

Warrington

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

December 2015

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

A Guide to the New Indices

&

Results for Warrington

Data Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, © Crown Copyright

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The methodology for the latest Indices of deprivation has remained the same as the previous three Indices (2004, 2007 and 2010). However, there have been changes made to the underlying geography used. This means that backwards comparability is not straightforward at a sub-Warrington level. It should also be noted that the Indices measures 'relative deprivation' and so whilst an overall rank of an area may not change, this doesn't mean there have been no changes to the level of deprivation; an area may improve in rank without any improvement in actual levels of deprivation, as other areas may worsen and 'overtake'.

Key summary points for Warrington are:

At Local Authority District level:

- Overall, it appears deprivation levels in Warrington compared to other Local Authorities has increased slightly since 2010. With an average score of 19.3 compared with 18.5 in 2010, Warrington now ranks **147th** out of 326 local authorities on the rank of 'Average SOA score' measure compared with 153rd in 2010. This places Warrington within the 45th centile, meaning 55% of local authorities within England are less deprived than Warrington;
- Analysis of the 'Local Concentration' and 'Extent' measures confirms that extreme deprivation affects a concentrated section of the population in Warrington and levels are not evenly spread across the borough;
- The absolute numbers of people in Warrington experiencing Income and Employment deprivation has increased; but there has been a small relative improvement in national ranking on the Employment measure since 2010;
- Warrington is ranked **90th** worst (out of 326 local authorities) on the percentage of LSOAs falling into the most deprived 10% nationally. This means that Warrington falls within the worst 28% of local authorities nationally.

At local Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level:

- At LSOA level for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) domain, **24** of Warrington's 127 LSOAs now fall in the most deprived 20% in England (Quintile 1). Based on IMD 2010, 20 of 125 LSOAs fell into Quintile 1. Thus, the proportion in Quintile 1 has **increased from 16% to 18.9%¹**;
- Looking at more severe deprivation, there are 12 LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 10% nationally (Decile 1) (i.e. The **Closing the Gap** definition for targeted inequalities work), compared to 11 LSOAs in 2010. The **proportion of Warrington LSOAs that fall within the top 10% most deprived areas has increased** from 8.8% (IMD 2010) to **9.4%** (IMD 2015);

* It should be noted that two Warrington LSOAs have split to create 4 new LSOA boundaries. Whilst figures expressed proportionally reflect this, three of the new boundaries are now ranked within the most deprived Quintile nationally.

- **19 LSOAs** fall within Quintile 1 in relation to **Income Deprivation**. These 19 LSOAs have a combined population of approximately 30,100. **9** of them are ranked within **decile 1**; these have a combined population of approximately 15,100, and **30% to 41%** of their population experience income deprivation. The **proportion of LSOAs that fall within Income Deprivation Quintile 1 and Decile 1 has increased** in Warrington; 13.6% of LSOAs fell within Quintile 1 (IMD 2010), compared to **15%** for IMD 2015; whilst 6.4% of LSOAs fell within Decile 1 (IMD 2010), compared to **7.1%** of LSOAs (IMD 2015);
- **Employment Deprivation: 28** of Warrington's LSOAs are within the worst quintile nationally; between **18% and 30%** of the working age population in those LSOAs are **suffering from worklessness**. Employment deprivation is mainly seen in **Central Neighbourhood** (21 of the 28 LSOAs are located in this Neighbourhood). The proportion of LSOAs that fall into Quintile 1 has stayed fairly similar to 2010 (IMD 2010 - 21.6%, IMD 2015 – 22.0%). Positively, Warrington has experienced a **reduction in the percentage of LSOAs falling into Decile 1** (12% - IMD 2010, 9.4% - IMD 2015);
- Almost a third (**32%**) of Warrington residents are living in the 20% most **health deprived** areas nationally (**41 LSOAs** which equates to approximately **65,400** people); over a third of these LSOAs are located within **Central Neighbourhood**. **21 LSOAs** are ranked within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. The percentage of **LSOAs falling into Quintile 1 and Decile 1 has increased in Warrington** between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 (Quintile 1 – 26.4% IMD 2010, 32.3% IMD 2015; Decile 1 – 14.4% IMD 2010, 16.5% IMD 2015);
- **Education Deprivation – 22 LSOAs** are ranked in the most deprived quintile nationally, with **13 of these** falling into the most deprived 10% nationally. Areas with high levels of education deprivation are in the **central wards** of Bewsey and Whitecross, Fairfield and Howley, Latchford East, Orford and Poplars and Hulme. As with previous domains, the **percentage of LSOAs falling into Education Deprivation Quintile 1 and Decile 1 has increased** (Quintile 1 – 15.2% IMD 2010, 17.3% IMD 2015; Decile 1 – 7.2% IMD 2010, 10.2% IMD 2015);
- Only **4 LSOAs** fall within the most deprived quintile for **Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation** (3.1% of all LSOAs); none of these are ranked within Decile 1. It is the outer, less economically deprived areas that suffer greater levels of deprivation in terms of access to services and access to affordable housing;
- **20 LSOAs** in Warrington are included within the most deprived 20% nationally for **Crime Deprivation**; **all but one** of the 20 LSOAs are located within **Central Neighbourhood**. The proportion of **LSOAs falling into both Quintile 1 and Decile 1 increased in the latest Indices release**. 15.7% of LSOAs fall into Quintile 1 (13.6% IMD 2010), whilst 7.1% of LSOAs fall within Decile 1 (2.4% IMD 2010);
- **Living Environment Deprivation – 15 LSOAs** are ranked within the worst quintile nationally. At neighbourhood level most LSOAs (**12**) are in **Central Neighbourhood**. Positively, **the proportion of LSOAs that now fall within Quintile 1 and Decile 1 has reduced** when compared to IMD 2010 (Quintile 1 – 20.8% IMD 2010, 11.8% IMD 2015; Decile 1 – 9.6% IMD 2010, 7.1% IMD 2015);

- At **Neighbourhood** level, for all domains except Barriers to Housing and Services, the Central Neighbourhood has by far the highest proportion of LSOAs ranked within the most deprived areas nationally.

THE ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2015

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Deprivation indices have been produced for many years, their aim, to assess and compare 'deprivation', at local, regional or national level. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not solely financial. The English Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure a broad concept of multiple deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, or domains, of deprivation. The latest version of the Indices (The English Indices of Deprivation 2015) was released at the end of September 2015, and replaces ID 2010 as 'the most comprehensive measure of deprivation available'.

This latest release is the fourth in a series of indices produced to measure multiple forms of deprivation at a local geographical level. It retains broadly the same methodology, domains and indicators as ID2004, ID2007 and ID2010 and therefore provides a reasonably consistent measure over time. Whilst this comparability helps identify real change over time, it is important to note that this is *relative* not absolute change. The very nature of a relative measure means there will always be 10% of areas that are defined as the most deprived 10%, even if significant improvements are made to the absolute levels of deprivation. So whilst an overall rank of an area may not change, this doesn't mean there have been no changes to the absolute level of deprivation, likewise an area may decrease in rank without any improvement in actual levels of deprivation, as other areas may worsen and 'overtake'. Another point to note is that whilst the overall position of an area in terms of Multiple Deprivation may not change, this may mask significant changes within the domains which offset each other.

The lowest geographical boundary for dissemination is the lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. LSOAs were a new smaller geographical unit introduced following the 2001 Census. Each LSOA has a minimum of 400 households and an average population of approximately 1500 people. Some LSOA boundaries were updated following the 2011 Census. In Warrington this resulted in two LSOAs located in the wards of Fairfield and Howley and Bewsey and Whitecross being split to create four new LSOAs. These changes mean that direct comparison at LSOA level with results from ID2010 is problematic.

There are 127 LSOAs within Warrington. These LSOAs 'nest' within the 22 electoral wards. This level of aggregation enables in-depth analyses of variation in deprivation at a very local level, thereby providing the means to target support and appropriate interventions at a sub-ward level.

As with the 2004, 2007 and 2010 indices, the model of relative multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2015 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be identified and measured separately. People may be counted in one or more of the domains

used, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation is calculated as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific domains of deprivation.

This document provides summary results for Warrington. Further details about each of the domains along with information about their technical composition are also included. The information and maps within this report can be used freely within partner organisations provided the data source is acknowledged, i.e. Department for Communities and Local Government, The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015, © Crown Copyright

Full guidance and background information is available from the DCLG website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Alternatively, for advice on using the data for Warrington, or for any further information you can contact:

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2.1 LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREA SUMMARIES

The ID 2015 is based on the approach, structure and methodology that were used to create the previous indices: ID 2004, ID 2007 and ID 2010. As previously, the Indices consist of seven “domains” of deprivation, the domains are assigned different weights, reflecting their contribution to overall multiple deprivation. The domains and associated weights are:

- Income deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment deprivation (22.5%)
- Health deprivation and disability (13.5%)
- Education, skills and training deprivation (13.5%)
- Barriers to housing and services (9.3%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Living environment (9.3%)

There are also two supplementary indices at LSOA level, which look specifically at deprivation affecting children and deprivation affecting older people. For each LSOA the percentage of children and older persons in England who live in households that depend on means tested benefits has been calculated.

Each of the seven domains of deprivation are themselves made up of a number of separate indicators, which reflect different characteristics of deprivation such as unemployment, low income, crime and poor access to education and health services, and in total the index is based on 37 separate indicators. Full details of all of the domains and the indicators they contain can be found in the full technical report produced on behalf of the Department of Communities and Local Government:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report>

2.2 LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICT LEVEL SUMMARY

As well as providing core information on each of the seven domains of deprivation for LSOAs, the ID 2015 also provides summarised information for local authority districts and county council areas. For these areas seven different measures are used which give rise to seven different sets of relative ranking intended to capture the complex pattern of deprivation found at these geographical levels. However, it should be stressed that when examining these rankings, no single measure is favoured over another as there is no single best way of describing or comparing England’s 326 districts.

At local authority district level, the seven measures are as follows:

- **Average Score** – is the population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district – i.e. it describes the district as a whole, taking into account the full range of SOA scores across a district.

- **Average Rank** – is the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a district – i.e. it also summarises the district as a whole, taking into account the ranks of both the deprived and the least deprived SOAs.
- **Extent** – is the proportion of a district’s population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country – i.e. it portrays how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district.
- **Local Concentration** – is the population weighted average of the ranks of a district’s most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the districts’ population – i.e. it is a useful way of identifying districts with “hot spots” of deprivation.
- **Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally** - the proportion of neighbourhoods that are in the most deprived decile nationally.
- **Income Scale** – is the number of people in the district who are income deprived.
- **Employment Scale** – is the number of people in the district who are employment deprived.

3.0 RESULTS

Results for Warrington

3.1 Local Authority Ranks

It is possible to rank all Local Authorities in England on the seven summary measures detailed above.

Average Score and Average Rank

The Average Score measure differs from the Average Rank, in that any very extreme scores for areas are taken into account. Overall, it appears that deprivation within Warrington has increased slightly relative to the 2010 Indices. With an average score of 19.3 compared with 18.5 in 2010, Warrington now ranks 147th worst out of 326 local authorities on the rank of 'Average SOA score' measure compared with 153rd in 2010. This places Warrington within the most deprived 45% of local authorities, meaning 55% of local authorities within England are less deprived. Based on the 'average of LSOA rank' measure, the position has also worsened very slightly; Warrington is now positioned within the 54th centile (currently ranked 176th worst out of 326 Local Authorities), compared to being within the 56th centile in 2010 (ranked 182nd worst out of 326 Local Authorities).

Local Concentration and Extent

Local Concentration is a measure used to identify districts that have 'hot-spots' of deprivation. Warrington ranks 88th out of all local authorities on this measure, falling therefore, within the worst 27% of local authorities nationally. This has improved very slightly since 2010, when Warrington was ranked 83rd, and fell within the worst 25% of local authorities. Extent measures how widespread deprivation is within a district. On this measure, Warrington is ranked 117th, falling within the worst 36% nationally, this is very similar to 2010 (ranked 116th). Analyses of these measures confirm that extreme deprivation affects a concentrated section of the population in Warrington and levels are not evenly spread across the borough.

Income and Employment Scales

The income and employment measures give an indication of the absolute numbers and proportion of people experiencing these types of deprivation at district level. The data included in the indices suggested that there are 25,409 income deprived people in Warrington. This represents an increase in absolute numbers since 2010 when 22,519 people were deemed to be experiencing income deprivation. The 'rank of average income deprivation score' measure takes account of underlying population, and is therefore a more useful measure on which to compare relative performance: on this measure Warrington is ranked 167th most deprived out of 326 local authority districts.

In terms of employment deprivation, again the indices provide a count of the absolute numbers of people experiencing employment deprivation. Based on the 2015 indices, 13,635 Warrington people experience employment deprivation. This is an increase on the 2010 figure of 11,618

people, but again, this measure does not take account of underlying population change. In terms of the proportion of people experiencing employment deprivation, Warrington is ranked 132nd of 326 local authority districts, with 11.5% of working age people estimated to be experiencing employment deprivation (based on average employment score).

Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally

This is new analysis included in the ID 2015 for the first time. It measures the percentage of LSOAs in each local authority that fall into the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England (Decile 1). In Warrington, for overall deprivation, 9.5% of LSOAs are ranked within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England (Decile 1), and Warrington is ranked 90th out of the 199 local authority areas that had at least 1 LSOA within the most deprived 10% nationally (127 local authorities have no LSOAs ranked within the most deprived 10%).

3.2 Lower Super Output Area Level Results

As stated above, the Indices have been calculated to a low geographical level. This means that all aspects of deprivation can be analysed for small local areas. As the boundaries are inconsistent with the 2010 Indices, it is not possible to compare the number of LSOAs ranked within each national quintile or decile. Instead to enable some assessment of relative change, the proportion of LSOAs within each quintile is compared. LSOA level results are presented below for all domains of deprivation.

3.2.1 Income Deprivation

This domain aims to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation. The indicators which make up this domain include: adults and children in Income Support families, adults and children in income-based Jobseekers Allowance families, adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families, adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families, adults and children in Working Tax and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs, and asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

Income Deprivation: Quintile Analysis

19 of Warrington's 127 LSOAs (15%) are ranked within the most deprived 20% (Quintile 1) of LSOAs nationally on the income deprivation domain.

These 19 LSOAs within the most income-deprived quintile have a combined population of approximately 29,820; almost 15% of the total Warrington population. Within these 19 LSOAs between **23%** and **41%** of the LSOA population experiences income deprivation.

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Income Deprivation Quintile 1 (15.0%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (13.6%).

At the other end of the scale, there are 39 LSOAs (31%) within the least deprived quintile nationally for income deprivation; this is similar to 2010.

The 39 least deprived LSOAs have a combined population of approximately 66,300 (32% of the total Warrington population). The proportion of people experiencing income deprivation in these less deprived LSOAs ranges from 1% to 6%.

Income Deprivation: Decile Analysis

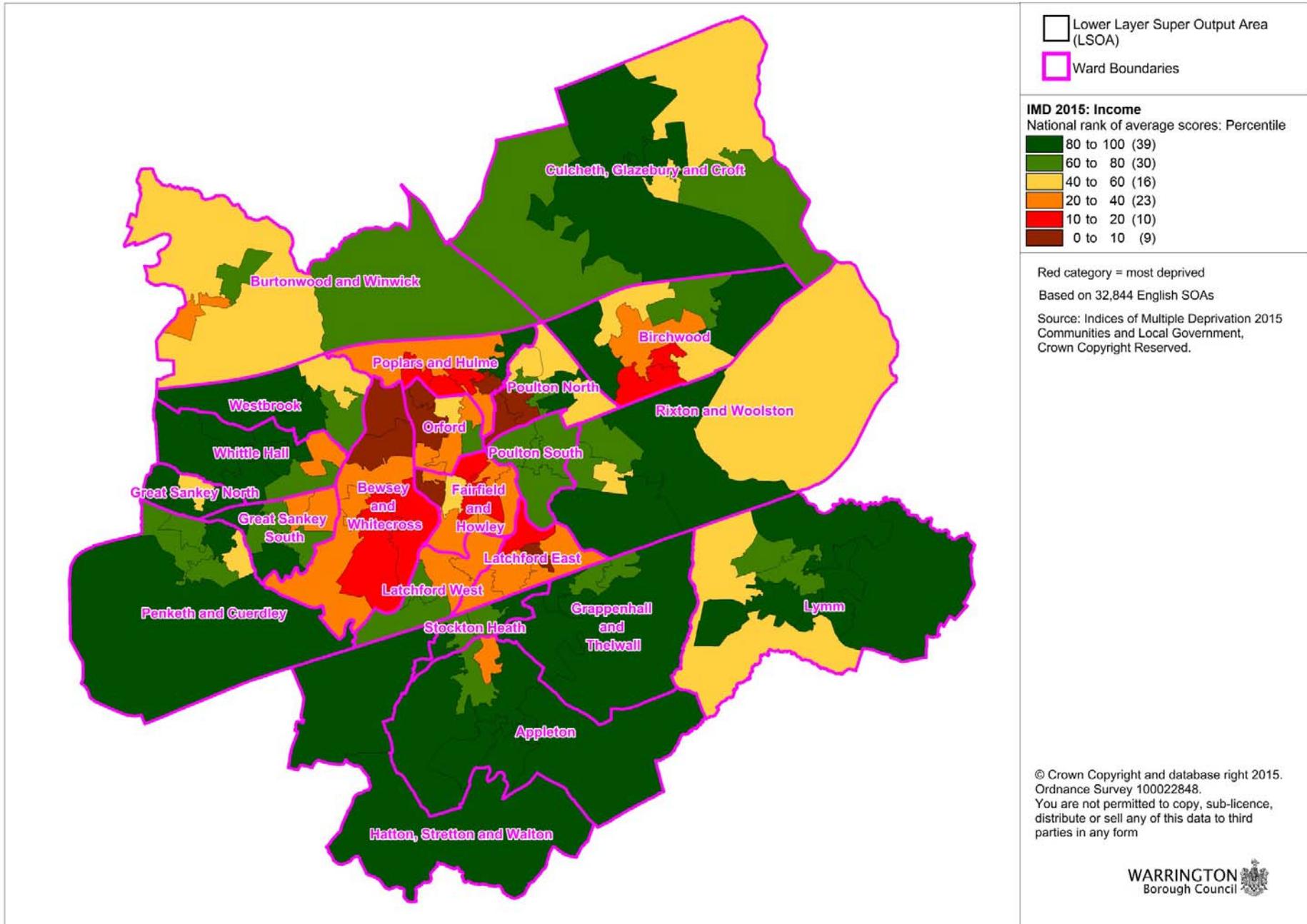
9 of Warrington's 127 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% (Decile 1) nationally.

These 9 LSOAs have a combined population of approximately 14,830, and between 30% and 41% of the population experiences income deprivation.

The 10% most income-deprived areas are all in Central Neighbourhood, located within the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (2 LSOAs), Fairfield and Howley (1 LSOA), Latchford East (1 LSOA), Orford (2 LSOAs), Poplars and Hulme (1 LSOA) and Poulton North (2 LSOAs).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Income Deprivation Decile 1 (7.1%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (6.4%).

Map 1: ID 2015: Income Deprivation Domain



3.2.2 Employment Deprivation

This domain measures those people within the working age population who are involuntarily excluded from work. Worklessness is regarded as deprivation in its own right, and not simply a driver for low income. The indicators making up this domain include: data on claimants of Jobseekers Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, and claimants of Carer's Allowance.

Employment Deprivation: Quintile Analysis

Within Warrington, **28** out of 127 LSOAs (22%) are within the worst quintile nationally. This is similar to the position in 2010. These 28 LSOAs range from having between 18% and 30% of their working age population suffering worklessness. In total, the LSOAs in the most deprived quintile have a combined population of almost **43,300**, approximately 21% of the total Warrington population.

As may be expected, the distribution of the most employment deprived LSOAs is similar to that of Income Deprivation. Of the 28 LSOAs, 21 are in Central Neighbourhood, 4 in West, 2 in East, and 1 in South.

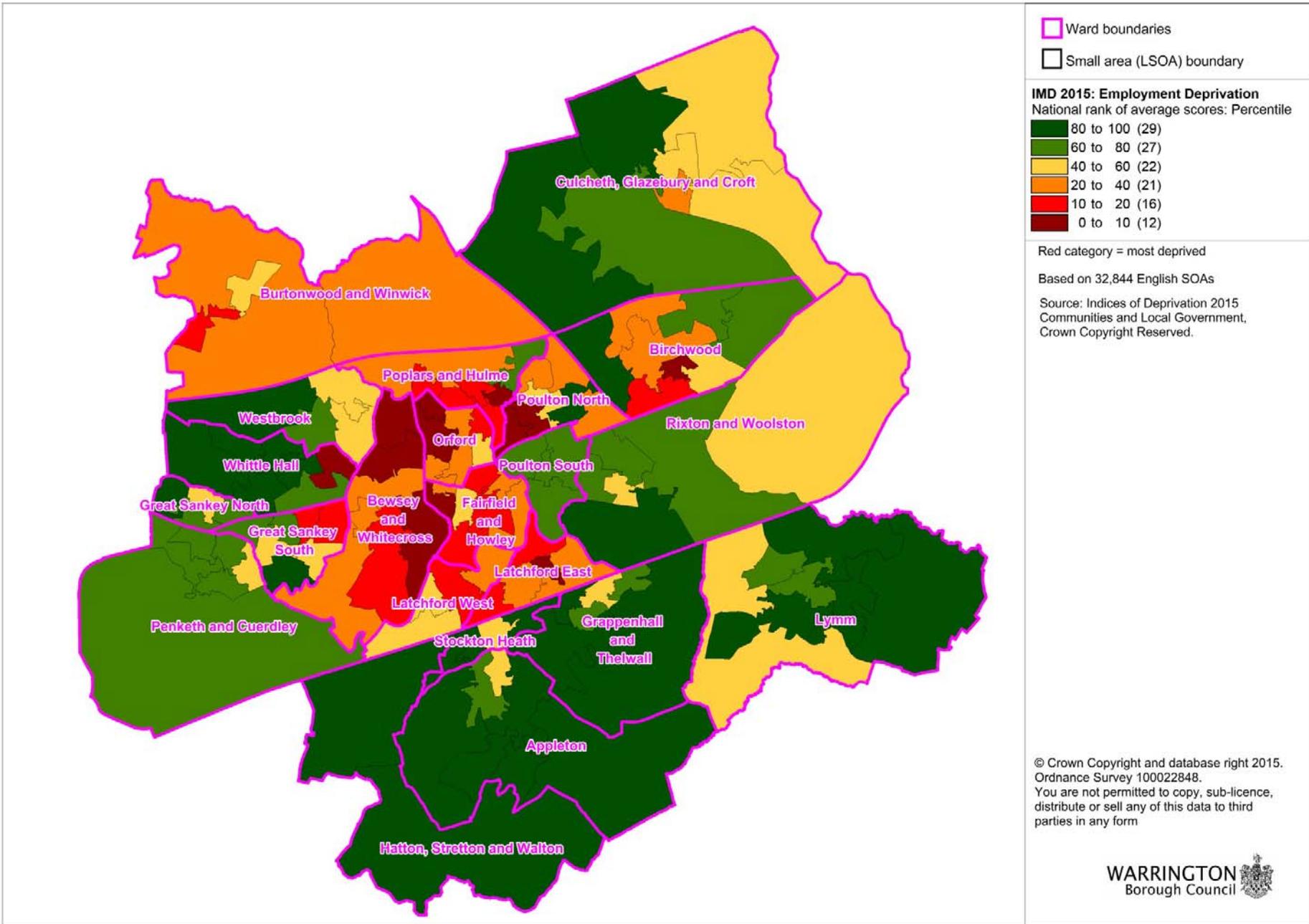
The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Employment Deprivation Quintile 1 (22.0%) is **quite similar** when compared to the 2010 Indices (21.6%).

Employment Deprivation: Decile Analysis

12 of these 28 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. They are located within the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (3 LSOAs), Birchwood (1 LSOA), Fairfield and Howley (1 LSOA), Orford (2 LSOAs), Poplars and Hulme (1 LSOA), Poulton North (2 LSOAs), Latchford East (1 LSOA) and Whittle Hall (1 LSOA).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Employment Deprivation Decile 1 (9.4%) has **decreased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (12.0%).

Map 2: ID 2015: Employment Deprivation Domain



3.2.3 Health Deprivation and Disability

Health deprivation and disability is included as one of the seven domains because ill health is an important aspect of deprivation that can limit an individual's ability to participate fully in society. This domain seeks to identify areas with relatively high rates of premature death, or areas where people's quality of life is impaired due to poor health or disability. Indicators included in this domain are:

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL). This is a measure of premature death (i.e. deaths in people aged under 75) which is standardised for differences in the age structure of the local populations.
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio - this indicator is derived from the count of individuals claiming health or disability related benefits.
- Emergency admissions to hospital have been included as an indicator to measure acute morbidity.
- The fourth indicator used to help quantify health deprivation is the measure of adults suffering from mood or anxiety disorders. This indicator is based on various data sets, including: Hospital admissions for depression and anxiety, prescribing of anti-depressants and anxiolytic drugs, suicide mortality rates and the receipt of benefits because of anxiety or depression.

Health Deprivation and Disability: Quintile Analysis

Within Warrington **41** LSOAs (32%) are ranked within the worst quintile nationally for health and disability deprivation. **28** of them are in **Central Neighbourhood, 6 in West, 5 in East, and 2 in South**. Approximately **65,400** people in Warrington are living in the 20% most health deprived areas nationally. This equates to 32% of the total Warrington population.

5 Warrington LSOAs are ranked within the **least deprived quintile** nationally for health and disability deprivation. All lie in **South Neighbourhood**.

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Health Deprivation Quintile 1 (32.3%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (26.4%).

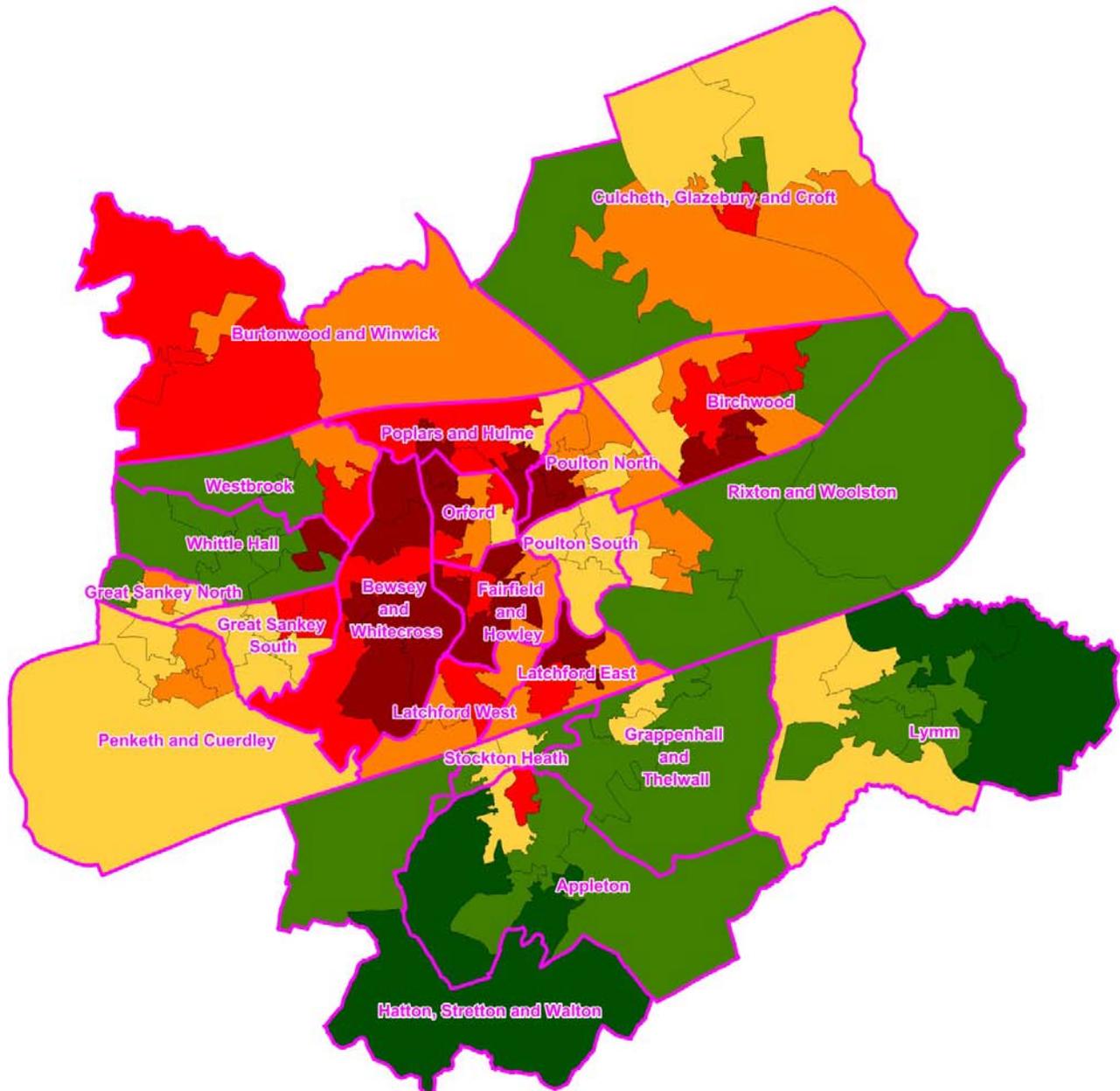
Health Deprivation and Disability: Decile Analysis

Of these 41 LSOAs; **21** (16.5%) are ranked within the **most deprived 10%** (Decile 1) nationally. Approximately 32,850 people in Warrington are living in the 10% most health deprived areas nationally.

The 10% most health deprived areas are located within the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (5 LSOAs), Birchwood (2 LSOAs), Fairfield and Howley (4 LSOAs), Latchford East (2 LSOAs), Orford (2 LSOAs), Poplars and Hulme (3 LSOAs), Poulton North (2 LSOAs), and Whittle Hall (1 LSOA).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Health Deprivation Decile 1 (16.5%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (14.4%).

Map 3: ID 2015: Health Deprivation and Disability Domain



Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)
 Ward Boundaries

IMD 2015: Health Deprivation
National rank of average scores: Percentile

80 to less than 100	(5)
60 to less than 80	(27)
40 to less than 60	(28)
20 to less than 40	(26)
10 to less than 20	(20)
0 to less than 10	(21)

Red category = most deprived
Based on 32,844 English SOAs
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015
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3.2.4 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This domain seeks to capture the extent of education deprivation. The indicators used are grouped into two sub-domains; one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and the other relating to the lack of qualifications in the adult population.

Indicators used relating to children and young people include: Average Points Score of pupils at Key Stage 2, and Key Stage 4, proportion of pupils not staying in further education above age of 16, secondary school absence rate, and the proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education.

The adult skills sub-domain is measured using the proportion of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications. The English language proficiency indicator is the proportion of the working-age population who cannot speak English or cannot speak English 'well'.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation: Quintile Analysis

Within Warrington, **22** LSOAs are ranked in the most deprived quintile nationally. The majority of the LSOAs (20 of the 22) are located within Central Neighbourhood; the remaining two LSOAs are found within Birchwood (East Neighbourhood).

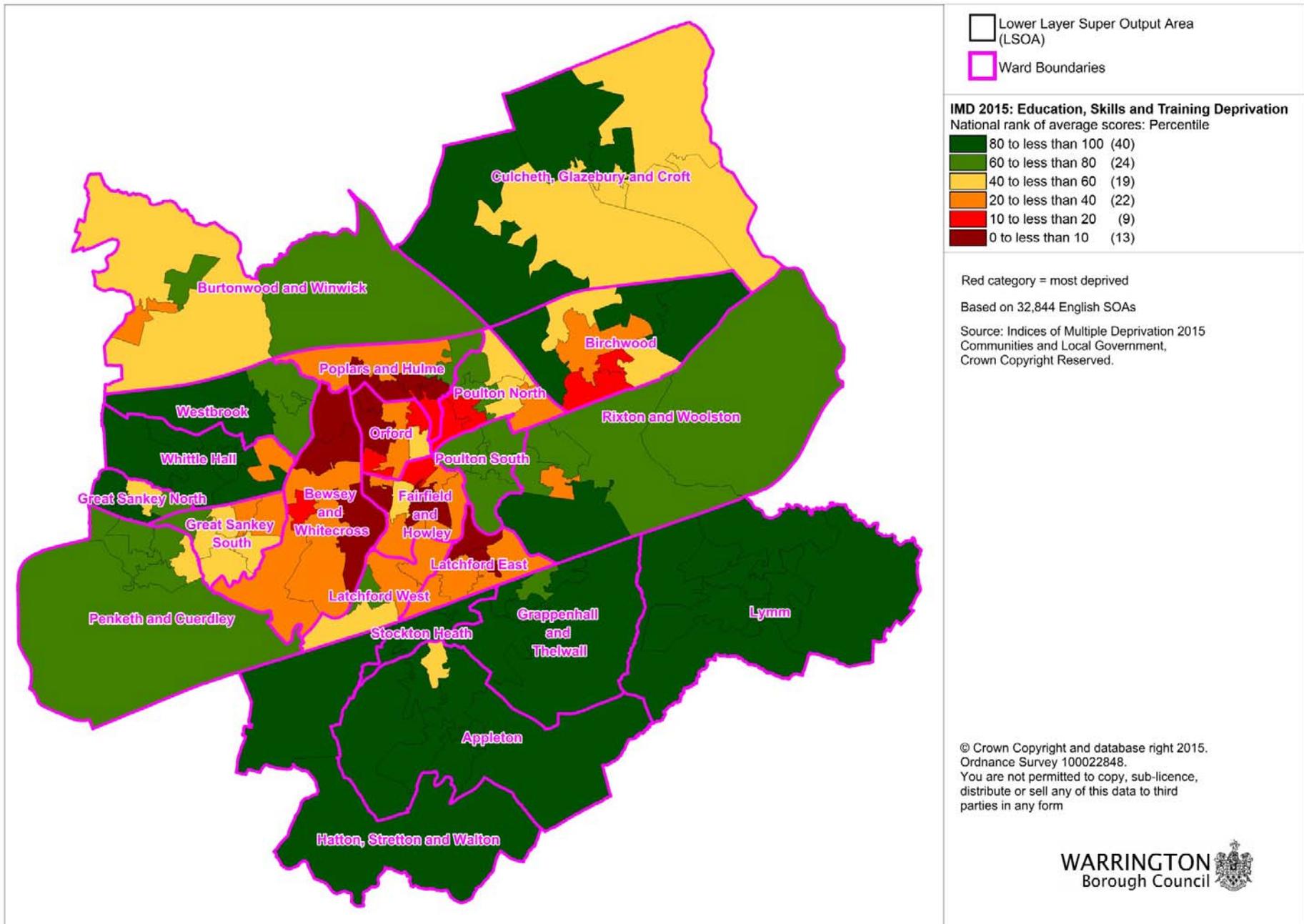
The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Quintile 1 (17.3%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (15.2%).

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation: Decile Analysis

Of these 22 LSOAs; **13** are ranked within the **most deprived 10%** (Decile 1) nationally. These are located within the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (3 LSOAs), Fairfield and Howley (2 LSOAs), Latchford East (2 LSOAs), Orford (2 LSOAs), and Poplars and Hulme (4 LSOAs).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Decile 1 (10.2%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (7.2%).

Map 4: ID 2015: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain



3.2.5 Barriers to Housing and Services

This domain seeks to measure the accessibility of housing and key local services. Indicators in this domain fall into two sub-groups:

- 'Wider Barriers' – which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability, overcrowded households and homeless applications;
- The second sub-domain is 'Geographical Barriers'. This is included because individuals who have to travel long distances to key local services are also disadvantaged. Indicators included here are: road distance to GP premises, road distance to a food shop, road distance to a primary school and road distance to a Post Office.

Barriers to Housing and Services: Quintile Analysis

Within Warrington **only 4** LSOAs (3.1%) fall within the most deprived quintile on this domain, one in Burtonwood and Winwick, one in Culcheth Glazebury and Croft, one in Fairfield and Howley and one in Whittle Hall.

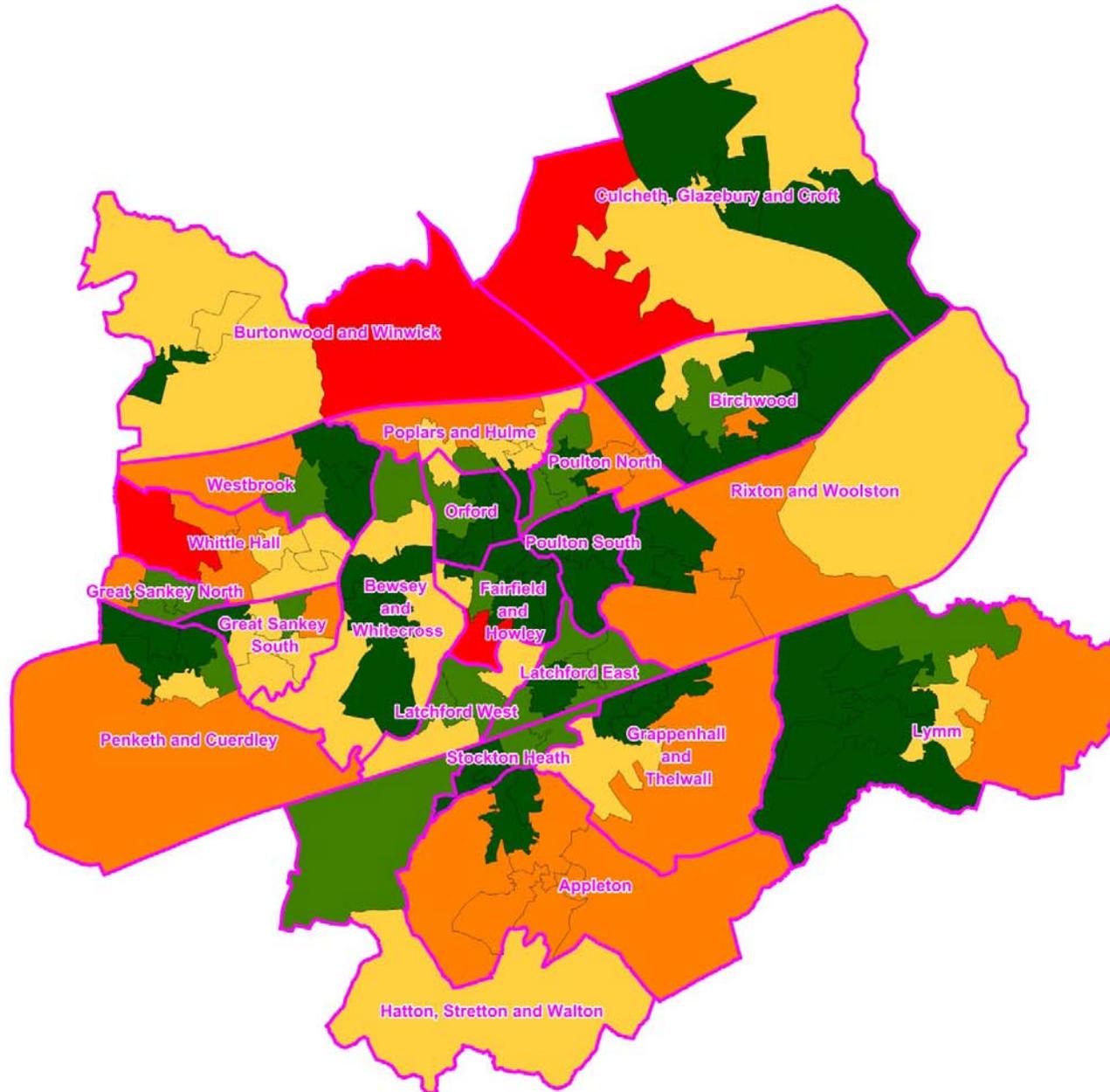
The distribution of the most deprived areas on this domain differs greatly from other domains. In fact the picture of deprivation is almost inverted, with the more economically deprived central areas of the borough having better access to affordable housing and key local services. It is the outer areas that suffer greater levels of deprivation in terms of access to services and access to affordable housing.

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Quintile 1 (3.1%) has **increased slightly** compared to the 2010 Indices (1.6%).

Barriers to Housing and Services: Decile Analysis

There are no LSOAs in Warrington ranked within Decile 1 nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services.

Map 5: ID 2015: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain



Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)

Ward Boundaries

IMD 2015: Barriers to Housing Deprivation

National rank of average scores: Percentile

80 to less than 100	(51)
60 to less than 80	(24)
40 to less than 60	(28)
20 to less than 40	(20)
10 to less than 20	(4)
0 to less than 10	(0)

Red category = most deprived

Based on 32,844 English SOAs

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015
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3.2.6 Crime

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. This domain measures the rate of recorded crime. Indicators used in the construction of this domain include: Burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence.

Crime: Quintile Analysis

Results for Warrington show that 20 LSOAs are included within the most deprived 20% nationally on the Crime domain.

Of the 20 LSOAs, all but one (19 LSOAs) are located within Central Neighbourhood. The remaining LSOA is located in Burtonwood and Winwick.

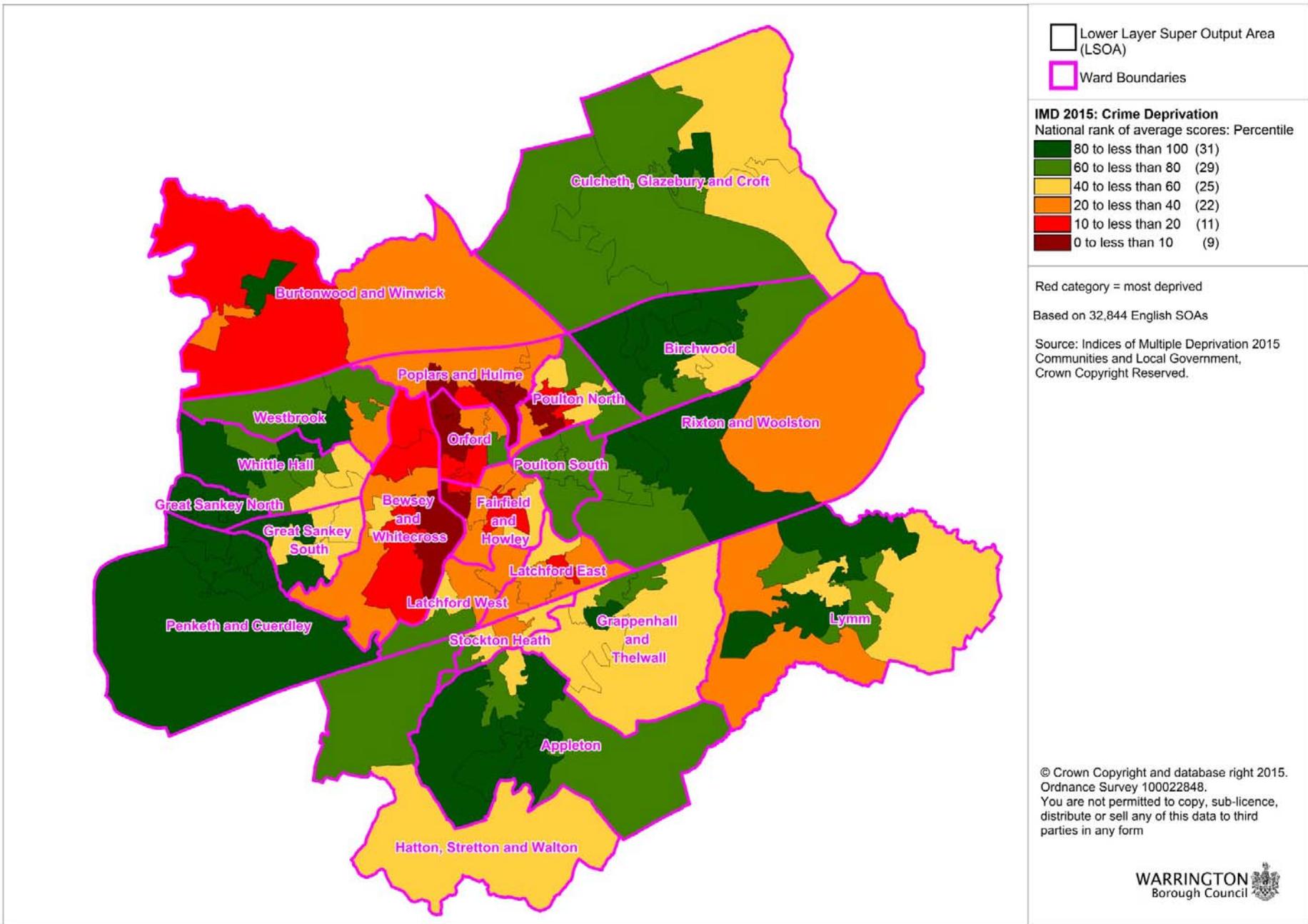
The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Crime Quintile 1 (15.7%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (13.6%).

Crime: Decile Analysis

9 of these 20 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. The local areas that are ranked within the worst 10% for crime are located within the wards of Fairfield and Howley (1 LSOA), Orford (2 LSOAs), Poplars and Hulme (4 LSOAs), Poulton North (1 LSOA) and Bewsey and Whitecross (1 LSOA).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Crime Decile 1 (7.1%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (2.4%).

Map 6: ID 2015: Crime and Disorder Domain



3.2.7 Living Environment

This domain includes indicators which focus on both 'indoors' living environment – measuring housing in poor condition and houses without central heating, and the 'outdoors' living environment – which includes indicators such as air quality and road traffic accidents.

Living Environment: Quintile Analysis

Results show that **15** LSOAs within Warrington are included within the most deprived quintile nationally for the Living Environment domain. The population in these 15 LSOAs make up 12% of the total population of Warrington.

At neighbourhood level; **12** LSOAs in **Central** Neighbourhood are in the most deprived quintile nationally, and **3** are in **South** (2 in Latchford West and one in Stockton Heath).

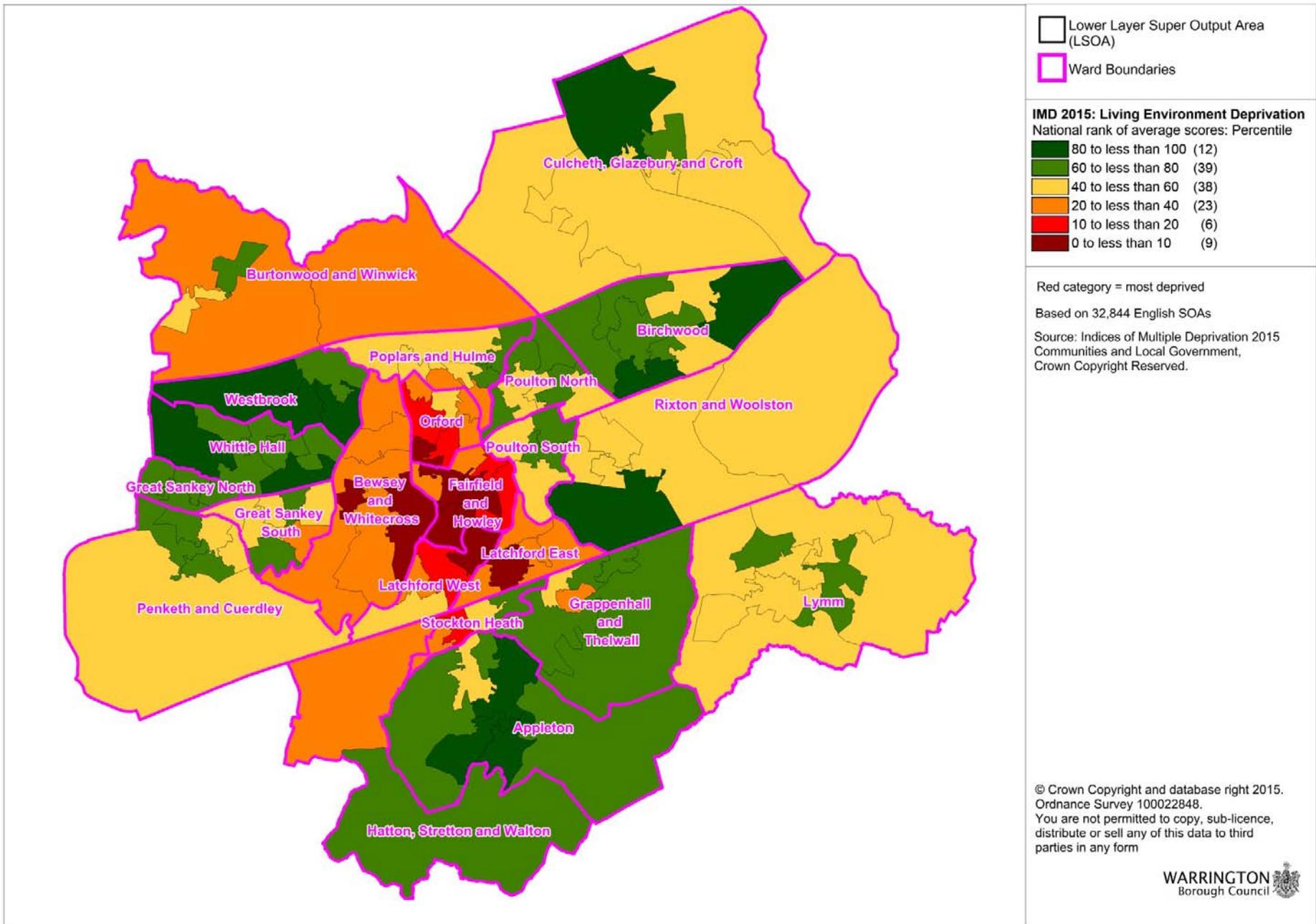
The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Living Environment Deprivation Quintile 1 (11.8%) has **reduced** when compared to the 2010 Indices (20.8%).

Living Environment: Decile Analysis

9 of the 15 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally: these LSOAs are located within the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (2 LSOAs), Fairfield and Howley (4 LSOAs), Latchford East (1 LSOA), Latchford West (1 LSOA), and Orford (1 LSOA).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within Living Environment Deprivation Decile 1 (7.1%) has **reduced** when compared to the 2010 Indices (9.6%).

Map 7: ID 2015: Living Environment Domain



3.2.8 Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

The overall index score is the combination of all individual domains. In order to reflect the relative importance of each domain in measuring overall deprivation, the domain scores are given different weightings:

Income Deprivation	22.5%
Employment Deprivation	22.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment Deprivation	9.3%

The Income and Employment domains are regarded as the most important contributors to the concept of multiple deprivation, thus these domains were given a greater weighting than others.

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation: Quintile Analysis

Within Warrington, **24** LSOAs are ranked within the most deprived quintile nationally for multiple deprivation.

The distribution of deprivation across Warrington is familiar. Of the 24 most deprived LSOAs:

- **22** (92%) are located in **Central Neighbourhood**;
- **1** (4%) is located in **East Neighbourhood** (Birchwood);
- **1** (4%) is located in **West Neighbourhood** (Whittle Hall).

The Warrington LSOAs within the most deprived quintile nationally have a total population of approximately **37,700** – over **18%** of Warrington’s total population.

At the other end of the scale, **36** Warrington LSOAs are ranked amongst the **20% least deprived** nationally. **20** of Warrington’s least deprived LSOAs are in the **South Neighbourhood**, **11** in **West** and **5** in **East**. Areas falling within the least deprived quintile have a total population of approximately **60,700** – around **30%** of Warrington’s total population. Map 8 illustrates the distribution of overall deprivation within Warrington.

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within IMD Quintile 1 (18.9%) has **increased** when compared to IMD 2010 (16.0%).

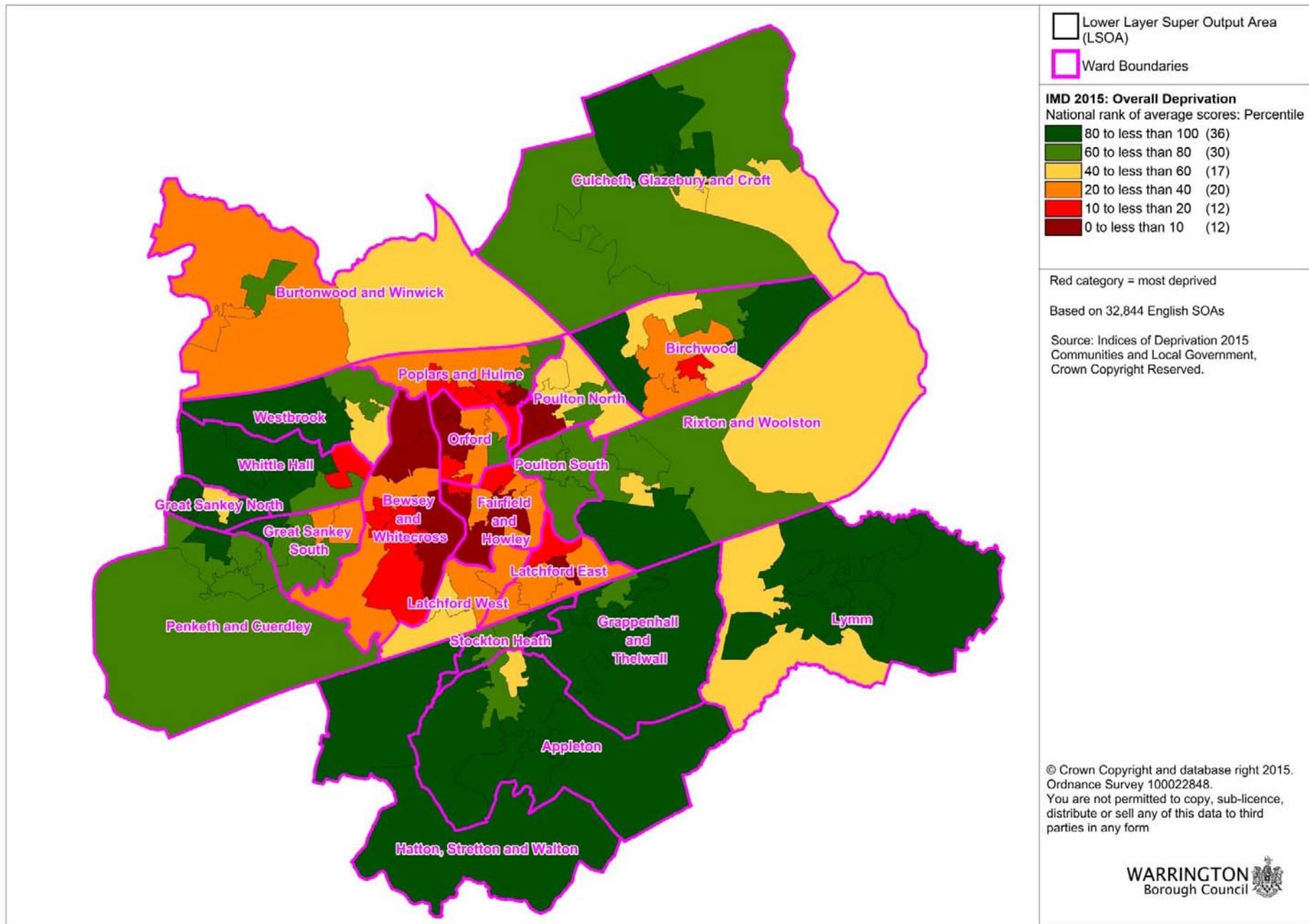
Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation: Decile Analysis

Looking at more **severe deprivation**, 12 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. The LSOAs have a combined population of around 19,700; just under 10% of the total Warrington population.

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within IMD Decile 1 (9.4%) has **increased slightly** when compared to IMD 2010 (8.8%).

In 2010 Warrington had one LSOA, in Bewsey and Whitecross, ranked within the worst 3% nationally. This LSOA has improved in relative ranking and now falls outside of the worst 3% nationally. Warrington's most deprived LSOA based on the 2015 index is located within Orford. This LSOA ranks 994th out of 32,844 LSOAs nationally; falling, therefore, within the most deprived 4%.

Map 8: ID 2015: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation



3.2.9 Supplementary Indices

In addition to the main Indices, two supplementary measures have also been produced, looking specifically at Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP). These indices are also available at LSOA level and are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain.

3.2.9.1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

This measure looks at the percentage of an LSOAs' children aged under 16, who are living in families in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee), or families in receipt of Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit whose income is below 60% of median before housing costs.

IDACI: Quintile Analysis

17 Warrington LSOAs are within the **most deprived quintile** for Income deprivation affecting children. Within these LSOAs, the proportion of children affected ranges from **31%** to **54%**. **15** are located in **Central Neighbourhood**, one in **East Neighbourhood** (Birchwood) and one in **West Neighbourhood** (Burtonwood and Winwick).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within IDACI Quintile 1 (13.4%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (8.8%).

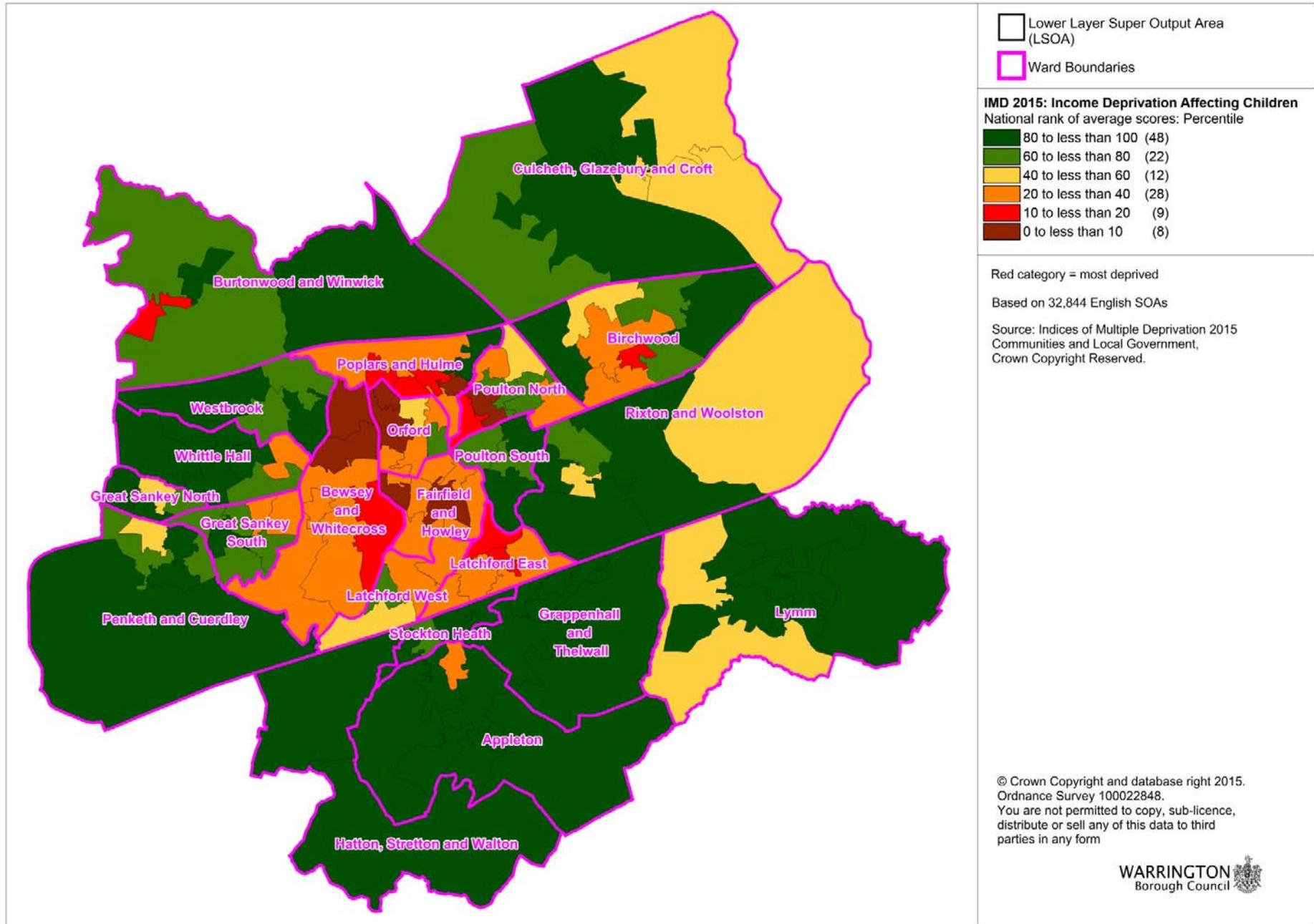
IDACI: Decile Analysis

8 of the 17 Warrington LSOAs are ranked within the **10% most deprived** areas. All LSOAs are located in **Central Neighbourhood**; specifically in the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (2 LSOAs), Fairfield and Howley (2 LSOAs), Orford (2 LSOAs), Poplars and Hulme (1 LSOA) and Poulton North (1 LSOA).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within IDACI Decile 1 (6.3%) has **increased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (4.8%).

Map 9 presents the distribution of income deprivation affecting children within Warrington.

Map 9: ID 2015:- Income Deprivation Affecting Children



3.2.9.2 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

This measure looks at the percentage of an LSOA's population aged 60 and over, who are in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee).

IDAOPI: Quintile Analysis

21 Warrington LSOAs are within the most deprived quintile for Income deprivation affecting older people. Within these LSOAs, the proportion of older people affected ranges from **29%** to **48%**. All but one of these LSOAs (**20**) are located in **Central Neighbourhood**, the remaining LSOA is located in **East Neighbourhood** (Birchwood).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within IDAOPI Quintile 1 (16.5%) has **decreased** when compared to the 2010 Indices (18.4%).

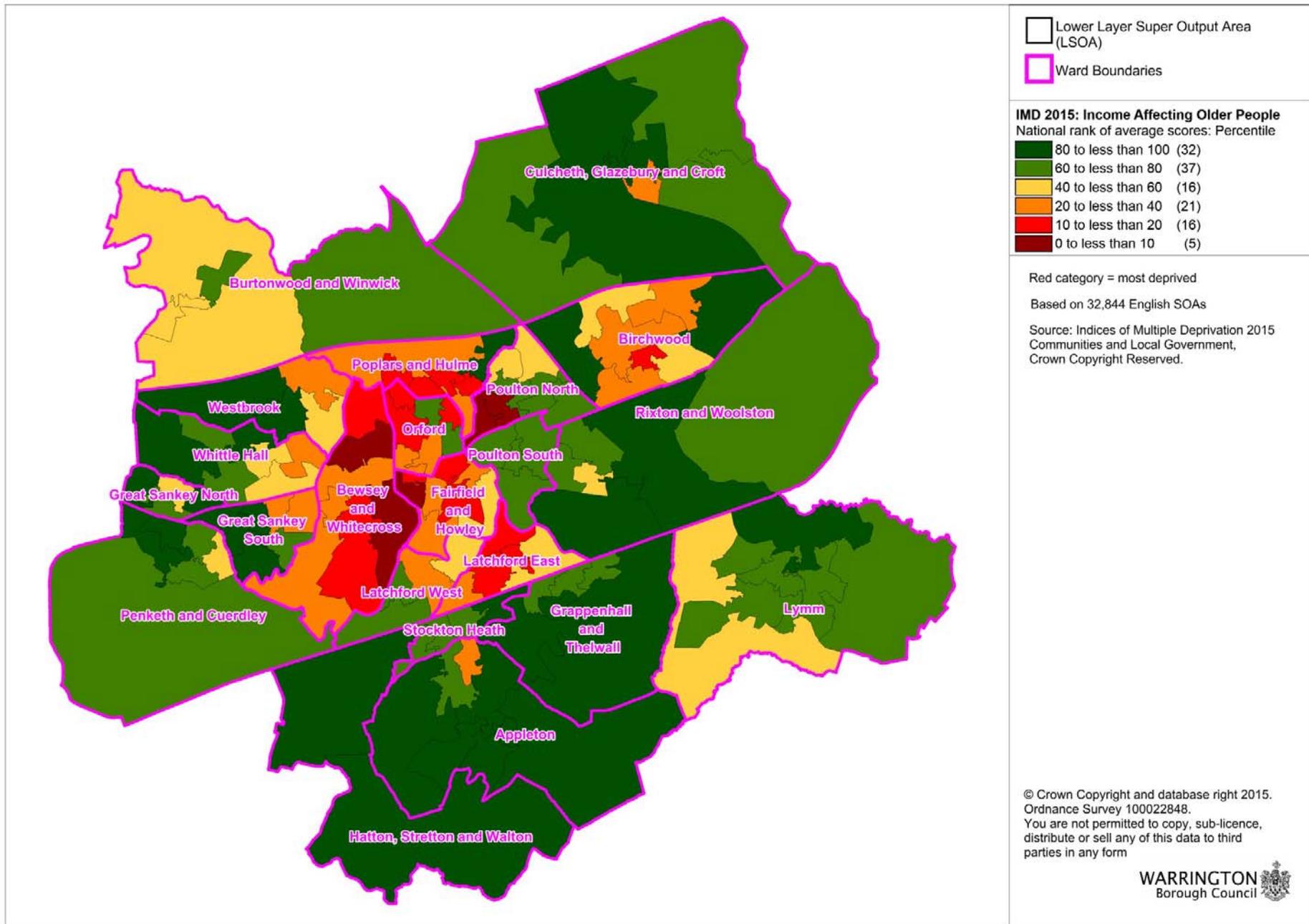
IDAOPI: Decile Analysis

5 of the 21 Warrington LSOAs are within the **10% most deprived** areas. All LSOAs are located in **Central Neighbourhood**; specifically in the wards of Bewsey and Whitecross (2 LSOAs), Fairfield and Howley (1 LSOA), and Poulton North (2 LSOAs).

The percentage of LSOAs that fall within IDAOPI Decile 1 (3.9%) is **similar** when compared to the 2010 Indices (4.0%).

Map 10 presents the distribution of income deprivation affecting older people within Warrington.

Map 10: ID 2015:- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People



4.0 COMPARISONS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015 INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

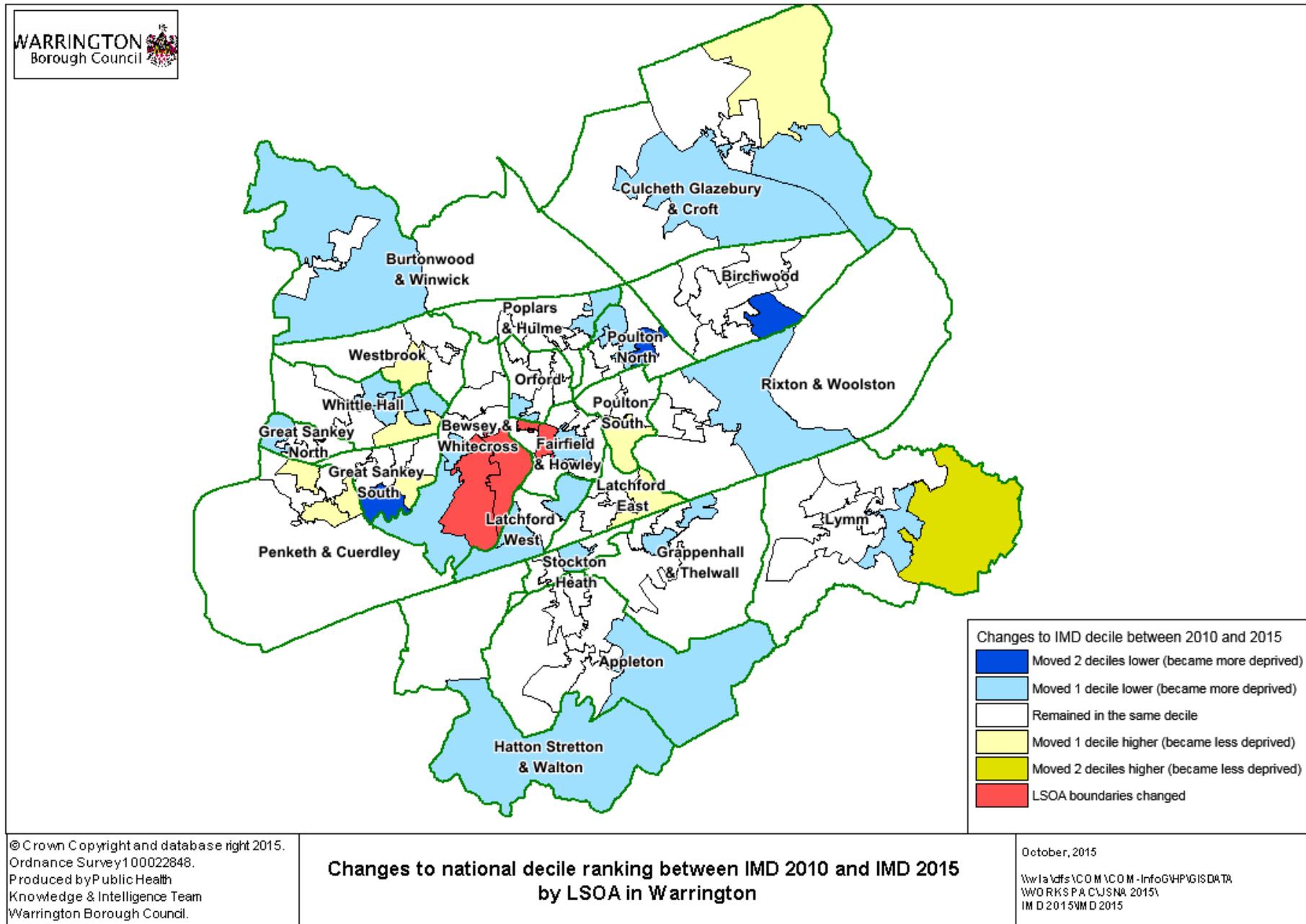
4.1 Changes to national decile ranking

As stated in the introduction, some LSOA boundaries were updated following the 2011 Census. In Warrington this resulted in two LSOAs, located in the wards of Fairfield and Howley and Bewsey and Whitecross, being split to create four new LSOAs. The introduction of the new LSOAs means that direct comparison between the 2010 and 2015 IMD is not straightforward. The following map illustrates changes in decile ranking between 2010 and 2015 IMD, excluding the LSOAs where boundary changes have taken place.

Map 11 shows that in total 27 LSOAs moved to a more deprived decile based on the rankings from IMD 2015 when compared to the 2010 IMD (LSOAs shaded blue). The LSOAs that became relatively more deprived are quite spread across Warrington. Three LSOAs moved two deciles lower (darkest shade of blue) and therefore experienced a higher increase in level of relative deprivation when compared to the 2010 IMD. These three areas are located in wards of Great Sankey South, Poulton North and Birchwood.

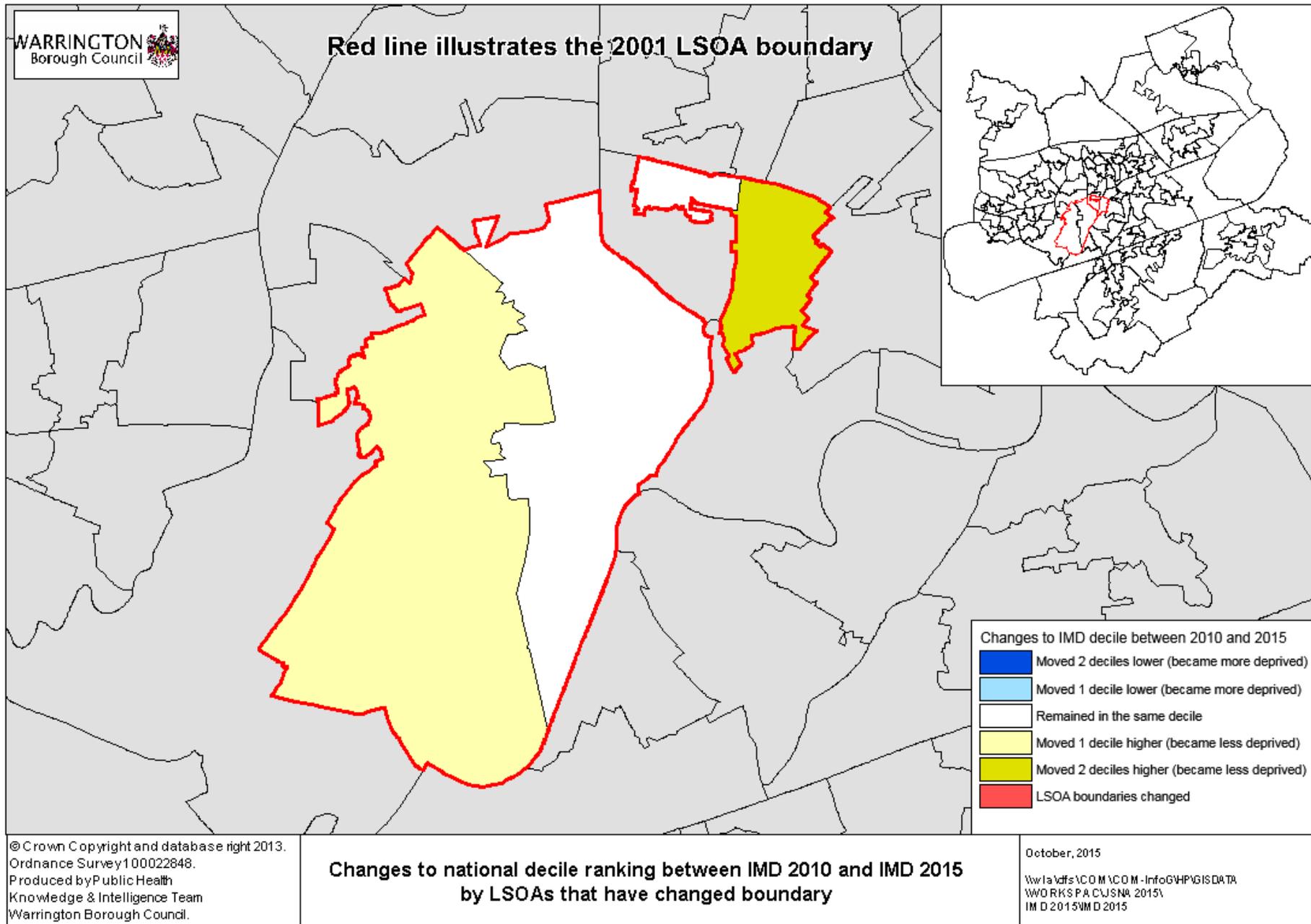
Ten LSOAs become relatively less deprived (areas shaded yellow/green) based on the IMD 2015, these LSOAs were located in the west of Warrington (Westbrook, Whittle Hall, Penketh and Cuerdley and Great Sankey South); central Warrington (Poulton South and Latchford East); north east Warrington (Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft); and south east Warrington (Lymm). The Lymm LSOA experienced the largest improvement in relative deprivation.

Map 11: Changes to national decile ranking between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015



Map 12: Changes to national decile ranking between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 for LSOAs that have changed boundaries

Map 12 shows the two 2001 LSOAs that were split to create four new LSOAs based on the 2011 Census. Within each of the two original LSOAs, one new LSOA has remained within the same decile, and one new LSOA is now ranked in a relatively less deprived decile. However it is not possible to conclude whether this represents a relative improvement over time, or whether that area was always a relatively less deprived area within the old LSOA boundary.



4.2 Changes within the most deprived areas of Warrington

4.2.1 Quintile 1 changes

Based on IMD 2010 rankings, there were 20 LSOAs in Warrington that fell within the 20% most deprived areas nationally. Two of these LSOAs were split to create two further LSOAs after the release of the 2011 Census. The following analysis does not include any changes in relative rank position for the LSOAs that changed boundary between the release of the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Of the 18 LSOAs that were ranked within IMD 2010 Quintile 1 (and have had no boundary changes), five have become relatively less deprived based on rankings from the IMD 2015. The five LSOAs are located in Poulton North (2 LSOAs; located in Blackbrook and near to Parkfields Park), Bewsey and Whitecross (Bewsey area within Bewsey and Dallam), Poplars and Hulme (roads surrounding Windermere Avenue, Ullswater Avenue, Buttermere Avenue and Canberra Square) and Birchwood (near to the Oakwood Estate). The remaining thirteen LSOAs have experienced increased levels of relative deprivation, with one LSOA within Fairfield and Howley moving from Decile 2 (based on IMD 2010) to Decile 1 (based on IMD 2015); this specific LSOA is located near to St Elphin's Park.

Based on IMD 2015, there are currently 24 LSOAs that fall within Quintile 1; three of these areas are the LSOAs that experienced boundary changes and will be excluded from any further analysis. All 18 LSOAs described in the previous paragraph have remained within Quintile 1; three LSOAs have become relatively more deprived, moving from Quintile 2 (based on IMD 2010) to Quintile 1 (based on IMD 2015). These three LSOAs are located in Bewsey and Whitecross (Whitecross area near to Warrington Hospital), Orford (areas surrounding the Halliwell Jones Stadium) and Whittle Hall (areas surrounding Twenty Acre Park and Old Hall).

4.2.2 Decile 1 changes

There were 11 LSOAs in Warrington that fell into the top 10% most deprived areas nationally based on IMD 2010. One of these LSOAs underwent boundary changes and split into two, and as with the previous section, the following analysis does not include any changes in relative rank position for the LSOAs that changed boundary between the release of the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Three of the 10 LSOAs in Decile 1 in 2010 have become relatively less deprived based on rankings from the IMD 2015. These LSOAs are located in Poulton North (2 LSOAs; located in Blackbrook and near to Parkfields Park) and Bewsey and Whitecross (Bewsey area within Bewsey and Dallam). The remaining seven LSOAs have experienced increased levels of relative deprivation.

Based on IMD 2015, there are currently 12 LSOAs that fall within Decile 1; one of these areas is an LSOA that experienced boundary changes and will be excluded from any further analysis. All 10 LSOAs described in the previous paragraph have remained within Decile 1; one LSOA has become relatively more deprived, moving from Decile 2 (based on IMD 2010) to Decile 1 (based on IMD 2015), this specific LSOA is located near to St Elphin's Park.

4.3 Changes within the least deprived areas of Warrington

4.3.1 Quintile 5 changes

In IMD 2010, 39 LSOAs were in the 20% least deprived areas nationally (Quintile 5). Of these:

- 10 are still in Quintile 5, and have seen a relative improvement in level of deprivation. these are located in Birchwood (2 LSOAs – Locking Stumps and Risley Moss); Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft (Twiss Green); Grappenhall and Thelwall (Thelwall); Great Sankey South (housing surrounding Sankey Way near to the junction with St Mary’s Road and Station Road); Hatton Stretton and Walton (area surrounding Walton Hall); Lymm (area surrounding Lymm Dam); Stockton Heath (areas surrounding: Whitefield Road, West Avenue and Westbourne Road); Westbrook (housing estate to the east of the Westbrook Centre); Whittle Hall (housing to the east of Great Sankey High School);
- 24 are still in Quintile 5, but have seen a relative worsening in level of deprivation;
- 5 have seen a relative worsening in level of deprivation, and have moved into Quintile 4. These are located in Poplars and Hulme (Houghton Green), Culcheth, Glazebury and Croft (mainly includes Risley prison), Poulton North (part of Fearnhead including the University campus), Rixton and Woolston (including the Martinscroft area) and Great Sankey South (north of Sankey Valley Park, near Penketh Business Park).

There are 2 LSOAs which have seen a relative improvement in level of deprivation and have moved from Quintile 4 (IMD 2010) to Quintile 5 (IMD 2015). These are located in Lymm (Oughtrington and Broomedge) and Penketh and Cuedley (housing surrounding Meeting Lane).