

# Shropshire Council

Shropshire Snapshot

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Living Environment Domain

**3i**

Information  
Intelligence &  
Insight Team

## Living Environment Deprivation Domain

### Indoors Living Environment Sub Domain

The Indoor Living Environment is a sub-domain of the Living Environment domain, which is one of the domains that makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing and is made up of the following indicators –

- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard

### Outdoors Living Environment Sub Domain

The outdoor Living Environment is a sub-domain of the Living Environment domain, which is one of the domains that make up the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

The 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents, it is derived from the following indicators –

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

## Living Environment Deprivation in Shropshire

In 2019 Shropshire has an average score of **28.4** and is ranked **59th** 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 Living Environment deprivation has increased slightly when comparing it against all LSOAs within England<sup>3</sup>.

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

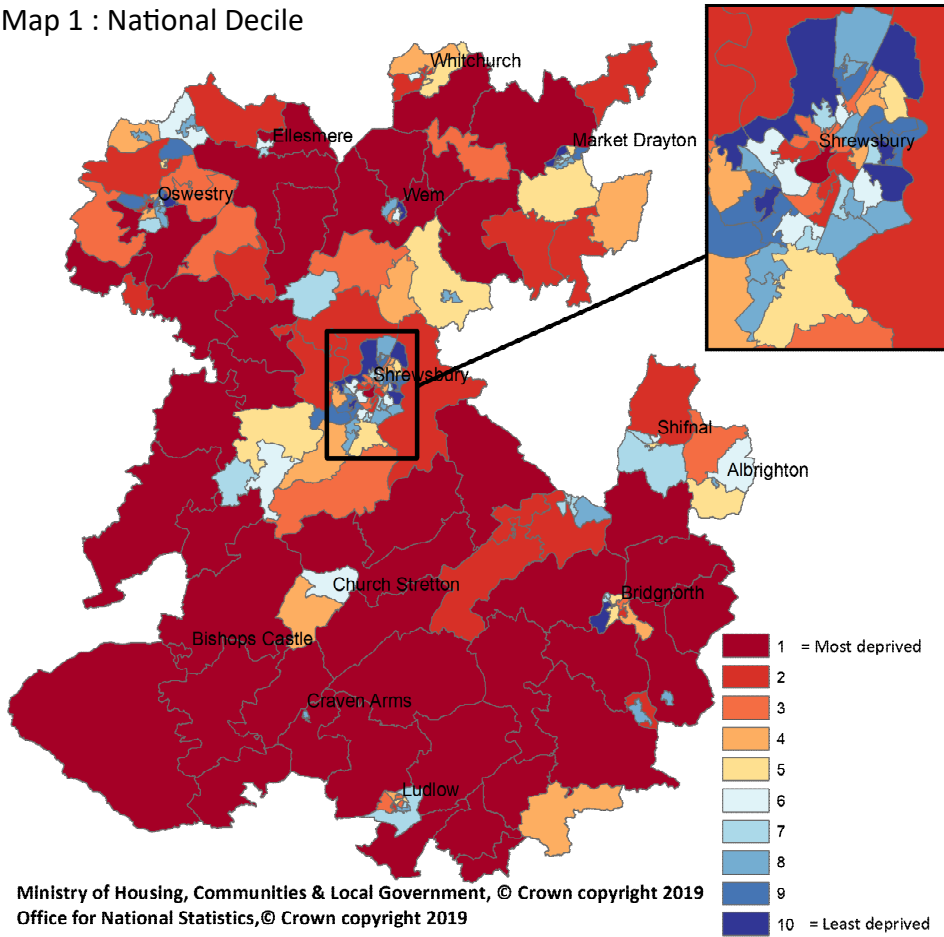
The percentage of people affected by Living Environment deprivation within Shropshire (based on the population Mid Year Estimates 2018) is 28% which is slightly higher than in 2015 when the figure was 25%.

Forty six Shropshire LSOA's are within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally and 35 LSOAs are ranked within the 5% most deprived LSOAs for the Living Environment Domain nationally; this includes 8 LSOAs that are ranked within the 1% most deprived LSOAs nationally compared to 1 LSOA in 2015.

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

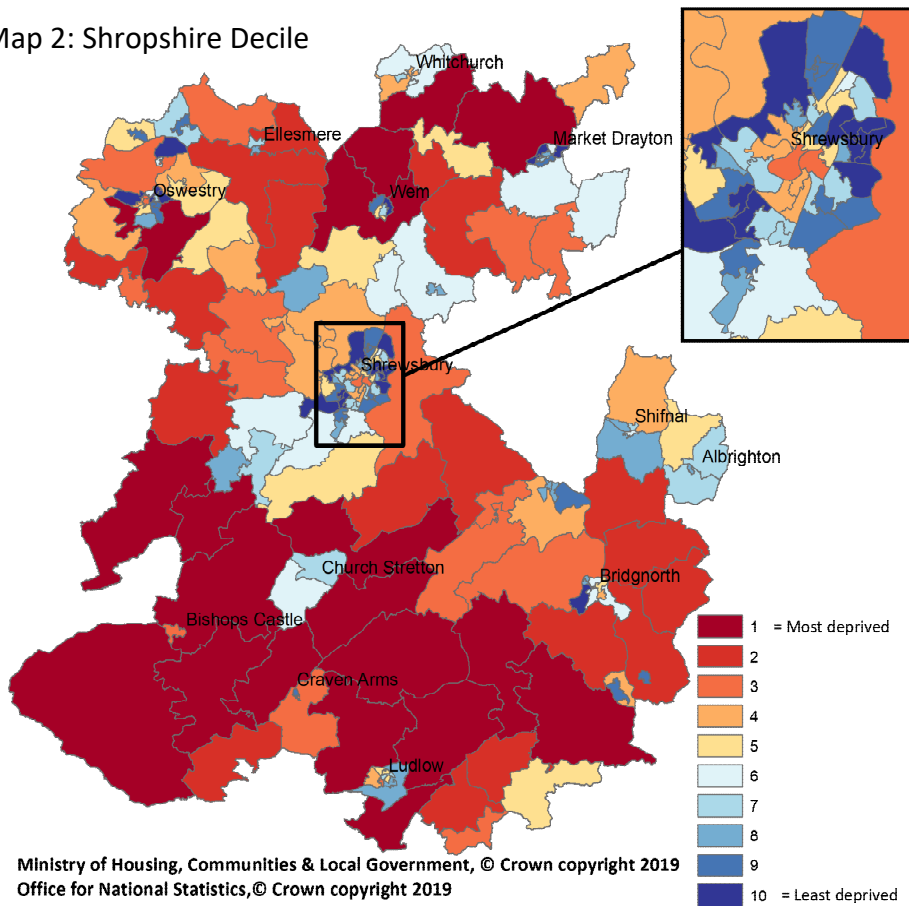
Map 2 shows the Shropshire Decile for each LSOA and compares Living Environment deprivation in each LSOA against Living Environment deprivation in all Shropshire LSOA's. This map shows that Living Environment deprivation is more prevalent in the more rural areas of Shropshire and 14 of the 19 LSOAs falling within Decile 1 are in the South of Shropshire. Forty-six LSOAs in Shropshire are ranked within the top 10% most deprived nationally compared to 45 in 2015.

Map 1 : National Decile



1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England

Map 2: Shropshire Decile



1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in Shropshire

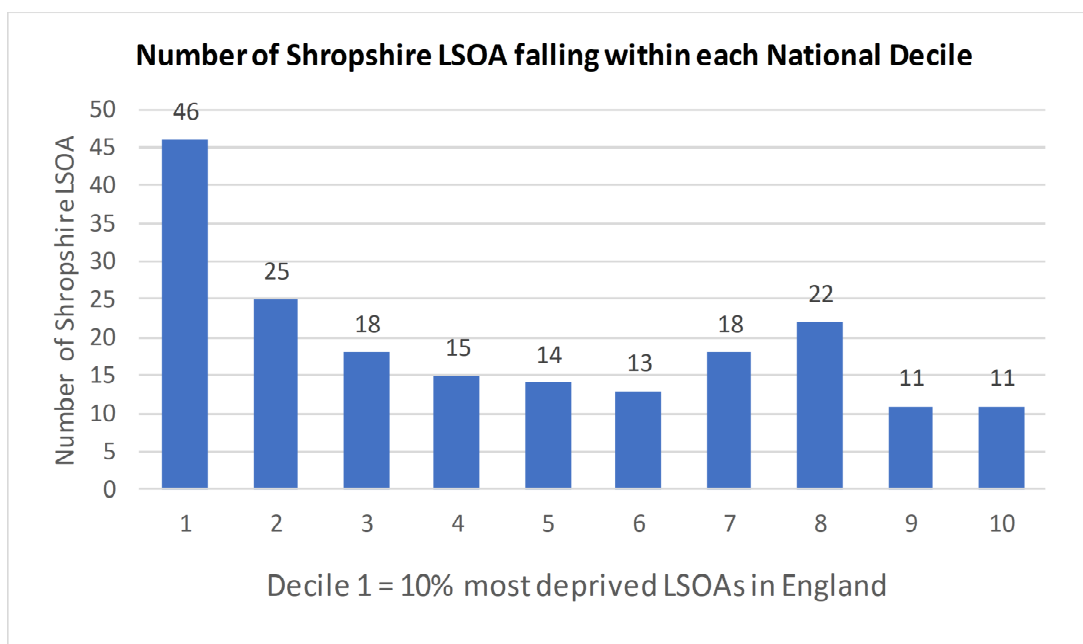
National and Local rank ( 1 = most deprived)			
LSOA Code	Electoral Ward/Division LSOA falls within	National Rank /32,844	Shropshire Rank /192
E01029004	Ludlow North	166	1
E01029003	Clun	216	2
E01028993	Clee	221	3
E01028898	Wem	235	4
E01029015	Corvedale	238	5
E01029005	Clun	248	6
E01028843	Brown Clee	260	7
E01028990	Corvedale	283	8
E01028858	Cleobury Mortimer	327	9
E01028960	Burnell	348	10
E01029016	Church Stretton and Craven Arms	351	11
E01028922	St Oswald	443	12
E01028888	The Meres	461	13
E01028882	Prees	480	14
E01028991	Bishop's Castle	540	15
E01033530	Chirbury and Worthen	580	16
E01033529	Chirbury and Worthen	617	17
E01028893	Whitchurch South	623	18
E01028996	Ludlow South	745	19
E01028859	Worfield	952	20
E01028828	Alveley and Claverley	964	21
E01028913	Llanymynech	1,001	22
E01028847	Worfield	1,035	23
E01028980	Severn Valley	1,092	24
E01028914	Llanymynech	1,103	25
E01028994	Clun	1,123	26
E01029000	Cleobury Mortimer	1,145	27
E01028999	Clee	1,306	28
E01028872	The Meres	1,313	29
E01028880	Prees	1,348	30
E01028846	Brown Clee	1,356	31
E01028842	Alveley and Claverley	1,524	32
E01028870	Hodnet	1,530	33
E01028863	Ruyton and Baschurch	1,598	34
E01028866	Ellesmere Urban	1,618	35
E01028961	Burnell	1,642	36
E01029002	Cleobury Mortimer	1,667	37
E01028978	Loton	1,740	38
E01029013	Church Stretton and Craven Arms	2,260	39
E01028969	Loton	2,421	40
E01028850	Brown Clee	2,435	41
E01028992	Bishop's Castle	2,492	42
E01028946	Quarry and Coton Hill	2,768	43
E01028906	Oswestry South	2,815	44
E01028995	Clee	2,851	45
E01028979	Loton	2,937	46
LSOA's within the 10% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 3284			
LSOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 6568			

At an LSOA level the percentage of people who are affected by Living Environment deprivation ranges from 1.5% in the least deprived to 67.5% in the most deprived.

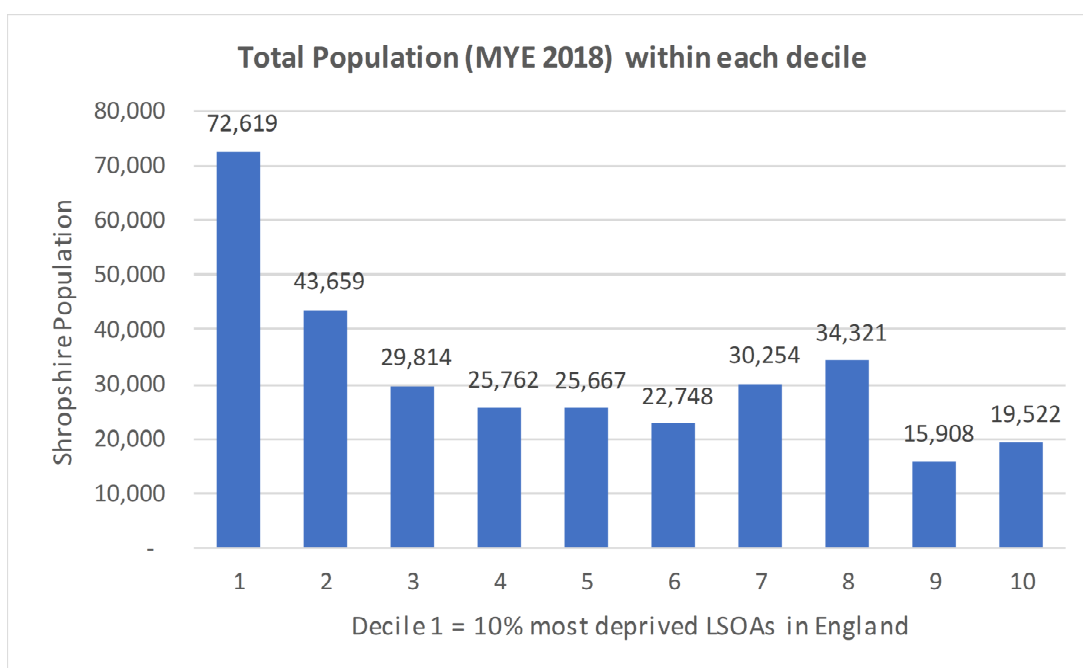
The highest percentage of people affected by Living Environment deprivation is in in the Electoral Division of Ludlow North in the South of Shropshire.

Of the five LSOA's that have the highest percentages of people affected by Living Environment deprivation four are within the South of Shropshire.

Shropshire has 193 LSOAs which are spread across all ten of the national Deciles<sup>5</sup>, with 61% of LSOAs falling within Deciles 1 to 5 nationally, this compares to 62% in 2015. The following chart shows that 71 LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived LSOAs for this domain in England (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to 65 in 2015.



The following chart illustrates how Shropshire’s population is distributed across the 10 Deciles in respect of Living Environment Deprivation. Using the Mid Year Population Estimates 2018<sup>6</sup> it is estimated that 35% of Shropshire’s population (116,278 persons) are living in the 20% most deprived LSOA’s nationally (Deciles 1 & 2). This compares to a figure of 33% of Shropshire’s population in 2015 (103,424 persons).

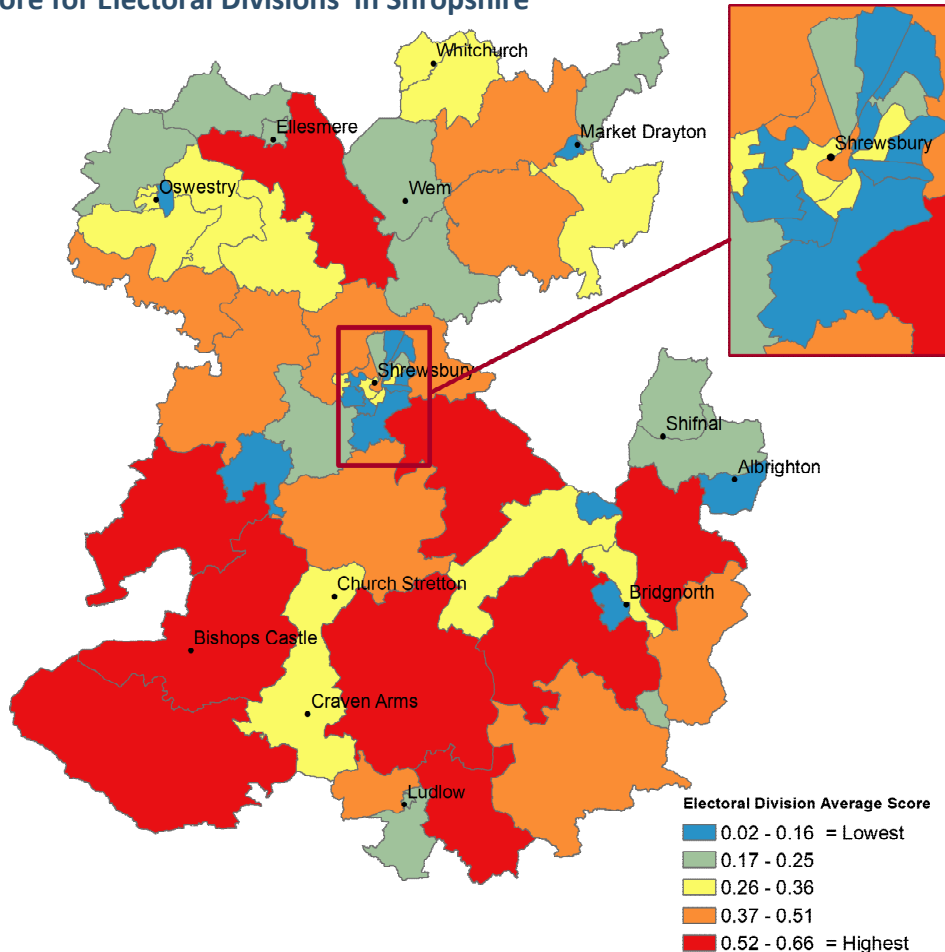


*In descriptive statistics a **decile** is any of the nine values that divide the sorted data into ten equal parts, so that each part represents 1/10 of the sample or population.*

## 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<sup>7</sup>. 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<sup>7</sup>.

### 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]
Corvedale	1	1
Clun	2	2
Chirbury and Worthen	3	3
The Meres	4	4
Worfield	6	5
Severn Valley	9	6
Clee	7	7
Brown Clee	8	8
Bishop's Castle	5	9
Prees	10	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 Living Environment 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](http://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.