

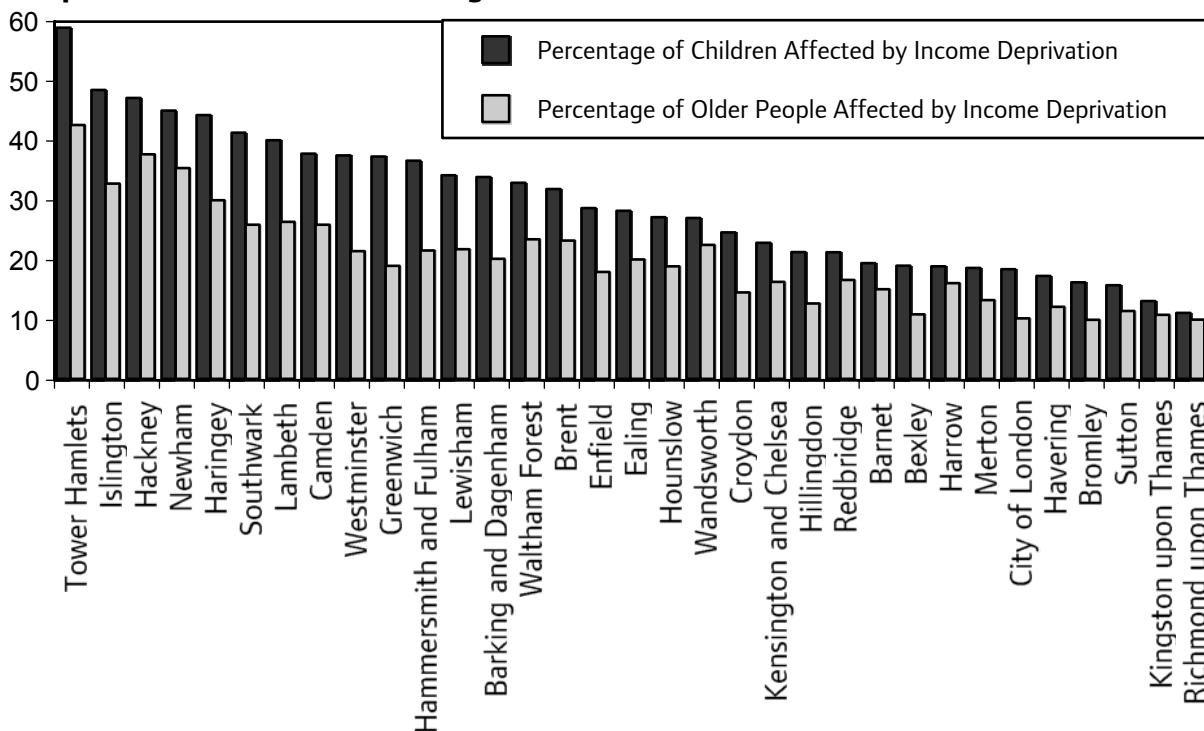
## Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People Indices of Deprivation 2004

As part of the ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2004, alongside the widely used Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), two further indices were produced. One gives the proportion of children affected by income deprivation, the other gives the proportion of older people affected by income deprivation.

These are derived from the income domain of the IMD (see DMAG Briefing 2004/18 for further detail of the IMD). The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) comprises the percentage of children aged under 16 in each Super Output Area<sup>1</sup> (SOA) living in families in receipt of certain means tested benefits or tax credits<sup>2</sup>. The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) comprises the percentage of people aged 60 and over (and their partners if also aged 60 or over) resident in each SOA in receipt of certain means tested benefits<sup>3</sup>.

Maps 1 and 2 show the published IDACI and IDAOPI for SOAs in London. These indices are constructed to give straightforward percentages for small areas across England. Therefore it is possible to construct borough level equivalents of these indices, unlike the IMD, for which only summary measures can be constructed for higher geographical levels. The borough level IDACI and IDAOPI are illustrated below, with the values given in Table 1.

**Chart 1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indices for London Boroughs**



<sup>1</sup> Super Output Areas are statistical entities giving geographical areas of a consistent size and devised in a consistent way across the whole of England. SOA level 1 is used for these indices. Each area has a total population size of around 1,500 people. These areas are nested, as far as possible, within electoral wards. There are exceptions to this, such as in the City of London, where ward populations are so small that this is not possible

<sup>2</sup> Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance (Income Based) or either Working Families Tax Credit or Disabled Person's Tax Credit where the family's equivalised income is below 60 per cent of median before housing costs

<sup>3</sup> Income Support or Job Seekers Allowance (Income Based)

As can clearly be seen from the chart, these two indices show similar patterns across the boroughs, with boroughs with higher proportions on one index also tending to have higher proportions on the other. The correlation between these two indices for the London boroughs is 0.95.

**Table 1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indices for London Boroughs, Inner, Outer and Greater London**

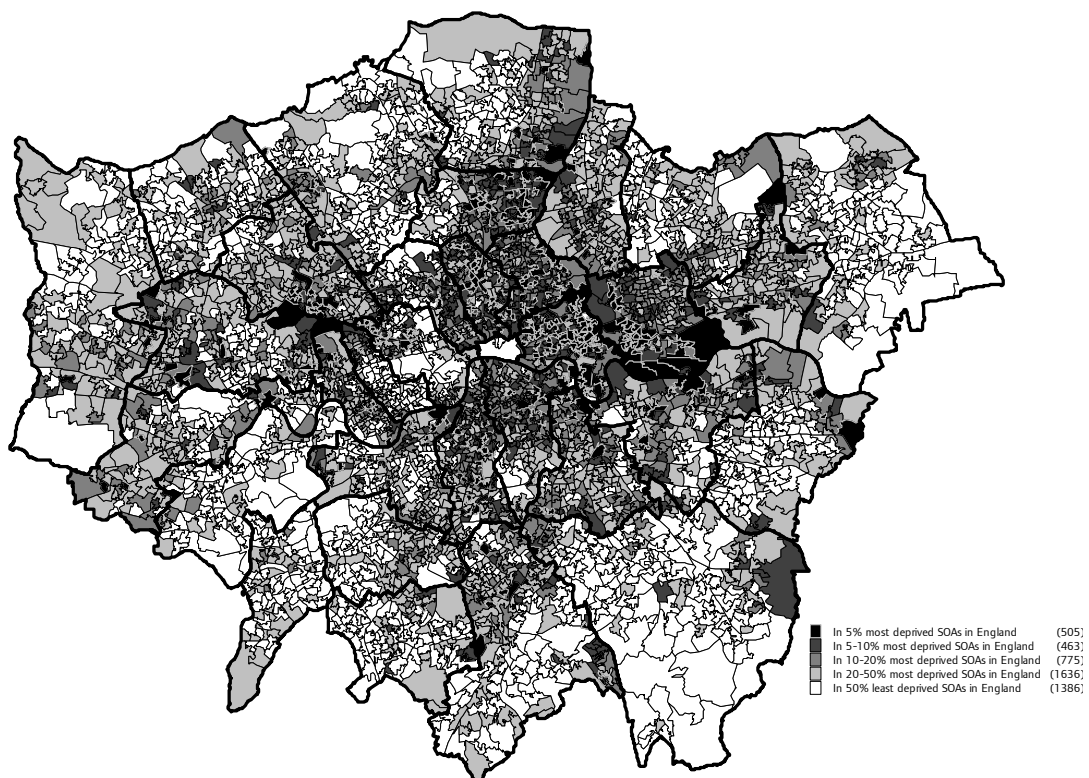
	Estimates of Percentage of Children Affected by Income Deprivation	Estimates of Percentage of Older People Affected by Income Deprivation
City of London	18	10
Barking and Dagenham	34	20
Barnet	19	15
Bexley	19	11
Brent	32	23
Bromley	16	10
Camden	38	26
Croydon	24	14
Ealing	28	20
Enfield	29	18
Greenwich	37	19
Hackney	47	38
Hammersmith and Fulham	36	21
Haringey	44	30
Harrow	19	16
Havering	17	12
Hillingdon	21	13
Hounslow	27	19
Islington	48	33
Kensington and Chelsea	23	16
Kingston upon Thames	13	11
Lambeth	40	26
Lewisham	34	22
Merton	19	13
Newham	45	35
Redbridge	21	17
Richmond upon Thames	11	10
Southwark	41	26
Sutton	16	11
Tower Hamlets	59	42
Waltham Forest	33	23
Wandsworth	27	22
Westminster	37	21
Inner London	41	27
Outer London	23	15
Greater London	30	19

Based on Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index from the ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2004

The boroughs fall into three groups, with Tower Hamlets topping the ranks on both indices and Hackney, Islington, Newham, Haringey, Lambeth, Southwark and Camden making up the remainder of the boroughs with the highest levels of income deprivation for both children and older people. These form the top eight boroughs on both indices. The middle group on both indices comprises Westminster<sup>4</sup>, Waltham Forest, Hammersmith and Fulham, Lewisham, Brent, Greenwich, Barking and Dagenham, Wandsworth, Ealing, Enfield, Hounslow and Kensington and Chelsea. The boroughs consistently ranked lowest in London are Richmond, Bromley, Kingston, Sutton and the City of London followed by Havering, Bexley, Merton, Harrow, Hillingdon, Barnet, Redbridge and Croydon. The top group are all inner London boroughs, while the bottom group are all in outer London. This reflects the overall levels on these indices for the two areas shown in Table 1, with Inner London showing nearly double the proportions of both children and older people affected by income deprivation of those in Outer London.

This distinction between Inner and Outer London is less clear at small area level, as shown in the maps, which is the main reason that the indices are constructed for small areas, as poverty and deprivation can easily be disguised when looking at larger areas. Most of the boroughs ranked in the lowest group at borough level include SOAs that fall in the top 10 per cent of SOAs nationally on one of these two indices. The correlation at SOA level in London (0.79)

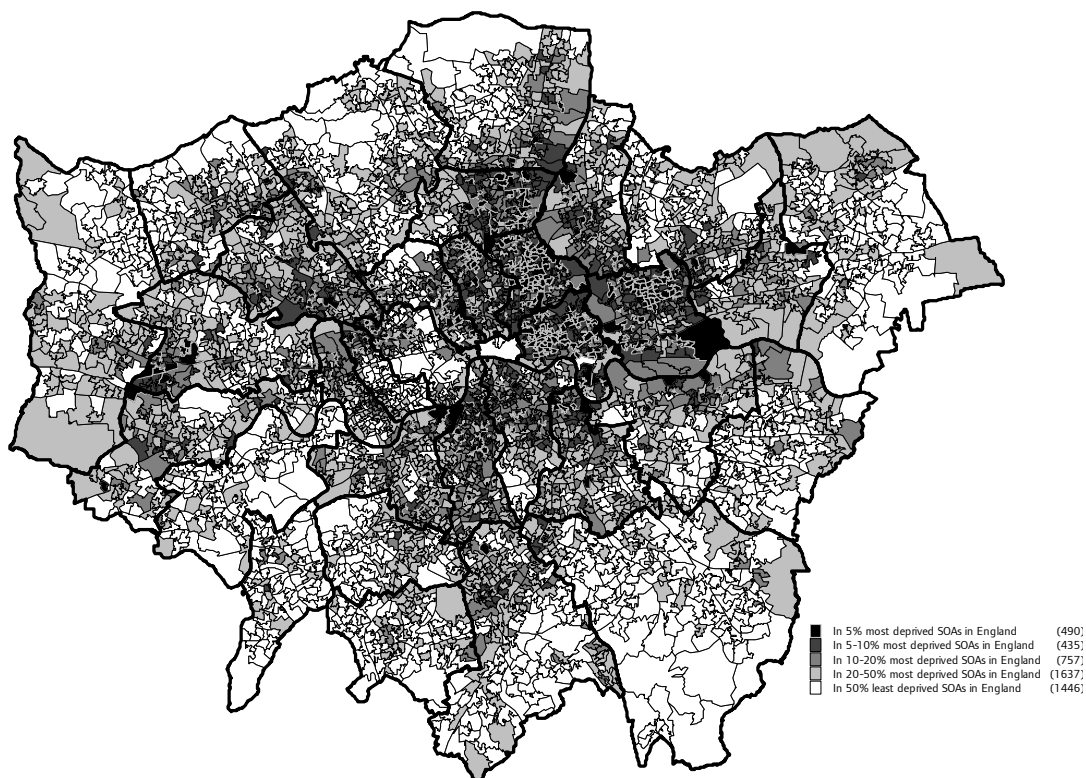
### Map 1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index for Super Output Areas in London



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM

<sup>4</sup> The figures published for Westminster are likely to be an overestimate of the percentages, since the population count used to calculate them was based on Census figures that underestimated the total population by 10 per cent.

## Map 2 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index for Super Output Areas in London



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM

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