

Selective Licencing Review

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Introduction

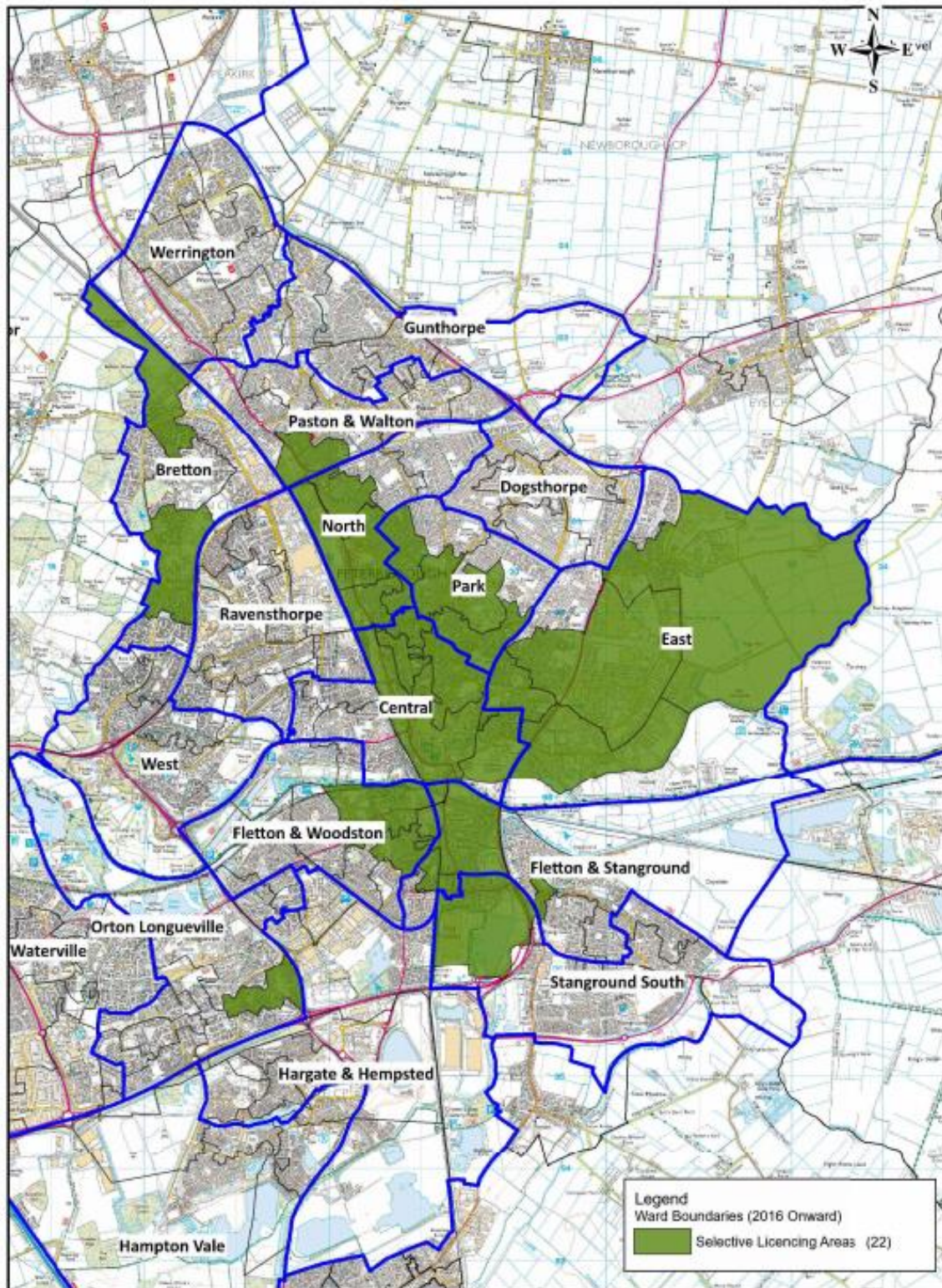
In March 2016 the City Council adopted a Selective Licencing scheme which was developed and consulted on in 2015. The application stated:

Providing affordable, warm, safe and secure housing is essential to helping communities to thrive. The significant impact a person's housing has on their health and well-being is widely recognised. Housing is a key factor for health with worse health outcomes linked to poorer areas. The improvement of housing conditions will enable better living conditions, reduce illness and promote better achievement in the local population, particularly in education and employment levels.

The private rented sector has grown in the City and the quality of some of the rented accommodation in certain areas of the City is very poor, with landlords exploiting tenants and putting their health at risk due to their living conditions. Therefore the City Council is proposing selective licencing in certain areas of the City to contribute to the raising of the housing conditions in the private rented sector and therefore the health and wellbeing of our residents.

The map below shows the Selective Licencing areas from 2015.

Peterborough Selective Licencing Areas 2015 (LSOA)



The scheme had several conditions:

- Housing demand

- Anti-social behaviour
- Housing conditions
- Migration
- Deprivation
- Crime

Each condition was measured by local metrics available at LSOA level. These informed the proposal of the areas covered by the scheme. This paper reviews the key metrics used as a baseline for the development of the scheme in each condition, and compares the most up to date available figure (between October 2020 – January 2021) to the baseline to evaluate what has changed. The metrics are set out in Appendix 1.

This paper analyses activity in response to received complaints, mapping postcodes of location of complaints to LSOAs. It then reviews changes in housing condition. This relates to the first objective, to improve housing conditions.

The paper then discusses changes in the housing demand, anti-social behaviour, deprivation and crime conditions. This relates to the second objectives, to improve residents' health and well being. No information was available on migration which was comparable to the baseline figure.

Key conclusions

- Housing complaints / enforcement activity – 2,764 complaints were received about properties in SL area, approximately 153 per quarter.
- Housing conditions – overall, the percentage of dwellings with hazards has fallen across the city. Several LSOAs in the SL area have reduced category 1 hazards the most of any LSOAs in the city; reductions in category 2 hazards as proportion of dwellings is more evenly distributed.
- Housing demand – the population of Peterborough has grown, with the population in the SL area growing faster than the rest of the city. The number of dwellings has increased more than in the rest of the city. The amount of private rented stock has increased more in the SL area than in the rest of the city.
- Average house prices have increased in a majority of the Selective Licencing areas. In 6 LSOAs the increase has been as much as the average increase across the city.
- Anti-social behaviour in the city has fallen, although it has not fallen as much in the SL area as in the non-SL area. Incidents of ASB occurred at roughly double the rate in the SL area in 2019-20 as they did in the non-SL area.
- Flytipping has increased significantly across the city. It has increased more than the citywide and non-SL areas in the Selective Licencing area. The SL area has a higher rate than the citywide and non-SL areas.
- Rubbish accumulation incidents decreased, in all areas. The SL area still has a higher rate than the city average and the non-SL area.

- In the Selective Licencing area, across 4 of the 5 indices of deprivation, there has been improvement compared to the rest of the country, in the sense that fewer LSOAs are in more deprived deciles in 2019 compared to 2015. However, the Education and Skills index has slightly worsened.
- Across the city, crime has increased from 80 crimes per 1,000 to 107 crimes per 1,000. In the SL area the rate has increased but not by as much, although it is still higher at 182.2 crimes per 1,000 in 2019-20. In the non-SL area, crime is lower at 82.9 crimes per 1,000 people, but has increased from 56.7 crimes per 1,000 in 2015.

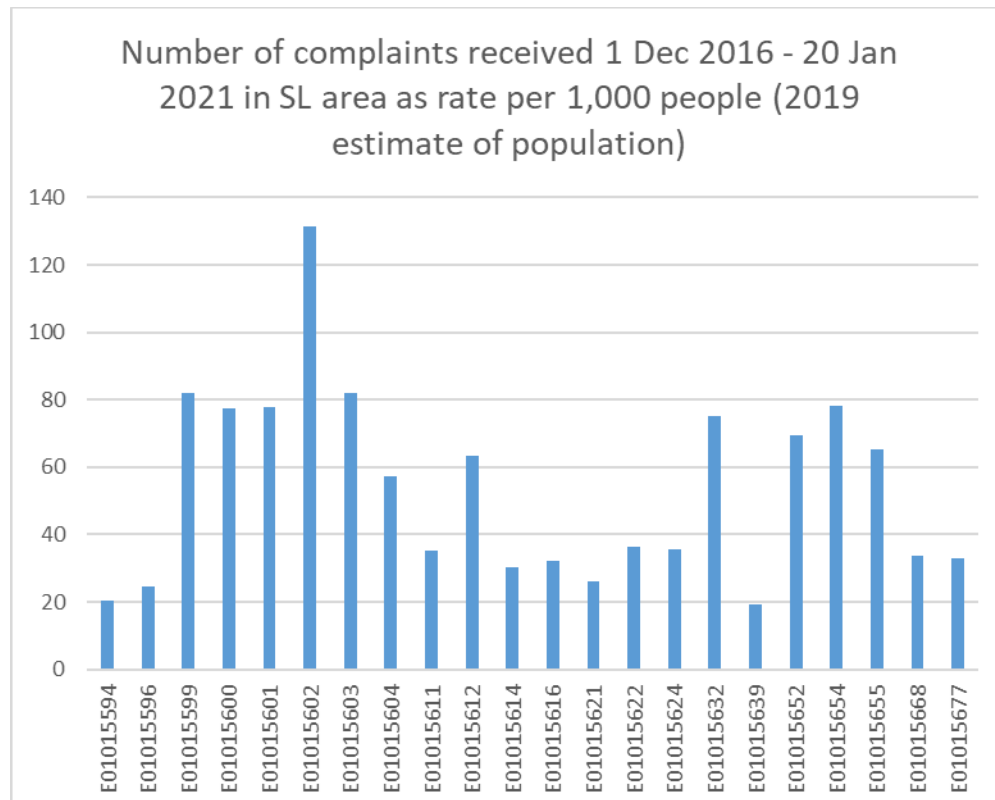
Housing Complaints / Enforcement Activity

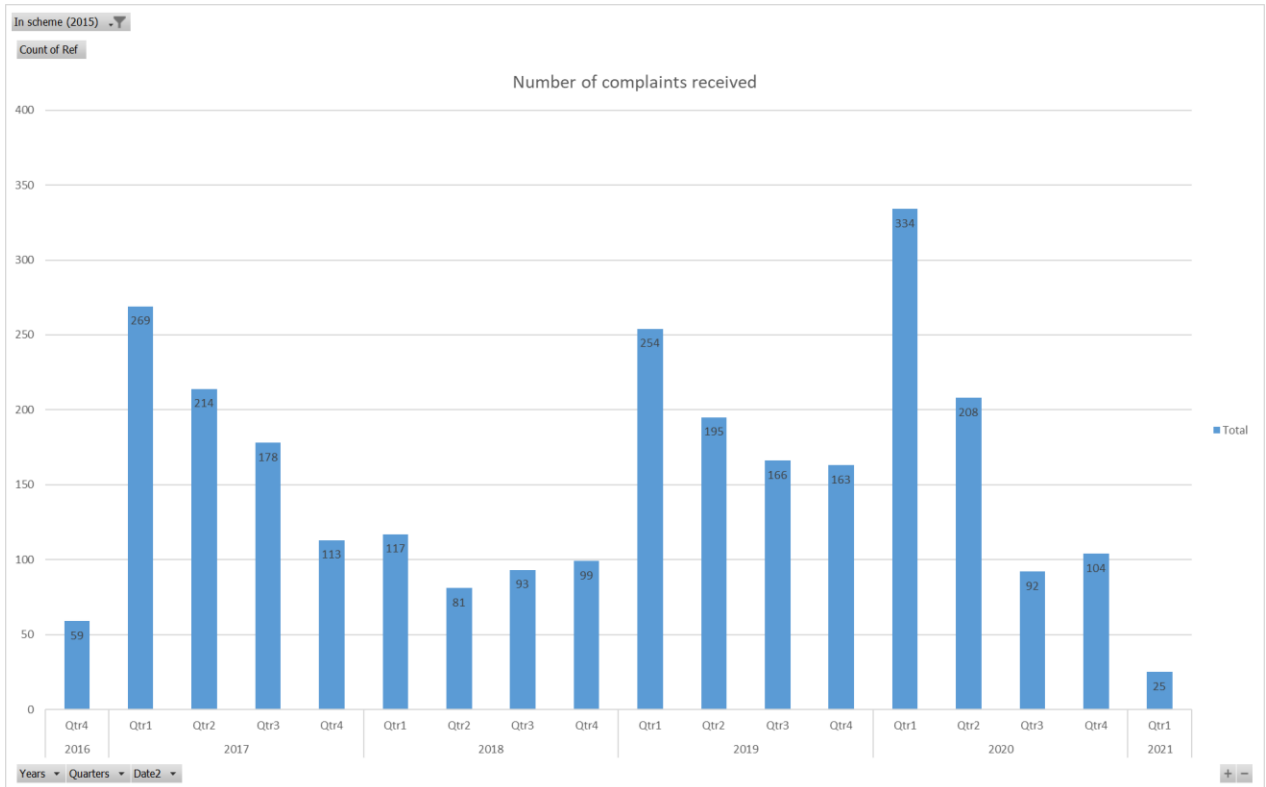
A dataset of complaints received and logged between 1 December 2016 and 20 January 2021 was extracted from M3. The postcodes were cleaned and LSOA of the centre of the postcode area was identified. The LSOA was the geographical unit used to determine the SL area. Based on LSOA, complaints were allocated as in or out of SL area. This gives the following results:

Total complaints	4453
Postcodes identified following cleaning	4399 (98.8%)
LSOA of postcode of complaint in SL area	2764
LSOA of postcode of complaint outside SL area	1689

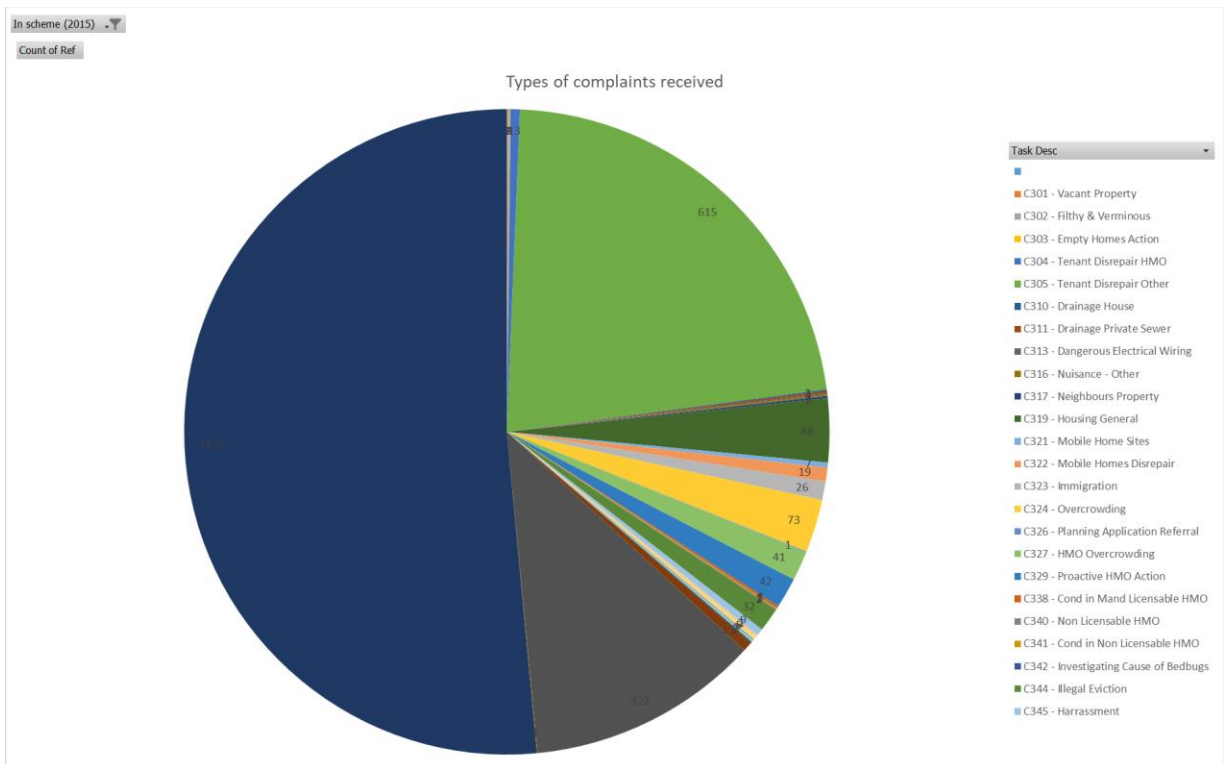
LSOAs and postcode sectors are not coterminous. More details here <https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/06938ffe68de49de98709b0c2ea7c21a>. States, 'Postcodes are best-fitted by plotting the location of the postcode's mean address into the areas of the output geographies'.

Of the LSOAs in the SL area, this method identified an average of 56.2 complaints received per 1,000 people in each LSOA (2019 population estimate). This compares to an average of 11 per 1,000 people in the non-SL area (2019 population estimate).



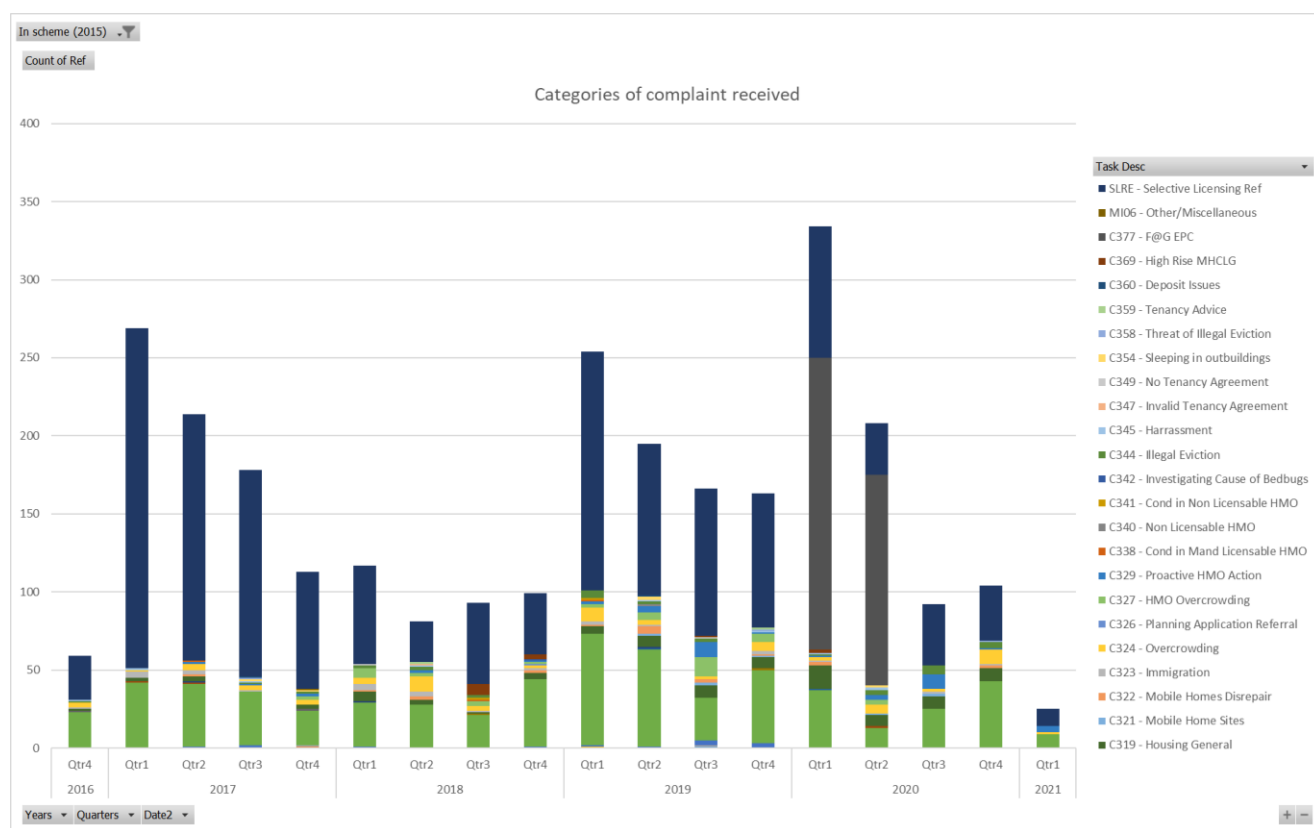


On average there were 153 complaints received relating to properties in the SL area per quarter.



51% of complaints were categorised as 'SLRE - Selective Licensing Ref'. 12% were categorised as 'C377 - F@G EPC'. 22% were categorised as 'C305 - Tenant Disrepair Other'.

(this category was only used during Q1 and Q2 of 2020). 3% were categorised as ‘C319 – Housing General’. 3% were categorised as ‘C324 – Overcrowding’.



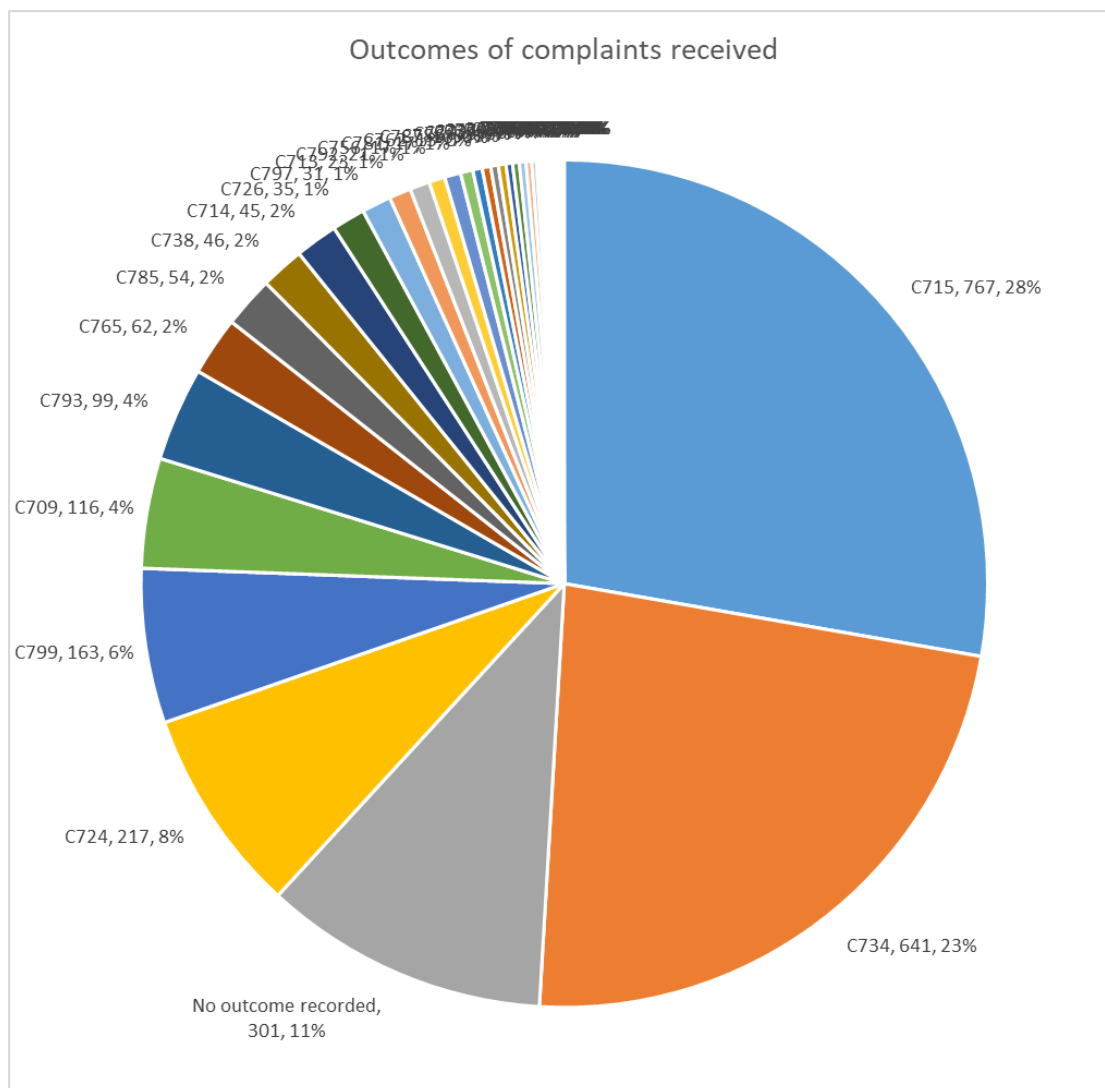
In scheme area?

Complaint type	In scheme area?		Grand Total
	No	Yes	
		1	1
C301 - Vacant Property	7	1	8
C302 - Filthy & Verminous	1	2	3
C303 - Empty Homes Action		1	1
C304 - Tenant Disrepair HMO	19	13	32
C305 - Tenant Disrepair Other	961	615	1576
C310 - Drainage House	9	2	11
C311 - Drainage Private Sewer	8	3	11
C312 - Disconnection	3		3
C313 - Dangerous Electrical Wiring	1	2	3
C316 - Nuisance - Other	3	2	5
C317 - Neighbours Property	8	3	11
C319 - Housing General	85	88	173
C321 - Mobile Home Sites	17	7	24
C322 - Mobile Homes Disrepair	19	19	38
C323 - Immigration	37	26	63
C324 - Overcrowding	137	73	210
C326 - Planning Application Referral	1	1	2
C327 - HMO Overcrowding	49	41	90

C329 - Proactive HMO Action	61	42	103
C336 - Mandatory Licensable HMO	10		10
C338 - Cond in Mand Licensable HMO	7	3	10
C340 - Non Licensable HMO	1	1	2
C341 - Cond in Non Licensable HMO	1	2	3
C342 - Investigating Cause of Bedbugs	3	1	4
C344 - Illegal Eviction	33	32	65
C345 - Harrassment	13	9	22
C347 - Invalid Tenancy Agreement		1	1
C348 - No Rent Book	1		1
C349 - No Tenancy Agreement	1	2	3
C354 - Sleeping in outbuildings	19	5	24
C356 - Notice To Quit	1		1
C357 - Withdrawal of Services	1		1
C358 - Threat of Illegal Eviction	5	3	8
C359 - Tenancy Advice	7	2	9
C360 - Deposit Issues	2	2	4
C369 - High Rise MHCLG	2	13	15
C377 - F@G EPC	121	322	443
MI06 - Other/Miscellaneous		1	1
SLRE - Selective Licensing Ref	34	1423	1457
TSC - Trading Standards Case	1		1
Grand Total	1689	2764	4453

'SLRE' types of complaints were proactive work by the enforcement team rather than reactive work prompted by a contact from the public. 'F@G EPC' were also proactive. Removing these from the total gives a total of 20.7 'reactive' complaints per 1,000 people in the SL area, and 10.0 complaints per 1,000 people in the non-SL area (2019 population estimate).

Outcomes of complaints were as follows:



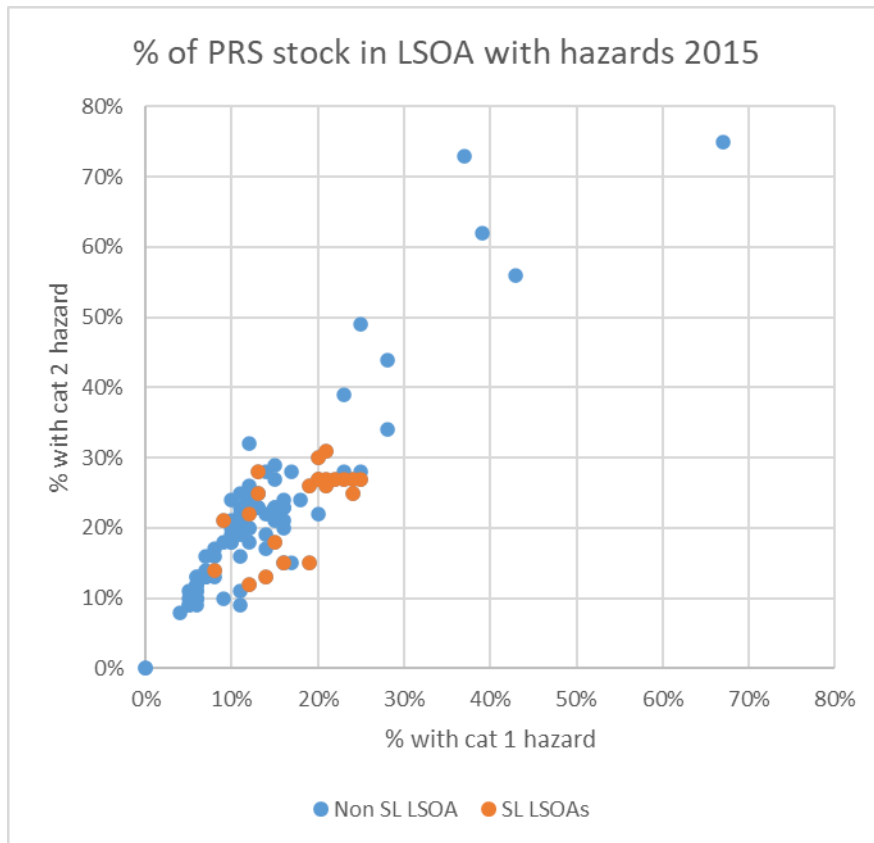
[Need look up about what these categories mean – Jo Colverson is pulling out the table]

Consider cross-tab of complaint categories and outcomes

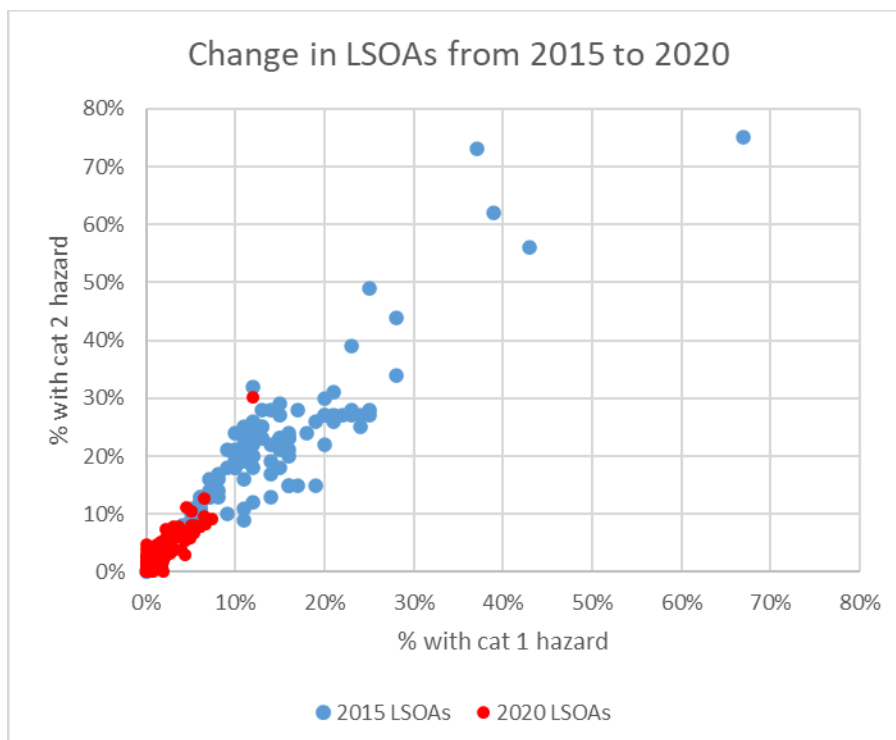
Housing conditions

The housing conditions area is measured by the proportion of private rented stock which has a hazard, by LSOA.

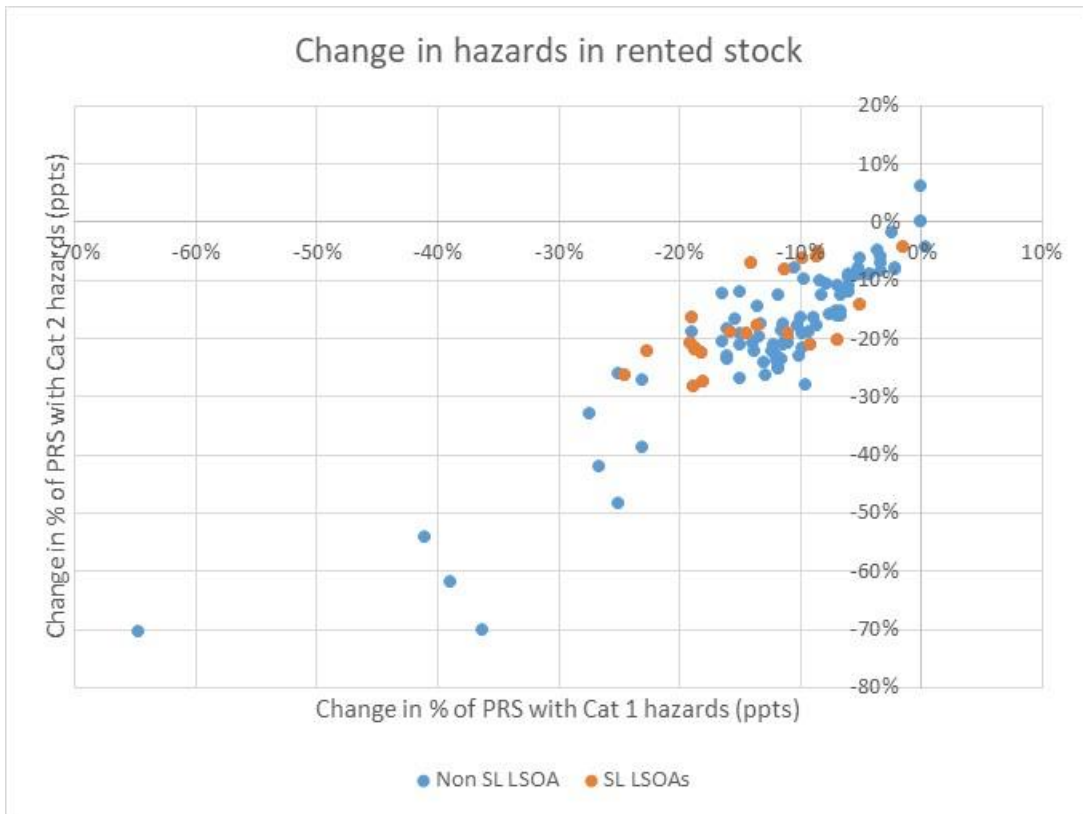
In 2015, there was a wide range of difference between different LSOAs (SL LSOAs are shown in orange).



Overall, since then, the picture has improved and the majority of LSOAs have a lower proportion of private rented stock with hazards.

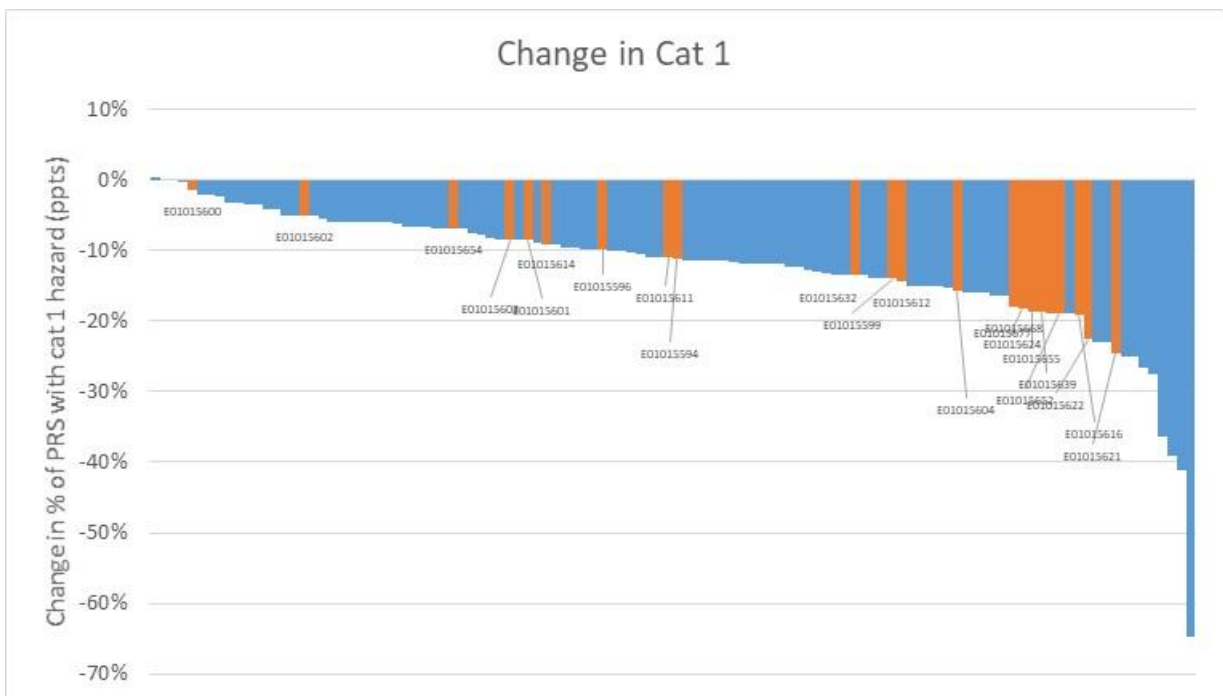


Change between 2015 and 2020, with SL LSOAs identified specifically, is shown on the following chart:

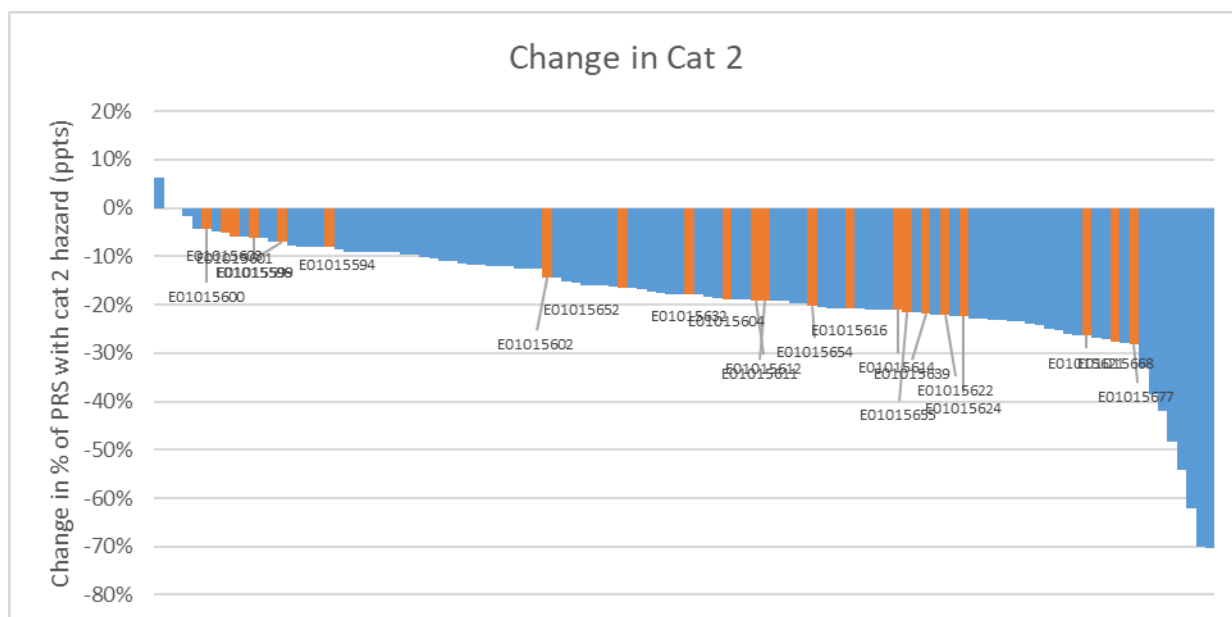


This shows that all SL LSOAs have a lower proportion of category 1 or category 2 hazards in private rented stock.

The amount of change varies across the SL LSOAs. Several have seen more of a decrease than most LSOAs in the city (LSOAs on the right hand side of the chart below).



The LSOAs in the SL area have all seen a decrease in category 2 hazards – although there is not a clear pattern for that group of LSOAs in particular.



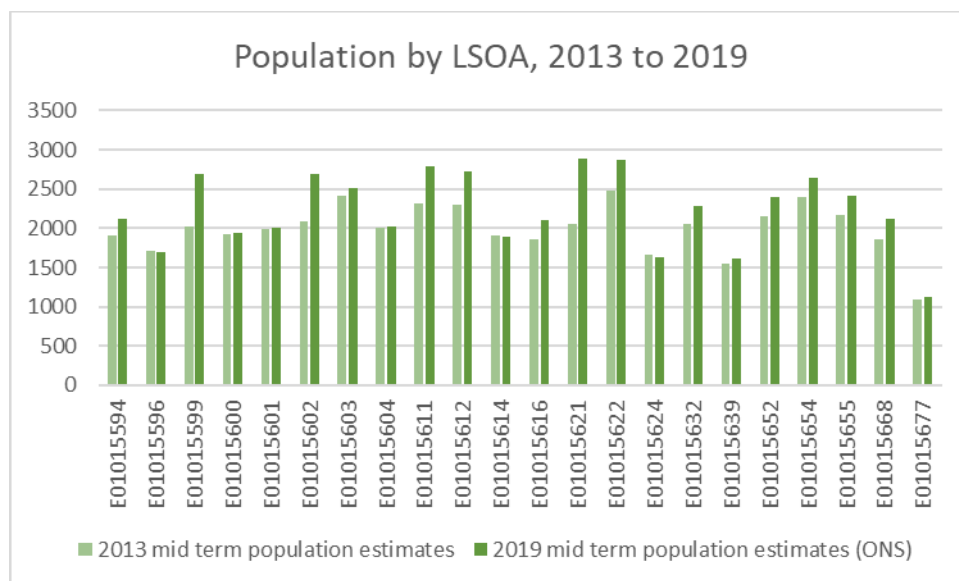
Code	LSOACode2015	Ward	% of PRS stock in LSOA with a Cat1 hazard 2015	% of PRS stock in LSOA with a Cat1 hazard (Unique Properties) 2020	Change in Cat 1 %pts	% of PRS stock in LSOA with a Cat2 hazard 2015	% of PRS stock in LSOA with a Cat2 hazard (Unique Properties) 2020	Change in Cat 2 %pts
Peterborough 011C	E01015594	Bretton North	14%	3%	-11%	13%	5%	-8%
Peterborough 009B	E01015596	Bretton North	12%	2%	-10%	12%	6%	-6%
Peterborough 014A	E01015599	Central	19%	5%	-14%	15%	8%	-7%
Peterborough 014B	E01015600	Central	8%	7%	-1%	14%	10%	-4%
Peterborough 012A	E01015601	Central	16%	7%	-9%	15%	9%	-6%
Peterborough 014C	E01015602	Central	9%	4%	-5%	21%	7%	-14%
Peterborough 010A	E01015603	Central	15%	7%	-8%	18%	13%	-5%
Peterborough 010B	E01015604	Central	21%	5%	-16%	26%	7%	-19%
Peterborough 013B	E01015611	East	12%	1%	-11%	22%	3%	-19%
Peterborough 014D	E01015612	East	20%	6%	-14%	27%	8%	-19%
Peterborough 013D	E01015614	East	13%	4%	-9%	25%	4%	-21%
Peterborough 013F	E01015616	East	22%	3%	-19%	27%	6%	-21%
Peterborough 017A	E01015621	Fletton and Woodston	25%	1%	-24%	27%	1%	-26%
Peterborough 016A	E01015622	Fletton and Woodston	24%	1%	-23%	25%	3%	-22%
Peterborough 017C	E01015624	Fletton and Woodston	20%	2%	-18%	27%	5%	-22%
Peterborough 010C	E01015632	North	19%	5%	-14%	26%	8%	-18%
Peterborough 021B	E01015639	Orton Longueville	21%	2%	-19%	27%	5%	-22%
Peterborough 012C	E01015652	Park	24%	5%	-19%	27%	11%	-16%
Peterborough 012E	E01015654	Park	13%	6%	-7%	28%	8%	-20%
Peterborough 014E	E01015655	Park	23%	4%	-19%	27%	5%	-22%
Peterborough 017E	E01015668	Stanground Central	20%	2%	-18%	30%	2%	-28%
Peterborough 010E	E01015677	Walton	21%	2%	-19%	31%	3%	-28%

Housing Demand

Population

In Peterborough, the population has grown from 188,373 residents (as at mid-2013, ONS estimate, used in the development of the selective licencing area) to an estimated 202,259 residents (mid-2019 ONS estimate, latest available at time of writing). This is a 7% increase overall.

Within the Selective Licencing area, the population growth has not been even:

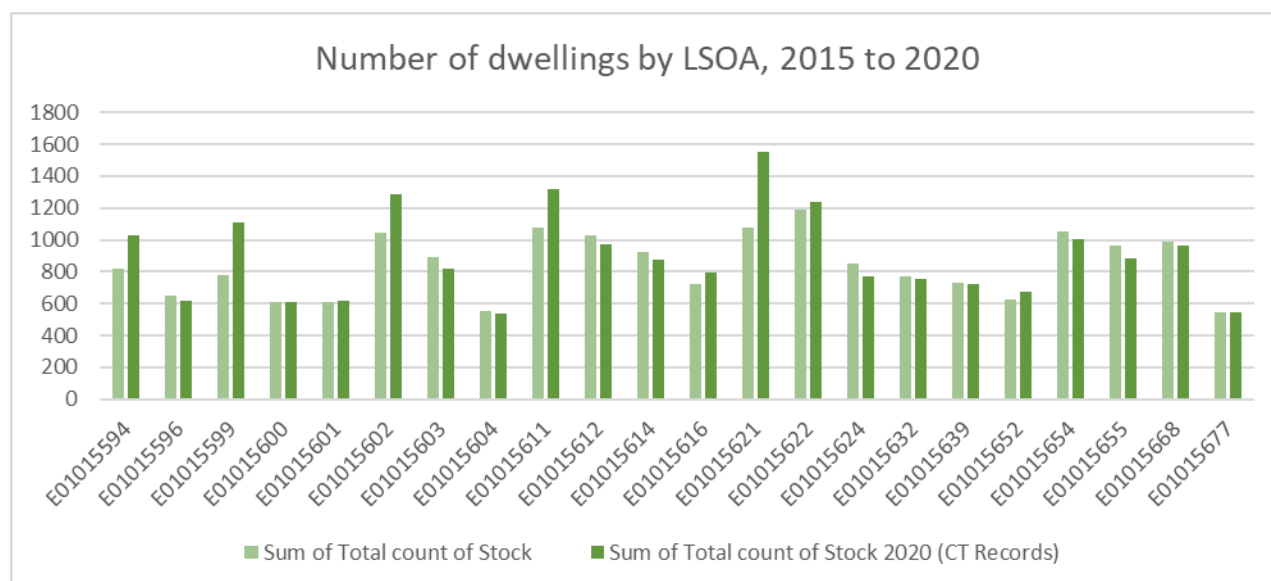


Overall in the area, the population has grown from 43,913 to 49,178 (an increase of 12%, faster than the city overall, and faster than the non-SL area, which grew by 6% from 144,460 to 153,081). In 13 out of 22 LSOAs, the population has grown by more than 10%, with more growth in some areas. In 5599 (Central) population has grown by 33%, in 5602 (Central) population has grown by 29%, and in 5621 (Fletton and Stanground) it has grown by 40%.

Dwellings

The number of dwellings in Peterborough has also grown to 86,832 dwellings (CT Records 2020), which is an increase from the 2015 BRE House Condition Report which recorded 82,401 dwellings. This is a 5% increase overall.

In the Selective Licensing area, the number of dwellings in total has grown from 18,481 to 19,691, a 6.5% rise of 1,210 dwellings. In the non-SL area, the number of dwellings has grown from 63,920 to 67,141, a 5% increase.



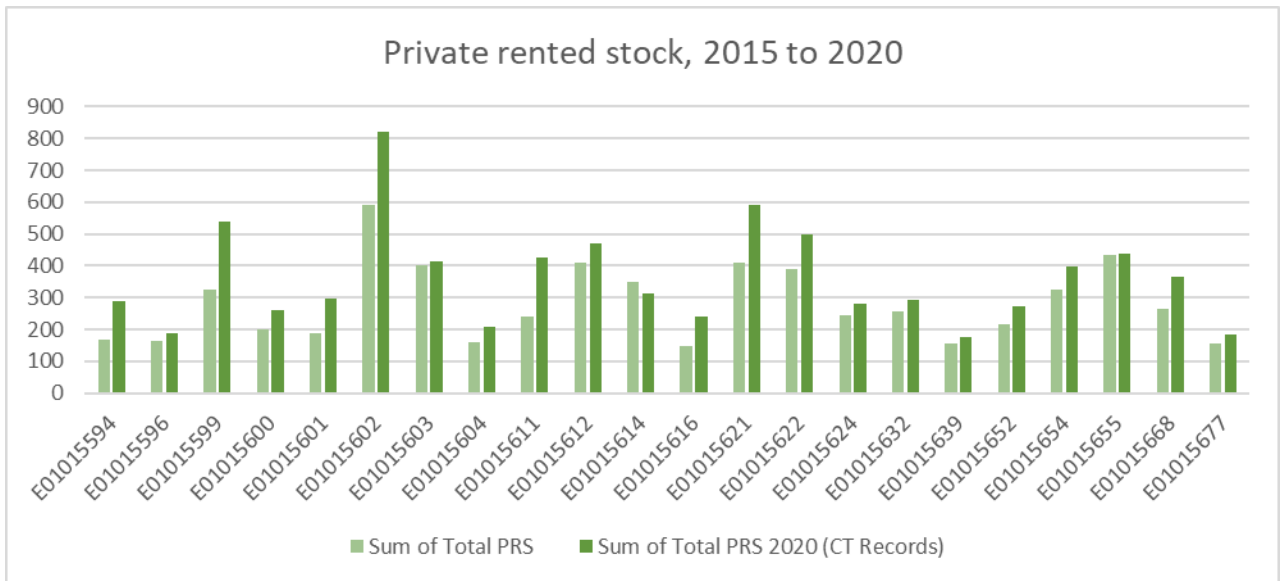
The growth has not been evenly spread. 18 out of 22 LSOAs have seen less than 10% change +/-, and some have seen a lot more. 5599 (Central) has seen the number of dwellings grow by 42%, 5602 (Central) has seen dwellings grow by 23%, 5611 (Central) has grown by 29.5%, 5616 (East) has grown by 55%, 5621 (Fletton and Stanground) has grown by 44%.

Private rented

In most areas the amount of private rented stock has increased. Across the whole city, 16,353 privately rented dwellings have swelled to 21,823 (a 33% increase). Previously 20% of the city's housing stock was rented, since 2015 it has grown to 25%.

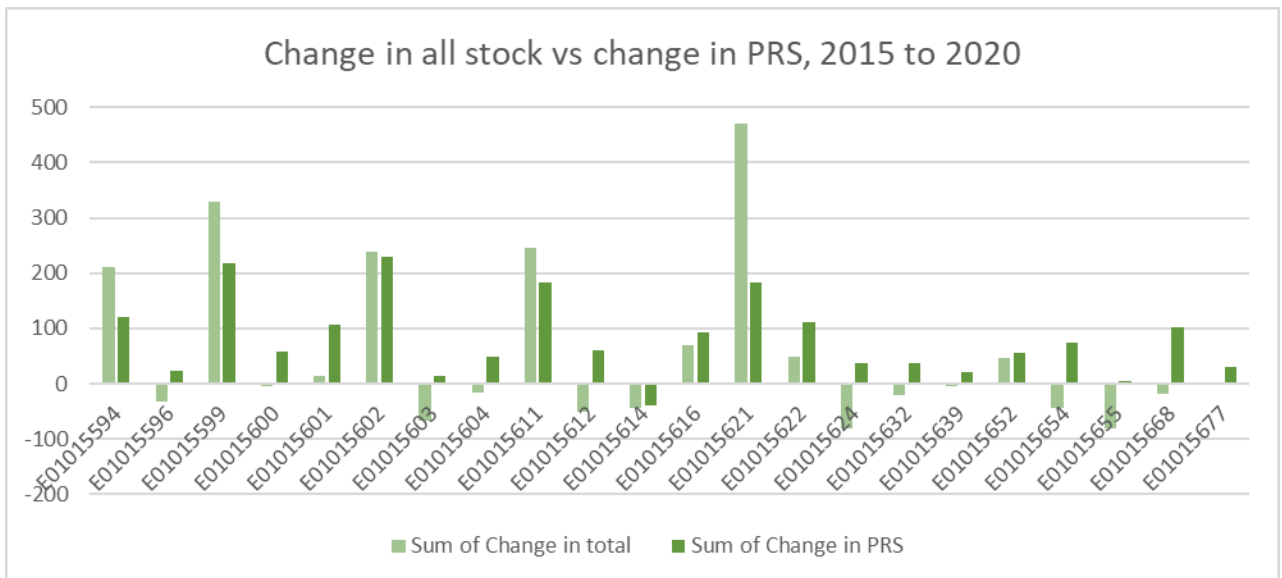
In the Selective Licencing area, the number of private rented dwellings has increased from 6,205 to 7,980 (1,775 dwellings), an increase of 29%. In 2015 35% of total stock in the SL area was private rented, since then it has grown to 41%. In the non-SL area, the number of private rented dwellings has increased from 10,148 to 13,843, an increase of 36%. In 2015 12% of the non-SL stock was rented, since then it has grown to 20%.

The total contribution of the private rented stock has stayed approximately similar, with the Selective Licencing area contributing 38% of the total private rented stock of the city in 2015 while rising slightly to 40% in 2020.



LSOAs that have increased their total amount of private rented stock by more than the citywide trend (a 33% increase) are 5594 (Bretton), 5599 (Central), 5601 (Central), 5602 (Central), 5611 (East), 5616 (East), 5621 (Fletton and Stanground), 5668 Stanground Central).

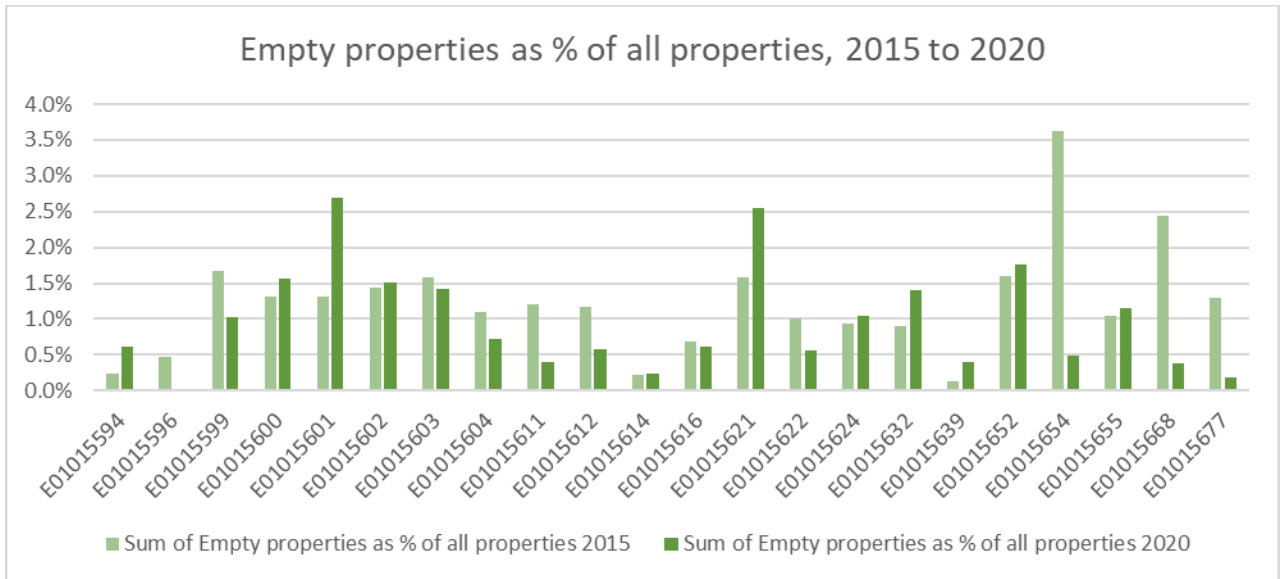
In cases where there was a large increase in total stock, the increase in PRS has generally been slightly smaller than the total increase. However, there are many LSOAs where the total stock has fallen and the PRS has increased.



Empty Properties

Overall in the whole city, the number of properties that are empty has stayed the same (540 in 2015, 541 in 2020), although the percentage has decreased slightly given the increase in the number of dwellings (0.7% in 2015 compared to 0.6% in 2020).

In the Selective Licencing area, the number of empty properties has decreased from 235 to 210 (1.2% of all properties decreasing to 1.0%). In the non-SL area, the number of empty properties has increased from 305 (0.4%) to 331 (0.4%).



In 5601 (Central) and 5621 (Fletton and Stanground) the proportion of empty properties has increased more than other areas. In 5654 (Park) and 5668 (Stanground South) the proportion of empty properties has decreased significantly. In 18 of 22 LSOAs the proportion of empty properties was above the city average in 2015; in 2020 it was only 14.

House prices

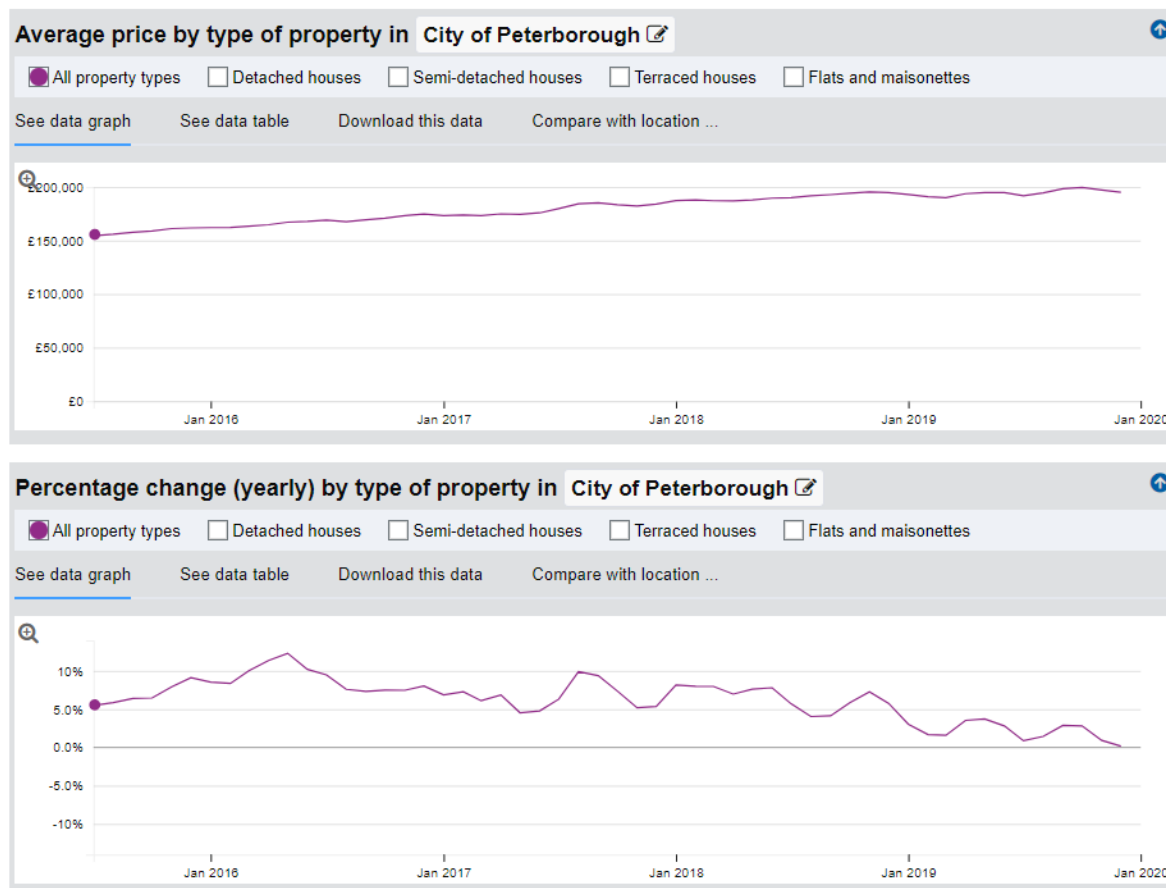
The ONS produces a House Price Index which allows assessment of house price change over the period. In mid-2015, one average in Peterborough a house cost approx. £154,000. At the end of 2019 the average price had increased to £195,000, an increase of 27%. The rate of change slowed towards the second half of the period. The data from the ONS is shown below:

House Price Statistics

City of Peterborough for July 2015 to December 2019

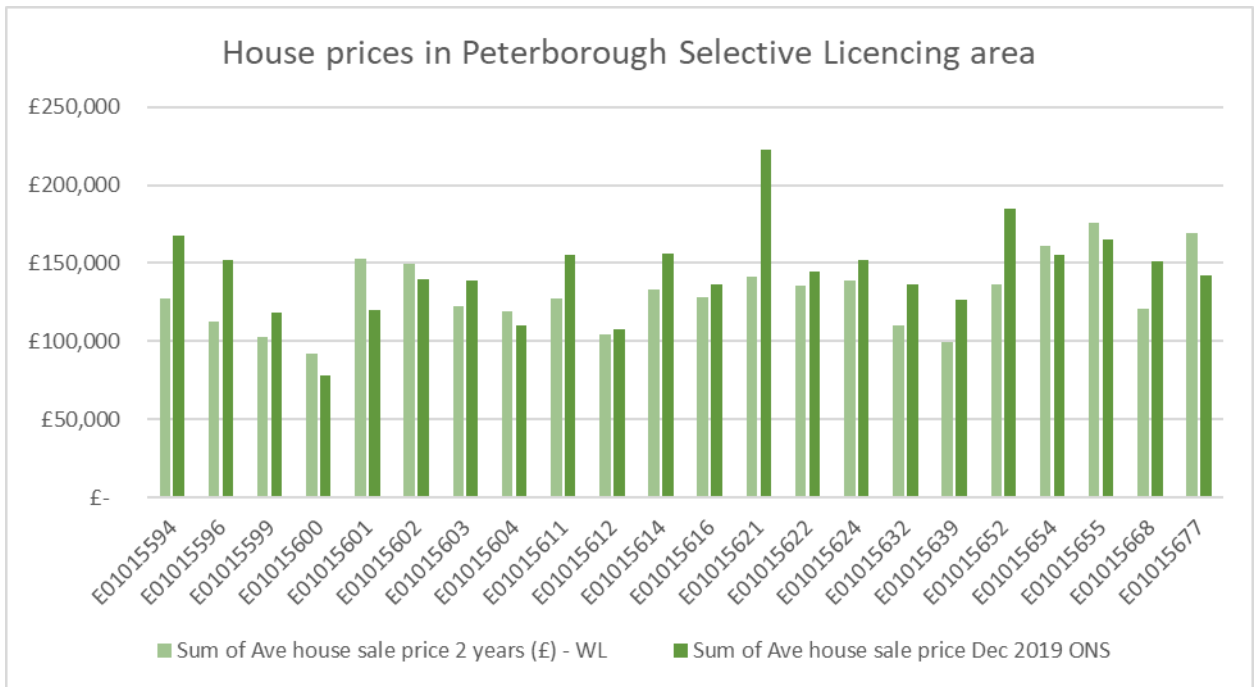
Type of property

Track the index, average price and both monthly and annual change for all property types or focus on one in particular.

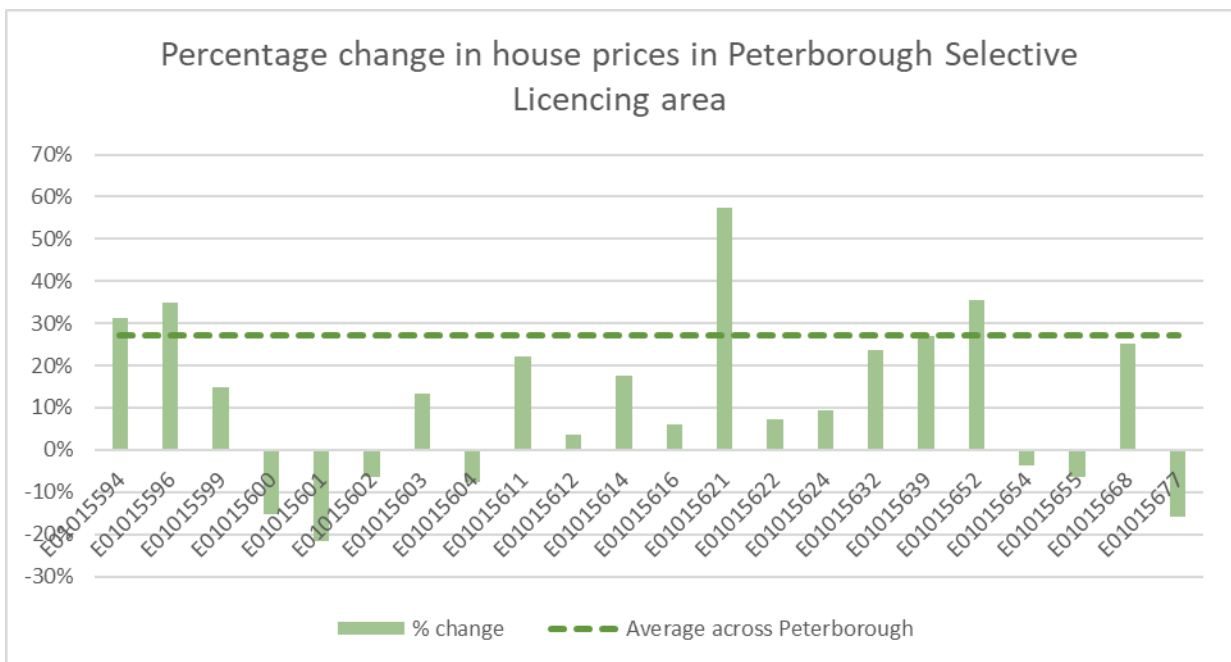


Source: <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/browse?from=2015-07-01&location=http%3A%2F%2Flandregistry.data.gov.uk%2Fid%2Fregion%2Fcity-of-peterborough&to=2019-12-01&lang=en>

In the Selective Licencing area, house prices have increased in 15 LSOAs in the selective Licencing area, and decreased in 7 of 22 LSOAs.



The next graph shows the percentage change compared to the overall citywide change:



If the tenure of the properties sold in the area was different then that could have an impact on average cost, for example if small flats were built and sold then the average cost of each transaction would be lower.

Anti-social behaviour and enviro-crime

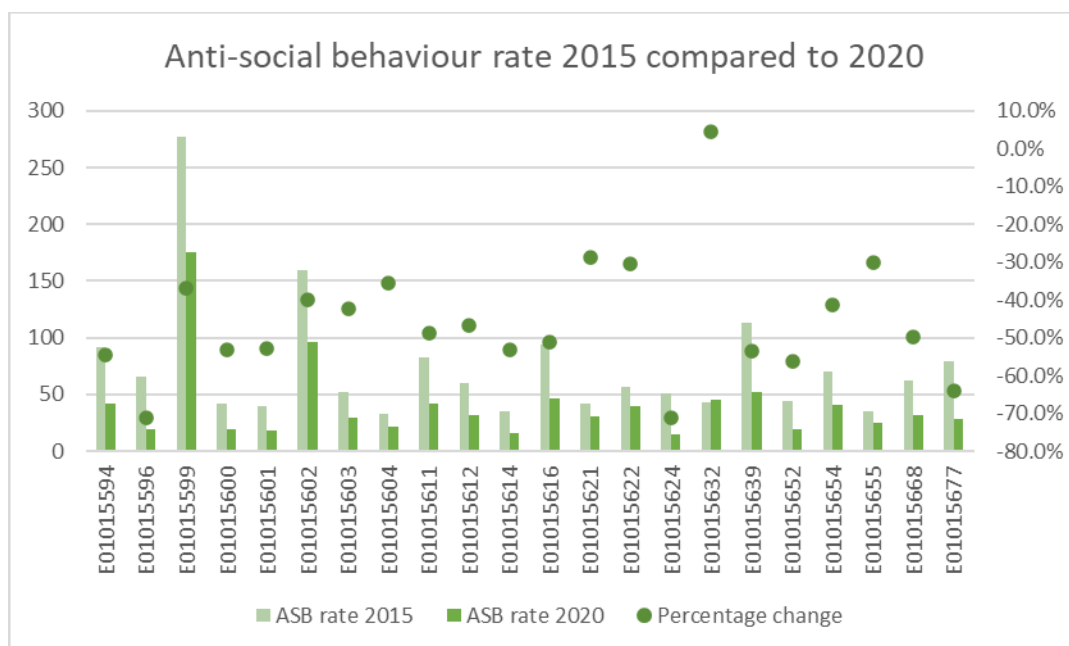
Anti-social behaviour

In 2015 the citywide rate for anti-social behaviour was 44.2 incidents per 1,000 people over the year. This reduced to 25.7 in 2020 – a 38% reduction in rate.

ASB incidents in the Selective Licencing area made up 38.6% of all ASB incidents in the city in 2015, and approximately the same figure in 2020 (40.4%).

The rate of ASB incidents fell from 73.3 per 1,000 in the SL area to 42.7 per 1,000, a 35% reduction in rate. In all but one of the LSOAs in the Selective Licencing area, the rate of ASB fell. In 5632 (North) the number of incidents increased by nearly 5% (from 89 to 103 incidents recorded in the year). In the non-SL area, there were 5,112 ASB incidents in 2015 and 3,095 incidents in 2019-20, a change in rate from 35.4 per 1,000 people to 20.2 per 1,000, or a 39% decrease.

In most LSOAs the rate of ASB fell by more than the citywide average. The ones where it fell by less than the citywide average were 5599 (Central), 5602 (Central), 5604 (North), 5621 (Fletton and Stanground), 5622 (Fletton and Stanground), 5654 (Park), and 5655 (Park).

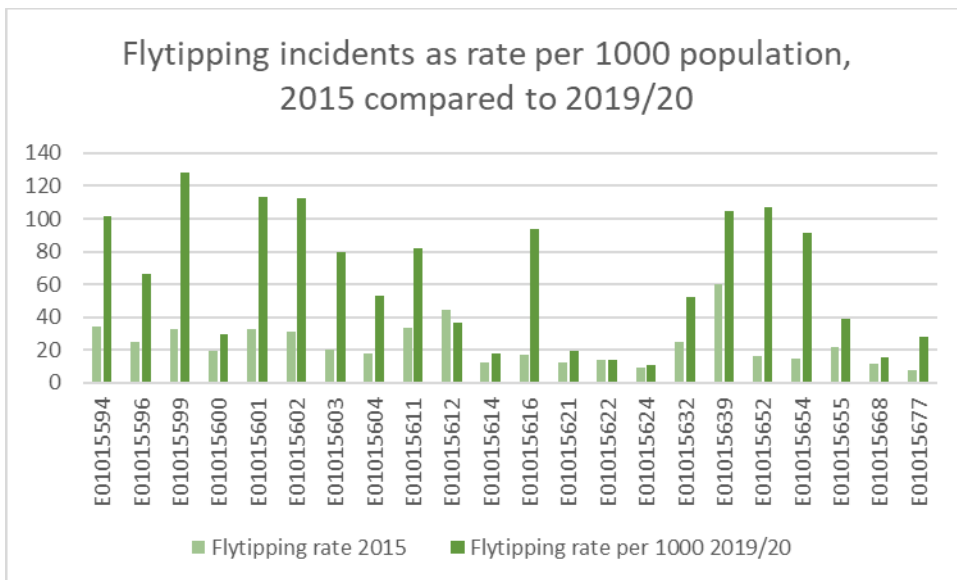


Flytipping

Across the city, recorded flytipping incidents increased in 2020 compared to 2015. There were 2,913 incidents in 2015 and 8,412 in 2020, a 189% increase. The rate of flytipping incidents increased from 15 per 1,000 people to 42 per 1,000 people.

Across the Selective Licencing area, flytipping incidents increased from 1,028 to 3,184, a 210% increase. The rate increased from 23.4 incidents per 1,000 to 64.7 per 1,000. In the non-SL area, the number of incidents increased from 1,885 to 5,228, a 177% increase, increasing from 13 incidents per 1,000 people to 34.2 per 1,000.

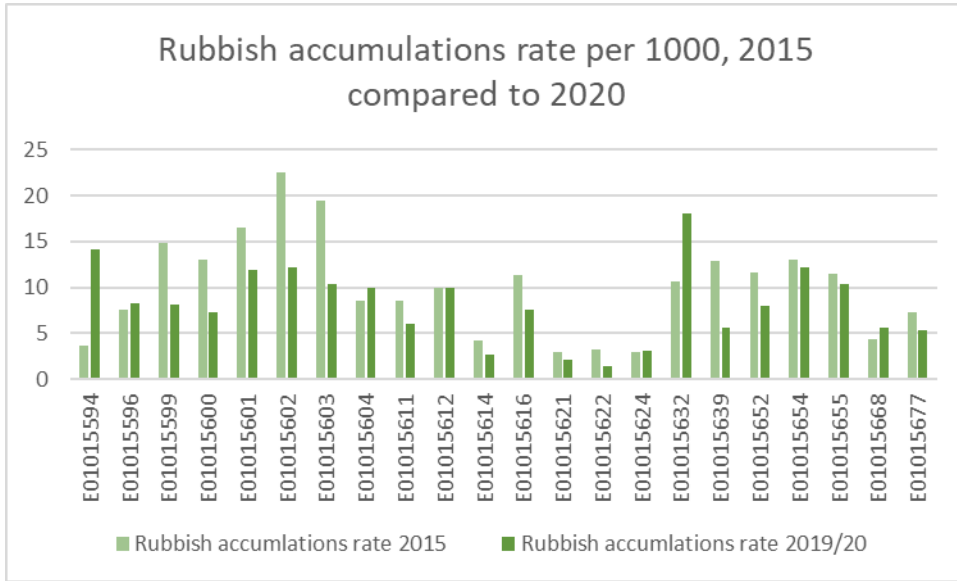
Nearly all LSOAs in the area experienced an increase in flytipping. 11 out of 22 experienced a larger increase than the citywide average. LSOAs which experienced the highest rise (more than 400%) were 5599 (Central), 5616 (East), 5652 (North), 5654 (Park).



Rubbish accumulations

Across the city, rubbish accumulations decreased over the period, from 976 incidents to 952, a change in rate from 5.1 per 1,000 to 4.7 per 1,000. Incidents in the Selective Licencing area also decreased from 449 to 407, a decrease from 10.2 incidents per 1,000 people to 8.3 incidents per 1,000. Incidents in in the non-SL area increased from 527 to 545, although population increase means the rate stayed approximately stable at 3.6 incidents per 1,000 people.

Numbers of incidents are small but all LSOAs except 2 (5994 Bretton, 5632 North) have approximately the same rate or a decrease over the period.



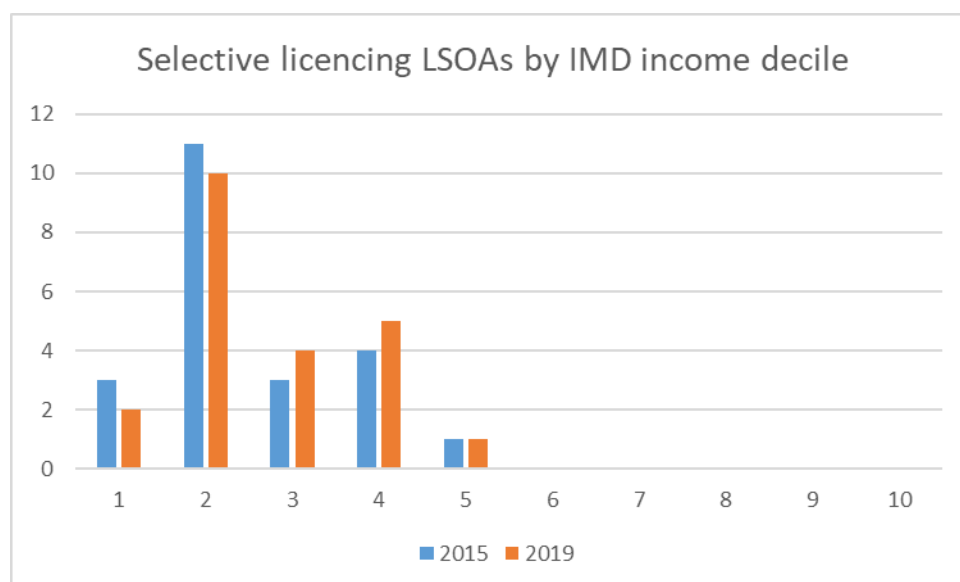
Deprivation

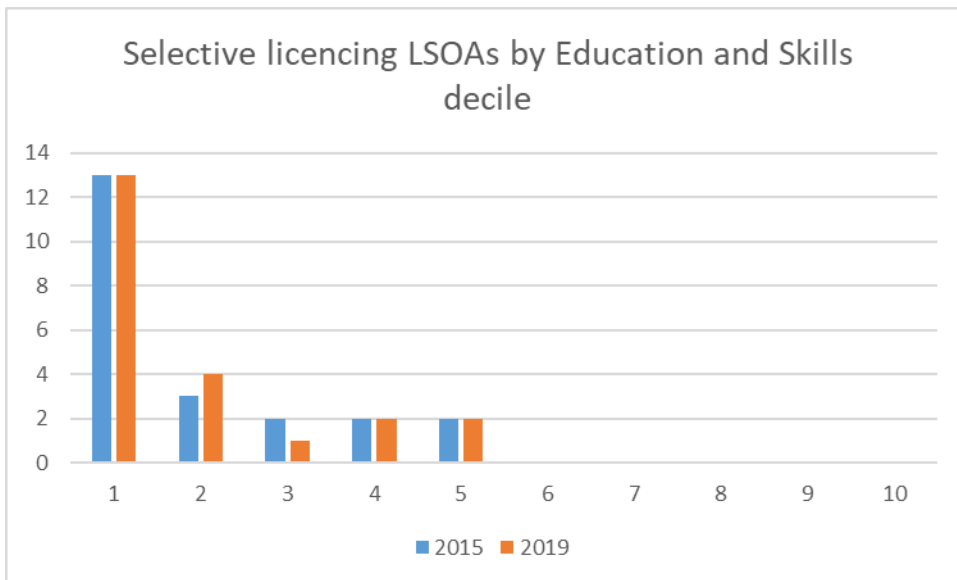
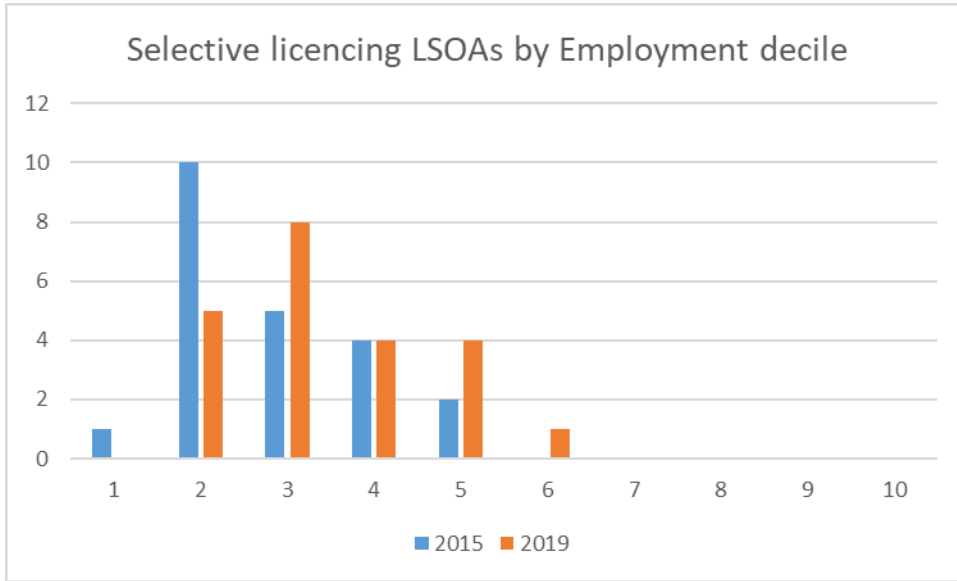
Index of Multiple Deprivation

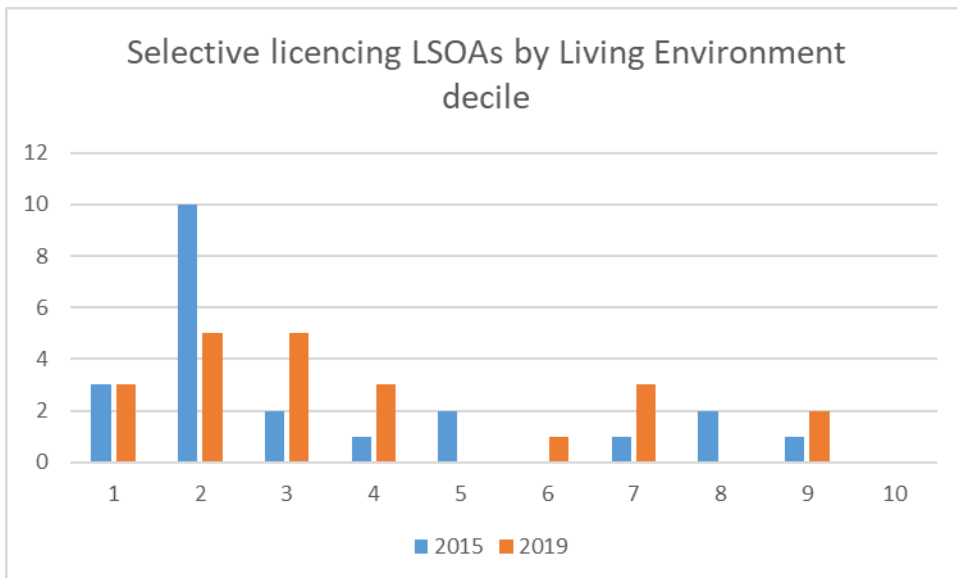
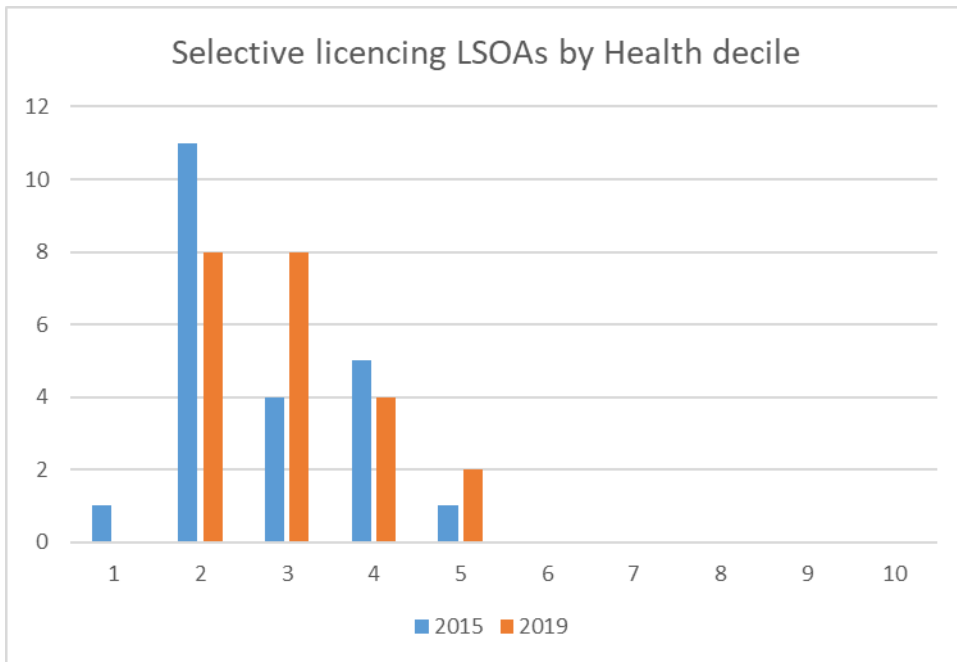
The Index of Multiple Deprivation is made up of individual indices. Each of these is calculated from a basket of indicators. Some of the indicators used in the calculations are used in other parts of this paper. However, the indices used below are not based on indicators which are used elsewhere, and provide a general overall guide as to what an area is like when measured by a selection of indicators in the general area of the index topic. Relevant indices are income, employment, education and skills, health and living environment.

The 2015 dataset is not directly comparable with the 2019 dataset. We can look at it relatively, by comparing each LSOA to all LSOAs in the country. The IMD produces this information in deciles. LSOAs in the 1st decile are amongst the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs in the country as measured by the basket of indicators which make up the index. Movement down a decile means that, relative to the rest of the country, the LSOA has decreased in deprivation in the topic measured by the index.

In the Selective Licencing area, across 4 of the 5 indices, there has been improvement compared to the rest of the country, in the sense that fewer LSOAs are in more deprived deciles in 2019 compared to 2015. However, the Education and Skills index has slightly worsened.





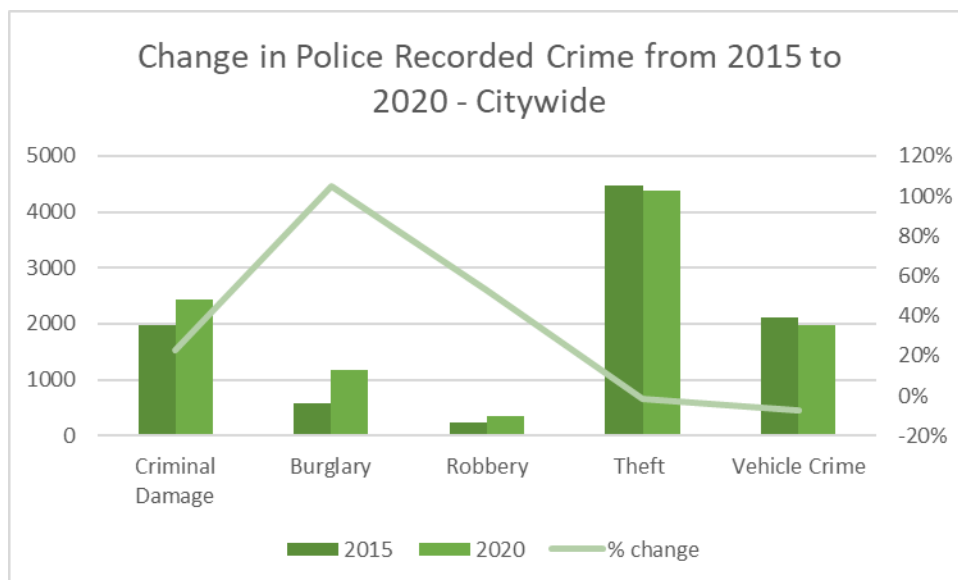


Crime

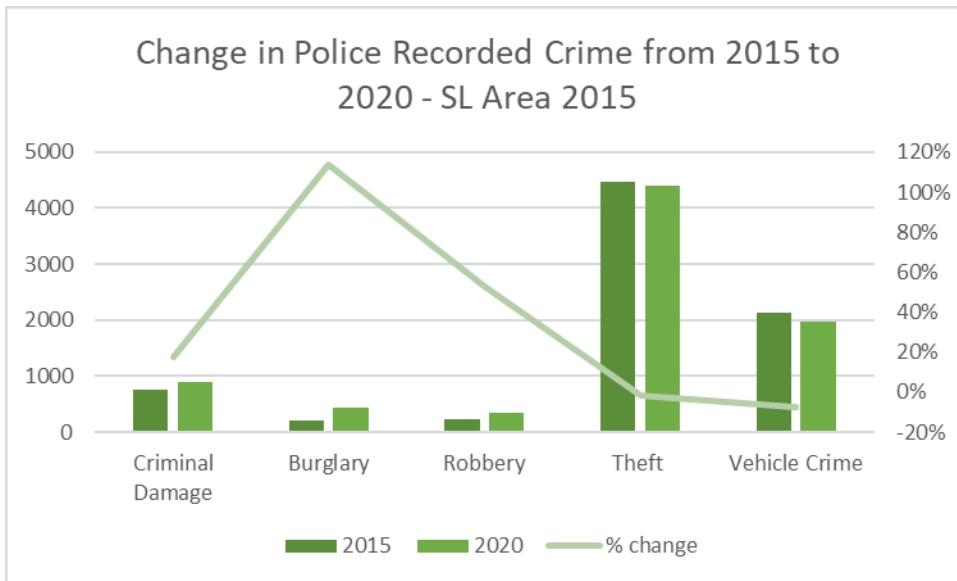
In city overall, there were 15,074 recorded crimes in 2015 and 21,653 in 2019-20. The crime rate went up from 80 per 1,000 in 2015 to 107 per 1,000 in 2019-20. This represents an increase of 34% in rate.

Nationally, between June 2015 and March 2020 there was a 30% increase in the number of police recorded crimes as shown in the graph below. This is largely attributed to improvements in police recording procedures. The rate of crimes recorded per 1000 population increased from 74 to 81 per 1000 population. This represents an increase of 9% in rate per 1000 population.

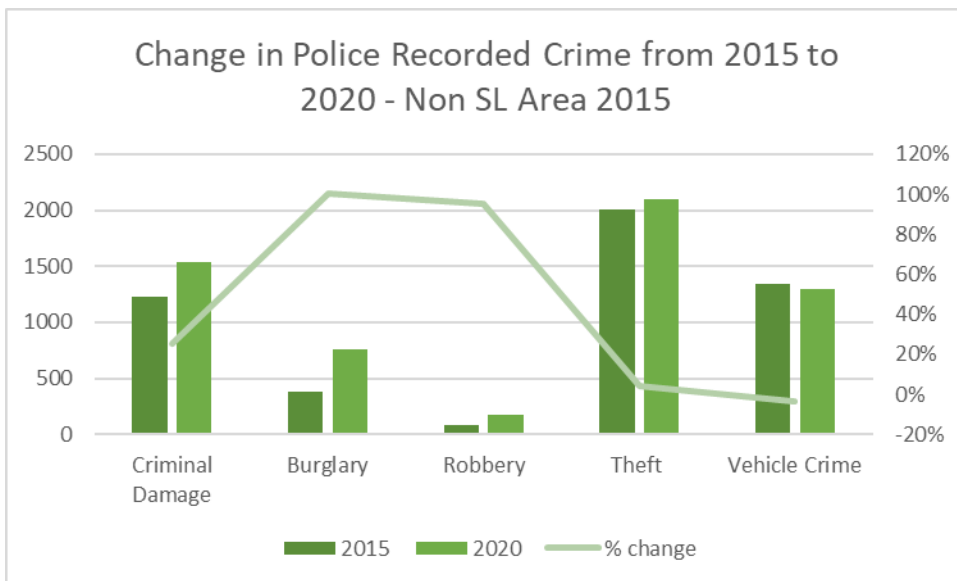
3 of the crime types used to create the index score for crime (Criminal Damage, Burglary and Robbery) have seen police recorded increases with Theft and Vehicle Crime decreasing between 2015 and 2020 as shown in the graph below.



In the Selective licencing area, there were 6,883 crimes in 2015 and 8,960 in 2019-20, a change in rate from 156.7 per 1,000 in 2015 to 182.2 per 1,000 in 2019-20. This represents an increase of 16% in rate. The graph below shows the crime types that make up the crime index score and the change between 2015 and 2020 for the Selective licencing area. It broadly reflects the citywide trend, although criminal damage did not rise by quite as much, however, the percentage rise in burglary was higher than the citywide average.

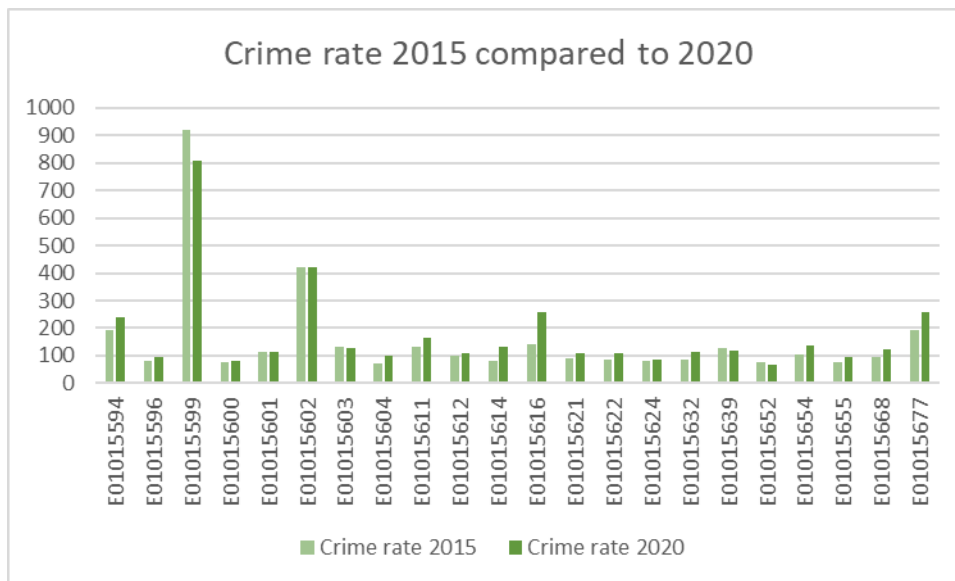


In the non -SL area, there were 8,191 crimes in 2015 and 12,693 in 2019-20, a change in rate from 56.7 per 1,000 people in 2015 to 82.9 per 1,000 people in 2019-20. This represents a 46% increase in rate. The graph below shows that there were differences in trends from 2015 to 2020 in the non SL areas compared with the SL areas (shown above). For example, Robbery increased by 95% in non SL areas compared with 53% in the SL area.



Crime has remained higher than other areas of the city at the end of the Selective Licencing scheme. Like the other areas of the city, crime increased in the SL area, but not by as much.

There was some variation in the changes in crime rate.



Nationally, between June 2015 and March 2020 there was a 30% increase in the number of police recorded crimes as shown in the graph below. This is largely attributed to improvements in police recording procedures. The rate of crimes recorded per 1000 population increased from 63 to 81 per 1000 population. This represents an increase of 28%.

Figure 4: Falls in police recorded crime during April to June 2020 following steady increases since April to June 2015

England and Wales, quarterly figures (April 2015 to June 2020)



Source: Home Office – Police recorded crime

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¹ [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Appendix 1 – Metrics

Condition Definition	Condition Evidence in SL 2015 methodology	Source 2015	Source 2020	Comment for evaluation
Low Housing demand	Value of Housing		ONS 2019 House Sale Prices per LSOA	Use
	Empty Properties		PCC	Use as rate of total properties
	Lack of Mixed Communities - Proportions of Tenure Mix		PCC	Same as 'Tenure % PRS'
	Lack of Local Facilities - IMD Access to Services		IMD	Included under 'Deprivation'
	Impact of Rented Properties in Area (Housing Complaints)		PCC	Included under 'Housing Conditions'
	Criminal Activity - Total Crime		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Criminal Activity - Vandalism		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Criminal Activity - Criminal Damage		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Criminal Activity - Burglary		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Criminal Activity - Robbery		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Criminal Activity - Theft		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Criminal Activity - Vehicle Crime		Cambridgeshire Police 2019-20	Subset of general crime count included under 'crime'
	Tenure % Contribution to Citywide PRS		CT Records (April 1 2020)	Use
	Tenure % PRS		CT Records (April 1 2020)	Use
Crime & ASB	Total Crime		Cambridgeshire Police	Include under 'crime'
	ASB		Cambridgeshire Police	Use
	Envirocrime - Flytipping		PCC	Use

	Envirocrime - Rubbish Accumulations		PCC	Use
	Envirocrime - Graffiti		n/a	Not obtainable in 2020
Housing Conditions	Cat 1 Hazards		PCC	Use
	Housing Complaints		PCC	Include analysis of complaints activity in SL area
	Cat 2 hazards		PCC	Use
Migration	Recent Migration - Properties occupied by New Migrants		PCC	Value in 2020 is builds 2014-2020; not comparable to 2015
	Unplanned population increase 15% over 12 month period		N/A	Not included
	GP's new registrations by practice		N/A	Not included
	2 Year Old Funding by address/LSOA		N/A	Not included
Deprivation	Overall Deprivation - % National Deprived		IMD	Includes housing conditions and crime figures which are included elsewhere
	Overall Deprivation - Local Rank		IMD	Includes housing conditions and crime figures which are included elsewhere
	Employment - % National Deprived		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Employment - Local Rank		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Income - % National Deprived		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Income - Local Rank		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Health - % National Deprived		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Health - Local Rank		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Access to Education & Training % National Deprived		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Access to Education, Training and Other services- Local Rank		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Housing Conditions - % National Deprived		IMD	Included under 'Housing Conditions'
	Housing Conditions - Local Rank		IMD	Included under 'Housing Conditions'
	Physical Environment - % National Deprived		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019

	Physical Environment - Local Rank		IMD	Compare national deciles 2015 to 2019
	Levels of Crime - % National Deprived		IMD	Included under 'Crime'
	Levels of Crime - Local Rank		IMD	Included under 'Crime'
Crime	Rate of Crime / 1000 population		Cambridgeshire Police / ONS 2019 Pop Estimates	Use
	Rate Increases over last 12 months - year on Year		N/A	Rate increase included in overall crime metric
	Comparison to Peterborough Average		Cambridgeshire Police	Included as part of evaluation
	Comparison to National Average		ONS - Police Recorded Crime	Unnecessary

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