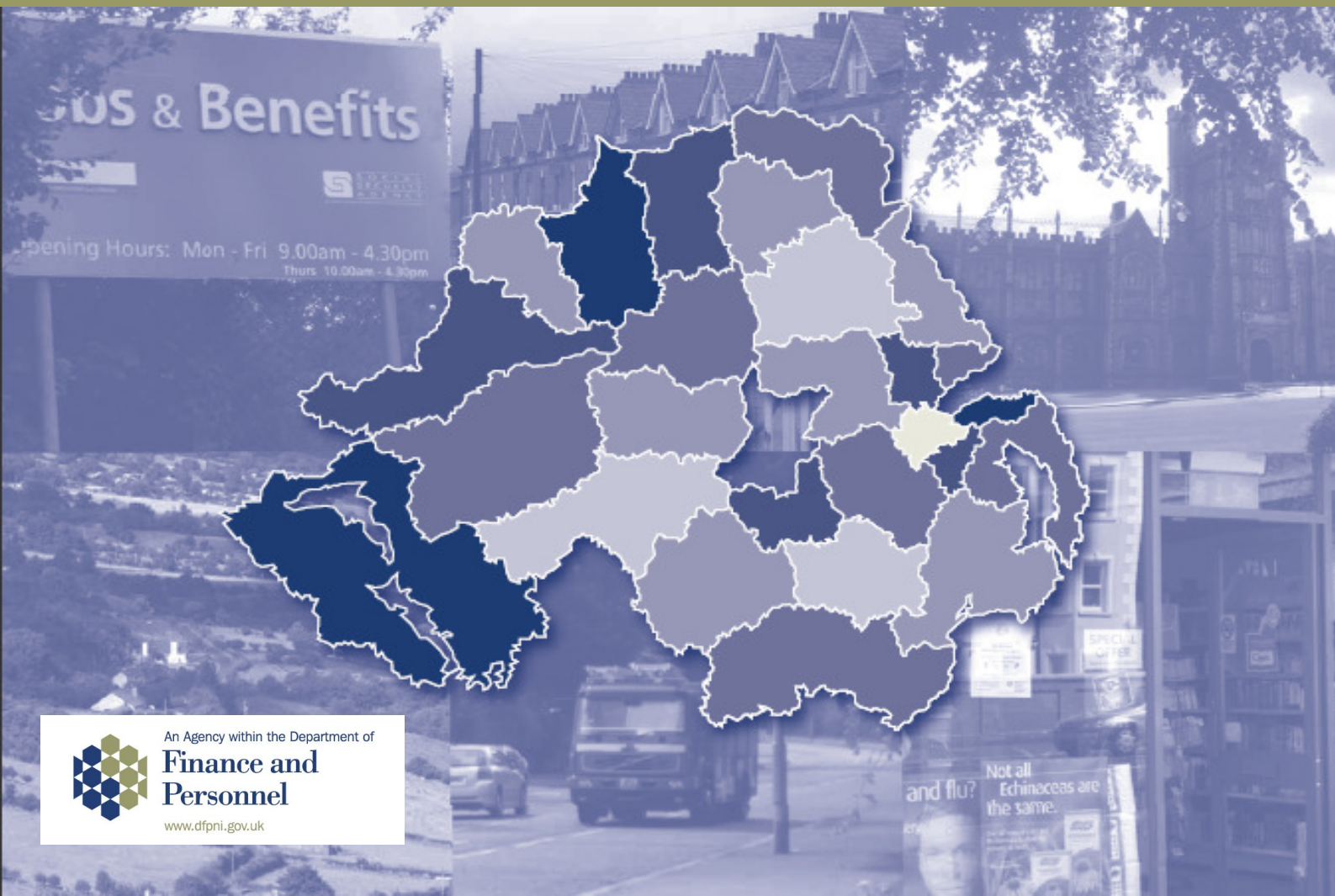




Northern Ireland
**Statistics &
Research**
Agency

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010: Description of Indicators, Domains and the Multiple Deprivation Measure



An Agency within the Department of
**Finance and
Personnel**
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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 the overall multiple deprivation measure, the seven domains and each of the indicators.

For Further Information:

Contact Point: Cathryn McBurney

Phone: 02890 348 112

Email: deprivation.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Mail: Neighbourhood Statistics

NISRA

McAuley House

2-14 Castle Street

Belfast

BT1 1SA

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

Multiple Deprivation Measure

<p>Introduction</p>	<p>The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) aims to identify small area concentrations of a number of types of deprivation. The types or 'domains' of deprivation are combined to form the multiple deprivation measure with the following weights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income -25% Employment – 25% Health Deprivation and Disability – 15% Education, Skills and Training – 15% Proximity to Services – 10% Crime and Disorder – 5% Living Environment – 5% <p>Results are provided for seven domains and the overall multiple deprivation measure in the form of ranks. Areas are ordered from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived. The main output geography for the deprivation measures is the Super Output Area.</p> <p>Information on the composition of each of the domains and the indicators is provided in the following sections.</p> <p>A full explanation of the background to the NIMDM 2010, the consultation process in 2009, analysis of the results and technical details on the NIMDM is provided in the NIMDM 2010 report - http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p>
<p>Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions</p>	<p>Uses of the NIMDM</p> <p>The NIMDM 2010 was intended as an update to the NIMDM 2005, making changes to the component indicators only where recommended in the NIMDM 2005 or where changes in data availability had occurred. A consultation was held in 2009 to gain users' views on the proposed content of the measures.</p> <p>The NIMDM 2010 is used in a number of ways including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identifying disadvantaged areas for redevelopment programmes or spatial policies (e.g. Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy) 2) Creating funding formula (e.g. DHSSPS capitation formulae)

- 3) Setting criteria for funding (e.g. DE Extended Schools Programme, Sports Council Facilities)
- 4) Monitoring progress against government targets, particularly in relation to reduction of inequality gaps (e.g. Health inequalities reporting)
- 5) Provide supporting evidence for funding applications (e.g. Community and Voluntary Sector)
- 6) Providing background information for the General Public on the level of need and deprivation in an area.

Relative Measure

The NIMDM is a relative measure of deprivation, meaning that it is possible to say that one area is more or less deprived than another but it is not possible to say how much more or less deprived it is than another. Where users wish to compare areas in terms of levels of deprivation they are advised to compare on the basis of the income and employment deprivation domain scores, as these can be interpreted as the percentage of the relevant population that is deprived. When comparing over time users are advised to compare on the employment deprivation domain score as the employment deprivation domain indicators have remained the most consistent over time.

Concentrations of deprivation

The NIMDM is designed to identify small area *concentrations* of deprivation. Due to the smaller geographical size and relative homogeneity, deprivation concentrations are more readily identified in urban areas than rural areas. To improve the identification of deprivation in rural areas, users are advised to use the Output Area deprivation measures.

Recommendations

It is recognised that not all of the recommendations proposed by the deprivation team in 2005 or proposed in the consultation responses have been realised through the NIMDM 2010 due in the most part to unavailability of data. As such a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland.

http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf

<p>Accuracy and Reliability</p>	<p>Multiple deprivation is a complex concept and has been defined as being a combination of several distinct types of deprivation. The weight given to each of the types or ‘domains’ of deprivation takes into account the extent to which that domain is thought to measure the relevant form of deprivation, taking data quality issues into consideration.</p> <p>Comparison with similar measures As a direct measure of multiple deprivation does not exist it is not possible to directly compare the NIMDM outputs to another source by way of a consistency check. That being said, high correlations exist between the indicators within domains, giving an indication that they are consistent measures of deprivation.</p> <p>Consistency of Methodology The combination of indicators into domains, and domains into the overall multiple deprivation measures follow a methodology developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre in the University of Oxford. Similar methodology is carried out when creating the English, Welsh and Scottish measures of deprivation. (Details of the methodology are available in the technical annex of the NIMDM 2010 – Pg 64 onwards - http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf)</p> <p>Quality Assurance and Peer Review Domain groups comprising statistical experts were formed to advise the deprivation team on the reliability of the individual indicators. All indicators included met the following criteria - specific to one form of deprivation, measures major features of deprivation available for all of Northern Ireland in a consistent form direct measures or good proxies of deprivation statistically robust at the small area level as up to date as possible. (see Pg 6 of the NIMDM 2010 report for full details). In addition the creation of the measures was overseen by a Steering Group (minutes and presentations available – http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/nimdm_2010.htm) and the blueprint document containing a proposed list of indicators was peer reviewed. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/Deprivation_Third_Steering_Group_Mee</p>
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	ting Presentation.pdf)
Timeliness and Punctuality	<p>Timeliness The majority of the NIMDM 2010 data relates to the time period 2007-2009.</p> <p>Punctuality The NIMDM 2010 outputs were published according to the published timetable.</p>
Accessibility and Clarity	<p>The NIMDM 2010 results and accompanying reports are available from the NISRA www.nisra.gov.uk and NINIS www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk website and as a CD version attached to the NIMDM 2010 report. Interactive maps displaying the results of the NIMDM 2010 at various geographies and area profile reports providing a summary of deprivation for each area in NI are also provided. A series of spreadsheets containing the results and metadata are also available on the NISRA and NINIS websites.</p> <p>A series of dissemination and information events took place after publication of the results and training on the NINIS website also contains guidance on how to use the measures.</p>
Comparability	<p>The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010 results are produced as ranks allowing small areas across Northern Ireland to be compared relative to each other within domains.</p> <p>It is not possible to compare ranks for the Multiple Deprivation Measure or the seven domains from the NIMDM 2010 and the NIMDM 2005 to make a judgement on whether an area has become more or less deprived.</p> <p>It is not possible to compare the ranks for the NI Multiple Deprivation Measure to similar measures in England, Scotland and Wales due to difference in reference years, different component indicators and geographical units.</p>
Geo-referencing	<p>Details of geo-referencing are provided for each indicator in the indicator section. The majority of data were provided as post-coded records allowing aggregation of data to Output Area and Super Output Area using the most up to date Central Postcode Directory. Where aggregated data were provided, data suppliers were asked to use the most up to date</p>

	Central Postcode Directory available.
Disclosure Control Methods	The Multiple Deprivation Measure ranks and scores are not disclosive. A number of datasets similar to those used in the Multiple Deprivation Measure are available on the NINIS website. Disclosure control methods are applied by data suppliers. The following indicator sections detail the disclosure methods used.
Availability of data	A number of datasets similar to those used in the Multiple Deprivation Measure are available on the Neighbourhood Statistics website at varying levels of geographic detail. The following sections detail the availability for each indicator.

Income Deprivation Domain

Description	The Income Deprivation Domain identifies the proportion of the total population in an area experiencing income deprivation. It is calculated as a non-overlapping count of the number of adults and children living in income deprived households.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The purpose of the Income Deprivation Domain is to identify the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation at the small area level. The concept of income deprivation is normally defined as living below the poverty threshold – 60% of NI median income. To measure income deprivation at the small area level, receipt of income related benefits was used as the main proxy for income deprivation.</p> <p>Two main issues concerning the measurement of income deprivation arose during the consultation; the variation in benefit uptake and the potential for the use of the modelled income estimate; and the time period of the domain given the effects of the recession. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 9-10 of the NIMDM report. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Income Deprivation Domain please see pages 3-4 of the Recommendations Document. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of indicator	Rate of total population
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development and HMRC
Numerator	The number of adults and children living in households in receipt of at least one of the following income related benefits – Income Support, State Pension, income – based Job Seekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Housing Benefit or those in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income is below 60% of the NI median before housing costs.
Denominator	Total Population

Data source of denominator	Small area population estimate 2008, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The domain follows the 2005 indicator closely with the exception of the addition of Housing Benefit data. Note also 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.
Disclosure Control Methods	The Income Deprivation Domain Score is rounded to the nearest integer. Output Area level data available on NINIS with values below 7 are suppressed.
Availability of data	The Income Deprivation Score is available at Output Area and Super Output Area. Output Area level data are also available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service for the majority of Income Deprivation Domain indicators. (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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	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. 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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
Availability of data	Data not available.

Employment Deprivation Domain

Description	The domain measures the proportion of working age adults in an area that are involuntarily excluded from work.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The purpose of the Employment Deprivation Domain is to measure the number of working age adults who are involuntary excluded from work. It is wider than a traditional measure of unemployment as it includes those in receipt of unemployment related benefits and those often defined as the hidden unemployed – for example those who cannot work due to an illness or disability, and those who cannot work due to caring responsibilities.</p> <p>Concerns on the measurement of Employment Deprivation raised during the consultation period centred on two main issues; the lack of a specific measure of hidden unemployment; and the potential for variation in benefit uptake, particularly regarding economic migrants. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 11-12 of the NIMDM report.</p> <p>http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Employment Deprivation domain please see pages 5-6 of the Recommendations Document.</p> <p>http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of indicator	Rate of the working age population
Time period	April 2008 – March 2009
Data source	Department for Social Development, Department of Employment and Learning.
Numerator	The number of working age adults (males aged 18-64 years and females aged 18-59 years) in receipt of at least one of the following employment related benefits –Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Carer’s Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, or those participating in the Steps to Work or New Deal programmes.
Denominator	At the domain level the numerator was divided by the total working age population (males aged 18-59

	years, females aged 18-64 years) 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. Note that Employment and Support Allowance and Steps to Work were introduced in 2008.</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.
Disclosure Control Methods	The Employment Deprivation Domain Score is rounded to the nearest integer at the Output Area and Super Output Area level. Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

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	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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are not provided at low level geographies to prevent the identification of individuals.
Availability of data	LGD level New Deal data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Description	The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain comprises indicators relating to premature death, disability and low quality of life. Indicators are combined using factor analysis.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of premature deaths and areas where relatively high proportions of the population's quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled.</p> <p>As recommended in the 2005 Deprivation Report the 2010 measure of Health Deprivation and Disability was widened to include indicators relating to children's health, emergency hospital admissions and mental health inpatient stays.</p> <p>Concerns on the measurement of Health Deprivation and Disability centred on potential issues of access to emergency care departments and mental health hospitals. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 13-14 of the NIMDM report. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain please see pages 7-8 of the Recommendations Document. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of measure	The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain is a combination of seven indicators and is presented as a rank.
Time period	Data range from 1999 to 2008/09.
Data source	General Register Office, Department for Social Development, Business Services Organisation, Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry.
Numerator	<p>The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain comprises seven indicators. The numerator is presented in brackets.</p> <p>Potential Years of Life Lost (Observed potential years</p>

	<p>of life lost) Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (Observed non-overlapping illness and disability claimant count) Mental Health Indicator (i. Number of people receiving a prescription relating to mood and anxiety disorders. ii. Observed number of suicides iii. Observed number of inpatient stays) Cancer Registrations (Observed cancer incidence) Emergency Admissions Rate (Observed emergency admissions) Low Birth Weight (Number of low birth weight births) Children’s Dental Extractions (Number of extractions)</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for detail on individual numerators.</p>
Denominator	<p>The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain comprises seven indicators. The denominator is presented in brackets.</p> <p>Potential Years of Life Lost (Expected potential years of life lost) Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (Expected non-overlapping illness and disability claimant count) Mental Health Indicator (i. GP list population ii. Expected number of suicides iii. Expected number of inpatient stays) Cancer Registrations (Expected cancer incidence) Emergency Admissions Rate (Expected emergency admissions) Low Birth Weight (Number of births) Children’s Dental Extractions (Number of children)</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for detail on individual denominators. Please see indicator sections below.</p>
Data source of denominator	<p>General Register Office, Department for Social Development, Business Services Organisation, Department for Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, NISRA.</p>
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The indicator follows the 2005 methodology closely.</p> <p>Where the number of cases or events was low additional years of data were included to improve the robustness of data (for example 10 years of suicide data were included).</p> <p>The mental health indicator was combined using factor analysis and the resulting indicator was combined with the remaining six indicators to form the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain. The weights, determined by factor analysis are as follows:</p>

	<p>Potential Years of Life Lost -14%</p> <p>Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – 50%</p> <p>Mental Health Indicator – 13%</p> <p>Cancer Registrations – 5%</p> <p>Emergency Admissions Rate – 11%</p> <p>Low Birth Weight – 3%</p> <p>Children’s Dental Extractions – 5%</p>
Other data quality issues	<p>Three mental health data sources were included to form an overall mental health indicator and improve the robustness of the measurement of mental health related illness.</p>
Geo-referencing	<p>The quality of address information was excellent. In all but one indicator more than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required. 97% of records in the suicide indicator were assigned to geographies. The remaining records were apportioned to geographies.</p>
Disclosure Control Methods	<p>The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Ranks and Scores are not disclosive. Ranks show that one area is more deprived than another but it is not possible to calculate the number of people or to identify individuals from the results. Similarly the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain score is a combination of transformed indicator ranks. As such the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain score is not disclosive.</p>
Availability of data	<p>Data similar to the Health Deprivation and Disability indicators are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service at varying geographies. (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk). Please see indicator section below for full details.</p>

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	The indicator follows the 2005 indicator closely. This indicator was shrunk in 2005 but was not shrunk in 2010. This indicator was directly standardised in 2005 but was indirectly standardised in 2010.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are grouped over three years and are not provided at low level geographies to prevent the identification of individuals.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Output Area level data with values below 7 are suppressed.
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 standardised in 2005 or 2010. 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). These indicators were combined with equal weights in 2005. In 2010 a factor analysis was performed to

	generate weights.
Other data quality issues	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.
Geo-referencing	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. 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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are not provided at low level geographies to prevent the identification of individuals.
Availability of data	Local Government District level suicides data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Small area information is aggregated over 7 years to prevent the identification of individuals.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Table cells with less than 5 persons have been masked.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Small cells have been adjusted.
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

Description	The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures deprivation for both children and adults. Information for children is provided in the Primary School and Post-Primary School Sub-Domain. Information on adults is provided in the working age adults Sub-Domain.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The purpose of the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain is to measure the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training at the small area level for both children and working age adults.</p> <p>Three main issues arose during the consultation concerning the Education, Skills and Training Domain proposals – comparability of special education needs assessments, comparability of pupil absenteeism rates, and comparability of Key Stage 2 assessments. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 15-16 of the NIMDM report. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers views into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Education, Skills and Training Domain please see pages 9-11 of the Recommendations Document. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of measure	The Education Skills and Training Domain is a combination of three sub-domains and is presented as a rank.
Time period	2001- 2008/2008
Data source	Department of Education, Department for Employment and Learning, Census Office.
Numerator	<p>The Education Skills and Training Domain comprises 10 indicators across three sub-domains. Numerators are given in brackets.</p> <p><i>Primary School:</i> Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments (Number of pupils achieving level 4 or higher in Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments)</p>

	<p>Special Education Needs (Number of primary pupils in primary schools and special schools with Special Educational Needs stage 3, 4 or 5.) Absenteeism at Primary School (Sum of absenteeism rates for all primary school pupils)</p> <p><i>Post Primary School:</i> Key Stage 3 Assessments GCSE or equivalent School Leavers' Destinations Higher and Further Education Special Education Needs Absenteeism</p> <p><i>Working Age Adults</i> Working age adults with no or low levels of qualifications</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for details of individual indicators.</p>
Denominator	<p>The Education Skills and Training Domain comprises 10 indicators across three sub-domains. Denominators are given in brackets.</p> <p><i>Primary School:</i> Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments (Number of primary 7 pupils) Special Education Needs (Total number of primary pupils in primary schools and special schools.) Absenteeism at Primary School (Total number or primary school pupils)</p> <p><i>Post Primary School:</i> Key Stage 3 Assessments GCSE or equivalent School Leavers' Destinations Higher and Further Education Special Education Needs Absenteeism</p> <p><i>Working Age Adults</i> Working age adults with no or low levels of qualifications</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for details of individual indicators.</p>
Data source of denominator	Department of Education, Department for Employment and Learning, Census Office.
Key decisions on methodology	The Primary, Post Primary and Working Age Adults sub-domain were combined with equal weights.

	<p>The weights assigned to individual indicators were determined by factor analysis as follows:</p> <p>Primary School:</p> <p>Key Stage 2 Teacher Assessments – 19%</p> <p>Special Education Needs – 10%</p> <p>Absenteeism at Primary School – 72%</p> <p>Post Primary School:</p> <p>Key Stage 3 Assessments – 22%</p> <p>GCSE or equivalent – 30%</p> <p>School Leavers’ Destinations – 7%</p> <p>Higher and Further Education – 7%</p> <p>Special Education Needs -5%</p> <p>Absenteeism – 29%</p>
Other data quality issues	Recognising that the most up to date small area level information on adult qualifications is from the Census 2001, the overall importance of the working age adult sub-domain was down weighted from 50% to 33% in the overall Education Skills and Training Domain.
Geo-referencing	The quality of address information was good or excellent for all the indicators included. Where less than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies the unassigned records were assigned using school level information.
Disclosure Control Methods	The Education, Skills and Training Domain Ranks and Scores are not disclosive. Ranks show that one area is more deprived than another but it is not possible to calculate the number of people or to identify individuals from the results. Similarly the Education Skills and Training score is a combination of transformed indicator ranks. As such the Education Skills and Training score is not disclosive.
Availability of data	Data similar to the Education, Skills and Training indicators are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service at varying geographies. (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk). Please see indicator section below for full details.

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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are not provided at low level geographies to prevent the identification of individuals.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values under 5 have been suppressed to avoid the disclosure of personal 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).

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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are not provided at low level geographies to prevent the identification of individuals.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	All small area data has been adjusted using a rounding method (values 0-7 become 3) to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Small area data are rounded to the nearest 5 to prevent disclosure of personal information.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values under 5 have been suppressed to avoid the disclosure of personal 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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Small cells have been adjusted (either up or down) to protect confidentiality.
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

Description	The Proximity to Services domain is based on the expected travel time from each small area to a 12 key services/types of service.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The purpose of the Proximity to Services Domain is to measure the extent to which people have poor geographical access to key services, including statutory and general services.</p> <p>A number of additional services were included in the 2010 Proximity to Services Domain and the calculation of proximity was changed to be based on road travel time rather than road distance.</p> <p>During the consultation a number of general concerns were expressed, highlighting the fact that proximity does not equate to access. These centred on availability of public transport for those lacking access to a car; the difficulty of cross-community movement (both physical and psychological); physical problems of the elderly and the disabled; and the high costs associated with using convenience stores or cross-border services. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 17-18 of the NIMDM report. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Proximity to Services Domain please see pages 12-13 of the Recommendations Document. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of indicator	Rank
Time period	2007-2009
Data source	Business Services Organisation, Department for Health Social Services and Public Safety, Department for Employment and Learning, Experian, Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure, Credit Union Register.
Numerator	Each indicator was calculated as the expected travel time from an Output Area to the Output Area in which the nearest service was located.
Denominator	-
Data source of denominator	-

Key decisions on methodology	<p>Travel times to each of the services were adjusted to take into account the average travel time that would be anticipated, given the number of locations at which the service is available. This technique prevents the less commonly available services from dominating the final result due to larger travel times.</p> <p>The Accident and Emergency indicator was double weighted in line with previous analysis.</p> <p>Cross border Accident and Emergency Hospitals, and large service centres were included.</p>
Other data quality issues	<p>Travel time was based on quickest road route by car.</p> <p>The Proximity to Services domain does not take access issues into account.</p>
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
Availability of data	Output Area level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied
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	This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure. Only council leisure centres or facilities offering a sports hall or a variety of activities are included.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied as address level information is publicly available.
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	This is a new indicator for 2010 and did not feature in the 2005 measure. This indicator includes ATMs, banks, building societies and credit unions.
Other data quality issues	None
Geo-referencing	Geo-coding of location data were excellent. There were no issues.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	None applied
Availability of data	Indicator data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

Living Environment Domain

Description	The Living Environment domain comprises three separate sub-domains measuring housing quality, housing access and the outdoor physical environment.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The aim of the Living Environment domain is to identify small areas experiencing deprivation in terms of the quality of housing, access to suitable housing and the outdoor physical environment.</p> <p>The majority of consultation responses were in support of the composition of the Living Environment domain. A number of respondents to the consultation expressed concern at the lack of an indicator relating specifically to household overcrowding and road quality. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 19-20 of the NIMDM report. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Living Environment Domain please see pages 14-16 of the Recommendations Document. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of measure	Rank
Time period	2005/06 to 2007/08
Data source	Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Land and Property Service
Numerator	<p>The Living Environment Domain comprises 4 indicators across three sub-domains. Numerators are given in brackets.</p> <p><i>Housing Quality</i> Decent Homes Standard (Number of houses failing the Decent Homes Standard) Housing Health and Safety Rating System (Number of houses failing the Housing Health and Safety Rating System)</p> <p><i>Housing Access</i> Homelessness Acceptances (Number of Homelessness acceptances)</p> <p><i>Outdoor Physical Environment</i></p>

	<p>Local area problem score (Total Local Area Problem Score)</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for more detail on individual indicators.</p>
Denominator	<p>The Living Environment Domain comprises 4 indicators across three sub-domains. Denominators are given in brackets.</p> <p><i>Housing Quality</i> Decent Homes Standard (Number of houses) Housing Health and Safety Rating System (Number of houses)</p> <p><i>Housing Access</i> Homelessness Acceptances (Total Population)</p> <p><i>Outdoor Physical Environment</i> Local area problem score (Maximum possible Local Area Problem Score)</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for more detail on individual indicators.</p>
Data source of denominator	Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Land and Property Service, NISRA
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 to form the Housing Quality and Outdoor Physical Environment sub-domain. Previous measures, although modelled, had not included the Land and Property Services Assessment Office Database.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	The Living Environment Domain and sub-domain scores and rank are not disclosive.
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 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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are derived from a sample survey. Individual survey responses are not released.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Data are derived from a sample survey. Individual survey responses are not released.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
Availability of data	Data not available.

Crime and Disorder Domain

Description	The Crime and Disorder domain comprises two sub-domains measuring crime and disorder separately.
Relevance, Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<p>The Crime and Disorder domain measures the rate of crime and disorder at the small area level. This includes recorded crime, deliberate fires and incidents of anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The Crime and Disorder domain comprises broadly the same indicators as the 2005 Crime and Disorder domain. Three main issues were noted during the consultation; possible variation in reporting rates across Northern Ireland; the proposal to only include 'primary fires' (those involving buildings and structures); and the lack of a separate hate crimes indicator. For a full discussion of the issues please refer to pages 21-22 of the NIMDM report. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Report.pdf</p> <p>Following the publication of the NIMDM and taking the views of users and producers into account a recommendations document has been produced containing areas of research to be considered for future small area measures of spatial deprivation in Northern Ireland. For recommendations relating to the Crime and Disorder Domain please see pages 17-18 of the Recommendations Document. http://www.nisra.gov.uk/deprivation/archive/Updateof2005Measures/NIMDM_2010_Recommendations.pdf</p>
Type of measure	Rank
Time period	2004/05 to 2008/09
Data source	Police Service for Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service.
Numerator	<p>The Crime and Disorder Domain comprises six indicators across two sub-domains. The numerator is presented in brackets.</p> <p><i>Crime Sub-Domain</i> Violence, robbery and public order (number of offences recorded) Burglary (number of offences recorded) Vehicle Theft (number of offences recorded) Criminal Damage (number of offences recorded)</p> <p><i>Disorder Sub-Domain</i> Deliberate Primary and Secondary Fires (number of fires) Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (number of incidents)</p>

	<p>recorded)</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for more detail on individual numerators.</p>
Denominator	<p>The Crime and Disorder Domain comprises six indicators across two sub-domains. The denominator is presented in brackets.</p> <p><i>Crime Sub-Domain</i> Violence, robbery and public order (at risk population) Burglary (number of domestic properties) Vehicle Theft (at risk population) Criminal Damage (at risk population)</p> <p><i>Disorder Sub-Domain</i> Deliberate Primary and Secondary Fires (at risk population) Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (at risk population)</p> <p>Please see indicator sections for more detail on individual denominators.</p>
Data source of denominator	Police Service for Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service, NISRA
Key decisions on methodology	<p>The domain follows the 2005 domain methodology closely. In a number of indicators a larger time trend was included to improve the robustness of the measure. Indicators were shrunk in 2005 but not in 2010.</p> <p>As in previous measures the Crime and Disorder sub-domains were weighted 60:40 in the Crime and Disorder domain.</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.
Disclosure Control Methods	The Crime and Disorder Ranks and Scores are not disclosive.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data on reported crime are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).

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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values less than 3 have been suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values less than 3 have been suppressed.
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	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. 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 excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values less than 3 have been suppressed.
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	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. 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 excellent. More than 98% of records were successfully assigned to geographies so apportionment was not required.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values less than 3 have been suppressed.
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	N/A
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.
Disclosure Control Methods	Values less than 3 have been suppressed.
Availability of data	Electoral Ward level data are available from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).