

Shropshire Council

Shropshire Snapshot Indices of Deprivation 2019 Barriers to Housing & Services Domain

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*Information
Intelligence &
Insight Team*

Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation 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.

This report looks at Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation within Shropshire both in a national context, compared to all LSOA's in England and at a local level comparing deprivation across all the LSOA's within Shropshire Council Area.

Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation in Shropshire

In 2019 Shropshire has an average score of **25.4** and is ranked **68th** most deprived local authority in England out of a total of **317** lower tier authorities (rank of average score). This compares to a rank of 87th out of 326 local authorities in 2015 (with a score of 24.4) and indicates that Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation has increased slightly when comparing it against all LSOAs within England³.

1 is the most deprived, 317 is the least deprived lower tier local authority

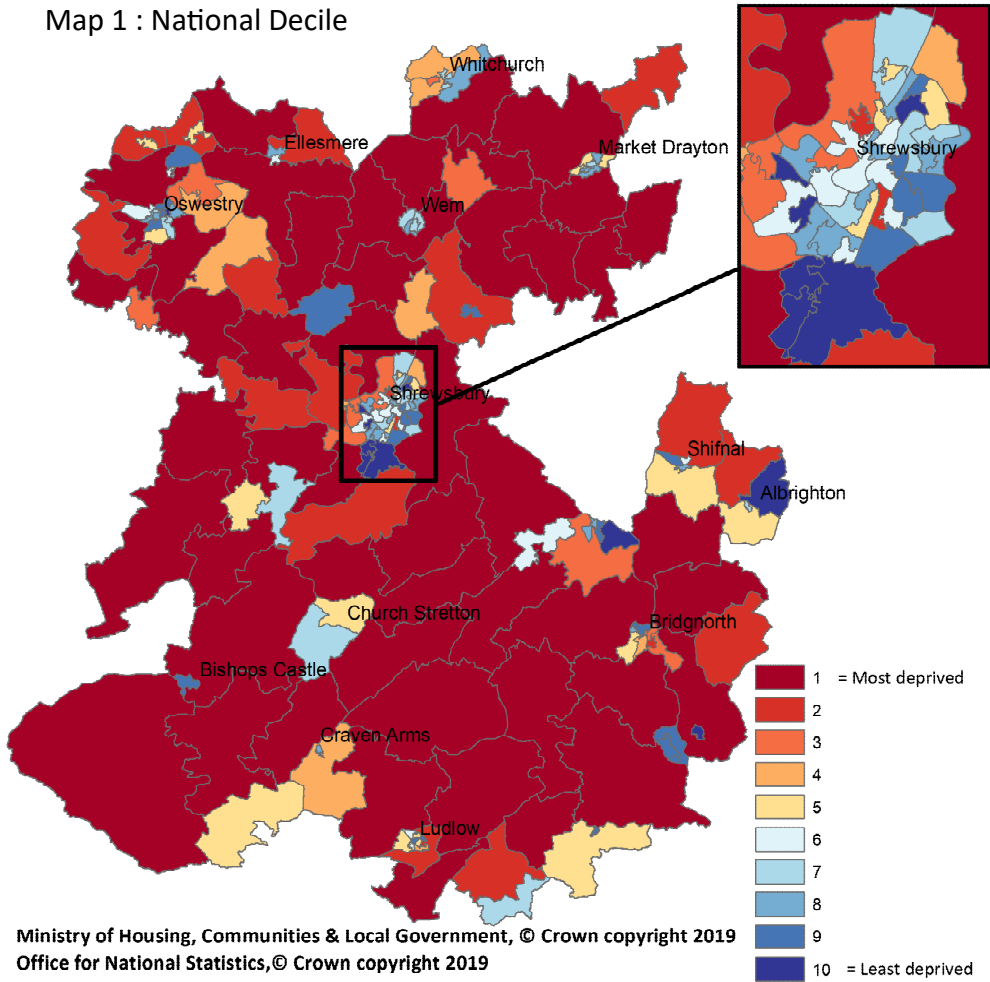
However, the percentage of people affected by Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation within Shropshire (based on the population Mid Year Estimates 2018) is 26% which is slightly higher than in 2015 when the figure was 25%.

Forty seven Shropshire LSOA's are within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally, 35 LSOAs in Shropshire are ranked within the 5% most deprived LSOAs for the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain nationally; this includes 8 LSOAs that are ranked within the 1% most deprived LSOAs nationally. This remains the same as in the IMD 2015.

Map 1 on the following page shows the National Decile for each LSOA in Shropshire. This shows how Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation in Shropshire compares to income deprivation in LSOA's across England.

Map 2 shows the Shropshire Decile for each LSOA and compares Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation in each LSOA against Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation in all Shropshire LSOA's. This map shows that Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation is more prevalent in the more rural areas of Shropshire. The largest influence over Shropshire's position in the LSOA rankings is the Geographical Barriers sub-domain, which focuses on the travelling distances by road from selected facilities and services. Sixty-five LSOAs in Shropshire are ranked within the top 10% most deprived nationally, this is the same number as in 2015.

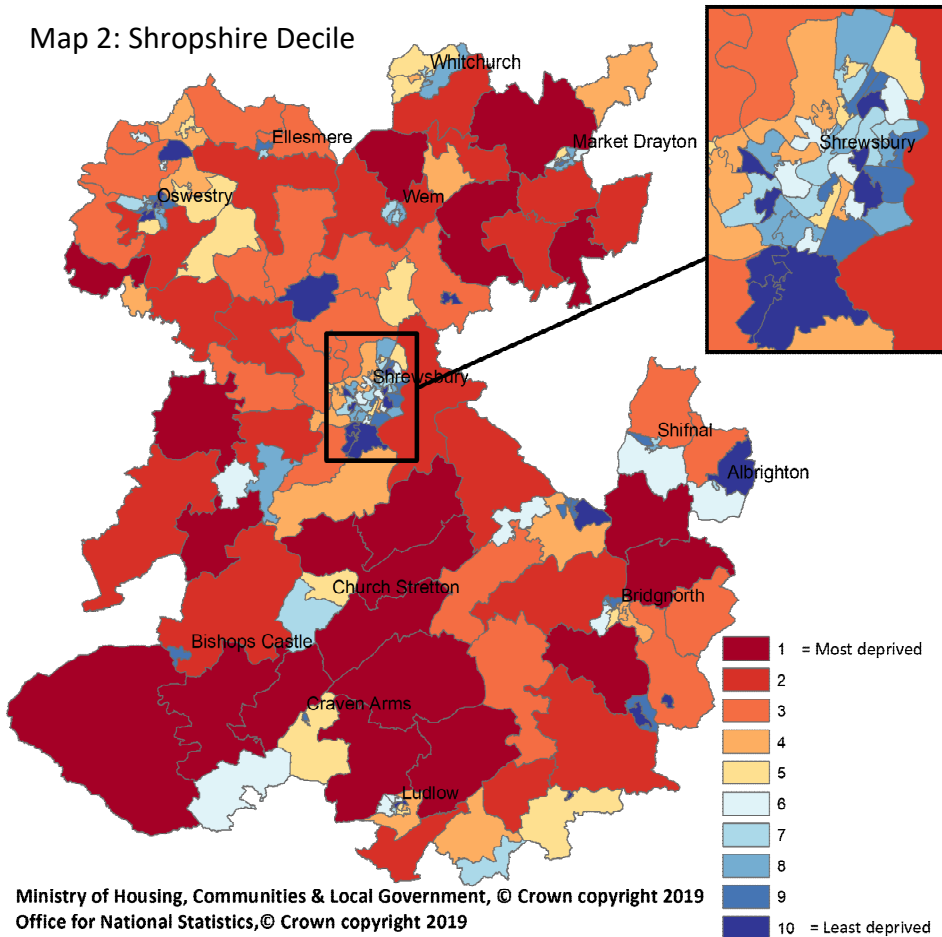
Map 1 : National Decile



1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

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Map 2: Shropshire Decile



1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in Shropshire

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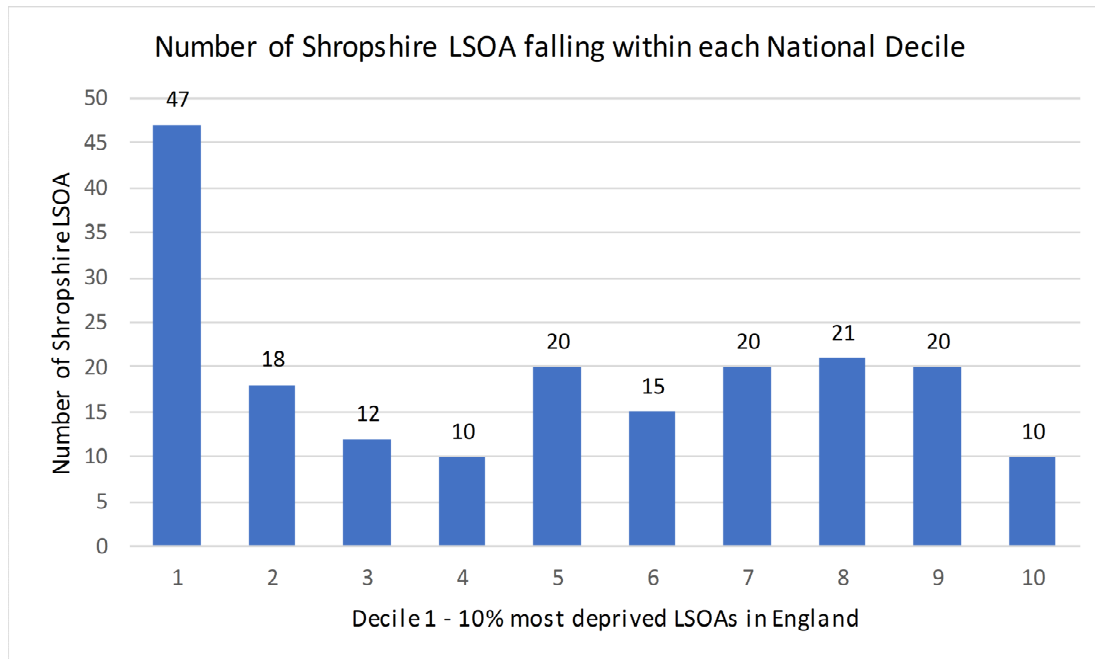
National and Local rank (1 = most deprived)			
LSOA Code	Electoral Ward/Division LSOA falls within	National Rank /32,844	Shropshire Rank /192
E01028993	Clee	73	1
E01029015	Corvedale	84	2
E01029004	Ludlow North	87	3
E01028978	Loton	95	4
E01028882	Prees	145	5
E01028960	Burnell	148	6
E01028990	Corvedale	156	7
E01028961	Burnell	272	8
E01028869	Cheswardine	347	9
E01029003	Clun	365	10
E01028847	Worfield	389	11
E01028898	Wem	400	12
E01033529	Chirbury and Worthen	433	13
E01028846	Brown Clee	477	14
E01028914	Llanymynech	487	15
E01028859	Worfield	541	16
E01029005	Clun	645	17
E01029016	Church Stretton and Craven Arms	667	18
E01028870	Hodnet	691	19
E01028996	Ludlow South	752	20
E01028871	Hodnet	765	21
E01028872	The Meres	793	22
E01028922	St Oswald	898	23
E01028991	Bishop's Castle	921	24
E01029000	Cleobury Mortimer	941	25
E01028959	Tern	1,228	26
E01028893	Whitchurch South	1,316	27
E01028881	Prees	1,328	28
E01028976	Longden	1,361	29
E01028885	Cheswardine	1,402	30
E01028850	Brown Clee	1,454	31
E01033530	Chirbury and Worthen	1,495	32
E01028868	Cheswardine	1,583	33
E01028980	Severn Valley	1,608	34
E01028969	Loton	1,613	35
E01028888	The Meres	1,721	36
E01028858	Cleobury Mortimer	1,825	37
E01028913	Llanymynech	1,874	38
E01028864	St Martin's	1,905	39
E01028862	Shawbury	2,051	40
E01028843	Brown Clee	2,249	41
E01028851	Much Wenlock	2,323	42
E01028971	Tern	2,604	43
E01028910	Gobowen, Selattyn and Weston Rhyn	2,902	44
E01028863	Ruyton and Baschurch	2,946	45
E01028828	Alveley and Claverley	3,002	46
LSOA's within the 5% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 1642			
LSOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 3284			

At an LSOA level the percentage of people who are affected by Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation ranges from 4% in the least deprived to 55% in the most deprived.

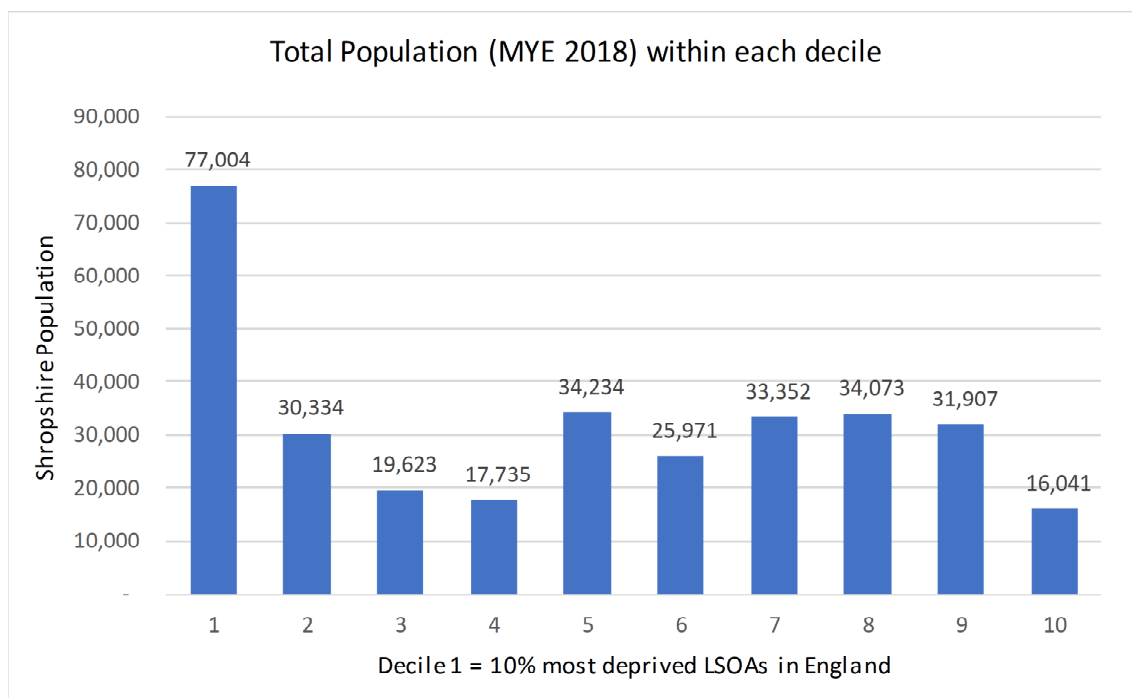
The highest percentage of people affected by Barriers to Housing & Service deprivation is in in the Electoral Division of Clee in the South of Shropshire.

Of the five LSOA's that have the highest percentages of people affected by Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation four are within the South of Shropshire.

Shropshire has 193 LSOAs which are spread across all ten of the national Deciles⁵, with 55% of LSOAs falling within Deciles 1 to 5 nationally, this compares to 48% in 2015. The following chart shows that 65 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs for this domain in England (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to 62 in 2015.



The following chart illustrates how Shropshire’s population is distributed across the 10 Deciles in respect of Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation. Using the Mid Year Population Estimates 2018⁶ it is estimated that 34% of Shropshire’s population (107,338 persons) are living in the 20% most deprived LSOA’s nationally (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to a figure of 32% of Shropshire’s population in 2015 (99,819 persons).

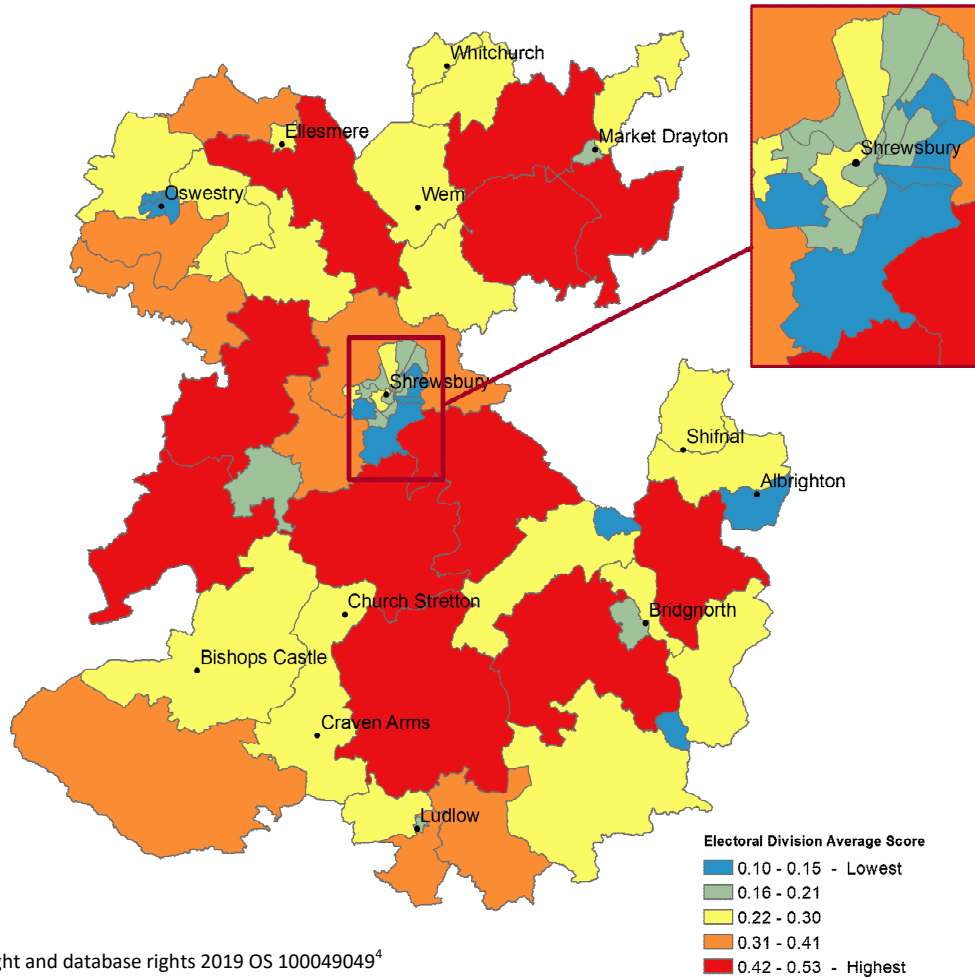


*In descriptive statistics a **decile** is any of the nine values that divide the sorted data into ten equal parts, so that each part represents 1/10 of the sample or population.*

Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation at Electoral Division level

In order to establish a picture of Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation at Electoral Division level in Shropshire a methodology recommended by the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government has been used⁷. This methodology calculates an average score measure for each Electoral Division. The methodology summarises the average level of deprivation across the area based on the population weighted scores of the Lower Layer Super Output Areas in the area⁷.

Average Score for Electoral Divisions in Shropshire



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Rank of Electoral Division Average Score

Electoral Division	Electoral Division Average Score Rank 2019 [1 = Most Deprived]	Electoral Division Average Score Rank 2015 [1 = Most Deprived]
Corvedale	1	1
Worfield	2	5
Hodnet	3	6
Chirbury and Worthen	4	3
Cheswardine	5	10
Loton	6	8
The Meres	7	11
Brown Clee	8	9
Burnell	9	2
Severn Valley	10	7

There are 63 Electoral Divisions within Shropshire.

The table to the left shows a comparison between the 10 most deprived Electoral Divisions in respect of Barriers to Housing & Services deprivation for 2019 compared to 2015,

There have been some changes in rank between 2015 and 2019.

Notes and References:

- (1) Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are a statistical geography created by the Office for National Statistics for the Census. They are areas consisting of a minimum of 1,000 to a maximum of 3,000 population. © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS 100049049
- (2) Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, © Crown copyright 2019, for further information www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019
- (3) In 2015 there were 326 local authorities in England whereas there are 317 in 2019.
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- (5) In descriptive statistics a **decile** is any of the nine values that divide the sorted data into ten equal parts, so that each part represents 1/10 of the sample or population. A decile rank arranges the data in order from lowest to highest and is done on a scale of one to ten where each successive number corresponds to an increase of 10 percentage points.
- (6) Population Mid Year Estimates 2018, Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence, © Crown copyright 2019.
- (7) Calculating an Average Score Measure for Electoral Divisions—In order to calculate the average score for an Electoral Division (ED) each LSOA score within the ED is multiplied by the LSOA population, these values are then summed before dividing by the Electoral Division population to create the average score for the Electoral Division. These values are then ranked with a rank of 1 (most deprived) given to the highest score.
- (8) Not everybody living in the most deprived areas will be deprived and conversely some people living in the least deprived areas will be deprived.
- (9) There are a few important points to note when interpreting IMD 2019 results. The IMD 2019 identifies areas with different concentrations of deprivation. Population numbers quoted in these results refer to those living in areas with a particular concentration of deprivation. It is therefore important to note that not all deprived people live in areas with high levels of deprivation and, conversely, not everyone living in a highly deprived area is deprived. It is also important to note that an area's index score rank is affected by the index score rank of other areas. It is therefore difficult to tell whether a change in score over time reflects a real change in the level of deprivation in that particular area or whether it is due to a change in the scores of the other areas it is being compared to. Whenever interpreting data changes to a particular area, it is important to place this in the context of any knowledge of the local area. A good example of this would be where if one knows that a traffic calming scheme has been introduced to a particular area then one could be certain that a reduction in the number of road traffic accidents in that area can be confidently attributed to a real change.