

# The components of socioeconomic neighbourhood change: an analysis of School Census data at varying spatial scales in England

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# School Census

- Supplied by Department for Education
- Collected annually since 2002
- England only
- State maintained schools only
- Includes pupils' free school meal status and home postcode
- Unique pupil number
- Excluded secondary school age (11-16)

# Free School Meals status

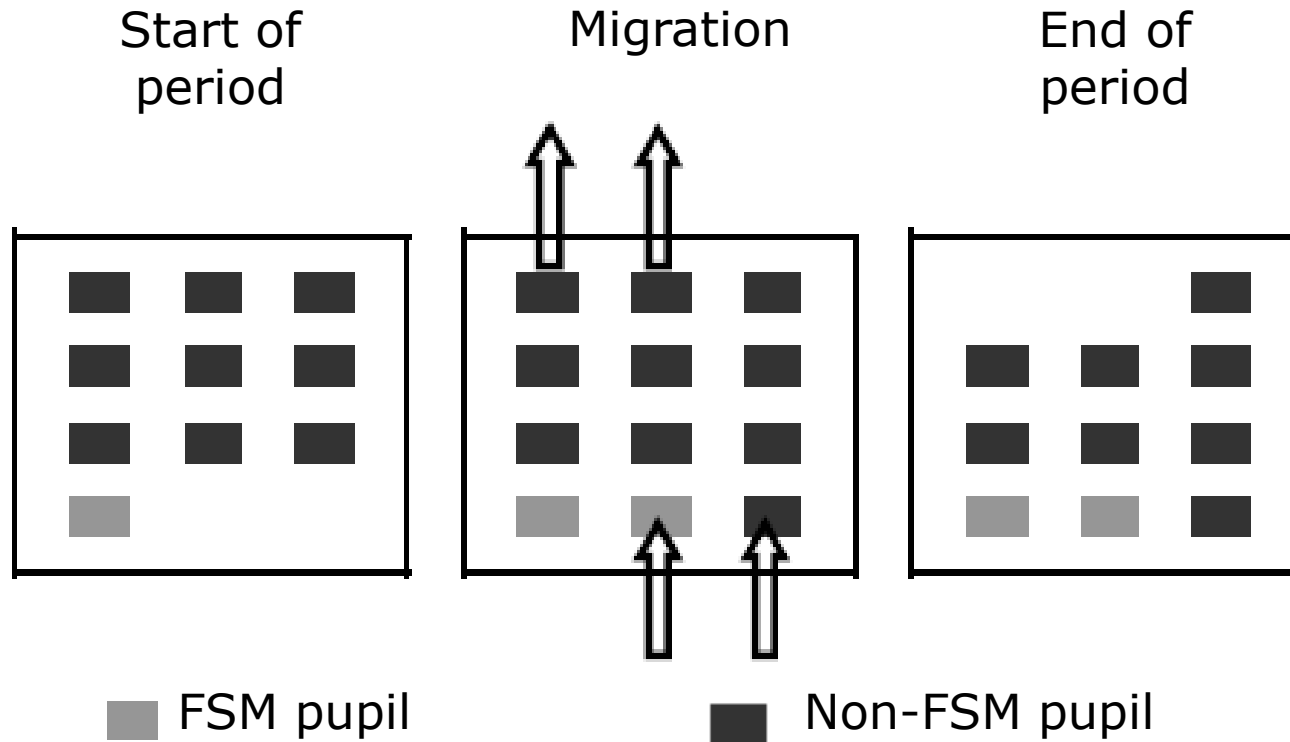
% Primary age pupils FSM status over one year periods

	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>
FSM	15.2%	15.4%	15.4%	14.6%	14.2%
Non-FSM	78.9%	79.0%	79.0%	79.5%	80.0%
Improve	3.3%	2.7%	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%
Decline	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	2,921,342	2,885,737	2,863,447	2,830,071	2,797,135

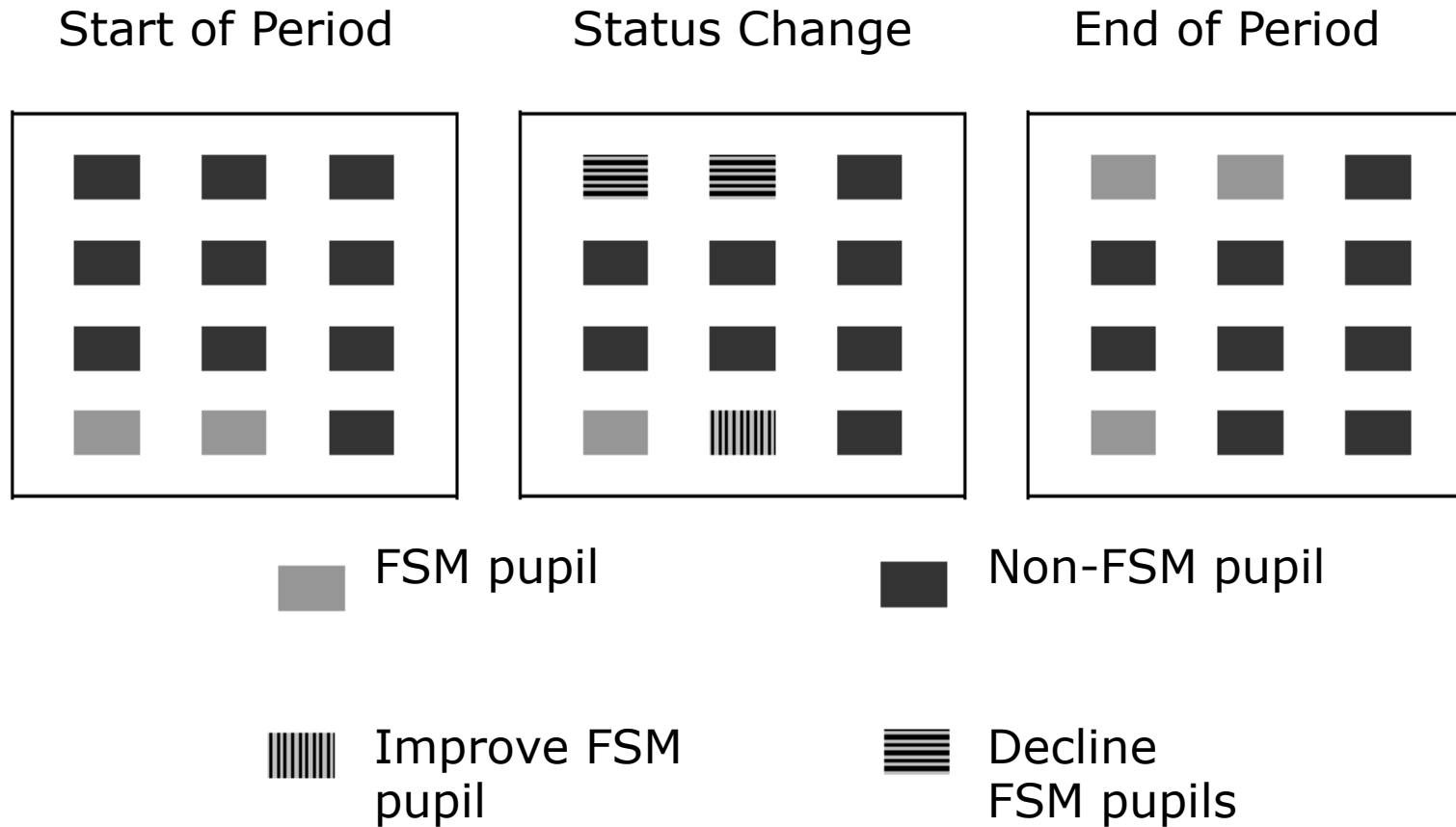
# Components of neighbourhood socioeconomic change

- Residential mobility
- School turnover
- Proxy international migration
- In situ FSM status change
- Residential mobility & FSM status change

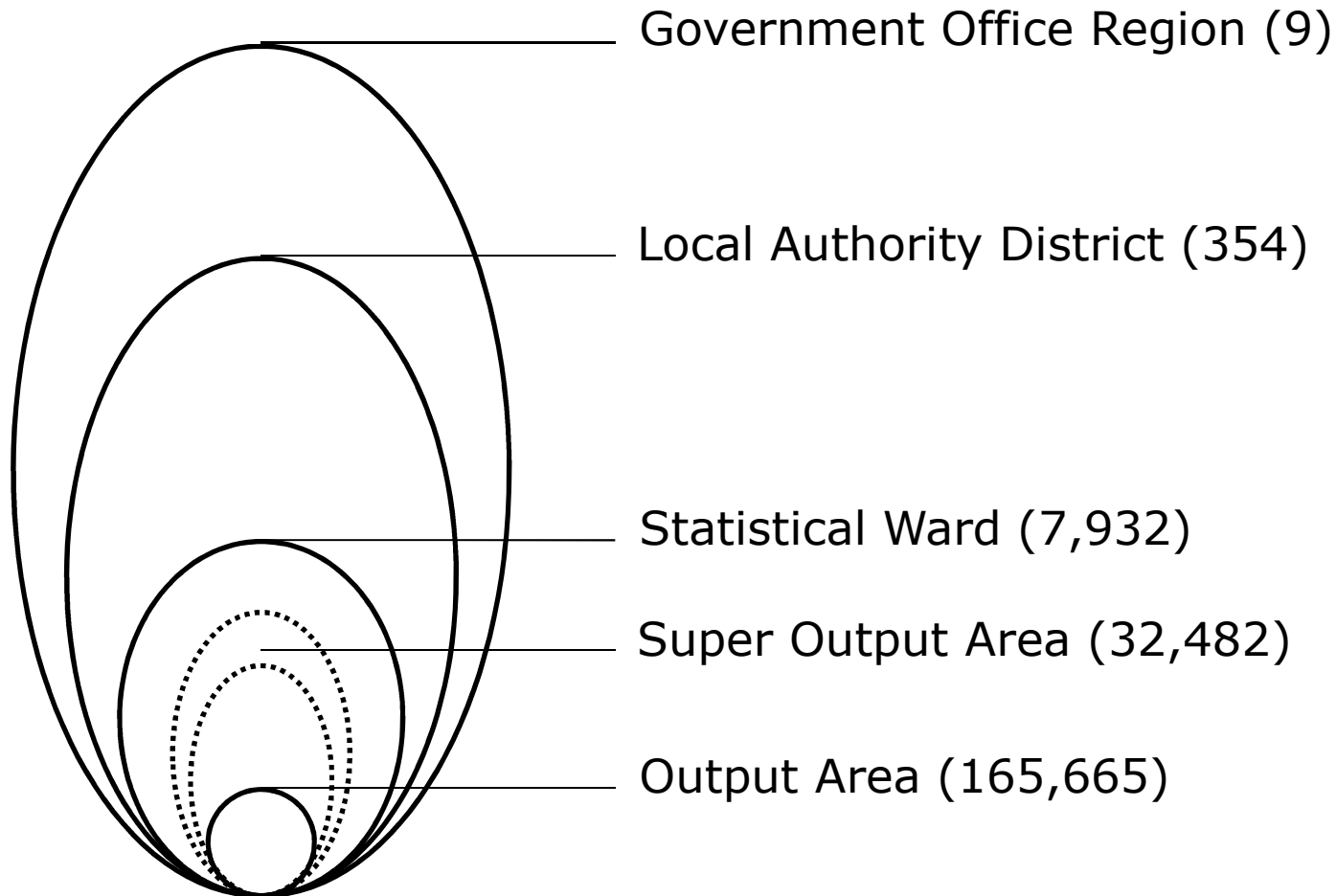
# Selective Migration



# In-situ Status Change

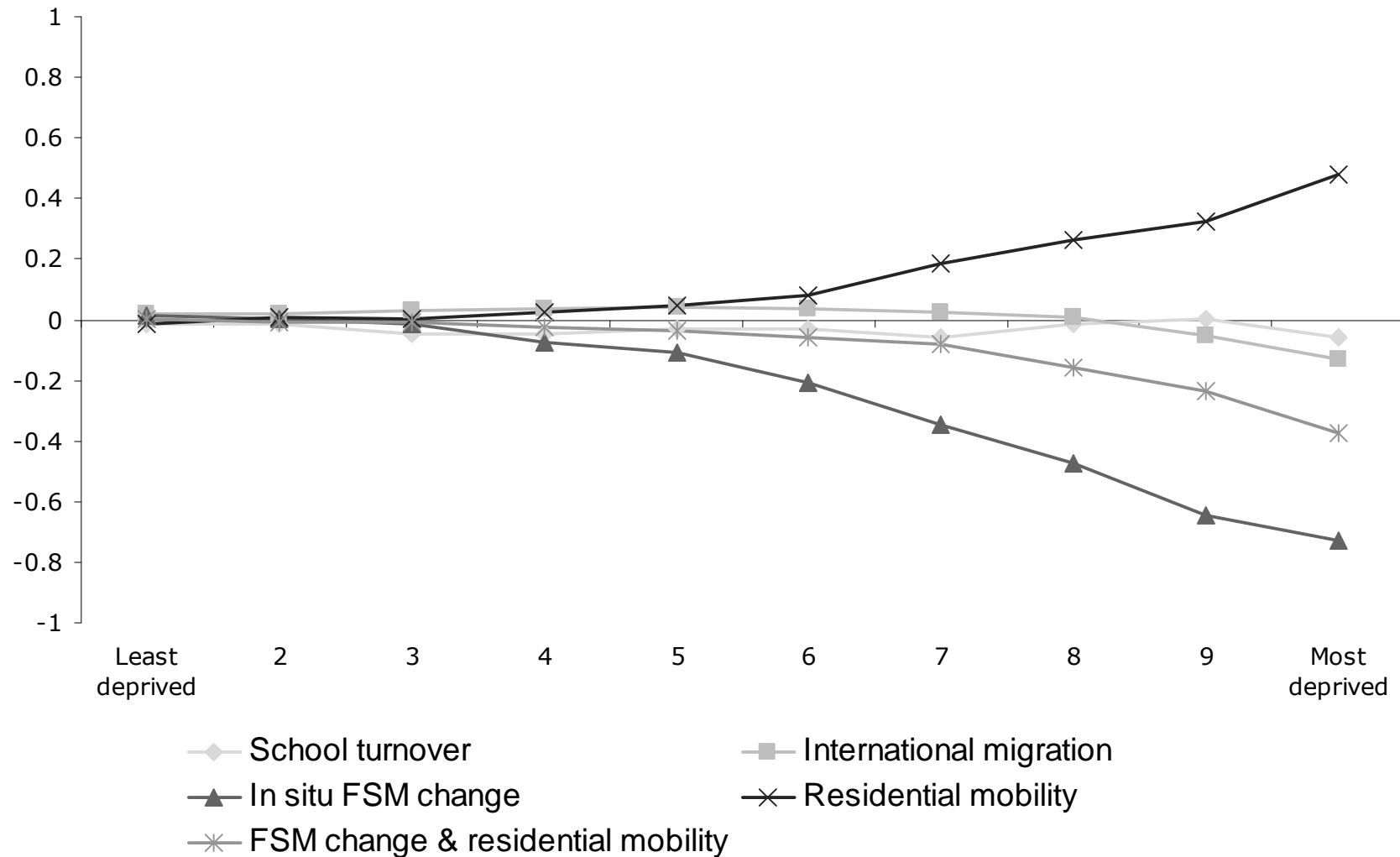


# Spatial scales of analysis



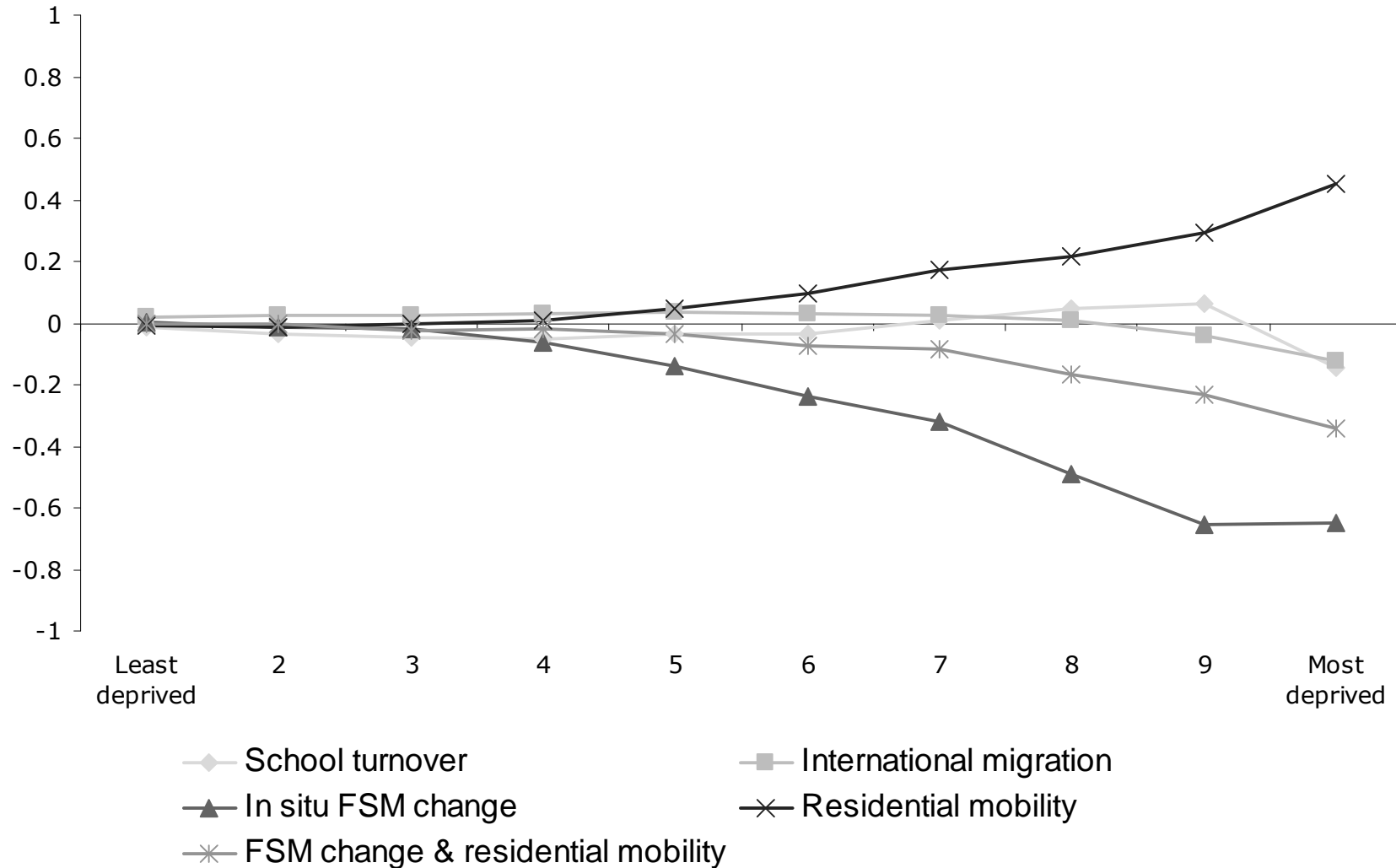
# Output Areas

Percentage point change  
in FSM pupils



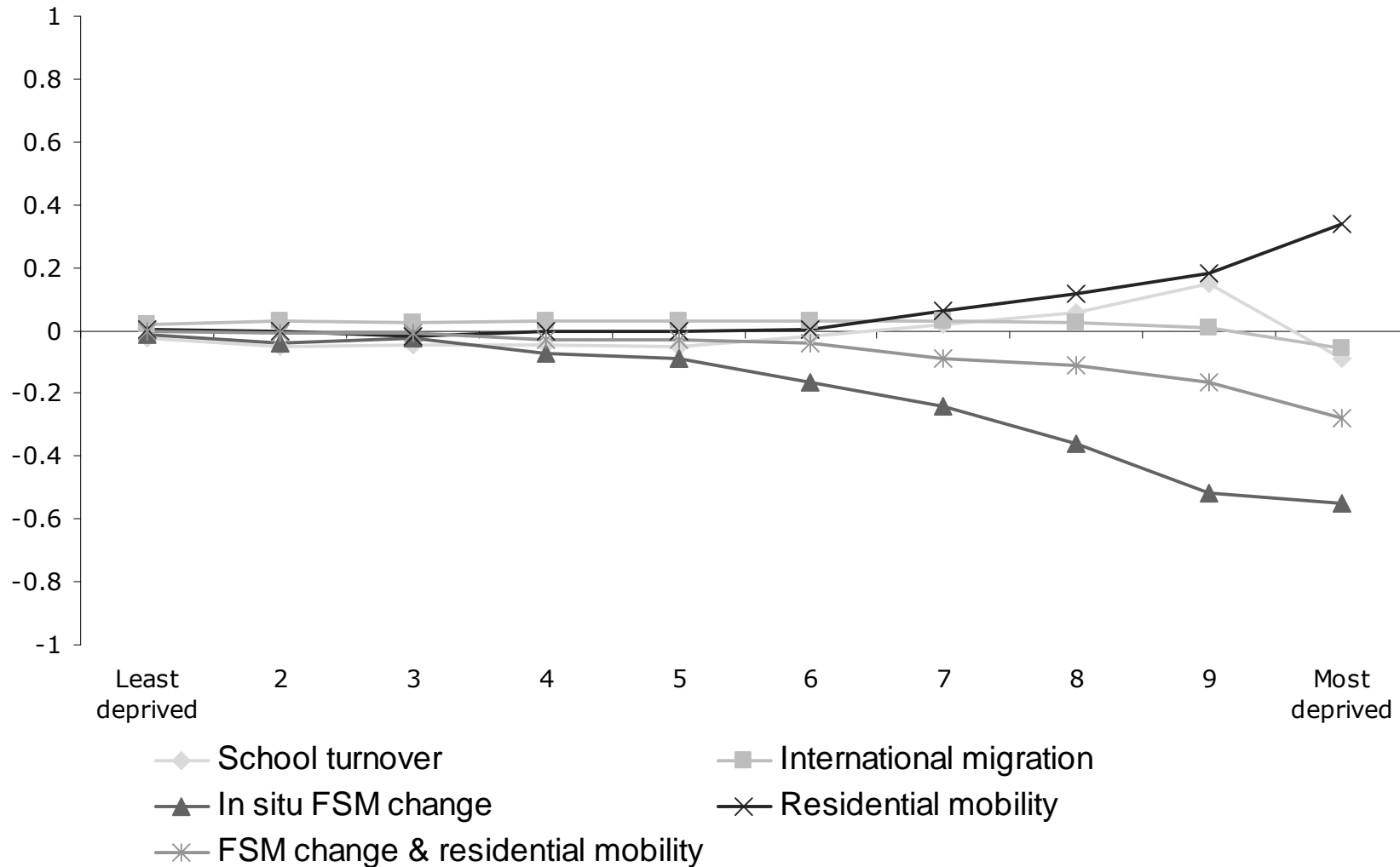
# Super Output Areas

Percentage point change  
in FSM pupils



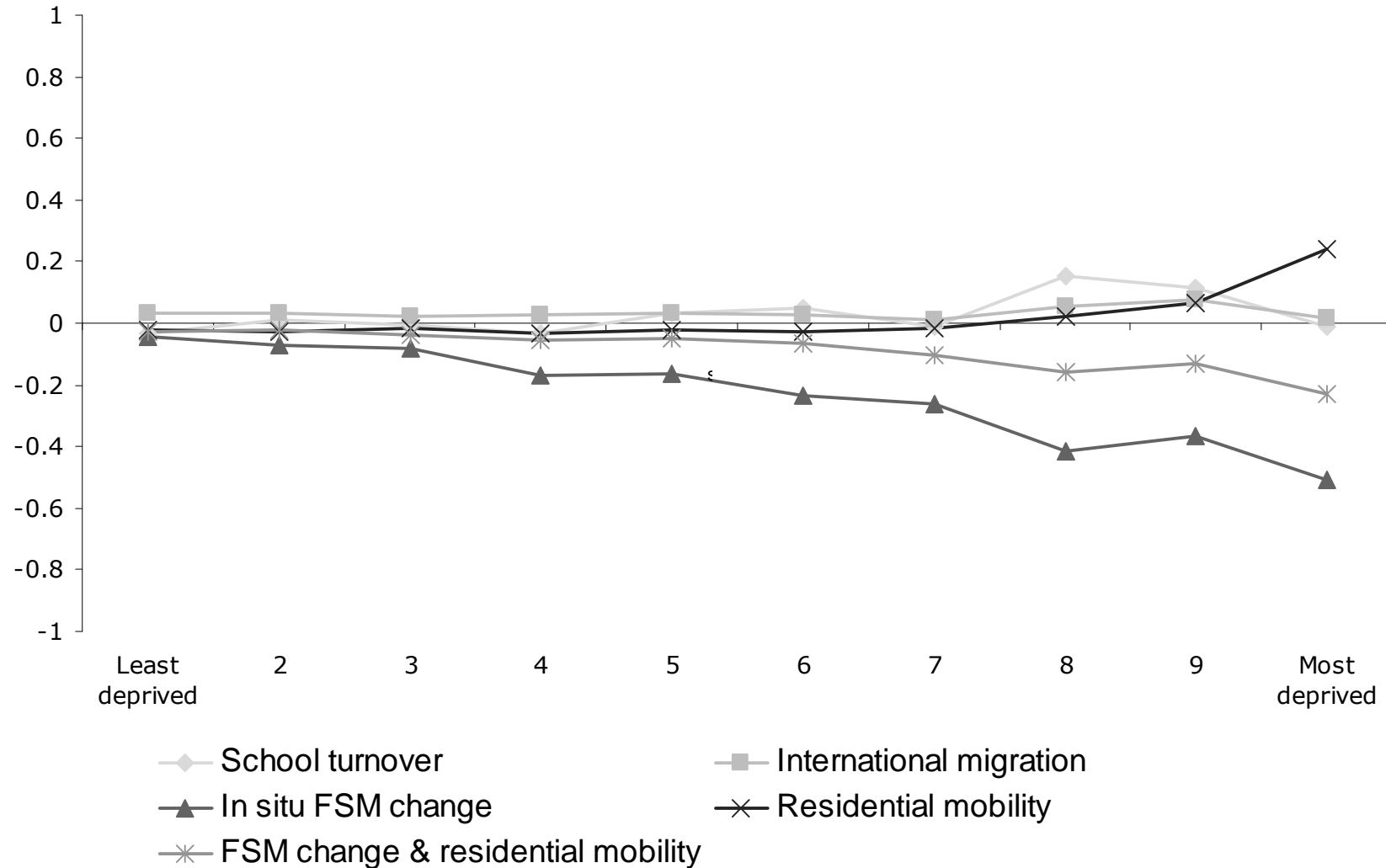
# Statistical Wards

Percentage point change  
in FSM pupils



# Local Authority Districts

Percentage point change  
in FSM pupils



# Conclusions

- Socioeconomic neighbourhood change greatest in the most deprived areas
  - In situ change decreased concentration of FSM pupils
  - Residential mobility increased concentration of FSM pupils
  - Effect accentuated at smaller spatial scales but average effect is never that large
  - Other components had fairly balanced effect