

The English Indices of Deprivation, 2019 – key findings for the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas

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Key findings

Upper-tier local authority summary

- Lancashire-12's index of multiple deprivation (IMD) ranking is 78/151 upper-tier local authorities but 1/26 26 two-tier county council areas, where 1 is the most deprived.
- The health deprivation and disability rank of average rank measure is the Lancashire-12 area's most deprived ranking (48/151, 1/26), followed by the living environment rank of average rank measure (54/151, 1/26).
- Although relatively mid-table for the percentages of people who are employment deprived and income deprived, owing to the Lancashire-12 area having such a large population this translates into substantial numbers. The Lancashire-12 area is ranked 3/151 upper-tier authorities and 2/26 two-tier council areas for number of people income and employment deprived.
 - 74,890 (11.2%) people of working age in the Lancashire-12 area are employment deprived.
 - 157,319 of the total population (13.3%) are income deprived.
 - 36,322 (16.7%) children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived families.
 - 43,166 (14.1%) older people, aged 60 or over, are income deprived.

Lower-tier local authority summary

- Burnley (11/317) and Hyndburn (18/317) are both in the most deprived 10% of the lower-tier local authorities within England on the IMD rank of average rank measure, Pendle and Preston are both in the most deprived 20%. In contrast, Ribble Valley is in the least deprived 20% in England.
- Blackpool unitary authority is ranked as the most deprived lower-tier local authority in England on the IMD rank of average rank measure, plus seven other measures, including income, health, local concentration and the percentage of people employment deprived. Blackburn with Darwen (14/317) is also in the most deprived 10% in England.
- Lancaster, Wyre, Pendle and Preston are in the 20% most deprived lower-tier local authority areas within England on the IMD rank of local concentration measure. Burnley and Hyndburn, along with Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities are in the most deprived decile for this indicator. All, except Preston and Blackpool, have got relatively worse since 2015 on this measure.
- Lancaster joins Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston in the 20% most deprived areas in England for the health deprivation and disability rank of average rank measure and the living environment rank of average rank measure.
- For the employment deprivation rank of average rank, Rossendale joins Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston in the 20% most deprived areas in England for this measure.

- Since 2015, all of the Lancashire-14 authorities have become relatively more deprived on the IMD rank of average rank measure, apart from Chorley, West Lancashire and Ribble Valley. Preston has the greatest percentile change, -7.6% . Blackpool has been in the 10% most deprived lower-tier authority and Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston have been in the 20% most deprived in the five indices published since 2000.
- Preston has the greatest number of people employment and income deprived (including children and older people) in the Lancashire-12 area, Ribble Valley the least. Burnley and Hyndburn have the highest proportions of their populations income and employment deprived in the area. Blackpool (20.9%), in the Lancashire-14 area, has the largest proportion of its working age population employment deprived in England, and the third largest percentage income deprived (24.7%). Blackpool has the largest number of people employment deprived and income deprived in the Lancashire-14 area.
- Health and disability is one of the two lowest ranked domains in 12 of the Lancashire-14 areas (on the rank of average rank measure for each of the seven domains).

Lancashire local economic partnership (LEP) summary

- The Lancashire LEP covers the Lancashire-14 area. On IMD it is ranked 9/38, which puts it in the 3rd decile. It is ranked 8/38 on the employment domain, with 105,200 people considered to be employment deprived. It is ranked 10/38 on the income domain, with 223,287 people considered to be income deprived. The LEP is ranked 4th (2nd decile) on the IMD local concentration measure. Its health ranking, 7/38, is also in the second decile.

NHS clinical commissioning group (CCG) summary

- NHS East Lancashire CCG is ranked lowest on the multiple-deprivation and health deprivation and disability indices in the Lancashire-12 area. Blackpool is ranked the most deprived CCG on the health deprivation and disability index.

Ward summary

- 17 (6%) out of 285 wards in the Lancashire-14 area are in the 1% most deprived in England. Blackpool has 3 of the 5 most deprived wards in the area. Trinity and Bank Hall wards in Burnley are the most deprived wards in the Lancashire-12 area. Whitefield in Pendle is the most deprived ward in England on the Living Environment domain.

Lower-layer super out area (LSOA) summary

- Three of the five most deprived LSOAs in the Lancashire-12 area are in Burnley. The 10 most deprived LSOAs in the Lancashire-14 area are all in Blackpool. Two of the five least deprived LSOAs in the Lancashire-12 area are in Ribble Valley. One LSOA in Blackburn with Darwen is the fourth least deprived in the Lancashire-14 area.

- 15.1% (114) of the 756 Lancashire-12 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in 2019, up from 13.0% (98) in 2015, and 7.3% (55) of the Lancashire-12 LSOAs are in the least deprived decile, the same percentage as in 2015. 19.8% (186) of the 941 Lancashire-14 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in 2019, up from 17.2% (162) in 2015, and 6% (56) are in the least deprived decile, again, the same proportion as in 2015.
- Blackpool (58.5%), Blackburn with Darwen (56.0%), Burnley (51.7%), Hyndburn (48.1%), Preston (43.0%) and Pendle (38.6%) all have high percentages of their respective LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England.
- Between the 2015 and 2019 indices of deprivation, 297 LSOAs (31.6%) in the Lancashire-14 area have moved into a more deprived decile, 72 (7.7%) have moved into a less deprived decile, whilst 572 LSOAs have stayed in the same decile.

Background and introduction

Since the 1970s the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and its predecessors have calculated local measures of deprivation in England. This report contains the latest iteration of these statistics, the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019). The IoD2019 is an update to the 2015 indices and retains the same model of multiple deprivation, using the same approach and utilising data inputs from the most recent time points where possible, varying from 2011 up to 2019. For the income and employment deprivation domains the data relates to the tax year 2015/16.

The data provide an important spatial evaluation tool that assist in the planning of policies, strategies and the allocation of resources.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

The IoD2019 is comprised of seven distinct domains of deprivation, which, when combined and appropriately weighted, form the IMD2019. They are:

1. Income (22.5%) - measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income;
2. Employment (22.5%) – measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market due to unemployment, sickness, disability or caring responsibilities;
3. Health deprivation and disability (13.5%) – measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health;
4. Education, skills & training (13.5%) – measures the lack of attainment and skills;
5. Crime (9.3%) – measures the risk of personal and material victimisation;

6. Barriers to housing and services (9.3%) – measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services;
7. Living environment (9.3%) – measures the quality of the local environment, including condition of housing, pollution and road safety.

A suite of 39 separate indicators sits under these domains. More context around these themes can be found in the relevant sections on Lancashire Insight.

There are also two supplementary indices. One measures the proportion of children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families (the income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)). The second measures the proportion of those aged 60+ who experience income deprivation (the income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOP)).

The indices of deprivation are designed primarily to measure relative deprivation at the small geographic/neighbourhood level, for areas known as lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs). There are 32,844 LSOAs within England. These are areas smaller than wards containing between 1,000 and 3,000 people (approximately 1,500 people, or 650 households on average).

The IMD is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every lower-layer super output area (LSOA) in England. All LSOAs in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High-ranking LSOAs (where 1 is high) can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived'. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. The indices of deprivation measure deprivation on a relative rather than an absolute scale, so an LSOA ranked 100th is more deprived than an LSOA ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

Summary measures have been produced to help users understand deprivation patterns across a set of higher geographies, namely, local district authorities, upper-tier local authorities (including two-tier county councils), local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups. These are derived from the LSOAs that fall within them. Ward geographies are not calculated by MHCLG but they provide the methodology to calculate them, which has been followed for this report.

The IoD2019 is based on the same methodology as the 2015 indices, providing a consistent suite of outputs that are in line with previous iterations. Although it is not possible to use the indices to measure changes in the absolute level of deprivation in places over time, it is possible to explore changes in relative deprivation, or changes in the pattern of deprivation, between the IoD2019 and previous iterations of the indices. For summary measures (local authorities, CCGs, wards) the denominators (the number of local authorities/CCGs/wards) have changed and therefore comparisons can only be made on percentiles¹ and deciles, not ranks.

All statistics in this report are taken from Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 via the GOV.UK website.

[Dashboards](#) have been produced to visualise the data alongside this analysis.

¹ Percentile is the rank divided by the highest rank, so for Lancashire-12 it would be 78/151 ie 52%. Decile divides percentiles into ten equal parts, so 1 would be 0%-10%, 2 would be 10.1% to 20%.

Local authority analysis

Upper-tier authorities – Lancashire-12

Lancashire-12 is ranked 78/151 upper tier authorities on the Index of Multiple Deprivation rank of average rank measure. This puts it in the 6th decile (52nd percentile). This is broadly similar to the 2015 findings when it was also in the 6th decile (57th percentile).

However, if we consider the Lancashire-12 area within the 26 two-tier² county council authorities, then it is ranked 1/26 on the IMD rank of average rank measure. It is also ranked 1/26 (most deprived) on rank of average score, rank of extent, rank of local concentration, and on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England.

Table 1 below shows Lancashire-12's rank within the seven domains and the two supplementary income sub-domains. Health and living environment have the most deprived ranks, placing them within the 4th decile, with employment next lowest just falling within the 5th decile. Health issues are explored further within our Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA). Within the 26 two-tier authorities, Lancashire-12 is ranked 1/26 (most deprived) on health, living environment, employment and income. Lancashire-12 is mid-table in the 151 and 26 groups for the education, skills and training domain.

Table 1: Lancashire-12's rank and percentiles across the seven domains

Domain	Sub domain	Rank of average rank upper-tier authorities ^[1]	Rank of average rank two-tier authorities ^[2]	Percentile upper-tier authorities	Percentile two-tier authorities
Health and disability		48	1	32%	4%
Living environment		54	1	36%	4%
Employment		61	1	40%	4%
Income		83	1	55%	4%
	Income deprivation affecting children -IDACI	87	2	58%	8%
	Income deprivation affecting older people - IDAOPI	90	1	60%	4%
Education, skills and training		83	13	55%	50%
Crime		90	3	60%	12%
Barriers to housing and services		135	26	89%	100%

[1] Lancashire 12 ranking out of 151 upper-tier authorities, 1 is most deprived

[2] Lancashire-12 ranking out of 26, 1 is most deprived

Lancashire-12 is the least deprived of the 26 two-tier authorities and towards the least deprived end of the 151 upper-tier authorities on the barriers to housing and services domain. This partially reflects the affordability of housing within the area.

² 26 local authorities areas have a two-tier system whereby the majority of services are delivered by the county council (upper tier) and more local services are delivered by the district councils (lower tier). In other areas, there is a single authority instead. The 151 upper-tier authorities are comprised of 26 two-tier county council areas and 125 unitary authorities/metropolitan boroughs/London boroughs.

Although relatively mid-table on relative deprivation for employment and income, because the Lancashire-12 area has such a large population, this translates into substantial numbers of people. In the Lancashire-12 area,

- 74,890 (11.2%) people of working age are employment deprived (involuntarily excluded from the labour market due to unemployment, disability, caring or sickness);
- 157,319 of the total population (13.3%) are income deprived;
- 36,322 (16.7%) children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived families; and
- 43,166 (14.1%) older people aged 60 or over are income deprived.

The Lancashire-12 area is ranked 3/151 upper-tier authorities for the number of people who are employment and income deprived and ranked 2/26 two-tier county council areas.

Lower-tier authorities

The pattern of deprivation across large areas such as lower-tier local authorities can be complex. In some areas, deprivation is concentrated in severe pockets, rather than evenly spread throughout. In other areas, the opposite picture is seen, with deprivation spread relatively evenly throughout the area, and with no highly deprived areas. The set of summary measures described in this section have been designed to help users understand deprivation patterns for higher-level areas such as local authority districts. The measures identify the overall intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed across the larger area, and the overall volume, or 'scale', of deprivation. There is no single local authority summary measure that can be described as the 'best' measure. The seven sub-domains of deprivation are also analysed in this section.

Overall intensity of deprivation

Average of LSOA ranks is the population weighted average of the combined *ranks* for all the LSOAs in a local authority – ie it summarises the local authority as a whole, taking into account the ranks of both the deprived and the least deprived LSOAs. This measure can conceal local authorities with highly polarised levels of deprivation, as extremely deprived LSOAs will be averaged out by less deprived areas.

Figure 1 shows each of the Lancashire-12 districts with their rank of average rank, where 1 is most deprived and 317 least deprived.

Burnley (11/317) and Hyndburn (18/317) are both in the most deprived 10% of the lower-tier local authorities within England on the IMD rank of average rank measure, Pendle (36/317) and Preston (46/317) are both in the most deprived 20%. In contrast, Ribble Valley is in the least deprived 20% in England. No Lancashire-12 authorities are in the least deprived 10% in England.

Blackpool unitary authority (1/317) is the most deprived lower-tier local authority in England on the IMD rank of average rank measure, plus seven other measures, including income, health, local concentration and the percentage of people employment deprived. Blackburn with Darwen (14/317) is also in the most deprived 10% in England.

Figure 1: Local authority IMD rank of average rank out of 317, coloured by decile

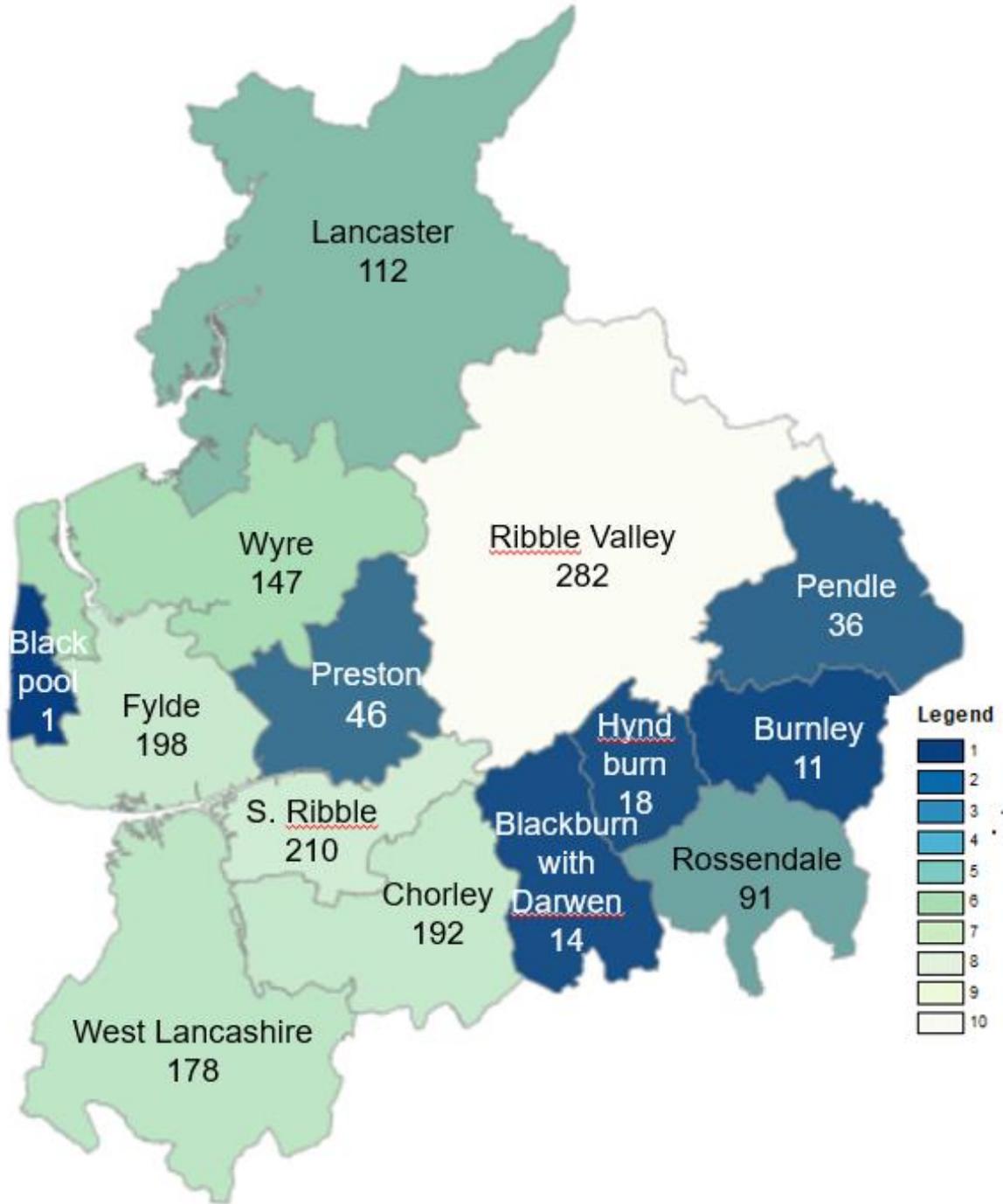


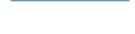
Table 2 below looks at the change in the IMD rank of average rank measure since the 2015 index. Only Chorley and West Lancashire have become relatively less deprived. Preston has the greatest percentile change, 7.6%, dropping from the 3rd to the 2nd decile, showing that the authority has become relatively more deprived. Even taking into account the boundary changes in England between the two indices, these represent real change in relative deprivation.

Table 2: Comparison between 2015 and 2019 on the IMD rank of average rank measure

Area	2015		2019		2015 to 2019		2015 to 2019	
	Percentile	Decile	Percentile	Decile	Change in percentile	Change in decile	Change in percentile	Change in decile
Burnley	5.2%	1	3.5%	1	↓ -1.7%	→	0	0
Chorley	57.1%	6	60.6%	7	↑ 3.5%	↑	1	1
Fylde	66.9%	7	62.5%	7	↓ -4.4%	→	0	0
Hyndburn	8.6%	1	5.7%	1	↓ -2.9%	→	0	0
Lancaster	38.3%	4	35.3%	4	↓ -3.0%	→	0	0
Pendle	12.9%	2	11.4%	2	↓ -1.5%	→	0	0
Preston	22.1%	3	14.5%	2	↓ -7.6%	↓	-1	-1
Ribble Valley	89.0%	9	89.0%	9	→ 0.0%	→	0	0
Rossendale	30.1%	4	28.7%	3	↓ -1.4%	↓	-1	-1
South Ribble	71.8%	8	66.2%	7	↓ -5.5%	↓	-1	-1
West Lancashire	50.3%	6	56.2%	6	↑ 5.8%	→	0	0
Wyre	51.2%	6	46.4%	5	↓ -4.9%	↓	-1	-1
Blackburn with Darwen	7.4%	1	4.4%	1	↓ -2.9%	→	0	0
Blackpool	1.2%	1	0.3%	1	↓ -0.9%	→	0	0

If we look back at the last five published indices of deprivation in table 3 below, we can see that Blackpool has been in the 10% most deprived authorities since 2000. Blackburn with Darwen, Burnley, Hyndburn and Preston have been in the 20% most deprived authorities since 2000. Chorley and West Lancashire have become relatively less deprived since 2000, moving up two deciles.

Table 3: Local authority deciles for IMD rank of average rank, all indices since 2000

Area	Decile (1 is 10% most deprived, 10 is 10% least deprived)					Trend
	2000	2004	2007	2015	2019	
Burnley	2	2	1	1	1	
Chorley	5	6	6	6	7	
Fylde	7	7	8	7	7	
Hyndburn	2	2	2	1	1	
Lancaster	4	4	4	4	4	
Pendle	2	2	2	2	2	
Preston	3	3	3	3	2	
Ribble Valley	8	8	9	9	9	
Rossendale	2	3	3	4	3	
South Ribble	7	7	7	8	7	
West Lancashire	4	4	5	6	6	
Wyre	5	6	6	6	5	
Blackburn with Darwen	1	2	1	1	1	
Blackpool	1	1	1	1	1	

Average of LSOA scores – is the population weighted average of the combined scores for all the LSOAs in a local authority – ie it describes the local authority as a whole, taking into account the full range of LSOA scores across a local authority. Compared to the average rank measure, more deprived local authorities tend to have more extreme scores than ranks. So highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using ranks. Highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.

Table 4 below shows the IMD rank of average score. Chorley, Lancaster and West Lancashire are all one decile lower on the rank of average score measure than the rank of average rank measure, showing that their deprivation is more polarised than other areas. All the others are the same, with Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston in the 20% most deprived and Ribble Valley in the 20% least deprived.

Table 4: IMD rank of average score and change since 2015

	2015			2019			2015 to 2019	2010 to 2015
	Rank of Average Score	Percentile	Decile	Rank of Average Score	Percentile	Decile	Change in percentile	Change in decile
Burnley	9	2.8%	1	8	2.5%	1	↓ -0.2%	→ 0
Chorley	175	53.7%	6	177	55.8%	6	↑ 2.2%	→ 0
Fylde	217	66.6%	7	195	61.5%	7	↓ -5.1%	→ 0
Hyndburn	26	8.0%	1	16	5.0%	1	↓ -2.9%	→ 0
Lancaster	105	32.2%	4	89	28.1%	3	↓ -4.1%	↓ -1
Pendle	38	11.7%	2	33	10.4%	2	↓ -1.2%	→ 0
Preston	61	18.7%	2	45	14.2%	2	↓ -4.5%	→ 0
Ribble Valley	292	89.6%	9	283	89.3%	9	↓ -0.3%	→ 0
Rosendale	108	33.1%	4	92	29.0%	3	↓ -4.1%	↓ -1
South Ribble	229	70.2%	8	204	64.4%	7	↓ -5.9%	↓ -1
West Lancashire	139	42.6%	5	155	48.9%	5	↑ 6.3%	→ 0
Wyre	145	44.5%	5	129	40.7%	5	↓ -3.8%	→ 0
Blackburn with Darwen	15	4.6%	1	9	2.8%	1	↓ -1.8%	→ 0
Blackpool	1	0.3%	1	1	0.3%	1	→ 0.0%	→ 0

How deprivation is distributed across the larger area

Extent – is the proportion of a local authority's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country – ie it portrays how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a local authority. It uses a weighted measure of the population in the most deprived 30% of all areas which is designed to avoid the 'cliff edge' effect associated with the blunt cut-off points (such as the proportion of LSOAs within the most deprived 10% nationally, whereby areas ranked only a single place outside the 10% cut-off point are not counted at all).

Burnley, Pendle, Hyndburn and Preston, along with Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities are in the 10% most deprived in England on this measure. All authorities apart from Chorley, West Lancashire and Ribble Valley have become relatively more deprived on this measure since 2015.

Table 5: IMD rank of extent and change since 2015

Area	2015			2019			2015 to 2019	
	Rank of Extent	Percentile	Decile	Rank of Extent	Percentile	Decile	Change in percentile	Change in decile
Burnley	16	4.9%	1	9	2.8%	1	↓ -2.1%	→ 0
Chorley	146	44.8%	5	144	45.4%	5	↑ 0.6%	→ 0
Fylde	196	60.1%	6	174	54.9%	6	↓ -5.2%	→ 0
Hyndburn	24	7.4%	1	17	5.4%	1	↓ -2.0%	→ 0
Lancaster	100	30.7%	4	89	28.1%	3	↓ -2.6%	↓ -1
Pendle	31	9.5%	1	29	9.1%	1	↓ -0.4%	→ 0
Preston	46	14.1%	2	27	8.5%	1	↓ -5.6%	↓ -1
Ribble Valley	302	92.6%	10	295	93.1%	10	↑ 0.4%	→ 0
Rossendale	109	33.4%	4	94	29.7%	3	↓ -3.8%	↓ -1
South Ribble	208	63.8%	7	185	58.4%	6	↓ -5.4%	↓ -1
West Lancashire	121	37.1%	4	125	39.4%	4	↑ 2.3%	→ 0
Wyre	141	43.3%	5	132	41.6%	5	↓ -1.6%	→ 0
Blackburn with Darwen	13	4.0%	1	7	2.2%	1	↓ -1.8%	→ 0
Blackpool	12	3.7%	1	5	1.6%	1	↓ -2.1%	→ 0

Local concentration – is the population weighted average of the ranks of a local authority's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the local authority's population – ie it is useful way of identifying local authority' "hot spots" of high levels of deprivation. For example, an authority with 25% of LSOAs within the most deprived 1% of the rankings would receive a much higher score than an authority with 25% of LSOAs lying just within the 10% most deprived decile.

Burnley and Hyndburn, along with Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities are in the most deprived decile for this indicator and all, except Blackpool, which is already the most deprived, have got relatively worse since 2015.

Lancaster, Wyre, Pendle and Preston are in the 20% most deprived lower-tier local authority areas within England on the IMD rank of local concentration measure. All except Preston have got relatively worse since 2015.

Table 6: IMD rank of local concentration and change since 2015

Area	2015			2019			2015 to 2019		
	Rank of Local Concentration	Percentile	Decile	Rank of Local Concentration	Percentile	Decile	Change in percentile	Change in decile	
Burnley	8	2.5%	1	6	1.9%	1	↓ -0.6%	→ 0	
Chorley	137	42.0%	5	135	42.6%	5	↑ 0.6%	→ 0	
Fylde	191	58.6%	6	164	51.7%	6	↓ -6.9%	→ 0	
Hyndburn	41	12.6%	2	27	8.5%	1	↓ -4.1%	↓ -1	
Lancaster	36	11.0%	2	33	10.4%	2	↓ -0.6%	→ 0	
Pendle	62	19.0%	2	55	17.4%	2	↓ -1.7%	→ 0	
Preston	60	18.4%	2	61	19.2%	2	↑ 0.8%	→ 0	
Ribble Valley	309	94.8%	10	300	94.6%	10	↓ -0.1%	→ 0	
Rosendale	117	35.9%	4	88	27.8%	3	↓ -8.1%	↓ -1	
South Ribble	201	61.7%	7	178	56.2%	6	↓ -5.5%	↓ -1	
West Lancashire	75	23.0%	3	83	26.2%	3	↑ 3.2%	→ 0	
Wyre	61	18.7%	2	40	12.6%	2	↓ -6.1%	→ 0	
Blackburn with Darwen	20	6.1%	1	18	5.7%	1	↓ -0.5%	→ 0	
Blackpool	1	0.3%	1	1	0.3%	1	→ 0.0%	→ 0	

The overall volume, or ‘scale’, of deprivation

Two of the seven domains are population linked and can therefore be used to define the percentage of the population experiencing deprivation and the scale of deprivation (the number experiencing deprivation).

1. **Income scale** – is the number of people in the local authority who are income deprived. If two districts have the same percentage of income deprived people, the authority with the larger number of income deprived people will be ranked as more deprived on this measure because more people are experiencing the deprivation.
2. **Employments scale** – is the number of working age people in the local authority who are employment deprived. If two districts have the same percentage of employment deprived people, the authority with the larger number of employment deprived people will be ranked as more deprived on this measure because more people are experiencing the deprivation.
3. **Income score** – is the percentage of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income.
4. **Employment score** – is the percentage of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

Table 7 shows that Preston has the greatest number of people employment and income deprived (including children and older people) in the Lancashire-12 area, Ribble Valley the least. Burnley and Hyndburn have the highest proportions of their population income and employment deprived in the area. Blackpool has the largest number and proportion of its population both employment and income deprived in the Lancashire-14 area. The percentage employment deprived is the largest in England.

Table 7: Number of employment and income deprived people

Area	Number of people employment deprived (employment scale)	Employment average score	Number of people income deprived (income scale)	Income average score	Number of children aged 0-15 in income deprived families (calculated from IDACI score)	Number of older people, 60+, income deprived (calculated from IDAOPI score)
Burnley	8,010	0.163	17,641	0.203	4,481	3,854
Chorley	5,728	0.091	11,243	0.102	2,479	3,252
Fylde	3,839	0.096	7,364	0.096	1,327	2,686
Hyndburn	6,792	0.151	14,538	0.182	3,607	3,431
Lancaster	8,671	0.106	18,039	0.129	4,129	5,029
Pendle	6,648	0.132	15,040	0.168	3,453	3,990
Preston	10,539	0.123	22,633	0.162	5,632	5,251
Ribble Valley	1,887	0.06	3,292	0.057	594	1,211
Rossendale	4,855	0.122	10,065	0.145	2,400	2,542
South Ribble	4,977	0.081	9,942	0.091	2,346	2,875
West Lancashire	6,585	0.105	13,834	0.123	3,102	4,283
Wyre	6,361	0.112	13,688	0.125	2,835	4,663
Lancashire-12	74,890	0.112	157,319	0.133	36,322	43,166
Blackburn with Darwen	13,778	0.162	31,358	0.212	7,794	6,694
Blackpool	16,532	0.209	34,610	0.247	7,796	8,394
Lancashire-14	105,200		223,287		51,912	58,253

All areas have seen a reduction in the number of people income and employment deprived since 2015.

Sub-domains

Table 8 looks at the seven domains of deprivation within each district ordered by their relative ranking. Health is one of the two lowest ranked domains in 12 of the Lancashire-14 authorities, living environment in 7 areas and employment in 6 areas. Education, skills and training is second lowest in Pendle. Income is in the top two in Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. Barriers to housing and services is the domain relatively least deprived in 12 of the 14 areas.

Table 8: Deprivation domains sorted by their relative rank within the district

Area	Most deprived						Least deprived
Burnley	Health (R6, D1)	Employment (R9, D1)	Crime (R11, D1)	Income (R20, D1)	Education, skills & training (R22, D1)	Living Environment (R33, D2)	Barriers to housing and services (R311, D10)
Chorley	Health (R103, D4)	Employment (R159, D6)	Living Environment (R162, D6)	Crime (R181, D6)	Income (R186, D6)	Education, skills & training (R228, D8)	Barriers to housing and services (R282, D9)
Fylde	Health (R97, D4)	Employment (R121, D4)	Living Environment (R163, D6)	Income (R188, D6)	Education, skills & training (R248, D8)	Crime (R254, D9)	Barriers to housing and services (R300, D10)
Hyndburn	Health (R7, D1)	Living Environment (R20, D1)	Employment (R23, D1)	Income (R37, D2)	Crime (R48, D2)	Education, skills & training (R52, D2)	Barriers to housing and services (R317, D10)
Lancaster	Living Environment (R49, D2)	Health (R62, D2)	Crime (R124, D4)	Employment (R129, D5)	Income (R131, D5)	Education, skills & training (R180, D6)	Barriers to housing and services (R274, D9)
Pendle	Living Environment (R6, D1)	Education, skills & training (R33, D2)	Health (R38, D2)	Employment (R48, D2)	Income (R51, D2)	Crime (R115, D4)	Barriers to housing and services (R314, D10)
Preston	Health (R31, D1)	Living Environment (R39, D2)	Crime (R42, D2)	Income (R61, D2)	Employment (R62, D2)	Education, skills & training (R120, D4)	Barriers to housing and services (R294, D10)
Ribble Valley	Living Environment (R114, D4)	Health (R209, D7)	Barriers to housing and services (R218, D7)	Employment (R256, D9)	Crime (R284, D9)	Income (R295, D10)	Education, skills & training (R303, D10)
Rossendale	Employment (R56, D2)	Living Environment (R65, D3)	Health (R75, D3)	Income (R80, D3)	Crime (R117, D4)	Education, skills & training (R133, D5)	Barriers to housing and services (R249, D8)
South Ribble	Living Environment (R99, D4)	Health (R116, D4)	Employment (R179, D6)	Crime (R201, D7)	Income (R213, D7)	Education, skills & training (R235, D8)	Barriers to housing and services (R304, D10)
West Lancashire	Employment (R124, D4)	Health (R130, D5)	Income (R144, D5)	Education, skills & training (R190, D6)	Barriers to housing and services (R197, D7)	Crime (R230, D8)	Living Environment (R233, D8)
Wyre	Health (R71, D3)	Employment (R102, D4)	Income (R127, D5)	Living Environment (R152, D5)	Education, skills & training (R181, D6)	Crime (R213, D7)	Barriers to housing and services (R289, D10)
Blackburn with Darwen	Health (R11, D1)	Income (R18, D1)	Employment (R18, D1)	Education, skills & training (R29, D1)	Living Environment (R47, D2)	Crime (R56, D2)	Barriers to housing and services (R305, D10)
Blackpool	Income (R1, D1)	Health (R1, D1)	Employment (R2, D1)	Education, skills & training (R8, D1)	Living Environment (R15, D1)	Crime (R16, D1)	Barriers to housing and services (R308, D10)

Notes: Read from left to right for most to least deprived; R is rank of average rank, out of 317; and D is the decile that rank falls into. Colours refer to the domain.

Table 9 looks at the change in domains by percentile between 2015 and 2019. The income domain has become relatively more deprived in all areas apart from West Lancashire where it has stayed the same. However, as we saw above, the number of income deprived people in the Lancashire-14 area has reduced which suggests that income deprivation as a whole across England has lessened. It seems to be the income deprivation affecting children measure which is driving this change because all areas have become relatively more deprived on this indicator, whereas only Blackburn with Darwen, Preston and Wyre have become more deprived on the income deprivation affecting older people index.

Similarly with employment deprivation, all areas have become relatively more employment deprived apart from Chorley, which has improved and Blackpool, which has stayed the same (at the most employment deprived in England). All areas, apart from Preston have become more education deprived. The other domains show a more mixed picture. South Ribble has become more deprived across all seven domains; Wyre and Blackburn with Darwen have become more deprived across six of the seven domains.

Some change, estimated at up to 2.8%, might be due to local authority boundary changes, rather than a real change in relative deprivation.

Table 9: Change in percentile between 2015 and 2019

NAME	IMD Percentile	Income Percentile	Employment Percentile	Education Percentile	Health Percentile	Crime Percentile	Barriers to housing and services Percentile	Living Environment Percentile	IDACI Percentile	IDAOP1 Percentile
Blackburn with Darwen	↓ -2.9%	↓ -5.1%	↓ -1.4%	↓ -1.6%	↓ -1.4%	↑ 6.3%	↓ -0.1%	↓ -2.0%	↓ -7.9%	↓ -0.6%
Blackpool	↓ -0.9%	↓ -1.8%	→ 0.0%	↓ -2.1%	↓ -0.3%	↑ 0.4%	↓ -2.8%	↓ -2.6%	↓ -3.0%	↑ 0.2%
Burnley	↓ -1.7%	↓ -4.1%	↓ -1.1%	↓ -2.0%	↑ 0.1%	↓ -4.2%	↑ 7.9%	↓ -2.5%	↓ -5.7%	↑ 1.3%
Chorley	↑ 3.5%	↓ -1.4%	↑ 2.0%	↓ -3.2%	↑ 8.3%	↑ 5.6%	↓ -2.1%	↑ 10.9%	↓ -1.0%	↑ 4.2%
Fylde	↓ -4.4%	↓ -2.7%	↓ -8.5%	↓ -11.0%	↓ -2.8%	↑ 4.1%	↑ 0.5%	↓ -11.8%	↓ -6.0%	↑ 2.6%
Hyndburn	↓ -2.9%	↓ -3.1%	↓ -0.4%	↓ -2.0%	↑ 0.1%	↓ -1.1%	↑ 0.3%	↓ -2.0%	↓ -8.2%	↑ 1.4%
Lancaster	↓ -3.0%	↓ -8.7%	↓ -8.1%	↓ -16.5%	↑ 0.5%	↑ 3.8%	↑ 9.4%	↑ 2.0%	↓ -6.3%	↑ 0.5%
Pendle	↓ -1.5%	↓ -1.7%	↓ -1.4%	↓ -6.2%	↑ 4.6%	↑ 8.7%	↑ 1.5%	↓ -3.6%	↓ -3.0%	↑ 1.1%
Preston	↓ -7.6%	↓ -9.0%	↓ -10.8%	↑ 0.4%	↑ 2.7%	↓ -8.5%	↑ 0.4%	↓ -6.4%	↓ -6.7%	↓ -3.8%
Ribble Valley	→ 0.0%	↓ -3.6%	↓ -1.5%	↓ -1.3%	↓ -0.9%	→ 0.0%	↓ -1.8%	↑ 1.3%	↓ -1.0%	↑ 1.4%
Rossendale	↓ -1.4%	↓ -2.4%	↓ -3.5%	↓ -9.0%	↑ 9.9%	↑ 1.9%	↓ -11.9%	↑ 0.3%	↓ -2.7%	↑ 4.0%
South Ribble	↓ -5.5%	↓ -4.0%	↓ -3.3%	↓ -1.6%	↓ -5.4%	↓ -6.5%	↓ -0.1%	↓ -12.9%	↓ -3.9%	↑ 1.3%
West Lancashire	↑ 5.8%	↑ 0.3%	↓ -0.1%	↓ -5.1%	↑ 16.2%	↑ 21.9%	↑ 2.6%	↓ -4.1%	↓ -3.6%	↑ 3.8%
Wyre	↓ -4.9%	↓ -8.1%	↓ -6.5%	↓ -5.8%	↓ -0.9%	↑ 8.3%	↓ -1.8%	↓ -4.2%	↓ -9.5%	↓ -0.4%

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)

In the Lancashire-12 area, NHS East Lancashire CCG is ranked lowest on the multiple-deprivation (51/191) and health deprivation and disability (32/191) indices. All areas are in lower deciles on the health deprivation and disability index than the index of multiple deprivation as a whole, indicating that health deprivation is a key issue in each of the CCG areas. In the wider Lancashire-14 area, NHS Blackpool CCG is ranked as the most deprived CCG on the health deprivation and disability index, and second most deprived CCG on the index of multiple deprivation.

Table 10: IMD and health deprivation and disability domain by CCG

CCG	IMD rank of ranks ¹	IMD percentile	IMD decile	Health Deprivation and Disability rank of ranks ¹	Health Deprivation and Disability percentile	Health Deprivation and Disability decile
NHS Blackburn with Darwen CCG	12	6.3%	1	8	4.2%	1
NHS Blackpool CCG	2	1.0%	1	1	0.5%	1
NHS Chorley and South Ribble CCG	128	67.0%	7	75	39.3%	4
NHS East Lancashire CCG	51	26.7%	3	32	16.8%	2
NHS West Lancashire CCG	133	69.6%	7	96	50.3%	6
NHS Fylde and Wyre CCG	120	62.8%	7	55	28.8%	3
NHS Greater Preston CCG	85	44.5%	5	44	23.0%	3
NHS Morecambe Bay CCG	99	51.8%	6	63	33.0%	4

¹ rank out of 191

NHS Morecambe Bay CCG has changed its boundary since 2015 so comparisons with the previous index for that organisation are not possible. All CCGs, apart from West Lancashire have become relatively more deprived on the IMD rank of ranks. Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre and Greater Preston CCGs have become relatively more deprived on the health deprivation and disability index.

Local Economic Partnership (LEP)

The Lancashire LEP covers the Lancashire-14 area. Its IMD is ranked 9/38 LEP areas, which puts it in the 3rd decile. It is ranked 8/38 on the employment domain, with 105,200 people considered to be employment deprived. It is ranked 10/38 on the income domain, with 223,287 people considered to be income deprived. The LEP is ranked 4/38 (2nd decile) on the IMD local concentration measure. Its health ranking, 7/38, is also in the 2nd decile.

Wards

MHCLG do not publish rankings for wards however, they do provide the methodology in Appendix A of the [research report](#) to calculate them. 2019 ward boundaries have been used for this calculation in Lancashire.

Seventeen (6%) of the 285 wards in the Lancashire-14 area are in the 1% most deprived in England, as shown in table 10. Blackpool has four of the five most deprived wards in the area. Trinity and Bank Hall wards in Burnley are the most deprived wards in the Lancashire-12 area.

Table 11: Most deprived wards in the Lancashire-14 area

Ward	District	IMD rank ¹
Bloomfield	Blackpool	1
Claremont	Blackpool	2
Talbot	Blackpool	14
Blackburn Central	Blackburn with Darwen	16
Brunswick	Blackpool	26
Trinity	Burnley	29
Bank Hall	Burnley	32
Pharos	Wyre	34
Central	Hyndburn	38
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Burnley	46
Poulton	Lancaster	68
Spring Hill	Hyndburn	70
Park	Blackpool	84
Church	Hyndburn	91
Waterloo	Blackpool	100
Blackburn South East	Blackburn with Darwen	105
St Matthew's	Preston	108

¹Rank out of 7,408

Fifteen (5.3%) out of the 285 wards are in the 1% *least* deprived in England. The least deprived ward in the Lancashire-14 area is Ribby-with-Wrea in Fylde, followed by East Whalley, Read and Simonstone in Ribble Valley and Parbold in West Lancashire.

Whitefield in Pendle is ranked 1/7,408, most deprived, in England on the living environment domain. Whitefield ward only has two LSOAs. It is split by the M65, contains a motorway junction and is bordered by the A682 so scores in the most deprived 20% on the outdoor sub-domain due to pollution and road traffic collisions. On the indoors sub-domain, the ward is typified by small, low priced, leasehold, terraced housing which is in relatively poor condition and many homes had no central heating in the 2011 census.

Central ward in Hyndburn is ranked 4/7,408 on the same domain and is also typified by terraced housing. Bowland in Ribble Valley is ranked 6/7,408 on living environment (2/7,408 on indoors sub-domain). Bowland is a rural ward with four small villages, Slaidburn, Bolton-by-Bowland, Newton and Sawley.

Daneshouse with Stoneyholme in Burnley is ranked 4/7,408 on the adult skills sub-domain and 8/7,408 on IDAOPI. In the 2011 census, 82% of the population were black or minority ethnic. The ward has a relatively young population profile, in the population 2018 mid-year estimates only 7% were aged 65+.

Bank Hall and Trinity in Burnley are ranked 6 and 7/7,408 on the crime domain. For more information on community safety, please look at our section on [Lancashire Insight](#).

Lower super output areas (LSOAs)

Table 12 below shows that three of the five most deprived LSOAs in the Lancashire-12 area are in Burnley.³ These LSOAs have been in the 10% most deprived in England in the 2004, 2007 and 2015 indices of deprivation, showing persistent deprivation. The most deprived 10 LSOAs in the Lancashire-14 area are all in Blackpool, and they have also been in the most deprived 10% in England for the last four times in the indices of multiple deprivation have been calculated.

Table 12: Five most deprived LSOAs in Lancashire-12 area

Code	Name	District	IMD Rank ¹	IMD Percentile
E01024858	Burnley 007C	Burnley	15	0.00
E01024908	Burnley 010E	Burnley	17	0.00
E01025117	Lancaster 009C	Lancaster	33	0.00
E01024906	Burnley 014B	Burnley	61	0.00
E01025584	Wyre 001F	Wyre	96	0.00

¹ Rank out of 32,844

In contrast, table 13 shows that two of the five least deprived LSOAs in the Lancashire-12 area are in Ribble Valley. E01032486 in Blackburn with Darwen is the fourth least deprived LSOA in the Lancashire-14 area.

Table 13: Five least deprived LSOAs in Lancashire-12 area

Code	Name	District	IMD Rank ¹	IMD Percentile
E01025510	West Lancashire 005A	West Lancashire	32308	0.98
E01025410	South Ribble 003C	South Ribble	32337	0.98
E01024968	Chorley 005B	Chorley	32482	0.99
E01025341	Ribble Valley 005C	Ribble Valley	32635	0.99
E01025332	Ribble Valley 008C	Ribble Valley	32719	1.00

¹ Rank out of 32,844

Table 14 below shows the proportion of lower-layer super output areas in the most deprived areas. Burnley has nearly 7% of its LSOAs in the most deprived 1% and a quarter of its LSOAs in the most deprived 5%, showing that deprivation in the district is relatively more extreme than other areas.

In Blackpool, 23.4% of its LSOAs are in the most deprived 1% and 41.5% are in the most deprived 10%.

15.1% (114) of the 756 Lancashire-12 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in 2019, up from 13.0% (98) in 2015, and 7.3% (55) of the Lancashire-12 LSOAs are in the least deprived decile, the same percentage as in 2015. 19.8% (186) of the 941 Lancashire-14 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in 2019, up from 17.2% (162) in 2015, and 6% (56) are in the least deprived decile, again, the same proportion as in 2015.

³ To find the area covered by an LSOA, use our mapping system, [MARIO](#), 'Find' tab (next to maps), 'Find Census Area' and type the code into the box.

Blackpool (58.5%), Blackburn with Darwen (56.0%), Burnley (51.7%), Hyndburn (48.1%), Preston (43.0%) and Pendle (38.6%) all have high percentages of their respective LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England.

The Lancashire-12 area has 24.7% (187) of its 756 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in 2019, an increase from the 22% (166) in the 2015 indices. 18.3% (138) of Lancashire-12 LSOAs are in the 20% least deprived nationally, a fall from 18.8% (142) in the 2015 indices.

The Lancashire-14 area has 31.1% (293) of its 941 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally in 2019, an increase from the 27.5% (259) in the 2015 indices. 15.0% (141) of Lancashire-14 LSOAs are in the 20% least deprived nationally in 2019, down slightly from 15.6% (147) in the 2015 indices.

Table 14: Proportion of lower super output areas in most deprived 1%, 5%, 10% and 20%

Area	Total number of LSOAs	1%		5%		10%		20%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burnley	60	4	6.7%	15	25.0%	23	38.3%	31	51.7%
Chorley	66	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.5%	8	12.1%
Fylde	51	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.9%	4	7.8%
Hyndburn	52	1	1.9%	10	19.2%	14	26.9%	25	48.1%
Lancaster	89	3	3.4%	9	10.1%	13	14.6%	21	23.6%
Pendle	57	0	0.0%	5	8.8%	18	31.6%	22	38.6%
Preston	86	0	0.0%	6	7.0%	16	18.6%	37	43.0%
Ribble Valley	40	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rossendale	43	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	6	14.0%	10	23.3%
South Ribble	70	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	3	4.3%	3	4.3%
West Lancashire	73	0	0.0%	4	5.5%	6	8.2%	14	19.2%
Wyre	69	1	1.4%	8	11.6%	10	14.5%	12	17.4%
Lancashire-12	756	9	1.2%	60	7.9%	114	15.1%	187	24.7%
Blackburn with Darwen	91	2	2.2%	14	15.4%	33	36.3%	51	56.0%
Blackpool	94	22	23.4%	33	35.1%	39	41.5%	55	58.5%
Lancashire-14	941	33	3.5%	107	11.4%	186	19.8%	293	31.1%

Table 15, shows the LSOAs in the least deprived areas. Ribble Valley has half, whilst Chorley, South Ribble and West Lancashire have more than 30% of their LSOAs in the least deprived 20% in England. Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Wyre have none of their LSOAs in the least deprived 10% in England.

Table 15: LSOAS in the least deprived 1%, 5%, 10% and 20%

Area	Total number of LSOAs	1%		5%		10%		20%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burnley	60	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Chorley	66	0	0.0%	3	4.5%	7	10.6%	20	30.3%
Fylde	51	0	0.0%	2	3.9%	5	9.8%	13	25.5%
Hyndburn	52	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.8%
Lancaster	89	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	5	5.6%	10	11.2%
Pendle	57	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.5%
Preston	86	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.8%	12	14.0%
Ribble Valley	40	2	5.0%	3	7.5%	8	20.0%	20	50.0%
Rossendale	43	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	2	4.7%	5	11.6%
South Ribble	70	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	12	17.1%	22	31.4%
West Lancashire	73	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	10	13.7%	22	30.1%
Wyre	69	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	13.0%
Lancashire-12	756	2	0.3%	14	1.9%	54	7.1%	138	18.3%
Blackburn with Darwen	91	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	3	3.3%
Blackpool	94	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lancashire-14	941	2	0.2%	15	1.6%	55	5.8%	141	15.0%

The graph in Figure 2 shows the LSOAs profile across the deciles for the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas.

Figure 2: LSOAs by decile



Table 16 below shows the change in LSOAs in the Lancashire-14 area between the 2015 and 2019 IMDs. This table can be seen at other geographies in the dashboard. The numbers in grey are the LSOAs that have stayed in the same decile (572, 60.8%). Those in green are the numbers that have become relatively less deprived (72, 7.7%) and those in blue have become relatively more deprived (297, 31.6%).

Table 16: LSOA change in IMD decile 2015 to 2019

		IMD 2015 decile									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IMD 2019 decile	1	158	28								
	2	4	66	37							
	3		3	55	38	3					
	4			4	43	38	4				
	5				7	38	20	3			
	6					1	7	37	20	2	
	7						10	53	32	1	
	8						2	12	53	21	
	9								16	56	13
	10									13	43