

# Deprivation in Rochdale Borough Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised)

## Summary

New Indices of Deprivation (ID 2004) were published on 28 April 2004, based on data from 2001. These were subsequently revised on 18 June 2004 when errors were found in the data published. At district level there are six summary measures and Rochdale is in the 50 most deprived districts in England in each of the measures. Overall Rochdale ranks as about the same relative to other districts compared with the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (which were based on data from 1998/1999).

Rochdale borough is one of the most deprived boroughs in England, and is ranked between 12th and 46th most deprived in the Indices of Deprivation 2004 measures of deprivation at district level.

District level measure	ID 2004 Rank
Local concentration	12
Extent	29
Income Scale	46
Employment Scale	41
Average of small area ranks	37
Average of small area scores	25

The ID 2004 is published at a new small area level – Super Output Areas – of which there are 135 in Rochdale borough.

- 2 are in the 100 most deprived SOAs in England
- 35 are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England
- 58 are in the 20% most deprived SOAs in England

## Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) were published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on 28 April 2004. The data was then found to contain errors so revised the Indices of Deprivation 2004 were published on 18 June 2004. Copies of the full report and data are available at [www.odpm.gov.uk/indices](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/indices) .

The ID 2004 measure deprivation at both small area level (Super Output Area) and district level, ie borough level. The new ID 2004 are based on the approach and method used for the ID 2000, but more up-to-date data has been used and new and improved data sources have been included.

## Indices of Deprivation 2004

The ID 2004 are measures of deprivation at small area level across England. There are seven different domains, which measure distinct dimensions of deprivation, with separate indices for each. People may be deprived in one or more of the domains

depending on the types of deprivation they experience. There is also an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2004) which combines the seven into a single measure of multiple deprivation. The results are presented as deprivation scores for each of the indices and the overall IMD, and these are then ranked for the whole of England, with a rank of 1 showing the most deprived area.

The seven domains of deprivation are (see appendix for more information)

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

There are also two supplementary indices – Income Deprivation affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation affecting Older People Index

### **Geographical Areas for reporting**

#### (1) Small areas

The seven indices and the overall IMD are presented at Super Output Area (SOA). These are new areas for statistical reporting, built up from 2001 Census Output Areas. They contain on average 1,500 people, and there are 135 of them in Rochdale borough.

The ID2004 will **not** be published at ward level.

#### (2) District level measures of deprivation

There are six summary measures of the Index of Multiple Deprivation at district level, and these are also available at Primary Care Trust level.

### **Using and interpreting the ID 2004**

The ID 2004 is presented as a series of scores for each of the indices and the overall IMD at SOA level. Each of the 32,482 SOAs in England has been ranked within each of the indices, with 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 being the least deprived. The ranks are the best way of using the ID 2004. However, the scores for Income Deprivation and Employment Deprivation are useful as they give an overall rate of people experiencing that type of deprivation.

At district level each summary has a score, and again the Income Scale and Employment Scale give a count of the number of people within the district experiencing that type of deprivation. Each district is ranked for each measure, with 1 being the most deprived and 354 being the least deprived district.

Six district level measures have been produced. No single summary measure is better than another – there is no single best way of describing or comparing England's 354 districts.

The data used in the ID 2004 is from 2001.

## Deprivation in Rochdale Borough

Rochdale appears in the 50 most deprived districts for each of the six district measures

Note to report authors - the following sentence should be used as a summary of deprivation in Rochdale:

[Rochdale borough is one of the most deprived boroughs in England, and is ranked between 12th and 46th most deprived in the Indices of Deprivation 2004 measures of deprivation at district level](#)

- Local concentration** shows the severity of multiple deprivation in each authority, measuring “hot spots” of deprivation. It is defined as the population weighted average of the ranks of a district’s most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the population.  
**Rochdale’s rank is 12**
- Extent** shows how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district. The extent measure is the proportion of a district’s population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country.  
**Rochdale’s rank is 29**
- Income Scale** is a count of individuals experiencing income deprivation.  
**Rochdale’s Income Scale is 40,415** ie 40,415 people (all ages) in the borough are experiencing income deprivation  
**Rochdale’s rank is 46** (this better ranking is probably a reflection of Rochdale’s relatively small size – the measure indicates the overall numbers rather than the proportion of the population who are income deprived)
- Employment Scale** is a count of individuals of working-age experiencing employment deprivation.  
**Rochdale’s Employment Scale is 18,763** ie 18,763 people of working age in the borough are experiencing employment deprivation  
**Rochdale’s rank is 41** (again this better ranking reflects Rochdale’s relatively small size)
- Average of SOA Ranks** summarizes districts as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived SOAs. It is calculated as the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district.  
**Rochdale’s rank is 37**
- Average of SOA Scores** also describes districts as a whole, taking into account the full range of SOA scores across a district. It is useful as it takes into account the fact that the more deprived SOAs may have more “extreme” scores.  
**Rochdale’s rank is 25**

## Results for all Greater Manchester authorities at district level

Authority	Rank of local concentration	Rank of Extent	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale	Rank of Average SOA Ranks	Rank of Average SOA Scores
Bolton	36	46	39	28	64	50
Bury	81	93	82	72	105	97
Manchester	3	4	3	3	3	2
Oldham	26	36	48	44	56	43
Rochdale	12	29	46	41	37	25
Salford	7	17	35	27	17	12
Stockport	99	140	65	58	187	159
Tameside	53	53	54	45	49	49
Trafford	94	120	81	67	149	136
Wigan	48	52	40	9	54	53

### Comparison with ID 2000

The model of deprivation and the methodology of the ID 2004 have remained substantially the same as the ID 2000, however there have been significant changes:

- The ID 2004 contains some new Domains and indicators
- New geographical units were used for the ID 2004
- Denominators use new data
- One of the district level summaries (Extent) was refined for the ID 2004

The table below compares Rochdale's position in the ID 2000 and ID 2004 district measures:

District level measure	ID 2000 Rank	ID 2004 Rank
Local concentration	13	12
Extent	31	29
Income Scale	41	46
Employment Scale	40	41
Average of small area ranks	42	37
Average of small area scores	25	25

NB: The small areas in the ID 2000 were wards

The ID 2004 presents a more comprehensive and fine-grained account of multiple deprivation at small area level than the ID 2000. Comparisons show a marked degree of similarity between the relative positions of local authorities. Changes may have resulted from the differences in methodology listed above, however the primary reason for any change is that real change has occurred in relative deprivation.

For three of the district level measures Rochdale ranks as marginally more deprived relative to other districts than in the ID 2000, but ranks as slightly less deprived in two (Income and Employment scales) and remains the same in one. Overall Rochdale's position in the Indices of Deprivation appears to be roughly the same.

Rochdale's ranking as the 12<sup>th</sup> most deprived district in England in the Local Concentration measure indicates that the existence of pockets of severe deprivation is particular problem in the borough.

## **Deprivation at Small Area Level**

There are 135 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Rochdale borough. In the overall IMD 2004:

- 2 are in the 100 most deprived SOAs in England
- 35 are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England and these are spread across the borough
- 58 are in the 20% most deprived SOAs in England

See Part 2 for the overall IMD 2004 and the seven component domains at small area level maps.

### **Further Information**

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## **Appendix**

### **The Domains**

#### **Income Deprivation Domain**

The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support households (2001).
- Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (2001).
- Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002).

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created.

#### **Employment Deprivation Domain**

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work.

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters (2001).
- Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (2001).

#### **Health Deprivation and Disability Domain**

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (1997-2001).
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2001).
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002).

- Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002)

### **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain**

This Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among the working age adult population.

#### **Sub Domain: Children/young people**

- Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002).
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001).
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002).
- Secondary school absence rate (2001-2002).

#### **Sub Domain: Skills**

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low level qualifications (2001)

### **Barriers to Housing and Services Domain**

The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

#### **Sub Domain: Wider Barriers**

- Household overcrowding (2001).
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002).
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (2002).

#### **Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers**

- Road distance to GP premises (2003).
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002).
- Road distance to a primary school (2001-2002).
- Road distance to a Post Office (2003).

## Crime Domain

This Domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level).
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).

## The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

### Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001).
- Houses without central heating (2001).

### Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002).

## Combining the domains in the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

The methodological steps that were taken to create the IMD 2004 are described in the full report. The table below sets out the Domain weights which were used to combine the Domains into an Index of Multiple Deprivation.

	Domain Weight
Income deprivation	22.5%
Employment deprivation	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training deprivation	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment deprivation	9.3%