

People on the Move: A Dynamic Typology of Deprived Neighbourhoods

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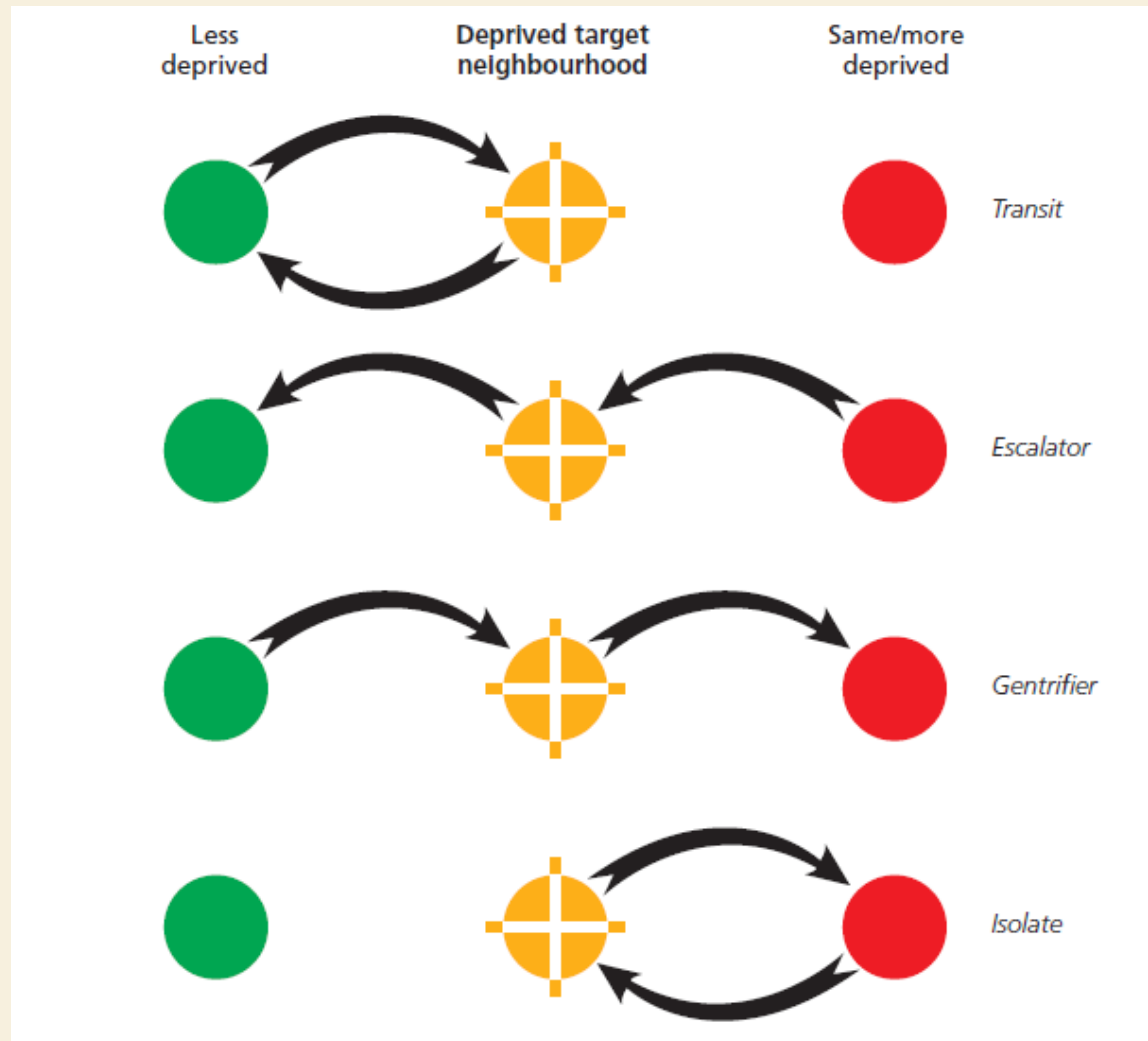
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Neighbourhood roles-why bother?

- Classifications are mainly based on static cross-sectional characteristics
- But neighbourhoods are not static
- Implications for deprived areas-guiding priorities; influencing the success of interventions; neighbourhood change.

A dynamic typology of deprived neighbourhoods

Figure 1



Young households starting out on the housing ladder

Onward-and-upward progression through housing and labour markets

Social improvement or gentrification

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

A dynamic 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
- e.g. LSOA ranked 5000 (total 32482), LSOAs with the same level of deprivation have ranks between 1752 and 8248

A dynamic typology of deprived neighbourhoods

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

	Percentage of LSOAs			
	Escalator	Gentrifier	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
Rural and semirural	9.8	5.1	6.4	78.6
Seaside resort	9.6	4.8	4.1	81.5
All deprived neighbourhoods	19.3	8.3	32.3	40.1
Total number of LSOAs	1213	521	2030	2519

Figure 2:
Liverpool

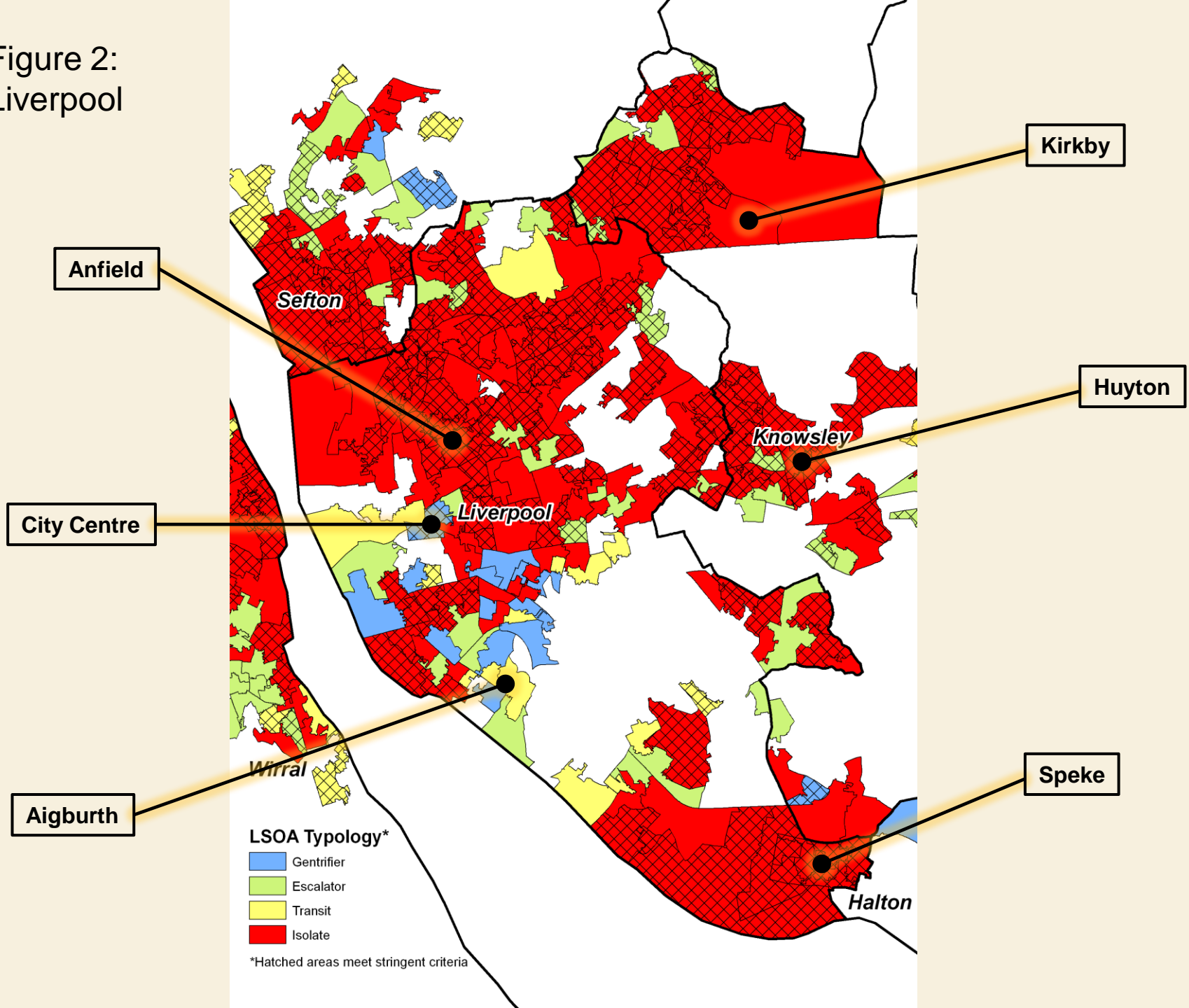
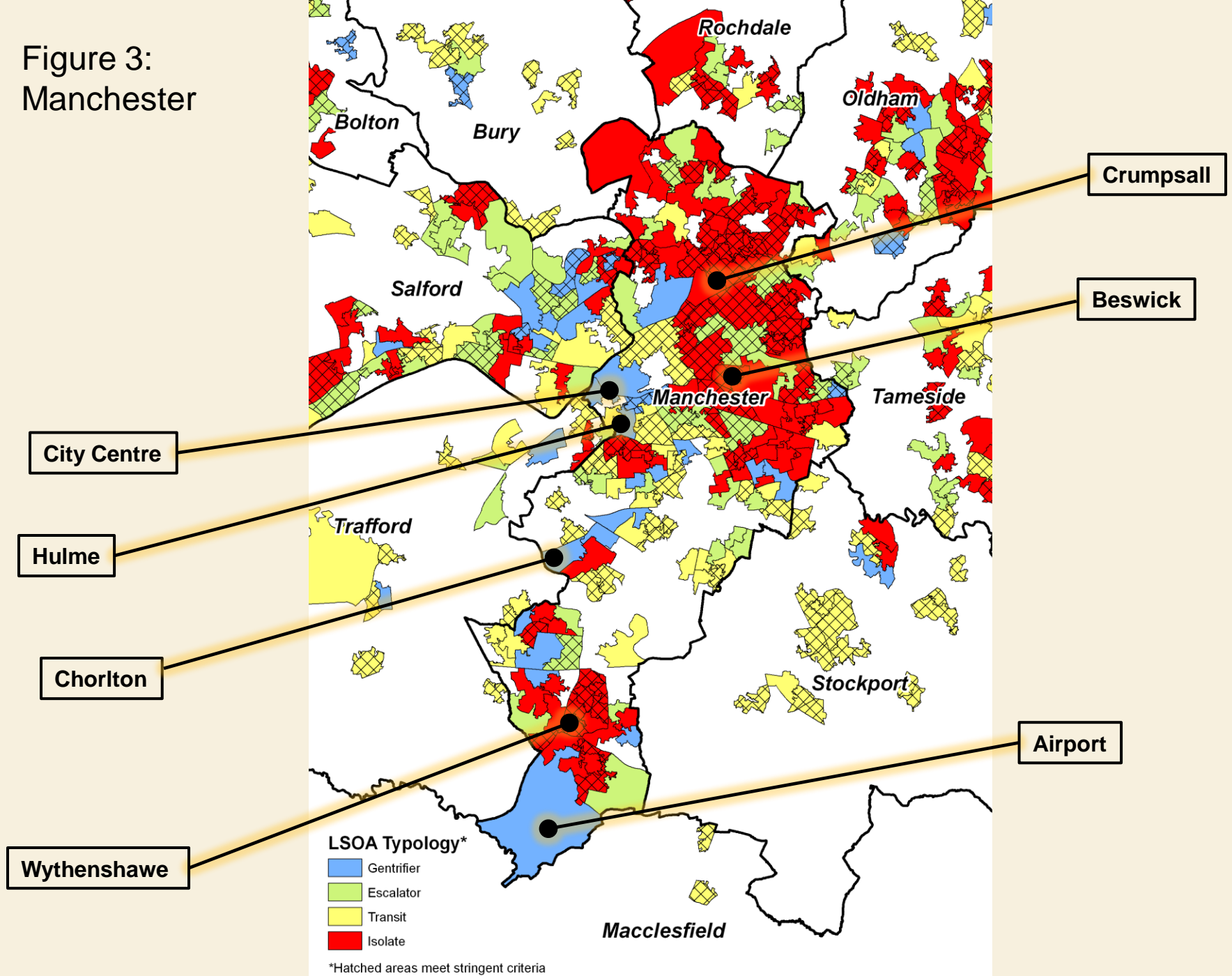


Figure 3:
Manchester





We are here

Map Satellite Hybrid

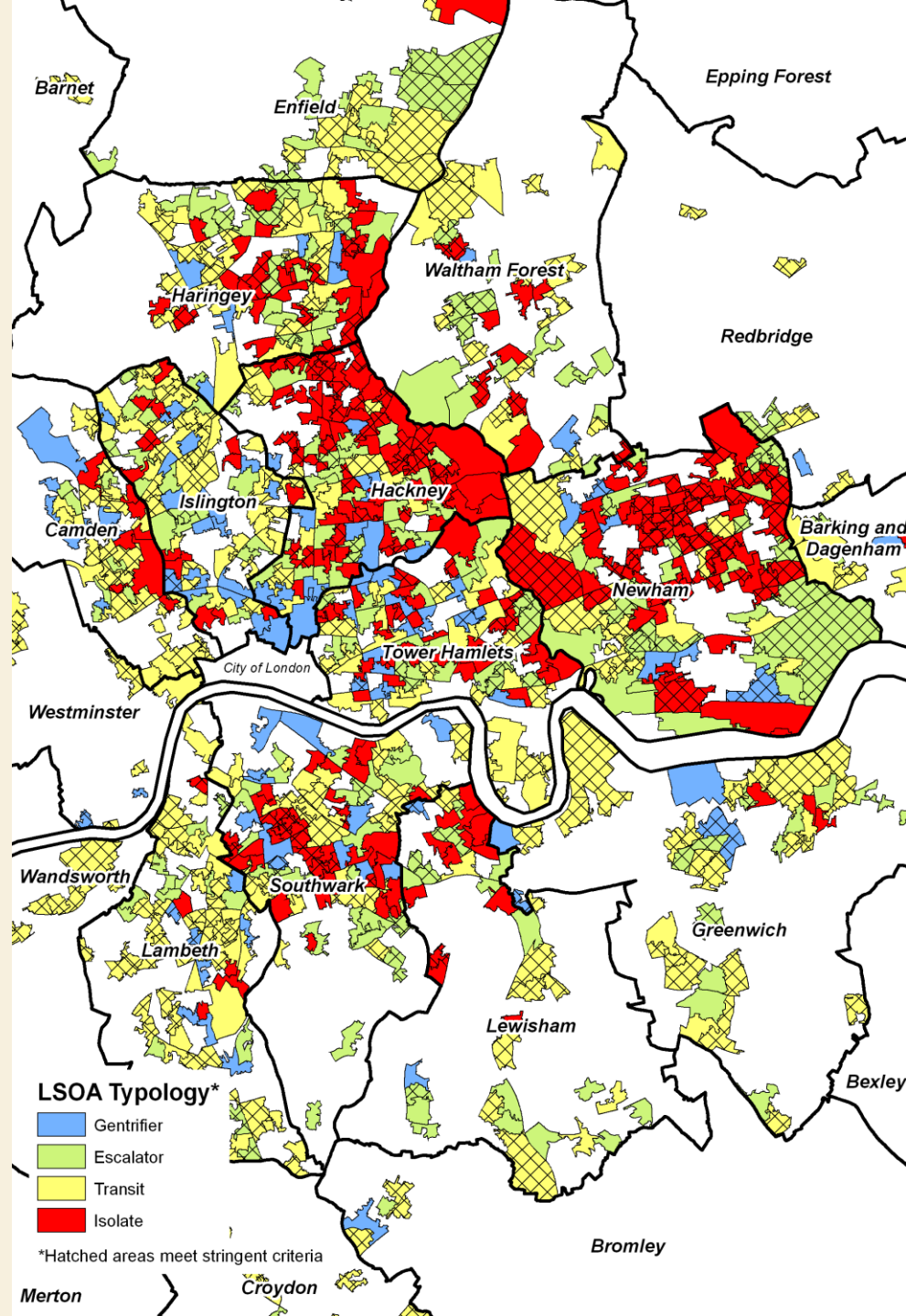
Key

- Escalator
- Gentrifier
- Isolate
- Transit

Map Transparency 60%

Display Super Output Areas (Lower layer) boundary

Figure 4:
London



A dynamic 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
Gentrifier	47.71	10.54	78.88	34.21



Transit: Manchester Road, Cubitt Town, Tower Hamlets, London

1 Eastwood Road, Birmingham, England, United Kingdom
Address is approximate

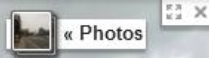


Escalator: Eastwood Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham



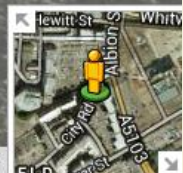
Isolate: Grantown Road, Anfield, Liverpool

24 City Road East, Manchester, England, United Kingdom
Address is approximate



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Report a problem



Gentrifier: City Road East, central Manchester

A dynamic typology of deprived neighbourhoods

- Differences in characteristics of Transit, Gentrifier, Escalator, Isolate areas:
 - Churn
 - Occupation
 - Housing
 - Ethnic composition
 - Age

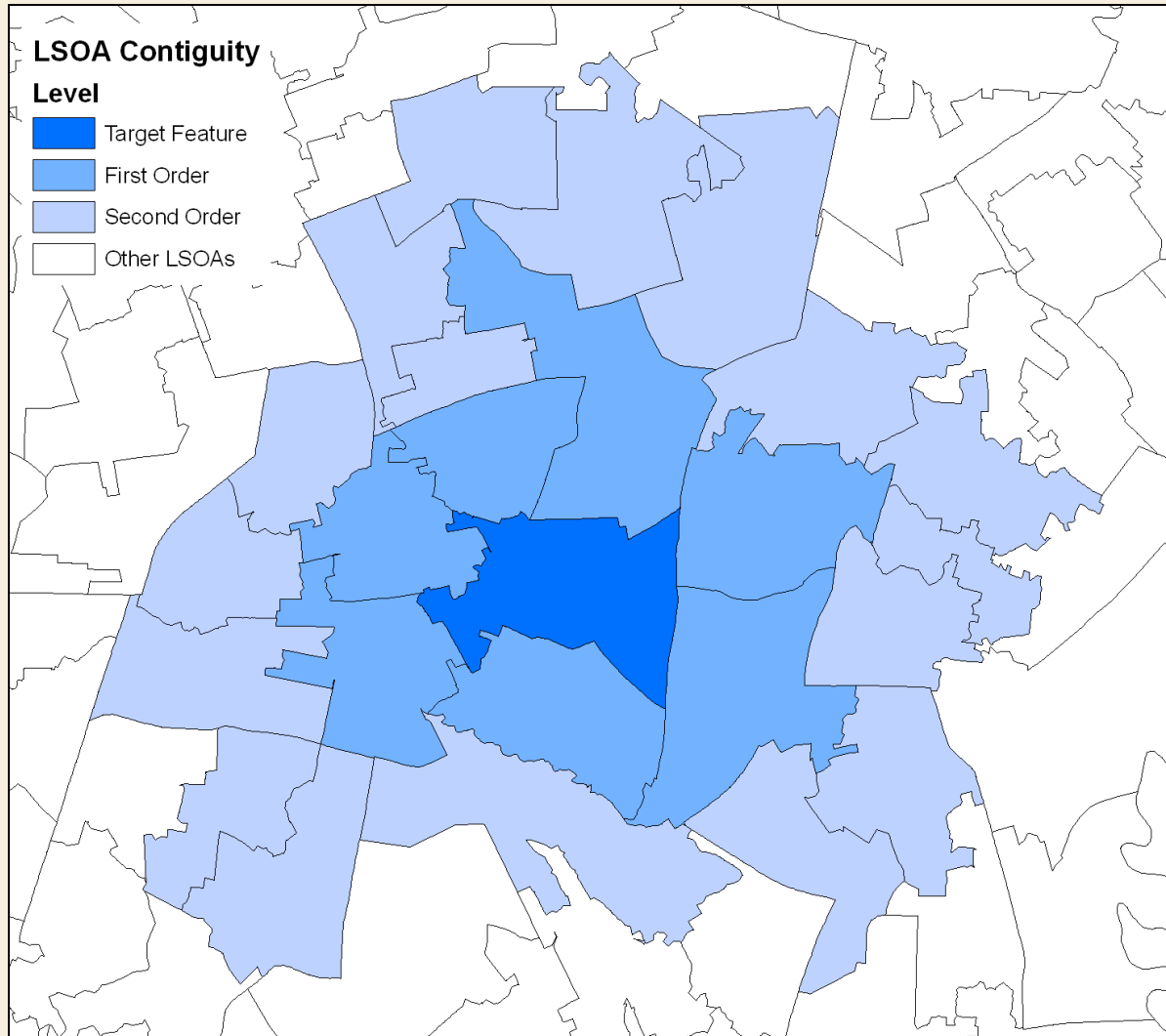
Analytical Conundrums

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

Analytical Conundrums

Conceptualisation of spatial context

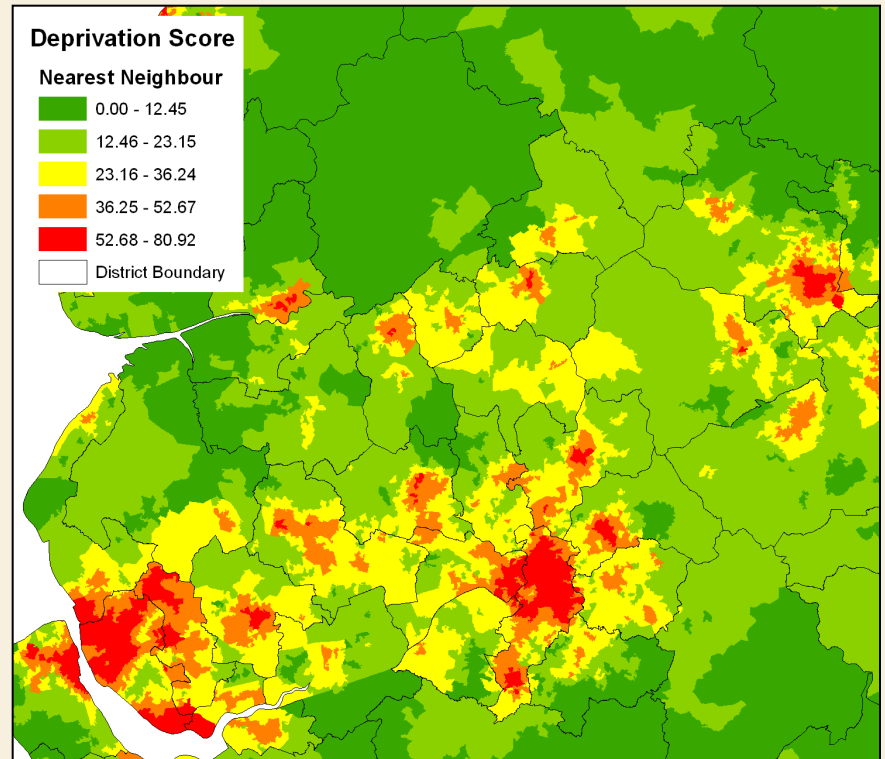
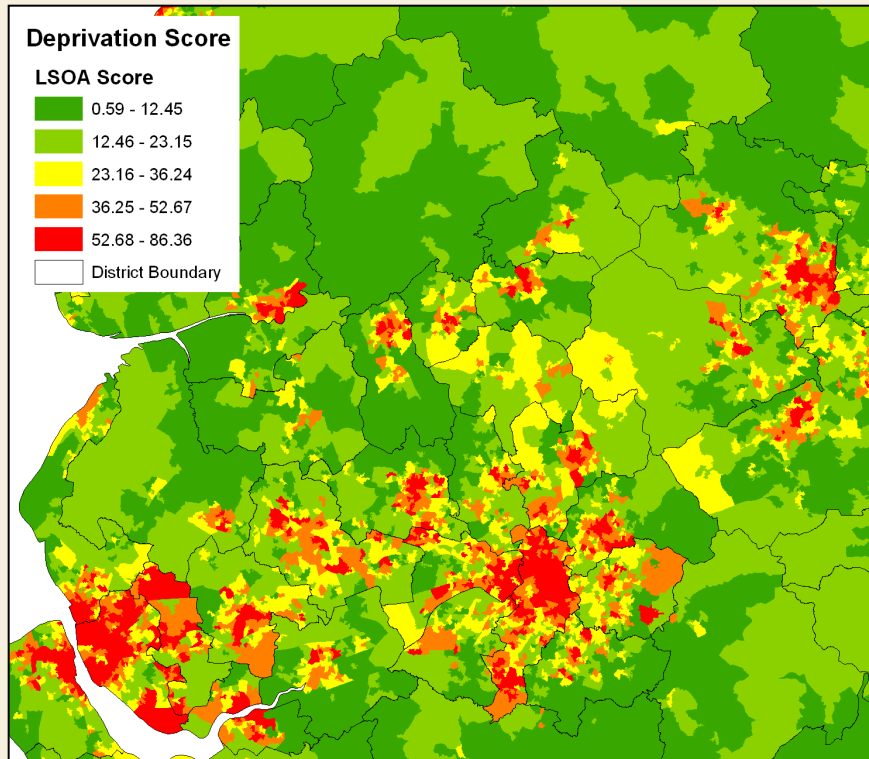
Figure 5



Analytical Conundrums

Comparison of IMD Scores

Figure 6



Analytical Conundrums

Comparison of Deprivation Scores

Table 3

LSOA	Ward	District	Individual LSOA		Nearest Neighbour	
			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
Gentrifier	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

Implications



- Evaluating change
- Targeting
- Policy Priorities

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.