

The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2005 – A Summary Brief

Deprivation in Cardiff Communities

Introduction

The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 was first published on Friday 30th September 2005. The Index replaces the first one published in September 2000. The two indices are not comparable with one another, nor with indices produced for England in recent years. A revised version of the 2005 WIMD was subsequently published on 22nd November 2005 following the identification of an omission from the original version published in September. The omission affected the Employment Domain and the Overall Index scores and ranks. This brief addresses the results of the revised 2005 WIMD only.

The Background

The Index was developed by a Project Board made up of officers from the National Assembly's statistical Directorate and the Wales Local Government Data Unit (LGDU). Each domain of deprivation was developed by 'Domain Methodology Groups'. There was also an Advisory Group made up of officers from local government (Cardiff Research Centre had a representative on this group) with expertise in relevant research and statistics, plus officers from the National Assembly and LGDU with relevant experience and expertise.

WIMD 2005 contains seven separate domains (or kinds) of deprivation, these are listed below with their relative weightings in the Overall Domain:

- Employment (25%)
- Education, Skills & Training (15%)
- Geographical Access to Services (10%)
- Health (15%)
- Housing (5%)
- Income (25%)
- Physical Environment (5%)

Each domain is based upon a range of different indicators – see appendix A. The Income and Employment Domains were classed as the most important factors, and they were given the greatest weighting when the composite overall index score was calculated. A proposed Community Safety Domain was originally planned, unfortunately it has not been included in the WIMD 2005 due to problems that arose during the data collection phase, as the quality of the data sources relied upon did not meet the required thresholds. Wales four constabularies have been made aware of the problems encountered with their data. The National Assembly hope to publish a separate report dealing with the postponed Community Safety Domain at a later date.

The reporting level for the WIMD 2005 is the Lower Tier Super Output Area (LTSOA). Cardiff has 203 of these geographies, while Wales has 1,896 in total. These geographical units were produced by the ONS following the conduct of the 2001 Census of population. This means that unlike the WIMD 2000, the WIMD 2005 is reporting at a geographical level below that of Electoral Divisions (Wards). This is an important improvement on the previous WIMD, particularly from a Cardiff perspective where Electoral Divisions contain very large populations, in some cases more than 15,000 residents, whereas much of Wales has EDiv population totals lower than 2,000 residents. Each of Wales LTSOA had a population of between 1,100 and 1,800 persons enumerated by the 2001 Census. The Wales average population total for LTSOAs is 1,500 persons. In parts of Cardiff it should be remembered that significant numbers of people were not enumerated by the Census and consequently 'real' population totals may have been outside the upper range of 1,800 persons at the time, and in some cases will have increased significantly since, due to the continued rate of residential development in the City.

Uses of the Index

The index can be used for:

- Giving an overall deprivation score for each of the 1,896 LTSOAs in Wales;
- Giving scores for the seven separate domains for each LTSOA;
- Comparing the deprivation scores for each of the LTSOAs;
- Ranking the scores for all 1,896 LTSOAs or for a group of them (Like those in a local Authority), so that the LTSOAs can be put in order from the most deprived to the least;
- Comparing two or more local authorities (or groups of aggregated LTSOAs) by looking at the proportion of the LTSOAs in the local authority within the most deprived (say worst 10%) in all Wales.

For the Income and Employment domains it is possible to get the numbers of people classed as deprived living in an area (as well as a deprivation score). For the other five deprivation domains only the scores are available, because they are calculated using a range of indicators rather than just numbers of people. The data on which the index is based can be used in future to check for changes over time.

Limitations of the Index

There are several ways in which it is tempting to use the index, but which are not appropriate and will lead to unreliable results and misinterpretations:

- You can not say how much more deprived one LTSOA is than another. If area A has a score of 40 and Area B a score of 20, it does not follow that A is twice as deprived as B. Or if A were ranked as the 100th most deprived area and B the 300th, it does not follow that A is three times more deprived than B.
- It is an index of deprivation, not affluence. If one area is much lower down the ranked list than another then you can say that it is less deprived but you cannot say it is necessarily more affluent. Every area has people who are deprived and people who are affluent, but the index counts only those classed as deprived. It makes no difference whether the rest are nearly deprived but not quite, fairly well off, or very rich.
- The deprivation scores can not be compared with the 2000 WIMD. The areas upon which the indices are based are different and were worked out in different ways and there are a slightly different set of individual domains.
- The deprivation scores cannot be compared with those from the deprivation indexes of other UK countries. To be able to compare an area in Wales with one in (say) England would require having to design a joint England and Wales Index, having two separate indexes would not work.

The Extent of Multiple Deprivation In Cardiff According to the Overall Index

The WIMD 2005 has identified that almost 50,000 Cardiff residents live in those communities across the City whose Multiple Deprivation levels are in the worst 10% in Wales. Cardiff therefore has more people living in multiple deprivation than any other Unitary Authority in Wales. See Table 1 overleaf.

Table 1: Numbers of Residents Living in Wales 10% most Deprived Communities by Unitary Authority		
Unitary Authority	Population living in Wales 10% Most Deprived Communities [B]	Percentage of Wales Total [C]
Cardiff	50,000	17.66
Rhondda Cynon Taff	43,000	15.18
Swansea	33,000	11.43
Neath-Port Talbot	25,000	8.82
Merthyr Tydfil	19,000	6.82
Caerphilly	19,000	6.59
Blaenau Gwent	17,000	6.04
Newport	15,000	5.31
Bridgend	14,000	4.84
Carmarthenshire	11,000	3.71
Wrexham	9,000	3.12
Denbighshire	8,000	2.71
Conwy	4,000	1.55
Gwynedd	4,000	1.33
Torfaen	3,000	1.19
Pembrokeshire	3,000	1.11
The Vale of Glamorgan	3,000	1.06
Flintshire	3,000	1.00
Isle of Anglesey	2,000	0.54
Ceredigion	0	0.00
Monmouth	0	0.00
Powys	0	0.00
Total	284,000	100.0

Source: Derived from the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 by CRC using 2001 Census population denominators. All figures in column B rounded to the nearest 1,000 residents. All percentages in column C based on un-rounded raw population totals.

Cardiff's share of the most deprived populations in the South East Wales region reaches more than 27%, as can be seen in Table 2, overleaf. Cardiff's actual share of total population in South-East Wales according to the Census was 21.9%.

South East Wales UAs	Population living in Wales 10% Most Deprived Communities [B]	Percentage Share of all Wales Total [C]	Percentage Share of South East Wales 10% Most Deprived Populations [D]	% of South East Wales Total Population [E]
Cardiff	50,000	17.66	27.30	21.9
Rhondda Cynon Taff	43,000	15.18	23.46	16.6
Merthyr Tydfil	19,000	6.82	10.55	4.0
Caerphilly	19,000	6.59	10.18	12.2
Blaenau Gwent	17,000	6.04	9.34	5.0
Newport	15,000	5.31	8.21	9.8
Bridgend	14,000	4.84	7.48	9.2
Torfaen	3,000	1.19	1.84	6.5
The Vale of Glamorgan	3,000	1.06	1.64	8.6
Monmouth	0	0.0	0.00	6.1
Total	184,000	64.69	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 by CRC using 2001 Census population denominators. All figures in column B rounded to the nearest 1,000 residents. All percentages in columns C, D & E based on un-rounded raw population totals.

Cardiff's 203 LTSOAs are distributed throughout the range of multiple deprivation. The most deprived area being Butetown 2, which includes Loudoun Square. This LTSOA has the highest ranking in terms of multiple deprivation in all Wales. The lowest rank for a Cardiff LTSOA is Penylan 7 at 1,896th place, or the least deprived LTSOA in Wales according to the overall index.

The share and distribution of Cardiff's population living in each of the 10 deciles of overall deprivation (1st Decile is most deprived, 10th Decile is the least deprived) compared with the Cities of Newport, and the neighbouring Valleys authority of Rhondda Cynon Taff is presented in Chart 1, overleaf:

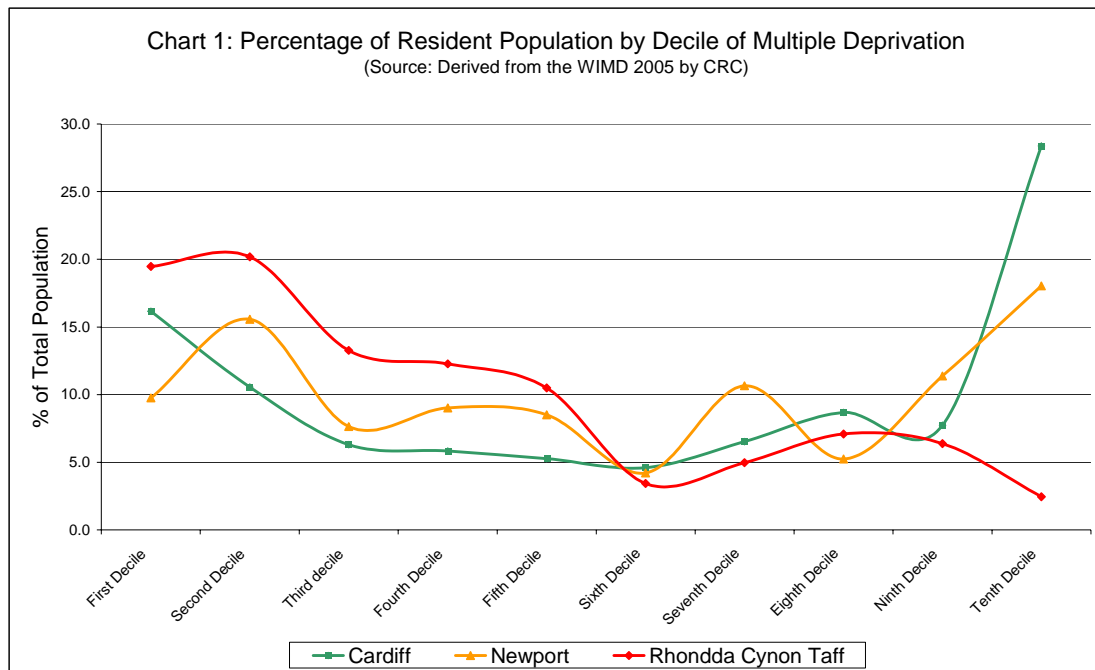
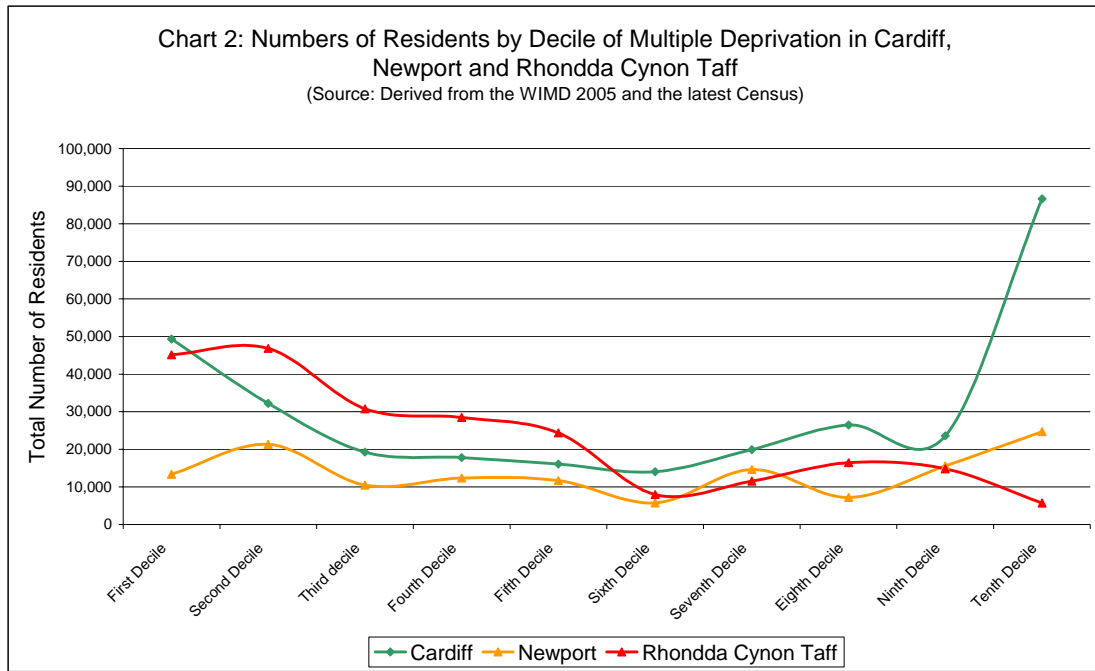


Chart 1 clearly shows that Cardiff has a significantly higher proportion of residents in the 1st Decile (most deprived) of multiple deprivation than Newport, but less than Rhondda Cynon Taff. At the other extreme Cardiff has a far higher proportion of its resident population in the 10th Decile (least deprived) than either Newport or Rhondda Cynon Taff.

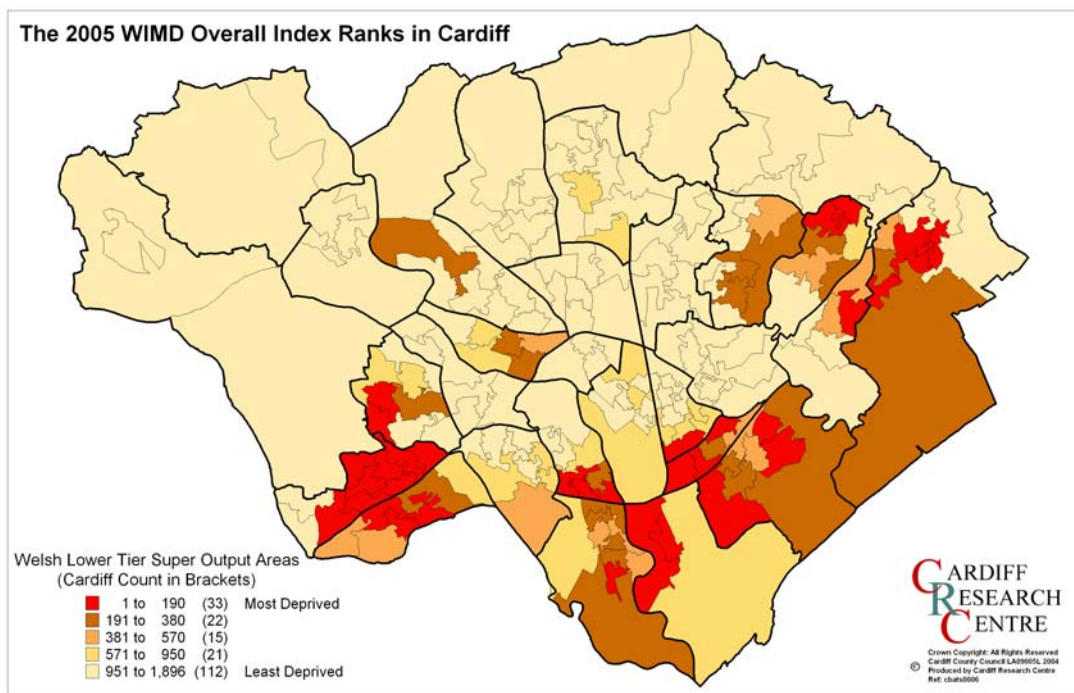
Cardiff has a lower proportion of population living in communities placed in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th decile than either Newport or Rhondda Cynon Taff. However this analysis masks the actual numbers of residents present in the communities for any decile in each Local Authority area. For example, Chart 2, overleaf, shows that Cardiff has significantly more residents in the most deprived deciles than Newport, but less than Rhondda Cynon Taff in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th deciles. This change from the picture in Chart 1 is due to the different population totals in each of the three authorities, Cardiff having the highest and Newport the lowest resident populations of the three authorities included in this analysis.

Charts 1 and 2 both highlight one stark fact, the levels of deprivation experienced by Cardiff residents is one of extremes, with the worst and best deciles representing the greatest percentages and numbers of Cardiff's total population when expressed within the 10 deciles of Wales 1,896 LSOAs. This can be referred to as an 'abnormal' distribution curve.



Map 1, Below highlights the spatial variation of the Overall Deprivation Index scores for Cardiff by LTSOA. The most deprived 10% of LTSOAs are shown in red.

Map 1



Income Deprivation

One of the most robust domains within the index is that of income deprivation. Table 3, below, highlights each Welsh Local Authority's number and share of population in the worst 10% of Income deprived communities as defined by the LTSOAs.

Table 3: Number of Residents Living in Wales Most Deprived 10% for Income Deprivation		
Unitary Authority	Number of Persons Resident in Most Deprived Income Decile	Percentage Share of all Wales Total
Cardiff	56,000	19.5
Swansea	42,000	14.7
Rhondda Cynon Taff	34,000	11.7
Newport	24,000	8.3
Neath-Port Talbot	19,000	6.7
Caerphilly	17,000	5.9
Blaenau Gwent	13,000	4.6
Merthyr Tydfil	10,000	3.6
The Vale of Glamorgan	9,000	3.2
Bridgend	9,000	3.2
Denbighshire	9,000	3.1
Wrexham	9,000	3.1
Carmarthenshire	7,000	2.6
Conwy	6,000	2.1
Pembroke	5,000	1.7
Gwynedd	5,000	1.6
Flintshire	4,000	1.5
Isle of Anglesey	3,000	1.0
Torfaen	3,000	1.0
Ceredigion	2,000	0.8
Monmouth	0	0.0
Powys	0	0.0
Total	286,000	100.0

Source: Derived from the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005. All figures in column B rounded to the nearest 1,000 residents. All percentages in column C based on un-rounded raw population totals.

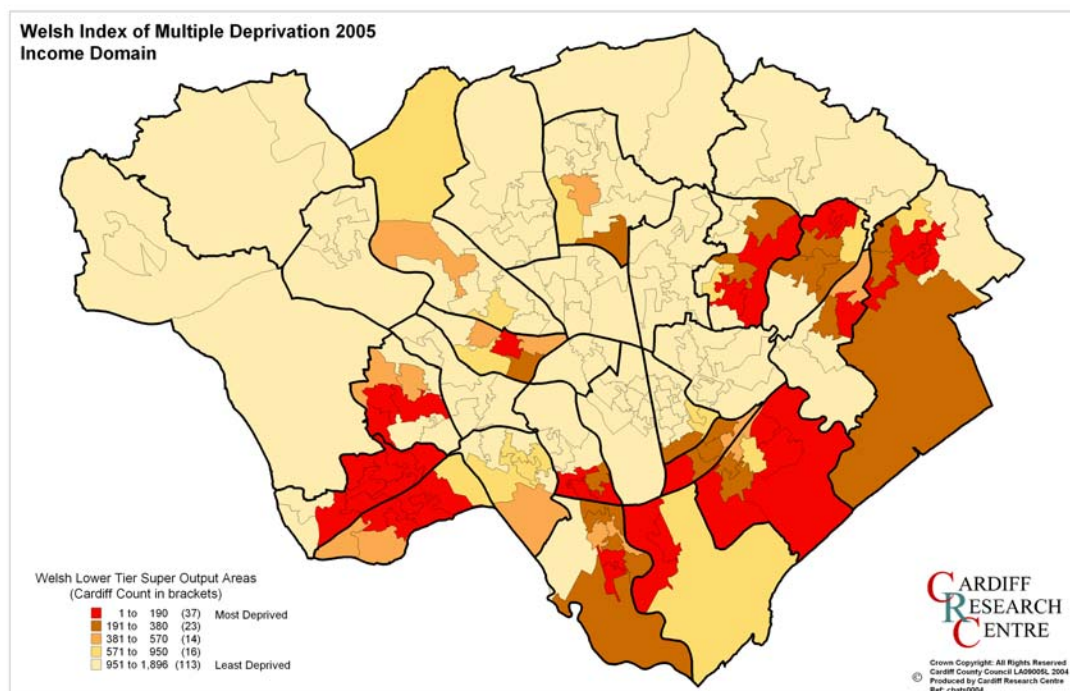
Table 3, above, clearly highlights that Cardiff contains some 56,000 residents living in areas ranked within the worst 10% of Wales income deprived communities. More revealingly this equates to a 20% share of the Wales total 10% most deprived residents. Table 4, below, highlights that Cardiff's share of the South East Wales total residents living in the 10% most deprived communities rises to 32%, with just a 22% share of total population.

Table 4: Shares of Wales 10% Most Income Deprived Populations By Unitary Authority in South East Wales				
South East Wales UAs	Population living in Wales 10% Most Deprived Communities [B]	Percentage Share of all Wales Total [C]	Percentage Share of South East Wales 10% Most Income Deprived Populations [D]	Percentage Share of South East Wales Total Population [E]
Cardiff	56,000	19.5	32.0	21.9
Rhondda Cynon Taff	34,000	11.7	19.1	16.6
Newport	24,000	8.3	13.6	9.8
Caerphilly	17,000	5.9	9.7	12.2
Blaenau Gwent	13,000	4.6	7.5	5.0
Merthyr Tydfil	10,000	3.6	5.9	4.0
The Vale of Glamorgan	9,000	3.2	5.3	8.6
Bridgend	9,000	3.2	5.3	9.2
Torfaen	3,000	1.0	1.6	6.5
Monmouth	0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Total	175,000	61.0	100.0	99.9

Source: Derived from the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005. All figures in column B rounded to the nearest 1,000 residents. All percentages in columns C, D & E based on unrounded raw population totals.

Map 2, overleaf, highlights the spatial variation in income deprivation across Cardiff, with those communities in Wales worst 10% highlighted in red.

Map 2



Appendix A – Part One contains a summary of the indicators used to create each domain of deprivation within the Index together with a table highlighting the ten most and ten least deprived areas of Cardiff as measured by the Index. Appendix A – Part Two provides thematic maps of Cardiff for each of the domains of deprivation, highlighting visually the spatial variation in relative deprivation according to the results of the WIMD 2005 for each type of deprivation.

Conclusions & Recommendations

Initial analysis of the revised WIMD 2005 has highlighted some significant issues for policy planners in Cardiff and across Wales. One alarming message is that those areas of Cardiff long recognised as the most deprived in Wales, are still the most deprived in Wales according to this Index of deprivation. It appears as if hundreds of millions of pounds of investment in areas of Cardiff over many years and a plethora of policy interventions via strategies and initiatives, plus the redevelopment of Cardiff Bay, has failed to address a significant proportion of the spatial variation in deprivation, particularly with regard to income deprivation for communities in Butetown, Grangetown and Splott.

In 2003 the ODPM's *'Review for the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit of blueprint for the Index of Multiple Deprivation at a small area level'* concluded that the spatial variation in income explains 93% of the spatial variation in multiple deprivation according to the English Index of Multiple Deprivation in use at that time. Although the WIMD 2005 does not measure affluence, it does

contain an Income Domain that is claimed to be the most robust domain within the Index.

The overwhelming picture that emerges from the WIMD 2005 is one that confirms the findings of previous studies, that Cardiff is very much a City of extremes with some of the most and least deprived communities and populations in Wales. What is important is that the numbers of persons living in those communities classified as most deprived is significant. The numbers of persons in Cardiff within the 10% most deprived is twice the totals living in the combined areas of Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Gwent.

Inquiries made to relevant officers of the Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate have revealed that student populations within each LTSOA have not been removed from population denominators where such action would have been appropriate, for example the Income & Employment Domains. This is likely to have diluted the extent of Income and Employment deprivation (as measured by the Index) in parts of Cardiff where full-time Higher Education student populations are concentrated, for example parts of Cathays, Gabalfa and Plasnewydd.

User friendly summary data from the Index will be made available on the Council's Internet site at the earliest opportunity by officers in Cardiff research Centre for quick and easy reference for all potential users. However in the meantime Wales wide summary data is available on the internet at the Local Government Data Unit website, please see link below.

Link to the revised WIMD 2005 Summary Report published by the Assembly Government:

http://www.lgdu-wales.gov.uk/Documents/Project/WDE02000_wimd2005_revisedreport_eng.pdf

Appendix A - Part One

Table 5			
The Overall Deprivation Index, Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Butetown 2	1	1	78.9
Butetown 1	10	2	71.3
Riverside 2	11	3	69.7
Ely 3	33	4	62.1
Riverside 3	41	5	61.0
Ely 1	50	6	59.3
Splott 6	54	7	58.4
Ely 4	56	8	58.4
Ely 2	58	9	57.9
Ely 5	59	10	57.7
Rhiwbina 6	1,884	194	2.5
Penylan 6	1,886	195	2.3
Heath 1	1,888	196	2.2
Rhiwbina 1	1,889	197	2.2
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 1	1,891	198	1.9
Cyncoed 1	1,892	199	1.8
Cyncoed 5	1,893	200	1.7
Cyncoed 2	1,894	201	1.7
Cyncoed 7	1,895	202	1.7
Penylan 7	1,896	203	1.4

Table 6
The Income Domain:
Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas

Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Trowbridge 8	3	1	98.2
Butetown 1	4	2	97.4
Ely 3	23	3	85.4
Ely 5	26	4	84.0
Ely 6	28	5	83.1
Butetown 2	30	6	82.2
Ely 1	31	7	81.8
Trowbridge 4	32	8	81.4
Riverside 2	33	9	81.0
Ely 2	38	10	79.0
Heath 1	1,860	194	0.4
Radyr 3	1,861	195	0.4
Rhiwbina 5	1,863	196	0.4
Cyncoed 1	1,864	197	0.4
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 6	1,870	198	0.3
Rhiwbina 3	1,875	199	0.3
Penylan 7	1,878	200	0.2
Llandaff 5	1,883	201	0.2
Creigiau/St. Fagans 2	1,890	202	0.1
Lisvane 2	1,892	203	0.1

Indicators:

- Income Support claimants (and their children and partners)
- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Working Families' Tax Credit
- Disabled Person's Tax Credit

Table 7 The Employment Domain: Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Butetown 2	4	1	78.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 9	17	2	71.3
Riverside 2	22	3	69.7
Butetown 1	36	4	62.1
Riverside 3	50	5	61.0
Fairwater 5	87	6	59.3
Caerau 7	91	7	58.4
Ely 4	94	8	58.4
Ely 1	106	9	57.9
Ely 5	121	10	57.7
Llanishen 3	1,878	194	0.2
Cathays 9	1,879	195	0.2
Pontprennau/Old St Mellons 4	1,880	196	0.2
Penylan 1	1,882	197	0.2
Creigiau/St Fagans 2	1,883	198	0.2
Cathays 7	1,884	199	0.2
Penylan 7	1,885	200	0.1
Llandaff 5	1,886	201	0.1
Cathays 8	1,888	202	0.1
Pontprennau/Old St Mellons 3	1,895	203	0.0

Indicators:

- Claimants of unemployment related benefits
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
- Severe Disablement Allowance (for women under 60 and men under 65)
- Participants on New Deal for Young People and Intensity Activity Period (for New Deal 25+)

Table 8 The Health Domain: Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Plasnewydd 4	7	1	95.0
Cathays 6	10	2	92.9
Plasnewydd 7	11	3	92.2
Butetown 2	17	4	88.6
Adamsdown 5	18	5	88.0
Riverside 7	19	6	87.5
Cathays 3	22	7	85.9
Cathays 9	34	8	80.6
Riverside 2	47	9	75.9
Caerau 2	56	10	73.1
Lisvane 2	1,868	194	0.3
Rhiwbina 5	1,871	195	0.3
Llanishen 8	1,873	196	0.3
Cyncoed 2	1,881	197	0.2
Radyr 3	1,882	198	0.2
Llanishen 6	1,888	199	0.1
Cyncoed 1	1,891	200	0.1
Cyncoed 3	1,892	201	0.1
Rhiwbina 3	1,895	202	0.0
Lisvane 1	1,896	203	0.0

Indicators:

- Limiting Long-term illness
- Deaths
- Cancer incidence

Table 9 The Geographical Access to Services Domain: Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Creigiau/St. Fagans 1	335	1	38.6
Lisvane 2	349	2	37.7
Pentyrch 1	362	3	36.9
Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons 4	411	4	34.2
Creigiau/St. Fagans 3	414	5	34.0
Lisvane 1	494	6	30.1
Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons 3	553	7	27.7
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 7	554	8	27.6
Rhiwbina 5	605	9	25.7
Butetown 3	617	10	25.2
Trowbridge 8	1,667	133	2.9
Trowbridge 10	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 1	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 3	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 4	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 5	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 6	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 8	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 9	1,667	133	2.9
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 10	1,667	133	2.9

Note: An equal Rank of 1,667 is the least deprived ranking for a total of 459 Welsh LTSOAs of which Cardiff has a total of 141.

Indicators:

- Access to food shop (10 minutes walk)
- Access to GP surgery (15 minute walk)
- Access to primary school (15 minutes walk)
- Access to Post Officer (15 minutes walk)
- Access to public library (15 minute walk)
- Access to leisure centre (20 minute walk)
- Access to NHS Dentist (20 Minute walk)
- Access to secondary school (30 minute walk)

Table 10			
The Education, Skills & Training Domain: Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Ely 3	3	1	98.2
Ely 2	7	2	95.0
Ely 5	14	3	90.3
Ely 1	17	4	88.6
Ely 10	19	5	87.5
Butetown 1	28	6	83.1
Ely 4	29	7	82.6
Ely 8	34	8	80.6
Adamsdown 2	38	9	79.0
Ely 6	42	10	77.6
Cyncoed 3	1,879	194	0.2
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais 1	1,881	195	0.2
Cyncoed 2	1,884	196	0.2
Cyncoed 5	1,885	197	0.1
Lisvane 1	1,887	198	0.1
Cyncoed 4	1,888	199	0.1
Cyncoed 1	1,891	200	0.1
Penylan 7	1,892	201	0.1
Llanishen 9	1,894	202	0.0
Cyncoed 6	1,895	203	0.0

Indicators:

- Key Stage 2, average point scores
- Key Stage 3, average point scores
- Key Stage 4, average point scores
- Proportion of adults with low or no qualifications
- Secondary school absence rates
- Proportion of 17 and 18 year olds not entering further or higher education.

Table 11 The Housing Domain: Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Plasnewydd 2	16	1	89.1
Grangetown 8	17	2	88.6
Cathays 6	22	3	85.9
Riverside 8	24	4	84.9
Plasnewydd 4	25	5	84.5
Adamsdown 2	27	6	83.5
Riverside 2	33	7	81.0
Adamsdown 5	35	8	80.2
Splott 6	41	9	77.9
Butetown 2	43	10	77.2
Cyncoed 1	1,848	194	0.6
Lisvane 1	1,855	195	0.5
Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons 3	1,869	196	0.3
Llanishen 9	1,871	197	0.3
Rhiwbina 3	1,875	198	0.3
Cyncoed 7	1,878	199	0.2
Cyncoed 5	1,885	200	0.1
Lisvane 2	1,888	201	0.1
Radyr 3	1,894	202	0.0
Creigiau/St. Fagans 2	1,895	203	0.0

Indicators:

- Lack of central heating
- Overcrowded (excluding student households)

Table 12 The Physical Environment Domain, Cardiff's 10 Most and 10 Least Deprived Areas			
Lower Tier Super Output Area [LTSOA]	All Wales Rank (1,896)	Cardiff Rank (203)	Deprivation Score
Splott 3	1	1	100.0
Grangetown 3	2	2	99.1
Grangetown 10	3	3	98.2
Grangetown 4	4	4	97.4
Grangetown 2	5	5	96.6
Grangetown 9	6	6	95.8
Splott 5	7	7	95.0
Splott 8	8	8	94.3
Splott 7	9	9	93.6
Grangetown 1	10	10	92.9
Llanishen 9	1,440	194	6.2
Lisvane 1	1,445	195	6.2
Rhiwbina 5	1,461	196	5.9
Lisvane 2	1,485	197	5.6
Llanishen 1	1,529	198	4.9
Llanishen 4	1,551	199	4.6
Llanishen 7	1,572	200	4.3
Pentyrch 1	1,594	201	3.9
Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons 2	1,700	202	2.5
Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons 3	1,713	203	2.3

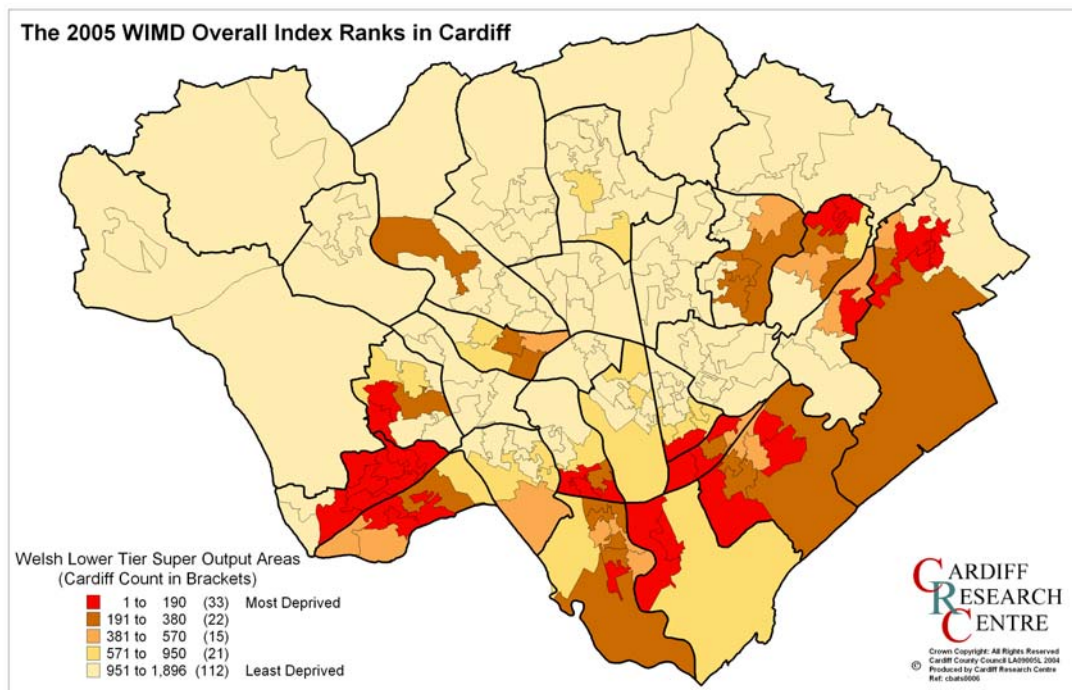
Note: The ten most deprived LTSOAs in Wales are all located in Cardiff.

Indicators:

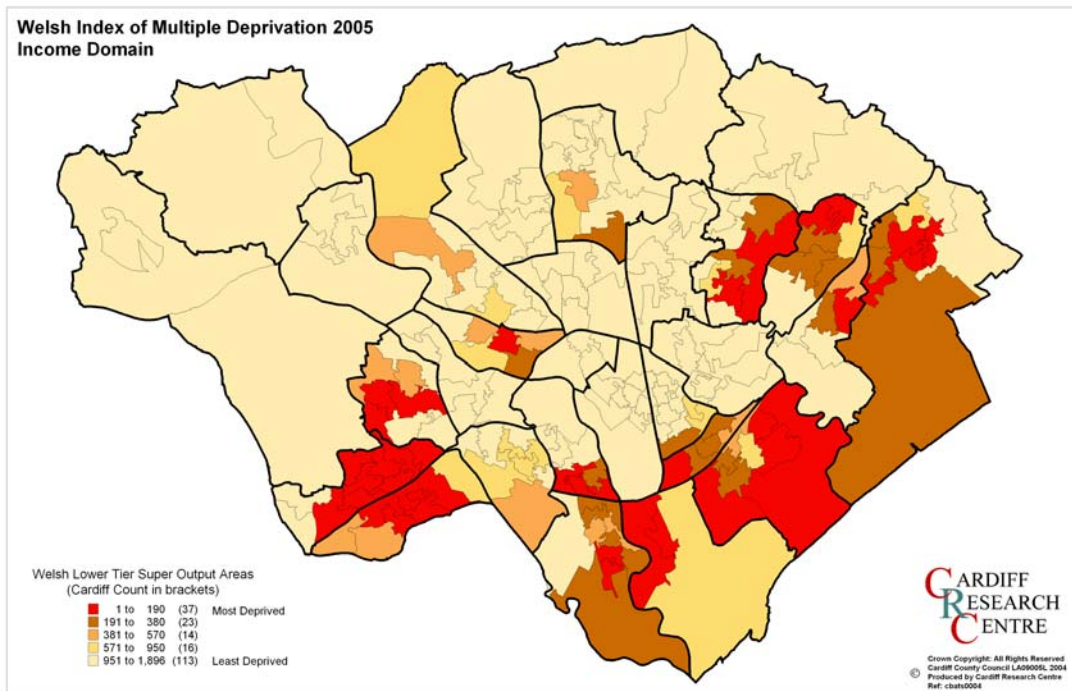
- Air quality
- Air emissions
- Living within 1KM of a waste disposal site
- Proportion of people living within 1KM of an Environment Agency regulated industrial source
- Proportion of people living in an area with a significant risk of flooding

Appendix A – Part 2

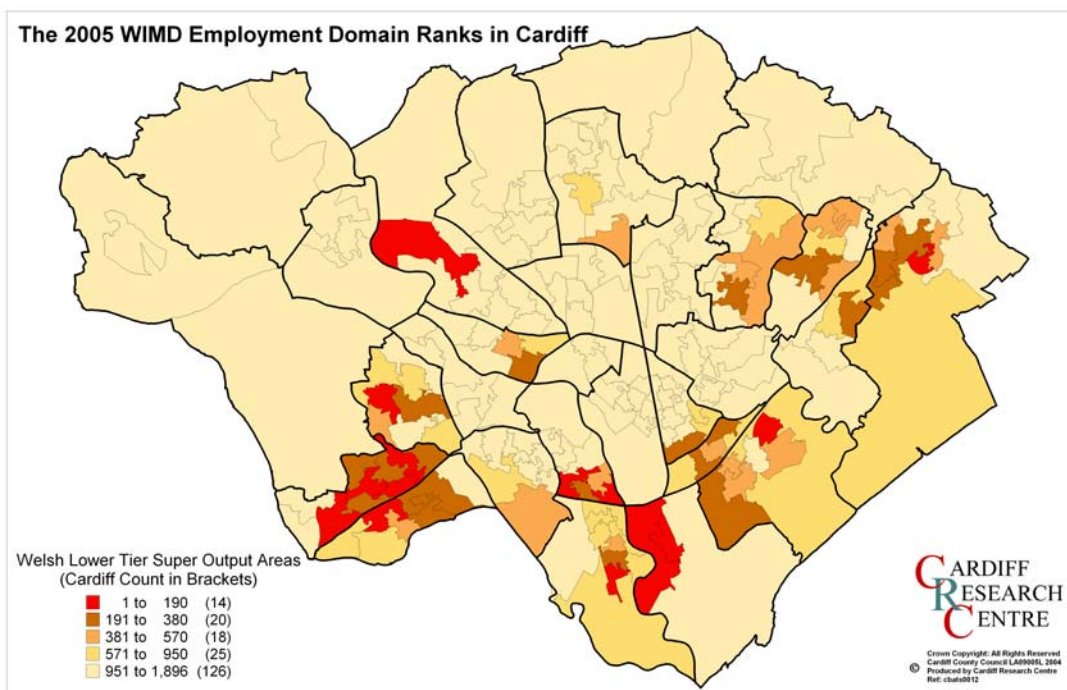
Map 1



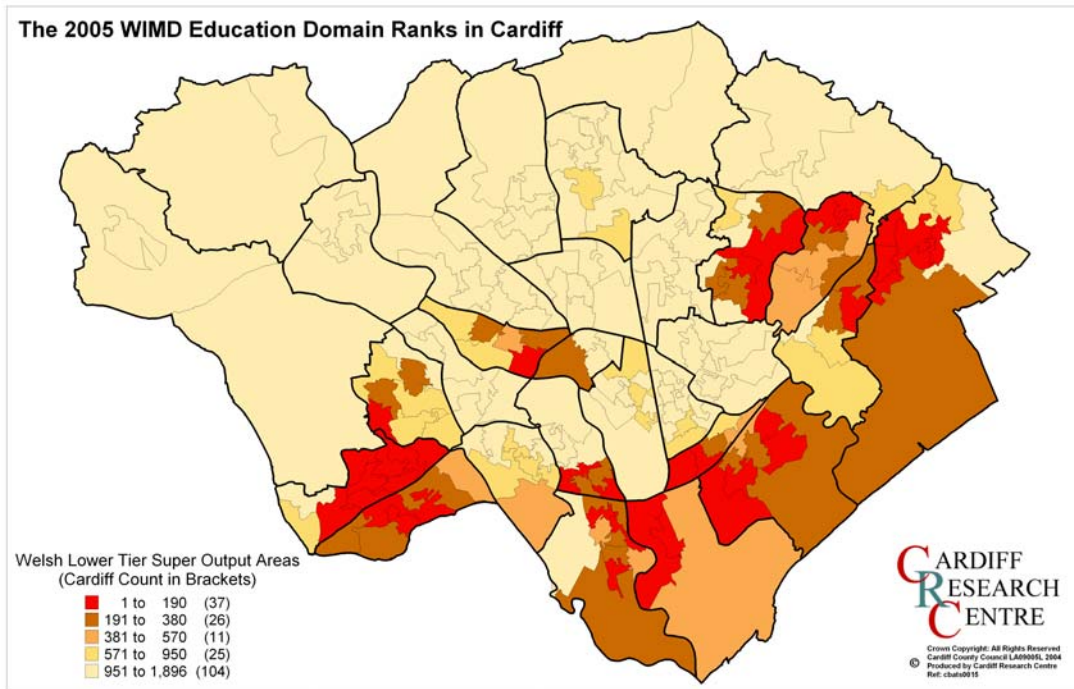
Map 2



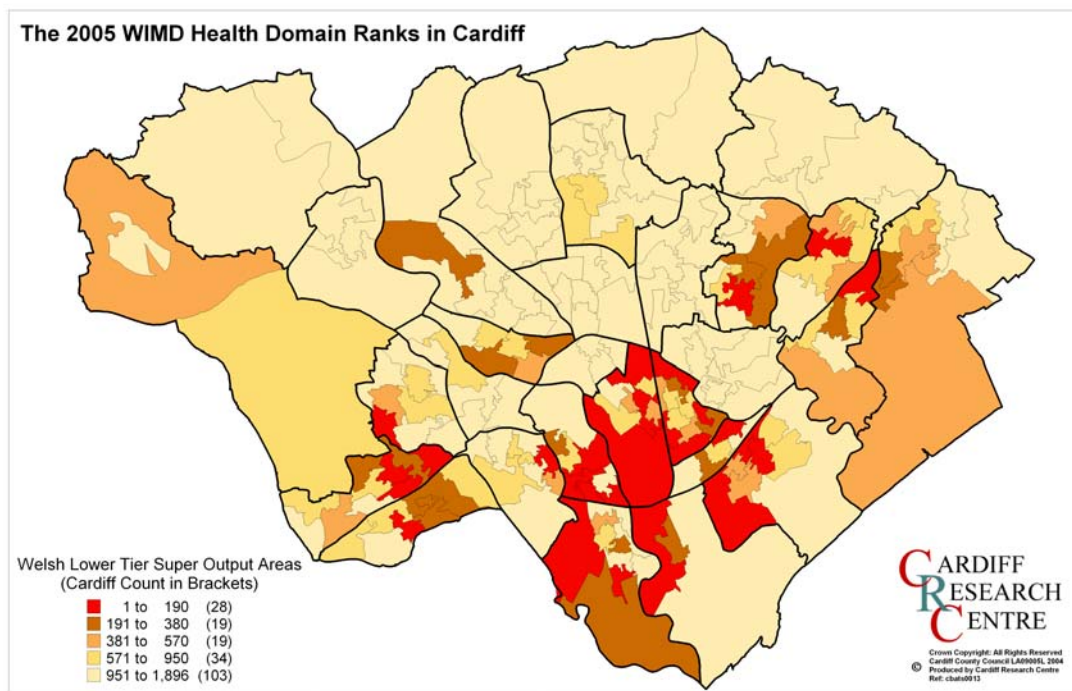
Map 3



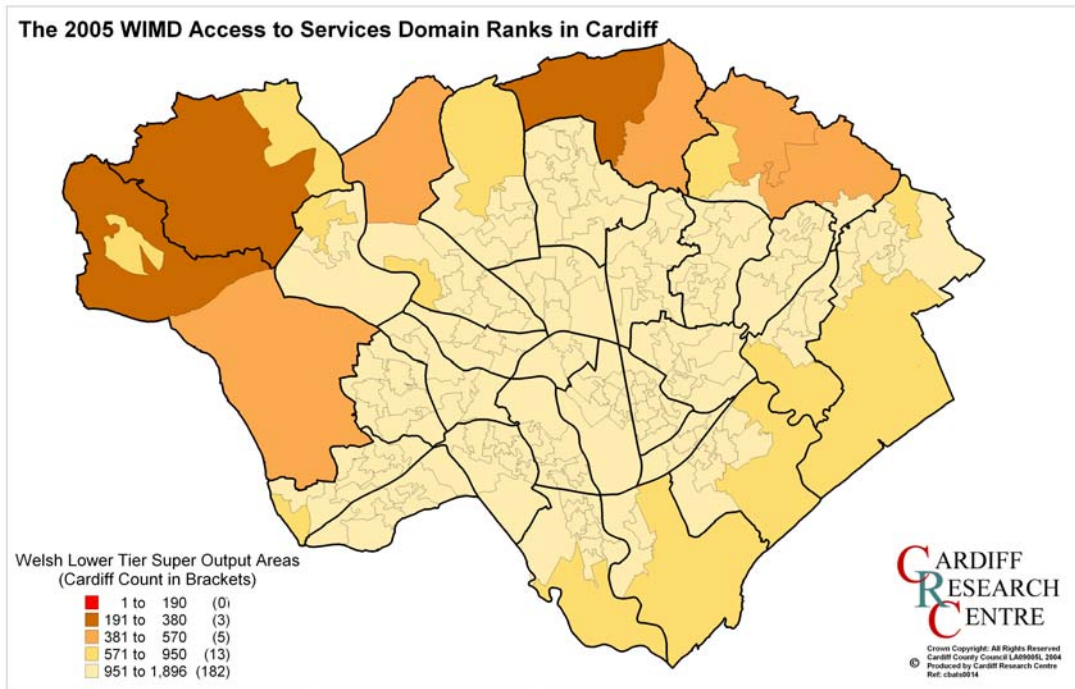
Map 4



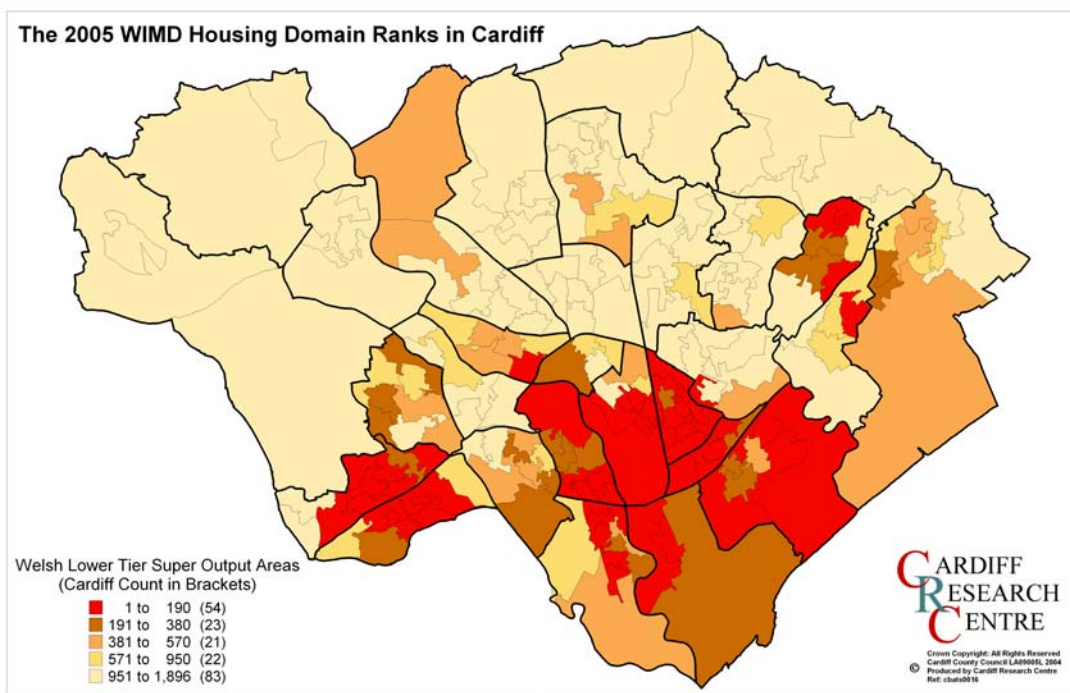
Map 5



Map 6



Map 7



Map 8

