

# Confidential Reports

## for headteachers



## About this report

This report shows the school's local area, shaded according to a range of measures of deprivation which together make up the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**. This gives you a great deal of information about the issues that the school and its pupils and staff may face, and enables you to look at different aspects of deprivation in far more detail than is possible simply by looking at free school meals or pupil premium eligibility alone.

Because IMD is calculated from a basket of other measures of deprivation, it is a very useful starting point for analysis. Your pupils' home postcodes are shown on each map. This allows you to see which deprivation issues affect large numbers of children. As you will probably see, deprivation can vary a great deal even within a small geographical area.

Of course, socio-economic disadvantage for pupils is not an excuse for low achievement, but IMD and its constituent measures of deprivation can be very helpful when planning how best to support individuals and groups of pupils to make sure they reach their potential. Some schools also find that commonly used measures of deprivation do not reflect the true extent of difficulties that their pupils face; where this is the case, the measures provided in this section can provide the hard evidence that is needed to make this argument to Ofsted and elsewhere.

### Barriers to housing and services

Where this score is high, there may be issues around:

- › opportunities to complete work at home
- › problems accessing important services (eg GP surgeries), leading to delays and absence.

Note that affluent areas sometimes score highly for this measure because they are often largely residential and so lack certain services close by.

### Crime

Where this is high, there may be concerns about:

- › safety – both personal safety and safety of belongings
- › what pupils are asked/allowed to take home (eg mobile computing devices)
- › negative influences within the community
- › absent parents (imprisoned).

### Education, skills and training deprivation

Where this is high, there may be issues to consider around:

- › poor support at home for all forms of work
- › low aspiration
- › poor parental support for the school.

### Employment deprivation

Where this is high, it can be worth paying attention to:

- › aspiration – longer term
- › parental support and involvement
- › other home pressures/instability, including mobility.

## Health deprivation and disability

Where this is high locally, schools should ensure that they are aware of:

- › pupils acting as carers
- › problems with absence
- › difficulties with completing work
- › poor nutrition and mental health.

## Income deprivation

High levels here may affect:

- › capacity to be involved in optional, costed extras
- › clothing and equipment
- › longer-term educational aspiration.

## Living environment deprivation

Where scores are high here, there may need to be concerns about:

- › housing quality and health
- › capacity to work at home
- › pupils' safety (eg road accidents).

## Income deprivation affecting children (IDACI)

Where this is high, children may suffer from:

- › pressure not to extend their education
- › poor housing and opportunities
- › negative influences over a range of health and social issues.

## About LSOAs

Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) divide England into 32 844 small areas of roughly equal population (approximately 1500 people in each area). They are used alongside various Government measures, including the deprivation indices used in this report.

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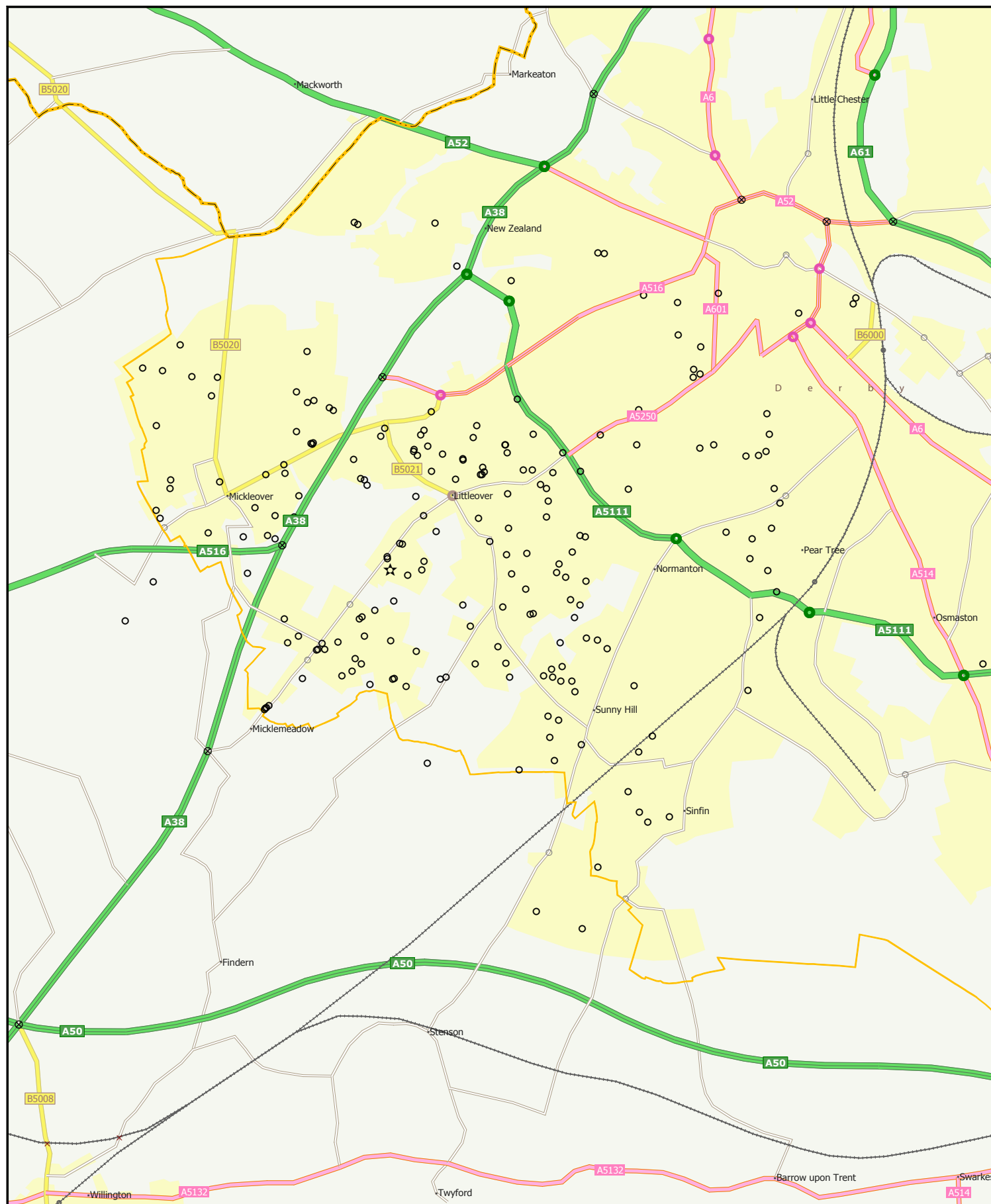
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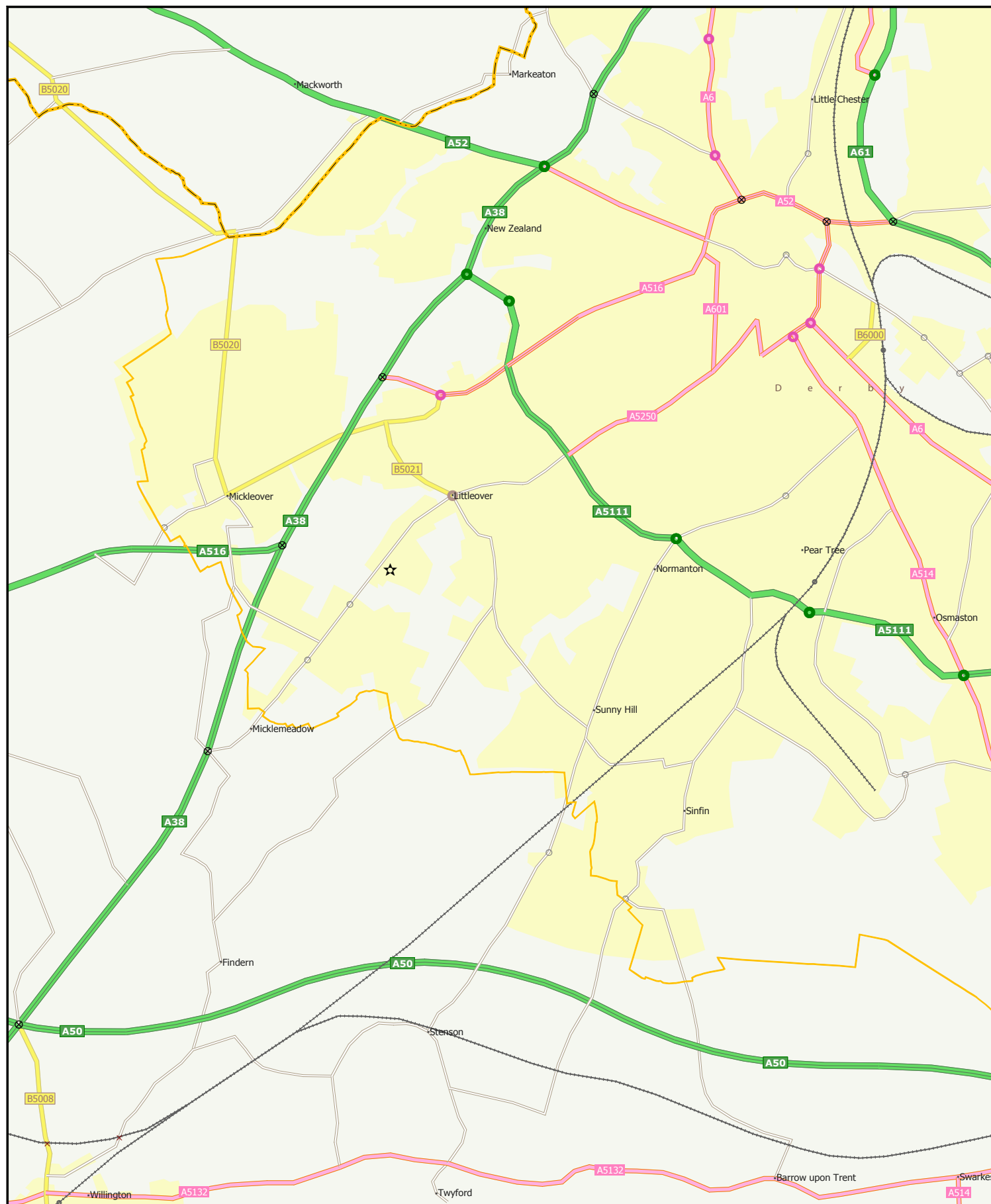
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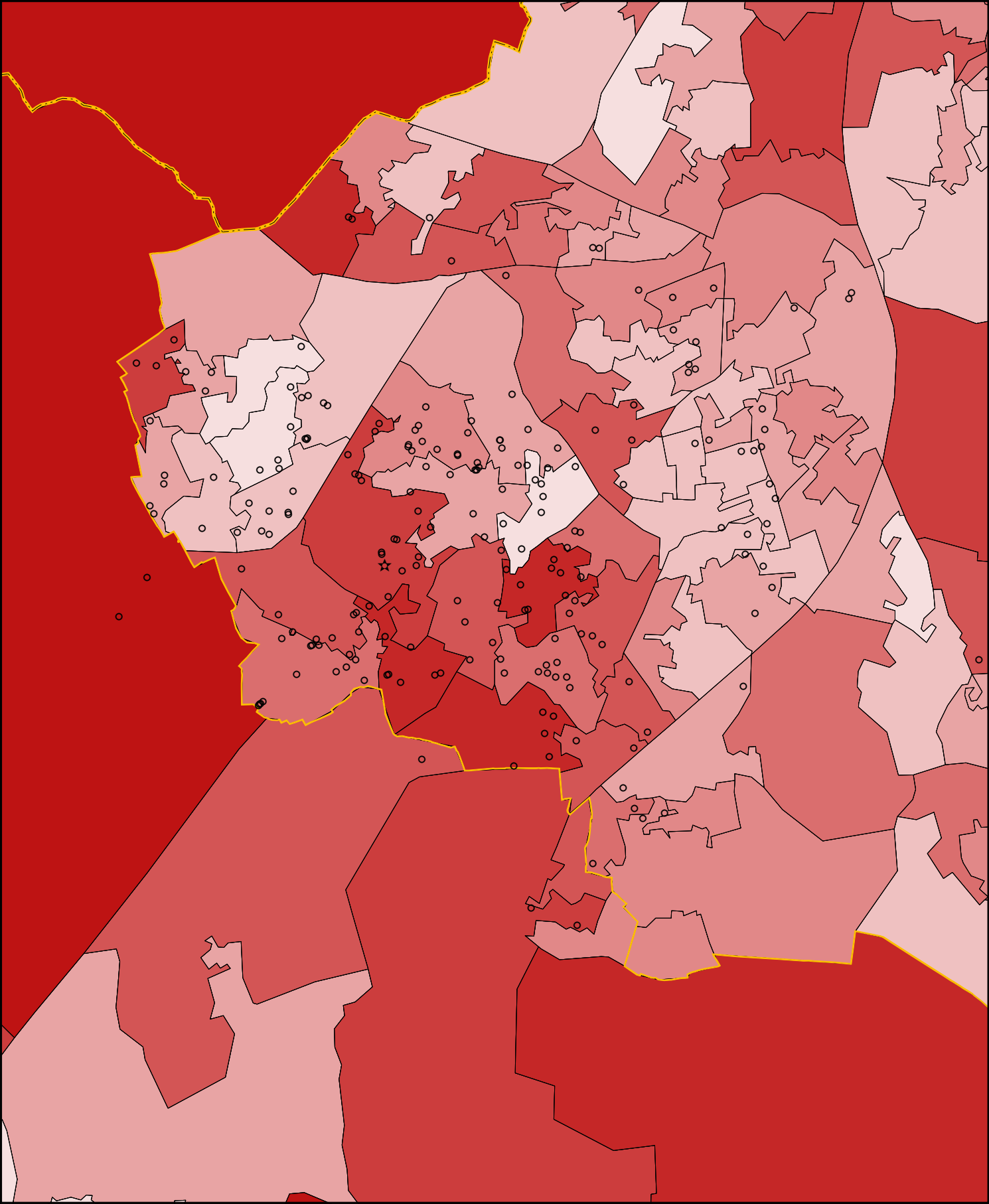
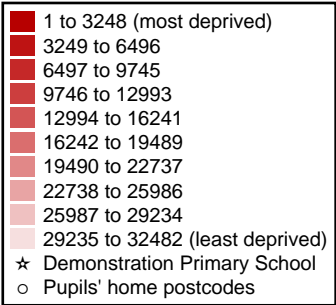
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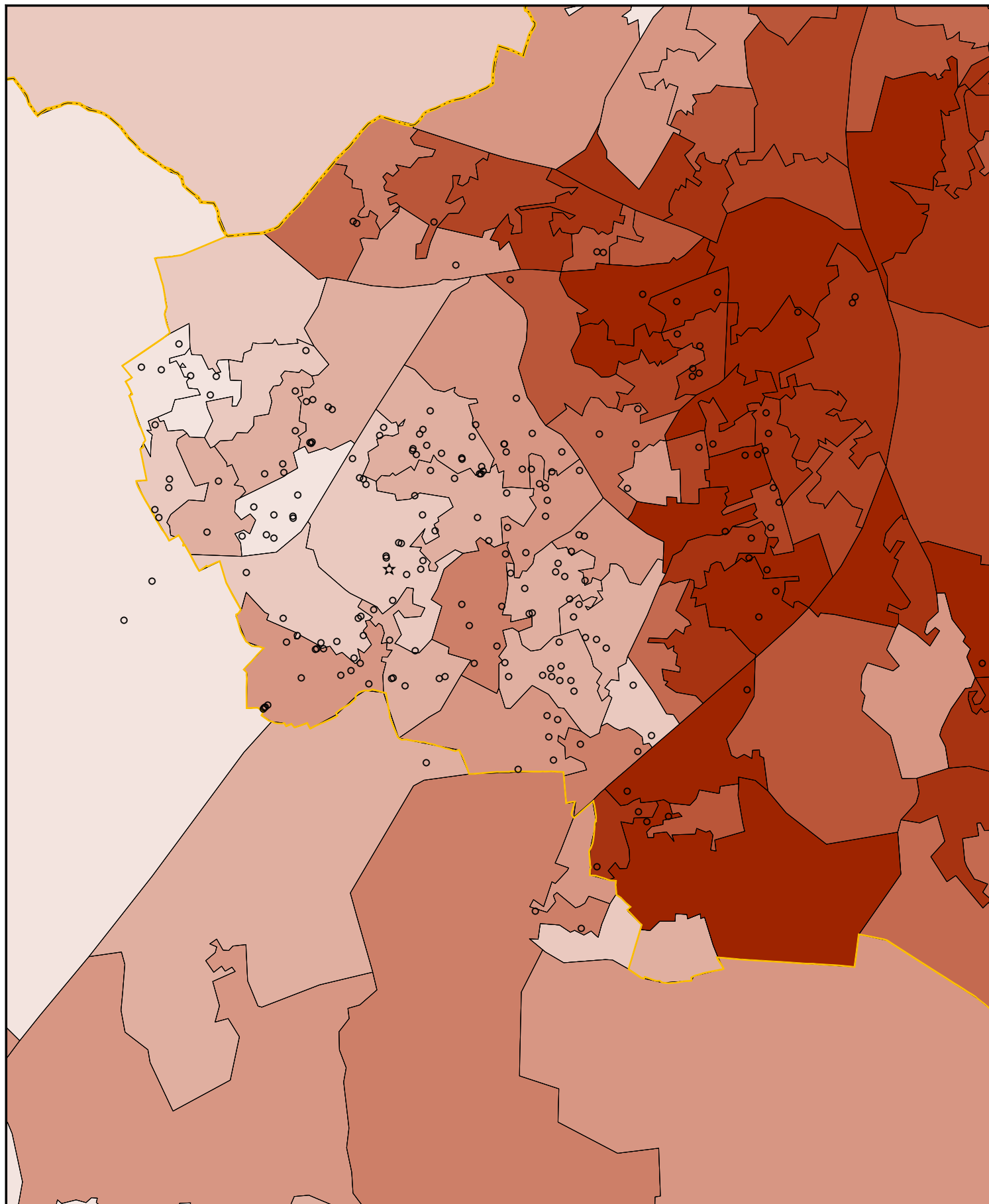
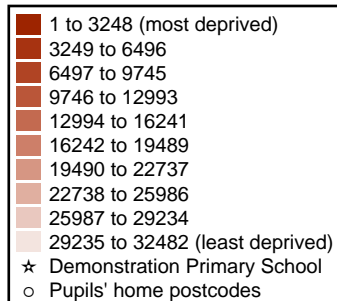
# 1 Barriers to Housing and Services

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Barriers to Housing and Services Domain score ranks in the national picture. This takes into account access to housing and the proximity of local services.



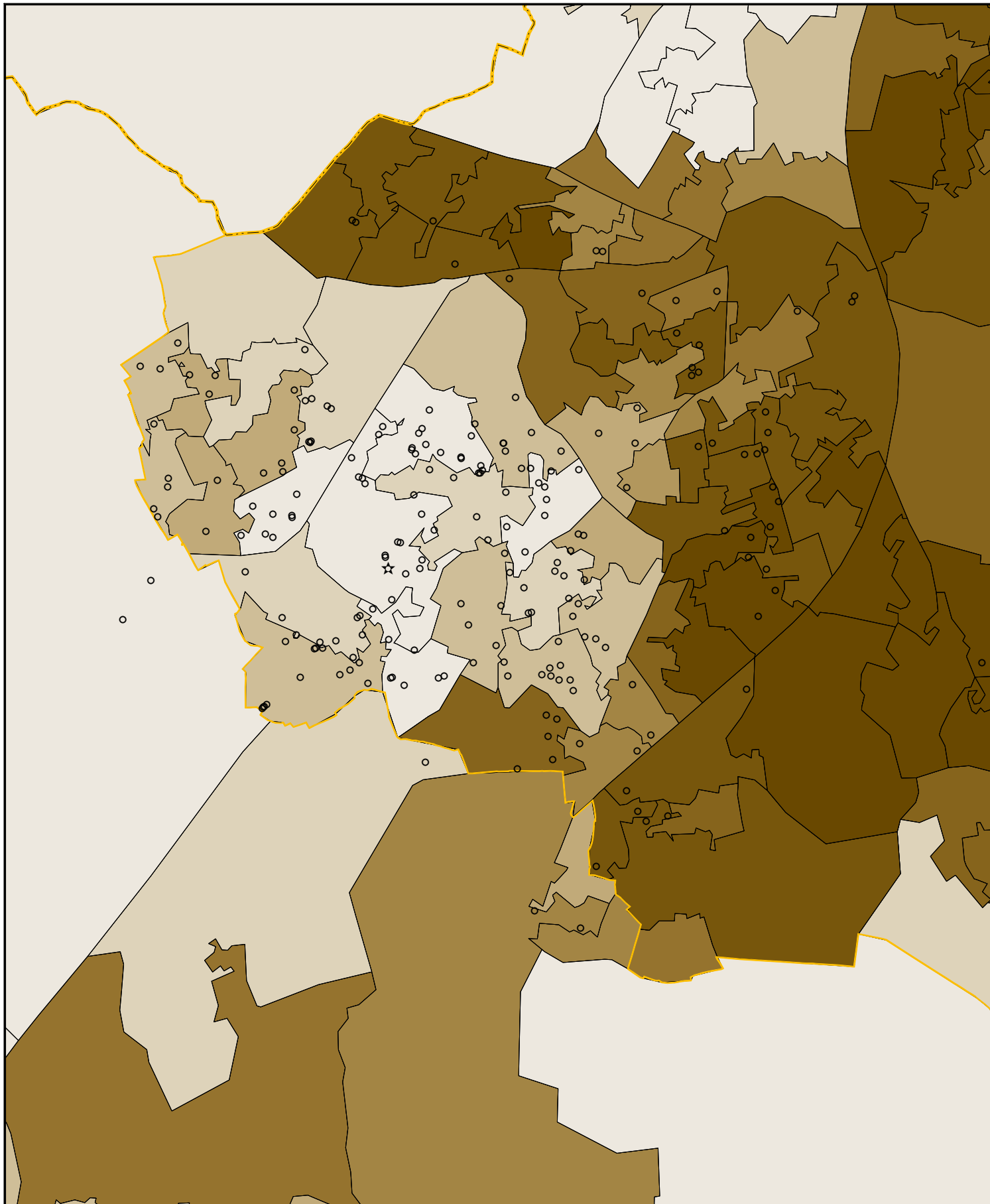
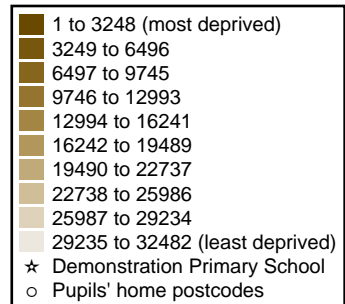
## 2 Crime

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Crime Domain score ranks in the national picture. This takes into account recorded crime figures for violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage.



### 3 Education, Skills and Training

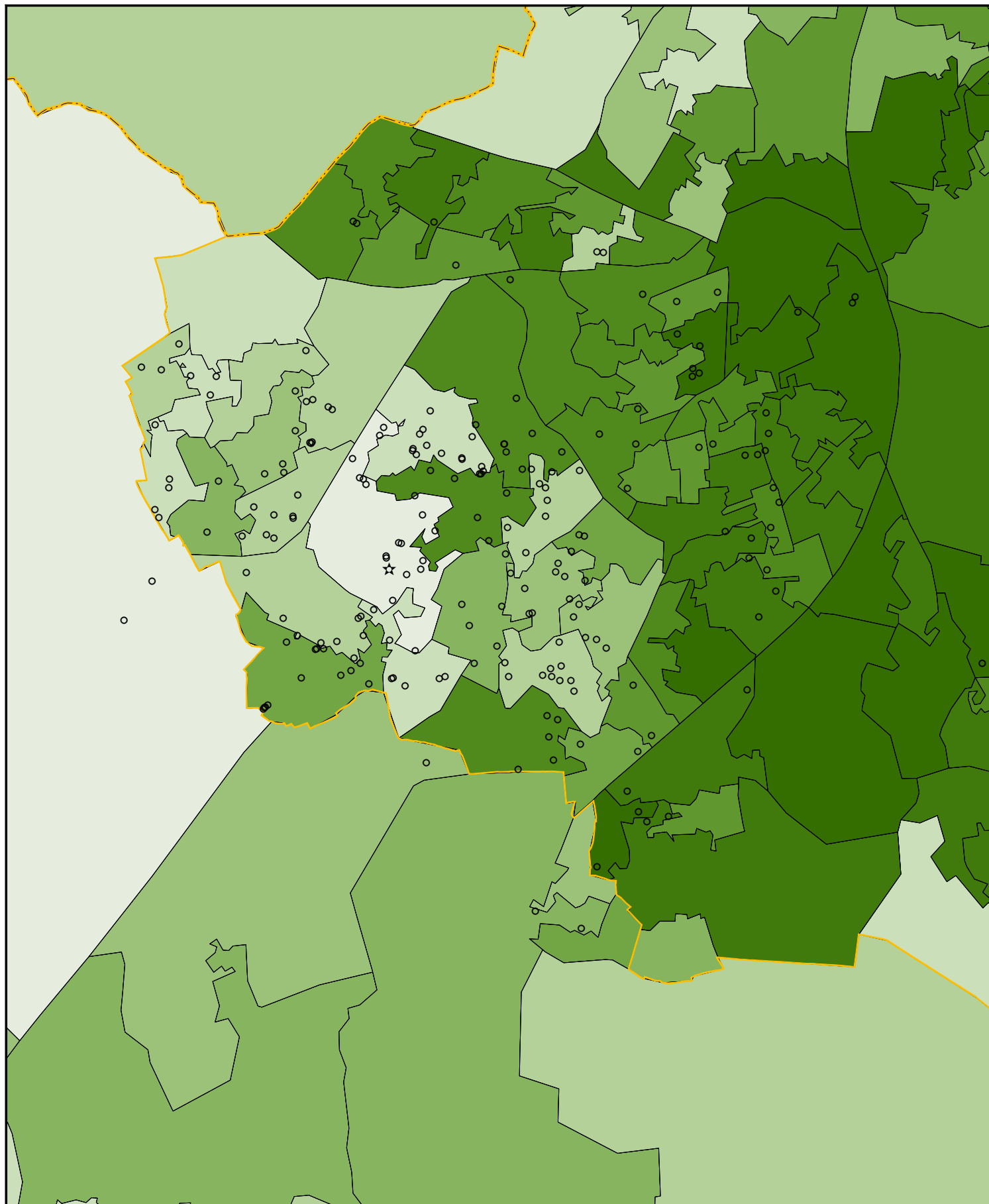
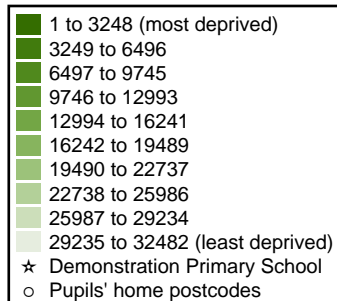
Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain score ranks in the national picture. This takes into account recorded schools' national test results, absence rates, young people pursuing further and higher education, and adults' qualifications.





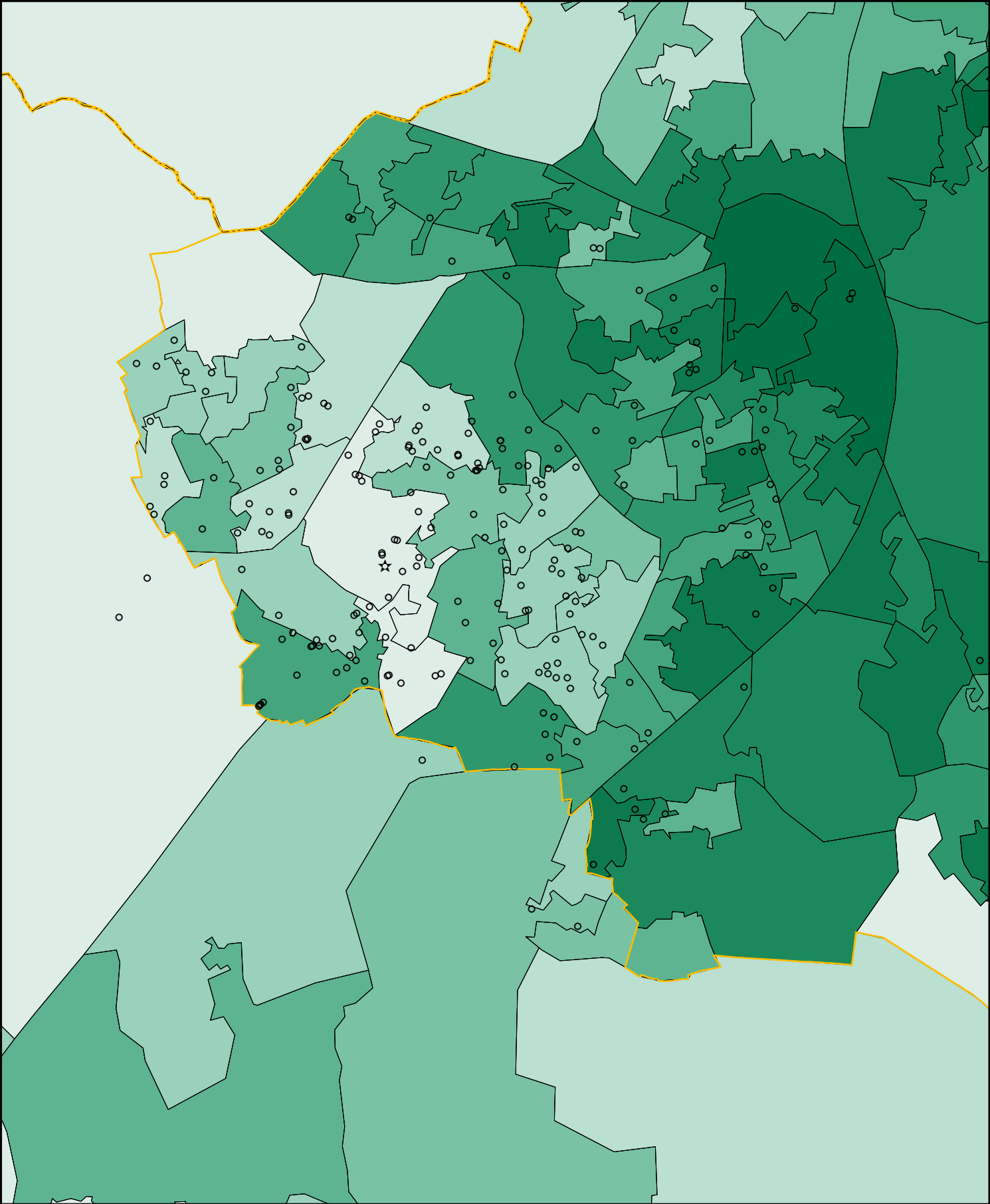
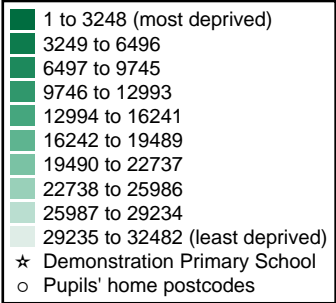
## 4 Employment

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Employment Deprivation Domain score ranks in the national picture. This is based on the number of working-age people claiming various benefits.



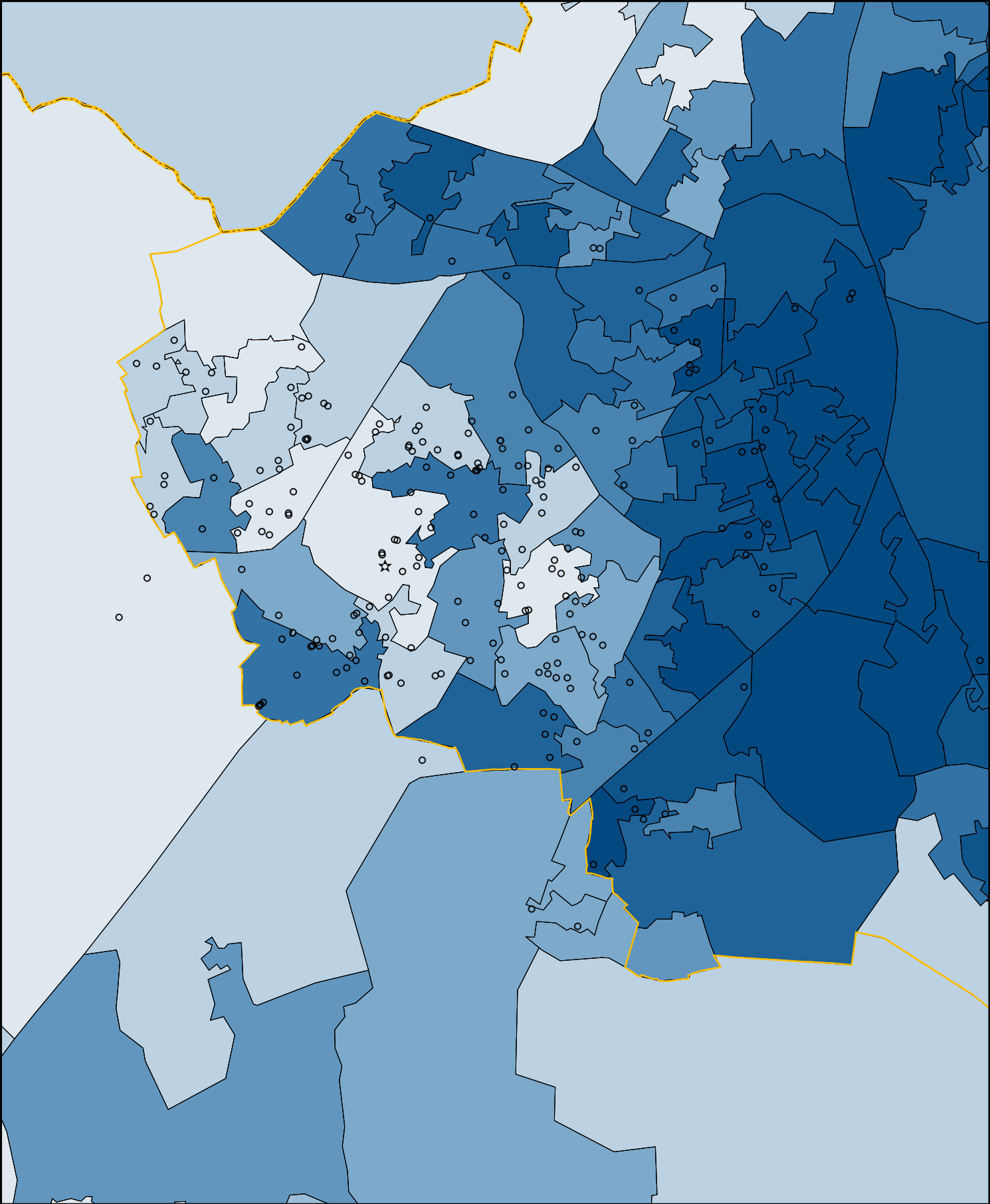
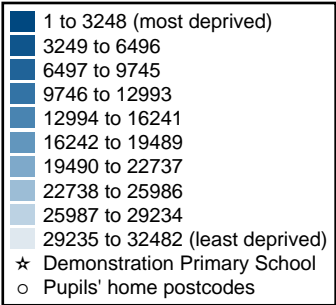
## 5 Health and disability

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Health Deprivation and Disability Domain score ranks in the national picture. This takes into account various indicators related to physical and mental health.



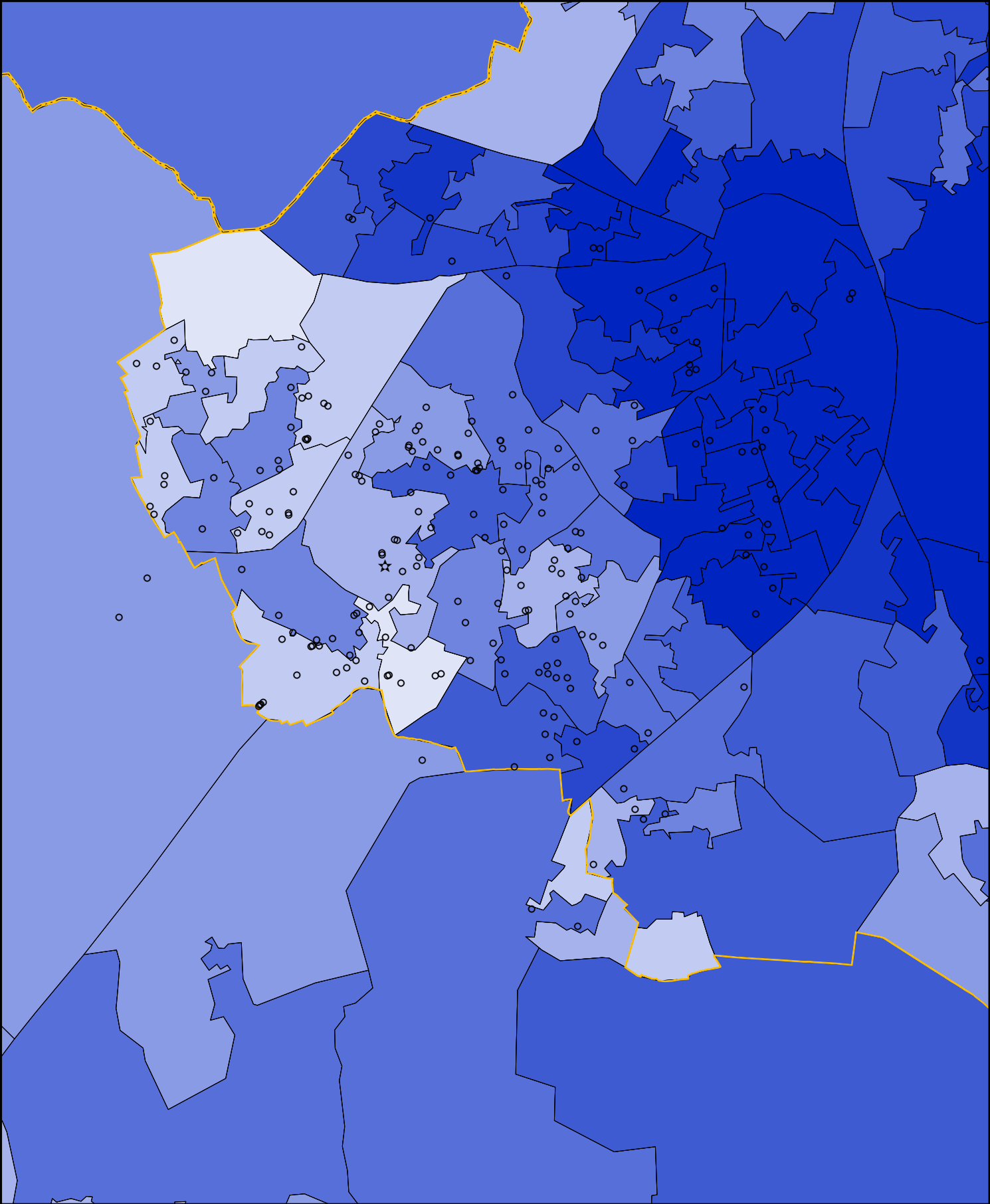
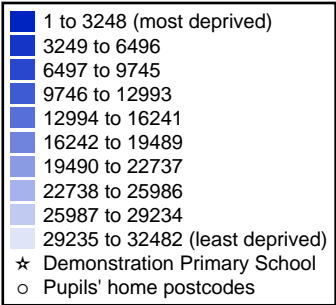
## 6 Income deprivation

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Income Deprivation Domain score ranks in the national picture. This is based on the number of people in families receiving various benefits.



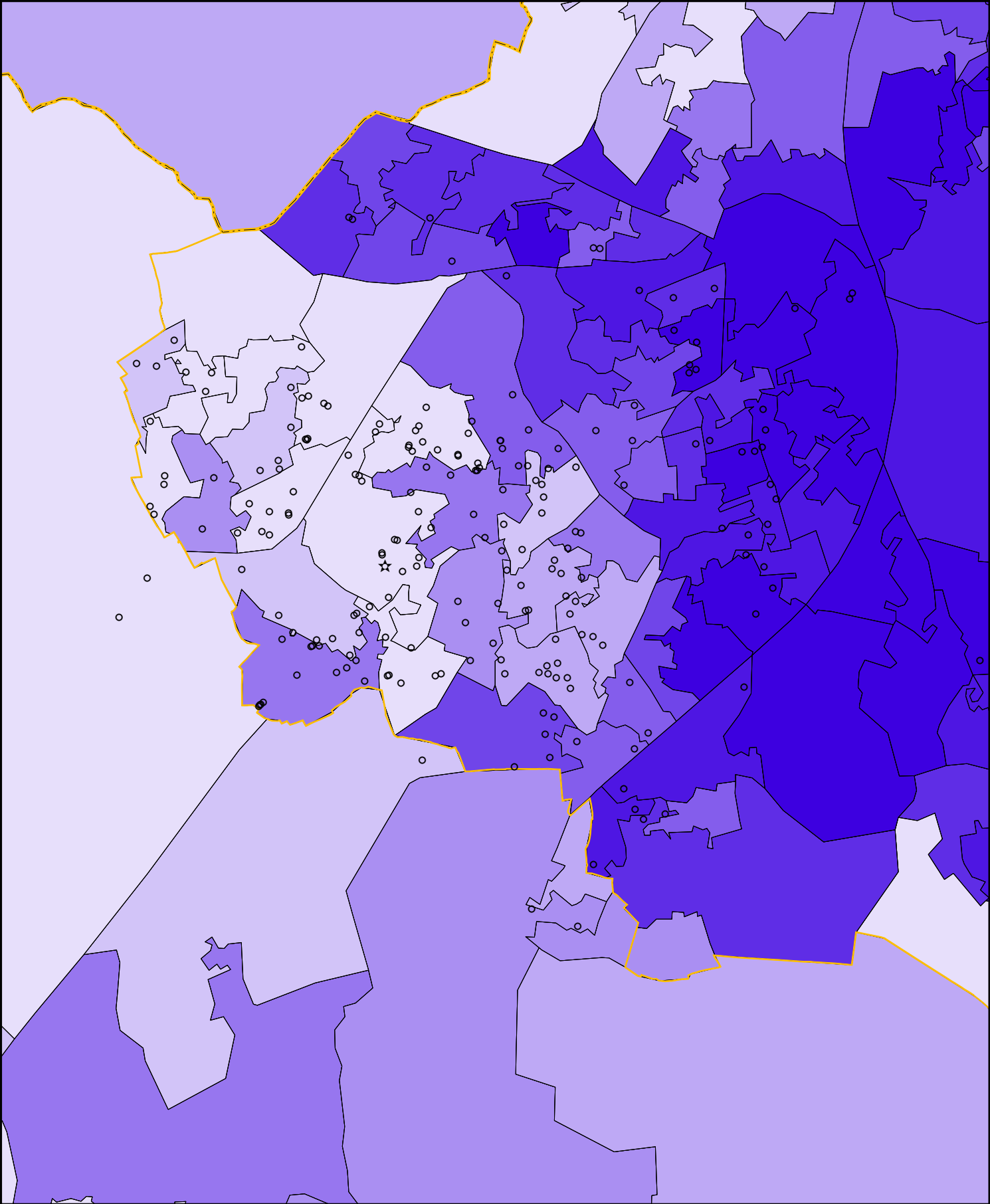
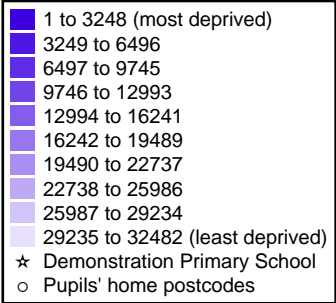
## 7 Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Living Environment Deprivation Domain score ranks in the national picture. This is based on the quality of individuals' immediate surrounding, both with and outside the home.



# 8 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Index of Multiple Deprivation score ranks in the national picture. This is a combined score based on seven domains which are also covered individually in this report.



## 9 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

Each LSOA is shaded according to how its Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) score ranks in the national picture. This is based on the number of children in families claiming various benefits.

