

# DEPRIVATION IN CROYDON

## IMD 2019 HEADLINES

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# Index of Multiple Deprivation – IMD 2019

## Executive Summary

### Good news

- Overall, the IMD 2019 indicates that Croydon has become less deprived since IMD 2015.
- There has been a reduction in the proportion of children (0 to 15 years) and older people (60 years or over) who have experienced income deprivation since the last Index results.
- The crime deprivation domain has improved in Croydon with only 5.5% (IMD 2019) of the neighbourhoods being in the top 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country compared to 25.0% under the IMD 2015.
- Five of the seven deprivation domains indicate that there is less deprivation relative to the previous index.
- There are fewer very deprived neighbourhoods in Croydon under the 3 domains of Employment, Education, Skills & Training and Health Deprivation & Disability.

### Areas to note

- Under the Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation domain there are 82 (37.4%) of all the LSOAs in Croydon which have deprivation scores putting them into the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in the country for this domain.
- The Living Environment domain has also seen an increase in the proportion of Croydon LSOAs in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived LSOAs since IMD 2015.

## Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation provide a set of relative measures of deprivation based on 39 performance indicators split across 7 deprivation domains. (See Appendix 1 for details).

Each of the 7 domains is given a “weight” based on what academics have deemed to be the most appropriate for each. Across the 7 domains the total “weight” is equal to 100%.

Additionally, there are two supplementary indices under the Income Deprivation Domain. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

## Datasets

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provide measures of a range of deprivation by neighbourhood or Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in England. The scores for each LSOA or neighbourhood are ranked in terms of deprivation under each of the 7 deprivation domains. These are compared at LSOA, borough, lower tier district and national level. Ward level is not provided so the local authorities need to produce analysis at this level themselves by aggregating LSOAs to each ward.

## Limitations

- IMD is a ranking system only – ordering LSOAs by deprivation scores.
- It is based on datasets which may still be a few years out of date. (See Appendix 2).
- It shows deprivation of one area relative to another and over another IMD period.
- It can indicate that an area has become more deprived but not by how much.
- It cannot tell us reasons why an area may have become more deprived.

## Deprivation measurements

All the scores for each LSOA in England, totalling 32,844 are averaged after a population weighting is applied. This calculation is done for each of the deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPI to come up with resultant scores for each LSOA in the country. These scores are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived in the country) is given to the area with the highest deprivation score and where the rank of 32,844 (least deprived in the country) is given to the area with the lowest deprivation score.

Deprivation is measured in deciles. This means that once the 32,844 LSOAs have been ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (32,844), the whole range is split into 10 equal parts. The first part is the top 10% most deprived LSOAs, the first two parts are the top 20% most deprived LSOAs. Looking at it from the other end, the last of the 10 parts is the 10% least deprived LSOAs.

## The other measurements used

### The Average Rank

The 'average rank' measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the ranks of the LSOAs in the area. As all LSOAs in the higher-level area are used to create the 'average rank', this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and less-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted to take account of the fact that LSOA population sizes can vary.

### The Average Score

The 'average score' measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the scores of the LSOAs in the area. As all LSOAs in the higher-level area are used to create the 'average score', this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and less-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted to take account of the fact that LSOA population sizes can vary.

### The Extent of Deprivation

The 'extent' measure is a summary of the proportion of the local population that live in areas classified as among the most deprived in the country. The 'extent' measure uses a weighted measure of the population in the most deprived 30 per cent of all areas: The population living in the most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs in England receive a 'weight' of 1.0. The population living in the most deprived 11 to 30 per cent of LSOAs receive a sliding weight, ranging from 0.95 for those in the most deprived eleventh percentile, to 0.05 for those in the most deprived thirtieth percentile.

### The Local Concentration

The 'local concentration' measure is a summary of how the most deprived LSOAs in the higher-level area compare to those in other areas across the country. This measures the population-weighted average rank for the LSOAs that are ranked as most deprived in the higher-area, and that contain exactly 10 per cent of the higher-area population. Once the 'local concentration' measure has been calculated, the higher-level areas are ranked from most deprived to least deprived on this measure, producing the 'rank of local concentration' summary measure.

## Analyses/Results

**Upper-tier local authorities** include county councils, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of publication, there were 151 upper-tier local authorities in England. In previous IMD releases there were 152.

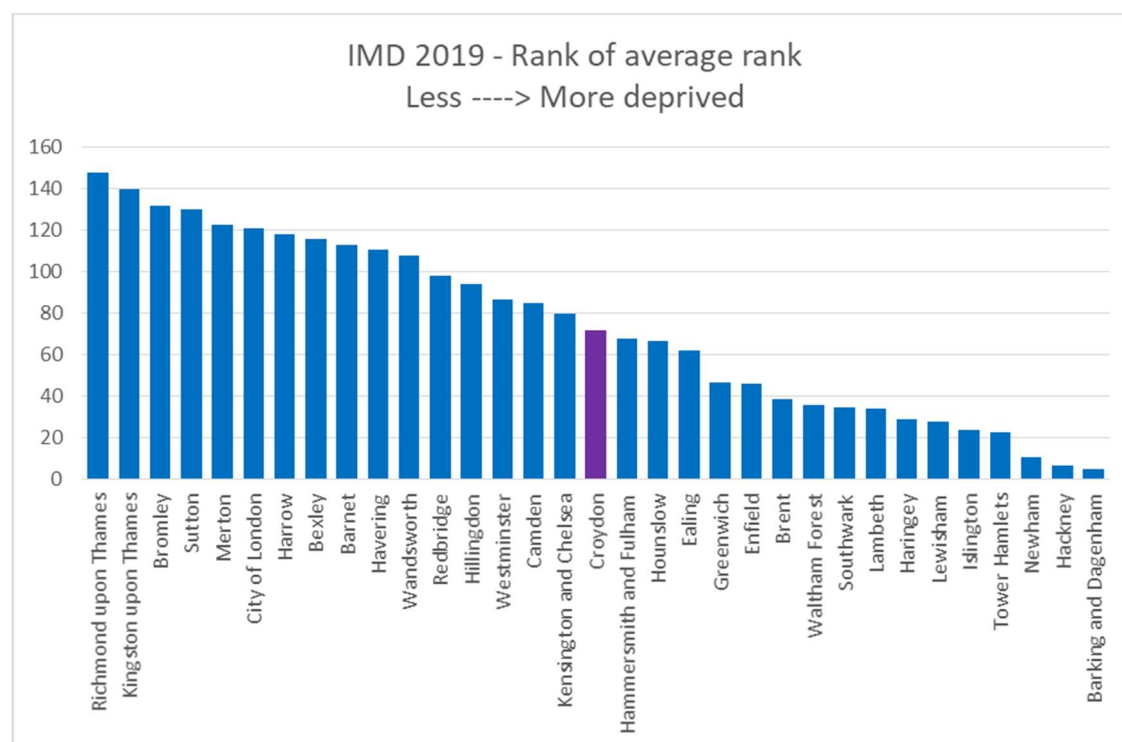
Table 1 shows that overall, Croydon has become less deprived according to IMD 2019 results relative to the previous IMD 2015 position. Many London councils have also seen a reduction in the proportions of their neighbourhoods that are highly deprived since the IMD2015.

Table 1 – Upper tier authority rankings (out of 151 for IMD 2019)

<b>Index Measure for Croydon</b>	<b>IMD 2010</b>	<b>IMD 2015</b>	<b>IMD 2019</b>
Rank of average rank	70	64	72
Rank of average score	77	71	75
Rank of extent of deprivation	80	73	75
Rank of concentration	93	95	93

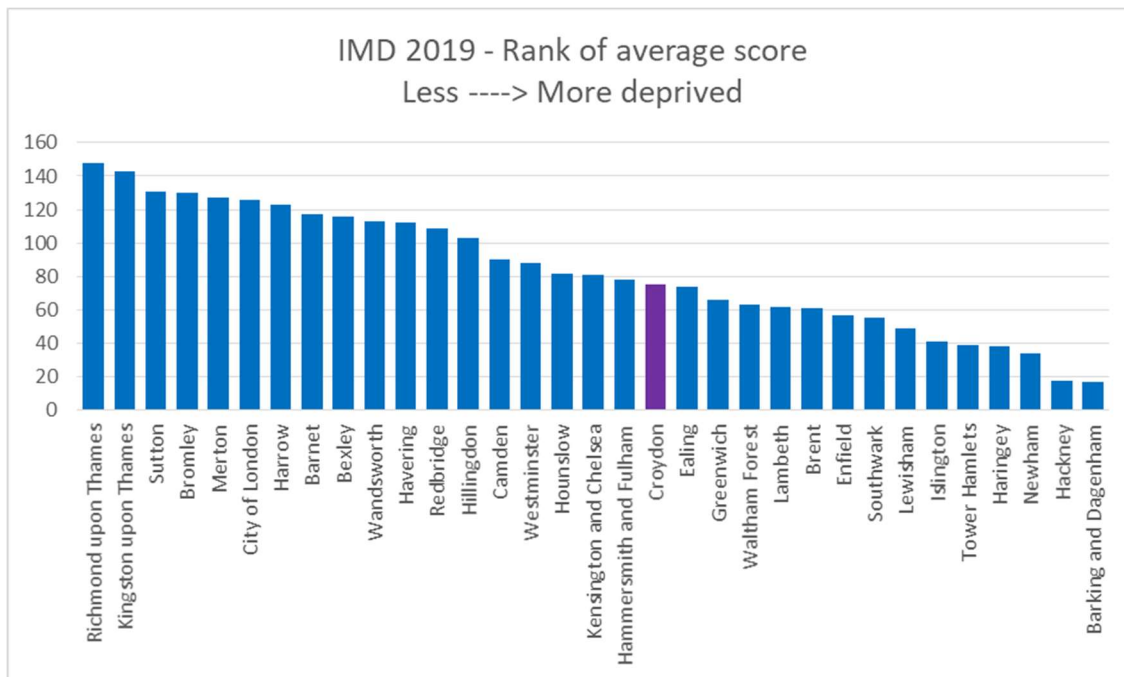
*Source : DCLG, IMD 2010,2015, 2019.*

Graph 1 – Rank of average rank : Croydon compared to other London Councils



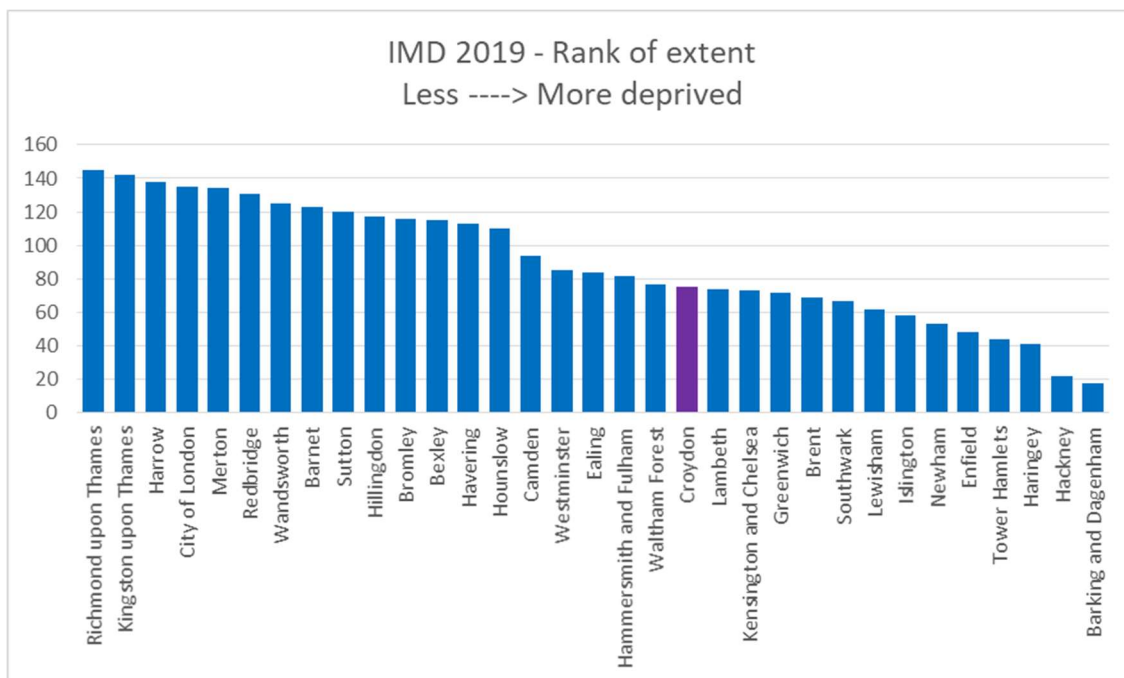
*Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.*

Graph 2 – Rank of average score : Croydon compared to other London Councils



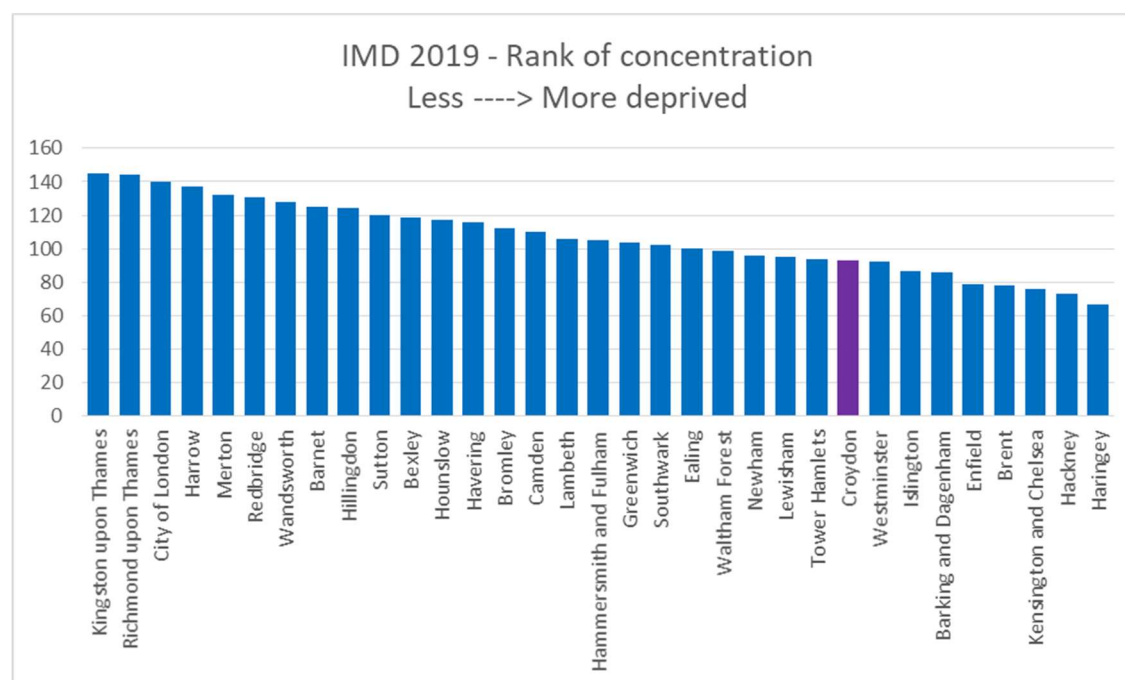
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 3 – Rank of extent of deprivation : Croydon compared to other London Councils



Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 4 – Rank of concentration : Croydon compared to other London Councils



Source : DCLG, IMD 2019

**Local authority districts** include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of publication, there were 317 local authority districts in England. In previous IMD releases there were 326.

As with Table 1, Table 2 shows that Croydon has become less deprived since the last IMD results with a drop in the order of deprivation ranking.

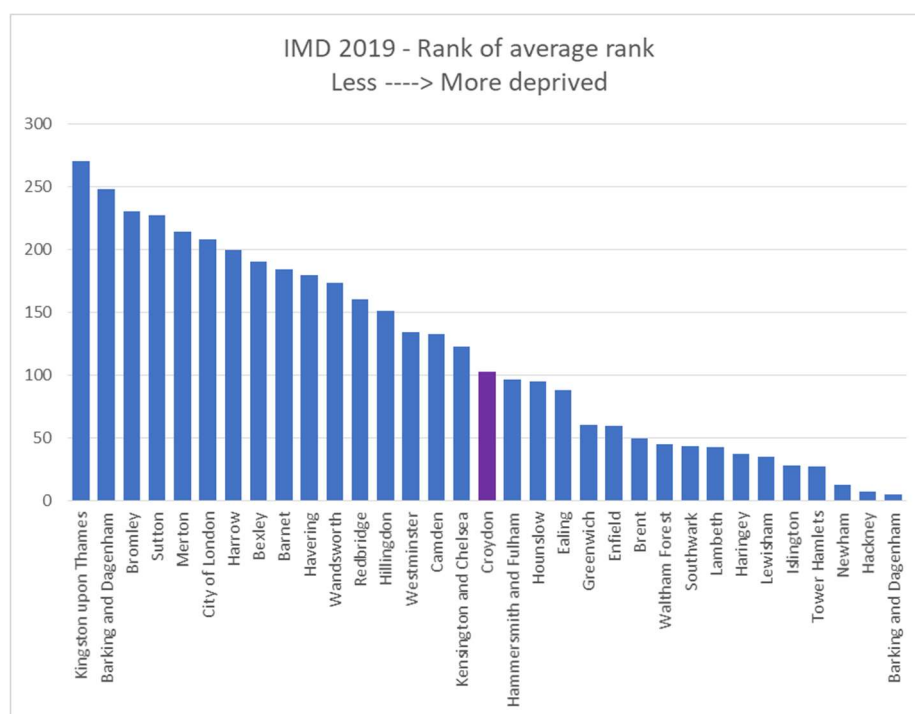
Table 2 – Lower tier authority rankings (out of 317 for IMD 2019)

Index Measure for Croydon	IMD 2010	IMD 2015	IMD 2019
Rank of average rank	99	91	102
Rank of average score	107	96	108
Rank of extent of deprivation	114	98	109
Rank of concentration	134	134	133

Source : DCLG, IMD 2010, 2015, 2019

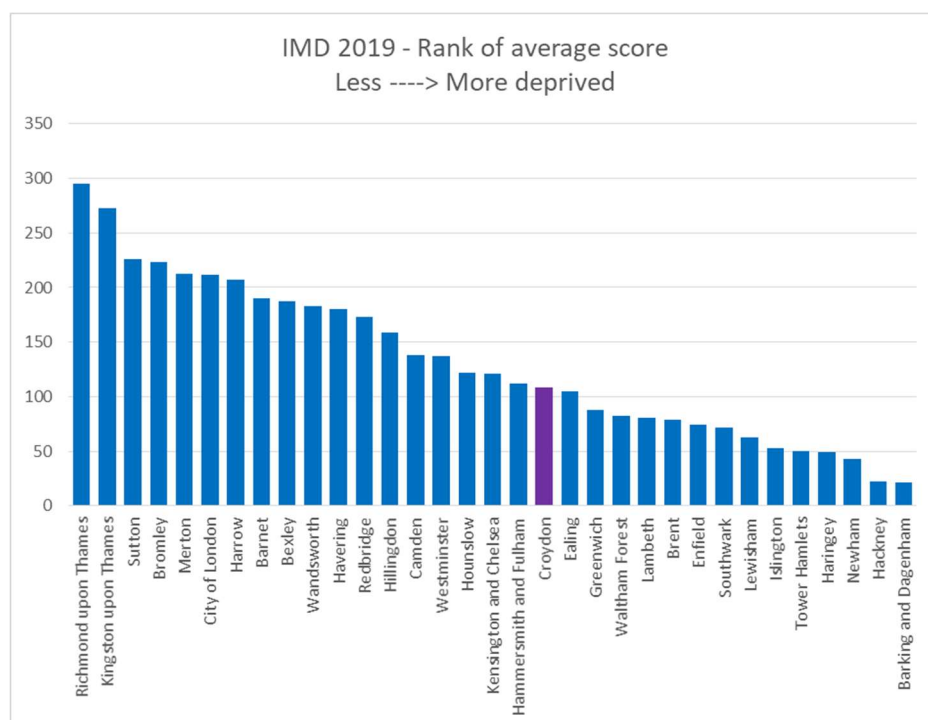


Graph 5 – Rank of average rank : Croydon compared to other London Councils



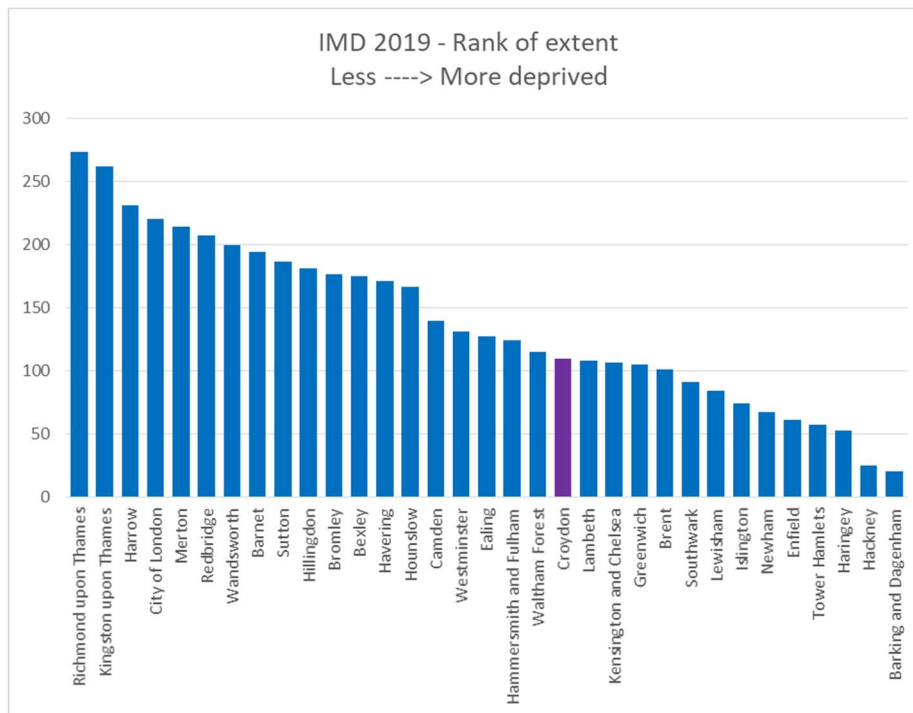
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019

Graph 6 – Rank of average score : Croydon compared to other London Councils



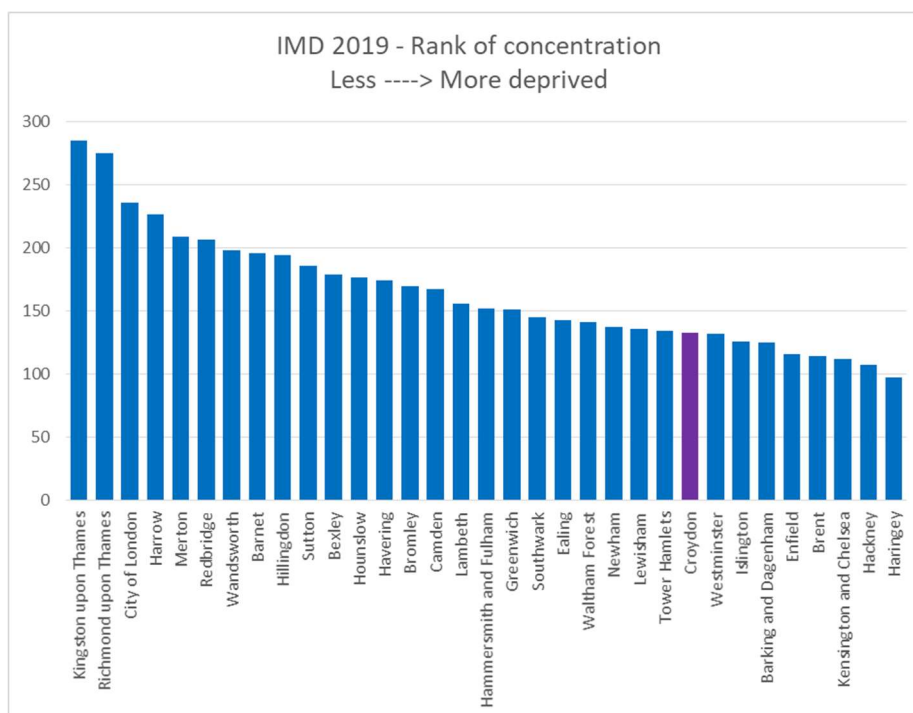
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019

Graph 7 – Rank of extent of deprivation : Croydon compared to other London Councils



Source : DCLG, IMD 2019

Graph 8 – Rank of concentration : Croydon compared to other London Councils



Source : DCLG, IMD 2019

Table 3 shows that, based on average score, deprivation is better in 5 out of the 7 deprivation domains since IMD 2015. The Barriers to Housing & Services and the Living Environment domains have higher deprivation scores than in the previous results.

Table 3 - Average Score for each domain and rank compared to other authorities

	IMD 2015 Average Score	IMD 2019 Average Score	IMD 2019 Position compared to other upper tier authorities	IMD 2019 Position compared to other lower tier authorities
<b>OVERALL DEPRIVATION</b>				
Income	0.162	0.136	73/151	97/317
IDACI	23.2%	18.5%	70/151	95/317
IDAOPI	17.0%	15.6%	77/151	87/317
Employment	0.115	0.092	87/151	143/317
Education, Skills, Training	15.661	15.577	117/151	220/317
Health Deprivation & Disability	-0.134	-0.174	95/151	165/317
Crime	0.624	0.280	60/151	74/317
Barriers to Housing & Services	31.671	33.996	14/151	14/317
Living Environment	24.064	26.027	52/151	77/317

Source : DCLG, IMD 2015, 2019.

Table 4 shows that the proportion of LSOAs in the top 10% of most deprived LSOAs in the country under the Barriers to Housing & Services domain has substantially increased. Conversely, the change under the Crime domain has been more positive.

Table 4 – Percentage of Croydon LSOAs in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country by deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPI, IMD 2015 and IMD 2019

	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2015	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2019	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2015	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2019
<b>OVERALL DEPRIVATION</b>	2.7%	1.8%	21.3%	17.4%
Income	5.5%	5.9%	21.9%	18.7%
IDACI	4.1%	5.9%	21.9%	20.1%
IDAOPI	7.7%	7.3%	22.3%	23.3%
Employment	1.4%	0.9%	13.7%	12.3%
Education, Skills, Training	1.4%	1.4%	9.1%	7.8%

Health Deprivation & Disability	1.4%	0.5%	5.0%	4.1%
Crime	25.0%	5.5%	49.1%	21.9%
Barriers to Housing & Services	21.8%	37.4%	56.8%	67.1%
Living Environment	5.0%	6.4%	17.7%	23.3%

Source : DCLG, IMD 2015, 2019.

Table 5 shows that the actual number of LSOAs in Croydon that are in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country.

There are noticeably fewer Croydon neighbourhoods or LSOAs in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived areas under the 3 domains of Employment, Education, Skills & Training and Health Deprivation & Disability.

Table 5 – Number of Croydon LSOAs in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country by deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPI, IMD 2015 and IMD 2019

	No. of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2015	No. of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2019	No. of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2015	No. of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2019
<b>OVERALL DEPRIVATION</b>	6	4	47	38
Income	11	13	48	41
IDACI	9	13	48	44
IDAOPI	17	16	49	51
Employment	3	2	30	27
Education, Skills, Training	3	3	20	17
Health Deprivation & Disability	3	1	11	9
Crime	55	12	108	48
Barriers to Housing & Services	48	82	125	147
Living Environment	11	14	39	51

Source : DCLG, IMD 2015, 2019

DEPRIVATION DOMAINS	MEASURES WITHIN A DOMAIN
Income Deprivation (22.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults and children in Income Support Families.</li> <li>Adults and children in Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families.</li> <li>Adults and children in Income-based Employment and Support Allowance Families.</li> <li>Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families.</li> <li>Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime</li> <li>Adults and children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax credit families, below 60% median income not already counted.</li> <li>Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation or both.</li> </ul>
Employment Deprivation (22.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64.</li> <li>Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64.</li> <li>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64.</li> <li>Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64.</li> <li>Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64.</li> <li>Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</li> </ul>
Health deprivation & Disability (13.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Years of potential life lost.</li> <li>Comparative illness and disability ratio.</li> <li>Acute morbidity.</li> <li>Mood and anxiety disorders.</li> </ul>
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation (13.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key stage 2 attainment: average points score.</li> <li>Key stage 4 attainment: average points score.</li> <li>Secondary school absence.</li> <li>Staying on in education post 16</li> <li>Entry to higher education.</li> <li>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64.</li> <li>English language proficiency, aged 25-59/64.</li> </ul>
<u>Crime (9.3%)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence</li> <li>Burglary</li> <li>Theft</li> <li>Criminal damage</li> </ul>
<u>Barriers to Housing &amp; Services (9.3%)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road distance to post office.</li> <li>Road distance to primary school.</li> <li>Road distance to general store or supermarket.</li> <li>Road distance to GP surgery.</li> <li>Household overcrowding.</li> <li>Homelessness.</li> <li>Housing affordability.</li> </ul>
<u>Living Environment (9.3%)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing in poor condition.</li> <li>Houses without central heating.</li> <li>Air quality</li> <li>Road traffic accidents</li> </ul>

### A.2.1 Income Deprivation Domain

- Adults and children in Income Support families

Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families

Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families

Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families

Numerator: As described, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime

Numerator: Adults and children in Universal Credit households in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups, 2015 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee) or relevant Universal Credit conditionality groups<sup>81</sup>, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs

Numerator: As described, 2015 (HM Revenue and Customs)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

Numerator: As described, 2015 (Home Office)

Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2015 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

### A.2.2 Employment Deprivation Domain

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions) 67

Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2015 and 2016) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

### A.2.3 Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment

Numerator: Total score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams in maintained schools, 2014/15, and the scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education)

Denominator: Total number of Key Stage 2 subjects taken by pupils in maintained schools, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education).

- Key Stage 4 attainment

Numerator: Total capped (best 8) score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 in maintained schools, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education)

Denominator: All pupils in maintained schools who took Key Stage 4 exams, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education).

- Secondary school absence

Numerator: Number of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education)

Denominator: Total number of possible sessions for 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Department for Education).

- Staying on in education post 16

Numerator: Young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (HM Revenue and Customs)

Denominator: Young people aged 15 receiving Child Benefit in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (HM Revenue and Customs).

- Entry to higher education

Numerator: Young people aged under 21 not entering higher education, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Higher Education Statistics Agency)

Denominator: Population aged 14-17, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Adult skills

Numerator: Working-age adults with no or low qualifications, non-overlapping count with English language proficiency indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)

Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).

- English language proficiency

Numerator: Working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, non-overlapping count with Adult skills indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)

Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).



#### **A.2.4 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain**

- Years of potential life lost

Numerator: Mortality data in five-year age-sex bands, for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics)

Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Comparative illness and disability ratio

Numerator: Non-overlapping counts of people in receipt of Income Support, Disability Premium, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and selected conditionality regimes from Universal Credit in five-year age-sex bands, March 2016 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, 2016 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Acute morbidity

Numerator: Hospital spells starting with admission in an emergency in five-year age-sex bands, 2015/16 and 2016/17 (Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics)

Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

- Mood and anxiety disorders

A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders (source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2018; Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2015/16 and 2016/17; and Office of National Statistics suicide mortality data, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017).

#### **A.2.5 Crime Domain**

- Violence

Numerator: 18 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17, and 20 recorded crime types, 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)

Denominator: Total resident population, 2016 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census). Total resident population, 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

- Burglary

Numerator: 4 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)

Denominator: Total residential dwellings, 2011 (Census), plus non-domestic addresses, 2018 (Ordnance Survey's Address Base).

- Theft

Numerator: 5 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)

Denominator: Total resident population, 2016 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census). Total resident population, 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

- Criminal damage

Numerator: 8 recorded crime offence types, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (National Police Chiefs' Council, provided by the Home Office)

Denominator: Total resident population, 2016 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census). Total resident population, 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

## **A.2.6 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain**

- Road distance to a post office

Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest Post Office), March 2018 (Post Office Ltd).

- Road distance to a primary school

Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest primary school), February 2019 (Department for Education 'Get Information About Schools').

- Road distance to general store or supermarket

Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to general store or supermarket), May 2018 (Ordnance Survey).

- Road distance to a GP surgery

Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the population weighted Output Area centroid to nearest GP premises), May 2019 (NHS Digital).

- Household overcrowding

Numerator: Overcrowded households, 2011 (Census)

Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).

- Homelessness

Numerator: Number of accepted decisions for assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation, average of 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government)

Denominator: Total number of households (Local Authority District level projections), 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Office for National Statistics).

- Housing affordability

Modelled estimate of households unable to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market on the basis of their income, estimated primarily from the Family.

#### **A.2.7 Living Environment Deprivation Domain**

- Housing in poor condition

Modelled estimate of the probability that any given dwelling in the Output Area (aggregated to Lower-layer Super Output Area level) fails to meet the Decent Homes standard, estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2015.

- Houses without central heating

Numerator: As described, 2011 (Census)

Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).

- Air quality

Modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates), estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2016.

- Road traffic accidents

Numerator: Injuries to pedestrians and cyclists caused by road traffic accidents, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Department for Transport)

Denominator: Total resident population, averaged over 2015 to 2017 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).