## Indices of Deprivation 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Deprivation Level</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Halton</td>
<td>27th most deprived</td>
<td>Most deprived ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% population live in areas that fall within the top 10% most deprived nationally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of 79 small areas (LSOAs) are in the top 10% most deprived</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Windmill Hill</td>
<td></td>
<td>Most deprived ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Birchfield</td>
<td></td>
<td>Least deprived ward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What are the Indices of Deprivation?

They measure deprivation levels across all Local Authorities. They also produce ranks at small area level (Lower Super Output Areas/LSOA). There are 7 categories (domains):

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment

These are combined to create an overall score of deprivation. Two separate categories are also produced for Children and Older People. Although published in 2015 most of the data used is actually 2012/13. Due to changes in data and methodology it is advised not to compare to previous results.

The most common way of reporting the data is to identify whether a small area (LSOA) falls within the top 10% most deprived nationally.

**Overall**

Halton is ranked 27th out of 326 Local Authorities in England. It was also ranked 27th in the 2010 Indices of Deprivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: Rank of Average LA Score</th>
<th>B: Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally</th>
<th>C: Rank of Extent</th>
<th>D: Rank of local concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **A**: measures the average level of deprivation across the local authority.
- **B**: measures the proportion of the Lower Super Output Areas in the Local Authority that are classified as among the most deprived 10 per cent in the country.
- **C**: measures the proportion of the local population that live in areas classified as among the most deprived in the country.
- **D**: measures how the most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in the Local Authority area compare to those in other Local Authorities areas across the country.
- Ranking the average score within the Liverpool City Region, Halton is the 3rd most deprived (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowsley</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halton</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Helens</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirral</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sefton</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Category (domain) where Halton has the highest rank is Health Deprivation and Disability.
Halton has 21 of its 79 small areas (LSOAs) that fall within the top 10% most deprived nationally. This is around 26% of its population. In 2010 Halton also had 21 small areas although these have slightly changed in 2015.
The map below represents residential properties that fall within the top 10% deprived small areas nationally.
• The most deprived small area falls within Halton Castle ward, however unlike 2010 Halton has 0 small areas in the top 1% most deprived nationally.
The ward classed as the most deprived overall is Windmill Hill, with Birchfield the least deprived. The chart below shows the proportion of ward population which falls within each level of deprivation.
The chart below shows the range of deprivation ranking within each ward and Halton, for example Ditton, which contains areas of both high and low deprivation.
Income Domain

- Halton is ranked 34th out of 326 Local Authorities, with 23 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for income, compared to 20 in 2010.

This category measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).
Employment Domain

- Halton is ranked 21st out of 326 Local Authorities, with 27 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Employment, compared to 34 in 2010.

This category measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
Education, Skills and Training Domain

- Halton is ranked 77\textsuperscript{th} out of 326 Local Authorities, with 12 small areas falling in the top 10\% most deprived nationally for Education, Skills and Training, compared to 11 in 2010.

This category measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- Halton is ranked 13th out of 326 Local Authorities, with 37 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Health Deprivation & Disability, compared to 39 in 2010.

This category measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
Crime Domain

- Halton is ranked 61st out of 326 Local Authorities, with 13 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for crime, compared to 14 in 2010.

This category measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level, using data around violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

- Halton is ranked 229th out of 326 Local Authorities, with 2 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for barriers to housing and services, compared to 0 in 2010.

This category measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: ‘geographical barriers’, which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and ‘wider barriers’ which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.
Living Environment Domain

- Halton is ranked 131st out of 326 Local Authorities, with 7 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for living environment, compared to 4 in 2010.

This category measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of housing; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.
Income Deprivation Affecting Children

- Halton is ranked 36th out of 326 Local Authorities, with 19 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting children, compared to 14 in 2010.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain, with the Index showing the proportion of children in each Lower-layer Super Output Area that live in families that are income deprived; those that are in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance, Pension Credit Guarantee or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold.
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

- Halton is ranked 55th out of 326 Local Authorities, with 11 small areas falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting older people, compared to 17 in 2010.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index is also a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain, with the score showing the proportion of a Lower layer Super Output Area’s population aged 60 and over who are income deprived.