

## Key Points:

- There has been little change from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015 for Barnsley in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain.
- Barnsley is ranked **264th** out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure within the Living Environment Deprivation Domain in IMD 2015.
- 1.4% of areas in Barnsley are amongst the 10% most deprived in England, within the Living Environment Deprivation Domain in IMD 2015, equal to the 1.4% in IMD 2010.
- It is not possible to identify if the actual levels of deprivation have changed in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain.

## Methodology

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment and is split into the two sub-domains to reflect both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' environment. The indoor sub-domain focusses on the quality of housing and the outdoor sub-domain measures air quality and traffic accidents. Below shows the indicators that compose the sub-domains;

Indoor Sub-domain	Detail	Weighting (67%)
Houses without central heating	The proportion of houses that do not have central heating	50%
Housing in poor condition	The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard	50%
Outdoor Sub-domain	Detail	Weighting (33%)
Air quality	A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four	50%
Road traffic accidents	Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists	50%

## Changes From IMD 2010

There were no major methodological changes to the domain and the Indicators remained the same as in IMD 2010. The only minor changes were in the modelling of the 'housing in poor condition' indicator to improve accuracy and reflect policy changes to rating properties. Changes to national targets meant an alteration in the definition of the particle size that is recorded for the air quality indicator was used to measure particles less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (instead of 10 micrometres previously).

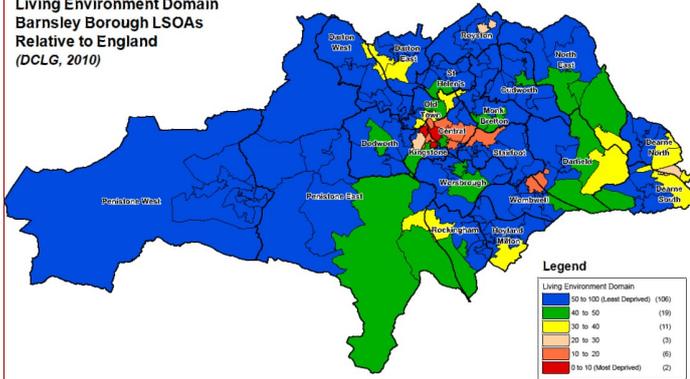
## Results For Barnsley

Barnsley is ranked **264th** out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure within the Living Environment Deprivation Domain in IMD 2015.

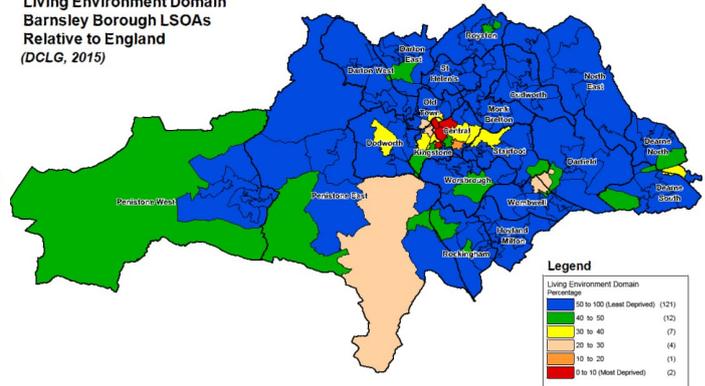
Figures 1 and 2 overleaf show the level of deprivation for each of the 147 Barnsley Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the Living Environment Deprivation Domain, between 2010 and 2015.

Two LSOAs are within the most deprived decile (shaded red) in IMD 2015, which is no change to the two in IMD 2010.

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



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



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Figure 1

Figure 2

## Has the Level of Deprivation Actually Changed?

It is not possible to identify if the level of deprivation has actually changed in this domain because, out of the four indicators, it is only possible to obtain the data for the 'houses without central heating' indicator.

The houses without central heating indicator for IMD 2015 is based on the 2011 Census central heating data, the previous IMD 2010 data for this indicator comes from the 2001 Census.

Using these two datasets we can observe the change between the proportion of houses without central heating in IMD 2010 and IMD 2015. In IMD 2010 there were 3.5% of households in Barnsley that did not have central heating, in IMD 2015 there were 0.9% of households that did not have central heating. This is a large reduction in the proportion of homes without central heating and would suggest that the level of deprivation has decreased.

The number of LSOAs that are within the most deprived 10% in England has remained the same which shows no change in deprivation relatively. If we observe the proportion of homes without central heating on a national scale this also reflects little relative change in deprivation for Barnsley. This is because although Barnsley has improved England has also improved at a similar rate from IMD 2010 to IMD 2015. The proportion of houses without central heating in IMD 2010 was 8.5% for England and for IMD 2015 it was 2.7%.

For the housing in poor condition indicator the data is derived from the English Housing Survey 2011. To obtain this data each component from the survey has been modelled from the results to produce estimates of the proportion of homes that would not meet the 'decent homes standard'. This data was then matched with demographic characteristics from a commercial dataset to produce a final estimate for each LSOA. As we do not have the details of the modelling that was applied or access to the commercial dataset it is not possible to replicate to find the actual figures.

Similarly for the air quality indicator, data from the 2012 UK Air Information Resource was modelled to LSOA level from the 1KM grid squares for the various pollutants measured. This method is not possible to replicate.

The road traffic accidents indicator uses 2010-2013 data from the Department for Transport and was not available for comparison.

Overall due to the lack of data for comparison it is not possible to determine whether actual levels of deprivation have changed for the Living Environment Deprivation Domain. It is possible to conclude that actual levels of deprivation have decreased in terms of central heating provision but as this accounts for only a third of the overall score no overall conclusion can be drawn.