



Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister

Creating sustainable communities

Research Report 21

Data Provision for Neighbourhood Renewal:
Final Report



Neighbourhood
Renewal Unit



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Section 1

About this project and report

Project summary

This “Data Provision for Neighbourhood Renewal” project signposts the datasets available for targeting, monitoring, priority setting and performance management at a neighbourhood level. The project outputs include this report, an Excel spreadsheet signposting all the datasets, and a searchable website of all the datasets arranged by theme:

www.data4nr.net

In this report we highlight the main datasets arranged by theme, with initial sections on population, multiple deprivation and low income followed by sections on each of the six key Floor Target areas – employment and enterprise, education and skills, health, housing, crime and community safety, and liveability. For each of the datasets we explain why it is useful, whether it is regularly updated and/or available at small area level, and also where to get the data.

The website contains detailed background information on each of the datasets, as well as links to this report and the downloadable Excel version of the dataset list. The Excel spreadsheet contains all the datasets arranged by theme.

1.1 Project background

This project aims to provide information on what data is available and useful for understanding social inclusion issues at a neighbourhood level. Although there are many good sources of data such as the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics website, many people working in neighbourhood renewal have highlighted the need for a signposting resource, in other words a single source of information about what data is available on Neighbourhood Statistics and other sources. The project aimed to:

- **Identify the datasets at national level**

Help ensure that practitioners are aware of existing datasets available from national sources, including forthcoming datasets. All datasets are provided with full background information, including descriptions, what time periods and geographical areas datasets are available for, and web-links to the data-source where available. The project also highlights forthcoming information and gaps in nationally available datasets.

- **Identify the potential datasets at local level**

In addition to nationally-published datasets, the project also highlights datasets potentially available from local organisations, including Local Authorities, Primary Care Trusts, Job Centre Plus, Learning and Skills Councils, Connexions, and Police Forces. For each of these datasets, information may be available from local partner organisations. Access to these sources is likely to depend on data sharing agreements and other local issues.

- **Highlight the key data usage issues**

Key issues underpin the successful use of data by practitioners, including the geographical level and timeliness of available datasets, ease of access to relevant datasets, reliability and disclosure controls on the data, and availability of time series data for performance management and evaluation. The project highlights these, explicitly signposting users to relevant resources, toolkits and projects.

- **Updating the 2004 Data Provision for Neighbourhood Renewal report**

The project builds on and extends the 2004 Data Provision for Neighbourhood Renewal study carried out by University of West England. Alongside reviewing and updating the 2004 study, the major extensions provided in this study here include identifying and signposting locally-held datasets, analysis of additional sources that have come online since the 2004 study, and highlighting key issues for neighbourhood renewal practitioners in terms of data use.

This project did not set out to collate the actual datasets into a single “one-stop shop” resource. Rather we focus on “signposting” to datasets that are currently available from other sources.

1.2 Is this report the only project output? What else has the project delivered?

The signposts to datasets and resources identified in this project are made available in a variety of ways:

- This report highlights the key datasets by theme, explaining why each datasets is useful, whether it is regularly updated and/or available at small area level, and also where to get the data¹
- An Excel spreadsheet is also available listing all datasets by theme²
- The signposts to datasets and information are available online³, with all resources searchable by theme, keywords and Floor Targets.

1.3 Who will this project be useful for?

The emphasis on evidence-based delivery and decision making means that there is an increased need for detailed information on neighbourhood level issues. This resource is likely to be used by those preparing Local Area Agreements, LSP coordinators, those working at a neighbourhood level: indeed anyone seeking a robust understanding of patterns below the district level. The data and resources highlighted here are therefore aimed at people working on a variety of questions such as:

- Where can I find information to help me target specific programmes at the right areas and communities?

1 This full report is available from www.data4nr.net/data4nr_report.pdf

2 The Excel spreadsheet is available from www.data4nr.net/data4nr_spreadsheet.xls

3 www.data4nr.net. The data on this website is also accessible in XML format, allowing direct download for incorporation into spreadsheets or databases, or direct use by other websites.

- Are we meeting our Floor Targets?
- Are our priority neighbourhood areas closing the gap?
- What evidence supports our funding proposals?
- Are our priorities right – is our strategy helping the most deprived areas and groups?
- What is the most recent/most detailed data available on X?
- How can we evaluate and performance manage our programmes and services?
- Where can we find information to develop baseline area profiles for Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, Local Area Agreements, Local Enterprise Growth Initiative and/or other programmes?
- What communities are proving harder to reach?

All of the datasets and resources signposted from this project cover England. A number of the datasets may also cover Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland although this is not always the case. For example the Census 2001 highlighted covers only England and Wales, while the Pupil residence based education datasets cover only England.

1.4 How did we carry out this project?

This project is based on detailed examination of a range of sources, providing a robust and comprehensive signposting tool of what data is available for neighbourhood renewal practitioners. We interviewed a range of data owners and users, as well as carrying out desk-based research into online data-sources and relevant literature. The project was carried out over September and October 2005, with updates planned throughout 2006.

A variety of data owners and users were consulted during the project, with over 50 interviews conducted. See Appendix E for the full list of interviewees, including:

- Central government departments responsible for supplying and disseminating data, including DWP, ONS, DfES, DEFRA, DTI, ODPM, Home Office, DH, Land Registry and Audit Commission
- Neighbourhood Renewal Advisors, supporting the neighbourhood renewal programme at local level
- Members of the four NRU Supporting Evidence for Local Delivery pilot projects, working at regional level
- Local Government Association
- Local Authority members of the Central Local Information Partnership (CLIP) sub-groups
- Academic research groups involved in national programme evaluations

A wide range of online data-sources were examined. See Appendix B for description of the main sources. The set of sources examined included:

- Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)
- NRU Floor Targets Interactive
- NOMIS Labour Market Statistics
- Renewal.net
- Health Poverty Index
- Audit Commission Area Profile website
- University Central Admissions Service
- Higher Education Statistics Agency
- DEFRA Rural Hub
- National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
- Central government departments, including ONS, DWP, ODPM, DoH, DfES, Home Office, DEFRA, DfT, Inland Revenue, Land Registry Office
- Wide range of local information systems

Additionally, a selection of literature on datasets and resources was examined, including:

- Renewal.net case studies, overviews and “how-to” guides – www.renewal.net
- NRU website documents and guidance – www.neighbourhood.gov.uk
- Neighbourhood Statistics – Local Data Scoping Study, 2003
- NeSS – Information and service needs of renewal practitioners, MORI Research study for NRU and ONS, 2003
- Data Sharing for Neighbourhood Renewal: Lessons from the North West, 2005
- ONS Regional Data Catalogue, 2002

1.5 How can I find what I need in this report?

The first section of this report (Section 2) highlights a number of cross-cutting issues in terms of using the information, with signposts to useful resources. Issues examined include geographies, suppressing data to protect confidentiality, data sharing, area classifications, and collating and using ethnicity data.

The next two sections highlight data available on population (Section 3), and multiple deprivation and low income (Section 4).

The remaining sections highlight the data available under each of the six key output areas of the 2004 Floor Targets⁴:

- Employment and enterprise (Section 5)
- Education and skills (Section 6)
- Health (Section 7)
- Housing (Section 8)
- Crime and community safety (Section 9)
- Liveability (Section 10)

Within each of the data sections, key datasets available from national sources are highlighted, with description of the datasets and links to web data-sources.

The Appendices provide more detailed lists and descriptions of the data sources, including description of the main datasets (Appendix A), description of the main data-sources (Appendix B), locally-held datasets (Appendix C), the Floor Targets agreed in the 2004 Spending Review (Appendix D) and people and organisations contributing to this project (Appendix E).

1.6 Will this project be updated? How can I contribute?

The outputs from this project – including the data4nr.net website, this report and the Excel spreadsheet – will be updated over the coming year, to incorporate new datasets and data-sources that are available.

We would welcome your comments, or any additional datasets and/or sources that you would like to highlight – please send emails to:

- comments@data4nr.net

1.7 Are there other places where I can get help/support?

Renewal.net

The datasets highlighted in this project and report are only part of the evidence base available to help people working on neighbourhood renewal. Other local research evidence may also be available, including local consultation and surveys. Additionally, there is a wide evidence base on “what works”, including case studies from local neighbourhood renewal programmes. A good place to start looking for case studies and other qualitative evidence is the NRU Renewal.net:

- www.renewal.net

⁴ The key areas were set out in the 2004 Spending Review, and are broadly the five areas highlighted in the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal – tackling worklessness and supporting weaker economies; tackling crime; improving skills; tackling poor health; tackling poor housing and physical environment – with the last area split into “housing” and “liveability”.

Supporting Evidence for Local Delivery (SELD)

The NRU is currently piloting the Supporting Evidence for Local Delivery (SELD) project in four regions across England. SELD is run by regional partners in the South-West, West Midlands, North-West and North-East regions, and provides support and analysis to help deliver neighbourhood renewal programmes:

- SELD West Midlands: RegenWM, www.regenwm.org/seld/
- SELD South-West: Creating Excellence/SW Regional Observatory, www.creatingexcellence.org.uk/
- SELD North-East: Evaluation Research Services, www.seld-ne.org.uk/
- SELD North-West: Centre for Local Economic Strategies, www.cles.org.uk

Regional support

At regional level the Government Offices provide support to local partnerships. Many Government Offices have ongoing initiatives to provide support for specific neighbourhood renewal programmes, such as the West Midlands SPAR (Strategic Performance Analysis for Results) programme.

Office for National Statistics support

ONS provide support and training on the Neighbourhood Statistics website for users through a series of roadshows and training days. Also over the next 2 years ONS will start to place statisticians into the regional Government Offices to support analysis at a regional level.

Section 2

Using the data – background resources

Background resources summary

This section gives a short introduction to some of the issues that are helpful to understand when using data for targeting and monitoring at a local level. We also highlight some useful web resources for further information.

2.1 Introduction

In this section we highlight some background resources that are helpful when looking to use the data, for example background information on geographies, guidance on collecting and using ethnicity data, case studies on data sharing, toolkits for mapping data and so on.

Unfortunately it is beyond the scope of this project to provide a detailed handbook of how to use data for evidence-based neighbourhood renewal work. Rather we focus on “signposting” resources that are currently available, organised by issue. The issues covered below are:

- How do the datasets relate to the Floor Targets?
- Where do I find out about geographies?
- What types of area classification are there?
- What do I do if different datasets show different numbers?
- Where do I find out about Data Sharing?
- What has been done to the data to protect confidentiality? What is data disclosure?
- How do I collect and use ethnicity data?
- How reliable is this data? How is reliability and accuracy ensured, and what happens if data is revised?
- Do I need a license to get this data? Is it all free?
- How do I use Geographical Information Systems (GIS)?
- How do I setup and carry out baselines and evaluations?
- How do we develop a Local Intelligence System?

2.2 How do the datasets relate to the Floor Targets? What about sub-district Floor Targets and proxy datasets?

The neighbourhood renewal Floor Targets were revised following the 2004 Spending Review, see Appendix D for the current full list of targets. The NRU Floor Targets Interactive website contains the datasets at District level, as well as a useful set of technical notes:

- www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/index.asp
- www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/data_interactive/indexnotes.asp

Additionally, many of the datasets signposted in this project are relevant to the Floor Targets – the website developed as part of this project contains details for each dataset of relevant Floor Targets, as well as providing links for all Floor Targets to relevant datasets.

- www.data4nr.net
- www.data4nr.net/floor_targets

Although the Floor Targets Interactive website does not hold sub-District information, some of the Floor Target datasets signposted from the www.data4nr.net are available at sub-District level, for example the pupil attainment residence-based Key Stage datasets. For other Floor Targets there are sub-District datasets that can be used as “proxies” in analysis, for example DWP unemployment benefits (available at LSOA level) are closely related to employment rates. Additionally, relevant data may be available from locally-held administrative datasets, such as small area crime statistics⁵. An NRU and ONS study currently in progress aims to publish guidance and case studies on sub-District datasets and proxies for Floor Targets early in 2006, and details will be updated in this report.

2.3 Basic guide to geographies

Datasets such as the Census 2001 are often presented in an aggregated form to small area levels. The important small area levels are Wards, Census Super Output Areas (SOA) and Census Output Areas (OA), see below for further details. The smallest area at which Census 2001 data is released is at OA level, while the English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 is released at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level.

Below we give a basic guide to the major administrative and statistical area levels, from the smallest OA level up to Regional level. The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- ONS Beginners guide to UK Geography:
www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/beginners_guide.asp

⁵ Access to locally-held information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

- Census 2001 Output Geographies (including lookup tables between geographies): www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/op12.asp
- Information on postcodes: www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/afpd.asp
- Linking postcodes to other geographies: www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/afpd.asp
- What are Super Output Areas?
neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?info=link.jsp?page=SOAGeneral_Info.htm
- How to recast data between incompatible geographies:
neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/downloads/NeSS_recasting.pdf
- ONS Geography guide: www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/
- ONS Geography Policy:
neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/downloads/GeographyPolicy.pdf
- DWP Guide to SOAs:
www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/2004/Guide_to_Super_Output_Areas.pdf
- DWP Guide to Scottish Datazones:
www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/2004/Guide_to_Data_Zones.pdf

Census Output Areas (OAs)

2001 Census Output Areas (OAs) are the primary new geography created for the purpose of presenting 2001 Census results. OAs are built from clusters of adjacent unit postcodes and therefore represent the smallest Census geography; they are essentially the building block at which all Census data are collected. Census statistics for higher level geographies, such as SOAs, 2003 wards, Districts and regions and so on, are created by aggregating the constituent OAs.

OAs are designed to have similar population sizes and be as socially similar as possible (based on tenure of household and dwelling type). Wherever possible, urban/rural mixes are avoided (i.e. postcodes in an OA should be either all urban or all rural). OAs usually have approximately regular shapes and they are usually constrained by boundaries such as major roads. In order to ensure the confidentiality of data, OAs are required to have a specified minimum population size. The Office for National Statistics set the minimum OA size at 40 resident households and 100 resident persons but the recommended size is actually rather larger at 125 households. These size thresholds mean that unusually small wards and parishes are incorporated into larger OAs. OAs nest within SOAs, 2003 wards, Districts, Counties and regions.

Census Super Output Areas (SOAs)

Census Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting the 2001 Census, the English Indices of Deprivation 2004, and other neighbourhood statistics. SOAs are intended to remain stable (unlike wards) and are designed to have equal populations (also unlike wards).

There are three layers to the SOA geography: Lower layer; Middle layer; and Upper layer. The Lower layer SOA, or LSOA, boundaries were developed from aggregates of Output Areas, based on automated GIS and demographics techniques. The Middle layer SOA, or MSOA, boundaries were developed by ONS in consultation with Local Authorities and other stakeholders and are aggregates of LSOAs. The Upper layer SOA boundaries are currently in development. See the Office for National Statistics website for further details of the different SOA layers:

- www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/default.asp.

Unlike wards, SOAs are designed to produce areas of approximately equal population size, with the mean population of LSOAs being approximately 1,500 people and MSOAs 7,200 people. Although there remains a degree of variation around this mean of 1500 persons (the smallest LSOA population in England is just under 1,000 whilst the highest population is over 6,000), the large majority of LSOAs have populations close to 1,500. This standardised population size makes the LSOA geography well suited to identifying smaller pockets of deprivation that may be averaged out over large wards.

There are 32,482 lower layer LSOAs in England. LSOAs nest perfectly within the Census Standard Table wards. Although the majority of LSOAs do nest within the CAS wards, this is not true in every case. For more information on how LSOAs relate to Census wards, please refer to the 2001 Census website referenced above.

Wards

Wards are essentially units of electoral administration and their boundaries therefore change relatively frequently (compared to higher level geographies such as Districts). This makes the ward geography difficult to use when attempting to monitor change over time.

To reduce this problem of ward boundary changes, the 2001 Census defined two sets of ward boundaries, constructed from smaller Census Output Areas (discussed above): 'Census Area Statistics' (CAS) wards; and 'Standard Table' (ST) wards. The 2001 Census website contains a wealth of useful explanation regarding the differences between the two sets of Census wards – www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/default.asp.

CAS wards represent the electoral ward boundaries as at the beginning of 2003 (with a small number of wards merged together in order not to disclose information that might be used to identify individuals). For this reason, they are often referred to as '2003 wards'. Information based on 2003 wards (i.e. CAS wards) may not be the same as information based on earlier wards, such as those used in the 1991 Census and the English Indices of Deprivation 2000. Even where a ward has the same name, it may not have the same boundaries – sometimes the shape of a ward will change whilst the name stays the same.

The average population size of 2003 wards in England is just under 6,000 people, with a minimum population of just over 100 people and a maximum of over 35,000 people. The number of 2003 wards across England is 7,969.

Districts

There are 354 Districts in England (including Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan, London Boroughs and Shire Districts). The geographical boundaries of the Districts in England have remained stable since 1998. Districts nest within regions and Counties.

Counties

There are 35 Shire Counties in England, as well as 6 metropolitan Counties (Greater London is an 'administrative area', and is now a region in its own right). The geographical boundaries of the Counties in England have remained stable since 1998, and Counties nest within regions.

Regions

There are nine regions in England: North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East, London, South-East, and South West. Each region has its own Government Office which represents central government in the region. The geographical boundaries of the regions have remained stable since 1998.

Obtaining GIS boundary data for these geographies

GIS boundary data for Output Areas and larger geographies is available through the Office of National Statistics Census programme:

- www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/op12.asp#products

Use of this data requires a freely available "click-use" license (see "How do I get this data? Is it all free?" below), but for commercial purposes may require purchase of an additional license from Ordnance Survey.

Aggregating individual data to small area level

Individual or household level information is often linked to postcodes or grid references. In order to aggregate this data to small area level you will need a lookup file linking the postcodes /grid references to other geographies:

- The All Fields Postcode Directory is available to local and national government, and to other customers for a fee, see www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/afpd.asp for details
- You will need to use GIS software to link grid references to geographical boundaries

2.4 What types of Area Classification are there?

There are many common types of area classification, including the ONS National Area Classification based on the Census 2001, Audit Commission Statistical Neighbours, Home Office Crime Families, Countryside Agency rural-urban classifications, and marketing classifications such as ACORN and Mosaic.

Classifications can be used for analysis and comparison, for example examining the differences between rural and urban areas on particular issues, or benchmarking against areas in a particular comparison group.

Each classification is based on identifying groups of areas (“clusters”) that are similar on a set of key characteristics. For example the ONS National Area Classification is based on 41 Census variables covering the population age, gender and ethnic profile, household composition and tenure, socio-economic and employment data.

Different classifications are available for different types of geography, for example the Home Office Crime Families are available at Local Authority level, and are useful for comparing between Districts. The ONS National Area Classification is available at Output Area, ward, and Local Authority level so can be used to compare between groups of similar areas at a variety of geographical scales.

The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- ONS National Area Classification:
www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/default.asp
- National Area classification information:
www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/people/d.vickers/OAclassinfo.html
- Rural – urban classification: www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp
- Home Office CDRP Family Groups: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/prgpdfs/brf300.pdf
- Audit Commission/CIPFA statistical nearest neighbours (requires registration):
www.cipfastats.net/nearestneighbours/england/default.asp
- ACORN (commercially available): www.caci.co.uk/acorn/
- MOSAIC (commercially available): www.experian.co.uk/redirects/mosaic.html
- People and Places (commercially available):
www.beacon-dodsworth.co.uk/p2/index.html

2.5 What do I do if different datasets measuring the same thing show different numbers? How do I know if differences are significant?

Measuring the same thing in more than one way may result in different results. This is particularly the case with sample data, or data from different sources.

For example where the data is based on a sample, there will be some error due to only using part of the whole population. In other words repeating the sample may result in changes due to this sampling error even if there has been no “real” change, and even two samples done at the same time may show different results. Smaller samples are likely to have larger errors than larger samples (see the section on data reliability below) – when measuring change over time based on samples it is important to check that differences are significant. Sample data may include

information on what differences should be seen as significant (as provided by MORI for the NDC household surveys), alternatively statistical methods should be used to check significance.

Additionally, when using data from different sources, there may be differences in methodology that produce different results – for example qualification data from the 2001 Census does not match qualification data from other surveys⁶, also population counts from the Census do not exactly match data from other population registers such as GP registrations⁷. There is no standard way of dealing with differences like this, but it may be useful to think about what groups/effects you are trying to measure – particular datasets may be more accurate for particular groups. For example disadvantaged groups are less likely to return Census forms, children and older people are more likely to be accurately registered with a GP, and so on – analysis based on Census data or GP registrations should try to take this into account (the ONS have already applied methods to the Census data to try to adjust for differences in response rates).

2.6 Where do I find out about Data Sharing?

Sharing data between local partners is an important part of successful joined-up working, however it is important that individual's confidentiality is protected.

One approach taken is to share data that is already aggregated to small area, with “disclosure control” safeguards (see below) put in place to ensure that individuals cannot be identified. Additionally, “data sharing protocols” are used by many partnerships to formalise what individual data can be shared and for what purposes.

Central government departments have developed a range of guidance including advice on the law. A good starting point for data sharing issues is the recent NRU study:

- NRU Data Sharing and neighbourhood Renewal: lessons from the North West (excellent links to comprehensive data sharing resources given in Appendix C): www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=1604

Additionally, the following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- DCA Guidance on the Law: www.dca.gov.uk/foi/sharing/toolkit/lawguide.pdf
- DCA Data sharing toolkit: www.dca.gov.uk/foi/sharing/toolkit/index.htm
- DWP Sharing Guidance (not yet published online by DWP): www.cles.org.uk/C2B/document_tree/ViewADocument.asp?ID=52&CatID=41
- ONS Data Sharing guidance: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_other/NSDataSharing.pdf

⁶ There are differences in results between self-reported questionnaire surveys and face-to-face interview surveys, possibly due to the presence of an interviewer who probes for educational and/or on-the-job training qualifications that might have been forgotten.

⁷ Additional population datasets were used for validating the Census, following concerns with under-counting particular groups and areas.

- ONS Data Matching Protocol:
www.statistics.gov.uk/about/national_statistics/cop/downloads/NSCoPDatamatching.pdf
- ONS Data Access Protocol:
neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/downloads/NeSS_data_access.pdf
- Crime data sharing: www.crimereduction.gov.uk/infosharing21.htm
- Home Office Intelligence and information toolkit:
www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/ui00.htm

2.7 What has been done to the data to protect confidentiality? What are “disclosure controls”?

In order to protect the confidentiality of individuals, many organisations aggregate individual data to small area level such as Output Areas.

However, with small areas or specific population groups, there is the danger that even these aggregated datasets may be used to identify individuals. Disclosure controls are safeguards applied to the data to prevent this identification. Different organisations use different types of disclosure control, often rounding data to the nearest 5 (used by the DWP for benefit counts) or suppressing numbers under 3 (used for the Census 2001).

It is important to be aware that this might affect your analysis of the data, particularly where you are looking at small numbers. Disclosure controls have a more significant effect where the numbers are smaller, for example when looking at small areas such as Output Areas, or more detailed population breakdowns such as particular ethnic or age groups.

The following source gives further information that may be helpful:

- Census data disclosure protection:
www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/discloseprotect.asp

2.8 How do I collect and use ethnicity data?

People from particular groups including Black and minority ethnic (BME) communities may be additionally vulnerable to deprivation and social exclusion issues. It is therefore important to monitor and evaluate how neighbourhood renewal programmes are involving and helping these communities.

The NRU have piloted their ethnicity monitoring guidance in a number of Local Strategic Partnerships, and the good practice has been collected and posted on renewal.net. The NRU are now engaged in a similar project, aiming to improve outcomes for BME communities, with a number of neighbourhood renewal programmes. Good practice will again be posted on renewal.net, in spring 2006.

In this project we have highlighted datasets that are broken down by ethnicity, gender, sex, and disability (in the following sections of this report these datasets are explicitly signposted, while the website www.data4nr.net allows you to search for datasets that are broken down in this way).

The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- Online Race Resource for Improving Outcomes in Neighbourhood Renewal (ORRION): www.renewal.net/toolkits/orriontoolkit
- Diversity and Neighbourhood Renewal Factsheet: www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=1341
- Race equality and Neighbourhood Renewal: www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=348
- NRU ethnicity monitoring guidance: www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=771
- Race equality key documents: www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=772
- Ethnicity and Health: www.nepho.org.uk/index.php?c=1047
- CRE Guide to ethnic monitoring: www.cre.gov.uk/gdpract/monitoring.html
- ONS Guide to ethnicity data: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?info=link.jsp?page=EthIntroduction.htm
- ONS Collecting and classifying ethnicity data: www.statistics.gov.uk/about/ethnic_group_statistics/default.asp
- ONS How to define ethnicity: www.statistics.gov.uk/about/ethnic_group_statistics/how_define/default.asp
- Ethnic monitoring in the NHS: www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4116839&chk=xfG3pr

2.9 How reliable is this data? How is reliability and accuracy ensured, and what happens if data is revised?

Datasets vary in reliability and accuracy, however it is difficult to accurately assess how accurate and/or reliable a particular dataset is.

It is likely that large datasets that are released through national sources, with a good deal of testing and validation carried out, are likely to be more reliable than datasets based on small surveys and with little validation. However the problems with counting particular groups in the Census 2001 show how difficult it is to be accurate in all cases.

Data may also be reliable at a particular geographical level, but not for smaller areas. For example the employment rate data used for the Floor Targets is not reliable below district level, so other proxies for employment levels such as people receiving unemployment benefit need to be used for the smaller Super Output Areas or wards. However data at these small area levels may fluctuate from year to year.

The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- Reliability of Census: www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/methodology.asp
- Census response rates: www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/annexb.asp
- Census data quality: www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/pdfs/tabular_counts.pdf
- ONS Experimental Statistics: www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=173
- National Statistics Quality Management:
www.statistics.gov.uk/about/national_statistics/cop/downloads/qualitymanagement.pdf
- ONS Data Revision protocol:
www.statistics.gov.uk/about/national_statistics/cop/downloads/revisions.pdf

2.10 Do I need a license to get this data? Is it all free?

Most of the datasets and resources highlighted in this project are freely available. The exceptions are where data is flagged as provided by commercial organisations, as well as two datasets provided by central government that require purchase – the Land Registry property price database and the Hospital Episode Statistics.

In order to use any of the nationally-published datasets you or your organisation will need a “click-use” license, which is freely available by filling out the form available here:

- Click-use license: www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/index.htm

The click-use license also covers GIS boundary data for Output Areas and larger geographies, available through the Office for National Statistics Census programme (see above), but use of this boundary data for commercial purposes may require purchase of an additional license from Ordnance Survey – see the links below.

National and local government agencies (including Police Forces and Primary Care Trusts) are covered by the Ordnance Survey pan-government agreement, which allows them to use most Ordnance Survey products.

The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- Census license: www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/op16.asp
- Ordnance Survey geography data:
www.statistics.gov.uk/Census2001/terms_and_conditions.asp

2.11 How do I use a Geographical Information System (GIS)?

Many of the datasets signposted in this project are available aggregated to small area level, allowing different datasets to be linked together to better understand the issues affecting particular areas.

You may need to use GIS software such as MapInfo when looking to map this data, or aggregating your own datasets to small area level, or carrying out more complex analysis such as identifying how many people live a certain distance away from key services. People in your organisation may already be expert users of GIS software, and may provide additional training or resources.

The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- GIS in market renewal:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Policy%20Guidance/Usinggeographicalinformation.pdf
- Crime Mapping (Jill Dando Institute):
www.ucl.ac.uk/jdi/crime_mapping/crime_mapping_guide/index.php
- GIS for Public Health: www.nwpho.org.uk/gistraining/

2.12 How do I setup and carry out baselines and evaluations? What other toolkits are available?

A wide range of toolkits and guidance has been developed for using the evidence base in neighbourhood renewal targeting and monitoring work. The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- LSP Delivery toolkit: www.renewal.net/lsp/
- Tracking progress toolkit: www.renewal.net/toolkits/TrackProgress/
- Floor Target Action Plan Toolkit:
www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=195
- LSP Performance Management Framework:
www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=533
- Creating, using and updating a neighbourhood baseline:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Policy%20Guidance/Creatingusingupdating.pdf
- How to plan and manage an evaluation:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Toolkit/Howplanmanage.doc
- Self-evaluation – a handy guide to sources:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Policy%20Guidance/Selfevaluationhandy.pdf
- Undertaking local evaluation:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Policy%20Guidance/Undertakinglocalevaluation.pdf
- Local evaluation – the NDC experience:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Solving%20the%20Problem/Localevaluationndcs.doc
- Tracking progress:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Overview/How%20To/Trackingprogress.doc
- How to evaluate a project:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Overview/How%20To/Howevaluateproject.doc

- Soft indicators – recognising progress:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Toolkit/Softindicatorsrecognising.doc
- Using household survey data:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Policy%20Guidance/Usinghouseholdsurvey.pdf
- Developing evidence-based strategies:
www.renewal.net/Documents/RNET/Policy%20Guidance/Developingstrategiesnm.pdf

2.13 How do we develop a Local Intelligence System?

Many local partnerships have setup Local Intelligence Systems – local versions of Neighbourhood Statistics potentially holding data published nationally as well as local partner datasets and analysis.

The NRU is currently commissioning a project to understand the development and role of Local Information Systems, and it is intended that best practice from this project will be published on Renewal.net.

The following sources give further information that may be helpful:

- Local Intelligence Systems Toolkit (toolkit for how to setup a Local Intelligence System): catalogue.localgovnp.org.uk/pp/publication/detail.asp?id=18783
- Brighton CityStats (report commissioned by SEPHO):
www.citystats.org/reports/SEPHOreport.pdf

2.14 Future developments

Many of respondents we contacted in the course of this project expressed a need for more detailed guidance on how to use data for initiating, targeting and evaluating neighbourhood renewal programmes. Potentially this could summarise the case studies and guidance on Renewal.net, alongside providing help with quantitative techniques for targeting and evaluation. Such guidance would likely need to highlight both theory and practice, ensuring that statistically robust methods and analysis are used where possible, but recognising that evidence-based work should use the best available analysis.

There are projects currently underway to develop this kind of resource (as these are published we will add the resources to this section), including:

- As part of building analytical capacity of the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics service, a series of analytical case studies are being developed which show simple statistical techniques and provide guidance as to how data can be interpreted for topics relevant to neighbourhood renewal. The case studies are scheduled for publication as ‘pilots’ on the Neighbourhood Statistics web site by the end of 2005. The case studies will complement a more comprehensive “Using Statistics Toolkit” to be released early 2006.
- The NRU Supporting Evidence for Local Delivery pilot projects are developing a set of Frequently Answered Questions on using evidence for targeting and evaluating neighbourhood renewal programmes.

Section 3

Population datasets

Population datasets summary

Population data is needed in order to interpret rates, such as what proportion of people are unemployed, receive sickness benefits, or lack important skills? Additionally, population trends themselves are useful in order to highlight areas of growth or decline, potentially linked to neighbourhood renewal programmes.

Population data is generally either available at small area level for a single time-point, such as the Census 2001, or available regularly updated but only for higher level geographies, such as the Mid-Year Estimates. However, recently the ONS has published ward-level population estimates for 2001 and 2002 on Neighbourhood Statistics, broken down by five year age band and gender.

The Census 2001 provides the most detailed small area population data, with population counts by age, gender, ethnicity and religion. As Census data is only available every ten years, other data is needed for tracking progress and change during the years between Censuses.

At District level and above, the Annual Population Survey⁸ available through NOMIS and Neighbourhood Statistics provides regularly updated data on the number of people by age, sex and ethnicity. The annual Mid-Year Estimates at District level and above provide data broken down by five year age band and gender.

3.1 What datasets are available?

The information on population comes from a variety of sources, including the Census 2001, Mid-Year Estimates, DWP Benefits datasets (Child Benefit and State Pension), English Indices of Deprivation 2004, and the Office for National Statistics (see Table 1).

Table 1: Population datasets

Census 2001

Why is it useful?

The Census 2001 provides the most detailed small area population data, often available down to OA level. The Census also gives detailed “bivariate” breakdowns – where data is broken down by age-group, gender, ethnic group and so on.

What data is available?

- All People (**sub-district**)
- People by age, gender, marital status, ethnic group, country of birth, religion (**sub-district**)
- All Households (**sub-district**)
- Household Composition (**sub-district**)
- Communal Establishment Residents (**sub-district**)
- Population Density: Persons Per Hectare (**sub-district**)
- Migration (**sub-district**)

⁸ The Annual Population Survey replaces the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix A.9 for details.

Table 1: Population datasets (continued)	
Census 2001 (continued)	
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
Additional Population datasets on Neighbourhood Statistics	
Why is it useful?	NeSS provides several other important population datasets, including the new ONS ward-level population estimates, the annually updated mid year population estimates and Annual Population Survey. Also holds a range of additional vital statistics publications.
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ward-level population estimates (sub-district, regularly updated) – Mid-year population estimates (regularly updated) – Annual Population Survey data by age, sex and ethnicity (regularly updated) – Live births and mortality rates – Movements between Local Authorities by sex and age-group – Population turnover (sub-district)
Where from?	www.statistics.gov.uk/
Department of Work and Pensions Benefit Datasets and HM Revenue and Customs	
Why is it useful?	The DWP provides two benefit datasets available at small area level for particular age groups. The data has very high take-up rates so is often used as measures of population for those age groups. Child Benefit data is now administered through HM Revenue and Customs but data is available on Neighbourhood Statistics.
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Child Benefit Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated) – State Pension Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
Where from?	www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/neighbourhood.asp
See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets	

3.2 Diversity: What data is available for different groups?

It is often useful to be able to identify particular groups in order to design interventions and monitor outcomes; many of the datasets highlighted above are available broken down by ethnicity, gender, age and disability. Table 10 shows what datasets are available by group.

Additionally, as detailed below much of the Census data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group.

At present DWP benefits databases do not hold data on ethnicity, however the Customer Information System due to become fully operational in 2007/08 will include ethnic monitoring. Data may be published from this source in future.

Table 2: What datasets are available broken down by specific group?

Data breakdown	Dataset
Ethnicity	– Census 2001 populations (sub-district)
	– Annual Population Survey population by age, sex and ethnicity (regularly updated)
Religion	– Census 2001 populations (sub-district)
Gender	– Census 2001 populations (sub-district)
	– State Pension Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Movements between Local Authorities by sex and age-group
	– Ward-level population estimates (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Live Births
Age	– Census 2001 populations (sub-district)
	– Ward-level population estimates (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– State Pension Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Child Benefit Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Movements between Local Authorities by sex and age-group
Data for children	– Census 2001 populations (sub-district)
	– Child Benefit Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
Data for older groups	– Census 2001 populations (sub-district)
	– State Pension (sub-district, regularly updated)

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

3.3 Recent and future developments

The major recent development is the publication of ward-level population estimates on Neighbourhood Statistics for 2001 and 2002. Further developments to bring this time series up-to-date with the Mid-Year Estimates are planned, as well as extending the estimates to SOA level.

The second major recent development is the development of the Annual Population Survey (APS) based on the previous Labour Force Survey. The APS has been boosted to provide more robust Local Authority level data for ethnicity, employment and qualifications.

3.4 Gaps in the data

Although the Census 2001 provides a detailed breakdown of different population groups at small area level, the major gap in population data is not having similar data updated over time. Although repeating the Census annually is not practical, it may be that suitable models can be developed from combining the Census and the Annual Population Survey, for example as done with the ward-level population estimates highlighted above.

3.5 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

Local Authorities and partnerships may well have developed their own population estimates and population forecasts, and may additionally hold information on particular groups such as armed forces and students.

Section 4

Multiple deprivation and low income datasets

Multiple deprivation and low income datasets summary

The main source for multiple deprivation data across England is the English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004), based on seven domains of deprivation⁹. This gives a relative level of multiple deprivation at small area level, with the domains and indicators (some of which have been recently released on Neighbourhood Statistics) giving a more detailed picture of specific deprivation issues. The IMD 2004 is very useful for small area analysis of deprivation, but is not updated over time so less useful for evaluating and tracking progress¹⁰.

DWP publish regularly updated small area data on low income benefits, with claimant counts available for Income Support and Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance. Additionally, the low income domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)¹¹ provides data on income-related benefits as well as people on low incomes receiving tax credits.

Recently ONS have published ward-level income estimates on Neighbourhood Statistics for 2001/02, and it is intended that these will be repeated annually. Other data on income includes District level data from the Annual Hours and Earnings Survey.

4.1 What datasets are available?

Tackling multiple deprivation, social exclusion and poverty is the overall goal of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. Although Local Authority Floor Targets do not explicitly relate to multiple deprivation or low income, every target aims to help prioritise activity at a local level in order to tackle these issues. Understanding the distribution and drivers of multiple deprivation and low income is therefore crucial in formulating effective strategies and programmes for neighbourhood renewal.

The datasets highlighted under the multiple deprivation and low income section are split into two themes – Multiple Deprivation (Table 3) and Low Income (Table 4). As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

⁹ See Appendix for details of the IMD 2004.

¹⁰ Many of the individual indicators which are used in the IMD 2004 are currently being updated, and due to be published on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the start of a time series at LSOA level. However the domain scores and the overall IMD 2004 will not be updated.

¹¹ The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 is the single headline multiple deprivation score. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 refer to the IMD 2004 as well as the individual domains, indicators and summary scores published at Local Authority level.

Multiple Deprivation

The information on multiple deprivation comes largely from the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), however a multiple deprivation model was also developed in the Census 2001. See Table 3 for the key datasets.

Low Income

The information on low income comes from a variety of sources, including the English Indices of Deprivation 2004, DWP benefits datasets, ONS estimates of household income, and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. See Table 4 for the key datasets.

Table 3: Multiple Deprivation datasets

English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)/English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004)

Why is it useful? The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2004) measures multiple deprivation at small area level (Lower Super Output Area). The IMD 2004 is extremely useful for small area analysis of deprivation, however it is based on data from a single time-point, and has not been updated (although many of the indicators are currently being updated) – this makes it less useful for tracking progress over time.

The IMD 2004 is a weighted aggregation of seven domains of deprivation – Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education skills and training deprivation, Barriers To Housing and Services, Crime, and Living Environment deprivation. Each domain contains a number of indicators (37 indicators in all) – the domains and indicators are discussed under the relevant sections of this report. Additional scores measure income deprivation affecting children and older people.

The IMD 2004, the domains, and many of the indicators are available on Neighbourhood Statistics (the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 refer to the IMD 2004 and all the domain, indicator, and summary scores).

What data is available?

- IMD 2004 (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 Domains and indicators (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Children (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 District/Unitary/County level summary scores

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Census 2001

Why is it useful? The Census provides an indicator of multiple deprivation at small area level, showing whether households are deprived on one or more dimensions of deprivation. This is interesting as it measures whether individual households are multiply deprived. Data is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.

The four dimensions of deprivation used are from Census data on unemployment/worklessness (unemployed or permanently sick household members), low qualifications (less than 5 GCSEs grade C or above and no household members in Further Education), health and disability (not in good health or limiting long term illness), and housing (overcrowded or lacking amenities).

What data is available? – Households by selected characteristics (**sub-district**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

Table 4: **Low Income datasets****English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)**

Why is it useful? The Income domain of the ID 2004 measures the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006).

The domain is composed of several underlying indicators – adults and children in Income Support households or in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households; adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit or Disabled Persons Tax Credit households whose income is below 60% of the median; and National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers. These have been released as a combined indicator, giving the number of people experiencing income deprivation in an area.

What data is available?

- ID 2004 Income Domain **(sub-district)**
- ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Children **(sub-district)**
- ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People **(sub-district)**
- ID 2004 Count of adults and children in low income households indicator **(sub-district)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Department of Work and Pensions Benefit Datasets (DWP)

Why is it useful? There are several benefit datasets available relating to people living on low income. These are released regularly, so are useful for monitoring change over time. Data for 2004 is available down to LSOA level, with older data available at ward-level, however the DWP is planning to publish older data down to LSOA in early 2006 (see Section 4.3).

What data is available?

- Income Support Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
- Income Support Minimum Income Guarantee Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
- Income based Jobseekers Allowance Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
- Pension Credit Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**

Where from? www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/neighbourhood.asp

Ward-level household income estimates (ONS)

Why is it useful? The ONS have recently published ward-level household income estimates. Previous small area income estimates have been available only for the older 1998 ward geography, or from commercial suppliers, so this is a big step forward.

At present the data is only available for 2001/2 but it is intended that this will become a regular series.

What data is available? – Model-Based estimates of income for wards (2001/2) **(sub-district)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Why is it useful? The ASHE provides annually updated data on resident and workplace earnings at Local Authority level. The data allows tracking change over time, as well as comparison between workplace and residence earnings, and part-time and full-time workers.

What data is available?

- Earnings per head: By place of work **(regularly updated)**
- Earnings per head: By place of residence **(regularly updated)**

Where from? www.nomisweb.co.uk

Table 4: Low Income datasets (continued)	
Census 2001	
Why is it useful?	<p>Although the Census does not provide direct information on income, a number of indicators can be used as a proxy for low income indicators.</p> <p>These may be less useful than more direct measures of income such as low income benefits, however they may provide useful additional information for example in areas where benefit take-up rates are low. Also, much of the Census data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group, allowing differences between groups to be analysed.</p> <p>Low income proxies typically include the four deprivation data highlighted above – unemployment/worklessness (unemployed or permanently sick household members), low qualifications (less than 5 GCSEs grade C or above and no household members in Further Education), health and disability (not in good health or limiting long term illness), and housing (overcrowded or lacking amenities) – as well as car ownership.</p>
What data is available?	– Census proxies of low income/deprivation (sub-district)
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets	

4.2 Diversity: What data is available for different groups?

It is often useful to be able to identify particular groups in order to design interventions and monitor outcomes; many of the datasets highlighted above are available broken down by ethnicity, gender, age and disability. Table 5 shows what datasets are available by group.

Additionally, as detailed below much of the Census data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group, allowing differences between groups to be analysed. For example, Census data can show if there are differences between people from different ethnic groups in terms of unemployment/worklessness, qualifications, health and disability, housing, and car ownership.

At present DWP benefits databases do not hold data on ethnicity, however the Customer Information System due to become fully operational in 2007/08 will include ethnic monitoring. Data may be published from this source in future.

Table 5: What datasets are available broken down by specific group?

Data breakdown	Dataset
Gender	– Income Support Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Pension Credit (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Earnings per head: By place of work (regularly updated)
	– Earnings per head: By place of residence (regularly updated)
	– Census data (sub-district)
Age	– Income Support Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Pension Credit (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Census data (sub-district)
Data for older people	– Income Support Minimum Income Guarantee Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Pension Credit (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Supplementary Index (sub-district)
	– Census data (sub-district)
Data for children	– Income Support: Dependents (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Income based Jobseekers Allowance: Dependents (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Supplementary Index (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Census data (sub-district)
Data for disabled groups	– Income Support: Disability premium (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Census data (sub-district)

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

4.3 Recent and future developments

The major recent development is the publication by ONS of ward-level household income estimates for the period 2001/02; future publication of more recent data and data down to SOA level will allow this to be used for tracking change over time.

The recent release of DWP benefits datasets at LSOA level is to be followed in early 2006 with the release of quarterly time series benefits data back to 1999 at LSOA level (this time series has recently been published at Local Authority level, available from the DWP via a tabulation tool – www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp). This data will not be released at individual benefit level, but for “client groups”. The data is from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), based on a 100% scan of all benefit claimants on the DWP system, and covering information such as age and gender of claimant, duration of benefit spells and geographical locations of claimants. The WPLS project classifies benefit recipients into client groups in terms of the major benefit received, in order to eliminate double counting. Quarterly data will be released back to 1999 for the Working Age and Pensioner client groups, broken down into statistical groups including unemployed, Incapacity Benefits, Income Support lone parents and carers.

Many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

The WPLS also links data from HM Revenue and Customs on incomes. This data can be used to track trajectories of people moving in and out of benefits, for example those people cycling between low income or unemployment benefits and low paid jobs. Results from analysis of this data are intended for publication in 2006, however it is unlikely that raw data will be made available at small area level.

ONS are also looking to publish County Court Judgements on personal debt, which will provide additional information on income issues. However it is not yet clear at what geographical level these will be published. Other useful income datasets due to be published on Neighbourhood Statistics include Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit counts.

4.4 Gaps in the data

As described above, the most significant gap is the lack of regularly updated small area data on income, however more up-to-date income estimates are intended to be published in 2006, as well as updated indicators from the ID 2004 including a combined income deprivation count at LSOA level.

4.5 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

Counts of the number of people in receipt of locally administered benefits provide a useful source of local low income data. Local council allocated benefit datasets include Housing Benefit and Council Tax benefit records (however as discussed above, these datasets are due to be published nationally).

Pupils receiving Free School Meals is another useful measure of income deprivation affecting children. Although this dataset is recorded nationally in the Pupil Annual School Level Census, this data is not at present published for small area geographies at national level but may be available through LEAs (although Free School Meal data is due to be published on Neighbourhood Statistics in 2006).

Records of people who are unable to pay rent is another useful proxy indicator of low income. Data on rent arrears may be available from local housing departments.

Section 5

Employment and enterprise datasets

Employment and enterprise datasets summary

The main source of regularly updated small area data relating to employment is administrative benefits data supplied by DWP. The DWP provide data on the number of Jobseekers Allowance claimants in an area, as well as data on the key sickness workless benefits (Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance). The NOMIS labour market statistics website publishes the Jobseekers Allowance claimant count data broken down by a number of variables including age of the claimant, gender, and duration of the claim. Other Employment related benefits such as New Deal are available from Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS). Actual employment rates are available from the Annual Population Survey¹² only down to District level.

Neighbourhood Statistics also provides a range of enterprise related data including counts of enterprises and local business units recently published at sub-district level. Additionally NOMIS publishes a number of datasets relating to jobs and enterprise including information on Job Centre Vacancies and VAT registered enterprises.

5.1 What datasets are available?

The datasets highlighted under the employment and enterprise section are split into two themes; employment, unemployment and worklessness (Table 6); and enterprise and jobs (Table 7).

A good starting point for employment and enterprise summary information is the NOMIS labour market profiles:

- Local Authority profiles: www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx
- Ward profiles: www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward/contents.aspx

As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

Employment, unemployment and worklessness

There are a number of ways of looking at employment, unemployment and worklessness.

¹² The Annual Population Survey replaces the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix for details.

The **employment count** is the number of people in work, while the **employment rate** is the employment count as a proportion of economically active working age adults. The **unemployment count** is the number of economically active people out of work, with the **unemployment rate** being this count as a proportion of economically active working age adults. The unemployment **claimant rate** is those people who are receiving Jobseekers Allowance unemployment benefit – this number is likely to be lower than the full unemployment rate.

Economically active adults are those working age people who are working or looking for work or available for work, however many people of working age are not classed as economically active. This **economically inactive** group, around 8 million working age people in England and Wales in 2004, includes people looking after the family and home, students and those who are long-term sick or disabled.

The Census 2001 and Annual Population Survey use definitions agreed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) based on people reporting themselves as being employed or unemployed and available for work – this is used in the national unemployment figures, and is comparable with other countries. However this data is not available at small area level.

The standard measure of unemployment at small area level is the unemployment claimant rate, the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance benefit. This does not exactly match the ILO unemployment definition, as many people may consider themselves to be unemployed, but are not eligible for Jobseekers Allowance.

It is also difficult to use the unemployment claimant rate to calculate the employment rate – all economically inactive groups would need to be accurately counted in order to exclude them from the employment count.

For this reason, small area analysis generally uses unemployment claimant rates as a proxy for employment levels, while for larger areas we use the ILO definition and survey data. For example it is common to use Jobseekers Allowance data when looking at how the most deprived areas are “closing the gap” in terms of employment rates.

Worklessness is generally taken to include both those people who are unemployed, and those people out of work for sickness reasons, for example receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance. This is generally measured using DWP benefits, so is available at small area level.

The information on employment, unemployment and worklessness comes from a number of sources, including DWP benefits data, Census 2001, and the English Indices of Deprivation 2004. See Table 6 for the key datasets.

Enterprise and jobs

The information on enterprise and jobs comes from a variety of sources, including Census 2001, NOMIS (including Annual Population Survey, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, and Annual Business Inquiry data), Neighbourhood Statistics, NRU Floor Targets Interactive and the Small Business Service. See Table 7 for the key datasets.

The main dataset on businesses is the ONS Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which lists all significant UK businesses (VAT and/or PAYE registered). The IDBR is the basis for the major business surveys such as the Annual Business Inquiry, Labour Force Survey, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings as well as other business datasets such as the small area counts of businesses released on Neighbourhood Statistics. See the website for further details:

- www.statistics.gov.uk/idbr/idbr.asp

Local Authorities and other users can also request ad-hoc analyses of the IDBR data for planning purposes (outputs are checked to ensure individual business confidentiality). There will be a fee to cover the analysis costs:

- Email IDBRDAS@ons.gov.uk for further details

Table 6: Employment, unemployment and worklessness datasets

English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)

Why is it useful? The Employment domain of the ID 2004 measures the proportion of the population involuntarily excluded from the labour market. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006).

The domain is composed of several underlying indicators; unemployment claimant rate (Jobseekers Allowance); Incapacity Benefit claimant rate; Severe Disablement Allowance claimant rate; Participants in New Deal for 18-24s, 25+ or Lone Parents aged 18 and over.

What data is available?

- ID 2004 Employment Domain (**sub-district**)
- Combined employment indicator (Jobseekers Allowance & New Deal) (**sub-district**)
- Combined employment illness indicator (Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance) (**sub-district**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Census 2001

Why is it useful? The Census 2001 contains a range of datasets relating to employment. Data is available down to OA level, however is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.

What data is available?

- Economic Activity (Full Time, Part Time, Student etc.) (**sub-district**)
- Hours Worked (**sub-district**)
- Time Since Last Worked (**sub-district**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Department of Work and Pensions Benefit Datasets (DWP)

Why is it useful? There are three major benefits data sets relating to worklessness through unemployment and sickness. These are released regularly, so are useful for monitoring change over time. Data for 2004 is available down to LSOA level, with older data available at ward-level, however the DWP is planning to publish older data down to LSOA in early 2006 (Section 5.3).

Table 6: Employment, unemployment and worklessness datasets (continued)

Department of Work and Pensions Benefit Datasets (DWP) (continued)

- What data is available?**
- Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Incapacity Benefit (IB) Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**

Where from? www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/neighbourhood.asp

NOMIS Labour Market Statistics

Why is it useful? The NOMIS website holds regularly updated (often monthly) work-related data down to small area level, from a range of different sources. Access to the data requires registration and data extraction may be customised to examine certain groups by age, gender etc.

- What data is available?**
- JSA Claimant count with rates and proportions by age and duration **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - JSA claimants by Standard Occupational Classification **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Monthly count of claimants who either a) were claiming job seekers allowance (stocks) on the count date, b) ended a claim (off-flows) during the previous accounting month or c) started a new claim (on-flows) during the previous accounting month. **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Annual Population Survey data on employment, self-employment and economic activity **(regularly updated)**

Where from? www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp

Additional Employment data on Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)

Why is it useful? NeSS holds a range of Employment datasets including datasets from the Annual Population Survey, benefits and New Deal datasets from DWP, Census employment data.

- What data is available?**
- Economic activity/status by sex, ethnic group, and level of qualifications **(regularly updated)**
 - New Deal Datasets **(sub-district, regularly updated)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

NRU Floor Targets Interactive

Why is it useful? Provides a time-series of Floor Target data combined from different sources, available for employment and enterprise at Local Authority level. This is useful for tracking change over time at District level and above, however does not provide small area data.

- What data is available?**
- Overall employment rate **(regularly updated)**
 - Employment rate of lone parents **(regularly updated)**
 - Employment rate of ethnic minorities **(regularly updated)**
 - Employment rate of those aged 50 to 59/64 years and 50 to 69 years **(regularly updated)**
 - Employment rate of those with no qualifications **(regularly updated)**
 - Enterprise in disadvantaged communities – Self Employment Rates **(regularly updated)**

Where from? www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

Table 7: Enterprise and jobs datasets

Census 2001

Why is it useful? The Census 2001 contains a range of datasets relating to enterprise and jobs. Data is available down to OA level, however is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.

The Census also holds data based on workplace populations (rather than the usual resident populations), which provide additional useful information for analysis.

The travel to work matrices are extremely detailed, however there is some concern that much of the data has been suppressed to avoid identifying individuals (see Section 2 for details of disclosure control), so care should be taken with the data.

What data is available?

- Industry of Employment **(sub-district)**
- Occupation Groups **(sub-district)**
- Employee Jobs **(sub-district)**
- Distance Travelled to Work **(sub-district)**
- Workplace population datasets, including age breakdown, occupation, Socio-Economic Classification, Social Grade approximations, and distance travelled to work **(sub-district)**
- Travel to work matrices, showing employees residence and workplace locations **(sub-district)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

NOMIS Labour Market Statistics

Why is it useful? The NOMIS website holds regularly updated (often monthly) enterprise and jobs related data down to small area level, from a range of different sources. Access to the data requires registration and data extraction may be customised to examine certain groups by age, gender etc.

What data is available?

- Job Centre Vacancies **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
- Jobs density: Number of jobs per working age resident of area **(regularly updated)**
- VAT registrations/deregistrations and stock by broad industry group **(regularly updated)**
- Employee job estimates by industry **(regularly updated)**
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) data on resident and workplace earnings at Local Authority district level. Hourly, weekly and annual earnings data available for Full Time and Part Time workers. **(regularly updated)**

Where from? www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp

Additional Business Statistics on Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)

Why is it useful? The ONS have recently published a range of business data on NeSS from the Business Registers Unit. These are available at small area (Middle Layer Super Output Area) for 2005, with annual updates expected.

What data is available?

- Enterprise and Local Unit Group data (including enterprises by industry group, employers size etc.) **(sub-district, regularly updated)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

NRU Floor Targets Interactive

Why is it useful? Provides a time-series of Floor Target data combined from different sources, available for employment and enterprise at Local Authority level. This is useful for tracking change over time at District level and above, however does not provide small area data.

Table 7: Enterprise and jobs datasets (<i>continued</i>)	
NRU Floor Targets Interactive (<i>continued</i>)	
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enterprise: VAT registrations per 10,000 adults (regularly updated) – Measure of productivity: Earnings Per Head (regularly updated)
Where from?	www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp
Small Business Service (SBS)	
Why is it useful?	Provides a range of enterprise data relating to businesses. Data is regularly updated, but is not published at sub-District level.
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – VAT registrations/deregistrations and stock by broad industry group (regularly updated) – Survival rates for businesses registering for VAT – Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) statistics – Enterprise in disadvantaged communities: VAT Registrations in the 88 Local Authorities (LA) that receive funding from the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (NRU).
Where from?	www.sbs.gov.uk/analytical/statistics
See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets	

5.2 Diversity: What data is available for different groups?

It is often useful to be able to identify particular groups in order to design interventions and monitor outcomes; many of the datasets highlighted above are available broken down by ethnicity, gender, age and disability. Table 8 shows what datasets are available by group.

Additionally, as detailed below much of the Census data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group, allowing differences between groups to be analysed. For example, Census data can show if there are differences between people from different ethnic groups in terms of unemployment/worklessness, qualifications, health and disability, housing, and car ownership.

At present DWP benefits databases do not hold data on ethnicity, however the Customer Information System due to become fully operational in 2007/8 will include ethnic monitoring. Data may be published from this source in future.

Table 8: What datasets are available broken down by specific group?

Data breakdown	Dataset
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employment rate of ethnic minorities (regularly updated) – Employment Status by Ethnicity (Annual Population Survey) (regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Claimant count (JSA claimants) by Standard Occupational Classification (sub-district, regularly updated) – Monthly count of claimants who either a) were claiming job seekers allowance (stocks) on the count date, b) ended a claim (off-flows) during the previous accounting month or c) started a new claim (on-flows) during the previous accounting month (sub-district, regularly updated) – Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance (DWP benefits) (sub-district, regularly updated) – Annual, weekly and hourly pay by place of work for full-time and part-time workers (regularly updated) – Hours Worked by place of work and place of residence (regularly updated) – Economic activity (regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Claimant count by age and duration (sub-district, regularly updated) – Incapacity Benefit (sub-district, regularly updated) – Severe Disablement Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated) – Jobseekers Allowance Claimants (sub-district, regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Data for young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jobseekers Allowance Claimants aged under 20 and between 20-29 years (sub-district, regularly updated) – New Deal for Young People (sub-district, regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Data for lone parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employment rate of lone parents (sub-district, regularly updated) – New Deal for Lone Parents (sub-district, regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Data for disabled groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Incapacity Benefit (sub-district, regularly updated) – Severe Disablement Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets	

5.3 Recent and future developments

The recent release of DWP benefits datasets at LSOA level is to be followed in early 2006 with the release of quarterly time series benefits data back to 1999 at LSOA level (this time series has recently been published at Local Authority level, available from the DWP via a tabulation tool – www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp). This data will not be released at individual benefit level, but for “client groups”. The data is from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), based on a 100% scan of all benefit claimants on the DWP system, and covering information such as age and gender of claimant, duration of benefit spells and geographical locations of claimants. The WPLS project classifies benefit recipients into client groups in terms of the major benefit received, in order to eliminate double counting. Quarterly data will be released back to 1999 for the Working Age and Pensioner client groups, broken down into statistical groups including unemployed, Incapacity Benefits, Income Support lone parents and carers.

Other future developments include the publication of ward-level employment rates from the Local Area Labour Force Survey, however these will only be provided aggregated across the most deprived wards in England due to issues with robustness of the sample at individual ward-level.

The ONS Business Registers Unit have recently published a range of data on Neighbourhood Statistics relating to VAT registered businesses. Data is taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), and is available for 2005 down to MSOA level, broken down by broad industry group, size of employer and urban-rural classification.

ONS are also looking at developing County Court Judgement datasets based on commercial debt.

Many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

5.4 Gaps in the data

A number of gaps in the available data on employment have been highlighted by people interviewed for this project, including reliable small area unemployment rates by ethnicity, age, qualifications and lone parents; information on part time and temporary employment (the people most at risk if economic circumstances change).

Also, in addition to the small area enterprise data recently published (see above), small area information on start-up and survival rates would be extremely useful. This is currently available at District level from the Small Business Service and NOMIS.

5.5 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

Data on those people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) may be available through local Connexions, providing additional information on worklessness.

Additionally, there are a number of local level datasets relating to the business rates and properties in an area that may be available through local business registers.

Section 6

Education and skills datasets

Education and skills datasets summary

The Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) administered by the DfES provides annually updated pupil attainment data based on place of residence of pupil rather than by the location of school attended. Ward-level data for 2002 Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 (GCSE level) is now available on Neighbourhood Statistics, with 2003 and 2004 (including value-added measures) intended for release at LSOA and MSOA level by March 2006. Additionally, Key Stage 1 and 5 (A level), Free School Meal and Absence data is intended to be released in 2006, along with MSOA and LSOA 2002 data.

The DfES Research and Statistics Gateway site is also a good source for pupil attainment data, with most of the data provided at LEA and school level. Additional data is provided on Free School Meals, and Special Educational Needs.

Another source of small area education data is the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), with indicators of pupil performance, barriers to higher education among children and young people and low skill levels among adults based on the 2001 Census all available on Neighbourhood Statistics.

The Census 2001 data provides small area data on qualifications and skill levels, broken down by age-group, sex, and ethnic group.

There is no regularly updated source of data relating to adult skill levels at small area level, however the Annual Population Survey¹³ provides District level data relating to adult qualifications, training and skill levels.

For data relating to higher education, the Higher Education Statistics Agency is a useful source, providing a range of data on students broken down at institution level.

6.1 What datasets are available?

Education and skills is one of the six key Floor Target areas identified in the Spending Review 2004, with a number of Floor Targets relating to improving pupil attainment and reducing the proportion of people not entering education, employment or training.

The information on education and skills come from a variety of sources, including the Pupil Annual School Level Census (PLASC), Census 2001, English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), Neighbourhood Statistics, NRU Floor Targets Interactive, Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA), Annual Local Labour Force Survey and the DfES Research and Statistics Gateway.

The datasets highlighted under the education section are presented in Table 9 below. As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

¹³ The Annual Population Survey replaces the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix A.9 for details.

Table 9: **Education Skills and Training datasets****Pupil Annual School Level Census (PLASC)****Why is it useful?**

The development of the Pupil Annual School Level Census (PLASC) means that data is available linked to pupils home residences rather than the school they attend. As this data is published to small area level, this allows us to target and monitor progress in the most educationally deprived neighbourhoods.

PLASC data is also useful in areas with high pupil mobility, where pupils may not go to their nearest school, or even to schools within the LEA that they live in. In these cases school level data will not tell you about the area in which the school is located – for this PLASC data is invaluable.

Data is currently available at ward level for 2002 for Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 (GCSE level), with 2003 and 2004 due for release at LSOA and MSOA level by March 2006 (LSOA and MSOA data will also be released for 2002).

What data is available?

– Key Stage 2, 3, and 4 (GCSE) attainment data by gender (**sub-district, regularly updated**)

Where from?

neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)**Why is it useful?**

The Education and skills domain of the ID 2004 measures educational deprivation at small area level. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006). The domain, sub-domains and underlying indicators have been made available on Neighbourhood Statistics.

The domain is broken down into two sub-domains; children and young People; and skills. The children and young people sub-domain is composed of several underlying indicators; average points score of pupils at Key Stage 2, 3 and 4; young people not staying on at school or non-advanced further education past 16; Secondary School absence rate; and people under 21 not entering Higher Education. The skills domain is made up of working age adults (aged 25-54) with no or low qualifications.

What data is available?

– ID 2004 Education domain (**sub-district**)
 – Average points score of pupils at Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 (**sub-district**)
 – Young people not staying on at school or non-advanced further education past 16 (**sub-district**)
 – Working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (**sub-district**)

Where from?

neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

DfES Research and Statistics Gateway**Why is it useful?**

The DfES research and statistics gateway is a good source for datasets and reports on education and skills, including pupil attainment data. Most information is updated annually, but only available to LEA level (pupil attainment is also available at school level).

There is also (estimated) data on basic skill levels at www.dfes.gov.uk/readwriteplus_skillsforlifsurvey/. The data has been modelled down to ward level from the Skills for Life Survey

What data is available?

– Key Stage pupil attainment (**regularly updated**)
 – Value-added measures of pupil attainment (**regularly updated**)
 – Free School Meal eligibility (**regularly updated**)
 – Pupils with special educational needs (SEN) (**regularly updated**)
 – Pupil absences and exclusions, average class sizes (**regularly updated**)
 – Pupil counts by ethnic group and first language (**regularly updated**)
 – Continuing Participation in Education and Training by 16-17 Year Olds
 – Vocational NVQ/VRQ qualifications (**regularly updated**)
 – Educational Attainment of Children in Care (**regularly updated**)

Table 9: Education Skills and Training datasets (*continued*)**DfES Research and Statistics Gateway (*continued*)**

Where from? www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/index.shtml
www.dfes.gov.uk/readwriteplus_skillsforlifsurvey/

Census 2001

Why is it useful? The Census provides key data relating to adult skills. Data is available down to OA level, however is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.

Importantly, much of this data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group, allowing differences between groups to be analysed at small area level.

What data is available? – Adult Qualification Levels (**sub-district**)
 – Economically Active and Inactive Students (**sub-district**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey

Why is it useful? The Annual Population Survey (and the older Local Labour Force Survey which it replaces) contains data down to Local Authority District level.

The survey contains several indicators relating to adult skills, which are useful for measuring change at District level and above. Some breakdowns are available by age, sex and ethnic group.

What data is available? – Adult Participation in Learning (**regularly updated**)
 – Qualifications by age, sex and ethnicity (**regularly updated**)
 – Qualification attainment of economically active adults (**regularly updated**)
 – Employees receiving job-related training (**regularly updated**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

NRU Floor Targets Interactive

Why is it useful? There is a range of time series data relating to Educational attainment for children on the Floor Targets Interactive site, provided at Local Authority level. Data is taken from DfES performance table datasets. This is useful for tracking change over time at District level and above, however does not provide small area data.

What data is available? – Pupil attainment data for Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 (**regularly updated**)
 – Schools achieving Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 targets (**regularly updated**)

Where from? www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp

Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA)

Why is it useful? The Higher Education Statistics Agency covers all students in Higher Education Institutions, for all years of study. National level data is available from the HESA website, broken down in a number of ways including under-represented groups.

More detailed ward-level data from HESA is provided on student numbers by location of home residence, available through Neighbourhood Statistics.

What data is available? – Students on Higher Education courses by student residence (**sub-district**)
 – Students by institution, mode of study, level of study, gender and domicile (**regularly updated**)
 – Participation of under represented groups in Higher Education, including disabled students and ethnicity (**regularly updated**)
 – Drop-outs following first year at university (**regularly updated**)
 – Graduate Employment Rates (**regularly updated**)

Where from? www.hesa.ac.uk/home.htm
neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
 (under Education/Key Regeneration Statistics/Student Enrolments)

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

6.2 Diversity: What data is available for different groups?

It is often useful to be able to identify particular groups in order to design interventions and monitor outcomes; many of the datasets highlighted above are available broken down by ethnicity, gender, age and disability. Table 10 shows what datasets are available by group.

Additionally, as detailed below much of the Census data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group, allowing differences between groups to be analysed. For example, Census data can show if there are differences between people from different ethnic groups in terms of unemployment/worklessness, qualifications, health and disability, housing, and car ownership.

Table 10: What datasets are available broken down by specific group?	
Data breakdown	Dataset
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pupil attainment by LEA by ethnicity, age, gender, Free School Meals, and Special Educational Needs (regularly updated) – Annual Population Survey: Qualifications by age, sex and ethnicity (regularly updated) – School pupils by ethnic group & first language (regularly updated) – Teacher ethnicity in maintained schools (regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pupil attainment by LEA by ethnicity, age, gender, Free School Meals, and Special Educational Needs (regularly updated) – Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 pupil attainment by gender (sub-district, regularly updated) – All students by institution, mode of study, level of study, gender and domicile – Annual Population Survey: Qualifications by age, sex and ethnicity (regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annual Population Survey: Qualifications by age, sex and ethnicity (regularly updated) – Pupil attainment by LEA by ethnicity, age, gender, Free School Meals, and Special Educational Needs (regularly updated) – Maintained schools: number of pupils by age (regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
Data for young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ID 2004 Education sub-domain: Young People Not Staying in Education Indicator (sub-district) – Census data (sub-district)
Data for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ID 2004 Combined Key Stages 2, 3 and 4 Indicator (sub-district) – ID 2004 Education Skills and Training, Children and Young Persons sub-domain (sub-district) – ID 2004 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Supplementary Index (sub-district) – Census data (sub-district)
Data for disabled groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pupils with special educational needs (SEN) (regularly updated) – Census data (sub-district)
See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets	

6.3 Recent and future developments

Key forthcoming¹⁴ datasets are the publication of Pupil Level Annual School Census data for 2003 and 2004, to add to the 2002 data currently available. These are intended for publication early in 2006 at LSOA and MSOA level (2002 data will also be released at LSOA and MSOA level), with additional PLASC datasets to be published in 2006 including Free School Meal data, Key Stage 1 and 5 data, and small area value-added measures.

The ID 2004 indicator on Secondary School Absence is to be published at LSOA level, due by the end of 2005. Also many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

Other data to be published include information on children's development foundation stage, one of the education Floor Targets (see Appendix D), to be published on Floor Targets Interactive.

Small area data from the Learning and Skills Council Individual Learner Record datasets are also intended for publication on Neighbourhood Statistics, covering all Further Education courses, broken down by age, sex and ethnicity.

Finally, information on Higher Education Student support is to be published late 2005, provided by the Student Loans Company in consultation with DfES statisticians. However it is not yet known at what geographical level this will be provided.

6.4 Gaps in the data

A number of gaps in the available data have been highlighted by people interviewed for this project, including data on pre-school education, out of school activities and destinations and skill levels of school leavers. The need for reliable small area datasets (below LEA level) for a number of pupil related datasets was also highlighted with gaps in small area data relating to exclusions from school, truancy and unauthorised absences, pupil ethnicity, pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and participation in education after Key Stage 4. Some of these areas will be covered by the intended further publication from the PLASC datasets.

In the area of skills, significant gaps in regularly updated and up-to-date qualification data is also a concern. Although the Annual Population Survey/Labour Force Survey provides annually updated information on qualification and skill levels, it is unavailable below District level. The last comprehensive small area dataset on adult skills and qualifications was released in the 2001 Census which is becoming increasingly out of date. However the DfES Skills for Life Survey provides modelled data on reading, writing and other basic skills down to ward level so can be used to highlight areas with low skills issues.

14 Forthcoming as of 21st November 2005.

6.5 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

Pupil attainment records are available from LEAs for Key Stages 1 to 5. Although much of this data is published nationally by the DfES from the Pupil Annual School Level Census, this data is only currently available down to ward level for 2002 (although data is due to be published for 2003 and 2004 at LSOA and MSOA level). LEAs may be able to provide data down to small area level, with data potentially available at individual level, allowing examination of the attainment and progress of specific groups such as ethnic groups.

There is a lack of information at national level on data relating to pre-school activity, with some information potentially available from LEAs including data on access to nursery places for 3 and 4 year olds.

The number of pupils with special educational needs may also be available at local level from LEA pupil records.

Several datasets relating to higher education are potentially available at local level, focusing on applications to higher educational institutions and participation in higher education. This data is held by LEAs and local Learning and Skills Councils, from student records and applications for Higher Education Funding.

Data on those people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) may be available through local Connexions, providing additional information.

Section 7

Health datasets

Health datasets summary

The ID 2004 Health domain provides small area health indicators based on four indicators – years of potential life lost, mental health, comparative illness and disability, and emergency admissions to hospital indicator. The ID 2004 Employment domain also provides an indicator on people who are workless through sickness¹⁵.

The DWP provides annually updated small area level counts of claimants of health benefits, including Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance.

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) provide data on admissions to hospitals by type of condition. Individual level data is available through the DH, and local health agencies may already have obtained and analysed the local HES data.

Neighbourhood Statistics provides ward-level estimates from the Health and Social Care Information Centre on health behaviours, including smoking, binge drinking, obesity and consumption of fruit and vegetables, and also consumption of fruit and vegetables for children.

For District level health statistics including mortality and teenage pregnancy data, the NRU Floor Targets Interactive is a useful source – again local health agencies may have more detailed datasets.

7.1 What datasets are available?

Health is one of the six key Floor Target areas highlighted in the Spending Review 2004, however achieving the Health Floor Targets present significant challenges to all NRF areas. Major changes in health terms are typically the result of a number of factors operating over long timescales.

The information on health come from a variety of sources, including the Department of Work and Pensions Benefit Datasets (DWP), the Census 2001, English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), Neighbourhood Statistics, NRU Floor Targets Interactive, DoH Publications and Statistics, Health Poverty Index (HPI), the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), Department for Constitutional Affairs (DCA) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The datasets highlighted under the health section are presented in Table 11 below. As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

For an exploration of the causal influences on health, the Health Poverty Index (HPI) is a useful source at Local Authority level:

- www.hpi.org.uk/index.php

¹⁵ Defined as those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance.

Table 11: Health datasets

English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)

Why is it useful? The ID 2004 Health domain highlights small areas with high levels of premature death, disability or poor health. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006). The domain and underlying indicators have been made available on Neighbourhood Statistics.

The domain is composed of four underlying indicators; years of potential life lost; comparative illness and disability ratio; emergency admissions to hospital, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics; adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders, based on prescribing, suicides, and health benefits data.

The ID 2004 employment domain also contains indicators relating to disability – Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants.

- What data is available?**
- ID 2004 Health deprivation and disability domain **(sub-district)**
 - Years of potential life lost indicator **(sub-district)**
 - Comparative illness and disability ratio **(sub-district)**
 - Emergency admissions to hospital indicator **(sub-district)**
 - Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders indicator **(sub-district)**
 - Combined employment illness indicator (covering Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance) **(sub-district)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Department of Work and Pensions Benefit Datasets (DWP)

Why is it useful? There are several DWP benefit datasets concerned with sickness and disability. These are released regularly, so are useful for monitoring change over time. Data for 2004 is available down to LSOA level, with older data available at ward-level, however the DWP is planning to publish older data down to LSOA in early 2006 (Section 7.3).

- What data is available?**
- Attendance Allowance Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Incapacity Benefit Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**
 - Disability Living Allowance Claimants **(sub-district, regularly updated)**

Where from? www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/neighbourhood.asp

Census 2001

Why is it useful? The Census provides self reported data on levels of general health. Data is available down to OA level, however is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.

- What data is available?**
- General health **(sub-district)**
 - Limiting long-term illness **(sub-district)**
 - People permanently sick or disabled **(sub-district)**
 - People providing unpaid care **(sub-district)**
 - Communal Establishment residents **(sub-district)**

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Table 11: Health datasets (*continued*)**Department of Health Publications and Statistics**

Why is it useful?	<p>The DH site contains a wide range of key health datasets and reports at national and sometimes regional and local level. While the higher level information is less useful for targeting and evaluating programmes at local level, it may provide useful additional context information.</p> <p>Datasets are updated at least annually, some more frequently, and are available at national and sometimes regional and local level. However, some of the statistics are only available as PDF reports rather than Excel spreadsheets.</p> <p>The Health and Social Care Information Centre has taken over much of the data collection and dissemination work for health statistics. This includes data from the Quality and Outcomes Framework indicators, and disease prevalence, down to PCT and in some cases GP level.</p>
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lifestyle/behaviour, including alcohol consumption, drug misusers presenting for treatment, and smoking, drinking and drug use among young people (regularly updated) – Community Care statistics, including supported residents, adults with physical disabilities helped to live at home, and older people helped to live at home (regularly updated) – Open and staffed adult critical care beds, by location and level of care (regularly updated) – Hospital Waiting, NHS Immunisation Statistics, Cancer screening (regularly updated) – Locations of GPs/opticians/pharmacies/dental surgeries (sub-district) – Quality and Outcomes Framework indicators, and disease prevalence (sub-district)
Where from?	<p>www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Statistics/fs/en</p> <p>www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/ICpubfolder_view</p> <p>www.icservices.nhs.uk/qofdocuments/data.htm</p>

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

Why is it useful?	<p>Hospital Episode Statistics cover all admissions to hospital, with details on the reason for admission as well as patient details. The patient details allow the data to be linked to patient residence, enabling targeting and monitoring of neighbourhoods with poor health outcomes.</p> <p>Aggregated data is available from the HES website for larger areas down to Primary Care Trust (link below), with some data available on Neighbourhood Statistics. Also individual level data is available from the DH for the cost of extraction (subject to data confidentiality issues, for example data may only be available linked to small area rather than individual postcodes). These individual level datasets covering England are fairly large (10+ Gigabytes) and require substantial processing before use – it may be that the local health agencies have already obtained, processed and analysed this data.</p> <p>Data is published annually, available through the HES (details on the website).</p>
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hospital Episode Statistics finished consultant episodes down to Primary Care Trust (regularly updated) – Hospital Episode Statistics at individual level (sub-district, regularly updated)
Where from?	<p>www.hesonline.nhs.uk/Ease/servlet/DynamicPageBuild?siteID=1802&categoryID=62</p>

Table 11: **Health datasets (continued)**

Health Poverty Index (HPI)

Why is it useful?	<p>The HPI tool allows users to explore influences on health, providing a range of indicators relating to root causes and intervening factors of poor health as well as looking at the situation of health. Data is available at Local Authority level via a web-based tool, and can also be downloaded in Excel format.</p> <p>The HPI tool is useful for comparing between Local Authorities and comparison groups on a range of indicators, however does not give data on the counts and numbers affected.</p>
What data is available?	<p>Root causes indicators include: GDP; Change in job supply; Educational resourcing; Social Capital; Education quality; Income; Wealth; Human capital.</p> <p>Intervening Factors include: Local government resourcing; Preventative care resourcing; Recreation facilities; Access to preventative healthcare; Quality of preventative healthcare; Lifestyle; Home environments; Work & local environments.</p> <p>Situation of Health indicators include: Health care resourcing; Social care resourcing; Effective primary/secondary care; Access to secondary care; Access to social care; Quality of social care; Psychological morbidity; Health capital; Physical morbidity; Premature mortality.</p>
Where from?	www.hpi.org.uk/index.php

NRU Floor Targets Interactive

Why is it useful?	Provides a time-series of Floor Target data combined from different sources relating to Health, provided at Local Authority level. This is useful for tracking change over time at District level and above, however does not provide small area data.
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life expectancy at birth (regularly updated) – Number of conceptions to under 18 year olds (regularly updated) – Age-standardised mortality rates for cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke (circulatory disease) and suicide and undetermined injury (regularly updated) – Road Traffic Accidents (regularly updated)
Where from?	www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp

Additional Health data on Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)

Why is it useful?	Neighbourhood Statistics provides a range of datasets relating to health issues including healthy lifestyle, mental health and low birth weight (in addition to many of the datasets outlined above).
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Synthetic Estimates of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours (sub-district) – Location of General Practices/Surgeries (sub-district) – Drug misusers presenting for treatment by gender, age group, and main drug of misuse – People attending NHS Stop Smoking Services (SSS) (regularly updated) – Mental illness admissions to NHS Hospitals by age, gender and diagnosis – Low Birth Weight (regularly updated)
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets	

7.2 Diversity: What data is available for different groups?

It is often useful to be able to identify particular groups in order to design interventions and monitor outcomes; many of the datasets highlighted above are available broken down by ethnicity, gender, age and disability. Table 12 shows what datasets are available by group.

Additionally, as detailed below much of the Census data is published by age-group, gender and ethnic group, allowing differences between groups to be analysed. For example, Census data can show if there are differences between people from different ethnic groups in terms of unemployment/worklessness, qualifications, health and disability, housing, and car ownership.

At present DWP benefits databases do not hold data on ethnicity, however the Customer Information System due to become fully operational in 2007/08 will include ethnic monitoring. Data may be published from this source in future.

Table 12: What datasets are available broken down by specific group?

Data breakdown	Dataset
Gender	– Disability Living Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Incapacity Benefit (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Severe Disablement Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Attendance Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Drug misusers presenting for treatment by gender, age group, and main drug of misuse
	– People attending NHS Stop Smoking Services (SSS) (regularly updated)
	– Mental illness admissions to NHS Hospitals by age, gender and diagnosis
	– Life expectancy at birth (regularly updated)
	– Census data (sub-district)
	Age
– Incapacity Benefit (sub-district, regularly updated)	
– Severe Disablement Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)	
– Attendance Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)	
– Hospital Episode Statistics, Finished Consultant Episodes (regularly updated)	
– Mental illness admissions to NHS Hospitals by age, gender and diagnosis	
– Census data (sub-district)	
Data for disabled groups	– Disability Living Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Incapacity Benefit (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Severe Disablement Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Attendance Allowance (sub-district, regularly updated)
	– Adults with physical disabilities helped to live at home (regularly updated)
	– Census data (sub-district)

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

7.3 Recent and future developments

The recent release of DWP benefits datasets at LSOA level is to be followed in early 2006 with the release of quarterly time series benefits data back to 1999 at LSOA level (this time series has recently been published at Local Authority level, available from the DWP via a tabulation tool – www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp). This data will not be released at individual benefit level, but for “client groups”. The data is from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), based on a 100% scan of all benefit claimants on the DWP system, and covering information such as age and gender of claimant, duration of benefit spells and geographical locations of claimants. The WPLS project classifies benefit recipients into client groups in terms of the major benefit received, in order to eliminate double counting. Quarterly data will be released back to 1999 for the Working Age and Pensioner client groups, broken down into statistical groups including unemployed, Incapacity Benefits, Income Support lone parents and carers.

Many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

7.4 Gaps in the data

A number of gaps in the available data have been identified, including the need for more breakdowns by ethnic group. Other gaps highlighted include more detailed small area data on teenage pregnancy, life expectancy and mortality for specific conditions.

7.5 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

There are a broad range of health datasets that may be held locally which is unavailable nationally at sub-district level. Relevant datasets held locally by PCTs may include estimated life expectancy, teenage pregnancy, mortality rates from certain diseases, infant mortality and low birth weight.

PCTs may also hold case records from A & E services for which there are no comparable national datasets, for example, A & E cases involving Drug and Alcohol related abuse or involving self-harm.

The client case records of social services are another useful potential source of locally held health related datasets. Social services provide a range of data including information on HIV sufferers, children with disabilities (including pre-school children), deaf and visually impaired people, people with addictive behaviour (e.g. drug and alcohol related), people with mental health problems and people with physical and learning disabilities.

Section 8

Housing datasets

Housing datasets summary

The 2001 Census provides the best source of detailed small area information on housing, covering issues of housing stock, tenure and condition. Data is available across a range of geographies, however the 2001 Census indicators are becoming increasingly out of date.

Neighbourhood Statistics also provides more up-to-date housing datasets with information compiled by ODPM covering tenure and housing condition. However data is not available at small area level.

An additional source of small area housing data is the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004). Although the ID 2004 does not contain a separate housing domain, aspects of housing deprivation are covered in the Indoor Living Environment sub-domain (looking at issues of housing condition) and the Wider Barriers sub-domain (looking at barriers to housing such as affordability and overcrowding as well as aspects of homelessness). These datasets are available at Lower Layer Super Output Area and provide a one year snapshot of deprivation with data taken from 2001 and 2002.

House price data is available from the Land Registry, which provides freely available data at postcode sector level, with datasets covering individually postcoded house price sales available for a fee.

Additionally, local agencies may have carried out their own housing stock surveys.

8.1 What datasets are available?

The information on housing comes from a variety of sources, including the Census 2001, English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), Neighbourhood Statistics, the Empty Homes Agency, the Land Registry and the Department of Constitutional Affairs.

The datasets highlighted under the housing section are presented in Table 13 below. As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

Table 13: **Housing datasets****English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)**

Why is it useful? The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 do not contain a separate housing domain, however elements of housing deprivation are included in sub-domains which make up the Living Environment and Barriers To Housing and Services domains. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006). The domains, sub-domains and underlying indicators have been made available on Neighbourhood Statistics.

The Wider Barriers sub-domain is composed of three underlying indicators; decisions on applications for homeless provisions; difficulty of access to owner-occupation; and household overcrowding.

The Indoors Living Environment sub-domain is composed of two underlying indicators; houses without central heating; and social and private housing in poor condition.

What data is available?

- ID 2004 Wider Barriers sub-domain (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 Indoors Living Environment sub-domain (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 Decisions on applications for homeless provisions
- ID 2004 Difficulty of access to owner-occupation indicator
- ID 2004 Household Overcrowding indicator (**sub-district**)
- ID 2004 Houses without central heating indicator (**sub-district**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Census 2001

Why is it useful? The Census provides wide range of data relating to housing including issues of housing availability, condition, stock and so on. Data is available down to OA level, however is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.

What data is available?

- Households without basic amenities (central heating, sole use of bath shower or toilet) (**sub-district**)
- Overcrowded households, number of rooms (**sub-district**)
- Vacant properties (**sub-district**)
- Tenure and dwelling type (**sub-district**)
- Communal Establishment residents (**sub-district**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Additional Housing data on Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)

Why is it useful? NeSS provides a range of housing data from the ODPM, including information on homelessness and data from the household surveys.

What data is available?

- Local Authority stock by size, age and type (**regularly updated**)
- Social Housing Demand and Supply (**regularly updated**)
- Social Housing Rents (**regularly updated**)
- Non-decent social housing stock (**regularly updated**)
- Difficult to let and vacant dwellings (**regularly updated**)
- Homeless households in temporary accommodation (**regularly updated**)
- Local Authority stock by tenure and condition (**regularly updated**)

Where from? neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Table 13: **Housing datasets (continued)****Land Registry**

Why is it useful? House price data can help identify areas where housing demand has collapsed, as well as areas of unaffordable housing. Monitoring the change in house prices, or the number of sales, can show how neighbourhood renewal programmes are affecting demand in a particular area.

The Land Registry holds information on property sales, with data available by location and household type. Freely available data through the Land Registry website (see below) is updated quarterly and is available down to postcode sector level. The Land Registry additionally provide data aggregated to small area, or individual level house-price data, both are available for a fee.

What data is available? – Latest Property Prices by dwelling type (**small area, regularly updated**)

Where from? www.landreg.gov.uk/propertyprice/interactive/

The Empty Homes Agency

Why is it useful? The Empty Homes Agency provides data on household vacancy in England at Local Authority level, annually updated and provided on their website.

What data is available? – Empty Homes with low demand figures (**regularly updated**)

– Empty Homes with homeless figures (**regularly updated**)

Where from? www.emptyhomes.com/resources/statistics/statistics.htm

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

8.2 Recent and future developments

Forthcoming¹⁶ housing datasets include data on housing by council tax band for 2001 to 2003 at ward level (the only data currently available is for the older 1998 ward boundaries). Other data includes the ID 2004 Housing in poor condition indicator.

Many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

8.3 Gaps in the data

A number of gaps in the available data have been highlighted by people interviewed for this project, including more detailed information on private housing stock, which is needed for the housing Floor Target (see Appendix D).

Another significant theme highlighted was the lack of up-to-date small area housing data – the annual English House Condition Survey and other housing datasets are only available down to District level, and the Census remains the key source of housing data. However in many cases local agencies have carried out their own housing stock surveys, which can add valuable local information to the Census data.

¹⁶ Forthcoming as of 21st November 2005.

8.4 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

There is a significant gap in regularly updated small area housing datasets published nationally. Much of the nationally available housing data comes from the Census 2001, which will not be updated until 2011, and from the annual house condition survey which is derived from a small sample.

However, local housing departments and Housing Associations may have access to a wide range of locally held housing data. Local Authority owned housing is monitored by housing investment programmes, whilst the housing department also records levels of homelessness through waiting list information. Housing condition is also monitored by local housing and planning departments through stock surveys, which may also be useful for tracking levels of household vacancy.

Section 9

Crime and community safety datasets

Crime and community safety datasets summary

The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) currently provide the only crime data published nationally at small area level. The crime domain estimates rates of recorded offences for four main crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. The ID 2004 covers the period 2001/02, and has not been updated (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006).

Annually updated records of all notifiable offences are available at regional, police force and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) levels (the latter being currently equivalent to Local Authority level). Notifiable offences cover offence types such as violence, theft, burglary, criminal damage etc. and are available from the Home Office's online information tool www.crimestatistics.org.uk.

The British Crime Survey monitors annual crime levels as well as dealing with issues of perceptions of crime and confidence in the local Police Force. The Home Office commissions a number of reports and publications full of detailed crime related data as well as investigations into ethnicity and the criminal justice system. Much of this data is provided annually, but only available down to Police Force level.

Additionally, a number of Police Forces have made regularly updated small area crime data available to local partners.

9.1 What datasets are available?

Information on crime and community safety comes from a variety of sources including the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), Neighbourhood Statistics, the Home Office recorded crime statistics, British Crime Survey, Research Development & Statistics Gateway, NRU Floor Targets Interactive and the Department of Constitutional Affairs.

The datasets highlighted under the crime and disorder section are presented in Table 14 below. As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

Measuring crime

The two primary ways of assessing the patterns and trends in crime are from police recorded crime figures and the British Crime Survey. Police recorded crime figures provide a good measure of trends for 'well-reported' crimes, and can also be used to analyse local crime patterns. However they do not provide the most accurate measure of crime, as they are susceptible to people's reluctance to report some types of crime (e.g. those they consider too trivial), and to changes in the way police have been asked to record crime.

The British Crime Survey gives a more complete picture of crime, because it asks people about their actual experiences – thus covering crimes that do not get reported to or recorded by the police. It is also not affected by changes in how police record crime. However the Survey does not provide reliable data at the small area level.

Table 14: Crime and community safety datasets	
English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)	
	<p>The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 contains a Crime and Disorder domain which estimates rates of recorded crime at small area level. The domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes (burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence) at small area level. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006).</p> <p>The domain is at present the only small area estimate of recorded crime covering England, so is the best source for comparing crime levels at small area. Analysing trends can only be carried out at Local Authority level (although small area crime time series data may be made available to local partners by the Police Force).</p>
What data is available?	– ID 2004 Crime domain (sub-district)
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
Home Office recorded crime statistics	
Why is it useful?	<p>The annual Home Office publication ‘Crime in England & Wales’ covers data from police recorded crime and British Crime Survey data (see below) and discusses how each dataset should be used.</p> <p>The associated online recorded crime database www.crimestatistics.org.uk contains data on numbers and rates of offences for Local Authorities, Police Forces, and regions. The site contains data for the most recent financial year, presented by quarter. Data is annually updated. Users can enter their postcode to retrieve data for their specific area.</p>
What data is available?	– Crime data broken down by all offence categories including: Burglary, Criminal damage, Drug offences, Fraud & forgery, Robbery, Sexual offences, Vehicle & other theft, Violence against the person (regularly updated)
Where from?	www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0405.html www.crimestatistics.org.uk
The British Crime Survey	
Why is it useful?	<p>The British Crime Survey measures people’s experience of crime, adding extra detail to recorded offences data. The survey includes crimes which are not reported to the police, as well as asking people about their perceptions and fear of crime.</p> <p>The British Crime Survey data can be used to look at Police Force level trends over time, it is not available down to Local Authority or small area level so does not give information on neighbourhood trends and patterns.</p>
What data is available?	<p>– People very worried about; burglary; car crime; violent crime (regularly updated)</p> <p>– People who consider various forms of anti-social behaviour a ‘very’ or ‘fairly big’ problem (regularly updated)</p>
Where from?	www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html

Table 14: Crime and community safety datasets (continued)

Home Office Research and Development Statistics Gateway

Why is it useful? Provides links to key crime national datasets and publications including the British Crime Survey. The data and publications are updated annually, but analysis is not available at small area level.

What data is available?

- Total arrests for notifiable offences, by Police Force and ethnic appearance **(regularly updated)**
- Persons found guilty of all offences at magistrates’ courts by Police Force area, sex, age and type of offence **(regularly updated)**
- Recorded homicides by region and Police Force area **(regularly updated)**
- Probation Statistics
- Drug seizure and offender statistics by Police Force area **(regularly updated)**

Where from? www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.html

NRU Floor Targets Interactive

Why is it useful? Provides a time-series of crime data at Local Authority level. This is useful for tracking change over time at District level and above, however does not provide small area data.

What data is available? – All recorded crime, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery **(regularly updated)**

Where from? www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

9.2 Diversity: What data is available for different groups?

It is often useful to be able to identify particular groups in order to design interventions and monitor outcomes; many of the datasets highlighted above are available broken down by ethnicity, gender, age and disability. Table 15 shows what datasets are available by group.

However very little data is available for specific groups except at national level, and in a few cases at Police Force level (although see below for forthcoming information at small area level by age, gender and ethnicity of offender).

Table 15: What datasets are available broken down by specific group?

Data breakdown	Dataset
Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Total arrests by ethnic appearance (regularly updated) – Racist incidents for all Police Force areas (regularly updated) – Homicides currently recorded by ethnic appearance of victim (regularly updated) – “Stop and searches” by ethnic appearance (regularly updated) – Prosecutions for racially aggravated offences by age group (regularly updated)
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Persons found guilty of all offences at magistrates’ courts by Police Force area, sex, age and type of offence (regularly updated)
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prosecutions for racially aggravated offences by age group (regularly updated) – Persons found guilty of all offences at magistrates’ courts by Police Force area, sex, age and type of offence

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

9.3 Recent and future developments

The Home Office is soon to publish first results from two NRU-supported programmes.

One programme will release data from the Police National Computer which holds details of offenders. Small area counts of offences by age, gender and ethnicity of offenders will be published in early 2006 (based on offender's home address).

The second programme aims to release small area recorded crime data from across the 43 Police Forces in England & Wales (based on the location of the offence). Initial data will be published in early 2006 covering a subset of Police Forces, with full national coverage intended for 2007/08 publication.

Other forthcoming¹⁷ crime datasets on Neighbourhood Statistics include data on fire incidents from the national Fire Statistics Database.

Many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

Police Forces and members of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs), including Local Authorities, have access to the iQuanta Performance Management tool, with up-to-date time series information provided at CDRP level:

- police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/iquanta/?version=1

9.4 Gaps in the data

The lack of small area crime datasets was generally highlighted as the major gap in crime data. At present the Crime domain in the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 is the only comprehensive national crime dataset available at small area level. However, more detailed small area local crime datasets may be available to local partnerships from the Police Force even if not available at national level.

A number of additional issues were raised by people interviewed for this project, highlighting the need for more information about victims of crime. Other gaps highlighted included lack of data on hate crime, vandalism and limited data on antisocial behaviour. Another issue that was flagged up was the importance of knowing where criminals live rather than where the crime was perpetrated, in order to deal with issues of causes of crime. These gaps are being addressed through the two programmes mentioned in Section 9.3.

9.5 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

Recorded criminal offences data may be available from local Police Forces. Locally held recorded offence data is typically broken down at smaller geographical levels than national datasets, with many Police Force systems geocoding incidents to grid points.

¹⁷ Forthcoming as of 21st November 2005.

Section 10

Liveability datasets

Liveability datasets summary

In this project we have taken a broad definition of “liveability”, encompassing a range of issues relating to the social and physical environment, as well as looking at transport and accessibility to services. This would also include issues of housing quality and crime and community safety, however these are covered in separate sections of this report.

The main source of liveability data at small area is the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), which incorporates liveability issues across two domains. The Living Environment domain identifies environmental deprivation through indicators of air quality and road accidents, while the Barriers to Housing and services domain uses road distance from key services.

Other liveability data at small area level includes estimates of air pollution levels (from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory), land use data (from the ODPM), and access to services data (provided by the Countryside Agency).

Sources of liveability data at District level include the NRU Floor Targets Interactive site. Additionally local agencies may have carried out relevant Quality of Life surveys.

10.1 What datasets are available?

The information on liveability comes from a variety of sources, including the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004), Neighbourhood Statistics, Census 2001, NRU Floor Targets Interactive, the Air Quality Archive, National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory and the Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

As with the other sections in this report, see Appendix A for fuller description of the main datasets shown in this section and Appendix B for description of the main data-sources. The data4nr.net website provides a searchable list of all nationally-published datasets.

Table 16: Liveability datasets	
English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004)	
Why is it useful?	<p>Two of the ID 2004 sub-domains relate to liveability; Outdoors Living Environment; and Barriers to Services. As with the full IMD 2004, the data currently available relates to a single time-point, so is less useful for tracking progress over time (although updated indicators are due to be published in early 2006). The domains, sub-domains and underlying indicators have been made available on Neighbourhood Statistics.</p> <p>The Living Environment Outdoors sub-domain is composed of two indicators; air quality; and road traffic accidents involving pedestrians/cyclists. The Barriers to The Geographical Barriers sub-domain of the Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures the difficulty of access to vital services, through road distance to key services.</p> <p>Both are useful in providing small area data in terms of the quality of environment and access to services, but data is only available for a single time-point so cannot be used to monitor change over time.</p>
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ID 2004 Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain (sub-district) – ID 2004 Geographical Barriers sub-domain (sub-district) – ID 2004 Air quality indicator (sub-district) – ID 2004 Road distance to services indicator (sub-district)
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
Census 2001	
Why is it useful?	The Census provides several datasets relating to liveability in terms of transport and access to services. Data is available down to OA level, however is only available for the Census year 2001, so cannot be used to track progress over time.
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Households lacking access to a car or van (sub-district) – Distance and method for travel to work (sub-district) – Workplace-residence matrices (sub-district)
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do
NRU Floor Targets Interactive	
Why is it useful?	<p>Provides a time-series of Floor Target data combined from different sources of liveability data at Local Authority level. This is useful for tracking change over time at District level and above, however does not provide small area data.</p> <p>These datasets are based on a variety of sources including Best Value Performance Indicator user surveys, housing surveys, and road accident data. Some areas have missing data due to small numbers of survey returns, while others show fairly large fluctuations over time.</p>
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unacceptable levels of litter and detritus (regularly updated) – Residents satisfied with local parks (regularly updated) – Housing in poor environment (regularly updated) – Abandoned vehicles (regularly updated) – Green Flag Awards (regularly updated) – CPA Environment Block Services (regularly updated)
Where from?	www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp

Table 16: Liveability datasets (*continued*)**Social capital and community well-being datasets**

Why is it useful?	<p>Social capital, community well-being and community cohesion are difficult to measure, however there are possible proxies that can be used. Population turnover is often used as an indication of community cohesion, while residents satisfaction with particular issues is available through Best Value and other surveys.</p> <p>Other sources for information on community well-being and cohesion are the Home Office Citizenship Survey, which provides analysis and data at national and regional level.</p> <p>For more detailed information on these issues, it is likely that local surveys will need to be carried out, in many cases relevant questions may already be included in Quality of Life and other resident surveys. The Citizenship Survey and ONS Harmonised Social Capital Questionnaire provide a bank of questions that can be used for this purpose.</p>
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Population turnover (sub-district) – Tenants Satisfaction with Opportunities for Participation – Residents satisfaction with Local Authority
Where from?	<p>neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do</p> <p>www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/citizensurvey.html</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/about_ns/social_capital/default.asp</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/socialcapital/project.asp</p>

Additional Liveability data on Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS)

Why is it useful?	As well as the Census and ID 2004 data described above, NeSS provides a variety of datasets relating to transport, and location of key services.
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vehicle Licence Data (regularly updated) – Road accident data (regularly updated) – Location of key services, including educational establishments, publicly funded legal services, and general practices/surgeries (sub-district)
Where from?	neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do

Land use and urban-rural classifications

Why is it useful?	<p>ODPM publish ward level data on land-use, for example showing the area in each ward taken up by domestic buildings, non-domestic buildings and so on.</p> <p>The ONS urban-rural area classifications (see Section 2.4) are also useful.</p>
What data is available?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Generalised land use database – Urban-rural area classifications
Where from?	<p>www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1146084</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp</p>

National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI)

Why is it useful?	Provides annually updated air pollution admissions data at small area-level, including kilometre squares and postcode sector. The data is somewhat difficult to both find and use from the site, and is not available at standard geographies. Neighbourhood Statistics are shortly publishing data based on the NAEI, which may be easier to obtain and use.
What data is available?	– Emission levels of key pollutants by postcode, kilometre square (sub-district, regularly updated)
Where from?	www.naei.org.uk

See the www.data4nr.net website for more detailed information on these datasets

10.2 Recent and future developments

The recent emphasis on including accessibility under Local Transport Plans means a great deal of information and analysis may be available from local partners involved in setting up transport plans, as well as from the DfT. National analysis has looked at deprived groups access to key services, for example pupils receiving Free School Meals access to schools, and people on unemployment benefits access to “job-rich” areas. Many of the national datasets are available for loading into the “Accessibility” tool. For further information please contact:

- Stephen Reynolds, DfT, stephen.reynolds@dft.gsi.gov.uk

Data on liveability is likely to be the first information collected by the ONS Locally-Held Administrative Data (LHAD) project. The LHAD project together with DEFRA have produced national data on fly-tipping, which will be published on Neighbourhood Statistics.

Liveability datasets soon to be published¹⁸ on Neighbourhood Statistics include air emissions data based on the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (see above). Data to be released includes emissions of a number of air pollutants, as well as air quality levels.

Many of the indicators underlying the ID 2004 are currently being updated, and due for publication on NeSS in early 2006. These will provide the beginnings of a time series at LSOA level for particular indicators.

10.3 Gaps in the data

A number of gaps in the available data have been highlighted by people interviewed for this project, including information about the amount of open and green spaces, social capital and community well-being and perception of area from inside and outside the neighbourhood. Social capital and community well-being are clearly difficult to measure, with the datasets above highlighting population turnover and residents satisfaction data.

Another interesting issue raised was the potential for using adults with no driving licence as a proxy measure for households with no car or van, which could address the problem of the 2001 Census data becoming out of date.

10.4 Locally-held datasets

See Appendix C for details of locally-held datasets. Although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend critically on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

¹⁸ Forthcoming as of 21st November 2005.

There are a number of datasets that may be held locally relating to liveability. Waste management departments may hold data dealing with levels of litter and detritus as well as records of street cleanliness, and locations of recycling facilities. Records of incidents of abandoned vehicles are also likely to be held locally by departments responsible for highways and parking.

A wealth of local information is also available relating to accessibility to key services such as parks and green spaces, sports facilities and playing fields, markets, libraries and so on.

Local Quality of Life and other residence surveys may also be available at more detailed level than available through national sources.

Appendix A

Description of main datasets

A.1 Census 2001

The 2001 Census was held on 29 April 2001. It provides essential statistical information, enabling the planning and funding of public services, including education, health and transport. Results also support research and business.

The contents of the Census revolve around three basic thematic areas:

- Population units, giving a basic count of people and housing with key characteristics such as age, sex and ethnicity;
- Population structures, giving information on the structure and character of households and families; and
- Population themed characteristics, down to small areas and sub-groups, in relation to: housing; travel and transport; education and training; ethnicity, identity and religion; health and care; and the labour market.

It is a vital resource for population and household estimates as well as for a range of characteristics that can be used in detailed multivariate analysis down to very fine levels of geographic detail with information available from the national level down to Census Output Area level.

The Census Access Project ensured that the basic Census 2001 data was made freely available, unlike previous years. In addition to the datasets available through the NeSS web site, the full Census datasets can also be obtained in DVD or CD-ROM format from the Census Customer Services.

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/customerservices.asp>

Additional custom datasets can also be commissioned for a fee, with all commissioned output being subsequently made available free to all users:

- <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/op15.asp>

A.2 English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004/English Indices of Deprivation 2004

Introduction

The English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004)¹⁹ is the most recent comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available across England. It is an update and extension of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD 2000), with new information included alongside more recent data.

¹⁹ The Indices of Deprivation 2004 were developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre team at Oxford University for the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, with the revised versions released in June 2004.

What is the Index used for?

The government has used the IMD 2000 and IMD 2004 extensively for allocating funding, including the Single Regeneration Budget, Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, New Deal for Communities and Neighbourhood Management schemes. Additionally, Regional Development Agencies, Learning and Skills Council and the National Lottery have allocated funding for a range of programmes using the IMD 2000. Exemption from stamp duty on property purchases is also available for properties in the most deprived areas. Additionally, large numbers of local and regional government programmes have been targeted using the IMD 2000 and IMD 2004.

The seven domains of deprivation

The IMD 2004 is based on the idea of *multiple deprivation*, with different forms of deprivation measurable in different ways. The IMD 2004 is based around seven *domains* of deprivation; each domain contains a number of individual measures or indicators, with the entire IMD 2004 based on 37 indicators. The seven domains of deprivation are:

- Employment deprivation
- Income deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Crime
- Living environment deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services

Within each domain the indicators are combined to create a domain-level score, which measures the levels of deprivation in an area. Ranking the scores across England enables comparisons to be drawn on the level of deprivation between different areas. To produce the overall IMD 2004, the scores of all seven domains are combined²⁰.

The full English Indices of Deprivation 2004

The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 consist of the main IMD 2004, as well as separate scores for the seven domains of deprivation, two additional indices of income deprivation in children and older people, and six District and county level summary scores. Taken together, the indices are referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004). For full details of the ID 2004 measures see below.

²⁰ The scores are combined to minimise *cancellation*, so that for example an area with relatively high levels of employment deprivation but relatively low levels of health deprivation is scored as being more deprived than an area that has relatively average levels of deprivation in both employment and health deprivation. See “The English Indices of Deprivation 2004” ODPM report for full details.

The IMD 2004 Geography

The IMD 2004 has been created at Census Super Output Area (SOA) lower layer level. SOAs are a new type of geographical area created for the 2001 Census, intended to be the standard area unit at which information is released in future. Lower layer SOAs have an average population of 1,500 people.

This detailed small area level geography enables pockets of deprivation to be identified that can be obscured by measurements at county, District, or even ward-level (the IMD 2000 was released at ward-level). In particular, deprived areas that are part of larger more affluent wards can now be identified.

In addition to the lower layer SOA information, the IMD 2004 scores have been released as District and county level summaries. These detail a number of summary scores, including the average scores and ranks of the SOAs within each District and county, and the proportion of the local population living in the most deprived 10% of all SOAs across the country.

What information is available?

The Office for the Deputy Prime Minister has published the full IMD 2004 along with the seven domains and six sub-domains (three of the domains are split into two sub-domains). The children and older people affected by income deprivation indices, and the District and county level summaries have also been published. The indicators underlying the IMD 2004 are currently being released through the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics website. The Primary Care Trust level summaries are also not yet available.

A.3 Department for Work and Pensions Benefits datasets

The DWP have published a series of benefit datasets at small area level (down to 2003 ward-level from 2001 to 2003 and Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for 2004 and subsequent years). These datasets are currently updated annually but quarterly updates will soon be available from the end of 2005 (with retrospective quarterly updates back to 2001).

Child Benefit

Note CB is now administered through HM Customs and Revenues, however we have left in this section for clarity.

Child Benefit was introduced in 1977. It replaced Family Allowance which was a benefit payable to families with 2 or more children. Child Benefit brought all children into the scheme. The benefit is designed to help with the extra costs of bringing up a child. It is a universal benefit payable to all parents/guardians in Great Britain. The benefit is not income related, is not taxable and is not based on National Insurance Contributions. Child Benefit is payable to the parents or guardians of all children under 16 years of age, normally the mother. If a child, over 16, is in full-time education, the benefit may be paid until they reach 19. Child benefit is also paid for a short period to 16 or 17 year olds who have just left school and are registered for work or work based training. There is a higher payment for the eldest child and a lower rate for all subsequent children.

State Pension

State Pension is a non-means-tested benefit payable to all men over 65 and women over 60. The level of pension depends on the amount of National Insurance contributions paid over the claimants working life (although contributions paid by a spouse may also be eligible).

Pension Credit

Pension Credit, is an entitlement for people aged 60 and over living in Great Britain. It is not necessary to have paid National Insurance contributions to be eligible.

There are two parts to Pension Credit: the guarantee credit and the savings credit.

The guarantee credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. The level that applies depends on your circumstances, this is the standard, minimum guarantee. The awarded amount will depend on other sources of income, such as other pensions and savings. Extra amounts will be added to the standard minimum guarantee for those who have:

- relevant housing costs
- severe disabilities
- caring responsibilities

The savings credit is an extra amount for people aged 65 or over who have made some provision for their retirement (such as savings or a second pension) which brings their income above a level set by Parliament, called the 'savings credit threshold'. The aim is to reward pensioners who have modest income or savings. You can get a savings credit on top of a guarantee credit. You may still get a savings credit even if your income is above the standard minimum guarantee level.

Income Support

Income Support (IS) is a non-contributory benefit. From October 1996, the Jobseeker's Allowance replaced IS for unemployed people. In general IS is now only available to people who are not required to be available for work such as pensioners, lone parents, sick and disabled people.

Jobseeker's Allowance

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people in October 1996. It is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Certain groups of people may be able to restrict their availability to less than 40 hours depending upon their personal circumstances. There are contribution-based and income-based routes of entry to JSA, which is paid at standard rates. Those who have paid sufficient National Insurance contributions receive contribution-based JSA for up to six months. Those who do not qualify for, or whose needs are not met by, contribution-based JSA, may qualify for income-based help for themselves and their dependants. There is the additional condition for income-based JSA that if a person

has a working partner then that partner must work less than 24 hours a week on average. This help will continue for as long as it is needed, provided that the qualifying conditions continue to be met.

Attendance Allowance

Attendance Allowance, introduced in December 1971, is a weekly benefit for people aged 65 or over, who need help with personal care because of illness or disability. For example, a person may qualify for Attendance Allowance if they have difficulty with washing, dressing or similar tasks.

Disability Living Allowance

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance in April 1992. It is paid to people who become disabled before the age of 65.

Incapacity Benefit

Incapacity Benefit replaced Invalidity and Sickness Benefit in April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

Severe Disablement Allowance

Severe Disablement Allowance was introduced in November 1984 to replace the non-contributory Invalidity Pension and Housewives non-contributory Invalidity Pension. It is paid to those who cannot work because of a severe illness or disability but do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit. However, a person cannot claim Severe Disablement Allowance if they already get Incapacity Benefit. The benefit is not income related, is not taxable and is not based on National Insurance contributions. Claimants must have been aged between 16 and 65 when they made their claim, though there is no upper limit for receiving the allowance once it is awarded.

New claimants have not been able to claim Severe Disablement Allowance since 2002 so numbers of claimants are falling; for that reason Severe Disablement Allowance statistics are now combined with Incapacity Benefit statistics by the Department for Work and Pensions.

A.4 Mid Year Estimates (Office for National Statistics)

The Office for National Statistics publishes annual estimates of the population at District level and upwards. The estimates are available at Local Authority /health area level by 5-year age group and sex, including additional selected age groups.

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces in England and Wales are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

Information is available from the national level down to District level.

A.5 Pupil Level Annual School Census PLASC (Department for Education and Skills)

Since January 2002 it has been a statutory requirement for all maintained primary, middle, secondary and special schools to provide an electronic pupil level school Census return. This process is called the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC). From January 2003, information was also collected on independent special schools.

It is important to emphasise that the pupil information is recorded for the pupil's home postcode, not the school postcode, so aggregate information can be presented on the basis of pupil's residential areas and not simply to the schools they attend. The PLASC dataset records a number of relevant pieces of information, including pupil postcode, Free School Meal status and Special Educational Needs.

The National Pupil Database (NPD) records pupil level information on all Key Stage exams, for pupils attending both maintained and independent schools. The NPD dataset is linked to the PLASC dataset by DfES using unique pupil identifiers.

No data at pupil level is published by schools, LEAs or the DfES and all data is held under the strictest security arrangements.

Information is available from the national level down to 2003 ward-level.

A.6 Recorded Offences (Home Office)

Notifiable offences recorded by the police. The crime rates are estimates based on resident population (or, number of households in the case of burglary). It is not easy to calculate a 'population at risk' denominator for all crime types that accurately represents number of potential victims e.g. includes commuters and visitors or measures the number of vehicles on a street that could be stolen. These rates should therefore be treated with caution.

Information is currently available at Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level up to national level.

A.7 Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)

The Annual Business Inquiry is a new business survey that collects both employment and financial information. This survey replaces the Annual Employment Survey as the source of information on employee jobs. For more details see www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/ABI_lmt_may2000.pdf

ONS maintains a record of businesses on its inter-departmental business register (IDBR). The IDBR contains information on the enterprise, and on the local units linked to each enterprise. It is updated regularly from both ONS' own survey information and from administrative sources. It provides a comprehensive business register with well over 2 million local units. The sample for the ABI is drawn from the IDBR. The sample is drawn at the reporting unit level, with approximately 78,000 reporting units are selected for each year's survey.

Access to ABI data is restricted, you must first obtain a Chancellor of the Exchequer's Notice from ONS (except for some central government departments) using the application form www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/abi_notice_application.pdf

A.8 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) and New Earnings Survey (NES)

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is a new survey that has been developed to replace the New Earnings Survey (NES). The ASHE includes improvements to the coverage of employees and to the weighting of earnings estimates. The data variables collected remain broadly the same, although an improved questionnaire will be introduced for the 2005 survey. The change in methodology means that statistics on pay and hours published from the ASHE, including the calculation of ONS's low pay statistics, are discontinuous with previous NES surveys.

The new ASHE earnings figures supercede the previously published NES figures, including those obtained from NOMIS. Earnings data will remain available in the NOMIS Local Authority profiles with ASHE results replacing the NES figures. The latest 2004 ASHE results together with a back series to 1998 can be downloaded from the main National Statistics site at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101.

A.9 Annual Population Survey (APS) and Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The APS is a new survey which includes the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus a new sample boost aimed at achieving a minimum sample of 500 economically active adults in Local Authority districts in England. The size of the total APS sample is approximately 500,000 people.

The first APS data published are for the period January to December 2004. Subsequently, APS data will be published quarterly with each publication covering a year's data. That is, data for April 2004 to March 2005 will be published in September 2005, data for July 2004 to June 2005 will be published in December 2005, etc.

Like the local area LFS data set, the APS data is published by Local Authority area. However, it contains an enhanced range of variables providing a greater level of detail about the resident household population of an area. In particular, more variables are provided on ethnic group, health and gender. User-defined tabulations can be requested from ONS's tabulation service at lfs.dataservice@ons.gov.uk.

APS estimates replace those previously obtained from the local area LFS in Local Authority profiles. The APS supercedes the existing two LFS data sets: the local area LFS and the quarterly LFS. These will remain online for users wishing to access data for time-series but will no longer be updated.

Two further APS data sets will be added at later dates. One will provide information about the workplace population of an area, and the other will provide information on commuting patterns (i.e. travel-to-work flows between local authorities). Although workplace information was collected in the LFS, it was never previously published.

Data from the APS is published through NOMIS and Neighbourhood Statistics.

Appendix B

Description of main data-sources

B.1 Neighbourhood Statistics neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

- **Recent releases:** neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?info=link.jsp?page=LatestNews.htm
- **Forthcoming datasets:** neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?info=link.jsp?page=ComingSoon.htm
- **Indicator Catalogue (lists all NeSS datasets by theme):**
neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/downloads/ENeSSI.xls

The concept for the Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS), a joint initiative of ONS and the NRU, was set out in the PAT 18 report on better information for dealing with social exclusion. A commitment to NeSS was included in the key recommendations of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, and NeSS now represents a major and expanding source of small-area statistics covering a wide range of topic areas.

The PAT 18 report set out the domain headings of access to services; community well-being (and social environment); crime and safety; economic deprivation; education, skills and training; health and care; housing; physical environment; and work deprivation. Since 2001 many further resources have been developed including access to the Census of Population 2001, the release of the English Indices of Deprivation (ID 2004), classification of local areas and, and an expanding range of further data sets relating to people and society.

Current subject areas include:

- 2001 Census
- Access to services
- Community well-being/social environment
- Crime and safety
- Economic deprivation
- Education, skills and training
- Health and care
- Housing
- Indicators
- English Indices of Deprivation and classifications

- People and environment
- Work deprivation

Most data are currently available for areas down to the level of wards. Data relating to the period 1998-2001 tend to be provided on 1998 ward boundaries. Data referring to the period from 2001 on tend to be provided on 2003 ward boundaries.

2001 Census of Population data is also available for much smaller 'Output Areas'. Output areas are relatively homogenous areas with around 125 household in each and are the smallest geographical building block for Census information.

The NeSS web resource allows data to be selected either by theme or through the use of interactive maps. Data can also be mapped on the web although mapping data for wards cannot be completed whilst retaining topographic base map details. Ward profiles based on 2001 Census data are also available. The web resource will soon include point data relating to secondary schools and legal advice centres. This is likely to be extended to other types of schools and to some aspects of health services over the next 6-18 months.

A considerable volume of additional data is already in the pipeline for publication via NeSS. A significant range of further data is also being considered for possible inclusion over the remaining scheduled life of NeSS development.

B.2 Floor Targets Interactive

www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/fti.asp

The NRU Floor Targets Interactive web site is a web-based system for monitoring progress towards national Public Service Agreement Floor Targets. Floor Targets Interactive enables users to examine how the performance of local authorities contributes towards national targets.

The data underpinning the system has been brought together from across Government to provide a single resource for users. This data can be manipulated within the system to produce a range of analyses and illustrative maps.

The system includes data, currently, on 27 key indicators relating to national floor targets and covers local authorities in England. Most data are provided at Local Authority level. Data is included that mirrors the way in which the relevant government department is monitoring the target (usually at the national level) and, where possible, provides equivalent data at the Local Authority level.

Data can be manipulated on the system to compare particular authorities against other authorities or groups of authorities including regional and national benchmarks. Data can be mapped at regional and sub-regional levels. Data can also be downloaded in spreadsheet format.

The starting year is 1997 and where possible data are provide from 1997 to the most recent available. The time period over which data are actually available varies for different indices.

B.3 NOMIS

www.nomisweb.co.uk/

- Recent news: www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/news.asp
- Forthcoming datasets: www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/release_dates.asp

The NOMIS web site provides an extensive range of government statistical information on the UK labour market and businesses including employment, unemployment, vacancies, businesses, earnings and other topics. Particularly useful are data on:

Unemployment: includes up-to-date data on unemployed claimants down to ward or postcode level including a breakdown by sex, age and how long people have been unemployed. The claimant count excludes those who are unemployed but not eligible to claim benefits but has the advantage of up-to-date cover down to small geographical units.

Employment: includes numbers of people employed in different industrial sectors to quite a fine degree of detail, down to ward-level. It includes a breakdown by sex and whether people are working part-time or full-time. Data are annual with 2002 the latest currently available. Confidentiality means that not all data is available for smaller geographical areas i.e. Local Authority district and below. Access is restricted to registered users (see web site for information). Local authorities will usually have access and are a potential source of this information – although there are restrictions as to what information can be made available to others.

Population: includes mid-year populations estimates down to Local Authority district level, broken down by age and sex. This is useful as a baseline measure of the local population, particularly as the Census of Population becomes more dated – local authorities will typically have figures based on the mid-year estimates, broken down to ward-level.

Businesses: includes numbers of businesses in existence at the start of the year together with the number of new business start-ups and numbers ceasing to trade over the period. Data are available at Local Authority level and can be broken down by industry sector. Figures are based on VAT data so exclude smaller businesses that do not reach the threshold above which VAT is payable.

B.4 Renewal.net

www.renewal.net

Renewal.net is the on-line guide to neighbourhood renewal and contains a range of documents and toolkits as well as evidence-based case studies and project summaries of neighbourhood renewal strategies.

These are broken down into six key themes:

Housing and environment: Focusing on strategies need to address issues of tenure and wider neighbourhood management, as well as the quality of the stock and standards of housing management.

Worklessness: Looking at all those who are out of work but who would like a job covering unemployed claimants; those who are actively out of work and looking for a job; and those who are economically inactive.

Education: Focusing largely on issues relating to educational difficulties among children such as low levels of child attainment and behavioural problems.

Crime: Looking at strategies dealing with key offences, and perception and fear of crime.

Health: Examining the roots of ill health and socio-economic explanations of inequalities in health.

Local Economies: Looking at issues in deprived neighbourhoods and opportunities in the wider economy.

B.5 DWP Statistics website

www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/neighbourhood/neighbourhood.asp

The Department of Work and Pensions provides a range of key benefits datasets at sub-district level. Data is available for England and Wales and Scotland and is currently updated annually although there are moves towards quarterly updates. Data available in a downloadable excel format.

The benefit datasets included are

- Attendance Allowance
- Disability Living Allowance
- Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance
- Income Support
- Job Seekers Allowance
- Pension Credit
- State Pension

See Appendix A.3 for more detail on the datasets

B.6 Audit Commission Area Profiles

www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk

The Audit Commission Area Profiles provide a wide ranging picture of the quality of life and public services in a local area. They bring together data, information and assessments for every local authority area in England. Data is available for each local authority selected and is downloadable in excel format. Not all data is available at Local Authority level for example where data is only held for larger geographies such as LEAs or PCTs. Also there is no sub-district level data.

Component datasets are grouped under 10 quality of life themes:

- Community Cohesion and Involvement: includes data on electoral participation and race relations.
- Community Safety: includes data on major crime types, fire, perception of crime, and graffiti and drunken behaviour.
- Culture & Leisure: Access to libraries, sports facilities, cultural facilities and green spaces.
- Economic Well Being: Includes data on economic activity, VAT registered businesses, Index of Multiple deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004), free school meal eligibility, perceptions of job prospects and cost of living.
- Education and Life Long Learning: Includes data on adult skill levels including poor literacy and numeracy skills and child education attainment.
- Environment: Includes data on pollution levels, cleanliness and litter, recycling and derelict land.
- Health and Social Well Being: Includes data on Life expectancy, age standardised mortality rates from selected conditions, vaccination records and perceptions of PCT performance.
- Housing: Includes data on housing affordability, tenure, amenities, overcrowding and housing type.
- People and Place: Includes key demographic information including age, sex and ethnicity.
- Transport and Access: Includes data on method and distance of travel to work and road accident casualties.

Appendix C

Locally-held datasets

C.1 Introduction

This section provides a list of data sets which may be held by local partners. This is not a completely comprehensive and verified list but it draws on the research carried out by ONS under the Locally-Held Administration Datasets (LHAD) project supported by the Neighbourhood Statistics project. It also draws on OCSI's interviews with key stakeholders, analysis of Local Information Systems, information provided by two NRF areas (Luton and Rotherham), and information provided by two of the Supporting Evidence for Local Delivery pilots at the South-West Observatory and RegenWM.

The key local datasets highlighted below have not been incorporated into the web or Excel resources developed as outputs for this project. Local partners may find it useful to examine this list to identify what sources of data may be held locally and who might hold it.

C.2 Availability of datasets

It is important to emphasise that although these datasets may be held by local agencies, access to the information will depend on whether the data can be extracted and aggregated to small area level, and/or shared with other partners. This is likely to be different for different areas, service providers and datasets.

Whether datasets are available at small area level, or regularly updated, will also be dependent upon the nature of the systems used to hold and process the data by local providers. For example crime data may be linked to national grid points, or held at Police "Beat" level, or in some other way such as postcoded. In some cases it may be straightforward to aggregate to standard small areas, but in other cases this may be difficult and require substantial resources. For this reason we have not indicated at what level data is available at, and for what time periods.

The table indicates the likely holder at local level of each dataset. However this may vary depending on the organisational structure of local agencies.

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets

Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Crime and Community Safety	Alarming Incidents	Register of reported incidents	LA Housing
Crime and Community Safety	Breaches of entertainment licenses	Case records	LA Licensing
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – all recorded offences	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – burglaries	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – domestic violence offences	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – robberies	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – theft from vehicle offences	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – theft of vehicle offences	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Crime – violent offences	Recorded offences	Police Force
Crime and Community Safety	Deliberate Fires		Fire Service
Crime and Community Safety	Delinquent school pupils	Client Case Records	LEA
Crime and Community Safety	Noise Incidents and Breaches of Regulations	Record of incidents and breaches of regulations/Record of Complaints	LA Environmental Health/Housing
Crime and Community Safety	Perpetrators of violence	Client case records	LA Social Services
Crime and Community Safety	Pupils involved in sale or use of drugs	Client Case Records	LA Youth and Community
Crime and Community Safety	Racial incidents per 100,000 head of population		Police
Crime and Community Safety	Residents concerns about crime	Database of concerns reported by residents	LA Dog and Civic Wardens
Crime and Community Safety	Unpaid parking fines	Fine records	LA Highways & Parking
Crime and Community Safety	Vehicle Fires		Fire Service
Crime and Community Safety	Young peoples' concerns and incidents of anti-social behaviour	Programme records	LEA
Crime and Community Safety	Youth Nuisance Rate	Reported incidents of Youth Nuisance	Police Force
Deprivation and Low Income	Housing/Council Tax Benefit Recipients	Rebate/Benefit records	LA Benefits and Rebates
Deprivation and Low Income	Residents in arrears with Council Tax payments	Revenue collection systems	LA Revenue Management
Deprivation and Low Income/Housing	Tenants in arrears with rent	Rent collection systems	LA Housing
Deprivation and Low Income/Education	Pupils receiving Free School Meals	Record of Awards	LEA
Deprivation and Low Income/Education	Assisted Students	Award and loan records	LEA
Education	% Access to nursery places for 3 & 4 year olds		LEA
Education	Adult Clients of Careers Advice Service	Client records	LA Careers Service
Education	Adult Students	Student Records	LA Adult Education Service
Education	Applicants to Higher Education	Fee and funding applications	LEA
Education	Children participating in out of school activities	Records of activities and attendance	LEA
Education	Children receiving musical tuition	Tuition records	LEA
Education	Children working	Permit records	LEA
Education	Children working in entertainment	Licence records	LEA

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)			
Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Education	Participants in Duke of Edinburgh award	Record of Award Participants	LA Youth and Community
Education	Providers of Play Groups and Facilities	Database of providers/facilities for play/Planning information	LA Childcare Information Service/LA Education – Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership
Education	Pupil attainment, Key Stage 1 to 5 exams	Key Stage attainment record	LEA
Education	Pupils attaining cycling proficiency	Course records	LEA
Education	Pupils receiving School Transport	Record of Awards	LEA
Education	School capacity, applications and vacant places	School Planning systems	LEA
Education	School Governors	Register of Governors	LEA
Education	Schools with Nurseries	List of nurseries/Pupil records of school nursery departments and non-school nursery providers	LEA/LA Childcare Information Service
Education	Young people – Careers Advice Clients	Client records	Connexions
Education	Young people participating in further/higher education	Student Records	Learning and Skills Councils
Education	Youths participating in training	Training records	LA Youth and Community
Education/Employment and enterprise	People Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)		Connexions
Employment and enterprise	Associated changes in workforces	Planning application case records	LA Planning
Employment and enterprise	Broadband Coverage (%) – Number of Registered Businesses		LA Economic Development
Employment and enterprise	Business Properties and Rates	Business rates register	LA Business rates
Employment and enterprise	Businesses and Breaches of Trading Standards Regulations	Directory of businesses Customer	LA Trading Standards
Employment and enterprise	Businesses and Workforce	Client records	Business Link
Employment and enterprise	Businesses and Workforce	Information on local labour market	LA Economic Development
Employment and enterprise	Location of Inward investment	Case and project records	LA Economic Development
Employment and enterprise	People attending courses who start-up businesses	Course records	LA Adult Education Service
Employment and enterprise	Second-hand goods dealers	Register	LA Trading Standards
Employment and enterprise	External funding, eg European Social Fund, National lottery etc	External Funding Database	LA
General	Profiles of regeneration areas – local administrative data sources	Programme records	LA Economic Development
General	Profiles of Rural Development Areas – local administrative data sources	Programme records	LA Rural Development
General	Record of Enquiries, Complaints and Applications for various services	CRM system	LA customer relations

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)

Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Health	A&E cases involving Drug and Alcohol related abuse	Case records	PCT – Accident and Emergency Units
Health	A&E Cases involving self-harm	Case records	PCT – Accident and Emergency Units
Health	Analysis of patient service needs		PCT – Community systems
Health	Analysis of types of referrals		PCT – Community systems
Health	Analysis of uptake of GP services – maternity/contraception/vaccinations		PCT – National Health Applications and Infrastructure Service – Exeter Systems
Health	Approved Home Care Providers (two datasets: Adults and Children)	Directory of Home care providers	LA Social Services
Health	Care provision	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	Child A&E attendances		PCT – Child Health
Health	Children at risk – registrations on Child Protection Register	Child Protection Register registrations	PCT – Child Health/Social Services
Health	Children Looked After	Client case records/Contribution records	LA Social Services
Health	Children with Disabilities (inc. pre-school children)	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	Children with sensory or physical disability	Client Case Records	LEA
Health	Clinic “non-attenders”		PCT – Community systems
Health	Clinic locations and types of services provided	could be collected as part of compiling digitally mapped directory of local services and analysis of access	PCT – Community systems
Health	Concessionary fare pass holders	Permit records	LA Benefits and Rebates
Health	Deaf People	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	Disabled Clients	Permit issue records	LA Highways & Parking
Health	Disabled Clients, allocation of equipment	Client Case Records	LA Occupational Therapy
Health	Disabled patients – by type of disability		PCT – Community systems
Health	Families wishing to adopt	Client case records	LA Social Services
Health	Foster Carers	Carers database	LA Social Services
Health	HIV sufferers	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	Incidence of types of accident		PCT – Accident and Emergency Units
Health	Indicators of baby health	gestation period/birth weight	PCT – Child Health
Health	Indicators of disease prevention/impact of public health programmes	Take up of vaccinations/immunisations	PCT – Child Health
Health	Indicators of early years health	Results of pre-school entry and school entry reviews	PCT – Child Health
Health	Indicators of infant health	Neo-natal screening results	PCT – Child Health

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)			
Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Health	Infant Mortality		Primary Care Trust
Health	Life Expectancy		Primary Care Trust
Health	Low Birth Weight		Primary Care Trust
Health	Mortality		Primary Care Trust
Health	Number of children in need		LA Social Services
Health	Number of clients receiving care from Social Services	Number of clients registered with SS care management systems	LA Social Services
Health	Number of registered blue badge (disabled parking concessions) holders		LA Social Services
Health	Older People Requiring Care	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	Older people using HandyVan service	Client records	LA Social Services
Health	Parents with children with special needs	Client case records	LEA
Health	People in need	Client records	LA Social Services
Health	People with addictive behaviour e.g. drug and alcohol related	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	People with mental health problems	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	People with Physical and Learning Disabilities	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Health	Persons approved to look after children	Record of guardians	LA Social Services
Health	Service outreach – number of visits by community health workers	number of visits by community health workers	PCT – Community systems
Health	Social emergency incidents	Record of emergency incidents	LA Social Services
Health	Teenage pregnancy	ONS datasets	Primary Care Trust
Health	Uptake of breast feeding		PCT – Child Health
Health	Visually Impaired People	Client case records	LA Social Services
Health	Young people with learning, behaviour, social and emotional difficulties	Client Case Records	LEA
Health/Education	Pupils from travellers/pupils of asylum seekers and refugees/pupils from ethnic minorities	Pupil Records	LEA
Health/Education	Pupils with Special Educational Needs	Pupil Records	LEA
Health/Housing	Residents in sheltered housing	Housing and client case records	LA Housing & Social Services
Housing	Addresses of patients living in poor housing	Patient Records	Health Service
Housing	Change of tenure	Register of sales	LA Housing
Housing	Comments by residents on planning applications	Planning application case records	LA Planning
Housing	Council property locations	Register of Council properties	LA Land and Property management
Housing	Home repair/improvement grants and housing conditions	Register of Enquiries/Grant records	LA Housing

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)

Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Housing	Homeless and others waiting for housing	Homeless cases/Housing waiting lists	LA Housing
Housing	Homes adapted for disabled	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Housing	Housing condition	Housing stock surveys/ Planning Surveys	LA Housing/LA Planning
Housing	New Building and improvements	Case records	LA Planning
Housing	New Homes on Brown Field Sites by type, size, tenure, area and density of houses	Annual returns prepared by District and Unitary authorities as part of the Regional Plan monitoring process	LA Housing
Housing	Number of House Completions Each Year	Annual returns prepared by District and Unitary authorities as part of the Regional Plan monitoring process	LA Housing
Housing	Number of Residents on Local Authority Housing Register	Housing Investment Programme Data	LA Housing
Housing	Standards of Housing – Incidents and breaches of regulations	Record of incidents and breaches of regulations	LA Environmental Health
Housing	Total stock of dwellings in the area by council tax band	Council Tax system	
Housing	Total Stock of Local Authority Dwellings	Housing Investment Programme Data	LA Housing
Housing	Vacant housing	Housing stock surveys	LA Housing
Liveability	Arts organisations and membership	Grants records	Arts Council
Liveability	Bus routes and timetables	Database of subsidised routes	LA Transport
Liveability	Children walking to school	Register	LEA
Liveability	Claims arising from accidents due to poor condition of roads or footpaths	Register of claims	LA Legal Services
Liveability	Cleanliness of streets	Street cleaning records	LA Waste Management
Liveability	Comments by residents on New Road proposals	Project records	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Complaints about condition of footways	Record of complaints	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Complaints of refuse and household waste not collected	Collection records	LA Waste Management
Liveability	Condition of roads	Maintenance records, Engineering records	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Customers/usage of CAB	Client records	Citizen Advice Bureau
Liveability	Customers for composting bins	Customer records	LA Waste Management
Liveability	Defects repaired	Record of defects	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Enquiries on concessionary travel	Register of Enquiries	LA Social Services
Liveability	Enquiries on equal opportunity policy	Record of enquiries	Equal Opportunities
Liveability	Enquiries on EU Programmes	Record of enquiries	LA International
Liveability	Enquiries on mobility issues	Register of enquiries	LA Highways & Parking

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)			
Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Liveability	Enquiries on waste recycling	Register of enquiries	LA Waste Management
Liveability	Enquiries on town and parish councils	Register of enquiries	Parish and Town Councils
Liveability	Environmental protection – Incidents and breaches of regulations	Record of incidents and breaches of regulations	LA Environmental Health
Liveability	Faulty street lighting	Register of reported faults	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Food Producers and Retailers	Membership records/ Client and course records	LA Consumer Affairs/LA Education – Food Safety
Liveability	Incidents of Abandoned Vehicles	Incident Log	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Incidents of Dog Fouling/ Cleanliness of Streets (two datasets)	Register of incidents	LA Dog and Civic Wardens/LA Environmental Health
Liveability	Inspections of Registers	Record of inspections	LA Customer relations
Liveability	Journeys by mode of transport (Transport Surveys)	Local transport surveys	LA Transport
Liveability	Library users	Library user surveys	LA Libraries
Liveability	Local producers of food and goods	Database	LA Consumer Affairs
Liveability	Location/usage of information and advice centres for Young People	Register of information and advice centres	Connexions
Liveability	Location and date of farmers markets	Database of Farmers markets	LA Consumer Affairs
Liveability	Location and date of markets	Register	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	Location and usage of Youth Centres	Register	LA Youth and Community
Liveability	Location of Allotments	Register of Allotments	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	Location of car parks	Car parks database	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Location of Citizen Advice Bureau	Database of CAB advice centres	Citizen Advice Bureau
Liveability	Location of cycle routes	Cycle routes register	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Location of disabled parking bays	Register of disabled parking bays	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Location of footpaths	Register of footpaths	Parish and Town Councils/LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Location of Information kiosks	Register of Kiosks	LA Customer relations
Liveability	Location of Leisure centres and sports facilities	Register of leisure centres and sports facilities	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)

Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Liveability	Location of Libraries	Register of Libraries	LA Libraries
Liveability	Location of Local Services	Register of homes, schools etc	National Care Standards Commission
Liveability	Location of Local Services	Register	Parish and Town Councils
Liveability	Location of Local Services	Programme records	LA Rural Development
Liveability	Location of museums and art galleries	Register of museums and art galleries	Arts Council
Liveability	Location of park and ride services	Register of park and ride services	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	Location of recreation grounds and parks	Database of recreation grounds/Register of parks	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	Location of Recycling facilities	Register of recycling facilities	LA Waste Management
Liveability	Location of Schools, grounds and Educational Facilities	Register of schools and educational assets and grounds	LEA
Liveability	Location of sites for Gypsies and Travellers	Register of sites	LA Social Services
Liveability	Location of sports facilities and coaches	Register of sports facilities and coaches	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	Location of theatres	Register of theatres	Arts Council
Liveability	Location of walking, cycling and riding routes	Register of routes	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	Members/users and usage of cultural facilities	Facility and Organisation records	Arts Council
Liveability	Members and usage of Libraries	Register of Library members	LA Libraries
Liveability	Membership of Sports Clubs	Support case records	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	News items by residents	Archive of articles	LA Customer relations
Liveability	Participants in Events	Record of events	Arts Council
Liveability	Participation in sports events and bookings of sports pitches	Booking records	LA Leisure, Recreation and Sport
Liveability	Pedestrian Crossings and Traffic Calming	Register	LA Highways & Parking
Liveability	People attending road safety courses	Course records	LEA
Liveability	People participating in volunteers initiatives	Initiative project records	LA Youth and Community
Liveability	Pest control – Incidents and breaches of regulations	Record of incidents and breaches of regulations	LA Environmental Health
Liveability	Satisfaction with services	Quality of Life Surveys	LA
Liveability	Satisfaction with environment	Quality of Life Surveys	LA
Liveability	Traffic Accident Blacksites	Records of analyses	LA Highways & Parking

Table 17: Full list of locally-held datasets (continued)

Key Floor Target area	Potential Dataset	Potential Data Source	Likely Data Owner
Liveability	Users of legal services	Client records	LA Legal Services
Liveability	Waste from all types of controlled waste		LA Waste Management
Liveability	Waste recycled	Collection records	LA Waste Management
Liveability	Young people – volunteers	Programme records	LA Youth and Community
Liveability	Young people participating in dance etc. events	Records of events organised and attendance	LA Youth and Community
Liveability	Young people participating in youth activities	Programme records	LA Youth and Community
Liveability	Youth Clubs and Voluntary Bodies and members	Grant records	LA Youth and Community
Population	Asylum Seekers and Refugees	Client Case Records	LA Social Services
Population	Population estimates – residence data on groups such as students, armed forces personnel or asylum seekers	Information on methods and data used to produce small-area population statistics	LA Demography

Source: OCSI 2005; Neighbourhood Statistics – Local Data Scoping Study, ONS 2003

Appendix D

Spending Review 2004 Floor Targets

This Appendix sets out the neighbourhood renewal Floor Targets as agreed in the 2004 Spending Review²¹.

D.2 Overarching ODPM Public Service Agreement 1

Tackle social exclusion and deliver neighbourhood renewal, working with Departments to help them meet their PSA floor targets, in particular narrowing the gap in health, education, crime, worklessness, housing and liveability outcomes between the most deprived areas and the rest of England, with measurable improvement by 2010.

D.3 Employment and enterprise Floor Targets

Employment

As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle:

- Demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate
- Increase the employment rates of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the Local Authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position)
- Significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate

Enterprise

Build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential with more enterprise in disadvantaged communities.

Economic Performance

Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions by 2008, and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, demonstrating progress by 2006.

Rural productivity

Reduce the gap in productivity between the least well performing quartile of rural areas and the English median by 2008, demonstrating progress by 2006, and improve the accessibility of services for people in rural areas.

²¹ The NRU Floor Targets Interactive website contains a set of technical notes for each of the Floor Targets – www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/data_interactive/indexnotes.asp

D.4 Education and skills Floor Targets

Children's development

Improve children's communication, social and emotional development so that by 2008 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage and reduce inequalities between the level of development achieved by children in the 20% most disadvantaged areas and the rest of England.

Age 11 (Key Stage 2)

Raise standards in English and maths so that:

- by 2006, 85% of 11 year olds achieve level 4 or above, with this level of performance sustained to 2008
- by 2008, the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is reduced by 40%

Age 14 (Key Stage 3)

Raise standards in English, maths, ICT and science in secondary education so that:

- by 2007, 85% of 14 year olds achieve level 5 or above in English, maths and ICT (80% in science) nationally, with this level of performance sustained to 2008
- by 2008, in all schools at least 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in each of English, maths and science

Age 16 (Key Stage 4)

By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C; and in all schools at least 20% of pupils to achieve this standard by 2004, rising to 25% by 2006 and 30% by 2008

Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

Reduce proportion of young people NEET by 2% by 2010.

D.5 Health Floor Targets

Life expectancy

Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010:

- From heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole

- From cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole

Health inequalities

Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.

Tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by:

- reducing adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less
- reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health

D.6 Housing Floor Targets

By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition.

D.7 Crime Floor Targets

Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08.

D.8 Liveability Floor Targets

Liveability

Lead the delivery of cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country, with measurable improvement by 2008.

Fire fatalities

By 2010, reduce the number of accidental fire-related deaths in the home by 20% and the number of deliberate fires by 10%.

Road safety

Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.

Appendix E

People and organisations consulted

We would like to thank the many people and organisations who gave valuable input to this project, including:

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This is a report which has identified key data sources to help local partners choose appropriate data to assess, baseline and monitor neighbourhood level change within a range of social exclusion related policy themes (e.g. employment, education, health, housing, crime and liveability).

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