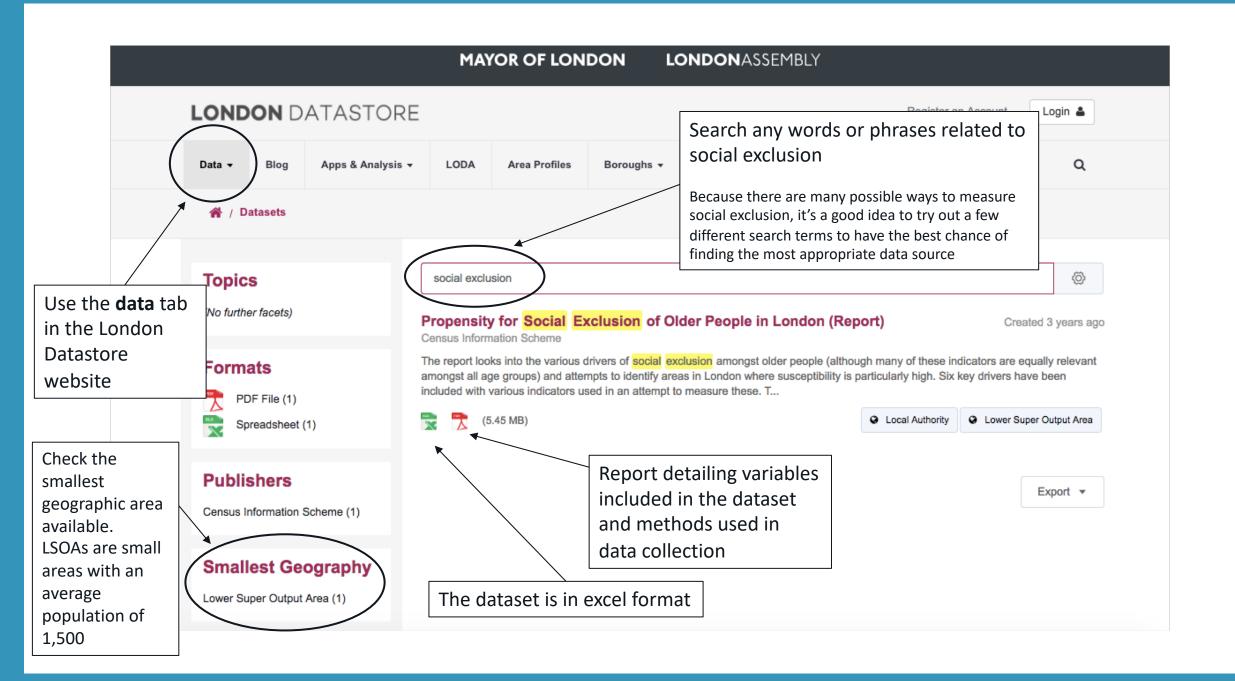
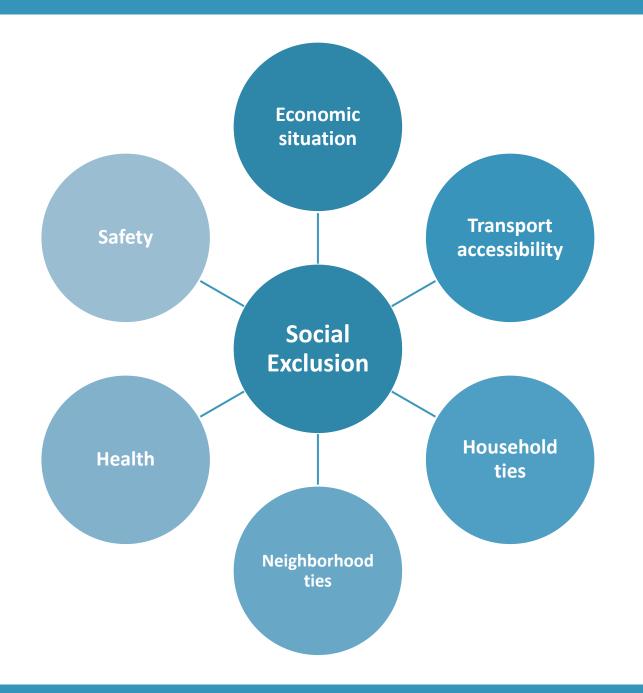


Scenario

- You want to start a coffee morning to reduce social exclusion amongst older people in Croydon.
- You need to choose an area to hold the service.
- We can explore the London Datastore to see whether they hold information relating to the social exclusion of older people, and to map areas with highest atrisk population

Step 1: Get your data





It is important to consider the relevance of measures used. Are all of these relevant to your target group?

- You may want to focus on one or two aspects of social exclusion, for example household and neighbourhood ties.
- You may also want to ignore aspects, for example car access, which would not be as relevant to social exclusion in central London areas.

Step 2: Scan published guides

- Is the data suitable to answer this question?
 - Check the years of data collection, the measures used and the sample to see whether you can draw conclusions from the data about the area.
 - There will always be some caveats, ways in which the data are imperfect, or things
 missing from the data. It's worth making yourself aware of these before communicating
 results.

- What analysis has already been conducted with the data?
 - You may not need to do any analysis yourself if the report includes previous research into the question of interest.



Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London (Report)

Census Information Scheme

Data

Created 3 years ago, updated 3 years ago

The report looks into the various drivers of social exclusion amongst older people (although many of these indicators are equally relevant amongst all age groups) and attempts to identify areas in London where susceptibility is particularly high. Six key drivers have been included with various indicators used in an attempt to measure these.

The majority of these indicators are at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level in an effort to identify areas at as small a geography as possible.

Key Driver	Indicator	Description			
Economic Situation	Income deprivation	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Score from the 2015 Indices of Deprivation	The data in this spreadsheet comes		
Transport	Public Transport	Average Public Transport Accessibility Score	from a range of sources		
Accessibility	Car access	Percentage aged 65 and over with no cars or vans in household	from a range of sources.		
Household Lies	One person households	Percentage aged 65+ living alone			
	Providing unpaid care	Percentage aged 65+ providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week	The report details • Years of measurement		
Neighbourhood Ties H	Proficiency in English	Percent aged 65+ who cannot speak English well			
	Churn Rate	Churn Rate: (inflow+outflow) per 100 population			
Health F	Mental health	Estimated prevalence of dementia amongst population aged 65 and over (%)			
	General health	Percentage aged 65+ with a limiting long-term health problem or disability			
F	Fear of crime	Percentage in borough worried about anti-social behaviour in area	Why measures were chosen		
		Percentage in borough who feel unsafe walking alone after dark	How they are calculated		
Safety	Crime rates	Total offences per 100 population			
CIS2015-06: F	Propensity for Social Ex	cclusion of Older People in London (2.2 MB)	Preview ∨ Download ∨		
Propensity fo	Preview View the report by clicking here				
			(or on preview)		

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Briefing CIS2015-06

The Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London

Census Information Scheme December 2015

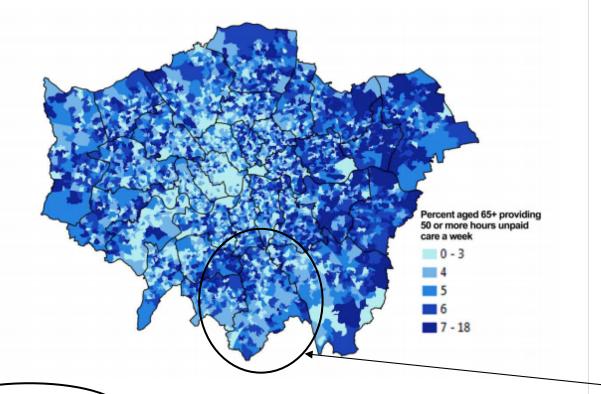


MAYOR OF LONDON

The Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London

copyright

Figure 6: Percentage aged 65 and over providing 50 or more hours unpaid care a week, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Data source for this variable:

Data are self reported – what

problems could this cause?

Measured in 2011 - is this likely to have changed?

census

The majority of the LSOAs with a high proportion of older people providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care were in East London. Most significantly, over a third of LSOAs in Barking & Dagenham (40 out of 110) were in the worst decile of London LSOAs.

The authors have already mapped hotspots of each individual variable across

London. If you were just interested in one variable, you may not need to do any further analysis

Step 3: Download and analyse the data



Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London (Report)

Census Information Scheme

Data

Created 3 years ago, updated 3 years ago

The report looks into the various drivers of social exclusion amongst older people (although many of these indicators are equally relevant amongst all age groups) and attempts to identify areas in London where susceptibility is particularly high. Six key drivers have been included with various indicators used in an attempt to measure these.

The majority of these indicators are at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level in an effort to identify areas at as small a geography as possible.

Key Driver	Indicator	Description	
Economic Situation	Income deprivation	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Score from the 2015 Indices of Deprivation	
Transport	Public Transport	Average Public Transport Accessibility Score	
Accessibility	Car access	Percentage aged 65 and over with no cars or vans in household	
Household Ties	One person households	ds Percentage aged 65+ living alone	
nousenoid ries	Providing unpaid care	Percentage aged 65+ providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week	
Neighbourhood Ties	Proficiency in English	Percent aged 65+ who cannot speak English well	
iveignbournood nes	Churn Rate	Churn Rate: (inflow+outflow) per 100 population	
Health	Mental health	Estimated prevalence of dementia amongst population aged 65 and over (%)	
neam	General health	Percentage aged 65+ with a limiting long-term health problem or disability	
	Fear of crime	Percentage in borough worried about anti-social behaviour in area	
	rear or crime	Percentage in borough who feel unsafe walking alone after dark	
Safety	Crime rates	Total offences per 100 population	



CIS2015-06: Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London (2.2 MB)



Propensity for Social Exclusion of Older People in London workbook (3.25 MB)



Local Authority

Lower Super Output Area



Preview the data online

Click to Download the data to your computer



Key Driver	Indicator	Description	Source	Date Coverage
Economic Situation	Income deprivation	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Score from the 2015 Indices of Deprivation	DCLG Indices of Deprivation	2015
Transport Accessibility	Public Transport	Average Public Transport Accessibility Score	TfL	2014
	Car access	Percentage aged 65 and over with no cars or vans in household	2011 Census	2011
Household Ties	One person households	Percentage aged 65+ living alone	2011 Census	2011
	Providing unpaid care	Percentage aged 65+ providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week	2011 Census	2011
Neighbourhood Ties	Proficiency in English	Percent aged 65+ who cannot speak English well	2011 Census	2011
Neighbourhood Hes	Churn Rate	Churn Rate: (inflow+outflow) per 100 population	2011 Census	2011
Health	Mental health	Estimated prevalence of dementia amongst population aged 65 and over (%)	HSCIC	2013/14
neatti	General health	Percentage aged 65+ with a limiting long-term health problem or disability	2011 Census	2011
	Face of colons	Percentage in borough worried about anti-social behaviour in area	Metropolitan Police Service	Q4 13/14 -Q3/14/15
	Fear of crime	Percentage in borough who feel unsafe walking alone after dark	Public Attitude Survey (PAS)	Q4 13/14 -Q3/14/15
Safety			Metropolitan Police Service	
	Crime rates	Total offences per 100 population	(for total offences), ONS (for	2014
			denominator)	

The majority of these indicators are at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level in an effort to identify areas at as small a geography as possible.

Deciles

10

12 13 14

15

17 18

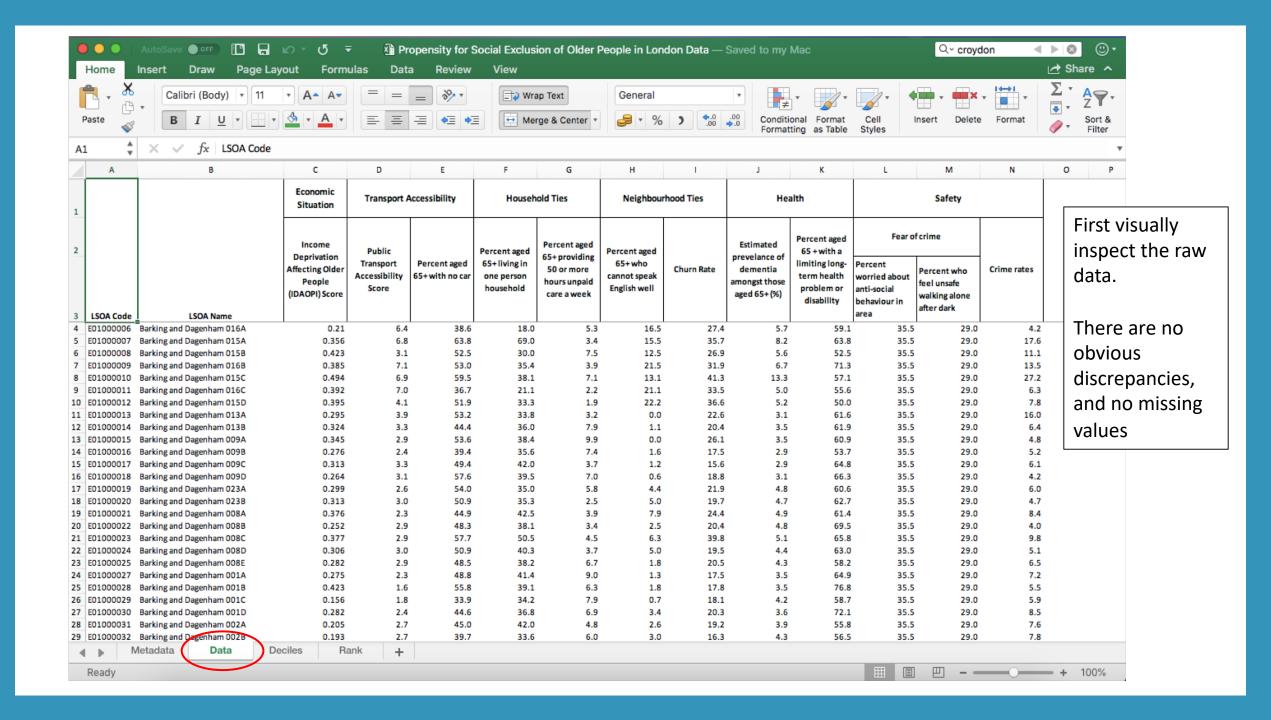
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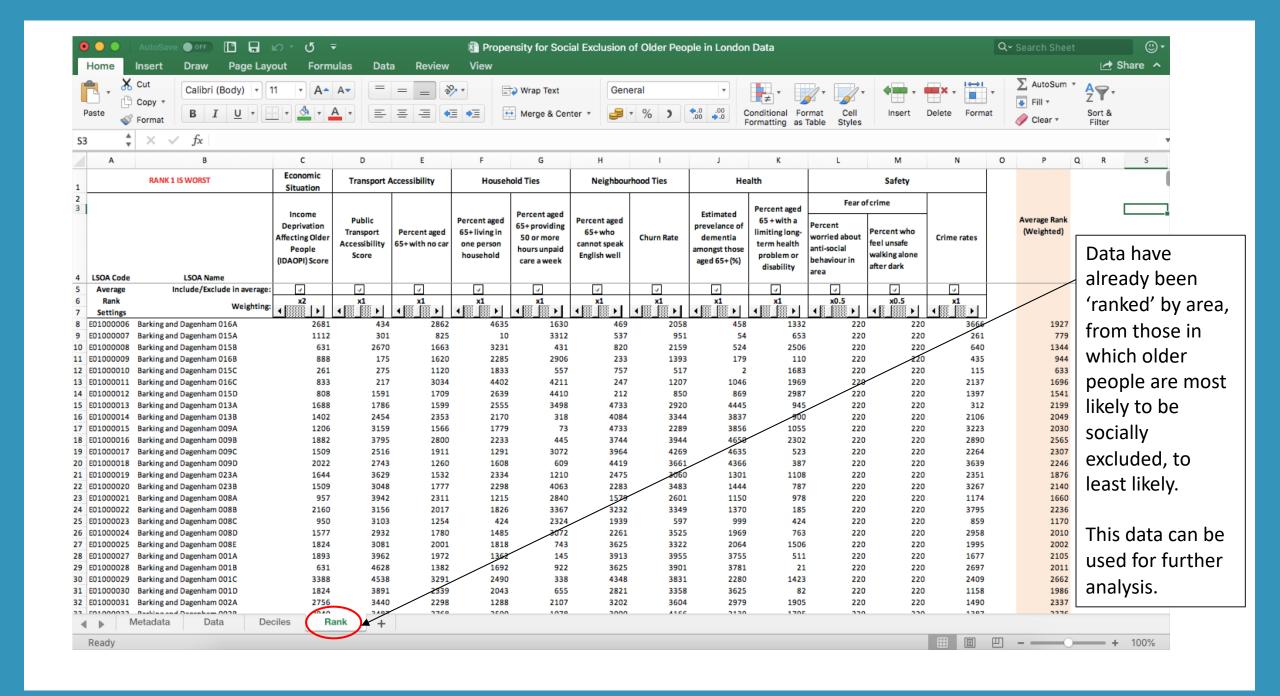
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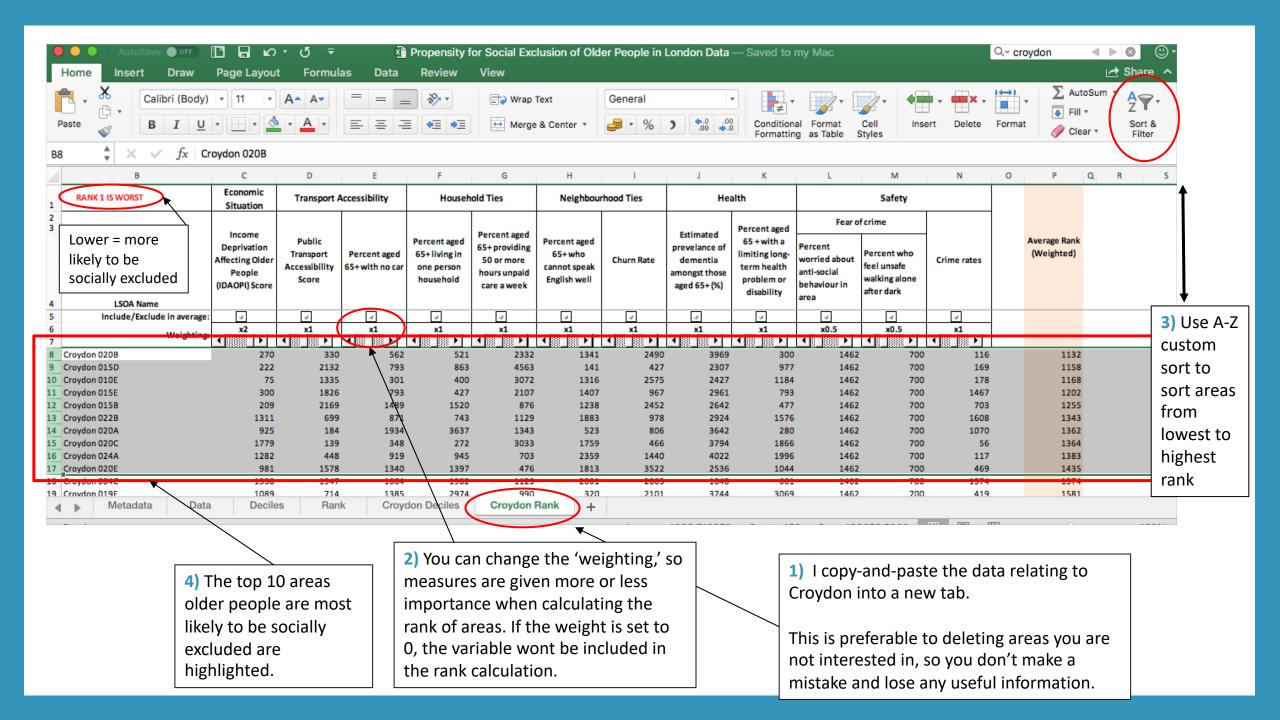
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26 27 28

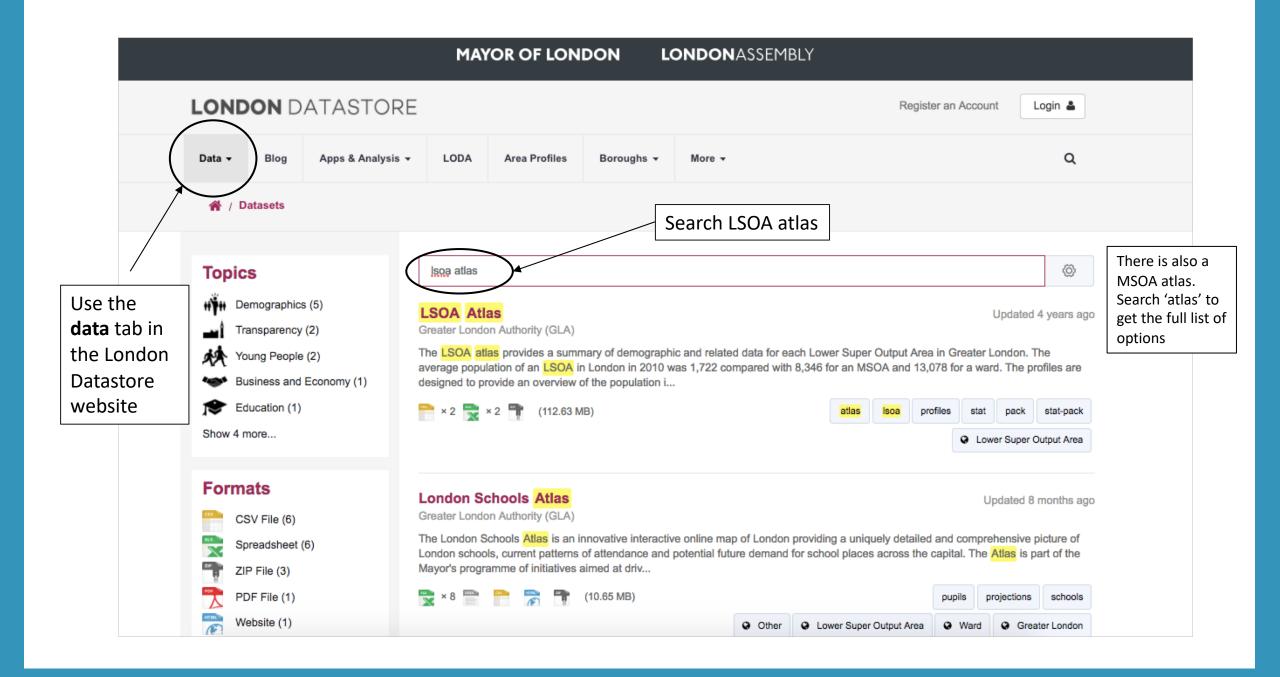
- Most datasets include a sheet detailing the data included in the excel document called 'metadata'.
 - Note: The report includes more detailed information
- This document includes:
 - Raw data
 - Deciles (1-10)
 - Ranked data







Step 4: Mapping the data





LSOA Atlas

Greater London Authority (GLA)

Data

Created 4 years ago, updated 4 years ago

The LSOA atlas provides a summary of demographic and related data for each Lower Super Output Area in Greater London. The average population of an LSOA in London in 2010 was 1,722 compared with 8,346 for an MSOA and 13,078 for a ward.

The profiles are designed to provide an overview of the population in these small areas by combining a range of data on the population, diversity, households, health, housing, crime, benefits, land use, deprivation, schools, and employment.

Due to significant population change in some areas, not all 2011 LSOA boundaries are the same as previous LSOA boundaries that had been used from 2001. A lot of data is still only available using the 2001 boundaries therefore two Atlases have been created - one using the current LSOA boundaries (2011) and one using the previous boundaries (2001).

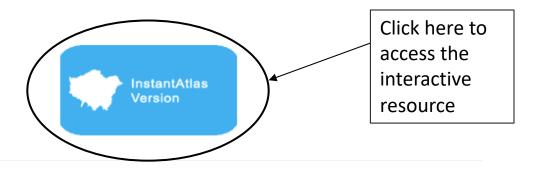
If you need to find an LSOA and you know the postcode of the area, the ONS NESS search page has a tool for this.

The LSOA Atlas is available as an XLS as well as being presented using InstantAtlas mapping software. This is a useful tool for displaying a large amount of data for numerous geographies, in one place (requires HTML 5).

CURRENT LSOA BOUNDARIES (2011)

NOTE: There is comparatively less data for the new boundaries compared with the old boundaries





LONDON LSOA ATLAS

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