

Shropshire Council

Shropshire Snapshot
Indices of Deprivation 2019
Crime Domain

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*Information
Intelligence &
Insight Team*

Crime Deprivation 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 in four ways:

- Violence – number of recorded violent crimes (18 recorded crime types in 2016/17; 20 recorded crime types in 2017/18) per 1,000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of recorded burglaries (4 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population
- Theft – number of recorded thefts (5 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of recorded crimes (8 recorded crime types) per 1,000 at risk population.

Crime Deprivation in Shropshire

In 2019 Shropshire has an average score of **-0.576** and is ranked the **247th** 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 **270th** out of **326** local authorities in 2015. In 2015 the average score for Shropshire was **-0.591** this indicates that crime deprivation has slightly increased in terms of score and relative rank.³

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

There are no LSOA's falling within the 10% most deprived nationally as was the case in 2015. In 2019 2% of Shropshire's total population lived in areas within the most deprived 20% in terms of Crime Deprivation compared to 1% of population in 2015.

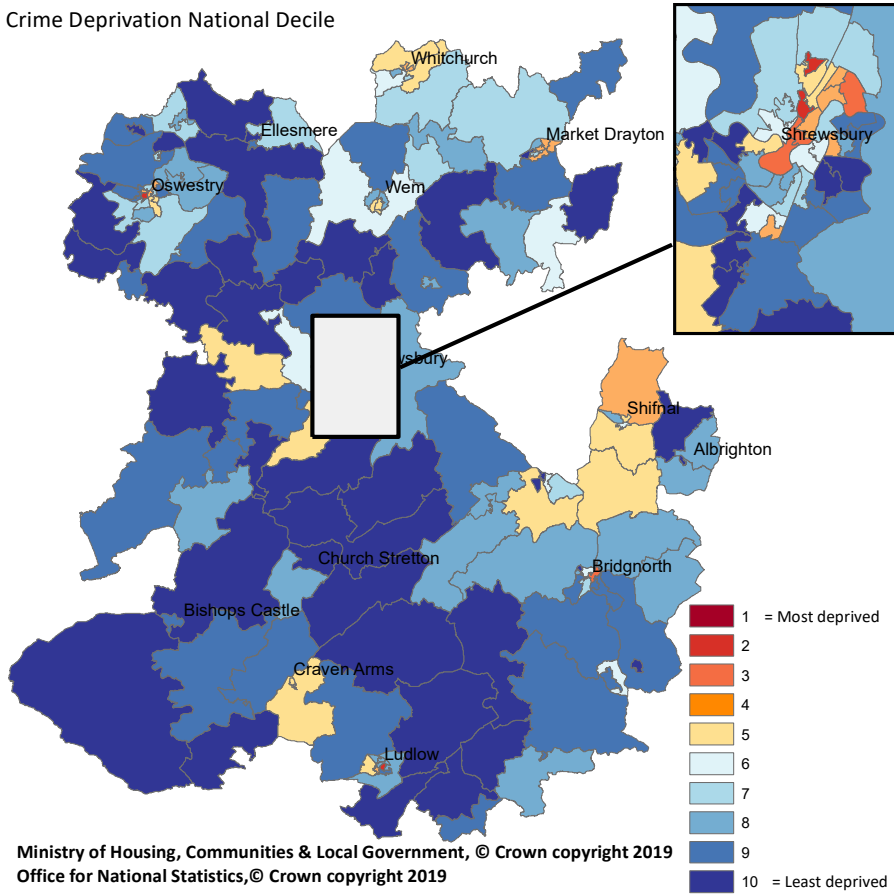
Four Shropshire LSOA's are within the 20% most deprived LSOA's nationally, two are in the Shrewsbury area, one in Harlescote Electoral Division (ED) and one in Castlefields and Ditherington ED. There is one area falling into Oswestry South ED and the other area falls within Ludlow East ED. In comparison in the IMD 2015 there were two LSOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally these areas fell into Harlescote ED and Oswestry South ED.

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

Map 2 shows the Shropshire Decile for each LSOA and compares crime deprivation in each LSOA against crime deprivation in all Shropshire LSOA's. This map shows that crime deprivation is more prevalent in areas around the market towns.

Map 1 : National Decile

Crime Deprivation National Decile



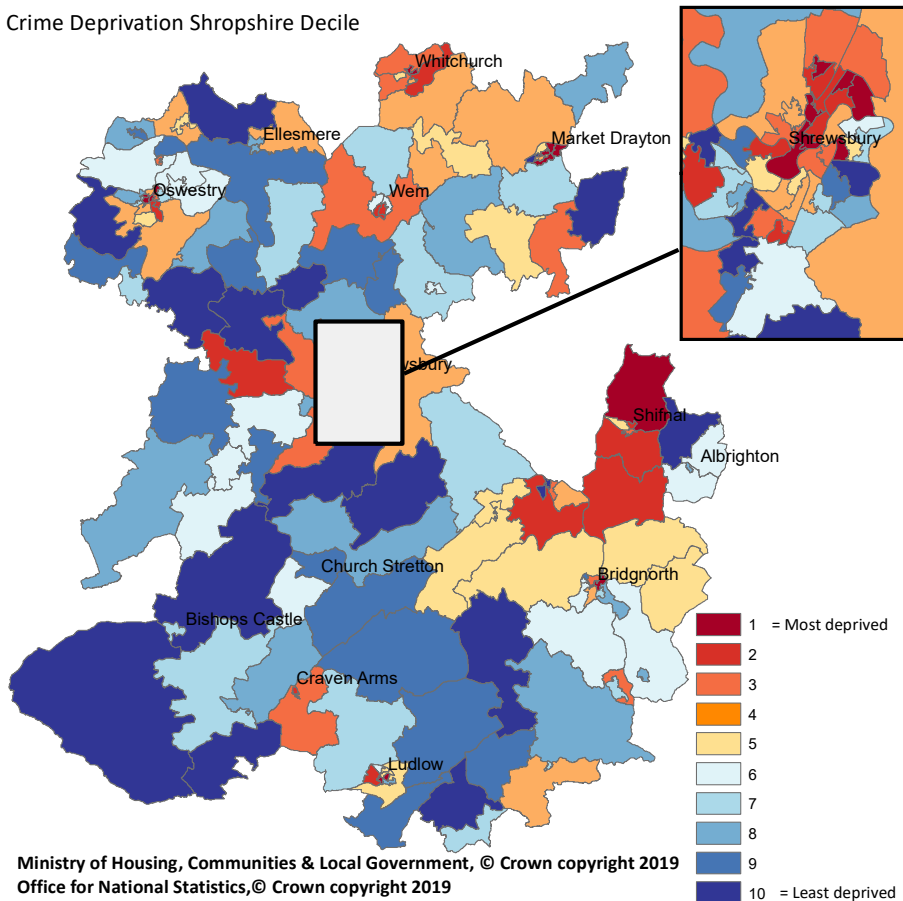
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1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

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Map 2: Shropshire Decile

Crime Deprivation Shropshire Decile



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1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in Shropshire

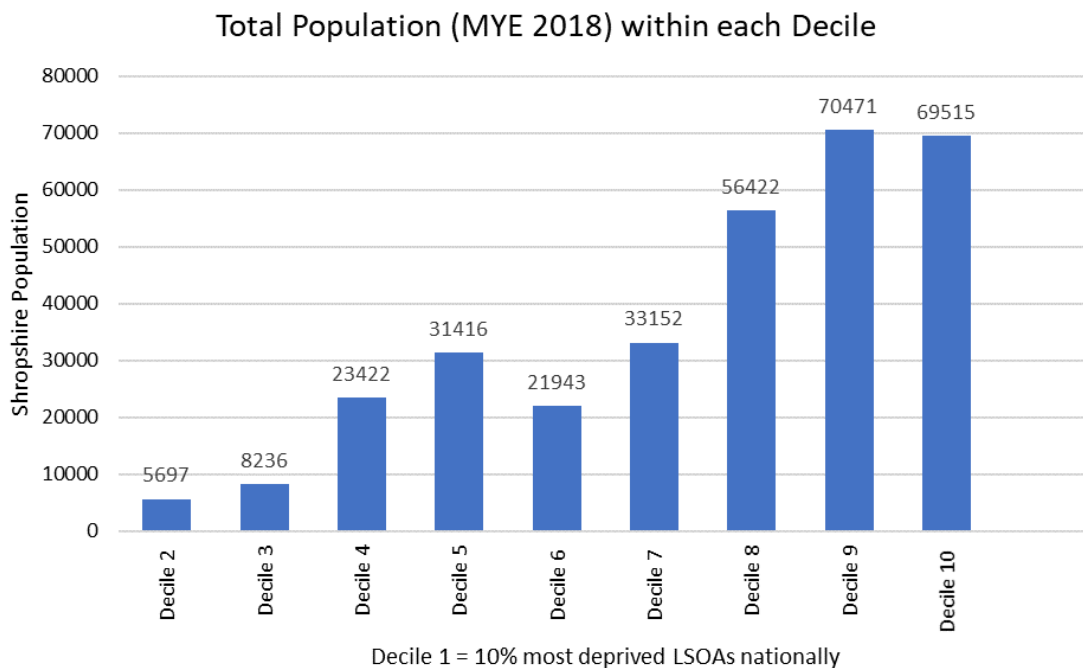
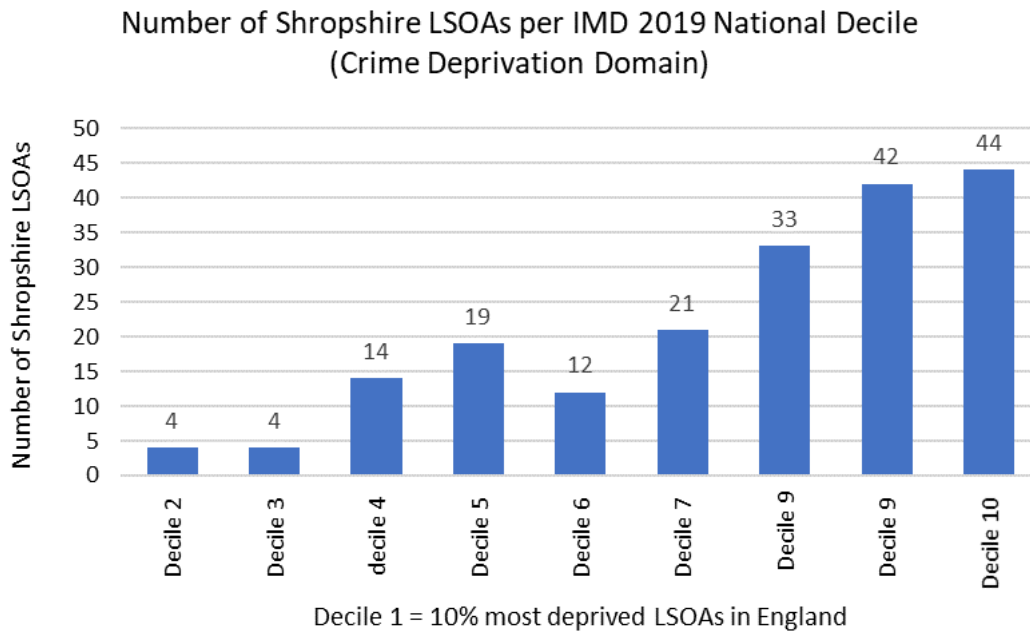
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National and Local rank (1 = most deprived)			
LSOA Code	Electoral Ward/Division LSOA falls within	National Rank /32,844	Shropshire Rank /192
E01028957	Harlescott	3,793	1
E01028906	Oswestry South	4,364	2
E01029007	Ludlow East	5,539	3
E01028934	Castlefields and Ditherington	5,848	4
E01028946	Quarry and Coton Hill	7,691	5
E01028983	Sundorne	8,924	6
E01028945	Quarry and Coton Hill	9,232	7
E01028832	Bridgnorth East and Astley Abbots	9,514	8
E01028876	Market Drayton West	9,877	9
E01028891	Whitchurch North	10,299	10
E01028902	Oswestry East	10,580	11
E01028873	Market Drayton East	10,716	12
E01028874	Market Drayton East	11,112	13
E01028982	Battlefield	11,327	14
E01028967	Monkmoor	11,582	15
E01028878	Market Drayton West	11,944	16
E01028908	Oswestry West	12,271	17
E01028857	Shifnal North	12,571	18
E01033526	Ludlow North	12,662	19
E01028944	Castlefields and Ditherington	12,817	20
E01028981	Sundorne	12,847	21
E01028962	Meole	12,990	22
LSOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 6568			
LSOA's within the 30% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 9852			
LSOA's within the 40% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 13136			

The highest percentage of people living in crime deprivation are located in the Electoral Division of Harlescott in Shrewsbury.

Of the four LSOA's that fall within the 20% most deprivation nationally, two are within the Shrewsbury area, one is in the Oswestry area, one is in Ludlow .

Shropshire has 193 LSOA's which are spread across nine of the ten national Deciles⁵, with 2% of LSOA's falling within Decile 2 and 19% in deciles 3 to 5 nationally, this compares to 1% in 2015 in decile 2 and 16% in deciles 3 to 5. The following chart shows that 4 LSOA's fall within the 20% most deprived LSOA's in England (Deciles 1 & 2). There are none in decile 1. This compares to 2 LSOA's falling into decile 2 in 2015. Areas of Ludlow East ED and Castlefields and Ditherington ED have moved into the top 20% since 2015.



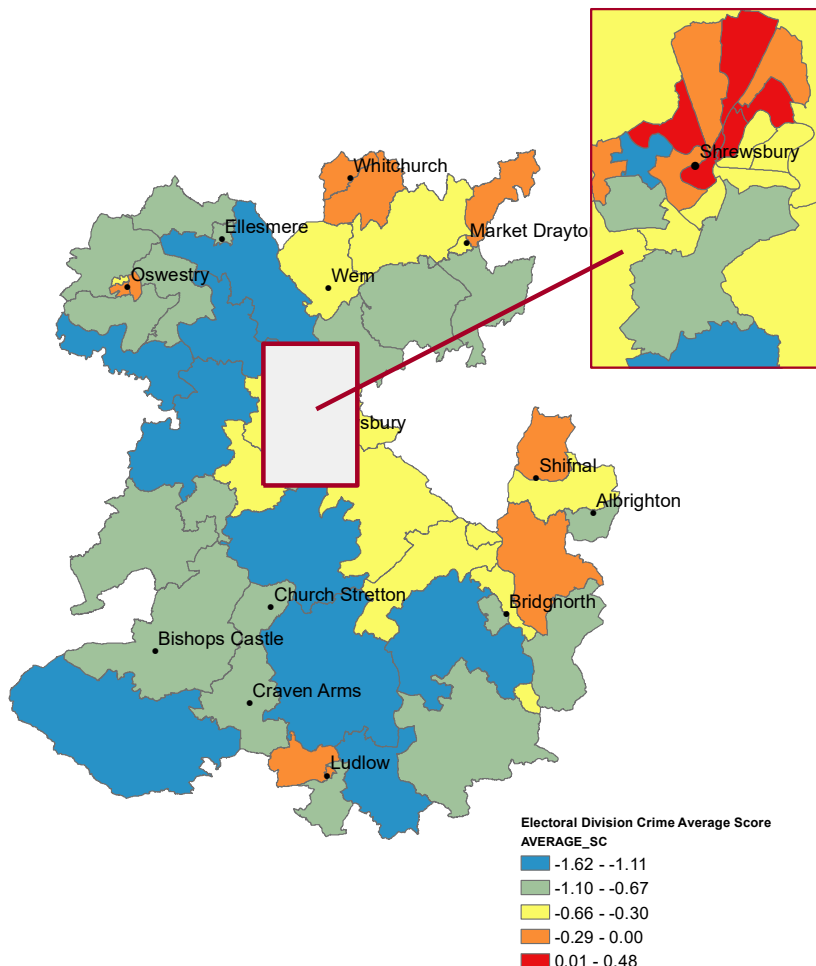
The chart above illustrates how Shropshire's population is distributed across 9 Deciles in respect of Crime Deprivation. Using the Mid Year Population Estimates 2018⁶ it is estimated that 2% of Shropshire's population (5697 persons) are living in the 20% most deprived LSOA's nationally (Deciles 2). This compares to a figure of 1.0 % of Shropshire's population in 2015 (2,798 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.*

Crime Deprivation at Electoral Division level

In order to establish a picture of crime 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 2015 [1 = Most Deprived]	Electoral Division Average Score Rank 2019 [1 = Most Deprived]
Castlefields and Ditherington ED	1	1
Sundorne ED	4	2
Harlescott ED	3	3
Quarry and Coton Hill ED	2	4
Shifnal North ED	22	5
Battlefield ED	33	6
Whitchurch North ED	11	7
Market Drayton East ED	14	8
Ludlow North ED	5	9
Ludlow East ED	17	10

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 crime deprivation for 2015 and 2019.

The most deprived wards in 2015 and 2019 were Castlefields and Ditherington ED, Sundorne ED, Harlescott ED and Quarry and Coton Hill ED. Since 2015, Shifnal North, Battlefield, Whitchurch North, Market Drayton East and Ludlow East have moved up in the rankings considerably. This could be due to increases in activity in certain crimes that are measured e.g. burglary or theft. These type of crimes can have different geographical hotspots at different times.

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.