

Appendix 1 Indicators used in each PIMD 2001

This Appendix gives further details of the indicators that were used in each PIMD 2001. All indicators were derived from the 2001 Census. Information on the Census question used and the responses (codes) selected to define a person as deprived is provided below. All numerators and denominators exclude people living in institutions. For all domains apart from the Health Deprivation Domain, the score was calculated as a simple rate: i.e. the percentage of people experiencing deprivation on one or more of the indicators in that domain.

Income and Material Deprivation Domain

Numerator

1. **Number of people living in a household that has a household income (need-adjusted using the modified OECD equivalence scale) that is below 40% of the mean equivalent household income**

The Census question P-22 (“What is the income category that best describes the gross income of (this person) before tax?”) was used to calculate a household income. A household equivalent income was calculated using this household income, a modified OECD equivalence scale, and Census question P-02 (“What is (the person’s) date of birth and age in completed years?”). The cut-off used was ‘below 40% mean household equivalent income derived from the IES 2000 and adjusted using the CPI. Further details of the equivalence scale used (and sensitivity testing of other equivalence scales) are given in the **Technical Report**.

2. **Number of people living in a household without a refrigerator**

This indicator used Census question H-29 (“Does the household have any of the following (in working condition): radio, television, computer, *refrigerator*, telephone in the dwelling, cell-phone?”). People were selected who lived in a household without a refrigerator (code 2).

3. **Number of people living in a household with neither a television nor a radio**

This indicator used Census question H-29 (“Does the household have any of the following (in working condition): *radio*, *television*, computer, refrigerator, telephone in the dwelling, cell-phone?”). People were selected who lived in a household with neither a radio nor a television (code 2 for both radio and television).

Denominator

This domain used the total population as a denominator.

Employment Deprivation Domain

Numerator

4. Number of people who are unemployed

Unemployed people aged 15-65 inclusive were identified using the derived variable on employment status which has the following categories: not applicable, employed, unemployed, and not economically active. This derived variable is based on responses to five Census questions:

- P-02 (“What is (the person’s) date of birth and age in completed years?”) – the unemployed derived variable uses 15-65 inclusive;
- P-18 (“In the seven days before 10 October did (the person) do any work for pay (in cash or in kind) profit or family gain, for one hour or more?”) – the unemployed derived variable selects people who said ‘no’ (code 5);
- P-18a (“What is the main reason why (the person) did not have work in the seven days before 10 October?”) – the unemployed derived variable selects people who said ‘could not find work’ (code 7);
- P-18b (“In the past four weeks before 10 October has (the person) taken active steps to find employment”) – the unemployed derived variable selects people who answer ‘yes’ (code 1);
- P-18c (“If offered work, how soon could (the person) start?”) – the unemployed derived variable selects people who said ‘within one week’ (code 1).

5. Number of people who are not working due to illness and disability

This variable was created from Census question P-18a (“What is the main reason why (the person) did not have work in the seven days before 10 October?”), by selecting people aged 15-65 inclusive who said ‘Unable to work due to illness and disability’ (code 4).

Denominator

The denominator for this domain was constructed by adding the total economically active population to people not working because of illness or disability (15 to 65 year olds inclusive). The totally economically active population was taken from the Census derived variable on employment status (official/strict definition), codes 1 (employed) and 2 (unemployed). The number of people not working because of illness or disability was taken from Census question P-18a (“What is the main reason why (the person) did not have work in the seven days before 10 October?”), selecting people who said ‘Unable to work due to illness and disability’ (code 4).

Health Deprivation Domain

6. Years of Potential Life Lost

This directly age and sex standardised measure of premature deaths was calculated using Census questions:

- P-02 (“What is (the person’s) date of birth and age in completed years?”)
- P-03 (“Is (the person) male or female?”)
- H-31a (“What was the age in years at death?”)
- H-31a (“What is the sex of the deceased?”)

Method: Blane and Drever (1998). In addition shrinkage was applied to age-sex rates and an upper age was set at 75.

Education Deprivation Domain

Numerator

7. Number of 18 to 65 year olds (inclusive) who have no schooling at secondary level or above

This indicator used Census question P-17 (“What is the highest level of education that (the person) has completed?”). People were selected who had no schooling (code 99) or answered Grade 6/Standard 4 or less (codes 1 to 6).

Denominator

This domain used 18-65 year olds (inclusive) for the denominator, taken from Census question P-02 (“What is (the person’s) date of birth and age in completed years?”).

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Numerator

8. Number of people living in a household that has no access to a telephone

This indicator used Census question H-29a “Where do members of this household mainly use a telephone?”, which was asked only to people in households that answered ‘no’ to having a telephone in the dwelling or a cell-phone (question H-29). People in households that responded ‘at another location not nearby’ (code 4), or ‘no access to a telephone’ (code 5) were selected.

9. Number of people living in a household that has no piped water inside the dwelling or yard or nearby

This indicator used Census question H-26 (“In which way does this household obtain piped water for domestic use?”) and selected people in households that responded ‘no access to piped (tap) water’ (code 1), or ‘piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling’ (code 2).

10. Number of people living in a household that has no use of electricity for lighting

This indicator used Census question H-28 (“What type of energy/fuel does this household mainly use for cooking, for heating and *for lighting*?”) and selected people in households that responded ‘gas’ (code 2), ‘paraffin’ (code 3), ‘candles’ (code 6), ‘solar’ (code 8), and ‘other’ (code 9).

11. Number of people living in a household that is a shack

This indicator used Census question H-23a (“Which type of dwelling or housing unit does this household occupy?”) and selected people in households that responded ‘informal dwelling/shack in back yard’ (code 6), ‘informal dwelling/shack not in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement’ (code 7).

12. Number of people living in a household that has neither a pit latrine with ventilation nor a flush toilet

This indicator used Census question H-27 “What is the main type of toilet facility that is available for use by this household?” and selected people in households that responded ‘chemical toilet’ (code 3), ‘pit latrine without ventilation’ (code 5), ‘bucket latrine’ (code 6), and ‘none’ (code 7).

13. Number of people living in a household that has two or more people per room

The Census question H-24 (“How many rooms, including kitchens, are there for this household?”) was used in conjunction with a count of number of people per household to calculate the number of households where there were two or more people per room.

Denominator

Total population was used as the denominator for this domain.