

**RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL**  
**REPORT TO OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE (RESOURCES)**  
**COMMITTEE**

Agenda Item No.

meeting date: 21 February 2008  
 title: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007  
 submitted by: Chief Executive  
 principal author: Michelle Haworth – Corporate Policy Officer

## 1 PURPOSE

1.1 This report is to inform members of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007.

## 2 RELEVANCE TO THE COUNCIL'S AMBITIONS AND PRIORITIES:

- Council Ambitions: IMD can be used to help inform policy-making and service delivery.
- Community Objectives:
- Corporate Priorities:
- Other Considerations:

## 3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 provides measures of deprivation at local authority and lower super output area level (LSOA). (Lower super output areas are a statistical geography that are smaller in size than wards. They contain on average 1,500 people).
- 3.2 The IMD2007 updates the IMD2004, where possible using the same indicators and sources of data. There have been no changes to the weighting of the various domains of the IMD. Although some domains, such as the Income Deprivation Domain, have seen some changes in the indicators used to calculate them.
- 3.3 The IMD provides measures of deprivation that rank the 354 local authority districts in England, where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived.
- 3.4 The 2007 IMD replicates the 2004 IMD as far as possible, so changes in rankings are likely to reflect change between the two time periods. However as some indicators have changed, it is possible that some changes in rankings are a reflection of the different indicators used.
- 3.5 This report examines the summary data at local authority level.
- 3.6 Summaries of the 2007 IMD lower super output area level data are provided at local authority level, these are:
- Local concentration – This shows the severity of deprivation in each authority, measuring 'hot spots' of deprivation.
  - Extent – This measures the proportion of a district's population that lives in the most deprived LSOAs in England.
  - Average scores
  - Average ranks – Both these measures are ways of depicting the average level of deprivation across the entire local authority.
  - Income scale – This measures the number of people experiencing income deprivation.
  - Employment scale – This measures the number of people experiencing employment deprivation.
- 3.7 As with the IMD 2004, the IMD 2007 is made up of the following seven domains, all of which can be broken down to Lower super output area:
- Income deprivation (*domain weight 22.5%*)

- Employment deprivation (*domain weight 22.5%*)
- Health deprivation and disability (*domain weight 13.5%*)
- Education skills and training deprivation (*domain weight 13.5%*)
- Barriers to housing and services (*domain weight 9.3%*)
- Living environment deprivation (*domain weight 9.3%*)
- Crime (*domain weight 9.3%*)
- Supplementary indices have also been produced, these include:
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Children
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

3.8 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, borough level summary ranks for local authorities in Lancashire and AGMA.

	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
Manchester	4	4	5	4	2	3
Blackpool	12	18	24	3	72	61
Salford	15	24	20	7	40	28
Blackburn with Darwen	17	27	15	9	60	73
Burnley	21	31	27	5	113	113
Rochdale	25	35	28	10	44	40
Hyndburn	40	45	43	16	130	135
Oldham	42	53	34	23	39	49
Pendle	44	51	40	29	118	134
Preston	48	73	39	20	90	89
Bolton	51	65	42	24	31	27
Tameside	56	47	56	54	56	44
Wigan	67	80	63	53	41	9
Rossendale	92	85	104	124	228	200
Lancaster	117	135	109	62	114	103
Bury	122	136	113	88	84	75
West Lancashire	141	156	117	80	141	125
Stockport	161	190	141	84	67	59
Warrington	165	202	122	92	100	79
Wyre	170	182	139	117	167	157
Trafford	178	204	134	127	80	76
Chorley	188	208	153	147	214	170
South Ribble	233	237	207	206	240	187
Fylde	251	249	227	236	296	260
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>323</b>

Ranked where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived.

- 3.9 Compared to the 2004 Index of Deprivation, for all of the six summary measures of deprivation, Ribble Valley ranks as being relatively less deprived.
- 3.10 IMD Summary Ranks for Ribble Valley, comparing 2004 and 2007.

	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
2004	288	283	298	318	348	315
2007	302	296	309	332	349	323
Difference*	-14	-13	-11	-14	-1	-8

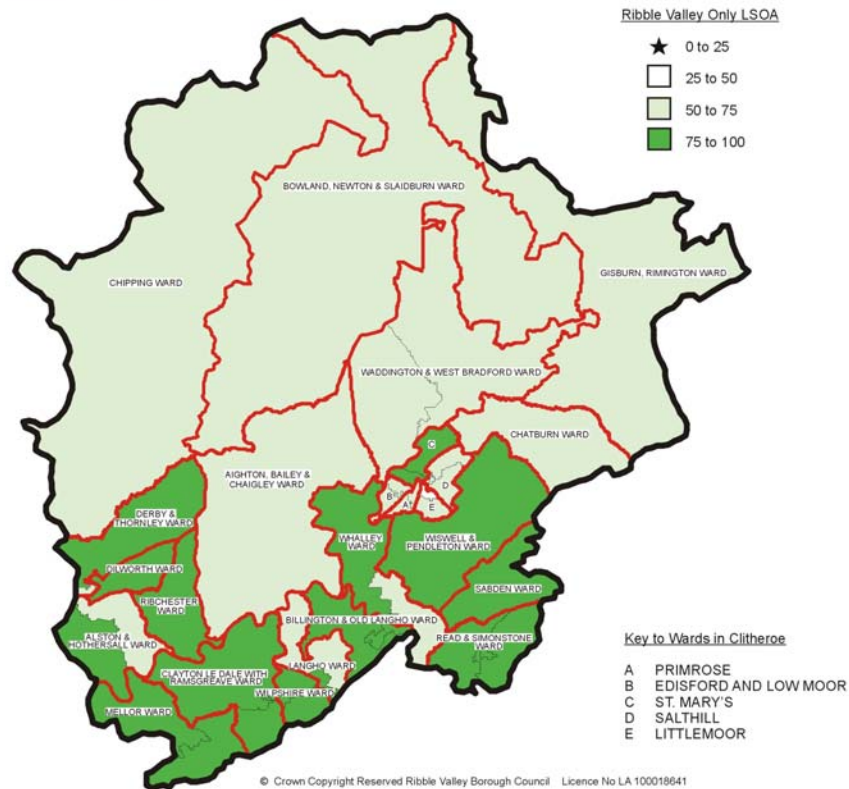
\* A positive number highlights an increase in relative deprivation, a negative number highlights a relative decrease in deprivation.

- 3.11 Further examining the 'rank of average score', the local authority that appears to have seen the biggest relative increase in its deprivation rank is Pendle, which ranked 71<sup>st</sup> most deprived in 2004 and is now the 44<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority.
- 3.12 Changes in rank on the 'rank of average score' summary for local authorities in Lancashire and AGMA. (A positive number highlights an increase in relative deprivation, a negative number highlights a relative decrease in deprivation).

	2004 rank of average score	2007 rank of average score	Difference
Pendle	71	44	<b>27</b>
Hyndburn	58	40	<b>18</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	34	17	<b>17</b>
Burnley	37	21	<b>16</b>
Blackpool	24	12	<b>12</b>
Preston	59	48	<b>11</b>
Oldham	43	42	<b>1</b>
Rochdale	25	25	<b>0</b>
Rossendale	92	92	<b>0</b>
Bolton	50	51	<b>-1</b>
Manchester	2	4	<b>-2</b>
Stockport	159	161	<b>-2</b>
Salford	12	15	<b>-3</b>
South Ribble	229	233	<b>-4</b>
Tameside	49	56	<b>-7</b>
Wyre	161	170	<b>-9</b>
Lancaster	107	117	<b>-10</b>
Fylde	240	251	<b>-11</b>
West Lancashire	127	141	<b>-14</b>
Wigan	53	67	<b>-14</b>
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>-14</b>
Chorley	172	188	<b>-16</b>
Warrington	147	165	<b>-18</b>
Bury	97	122	<b>-25</b>
Trafford	136	178	<b>-42</b>

- 3.13 The low level of deprivation highlighted in IMD 2007 has implications for the budget. There is a reward grant linked to the Working Neighbourhoods Fund (see Resources risks).
- 3.14 The borough map below shows the overall IMD 2007 broken down to Lower Super Output areas. (LSOAs ranked out of 32,482 nationally.) The darker the colour, greater the level of deprivation.

FIGURE 6: IMD 2007 Overall Ranks



#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The new Indices of Deprivation 2007 have highlighted that Ribble Valley as an area is becoming less deprived, although there are pockets of deprivation in the borough mostly in 'Barriers to housing and services'. This may have implications for our strategic decision-making and service provision in these pockets.

#### 5 FURTHER INFORMATION

5.1 For further information please contact Michelle Haworth, 414421 [michelle.Haworth@ribblevalley.gov.uk](mailto:michelle.Haworth@ribblevalley.gov.uk).

5.2 Data and a summary document for the 2007 Index of Deprivation can be downloaded from the Communities and Local Government website:

- <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>
- <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/indicesdeprivation07/>.

#### 6 RISK ASSESSMENT

- Resources: One consequence of the area's improvement in the District rankings of deprivation is that the Council doesn't qualify for a share of the new Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF). WNF been established to deal primarily with the issue of 'worklessness' - a term which is generally used to describe all those who are out of work but who would like a job - and is considered to be the replacement of the Neighbourhood Renewal Funding. WNF will be paid as part of the new Area Based Grant system and will be a non-ringfenced general grant providing maximum flexibility to the Council to design local programmes to meet local needs.
- Technical, Environmental and Legal: None
- Political: None
- Reputation: None.

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