



The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – ‘Living Environment’ Domain

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Introduction

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.

Indicators

The indicators used to calculate Living Environment Deprivation include:

- Housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating
- Air quality indicator
- Road Traffic Accidents indicator

National comparison

There are 15 Island LSOAs which are among the 10% most deprived areas in England:

- Brighstone & Calbourne A
- Ryde North East B
- Chale, Niton & Whitwell B
- Ryde South East B
- Newport South B
- Ventnor East A
- Ryde North West A
- Central Rural B
- Ryde North East A
- Shanklin South B
- Ventnor East B
- East Cowes South B
- Chale, Niton & Whitwell A
- Central Rural A
- Newport North B

And a further 12 within the 20% most deprived:

- St Johns West B
- Carisbrooke West A
- Cowes Medina A
- Shalfleet & Yarmouth B
- Ryde South East A
- Cowes Medina B
- Wroxall & Godshill A

- Cowes Central A
- Cowes Castle East
- Shanklin Central B
- Brighstone & Calbourne B
- Sandown South A

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

- Carisbrooke East B
- Lake South B

And a further one within the 20% least deprived:

- Seaview & Nettlestone B

IMD 2015 - 'Living Environment' deprivation by national quintile

