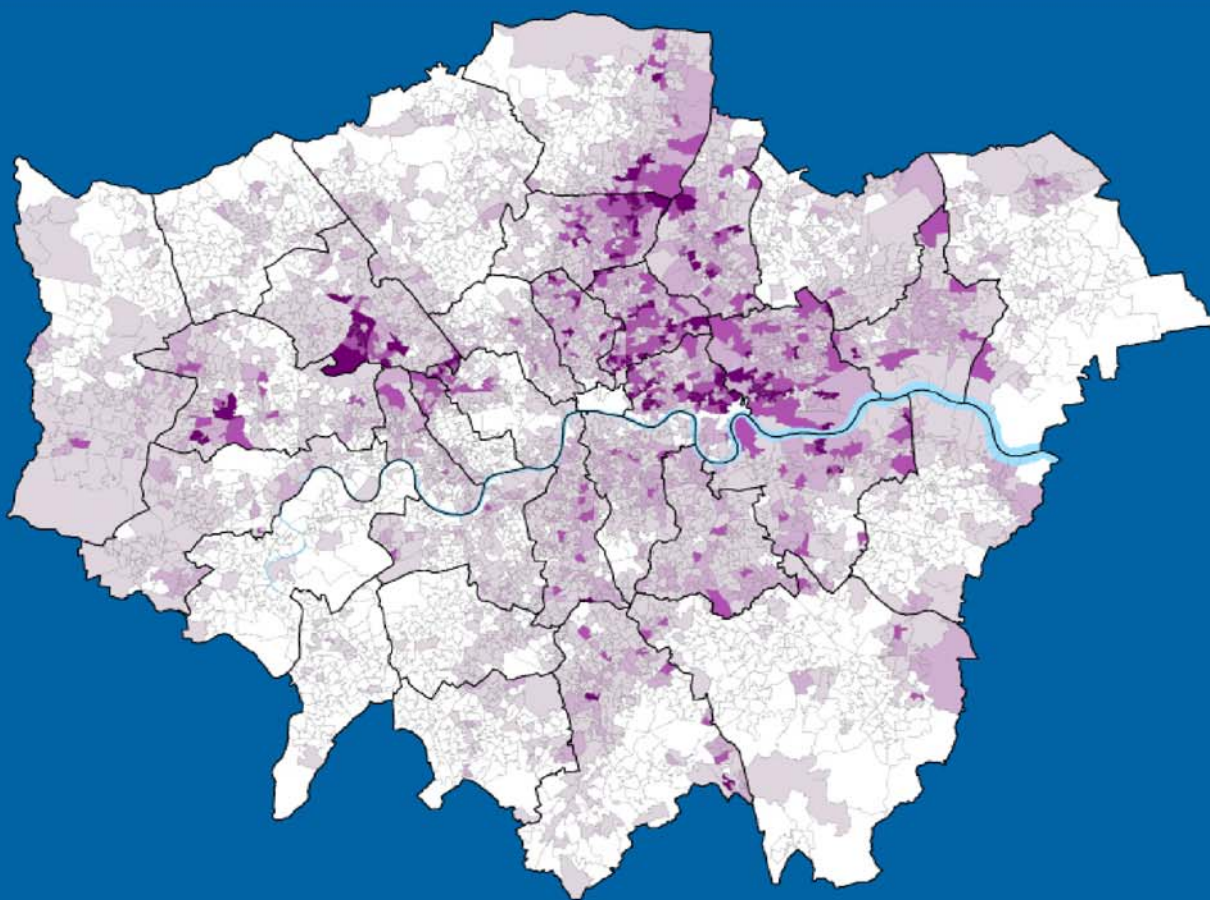


## Intelligence Briefing

Social Exclusion Team

### English Indices of Deprivation 2010 A London Perspective



Intelligence Briefing 2011-06  
June 2011

Rachel Leeser

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# **Intelligence Briefing 2011-06**

**June 2011**

## **English Indices of Deprivation 2010**

A London perspective

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## Summary of main findings

- Over 26 per cent of London falls within the most deprived 20 per cent of England.
- Two thirds of London LSOAs have above average levels of deprivation, the highest of any region, with by far the smallest proportion of LSOAs among the least deprived quintile.
- The three English local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation are all in London (Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney).
- While London includes some of the least deprived LSOAs on the income deprivation domain, it also incorporates some of the most deprived LSOAs. On average, London LSOAs have the most income deprivation of any region.
- There are 25 LSOAs where more than half the population is income deprived, down from nearly 100 in IMD2007.
- Over a third of London is among the top 20 per cent of England LSOAs for income deprivation among older people, including more than nine per cent among the country's top five per cent. These figures have changed little since 2007.
- For children, these figures are even higher, with 13 per cent of London LSOAs rank among the top five per cent nationally, 23 per cent among the top 10 per cent and 41 per cent among the top 20 per cent. These are very similar to the 2007 levels.
- Nearly one in three children and one in four people aged over 60 in London lives in a household in income deprivation.
- The most deprived LSOA in England on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is in Westminster.
- Tower Hamlets has the highest proportion of its children and older people in income deprivation of any local authority in England. Islington, Hackney, Newham and Haringey are the remaining authorities in the five English local authorities with the highest proportions of areas in the worst decile on both measures.
- Despite higher unemployment rates in London than in other regions, the IMD shows relatively low levels of employment deprivation in the capital, with relatively fewer people unable to work due to ill health.
- There are low levels of health problems or disability in London compared with other parts of the country, and these have been further reduced since IMD2007.

- London is the least deprived region in England in terms of education, skills and training deprivation with two thirds of London's areas having a score on this domain below the England average.
- The barriers to housing and services domain of IMD2010 shows London is far more deprived in this domain than the other English regions, even more so than in IMD2007. This is nearly all due to high levels of housing barriers. Hackney, Newham, Haringey, Waltham Forest and Kensington & Chelsea are the five local authorities in England with the highest levels of deprivation on this domain.
- London is again by far the most deprived region on the living environment deprivation domain.
- The most deprived parts of London according to the living environment deprivation domain remain concentrated in north, west and south inner London
- London is the most deprived region on the crime domain, with more than 30 per cent of areas in the worst 20 per cent in England, higher even than in IMD2007.
- Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets remain the London boroughs with the highest levels of deprivation, ranking 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> nationally on two of the six published summary measures at local authority level.
- Nineteen London boroughs rank within the top 50 of the 326 local authorities in England on at least one of the summary measures of deprivation.
- London is the only English region with no small areas among the most deprived one per cent nationally, but is second only to the North West region in terms of the percentage in the most deprived quintile.
- London also has the lowest proportion of areas of any English region among the least deprived decile and quintile in England, and indeed fewest with deprivation scores below average.
- The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) are the Government's primary measure of deprivation for small areas in England.
- The ID2010 replace and update the Indices of Deprivation 2007.
- 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 to the north and east of the City, from Newham to Islington and from Tower Hamlets north to Enfield and Waltham Forest.



## Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) consist of three separate but related indices: the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD2010); the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). The first of these, the IMD2010, 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 ID2010 are the third release in a series of statistics to provide an indication of relative levels of deprivation across small areas using a consistent approach. They replace the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) 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. Separate indices are produced for Wales, for Scotland and for Northern Ireland, which are not directly comparable with the English Indices as described here.

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 (LSOAs). 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 resident population of LSOAs 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 LSOAs were created to be "fixed" geographical zones used for statistical purposes. Thus population sizes of LSOAs are likely to have greater variation over time. The LSOAs were used for the first time to create the ID2004, so it is possible to carry out comparisons between ID2010, ID2007 and ID2004 unaffected by changes of boundaries. There are a total of 32,482 such LSOAs in England.

Summary measures of the small area data are produced for local authorities. Central government and other bodies use these and the small area indices to identify areas where disadvantage is concentrated, to build schemes or assign 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. Full details can be found in the main report from CLG. (See Access to Further Information on p39 for details.) The IMD2010 is a straightforward update to the ID2007, with only marginal change in the definition of the underlying indicators where, for example, there were changes in the welfare benefit system. This allows comparisons to be made on a robust basis.

Seven distinct dimensions or ‘domains’ of deprivation are included in the IMD2010, made up of 38 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 LSOA, and are then combined to produce a single score for each LSOA 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 LSOAs in England.

The ID2010 are essentially an update of the ID2007 and the work to construct them was carried out during 2010, though they were not published until late March 2011. This Briefing briefly covers the construction of the indices and how they differ from the indicators or construction used for the ID2007 and any issues around making comparisons. It also covers the results for London at LSOA level for individual domains and the overall IMD but makes limited comparisons to the previous Indices of Deprivation (2007). The summary measures produced at LA level are also covered in this report, though there are particular issues with making comparisons with those produced in the ID2007, as there has been a significant change in administrative geography, with the numbers of local authorities reduced from 354 to 326. Therefore, the summary measures for the ID2007 have been recalculated to the new local authority measures, so those reported here will not necessarily be the same as those published previously.

### **The domains, the indicators and denominators**

Most of the indicators used for the ID2010 relate to 2008, as these were the latest available at the time of index construction. 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. Where improved or more reliable data have become available, these have been incorporated replacing the indicators used in previous versions. However, issues raised in previous Briefings around coverage in particular domains, for example, are not addressed in this update of the IMD. As before,



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.

The majority of indicators use denominators derived from the 2008 resident population estimates (less the prison population) at LSOA level produced by the Office for National Statistics' Small Area Population Estimation Unit. In other cases, the denominator was taken from the same source as the indicator, including the small number of indicators derived from the 2001 Census counts, where no update could be produced.

At the time of writing, the population estimates underlying the ID2010 have not been published. While for the vast majority of LSOAs they will be the same as those already published, where there are prisons the figures will be different, which will affect the ranks of other LSOAs too. Additionally, the denominators used for the ID2007 had allocated prison populations for two large prisons in London (Wandsworth and Wormwood Scrubs) to the wrong LSOAs, thus giving misleading population denominators, and therefore rankings to further LSOAs. There also remains an issue over the population figures used for the ID2004, which underestimated the populations and therefore compromises their comparability, particularly for three boroughs - Wandsworth, Southwark and Westminster.

### ***Income deprivation domain***

As in the previous IMD, the income deprivation domain of the IMD2010 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). Whereas there were significant changes to the benefit system between the 2004 and 2007 IMD, there was relatively little change to 2010, and no impact on the benefits incorporated in this domain. The benefits included in the count are Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Child Tax Credit, along with asylum seekers receiving support.

Only those people in families receiving the Guarantee element of the Pension Credit are included in the income deprivation domain, and only those in families receiving Child Tax Credit (who are not already included as receiving Income Support, Income Based Job seeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) 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.

### ***Employment deprivation domain***

The conceptual basis of this domain is, again, straightforward and, as in the IMD2007, is a simple proportion of people who are involuntarily out of work – including those unable to work due to incapacity or disability. This is measured by the number of people

claiming the relevant benefits or participating in the various New Deal schemes. There is only one significant change in the indicators from those used in the IMD2007.

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced in October 2001, replacing Incapacity Benefit for new claimants. The fourth quarter figures for ESA are therefore used, along with the Incapacity Benefit figures to calculate a four quarter average. The other benefits incorporated in this domain are Jobseeker's Allowance (both Income-Based and Contributory), Severe Disablement Allowance and New Deal participants.

### ***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 IMD2007. While three of the four indicators in this domain (years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio and measure of acute morbidity) use updated information, the fourth indicator, proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is more complex and is modelled based on a range of measures. One of these could not be updated, so used the data from 2005 as used in IMD2007. Other measures within this domain combine several years' data to build more robust figures.

### ***Education, skills and training deprivation domain***

As in previous IMD, this domain is formed from two sub domains combined with equal weights. The first includes measures for children and young people, using achievement and participation data at various educational stages and is essentially an update of the 2007 sub domain. However, the denominator used for the entry to higher education indicator has been kept as that used in IMD2007 and is the number of 14 to 17 year olds taken from the 2001 Census. Whereas in IMD2007 this therefore gave the proportion of the 18 to 21 year olds, the group "at risk" of entering higher education (based on 2005 data and assuming zero net migration of this age group between 2001 and 2005), in IMD2010, this assumes that the number in the "at risk" group remained the same between the two dates. The second sub domain is a measure for working age adults and uses just one indicator of those aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications. This indicator is derived from the 2001 Census and is therefore unchanged from IMD2004.

### ***Barriers to housing and services domain***

This domain again comprises two equally weighted sub domains – geographical barriers and wider barriers. The geographical barriers sub domain updates directly the IMD2007 sub domain. In the wider barriers sub domain, the household overcrowding indicator is based on the 2001 Census and therefore cannot be updated, so it is included unchanged, and the method for calculating the affordability (access to owner occupation) indicator has been slightly improved and is in line with other estimates available. Both the affordability and homelessness indicators within this sub domain are calculated at local authority level and the indicator attributed to all constituent LSOAs.

### ***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 from the 2001 Census and the other also has not been updated from IMD2007. The two indicators within the 'outdoors' living environment sub-domain (air quality and road accidents) have been directly updated from the IMD2007. 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 IMD2007.

### ***Crime domain***

This domain uses data on 33 types of recorded crime under four broad categories – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. It directly updates the crime domain from IMD2007, except where figures used for the denominators cannot be updated, so counts of dwellings and workplace populations are taken directly from the 2001 Census.

## **The combined index and the supplementary indices**

As the IMD2010 is intended to be a straightforward update, the statistical methods used for combining the indicators and domains replicate those used in IMD2004 and IMD2007. While the weights used for combining the domains to the overall IMD are

**Table 1 Domain weights used to calculate the overall IMD2010**

Domain	Weight
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%)

unchanged (see Table 1), the weights for individual indicators in

the IMD may vary from those of previous indices, 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 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.

## **The results**

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

## **Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Map 1 shows London in the context of the IMD2010 across the whole of England. It is clear from this map that deprivation is not spread evenly across the country, but that some areas have higher concentrations than others. More than one in four LSOAs in

London are among the 20 per cent most deprived in England and two thirds have levels of deprivation above the national average, the highest proportion of any English region.

Map 2 shows more detail for London and it is clear from this that the most deprived areas within London are concentrated in an arc to the east and north of the City, from Newham through Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Islington up into Haringey and the outer London boroughs of Enfield and Waltham Forest. Other outer London boroughs, such as Brent and Ealing, also include some of the most deprived parts of the country while other parts of inner London showing areas with high levels of deprivation can be found in Kensington & Chelsea and in Westminster. Hackney and Tower Hamlets are among the ten local authorities in the country with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent in England, though both boroughs have seen a reduction in the number of LSOAs in the top five per cent since 2007. The five LSOAs with the highest ranks in London are in five boroughs, Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney, Haringey and Waltham Forest.

Deprivation is not confined to boroughs north of the Thames, however, and the IMD2010 reveals pockets of deprivation in boroughs south of the river, such as Greenwich, Croydon, Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Bromley. The first three of these boroughs are the only ones south of the Thames with any LSOAs among the most deprived five per cent in England. Overall, London has fewer LSOAs than expected in the most deprived categories, with just over two per cent falling into the five per cent most deprived areas in the country and eight per cent of London is ranked in the top ten per cent. However, there are higher than average levels of deprivation in the next category, so that over 26 per cent of London falls within the most deprived 20 per cent of England. While it is clear from Map 2 that areas with high levels of deprivation tend to be in inner London, and mostly north of the river, Richmond upon Thames is the only borough (along with the City of London) with no LSOAs at all amongst the 20 per cent most deprived in England. Only one third of London LSOAs had an IMD score below average for England, and the proportion in the 20 per cent least deprived, at less than 9 per cent, was lower than for any other English region.

Generally, this pattern is similar to that shown in the IMD2007 (Map 3) and IMD2004 (Map 4) although there are more of the most deprived LSOAs in the outer London boroughs such as Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich and Brent and fewer in the inner, particularly south London boroughs. Overall, the number of London LSOAs falling into the top 20 per cent of deprived areas in England decreased between the 2007 and 2010 indices, as Table 2 highlights, but there were more between average levels of

deprivation and the top 20 per cent.

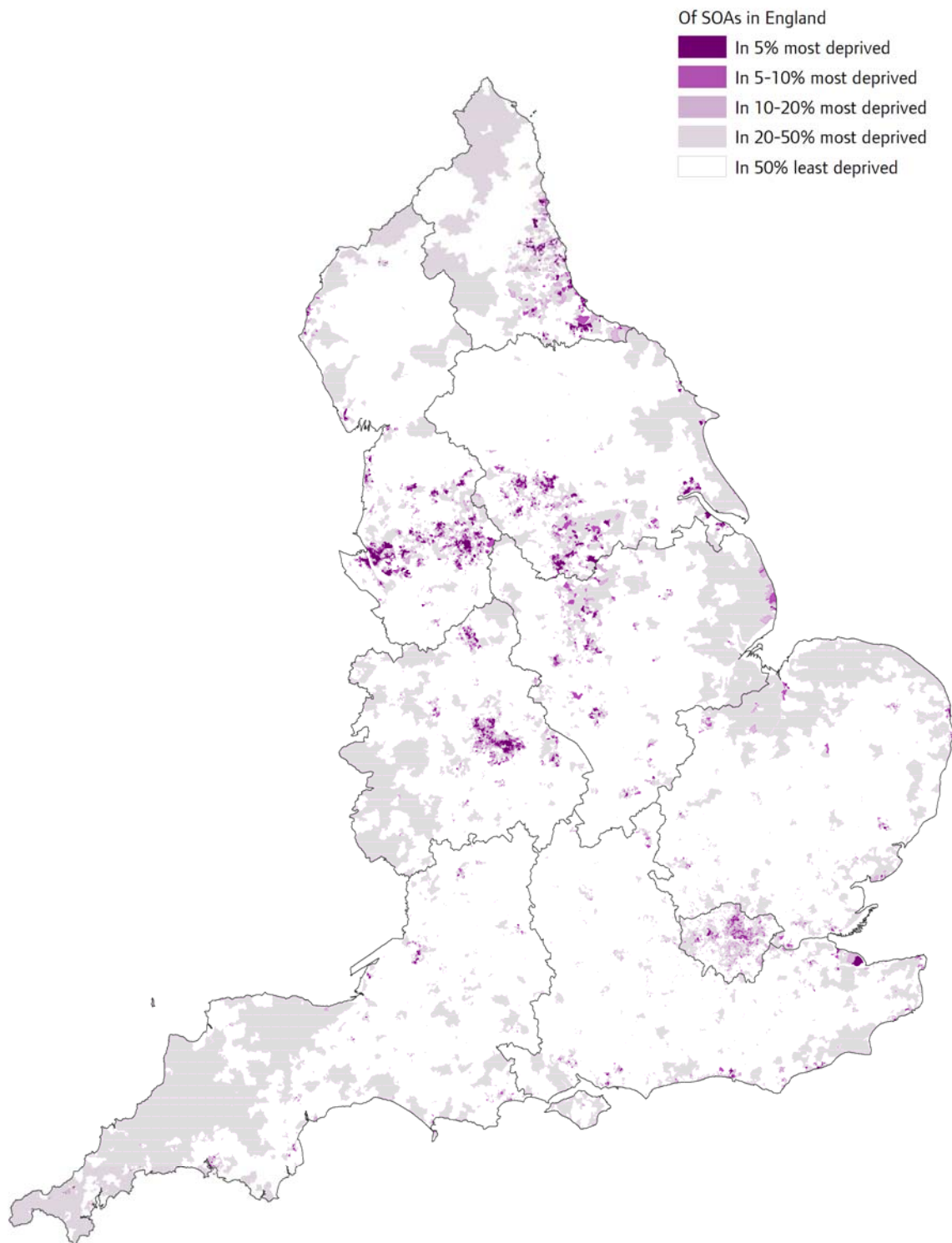
As this is a purely relative measure, it is not possible to tell whether deprivation levels in London decreased or whether areas in the rest of England became more deprived or indeed how much of this change can be attributed to differences in population denominators.

**Table 2 Number of LSOAs in London by England rank on IMD, 2004, 2007, 2010**

	2004	2007	2010
In 5% most deprived	143	142	112
In 5-10% most deprived	319	340	290
In 10-20% most deprived	797	869	848
In 20-50% most deprived	1848	1870	1928
In 50% least deprived	1658	1544	1587

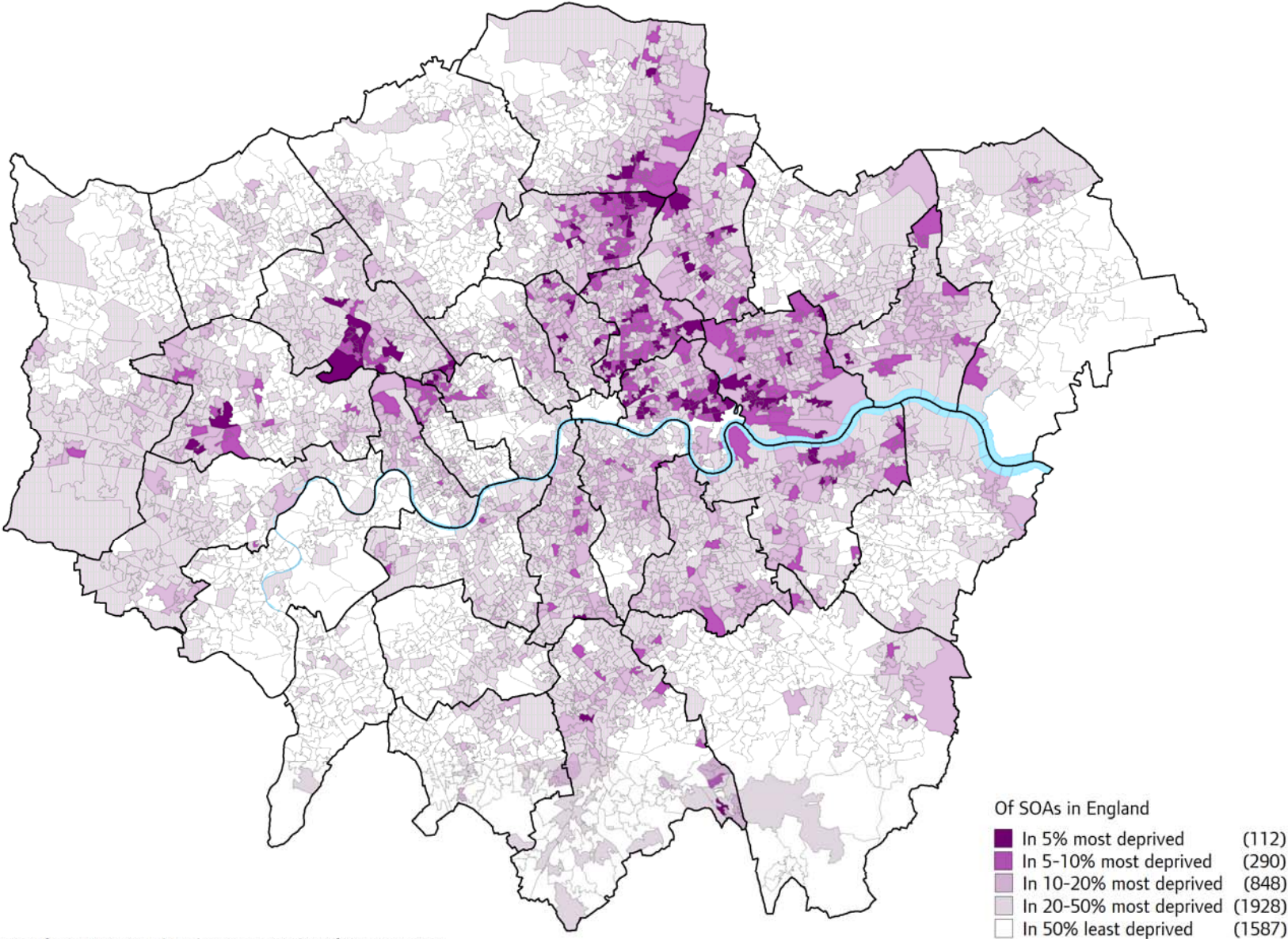
*Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004, 2007, 2010, CLG*

## Map 1 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, England



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

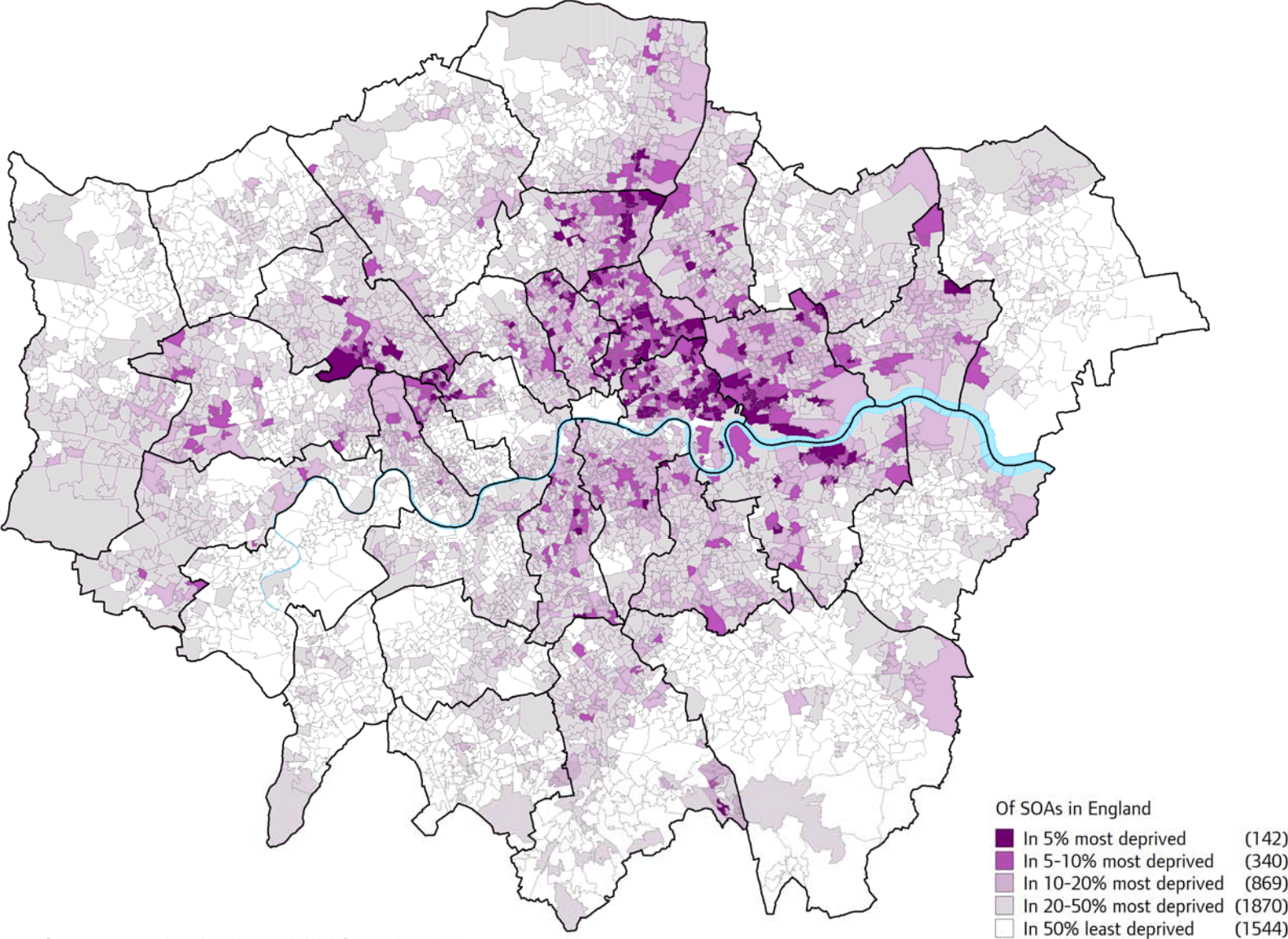
Map 2 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

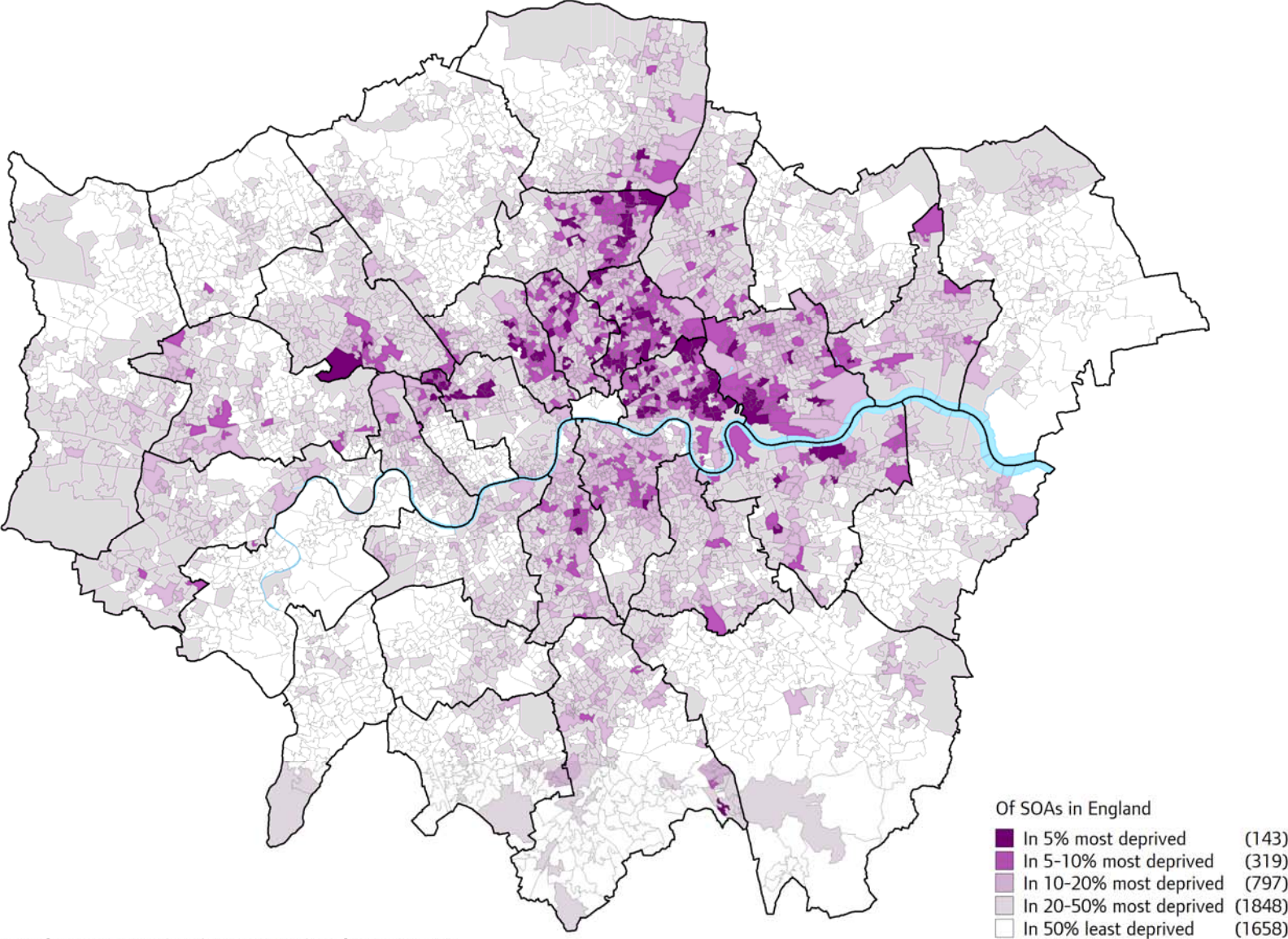


Map 3 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007  
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Map 4 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2004  
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## 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, and more widespread pockets in Outer London (see Map 5). Altogether, almost a third of London LSOAs ranked among the 20 per cent most deprived in the country. While London includes some of the least deprived LSOAs on the income domain (14 of the least deprived 100 in England, in Westminster, City of London, Richmond upon Thames, Kensington & Chelsea, Bromley and Southwark), it also incorporates some of the most deprived LSOAs. These include 25 LSOAs where over half the population is income deprived, six of which fall with the top 100 in the country, in Tower Hamlets, Haringey and Enfield. Westminster includes an LSOA just outside this group (ranked 103), reflecting the diversity of wealth among its population.

On average, London LSOAs have the most income deprivation of any region, and the three local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation are all in London (Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney). These are the only authorities in England where this level is more than 30 per cent. Over 60 per cent of LSOAs in Tower Hamlets are among the ten per cent highest ranked areas in England on this domain. The figures for Newham and Hackney are over 50 per cent and for Haringey over 40 per cent. Along with Knowsley (44 per cent) in the North West region, these make the five local authorities with the highest proportions of LSOAs in the worst ten per cent.

The distribution within London of LSOA ranks according to the two supplementary indices, for Income Deprivation among Children and among Older People, are illustrated on the following pages (Maps 6 and 7), 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 LSOAs 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.

These maps show the same pattern as on the income domain as a whole, with high levels of income deprivation among children and older people concentrated mostly in the north Inner London boroughs, and up into Enfield, 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 both the 2004 and 2007 IDACI and IDAOPI remain. For example, most of a large block of LSOAs 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 LSOAs 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 LSOA ranked highest (most deprived) in England on the IDACI is in Westminster, one of five Westminster LSOAs ranked within the top

20. LSOAs in Islington and Tower Hamlets also feature in the top 20. Altogether, 39 LSOAs in London are within the most deprived 100 LSOAs in England on the IDACI. The five top (most deprived) LSOAs nationally on the IDAOPI are in Tower Hamlets, with a further twelve in the top 100. The only other borough with an LSOA ranked in the top 100 on the IDAOPI is Haringey.

Altogether, over a third of London is among the 20 per cent of England LSOAs 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 "expected" proportion of London LSOAs ranking in the most deprived ranges on the IDACI. For example, 13 per cent of London LSOAs rank among the top five per cent nationally, 23 per cent among the top 10 per cent and 41 per cent among the top 20 per cent. Put another way, 37% of the most deprived LSOAs (within the top 5 per cent) in England on the IDACI are in London (compared to less than 15% of all LSOAs). This pattern shows hardly any change on either of these two indices from the picture in the ID2007.

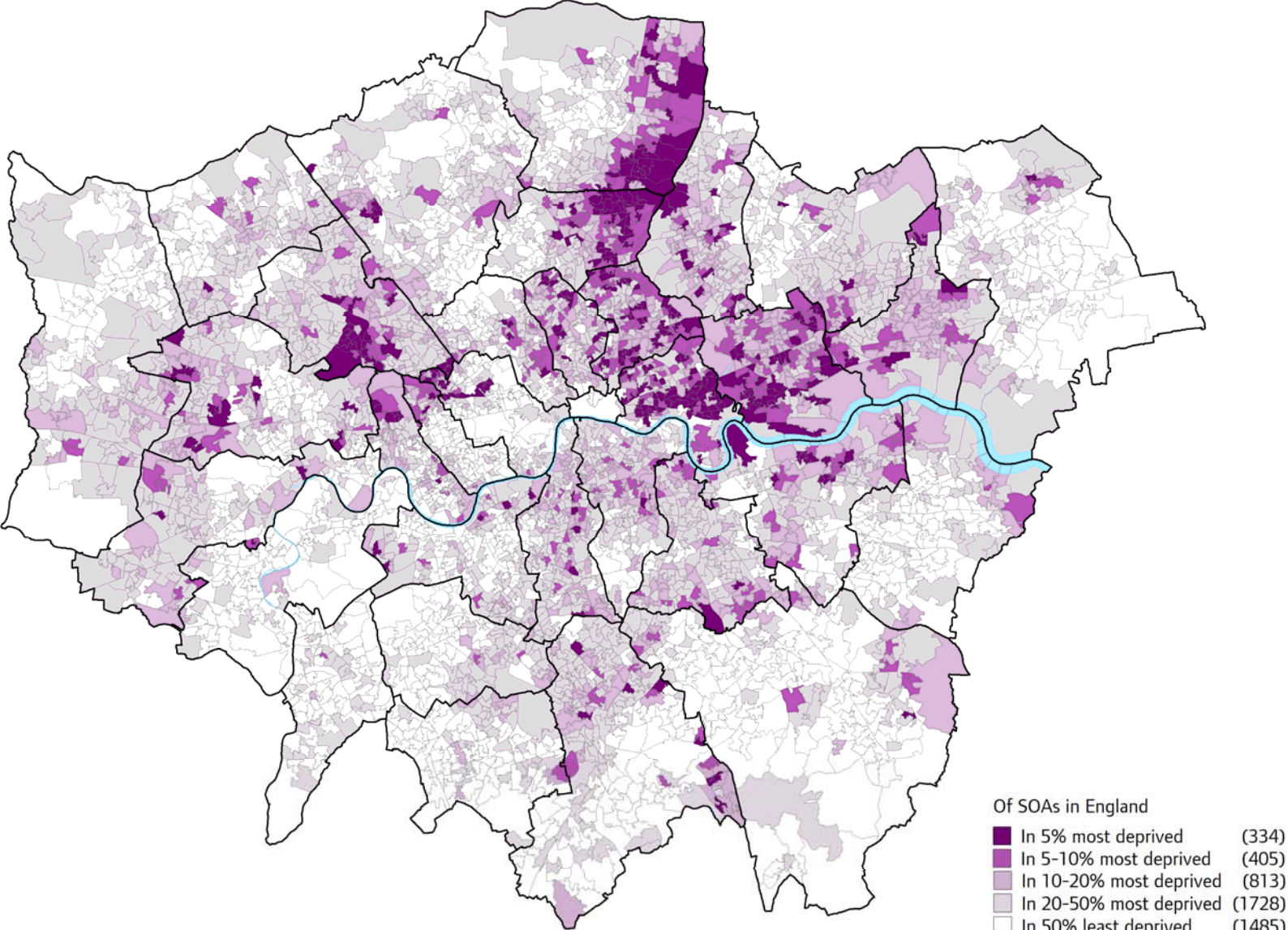
Nearly a third of children in London are in households in income deprivation, by far the highest proportion of any region and around double the rates for the South East and East of England. London is also the region with the largest number of children affected by income deprivation, at nearly 475,000. This is much higher than in the next highest region, the North West which has just over 300,000 children in income deprivation. The five local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting children are all in London (See Table 3 below), and the same five local authorities have the highest proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent on the IDACI. London also has a higher percentage of older people in income deprivation than any other region, with nearly one in four people aged 60 or over affected by income deprivation. However, due to differences in the age structure, the number of older people in London affected, at 286,000, is lower than in the North West (over 330,000). The first four of the top five local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting older people are in London (see Table 3 below), and these four, along with Haringey make up the five local authorities have the highest proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent on the IDAOPI, the same ones that rank most highly on the IDACI.

**Table 3 The five local authorities in England ranked highest on measures of IDACI and IDAOPI**

LA	IDACI level	% of LSOAs in 10% most deprived on IDACI	IDAOPI level	% of LSOAs in 10% most deprived on IDAOPI
Tower Hamlets	59.1	83.8	52.5	79.2
Islington	48.6	55.9	41.4	56.8
Hackney	47.8	59.9	44.7	69.3
Newham	47.8	55.3	45.8	73.6
Haringey	45.2	53.5		52.1
Liverpool			37.3	

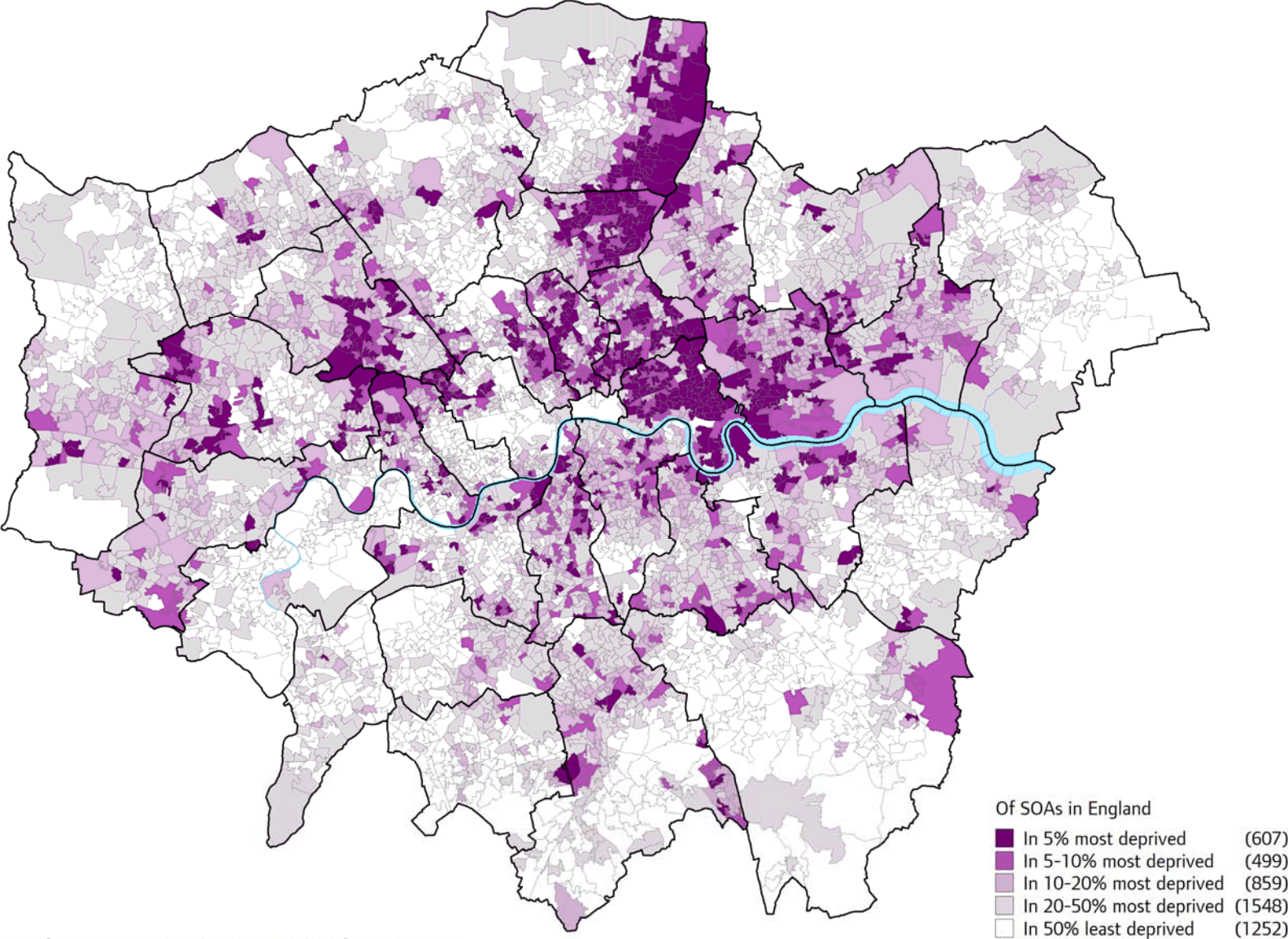
*Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government*

Map 5 Income Deprivation Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

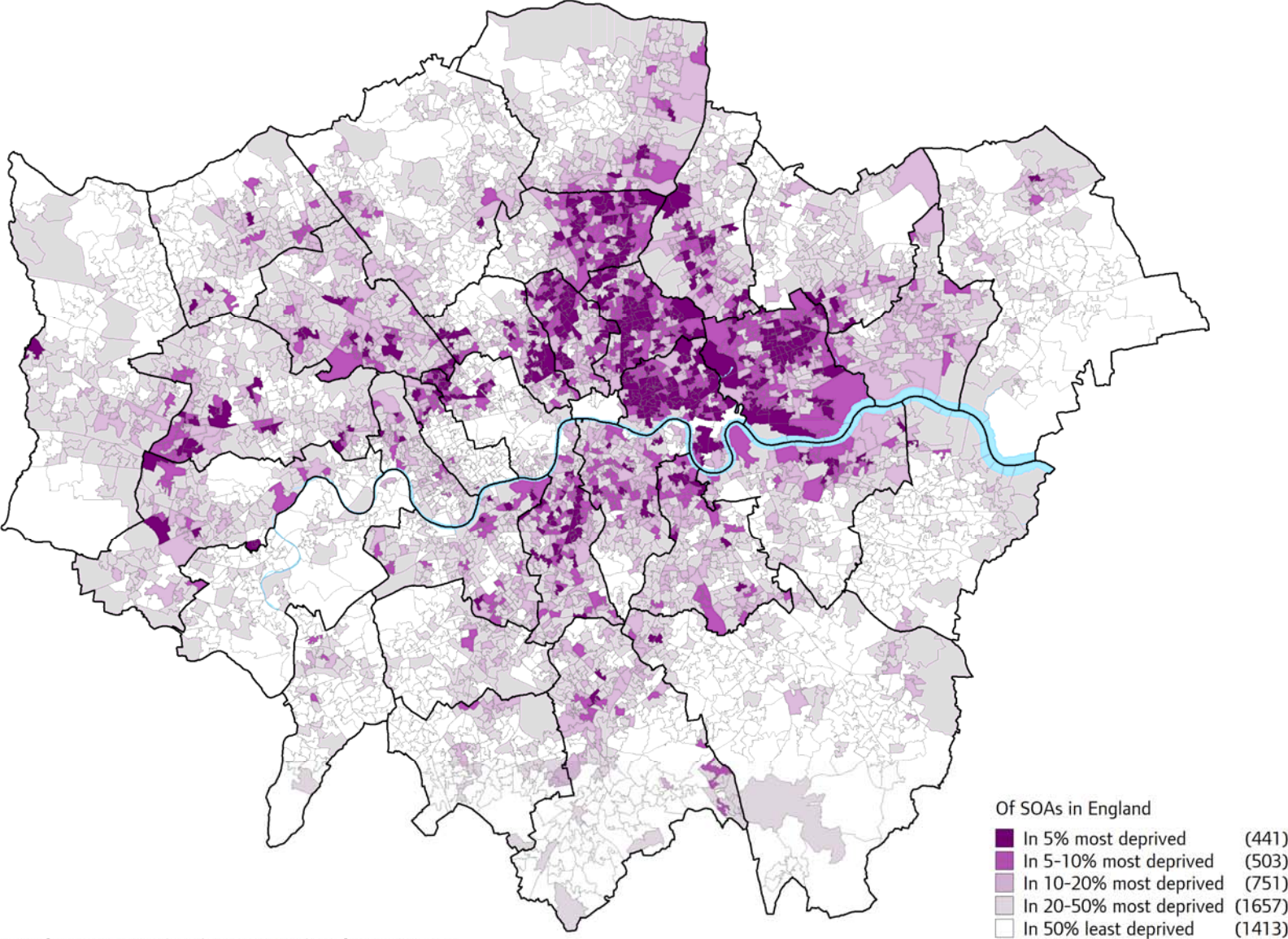
Map 6 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)



Map 7 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2010, London



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## Employment deprivation domain

There are relatively low levels of employment deprivation overall in London compared with income deprivation domain, though the pattern of distribution remains largely the same in that the highest levels of deprivation are mainly in the northern Inner London boroughs. In London there are far fewer LSOAs ranked among the most deprived in England, with only just over half of one per cent of London LSOAs in the worst five per cent in England, nearly half the proportion from the IMD2007, and lower proportions in the most deprived quintile, so that there are around 15 per cent of London LSOAs falling into the worst 20 per cent in the country, again a better picture than in the IMD2007. As unemployment in London was among the highest of any region (as shown by both the claimant count and ILO rates), the low levels of employment deprivation may be related more to a smaller proportion of the population not working due to ill health and claiming Incapacity Benefit (IB) etc. London was the only region where the claimant count for 2008 (the reference date for ID2010) was lower than in 2005 (the reference date for ID2007) for the whole year, while the ratio of the number of people claiming out of work benefits due to ill health or disability to the number claiming unemployment benefits was also still lower for London than most other regions.

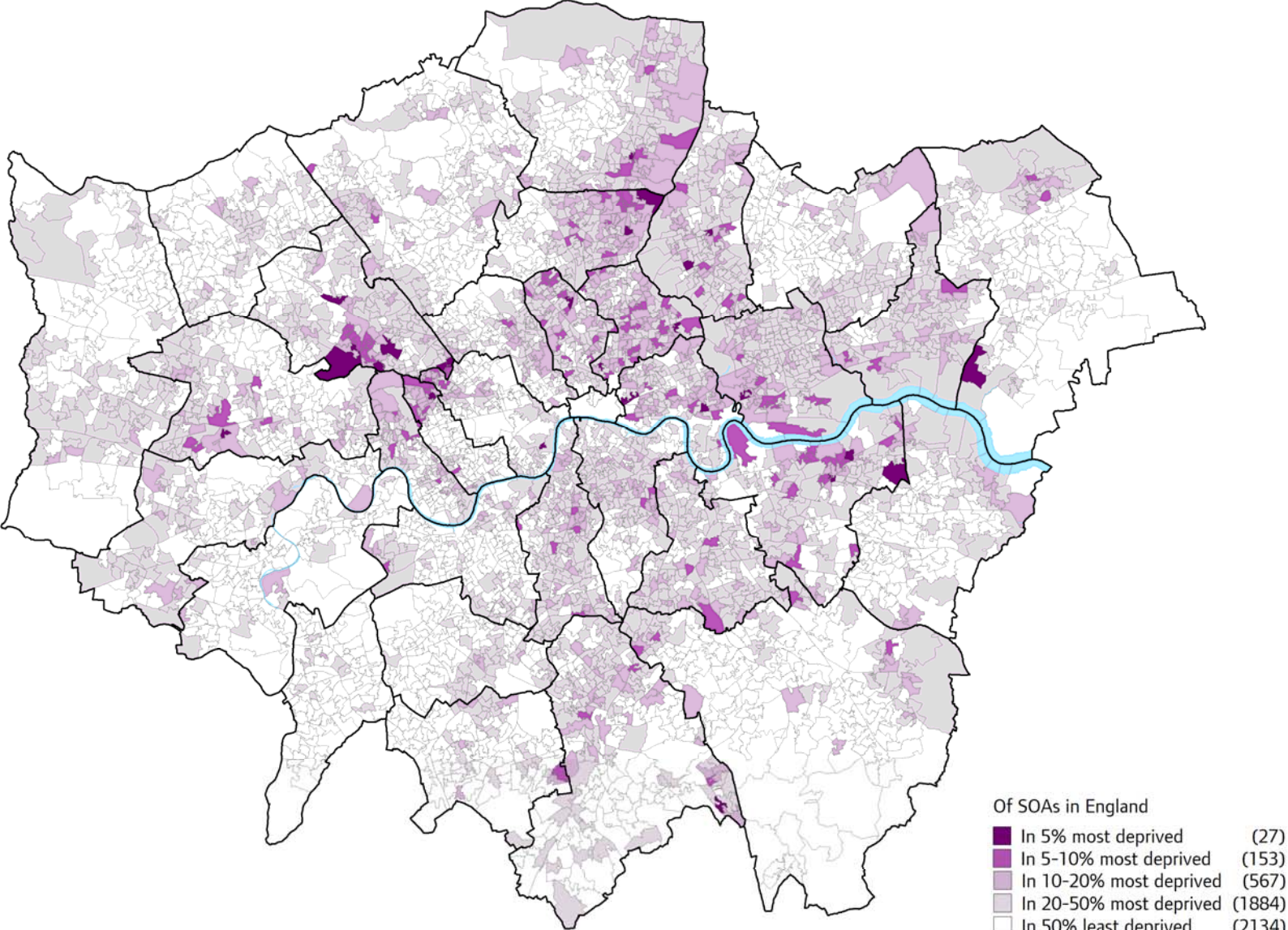
This may explain some of the reason for the relatively low employment deprivation rates in most parts of London. Another is, as noted earlier, the use of denominators that included other people of working age not in the labour force, while a higher proportion of Londoners are not working “voluntarily”. These include many students and people looking after the home and family. A particular issue is the figures for lone parents. Surveys<sup>1</sup> 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.

Even though employment deprivation is well below average in London, it is still more prevalent than in the neighbouring regions.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, London Household Survey 2002

Map 8 Employment Deprivation Domain 2010, London



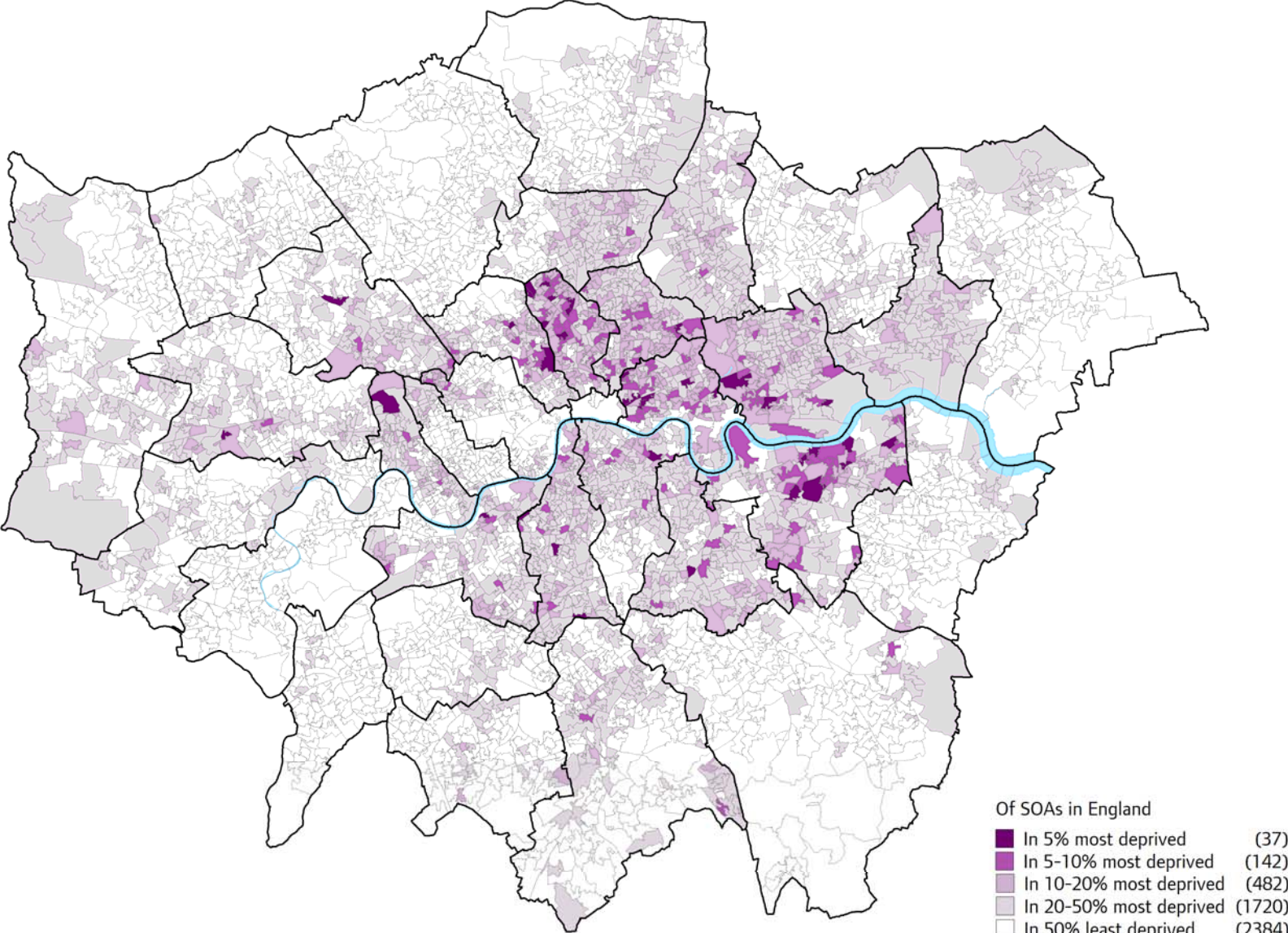
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

## **Health deprivation and disability domain**

The health deprivation and disability domain shows even fewer areas with higher levels of deprivation across London than those seen on the employment deprivation domain. There are also fewer LSOAs in the most deprived 10 and 20 per cent on this domain than in IMD2007, and just over half of London LSOAs have below average scores. This suggests that there are low levels of health problems or disability in London compared with 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 overlap is understandable given that the number of people unable to work due to ill health and therefore collecting Incapacity Benefit etc makes a significant contribution to both domains. Few people in most of the Outer London boroughs have health problems or disability, and indeed nowhere in Richmond upon Thames has a score above the England average. The clearest exceptions to this are Greenwich, which includes some of the worst areas in London on this measure, and Barking & Dagenham and Waltham Forest where most LSOAs have above average levels of health problems.



Map 9 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2010, London



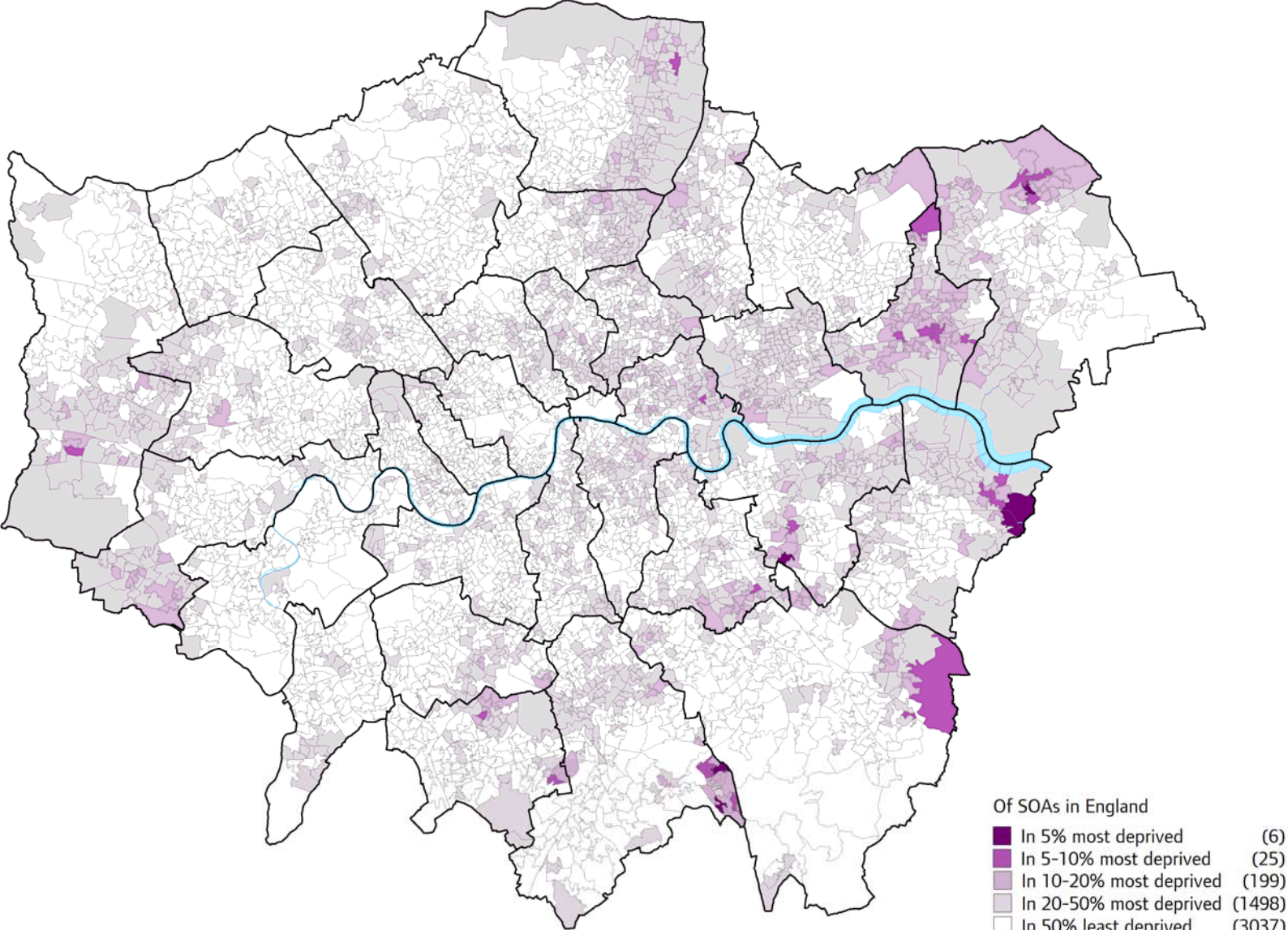
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

## **Education, skills and training deprivation domain**

As in IMD2007, London clearly has relatively low levels of deprivation in this domain, as the map shows, with less than one per cent of London's LSOAs among the country's worst ten per cent and less than five per cent within the worst 20 per cent in England. Just six LSOAs fall in the top five per cent nationally, two in each of Bexley and Croydon and one each in Greenwich and Havering. Only two inner London LSOAs are among England's worst ten per cent, one in each of Lewisham and Tower Hamlets. 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. Nearly two thirds of LSOAs in London have an education deprivation score below the England median, so that on average, London is the least education deprived region in England.

There are clear similarities in the patterns shown in the two sub domains that make up this domain, as can be seen from Maps 11 and 12, with pockets of deprivation showing in similar areas, such as New Addington in Croydon, whereas other areas show clear differences, such as in parts of Barking and Dagenham. The skills sub domain is identical to that from IMD2007, and indeed IMD2004, since no more recent data was available, whereas there has been further improvement in the relative deprivation levels for children and young people in the IMD2007, with even fewer LSOAs showing high levels of deprivation on this sub domain. Most boroughs, including the Inner London boroughs have very few LSOAs even in the top 50 per cent in England on the skills sub domain.

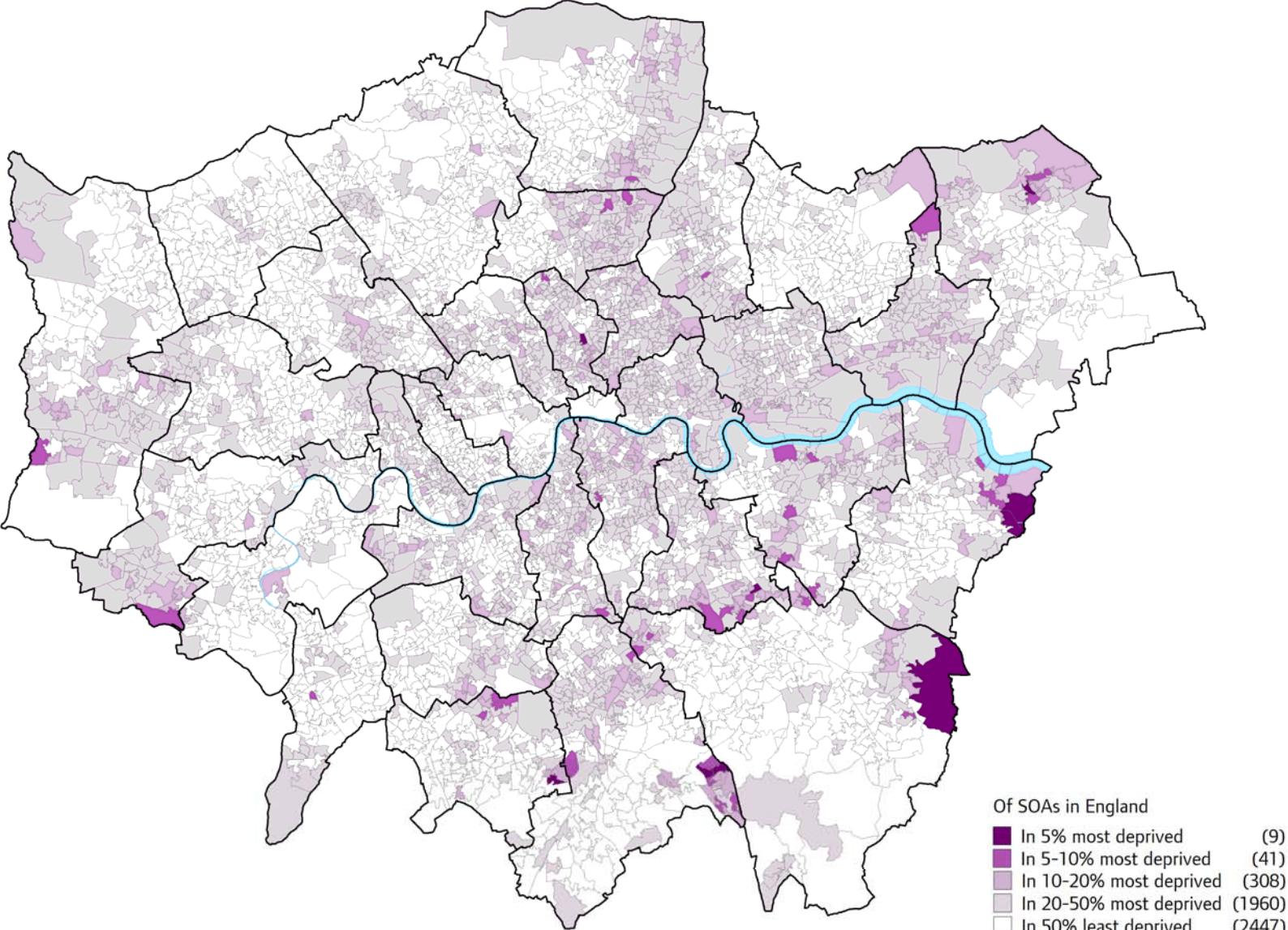
Map 10 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

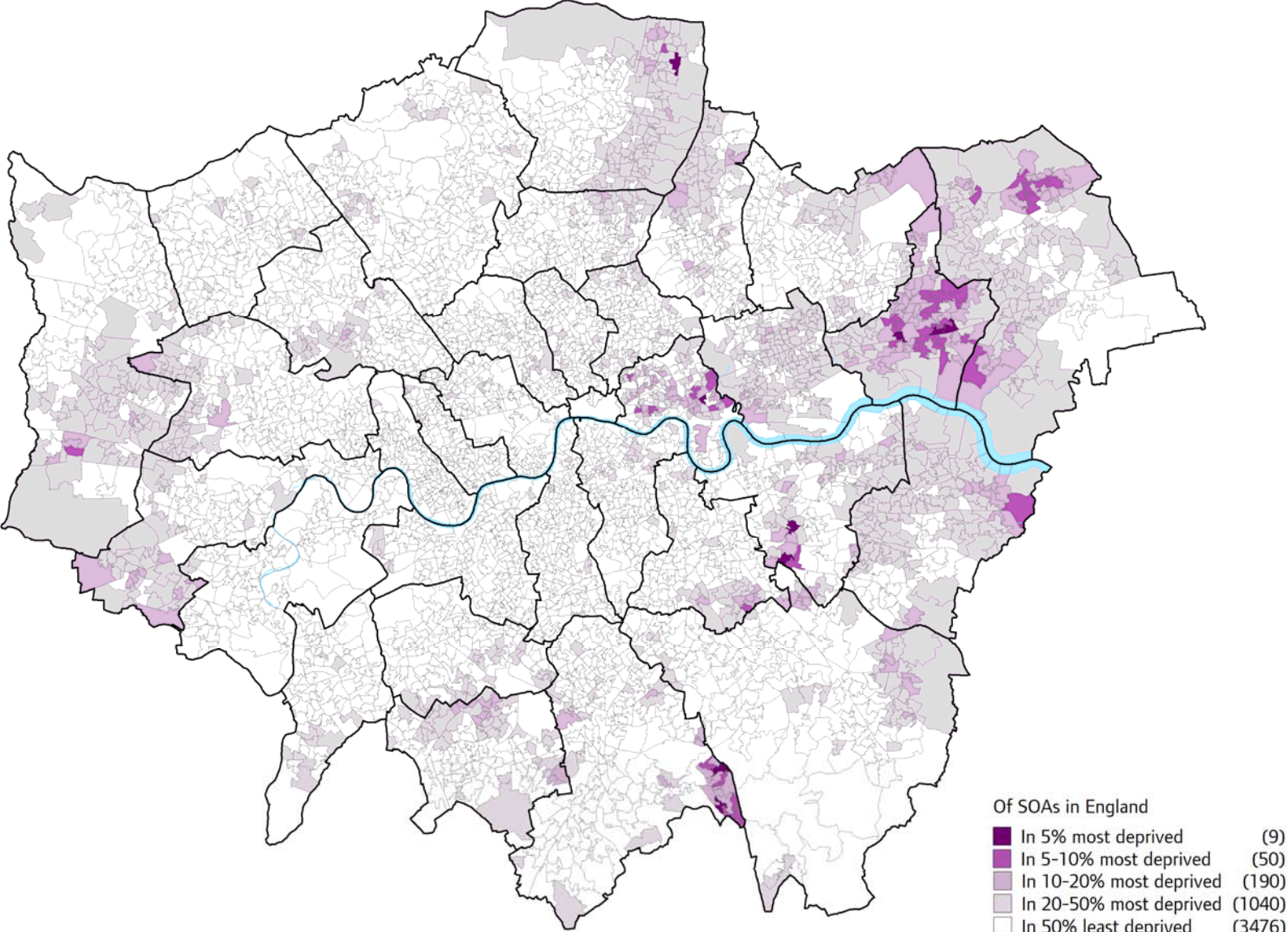


Map 11 Children and Young People Sub Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
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Map 12 Skills Sub Domain 2010, London



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## **Barriers to housing and services domain**

Map 13, showing the barriers to housing and services domain, is in contrast to the education deprivation map, in that the majority of London LSOAs fall within the 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs in England, and less than 10 per cent of LSOAs ranked better than the England average. London stands out as having by far the highest levels of deprivation on this domain compared with the other English regions. It has a median rank of 5,810 and an interquartile range that barely overlaps with any of the other regions. Merton stands out as the least deprived borough on this domain, contrasting sharply with Hackney, where nearly all LSOAs fall within the most deprived five per cent nationally, and all within the top 10 per cent. Newham, Haringey and Waltham Forest all have well over 90 per cent of LSOAs in the top ten per cent in England, with Kensington and Chelsea not far behind at over 85 per cent. These five boroughs make up the five local authorities in England with the highest scores on this domain. The pattern is on the whole similar to that for the overall IMD in that the arc of higher deprivation levels to the east and north of the City is apparent, but there are more pockets with higher levels of deprivation in some of the outer London boroughs, such as Hillingdon and Bromley.

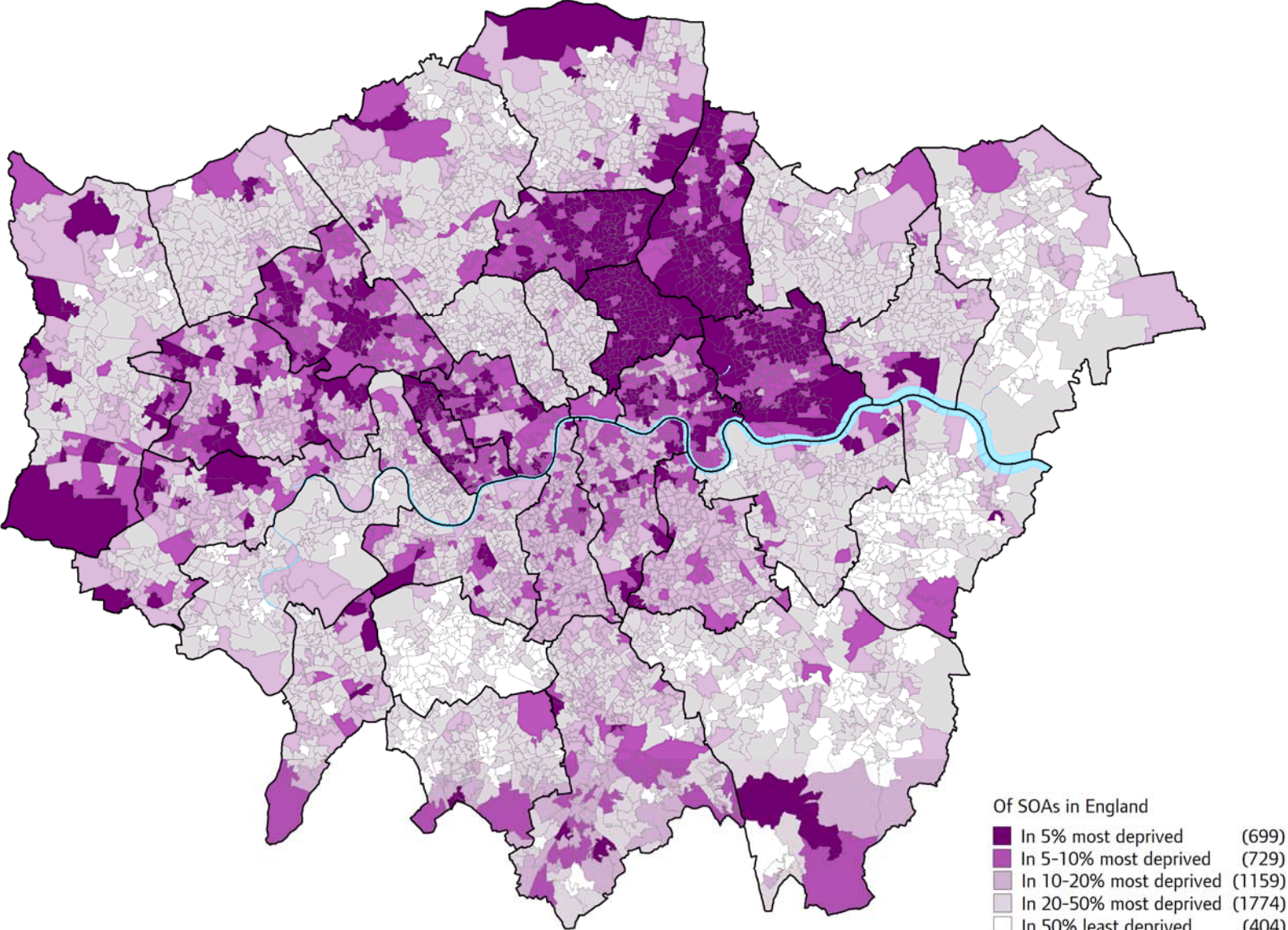
The levels of deprivation in London on this domain relative to elsewhere in England are higher than in the IMD2007. The London median rank has gone up by over 2,000 places, from 7,951, and fewer LSOAs are at the bottom end of the deprivation range.

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 almost one in three London LSOAs falling within the worst five per cent in the country. This includes the whole of Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster, along with most of Brent and Waltham Forest with the remainder of these boroughs falling within the worst ten per cent. Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham also have high levels on this sub domain. The pattern seen in Map 14, with little difference between LSOAs 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 LSOAs. Only the overcrowding indicator, derived from the 2001 Census and therefore more out of date, distinguishes between LSOAs.

On the geographical barriers sub domain, less than four per cent of London LSOAs fall within the worst 20 per cent in England, and only 22 per cent of London LSOAs have scores above the England average. Nearly all the LSOAs with the relatively high scores on this sub domain are on the edges of London. 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 LSOAs are in the top 20 per cent on this domain.

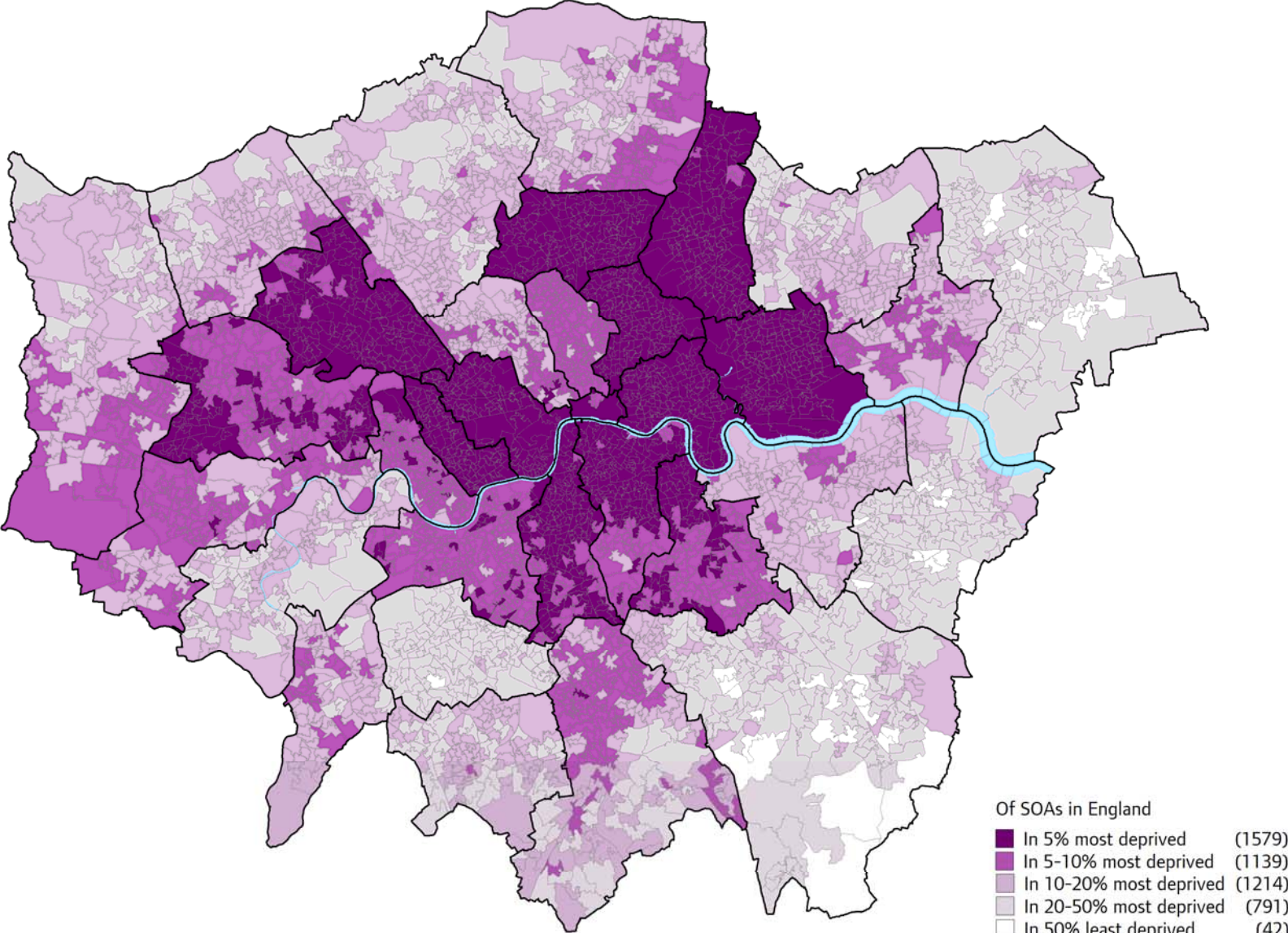


Map 13 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

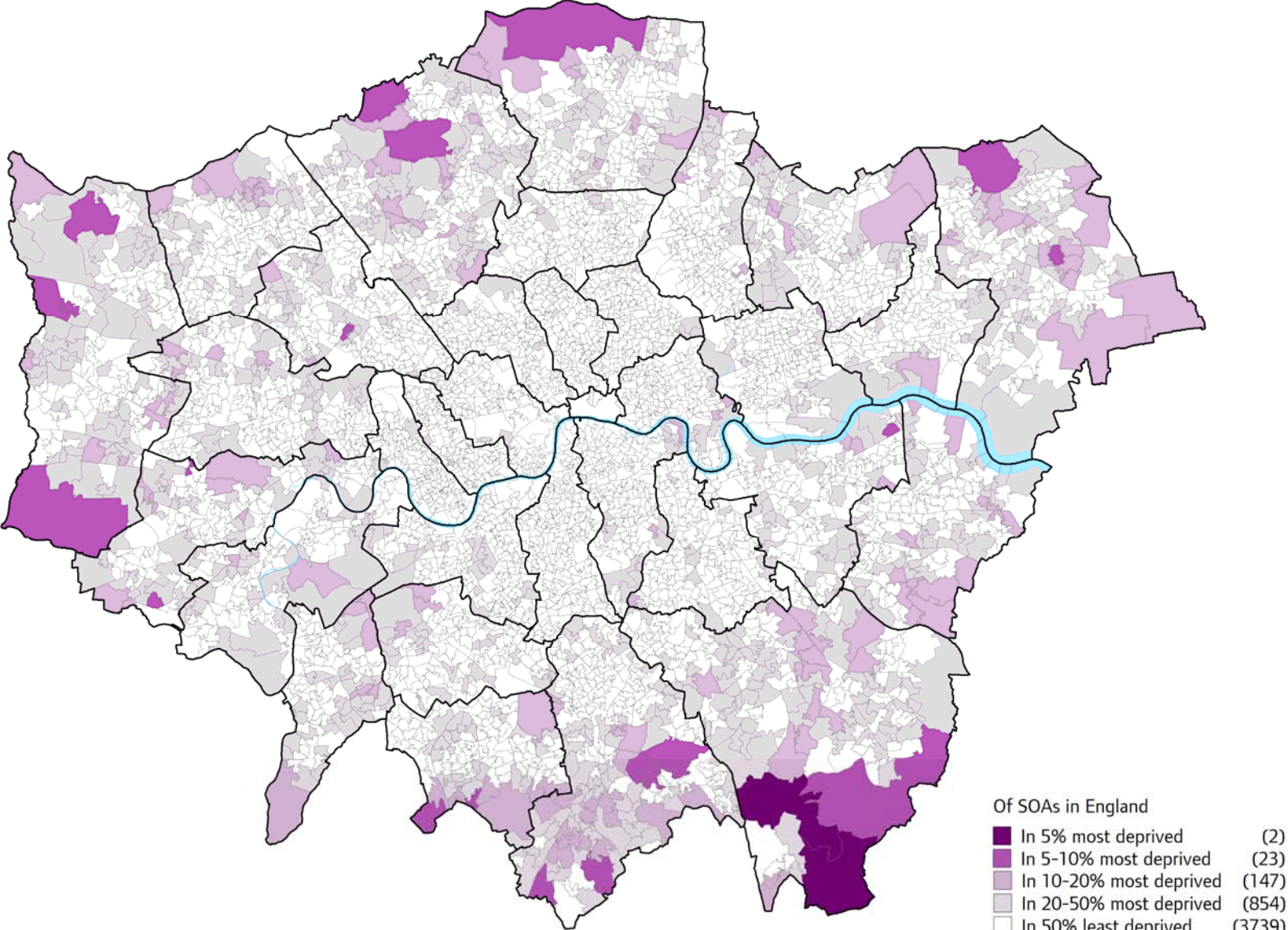
Map 14 Wider Barriers Sub Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)



Map 15 Geographical Barriers Sub Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

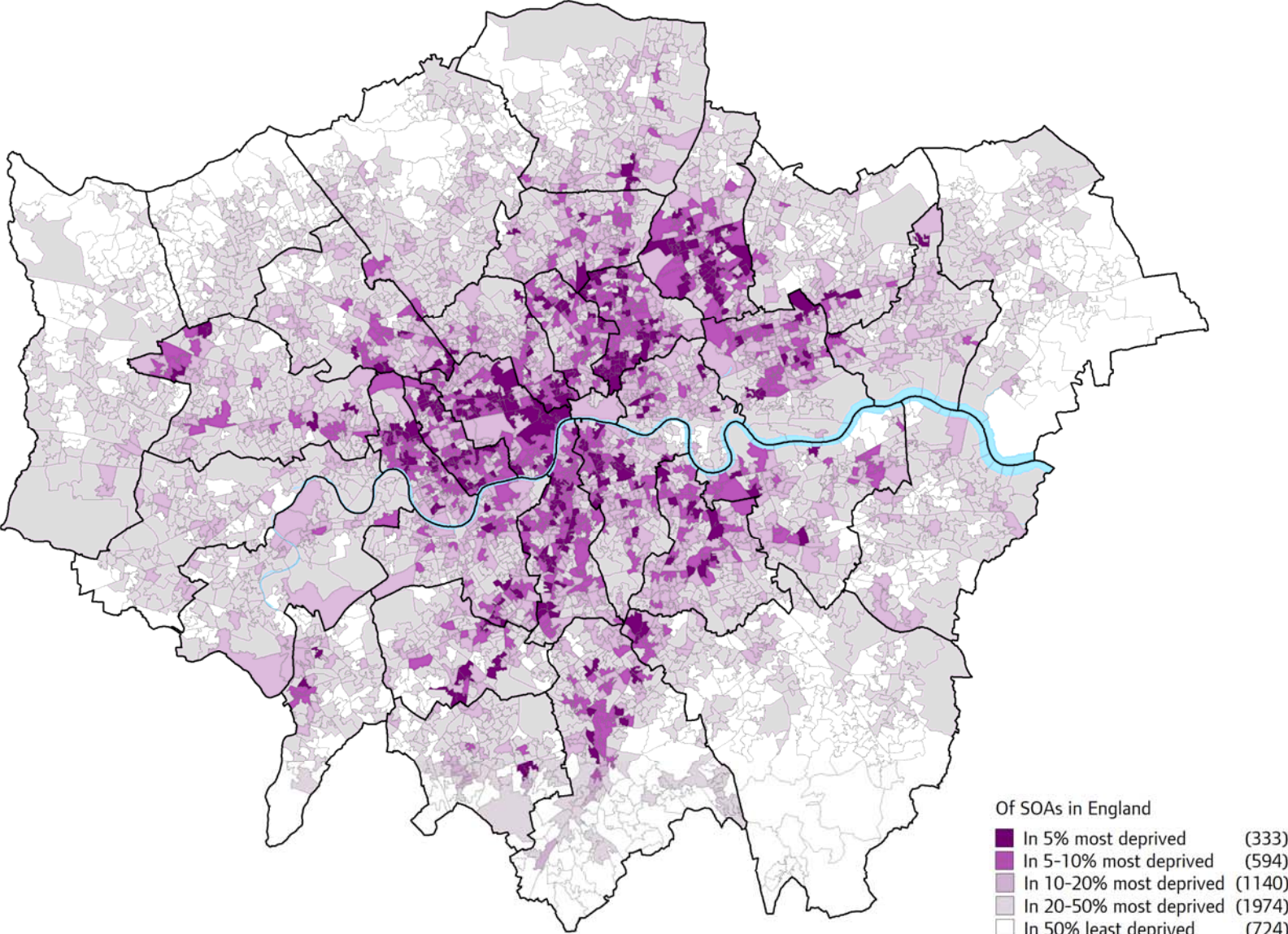
## **The living environment deprivation domain**

The most deprived parts of London according to this domain are concentrated within Inner London, as with several of the other domains. However, many of 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. Over 40 per cent of London LSOAs 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. Over two thirds of LSOAs in Kensington & Chelsea are in the most deprived ten per cent in England on this domain, giving it the highest proportion in this category of all the local authorities. The next three highest ranking local authorities on this measure are also in London – Hackney, Westminster and Lambeth.

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, this is unchanged from IMD2007, with just over 25 per cent of London LSOAs 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 LSOAs within London is more dispersed than for many of the other measures, with LSOAs 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, has been updated and shows almost 60 per cent of London LSOAs in the worst 20 per cent in England, including more than 24 per cent of London LSOAs in the worst five per cent nationally and less than nine 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 some of the major arterial roads out from the centre such as to the north through Haringey and Enfield to the west through Ealing, and to the south through Croydon.

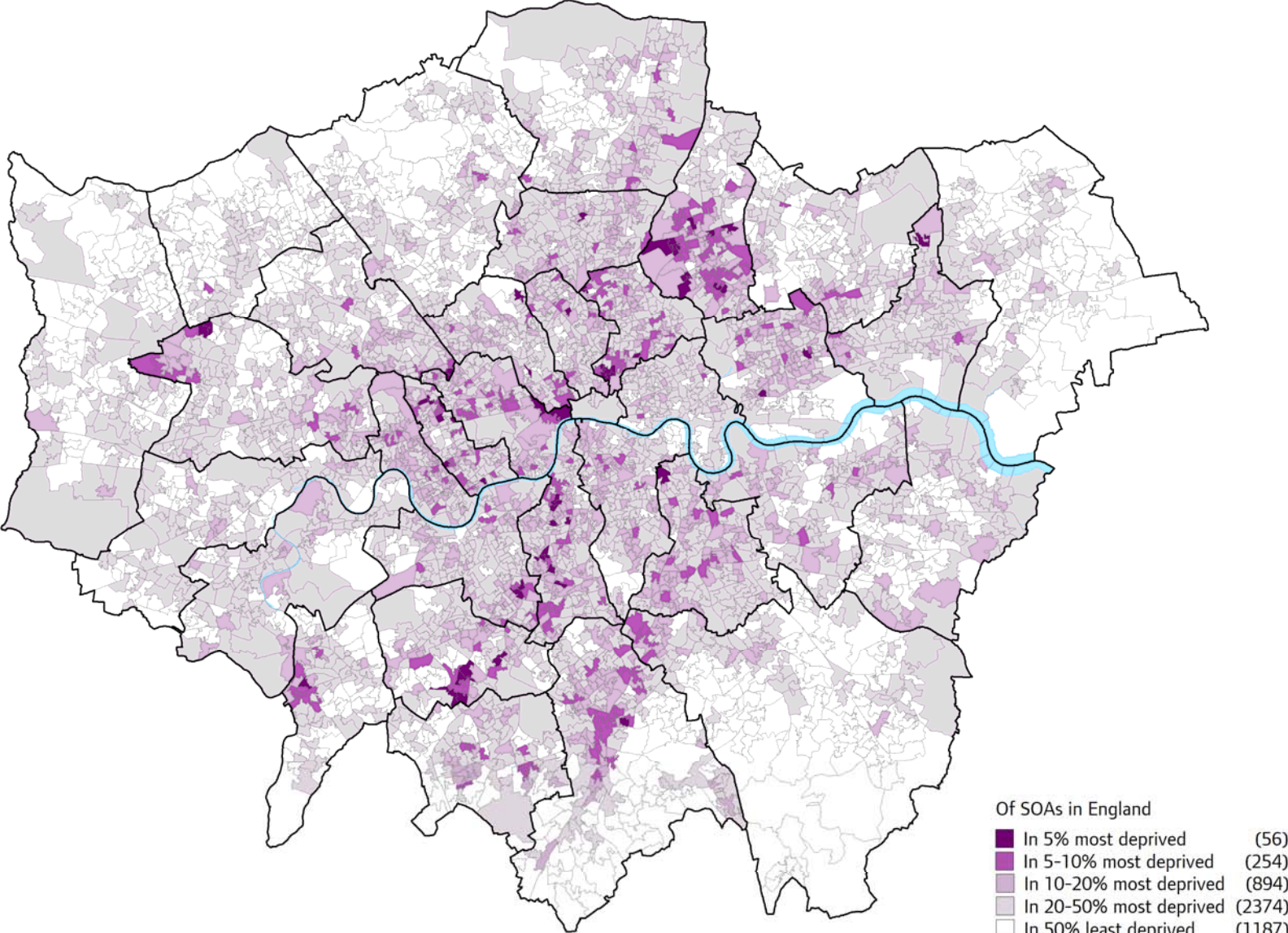
Map 16 The Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

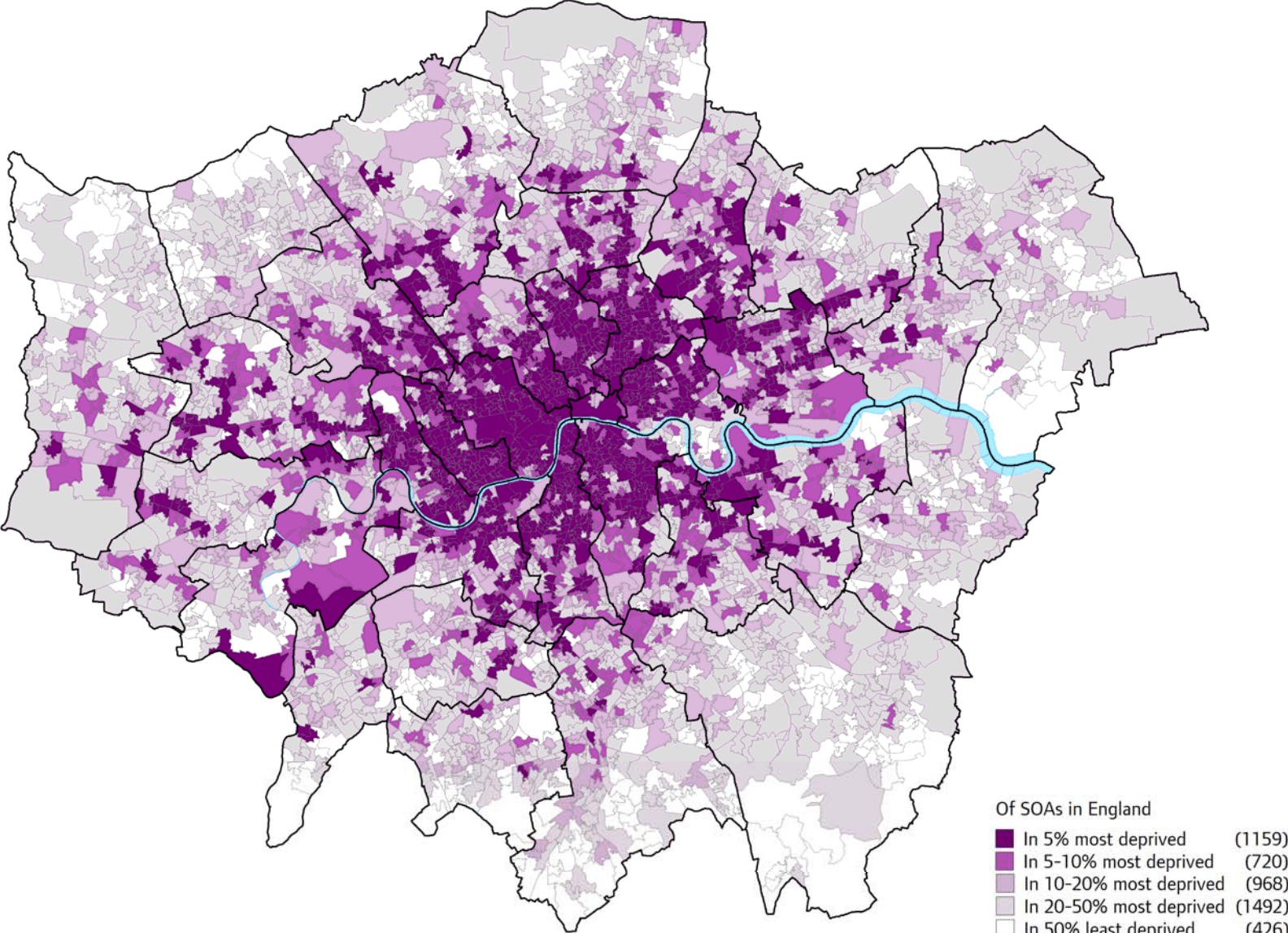


Map 17 The Indoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

Map 18 The Outdoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2010, London



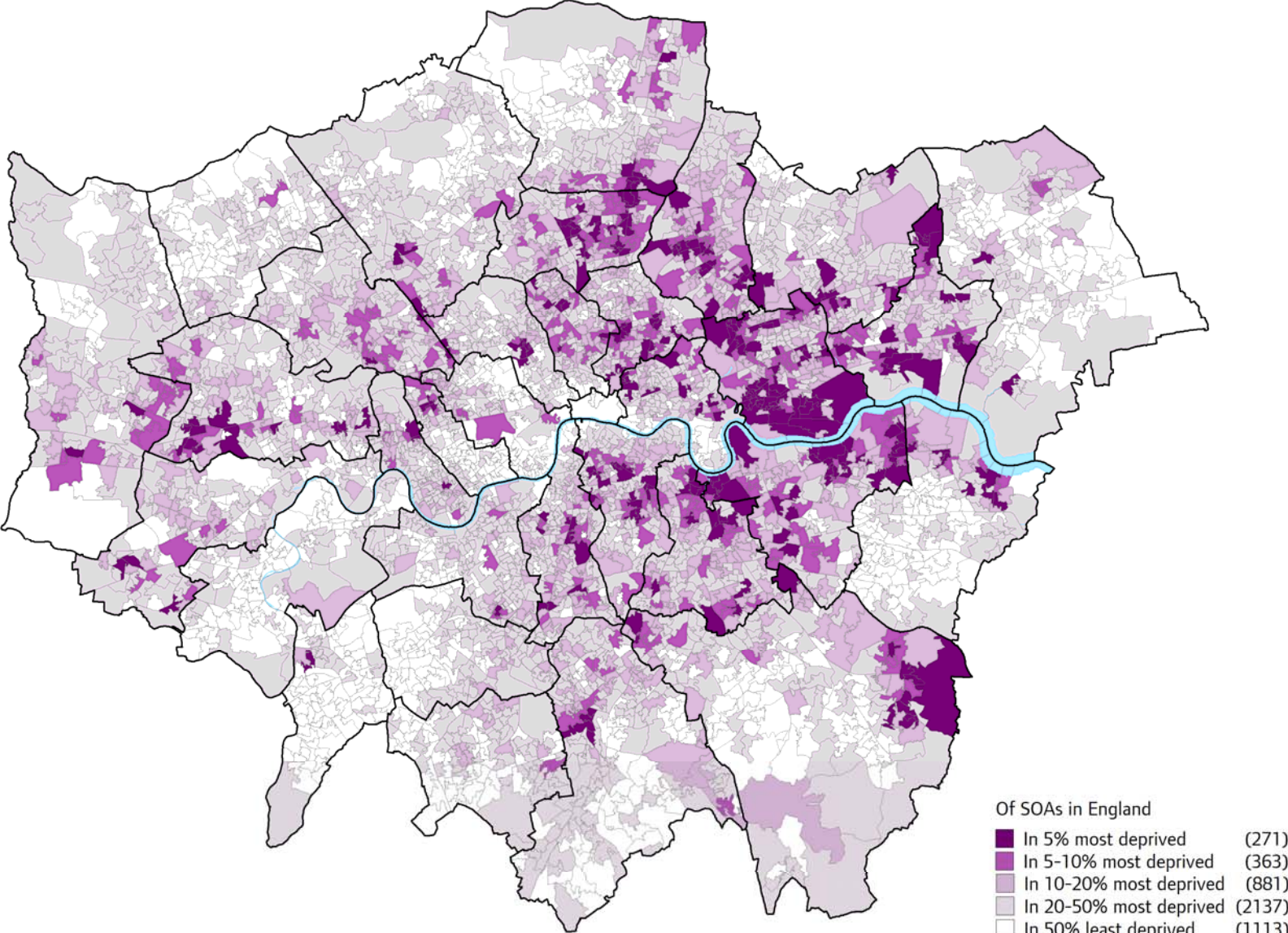
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

## **Crime domain**

The crime domain also shows above average levels of deprivation among London LSOAs, with a widely dispersed pattern, and again it is the most deprived region in England on this domain. Even so, Newham is the only borough to rank within the five local authorities with the highest proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally, with 44 per cent. More than three quarters of London LSOAs have scores on this domain above the England average. Richmond upon Thames, Merton and the City are the only London authorities that do not include at least one LSOA among the worst ten per cent in England on this measure. Whereas every borough included at least one LSOA with below average levels of deprivation on this domain in IMD2007, this is no longer the case, as three boroughs – Lewisham, Newham and Waltham Forest all had above average levels in all LSOAs. 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, over 30 per cent of London LSOAs fall amongst the country's worst 20 per cent a little higher than in IMD2007 and there are fewer among the least deprived 50 per cent.



Map 19 Crime Domain 2010, London



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010  
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved (LA100032379) (2011)

## Using the ID2010 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 local authority areas. Additionally it is possible to compare larger areas based on the ranks of LSOAs 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 LSOA Ranks* summarises the district as a whole, taking into account the population weighted ranks of both the deprived and less deprived LSOAs.
- *Average of LSOA Scores* again describes the overall position of people in the district by taking the population weighted average of the scores for each LSOA within the district.
- *Local Concentration* identifies districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation by looking at the (population weighted) average rank of the most deprived LSOAs 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 LSOAs 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 LSOA 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.

Following the same procedures it is possible to produce summary measures for other areas, but this should only be done where the LSOA 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 will produce summary measures for London wards when the population estimates



used to create the ID2010 are made available and they will be published in a separate Intelligence Briefing.

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. Again, the GLA will calculate the IDACI and IDAOPI at borough level on this basis and the results will be published later in a separate report.

### ***The London local authorities***

Of the 33 London local authorities (the 32 boroughs and the City of London), 19 rank within the top 50 of the 326 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.

Due to changes to council areas in some parts of England outside London in 2009, the number of local authorities has reduced from 354 to 326 since the ID2007 were published, so direct comparison with previously published local authority measures is not recommended. However, the ID2007 summary measures have been reworked to the new administrative geography boundaries, so it is possible to make comparisons between the 2010 and reworked 2007 measures. Two boroughs rank within the top 50 on all six summary measures for both years: Hackney and Tower Hamlets. Newham ranked within the top 50 on all six measures for 2007, but only five measures for 2010 (it ranked 51<sup>st</sup> on the sixth measure). Haringey also ranks in the top 50 on five measures, but 53<sup>rd</sup> on the sixth. A further five boroughs rank in the top 50 on five of the six summary measures – all but the local concentration measure: Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham and Southwark. Wandsworth and Camden are the only two boroughs with a reduction in the number of “top 50” measures. The rest remained the same with generally little change in ranks.

**Table 4 Borough ranks on summary measures of IMD2010**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>Rank of Average Score</b>	<b>Rank of Average Rank</b>	<b>Rank of Extent</b>	<b>Rank of Local Concentration</b>	<b>Rank of Income Scale</b>	<b>Rank of Employment Scale</b>
City of London	262	259	294	290	325	325
Barking & Dagenham	22	8	20	89	46	74
Barnet	176	165	180	184	38	56
Bexley	174	180	166	166	90	102
Brent	35	24	53	60	20	42
Bromley	203	217	168	159	72	78
Camden	74	55	81	143	49	58
Croydon	107	99	114	134	26	37
Ealing	80	61	98	113	23	40
Enfield	64	63	68	93	13	44
Greenwich	28	19	29	71	39	51
Hackney	2	1	1	49	15	30
Hammersmith & Fulham	55	31	71	127	76	80
Haringey	13	11	8	53	19	41
Harrow	194	184	212	210	71	103
Havering	177	177	172	167	87	94
Hillingdon	138	130	163	171	61	82
Hounslow	118	92	156	165	55	76
Islington	14	6	11	68	41	46
Kensington & Chelsea	103	98	94	111	108	110
Kingston upon Thames	255	252	247	264	160	193
Lambeth	29	14	41	120	21	23
Lewisham	31	16	40	128	31	35
Merton	208	208	215	211	100	120
Newham	3	2	2	51	8	32
Redbridge	134	116	164	172	43	71
Richmond upon Thames	285	286	266	281	161	175
Southwark	41	25	46	138	25	33
Sutton	196	193	179	182	114	130
Tower Hamlets	7	3	3	38	10	38
Waltham Forest	15	7	13	62	32	54
Wandsworth	121	102	147	158	52	68
Westminster	87	75	95	88	60	65

Shaded areas denote rank inside top 50.

Note that not all local authorities have a score on the Extent measure, so the lowest rank is 294.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

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, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield and Redbridge. 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 eight of the nine largest authorities in England – Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Cornwall, County Durham, Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, which all have populations over 400,000, occupy eight of the top nine places on both of the two scale measures. Newham ranks eighth on the income scale, and Tower Hamlets ranks tenth even though they have much smaller populations – under 250,000, ranking 53<sup>rd</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> 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.

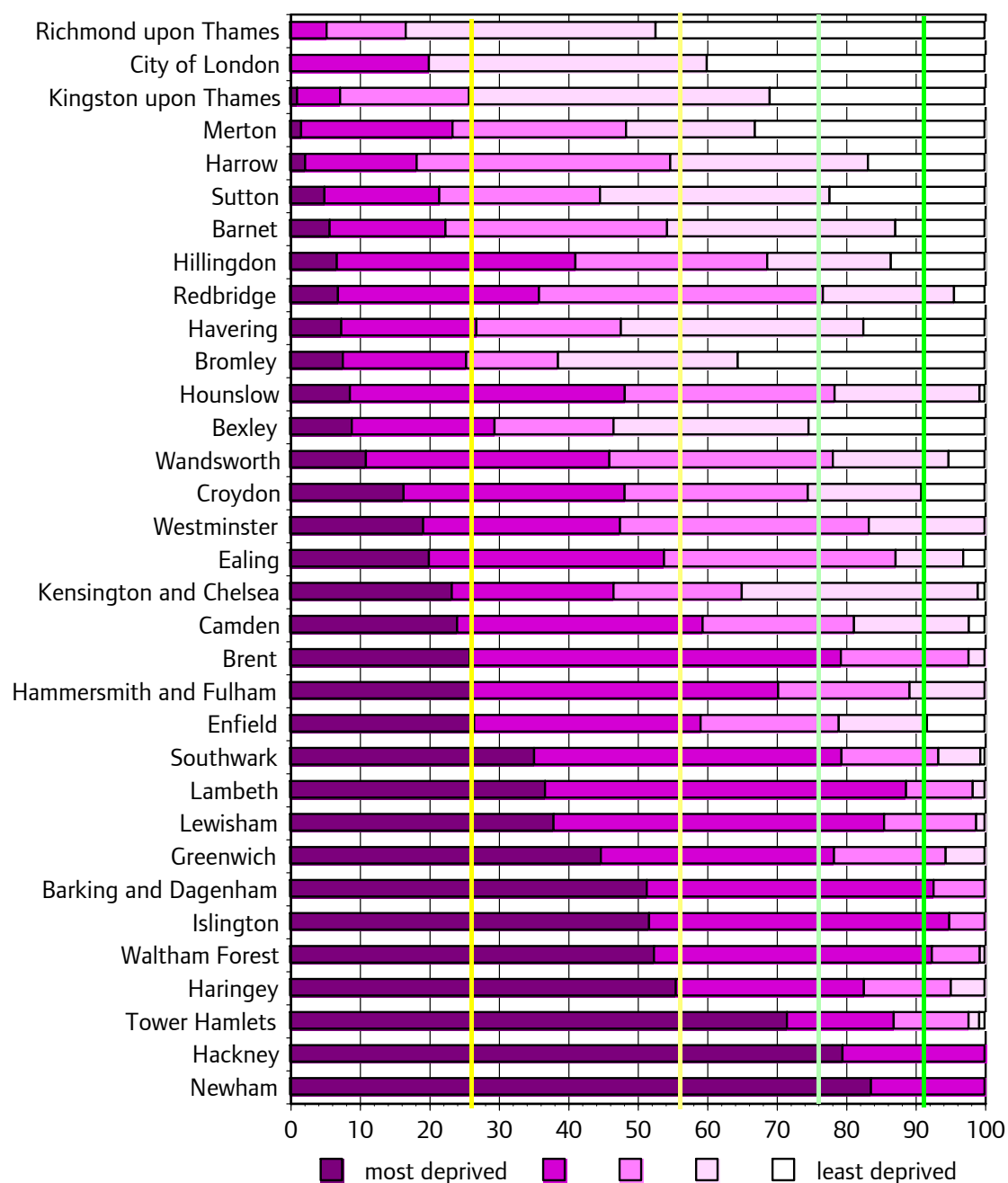
As noted earlier, another way to compare large areas is to look at the statistical distribution of LSOAs within that area in terms of, for example, the national quintiles. Chart 1 illustrates what proportion of LSOAs for each borough fall within each inter-quintile range on the IMD2010. The coloured lines on the chart indicate the overall London distribution. Richmond is clearly the least deprived borough using this method of comparison, with nearly half its LSOAs among the least deprived 20 per cent in England. None of the London boroughs has a distribution close to the national distribution of five equal bands, as they all have at least one band representing either over thirty per cent or under ten per cent of LSOAs in the borough. 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 LSOAs among the 40 per cent most deprived LSOAs in England. These are the only two local authorities in England with no LSOAs among the least deprived 50 per cent nationally (excluding the Isles of Scilly which is formed of a single LSOA). Twelve boroughs have no LSOAs among the least deprived fifth in England, with nine having less than 10 per cent of their constituent LSOAs in the least deprived 50 per cent. There are only three local authorities outside London where this is the case. It is also possible to do similar analysis for each of the domains.

At a regional level, the picture is complex. London has the second highest proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived 20 per cent LSOAs in England at just below that for the North West region, but London has a smaller proportion among the most deprived ten per cent of LSOAs than the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands. Further, London is the only English region with no LSOAs among the most deprived one per cent. At the same time, London has by far the lowest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived decile, the least deprived quintile and as stated earlier the lowest proportion in the least deprived 50 per cent, or with below average levels of deprivation.

London saw the largest reduction in the number of LSOAs falling within the most deprived decile between IMD2007 and IMD2010 of any English region. Of the total reduction of 80 London LSOAs in this category almost half were in Tower Hamlets (20) and Hackney (19).

Together with Newham and Haringey, these boroughs are among the 20 local authorities with the highest proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived decile in England. No London boroughs are among the 20 local authorities with the highest proportion of their LSOAs in the least deprived decile of IMD2010.

**Chart 1 Borough distribution of LSOAs in England inter-quintile ranges of IMD2010**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010



## **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 ID2010, The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 Technical report published by Communities and Local Government, March 2011. This, together with a summary can be found on the CLG website at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/research/indicesdeprivation/deprivation10>

The 2010 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 LSOAs
- the IDACI and IDAOPI
- the sub domains
- the LA level scores

At the time of publication of this Briefing, the underlying indicators and the population estimates used to construct these indices have not been released.

Once the population denominators are available, it is intended that further separate GLA Intelligence publications will be produced covering the supplementary Indices of Deprivation giving the IDACI and IDAOPI at higher spatial levels for London and a ward level publication based on calculations giving ward level summary measures for all London wards.

## ***Briefings from the Intelligence Unit at the GLA.***

2011-01	<a href="#">London Crime: A National Picture</a>	Richard Fairchild
2011-02	Claimant Count Model 2011: Technical Note	Richard Walker
2011-03	<a href="#">London Crime: A National Picture</a>	Richard Fairchild
2011-04	<a href="#">Alternative Vote Referendum Results for London</a>	Gareth Piggott
2011-05	<a href="#">A Profile of the Part-time Workforce in London</a>	Richard Walker

## **Intelligence Updates 2011:**

01-2011	<a href="#">2010 Round Demographic Projections using the SHLAA</a>	Demography Team
02-2011	<a href="#">Unemployment in London: February 2011</a>	Social Exclusion Team
03-2011	<a href="#">Migration Indicators: February 2011</a>	Demography Team
04-2011	<a href="#">2010 Ethnic Group Population Projections using the SHLAA</a>	Demography Team
05-2011	<a href="#">Deprivation in London</a>	Social Exclusion Team
06-2011	<a href="#">2011 Employment Security of Social Housing Tenants</a>	Social Exclusion Team
07-2011	<a href="#">Poverty Figures in London: 2009/2010</a>	Social Exclusion Team
08-2011	<a href="#">Migration Indicators: May 2011</a>	Demography Team
09-2011	<a href="#">Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income 2009/10 – A London Summary</a>	Social Exclusion Team

**Focus on London:** is a series of reports, being published regularly during 2010-11, accompanied by extensive data on the [London Datastore](#).

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