

Guernsey Indicators of Poverty Report

2020

Issue date 10th January 2022

Corrigendum (27th January 2022): correction to the percentage of pupils in receipt of a uniform grant on page 11

This is the sixth report looking at the extent of the risk of social and economic poverty in Guernsey using a multi-dimensional set of indicators, covering seven areas: income, employment, health, education, crime, housing and the environment.



States of Guernsey
Data and Analysis

1.1 Introduction

This is the sixth report in which the extent of potential social and economic deprivation in Guernsey is quantified via a set of multi-dimensional indicators.

In **January 2016** the States of Guernsey agreed to “improve and broaden the measurement of relative poverty” to give a more accurate and rounded picture of potential deprivation. Previously, measurements have focused only on relative income poverty.

The measures of relative income poverty are taken from the **Guernsey Household Income Report**, which contains a wealth of other related information and is available from www.gov.gg/household.

Measurement also now covers other aspects of social and economic deprivation. As well as the headline figures for those at risk of relative income poverty, this report includes indicators for six other areas, which are: employment; education, skills and training; health deprivation and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment. The methodology is broadly based on that used to compile the “English Indices of Deprivation”, published by the Office for National Statistics.

The use of wide-ranging measurements is important because they will give a holistic view – in the context of a general lack of resources or opportunity – rather than focusing solely on relative low income. These reports will help to identify topics in need of more in-depth assessment.

This report compiles time series data for the indicators required to calculate an overall index and presents data for 2014 to 2020 (where possible).

No attempt is made to define appropriate levels, desired trends or targets for any of the indicators. This report continues to provide a platform upon which this broadened set of indicators for Guernsey can be built into measures of performance in future years.

Tackling poverty involves addressing a range of social-economic issues. The work of the States to address the socio-economic issues affecting Guernsey, including by enabling recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, is embedded within many of the workstreams and actions of the Government Work Plan 2021-2025. These actions include those identified by the States as being their highest priority for the first six months of the Government Work Plan: addressing **housing** pressures; commencing the reorganisation of secondary and post 16 **education**; setting out and resourcing proposals to grow knowledge and **skills** in our community; supporting vulnerable **children** through revision to the Children Law and action on the Outcomes Report; and supporting the physical and mental **health** recovery of Islanders through scoping and delivering the Supporting Occupational Health & Wellbeing (SOHWELL) phase 3 programme and launching the pilot wellbeing centre jointly with third sector partners.

The workstreams of the Government Work Plan have been aligned, where relevant, to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals including, but not limited to, those goals to end poverty, reduce inequality, and achieve good health and wellbeing. Progress updates regarding delivery of the Government Work Plan are published annually in a Billet d’Etat.

1.1 Introduction (continued)

The domains used in the multi-dimensional index are described as follows:

Domain	Description
Income	The proportion of the population at risk of relative poverty due to lack of income
Employment	The proportion of the working age population being involuntarily excluded from the labour market
Health	The risk of premature death and increased need of care
Education	Educational achievement and participation
Crime	The risk of being a victim of certain crimes
Housing	The difficulty in accessing appropriate housing
Environment	Quality of indoor and outdoor environments

Each of the domains is measured via a set of indicators. The individual indicators are presented in this report, which provides 2014 to 2020 data (where available). Data from several sources has been used, namely: the Rolling Electronic Census, the Law Enforcement Annual Report, Public Health Services, Education Services and the Office of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation.

2014 is set as the base year for future trend analysis. As such, each of the domains has been given a “deprivation index” of 100 in 2014. The annual changes in individual measures within each domain are combined (without weighting) to give an overall change for the domain. This change is applied to this base figure to show whether the index for the domain as a whole has increased or decreased each year. The overall changes are shown in [Appendix 1](#).

1.2 Summary

In this report, all the indicators are presented with equal coverage and weight. This style of presentation is intended to enable each reader to identify the areas they wish to focus further attention upon. No judgement is made in the report regarding performance compared to benchmarks, targets or other jurisdictions, although these could be introduced in future. 2014 figures are presented as a starting point for information and discussion and the indicators presented will be refined as the report becomes more mature.

2.1 Income

The first of the seven domains looks at income. Some definitions of relative poverty only look at income, either in relative or absolute terms. However, in this methodology, it is recognised that this does not give a holistic view. For example, someone with a low income may have enough for his or her needs and may, for example, own a well-insulated home with no mortgage and enjoy good health, rarely visiting the doctor. By way of comparison, someone with a relatively high income may spend more on rent and need to visit the doctor often to manage a long-term illness or disability. As such, income is presented alongside the six other domains and it is important that all are considered before any conclusions are drawn.

In order to gauge potential income deprivation, the proportion of people who live in a household with a net equivalised income of less than 60% of the median is identified. This figure of 60% is a recognised boundary for those being at risk of relative income poverty. The incomes are net of housing costs, social security contributions and taxes.

Household incomes are equivalised to a two adult, no children household. Further information on household incomes and equivalisation can be found in **Appendix 2** of this report or in the **Guernsey Household Income Report** (available at www.gov.gg/household), which also contains information on median incomes and the distribution of income at a household level.

During 2021, the method for calculating these figures had to be revised, since less data than normal was available. 2018 figures have been re-stated, calculated using the new method, to enable continuity of the index. 2020 values are calculated based on the change seen between 2019 and 2020 within a smaller sub-set of households for which both 2019 and 2020 data was available and there had been no changes in their household composition. This change is explained more fully in the **Guernsey Household Income Report**. The 2020 values are likely to be replaced in the next edition, with figures that are based on a broader sample of households.

60% of the median net equivalised annual income was £20,512 in 2018, increased to £20,671 in 2019 and decreased to £18,527 in 2020. The proportion of households with incomes below this threshold decreased between 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The decrease between 2018 and 2019 can be attributed to the incomes of low income households (particularly those living in social housing) increasing by more than the incomes of middle and high income households. There were changes in mid 2018; a new social welfare benefit was introduced, called Income Support. This replaced the previous Supplementary Benefit and the Rent Rebates available to those living in social housing, which began to be phased out. Following these changes, those in social housing who couldn't afford to pay their rent had to apply for Income Support and abide by the work requirements associated with this. The underlying data shows that between 2018 and 2019, the average income from employment, as well as from Income Support, increased for those in social housing.

The decrease between 2019 and 2020 can be attributed to the threshold being lower in 2020, due to a decrease in the median.

The **Guernsey Household Income Report** contains further breakdowns of the households below this threshold in 2019 along with internationally recognised measures for monitoring income distribution, such as the Gini coefficient and the income decile ratio.

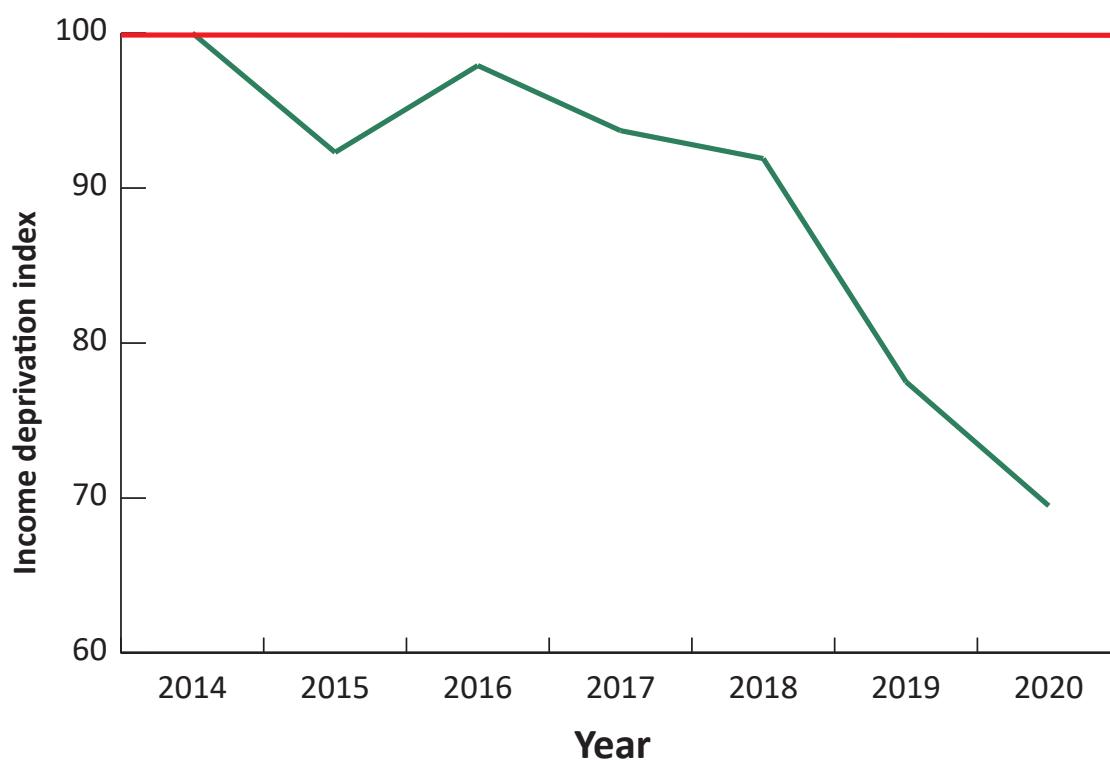
2.1 Income

The percentage of people who fell within this group and who were not in receipt of supplementary benefit or income support is also used as an indicator. This figure was 13.0% in 2018, 12.9% in 2019 and 12.3% in 2020.

Table 2.1.1 Income deprivation indicators and index

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of population whose household income is less than 60% of the median					19.6%	16.5%	14.8%
Proportion of population who both have a household income of less than 60% of the median and are not in receipt of supplementary benefit / income support					13.0%	12.9%	12.3%
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100	92.3	97.9	93.7	91.9	77.5	69.5

Figure 2.1.1 Income deprivation index



2.2 Employment

This element of the report looks at the number of Guernsey residents who are prevented from working due to long-term illness, disability, involuntary unemployment or the necessity of caring for another person. These are measured via the number of claimants of four particular benefits: incapacity benefit, severe disability benefit, unemployment benefit or carer's allowance.

Incapacity benefit may be paid to someone who has been unable to work for six months or more due to illness or injury, subject to certain conditions.

Severe disability benefit may be available to someone with a physical or mental disability that requires a lot of care and supervision.

Unemployment benefit is a cash amount which may be paid to someone who is unemployed and actively looking for work.

Carer's allowance can be paid to someone caring (for at least 35 hours per week) for a person in receipt of severe disability allowance, dependant on certain conditions being met.

The number of people aged 16 to 64, i.e. anyone of working age, in receipt of any one of these benefits at the end of each quarter is compared to the total number of people in the age group. An annual average is presented for each year.

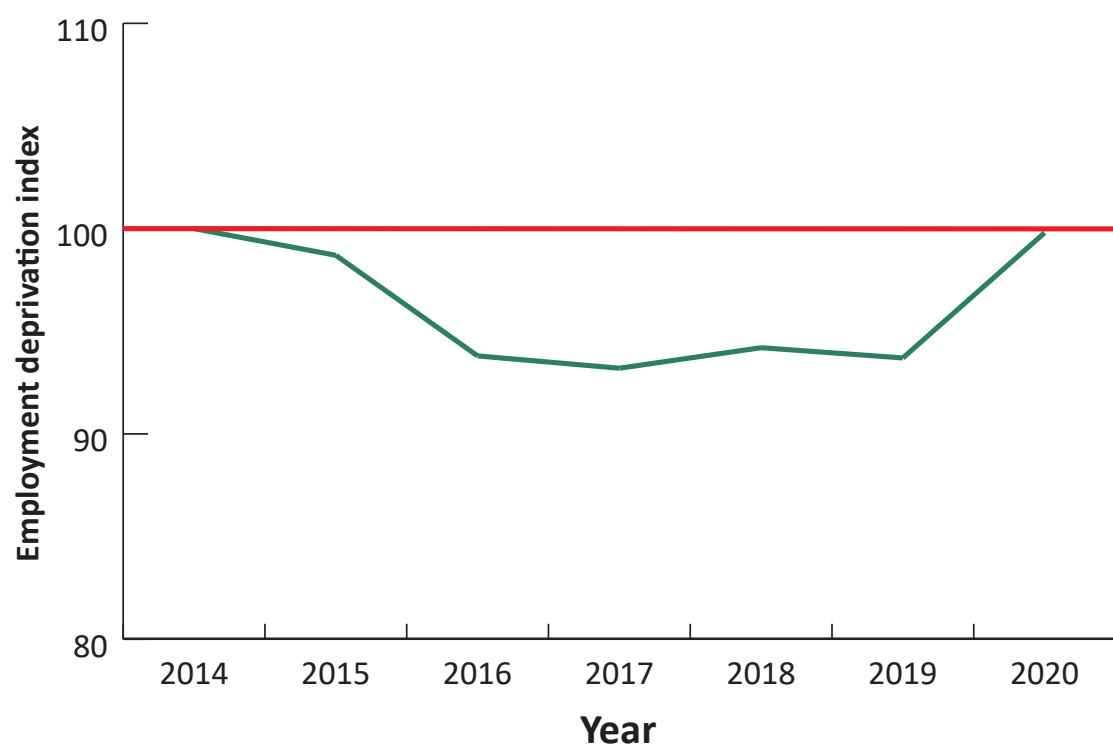
As shown below and in **Figure 2.2.1**, 3.57% of the working age population was in receipt of these benefits in 2020, compared to 3.35% in 2019. This figure was reasonably consistent for the period from 2016 to 2019, increasing slightly in 2020. See the **Guernsey Population, Employment and Earnings Bulletin** for information on those registered as unemployed and how these numbers were impacted by the lockdown in 2020.

Table 2.2.1 Employment deprivation indicators and index

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of working age population receiving incapacity, severe disability or unemployment benefits, or carer's allowance	3.58%	3.53%	3.36%	3.33%	3.37%	3.35%	3.57%
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100	98.7	93.8	93.2	94.2	93.7	99.8

2.2 Employment

Figure 2.2.1 Employment deprivation index



2.3 Health

The first of the five health domain indicators shows years of potential life lost, which is calculated as a three year age standardised measure of mortality before the age of 75. This figure has not yet been calculated for the periods ending in 2019 or 2020.

The second measure looked at the proportion of people receiving benefits as a result of ill health (a sub-set of those identified on the previous page).

The number of emergency admissions looked at the number of admissions through A&E or directly onto a ward where the discharge was at least 24 hours after admission. This is intended to show levels of admissions for more serious health conditions.

Income support is a means tested scheme which, in addition to paying cash benefits, covers the cost of primary health care expenses, such as doctor and nurse appointments. The annual average number of appointments for people in receipt of this assistance was divided by the annual average for people who did not receive this assistance to produce a ratio showing how frequency of access to healthcare is impacted by the cost to the individual. For the purpose of this report, people in receipt of Income Support who are also in receipt of health related benefits have been excluded, as they may require more frequent visits with a health care professional, therefore affecting the ratio. This figure has not yet been updated for 2020.

Table 2.3.1 Health deprivation indicators and index

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Years of potential life lost per 10,000 population	317	314	335	332	341	na	na
Proportion of population receiving invalidity/severe disability benefit	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Number of emergency admissions lasting at least 24 hours per capita	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Excess Winter Mortality - under review (see next page)							
Comparison of number of doctor/nurse appointments for those in receipt of Income Support compared with those not in receipt of the benefit	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	na
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100	101.1	100.9	100.6	100.9	102.6	na

2.3 Health

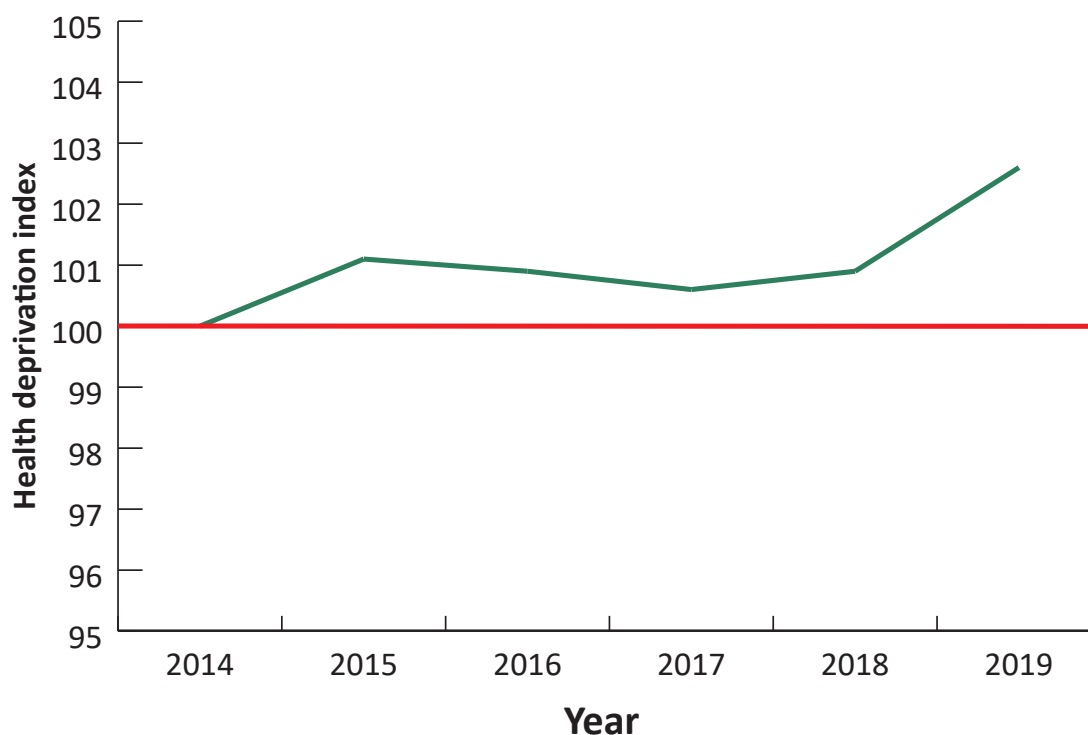
Excess winter mortality is the number of deaths over the winter period in excess of the average number of deaths over the non-winter months. The method of incorporating these figures into the index for this publication is currently under review. Due to the small population of Guernsey, the level of volatility in the excess winter mortality results affects the final index figure disproportionately. Public Health Services have calculated an excess winter mortality index as shown in the table below.

Table 2.3.2 Excess winter mortality

	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018
Excess Winter Mortality Index (from Public Health Services)	6.7%	16.0%	26.4%	14.7%

The excess winter mortality index is a ratio of the winter deaths to average non-winter deaths expressed as a percentage where positive results indicate excess mortality in the winter. This figure has not yet been calculated for the periods ending in 2019 or 2020.

Figure 2.3.1 Health deprivation index



Note: not updated for 2020 due to insufficient data

2.4 Education

Low educational achievement and attendance levels can indicate potential deprivation. The figures in this section do not include pupils in Alderney.

The attainment of pupils at the end of key stages 2 and 4 (i.e. at ages 11 and 16) was considered.

The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 affected the education data collection. Data was collected at different points in the academic year compared with previous years and, in many cases, was not comparable with previous years due to differences in the grading systems.

The percentage of pupils (excluding those attending Melrose, Beechwood or Blanchelande, since data was not available) not achieving at least level 4 at the end of key stage 2 has previously been calculated. In 2020 the data was collected at the end of the Spring term rather than the Summer term, so the figures are not comparable and therefore not included in this report. In future reports attainment in maths, reading and writing will be included.

The percentage of pupils (including those attending Ladies College, Elizabeth College or Blanchelande) not achieving five or more GCSEs at grade 1 or higher, or equivalent, at the end of key stage 4 was calculated. In 2020, the grading was based on teacher assessment rather than examinations, so the time series should be treated with caution.

The secondary school absence rate (excluding those attending Ladies College, Elizabeth College or Blanchelande, since data was not available) was calculated. This includes authorised absence (e.g. sickness) and unauthorised absence (e.g. holidays in term time). The 2020 figure was collected in Autumn 2019 as, due to the restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19, school attendance was interrupted during much of 2020. Again, the time series should be treated with caution.

As well as the total proportion of 16 years olds not remaining in education, employment or training following the end of key stage 4, the number of 18 to 20 years olds not in full-time higher education or employment is also presented.

As a final indicator, the number of students who had access to a uniform grant in the year shown or the year prior to that (as new uniforms are not always required annually) was taken into account.

2.4 Education

Table 2.4.1 Education deprivation indicators and index

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Those not achieving level 4 or higher at key stage 2	17.7%	15.1%	16.5%	15.5%	14.2%	21.9%	na
Those not achieving 5 A* to G GCSEs or equivalent at key stage 4	7.3%	9.2%	8.0%	8.4%	6.2%	8.0%	4.3%**
Secondary school absence rate	7.2%	7.5%	7.1%	6.3%	6.4%	6.8%	7.0%***
Proportion of 16 year olds not in education, employment or training	2.5%	1.5%	2.3%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	3.8%
Proportion of 18 to 20 year olds not in education or employment [#]	15.0%	13.1%	14.5%	11.8%	13.2%	13.5%	13.2%
Number of approved applications for uniform grants as percentage of total school children	12.7%	14.3%	11.1%	11.4%	10.7%	10.5%	12.2% ^{##}
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100	96.0	96.3	90.6	81.2	93.9	na

This figure includes those who are: in part-time training, at university but have not informed the States of Guernsey (e.g. have not applied for a Higher Education grant), unemployed, taking a gap year or are not in the job market for another reason.

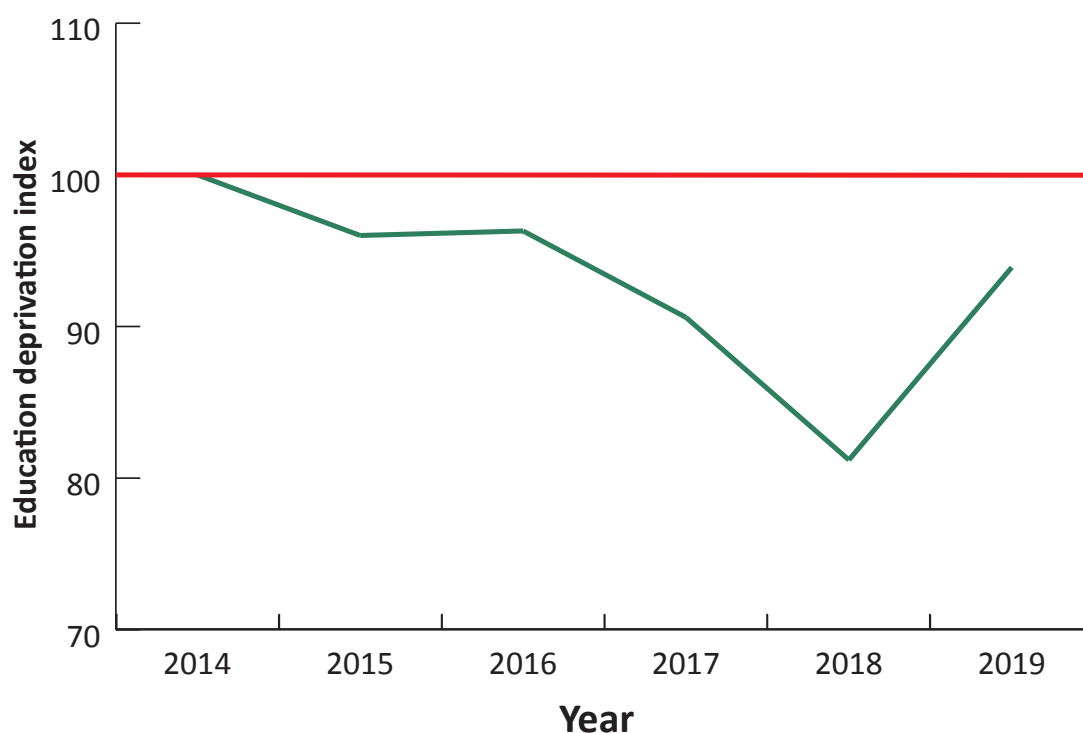
* The restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 affected the education data collection in 2020.

** From teacher assessment rather than examinations

*** From the Autumn 2019 term as the 2020 terms were impacted by lockdowns and distance learning

The percentage of pupils in receipt of a uniform grant was corrected on 27th January 2022, after a calculation error was identified

Figure 2.4.1 Education deprivation index



Note: not updated for 2020 due to insufficient data

2.5 Crime

Crime can have a major impact on both individuals and the wider community and plays a part in assessing how deprived an area may potentially be.

The categories of crime considered most relevant for the purpose of this exercise are: violent crime, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Crime figures are published in the Guernsey Law Enforcement annual report.

In 2018 the Guernsey Police fully adopted the UK crime recording standard, and this has resulted in some incidents that would not have previously been recorded as a crime being included in the figures; because of this, a new index, based on three year averages, will begin in 2020.

Table 2.5.1 Crime deprivation indicators and index pre-2018 changes in recording method

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
Violent crime per 10,000 population (3 yr average)	68	65	64	62
Burglary per 10,000 population (3 yr average)	17	13	10	11
Theft per 10,000 population (3 yr average)	76	72	62	55
Criminal damage per 10,000 population (3 yr average)	80	75	69	64
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100.0	91.0	81.9	77.1

Table 2.5.2 Crime deprivation indicators and index post-2018 changes in recording method

Indicator	2018 (annual)	2019 (annual)	2020 (annual)	2020 (3 year average)
Violent crime per 10,000 population	114	142	136	131
Burglary per 10,000 population	17	13	15	15
Theft per 10,000 population	65	76	61	67
Criminal damage per 10,000 population	72	68	66	69
Index figure for domain (based on 3 year average indicators above having equal weighting)				100.0

2.6 Housing

The housing domain considers the availability and affordability of appropriate housing as an indicator of potential deprivation.

Household overcrowding is an indicator of potential deprivation and relative poverty, but can be difficult to define. A calculation has been undertaken using the number, age and gender of the residents of each household, together with the number of bedrooms in their houses (where known) and some assumptions about living arrangements (as no data is held regarding sizes of bedrooms or individual domestic arrangements). This gives figures that have been calculated on a consistent basis each year, but care should be taken when interpreting the absolute numbers. Of the households classified as overcrowded, approximately two-thirds were overcrowded by one person.

Homelessness is used as an indicator in the UK, but the level in Guernsey is challenging to quantify. The organisations dedicated to providing temporary housing or shelter keep records of numbers but there are many reasons why people seek temporary housing and not all are due to homelessness. As such, this indicator is not included in this report, but attempts will be made to develop a method appropriate to Guernsey for monitoring levels of homelessness, perhaps including an estimation of the number of people with no permanent residence who may “sofa-surf”, for future editions.

There are several indicators of housing affordability, including a rent to earnings ratio (mix-adjusted average private rental payments compared to median individual employment earnings, both annual totals) and a house price to earnings ratio (mix-adjusted average property prices compared to median individual employment earnings, the total price compared to annual total earnings).

Additionally, the percentage of people in affordable housing (rented from the States of Guernsey Housing Department or the Guernsey Housing Association [GHA]; or a household in a partial ownership scheme) is shown below. (Please see the [Annual Residential Property Stock Bulletin](https://www.gov.gg/property) via www.gov.gg/property for trends in the numbers of affordable housing units).

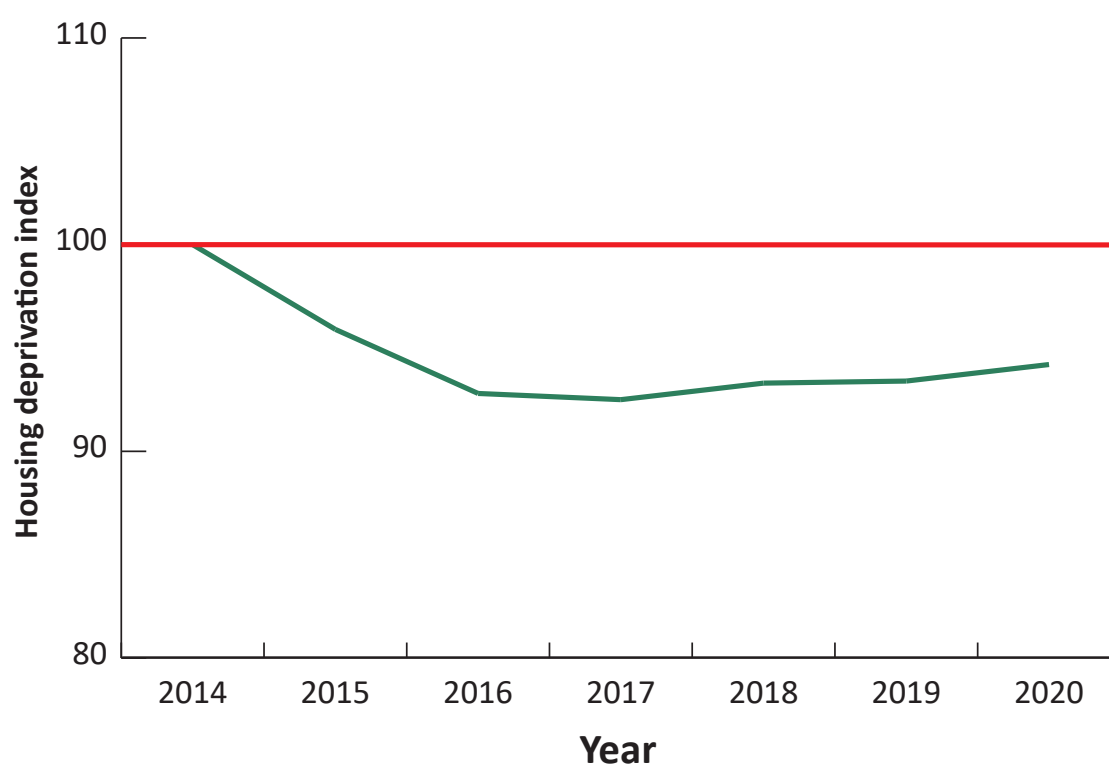
The percentage of households receiving assistance with social housing rent payments is also presented up to 2017. This rent rebate scheme ended during 2018 (when it was merged into another welfare benefit, Income Support), so this measure is no longer included in the index calculation.

2.6 Housing

Table 2.6.1 Housing deprivation indicators and index

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Household overcrowding as percentage of households (data held for approx. 90% of properties)	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%	9.1%
Affordability: annual rent to earnings ratio	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Affordability: purchase price to earnings ratio	15.2	14.2	13.3	13.1	12.6	12.6	13.4
Affordability: percentage of population in affordable housing (rented from the States or GHA)	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%	9.7%	10.2%	10.1%	10.2%
Affordability: percentage of households receiving assistance with social housing rent payments	7.9%	7.5%	7.4%	7.1%	7.1%	-	-
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100	95.9	92.8	92.5	93.3	93.4	94.2

Figure 2.6.1 Housing deprivation index



2.7 Environmental

The immediate indoor and general outdoor living environments can also be used to indicate potential deprivation.

The indoor living environment, in this instance, focuses on the state of repair of houses. The Office of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation receives complaints about the state of repair of domestic properties (including all tenures). Care should be taken in the interpretation of trends for this measure over time as the Office has become increasingly proactive in encouraging more people to come forward with complaints, which may have led to an increase in numbers. In addition, the restrictions put in place to reduce the impact of COVID-19 affected access to properties for much of 2020.

In terms of the outdoor environment, three factors were taken into account, as shown in the table below.

The Office of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation monitors the air quality across the island and collects information on a range of pollutants. The pollutants selected for this indicator are nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide. A three year rolling average is used to smooth out random variations from one year to the next.

In terms of road safety, a three year average figure for the number of serious and fatal injuries resulting from road traffic accidents per year was calculated, based on figures published by the Guernsey Police.

Guernsey's beach bathing water quality is used to indicate standards in the outdoor living environment.

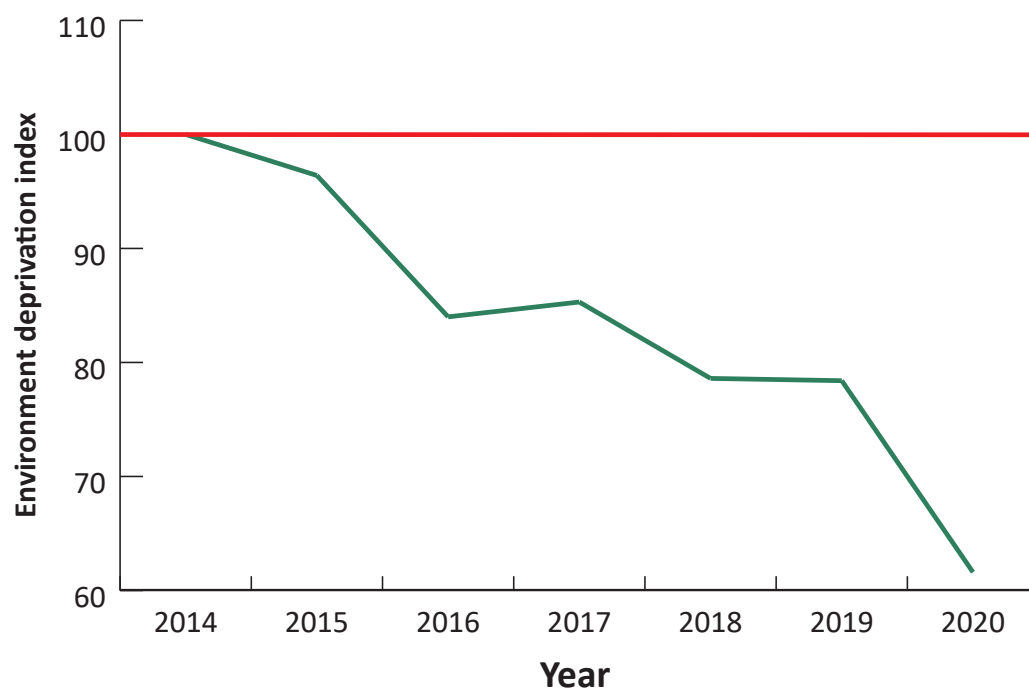
Table 2.7.1 Environmental deprivation indicators and index

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of housing complaints per 1,000 houses	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.7
Outdoor pollutant level, µg per m ³ - nitrogen dioxide (3 year average)	19.6	16.5	14.9	13.6	15.5	16.0	15.2
Outdoor pollutant level, µg per m ³ - sulphur dioxide (3 year average)	12.2	9.3	5.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9
Road traffic accident injuries (three year average)	12	11	10	13	12	11	7
Bathing water quality rating*	-	27	27	31	26	25	21
Index figure for domain (based on indicators above having equal weighting)	100	96.4	84.0	85.3	78.6	78.4	61.6

*The methodology changed in 2015 so data is only comparable from 2015 onwards. A reverse sliding scale is used where a classification of "Excellent" is given 1 point and "Poor" is given 4 points)

2.7 Environmental

Figure 2.7.1 Environmental deprivation index



3.1 Further Information

The indicators of potential deprivation presented in this report provide a baseline from where performance in relation to achieving the States' aims relating to relative poverty can begin to be measured and objectively assessed.

In future editions, trends will become clearer. Some of the indicators can be compared with other jurisdictions (with care regarding differences in methodologies used) and these may be added in future reports if readers indicate that these will be useful.

Considerable detail on income equality (one of the seven domains featured in this report) in particular is available in the separate **Guernsey Household Income Report**, which is available from www.gov.gg/household.

In some areas, refinements will be made to the way indicators are measured or presented, while maintaining the continuity of time series data as far as possible. Further information is provided in **Appendix 1** regarding how the individual domains could be weighted to reflect the relevant importance of each in terms of achieving the States' aims relating to relative poverty. Feedback in this regard or relating to any other aspect of this report is welcome.

4.1 Contact details

You may also be interested in other States of Guernsey Data and Analysis publications, which are all available online at www.gov.gg/data. Please contact us for further information.

E-mail: dataandanalysis@gov.gg

Write / visit: Data and Analysis
Sir Charles Frossard House
La Charroterie
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 1FH

Appendix 1 - weightings and overall index figures

All bar one of the domains presented in this report include more than one individual measure of potential deprivation. The English methodology applies a weighting to each indicator to derive a score for each domain, which is then used to calculate an overall relative poverty level figure. However, since the set of Guernsey indicators varies slightly from the original set used, the weightings needed to be amended.

For the purposes of calculating a single figure for each domain within this report, each measure has been given equal weighting within its domain. These weightings may be revised for future reports, after further research and consultation has been undertaken regarding the relevant importance of each indicator and domain in terms of achieving the States of Guernsey's aims relating to relative poverty.

The weightings used in this report can be found in **Tables A.1.1 to A.1.7** below.

Table A.1.1 Weightings given to income indicators

Indicator	Weighting
Proportion of population whose household income is less than 60% of the median	0.5
Proportion of population who both have a household income of less than 60% of the median and who are not receiving supplementary benefit	0.5

Table A.1.2 Weightings given to employment indicators

Indicator	Weighting
Proportion of working age population receiving invalidity, severe disability or unemployment benefits, or carer's allowance	1.0

Table A.1.3 Weightings given to health indicators

Indicator	Weighting
Years of potential life lost per 10,000 population	0.25
Proportion of population receiving invalidity or severe disability benefits	0.25
Number of emergency admissions lasting at least 24 hours per capita	0.25
Excess winter mortality - under review (see page 8)	0
Average number of appointments per annum for those on Income Support divided by average for those not on the Benefit	0.25

Table A.1.4 Weightings given to education indicators

Indicator	Weighting
Those not achieving level 4 or higher at key stage 2	0.167
Those not achieving 5 A* to G GCSEs or equivalent at key stage 4	0.167
Secondary school absence rate	0.167
Proportion of 16 year olds not in education, employment or training	0.167
Proportion of 18 to 20 year olds not in education or employment	0.167
Number of approved applications for uniform grants as percentage of total school children	0.167

Appendix 1 - weightings and overall index figures

Table A.1.5 Weightings given to crime indicators

Indicator	Weighting
Violent crime per 10,000 population	0.25
Burglary per 10,000 population	0.25
Theft per 10,000 population	0.25
Criminal damage per 10,000 population	0.25

Table A.1.6 Weightings given to housing indicators

Indicator	Weighting (to 2017)	Weighting (from 2018)
Household overcrowding as percentage of households	0.20	0.25
Affordability: annual rent to earnings ratio	0.20	0.25
Affordability: purchase price to earnings ratio	0.20	0.25
Affordability: percentage of population in affordable housing	0.20	0.25
Affordability: percentage of households receiving assistance with social housing rent payments	0.20	-

Table A.1.7 Weightings given to environment indicators

Indicator	Weighting
Number of housing complaints per 1,000 houses	0.20
Outdoor pollutant level, µg per m³ - nitrogen dioxide	0.20
Outdoor pollutant level, µg per m³ - sulphur dioxide	0.20
Road traffic accident injuries	0.20
Bathing water quality	0.20

Table A.1.8 Weightings given to domains in the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Report

Indicator	Weighting
Income	22.5%
Employment	22.5%
Health	13.5%
Education	13.5%
Crime	9.33%
Housing	9.33%
Environment	9.33%

Appendix 1 - weightings and overall index figures

The diagram below illustrates how the index figure for each domain could be tracked visually over time. If the potential deprivation index decreased over time, it would get closer to the centre and if it increased, it would get further away, compared to the base year position.

This form of visualisation can be achieved without weighting individual domains. However, if an overall index figure were to be required, a weight would need to be determined for each domain. The weights used to calculate the indices in the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Report are shown in [Table A.1.8](#) on [page 20](#).

Figure A.1.1 Potential deprivation index by domain*

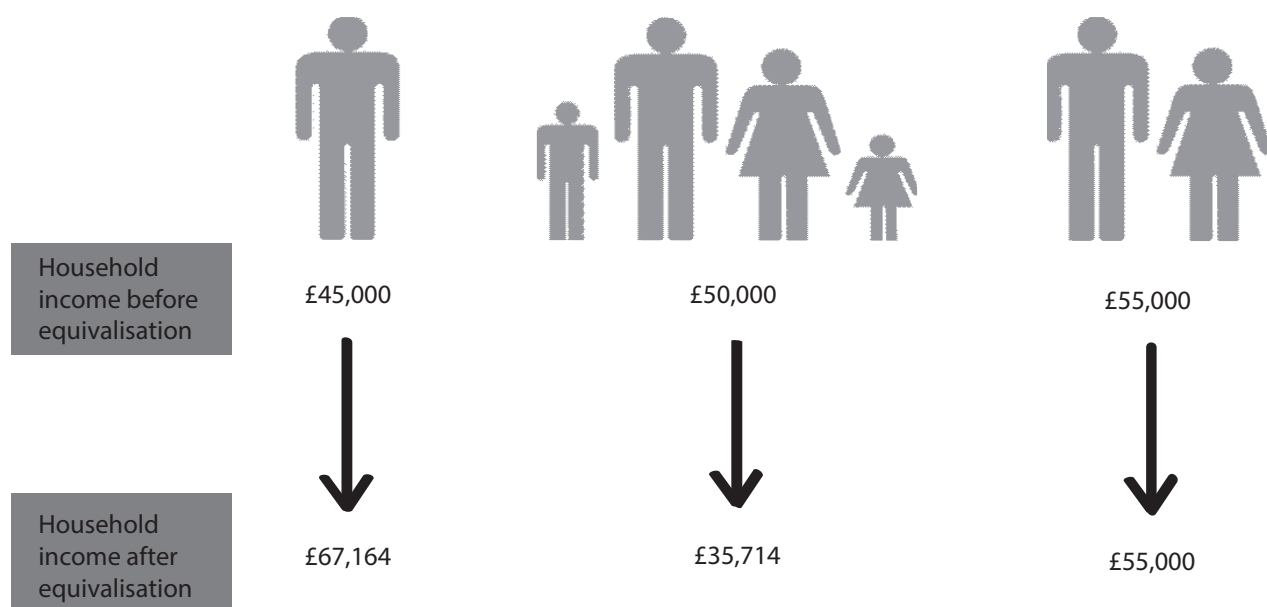


*The index for the education and health domains were not updated for 2020.

Appendix 2 - Income equivalisation and netting of income

The income that a household needs to attain a given standard of living will depend on its size and composition. “Equivalisation” means adjusting a household’s income for size and composition so households can be looked at on a more comparable basis. Gross incomes have been equivalised using the ‘Modified-OECD’ equivalence scale, in which each household is given a weighting depending on its composition and this is divided by its gross household income. Households of two adults and no children do not see their gross incomes change after equivalisation, whilst incomes of households comprising more than two adults are scaled down. Households containing fewer than two adults will have their income scaled up after equivalisation.

As an example, take a household of two adults and two children and a gross income of £50,000. If this is compared with a household containing just one adult with a gross income of £45,000, then although the larger household had a higher gross income it is the smaller one that has the higher equivalised income. This is illustrated in the diagram below.



Appendix 2 - Income equivalisation and netting of income

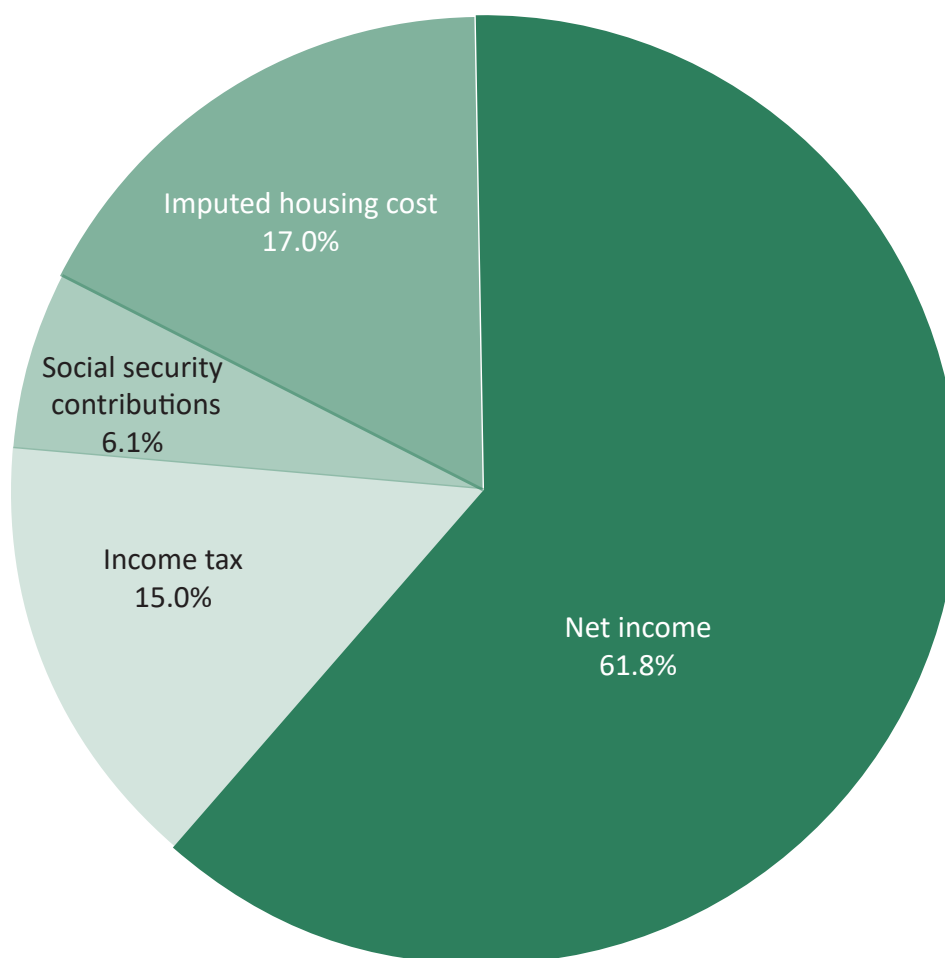
The report provides data on equivalised household income from 2014 to 2020 after tax, social security contributions and imputed housing costs have been deducted. Housing costs referred to here mean mortgage and rent costs. The income remaining after these deductions broadly indicates the amount of money left to buy goods and services, often termed disposable income. The overall breakdown of gross income to net income is shown in **Figure A2.1**.

The housing cost in these calculations has been imputed as the actual cost of housing within individual households is not known; however, the tenure type and property size is known and can be combined with data on average rental and purchase prices to estimate the housing costs for privately rented and owner occupied properties with a mortgage.

For those properties which are rented either through the States of Guernsey or Guernsey Housing Association, housing costs have been calculated according to the rental values for property type as set by the States of Guernsey or Guernsey Housing Association.

Please note that in the case of those households which have been identified as owner occupied without a mortgage no housing cost has been deducted from these incomes.

Figure A2.1: Breakdown of gross income to income net of social security, income tax and housing costs (equivalised) 2019





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