

# Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 Barnsley Intelligence Briefing

## Key Points:

- Overall, Barnsley is ranked the **39th** most deprived area in England out of 326 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived), using the IMD 2015 rank of average score measure; a decline from IMD 2010 when it was the 47th most deprived area.
- Overall, 21.8% of areas in Barnsley are amongst the 10% most deprived in England, an increase from 17.7% in IMD 2010.

## Background

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, commonly known as the IMD, is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England.

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) were published by The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in September 2015.

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 have been constructed by the Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) for DCLG.

The Index ranks every small area called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England (each area represents approximately 650 households or 1,500 people) from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

Ward level figures have not been published as they vary greatly in size, making them unsuitable for identifying pockets of deprivation.

The IMD combines information from seven weighted domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

However, each of the domains has experienced some indicator changes which could affect comparisons over time. They are a measure of deprivation relative to other areas in England and can not be used to identify real change in deprivation over time.

It is important to note that these statistics are a relative measure of deprivation of an area and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived.

## Methodology

The IMD 2015 has been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the previous Indices of Deprivation 2010 and also those in 2007 and 2004.

The seven domains of deprivation are composed of a number of underlying indicators; these are scored and combined to create a domain score for each LSOA.

The domain scores are then combined using the weightings, as shown in figure 1, to create an overall score of deprivation for the LSOA.

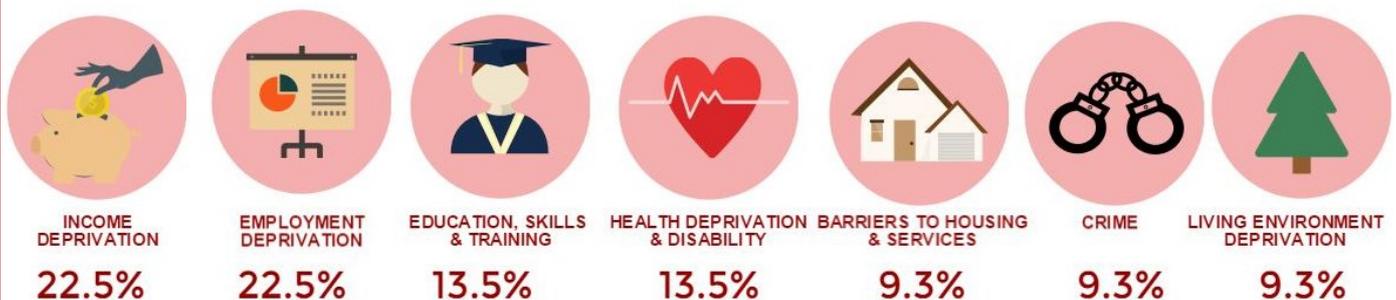


Figure 1

# Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 Results for Barnsley

## Methodology Changes

Only a few changes to indicators have been implemented since the IMD 2010. Notably, these changes include broadening the indicator on housing affordability to include the private rental sector in addition to the owner-occupied sector and two new indicators:

- Claimants of Carer's Allowance
- English language proficiency

There have also been changes to a few of the LSOA boundaries following the 2011 Census.

## Results for Barnsley

Results are shown using the Rank of Average Score which is the average of IMD scores for the LSOAs in a district. (This is the more commonly used measure):

- In 2004 Barnsley was ranked **28th** out of 354
- In 2007 Barnsley was ranked **43rd** out of 354
- In 2010 Barnsley was ranked **47th** out of 326
- In 2015 Barnsley is ranked **39th** out of the 326 local authorities.

Comparative to the other local authorities of South Yorkshire, Barnsley is the most deprived based on the rank of average score as shown in figure 2 below:

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score		
	2010	2015	Change
<b>Barnsley</b>	47	39	▼
<b>Doncaster</b>	39	42	▲
<b>Rotherham</b>	53	52	▼
<b>Sheffield</b>	56	60	▲

Figure 2

Each of the domains can also be ranked based on the rank of average score. This enables us to identify the dimensions of deprivation that Barnsley performs relatively better or worse. Figure 3 below shows the rank for Barnsley for each domain out of the 326 local authorities.



Figure 3

Barnsley is relatively deprived in Education, Skills & Training, Employment, Health & Disability and Income but relatively less deprived for Living Environment and Barriers to Housing & Services compared to the other local authorities in England.

# Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 Results for Barnsley

Using the ranks of each LSOA, their relative position can identify the most deprived areas in England. Of the 147 LSOAs in Barnsley, 32 (22%) of them fall within the bottom 10% nationally for their overall IMD rank. Figure 4 below shows the distribution of LSOAs in Barnsley across the deciles of deprivation. Decile 1 represents the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England whereas decile 10 represents the 10% least deprived.

**The Proportion of LSOAs in Barnsley That Fall into Each Decile of Deprivation For England**

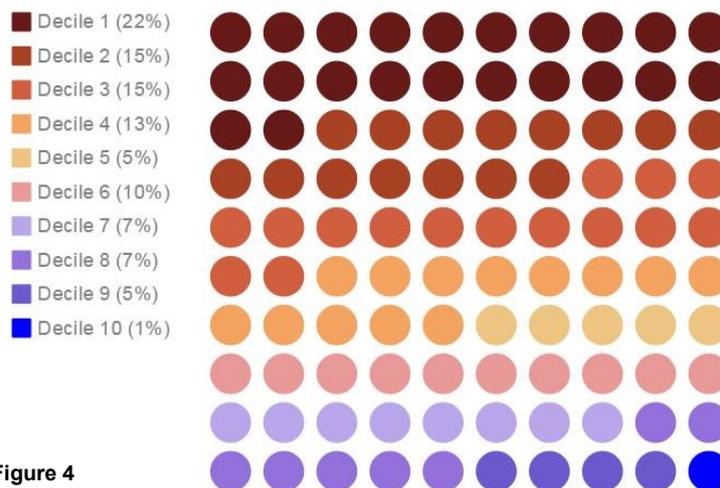


Figure 4

Figure 5 below shows the number of LSOAs that fall within the 10% most deprived in England for IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 by domain. The largest changes from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 for Barnsley are in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain and the Income domain which both experienced increases in the number of areas in Barnsley that fall within the most deprived in England.

**The Number of LSOAs in Each Domain that Fall Within the 10% Most Deprived in England**

Domain	IMD 2010	IMD 2015	Change Between 2010 & 2015
Income Deprivation	17	25	8 ▲
Employment Deprivation	48	41	-7 ▼
Education, Skills & Training	40	45	5 ▲
Health Deprivation & Disability	21	45	24 ▲
Crime	14	11	-3 ▼
Barriers to Housing & Services	1	1	0 ▬
Living Environment	2	2	0 ▬

Figure 5

For further information on the domains of deprivation please refer to the individual domain briefings that are available on the Research and Business Intelligence Team intranet page or contact us directly.

Domains	Indicators	
Income Deprivation 22.5%	Adults and children in Income Support families Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families Adults and children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both	
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64	
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	Years of potential life lost Comparative illness and disability ratio Acute morbidity Mood and anxiety disorders	
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	Key stage 2 attainment: average points score Key stage 4 attainment: average points score Secondary school absence Staying on in education post 16 Entry to higher education Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64 English language proficiency, aged 25-59/64	<p>Children &amp; Young People</p> <p>Adult skills</p>
Crime 9.3%	Recorded crime rates for: Violence; Burglary; Theft; Criminal damage	
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	Road distance to: post office; primary school; general store / supermarket; GP surgery Household overcrowding Homelessness Housing affordability	<p>Geographical Barriers</p> <p>Wider Barriers</p>
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	Housing in poor condition Houses without central heating Air quality Road traffic accidents	<p>Indoors Living Environment</p> <p>Outdoors Living Environment</p>

### References

Department for Communities and Local Government: The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Technical report. Retrieved from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report>

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