

# Stroud District Parish Profiles

## Randwick



**Produced for the Randwick Parish Plan working group  
By Stroud District Council's Regeneration Service**



In association with Gloucestershire Rural Community Council

# Stroud Parish Profiles 2004: Randwick

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#### **Organisations/departments referred to in this report:**

- *MAIDeN: Data department at Gloucestershire County Council.*
- *GRCC: Gloucestershire Rural Community Council, a charity working with rural communities.*

# Randwick Parish Profile 2004

*Unless specified otherwise, all figures come from the 2001 census and data.*

*In some cases, percentages quoted in this report do not add up to exactly 100% (e.g. 99% or 101%). This is because the figures have been rounded up to whole numbers in the report. The full, unrounded figures add to exactly 100%.*

*The statistics given in this report aim to present data in a clear and concise manner, and do not imply any judgement of the subject being described.*

## 1. General Information

### Location

- The village of Randwick lies to the north of the urban area of Stroud. Many of the buildings are constructed using Cotswold stone and have panoramic views across the Stroud Valley.
- It lies above the suburbs of Cainscross and Cashes Green and adjacent to the nearby village of Ruscombe.
- The nearest train station is in Stroud (about a mile and a half away), which has regular services direct to London, Bristol, Swindon, Cardiff, Cheltenham and Gloucester.
- Randwick parish covers an area of 2 square kilometres.

### Population and Household numbers

- Population: 1402 (1.3% of the total district population)
- Number of Households: 623 (1.4% of all households in the district)
- Average number of people per household: 2.3 (District: 2.4).
- Population density: 701 people per square kilometre.

## 2. Indices of Deprivation

The table below shows how deprived Randwick's 'Super Output Area' is compared with others in the district. This Super Output Area includes the residential areas of Whiteshill and Ruscombe. Further information on Super Output Areas can be found in Appendix 1.

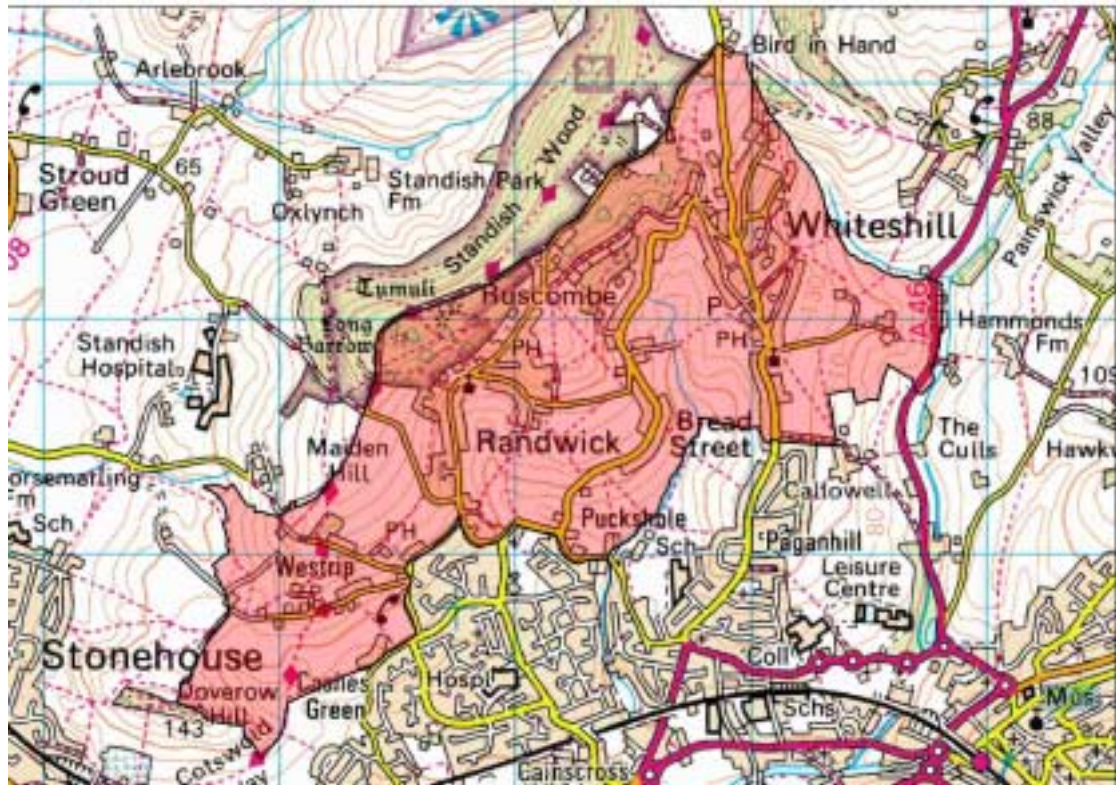
The table shows both the individual components of deprivation (e.g. income, employment, education) as well as the combined deprivation index, known as "multiple deprivation". Further details of how the multiple deprivation index is calculated can be found in Appendix 1.

*Table 1: Indices of Deprivation 2004*

<b>Indices of Deprivation</b>	<b>Rank of District 'Super Output Area'</b>
Index of Multiple Deprivation	57
Income	34
Employment	51
Health Deprivation and Disability	44
Education Skills and Training	38
Barriers to Housing and Services	42
Crime and Disorder	27
Living Environment	56
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	52
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	24

Note: All ranks are out of 69, where 1 is the most deprived

Map 1: Super Output Area



N.b. Whiteshill and Ruscombe are both included in the Super Output Area

Map 2: Randwick parish map

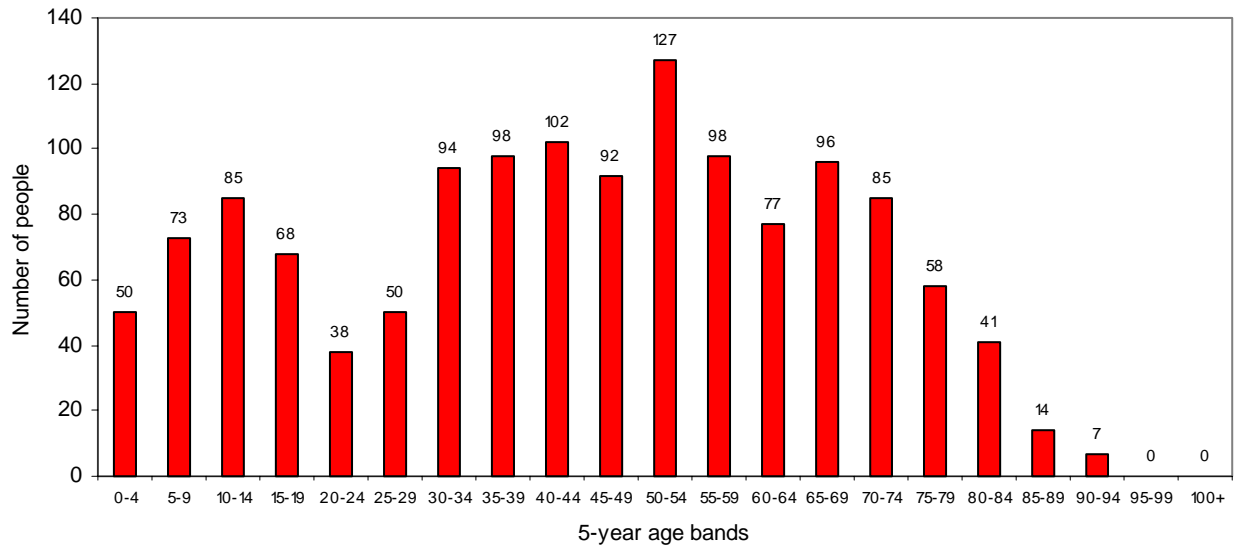


### 3. Population Demographics

*N.B. All the age data in this section comes from census forms and was not obtained from mid-year estimates.*

A breakdown of the population by age in Randwick is given in Figure 1.

*Figure 1: Population breakdown by age, 2001 census, 5 year age bands*

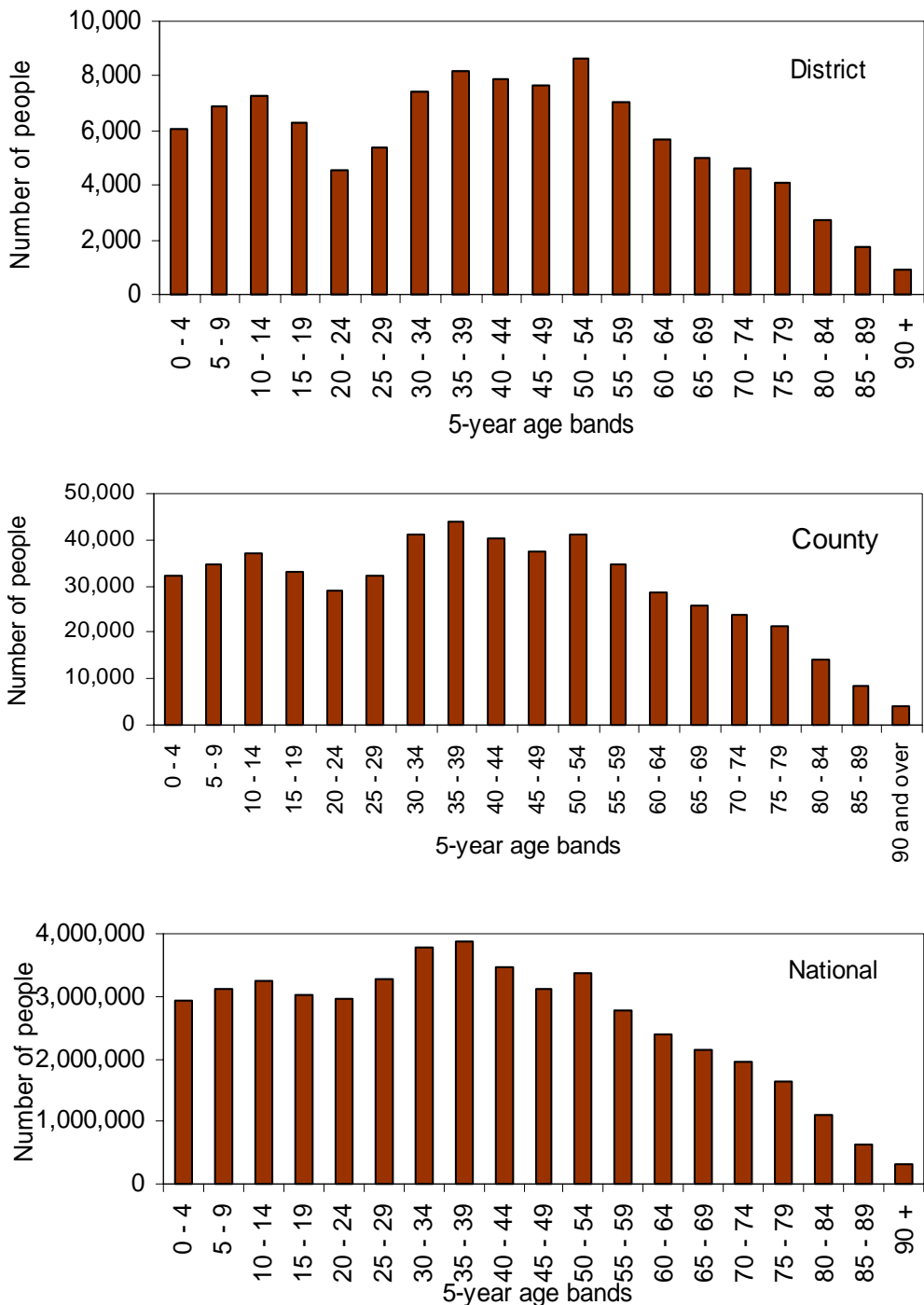


#### Peaks and Dips

- There are peaks in the 10-14 age bracket and 50-54 age brackets.
- There is a dip in the 20-24-age bracket.

## Comparison with district

Figure 2: National, County and District population age bands



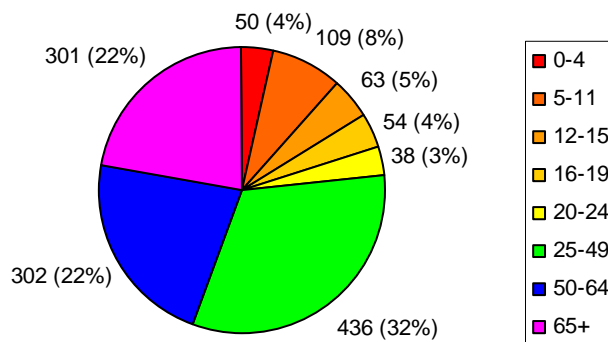
- Lower proportion of 0-19s than the district: 20% vs. 25%
- Higher proportion of those aged 65+ than the district: 22% (parish) vs. 18% (district) vs. 17% (county).
- 11<sup>th</sup> highest proportion (out of the 51 parishes in the district) of those aged 65+
- 26<sup>th</sup> highest proportion in the district of those aged 75+

## A breakdown by alternative age groups

Figure 3 shows that the population is roughly:

- About a quarter aged 0-24
- About a third aged 25-49
- 44% aged 50+

*Figure 3: Population breakdown by age, 2001 census – alternative age groups*



## Change over time, 1991 vs. 2001 census

Figure 4 and Table 2 show the change in Randwick's population between the 1991 census and the 2001 census. The figures show that:

- Randwick's population total has fallen slightly between 1991 and 2001, with a drop of 66 people.
- There was an increase in the 5-9 age bracket of 26%.
- There was a very large fall in the 20-29-age bracket of 57%.
- The amount of people aged over 65 has increased considerably.

(For reference, the district population rose by 4% between 1991 and 2001. The most notable rises were in the 85+ and 45-59 age groups, with a decline in the numbers of 15-19 and 20-29 year olds.)

Figure 4: Population change in Randwick between 1991 and 2001 census

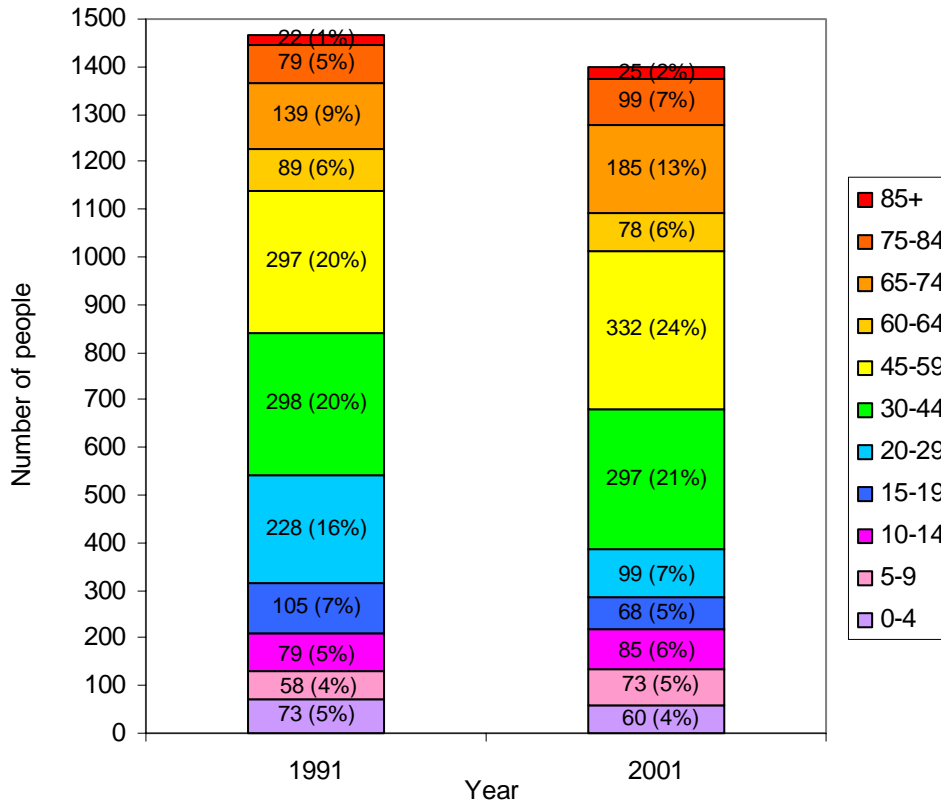


Table 2: Percentage change in population between 1991 and 2001

Age	Randwick			District
	1991	2001	Percentage change	Percentage change
85+	22	25	+14%	+50%
75-84	79	99	+25%	+8%
65-74	139	185	+33%	-2%
60-64	89	78	-12%	+5%
45-59	297	332	+12%	+26%
30-44	298	297	0%	+5%
20-29	228	99	-57%	-26%
15-19	105	68	-35%	-10%
10-14	79	85	+8%	+13%
5-9	58	73	+26%	+10%
0-4	73	60	-18%	+4%

## **Gender**

- 47% male, 53% female
- District: 49% male, 51% female

## **Marital status**

- 59% aged 16+ married or re-married
- District: 57%

## **Religion**

- Christian: 75%
- Other religions: less than 1%
- None, or none stated: 24%
- Above figures almost identical to the district.

## **Ethnicity**

- The white population of Randwick is 98% of the total population.
- The non-white population of Randwick is 1.7% of the total population compared to 1.4% in the district and 2.8% in the county.

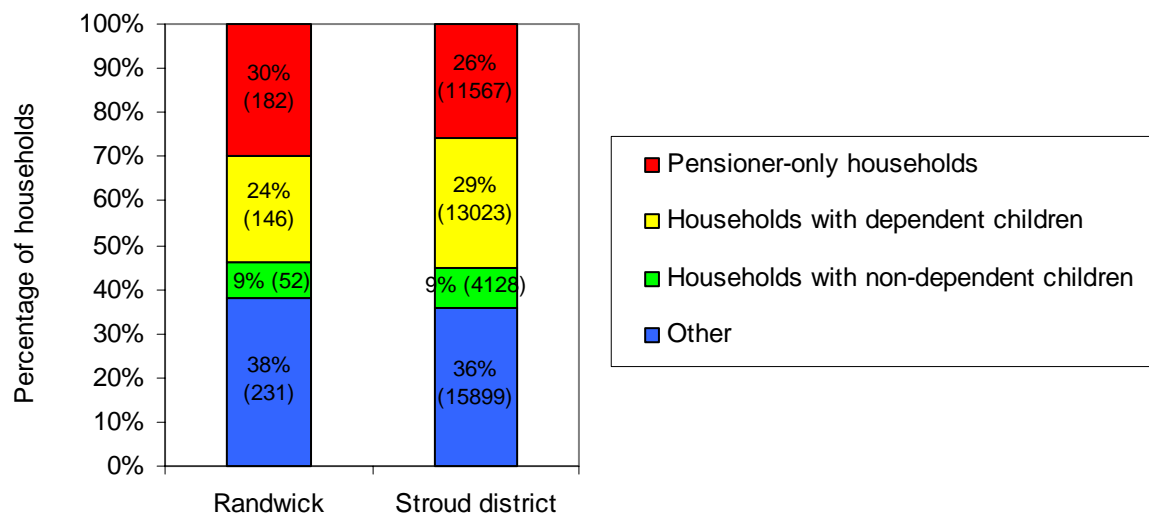
## 4. Household Composition

### General household types

Figure 5 shows a breakdown of the households in the parish into four categories. The district figures are shown for comparison.

- There are a lower proportion of households with dependent children compared with the district as a whole.
- There are a higher proportion of pensioner households compared with the district.

Figure 5: Household types, 2001 census



### Further details of household types:

#### Pensioner-only households:

- Over half of the pensioner-only households contain one person only. These are known as “lone-pensioner households”.
- Randwick ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in the district for its proportion of lone pensioner households.

#### Households with dependent children:

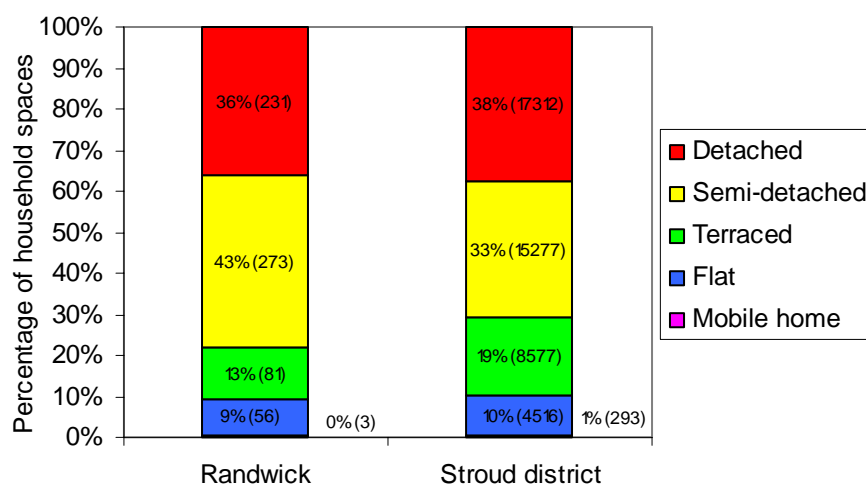
- Lone parent households represent 17% of the households with dependent children in Randwick, compared with 16% for the district.

## 5. Housing

### Property type

Figure 6 gives a breakdown of the household spaces in the parish by property type. The district figures are given for comparison.

Figure 6: Property type, 2001 census



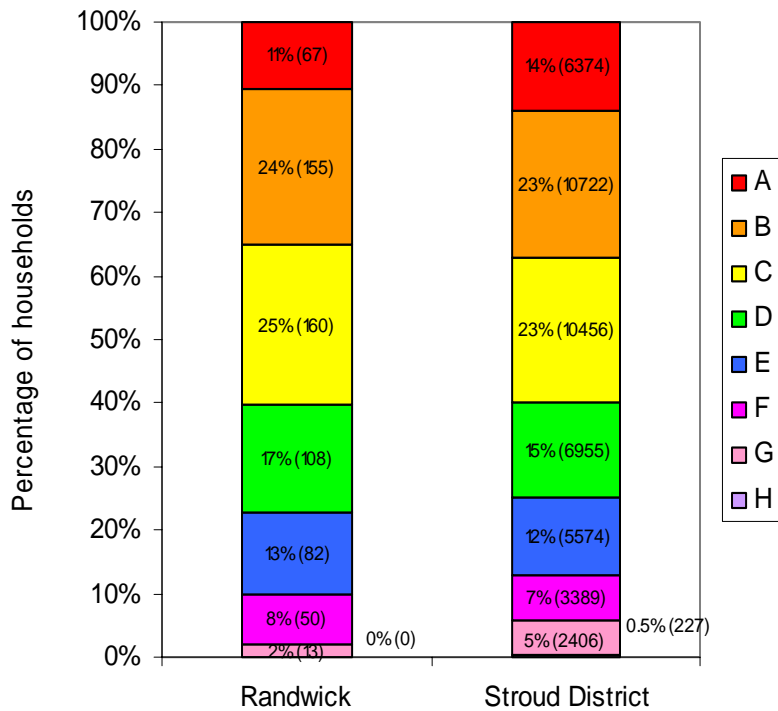
- There are more semi-detached and fewer terraced houses in Randwick compared to the district.

### Council Tax Bands

Figure 7 shows the proportions of households in each tax band. See Appendix 2 for general information about tax bands.

- The figures are similar to the district

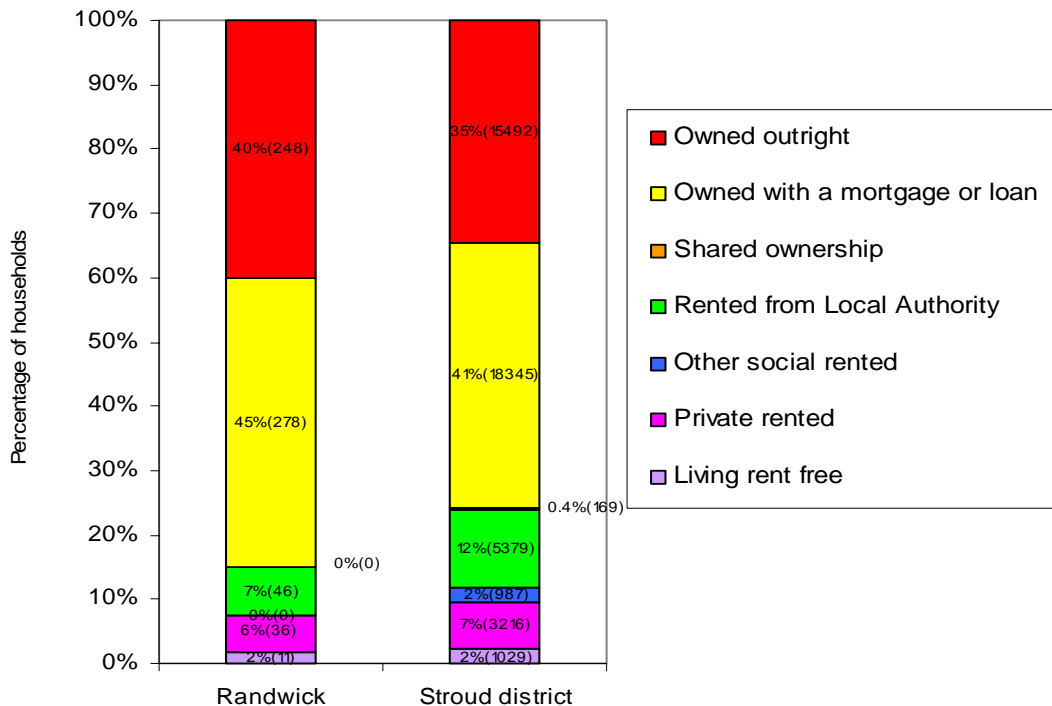
Figure 7: Council Tax Bands, 2001 census



**Tenure**

- 75% of the households in Randwick are owner-occupied compared with 76% for the district.
- The proportion of people that own their home outright is slightly higher in Randwick than for the rest of the district.

Figure 8: Tenure



## Vacant properties & holiday/second homes

- In addition to the 623 occupied properties in Randwick, there are
  - 15 vacant properties (representing 2% of all properties).
  - 4 of which are holiday accommodation/second residences (less than 1% of all properties).
- The proportion of holiday accommodation/second residences as a proportion of all homes is the same as in the district.

## Affordable and social housing: Social housing stock

Data source: Application for social housing in Stroud district.

Table 3 shows the figures for the social housing stock in Randwick parish.

- There are 52 general purpose and no sheltered homes in Randwick.

*Table 3: Social Housing stock*

No. Bedrooms	Property type	General purpose	Sheltered	Total
Bed-sit	Flat			
	Bungalow			
	House			
	<b>Total bed-sit</b>			
1-bed	Flat			
	Bungalow	4		
	House			
	<b>Total 1-bed</b>			
2-bed	Flat			
	Bungalow	16		
	House	8		
	<b>Total 2-bed</b>			
3-bed	Flat			
	Bungalow			
	House	24		
	<b>Total 3-bed</b>			
4-bed	Flat			
	Bungalow			
	House			
	<b>Total 4-bed</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
<i>Housing Ass'n</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

## Affordable and social housing: Waiting list for social housing

Total applications for social housing in Randwick is so low that we are unable to publish the figures for legal reasons regarding security of personal identity.

## 6. Employment

### Employment status

Figure 9 shows the employment status of 16-74<sup>†</sup> year olds in the parish. The district figures are given for comparison.

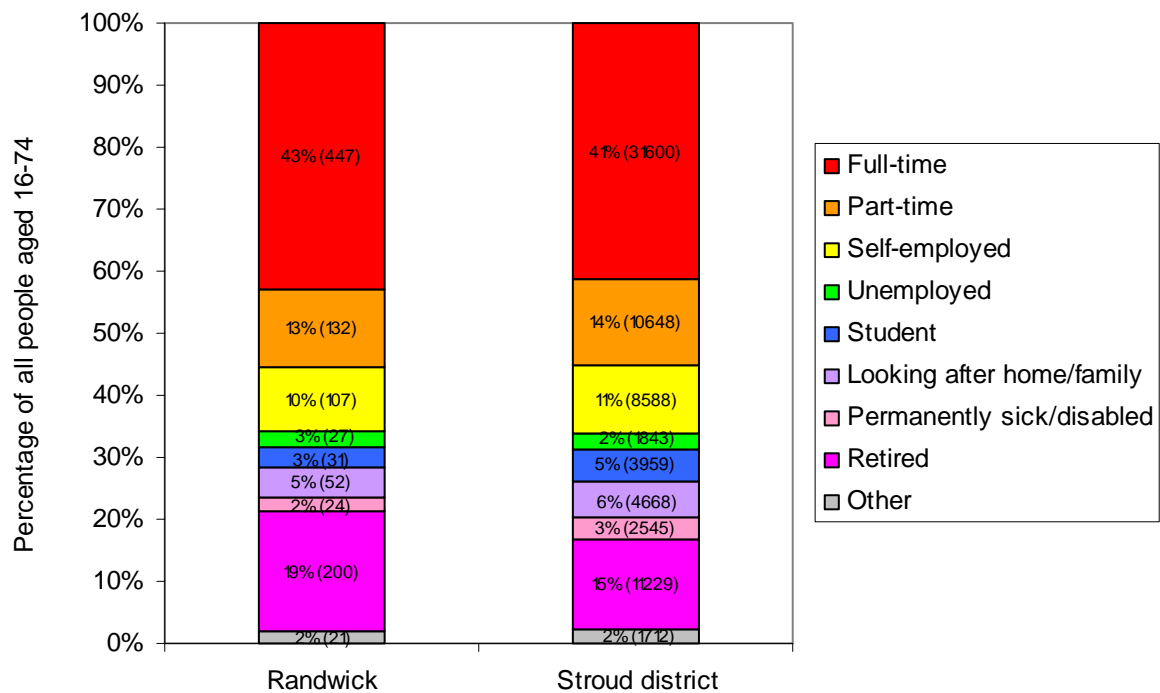
In the parish...

- 66% are in paid employment
- 19% are retired
- 15% belong to other categories

Comparing with the district...

- The same proportion in the district work, (66%).
- A slightly lower proportion are retired (15%)

Figure 9: Employment status, 2001 census



<sup>†</sup>N.B. In this report, many figures are reported for the 16-74 age group as a whole. There is a simple explanation for this: this is the age group by which much of the census data is reported. It is therefore not possible for us to break the figures down by smaller or different age groups.

## Employment position

Table 4 shows the employment positions of workers aged 16-74 in the parish. The district figures are also given for comparison.

- There are very similar proportions of employment positions in Randwick compared to the district.

*Table 4: Employment position of residents aged 16-74, 2001 census*

<b>Employment Position</b>	<b>Randwick</b>	<b>Stroud</b>
Managers and senior officials	16%	16%
Professional occupations	12%	12%
Associate professional and technical occupations	12%	13%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	14%	12%
Skilled trades occupations	16%	14%
Personal service occupations	7%	7%
Sales and customer service occupations	6%	6%
Process; plant and machine operatives	9%	9%
Elementary occupations	9%	11%
Total	100%	100%

## Industry of employment

Table 5 shows the industries of employment of those aged 16-74 who work

- In both the parish and district, manufacturing comes highest.
- The figures for the parish are similar to those of the district.

*Table 5: Industry of employment of workers aged 16-74, 2001 census*

<b>Industry of Employment</b>	<b>Randwick</b>	<b>Stroud</b>
Manufacturing	20%	20%
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	18%	15%
Education	11%	8%
Real estate; renting and business activities	11%	12%
Health and social work	11%	11%
Construction	7%	7%
Public administration and defence	5%	5%
Financial intermediation	4%	4%
Transport storage and communication	4%	5%
Agriculture; hunting; forestry	2%	3%
Hotels and catering	2%	4%
Electricity; gas and water supply	1%	2%
Fishing	0%	0%
Mining & quarrying	0%	0%
Other	3%	5%
Total	100%	100%

## VAT registered enterprises

Data source: Office for National Statistics, March 2000.

Table 6 shows the number of VAT registered enterprises in the ward, as well as a breakdown of enterprises into three categories: agriculture, production and “construction and other”.

- 20 VAT registered enterprises in the ward
- No agricultural or production based VAT registered companies in the ward compared to 22% in the district as a whole.

*Table 6: VAT registered enterprises – breakdown into 3 categories.*

<b>Employer Category</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>District percentage</b>
Agriculture	0	0%	11%
Production	0	0%	11%
Construction and Other	20	100%	77%
Total	20	100%	100%

## Employers

Data source: MAIDeN, July 2001.

- There are 10 employers in Randwick parish.
- Scaled by the 16-74 population, there are 75% fewer employers per head in Randwick than in the district as a whole.

## Farms

Data source: June 2002 census

- There are 4\* farms in Randwick.
- All are categorised as being in the smallest (of five) size bands (the size bands are a measure of the economic size of holdings in terms of the value they add to variable inputs and thus differs from physical measures, such as area, which take no account of the intensity or quality of production).

\*The figure may be slightly more than this since some data has been suppressed at source “to prevent disclosure of information about individual holdings”.

## 7. Income and Benefits

### Household Income

Data source: Office of National Statistics, ward data (old ward boundaries), financial year 1998/99, model-based estimates.

Two sets of figures are quoted here:

1. Net household weekly income before housing costs.
2. Net household weekly income after housing costs.

Details of what these mean can be found in Appendix 3.

The figures for items 1 and 2 in Randwick are given below:

1. Net household weekly income before housing costs.
  - Randwick: £370.
  - Randwick ranks 19<sup>th</sup> highest out of 31 wards.
  - The average for the Stroud wards was £359, with the lowest £300 and the highest £460.
2. Net household weekly income after housing costs.
  - Randwick: £310
  - Randwick ranks 14<sup>th</sup> highest out of 31 wards.
  - The average for the Stroud wards was £309, with the lowest £250 and the highest £410.

### CLQ measure

Data source: MAIDeN, ward data (old boundaries), July 2001

MAIDeN has established a level of household income below which 25% of the population of the county of Gloucestershire live. This is called the County Lower Quartile, or CLQ. If a given ward has more than 25% its population living in households with incomes below the CLQ then that ward is considered more deprived in terms of income than the county as a whole. If a ward has less than 25% of its population living in households with incomes below the CLQ then that ward is considered less deprived in terms of income than the county as a whole. (See Appendix 4 for further details.)

- In Randwick, 22% of the population live in a household with an income below the CLQ. This makes it less deprived in terms of income than the county as a whole.
- In these terms, Randwick ranks 14<sup>th</sup> most deprived of the 31 wards in the district and 76<sup>th</sup> most deprived of the 146 wards in the county.

## Retirement provision

Data source: private sector marketing sources, June 2002, via MAIDeN. The data was provided as numbers and not percentages, and the original data providers were vague about the age group questioned. To calculate the percentages the age group 16-74 has been used to give consistency with the census data.

- 21% are unsure if they have made adequate financial provision for their retirement.
- This is slightly lower than the district figure of 22%.

## Income support claimants

Data source: Department for Work & Pensions, August 2000, ward data (old boundaries).

Table 7 shows the proportions of various groups of the population of Randwick who are claiming income support and compares them with the district figures.

- 4% of the 16+ population of Randwick are claiming income support. This is slightly lower than the district figure.
- 2% of the 30-59 population of Randwick are claiming income support. This is lower than the district.
- 8% of the 60+ population of Randwick are claiming income support. This is slightly lower than the district.

*Table 7: Proportions of various age groups claiming income support, August 2000*

Type of claimant	Randwick Ward (Old boundaries)	Stroud district
All claimants (16+)	4%	5%
Claimants aged 16-19	0%	2%
Claimants aged 20-29	3%	5%
Claimants aged 30-59	2%	3%
Claimants aged 60+	8%	9%

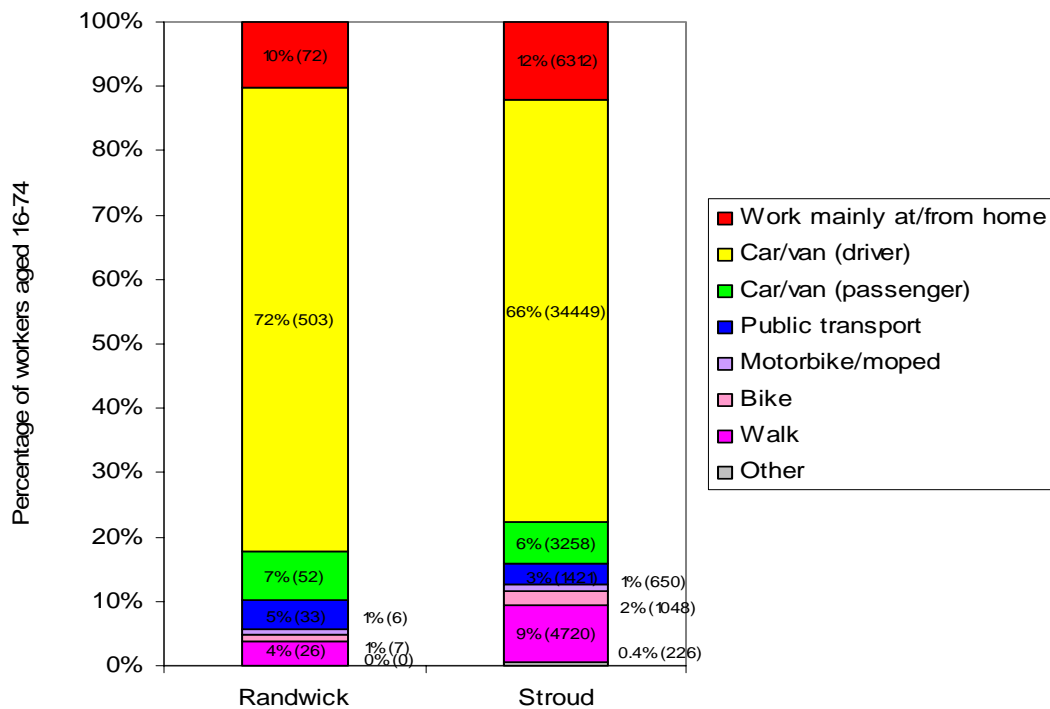
## 8. Traffic and Travel

### Travel to work

Figure 10 shows how 16-74 year olds in the parish travel to work. The district figures are also shown for comparison.

- Nearly three quarters of people drive to work.
- 10% work from home.
- Similar figures to the district as a whole.

Figure 10: Mode of travel to work by 16-74 year olds in employment, 2001 census



### Households with car

- 86% of the households in Randwick have a car compared with 84% in the district.
- The 86% can be further split into 43% who have one car and 43% who have two or more cars.
- 14% of households in Randwick don't own a car, compared to 16% in the district as a whole.

### Road traffic accidents

Data source: MAIDeN. Figures for the period 1999-2001 inclusive.

- There were no serious or fatal road traffic accidents in the above period.
- Randwick comes 10th best out of the 51 parishes.

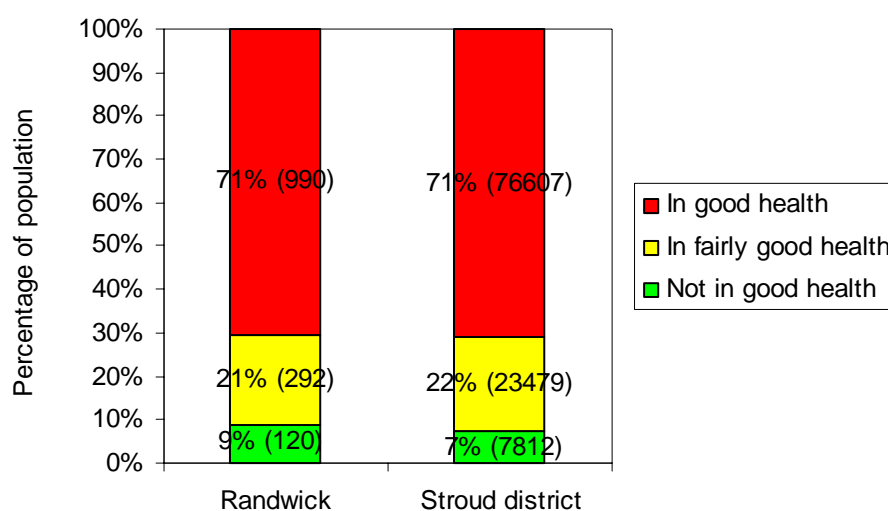
## 9. Health

### General state of health

Figure 11 shows the general health (self-classified) of residents in the parish, with the district figures for comparison.

- 71% of Randwick's residents class themselves as being in "good health".
- Figures very similar to district.

Figure 11: General state of health: self-classification, 2001 census



### Long term limiting illness

- 17% of the parish population class themselves as having a long term limiting illness. This is the same as the district as a whole.
- 6% of people who are of working age class themselves as having a long term limiting illness, which is the same as the district.

### Unpaid care

- 12% of Randwick's population provide unpaid care (to family, friends or neighbours, due to ill-health, disability or old age) compared with 11% in the district.
- In both the parish and the district, most of the individuals involved provide 1-19 hours of unpaid care per week.

## 10. Social services information

Source: MAIDeN, 2000. Cases involving children and Home care clients: 2002.

Table 8 shows how Randwick compares with the district and the other parishes in terms of its proportion of social services cases.

- Randwick has very similar levels of all social service cases compared with the district.

*Table 8: Social services cases: rates and ranks*

Type of social services case	Rate* compared with district (Below 1 = fewer cases, above 1 = more cases)	Rank among 51 Stroud parishes (1 = highest rate, 51 = lowest rate)
All referrals to social services	1.09	17
Active cases involving children	0.76	21
Active cases involving older people	0.83	29
Cases involving mental health	1.03	15
Cases involving learning disabilities	1.01	17
Home care clients	1.06	14

\* An explanation of how the rates were calculated can be found in Appendix 5.

## 11. Learning & leisure

### Full time education

- 79% of the 16-17 year olds in the parish are in full-time education compared with 81% in the district as a whole.
- 1% of those aged 18-74 in the parish and 2% in the district are in full-time education.

### Further education

Source: MAIDeN, 2000/01 academic year.

- Randwick has the same proportion of 16-74s attending a Further Education course as the district as a whole (14%).
- Randwick comes 24th highest of all the 51 parishes in Stroud district for its proportion of FE students.

### People with no qualifications

- 25% of those aged 16-74 in Randwick have no qualifications.
- This is slightly worse than the district (24%).
- The parish ranks 16<sup>th</sup> out of 51 parishes for those with no qualifications (where 1 has the most people with no qualifications).

*N.B. Unfortunately this item of data is only available for 16-74 year olds as a group. The census was conducted in the month of April therefore young people who had had their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday but had not yet taken their GCSEs would be classed as having no qualifications. In parishes with a relatively high proportion of 16-year-olds this could cause a slight negative effect on the figures, with a slight positive effect in parishes with a relatively low proportion of 16-year-olds.*

## **Registered childcare providers**

Data source: MAIDeN, Feb 2003 (figure includes child minders, playgroups, nurseries etc.)

- There are 3 registered childcare providers in Randwick.

## **Library borrowings**

Source: MAIDeN. The figures refer to the number of book-borrowing transactions (whether one book or ten) during August 2003.

- The number of transactions per head of population is slightly lower in Randwick when compared to the rest of the district.
- The number of transactions involving children's books is 50% higher in Randwick than the rest of the district.
- Randwick ranks 18<sup>th</sup> worst out of 51 parishes in the district for general transactions involving any type of book, and 11<sup>th</sup> best for transactions involving children's books.

## **Internet access**

Source: MAIDeN, July 2002.

- 39% of people have access to the Internet in their home, which is the same figure as the district as a whole.
- Randwick ranks 16<sup>th</sup> lowest out of 51 parishes in the district.

## **12. Crime**

All figures were given to MAIDeN by Gloucestershire Constabulary and refer to the calendar year 2000 (Young Offenders 2001). Ward data (new boundaries).

### **Violent crime**

- The number of violent crimes per head of the population was 50% less in Randwick than in the district as a whole and less than half that in the county as a whole.
- It ranks 14<sup>th</sup> best out of the 31 wards in the district.

N.b. Most violent crime is concentrated in a relatively small number of parishes where the pubs & clubs are.

### **Burglary of dwellings**

- The proportion of burglary of dwellings was roughly a third less than the district and county.
- Randwick ranks 11<sup>th</sup> best in the district.

### **Theft of a vehicle**

- The proportion of vehicle thefts is three quarters less than the district and county.
- Randwick ranks 4<sup>th</sup> best in the district.

### **Theft from a vehicle**

- The proportion of thefts from a vehicle was almost three quarters less than in the district.
- Randwick has the third best ranking out of the 31 wards in the district.

### **Young offenders (10-18 years old)**

- There were no reported young offenders in Randwick in 2001
- Randwick ranks fifth best out of the 31 wards in the district.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: The English Indices of Deprivation 2004: Summary (revised)

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#### Introduction

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Research at the University of Oxford to update the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID 2000) for England. Following two extensive public consultations, an academic peer review and a significant program of work, the new Indices of Deprivation 2004 were produced in 2004.

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a Super Output Area (SOA) level measure of multiple deprivation and is made up of seven SOA level Domain Indices. There are also two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People). Summary measures of the IMD 2004 are presented at district and county level. The SOA level Domain Indices and IMD 2004, together with the district and county level summaries are referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004).

The new ID 2004 are based on the approach, structure and methodology that were used to create the previous ID 2000. The ID 2004 updates the ID 2000 in two key ways: first, more up-to-date data has been used; and second, new measures have been incorporated as new and improved data sources have become available. The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 contains seven Domains which relate to Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living environment deprivation and Crime.

This summary report outlines the components of the new ID 2004. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister will publish a full report about the ID 2004.

#### Acknowledgements

The ID 2004 was constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Research at the University of Oxford. The team comprised: Michael Noble, Gemma Wright, Chris Dibben, George Smith, David McLennan, Chelsie Anttila, Helen Barnes, Christina Mokhtar, Stefan Noble, Jo Gardner, Ilaria Covizzi, Myfanwy Lloyd and Sean Braswell. In addition, the 'adult qualifications' indicator was constructed by Tarani Chandola from University College London; the 'air quality' indicator by Jon Fairburn at Staffordshire University; the 'housing affordability' indicator by Professor Glen Bramley at Heriot-Watt University; and GIS work was undertaken by SDRC's GIS consultant David Avenell.

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### **The concept of multiple deprivation**

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation, which underpins the IMD 2004, is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation, which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.

### **Domains and indicators**

The IMD 2004 contains seven Domains of deprivation: Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living environment deprivation and Crime. Each Domain contains a number of indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures of that form of deprivation); measuring major features of that deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas); up-to-date; capable of being updated on a regular basis; statistically robust; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

### **Data time point, spatial scale and denominators**

Where possible, the indicators relate to 2001.

The Domains, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 and the two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People) are all presented at Super Output Area (SOA) Lower Layer.<sup>1</sup> Summaries of the IMD 2004 are presented at district and county levels.

When 2001 Census numerators were used, the denominators were also drawn from the Census. However, when non-Census numerators were used, the denominators were mainly based on the 2001 Mid-Year Estimates (MYEs).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See A Guide to the Neighbourhood Statistics: Geography Policy (2nd December 2003).

<sup>2</sup> Mid-2001 Population Estimates – Provisional Results from the Manchester Matching Exercise. Released by the Office of National Statistics on 4th November 2003. As the 2001 MYEs are produced at district level, SOA level denominators were created by apportioning the 2001 MYEs to the SOA level using Census derived ratios.

## **The Domains**

### **Income Deprivation Domain**

*The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.*

- Adults and children in Income Support households (2001).
- Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (2001).
- Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002).

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created.

### **Employment Deprivation Domain**

*This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work.*

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters (2001).
- Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (2001).

### **Health Deprivation and Disability Domain**

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (1997-2001).
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2001).
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002).
- Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002).

### **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain**

*This Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among the working age adult population.*

### **Sub Domain: Children/young people**

- Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002).
- Proportion of young people *not* staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001).
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002).
- Secondary school absence rate (2001-2002).

### **Sub Domain: Skills**

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001).

### **Barriers to Housing and Services Domain**

*The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.*

#### **Sub Domain: Wider Barriers**

- Household overcrowding (2001).
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002).

#### **Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers**

- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002).
- Road distance to a primary school (2001-2002).
- Road distance Road distance to GP premises (2003).
- To a Post Office (2003).

### **Crime Domain**

*This Domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.*

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level).
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).

## The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

*This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.*

### Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001).
- Houses without central heating (2001).

### Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002).

*The methodological steps that were taken to create the IMD 2004 are described in the full report. The table below sets out the Domain weights, which were used to combine the Domains into an Index of Multiple Deprivation.*

	<b>Domain Weight</b>
<i>Income deprivation</i>	22.5%
<i>Employment deprivation</i>	22.5%
<i>Health deprivation and disability</i>	13.5%
<i>Education, skills and training deprivation</i>	13.5%
<i>Barriers to housing and services</i>	9.3%
<i>Crime</i>	9.3%
<i>Living Environment deprivation</i>	9.3%

## Outputs

Each of the 32,482 SOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004); the seven Domain Indices; the sub-domains; and the two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People).

Six district level summary measures of the IMD 2004 have been produced. No single summary measure is favoured over another: there is no single best way of describing or comparing England's 354 districts.

- Local Concentration is the population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population.
- Extent is the proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.
- Income Scale is the number of people who are Income deprived.
- Employment Scale is the number of people who are Employment deprived.
- Average of SOA Ranks is the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district.
- Average of SOA Scores is the population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a district.

County level summaries of the IMD 2004 have also been produced.

## A glimpse of the results

### SOA Level

*England's most deprived 20% of SOAs have the following characteristics on average:*

- Just under a third of people are income deprived.
- One in five of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 are employment deprived.
- Just under half of children live in families that are income deprived.
- Just under a third of older people are income deprived.

**Table 2** summarises the most deprived 20% of SOAs on the IMD 2004 at Regional level, while Chart 1 shows this picture alongside England's 20% least deprived SOAs by Region. The Region which has the greatest percentage of its SOAs that fall in England's most deprived 20% is the North East (38.1%), followed by the North West (32.8%). The North West has the greatest number of SOAs that fall in England's most deprived 20% (1461), followed by London with 1260.

### Local Authority District Level

In the ID 2004, 80 districts fell into the 'most deprived 50' on one or more of the six district level summaries. In the ID 2000, 81 districts fell into this category. Of the 81 districts in the 'most deprived 50' in the ID 2000, 75 remain within this category in the ID 2004.

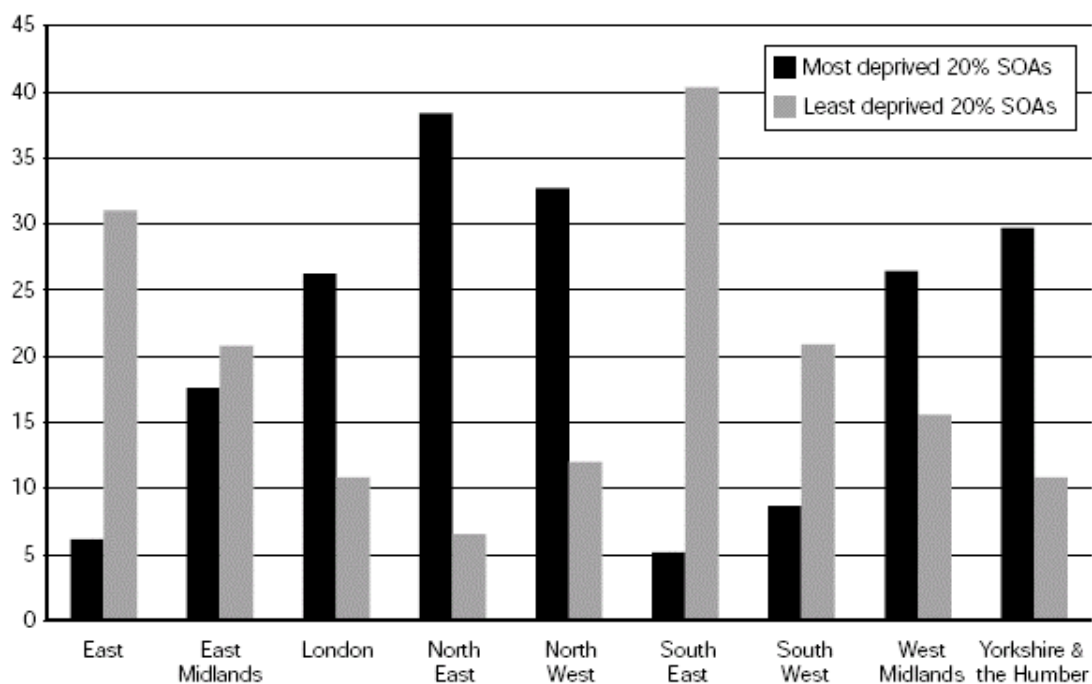
### Reasons for Change between the ID 2000 and the ID 2004

*Reasons for change in rank position between the two Indices include:*

- Real change will have taken place over time.
- The ID 2004 contains some new Domains and indicators.
- New geographical units were used for the ID 2004.
- Denominators have been recalibrated following the 2001 Census.
- The Extent measure was refined for the ID 2004.

*Each of these points is addressed in the main report.*

	<b>Number of SOAs in most deprived 20% of SOAs in England</b>	<b>Number of SOAs in the Region</b>	<b>% of SOAs in each Region falling in most deprived 20% of SOAs in England</b>
<i>East</i>	220	3550	6.2
<i>East Midlands</i>	482	2732	17.6
<i>London</i>	1260	4765	26.4
<i>North East</i>	631	1656	38.1
<i>North West</i>	1461	4459	32.8
<i>South East (excluding London)</i>	271	5319	5.1
<i>South West</i>	278	3226	8.6
<i>West Midlands</i>	917	3482	26.3
<i>Yorkshire and the Humber</i>	976	3293	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6496</b>	<b>32482</b>	<b>20.0</b>



**Chart 1: Percentage of SOAs in the most and least deprived 20% of SOAs in England on the IMD 2004 by Region.**

## Appendix 2: Council tax bands

*This information was provided by Stroud District Council.*

All domestic accommodation has been assigned a band based on the financial value of the property in question. However the bandings are based on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1991 values not on current day figures. There are eight different bands starting at A and going up to H and they have been assigned the following values:

- A: up to £40,000
- B: £40,001 to £52,000
- C: £52,001 to £68,000
- D: £68,001 to £88,000
- E: £88,001 to £120,000
- F: £120,001 to £160,000
- G: £160,001 to £320,000
- H: £320,001+

Starting in 2005 a revaluation of all properties will be undertaken to bring property values back into line with current day figures. The new bandings will be introduced from 1st April 2007, however at present we are unaware of the new bands and their values.

### Appendix 3: Household income

Following a decision not to include an income question in the 2001 census, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) produced a series of model-based income estimates. These are for households rather than individuals, and are for ward (old boundaries) rather than parishes. They refer to the financial year 1998/99.

Two sets of figures are quoted in this report:

1. Net household weekly income before housing costs.
2. Net household weekly income after housing costs.

The weekly household income is calculated as the sum of income from:

- Earnings
- Self-employment
- Investments
- Disability benefits
- Retirement pensions and income support
- Other benefits
- Other pensions
- Other/remaining sources

To calculate the net income, the following components are deducted:

- Income tax payments
- National insurance contributions
- Domestic rates/council tax
- Contributions to occupational pension schemes
- All maintenance and child support payments
- Parental contribution to students living away from home

The housing costs deducted (for the second set of figures only) are as follows:

- Rent (gross of housing benefit)
- Water rates, community water charges and council water charges
- Mortgage interest payments (net of any tax relief)
- Structural insurance premiums (for owner occupiers)
- Ground rent and service charges

Household income values are adjusted to take account of household size and composition, enabling more appropriate comparisons to be made between households. For instance, consider the income of two households, A and B, who have the same weekly income, but A contains a couple with no children and B contains a couple with two children. On the basis of income alone, households A and B would appear to be of similar wealth. However, household B is less wealthy as there are two children to support.

#### **Appendix 4: CLQ measure**

MAIDeN established the level of household income below which 25% of the county live (County Lower Quartile, or CLQ). They then looked at each ward to see which wards had less than 25% of their population living in households with a lower income than the CLQ.

If a ward has less than 25% of its population living in households with a lower income than the CLQ its Income Poverty Score will be less than 1, because the community has fewer people managing below the CLQ. A ward which has more than a quarter of its people managing below the CLQ would have a score greater than 1. This measure is derived from income data created in the private sector for commercial marketing purposes.

Randwick has a score of 0.89, from which the quoted percentage of 22% was calculated for the present report (i.e.  $0.89 \times 25\%$ ).

#### **Appendix 5: Social services rates**

The rates were calculated by MAIDeN. For each type of Social Services case they divided the proportion of cases per head in Randwick with the proportion of cases per head in the district, in other words:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate} &= (\text{cases per head of parish population}) \div (\text{cases per head of district population}) \\ &= (\text{no. cases in parish} \div \text{parish population}) \div (\text{no. cases in district} \div \text{district population}) \end{aligned}$$

Examples:

Rate = 1	Proportion of cases in parish equals proportion of cases in district
Rate = 1.25	Proportion of cases in parish is 25% higher than district
Rate = 2	Proportion of cases in parish is double that in district
Rate = 0.75	Proportion of cases in parish is 25% lower than district
Rate = 0.5	Proportion of cases in parish is half that in district.

## **Appendix 6: Services and facilities**

### **Services and facilities**

Data source: County Council audit, supplemented\* with GRCC's data.

The lists below show the range of services, facilities and clubs available in Randwick. They may now be slightly out of date and should be used as a guide only.

- A village hall
- A mobile library
- 2 pubs
- A Bed and Breakfast
- A bus service
- A Neighbourhood Warden Scheme
- A GP
- A dentist
- 2 primary schools
- A playing field (inc. cricket and football pitch)
- A playgroup
- A Cub and Scout Group
- A Cricket Club
- 2 churches

## **Appendix 7: Category composition**

### **Ethnicity**

- White  
White British, white Irish and white other
- Mixed ethnic  
White and black Caribbean, white and black African, white and Asian, other
- Single ethnic  
Black Caribbean; black African, Asian, and Chinese

### **Household composition**

- Pensioner only households  
One person – pensioner, all pensioners
- Households with dependent children  
Married couple households with dependent children, cohabiting couple households with dependent children, lone parent households with dependent children.
- Households with non-dependent children  
Married couple households with non-dependent children, cohabiting couple households with non-dependent children, lone parent households with non-dependent children.
- Other  
Married couple households with no children, cohabiting couple households with no children, single person, all students.