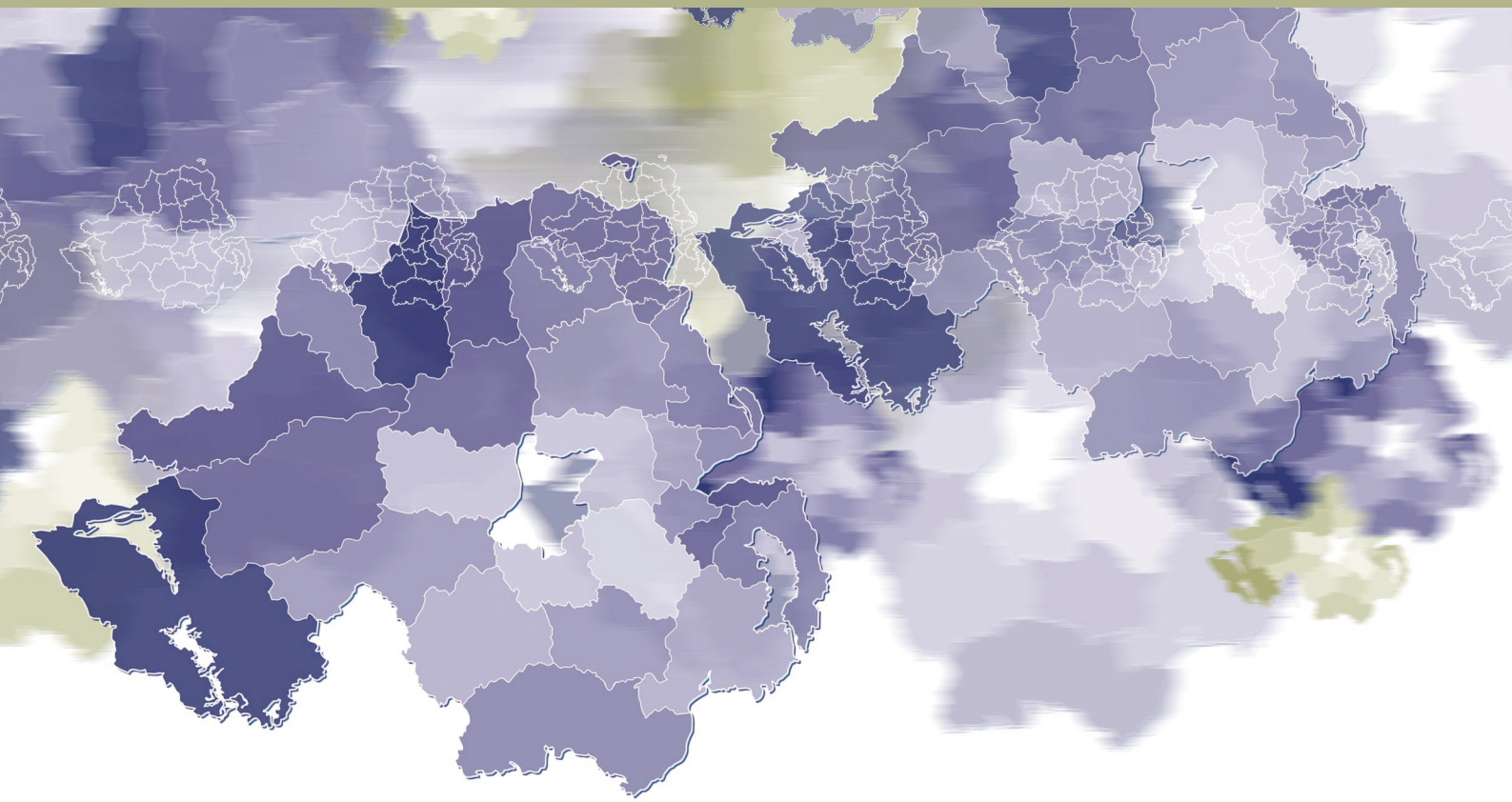
Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

May 2005



An Agency within the Department of Finance and Personnel

www.dfpni.gov.uk

Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure May 2005 CD

This auto run CD contains files to complement the printed report and is presented as a self contained website.

Please read the Terms and Conditions of Use.

Topics on this CD are:

- Guidance
- Geography
- Interactive Map
- Maps
- Measures
- Reports

System requirements

PC
Pentium 2 or better processor
64Mb of RAM
Windows 95 or newer
Internet Explorer 5.01 or newer

Mac
System 8.1 or newer
233Mhz processor
32Mb of RAM

If CD is not present please contact:

TSO,
16 Arthur Street,
Belfast,
BT1 4GD
Tel: 028 9023 8451

Contents

Preface

Content of report

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (NIMDM 2005) identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. It further develops previous measures published in 2001 and allows more effective targeting of policies and resources on deprived areas. The core reporting geography for the Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) and seven domain measures is at Super Output Area (SOA) level while the Economic Deprivation measure (including Income, Employment and Proximity to Services domains) reported at Output Area level will allow the identification of small pockets of deprivation. Summary measures have also been produced for Local Government Districts (LGDs), Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) and Electoral Wards. This report presents some of the main results at SOA, LGD and PC level. The Economic Deprivation measures can be obtained on the accompanying CD and on the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Statistics www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk website; ward level summaries are also available on the website.

Guidance on use of measures

A short guidance leaflet has been produced to complement the report. A digital copy is available on the CD, which accompanies the report. Further copies are available from NISRA (contact details are given below).

A further full user guide will be produced in Summer 2005. This will be available on the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Statistics website or in hard copy format from NISRA (contact details are given below).

NIMDM Website

The Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Statistics (www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk) (NINIS) website has been updated to include the NIMDM 2005. A series of outputs can be obtained on the website including profiles of each local area and the measures in spreadsheet form. The website also includes a thematic mapping facility.

CD

This report is accompanied by a CD, which incorporates the following:

- interactive mapping which visualises each domain of deprivation and the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure;
- detailed spreadsheets containing the deprivation measures (at Super Output Area, Output Area, Local Government District and Parliamentary Constituency levels) - small area population estimates are also included for these geographies;
- a digital copy of this report and other main documents from the review;
- a digital copy of the guidance leaflet; and
- a geography section which incorporates maps, digital boundary files and look up tables to assist users of the measures.

Further copies of report

Copies of the report can either be obtained from The Stationery Office in hard copy format or downloaded from the NISRA website.

Contact information

For further information on the measures please contact

NISRA
Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Statistics
McAuley House
2-14 Castle Street
BELFAST
BT1 1SA

Tel: 028 9034 8112
Fax: 028 9034 8134
Email: deprivation.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk

Introduction

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) contracted the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the University of Oxford to undertake a review of the Northern Ireland Measures of Deprivation 2001, commonly known as the Noble Measures, and to produce new measures of relative multiple deprivation for Northern Ireland. These will be the official measures of spatial deprivation and will be commended for use across Northern Ireland Government.

As part of the review, the research team thoroughly examined the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2001 (NI MDM 2001) and addressed many of the issues raised in the document and those arising from its publication. A consultation document was produced proposing the design of the new NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (NI MDM 2005). This document was released for consultation in July 2004 and the consultation period closed at the end of October 2004. As part of the consultation process a series of public meetings took place across Northern Ireland, to which almost 300 participants attended. In addition, over 5,500 consultation documents were sent out or downloaded from the NISRA website. The consultation process is detailed in Appendix 1.

The verbal and written responses to the consultation fed into the final proposals for the NI MDM 2005 produced as a blueprint by the research team in January 2005. This report presents the domains and indicators for the new Multiple Deprivation Measure and discusses a number of the issues raised in consultation. It sets out the methodology for combining the indicators into domain measures of deprivation, and for combining the domains into an overall Multiple Deprivation Measure. The report describes the results and presents thematic maps of the various measures that make up the NI MDM 2005.

In the process of the research it became apparent that there are a number of areas where there is either a paucity of useful data which needs to be addressed, or areas where important further research should be undertaken. These are highlighted throughout the report.

Acknowledgements

The team at SDRC comprised: Michael Noble, Helen Barnes, George Smith, David McLennan, Chris Dibben, Chelsie Anttila, Maria Sigala, David Avenell, Tom Smith and Christina Mokhtar.

The maps in this report are reproduced from Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland material with the permission of Ordnance Survey Northern Ireland on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and are Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

Chapter 1: Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the Small Area Level: a Conceptual Framework

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (NI MDM 2005) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level[1]. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the NI MDM 2005 is based on the idea of distinct domains of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted as deprived in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall MDM is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific domains of deprivation. This chapter elaborates on the model of multiple deprivation that has been used and addresses issues relating to it.

Background

In contrast to poverty which is often viewed in terms of 'lack of money or material possessions' (Atkinson, 1998), deprivation is usually taken to refer to unmet need across a number of domains. In his article 'Deprivation', Townsend argues that 'people can be said to be deprived if they lack the types of diet, clothing, housing, household facilities and fuel and environmental, educational, working and social conditions, activities and facilities which are customary ...'. People are in poverty if they lack the resources to escape deprivation (Townsend, 1987, p131 and 140). Townsend elaborates distinctions between social and material deprivation. The former - which he acknowledges is more difficult to measure - he describes as 'providing a useful means of generalising the condition of those who do not or cannot enter into ordinary forms of family or other relationships'. The more easily measured material deprivation relates to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work (Townsend, 1987, p136). By identifying both social and material deprivation, he is anticipating some aspects of what one might now call 'social exclusion'. In this study Townsend also lays down the foundation for articulating multiple deprivation as an accumulation of several types of deprivation.

Townsend's formulation of multiple deprivation is the starting point for the model of small area deprivation which is presented here in respect of the design of new measures of deprivation for Northern Ireland.

Though Townsend's work mainly (though not entirely) referred to individuals experiencing deprivation - single or multiple - the arguments can, in modified form, extend to area based measures. However, limitations of data availability inevitably cause some of the sophistication of his original concept to be lost in practice.

At an area level it is very difficult to measure the percentage of the population experiencing deprivation on one, two or more domains. It is possible to look at single forms of deprivation at an area level and state that a certain proportion of the population experiences that deprivation or a proportion experiences some other forms of deprivation and describe at an area level the combination of single deprivations as area level multiple deprivation.

The approach used here conceptualises multiple deprivation as a composite of different domains of deprivation. However, it says little about the individual experience of multiple deprivation.

The area itself can be characterised as deprived relative to other areas, in a particular domain of deprivation, on the basis of the proportion of people in the area experiencing the type of deprivation in question. In other words, the experiences of the people in an area give the area its deprivation characteristics. The area itself is not deprived, but the presence of a concentration of people experiencing deprivation in an area may give rise to a compounding deprivation effect - this is still measured by reference to those individuals. Having attributed the aggregate of individual experience of deprivation to the area, it is possible to say that an area is deprived in that particular domain. Once the specific domains of deprivation have been measured, these can be understood as elements of multiple deprivation.

Domains of deprivation

The approach allows the separate measurement of different domains of deprivation, such as education deprivation and health deprivation. In the case of low income there is an argument that, following Townsend, within a multiple deprivation measure only the deprivations resulting from a low income would be included and low income itself would not be a component. However, the considerable problems of measurement of material deprivations such as lack of adequate diet, clothing etc, means that a measure of low income could be regarded as a useful proxy.

We therefore argue that low income should remain a central component of the definition of multiple deprivation for the NI MDM 2005. As Townsend states 'while people experiencing some forms of deprivation may not all have low income, people experiencing multiple or single but very severe forms of deprivation are in almost every instance likely to have very little income and little or no other resources' (Townsend, 1987, p131).

1 For examples of other recent small area Indices of Deprivation please see Noble, Smith, Penhale et al, 2000a; Noble, Smith, Penhale et al, 2000b; Noble, Penhale et al, 2000a; Noble, Penhale et al, 2000b for the English Indices of Deprivation 2000; Noble, Smith, Wright et al, 2000 for the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000; Noble, Smith, Wright et al, 2001 for the Northern Ireland Measures of Multiple Deprivation 2001; Noble, Wright et al, 2003a; Noble, Wright et al, 2003b for the Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2003; and Noble, Wright et al, 2004 for the English Indices of Deprivation 2004.

'Multiple deprivation' is thus not some separate form of deprivation. It is simply a combination of more specific forms of deprivation, which themselves can be more or less directly measurable. It is an empirical question whether combinations of these different forms of deprivation are more than the sum of their parts, that is, whether they are not simply additive but interact and may have greater impact if found in certain combinations.

Measuring different aspects of deprivation and combining these into an overall multiple deprivation measure raises a number of questions. Perhaps the most important one is the extent to which area deprivation in one domain can be cancelled out by lack of deprivation in another domain. Thus if an area is found to have high levels of income deprivation but relatively low levels of education deprivation, should the latter cancel out the former and if so, to what extent? The NI MDM 2005 is essentially based on a weighted cumulative model and the argument for limited cancellation effects is presented.

Another question concerns the extent to which the same people or households are represented in more than one of the domains of deprivation. The position taken in the NI MDM 2005 is that if a family or area experiences more than one form of deprivation this is worse than experiencing only one form of deprivation. The aim is not to eliminate double counting between domains - indeed it is desirable and appropriate to measure situations where deprivation occurs on more than one domain.

To summarise, the model which emerges from this theoretical framework is of a series of uni-dimensional domains of deprivation which may be combined, with appropriate weighting, into a single measure of multiple deprivation.

Chapter 2: Domains and Indicators

Section 1: An introduction to the domains and indicators

Domains

There was general acceptance in consultation responses of the domains proposed in the consultation report and it was felt that any radical changes to the domains in general should be avoided.

The main issue raised by a number of respondents was the inclusion of a separate Crime Domain. The Crime Domain as initially proposed relied solely on Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) reported crime data. Some respondents felt that these data were not sufficiently robust and that the Crime and Living Environment Domains should be combined. The issues surrounding differential reporting of crime and the robustness of the PSNI data are discussed in the Crime Domain section. The conclusion reached was that the PSNI crime data is robust. However steps have been taken to strengthen the domain by including measures of disorder. Northern Ireland Fire Brigade (NIFB) data on malicious and deliberate fires and police incident data on 'disturbances' are incorporated into the domain as indicators of social disorder. The domain is renamed the 'Crime and Disorder Domain'.

As a result of the consultation process, there was also a change in focus in the Geographical Access to Services Domain. It was felt that there should be a series of indicators - similar to those used in the NI MDM 2001 - that measure road distance to various services. It was felt that the change in name to 'Proximity to Services Domain' will make it clearer that the domain does not take into account wider geographical barriers or other barriers to accessing services.

Although it was felt by some respondents to the consultation that a domain looking at community issues, social capital or weak community infrastructure would be a useful inclusion, many respondents recognised the difficulties in defining weak community infrastructure and collecting suitable data and argued that such a domain should not be included. After careful consideration of the responses and the available data it was decided not to include any measures of weak community infrastructure or social capital in the NI MDM 2005, but steps should be taken to develop indicators and assess their suitability for inclusion in future Measures of Deprivation (see below).

As with the NI MDM 2001, issues of measuring the effects of the Troubles have emerged from the consultation. It was argued on the last occasion that psychological morbidity would be a good measure of the extra impact of the Troubles. To show that this was the case the relationship between deaths in the Troubles and the mental health measure was examined and a significant relationship found (Noble, Smith, Wright et al, 2001, p.21). The mental health indicator is therefore retained, in part, to reflect the impact of the Troubles.

The NI MDM 2005 thus contains seven domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Proximity to Services Deprivation
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime and Disorder

Indicators

Each domain contains a number of indicators, totalling 43 overall. Where possible, the indicators relate to 2003. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators were that they should be:

- 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose (as direct as possible measures of that form of deprivation);
- measuring major features of that deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a very small number of people or areas);
- up-to-date;
- capable of being updated on a regular basis;
- statistically robust; and
- available for the whole of Northern Ireland at a small area level in a consistent form.

The aim for each domain was to include a parsimonious (i.e. economical in number) collection of indicators that comprehensively captured the deprivation for each domain, within the constraints of data availability and the criteria listed above.

For the rest of this section issues relating to the domains of deprivation which comprise the NI MDM 2005 are discussed in general terms, and in the following sections of this chapter the domains and their constituent indicators are presented.

Geographical units for the NI MDM 2005

There was general consensus in the consultation that the NI MDM 2005 should be constructed at the smallest practicable spatial scale and that the ideal geography should possess relatively even sized populations. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency has developed geographical units called 'Super Output Areas' (SOAs). These are aggregates of Output Areas and are similar to the Data Zones developed by the Scottish Executive and the Super Output Areas for England and Wales developed by the Office for National Statistics. SOAs for Northern Ireland are a relatively small scale unit, containing an average of just less than 2000 people.

The domains, the NI MDM 2005 and the two supplementary measures (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People) are all presented at Super Output Area level. Summaries of the NI MDM 2005 are presented at Local Government District (LGD) and Parliamentary Constituency (PC) levels. SOAs are the main unit of analysis for the NI MDM 2005 although for some domains, where data was more robust at the small area level, Output Area (OA) level measures have been developed. These will facilitate the identification of small geographic pockets of deprivation. Finally electoral ward level summaries of SOA rankings for each domain and the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure have been developed.

Population denominators

To enable calculation of rate statistics, counts of deprived characteristics were divided by an appropriate population denominator. When 2001 Census data were used, the denominators were also drawn from the Census. However, when non-Census data were used, the denominators were derived using a methodology agreed with NISRA and detailed in Appendix 2.

Preparing the indicators for combination: dealing with small numbers

The shrinkage estimation methodology has been used, where necessary, to improve the reliability of an indicator where it is based on small numbers. The effect of shrinkage is to move such a score towards the LGD average for that indicator. The extent of movement depends on both the reliability of the indicator and the heterogeneity of the LGD. If scores are robust, the movement is negligible as the amount of shrinkage is related to the standard error. A further advantage of the shrinkage technique is that movement is less in heterogeneous LGDs. The shrinkage technique does not mean that the score necessarily gets

smaller, i.e. less deprived. Where SOAs do move this may be in the direction of more deprivation if the 'unreliable' score shows less deprivation than the LGD mean. For further details about the shrinkage technique, please see Appendix 3.

Combining indicators to create a domain

For each domain of deprivation (Income, Employment, etc) the aim is to obtain a single summary measure whose interpretation is straightforward in that it is, if possible, expressed in meaningful units (e.g. proportions of people or of households experiencing that form of deprivation). In two domains (i.e. the Income Deprivation and Employment Deprivation Domains) where the underlying metric is the same and where the indicators are non overlapping the indicators can be simply summed and divided by the population at risk to create an area rate.

In two of the domains where a simple rate was not possible, Maximum Likelihood factor analysis was used to find appropriate weights for combining indicators into a single score based on the inter-correlations between all the indicators. This has been applied to the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain and the Children/Young People sub-domain in the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain. Appendix 4 gives details on the factor analysis technique.

In the Proximity to Services, Living Environment and Crime and Disorder Domains, specific weights were selected by the research team for combining the indicators.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- Any future NI MDM would benefit from the development of measures of weak community infrastructure and social capital. An important first step in this direction is the research project currently being carried out by the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland.

Section 2: Income Deprivation Domain

Purpose of the domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportions of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. Ideally this domain might capture the proportion of residents in an area living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the UK median[2]. Unfortunately the survey data used to calculate such statistics is not reliable at small area level. In the NI MDM 2001, the proportions of people in an area living in families reliant on out of work benefits (Income Support and income based Job Seeker's Allowance) and in work support (Family Credit) was used as an alternative measure. Essentially this is again used but with modifications to cater for changes in the benefits system since the NI MDM 2001.

Indicators

- Adults and children in Income Support households (includes lone parents and Minimum Income Gaurantee recipients) (2003, Source: DSD)
- Adults and children in income based Job Seeker's Allowance households (2003, Source: DSD)
- Adults and children in Working Families' Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2003, Source: Inland Revenue and DSD)
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2003, Source: Inland Revenue and DSD)

Issues

Selecting Working Families' Tax Credit/Disabled Person's Tax Credit cases below an income threshold

Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC)/Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC) reaches people considerably further up the income distribution than Family Credit. Whereas in the NI MDM 2001 it was argued that all those in receipt of Family Credit could be regarded as income deprived, the same is not the case for WFTC/DPTC. Rather than including all those living in families in receipt of WFTC/DPTC, only those are included where the

2 To accord with UK (and indeed OECD) definitions of low income.

equivalised benefit unit income (calculated excluding Housing Benefit and before housing costs) is below 60% of the UK median calculated on the same basis.

Low income groups excluded from the domain

Concerns were raised in consultation about the omission of some low income groups from the domain. The groups most often mentioned were older people and lone parents. These groups are, in fact, currently within the domain. The Income Support (IS) measure includes Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) and therefore includes low income older people as well as people of working age. There will be some low income older people who are not claiming MIG, and it has been suggested that these could be captured by including all recipients of State Retirement Pension. Although this could be achieved technically, it would significantly overstate income deprivation, as virtually all people over the age of 65 would be included, whatever their income status. Therefore the domain was not extended in this way.

There will nevertheless be people on or at the margins of low income who are excluded from the domain through lack of satisfactory data. Of particular significance to Northern Ireland are the many individuals working in low paid employment or otherwise working for the minimum wage. Whilst many respondents to the consultation thought this had been adequately addressed by the incorporation of WFTC data, it was recognised that there was an issue relating to people other than families in low paid work, and data such as Inland Revenue Tax records were suggested. This has been investigated, but at this point, it is not possible to utilise tax data. It had been hoped to use post-April 2003 Working Tax Credit (which extends WFTC beyond families) but 100% extracts are not available. The issue of including Housing Benefit and Rate Rebate data has also been discussed with the Rate Collection Agency, but this is not technically feasible and in any event, investigations by the Rate Collection Agency found that almost all Housing Benefit/Rate Rebate claimants were already claiming IS/income based Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA-IB) (which is included in the domain).

Take-up of benefits

Many respondents to the consultation raised the issue of the problem of spatial variation in take-up rates of benefits across Northern Ireland. This echoes concerns which were raised originally when the NI MDM 2001 was constructed. When creating the NI MDM 2001 benefit rates could not be adjusted for take-up because there was no robust evidence to apply to the data at the ward level. This is still the case. No further research has been published on take-up which would generate information on which to adjust the measures to take account of area variation in take-up. Some work was commissioned from York University during the construction of the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 to investigate whether sub national take-up rates could be generated from the Family Resources Survey. Research looking at take-up rate by area classification was pursued. However, even using several years of data for the whole of England, stable information could not be generated. It remains an essential area for commissioned research if the measures in this domain are to be improved.

Debt

Some respondents to consultation requested that a measure of debt should be included in the Income Deprivation Domain. There are a number of reasons why this is difficult and inappropriate.

First, consistent sources of information at SOA level across Northern Ireland do not exist. Information on, for example, referrals to Citizen Advice Bureaux (which does exist) would give a skewed picture as it relates only to help seeking behaviours. Similarly County Court judgments give a distorted picture as most cases do not come to court. Second, there are many different reasons for debt, some of which do not relate to low income. To take an example, a debt on a credit card might reflect poverty, but might also reflect a judicious spreading of cost of asset acquisition by relatively well off people. The third issue is conceptual. Even if robust information is available it is not clear that it should be included as the domain specifically is an attempt to measure low income, and debt in itself is not a measure of low income.

Other issues

Some respondents to consultation have called for the inclusion of free school meal data within the Income Deprivation Domain. Access to free school meals is only possible if parents are in receipt of IS/JSA-IB. As all people (including parents and their children) who are in IS or JSA-IB claiming households are included, all children in receipt of free school meals are already included in the domain.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure

A supplementary stand-alone Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) measure has been created. This is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and comprises the percentage of an SOA's children under 16 who were

living in families in receipt of IS and JSA-IB or in families in receipt of WFTC/DPTC whose equivalised income was below 60% of median before housing costs. This measure is not included within the NI MDM 2005 except to the extent that the IDAC measure is a contributory part of the overall Income Deprivation Domain score. Some respondents suggested broadening the IDAC into a Multiple Deprivation Measure for children. Whilst this is a very laudable recommendation, it is outside the scope of the current review but would merit further work in its own right in the future.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People measure

A supplementary stand-alone Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) measure has also been created. This is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and comprises the percentage of an SOA's population aged 60 and over who are IS/JSA-IB claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over). This measure is not included within the NI MDM 2005 except to the extent that the IDAOP measure is a contributory part of the overall Income Deprivation Domain score.

Combining the indicators

The indicators for this domain were summed and expressed as a rate of the total population. The shrinkage technique was applied to all indicators to ensure that the scores for SOAs where there are small numbers are more robust.

Urban/rural issues

There are no indicators which apply more specifically to urban areas than rural areas. However, it may be the case that take-up of benefits is greater in urban areas than in rural areas. There is anecdotal evidence that this is the case. Furthermore, localised studies elsewhere in the UK have demonstrated this. Some respondents to the consultation suggested that the domain should be weighted at NUTS3 level by average income from the Continuous Household Survey. Such an adjustment would not correct the problem as there is no evidence of a relationship between average income in an area and take-up rates. However, the matter would be addressed if data were available to weight the domain by take-up rates. At present such data are not available but recommendations in this area are given below.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- A research programme should be undertaken to develop a model of small area take-up rates of all means tested benefits and in work support across Northern Ireland.
- Consideration should be given to developing a child specific Multiple Deprivation Measure to extend the Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure.
- Research should be conducted into the feasibility of producing small area income estimates expressed in the form of 'the proportion of the population of an SOA below a fraction of mean or median income'. The Family Resources Survey, recently extended to Northern Ireland, is a source worth exploring in this regard. This research would provide an alternative to reliance on benefit data for the domain.

Section 3:
Employment Deprivation Domain

Purpose of the domain

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

Indicators

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters (2003, Source: DETI)
- Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2003, Source: DSD)
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2003, Source: DSD)
- Participants in New Deal for Young People (18-24 years) who are not included in the claimant count (2003, Source: DEL)
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2003, Source: DEL)
- Invalid Care Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2003, Source: DSD)

Issues

This domain should include all those of working age involuntarily out of the labour market. In addition to unemployed people identified through the claimant count, other groups of involuntarily out of work should be included. This includes those who are out of work through sickness as evidenced by receipt of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA).

There are a number of groups involuntarily out of the labour market that the combination of claimant count and IB/SDA fail to capture. These are discussed below.

New Deal participants

Whereas some New Deal participants continue to receive Job Seeker's Allowance and are thus included in the claimant count (e.g. people in the 'Gateway' phase) others are no longer counted even though they are not as yet in the labour market. Participants on New Deal for Young People and New Deal for 25+ not in the claimant count are therefore included in the domain.

A number of respondents to the consultation asked whether New Deal for Disabled People (NDDP) could be added to the domain. Most NDDP gain their eligibility through receipt of IB/SDA. Recipients of these benefits are currently within the domain, and it is therefore essential, if double-counting is to be avoided, to include NDDP *only* if they are not already included. Other respondents called for the inclusion of New Deal for 50 Pluses (ND50+). Again most of these people are already included in the domain, as they are represented in the claimant count. The Disablement Advisory Service (DAS), who have part responsibility for the running and data management of both NDDP and ND50+, and the Department of Employment and Learning (DEL) were consulted. Unfortunately DAS have no readily available method of distinguishing between the benefits a participant is in receipt of while on these programmes. Both DEL and DAS, however, confirm that it is highly likely that most of the participants on ND50+ and NDDP would be picked up in the JSA, IB and SDA counts or would be in employment.

Lone parents

There is much debate as to whether lone parents should be included in this domain. The purpose of the domain is to capture *involuntary* exclusion from the world of work. Lone parents may or may not fall into this category. Some may be prioritising caring responsibilities over paid work, others may wish to enter the labour market but face barriers to doing so. There are two sources of information at a small area level on lone parents. The first are claimants of IS, and the second are those within the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP) scheme. In practice the latter are a subset of the former. The IS system does not have any information as to the lone parents' desire to undertake paid work. NDLP is a programme facilitating lone parents' entry into paid work. Although NDLP itself remains voluntary, the compulsory first interview makes it less certain that lone parents on NDLP are involuntarily out of the labour market. In the consultation document inclusion of NDLP participants going beyond the initial phase was proposed as this would signal they wished to be in the labour market but were involuntarily excluded. Unfortunately reliable data could not be obtained and no such indicator is included.

16 and 17 year olds

There has been a suggestion that 16 and 17 year olds in the various indicators could be added into the domain. This was certainly the situation in the NI MDM 2001 and in all indices created for other parts of the UK. However, this was questioned by the Peer Reviewer of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 for England and by a variety of academic commentators who were concerned that the overwhelming majority of this age group were either in school or in training, neither of which could be considered a deprivation. It was felt that including the small numbers to the numerator and the relatively large numbers to the denominator (including all those at school) would distort the domain in unpredictable ways unrelated to deprivation. This argument is persuasive and therefore this domain in the NI MDM 2005 covers men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59.

Long term unemployment

Some respondents requested a measure of long term unemployment. There are, however, difficulties with this. The meaning of 'long term' unemployment is now less clear. Frequent 'cycling' of some unemployed people on and off the claimant count, seasonal work in some parts of Northern Ireland, and schemes such as the New Deal all complicate the picture. There would also be issues relating to the IB indicator - should long term recipients of this benefit also be effectively given additional weight? On balance, it was decided that long term unemployment should not be included as an indicator.

Barriers to employment

A number of respondents requested that barriers to employment, such as lack of childcare, should be included in the domain. However, there is a conceptual problem. If we are seeking to measure those involuntarily out of work then 'barriers' are a reason for the outcome measures in this domain - they are not part of the measure itself. Such barriers might be incorporated in a re-formulated Proximity to Services Domain which included wider barriers as well as geographical barriers.

Carers

A small number of respondents questioned whether carers were (as argued in the consultation document) voluntarily out of the labour market and suggested that some measure of carers be added to this domain. These arguments are persuasive - being out of the labour market as a 'carer' is often 'Hobson's choice'. Some suggested using Invalid Care Allowance as a carer indicator while others suggested widening the net by including data from the Census or from local Health and Social Services Boards. To be included as an indicator the data would have to meet the quality assurance rules and in addition, (a) be applicable to carers of working age only, and (b) not overlap with any other indicators in this domain. After investigation it was found that only Invalid Care Allowance recipients meet these criteria and therefore these data were included in the domain.

Institutional recipients of Incapacity Benefit

There are some recipients of sickness benefits in communal establishments such as nursing homes. There are arguments as to whether such people should be incorporated within the domain. Such people of working age are part of the community of work deprived and should be counted somewhere. They can only be counted where they now reside and accordingly are included at their current address.

Combining the indicators

The indicators for this domain were summed and expressed as a rate of the relevant population (the whole population aged 18-59 plus men aged 60-64). The shrinkage technique was applied to all indicators to ensure that the scores for SOAs where there are small numbers are more robust.

Urban/rural issues

There are no indicators which apply more specifically to urban areas than rural areas.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- An important piece of work to be carried out is to investigate the Labour Force Survey and the Family Resources Survey as possible sources of information on 'hidden unemployment' beyond that which is already incorporated within the domain.

Section 4:
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Purpose of the domain

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population. It is generally accepted that as a person ages they are more likely to suffer from physical morbidity and will have a greater risk of death in any given time period than those younger than them. This greater risk of ill health and death is not deemed by society to be unfair or unjust. Everyone will experience this deficit of health in his or her lifetime and it is therefore seen as an acceptable and unavoidable aspect of life. What is defined as unjust, and is therefore defined here as health deprivation, is unexpected deaths or levels of ill health. The usual way of operationalising this principle in a measure is to age and gender standardise the data. That is to compare the number of deaths or level of morbidity in an area to what would be expected given the area's age and gender structure.

Indicators

- Years of Potential Life Lost (1999 to 2003, Source: Mortality data, NISRA)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2003, Source: IS, AA, DLA, SDA, IB from DSD)
- A combined measure of two indicators (i) individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders, based on prescribing (2003, Source: CSA) and (ii) suicides (1999 to 2003, Source: NISRA)
- People registered as having cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) (1999 to 2002, Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry)

Issues

Years of Potential Life Lost

For the measure of premature deaths, Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL), the level of unexpected mortality is weighted by the age of the individual who has died. An area with a high death rate in a young age group will therefore have a higher overall YPLL score than an area with a high death rate for an older age group, all else being equal. An area, for example, with a large number of younger people will not automatically have a higher YPLL than an area with few younger people, irrespective of the death rates in those various age groups.

The YPLL indicator is a directly age and gender standardised measure of premature death (i.e. death under the age of 75). This indicator is measured at SOA level using a combination of five years of data. The shrinkage technique is then applied to the individual age/gender death rates in order to reduce the impact of small number problems on the YPLL.

Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio

The Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) indicator is a directly age and gender standardised morbidity/disability rate. It is derived from a non-overlapping count of individuals receiving any of the following benefits: Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Attendance Allowance (AA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), and the disability premium of Income Support (IS).

Measures of mental health

Prescription and suicide data are used as sources of information in order to estimate the number of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders. This measure was introduced in the NI MDM 2001 not only because it was seen as an important aspect of health deprivation in its own right, but also because it may capture the long-term psychological costs of the Troubles. The suicide data can be directly attributed to SOAs. However, prescription data is attributed to GP practices first and then distributed, as a GP practice rate, to SOAs through the GP practice list. The assumption made is that although both the indicators are likely to measure the 'true' underlying rate of those suffering from mood or anxiety disorders with error, this error would not be correlated across indicators, and therefore the overall combined score is a better measure of the true underlying rate than any one indicator.

The measure of individuals suffering from mood or anxiety disorders is not age and gender standardised. Although there are ages when a person is at higher risk of suffering from these mental health disorders and females are at greater risk than males, there is neither the same inevitability nor equality of distribution throughout all parts of society for it to be deemed an acceptable and unavoidable aspect of life. Age and gender should therefore not be controlled for in the measure.

A high risk of suicide frequently exists for individuals suffering from depressive disorders and schizophrenia.

Indeed the single most powerful predictor of past, present and future suicidality is depression as measured on standard scales (Freeman and Reinecke, 1993). A higher than expected rate of suicide will therefore be a good indicator of relative high rates of depression and anxiety disorders.

Cancer incidence measure

In the NI MDM 2001, cancer registration was used to create an age and gender standardised measure of cancer incidence and it was argued that this was a useful measure of serious illness. However, originally it was proposed not to include this measure in the NI MDM 2005 for two reasons. First, cancer incidence and cancer related deaths are captured in both the YPLL and CIDR measures. Second, a similar measure of the incidence of other major causes of premature morbidity and mortality such as heart disease is not included and therefore it is more balanced to use the combined YPLL and CIDR measures. However the overwhelming response to the consultation was that a cancer measure should be retained and it is accordingly included.

Dental health

In the NI MDM 2001, a measure of dental health was included. Although it is still felt that this is a good predictor of health risk in the young, this indicator is not included in the NI MDM 2005. Although the dental health measure used in the NI MDM 2001 might have been an adequate indicator, changes in the organisation of dental health care and in particular the way extractions under anaesthetic are now administered mean that a robust measure at a small geographical level is no longer available. Other measures and methods of identifying dental health were explored but none seem to offer robust enough indicators.

Low Birth Weight

For the NI MDM 2001, the use of Low Birth Weight as an indicator of health deprivation was considered. However, because of measurement problems, this indicator was not felt to be reliable and was therefore not included in the NI MDM 2001. This situation has not changed and therefore this indicator is not included in the NI MDM 2005.

Combining the indicators

The indicators were combined in two steps, although each step follows the same process. First, the mood or anxiety disorders indicators were combined to form one measure. Then this measure along with the other indicators was combined into the overall domain measure. Within both these processes the indicators were shrunk, ranked and then their ranks transformed to a standard normal distribution. Factor analysis was used to produce the weights for combining them into an overall Health Deprivation and Disability Domain score.

Urban/rural issues

Concerns were expressed during the consultation phase that the proposed emergency admissions measure might have a ‘rural bias’. Rural bias is defined here as a spatial variation in the level of service use for an identical level of health need. This phenomenon has been identified when looking at hospital admissions as a whole (i.e. both elective and emergency admissions). It has also been found to be present in rates of attendance at Accident and Emergency (A&E). However it is important to point out that first, it has not, as yet, been identified in emergency admissions on their own, and second, that the proposed measure is not of attendance at A&E but rather for an inpatient stay where the method of admission is classified as an emergency.

The bias is thought to be related to a person’s distance from a hospital impacting their propensity to have an inpatient stay given a specific level of health need. However it seems theoretically possible that an elective as opposed to an emergency admission might be more affected by this process. This would seem especially likely if the condition was serious. It is difficult to imagine how a serious acute emergency condition could be appropriately dealt with outside a hospital setting. If a health professional had been able to identify the risk early and booked or planned an admission, therefore avoiding the emergency admission, then this would be regarded as a health benefit. The individual who had not had the booked or planned admission would be appropriately defined as more health deprived and therefore the effect would not be a bias.

Analysis carried out by the research team tentatively indicated that any differences in emergency admission to hospital for a stay of one day or more may be due to ‘real’ health deprivation differences. The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) is carrying out a major study in 2005 into the determinants of need for Acute Services as part of its ongoing resource allocation research programme. An important element of this work will be an investigation of the relationship between accessibility and service use. However, because this indicator was a proposed new addition to the measures and the work planned by DHSSPS would not be finished in time for inclusion, it was decided not to include it in the NI MDM 2005.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that work to develop further morbidity specific indicators for this domain would be beneficial. This includes:

- The further development of dental extraction data for children would be useful to assist in the development of a dental health indicator. Specifically information on extractions under anaesthetic carried out in hospital would be required so that the dataset on extractions relates to a fuller set of cases.
- Access to detailed spatial information on inpatient stays in specialist mental health hospitals would be valuable in the further development of the deprivation measures. The possibility of developing a dataset that contains all admissions to hospital for mental health conditions needs to be explored.
- At present community prescribing data cannot be linked directly to an individual's home address. This makes the community prescription data less powerful as it is attributed as a GP practice rate to areas. A major improvement to the health domain could be brought about by the inclusion of patients' home postcodes in the prescription dataset. This would assist the development of detailed morbidity based measures of health.
- Finally, further detailed research work on developing the issues raised during the consultation on emergency admissions to hospital would be beneficial for the reasons noted in the section above.

Section 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Purpose of the domain

The purpose of the domain is to capture the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in a local area. In the NI MDM 2001, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation was treated as a single domain that included a measure of adult skills as well as those of young people of school age. There are strong reasons for changing this and treating these two elements as separate parts of a single domain.

The proposal to change the domain structure is in line with the suggestion contained in the NI MDM 2001 final report to strengthen the measure of adult skills. A reason cited was that different areas might have different patterns at adult and school level. Thus in some areas there might be a reasonable level of performance at school level, but the absence of suitable local employment opportunities might mean that the skills profile of the adult population is very much more disadvantaged, as skilled and qualified young people moved to other areas in search of work. In other areas there might be poorer results at school level, but an influx of younger qualified workers because of affordable housing or access to job markets would raise the adult skills profile of the area.

Thus the creation of two sub-domains is proposed: one relating to lack of qualifications among adults and one relating to lack of access and attainment among children and young people. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'stock' and 'flow' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the Adult sub-domain measures the deprivation in the resident adult population, while the Children/Young People sub-domain measures the deprivation in the achievement of qualifications and access to education.

Indicators

Sub-Domain: Children/Young people

- GCSE/GNVQ points score (1999/2000 to 2001/2002, Source: School Leavers Survey, DE)
- Key Stage 3 data (2002/2003, Source: DE) Note: Key Stage 3 assessment is based on formal tests taken by pupils at the end of KS3 (approximately age 14) in English (and Irish - in Irish medium schools/units), Mathematics and Science

- Proportions of those leaving school aged 16 and not entering Further Education (1999/2000 to 2001/2002, Source: School Leavers Survey, DE)
- Absenteeism at secondary level (all absences) (2001/2002 and 2002/2003 Source: SAER, DE)
- Proportions of 17-20 year olds who have not successfully applied for Higher Education (1999/2000 to 2002/2003, Source: UCAS and DEL)
- Proportions of Years 11 and 12 pupils not in a grammar school (2003, Source: School Census, DE)
- Proportions of post primary pupils with Special Educational Needs in mainstream schools (2002/2003 School Census, Source DE)

Sub-Domain: Working age adults

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-59) in the area with no or low levels of qualification (2001, Source: Census, NISRA)

Issues

Children/Young People sub-domain

Attainment measures

In addition to GCSE/GNVQ scores, a measure of performance at Key Stage 3 (KS3) is included to capture a further aspect of pupil attainment. The number of pupils in a SOA taking GCSE/GNVQ is quite small and KS3 data is used as a measure of academic performance to boost the quantity of results for young people in an area without having to use GCSE/GNVQ data from an earlier period. Key Stage 2 (KS2) data was also considered as a measure of educational attainment at primary level. However while the results are externally moderated by the Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment, they are based on teacher assessments. Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 (GCSE/GNVQ) data are based on formal tests or examinations externally assessed.

Other issues raised in relation to measuring educational performance are effectively captured by existing measures (GCSE/GNVQ and KS3). 'A levels' are difficult to capture because of the existence of 'A level' takers in both schools and Further Education (FE) colleges. However the UCAS data will reflect A Level performance very closely as it is the main criterion for entry to Higher Education (HE).

Pupils not in grammar schools

The grammar school indicator provoked considerable comment during the consultation process. While there was some support for this indicator, concern was raised about Irish medium schools and about integrated provision. Post-primary pupils in Irish medium schools make up less than 1% of pupils. However integrated schools make up approximately 6% of the post-primary pupils and these are likely to be concentrated in some areas rather than others. Having examined numbers and concentrations of pupils in integrated provision and their effect on the results at SOA level it was decided to retain this indicator.

Special Educational Needs

Some requests arose from the consultation for a measure of Special Educational Needs (SEN) pupils. Information on these pupils is now recorded in more detail than in previous years, where it was restricted to pupils with a statement of SEN (approximately 1.9% of all pupils). The additional information means that approximately 9% of pupils are recorded as having SEN (i.e. at stages 1-5 of the Code of Practice). As this is applied in a reasonably consistent way across Northern Ireland schools, it was considered a good candidate for inclusion as a new indicator. It has been restricted to pupils in post-primary mainstream schools only as pupil postcoded data is not available centrally for pupils in special needs schools.

School absenteeism

Although absenteeism has since 2003/2004 been classified separately as authorised or unauthorised and also by year group, this information is not available for earlier years. The distinction between authorised and unauthorised absenteeism can vary by school. Accordingly it was decided to use the overall figure of number of sessions missed (for any reason) over the number of possible sessions on the grounds that any absence constitutes missing out on some schooling.

University admissions

Some respondents to the consultation argued that people taking HE courses at FE colleges should be included in this sub-domain. The UCAS data on entry to HE has been supplemented by information from DEL about those taking HE courses in Northern Ireland, but not included in the UCAS data. UCAS only covers applications to full time undergraduate courses and these are generally those applying from grammar school to progress directly into HE. There are, however, other new applicants to HE who

are under the age of 21, and such people are taken into account with the data provided by DEL. Certain HE courses require application to a body other than UCAS, for example the Nursing Degree programme, and applicants for these courses are included in the DEL data.

Working age adults sub-domain

The 2001 Census has been chosen as the data source for the proportion of working age adults with no or low levels of qualification largely because it is a direct measure, whereas, the indicator in the NI MDM 2001 was a modelled estimate from the Labour Force Survey. While it would be good to have other measures of adult skills, the qualifications recorded in the Census are a universal and consistent measure.

The main issue relating to this sub-domain raised in consultation was the age range for adults, with suggestions that both lower thresholds be reduced (i.e. down to 20 years) and higher thresholds be increased (i.e. up to any age). Only one comment from the Belfast consultation meeting was to raise the lower threshold to 30 years.

Due to the problem posed by concentrations of students in parts of Belfast, Coleraine, Derry and Newtownabbey, lowering the age below 25 would pick up many of these young people. However many of them will only be there temporarily and then move on. If they stay on in the area then they will be captured once 25 years. While it would be good to pick up young people aged under 25 who were not in education, employment or training (NEET), these groups will be picked up in part in other domains. Therefore it was decided to keep the lower threshold at 25 years.

The upper threshold could be moved upwards from 59 years. However including these groups may give an inflated picture of the economic potential of these areas, for example if it was the retired population which was better qualified. Therefore it was decided to use the working age population and cut this at less than 60 years in view of the declining numbers working at this point.

Other issues

There were various suggestions for indicators that could be included such as Educational Maintenance Allowances, which are now being phased in, and free school meals. These issues are covered under the Income Deprivation Domain.

Although the various special groups picked out by some respondents represent highly disadvantaged groups (e.g. children in care, in hospital schools etc), information is not available to identify these groups in the overall data, and they are also quite small in numbers in any one area.

Combining the indicators

For the Children/Young People sub-domain, the shrinkage estimation technique was applied to each of the indicators, except that of school attendance as this was already a school aggregate figure. The scores were then standardised, and converted so that they all shared the same polarity (the higher, the more deprived). The resulting normalised scores were then entered into a factor analysis to derive weights which were applied when combining the indicators into an overall sub-domain score for children and young people.

The adult qualification variable from the 2001 Census was also subjected to a shrinkage estimation procedure. The sub-domain score was then standardised. The standardised results for both sub-domains were then exponentially transformed, and combined with equal weights to create the overall Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain score.

Urban/rural issues

All of the indicators in the Education, Skills and Training Domain apply equally to urban or rural areas. There is no evidence suggesting that they could be biased against one or other area. Differences between urban and rural areas on these measures would, if they existed, be evidence of real differences (rather than bias).

Splitting the NI MDM 2005 Education, Skills and Training Domain into two parts helps distinguish areas where educational provision at school level is good but qualified adults move away to other areas.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- If the educational performance data is to be extended to primary level, then a major step forward would be to include the home postcode of primary school pupils, and assemble this information centrally at the Department of Education. This could then be linked to KS2 or other data at an individual or school level.
- At present, data from the School Leavers Survey provides significant information on pupil progress (e.g. performance at KS4, destination after school etc). This information is compiled at the

time a pupil leaves school, but this means that 'year group snapshots' of data have to be built up over time, as all pupils who took KS4 in a particular year will not all be school leavers at the same point. The ways in which similar data are being built up in other parts of the UK (e.g. the Pupil Level Annual School Census and the National Pupil Database in England, and the equivalent developments in Scotland under ScotXed) might provide some possible guides as they draw on very similar packages of pupil level data.

- In any further revisions to the NI MDM, consideration will have to be given to using something other than the Census for adult qualifications. At present the only likely alternative is the Labour Force Survey, but this will have to be modelled to give output at anything lower than LGD level.

Section 6: Proximity to Services Deprivation Domain

Purpose of the domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure the extent to which people have poor geographical access to certain key services, measured in terms of road distance to the nearest services.

Indicators

- Road distance to a GP premises (2004, Source: CSA)
- Road distance to an Accident and Emergency hospital (2004, Source: DHSSPS)
- Road distance to a dentist (2004, Source: CSA)
- Road distance to an optician (2004, Source: CSA)
- Road distance to a pharmacist (2004, Source: CSA)
- Road distance to a Job Centre or Jobs and Benefit office (2004, Source: DEL)
- Road distance to a Post Office (2004, Source: Post Office Ltd)
- Road distance to a food shop (2003, Source: Census of Employment)
- Road distance to the centre of a settlement of 10,000 or more people (2004, Source: NISRA)

Issues

Post Offices

Many respondents argued that access to a Post Office is no longer as relevant as many have now closed down and banks are used instead. However, it is still important to include access to a Post Office as they provide some essential services, including a focal point in many communities.

ATMs

The possibility of proximity to an ATM was considered. Mastercard were approached as they have an ATM locator on their website, but unfortunately they were unable to provide the underlying data.

Food shops

A more precise definition of a general food store was requested in the consultation as there are important differences in the range, quality and price of products in say a corner shop compared to a supermarket. A

minimum size of 2500 sq.ft was suggested. One response argued that supermarkets and small shops are important.

There is some merit in looking at any type of shop that sells food as in one sense the deprivation is living a long way from this key service. However, it would perhaps be more useful as an indicator if only shops of a certain size are considered as the larger supermarkets usually offer better value than smaller shops. The Census of Employment does not have information on size of store, but does have information on the number of employees, which can be used as a way of excluding food stores below a certain size. Exploration of the data revealed that using a threshold of 50 employees produces a dataset of 94 food shops, in which all the major supermarkets are included.

Dropped indicators

The majority of the consultation responses asked that all the indicators used in the NI MDM 2001 were retained. This was often because it was felt that they may not be captured by the measure of access to a service centre of a certain size that was incorporated into the transport indicator in the original proposals.

Accordingly road distance to a dentist, optician, pharmacist and Job Centre/Jobs and Benefit office and also road distance to an A&E hospital, GP premises and Post Office that were used in 2001 are retained in this domain. In addition a classification of settlements based on population size is included to account for road distance to both libraries and museums (used in the NI MDM 2001) and many other indicators suggested for inclusion (see below).

Other suggested indicators

Various indicators such as road distance to a school, sports facilities, social facilities, parks/open spaces and cultural facilities were suggested for inclusion.

It is not possible to include all of these indicators as data is not available for the whole of Northern Ireland at a small area level and in a consistent form. There is also some need for parsimony in the indicators, and it is unlikely that the inclusion of additional indicators will have much effect on the overall domain score. It is argued that the inclusion of the distance to a settlement of 10,000 or more people will act as a proxy for these additional services.

The omission of access to a school was noted repeatedly in the consultation responses. The issue is quite complicated in Northern Ireland as it is not just proximity that is taken into account but also decisions based on religious beliefs. Although the religious make-up of an area could technically be used in constructing an indicator of proximity to a school, this would reinforce the sectarian divides, and certainly within education there are moves away from this with the introduction of integrated schools.

Road distance/travel time

It was considered by some respondents to the consultation that access is not simply a question of distance; the time taken to travel to the service is also crucial. It was felt that factors such as congestion and the quality of roads need to be taken into account.

A time and distance matrix has been provided by NISRA so it is possible to look at time taken to travel to services. However, this simply takes into account road speeds on different categories of road and will not give any weighting for congestion. A further key challenge when considering travel time is that this will vary greatly at different times of the day and night. In order to maintain consistency across Northern Ireland, road distance was used. The indicators were constructed by determining for each OA the nearest OA containing the particular service (i.e. the shortest road distance between an OA and the service - for some OAs which contain the service this distance will be zero). The road distance was then weighted by population (the proportion of a SOA's population living in the constituent OAs) and aggregated to SOA level.

Transport

In the consultation document for the NI MDM 2005, a composite transport indicator was proposed which comprised access to a car and access to public transport. Many issues were raised in relation to this in the consultation process, with question marks over the meaning of the access to a car component and the usefulness of the public transport data.

The data provided by Translink on the number of different services serving a bus stop could not be applied meaningfully to this domain. What is required is information on the frequency and timing and the impact this has on access to services, but this information is not available at present.

It is a rather crude assumption that household level car ownership equates with access to services for all members of the household as there are obvious situations where the household car(s) are in use by one member of the household (e.g. the car is driven to work and unavailable until the person returns home in the evening), meaning the rest of the household is reliant on public transport, taxis or lifts from friends and family in order to access

services. This is especially true for young people. A partial solution to these problems is to use the 2001 Census which has data on the number of cars/vans owned or available for use by one or more members of a household. An indicator of the proportion of households without a car could then be constructed. However, this information can only be updated with results from the next census.

Cross border services

It was noted in consultation responses that people living in areas of Northern Ireland that border the Republic of Ireland will regularly make use of services across the border, and in fact these are often the nearest service. In the instance of Fermanagh, some people in Rosslea and the south-east area of the county look to Monaghan Town in County Monaghan in the Republic of Ireland rather than to Enniskillen. As one response to consultation states, 'The topography of the area dictates that the Rosslea/Monaghan access is more relevant than the Rosslea/Enniskillen access (Fermanagh's primary market town).'

There is no straightforward way of determining who actually uses services across the border and indeed whether this applies equally to all services. For food shops and A&E hospitals for example, it is quite likely that this would be the case, but for other services it is less straightforward. Furthermore, DHSSPS - who would be the data supplier for cross-border A&E hospital data - caution against taking account of cross-border provision, arguing there is a need to be consistent across all indicators and data may not be available on cross-border services for the other indicators. This position is supported. The NI MDM 2005 should be restricted to Northern Ireland data that is known to have been collected in a consistent way.

Interface areas

It was strongly felt in consultation responses and at the consultation meetings that interfaces/peace lines need to be taken into consideration when measuring road distance to services.

Although it is important to take into account all barriers which effectively increase distance to services - and this would include peace lines - there are practical problems which make this impossible to achieve in a consistent, coherent way. First, it is difficult to be precise about the exact number of interface barriers, partly due to the invisibility of some, and partly because there is uncertainty about the continuity of some barriers.[3] Second, there is no way of knowing how many members of an interface community actually decide not to use the nearest service if it is in the 'wrong' territory and regularly make a longer journey to a 'safe' service.

Various studies have found that interface communities suffer from social and economic disadvantage including long term unemployment, low educational achievement and poor health, lower levels of car ownership and mobility. Interface areas are also characterised by the presence of bricked up or derelict buildings, empty or wasteland, graffiti and vandalism (Murtagh et al., 1994; Shirlow, 1999; Jarman, 2002). Many of these forms of deprivation will be picked up in other domains.

Combining the indicators

The indicator scores were transformed to a normal distribution, and then combined using equal weights except for the road distance to an A&E hospital which was awarded a double weight.

Urban/rural issues

This domain is frequently perceived as favouring rural areas. While it is true that services are more likely to be located in urban areas, this does constitute a deprivation for people living in rural areas, especially those with limited access to transport. The ideal would have been to include measures of access to transport in order to further examine the extent of access deprivation. Even without this data it is still important to look at the deprivation caused by living some distance from various services.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- It is important that the data on frequency, timing and destination of bus and train services is made available. Work has been carried out by Translink in this area, but unfortunately it was not completed in time to be incorporated into the NI MDM 2005.

3 The OFMDFM Managing Disorder - Responding to Interface Violence in North Belfast report refers to North Belfast but presumably the situation is similar across Northern Ireland. See http://www.research.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/managingdisorder/interfaces.htm

- It would be useful for data on car ownership/ registration to be collected at household level on an annual basis. If it is possible to obtain suitable datasets on public and private transport then there needs to be detailed research on how to weight indicators measuring road distance to services and measures of public and private transport.
- Further work on exploring the potential of cross border data should be undertaken. This would involve determining the use of services across the border and establishing methods for collecting consistent data in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.
- Finally, the possibility of collecting data on the point locations of many of the services suggested but not included should be considered. Further exploration of a data source for ATM locations should be carried out, for example.

Section 7: The Living Environment Domain

Purpose of the domain

The purpose of this domain is to identify deprivation relating to the environment in which people live. In the period since the NI MDM 2001 was developed, there has been a shift in thought about measuring the quality of housing and the physical environment. This has involved distinguishing indicators of the physical quality of the environment, including housing, from indicators relating to *access* to a suitable environment, also including housing. Accordingly, three types of measures of the quality and ease of access to housing and the physical environment are included in this domain: a sub-domain for the *quality* of housing, a sub-domain for issues of *access* to housing, and an indicator of the quality of the outdoor physical environment.

Indicators

Sub-Domain: Housing quality

- SOA level housing stress (2001, Source: SDRC and NIHE, modelled NIHCS)
- Houses without central heating (2001, Source: Census, NISRA)

Sub-Domain: Housing access

- Household overcrowding (2001, Source: Census, NISRA)
- LGD level rate of acceptances under the homelessness provisions of the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 and the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 2003, assigned to the constituent SOAs (2003, Source: NIHE)

Sub-Domain: Outdoor physical environment

- SOA level local area problem score (2001, Source: SDRC and NIHE, modelled NIHCS)

Issues

Housing quality sub-domain

Housing stress

A model of housing stress derived from the 2001 Northern Ireland House Condition Survey (NIHCS) has been

included. The model makes use of the most recent data available and incorporates disrepair, lack of insulation, and failure to meet the Decent Home Standard. The measure of disrepair includes structural problems in the roof and walls, problems in the roof covering, and problems with windows. Lack of insulation measures both the absence of roof and wall insulation as well as the absence of double glazing. The four key components of a home that meets the Decent Home Standard are:

a) It meets the current statutory minimum for housing;

b) It is in a reasonable state of repair;

c) It has reasonably modern facilities; and

d) It provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

Any home that does not meet these four criteria is deemed to fall below the Decent Home Standard.[4]

Due to the numbers of households surveyed, a ward level score has been assigned to constituent SOAs, with the exception of those SOAs in Moyle that comprise more than one ward. In these cases, the housing stress score has been calculated at SOA level. It must also be noted that this model of housing stress was initially developed for the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in 2003 but unlike the model created in 2003, that included here does not include a measure of housing lacking central heating. Instead, households without central heating is measured using the 2001 Census.

Central heating

A measure of the percentage of houses without central heating at SOA level has also been included, using data from the 2001 Census, the most up-to-date and reliable source of this information. A lack of central heating indicates a strong likelihood of difficulty in heating one's home and is often indicative of other levels of housing stress. It is important to note that the definition of central heating used by the Census varies somewhat from that used by the Housing Executive. The definition used by the Census and therefore in this domain counts a dwelling as having central heating if gas, oil, or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating, or underfloor heating is present in some or all rooms, whether used or not. It is also important to note that the information is not available for unoccupied dwellings, which means that the presence or absence of central heating in holiday accommodation or second homes has not been taken into account in this measure.

Housing access sub-domain

Overcrowding

An indicator of household overcrowding has been included in this sub-domain because it represents lack of access to adequate living space. This indicator is derived at SOA level from the 2001 Census and measures overcrowding by reference to the number of people in the household. There is a presumption that all households, including one person households, require two common rooms (not including bathrooms) plus a bedroom, plus one additional bedroom for adults and children depending on relationship, age and sex.

Homelessness

A related indicator of lack of access to appropriate living space is the proportion of households accepted as homeless under the provisions of the 1988 and 2003 Housing Orders. This gives an indication of the degree of homelessness in the area. This indicator has been calculated at LGD level and assigned to constituent SOAs. This does not imply that residents of all SOAs in a LGD have an equal probability of becoming homeless but that LGD level homelessness data is the best way of measuring homelessness levels at this time.

Affordable housing

The Housing Executive recently commissioned the School of the Built Environment at the University of Ulster and the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies at the University of Birmingham to undertake an evaluation of housing affordability in Northern Ireland[5]. Among the key findings of the study were that affordability is not a 'widespread or immediate' problem across Northern Ireland but that a problem is beginning to emerge, especially among first time buyers in the Belfast area. As housing affordability is not reasonably likely to be a problem throughout Northern Ireland, in addition to the fact that high quality small area level income data is not available, such an indicator has not been included in the NI MDM 2005.

Outdoor physical environment sub-domain

Local area problem score

A local area problem score has been created, which measures the presence of certain problems in the outdoor physical environment. The problems included are: litter and rubbish dumping, general graffiti, sectarian graffiti (including painted kerbs), vandalism, dog mess or other

4 More information on the Decent Home Standard can be found in the Northern Ireland House Condition Survey 2001, NIHE, 2003, and A Decent Home: The revised definition and guidance for implementation, DTLR, 2002, also available at: http://www.housing.odpm.gov.uk/information/dhg/definition/index.htm

5 A summary of this study can be found on the NIHE's website: http://www.nihe.gov.uk/Completed/00_affordable_housing.asp

excrement, scruffy or neglected gardens, scruffy or neglected buildings, vacant or boarded up buildings, and an overall measure of the visual quality of the area. Each problem was coded for the purposes of the model as being present and severe, present, or not present. The overall local area problem score was modelled from the 2001 NIHCS at ward level and assigned to constituent SOAs as for the measure of housing stress.

Air quality and other pollution-related indicators

It was argued by a number of consultation respondents that an indicator of air quality or other environmental quality indicators should be included in the NI MDM 2005. Unfortunately, measurement of air quality across Northern Ireland is not consistent enough to allow for the inclusion of an air quality indicator[6]. For example, levels of carbon monoxide were measured in 2002 (the most recent year for which data is available) at just two sites, in Derry and Belfast. Nitrogen dioxide was measured at 267 sites, but the majority of these are placed at road sides and in other urban areas. The four monitoring sites in Ards, for example, are all located in Newtownards, while the six sites in Fermanagh are located in Enniskillen. The placement of monitoring stations and the discrepancies in the numbers of stations used for various pollutants mean that not all areas of Northern Ireland would be represented equally by an indicator of air quality.

Additionally, some respondents suggested that water quality, or access to safe drinking water should be included as an indicator of environmental quality. The most recent data on water quality for Northern Ireland reveals that, fortunately, problems with water pollution and supplies are isolated[7]. In 2002, for example, less then 1.5% of consumers had tap water that failed to meet the standards for drinking water established by the Drinking Water Inspectorate.

Pedestrian and cyclist casualties

A measure of pedestrian and cyclist casualties resulting from road traffic accidents was proposed in the consultation document, but dropped from the final NI MDM 2005 due to concerns during the consultation phase about the concentration of such accidents in urban areas.

Green space

Concerns were raised by several respondents to the consultation about green or leisure space. A number of respondents were concerned that the inclusion of a measure of green space would skew the Living Environment Deprivation Domain in favour of urban estates, many of which have been planned around open park-like space, thereby giving a false impression that these estates are not deprived. On the other hand, several respondents argued that an indicator of access to or presence of green and/or leisure space should be included in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive source of data to indicate the presence of green space in Northern Ireland. In future it may be possible to include an indicator of access to sports or leisure facilities as such a database is currently being compiled by the Sports Council Northern Ireland, but was not however finished in time to be included in the NI MDM 2005.

Combining the indicators

Before the indicators were combined, shrinkage estimation was used for the housing stress, central heating, over-crowding and local area problem score indicators.

The indicators within each sub-domain were standardised by ranking the rates, and then transformed to a normal distribution. In the Housing Quality sub-domain the indicators were combined with equal weights; in the Housing Access sub-domain, overcrowding was accorded a weight of 80% while homelessness, as it measures homelessness at LGD rather than SOA level, was accorded a weight of 20%. The sub-domains were then ranked and transformed to an exponential distribution and combined with equal weights.

Urban/rural issues

There are no indicators which apply more specifically to urban areas than rural areas.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- While the LGD level measure of homelessness is the best available at this time, future analysis of homelessness in Northern Ireland might focus on measuring the geographical discrepancies (if any) between a person's last place of residence and the place where they present as homeless. Combined with improved data quality, such research would contribute to the creation of a more accurate small area level measure of homelessness.
- Research should also be undertaken to investigate whether other aspects of the living environment would add breadth to this domain. In particular access to mains water supply, sewage services, road quality and accidents in the home would merit exploration.

6 For details of the most recent air quality data in Northern Ireland, please see Air Quality Monitoring in Northern Ireland, 2002, Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland, January 2004.

7 For details of the most recent water quality data in Northern Ireland, please see Northern Ireland Drinking Water Quality 2002, Northern Ireland Drinking Water Inspectorate, December 2003.

Section 8: Crime and Disorder Domain

Purpose of the domain

This domain measures the rate of crime and disorder at small area level. The inclusion of fire brigade data and police incident data resulted in a broadening of the definition of the domain beyond measuring the risk of criminal victimisation at small area level.

The indicators are grouped into two sub-domains: a Crime sub-domain, and a Disorder sub-domain.

Indicators

Sub-Domain: Crime

- Violence, robbery and public order (April 2002 to March 2004, Source: PSNI)
- Burglary (April 2002 to March 2004, Source: PSNI)
- Vehicle theft (April 2002 to March 2004, Source: PSNI)
- Criminal damage (April 2002 to March 2004, Source: PSNI)

Sub-Domain: Disorder

- Malicious and deliberate primary fires (April 2002 to March 2004, Source: NIFB)
- Disturbances (April 2002 to March 2004, Source: PSNI)

Issues

Under-reporting and under-recording of crimes: general issues

The issues of under-reporting and under-recording of crime were the most commonly raised concerns in the consultation process, with many respondents highlighting one or other of these as a potential weakness of the domain in its originally proposed form. Many of these respondents felt that sole reliance on PSNI data for the Crime Domain would significantly weaken the domain due to perceived problems of under-reporting and under-recording, perhaps even to the extent that the domain should be dropped from the NI MDM 2005.

Under-reporting of crimes to the police and under-recording of reported crimes by the police do complicate any analysis of crime patterns and trends. The 2003-2004 British Crime Survey estimates that 31% of comparable crime is reported to the police and recorded by the police; 11% is reported to the police but not recorded by the police; and 58% of crime is not reported to the police and therefore not recorded. On a similar basis, the 2003/04 Northern Ireland Crime Survey revealed that 45% of comparable crime against Northern Ireland households and their adult occupants was reported to the police (French and Campbell, 2005). It is important to note, however, that these rates do vary considerably by crime type, with crimes such as burglary and vehicle theft having some of the highest reporting rates and crime such as common assault and vandalism having some of the lowest reporting rates. A particular form of crime which is both serious in nature and yet very poorly reported is domestic violence. Domestic violence is also widely believed to have one of (if not the) highest rate of repeat victimisation. As with paramilitary, hate-related and drug-sustaining crime, domestic violence is not a 'notifiable offence' (recorded crime type) per se. Related notifiable offences that are brought to the attention of the police are included in the recorded crime figures.

If under-reporting and under-recording of crimes were consistent across population groups and across areas, these issues would not present such a great problem to analyses of crime patterns and trends as all areas and all groups would be equally affected. However, one of the main concerns of consultation respondents was that the legacy of the Troubles would result in differential reporting rates by religious affiliation. There was also the concern that the police might adopt different recording practices based on religious affiliation of the victim or person reporting the crime. If either of these concerns were true then, given the religious segregation of certain communities, spatial analyses of small area crime rates may yield misleading results.

Although a considerable number of responses to the consultation highlighted this potential problem, the evidence available at the present time does suggest that reporting and recording rates are very similar across religious groups. The following subsection draws on some of the key work undertaken to date in Northern Ireland to quantify the effect on reporting rates of religious affiliation.

Reporting and recording crime in Northern Ireland: religious issues

It is important to note that the views people express about the police are often essentially political views about the

institution, rather than views about the policing service which they themselves receive (ICP, 1999). Indeed, while many people regardless of their religious background may have similar expectations and experiences of policing, they may take a different view of the institution - a view owing more to political considerations than to policing concerns or experiences (ICP, 1999). Brewer notes that political affiliation rather than religion is the best predictor of public attitudes towards the police. Moreover, other factors are also important in structuring these attitudes, such as social status, gender and age. Essentially, attitudes towards the police are not structured by religion alone (Brewer, 1992).

The Community Attitudes Survey (CAS) by NISRA found that while lower proportions of Catholics than Protestants thought that the police were doing a good job, that they dealt fairly with paramilitary or sectarian crime, and that they dealt fairly with everyone, overall, generally people seem to find the police polite and helpful (CAS, 2003). Research has also found that around 80% of both Protestants and Catholics find the police polite, while around 80% of Protestants and 74% of Catholics find them helpful (ICP, 1999).

Geary et al. (2000) also notes that there are wide variations in the perceptions and experiences of crime within Catholic and Protestant groups themselves. For example, the attitudes and life experiences of middle-class Protestants and Catholics appear to be different from those of working-class Protestants and Catholics. Indeed a focus group study conducted by the Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland (1998) found that in the lower income groups, Protestants could be as strongly alienated from the police as were their Catholic counterparts. Essentially, the religious communities in Northern Ireland can be divided within themselves on some issues and united with one another on others (Brewer, 1992).

Unpublished findings from the 2003/04 Northern Ireland Crime Survey revealed no statistically significant difference in reporting rates between Catholics and Protestants who had been the victims of crime. Indeed, the overall crime reporting rate was higher in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales, a finding supported by the 2000 International Crime Victim Survey. Furthermore, there is little difference in reporting trends amongst those who have initiated contact with the police. For example, according to the Community Attitudes Survey 2003, nearly four in ten respondents (37%) had initiated contact with the police during the previous two years. Of those who had been in contact with the police in the last two years, 71% had contacted the police to report a crime or other incident (75% of Catholic and 69% of Protestant respondents) (CAS, 2003). More specifically, when asked “If you witnessed a burglary in a stranger’s house and by an unknown perpetrator, would you report the crime?”, 97% of Protestant and 93% of Catholic respondents said ‘yes’. Moreover, 85% of Protestant and 84% of Catholic respondents said that they would be prepared to provide a statement to the police (CAS, 2003). When asked “If your own home was burgled and things stolen would you report the crime?”, 100% of both Protestants and Catholics said ‘yes’. Moreover, 99% of both groups would report the crime to the police, 99% would be prepared to provide a statement to the police, and 93% of Protestants and 91% of Catholics would be prepared to give evidence in any subsequent court trial (CAS, 2003).

In summary, therefore, although there appears to be a broad public perception that reporting rates are different across religious groups, the evidence to date suggests that this perception is largely unfounded. While different religious groups do undoubtedly hold different perceptions of the PSNI as an organisation, there is considerable equity in the propensity to report crimes.

In terms of under-recording of crime by the police (i.e. not recording crimes that are reported to them), it should be borne in mind that not all crimes reported to the police are recordable offences meaning that many of the less serious offences are not recorded and are subsequently omitted from published crime statistics. This is the standard approach required of police forces in England and Wales by the Home Office and is the same approach adopted by the Police Service of Northern Ireland. In fact, standards in the recording of crime by the police have been substantially improved over recent years with the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard which the Police Service of Northern Ireland has fully adopted. This, combined with the introduction of more automated systems for logging reports of incidents/crimes from the public, should mean that there is less potential for under-recording of crime. In conclusion, there is no evidence that under-recording of crime is a significant problem across Northern Ireland nor that it varies across the two communities.

Wider social disorder

Malicious and deliberate fires

Within the Community Safety arena, data on malicious and deliberate fires from fire brigades are often used as an indicator of wider social disorder. Given that recorded crime data does not cover all offence types, especially

many less serious offences which are not recordable, it is felt that there is merit in including NIFB data on malicious fires as an additional measure of disorder to supplement the PSNI's recorded crime data.

Many of these smaller malicious fires may not be reported to the police as the public will tend to report them to the fire brigade in the first instance. In addition, some fires that are drawn to the attention of the police may not meet the Home Office Counting Rules definition of an offence of arson and thus would not be included in the recorded crime count. The use of fire brigade data was explored in the English Indices of Deprivation 2004, but the required information was not available from every Fire Authority at that time. This information is, however, available from the NIFB and was provided for the NI MDM 2005.

Police incident data

A further source of valuable information that was pursued for the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 but could not be included due to variations in recording practices across the country is police incident data on 'disturbances'. Police incident data is another good indicator of social disorder. Several types of disorderly behaviour are covered under the umbrella of disturbances, such as 'youths causing annoyance' and disturbances in the street. Police incident data was provided for the NI MDM 2005 with those incidents that subsequently became crimes having been removed to avoid double-counting.

Fear of crime

A number of respondents suggested that a crime domain should ideally include one or more measures of fear of crime in addition to measures of actual incidence of criminal events. A measure of fear of crime would add valuable additional context to the domain. Fear of crime can be generated by many factors, including personal victimisation, of both a criminal and anti-social disorder nature; experience of victimisation through friends, family, neighbours or colleagues; and through media reporting of local and national incidents. Unfortunately, however, at the present time no data source exists that allows robust estimates of fear of crime to be constructed at small area level. Two potential sources of information have been explored: the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), and the District Policing Partnership (DPP) surveys.

The NICS is similar in nature to the British Crime Survey in that it explores a wide variety of issues around actual victimisation, fear of victimisation, perception of the police, methods of reporting etc. The content and methodology of the survey have been discussed with members of the Northern Ireland Office research team who commission and analyse the survey. The conclusion reached with regard to this potential data source is that, with a sample size of just 3,100, the survey cannot be modelled down to small area level. This conclusion is supported by the Northern Ireland Office.

DPP surveys are undertaken in each of the 26 LGDs in Northern Ireland. These surveys also collect a wealth of useful information along the same lines as the Northern Ireland Crime Survey and, being conducted at LGD level rather than NI level, they might offer the possibility of being able to model down to small area level. However, the survey is conducted by postal questionnaire and generates a response rate of 25%. This issue of potential response bias would need to be explored further and it was therefore concluded that it is not possible to use the DPP surveys at the present time.

Crime types

A number of additional crime types were suggested for inclusion in this domain. Three commonly suggested crime types were: (i) paramilitary crime; (ii) drug related crime; and (iii) domestic violence.

Crimes of a paramilitary nature are captured in the PSNI recorded crime data. If a murder is carried out under the auspices of paramilitary activity, then this crime will be included within the total number of murders recorded by the police. PSNI do produce 'security statistics' in which all crimes deemed to be of paramilitary nature are flagged and presented in a stand-alone report, but for the purposes of this domain it is felt that the emphasis should be placed on the actual crime rather than the reason for its occurrence. Therefore, while recorded paramilitary crime will be picked up in the PSNI data categories proposed for inclusion in the domain, specific consideration will not be afforded to this type of crime. One major justification for this is that the relatively low numbers of paramilitary crimes prevents such events being considered as a stand-alone category.

Drugs offences are relatively uncommon and the majority of offences are for possession. Although some high visibility drug users can have a negative impact on a neighbourhood by engendering fear within the community, the main problem people associate with drug use is crime generated to sustain such usage. These crimes will be included within the police recorded crime data if they are reported to and recorded by the police. Therefore drugs offences are not included as a crime category within this domain.

Domestic violence is a very important crime which affects many people. A number of respondents to the consultation process stated a desire to include domestic violence as an indicator in its own right. However, the fact that domestic violence is so under-reported means that a specific domestic violence indicator constructed from police data alone would not be robust enough for inclusion. Moreover, domestic violence is not a recorded crime type per se. With the exception of gender (males much less likely to report), under-reporting in this context is more likely to be due to the 'taboo' nature of violence in the home, rather than contrasting perceptions of the police across different population characteristics. There are no alternative datasets collected consistently across Northern Ireland that could be incorporated to strengthen the police data and therefore domestic violence offences are retained within the violence category of police recorded crime data.

Combining the indicators

Within the Crime sub-domain, each of the four indicators were shrunk, ranked, transformed to a normal distribution and combined using equal weights. In the Disorder sub-domain, the indicators of 'disturbances' and 'malicious primary fires' were ranked, transformed to a normal distribution and combined using weights of 60% and 40% respectively. The final Crime and Disorder Domain score was then constructed by exponentially transforming and combining the two sub-domains using weights of 60% for the Crime sub-domain and 40% for the Disorder sub-domain. These weightings were defined based on two criteria: (a) impact on individuals and communities, and (b) robustness of data source.

Urban/rural issues

There is very little literature available to evidence whether people living in urban or rural areas are more or less likely to report crimes, disturbances or malicious/ deliberate fires.

Recommended further steps

The research team recommend that:

- The reporting rates of different population groups should be further explored. Consideration should be given to the feasibility of expanding the NICS and DPP surveys to enable results to be modelled down to small area level. It would also be useful to develop a robust measure of domestic violence at small area level based on data other than police recorded crimes (e.g. voluntary organisations).
- A factor thought to influence the reporting of crimes to the police is deprivation itself. Evidence suggests that people from more deprived households are less likely to report crimes to the police than people from less deprived households (2003-2004 British Crime Survey). Further work should be undertaken to explore whether this has a significant impact on the crime rates utilised in the NI MDM 2005.
- Further work should also be invested in refining additional community safety indicators (e.g. noise nuisance complaints to local government district councils) which at present are not available in a consistently robust form to be included as a measure of anti-social behaviour.

Chapter 3: Combining the Domains into a Multiple Deprivation Measure

Domains are conceived as independent domains of multiple deprivation, each with their own additive contribution to multiple deprivation. The strength of this contribution should vary between domains depending on their relative importance. In order to allow for this type of combination, the following method was used:

- Rank the domain scores and then transform the ranks to an exponential distribution, in the same way as for the NI MDM 2001.
- Construct weights with which to combine these new scores.

Standardising and transforming the domain measures

Having obtained a set of domain measures these needed to be combined into an overall Multiple Deprivation Measure. In order to combine domain measures which are each based on very different units of measurement there needed to be some way to standardise the scores before any combination could take place. A form of standardisation and transformation was required that met the following criteria. First, it must ensure that each domain has a common distribution; second, it must not be scale dependent (i.e. blend size with level of deprivation); third, it must have an appropriate degree of cancellation built into it (discussed below); and fourth, it must facilitate the identification of the most deprived SOAs. The exponential transformation of the ranks best met these criteria.

Other procedures were considered, such as z-scores or untransformed ranks. Using the ranks for each domain would solve some problems but would introduce others. Ranks would certainly put domains onto the same metric. The symmetrical nature of ranks, and z scores of normally distributed data, means that a 'good' score on one domain could fully cancel out a 'bad' score on another. This means that a relative lack of deprivation in one domain, would have had a major impact on a more severe deprivation in another domain, when combined into an overall deprivation result.

The exponential distribution selected meets the criteria set out above in the following ways. First it transforms each domain so that they each have a common distribution, the same range and identical maximum/minimum value, so that when the domains are weighted and combined into a single Multiple Deprivation Measure, the impact of the weights is much clearer. Second, it is not affected by the size of the SOA's population. Third, it effectively spreads out the part of the distribution in which there is most interest - that is the 'tail' which contains the most deprived SOAs in each domain. Fourth, it enables one to determine the desired cancellation properties. The exponential transformation procedure is set out in more detail in Appendix 5.

Each transformed domain has a range of 0 to 100, with a score of 100 for the most deprived SOA. The chosen exponential distribution is one of an infinite number of possible distributions. The constant (23) determines that approximately 10% of SOAs have a score higher than 50. When transformed scores from different domains are combined by averaging them, the skewness of the distribution reduces the extent to which deprivation on one domain can be cancelled by lack of deprivation on another. For example, if the transformed scores on two domains are simply averaged, with equal weights, a (hypothetical) SOA that scored 100 on one domain and 0 on the other would have a combined score of 50 and would thus be ranked at the 90th percentile. (Averaging the untransformed ranks, or after transformation to a normal distribution, would result in such a SOA being ranked instead at the 50th percentile: the high deprivation in one domain would have been fully cancelled by the low deprivation in the other). Thus the extent to which deprivation in some domains can be cancelled by lack of deprivation in others is, by design, reduced.

The exponential transformation stretches out the distribution so that greater levels of deprivation score more highly.

The issue of cancellation is clearly important for understanding the nature of multiple deprivation. If, for example, there were data on an individual who was known to be at the top of the income distribution, but who had no educational qualifications, an argument might be made that the lack of income deprivation should cancel out fully the education deprivation, and that this individual should be judged to be not deprived. (However, even here there would be arguments against such a direct and full cancellation). The approach used in the NI MDM 2005 is to conceptualise the various deprivations as measured by each domain as separate and distinct, though they may have cumulative effects in an area (or for any individual). Thus to be poor and in ill-health is clearly a worse state than experiencing just one of these deprivations on their own. It would be conceptually inappropriate for someone who is poor but healthy to have their income deprivation discounted because they are fortunate enough to be in good health (though this is in effect what many previous indices of multiple deprivation have done).

The significant advantage of the exponential transformation is that it gives control over the extent to which lack of deprivation in one domain cancels or compensates for deprivation in another domain. In particular, it allows precise regulation (though not the elimination) of these cancellation effects. The exponential transformation has been used in a way that reflects a level of cancellation appropriate for this approach to multiple deprivation.

Weighting the domains

An important issue in constructing an overall Multiple Deprivation Measure is the question of what 'explicit weight' should be attached to the various components. The weight is the measure of importance that is attached to each component in the overall composite measure.

How can one attach weights to the various aspects of deprivation? That is, how can one determine which aspects are more important than others? As has been shown, simply summing indicators can itself lead to weighting which may be driven more by the availability of indicators rather than from any conceptual model of multiple deprivation.

There are at least five possible approaches to weighting:

a) driven by theoretical considerations;

b) empirically driven;

c) determined by policy relevance;

d) determined by consensus; and

e) entirely arbitrary.

In the theoretical approach, account is taken of the available research evidence which informs the theoretical model of multiple deprivation and weights are selected which reflect this theory.

There are two sorts of empirical approaches that might be applicable. First a commissioned survey or re-analysis of an existing survey might generate weights. Second one might apply a technique such as factor analysis to extract some latent 'factor' called 'multiple deprivation', assuming that is, that the analysis permitted a single factor solution (see Senior, 2002).

Alternatively, the individual domain scores could be released and weighted for combination in accordance with, and proportional to, the focus of particular policy initiatives or weighted in accordance with public expenditure on particular areas of policy.

Another approach would be for policy makers and other 'customers' or experts to simply be consulted for their views and the results examined for consensus.

Finally, simply choosing weights without reference to the above or even selecting equal weights in the absence of empirical evidence would come into the category of 'entirely arbitrary'. Weighting always takes place when elements are combined together. Thus if the domains are summed together to create a Multiple Deprivation Measure this means they are given equal weight. It would be incorrect to assume that items can be combined without weighting.

For the NI MDM 2005, theoretical considerations prevailed. The weights selected for the domains were supported by the research team's work, the consultation process and, where available, the wider academic literature. The Income and Employment Deprivation Domains were regarded as the most important contributors to the concept of multiple deprivation and the indicators comprising these domains were very robust. Hence it was decided that they should carry more weight than the other domains.

Based on these criteria the following weights were used.

	Domain Weight	Integer Weight
Income Deprivation	25%	5
Employment Deprivation	25%	5
Health Deprivation and Disability	15%	3
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	15%	3
Proximity to Services Deprivation	10%	2
Living Environment Deprivation	5%	1
Crime and Disorder	5%	1

Chapter 4: Presentation of Results and Interpretation

Super Output Area level results

At the Super Output Area (SOA) level there are ten measures for each SOA in Northern Ireland: seven domain measures (which are combined to make the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure); an overall Multiple Deprivation Measure; a supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure; and a supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People measure. These ten measures are each assigned a rank. There are 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland. The most deprived SOA for each measure is given a rank of 1, and the least deprived SOA is given a rank of 890, for presentation. The ranks show how an SOA compares to all the other SOAs in the country and are easily interpretable. However, the scores indicate the distances between each rank position, as these will vary.

The seven domain measures and ranks

Each domain measure consists of a score which is then ranked. These domain measures can be used to describe each type of deprivation in an area. This is important as it allows users of the NI MDM 2005 to focus on particular types of deprivation and to compare this across SOAs. There may be great variation within a Local Government District (LGD), and the SOA level domain measures allow for a sophisticated analysis of deprivation information.

The scores for the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain are rates. So, for example, if an SOA scores 38.6 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 38.6% of the SOA's population are income deprived. The same applies to the Employment Deprivation Domain. The scores for the remaining five domains are not rates. Within a domain, the higher the score, the more deprived an SOA is. However, the scores should not be compared between domains as they have different minimum and maximum values and ranges. To compare between domains, the ranks should be used. A rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived SOA, and a rank of 890 is assigned to the least deprived SOA, for presentation.

The overall Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

The overall NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (NI MDM 2005) describes the SOA by combining information from all seven domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Proximity to Services Deprivation, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime and Disorder. These were combined in two stages; first each domain was transformed to a standard distribution - the exponential distribution described above. Then the domains were combined using the explicit domain weights chosen. The overall SOA level NI MDM 2005 was then ranked in the same way as the domain measures.

The NI MDM 2005 score is the combined sum of the weighted, exponentially transformed domain rank of the domain scores. Again, the bigger the NI MDM 2005 score, the more deprived the SOA. However, because of the exponential distribution, it is not possible to say, for example, that an SOA with a score of 40 is twice as deprived as an SOA with a score of 20. In order to make comparisons between SOAs it is recommended that ranks should be used. The NI MDM 2005 is ranked in the same way as the domain measures, that is, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived SOA, and a rank of 890 is assigned to the least deprived SOA, for presentation.

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) measure is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain, and shows the percentage of children in each SOA that live in families that are income deprived (i.e. in receipt of IS, JSA-IB, or WFTC/DPTC below a given threshold). The IDAC measure is not combined with the other domains into the overall NI MDM 2005 as the children are already captured in the Income Deprivation Domain. An IDAC measure score of for example, 24.6 means that 24.6% of children aged less than 16 in that SOA are living in families that are income deprived. Again, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived SOA, and a rank of 890 is assigned to the least deprived SOA, for presentation.

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People measure

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) measure is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. This comprises the percentage of an SOA's population aged 60 and over who are IS/JSA-IB claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over). The IDAOP measure is not combined with the other domains into the overall NI MDM 2005 as these income deprived older people are already captured in the Income Deprivation Domain. Again, a rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived SOA, and a rank of 890 is assigned to the least deprived SOA, for presentation.

To assist users an urban/rural classification of SOAs is available on the NINIS website.

The Output Area measure of Economic Deprivation

There are three domains which lend themselves to presentation at very small area level. These are Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation and Proximity to Services Deprivation. Other domains are not robust enough at this level of spatial aggregation even after using shrinkage estimation.

A measure of Economic Deprivation has been created by combining these three domains in the same way as for the overall NI MDM 2005 - that is by ranking each domain, exponentially transforming the ranks and combining using explicit weights. The weights selected are proportionate to the weights used for the overall NI MDM 2005. The weights are as follows:

Income Deprivation Domain - 41.7% or 5/12

Employment Deprivation Domain - 41.7% or 5/12

Proximity to Services Domain - 16.6% or 2/12

It is anticipated that the Economic Deprivation measure will aid policy analysts in identifying very small pockets of deprivation. The Economic Deprivation measure does not form part of the overall NI MDM 2005 but is a stand-alone measure.

Again, an urban/rural classification of OAs is available on the NINIS website.

Recommended further steps

- Since lack of income is exacerbated by poor proximity to services the research team recommends that further research to investigate the possibility of weighting the Income Deprivation Domain by the Proximity to Services Domain. The weighted Income Deprivation Domain could then be combined with the Employment Deprivation Domain using equal weights to create an Economic Deprivation measure.

Local Government District level presentations

Six summary measures of the overall NI MDM 2005 have been produced at LGD level describing differences between LGDs. The following section describes the creation of the LGD level summaries of the NI MDM 2005.

The summary measures at LGD level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in the area. No single summary measure is favoured over another, as there is no single best way of describing or comparing LGDs.

LGDs are complex to describe as a whole or to compare for several reasons. First, LGDs can vary in population size. Further, some LGDs may have a more 'mixed' population, containing more variation in deprivation and in some places deprivation may be concentrated in severe pockets rather than being more evenly spread. This makes an overall picture more difficult to establish.

Six measures have been devised which take account of these issues, and which describe the LGD in different ways: looking at the most deprived populations, the most deprived SOAs, as well as the average of the SOAs, to give six meaningful descriptions of deprivation at LGD level. More subtle descriptions of deprivation across a LGD can be established by a close analysis of the SOAs within that LGD, as the SOA level MDM contains the most detailed account of local deprivation. At the SOA level much more information is retained than with the LGD level summaries.

These measures are discussed individually below and worked examples can be found in Appendix 6.

There are twenty-six LGDs in Northern Ireland. For each measure each LGD is given a rank and score (with the exception of Extent, as explained below). For presentation, a rank of 1 indicates that the LGD is the most deprived according to the measure, and 26 is the least deprived. The meaning of the scores for each of the measures is detailed as follows.

Local Concentration

Local Concentration is the population weighted average of the ranks of a LGD's most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the LGD's population.

Local Concentration is an important way of identifying LGDs' 'hot spots' of deprivation. The Local Concentration measure defines the hot spots by reference to a percentage of the LGD's population. This involves taking the mean of the population weighted rank of a LGD's most deprived SOAs that capture exactly 10% of the LGD's population. In many cases this was not always a whole number of SOAs. For the purpose of calculating this score the SOAs are ranked such that the most deprived SOA is given the rank of 890.

Extent

Percentage of a LGD's population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.

This measure is a refined version of the Extent measure in the NI MDM 2001 which looked at the proportion of a LGD's population living in the 10% most deprived SOAs in the country. In this measure, 100% of the people living in the 10% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland are captured in the numerator, plus a proportion of the population of those SOAs in the next two deciles on a sliding scale - that is 95% of the population of the SOA at the 11th percentile, and 5% of the population of the SOA at the 29th percentile. This makes the cut-off point less abrupt for this measure.

The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a LGD. It only includes LGDs which contain SOAs which fall within the most deprived 30% of SOAs in Northern Ireland. For example if an LGD had no SOAs within the 30% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland it would be given a score of 0 and a corresponding rank.

Scale (two measures)

Income Scale is the number of people who are income deprived; Employment Scale is the number of people who are employment deprived.

These two measures are designed to give an indication of the sheer numbers of people experiencing income deprivation and employment deprivation at LGD level. The Income Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. The Employment Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. It is useful to present both measures as they are real counts of the individuals experiencing these deprivations.

There are two further ways of describing LGDs using all of the SOAs:

Average of SOA ranks

Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a LGD.

This measure is useful because it summarises the LGD taken as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived SOAs. All the SOAs in a LGD need to be included to obtain such an average, as each SOA contributes to the character of that LGD. This measure is calculated by averaging all of the SOA ranks in each LGD. For the purpose of calculating this score the SOAs are ranked such that the most deprived SOA is given a rank of 890. The SOA ranks are population weighted within a LGD to take account of the fact that SOA size can vary.

Average of SOA scores

Population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a LGD

This measure also describes the LGD as a whole, taking into account the full range of SOA scores across a LGD. The advantage of the Average of SOA Scores measure is that it describes the SOA by retaining the fact that the more deprived SOA may have more 'extreme' scores, which is not revealed to the same extent if the ranks are used. This measure is calculated by averaging the SOA scores in each LGD after they have been population weighted.

Parliamentary Constituency level presentations

In addition to creating six LGD level summaries of the NI MDM 2005, these six summaries have also been produced for the eighteen Parliamentary Constituencies in Northern Ireland. The methodologies used were identical to those described for the LGDs above.

Ward level summaries

Finally electoral ward level summaries of the SOA rankings have been developed for each domain and for the overall NI Multiple Deprivation Measure. The methodology used was a population weighted average for each of the constituent SOA scores within each ward. The summary results are not presented in this report and can be obtained from the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) website.

Chapter 5: The Geography of Deprivation in Northern Ireland

The NI MDM 2005 provides many useful tools for examining the geographical distribution of deprivation in Northern Ireland. This chapter presents some key findings.

- **Section 1** looks at the NI Multiple Deprivation Measure at SOA level.
- **Section 2** presents key findings about each domain of deprivation, including the Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) supplementary measures, which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain.
- **Section 3** discusses the Economic Deprivation measure at OA level.
- **Section 4** examines the LGD and PC level summary measures of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure.

See Map 5.1 on page 34

Section 1: The Multiple Deprivation Measure

Map 5.2 of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure shows that there is considerable variation in multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. On the map, the thin black lines depict the SOA boundaries, while the thick black lines are the LGD boundaries. The most deprived 10% of SOAs, shaded in dark blue, are largely concentrated in Belfast, Derry and the south of Strabane, with scattered pockets elsewhere. Strikingly, the least deprived 20% of SOAs, shaded in yellow, are found in the eastern side of Northern Ireland, with a small cluster in Coleraine to the north. Map 5.1 showing the LGD boundaries is included to help locate areas on the map of the Multiple Deprivation Measure, and the following maps of the domain measures.

See Map 5.2 on page 35

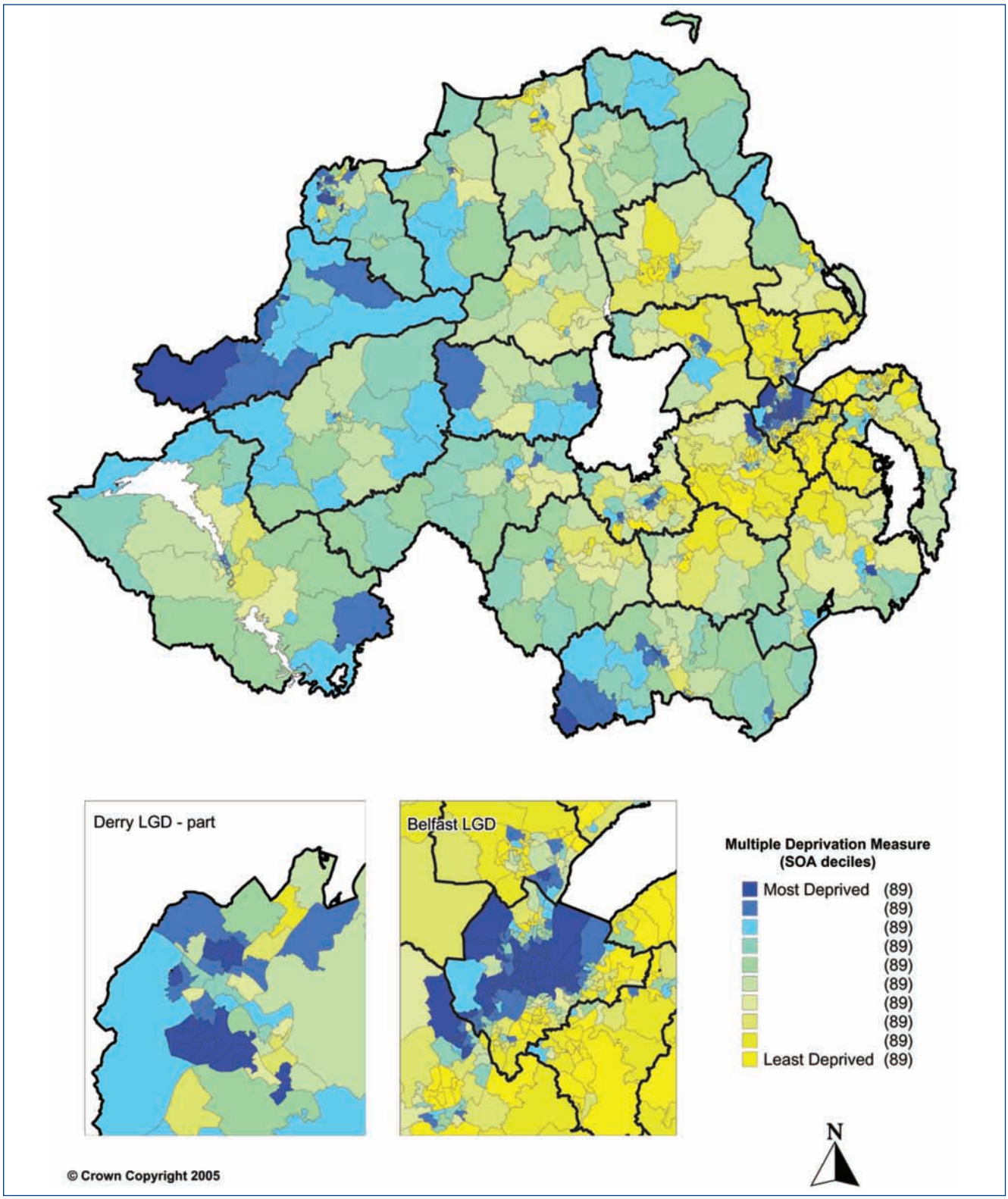
Map 5.1 Northern Ireland - Location of Local Government Districts

LGD_Code	LGD_Name
95AA	Antrim
95BB	Ards
95CC	Armagh
95DD	Ballymena
95EE	Ballymoney
95FF	Banbridge
95GG	Belfast
95HH	Carrickfergus
95II	Castlereagh
95JJ	Coleraine
95KK	Cookstown
95LL	Craigavon
95MM	Derry

LGD_Code	LGD_Name
95NN	Down
95OO	Dungannon
95PP	Fermanagh
95QQ	Larne
95RR	Limavady
95SS	Lisburn
95TT	Magherafelt
95UU	Moyle
95VV	Newry and Mourne
95WW	Newtownabbey
95XX	North Down
95YY	Omagh
95ZZ	Strabane

N

Map 5.2 Multiple Deprivation Measure for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



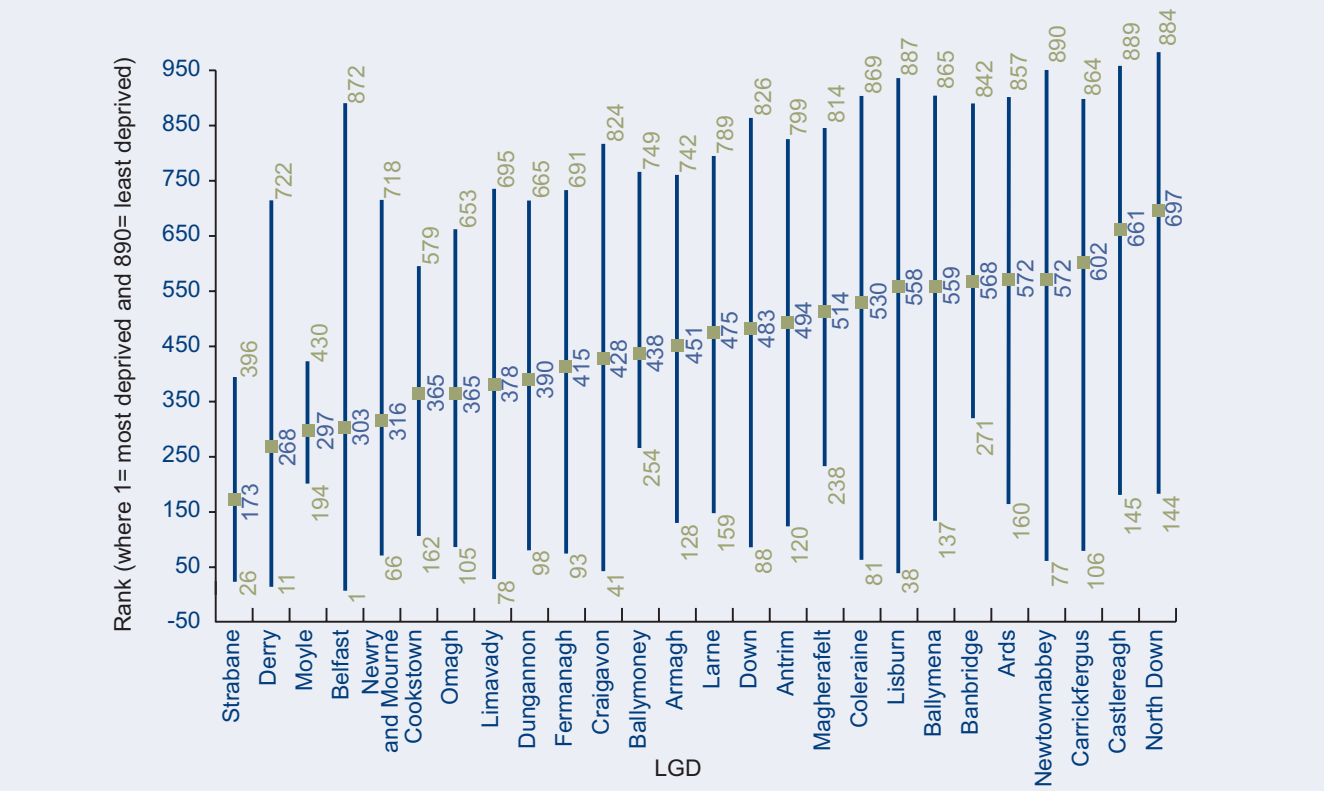


Figure 5.1 shows the most deprived rank, least deprived rank and population weighted mean rank of the SOA level MDM for each LGD in Northern Ireland. The vertical line shows the range of the SOA ranks within each LGD. The position of the bottom of the line (on the y-axis) shows the rank of the most deprived SOA in that LGD. The position of the top of the line shows the rank of the least deprived SOA in that LGD. The square shows the population weighted average rank of the SOA level MDM. So for example, Antrim's most multiply deprived SOA has a rank of 120 (where 1 is the most deprived), and its least multiply deprived SOA has a rank of 799 (where 890 is the least deprived). Its population weighted mean rank, depicted by the square, is 494. Belfast contains the SOA that is the most deprived on the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure, while Newtownabbey contains the least deprived SOA. The LGD with the most deprived mean rank is Strabane, which also has a fairly small range of ranks (26 to 396). Moyle has the smallest range of ranks between 194 and 430. The LGDs are presented in ascending order of the population weighted average rank on the MDM.

The 10% most deprived SOAs

If we consider the 10% most deprived SOAs on the MDM, we find that the majority (51) are located in Belfast LGD representing 34% of Belfast's SOAs, and eighteen are located in Derry representing nearly 32% of its SOAs (see Table 5.1). The LGD with the next highest percentage of its SOAs in the most deprived 10% is Strabane with only three SOAs but representing nearly 17% of its total SOAs.

Whilst no SOA in the most deprived 10% on the MDM is in the most deprived 10% on all seven of the domains, nine SOAs in Belfast and one in Derry are in the most deprived 10% on six of the seven domain measures. At the other end of the spectrum one SOA in Lisburn, one in Down, and one in Newtownabbey are in the most deprived 10% on the overall MDM and on only one of the domain measures.

Approximately 165,850 people live in the most multiply deprived 10% of SOAs in Northern Ireland, which is 9.74% of the population. Just under 165,500 people live in the least multiply deprived 10% of SOAs in Northern Ireland, which is 9.72% of the population.

Table 5.1 The 10% most deprived SOAs on the MDM

LGD Name	Number of SOAs deprived on one or more domains							Total SOAs in most deprived 10% SOAs on MDM as % of all SOAs in LGD
LGD	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Total	
Belfast	0	2	4	13	23	9	51	34.0%
Derry	0	2	6	3	6	1	18	31.6%
Strabane	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	16.7%
Craigavon	0	1	3	1	0	0	5	11.4%
Lisburn	1	0	2	2	0	0	5	8.6%
Newry and Mourne	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	6.4%
Limavady	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5.6%
Coleraine	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3.4%
Down	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.8%
Newtownabbey	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.1%

Table 5.2 lists all the SOAs in Northern Ireland in order of their rank on the Multiple Deprivation Measure. The SOA with a rank of 1 (Whiterock_2 in Belfast LGD) is the most deprived, and the SOA with a rank of 890 (Jordanstown_3 in Newtownabbey LGD) is the least deprived on this overall measure.

Table 5.2 All SOAs MDM score and rank

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG48S2	Whiterock_2	Belfast	83.06	1
95GG40S2	Shankill_2	Belfast	81.92	2
95GG21S2	Falls_2	Belfast	81.52	3
95GG19S2	Crumlin_2_Belfast	Belfast	80.36	4
95GG48S3	Whiterock_3	Belfast	77.75	5
95GG21S3	Falls_3	Belfast	77.09	6
95GG40S1	Shankill_1	Belfast	74.94	7
95GG35S2	New Lodge_2	Belfast	74.09	8
95GG35S1	New Lodge_1	Belfast	73.50	9
95GG04S3	Ballymacarrett_3	Belfast	72.94	10
95MM10S1	Creggan Central_1	Derry	71.72	11
95GG46S3	Upper Springfield_3	Belfast	70.52	12
95GG02S3	Ardoyne_3	Belfast	70.32	13
95GG21S1	Falls_1	Belfast	69.50	14
95GG35S3	New Lodge_3	Belfast	68.76	15
95MM05W1	Brandywell	Derry	67.10	16
95GG20S1	Duncairn_1	Belfast	67.05	17
95GG51S3	Woodvale_3	Belfast	66.00	18
95GG19S1	Crumlin_1_Belfast	Belfast	65.89	19
95GG02S2	Ardoyne_2	Belfast	65.86	20
95GG44S1	The Mount_1	Belfast	65.55	21
95GG47S1	Water Works_1	Belfast	65.19	22
95GG46S2	Upper Springfield_2	Belfast	65.11	23
95MM25S2	Shantallow West_2	Derry	64.70	24
95MM12S2	Crevagh_2	Derry	64.14	25
95ZZ06W1	East	Strabane	63.36	26
95GG04S1	Ballymacarrett_1	Belfast	62.43	27
95GG02S1	Ardoyne_1	Belfast	61.18	28
95GG46S1	Upper Springfield_1	Belfast	60.95	29
95MM27S1	Strand_1_Derry	Derry	59.64	30
95GG48S1	Whiterock_1	Belfast	59.13	31
95MM25S1	Shantallow West_1	Derry	58.75	32

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG26S1	Glencairn_1	Belfast	58.65	33
95GG18S1	Clonard_1	Belfast	58.21	34
95MM11W1	Creggan South	Derry	57.22	35
95MM28W1	The Diamond	Derry	57.16	36
95GG04S2	Ballymacarrett_2	Belfast	56.65	37
95SS06S3	Collin Glen_3	Lisburn	56.58	38
95GG27S4	Glencolin_4	Belfast	56.40	39
95GG39S1	Shaftesbury_1	Belfast	56.09	40
95LL12S2	Drumgask_2	Craigavon	56.06	41
95GG28S3	Highfield_3	Belfast	56.00	42
95GG51S2	Woodvale_2	Belfast	55.96	43
95GG20S2	Duncairn_2	Belfast	55.76	44
95SS06S2	Collin Glen_2	Lisburn	55.38	45
95MM30W1	Westland	Derry	55.26	46
95GG18S2	Clonard_2	Belfast	54.96	47
95GG29S1	Island_1	Belfast	54.68	48
95GG39S2	Shaftesbury_2	Belfast	53.81	49
95GG47S2	Water Works_2	Belfast	53.60	50
95SS29S2	Twinbrook_2	Lisburn	53.35	51
95MM13S2	Culmore_2	Derry	53.11	52
95MM24W1	Shantallow East	Derry	52.53	53
95GG47S3	Water Works_3	Belfast	52.42	54
95MM10S2	Creggan Central_2	Derry	52.07	55
95SS29S1	Twinbrook_1	Lisburn	52.00	56
95GG32S1	Legoniel_1	Belfast	51.24	57
95GG51S1	Woodvale_1	Belfast	51.01	58
95GG10S2	Blackstaff_2	Belfast	50.47	59
95GG27S2	Glencolin_2	Belfast	50.34	60
95GG07S2	Beechmount_2	Belfast	50.09	61
95GG44S2	The Mount_2	Belfast	49.31	62
95LL14S1	Drumnamoe_1	Craigavon	49.29	63
95GG50S2	Woodstock_2	Belfast	49.16	64
95LL08S2	Corcrain_2	Craigavon	49.00	65
95VV09W1	Crossmaglen	Newry and Mourne	48.45	66

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95MM08S1	Clondermot_1	Derry	48.36	67
95MM06S2	Carn Hill_2	Derry	47.89	68
95GG25S2	Glen Road_2	Belfast	47.84	69
95MM01S1	Altnagelvin_1	Derry	47.77	70
95ZZ02W1	Ballycolman	Strabane	46.99	71
95GG07S3	Beechmount_3	Belfast	46.71	72
95GG39S3	Shaftesbury_3	Belfast	46.66	73
95LL13S2	Drumgor_2	Craigavon	46.37	74
95VV15S1	Drumgullion_1	Newry and Mourne	45.88	75
95GG17S3	Cliftonville_3	Belfast	45.74	76
95WW14W1	Dunanney	Newtownabbey	45.70	77
95RR10W1	Greystone_Limavady	Limavady	45.61	78
95ZZ08W1	Glenderg	Strabane	45.57	79
95MM14S2	Ebrington_2	Derry	45.31	80
95JJ03S1	Ballysally_1	Coleraine	45.18	81
95GG25S1	Glen Road_1	Belfast	44.91	82
95MM04W1	Beechwood	Derry	44.80	83
95SS06S1	Collin Glen_1	Lisburn	44.71	84
95GG12S5	Botanic_5	Belfast	44.58	85
95VV02W1	Ballybot	Newry and Mourne	44.56	86
95LL09S1	Court_1	Craigavon	44.41	87
95NN04W1	Ballymote	Down	44.39	88
95MM29W1	Victoria_Derry	Derry	44.35	89
95GG25S3	Glen Road_3	Belfast	44.33	90
95GG31S3	Ladybrook_3	Belfast	44.13	91
95GG06S1	Ballysillan_1	Belfast	44.02	92
95PP09W1	Devenish	Fermanagh	43.93	93
95SS26S1	Poleglass_1	Lisburn	43.83	94
95ZZ03W1	Castlederg	Strabane	43.10	95
95MM16S1	Enagh_1_Derry	Derry	43.02	96
95WW12W1	Coole	Newtownabbey	42.66	97
95OO11W1	Coalisland South	Dungannon	42.57	98
95GG10S1	Blackstaff_1	Belfast	42.28	99

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG16S1	Chichester Park_1	Belfast	42.10	100
95RR03W1	Coolessan	Limavady	42.00	101
95SS16S2	Kilwee_2	Lisburn	41.46	102
95WW24S2	Valley_2	Newtownabbey	41.46	103
95VV10S1	Daisy hill_1	Newry and Mourne	41.36	104
95YY15S2	Lisanelly_2	Omagh	41.24	105
95HH13W1	Northland	Carrickfergus	41.05	106
95WW21S1	Monkstown_1	Newtownabbey	40.91	107
95GG27S3	Glencolin_3	Belfast	40.88	108
95RR05S2	Enagh_2_Limavady	Limavady	40.87	109
95ZZ09W1	Newtownstewart	Strabane	40.79	110
95MM23W1	Rosemount	Derry	40.79	111
95GG50S3	Woodstock_3	Belfast	40.73	112
95GG26S2	Glencairn_2	Belfast	40.45	113
95GG11S1	Bloomfield_1_Belfast	Belfast	40.36	114
95GG01S2	Andersonstown_2	Belfast	40.29	115
95GG32S2	Legoniel_2	Belfast	40.26	116
95SS25W1	Old Warren	Lisburn	40.16	117
95LL26S1	Woodville_1	Craigavon	40.16	118
95LL12S1	Drumgask_1	Craigavon	40.14	119
95AA08W1	Farranshane	Antrim	39.35	120
95GG17S1	Cliftonville_1	Belfast	38.94	121
95MM17S2	Foyle Springs_2	Derry	38.93	122
95OO05W1	Ballysaggart	Dungannon	38.92	123
95LL08S1	Corcrain_1	Craigavon	38.51	124
95WW25W1	Whitehouse	Newtownabbey	38.47	125
95ZZ16S2	West_2	Strabane	38.28	126
95VV08W1	Creggan	Newry and Mourne	38.13	127
95CC03W1	Callan Bridge	Armagh	37.77	128
95GG50S1	Woodstock_1	Belfast	37.64	129
95LL09S2	Court_2	Craigavon	37.62	130
95LL07W1	Church	Craigavon	37.59	131
95GG22S3	Falls Park_3	Belfast	37.55	132

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG29S2	Island_2	Belfast	37.46	133
95GG45S2	Upper Malone_2	Belfast	37.40	134
95GG07S1	Beechmount_1	Belfast	37.36	135
95JJ07W1	Cross Glebe	Coleraine	37.31	136
95DD04W1	Ballee	Ballymena	37.24	137
95LL02S2	Annagh_2	Craigavon	37.16	138
95MM06S1	Carn Hill_1	Derry	37.10	139
95ZZ04W1	Clare	Strabane	36.93	140
95GG01S3	Andersonstown_3	Belfast	36.90	141
95GG22S1	Falls Park_1	Belfast	36.62	142
95MM26S1	Springtown_1	Derry	36.45	143
95XX11S3	Conlig_3	North Down	36.39	144
95II21W1	Tullycarnet	Castlereagh	36.22	145
95VV10S2	Daisy hill_2	Newry and Mourne	35.85	146
95VV03W1	Bessbrook	Newry and Mourne	35.83	147
95VV12S1	Derrymore_1	Newry and Mourne	35.76	148
95ZZ14S1	South_1	Strabane	35.74	149
95DD05W1	Ballykeel	Ballymena	35.65	150
95VV25S1	Silver Bridge_1	Newry and Mourne	35.63	151
95AA15S2	Springfarm_2	Antrim	35.48	152
95ZZ07W1	Finn	Strabane	35.46	153
95JJ06W1	Churchland	Coleraine	35.38	154
95MM13S3	Culmore_3	Derry	35.25	155
95GG13S1	Castleview_1	Belfast	34.99	156
95VV07S1	Clonallan_1	Newry and Mourne	34.96	157
95PP21W1	Rosslea	Fermanagh	34.61	158
95QQ03W1	Ballyloran	Larne	34.56	159
95BB22S2	Scrabo_2	Ards	34.48	160
95MM02S1	Ballynashallog_1	Derry	34.31	161
95KK01W1	Ardboe	Cookstown	33.92	162
95GG28S2	Highfield_2	Belfast	33.81	163
95HH11W1	Love Lane	Carrickfergus	33.71	164
95WW22S2	Mossley_2	Newtownabbey	33.71	165

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG43S1	Sydenham_1	Belfast	33.58	166
95LL22W1	Taghnevan	Craigavon	33.53	167
95ZZ05W1	Dunnamanagh	Strabane	33.26	168
95VV18S2	Kilkeel Central_2	Newry and Mourne	33.06	169
95XX17S1	Harbour_1	North Down	32.86	170
95MM25S3	Shantallow West_3	Derry	32.84	171
95GG31S2	Ladybrook_2	Belfast	32.57	172
95KK03W1	Dunnamore	Cookstown	32.52	173
95MM12S3	Crevagh_3	Derry	32.47	174
95SS14S1	Hillhall_1	Lisburn	32.36	175
95VV27W1	St Mary's	Newry and Mourne	32.27	176
95VV28S2	St Patrick's_2	Newry and Mourne	32.19	177
95LL23W1	Tavanagh	Craigavon	32.08	178
95NN07S2	Cathedral_2	Down	32.05	179
95VV06W1	Camlough	Newry and Mourne	32.01	180
95JJ05W1	Central_Coleraine	Coleraine	31.98	181
95YY08W1	Drumquin	Omagh	31.80	182
95II10W1	Enler	Castlereagh	31.79	183
95BB12S1	Glen_1	Ards	31.66	184
95WW24S1	Valley_1	Newtownabbey	31.62	185
95YY11W1	Fintona	Omagh	31.55	186
95VV22W1	Newtownhamilton	Newry and Mourne	31.41	187
95ZZ11W1	Plumbridge	Strabane	31.31	188
95GG08S2	Bellevue_2	Belfast	31.26	189
95YY20W1	Termon	Omagh	31.24	190
95VV19S2	Kilkeel South_2	Newry and Mourne	31.21	191
95YY19W1	Strule	Omagh	31.15	192
95CC11W1	Keady	Armagh	31.09	193
95UU99C1	Armoy_&_Moss-side & Moyarget	Moyle	30.95	194
95DD20W1	Moat	Ballymena	30.90	195
95PP19W1	Newtownbutler	Fermanagh	30.83	196
95WW09S1	Carnmoney_1	Newtownabbey	30.57	197
95QQ08W1	Craigy Hill	Larne	30.43	198

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95DD13W1	Fair Green	Ballymena	30.40	199
95SS07S2	Derryaghy_2	Lisburn	30.32	200
95UU99C2	Ballylough_&_Bushmills	Moyle	30.31	201
95MM21S1	New Buildings_1	Derry	30.30	202
95VV12S2	Derrymore_2	Newry and Mourne	30.28	203
95JJ03S2	Ballysally_2	Coleraine	30.25	204
95RR14W1	The Highlands	Limavady	30.13	205
95DD11W1	Dunclug	Ballymena	30.11	206
95PP17W1	Lisnaskea	Fermanagh	30.07	207
95ZZ12W1	Sion Mills	Strabane	30.02	208
95MM18S1	Holly Mount_1	Derry	29.84	209
95DD08W1	Castle Demesne	Ballymena	29.78	210
95VV30S2	Windsor Hill_2	Newry and Mourne	29.74	211
95HH07W1	Gortalee	Carrickfergus	29.71	212
95OO15W1	Drumglass	Dungannon	29.55	213
95ZZ10W1	North	Strabane	29.50	214
95QQ06W1	Carnlough	Larne	29.45	215
95UU99C6	Glentaisie_&_Kinbane	Moyle	29.40	216
95YY13S2	Gortrush_2	Omagh	29.35	217
95NN18S1	Quoile_1	Down	29.26	218
95GG05S3	Ballynafeigh_3	Belfast	29.19	219
95ZZ13W1	Slievekirk	Strabane	29.17	220
95MM27S2	Strand_2_Derry	Derry	29.15	221
95RR09S1	Gresteel_1	Limavady	29.10	222
95QQ01W1	Antiville	Larne	29.04	223
95HH14W1	Sunnylands	Carrickfergus	29.02	224
95MM12S1	Crevagh_1	Derry	28.98	225
95BB22S1	Scrabo_1	Ards	28.97	226
95KK12W1	Pomeroy	Cookstown	28.96	227
95CC01W1	Abbey Park	Armagh	28.92	228
95AA01S3	Aldergrove_3	Antrim	28.67	229
95MM07W1	Caw	Derry	28.64	230
95II07W1	Cregagh	Castlereagh	28.55	231

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95LL03W1	Ballybay	Craigavon	28.17	232
95ZZ15W1	Victoria Bridge	Strabane	28.17	233
95KK14W1	Stewartstown	Cookstown	28.10	234
95BB06W1	Central_Ards	Ards	28.02	235
95SS28W1	Tonagh	Lisburn	28.01	236
95GG11S3	Bloomfield_3_Belfast	Belfast	28.00	237
95TT10W1	Maghera	Magherafelt	27.89	238
95YY18W1	Sixmilecross	Omagh	27.86	239
95GG09S3	Belmont_3	Belfast	27.86	240
95AA16W1	Steeple	Antrim	27.72	241
95GG13S3	Castleview_3	Belfast	27.71	242
95AA03W1	Ballycraigy	Antrim	27.71	243
95GG22S2	Falls Park_2	Belfast	27.64	244
95KK05W1	Killycolpy	Cookstown	27.45	245
95YY06W1	Dromore	Omagh	27.29	246
95CC08W1	Downs	Armagh	27.28	247
95XX15W1	Dufferin	North Down	27.28	248
95LL13S1	Drumgor_1	Craigavon	27.23	249
95RR06W1	Feeny	Limavady	27.14	250
95II18W1	Minnowburn	Castlereagh	27.08	251
95VV01S2	Annalong_2	Newry and Mourne	27.06	252
95TT05S2	Glebe_2_Magherafelt	Magherafelt	27.06	253
95EE12W1	Newhill	Ballymoney	27.06	254
95QQ07W1	Central_Larne	Larne	27.01	255
95NN17W1	Murlough	Down	26.92	256
95NN06S1	Castlewellan_1	Down	26.90	257
95VV17S2	Forkhill_2	Newry and Mourne	26.79	258
95GG43S3	Sydenham_3	Belfast	26.77	259
95GG08S3	Bellevue_3	Belfast	26.75	260
95UU14W1	Knocklayd	Moyle	26.73	261
95GG27S1	Glencolin_1	Belfast	26.69	262
95PP13W1	Irvinestown	Fermanagh	26.64	263
95GG06S3	Ballysillan_3	Belfast	26.62	264

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95PP03W1	Belleek and Boa	Fermanagh	26.58	265
95LL14S2	Drumnamoe_2	Craigavon	26.51	266
95OO21W1	Mullaghmore	Dungannon	26.47	267
95ZZ01W1	Artigarvan	Strabane	26.40	268
95VV17S1	Forkhill_1	Newry and Mourne	26.30	269
95OO01W1	Altmore	Dungannon	26.17	270
95FF17W1	The Cut	Banbridge	26.17	271
95GG06S2	Ballysillan_2	Belfast	26.15	272
95VV28S1	St Patrick's_1	Newry and Mourne	26.14	273
95LL04W1	Ballyoran	Craigavon	26.10	274
95YY17W1	Owenkillew	Omagh	26.09	275
95GG24S2	Fortwilliam_2	Belfast	26.08	276
95YY07W1	Drumnakilly	Omagh	25.97	277
95NN23S1	Tollymore_1	Down	25.93	278
95WW03S1	Ballyclare South_1	Newtownabbey	25.93	279
95BB20S2	Portaferry_2	Ards	25.83	280
95HH05W1	Clipperstown	Carrickfergus	25.75	281
95RR04W1	Dungiven	Limavady	25.74	282
95BB02W1	Ballyrainey	Ards	25.69	283
95NN01S2	Ardglass_2	Down	25.61	284
95VV14S2	Drumalane_2	Newry and Mourne	25.60	285
95AA09W1	Fountain Hill	Antrim	25.46	286
95OO10W1	Coalisland North	Dungannon	25.39	287
95SS19S2	Lambeg_2	Lisburn	25.39	288
95VV24S2	Seaview_2	Newry and Mourne	25.26	289
95VV14S1	Drumalane_1	Newry and Mourne	25.26	290
95SS18S1	Lagan Valley_1	Lisburn	25.11	291
95BB18S1	Millisle_1	Ards	25.10	292
95CC04W1	Carrigatuke	Armagh	25.03	293
95QQ04W1	Blackcave	Larne	24.99	294
95SS17S2	Knockmore_2	Lisburn	24.90	295
95GG34S1	Musgrave_1	Belfast	24.65	296
95SS13S1	Hilden_1	Lisburn	24.62	297

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95EE01W1	Ballyhoe and Corkey	Ballymoney	24.60	298
95JJ18W1	Royal Portrush	Coleraine	24.29	299
95LL20W1	Mourneview	Craigavon	24.11	300
95MM20S1	Lisnagelvin_1	Derry	24.09	301
95GG16S3	Chichester Park_3	Belfast	24.06	302
95PP20W1	Portora	Fermanagh	24.01	303
95GG16S2	Chichester Park_2	Belfast	24.00	304
95GG01S1	Andersonstown_1	Belfast	23.90	305
95LL24S2	The Birches_2	Craigavon	23.85	306
95NN01S1	Ardglass_1	Down	23.82	307
95AA17W1	Stiles	Antrim	23.80	308
95FF07W1	Edenderry	Banbridge	23.80	309
95OO04W1	Ballygawley	Dungannon	23.74	310
95EE02W1	Benvardin	Ballymoney	23.70	311
95MM03W1	Banagher	Derry	23.50	312
95PP02W1	Belcoo and Garrison	Fermanagh	23.45	313
95VV21S1	Mayobridge_1	Newry and Mourne	23.44	314
95AA02W1	Balloo	Antrim	23.44	315
95SS13S2	Hilden_2	Lisburn	23.43	316
95BB21S1	Portavogie_1	Ards	23.43	317
95II04S2	Carrowreagh_2	Castlereagh	23.41	318
95WW21S2	Monkstown_2	Newtownabbey	23.36	319
95MM26S2	Springtown_2	Derry	23.32	320
95OO03W1	Aughnacloy	Dungannon	23.32	321
95PP14S1	Kesh Ederney and Lack_1	Fermanagh	23.30	322
95LL21W1	Parklake	Craigavon	23.19	323
95UU99C4	Carnmoon_&_Dunseverick	Moyle	23.15	324
95BB15S2	Kircubbin_2	Ards	23.14	325
95UU99C5	Glenaan_&_Glendun	Moyle	23.02	326
95RR13W1	Roeside	Limavady	23.02	327
95VV25S2	Silver Bridge_2	Newry and Mourne	22.98	328
95GG32S3	Legoniel_3	Belfast	22.97	329
95KK11W1	Oldtown	Cookstown	22.79	330

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95OO22W1	Washing Bay	Dungannon	22.69	331
95VV20W1	Lisnacree	Newry and Mourne	22.68	332
95FF15W1	Rathfriland	Banbridge	22.51	333
95OO09W1	Clogher	Dungannon	22.49	334
95MM09S2	Claudy_2	Derry	22.39	335
95UU09W1	Glenariff	Moyle	22.35	336
95ZZ16S1	West_1	Strabane	22.29	337
95HH09W1	Killycrot	Carrickfergus	22.25	338
95SS16S1	Kilwee_1	Lisburn	22.02	339
95MM22S1	Pennyburn_1	Derry	22.00	340
95RR11W1	Magilligan	Limavady	22.00	341
95KK06W1	Killymoon	Cookstown	21.97	342
95NN11S1	Drumaness_1	Down	21.95	343
95VV19S1	Kilkeel South_1	Newry and Mourne	21.91	344
95BB03S1	Ballywalter_1	Ards	21.88	345
95VV01S1	Annalong_1	Newry and Mourne	21.86	346
95KK02W1	Coagh	Cookstown	21.83	347
95DD18W1	Harryville	Ballymena	21.83	348
95SS07S1	Derryaghy_1	Lisburn	21.81	349
95AA19W1	Toome	Antrim	21.79	350
95EE13W1	Route	Ballymoney	21.73	351
95NN21W1	Shimna	Down	21.70	352
95XX25W1	Whitehill	North Down	21.65	353
95CC13W1	Killylea	Armagh	21.55	354
95EE03W1	Carnany	Ballymoney	21.55	355
95JJ10W1	Garvagh	Coleraine	21.53	356
95VV29W1	Tullyhappy	Newry and Mourne	21.53	357
95GG31S1	Ladybrook_1	Belfast	21.46	358
95RR08W1	Glack	Limavady	21.45	359
95TT13S2	Town Parks East_2	Magherafelt	21.40	360
95GG30S1	Knock_1	Belfast	21.35	361
95BB08S1	Comber North_1	Ards	21.34	362
95JJ16W1	Portstewart	Coleraine	21.22	363

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95RR15W1	Upper Glenshane	Limavady	21.20	364
95BB11S1	Donaghadee South_1	Ards	21.10	365
95VV26W1	Spelga	Newry and Mourne	20.89	366
95GG24S1	Fortwilliam_1	Belfast	20.80	367
95CC16W1	Markethill	Armagh	20.80	368
95NN15W1	Killyleagh	Down	20.71	369
95YY05W1	Dergmoney	Omagh	20.69	370
95PP14S2	Kesh Ederney and Lack_2	Fermanagh	20.64	371
95JJ04S1	Castlerock_1	Coleraine	20.64	372
95BB07S1	Comber East_1	Ards	20.63	373
95MM09S1	Claudy_1	Derry	20.61	374
95PP10W1	Donagh	Fermanagh	20.59	375
95NN14S1	Killough_1	Down	20.55	376
95VV16W1	Fathom	Newry and Mourne	20.42	377
95XX20S1	Loughview_1	North Down	20.39	378
95YY14S1	Killyclogher_1	Omagh	20.35	379
95QQ10W1	Glenarm	Larne	20.34	380
95XX06S1	Bloomfield_1_NorthDown	North Down	20.32	381
95OO16W1	Fivemiletown	Dungannon	20.22	382
95GG03S3	Ballyhackamore_3	Belfast	20.08	383
95OO07W1	Caledon	Dungannon	20.07	384
95GG05S1	Ballynafeigh_1	Belfast	20.04	385
95GG36S1	Orangefield_1	Belfast	19.98	386
95VV23W1	Rostrevor	Newry and Mourne	19.95	387
95KK09W1	Newbuildings	Cookstown	19.91	388
95AA15S1	Springfarm_1	Antrim	19.87	389
95EE15W1	Stranocum	Ballymoney	19.83	390
95SS18S2	Lagan Valley_2	Lisburn	19.79	391
95AA10W1	Greystone_Antrim	Antrim	19.75	392
95EE10W1	Killoquin Upper	Ballymoney	19.74	393
95UU06W1	Dalriada	Moyle	19.73	394
95EE11W1	Knockaholet	Ballymoney	19.72	395
95ZZ14S2	South_2	Strabane	19.66	396

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95FF09W1	Gilford	Banbridge	19.61	397
95NN10S1	Donard_1	Down	19.53	398
95II16W1	Lisnasharragh	Castlereagh	19.51	399
95QQ15W1	Town Parks	Larne	19.45	400
95PP11W1	Erne	Fermanagh	19.39	401
95YY02W1	Camowen	Omagh	19.36	402
95MM18S2	Holly Mount_2	Derry	19.31	403
95MM13S4	Culmore_4	Derry	19.24	404
95TT15W1	Upperlands	Magherafelt	19.22	405
95XX10S1	Clandeboye_1	North Down	19.18	406
95GG49S3	Windsor_3	Belfast	19.17	407
95RR02W1	Ballykelly	Limavady	19.13	408
95NN12W1	Dundrum	Down	19.13	409
95CC05W1	Charlemont	Armagh	19.12	410
95PP08W1	Derrylin	Fermanagh	19.07	411
95CC07W1	Derrynoose	Armagh	18.99	412
95II13W1	Graham's Bridge	Castlereagh	18.88	413
95LL06S2	Brownstown_2	Craigavon	18.83	414
95WW02S1	Ballyclare North_1	Newtownabbey	18.74	415
95EE09W1	Killoquin Lower	Ballymoney	18.72	416
95OO14W1	Donaghmore	Dungannon	18.69	417
95NN07S1	Cathedral_1	Down	18.67	418
95FF02W1	Ballyward	Banbridge	18.64	419
95GG17S2	Cliftonville_2	Belfast	18.62	420
95WW16S2	Glengormley_2	Newtownabbey	18.58	421
95KK04W1	Gortalowry	Cookstown	18.57	422
95PP05W1	Brookeborough	Fermanagh	18.50	423
95JJ12W1	Kilrea	Coleraine	18.44	424
95PP12W1	Florence Court and Kinawley	Fermanagh	18.43	425
95CC12W1	Killeen	Armagh	18.39	426
95OO06W1	Benburb	Dungannon	18.38	427
95KK15W1	The Loop	Cookstown	18.34	428
95BB13S2	Gregstown_2	Ards	18.31	429

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95UU99C3	Bonamargy & Rathlin_&_Glenshesk	Moyle	18.30	430
95GG43S2	Sydenham_2	Belfast	18.29	431
95GG12S4	Botanic_4	Belfast	18.25	432
95YY03W1	Clanabogan	Omagh	18.12	433
95PP23W1	Tempo	Fermanagh	18.12	434
95VV15S2	Drumgullion_2	Newry and Mourne	18.10	435
95TT09S1	Lower Glenshane_1	Magherafelt	18.09	436
95YY21W1	Trillick	Omagh	18.07	437
95VV21S2	Mayobridge_2	Newry and Mourne	18.07	438
95OO02W1	Augher	Dungannon	18.06	439
95CC18W1	Observatory	Armagh	18.05	440
95MM14S1	Ebrington_1	Derry	18.01	441
95VV04W1	Binnian	Newry and Mourne	17.97	442
95CC02W1	Ballymartrim	Armagh	17.97	443
95GG49S4	Windsor_4	Belfast	17.93	444
95GG24S3	Fortwilliam_3	Belfast	17.85	445
95YY01W1	Beragh	Omagh	17.80	446
95YY04W1	Coolnagard	Omagh	17.78	447
95GG28S1	Highfield_1	Belfast	17.76	448
95GG05S2	Ballynafeigh_2	Belfast	17.75	449
95EE06W1	Dunloy	Ballymoney	17.74	450
95OO12W1	Coalisland West and Newmills	Dungannon	17.52	451
95LL16S2	Kernan_2	Craigavon	17.49	452
95NN06S2	Castlewellan_2	Down	17.49	453
95VV13S1	Donaghmore_1	Newry and Mourne	17.43	454
95TT16W1	Valley	Magherafelt	17.42	455
95VV05S1	Burren and Kilbroney_1	Newry and Mourne	17.33	456
95PP07W1	Derrygonnelly	Fermanagh	17.30	457
95TT11S2	Swatragh_2	Magherafelt	17.30	458
95YY16W1	Newtownsaville	Omagh	17.29	459
95WW10S2	Cloughfern_2	Newtownabbey	17.24	460
95CC17W1	Milford	Armagh	17.22	461
95GG49S2	Windsor_2	Belfast	17.21	462

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95MM20S2	Lisnagelvin_2	Derry	17.19	463
95NN05W1	Ballynahinch East	Down	17.11	464
95LL01S2	Aghagallon_2	Craigavon	17.08	465
95MM01S3	Altnagelvin_3	Derry	17.08	466
95TT04W1	Draperstown	Magherafelt	17.05	467
95KK08W1	Moneymore	Cookstown	16.99	468
95DD22S2	Portglenone_2	Ballymena	16.98	469
95MM25S4	Shantallow West_4	Derry	16.92	470
95CC19W1	Poyntz Pass	Armagh	16.90	471
95EE04W1	Clogh Mills	Ballymoney	16.88	472
95JJ02W1	Atlantic	Coleraine	16.88	473
95NN03S2	Ballymaglave_2	Down	16.87	474
95TT02W1	Bellaghy	Magherafelt	16.83	475
95DD19S1	Kells_1	Ballymena	16.82	476
95GG38S2	Rosetta_2	Belfast	16.82	477
95BB20S1	Portaferry_1	Ards	16.77	478
95GG08S1	Bellevue_1	Belfast	16.75	479
95TT12W1	Tobermore	Magherafelt	16.59	480
95MM16S2	Enagh_2_Derry	Derry	16.54	481
95GG12S2	Botanic_2	Belfast	16.42	482
95XX05W1	Bangor Castle	North Down	16.40	483
95AA07W1	Drumanaway	Antrim	16.40	484
95WW10S1	Cloughfern_1	Newtownabbey	16.36	485
95SS04S2	Ballymacoss_2	Lisburn	16.34	486
95YY12W1	Gortin	Omagh	16.31	487
95PP04W1	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	Fermanagh	16.30	488
95VV13S2	Donaghmore_2	Newry and Mourne	16.17	489
95PP06S1	Castlecoole_1	Fermanagh	16.15	490
95YY09W1	Drumragh	Omagh	16.07	491
95DD10W1	Cullybackey	Ballymena	16.05	492
95WW17W1	Hawthorne	Newtownabbey	16.05	493
95DD15W1	Glenravel	Ballymena	16.05	494
95OO08W1	Castlecaulfield	Dungannon	15.97	495

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95FF12W1	Lawrencetown	Banbridge	15.81	496
95CC15W1	Loughgall	Armagh	15.77	497
95EE07W1	Fairhill	Ballymoney	15.76	498
95AA06S2	Crumlin_2_Antrim	Antrim	15.75	499
95GG37S2	Ravenhill_2	Belfast	15.68	500
95WW01S1	Abbey_1	Newtownabbey	15.68	501
95XX10S3	Clandeboye_3	North Down	15.60	502
95FF11W1	Katesbridge	Banbridge	15.57	503
95GG12S3	Botanic_3	Belfast	15.57	504
95KK07W1	Lissan	Cookstown	15.49	505
95LL15S1	Edenderry_1	Craigavon	15.46	506
95QQ12W1	Harbour	Larne	15.44	507
95NN14S2	Killough_2	Down	15.43	508
95BB15S1	Kircubbin_1	Ards	15.39	509
95MM15S1	Eglinton_1	Derry	15.36	510
95KK10W1	Oaklands	Cookstown	15.36	511
95AA01S2	Aldergrove_2	Antrim	15.26	512
95JJ17W1	Ringsend	Coleraine	15.25	513
95KK16W1	Tullagh	Cookstown	15.15	514
95SS27W1	Seymour Hill	Lisburn	15.14	515
95WW05S2	Ballyhenry_2	Newtownabbey	15.13	516
95YY10W1	Fairy Water	Omagh	14.99	517
95TT06W1	Gulladuff	Magherafelt	14.94	518
95EE05W1	Dervock	Ballymoney	14.88	519
95RR01S2	Aghanloo_2	Limavady	14.88	520
95BB21S2	Portavogie_2	Ards	14.87	521
95JJ14W1	Macosquin	Coleraine	14.87	522
95GG09S2	Belmont_2	Belfast	14.85	523
95JJ21W1	University	Coleraine	14.85	524
95CC22W1	The Mall	Armagh	14.84	525
95NN23S2	Tollymore_2	Down	14.76	526
95QQ13W1	Island Magee	Larne	14.75	527
95GG11S2	Bloomfield_2_Belfast	Belfast	14.74	528

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95SS10S1	Dunmurry_1	Lisburn	14.69	529
95MM13S1	Culmore_1	Derry	14.62	530
95LL11S1	Donaghcloney_1	Craigavon	14.62	531
95LL02S1	Annagh_1	Craigavon	14.52	532
95BB17S2	Loughries_2	Ards	14.50	533
95DD22S1	Portglenone_1	Ballymena	14.50	534
95EE14W1	Seacon	Ballymoney	14.39	535
95YY13S1	Gortrush_1	Omagh	14.38	536
95JJ08S1	Dundooan_1	Coleraine	14.36	537
95GG37S3	Ravenhill_3	Belfast	14.34	538
95VV24S1	Seaview_1	Newry and Mourne	14.33	539
95AA13S1	Randalstown_1	Antrim	14.32	540
95WW18W1	Hightown	Newtownabbey	14.28	541
95BB05S2	Carrowdore_2	Ards	14.20	542
95FF13W1	Loughbrickland	Banbridge	14.13	543
95LL15S2	Edenderry_2	Craigavon	14.09	544
95RR07W1	Forest	Limavady	14.03	545
95VV11S1	Derryleckagh_1	Newry and Mourne	14.03	546
95MM17S1	Foyle Springs_1	Derry	14.01	547
95II02S3	Beechill_3	Castlereagh	13.98	548
95MM08S2	Clondermot_2	Derry	13.97	549
95WW01S2	Abbey_2	Newtownabbey	13.94	550
95MM22S2	Pennyburn_2	Derry	13.86	551
95OO17W1	Killyman	Dungannon	13.84	552
95CC06S2	Demesne_2	Armagh	13.77	553
95AA05W1	Cranfield	Antrim	13.75	554
95WW04S1	Ballyduff_1	Newtownabbey	13.73	555
95NN20W1	Seaforde	Down	13.68	556
95SS04S1	Ballymacoss_1	Lisburn	13.67	557
95TT11S1	Swatragh_1	Magherafelt	13.66	558
95TT03S1	Castledawson_1	Magherafelt	13.64	559
95GG15S3	Cherryvalley_3	Belfast	13.60	560
95JJ11S1	Hopefield_1	Coleraine	13.59	561

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95FF08W1	Fort	Banbridge	13.52	562
95SS26S2	Poleglass_2	Lisburn	13.48	563
95BB10S1	Donaghadee North_1	Ards	13.46	564
95PP18W1	Maguires Bridge	Fermanagh	13.43	565
95NN09S2	Derryboy_2	Down	13.42	566
95LL01S1	Aghagallon_1	Craigavon	13.39	567
95RR09S2	Gresteel_2	Limavady	13.39	568
95GG37S1	Ravenhill_1	Belfast	13.36	569
95OO18W1	Killymeal	Dungannon	13.32	570
95EE16W1	The Vow	Ballymoney	13.28	571
95VV11S2	Derryleckagh_2	Newry and Mourne	13.18	572
95TT03S2	Castledawson_2	Magherafelt	13.18	573
95GG12S1	Botanic_1	Belfast	13.18	574
95FF05W1	Dromore North	Banbridge	13.17	575
95TT14W1	Town Parks West	Magherafelt	13.15	576
95XX11S1	Conlig_1	North Down	13.15	577
95CC20S2	Rich Hill_2	Armagh	13.10	578
95KK13W1	Sandholes	Cookstown	12.88	579
95HH15W1	Victoria_Carrickfergus	Carrickfergus	12.77	580
95OO20W1	Moygashel	Dungannon	12.74	581
95NN22W1	Strangford	Down	12.74	582
95YY14S2	Killyclogher_2	Omagh	12.69	583
95NN03S1	Ballymaglave_1	Down	12.67	584
95CC09S2	Hamiltonsbawn_2	Armagh	12.57	585
95NN02W1	Audley's Acre	Down	12.55	586
95SS23S2	Maze_2	Lisburn	12.53	587
95XX06S2	Bloomfield_2_NorthDown	North Down	12.50	588
95FF03W1	Banbridge West	Banbridge	12.49	589
95JJ01W1	Agivey	Coleraine	12.46	590
95AA13S2	Randalstown_2	Antrim	12.45	591
95MM19S2	Kilfennan_2	Derry	12.36	592
95AA06S1	Crumlin_1_Antrim	Antrim	12.27	593
95SS05S1	Blaris_1	Lisburn	12.23	594

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95WW23S1	Rostulla_1	Newtownabbey	12.23	595
95II08W1	Downshire	Castlereagh	12.20	596
95TT08W1	Lecumpher	Magherafelt	12.18	597
95NN11S2	Drumaness_2	Down	12.15	598
95TT01W1	Ballymaguigan	Magherafelt	12.04	599
95LL05S2	Bleary_2	Craigavon	12.04	600
95WW02S2	Ballyclare North_2	Newtownabbey	12.00	601
95DD23W1	Slemish	Ballymena	11.94	602
95MM15S2	Eglinton_2	Derry	11.91	603
95BB11S2	Donaghadee South_2	Ards	11.88	604
95LL10S2	Derrytrasna_2	Craigavon	11.85	605
95QQ09W1	Gardenmore	Larne	11.80	606
95PP22W1	Rossorry	Fermanagh	11.79	607
95DD12W1	Dunminning	Ballymena	11.69	608
95OO19W1	Moy	Dungannon	11.68	609
95QQ14S2	Kilwaughter_2	Larne	11.63	610
95XX23W1	Silverstream	North Down	11.61	611
95SS17S1	Knockmore_1	Lisburn	11.59	612
95JJ09W1	Dunluce	Coleraine	11.58	613
95PP16W1	Lisnarrick	Fermanagh	11.55	614
95BB17S1	Loughries_1	Ards	11.49	615
95SS11S2	Glenavy_2	Lisburn	11.47	616
95QQ11W1	Glynn	Larne	11.44	617
95DD02S1	Ahoghill_1	Ballymena	11.33	618
95BB13S1	Gregstown_1	Ards	11.33	619
95LL16S1	Kernan_1	Craigavon	11.33	620
95II17W1	Lower Braniel	Castlereagh	11.33	621
95NN08S1	Crossgar_1	Down	11.29	622
95CC09S1	Hamiltonsbawn_1	Armagh	11.29	623
95LL24S1	The Birches_1	Craigavon	11.27	624
95FF10W1	Gransha	Banbridge	11.26	625
95RR12W1	Rathbrady	Limavady	11.26	626
95AA11S1	Massereene_1	Antrim	11.23	627

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95VV30S1	Windsor Hill_1	Newry and Mourne	11.23	628
95VV18S1	Kilkeel Central_1	Newry and Mourne	11.23	629
95GG38S1	Rosetta_1	Belfast	11.18	630
95HH01W1	Blackhead	Carrickfergus	11.14	631
95LL10S1	Derrytrasna_1	Craigavon	11.13	632
95GG14S3	Cavehill_3	Belfast	11.10	633
95CC06S1	Demesne_1	Armagh	11.06	634
95II22W1	Upper Braniel	Castlereagh	10.97	635
95QQ02W1	Ballycarry	Larne	10.96	636
95MM02S2	Ballynashallog_2	Derry	10.96	637
95TT09S2	Lower Glenshane_2	Magherafelt	10.95	638
95DD17W1	Grange	Ballymena	10.92	639
95SS19S1	Lambeg_1	Lisburn	10.85	640
95NN13W1	Dunmore	Down	10.80	641
95DD16W1	Glenwhirry	Ballymena	10.80	642
95MM21S2	New Buildings_2	Derry	10.77	643
95WW08S1	Burnthill_1	Newtownabbey	10.77	644
95SS14S2	Hillhall_2	Lisburn	10.75	645
95SS07S3	Derryaghy_3	Lisburn	10.75	646
95MM01S2	Altnagelvin_2	Derry	10.74	647
95PP15W1	Lisbellaw	Fermanagh	10.71	648
95VV05S2	Burren and Kilbroney_2	Newry and Mourne	10.69	649
95BB03S2	Ballywalter_2	Ards	10.67	650
95GG13S2	Castleview_2	Belfast	10.63	651
95GG30S3	Knock_3	Belfast	10.58	652
95YY15S1	Lisanelly_1	Omagh	10.53	653
95MM19S1	Kilfennan_1	Derry	10.40	654
95TT07W1	Knockcloghrim	Magherafelt	10.32	655
95CC21W1	Tandragee	Armagh	10.20	656
95HH12W1	Milebush	Carrickfergus	10.19	657
95JJ20S2	The Cuts_2	Coleraine	10.18	658
95WW16S1	Glengormley_1	Newtownabbey	10.15	659
95GG34S3	Musgrave_3	Belfast	10.14	660

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG49S1	Windsor_1	Belfast	10.06	661
95FF04W1	Bannside	Banbridge	10.04	662
95GG41S3	Stormont_3	Belfast	10.00	663
95RR05S1	Enagh_1_Limavady	Limavady	9.99	664
95OO13W1	Coolhill	Dungannon	9.93	665
95GG34S2	Musgrave_2	Belfast	9.92	666
95GG03S1	Ballyhackamore_1	Belfast	9.84	667
95GG45S3	Upper Malone_3	Belfast	9.84	668
95BB14S2	Killinchy_2	Ards	9.81	669
95WW03S2	Ballyclare South_2	Newtownabbey	9.73	670
95GG36S2	Orangefield_2	Belfast	9.73	671
95NN08S2	Crossgar_2	Down	9.70	672
95AA04W1	Clady	Antrim	9.65	673
95DD21W1	Park	Ballymena	9.63	674
95LL17W1	Killycomain	Craigavon	9.61	675
95SS01S2	Ballinderry_2	Lisburn	9.61	676
95WW04S2	Ballyduff_2	Newtownabbey	9.57	677
95LL11S2	Donaghcloney_2	Craigavon	9.56	678
95SS01S1	Ballinderry_1	Lisburn	9.55	679
95AA12W1	Parkgate	Antrim	9.54	680
95LL26S2	Woodville_2	Craigavon	9.51	681
95BB07S2	Comber East_2	Ards	9.48	682
95CC10W1	Hockley	Armagh	9.45	683
95FF06S1	Dromore South_1	Banbridge	9.45	684
95XX11S2	Conlig_2	North Down	9.43	685
95LL18S1	Knocknashane_1	Craigavon	9.42	686
95TT13S1	Town Parks East_1	Magherafelt	9.42	687
95PP06S2	Castlecoole_2	Fermanagh	9.41	688
95CC14W1	Laurelvale	Armagh	9.40	689
95LL25S1	Waringstown_1	Craigavon	9.38	690
95PP01W1	Ballinamallard	Fermanagh	9.35	691
95SS11S1	Glenavy_1	Lisburn	9.32	692
95DD07S2	Broughshane_2	Ballymena	9.30	693

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG03S2	Ballyhackamore_2	Belfast	9.19	694
95RR01S1	Aghanloo_1	Limavady	9.11	695
95SS04S3	Ballymacoss_3	Lisburn	9.11	696
95II04S1	Carrowreagh_1	Castlereagh	9.10	697
95BB19S1	Movilla_1	Ards	9.07	698
95GG38S3	Rosetta_3	Belfast	9.07	699
95WW20S1	Mallusk_1	Newtownabbey	9.03	700
95JJ04S2	Castlerock_2	Coleraine	9.02	701
95DD19S2	Kells_2	Ballymena	9.02	702
95SS08S2	Dromara_2	Lisburn	8.90	703
95BB12S2	Glen_2	Ards	8.79	704
95NN09S1	Derryboy_1	Down	8.77	705
95DD07S1	Broughshane_1	Ballymena	8.71	706
95II05S2	Carryduff East_2	Castlereagh	8.70	707
95GG23S3	Finaghy_3	Belfast	8.69	708
95HH08W1	Greenisland	Carrickfergus	8.68	709
95FF16W1	Seapatrick	Banbridge	8.66	710
95XX17S2	Harbour_2	North Down	8.64	711
95BB05S1	Carrowdore_1	Ards	8.63	712
95WW11S2	Collinbridge_2	Newtownabbey	8.60	713
95DD09W1	Craigywarren	Ballymena	8.58	714
95DD24W1	Summerfield	Ballymena	8.55	715
95WW22S1	Mossley_1	Newtownabbey	8.50	716
95NN19S1	Saintfield_1	Down	8.49	717
95VV07S2	Clonallan_2	Newry and Mourne	8.49	718
95SS24S2	Moira_2	Lisburn	8.47	719
95BB18S2	Millisle_2	Ards	8.44	720
95GG36S3	Orangefield_3	Belfast	8.41	721
95MM13S5	Culmore_5	Derry	8.33	722
95GG14S1	Cavehill_1	Belfast	8.32	723
95WW15S2	Glebe_2_Newtownabbey	Newtownabbey	8.31	724
95NN16S2	Kilmore_2	Down	8.28	725
95WW07S1	Ballyrobert_1	Newtownabbey	8.27	726

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95BB14S1	Killinchy_1	Ards	8.25	727
95WW13S1	Doagh_1	Newtownabbey	8.20	728
95WW13S2	Doagh_2	Newtownabbey	8.18	729
95GG23S2	Finaghy_2	Belfast	8.15	730
95II02S1	Beechill_1	Castlereagh	8.13	731
95BB13S3	Gregstown_3	Ards	8.09	732
95SS10S2	Dunmurry_2	Lisburn	8.08	733
95LL19S2	Magheralin_2	Craigavon	8.08	734
95AA14W1	Shilvodan	Antrim	8.02	735
95BB04S1	Bradshaw's Brae_1	Ards	8.02	736
95SS21S2	Maghaberry_2	Lisburn	7.99	737
95BB09S1	Comber West_1	Ards	7.94	738
95LL06S1	Brownstown_1	Craigavon	7.90	739
95WW11S1	Collinbridge_1	Newtownabbey	7.86	740
95AA11S2	Massereene_2	Antrim	7.85	741
95CC20S1	Rich Hill_1	Armagh	7.85	742
95HH06S2	Eden_2	Carrickfergus	7.84	743
95XX18W1	Holywood Demesne	North Down	7.74	744
95FF14W1	Quilly	Banbridge	7.72	745
95WW06S1	Ballynure_1	Newtownabbey	7.72	746
95JJ11S2	Hopefield_2	Coleraine	7.72	747
95HH04S1	Burleigh Hill_1	Carrickfergus	7.70	748
95EE08W1	Glebe	Ballymoney	7.67	749
95JJ13S1	Knocklynn_1	Coleraine	7.64	750
95XX09S1	Churchill_1	North Down	7.53	751
95HH16W1	Whitehead	Carrickfergus	7.49	752
95NN16S1	Kilmore_1	Down	7.46	753
95HH17W1	Woodburn	Carrickfergus	7.45	754
95WW05S1	Ballyhenry_1	Newtownabbey	7.31	755
95BB01S2	Ballygowan_2	Ards	7.27	756
95II19S2	Moneyreagh_2	Castlereagh	7.24	757
95GG42S3	Stranmillis_3	Belfast	7.24	758
95SS21S1	Maghaberry_1	Lisburn	7.23	759

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95XX20S2	Loughview_2	North Down	7.22	760
95WW20S2	Mallusk_2	Newtownabbey	7.20	761
95II02S2	Beechill_2	Castlereagh	7.20	762
95NN18S2	Quoile_2	Down	7.17	763
95XX22W1	Rathgael	North Down	7.14	764
95NN10S2	Donard_2	Down	7.09	765
95DD02S2	Ahoghill_2	Ballymena	7.08	766
95AA01S1	Aldergrove_1	Antrim	7.00	767
95WW08S2	Burnthill_2	Newtownabbey	6.95	768
95SS03S2	Ballymacbrennan_2	Lisburn	6.94	769
95LL19S1	Magheralin_1	Craigavon	6.92	770
95JJ15W1	Mount Sandel	Coleraine	6.92	771
95WW19S1	Jordanstown_1	Newtownabbey	6.89	772
95FF06S2	Dromore South_2	Banbridge	6.85	773
95II23W1	Wynchurch	Castlereagh	6.84	774
95QQ05W1	Carncastle	Larne	6.76	775
95GG45S1	Upper Malone_1	Belfast	6.72	776
95DD01W1	Academy	Ballymena	6.60	777
95SS09S2	Drumbo_2	Lisburn	6.58	778
95BB01S1	Ballygowan_1	Ards	6.50	779
95HH06S1	Eden_1	Carrickfergus	6.50	780
95WW15S1	Glebe_1_Newtownabbey	Newtownabbey	6.44	781
95LL25S2	Waringstown_2	Craigavon	6.41	782
95HH04S2	Burleigh Hill_2	Carrickfergus	6.28	783
95SS08S1	Dromara_1	Lisburn	6.21	784
95JJ20S1	The Cuts_1	Coleraine	6.19	785
95XX16W1	Groomsport	North Down	6.16	786
95BB10S2	Donaghadee North_2	Ards	6.11	787
95XX04S2	Ballymagee_2	North Down	6.09	788
95QQ14S1	Kilwaughter_1	Larne	6.08	789
95II20W1	Newtownbreda	Castlereagh	6.00	790
95BB16S2	Lisbane_2	Ards	5.96	791
95SS23S1	Maze_1	Lisburn	5.91	792

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95GG15S2	Cherryvalley_2	Belfast	5.86	793
95DD14S1	Galgorm_1	Ballymena	5.86	794
95XX01S3	Ballycrochan_3	North Down	5.86	795
95JJ08S2	Dundooan_2	Coleraine	5.76	796
95II01S2	Ballyhanwood_2	Castlereagh	5.63	797
95GG23S1	Finaghy_1	Belfast	5.62	798
95AA18W1	Templepatrick	Antrim	5.60	799
95SS03S1	Ballymacbrennan_1	Lisburn	5.60	800
95HH03W1	Boneybefore	Carrickfergus	5.58	801
95XX10S2	Clandeboye_2	North Down	5.53	802
95II01S1	Ballyhanwood_1	Castlereagh	5.51	803
95SS05S2	Blaris_2	Lisburn	5.49	804
95II09S2	Dundonald_2	Castlereagh	5.45	805
95XX09S2	Churchill_2	North Down	5.41	806
95FF01S1	Ballydown_1	Banbridge	5.40	807
95BB23S2	Whitespots_2	Ards	5.40	808
95SS24S1	Moira_1	Lisburn	5.38	809
95BB19S3	Movilla_3	Ards	5.34	810
95XX12W1	Craigavad	North Down	5.29	811
95XX01S2	Ballycrochan_2	North Down	5.29	812
95LL05S1	Bleary_1	Craigavon	5.29	813
95TT05S1	Glebe_1_Magherafelt	Magherafelt	5.26	814
95SS20W1	Lisnagarvey	Lisburn	5.13	815
95BB16S1	Lisbane_1	Ards	5.12	816
95GG15S1	Cherryvalley_1	Belfast	5.09	817
95GG33S3	Malone_3	Belfast	5.09	818
95WW06S2	Ballynure_2	Newtownabbey	5.08	819
95GG41S1	Stormont_1	Belfast	4.98	820
95SS15S2	Hillsborough_2	Lisburn	4.92	821
95GG33S1	Malone_1	Belfast	4.91	822
95XX03S1	Ballymaconnell_1	North Down	4.86	823
95LL18S2	Knocknashane_2	Craigavon	4.86	824
95BB08S2	Comber North_2	Ards	4.85	825

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95NN19S2	Saintfield_2	Down	4.82	826
95BB09S2	Comber West_2	Ards	4.81	827
95GG42S2	Stranmillis_2	Belfast	4.75	828
95HH10W1	Knockagh	Carrickfergus	4.74	829
95XX21W1	Princetown	North Down	4.68	830
95GG14S2	Cavehill_2	Belfast	4.64	831
95GG09S1	Belmont_1	Belfast	4.62	832
95BB23S1	Whitespots_1	Ards	4.62	833
95SS30S2	Wallace Park_2	Lisburn	4.61	834
95SS12W1	Harmony Hill	Lisburn	4.61	835
95XX19W1	Holywood Priory	North Down	4.59	836
95SS09S1	Drumbo_1	Lisburn	4.59	837
95SS22S2	Magheralave_2	Lisburn	4.57	838
95II19S1	Moneyreagh_1	Castlereagh	4.57	839
95DD06W1	Ballyloughan	Ballymena	4.56	840
95II05S1	Carryduff East_1	Castlereagh	4.34	841
95FF01S2	Ballydown_2	Banbridge	4.33	842
95II06S2	Carryduff West_2	Castlereagh	4.18	843
95WW07S2	Ballyrobert_2	Newtownabbey	4.17	844
95XX14W1	Cultra	North Down	4.17	845
95GG41S2	Stormont_2	Belfast	4.09	846
95DD14S2	Galgorm_2	Ballymena	4.06	847
95GG30S2	Knock_2	Belfast	4.06	848
95SS02S1	Ballymacash_1	Lisburn	4.05	849
95BB19S2	Movilla_2	Ards	4.03	850
95HH02S2	Bluefield_2	Carrickfergus	4.01	851
95WW09S2	Carnmoney_2	Newtownabbey	4.00	852
95II06S1	Carryduff West_1	Castlereagh	3.98	853
95JJ22W1	Waterside	Coleraine	3.96	854
95SS22S1	Magheralave_1	Lisburn	3.94	855
95II09S1	Dundonald_1	Castlereagh	3.92	856
95BB04S2	Bradshaw's Brae_2	Ards	3.90	857
95XX08S1	Bryansburn_1	North Down	3.79	858

SOA code	SOA name	LGD name	MDM score	Rank of MDM
95II15S2	Knockbracken_2	Castlereagh	3.77	859
95JJ19S2	Strand_2_Coleraine	Coleraine	3.74	860
95XX07S1	Broadway_1	North Down	3.72	861
95XX13W1	Crawfordsburn	North Down	3.69	862
95JJ19S1	Strand_1_Coleraine	Coleraine	3.67	863
95HH02S1	Bluefield_1	Carrickfergus	3.67	864
95DD03W1	Ardeevin	Ballymena	3.64	865
95GG33S2	Malone_2	Belfast	3.64	866
95GG42S4	Stranmillis_4	Belfast	3.61	867
95XX03S2	Ballymaconnell_2	North Down	3.59	868
95JJ13S2	Knocklynn_2	Coleraine	3.55	869
95XX24S2	Springhill_2	North Down	3.46	870
95II03S1	Cairnshill_1	Castlereagh	3.44	871
95GG42S1	Stranmillis_1	Belfast	3.38	872
95XX01S1	Ballycrochan_1	North Down	3.28	873
95II12W1	Gilnahirk	Castlereagh	3.12	874
95SS30S1	Wallace Park_1	Lisburn	3.09	875
95WW23S2	Rostulla_2	Newtownabbey	3.07	876
95XX08S2	Bryansburn_2	North Down	3.05	877
95SS15S1	Hillsborough_1	Lisburn	2.92	878
95II11W1	Galwally	Castlereagh	2.80	879
95XX04S1	Ballymagee_1	North Down	2.79	880
95XX02W1	Ballyholme	North Down	2.77	881
95WW20S3	Mallusk_3	Newtownabbey	2.70	882
95XX07S2	Broadway_2	North Down	2.65	883
95XX24S1	Springhill_1	North Down	2.61	884
95II03S2	Cairnshill_2	Castlereagh	2.54	885
95WW19S2	Jordanstown_2	Newtownabbey	2.47	886
95SS02S2	Ballymacash_2	Lisburn	2.39	887
95II15S1	Knockbracken_1	Castlereagh	2.37	888
95II14W1	Hillfoot	Castlereagh	2.28	889
95WW19S3	Jordanstown_3	Newtownabbey	2.20	890

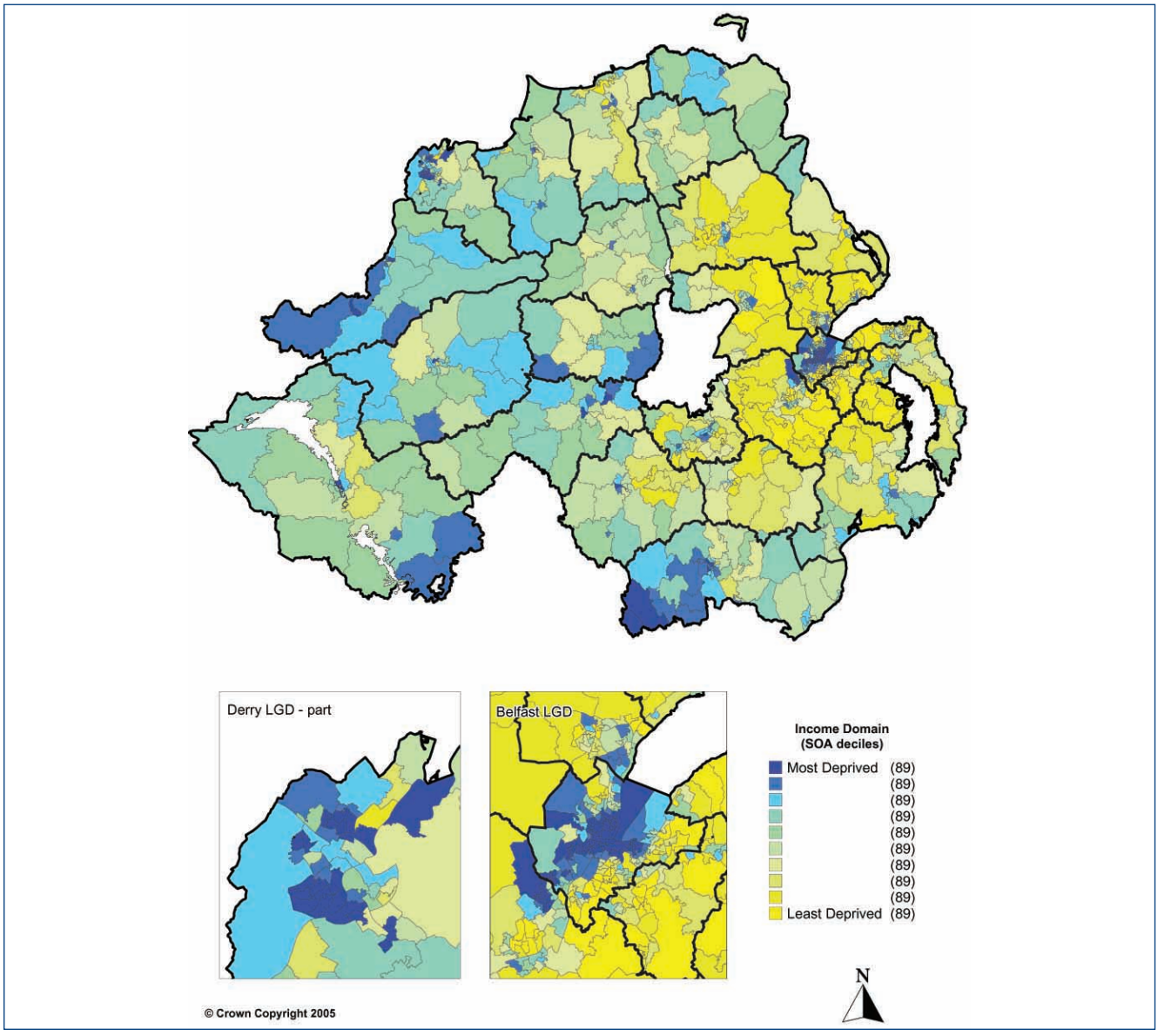
Section 2: SOA level domains of deprivation

Each domain of deprivation has been mapped at SOA level in the same way as for the Multiple Deprivation Measure (SOA boundaries marked in thin black lines, LGD boundaries depicted by thick black lines, dark blue shading representing the most deprived SOAs and yellow shading the least deprived SOAs).

Income Deprivation Domain

Map 5.3 of the Income Deprivation Domain shows that levels of income deprivation vary greatly across Northern Ireland. The distribution is quite similar to that of the Multiple Deprivation Measure in that the most deprived 10% of SOAs are largely concentrated in Belfast, Derry and the south of Strabane, and other pockets of deprivation are spread throughout Northern Ireland. The least deprived 20% of SOAs are generally located in the eastern side of Northern Ireland, with a small concentration in the north of Coleraine LGD.

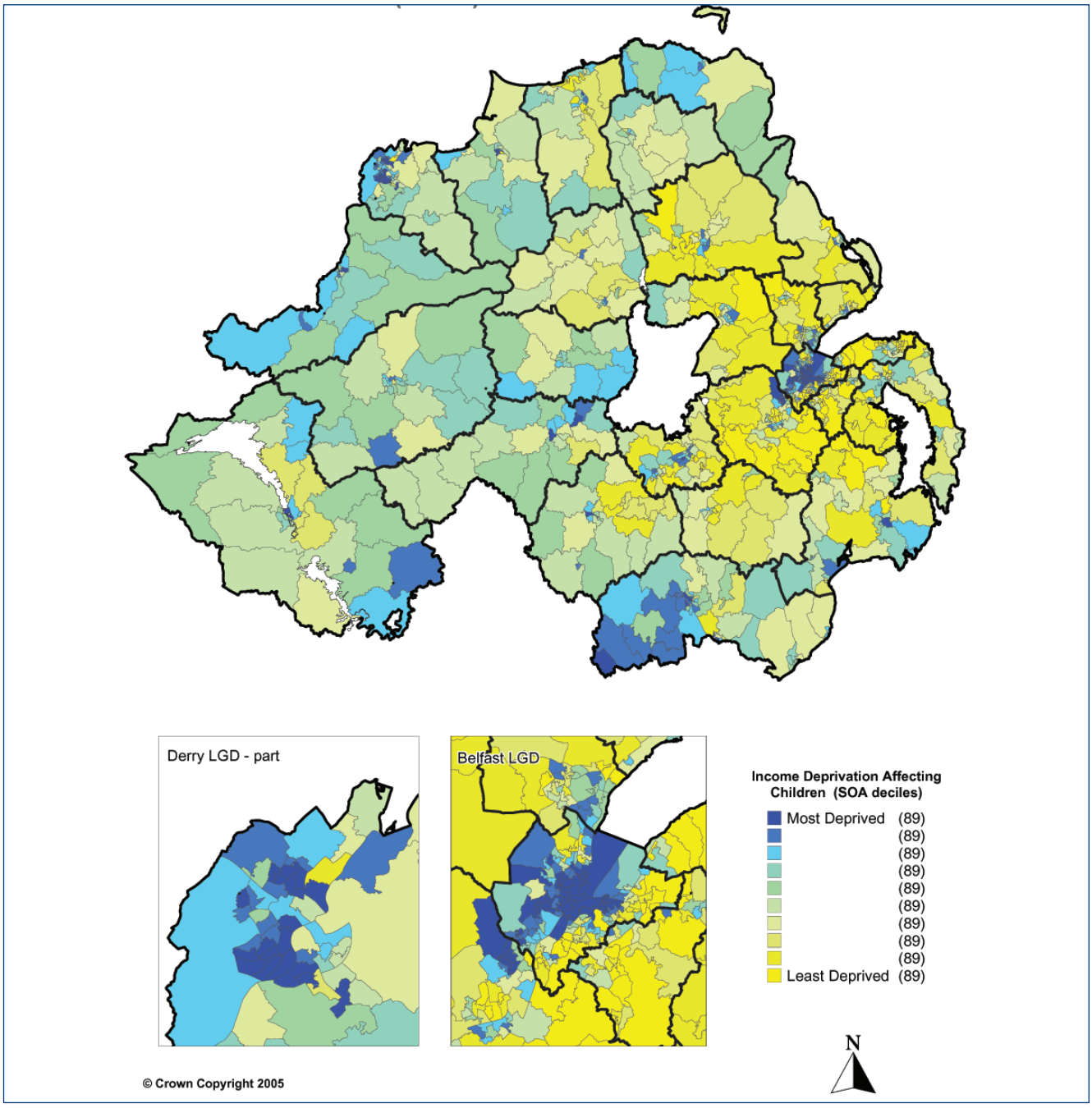
Map 5.3 Income Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



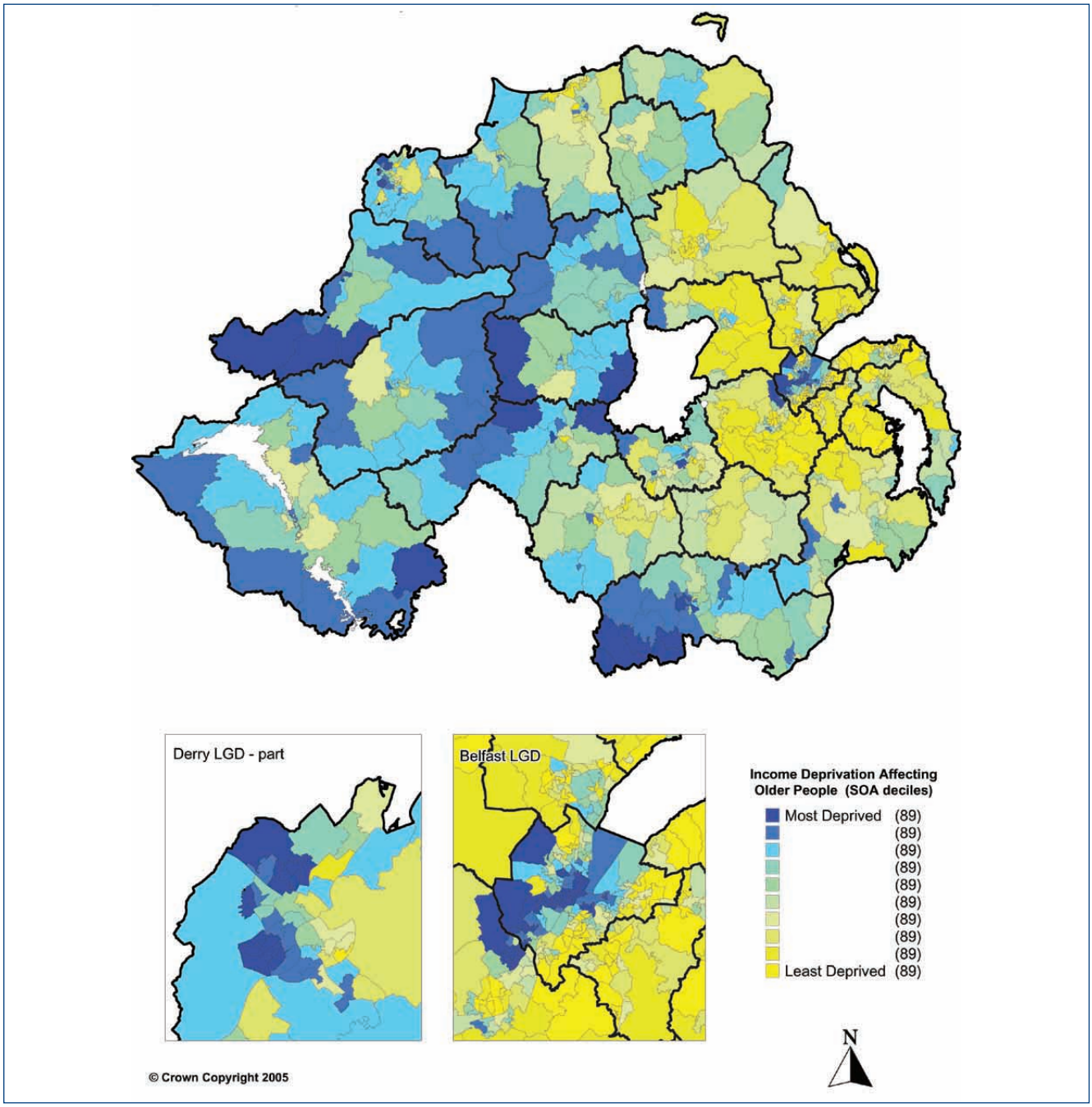
Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People measures

Two quite different pictures are presented by the IDAC and IDAOP measures. Although Maps 5.4 and 5.5 show that there are high levels of income deprivation for both children and older people in Belfast and very low levels in the SOAs in the surrounding LGDs (an area sometimes referred to as Outer Belfast), the distribution in the rest of Northern Ireland does differ. The west and south of Northern Ireland have greater numbers of SOAs with income deprivation affecting older people than affecting children.

Map 5.4 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Measure for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



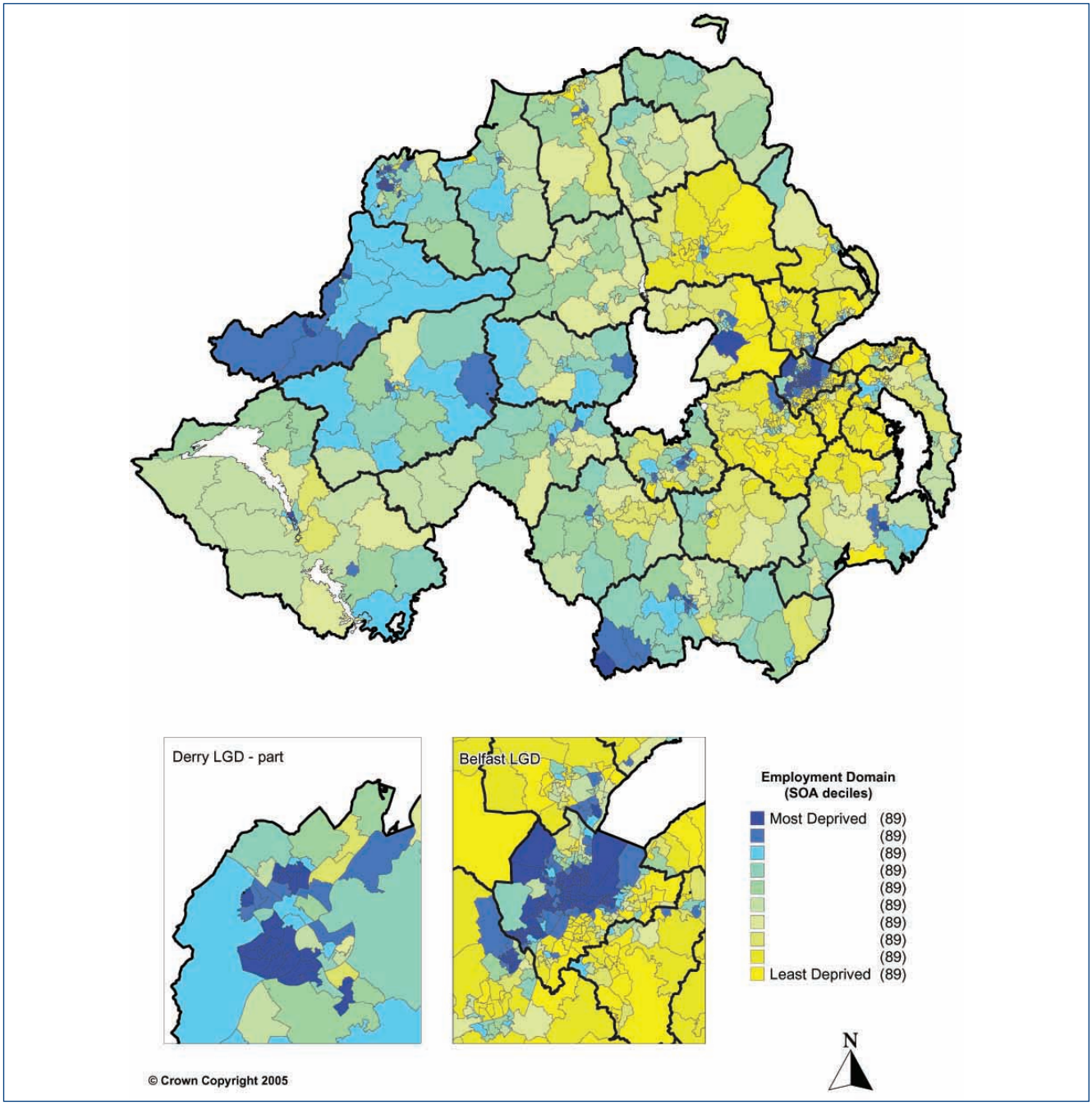
Map 5.5 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Measure for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



Employment Deprivation Domain

Map 5.6 of the Employment Deprivation Domain shows a very similar pattern to the Income Deprivation Domain.

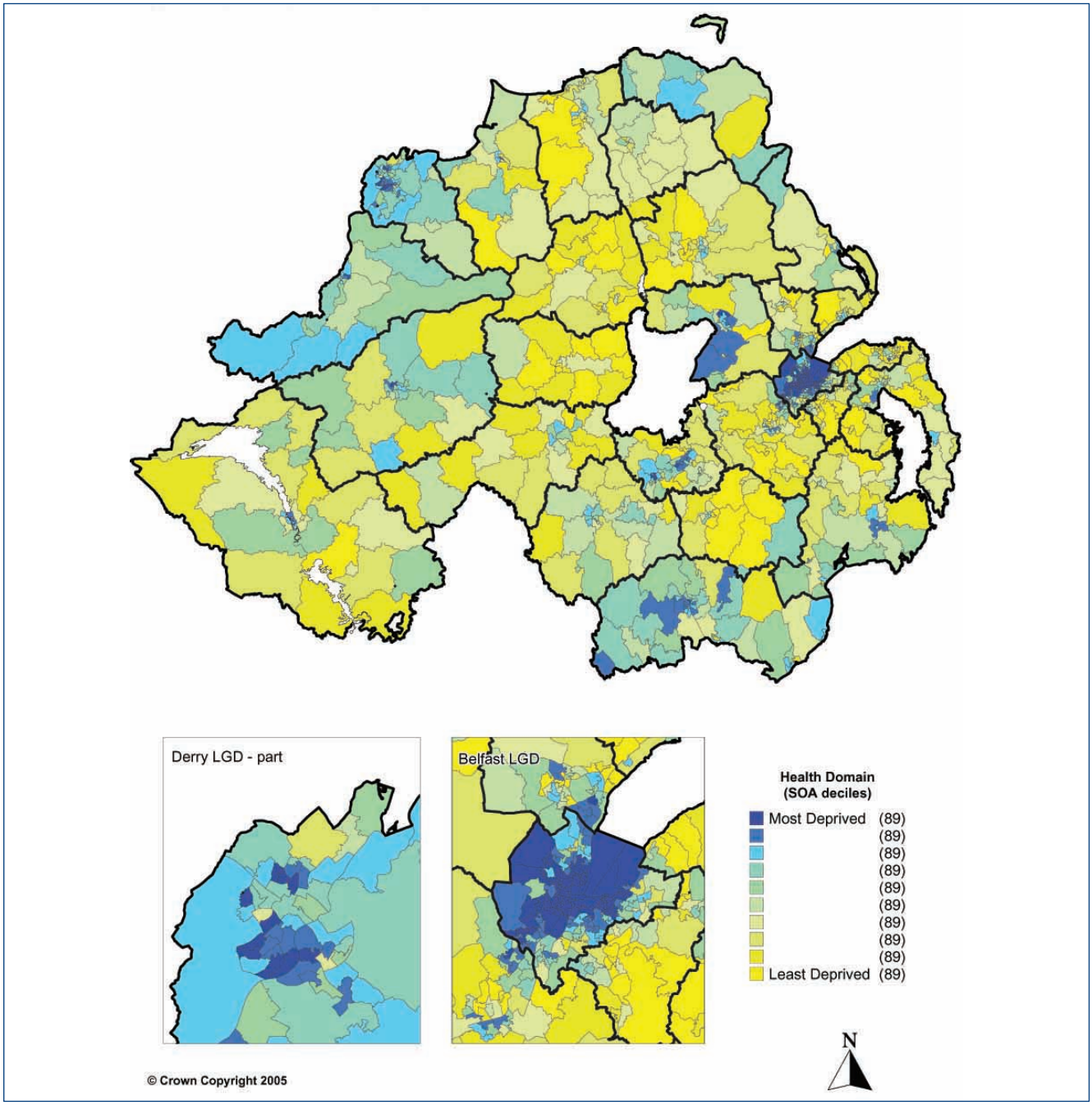
Map 5.6 Employment Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The most health deprived SOAs are predominantly located in Belfast LGD, with a small number in Derry, Antrim, Craigavon and Newry and Mourne LGDs. The LGDs with large clusters of SOAs in the least deprived decile are Banbridge, Lisburn, Castlereagh, Cookstown, Magherafelt and Ballymena.

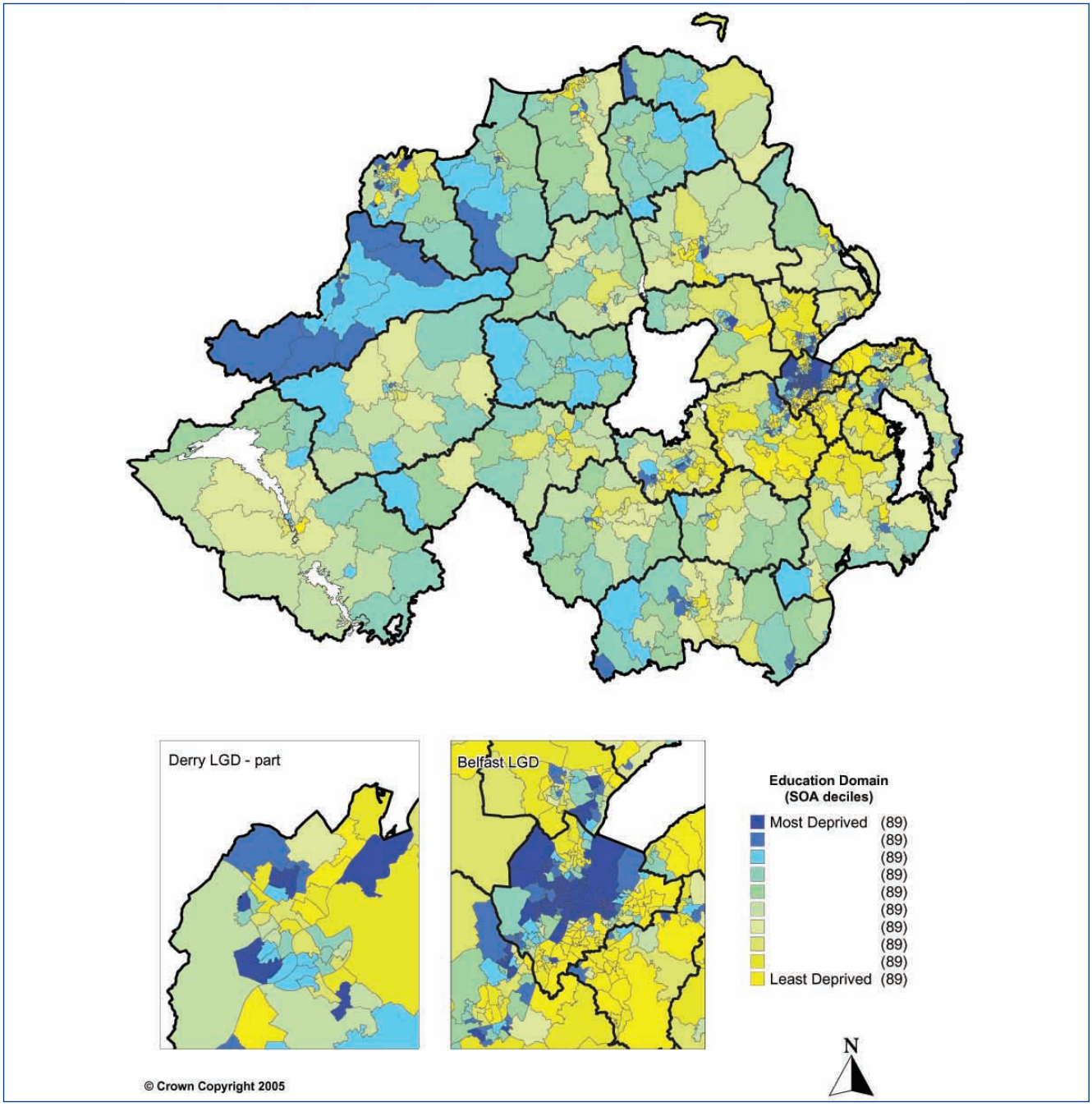
Map 5.7 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

There is considerable variation in education deprivation across Northern Ireland. Map 5.8 of the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain shows that again, SOAs in Belfast are in the most deprived decile and the surrounding SOAs are generally in the least deprived 10%. Strabane stands out as a fairly education deprived LGD, and also Limavady and parts of Derry LGD which are in the most deprived decile. However, as with Belfast, many of the SOAs in Derry LGD but outside of the inner city are among the least deprived in Northern Ireland.

Map 5.8 Education, Skills and Training Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)

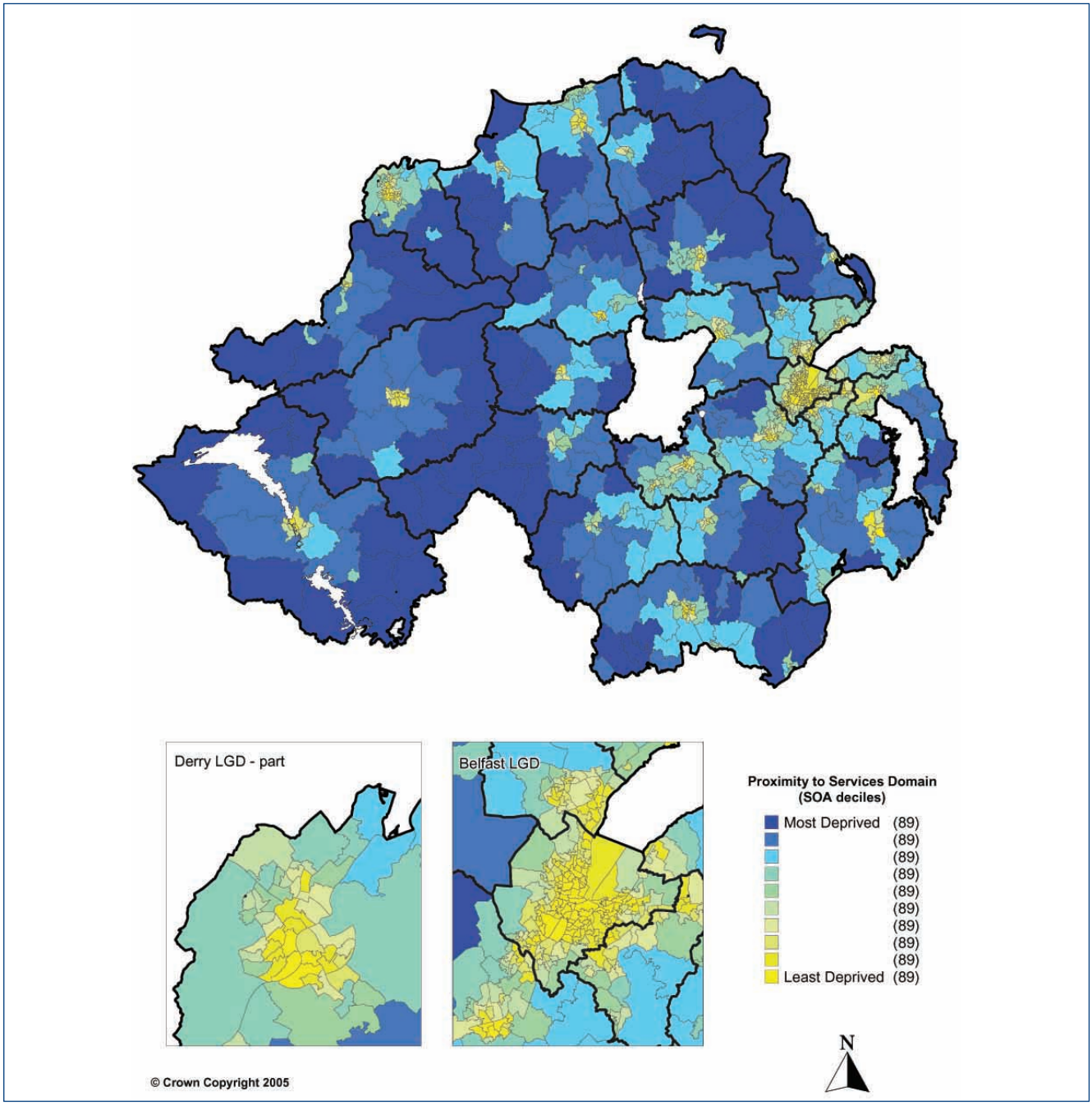


Proximity to Services Deprivation Domain

Map 5.9 of the Proximity to Services Deprivation Domain shows a very different pattern of deprivation. The areas with high levels of this type of deprivation (i.e. long distances to key services) are in Fermanagh, Omagh, Strabane, the west of Dungannon, Moyle and Larne.

Areas which are less deprived in terms of distance to services are the main towns and cities and surrounding areas, for example, Belfast, Coleraine, Derry, Omagh, Enniskillen, Newry, Downpatrick, Lisburn and Antrim. Although the picture shown is perhaps to be expected, the domain does capture an important domain of multiple deprivation.

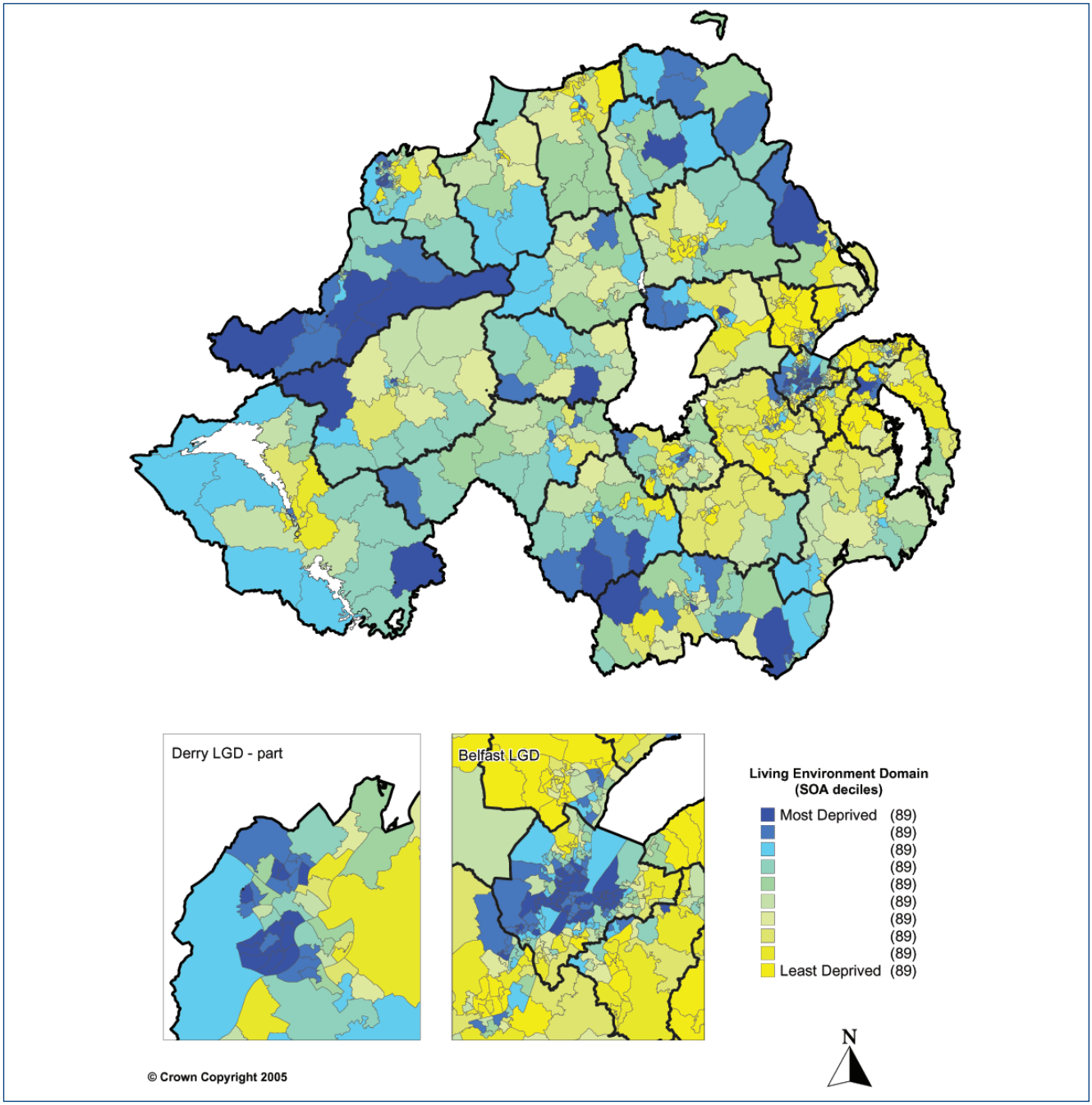
Map 5.9 Proximity to Services Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Map 5.10 of the Living Environment Domain shows that the most deprived 10% of SOAs are spread throughout Northern Ireland. Particular concentrations can be found in Belfast, in Derry and in Strabane LGDs. At the other extreme, the least deprived 10% of SOAs are clustered in Fermanagh, Coleraine and Ballymena LGDs, and in many of the LGDs surrounding Belfast (Outer Belfast). In general the least deprived SOAs are situated on the outskirts of towns and cities.

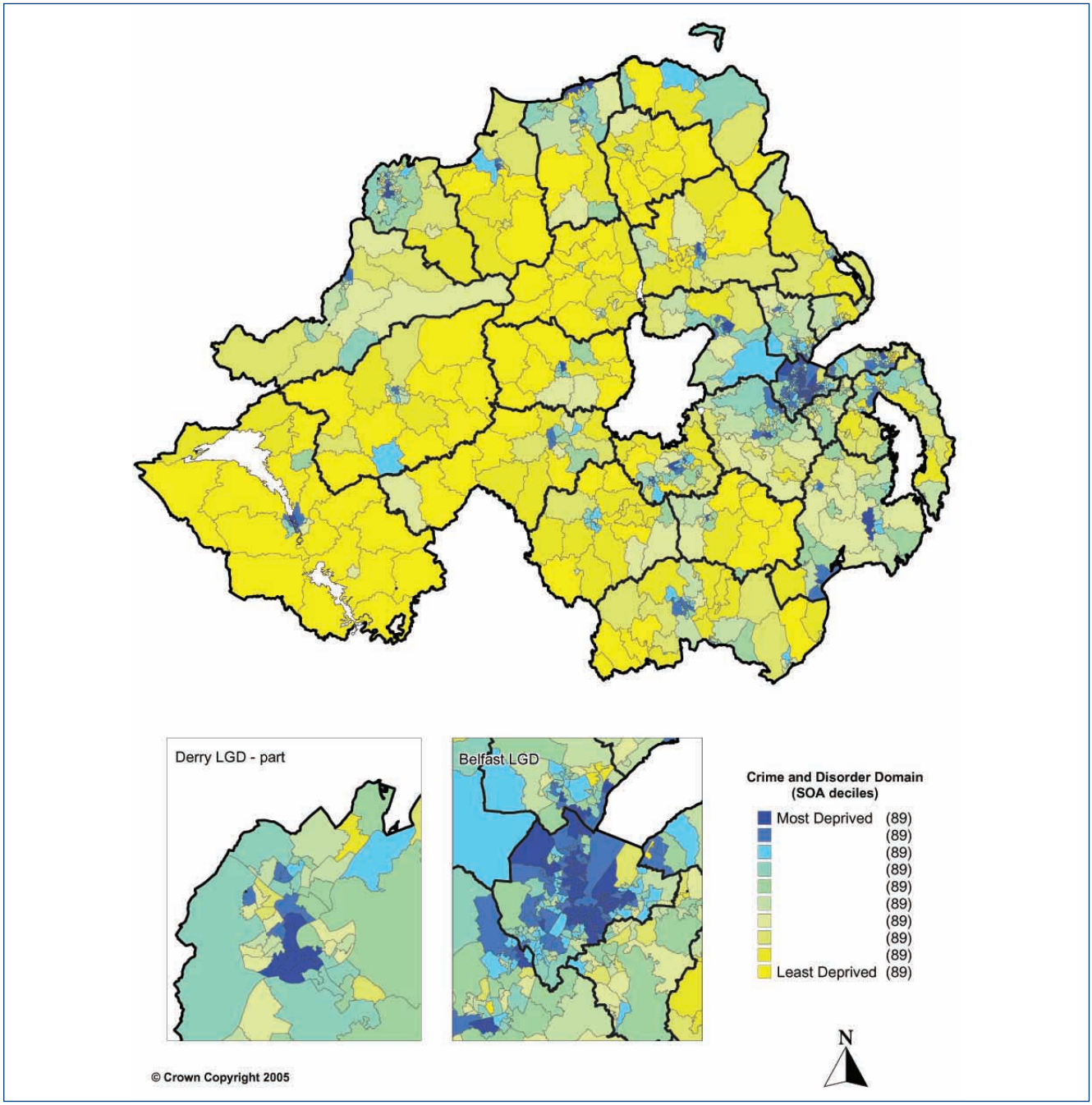
Map 5.10 Living Environment Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



Crime and Disorder Domain

The Crime and Disorder Domain map (Map 5.11) shows a different picture of deprivation again, which is almost the reverse of the Proximity to Services Domain. The most deprived SOAs are found in the towns and cities, while the least deprived areas are Fermanagh LGD (excluding Enniskillen), Omagh LGD (excluding Omagh town), Magherafelt and Ballymoney LGDs.

Map 5.11 Crime and Disorder Domain for Northern Ireland (SOAs)



Tables 5.3 to 5.28 below give the ranks for each SOA by LGD for the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure and the seven domain measures.

Table 5.3 Antrim LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95AA01S1	Aldergrove_1	767	890	890	704	585	135	869	556	890	567
95AA01S2	Aldergrove_2	512	697	616	172	700	117	653	524	673	749
95AA01S3	Aldergrove_3	229	815	52	136	399	219	742	576	795	784
95AA02W1	Balloo	315	496	305	156	244	678	342	122	589	529
95AA03W1	Ballycraigy	243	311	244	290	115	428	263	403	269	487
95AA04W1	Clady	673	767	822	685	656	125	513	250	725	788
95AA05W1	Cranfield	554	588	667	492	500	186	169	614	606	533
95AA06S1	Crumlin_1 _Antrim	593	600	636	388	620	248	582	474	591	502
95AA06S2	Crumlin_2 _Antrim	499	513	545	358	400	293	588	346	498	407
95AA07W1	Drumanaway	484	539	568	411	388	221	193	467	479	691
95AA08W1	Farranshane	120	156	177	142	87	387	185	46	135	215
95AA09W1	Fountain Hill	286	288	257	186	286	634	520	204	233	624
95AA10W1	Greystone_ Antrim	392	345	430	308	382	484	618	144	258	585
95AA11S1	Massereene_1	627	531	525	456	581	784	727	348	611	417
95AA11S2	Massereene_2	741	787	705	494	528	569	794	404	822	786
95AA12W1	Parkgate	680	816	808	493	653	107	604	690	810	790
95AA13S1	Randalstown_1	540	591	629	322	659	285	202	274	797	273
95AA13S2	Randalstown_2	591	571	527	475	559	514	309	439	633	451
95AA14W1	Shilvodan	735	742	706	739	679	181	691	713	788	723
95AA15S1	Springfarm_1	389	447	480	208	404	591	55	379	550	188
95AA15S2	Springfarm_2	152	329	151	55	234	494	59	126	297	583
95AA16W1	Steeple	241	366	229	184	162	589	271	176	275	531
95AA17W1	Stiles	308	441	432	148	216	508	467	57	366	436
95AA18W1	Templepatrick	799	798	766	877	831	281	847	315	771	814
95AA19W1	Toome	350	287	535	629	273	96	130	677	352	101

Table 5.4 Ards LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95BB01S1	Ballygowan_1	779	770	751	841	708	199	856	669	759	738
95BB01S2	Ballygowan_2	756	747	736	765	466	338	853	724	770	684
95BB02W1	Ballyrainey	283	296	199	395	285	636	65	406	283	486
95BB03S1	Ballywalter_1	345	384	299	396	279	205	776	411	328	448
95BB03S2	Ballywalter_2	650	718	663	538	557	151	749	679	762	735
95BB04S1	Bradshaw's Brae_1	736	605	598	711	706	820	717	219	708	538
95BB04S2	Bradshaw's Brae_2	857	858	806	835	751	376	848	678	845	881
95BB05S1	Carrowdore_1	712	688	691	829	632	142	846	772	665	688
95BB05S2	Carrowdore_2	542	581	478	758	487	99	772	503	540	670
95BB06W1	Central_Ards	235	290	183	344	164	855	175	139	281	366
95BB07S1	Comber East_1	373	348	331	297	362	723	408	206	520	307
95BB07S2	Comber East_2	682	717	645	526	440	452	649	664	630	770
95BB08S1	Comber North_1	362	301	391	595	110	537	551	534	246	262
95BB08S2	Comber North_2	825	867	830	859	512	391	715	762	867	728
95BB09S1	Comber West_1	738	756	734	442	730	372	720	507	743	744
95BB09S2	Comber West_2	827	803	825	740	721	404	630	714	731	787
95BB10S1	Donaghadee North_1	564	506	600	497	652	440	546	67	557	549
95BB10S2	Donaghadee North_2	787	784	840	707	799	189	771	711	735	805
95BB11S1	Donaghadee South_1	365	364	374	543	144	292	694	527	394	508
95BB11S2	Donaghadee South_2	604	602	536	547	435	330	780	683	694	605
95BB12S1	Glen_1	184	195	206	417	79	770	95	209	163	420
95BB12S2	Glen_2	704	651	741	716	715	434	250	252	497	837
95BB13S1	Gregstown_1	619	484	596	709	456	429	550	652	474	488
95BB13S2	Gregstown_2	429	482	338	400	204	649	514	648	415	665
95BB13S3	Gregstown_3	732	733	768	368	588	550	650	693	662	709
95BB14S1	Killinchy_1	727	832	817	695	784	80	572	682	783	830
95BB14S2	Killinchy_2	669	786	764	722	764	60	698	418	784	802
95BB15S1	Kircubbin_1	509	634	529	591	551	42	435	786	712	500
95BB15S2	Kircubbin_2	325	315	400	267	276	240	346	464	333	310
95BB16S1	Lisbane_1	816	831	786	864	726	244	803	758	773	825

Table 5.4 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95BB16S2	Lisbane_2	791	763	810	679	805	241	852	697	812	764
95BB17S1	Loughries_1	615	622	653	473	354	463	621	559	507	652
95BB17S2	Loughries_2	533	467	606	491	438	280	584	321	340	707
95BB18S1	Millisle_1	292	323	290	342	165	325	606	239	334	422
95BB18S2	Millisle_2	720	702	712	795	644	201	799	414	658	733
95BB19S1	Movilla_1	698	708	615	485	525	564	800	504	680	756
95BB19S2	Movilla_2	850	871	831	785	695	366	864	754	848	731
95BB19S3	Movilla_3	810	874	841	510	597	483	860	731	855	789
95BB20S1	Portaferry_1	478	436	467	581	541	119	456	475	487	356
95BB20S2	Portaferry_2	280	267	233	379	208	300	401	626	368	247
95BB21S1	Portavogie_1	317	416	315	649	126	83	645	809	521	195
95BB21S2	Portavogie_2	521	558	610	600	513	50	681	659	542	450
95BB22S1	Scrabo_1	226	360	337	168	106	422	132	157	300	523
95BB22S2	Scrabo_2	160	190	210	254	74	580	90	168	203	350
95BB23S1	Whitespots_1	833	774	701	708	738	696	791	662	799	717
95BB23S2	Whitespots_2	808	819	779	634	716	371	813	765	837	672

Table 5.5 Armagh LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95CC01W1	Abbey Park	228	260	169	195	335	339	395	302	232	374
95CC02W1	Ballymartrim	443	476	417	534	496	76	500	646	492	462
95CC03W1	Callan Bridge	128	65	201	283	132	406	181	255	53	142
95CC04W1	Carrigatuke	293	333	294	439	340	126	49	800	385	218
95CC05W1	Charlemont	410	347	355	673	436	106	590	839	422	227
95CC06S1	Demesne_1	634	615	580	546	775	306	730	185	517	759
95CC06S2	Demesne_2	553	517	477	477	563	370	729	291	414	721
95CC07W1	Derrynoose	412	435	450	683	398	71	168	849	490	201
95CC08W1	Downs	247	152	274	206	465	539	215	386	179	119
95CC09S1	Hamiltonsbawn_1	623	735	637	529	583	153	333	856	727	669
95CC09S2	Hamiltonsbawn_2	585	699	649	339	578	213	295	741	648	661
95CC10W1	Hockley	683	679	621	699	703	207	442	766	779	574
95CC11W1	Keady	193	127	190	382	192	519	197	473	121	106
95CC12W1	Killeen	426	477	413	624	447	116	119	737	494	475
95CC13W1	Killylea	354	454	372	761	322	24	321	756	416	466
95CC14W1	Laurelvale	689	684	661	594	558	239	790	779	644	550
95CC15W1	Loughgall	497	536	452	689	453	82	524	853	616	391
95CC16W1	Markethill	368	417	352	617	305	230	62	591	453	338
95CC17W1	Milford	461	532	440	507	443	109	303	771	`536	439
95CC18W1	Observatory	440	466	376	275	723	400	200	265	626	474
95CC19W1	Poyntz Pass	471	524	475	466	439	182	208	545	523	463
95CC20S1	Rich Hill_1	742	754	651	484	710	351	876	778	709	746
95CC20S2	Rich Hill_2	578	640	483	268	504	443	845	788	695	544
95CC21W1	Tandragee	656	676	639	749	425	290	765	384	676	641
95CC22W1	The Mall	525	497	488	429	356	590	360	530	435	629

Table 5.6 Ballymena LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95DD01W1	Academy	777	673	735	688	796	369	674	657	543	779
95DD02S1	Ahoghill_1	618	621	609	608	359	302	743	807	599	635
95DD02S2	Ahoghill_2	766	761	753	598	649	289	773	818	796	663
95DD03W1	Ardeevin	865	830	807	770	803	427	857	802	860	833
95DD04W1	Ballee	137	138	176	243	57	478	161	310	110	331
95DD05W1	Ballykeel	150	147	242	324	47	460	140	170	119	249
95DD06W1	Ballyloughan	840	821	740	836	742	374	882	726	858	795
95DD07S1	Broughshane_1	706	671	754	686	503	261	577	840	605	719
95DD07S2	Broughshane_2	693	653	812	459	508	299	807	696	601	610
95DD08W1	Castle Demesne	210	219	162	354	178	827	247	113	186	481
95DD09W1	Craigywarren	714	723	733	881	638	139	568	587	702	739
95DD10W1	Cullybackey	492	485	498	469	341	294	382	603	417	563
95DD11W1	Dunclug	206	161	361	438	123	541	519	4	123	397
95DD12W1	Dunminning	608	711	694	796	501	49	655	843	815	655
95DD13W1	Fair Green	199	186	246	260	183	674	673	17	133	459
95DD14S1	Galgorm_1	794	788	771	820	600	295	762	857	807	785
95DD14S2	Galgorm_2	847	813	839	833	834	296	827	761	826	755
95DD15W1	Glenravel	494	617	750	549	472	20	286	796	631	501
95DD16W1	Glenwhirry	642	736	765	648	567	93	368	710	768	654
95DD17W1	Grange	639	687	728	873	540	63	517	783	718	559
95DD18W1	Harryville	348	313	301	499	231	673	403	180	240	546
95DD19S1	Kells_1	476	503	583	428	218	307	320	619	526	411
95DD19S2	Kells_2	702	728	773	551	714	208	322	698	749	671
95DD20W1	Moat	195	202	249	246	84	687	246	282	180	468
95DD21W1	Park	674	610	748	633	511	603	764	103	548	611
95DD22S1	Portglenone_1	534	528	506	724	491	133	460	510	578	510
95DD22S2	Portglenone_2	469	407	476	582	451	143	559	498	445	357
95DD23W1	Slemish	602	719	816	647	486	62	292	868	701	705
95DD24W1	Summerfield	715	609	769	561	629	470	833	287	570	552

Table 5.7 Ballymoney LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95EE01W1	Ballyhoe and Corkey	298	396	579	567	225	3	188	864	473	196
95EE02W1	Benvardin	311	277	332	490	307	146	241	600	284	297
95EE03W1	Carnany	355	305	279	454	303	398	392	680	319	515
95EE04W1	Clogh Mills	472	537	622	599	323	61	296	790	566	413
95EE05W1	Dervock	519	561	492	501	385	243	383	723	563	555
95EE06W1	Dunloy	450	519	585	609	320	43	364	858	576	246
95EE07W1	Fairhill	498	475	494	706	188	386	428	792	449	513
95EE08W1	Glebe	749	626	571	789	663	582	612	660	642	620
95EE09W1	Killoquin Lower	416	443	438	577	327	108	308	869	476	367
95EE10W1	Killoquin Upper	393	392	550	742	211	89	189	806	480	306
95EE11W1	Knockaholet	395	549	514	545	360	53	60	816	565	443
95EE12W1	Newhill	254	208	255	548	117	536	135	720	244	256
95EE13W1	Route	351	310	223	390	482	551	339	381	410	375
95EE14W1	Seacon	535	505	493	566	424	236	505	785	447	588
95EE15W1	Stranocum	390	428	567	615	262	47	278	810	465	383
95EE16W1	The Vow	571	535	605	620	422	155	573	862	519	394

Table 5.8 Banbridge LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95FF01S1	Ballydown_1	807	802	683	776	625	534	843	627	777	754
95FF01S2	Ballydown_2	842	801	790	878	778	423	841	445	800	639
95FF02W1	Ballyward	419	566	509	346	433	58	281	861	569	457
95FF03W1	Banbridge West	589	551	454	602	406	493	751	610	506	543
95FF04W1	Bannside	662	667	634	853	537	134	703	798	660	636
95FF05W1	Dromore North	575	421	557	635	409	393	658	687	373	491
95FF06S1	Dromore South_1	684	655	664	646	495	323	701	633	663	473
95FF06S2	Dromore South_2	773	772	788	653	697	232	664	823	734	675
95FF07W1	Edenderry	309	263	285	509	150	570	547	330	247	221
95FF08W1	Fort	562	565	502	300	522	547	662	457	612	561
95FF09W1	Gilford	397	460	316	593	232	267	458	499	468	489
95FF10W1	Gransha	625	703	693	808	524	59	636	826	711	534
95FF11W1	Katesbridge	503	633	578	813	432	23	447	834	655	547
95FF12W1	Lawrencetown	496	511	309	714	502	229	705	484	582	482
95FF13W1	Loughbrickland	543	570	444	668	412	214	667	552	588	526
95FF14W1	Quilly	745	714	711	861	692	170	628	808	746	630
95FF15W1	Rathfriland	333	275	359	337	295	349	454	408	409	177
95FF16W1	Seapatrick	710	613	589	693	680	458	617	574	646	558
95FF17W1	The Cut	271	300	174	356	265	818	423	76	380	336

Table 5.9 Belfast LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95GG01S1	Andersons-town_1	305	273	218	294	442	763	180	335	236	437
95GG01S2	Andersons town_2	115	139	61	129	203	872	89	251	256	120
95GG01S3	Andersons town_3	141	144	85	97	350	811	222	213	208	98
95GG02S1	Ardoyne_1	28	30	45	47	23	839	2	240	28	38
95GG02S2	Ardoyne_2	20	25	32	21	19	772	1	341	26	31
95GG02S3	Ardoyne_3	13	8	26	25	16	867	8	178	23	11
95GG03S1	Ballyhackamore_1	667	694	707	281	851	840	409	141	757	616
95GG03S2	Ballyhackamore_2	694	729	794	328	810	831	444	72	703	753
95GG03S3	Ballyhackamore_3	383	493	481	70	750	793	228	89	477	551
95GG04S1	Ballymacarrett_1	27	34	39	15	56	739	14	79	34	96
95GG04S2	Ballymacarrett_2	37	43	55	80	43	802	17	34	54	37
95GG04S3	Ballymacarrett_3	10	35	8	7	12	838	32	30	40	91
95GG05S1	Ballynafeigh_1	385	394	696	98	683	862	195	16	191	440
95GG05S2	Ballynafeigh_2	449	515	746	114	596	768	179	40	265	477
95GG05S3	Ballynafeigh_3	219	222	399	92	214	821	214	69	151	269
95GG06S1	Ballysillan_1	92	125	100	71	41	615	347	364	84	370
95GG06S2	Ballysillan_2	272	358	300	131	156	733	337	326	209	601
95GG06S3	Ballysillan_3	264	314	278	119	236	625	540	202	287	516
95GG07S1	Beechmount_1	135	142	172	61	367	860	9	187	156	172
95GG07S2	Beechmount_2	61	60	65	36	140	879	83	125	42	42
95GG07S3	Beechmount_3	72	87	105	38	88	813	35	449	129	78
95GG08S1	Bellevue_1	479	545	472	187	747	495	507	86	443	715
95GG08S2	Bellevue_2	189	175	227	173	202	823	300	81	146	329
95GG08S3	Bellevue_3	260	245	307	152	325	695	422	70	197	421
95GG09S1	Belmont_1	832	860	849	638	863	557	616	253	886	816
95GG09S2	Belmont_2	523	598	533	165	605	432	695	436	499	700
95GG09S3	Belmont_3	240	242	350	115	196	535	563	192	196	302
95GG10S1	Blackstaff_1	99	172	167	57	77	805	3	189	76	301
95GG10S2	Blackstaff_2	59	145	103	27	38	868	4	80	66	406

Table 5.9 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95GG11S1	Bloomfield _1_Belfast	114	110	198	118	94	841	42	66	78	322
95GG11S2	Bloomfield_2_ Belfast	528	547	569	303	744	711	283	37	687	519
95GG11S3	Bloomfield_3_ Belfast	237	281	248	159	288	757	98	155	158	537
95GG12S1	Botanic_1	574	776	877	201	879	875	19	41	669	743
95GG12S2	Botanic_2	482	659	864	174	622	846	37	10	225	379
95GG12S3	Botanic_3	504	689	854	178	709	847	85	1	624	774
95GG12S4	Botanic_4	432	556	756	191	696	888	5	18	360	730
95GG12S5	Botanic_5	85	70	135	87	121	844	70	55	52	55
95GG13S1	Castleview_1	156	174	136	247	85	689	216	307	161	342
95GG13S2	Castleview_2	651	616	575	401	852	667	557	146	772	613
95GG13S3	Castleview_3	242	255	164	169	332	725	399	377	242	447
95GG14S1	Cavehill_1	723	777	647	440	798	604	802	153	764	849
95GG14S2	Cavehill_2	831	843	872	643	871	638	786	133	839	865
95GG14S3	Cavehill_3	633	768	642	236	783	468	798	162	781	822
95GG15S1	Cherryvalley_1	817	778	856	573	877	637	712	229	842	752
95GG15S2	Cherryvalley_2	793	828	824	405	853	665	709	292	823	829
95GG15S3	Cherryvalley_3	560	429	552	357	518	663	495	579	335	592
95GG16S1	Chichester Park_1	100	105	93	51	445	878	186	8	104	145
95GG16S2	Chichester Park_2	304	307	360	111	771	787	212	29	326	472
95GG16S3	Chichester Park_3	302	295	329	96	693	731	378	84	214	432
95GG17S1	Cliftonville_1	121	111	165	105	195	842	137	28	99	212
95GG17S2	Cliftonville_2	420	471	366	200	633	785	299	111	469	507
95GG17S3	Cliftonville_3	76	128	118	44	95	670	165	13	177	190
95GG18S1	Clonard_1	34	36	28	63	45	835	43	249	58	29
95GG18S2	Clonard_2	47	47	50	30	67	885	73	190	57	54
95GG19S1	Crumlin_1_ Belfast	19	42	17	33	6	873	36	169	35	92
95GG19S2	Crumlin_2_ Belfast	4	21	3	2	4	861	6	31	13	105
95GG20S1	Duncairn_1	17	37	10	11	25	736	192	114	30	135
95GG20S2	Duncairn_2	44	78	57	35	29	797	159	11	86	179

Table 5.9 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95GG22S1	Falls Park_1	142	150	115	69	387	825	207	105	187	272
95GG22S2	Falls Park_2	244	285	187	133	614	826	257	39	411	245
95GG22S3	Falls Park_3	132	124	92	122	318	799	201	132	153	191
95GG21S1	Falls_1	14	15	21	10	18	890	96	102	18	26
95GG21S2	Falls_2	3	1	5	3	8	887	107	54	5	5
95GG21S3	Falls_3	6	6	9	5	17	876	146	15	14	39
95GG23S1	Finaghy_1	798	827	795	589	758	500	750	338	717	871
95GG23S2	Finaghy_2	730	738	761	330	867	662	646	195	864	618
95GG23S3	Finaghy_3	708	705	702	343	826	608	699	260	813	637
95GG24S1	Fortwilliam_1	367	462	426	68	717	804	357	92	730	396
95GG24S2	Fortwilliam_2	276	405	367	147	146	761	144	124	310	653
95GG24S3	Fortwilliam_3	445	451	484	179	781	686	354	51	607	425
95GG25S1	Glen Road_1	82	116	51	72	224	624	91	149	157	165
95GG25S2	Glen Road_2	69	57	40	64	255	672	124	458	118	69
95GG25S3	Glen Road_3	90	90	80	67	185	567	93	288	150	58
95GG26S1	Glencairn_1	33	68	30	49	13	531	164	175	73	197
95GG26S2	Glencairn_2	113	183	120	77	68	675	219	171	190	341
95GG27S1	Glencolin_1	262	276	346	157	300	321	153	360	336	60
95GG27S2	Glencolin_2	60	77	46	65	98	396	128	309	128	20
95GG27S3	Glencolin_3	108	88	82	176	172	630	138	286	106	138
95GG27S4	Glencolin_4	39	48	31	31	92	601	77	273	77	24
95GG28S1	Highfield_1	448	607	458	375	160	456	530	353	579	741
95GG28S2	Highfield_2	163	256	125	130	158	659	386	136	164	431
95GG28S3	Highfield_3	42	67	60	39	7	614	224	281	49	144
95GG29S1	Island_1	48	108	86	32	21	724	7	50	102	232
95GG29S2	Island_2	133	179	238	40	189	836	39	94	159	209
95GG30S1	Knock_1	361	383	322	211	333	498	421	563	341	584
95GG30S2	Knock_2	848	840	838	587	833	694	570	501	820	866
95GG30S3	Knock_3	652	806	620	353	421	623	591	366	741	861
95GG31S1	Ladybrook_1	358	400	298	150	530	720	306	263	356	400
95GG31S2	Ladybrook_2	172	198	137	109	343	633	436	151	288	89
95GG31S3	Ladybrook_3	91	83	89	62	151	703	217	194	88	141
95GG32S1	Legoniel_1	57	99	70	43	64	420	194	32	138	68
95GG32S2	Legoniel_2	116	218	111	89	73	721	218	56	183	438
95GG32S3	Legoniel_3	329	420	267	245	346	700	532	42	432	587

Table 5.9 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95GG33S1	Malone_1	822	875	868	559	888	571	796	158	883	890
95GG33S2	Malone_2	866	861	866	729	889	646	666	227	882	844
95GG33S3	Malone_3	818	822	863	412	887	816	586	322	863	870
95GG34S1	Musgrave_1	296	262	264	145	426	681	583	283	211	517
95GG34S2	Musgrave_2	666	637	563	489	755	612	575	241	647	659
95GG34S3	Musgrave_3	660	668	724	286	857	626	548	147	561	666
95GG35S1	New Lodge_1	9	7	16	20	26	874	24	14	3	48
95GG35S2	New Lodge_2	8	5	12	9	31	884	45	85	15	14
95GG35S3	New Lodge_3	15	16	27	12	20	889	30	110	6	62
95GG36S1	Orangefield_1	386	498	561	76	374	854	318	179	653	323
95GG36S2	Orangefield_2	671	804	680	192	669	748	569	533	789	827
95GG36S3	Orangefield_3	721	734	802	413	688	611	484	199	747	751
95GG37S1	Ravenhill_1	569	715	845	135	874	740	276	25	836	608
95GG37S2	Ravenhill_2	500	502	641	193	527	830	209	167	329	548
95GG37S3	Ravenhill_3	538	541	682	269	560	782	171	118	302	541
95GG38S1	Rosetta_1	630	670	770	242	856	737	508	48	738	643
95GG38S2	Rosetta_2	477	391	508	213	792	790	406	82	350	522
95GG38S3	Rosetta_3	699	766	855	216	864	764	523	128	805	768
95GG39S1	Shaftesbury_1	40	45	83	18	40	871	50	138	20	108
95GG39S2	Shaftesbury_2	49	59	87	17	80	886	155	9	46	82
95GG39S3	Shaftesbury_3	73	100	128	41	52	883	129	83	47	219
95GG40S1	Shankill_1	7	19	11	8	2	865	44	93	16	70
95GG40S2	Shankill_2	2	9	7	1	1	866	79	6	11	40
95GG41S1	Stormont_1	820	882	860	481	880	407	740	522	885	885
95GG41S2	Stormont_2	846	878	884	680	883	518	733	221	884	864
95GG41S3	Stormont_3	663	643	700	227	837	747	669	294	740	598
95GG42S1	Stranmillis_1	872	885	882	636	886	492	815	492	887	888
95GG42S2	Stranmillis_2	828	889	889	409	890	759	576	301	875	855
95GG42S3	Stranmillis_3	758	841	886	325	885	779	237	203	688	826
95GG42S4	Stranmillis_4	867	820	867	654	884	668	713	367	698	876
95GG43S1	Sydenham_1	166	244	166	83	134	502	304	684	313	292
95GG43S2	Sydenham_2	431	525	392	167	413	642	453	388	455	623
95GG43S3	Sydenham_3	259	302	381	85	193	795	375	182	212	469
95GG44S1	The Mount_1	21	58	33	16	10	864	10	24	51	102
95GG44S2	The Mount_2	62	104	101	56	55	845	16	43	91	182

Table 5.9 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95GG45S1	Upper Malone_1	776	847	843	383	872	424	660	317	803	889
95GG45S2	Upper Malone_2	134	167	156	104	69	526	350	517	165	326
95GG45S3	Upper Malone_3	668	619	703	332	737	510	610	459	472	757
95GG46S1	Upper Springfield_1	29	39	22	73	35	656	15	159	63	28
95GG46S2	Upper Springfield_2	23	23	38	13	42	666	12	127	36	15
95GG46S3	Upper Springfield_3	12	24	4	28	14	732	54	269	50	36
95GG47S1	Water Works_1	22	17	23	29	86	881	22	19	17	66
95GG47S2	Water Works_2	50	62	73	19	124	858	92	7	95	122
95GG47S3	Water Works_3	54	69	53	23	291	856	38	5	65	186
95GG48S1	Whiterock_1	31	51	20	34	49	777	67	257	70	85
95GG48S2	Whiterock_2	1	2	1	4	3	669	41	390	4	12
95GG48S3	Whiterock_3	5	11	2	6	9	829	51	220	32	8
95GG49S1	Windsor_1	661	656	850	234	882	815	236	174	529	612
95GG49S2	Windsor_2	462	630	745	101	804	848	21	75	378	694
95GG49S3	Windsor_3	407	491	776	106	380	850	133	65	111	313
95GG49S4	Windsor_4	444	548	801	100	587	857	99	36	72	418
95GG50S1	Woodstock_1	129	168	271	79	72	852	115	52	143	392
95GG50S2	Woodstock_2	64	86	112	37	62	870	68	47	60	254
95GG50S3	Woodstock_3	112	153	182	53	76	859	69	156	79	283
95GG51S1	Woodvale_1	58	137	95	22	22	833	23	245	98	390
95GG51S2	Woodvale_2	43	84	44	46	11	849	63	237	44	236
95GG51S3	Woodvale_3	18	40	24	14	4	791	108	214	37	180

Table 5.10 Carrickfergus LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95HH01W1	Blackhead	631	516	581	705	668	274	459	599	481	597
95HH02S1	Bluefield_1	864	846	798	738	685	698	723	613	798	867
95HH02S2	Bluefield_2	851	883	827	778	734	362	725	780	872	811
95HH03W1	Boneybefore	801	800	666	556	795	744	555	638	755	846
95HH04S1	Burleigh Hill_1	748	810	617	730	468	381	865	709	824	862
95HH04S2	Burleigh Hill_2	783	850	797	486	773	380	862	410	787	799
95HH05W1	Clipperstown	281	373	321	317	119	544	162	165	353	458
95HH06S1	Eden_1	780	808	821	652	639	277	565	789	785	791
95HH06S2	Eden_2	743	716	607	661	616	462	589	747	683	777
95HH07W1	Gortalee	212	247	175	217	145	631	349	448	243	566
95HH08W1	Greenisland	709	681	618	698	575	411	626	520	604	823
95HH09W1	Killycrot	338	380	289	430	272	745	117	150	331	506
95HH10W1	Knockagh	829	769	780	826	839	360	774	581	758	775
95HH11W1	Love Lane	164	163	251	257	75	602	102	226	115	571
95HH12W1	Milebush	657	596	604	818	353	486	535	665	386	809
95HH13W1	Northland	106	114	114	207	46	651	205	236	90	317
95HH14W1	Sunnylands	224	299	142	335	143	746	245	256	261	384
95HH15W1	Victoria_ Carrickfergus	580	574	524	333	569	741	221	602	554	565
95HH16W1	Whitehead	752	683	655	750	797	353	585	477	780	692
95HH17W1	Woodburn	754	750	723	850	535	270	822	516	667	796

Table 5.11 Castlereagh LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95II01S1	Ballyhanwood_1	803	794	669	764	741	522	726	509	737	835
95II01S2	Ballyhanwood_2	797	866	760	651	821	367	745	363	873	877
95II02S1	Beechill_1	731	662	659	468	854	444	571	666	513	863
95II02S2	Beechill_2	762	743	725	455	809	496	562	554	790	632
95II02S3	Beechill_3	548	495	474	345	602	554	468	463	640	554
95II03S1	Cairnshill_1	871	876	874	554	858	545	821	692	880	594
95II03S2	Cairnshill_2	885	845	862	827	801	635	832	532	756	859
95II04S1	Carrowreagh_1	697	720	704	389	570	542	506	594	710	518
95II04S2	Carrowreagh_2	318	337	247	449	159	584	441	405	271	557
95II05S1	Carryduff East_1	841	796	818	804	862	347	837	547	849	662
95II05S2	Carryduff East_2	707	635	684	576	719	517	737	210	697	606
95II06S1	Carryduff West_1	853	868	826	769	823	364	769	601	865	818
95II06S2	Carryduff West_2	843	793	837	727	789	488	783	550	732	839
95II07W1	Cregagh	231	203	231	476	91	843	145	401	175	372
95II08W1	Downshire	596	608	517	535	381	798	206	597	637	686
95II09S1	Dundonald_1	856	775	732	802	720	771	735	636	844	737
95II09S2	Dundonald_2	805	797	783	760	391	837	634	729	715	817
95II10W1	Enler	183	226	145	278	102	627	285	432	207	387
95II11W1	Galwally	879	851	847	812	807	690	768	422	814	879
95II12W1	Gilnahirk	874	829	803	839	842	644	708	468	829	872
95II13W1	Graham's Bridge	413	411	282	557	221	769	511	444	412	621
95II14W1	Hillfoot	889	839	829	872	847	622	839	625	847	851
95II15S1	Knockbracken_1	888	886	880	815	838	563	823	515	877	847
95II15S2	Knockbracken_2	859	838	722	825	859	629	835	376	722	883
95II16W1	Lisnasharragh	399	452	382	463	190	705	97	567	292	711
95II17W1	Lower Braniel	621	597	530	515	490	592	560	450	598	702
95II18W1	Minnowburn	251	353	261	284	141	410	210	218	268	581
95II19S1	Moneyreagh_1	839	854	858	876	835	255	770	416	852	761
95II19S2	Moneyreagh_2	757	710	713	824	694	249	692	615	692	697
95II20W1	Newtownbreda	790	674	793	703	736	755	327	442	558	781
95II21W1	Tullycarnet	145	185	149	465	24	610	84	531	134	525
95II22W1	Upper Braniel	635	638	573	522	488	556	280	654	664	690
95II23W1	Wynchurch	774	649	681	819	782	810	260	312	559	729

Table 5.12 Coleraine LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95JJ01W1	Agivey	590	627	665	544	579	114	397	746	652	600
95JJ02W1	Atlantic	473	368	516	498	624	368	632	44	305	591
95JJ03S1	Ballysally_1	81	64	161	196	60	528	61	38	59	137
95JJ03S2	Ballysally_2	204	246	310	327	100	507	71	100	235	339
95JJ04S1	Castlerock_1	372	340	383	563	319	184	462	324	342	355
95JJ04S2	Castlerock_2	701	632	687	830	640	242	625	399	619	736
95JJ05W1	Central_ Coleraine	181	171	129	336	258	863	64	208	298	264
95JJ06W1	Churchland	154	141	130	219	155	788	258	121	194	171
95JJ07W1	Cross Glebe	136	112	163	188	97	657	235	207	125	112
95JJ08S1	Dundooan_1	537	538	507	483	474	263	683	351	666	456
95JJ08S2	Dundooan_2	796	739	819	671	727	354	718	727	721	718
95JJ09W1	Dunluce	613	611	613	644	608	122	812	621	651	673
95JJ10W1	Garvagh	356	292	395	618	309	118	398	598	301	282
95JJ11S1	Hopefield_1	561	401	541	447	682	316	659	668	392	626
95JJ11S2	Hopefield_2	747	677	697	793	731	382	763	212	597	824
95JJ12W1	Kilrea	424	341	496	558	420	163	384	427	388	258
95JJ13S1	Knocklynn_1	750	666	789	524	546	521	854	538	632	540
95JJ13S2	Knocklynn_2	869	771	758	851	777	583	866	751	748	793
95JJ14W1	Macosquin	522	480	405	822	437	220	580	523	466	575
95JJ15W1	Mount Sandel	771	629	640	650	816	760	744	327	729	710
95JJ16W1	Portstewart	363	241	353	384	505	609	661	77	263	324
95JJ17W1	Ringsend	513	552	560	806	418	57	369	851	575	480
95JJ18W1	Royal Portrush	299	243	302	616	441	479	381	2	250	352
95JJ19S1	Strand_1 _Coleraine	863	844	759	775	873	437	883	691	794	874
95JJ19S2	Strand_2 _Coleraine	860	848	879	681	845	475	873	423	862	748
95JJ20S1	The Cuts_1	785	686	811	748	531	524	808	570	590	677
95JJ20S2	The Cuts_2	658	544	495	694	470	679	778	700	501	681
95JJ21W1	University	524	446	485	553	365	704	244	412	429	423
95JJ22W1	Waterside	854	730	730	866	812	676	855	518	744	760

Table 5.13 Cookstown LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95KK01W1	Ardboe	162	122	141	875	209	33	463	882	182	30
95KK02W1	Coagh	347	381	286	537	246	209	314	770	381	225
95KK03W1	Dunnamore	173	269	193	472	219	8	272	814	383	76
95KK04W1	Gortalowry	422	239	424	874	299	515	311	433	231	203
95KK05W1	Killycolpy	245	177	288	801	368	18	455	871	234	52
95KK06W1	Killymoon	342	253	237	849	254	559	391	340	279	300
95KK07W1	Lissan	505	582	465	784	316	158	225	842	617	382
95KK08W1	Moneymore	468	404	446	858	292	254	343	429	362	267
95KK09W1	Newbuildings	388	344	283	612	396	653	624	58	344	441
95KK10W1	Oaklands	511	577	515	888	334	73	404	815	584	401
95KK11W1	Oldtown	330	298	214	453	271	734	611	242	349	159
95KK12W1	Pomeroy	227	165	266	755	261	55	151	845	227	49
95KK13W1	Sandholes	579	563	565	791	386	185	592	583	457	572
95KK14W1	Stewartstown	234	206	188	855	253	159	86	620	213	266
95KK15W1	The Loop	428	403	328	871	389	100	597	844	478	222
95KK16W1	Tullagh	514	378	324	821	480	710	635	271	420	270

Table 5.14 Craigavon LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95LL01S1	Aghagallon_1	567	578	398	690	661	200	359	793	649	353
95LL01S2	Aghagallon_2	465	488	318	626	561	140	472	703	567	290
95LL02S1	Annagh_1	532	625	518	371	627	256	338	259	690	535
95LL02S2	Annagh_2	138	191	123	86	175	766	220	91	229	298
95LL03W1	Ballybay	232	326	291	194	120	334	331	334	252	483
95LL04W1	Ballyoran	274	282	260	263	245	278	414	454	308	274
95LL05S1	Bleary_1	813	785	763	862	748	297	633	804	817	528
95LL05S2	Bleary_2	600	559	503	725	626	252	489	462	522	435
95LL06S1	Brownstown_1	739	764	842	461	536	313	804	702	719	714
95LL06S2	Brownstown_2	414	445	364	408	220	459	724	452	502	330
95LL07W1	Church	131	197	143	128	107	796	34	181	126	461
95LL08S1	Corcrain_1	124	135	170	108	125	399	101	356	162	93
95LL08S2	Corcrain_2	65	92	121	48	53	439	104	62	96	50
95LL09S1	Court_1	87	121	75	117	96	851	126	35	144	133
95LL09S2	Court_2	130	192	71	158	194	807	103	191	402	175
95LL10S1	Derrytrasna_1	632	652	344	869	634	331	842	595	751	248
95LL10S2	Derrytrasna_2	605	642	632	754	494	90	686	791	675	377
95LL11S1	Donaghcloney_1	531	567	390	532	582	224	426	707	573	493
95LL11S2	Donaghcloney_2	678	709	677	550	725	191	543	650	792	580
95LL12S1	Drumgask_1	119	130	148	139	111	332	123	154	160	46
95LL12S2	Drumgask_2	41	32	47	123	28	477	87	285	41	34
95LL13S1	Drumgor_1	249	200	222	445	296	613	294	61	132	328
95LL13S2	Drumgor_2	74	98	122	82	81	579	204	3	124	88
95LL14S1	Drumnamoe_1	63	72	48	132	32	599	158	801	80	10
95LL14S2	Drumnamoe_2	266	309	146	214	364	503	289	819	321	243
95LL15S1	Edenderry_1	506	520	447	250	623	558	521	268	530	590
95LL15S2	Edenderry_2	544	557	407	280	672	448	627	759	645	419
95LL16S1	Kernan_1	620	691	558	321	806	358	787	295	774	607
95LL16S2	Kernan_2	452	414	401	301	481	348	687	582	303	478
95LL17W1	Killycomain	675	624	612	684	450	419	777	634	556	740
95LL18S1	Knocknashane_1	686	721	513	530	591	598	642	496	775	758
95LL18S2	Knocknashane_2	824	837	674	794	762	451	706	755	808	810
95LL19S1	**Magheralin_1**	**770**	**748**	**721**	**656**	**722**	**329**	**587**	**716**	**835**	**562**

Table 5.14 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95LL19S2	Magheralin_2	734	692	708	670	684	284	487	739	678	602
95LL20W1	Mourneview	300	350	277	304	186	600	134	632	330	361
95LL21W1	Parklake	323	371	216	235	523	664	199	201	482	354
95LL22W1	Taghnevan	167	238	117	153	242	617	114	235	264	223
95LL23W1	Tavanagh	178	234	127	331	122	632	252	211	210	311
95LL24S1	The Birches_1	624	722	678	675	609	91	307	841	753	627
95LL24S2	The Birches_2	306	418	445	531	344	16	106	732	459	158
95LL25S1	Waringstown_1	690	690	656	496	732	326	600	430	686	701
95LL25S2	Waringstown_2	782	849	720	586	766	352	685	529	832	843
95LL26S1	Woodville_1	118	149	76	146	205	751	28	186	149	74
95LL26S2	Woodville_2	681	644	512	782	749	509	325	339	592	633

Table 5.15 Derry LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95MM01S1	Altnagelvin_1	70	74	77	116	50	342	230	365	82	152
95MM01S2	Altnagelvin_2	647	585	679	253	740	707	675	336	470	259
95MM01S3	Altnagelvin_3	466	514	375	221	529	397	578	681	461	625
95MM02S1	Ballynashallog_1	161	54	91	282	774	574	663	397	1	255
95MM02S2	Ballynashallog_2	637	724	650	190	861	409	716	488	733	716
95MM03W1	Banagher	312	393	385	519	301	29	274	795	475	160
95MM04W1	Beechwood	83	56	43	144	264	758	105	483	39	47
95MM05W1	Brandywell	16	12	19	24	61	735	52	68	8	19
95MM06S1	Carn Hill_1	139	97	104	272	260	408	148	333	117	17
95MM06S2	Carn Hill_2	68	53	84	78	83	606	174	314	61	13
95MM07W1	Caw	230	199	140	266	326	568	400	542	184	542
95MM09S1	Claudy_1	374	303	380	504	351	203	432	565	324	181
95MM09S2	Claudy_2	335	461	313	340	375	75	446	630	534	275
95MM08S1	Clondermot_1	67	52	29	137	180	762	167	296	68	124
95MM08S2	Clondermot_2	549	614	356	418	647	543	440	332	670	582
95MM10S1	Creggan Central_1	11	3	18	26	27	501	18	560	7	1
95MM10S2	Creggan Central_2	55	71	42	54	89	548	31	525	103	21
95MM11W1	Creggan South	35	18	25	204	54	430	82	569	19	41
95MM12S1	Crevagh_1	225	204	228	182	448	279	239	270	248	183
95MM12S2	Crevagh_2	25	10	35	66	39	482	53	108	21	83
95MM12S3	Crevagh_3	174	133	171	230	294	385	152	558	168	23
95MM13S1	Culmore_1	530	522	423	431	791	257	405	426	508	599
95MM13S2	Culmore_2	52	28	64	99	63	552	113	258	24	3
95MM13S3	Culmore_3	155	106	195	277	129	453	112	440	141	32
95MM13S4	Culmore_4	404	235	377	677	550	310	284	494	253	332
95MM13S5	Culmore_5	722	647	690	502	841	337	536	776	623	409
95MM14S1	Ebrington_1	441	432	531	95	670	709	279	438	608	426
95MM14S2	Ebrington_2	80	107	59	74	197	882	176	22	120	220
95MM15S1	Eglinton_1	510	468	548	233	667	264	615	674	564	224
95MM15S2	Eglinton_2	603	543	543	480	689	271	779	572	456	586
95MM16S1	Enagh_1_Derry	96	89	98	210	70	262	439	244	101	194
95MM16S2	Enagh_2_Derry	481	579	293	314	761	275	784	369	538	699

Table 5.15 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95MM17S1	Foyle Springs_1	547	448	335	619	707	467	461	641	442	348
95MM17S2	Foyle Springs_2	122	109	62	81	471	585	275	568	137	161
95MM18S1	Holly Mount_1	209	283	252	183	207	177	229	383	327	187
95MM18S2	Holly Mount_2	403	346	435	309	499	389	302	284	365	235
95MM19S1	Kilfennan_1	654	669	456	419	660	654	736	577	491	848
95MM19S2	Kilfennan_2	592	555	594	347	452	588	689	500	471	622
95MM20S1	Lisnagelvin_1	301	317	256	149	317	716	425	589	230	556
95MM20S2	Lisnagelvin_2	463	442	342	552	269	778	504	304	317	668
95MM21S1	New Buildings_1	202	361	196	103	118	469	498	455	354	360
95MM21S2	New Buildings_2	643	636	520	424	825	322	738	561	620	660
95MM22S1	Pennyburn_1	340	254	254	312	712	717	340	145	245	424
95MM22S2	Pennyburn_2	551	527	357	397	820	581	470	361	493	650
95MM23W1	Rosemount	111	101	58	161	455	809	27	135	108	117
95MM24W1	Shantallow East	53	33	36	160	108	738	11	508	10	86
95MM25S1	Shantallow West_1	32	22	81	45	34	455	48	164	25	6
95MM25S2	Shantallow West_2	24	4	37	60	58	418	76	143	2	2
95MM25S3	Shantallow West_3	171	93	270	285	174	471	177	328	112	84
95MM25S4	Shantallow West_4	470	387	519	244	733	312	362	461	397	169
95MM26S1	Springtown_1	143	85	97	271	328	472	154	553	93	116
95MM26S2	Springtown_2	320	250	178	329	735	375	387	699	185	304
95MM27S1	Strand_1_Derry	30	26	6	112	290	877	20	26	38	164
95MM27S2	Strand_2_Derry	221	180	180	238	754	794	58	53	56	268
95MM28W1	The Diamond	36	41	15	50	235	869	72	27	83	115
95MM29W1	Victoria_Derry	89	76	54	141	228	806	120	88	69	166
95MM30W1	Westland	46	29	13	91	248	786	29	502	27	56

Table 5.16 Down LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95NN01S1	Ardglass_1	307	205	347	435	310	268	492	400	202	430
95NN01S2	Ardglass_2	284	274	236	426	308	174	434	375	254	442
95NN02W1	Audley's Acre	586	489	420	506	743	688	697	233	389	706
95NN03S1	Ballymaglave_1	584	586	638	398	478	680	232	248	671	497
95NN03S2	Ballymaglave_2	474	413	439	614	283	383	319	670	421	395
95NN04W1	Ballymote	88	96	41	143	130	812	256	224	85	410
95NN05W1	Ballynahinch East	464	365	471	518	393	523	552	134	296	467
95NN06S1	Castlewellan_1	257	236	272	181	352	320	255	536	262	294
95NN06S2	Castlewellan_2	453	388	378	682	484	192	474	428	454	157
95NN07S1	Cathedral_1	418	342	429	258	312	726	528	649	316	321
95NN07S2	Cathedral_2	179	251	110	175	284	692	512	64	395	327
95NN08S1	Crossgar_1	622	573	631	697	610	247	385	407	574	465
95NN08S2	Crossgar_2	672	654	611	741	699	265	329	571	696	642
95NN09S1	Derryboy_1	705	799	846	844	752	41	711	708	846	638
95NN09S2	Derryboy_2	566	572	602	583	565	112	598	497	555	560
95NN10S1	Donard_1	398	481	269	407	690	251	554	101	641	596
95NN10S2	Donard_2	765	700	668	781	813	357	867	297	699	703
95NN11S1	Drumaness_1	343	397	461	362	230	127	407	421	467	104
95NN11S2	Drumaness_2	598	623	555	625	606	132	704	617	568	603
95NN12W1	Dundrum	409	363	419	425	431	222	457	380	355	398
95NN13W1	Dunmore	641	648	675	641	664	138	494	578	618	649
95NN14S1	Killough_1	376	334	348	458	449	202	323	491	347	444
95NN14S2	Killough_2	508	731	815	391	321	46	465	596	603	720
95NN15W1	Killyleagh	369	379	363	451	257	340	332	354	404	325
95NN16S1	Kilmore_1	753	765	787	639	757	183	676	653	739	762
95NN16S2	Kilmore_2	725	782	777	564	713	178	668	562	841	783
95NN17W1	Murlough	256	189	280	320	372	311	499	112	176	358
95NN18S1	Quoile_1	218	225	133	262	383	742	640	45	237	464
95NN18S2	Quoile_2	763	741	592	584	829	461	878	514	857	614
95NN19S1	Saintfield_1	717	631	671	732	571	379	754	512	634	658
95NN19S2	Saintfield_2	826	865	833	790	819	286	739	437	878	838
95NN20W1	Seaforde	556	658	546	517	592	98	558	548	713	553

Table 5.16 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95NN21W1	Shimna	352	354	368	237	637	413	671	21	325	573
95NN22W1	Strangford	582	606	473	773	607	150	478	566	650	657
95NN23S1	Tollymore_1	278	308	421	363	267	39	184	757	294	253
95NN23S2	Tollymore_2	526	464	549	592	554	215	262	453	450	446

Table 5.17 Dungannon LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95OO01W1	Altmore	270	212	325	745	331	19	518	872	346	51
95OO02W1	Augher	439	427	463	771	584	28	374	852	528	174
95OO03W1	Aughnacloy	321	331	362	632	337	35	326	743	382	185
95OO04W1	Ballygawley	310	318	339	562	379	31	420	812	532	109
95OO05W1	Ballysaggart	123	75	160	222	198	513	109	90	81	81
95OO06W1	Benburb	427	437	441	606	459	94	187	805	439	303
95OO07W1	Caledon	384	434	539	667	462	11	313	752	437	305
95OO08W1	Castlecaulfield	495	473	412	779	630	78	490	635	546	231
95OO09W1	Clogher	334	382	457	474	392	21	301	828	464	207
95OO10W1	Coalisland North	287	117	263	757	434	235	396	629	142	35
95OO11W1	Coalisland South	98	38	106	319	201	350	147	246	62	4
95OO12W1	Coalisland West and Newmills	451	237	379	847	635	227	629	584	219	277
95OO13W1	Coolhill	665	601	551	571	687	378	684	655	496	725
95OO14W1	Donaghmore	417	367	371	580	477	145	393	748	430	208
95OO15W1	Drumglass	213	157	205	261	408	314	293	290	192	95
95OO16W1	Fivemiletown	382	453	511	762	263	64	100	592	510	319
95OO17W1	Killyman	552	546	576	720	464	111	448	704	596	376
95OO18W1	Killymeal	570	500	491	437	745	373	491	362	577	514
95OO19W1	Moy	609	576	542	763	704	156	670	417	629	455
95OO20W1	Moygashel	581	518	564	446	648	266	574	606	515	427
95OO21W1	Mullaghmore	267	188	179	380	654	485	267	129	224	210
95OO22W1	Washing Bay	331	229	334	565	497	95	417	735	278	44

Table 5.18 Fermanagh LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95PP01W1	Ballinamallard	691	663	692	731	604	149	741	850	691	496
95PP02W1	Belcoo and Garrison	313	279	522	718	526	2	227	874	367	176
95PP03W1	Belleek and Boa	265	304	358	687	384	1	233	784	423	240
95PP04W1	Boho Cleenish and Letterbreen	488	458	510	423	568	115	471	838	531	351
95PP05W1	Brookeborough	423	439	537	541	419	56	270	854	444	378
95PP06S1	Castlecoole_1	490	293	490	613	415	553	534	371	217	388
95PP06S2	Castlecoole_2	688	540	547	555	802	516	746	623	638	373
95PP07W1	Derrygonnelly	457	377	470	569	594	131	203	877	505	234
95PP08W1	Derrylin	411	409	562	719	475	22	223	884	562	111
95PP09W1	Devenish	93	79	79	94	206	828	110	87	64	140
95PP10W1	Donagh	375	343	434	678	476	32	351	879	436	184
95PP11W1	Erne	401	224	330	579	543	650	734	152	216	347
95PP12W1	Florence Court and Kinawley	425	389	466	659	498	68	240	890	500	154
95PP13W1	Irvinestown	263	184	284	392	266	283	358	391	255	143
95PP14S1	Kesh Ederney and Lack_1	322	261	425	630	336	40	335	878	239	206
95PP14S2	Kesh Ederney and Lack_2	371	406	415	374	427	67	531	730	484	381
95PP15W1	Lisbellaw	648	639	688	433	586	211	728	867	639	570
95PP16W1	Lisnarrick	614	618	593	712	576	121	631	811	684	593
95PP17W1	Lisnaskea	207	136	168	588	223	304	287	546	178	150
95PP18W1	Maguires Bridge	565	478	482	856	516	161	527	870	516	403
95PP19W1	Newtownbutler	196	148	259	733	355	10	269	824	189	125
95PP20W1	Portora	303	284	219	212	601	643	486	131	363	309
95PP21W1	Rosslea	158	129	343	434	277	4	81	873	155	53
95PP22W1	Rossorry	607	423	570	621	643	511	719	305	348	577
95PP23W1	Tempo	434	359	526	662	349	113	317	817	434	199

Table 5.19 Larne LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95QQ01W1	Antiville	223	193	224	310	157	454	515	299	116	503
95QQ02W1	Ballycarry	636	698	625	574	620	130	619	775	707	693
95QQ03W1	Ballyloran	159	211	258	218	116	272	26	200	167	476
95QQ04W1	Blackcave	294	294	393	259	169	336	191	585	223	412
95QQ05W1	Carncastle	775	807	767	696	794	175	700	742	804	819
95QQ06W1	Carnlough	215	335	341	313	275	12	160	506	359	293
95QQ07W1	Central_Larne	255	289	234	127	338	756	352	148	311	471
95QQ08W1	Craigy Hill	198	252	184	241	127	318	466	535	221	452
95QQ09W1	Gardenmore	606	583	418	597	636	561	623	318	613	674
95QQ10W1	Glenarm	380	554	599	539	411	14	88	718	544	576
95QQ11W1	Glynn	617	752	658	381	507	176	767	763	760	734
95QQ12W1	Harbour	507	526	345	421	556	441	485	486	486	682
95QQ13W1	Island Magee	527	695	630	676	552	15	652	701	621	742
95QQ14S1	Kilwaughter_1	789	812	791	852	572	245	871	688	791	646
95QQ14S2	Kilwaughter_2	610	701	718	604	603	81	431	673	700	656
95QQ15W1	Town Parks	400	465	394	302	222	671	243	465	427	568

Table 5.20 Limavady LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95RR01S1	Aghanloo_1	695	564	619	672	510	505	814	738	527	288
95RR01S2	Aghanloo_2	520	486	499	627	397	195	566	672	460	399
95RR02W1	Ballykelly	408	419	340	610	330	260	501	262	390	492
95RR03W1	Coolessan	101	95	124	231	93	530	182	23	89	167
95RR04W1	Dungiven	282	160	225	637	280	412	264	689	228	72
95RR05S1	Enagh_1 _Limavady	664	745	534	596	534	421	785	325	723	679
95RR05S2	Enagh_2_ Limavady	109	120	173	42	109	555	412	161	136	103
95RR06W1	Feeny	250	264	317	828	101	74	253	768	384	97
95RR07W1	Forest	545	553	453	736	377	194	603	821	581	433
95RR08W1	Glack	359	399	336	645	249	79	497	847	483	198
95RR09S1	Gresteel_1	222	215	220	289	213	188	380	719	249	170
95RR09S2	Gresteel_2	568	680	835	360	241	172	665	880	535	214
95RR10W1	Greystone_ Limavady	78	73	90	202	48	560	234	104	55	211
95RR11W1	Magilligan	341	440	389	487	329	44	330	656	541	226
95RR12W1	Rathbrady	626	575	402	713	631	577	731	323	518	644
95RR13W1	Roeside	327	320	212	252	521	706	544	142	343	428
95RR14W1	The Highlands	205	286	207	270	210	70	371	787	295	242
95RR15W1	Upper Glenshane	364	316	464	560	304	105	196	855	285	153

Table 5.21 Lisburn LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95SS01S1	Ballinderry_1	679	740	695	715	753	103	696	470	766	747
95SS01S2	Ballinderry_2	676	713	676	528	739	154	755	706	736	676
95SS02S1	Ballymacash_1	849	823	784	838	698	562	885	447	754	858
95SS02S2	Ballymacash_2	887	880	869	845	850	466	887	647	889	782
95SS03S1	Bally-macbrennan_1	800	856	834	809	828	162	702	658	831	852
95SS03S2	Bally-macbrennan_2	769	814	820	665	793	180	596	557	843	798
95SS04S1	Ballymacoss_1	557	569	614	372	324	442	509	612	524	414
95SS04S2	Ballymacoss_2	486	430	497	513	268	401	564	490	406	333
95SS04S3	Ballymacoss_3	696	707	744	752	414	298	756	385	689	683
95SS05S1	Blaris_1	594	599	460	542	401	774	609	337	609	645
95SS05S2	Blaris_2	804	790	782	786	790	345	797	378	793	771
95SS06S1	Collin Glen_1	84	49	109	385	90	287	125	106	48	80
95SS06S2	Collin Glen_2	45	14	74	155	44	497	74	228	12	33
95SS06S3	Collin Glen_3	38	13	88	59	66	540	131	109	9	45
95SS07S1	Derryaghy_1	349	210	422	734	252	324	542	188	193	362
95SS07S2	Derryaghy_2	200	102	152	404	363	433	595	479	113	9
95SS07S3	Derryaghy_3	646	560	624	444	701	395	782	389	615	615
95SS08S1	Dromara_1	784	781	870	663	814	166	793	797	778	687
95SS08S2	Dromara_2	703	727	738	721	676	141	643	551	750	698
95SS09S1	Drumbo_1	837	863	881	823	878	250	648	435	861	853
95SS09S2	Drumbo_2	778	805	796	768	787	198	680	456	821	831
95SS10S1	Dunmurry_1	529	424	586	318	686	677	747	60	440	509
95SS10S2	Dunmurry_2	733	726	698	432	855	546	840	184	802	604
95SS11S1	Glenavy_1	692	657	709	805	646	167	607	487	681	494
95SS11S2	Glenavy_2	616	737	719	701	645	66	651	298	745	685
95SS12W1	Harmony Hill	835	758	726	854	763	525	824	539	782	792
95SS13S1	Hilden_1	297	336	409	166	179	817	172	196	218	536
95SS13S2	Hilden_2	316	324	326	369	131	713	297	382	332	429
95SS14S1	Hillhall_1	175	181	189	273	65	658	657	303	107	318
95SS14S2	Hillhall_2	645	587	587	536	539	438	825	402	489	726
95SS15S1	Hillsborough_1	878	791	805	842	840	566	880	725	828	766
95SS15S2	Hillsborough_2	821	836	852	803	844	216	872	541	868	801

Table 5.21 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95SS16S1	Kilwee_1	339	356	414	90	702	754	355	74	425	65
95SS16S2	Kilwee_2	102	50	66	414	184	701	345	115	45	61
95SS17S1	Knockmore_1	612	593	608	607	423	565	638	166	628	530
95SS17S2	Knockmore_2	295	386	354	121	128	596	753	451	398	281
95SS18S1	Lagan Valley_1	291	280	408	197	163	491	429	289	198	415
95SS18S2	Lagan Valley_2	391	402	427	406	270	834	433	33	374	470
95SS19S1	Lambeg_1	640	685	715	674	369	449	231	331	706	648
95SS19S2	Lambeg_2	288	291	312	292	135	415	415	555	259	532
95SS20W1	Lisnagarvey	815	759	714	772	665	773	818	347	685	800
95SS21S1	Maghaberry_1	759	864	799	766	454	237	732	605	856	832
95SS21S2	Maghaberry_2	737	795	752	691	618	196	672	540	816	780
95SS22S1	Magheralave_1	855	824	857	717	666	639	806	489	834	772
95SS22S2	Magheralave_2	838	825	743	837	800	474	805	373	761	850
95SS23S1	Maze_1	792	753	813	774	772	246	690	694	643	820
95SS23S2	Maze_2	587	604	643	655	311	258	502	604	495	765
95SS24S1	Moira_1	809	862	792	640	827	269	830	640	853	812
95SS24S2	Moira_2	719	665	673	508	768	333	759	622	728	512
95SS25W1	Old Warren	117	126	192	189	51	765	142	20	127	173
95SS26S1	Poleglass_1	94	46	144	240	78	402	141	231	31	90
95SS26S2	Poleglass_2	563	450	462	511	595	714	479	247	407	524
95SS27W1	Seymour Hill	515	479	388	377	390	728	637	631	539	539
95SS28W1	Tonagh	236	270	308	171	136	880	464	71	226	340
95SS29S1	Twinbrook_1	56	27	72	125	59	446	261	197	22	18
95SS29S2	Twinbrook_2	51	44	34	163	33	465	298	329	29	77
95SS30S1	Wallace Park_1	875	888	888	495	843	652	795	865	888	815
95SS30S2	Wallace Park_2	834	855	774	611	848	586	816	343	869	841

Table 5.22 Magherafelt LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95TT01W1	Ballymaguigan	599	533	553	884	542	179	390	749	595	216
95TT02W1	Bellaghy	475	357	544	751	376	152	251	883	337	155
95TT03S1	Castledawson_1	559	499	590	448	405	384	537	549	426	369
95TT03S2	Castledawson_2	573	523	416	743	479	308	533	773	654	278
95TT04W1	Draperstown	467	374	397	798	430	217	226	863	446	163
95TT05S1	Glebe_1_ Magherafelt	814	645	654	800	818	792	781	526	674	454
95TT05S2	Glebe_2_ Magherafelt	253	154	209	623	168	824	265	431	154	204
95TT06W1	Gulladuff	518	456	436	810	517	148	413	835	585	156
95TT07W1	Knockcloghrim	655	612	597	664	628	223	608	750	682	344
95TT08W1	Lecumpher	597	584	588	702	467	197	377	827	668	315
95TT09S1	Lower Glenshane_1	436	444	442	657	407	86	266	889	552	136
95TT09S2	Lower Glenshane_2	638	550	623	814	574	165	516	888	560	189
95TT10W1	Maghera	238	164	276	370	250	356	198	420	166	129
95TT11S1	Swatragh_1	558	501	554	726	538	102	602	836	625	237
95TT11S2	Swatragh_2	458	408	487	759	514	45	503	886	463	123
95TT12W1	Tobermore	480	534	433	605	281	173	476	866	602	349
95TT13S1	Town Parks East_1	687	483	657	863	547	587	522	398	375	346
95TT13S2	Town Parks East_2	360	209	448	436	251	783	268	350	201	299
95TT14W1	Town Parks West	576	455	351	816	461	727	510	588	488	365
95TT15W1	Upperlands	405	490	411	843	302	65	170	833	587	289
95TT16W1	Valley	455	415	489	735	395	84	370	799	451	205

Table 5.23 Moyle LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95UU99C1	Armoy_&_ Moss-side and Moyarget	194	227	365	248	239	26	149	781	220	265
95UU99C2	Ballylough_& _Bushmills	201	194	287	350	105	234	379	306	195	295
95UU99C3	Bonamargy and Rathlin_ &_Glenshesk	430	504	479	523	691	36	427	293	553	628
95UU99C4	Carnmoon_& _Dunseverick	324	431	369	452	410	27	190	813	441	490
95UU06W1	Dalriada	394	376	451	264	520	206	438	368	345	505
95UU99C5	Glenaan_& _Glendun	326	390	384	780	489	9	139	712	399	389
95UU09W1	Glenariff	336	410	469	351	544	13	353	822	400	460
95UU99C6	Glentaisie_ &_Kinbane	216	228	320	305	287	92	143	232	215	343
95UU14W1	Knocklayd	261	166	304	464	227	228	480	466	139	213

Table 5.24 Newry and Mourne LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95VV01S1	Annalong_1	346	521	501	256	492	17	310	782	547	495
95VV01S2	Annalong_2	252	272	349	223	199	147	365	628	251	257
95VV02W1	Ballybot	86	55	68	154	153	749	373	107	74	73
95VV03W1	Bessbrook	147	131	119	279	113	532	553	223	171	146
95VV04W1	Binnian	442	492	633	575	373	38	242	848	545	337
95VV05S1	Burren and Kilbroney_1	456	530	500	334	515	190	166	519	533	449
95VV05S2	Burren and Kilbroney_2	649	672	644	603	677	187	273	769	716	404
95VV06W1	Camlough	180	158	235	93	444	259	157	651	172	100
95VV07S1	Clonallan_1	157	94	107	228	446	576	482	117	71	239
95VV07S2	Clonallan_2	718	603	577	792	759	328	721	639	580	695
95VV08W1	Creggan	127	82	134	293	293	54	389	875	122	25
95VV09W1	Crossmaglen	66	31	67	164	170	144	277	820	43	7
95VV10S1	Daisy hill_1	104	61	132	120	103	803	341	345	75	59
95VV10S2	Daisy hill_2	146	119	154	107	240	853	328	116	152	114
95VV11S1	Derryleckagh_1	546	433	459	527	641	291	529	753	433	280
95VV11S2	Derryleckagh_2	572	512	574	296	760	319	622	537	424	385
95VV12S1	Derrymore_1	148	91	240	151	176	436	443	137	97	57
95VV12S2	Derrymore_2	203	162	226	220	247	388	525	216	169	134
95VV13S1	Donaghmore_1	454	463	455	642	573	85	150	764	509	345
95VV13S2	Donaghmore_2	489	562	572	366	590	123	213	505	537	499
95VV14S1	Drumalane_1	290	213	186	225	580	621	707	277	204	363
95VV14S2	Drumalane_2	285	258	147	180	811	750	677	119	396	149
95VV15S1	Drumgullion_1	75	66	69	58	137	775	418	243	67	63
95VV15S2	Drumgullion_2	435	338	297	364	658	473	688	495	358	162
95VV16W1	Fathom	377	233	314	568	555	253	679	460	266	128
95VV17S1	Forkhill_1	269	132	273	420	429	212	567	686	140	71
95VV17S2	Forkhill_2	258	134	327	307	417	171	545	740	174	27
95VV18S1	Kilkeel Central_1	629	592	652	811	361	317	363	616	571	564
95VV18S2	Kilkeel Central_2	169	196	194	359	138	365	47	215	274	126
95VV19S1	Kilkeel South_1	344	328	505	224	238	335	334	493	372	233
95VV19S2	Kilkeel South_2	191	248	217	198	154	238	178	607	289	147

Table 5.24 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95VV20W1	Lisnacree	332	507	396	403	314	87	46	624	610	402
95VV21S1	Mayobridge_1	314	372	404	170	358	136	367	721	387	113
95VV21S2	Mayobridge_2	438	590	437	311	577	77	324	767	657	241
95VV22W1	Newtown-hamilton	187	182	275	326	243	101	57	644	199	94
95VV23W1	Rostrevor	387	306	295	533	651	204	538	358	282	359
95VV24S1	Seaview_1	539	508	559	226	808	359	593	352	635	545
95VV24S2	Seaview_2	289	169	265	460	298	529	290	443	200	178
95VV25S1	Silver Bridge_1	151	103	158	470	187	48	654	859	148	67
95VV25S2	Silver Bridge_2	328	271	311	341	532	88	714	876	379	132
95VV26W1	Spelga	366	339	319	777	371	97	361	671	322	230
95VV27W1	St Mary's	176	151	241	126	339	597	33	409	145	79
95VV28S1	St Patrick's_1	273	187	243	140	549	719	594	266	222	118
95VV28S2	St Patrick's_2	177	178	94	239	366	832	445	98	280	202
95VV29W1	Tullyhappy	357	322	410	373	313	160	388	774	273	316
95VV30S1	Windsor Hill_1	628	682	556	338	836	504	475	225	705	680
95VV30S2	Windsor Hill_2	211	220	138	288	345	426	248	254	206	291

Table 5.25 Newtownabbey LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95WW01S1	Abbey_1	501	385	486	427	519	661	488	173	377	408
95WW01S2	Abbey_2	550	568	584	315	357	822	402	280	370	797
95WW02S1	Ballyclare North_1	415	297	523	525	315	394	752	123	304	296
95WW02S2	Ballyclare North_2	601	470	699	540	460	405	826	308	448	521
95WW03S1	Ballyclare South_1	279	312	197	306	200	607	541	230	361	434
95WW03S2	Ballyclare South_2	670	641	710	585	469	392	748	395	622	595
95WW04S1	Ballyduff_1	555	494	635	660	212	575	450	415	364	527
95WW04S2	Ballyduff_2	677	755	660	393	485	729	601	311	677	776
95WW05S1	Ballyhenry_1	755	704	731	578	642	605	850	272	572	773
95WW05S2	Ballyhenry_2	516	589	528	265	416	753	682	95	627	689
95WW06S1	Ballynure_1	746	744	737	700	746	193	834	482	801	619
95WW06S2	Ballynure_2	819	809	873	857	767	218	844	544	854	732
95WW07S1	Ballyrobert_1	726	732	742	590	724	233	836	393	704	794
95WW07S2	Ballyrobert_2	844	869	828	889	674	343	868	586	859	869
95WW08S1	Burnthill_1	644	675	582	631	378	682	758	160	600	708
95WW08S2	Burnthill_2	768	712	627	753	619	685	801	319	636	804
95WW09S1	Carnmoney_1	197	207	253	177	104	520	620	316	173	520
95WW09S2	Carnmoney_2	852	853	832	834	729	647	766	222	659	886
95WW10S1	Cloughfern_1	485	449	521	410	274	619	496	267	438	285
95WW10S2	Cloughfern_2	460	529	428	394	171	789	452	434	403	722
95WW11S1	Collinbridge_1	740	725	729	399	786	490	849	370	679	750
95WW11S2	Collinbridge_2	713	664	648	520	779	616	811	163	525	767
95WW12W1	Coole	97	146	113	75	37	781	183	425	114	504
95WW13S1	Doagh_1	728	746	762	601	671	210	656	618	767	651
95WW13S2	Doagh_2	729	789	804	622	611	169	710	609	818	634
95WW14W1	Dunanney	77	113	99	124	15	730	163	374	92	364
95WW15S1	Glebe_1 _Newtownabbey	781	661	717	787	673	573	817	355	614	854
95WW15S2	Glebe_2 _Newtownabbey	724	706	601	512	662	640	829	357	714	640
95WW16S1	Glengormley_1	659	678	628	488	675	684	828	59	594	813

Table 5.25 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95WW16S2	Glengormley_2	421	375	595	478	114	767	579	205	307	484
95WW17W1	Hawthorne	493	510	333	471	347	572	613	543	428	678
95WW18W1	Hightown	541	580	449	251	562	800	539	275	504	712
95WW19S1	Jordanstown_1	772	660	626	848	553	594	819	637	656	664
95WW19S2	Jordanstown_2	886	881	871	797	815	476	858	794	850	856
95WW19S3	Jordanstown_3	890	887	876	886	876	416	863	717	881	884
95WW20S1	Mallusk_1	700	762	781	516	681	231	877	217	769	763
95WW20S2	Mallusk_2	761	783	814	441	718	346	881	485	765	727
95WW20S3	Mallusk_3	882	873	875	883	822	425	886	575	811	834
95WW21S1	Monkstown_1	107	140	102	215	30	593	136	760	105	276
95WW21S2	Monkstown_2	319	370	468	185	148	715	127	424	312	368
95WW22S1	Mossley_1	716	696	800	462	509	527	760	372	693	647
95WW22S2	Mossley_2	165	143	268	138	111	377	647	264	130	229
95WW23S1	Rostulla_1	595	469	540	737	711	752	424	49	413	589
95WW23S2	Rostulla_2	876	852	885	817	881	499	614	478	833	778
95WW24S1	Valley_1	185	217	200	134	229	780	156	120	238	320
95WW24S2	Valley_2	103	118	116	162	71	655	254	63	100	238
95WW25W1	Whitehouse	125	173	78	102	133	722	451	300	286	314

Table 5.26 North Down LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95XX01S1	Ballycrochan_1	873	884	859	885	780	327	859	715	866	880
95XX01S2	Ballycrochan_2	812	833	823	482	788	414	879	745	870	192
95XX01S3	Ballycrochan_3	795	826	686	710	612	431	875	728	830	842
95XX02W1	Ballyholme	881	773	865	879	868	683	788	396	825	769
95XX03S1	Ballymaconnell_1	823	842	727	832	765	303	889	744	806	836
95XX03S2	Ballymaconnell_2	868	859	851	865	830	273	888	803	763	875
95XX04S1	Ballymagee_1	880	857	844	887	785	450	870	722	809	840
95XX04S2	Ballymagee_2	788	751	685	783	655	445	851	564	672	803
95XX05W1	Bangor Castle	483	472	370	402	705	595	477	73	462	617
95XX06S1	Bloomfield_1 _NorthDown	381	327	406	505	348	533	94	238	323	479
95XX06S2	Bloomfield_2 _NorthDown	588	595	646	500	402	341	481	413	593	579
95XX07S1	Broadway_1	861	792	772	868	832	435	838	734	726	860
95XX07S2	Broadway_2	883	818	785	870	860	620	789	695	776	887
95XX08S1	Bryansburn_1	858	757	757	788	849	708	792	481	786	808
95XX08S2	Bryansburn_2	877	835	836	746	817	641	831	528	724	873
95XX09S1	Churchill_1	751	646	749	572	769	363	641	676	742	631
95XX09S2	Churchill_2	806	749	778	666	824	487	473	675	720	821
95XX10S1	Clandeboye_1	406	349	443	467	289	417	761	140	293	445
95XX10S2	Clandeboye_2	802	811	861	846	598	390	820	279	752	745
95XX10S3	Clandeboye_3	502	398	670	521	237	512	757	193	338	312
95XX11S1	Conlig_1	577	412	603	692	564	305	526	320	272	511
95XX11S2	Conlig_2	685	620	747	728	657	355	605	130	586	453
95XX11S3	Conlig_3	144	223	191	52	99	344	348	661	309	250
95XX12W1	Craigavad	811	834	809	799	866	225	809	480	874	868
95XX13W1	Crawfordsburn	862	870	878	880	869	309	722	471	879	878
95XX14W1	Cultra	845	877	883	890	870	301	890	234	876	882
95XX15W1	Dufferin	248	268	221	274	152	549	549	313	299	334
95XX16W1	Groomsport	786	779	662	860	756	288	884	580	819	806
95XX17S1	Harbour_1	170	201	153	287	457	814	13	12	147	485
95XX17S2	Harbour_2	711	628	672	767	846	808	238	78	549	713
95XX18W1	Holywood Demesne	744	594	689	807	776	718	410	177	503	667

Table 5.26 continued

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95XX19W1	Holywood Priory	836	780	739	840	865	457	861	392	840	828
95XX20S1	Loughview_1	378	362	431	386	278	538	411	99	270	578
95XX20S2	Loughview_2	760	872	887	479	403	464	469	832	838	696
95XX21W1	Princetown	830	760	755	831	875	489	775	359	851	807
95XX22W1	Rathgael	764	650	716	867	483	712	430	521	511	724
95XX23W1	Silverstream	611	509	591	747	394	618	366	394	405	609
95XX24S1	Springhill_1	884	879	848	882	770	480	874	685	871	845
95XX24S2	Springhill_2	870	817	775	744	728	702	810	733	827	857
95XX25W1	Whitehill	353	325	373	295	215	743	344	349	241	498

Table 5.27 Omagh LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95YY01W1	Beragh	446	426	386	367	566	168	581	777	452	308
95YY02W1	Camowen	402	330	323	249	506	776	437	476	318	416
95YY03W1	Clanabogan	433	395	296	669	533	137	644	830	376	405
95YY04W1	Coolnagard	447	321	239	514	613	693	678	511	339	284
95YY05W1	Dergmoney	370	332	213	298	678	801	416	261	431	371
95YY06W1	Dromore	246	216	245	422	306	128	259	705	291	131
95YY07W1	Drumnakilly	277	265	211	316	463	110	493	837	277	193
95YY08W1	Drumquin	182	240	230	387	259	30	80	829	408	121
95YY09W1	Drumragh	491	457	292	352	650	699	556	472	393	704
95YY10W1	Fairy Water	517	542	387	628	617	129	561	736	514	569
95YY11W1	Fintona	186	170	232	255	233	226	312	183	170	251
95YY12W1	Gortin	487	474	538	355	615	120	483	642	583	228
95YY13S1	Gortrush_1	536	459	532	276	599	481	394	825	458	279
95YY13S2	Gortrush_2	217	214	155	323	181	578	249	608	351	151
95YY14S1	Killyclogher_1	379	257	262	349	589	660	639	419	267	386
95YY14S2	Killyclogher_2	583	422	566	415	593	447	693	831	369	380
95YY15S1	Lisanelly_1	653	693	853	376	548	819	116	172	661	217
95YY15S2	Lisanelly_2	105	80	202	88	167	645	40	97	94	200
95YY16W1	Newtownsaville	459	487	403	723	493	69	356	846	551	263
95YY17W1	Owenkillew	275	319	303	756	297	6	449	887	419	148
95YY18W1	Sixmilecross	239	249	215	570	342	37	305	881	315	127
95YY19W1	Strule	192	230	139	113	370	628	282	278	260	335
95YY20W1	Termon	190	231	126	291	545	34	599	885	320	110
95YY21W1	Trillick	437	425	504	658	458	51	316	860	485	261

Table 5.28 Strabane LGD rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure, domain measures and IDAC and IDAOP measures

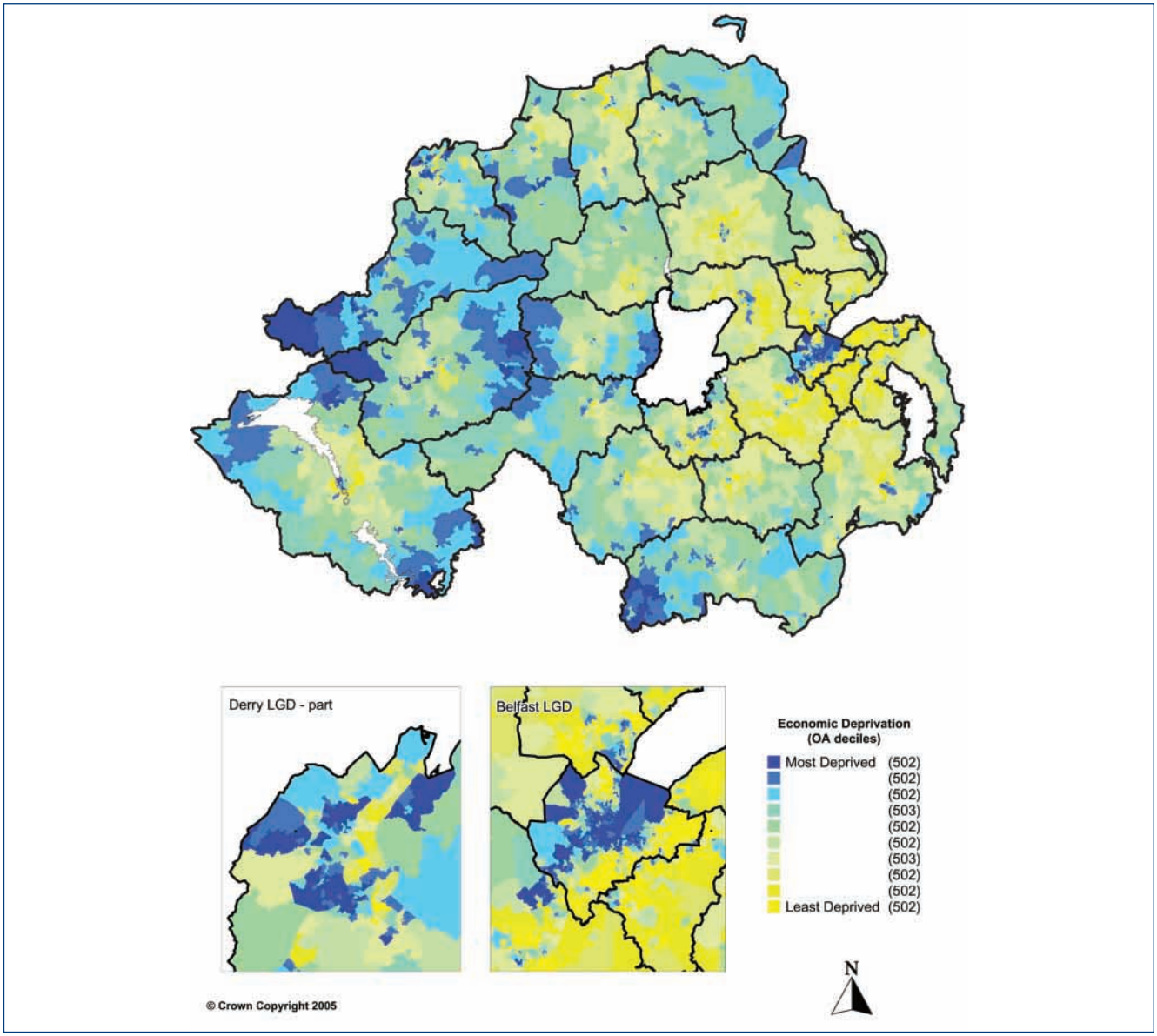
SOA code	SOA name	Rank of MDM	Rank of Income Domain	Rank of Employment Domain	Rank of Health Domain	Rank of Education Domain	Rank of Proximity to Services Domain	Rank of Living Environment Domain	Rank of Crime & Disorder Domain	Rank of IDAC Measure	Rank of IDAOP Measure
95ZZ01W1	Artigarvan	268	352	203	450	191	164	291	645	371	271
95ZZ02W1	Ballycolman	71	63	63	110	82	648	121	593	87	64
95ZZ03W1	Castlederg	95	81	56	378	142	276	118	344	109	99
95ZZ04W1	Clare	140	266	159	203	149	25	173	663	401	75
95ZZ05W1	Dunnamanagh	168	232	185	348	161	72	122	667	306	107
95ZZ06W1	East	26	20	14	84	36	697	56	198	33	16
95ZZ07W1	Finn	153	176	131	299	226	124	111	446	181	168
95ZZ08W1	Glenderg	79	123	96	229	166	7	75	643	188	43
95ZZ09W1	Newtownstewart	110	155	108	232	139	157	25	342	205	87
95ZZ10W1	North	214	221	157	199	473	506	336	96	257	287
95ZZ11W1	Plumbridge	188	355	250	443	256	5	78	611	391	260
95ZZ12W1	Sion Mills	208	259	181	365	147	282	211	387	290	252
95ZZ13W1	Slievekirk	220	369	204	416	173	52	288	590	418	244
95ZZ14S1	South_1	149	115	150	205	177	315	315	513	131	22
95ZZ14S2	South_2	396	438	281	361	428	361	419	469	512	286
95ZZ15W1	Victoria Bridge	233	351	208	503	217	104	66	573	314	393
95ZZ16S1	West_1	337	278	306	457	282	403	372	441	276	139
95ZZ16S2	West_2	126	159	49	209	182	691	376	276	357	130

Section 3: OA level Economic Deprivation measure

Economic deprivation has been measured at OA level. It consists of the OA level Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation and Proximity to Services Deprivation Domains, combined with weights that are proportionate to those used for the overall NI MDM 2005.

Map 5.12 presents economic deprivation at a small area level, portraying the pockets of deprivation that can exist within SOAs. The LGD boundaries are marked on the map with a thick black line. All LGDs contain OAs in a range of deciles. All LGDs have at least one OA in either the most deprived or second most deprived decile (the most economically deprived 20%). At the other end of the scale, all LGDs except Moyle and Strabane have at least one OA in the least economically deprived 20%. Moyle has 87.2% of its OAs in the most deprived 50% and 92.2% of Strabane's OAs are in the most deprived 50%. Conversely, less than 21% of North Down's OAs are in the most deprived five deciles (most deprived 50%), and around one quarter of the OAs in Castlereagh are in one of these five deciles.

Map 5.12 Economic Deprivation for Northern Ireland (OAs)



Section 4:
LGD and PC summaries of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure

Table 5.29 shows the ranks of the LGDs for each of the summary measures. Explanations of these summaries can be found in Chapter 4. So, for example, Strabane ranks as the most deprived on the Average Score, Average Rank and Extent measures, while Belfast ranks as the most deprived on the Local Concentration, Income Scale and Employment Scale measures. At the other extreme, North Down ranks as the least deprived on the Average Score and Average Rank measures, Banbridge ranks as least deprived on the Extent and Local Concentration measures, and Moyle ranks as least deprived on the Income and Employment Scales.

Table 5.30 shows the scores and ranks of each of the LGD level summaries. The ranks are shown in bold.

Tables 5.31 and 5.32 present the same information for PCs in Northern Ireland. Belfast West ranks as the most deprived on all measures except the Employment Scale (where it is ranked second most deprived). North Down ranks as the least deprived on all six summary measures. Map 5.13 with the PC boundaries accompanies these tables.

Table 5.29 LGD summaries of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure, sorted by rank

Rank	Average Score	Average Rank	Extent	Local Concentration	Income Scale	Employment Scale
1	Strabane	Strabane	Strabane	Belfast	Belfast	Belfast
2	Belfast	Derry	Belfast	Derry	Derry	Derry
3	Derry	Moyle	Derry	Strabane	Newry and Mourne	Newry and Mourne
4	Newry and Mourne	Belfast	Newry and Mourne	Lisburn	Lisburn	Lisburn
5	Moyle	Newry and Mourne	Craigavon	Craigavon	Craigavon	Craigavon
6	Limavady	Cookstown	Limavady	Newry and Mourne	Fermanagh	Newtownabbey
7	Omagh	Omagh	Lisburn	Limavady	Strabane	Ards
8	Cookstown	Limavady	Newtownabbey	Newtownabbey	Newtownabbey	Down
9	Craigavon	Dungannon	Omagh	Dungannon	Dungannon	Strabane
10	Dungannon	Fermanagh	Moyle	Coleraine	Down	Fermanagh
11	Fermanagh	Craigavon	Cookstown	Fermanagh	Omagh	Omagh
12	Armagh	Ballymoney	Coleraine	Carrickfergus	Coleraine	Armagh
13	Ballymoney	Armagh	Ballymena	Omagh	Armagh	North Down
14	Larne	Larne	Dungannon	Ballymena	Ards	Dungannon
15	Down	Down	Fermanagh	Cookstown	Ballymena	Coleraine
16	Antrim	Antrim	Larne	Down	North Down	Castlereagh
17	Lisburn	Magherafelt	Carrickfergus	Antrim	Cookstown	Ballymena
18	Coleraine	Coleraine	Armagh	Armagh	Limavady	Antrim
19	Magherafelt	Lisburn	Antrim	Castlereagh	Castlereagh	Banbridge
20	Newtownabbey	Ballymena	Down	Larne	Magherafelt	Cookstown
21	Ballymena	Banbridge	Castlereagh	Moyle	Antrim	Magherafelt
22	Ards	Ards	Ards	Ards	Banbridge	Limavady
23	Banbridge	Newtownabbey	North Down	North Down	Ballymoney	Carrickfergus
24	Carrickfergus	Carrickfergus	Magherafelt	Magherafelt	Carrickfergus	Larne
25	Castlereagh	Castlereagh	Ballymoney	Ballymoney	Larne	Ballymoney
26	North Down	North Down	Banbridge	Banbridge	Moyle	Moyle

Table 5.30 Scores and ranks of the LGD level summaries of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure, sorted by LGD name

LGD name	Average Score	Rank of Average Score	Average Rank*	Rank of Average Rank	Extent %	Rank of Extent	Local Conc Score**	Rank of Local Conc.	Number of Inc. Deprived	Rank of Inc. Deprived	Number of Emp. Deprived	Rank of Emp. Deprived
Antrim	17.18	**16**	398	**16**	6.2	**19**	721	**17**	7,093	**21**	3,701	**18**
Ards	14.09	**22**	319	**22**	3.3	**22**	679	**22**	10,164	**14**	5,347	**7**
Armagh	18.52	**12**	440	**13**	6.6	**18**	718	**18**	10,374	**13**	4,655	**12**
Ballymena	15.01	**21**	332	**20**	9.8	**13**	732	**14**	8,956	**15**	3,969	**17**
Ballymoney	18.48	**13**	453	**12**	0.7	**25**	623	**25**	5,145	**23**	2,235	**25**
Banbridge	13.71	**23**	323	**21**	0.0	**26**	596	**26**	6,012	**22**	3,289	**19**
Belfast	34.59	**2**	588	**4**	47.9	**2**	882	**1**	82,986	**1**	30,119	**1**
Carrickfergus	13.62	**24**	289	**24**	7.9	**17**	738	**12**	5,143	**24**	2,844	**23**
Castlereagh	11.11	**25**	230	**25**	5.4	**21**	710	**19**	7,606	**19**	4,186	**16**
Coleraine	16.27	**18**	361	**18**	10.3	**12**	763	**10**	10,445	**12**	4,216	**15**
Cookstown	22.00	**8**	526	**6**	10.6	**11**	725	**15**	8,051	**17**	3,286	**20**
Craigavon	21.91	**9**	463	**11**	23.0	**5**	820	**5**	16,499	**5**	7,880	**5**
Derry	33.20	**3**	623	**2**	45.8	**3**	868	**2**	36,956	**2**	13,545	**2**
Down	17.48	**15**	408	**15**	6.0	**20**	724	**16**	11,584	**10**	5,252	**8**
Dungannon	21.30	**10**	501	**9**	9.1	**14**	768	**9**	11,920	**9**	4,331	**14**
Fermanagh	20.18	**11**	476	**10**	8.8	**15**	740	**11**	13,480	**6**	4,920	**10**
Larne	17.92	**14**	416	**14**	8.3	**16**	709	**20**	4,759	**25**	2,415	**24**
Limavady	22.75	**6**	513	**8**	16.9	**6**	801	**7**	7,610	**18**	3,204	**22**
Lisburn	16.81	**17**	333	**19**	15.6	**7**	831	**4**	19,801	**4**	7,954	**4**
Magherafelt	15.60	**19**	377	**17**	1.4	**24**	637	**24**	7,581	**20**	3,231	**21**
Moyle	24.94	**5**	594	**3**	12.7	**10**	697	**21**	3,899	**26**	1,432	**26**
Newry and Mourne	25.74	**4**	575	**5**	25.3	**4**	802	**6**	24,912	**3**	8,969	**3**
Newtownabbey	15.24	**20**	319	**23**	13.4	**8**	795	**8**	12,031	**8**	5,657	**6**
North Down	9.56	**26**	194	**26**	2.6	**23**	643	**23**	8,263	**16**	4,429	**13**
Omagh	22.29	**7**	526	**7**	12.8	**9**	732	**13**	11,409	**11**	4,919	**11**
Strabane	35.57	**1**	718	**1**	54.3	**1**	845	**3**	12,224	**7**	4,986	**9**

*The higher the Average Rank the more deprived the LGD.

**The higher the Local Concentration score, the more deprived the LGD.

Map 5.13 Northern Ireland - Location of Parliamentary Constituencies

PC_Code	PC_Name
9501	Belfast East
9502	Belfast North
9503	Belfast South
9504	Belfast West
9505	East Antrim
9506	East Londonderry
9507	Fermanagh and South Tyrone
9508	Foyle
9509	Lagan Valley
9510	Mid Ulster
9511	Newry and Armagh
9512	North Antrim
9513	North Down
9514	South Antrim
9515	South Down
9516	Strangford
9517	Upper Bann
9518	West Tyrone

Table 5.31 PC summaries of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure, sorted by rank

Rank	Average Score	Average Rank	Extent	Local Concentration	Income Scale	Employment Scale
1	Belfast West	Belfast West	Belfast West	Belfast West	Belfast West	Foyle
2	Belfast North	Belfast North	Belfast North	Belfast North	Foyle	Belfast West
3	Foyle	Foyle	Foyle	Foyle	Belfast North	Belfast North
4	West Tyrone	West Tyrone	West Tyrone	Belfast East	Newry and Armagh	Newry and Armagh
5	Newry and Armagh	Newry and Armagh	Belfast East	Belfast South	West Tyrone	West Tyrone
6	Belfast East	Fermanagh South Tyrone	Newry and Armagh	West Tyrone	Fermanagh South Tyrone	Upper Bann
7	Upper Bann	Mid Ulster	Belfast South	Upper Bann	Mid Ulster	South Down
8	Fermanagh South Tyrone	South Down	Upper Bann	Newry and Armagh	South Down	Mid Ulster
9	Mid Ulster	Upper Bann	East Londonderry	East Londonderry	Upper Bann	Fermanagh South Tyrone
10	South Down	East Londonderry	East Antrim	Fermanagh South Tyrone	East Londonderry	North Antrim
11	East Londonderry	Belfast East	Fermanagh South Tyrone	East Antrim	North Antrim	East Londonderry
12	Belfast South	North Antrim	North Antrim	South Down	Belfast East	South Antrim
13	North Antrim	Belfast South	Mid Ulster	Mid Ulster	Belfast South	Strangford
14	East Antrim	East Antrim	South Down	North Antrim	South Antrim	Belfast South
15	South Antrim	South Antrim	South Antrim	South Antrim	Strangford	Belfast East
16	Strangford	Strangford	Lagan Valley	Lagan Valley	Lagan Valley	Lagan Valley
17	Lagan Valley	Lagan Valley	Strangford	Strangford	East Antrim	East Antrim
18	North Down	North Down	North Down	North Down	North Down	North Down

Table 5.32 Scores and ranks of the PC level summaries of the SOA level Multiple Deprivation Measure, sorted by PC name

PC name	Average Score	Rank of Average Score	Average Rank*	Rank of Average Rank	Extent %	Rank of Extent	Local Conc Score**	Rank of Local Conc.	Number of Inc. Deprived	Rank of Inc. Deprived	Number of Emp. Deprived	Rank of Emp. Deprived
Belfast East	21.59	**6**	411	**11**	22.8	**5**	865	**4**	14,981	**12**	6,378	**15**
Belfast North	41.55	**2**	694	**2**	60.0	**2**	882	**2**	30,450	**3**	10,569	**3**
Belfast South	17.85	**12**	353	**13**	18.8	**7**	835	**5**	14,959	**13**	6,478	**14**
Belfast West	48.49	**1**	778	**1**	78.8	**1**	888	**1**	39,709	**1**	12,889	**2**
East Antrim	14.99	**14**	330	**14**	8.1	**10**	735	**11**	11,948	**17**	6,263	**17**
East Londonderry	18.68	**11**	418	**10**	12.7	**9**	784	**9**	18,055	**10**	7,420	**11**
Fermanagh South Tyrone	19.93	**8**	472	**6**	7.9	**11**	737	**10**	20,572	**6**	7,787	**9**
Foyle	33.20	**3**	623	**3**	45.8	**3**	868	**3**	36,956	**2**	13,545	**1**
Lagan Valley	11.81	**17**	254	**17**	3.8	**16**	688	**16**	12,592	**16**	6,356	**16**
Mid Ulster	19.63	**9**	467	**7**	7.2	**13**	727	**13**	20,460	**7**	7,981	**8**
Newry and Armagh	24.31	**5**	544	**5**	22.7	**6**	797	**8**	27,071	**4**	10,156	**4**
North Antrim	17.51	**13**	406	**12**	7.8	**12**	715	**14**	18,000	**11**	7,636	**10**
North Down	10.06	**18**	209	**18**	2.3	**18**	641	**18**	9,668	**18**	5,078	**18**
South Antrim	14.19	**15**	321	**15**	4.4	**15**	701	**15**	13,185	**14**	6,954	**12**
South Down	18.70	**10**	443	**8**	6.3	**14**	728	**12**	20,101	**8**	8,849	**7**
Strangford	13.10	**16**	291	**16**	3.6	**17**	686	**17**	12,658	**15**	6,917	**13**
Upper Bann	20.28	**7**	436	**9**	18.0	**8**	810	**7**	19,905	**9**	9,807	**6**
West Tyrone	28.10	**4**	610	**4**	31.0	**4**	823	**6**	23,633	**5**	9,905	**5**

*The higher the Average Rank the more deprived the PC.

**The higher the Local Concentration score, the more deprived the PC.

Appendix 1
Consultation process

The contract to review and update the NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2001 was awarded in March 2004 to the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (University of Oxford). The team was led by Michael Noble.

As part of the review, the research team produced a consultation document proposing the design of the new NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2004. This document was released for public consultation on 9 July 2004. The consultation period closed on 29 October 2004.

In total, in excess of 3,000 copies of the consultation document were sent to a wide range of interested parties including central Government departments, LGDs, non-departmental public bodies, Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and political parties, statutory organisations, community and voluntary sector organisations and the general public.

The document was also available for download from the NISRA website. In total, 2,529 downloads of the document were activated during the consultation period.

Public meetings

As part of the consultation process a series of public meetings took place across Northern Ireland. In total, 272 participants attended.

The list below shows the date, venue, number of attendees and speakers at each meeting.

Public Bodies / Statutory Organisations meeting, 5 August, Lagan Valley Island Hall, Lisburn (98 attendees)

Speakers

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA)

- Dr Norman Caven - Registrar General and Acting Chief Executive
- Mr Robert Beatty - Head of Demography and Census
- Mr Uel McMath - NISRA Geography

Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC), University of Oxford

- Professor Michael Noble
- Mr George Smith
- Miss Helen Barnes

Open public meetings (organised in conjunction with Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action)

Coleraine, 1 September, Coleraine District Council Offices (18 attendees)

Speakers

- Mr Paul McGill, NICVA
- Dr David Marshall, NISRA
- Mr George Smith, SDRC

Newry, 1 September, Ballybot House (27 attendees)

Speakers

- Mr Paul McGill, NICVA
- Mr Robert Beatty, NISRA
- Mr Uel McMath, NISRA
- Miss Helen Barnes, SDRC

Fermanagh, 2 September, Manor House Hotel (65 attendees)

Speakers

- Mr Lauri McCusker, Fermanagh Trust
- Mr Paul McGill, NICVA
- Mr Robert Beatty, NISRA
- Mr Uel McMath, NISRA
- Mr George Smith, SDRC
- Miss Helen Barnes, SDRC

Belfast, 3 September, Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action (54 attendees)

Speakers

- Ms Frances McCandless, NICVA
- Mr Robert Beatty, NISRA
- Mr Uel McMath, NISRA
- Mr George Smith, SDRC
- Miss Helen Barnes, SDRC

Responses

As well as the 272 verbal responses to the public consultation meetings, an additional 74 written responses were received.

Appendix 2
Population Estimates

Introduction

Population estimates are a crucial element of the NI MDM 2005. Such estimates form denominators for the vast majority of indicators, thereby underpinning the entire study.

This appendix first sets out the specific requirements of the current population estimation process, including the time point, geography and demographic breakdown. It then offers a summary of past and present population estimation exercises and a brief critique of key methodological approaches available. Then the methodology used for the construction of population denominators for the NI MDM 2005 is detailed, including a discussion of available datasets and their relative strengths and weaknesses.

Specification of requirements

All indicators in the NI MDM 2005 that are expressed as rates must use an indicator-specific denominator. A denominator should measure the population 'at-risk' of experiencing a particular form of deprivation. So, for example, an indicator based on receipt of a particular benefit would require a denominator which only included people who could potentially claim that benefit (i.e. an 'unemployment' indicator using Job Seeker's Allowance data as the numerator should have a denominator which excludes children and people of pensionable age as these groups are not at risk of claiming the benefit due to being outside the age range for eligibility).

Due to the vast array of indicators proposed for inclusion in the NI MDM 2005, a number of different denominators were required. Some indicators required an estimate of total population in an area, while others required particular age and sex breakdowns. The population estimation procedure therefore had to be capable of producing a collection of population estimates rather than simply an estimated count of total people living in an area.

The NI MDM 2005 are based largely on numerator data for 2003, therefore the population denominators also relate to the situation as at 2003. As the last decennial population Census in Northern Ireland took place in 2001, the methodology employed in the construction of the NI MDM 2005 denominators incorporates an element of estimating population change over time. Clearly, the greater the elapsed time since the Census the more difficult it becomes to accurately estimate population distribution.

The issue of geography is particularly important in the construction of population estimates. The smaller the geographical unit of analysis, the greater the likelihood of volatility in population distribution over time and therefore the more difficult it becomes to construct reliable estimates. This difficulty in producing estimates at smaller geographical levels results in NISRA's official annual Mid Year Estimates (MYEs) being produced at Local Government District level. As the NI MDM 2005 has been produced at sub-district level, new population estimates were constructed for this project. Estimates at sub-district level are typically referred to as 'small area population estimates'.

Super Output Areas in Northern Ireland are relatively homogeneous in terms of population size, with approximately 1,800 people per area. While this choice of geography enables deprivation to be identified at small area level, it does increase the difficulties of creating reliable population estimates.

Furthermore, although the full NI MDM 2005 output is presented at SOA level, a number of constituent parts are produced at an even lower geographical level - that of 2001 Census Output Areas. While OAs are also relatively homogeneous in terms of population size, the problem of volatility over time becomes more pronounced due to OAs having a mean population of approximately 340 people.

Possible methodological approaches

Small area population estimates have been, and continue to be produced for a variety of different purposes and by a number of different organisations, both in the UK and in the wider international community. A sizeable body of literature therefore exists on methodological approaches to estimation and critiques of relevant data sources. Although the international literature offers some interesting perspectives, the idiosyncrasies of national demographics suggest that the identification of a suitable method for Northern Ireland should lean more towards experience gained in the UK.

The 'Estimating with Confidence' project (EwC) was initially established by an informal network of local government statisticians and demographers across Great Britain and was subsequently funded by the ESRC. The primary aim of the project was to compare local and health authority generated small area population estimates for 1991 with the 1991 Census figures in order to identify factors that influence the accuracy of population estimation. The project collated small area population estimates from 41 producers across Great Britain. Five main types of population estimation methodology were found to exist: Local Census; Cohort Component/Survival; Apportionment;

Ratio; and Additive Change. The EwC team also found that in a number of cases these methods were used in combination to form a hybrid/composite procedure. Some of the most favoured methods are summarised below (but see Simpson et al, 1996 for further details of the project).

In 2000, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) established the 'Small Area Population Estimation' project (SAPE). This study was intended to build upon the earlier work undertaken in the EwC project, and investigate the feasibility of producing small area population estimates for England and Wales. An initial review of population estimation procedures in use in England and Wales revealed the following methodologies: Ratio; Additive; Apportionment; Local Census; and Cohort Component/Survival (see SAPE(01)4, 2001 for further details). Furthermore, a review of the availability of small area estimates by other national statistics agencies found the following methods to be in use: Population Registers; Apportionment; Cohort Component/Survival; Growth Rates/Extrapolation; Dwellings-led; and Regression (see SAPE (01)3 Revised for further details). In both reviews, hybrid/composite approaches were identified in a number of cases. Some of the most favoured methods identified in the two SAPE papers referenced above are summarised below (see SAPE(04)9, 2004 for a good discussion of the entire SAPE project between 2001 and 2004).

Apportionment

Indicators of population stock at small area level are used to apportion an independent estimate of local authority district/LGD population to the small areas. Each small area receives a fraction of the local authority district/LGD population equal to the proportion of the district's indicator stock that is within the small area. Apportionment is a common technique for estimating small area populations but relies on the assumption that the indicator in question accurately reflects the actual distribution of population across small areas.

Cohort Component/Survival

This procedure yields small area population estimates by projecting population dynamics since the last Census. Each person in each small area is aged by the appropriate number of years between the last Census and the year for which estimates are required. Births over the period are added and deaths subtracted (from the appropriate age/sex group). This results in an estimate of natural change. To this it is necessary to add an estimate of net migration. While constructing estimates of natural change in a small area is relatively straightforward, estimating migration flows at such small geographical levels is particularly difficult.

Ratio

In the Ratio method, indicators of population change are used to update earlier population estimates for each small area of interest. Such indicators are derived from the ratio of indicators of population stock in successive years. In order to function effectively, this method requires indicators which cover the entire population of interest and in which a change in indicator stock is indicative of an equivalent change in actual population (i.e. an observed increase of 2% in the indicator is indicative of an actual 2% increase in the population as a whole).

This method lends itself well to small area population estimation projects such as that required for the NI MDM 2005. However, it is important to remember that the ratio method is only as good as the indicators used to estimate population change.

Methodology and data used in the NI MDM 2005

The Ratio method was adopted for constructing small area population estimates for the NI MDM 2005. As noted above, the Ratio method uses indicators of population change to update earlier population estimates for each small area of interest. These indicators are derived from the ratio of indicators of population stock in successive years.

The main reasons for using this method of estimation are as follows:

- The Ratio technique is a straightforward method and therefore transparent (a key necessity of all aspects of the NI MDM 2005).
- It is easily replicable over time and between people.
- It lends itself well to the data available to the research team.
- It can cope with small geographical areas.
- It is a 'tried and tested' method which has yielded good results in recent estimation exercises.
- The ONS SAPE group concluded that ratio change was the preferred method for 2002 ward level estimates in England at the present time.

The basic concept is as follows:

$$(1) \qquad P_{ij(t+n)} = P_{ij(t)} * C_{ij(t,t+n)}$$

and $$(2) \qquad C_{ij(t,t+n)} = I_{ij(t+n)} / I_{ij(t)}$$

where $I_{ij(t)}$ is the indicator of population stock in age group i in small area j at time t (i.e. base year); $I_{ij(t+n)}$ is the equivalent population stock indicator at time $t+n$ (i.e. year for which estimates are required); $C_{ij(t,\ t+n)}$ is thus the ratio of population change for age group i in area j between time t and $t+n$ in the indicator of population stock; $P_{ij(t)}$ is the population in age group i in area j at time t, and $P_{ij(t+n)}$ is the estimated population in age group i in area j at time $t+n$.

In order to ensure the small area estimates sum to the LGD and PC level Mid Year Estimates (MYE) produced by NISRA, the following step was undertaken:

$$(3) \qquad L_{i\ (t+n)} = \Sigma_{j=1}^{n} (P_{ij(t+n)})$$

where $L_{i(t+n)}$ is the LGD and PC MYE for age group i at time $t+n$. This step 'constrains' the small area estimates to the LGD and PC MYE by age group thereby ensuring synergy between the small area estimates and the official MYEs.

The basic premise of the Ratio method is that certain datasets can be used to predict changes in population distribution over time. The first task was to identify a time point for which reliable small area counts of population exist. The starting point was the 2001 Census. The Census tells us how many people were living in each small area on 29 April 2001 (i.e. Census day). In addition to the Census counts at small area level, the MYEs represent the most reliable counts at LGD and PC level for both mid 2001 and the mid points of following intercensal years. The objective was to derive an estimate of how many people were living in each small area on 30 June 2003 (i.e. mid 2003).

To arrive at this conclusion, independent datasets were identified in which changes in stock reflect equivalent changes in actual population. The population estimation process therefore requires both population-specific datasets (i.e. those created for the purpose of estimating population distribution) and 'administrative' datasets (i.e. those which, although collected for a different purpose, do actually reflect population distribution). The key datasets available for this purpose are as follows:

2001 Census

The 2001 Census is the best possible measure of population distribution at small area level and is therefore an integral part of the estimation process. Certain issues do exist with the Census, however. The Census relates to the population distribution as at 29 April 2001 whereas all other datasets relate to mid year points. The major disadvantage is, of course, that the Census is only carried out every ten years.

Mid Year Estimates

The MYEs are the best available estimate of population distribution by age and sex in the intercensal years. The MYEs are released annually at LGD and PC levels which enables population change over time to be monitored at these levels.

Central Health Index

The Central Health Index (CHI), owned and managed by the Central Services Agency (CSA), is a database of all people registered with a GP in Northern Ireland. Each individual record contains the person's age, sex and home postcode, enabling counts of GP registered people by age and sex to be constructed for any specified geography. The strengths of the CHI database lie in the facility to construct a population profile by single year of age and sex for the entire age range. The weaknesses, however, centre on problems of list inflation (where people move area but neglect to tell their GP surgery) and list cleaning (where these people are identified and removed from the GP's list). If list inflation was evenly spread across all areas and all age/sex groups then the issue would not present a problem. However, it is known that particular population age/sex groups and particular types of area are more prone to suffering from this issue - for example, students and young people and areas with large concentrations of these groups. Similarly with list cleaning, if the effects were spread evenly across age/sex groups and geographical areas then this would be less of a problem. However, it is known that certain age/sex groups and certain areas are targeted for list cleaning at different times and therefore the consistency over time can be compromised.

Child Benefit

Child Benefit (CB) is a non-means tested benefit paid to parents/carers of children aged 0 to 15 inclusive (and children aged 16 to 18 if they remain in full time education). The CB database contains information on each child for whom CB is claimed, including age, sex

and home postcode. As CB is known to have almost universal take up, this data enables reliable counts of children aged 0-15 inclusive to be constructed by single year of age and sex for any specified geography. The data is not suitable for estimating numbers of children aged 16-18 as those who are not in full time education cannot be claimed for. In addition, there are a number of groups of children aged 0-15 for whom CB is not or cannot be claimed which can lead to an underestimation of the correct number of children aged 0-15 in an area. These groups are:

- Children for whom child benefit is not claimed but who are eligible
- Foreign Armed Forces dependants
- Children in local authority care
- Children detained in secure or non-secure accommodation
- Children whose entry to the United Kingdom is subject to immigration control

There are also certain groups of children aged 0-15 who may appear to live in one place according to the CB database but in reality live elsewhere. These groups are:

- School boarders - if claimant's address is different to boarder's residential address
- Children who reside at a different address to the address of the claimant

In summary, therefore, CB offers the potential to accurately estimate numbers of children aged 0-15 inclusive by single year of age and sex for each small area in Northern Ireland and at different time points. However, one must remember that in certain instances the data may not be wholly reliable.

Super Older Persons Database

The Super Older Persons Database (SOPD), managed by the Department for Social Development, is a non-overlapping count of people aged 65 and over who are in receipt of any of the following benefits: Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Widows Benefit, State Pension, Incapacity Benefit, Winter Fuel and Minimum Income Guarantee. The SOPD includes information on age, sex and home postcode of each claimant. Like CB, the number of people aged 65 and over who do not claim one of these benefits is thought to be very low, thereby making the SOPD a valuable tool for estimating population distribution for those aged 65 and over by age and sex at small area level across the whole of Northern Ireland.

Armed Forces

Data on the age/sex profile and geographical distribution of armed forces personnel is useful as this population group tend not to register with GPs and are therefore rarely included in the CHI database. Data on Armed Forces was supplied by NISRA from information obtained from the Defence Analytical Services Agency.

Prisoners

Most indicators in the NI MDM 2005 require prison populations to be excluded from the denominator. An accurate count of prisoners by age, sex and postcode of prison establishment as agreed with the NIO was used.

Due to the potential problems with the datasets listed above, the first stage of the estimation process was to undertake a thorough programme of data testing and validation in order to identify particular age/sex groups and/or particular geographical areas where one or more of the datasets may have a degree of unreliability/instability. Each of the datasets were aggregated to SOA level and then compared against each alternative dataset and against itself over time.

Prior to constructing small area population estimates for mid 2003, a base population for mid 2001 was created. This was achieved by constraining the 2001 Census counts to the 2001 MYE then subtracting the 2001 prisoner population from the relevant areas. This set of mid 2001 small area estimates formed the base population from which to estimate change between 2001 and 2003.

The final population change statistics applied to the mid 2001 small area estimates to create mid 2003 estimates were derived from the change statistics of each of the population indicative administrative datasets (i.e. CHI, CB and SOPD). A final change statistic was computed for each age/sex band for each small area independently. A weighting system was constructed which used the various criteria specified in the data testing and validation stage to determine the extent to which each administrative dataset accurately represented true population change in each age/sex group and each small area. In cases where none of the administrative datasets met the necessary criteria, a final population change statistic of 1 was allocated, indicating no population change between 2001 and 2003.

Finally, the mid 2003 small area population estimates were constrained to the 2003 MYE at LGD and PC levels by age and sex to produce mid 2003 small area estimates which are consistent with the higher level estimates.

Appendix 3
Shrinkage Estimation

In some areas, particularly where populations at risk are small, data may be 'unreliable', that is more likely to be affected by measurement error or sampling error, with particular SOAs getting unrepresentatively low or high scores on certain indicators. The extent of a score's 'unreliability' can be measured by calculating its standard error.

This problem emerged in the construction of other indices or measures of multiple deprivation in the past and this prompted the use of the signed chi squared statistic (see for example Robson, 1994). However, this technique has been much criticised for its use in this context because it conflates population size with levels of deprivation (see for example Connolly and Chisholm, 1999). Given the problems with the signed chi squared approach, another technique - 'shrinkage estimation' (i.e. empirical Bayesian estimation) - has been used subsequently to deal with the problem[8].

Shrinkage involves moving 'unreliable' SOA scores (i.e. those with a high standard error) towards another more robust score. This may be towards more deprivation or less deprivation. There are many possible candidates for the 'more robust' score to which an unreliable score could move. The LGD mean has been selected for this purpose but others could, in theory, include the Northern Ireland mean, the means of areas of similar characteristics, or the mean of adjacent SOAs.

Arguably, the movement of unreliable scores towards the mean score for Northern Ireland would be inappropriate because of the large variation across the country and because it would be preferable to take into account local circumstances. 'Borrowing strength' from adjacent SOAs would be difficult to apply technically for the whole country, and could be problematic especially near the edges of towns. Though shrinking to the mean of SOAs with similar characteristics is attractive there are no SOA recognised classification systems currently available. On the other hand, LGDs are 'natural' administrative units and, because of this, may share many socio-economic characteristics.

It was concluded that shrinkage to the LGD mean was the best and most reliable procedure. This is in essence the same as shrinking to the population weighted SOA mean for a LGD. Indeed it could be argued that shrinking to the LGD mean is compelling because it constrains the impact of shrinkage to a LGD's mean.

It could be argued that 'shrinkage estimation' is inappropriate for administrative data which are, in effect, a Census. This is not correct. The problem exists not only where data are derived from samples but also where scans of administrative data effectively mean that an entire Census of a particular group is being considered. This is because such Censuses can be regarded as samples from 'super populations' - one could consider these to be samples in time. Taking the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain as an example, in an SOA there may be only three adults under 60 in a particular year, one of whom was suffering from mood or anxiety disorder. If another year was considered there may have been four adults under 60, one of whom was suffering from mood or anxiety disorder. With such a small 'at risk' population, the proportions thus fluctuate greatly between a third and a quarter, probably due to random fluctuation. By contrast another area might have 200 adults under 60 in a given year, with 20 adults suffering from mood or anxiety disorders. The 10% this represents is less likely to be the result of random fluctuation. The extent of a score's 'unreliability' is measured by calculating its standard error.

The actual mechanism of the procedure is to estimate deprivation in a particular SOA using a weighted combination of (a) data from that SOA and (b) data from another more robust source (for example the LGD mean). The weight attempts to increase the efficiency of the estimation, while not increasing its bias. If the SOA has a high standard error and a LGD appears to be an unbiased estimation of the SOA score then the SOA score moves towards the LGD score.

Although most scores move a small amount, only 'unreliable' scores, that is those with a large standard error, move significantly. The amount of movement depends on both the size of the standard error and the amount of heterogeneity amongst the SOAs in an LGD.

The 'shrunken' estimate of a SOA-level proportion (or ratio) is a weighted average of the two 'raw' proportions for the SOA and for the corresponding LGD[9]. The weights used are determined by the relative magnitudes of within-SOA and between-SOA variability.

8 For England see Noble, Smith et al, 2000a p16; for Wales see Noble, Smith, Wright et al, 2000 p8; for Northern Ireland see Noble, Smith, Wright et al, 2001 p11; and for Scotland see Noble, Wright et al, 2003b p15.

9 Where appropriate the weighted average is calculated on the logit scale, for technical reasons, principally because the logit of a proportion is more nearly normally distributed than the proportion itself.

The 'shrunken' SOA-level estimate is the weighted average

$$z^*_j = w_j z_j + (1 - w_j)\, z \qquad [1]$$

where z_j is the SOA level proportion, z is the LGD level proportion, w_j is the weight given to the 'raw' SOA data and $(1\text{-}w_j)$ the weight given to the overall proportion for the LGD. The formula used to determine w_j is

$$w_j = \frac{1/s^2_j}{1/s^2_j + 1/t^2} \qquad [2]$$

where s_j is the standard error of the SOA level proportion, and t^2 is the inter-SOA variance for the k SOAs in the LGD, calculated as

$$t^2 = \frac{1}{k - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (z_j - z)^2 \qquad [3]$$

Appendix 4
Factor Analysis

In some domains, deprivations tend to exist in different spatial and temporal forms. In these cases indicators need to be combined at an ecological level to create an area score.

There are a number of ways in which a set of indicators might be used to identify a single domain of deprivation. The indicators could be combined, after appropriate standardisation, using weights determined by researcher judgement. This judgement might be based on some theoretical premise of the relationship between the various indicators and the latent component, or it might be possible to assign weights based on the scrutiny of the inter-correlations of the indicators. This method has been used in such a way as to identify the indicator that had the highest correlation within the set of indicators and then to use this as a 'headline' indicator (Robson et al, 2001).

Alternatively, if one assumes the existence of a latent construct of the domain of deprivation in question, factor analysis can be used to generate weights for the indicators. There are a number of problems associated with the accurate identification of such an underlying factor. The variables: (1) are measured on different scales, (2) have different levels of statistical accuracy, (3) have different distributions, (4) may or may not apply to the same individual and (5) measure, to different degrees, the underlying factor imperfectly. Maximum Likelihood (ML) factor analysis was used with a view to overcoming these problems. Other methods, such as applying a linear-scaling model (i.e. adding a large number of items that purport to measure the same construct together to increase the reliability of a scale - assuming error elements to be non-additive and random), deal with only some. Alternative statistical methods, such as Principal Components Analysis (PCA), do not address all these problems. PCA, for example, ignores measurement error (error variance) or the variables' imperfect measurement of the underlying construct (specific variance). This is because it does not attempt to separate common variance (i.e. variance shared between three or more variables) from specific variance and error variance. The appropriate technique, where specific and error variance are suspected (i.e. problems 2 and 5), is a form of common factor analysis of which ML factor analysis is a type.

The premise behind a simple one-common-factor model is that the underlying factor is imperfectly measured by each

of the variables in the dataset but that the variables that are most highly correlated with the underlying factor will also be highly correlated with the other variables. By analysing the correlation between variables it is therefore possible to make inferences about the common factor and indeed to estimate a factor score for each case (i.e. SOA). This, of course, assumes that the variables themselves are all related to the underlying factor to some extent and are in most cases fairly strongly related to it.

It is not the aim of this analysis to reduce a large number of variables into a number of theoretically significant factors as is usual in much social science use of factor analysis (i.e. exploratory factor analysis). The variables are chosen because they are believed to measure a single area deprivation factor. The analysis therefore involves testing a one-common-factor model against the possibility of there being more than one factor. If a meaningful second common factor is found it would suggest the need for a new domain or the removal of variables. Decisions over whether a meaningful second common factor exist are aided by standard tests and criteria, such as examination of eigen values. Before factor analysis was applied the indicators were subjected to 'shrinkage estimation' (where applicable) and transformed to a normal distribution.

Once a satisfactory solution is achieved a factor score can be estimated for each SOA. That is, the combined indicators, using weights generated by the factor analysis process, are then used as the domain score. Thomson's method for estimating factor scores was used.

The weights that were generated by factor analysis are as follows:

Indicator weights for the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 'Children/Young People Sub-Domain'

Indicator	Indicator Weight*
Not staying on at school	0.12
Absenteeism	0.06
Not entering Higher Education	0.15
Key Stage 4 (GCSE/GNVQ)	0.48
Key Stage 3	0.09
Not in grammar school	0.09
SEN pupils	0.02

* Factor weights do not sum to 1 because of rounding

Indicator weights for the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Indicator	Indicator Weight*
Mood or anxiety disorders	0.18
Years of potential life lost	0.46
Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	0.20
Cancer	0.15

* Factor weights do not sum to 1 because of rounding

Appendix 5
Exponential Transformation

The transformation used is as follows. For any SOA, denote its rank on the domain, scaled to the range [0,1], by R (with R=1/N for the least deprived, and R=N/N, i.e. R=1, for the most deprived, where N=the number of SOAs in Northern Ireland).

The transformed domain,
X say, is X = -23*log{1 - R*[1 - exp(-100/23)]}

where *log* denotes natural logarithm and *exp* the exponential or antilog transformation.

Appendix 6
Local Government District level presentations: worked examples

Local Concentration

Local Concentration is the population weighted average of the ranks of a LGD's most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the LGD's population.

An example might be an LGD containing 50,000 people. Ten percent of this population is 5,000 people. The Local Concentration measure would calculate the score of the most deprived SOAs containing exactly 5,000 people. Having sorted the SOAs in descending order of deprivation, the most deprived SOA contains 2,200 people and has a rank of 500 (out of 890, where 890 is the most deprived SOA for this calculation). The next most deprived SOA contains 2,000 people and has a rank of 300. All of the people from the second SOA are required to reach the total of 5,000 people (which is 10% of the LGD's population). The next most deprived SOA contains 1,900 people and has a rank of 100. From this SOA, 800 people are required to bring the total to 5,000. The Local Concentration score for this LGD would be:

((2200/5000) x 500) + ((2000/5000) x 300) + ((800/5000) x 100)

= (0.44 x 500) + (0.4 x 300) + (0.16 x 100)

= 356

The larger the Local Concentration score, the more deprived the LGD, on this measure. The most deprived LGD on this measure is given a rank of 1, for presentation.

Extent

Percentage of a LGD's population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.

An example might be an LGD with twenty SOAs. Five of the SOAs are within the most deprived 10% of SOAs in Northern Ireland on the Multiple Deprivation Measure and a further two are within the most deprived 30% - one at the 11th percentile and one at the 29th percentile. All of the populations of the five SOAs in the most deprived 10%, together with 95% of the population of the SOA at the 11th percentile and 5% of the population of the SOA

at the 29th percentile are aggregated and divided by the LGD's total population and presented as a percentage. So, the populations of the five SOAs in the most deprived 10% are 2,500, 1,800, 2,000, 1,900 and 2,100. The population of the SOA at the 11th percentile is 2,200 and that of the SOA at the 29th percentile is 1,950. The total LGD population is 50,000. The Extent score is therefore:

((((2500 + 1800 + 2000 + 1900 + 2100) x 1) + (2200 x 0.95) + (1950 x 0.05))/50000) x 100

= 25%

The LGD scores are ranked in descending order, so the LGD with the highest percentage is given a rank of 1.

Scale (two measures)

Income Scale is the number of people who are income deprived; Employment Scale is the number of people who are employment deprived.

Consider an LGD with ten SOAs. The number of people in low income families in each SOA (i.e. the numerator in the Income Deprivation Domain) are 344, 422, 847, 737, 329, 286, 512, 98, 123 and 146. The Income Scale score is therefore:

344 + 422 + 847 + 737 + 329 + 286 + 512 + 98 + 123 + 146 = 3844

The Employment Scale score is generated in the same way, using the numerator of the Employment Deprivation Domain. In both cases, the LGD scores are ranked in descending order, so the LGDs with the largest number of income or employment deprived people are ranked 1.

Average of SOA ranks

Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a LGD.

An LGD has eight SOAs with populations of 1,700, 1,500, 2,000, 1,900, 1,850, 1,750, 1,950, and 1,800. These SOAs rank 100, 278, 500, 489, 27, 762, 439 and 824 respectively (for the purposes of the calculation the ranks are such that 1=least deprived). The total LGD population is 14,450. In order to calculate the score, each SOA rank is multiplied by the proportion of the LGD's population that falls in that SOA. These are summed to make the LGD score. Thus, the average SOA rank for this LGD is:

((1700/14450) x 100) + ((1500/14450) x 278) + ((2000/14450) x 500) + ((1900/14450) x 489) + ((1850/14450) x 27) + ((1750/14450) x 762) + ((1950/14450) x 439) + ((1800/14450) x 824)

= 431.75

The LGD scores are ranked in descending order, and the most deprived LGD (which has the largest score) is given a rank of 1 for presentation.

Average of SOA scores

Population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a LGD

This is calculated in exactly the same way as the Average of SOA Ranks measure, except that the Multiple Deprivation Measure SOA score is used instead of the SOA rank.

Appendix 7: Components of the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Income Domain	Employment Domain	Health And Disability Domain	Education, Skills and Training Domain	Proximity To Services Domain	Crime And Disorder Domain	Living Environment Domain
Adults and children in IS households (A) Adults and children in JSA-IB households (B) Adults and children in certain WFTC households (C) Adults and children in certain DPTC households (D)	Unemployment claimant count (A) Incapacity Benefit claimants (B) Severe Disablement Allowance claimants (C) Participants in New Deal for Young People (D) Participants in New Deal for 25 + (E) Invalid Care Allowance claimants (F)	Years of Potential Life Lost (A) Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (B) Adults suffering from mood or anxiety disorders comprising 2 indicators: (i) prescribing for mood/anxiety disorders, and (ii) suicides (C) People registered as having cancer (D)	CHILDREN: GCSE/GNVQ points score (A) KS3 points score (B) Not staying on at school (C) Absenteeism (D) Not entering Higher Education (E) Not in grammar school (F) SEN pupils (G) ADULTS: No and low qualifications (H)	Road distance to a: GP (A) A&E hospital (B) Dentist (C) Optician (D) Pharmacist (E) Job Centre (F) Post Office (G) Food shop (H) Settlement of 10,000+ people (I)	CRIME: Recorded crime rates for: Violence, robbery and public order (A) Burglary (B) Vehicle theft (C) Criminal damage (D) DISORDER: Recorded rates for: Malicious and deliberate primary fires (E) Disturbances (F)	HOUSING QUALITY: Housing stress(A) Houses without central heating (B) HOUSING ACCESS: Household overcrowding (C) Homelessness (D) OUTDOOR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT: Local area problem score (E)
SUM (A:D) / SOA total population	SUM (A:F) / relevant SOA population	APPLY 'SHRINKAGE' PROCEDURE TO ALL DATA (except prescribing)	APPLY 'SHRINKAGE' PROCEDURE TO ALL DATA (except absenteeism)		APPLY 'SHRINKAGE' PROCEDURE TO ALL DATA (except absenteeism)	APPLY 'SHRINKAGE' PROCEDURE TO ALL DATA (except homelessness)
Apply 'Shrinkage' Procedure to this rate Income Domain Measure	Apply 'Shrinkage' Procedure to this rate Employment Domain Measure	Combine Mood/ Anxiety Disorder Indicators with Equal Weight. Use Factor Analysis to Generate Weights to Combine Indicators Health and Disability Domain Measure	Use Factor Analysis to Generate Weights to Combine Indicators In Children Sub Domain. Standardise and Exponentially Transform Sub-Domains and Combine with Equal Weights Education Skills and Training Domain Measure	Combine Indicators with Equal Weights Except Road Distance to A&E Hospital Which has Double Weight Proximity to Services Domain Measure	Combine Crime Indicators (A To D) with Equal Weights and Disorder Indicators (E &F) with Weights of 60% for Disturbances and 40% for Fires. Standardise and Exponentially Transform Sub - Domains and Combine Using Weights of 60% for Crime and 40% for Disorder Crime and Disorder Domain Measure	Combine Housing Quality Indicators (A & B) with Equal Weights and Housing Access Indicators (C & D) with Weights of 80% for Over-Crowding and 20% for Homelessness. Standardise and Exponentially Transform Sub - Domains and Combine Using Equal Weights Living Environment Domain Measure
STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION	STANDARDISE DOMAIN AND TRANSFORM TO EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
25%	25%	15%	15%	10%	5%	5%

Weight Individual Domain Exponential Scores as shown and combine to produce Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 (MDM 2005) which can then be ranked

Glossary

The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

AA	Attendance Allowance
A&E	Accident and Emergency
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CAS	Community Attitudes Survey
CB	Child Benefit
CHI	Central Health Index
CIDR	Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio
CSA	Central Services Agency
CTC	Child Tax Credit
DAS	Disablement Advisory Service
DE	Department of Education
DEL	Department of Employment and Learning
DETI	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DHSSPS	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
DLA	Disability Living Allowance
DSD	Department for Social Development
DPTC	Disabled Person's Tax Credit
DPP	District Policing Partnership
DVLNI	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Northern Ireland
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
ED	Enumeration District
EwC	Estimating with Confidence project
FE	Further Education
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GNVQ	General National Vocational Qualification
GP	General Practitioner
HE	Higher Education
IB	Incapacity Benefit
ICP	Independent Commission on Policing
IDAC	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IS	Income Support
JSA(IB)	Job Seeker's Allowance (Income Based)
JSA	Job Seeker's Allowance
JUVOS	Computerised individual level unemployment data held by ONS
KS2	Key Stage 2
KS3	Key Stage 3
KS4	Key Stage 4
LGD	Local Government District
MDM	Multiple Deprivation Measure
MIG	Minimum Income Guarantee
ML	Maximum Likelihood
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MYE	Mid Year Estimate
NDDP	New Deal for Disabled People
NDLP	New Deal for Lone Parents
ND25+	New Deal for 25+
ND50+	New Deal for 50 Pluses
NDYP	New Deal for Young People
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NICS	Northern Ireland Crime Survey
NICVA	Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action
NIFB	Northern Ireland Fire Brigade
NIHCS	Northern Ireland House Condition Survey
NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
NI MDM 2001	Multiple Deprivation Measure 2001
NI MDM 2005	Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005
NINIS	Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NUTS III	Nomenclature Units of Territorial Statistics
OA	Output Area
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PC	Parliamentary Constituency
PCA	Principal Components Analysis
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
SAER	Summary of Annual Examination Results
SAPE	Small Area Population Estimation project
SDA	Severe Disablement Allowance
SDRC	Social Disadvantage Research Centre
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SOA	Super Output Area
SOPD	Super Older Persons Database
UCAS	University and Colleges Admissions Service
WFTC	Working Families' Tax Credit
YPLL	Years of Potential Life Lost

Bibliography

Atkinson, A.B. (1998) 'Social Exclusion, Poverty and Unemployment', in A.B. Atkinson and J. Hills (eds.) *Exclusion, Employment and Opportunity* (London School of Economics, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion), pp. 1-20.

Brewer, J.D. (1992) 'The Public and The Police', in P. Stringer and G. Robinson (eds.) *Social Attitudes in Northern Ireland*: *The Second Report*. Belfast: Blackstaff Press.

Community Attitudes Survey Bulletin (2003) *A Continuous Survey of Public Attitudes and Views on Crime, Law and Order and Policing Issues, January - December 2003.* (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency).

Connolly, C. and Chisholm, M. (1999) 'The use of indicators for targeting public expenditure: the Index of Local Deprivation', *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy,* vol. 17, pp. 463-482.

Freeman, A., and Reinecke, M.A. (1993) *Cognitive therapy of suicidal behaviour*. New York: Springer.

French, B. and Campbell, P. (2005) 'Crime Victimisation in Northern Ireland: Findings from the 2003/04 Northern Ireland Crime Survey' (NIO Statistics and Research Bulletin 4/2005).

Geary, R., McEvoy, K. and Morison, J. (2000) 'Lives less ordinary? Crime, communities and policing in Northern Ireland', *Irish Journal of Sociology*, 10, pp. 49-74.

Independent Commission on Policing (1998) A New Beginning: *Policing in Northern Ireland* (Report of the Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland).

Independent Commission on Policing (1999) *Perceptions of the Police: Main Findings* (Report of the Independent Commission on Policing).

Jarman, M. (2002) *Managing Disorder - Responding to Interface Violence in North Belfast* (Report of the OFMDFM Research Branch).

Murtagh, B. (1994) Ethnic Space and the Challenge to Land Use Planning: A Study of Belfast's Peacelines (Centre for Policy Research, University of Ulster).

Noble, M., Wright, G., Lloyd, M., Dibben, C., Smith, G.A.N. *et al*, (2003a) *Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2003: Summary Report* (Crown Copyright, Scottish Executive).

Noble, M., Wright, G., Lloyd, M., Dibben, C., Smith, G.A.N. *et al*, (2003b) *Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2003: Full Report* (Scottish Executive web document available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/social/siod-00.asp).

Noble, M., Smith, G.A.N., Wright, G., Dibben, C., and Lloyd, M. (2001) *The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2001* (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Occasional Paper No 18).

Noble, M., Smith, G., Wright, G., Dibben, C., Lloyd M., and Penhale B. (2000) *Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000* (The National Assembly for Wales).

Noble, M., Smith, G., Penhale B., Wright, G., Dibben, C., Owen, T. and Lloyd M. (2000a) *Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the Local Level: The Indices of Deprivation 2000* (DETR).

Noble, M., Smith, G.A.N., Penhale, B., Wright, G., Dibben, C., Owen, T. and Lloyd, M. (2000b) *Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the Small Area Level: The Indices of Deprivation 2000* (DETR, Regeneration Research Summary Number 37, 2000).

Noble, M., Penhale, B., Smith, G.A.N., Wright, G., Dibben, C. and Lloyd, M. (2000a) *Indices of Deprivation 2000* (DETR, Regeneration Research Summary Number 31, 2000).

Noble, M., Penhale, B., Smith, G.A.N., Wright, G., Dibben, C. and Lloyd, M. (2000b) *Response to the Formal Consultations on the Indices of Deprivation 2000* (DETR).

Noble, M., Wright, G., Dibben, C., Smith, G.A.N., McLennan, D., Anttila, C., Barnes, H. et al, (2004) *The English Indices of Deprivation 2004* (Report to the Office of the deputy Prime Minister, London: Neighbourhood Renewal Unit).

Robson, B. (1994) *Relative Deprivation in Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland* Statistics and Research Agency).

Robson, B., Deas, I., Bradford, M., Wong, C., and Andersen, M. (June 2001), *Deprivation in London: an alternative to IMD 2000* (CUPS).

SAPE (01)3 Revised (2001) *Initial review of small area estimates prepared by other countries* (Office for National Statistics).

SAPE(01)4 (2001) *Initial review of the availability of small area population estimates for England and Wales from other providers* (Office for National Statistics).

SAPE(04)9 (2004) *Recommendation on a suitable model for producing mid-2002 ward population estimates for England and Wales* (Office for National Statistics).

Senior, M. (2002) 'Deprivation Indicators', in P. Rees and D. Martin (eds.) *The Census Data System*, pp. 123-139.

Shirlow, P. (1999) *Fear, Mobility and Living in the Ardoyne and Upper Ardoyne Communities* (School of Environmental Studies, University of Ulster).

Simpson, S., Middleton, L., Diamond, I. and Lunn, D. (1996) 'Small area population estimates: a review of methods used in Britain in the 1990s', *Working Paper 11, Estimating with Confidence Project* (Department of Social Statistics, University of Southampton).

Townsend, P. (1987) 'Deprivation', *Journal of Social Policy*, vol. 16, part 2, pp.125-146.

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) was established as an Executive Agency within the Northern Ireland Department of Finance and Personnel on 1 April 1996. NISRA is the principal source of official information of socio-economic conditions in Northern Ireland. The Agency provides statistics and social research services, undertakes the Northern Ireland census of population and administers the civil registration of births, deaths, marriages and adoptions.

The overall corporate aims of NISRA are to:

- Provide a statistical and research service to support the decision making by Government in Northern Ireland and to inform Parliament and the wider community through the dissemination of reliable official statistics; and
- Administer the marriage laws and to provide a system for the civil registration of births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland.

NISRA can be found on the internet at www.nisra.gov.uk

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
McAuley House
2-14 Castle Street
Belfast
BT1 1SA

Contact Point
Janis Watson
Neighbourhood Statistics Unit

Telephone: 028 9034 8112
Fax: 028 9034 8134

Published by The Stationery Office and available from:

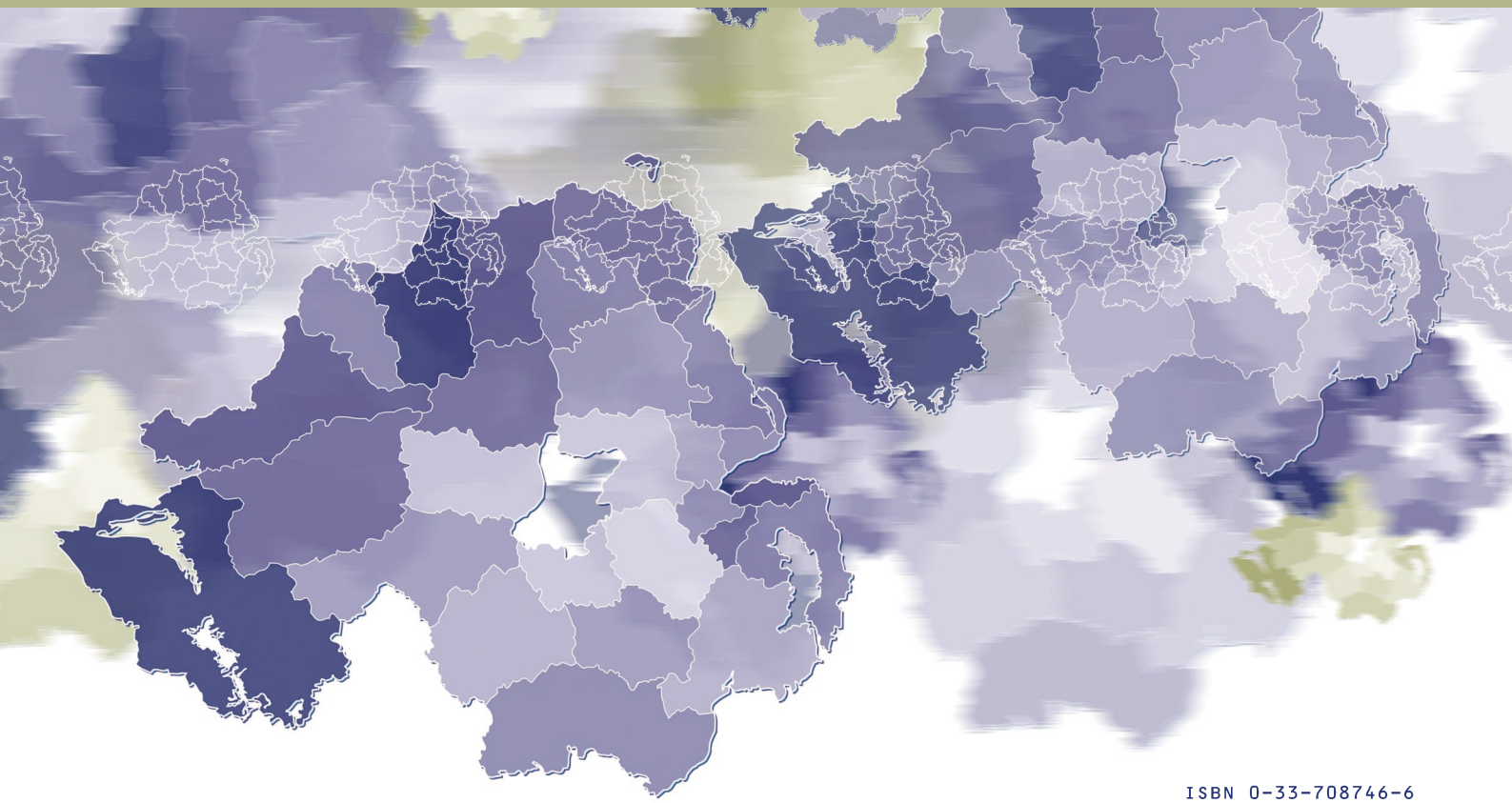
The Stationery Office
(Mail, telephone and fax orders only)
PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN
Telephone orders/General enquiries: 0870 6005522
Fax orders 0870 600 5533

You can now order books online at **www.tso.co.uk**

The Stationery Office Bookshops
123 Kingsway, London WC2B 6PQ
020 7242 6393 Fax 020 7242 6394
68-69 Bull Street, Birmingham B4 6AD
0121 236 9696 Fax 0121 236 9699
9-21 Princess Street, Manchester M60 8AS
0161 834 7201 Fax 0161 833 0634
16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD
028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401
The Stationery Office Oriel Bookshop
18-19 High Street, Cardiff CF1 2BZ
029 2039 5548 Fax 029 2038 4347
71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ
0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

The Stationery Office's Accredited Agents
(See Yellow Pages)

and through good booksellers



ISBN 0-33-708746-6

9 780337 087462

www.tso.co.uk **£25.00**