

# **Deprivation in Rochdale Borough Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised) Part 2 - Small Area Level**

## **Introduction**

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) 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. Copies of the full report are available from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, [www.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.odpm.gov.uk). A report analyzing borough-level results for Rochdale has already been published and provides an overview of the Indices of Deprivation. This report looks at the results at small area level within the borough.

## **Geographical Areas**

The ID 2004 is published at "lower 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 (see Map 1).

## **Indices of Deprivation 2004**

The ID 2004 measures different dimensions of deprivation using seven different "domains", each of which uses several individual indicators. For example, the Education, Skills and Training domain uses seven separate indicators covering children's, young peoples' and adults' skills, training and education. People may be deprived in one or more of the domains depending on the type 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 seven domains are:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation
- Crime

In addition, there are two supplementary indices:

- Income Deprivation Affecting Children
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

The results for each domain index and the overall IMD 2004 are presented as deprivation scores. These are then ranked for the whole of England, with a rank of 1 showing the most deprived area.

Domain scores cannot be compared between domains so generally, the ranks are the best way of using the ID 2004. 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.

However, the scores for Income Deprivation Index, the Employment Deprivation Index, the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index all give an overall percentage of people experiencing that type of deprivation within each SOA.

## The Indices and the Results for Rochdale Borough

### Summary and Key Points

The table below shows how many of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 10% and 20% most deprived areas in England for each index. It also shows how many are in the 10% least deprived. Rochdale has 135 SOAs in total.

Deprivation Index	Number in 10% most deprived SOAs in England	Number in 20% most deprived SOAs in England	Number in 10% least deprived SOAs in England
Income	31	51	6
Employment	30	55	1
Health	39	74	0
Education, Skills and Training	27	52	4
Barriers to Housing and Services	1	17	0
Living Environment	10	32	4
Crime	39	75	0
Index of Multiple Deprivation	35	58	0

- In terms of income deprivation Rochdale borough shows considerable variation – 31 of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in England on the Income Deprivation Index, but 6 SOAs are in the 10% least deprived
  - In 3 SOAs more than half of the people living there are income deprived
  - In 17 SOAs more than half the children are living in families which are income deprived
- Employment deprivation in Rochdale borough shows a similar pattern to income deprivation, with 30 SOAs in the 10% most deprived areas in England, and 1 in the 10% least deprived areas in England
- The borough of Rochdale shows particularly high levels of health deprivation and disability compared with England as a whole. All of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 60% most deprived areas in England. 39 SOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in England, and 74 (55%) of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 20% most deprived.
- Education, Skills and Training deprivation shows a similar pattern to Income and Employment deprivation, with 27 SOAs in the 10% most and 4 in the 10% least deprived areas in England
- Rochdale scores highly on the Crime Deprivation Index. 39 SOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in England, and 75 (55%) are in the 20% most deprived. None are in the 10% least deprived.
- In the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 35 SOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in England, and none in the 10% least deprived.

### 1. Income Deprivation

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

The indicators in this domain are:

- 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).

## **Results**

(1) Map 2 shows the ranks for SOAs in Rochdale in 10% bands. The darkest shade shows SOAs in Rochdale, which are within the 10% most, deprived SOAs in England. The next darkest shade shows SOAs in Rochdale, which are within the 20% most, deprived SOAs in England, and so on.

- 31 (23%) of the SOAs in Rochdale are within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. These are all clustered around the centres of Rochdale, Heywood and Middleton.
- 51 SOAs in Rochdale are within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England
- 6 SOAs in Rochdale are in the 10% least deprived SOAs in England

(2) Map 3 shows the percentage of people in each SOA who are income deprived, in 10% bands. The darkest shade shows the highest percentage of people who experience income deprivation. In three SOAs more than half of people are experiencing income deprivation. In a further nine more than 40% of people are income deprived.

## **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index**

A supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) Index has been created. This is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and comprises the percentage of an SOA's children under 16 who were living in families in receipt of IS and JSA (IB) or in families in receipt of the WFTC/DPTC whose equivalised income is below 60% of the median before housing costs.

Map 4 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade includes SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

Map 5 shows the percentage of children under 16 living in income deprived households in each SOA. The darkest shade shows the highest percentage of children experiencing income deprivation. In one SOA in central Rochdale more than 90% of children live in families which are income deprived. In a total of 17 SOAs more than 50% of children live in families which are income deprived.

## **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index**

A supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) Index has been created. This is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and comprises the percentage of an SOA's population aged 60 and over who are IS/JSA-IB claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 and over).

Map 6 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade shows SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

Map 7 shows the percentage of people aged 60 and over experiencing income deprivation in each SOA. The darkest shade shows the highest percentage of people experiencing income deprivation.

In three SOAs in central Rochdale more than 50% of people aged 60 and over experience income deprivation.

## **2. Employment Deprivation**

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualized as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. It includes elements of the "hidden unemployed" such as those who were out of the workforce through sickness.

The domain covers all people aged 18-59 and men aged 60-64.

The indicators in this domain are:

- 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).

### **Ranks**

Map 8 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade includes SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

- 30 SOAs (out of 135) are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England. These are clustered around Rochdale, Middleton and Heywood centres.
- 55 SOAs are in the 20% most deprived SOAs in England
- 1 SOA is in the 10% least deprived in England

### **Scores – Percentage of people experiencing Employment Deprivation**

Map 9 shows the percentage of people who are employment deprived in each SOA. The darkest shade shows the highest percentage of people experiencing employment deprivation

In one SOA (in central Rochdale) more than 60% of working age adults are employment deprived. In nine SOAs more than 30% of working age adults are employment deprived. In 41 SOAs less than 10% of working age adults are employment deprived.

### **3. 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. Health deprivation is defined as unexpected deaths or levels of ill health, adjusted for age and sex.

The indicators are:

- 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) (not adjusted for age or sex)

#### **Results**

Map 10 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade indicates the SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

- 39 (out of 135) Rochdale SOAs are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England
- 74 are in the 20% most deprived
- None of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 40% least deprived in England, ie all of the borough's SOAs are in the 60% most health deprived areas in England

### **4. Education, Skills and Training Domain**

The purpose of this domain is to capture the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to lack of qualifications in terms of skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the "flow" and "stock" of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the children/young people sub-domain measures the deprivation in the attaining of qualifications, while the skills sub-domain measures the deprivation in the resident working age population.

The indicators are:

#### **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)

#### **Results**

Map 11 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade indicates the SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

- 27 of Rochdale SOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England
- 52 are in the 20% most deprived
- 4 SOAs (around Bamford) in the 10% least deprived SOAs in England

### **5. 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 include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

The indicators are:

#### **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).

#### **Results**

Map 12 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade indicates the SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

- One SOA (north west of Norden) is in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England under this index
- 17 SOAs are in the 20% most deprived in England

Note: The Rochdale SOAs which are most deprived under this index are generally in the more rural areas. The SOA rankings are more or less reversed under this domain compared with the other domains. The inclusion of the sub domain Geographical Barriers which measures difficulty of access to services for all people, without any consideration of income levels or access to own transport, is a serious flaw in this domain. Rochdale MBC and other Greater Manchester local authorities argued against its inclusion in the Indices of Deprivation 2004.

## 6. The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain focuses on deprivation in 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.

The indicators are:

### **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).

### **Results**

Map 13 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade indicates the SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England.

- 10 SOAs in Rochdale are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England
- 32 are in the 20% most deprived
- 4 are in the 10% least deprived

The results for Rochdale show the higher deprivation ranks spread right across the borough.

## 7. Crime

Crime has been included for the first time in the Indices of Deprivation. This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence – representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

The indicators are:

- 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).

## Results

Map 14 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade indicates the SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England

- 39 of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England
- 75 SOAs are in the 20% most deprived
- None of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 20% least deprived in England

## 8. Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2004)

The individual domains can be regarded as independent dimensions of multiple deprivation, each with their own additive impact on multiple deprivation. The domains are combined into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation using weights to reflect their relative importance. The following weights were used:

	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%
Living environment deprivation	9.3%
Crime	9.3%

## Results

Map 15 shows the ranks of each SOA for this Index, in 10% bands, where the darkest shade indicates the SOAs in the 10% most deprived SOAs in England

- 39 of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 10% most deprived of SOAs in England
- 58 are in the 20% most deprived
- None of Rochdale's SOAs are in the 10% least deprived in England

## Further Information

Super Output Area codes and ID2004 results for each Super Output Area are available at [www.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.odpm.gov.uk). Further information and maps are also available from Strategic Planning and Research, telephone 01706 864301, or email [research@rochdale.gov.uk](mailto:research@rochdale.gov.uk).