Indicators used in flood disadvantage data and maps (Climate Just update 2017)

Indicator		Supporting variables
Age	a1	Young children (% people under 5 years)
	a2	Older people (% people over 75 years)
Health	h1	Disability / people in ill-health (% people whose day-to-day activities are limited)
	h2	Households with at least one person with long term limiting illness (%)
Income	i1	Unemployed (% unemployed)
	i2	Long-term unemployed (% who are long-term unemployed or who have never worked)
	i3	Low income occupations (% in routine or semi-routine occupations)
	i4	Households with dependent children and no adults in employment (%)
	i5	People income deprived (%)
Information use	f1	Recent arrivals to UK (% people with <1 year residency coming from outside UK)
	f2	Level of proficiency in English
Local knowledge	k1	New migrants from outside the local area (%)
Tenure	t1	Private renters (% Households)
	t2	Social renters (% households renting from social landlords)
Physical mobility	m1	High levels of disability (% disabled)
	m2	People living in medical and care establishments (%)
	m3	Lack of private transport (% households with no car or van)
Crime	c1	High levels of crime
Housing characteristics	hc1	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structures in all households (%)
Direct flood experience	e1	No. of properties exposed to significant flood risk (%)
Service availability	s1	Emergency services exposed to flooding (%)
	s2	Care homes exposed to flooding (%)
	s3	GP surgeries exposed to flooding (%)
	s4	Schools exposed to flooding (%)
Social networks (non-flood)	n1	Single-pensioner households (%)
	n2	Lone-parent households with dependent children (%)
	n3	Children of primary school age (4-11) in the population (%)