



Deprivation and Poverty

1. Introduction

Deprivation and poverty are terms that are often used interchangeably, though they have distinct meanings. Deprivation is the effect of a general lack of resources or opportunities – for example, poor housing or employment opportunities – whereas poverty relates to a lack of financial resources. People can therefore be deprived due to a lack of all kinds of resources, whilst “people are in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs and escape deprivation”.

The [Index of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\) 2010](#) provides a measure of the multiple aspects of deprivation and replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2007 as the official measure of deprivation in England.

The IMD was designed as a way of measuring deprivation in its many forms by combining 38 indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, to provide an overall score for relative deprivation in every neighbourhood in England. Indicators are combined into the following seven ‘domains’ – each of which represent a form of deprivation: Income; Employment; Health and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment – and supplementary domains on income deprivation affecting children and older people.

Results for each domain and supplementary domains, plus a combined single index of multiple deprivation are produced for small geographical areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). In England there are 32,482 LSOAs, each of which is relatively even in size and contains around 1,500 people. Based on its IMD score, each LSOA is ranked nationally (from most to least deprived) to show how it compares to all the other LSOAs in the country.

As the IMD is a relative measure of deprivation, it can indicate if one area is more deprived than another, but not by how much. If an LSOA has a rank of 40 it is not necessarily half as deprived as that with a rank of 20. It should also be noted that the IMD is not a measure of affluence, as the indicators used in the Index are designed to identify all aspects of deprivation, not just affluence. Therefore, the area ranked as the least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent. The IMD measures the relative level of deprivation in an area, but within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not.

2. The Local Picture

2.1 Overall IMD scores

Hounslow is ranked 118th out of 326 Local Authorities in England based on the average IMD score for Hounslow’s LSOAs. Another measure of deprivation using IMD scores is the ‘rank of local concentration’¹ which compares the most deprived 10% of people in Hounslow with the most deprived populations in other areas. According to this ranking, Hounslow is placed 165th out of 326 Local Authorities in England. There is no single measure for summarising

¹ The population weighted average of the ranks of the most deprived LSOAs (with exactly 10% of the Local Authority’s population).



deprivation at a Local Authority level, and alternative measures show Hounslow's ranking can differ significantly based on the measure or IMD domain used to calculate rankings.

In Hounslow, 0.6% of the population (around 1,500 people) live in an area ranked among the 10% most deprived in England; a further 47% live in areas ranked among the 20-40% most deprived in England ([Table 1](#) and [Figure 1](#)).

A population weighted average IMD score was calculated for each ward in Hounslow. Hanworth was identified as the most deprived ward in Hounslow and among the 20% most deprived areas nationally. The majority (11 wards) of Hounslow's 20 wards fell within the 30-40% most deprived areas nationally. The least deprived ward was Hounslow South with an IMD score among the 40% least deprived nationally. ([Table 2](#))

Compared to the rest of London, around 6% of Hounslow's population (around 13,700 people) live in the most deprived 20% of areas in the capital, and 9% (around 32,000 people) in the 20% least deprived areas in London. ([Table 3](#)) Similar to the national picture, Hanworth is within the 20% most deprived areas in the capital, while Hounslow South was classified within the 20% least deprived areas. Eight areas are within the 30-40% most deprived in London. ([Table 4](#))

2.2 Income domain

In Hounslow, 6% of the population live in an area ranked among the 10% most income-deprived in England; 59% live in areas ranked 10-40% most income-deprived nationally, while only 0.6% of Hounslow's population live in areas among the 10% least income-deprived. ([Table 5](#))

Nearly half of Hounslow's wards (9) fell within the 20-30% most income-deprived areas in England. The least income-deprived ward was Hounslow South with an IMD score among the 40% least deprived nationally. ([Table 6](#) and [Figure 2](#))

2.3 Employment domain

Around 4,600 people in Hounslow (2% of the population) live in an area ranked among the 10% most deprived in England for the employment domain; 31% live in areas ranked between the 10-40% most deprived areas and 2.1% live in the 10% least deprived areas on the employment domain. ([Table 7](#))

The majority of Hounslow's 20 wards fell within the 30-50% most employment-deprived areas. The least deprived ward in terms of employment was Hounslow South with an IMD score among the 30% least deprived nationally. ([Table 8](#) and [Figure 3](#))

2.4 Health and Disability domain

None of Hounslow's LSOAs were ranked among the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for the health and disability domain, but around 15% of the population live in an area ranked among the 20-40% most deprived in England ([Table 9](#)). The majority of Hounslow's wards (12) were ranked in the 40-50% most deprived areas nationally. ([Table 10](#) and [Figure 4](#))

2.5 Education, Skills and Training domain

In Hounslow, 6.1% of the population (around 14,000 people) live in an area ranked among the 10% most deprived for the education, skills and training domain and a further 21% in areas ranked among the 20-40% most deprived areas. However, nearly a third of the



population live in LSOAs ranked among the 20% least deprived nationally for education, skills and training. ([Table 11](#) and [Figure 5](#))

Five of Hounslow's wards were within the 20% least deprived areas nationally for education, skills and training, with Osterley and Spring Grove being the least deprived and within the 10% least deprived in England. Hanworth was the most deprived ward, with an IMD score within the 10-20% most deprived areas nationally. ([Table 12](#))

2.6 Barriers to Housing and Services domain

All areas in Hounslow fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs nationally for barriers to housing and services, with 1 in 5 people living in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. ([Table 13](#) and [Figure 6](#))

All of Hounslow's wards were within the 30% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services, nationally. Cranford had the lowest IMD score, placing it within the 10% most deprived in England. ([Table 14](#))

2.7 Crime domain

In Hounslow, 7% of the population (around 16,000 people) live in an area ranked among the 10% most deprived in England for crime, while a further 35% live in the 20-40% most deprived areas. No areas in Hounslow are among the 20% least deprived areas in England for crime. ([Table 15](#) and [Figure 7](#))

All wards in Hounslow are in the 50% most deprived nationally for the crime domain, while Hanworth had the worst IMD score, placing it within the 10-20% most deprived nationally. ([Table 16](#))

2.8 Living environment domain

Around 15% of Hounslow's population (36,000 people) live in an area ranked among the 20% most deprived in England as measured by the environment domain, while more than half live the 20-40% most deprived areas. ([Table 17](#) and [Figure 8](#))

Turnham Green is the most deprived ward in terms of environment, with an IMD score within the worst 10-20% nationally, while all of Hounslow's wards are in the most deprived 50% of areas in England. ([Table 18](#))

2.9 Income deprivation affecting children

Nearly 1 in 5 children aged 0-15 years in Hounslow (around 8,000 children) live in the 10% most income-deprived LSOAs in England. Overall, two-thirds of Hounslow's children live in the 40% most income-deprived areas nationally. ([Table 19](#) and [Figure 9](#))

The majority of Hounslow's 20 wards rank within the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting children, and all wards except Hounslow South are in the most deprived half in England. ([Table 20](#))

2.10 Children in Poverty

Across the Borough, 28% of children are living in 'poverty' (as defined by living in a family with less than 60% median income). This compares with 31% of children in London and 21% of children in England as a whole. ([Table 21](#))



2.11 *Income deprivation affecting Older People*

Around 2,400 people over 60 years of age in Hounslow live in the 10% most income deprived LSOAs nationally. A further 37% live in LSOAs ranked between the 10-30% most deprived areas in England. ([Table 22](#) and [Figure 10](#))

The majority of Hounslow's wards (17 out of 20) are ranked within the 50% most deprived in the country for income deprivation affecting older people. Hounslow West, Hounslow Heath and Heston West have the worst IMD scored in the Borough, placing them within the 10-20% most deprived areas nationally.

3. Summary of Need

The table summarising the needs in this area has not been completed as it is not appropriate for the 'Deprivation and Poverty' factsheet.