

October 2021



THE SCHOOL DATA COMPANY



# English Indices of Deprivation 2019

School deprivation analysis and  
visual IDACI deprivation mapping

**Errington Primary**

October 2021

# Errington Primary



## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019

The English Indices of Deprivation (previously known as Index of Multiple Deprivation) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. The indices rank every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area) across seven domains.

These small areas are called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Lower-Layer Super Output Areas are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics and are a standard way of dividing up the country.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

**Income Deprivation** (IDACI is a sub-set of this)

**Employment Deprivation**

**Education, Skills and Training Deprivation**

**Health Deprivation and Disability**

**Crime**

**Barriers to Housing and Services**

**Living Environment Deprivation**

Each of these domains is based on a basket of indicators. As far as is possible, each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available. See the last seven pages for detailed information on the indicators used and from which time periods.

### Analysis

Deciles are used to enable easier analysis of small areas. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 neighbourhoods in England, from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally to the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, as shown below:

Decile	Decile description	Area Ranks (out of 32,844)
1	10% most deprived	1 to 3,284
2	10% to 20%	3,285 to 6,568
3	20% to 30%	6,569 to 9,853
4	30% to 40%	9,854 to 13,137
5	40% to 50%	13,138 to 16,422
6	50% to 60%	16,423 to 19,706
7	60% to 70%	19,707 to 22,990
8	70% to 80%	22,991 to 26,275
9	80% to 90%	26,276 to 29,559
10	10% least deprived	29,560 to 32,844

Neighbourhoods falling in the 1% most deprived nationally would be those ranked 328. The calculation is  $32,844/100$ , because there are 32,844 small areas that need to be split into percentiles (100 equal groups).

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019

### Index of Multiple Deprivation (Overall IMD)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weights:

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

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, here defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.

### Income Deprivation Domain

The Income Deprivation Domain 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).

### Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Domain 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. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population ('stock').

### Employment Deprivation Domain

The Employment Deprivation Domain 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.

### Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 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

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

### Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and 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

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain 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.

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**The English Indices of Deprivation 2019**

**IMD 2019**

**Analysis Tables**

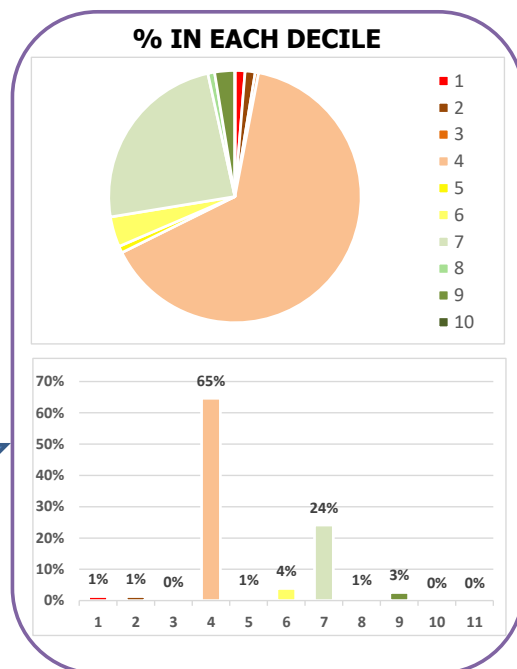


## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measure the proportion of all children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population 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).

Decile	Decile Description	Ranks	Number of Pupils	IDACI %	Avg. Rank
1	10% Most Deprived	1 to 3284	3	1%	961
2	10% to 20%	3285 to 6568	3	1%	5595
3	20% to 30%	6569 to 9853	1	0%	7215
4	30% to 40%	9854 to 13137	150	65%	11421
5	40% to 50%	13138 to 16422	2	1%	14569
6	50% to 60%	16423 to 19706	9	4%	18355
7	60% to 70%	19707 to 22990	56	24%	22544
8	70% to 80%	22991 to 26275	2	1%	23942
9	80% to 90%	26276 to 29559	6	3%	27305
10	10% Least Deprived	29560 to 32844	0	0%	
		UNKNOWN	0	0%	
		TOTAL	232	44.7%	14692



### Detailed breakdown of Top 30% Most Deprived (Deciles 1 to 3)

Decile	Decile Description	Ranks	Number of Pupils	IDACI %	Avg. Rank
1	5% Most Deprived	1 to 1642	3	1%	961
	6% to 10%	1643 to 3284	0	0%	
2	10% to 15%	3285 to 4927	1	0%	4030
	16% to 20%	4928 to 6568	2	1%	6377
3	20% to 25%	6569 to 8211	1	0%	7215
	26% to 30%	8212 to 9853	0	0%	

### IMD Deprivation Indices - See page 4 and 5 for details of the different deprivation indices and what is included

Decile	IDACI	OVERALL IMD	INCOME	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT	CRIME	HEALTH	BARRIERS
1	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	0%
2	1%	0%	40%	1%	62%	0%	64%	0%
3	0%	40%	2%	0%	4%	1%	5%	2%
4	65%	25%	25%	41%	0%	0%	1%	0%
5	1%	2%	0%	1%	28%	2%	25%	1%
6	4%	0%	0%	25%	1%	40%	2%	1%
7	24%	1%	2%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%
8	1%	29%	26%	24%	0%	24%	0%	25%
9	3%	0%	3%	7%	0%	3%	0%	1%
10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	69%
UNKNOWN	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Avg. Rank	14692	14037	12808	18165	8095	22198	7322	28498

### IDACI by National Curriculum Year

Decile	Year 6	Year 5	Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Reception	Nursery
1	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
2	0%	0%	3%	3%	5%	0%	0%	0%
3	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	62%	58%	64%	55%	68%	61%	73%	93%
5	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
6	0%	2%	6%	0%	11%	4%	14%	0%
7	21%	36%	22%	38%	16%	25%	14%	7%
8	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	9%	2%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
UNKNOWN	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Avg. Rank	15422	15661	14880	16069	13601	13833	13844	12159

### Postcode Checker

It is possible to search the deprivation indices for individual postcodes. All you need to do is click the link below and this will take you to Department for Communities and Local Government interactive website. You can choose the deprivation domain (e.g. IDACI) and then enter a postcode and search.

**LINK:** [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html#](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#)

For more information on the English Indices of Deprivation please see the link below:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>



## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) by ATTENDANCE

The DfE occasionally provide information on overall and persistent absence by IDACI deprivation. Due to covid, the latest full publication that includes this information is from academic year 2018/2019 (the last full academic year unaffected by Covid)

This information is provided for all education sectors (Primary, Secondary and Special) combined but gives a strong indication of the impact of deprivation on school absence. The information below shows an overall absence rate of 4.7% (95.3% attendance) and persistent absence rate of 10.9% - which is for Primary, Secondary and Special schools combined.

For information the 2018/2019 Primary figures are as follows:

Primary **Overall Absence 4.0%** (Attendance 96.0%)

Primary **Persistent Absence 8.2%**

Data Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/pupil-absence-in-schools-in-england-2018-to-2019>

		DfE Attendance Data			IDACI Analysis	
		2018/2019 National Averages			September - 2021	
Decile	Decile Description	% Overall Absence	% Attendance	% Persistent Absence	Pupils	IDACI %
1	10% Most Deprived	5.8%	94.2%	15.6%	3	1%
2	10% to 20%	5.4%	94.6%	13.9%	3	1%
3	20% to 30%	5.1%	94.9%	12.8%	1	0%
4	30% to 40%	4.9%	95.1%	11.7%	150	65%
5	40% to 50%	4.7%	95.3%	10.7%	2	1%
6	50% to 60%	4.5%	95.5%	9.5%	9	4%
7	60% to 70%	4.3%	95.7%	8.5%	56	24%
8	70% to 80%	4.0%	96.0%	7.6%	2	1%
9	80% to 90%	3.8%	96.2%	6.7%	6	3%
10	10% Least Deprived	3.6%	96.4%	5.7%	0	0%
<b>PRI SEC SPEC NATIONAL</b>		4.7%	95.3%	10.9%	232	
<b>PRIMARY NATIONAL</b>		4.0%	96.0%	8.2%		

Table 6  
Pupil absence by Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) decile of pupil residence (1)  
State-funded primary, secondary and special schools  
2018/19, six half terms  
England

	Pupil enrolments in schools during 2018/19 (2)	Percentage of sessions missed (3):			Number of persistent absentees (4)	Percentage of persistent absentees (5)
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
0 - 10 % most deprived	952,825	5.8	3.4	2.3	149,014	15.6
10 - 20 %	866,729	5.4	3.4	2.0	120,572	13.9
20 - 30 %	811,579	5.1	3.4	1.7	103,668	12.8
30 - 40 %	730,526	4.9	3.4	1.5	85,338	11.7
40 - 50 %	691,311	4.7	3.4	1.3	73,750	10.7
50 - 60 %	642,980	4.5	3.3	1.1	61,227	9.5
60 - 70 %	618,521	4.3	3.3	1.0	52,772	8.5
70 - 80 %	600,449	4.0	3.2	0.9	45,662	7.6
80 - 90 %	593,949	3.8	3.0	0.8	39,968	6.7
90 - 100 % least deprived	573,795	3.6	2.9	0.7	32,494	5.7
Unclassified (6)	23,294	6.8	4.1	2.7	7,398	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,105,958</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>771,863</b>	<b>10.9</b>

Source: School Census

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**The English Indices of Deprivation 2019**

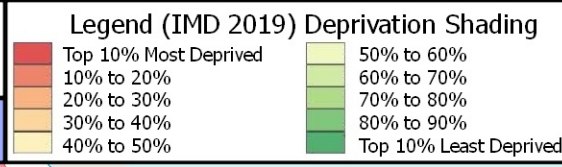
# **2019 Pupil Location and Deprivation Overlay**



# English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Pupil Location and Deprivation

Deprivation Domain:

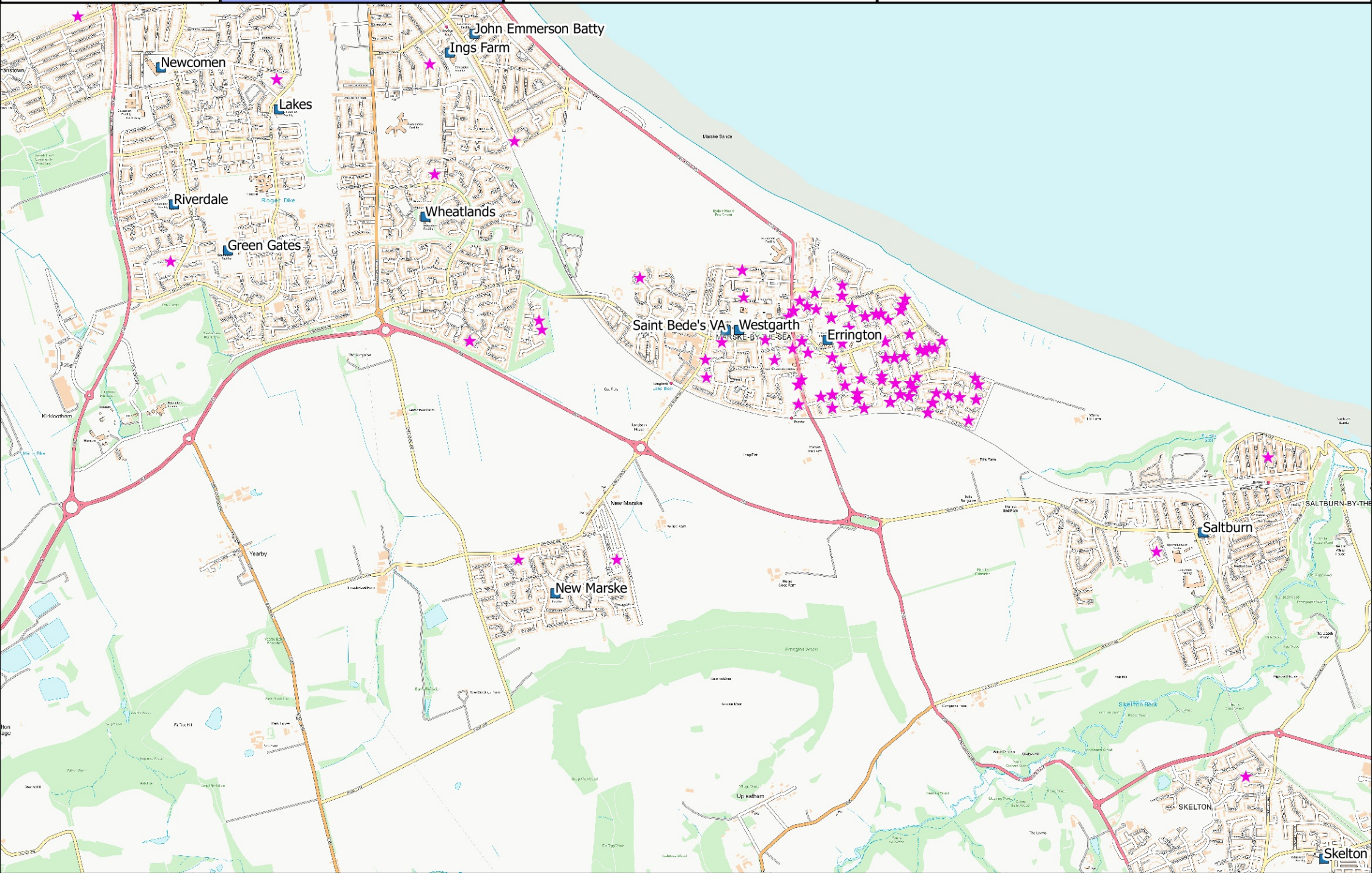
**Street Map**



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**The English Indices of Deprivation 2019**

**2015-2019**

**Change Over Time  
Analysis Tables**

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## Changes in deprivation, 2019 compared to 2015

The analysis below compares the latest deprivation ranks (2019) to previous ranks (2015).

The first section looks at deprivation ranks for IDACI only and also compares differences in deciles for the current pupils in school. It also shows the average IDACI rank for current pupils in 2019 and 2015. There is also a summary for the top 10%, 20% and 30% to show if this has changed over time.

Finally, there is also the same information for all other deprivation domains.

IDACI			2019		2015		Diff %
Decile	Decile Description	Ranks	Number of Pupils	IDACI %	Number of Pupils	IDACI %	
1	10% Most Deprived	1 to 3284	3	1%	3	1%	0%
2	10% to 20%	3285 to 6568	3	1%	1	0%	1%
3	20% to 30%	6569 to 9853	1	0%	2	1%	0%
4	30% to 40%	9854 to 13137	150	65%	94	41%	24%
5	40% to 50%	13138 to 16422	2	1%	60	26%	-25%
6	50% to 60%	16423 to 19706	9	4%	60	26%	-22%
7	60% to 70%	19707 to 22990	56	24%	3	1%	23%
8	70% to 80%	22991 to 26275	2	1%	2	1%	0%
9	80% to 90%	26276 to 29559	6	3%	2	1%	2%
10	10% Least Deprived	29560 to 32844	0	0%	5	2%	-2%
UNKNOWN			0	0%	0	0%	
TOTAL			232		232		

IDACI	Average Rank	Average %
2019	14,692	44.7%
2015	14,532	44.2%
Diff	160	0.5%
2015-2019	Less deprived	

	2019	2015	Diff
Top 10% Most Deprived	1%	1%	0%
Top 20% Most Deprived	3%	2%	1%
Top 30% Most Deprived	3%	3%	0%

Domain	More or less deprived? 2019-2015	2019		2015		Diff Rank	Diff Dec
		Avg. Rank	Decile	Avg. Rank	Decile		
IDACI	Less deprived	14,692	5	14,532	5	160	0
OVERALL	More deprived	14,037	5	15,413	5	-1,376	0
INCOME	More deprived	12,808	4	12,976	4	-168	0
EDUCATION	Less deprived	18,165	6	15,306	5	2,860	1
EMPLOYMENT	More deprived	8,095	3	9,930	4	-1,835	-1
CRIME	More deprived	22,198	7	28,317	9	-6,119	-2
HEALTH	More deprived	7,322	3	8,676	3	-1,353	0
LIVING ENVIRONMENT	More deprived	28,311	9	28,637	9	-326	0
BARRIERS	More deprived	28,498	9	29,117	9	-618	0

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**The English Indices of Deprivation 2019**

# **2015-2019 Change Over Time Pupil Location and Deprivation Overlay**

2019 Rank on top  
2015 Rank in brackets  
Percentage Change 2019v2015

# English Indices of Deprivation 2019

## Pupil Location and Deprivation

Deprivation Domain:

**19v15 IDACI**

### Legend (IMD 2019) Deprivation Shading



Contains National Statistics data

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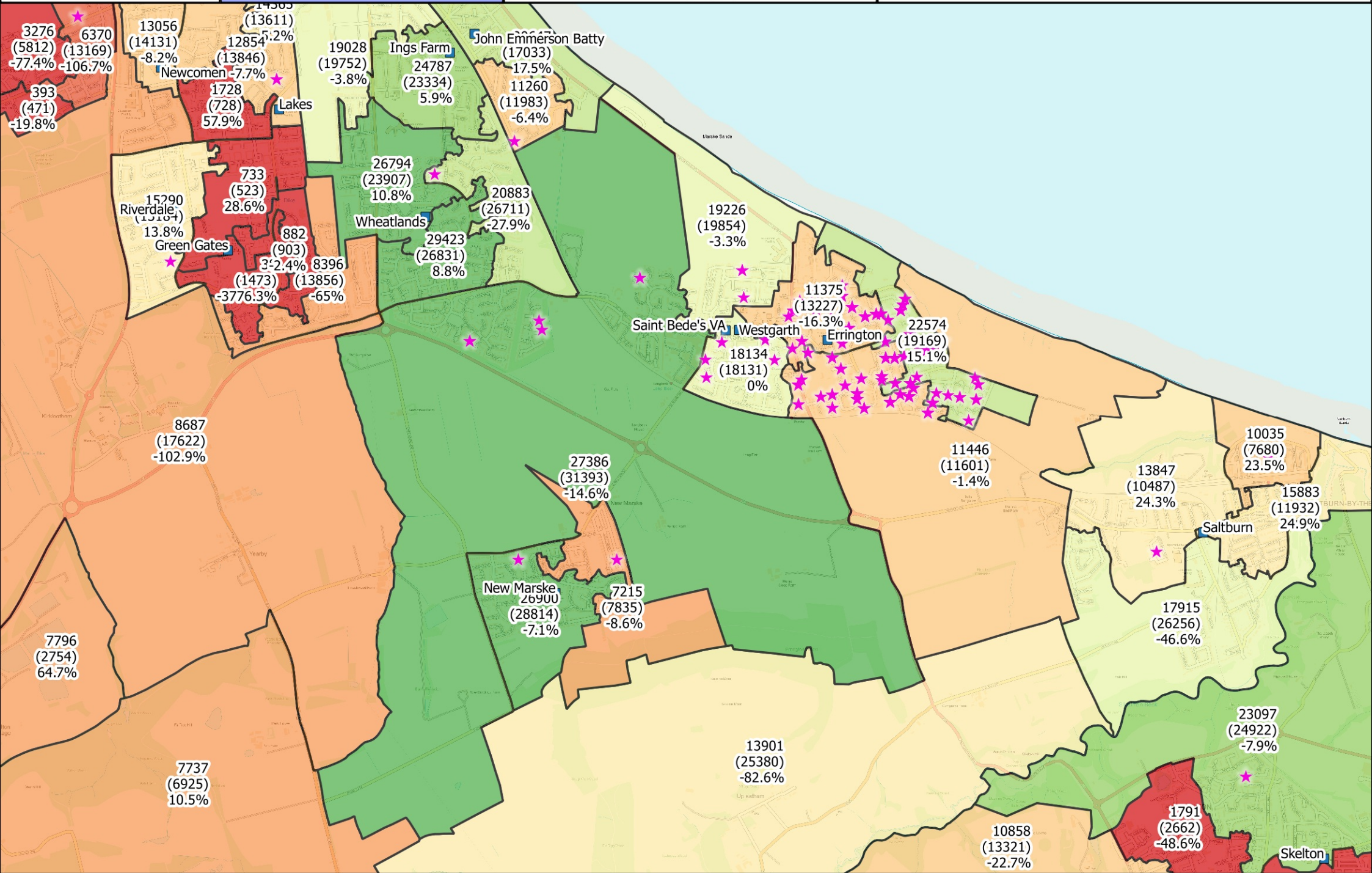
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**The English Indices of Deprivation 2019**

# **Domain Indicators**

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

### Income 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).

**IDACI (sub-set of Income)** The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.



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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

### Employment 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)

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).

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

### Education 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).

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

### Health 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).

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

### 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).

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The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

## 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 Resources Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents, 2016.

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## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Underlying Indicators Used

### Living Environment 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).