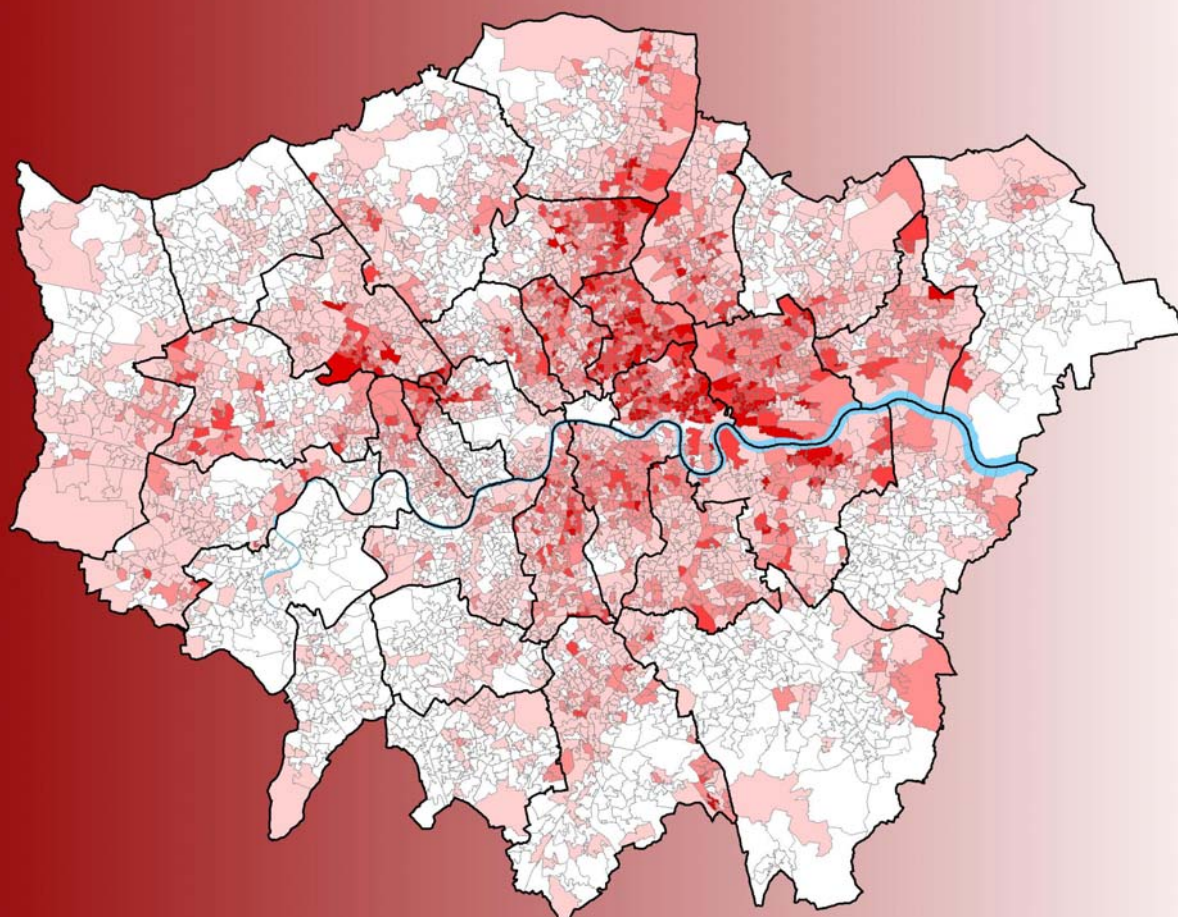


Data Management and Analysis Group

Indices of Deprivation 2007 A London perspective



DMAG Briefing 2008-21

May 2008

Indices of Deprivation 2007

A London perspective

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Cover is Map 1 from this report.

ISSN 1479-7879

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Summary of main findings

- The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) are the Government's primary measure of deprivation for small areas in England.
- The ID2007 replace and update the Indices of Deprivation 2004.
- The main index is the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which combines measures across seven distinct aspects of deprivation.
- The most deprived areas within London are concentrated in Inner London to the north and east of the City, from Newham to Islington and from Tower Hamlets north to Haringey.
- Over 28 per cent of London falls within the most deprived 20 per cent of England.
- Richmond upon Thames and the City of London are the only local authority areas with no SOAs at all amongst the 20 per cent most deprived in England.
- While London includes some of the least deprived SOAs on the income deprivation domain, it also incorporates some of the most deprived SOAs. On average, London SOAs have the most income deprivation of any region.
- There are almost 100 SOAs where more than half the population is income deprived.
- Over a third of London is among the top 20 per cent of England SOAs for income deprivation among older people, including more than nine per cent among the country's top five per cent.
- For children, these figures are even higher, with 13 per cent of London SOAs rank among the top five per cent nationally, 24 per cent among the top 10 per cent and 42 per cent among the top 20 per cent.
- The most deprived SOA in England on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is in Westminster, the only one with all children in the area counted as income deprived.
- Overall, employment deprivation in London is close to average for England. Whereas unemployment levels are high, the number of people unable to work due to ill health is much lower than in some other parts of the country.
- There are low levels of health problems or disability in London compared to other parts of the country. with less than one per cent of SOAs among the worst five per cent in England, and just under 17 per cent in the worst 20 per cent in the country.

- On average, London is the least education deprived region in England. Very few areas have above average proportions of adults with skills deprivation, there are more areas where education deprivation levels among children and young people are a little higher.
- The barriers to housing and services domain shows the majority of London SOAs falling within the 20 per cent most deprived SOAs in England. All SOAs in Newham are among the worst five per cent nationally.
- The most deprived parts of London according to living environment deprivation domain are concentrated in north, west and south Inner London
- London's is by far the most deprived region on the living environment deprivation domain.
- The crime domain shows above average levels of deprivation among London SOAs, with a widely dispersed pattern.
- Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets are the most deprived boroughs in London overall, each ranking in the top three nationally on at least two of the six summary measures at local authority level.
- Twenty London boroughs rank within the top 50 of the 354 local authorities in England on at least one of the summary measures of deprivation.
- London has a smaller proportion of SOAs among the most deprived 20 per cent SOAs in England than the North East or North West regions, but there are far more people in London living in such deprived areas than in the North East.
- London has relatively fewer SOAs than any other region among the least deprived 20 per cent SOAs in England.
- Just over one in three children in London lives in a household in income deprivation, by far the highest proportion of any region in England.
- Nearly one in four older people in London lives in income deprivation, giving it, along with the North East regions the highest proportion of the English regions.
- Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of its children and older people in income deprivation of any local authority in England, with Hackney second on both indices. Newham and Islington take third and fourth places, with Haringey fifth on the IDACI.

Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) consist of three separate but related indices: the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD2007); the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). The first of these, the IMD2007, is complex and combines data on a range of topics into a single measure. The other two are supplementary indices and are concerned solely with people from the relevant groups in low income households.

The ID2007 update and replace the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) as the Government's official measure of deprivation from the Department for Communities and Local Government. The work to construct the indices was carried out by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the Department of Social Policy and Social Research at the University of Oxford.

The purpose of the Indices is to measure multiple deprivation, or identify areas of need, at the small area level, so each of the three indices is produced for small areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (SOAs). These are geographical areas devised, following the 2001 Census of Population, to be of a consistent size generated in a consistent way across the whole of England. The total population of SOAs averaged around 1,500 people. These areas are nested, as far as possible, within electoral wards (as they existed in 2002). There are exceptions to this, such as in the City of London, where ward populations are so small that this is not possible. The SOAs were created to be "fixed" geographical zones used for statistical purposes. Thus population sizes of SOAs are likely to have greater variation over time. The SOAs were used for the first time to create the ID2004, so it is possible to carry out comparisons between ID2007 and ID2004 unaffected by changes of boundaries.

Summary measures of the small area data are produced for local authorities and counties. Central government and other bodies use these and the small area indices to identify areas where disadvantage is concentrated, in order to build programmes or allocate resources appropriately.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is based on the concept of measuring distinct dimensions of deprivation separately and then combining these to give an overall score. It is an area based measure, rather than an individual based measure, so it looks at the extent of each type of deprivation within the area and then combines these to give a figure taking into account the extent of each type of deprivation. It does this by using statistical techniques to combine information on economic and social issues to produce scores for small areas across the whole of England. These are then used to rank the areas according to their relative level of deprivation. The IMD2007 has been created to replicate as far as possible the construction of the IMD2004, again to allow comparisons to be made on a robust basis.

Seven distinct dimensions or ‘domains’ of deprivation are included in the IMD2007, made up of 37 separate indicators. The domains are:

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

These seven domains have been produced for each SOA, and are then combined to produce a single score for each SOA in the country. These are then ranked to compare the areas across England.

Two further indices are created which are subsets of the income deprivation domain. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Essentially these give the proportion of the age group (under 16 and 60 and over respectively) in receipt of, or in a family in receipt of, certain means-tested benefits. These indices are also ranked across all SOAs in England.

The ID2007 are essentially an update of the ID2004, using, as far as possible, the same indicators and methods to combine them. Again, this was done with the intention of making it possible to compare the results of the ID2007 with those from ID2004. This Briefing briefly covers the construction of the indices and how they differ from the indicators or construction used for the ID2004 and issues around making comparisons. It also covers the results for London at SOA level for individual domains and the overall IMD but makes limited comparisons to the previous Indices of Deprivation (2004). The summary measures produced at LA level are also covered in this report, along with GLA constructed IDACI and IDAOPI measures for boroughs.

The domains, the indicators and denominators

Most of the indicators used for the ID2007 relate to 2005. All the indicators need to meet criteria of relevance, robustness and availability. In order to meet these criteria, some indicators use data combined over a longer period than a single year to improve robustness, and other indicators to use data from sources where no update exists and where no sufficiently robust alternative was available. The sources are varied; most come directly from administrative sources, some modelled or calculated using administrative and other data and some coming from the 2001 Census. To improve reliability of indicators based on small numbers, a technique called shrinkage, which is more often applied to correct for sample error, is used. This has greater effect in local authorities where there are large differences between areas within them, such as many of the London boroughs, than on local authorities that are more homogeneous.

Indicators are in most cases expressed as rates, rather than using actual numbers, since rates are more easily compared.

For many of the indicators, the denominator used to create rates was the total resident population for the area, less the prison population. The SOA population estimates were produced by the Office for National Statistics and are consistent with the 2005 mid year estimates. In several other cases, the denominator was taken from the same source as the indicator, and in others it was necessary to use the 2001 Census counts, since no update could be produced.

The population base used for the ID2007 is sufficiently different from that used for ID2004 to make comparisons between the two problematical. There are three issues here that contribute to this. First, the change in the mid year estimates at borough level, second the prison population estimates and third the SOA level estimates for 2001.

The 2001 mid year estimates used to create the ID2004 were subsequently revised before being used as the base to estimate the 2005 populations. For most boroughs, the revision meant a decrease in the population estimate of between about 200 and 850, and for three boroughs, there was zero change in the estimate. However, there was a substantial increase in the estimates for three boroughs Wandsworth (4,250), Southwark (5,650) and Westminster (16,950).

The prison population estimates for the ID2004 were taken from the 2001 Census, and the SOA to which they were assigned was that used for the 2001 Census. However, the prison population figures used for the ID2007 were supplied by the Ministry of Justice and were not only substantially lower than the Census counts overall for London (1,500 compared to a Census count of over 2,600), but in the case of two prisons (Wandsworth and Wormwood Scrubs) were assigned to different SOAs.

The SOA level estimates for 2001 used for the ID2004 were based on the Census and then adjusted to the (then) mid year estimate effectively using an apportionment method, where the differences were spread between the SOAs in proportion to the Census population figures. The SOA level estimates for 2005 used for the ID2007 went back to basics and were based not only on the revised 2001 Mid year estimate at borough level, but used a completely different method of estimating the 2001 populations for SOAs and revisited Census estimates for SOAs in some local authorities, including nine London Boroughs. These new 2001 estimates were then rolled forward, making changes in line with the borough mid year estimates to create the 2005 estimates.

The combination of these three factors has meant that the population figures used for the ID2007 for many SOAs are significantly different to those used for the previous Indices, even allowing for real differences over time. In Westminster, which had the largest adjustment to its 2001 estimate, the population differences for 2001 in some individual SOAs were nearly 1,000. (Note that SOAs were planned to have a population

of around 1,500.) A number of other boroughs had differences between the ONS 2001 estimate and that used for the ID2004 of over 400 for individual SOAs, and more than half of the boroughs had at least one individual SOA with a difference over 100, excluding SOAs with prisons.

Because of these differences in the denominators, no detailed comparison of results between ID2004 and ID2007 is included in this Briefing.

Income deprivation domain

As in the IMD2004, the income deprivation domain of the IMD2007 is possibly the most straightforward in concept in that it aims to give the proportion of people in an area who are living on low incomes. In practice, this is operationalised as the proportion of people who are dependent on means-tested benefits (including any dependents of claimants). However, this is the domain that has the greatest change in indicators since 2004, due to changes in the benefits system. The benefits included in the count are Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance, Pension Credit, Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, along with asylum seekers receiving support.

The welfare system changed between the production of the ID2004 (based on 2001 data) and the ID2007, with the significant changes in support for pensioners and in tax credits.

The Pension Credit has two elements, a Guarantee element (replacing the Minimum Income Guarantee or Income Support for people over the age of 60) and a Savings element, which is created as a reward for those with fairly low incomes, but as a reward for having made provision for retirement above the basic state pension. Only those receiving the guarantee element are included in the income deprivation domain.

The tax credit system has changed to a Working Tax Credit, with different elements, including a Child Tax Credit element and a separate Child Tax Credit for people who are not in full time work. The income domain only includes those getting Child Tax Credit (either as part of the Working Tax Credit or separately) where the income is below the level used for the Government's poverty targets. Geographical information for other elements of the Working Tax Credit was not sufficiently reliable to enable their use.

Despite a substantial research project to investigate differential take-up rates for different benefits and between areas, it has not been possible to produce sufficiently reliable adjustment factors to incorporate them into the ID2007.

Similarly, a project was carried out to try to estimate the numbers of people on low incomes directly, rather than relying on numbers of people claiming various benefits, which suffer from issues of both take-up and eligibility. However, this research was also unable to produce satisfactory figures.

Employment deprivation domain

The conceptual basis of this domain is, again, straightforward and, as in the IMD2004, is a simple proportion of people who are involuntarily out of work – including those unable to work due to incapacity of disability. This is measured by the number of people claiming the relevant benefits or participating in the various New Deal schemes. There is no significant change in the indicators from those used in the IMD2004. Two small amendments are the change from using indicators for a single time point to averaging the figures across four quarters and from using the official “claimant count” figures to using the counts of those receiving Job Seekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), which are to all intents and purposes the same.

There remains an issue about whether this domain captures all those who are involuntarily out of work, for example lone parents who do not participate in the New Deal for Lone Parents, but nevertheless would like to work. Including all those who might be described as voluntarily out of work eg students, people who have taken early retirement or people looking after the home and family in the denominator also remains a topic of debate. This has a particularly significant impact in areas where there are large numbers of economically inactive people below retirement age so that in these areas the employment deprivation rate appears lower than in areas where such characteristics are not prevalent.

Health deprivation and disability domain

This domain is more complex in construction than the income and employment domains, since it is not possible, or necessarily desirable, to simply give a proportion of the population with health problems or a disability. The domain takes into account a wide range of aspects, including premature death and mental health issues as well as measures of morbidity and disability. This domain is a straightforward update of that used in the IMD2004.

Education, skills and training deprivation domain

As in the IMD2004, this domain is formed from two sub domains combined with equal weights. One sub domain includes measures for children and young people, the other for working age adults. The first uses achievement and participation data at various educational stages and is essentially an update of the 2004 sub domain, with two slight modifications. Rather than using a single year’s data for Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 results, availability of time-series data has made it possible to average two years’ data to improve robustness. Similarly, test scores, rather than levels attained are used for Key Stage 2 and 3 indicators.

The second sub domain uses just one indicator of adults (aged 25-54) with no or low qualifications. Since updating would only have been possible using modelled estimates, which were not thought to be sufficiently robust, this indicator is derived from the 2001 Census and unchanged from IMD2004.

Barriers to housing and services domain

This domain again comprises two equally weighted sub domains – geographical barriers and wider barriers – and updates directly the IMD2004 domain. The only exception to this is one of the indicators in the wider barriers domain, which was based on the 2001 Census (household overcrowding) for which no update was possible, so it is included unchanged. Both of the other two indicators within this sub domain (homelessness and affordability) are calculated at local authority level and the indicator attributed to all constituent SOAs.

The living environment deprivation domain

Housing issues are also incorporated into this domain, in terms of the standard of housing as the 'indoors' living environment sub-domain. Again one indicator within this sub domain is derived, as in the IMD2004, from the 2001 Census and so cannot be updated. The two indicators within the 'outdoors' living environment sub-domain (air quality and road accidents) have been directly updated from the IMD2004. The indoors sub-domain is given twice the weight of the outdoors sub-domain, in line with the relative time spent indoors and outdoors, again as in the IMD2004.

Crime domain

This domain incorporates small area data on 33 types of recorded crime under four broad categories – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. It directly updates the crime domain from the IMD2004 with the exception of some of the figures used for the denominators. In some cases, counts of dwellings and workplace populations were used and these were taken directly from the 2001 Census, since no update was available.

The combined index and the supplementary indices

The statistical techniques and methods used for combining the indicators and domains replicated those used in the IMD2004. The weights given to individual indicators in the IMD may vary from those of the IMD2004, since factor analysis is used within several domains, and so the relative weights given to the indicators within the domain or sub domain may alter. The weights chosen for combining the domains to the overall IMD are shown in Table 1 and are the same as those used in the previous IMD, with the income and employment domains given the greatest weight, while the barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment domains were given the least weight. A research project investigating alternative weightings found evidence that it would be reasonable to give greater weight to the health deprivation and disability domain and a relatively lower weight to the employment domain, effectively swapping the weights given to these domains. However, it was believed that changing the weights would have relatively little effect on the district level summary measures which were generally used for funding allocations and it was felt that retaining comparability between the 2004 and 2007 indices was of more significance than changing these weights for this update, so the weights used in IMD2004 were retained for IMD2007.

Table 1 Domain weights used to calculate the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

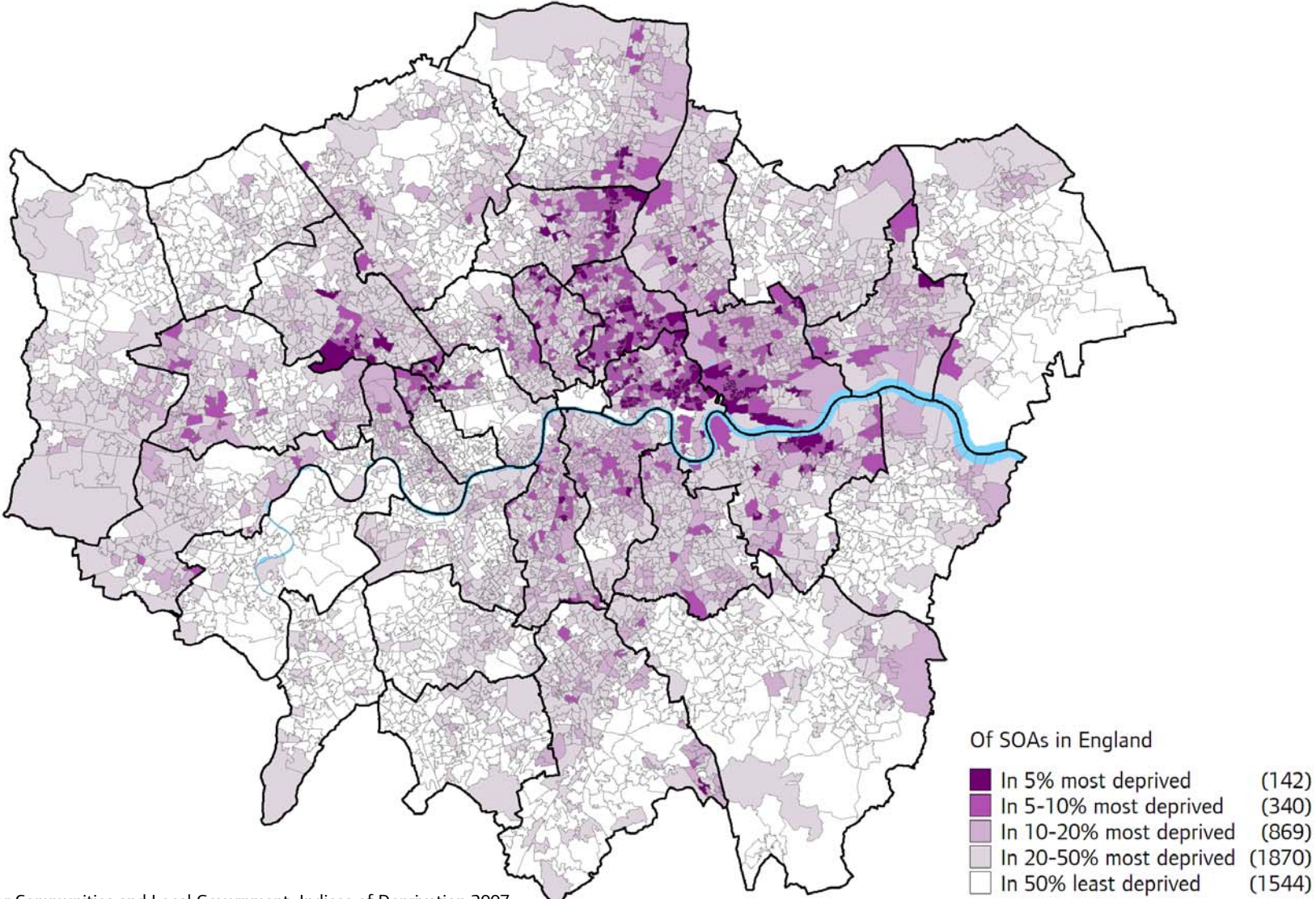
<u>Domain</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Income deprivation	22.5%
Employment deprivation	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training deprivation	13.5%
(Skills sub domain)	6.75%)
(Children and Young People sub domain)	6.75%)
Barriers to housing and services	9.33%
(Wider Barriers sub domain)	4.67%)
(Geographical Barriers sub domain)	4.67%)
Crime	9.33%
Living Environment deprivation	9.33%
(Indoors sub domain)	6.22%)
(Outdoors sub domain)	3.11%)

The two supplementary indices relating to children and older people are simple proportions of the age group under consideration in low-income households, as measured by those claiming state means-tested benefits. It is here, therefore that take-up rates may be a particular issue, since it is widely recognised that many older people in particular fail to claim benefits to which they are entitled. However, part of the project looking into take-up rates considered the amounts to which people would be entitled, and found that generally it was the people with the lower entitlements who were less likely to claim the benefit.

The results

For each small area (SOA), ten main measures are produced: each of the seven domains; the combined IMD and the two supplementary indices. Additionally, the data is available for each of the sub-domains, giving a further six measures for each SOA. These are shown for London in map form over the following pages and the results are discussed briefly

Map 1 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, The map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

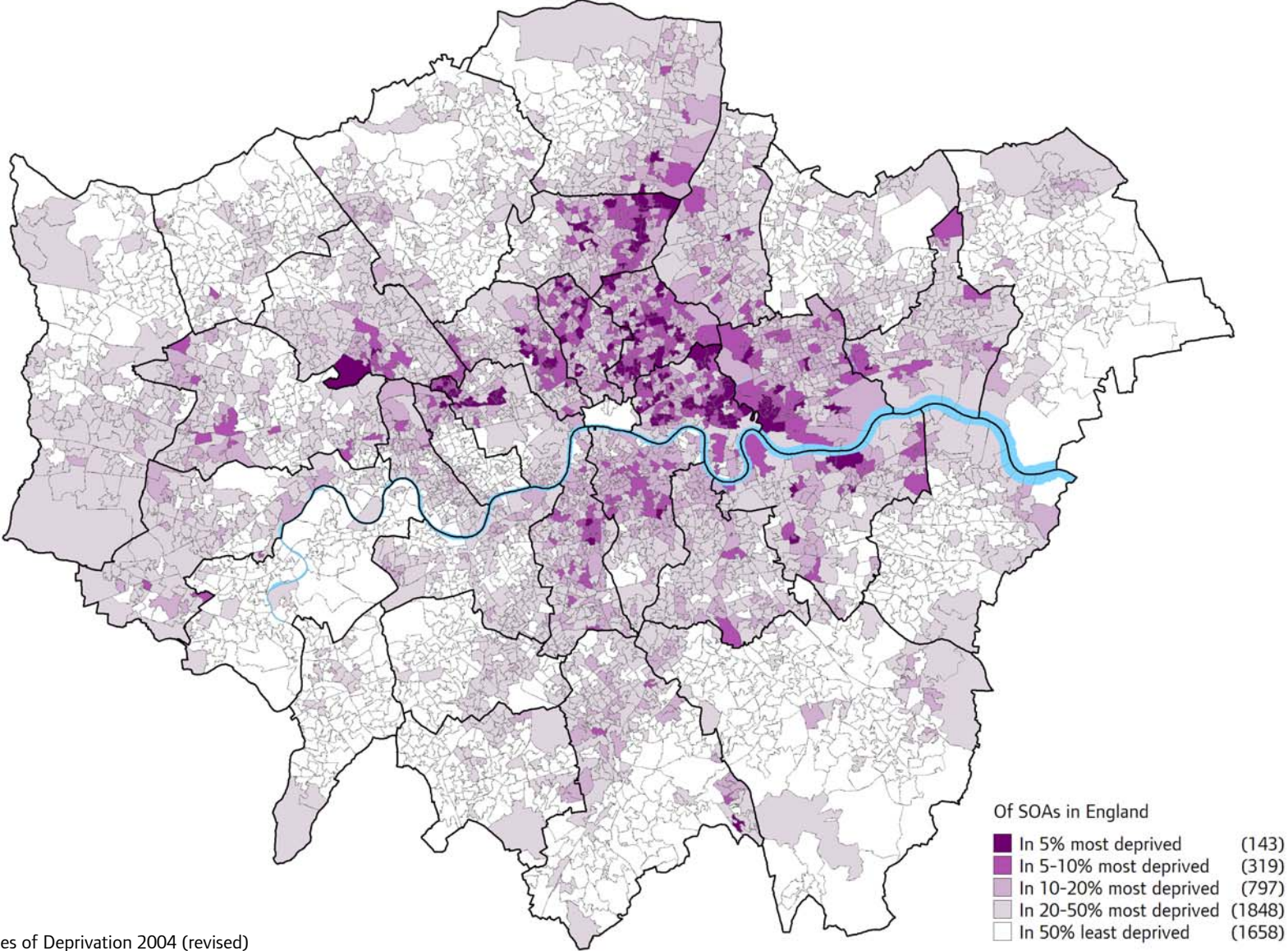
Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 shows that the most deprived areas within London are concentrated in Inner London to the north and east of the City, from Newham to Islington and from Tower Hamlets north to Haringey. However, there are also other parts of Inner London showing areas with high levels of deprivation, in Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster and Camden. These last three boroughs also include significant areas with very little deprivation.

Deprivation is not confined to Inner London and the IMD2007 reveals areas or pockets of deprivation in some Outer London boroughs, such as Greenwich, Croydon, Brent and Enfield and Barking & Dagenham. Overall, however, London has fewer SOAs than expected in the most deprived category, with just three per cent falling into the five per cent most deprived areas in the country. There are higher than average levels of deprivation in the next categories, so that just over ten per cent of London is ranked in the ten per cent most deprived areas of the country and over 28 per cent of London falls within the most deprived 20 per cent of England. While it is clear from Map 1 that most of the areas with high levels of deprivation are within Inner London, Richmond upon Thames is the only borough (along with the City of London) with no SOAs at all amongst the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

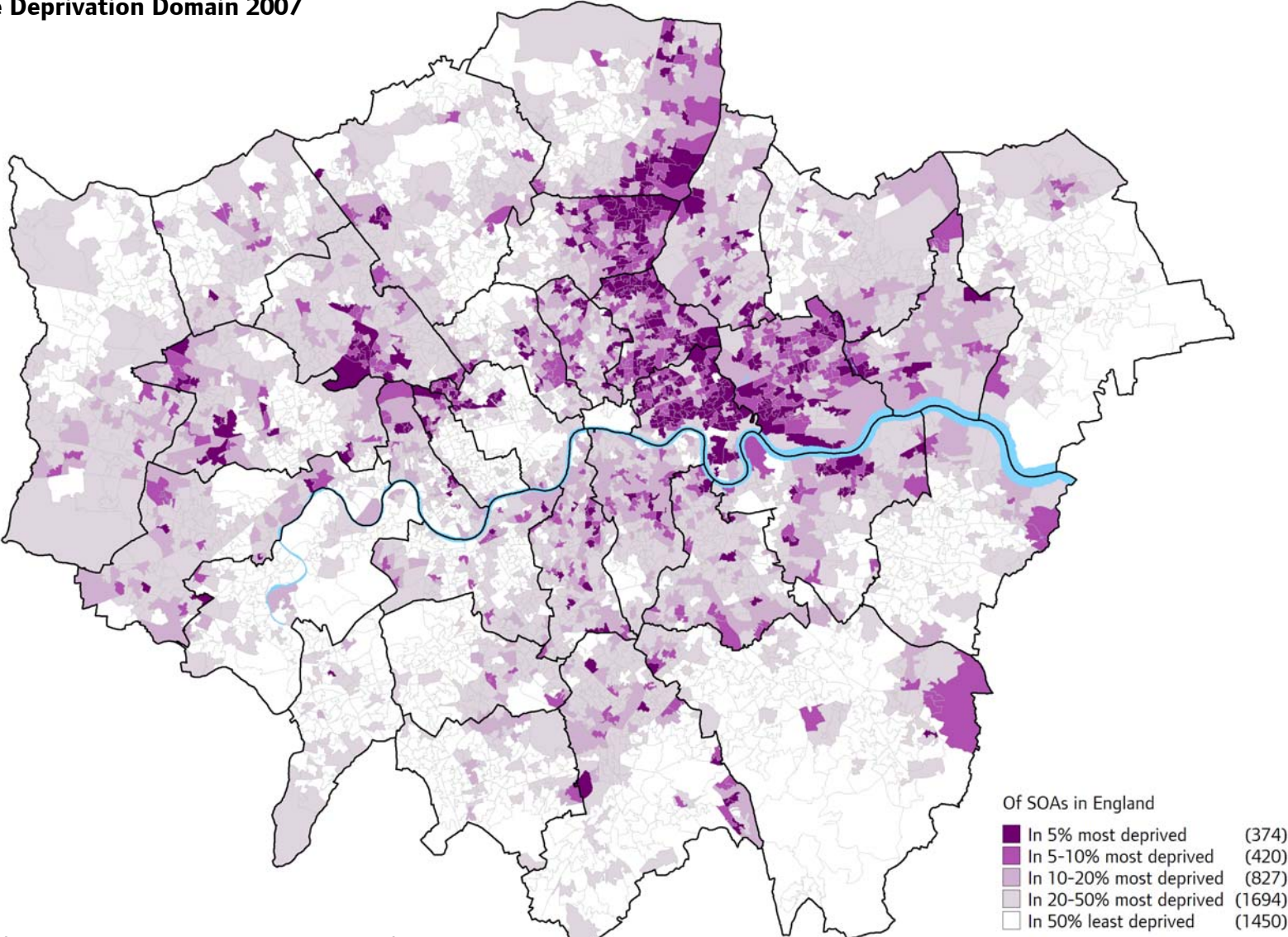
This is a very similar pattern overall to that shown in the IMD2004, but the number of London SOAs falling into each of the shaded categories in Map 1, except the five per cent most deprived category which stayed the same, increased between the 2004 and 2007 indices, so that the proportion of SOAs with an IMD score below average for England was given as 35 per cent in 2004 but 32 per cent in 2007. This is a purely relative measure, so it is not possible to tell whether deprivation levels in London increased or whether areas in the rest of England became less deprived or indeed how much of this change can be attributed to difference in population denominators.

Map 2 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004



Source: ODPM Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised)
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, The map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

Map 3 Income Deprivation Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, The map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

Income deprivation domain

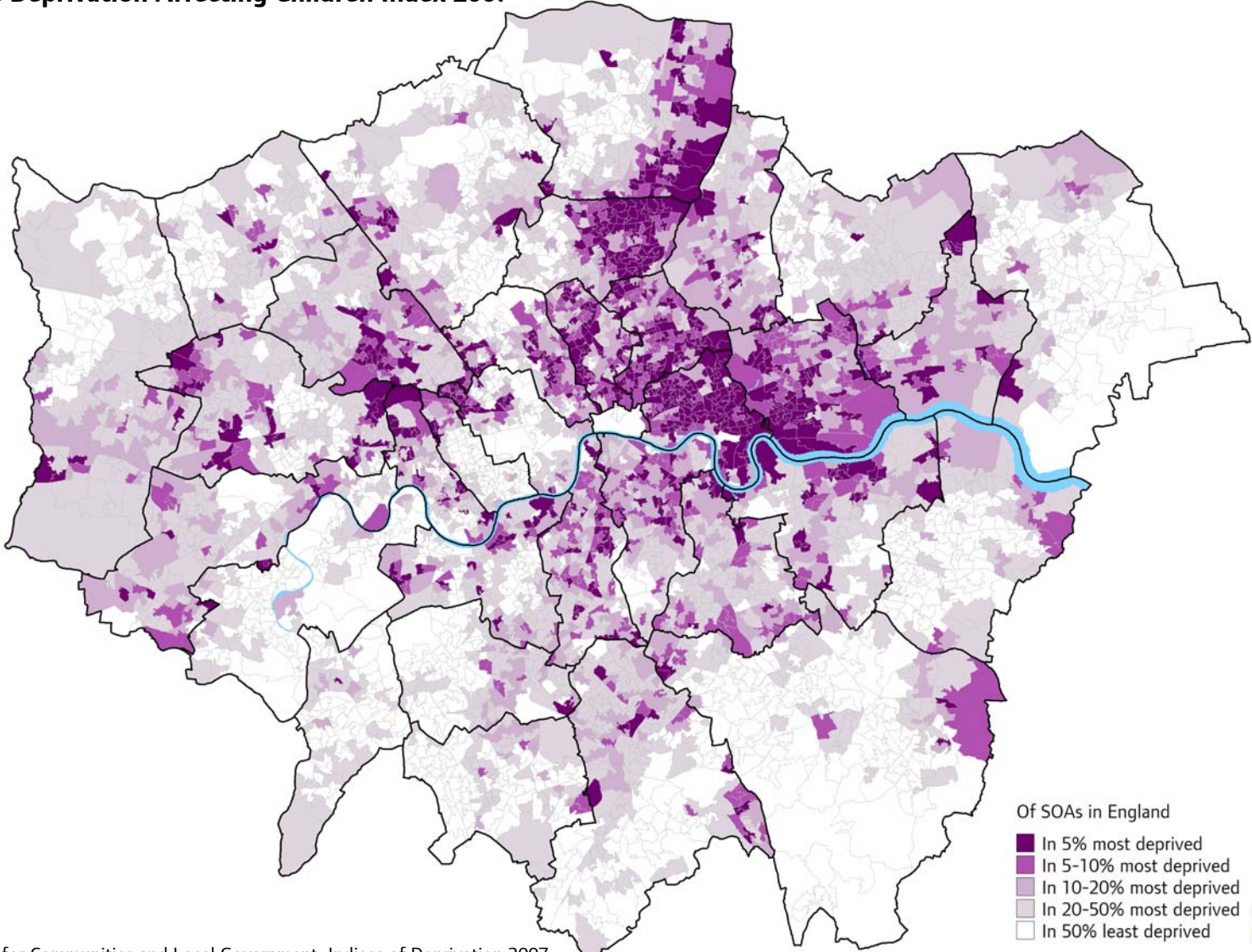
The Income deprivation domain shows a broadly similar distribution within London to the overall IMD, but more exaggerated, with high levels of income deprivation seen among large parts of Inner London, but more widespread pockets in Outer London, notably Enfield and Ealing, but also in others such as Barnet, Croydon and Bromley. Altogether, over a third of London SOAs ranked among the 20 per cent most deprived in the country. While London includes some of the least deprived SOAs on the income domain, it also incorporates some of the most deprived SOAs, including 99 SOAs where more than half the population is income deprived. On average, London SOAs have the most income deprivation of any region.

The distribution within London of SOA ranks according to the two supplementary indices, for Income Deprivation among Children and among Older People, are illustrated on the following pages, since they are effectively sub-domains of the Income Deprivation domain. Not surprisingly, they are broadly similar in the distribution of the most deprived areas to the entire income deprivation domain, but there are more SOAs among the most deprived in the country for both children and older people, suggesting that it is the working age adults, particularly those without children, who are less likely to be on low incomes in London than elsewhere. Over a third of London is among the 20 per cent of England SOAs for income deprivation among older people, including more than nine per cent among the country's top five per cent. For children, these figures are even higher, with more than twice the proportion of London SOAs ranking in the most deprived ranges on the IDACI. For example, 13 per cent of London SOAs rank among the top five per cent nationally, 24 per cent among the top 10 per cent and 42 per cent among the top 20 per cent. Put another way, 38% of the most deprived SOAs (within the top 5 per cent) in England on the IDACI are in London (compared to less than 15% of all SOAs).

The same pattern of high levels of this form of deprivation are seen concentrated mostly in the north Inner London boroughs, but noticeably more also among the most deprived in the country. There are some notable differences between these two supplementary indices, however. Some of the differences apparent in the 2004 IDACI and IDAOPI remain. For example, most of a large block of SOAs in north Newham from Forest Gate to Plashet and Upton to Manor Park are among the worst five per cent in the country on the IDAOPI, but only a few of these SOAs are ranked highly on IDACI, whereas the reverse is apparent for an area around Stonebridge/Harlesden in Brent.

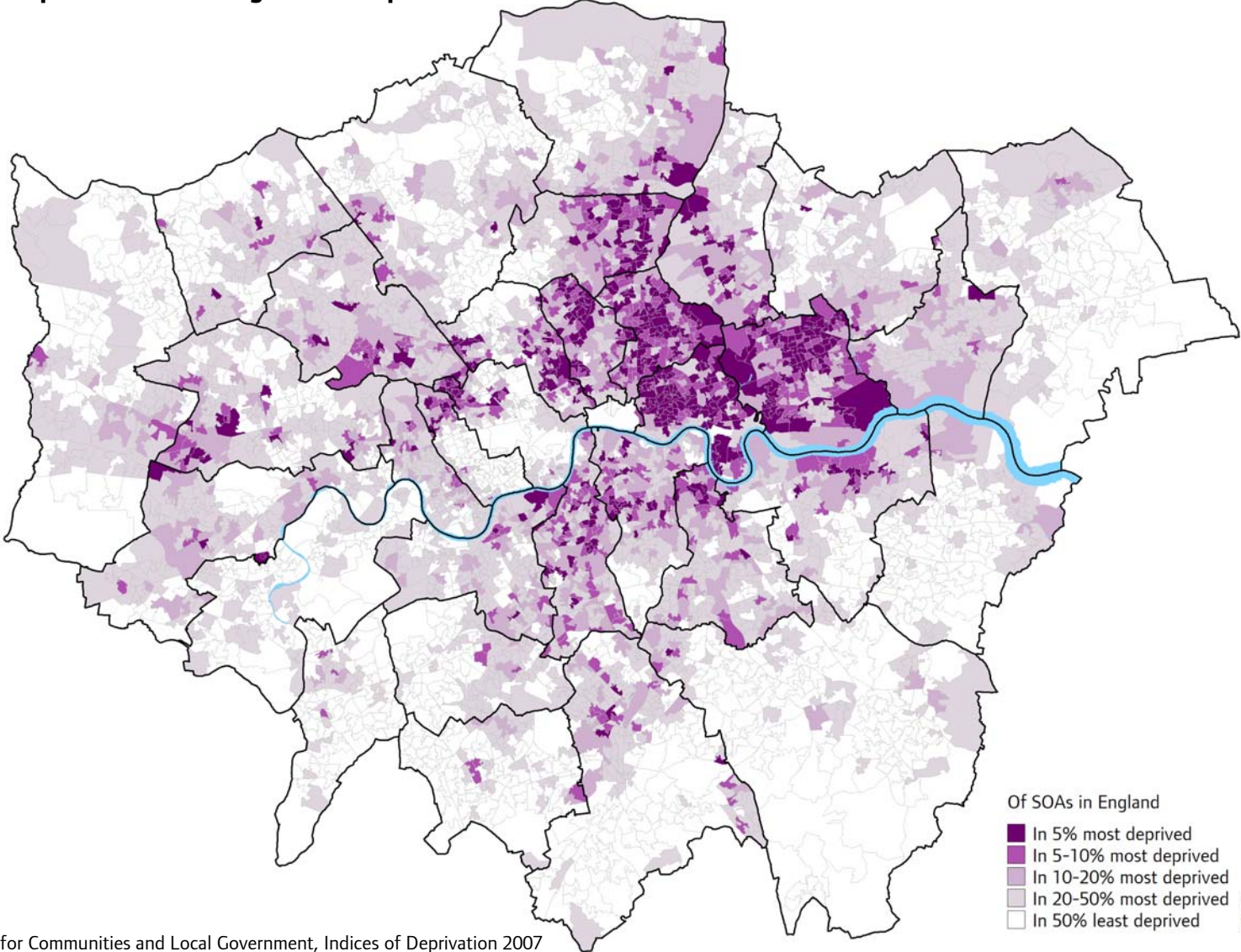
Parts of Westminster rank very highly on not only the income deprivation domain, but particularly on the IDACI. In fact the SOA ranked highest (most deprived) in England on the IDACI is in Westminster, the only one with all children in the area counted as income deprived. There is also another SOA within Westminster ranked in the top five. Another three SOAs within the next ten nationally are in Tower Hamlets, and one Enfield SOA also ranks in the top 20. Four of the top five SOAs nationally on the IDAOPI are in Tower Hamlets.

Map 4 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2007



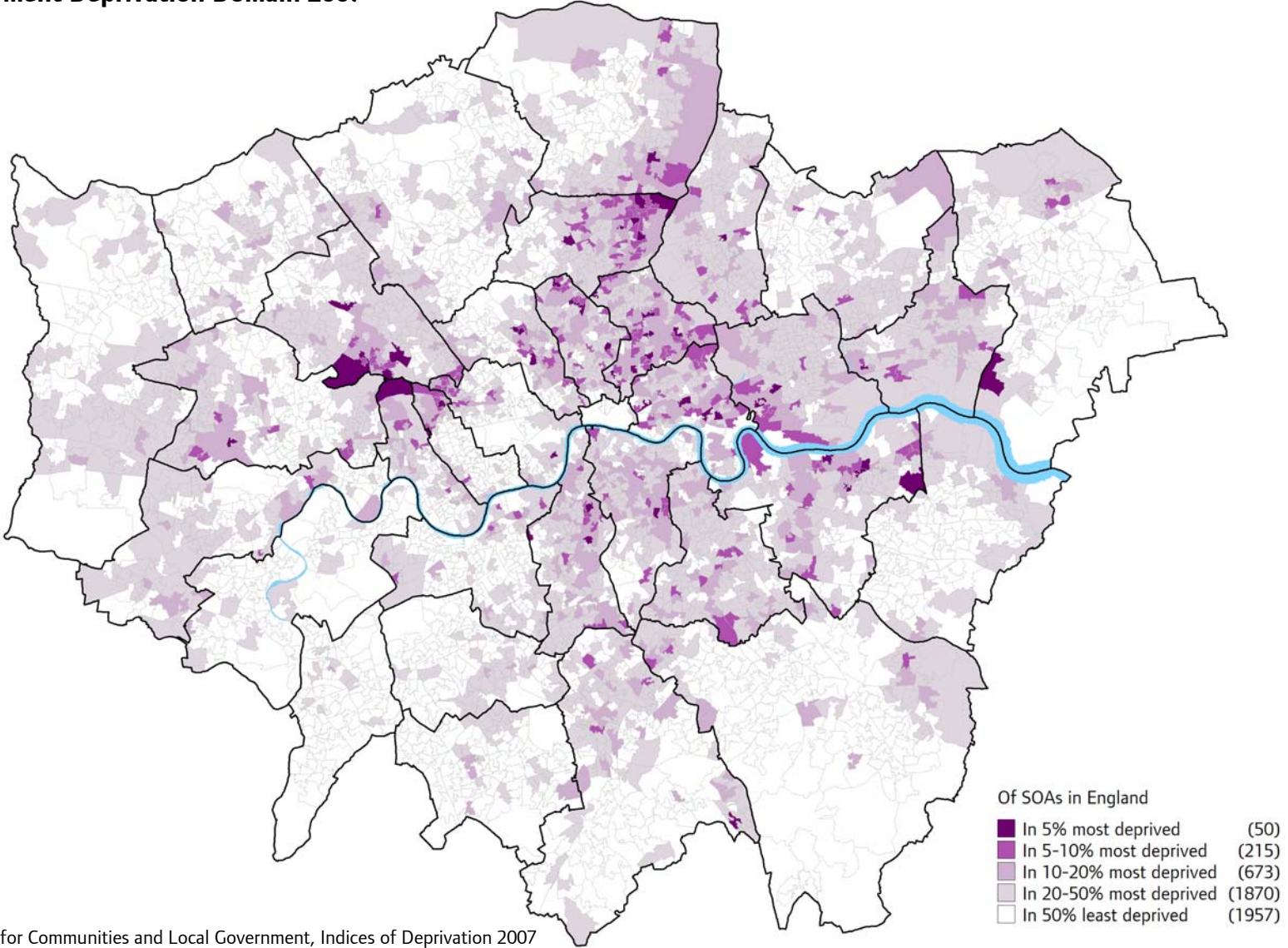
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, The map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

Map 5 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, The map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

Map 6 Employment Deprivation Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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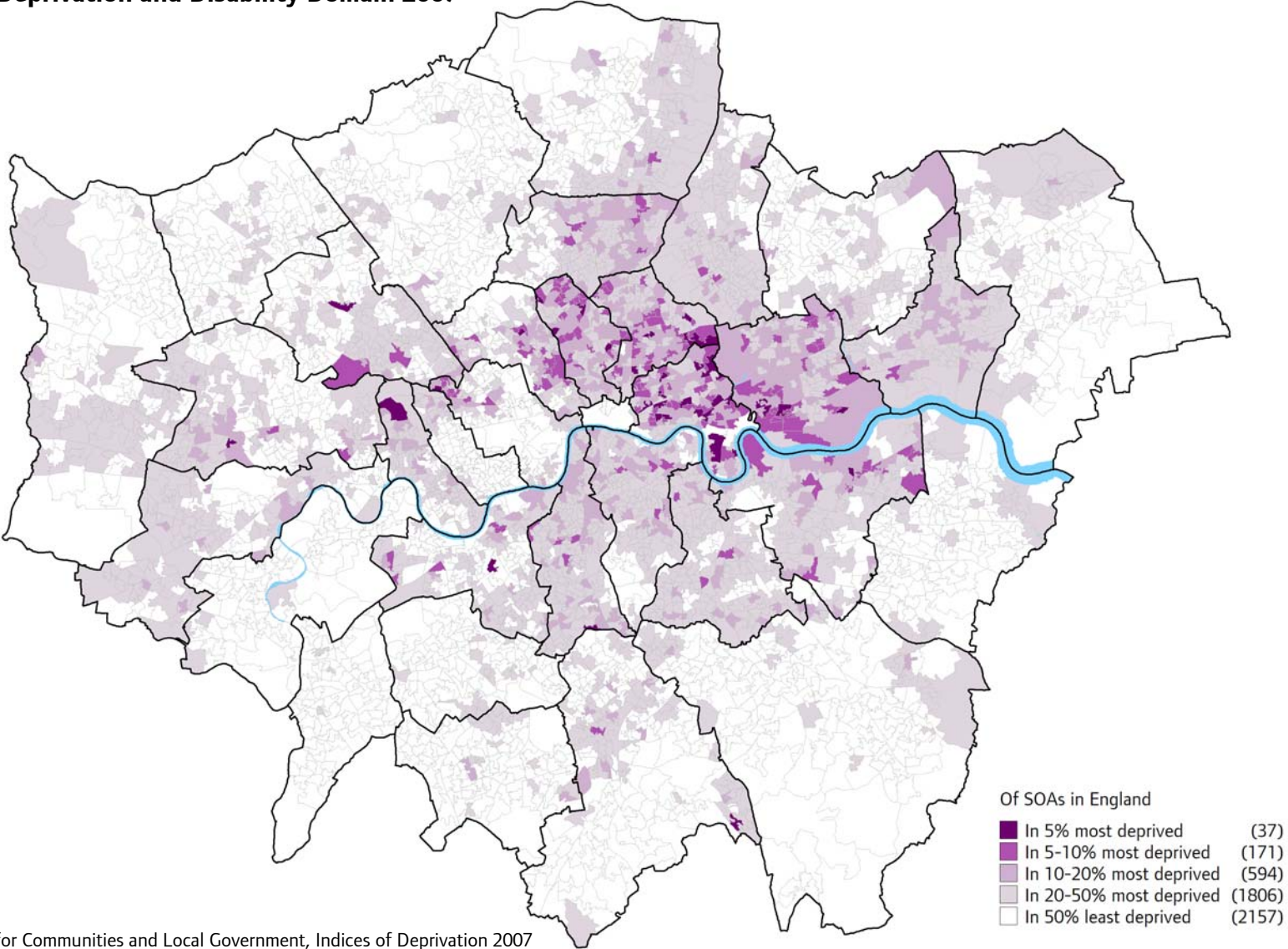
Employment deprivation domain

The employment deprivation domain shows a similar overall pattern in London to that of the income deprivation domain, in that the highest levels of deprivation are mainly in the northern Inner London boroughs, but overall in London there are far fewer SOAs ranked among the most deprived in England, with only just over one per cent of London SOAs in the worst five per cent in England. Despite this, London does have an average proportion in the worst 20 per cent in the country. Given that other measures of unemployment, such as ILO and claimant count, show London as having higher levels than all other regions for mid 2005, the relatively low level of deprivation in this domain suggests that this is related more to the other reasons for exclusion from the labour market, such as the numbers not working due to ill health and claiming Incapacity Benefit (IB) etc. In London, there are around the same number of people claiming IB as claiming unemployment benefits, whereas in nearly all other regions there are at least three times as many claiming IB – over four times as many in the North West and the South West regions.

This may explain some of the reason for the relatively low employment deprivation rates in most parts of London. Another is, as noted earlier, the use of denominators that included other people of working age not in the labour force, while a higher proportion of Londoners are not working “voluntarily”. These include many students and people looking after the home and family. A particular issue is the figures for lone parents. Surveys¹ show that a very high proportion of lone parents in London would want to work if they could, but are prevented from doing so due to lack of child care or jobs with suitable hours. Relatively few lone parents take part in the New Deal scheme, for similar reasons, but London has relatively more lone parents than most parts of the country. All of these factors mean that the use of the total working age population as denominator in this domain serves to lower the employment deprivation rate.

¹ For example, London Household Survey 2002

Map 7 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2007

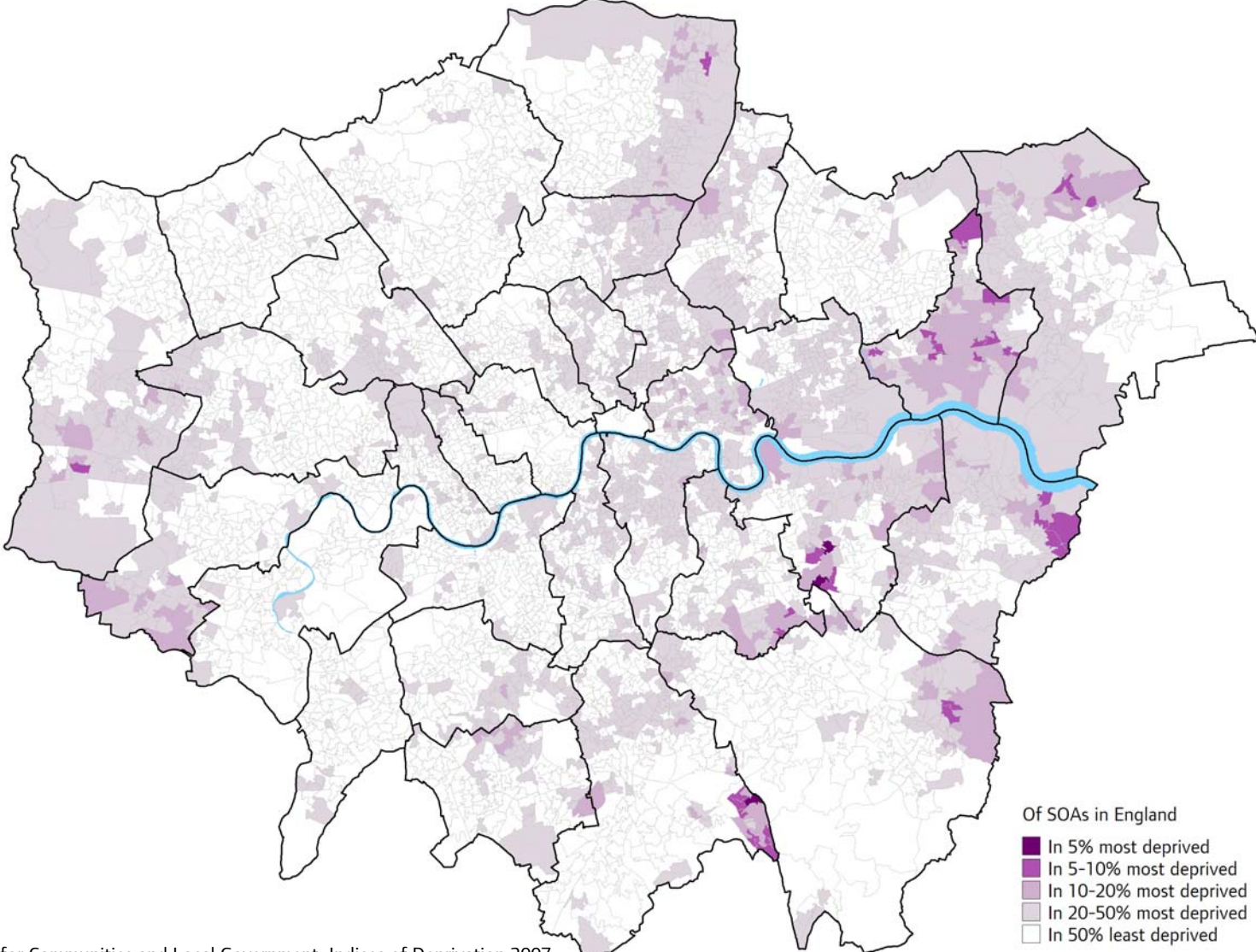


Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Health deprivation and disability domain

The health deprivation and disability domain shows even lower levels of deprivation across London than those seen on the employment deprivation domain, with less than one per cent of SOAs among the worst five per cent in England, and just under 17 per cent in the worst 20 per cent in the country. This suggests that there are low levels of health problems or disability in London compared to other parts of the country. The map shows that people with health problems within London are largely concentrated in similar areas to those suffering from employment deprivation – this is understandable given that the number of people unable to work due to ill health and therefore collecting Incapacity Benefit makes a significant contribution to both domains. Few people in most of the Outer London boroughs have health problems or disability, although all the boroughs have at least some SOAs in the top 50 per cent in England. The clearest exceptions to this are Barking & Dagenham, Waltham Forest and Greenwich, along with parts of Enfield and Ealing, where most SOAs have above average levels of health problems.

Map 8 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain 2007



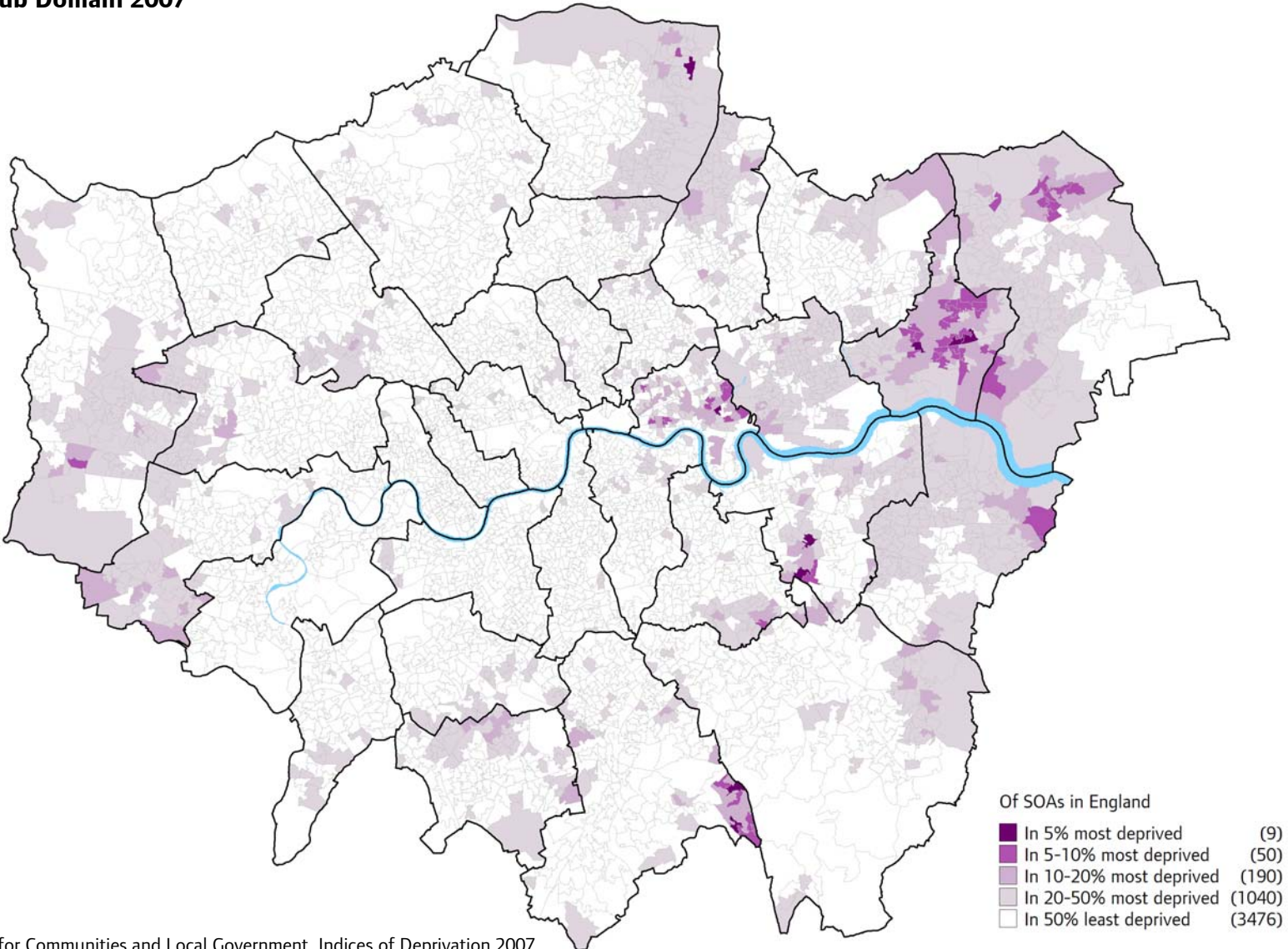
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Education, skills and training deprivation domain

London clearly has relatively low levels of deprivation in this domain, as the map shows with less than one per cent of London's SOAs among the country's worst ten per cent and only just over five per cent within the worst 20 per cent in England. Just three SOAs fall in the top five per cent nationally, two in Greenwich and one in Croydon. Lewisham is the only inner London borough with SOAs among England's worst ten per cent. The pattern of deprivation in this domain is clearly different to that for the health deprivation and disability domain, with far fewer areas within Central London particularly, but more in some of the Outer London boroughs, most notably Bexley, Havering, Enfield and Hillingdon, in addition to Barking & Dagenham and Greenwich. On average, London is the least education deprived region in England.

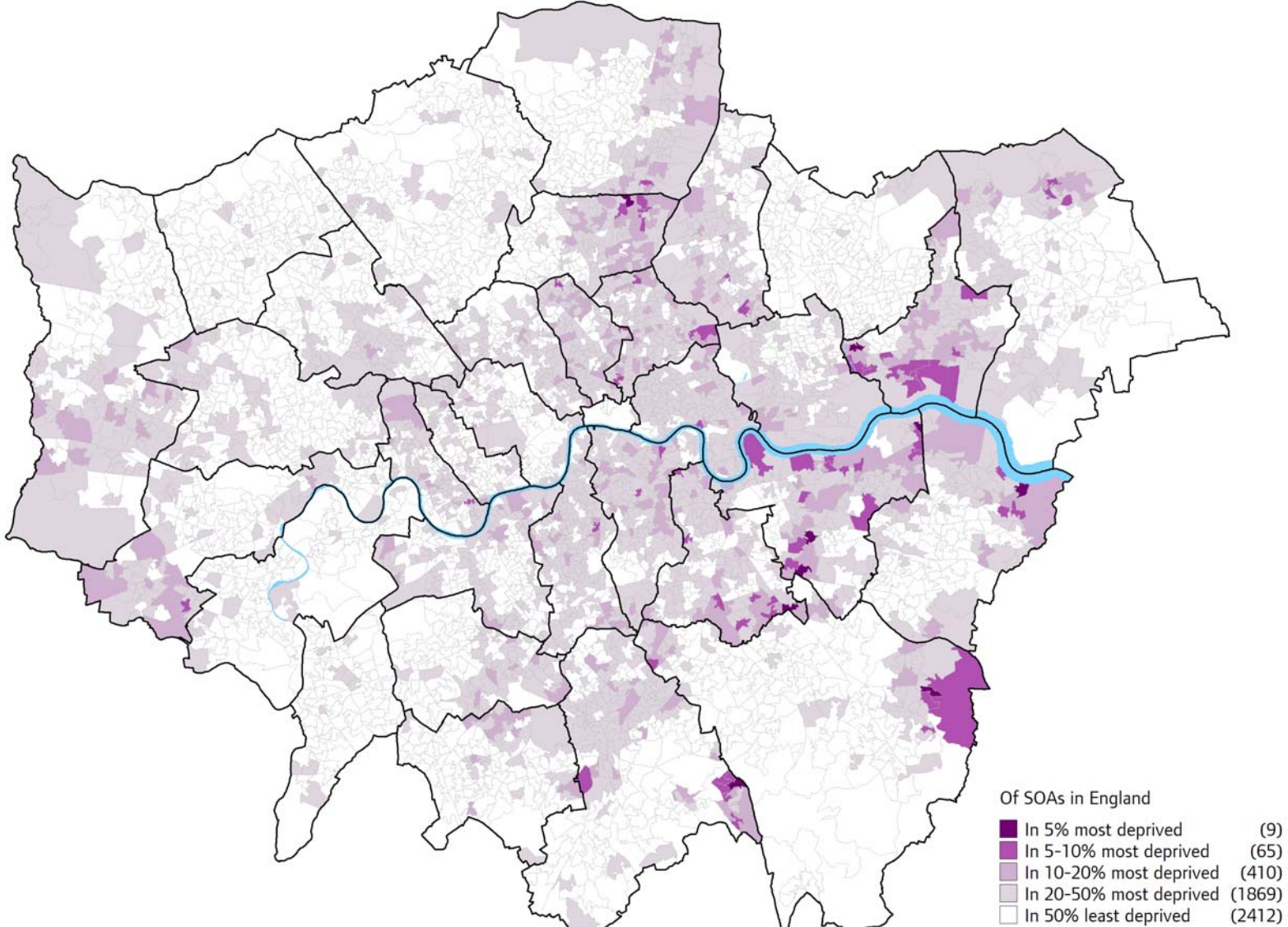
In the ID2004 there was a clear difference in the relative levels of deprivation between the two sub domains that make up this domain. The skills sub domain is identical, since no more recent data was available for the ID2007, but as the maps on the following pages show, the two sub domains show little difference in the relative deprivation levels for adults (the skills sub-domain) and children and young people in the ID2007, with few SOAs showing high levels of deprivation on either sub domain. Most boroughs, including the Inner London boroughs have very few SOAs even in the top 50 per cent in England on the skills sub domain, but more SOAs have slightly higher than average deprivation on the children and young people sub domain. However, some areas stand out as having relatively high levels on both sub domains, such as parts of Romford, Eltham and New Addington.

Map 9 Skills Sub Domain 2007



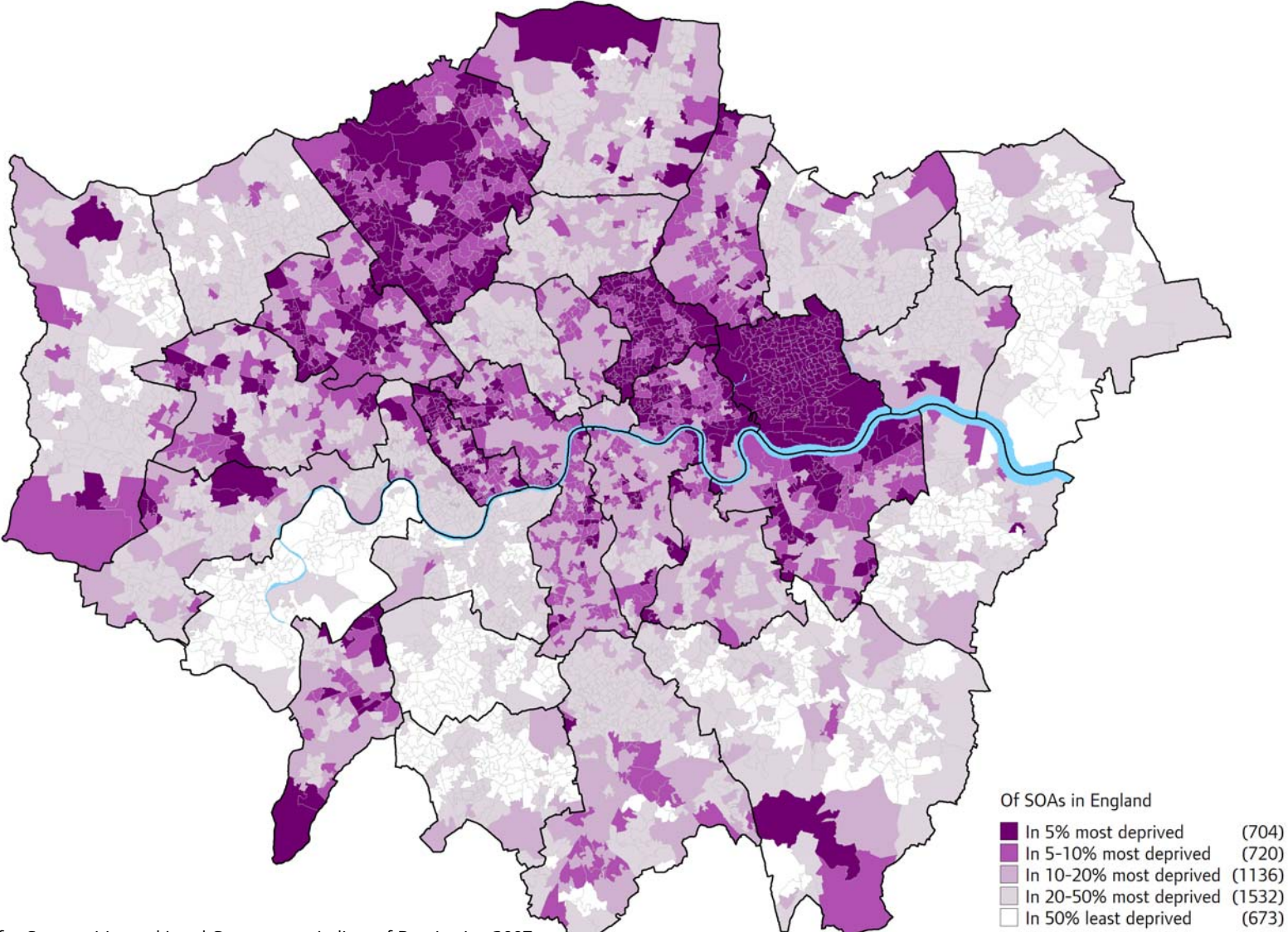
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, The map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

Map 10 Children and Young People Sub Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Map 11 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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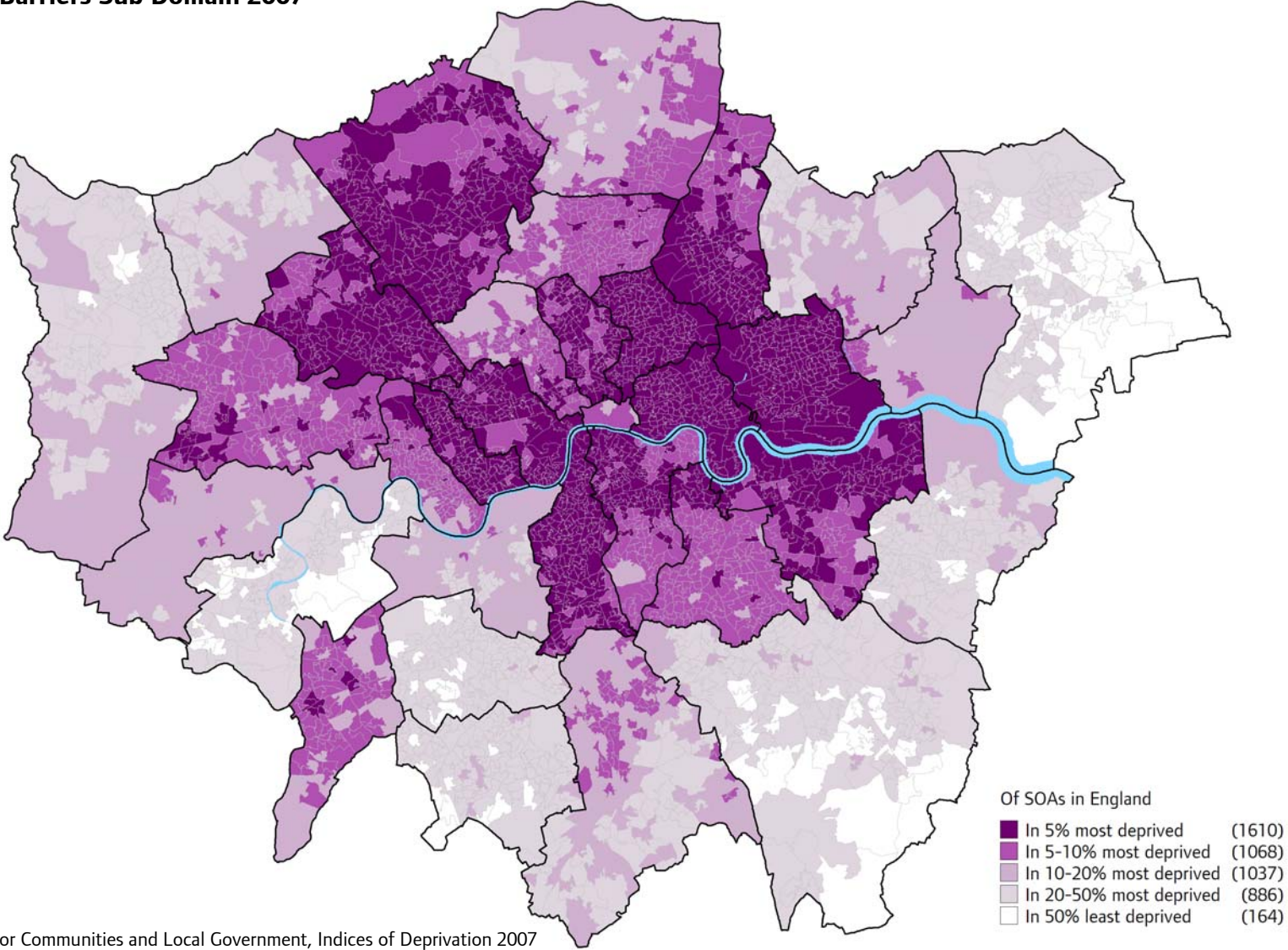
Barriers to housing and services domain

The barriers to housing and services domain map is in contrast to the education deprivation map, in that, as in ID2004, the majority of London SOAs fall within the 20 per cent most deprived SOAs in England. The only borough with no SOAs in the worst 20 per cent is Richmond, whereas all SOAs in Newham are among the worst five per cent nationally. The pattern is unusual compared to the other domains. For example, Barnet shows much higher levels of deprivation than Haringey on this domain and Kingston has higher levels than Lewisham or Islington. London has by far the highest levels of deprivation on this domain of any region in England with a population weighted average rank of SOAs of just 7,951, compared with 13,655 for the South West, the next most deprived region and over 21,000 in the North West.

However, the two sub domains that make up this domain could hardly provide a more different picture. In terms of the wider barriers sub domain, which is made up of measures relating to access to housing, the London picture is very bleak, with more than one in three London SOAs falling within the worst five per cent in the country. This includes the whole of Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets and most of Barnet, Brent, Islington, Lambeth, Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster, with the remainder of these boroughs falling within the worst ten per cent. In contrast, no SOAs in Richmond or Havering are among the worst 20 per cent. Only these two boroughs and Bromley have significant numbers of SOAs with below average deprivation in this sub domain. The pattern seen in Map 12, with little difference between SOAs within each borough, reflects the fact that two of the three indicators in this sub domain are borough level indicators, ascribed equally to all constituent SOAs. Only the overcrowding indicator, derived from the 2001 Census and therefore more out of date, distinguishes between SOAs.

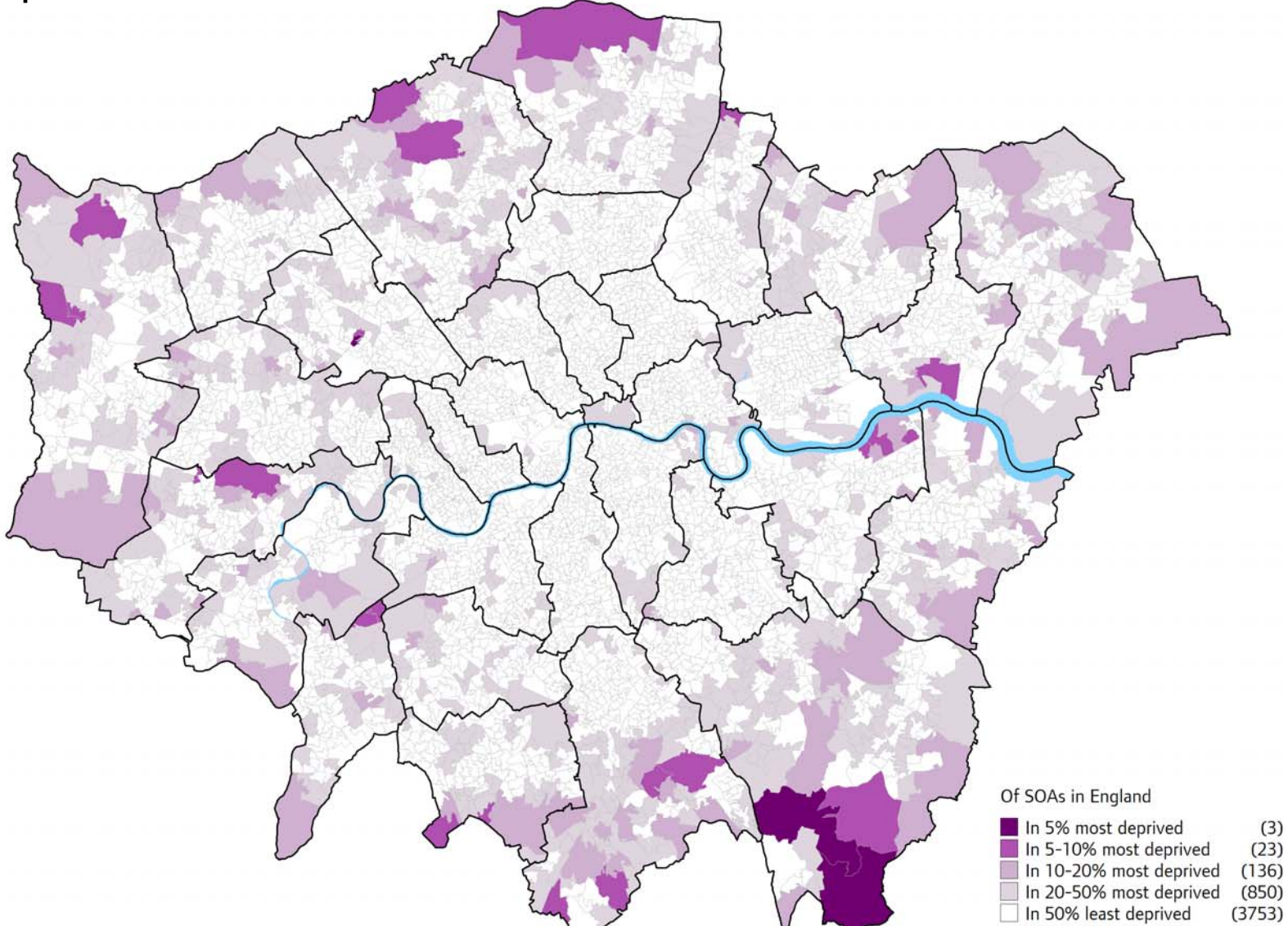
On the geographical barriers sub domain, just over three per cent of London SOAs fall within the worst 20 per cent in England, and only 21 per cent of London SOAs have scores in the worst 50 per cent in England. Nearly all the SOAs with the relatively high scores on this sub domain are on the edges of London, the most obvious exception is an SOA in the Stonebridge area of Brent, which is one of only three London SOAs among the worst five per cent in England. Combining two such different measures into a single domain inevitably produces a compromise between the two, but even so, the use of the exponential transformation means that more than half of all London SOAs rank highly on this domain.

Map 12 Wider Barriers Sub Domain 2007



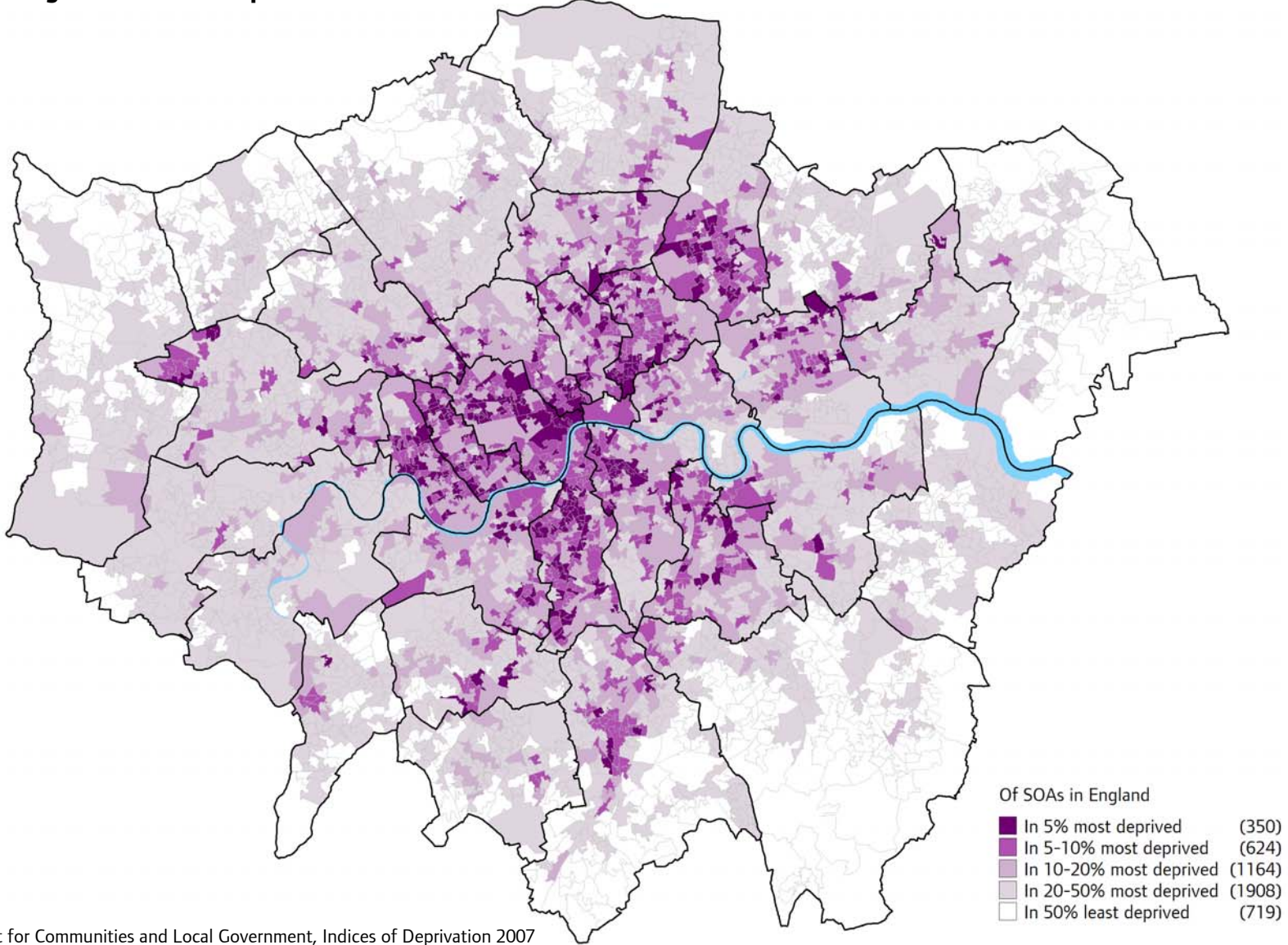
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Map 13 Geographical Barriers Sub Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Map 14 The Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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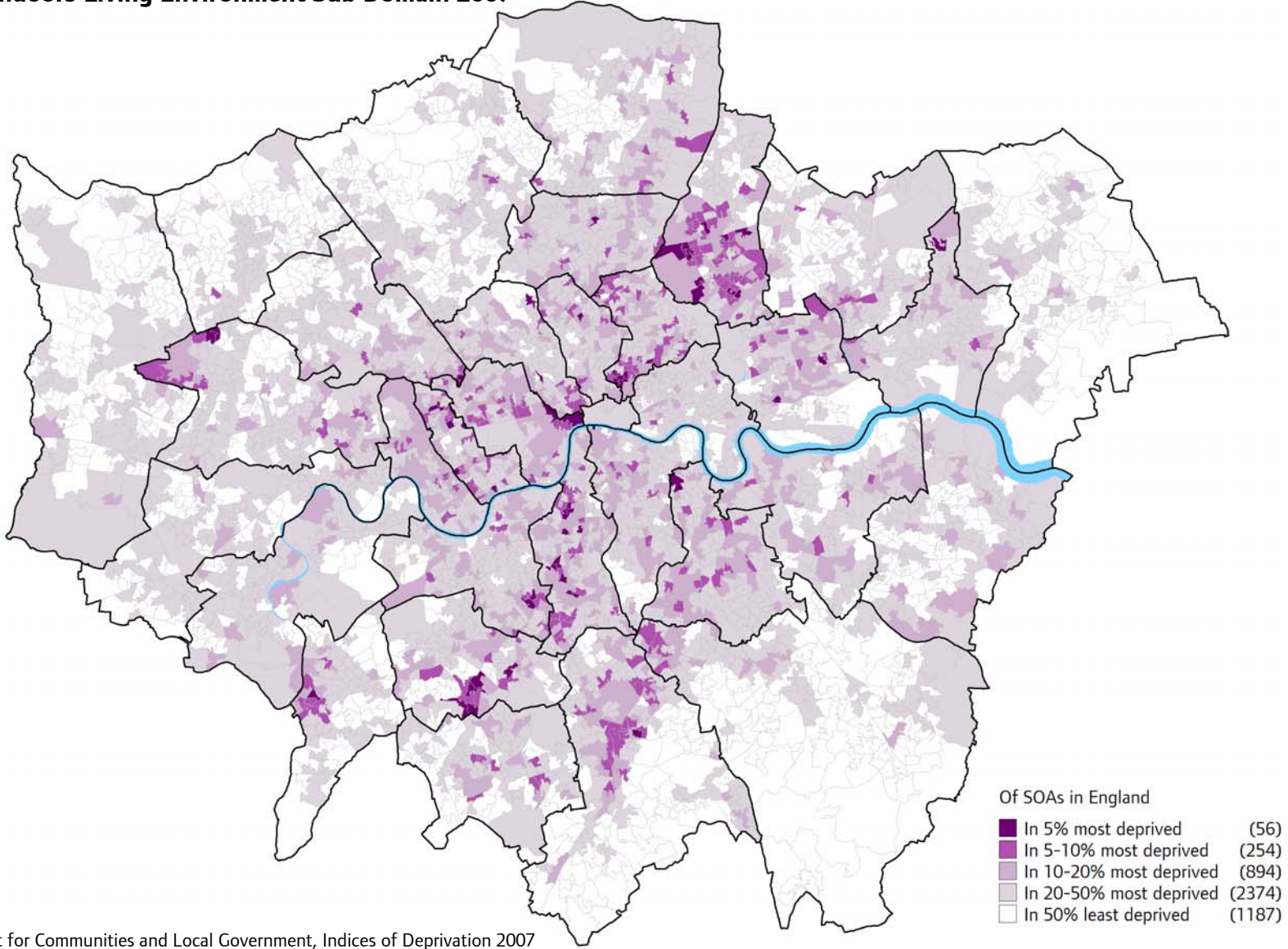
The living environment deprivation domain

The most deprived parts of London according to this domain are concentrated within Inner London, as with several of the other domains. However, the worst areas are north, west and south Inner London, whereas for most other domains, those to the north and east of the City are the most deprived. This shows that this domain is picking up different elements of deprivation to those shown in other domains. Nearly half (45 per cent) of London SOAs rank among the 20 per cent most deprived in England on this measure. Again, this is reflected in London's regional averages, as it is by far the most deprived region on this domain.

The two sub domains mapped on the following pages, concerned with the indoors living environment (housing quality) and outdoors living environment again show some contrast, but not the negative correlation seen in the barriers to housing and services domain. In terms of the indoors living environment sub domain, just over 25 per cent of London SOAs are among the most deprived 20 per cent in England, but only one per cent among the country's most deprived five per cent. The pattern of distribution of the highest ranked SOAs within London is more dispersed than for many of the other measures, with SOAs among the top five per cent in England in the boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Ealing, Merton and Kingston but not in Tower Hamlets or Southwark.

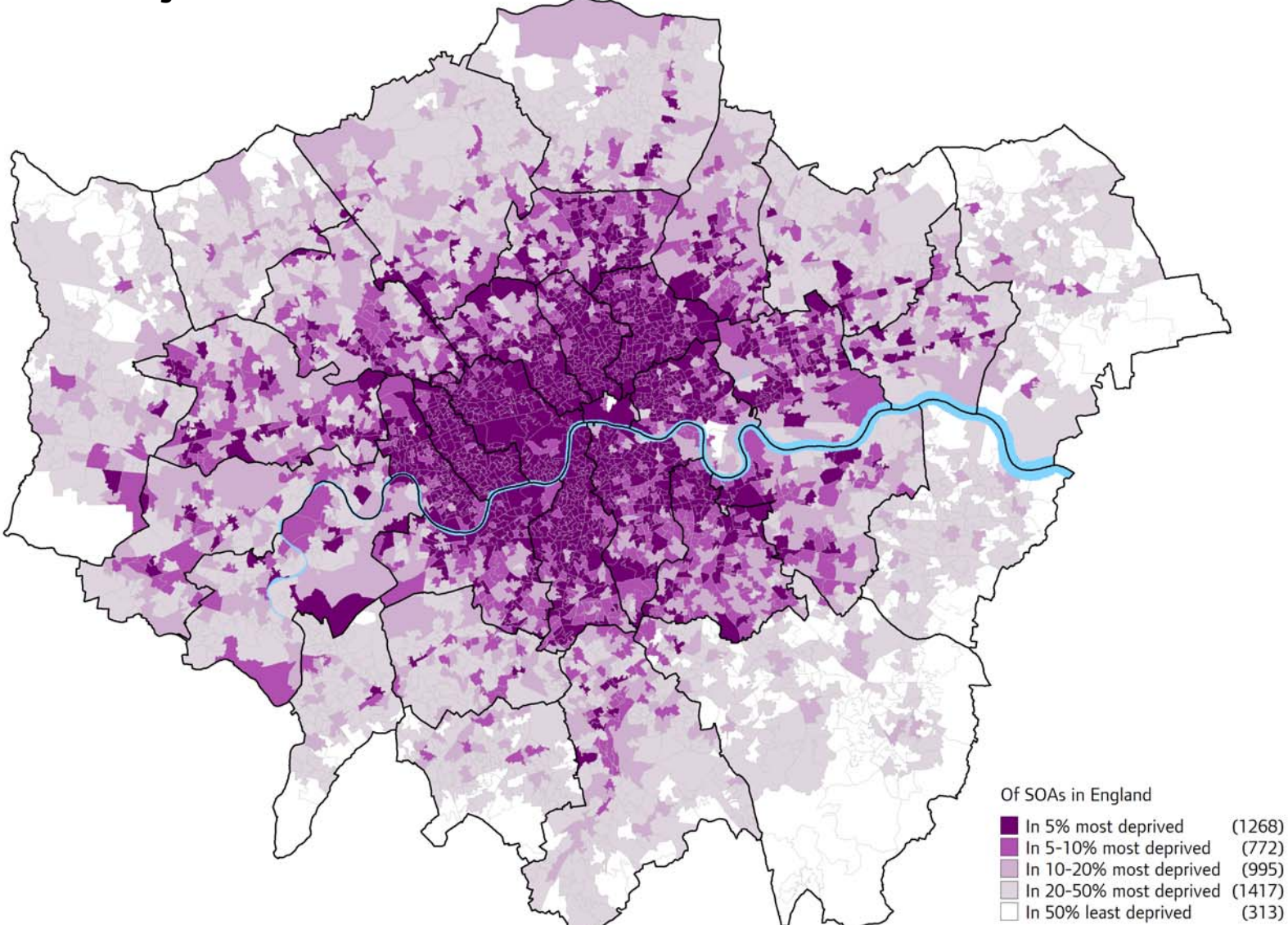
The outdoors living environment sub domain, on the other hand, shows more than half of London SOAs in the worst 20 per cent in England, including more than 26 per cent of London SOAs in the worst five per cent nationally and less than seven per cent below average. The map shows clearly that the worst areas are concentrated towards the centre of London, but it is equally clear that there is some spread, following roads out from the centre such as the A107/A1010 through Haringey and Enfield to the north and A4020 through Ealing to the west.

Map 15 The Indoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2007



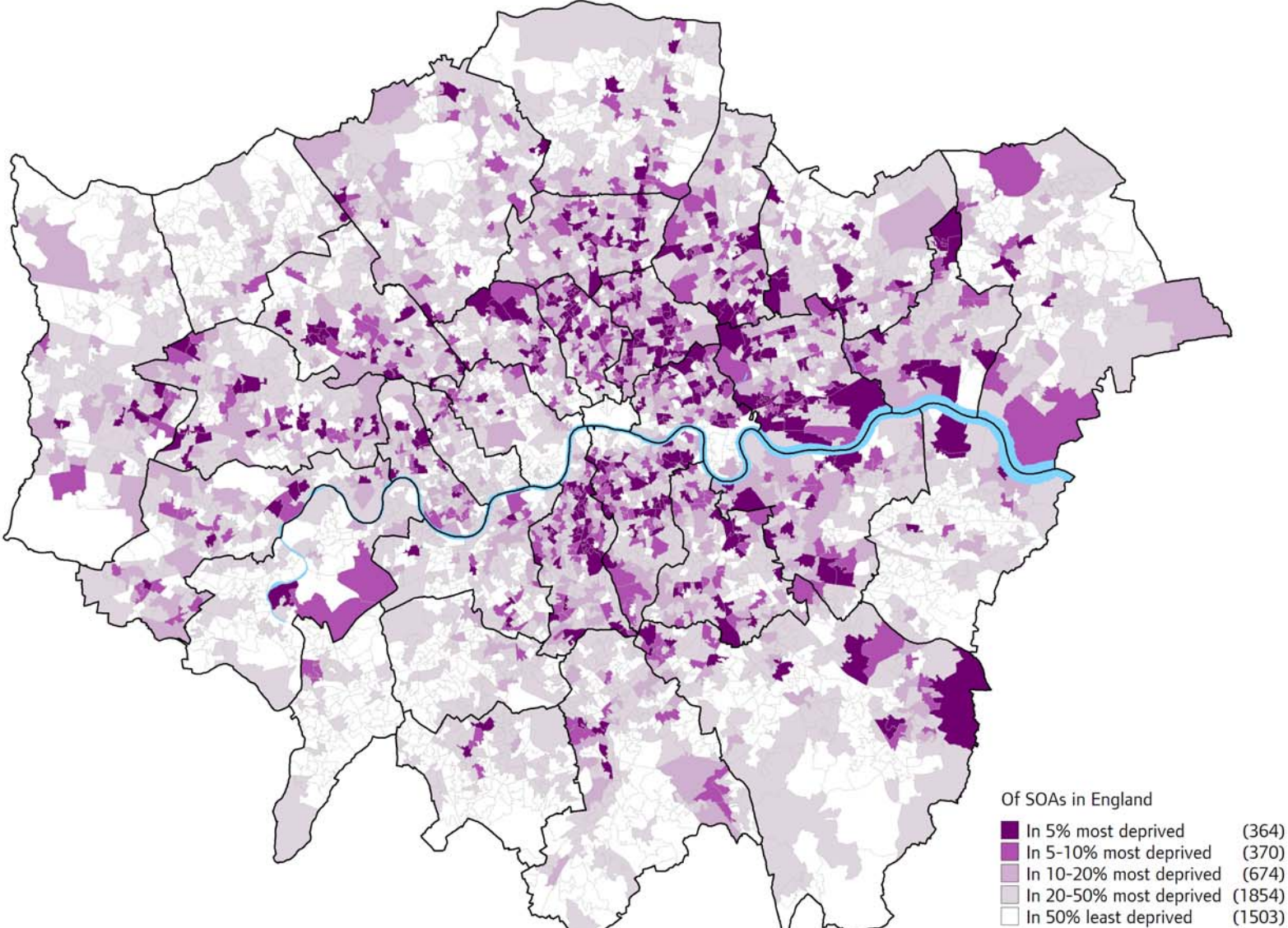
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Map 16 The Outdoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Map 17 Crime Domain 2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007
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Crime domain

The crime domain shows above average levels of deprivation among London SOAs, with a widely dispersed pattern. As in the ID2004 only Kingston, Merton and the City do not include at least one SOA among the worst five per cent in England on this measure, but every borough includes at least one SOA among the least deprived 50 per cent on this domain. The City has no areas with above average levels on this domain, but is unusual in that its daytime population and numbers of businesses, which are used in the denominators for the indicators within this domain, are huge in comparison to the resident population. Altogether, almost 30 per cent of London SOAs fall amongst the country's worst 20 per cent and a little over 30 per cent are among the least deprived 50 per cent. At a regional level, London is more deprived on this domain than any of the other regions in England, but the differences are less marked than for the Barriers to Housing and Services and the Living Environment domains.

Using the ID2004 at higher geographical levels

The IMD is created for small areas because that is considered the best way to identify the areas of need. However, it is occasionally necessary to consider higher geographical levels for painting a picture of a wider area to make comparisons or for funding decisions. Most of these higher areas are fairly arbitrary in their geography and exist for administrative or political purposes. Summary measures of the IMD have been published for a selection of such areas, including local authority and county council areas. Additionally it is possible to compare larger areas based on the ranks of SOAs within the area. Some regional and borough comparisons are given later in this report on this basis.

Six different summary measures have been created for local authorities, each focusing on different, but equally valid aspects of multiple deprivation in the district. Therefore no single measure is favoured over another and all should be taken into account. The six measures are:

- *Average of SOA Ranks* summarises the district as a whole, taking into account the population weighted ranks of both the deprived and less deprived SOAs.
- *Average of SOA Scores* again describes the overall position of people in the district by taking the population weighted average of the scores for each SOA within the district.
- *Local Concentration* identifies districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation by looking at the (population weighted) average rank of the most deprived SOAs containing ten per cent of the district's population.
- *Extent* depicts how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district by considering the proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived SOAs in England.
- *The Income Scale* gives the **number** of people in the district who are income deprived.
- *The Employment Scale* gives the **number** of people in the district who are employment deprived.

For the published tables, local authorities are ranked according to each of these six measures. The population in each SOA is taken into account in calculating these scores (that is, the total resident population less the prison population, as used in many of the indicators). Many funding decisions are made at this level, so the local authority level measures are the ones most widely reported and those covered in this report. The same summary measures are published for county council areas (including unitary authorities), therefore London boroughs can also be compared with counties.

Following the same procedures it is possible to produce summary measures for other areas, but this should only be done where the SOA data cannot be used, since the lower level data provides not only more geographical detail in identifying which parts of an area are considered most deprived, but it also provides greater detail on the different aspects of deprivation, since the individual domain scores are unavailable for any other geography.

The GLA has calculated the summary measures for wards in London. These are available in a separate DMAG Briefing (2008-22).

The two supplementary indices have not been published for higher geographical levels by CLG, but estimates can be made at local authority level for comparative purposes using the population estimates produced as part of the creation of the indices themselves. The GLA has calculated the IDACI and IDAOPI at borough level on this basis and the results are given later in this report.

The London local authorities

Of the 33 London local authorities (the 32 boroughs and the City of London), 20 rank within the top 50 of the 354 local authorities in England on at least one of the summary measures of deprivation. These are:

- Barking & Dagenham,
- Barnet,
- Brent,
- Camden,
- Croydon,
- Ealing,
- Enfield,
- Greenwich,
- Hackney,
- Hammersmith & Fulham,
- Haringey,
- Islington,
- Lambeth,
- Lewisham,
- Newham,
- Redbridge,
- Southwark,
- Tower Hamlets,
- Waltham Forest,
- Wandsworth.

Of these, only Redbridge and Wandsworth were not ranked in the top 50 on the ID2004. Westminster is the only borough ranked in the top 50 on the ID2004 which is not included in the top 50 on the ID2007. The major reason for this is the change in the population estimate for Westminster. Two boroughs rank within the top 50 on all six summary measures: Hackney and Tower Hamlets. A further eight boroughs rank in the top 50 on five of the six summary measures – all but the local concentration measure: Greenwich, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark and Waltham Forest.

Table 2 Borough ranks on summary measures of IMD2007

BOROUGH	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
City of London	252	253	209	223	353	353
Barking & Dagenham	22	11	21	74	47	64
Barnet	128	112	146	149	38	53
Bexley	194	199	177	178	86	92
Brent	53	30	74	72	19	32
Bromley	228	241	179	173	66	70
Camden	57	42	57	108	42	43
Croydon	125	123	129	144	25	41
Ealing	84	75	91	116	22	35
Enfield	74	70	76	100	17	37
Greenwich	24	17	26	61	33	48
Hackney	2	1	1	39	10	24
Hammersmith & Fulham	59	38	72	113	65	72
Haringey	18	13	13	57	14	29
Harrow	205	196	218	211	69	85
Havering	200	197	187	186	79	83
Hillingdon	157	153	183	188	59	71
Hounslow	105	83	136	155	53	69
Islington	8	6	6	56	36	39
Kensington & Chelsea	101	98	94	110	95	99
Kingston upon Thames	245	244	261	254	155	184
Lambeth	19	9	17	93	16	16
Lewisham	39	22	47	122	28	31
Merton	222	223	215	213	89	108
Newham	6	2	2	51	7	26
Redbridge	143	121	172	175	46	63
Richmond upon Thames	309	310	271	291	150	168
Southwark	26	19	18	104	18	22
Sutton	234	240	199	197	110	126
Tower Hamlets	3	3	3	21	8	36
Waltham Forest	27	15	30	73	30	50
Wandsworth	144	128	159	166	49	54
Westminster	72	67	79	69	57	60

Shaded areas denote rank inside top 50.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007

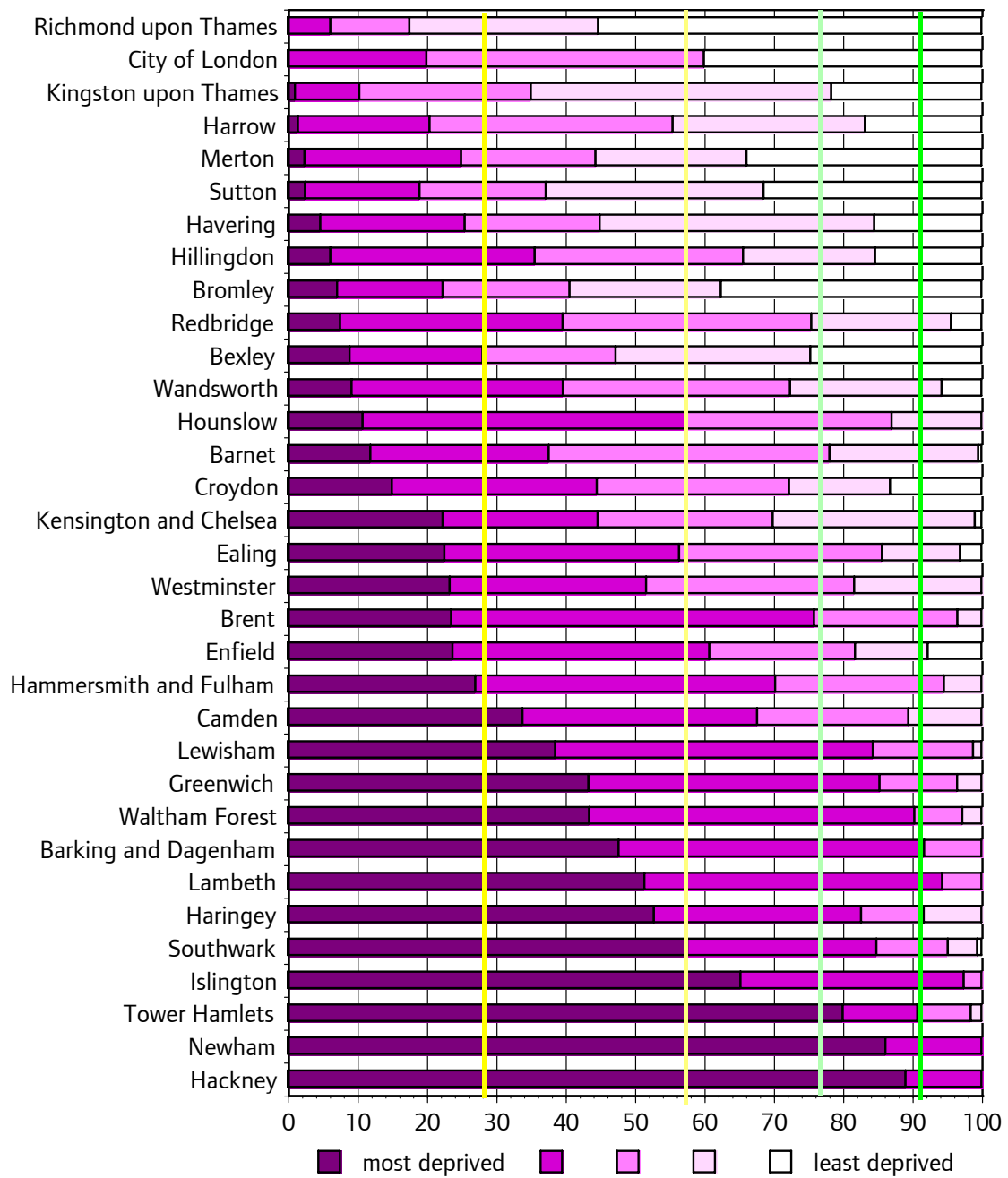
Six boroughs are within the top 50 only on the basis of the number of people affected by income deprivation and/or employment deprivation (the two scale measures): Barnet, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Redbridge and Wandsworth. It is clear that a local authority with a large population is likely to be ranked higher on this basis than a small authority, so it is no surprise that the six largest authorities in England - Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Liverpool and Manchester occupy the top six places on both of the two scale measures. Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney, which rank seventh, eighth and tenth on the income scale, have much smaller populations, ranking 39th, 63rd and 64th respectively in terms of total population. Nor is it surprising that the large London authorities, such as Croydon and Barnet rank higher on these measures than the smaller authorities such as Hammersmith & Fulham and Barking & Dagenham, whose populations are around half the size.

As noted earlier, another way to compare large areas is to look at the statistical distribution of SOAs within that area in terms of, for example, the national quintiles. Chart 1 illustrates what proportion of SOAs for each borough fall within each inter-quintile range on the IMD2007. The coloured lines on the chart indicate the overall London distribution. Richmond is clearly the least deprived borough using this method of comparison, with more than half its SOAs among the least deprived 20 per cent in England. Croydon has the closest distribution of any of the London boroughs to the national distribution of five equal bands. Enfield is the borough with the closest profile to London as a whole and Newham and Hackney stand out as the most deprived boroughs, with all their SOAs among the 40 per cent most deprived SOAs in England. It is also possible to do similar analysis for each of the domains.

At a regional level, London has a smaller proportion of SOAs among the most deprived 20 per cent SOAs in England than the North East or North West regions. In terms of population, though, the North East region's smaller population size means that, at a little over 2.1 million, there are two and a half times as many people in London as in the North East region living in the most deprived 20 per cent of SOAs in England. London's figure is very close to that for the North West region, and around one and a half times as many as in the West Midlands or Yorkshire and the Humber, the next highest regions, both in terms of population and proportion.

At the other end of the spectrum, London has relatively fewer SOAs than any other region among the least deprived 20 per cent SOAs in England and even in terms of absolute numbers, only the North East has fewer.

Chart 1 Borough distribution of SOAs in England inter-quintile ranges of IMD2007



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007

Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People Indices.

These two supplementary indices, together with the main Index of Multiple Deprivation make up the Indices of Deprivation 2007. Each essentially measures the proportion of people in that age category for each area living in income deprivation. While it would be desirable to produce equivalent indices for the working age group and for other disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, the data is not available or is insufficiently robust to allow such indices to be published. Even the working age data suffers from problems of inaccurate address coding, so that it is not thought appropriate to publish this as a separate index.

London has by far the highest proportion of its children living in income deprivation of any region in England, at just over one in three, double the proportions for the neighbouring East of England and South East regions. The North East, North West, West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber regions all have close to a quarter of children living in income deprivation, but even so, the North East has the smallest absolute number. Nearly half a million of London's children live in income deprived households, almost one and a half times as many as in the North West region and over a fifth of all children in income deprivation in England.

London and the North East regions have the highest proportions of their older people (aged 60 or over) living in income deprivation, both with 23 per cent, followed by the North West and West Midlands regions with 21 per cent. London's relatively young age profile, however, means that there are 45,000 more older people in income deprived households in the North West than in London.

Table 3 gives the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) scores and ranks calculated for London Boroughs. These were calculated by the GLA using the published population estimates and IDACI and IDAOPI scores for SOAs. The score gives the proportion of people suffering from income deprivation, so the score of 0.20 on the IDACI for the City of London means that 20 per cent of children living in the City of London were in income deprived households. The ranks are calculated for local authorities in England, with 1 representing the highest ranked or most deprived local authority on that measure. Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of its children and older people in income deprivation of any local authority in England, with Hackney second on both indices. Newham and Islington take third and fourth places, with Haringey fifth on the IDACI.

Table 3 Borough level IDACI and IDAOPI

Borough	IDACI score	Rank of		
		IDACI	IDAOPi score	Rank of IDAOPi
City of London	0.20	138	0.12	286
Barking and Dagenham	0.41	11	0.26	30
Barnet	0.24	87	0.18	125
Bexley	0.20	140	0.13	251
Brent	0.40	13	0.28	20
Bromley	0.18	163	0.12	280
Camden	0.41	12	0.30	15
Croydon	0.28	51	0.17	132
Ealing	0.33	28	0.24	44
Enfield	0.37	21	0.22	62
Greenwich	0.40	14	0.24	42
Hackney	0.53	2	0.43	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.38	18	0.27	29
Haringey	0.50	5	0.35	7
Harrow	0.24	84	0.19	111
Havering	0.19	156	0.15	193
Hillingdon	0.26	69	0.16	168
Hounslow	0.32	33	0.23	53
Islington	0.52	3	0.38	4
Kensington and Chelsea	0.22	106	0.18	118
Kingston upon Thames	0.16	203	0.13	241
Lambeth	0.43	7	0.33	10
Lewisham	0.37	20	0.28	22
Merton	0.22	112	0.17	148
Newham	0.52	4	0.43	3
Redbridge	0.27	60	0.21	80
Richmond upon Thames	0.12	266	0.13	265
Southwark	0.42	8	0.31	11
Sutton	0.17	176	0.14	216
Tower Hamlets	0.66	1	0.51	1
Waltham Forest	0.39	16	0.28	18
Wandsworth	0.30	42	0.26	35
Westminster	0.38	19	0.23	54

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007

Access to further information

Further information on both the detail of how the indices are constructed and more regional analysis can be found in the full report of the ID2007, The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 published by Communities and Local Government, March 2008. This, together with a summary can be found on the CLG website at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>.

The report of the ID2004 can be found at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/communities/indicesofdeprivation/216309/>.

The 2007 data for the whole of England can be downloaded from the CLG website (address given above) in Excel format. At the time writing, the data is available in separate files covering:

- the domains and IMD for SOAs
- the IDACI and IDAOPI
- the sub domains
- the LA level scores
- the County level scores
- the population denominators

Some of the individual indicators are available, but most have not yet been published at the time of publication of this Briefing.

A separate DMAG Briefing (2008-22) based on calculations giving ward level summary measures is also available. Contact DMAGinfo@london.gov.uk for a copy.

Copies of this Briefing and further information relating to the Indices of Deprivation 2007 and other deprivation indices can also be found on the Social Exclusion section of the GLA Extranet. This is a password protected site. To apply for access, a form to be completed and submitted on-line can be found at: <https://extranet.london.gov.uk/enquiry-form.jsp>

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