

Item	Description
Theme	Social Flood Risk Index (SFRI)
Hazard reference	Flood (Revised Data, 2017)
Definition	<p>The level of social flood risk (SFRI) at a neighbourhood scale is a measure of geographic flood disadvantage. The SFRI is a relative index and has no defined units. The greater the value for a neighbourhood, the higher the level of social flood risk. This is due to high numbers of people living in the flood plain in a neighbourhood with high social vulnerability. High negative values are a result of high numbers of people living in the flood plain in a neighbourhood with low social vulnerability. Neighbourhoods where no-one lives in the floodplain have a value of zero. Social flood risk maps are provided for two flood themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pluvial (surface water) flooding • coastal and fluvial flooding combined. <p>Social flood risk maps cover three different scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Day • 2050s 2 degrees rise in Global Mean Temperature (GMT) (from the 1961-90 baseline as used in the latest UK climate Change projections (UKCP09)) • 2050s 4 degrees rise in GMT assuming a CLA adaptation & high population growth. <p>Social flood risk is given as two different measures for each neighbourhood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood scale ‘group’ measure which incorporates the chance of flooding occurring in the flood plain (accounting for defences), the number of people living within the flood plain and the overall social vulnerability of the neighbourhood. This is a group measure where large positive scores identify neighbourhoods where the largest numbers of the most vulnerable people are exposed to frequent flooding. • Individual scale ‘average’ measure which incorporates the chance of flooding occurring in the flood plain (accounting for defences) and the overall social vulnerability of the neighbourhood. This measure helps to identify neighbourhoods where the vulnerability of those exposed is high (even when only a few people may be exposed). It is calculated simply by dividing the SFRI group measure by the floodplain population.
References	<p>Sayers, P.B., Horritt, M., Penning Rowsell, E., and Fieth, J. (2017). Present and future flood vulnerability, risk and disadvantage: A UK scale assessment. A report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation published by Sayers and Partners LLP. Available here</p>