

Barriers to Housing and Services

This is a measure of the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services, by applying two sub-groups: ‘Geographical barriers’ – relating to the physical proximity of local services, and ‘Wider barriers’ – that included issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Geographical Barriers, taking account of the road distance to:

- GP surgery;
- Supermarket, or convenience store;
- Primary school;
- Post Office

Wider Barriers, considering:

- Household overcrowding (proportion of households judged to have had insufficient space to meet the household’s needs);
- Homelessness (at local authority level);
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (at local authority level) – the proportion of households aged under 35 years whose income meant they were unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

National comparison: Island LSOAs which were amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England:

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ashey A | Osborne |
| Brighstone & Calbourne A | Parkhurst B |
| Central Rural A | Sandown South B |
| Central Rural B | Seaview and Nettlestone A |
| Fairlee A | Shalfleet & Yarmouth A |
| Freshwater Norton A | Shalfleet & Yarmouth B |
| Newchurch A | Ventnor West A |
| Newchurch B | |

Isle of Wight compared with England (Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation)

