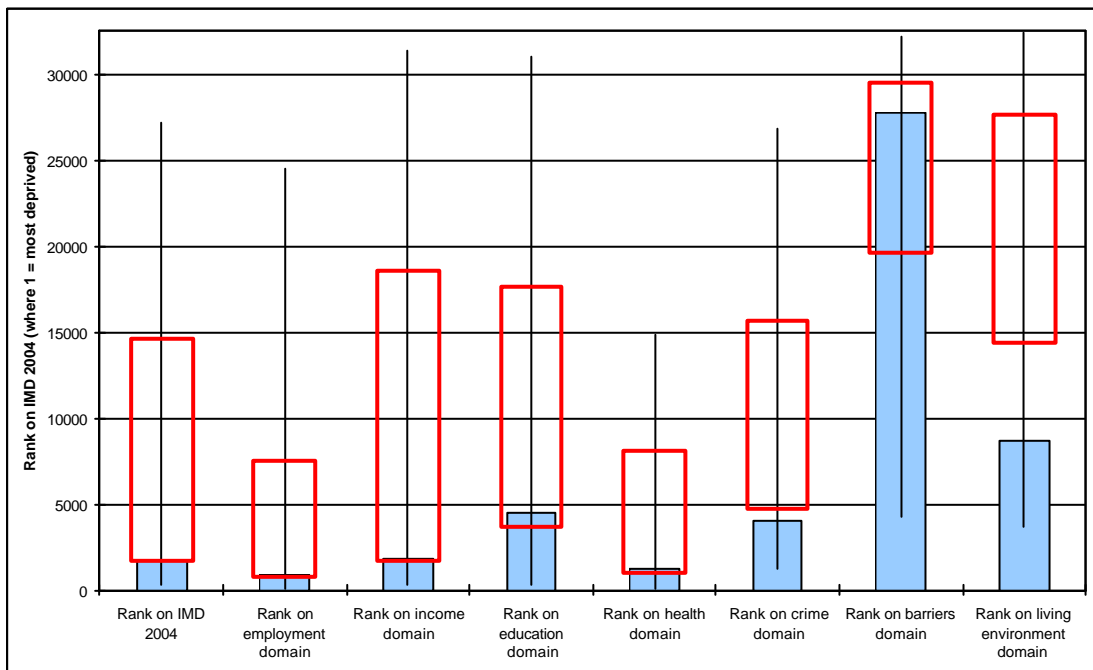


Figure 43: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the West Central Hartlepool NDC Area and all SOAs in Hartlepool



The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the West Central Hartlepool NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Hartlepool are presented in **Figure 43**. The NDC area ranks in the middle 50% of areas in Hartlepool as well as within the most deprived 10% of areas in England, as indicated by the bar on the left. This is also true for the NDC area on the Employment, Income and Health domains. On the Education and Barriers

domains, the NDC area also falls in the middle 50% of areas in Hartlepool. The NDC area falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in the local authority on the Crime and Living Environment domains.

Figure 44 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Finsbury NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Islington. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in the borough when measuring multiple deprivation. This is also true on the Employment, Income, Education and Health domains. On the Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Islington and also within the 10% most deprived areas in England. It is also worth noting that every SOA in Islington falls within the most deprived decile in England on the Barriers domain.

Figure 44: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Finsbury NDC Area and all SOAs in Islington

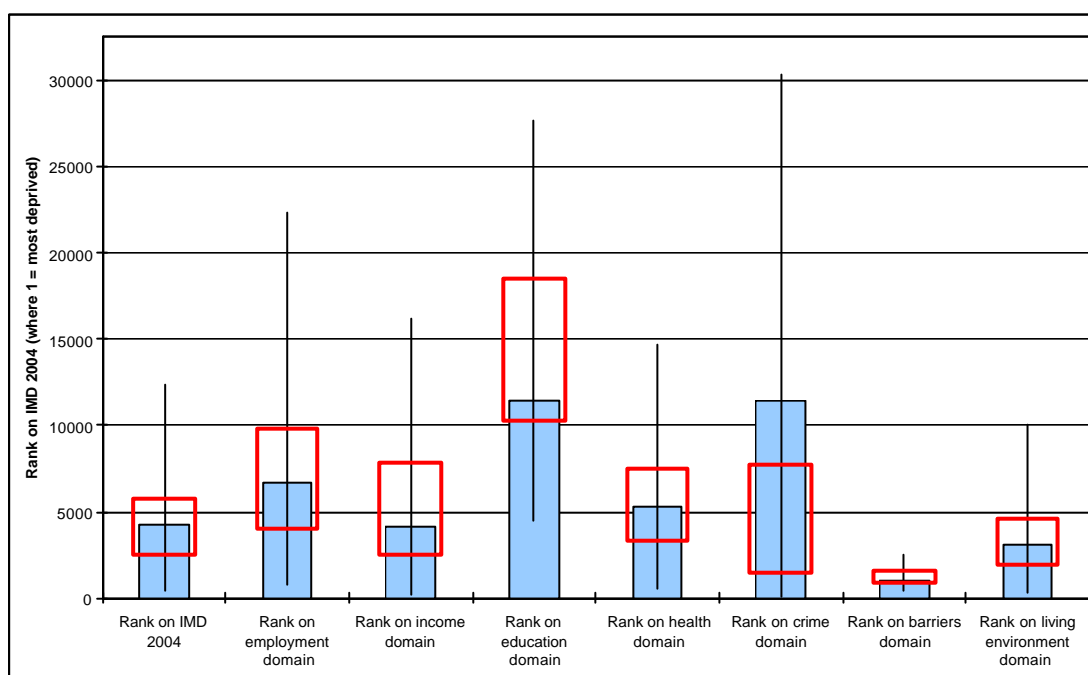


Figure 45 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the North Huyton NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Knowsley. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area is within the 25% most deprived areas in Knowsley, as well as within the 1% most deprived areas in England. This is also true on the Employment, Income and Health domains. On the Education and Living Environment domains, the NDC area falls in the 25% most deprived areas in Knowsley and within the 10% most deprived areas in England. The NDC area is within the middle 50% on the Crime and Barriers domains.

Figure 45: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the North Huyton NDC Area and all SOAs in Knowsley

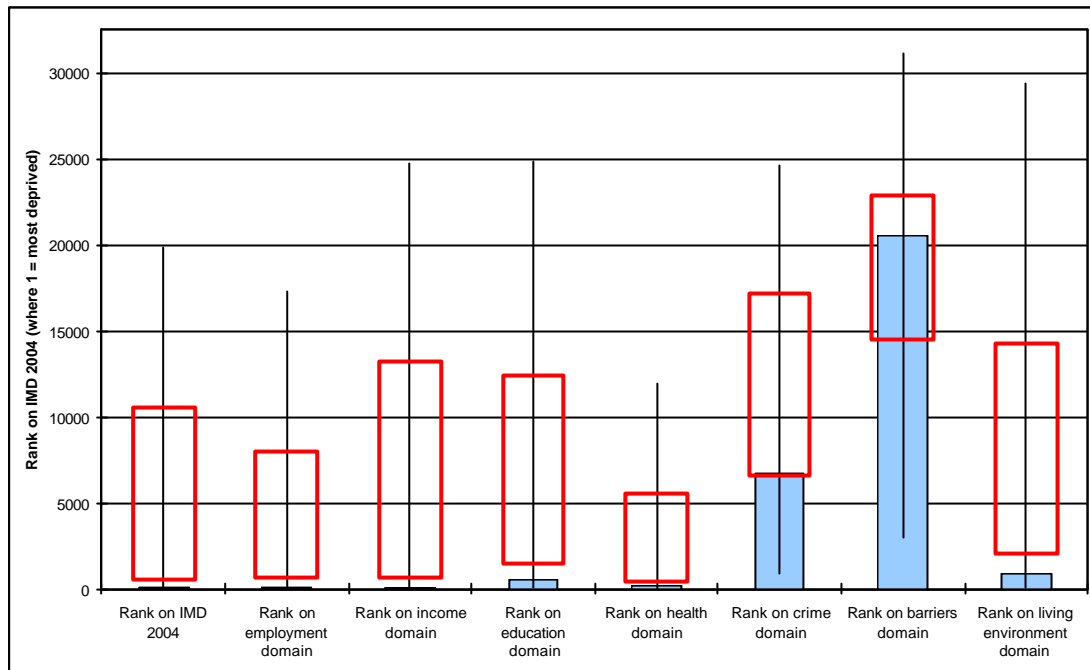
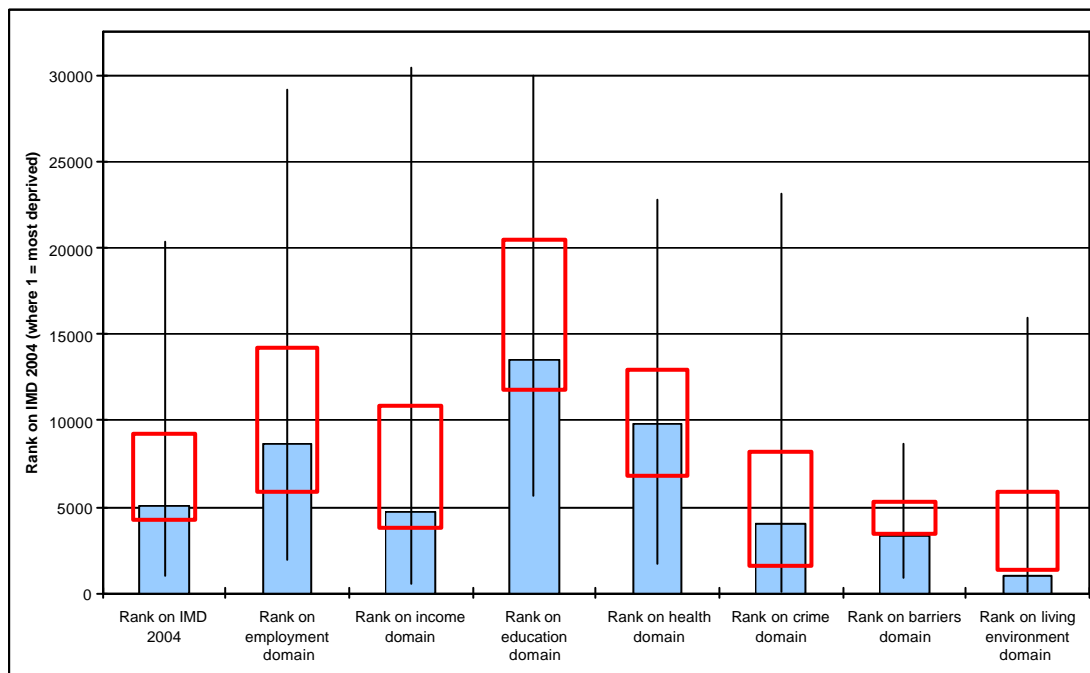


Figure 46: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Clapham Park NDC Area and all SOAs in Lambeth

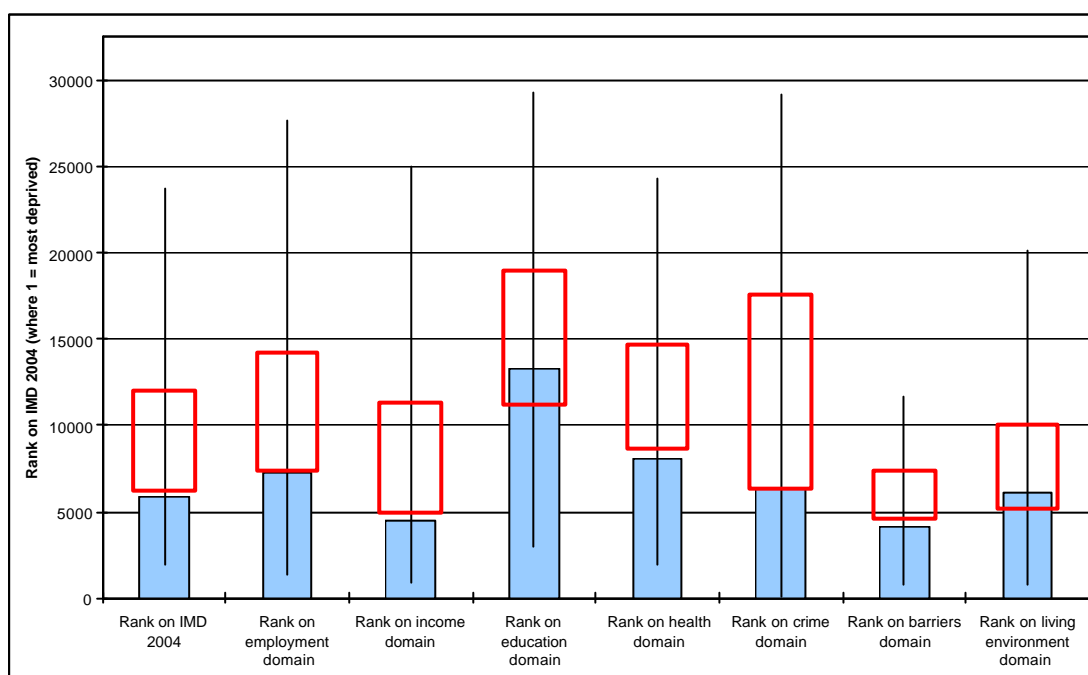


The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Clapham Park NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Lambeth are presented in **Figure 46**. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within in the middle 50% of SOAs on the IMD. This is also true on the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains. On the Barriers domain, the NDC area falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in Lambeth. This

is also true on the Living Environment domain, where the NDC area also falls within the most deprived 10% of areas in England.

Figure 47 shows the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the New Cross Gate NDC area and the ranks of all SOAs in Lewisham. The NDC area falls within the 25% most deprived areas in the borough, as indicated by the bar on the left. This is also true on the Employment, Income, Health and Barriers domains. On the Education, Crime and Living Environment domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Lewisham.

Figure 47: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the New Cross Gate NDC Area and all SOAs in Lewisham



The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Marsh Farm NDC area and the ranks of all SOAs in Luton are shown in **Figure 48**. The NDC area is within the 25% most deprived areas in the local authority. On the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains, the NDC area also falls within the most deprived quartile in the local authority. On the Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area is within the middle 50% of areas in Luton.

Figure 49 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Hathershaw and Fitton Hill NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Oldham. The NDC area ranks within the 25% most deprived areas in Oldham as well as within the most deprived decile in England. Of the component domains, this is also true on the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains. On the Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Oldham.

Figure 48: IMD 2004 'proxy-ranks' for the Marsh Farm NDC Area and all SOAs in Luton

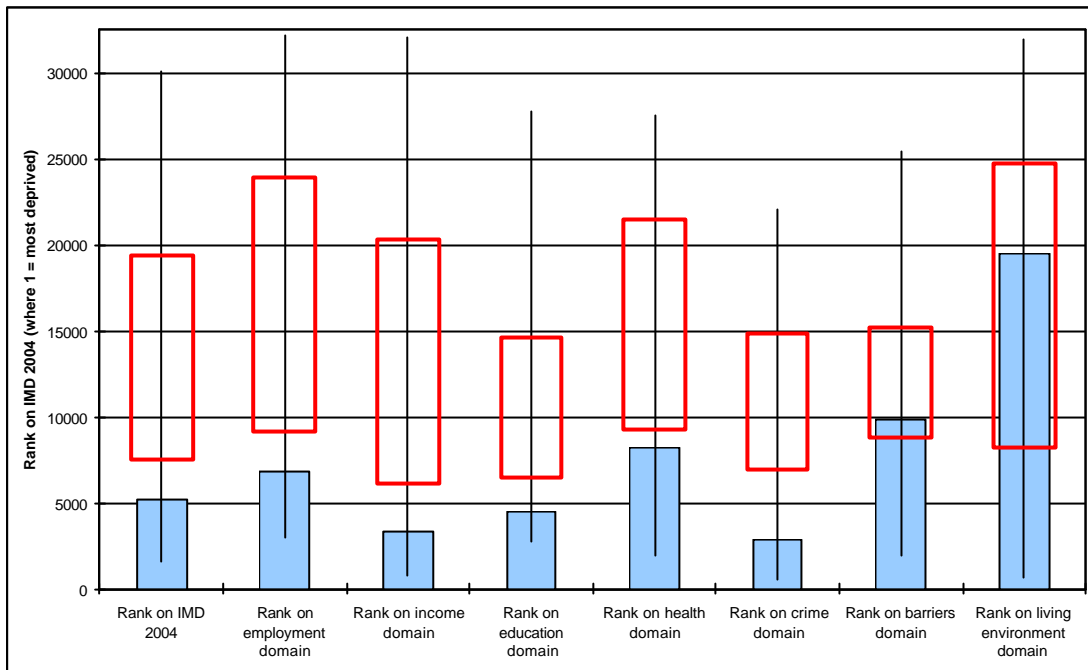


Figure 49: IMD 2004 'proxy-ranks' for the Hatfield and Fitton Hill NDC Area and all SOAs in Oldham

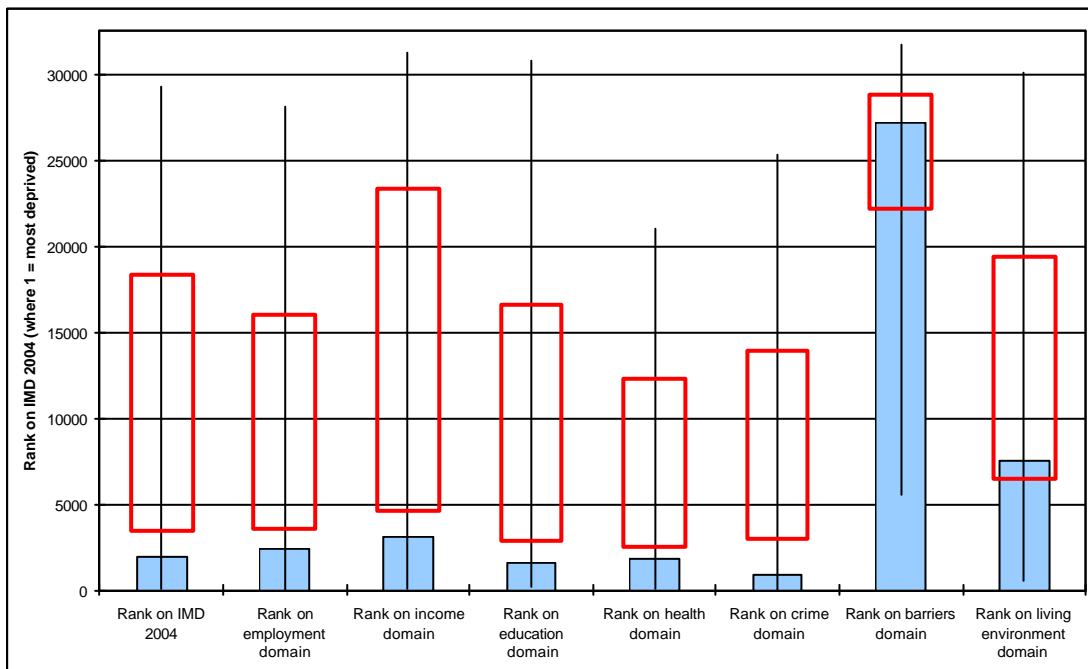


Figure 50: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Devonport NDC Area and all SOAs in Plymouth

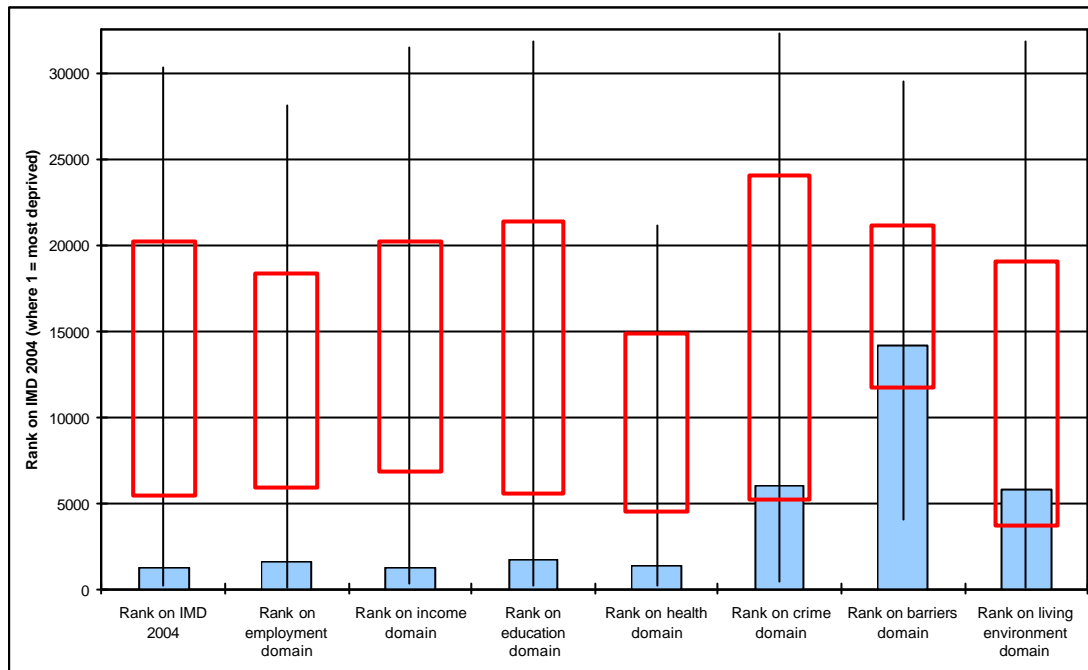
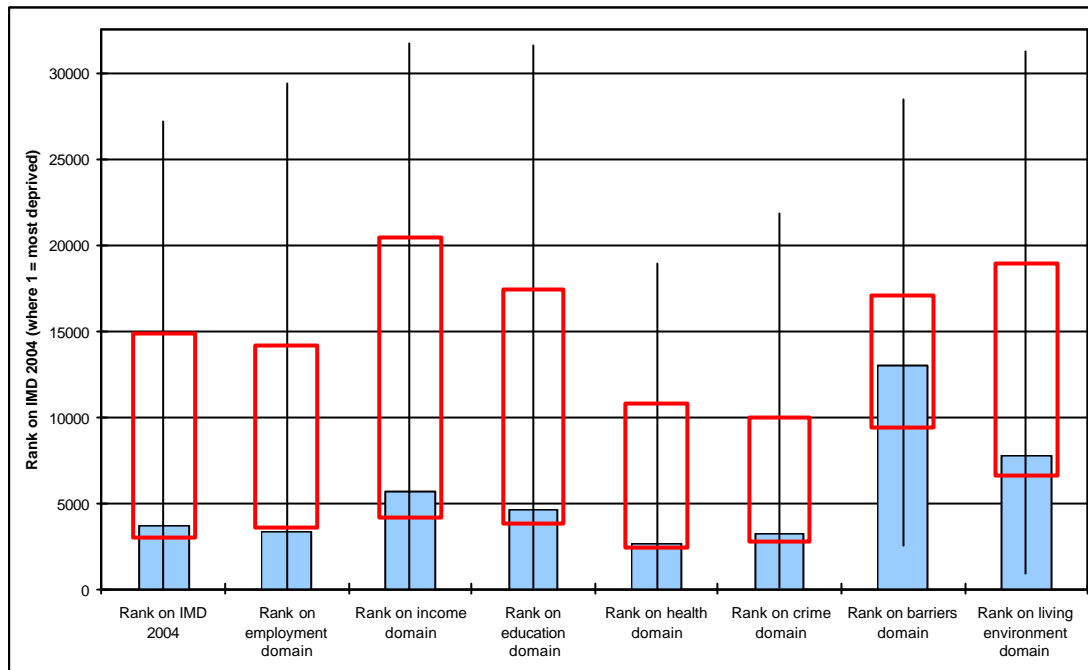


Figure 50 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Devonport NDC area and the ranks of all SOAs in Plymouth. The NDC area falls within the 25% most deprived areas in Plymouth as well as within the 10% most deprived areas in England, as indicated by the bar on the left. On the Employment, Income, Education and Health domains, the NDC area also falls within the most deprived quartile in Plymouth and the most deprived decile in England. On the Crime, Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area ranks within in the middle 50% of areas in the local authority.

Figure 51: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Old Heywood NDC Area and all SOAs in Rochdale



The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Old Heywood NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Rochdale are presented in **Figure 51**. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Rochdale in terms of multiple deprivation. On the component domains of the IMD, the NDC area also ranks within the middle 50% of areas in the local authority on the Income, Education, Health, Crime, Barriers and Living Environment domains. On the employment domain, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in the local authority.

Figure 52 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Charlestown and Lower Kersal NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Salford. The NDC area falls in the middle 50% of areas in Salford in terms of multiple deprivation, as well as within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. This is also true of the ‘proxy-rank’ of the NDC area on the Health domain. On the Education, Crime and Living Environment domains, the NDC area is within the most deprived 25% of areas in Salford and within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. On the Employment domain, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of areas in both Salford and England as a whole. On both the Income and Barriers domains, the NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Salford. However, the ‘proxy-ranks’ on these domains make it clear that the Charlestown and Lower Kersal area is much more deprived in terms of income than Barriers to housing and services.

Figure 52: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Charlestown and Lower Kersal NDC Area and all SOAs in Salford

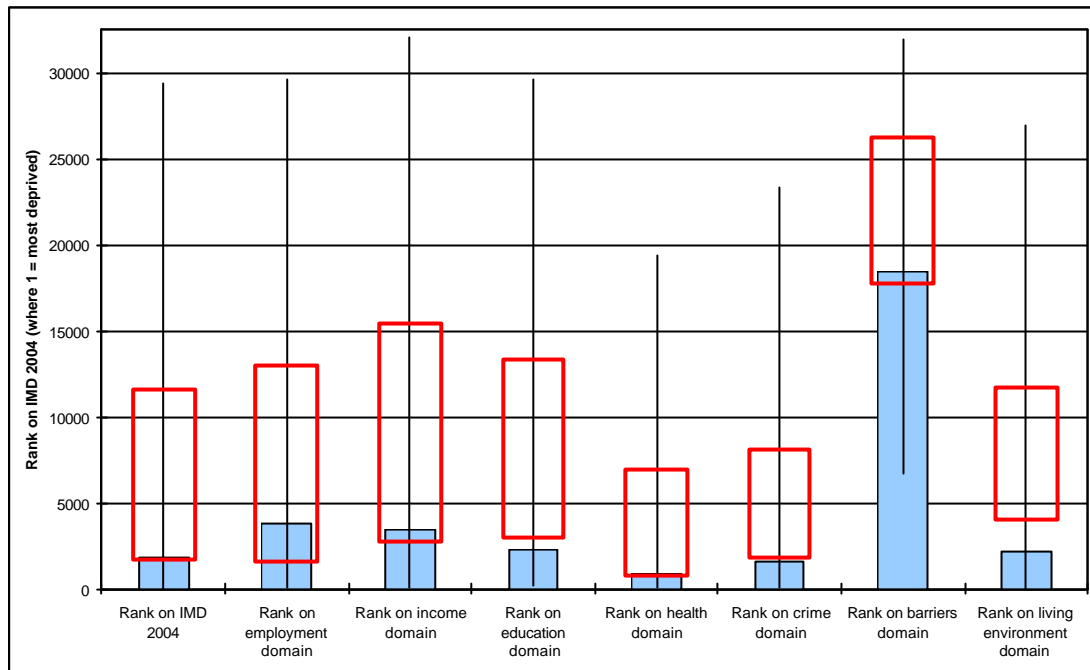
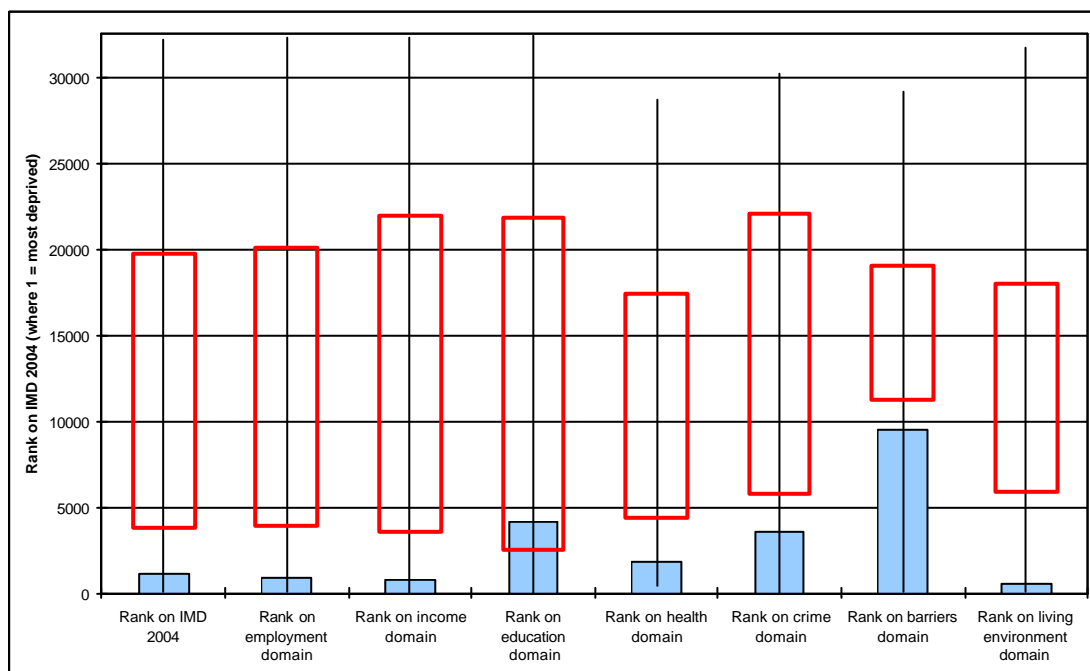


Figure 53: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Burngreave NDC Area and all SOAs in Sheffield



The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Burngreave NDC area as well as the ranks of the SOAs in Sheffield are presented in **Figure 53**. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in Sheffield as well as within the most deprived decile of SOAs in England. This is also the case on the majority of the component domains: Employment, Income, Health and the Living Environment. On the Crime and Barriers domains, the Burngreave NDC area also falls within the most

deprived 25% of areas in Sheffield. On the Education domain the NDC area is within the middle 50% of areas in the local authority.

Figure 54: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Thornhill NDC Area and all SOAs in Southampton

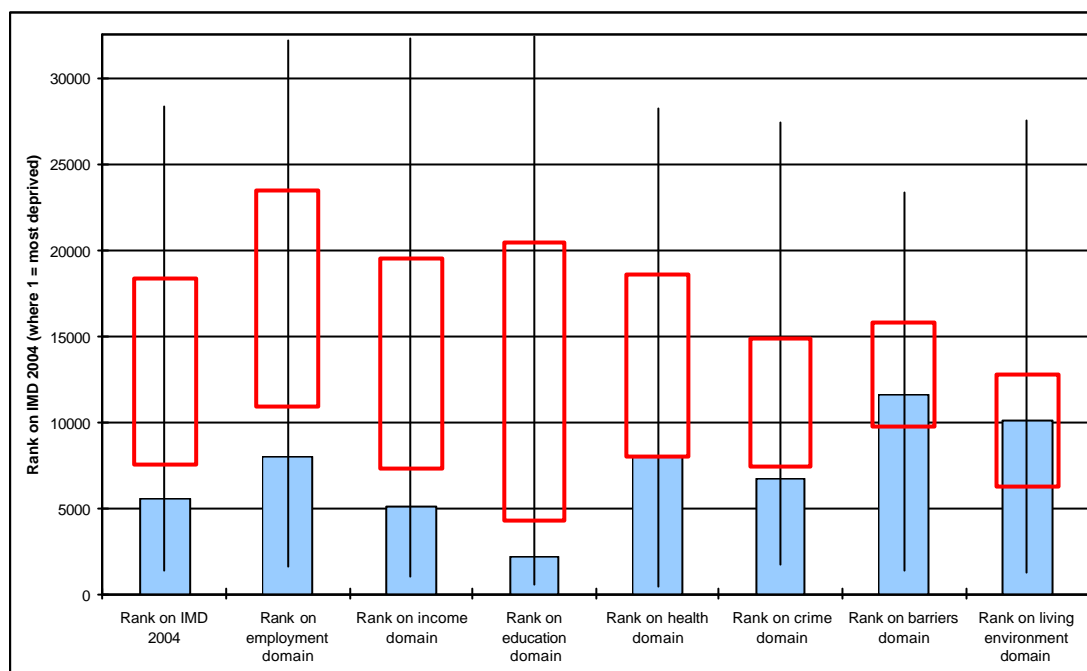


Figure 54 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Thornhill NDC area as well as the ranks of the SOAs in Southampton. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the most deprived 25% of areas in Southampton. This is also true on the Employment, Income, Education and Crime domains. On the Education domain, the NDC area ranks within the 10% most deprived of areas in England. On the Health, Barriers and Living Environment domains, the NDC area is within the middle 50% of areas in Southampton.

The IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the East End and Hendon NDC area and the ranks of the SOAs in Sunderland are presented in **Figure 55**. The NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of areas in Sunderland and also within the most deprived decile of areas in England, as indicated by the bar on the left. This is also true of the ‘proxy-ranks’ of the NDC area on the Employment, Income, Education, Health and Crime domains. On the Living Environment domain, the NDC area is also within the most deprived 25% of areas in the local authority. On the Barriers domain, the NDC area falls in the middle 50% of areas in Sunderland.

Figure 55: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the East End and Hendon NDC Area and all SOAs in Sunderland

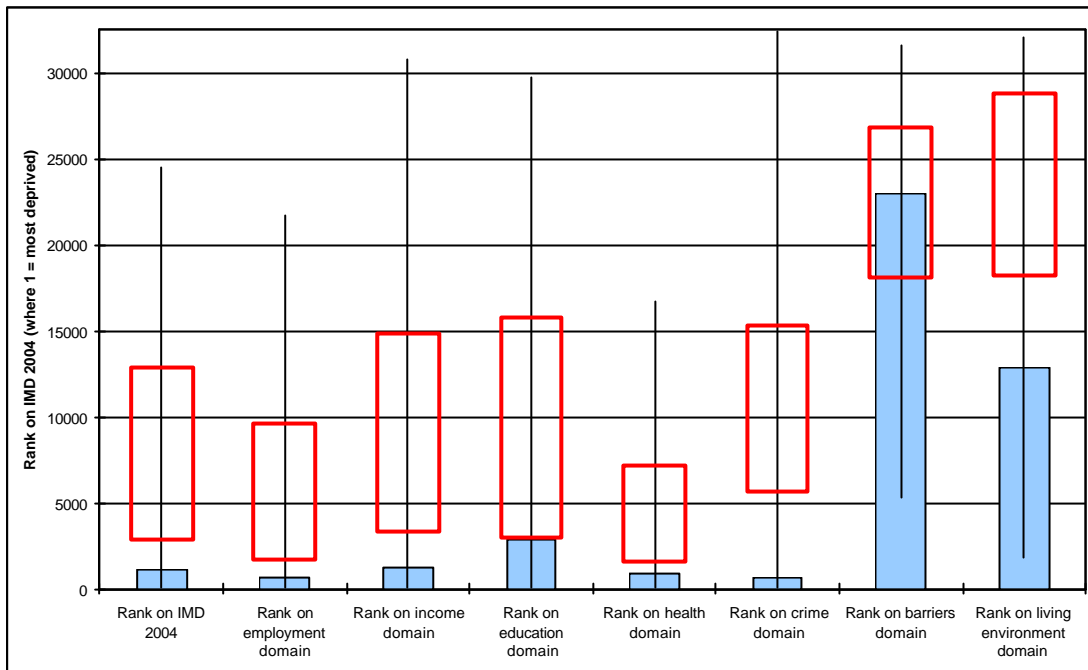


Figure 56: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Blakenall NDC Area and all SOAs in Walsall

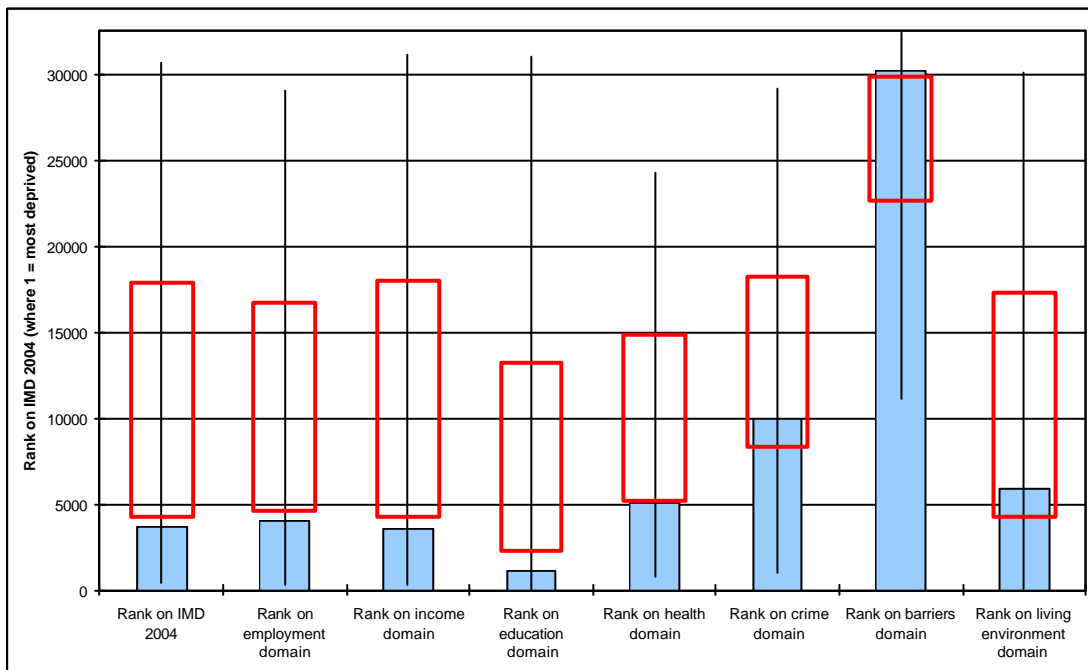


Figure 56 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the Blakenall NDC area as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Walsall. The NDC area falls within the most deprived quartile of areas in the local authority, as indicated by the bar on the left. This is also true of the NDC area’s position on the Employment, Income, Education and Health domains. On the Crime and Living Environment domains, the NDC area ranks within the middle 50% of areas in Walsall. On the Barriers domain, the NDC area falls within the least deprived quartile of areas in the local authority.

Figure 57: IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the ABCD NDC Area and all SOAs in Wolverhampton

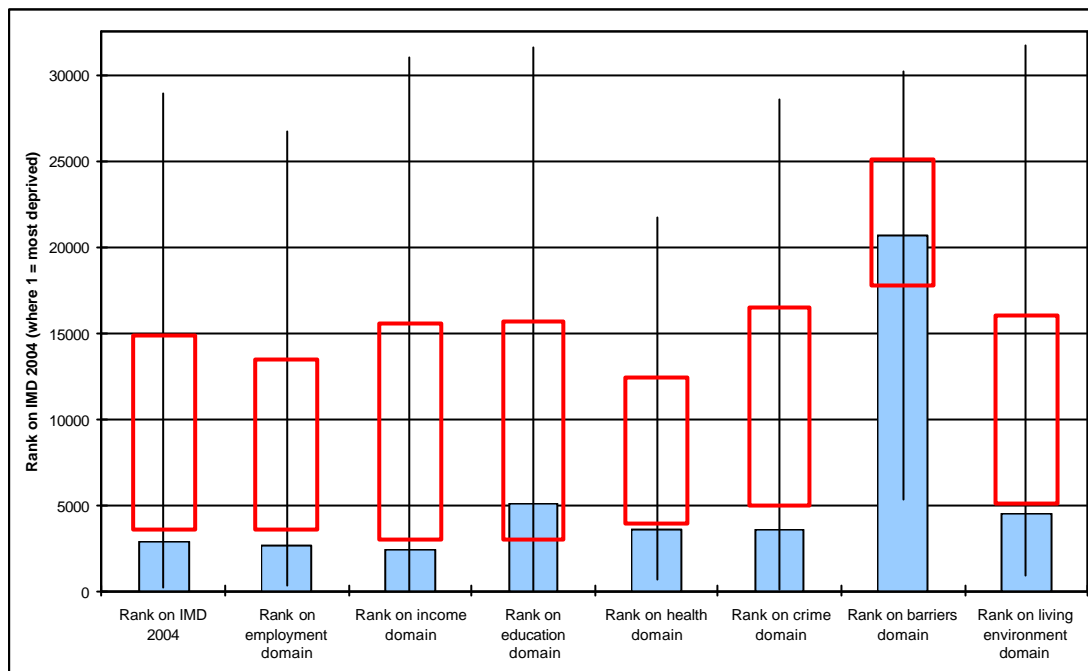


Figure 57 presents the IMD ‘proxy-ranks’ of the All Saints and Blakenhall NDC area as well as the ranks of the SOAs in Wolverhampton. As indicated by the bar on the left, the NDC area falls within the 25% most deprived areas in Wolverhampton as well as within the 10% most deprived areas in England. This is also true of the ranking of the NDC area on the Employment and Income domains. On the Health, Crime and Living Environment domains, the NDC area is within the 20% most deprived areas in England and within the 25% most deprived areas in the local authority. The NDC area falls within the middle 50% of areas in Wolverhampton on the Education and Barriers domains.

Conclusion and implications

When aggregated to NDC area level, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 provides a valuable tool for measuring and conceptualising multiple deprivation in NDC areas. Overall, NDC areas have an IMD score of 51.65, which equates to an average rank of between 1,985 and 1,986, putting the NDC areas, on average, in the most deprived decile of areas in England. On the component domains, on average the NDC areas fall into the most deprived decile on Income, Employment and Health. The NDC average score places NDC areas as a whole in the most deprived 20% of areas on the Education, Crime and Living Environment domains. On the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, the NDC areas as a whole fall into the 40% most deprived of areas in England.

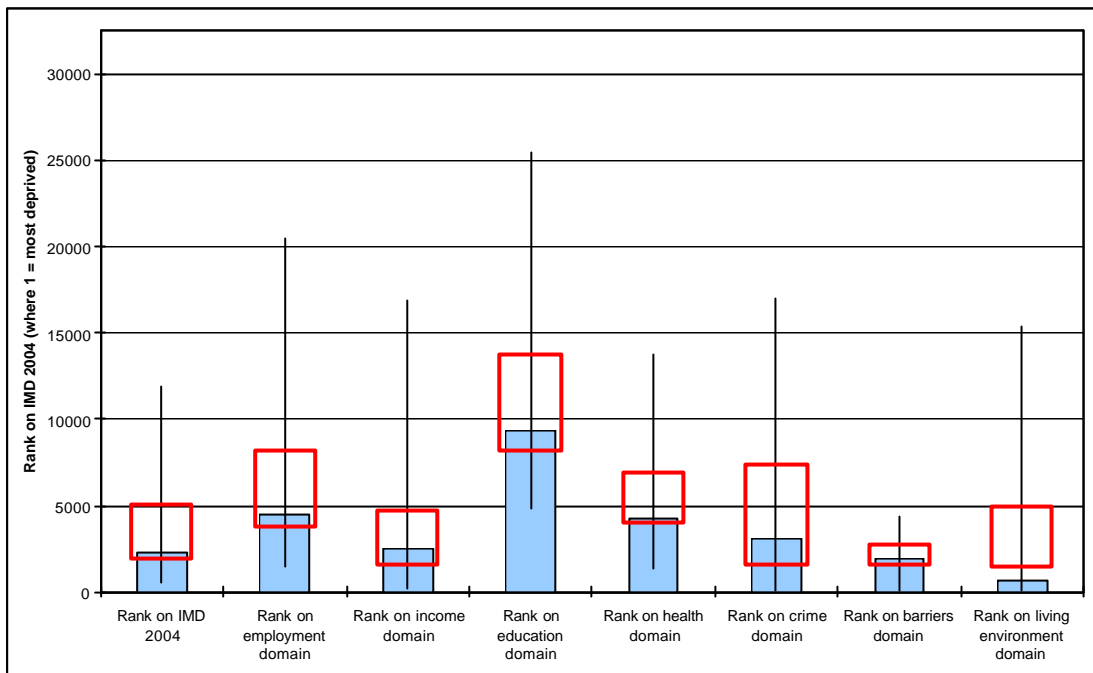
It is therefore apparent, and perhaps not surprising, that NDC areas tend to be among the most deprived areas in their respective local authorities as well as within England as a whole. Four NDC areas, those in Bradford, Doncaster, Hull and Liverpool, rank within the most deprived 10% of areas on the overall IMD as well as on six of the seven component domains. Amongst the NDC areas, those in Knowsley and Manchester tend to score higher, indicating higher levels of deprivation, on many of the IMD component domains. The NDC areas in London tend not to follow the pattern of deprivation in other NDC areas: the scores of the London NDC areas on the Employment and Crime domains are lower than average, indicating lower levels of employment deprivation and crime, but higher than average on the Barriers domain, indicating higher levels of barriers to housing and services.

The 'proxy-ranks' of the NDC areas, presented beginning on page 22, define levels of deprivation in NDC areas relative to the wider local authority and allow a unique conceptualization of relative levels of deprivation within an NDC area. This allows, in principle, for the crafting of NDC initiatives to meet specific measured need.

For example, in the Shoreditch NDC area in Hackney, whose 'proxy-ranks' as well as the ranks of all SOAs in Hackney are shown below, it is apparent that the most severe levels of deprivation in the NDC area are within the Living Environment. The NDC Partnership might therefore consider prioritizing programmes targeting poor quality housing or improving traffic safety for cyclists and pedestrians, for example, over programmes designed to improve educational attainment or adult skill levels, as it is in the Living Environment that the deprivation is most severe.

Similar consideration of relative levels of deprivation across domains by NDC Partnerships will facilitate effective service delivery, allowing Partnerships to target initiatives where the need is most dire.

Figure 23 (repeated): IMD 2004 ‘proxy-ranks’ for the Shoreditch Our Way NDC Area and all SOAs in Hackney



Appendix: Scores, ranks and deciles on the IMD 2004 for NDC areas

The following pages present the data from which this report is constructed. The score, ranks and decile for each NDC area, as well as the NDC average, on the IMD as a whole and on each of the component domains is presented in the following format:

LA name	NDC area name	IMD score is	IMD ranks between			Fall into decile:
Liverpool	Kensington NDC Area	70.11	277	and	278	1

The local authority name and NDC area name are listed on the left of each page. This is followed by the score of the area on the IMD or the relevant domain. In this example, the IMD score for the Kensington NDC area in Liverpool is 70.11. The score is followed by the proxy rank of the score, which allows comparison with other areas in England. The Kensington area ranks between 277 and 278 in this example, where 1 is the most deprived. This score and proxy rank place the NDC area among the 10% most deprived areas in England, which is listed as decile 1. Decile 2 corresponds to the 20% most deprived areas in England, decile 3 indicates the 30% most deprived areas in England, and so forth.

LA name	NDC area name	IMD score is	IMD ranks between	Fall into decile:	Income score is	Income domain ranks between	Fall into decile:	Employment score is	Employment domain ranks between	Fall into decile:
Birmingham	Kings Norton NDC Area	49.35	2420 and 2421	1	0.36	1947 and 1948	1	0.23	2233 and 2234	1
Bradford	Little Horton NDC Area	61.06	838 and 839	1	0.41	1189 and 1190	1	0.27	1171 and 1172	1
Brighton and Hove	East Brighton NDC Area	47.75	2720 and 2721	1	0.34	2507 and 2508	1	0.18	4554 and 4555	2
Bristol	Barton Hill NDC Area	49.76	2349 and 2350	1	0.34	2605 and 2606	1	0.22	2598 and 2599	1
Hackney	Shoreditch Our Way NDC Area	50.18	2271 and 2272	1	0.34	2465 and 2466	1	0.18	4528 and 4529	2
Kingston upon Hull	Preston Road NDC Area	65.33	524 and 525	1	0.47	528 and 529	1	0.29	939 and 940	1
Leicester	Braunstone NDC Area	54.51	1528 and 1529	1	0.42	1027 and 1028	1	0.2	3404 and 3405	2
Liverpool	Kensington NDC Area	70.11	277 and 278	1	0.46	605 and 606	1	0.34	368 and 369	1
Manchester	Beswick & Openshaw NDC Area	75.25	123 and 124	1	0.51	270 and 270	1	0.36	271 and 272	1
Middlesbrough	West Middlesbrough NDC Area	55.55	1426 and 1427	1	0.39	1378 and 1379	1	0.27	1309 and 1310	1
Newcastle upon Tyne	West Gate NDC Area	63.14	680 and 681	1	0.49	371 and 372	1	0.32	541 and 542	1
Newham	West Ham & Plaistow NDC Area	43.13	3713 and 3714	2	0.33	2681 and 2682	1	0.17	5477 and 5478	2
Norwich	NELM NDC Area (1)	42.75	3819 and 3820	2	0.32	3056 and 3057	1	0.17	5593 and 5594	2
Nottingham	Radford NDC Area	56.35	1334 and 1335	1	0.34	2559 and 2560	1	0.22	2638 and 2639	1
Sandwell	Greets Green NDC Area	45.88	3080 and 3081	1	0.29	3937 and 3938	2	0.2	3643 and 3644	2
Southwark	Aylesbury NDC Area	39.87	4633 and 4634	2	0.31	3390 and 3391	2	0.15	6630 and 6631	3
Tower Hamlets	Ocean Estate NDC Area	49.48	2402 and 2403	1	0.42	929 and 930	1	0.16	6250 and 6251	2
Birmingham	Aston NDC Area	58.12	1134 and 1135	1	0.44	755 and 756	1	0.26	1607 and 1608	1
Brent	South Kilburn NDC Area	46.55	2948 and 2949	1	0.35	2201 and 2202	1	0.21	3227 and 3228	1
Coventry	WEHM NDC Area (2)	62.12	754 and 755	1	0.46	592 and 593	1	0.28	1079 and 1080	1
Derby	Derwent NDC Area	49.81	2341 and 2342	1	0.34	2440 and 2441	1	0.2	3842 and 3843	2
Doncaster	Doncaster Central NDC Area	62.32	740 and 741	1	0.39	1416 and 1417	1	0.31	657 and 658	1
Hammersmith and Fulham	North Fulham NDC Area	33.15	6913 and 6914	3	0.25	5569 and 5570	2	0.13	8550 and 8551	3
Haringey	Seven Sisters NDC Area	47.28	2805 and 2806	1	0.38	1671 and 1672	1	0.18	4451 and 4452	2
Hartlepool	West Central Hartlepool NDC Area	53.21	1736 and 1737	1	0.37	1853 and 1854	1	0.29	857 and 857	1
Islington	Finsbury NDC Area	41.05	4289 and 4290	2	0.28	4179 and 4180	2	0.15	6731 and 6732	3
Knowsley	North Huyton NDC Area	75.68	117 and 118	1	0.58	80 and 81	1	0.4	114 and 115	1
Lambeth	Clapham Park NDC Area	38.67	5024 and 5025	2	0.27	4691 and 4692	2	0.13	8603 and 8604	3
Lewisham	New Cross Gate NDC Area	35.98	5868 and 5869	2	0.27	4490 and 4491	2	0.15	7281 and 7282	3
Luton	Marsh Farm NDC Area	38.06	5207 and 5208	2	0.31	3344 and 3345	2	0.15	6847 and 6848	3
Oldham	Hathershaw and Fitton Hill NDC Area	51.82	1950 and 1951	1	0.32	3091 and 3092	1	0.23	2352 and 2353	1
Plymouth	Devonport NDC Area	57.57	1196 and 1197	1	0.4	1231 and 1232	1	0.26	1541 and 1542	1
Rochdale	Old Heywood NDC Area	43.4	3650 and 3651	2	0.24	5707 and 5708	2	0.21	3295 and 3296	2
Salford	Charlestown and Lower Kersal NDC Area	52.58	1836 and 1837	1	0.31	3411 and 3412	2	0.2	3836 and 3837	2
Sheffield	Burngreave NDC Area	57.86	1163 and 1164	1	0.44	770 and 771	1	0.29	897 and 898	1
Southampton	Thornhill NDC Area	37.08	5524 and 5525	2	0.26	5137 and 5138	2	0.14	7947 and 7948	3
Sunderland	East End and Hendon NDC Area	58.74	1070 and 1071	1	0.4	1290 and 1291	1	0.31	683 and 684	1
Walsall	Blakenall NDC Area	43.22	3689 and 3690	2	0.3	3558 and 3559	2	0.19	4027 and 4028	2
Wolverhampton	ABCD NDC Area (2)	47.03	2849 and 2850	1	0.34	2401 and 2402	1	0.22	2671 and 2672	1
	NDC average	51.65	1985 and 1986	1	0.36	1898 and 1899	1	0.23	2513 and 2514	1

(1): North Earham, Larkham & Marpit

(2): Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm

(3): All Saints and Blakenhall Community Development

LA name	NDC area name	Education domain			Fall into decile:	Health score is	Health domain			Fall into decile:	Crime score is	Crime domain			Fall into decile:	
		Education score is	ranks between				ranks between	ranks between	ranks between							
Birmingham	Kings Norton NDC Area	58.32	1959	and	1960	1	1.11	3648	and	3649	2	0.78	6000	and	6001	2
Bradford	Little Horton NDC Area	56.77	2165	and	2166	1	1.61	1253	and	1254	1	1.41	1527	and	1528	1
Brighton and Hove	East Brighton NDC Area	61.78	1636	and	1637	1	1.07	3998	and	3999	2	0.75	6319	and	6320	2
Bristol	Barton Hill NDC Area	43.78	4312	and	4313	2	1.05	5126	and	5127	2	1.43	1439	and	1440	1
Hackney	Shoreditch Our Way NDC Area	27.43	9342	and	9343	3	1.02	4306	and	4307	2	1.12	3033	and	3034	1
Kingston upon Hull	Preston Road NDC Area	87.63	157	and	158	1	1.3	2500	and	2501	1	1.51	1165	and	1166	1
Leicester	Braunstone NDC Area	81.02	345	and	346	1	1.15	3343	and	3344	2	1.11	3067	and	3068	1
Liverpool	Kensington NDC Area	51.06	2977	and	2978	1	2.42	113	and	114	1	1.16	2787	and	2788	1
Manchester	Beswick & Openshaw NDC Area	68.25	1036	and	1037	1	2.15	285	and	286	1	1.52	1141	and	1142	1
Middlesbrough	West Middlesbrough NDC Area	54.16	2528	and	2529	1	1.59	1307	and	1308	1	1.34	1814	and	1815	1
Newcastle upon Tyne	West Gate NDC Area	54.96	2417	and	2418	1	2.14	293	and	294	1	1.14	2885	and	2886	1
Newham	West Ham & Plaistow NDC Area	21.73	12322	and	12323	4	1.02	4292	and	4293	2	1	3874	and	3875	2
Norwich	NELM NDC Area (1)	71.04	827	and	828	1	0.53	9060	and	9061	3	0.85	5824	and	5825	2
Nottingham	Radford NDC Area	45.01	4077	and	4078	2	1.79	789	and	790	1	2.11	141	and	142	1
Sandwell	Greets Green NDC Area	57.39	2076	and	2077	1	0.75	6671	and	6672	3	0.81	5734	and	5735	2
Southwark	Aylesbury NDC Area	25.92	10058	and	10059	4	0.46	9908	and	9909	4	0.11	14643	and	14644	5
Tower Hamlets	Ocean Estate NDC Area	32.83	7212	and	7213	3	0.95	4862	and	4863	2	0.89	4878	and	4879	2
Birmingham	Aston NDC Area	53.51	2621	and	2622	1	1.16	3294	and	3295	2	0.67	7130	and	7131	3
Brent	South Kilburn NDC Area	20.04	13358	and	13359	5	0.72	7017	and	7018	3	0.95	4334	and	4335	2
Coventry	WEHM NDC Area (2)	71.51	799	and	800	1	1.74	897	and	898	1	1.14	2901	and	2902	1
Derby	Derwent NDC Area	65.3	1276	and	1277	1	0.99	4598	and	4599	2	1.6	888	and	889	1
Doncaster	Doncaster Central NDC Area	54.17	2527	and	2528	1	1.56	1410	and	1411	1	1.29	2049	and	2050	1
Hammersmith and Fulham	North Fulham NDC Area	13.56	18348	and	18349	6	0.41	10520	and	10521	4	0.43	10263	and	10264	4
Haringey	Seven Sisters NDC Area	27.72	9227	and	9228	3	0.74	6743	and	6744	3	0.79	5876	and	5877	2
Hartlepool	West Central Hartlepool NDC Area	42.73	4536	and	4537	2	1.59	1289	and	1290	1	0.98	4082	and	4083	2
Islington	Finsbury NDC Area	23.23	11459	and	11460	4	0.9	5322	and	5323	2	0.34	11398	and	11399	4
Knowsley	North Huyton NDC Area	77.34	498	and	499	1	2.26	191	and	192	1	0.71	6745	and	6746	3
Lambeth	Clapham Park NDC Area	19.89	13461	and	13462	5	0.47	9770	and	9771	4	0.98	4028	and	4029	2
Lewisham	New Cross Gate NDC Area	20.24	13242	and	13243	5	0.62	8056	and	8057	3	0.74	6364	and	6365	2
Luton	Marsh Farm NDC Area	43	4476	and	4477	2	0.61	8193	and	8194	3	1.15	2856	and	2857	1
Oldham	Hathershaw and Fitton Hill NDC Area	62.28	1584	and	1584	1	1.45	1823	and	1824	1	1.57	954	and	955	1
Plymouth	Devonport NDC Area	61.47	1661	and	1662	1	1.59	1302	and	1303	1	0.78	6015	and	6016	2
Rochdale	Old Heywood NDC Area	42.48	4590	and	4591	2	1.27	2632	and	2633	1	1.09	3210	and	3211	1
Salford	Charlestown and Lower Kersal NDC Area	55.87	2285	and	2286	1	1.76	857	and	858	1	1.39	1614	and	1614	1
Sheffield	Burngreave NDC Area	44.76	4118	and	4119	2	1.45	1836	and	1837	1	1.04	3615	and	3616	2
Southampton	Thornhill NDC Area	56.84	2162	and	2163	1	0.63	7984	and	7985	3	0.71	6697	and	6698	3
Sunderland	East End and Hendon NDC Area	51.63	2882	and	2883	1	1.72	934	and	935	1	1.71	627	and	628	1
Walsall	Blakenall NDC Area	67.58	1090	and	1091	1	0.93	5060	and	5061	2	0.45	9932	and	9933	4
Wolverhampton	ABCD NDC Area (2)	40.45	5054	and	5055	2	1.12	3598	and	3599	2	1.04	3571	and	3572	2
	NDC average	49.11	3311	and	3312	2	1.23	2878	and	2879	1	1.02	3728	and	3729	2

(1): North Earham, Larkham & Marpit

(2): Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm

(3): All Saints and Blakenhall Community Development

LA name	NDC area name	Barriers domain			Fall into decile:	Living Environment		Fall into decile:	
		Barriers score is	ranks between	ranks		score is	ranks between		
Birmingham	Kings Norton NDC Area	27.05	9476	and 9477	3	18.87	14729	and 14730	5
Bradford	Little Horton NDC Area	14.78	22671	and 22672	7	63.34	792	and 793	1
Brighton and Hove	East Brighton NDC Area	38.64	2670	and 2671	1	15.85	17040	and 17041	6
Bristol	Barton Hill NDC Area	24.03	12272	and 12273	4	44	3895	and 3896	2
Hackney	Shoreditch Our Way NDC Area	41.34	1871	and 1872	1	65.09	672	and 673	1
Kingston upon Hull	Preston Road NDC Area	6.44	30691	and 30692	10	50.53	2429	and 2430	1
Leicester	Braunstone NDC Area	17.04	19990	and 19991	7	35.87	6358	and 6359	2
Liverpool	Kensington NDC Area	14.25	23252	and 23253	8	77.33	101	and 102	1
Manchester	Beswick & Openshaw NDC Area	33.6	4914	and 4915	2	41.39	4604	and 4605	2
Middlesbrough	West Middlesbrough NDC Area	11.61	26247	and 26248	9	30.4	8549	and 8550	3
Newcastle upon Tyne	West Gate NDC Area	19.93	16640	and 16641	6	27.94	9661	and 9662	3
Newham	West Ham & Plaistow NDC Area	39.59	2365	and 2366	1	32.75	7560	and 7561	3
Norwich	NELM NDC Area (1)	25.73	10608	and 10609	4	20.46	13613	and 13614	5
Nottingham	Radford NDC Area	26.49	9949	and 9950	4	44.72	3721	and 3722	2
Sandwell	Greets Green NDC Area	17.39	19604	and 19605	7	62.51	846	and 847	1
Southwark	Aylesbury NDC Area	46.97	712	and 713	1	41.44	4580	and 4581	2
Tower Hamlets	Ocean Estate NDC Area	47.9	572	and 573	1	38.17	567	and 568	2
Birmingham	Aston NDC Area	28.99	7876	and 7877	3	58.08	1255	and 1256	1
Brent	South Kilburn NDC Area	36.75	3383	and 3384	2	52.94	2034	and 2035	1
Coventry	WEHM NDC Area (2)	24.09	12209	and 12210	4	24.73	11241	and 11242	4
Derby	Derwent NDC Area	14.9	22535	and 22536	7	34.9	6735	and 6736	3
Doncaster	Doncaster Central NDC Area	23.63	12673	and 12674	4	59	1137	and 1138	1
Hammersmith and Fulham	North Fulham NDC Area	36.48	3489	and 3490	2	48.03	2967	and 2968	1
Haringey	Seven Sisters NDC Area	44.07	1213	and 1214	1	43.81	3937	and 3938	2
Hartlepool	West Central Hartlepool NDC Area	10.12	27762	and 27763	9	30.06	8707	and 8708	3
Islington	Finsbury NDC Area	45.09	1026	and 1027	1	47.17	3142	and 3143	1
Knowsley	North Huyton NDC Area	16.57	20525	and 20526	7	62.22	870	and 871	1
Lambeth	Clapham Park NDC Area	36.79	3366	and 3367	2	60.22	1010	and 1011	1
Lewisham	New Cross Gate NDC Area	35.18	4105	and 4106	2	36.57	6111	and 6112	2
Luton	Marsh Farm NDC Area	26.58	9879	and 9880	4	13.13	19445	and 19446	6
Oldham	Hathershaw and Fitton Hill NDC Area	10.74	27124	and 27125	9	32.79	7548	and 7549	3
Plymouth	Devonport NDC Area	22.22	14165	and 14166	5	37.34	5826	and 5827	2
Rochdale	Old Heywood NDC Area	23.31	13002	and 13003	5	32.32	7715	and 7716	3
Salford	Charlestown and Lower Kersal NDC Area	18.38	18438	and 18439	6	51.85	2200	and 2201	1
Sheffield	Burngreave NDC Area	27	9544	and 9545	3	38.16	567	and 568	2
Southampton	Thornhill NDC Area	24.74	11547	and 11548	4	27.01	10103	and 10104	4
Sunderland	East End and Hendon NDC Area	14.49	22977	and 22978	8	21.76	12863	and 12864	4
Walsall	Blakenall NDC Area	7.21	30198	and 30199	10	37.15	5896	and 5897	2
Wolverhampton	ABCD NDC Area (2)	16.44	20681	and 20682	7	41.79	4479	and 4480	2
	NDC average	25.97	10405	and 10406	4	42.13	4387	and 4388	2

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