

7 Supplementary data

This section presents a range of different data that may be examined alongside the HB/CTB data presented thus far. Some sources given provide alternative views of deprivation; others are 'outcome' indicators, which illustrate the extent to which income poverty may be related to other social factors.

7.1 Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) were published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2007 and comprise seven domains, examining different aspects of deprivation, a combined index (the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)) and a number of sub-domains. The ID are based on a statistical geography called Super Output Areas (SOAs), which are groupings of Census output areas with a population of, on average, 1,500 people. A full analysis of the Indices of Deprivation for Cambridgeshire is available on-line at www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/community/deprivation/ but a selection of indices are given here for reference. The overall IMD is shown, along with the two income sub-domains: Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

Map 7.1 shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The overall east-west pattern found in many of the HB/CTB maps is also seen here, with the most deprived areas of the City located to the north and east. The most deprived SOA was in King's Hedges ward, and King's Hedges also had the most SOAs among the most deprived quintile.

Map 7.2 shows the Income Deprivation Affecting Children sub-domain. The overall pattern here is very similar to that shown in Map 4.1, but shows a more localised picture. SOAs among the most deprived quintile are almost exclusively within King's Hedges, East Chesterton and Abbey wards.

Map 7.3 shows the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People sub-domain. While the overall picture is, again, fairly similar, here deprivation is more spread out. SOAs among the most deprived quintile in this domain are found in areas that are less deprived on other measures, such as in parts of Petersfield, Coleridge, Castle and Market. Deprivation according to this domain is much less marked in King's Hedges and Abbey. While this map shows some overlap with the pensioner HB/CTB map (Map 6.1), it identifies some areas that do not appear on Map 6.1. This suggests that there are some pensioners living in the City who are not receiving benefits but who may be experiencing income poverty. This may be particularly the case in owner-occupier areas.

The income elements of the ID have a significant component based on the uptake of different benefits, so it is therefore not surprising (and is indeed comforting), that there is reasonable agreement between the ID maps shown here and the HB/CTB maps. There is more discrepancy between the older people maps, however, which should be considered.

7.2 Household income

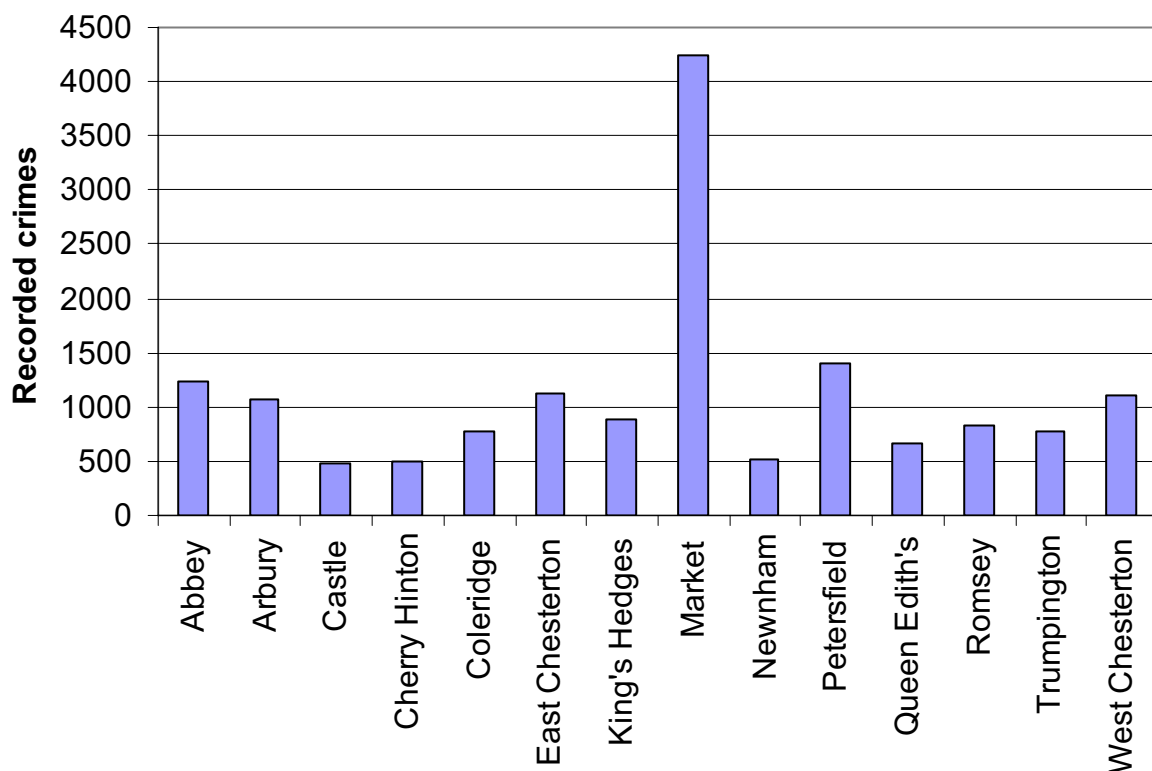
Map 7.4 shows the distribution of households with an income of less than £15,000. This follows the distribution of benefit claimants and of income deprivation to some extent, but not as closely as might be expected. In some areas, such as King's Hedges and parts of Abbey, there is considerable overlap; however, it is notable that, despite high benefit uptake in East Chesterton, there are no SOAs among the top quintile for low income.

7.3 Crime

Figure 7.1 shows the number of crimes recorded by ward in the financial year 2008-2009. As might be expected, there are far more crimes recorded in Market ward than any other ward. Away from the City Centre, more crimes are recorded in Petersfield, Abbey and East Chesterton. This suggests that while there is more recorded crime in central areas, areas generally considered to be more deprived also show higher numbers of recorded crimes.

Figure 7.1: Total number of recorded crimes, FY2008/2009

Source: Cambridgeshire Crime Research Team



7.4 Educational attainment

Map 7.5 shows proportion of children underachieving at Key Stage 3 (defined as the proportion not reaching an overall achievement score of 28 at the end of Year 9). This shows a very similar pattern to that of income deprivation affecting children in map 7.2, and to the distribution of the child benefit population as shown in map 4.1. Areas with the highest proportion of children underachieving are concentrated in King's Hedges, East Chesterton, parts of Cherry Hinton and a small area of Romsey.

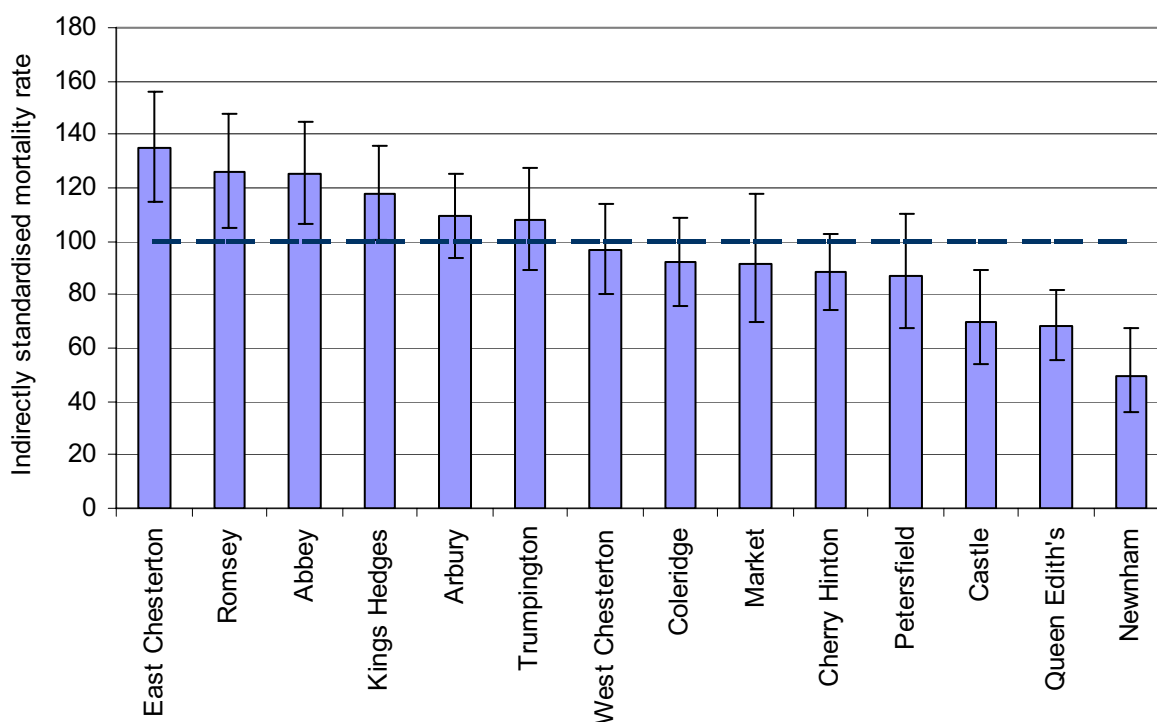
7.5 Health status

Figure 7.2 shows the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for people aged under 75 across Cambridge City wards. This is a useful measure of the overall average health status of the population in each ward. The SMRs, in this case, have been standardised to Cambridge City, which means that they show the inequality in mortality seen between different parts of the City. In East Chesterton, there were 35% more deaths among people aged under 75 than would be expected based on the population age structure. Romsey, Abbey and King's Hedges also showed significantly higher mortality than would be expected. Castle, Queen Edith's and Newnham each showed much lower mortality than would be expected. This shows that people living in areas with high benefit uptake, notably Abbey, King's Hedges and East Chesterton are also living in areas where overall health status is poorer.

Figure 7.2: Standardised mortality ratio (under 75s) across Cambridge City wards

Standardised with respect to average mortality for Cambridge City; based on mortality over 1998 to 2003.

Source: Office for National Statistics mortality data



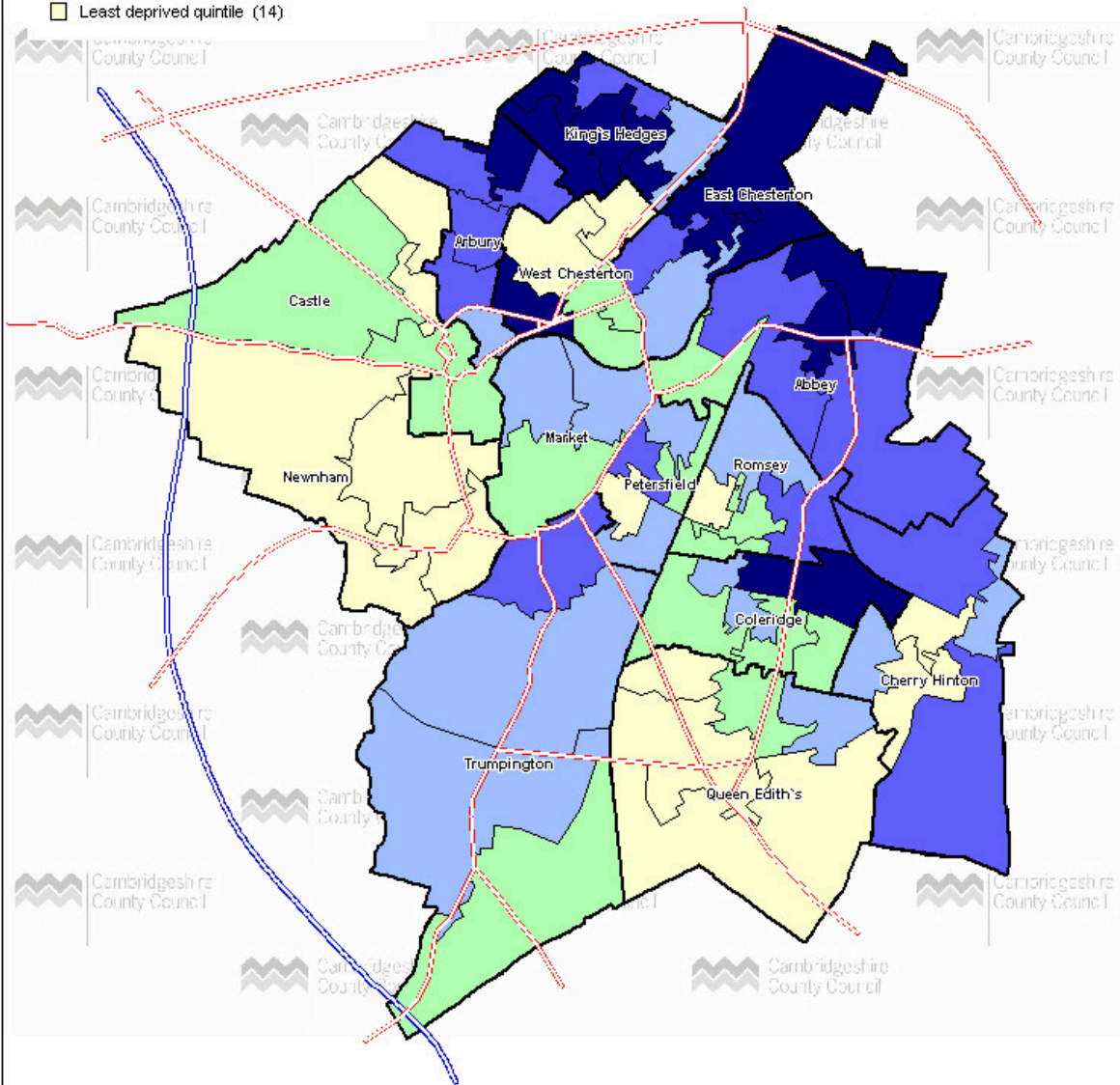
Map 7.6 shows the distribution of people making emergency admissions to hospital over the period 2002 to 2005. In general, people who are more deprived are less likely to make timely and appropriate use of primary care and are more likely to be admitted to hospital on an emergency basis. Older people are also more likely to be admitted as emergencies. In Cambridge, there are a number of dimensions to the pattern seen. There are more OAs among the highest admissions quintile in King's Hedges, East Chesterton and Abbey, which is likely to be related to deprivation. There were also more emergency admissions from parts of Coleridge and Queen Edith's, which may be more related to the distribution of older people. There were also high emergency admission rates in OAs in the 'student' areas of Market, Newnham and Castle.

Map 7.1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

IMD 2007 (by quintiles)

Source: DCLG 2007

- Most deprived quintile (13)
- (13)
- (14)
- (14)
- Least deprived quintile (14)



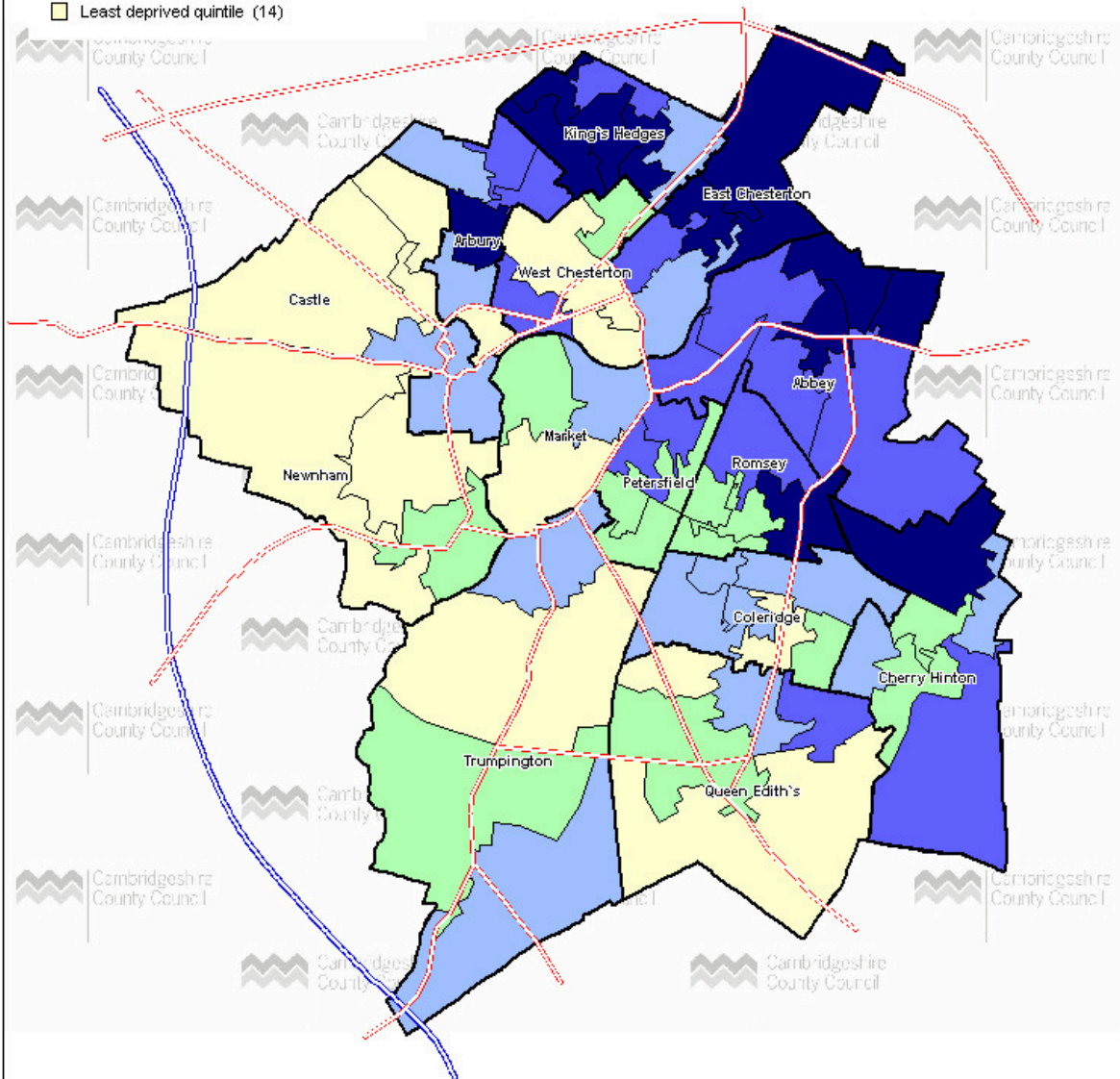
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Map 7.2: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2007

IDACI 2007 (by quintiles)

Source: DCLG 2007

- Most deprived quintile (13)
- (13)
- (14)
- (14)
- Least deprived quintile (14)



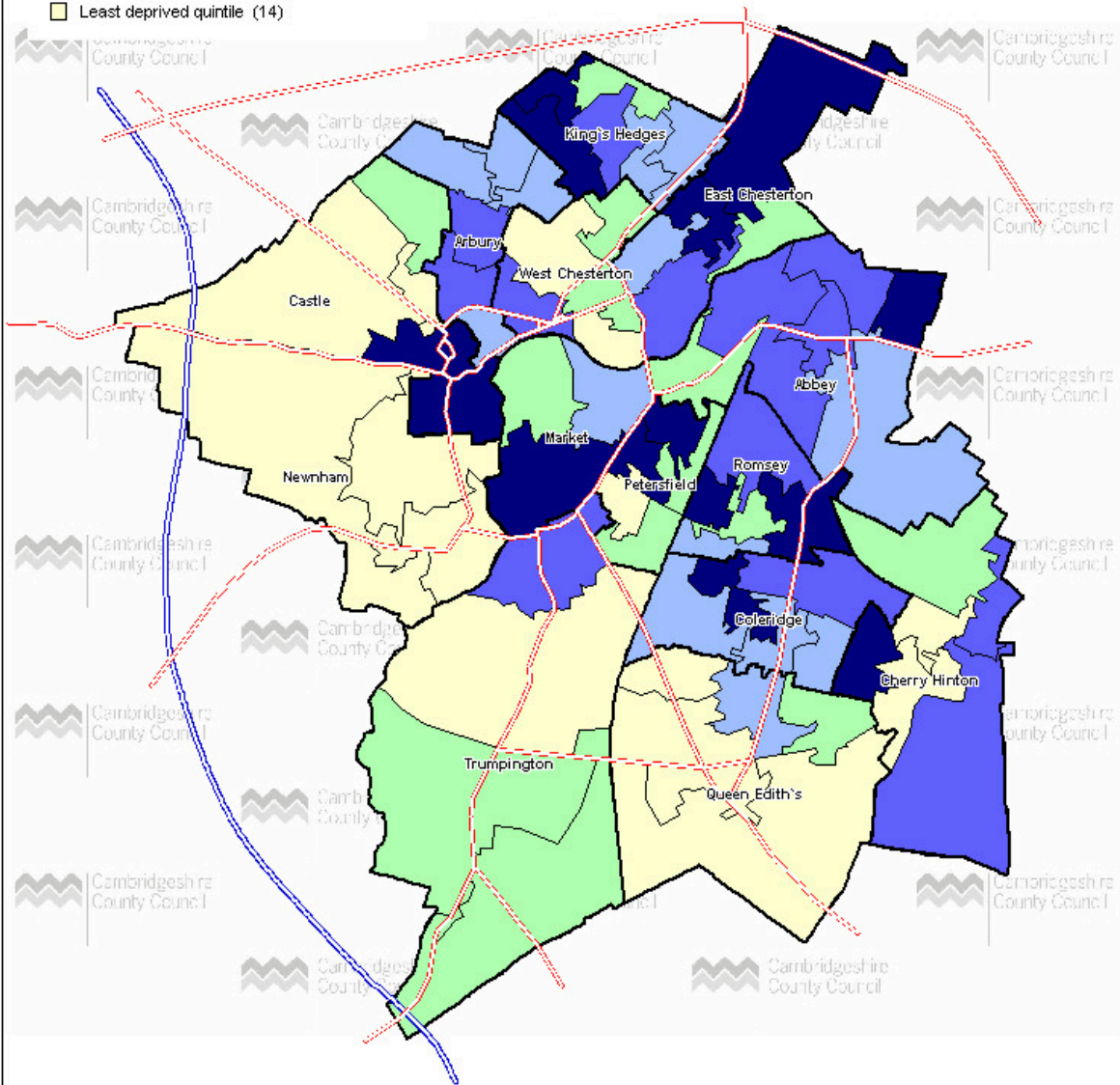
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Map 7.3: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2007

IDAOPi 2007 (by quintiles)

Source: DCLG 2007

- Most deprived quintile (13)
- (13)
- (14)
- (14)
- Least deprived quintile (14)



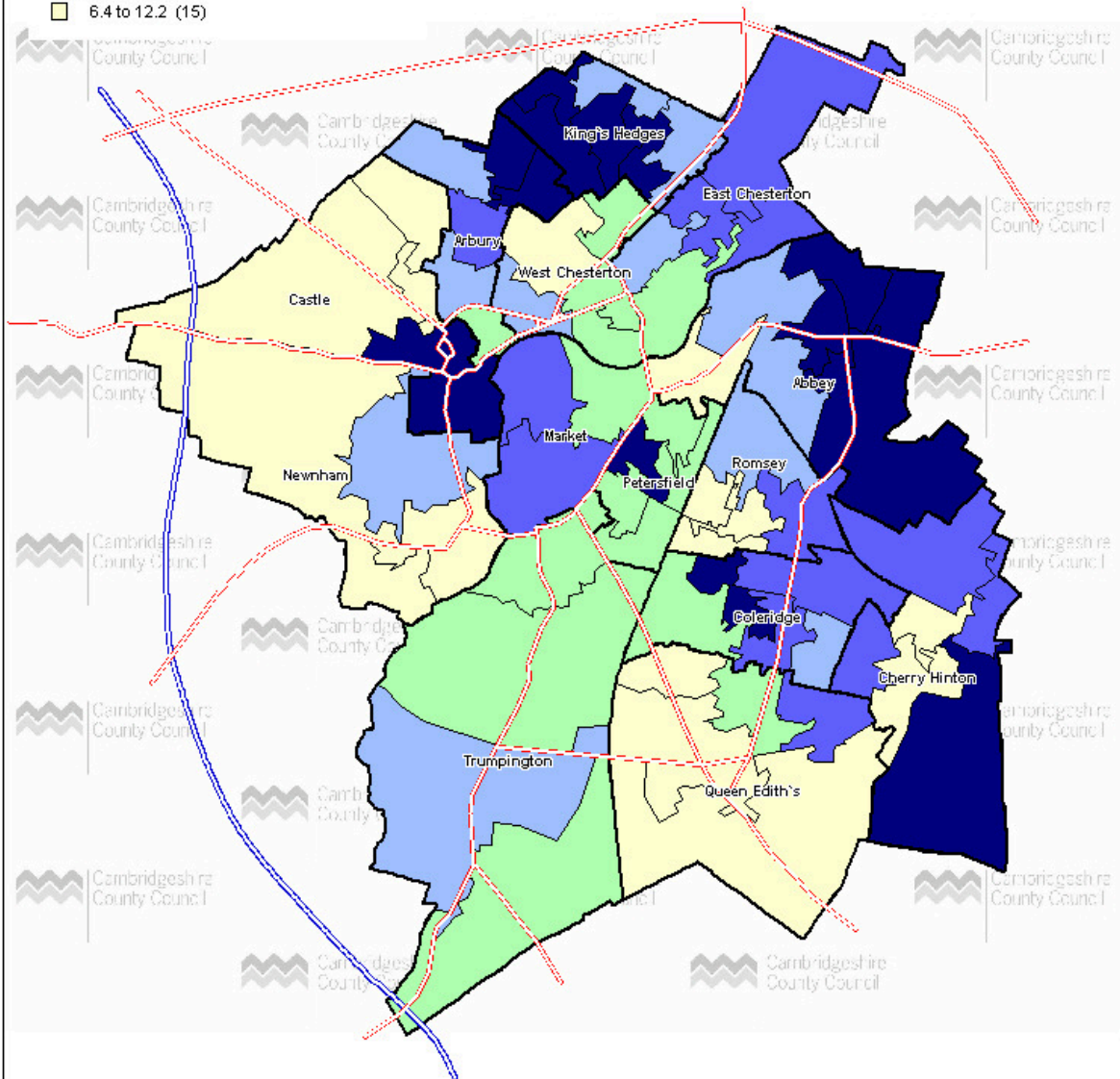
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Map 7.4: Households with Income Under £15,000

% households with income under £15,000

Source: CACI 2008

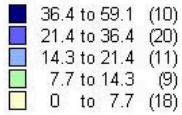
- 22.5 to 27.8 (14)
- 19.1 to 22.5 (13)
- 15.2 to 19.1 (11)
- 12.2 to 15.2 (15)
- 6.4 to 12.2 (15)



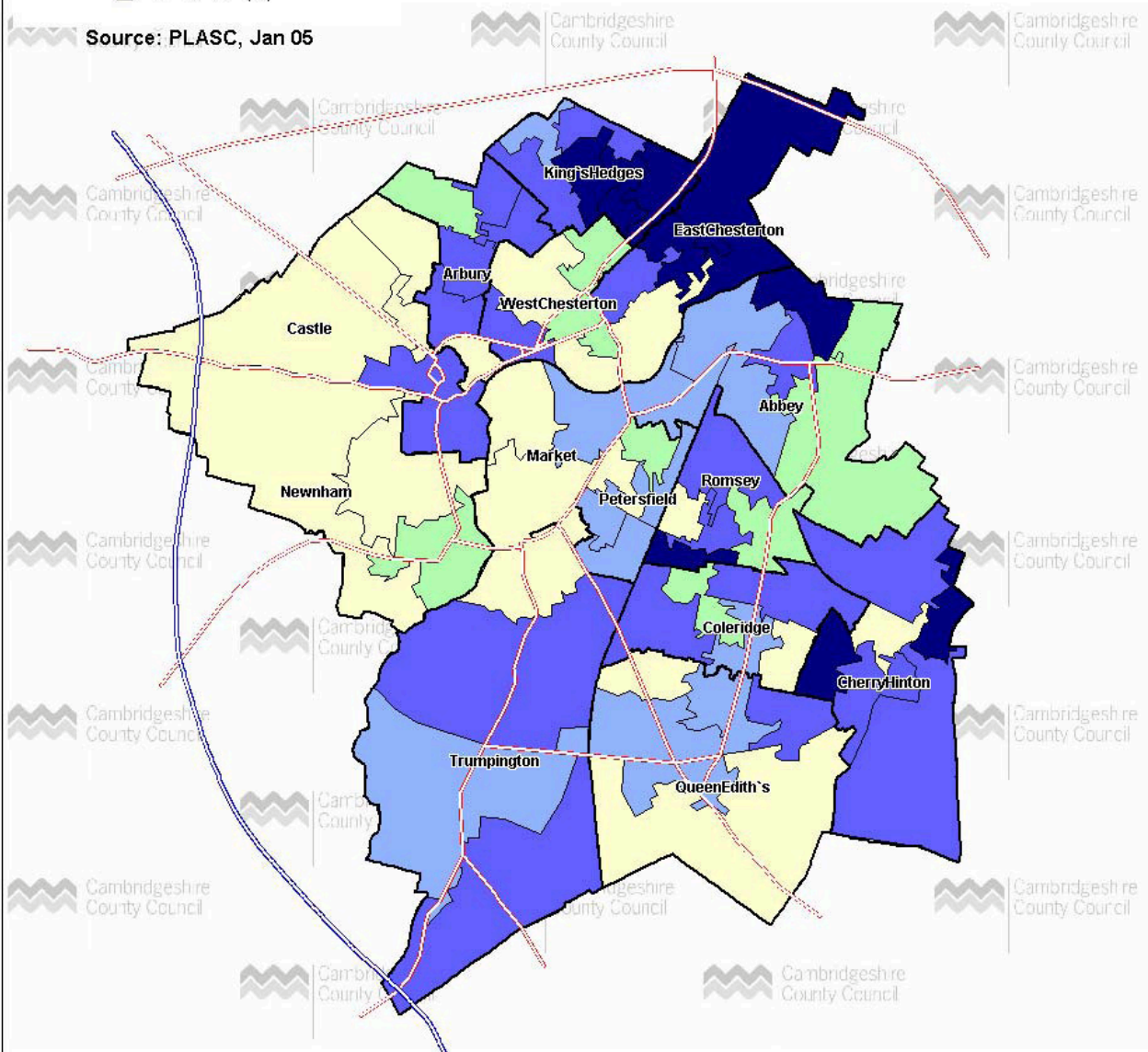
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Map 7.5: Educational Under Achievement at Key Stage 3 2005 (Super Output Areas, ONS)

% pupils under achieving at Key Stage 3



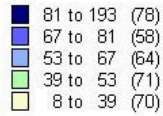
Source: PLASC, Jan 05



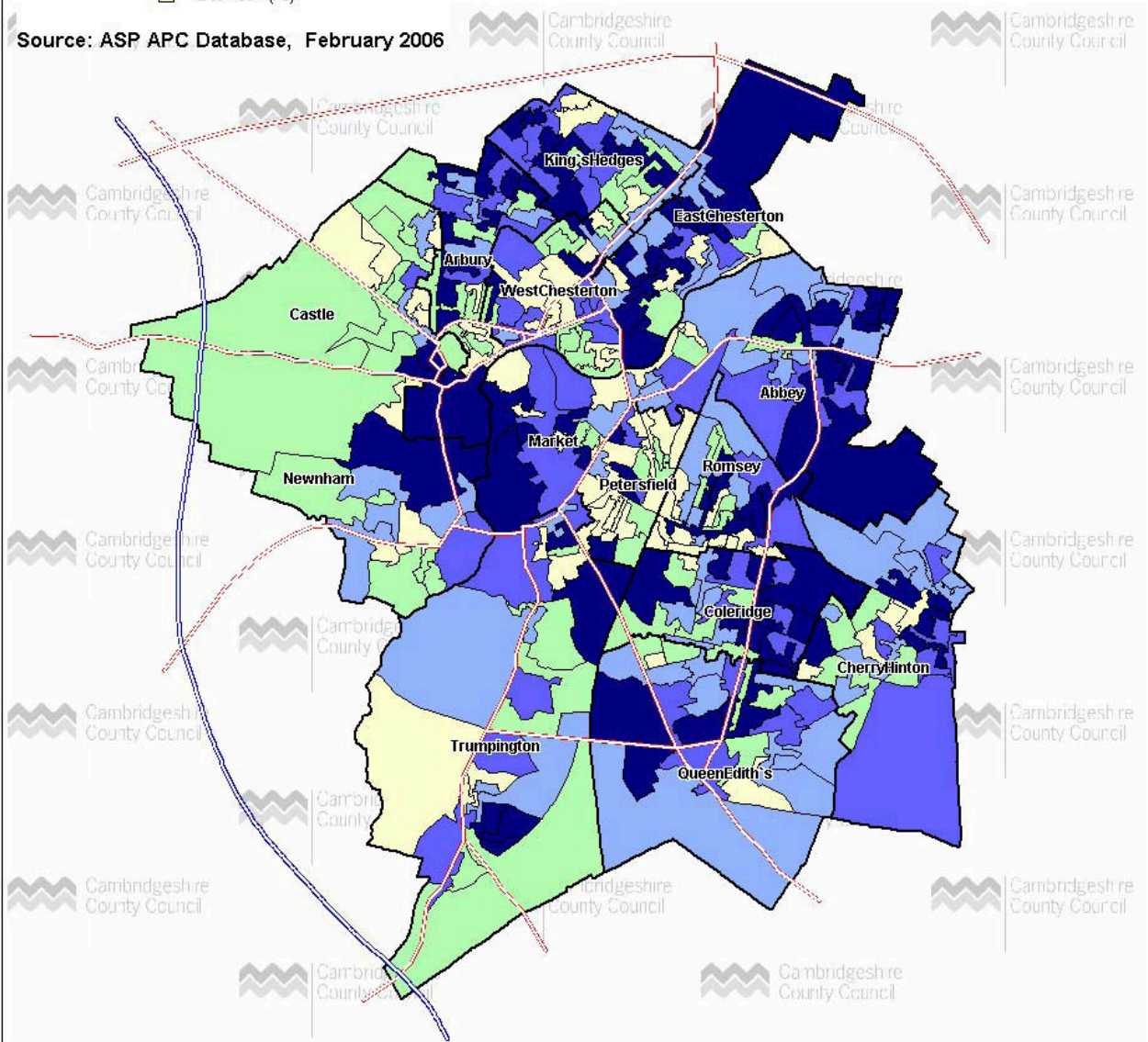
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Map 7.6: Emergency Admissions to Hospital 2002-2005 (Super Output Areas, ONS)

Emergency Admissions to Hospital 2002 to 2005



Source: ASP APC Database, February 2006



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