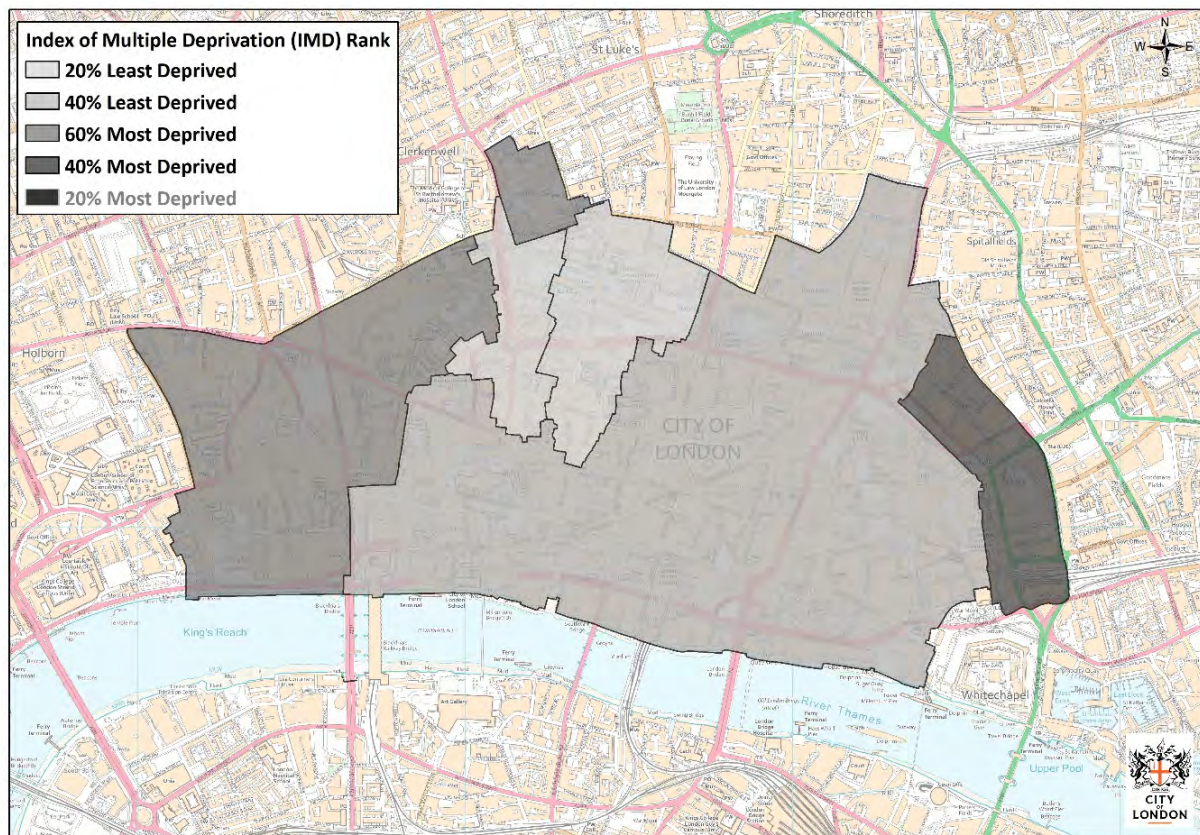


City of London Resident Population – Indices of Deprivation 2019

An overview of deprivation in the City of London utilising data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

(Data source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government).



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Executive Summary

The Indices of Deprivation is a national dataset published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. The dataset provides a tool for ranking deprivation spatial analysis in England at local authority level and Lower-level Super Output Area (LSOAs). The LSOAs enables one to compare the deprivation spatially within a local authority area.

Overall the City of London is a relatively affluent district; it is 208 in the Rank of the Average Ranks out of the 318 Local Authorities in England. Thus, the City is within the 40% least deprived Local Authorities in England and is the sixth least deprived in Greater London.

There are six LSOAs in the City of London with names derived from locally known descriptions: City West, Golden Lane, Barbican West, Barbican East, City Central and East, and Mansell Street and Petticoat Lane. The average rank identifies Barbican East and Barbican West as being within the 20% least deprived LSOAs in England. The Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane LSOA is the most deprived in the City falling into the 40% most deprived in England. The IMD is made up of seven domains, comprising of:

- **Income Deprivation:** 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. The majority of the City of London is ranked well in terms of 20% Least Deprived, whilst contrary to this overall City pattern Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England.
- **Employment Deprivation:** measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The majority of the City of London is ranked well with low levels in terms of employment deprivation. Golden Lane is within the 60% most deprived whilst Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England.
- **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation:** measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. Five of the six LSOAs in the City are within the 20% least deprived in England whilst Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England.
- **Health Deprivation and disability** measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The majority of the City of London is ranked well in this indicator, with no LSOAs in the 40% most deprived for England as a whole.
- **Crime:** measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. It includes violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage. All six LSOAs are

Indices of Deprivation 2019

ranked highly within the 20% least deprived in England, and this has remained consistent since 2004.

- **Barriers to Housing and Services** measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. Four of the six LSOAs in the City are in the most deprived 20% in England. This domain has a higher level of deprivation than most others within the City of London due in part to the low availability and affordability of housing in the City. The high cost of housing throughout London as a whole means that many of the capital's LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived in England for this indicator. The dominant City land use is commercial offices, and this leads to relatively low scores regarding proximity to key local services such as convenience stores, schools and General Practitioners (GP) surgeries.
- **The Living Environment Deprivation:** 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. City West, City Central & East and Golden Lane are all within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England. Barbican West, Barbican East and Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane are within the 40% most deprived in England. However, as an inner-city location, the air quality and road traffic accident measures will be higher than those in a rural setting; therefore, the findings are typical of a densely developed city-centre location.

Overall the City of London scores favourably on measures related to Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation and Crime. It scores less well on measures related to Barriers to Housing and Services and the Living Environment, predominantly due to its central city location and densely built environment. There are spatial variations within the City of London with the Mansell Street and Petticoat Lane LSOA having a higher level of deprivation than the rest of the City.

Section 1: Introduction

Section 1.1: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The [Index of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\)](#) is a measure of deprivation in England published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. It is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. The IMD is made up of seven domains; these domains are combined according to different weightings to give the total IMD. The indicators for the seven domains for the Index of Deprivation 2019 are weighted as shown in Table 1.

Domain	Weighting
Income Deprivation	22.5%
Employment Deprivation	22.5%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	13.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability	13.5%
Crime	9.3%
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3%
The Living Environment Deprivation	9.3%
	100%

Table 1: Index of Deprivation 2019 Domain Weightings

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

The domains and methodology for 2019 are the same as utilised from 2015 and similar to that utilised for 2010, 2007 and 2004. As far as possible most indicators are equivalent to the previous versions of the IMD. However, Deprivation Scores cannot be compared between respective years because an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area; so it is impossible to tell whether a change in the score is a real change in the deprivation of an area, or whether it is due to scores of other areas going up or down. Therefore, in comparing the time series from 2004 to 2019 most changes are likely to reflect relative change between the time periods.

Section 1.2: Spatial Analysis

The spatial analysis in this document is based upon Lower-level Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These areas are defined by the Office for National Statistics area geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They provide a consistent geography for comparisons over time and are of consistent size across the UK with a minimum population of 1,000.

The IMD domains are given a score and using the weightings listed are combined to provide an average score and ranking for each Lower-level Super Output Area in the country. This is then averaged to local authority level. Therefore, the IMD can be analysed by the various domains at Lower-level Super Output Area level and overall at borough level.

Section 1.3: Relative rankings for Boroughs and Super Output Areas

In this document the IMD rankings have been divided into five groups or quintiles (see Glossary for definition). The rankings for both boroughs and Lower-level Super Output Areas have been divided up into quintiles as shown in Table 2.

Level of Deprivation	Quintile	Quintiles defined by rank of Local Authority	Quintiles defined by rank of LSOA
Most Deprived	20% Most Deprived	1 - 63	1 - 6,568
↓	40% Most Deprived	64 - 127	6,569 - 13,137
↓	60% Most Deprived	128 - 190	13,138 - 19,706
↓	40% Least Deprived	191 - 254	19,707 - 26,275
Least Deprived	20% Least Deprived	255 - 318	26,276 - 32,844

Table 2: Quintiles used for ranking Local Authorities and LSOAs

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

This shows that a ranking of 1 is the most deprived Local Authority in England, 318 is the least deprived Local Authority in England. For Lower-level Super Output Areas, 1 is the most deprived and 32,844 the least deprived LSOA in England.

This approach facilitates an analysis by both Local Authority and by Lower-level Super Output Areas within the City of London. The comparisons in this document relate to the whole of England, for example if a City of London Lower-level Super Output Area falls into the 20% most deprived quintile, it is within the top 20% of deprived Lower-level Super Output Areas in England.

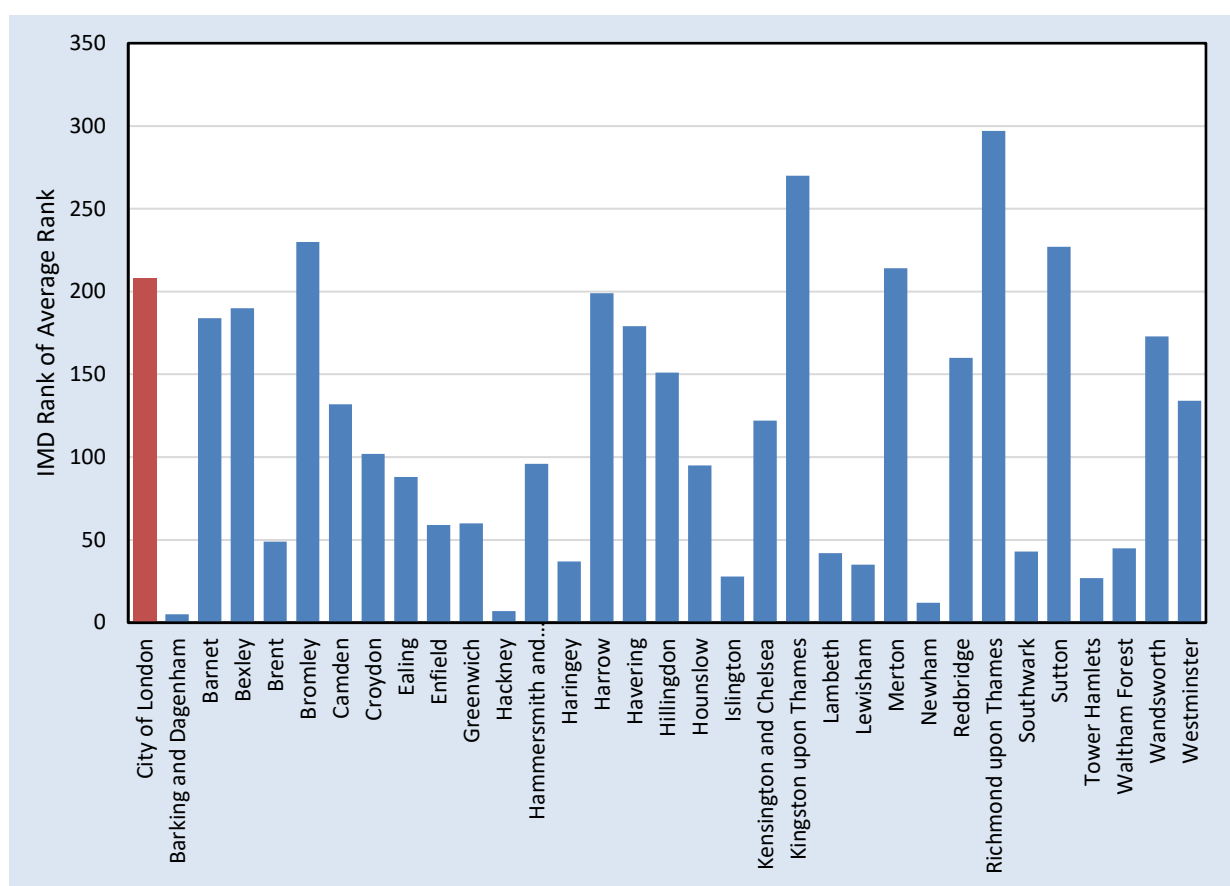
Relative deprivation is spatially analysed comparing the City of London with the London boroughs in Section 2 and for the Lower-level Super Output Areas within the City of London in Section 3. A summary is set out in Section 4.

The IMD uses a range of technical terminology. Reference to key terms is made in the Glossary.

Section 2: Local Authority Level

As well as providing core information on each of the seven domains of deprivation for Lower-level Super Output Areas, the IMD 2019 also provides information for the local authorities in England. For these areas, five different measures are used which give rise to five different sets of relative rankings intended to capture the complex pattern of deprivation found at these geographical levels.

For the purposes of the graph and map below the Rank of Average Rank is used. This summary identifies the average level of deprivation in the Local Authority considering the ranks of all Lower-level Super Output Areas in the Local Authority area. A range of other ranking variants can be applied, but whilst specific rankings will vary, the overall patterns between Local Authorities are relatively consistent. Graph 1 illustrates the Rank of Average Rank for each London borough.



Graph 1: Rank of Average Rank for London Boroughs

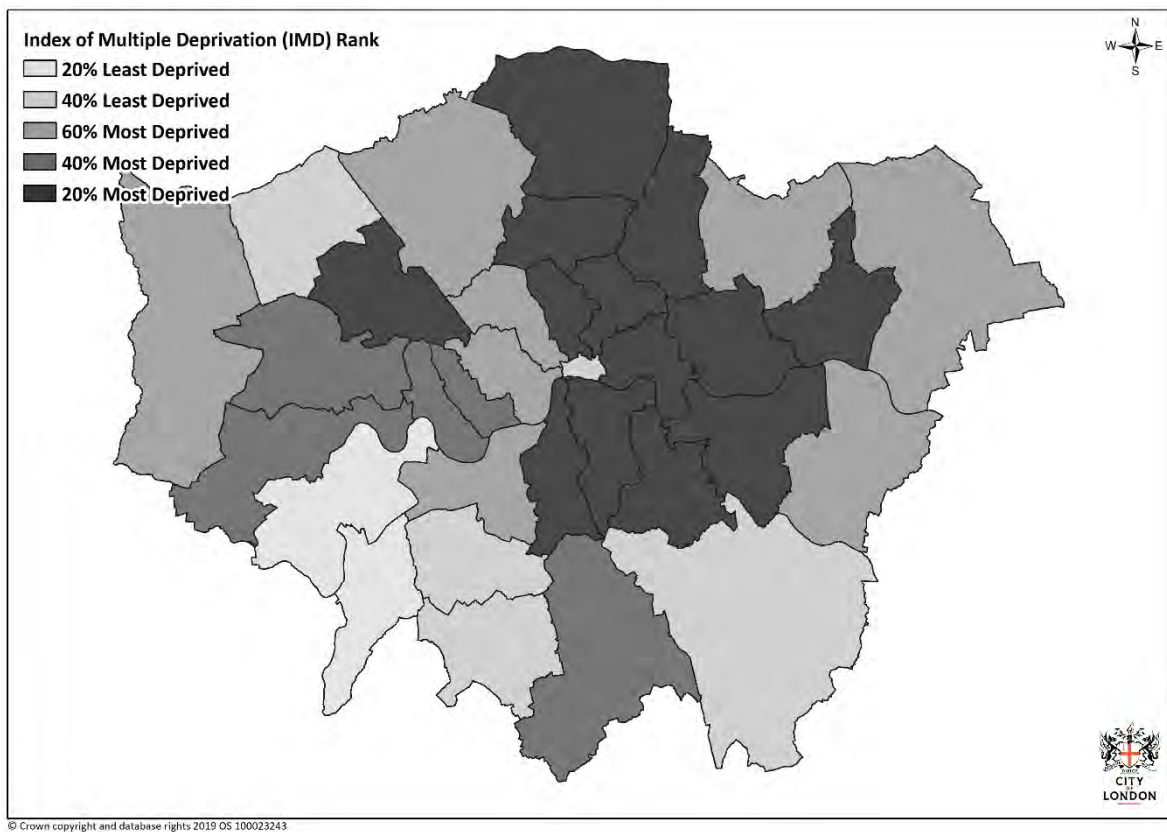
Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Overall the City of London is a relatively affluent district; it is 208 in the Rank of Average Ranks out of the 318 Local Authorities in England. Thus, the City is within the 40% least deprived Local Authorities in England and is the sixth least deprived in Greater London.

Map 1 illustrates that spatially many of the Inner London boroughs surrounding the City of London are within the 20% most deprived boroughs. Graph 1 illustrates that neighbouring boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Islington are three of the most deprived boroughs in Greater London.

In terms of the Income and Employment domains, the City of London is the least deprived Local Authority in Greater London and the fifth least deprived in England.



Map 1: Indices of Multiple Deprivation for London Boroughs – Rank of Average Rank

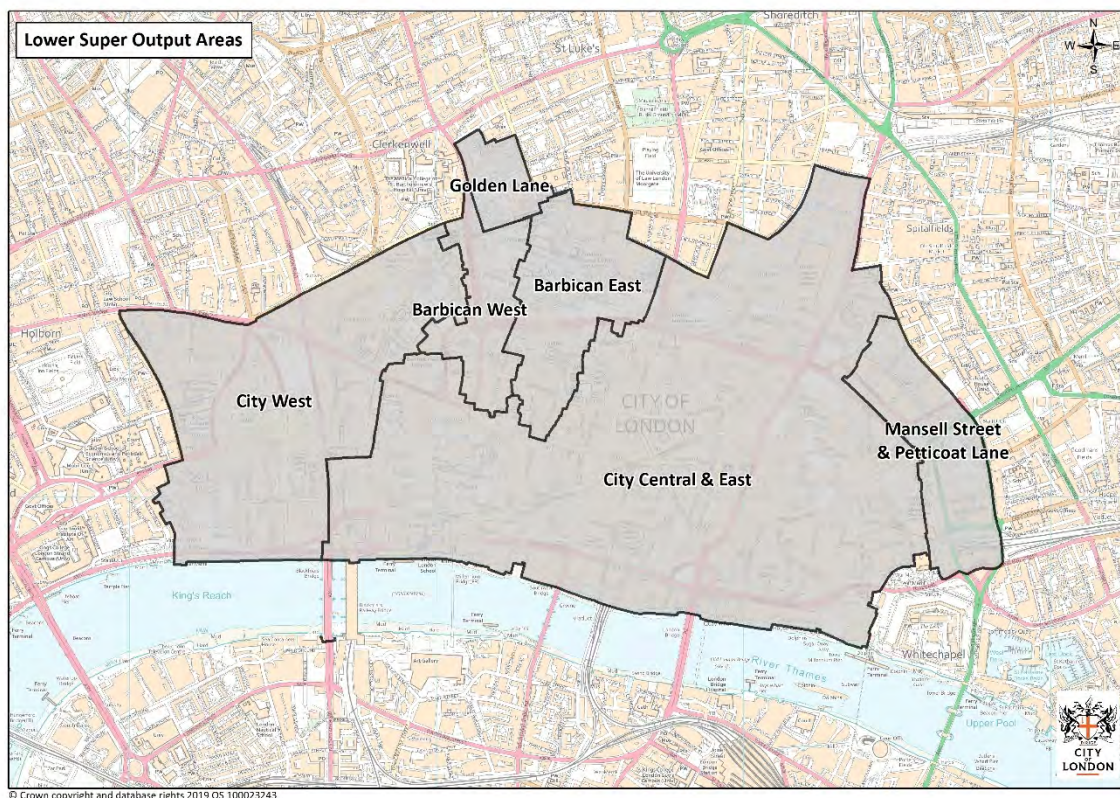
Source: *Indices of Deprivation*, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Section 3: City of London Lower-level Super Output Area Geography

Using the Lower-level Super Output Area Geography for the City of London

Lower-level Super Output Area (LSOA) geography is utilised for identifying the pockets of deprivation within a Local Authority area rather than looking at the authority as a whole. Thus, it provides the ability to look at the City of London in greater detail. For a definition of Lower-level Super Output Areas refer to the Glossary at the end of this document.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 uses Lower-level Super Output Areas as opposed to the more widely recognised ward geography. The Lower-level Super Output Areas are given unique spatial reference identification. For the purposes of analysing spatial data in the City, the LSOA names utilised in this document are to facilitate reference to spatial areas recognised within the City of London. The names have been derived from the locally known descriptions and are shown in Map 2.



Map 2: Lower-level Super Output Area local descriptions

Source: *Indices of Deprivation*, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

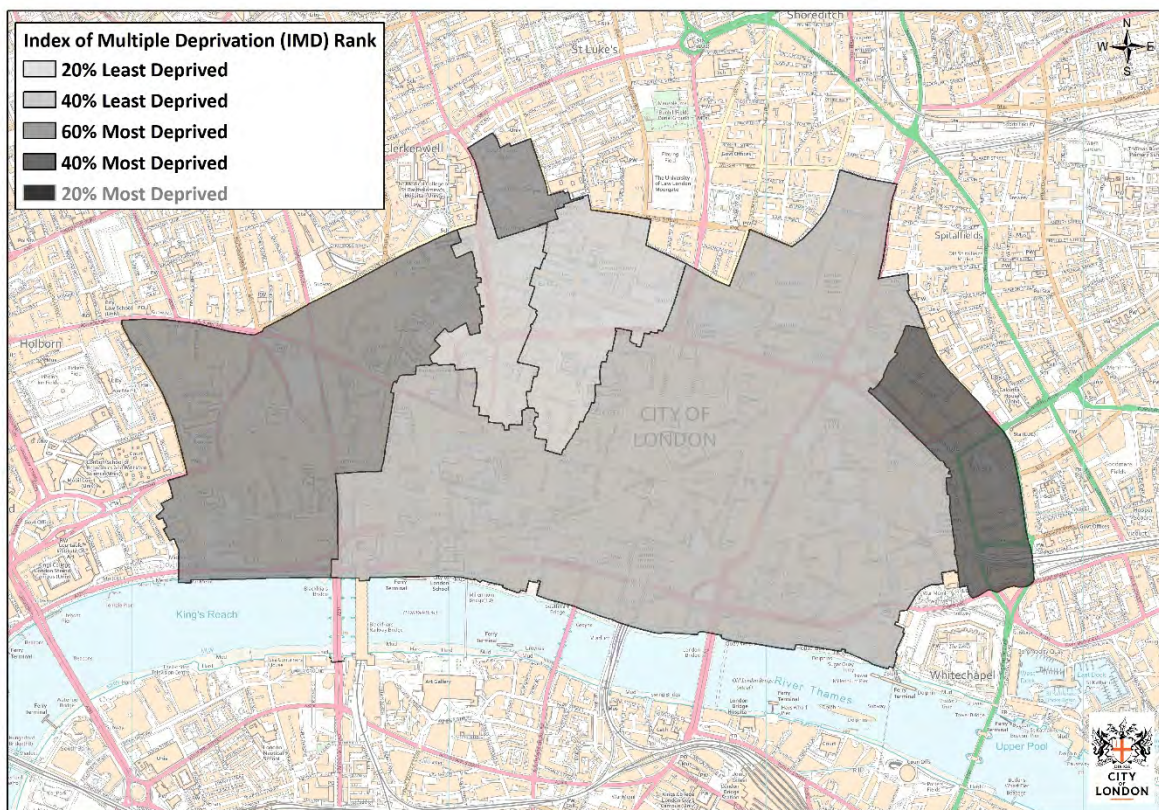
For further information on the residential areas in the City of London refer to [Housing Stock in the City of London](#).

Section 3.1: Average Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Average Rank of IMD is the combination of the seven weighted domains for each Lower-level Super Output Area.

Map 3 illustrates there are two highly ranked LSOAs within the 20% least deprived in England; these are the Barbican East and Barbican West. The Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane LSOA is the most deprived in the City falling into the 40% most deprived in England.

There is no City of London Lower-level Super Output Area that is considered to be in the 20% of the most deprived in England.



Map 3: Rank of IMD Quintile, City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Table 3 shows the IMD national ranking for LSOAs in the City of London (out of 32,844 LSOAs in England) detailing the percentiles and quintiles.

Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	29,199	88.90	20% Least Deprived
Barbican East	30,379	92.49	20% Least Deprived
Golden Lane	14,915	45.41	60% Most Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	8,678	26.42	40% Most Deprived
City Central & East	20,391	62.08	40% Least Deprived
City West	18,089	55.08	60% Most Deprived

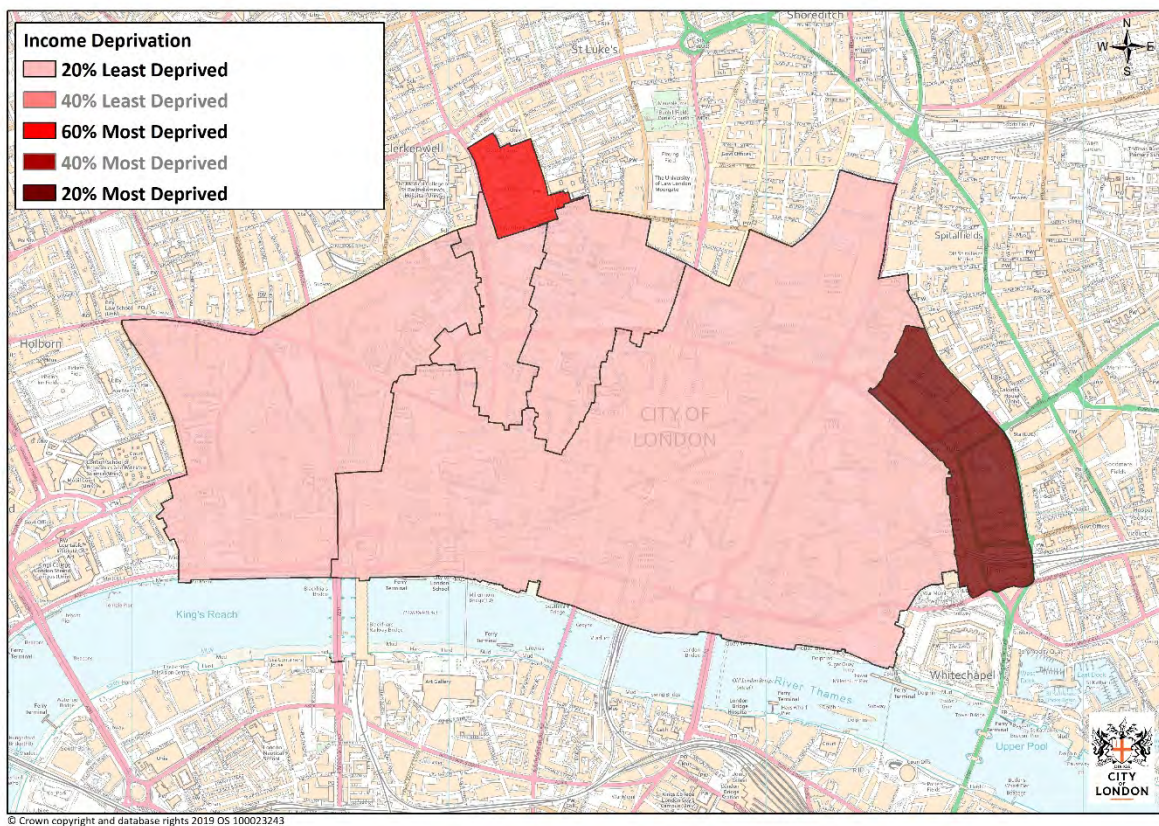
Table 3: IMD Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: *Indices of Deprivation*, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Section 3.2: Income Rank

The Income domain measures the proportion of people in each Lower-level Super Output Area experiencing income deprivation. 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. The majority of the City of London is ranked well in terms of income deprivation. There are two supplementary indices; income affecting children and income affecting older people.

Map 4 illustrates the rank of income deprivation for Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. Four of the six LSOAs in the City are within the 20% least deprived in England; Golden Lane is within the 60% most deprived whilst Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England.



Map 4: Rank of Income Quintile, City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

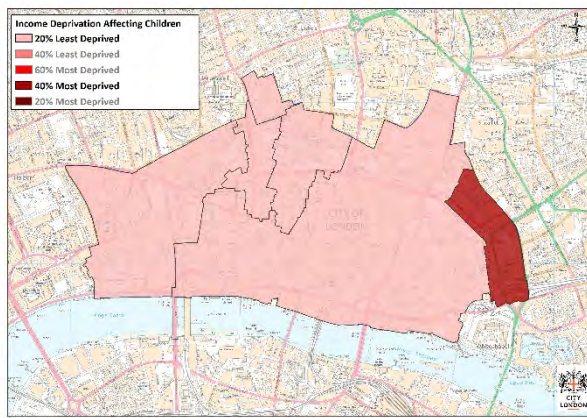
Table 4 shows income national ranking in the City of London detailing the percentiles and quintiles for each LSOA. This reveals that Barbican West and City Central & East are both within the 1% least deprived in England for income.

Indices of Deprivation 2019

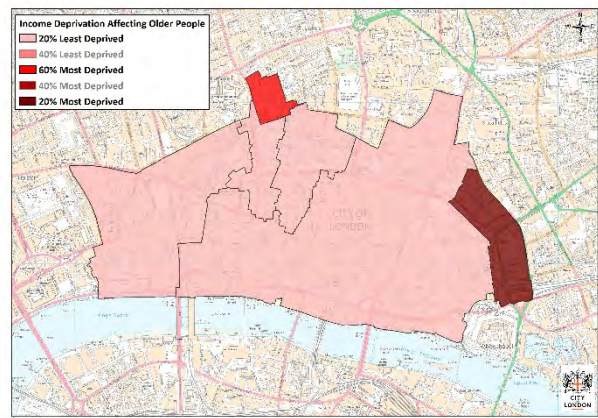
Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	32,831	99.96	20% Least Deprived
Barbican East	29,901	91.04	20% Least Deprived
Golden Lane	18,510	56.36	60% Most Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	6,029	18.36	20% Most Deprived
City Central & East	32,638	99.37	20% Least Deprived
City West	31,774	96.74	20% Least Deprived

Table 4: Income Ranking and Percentile/ Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019



Map 5: Rank of Income Affecting Children Quintile, City of London



Map 6: Rank of Income Affecting Older People Quintile, City of London

Map 5 illustrates the rank of income deprivation affecting children for LSOAs in the City of London. The income deprivation affecting children index is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

This supplementary index shows Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane within the 40% most deprived with all other LSOAs in the 20% least deprived.

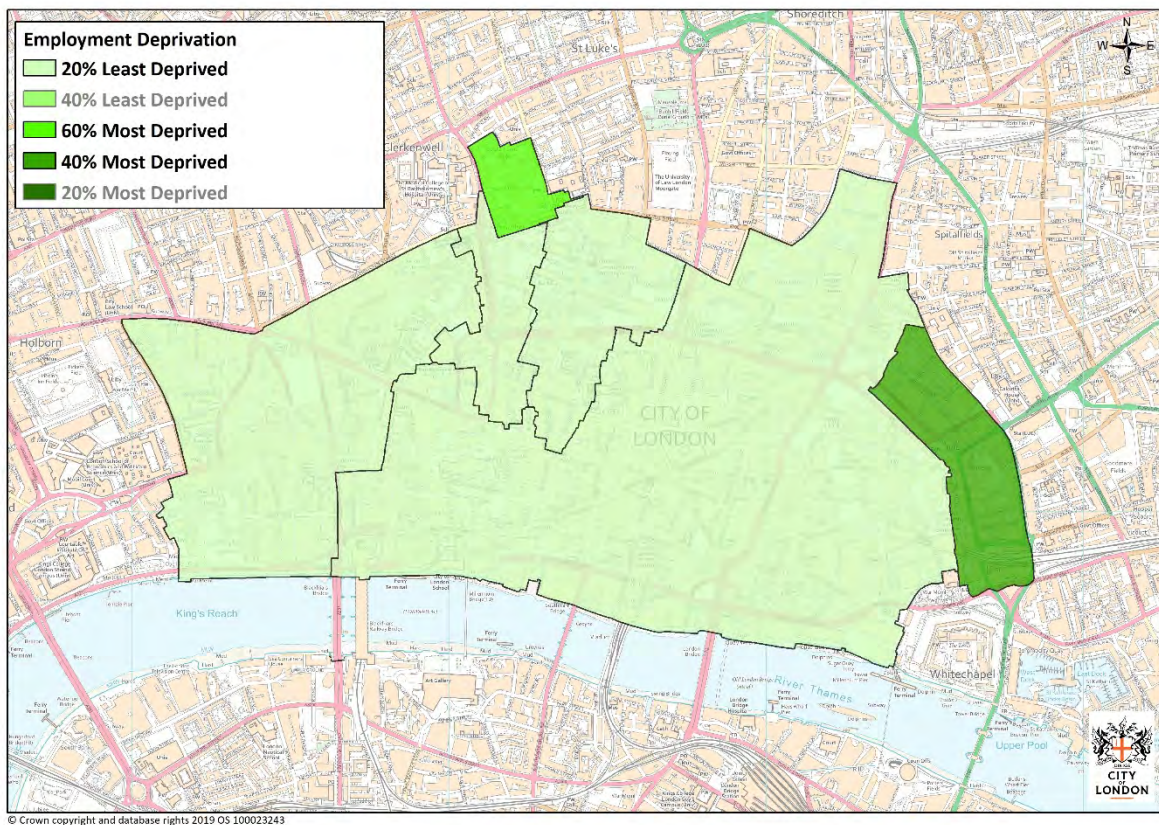
Map 6 illustrates the rank of income deprivation affecting older people for LSOAs in the City of London. The income deprivation affecting older people index is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

This supplementary index mirrors the overall income deprivation in the City but with Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane within the 20% most deprived.

Section 3.3: Employment Deprivation Rank

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. The majority of the City of London is ranked well in terms of employment deprivation.

Map 7 illustrates the rank of employment deprivation for the Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. Four of the six LSOAs in the City are within the 20% least deprived in England; Golden Lane is within the 60% most deprived whilst Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England.



Map 7: Rank of Employment Deprivation Quintile, City of London

Source: *Indices of Deprivation*, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Table 5 shows the employment deprivation national ranking for each LSOA in the City of London detailing the relevant percentiles and quintiles. This reveals that Barbican West, and City Central & East are both within the 1% least deprived in England for employment.

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	32,742	99.69	20% Least Deprived
Barbican East	31,190	94.96	20% Least Deprived
Golden Lane	15,103	45.98	60% Most Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	7,833	23.85	40% Most Deprived
City Central & East	32,727	99.64	20% Least Deprived
City West	29,443	89.64	20% Least Deprived

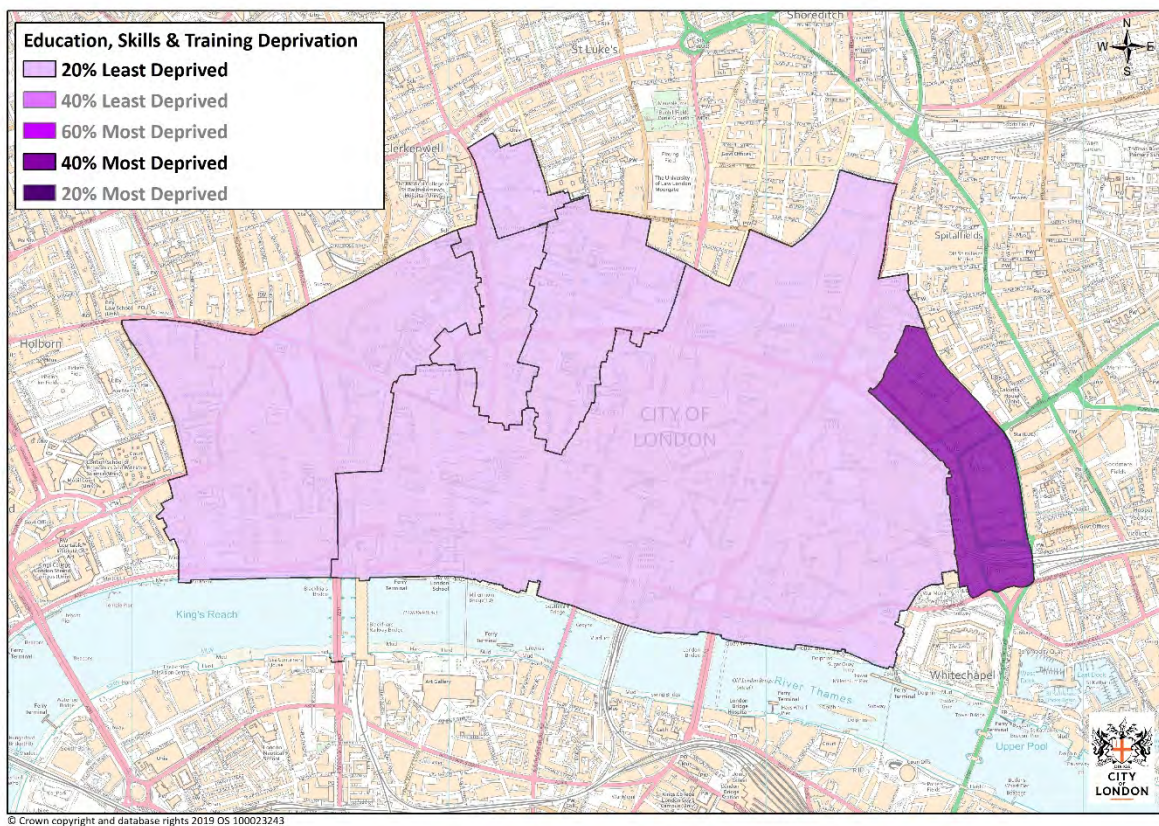
Table 5: Employment Deprivation Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Section 3.4: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Rank

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two equally weighted sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Map 8 illustrates the rank of education, skills and training deprivation for the Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. Five of the six LSOAs in the City are within the 20% least deprived in England with Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England.



Map 8: Rank of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Quintile, City of London

Source: *Indices of Deprivation*, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

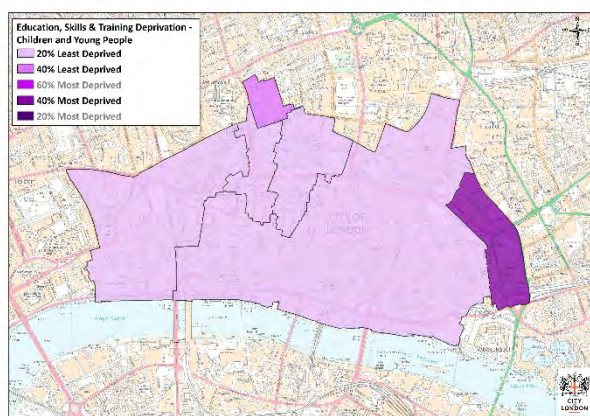
Table 6 shows the education, skills and training deprivation national ranking for each LSOA in the City of London detailing the relevant percentiles and quintiles. This reveals that Barbican West and Barbican East are both within the 1% least deprived in England for education, skills and training.

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	32,842	99.99	20% Least Deprived
Barbican East	32,832	99.96	20% Least Deprived
Golden Lane	26,384	80.34	20% Least Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	12,370	37.66	40% Most Deprived
City Central & East	31,135	94.80	20% Least Deprived
City West	30,578	93.10	20% Least Deprived

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

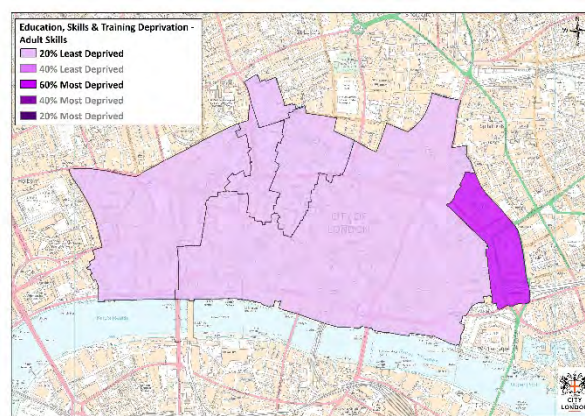
Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019



Map 9: Rank of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Affecting Children and Young People Quintile, City of London

Map 9 illustrates the rank of education, skills and training deprivation affecting children and young people for LSOAs in the City of London. The children and young people sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures.

This sub-domain has four of the six LSOAs within the 20% least deprived; Golden Lane is within the 40% least deprived and Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 40% most deprived.



Map 10: Rank of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Affecting Adult Skills Quintile, City of London

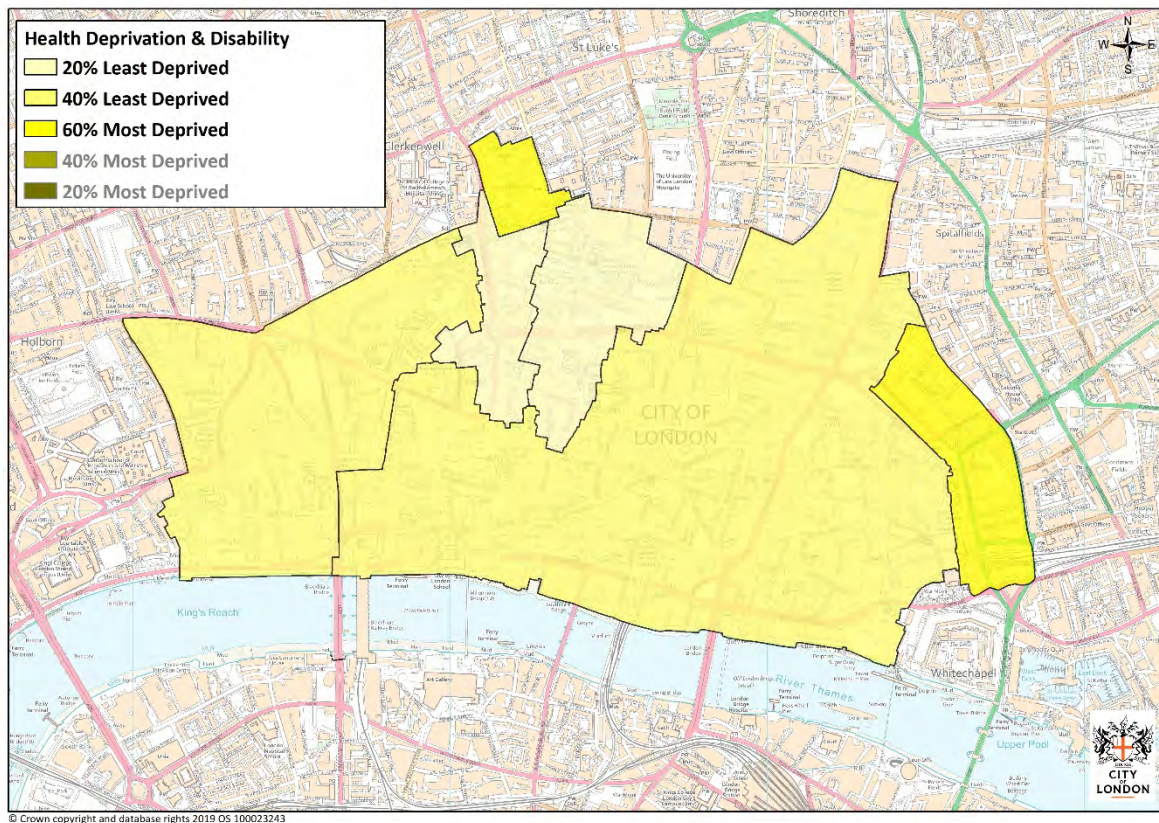
Map 10 illustrates the rank of education, skills and training deprivation affecting adult skills for LSOAs in the City of London. The adult skills sub-domain measures the proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications

This sub-domain has five of the six LSOAs within the 20% least deprived; Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 60% most deprived.

Section 3.5: Health Deprivation and Disability Rank

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. The majority of the City of London is ranked well in this indicator, with no LSOAs in the 40% most deprived for England as a whole.

Map 11 illustrates the rank of health deprivation and disability for the Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. Barbican West and Barbican East are within the 20% least deprived in England, City West and City Central & East are within the 40% least deprived whilst Golden Lane and Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane are within the 60% most deprived LSOAs in England.



Map 11: Rank of Health Deprivation and Disability Quintile, City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Table 7 shows the health deprivation and disability national ranking for each LSOA in the City of London detailing the percentiles and quintiles. This reveals that Barbican West is within the top 3% least deprived in England for health and disability.

Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	32,113	97.77	20% Least Deprived
Barbican East	29,705	90.44	20% Least Deprived
Golden Lane	17,600	53.59	60% Most Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	17,907	54.52	60% Most Deprived
City Central & East	25,654	78.11	40% Least Deprived
City West	21,520	65.52	40% Least Deprived

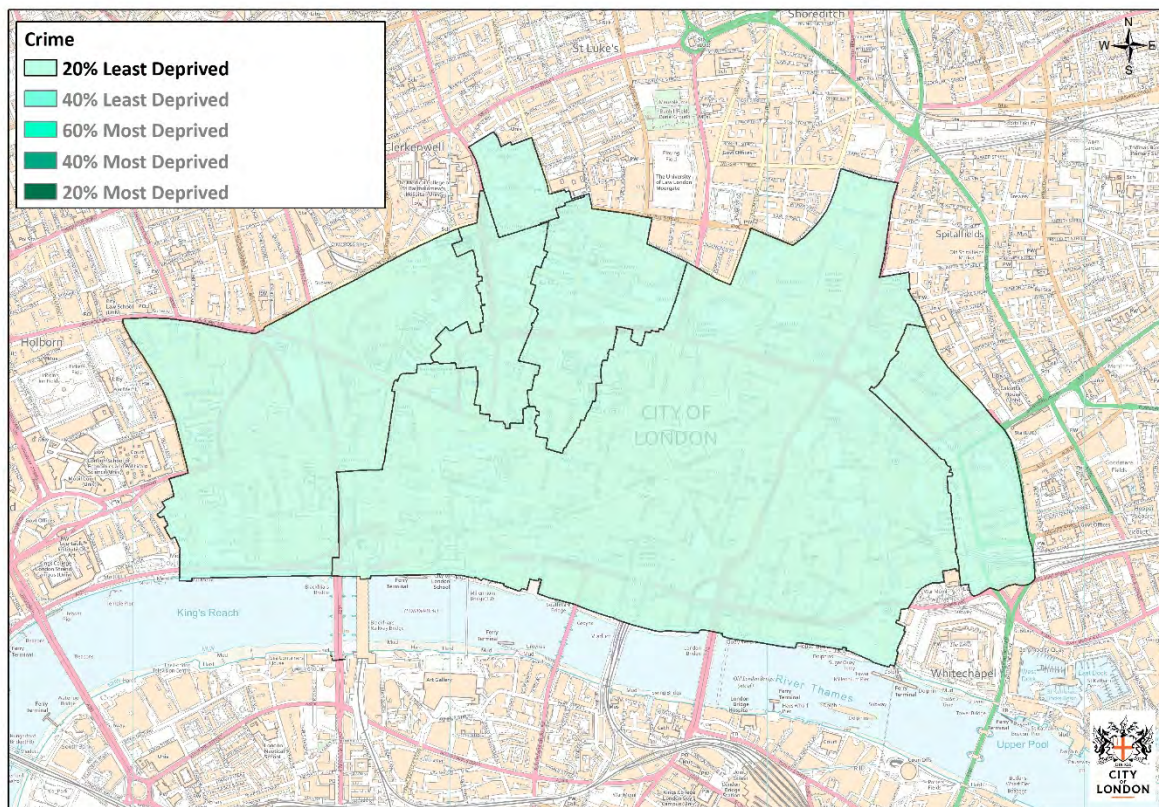
Table 7: Health Deprivation and Disability Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Section 3.6: Crime Rank

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. It includes violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.

Map 12 illustrates the crime and disorder rank for Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. All six LSOAs are ranked highly within the 20% least deprived in England, and this has remained consistent since 2004.



Map 12: Rank of Crime Quintile, City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Table 8 shows the crime national ranking for each LSOA in the City of London detailing the relevant percentiles and quintiles for each LSOA. This reveals that Golden Lane has the lowest ranking i.e. a higher level of crime than other LSOAs in the City. The least deprived are Barbican West and Barbican East; both ranked in the top 1% of LSOAs in England. On a national scale the City of London experiences a relatively low level of crime in all LSOAs.

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Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	32,662	99.45	20% Least Deprived
Barbican East	32,789	99.83	20% Least Deprived
Golden Lane	29,363	89.40	20% Least Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	31,059	94.57	20% Least Deprived
City Central & East	31,947	97.27	20% Least Deprived
City West	32,292	98.32	20% Least Deprived

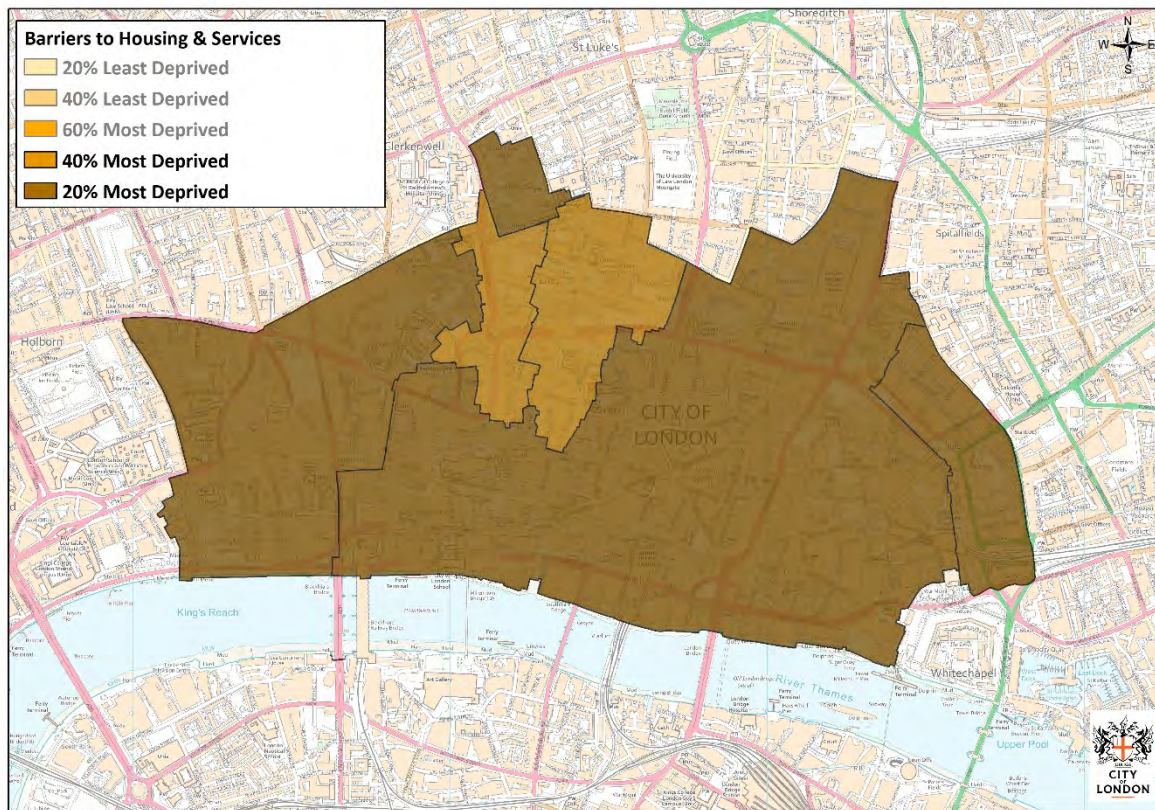
Table 8: Crime Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Section 3.7: Barriers to Housing and Services Rank

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two equally weighted 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.

Map 13 illustrates the barriers to housing and services rank for Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. This domain has a higher level of deprivation than most others within the City of London due in part to the low availability and affordability of housing in the City. The high cost of housing throughout London as a whole means that many of the capital’s Lower-level Super Output Areas are in the 20% most deprived in England for this indicator. The dominant City land use is commercial offices, and this leads to relatively low scores regarding proximity to key local services such as convenience stores, schools and General Practitioners (GP) surgeries. Four of the six LSOAs in the City are in the most deprived 20% in England; Barbican West and Barbican East are within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England.



Map 13: Rank of Barriers to Housing and Services Quintile, City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

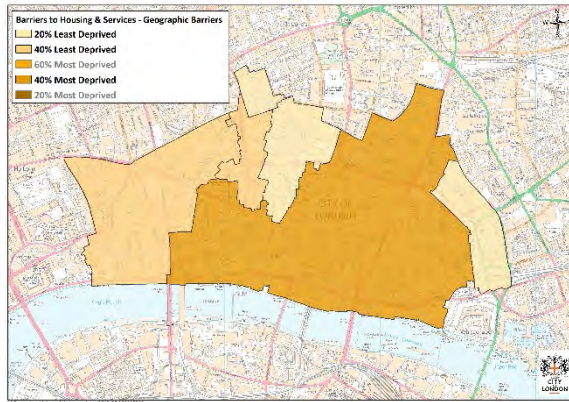
Table 9 details the barriers to housing and services national ranking for each LSOA in the City of London detailing relevant percentiles and quintiles. This reveals that the worst scoring area is City Central & East, within the 3% most deprived in England.

Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	7,319	22.28	40% Most Deprived
Barbican East	11,707	35.64	40% Most Deprived
Golden Lane	2,157	6.57	20% Most Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	2,217	6.75	20% Most Deprived
City Central & East	837	2.55	20% Most Deprived
City West	3,054	9.30	20% Most Deprived

Table 9: Barriers to Housing and Services Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: *Indices of Deprivation*, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

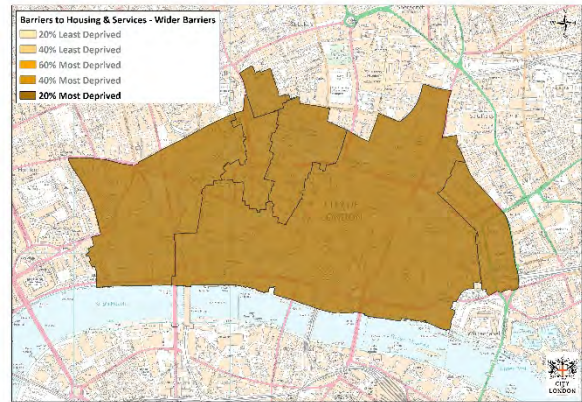
Indices of Deprivation 2019



Map 14: Rank of Barriers to Housing and Services – Geographic Barriers Quintile, City of London

Map 14 illustrates the rank of geographic barriers to housing and services for LSOAs in the City of London. This measures a range of factors relating access to GP Surgeries, supermarkets, primary schools and post offices.

For this sub-domain, Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane, Barbican East and Golden Lane are within the 20% least deprived, Barbican West and City West are within the 40% least deprived with City Central & East within the 40% most deprived.



Map 15: Rank of Barriers to Housing and Services – Wider Barriers Quintile, City of London

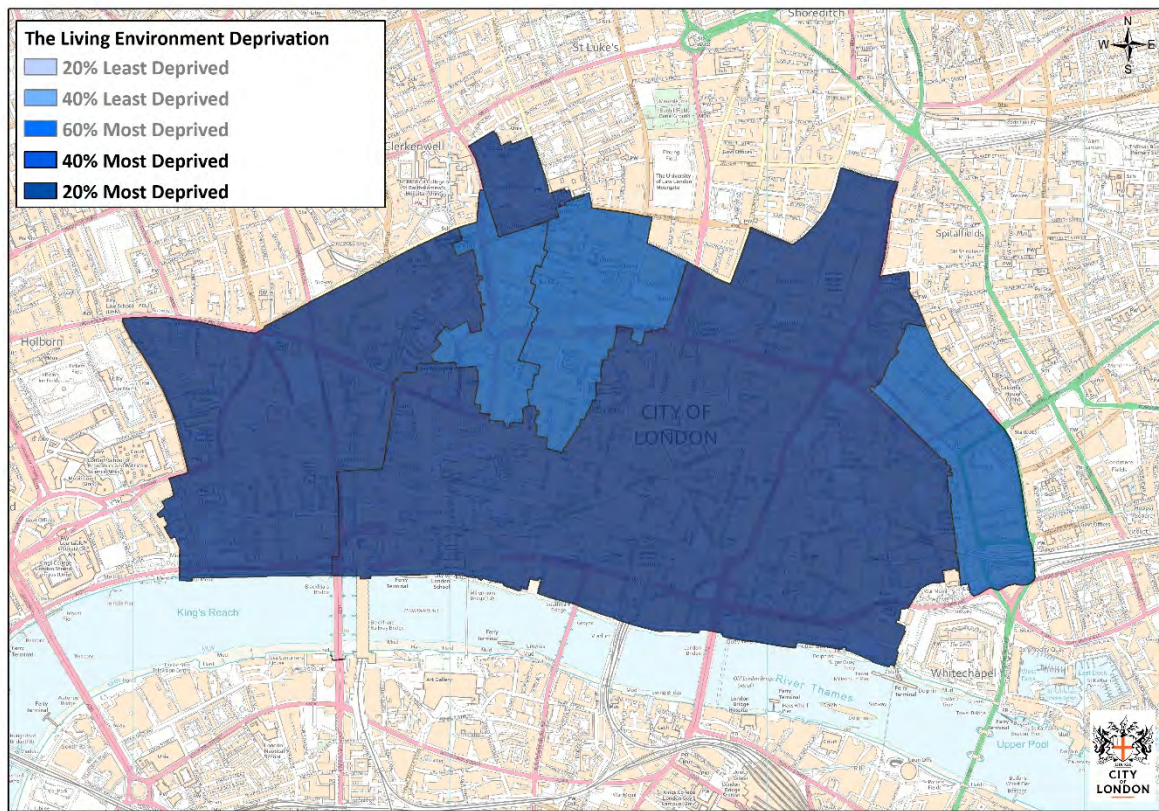
Map 15 illustrates the rank of wider barriers to housing and services for LSOAs in the City of London. This measures a range of data ranging from household overcrowding, homelessness and particularly important in the City of London, the low availability and affordability of housing.

All LSOAs in the City are within the 20% most deprived for this sub-domain.

Section 3.8: The Living Environment Deprivation Rank

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. The two sub domains have been combined in the weighting 66.6% for the ‘indoors’ living environment and 33.3% for the ‘outdoors’ living environment, to create the overall living environment deprivation domain score.

Map 16 illustrates the living environment deprivation rank for Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London. City West, City Central & East and Golden Lane are all within the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England. Barbican West, Barbican East and Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane are within the 40% most deprived in England. However, as an inner-city location, the air quality and road traffic accident measures will be higher than those in a rural setting; therefore, the findings are typical of a densely developed city-centre location.



Map 16: Rank of the Living Environment Deprivation Quintile, City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

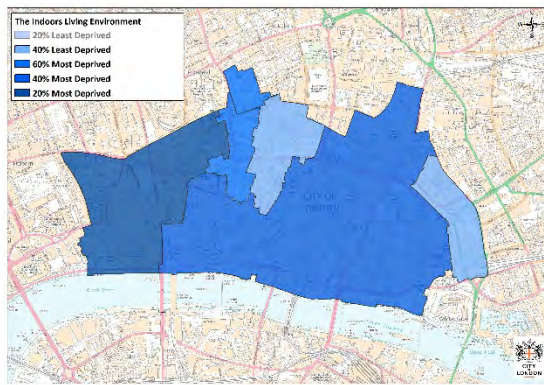
Indices of Deprivation 2019

Table 10 shows the living environment deprivation national ranking for each LSOA in the City of London detailing the relevant percentiles and quintiles. This reveals that City West is within the 1% most deprived in England for the living environment.

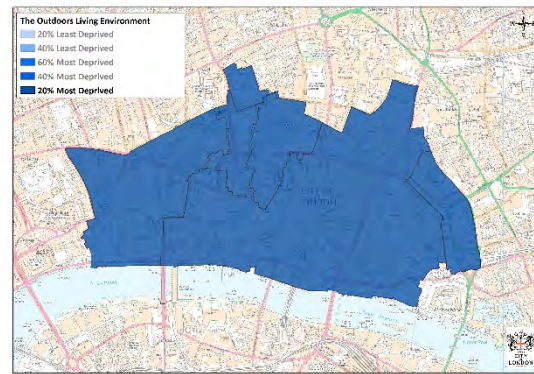
Area	Ranking	Percentile	Quintile
Barbican West	7,789	23.72	40% Most Deprived
Barbican East	13,070	39.79	40% Most Deprived
Golden Lane	4,092	12.46	20% Most Deprived
Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane	9,397	28.61	40% Most Deprived
City Central & East	2,040	6.21	20% Most Deprived
City West	130	0.40	20% Most Deprived

Table 10: The Living Environment Ranking and Percentile/Quintile for LSOAs in the City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019



Map 17: Rank of 'Indoors' Living Environment Quintile, City of London



Map 18: Rank of 'Outdoors' Living Environment Quintile, City of London

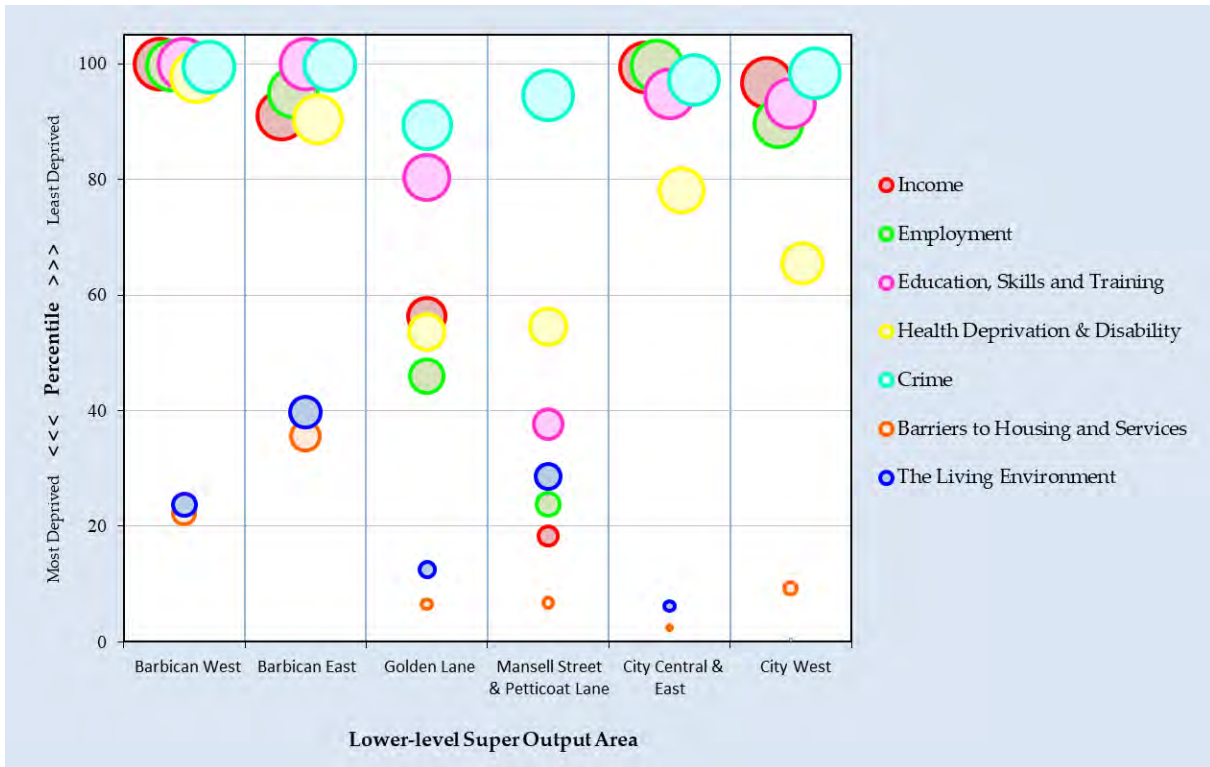
Map 17 illustrates the rank of the 'indoors' living environment for LSOAs in the City of London. This measures the quality of housing including criteria based upon decent home standards. City West is within the 20% most deprived, City Central & East within the 40% most deprived, Barbican West and Golden Lane within the 60% most deprived with Barbican East and Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane is within the 40% least deprived for this sub-domain.

Map 18 illustrates the rank of the 'outdoors' living environment for LSOAs in the City of London. This measures air quality and road traffic accidents. For this sub-domain, all LSOAs in the City are within the 20% most deprived.

Section 4: Summary

The City of London is the sixth least deprived Local Authority district in Greater London and is within the 40% least deprived in England (Rank of Average Rank).

Graph 2 summarises the Percentile of Domains for Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London, the higher the percentile the lower the level of deprivation, the lower the percentile the higher the level of deprivation.



Graph 2: Percentile of Domains for Lower-level Super Output Areas in the City of London

Source: Indices of Deprivation, Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Crown Copyright, 2019

There is considerable variation in the seven domains that make up the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The City of London scores favourably on measures related to Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation and Crime. It scores less well on measures related to Barriers to Housing and Services and the Living Environment, predominantly due to its central city location and densely built environment.

There is considerable variation between different parts of the City of London:

Indices of Deprivation 2019

- Barbican West and City Central & East LSOAs are the two least deprived for the Income and Employment domains;
- Barbican West and Barbican East LSOAs are the two least deprived for the Education, Skills and Training, Health Deprivation and Disability and Crime domains;
- Barbican East LSOA is also the least deprived in the Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment domains;
- Mansell Street & Petticoat Lane LSOA is the most deprived in the City for the Income, Employment and Education, Skills and Training domains and the second most deprived for the Health Deprivation and Disability and Crime domains behind Golden Lane.
- City Central & East LSOA is the most deprived for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and City West LSOA the most deprived for the Living Environment domain.

Section 5: Glossary

Score: The results for each Domain index and the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation are presented as deprivation scores. This score is based on the various indicators in each domain and is a mark out of 100.

Ranking: The Deprivation Scores are ranked for the whole of England with a rank of 1 showing the most deprived area and 32,844 the least deprived Super Output Area. In terms of Local Authority level there are 318 Local Authorities in England, thus 318 is the least deprived local authority.

Average Rank: The average rank measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the ranks of the Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the area. As all Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the higher-level area are used to create the average rank, this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted, to take account of the fact that Lower-layer Super Output Area population sizes can vary.

Percentile: A percentile is a value on a scale of one hundred that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. In this case where 50% equals the middle district in a sequential list of deprivation; the closer to 100% one gets, the closer that is to the least deprived district or Lower-level Super Output Area and the closer to zero, the more deprived is the district or Lower-level Super Output Area according to that measure.

Quintile: A fifth portion or band of a set of data. A quintile is a proportion of a set of data that has been ranked and divided into five equal groups (or bands), where each group contains an equal number of data items.

Lower-level Super Output Areas: Lower-level Super Output Areas (LSOA's) are the National Statistical Geography output intended for use when publishing small area statistics. LSOAs are designed to give an improved basis for comparison across the country, as they are more similar in population size than electoral wards. The LSOAs consists of a minimum of 400 households or 1,000 people and average 1,500 people.

Information

Source:

[English Indices of Deprivation 2019](#) - Department for Communities and Local Government.

An interactive mapping tool is available on the [Open Data Communities](#) site.

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Further Information: The Department of the Built Environment periodically publish a range of [Development and population](#) information relating to the City of London.

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The City of London Corporation is the Local Authority for the financial and commercial heart of Britain, the City of London.

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