

Insight Update: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010

Introduction

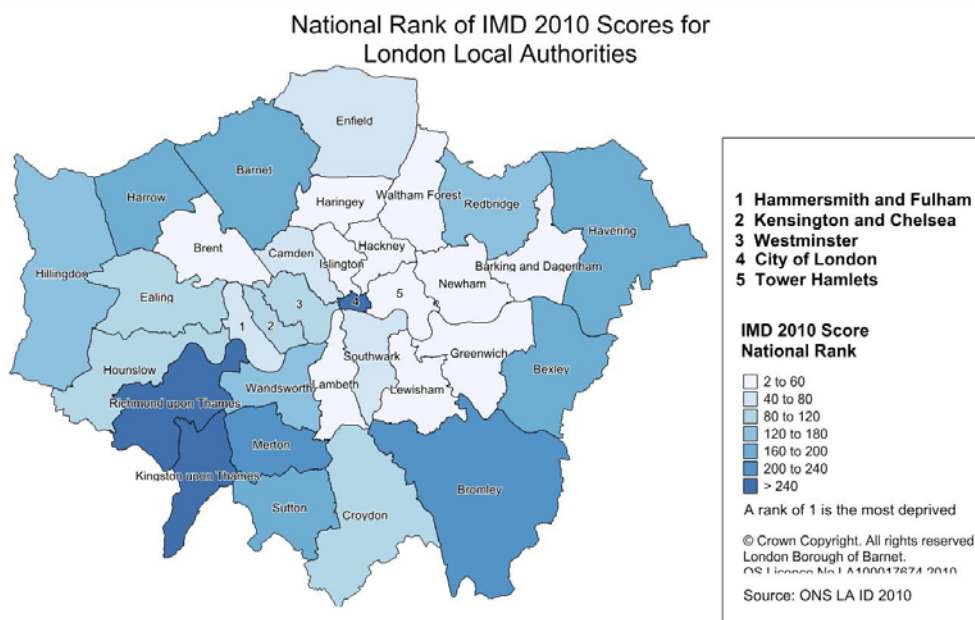
The 2010 update of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) was released in March 2011. This is the third release of the Index (2004, 2007) and is the primary source for measuring deprivation in England and Wales.¹ The Index is made up of seven categories known as 'indices', each for a distinct type or 'domain' of deprivation. These domains relate to income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime, reflecting the broad range of deprivation that people can experience. The data is available at a range of geographies down to lower super output area (LSOA).²

This short paper gives a summarised analysis of the 2010 figures.

IMD Results for Barnet

According to the latest figures, Barnet ranks 176th out of the 326 local authorities in England and Wales for deprivation – just slightly below the average (163; the authority ranked 1 is the most deprived). This is 48 places higher than 2007 (128th) and 17 places lower than 2004 (193rd). In other words, Barnet has become less deprived in relation to the rest of England over these three years.

Relative to other London boroughs, Barnet is ranked 25th out of 33 local authorities. This is four places higher than 2007 (21st) and one place higher than 2004 (23rd). Nearly all of the LSOAs in Barnet have become less deprived relative to the rest of London since 2007.

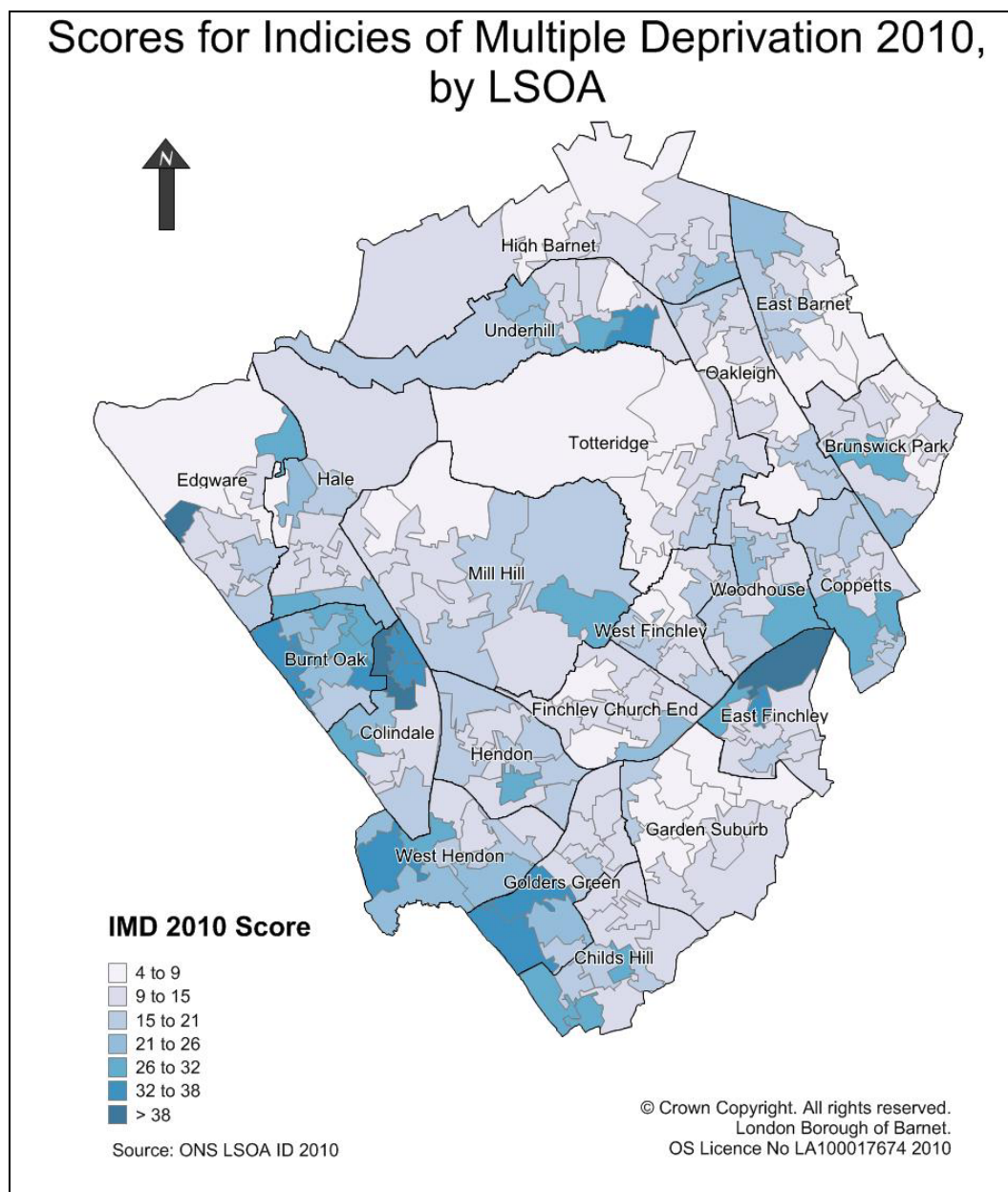


¹ The new deprivation figures for 2010 can be found at the following address or by contacting the Barnet Insight Unit on ext. 7291. <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

² LSOAs are standardised statistically geographies containing around 1,500 individuals.

IMD Scores within Barnet

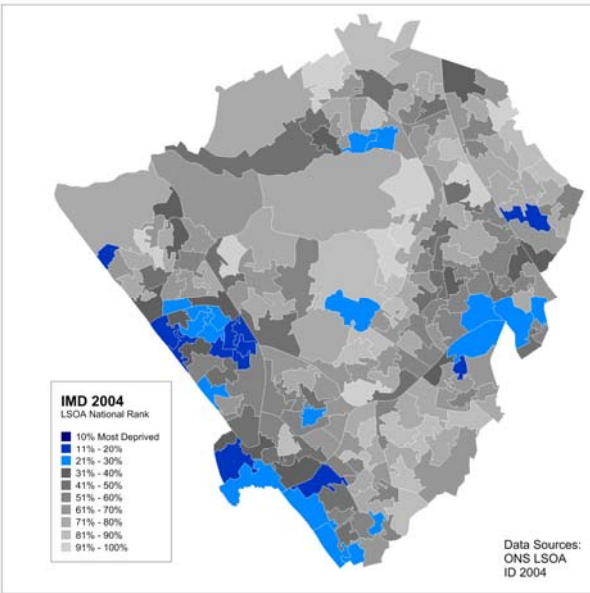
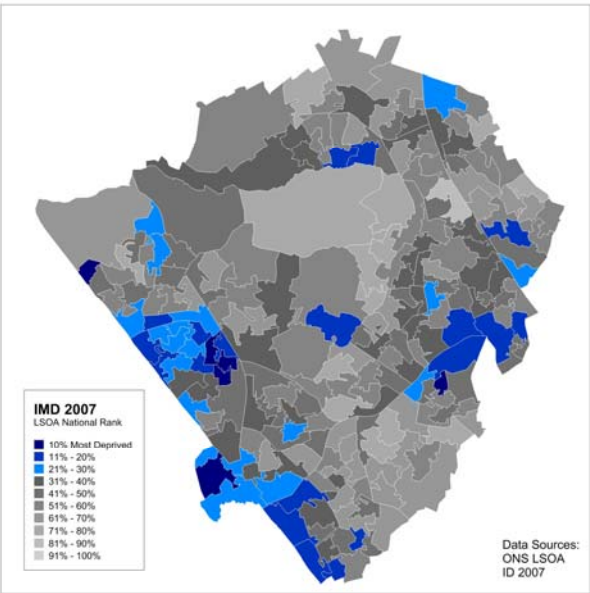
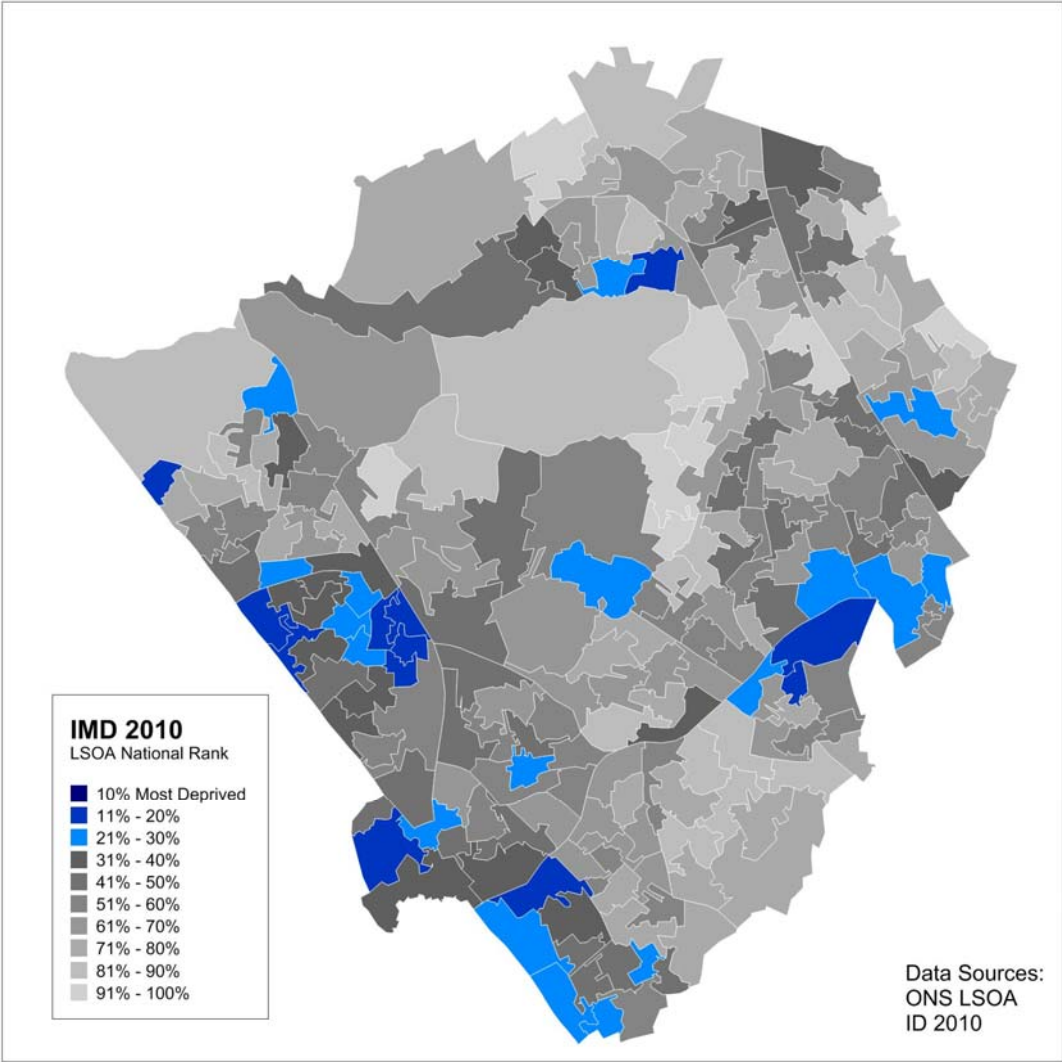
Within Barnet, the 2010 figures show the west of the borough still has the highest concentration of more deprived LSOAs. The areas with the highest levels of deprivation are in Colindale, West Hendon and Burnt Oak – areas in which large scale regeneration projects are underway. However, the most deprived LSOA in Barnet is located in East Finchley, specifically the Strawberry Vale estate, and falls within the 11% most deprived LSOAs in the country.



Of particular interest are those areas which fall within the **30% most deprived** nationally. In 2007, Barnet had 44 LSOAs that fell within this bracket, an increase from 2004 (31 LSOAs). Of those 44, six were among the **10% most deprived** nationally, compared to none in 2004.

The 2010 figures broadly represent a return to 2004 levels, with 30 LSOAs among the 30% most deprived nationally and **no Barnet LSOAs within the 10% most deprived** nationally.

IMD 2010, 2007 and 2004 national rankings



Domain analysis

Income: 13 Barnet LSOAs rank within the 10% most income deprived nationally and eight fall within London's 10% most deprived. These areas are found within Colindale, Edgware, Burnt Oak and East Finchley. 36 Barnet LSOAs fall within the 20% most income deprived nationally, 17 within the 20% most deprived in London.

Employment: Two Barnet LSOAs fall into the 10% most deprived nationally for employment (Stonegrove in Edgware, Grahame Park in Colindale) and a further 13 fall into the 20% most deprived. Regionally, nine Barnet LSOAs are ranked among the 10% most deprived in London and 19 within the 20% most deprived.

Health deprivation and disability: Barnet ranks well on the health deprivation and disability domain, with just nine Barnet LSOAs in the 50% most deprived nationally and none in the 10% or 20% most deprived. The story is the same within London, where the same nine LSOAs are identified as being among the 50% most deprived for health and disability regionally.

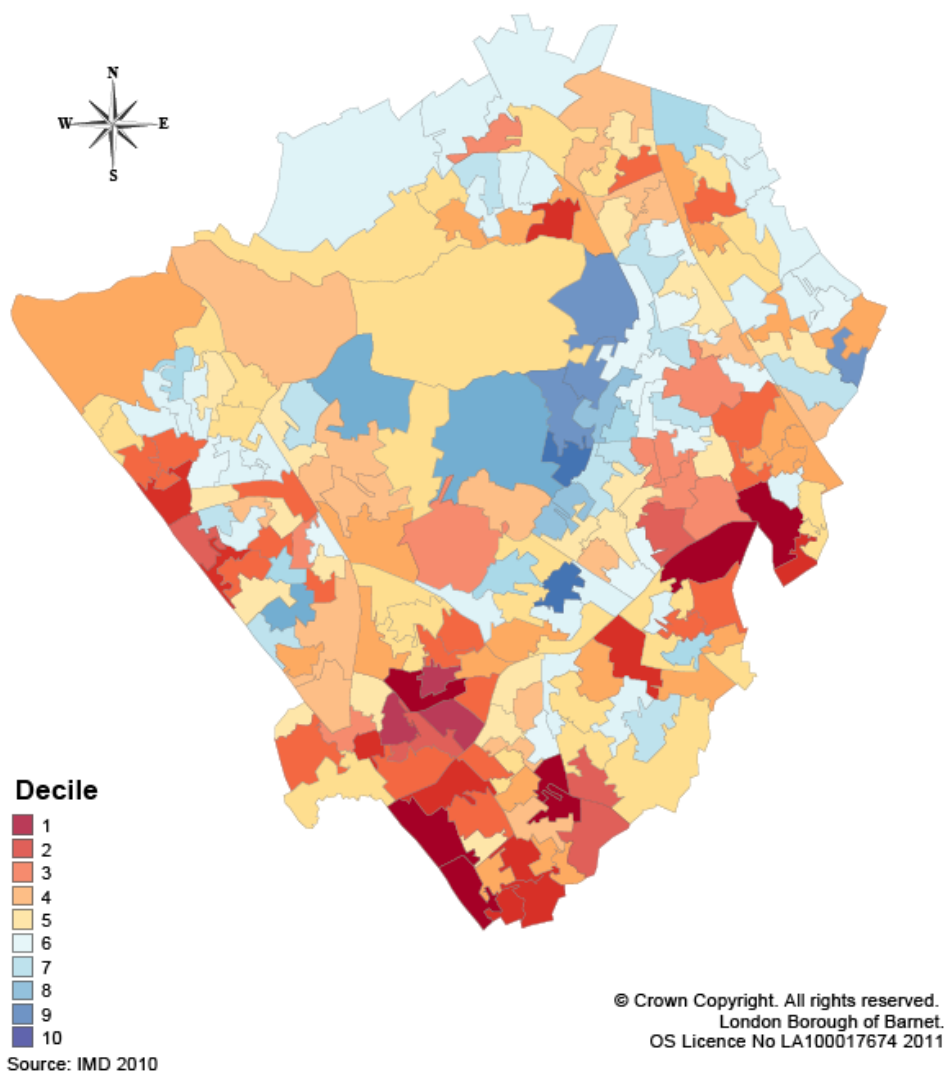
Education, skills and training: 30 Barnet LSOAs rank within the 50% most deprived for education skills and training nationally. None fall within the 10% and 20% most deprived. At a regional scale, two of Barnet's LSOA fall within the 10% most deprived (both in Dollis Valley estate, Underhill) and a further ten are ranked within the 20% most deprived across the capital.

Barriers to housing and services: 15 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally on this domain. 52 Barnet LSOAs are ranked within the top 20%. Just nine local LSOAs are in the 50% least deprived nationally for barriers to housing and services. Taking London alone however, none of Barnet's LSOAs rank within the worst 10% and just five fall into the 20% most deprived, illustrating that while access to housing and services is a particular issue for London, it is less acute in Barnet.

Living environment: Three Barnet LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally for the living environment domain (again, the area around Cricklewood Station in Childs Hill, plus the area around Hendon Thameslink Station and the West Hendon estate). 27 LSOAs rank within the 20% most deprived for this indicator nationally and 154 fall within 50%. Only one LSOA falls within the top 10% for this domain within London and only three within the top 20% regionally (the same three that rank within the top 10% nationally).

Crime and disorder: Ten Barnet LSOAs rank within the 10% most deprived nationally for crime and disorder. One of them, the area around Cricklewood Station in Childs Hill, is the 71st most deprived area in London for this domain. This places it within the 1.5% most deprived across the capital and Barnet's most deprived result on any domain. 25 areas are ranked within the 20% most deprived nationally and 145 within the top half of the national league table. Regionally, eight of Barnet's LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived for London and a further three fall within the 20% most deprived.

National Decile Ranking of the Crime Domain, by LSOA



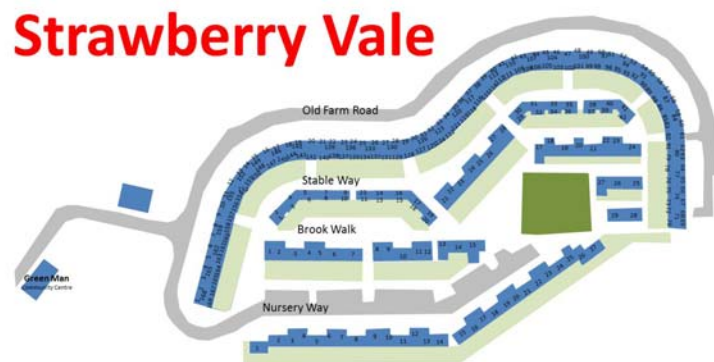
Conclusion

Barnet is less deprived relative to the rest of the country than it was in 2007 and comparable to where it was in 2004. A paper compiled by the former Business Intelligence team argued that the apparent increase in deprivation in the 2007 release was largely due to a change in the methodology related to the Housing domain rather than an actual change in local deprivation. The 2010 figures would suggest this hypothesis to be true, revealing the 2007 data to be anomalous. The interesting development from this update however, is that while the most deprived areas of the borough are concentrated in the western corridor – an area acknowledged as being at need – the single most deprived neighbourhood is actually in the east of the borough, in East Finchley.

Appendix: A focus on Strawberry Vale

Strawberry Vale is a housing estate in East Finchley just south of the North Circular. It was built in the 1980s on former farmland and transferred to the Peabody Housing Association in 1998.

The estate is located within (and is the predominant part of) lower super output area (LSOA) E01000184.³ The Council's address gazetteer holds records for 624 residential properties and ten commercial premises within this LSOA, one of which is the Green Man Community Centre.



Using Mosaic Public Sector, a resident profiling tool from Experian, we can say that most households in this neighbourhood fall into one of two Groups:

- Young people renting flats in high density social housing, 22.6%
- Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas, 21.8%

Both of these Groups are over-represented in this area compared to the make-up of the borough as a whole (in which they represent just 5.5% and 5.8% of the population respectively).

Between the 2004 and 2010 releases of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, Strawberry Vale (or rather the lower super output area in which the estate is located) has moved 4,280 places for the worse in the national deprivation ranking. At 3,519 (where 1 is most deprived) it is Barnet's worst ranking LSOA and only just outside the 10% most deprived nationally.

Each of the individual domains of deprivation have also experienced a deterioration over this period, save for **Barriers to Housing and Services**, which has improved by 245 places, and **Health deprivation and Disability**, which has improved by 5,135 places.

| | IMD 2004 | IMD 2007 | IMD 2010 | 2004-7 Change | 2004-10 Change |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| E01000184: Strawberry Vale | <i>Rank</i> | <i>Rank</i> | <i>Rank</i> | <i>Change</i> | <i>Change</i> |
| Overall IMD rank | 7799 | 5469 | 3519 | -2330 | -4280 |
| Rank of income deprivation | 5327 | 3099 | 1847 | -2228 | -3480 |
| Rank of employment deprivation | 7943 | 6226 | 4066 | -1717 | -3877 |
| Rank of health deprivation and disability | 8977 | 10281 | 14112 | 1304 | 5135 |
| Rank of education, training and skills deprivation | 15376 | 15677 | 9391 | 301 | -5985 |
| Rank of barriers to housing and services | 2508 | 64 | 2753 | -2444 | 245 |
| Rank of crime and disorder deprivation | 19051 | 21374 | 2213 | 2323 | -16838 |
| Rank of living environment deprivation | 11184 | 13545 | 8181 | 2361 | -3003 |

Crime and disorder has seen the most significant deterioration, with a fall of 16,838 places (from 19,051 in 2004 to 2,213 in 2010). Local intelligence suggests that this deterioration is perhaps overstated. According to insight from Barnet's Community Safety team, the main problems on the estate are youth disorder, including a season of arsons in the allotments, though these now seem to have stopped (the IMD is based on data from 2008/9, so more recent developments will not be reflected in the deprivation statistics). The disorder that

³ LSOAs are standard statistical geographies which contain around 1,500 people.

remains mainly involves groups of youths hanging around, smoking drugs and causing criminal damage. Most of these offences are very minor and don't attract any kind of deterrent sentence.

The 2012 School Census reveals that a higher than average proportion of children on Strawberry Vale were in receipt of **Free School Meals** – 33% compared to 18%. Likewise, a higher proportion of school children living on Strawberry Vale are subject to a **School Action Plan**. There were almost three times as many Black African school children on the estate than across Barnet (32% against 10%) and proportionally fewer White British children (23% against 32%).

The council's **Intensive Family Focus** programme is working with ten people who live on Strawberry Vale and a further 25 individuals within the immediate area. **Newstead Children's Centre** is located just across the estate boundary and operates some services from within the **Green Man Community Centre**, which is located at the entrance to the Strawberry Vale estate.



Hope House volunteers and young people from Strawberry Vale at the summit of Snowdon in July 2011

Since spring 2010, Barnet Council has partnered with [Hope House](#), a local youth and community charity, to deliver the **Connecting Communities Programme** on Strawberry Vale. This programme builds on existing investment in the estate from St Barnabas Church to support two full-time community interns who live and work on Strawberry Vale, running youth and family activities, developing community resilience and acting as mentors.

This project is currently recruiting for two new trainee workers.