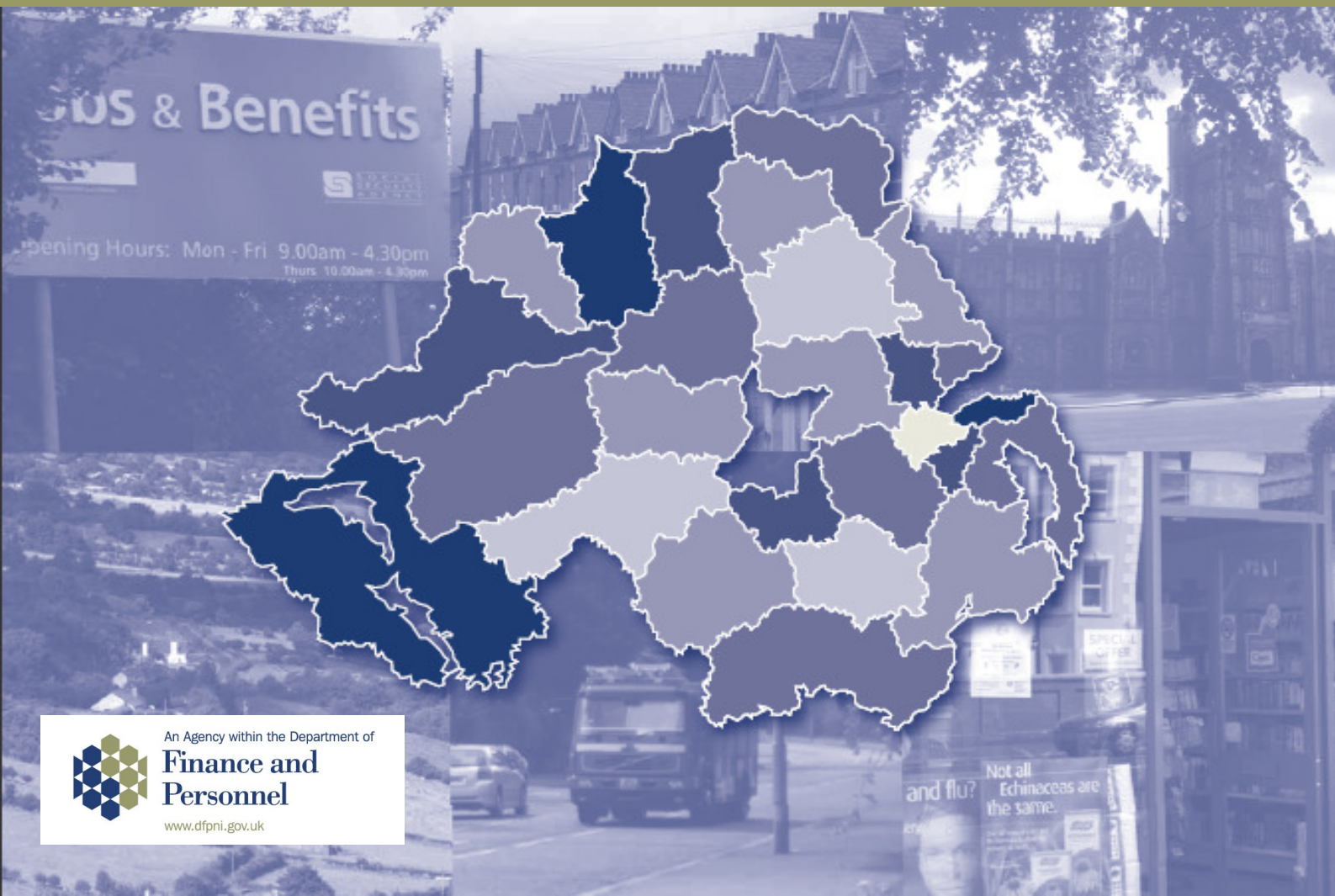




Northern Ireland
**Statistics &
Research**
Agency

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 Description of Indicators



An Agency within the Department of
**Finance and
Personnel**
www.dfpni.gov.uk

Introduction

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2010) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. It updates and replaces the NIMDM 2005 as the official measure of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland.

The NIMDM 2010 is constructed from 52 different indicators relating to seven types or 'domains' of deprivation: Income, Employment, Health, Education, Proximity to Services, Living Environment and Crime & Disorder. The following sections provide a detailed description of each of the indicators.

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Income Deprivation Domain

Adults and children in Income Support households (2008/09, DSD)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of income support.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. Note that Pension Credit (PC) was introduced in October 2003 and replaced the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) element of Income Support.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Adults and children in State Pension Credit households (2008/09, DSD)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of State Pension Credit.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 to March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>Pension Credit (PC) was introduced in October 2003 and replaced the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG). Pension Credit has two components: Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit. Only records which included Guarantee Credit alone or both Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit were counted.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance households (2008/09, DSD)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of income-based Jobseeker's Allowance.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 to March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance households (2008/09, DSD)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of income-based Employment and Support Allowance.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	November 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>New indicator introduced following its introduction in October 2008. Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support that is paid because of an illness or disability for new claimants.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Adults and children in Housing Benefit households (2008/09, DSD, LPS)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of Housing Benefit. There are two sources of Housing Benefit. DSD data counts Housing Benefit for social tenants and Local Housing Allowance. LPS data counts Housing Benefit and Rate Relief for owner-occupiers.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	DSD data: April 2008 – March 2009 LPS data: Extract as at March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development and Land and Property Services
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	Housing Benefit was not included in the NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 due to unavailability of data. This indicator was not shrunk.
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Adults and children in Working Tax Credit households (2008, HMRC)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of Working Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the NI median before housing costs.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	Extract as at August 2008
Data source	HM Revenue & Customs
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit were introduced in 2003 and replaced Working Families' Tax Credit and Disabled Person's Tax Credit, which were included in the NIMDM 2005.</p> <p>The threshold for including Tax Credit claimants in the NIMDM 2005 was that income should be less than 60% of the UK median. In the NIMDM 2010 60% of the NI median was used.</p>
Other data quality issues	HMRC excluded all claimants already receiving income support, state pension credit, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance and Housing Benefit to preserve the non-overlapping nature of the income domain.
Geo-referencing	Data were received aggregated to Output Area and Super Output Area levels and with disclosure control applied.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Adults and children in Child Tax Credit households (2008, HMRC)

Description	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the NI median before housing costs.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	Extract as at August 2008
Data source	HM Revenue & Customs
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other income indicators to give a non-overlapping count of adults and children living in households in receipt of an income related benefit.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total population to give the income deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit were introduced in 2003 and replaced Working Families' Tax Credit and Disabled Person's Tax Credit, which were included in the NIMDM 2005.</p> <p>The threshold for including Tax Credit claimants in the NIMDM 2005 was that income should be less than 60% of the UK median. In the NIMDM 2010 60% of the NI median was used.</p>
Other data quality issues	HMRC excluded all claimants already receiving income support, state pension credit, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance and Housing Benefit to preserve the non-overlapping nature of the income domain.
Geo-referencing	Data were received aggregated to Output Area and Super Output Area levels and with disclosure control applied.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Employment Deprivation Domain

Unemployment claimants count (2008/09, DSD)

Description	Unemployment claimant count of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other employment indicators to give a non-overlapping count of claimants.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the working age population (women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64) to give the employment deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Incapacity Benefit claimants (2008/09, DSD)

Description	Incapacity Benefit claimants, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other employment indicators to give a non-overlapping count of claimants.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the working age population (women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64) to give the employment deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Severe Disablement Allowance claimants (2008/09, DSD)

Description	Severe Disablement Allowance claimants, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other employment indicators to give a non-overlapping count of claimants.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the working age population (women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64) to give the employment deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Carer's Allowance claimants (2008/09, DSD)

Description	Carer's Allowance claimants, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other employment indicators to give a non-overlapping count of claimants.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the working age population (women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64) to give the employment deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Employment and Support Allowance claimants (2008/09, DSD)

Description	Employment and Support Allowance claimants, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	November 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other employment indicators to give a non-overlapping count of claimants.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the working age population (women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64) to give the employment deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>From October 2008 Employment and Support Allowance replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support that is paid because of an illness or disability for new claimants.</p> <p>This indicator was part of the Incapacity Benefit indicator in 2005.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Steps to Work or New Deal participants (2008/09, DEL)

Description	Steps to Work (Step 2 provision) or New Deal participants, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64. Data excludes Employer Subsidy or Self-Employment options/provisions.
Type of indicator	Count
Time period	October 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Employment and Learning
Numerator	This indicator was combined with all other employment indicators to give a non-overlapping count of claimants.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the working age population (women aged 18-59, men aged 18-64) to give the employment deprivation rate.
Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	From late September 2008 the Steps to Work programme replaced the New Deal programme for most of Northern Ireland. This indicator replaces the two New Deal indicators in the NIMDM 2005. The related indicators were shrunk in 2005 but this indicator has not been shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	Research identified which benefits had more reliable address information. The non-overlapping count then prioritised the more reliable benefits when a claimant received more than one benefit. A non-overlapping count prevents an individual who receives more than one benefit from being counted more than once.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level New Deal data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Potential Years of Life Lost (2004 to 2008, GRO)

Description	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio of potential years of life lost between 2004 and 2008. Potential years of life lost is the number of years of life “lost” from a death, when a person dies “prematurely” – defined as dying before age 75. For example a death at age 30 has lost 45 potential years of life.
Type of indicator	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio
Time period	2004 to 2008
Data source	General Register Office for Northern Ireland
Numerator	Observed potential years of life lost
Denominator	Expected potential years of life lost
Data source of denominator	Calculated from potential years of life lost data from General Register Office for Northern Ireland and Small Area Population Estimates 2004 to 2008 from NISRA.
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p> <p>This indicator was directly standardised in 2005 but was indirectly standardised in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Local Government District and Assembly Area and level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (March 2008 to February 2009, DSD)

Description	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio of non-overlapping count of Income Support claimants in receipt of disability premium, State Pension Credit claimants in receipt of severe disability premium, Attendance Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Employment and Support Allowance.
Type of indicator	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio
Time period	March 2008 to February 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development
Numerator	Observed non-overlapping claimant count
Denominator	Expected non-overlapping claimant count
Data source of denominator	Calculated from benefits data from DSD and Small Area Population Estimate 2008 from NISRA.
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p> <p>This indicator was directly standardised in 2005 but was indirectly standardised in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	Employment and Support Allowance started in October 2008 and so is not available for the full financial year. It is included November 2008 to February 2009.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data for individual benefits are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Mental Health Indicator (2008/09, BSO; 1999 to 2008, GRO; 2003/04 to 2007/08, DHSSPS)

Description	A combined measure of three indicators: i. Individuals suffering from mood and anxiety disorders based on prescribing data with British National Formulary (BNF) codes: 4.1.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3 and 4.3.4. ii. Suicides iii. Mental health inpatients stays
Type of indicator	i. Proportion ii. Age and gender standardised rate iii. Age and gender standardised rate
Time period	i. 2008/09 ii. 1999 to 2008 iii. 2003/04 to 2007/08
Data source	i. Electronic Prescribing and Eligibility System (EPES), Business Services Organisation ii. General Register Office for Northern Ireland iii. Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Numerator	i. Number of people receiving a prescription relating to mood and anxiety disorders. ii. Observed number of suicides iii. Observed number of inpatient stays
Denominator	i. GP list population ii. Expected number of suicides iii. Expected number of inpatient stays
Data source of denominator	i. Business Services Organisation ii. Calculated from suicides data from General Register Office for Northern Ireland and small area population estimate data from NISRA. iii. Calculated from mental health inpatient data from DHSSPS and small area population estimate data from NISRA.
Key decisions on methodology	These indicators were shrunk in 2005 but were not shrunk in 2010. Where applicable indicators were directly standardised in 2005 but were indirectly standardised in 2010. The prescribing data were not

	<p>standardised in 2005 or 2010.</p> <p>The 2005 suicide indicator used five years of data. The 2010 suicide indicator used ten years to boost small numbers (approximately 200 suicides per year).</p> <p>These indicators were combined with equal weights in 2005. In 2010 a factor analysis was performed to generate weights.</p>
Other data quality issues	<p>Factor analysis was used to combine the three indicators to strengthen the measurement of poor mental health, due to issues associated with each dataset. The prescribing indicator used EPES data which, at the time of data extraction, included most but not all GPs in Northern Ireland. The suicides indicator had small number issues. It was suggested during the consultation phase that the mental health inpatient indicator may suffer from saturation issues where demand was greater than supply for mental health facilities.</p>
Geo-referencing	<p>The quality of prescribing address information was good with approximately 97% of records assigned to a Super Output Area. Apportionment was used to assign the remaining records based on the GP practice of successfully geo-coded records.</p> <p>The quality of suicide address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies and so apportionment was not required. Mental health inpatient records were received aggregated to Super Output Area level so no geo-coding was required.</p>
Availability of data	<p>Local Government District level suicides data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).</p>

People registered as having cancer (2003-2007, NICR)

Description	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio of people registered as having cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancers.
Type of indicator	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio
Time period	2003 to 2007
Data source	Northern Ireland Cancer Registry (NICR)
Numerator	Observed cancer incidence
Denominator	Expected cancer incidence
Data source of denominator	Calculated from cancer data from NICR and Small Area Population Estimate 2008 from NISRA.
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p> <p>This indicator was directly standardised in 2005 but was indirectly standardised in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The data were received aggregated to Super Output Area level so no geo-referencing was required.
Availability of data	Super Output Area level cancer incidence data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Hospital Emergency Admission Rate (2007/08, DHSSPS)

Description	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio of emergency admissions resulting in a stay of four nights or more.
Type of indicator	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio
Time period	2007/08
Data source	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Numerator	Observed emergency admissions
Denominator	Expected emergency admissions
Data source of denominator	Calculated from emergency admission data from DHSSPS and Small Area Population Estimate 2007 from NISRA.
Key decisions on methodology	<p>This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure.</p> <p>Only emergency admissions resulting in a stay of four nights or more were included to avoid a potential urban-rural bias. For further discussion see NIMDM 2010: Blueprint Document, p.12-13.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Super Output Area level standardised emergency admissions ratio data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk). This data includes stays of all lengths, including less than four nights.

Low Birth Weight (2004 to 2008, Child Health System)

Description	Proportion of births of low birth weight. Low birth weight is defined as a birth weight of less than 2.5 kilograms.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2004 to 2008
Data source	Child Health System, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Numerator	Number of low birth weight births
Denominator	Number of births
Data source of denominator	Child Health System, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Key decisions on methodology	Low birth weight is defined as a birth weight of less than 2.5 kilograms following DHSSPS guidelines. This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The data were received aggregated to Super Output Area level so geo-referencing was not required.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Children's Dental Extractions (2006/07 and 2007/08, BSO and DHSSPS)

Description	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio of dental extractions for children aged 0-15.
Type of indicator	Indirectly age and gender standardised ratio
Time period	2006/07 and 2007/08
Data source	Business Services Organisation and Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Numerator	Number of extractions
Denominator	Number of children
Data source of denominator	Small Area Population Estimates 2006 and 2007, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure.
Other data quality issues	The BSO data counts the number of teeth extracted. The DHSSPS data counts the number of children undergoing extractions in hospitals. On advice from DHSSPS these counts were multiplied by 4.9 teeth, the average number extracted per procedure in hospitals.
Geo-referencing	For both the BSO and DHSSPS datasets, the quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level dental extractions data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Sub-Domain: Primary School

Key Stage 2 results (2006/07 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Proportion of pupils achieving expected level (level 4) or higher in Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments for English, Maths and Irish (in Irish medium schools/units).
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Number of pupils achieving level 4 or higher in Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments
Denominator	Total number of primary 7 pupils
Data source of denominator	School Census, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure. Postcoded Key Stage 2 results data were not available but pupil results were available at the school level. These were used to create school rates and all pupils attending a school were assigned the school rate. Finally the School Census was used to assign pupils to their Super Output Area of residence and a Super Output Area rate was calculated.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Local Government District level Key Stage 2 data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Primary level Special Educational Needs (2006/07 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Proportions of primary pupils attending special schools with Special Educational Needs Stages 3-5 or attending primary schools with Special Educational Needs stages 3-5.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Number of primary pupils in primary schools and special schools with Special Educational Needs stage 3, 4 or 5.
Denominator	Total number of primary pupils in primary schools and special schools.
Data source of denominator	School Census, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure. Only those with Special Education Need Stages 3, 4 or 5 were included to highlight those with greater need.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good but the proportion of postcodes successfully geo-coded fell below the 98% threshold (approximately 95%). Consequently the unassigned pupils were apportioned to a Super Output Area based on their school and the Super Output Areas where other pupils in that school lived.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level special school pupil data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Primary Level Absenteeism (2006/07 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Proportion of total recorded absences over total possible absences. All absences, authorised and unauthorised, are included.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Sum of absenteeism rates for all primary school pupils
Denominator	Number of primary school pupils
Data source of denominator	School Census, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure. Both authorised and unauthorised absences were included due to inconsistencies in recording of absences across schools.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good but the proportion of postcodes successfully geo-coded fell below the 98% threshold (approximately 96%). Consequently the unassigned pupils were apportioned to an Output Area based on their school and the Output Areas where other pupils in that school lived.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Sub-Domain: Post-Primary School

Key Stage 3 results (2006/07 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Proportion of pupils achieving expected level (level 5) or higher in Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessments for English, Maths and Irish (in Irish medium schools/units).
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Number of pupils achieving level 5 or higher in Key Stage 3 Teacher Assessments
Denominator	Total number of pupils assessed
Data source of denominator	Key Stage 3 data, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	<p>In 2005 formal tests were used to assess pupil performance in English, Maths and Science (and Irish in Irish medium schools/units). From 2006/07 formal tests have not been compulsory for all subjects and teacher assessments have not been compulsory for science. Consequently the 2010 indicator considers only English and Maths (and Irish in Irish-medium schools) and is based on teacher assessments.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Data not available.

GCSE or equivalent qualifications points score (2005/06 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Average GCSE or equivalent qualifications points score
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2005/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Total GCSE or equivalent qualifications points
Denominator	Total GCSE or equivalent pupils
Data source of denominator	Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The data were received aggregated to Output Area level so geo-referencing was not required.
Availability of data	Local Government District level GCSE data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

**School leavers not entering Further Education, Employment or Training
(2003/04 to 2007/08, DE)**

Description	Proportions of 16, 17 and 18 year olds leaving school and not entering Further Education, Employment or Training
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2003/04 to 2007/08
Data source	School Leavers Survey, Department of Education
Numerator	Number of school leavers not entering Further Education, employment or training
Denominator	Total number of school leavers
Data source of denominator	School Leavers Survey, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	<p>In 2005 this indicator was concerned with the proportion of those leaving school aged 16 and not entering Further Education. This indicator was extended in 2010 to consider those not entering Further Education or any sort of training, which is more in keeping with the aim of the domain. Subsequently the age range was increased to capture 17 and 18 year old school leavers as well.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level school leavers data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

**18-21 year olds not enrolled in Higher Education courses
(2004/05 to 2007/08, HESA and FESR, DEL)**

Description	Proportions of 18-21 year olds who have not enrolled in Higher Education courses at Higher Education or Further Education establishments
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2004/05 to 2007/08
Data source	Higher Education Statistics Agency and Further Education Statistical Record; Department for Employment and Learning
Numerator	Number of 18-21 year olds not enrolling in Higher Education courses at Higher Education or Further Education establishments
Denominator	Total number of 18-21 year olds
Data source of denominator	Small Area Population Estimates, 2004 to 2007, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 this indicator measured the proportion of 17-20 year olds who have not successfully applied for Higher Education. By 2010 a new source of data had become available which measured enrolments rather than applications. This measure was considered an improvement as it would eliminate applicants who did not take their place. Consequently the age range was increased by one year as pupils apply during their final year in school. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good but the proportion of postcodes successfully geo-coded fell below the 98% threshold (approximately 93% for FESR, although approximately 99% for HESA). The unassigned records were apportioned to a Super Output Area.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level Higher Education enrolments and Further Education enrolments data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Post-Primary level Special Educational Needs (2006/07 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Proportions of post-primary pupils attending special schools with Special Educational Needs Stages 3-5 or attending post-primary schools with Special Education Needs stages 3-5.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Number of post-primary pupils in post-primary schools and special schools with Special Educational Needs stage 3, 4 or 5.
Denominator	Total number of post-primary pupils in post-primary schools and special schools.
Data source of denominator	School Census, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The 2005 indicator considered only pupils with Special Educational Needs in mainstream schools. The 2010 indicator also considers special schools. Only those with Special Education Need Stages 3, 4 or 5 were included to highlight those with greater need.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good but the proportion of postcodes successfully geo-coded fell just below the 98% threshold. Consequently the unassigned records were apportioned to a Super Output Area based school information.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level special school pupil data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Post-Primary Level Absenteeism (2006/07 to 2007/08, DE)

Description	Proportion of total recorded absences over total possible absences. All absences, authorised and unauthorised, are included.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006/07 to 2007/08
Data source	Department of Education
Numerator	Sum of absenteeism rates for all post-primary school pupils
Denominator	Number of post-primary school pupils
Data source of denominator	School Census, Department of Education
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. Both authorised and unauthorised absences were included due to inconsistencies in recording of absences across schools. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good but the proportion of postcodes successfully geo-coded fell just below the 98% threshold. Consequently the unassigned records were apportioned to an Output Area based on school information.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Sub-Domain: Working Age Adults

Working age adults with no or low levels of qualification (2001, Census)

Description	Proportion of working age adults (25-59) with no or low levels of qualification.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2001
Data source	Census 2001, NISRA
Numerator	All persons aged 25-59 with no or low levels of qualification.
Denominator	All persons aged 25-59
Data source of denominator	Census 2001, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator is identical to the 2005 indicator.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The data were received aggregated to Output Area level so geo-referencing was not required.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Proximity to Services Domain

GP premises (2009, BSO)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest GP premises
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Business Services Organisation
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Accident and Emergency Hospital (2009, DHSSPS)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest Accident and Emergency Hospital
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest. There are three types of Emergency Care Departments. Only Type 1 Emergency Care Departments are included. ¹
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

¹ Type 1 Emergency Care Department - A consultant-led service with designated accommodation for the reception of emergency care patients, providing both emergency medicine and emergency surgical services on a round the clock basis.

Type 2 Emergency Care Department - A consultant-led service with designated accommodation for the reception of emergency care patients, but which does not provide both emergency medicine and emergency surgical services and/or has time-limited opening hours.

Type 3 Emergency Care Department - A minor injury unit with designated accommodation for the reception of patients with a minor injury and/or illness. It may be doctor-led or nurse led. A defining characteristic of this service is that it treats at least minor injuries and/or illnesses and can be routinely accessed without appointment.

Dentists (2009, Business Services Organisation)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest dentist premises
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Business Services Organisation
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Pharmacist (2009, Business Services Organisation)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest pharmacist premises
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Business Services Organisation
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Optician (2009, Business Services Organisation)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest optician premises
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Business Services Organisation
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Job Centre or Jobs and Benefits Office (2008, DEL)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest Job Centre or Jobs and Benefits Office
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2008
Data source	Department for Employment and Learning
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Post Office (2009, Post Office Ltd)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest Post Office
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Post Office Ltd
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Supermarket / Food Store (2007, Experian)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest Supermarket / Food Store
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2007
Data source	Experian
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	<p>This indicator replaces the 'road distance to a food shop' indicator from the 2005 measure to make use of a new, larger data source.</p> <p>In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Large Service Centre (2007, Experian)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest Large Service Centre
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2007
Data source	Experian
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	<p>This indicator replaces the 'road distance to the centre of a settlement of 10,000 or more people' indicator from the 2005 measure. The change was proposed because the quality of service centres is not determined by their population but by the number of range of services provided. This was widely supported in consultation responses. In total 34 centres have been identified in Northern Ireland and six cross border centres. This compares to 24 settlements in Northern Ireland with a population in excess of 10,000.</p> <p>In 2005 road distance was used. In 2010 travel time was used instead, as the most quickly reached Output Area containing a particular service is not necessarily the closest.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Council Leisure Centre (2009, DCAL)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest Council Leisure Centre
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2009
Data source	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	<p>This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure.</p> <p>Only council leisure centres or facilities offering a sports hall or a variety of activities are included.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Financial Services (2007, Experian, Credit Union Register)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest financial service premises
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2007
Data source	Experian and Credit Union Register
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	<p>This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure.</p> <p>This indicator includes ATMs, banks, building societies and credit unions.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Other General Services (2007, Experian)

Description	Fastest road travel time from each Output Area to nearest other general services premises
Type of indicator	Road travel time in minutes
Time period	2007
Data source	Experian
Numerator	N/A
Denominator	N/A
Data source of denominator	N/A
Key decisions on methodology	<p>This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure.</p> <p>This indicator addresses some specific frequently used services such as filling stations, health and beauty establishments, food and social establishments.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Living Environment Domain

Sub-Domain: Housing Quality

SOA level Decent Homes Standard (2006, NIHE)

Description	SOA level Decent Homes Standard, modelled from the NI House Condition Survey 2006.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006
Data source	House Condition Survey, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Land and Property Services Assessment Office database
Numerator	Expected number (from model) of properties failing the Decent Homes Standard
Denominator	Total properties
Data source of denominator	Land and Property Services Assessment Office database
Key decisions on methodology	The Decent Home Standard results from the House Conditions Survey were modelled as a function of housing age, type and settlement band. The results of the model were applied to the Land and Property Services Assessment Office database which contained information on housing characteristics. The results were aggregated to Super Output Area level.
Other data quality issues	Northern Ireland House Condition Survey 2006 sample size is 5,400.
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Local Government District level 2006 House Condition Survey data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

SOA level Housing Health and Safety Rating System (2006, NIHE)

Description	SOA level Housing Health and Safety Rating System, modelled from the NI House Condition Survey 2006.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006
Data source	House Condition Survey, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Land and Property Services Assessment Office database
Numerator	Expected number (from model) of properties failing the Housing Health and Safety Rating System
Denominator	Total properties
Data source of denominator	Land and Property Services Assessment Office database
Key decisions on methodology	The House Health and Safety Rating System results from the House Conditions Survey were modelled as a function of housing age, type and settlement band. The results of the model were applied to the Land and Property Services Assessment Office database which contained information on housing characteristics. The results were aggregated to Super Output Area level.
Other data quality issues	Northern Ireland House Condition Survey 2006 sample size is 5,400.
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Local Government District level 2006 House Condition Survey data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Sub-Domain: Housing Access

Homelessness acceptances (2005/06 to 2007/08, NIHE)

Description	Proportion of homelessness acceptances under the homelessness provisions of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 and the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 2003
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2005/06 to 2007/08
Data source	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
Numerator	Number of homelessness acceptances
Denominator	Total population
Data source of denominator	Small Area Population Estimates 2005 to 2007
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator is similar in construction to the 2005 indicator but is now calculated at Super Output Area level rather than at Local Government District level.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Sub-Domain: Outdoor Physical Environment

SOA Local Area Problem Score (2006, NIHE)

Description	SOA level Local Area Problem Score, modelled from the NI House Condition Survey 2006.
Type of indicator	Proportion
Time period	2006
Data source	House Condition Survey, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Land and Property Services Assessment Office database
Numerator	Total expected local area problem score (from model)
Denominator	Total properties
Data source of denominator	Land and Property Services Assessment Office database
Key decisions on methodology	The Local Area Problem Score results from the House Conditions Survey were modelled as a function of housing age, type and settlement band. The results of the model were applied to the Land and Property Services Assessment Office database which contained information on housing characteristics. The results were aggregated to Super Output Area level.
Other data quality issues	Northern Ireland House Condition Survey 2006 sample size is 5,400.
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data was excellent. There were no issues.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Crime and Disorder Domain

Sub-Domain: Crime

Violence, robbery and public order (2004/05 to 2008/09, PSNI)

Description	Violence, robbery and public order rate. The number of such offences is divided by the at risk population, which is the total population plus the non-resident workplace population. The latter accounts for the fact that regular commuting of people to an area increases the population at risk of crime and disorder.
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2004/05 to 2008/09
Data source	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Numerator	Number of violence, robbery and public order offences
Denominator	At risk population. This consists of total population plus non-resident workplace population.
Data source of denominator	Total populations are taken from Small Area Population Estimates 2004 to 2008. The non-resident workplace population is taken from the 2001 Census (the most up to date data available).
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. In 2005 two years of data were used compared to five years in 2010. This improves the robustness of the indicator and means shrinkage is not required.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Burglary (2004/05 to 2008/09, PSNI)

Description	Burglary rate. The number of burglary offences is divided by the total population.
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2004/05 to 2008/09
Data source	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Numerator	Number of burglary offences
Denominator	Total population.
Data source of denominator	Total populations are taken from Small Area Population Estimates 2004 to 2008.
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. In 2005 two years of data were used compared to five years in 2010. This improves the robustness of the indicator and means shrinkage is not required.</p> <p>In 2005 a property based denominator was used. It was felt that a population based denominator provided more robust data in 2010.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Vehicle Theft (2004/05 to 2008/09, PSNI)

Description	Vehicle theft rate. The number of vehicle theft offences is divided by the at risk population, which is the total population plus the non-resident workplace population. The latter accounts for the fact that regular commuting of people to an area increases the population at risk of crime and disorder.
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2004/05 to 2008/09
Data source	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Numerator	Number of vehicle theft offences
Denominator	At risk population. This consists of total population plus non-resident workplace population.
Data source of denominator	Total populations are taken from Small Area Population Estimates 2004 to 2008. The non-resident workplace population is taken from the 2001 Census (the most up to date data available).
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. In 2005 two years of data were used compared to five years in 2010. This improves the robustness of the indicator and means shrinkage is not required.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Criminal Damage (2004/05 to 2008/09, PSNI)

Description	Criminal damage rate. The number of criminal damage offences is divided by the at risk population, which is the total population plus the non-resident workplace population. The latter accounts for the fact that regular commuting of people to an area increases the population at risk of crime and disorder.
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2004/05 to 2008/09
Data source	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Numerator	Number of criminal damage offences
Denominator	At risk population. This consists of total population plus non-resident workplace population.
Data source of denominator	Total populations are taken from Small Area Population Estimates 2004 to 2008. The non-resident workplace population is taken from the 2001 Census (the most up to date data available).
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. In 2005 two years of data were used compared to five years in 2010. This improves the robustness of the indicator and means shrinkage is not required.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Sub-Domain: Disorder

Deliberate Primary and Secondary Fires (2004/05 to 2008/09, NIFRS)

Description	Deliberate primary and secondary fires rate
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2004/05 to 2008/09
Data source	Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS)
Numerator	Number of deliberate primary and secondary fires
Denominator	Total population
Data source of denominator	Total populations are taken from Small Area Population Estimates 2004 to 2008.
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. In 2005 two years of data were used compared to five years in 2010. This improves the robustness of the indicator and means shrinkage is not required.</p> <p>In 2005 this indicator measured only primary fires. On recommendation from NIFRS secondary fires have also been included.</p> <p>This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.</p>
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Availability of data	Data not available.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (2006/07 to 2008/09, PSNI)

Description	Anti-social behaviour rate. The number of anti-social behaviour offences is divided by the at risk population, which is the total population plus the non-resident workplace population. The latter accounts for the fact that regular commuting of people to an area increases the population at risk of crime and disorder.
Type of indicator	Rate
Time period	2006/07 to 2008/09
Data source	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Numerator	Number of anti-social behaviour incidents
Denominator	At risk population. This consists of total population plus non-resident workplace population.
Data source of denominator	Total populations are taken from Small Area Population Estimates 2006 to 2008. The non-resident workplace population is taken from the 2001 Census (the most up to date data available).
Key decisions on methodology	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. In 2005 two years of data were used compared to three years in 2010. This improves the robustness of the indicator and means shrinkage is not required. In 2005 this indicator was called 'disturbances'. Anti-social behaviour legislation came into force in 2004. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good with approximately 95% of records assigned to an Output Area. Apportionment was used to assign the remaining records based on the station area and crime type of successfully geo-coded records.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).