

Key Points:

- This is the domain in which Barnsley performs worst.
- Barnsley is ranked **10th** out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure within the Education, Skills & Training Domain in IMD 2015.
- 30.6% of areas in Barnsley are amongst the 10% most deprived in England within the Education, Skills & Training Domain in IMD 2015. 27.2% were in the 10% most deprived in IMD 2010.
- Due to changes in indicators it is not possible to determine whether the relative increase in deprivation is attributable to an actual increase.

Methodology

The Education, Skills & Training Deprivation domain measures the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area, the two sub-domains are designed to reflect this. The sub-domain, children & young people measures attainment and associated indicators ('flow') while the other sub-domain, adult skills measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age population ('stock').

The sub-domains are equally weighted and are in turn made up of a set of weighted indicators, as shown below with their respective weightings;

Children and Young People sub-domain;

- Key stage 2 attainment (21%)
- Key stage 4 attainment (23.2%)
- Secondary school absence (22.4%)
- Staying on in education post 16 (13%)
- Entry to higher education (20.4%)

Adult skills sub-domain;

- Adult skills (no weighting)
- English language proficiency (no weighting)

For the children & young people sub-domain the individual indicators were first standardised by ranking and then the weightings applied. These are then combined to create an overall sub-domain score.

For the adult skills domain, as these were already combined into a non-overlapping indicator no further combination was needed within the sub-domain.

The sub-domains are then standardised by ranking and combined (equally weighted) to create an overall domain score.

Changes From IMD 2010

Since the 2010 IMD there have been two significant changes for the 2015 IMD.

The first change was the removal of the key stage 3 attainment indicator from the children & young people sub-domain. The reason for this was that the key stage 3 statutory tests were abolished and became teacher assessment only in 2008/9.

The other significant change was the introduction of the English language proficiency indicator, the purpose of this indicator was to incorporate those adults that experience barriers to learning and disadvantage in the labour market as a result of a lack of proficiency in English.

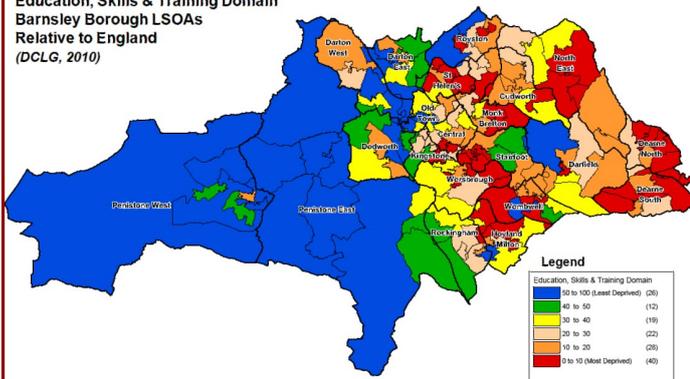
Results For Barnsley

Barnsley is ranked **10th** out of 326 (where 1 is the most deprived), using the rank of average score measure within the Education, Skills & Training Domain in IMD 2015.

Figures 1 and 2 compare the levels of deprivation for each of the 147 Barnsley Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the Education Skills & Training Domain, between 2010 and 2015.

45 (30.6%) LSOAs are within the most deprived decile (shaded red) in IMD 2015, an increase from 40 (27.2%) in IMD 2010. The east and centre of the borough are generally more deprived than the west; this has been consistent, with little change in relative deprivation in LSOAs throughout of the borough between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
Education, Skills & Training Domain
Barnsley Borough LSOAs
Relative to England
(DCLG, 2010)



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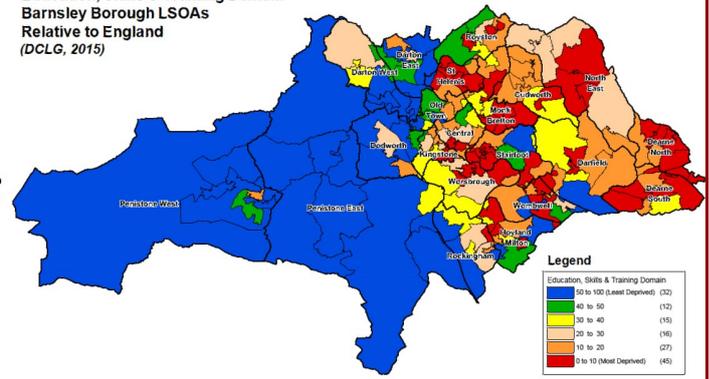
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Figure 1

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Education, Skills & Training Domain
Barnsley Borough LSOAs
Relative to England
(DCLG, 2015)



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Figure 2

Has the Level of Deprivation Actually Changed?

It is difficult to break down the children & young people sub-domain any further as the indicators that are provided by the Department for Education have been taken from the National Pupil Database which is restricted data. The same is also true of the Higher Education Statistics Agency at a level of geography as low as local authority.

For the adult skills sub-domain the composite construction of the two indicators can be replicated to discover the exact numbers of those within the specific demographic and therefore a proportion of the total population calculated.

Using the composite measure of those with no qualifications/low qualifications and/or those that cannot speak English or cannot speak English well we can establish the count of every LSOA in the country using the 2011 Census data. If we sum the count of all the LSOAs in each local authority and then also sum the number of males and females within the given age ranges we can calculate a rate. In Barnsley there are 45,710 people that are classified as deprived in adult skills. Divided by the 116,133, the number of males between 25 and 64 and females between 25 and 59, the rate for Barnsley is 39.4%, that are deprived in adult skills. If this calculation is repeated for every local authority we can compare the rates to find Barnsley's actual rank in terms of proportion of working age population that is deprived in adult skills. Ranking the rates as the methodology in the IMD does, Barnsley places 25th out of the local authorities.

It is difficult to break down the performance of Barnsley and compare to previous IMDs. The adult skills indicator can be calculated as an exact rate but due to the English language proficiency indicator not appearing in previous IMDs this proportion cannot be compared to historic levels. The data for the children and young people sub-domain has had changes in methodology between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015, therefore it is not possible to identify whether the relative decline of Barnsley is due to an actual decline in performance.