



WIMD 2014

Carmarthenshire Summary

WIMD (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation.

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WIMD 2014 - Carmarthenshire Summary

1. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014

WIMD is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. This can be in terms of material goods or the ability of an individual to participate in the normal social life of the community.

2. What are lower super output areas (LSOAs)?

Wales has been broken down into 1,909 small areas called Lower Super Output Areas or LSOAs. Although very different in geographical size, they have an average population of 1,600 people. This is to make fairer comparisons between areas located in different parts of Wales. There are 112 LSOAs in Carmarthenshire.

3. What is an Index?

An Index is a group of separate measurements which are combined into a single number. They are designed to show changes in a complicated variable like industrial output, prices or in this case deprivation. An index then allows comparisons between different values – in the case of WIMD the comparison is between LSOAs. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation.

Deprivation Type	Weighting in WIMD
Income	23.5%
Employment	23.5%
Health	14%
Education	14%
Access to Services	10%
Community Safety	5%
Physical Environment	5%
Housing	5%

Each of the domains include several indicators of deprivation. WIMD ranks all small areas in Wales from 1 (most deprived) to 1,909 (least deprived). It does not provide a measure of the level of deprivation in an area.

4. WIMD Indicators

The indicators used to produce the WIMD results are listed below in their domains.

Domain	Indicators
Income	<p>Percentage of population in income deprivation. Defined as those who are either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adult, or dependent child of an adult, in receipt of income related benefits • An adult, or dependent child of an adult, in receipt of Working and Child Tax Credits, with income less than 60% of the Wales median • An Asylum Seeker.
Employment	<p>Percentage of working-age population in receipt of employment related benefits.</p>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer incidence (indirectly age-sex standardised) • Long Term Limiting illness (indirectly age-sex standardised) • Low Weight Single Births (live births less than 2.5kg) • All Cause Death Rate (indirectly age-sex standardised)
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage 2 Capped Point Score • Key Stage 4 Capped Point Score • Key Stage 4 Level 2 Inclusive • Repeat Absenteeism • Proportion of people not entering Higher Education aged 18-19 • Number of Adults aged 25-64 with No Qualifications
Access to Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average of public and private travel times to food shops • Average of public and private travel times to GP Surgeries

Domain	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average of public and private travel times to Primary schools • Average of public and private travel times to Secondary schools • Average of public and private travel times to Post Office • Average of public and private travel times to Public Library • Average of public and private travel times to Pharmacies • Average of public and private travel times to Petrol Stations (private transport only) • Average of public and private travel times to Leisure Centre
Community Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Recorded Burglary • Police Recorded Criminal Damage • Police Recorded Theft • Police Recorded Violent Crime • Fire Incidences • Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)
Physical Environment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk • Air Emissions • Air Concentration • Proximity to Waste Disposal and Industrial Sites
Housing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people living in overcrowded households (bedrooms measure) • Proportion of people living in households with no central heating.

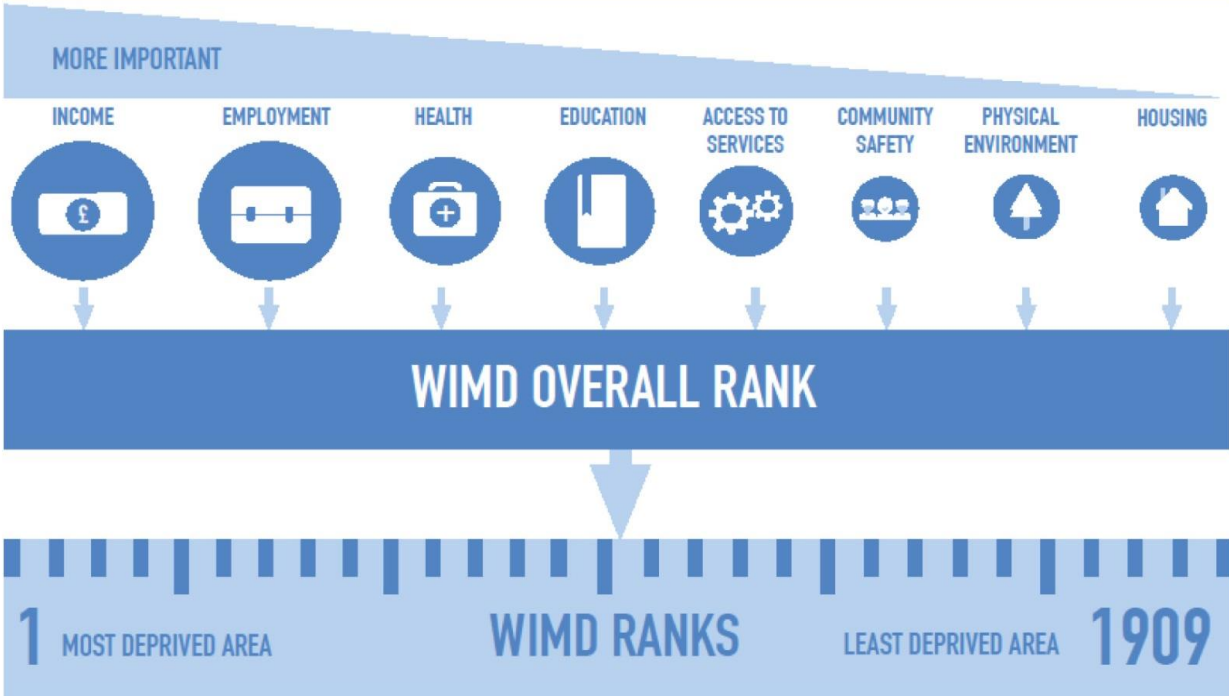
5. The Construction of WIMD

**WELSH INDEX
OF MULTIPLE
DEPRIVATION
(WIMD) 2014**



1909
LOWER SUPER OUTPUT
AREAS IN WALES
with an
AVERAGE POPULATION OF
1600
PEOPLE

THE OFFICIAL MEASURE OF RELATIVE DEPRIVATION FOR SMALL AREAS IN WALES



DO'S

WIMD CAN BE USED FOR: ✓

- Comparing overall deprivation rank of small areas
- Comparing 8 domains (types) of deprivation
- Comparing proportion of local authority small areas that are very deprived

DONT'S

WIMD CAN'T BE USED FOR: ✗

- Saying how much more deprived one area is from another
- Comparing ranks over time (as it's a relative measure)
- Comparing with other UK countries
- Measuring affluence (lack of deprivation is not the same as affluence)



www.wales.gov.uk/wimd

6. Carmarthenshire's Summary

Carmarthenshire has 112 LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas). The results from WIMD 2014 show that Carmarthenshire has 25 LSOAs that are within the 30% most deprived areas in Wales. The majority of these areas (60%) are located in the Llanelli region (15 LSOAs) with 20% in the Amman area (5 LSOAs), 12% in the Gwendraeth area (3 LSOAs) and 8% located in the Carmarthen area (2 LSOAs).

Percentage of LSOAs by deprivation rank category – Overall Index (2014)	
% LSOAs ranked in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in the Overall Index	5%
% LSOAs ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in the Overall Index	6%
% LSOAs ranked in the 30% most deprived LSOAs in the Overall Index	12%
% LSOAs ranked in the 30-50% most deprived LSOAs in the Overall Index	30%
% LSOAs ranked in the 50% least deprived LSOAs in the Overall Index	47%

In Carmarthenshire we have 5 areas that are in the 10% most deprived in Wales:

- Tyisha 2
- Llwynhendy 3
- Bigyn 4
- Glanymor 4
- Tyisha 3

and 7 areas in the 20% most deprived:

- Glanymor 1
- Carmarthen Town North 2
- Llwynhendy 2
- Ammanford 1
- Trimsaran 1
- Glaymor 2
- Lliedi 3

and 13 areas highlighted as being in the 30% most deprived in Wales:

- Kidwelly 1
- Pembrey 2
- Glanymor 3
- Carmarthen Town South 1
- Felinfoel
- Burry Port 2
- Glanamman 1
- Tyisha 1
- Ammanford 2
- Glanamman 2
- Elli 2
- Pontamman 1
- Llangyndeyrn 1.

The area which is ranked as the most deprived area in Carmarthenshire is Tyisha 2 and the area which is ranked as least deprived is Hendy 1.

Analysis of the data informs us that in some areas whole electoral wards are among the 30% of the most deprived areas in Wales, namely Ammanford, Felinfoel, Glanymor, Glanamman and Tyisha.

In the Access to Services Domain Cynwyl Gaeo in Carmarthenshire is the area which is the most deprived in Wales, followed very closely by Llanegwad 2 and Trelech which are the 4th and 5th most deprived in Wales respectively. (See Graph 1 and 2).

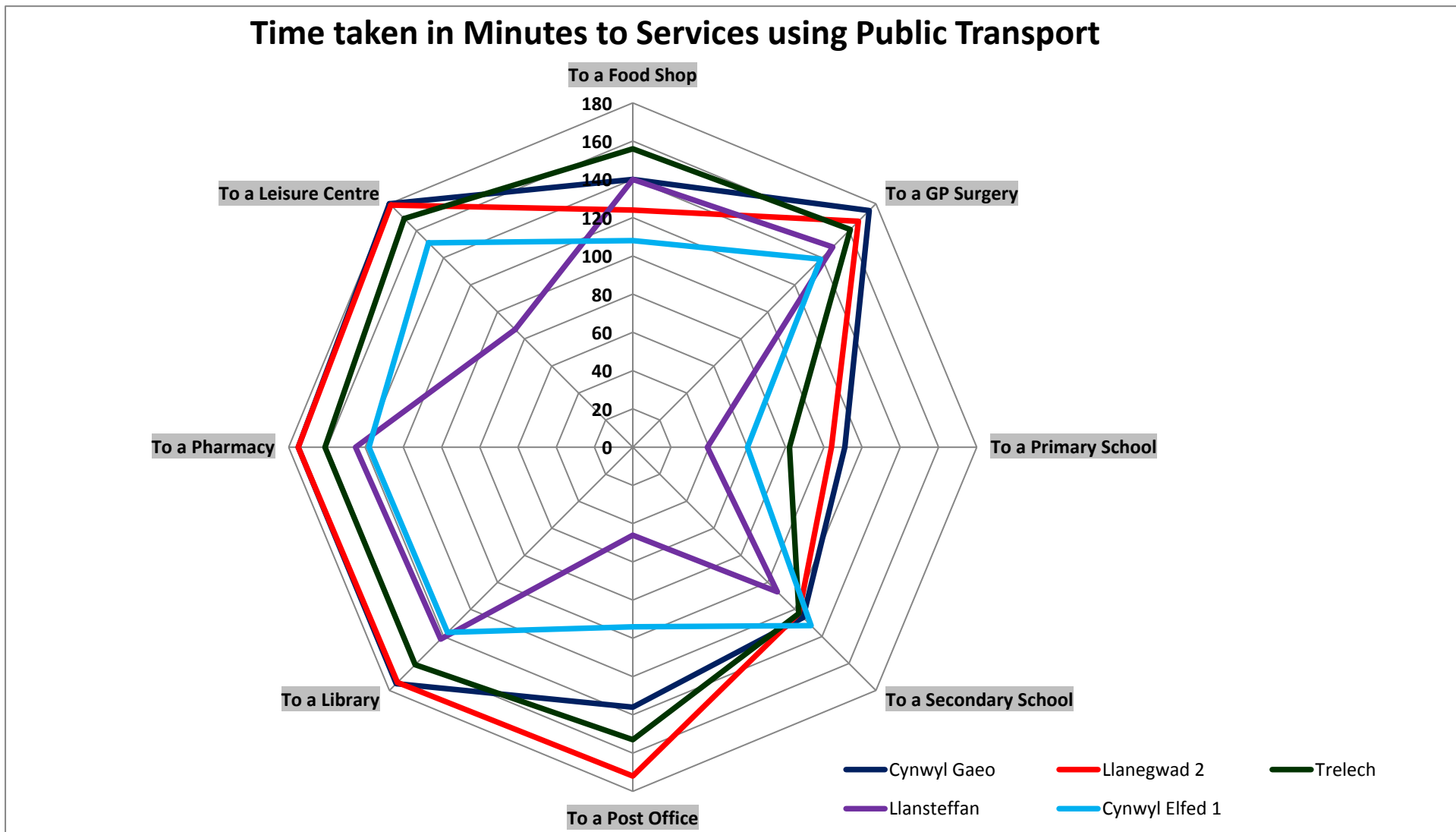
7. LSOAs within the 30% most deprived in Wales – Overall Index

WIMD 2011		WIMD 2014	
Tyisha 2	44	Tyisha 2	55
Bigyn 4	75	Bigyn 4	124
Glanymor 3	131	Llwynhendy 3	125
Glanymor 1	156	Glanymor 4	154
Tyisha 3	161	Tyisha 3	187
Llwynhendy 3	171	Glanymor 1	194
Glanymor 2	192	Carmarthen Town North 2	266
Hengoed 2	256	Ammanford 1	291
Llwynhendy 2	259	Llwynhendy 2	294
Lliedi 3	273	Trimsaran 1	320
Carmarthen Town North 2	342	Glanymor 2	349
Ammanford 1	373	Lliedi 3	358
Trimsaran 1	383	Pembrey 2	400
Burry Port 2	394	Kidwelly 1	403
Felinfoel	419	Glanymor 3	423
Pembrey 2	422	Carmarthen Town South 1	464
Bynea 2	473	Felinfoel	475
Llangyndeyrn 1	504	Glanamman 1	478
Tyisha 1	510	Burry Port 2	479
Kidwelly 1	531	Tyisha 1	505
Elli 2	532	Ammanford 2	534
Saron 1	541	Glanamman 2	539
Llannon 1	554	Elli 2	543
Glanamman 1	556	Pontamman 1	554
Carmarthen Town South 1	566	Llangyndeyrn 1	560

10% Most deprived	20% Most deprived	30% Most deprived

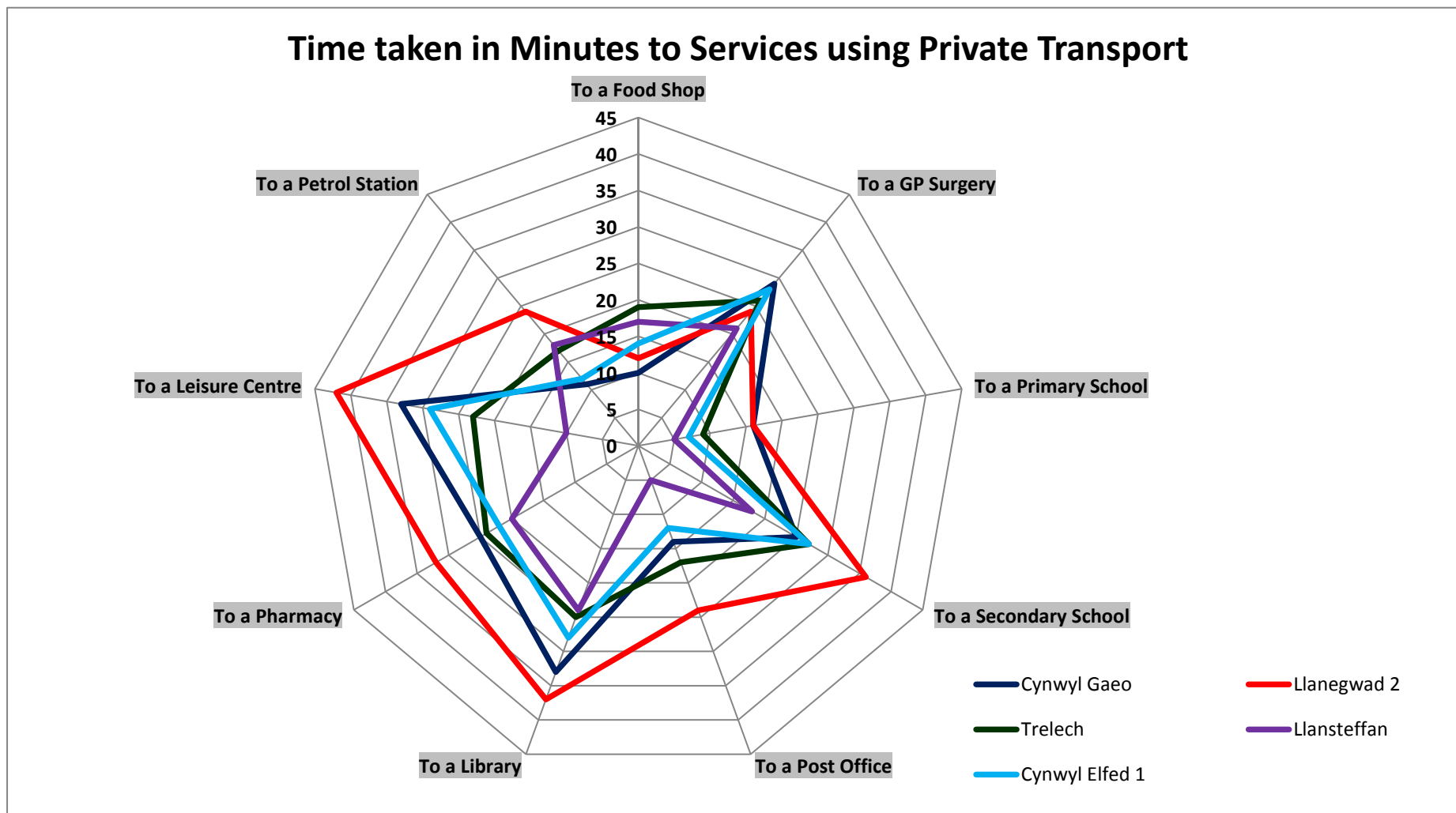
8. Access to Services Domain, by Public Transport

Graph 1:

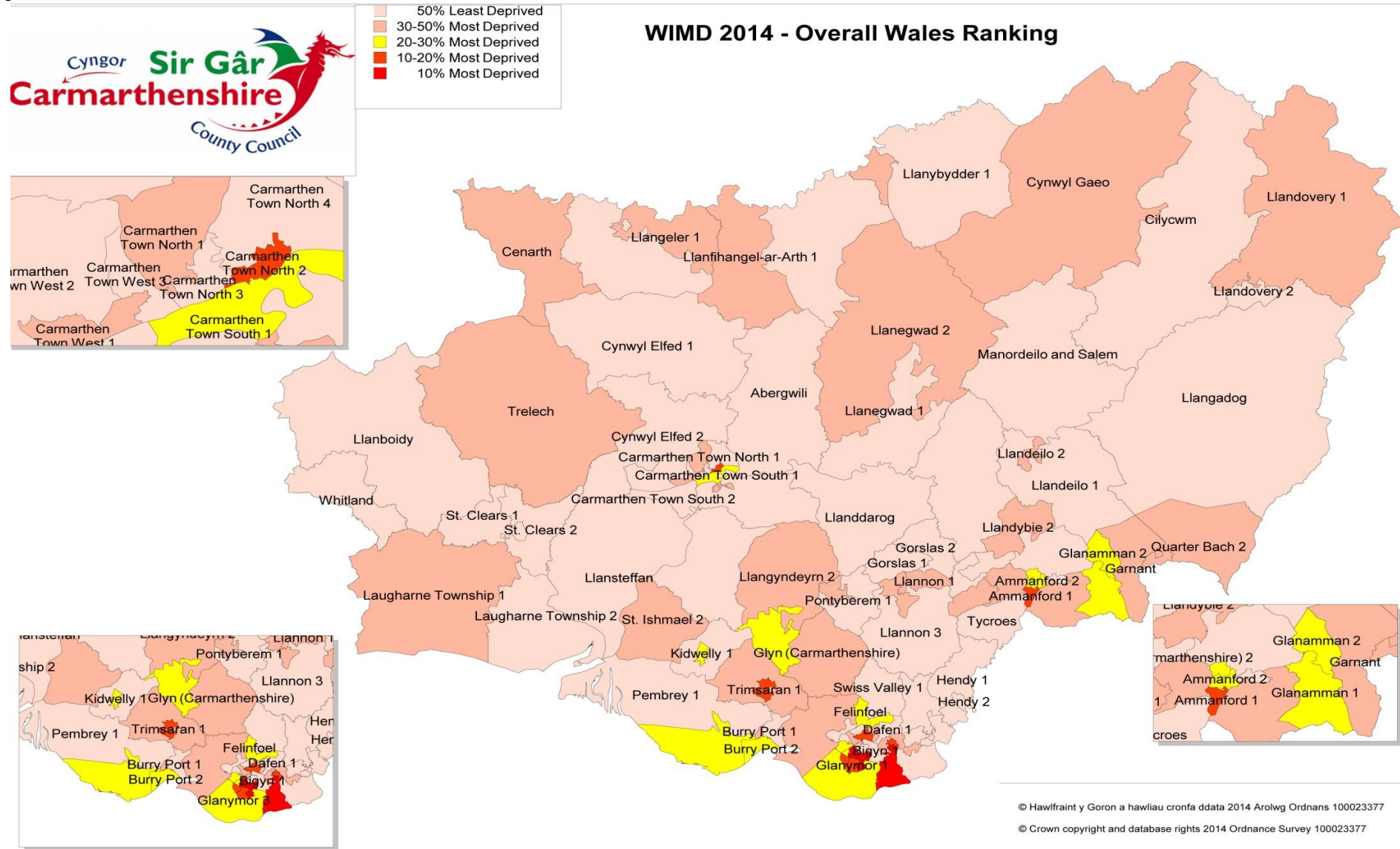


9. Access to Services Domain, by Private Transport

Graph 2:

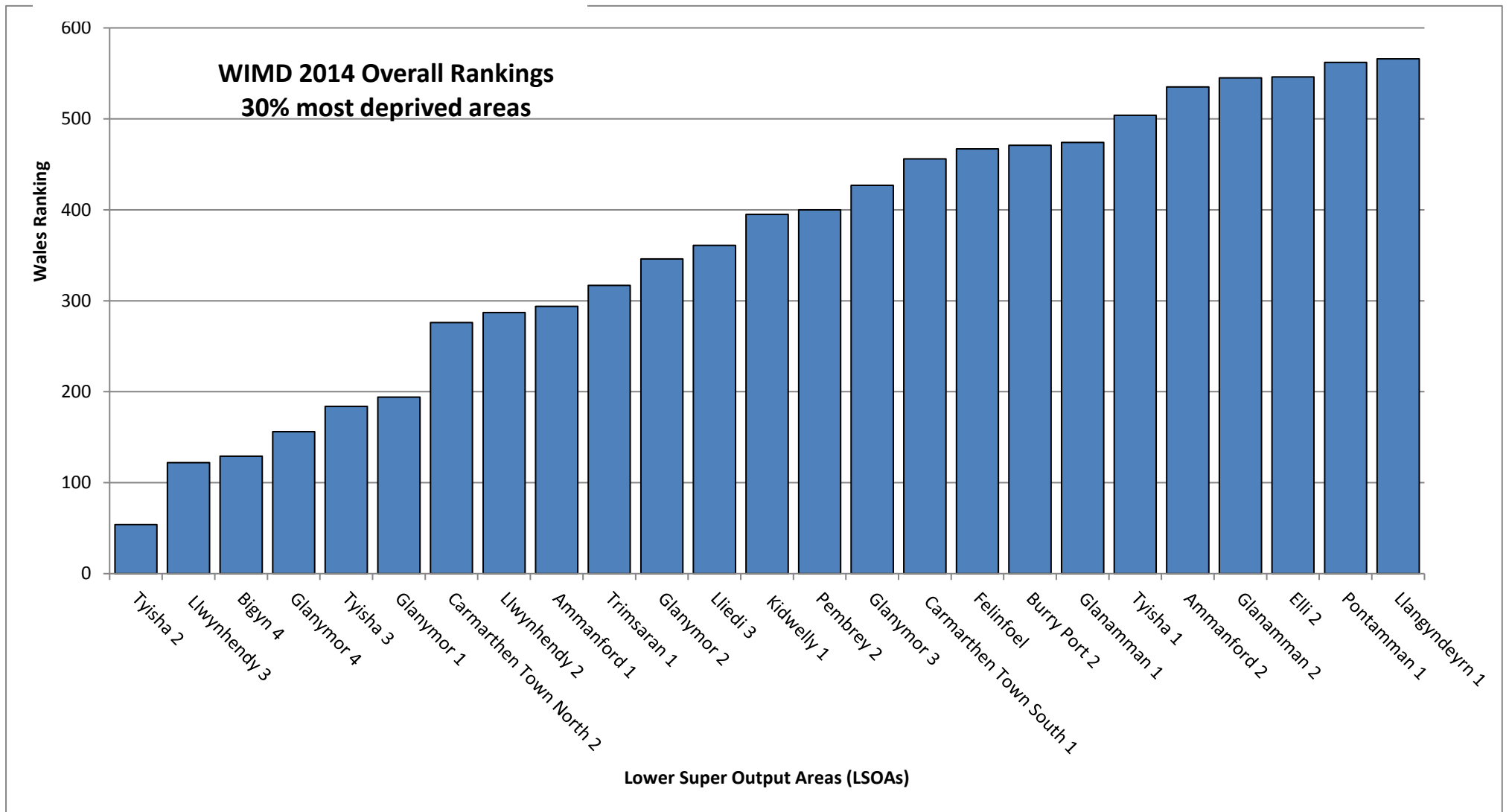


10. Map of Carmarthenshire LSOAs in 30% most deprived areas of Wales



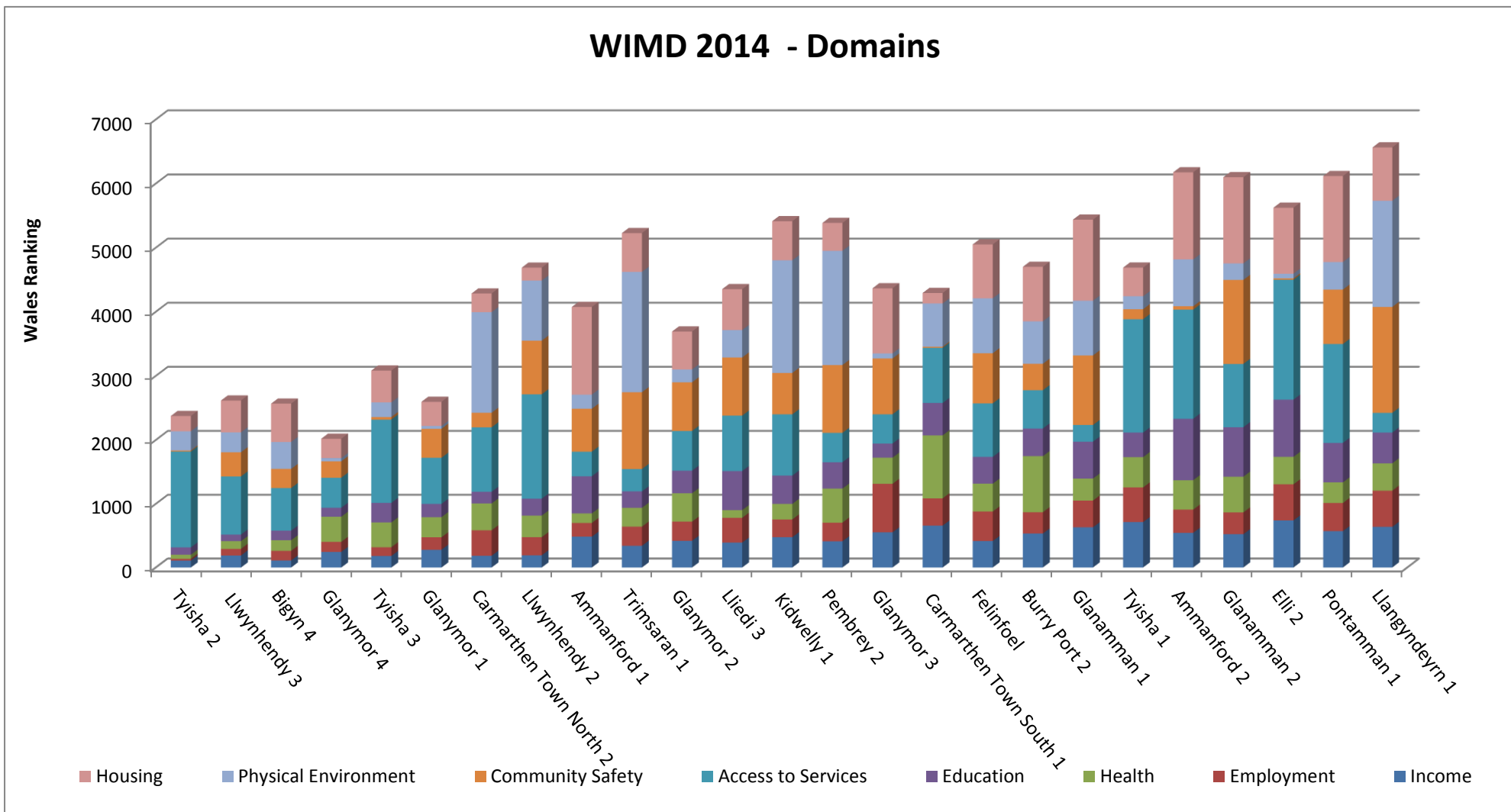
11. Carmarthenshire LSOAs within the 30% most deprived in Wales

Graph 3:



12. LSOAs in Carmarthenshire within the 30% most deprived in Wales - Domains

Graph 4:



13. LSOAs in Carmarthenshire within the 10% most deprived in Wales

CARMARTHENSHIRE LSOAs (10% most deprived)	Tyisha 2		Llwynhendy 3		Bigyn 4		Glanymor 4		Tyisha 3	
	Wales Ranking	Carms Ranking	Wales Ranking	Carms Ranking	Wales Ranking	Carms Ranking	Wales Ranking	Carms Ranking	Wales Ranking	Carms Ranking
DOMAINS ↓										
WIMD 2014 Overall Index	55	1	125	3	124	2	154	4	187	5
Income	114	2	202	6	99	1	238	7	193	4
Employment	28	1	104	2	152	4	157	5	137	3
Health	64	1	122	3	166	5	395	15	390	14
Education	115	2	103	1	150	4	141	3	306	10
Access to Services	1503	99	912	77	669	65	471	50	1304	94
Community Safety	17	1	379	11	301	10	257	9	40	4
Physical Environment	300	17	311	19	421	23	50	2	228	12
Housing	238	6	496	18	598	30	303	10	497	19

14. Top 10 most deprived LSOAs by domain, ranked at Carmarthenshire level

Income

Rank	LSOAs
1	Bigyn 4
2	Tyisha 2
3	Carmarthen North 2
4	Tyisha 3
5	Llwynhendy 2
6	Llwynhendy 3
7	Glanymor 4
8	Glanymor 1
9	Trimsaran 1
10	Lliedi 3

Employment

Rank	LSOAs
1	Tyisha 2
2	Llwynhendy 3
3	Tyisha 3
4	Bigyn 4
5	Glanymor 4
6	Glanymor 1
7	Ammanford 1
8	Kidwelly 1
9	Llwynhendy 2
10	Pembrey 2

Health

Rank	LSOAs
1	Tyisha 2
2	Lliedi 3
3	Llwynhendy 3
4	Ammanford 1
5	Bigyn 4
6	Kidwelly 1
7	Trimsaran 1
8	Glanymor 1
9	Quarter Bach 1
10	Pontamman 1

Education

Rank	LSOAs
1	Llwynhendy 3
2	Tyisha 2
3	Glanymor 4
4	Bigyn 4
5	Carmarthen Town North 2
6	Glanymor 1
7	Glanymor 3
8	Trimsaran 1
9	Llwynhendy 2
10	Tyisha 3

Access to services

Rank	LSOAs
1	Cynwyl Gaeo
2	Llanegwad 2
3	Trelech
4	Llansteffan
5	Cynwyl Elfed 1
6	Llanboidy
7	Llangadog
8	Laugharne Township 1
9	Cilycwm
10	St. Ishmael 2

Community Safety

Rank	LSOAs
1	Tyisha 2
2	Carmarthen Town South 1
3	Elli 2
4	Tyisha 3
5	Ammanford 2
6	Lliedi 1
7	Tyisha 1
8	Carmarthen Town North 2
9	Glanymor 4
10	Bigyn 4

Physical Environment

Rank	LSOAs
1	Glanymor 1
2	Glanymor 4
3	Elli 2
4	Bynea 1
5	Glanymor 3
6	Carmarthen Town South 2
7	Llanybydder 2
8	Glanymor 2
9	Tyisha 1
10	Carmarthen Town West 1

Housing

Rank	LSOAs
1	Llanegwad 2
2	Carmarthen Town South 1
3	Llanfihangel-ar-Arth 1
4	Llwynhendy 2
5	Cilycwm
6	Tyisha 2
7	Trelech
8	Cynwyl Elfed 1
9	Carmarthen Town North 2
10	Glanymor 4

15. Areas of Carmarthenshire in Wales top 30% most deprived by Domain

10% Most Deprived	20% Most Deprived	30% Most Deprived

INCOME	
LSOA	Wales Ranking
Bigyn 4	99
Tyisha 2	114
Carmarthen Town North 2	156
Tyisha 3	193
Llwynhendy 2	195
Llwynhendy 3	202
Glanymor 4	238
Glanymor 1	286
Trimsaran 1	359
Lliedi 3	380
Pembrey 2	407
Glanymor 2	431
Felinfoel	437
Ammanford 1	456
Dafen 2	479
Kidwelly 1	501
Burry Port 1	508
Glanamman 2	513
Quarter Bach 1	524
Glanymor 3	532
Llangeler 1	542
Burry Port 2	549
Ammanford 2	554
Pontamman 1	556

EMPLOYMENT	
LSOA	Wales Ranking
Tyisha 2	28
Llwynhendy 3	104
Tyisha 3	137
Bigyn 4	152
Glanymor 4	157
Glanymor 1	197
Ammanford 1	215
Kidwelly 1	278
Llwynhendy 2	285
Pembrey 2	292
Trimsaran 1	300
Glanymor 2	301
Burry Port 2	335
Glanamman 2	341
Ammanford 2	365
Lliedi 3	389
Carmarthen Town North 2	400
Glanamman 1	419
Carmarthen Town South 1	427
Burry Port 1	439
Pontamman 1	442
Felinfoel	463
Llandybie 2	504
Lliedi 1	513
Garnant	519
Tyisha 1	544
Carmarthen Town North 1	561
Elli 2	567
Llangyndeyrn 1	568
Trimsaran 2	569

HEALTH		EDUCATION	
LSOA	Wales Ranking	LSOA	Wales Ranking
Tyisha 2	64	Llwynhendy 3	103
Lliedi 3	121	Tyisha 2	115
Llwynhendy 3	122	Glanymor 4	141
Ammanford 1	150	Bigyn 4	150
Bigyn 4	166	Carmarthen Town North 2	183
Kidwelly 1	244	Glanymor 1	209
Trimsaran 1	296	Glanymor 3	220
Glanymor 1	315	Trimsaran 1	258
Quarter Bach 1	316	Llwynhendy 2	266
Pontamman 1	323	Tyisha 3	306
Bigyn 1	329	Glanymor 2	355
Llwynhendy 2	338	Tyisha 1	383
Glanamman 1	345	Carmarthen Town North 1	400
Tyisha 3	390	Pembrey 2	413
Glanymor 4	395	Felinfoel	421
Glanymor 3	410	Burry Port 2	431
Saron 1	416	Llannon 1	432
Carmarthen Town North 2	421	Kidwelly 1	445
Llannon 1	423	Pontyberem 2	449
Llangyndeyrn 1	429	Llangyndeyrn 1	480
Elli 2	430	Carmarthen Town South 1	505
Felinfoel	437	Bynea 2	539
Glanymor 2	445	Dafen 2	566
Ammanford 2	461		
Penygroes 2	468		
Tyisha 1	475		
Trimsaran 2	502		
Garnant	515		
Glyn	518		
Pembrey 2	535		
Bynea 2	538		
Elli 1	550		
Glanamman 2	561		

ACCESS TO SERVICES				
LSOA	Wales Ranking		LSOA	Wales Ranking
Cynwyl Gaeo	1		Llangunnor 2	218
Llanegwad 2	4		Trimsaran 2	225
Trelech	5		Llangyndeyrn 2	226
Llansteffan	19		Whitland	238
Cynwyl Elfed 1	20		Laugharne Township 2	257
Llanboidy	25		Glanamman 1	261
Llangadog	30		Glyn	271
Laugharne Township 1	40		Saron 1	274
Cilycwm	47		Llangunnor 1	285
St. Ishmael 2	50		Llanybydder 2	303
Llangelor 2	66		Betws	305
Manordeilo and Salem	68		Llangyndeyrn 1	308
Llandoverly 1	81		Kidwelly 2	323
Llanegwad 1	88		St. Clears 2	333
Llangelor 1	97		Llandybie 2	344
Cynwyl Elfed 2	105		Trimsaran 1	350
Llanfihangel Aberbythych	121		Saron 2	370
Cenarth	128		Ammanford 1	385
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth 2	137		Llangennech 2	393
Llanddarog	141		Hengoed 2	411
Llanybydder 1	143		Bynea 1	424
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth 1	147		Glanymor 3	457
Abergwili	171		Pembrey 2	459
Llandeilo 1	182		Glanymor 4	471
Llannon 3	184		Llandybie 1	496
St. Ishmael 1	189		Penygroes 2	514
			Swiss Valley 2	517
			Quarter Bach 2	518
			Carmarthen Town South 2	542
			Llannon 2	544
			Swiss Valley 1	553
			Pontyberem 1	569

COMMUNITY SAFETY		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
LSOA	Wales Ranking	LSOA	Wales Ranking
Tyisha 2	17	Glanymor 1	44
Carmarthen Town South 1	18	Glanymor 4	50
Elli 2	21	Elli 2	72
Tyisha 3	40	Bynea 1	75
Ammanford 2	53	Glanymor 3	79
Lliedi 1	120	Carmarthen Town South 2	177
Tyisha 1	156	Llanybydder 2	188
Carmarthen Town North 2	227	Glanymor 2	201
Glanymor 4	257	Tyisha 1	202
Bigyn 4	301	Carmarthen Town West 1	211
Llwynhendy 3	379	Ammanford 1	220
Burry Port 2	412	Tyisha 3	228
Glanymor 1	452	Hengoed 1	244
Bigyn 1	462	Glanamman 2	258
Bigyn 2	520	Elli 1	283
Carmarthen Town North 3	546	Bigyn 1	284
		Tyisha 2	300
		Dafen 1	303
		Llwynhendy 3	311
		Llandybie 1	361
		Llangeler 1	387
		Llangennech 3	395
		Bigyn 4	421
		Lliedi 3	428
		Pontamman 1	430
		Hengoed 2	446
		Carmarthen Town West 2	465
		Llangadog	472
		Carmarthen Town West 3	499
		Saron 2	507
		Llwynhendy 1	510
		Llandybie 2	520
		Llandoverly 2	554

HOUSING	
LSOA	Wales Ranking
Llanegwad 2	68
Carmarthen Town South 1	164
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth 1	196
Llwynhendy 2	201
Cilycwm	203
Tyisha 2	238
Trelech	240
Cynwyl Elfed 1	280
Carmarthen Town North 2	292
Glanymor 4	303
Lliedi 1	332
Llanboidy	351
Glanymor 1	377
Pembrey 2	435
Tyisha 1	447
Bigyn 2	473
Trimsaran 2	490
Llwynhendy 3	496
Tyisha 3	497
Llangeler 1	503
Llangadog	510
Llandovery 1	516
Carmarthen Town West 3	519
Llangeler 2	534
Quarter Bach 2	535
Laugharne Township 1	549
Cenarth	554

Appendix:

1. How the Index is constructed:

The Index has three main components:

- the Index itself, which is a set of ranks;
- the ranks of the eight types of deprivation, or domains, from which the overall Index is constructed; and
- the underlying indicators, which are directly measurable, and which are combined to create the domain ranks. Many, but not all, of the indicators are produced as rates. The units depend on what is being measured.

2. Deprivation

Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. The domains listed above relate to both material and social aspects of deprivation. Material deprivation is having insufficient physical resources – food, shelter, and clothing – necessary to sustain a certain standard of life. Social deprivation refers to the ability of an individual to participate in the normal social life of the community.

3. Multiple Deprivation

Multiple Deprivation refers to more than one type of deprivation. An area is multiply deprived if, for more than one of these domains, the area has a concentration of people experiencing that type of deprivation. Generally speaking, the greater the number of domains for which there are high concentrations of deprivation then the greater the overall deprivation in an area. This does not necessarily mean that the same people suffer multiple types of deprivation in the area, although we would expect there to be significant overlap.

4. Area-based Measure

Area-based measure: WIMD is calculated for all small areas (Lower layer Super Output Areas – LSOAs) in Wales. Following the 2011 Census, 1909 LSOAs were defined in Wales and they have an average population of 1600 people. WIMD is based on indicators that consider the aggregate characteristics of the people living in the area and, in some cases, the characteristics of the area itself (for example, the Physical Environment domain).

5. Relative Measure

Relative measure: The Index provides a way of identifying areas in the order of least to most deprived. It does not provide a measure of the level of deprivation in an area, but rather whether an area is more or less deprived relative to all other areas in Wales; so we can identify which areas are more (or less) deprived than others, but not by how much.

6. Using WIMD

Use of WIMD 2014 data is accompanied by a **'health warning'**. First, WIMD is a relative measure used solely to indicate the rank of a LSOA against all such output areas in Wales. It does not state the extent to which an area is more or less deprived than others. Second, time-series analysis – that is, comparison of 2011 and 2014 data – should not be performed because:

→ new geographical output areas have been developed in the period following the publication of 2011 data, therein changing the composition of geographical areas (e.g. Glanymor 3 & 4) and increasing the number of LSOAs. This makes any comparison inequitable.

→ Some data sources used in the calculation of each WIMD domain have changed, or new indicators added.

WIMD can be used for:

- Comparing overall deprivation ranks for each small area or a group of them (like those in a Local Authority), so that they can be put in order from the most to the least deprived;
- Comparing ranks among the separate domains of deprivation for the small areas;
- Comparing two or more local authorities (or other groups of aggregated small areas) by looking at the proportion of the small areas in the Local Authority in the most deprived (say) ten per cent in all of Wales;
- By using the underlying indicator data (although not the WIMD rankings themselves) it is possible to analyse change over time (published on Stats Wales)

Important applications of previous indexes include:

- Development and monitoring of the Communities First programme;
- Calculation of school families and as a contextual factor in annual school value added calculations;
- Measurement of health inequalities;
- Local government needs assessments;
- Planning of neighbourhood police resourcing.

7. Aggregating to Larger Geographies

It is not possible to aggregate the ranks to larger geographies by taking an average of the ranks of the small areas. This is because of the way in which the Index is constructed. There are two ways of comparing larger geographies:

(a) Calculate the proportion of small areas in a larger geography which are in the most deprived (say) 10 or 20 per cent of areas in Wales. This has been done for local authorities in our analysis and interactive product.

(b) Use the underlying individual indicators, which can be aggregated (as published on StatsWales).

8. Communities First

Communities First is the Welsh Government's Community Focused Tackling Poverty Programme. The programme concentrates on the 10% most deprived communities in Wales, as defined by the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2011. The Carmarthenshire Communities First Cluster is based on these areas and other LSOAs in the 20% most deprived.

Below are the Communities First LSOA's (2014):

Ammanford 1

Bigyn 4

Felinfoel

Glanymor 1,2,3 & 4 (2011 Glanymor 3, now 3 & 4)

Hengoed 2 (2014 Hengoed 2, now incorporates 2011 Hengoed 2 & 3)

Lliedi 3

Llwynhendy 2 & 3

Trimsaran

Tyisha 2 & 3.

Communities First Clusters support projects and initiatives which help to narrow the economic, health and the education and skills gaps between the most deprived and more affluent communities, ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals, families and groups in those communities are supported in these areas.

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