



action on poverty  
& social inclusion



# Mapping Poverty in Wigan Report 2

## Index of Local Deprivation 1998

*A Partnership of Public, Private & Voluntary Sector Agencies working for your benefit*

*“Poverty means going short materially, socially and emotionally, spending less on food, heating and clothing than someone on average income. It steals away the opportunity to have a life unmarked by sickness, a decent education, a secure home and a long retirement”*  
(*“Poverty The Facts”* by the Child Poverty Action Group)

# Mapping Poverty in Wigan

*Report 2 from the Poverty Profiling Sub-Group  
of the Action Against Poverty Strategy Group*

## Index of Local Deprivation 1998

	Page
Contents	
Foreword	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Background	5
3. District Level	6
4. Ward Level	9
5. "Local Area" Enumeration District Level	11
"Poverty Profile" Map	13
6. Characteristics of Areas in the Highest 20% Enumeration Districts	15
7. Implications of the Index of Local Deprivation	19
8. Conclusion	20
Appendix	21
The Aim of Wigan's Action Against Poverty Strategy	26

## Foreword

Wigan Council adopted an Action Against Poverty Strategy in September 1996. One of the objectives of this Strategy is to map the levels of poverty and deprivation in the Borough.

A Sub Group of the main Working Group, consisting of representatives from Council Departments and Wigan & Bolton Health Authority, has been working on this mapping exercise.

A preliminary report was published in June 1998 using the Townsend Deprivation Index.

This is the second report, in what is expected to be a series, investigating the geographical distribution of poverty and deprivation.

The basis of the work is the Index of Local Deprivation 1998.

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# Index of Local Deprivation 1998

## I. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Index of Local Deprivation 1998 (ILD), published by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR), and an interpretation of the results relating to Wigan Metropolitan Borough.

The report is based on documents and data issued by the DETR particularly "The 1998 Index of Local Deprivation" (*Regeneration Research Summary No. 15, June 1998*) and "The 1998 Index of Local Deprivation: Patterns of Deprivation & 1991-6 Change" (*Regeneration Research Summary No. 21, November 1998*) both of which are available on Internet site [www.regeneration.detr.gov.uk](http://www.regeneration.detr.gov.uk). In addition reference has been made to "Updating and Revising the Index of Local Deprivation" (*Regeneration Research Report, October 1998*).

## 2. Background

In 1997 the DETR commissioned a team led by Professor Brian Robson from the Centre for Urban Policy Studies at the University of Manchester to update the 1991 Index of Local Conditions (ILC), which relied heavily on 1991 data, to a 1996 base and to realign it to the new local authority boundaries.

The 1991 ILC was also developed by the Centre for Urban Policy Studies at the University of Manchester and was published by the Department of the Environment in 1994. Based mainly on data from the 1991 Census, it was produced at three spatial scales:-

- Local Authority (LA) Districts - combining 13 indicators
- Wards - combining 7 indicators
- Census Enumeration Districts (E.D.'s) - combining 6 indicators

All the indicators included at the E.D. / Ward scales were from 1991 Census data, but the further 6 added at the LA District scale were from other data sources and were either not available or robust enough at the smaller scales.

As with the 1991 Index, the updated ILD 1998 has a similar format being produced at three spatial scales:-

- LA Districts - combining 12 indicators from a range of domains of deprivation into a single deprivation score for each District with 3 indicators being from the 1991 Census and the majority from other data sources. (See Table 1)
- Wards - combining 6 indicators at the Ward scale, all from the 1991 Census. (See Section 4 below)
- Census E.D.'s - combining 5 indicators at the E.D. scale, all from the 1991 Census. (See Section 5 below)

In April 1998 there were 354 LA Districts. The Ward and E.D. level indexes are based on the 1991 census area definitions, of which there were around 8,620 Wards and approximately 101,000 E.D.'s.

This report deals with the ILD as it relates to Wigan Metropolitan Borough at District level (in Section 3), at Ward level (in Section 4) and at E.D. level (in Section 5). Section 6 sets out a commentary on the main characteristics of the areas of highest deprivation identified in the analysis of the ILD and Section 7 outlines some of the implications for the Borough. An Appendix sets out detailed background E.D. data used in this analysis.

### 3. District Level

The 12 indicators used at District level are set out in Table 1 below:-

**Table 1**

The 1998 ILD District Level 'Degree' Index			
Indicator	Source/year	Denominator	Source
<b>Economic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total unemployment</li> <li>Male long-term unemployment</li> </ul>	NOMIS, Apr-97  NOMIS, Apr-97	Total Economically Active population  Total male unemployment	Estimate based on 1991 census and 1996 ONS population estimates NOMIS, Apr-97
<b>Low Income</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income support recipients</li> <li>Non-income support recipients receiving council tax benefit</li> <li>Dependent children of income support recipients</li> </ul>	DSS 1996 DSS 1996  DSS 1996	Total population 18+ Total population 18+  Total population 16 and under	ONS population estimates 1996 ONS population estimates 1996  ONS population estimates 1996
<b>Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standardised Mortality Rates (Under 75s)</li> </ul>	ONS 1996		
<b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low educational attainment -% 15 year olds with no GCSE passes or gaining GCSEs passes at grades D-G only</li> <li>Low educational participation -% 17 year olds no longer in full time education</li> </ul>	DfEE 1996  1991 Census	Total number 15 year olds  Total 17 year olds	ONS population estimates 1996  1991 Census
<b>Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Derelict Land</li> </ul>	DETR 1993	Total land area	DETR 1993
<b>Crime</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Insurance weightings Alliance United Assurance 1997</li> </ul>	Norwich Union Royal and Sun		
<b>Housing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households lacking basic amenities plus all households in non-permanent accommodation</li> <li>Overcrowded households(more than 1 person per room)</li> </ul>	1991 Census  1991 Census	Total households  Total households	1991 Census  1991 Census

Abbreviations:-  
 NOMIS = National Online Manpower Information Service  
 DSS = Department of Social Security

ONS = Office for National Statistics  
 DfEE = Department for Education & Employment

Table 2 gives the overall index value on each individual indicator at the District level for Wigan Metropolitan Borough. Positive scores are shown while negative values are represented by negative signs with one negative sign indicating that the value is between 0 and -1, two negative signs between -1 and -2 and three negative signs, above -2. (N.B. These are shown for information only as they do not contribute to the overall index score)

**Table 2**

<b>Index of Local Deprivation 1998 Wigan District Scores and Values on 12 Indicators</b>	
• Households Lacking Amenities	---
• Over-crowded Households	---
• 17 year olds no longer in FT education	1.90
• Derelict Land	3.72
• Income Support	1.23
• Children in Income Support households	--
• Low / no GCSEs	--
• Long term Unemployment	--
• Unemployment	-
• Insurance Premiums	1.96
• Standard Mortality Ratio	2.40
• Non Income Support Council Tax Benefit	2.26
<b>1998 INDEX (Degree) SCORE</b>	<b>13.47</b>
<b>RANK IN ENGLAND*</b>	<b>85</b>
<i>No. of positive scores (out of 12)</i>	<i>6</i>

\* Rank in England: **1 = most deprived; 354 = least deprived**

At District level Wigan is ranked 85 (out of 354); this is a change from rank 74 in the ILC 1991. Wigan was one of the top 20 showing the greatest level of relative improvement between 1991 to 96. This was almost entirely due to reductions in the unemployment and long term unemployment statistics; but

it should be noted that this masks an increase in income support. There are therefore six positive indicators out of twelve in the Wigan score (i.e. the indicators which show a high level of deprivation) as follows:-

- 17 year olds longer in full time education - comprising 14% of the score; within the highest 10% in England
- Derelict land - comprising 28% of the score; within the highest 3% in England
- Income support - comprising 9% of the score; within the highest 30% in England
- Insurance premiums - comprising 14% of the score; within the highest 20% in England
- Standard mortality ratios, under 75's- comprising 18% of the score; within the highest 20% in England
- Non income support Council Tax beneficiaries - comprising 17% of the score; within the highest 20% in England

The geography of deprivation is dependent on the scale at which it is analysed. At different scales different patterns appear. Deprivation may be scattered across an area or concentrated in small pockets. For example, two LA's may appear to have very similar overall levels of deprivation, but in practice deprived people or households in one may be spread evenly across its area, while in the other they are concentrated into a few neighbourhoods. Moreover, it is perfectly feasible for a District with a low overall index score to contain within it severe pockets of deprivation. In order to reflect such complex patterns the 1998 index (as with the 1991 index) is made up of four different measures based on three different spatial scales -

**Local authority District, Wards and E.D.'s.**

These are:-

- The Degree of Deprivation - the overall District level score, based mainly on updated 1996 data

As well as the District level index score, there are three sub-district measures - **Intensity, Ward level extent and E.D. level extent.** Since the census data could not be updated these are based on 1991 census data:-

- The Intensity of Deprivation - the severity of deprivation in the LA taken as the average score of the highest three Wards in the LA;

- The Ward level Extent - the proportion of the LA population living in Wards that are within the 10% most deprived in England;
- The E.D. level Extent - the proportion of the E.D.'s in the LA that fall within the most deprived 7% of E.D.'s in England.

Table 3 gives the values and ranks for Wigan Metropolitan Borough.

**Table 3**

<b>Index of Local Deprivation 1998 Wigan District Values &amp; Rank Positions</b>	
Degree Score <b>Degree (Rank)*</b>	13.47 <b>85</b>
Average highest 3 Wards <b>Ward Intensity (Rank)*</b>	10.3 <b>78</b>
% LA population in highest 10% Wards <b>Ward Extent (Rank)*</b>	10.56 <b>96</b>
% E.D.'s in highest 7% <b>ED Extent (Rank)*</b>	05.28 <b>82</b>

\* Rank in England: **1 = most deprived; 354 = least deprived**

In interpreting the results the need to look at different spatial levels when examining patterns of multiple deprivation in an area has been noted above. To facilitate this, four different LA level index measures, based on District Ward and enumeration level data, have been produced. All four measures should be considered when determining the degree to which an area is deprived or not.

However, there is no definitive way of deciding which areas are deprived and which are not. Different methods will produce different results. The following, therefore, gives broad guidelines on how to interpret the individual measures and, factors to take into account when trying to ascertain whether there is significant deprivation within a local authority area and if so, how it is distributed.

A key consideration in using the index is how much emphasis is placed on the overall District level (Degree) scores and rankings relative to the E.D.-extent, Ward- extent and intensity measures. The key advantage of the District level scores, which measure deprivation across the whole local authority District, is that they are based on 12 indicators, many of which have been updated to 1996 or 1997. On the other hand, the extent and intensity measures are important if one is interested in identifying authorities with pockets of deprivation within the boundaries. However, the disadvantages with these measures are that they are necessarily based on a smaller number of indicators and have not been updated since 1991.

The Ward and E.D. extent measures of deprivation enable patterns of deprivation to be examined at smaller spatial scales and are particularly useful for highlighting the existence of pockets of deprivation in generally less deprived areas. For example, authorities which only have a few, but nevertheless highly deprived small areas within them can be identified using these measures.

The intensity of deprivation measure is used to show the severity of deprivation in the highest three Wards in the local authority. This is particularly useful in identifying the existence of severe areas of deprivation in local authorities that are made up of a mix of deprived and non-deprived areas and so do not score highly on the overall District level index.

Generally the Borough is ranked in the highest 21 to 30% band in each of the District scores, with three of these scores being within the highest 25% in England. This suggests that nationally Wigan will not be viewed as having the highest levels of deprivation.

## 4. Ward Level

Information at Ward level can have a number of problems, for instance in Wigan the dispersed geography of the Borough and the boundaries of the Wards do not necessarily reflect communities. Pockets of deprivation may not therefore be easily identified. However it is often the lowest level data available and is therefore used extensively as well as being understood by a wide variety of people and organisations.

The 6 indicators used at Ward level are all from the 1991 Census as follows:-

- unemployment
- children in low earning households
- households with no car
- households lacking basic amenities\*
- overcrowded households\*
- 17 year olds no longer in full time education\*

The indicators marked with an \* are also included in the District level index.

These indicators were combined to form a score for each Ward. Table 4 sets out the rankings of the Wards in Wigan and in England and indicates which range (by bands of 10 percent) the Wards occur in England.

Generally this shows that:-

- 3 Wards (i.e. 12.5% of Wards) are in the Highest 10% in England.
- 10 Wards (i.e. 42% of Wards) are in the Highest 20% in England.
- 12 Wards (i.e. 50% of Wards) are in the Highest 30% in England.

*N.B. 3 Wards do not have a score as is the case of approximately 30% of Wards in England.*

The rankings in Wigan are similar to those in the ILC 1991, which is not surprising as they are based on the same data. However a different methodology was used to calculate the scores and therefore there are some minor differences in rankings both at local and national level.

**Table 4**

Wigan Rank	Ward Name	ILD 1998 Score	England Rank*	England % Band
1	Norley	11.67	367	1 to 10
2	Ince	9.70	719	1 to 10
3	Newtown	9.61	739	1 to 10
4	Abram	8.38	979	11 to 20
5	Whelley	8.14	1024	11 to 20
6	Atherton	7.99	1060	11 to 20
7	Leigh Central	7.11	1244	11 to 20
8	Hindley	6.73	1331	11 to 20
9	Beech Hill	5.99	1485	11 to 20
10	Worsley Mesnes	5.78	1548	11 to 20
11	Hindsford	4.11	1946	21 to 30
12	Leigh East	2.70	2571	21 to 30
13	Bedford-Astley	1.43	3656	41 to 50
14	Hope Carr	0.61	4733	51 to 60
15	Lightshaw	0.56	4801	51 to 60
16	Hindley Green	0.54	4852	51 to 60
17	Winstanley	0.44	5019	51 to 60
18	Ashton-Golborne	0.23	5360	61 to 70
19	Tyldesley East	0.11	5595	61 to 70
20	Bryn	0.07	5711	61 to 70
21	Swinley	0.04	5812	61 to 70
22=	Aspull-Standish	0.00	6076 =	70+
22=	Langtree	0.00	6076 =	70+
22=	Orrell	0.00	6076 =	70+

\* Rank in England: **1 = most deprived; 8620 = least deprived**

Table 5 provides an alternative view by setting out the numbers of E.D.'s in percentage bands in Wards and rankings in Wigan by percentage of population in the highest 20% E.D.'s in Wards (see Section 5 below for an explanation of E.D. data).

**Table 5**

**Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Highest 20% Enumeration Districts by Ward  
Ranked by % Ward Population in Highest 20% (from 1991 Census)**

Rank in Wigan	Ward	Highest 1 - 10% E.D.'s	Highest 11 - 20% E.D.'s	Highest 20% E.D.'s Total	Highest 7% E.D.'s in England	Population in Highest 20% E.D.'s	Households in Highest 20% E.D.'s	Ward Population	% Ward Population in Highest 20%
1	Norley	12	1	13	<b>8</b>	6782	2523	10230	66.3
2	Ince	3	8	11	<b>0</b>	5290	2080	10171	52.0
3	Newtown	10	0	10	<b>6</b>	4955	1982	11953	41.5
4	Whelley	3	7	10	<b>1</b>	4243	1970	11092	38.3
5	Atherton	2	7	9	<b>2</b>	4585	1788	11995	38.2
6	Worsley Mesnes	2	7	9	<b>2</b>	3932	1686	13125	30.0
7	Bedford Astley	4	3	7	<b>1</b>	3704	1644	12709	29.1
8	Beech Hill	2	4	6	<b>2</b>	3316	1259	11393	29.1
9	Hindsford	4	1	5	<b>3</b>	2596	1131	14013	18.5
10	Hindley	0	4	4	<b>0</b>	2250	901	12263	18.3
11	Lightshaw	1	3	4	<b>0</b>	2475	906	13921	17.8
12	Leigh Central	3	0	3	<b>1</b>	2030	778	12011	16.9
13	Bryn	1	3	4	<b>0</b>	2094	875	12617	16.6
14	Abram	4	0	4	<b>4</b>	2072	829	13301	15.6
15	Hope Carr	2	3	5	<b>0</b>	1958	868	12689	15.4
16	Leigh East	3	0	3	<b>0</b>	1622	660	12999	12.5
17	Hindley Green	2	1	3	<b>1</b>	1776	685	15184	11.7
18	Tyldesley East	1	2	3	<b>0</b>	1789	666	15527	11.5
19	Aspull Standish	0	2	2	<b>0</b>	953	391	13441	7.1
20	Ashton Golborne	0	1	1	<b>0</b>	545	199	12783	4.3
21	Langtree	0	1	1	<b>0</b>	525	208	14501	3.6
22 =	Orrell	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	12182	0.0
22 =	Swinley	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	10849	0.0
22 =	Winstanley	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	15573	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>59492</b>	<b>24029</b>	<b>306522</b>	<b>19.4</b>

## 5. “Local Area” Enumeration District Level

Data provided in the ILD has been used to map deprivation in Borough at the smallest area possible i.e. E.D.'s, which are the lowest level in the Census. Each E.D. is an area averaging approximately 500 population and there are 587 E.D.'s in the Borough.

The 5 indicators used at the E.D. scale are all from the 1991 Census as follows:-

- unemployment
- children in low earning households
- households with no car
- households lacking basic amenities\*
- overcrowded households\*

The indicators marked with an \* are also included in the District level index. All are also used at the Ward level.

In order to identify areas of high levels of deprivation previous analysis which has been undertaken, together with this present work on the ILD, has taken a simple cut off point of the highest 20% ranked E.D.'s in the Borough. Table 6 provides a list of these areas and the Poverty Profile Map on the following page shows their location in the Borough.

The analysis indicates that there are 19 Clusters of E.D.'s, some of which are clearly physically linked and others where there is a looser physical link but which can be regarded as having a community link. In addition there are 14 Individual E.D.'s which do not have any significant links with adjoining areas. While it is always likely that clusters of deprived E.D.'s will be seen as significant it is also important that the individual, often more isolated, areas should not be forgotten.

An interesting new piece of information is the identification of the highest 7% E.D.'s across England of which there are 31 in the Borough (5.3% of the Borough total). Analysis at national level shows that the highest 7% E.D.'s have a proportionately higher score and therefore have a greater intensity of deprivation than the rest of E.D.'s in the country.

Five of these E.D.'s in the Borough are in the top 1000 (i.e. within the highest 1%) in England. These are comparable with E.D.'s in places which are the traditionally perceived as Inner Areas such as Toxteth, Moss Side, Hulme and others in the North West such as Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn. However the E.D.'s in Wigan do not appear to have all of the characteristics often associated with these areas.

Tables 7a and 7b set out more data about each of these Clusters or Individual E.D.'s showing the number of E.D.'s in the highest 1 to 10% and the highest 11 to 20% bands in Wigan, the total 1 to 20%, the population and households in these areas and the number of E.D.'s in the highest 7% in England.

Tables 8a and 8b provide a simple example of ranking of the Clusters and Individual E.D.'s by population in these areas, which suggests extent. It should be noted that this is only one of a number of ways of ranking the areas and therefore care should be taken in interpreting the information. Other methods would include ranking those areas with the most E.D.'s in the highest 1 to 10% or 7% bands to show intensity or the development of a scoring system to combine different factors. However it is likely that most methods would produce similar rankings.

Previous analysis has been undertaken at E.D. level (contained in “Mapping Poverty in Wigan - A Preliminary Report”; published June 1998) using the Townsend Deprivation Index. A comparison with the ILD and Townsend (which uses 4 Census indicators) found an 89% correlation between the two; the areas are very similar with differences being on the margins.

**Table 6****Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% (from 1991 Census)**

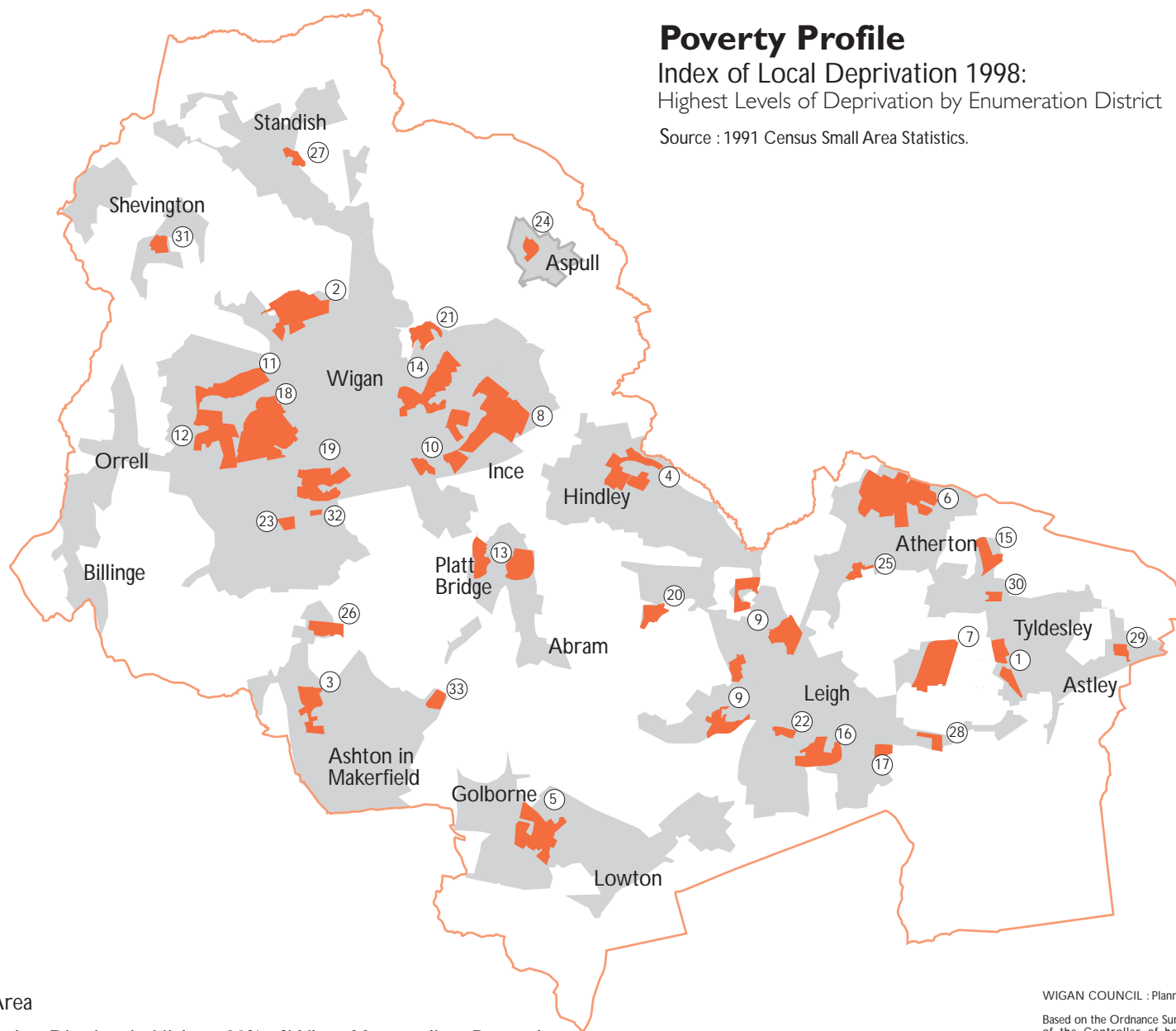
<b>Clusters of Enumeration Districts</b>		<b>Individual Enumeration Districts</b>	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Area</b>
1	Astley Estate, Tyldesley	20	Bickershaw Estate
2	Beech Hill, Wigan	21	Bottling Wood, Whelley, Wigan
3	Bryn/Wentworth Road, Ashton	22	Diamond Street, Leigh
4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	23	Goose Green, Wigan
5	Derby Road, Golborne	24	Hilton Estate, Aspull
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	25	Howe Bridge, Atherton
7	Higher Folds, Leigh	26	Landgate, Bryn, Ashton
8	Higher Ince	27	Larkhill, Standish
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	28	Manchester Road, Leigh
10	Lower Ince	29	Mosley Common Estate, Tyldesley
11	Marsh Green, Wigan	30	Poplar Street/Shuttle Street, Tyldesley
12	Norley Hall, Wigan	31	Shevington Estate
13	Platt Bridge	32	Snowden Avenue, Worsley Mesnes South, Wigan
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	33	Stubshaw Cross, Ashton
15	Shakerley, Tyldesley		
16	Siddow Common, Leigh		
17	Warrington Road/Butts Bridge, Leigh		
18	Worsley Hall, Wigan		
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan		

## Poverty Profile

Index of Local Deprivation 1998:

Highest Levels of Deprivation by Enumeration District

Source : 1991 Census Small Area Statistics.



Scale 1:100,000

- Urban Area
- Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% of Wigan Metropolitan Borough

WIGAN COUNCIL : Planning & Regeneration Department

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**Table 7a**

Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Clusters of Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% (from 1991 Census)								
No.	Area	Clusters of E.D.'s in Wigan MB			E.D.'s in England in Highest 7%	Population in Highest 20%	Households in Highest 20%	Ward/s
		Highest 10%	Highest 11-20%	Total Highest 20%				
1	Astley Estate, Tyldesley	1	1	2	0	1185	438	Tyldesley East
2	Beech Hill, Wigan	2	4	6	2	3316	1259	Beech Hill
3	Bryn/Wentworth Road, Ashton	0	3	3	0	1449	662	Bryn
4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	0	4	4	0	2250	901	Hindley
5	Derby Road, Golborne	1	3	4	0	2475	906	Lightshaw
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	4	6	10	3	5006	2042	Atherton/Hindsford
7	Higher Folds, Leigh	4	1	5	1	2571	1144	Bedford-Astley
8	Higher Ince	3	5	8	0	4130	1521	Ince
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	7	1	8	2	4809	1865	Leigh East /Central /Hindley Green
10	Lower Ince	0	2	2	0	908	362	Ince
11	Marsh Green, Wigan	7	0	7	4	3454	1326	Norley
12	Norley Hall, Wigan	5	1	6	4	3328	1197	Norley
13	Platt Bridge	4	0	4	4	2072	829	Abram
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	3	7	10	1	4028	1963	Whelley/Ince
15	Shakerley, Tyldesley	2	0	2	2	1190	432	Hindsford
16	Siddow Common, Leigh	1	2	3	0	1082	470	Hope Carr
17	Warrington Road/Butts Bridge, Leigh	1	1	2	0	1069	448	Hope Carr/Bedford-Astley
18	Worsley Hall, Wigan	10	0	10	6	4955	1982	Newtown
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	2	5	7	2	2989	1314	Worsley Mesnes
	Total Clusters of E.D.'s	57	46	103	31	52266	21061	

**Table 7b**

Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Individual Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% (from 1991 Census)							
No. Area	Clusters of E.D.'s in Wigan MB			E.D.'s in England in Highest 7%	Population in Highest 20%	Households in Highest 20%	Ward/s
	Highest 10%	Highest 11-20%	Total Highest 20%				
20 Bickershaw Estate	1	0	1	0	619	258	Leigh Central
21 Bottling Wood, Whelley, Wigan	0	1	1	0	467	204	Whelley
22 Diamond Street, Leigh	0	1	1	0	425	199	Hope Carr
23 Goose Green, Wigan	0	1	1	0	417	170	Worsley Mesnes
24 Hilton Estate, Aspull	0	1	1	0	505	197	Aspull-Standish
25 Howe Bridge, Atherton	0	1	1	0	473	216	Atherton
26 Landgate, Bryn, Ashton	1	0	1	0	645	213	Bryn
27 Larkhill, Standish	0	1	1	0	448	194	Aspull-Standish
28 Manchester Road, Leigh	0	1	1	0	515	251	Bedford-Astley
29 Mosley Common Estate, Tyldesley	0	1	1	0	604	228	Tyldesley East
30 Poplar Street/Shuttle Street, Tyldesley	0	1	1	0	526	229	Hindsford
31 Shevington Estate	0	1	1	0	525	208	Langtree
32 Snowden Avenue, Worsley Mesnes South, Wigan	0	1	1	0	512	202	Worsley Mesnes
33 Stubshaw Cross, Ashton	0	1	1	0	545	199	Ashton-Golborne
Total Individual E.D.'s	2	12	14	0	7226	2968	
TOTAL CLUSTERS & INDIVIDUAL E.D.'s	59	58	117	31	59492	24029	

**Table 8a**

Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Clusters of Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% (from 1991 Census) Ranked by Population									
Rank	Area No.	Area	Clusters of E.D.'s in Wigan MB			E.D.'s in England in Highest 7%	Population in Highest 20%	Households in Highest 20%	Ward/s
			Highest 10%	Highest 11-20%	Total Highest 20%				
1	6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	4	6	10	<b>3</b>	5006	2042	Atherton/Hindsford
2	18	Worsley Hall, Wigan	10	0	10	<b>6</b>	4955	1982	Newtown
3	9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	7	1	8	<b>2</b>	4809	1865	Leigh East/Hindley Green/Leigh Central
4	8	Higher Ince	3	5	8	<b>0</b>	4130	1521	Ince
5	14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	3	7	10	<b>1</b>	4028	1963	Whelley/Ince
6	11	Marsh Green, Wigan	7	0	7	<b>4</b>	3454	1326	Norley
7	12	Norley Hall, Wigan	5	1	6	<b>4</b>	3328	1197	Norley
8	2	Beech Hill, Wigan	2	4	6	<b>2</b>	3316	1259	Beech Hill
9	19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	2	5	7	<b>2</b>	2989	1314	Worsley Mesnes
10	7	Higher Folds, Leigh	4	1	5	<b>1</b>	2571	1144	Bedford-Astley
11	5	Derby Road, Golborne	1	3	4	<b>0</b>	2475	906	Lightshaw
12	4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	0	4	4	<b>0</b>	2250	901	Hindley
13	13	Platt Bridge	4	0	4	<b>4</b>	2072	829	Abram
14	3	Bryn/Wentworth Road, Ashton	0	3	3	<b>0</b>	1449	662	Bryn
15	15	Shakerley, Tyldesley	2	0	2	<b>2</b>	1190	432	Hindsford
16	1	Astley Estate, Tyldesley	1	1	2	<b>0</b>	1185	438	Tyldesley East
17	16	Siddow Common, Leigh	1	2	3	<b>0</b>	1082	470	Hope Carr
18	17	Warrington Road/Butts Bridge, Leigh	1	1	2	<b>0</b>	1069	448	Hope Carr/Bedford-Astley
19	10	Lower Ince	0	2	2	<b>0</b>	908	362	Ince
		Total	57	46	103	<b>31</b>	52266	21061	

**Table 8b**

Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Individual Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% (from 1991 Census) Ranked by Population									
Rank	Area No.	Area	Clusters of E.D.'s in Wigan MB			E.D.'s in England in Highest 7%	Population in Highest 20%	Households in Highest 20%	Ward/s
			Highest 10%	Highest 11-20%	Total Highest 20%				
1	26	Landgate, Bryn, Ashton	1	0	1	0	645	213	Bryn
2	20	Bickershaw Estate	1	0	1	0	619	258	Leigh Central
3	29	Mosley Common Estate, Tyldesley	0	1	1	0	604	228	Tyldesley East
4	32	Stubshaw Cross Estate, Ashton	0	1	1	0	545	202	Ashton-Golborne
5	33	Poplar Street/Shuttle Street, Tyldesley	0	1	1	0	526	199	Hindsford
6	30	Shevington Estate	0	1	1	0	525	229	Langtree
7	28	Manchester Road, Leigh	0	1	1	0	515	251	Bedford-Astley
8	31	Snowden Avenue, Worsley Mesnes South, Wigan	0	1	1	0	512	208	Worsley Mesnes
9	24	Hilton Estate, Aspull	0	1	1	0	505	197	Aspull-Standish
10	25	Howe Bridge, Atherton	0	1	1	0	473	216	Atherton
11	21	Bottling Wood, Whelley, Wigan	0	1	1	0	467	204	Whelley
12	27	Larkhill, Standish	0	1	1	0	448	194	Aspull-Standish
13	22	Diamond Street, Leigh	0	1	1	0	425	199	Hope Carr
14	23	Goose Green, Wigan	0	1	1	0	417	170	Worsley Mesnes
		Total	2	12	14	0	7226	2968	
		TOTAL CLUSTERS & INDIVIDUAL E.D.'s	59	58	117	31	59492	24029	

## 6. Characteristics of Areas in the Highest 20% Enumeration Districts

### Widely Dispersed Areas

- Deprivation is clearly widely dispersed across the Borough, unlike many Districts with high levels of deprivation where there is often a much greater concentration in smaller areas.
- Nearly every township in the Borough has a deprived area - only two Wards (Orrell and Winstanley) do not have a deprived area under this definition.

### Clusters & Small Areas

- There are a series of Clusters and a number of Individual smaller areas.
- There are very high levels of deprivation in “pockets” within some clusters. Wigan does have the same **intensity** of deprivation in these “pockets” but does not have the same **extent** as those higher up the rankings.
- There are 31 E.D.'s in the Borough within the highest 7% of E.D.'s across England (i.e. those with a very high intensity); these are:-
  - 6 in Worsley Hall, Wigan
  - 4 in Marsh Green, Wigan
  - 4 in Norley Hall, Wigan
  - 4 in Platt Bridge
  - 3 in Hag Fold, Atherton
  - 2 in Leigh West / Plank Lane, Leigh
  - 2 in Beech Hill, Wigan
  - 2 in Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan
  - 2 in Shakerley, Tyldesley
  - 1 in Scholes, Wigan
  - 1 in Higher Folds, Leigh
- Five of these E.D.'s in the Borough are in the top 1000 (i.e. within the highest 1%) in England, and therefore have extremely high intensity of deprivation, as follows :-

- An E.D. in the Woodcock Drive Estate, Platt Bridge which is ranked 63.
- An E.D. in Scholes, Wigan which is ranked 571 (*N.B. this area has now been demolished and redeveloped and will therefore not have the same level of deprivation*).
- An E.D. in the Millers Lane Estate, Platt Bridge which is ranked 661 (*N.B. this area has now been part demolished and redeveloped and will therefore not have the same level of deprivation*).
- An E.D. in the Worsley Mesnes North Estate, Wigan which is ranked 963
- An E.D. in the Hag Fold North Estate, Atherton which is ranked 992

### Council Housing Estates

- All of the clusters and individual E.D.'s within the Highest 20% are based without exception on Council Housing Estates. This reflects the lack of any significant clusters of private rented accommodation in the Borough.
- It should be noted that in some cases the whole of a recognised Council Housing Estate may not be included due to the location of E.D. boundaries.

### Correlation with Other Deprivation Indicators

- While not part of this study, it is known from other sources that there is a high degree of correlation between the Highest 20% E.D.'s and the catchment areas of schools with **lower educational attainment**.
- These also, as might be expected, have the highest levels of take up of free school meals and clothing grants (particularly for primary schools).
- Also while not part of this study, it is known from other sources that there is a high degree of correlation between the Highest 20% E.D.'s and the areas with the highest levels of **health problems**.
- It is also perceived that there is a significant connection with the Highest 20% E.D.'s and **crime**. This may not necessarily be where crimes are committed but often where many of the perpetrators of crime live.
- There is also anecdotal evidence of high levels of drug abuse.

## Regeneration Initiatives

- The analysis provides clear evidence that the areas targeted for the City Challenge and the Coalfield Challenge Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) Round1 programmes, which began in the early 1990's, were some of those with the highest concentration and degree of deprivation in the Borough.
- The Investing in Tomorrow's Citizens SRB3 & Opportunities for Excellence SRB4 programmes also target a number of the identified deprived areas.

## 7. Implications of the Index of Local Deprivation

### Government Initiatives - Social Ex(In)clusion

- The release of the ILD 1998 and the resulting analysis which it has been possible to undertake has occurred at an opportune time to allow for more understanding of the geography of deprivation in the Borough, given the new Government's developing agenda in placing greater priority on Social Exclusion / Inclusion issues.
- If there is a need to know where the most socially excluded people in the Borough are this study identifies where the majority are likely to live.
- Various initiatives are using the ILD to define priorities; however as Wigan does not appear in the highest District rankings it is unlikely to receive the highest priority for these initiatives (see Funding Bids below).
- Poverty and deprivation are the major components of the Social Ex(In)clusion agenda but they should not be interpreted as the only parts (e.g. Disability, Age, Gender, Race, Sexuality, etc. may all be factors in exclusion where poverty is not the main factor).

### Policy Development

- It is important not to stigmatise these areas any more than they are already; there are large numbers of people who live in these areas who are suffering through no fault of their own.
- If there is to be a real commitment to making a difference in reducing poverty and deprivation then the Council and partner organisations

need to ensure proper consideration is given to this analysis of deprivation within strategies and policies.

- There is a need to address the attitude of all public and private organisations towards people from these areas to ensure that conscious or sub-conscious discrimination is not taking place. Questions which need to be asked include:-
  - Do organisations really know what the needs of these people and their areas are?
  - Do organisations need to consider priorities on an area base?
  - Do organisations need to consider multi-agency approaches particularly in these areas, in line with Government thinking?
  - What are the links with Best Value?

### Service Delivery

- The identification of the areas of highest deprivation needs to be taken into account in provision of services by all service delivery Departments of the Council and other organisations. While there is obviously a requirement to provide a good standard of service Boroughwide, if there is to be a real commitment to the principles of an Action Against Poverty Strategy there is a need to consider targeting, information provision and accessibility.
- Some issues which need to be examined relating to the areas of highest levels deprivation include:- low income, discrimination, provision and accessibility of services, debt management, transport accessibility, affordable childcare and pre-school provision.

### Funding Bids

- The ILD is being used to define priorities for future rounds of SRB and other Government initiatives - but the relative improvement of the Borough at District level has resulted in Wigan now not being eligible for the larger "pots of money".
- European funding is also using Deprivation Indices to define priorities and this is similar for Health Authorities.
- There are likely to be links between the areas of deprivation and the lowest levels of capacity development.

## Effect of Regeneration Programmes and Other Changes

- Some changes have occurred since 1991, for instance:-
  - It would be expected that the 90's regeneration programmes (particularly City Challenge) should have had some effect on deprivation levels.
  - The population of some of the identified areas of deprivation has reduced significantly due to policies of demolition of difficult to let Council housing and rebuilding by the private sector.
  - In the case of City Challenge (& Coalfield Challenge SRB1), very many excellent achievements have resulted but some individual indicators, such as unemployment statistics, suggest that the Wards are, at best, in the same relative positions as 5 years ago. Has there really been an impact on the people who are socially excluded? Was that ever an explicit objective?
  - However all of the effects are unlikely to have worked through and there is no broader evidence available, as yet, to see whether there has been any significant relative change locally. It will probably be necessary to wait at least until the results of the 2001 Census.
  - As a result it is likely that the levels of deprivation have changed but they would have had to improve radically to have changed their relative position significantly. Evidence nationally is that, by and large, the most deprived places have remained the most deprived.
  - Therefore it is reasonable to assume that the majority of areas identified in this analysis still remain within the Highest 20% in the Borough even though their ranking may have changed.

## Poverty Profile - Future Work

- There is a continuing need to refine and analyse the identification of the areas of highest levels of poverty and deprivation - although it should be recognised that geography is not the only way of defining these issues.
- Further research is needed into mapping locally held information (such as benefit, education, health, social services) into a series of individual indicators, possibly by use of post code areas, and development into community areas.

## 8. Conclusion

- The analysis provides a baseline which identifies areas of deprivation in the Borough.
- The identification of the most deprived areas in the Borough provides clear implications for many aspects of the work of the Council and partner organisations in terms of strategy and policy development and service delivery.
- In order to build on this and provide opportunities to monitor change it will be necessary to undertake further research on other Indices and developing local indicators.

## Appendix

### Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Clusters of Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% in Wigan

No.	Area	Wigan Rank	English Rank	E.D.	Ward	ILD 1998 Score	Population		Households	
							E.D.	Total	E.D.	Total
1	Astley Estate, Tyldesley	51	9629	03BWFX20	Tyldesley East	5.72	628		239	
1	Astley Estate, Tyldesley	92	14782	03BWFX08	Tyldesley East	4.74	557	1185	199	438
2	<b>Beech Hill, Wigan</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6251</b>	<b>03BWFF05</b>	<b>Beech Hill</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>565</b>		<b>212</b>	
2	<b>Beech Hill, Wigan</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6512</b>	<b>03BWFF09</b>	<b>Beech Hill</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>619</b>		<b>214</b>	
2	Beech Hill, Wigan	69	11455	03BWFF10	Beech Hill	5.36	574		197	
2	Beech Hill, Wigan	95	15125	03BWFF12	Beech Hill	4.68	468		203	
2	Beech Hill, Wigan	99	15592	03BWFF08	Beech Hill	4.59	545		240	
2	Beech Hill, Wigan	102	15783	03BWFF06	Beech Hill	4.56	545	3316	193	1259
3	Bryn/Wentworth Road, Ashton	67	11337	03BWFG08	Bryn	5.38	490		204	
3	Bryn/Wentworth Road, Ashton	72	12033	03BWFG11	Bryn	5.26	411		225	
3	Bryn/Wentworth Road, Ashton	113	17393	03BWFG13	Bryn	4.27	548	1449	233	662
4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	61	10594	03BWFH11	Hindley	5.52	537		236	
4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	63	10906	03BWFH17	Hindley	5.47	528		217	
4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	81	13413	03BWFH07	Hindley	4.99	580		236	
4	Castle Hill/Chapel Fields, Hindley	117	17742	03BWFH09	Hindley	4.21	605	2250	212	901
5	Derby Road, Golborne	41	8994	03BWFR11	Lightshaw	5.85	666		249	
5	Derby Road, Golborne	86	13967	03BWFR06	Lightshaw	4.89	672		228	
5	Derby Road, Golborne	87	14195	03BWFR04	Lightshaw	4.84	535		190	
5	Derby Road, Golborne	111	17052	03BWFR07	Lightshaw	4.34	602	2475	239	906

Appendix (contd)

No.	Area	Wigan Rank	English Rank	E.D.	Ward	ILD 1998 Score	Population E.D.	Total	Households E.D.	Total
<b>6</b>	<b>Hag Fold North &amp; South, Atherton</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>03BWFD03</b>	<b>Atherton</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>192</b>		
<b>6</b>	<b>Hag Fold North &amp; South, Atherton</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6163</b>	<b>03BWFD05</b>	<b>Atherton</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>164</b>		
<b>6</b>	<b>Hag Fold North &amp; South, Atherton</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6270</b>	<b>03BWFK05</b>	<b>Hindsford</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>435</b>		<b>231</b>	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	47	9487	03BWFK01	Hindsford	5.74	459		239	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	66	11237	03BWFD06	Atherton	5.40	597		207	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	74	12376	03BWFD04	Atherton	5.19	546		202	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	79	13344	03BWFD07	Atherton	5.01	550		200	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	104	16369	03BWFD08	Atherton	4.45	592		202	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	107	16518	03BWFD01	Atherton	4.43	529		198	
6	Hag Fold North & South, Atherton	116	17672	03BWFD09	Atherton	4.23	295	5006	207	2042
<b>7</b>	<b>Higher Folds, Leigh</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7064</b>	<b>03BWFE03</b>	<b>Bedford Astley</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>238</b>		
7	Higher Folds, Leigh	42	9010	03BWFE05	Bedford Astley	5.84	520		179	
7	Higher Folds, Leigh	45	9333	03BWFE04	Bedford Astley	5.78	532		237	
7	Higher Folds, Leigh	54	10142	03BWFE01	Bedford Astley	5.61	460		247	
7	Higher Folds, Leigh	68	11440	03BWFE02	Bedford Astley	5.36	509	2571	243	1144
8	Higher Ince	43	9107	03BWFM04	Ince	5.82	545		176	
8	Higher Ince	44	9195	03BWFM06	Ince	5.80	577		197	
8	Higher Ince	46	9449	03BWFM05	Ince	5.75	484		195	
8	Higher Ince	71	11966	03BWFM11	Ince	5.27	494		188	
8	Higher Ince	73	12131	03BWFM14	Ince	5.23	609	227		
8	Higher Ince	76	12767	03BWFM13	Ince	5.11	405		175	
8	Higher Ince	90	14361	03BWFM01	Ince	4.81	503		198	
8	Higher Ince	115	17484	03BWFM15	Ince	4.26	513	4130	165	1521
<b>9</b>	<b>Leigh West &amp; Plank Lane, Leigh</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4012</b>	<b>03BWFJ17</b>	<b>Hindley Green</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>234</b>		
<b>9</b>	<b>Leigh West &amp; Plank Lane, Leigh</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4484</b>	<b>03BWFP15</b>	<b>Leigh Central</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>294</b>		
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	36	8263	03BWFJ24	Hindley Green	6.00	566		219	
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	40	8983	03BWFQ03	Leigh East	5.85	499		219	
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	53	9647	03BWFQ01	Leigh East	5.71	573		205	
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	55	10205	03BWFQ04	Leigh East	5.60	550		236	
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	57	10285	03BWFP11	Leigh Central	5.58	572		226	
9	Leigh West & Plank Lane, Leigh	96	15132	03BWFJ18	Hindley Green	4.67	590	4809	232	1865

## Appendix (contd)

No.	Area	Wigan Rank	English Rank	E.D.	Ward	ILD 1998 Score	Population E.D. Total	Households E.D. Total
10	Lower Ince	82	13462	03BWFM20	Ince	4.98	356	131
10	Lower Ince	110	16943	03BWFM21	Ince	4.35	552 908	231 362
<b>11</b>	<b>Marsh Green, Wigan</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2179</b>	<b>03BWFT05</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Marsh Green, Wigan</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>03BWFT09</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Marsh Green, Wigan</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3994</b>	<b>03BWFT04</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Marsh Green, Wigan</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6032</b>	<b>03BWFT06</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>197</b>
11	Marsh Green, Wigan	35	7937	03BWFT10	Norley	6.07	498	195
11	Marsh Green, Wigan	37	8645	03BWFT07	Norley	5.92	505	193
11	Marsh Green, Wigan	50	9568	03BWFT08	Norley	5.73	531 3454	212 1326
<b>12</b>	<b>Norley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2492</b>	<b>03BWFT14</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Norley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3038</b>	<b>03BWFT16</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Norley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6442</b>	<b>03BWFT12</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Norley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6611</b>	<b>03BWFT13</b>	<b>Norley</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>196</b>
12	Norley Hall, Wigan	33	7481	03BWFT11	Norley	6.18	616	197
12	Norley Hall, Wigan	101	15663	03BWFT19	Norley	4.58	603 3328	212 1197
<b>13</b>	<b>Platt Bridge</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>03BWFA11</b>	<b>Abram</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Platt Bridge</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>03BWFA12</b>	<b>Abram</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Platt Bridge</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3704</b>	<b>03BWFA08</b>	<b>Abram</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Platt Bridge</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3986</b>	<b>03BWFA10</b>	<b>Abram</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>557</b> 2072	<b>236</b> 829
<b>14</b>	<b>Scholes/Whelley, Wigan</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>03BWFY25</b>	<b>Whelley</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>184</b>
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	34	7834	03BWFY21	Whelley	6.10	485	223
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	56	10257	03BWFY23	Whelley	5.59	294	193
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	60	10466	03BWFY19	Whelley	5.55	260	153
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	65	11152	03BWFY20	Whelley	5.42	383	194
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	83	13529	03BWFY14	Whelley	4.97	566	218
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	88	14289	03BWFY10	Whelley	4.83	487	206
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	97	15164	03BWFY13	Whelley	4.67	483	212
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	106	16478	03BWFY24	Whelley	4.44	334	183
14	Scholes/Whelley, Wigan	112	17127	03BWFM07	Ince	4.32	252 4028	197 1963

## Appendix (contd)

No.	Area	Wigan Rank	English Rank	E.D.	Ward	ILD 1998 Score	Population E.D. Total	Households E.D. Total
<b>15</b>	<b>Shakerley, Tyldesley</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2749</b>	<b>03BWFK15</b>	<b>Hindsford</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>590 215</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Shakerley, Tyldesley</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6587</b>	<b>03BWFK17</b>	<b>Hindsford</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>600 1190</b>	<b>217 432</b>
16	Siddow Common, Leigh	52	9645	03BWFL05	Hope Carr	5.71	233	94
16	Siddow Common, Leigh	75	12756	03BWFL10	Hope Carr	5.12	515	229
16	Siddow Common, Leigh	105	16437	03BWFL07	Hope Carr	4.44	334 1082	147 470
17	Warrington Road/Butts Bridge, Leigh	39	8759	03BWFL11	Hope Carr	5.90	451	199
17	Warrington Road/Butts Bridge, Leigh	84	13621	03BWFE15	Bedford Astley	4.95	618 1069	249 448
<b>18</b>	<b>Worsley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>03BWFS05</b>	<b>Newtown</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>575 224</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Worsley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2255</b>	<b>03BWFS07</b>	<b>Newtown</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>512 191</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Worsley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3313</b>	<b>03BWFS08</b>	<b>Newtown</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>480 205</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Worsley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>03BWFS03</b>	<b>Newtown</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>537 202</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Worsley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4262</b>	<b>03BWFS04</b>	<b>Newtown</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>461 206</b>	
<b>18</b>	<b>Worsley Hall, Wigan</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6780</b>	<b>03BWFS02</b>	<b>Newtown</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>423 144</b>	
18	Worsley Hall, Wigan	32	7152	03BWFS12	Newtown	6.25	502	196
18	Worsley Hall, Wigan	48	9502	03BWFS09	Newtown	5.74	510	203
18	Worsley Hall, Wigan	49	9553	03BWFS11	Newtown	5.73	521	200
18	Worsley Hall, Wigan	58	10398	03BWFS06	Newtown	5.56	434 4955	211 1982
<b>19</b>	<b>Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>03BWGA03</b>	<b>Worsley Mesnes</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>675 230</b>	
<b>19</b>	<b>Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3342</b>	<b>03BWGA01</b>	<b>Worsley Mesnes</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>197</b>
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	64	10992	03BWGA02	Worsley Mesnes	5.45	408	180
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	70	11903	03BWGA11	Worsley Mesnes	5.28	366	198
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	93	14884	03BWGA04	Worsley Mesnes	4.72	409	198
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	94	15001	03BWGA08	Worsley Mesnes	4.70	326	169
19	Worsley Mesnes North, Wigan	103	15900	03BWGA06	Worsley Mesnes	4.53	226 2989	142 1314
<b>Total Clusters of E.D.'s</b>							<b>52266</b>	<b>21061</b>

**NB.** ED's shown in **bold** are within the highest 7% in England  
Wigan Rank: 1 = most deprived; 587 = least deprived  
English Rank: 1 = most deprived; 101,000 = least deprived

## Appendix (contd)

### Index of Local Deprivation 1998 - Individual Enumeration Districts in Highest 20% in Wigan

No.	Area	Wigan Rank	English Rank	E.D.	Ward	ILD 1998 Score	Population E.D. Total	Households E.D. Total
20	Bickershaw Estate	59	10443	03BWFP04	Leigh Central	5.55	619	258
21	Bottling Wood, Whelley, Wigan	77	13079	03BWFY01	Whelley	5.06	467	204
22	Diamond Street, Leigh	89	14307	03BWFL03	Hope Carr	4.82	425	199
23	Goose Green, Wigan	85	13670	03BWGA14	Worsley Mesnes	4.94	417	170
24	Hilton Estate, Aspull	91	14582	03BWFC03	Aspull Standish	4.78	505	197
25	Howe Bridge, Atherton	100	15639	03BWFD23	Atherton	4.58	473	216
26	Landgate, Bryn, Ashton	38	8651	03BWFG01	Bryn	5.92	645	213
27	Larkhill, Standish	108	16581	03BWFC17	Aspull Standish	4.42	448	194
28	Manchester Road, Leigh	80	13353	03BWFE14	Bedford Astley	5.00	515	251
29	Mosley Common, Tyldesley	62	10647	03BWFX17	Tyldesley East	5.51	604	228
30	Poplar Street/Shuttle Street, Tyldesley	114	17482	03BWFK22	Hindsford	4.26	512	229
31	Shevington Estate	109	16816	03BWFN22	Langtree	4.38	525	208
32	Snowden Avenue, Worsley Mesnes South, Wigan	98	15378	03BWGA12	Worsley Mesnes	4.63	526	202
33	Stubshaw Cross, Ashton	78	13142	03BWFB03	Ashton Golborne	5.04	545	199
<b>Total Individual E.D.'s</b>							<b>7226</b>	<b>2968</b>
<b>TOTAL CLUSTERS &amp; INDIVIDUAL E.D.'s</b>							<b>59492</b>	<b>24029</b>

Wigan Rank: 1 = most deprived; 587 = least deprived  
 English Rank: 1 = most deprived; 101,000 = least deprived

## The Aim of Wigan's Action Against Poverty Strategy is to:-

***“ Improve the quality of life of all residents who are disadvantaged through a lack of adequate resources “***

This aim will be achieved by co-ordinating activities between the Local Authority, voluntary and community organisations and other public and private sector bodies to meet the following objectives:-

- Increase income levels of individuals, families and communities through benefit take-up campaigns, promoting discount or rebate schemes and advice services.
- Improve the physical and emotional well being of individuals and families and the quality of the environment in which they live through joint planning involving all agencies.
- Enable people to find suitable, affordable accommodation.
- Ensure that the community are actively engaged in their own development through partnership between the Local Authority and the Voluntary Sector.
- Provide opportunities for disadvantaged individuals, families and communities to improve their quality of life.
- Agree a common definition of poverty and understand and map the incidence of poverty in our Borough.
- Ensure that high quality services are accessible and meet the needs of residents experiencing poverty.

### Key Principles

There are five guiding principles which underpin Wigan's Action Against Poverty Strategy, annual action plans and our activities will ensure these principles remain the cornerstone of the strategy.

- The promotion of equal opportunities to ensure that individuals are equally able to enjoy activities and services provided by all public, private or voluntary bodies. To ensure that individuals and communities, can take an equal part in the decision making process through the establishment of community forums.

- Consultation with all interested parties to ensure this policy remains responsive to the changing needs of our residents, and develop a sense of ownership for the strategy.
- Co-operation with all individuals, agencies, and community groups who are striving to improve the quality of life of residents who are disadvantaged.
- The monitoring and reviewing of services provided and access to them. This applies to Wigan MBC services, and the services provided by all agencies who endorse the aim and objectives of the strategy.
- The promotion of the aims and objectives of the strategy with all residents, agencies and businesses in the Borough, and gaining their support.

### Strategy in Action

We are committed to developing the strategy into action through consultation with our partners and the wider community. The action plans will be guided by the seven key objectives and five principles.

Objectives will be closely monitored and the plans will be targeted in those areas where greatest improvement will be seen.

The Action Plan comprises the following areas:-

- Raising income levels
- Promoting Benefit Take Up
- Co-ordination of Advice Provision
- Raising awareness of poverty and the strategy
- Mapping poverty in the Borough



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