

**Brent JSNA**  
2019

**2019 Indices of  
Deprivation**



**NHS**  
*Brent*  
*Clinical Commissioning Group*

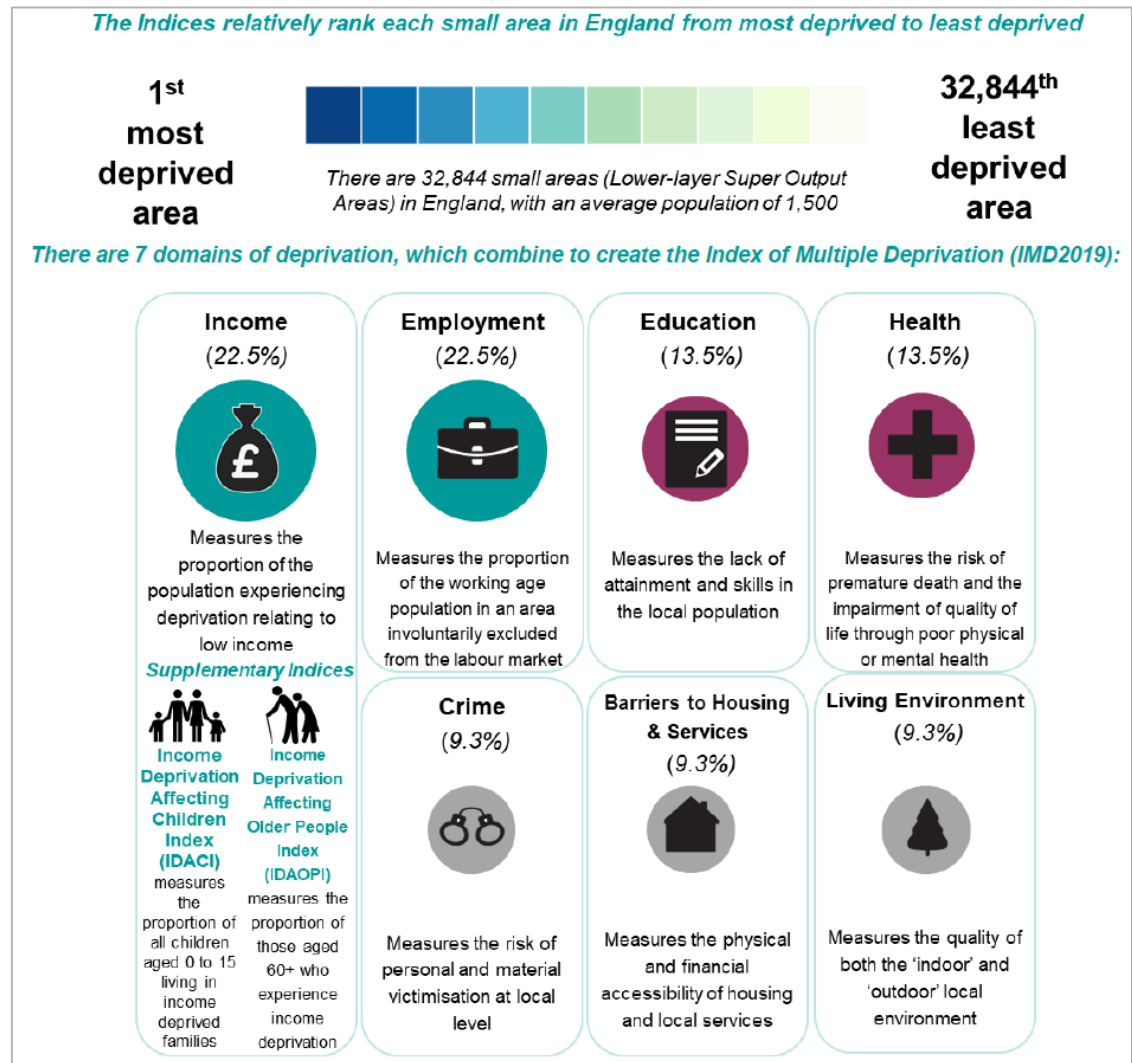
# Summary

- The profile and pattern of deprivation in Brent remains similar to 2015, and relative to other areas in England, the borough has improved its rankings nationally. A similar picture is seen across London: most boroughs have seen an improvement in their rankings relative to areas outside the capital.
- Changes in Brent are broadly in line with London-wide trends: 20 of the 32 boroughs saw an improvement in deprivation rankings across all five summary measures on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).
- Brent's relative ranking has improved across all five IMD summary measures compared to IMD2015.
- As a whole, London is now significantly less deprived than before, relative to the rest of England. Within London, however, there have been some quite dramatic shifts in the relative position of different boroughs, which has seen Brent's ranking within London go down on nearly all the summary measures.
- The average proportion of households in income deprivation and/or employment deprivation in Brent has improved since the 2015 indices.
- Over a quarter of Brent's older person population are income deprived, this is far higher than the proportion of children categorised as living in income deprived families, which is less than 10%.
- Brent is highly deprived on the barriers to housing and services domain, and this is driven by indicators such as household overcrowding, homelessness, and housing affordability.
- Brent is relatively less deprived on the education, skills, and training domain in comparison to the rest of England. This is also true of the health deprivation and disability domain.

# Introduction to the Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019) are the primary measure of deprivation for small areas or Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. The indices were published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) in September 2019 and replace the 2015 indices.

- Each LSOA (small area) in England is ranked in order of deprivation, and then grouped into ten percentage groups known as deciles.
  - LSOAs in decile 1 are in the 10% most deprived in the country, and LSOAs in decile 10 are in the 10% least deprived in the country.
  - Brent has 173 LSOAs.
- The main output of the Indices of Deprivation is the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** which combines measures across seven distinct aspects of deprivation: income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment.
- The IMD is the most widely used output of the indices, but each domain provides insight into a particular area of deprivation.
- Whilst the indices are intended to be used to compare small areas across England, ward level estimates and rankings have been provided by the Local Government Association (LGA).





# Changes from 2015 (IMD)

- Overall, the profile and pattern of deprivation in Brent remains similar to 2015: 70% of Brent's LSOAs have remained in the same decile, 22% have moved up a decile (i.e. relatively less deprived), and 8% have moved down a decile (i.e. relatively more deprived).

Number of Lower Super Output Areas		Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015										Total	
		Most Deprived 10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	Least deprived 10%		
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019	Most deprived 10%	9	1										10
	10-20%	5	18					LSOA relatively more deprived than 2015				23	
	20-30%		3	23	4							30	
	30-40%			7	26	5						38	
	40-50%			1	11	19	3					34	
	50-60%					5	17					22	
	60-70%						3	5				8	
	70-80%		LSOA relatively less deprived than 2015					3	4	1		8	
	80-90%												
Least deprived 10%													
Total		14	22	31	41	29	23	8	4	1		173	

- The above chart presents the changes in the relative deprivation of LSOAs in Brent by displaying the number of LSOAs in each decile of the IMD2015 and their corresponding deciles in the IMD2019.
- This chart illustrates that even though 14 of Brent's LSOAs have moved down a decile (i.e. relatively more deprived), only one of those LSOAs is now within the 10% most deprived LSOAs. This LSOA is in Stonebridge and encompasses the area from Hillside to Milton Avenue, east of Stonebridge Primary School.

# Brent in relation to England (IMD)

The IMD is also summarised at local authority level by five key summary measures. These five measures should be considered together as they are each focussed on a different aspect of deprivation and no one measure is better than another.

- There are 317 local authority areas in England, and each are given a rank, with a rank of 1 being the most deprived, and 317 being the least deprived.
- **Brent's relative ranking has improved across all five IMD summary measures compared to IMD2015.**

## Brent's England rankings for the IMD Local Authority measures - 2015 and 2019 IMD

IMD summary measures	2015	2019	Change in ranking
<i>1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived</i>			
Average IMD score (across LSOAs)	68	79	+11
Average IMD rank (across LSOAs)	39	49	+10
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	100	116	+16
Extent	92	101	+9
Local concentration	105	114	+9

- The most deprived local authorities are in the north of England. Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived in England. This is largely unchanged from the IMD2015.
- It is worth noting that these rankings are relative as opposed to being able to measure absolute changes. An improvement in Brent's ranking does not necessarily mean lower absolute levels of deprivation. It could mean levels have remained the same but other areas of England have become worse.

The **average IMD score** measure is based on the scores of all the LSOAs within the local authority area. On this measure, highly polarised authorities will tend to score higher as this measure is affected by extreme scores in areas of high deprivation.

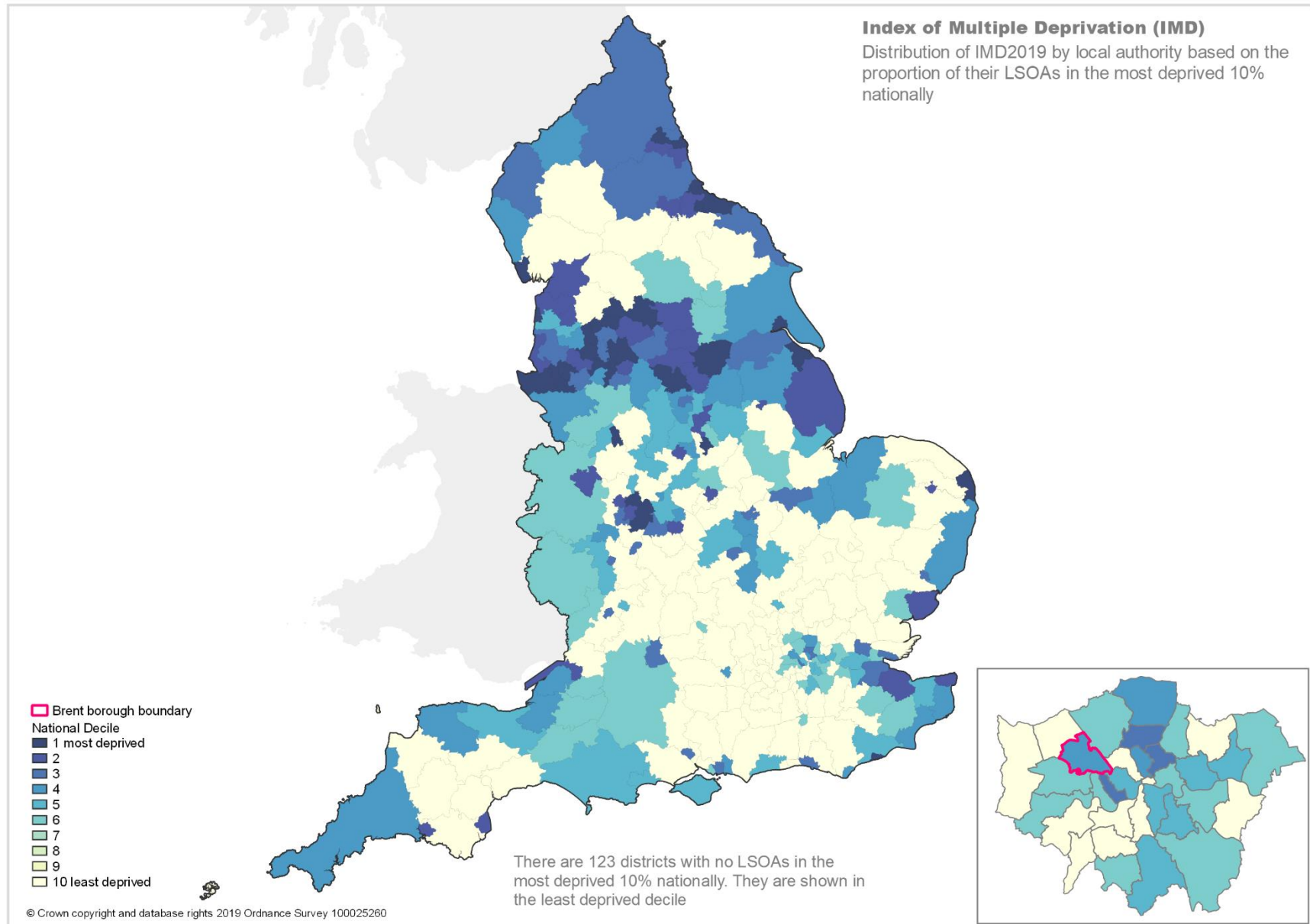
The **average IMD rank** measure is based on the average rankings on the LSOAs contained within the local authority area. On this measure, highly deprived LSOAs, and less-deprived areas will tend to average out, so areas with more uniform deprivation will rank higher.

The **most deprived 10%** measure summarises the proportion of LSOAs in the local authority that are in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.

The **extent** measure is a weighted measure of the population living in the most deprived 30% of areas in the local authority area.

The **local concentration** measure is based on the severity of deprivation in the most deprived parts of the local authority area.

# England IMD Map





# Brent in relation to London (IMD)

Changes in Brent are broadly in line with London-wide trends: 20 of the 32 boroughs saw an improvement in relative deprivation rankings across all five summary measures. As a whole, London is now significantly less deprived than before, relative to the rest of England. Within London, however, there have been quite dramatic shifts in the relative position of different boroughs.

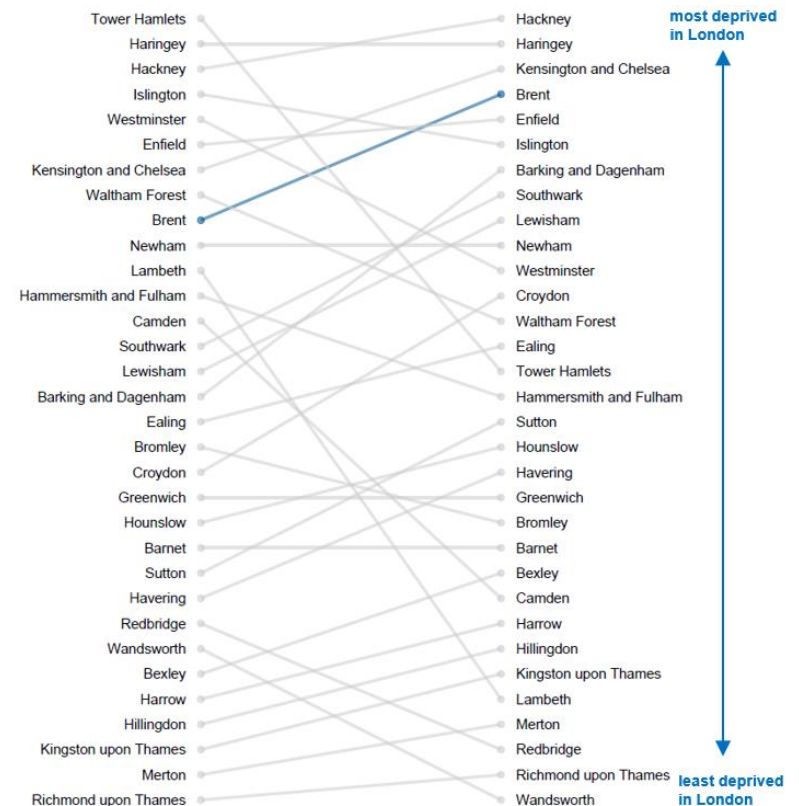
- Although Brent has fewer areas in the most deprived 10% nationally now than in 2015, its improvement has been less dramatic than other boroughs, so it is now ranked 4th most deprived in London on this measure as opposed to 9th in 2015.
- The borough's relative ranking in London has gone down on all measures, except average rank where it has remained the same.

Brent's London rankings for the IMD Local Authority measures 2015 and 2019 IMD

IMD summary measures	2015	2019	Change in ranking
<i>1=most deprived in London, 32= least deprived</i>			
Average IMD score (across LSOAs)	13	10	-3
Average IMD rank (across LSOAs)	11	11	0
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	9	4	-5
Extent	14	10	-4
Local concentration	8	4	-4

- A number of London boroughs have seen large decreases in their proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10%.
  - Of the local authorities in England with the largest percentage point decrease, eight of them are London boroughs.
  - Tower Hamlets and Westminster have seen reductions of 22 percentage points, and 12 percentage points respectively. Brent's reduction on this measure is 3 percentage points.
  - There has been some discussion that changes in places like Tower Hamlets and Westminster could be the result of wealthier sections of the population moving into areas and diluting the profile of the deprivation in the area.

London boroughs ordered by their IMD2015 and IMD2019 ranking on the measure of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally

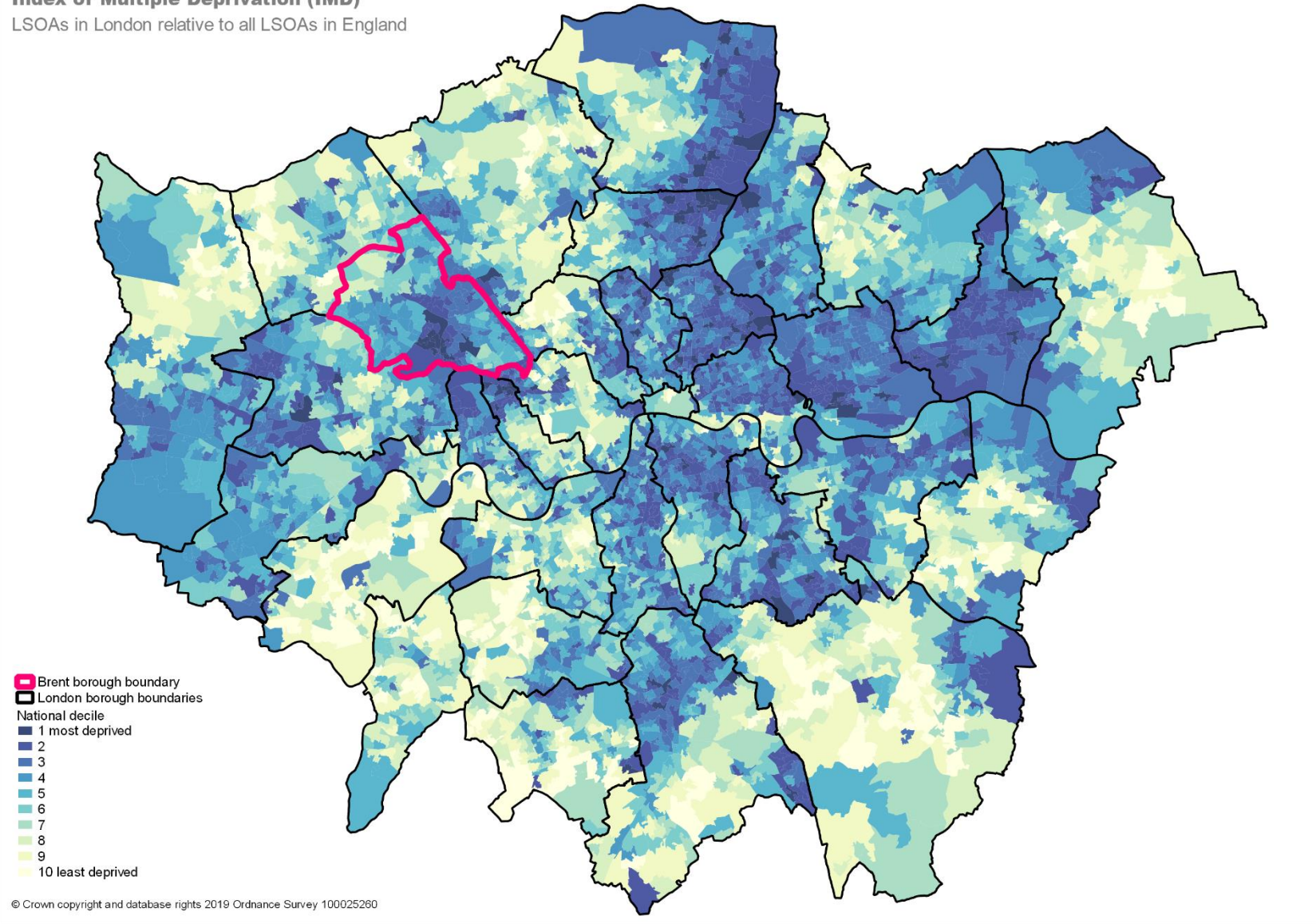




# London IMD Map

## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

LSOAs in London relative to all LSOAs in England



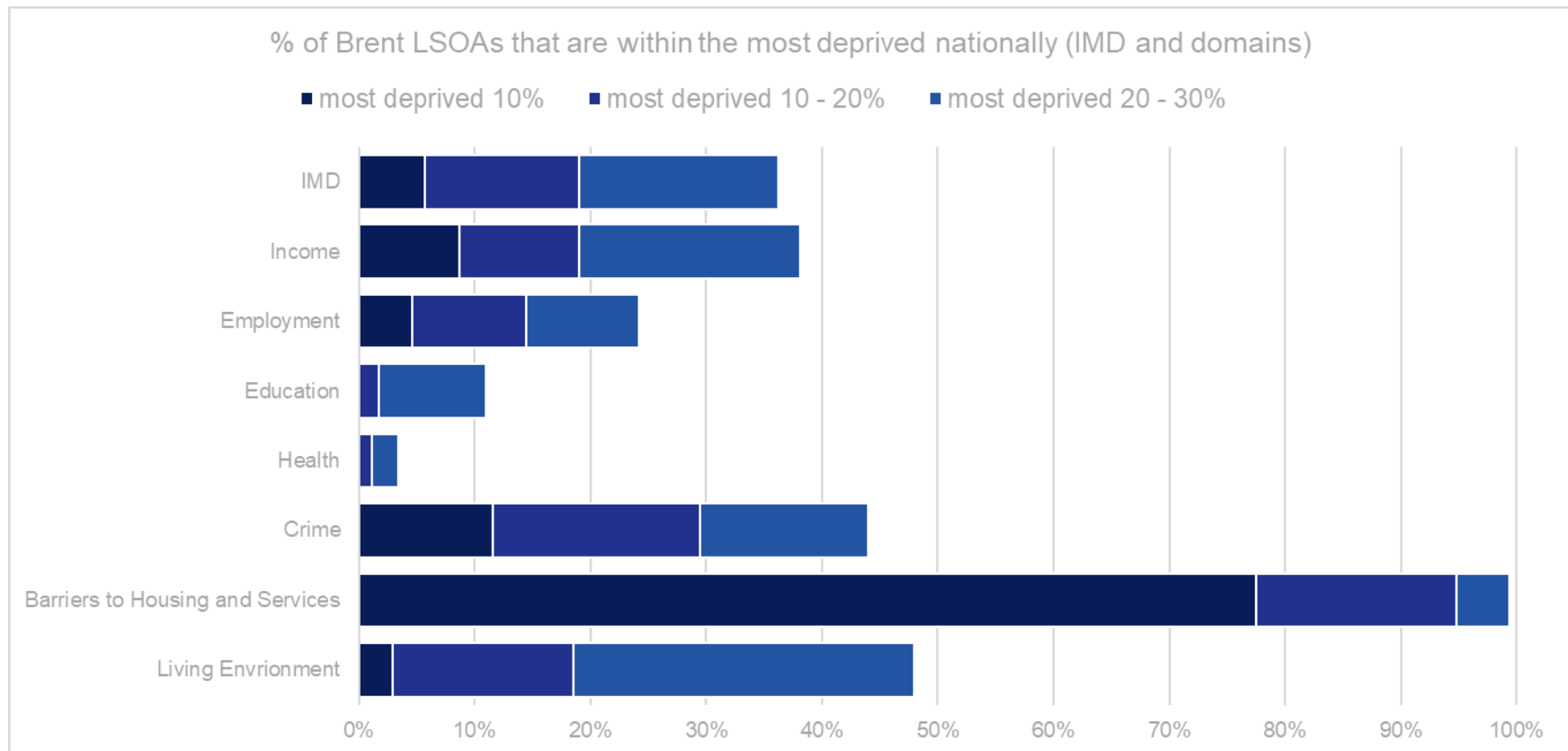
# The Domains and Indicators

Income Deprivation 22.5%	<p>Adults and children in Income Support families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families</p> <p>Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted</p> <p>Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both</p> <p style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime ++</p>						
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	<p>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups ++</p>						
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores</p> <p>Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score</p> <p>Secondary school absence</p> <p>Staying on in education post 16</p> <p>Entry to higher education</p> <p>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Children &amp; Young People</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Adult Skills</td> </tr> </table>	<p>Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores</p> <p>Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score</p> <p>Secondary school absence</p> <p>Staying on in education post 16</p> <p>Entry to higher education</p> <p>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p>	}	Children & Young People	<p>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p>	}	Adult Skills
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Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	<p>Years of potential life lost</p> <p style="background-color: #ffe4c4;">Comparative illness and disability ratio **</p> <p>Acute morbidity</p> <p style="background-color: #ffe4c4;">Mood and anxiety disorders **</p>						
Crime 9.3%	<p>Recorded crime rates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence</li> <li>• Burglary</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Criminal damage</li> </ul>						
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Road distance to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post office</li> <li>• Primary school</li> <li>• General store or supermarket</li> <li>• GP surgery</li> </ul> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Geographical Barriers</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Household overcrowding</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Housing affordability</p> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Wider Barriers</td> </tr> </table>	<p>Road distance to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post office</li> <li>• Primary school</li> <li>• General store or supermarket</li> <li>• GP surgery</li> </ul>	}	Geographical Barriers	<p>Household overcrowding</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Housing affordability</p>	}	Wider Barriers
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Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Houses without central heating</p> <p>Housing in poor condition</p> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Indoors Living Environment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Air quality</p> <p>Road traffic accidents</p> </td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;">Outdoors Living Environment</td> </tr> </table>	<p>Houses without central heating</p> <p>Housing in poor condition</p>	}	Indoors Living Environment	<p>Air quality</p> <p>Road traffic accidents</p>	}	Outdoors Living Environment
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<p>Air quality</p> <p>Road traffic accidents</p>	}	Outdoors Living Environment					
<p><b>++ New indicators</b></p>							
<p><b>** Modified indicators</b></p>							
<p>% illustrates the weight of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation</p>							

- This table from the Technical Report of the ID2019 details the indicators used to profile each domain and sub-domain, and their relative weights for the IMD.
- Income deprivation and employment deprivation carry the largest weights in the overall IMD.
- Two supplementary indices are provided on income deprivation:
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)
- Although the indices are dated 2019, this is only in reference to the year they were published. In reality, much of the data underpinning the indices relate to 2015 and 2016, and will not capture more recent changes.

# Domains Summary

- Brent's level of relative deprivation varies between the domains that make up the IMD.
- Brent highest relative deprivation is in the barriers to housing and services domain where 77% of Brent's LSOAs are within the most deprived 10% nationally, and over half of wards are in the most deprived 5% nationally.
- Brent's lowest relative deprivation is in the education and health domains, with zero of Brent's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally in either domain, and zero wards in the most deprived 20% nationally.

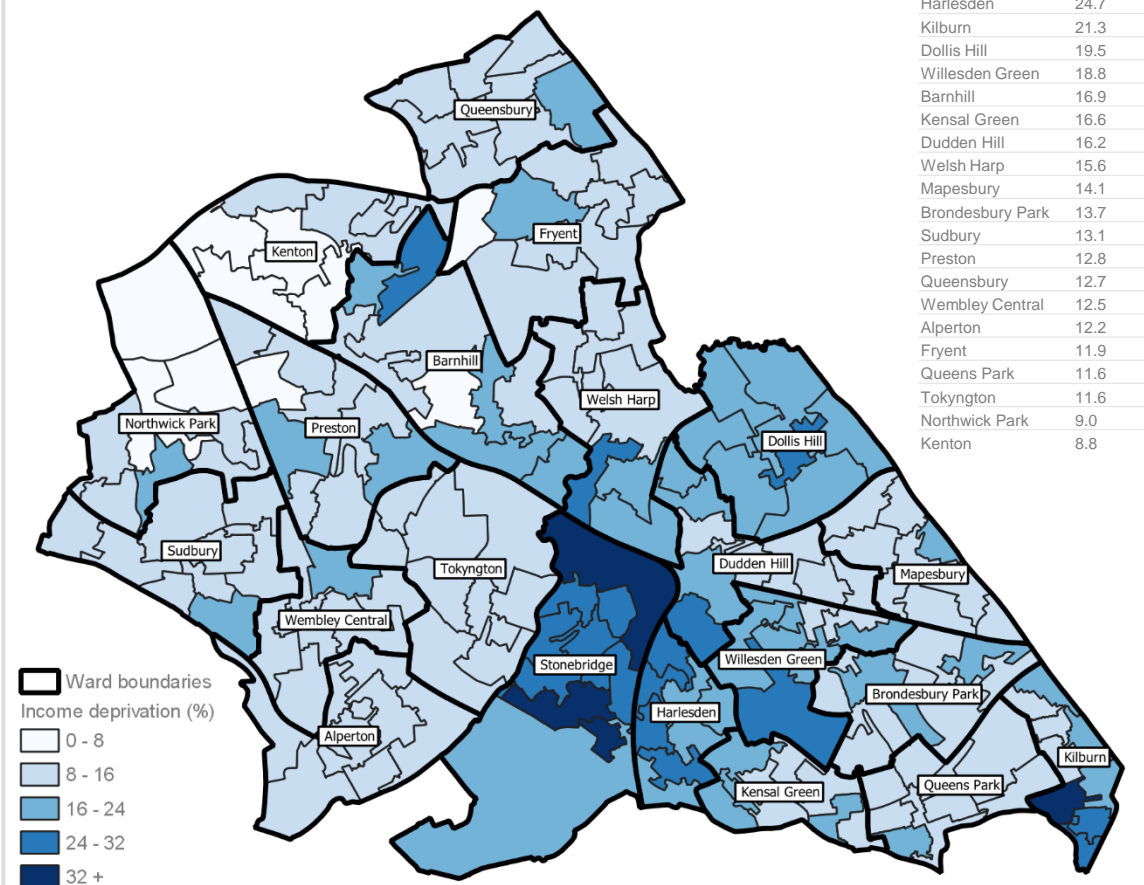


# Income Deprivation Domain

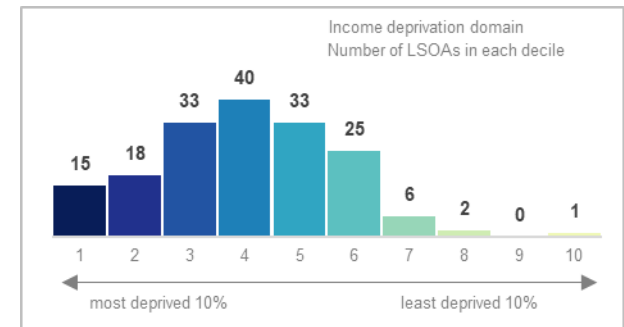
The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings. The income deprivation score is an absolute measure that quantifies the proportion of the population that are income deprived. i.e. 20% = 20% of the population is income deprived

## Income Deprivation Domain

Percentage of people in income deprived households in Brent LSOAs



- For all Brent LSOAs, the average level of income deprivation is 15.5%. This is an improvement from the 2015 indices, where the average was 18.8%.
- Income deprivation levels have decreased in 94% of the LSOAs in Brent.
- Levels vary considerably across the borough. Ranging from 3.4% in an LSOA in Northwick Park, to 35.8% in an LSOA in north Stonebridge.



### Brent's England rankings - income deprivation domain

1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

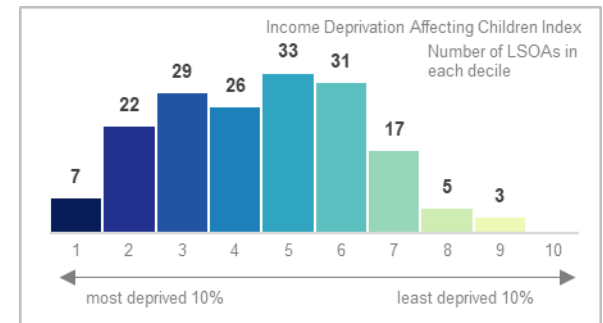
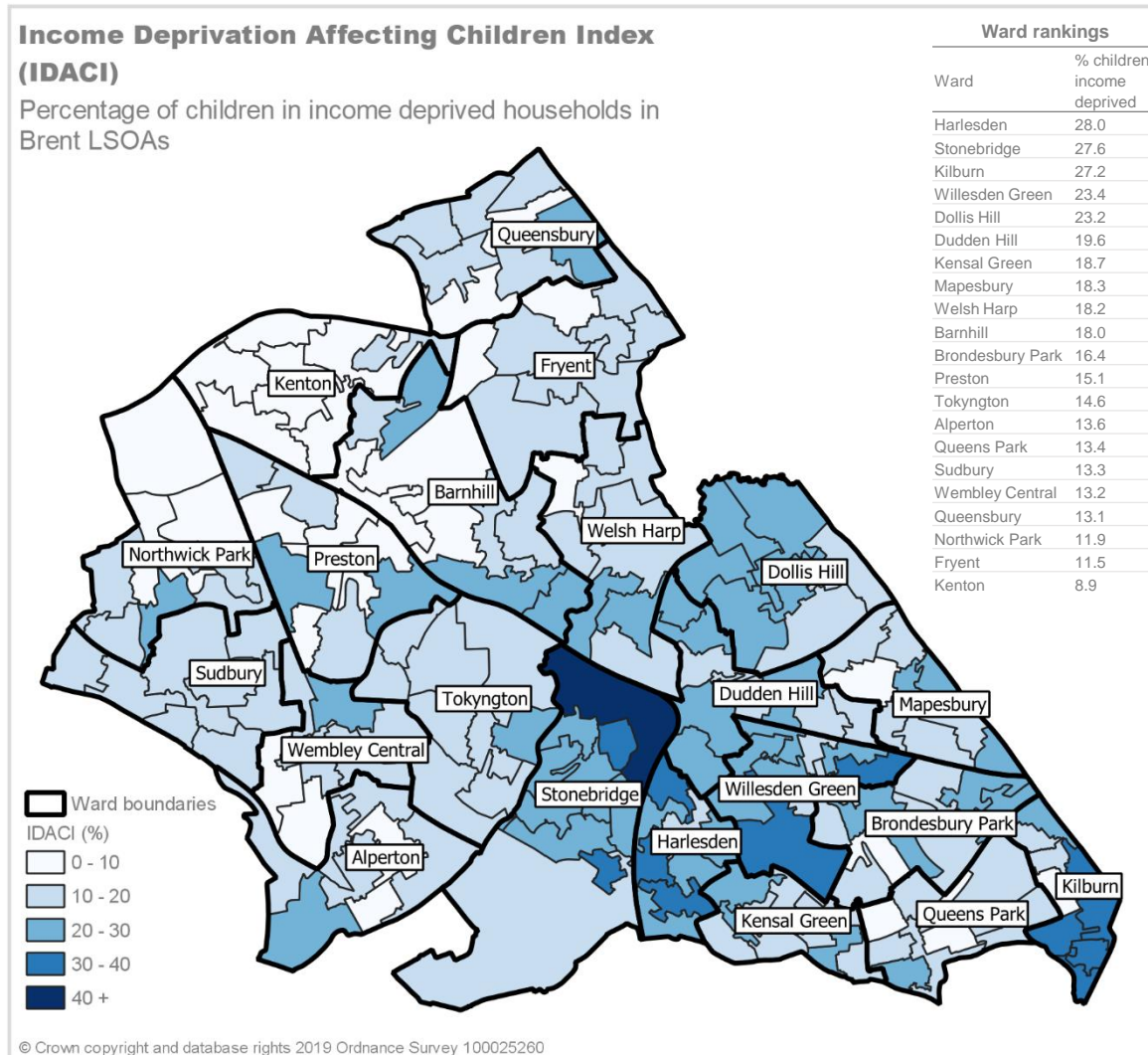
Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	65
Average rank (across LSOAs)	38
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	92



# Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The IDACI is a supplementary index on the income deprivation domain and measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

- For all Brent LSOAs, the average level of income deprivation affecting children is 18.2%, compared to 26.5% in the 2015 indices.
- There is a large difference between wards in the north of the borough which generally have lower proportions of children in income deprived families, and wards towards the south of the borough which tend to have much higher levels of income deprivation affecting children.



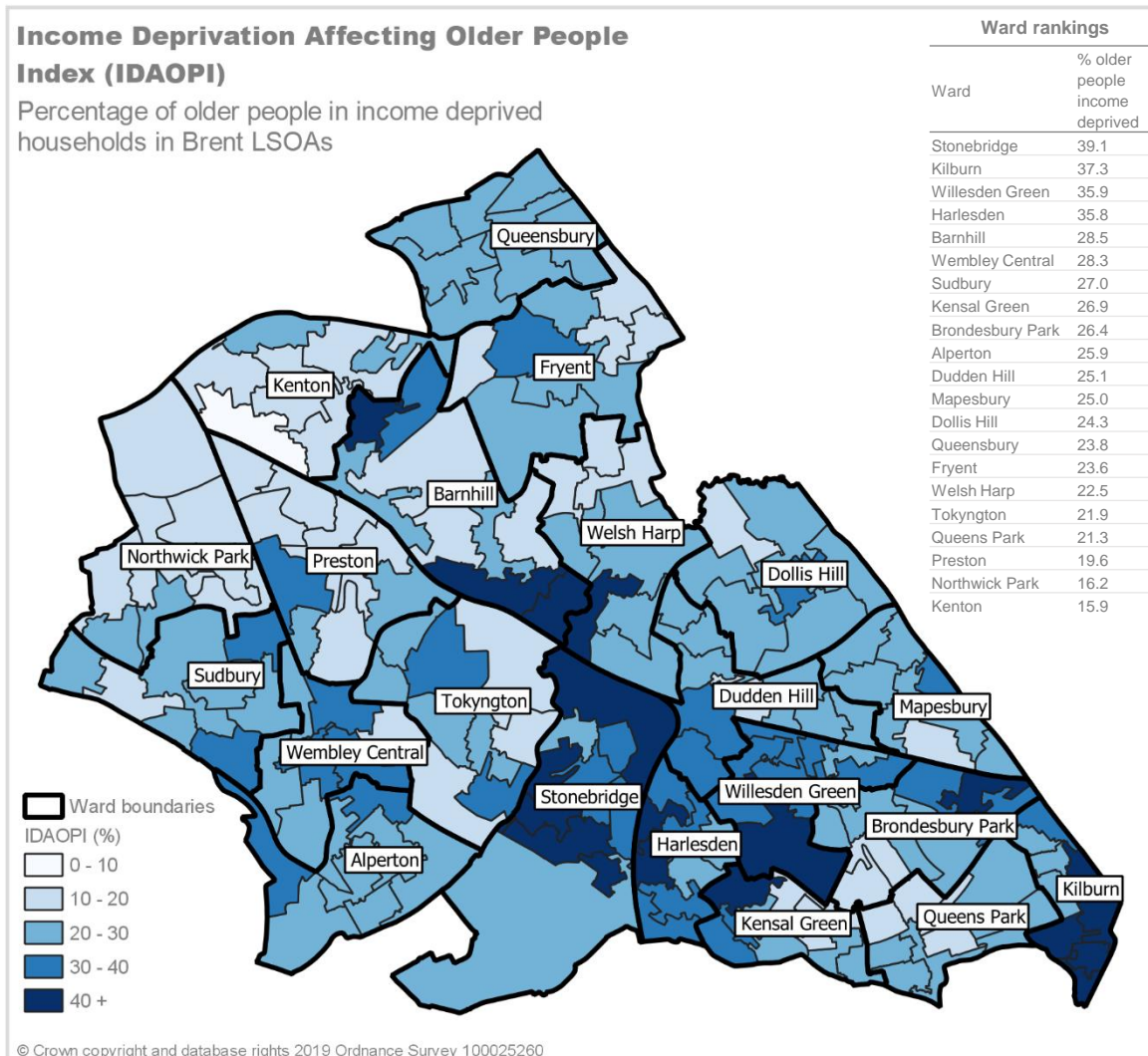
## Brent's England rankings - IDACI

1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

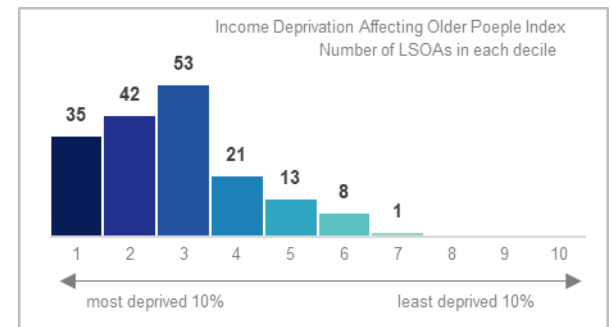
Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	100
Average rank (across LSOAs)	69
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	154

# Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPPI)

The IDAOPPI is supplementary index on the income deprivation domain and measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.



- For all Brent LSOAs, the average level of income deprivation affecting older people is 25.8%. In the 2015 indices it was 28%.
- All Brent wards are in the most deprived 20% ward nationally, except for Northwick Park and Kenton.
- Other London boroughs also have high levels of income deprivation affecting older people. On the average score measure, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham are the most deprived nationally.



## Brent's England rankings - IDAOPPI

1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	15
Average rank (across LSOAs)	12
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	35





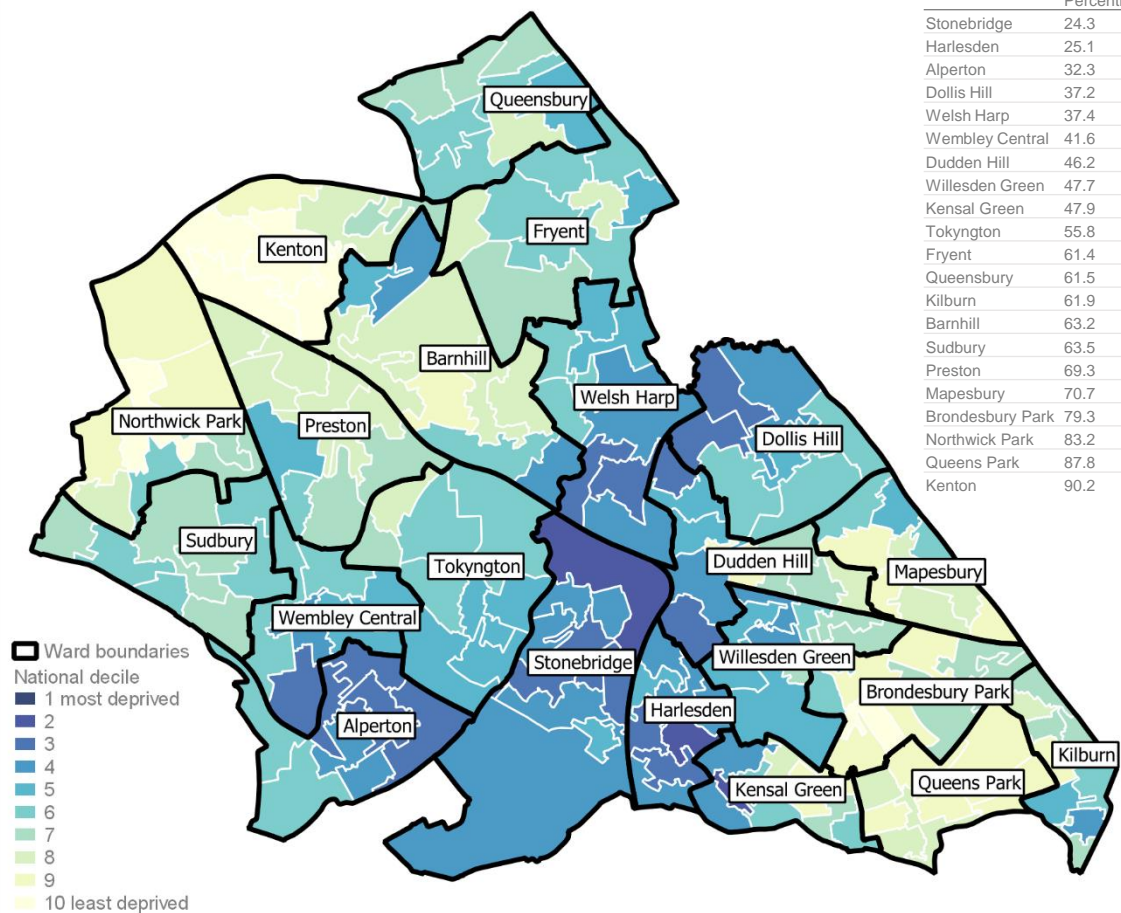
# Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. This domain is split into two sub-domains, one relating to children and young people, and one relating to adult skills.

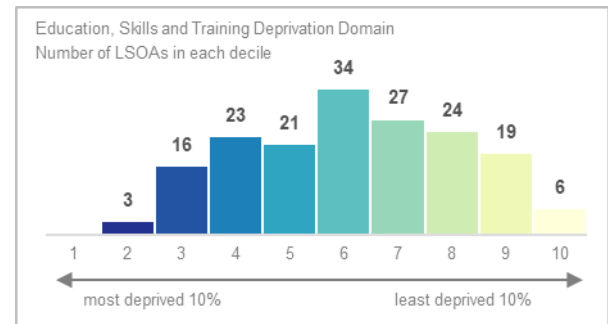
This domain (and the remaining domains) are discussed with reference to Brent's LSOAs relative ranking within all LSOAs in England.

## Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

LSOAs in Brent relative to all LSOAs in England



- None of Brent's wards are in the most deprived 20% nationally. Three LSOAs are, and they are located in Stonebridge, Harlesden, and Kensal Green wards.
- Kenton, Queens Park, and Northwick Park are in the 20% least deprived wards in this domain nationally.
- Overall, London is relatively less deprived in this domain than other areas in the country.



### Brent's England rankings - education domain

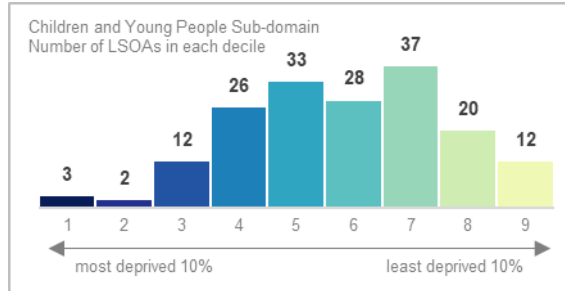
1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	225
Average rank (across LSOAs)	199
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	243

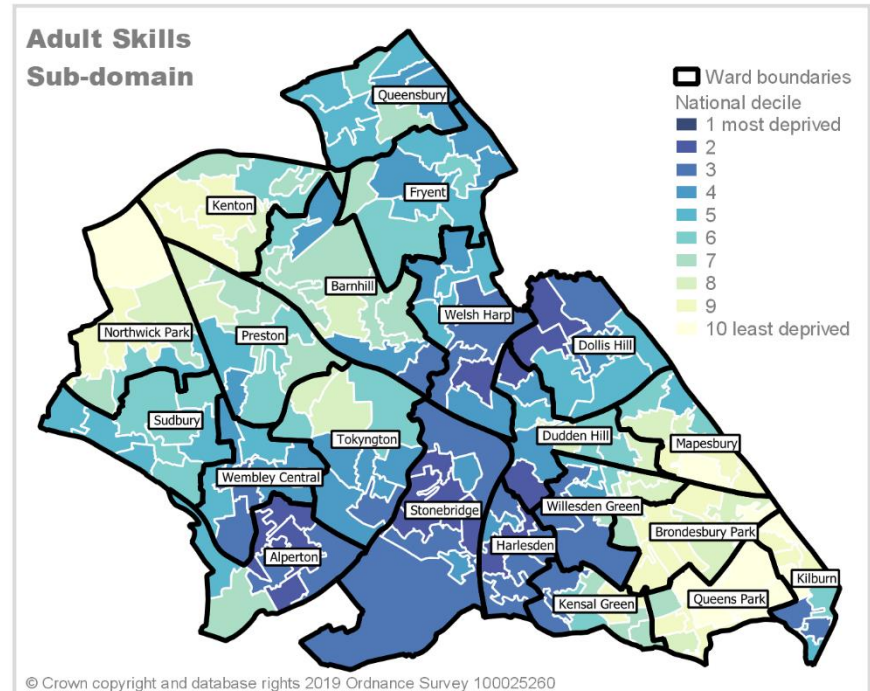
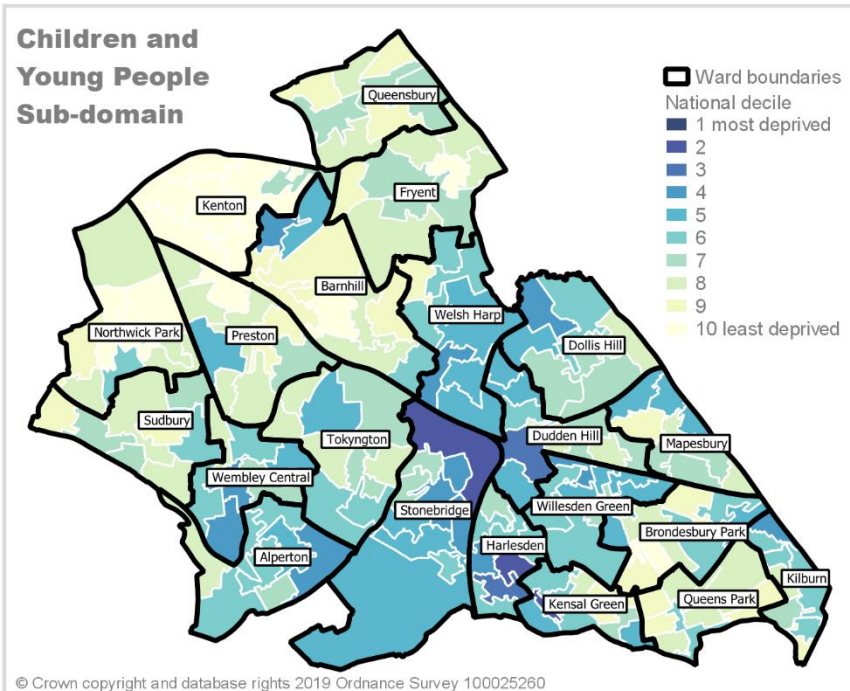
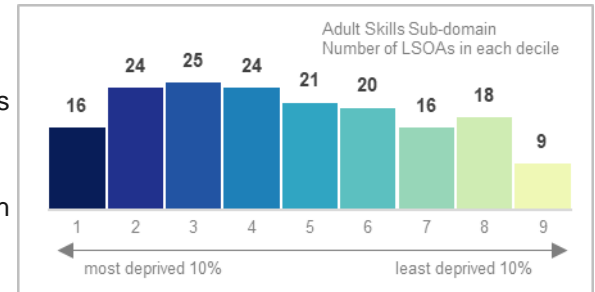
# Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Sub-domains

- Brent has higher levels of deprivation on the adult skills sub-domain, with 23% of the borough's LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, compared to 3% on the children and young people sub-domain.
- The distribution of LSOAs in the adult skills domain shows a huge difference across the borough, with fairly equal numbers of LSOAs in each national percentile.

The children and young people subdomain covers data relating to educational attainment, school absence, staying on rates and participation in higher education.



The adult skills sub-domain captures adults with low or no qualifications, and those with poor English language proficiency.

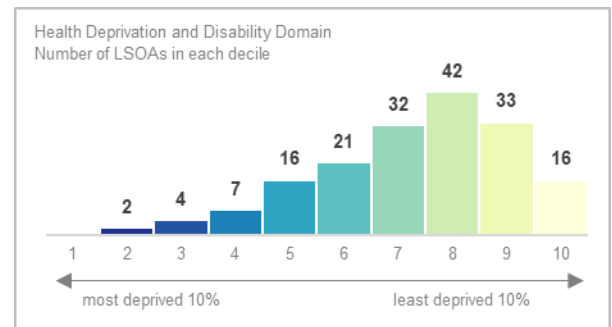




# Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health.

- The health domain is the domain that Brent is the least relatively deprived in and has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.
- Stonebridge is by far the most relatively deprived ward in the borough on this domain, but is not in the most deprived 25% of wards nationally.
- Areas in the north west of England, such as Blackpool, Liverpool, and Manchester are the most deprived nationally on this domain.



## Brent's England rankings - health domain

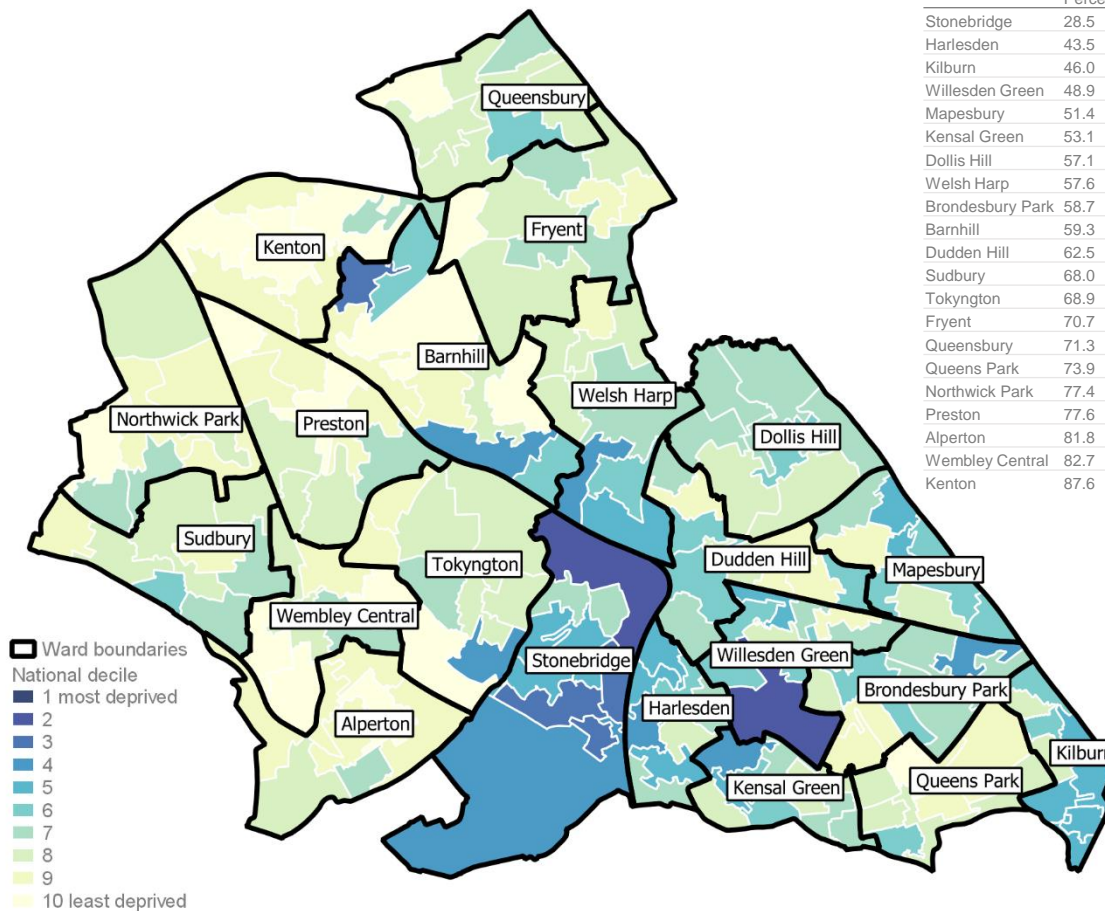
1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	207
Average rank (across LSOAs)	210
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	173

## Health Deprivation and Disability Domain LSOAs in Brent relative to all LSOAs in England

### Ward rankings (highest relative deprivation listed first)

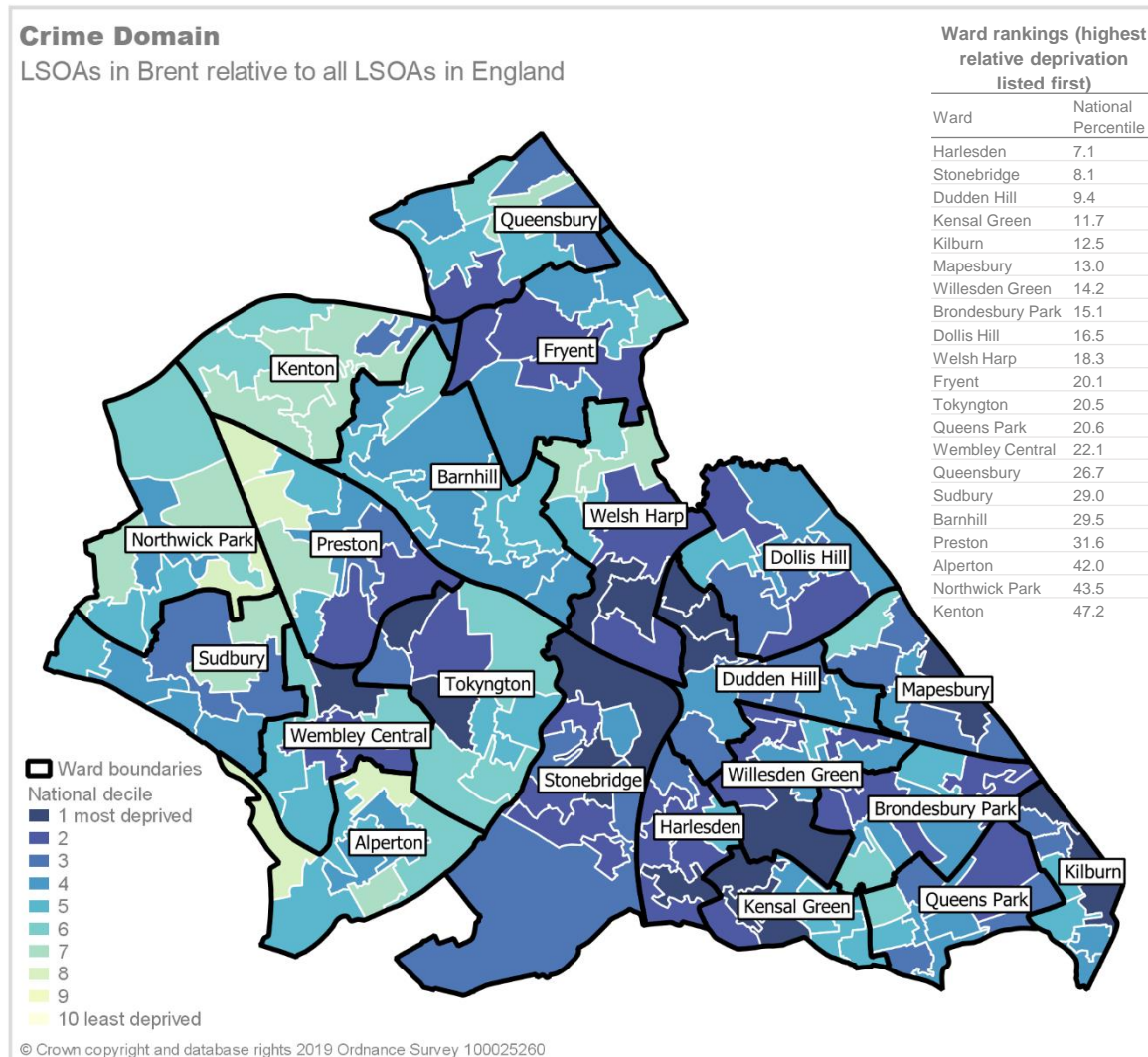
Ward	National Percentile
Stonebridge	28.5
Harlesden	43.5
Kilburn	46.0
Willesden Green	48.9
Mapesbury	51.4
Kensal Green	53.1
Dollis Hill	57.1
Welsh Harp	57.6
Brondesbury Park	58.7
Barnhill	59.3
Dudden Hill	62.5
Sudbury	68.0
Tokyngton	68.9
Fryent	70.7
Queensbury	71.3
Queens Park	73.9
Northwick Park	77.4
Preston	77.6
Alperton	81.8
Wembley Central	82.7
Kenton	87.6



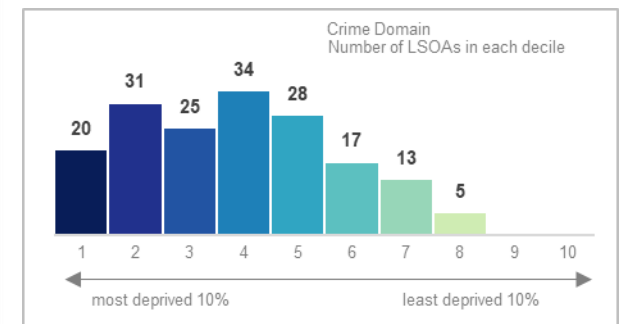
Ward boundaries  
 National decile  
 1 most deprived  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10 least deprived

# Crime Domain

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level. The data consists of reported incidents of violent crime, burglary, theft, and criminal damage.



- On the average score measure, Brent is now ranked 49<sup>th</sup> nationally, compared to 21<sup>st</sup> in the 2015 indices.
- London boroughs in general, have seen large improvements in their relative rankings on the crime domain. On the average score measure in 2015, the top eight most deprived areas on the crime domain were all London boroughs, compared to 2019, where there isn't a London borough in the top ten most deprived areas nationally.



## Brent's England rankings - crime domain

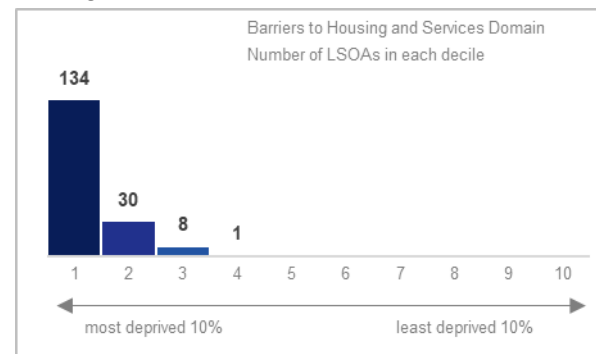
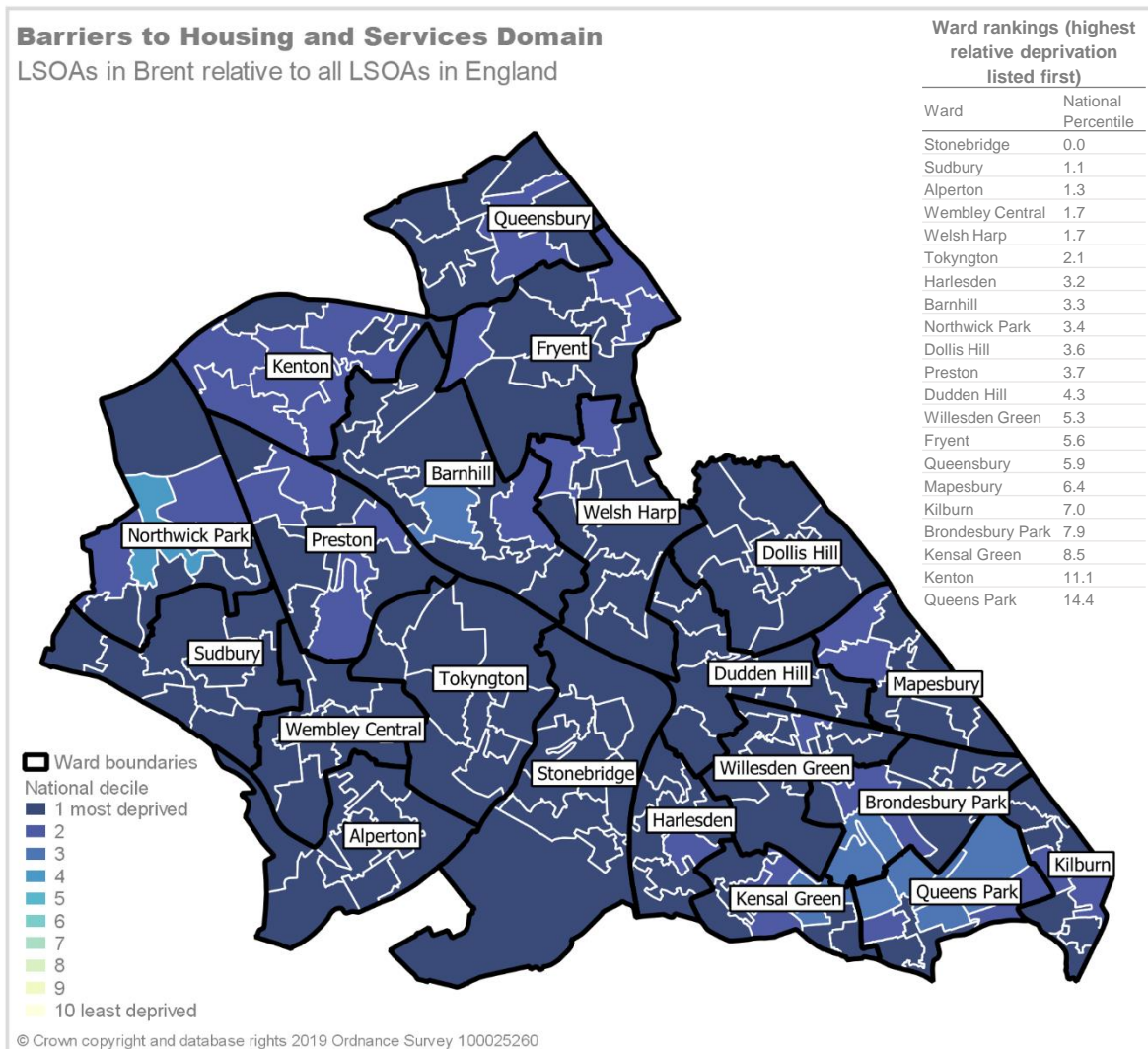
1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	49
Average rank (across LSOAs)	45
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	68

# 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.

- The borough is highly deprived on this domain.
- Stonebridge ward is ranked as second most deprived ward in England.
- 12 of the 21 wards in Brent are in the 5% most deprived wards in the country
- Other London boroughs are also ranked in the most deprived nationally on this domain. On the average score measure, Brent is ranked third most deprived nationally, below Newham and Barking & Dagenham.



## Brent's England rankings - barriers to housing domain

1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

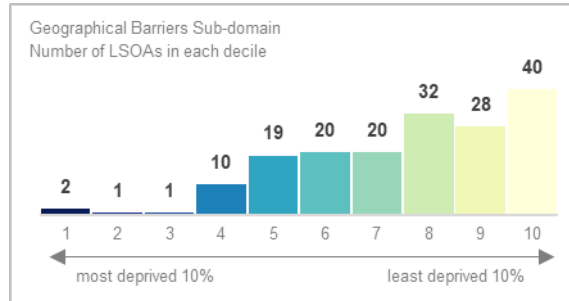
Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	3
Average rank (across LSOAs)	4
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	4



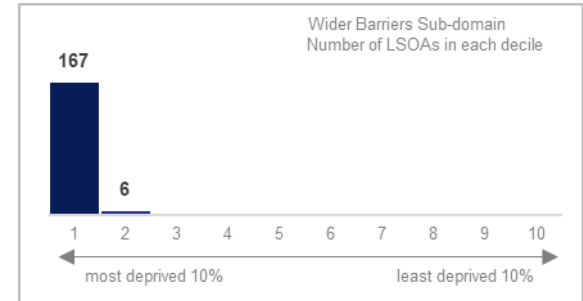
# Barriers to Housing and Services Sub-domains

- The deprivation in this domain is driven by the wider barriers sub-domain. 97% of the LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally, and nearly half (47%) are in the most deprived 5%.
- The majority of the borough is less deprived on the geographical barriers sub-domain, with only 2% of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally.

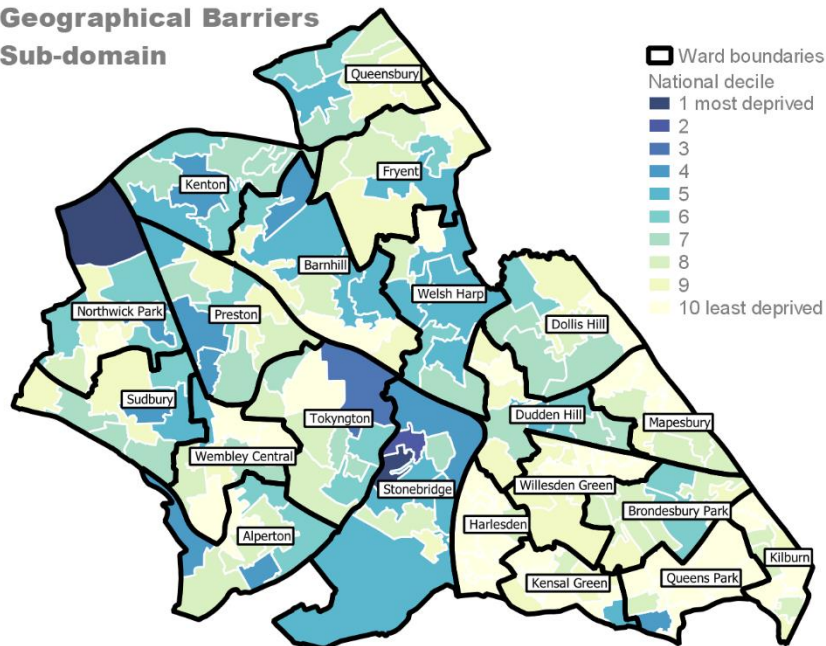
Rural areas are more likely to be classed as deprived on the geographical barriers sub-domain.



Urban/inner-city areas are more likely to be classed as deprived on the wider barriers sub-domain

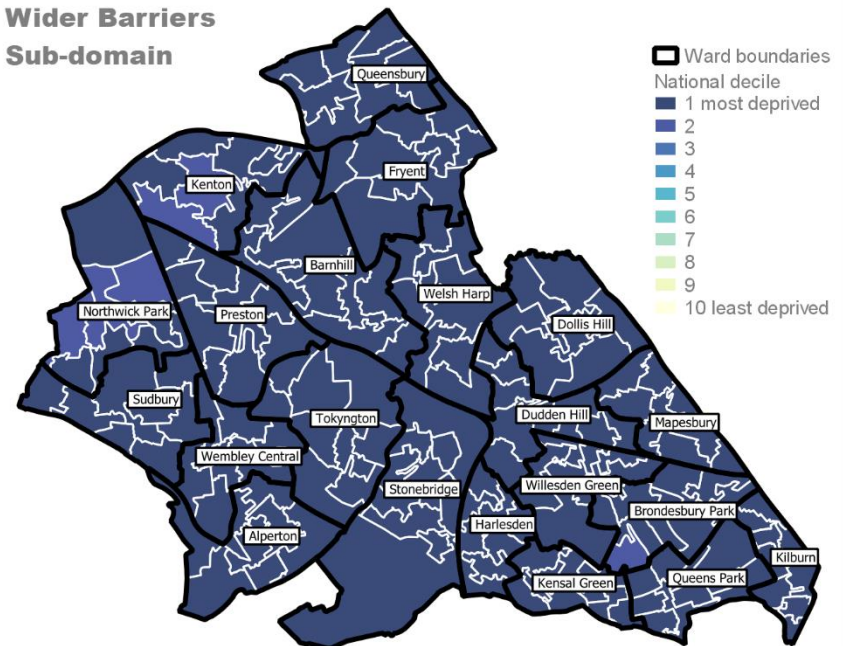


## Geographical Barriers Sub-domain



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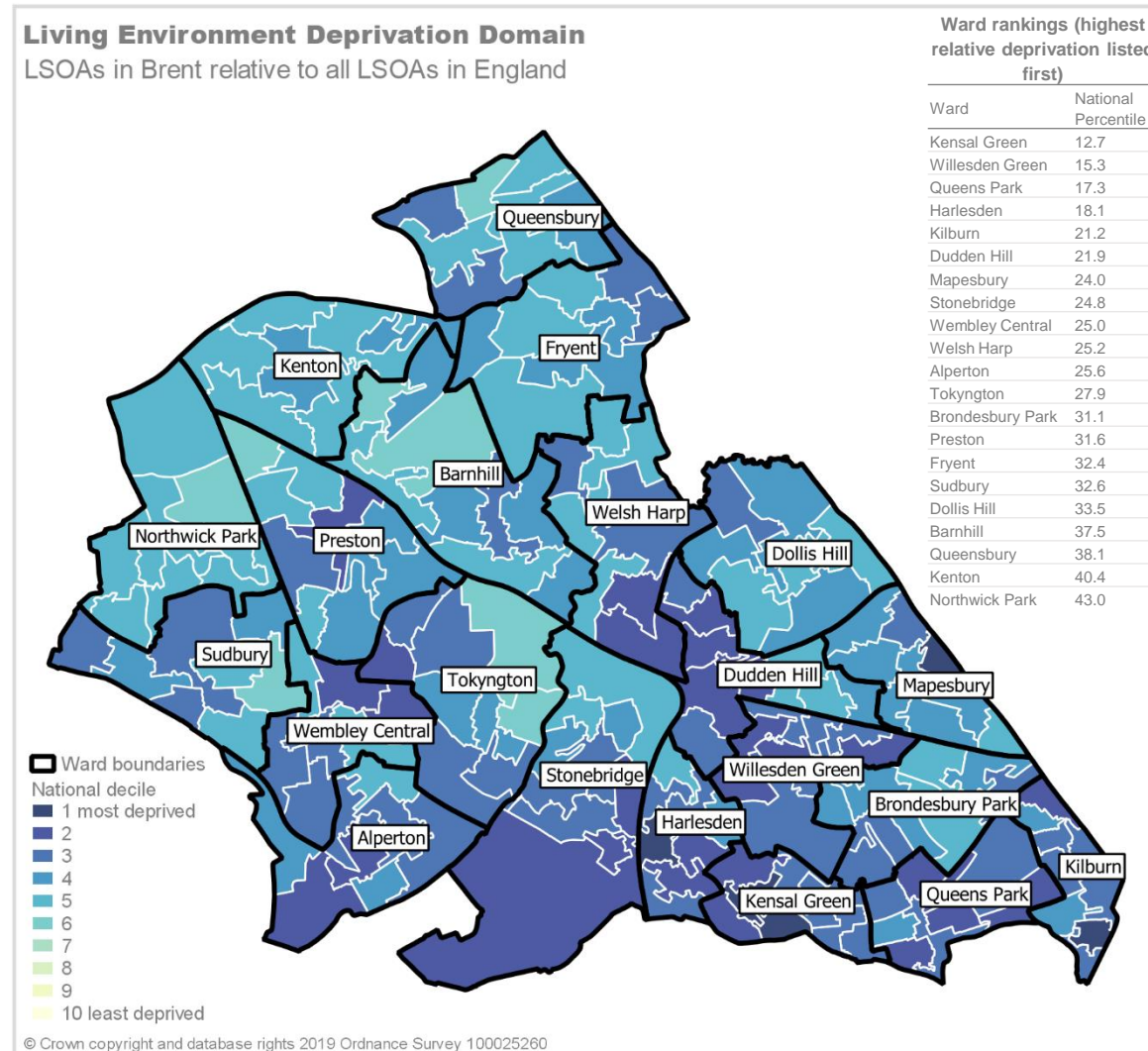
## Wider Barriers Sub-domain



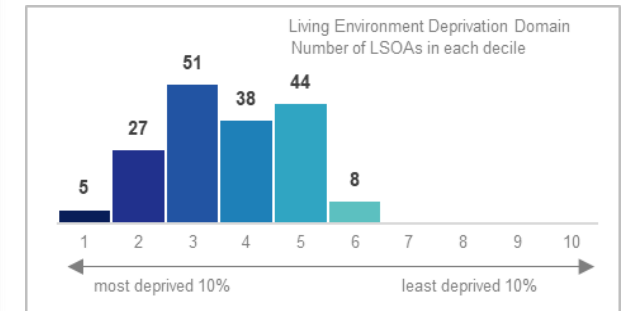
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# Living Environment Deprivation Domain

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.



- Kensal Green and Willesden Green are the most deprived wards on this domain. The entire borough is highly deprived on the Outdoors subdomain, but these two wards also have higher levels of deprivation on the Indoors subdomain compared to the rest of the borough.
- London boroughs are typically ranked as highly deprived on this domain. On the average score measure, Brent is ranked 54<sup>th</sup> nationally, and 19<sup>th</sup> in London.



## Brent's England rankings - living environment domain

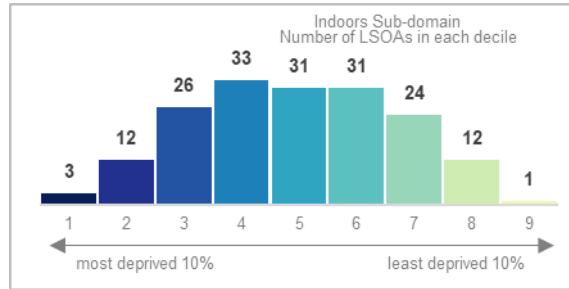
1=most deprived in England, 317= least deprived

Measure	Rank
Average score (across LSOAs)	54
Average rank (across LSOAs)	46
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	180

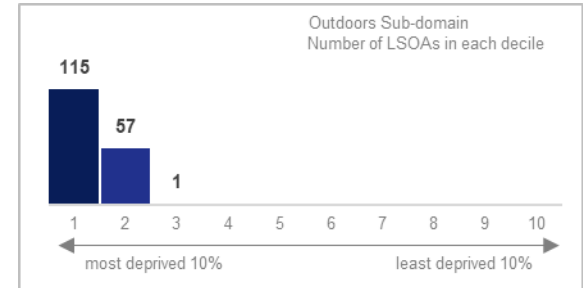
# Living Environment Deprivation Sub-domains

- The deprivation in this domain is driven by the outdoors sub-domain. 66% of the LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% nationally, and 21% are in the most deprived 5%.
- The majority of the borough is less deprived on the indoors sub-domain, with 9% of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally, however, there are pockets of higher levels of deprivation scattered throughout the borough.

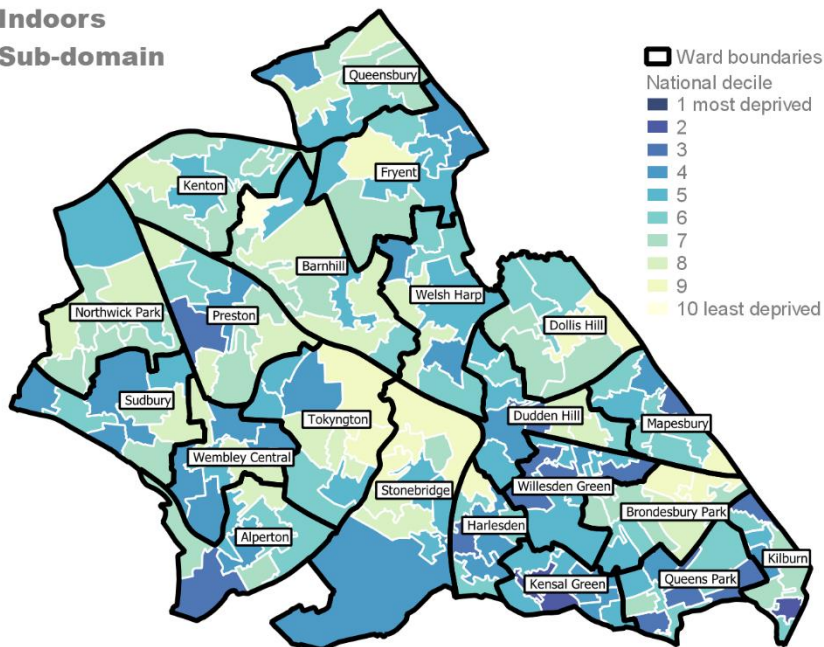
Deprivation in the indoors domain, measures housing in poor condition and lack of central heating. Rural areas are more commonly deprived on this measure.



The deprivation in the Outdoors subdomain is heavily linked to air quality, and unsurprisingly, deprivation in this domain is high across London

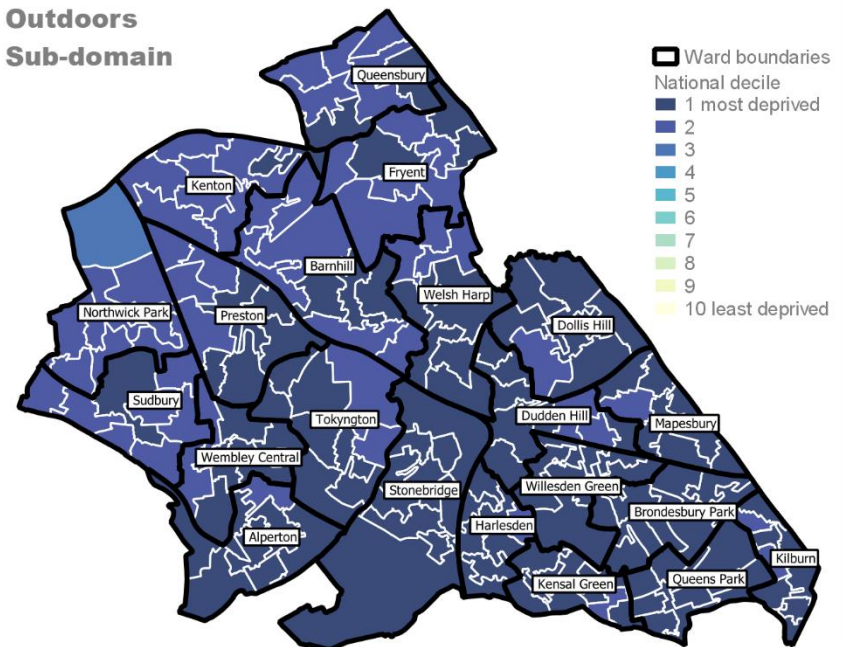


## Indoors Sub-domain



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## Outdoors Sub-domain



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# Appendix

Table 1

Domain/Subdomain/Supplementary Measure	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10
Index of Multiple Deprivation	10	23	30	38	34	22	8	8	0	0
Education, Skills, and Training Deprivation Domain	0	3	16	23	21	34	27	24	19	6
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	0	2	4	7	16	21	32	42	33	16
Crime Domain	20	31	25	34	28	17	13	5	0	0
Barrier to Housing and Services Domain	134	30	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	5	27	51	38	44	8	0	0	0	0
Children and Young People Sub-domain	0	3	2	12	26	33	28	37	20	12
Adult Skills Sub-domain	0	16	24	25	24	21	20	16	18	9
Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	2	1	1	10	19	20	20	32	28	40
Wider barriers Sub-domain	167	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indoors Sub-domain	0	3	12	26	33	31	31	24	12	1
Outdoors Sub-domain	115	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Deprivation Domain	15	18	33	40	33	25	6	2	0	1
Employment Deprivation Domain	8	17	17	23	32	27	23	11	12	3
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	7	22	29	26	33	31	17	5	3	0
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	35	42	53	21	13	8	1	0	0	0

# Technical notes

## Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>LSOA</b>	Lower layer Super Output Area. These are small geographical areas produced by the Office for National Statistics designed to be of a similar population size. England has 32,844 LSOAs. Brent has 173 LSOAs.
<b>Relative Deprivation</b>	For all the domains and subdomains, where LSOAs are ranked and placed into deciles, this is placing every LSOA in relation to other LSOAs in England. Changes in rankings over time do not tell us anything about absolute changes in deprivation. An improvement in ranking does not necessarily mean lower absolute levels of deprivation. It could mean levels have remained the same, but other areas of England are worse.

## Data sources

### **English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government)**

Although they are published as the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, the majority of the data is as up to date as of 2016/17 or even earlier. This is worth bearing in mind when using the indices.

[English Indices of Deprivation 2019](#)

### **Ward Estimates (Local Government Association)**

All ward rankings and scores are modelled data that are produced separately from the main indices.

[LG Inform website](#)

For further information on the indicators that underpin the Indices of Deprivation, please refer to the **Technical Report**. This explains what every indicator is and what year(s) the data is from, and also how the indicators are combined and weighted for each domain.

### **(Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government)**

[English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Technical Report](#)

# Further Information

Interactive map of the IMD, domains and subdomains for Brent are available internally on Statmap here:

[Statmap link - Deprivation map](#)

Interactive map for the whole of England is available here from the MHCLG:

[Interactive maps of England for Indices of Deprivation 2019 and 2015](#)

This report was produced by Brent Council's **Business Intelligence** team. For more information, please email:

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