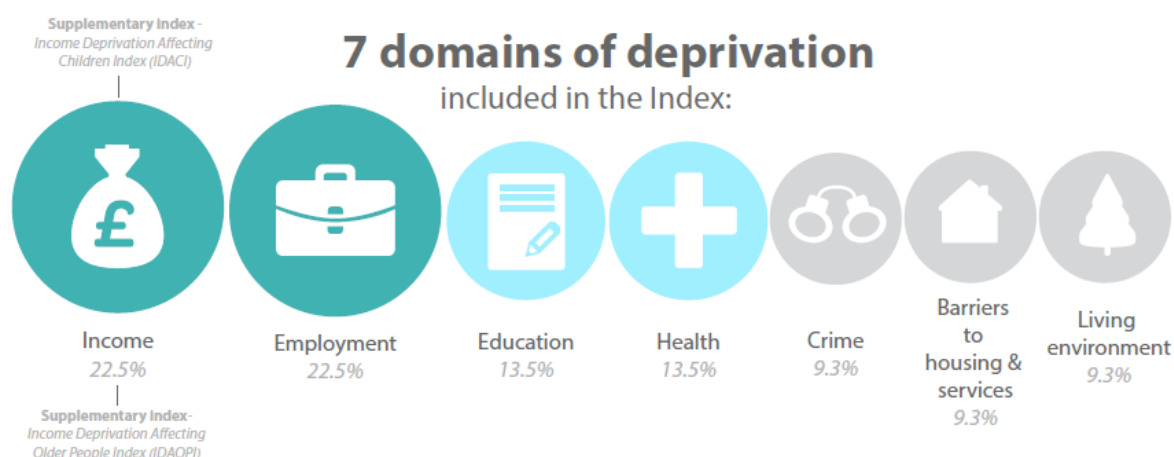


The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Blackpool Position Report

Introduction

The 2015 English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was released on 30th September 2015, updating the 2010 Index. It is made up of indicators covering 7 topics, or “domains”, which are weighted according to their perceived contribution towards deprivation as follows:



Individual indicators within the index are subject to change depending on the availability of the data, but DCLG treats the different iterations of the index as comparable. The indices therefore show change over time in relative deprivation levels.

The index ranks four different geographies:

- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) – these are units of geography smaller than Council wards and contain around 1500 residents. A rank of 1 indicates the most deprived LSOA, and of 32844th the least deprived;
- Local Authority (LA) level, based on an aggregated version of the LSOA data, where a rank of 1 indicates the most deprived local authority area, and 326th indicates the least deprived;
- LEP area (ranked from 1-39);
- CCG area (ranked from 1-209).

This report covers the headline LSOA level and LA level rankings.

There are several ways of measuring deprivation in all of these types of area. Explanations of the different rankings are provided throughout the report.

Key Findings

- All overall measures at the Local Authority level show Blackpool has become relatively more deprived since 2004;
- The 2015 index ranks Blackpool as the most deprived of 326 Local Authority areas in England, based on both the average LSOA score and concentration of deprivation measures;
- Blackpool has the 7th highest proportion of LSOA's ranked in the 10% most deprived, and the 12th highest ranked in the 30% most deprived – both rankings have deteriorated since 2010;
- Blackpool ranks in the bottom 10 local authority areas across 4 of the 7 domains, with only Barriers to Housing and Services ranked outside the bottom 25;
- 36 of 94 Blackpool LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in the country;
- Blackpool now has no LSOA's in the 30% least deprived in the country, compared to 20% in 2010;
- Parts of Park and Highfield are ranked as significantly less deprived in 2015, whilst parts of Clifton, Highfield, Marton, Waterloo, Warbreck and Bispham are ranked as more deprived

Overview of IMD methodology

The Indices of Deprivation have maintained a similar methodology since 2004. The [IMD technical annexe](#) covers this in detail, but in brief the IMD is built by:

1. Selecting the indicators which best measure each of the domains and obtaining data;
2. Applying "Shrinkage estimation" to indicators - crudely, this is a way of making data which is potentially unreliable more robust by using more reliable data to correct it;
3. Combining the indicators and using weighting to produce a score and ranking for each domain;
4. Applying a standard distribution – so the indicators in each domain are incorporated into the overall measure in the same way;
5. Correcting for "cancellation" – a way of balancing a lack of deprivation in one domain with deprivation in another so as a realistic Local Authority rank is reached. This produces the overall LSOA rank;
6. Aggregating this data up to Local Authority level, then examining it in a variety of different ways to produce a number of overall deprivation measures.

It is not clear from the information made available with the data what, if any, effect these statistical techniques have on Blackpool's rankings and how they might vary if different techniques were used.

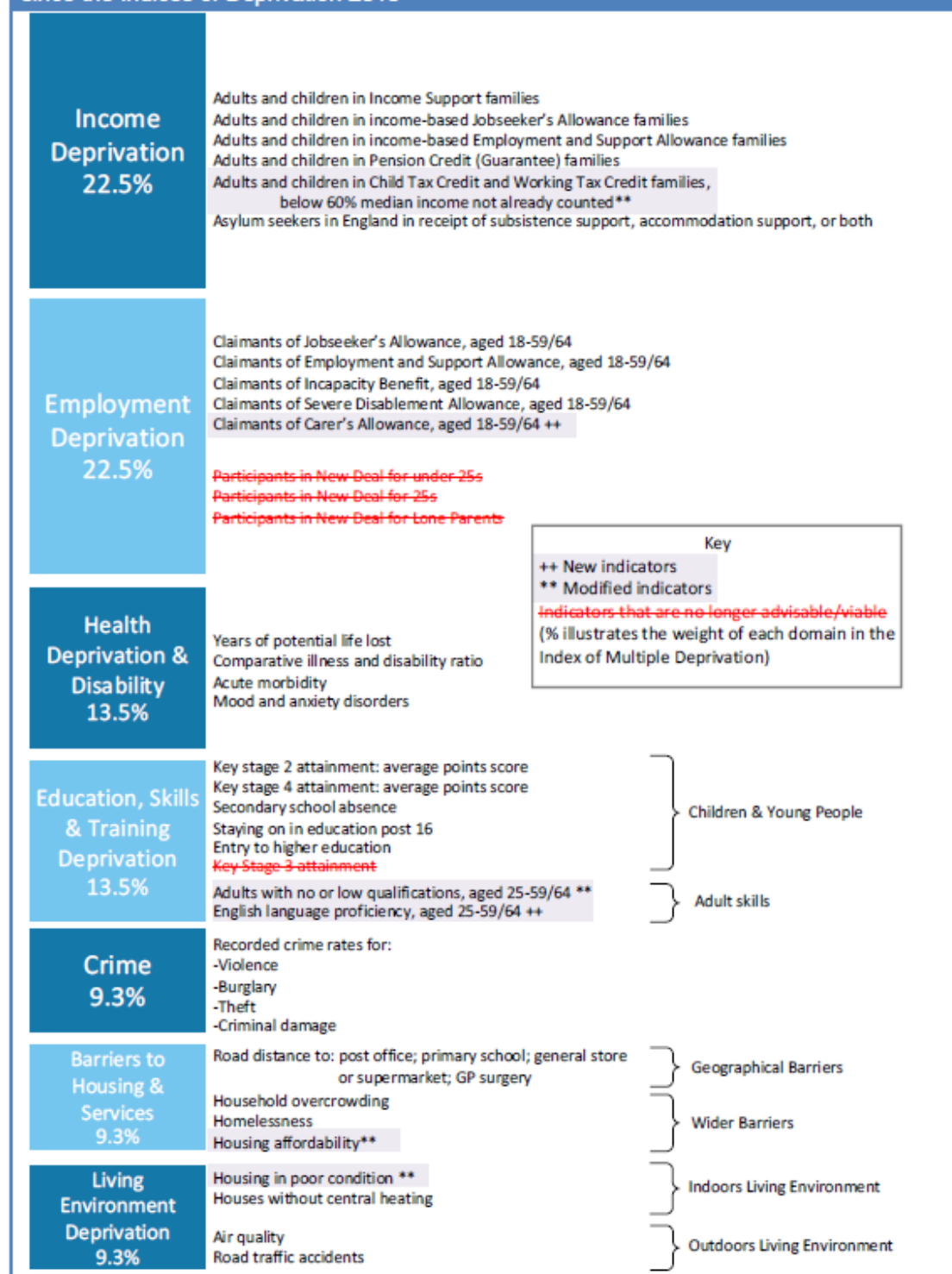
Changes since Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

The table overleaf shows which indicators are included in the 2015 index, and details how these have changed since 2010. In addition to this, the 2015 index has been updated with population data from the 2011 Census.

The most substantial changes were the inclusion of new indicators and removal of ones no longer available. New indicators incorporated into the index were:

- Claimants of Carer's Allowance (employment domain) – likely to have impacted negatively on Blackpool's overall position due to high levels of people with limiting illnesses and carers;
- English Language proficiency (education domain) – likely to impact positively on Blackpool's overall rank, as this is a measure of people where English is not their first language.

Figure C.1 Domains and indicators for the Indices of Deprivation 2015, showing changes since the Indices of Deprivation 2010



Blackpool's Deprivation Rankings since 2004

For the 2015 index, the DCLG has reported the rank of local authority areas obtained from calculating the proportion of LSOA's in the area which fall into the most deprived 10% in the country. This measure has not previously been reported by DCLG, but their figures show that Blackpool now ranks as the 7th most deprived area, compared to 9th in 2010, with 38.3% of our LSOA's (36 areas in total) now falling into this category.

Historically, the deprivation ranking usually quoted was based on an average for all LSOAs – based on the deprivation scores obtained from the indicators in each of the 7 domains. On this measure Blackpool fell from being ranked 6th most deprived to the most deprived local authority area in the country, as can be seen in the table below.

Ranking Measure	2004	2007	2010	2015	Change
Rank of average score Ranks the authority based on average deprivation scores for all LSOAs.	24th	12th	6th	1st	-5
Local Concentration Ranks the area by an average of LSOA rankings covering 10% of the population. Areas are selected in order from most deprived.	10th	3rd	1st	1st	~0
Rank of average rank Ranks the authority based on the average deprivation rankings for all LSOAs	26th	18th	10th	4th	-6
Rank of LSOAs in most deprived 10% Ranks the authority based on the % of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally	-	-	9th	7th	-2
Extent Ranks the authority based on an average of LSOA rankings in the most 30% deprived nationally	35th	24th	16th	12th	-4
Employment scale Ranks the authority based on the absolute number of people who are income deprived	59th	61st	63rd	61st	-2
Income scale Ranks the authority based on the absolute number of people who are income deprived	73rd	72nd	74th	68th	-6

The other overall ranks are variations of these. The rank of local concentration is a reference to the “intensity” of the deprivation amongst the 10% most deprived of the population, rather than a reference to deprived areas all being in one part of Blackpool. It is calculated by adding up the number of people living in the most deprived areas until 10% of Blackpool's total population is reached, and using the ranks of these LSOA areas to produce a concentration score, which is then

compared to the figure for other areas to produce a rank. The rank of local extent looks at neighbourhoods in the bottom 30%.

In previous iterations of the Index, only the Employment and Income domains (the two domains with the most influence on the overall deprivation ranking) were ranked, based on the total numbers of people included in the calculation of the indicators. These are therefore different to the other ranks, as they cover numbers of people and not performance indicators. The change in these rankings therefore show that Blackpool has the 61st and 68th biggest number of people affected by deprivation in these domains compared to other Local Authority areas across the country:

Domain Rankings 2015

For the first time in 2015, DCLG has released rankings for each of the individual domains, plus the two other deprivation products calculated from the same source data – Income Deprivation affecting Children, and affecting Older People. These show how the relative position of Blackpool varies across the domains, with performance on Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment, and Education & Skills the only ones outside the bottom 10 authority areas:

Indices of Deprivation Domain	Rank of Average Score	Rank of areas in most deprived 10%
Index of Multiple Deprivation	1	7
This combines the below 7 domains into a 'single score' of deprivation		
Income	3	9
Employment	2	7
Education and Skills	17	24
Health Deprivation and Disability	1	4
Crime	9	7
Barriers to Housing and Services	326	264
Living Environment	23	20
Additional Indices		
Income Deprivation affecting Children	9	11
Income Deprivation affecting Older People	21	34

Comparison with other Local Authority areas

The primary purpose of the Index is to facilitate comparisons of local authority areas on a like-for-like basis, giving an overview of the picture across the country. The tables below show where Blackpool sits in relation to the most deprived areas, how our position compares to Local Authority districts in Lancashire, and how we stack up against other comparable coastal areas. No clear picture emerges from the coastal comparison, which is focussed on resorts of a comparable size and profile to Blackpool.

10 most deprived authorities under each deprivation measure

	Average Rank	Average Score	Proportion of areas in 10% most deprived nationally	Extent	Local Concentration
1	Manchester	Blackpool	Middlesbrough	Manchester	Blackpool
2	Hackney	Knowsley	Knowsley	Liverpool	Middlesbrough
3	Barking and Dagenham	Kingston upon Hull	Kingston upon Hull	Tower Hamlets	Knowsley
4	Blackpool	Liverpool	Liverpool	Knowsley	Great Yarmouth
5	Knowsley	Manchester	Manchester	Middlesbrough	Kingston upon Hull
6	Tower Hamlets	Middlesbrough	Birmingham	Birmingham	Thanet
7	Liverpool	Birmingham	Blackpool	Nottingham	Liverpool
8	Newham	Nottingham	Nottingham	Kingston upon Hull	Burnley
9	Kingston upon Hull	Burnley	Burnley	Barking and Dagenham	North East Lincolnshire
10	Nottingham	Tower Hamlets	Hartlepool	Sandwell	Barrow-in-Furness

Rank Comparison of Lancashire Districts

LA	Rank of average scores			Rank of LSOAs in 10% most deprived
	2010	2015	Change	2015
Blackpool	6	1	-5	7
Burnley	11	9	-2	9
Blackburn with Darwen	17	15	-2	12
Hyndburn	34	26	-8	22
Pendle	33	38	5	18
Preston	45	61	16	53
Lancaster	116	105	-11	80
Rossendale	98	108	10	119
West Lancashire	136	139	3	99
Wyre	163	145	-18	67
Chorley	156	175	19	125
Fylde	236	217	-19	174
South Ribble	206	229	23	156
Ribble Valley	290	292	2	200

Coastal Districts – Rank Comparison

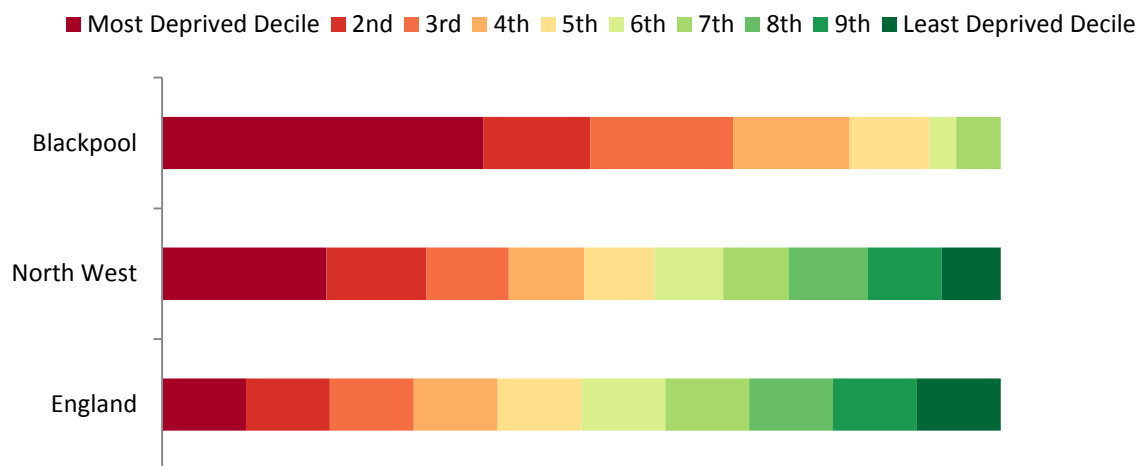
Rank of average scores				Rank of LSOAs in 10% most deprived	
Blackpool	6	1	-5		7
Torbay	61	46	-15		56
Southend-on-sea	106	90	-16		75
Scarborough	85	82	-3		71
Bournemouth	102	121	19		123
Brighton and hove	66	102	36		86

Deprivation in Neighbourhoods - Lower Super Output Areas

The table below shows how the level of deprivation across LSOA's has changed since the publication of the 2010 index. This shows how the overall fall in the rankings has played out at the local level, with the 2015 index showing no LSOA's in the 30% least deprived areas, compared to no LSOA's in the 20% most deprived in 2010.

Number of LSOA's in each decile				
National Decile	2010	2015	2010	2015
1 - most deprived 10%	35	36	37%	38%
2	11	12	12%	13%
3	18	16	19%	17%
4	11	13	12%	14%
5	11	9	12%	10%
6	4	3	4%	3%
7	3	5	3%	5%
8	1	0	1%	0%
9	0	0	0%	0%
10 - least deprived 10%	0	0	0%	0%

The chart below shows how the 2015 distribution compares to the regional and national picture. Blackpool has a greater proportion of areas in the most deprived deciles than the least deprived ones:

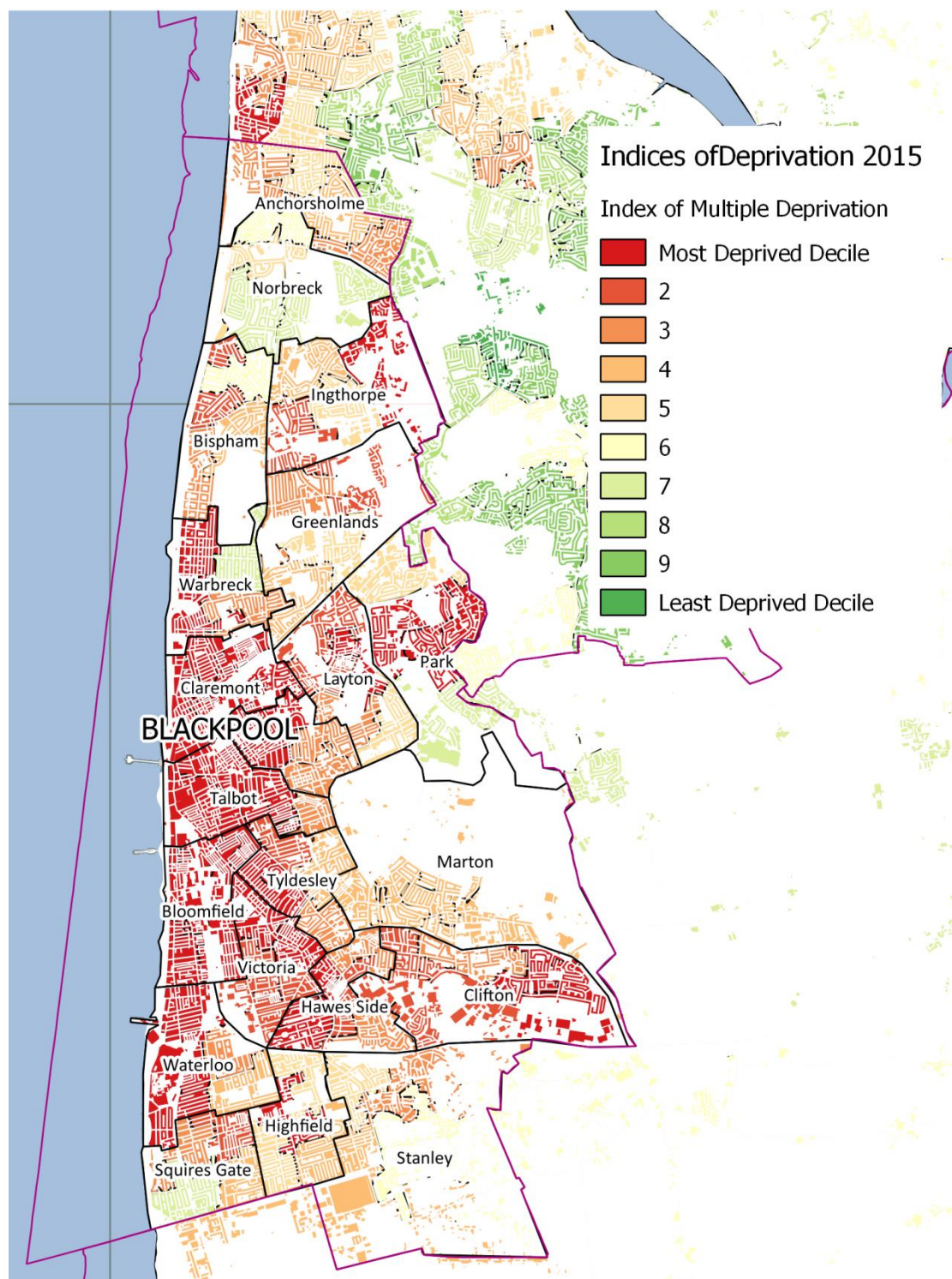


LSOA Map – Overall picture

The following maps show the picture on deprivation at LSOA level:

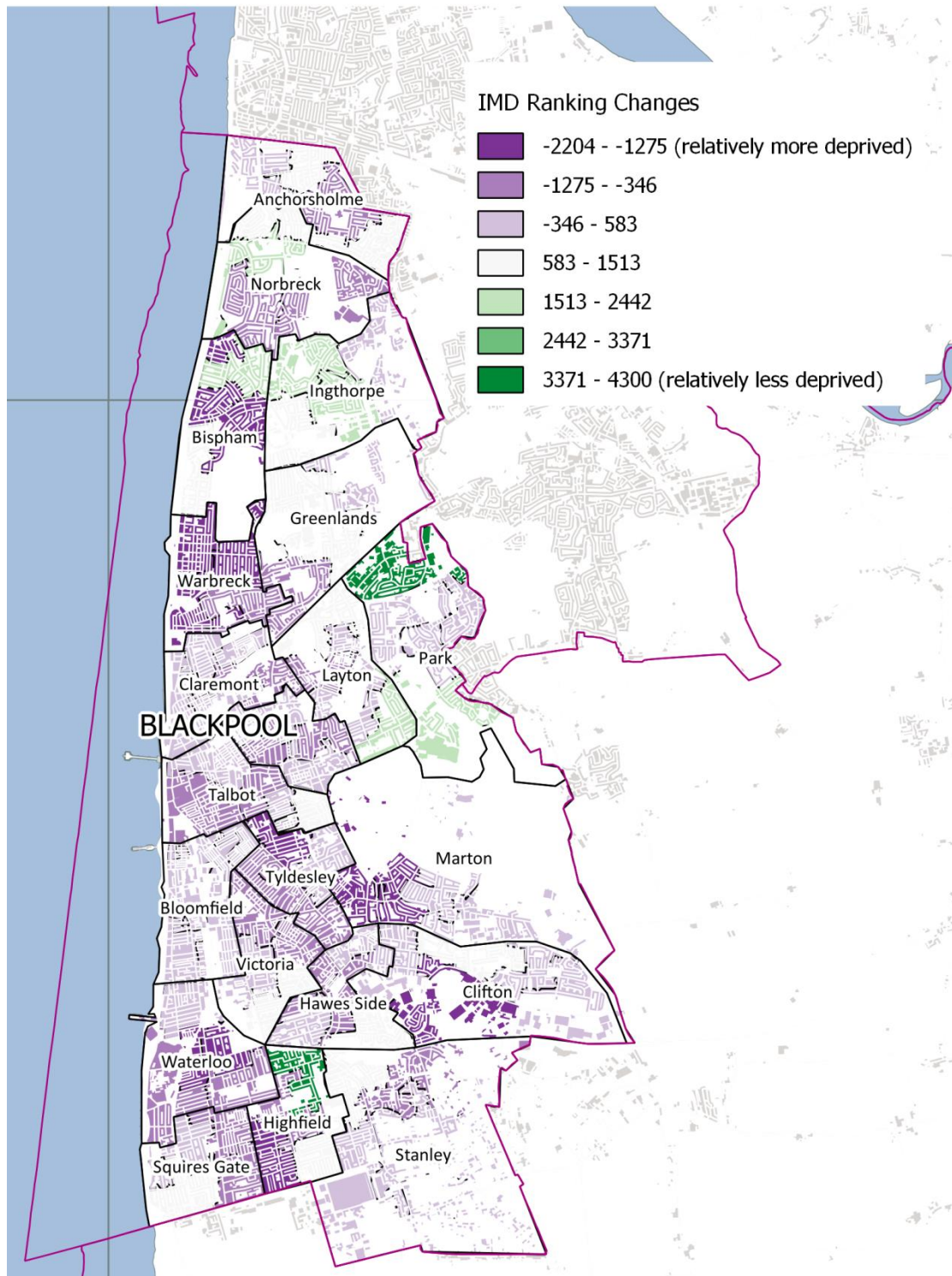
- On the “Blackpool” map, the colours pick out the built environment of the area, with the colour representing the level of deprivation. The boundaries of the LSOA’s are not included for ease of viewing, with the ward boundaries acting as a general guide;
- On the “Rank changes” map, the colours show how many ranks the LSOA’s have risen or fallen. This highlights parts of Park and Highfield wards which are ranked as significantly less deprived in 2015 than 2010, whilst parts of Clifton, Highfield, Marton, Waterloo, Warbreck and Bispham are all ranked as more deprived
- The final two maps show a comparison of the 2010 and 2015 indices. This shows in real terms how deprivation has changed. The maps are similar, indicating that falls/rises in deprivation which take an area into another decile are relatively rare, even though the general trend has been a fall in Blackpool’s LSOA rankings compared to other areas.

Indices of Deprivation 2015 - Blackpool

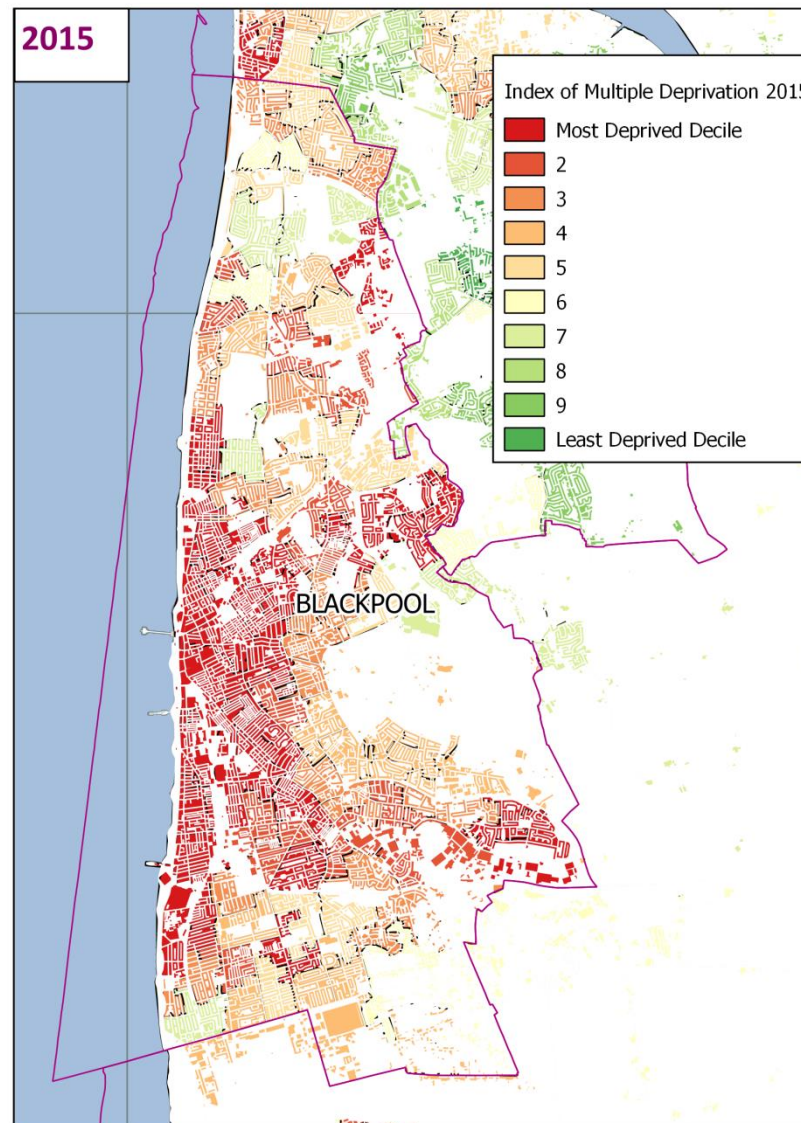
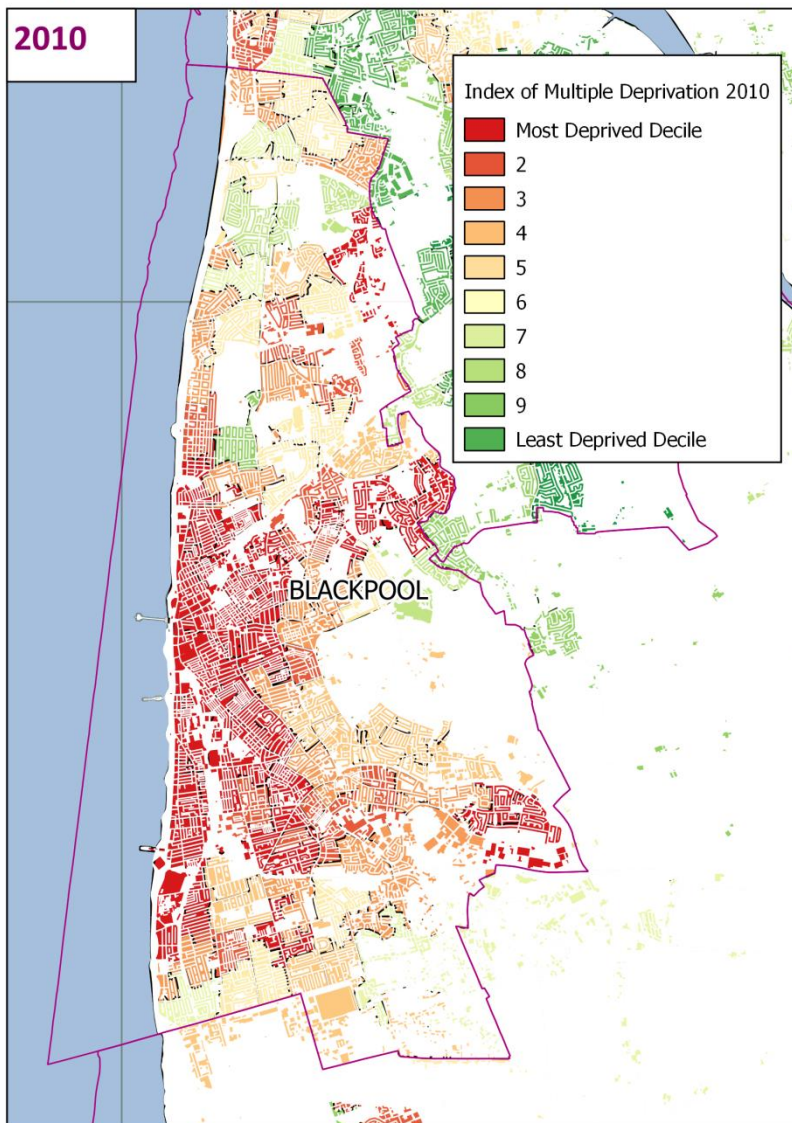


LSOA Map – Change

Indices of Deprivation 2015 - Rank Changes



Deprivation Maps of Blackpool 2010 and 2015



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