

Shropshire Council

Shropshire Snapshot

Indices of Deprivation 2019



Produced by the Information, intelligence and Insight Team of Shropshire Council.

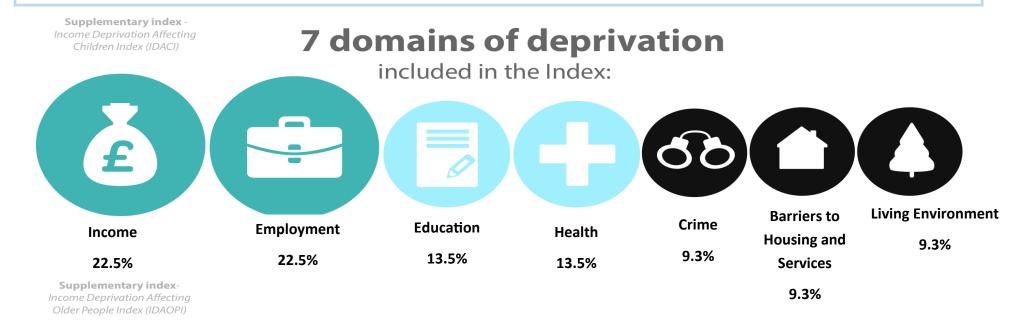
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What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation

The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (Lower Layer Super Output Areas or LLSOAs) in England. 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 3000 population.

There are, in all 39 separate indicators spread across 7 distinct domains of deprivation, which are weighted and combined to calculate the overall index of deprivation (IMD). This is an overall measure of deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every LLSOA in England. All LLSOAs are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to other areas. The higher the rank the more deprived an area is, so an area with a rank of 100 is more deprived than an area with a rank of 200. The IMD also contains two supplementary indexes Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)

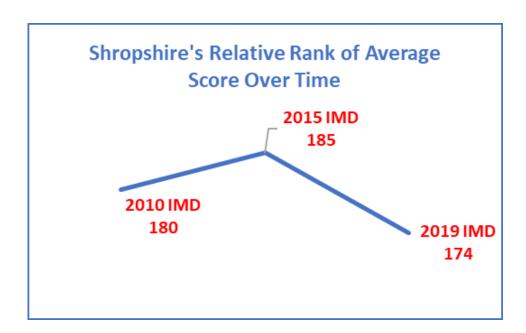
There is no definitive threshold of deprivation the IMD measures deprivation on a relative not absolute scale, so a neighbourhood ranked as 100 is more deprived than an area ranked 200, but this doesn't mean that it is twice as deprived. There are 32,844 small areas (LLSOAs) in England with an average population of 1,500, where one is the most deprived and 32,844 the least. In Shropshire there are 193 LLSOAs with an average population of 1645.

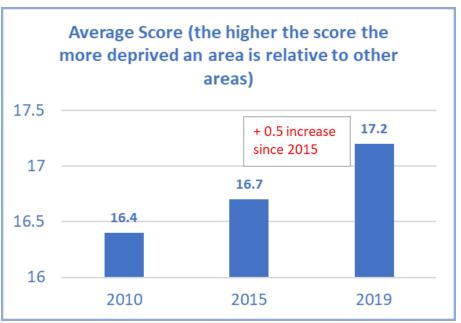


IMD 2019 in Shropshire and how has it Changed

Shropshire has become slightly more deprived since 2015 with an increase in the average score from 16.7 in 2015 to 17.2 in 2019, an increase of 0.5.

Shropshire is the 174th most deprived local authority in England out of a total of 317 lower tier authorities (rank of average score). This measure shows Shropshire has become relatively more deprived compared to other areas since 2015. Lower tier authorities include non metropolitan districts, London Boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. Note in 2015 and 210 there were 326 lower tier local authorities more than 317 in 2019





Average Score summary measure is calculated by averaging the LSOA scores in each larger area after they have been population weighted. The resultant scores for the larger areas are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score.

This gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The main difference from the average rank measure described above is that more deprived LSOAs tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks. So highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using ranks; highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.

IMD 2019 in Shropshire and how has it Changed

When looking at the other two main measures of deprivation (rank of average rank and rank of proportion of LLSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally) these show Shropshire has also become slightly more deprived relative to other local authorities since 2015, however the rank is out of 317 authorities and in 2015 the rank was out of 326 authorities.

1 is the most deprived, 317 is the least deprived lower tier local authority. The lower the rank the more deprived

Measure	2015 Ranking Out of 326 LA's	2019 Ranking Out of 317 LA's	Change	Relative Deprivation		
Rank of Average Rank (averages the rankings of each LLSOA within all 317 local authorities)	175	165	-10	Î		
Rank of proportion of LLSOAs in most de- prived 10% nationally	198	181	-17	1		

Average Rank—This measure is calculated by averaging all of the LSOA ranks in each larger area after they have been population weighted. The 'average rank' scores for the larger areas are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score. (For the purpose of calculating the score for the larger area, LSOAs are ranked such that the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,844.)

The nature of this measure – using all areas, and using ranks rather than scores – means that a highly polarised larger area would not tend to score highly, because extremely deprived and less deprived LSOAs will 'average out'. Conversely, a larger area that is more uniformly deprived will tend to score highly on the measure.

Rank of proportion in most deprived 10% The score is the proportion of the larger area's LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. The scores for the larger areas are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score. (Larger areas which have no LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent of all such areas in England have a score of zero for this summary measure). By contrast to the average rank and average score

IMD 2019 in Shropshire and how has it Changed in the 7 domains and Sub Indexes

Domain	Rank of Average Score 2015	Rank of Average Score 2019	Change	Relative Deprivation
Income	207	193	-14	1
Employment	195	187	-8	1
Education	186	184	-2	1
Health	186	191	+5	↓
Crime	270	247	-23	1
Barriers to Housing and Services	87	68	-19	1
Living Environment	63	59	-4	1
IDACI	225	208	-17	1
IDAPI	176	173	-3	1

When using the measure rank of average score Shropshire has become relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities in all of the domains and sub-domains, with the exception of health, where Shropshire had become less deprived relative to other authorities. The largest change can be seen in the Crime Domain and in the Barriers to Housing and Services.

IMD 2019 in Shropshire and how has it Changed

In 2019 1 percent of LLSOAs in Shropshire were in the 10% most deprived nationally. This is 2 LLSOAs out of 193 in Shropshire. This has increased since 2015 when there was just 1 LLSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally. The LLSOA in the 10% most deprived in both years is located in Harlescott, North Shrewsbury and an LLSOA in Ludlow East has moved from the 20% most deprived in 2015 to the 10% most deprived nationally in 2019.

When comparing 2019 to 2015 33 LLSOAs had become more deprived than 2015, 19 had become less deprived and 141 had stayed the same. This shows a net change of 14 LLSOAs becoming relatively more deprived.

Most deprived LLSOAs in Shropshire relative to National levels

	10%	20%`	30%
2019	2	7	7
2015	1	8	7

Comparison between 2015 National Decile and 2019 National Decile by LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) National Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)
More Deprivation (2019 National Decile lower than in 2015)	33
Less Deprivation (2019 National Decile higher than in 2015)	19
Same (2019 National Decile same as in 2015)	141

How does Shropshire Perform for each of the 7 domains and Sub Indexes

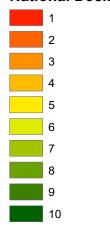
Comparison between 2015 National Decile and 2019 National Decile by LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Income	Employ- ment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Depriva- tion and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Ser- vices	Living En- vironment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)
More Deprivation (2019 National Decile lower than in 2015)	33	54	48	41	39	73	63	43	84	37
Less Deprivation (2019 National Decile higher than in 2015)	19	24	30	42	64	55	23	41	43	50
Same (2019 National Decile same as in 2015)	141	115	115	110	90	65	107	109	66	106

Compared to 2015 33 LLSOAs had become more deprived in 2019, 19 had become less deprived and 141 had remained the same. This is a net change of 14 LLSOAs becoming more deprived. The largest net changes can be seen in the Income Domain where there was a net increase of 30 LLSOAs becoming more deprived also in the Barriers to Housing and Services there is a net change of 40 more LLSOAs had become more deprived and in the Income deprivation Affecting Children Sub-Domain there is a net change of 41 LLSOAs becoming more deprived.

In the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Sub-Domain there is a net change of 13 LLSOAs becoming less deprived and in health a net change of 25 LLSOAs becoming less deprived.

Shropshire Council Area IMD Overall (2019) - National Decile

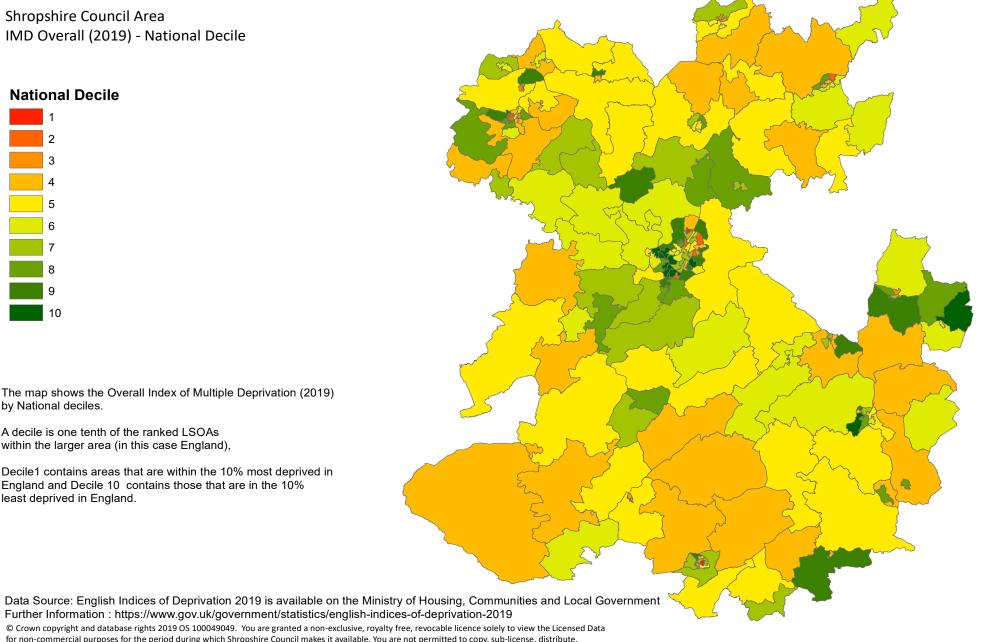
National Decile



The map shows the Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) by National deciles.

A decile is one tenth of the ranked LSOAs within the larger area (in this case England),

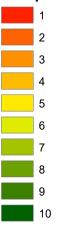
Decile1 contains areas that are within the 10% most deprived in England and Decile 10 contains those that are in the 10% least deprived in England.



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IMD Overall (2019) - Shropshire Decile

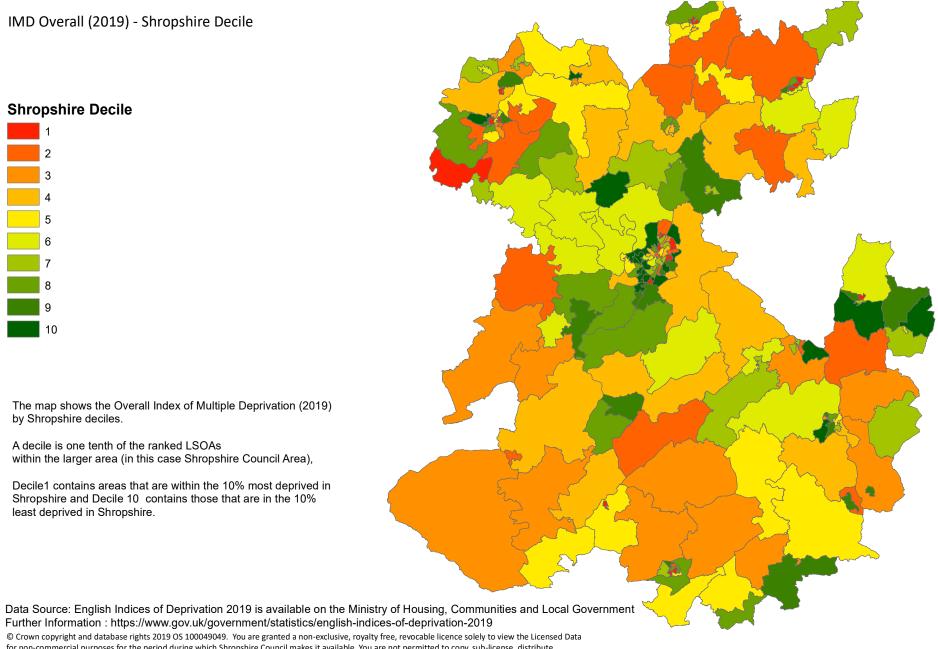
Shropshire Decile



The map shows the Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) by Shropshire deciles.

A decile is one tenth of the ranked LSOAs within the larger area (in this case Shropshire Council Area),

Decile1 contains areas that are within the 10% most deprived in Shropshire and Decile 10 contains those that are in the 10% least deprived in Shropshire.



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What's Next

Further Analysis of the IMD 2019 will follow and information sheets, reports and maps of deprivation will become available.

Further information on the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 is available on the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government website:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019