

2.0 Using Ranks and Scores

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure results are presented at a number of geographical levels, and as ranks and scores. When using the measures it is important to understand the interpretation of the available results.

2.1 Understanding Ranks

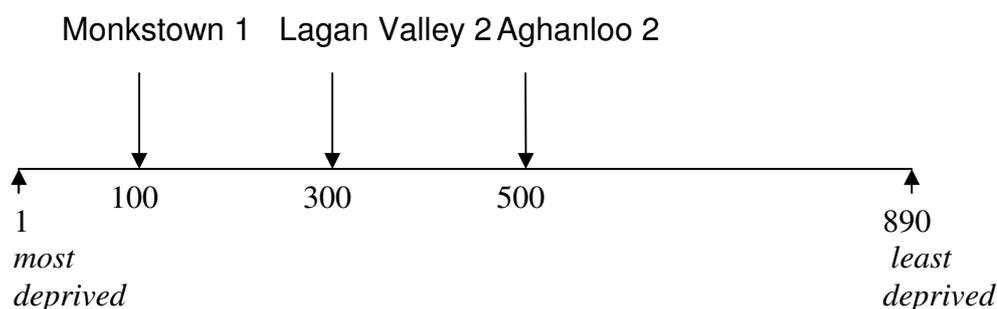
The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure, seven domains of deprivation and supplementary income measures for children and older people are presented as ranks. For each measure rank 1 denotes the most deprived area, while higher ranks indicate less deprivation.

The least deprived rank differs at each geographical level due to the number of areas that exist at that geography. As there are 890 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in NI rank 890 denotes the least deprived area.

	Most Deprived	Least deprived
Census Output Areas	1	5,022
Super Output Areas	1	890
Wards	1	582
Local Government Districts	1	26
Assembly Areas	1	18

The deprivation ranks indicate how deprived areas are *relative* to each other. As the difference in levels of deprivation is not uniform between ranks it is not possible to quantify *how much* more deprived or *how much* higher deprivation is in one area than another from the ranks alone.

For example, consider three Super Output Areas; Monkstown 1 in Newtownabbey LGD, Lagan Valley 2 in Lisburn LGD and Aghanloo 2 in Limavady LGD with Multiple Deprivation Measure Ranks 100, 300 and 500 respectively.



How can the three areas be compared?

From the results above it can be said that;
 Monkstown 1 is more deprived than Lagan Valley 2 and Aghanloo 2,
 Lagan Valley 2 is less deprived than Monkstown 1 and more deprived than
 Aghanloo 2;
 And that Aghanloo 2 is less deprived than both Monkstown 1 and Lagan
 Valley 2.

It is not possible to draw any conclusions about how much more or less deprived each area is from the ranks alone. It cannot therefore be said that the difference in deprivation levels between Lagan Valley 2 and Monkstown 1 is the same as the difference between Aghanloo 2 and Lagan Valley 2, or that Monkstown 1 is three times as deprived as Lagan Valley 2.

2.2 Understanding Scores

The deprivation domain scores have a meaningful interpretation for the Output Area and Super Output Area Income and Employment Domains and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People measures.

The income and employment measures were formed by calculating the number of income and employment deprived people in an area and expressing as a percentage of the relevant population. This percentage is presented as the Income Deprivation Domain and Employment Deprivation Domain scores.

The following interpretations can therefore be given:

Income Deprivation Domain Score – the percentage of people in the area that are living in income deprived households

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Score– the percentage of those aged 60 years and over living in income deprived households

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Score– the percentage of children aged under 16 years living in income deprived households

Employment Deprivation Domain Score – the percentage of the working age population in an area that are employment deprived.

The following information is available for Fairhill SOA in Ballymoney Local Government District.

	Rank	Score
Income Deprivation	309	0.28
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	327	0.44
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	281	0.33
Employment Deprivation	338	0.14

From the above information it can be said that 28% of the total population of Fairhill SOA are income deprived; 44% of those aged 60 years and over are income deprived; 33% of those aged under 16 years are income deprived; and 14% of the working age population are employment deprived.

Unlike the domain ranks it is possible to determine the absolute difference in deprivation between areas using the Income and Employment Domain scores.

	Fairhill (Ballymoney LGD)		Katesbridge (Banbridge LGD)	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Income Deprivation	309	0.28	665	0.14
Employment Deprivation	338	0.14	625	0.09

The above table shows the Income and Employment Domain ranks and scores for Fairhill SOA in Ballymoney LGD and Katesbridge SOA in Banbridge LGD. From the ranks it can be seen that Katesbridge SOA is less deprived in terms of income and employment than Fairhill SOA.

The score however allows the degree of difference to be known. The concentration of income deprivation in Fairhill SOA at 28% of the population is twice that of Katesbridge at 14% of the population. Similarly the concentration of employment deprivation at 14% of the working age population is 5 percentage points higher than the concentration of employment deprivation in Katesbridge at 9% of the working age population.

Combined with the population estimates, the difference in the number of people affected by deprivation can also be calculated.

	Fairhill (Ballymoney LGD)		Katesbridge (Banbridge LGD)	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Income Deprivation	309	0.28	665	0.14
Total Population (2008 estimate)	1,912		2,651	

The approximate¹ number of income deprived people living in Fairhill is therefore 535 (0.28 x 1,912) while the number of income deprived people in Katesbridge is 371 (0.14 x 2,651).

Thus the number of deprived people is 44% higher in Fairhill SOA than in Katesbridge SOA.

Proximity to Services Scores

Indicator data were published for the Proximity to Services domain at the Output Area level. The individual scores for each service can be interpreted as the average travel time to the nearest service from a given Output Area. The times are based on car travel.

The Output Area indicator scores for the most and least deprived Output Areas in terms of Proximity to Services are given below. The most deprived Output Area is 95PP030006 within Belleek and Boa ward in Fermanagh LGD. The least deprived area is 95JJ050005 within Central ward in Coleraine LGD.

	95PP030006 <i>(within Belleek and Boa, Fermanagh LGD)</i>	95JJ050005 <i>(within Central, Coleraine LGD)</i>
Rank of Proximity to Services Domain Score (where 1 is most deprived)	1	5022
Travel time to a GP premises (minutes and seconds)	18m 28s	1m 10s
Travel time to an Accident and Emergency hospital (minutes and seconds)	37m 52s	1m 49s
Travel time to a dentist (minutes and seconds)	37m 52s	15s
Travel time to a pharmacist (minutes and seconds)	14m 25s	10s
Travel time to an optician (minutes and seconds)	22m 14s	15s
Travel time to a Job Centre or Jobs and Benefits Office (minutes and seconds)	38m 15s	55s
Travel time to a Post Office (minutes and seconds)	9m 52s	23s
Travel time to a supermarket / food store (minutes and seconds)	14m 24s	10s
Travel time to a large service centre	21m 54s	1m 7s

¹ Values are approximate as the rounded score has been used.

(minutes and seconds)		
Travel time to a Council Leisure Centre or sports facilities (minutes and seconds)	19m 55s	15s
Travel time to financial services (minutes and seconds)	14m 24s	10s
Travel time to other general services (minutes and seconds)	11m 7s	19s

The results are presented in minutes and seconds. The estimated travel time from the most deprived Output Area to its nearest GP Premises is 18 minutes and 28 seconds, while the estimated travel time from the least deprived Output Area to its nearest GP Premises is 1 minute and 10 seconds. Similarly the estimated travel time from the most deprived Output Area to its nearest Accident and Emergency Hospital is 37 minutes and 52 seconds, while the estimated travel time from the least deprived Output Area to its nearest Accident and Emergency Hospital is 1 minute and 49 seconds.

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