

# Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015: Briefing Report

## 1. Introduction

This briefing aims to provide officers with background information and awareness of the 2015 update of the Indices of Deprivation (IMD). The indices are an important dataset from Communities and Local Government (CLG) that provide a nationally consistent, relative measure of deprivation at both Local Authority and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of both district and Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) level measures. The 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004 IMDs are based on LSOAs, unlike the IMD 2000, which was ward based. Each LSOA has been given a deprivation score and rank across seven different domains that aim to capture different aspects of deprivation in people's lives. District level deprivation is determined by combining results of the LSOAs across the borough.

## 2. Understanding & Interpreting Change

As with any dataset it is very important to fully understand the nature of the underlying data prior to drawing conclusions for Bolton and more local areas. The CLG has stated that:

***“...keeping a consistent methodology allows some comparisons to be made over time between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions, but only in terms of comparing the rankings as determined at the relevant time point by each of the versions. The versions of the indices should not be construed as a time-series”.***

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, CLG 2015.

This means several points have to be borne in mind.

- The data used in the IMD 2015 refers to, where possible, 2012/23. *This means that more recent policy interventions or changes in the economic climate may not be reflected in this update.*
- The dataset relates to **relative** and not **absolute** change in deprivation levels, meaning that it is vital that changes in rank positions should be seen and interpreted in that light.

Consequently it is suggested that the Indices of Multiple Deprivation can be used for the following:

- **Compare different areas**

The IMD 2015 collects the same indicators and combines them in the same way for every Lower layer Super Output Area in England. This means you can directly compare the ranks of different areas. If an area has a higher rank (closer to 1) than another area it is relatively more deprived.

- **Identify the most deprived areas in England**

By using cut points of the ranks you can identify the group of Lower Super Output Areas that are amongst the most deprived in England. Some common cut-off points that have been used are the 5%, 10% and 20% most deprived.

- **Look at differences between the domains of deprivation**

Using the domain scores and ranks you can compare which issues are the biggest concerns for different areas.

The IMD 2015 should NOT be used for the following purposes:

- **To show how deprived a place is**

The IMD 2015 is a *relative* measure of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example if an area has a rank of 100 it is not necessarily half as deprived as a place with a rank of 50.

- **To measure absolute change over time**

Actual deprivation scores cannot be compared between 2015 and 2010, 2007 or 2004 because an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area; so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the deprivation level of an area, or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down.

- **To identify deprived people**

The IMD 2015 measures the relative level of deprivation in an area. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. The IMD 2015 is not a suitable tool for targeting individuals within certain areas.

### 3. District Level Deprivation

Six district level summary measures of the 2015 IMD (based on the SOA scores and ranks for each district) have also been produced. CLG has stated that

***“No single summary measure is favoured over another: there is no single best way of describing or comparing England’s local authority districts”.***

The six summary measures can be described as follows:

- **Average rank:** the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a district.
- **Average score:** the population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district.
- **Extent:** the proportion of a district’s population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country.
- **Local Concentration:** population weighted average of the ranks of a larger area’s most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the borough’s population
- **LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally:** The proportion of the boroughs LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally.

## Bolton IMD District Level Rankings 2015, 2010, 2007 & 2004

Ranks for each summary measure (where 1/1% is the most deprived)<sup>1</sup>

	IMD 2015	IMD 2010	IMD 2007	IMD 2004	10-15 Change
<b>Average Rank</b>	64	48	65	64	↗
<b>Average Score</b>	51	36	51	50	↗
<b>Extent</b>	35	31	42	46	↗
<b>Local Concentration</b>	44	18	24	36	↗
<b>LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally</b>	40	33	39	36	↗
<b>Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally</b>	20%	22%	22%	22%	↗

	IMD 2015	IMD 2010	IMD 2007	IMD 2004	10-15 Change
<b>Average Rank</b>	20%	15%	18%	18%	↗
<b>Average Score</b>	16%	11%	14%	14%	↗
<b>Extent</b>	11%	10%	12%	13%	↗
<b>Local Concentration</b>	13%	6%	7%	10%	↗
<b>LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally</b>	12%	10%	11%	10%	↗

Source: CLG 2015

## Greater Manchester IMD District Level Rankings 2015

Ranks for each summary measure (out of 326 districts where 1 is the most deprived)

	Average Rank	Average Score	Extent	Local Concentration	LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
Manchester	1	5	1	11	5	41%
Rochdale	25	16	21	19	17	28%
Salford	27	22	22	16	16	29%
Tameside	34	41	40	53	50	17%
Oldham	51	34	29	28	27	23%
<b>Bolton</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20%</b>
Wigan	107	85	68	57	66	14%
Bury	132	122	108	91	87	10%
Stockport	178	150	136	79	93	9%
Trafford	222	201	161	145	155	3%

Source: CLG 2015.

These findings show that Bolton has become relatively **less** deprived in all six summary measures since the IMD 2010. Bolton now falls within the 20%-11% most deprived local authorities in England in all measures of multiple deprivation.

<sup>1</sup> It is worth noting that when comparing the IMD 2015 & 2010 district level measures to 2004 & 2007 that the total number of Local Authority districts has changed since then. In 2004 & 2007 districts were ranked out of **354**, in 2010 they were ranked out of **326**. For these reasons it is probably better to compare percentage rankings rather than absolute figures over time, in order to get a more accurate understanding of change.

The most significant change appears to be the improvement in **Local Concentration** ranking from no.18 in 2010 (or 6%) to no.44 in 2015 (13%). This means that relatively less people in Bolton are living in deprived areas than in 2010.

The **Average Rank** and **Average Score** rankings have also improved from no.48 and no.36 in 2010 to no. 64 and 51 in 2015 respectively. This means that overall Bolton now has relatively less deprived LSOAs than in previous measures. Bolton's **Extent** ranking has also improved since 2010, however it is not yet back to the level it was in 2004.

The CLG have also included a new measure for the 2015 IMD borough rankings; **proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally**. In 2015 20% of Bolton's 175 LSOA's were in the 10% most deprived nationally (equivalent to 35 LSOAs). This is an improvement from 2010 when 22%, or 39 LSOAs were in the 10% most deprived in the country.

In terms of Greater Manchester Deprivation Bolton is roughly 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> out of the 10 GM boroughs for overall deprivation measures. **Manchester** ranges from 1-11 in the district level summary measures, with 41% of its LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. Conversely **Trafford** ranges from 145-222, with just 3% of their LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.

## 4. Neighbourhood Level Deprivation

The IMD 2015 is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. 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

Each of these domains is made up of a number of indicators that reflect different dimensions of deprivation. Every LSOA is given a score for each of these domains. This score is then ranked out of the 32,844 LSOAs in England, (a rank of 1 being the most deprived and 32,844 being the least). These seven domain indices are then combined into a single overall deprivation score and rank for each LSOA. There are 177 LSOAs in Bolton, (an increase of +2 since 2010).

### 4.1. Index of Multiple Deprivation

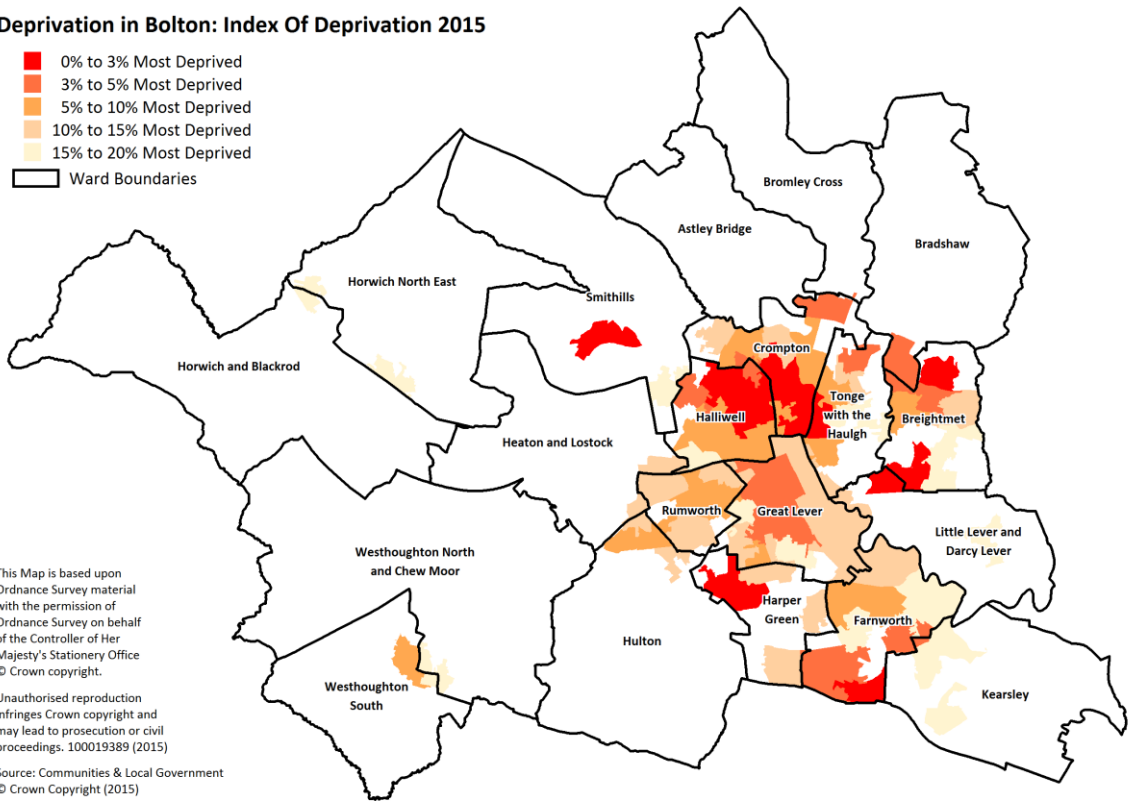
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). This is an overall measure of deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. Every such neighbourhood in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas.

The map below shows the current pattern of multiple deprivation across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The most deprived areas in Bolton can be found in **Halliwell, Crompton, Rumworth, Tonge with the Haulgh, Brightmet** and **Farnworth** wards, with small pockets found in **Westhoughton, Horwich, Smithills** and **Astley Bridge**. This is much the same pattern that can be found in previous indices.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD was '**E01004823**' which is located in Halliwell ward, just north of the town centre. This was ranked 201<sup>st</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of overall deprivation, meaning it was within the 1% (0.6%) most deprived places in England & Wales.

### Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015

- 0% to 3% Most Deprived
- 3% to 5% Most Deprived
- 5% to 10% Most Deprived
- 10% to 15% Most Deprived
- 15% to 20% Most Deprived
- Ward Boundaries



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## 4.2 Income Deprivation

The purpose of this domain is to capture the **proportion of the population in a given area that experiences income deprivation**. This has been achieved by looking at the proportions of the population reliant on a variety of as a proxy measure.

The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

A combined count of income deprived individuals per Lower layer Super Output Area (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 income-based Employment Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit families (who are not claiming Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment Support Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

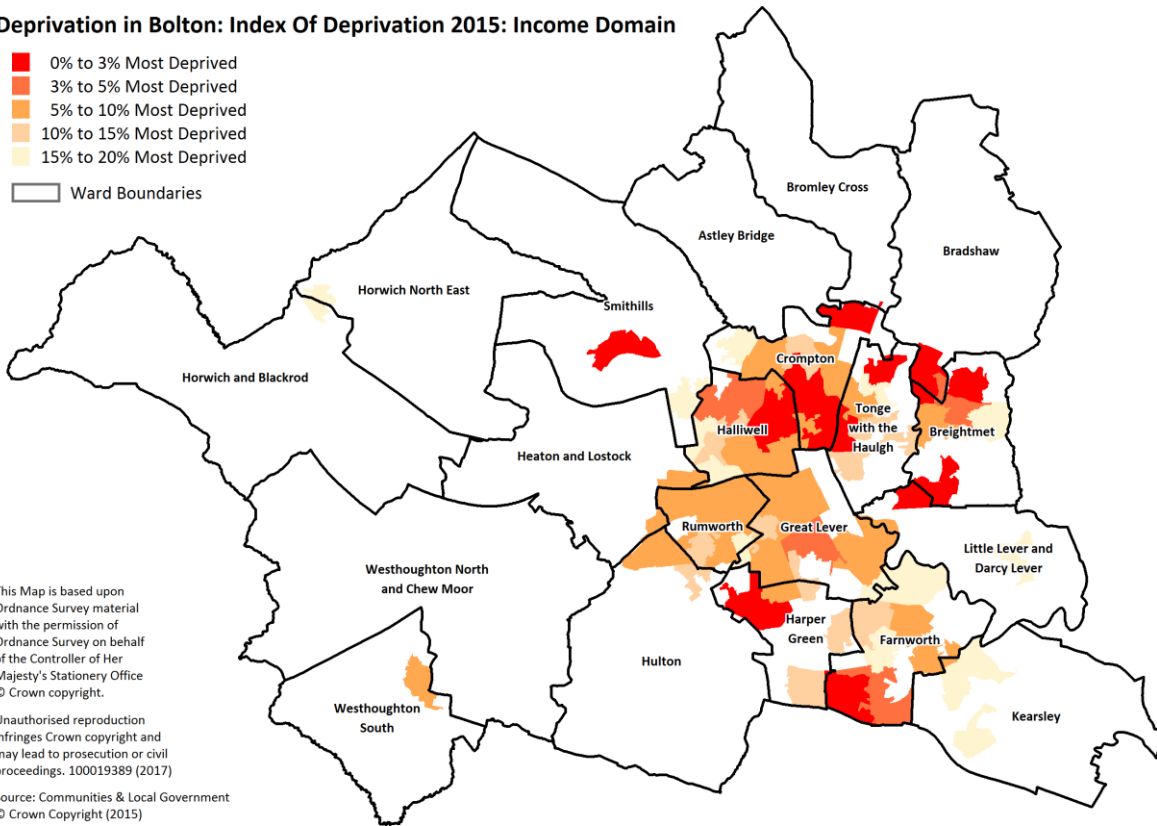
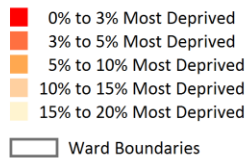
In addition an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created, respectively representing the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, living in income deprived households.

Unlike other domains, in the case of the **Income and Employment deprivation domains and the supplementary children and older people indices**, the scores themselves are meaningful and relate to a proportion of the relevant population experiencing that type of deprivation. So, for example, if an LSOA has a score of 0.38 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 38% of the population is income deprived in that area. To that effect there are also maps that show scores as well as ranks in both the income & employment domains in these sections.

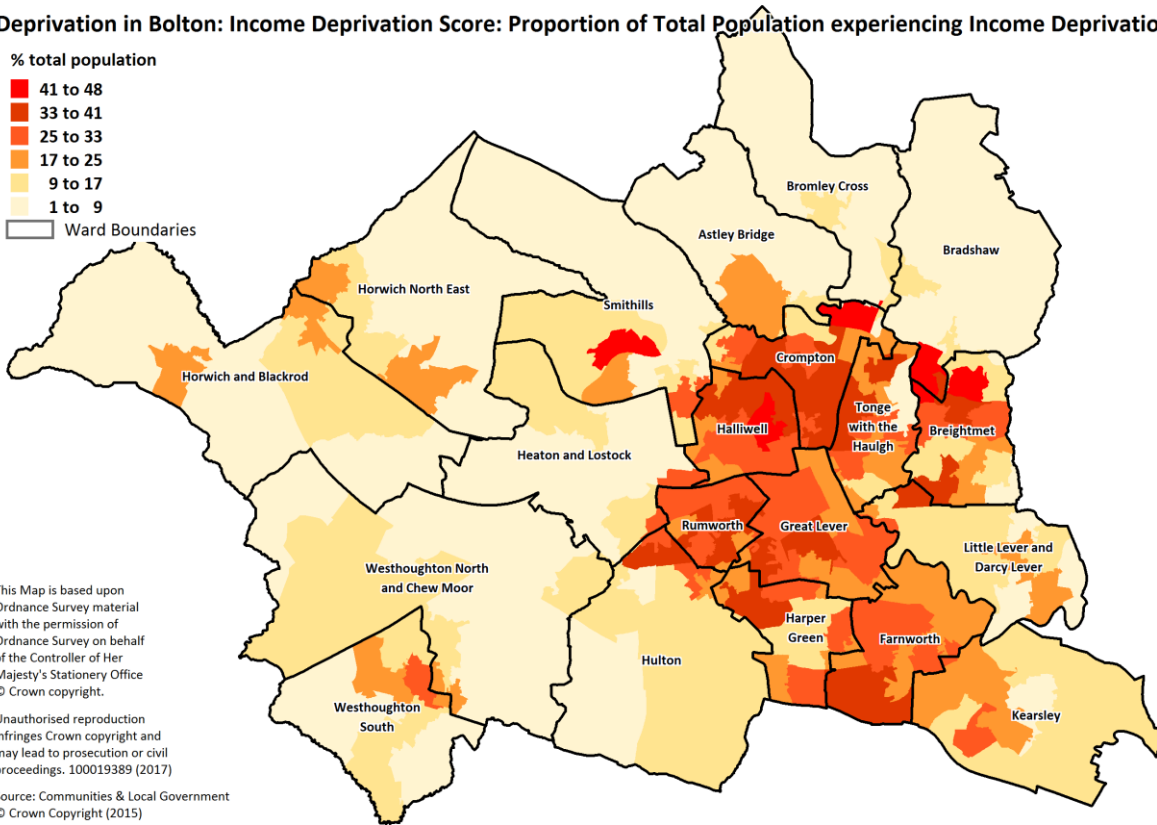
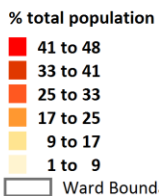
The map below shows the pattern of income deprivation across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The pattern of income deprivation very closely follows the general deprivation pattern as shown in section 4.1 above. The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Income Domain was **'E01004823'** which is located in Halliwell ward, just north of the town centre. This was ranked 171<sup>st</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of income deprivation, meaning it was within the 0.5% most income-deprived places in England & Wales.

The second map shows the pattern of income deprivation in terms of scores, not ranks - this demonstrates a more thorough spread across the borough of income deprivation. For instance the most deprived LSOA in Bolton for income ('E01004823' – as previously mentioned) had almost half (48%) of its total population suffering from income deprivation in 2015.

### Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Income Domain



### Deprivation in Bolton: Income Deprivation Score: Proportion of Total Population experiencing Income Deprivation





#### 4.2.1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children

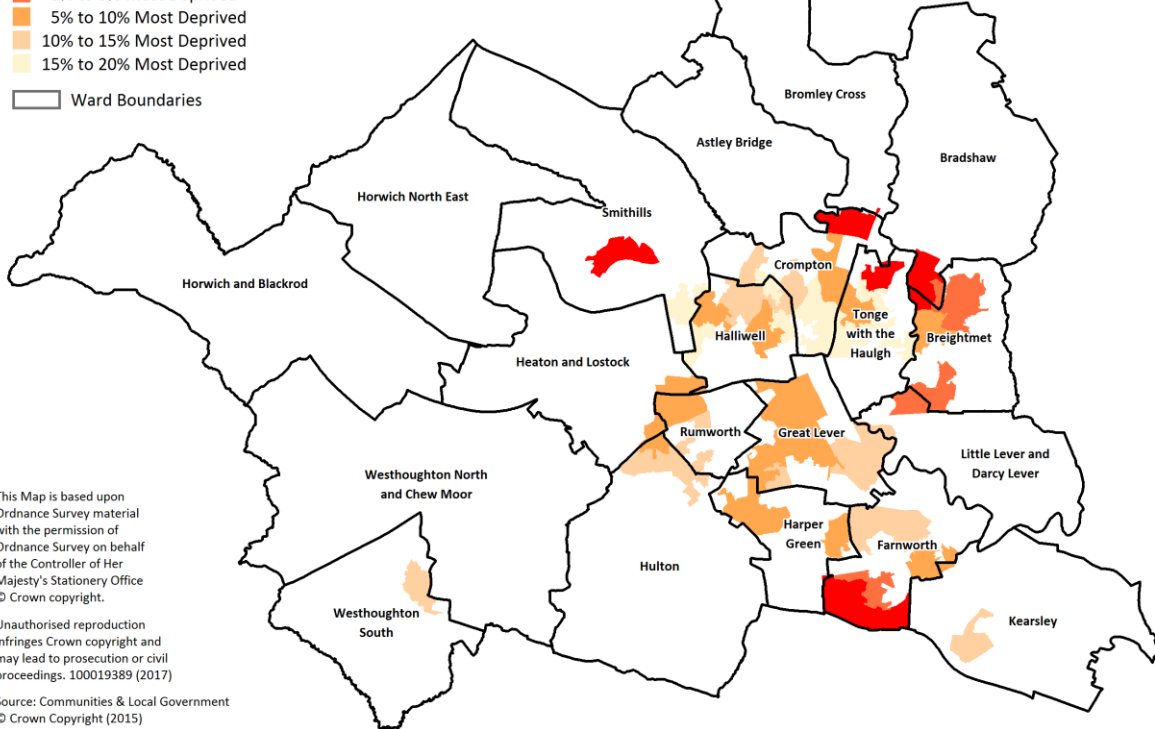
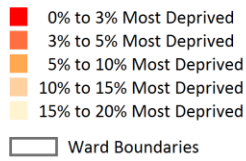
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is one of two supplementary indices of the income domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

The map below shows the pattern of income deprivation affecting children in Bolton. The pattern on IDACI appears to differ from overall income deprivation, in that there are significantly less LSOAs that are within the 20% most deprived category. For instance the 2015 IDACI in Bolton had 39 of its 177 LSOAs with the 20% most deprived, whereas income deprivation as a whole had 59.

Furthermore the pattern of IDACI in Bolton is slightly different from the income deprivation domain. The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IDACI was '**E01004794**', which is located on the boundary between Bradshaw & Breightmet. This was ranked 450<sup>th</sup> (out of 32,488) for IDACI, meaning it is within the 1.4% most deprived areas in the country for the IDACI. There were also areas of high income deprivation affecting children in Farnworth, Crompton, Tonge with the Haulgh and Smithills.

The second map shows the pattern of income deprivation affecting children in terms of scores, not ranks. This shows a more thorough spread across the borough of the IDACI. For instance the most deprived LSOA in Bolton for the IDACI ('E01004794') had over half (54%) of children living in households that were income deprived.

### Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Subdomain (IDACI)



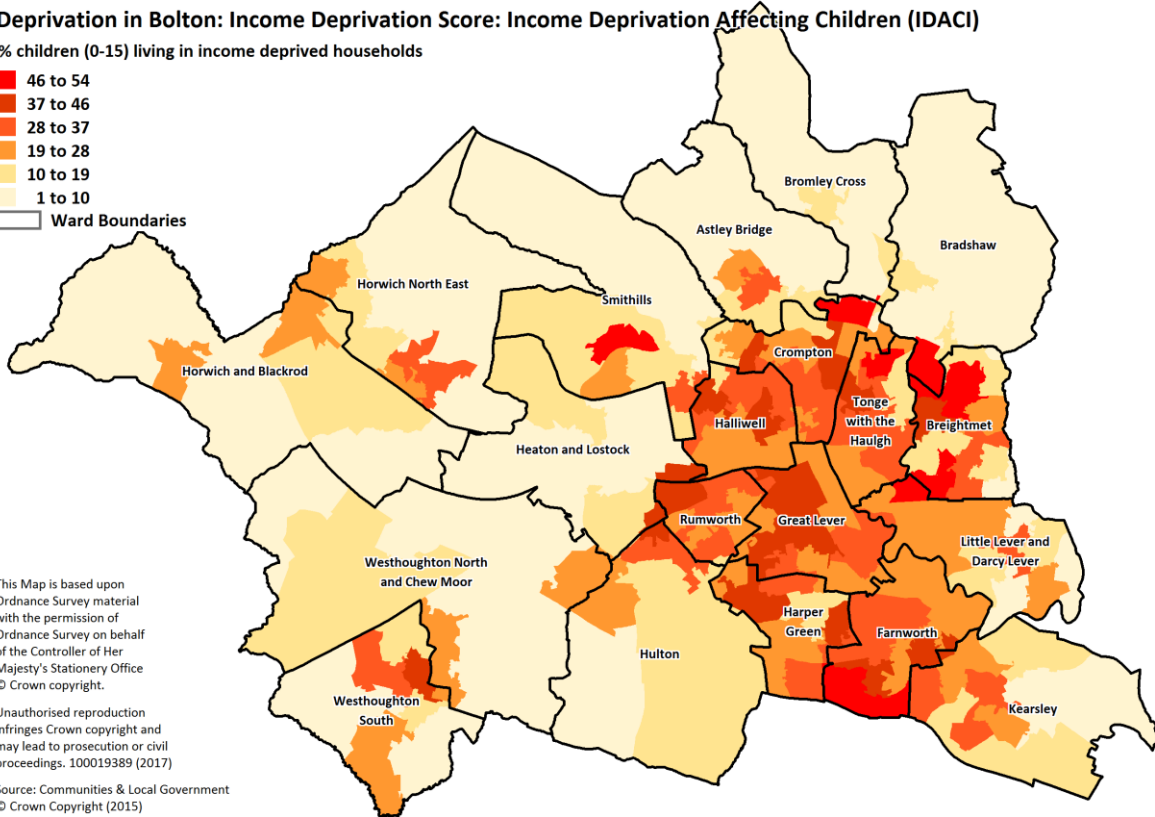
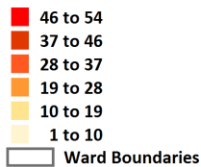
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### Deprivation in Bolton: Income Deprivation Score: Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)

% children (0-15) living in income deprived households



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## 4.2.2 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is the second supplementary indices of the income domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but focuses on older people aged 60 and over who experience income deprivation.

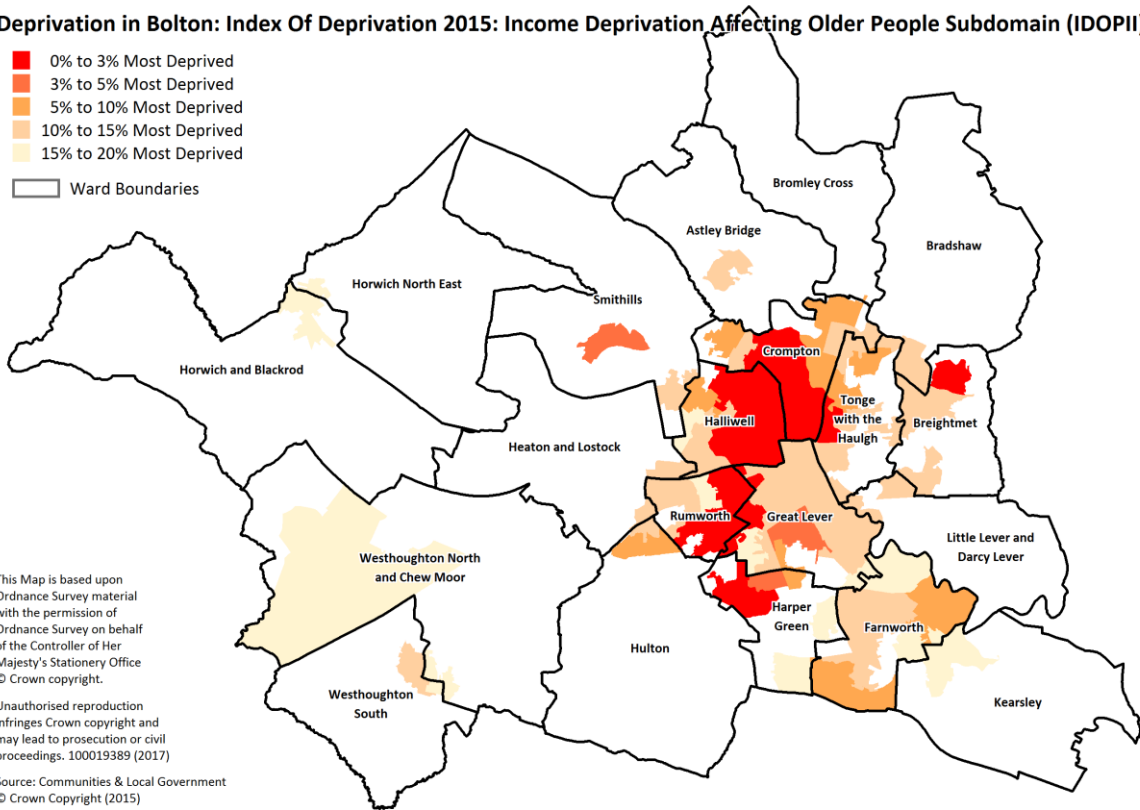
The map below shows the pattern of income deprivation affecting older people in Bolton. This is significantly different than both the income domain and the IDACI in that it appears that there is a much higher proportion of income deprived older people in Bolton than in either of the previous two categories. For instance **65** of Bolton's 177 LSOAs were in the 20% most deprived for the IDAOPI, compared to 59 in the income deprivation domain and 39 in the IDACI.

In addition to this the LSOAs in the 20% most deprived category had significantly higher deprivation rankings than in the previous categories. For instance the most deprived LSOA for the IDAOPI in Bolton, '**E01004852**', was ranked **2<sup>nd</sup>** (out of 32,488) for the IDAOPI, meaning it was within the 0.01% most deprived areas in the whole country for income deprivation affecting older people. (Out of all the domains in the IMD this is the category that is the most deprived overall). E01004852 is located in Great Lever ward, on the boundary with Rumworth. Furthermore most of Halliwell, Crompton & Great Lever wards were also in the 3% most deprived IDAOPI in the country, in contrast with the income domain and IDACI.

The second map shows the pattern of income deprivation affecting older people in terms of scores, not ranks. This shows a more thorough spread across the borough of the IDACI. For instance the most deprived LSOA in Bolton for the IDACI ('E01004852') had over 9/10s (**91%**) of people aged 60 and over experiencing income deprivation in 2015.

**Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Subdomain (IDOP1)**

- 0% to 3% Most Deprived
- 3% to 5% Most Deprived
- 5% to 10% Most Deprived
- 10% to 15% Most Deprived
- 15% to 20% Most Deprived
- Ward Boundaries

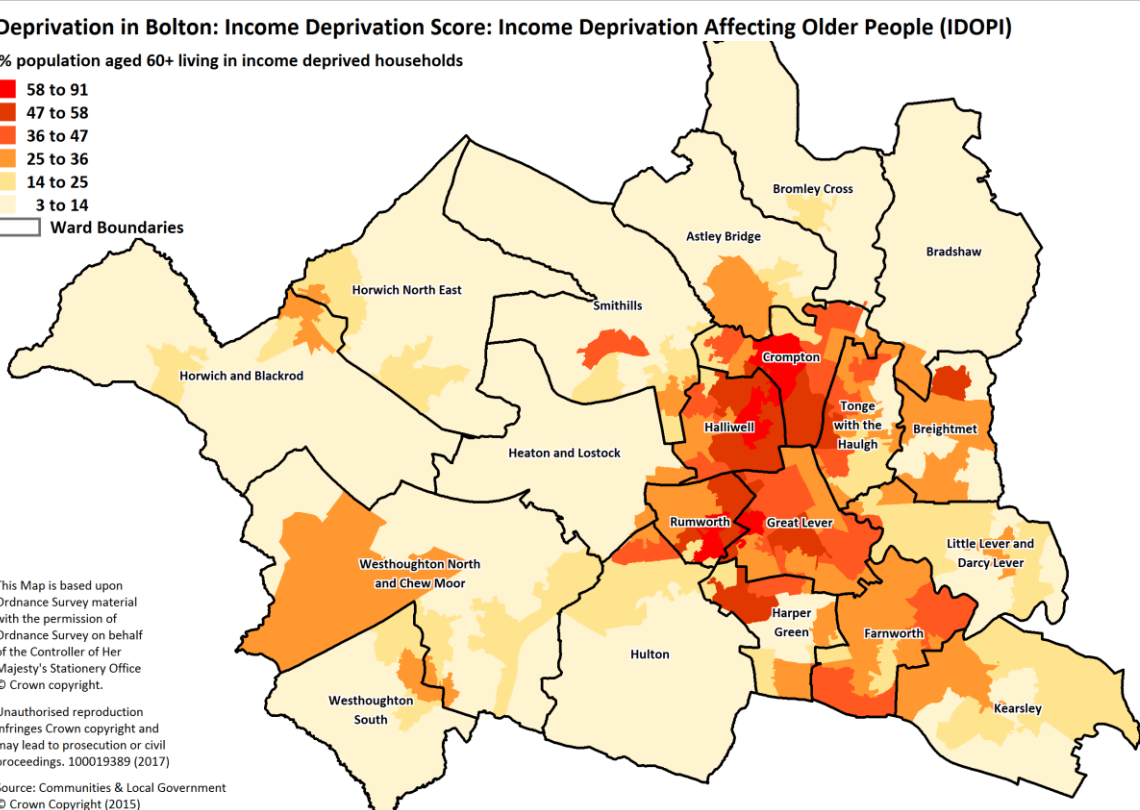


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**Deprivation in Bolton: Income Deprivation Score: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDOP1)**

% population aged 60+ living in income deprived households

- 58 to 91
- 47 to 58
- 36 to 47
- 25 to 36
- 14 to 25
- 3 to 14
- Ward Boundaries



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### 4.3 Employment Deprivation

This domain measures employment deprivation as 'involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market'. This has been done by looking at the proportions of the population reliant on employment-related benefits as a proxy measure.

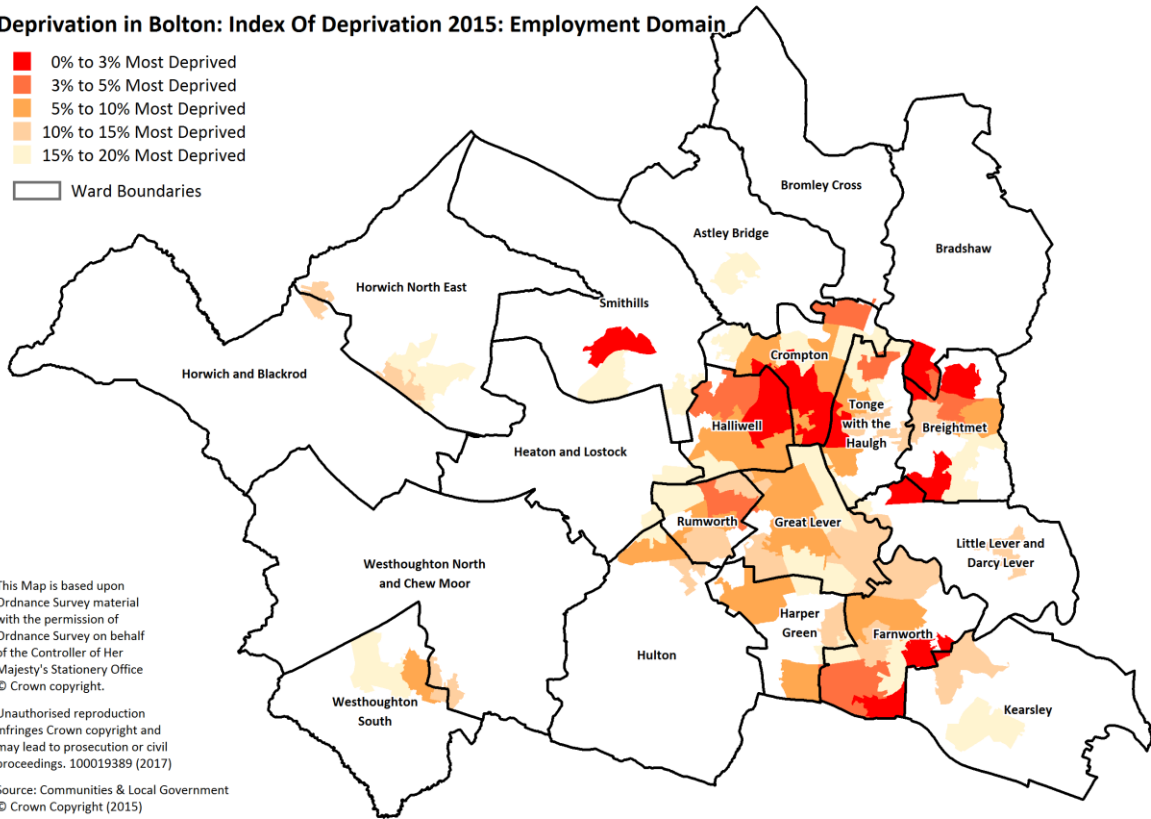
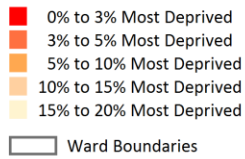
A combined count of employment deprivation per LSOA is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18-59/64 (those with a contribution-based element)
- Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (after initial interview).

The map below shows the pattern of employment deprivation across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The pattern of employment deprivation very closely follows the multiple deprivation pattern as shown in section 4.1 above. The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Income Domain was 'E01004823' which is located in Halliwell ward, just north of the town centre. This was ranked 101<sup>st</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of employment deprivation, meaning it was within the 0.3% most employment-deprived places in England & Wales.

The second map shows the pattern of employment deprivation in terms of scores, not ranks - this demonstrates a more thorough spread across the borough of employment deprivation. For instance the most deprived LSOA in Bolton for income ('E01004823' – as previously mentioned) had 2/5s (41%) of its total population suffering from employment deprivation in 2015.

### Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Employment Domain

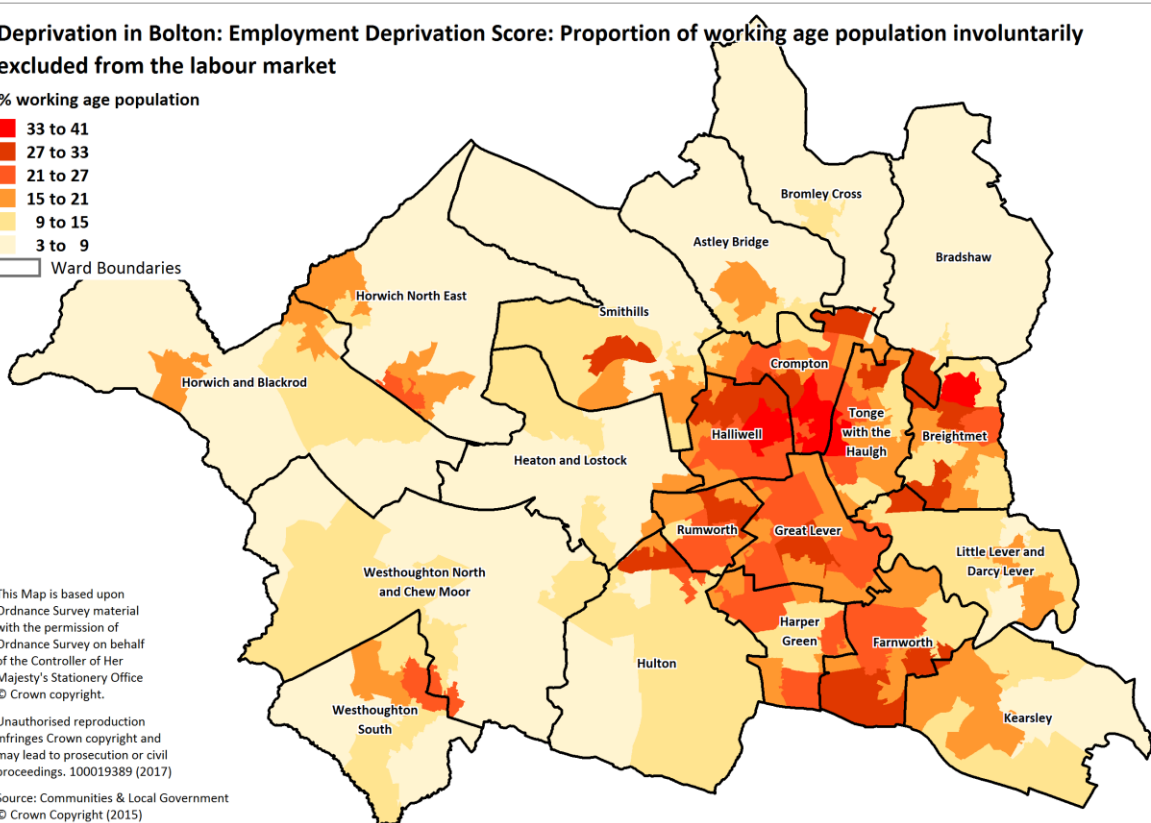
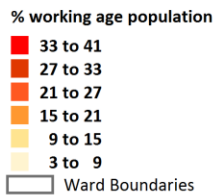


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### Deprivation in Bolton: Employment Deprivation Score: Proportion of working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market



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## 4.4 Health Deprivation & Disability

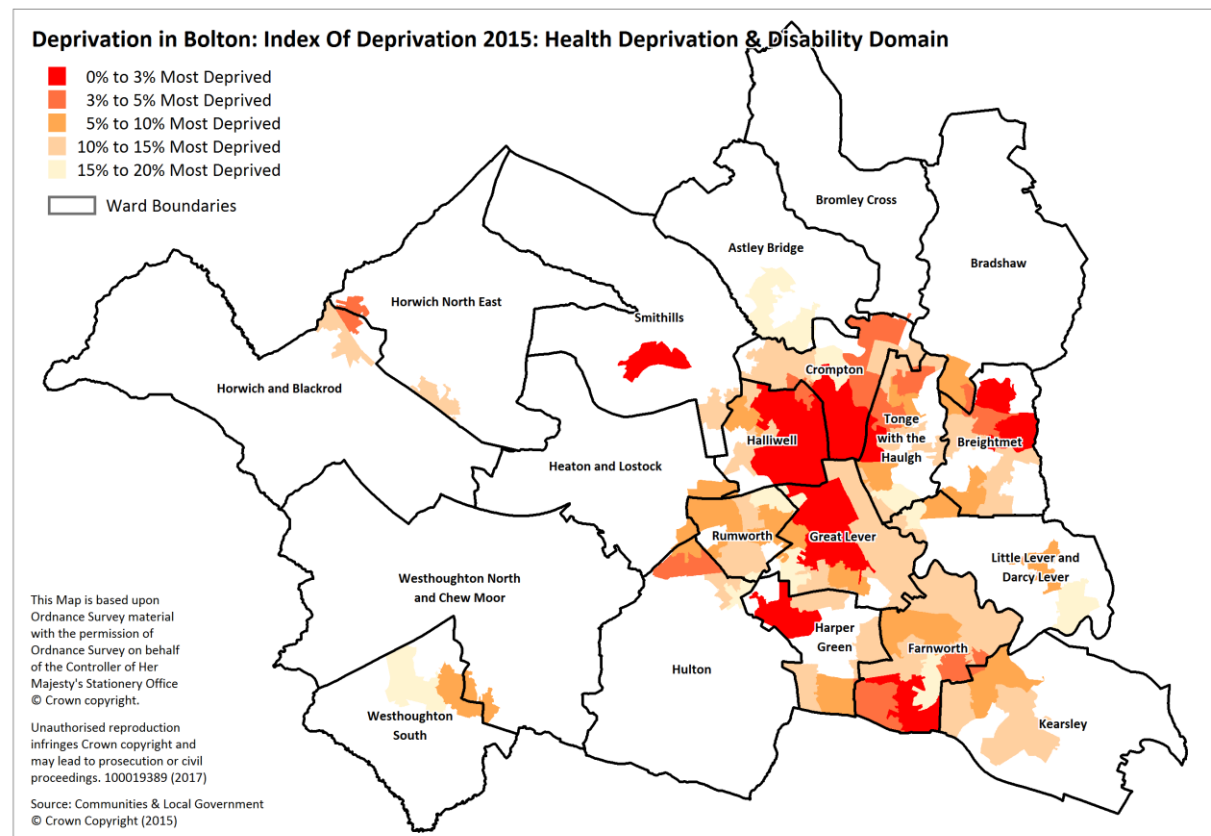
This Domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who **die prematurely** or whose **quality of life is impaired by poor health** or who are **disabled**, across the whole population.

A combined count of health deprivation & disability per LSOA is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- *Years of Potential Life Lost*: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death.
- *Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio*: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio.
- *Acute morbidity*: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital.
- *Mood and anxiety disorders*: The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

The map below shows the pattern of health deprivation & disability across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The pattern of income deprivation very closely follows the general deprivation pattern as shown in section 4.1 above, although health deprivation & disability appears to be more widespread than previous domains. For instance 81 of Bolton's 177 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the health domain, compared to just 67 in the multiple deprivation index.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Health Deprivation Domain was 'E010033220' which is located in the town centre, across both Halliwell & Crompton ward. This was ranked 130<sup>th</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of health deprivation & disability, meaning it was within the 0.4% most health-deprived places in England & Wales.



## 4.5 Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

The purpose of the 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 adults**. 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 adult population.

### ***Sub-domain: Children and Young People***

- *Key Stage 2 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams.
- *Key Stage 3 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams.
- *Key Stage 4 attainment*: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
- *Secondary school absence*: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school.
- *Staying on in education post 16*: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.
- *Entry to higher education*: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

### ***Sub-domain: Skills***

- *Adult skills*: The proportion of working age adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

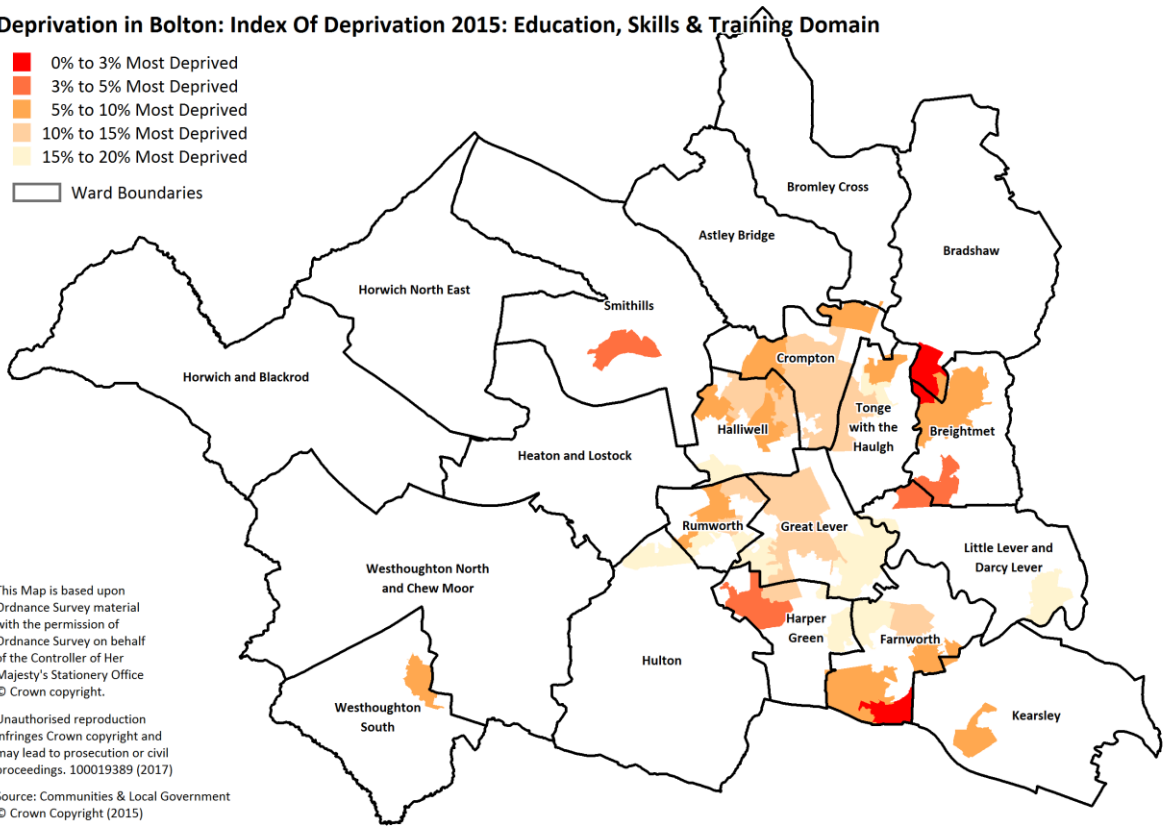
The map below shows the pattern of education, skills & training deprivation across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The pattern of education deprivation is similar to other domains, however significantly less LSOAs are classed as being deprived. For instance only 45 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived group, and only 2 LSOAs are within the 3% most deprived.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain was 'E01004863' which is located south of Farnworth ward, on the boundary with Salford. This was ranked 497<sup>th</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of education deprivation, meaning it was within the 1.5% most education-deprived places in England & Wales.



### Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Education, Skills & Training Domain

- 0% to 3% Most Deprived
  - 3% to 5% Most Deprived
  - 5% to 10% Most Deprived
  - 10% to 15% Most Deprived
  - 15% to 20% Most Deprived
- Ward Boundaries



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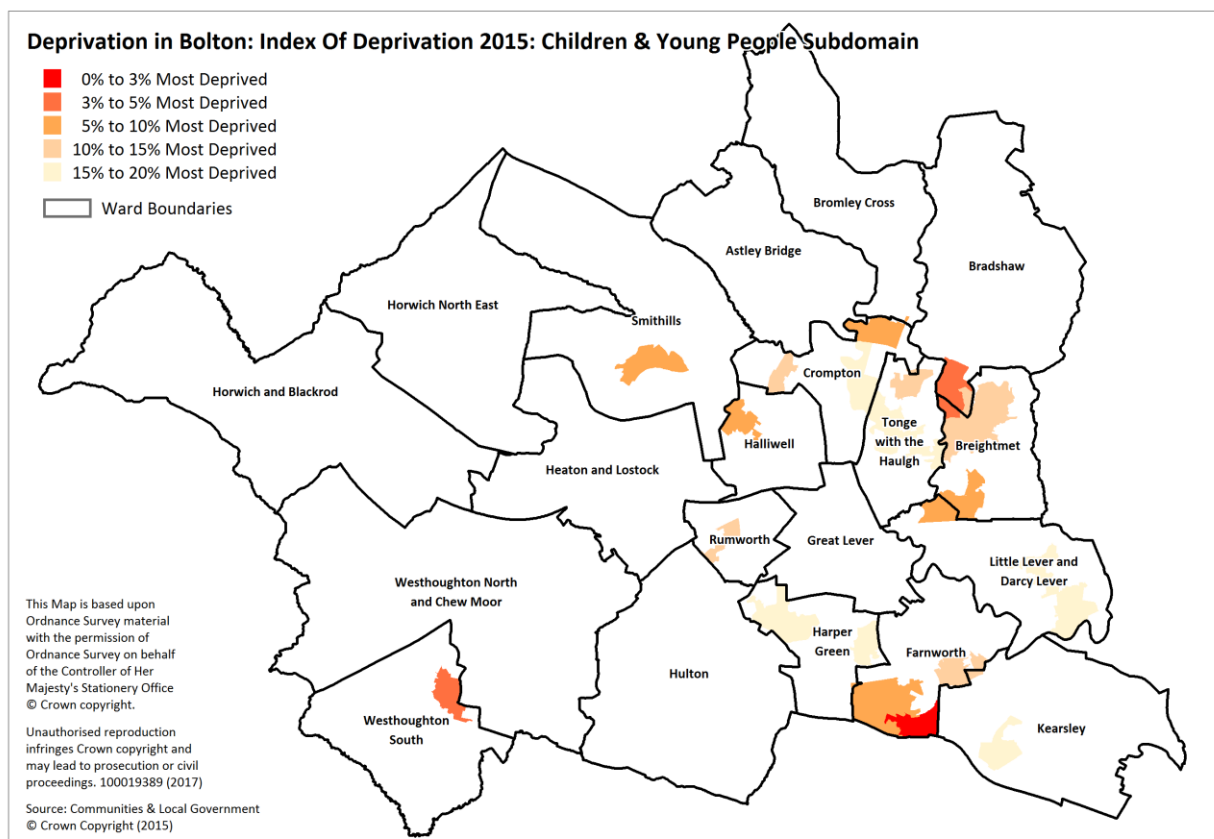
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## 4.5.1 Children & Young People Subdomain

The Children & Young People subdomain is one of two supplementary indices of the education domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but looks specifically at **qualifications gained by young people to measure attainment**.

The pattern of education deprivation for children & young people differs significantly from the education domain as a whole. Most of the town centre areas (which usually appear in the most deprived) are absent for this indicator; instead deprivation is limited to the 'outer ring' of these areas, including parts of Harper Green, Farnworth, Little Lever, Brightmet & Crompton. Only 23 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived category in this indicator, compared to 45 in the 'Education, Skills & Training', and only one LSOA falls within the 3% most deprived group.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 Children & Young People Subdomain was 'E01004863' which is located south of Farnworth ward, on the boundary with Salford. This was ranked 390<sup>th</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of education deprivation, meaning it was within the 1.2% most education-deprived places in England & Wales. (This was the same as in the 'Education, Skills & Training domain).

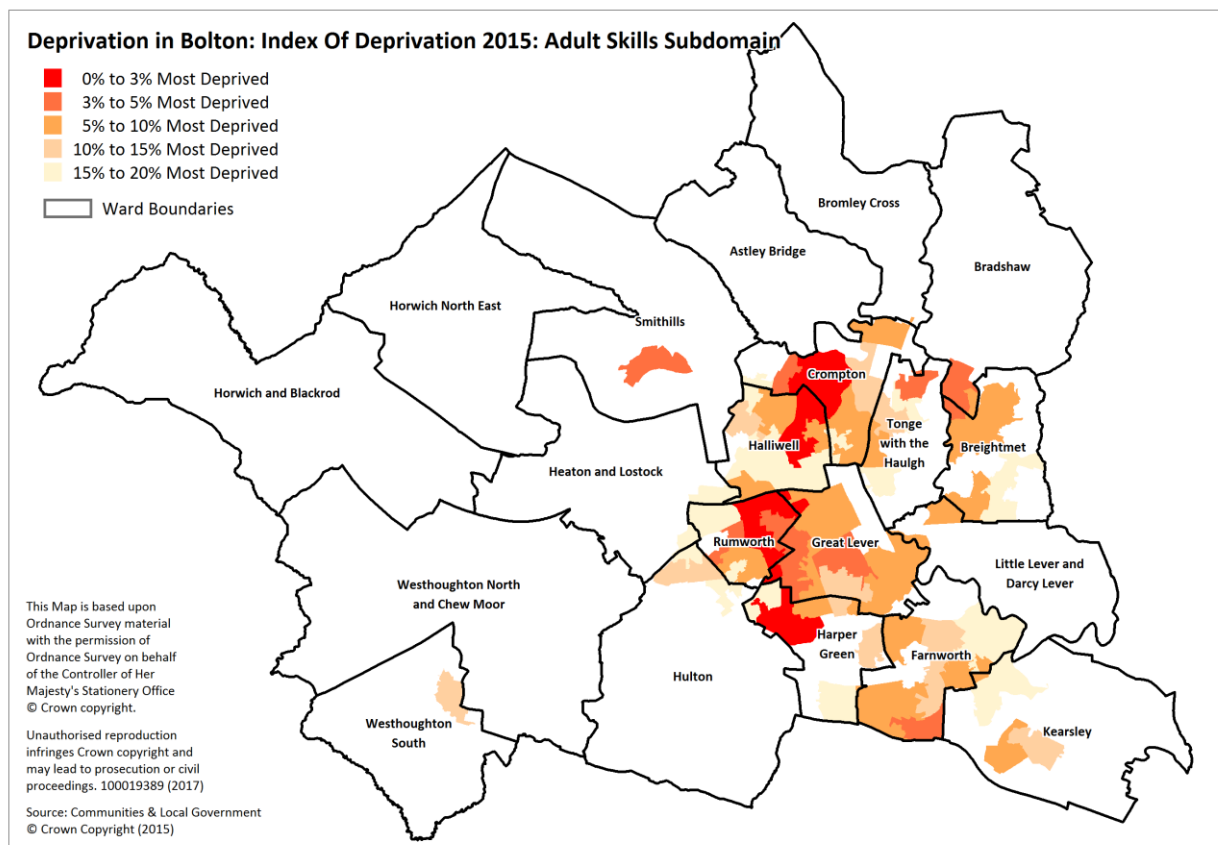


## 4.5.2 Adult Skills Subdomain

The Adult Skills subdomain is the second supplementary indices of the education domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but looks specifically at the **lack of qualifications in the resident working age population**.

The pattern of education deprivation for adult skills is significantly different than for children & young people. Significantly more areas are classed as deprived than in the previous children & young people subdomain – 65 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived category in this indicator, compared to just 23 in the Children and Young People subdomain. The pattern of deprivation is also more extensive and covers most of the town centre areas, as well as parts of Brightmet and Farnworth.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 Adult Skills Subdomain was 'E01004825' which is located south of Crompton ward, close to the town centre. This was ranked 188<sup>th</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of adult skills deprivation, meaning it was within the 0.6% most education-deprived places in England & Wales. (This was the same as in the 'Education, Skills & Training domain).



## 4.6 Barriers to Housing & Services

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 includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

### **Sub-domain: Wider Barriers**

- *Household overcrowding*: The proportion of all households in 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 housing legislation.
- *Housing affordability*: The difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

### **Sub-domain: Geographical Barriers**

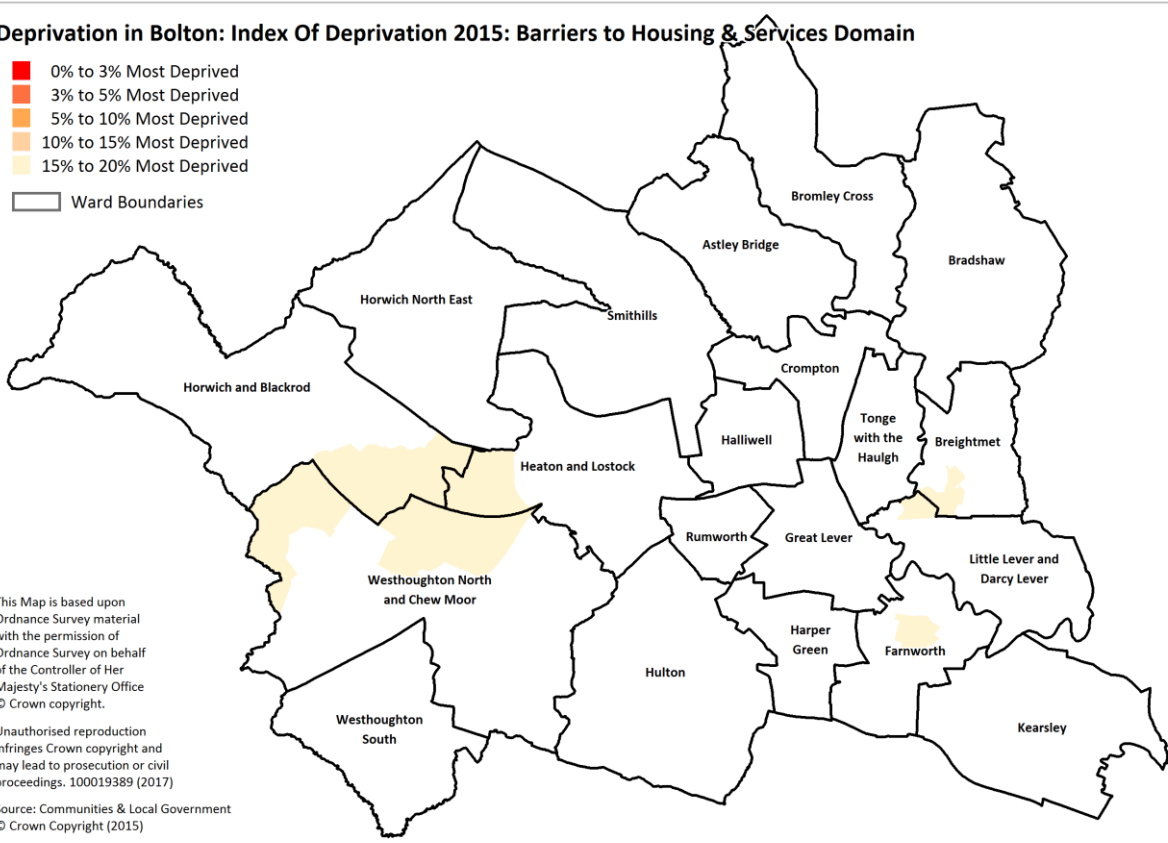
- *Road distance to a GP surgery*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the LSOA.
- *Road distance to a food shop*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the LSOA.
- *Road distance to a primary school*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the LSOA.
- *Road distance to a Post Office*: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office or sub post office for people living in the LSOA.

The map below shows the pattern of Barriers to Housing & Services across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The pattern of barriers to housing & services is extremely different to other domains, as significantly less LSOAs are classed as being deprived. For instance only 3 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived group overall, and only no LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Barriers to Housing & Services Domain was '**E01004857**' which is located in the centre of Farnworth ward. This was ranked 4,996<sup>th</sup> (out of 32,844) in terms of barriers to housing & services, meaning it was within the 15% most deprived places in England & Wales for this domain.

### Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Barriers to Housing & Services Domain

- 0% to 3% Most Deprived
  - 3% to 5% Most Deprived
  - 5% to 10% Most Deprived
  - 10% to 15% Most Deprived
  - 15% to 20% Most Deprived
- Ward Boundaries



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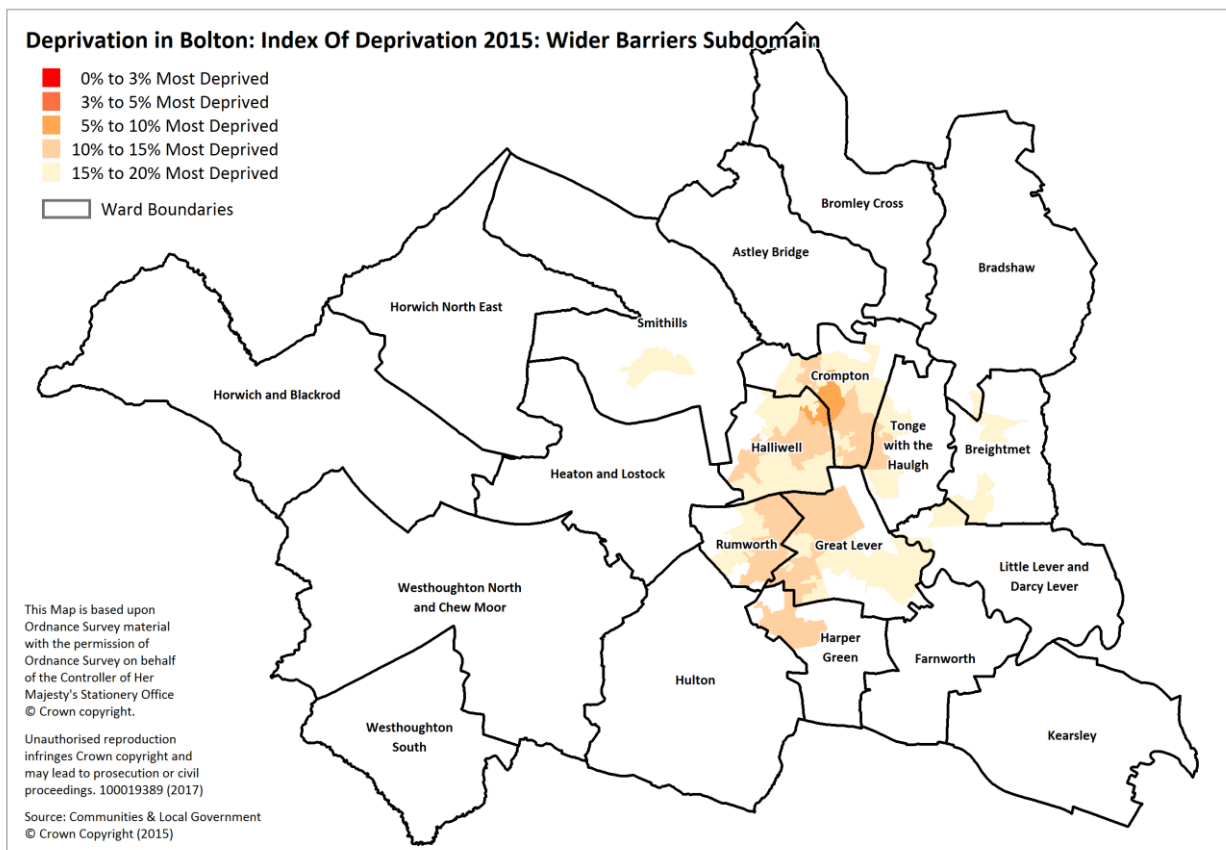
Source: Communities & Local Government © Crown Copyright (2015)

## 4.6.1 Wider Barriers Subdomain

The Wider Barriers subdomain is one of two supplementary indices of the Barriers to Housing & Services domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but looks specifically at **issues relating to access to housing such as affordability**.

The pattern for the 'wider barriers' subdomain in Bolton differs significantly from deprivation in the category as a whole. 31 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived, compared to just 3 in the 'Barriers of Housing & Services'. Unlike the 'Barriers to Housing & Services' domain as a whole, these are mostly concentrated around the town centre areas of Crompton, Rumworth and Great Lever.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Wider Barriers Subdomain was 'E01004822' which is located in Crompton ward. This was ranked 3,209th (out of 32,844) in terms of wider barriers to housing & services, meaning it was within the 10% most deprived places in England & Wales for this domain.

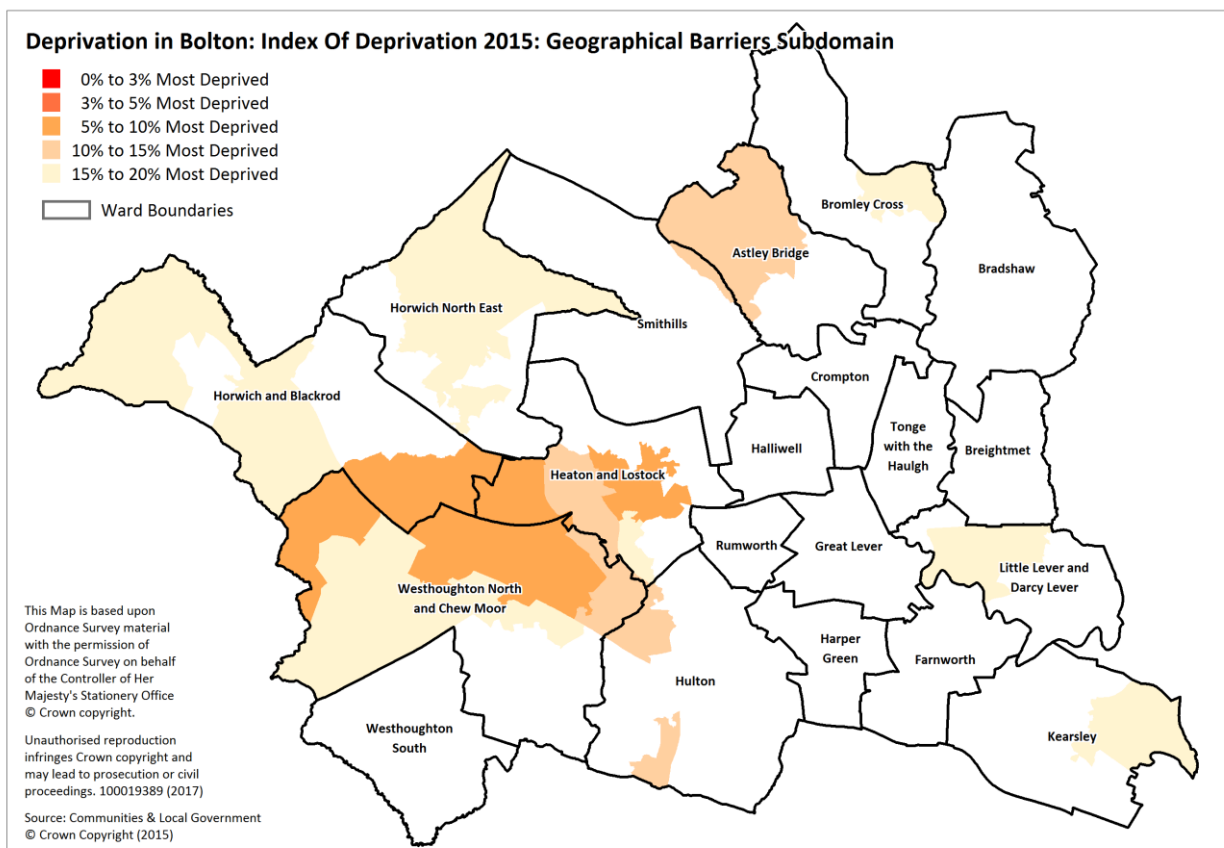


## 4.6.1 Geographical Barriers Subdomain

The Geographical Barriers subdomain is one of two supplementary indices of the Barriers to Housing & Services domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but looks specifically at **the physical proximity of local services**.

The pattern for the 'geographical barriers' subdomain in Bolton differs significantly from deprivation in the category as a whole. 19 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived, compared to just 3 in the 'Barriers of Housing & Services' domain. Unlike the 'wider barriers' subdomain, these are mostly concentrated around the outer areas east of the town centre, including most of Horwich, Blackrod, Westhoughton and Heaton & Lostock. As this is the opposite geographical pattern of deprivation seen in the wider barriers subdomain, it appears that the two domains seem to have cancelled each other out, thus resulting in a low result in the domain as a whole.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Wider Barriers Subdomain was 'E01004775' which is located south of Horwich, and covers the area surrounding Horwich parkway station. This was ranked 2,509th (out of 32,844) in terms of geographical barriers to housing & services, meaning it was within the 8% most deprived places in England & Wales for this domain.



## 4.7 Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

### ***Indoors sub-domain***

- *Houses without central heating*: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- *Housing in poor condition*: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

### ***Outdoors sub-domain***

- *Air quality*: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- *Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists*: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.

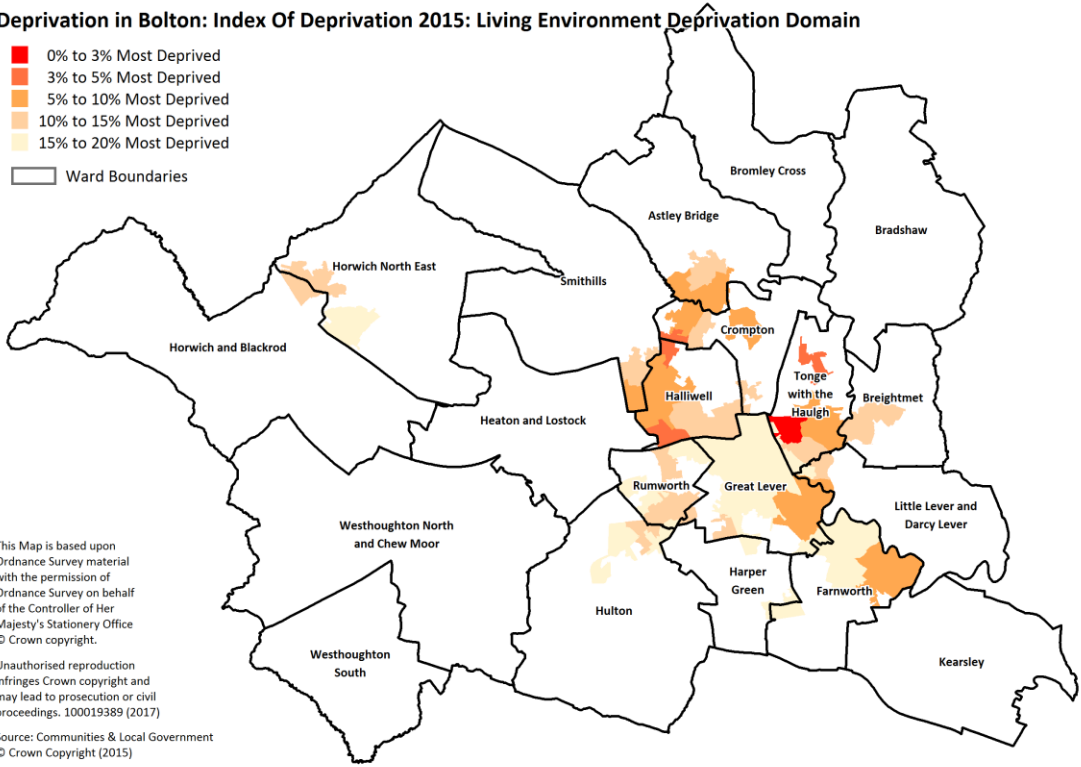
The map below shows the pattern of Living Environment deprivation across Bolton according to the IMD 2015. The pattern of deprivation is slightly different to other domains, as marginally less LSOAs are classed as being deprived compared to the income, employment and health domains. For instance 40 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived group overall, (compared to 67 in the overall deprivation domain).

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Living Environment Deprivation Domain was '**E01004818**' which is located in Tonge with the Haugh ward. This was ranked 245th (out of 32,844) in terms of living environment deprivation, meaning it was within the 1% most deprived places in England & Wales for this domain.



**Deprivation in Bolton: Index Of Deprivation 2015: Living Environment Deprivation Domain**

- 0% to 3% Most Deprived
- 3% to 5% Most Deprived
- 5% to 10% Most Deprived
- 10% to 15% Most Deprived
- 15% to 20% Most Deprived
- Ward Boundaries

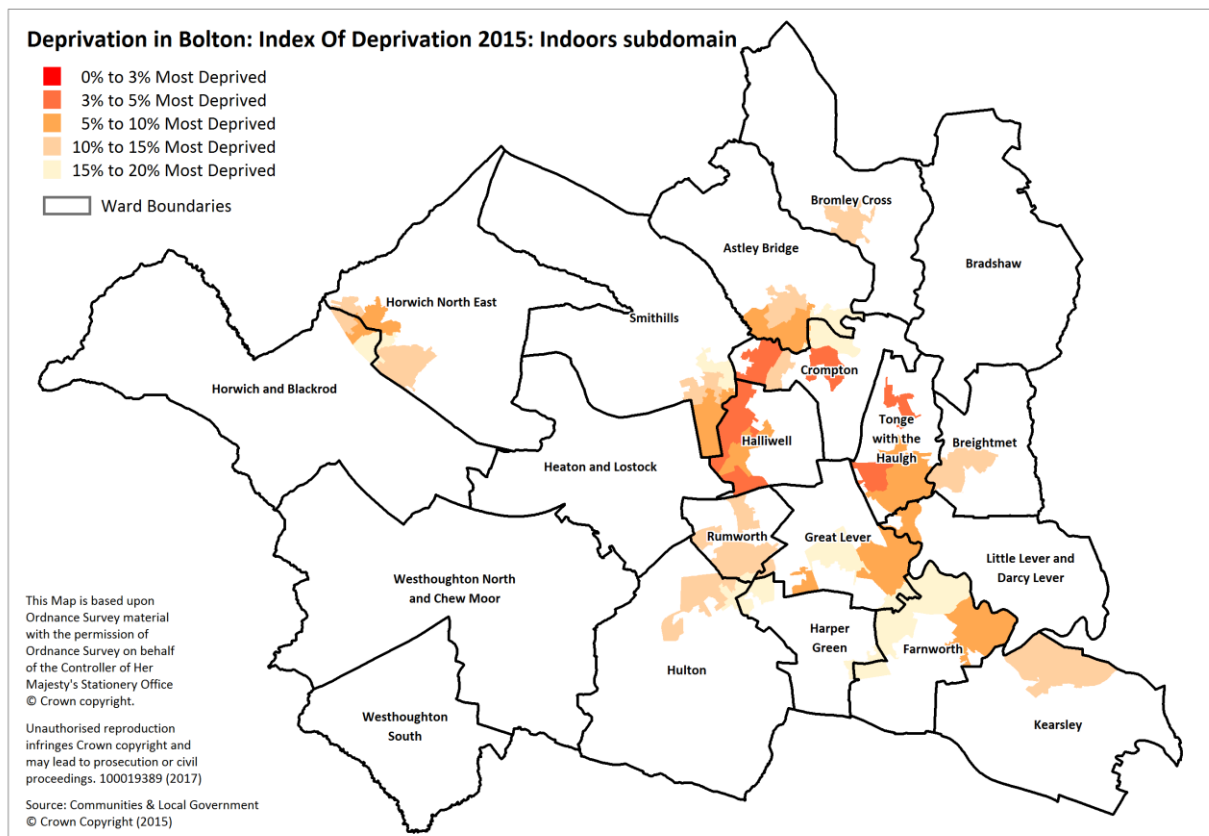


## 4.7.1 Indoors Subdomain

The indoors subdomain is one of two supplementary indices of the Living Environment domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but specifically looks at the **quality of housing**.

The pattern for the 'indoors' subdomain in Bolton is similar to deprivation in the category as a whole. 42 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived, and mostly fall within Halliwell, Crompton, Tonge with the Haugh, Rumworth and Great Lever. However unlike in other domains these mostly occur on the outskirts of the town centre area.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Indoors subdomain was '**E01004818**' (the same as in the living environment domain), which is located in Tonge with the Haugh ward. This was ranked 1,051st (out of 32,844) in terms of 'indoors' deprivation, meaning it was within the 3% most deprived places in England & Wales for this subdomain.

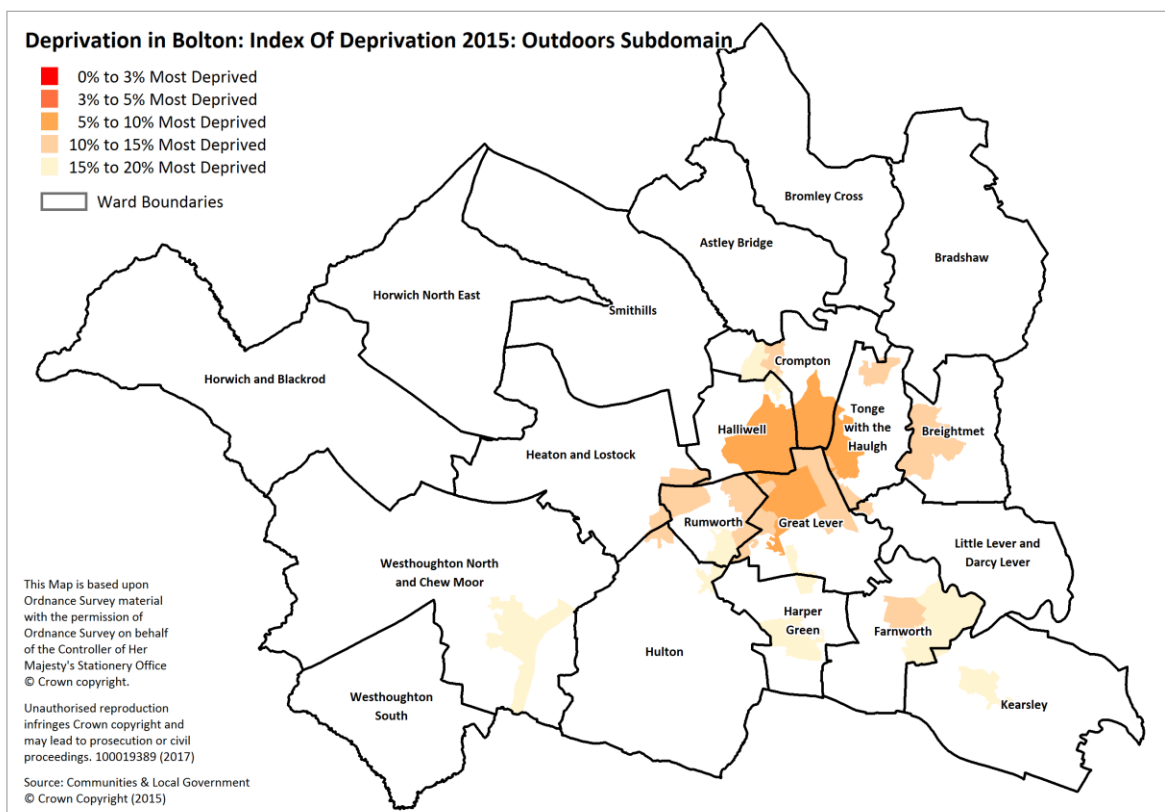


## 4.7.2 Outdoors Subdomain

The outdoors subdomain is one of two supplementary indices of the Living Environment domain. It uses the same data sources described previously, but specifically contains measures of **air quality and road traffic incidents**.

The pattern for the 'outdoors' subdomain in Bolton is similar to deprivation in the category as a whole, however only 26 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived, compared to 42 in the 'indoors' subdomain. Also these mostly fall directly in the town centre areas of Crompton, Halliwell, Great Lever and Tonge with the Haugh, as opposed to the 'indoors' subdomain which mainly occurs on the outskirts of the town centre.

The most deprived LSOA in Bolton in the 2015 IMD Outdoors subdomain was '**E01004818**' (the same as in the living environment and indoors domain), which is located in Tonge with the Haugh ward. This was ranked 1,706th (out of 32,844) in terms of 'outdoors' deprivation, meaning it was within the 5% most deprived places in England & Wales for this subdomain.



## 5. Further Information

This work has been prepared by Strategy Team who can provide further information on this study.

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For more information see the Communities & Local Government Department  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

