

IID in Parish Share Calculation

What is IID?

IID is short for the Index of Income Deprivation. This index is a subset of a number of social metrics that have been formulated by the UK Government's "Office of National Statistics". The IID is a specific measure of INCOME deprivation, and is a component and a suite of metrics that are combined to form their more frequently quoted compound deprivation measure the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

As such the IID measure looks specifically and only at the income component. It takes into consideration a wide range of aspects but focuses most sharply on rates of benefits paid, income support, housing support, family tax credit council tax relief, disability benefit, pension top-ups and carers allowances and so on.

How is IID calculated- Can I calculate it for my Benefice?

Like all ONS social indices, IID is calculated by aggregating the above factors across local areas, each designated to have approximately equal populations (about 1,500). The ONS call these Lower Standard Output Areas (LSOAs), and due to the way they are configured, in some urban communities there may be several LSOAs in each parish, whereas in some rural areas there may be several parishes in each LSOA.

The first thing to note is that IID is an index and NOT an absolute measure. This means that the index for each area is a measure of the *relative* situation in comparison to the total population, in this case the total population of England. When the absolute figures for each area are calculated these are then ranked on a scale from 0-1, with 0 being the least deprived and 1 being the most deprived (in the whole of England). Therefore, even if all of the benefits data etc. were available for your benefice/parish, it would not be possible to calculate your index in isolation. It is interesting to note that, this being an index of relative poverty, the highest index within our diocese is only 0.32, and our average (mean) is 0.09 which gives a good indication of where –as a diocese- we sit on the national scale of things.

How have ONS areas been mapped to parishes and benefices

Using a digital mapping tool each parish has been manually mapped to the ONS LSOAs. In the majority of cases the greatest part (more than 75%) of our rural parishes lie within a single LSOA and this IID has been used. However in some rare cases parishes straddle two or more LSOA equally; and in many of the rural parishes it is normal for parishes to contain several LSOAs. In these cases the scores for the relevant LSOAs have been averaged. Then, for multi-parish benefices, the benefice index has then been averaged (mean) to produce an overall score for the benefice.

ONS IID "Indices" are between 0 and, but quoted "Scores" are between 0 and 100; why?

All IID Indices have been multiplied by 100 and then rounded to 2 decimal places, simply to make them more "*easily digestible*" numbers. It is a well recognised aspect of the human brain- no matter how mathematically minded we are- that it is easier to cope with numbers a greater than one than less than one, it is easier to imagine and compare 32.43 to 9.45 than 0.3243 and 0.0945

How is the IID relief calculated?

Once the IID relief “pot” to be redistributed is calculated, this is then distributed *in proportion* to each benefices IID score. For those interested in the detail, the mathematical method for this is given below.

A proportional rebate was then generated, by:

1. taking the amount to be distributed (premium); and
2. summing the IID Points for the whole diocese
3. dividing the total premium by the sum of the IID “points”, to produce a “premium per IID point rebate (RR or rebate rate).
4. Multiplying each benefice’s IID points by the RR to arrive at a proportionate rebate.

Using the numbers in the model for 2013:

“Pot”:		£391,702
Total of all IID Points (Σ IID)	=	1129.29 points
Rebate Rate (RR) =	Premium/ Σ IID	£346.86

Using the example of Lavenham which has the “median” score/ranking in the diocese:

ONS IID score =	0.07785
IID Points=	7.785 points
Rebate: 7.785x£346.86 =	£2700

Using the example of Ipswich All Hallows which had the “Highest” score/ranking in the diocese:

ONS IID score =	0.32361
IID Points=	32.361 points
Rebate: 32.361x£346.86 =	£11,225

Using this method Benefices of different size and with different population are measured equally: Why is their no weighting for population or area or number of parishes?

There is no secret that this element is intended to give some support to our most deprived areas to offset the most significant cost contributor to Centenary Share which is the stipendiary clergy element. To weight it by membership would have gone too far to favour our large churches in our market towns. To weight it by population or to have summed LSOAs rather than averaged them would have thrown the balance too far the other way, in favour of the urban areas. Variations of weighting per clergy-person were also considered, by these threw too much benefit in the direction of team ministries, and whilst some of these *are* in (relatively) deprived areas, many are not.

Many other factors and variations were considered, but on balance it was decided that a single average per benefice allocation was the fairest way of targeting the stipendiary load of the truly deprived areas.

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V2: 10/06/2013