



The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – ‘Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation’ Domain

Last updated: October 2015

Introduction

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.

Indicators

The indicators used to calculate Barriers to Housing and Services include:

- Road distance to:
 - A post office
 - A primary school
 - A general store/supermarket
 - A GP surgery
- Household overcrowding
- Homelessness
- Housing affordability

National Comparison

There are four Island LSOAs which are among the 10% most deprived areas in England:

- Brighstone & Calbourne A
- Shalfleet & Yarmouth B
- Central Rural A
- Central Rural B

And a further five within the 20% most deprived:

- Osborne South
- Ashley B
- Parkhurst B
- Ventnor West A
- Newchurch A

At the opposite end of the scale, there are four Island LSOAs among the 10% least deprived areas in England:

- Cowes Central A
- Carisbrooke East A
- Brading & St Helens A
- St Johns East B

And a further ten in the 20% least deprived:

- Cowes Central B
- Brighstone & Calbourne B
- Cowes Medina B
- Wroxall & Godshell B
- Shanklin North B
- Carisbrooke West A
- Lake South B
- Cowes Medina A
- Shanklin South B
- Totland A

IMD 2015 - 'Barriers to Housing & Services' deprivation by national quintile

