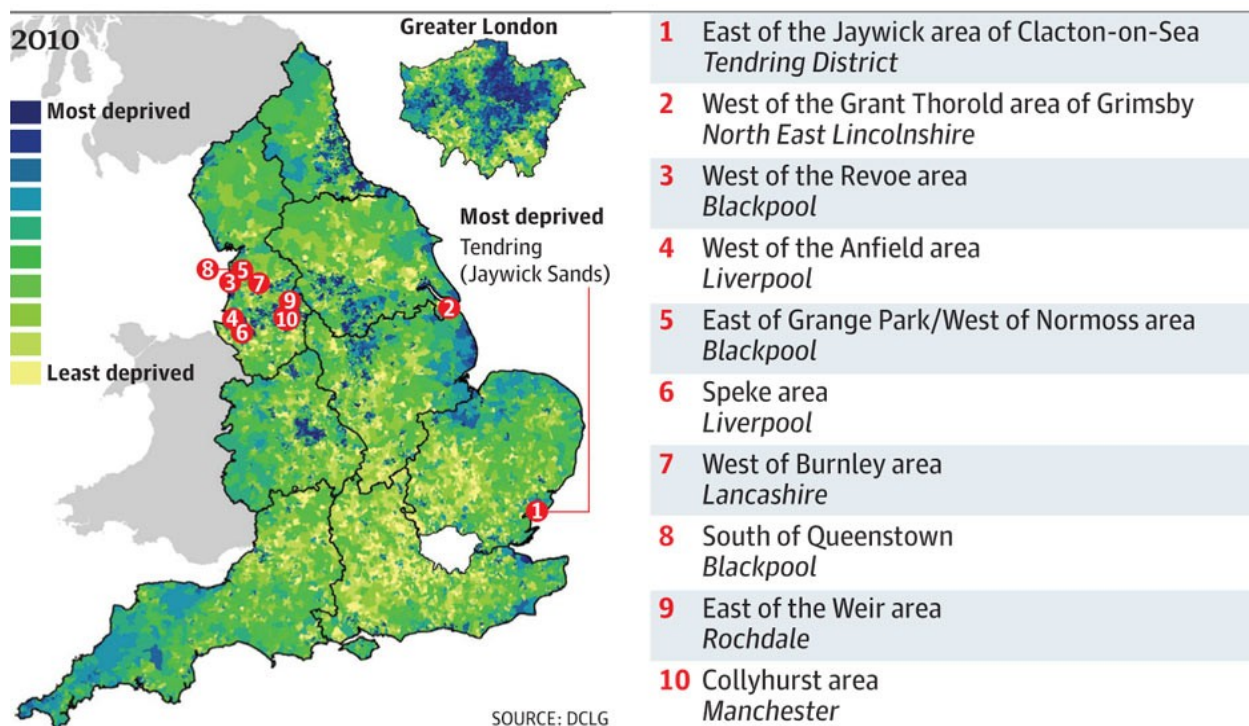


England's most deprived areas



Have you heard of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation? There's a pretty good chance you have not, yet this data is possibly the most significant research into poverty in England ever put together. The Indices, published by Department for Communities and Local Government, studies poverty across a load of significant indicators - all to try and work out which places are the poorest. The figures haven't been calculated since 2007 and they show that:

- Over 5 million people live in the most deprived areas in England and 38% of them were poor;
- Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Manchester, Knowsley, Hull, Hackney and Tower Hamlets are the local authorities with the highest number of areas among the most deprived in England;
- The most deprived areas are in cities.

Simon ROGERS, « Find the poorest places in England » in *The Guardian*, 29 March 2011.
<http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/mar/29/indices-multiple-deprivation-poverty-england>

Document 2: Regeneration in Liverpool according to the City Council.

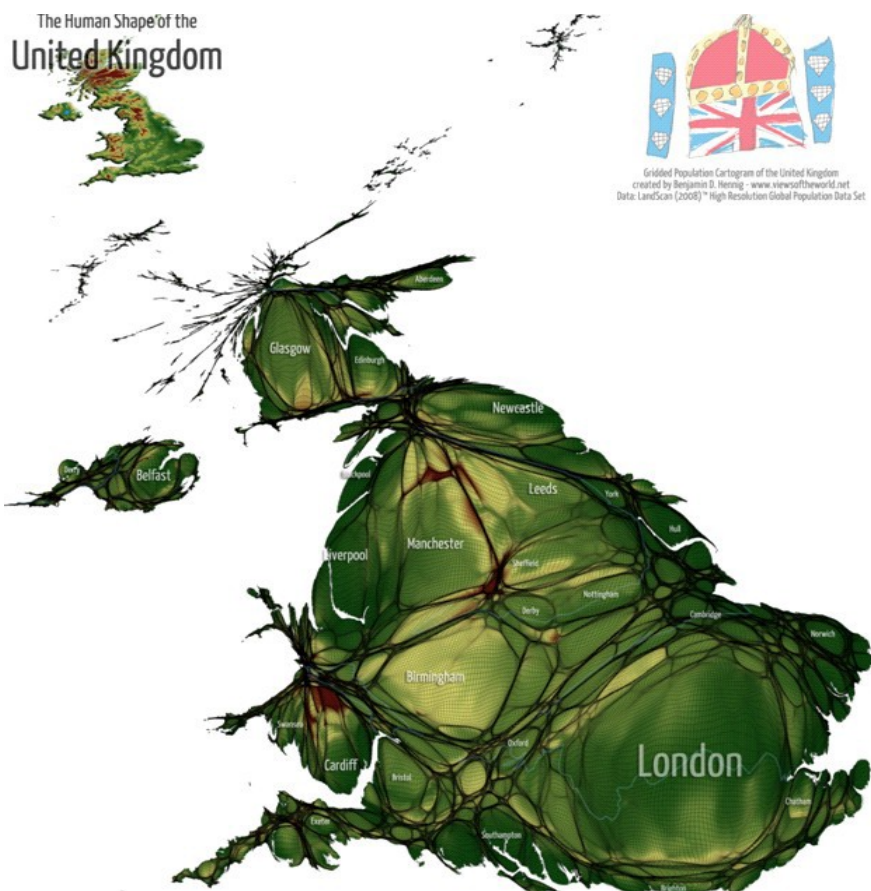
Liverpool has transformed into one of the UK's leading business destinations by an ambitious and far-reaching regeneration programme. [This success is in particular due to the birth of a Science Park¹.] Liverpool Science Park has been operational since January 2006 and is currently home to over 55 companies. Our companies are drawn from a variety of knowledge intensive sectors including graduate start ups, key commercial facing R&D facilities and a handful of relevant business support companies. For science-based businesses looking for modern laboratory space, there has never been a better time to think about moving to Liverpool Science Park.

Source: <http://liverpool.gov.uk/business/regenerating-liverpool/>

1 Science Park: *un technopôle*

Topic: **the UK, a (dis)united kingdom ?**

Document 1: Mapping the population distribution in the UK.



Source: Benjamin Hennig, geographer, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield (his blog: <http://www.viewsoftheworld.net/>).

Document 2: A definition of the North-South divide by a scholar.

This is the line that separates upland from lowland Britain, the hills from the most fertile farmland, areas invaded by Vikings from those first colonised by Saxons. Numerous facts of life divide the North from the South – there is a missing year of life expectancy north of this line. On the voting map, the line still often separates red from blue. In terms of life chances the only line within another European country that is comparable to the North-South divide is that which used to separate East and West Germany. This is found not just in terms of relative differences in wealth either side of the line, but most importantly in terms of health where some of the extremes of Europe are now found within this one divided island of Britain.

Daniel DORLING, Geographer at the University of Sheffield, 'What is the North-South divide', in <http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/maps/nsdivide/>.



Cover of *The Independent*, 26 June 2007.