



# COMPARING PRESTON

# **KEY DATASET**

**IMD FOR PRESTON BY POSTCODE AND LSOA**

**THE MULTIPLE INDICES OF DEPRIVATION ALLOW  
US TO COMPARE RELATIVE DEPRIVATION IN  
SMALL AREAS OF THE UK USING A MIX OF DATA**

Supplementary index -  
Income Deprivation Affecting  
Children Index (IDACI)

## 7 domains of deprivation included in the Index:



Income  
22.5%

Supplementary index -  
Income Deprivation Affecting  
Older People Index (IDAOPI)



Employment  
22.5%



Education  
13.5%



Health  
13.5%



Crime  
9.3%



Barriers  
to  
housing &  
services  
9.3%



Living  
environment  
9.3%



## HOW CAN IT BE USED?



- ✓ comparing small areas across England
- ✓ identifying the most deprived small areas
- ✓ exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ comparing larger areas e.g. local authorities
- ✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between versions (i.e. changes in ranks)

- ✗ quantifying how deprived a small area is
- ✗ identifying deprived people
- ✗ saying how affluent a place is
- ✗ comparing with small areas in other UK countries
- ✗ measuring real change in deprivation over time

## **THE INDICES ARE BASED ON SMALL OUTPUT AREAS CALL LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS**

**In the UK Output Areas** are built from clusters of adjacent unit POSTCODES and are the base unit for Census data releases. Due to their smaller size, Output Areas allow for a finer resolution of data analysis.

**Lower Layer Super Output Areas** are built from groups of *contiguous* Output Areas and have been automatically generated to be as consistent in population size as possible, and typically contain from four to six Output Areas. They have an average of roughly 1,500 residents and 650 households. Measures of proximity (to give a reasonably compact shape) and social homogeneity (to encourage areas of similar social background) are also included.

***Vive la différence.***

**HOW DOES ONE PART OF PRESTON COMPARE IN  
THE RANKING?**

**WHAT ELSE CAN WE ADD TO ALLOW PEOPLE TO  
MAKE SENSE OF THIS?**

**CAN WE LET THE PEOPLE OF PRESTON COMPARE  
FOR THEMSELVES WITHOUT USING THE DATA IN  
THE WRONG WAY?**



## **Other useful links:**

**[Travel times to key services](#) by local authority**  
**[Average travel times to 8 key services by LSOA](#)**  
**[\(2014 data\)](#)**



# LEEDS AIR QUALITY

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/friendsoftheearthscotland/20251195093/in/album-72157657667112136/>

# KEY DATASETS

<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/prescribing-by-gp-practice-presentation-level>

<http://leedsdatamill.org/dataset/air-quality-nitrogen-dioxide>

**THE IMPACT ON HEALTH IS WELL KNOWN. BUT CAN  
HEALTH RELATED DATA GIVE US INSIGHT INTO THE  
IMPACT OF AIR QUALITY IN AND AROUND LEEDS  
CITY CENTRE?**

## **The UK has been in breach of EU NO2 pollution limits for five years**

**Some believe that under existing plans, some areas such as London, Birmingham and Leeds would not meet pollution limits until 2030. The original deadline for meeting the targets, set in the European Commission's Air Quality Directive, was 1 January 2010.**

THE UK GOVERNMENT NOW HAS A NATIONAL PLAN  
TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM WHICH INCLUDES ***CLEAN  
AIR ZONES*** FOR MAJOR CITIES, INCLUDING **LEEDS**.

## **Oxides of Nitrogen (NOX)**

Combustion processes emit a mixture of nitrogen oxides (NOX), primarily nitric oxide (NO) which is quickly oxidised in the atmosphere to nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). Nitrogen dioxide has a variety of environmental and health impacts. It is a respiratory irritant which may exacerbate asthma and possibly increase susceptibility to infections.

## Section 3 of the British National Formulary

- 3.1 Bronchodilators
- 3.2 Corticosteroids



## Other useful links:

- <https://openprescribing.net/>
- <http://airquality.thecitytalking.com/>
- <https://www.asthma.org.uk/advice/triggers/pollution/>
- [Burden of disease from ambient and household air pollution](#)