Shropshire Council

Shropshire Snapshot

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Health Deprivation & Disability

Health Deprivation 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.

Health Deprivation in Shropshire

In 2019 Shropshire has an average score of –**0.348** and is ranked **191st** most deprived local authority in England out of a total of **317** lower tier authorities (rank of average score) where a rank of 1 = more deprivation. This compares to a rank of 186 out of 326 local authorities in 2015 (with a score of –0.296) and indicates that relatively Health deprivation & Disability in Shropshire has reduced slightly when comparing it against all LSOAs within England[3].
1 is the most deprived, 317 is the least deprived lower tier local authority

There are no Shropshire LSOA's within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally this compares to 6 LSOAs in 2015. Just 3% (5) of Shropshire LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived and 78% (150) are within the 50% least deprived in England (deciles 6 to 10) compared to 73% (140 LSOAs) in the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
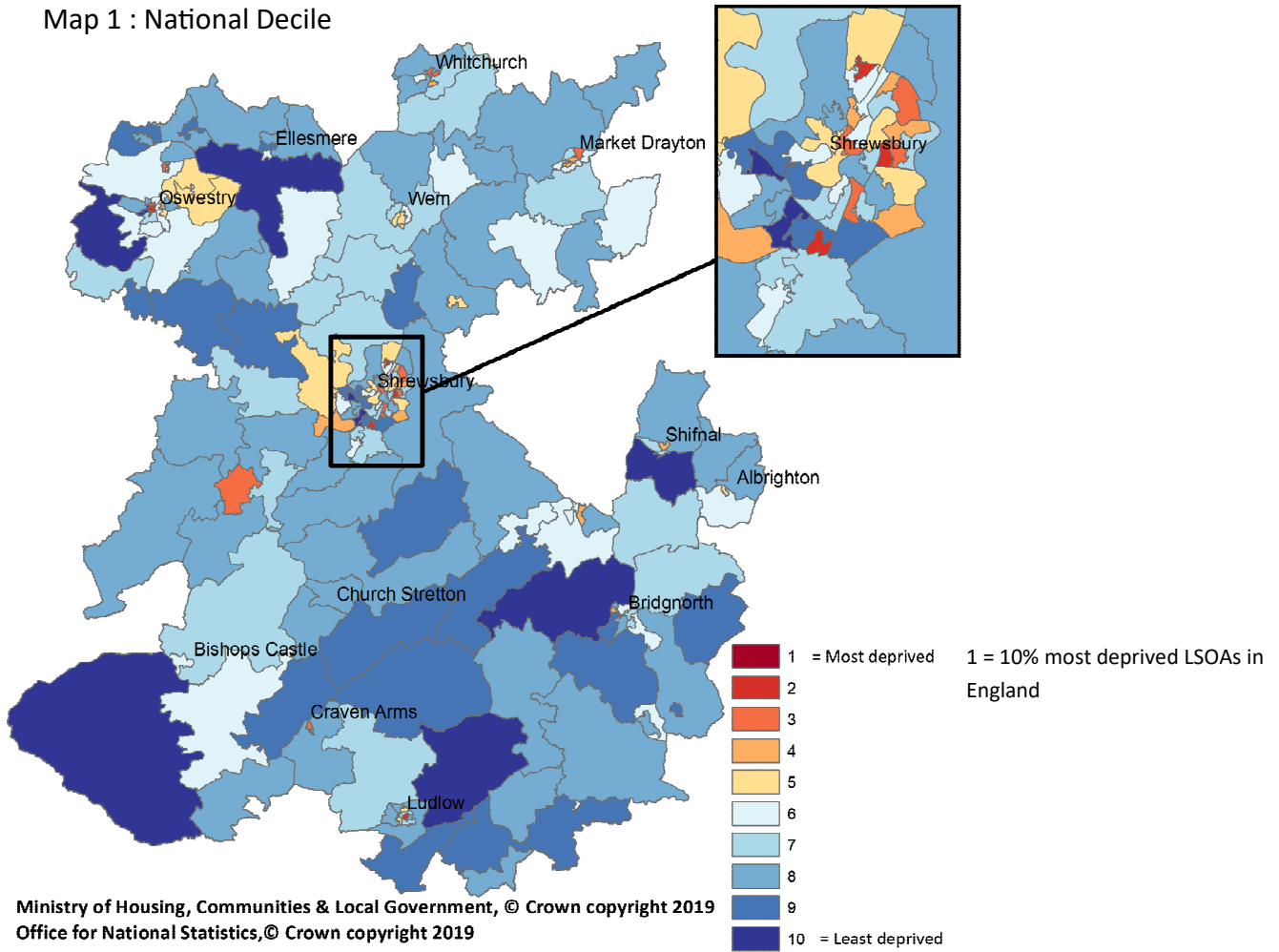
Three of the five LSOAs falling in Decile 2 are within Shrewsbury area, one is in Oswestry and one in Ludlow.

In 2019 2% of Shropshire's total population lived in areas within the most deprived 20% in terms of Health Deprivation & Disability compared to 3% of population in 2015.
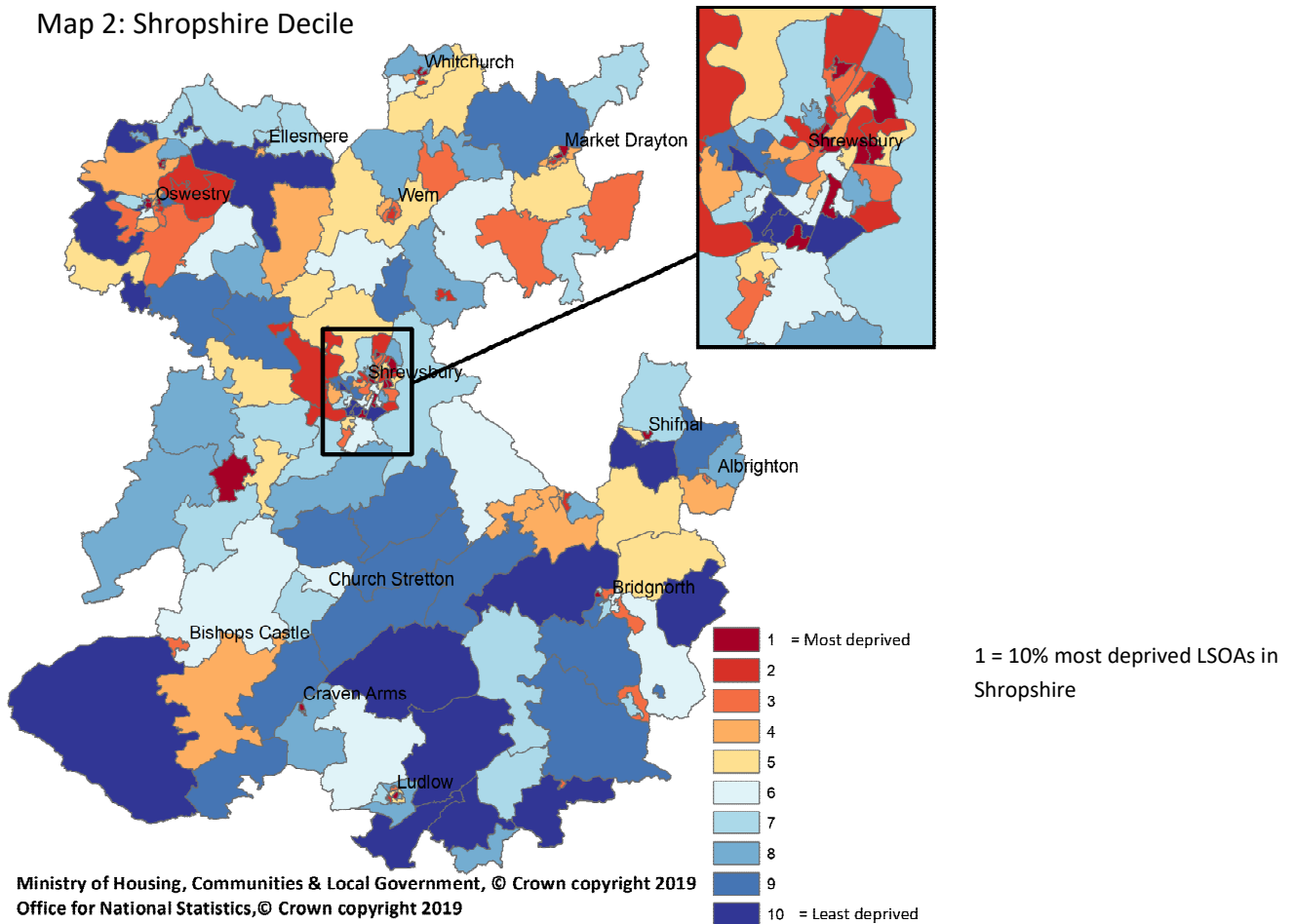
Map 1 on the following page shows the National Decile for each LSOA in Shropshire. This shows how Health Deprivation & Disability in Shropshire compares to Health Deprivation & Disability in LSOA's across England.

Map 2 shows the Shropshire Decile for each LSOA and compares Health Deprivation & Disability in each LSOA against Health Deprivation & Disability in all Shropshire LSOA's.   This map shows that Health Deprivation & Disability is more likely in the more urban areas of Shropshire and population density will have an impact on this.

Map 1 : National Decile

Whitchurch

Ellesmere
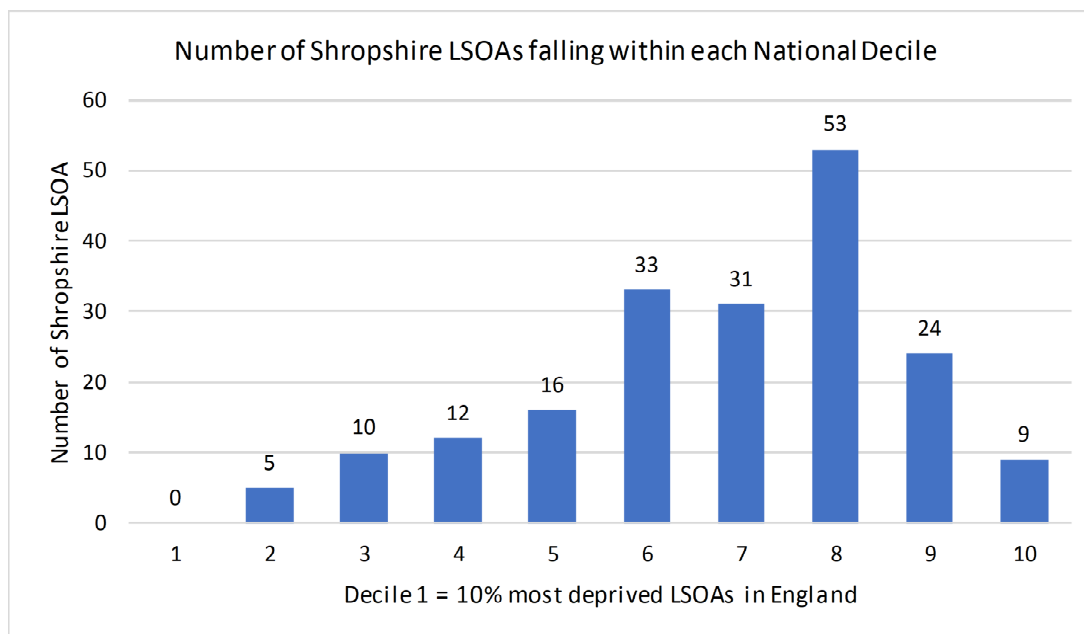
Oswestry

Wern

Market Drayton

Shrewsbury

Shifnal

Albrighton

Church Stretton

Bridgnorth

Bishops Castle

Craven Arms

Ludlow

1	= Most deprived
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	= Least deprived

1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, © Crown copyright 2019
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Map 2: Shropshire Decile

Whitchurch

Ellesmere

Oswestry

Wern

Market Drayton

Shrewsbury

Shifnal

Albrighton

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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	3,727	1
E01029007	Ludlow East	4,054	2
E01028906	Oswestry South	4,242	3
E01028962	Meole	5,460	4
E01028967	Monkmoor	5,473	5
E01028965	Monkmoor	6,860	6
E01028983	Sundorne	7,720	7
E01028873	Market Drayton East	7,876	8
E01028908	Oswestry West	8,183	9
E01028891	Whitchurch North	8,598	10
E01029014	Church Stretton and Craven Arms	8,905	11
E01028975	Rea Valley	9,076	12
E01028945	Quarry and Coton Hill	9,098	13
E01028984	Bayston Hill, Column and Sutton	9,494	14
E01028912	Gobowen, Selattyn and Weston Rhyn	9,639	15
E01028876	Market Drayton West	9,947	16
E01028903	Oswestry East	10,015	17
E01028853	Shifnal North	10,093	19
E01028836	Bridgnorth West and Tasley	10,104	18
E01028894	Whitchurch South	10,125	20
E01028968	Monkmoor	10,297	21
E01028838	Broseley	10,813	22
E01028948	Bayston Hill, Column and Sutton	11,073	23
E01028879	Market Drayton West	11,215	24
E01028934	Castlefields and Ditherington	11,300	25
E01028982	Battlefield	12,583	26
E01028955	Longden	12,810	27
LSOA's within the20% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 6568			
LSOA's within the 30% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 9853			
LSOA's within the 40% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 13,137			

The Health Deprivation and Disability domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely, whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled.
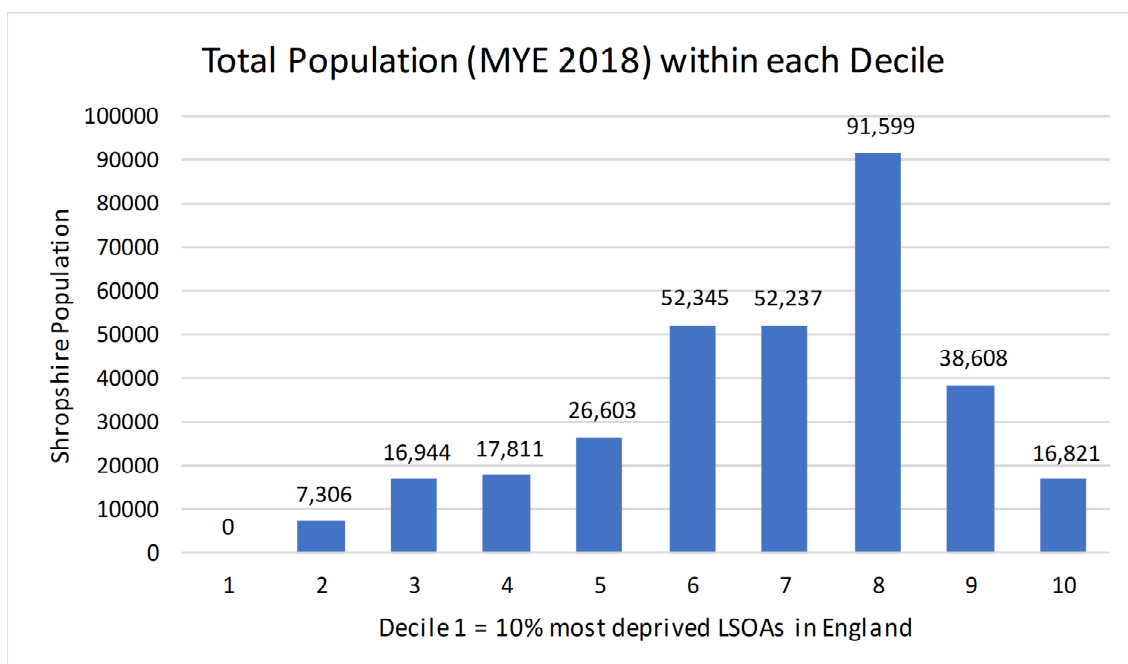
The table to the left shows the national rank for each LSOA (out of 32,844) and the Shropshire rank for each LSOA (out of 193) with a rank of 1 indicating higher levels of deprivation in terms of Health & Disabilty..

Of the five LSOA's that are most affected by Health Deprivation & Disability 3 fallen with the Shrewsbury area in the Electoral Divisions of Harlescott, Meole and Monkmoor. One falls within Ludlow East and one within Oswestry South.

Shropshire has 193 LSOAs which are spread across all ten of the national Deciles[5], with 22% of LSOAs falling within Deciles 1 to 5 nationally, this compares to 27% in 2015. The following chart shows that 5 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs for this domain in England (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to 6 in 2015.

Number of Shropshire LSOAs falling within each National Decile

Decile	Number of Shropshire LSOA
1	0
2	5
3	10
4	12
5	16
6	33
7	31
8	53
9	24
10	9

Decile 1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

The following chart illustrates how Shropshire's population is distributed across the 10 Deciles in respect of Health Deprivation & Disability. Using the Mid Year Population Estimates 2018[6] it is estimated that 2% of Shropshire's population (7,306 persons) are living in the 20% most deprived LSOA's nationally (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to a figure of 3% of Shropshire's population in 2015 (9,599 persons).

Total Population (MYE 2018) within each Decile

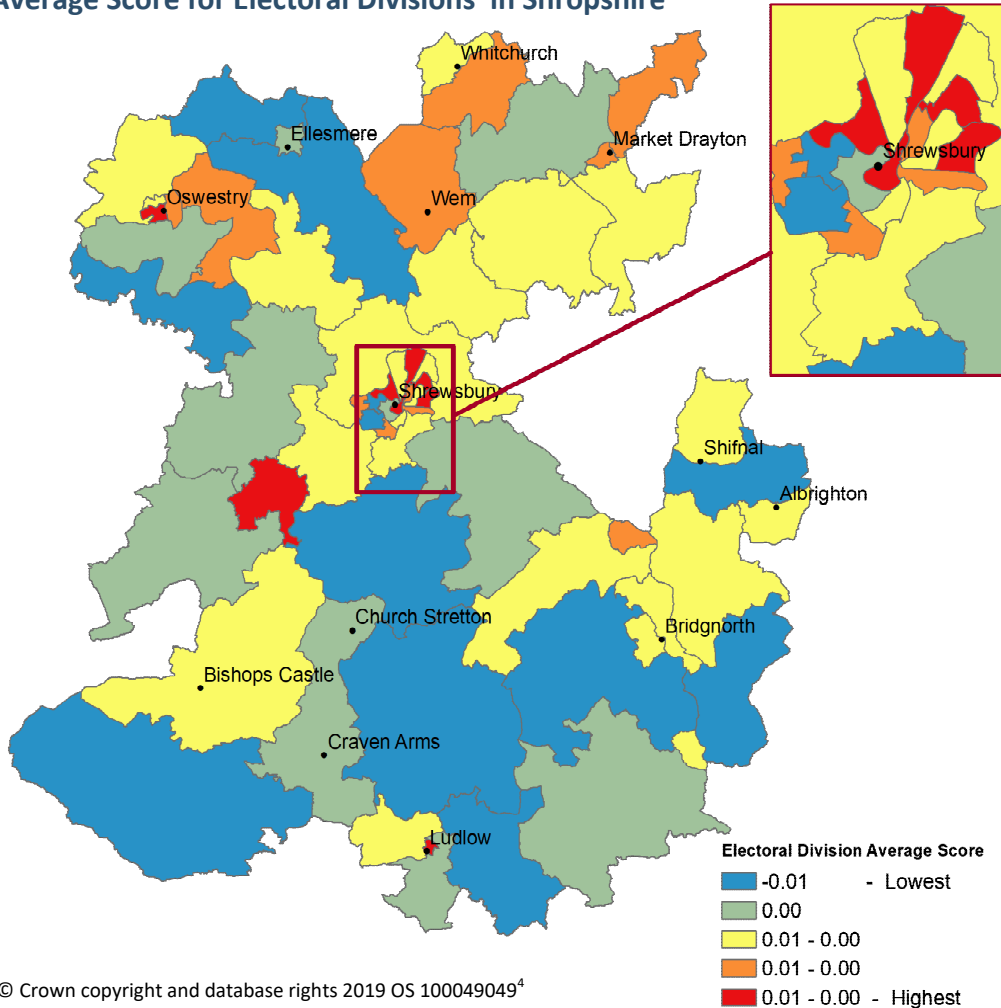| Decile	Shropshire Population
1	0
2	7,306
3	16,944
4	17,811
5	26,603
6	52,345
7	52,237
8	91,599
9	38,608
10	16,821

Decile 1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

*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.*

Living Environment Deprivation at Electoral Division level

In order to establish a picture of Living Environment deprivation at Electoral Division level in Shropshire a methodology recommended by the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government has been used[7]. 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 area[7].

Average Score for Electoral Divisions in Shropshire

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Electoral Division Average Score

■	-0.01 - Lowest
■	0.00
■	0.01 - 0.00
■	0.01 - 0.00
■	0.01 - 0.00 - Highest

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]
Monkmoor	2	1
Harlescott	1	2
Quarry and Coton Hill	4	3
Sundorne	7	4
Ludlow East	5	5
Oswestry South	8	6
Rea Valley	13	7
Castlefields and Ditherington	3	8
Market Drayton East	12	9
Abbey	27	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 Health Deprivation & disability for 2019 compared to 2015,

There have been some changes in rank between 2015 and 2019 which may be due to changes in the population profile of Electoral Divisions for example an increase in elderly population.

Notes and References:

(1)   Lower Super Output Areas (LLSOAs) 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.