People and Places:

Exploring the Roles of Deprived Neighbourhoods

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People and Places: Exploring the Roles of Deprived Neighbourhoods

- Neighbourhood roles-why bother?
- A typology of deprived neighbourhoods
- Analytical conundrums

Neighbourhood roles-why bother?

- Churn can change the composition of neighbourhoods; high churn may de-stabilise areas
- The households involved can tell us about the roles that neighbourhoods play in the housing market
- Policy implications for deprived areas – guiding priorities; influencing the likely success of interventions
- Hence the need to develop neighbourhood typologies

A typology of deprived neighbourhoods

Figure 1

Young households coming from more 'comfortable' backgrounds and starting out on the housing ladder

TRANSIT	Less Deprived	Same	More Deprived
In-movers			
Out-movers			

Onward-and-upward progression through the housing and labour markets

ESCALATOR	Less Deprived	Same	More Deprived
In-movers			
Out-movers			

Entrapment of poor households who are unable to break out of deprived areas

ISOLATE	Less Deprived	Same	More Deprived
In-movers			
Out-movers			

Social improvement or gentrification

IMPROVER	Less Deprived	Same	More Deprived
In-movers			
Out-movers			

A typology of deprived neighbourhoods

- 2001 Census origin-destination data.
- 20% Most deprived LSOAs (IMD 2004).
- Classify all in/out moves to similarly, more or less deprived areas by examining the IMD ranks of the LSOAs from which people move from/to.
- 1213 Escalator areas, 521 Improver areas, 2030 Isolate areas and 2519 Transit areas

A typology of deprived neighbourhoods

Table 1: Escalator, Improver, Isolate and Transit Areas by type of district

	Percentage of LSOAs			
	Escalator	Improver	Isolate	Transit
Conurbation core	19.7	8.4	51.4	20.6
Conurbation industrial	23.2	8.5	43.7	24.5
Industrial & mining	22.0	9.8	28.8	39.4
Large free-standing city	16.0	10.0	17.9	56.1
Large free-standing town	8.0	4.5	4.0	83.6
London core	21.9	10.1	27.6	40.4
London dormitory	12.5	3.5	2.9	81.2
Non-London dormitory	17.0	9.4	13.2	60.4
Seaside resort	9.6	4.8	4.1	81.5
All deprived neighbourhoods	**19.3**	**8.3**	**32.3**	**40.1**

Figure 2:
Liverpool

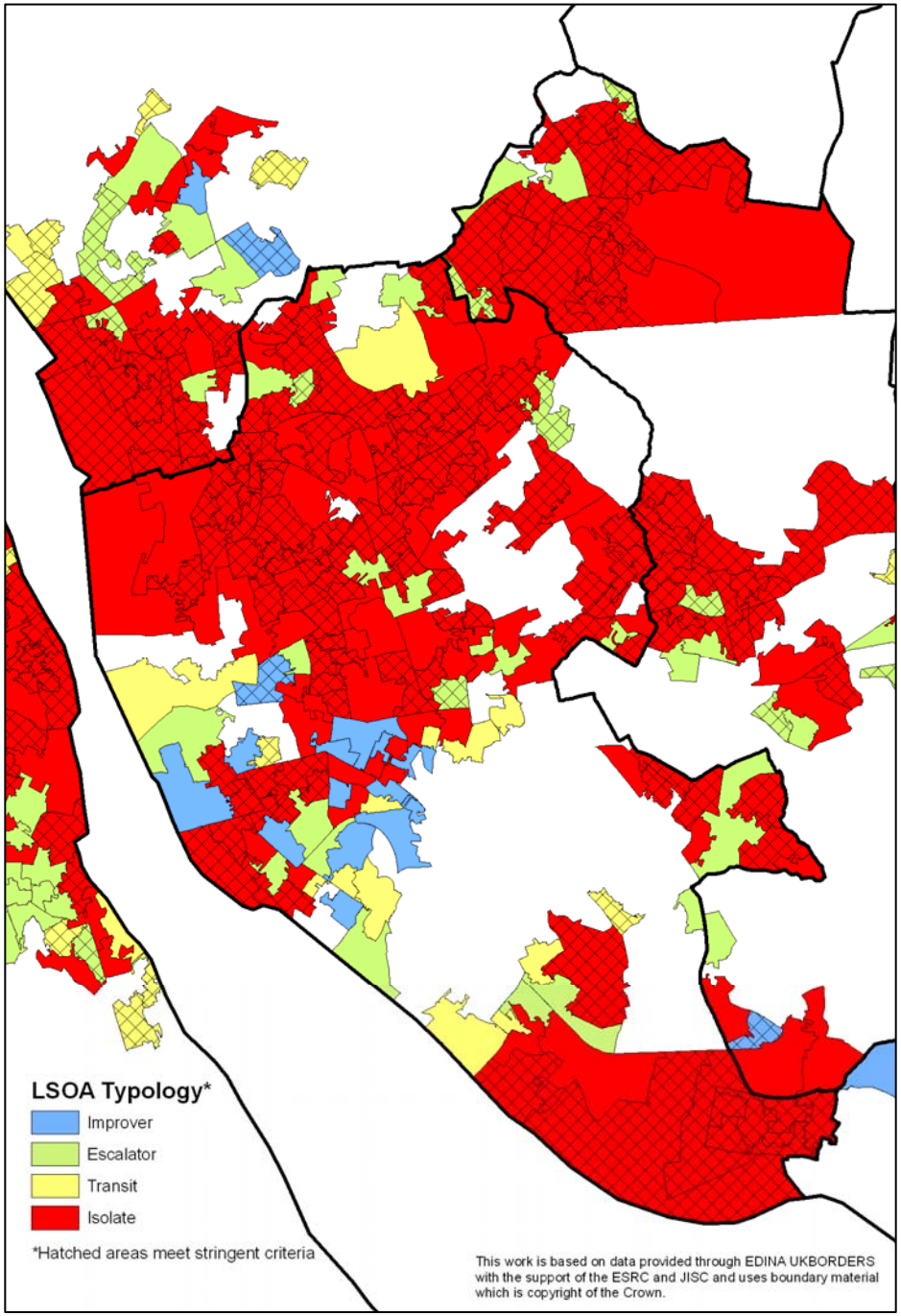


Figure 3:
Manchester

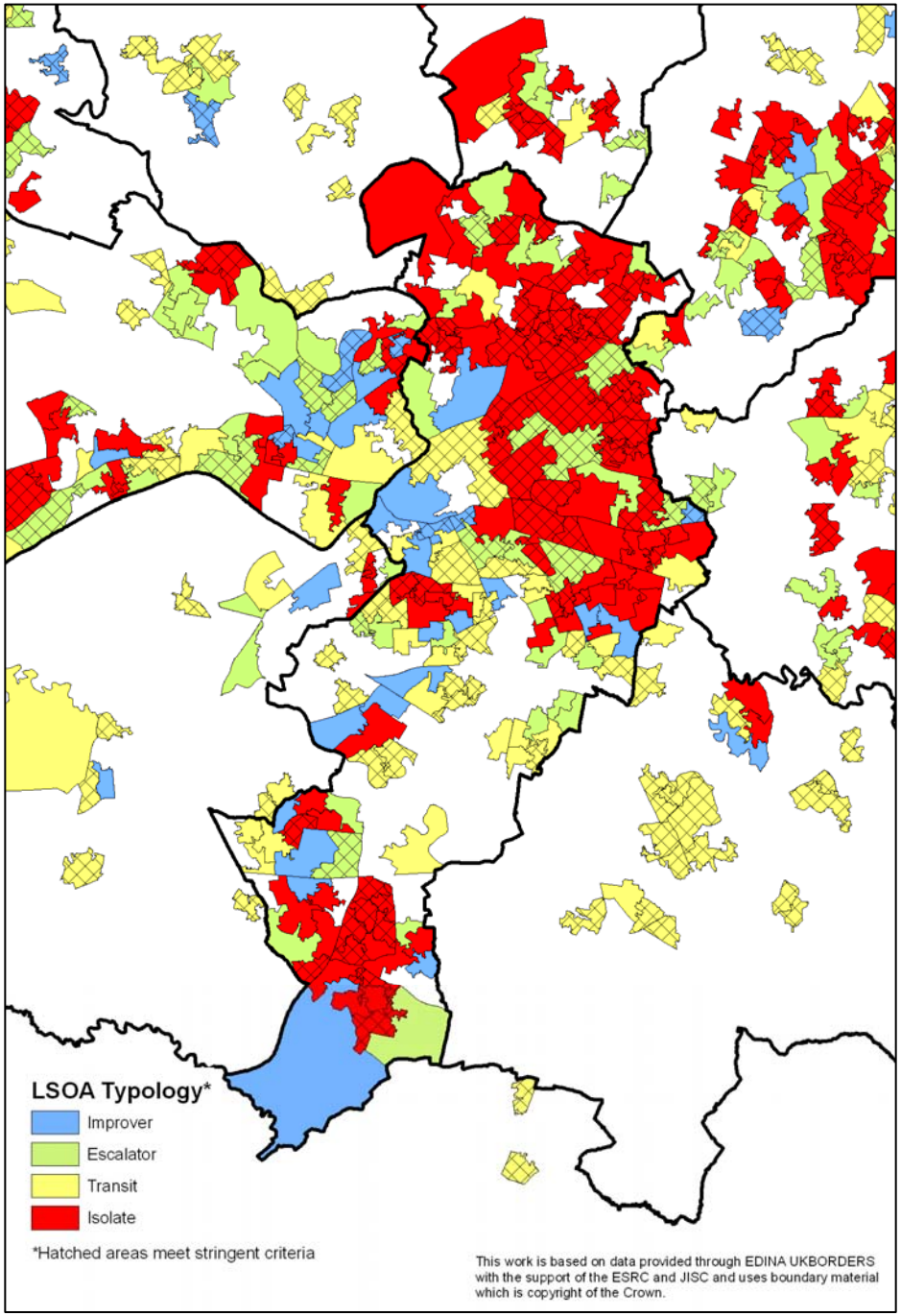
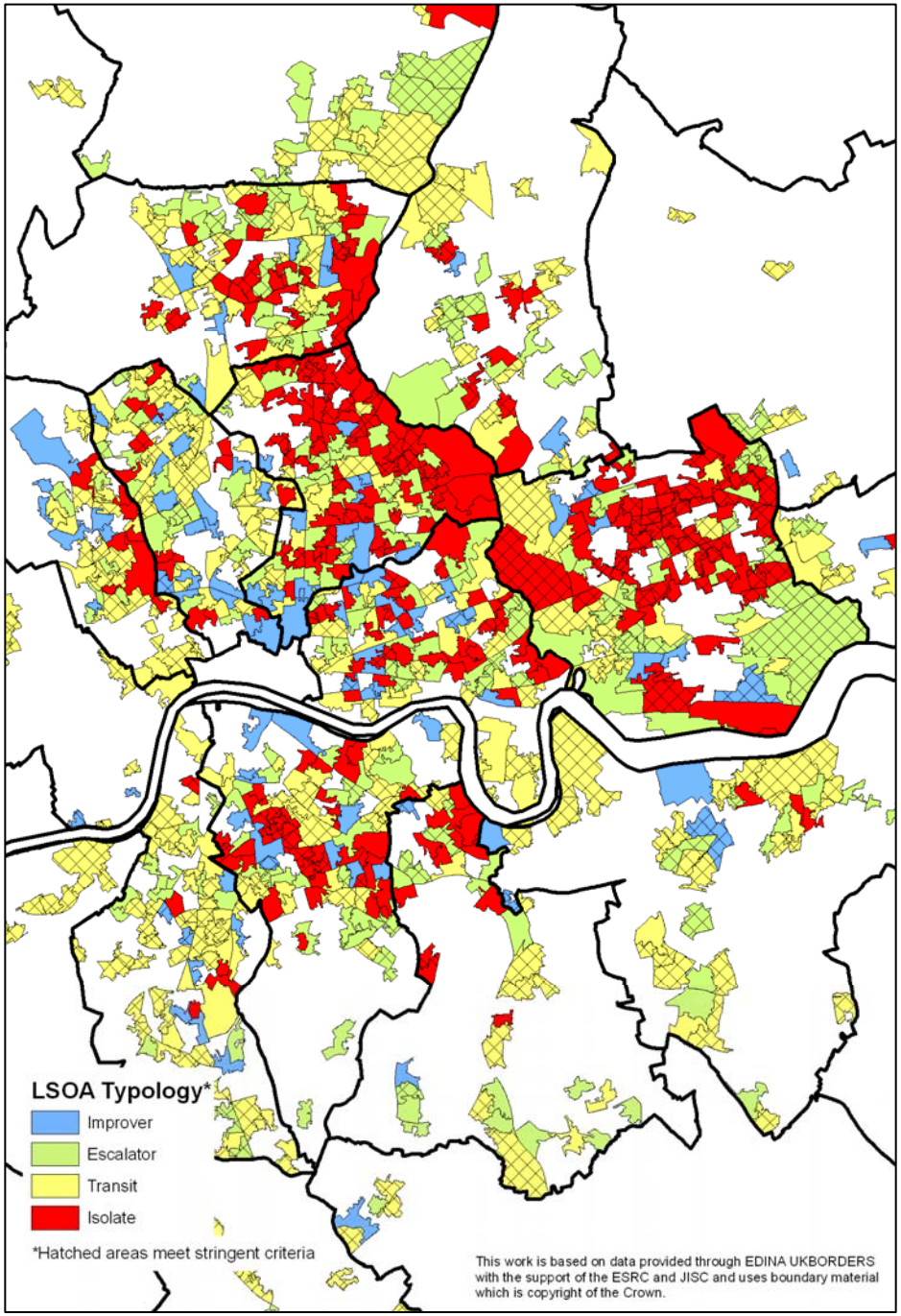


Figure 4:
London



A typology of deprived neighbourhoods

Table 2: The neighbourhood typology and deprivation

	IMD scores			
	Average	Standard Deviation	Maximum	Minimum
Transit	45.63	9.22	79.99	34.21
Escalator	46.56	9.87	80.29	34.21
Isolate	51.12	11.88	86.36	34.22
Improver	47.71	10.54	78.88	34.21

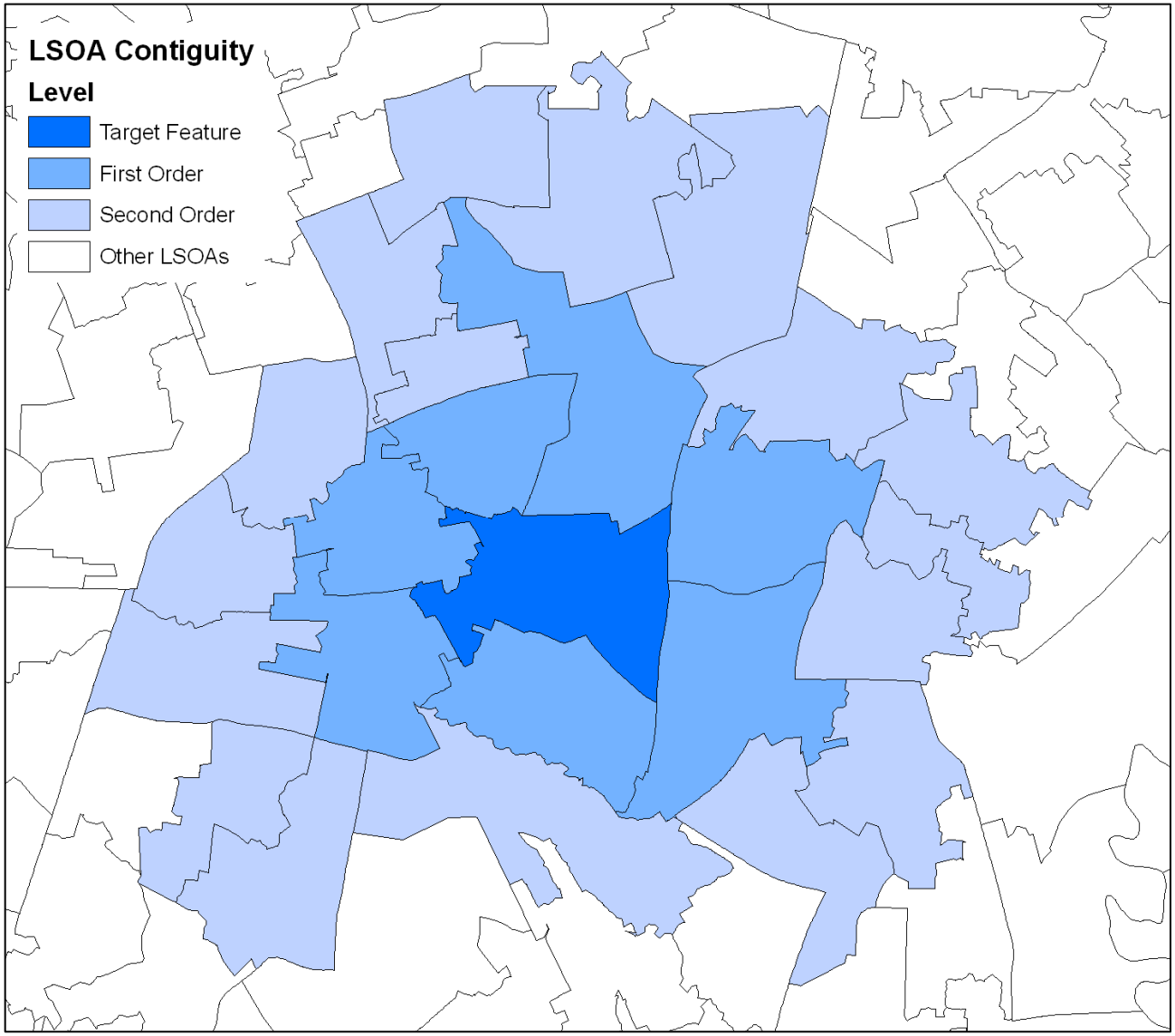
Analytical Conundrums

- Technical issues: SCAM, robustness of definitions (on first, possible solutions; on second stringent/less stringent criteria)
- The ecological fallacy (but LSOA is the finest scale feasible)
- The importance of spatial context
- Stayers versus movers

Analytical Conundrums

Conceptualisation of spatial context

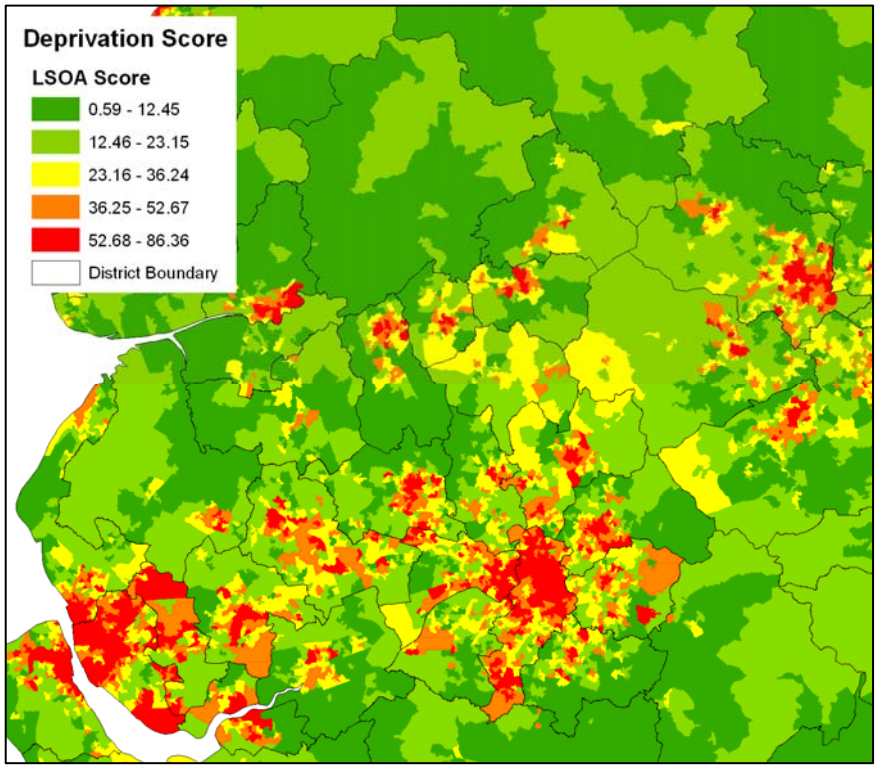
Figure 5

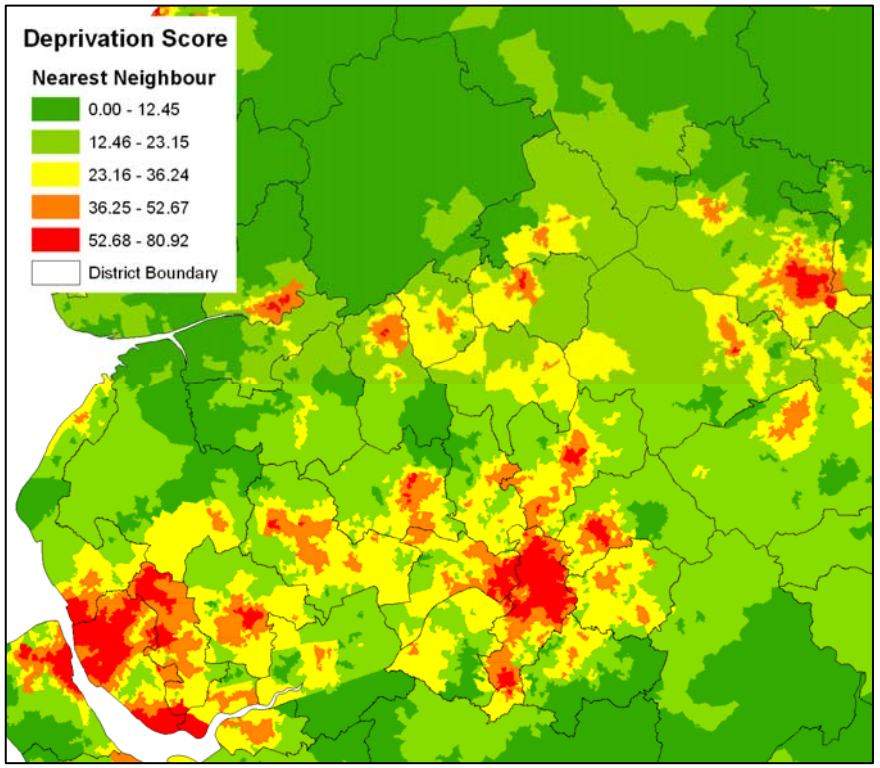


Analytical Conundrums

Comparison of IMD Scores

Figure 6





Analytical Conundrums

Comparison of Deprivation Scores

Table 3

			Individual LSOA		Nearest Neighbour	
LSOA	**Ward**	**District**	**Score**	**Rank**	**NN Score**	**NN Rank**
E01006559	Breckfield	Liverpool	86.36	1	77.72	8
E01005204	Harpurhey	Manchester	85.76	2	79.85	3
E01006755	Speke	Liverpool	85.59	3	69.72	72
E01005133	Central	Manchester	84.92	4	70.85	59
E01005203	Harpurhey	Manchester	84.78	5	68.34	92
E01005067	Ardwick	Manchester	83.08	6	64.90	163
E01006468	Princess	Knowsley	82.30	7	78.54	6
E01006676	Granby	Liverpool	82.04	8	73.26	36
E01005202	Harpurhey	Manchester	81.89	9	71.16	54
E01006561	Breckfield	Liverpool	81.39	10	73.28	35

Analytical Conundrums

The issue of ‘stayers’

- Possible difference in characteristics of immobile households
- Through-flow versus stock

Analytical Conundrums

The issue of ‘stayers’

Table 4

	Churn rate			Number of LSOAs		
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Total	Low Churn (Bottom Quintile)	High Churn (Top Quintile)
Escalator	10.64	4.48	31.98	1213	304	149
Improver	13.08	4.57	61.30	521	90	129
Isolate	10.46	3.08	46.39	2030	522	220
Transit	13.17	4.70	71.95	2519	341	759

Conclusions…

- Need to develop a better understanding of the different roles of deprived areas
- It is possible, and useful, to differentiate between deprived neighbourhoods
- Tantalising, but not yet definitive
- Further work in two areas:
    1. Deprivation measure based on nearest neighbour analysis
    2. How to incorporate the question of ‘stayers’ into interpretation of neighbourhood types.