Let $f : I \rightarrow I$ be a $C^3$ map of the interval $I$ with critical points. Given an equilibrium state $\mu_\phi$ for a Hölder potential $\phi : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the local dimension $d_{\mu_\phi}(x)$ measures how concentrated $\mu_\phi$ is at this point. The dimension spectrum encodes the Hausdorff dimension of level sets of $d_{\mu_\phi}$. This spectrum can be understood via induced maps $(X, F)$, where $F = f^\tau$ for some inducing time $\tau$. A major challenge for maps with critical points is to find inducing schemes which 'see' a sufficiently large subset of the space. In this talk I will explain how this problem can be overcome, and hence that the dimension spectrum is encoded by a function related to the pressure of some potentials involving $\phi$. These results apply to Collet-Eckmann maps, as well as to maps with weaker growth conditions.