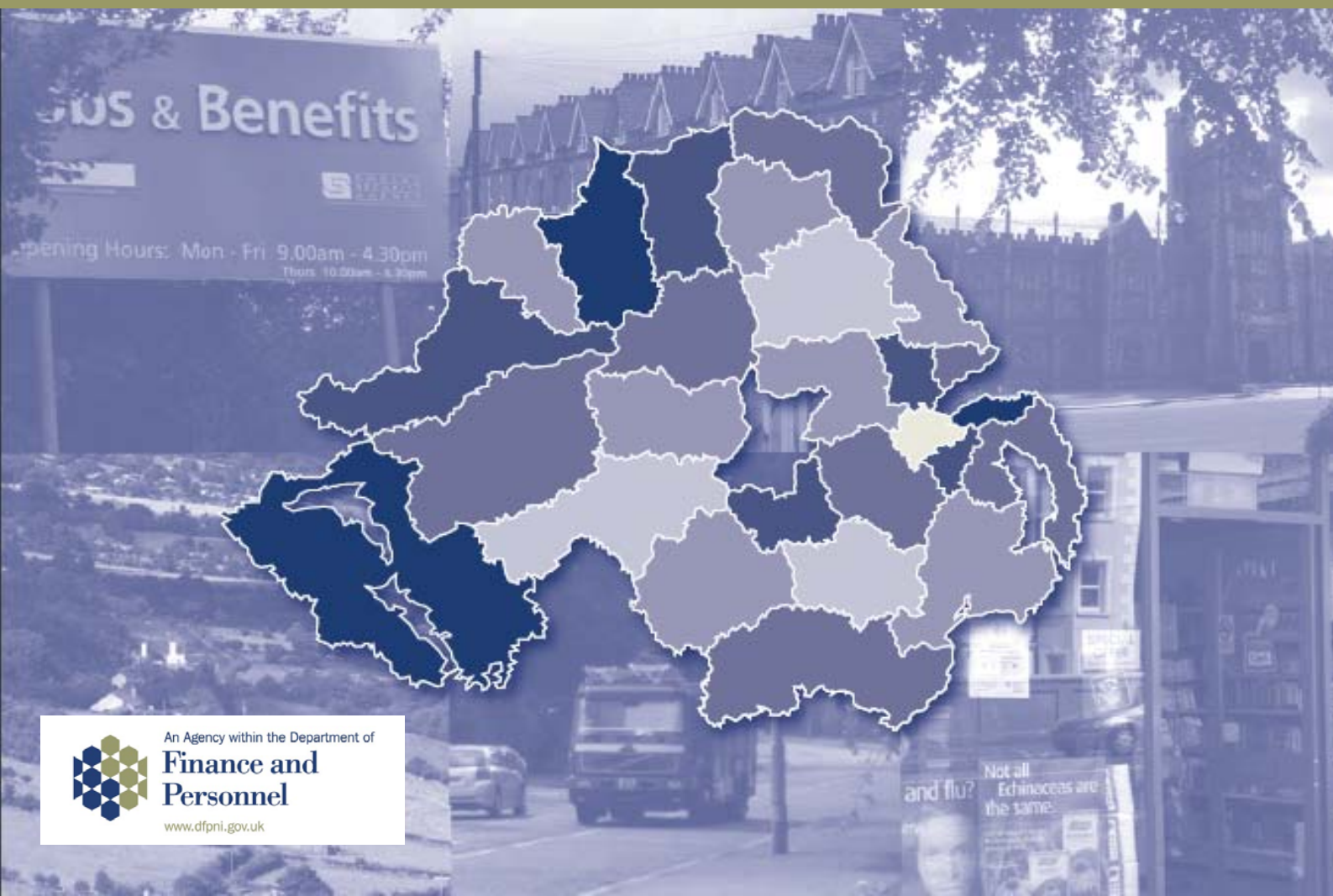


Using the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010



Aim

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 deprivation in Northern Ireland.

Key Facts

- The NIMDM 2010 provides a *relative* measure of deprivation in small areas across Northern Ireland.
- The main NIMDM 2010 results are presented at the Super Output Area geography which contain an average of 2,000 people. There are 890 Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- Super Output Areas are ranked from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 890).
- The NIMDM 2010 results show that the most deprived Super Output Area (ranked 1) in Northern Ireland is Whiterock_2 in Belfast Local Government District. The least deprived Super Output Area (ranked 890) is Wallace Park_1 in Lisburn Local Government District.
- 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 NIMDM 2010 is a weighted combination of the seven domains of deprivation. The Income and Employment Deprivation domains account for 50% of the multiple deprivation measure. The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain, and Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain account for a further 30% and the remainder is made up of the Proximity to Services, Living Environment and Crime & Disorder Domains.
- The majority of data relate to the time period 2007-2009.

- Output Area measures were also produced. Output Areas have an average population of 350 people. There are 5,022 Output Areas in Northern Ireland.
- Output Areas are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 5,022 (least deprived).
- The Output Area multiple deprivation measure was constructed from Output Area and Super Output Area data. Approximately 85% of the Output Area multiple deprivation measure was constructed from Output Area data.
- Summary measures have been produced at Electoral Ward, Local Government District and Assembly Area geographies.
- Electoral Ward results range from rank 1 (most deprived) to rank 582 (least deprived). For each summary measure, Local Government Districts and Assembly Areas range from rank 1 to rank 26 and rank 18 respectively.
- The NIMDM 2010 is based on the same methodology developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre in the University of Oxford and used in the NIMDM 2001, 2005 and multiple deprivation measures in England, Scotland and Wales.
- The NIMDM 2010 identifies spatial concentrations of deprivation. It is important to note that not all deprived people live in deprived areas and that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived.

How can the NIMDM 2010 be used?

- The NIMDM 2010 is the official measure of area based multiple deprivation in Northern Ireland. It replaces and updates the NIMDM 2005.
- It is relevant to area based policies and resources aimed wholly or partly at concentrations of multiple deprivation.
- The NIMDM 2010 can be used to compare small areas across Northern Ireland, the higher (closer to 1) the rank, the more deprived the area.
- The NIMDM 2010 ranks can be used to identify Northern Ireland's *most* deprived areas. The definition of *most* deprived can be set depending on the intended use of the measures. NISRA recommends that guidance is sought from NISRA officials when choosing the cut-off for 'most deprived'.
- Individual domains can be used to identify areas where a particular aspect of deprivation is prevalent such as Crime & Disorder. Super Output Area level domain ranks run from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 890).
- The domain scores for Income Deprivation can be interpreted as the percentage of the total population who are income deprived.
- The domain score for Employment Deprivation can be interpreted as the percentage of the working age population who are employment deprived.
- Output Area measures can be used to identify smaller pockets of deprivation than the Super Output Area measures for four domains of deprivation; Income, Employment, Proximity to Services and Crime & Disorder.
- The summary measures at Assembly Area and Local Government District can be used to compare the extent of deprivation across larger areas.

How should the NIMDM 2010 not be used?

- The NIMDM 2010 is a *relative* measure of deprivation and so it cannot be used to determine how much more deprived one area is from another. For example it is not possible to say that Monkstown_1 ranked at 100 in the multiple deprivation measure is twice as deprived as Fintona ranked at 200. It is only possible to say that Monkstown_1 is more deprived than Fintona.
- The NIMDM 2010 cannot be used with the NIMDM 2005 to assess absolute changes in deprivation. An area may have become less deprived in absolute terms but be ranked more deprived in the NIMDM 2010 than the 2005 measure due to improvements in other areas. There will always be an area classed as 'most deprived' even when all areas have improved.
- The NIMDM 2010 is not a measure of affluence. The indicators in the NIMDM 2010 have been chosen according to their ability to measure deprivation, not affluence. The area ranked least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent; rather it has the lowest concentration of deprived people.
- As the measures identify spatial concentrations of deprived people, they may be inappropriate for use in policies aimed at targeting individuals.
- The NIMDM 2010 has been constructed to take account of forms of deprivation in Northern Ireland. It is not directly comparable with deprivation measures across the UK. Caution should be taken when comparing deprivation levels across the UK in this way.

Where can I get further information on the NIMDM 2010?

- The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) website contains results for the NIMDM 2010. This includes the NIMDM 2010 report, spreadsheets, interactive and static maps. Please see www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation.htm and www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk
- NIMDM 2010 dissemination events will be held in Autumn 2010. To register your interest please email deprivation.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
- General queries can also be directed to deprivation.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
- A fuller guidance document will be published in Autumn 2010.

Contact Point

Cathryn McBurney

Neighbourhood Statistics

NISRA

McAuley House

2-14 Castle Street

Belfast BT1 1SA

Tel: 028 90 348 112

Email: deprivation.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Website: www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation.htm