

Indices of Deprivation 2010 Summary for Pendle

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Context/Overview

- The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 uses 38 separate indicators to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010).
- Using the IMD data at LSOA level it is possible to highlight specific areas in Pendle that suffer the various types of deprivation.
- This IMD update was constructed during 2010 using mainly data relating to 2008.
- Multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area is calculated for every Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England.
- There are 57 LSOAs in Pendle. Each LSOA has anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 people populating it.
- There are 7 domains that make up the IMD, each with their own weighting. The domains and weightings are:
 - o Income Deprivation 22.5%
 - o Employment Deprivation 22.5%
 - o Health Deprivation and Disability 13.5%
 - o Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 13.5%
 - o Barriers to Housing and Services 9.3%
 - o Crime 9.3%
 - o Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%

Domain Definitions

Income Deprivation

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income. A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following five indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

Employment Deprivation

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following seven indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both Contributory and Income-Based) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged over 18, averaged over 4 quarters.

Health Deprivation and Disability

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. Four indicators are used to calculate this domain:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. Seven indicators are used to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: Children/young people

- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 2 exams
- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 3 exams
- Average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams
- Proportion of young people *not* staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Secondary school absence rate – the proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Proportion of those aged under 21 *not* entering Higher Education

Sub-domain: Skills

- Proportion of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications

Barriers to Housing and Services

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. Seven indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: Wider barriers

- Household overcrowding – the proportion of households within an LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness – the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act (at local authority district level)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (local authority district level) – proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Sub-domain: Geographical barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a Post Office.

Crime

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- *Violence* – number of reported violent crimes (19 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- *Burglary* – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- *Theft* – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population

- *Criminal damage* – number of reported crimes (11 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

Living Environment Deprivation

This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents. Four indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

Sub-domain: The indoors living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating.

Sub-domain: The outdoors living environment

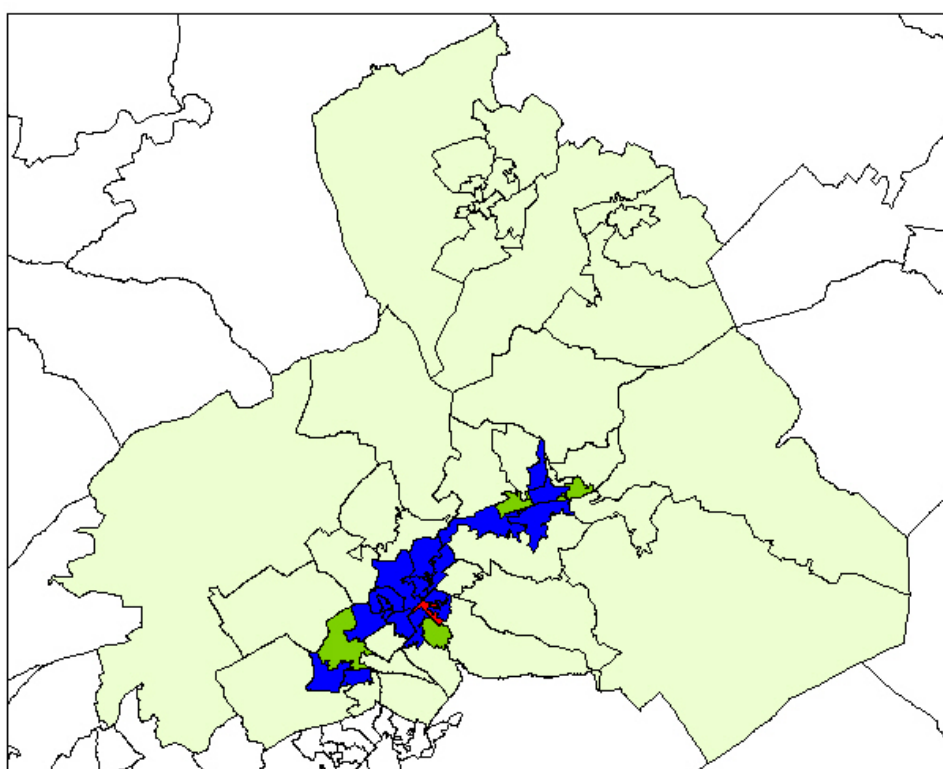
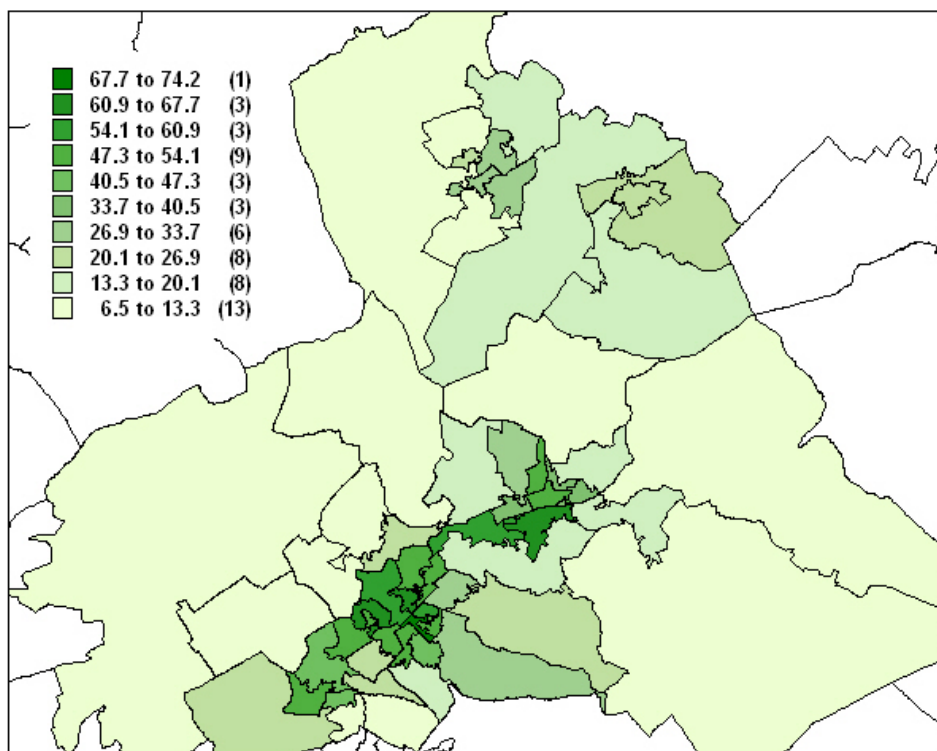
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents.

Key Points and Thematic Maps

- The following pages show two types of thematic maps and the key points for each of the seven domains, as well as the overall score of deprivation.
- The first type of thematic map highlights the parts of Pendle with the highest scores of deprivation. Mapped using the colour green, the darker the area the more deprivation they suffer in relation to the other LSOAs in Pendle.
- It is important to note that these green thematic maps are based on deprivation scores rather than rankings. Also, these maps will always show darker 'deprived' areas since they are based on equal range (this does not necessarily mean that they have a high level of deprivation). For instance, if Ribble Valley (with very low deprivation levels) produced similar thematic maps there would still be dark parts. These maps are best for identifying priority areas within a borough.
- The second type of map shows the areas in Pendle that are deprived in relation to the rest of the country. They are based on rankings (out of 32,482 LSOAs nationally) rather than average scores. LSOAs are only highlighted if they are in the top 20% most deprived areas in the country. The thematic breakdown is as follows:
 - o **RED** = LSOAs in the top 1% most deprived in England
 - o **BLUE** = LSOAs between 1% and 10% for deprivation nationally
 - o **GREEN** = LSOAs between 10% and 20% for deprivation nationally

Overall Deprivation

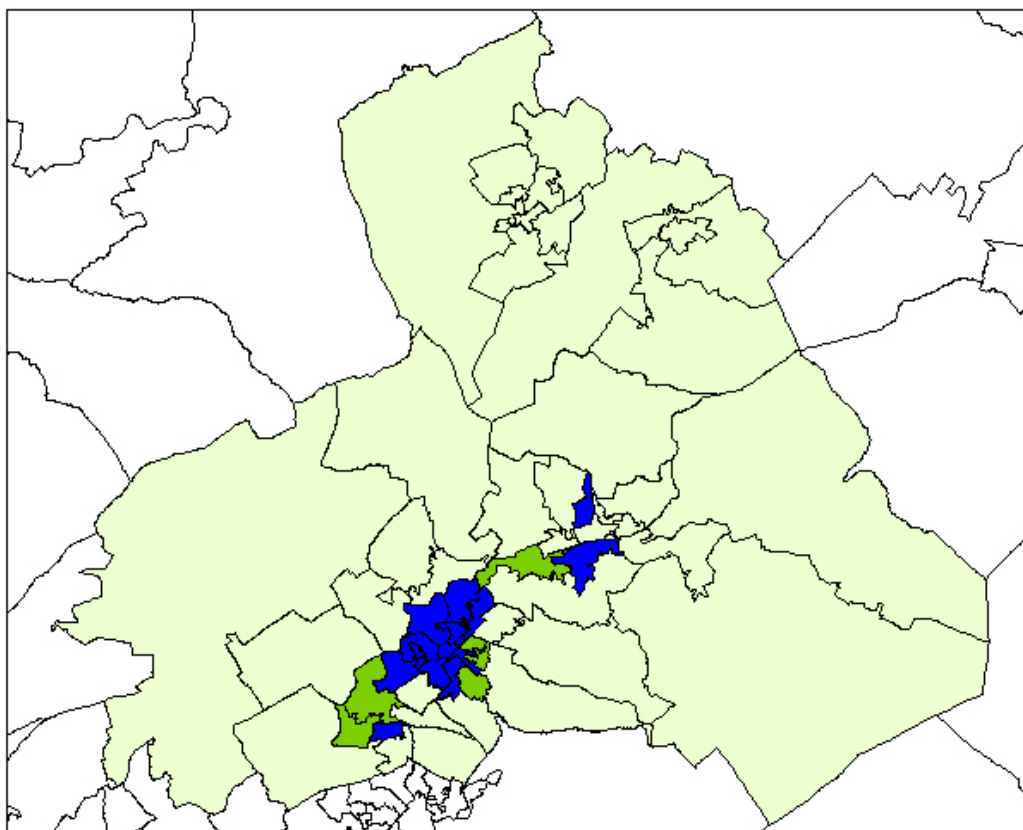
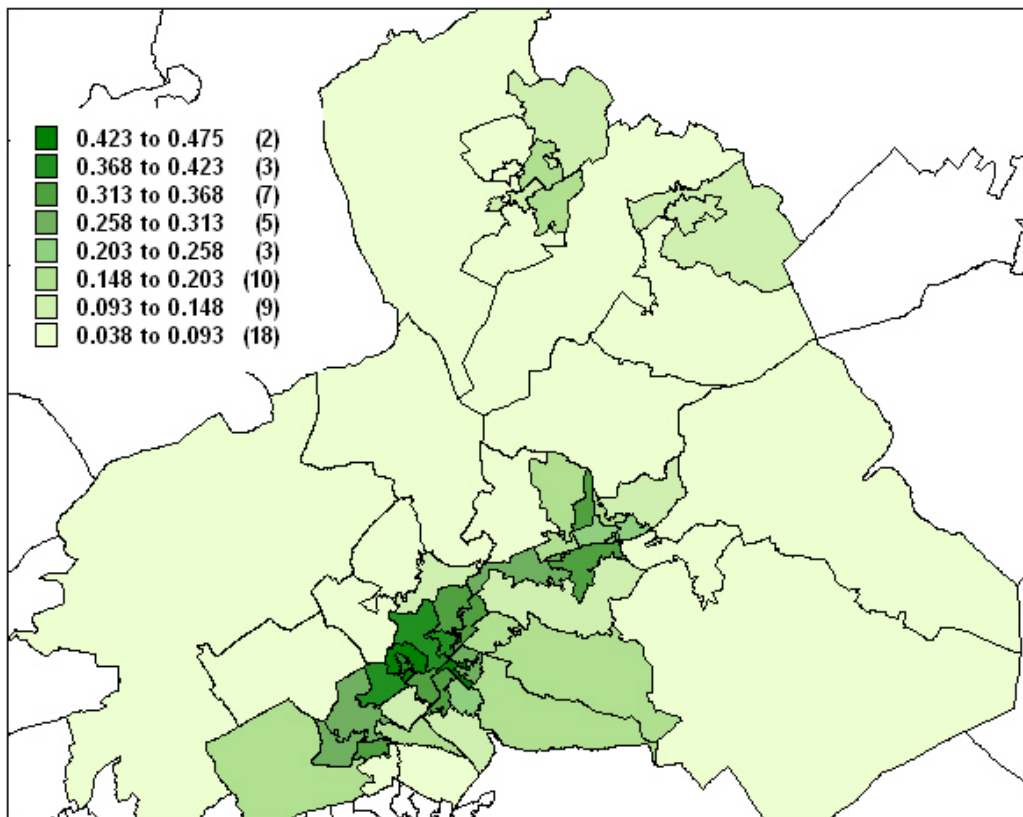
- Pendle 010E (Southfield) is ranked 101st overall in the IMD out of 32,482 LSOAs in England.
- 17 LSOAs in Pendle are in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country (including Pendle 010E). This equates to nearly 1 in 3 of LSOAs in Pendle.
- 21 of 57 LSOAs in Pendle (37%) are in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in England.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%

Income Deprivation

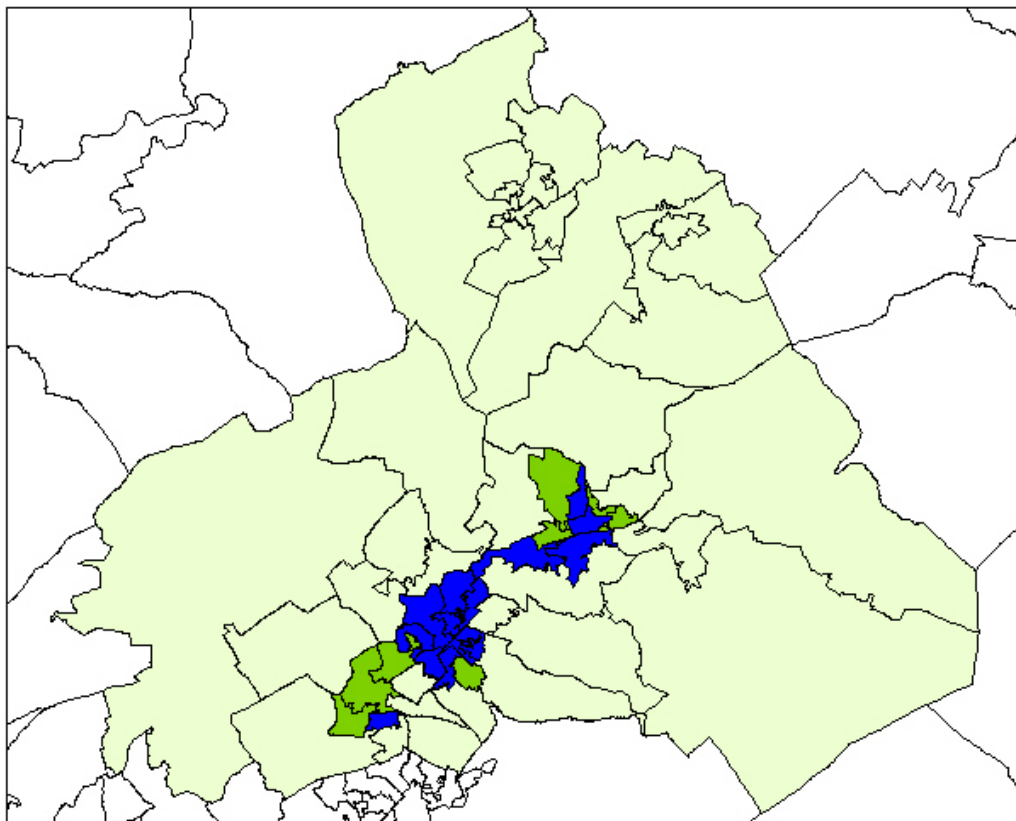
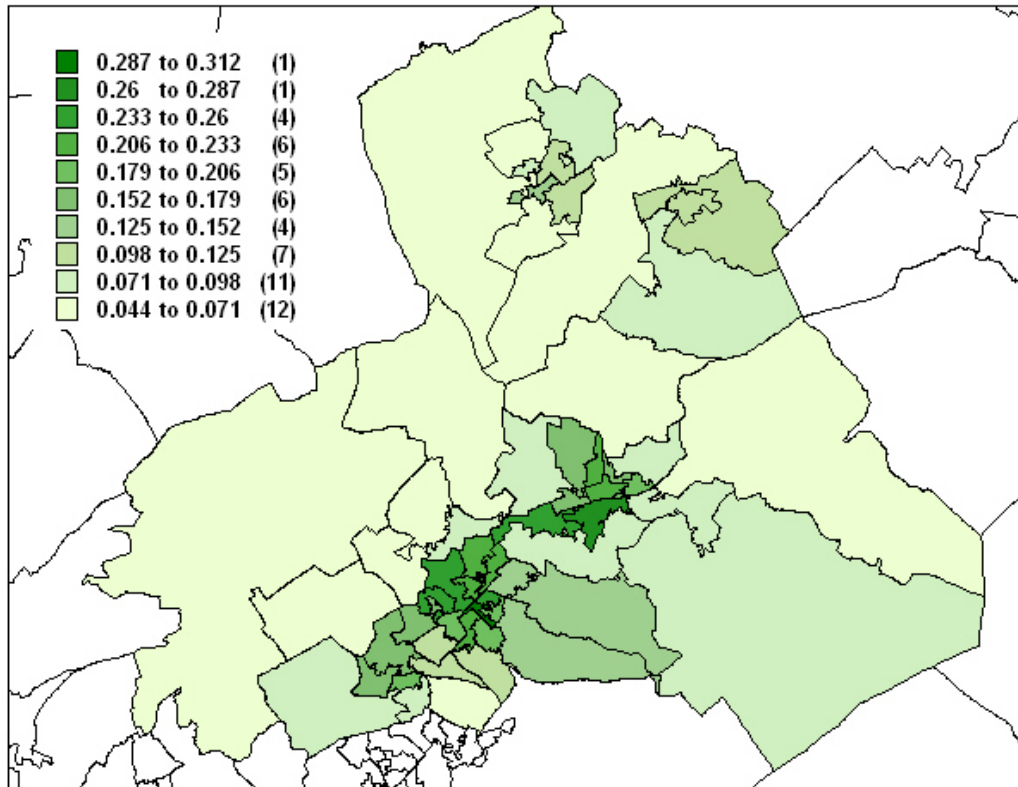
- 12 LSOAs in Pendle are in the 10% most income deprived output areas in England.
- 6 LSOAs in Pendle are between 10% and 20% as a percentile of the most income deprived LSOAs in the country.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%

Employment Deprivation

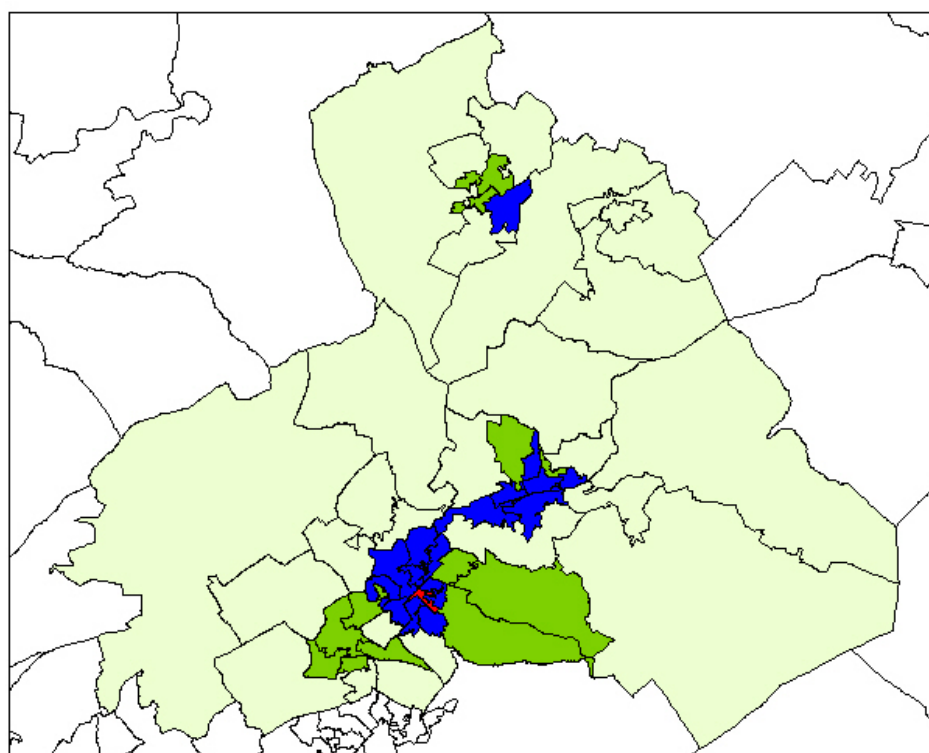
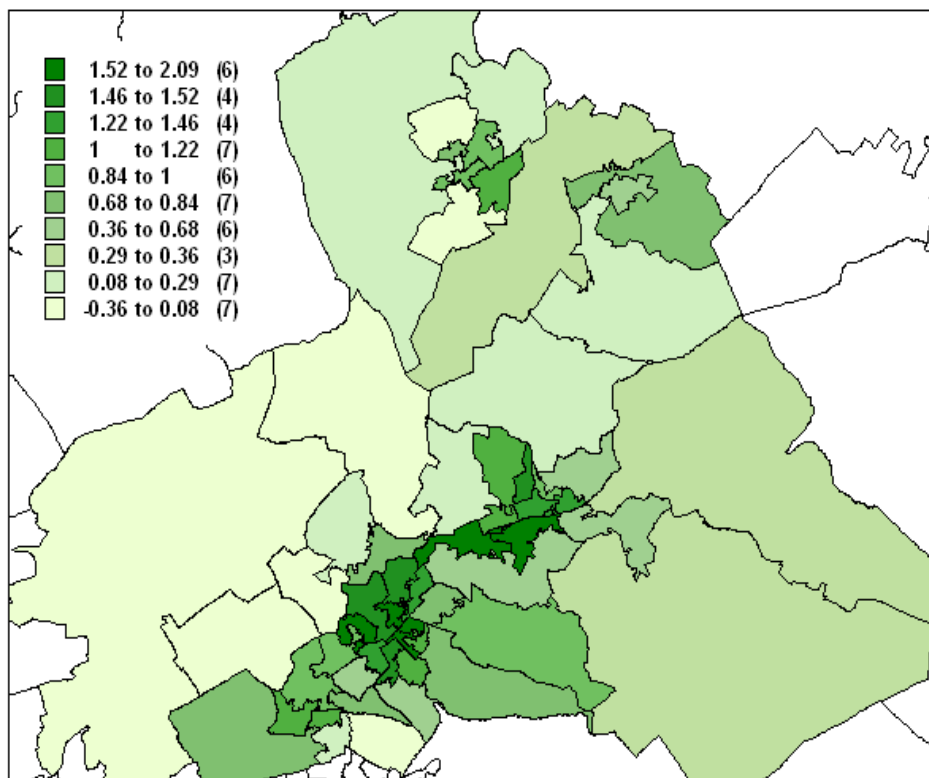
- 15 LSOAs in Pendle are in the 10% most employment deprived output areas in England.
- 8 LSOAs in Pendle are between 10% and 20% as a percentile of the most employment deprived LSOAs in the country.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%

Health Deprivation and Disability

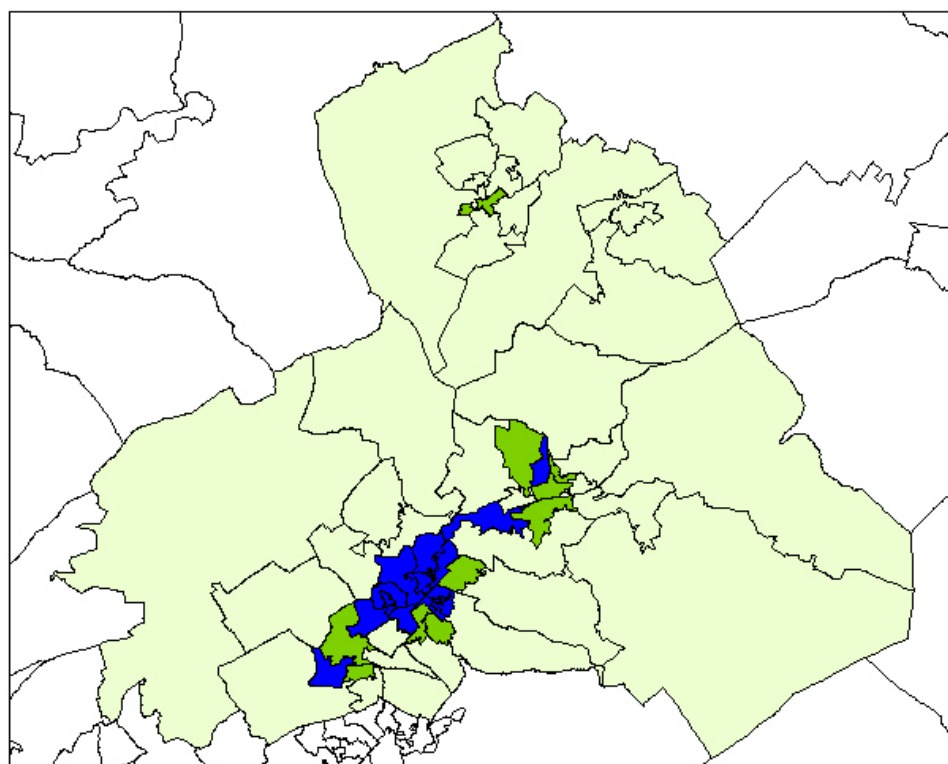
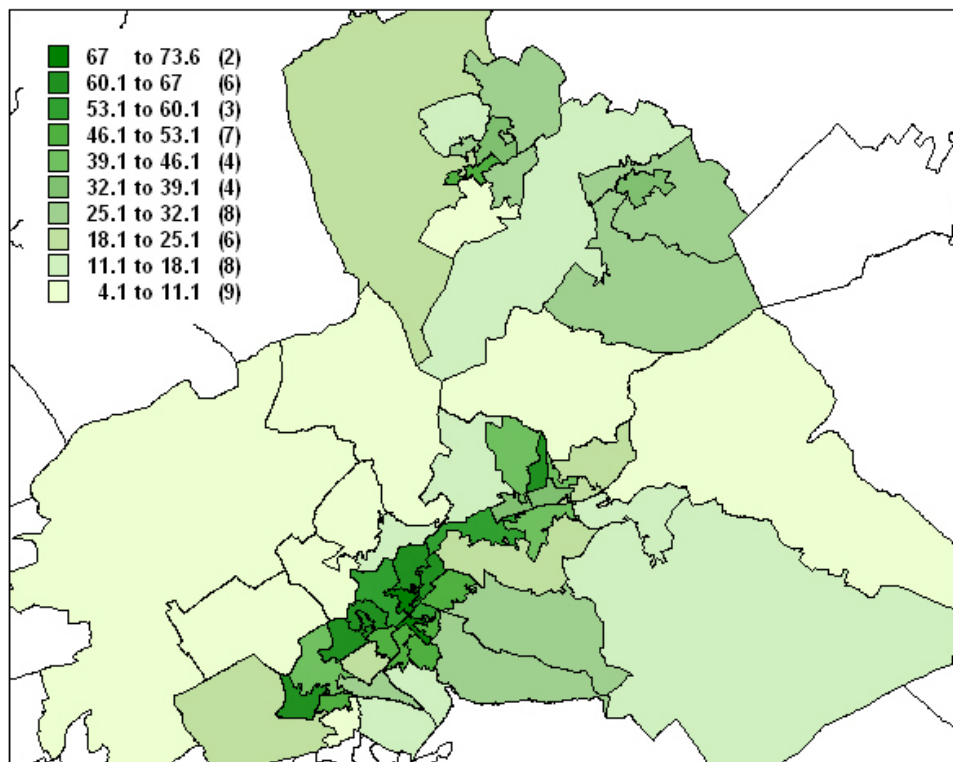
- Pendle 010E (Southfield) is ranked 264th for health deprivation and disability in the IMD out of 32,482 LSOAs in England.
- 17 LSOAs in Pendle are in the 10% most health deprived output areas in England.
- 13 LSOAs in Pendle are between 10% and 20% as a percentile of the most health deprived LSOAs in the country.



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Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

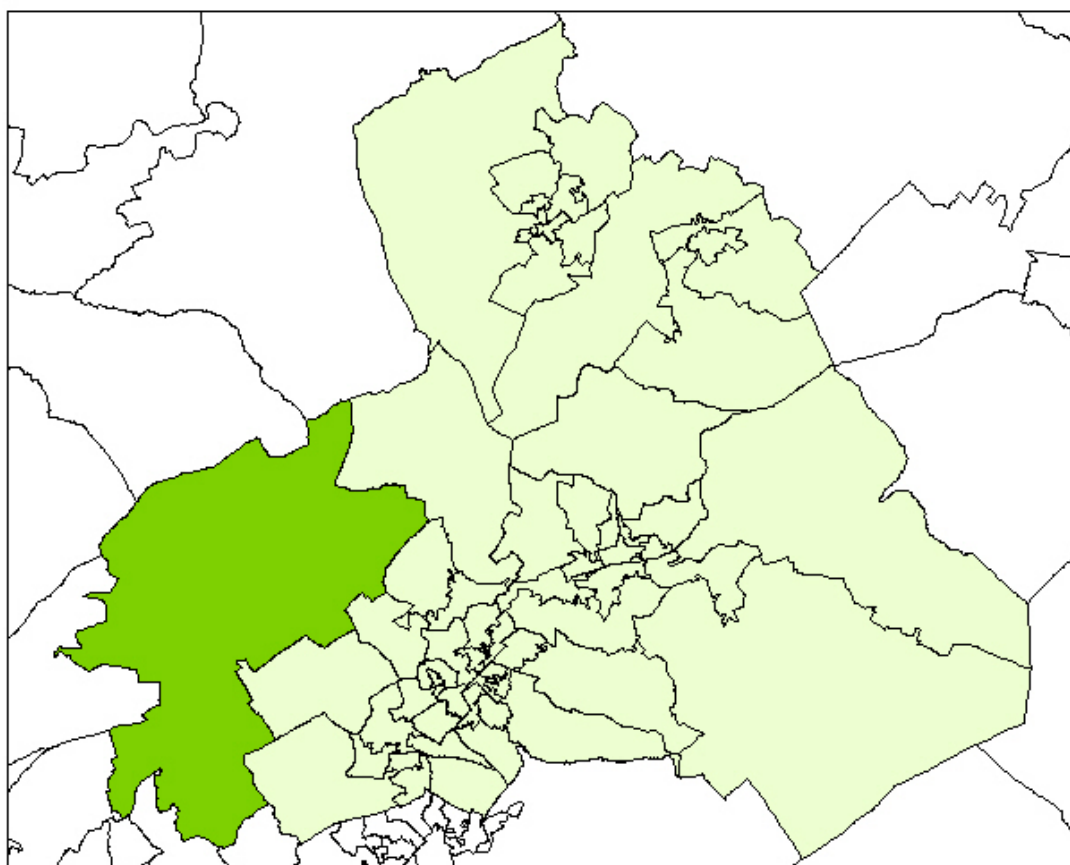
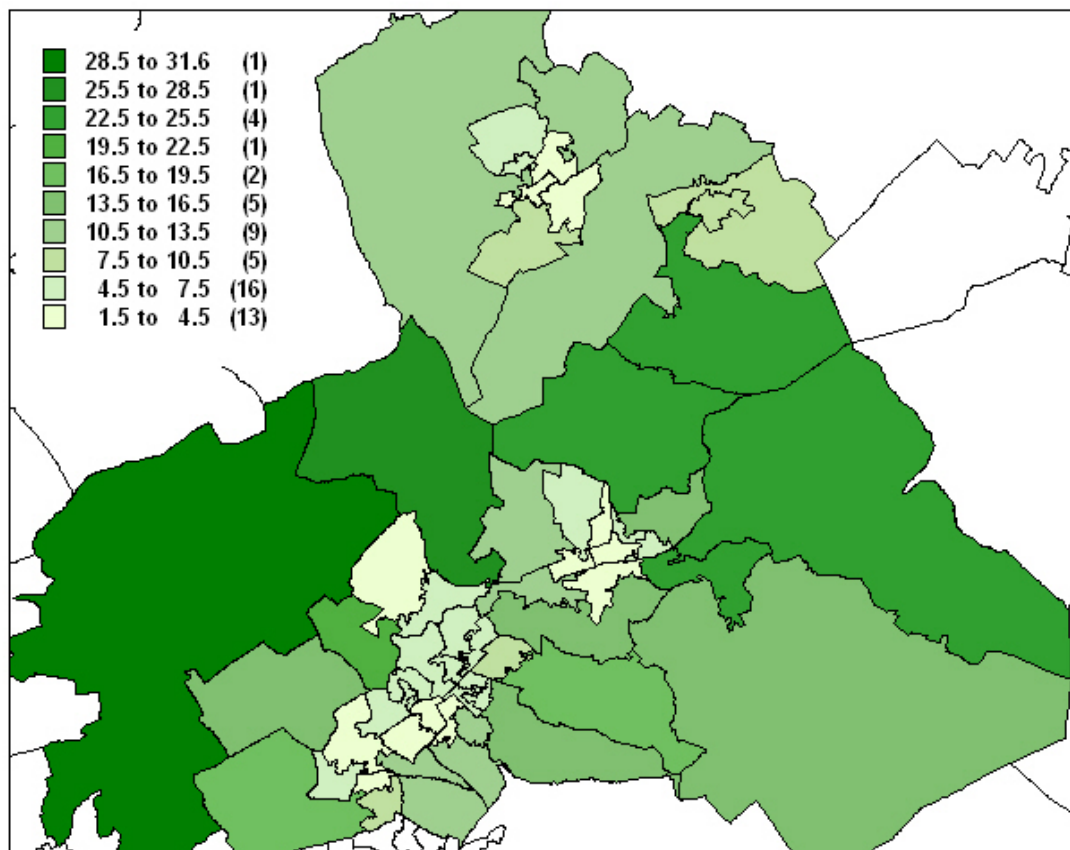
- 13 LSOAs in Pendle are in the 10% most deprived output areas in England for education, skills and training.
- 10 LSOAs in Pendle are between 10% and 20% as a percentile of the most deprived LSOAs in the country for education skills and training.
- In total, 23 LSOAs in Pendle are in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England for education, skills and training. This is 40% of all LSOAs in Pendle.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%

Barriers to Housing and Services

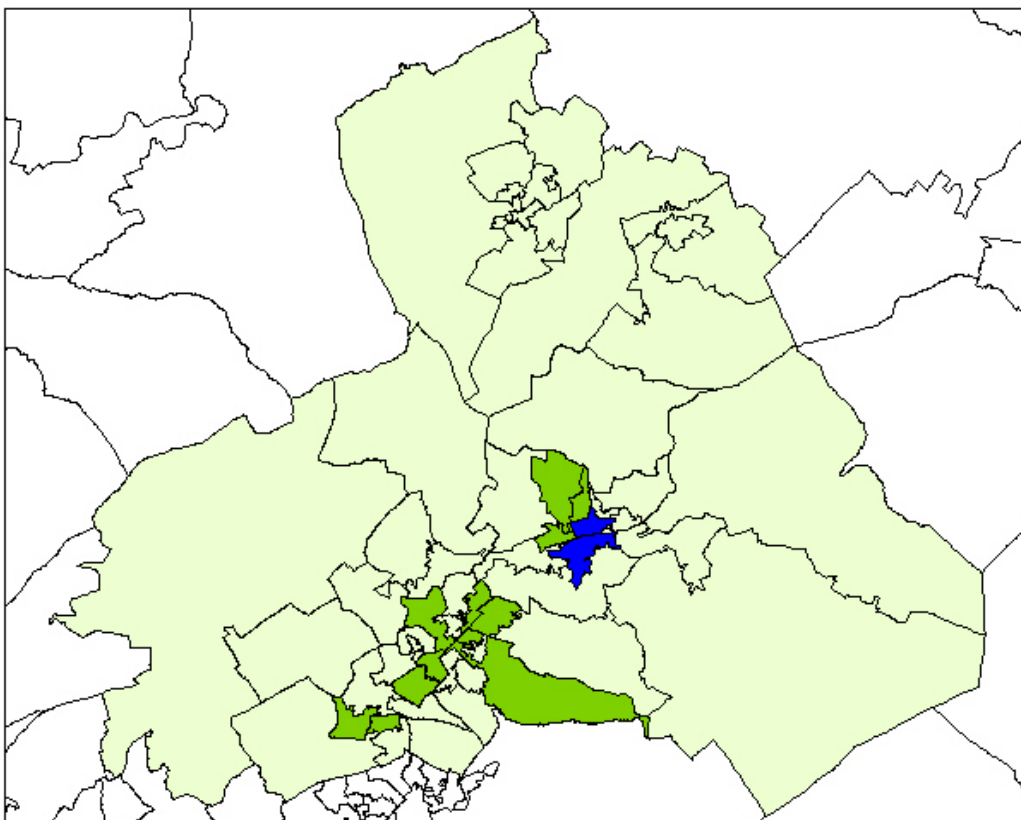
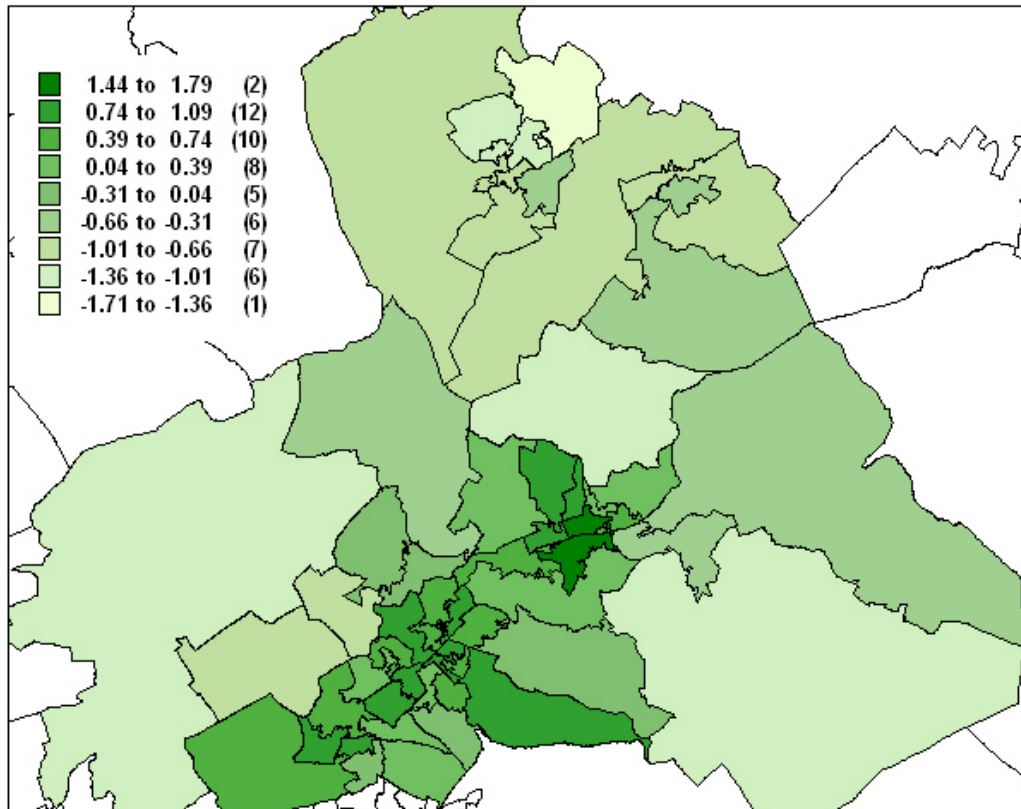
- Higham and Pendleside (Pendle 008E) is in the top 20% of LSOAs in the country for barriers to housing and services.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%

Crime

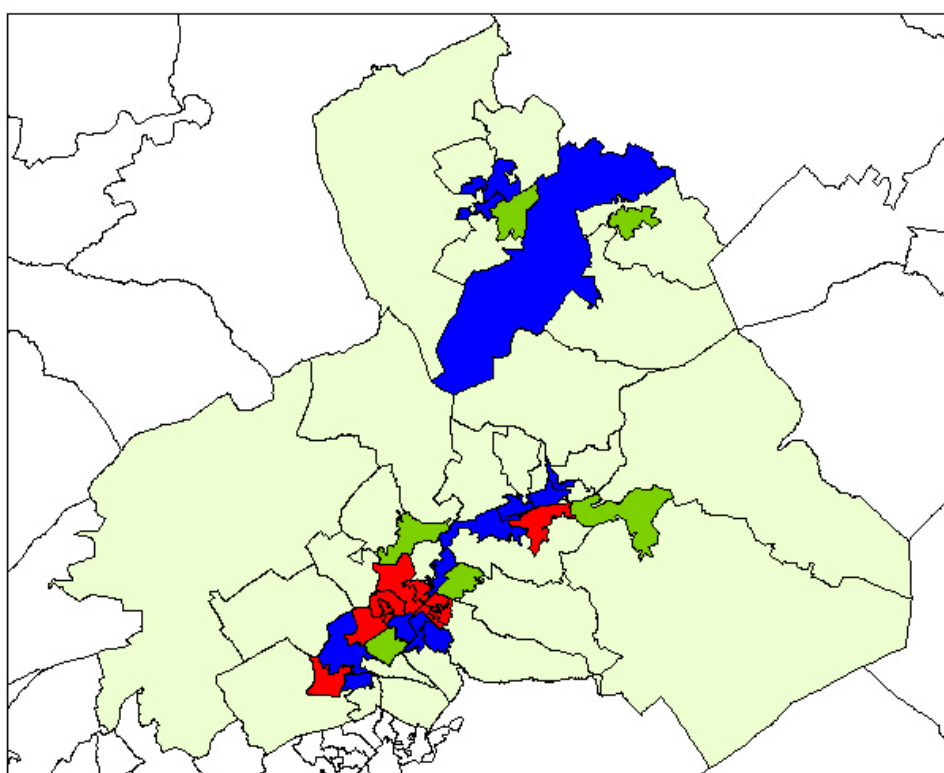
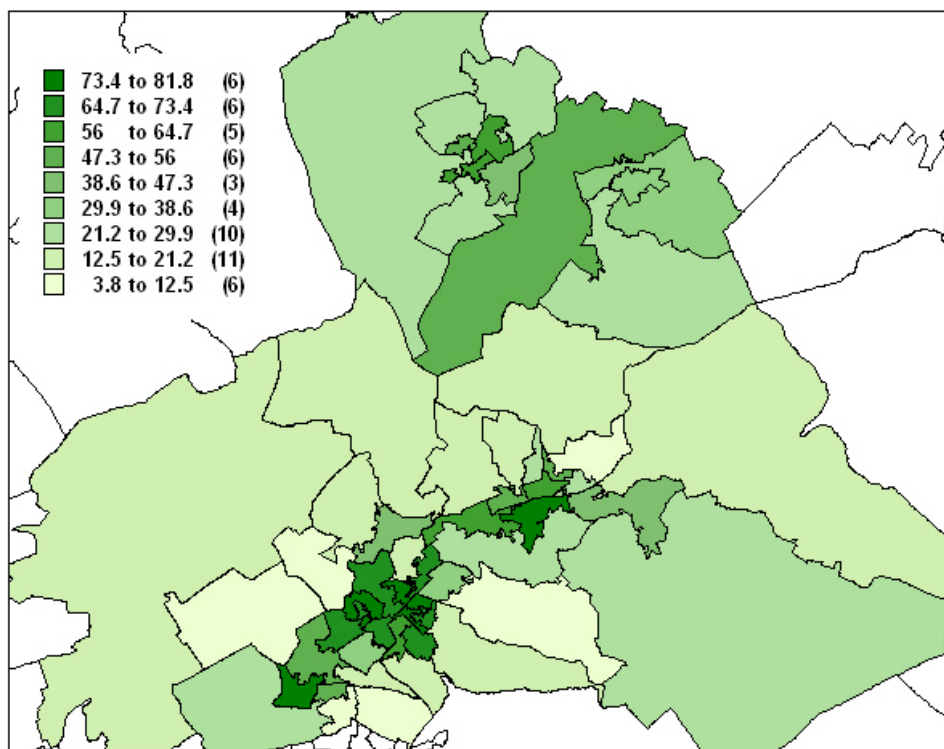
- 2 LSOAs in Pendle are in the 10% most crime-stricken output areas in England, both of which are in the Colne area.
- 13 LSOAs in Pendle are between 10% and 20% as a percentile of LSOAs in the country with the most crime.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%

Living Environment Deprivation

- 9 LSOAs are in the top 1% LSOAs in the country for the most deprived living environments. This is over 15% of all LSOAs in Pendle.
- 14 LSOAs in Pendle are in the top 10% in England for the most deprived living environments.
- In total, 29 of the 57 LSOAs in Pendle fall into the top 20% LSOAs in England for a deprived living environment. This is over 50% of all Pendle LSOAs.



RED = TOP 1% ~ BLUE = 1% TO 10% ~ GREEN = 10% TO 20%