

Summary Report of the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a relative measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)¹, or neighbourhood, in England. Every such neighbourhood in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas.

The 2015 update of the IMD² was released in September 2015. This is the fourth release of the index (2004, 2007, 2010 and 2015). In order to reflect the broad range of deprivation that people can experience, the IMD is based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains; income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime. A full breakdown of all of the indicators is given in Appendix 1.

This report provides an overview of the findings of the English IMD 2015 in relation to Barnet.

Executive Summary

Barnet is amongst the 50% most deprived local authorities in England

Barnet is the 157th most deprived local authority in England, out of a total of 326 local authorities. In 2010 Barnet ranked 176th which means that over these five years it has become comparatively more deprived and is now amongst the 50% deprived local authorities in England.

Although, it continues to compare favourably to other local authorities in London

Barnet is the 24th most deprived local authority in London. Despite a small increase in comparative deprivation reduction since 2010 when Barnet was the 25th most deprived local authority in, it continues to compare favourably against other local authorities in London.

In Barnet the highest levels of deprivation continue to be in the west of the borough

As in 2010, areas in the west of the borough continue to exhibit the highest levels of deprivation. These are especially concentrated in areas of Burnt Oak, Colindale, Child's Hill

¹ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics site and across National Statistics.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

and West Hendon. By ward, the highest concentration of deprived LSOAs are located in Burnt Oak, where 80% of LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England.

The most deprived LSOAs in the borough are located in around the West Hendon estate and the Grahame Park estate in Colindale. Both of these LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England, and the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in London. These two LSOAs have experienced the highest increases in comparative deprivation in Barnet since 2010.

The map of deprivation across Barnet closely follows this pattern to a greater or lesser extent for the other specific domains of deprivation

The spatial pattern of total deprivation across Barnet is evident in most of the other domains of deprivation, with areas towards the west of the borough displaying the highest levels of deprivation. Although in some cases, the extent of the deprivation is more wide scale, as is evident on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Crime and Disorder domain.

However there are other pockets of substantial deprivation across the borough

Despite the west of the borough displaying the highest levels of deprivation, pockets of deprivation exist in other areas of the borough. Areas of Underhill, East Finchley, Woodhouse, East Barnet, Brunswick Park, Coppetts and Mill Hill all have LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. And since 2010, all LSOAs in East Barnet and Underhill have become comparatively more deprived.

There has been some improvement over time for some areas in Barnet

Between 2010 and 2015 no wards experienced a reduction in deprivation across all LSOAs within their boundary. However, more LSOAs in East Finchley, West Finchley, Totteridge and Finchley Church End became less deprived than more deprived over this period.

In 2010 the Strawberry Vale estate in East Finchley was identified as the most deprived LSOA in the borough. Despite remaining as one of 10% most deprived LSOAs in Barnet, it now ranks as the 15th most deprived LSOA in the borough.

Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and the Living Environment domains have the highest levels of deprivation

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain contains the highest levels of deprivation in Barnet, with 21% (45) of Barnet's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally and 72% (152) of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived. Since 2010 an additional 53 Barnet LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived nationally for this domain, the highest increase across all domains. Across London many local authorities rate badly on this domain, with only four London boroughs not in the 50% most deprived local authorities in England. It is likely that London

has high levels of deprivation in relation to this domain due to the comparatively high cost of housing in the capital.

There is also a high level of deprivation on the Crime and Disorder domain, where Barnet is the 49th most deprived nationally. Once again this appears to be a common occurrence across the whole of London with only one borough not within the 50% most deprived nationally for this domain.

Similarly, there appears to be a high level of deprivation across London within the Living Environment domain with 85% of London boroughs amongst the 50% most deprived local authorities in England. For this domain Barnet is the 81st most deprived nationally and the 25th most deprived across London. Despite relatively high levels of deprivation attributed to this domain, between 2010 and 2015 the number of Barnet LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally has reduced by 22, the largest reduction across all domains.

Health Deprivation and Disability, Education, Skills and Training and Employment domains have lower levels of deprivation

Levels of deprivation in the Health Deprivation and Disability and the Education, Skills and Training domains are considerably lower than for those domains mentioned above. No Barnet LSOAs fall with the top 10% most deprived nationally for either domain and Barnet ranks within the least 25% across both domains nationally. Barnet also has relatively low levels of deprivation for the Employment domain where it is the 127th least deprived local authority in England.

IMD Results for Barnet

In relation to the rest of England, Barnet has become more deprived over the past five years. According to the latest figures, Barnet ranks 157th out of the 326 local authorities in England for deprivation, just slightly above the average (163: the authority ranked one is the most deprived). This is 19 places lower than 2010 (176th) and 29 places higher than 2007 (128th).

And despite Barnet comparing favourably to the majority of other London boroughs, it has become slightly more deprived over the past five years in relation to the rest of London. Relative to other London boroughs, Barnet is ranked 24th out of the 33 local authorities. This is one place lower than in 2010 (25th) and three places higher than 2007 (21st).

Figure 1: IMD National Rank of IMD 2007, 2010 and 2015 Scores for Barnet

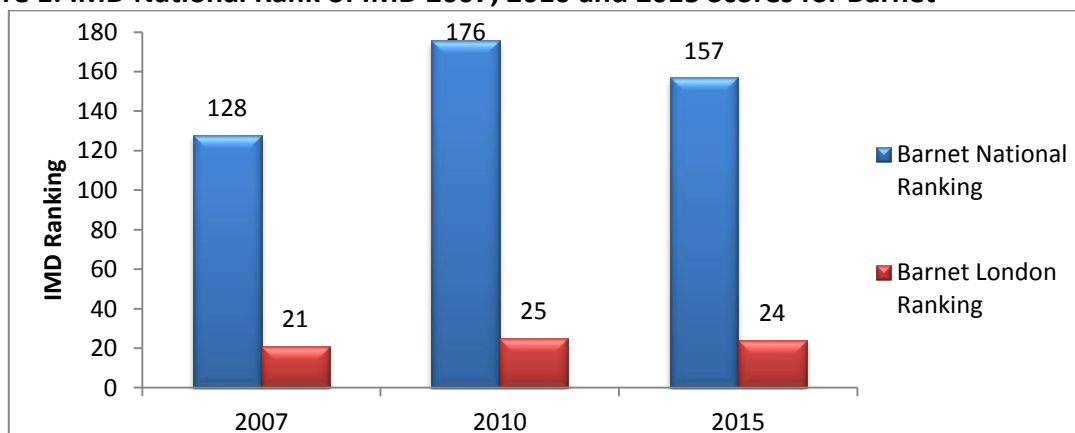
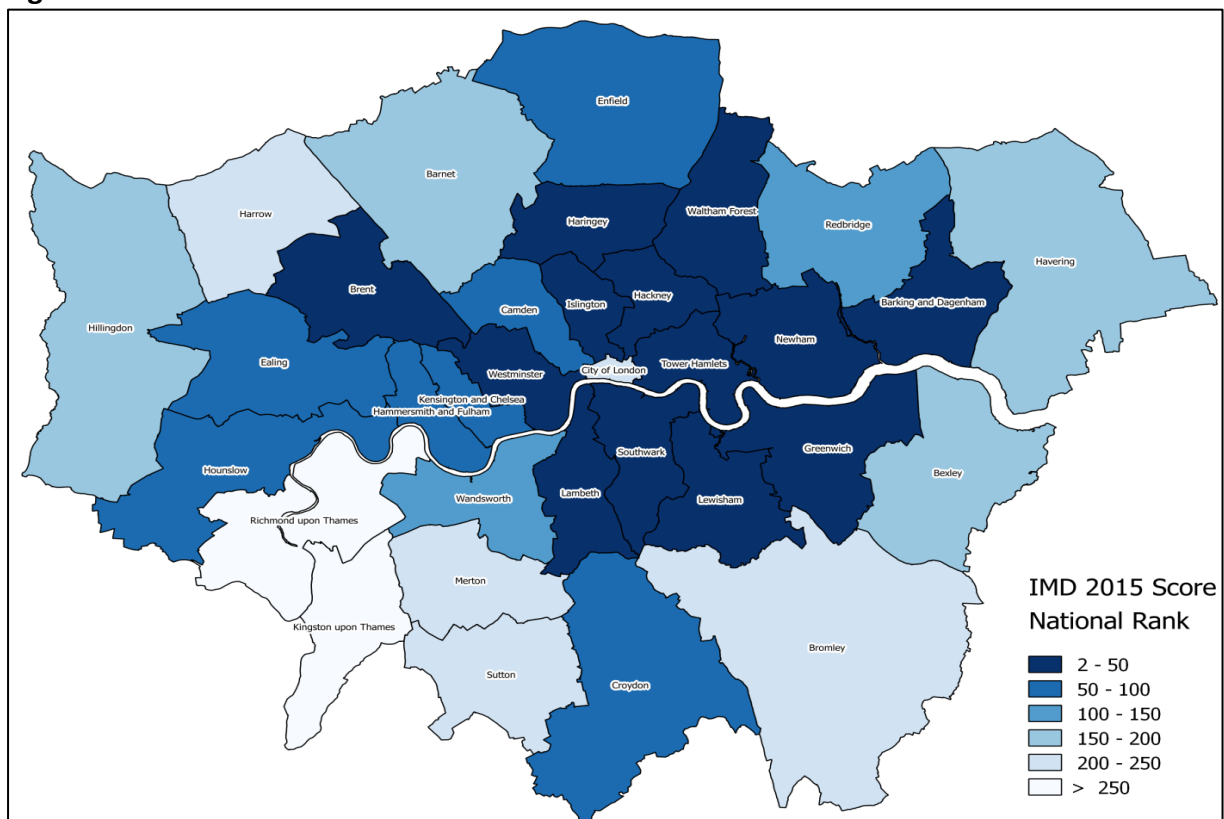


Figure 2: National Rank of IMD 2015 Scores for London Local Authorities



IMD Scores within Barnet

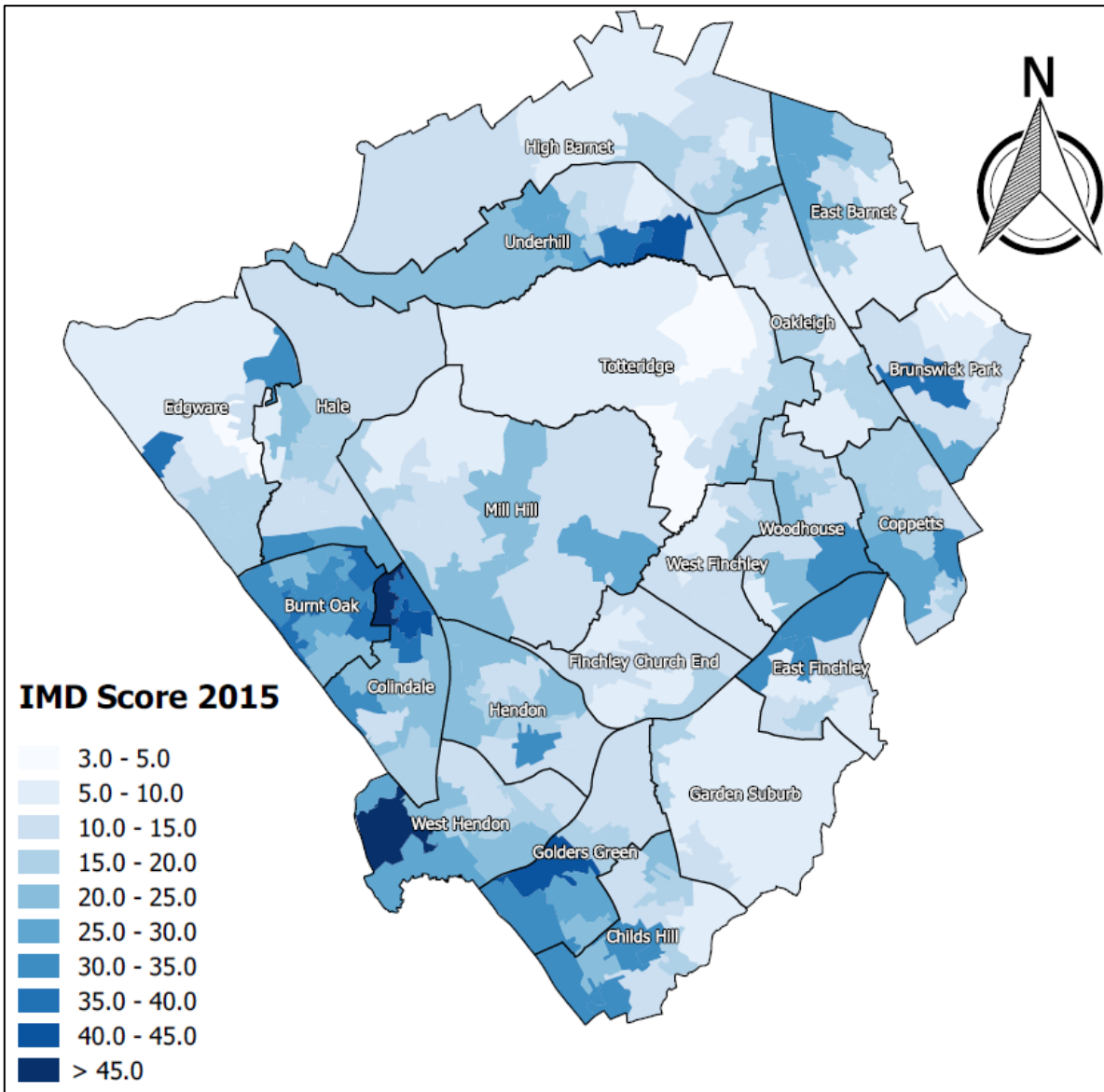
As in 2010, the west of the borough continues to show the highest concentrations of more deprived LSOAs. These are especially concentrated in areas of Burnt Oak, Colindale, Child's Hill and West Hendon. Although, pockets of more deprived LSOAs exist in other areas of the borough such as Underhill, Brunswick Park, East Finchley and Woodhouse.

By ward, the highest concentration of deprived LSOAs are located in Burnt Oak, where 80% (eight out of ten) of LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. Whereas, Finchley Church End, Garden Suburb, High Barnet, Oakleigh and Totteridge have no LSOAs that fall within the top 30% most deprived LSOAs.

In 2010 the Strawberry Vale estate in East Finchley was identified as the most deprived LSOA in the borough. It continues to be amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Barnet, however overall it has become comparatively less deprived as it now ranks as the 15th most deprived LSOA in the borough.

In 2015 the two most deprived LSOAs in Barnet are located in around the West Hendon estate and the Grahame Park estate in Colindale. Both of these LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England, and the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in London. In terms of rankings, the West Hendon LSOA is the 2,575th most deprived LSOA in England and the Colindale LSOA is the 2,623th. Both LSOAs have become more deprived since 2010, where they ranked 5,509th and 5,029th respectively.

Figure 3: Scores for Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, by Barnet LSOA



Of particular interest are those areas which fall within the 30% most deprived nationally. In 2010, Barnet had 30 LSOAs that fell within this bracket, a decrease of 14 from 2007 (44 LSOAs). Of those 30, none were among the 10% most deprived nationally.

In 2015 there has been a slight increase, with 39 LSOAs among the 30% most deprived nationally – eight of these LSOAs are located in Burnt Oak. Two Barnet LSOAs are now within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England; these are located in West Hendon and Colindale.

Despite the west of the borough displaying the highest concentrated levels of deprivation, pockets of deprivation exist in other areas of the borough. Areas of Underhill, East Finchley, Woodhouse, East Barnet, Brunswick Park, Coppetts and Mill Hill all have LSOAs that fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Figure 4: IMD Scores for Barnet by Decile

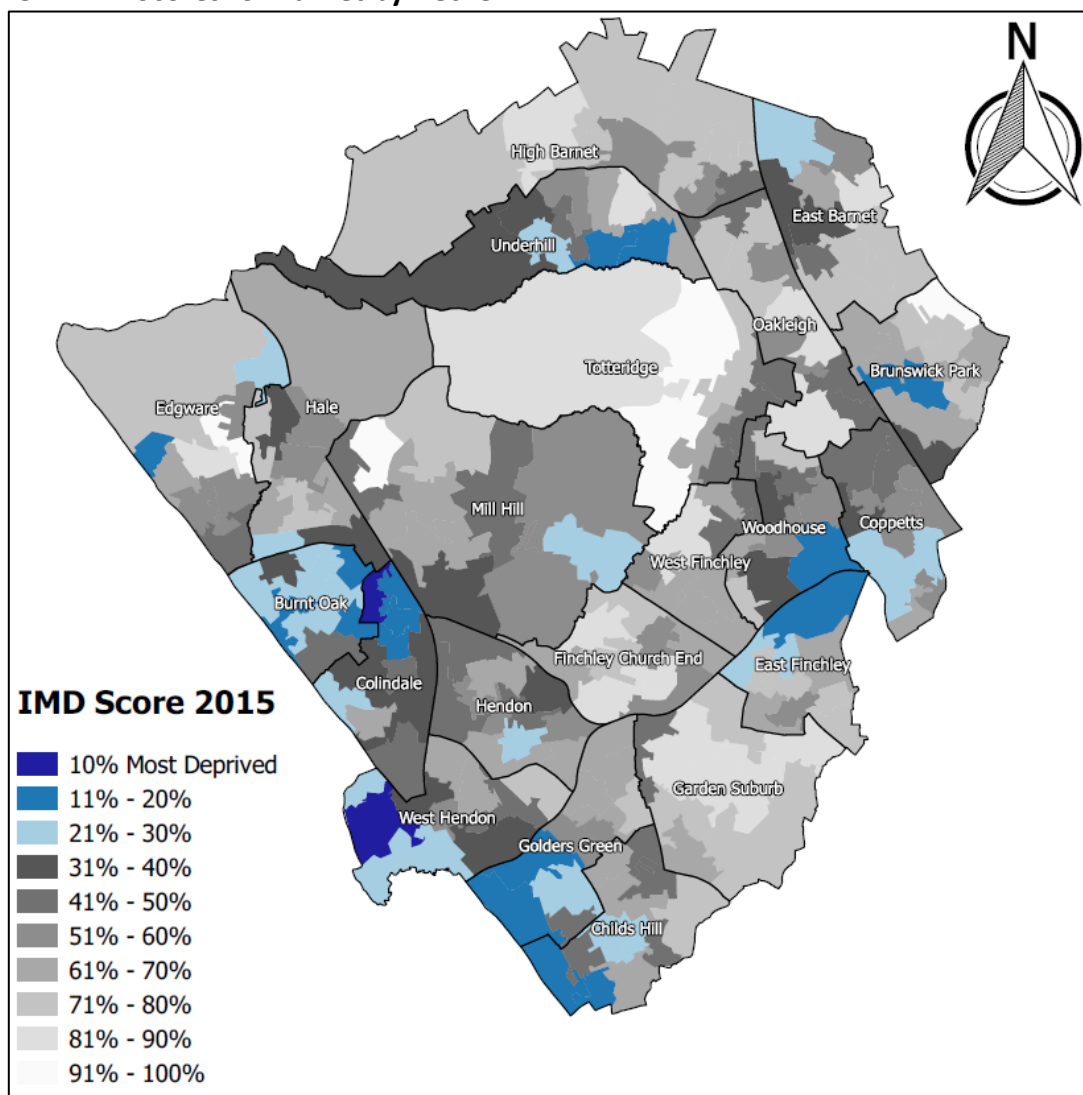
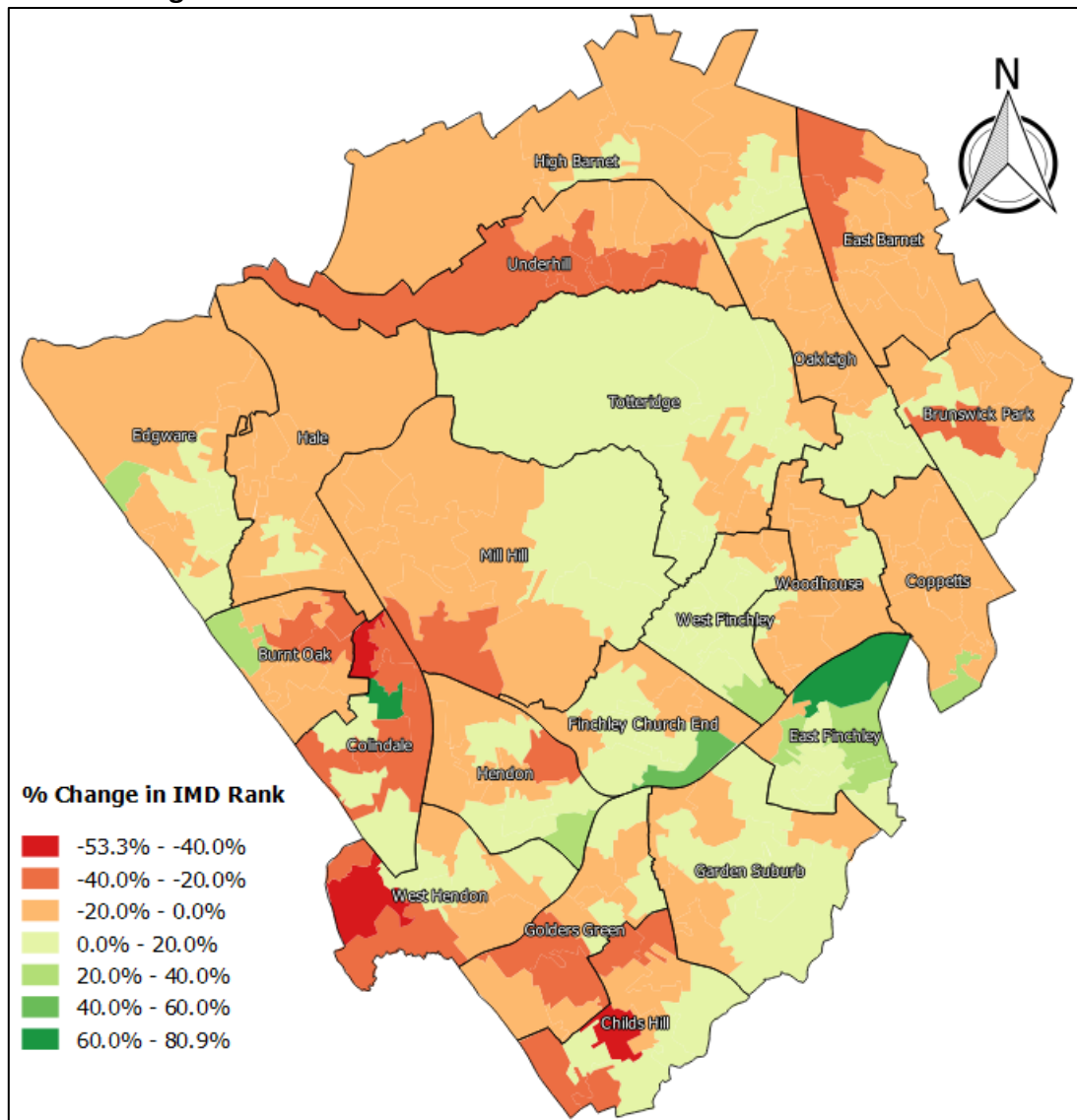


Figure 5 displays the percentage change in IMD rank during the period 2010 to 2015. Over these five years, 64% (134) of Barnet LSOAs became comparatively more deprived whereas 36% (77) became comparatively less deprived.

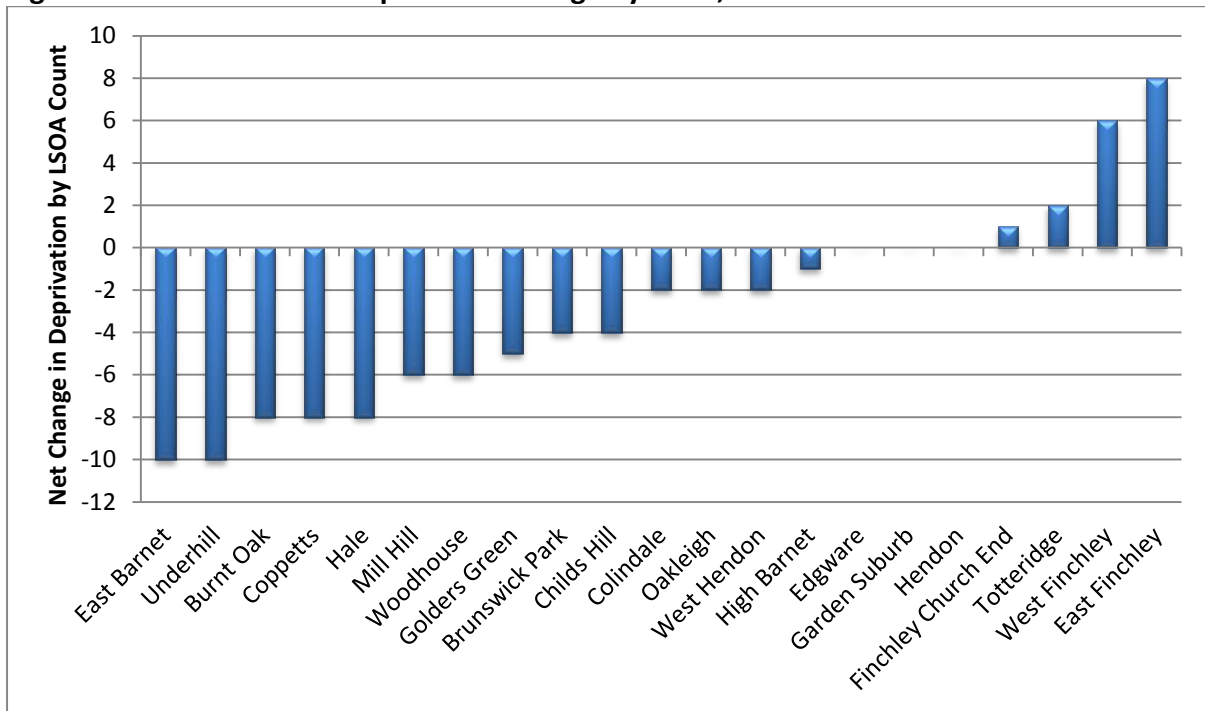
By ward, all LSOAs in East Barnet and Underhill became comparatively more deprived between 2010 and 2015. And although no wards experienced a reduction in deprivation across all LSOAs within their boundary, more LSOAs in East Finchley, West Finchley, Totteridge and Finchley Church End became less deprived than more deprived over this period.

Figure 5: % Change in IMD rank 2010 – 2015³



³ A negative % change indicates that an area has become more deprived

Figure 6: Net no. of LSOA deprivation change by ward, 2010-2015



Domain Analysis

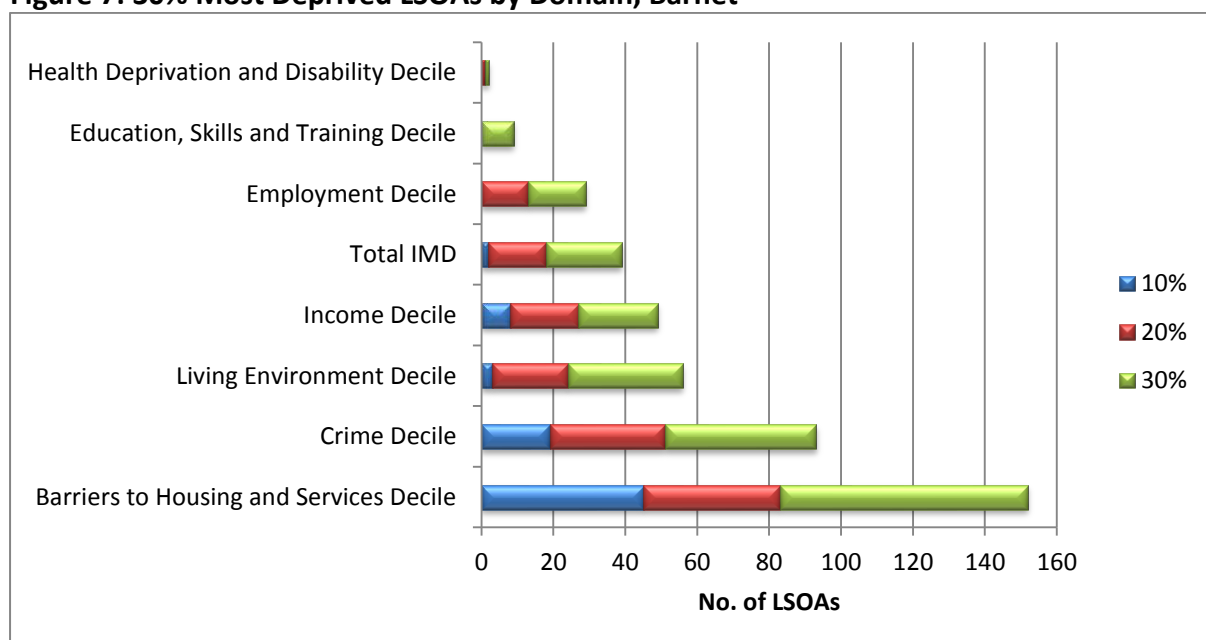
The IMD is based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains; Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime and Disorder. A full breakdown of all of the indicators is given in Appendix 1.

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain contains the highest levels of deprivation in Barnet, with 21% (45) of Barnet's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally and 72% (152) of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived. Since 2010 an additional 53 Barnet LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived nationally for this domain, the highest increase across all domains. Across London many local authorities rate badly on this domain, with only four boroughs not in the 50% most deprived in England. It is likely that London has high levels of deprivation in relation to this domain due to the comparatively high cost of housing in the capital.

There is also a high level of deprivation on the Crime and Disorder domain, where Barnet is the 49th most deprived nationally. Once again this appears to be a common occurrence across the whole of London with only one London borough not within the 50% most deprived nationally for this domain.

Similarly, there appears to be a high level of deprivation across London within the Living Environment domain where 85% of boroughs are in the 50% most deprived local authorities in England. For this domain Barnet is the 81st most deprived nationally and the 25th most deprived across London. Despite relatively high levels of deprivation attributed to this domain, in 2015 22 less Barnet LSOAs fell within the 30% most deprived nationally, the largest reduction across all domains.

Figure 7: 30% Most Deprived LSOAs by Domain, Barnet



Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

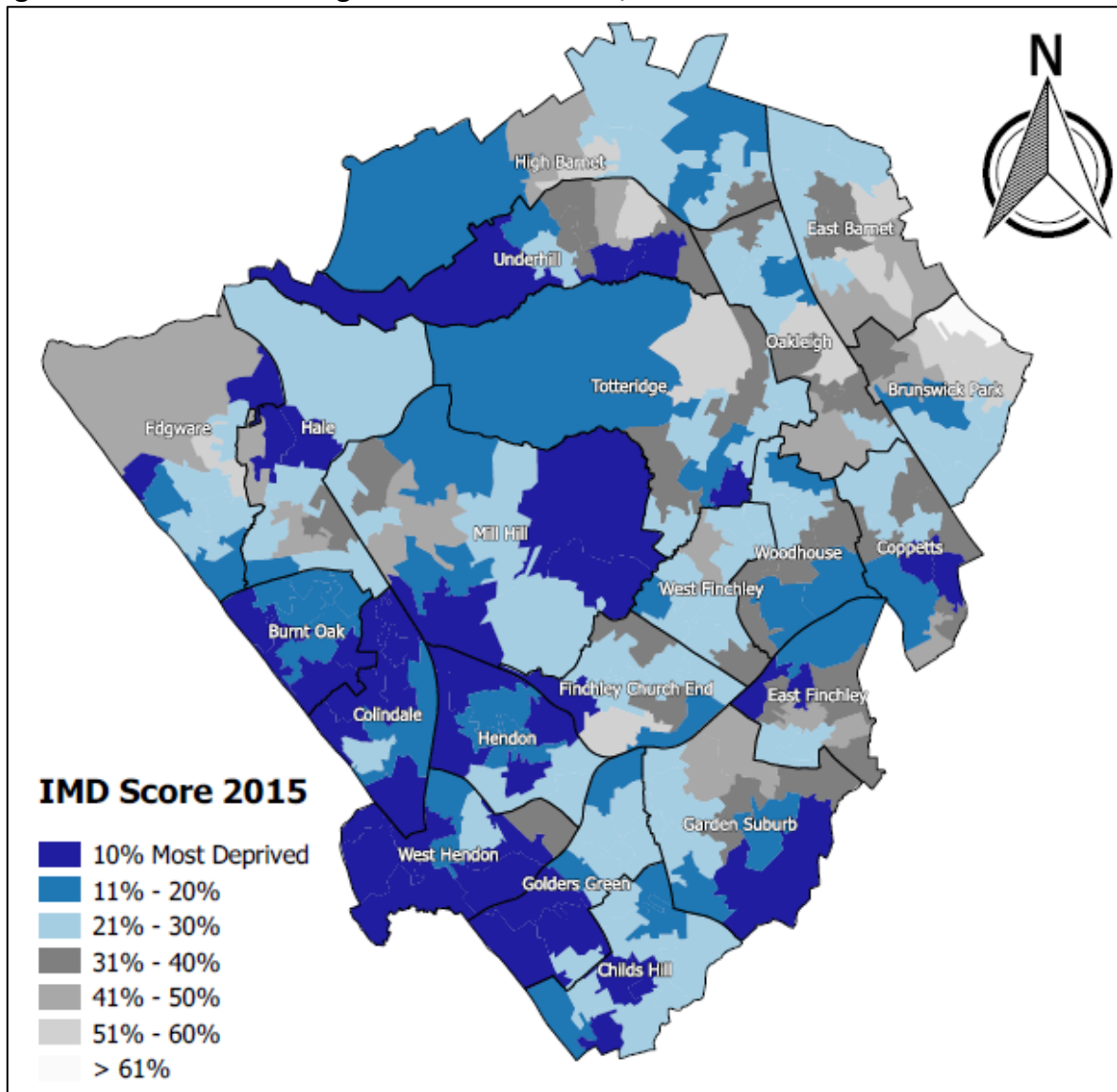
The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. This domain contains the highest levels of deprivation in Barnet. Since 2010 an additional 53 Barnet LSOAs fall within the 30% most deprived nationally for this domain, the highest increase across all domains.

Across London many local authorities rate badly on this domain, with only four London boroughs not in the 50% most deprived in England. Out of all London local authorities Barnet is the 15th most deprived and the 17th most deprived nationally. It is likely that London has high levels of deprivation in relation to this domain due to the comparatively high cost of housing in the capital.

In line with overall deprivation levels, the west of the borough exhibits the highest concentration of deprivation in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. Although this domain impacts on almost the whole of the borough, with a large spread of LSOAs across Barnet within the 30% most deprived in England.

- Barnet ranks 17th out of all local authorities in England and 15th within local authorities in London for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. This is the highest rank across all domains.
- 72% (152) of LSOAs in Barnet fall within the 30% most deprived in England for this domain, compared to 47% (99) in 2010.
- Of all the domains this has the highest number of Barnet LSOAs in the 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived areas; 45, 38 and 69 respectively.
- For this domain the most deprived LSOA is located around Grahame Park in Colindale, which ranks 9th nationally. This is the lowest ranking across all domains.

Figure 8: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain, deciles



Crime and Disorder Domain

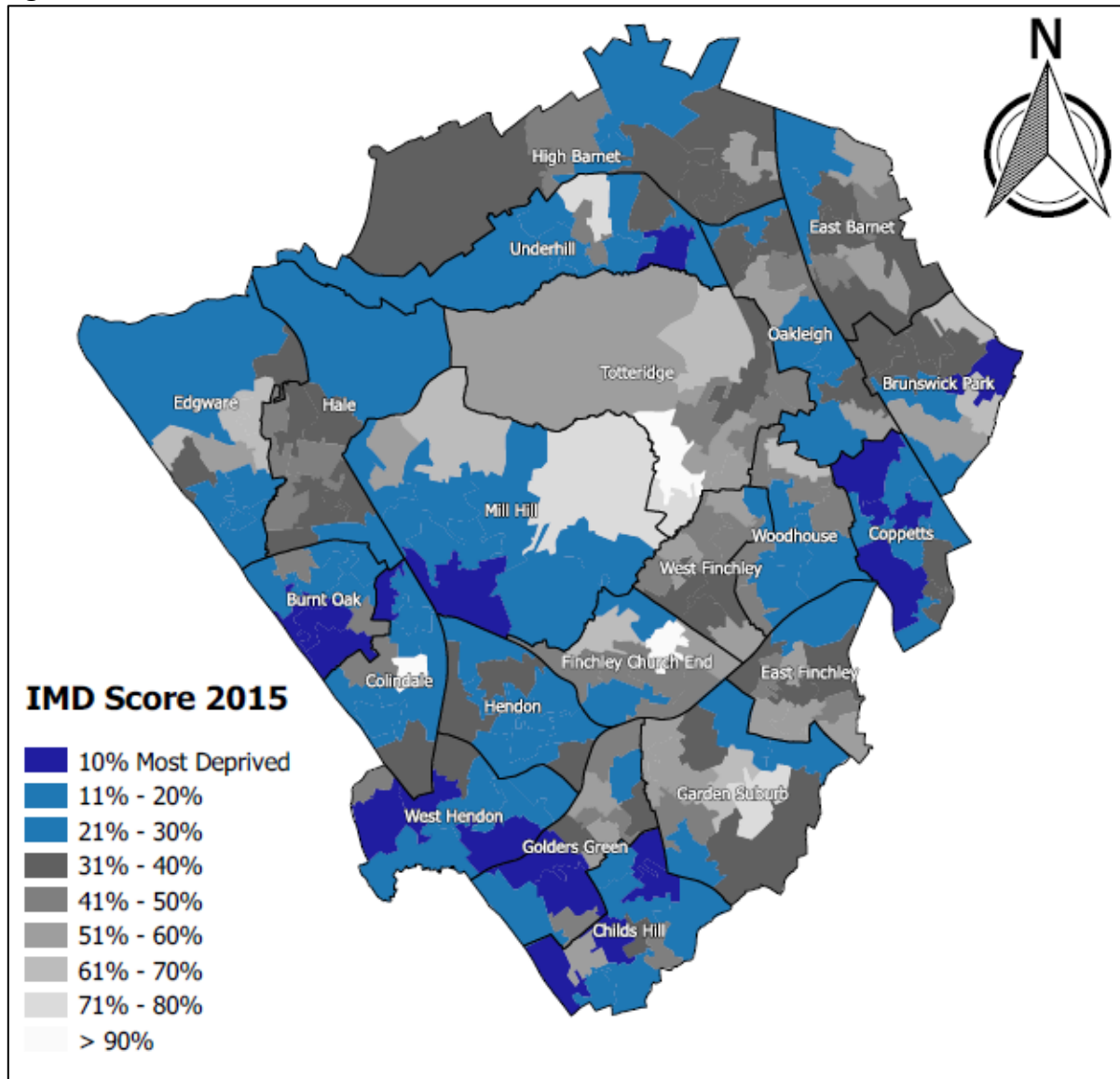
The Crime and Disorder domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. The 2015 IMD indicates that the Crime and Disorder domain is the second most deprived domain across Barnet. Deprivation levels relating to this domain increased between 2010 and 2015, with an additional 19 Barnet LSOAs within the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Across London many local authorities rate badly on this domain, with only two London boroughs (Kingston upon Thames and City of London) outside of the 50% most deprived local authorities in England.

As with overall deprivation levels the west of the borough exhibits some of the highest levels of deprivation relating to the Crime and Disorder domain. However, unlike overall deprivation levels, there is a much higher degree of deprivation located towards the East of the borough, specifically around Coppetts, Brunswick Park, Woodhouse and Oakleigh.

- Barnet ranks 49th out of all local authorities in England and 24th within local authorities in London for the Crime and Disorder domain.
- 19 Barnet LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally for the Crime and Disorder domain; this has increased from 10 in 2010. Child's Hill has the largest number (four (33%)) of LSOAs in the top 10%; followed by Burnt Oak, Coppetts and West Hendon which all have three (30%).
- A further 21 areas are ranked within the 20% most deprived nationally and 32 are ranked within the 30% most deprived nationally.
- Burnt Oak, Coppetts and West Hendon each have eight out of their 10 LSOAs within the 30% most deprived, whereas Child's Hill has the largest number of LSOAs in the top 30% (nine out of 12 (75%)).
- Totteridge is the only ward with no LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally for this domain.

Figure 9: Crime and Disorder Domain, deciles



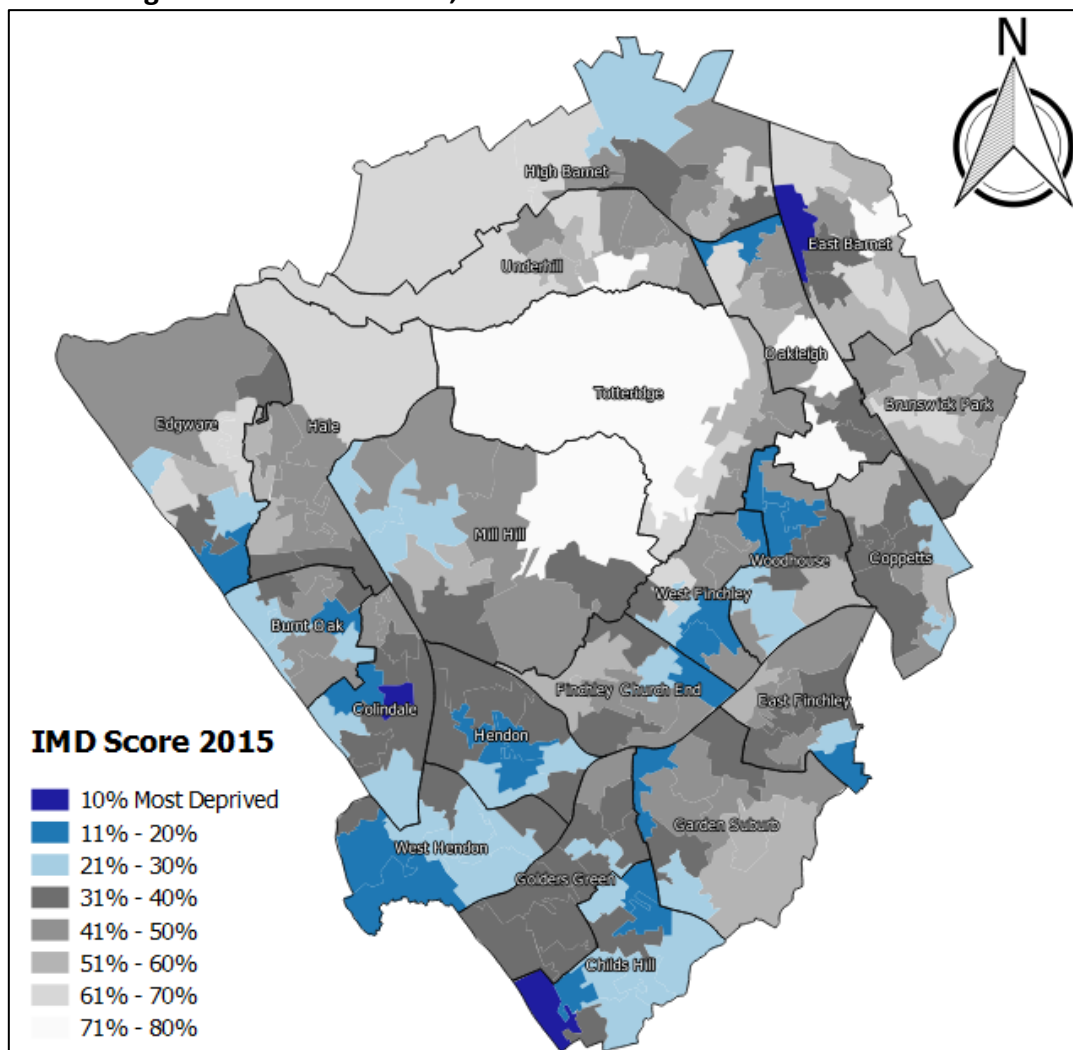
Living Environment Domain

The Living Environment domain measures the quality of the local environment. Barnet is the 81st most deprived nationally and the 25th most deprived across London for the Living Environment domain. Across London, there appears to be a high level of deprivation within the Living Environment domain where 85% of London boroughs are amongst the 50% most deprived local authorities in England.

Despite relatively high levels of deprivation attributed to this domain, in 2015, 22 less Barnet LSOAs fell within the 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally; the largest reduction across all domains.

- For this domain Barnet is the 81st most deprived local authority in England and the 25th most deprived across London.
- Three Barnet LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally for this domain (one is located close to the Cricklewood Station in Child's Hill; another is close to the New Barnet Station in East Barnet and the third is in Grahame Park in Colindale).
- 21 LSOAs rank within the 20% most deprived for this indicator nationally and a further 32 fall within the 30% most deprived.

Figure 10: Living Environment Domain, deciles



Income Domain

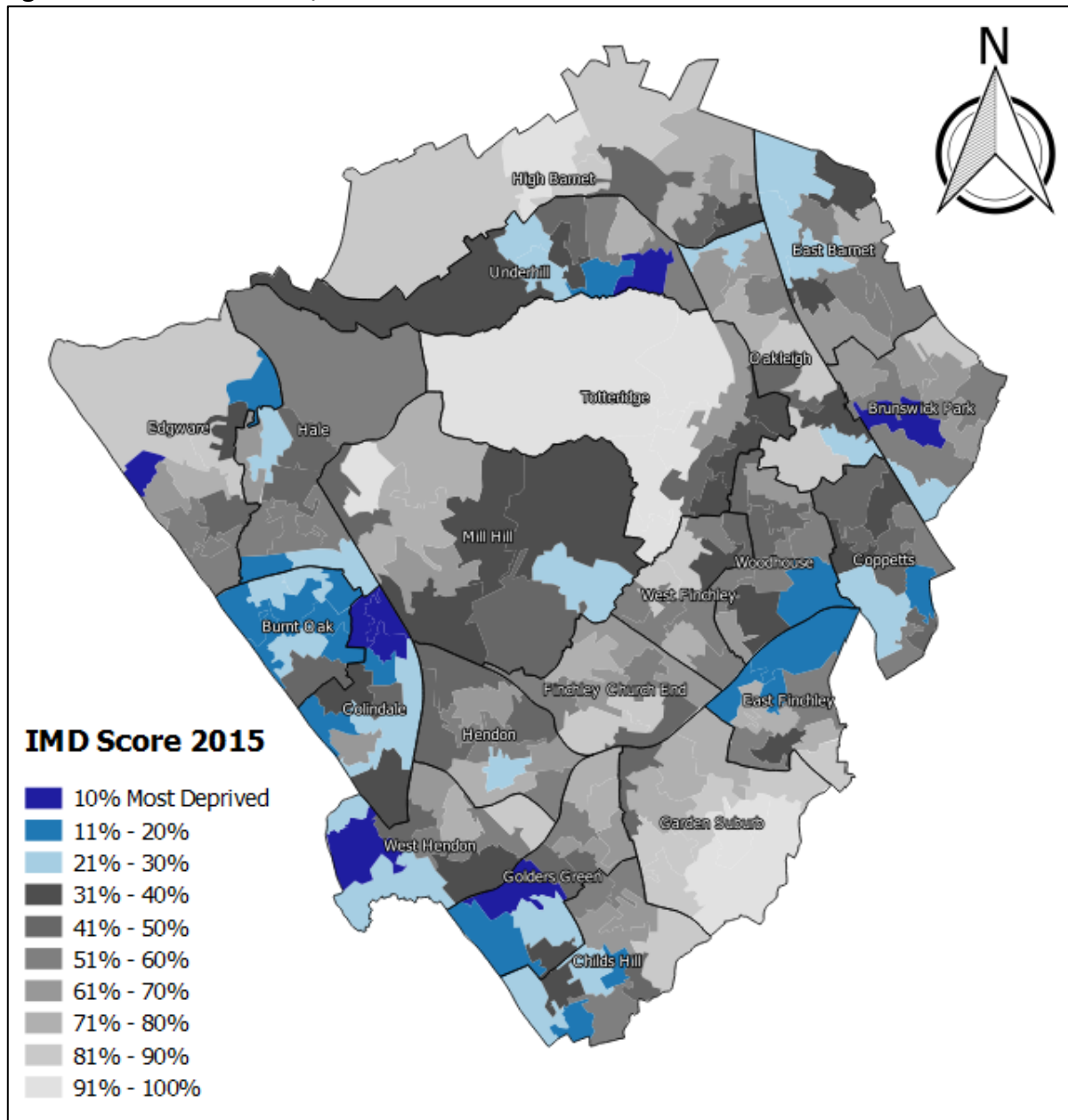
The Income domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Data from the 2015 CACI Paycheck shows that Barnet has a wide spread of incomes across the borough, with average incomes in Garden Suburb (£55,491) over £29,000 above the average income in Burnt Oak (£25,930)⁴.

The 2015 IMD further demonstrates this, with some of the highest and lowest levels of income deprivation in England experienced across Barnet. Despite there being five less Barnet LSOAs amongst the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England compared to 2010, these positive shifts mask ongoing issues. Areas of high income deprivation across the borough contrasted by areas of low income deprivation across the borough depict income inequalities across Barnet.

- Barnet ranks 131st out of all local authorities in England and 22nd within local authorities in London for the income domain.
- Eight Barnet LSOAs rank within the 10% most income deprived deciles nationally; this is a decrease of five from 2010. These areas are found within: West Hendon, Colindale, Golders Green, Underhill, Brunswick Park and Edgware.
- A further 41 LSOAs fall within the top 30% deprived LSOAs. Three LSOAs in Colindale are amongst the 10% most income deprived LSOAs nationally (the highest number within the borough), although nine out of 10 LSOAs in Burnt Oak appear within the top 30% most deprived, compared to six out of 10 in Colindale.

⁴ For more information see www.caci.co.uk

Figure 11: Income Domain, deciles



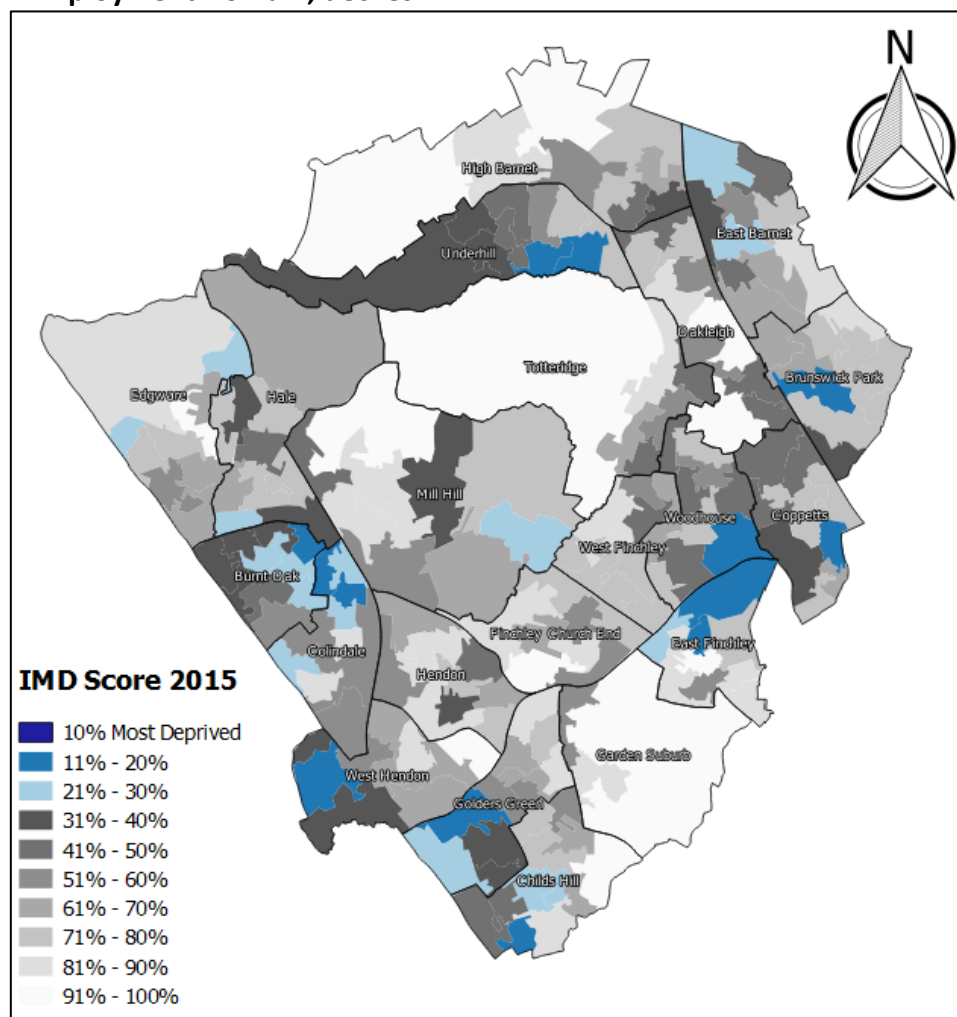
Employment Domain

The Employment domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area, involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Barnet performs quite well across this domain with the 2015 IMD data ranking Barnet as the 199th least deprived local authority in England and the 24th least deprived across local authorities in London.

Despite this, in 2015 29 Barnet LSOAs remained amongst the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England, the same as in 2010. Although in 2010 two LSOAs were amongst the top 10% most deprived in England and in 2015 no LSOAs fall within this group, which suggests some positive movement across this domain.

- Barnet ranks 199th out of all local authorities in England and 24th within local authorities in London for the employment domain.
- No LSOAs in Barnet fall into the 10% most deprived nationally for employment; this is an improvement since 2010 where two LSOAs were in the top 10%.
- 13 LSOAs fall into the top 20% most deprived nationally, these are located in West Hendon, Colindale, Golders Green, Underhill, Brunswick Park, Burnt Oak, Childs Hill, East Finchley, Woodhouse and Coppetts.

Figure 12: Employment Domain, deciles



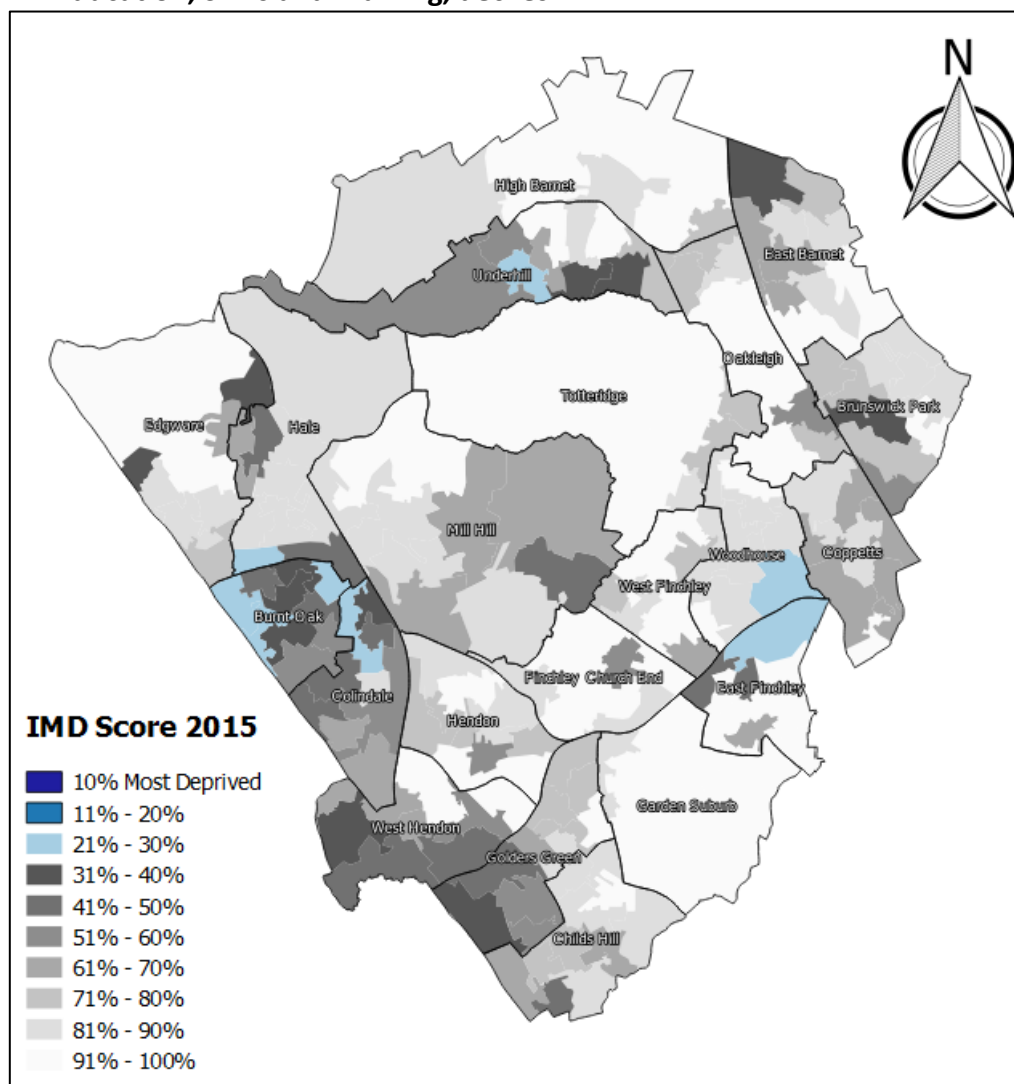
Education, Skills and Training Domain

The Education, Skills and Training domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. Out of the 326 local authorities in England, Barnet is ranked as the 309th least deprived local authority for the Education, Skills and Training domain. This is the lowest ranking for Barnet across all seven domains.

Despite this, compared to 2010, in 2015 an additional five LSOAs fall within the top 30% most deprived LSOAs in England for this domain. This indicates that although Barnet is performing comparatively well for this domain, pockets of deprivation continue to exist throughout the borough in relation to the Education, Skills and Training domain.

- Barnet ranks 309th out of all local authorities in England and 28th within local authorities in London for the living environment domain.
- There are no Barnet LSOAs in the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally, and only nine LSOAs within the 30% most deprived. The majority of these nine (six) are located in the west of the borough, in Burnt Oak, Colindale and Hale.

Figure 14: Education, Skills and Training, deciles



Appendix 1 – Domain Indicators

Income Deprivation Domain

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). A combined count of income deprived individuals per Lower-layer Super Output Area is calculated by summing the following six non-overlapping indicators:

- 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 not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

In addition an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created, respectively representing the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, living in income deprived households.

Employment Deprivation Domain

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per Lower-layer Super Output Area is calculated by summing the following five non-overlapping indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two subdomains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills'

sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

Children and Young People sub-domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams¹²
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Adult Skills sub-domain

The Adult Skills sub-domain is a non-overlapping count of two indicators:

- Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
- English language proficiency: The proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

- Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data.

Crime Domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (18 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (8 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Road distance to a post office
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket
- Road distance to a GP surgery.

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent Lower-layer Super Output Areas
- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Indoors sub-domain

- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.