

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 Income Deprivation Domain Briefing

Key Points:

- There has been an increase in deprivation in the Income Deprivation Domain from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 within Barnsley.
- Barnsley is ranked **49th** out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure within the Income Deprivation domain in IMD 2015.
- 17.0% of areas in Barnsley are amongst the 10% most deprived in England, within the Income Deprivation Domain in IMD 2015, compared to 11.6% in IMD 2010.
- Closer inspection of benefits data shows that there are more claimants in the Borough. The increase in claimants helps to explain the poorer performance relatively for Barnsley in this domain compared to IMD 2010.

Methodology

The Income deprivation domain measures the proportion of people within an area that are experiencing deprivation as a result of low income. For this domain the definition of those that have low income is those that are either out of work or those that are in work but have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests to indicate this). Below are the indicators used to calculate this:

- 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 Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families
- Asylum Seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

In order to calculate the overall domain score each of the six counts were combined to create a non-overlapping total of income deprived individuals. This count is then expressed as a proportion of the total population of the area (minus the prison population).

Changes From IMD 2010

There have been no major changes to the Income Deprivation Domain from IMD 2010.

One minor change was the expansion of the Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit count to include all people receiving tax credits who are below the income threshold (an equivalised income below 60 per cent of the national median, before housing costs).

Another change was the inclusion of the Employment and Support Allowance which came into existence after IMD 2010, this began for new claimants, to replace Income Support for those with an illness or disability.

Results For Barnsley

There has been an increase in deprivation in the Income Deprivation Domain from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 within Barnsley.

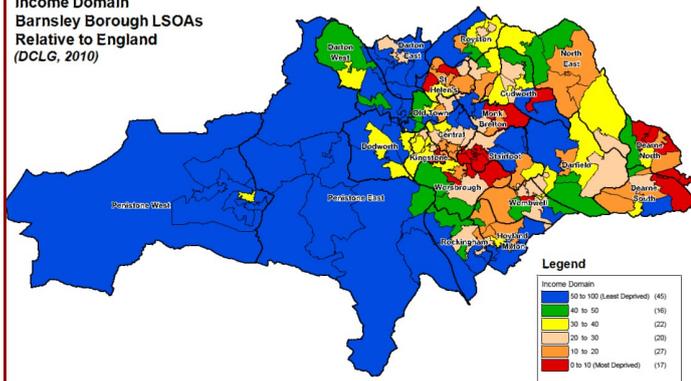
Barnsley is ranked **49th** out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure within the Income Deprivation Domain in IMD 2015,

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Figures 1 and 2 compare the levels of deprivation for each of the 147 Barnsley Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the Income Deprivation domain, between 2010 and 2015.

25 (17.0%) LSOAs are within the most deprived decile (shaded red) in IMD 2015, which is an increase from the 17 (11.6%) LSOAs in IMD 2010. The east and centre of the borough are more deprived than the west; this has been consistent, with an even greater number in the east of the borough in relative deprivation in IMD 2015 than IMD 2010.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
Income Domain
Barnsley Borough LSOAs
Relative to England
(DCLG, 2010)**



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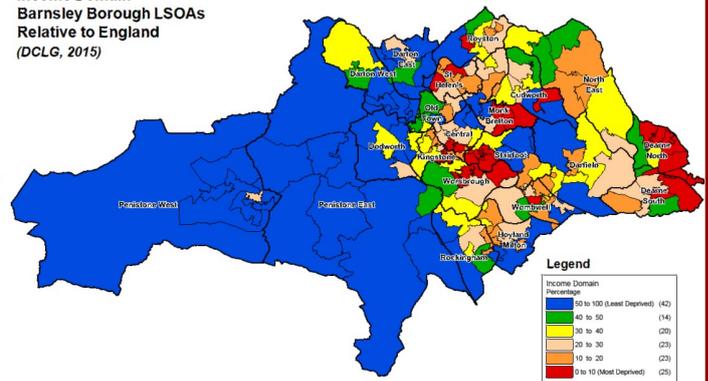
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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

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Figure 1

**Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Income Domain
Barnsley Borough LSOAs
Relative to England
(DCLG, 2015)**



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Figure 2

Has the Level of Deprivation Actually Changed?

Barnsley has performed worse in the 2015 IMD for income deprivation. This is evidenced by the fact that there has been an increase in the number of LSOAs that fall in the 10% most deprived in England from 17 (11.6%) in 2010 to 25 (17.0%) in 2015.

If we breakdown the domain into its constituent indicators it is possible to try to identify whether this increase in deprivation is as a result of an actual increase in the borough or whether it is a relative increase.

The count of claimants of Income support in IMD 2010 was 9,955. For IMD 2015 the count for Income Support claimants and Employment and Support Allowance claimants (previously included in Income Support) was 13,325. This is an increase of 3,370 claimants, which even accounting for the growth of population, is a proportional increase in the Borough.

For the number of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, this also shows an increase. The figure for IMD 2010 was 4,105 but for IMD 2015 is had increased to 7,450.

Those claiming Pension credit (Guarantee) remained similar between the two IMDs, with the number of claimants decreasing from 12,615 to 11,700 between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

The methodology for the indicators in the IMDs calculated the number of adults and children living within a claimant family, in order to do this the Department for Work and Pensions claimants data was matched with HM Revenue and Customs data to determine dependent partners and children. Although it is not possible to replicate this process it is reasonable to assume that the more claimants there are in the Borough then the more adults and children that are likely to live in a claimant family. As the number of these non-overlapping counts has increased from 26,675 in IMD 2010 to 32,475 in IMD 2015 it is reasonable to assume that even accounting for the increase in population that has occurred in the Borough there is a higher proportion of adults and children in claimant families than there were in IMD 2010.

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The Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit claimants that are counted in the respective indicator are those that do not already claim one of either Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). Unfortunately this measure can not be replicated as in order to determine which families already have claimants the data would need to be available at individual level, which is unfortunately restricted.

The final indicator in the domain is the number of asylum seekers that receive subsistence support, accommodation support or both. Although the exact figures for these time periods are not available, the number of asylum seekers supported in the Borough is known to have increased.

Supplementary Indices

In addition to the Income Deprivation Domain, there are also two supplementary indices; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). These are designed to allow a greater understanding of how Income deprivation impacts on specific sections of an area's demographic.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The IDACI is the proportion of all children aged 0-15 that live in an income deprived family. The measure of an income deprived family is the same as for the overall Income Deprivation Domain; those that are in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of the previous benefits but receive Working Tax or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.

Barnsley ranks similarly for the IDACI in IMD 2015, at **51st** most deprived out of 326 compared to the overall Income Deprivation Domain for the rank of average score at 49th.

19.1% of LSOAs in the Borough fall into the 10% most deprived for England in the IDACI this is a higher proportion in the most deprived decile than there are for the Income Deprivation Domain overall.

This proportion of LSOAs that are in the 10% most deprived for IDACI has increased by more than double, in IMD 2010 8.2% of LSOAs were in the 10% most deprived for IDACI.

It is unclear as to why the proportion of areas that have high levels of relative income deprivation affecting children has increased by such an amount. Although the number of claimants has increased in the Borough, without data at an individual level it is not possible to match the increased number of claimants to an increase in children living in claimant families.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

The IDAOPI is the proportion of all those aged 60 years old or over that experience income deprivation. This once again uses the same definition of income deprived as both the overall Income Deprivation Domain and IDACI.

Barnsley ranks **76th** out of the 326 local authorities for the rank of average score for IDAOPI in IMD 2015.

2.7% of LSOAs in the Borough fall into the 10% most deprived for England in the IDAOPI this is a lower proportion that are in the most deprived decile than there are for the Income Deprivation Domain overall and IDACI.

The proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England for IDAOPI has decreased from the 3.4% of LSOAs in the Borough in IMD 2010.