

Shropshire Council

Shropshire Snapshot
Indices of Deprivation 2019

Overall

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Information
Intelligence &
Insight Team

The Indices of Deprivation 2019

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

It is 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.

Indices of Deprivation Overall in Shropshire

In 2019 Shropshire has an average score of 17.15 and is ranked **174th** 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 185 out of 326 local authorities in 2015 (with a score of 16.68) and indicates that relatively overall deprivation in Shropshire 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

There are 2 Shropshire LSOA's within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally compared to 1 LSOA in 2015, 1 falls within the Shrewsbury area and 1 within Ludlow. In 2019 5% (9) Shropshire LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived and 52% (100) are within the 50% least deprived in England (deciles 6 to 10), this figure remains the same as in 2015.

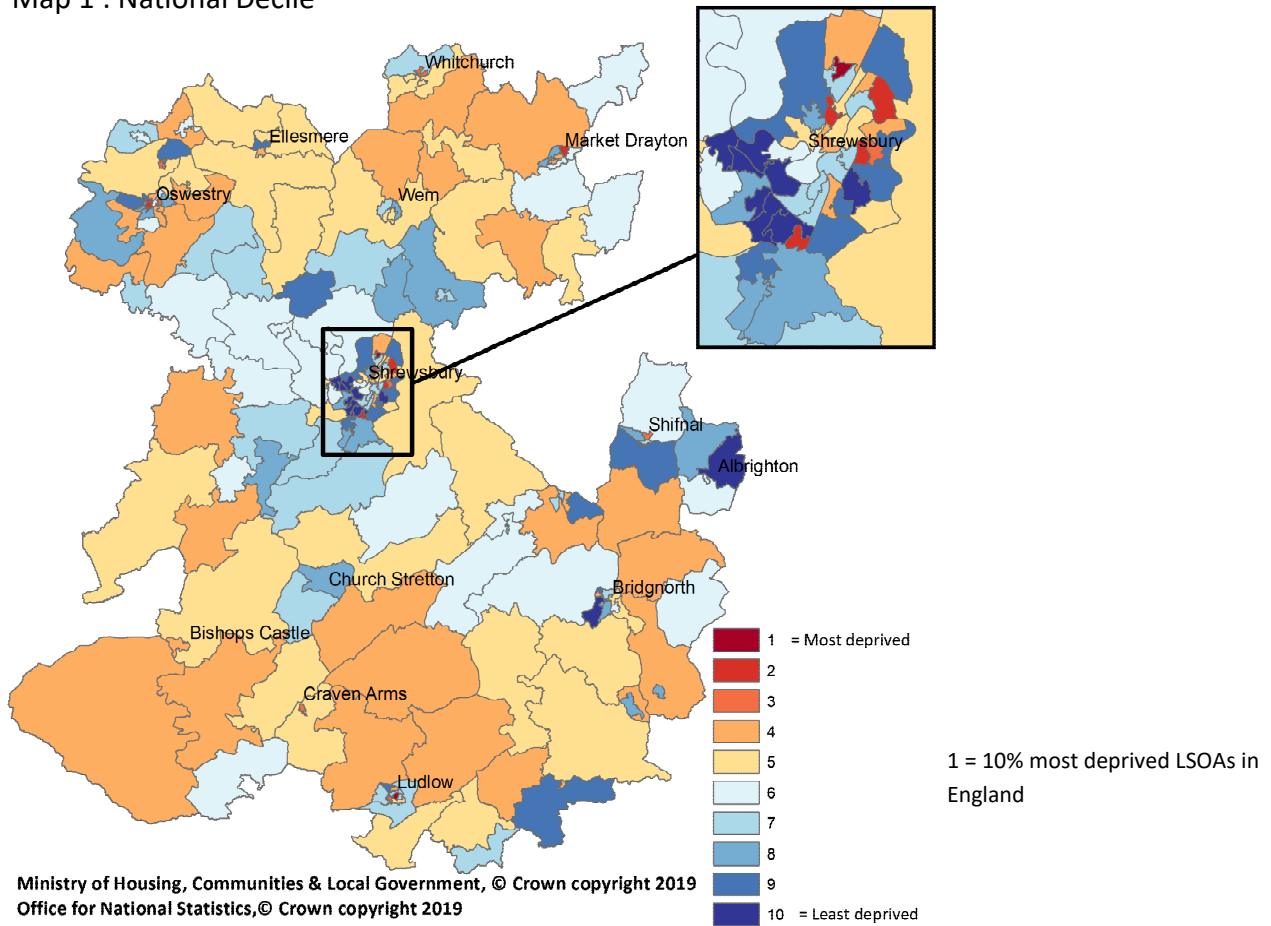
Four of the seven LSOAs falling in Decile 2 are within Shrewsbury area, two are in Oswestry and one in Market Drayton.

In 2019 5% of Shropshire's total population lived in areas within the most deprived 20% in terms of Overall Deprivation. 54% of Shropshire's population live within the 50% least deprived LSOAs in England (deciles 6-10).

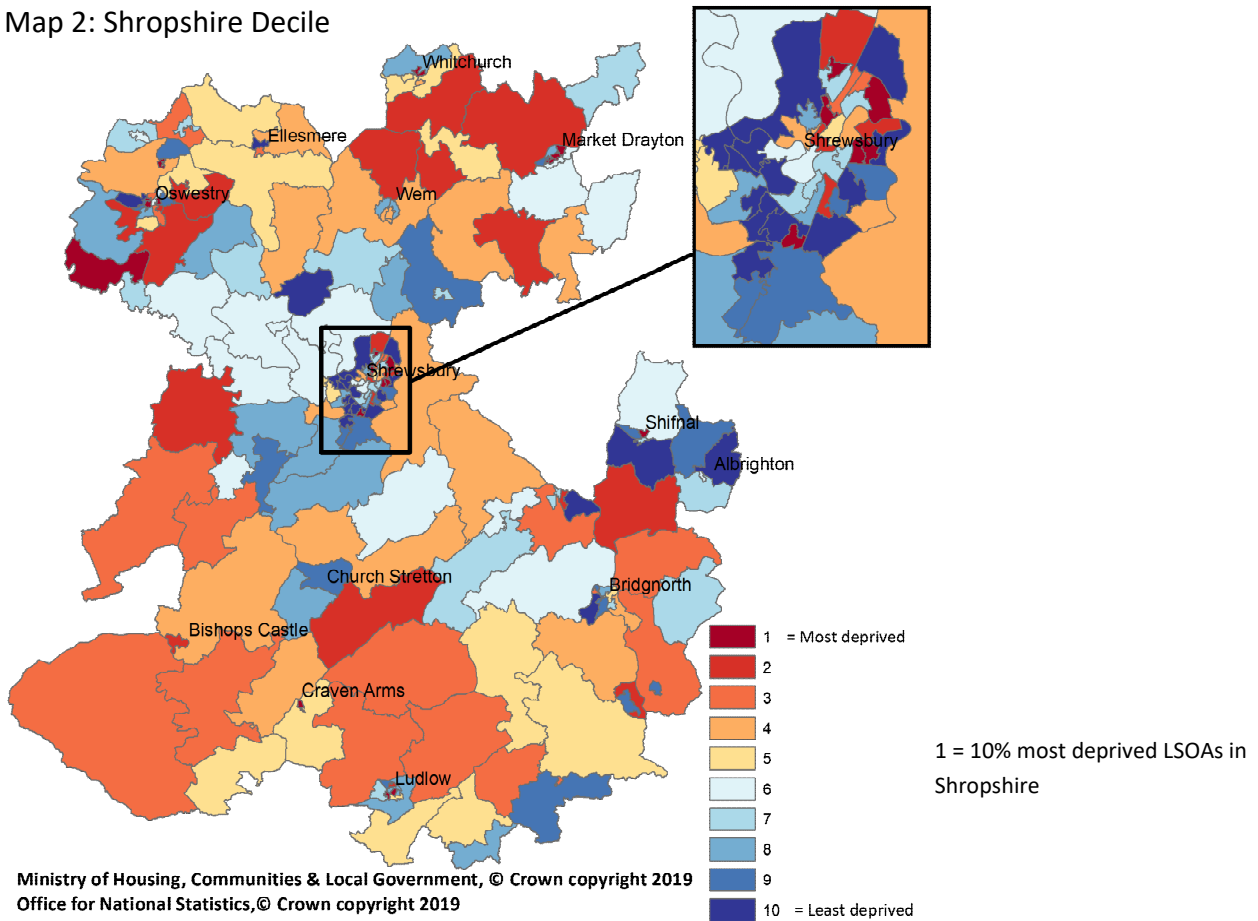
Map 1 on the following page shows the National Decile for each LSOA in Shropshire. This shows how the Index of Multiple Deprivation Overall in Shropshire compares to the Index of Multiple Deprivation Overall in LSOA's across England.

Map 2 shows the Shropshire Decile for each LSOA and compares IMD Overall in each LSOA against IMD Overall in all Shropshire LSOA's. It should be noted that the different domains impact on the overall score of an area, for example some LSOAs within one Electoral Division may have high unemployment & poor education attainment leading to a higher overall score whereas in another area it may be geographical barriers to services and tenure of housing that leads to a higher overall score. Some of the more rural areas of Shropshire have higher scores of

Map 1 : National Decile



Map 2: Shropshire Decile



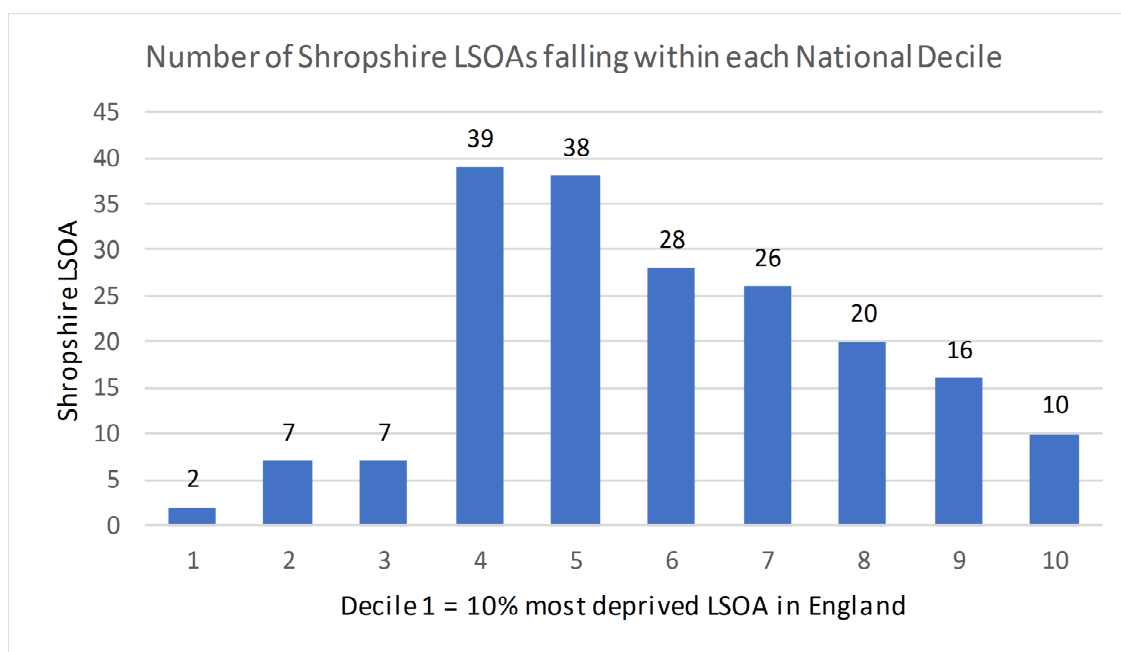
National and Local Rank (1 = most deprived)			
LSOA Code	Electoral Ward/Division LSOA falls within	National Rank /32,844	Shropshire Rank /193
E01028957	Harlescott	1,622	1
E01029007	Ludlow East	3,109	2
E01028967	Monkmoor	3,345	3
E01028906	Oswestry South	4,288	4
E01028962	Meole	4,614	5
E01028934	Castlefields and Ditherington	5,470	6
E01028873	Market Drayton East	5,564	7
E01028983	Sundorne	5,803	8
E01028908	Oswestry West	6,138	9
E01028912	Gobowen, Selattyn and Weston Rhyn	7,031	10
E01029014	Church Stretton and Craven Arms	7,645	11
E01028891	Whitchurch North	7,723	12
E01028903	Oswestry East	8,429	13
E01033526	Ludlow North	8,765	14
E01028853	Shifnal North	9,493	15
E01028965	Monkmoor	9,838	16
E01028876	Market Drayton West	10,039	17
E01028879	Market Drayton West	10,106	18
E01028914	Llanymynech	10,145	19
E01028905	Oswestry East	10,186	20
E01028847	Worfield	10,495	21
E01028880	Prees	10,506	22
E01028849	Highley	10,699	23
E01028984	Bayston Hill, Column and Sutton	10,769	24
E01028968	Underdale	10,931	25
E01028838	Broseley	10,964	26
E01028978	Loton	11,073	27
E01028882	Prees	11,203	28
E01029010	Ludlow East	11,324	29
E01028871	Hodnet	11,546	30
E01028898	Wem	11,684	31
E01028893	Whitchurch South	11,761	32
E01028990	Corvedale	11,889	33
E01028958	Harlescott	11,894	34
E01028992	Bishop's Castle	11,921	35
E01028922	St Oswald	11,974	36
E01028928	Whittington	12,058	37
E01028945	Castlefields and Ditherington	12,079	38
E01029004	Corvedale	12,234	39
E01029015	Corvedale	12,269	40
E01028836	Bridgnorth West and Tasley	12,364	41
E01028867	Ellesmere Urban	12,410	42
E01029002	Clebury Mortimer	12,464	43
E01029005	Bishop's Castle	12,529	44
E01029003	Clun	12,580	45
E01028828	Alveley and Claverley	12,589	46
E01033529	Chirbury and Worthen	12,635	47
E01028993	Clee	12,658	48
E01028982	Battlefield	12,671	49
E01028909	Oswestry East	12,720	50
E01028841	Broseley	12,831	51
E01028859	Worfield	12,877	52
E01029000	Clebury Mortimer	12,937	53
E01028920	St Martin's	13,067	54
E01028904	Oswestry East	13,094	55
LSOA's within the 20% 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 13137			

The Overall IMD 2019 combines all seven broad domains.

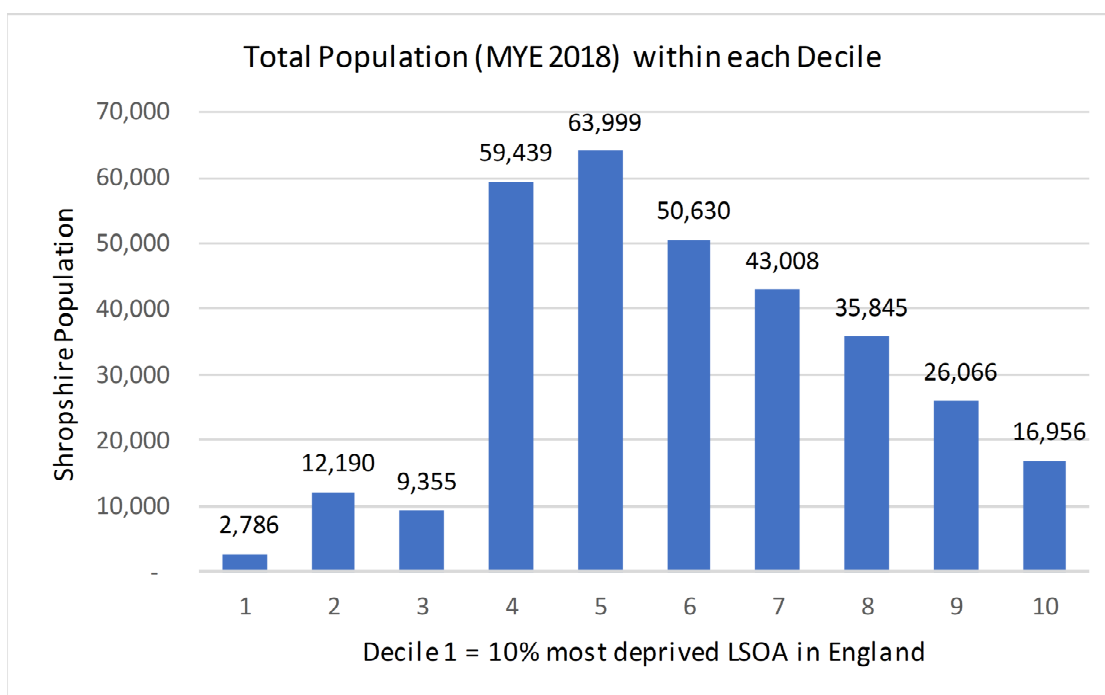
The table to the left shows the national rank for each LSOA (out of 32,844) and the Shropshire rank for each LSOA (out of 193) with a rank of 1 indicating higher levels of overall deprivation within Shropshire.

Two LSOA's within Shropshire fall within the 10% most deprived nationally and they are within Harlescott in Shrewsbury and Ludlow East.

Shropshire has 193 LSOAs which are spread across all ten of the national Deciles⁵, with 48% (93) LSOAs falling within Deciles 1 to 5 nationally, this compares to 48% in 2015. The following chart shows that 9 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs for this domain in England (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to 9 in 2015.



The following chart illustrates how Shropshire’s population is distributed across the 10 Deciles in respect of Overall Deprivation. Using the Mid Year Population Estimates 2018⁶ it is estimated that 5% of Shropshire’s population (14,976 persons) are living in the 20% most deprived LSOA’s nationally (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to a figure of 5% of Shropshire’s population in 2015 (14,311 persons).



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

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 ten 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.