

STATISTICS PRESS NOTICE



PUBLICATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION MEASURE 2005

9:30am –Thursday 26 May 2005

The areas around the Falls and Shankill Roads in Belfast Local Government District are the most deprived in Northern Ireland.

This is just one of the findings in a new research study published by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency and undertaken by a team led by Professor Michael Noble from the University of Oxford.

A NISRA spokesperson said:

“The new measures present a comprehensive picture of deprivation across small areas in Northern Ireland. People have a good understanding of the level of deprivation in their own areas. This report will help place area levels of deprivation within the Northern Ireland context. These measures will help to inform government in Northern Ireland in the delivery of key programmes.”

The report “Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005” details levels of deprivation in 890 small areas covering Northern Ireland, with an average population of just under 2,000 people. The most deprived parts of Northern Ireland are areas within the Whiterock, Shankill, Falls and Crumlin wards in the north and west of Belfast City Council Area. Urban parts of Derry, Craigavon, Strabane and Lisburn Local Government Districts also feature among the fifty most deprived areas within Northern Ireland.

Looking at the most deprived 100 areas brings in some rural areas such as Crossmaglen and Castlederg. At the other end of the scale, the least deprived parts of Northern Ireland are to be found in North Down, Castlereagh and the Jordanstown area of Newtownabbey. A listing of the 100 most deprived small areas is given in Table 1 below.

The research ranks small areas based on a total of 43 indicators of deprivation, such as the receipt of social welfare benefits, crime rates and housing quality. The indicators provide measures on seven types of deprivation - income, employment, health & disability, education skills & training, proximity to services, living environment and crime & disorder. The seven types of deprivation are then combined into an overall multiple deprivation measure. The research maps the geographical patterns of the seven types of deprivation and also the overall measure of multiple deprivation. The attached map depicts the multiple deprivation measure for each small area in Northern Ireland. The map shows that multiple deprivation levels are highest in parts of Belfast City Council area and the West of Northern Ireland.

Summary deprivation measures have also been produced that compare Local Government Districts and Parliamentary Constituencies within Northern Ireland. In overall terms deprivation levels are highest in Belfast, Derry and Strabane Local Government Districts and in the Belfast West, Belfast North and Foyle constituencies. The summary measures show that in Belfast West constituency over three-quarters of the population (79%) live in the most deprived areas within Northern Ireland, this compares with 2% of North Down constituency. Further details for all Local Government Districts and Parliamentary Constituencies within Northern Ireland are detailed in Table 2 below.

The deprivation measures will be used across government to target resources on geographical areas of greatest need and to monitor the effect of government programmes. The measures update and replace the existing measures published by NISRA in 2001, which have been used to target

initiatives and projects such as the International Fund for Ireland's Disadvantaged Areas Initiative and PEACE II funding.

NISRA

May 2005

Attached:

Table 1: The 100 most deprived small areas in Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Map: Map of overall multiple deprivation measure for small areas in Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Table 2: Percentage of the population of each Parliamentary Constituency and Local Government District living in the most deprived areas of Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Table 1: The 100 most deprived small areas in Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Rank	LGD	Area Name ¹	Rank	LGD	Area Name	Rank	LGD	Area Name
1	Belfast	Whiterock (2)	34	Belfast	Clonard (1)	67	Derry	Clondermot (1)
2	Belfast	Shankill (2)	35	Derry	Creggan South	68	Derry	Carn Hill (2)
3	Belfast	Falls (2)	36	Derry	The Diamond	69	Belfast	Glen Road (2)
4	Belfast	Crumlin (2)	37	Belfast	Ballymacarrett (2)	70	Derry	Altnagelvin (1)
5	Belfast	Whiterock (3)	38	Lisburn	Collin Glen (3)	71	Strabane	Ballycolman
6	Belfast	Falls (3)	39	Belfast	Glencolin (4)	72	Belfast	Beechmount (3)
7	Belfast	Shankill (1)	40	Belfast	Shaftesbury (1)	73	Belfast	Shaftesbury (3)
8	Belfast	New Lodge (2)	41	Craigavon	Drumgask (2)	74	Craigavon	Drumgor (2)
9	Belfast	New Lodge (1)	42	Belfast	Highfield (3)	75	Newry and Mourne	Drumgullion (1)
10	Belfast	Ballymacarrett (3)	43	Belfast	Woodvale (2)	76	Belfast	Cliftonville (3)
11	Derry	Creggan Central (1)	44	Belfast	Duncairn (2)	77	Newtownabbey	Dunanney
12	Belfast	Upper Springfield (3)	45	Lisburn	Collin Glen (2)	78	Limavady	Greystone
13	Belfast	Ardoyne (3)	46	Derry	Westland	79	Strabane	Glenderg
14	Belfast	Falls (1)	47	Belfast	Clonard (2)	80	Derry	Ebrington (2)
15	Belfast	New Lodge (3)	48	Belfast	Island (1)	81	Coleraine	Ballysally (1)
16	Derry	Brandywell	49	Belfast	Shaftesbury (2)	82	Belfast	Glen Road (1)
17	Belfast	Duncairn (1)	50	Belfast	Water Works (2)	83	Derry	Beechwood
18	Belfast	Woodvale (3)	51	Lisburn	Twinbrook (2)	84	Lisburn	Collin Glen (1)
19	Belfast	Crumlin (1)	52	Derry	Culmore (2)	85	Belfast	Botanic (5)
20	Belfast	Ardoyne (2)	53	Derry	Shantallow East	86	Newry and Mourne	Ballybot
21	Belfast	The Mount (1)	54	Belfast	Water Works (3)	87	Craigavon	Court (1)
22	Belfast	Water Works (1)	55	Derry	Creggan Central (2)	88	Down	Ballymote
23	Belfast	Upper Springfield (2)	56	Lisburn	Twinbrook (1)	89	Derry	Victoria
24	Derry	Shantallow West (2)	57	Belfast	Legoniel (1)	90	Belfast	Glen Road (3)
25	Derry	Crevagh (2)	58	Belfast	Woodvale (1)	91	Belfast	Ladybrook (3)
26	Strabane	East	59	Belfast	Blackstaff (2)	92	Belfast	Ballysillan (1)
27	Belfast	Ballymacarrett (1)	60	Belfast	Glencolin (2)	93	Fermanagh	Devenish
28	Belfast	Ardoyne (1)	61	Belfast	Beechmount (2)	94	Lisburn	Poleglass (1)
29	Belfast	Upper Springfield (1)	62	Belfast	The Mount (2)	95	Strabane	Castlederg
30	Derry	Strand (1)	63	Craigavon	Drumnamoe (1)	96	Derry	Enagh (1)
31	Belfast	Whiterock (1)	64	Belfast	Woodstock (2)	97	Newtownabbey	Coole
32	Derry	Shantallow West (1)	65	Craigavon	Corcrair (2)	98	Dungannon	Coalisland South
33	Belfast	Glencairn (1)	66	Newry and Mourne	Crossmaglen	99	Belfast	Blackstaff (1)
						100	Belfast	Chichester Park (1)

¹ See notes to editors 3.

Map: Map of overall multiple deprivation measure for small areas in Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

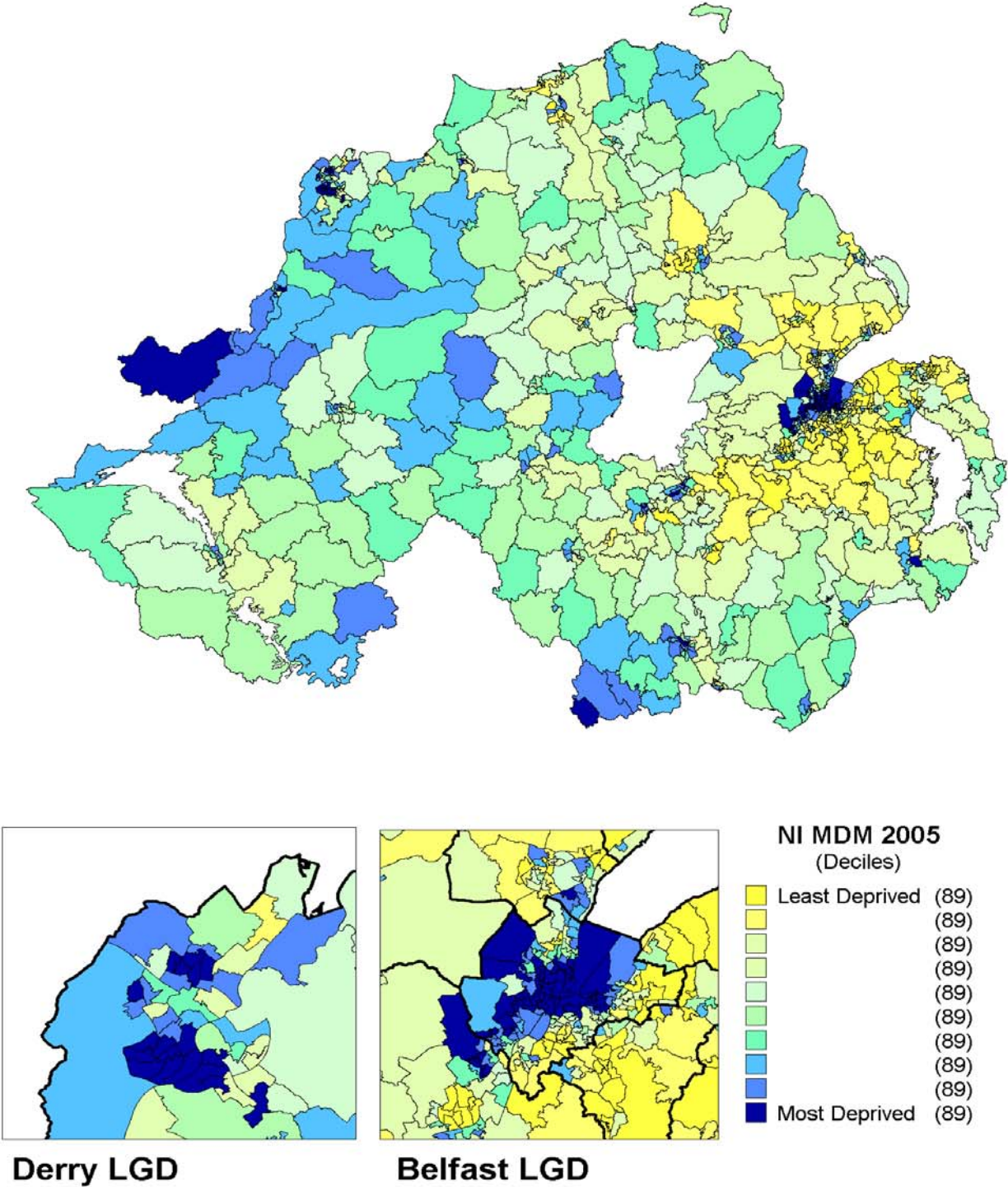


Table 2: Percentage of the population of each Parliamentary Constituency and Local Government District living in the most deprived areas of Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Rank	Parliamentary Constituency	Percentage of population living in most deprived areas in Northern Ireland	Rank	Local Government District	Percentage of population living in most deprived areas in Northern Ireland
1	Belfast West	79%	1	Strabane	54%
2	Belfast North	60%	2	Belfast	48%
3	Foyle	46%	3	Derry	46%
4	West Tyrone	31%	4	Newry and Mourne	25%
5	Belfast East	23%	5	Craigavon	23%
6	Newry and Armagh	23%	6	Limavady	17%
7	Belfast South	19%	7	Lisburn	16%
8	Upper Bann	18%	8	Newtownabbey	13%
9	East Londonderry	13%	9	Omagh	13%
10	East Antrim	8%	10	Moyle	13%
11	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	8%	11	Cookstown	11%
12	North Antrim	8%	12	Coleraine	10%
13	Mid Ulster	7%	13	Ballymena	10%
14	South Down	6%	14	Dungannon	9%
15	South Antrim	4%	15	Fermanagh	9%
16	Lagan Valley	4%	16	Larne	8%
17	Strangford	4%	17	Carrickfergus	8%
18	North Down	2%	18	Armagh	7%
			19	Antrim	6%
			20	Down	6%
			21	Castlereagh	5%
			22	Ards	3%
			23	North Down	3%
			24	Magherafelt	1%
			25	Ballymoney	1%
			26	Banbridge	0%

NOTE TO EDITORS

1. The research was managed by a Steering Group involving all government departments, the rural and voluntary sectors, the Equality Commission and local government. The Steering Group commissioned a research team led by Professor Michael Noble from the University of Oxford to undertake the research.
2. A consultation phase was held during 2004 and this greatly assisted the Noble team in developing the measures published. Professor Noble and his team have completed similar work in England (The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, ODPM), Wales (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, Welsh Assembly, 2000) and Scotland (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation SIMD 2003).
3. The small areas used in the research have been called “Super Output Areas”. These are structured around the current electoral wards in Northern Ireland. In total there are 890 areas with an average population of just under 1900 people (2001 Census). The areas have been designed to enable spatial deprivation to be accurately measured. The SOAs are based on 582 electoral wards – most electoral wards are SOAs. Some electoral wards with larger population size are split into SOAs with a target size of 2000 people and numbered sequentially within the ward. Hence Whiterock_2 is part of Whiterock electoral ward. In addition the report also details statistics for 5022 very small areas called “Output Areas” with on average just under 350 people – this smaller geography enables “pockets” of deprivation to be identified. Detailed maps of SOAs and OAs can be visualised on the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information System website (www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk).
4. With regard to the Extent measure (referred to in page 2 paragraph 3). This is defined as the percentage of an area’s population who live in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the country. In this measure, all the people living in the 10% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland are captured in the numerator, plus a sliding proportion of the population in the next 20% most deprived SOAs – that is 95% of the population of the SOA at the 11th percentile, and 5% of the population of the SOA at the 29th percentile. This makes the cut-off point less abrupt for this measure. The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a PC/LGD.
5. Copies of the report can be purchased from The Stationery Office, 16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD (Telephone 028-90238451). The full report can also be downloaded from the NISRA website (www.nisra.gov.uk).

6. Further press information can be obtained from:

Press Office
Department of Finance and Personnel
Craigantlet Buildings
Stoney Road
BELFAST
BT4 3SX
Telephone: 028 9052 7374
Fax: 028 9052 7149

Alternatively the media may wish to contact the project leader:

Mr Robert Beatty
Head of Demography and Census – NISRA
Telephone: 028 90348101
e-mail: Robert.Beatty@dfpni.gov.uk