

Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People

Intelligence Update 02-2012

Introduction

The 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. This Update is concerned with the IDACI and the IDAOPI. They are essentially the proportion of the age group (under 16 and 60 and over respectively) in a given area in receipt of, or in a family in receipt of, certain means-tested benefits.

The purpose of the Indices is to measure 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)¹. This Update presents the results of GLA calculations that give the comparable figures for London wards and boroughs, along with maps showing the LSOA level data for London. A London perspective on the full published Indices of Deprivation 2010 is available separately as Intelligence Briefing 2011-06. Ward level summary measures for London are also available separately as Intelligence Update 01-2012.

Income deprivation

Income deprivation in these indices is operationalised as the proportion of people who are dependent on certain means-tested benefits (including any dependents of claimants). 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 targets². Geographical information for the Working Tax Credit was not sufficiently reliable to enable its use.

¹ 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 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.

² The level is 60 per cent of median equivalised income. Equivalised means adjusted for household composition to reflect achievable living standards. Income for this purpose does not include Housing Benefit and does not adjust for housing costs.

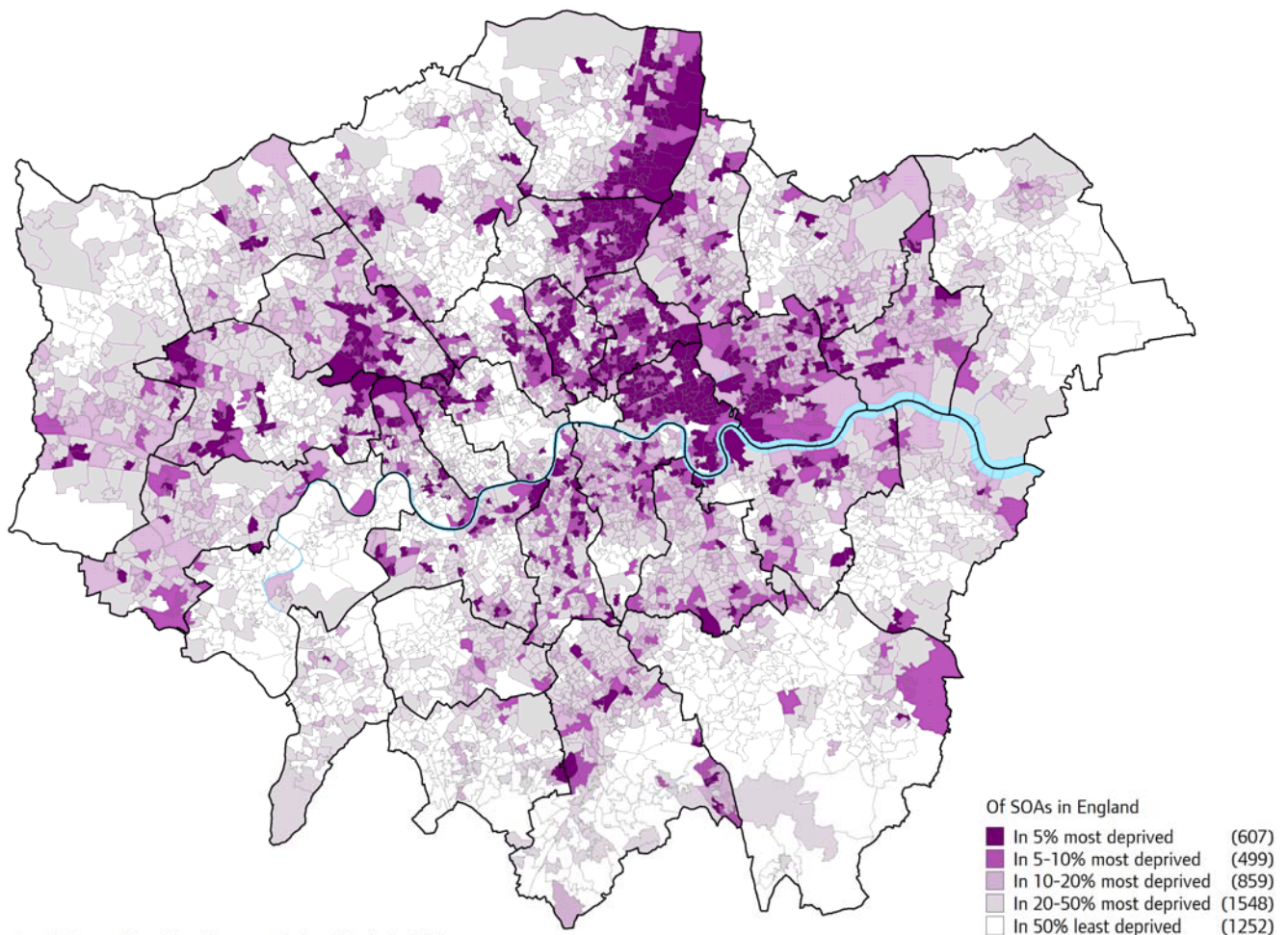
Income deprivation 2010

The income deprivation domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 covers people of all ages and shows a broadly similar distribution within London to the overall IMD, with high levels of income deprivation seen among large parts of Inner London, and more widespread pockets in Outer London. Altogether, almost a third of London LSOAs ranked among the 20 per cent most deprived in the country.

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.

The LSOA level indices for income deprivation among children and among older people, illustrated in Maps 1 and 2, are simply the proportion of all people in the relevant age group under 16 for the IDACI and aged 60 or over for IDAOPI, who are in families included in 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 London 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.

Map 1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2010, London LSOAs



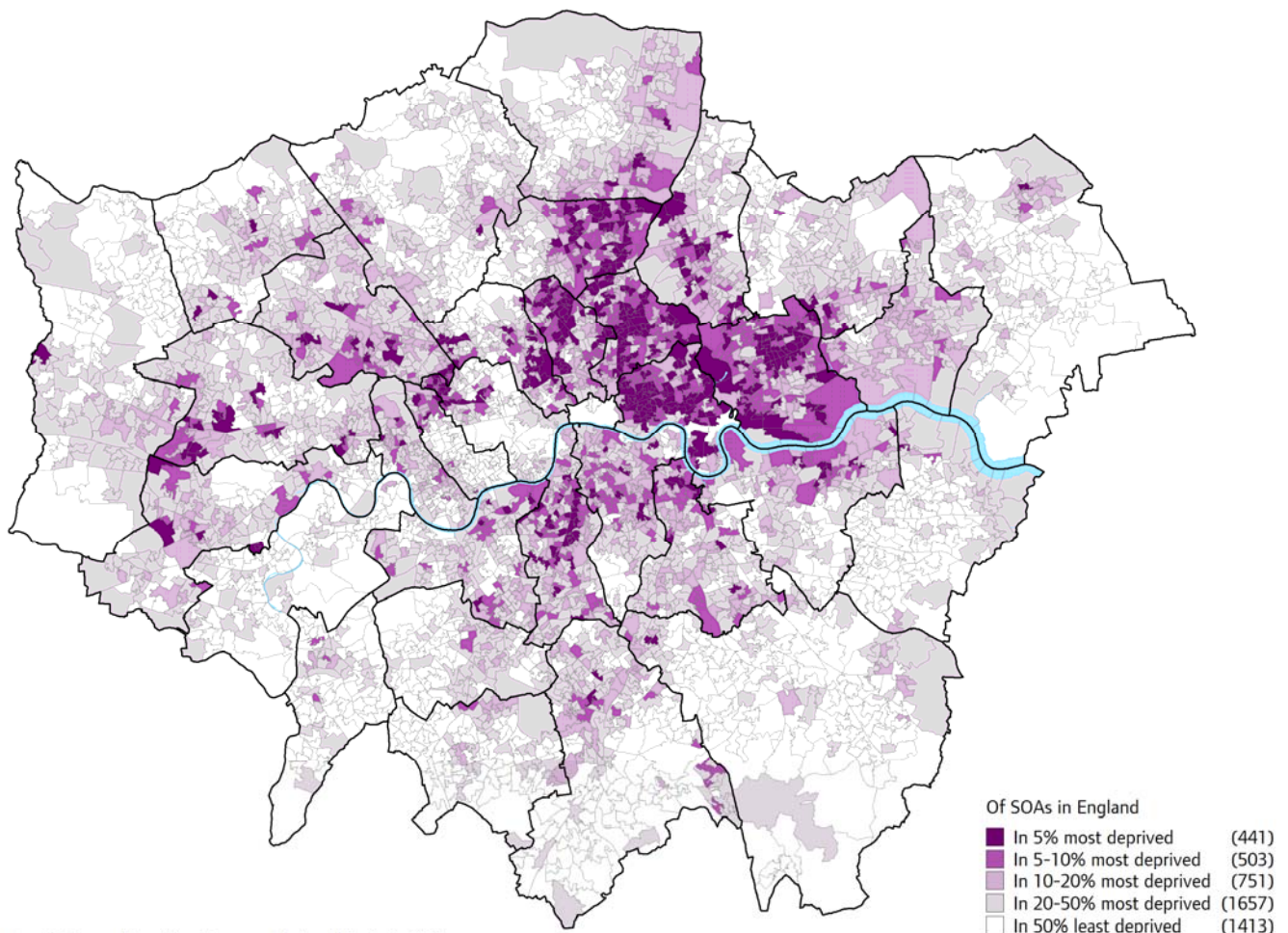
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100032216 GLA

There are high levels of income deprivation among both children and older people concentrated mostly, as with many other deprivation indicators, in the north inner London boroughs and up into

Enfield, as with the overall income deprivation domain. There are some notable differences between the two measures, however. For example, most of a large block of LSOAs in north Newham from Forest Gate to Plashet and Upton to Manor Park is 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 the IDACI in particular. 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 12 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 per cent of the most deprived LSOAs (within the top 5 per cent) in England on the IDACI are in London (compared to less than 15 per cent of all LSOAs). This pattern shows hardly any change on either of these two indices from the picture in the ID2007.

Map 2 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2010, London LSOAs



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010
ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. This map is © Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100032216 GLA

Because the two indices are simple proportions, they can, unlike the IMD, be produced at other geographical levels. The published report from Communities and Local Government gives regional figures, which show that 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 report also shows that the five local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting children are all in London (see Table 1), 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 1), and these four, along with Haringey make up the five local authorities that 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 1 The five local authorities in England ranked highest (most deprived) 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

The published report gives only these borough level figures and there are no further details in the accompanying spreadsheets. The GLA has therefore calculated figures for all the London boroughs using the published population denominators and IDACI/IDAOPI scores. These results are given in Table 2. There are some minor differences to the figures published above. Maps 3 and 4 illustrate these using categories corresponding to those used for Maps 1 and 2, so the darkest category in Map 1 for levels of income deprivation affecting children among the five per cent highest levels in England corresponds to a proportion of children of approximately 53 per cent or higher shown in the darkest category in Map 3 etc.

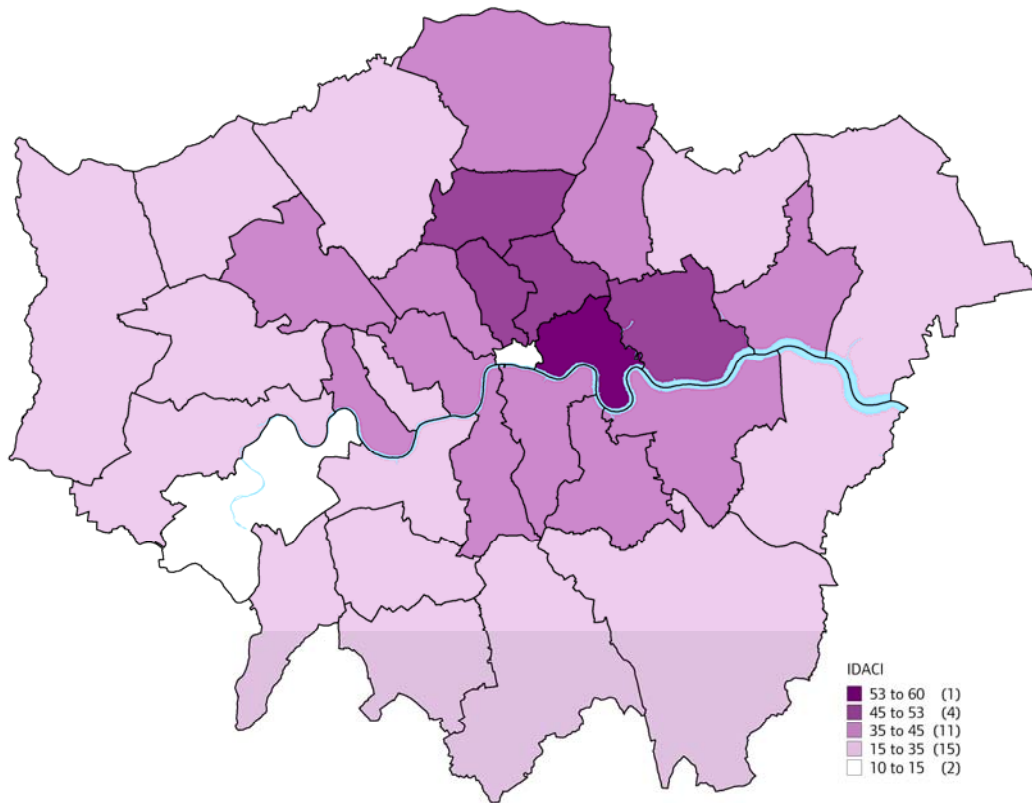
Similarly, ward level scores have been calculated by the GLA for the whole of London using the published IDACI/IDAOPI scores and population denominators. The wards with the highest and lowest scores are given in Tables 5 and 6 and Maps 5 and 6 illustrate the levels across all London wards. Again, the categories match those in the corresponding LSOA and borough level maps.

Table 2 IDACI and IDAOPI scores for London boroughs

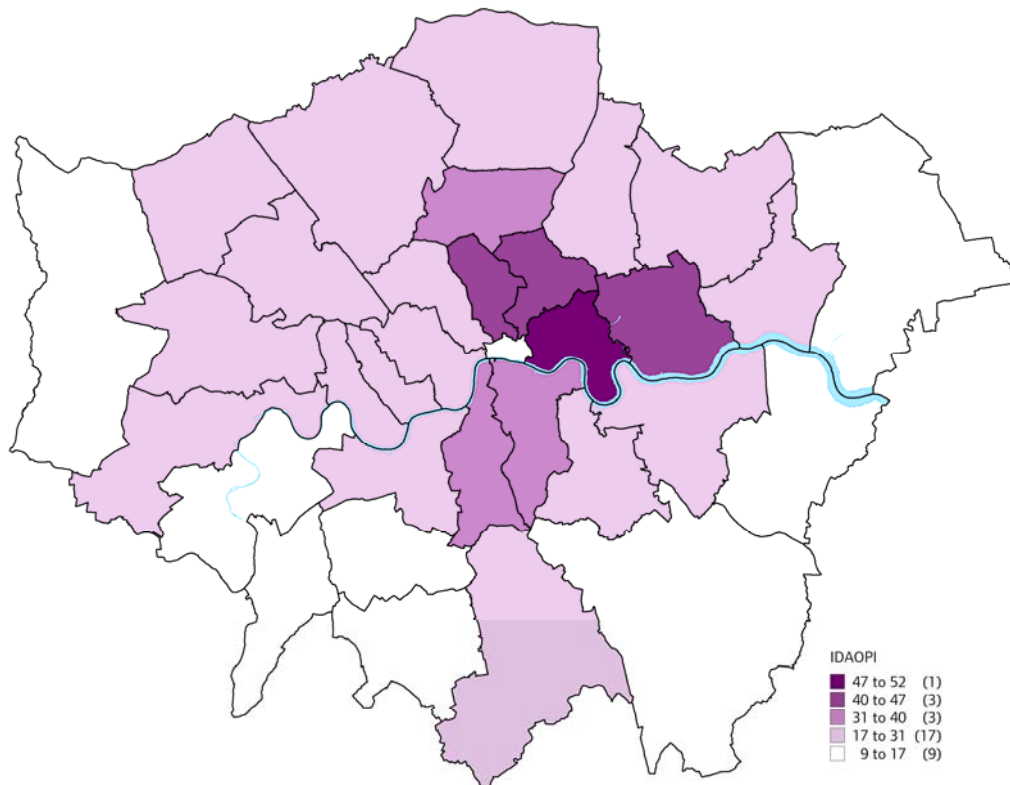
	IDACI	IDAOPi
City of London	13.4	9.7
Barking and Dagenham	40.4	28.9
Barnet	23.2	18.7
Bexley	19.6	13.3
Brent	39.3	30.5
Bromley	17.5	12.0
Camden	36.6	30.9
Croydon	27.6	18.2
Ealing	32.6	26.1
Enfield	39.8	23.3
Greenwich	36.3	25.6
Hackney	47.9	44.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	35.9	27.3
Haringey	45.3	36.4
Harrow	24.4	20.7
Havering	18.9	15.3
Hillingdon	26.2	16.7
Hounslow	30.8	24.1
Islington	48.6	41.4
Kensington and Chelsea	20.0	18.4
Kingston upon Thames	15.1	13.7
Lambeth	39.5	35.3
Lewisham	36.0	28.9
Merton	20.6	16.8
Newham	47.8	45.8
Redbridge	28.9	22.4
Richmond upon Thames	10.6	12.4
Southwark	36.6	32.8
Sutton	17.2	14.5
Tower Hamlets	59.1	52.0
Waltham Forest	38.0	29.5
Wandsworth	28.4	26.5
Westminster	35.6	23.0
London	33.9	23.0

Source: GLA Calculations based on the Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

Map 3 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2010, London Boroughs



Map 4 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2010, London Boroughs



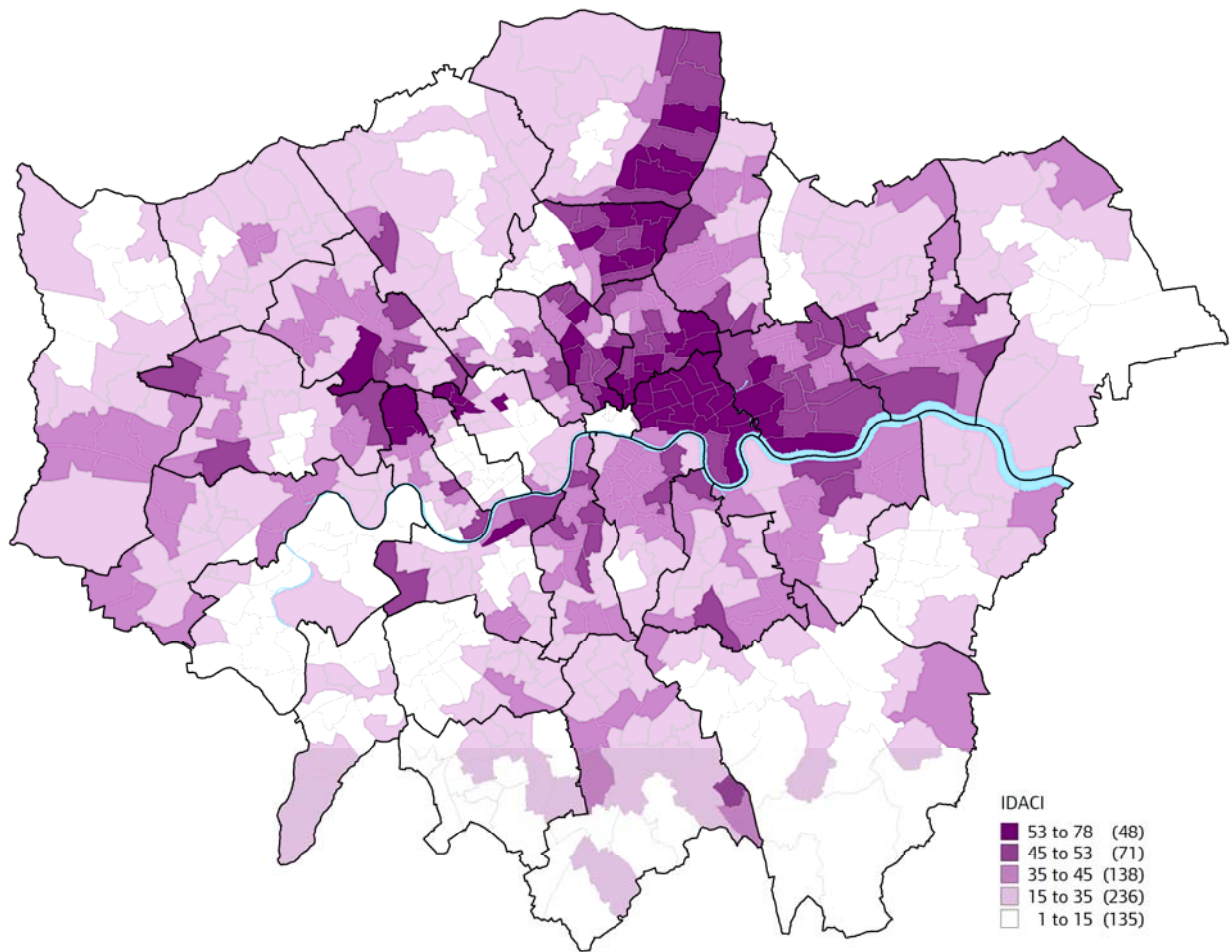
Source: GLA Calculations based on the Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010
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Table 3 Most and Least deprived London wards on Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

Ward name	Borough	IDACI Score	Rank of IDACI (within London) 1=most deprived 628=least deprived
<i>Most deprived</i>			
Church Street	Westminster	0.78	1
Queen's Park	Westminster	0.74	2
Westbourne	Westminster	0.66	3
East India and Lansbury	Tower Hamlets	0.66	4
Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Tower Hamlets	0.64	5
Bow East	Tower Hamlets	0.64	6
Mile End East	Tower Hamlets	0.64	7
White Hart Lane	Haringey	0.64	8
Limehouse	Tower Hamlets	0.63	9
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	Tower Hamlets	0.63	10
Holloway	Islington	0.63	11
Stonebridge	Brent	0.62	12
Noel Park	Haringey	0.62	13
Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	0.62	14
Edmonton Green	Enfield	0.62	15
<i>Least deprived</i>			
Royal Hospital	Kensington & Chelsea	0.05	614
South Twickenham	Richmond upon Thames	0.05	615
Garden Suburb	Barnet	0.05	616
Campden	Kensington & Chelsea	0.05	617
South Richmond	Richmond upon Thames	0.05	618
West Wickham	Bromley	0.05	619
Farringdon Without	City of London	0.05	620
Hillside	Merton	0.05	621
East Sheen	Richmond upon Thames	0.05	622
Twickenham Riverside	Richmond upon Thames	0.04	623
Aldersgate	City of London	0.04	624
Courtfield	Kensington & Chelsea	0.03	625
Queen's Gate	Kensington & Chelsea	0.03	626
Village	Merton	0.02	627
Knightsbridge and Belgravia	Westminster	0.02	628

Source: GLA Calculations based on the Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

Map 5 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index for London wards



Source: GLA Calculations based on the Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

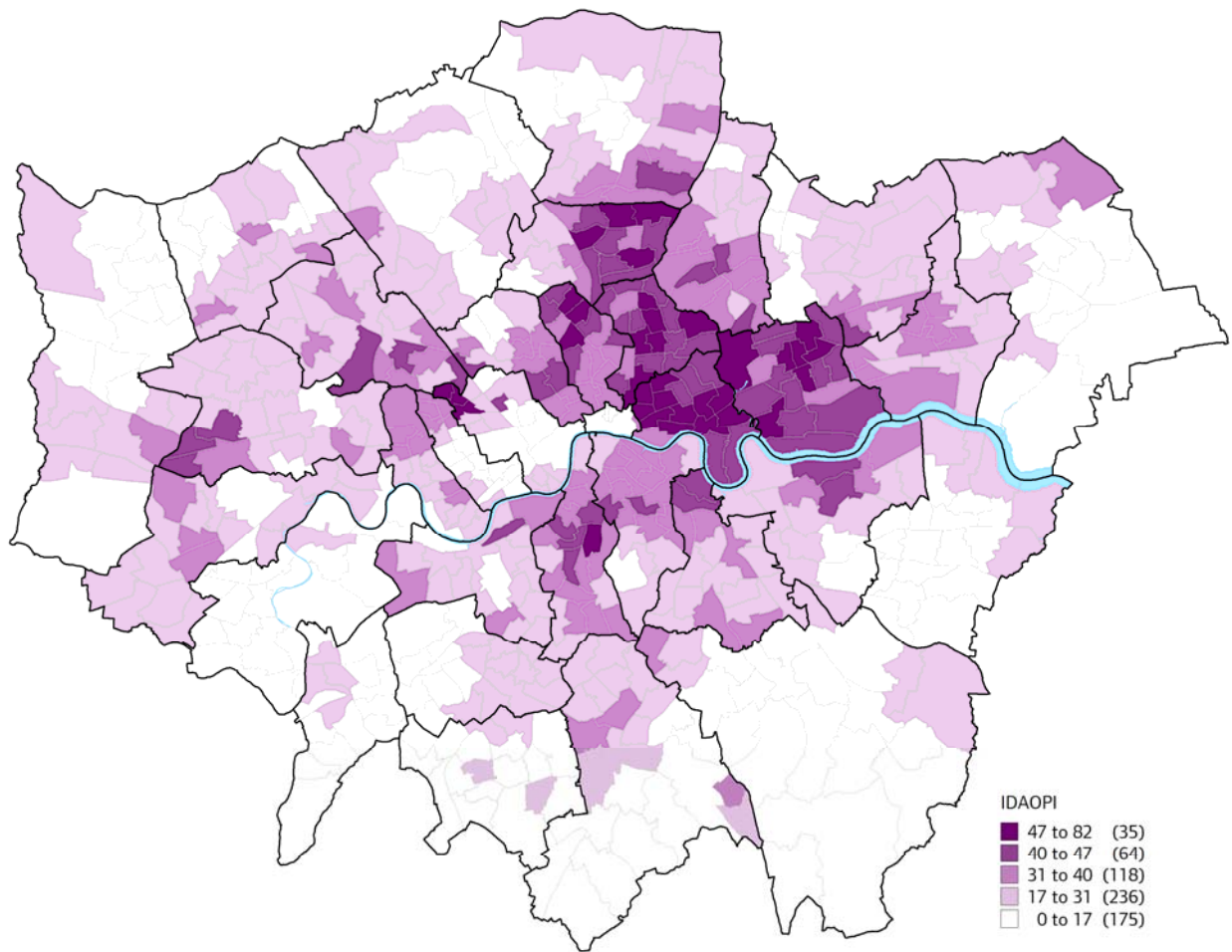
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Table 4 Most and Least deprived London wards on Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

Ward name	Borough	IDACI Score	Rank of IDACI (within London) 1=most deprived 628=least deprived
<i>Most deprived</i>			
Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	0.82	1
Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	0.70	2
Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	0.69	3
Mile End East	Tower Hamlets	0.62	4
Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	0.61	5
East Ham North	Newham	0.60	6
Green Street West	Newham	0.60	7
Finsbury Park	Islington	0.57	8
St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	Tower Hamlets	0.56	9
Weavers	Tower Hamlets	0.55	10
Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	0.55	11
Haggerston	Hackney	0.54	12
Hackney Downs	Hackney	0.52	13
Hackney Central	Hackney	0.52	14
Dalston	Hackney	0.52	15
<i>Least deprived</i>			
Cranham	Havering	0.08	614
Village	Merton	0.08	615
West Wickham	Bromley	0.07	616
Farringdon Without	City of London	0.07	617
Ickenham	Hillingdon	0.07	618
Eastcote and East Ruislip	Hillingdon	0.07	619
Shortlands	Bromley	0.07	620
East Sheen	Richmond upon Thames	0.07	621
Farnborough and Crofton	Bromley	0.06	622
Upminster	Havering	0.06	623
Selsdon and Ballards	Croydon	0.06	624
St Mary's	Bexley	0.06	625
Petts Wood and Knoll	Bromley	0.05	626
Knightsbridge and Belgravia	Westminster	0.02	627
Aldersgate	City of London	0.00	628

Source: GLA Calculations based on the Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

Map 6 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index for London wards



Source: GLA Calculations based on the Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

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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 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/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

The report of the ID2004 can be found at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/englishindices>

The 2010 data for the whole of England can be downloaded from the CLG website (address given above) in Excel format. The individual indicators and the population denominators are also available at the same site.

A separate Intelligence Briefing 2011-06 'English Indices of Deprivation 2010: A London Perspective' giving an analysis of the published data for small areas and for local authorities within London is available, along with Intelligence Update 01-2012 'Ward Level Summary Measures of Indices of Deprivation 2010' at <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/indices-deprivation-2010>. A spreadsheet giving the full ward and borough level figures for the supplementary indices for London, along with all the other London data can also be downloaded from this site.

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