

# Deprivation in Barnet:

## Results from the English Indices of Deprivation 2007

by the Business Intelligence team

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### Executive summary

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID07) updates the previous 2004 publication.

The results show Barnet as more deprived in relation to other local authority areas than it was in 2004. Barnet's overall deprivation level is above the middle point in the national ranking, close to the top third most deprived. Barnet now has six small areas ('super output areas') within the 10% most deprived nationally, whilst in 2004 there were none in this bracket. Within London, Barnet compares more favourably, ranking below the middle point, close to the bottom third.

Deprivation is measured across seven different domains and six sub-domains, which represent different types of deprivation. The two sub-domains with most significant deprivation in Barnet relative to the rest of the country are 'wider barriers to housing and services', and the 'outdoors living environment'.

Barnet has experienced the greatest jump in its overall deprivation rank of any English local authority between the 2004 and 2007 IDs. Barnet's rank on all domains has risen, with the exception of the 'education, skills and training' domain, on which Barnet's rank has fallen.

While much of the overall increase in relative levels of deprivation is likely to be correct, we found that the 'barriers to housing and services' domain was distorted by homelessness data that was calculated differently between the 2004 and the 2007 Indices. This in turn has exaggerated the overall deprivation results for Barnet. However, there was an increase in the numbers and percentages of Barnet residents in income and employment deprivation between 2004 and 2007, and these domains carry the greatest weight in the model.

There are five factors that have contributed to the change in Barnet's rank on the various domains of deprivation between 2004 and 2007: real change in Barnet, real changes elsewhere, changes in the indicators used, changes in the methodology for the population figures used and local changes in the way some data is recorded.

All wards have moved up the overall deprivation rank. The wards of Oakleigh, East Barnet and West Finchley have moved most since 2004, and the three most deprived wards of Burnt Oak, Colindale and West Hendon have moved the least.

Burnt Oak and Colindale remain the most deprived wards in Barnet by a significant margin, as was the case in 2004.

## 1. Introduction

The nature and extent of deprivation in England is measured by the government, using a range of data covering areas such as income, employment and health. The results are published as the 'Indices of Deprivation' (ID) and the 2007 version was published on 6 December 2007. This version uses more recent data than the previous version published in 2004. There have been some small changes to the ID methodology, but the results remain directly comparable with the previous versions (2000, and 2004).

The ID is a vital tool for public and voluntary sector organisations to plan and target their services. It consists of three separate but related indices:

1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) – the largest and most complex output
2. Index of Income Deprivation Affecting Children (a subset of the IMD income domain)
3. Index of Income Deprivation Affecting Older Adults (a subset of the IMD income domain)

This briefing provides an overview of the methodology of the IMD, and the results for Barnet. The source material and data can all be accessed directly from the website of the [Department for Communities and Local Government](#) (CLG).

## 2. Methodology of the IMD

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a complex statistical model produced by the [Social Disadvantage Research Centre](#), for CLG. The methodological steps taken to create the model are described in CLG's main report, but the main components are summarised here.

IMD is built on 38 indicators across seven domains, summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Summary of IMD domains and indicators**

IMD Domain	Weight	No. of indicators	Description of indicators
Income	22.5%	6	Recipients of means tested benefits (2005)
Employment	22.5%	6	Jobseekers Allowance and Incapacity Benefit claimants, New Deal scheme participants (2005)
Health Deprivation & Disability	13.5%	4	Years of potential life lost, mental health data and emergency hospital admissions (2001-05)
Education, skills & Training	13.5%	7	Children's Key Stage scores, absenteeism and staying-on rates; adults' levels of qualifications (2001-05)
Barriers to Housing & Services	9.3%	7	Distances from services, overcrowding, access to owner-occupation, homelessness (2001-05)
Crime	9.3%	4	Burglary, violence, theft, criminal damage (2004-05)
Living Environment	9.3%	4	Poor housing and lack of central heating; air quality and road accidents injuring pedestrians and cyclists (2001-05)

A score for each of these domains is given to every 'super output area' (SOA) in England. SOAs are standard units of geography used by central government for measurement purposes across the whole country, each containing a population of 1000-3000 people<sup>1</sup>. There are 210 SOAs in Barnet, and 32,482 in England. The domain scores allow the SOAs to be ranked.

A combined IMD score is created for each SOA by weighting the seven domains according to the percentages above. These combined IMD scores are also used to rank the SOAs.

A local authority-level score is also calculated from the average of the SOA scores, and this score is then used to rank local authorities in England. It is this last element of the IMD that is most frequently referred to. The majority of data used in the ID 07 is from 2005-6, although some data is the average of a number of years e.g. 2003-5, and three indicators are from the 2001 Census because there was no suitable alternative source: adults without qualifications, houses without central heating and overcrowding.

Where indicators are measuring people, the results are standardised by the relevant population count, and the population figures used are the ONS 2005 mid-year population estimates for SOAs<sup>2</sup>.

Further information on the way the ID07 products are structured is available in [Appendix 1](#), and the full list of indicators used is in [Appendix 2](#). The data for these indicators is available for individual SOAs via [Neighbourhood Statistics website](#), which is maintained by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), and for all SOAs in the country from [Communities and Local Government](#).

### 3. IMD results for Barnet

Barnet's IMD rank of 128 out of 354 English local authorities (derived from the averaged SOA scores) is now 65 places higher than in 2004, and shows that since 2004 Barnet has become more deprived in relation to the rest of England, and in relation to other London boroughs. This is now a trend over seven years: in ID 2000 Barnet was ranked the 223<sup>rd</sup> most deprived of 354 local authority districts.

There has been a small shift towards greater comparative deprivation in London as a whole. Barnet ranks 21 out of the 33 London local authorities, 3 places higher than in 2004. Map 1 below illustrates Barnet's deprivation relative to the rest of London (the darker the colour, the more deprived the borough is).

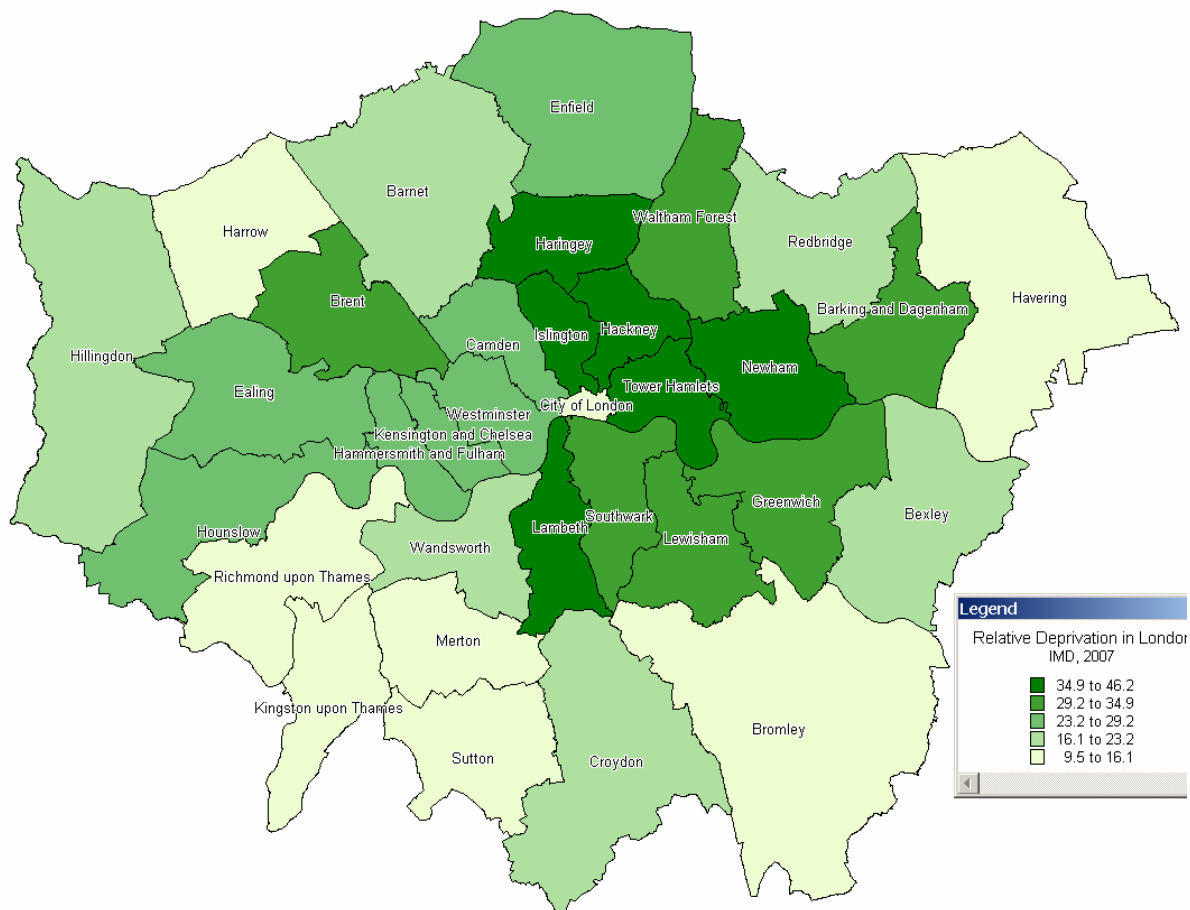
The ID scores and ranks can only be used as relative measures of deprivation, and not to identify absolute deprivation or absolute change over time. These ID07 ranks show that Barnet is more deprived than most English local authorities but less deprived than most London boroughs.

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<sup>1</sup> More information on SOAs can be found on the [Office for National Statistics website](#).

<sup>2</sup> The SOA population estimates for England are available from the [ONS website](#).

**Map 1: IMD scores for London boroughs, 2007**



### **3.1 Types of deprivation in Barnet**

Each of Barnet's 210 SOAs is given a score for the seven separate deprivation domains, and these scores are then ranked out of the 32,482 SOAs in England. Each domain's score means something different so they cannot be compared with each other, but the domain ranks do allow comparison.

The number of Barnet's SOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally differs by domain, as shown in the table below.

**Table 2**

<b>IMD Domain</b>	<b>No. of Barnet's 210 SOAs in top 10% most deprived nationally</b>
Barriers to housing and services	197
Outdoors living environment	36
Crime and disorder	16
Income	13
Employment	1
Health & disability	0
Education & skills	0

Table 3 below shows the average SOA ranks per domain and sub-domain, and the change that has taken place between the 2004 and 2007 IDs. It shows that Barnet has a high average deprivation rank for **barriers to housing and services** deprivation, but a low average deprivation rank for **education, skills and training**, particularly for the children and young people sub-domain.

All the changes that have occurred are relative to other authorities, and not absolute. In other words, deprivation in a domain could be receding, but if Barnet's improvement is slower than elsewhere, it will move higher on the domain rank to show greater *relative* deprivation. Similarly, deprivation could be increasing, but if it's at a much slower rate than elsewhere, its rank might actually show an improvement.

There are five factors that have contributed to the change in average domain ranks between the 2004 and 2007 versions of the ID:

- real deprivation change in Barnet
- real deprivation changes elsewhere
- changes in the indicators used - highlighted in [Appendix 2](#).
- changes in the methodology used to calculate the ONS population figures (on some indicators, population figures are used as the denominator. The higher the population figure, the more the deprivation is 'diluted')
- local changes in the way data is collected, as noted above for homelessness.

**Table 3**

IMD domain / *sub-domain	Average rank of Barnet SOAs (out of 32,482, 1=most deprived )		Rank of Barnet's 2007 domain ranks	Change Between ID 2004 & 2007
	ID 2004	ID 2007		
*Barriers to housing & services (wider)	4,916	<b>1,012</b>	1	<b>3,904</b>
*Living Environment (outdoors)	7,963	<b>7,449</b>	2	514
Crime	15,075	<b>12,959</b>	3	<b>2,116</b>
Income	16,127	15,021	4	1,106
*Living environment (indoors)	16,566	16,319	5	247
Employment	20,461	18,741	6	<b>1,720</b>
*Barriers to housing & services (geographical)	19,217	18,787	7	430
Health & disability	23,767	23,194	8	573
*Education (skills)	26,684	26,703	9	+19
*Education (children/young people)	23,419	31,350	10	+7,931
<b>Average of Barnet SOA IMD ranks</b> (with different domain weights applied)	<b>18,755</b>	<b>14,610</b>		<b>4,145</b>

The sub-domain that has had the greatest change in rank between ID 2004 and 2007, and the only one where Barnet has a lower rank than its 2004 position, is the **education of children and young people** sub-domain which has dropped by nearly 8,000 places. This reflects a significant improvement in Barnet's comparative position on this domain.

The domain where Barnet's average rank has risen most is **barriers to housing and services**, followed by **crime**. Barnet's rank on the wider barriers to housing and services sub-domain has changed markedly since the 2004 IMD. Only 5% of local authorities have

worse deprivation on this measure. Unfortunately, the measure that has caused most of this change – % homeless decisions - was defined differently in Barnet between 2004 and 2007 and has therefore not produced data that is comparable between the two periods. Moreover, Barnet's 2007 figure includes a large class of homelessness enquiries that are not counted as such elsewhere. If the results are taken at face value it would mean that Barnet has the third worst level of homelessness in the country, which we know is not the case. This means that we cannot rely on the results of this particular domain, and it has also exaggerated the overall deprivation results. This is not to say that access to housing is not a problem in Barnet – for example, the ratio of local incomes to local house prices used in the domain is comparatively unfavourable. However, there has been little change in Barnet's rank on this indicator.

In terms of the percentage of its population in **income deprivation**, Barnet's comparative deprivation has increased and is now within the top 46% of local authority areas on income deprivation i.e. amongst the most deprived half of areas.

In terms of **employment deprivation**, Barnet is lower down the ranking, below the middle point, but this is a deterioration from its position in the 2004 results when it was near the bottom third i.e. amongst the least deprived areas.

Barnet's position on the **health deprivation and disability** domain ranking places it just in the bottom third of local authority areas.

Barnet's position on the **education, skills and training deprivation** domain ranking continues to be excellent, with fewer than 20% of other local authority areas having better results. As table 3 shows, it is the children and young people sub domain within this wider domain where Barnet has its lowest levels of deprivation.

Barnet's position on the **crime domain** means that 40% of local authority areas have more crime. This accords well with the latest data for 2007-8 on total crimes per households provided by the Home Office.<sup>3</sup> In the context of London, with higher than average crime rates, Barnet's performance is even better, with only just over 20% of London borough's having less crime.

There has been little change in Barnet's ranking on **the living environment**.

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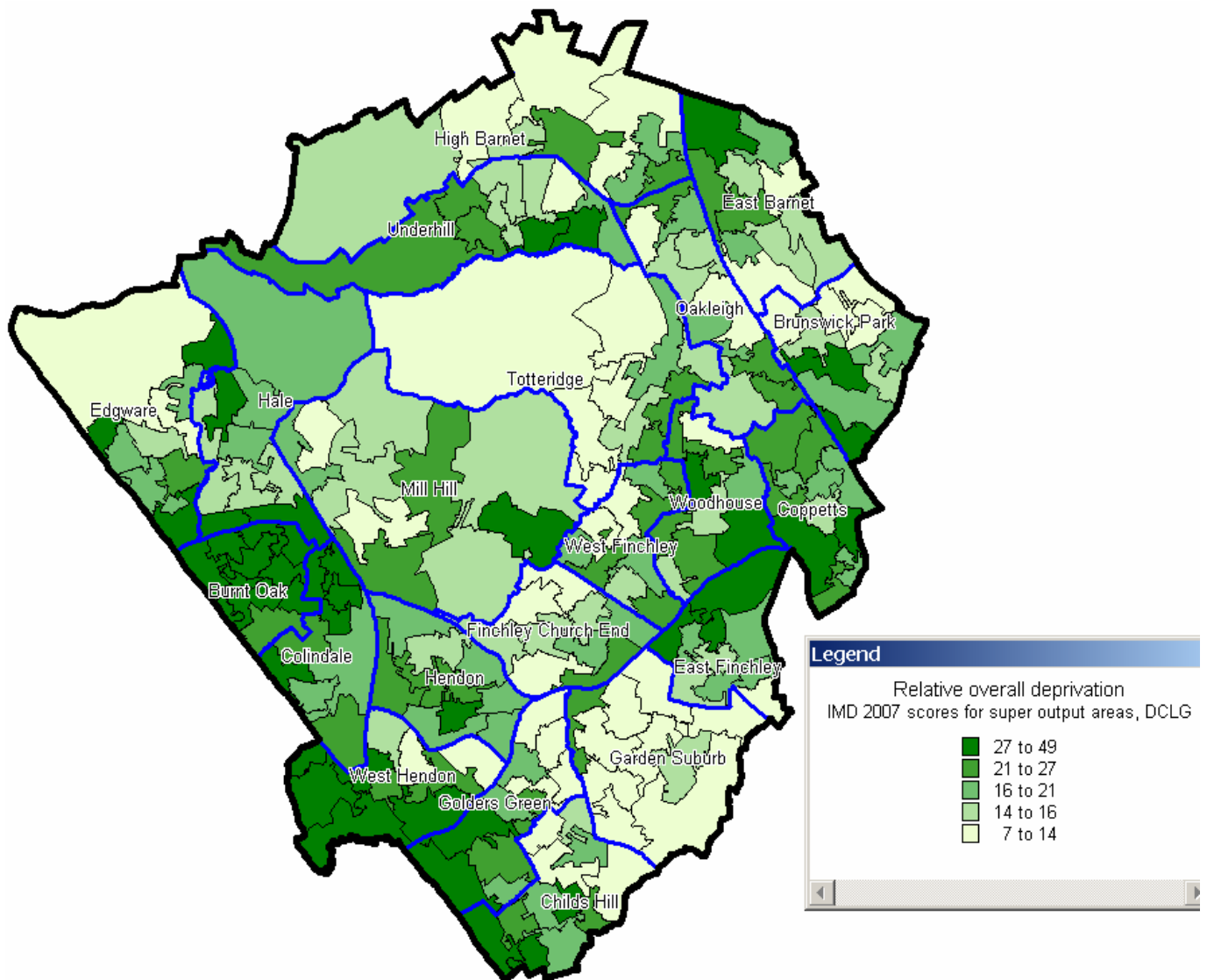
<sup>3</sup> Police recorded crime per 1,000 population for five key offences (which include: theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies and violent offences), Crown copyright Home Office data provided by Local Futures. On this data, for 2007-08, Barnet is 159<sup>th</sup> out of the 376 authorities in England and Wales – so 42% of authorities have more crime than Barnet on this measure.

## 4. Deprivation within Barnet

Map 2 below shows how multiple deprivation is distributed between super output areas (SOAs) within Barnet.

It shows that deprivation in Barnet is concentrated particularly along the western edge of the borough, although there is a significant concentration in the east, and pockets of deprivation in the north.

Map 2: IMD scores for SOAs in Barnet, 2007



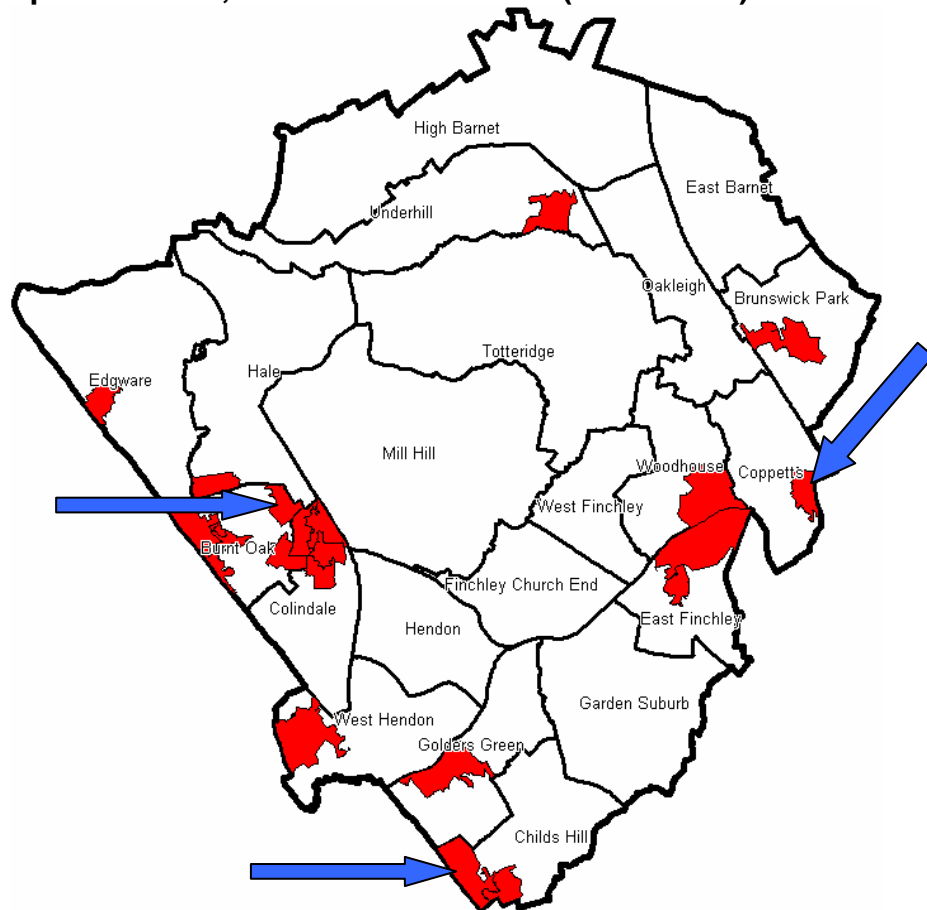


### Map 3: Barnet's 20 most deprived SOAs, with 3 new additions (see arrows)

The 20 most deprived SOAs in Barnet have changed only slightly since 2004. There are three additions to the list, identified with arrows in the map below. These are in Burnt Oak, Childs Hill and Coppetts wards.

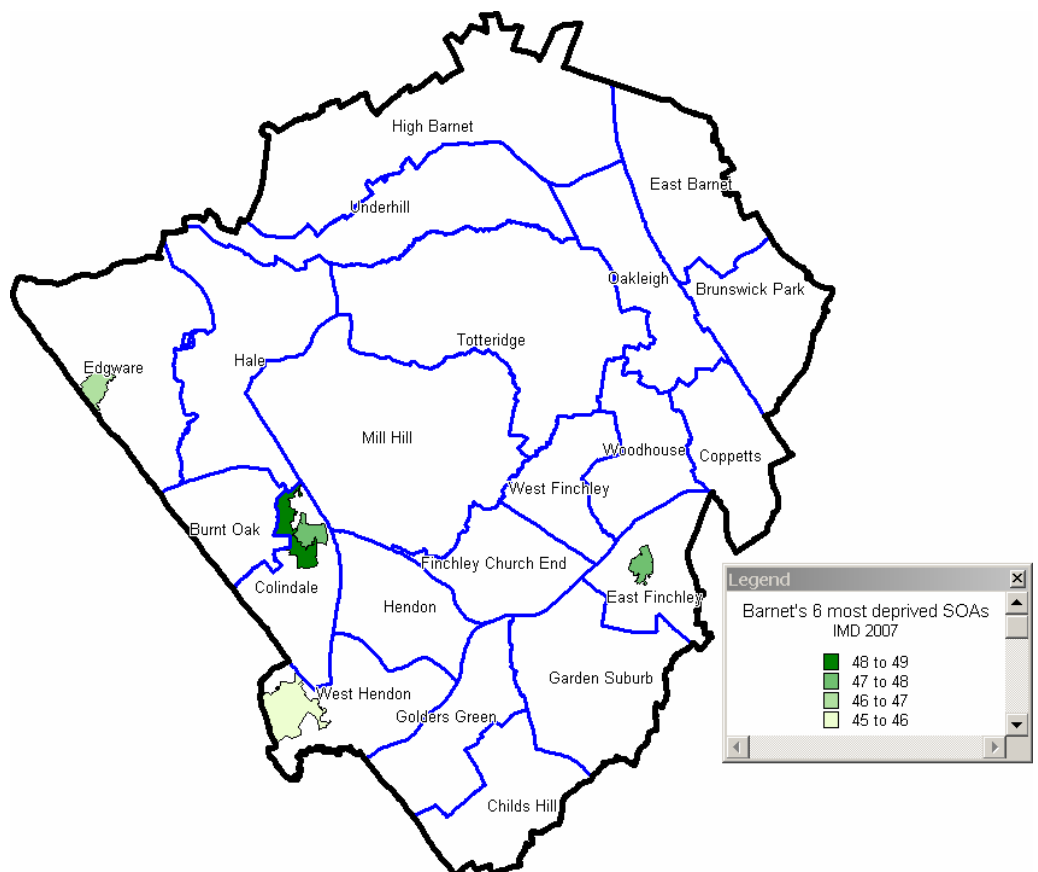
The three that have fallen out of the top 20 are in Underhill, Hendon and Coppetts wards, but this does not reflect reduced comparative deprivation, because every SOA in Barnet except one has increased its IMD rank since 2004.

Only one Barnet SOA, located in West Hendon, has decreased slightly in rank.



### Map 4: the six Barnet SOAs that are within the 10% most deprived nationally

Barnet now has **six SOAs within the 10% most deprived nationally**, where in 2004 there were none, although one in Colindale was close. As map 4 shows, three are in Colindale and the remaining three are in East Finchley, Edgware and West Hendon.

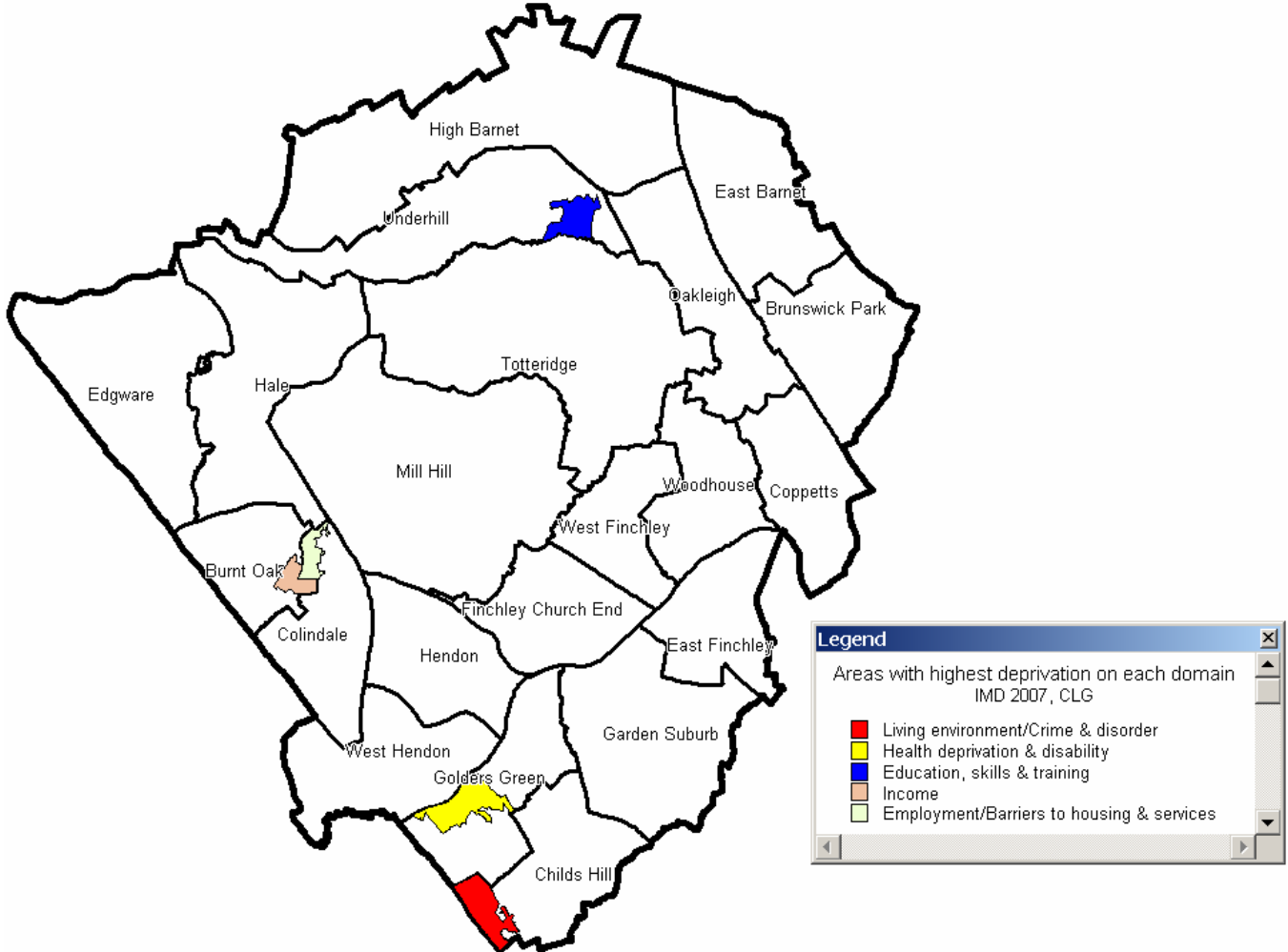


#### 4.1 Types of deprivation within Barnet

Each SOA has a different deprivation profile made up from the different domains, and any given SOA may be ranked highly on one domain and low on another.

The map below shows the location of each domain's most deprived SOA in Barnet. One of the SOAs in Colindale is most deprived on 2 domains: employment and barriers to housing and services, and is the only SOA of those pictured within the top 10% SOAs most deprived overall. The SOA in Childs Hill is also the most deprived SOA on two domains.

**Map 5: Barnet SOAs with the highest deprivation for each domain**



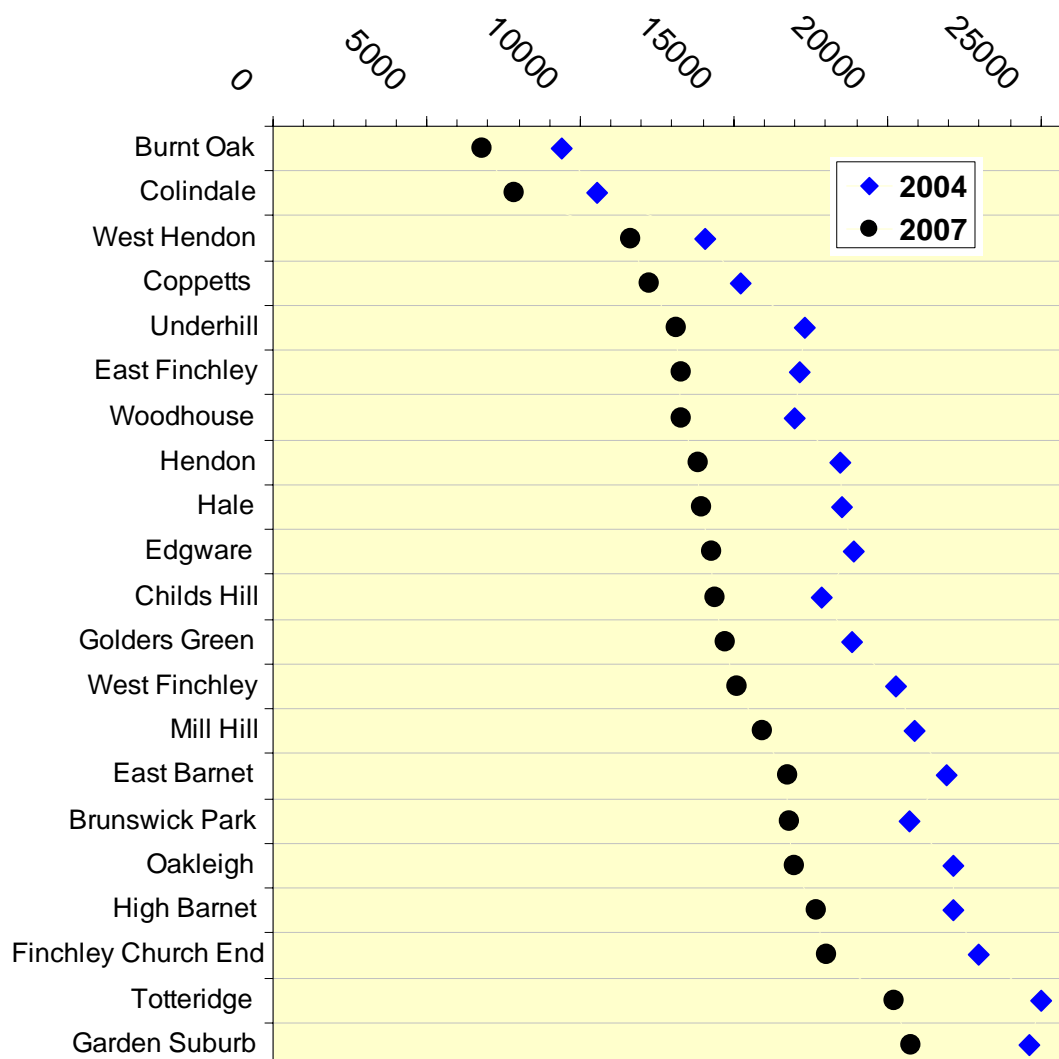
#### 4.2 Deprivation by ward in Barnet

The IMD does not provide data at ward level, but adding each ward's IMD SOA ranks together and calculating the mean average generates 'unofficial' estimates of ward-level scores.

This shows that the most deprived wards in Barnet are Burnt Oak and Colindale, by a significant margin, as was the case in 2004.

All wards have become more deprived compared with the rest of the country, but the wards of Oakleigh, East Barnet and West Finchley have changed the most in their average SOA rank since 2004. The three most deprived wards of Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon have actually changed the least since 2004.

**Chart 1: Average IMD SOA ranks for Barnet's wards in 2004 and 2007**  
(out of 32,482 SOAs in England, where 1 = most deprived)



The full table of ward data is in [Appendix 3](#).

## 5. Other measures within the IMD

There are four further measures calculated at local authority level that focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation, which are referred to as 'summary measures':

- Extent – the proportion of residents in the local authority area living in the most deprived SOAs in the country i.e. the % residents living in deprived areas
- Concentration – the proportion of SOAs in a local authority that fall within the most deprived SOAs in the country i.e. the % of SOAs where deprivation is highly concentrated
- Income scale – the number of people who are income deprived. This is an absolute measure, and not per capita.
- Employment scale – the number of people who are employment deprived. This is an absolute measure, and not per capita.

Barnet's rank on all four measures has increased since 2004.

On the measure of **extent**, Barnet is ranked 146/354 in England, which means a greater proportion of Barnet's residents are affected by deprivation than in ID 2004. Barnet's rank is nearer to the top than the bottom, but not as near to the top as Barnet's overall IMD score of 128.

The same is true of the measure of **concentration**, where Barnet ranks 149/354. The increase in rank means a greater proportion of Barnet's areas are now deprivation 'hotspots'. This is supported by the fact that there are six SOAs in the top 10% nationally, whilst in ID 2004 there were none.

**Table 4: Barnet IMD 2004 and 2007 summary measure ranks**

IMD Summary measure	2004	2007	Increase
Rank of <b>average SOA score</b>	193	<b>128</b>	65
Rank of <b>Extent</b>	175	<b>146</b>	29
Rank of <b>Local Concentration</b>	174	<b>149</b>	25
Rank of <b>Income Scale</b>	47	<b>38</b>	9
Rank of <b>Employment Scale</b>	63	<b>53</b>	10

On the **Income** and **Employment** scales Barnet ranks much higher than the average of SOA IMD scores, because these measures count people and do not standardise by population size, and Barnet has a particularly large population, ranking 42<sup>nd</sup> out of 354 local authority areas in England.

The scale of income deprivation in Barnet puts the borough just outside the 10% most deprived. Barnet's rank has moved up 9 places since 2004. On the scale of employment deprivation Barnet ranks just within the 15% most deprived nationally, and has moved up by 10 places since IMD 2004.

These changes in rankings reflect real increases in the numbers of Barnet residents who are assessed as income and employment deprived. Between 2004 and 2007 over 11,000 more people were counted as being income deprived (an increase of 28%) and over 2,150 more as employment deprived (a 15% increase).

## **6. Income deprivation affecting Children and Older People**

Two supplementary indices are published alongside the IMD which provide the percentage of children (aged 0-15) and older adults (aged 60+) living in households claiming means-tested benefits and therefore on low incomes for each SOA.

Within the income index there has been an *increase* in the number and proportion of children affected by income deprivation, and in the number and proportion of older adults affected.

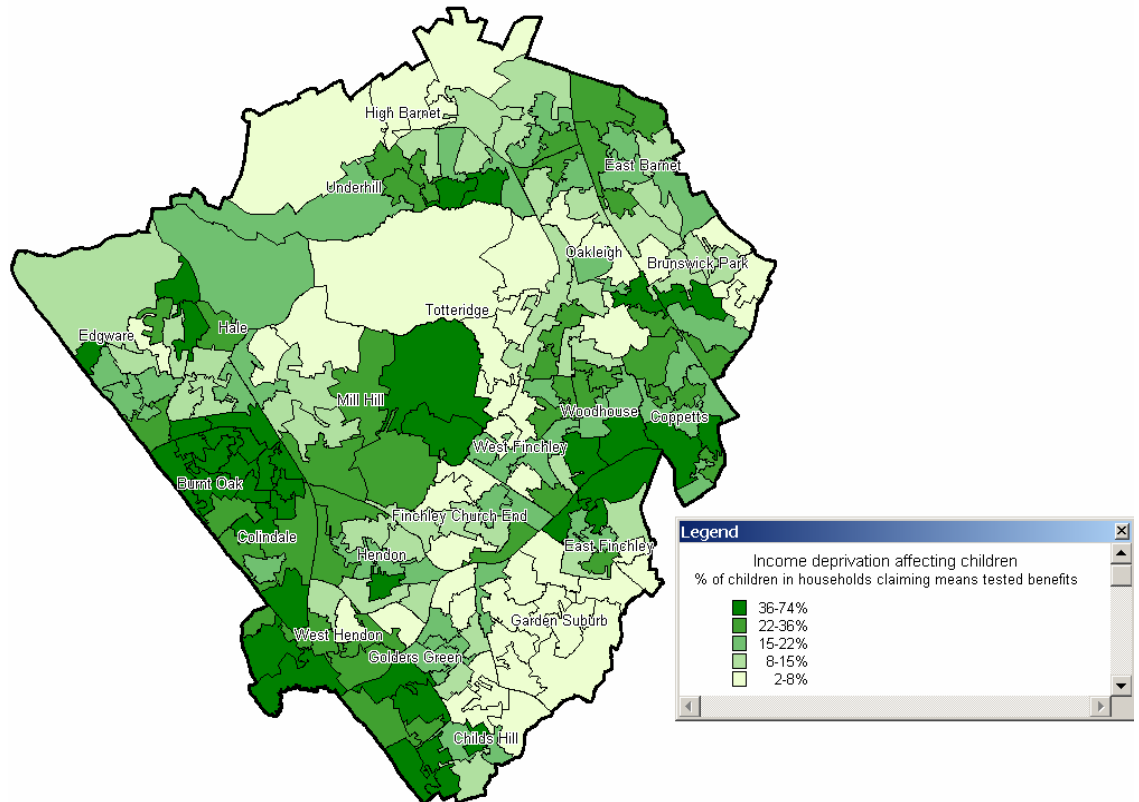
The indices both use the ONS population figures for 2005, and so, if these are under-estimates, the percentages of deprived children and older adults are inflated.

**Table 5: Increase in % of income deprived population, by age group**

Index	ID 2004 result	ID 2007 result	Increase
Income deprivation affecting children (aged 0-15)	18%	23%	5 % points
Income deprivation affecting older people (aged 60+)	16%	19%	3 % points

Map 6 and 7 below show the results by SOA across Barnet.

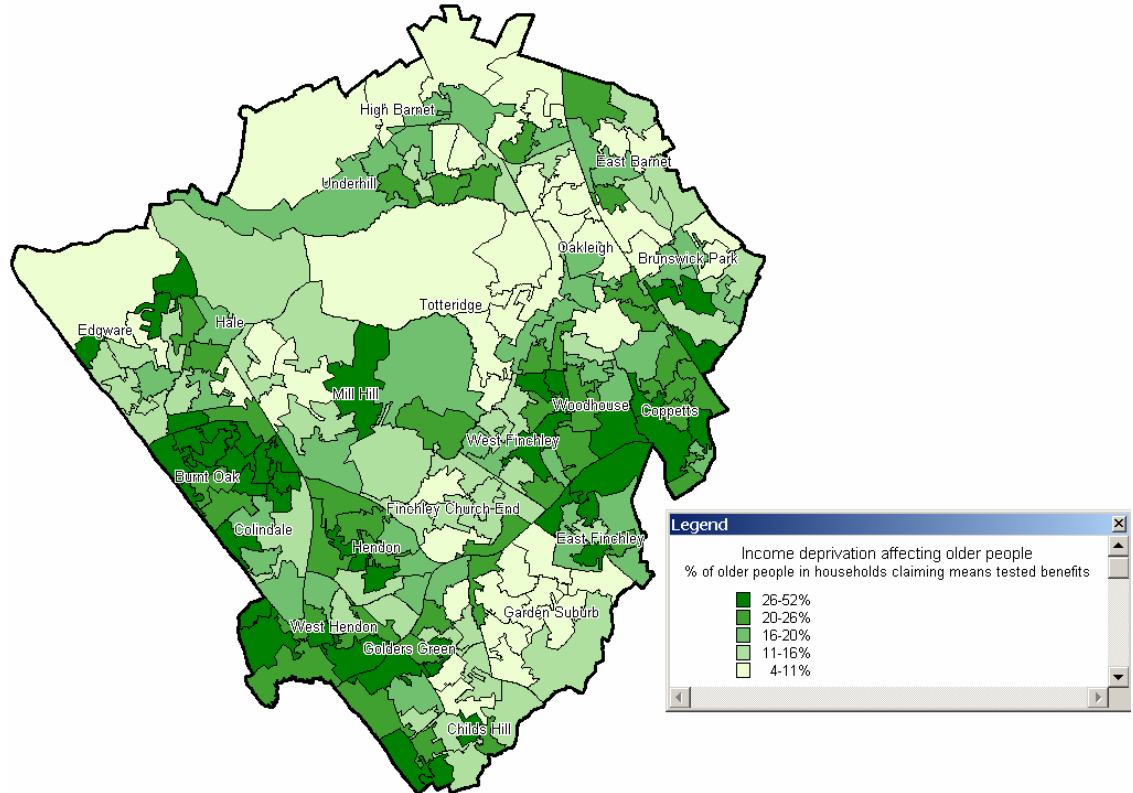
**Map 6: Children in deprived households, by SOA**



Income deprivation affecting children largely follows the overall deprivation pattern (shown in Map 2 above), with the exception of Mill Hill, which shows higher deprivation for children than overall. This ward is ranked three places more deprived on this index than on the IMD.

## Map 7: Older People in deprived households, by SOA

The map for older people below also shows a slightly higher deprivation rate in Hendon and West Finchley than their overall IMD rank. They are both ranked five places more deprived on this index than on the IMD.



### 7. For further information

The Appendices below contain more information on the methodology and indicators, and the changes to Barnet's wards between ID 2004 and 2007.

The source material and data can all be accessed directly from the website of the [Department for Communities and Local Government](#).

If you have any questions about the information presented here please contact [Barnet Council's Business Intelligence team](#).

## Appendix 1 - Structure of ID07 deprivation data

Index	Geographic level	Products
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007	SOA (lower layer): 32,482 in England	Scores for 7 domains and sub-domains, and a combined score, for SOAs.
	Local authority: 354 in England	A score and rank for 6 summary measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentration</li> <li>• Extent</li> <li>• Income scale</li> <li>• Employment scale</li> <li>• Average of the SOA ranks</li> <li>• Average of the SOA scores</li> </ul>
Index of Income Deprivation Affecting Children	SOA (lower layer)	% of children people living in income deprivation
Index of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	SOA (lower layer)	% older people living in income deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation Domain	Sub-domains
Income	
Employment	
Health deprivation and disability	
Education, skills and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children &amp; young people</li> <li>• Skills</li> </ul>
Barriers to housing and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wider barriers</li> <li>• Geographical barriers</li> </ul>
Crime	
Living environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 'indoors' living environment</li> <li>• The 'outdoors' living environment</li> </ul>

## Appendix 2 - Indicators used in ID07

Indicator used	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indicators in blue have changed methodology since 2004</li> <li>• indicators in green are new since 2004</li> </ul>	
<b>Income Deprivation Domain</b>	
Adults and children in Income Support Households, 2005	Dept for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households, 2005	DWP
Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households, 2005	DWP
Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs, 2005	HMRC
Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs, 2005	HMRC
National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both, 2006	NASS
<b>Employment Deprivation Domain</b>	
Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59, 2005	DWP
Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59, 2005	DWP
Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59, 2005	DWP
Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA, 2005	DWP
Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA, 2005	DWP
Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview), 2005	DWP
<b>Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</b>	
Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) 2001 to 2005	ONS
Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) 2005	DWP
Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics 2004 to 2005	Dept of Health (DoH)
The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescribing, 2005</li> <li>• Hospital Episode Statistics, 2004-2005</li> <li>• Incapacity Benefit data, 2005</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescribing Pricing Authority</li> <li>• Dept of Health</li> <li>• DWP</li> </ul>
<b>Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain</b>	
<b>Children/ young people</b>	
Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005)	Dept for Children, Schools & Families (DCSF)
Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005)	DCSF



Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005)	DCSF
Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16	HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004-2005)	DCSF
Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (5 year average, 2001-2005)	Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)
<b>Skills</b>	
Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications	2001 Census
<b>Barriers to Housing and Services Domain</b>	
<b>Wider Barriers</b>	
Household overcrowding	2001 Census
LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs, 2005	Dept for Communities & Local Government (CLG)
Difficulty of access to owner-occupation, modelled estimates, 2005	Heriot-Watt University
<b>Geographical Barriers</b>	
Road distance to a GP surgery, 2005	National Administrative Codes Service
Road distance to a general stores or supermarket, 2005	MapInfo Ltd
Road distance to a primary school 2004-05	DCFS
Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office, 2005	Post Office Ltd
<b>Crime Domain</b>	
Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)	Police Force data
Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)	Police Force data
Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)	Police Force data
Violence (14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).	Police Force data
<b>The Living Environment Deprivation Domain</b>	
<b>The 'indoors'</b>	
Social and private housing in poor condition (2003-2005 average)	BRE and Communities & Local Government, modelled EHCS
Houses without central heating	2001 Census
<b>The 'outdoors'</b>	
Air quality (2005)	Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level
Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average)	Dept for Transport, STATS19 (Road Accident Data, smoothed to LSOA level)

**Appendix 3 - Changes in Barnet's wards between ID 2004 and 2007, based on the average IMD ranks of each wards SOAs**

Ward	Average IMD ranks of each ward's SOAs		Change	Rank in Barnet 2007
	ID 2004	ID 2007		
Oakleigh	22,159	16,904	-5,255	17
East Barnet	21,915	16,692	-5,223	15
West Finchley	20,261	15,084	-5,178	13
Finchley Church End	22,992	17,971	-5,021	19
Mill Hill	20,877	15,882	-4,995	14
Totteridge	25,002	20,185	-4,817	20
Edgware	18,917	14,226	-4,691	10
Hendon	18,466	13,805	-4,661	8
Hale	18,540	13,880	-4,660	9
High Barnet	22,159	17,643	-4,516	18
Underhill	17,303	13,072	-4,232	5
Golders Green	18,871	14,682	-4,189	12
Brunswick Park	20,705	16,771	-3,933	16
East Finchley	17,158	13,255	-3,902	6
Garden Suburb	24,599	20,747	-3,852	21
Woodhouse	17,011	13,270	-3,741	7
Childs Hill	17,840	14,373	-3,466	11
Coppetts	15,240	12,210	-3,030	4
<b>Colindale</b>	10,527	<b>7,829</b>	-2,698	<b>2</b>
<b>Burnt Oak</b>	9,380	<b>6,747</b>	-2,633	<b>1</b>
<b>West Hendon</b>	14,055	<b>11,588</b>	-2,467	<b>3</b>