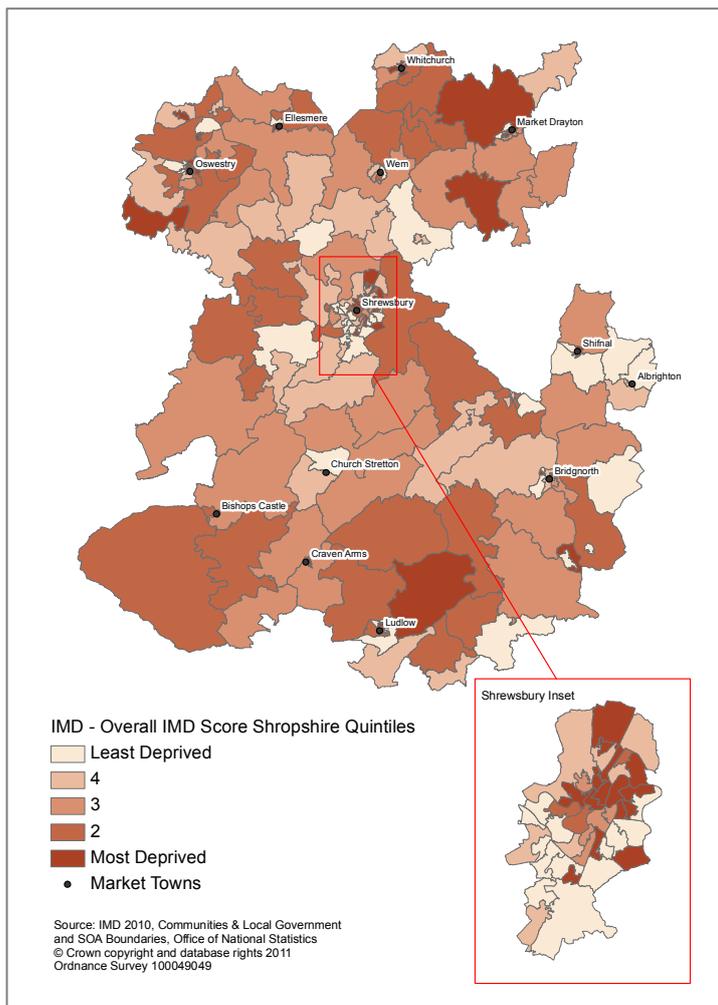


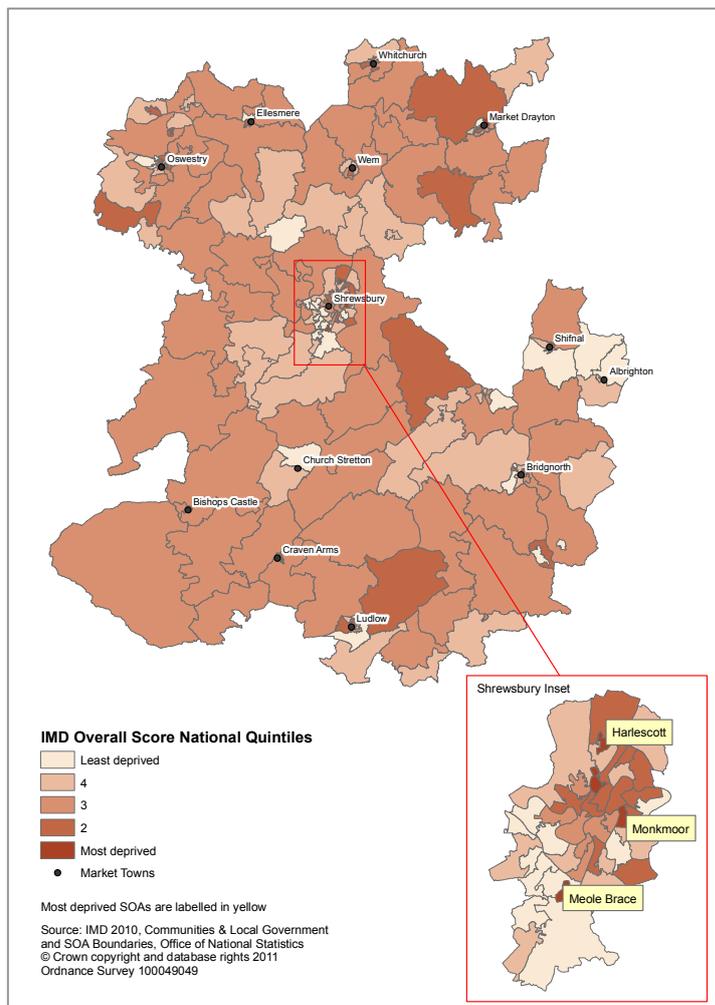


Deprivation in Shropshire (2010)

SHROPSHIRE RANK



NATIONAL RANK



Data Source: IMD 2010, Communities & Local Government and SOA Boundaries, Office of National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2011

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD2010) is a nationally recognised measure of deprivation at the small area level. It is an important tool for identifying the most disadvantaged areas in England and can be used locally to help prioritise services and resources to help tackle health inequalities and social exclusion.

The Department for Communities and Local Government commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford to update the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007). The remit was to update the previous Indices using, where possible, the same approach, structure and methodology.

This update to the English Indices of Deprivation was constructed during 2010. Where possible the indicators used relate to 2008, for many indicators more recent data was not available at the time of index construction.

The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the Indices of Deprivation 2010 is based on the idea of distinct domains of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately.

The IMD 2010 brings together a total of 38 different indicators across 7 domains. The scores for each domain are weighted as follows and combined to create the overall IMD 2010 score:

-	Income	22.5%
-	Employment	22.5%
-	Health	13.5%
-	Education, Skills and Training	13.5%
-	Barriers to Housing & Services	9.3%
-	Crime	9.3%
-	Living Environment	9.3%

Each SOA is ranked to its score, from 1 (most deprived in England) to 32,482 (least deprived in England). To get a more meaningful picture, each SOA in Shropshire Council's area is ranked 1 (most deprived in Shropshire) to 192 (least deprived in Shropshire).

It is important to note that an area's index score rank is affected by the scores of every other area. So it is impossible to tell whether a change in score with time is a real change in the level of deprivation in the area or whether it is due to the scores of the other areas going up or down.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 are based on broadly the same methodology as the previous version in 2007 and it is possible to compare the current pattern of deprivation with the pattern in 2007.

Super Output Areas

Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new National Statistics geography output intended for use when publishing small area statistics. It is anticipated that these will eventually replace electoral wards. SOAs are designed to give an improved basis for comparison across the country, as they are more similar in population size than electoral wards. Unlike wards they will be more stable and not be subject to regular boundary changes, enabling improved comparison and monitoring of indicators over time. There are three layers for SOAs, lower, middle and upper layers. The lower layer is the geography used for the IMD 2010. The SOA lower layer (LL SOA) consists of a minimum 400 households or 1,000 people and average 1,500 people. For further information see <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>.

In Shropshire County there are 192 SOAs within the lower layer, and their population ranges from 1,005 to 2,973.

In terms of deprivation overall, 3% of Shropshire's population live within the most deprived fifth of areas in England compared to 2% in 2007. Five Shropshire SOAs fall within the most deprived fifth nationally. These are located in the former district wards of Harlescott, Meole Brace, Monkmoor, Battlefield & Heathgates and Market Drayton East.

The percentage of Shropshire residents living within the least deprived fifth of SOAs nationally has increased from 13% to 15%.

National and Local Rank (1 = most deprived)			
SOA	Former District Ward Name	Shropshire Rank / 192	National Rank / 32482
E01028957	Harlescott	1	2077
E01028962	Meole Brace	2	3833
E01028967	Monkmoor	3	4586
E01028934	Battlefield and Heathgates	4	5166
E01028873	Market Drayton East	5	5999
E01028906	Castle	6	6514
E01029007	Ludlow Henley	7	6737
E01028983	Sundorne	8	6916
E01028912	Gobowen	9	7316
E01028908	Gatacre	10	7694
E01028891	Whitchurch North	11	7953
E01029014	Stokesay	12	8612
E01028984	Sutton and Reabrook	13	8949
E01028944	Castlefields and Quarry	14	9058
E01028903	Cambrian	15	9116
E01028965	Monkmoor	16	9303
E01028849	Highley	17	9328
E01028867	Ellesmere and Welshampton	18	10135
E01028968	Monkmoor	19	10257
E01028836	Bridgnorth West	20	10258
E01028945	Castlefields and Quarry	21	10665
E01028853	Shifnall Idsall	22	10841
E01028958	Harlescott	23	10953
E01029010	Ludlow St. Peter's	24	11064
E01028905	Carreg Llwyd Ward	25	11160
E01028931	Bagley Ward	26	11185
E01028894	Whitchurch South Ward	27	11747
E01028871	Hodnet Ward	28	11748
E01028879	Market Drayton South Ward	29	11951
E01028948	Column Ward	30	11976
E01028933	Battlefield and Heathgates Ward	31	12109
E01028993	Bitterley with Stoke St. Milborough Ward	32	12232
E01028897	Whitchurch West Ward	33	12295
E01028926	Weston Rhyn Ward	34	12332
E01028882	Shavington Ward	35	12346
E01028914	Llanyblodwel and Pant Ward	36	12416
E01028989	Underdale Ward	37	12461
E01028909	Gatacre Ward	38	12545
E01028980	Severn Valley Ward	39	12618
E01028982	Sundorne Ward	40	12631
E01028876	Market Drayton North Ward	41	12657
E01028886	Wem East Ward	42	12712
E01029008	Ludlow St. Laurence's Ward	43	12808
LSOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 6496			
LSOA's within the 30% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 9745			
LSOA's within the 40% most deprived nationally - Rank less than 12992			

If you require any further information or have any other research requests, please contact:

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Sustainability Group - Information Sheet

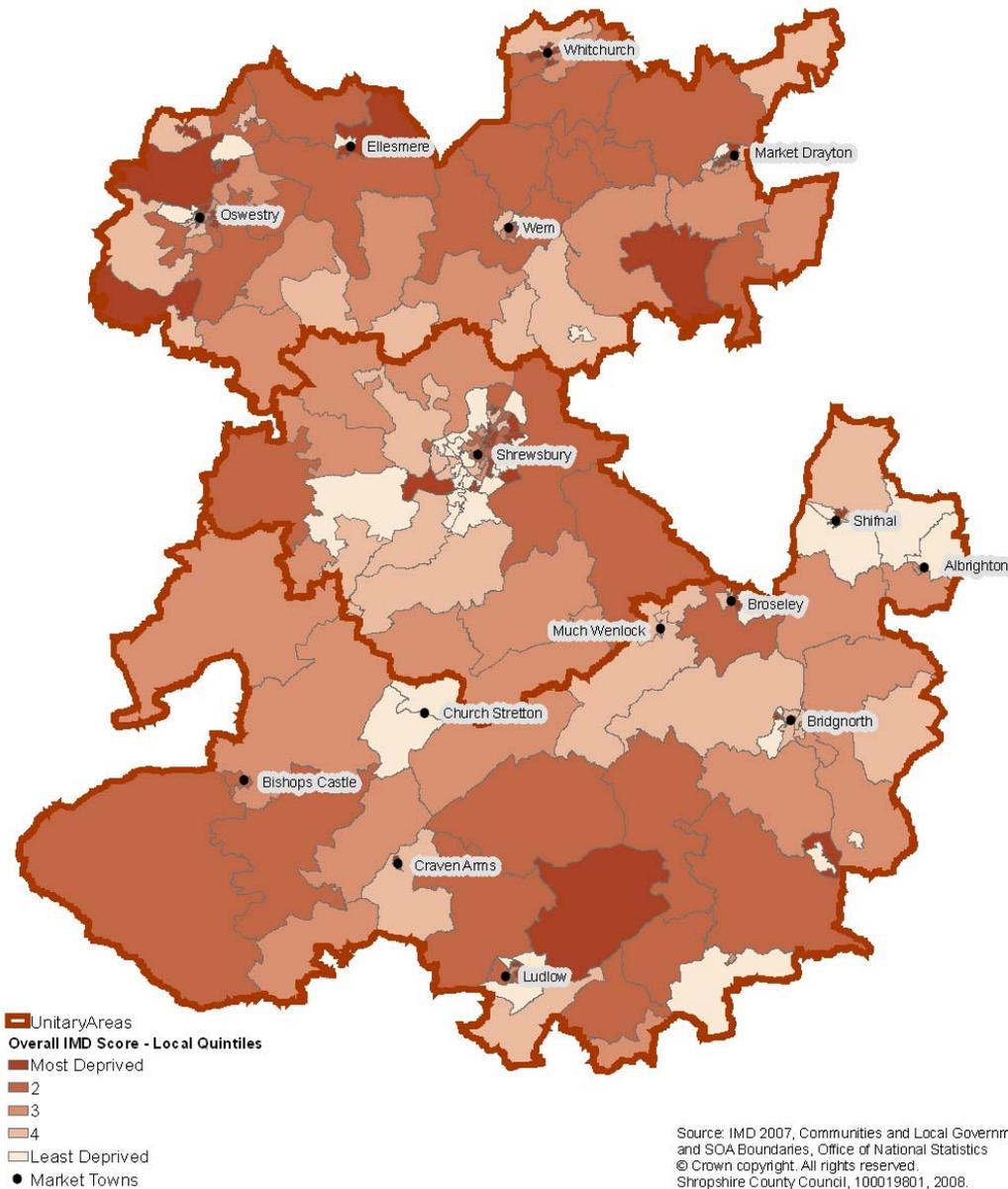
Protecting and Enhancing Shropshire's Environment



DEPRIVATION IN SHROPSHIRE

IMD07/1

SHROPSHIRE RANK

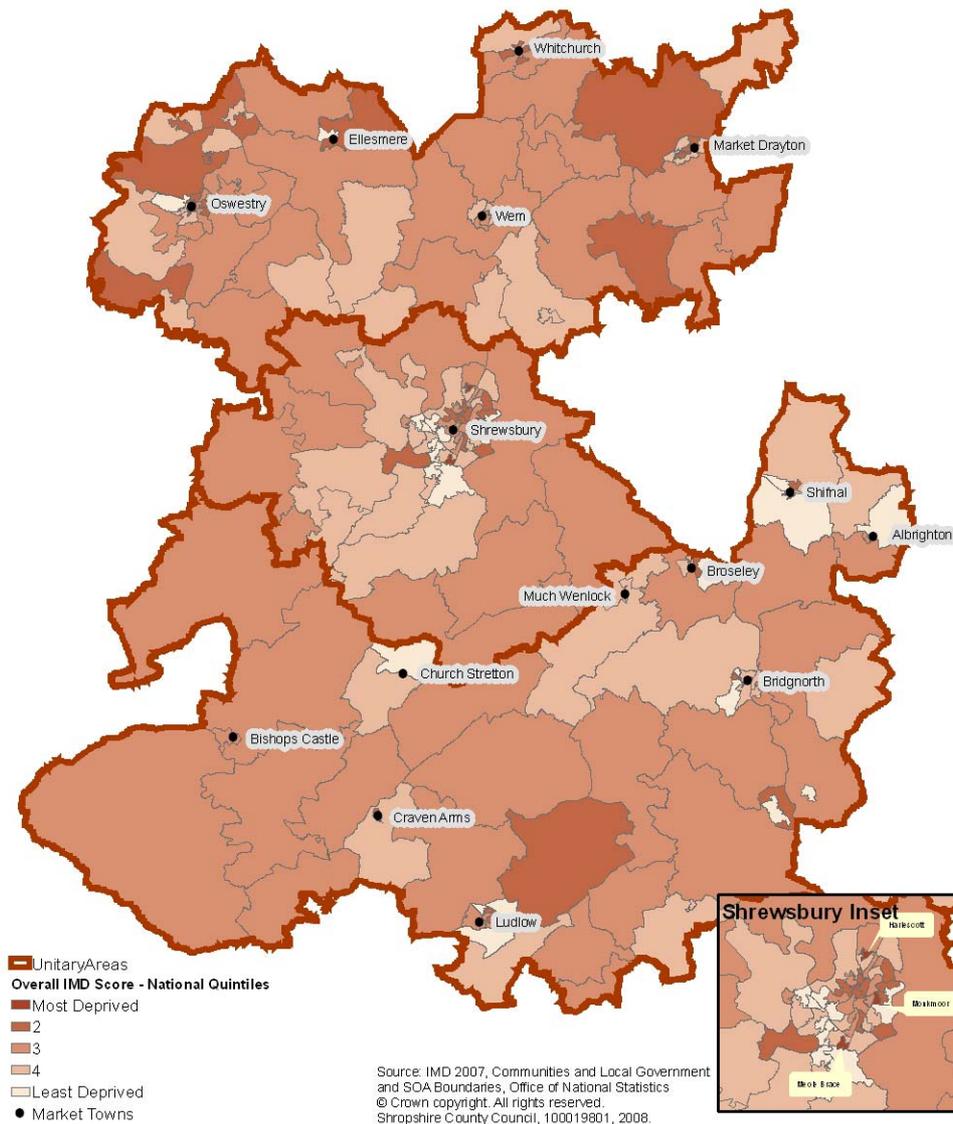


For further information contact Stephanie Sear, Sustainability Group, Economy & Environment Services, Shropshire County Council, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND. Tel. (01743) 252508, fax (01743) 252505, email sustainability@shropshire.gov.uk
Visit our web site at www.shropshireonline.gov.uk/factsfigures.nsf



NATIONAL RANK

The top 3 most deprived wards are labelled in yellow



Super Output Areas

Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new National Statistics geography output intended for use when publishing small area statistics. It is anticipated that these will eventually replace electoral wards. SOAs are designed to give an improved basis for comparison across the country, as they are more similar in population size than electoral wards. Unlike wards they will be more stable and not be subject to regular boundary changes, enabling improved comparison and monitoring of indicators over time. There are three layers for SOAs, lower, middle and upper layers. The lower layer is the geography used for the IMD 2007. The SOA lower layer (LL SOA) consists of a minimum 400 households or 1,000 people and average 1,500 people. For further information see <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>. In Shropshire County there are 192 SOAs within the lower layer, and their population ranges from 1,005 to 2,973.

TOP 20% MOST DEPRIVED WARDS IN SHROPSHIRE*

SOA	LA NAME	WARD NAME	SHROPSHIRE RANK /192	NATIONAL RANK /32482
E01028957	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Harlescott	1	4,416
E01028962	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Meole Brace	2	6,178
E01028967	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Monkmoor	3	6,353
E01028906	Oswestry	Castle	4	6,833
E01028983	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Sundorne	5	7,210
E01028934	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Battlefield and Heathgates	6	7,857
E01029007	South Shropshire	Ludlow Henley	7	7,874
E01028912	Oswestry	Gobowen	8	8,242
E01028873	North Shropshire	Market Drayton East	9	8,658
E01028891	North Shropshire	Whitchurch North	10	8,970
E01028944	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Castlefields and Quarry	11	9,155
E01028867	North Shropshire	Ellesmere and Welshampton	12	9,810
E01028908	Oswestry	Gatacre	13	9,812
E01028984	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Sutton and Reabrook	14	10,102
E01028910	Oswestry	Gobowen	15	10,285
E01029014	South Shropshire	Stokesay	16	10,641
E01028849	Bridgnorth	Highley	17	10,799
E01028968	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Monkmoor	18	11,057
E01028853	Bridgnorth	Shifnal Idsall	19	11,409
E01028903	Oswestry	Cambrian	20	11,438
E01028879	North Shropshire	Market Drayton South	21	11,707
E01028965	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Monkmoor	22	11,755
E01028897	North Shropshire	Whitchurch West	23	11,773
E01028914	Oswestry	Llanyblodwel and Pant	24	12,048
E01028876	North Shropshire	Market Drayton North	25	12,151
E01028948	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Column	26	12,363
E01028945	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Castlefields and Quarry	27	12,399
E01028905	Oswestry	Carreg Llwyd	28	12,429
E01028955	Shrewsbury and Atcham	Hanwood and Longden	29	12,603
E01028836	Bridgnorth	Bridgnorth West	30	12,874
E01028926	Oswestry	Weston Rhyn	31	12,973
E01028894	North Shropshire	Whitchurch South	32	13,164
E01028871	North Shropshire	Hodnet	33	13,282
E01028838	Bridgnorth	Broseley East	34	13,357
E01028993	South Shropshire	Bitterley with Stoke St. Milborough	35	13,431
E01028909	Oswestry	Gatacre	36	13,452
E01028866	North Shropshire	Ellesmere and Welshampton	37	13,596
E01029010	South Shropshire	Ludlow St. Peter's	38	13,663
E01028920	Oswestry	St Martins	39	12,424

***Shaded area indicates SOA's which fall within the top 20% most deprived SOA's nationally**

SOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally – Rank less than 6496

SOA's within the 30% most deprived nationally – Rank less than 9745

SOA's within the 40% most deprived nationally – Rank less than 12992

Index of Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a nationally recognised measure of deprivation at the small area level. It is an important tool for identifying the most disadvantaged areas in England and can be used locally to help prioritise services and resources to help tackle health inequalities and social exclusion.

The Department for Communities and Local Government commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of Oxford to update the IMD 2004 for England.

The new Indices of Deprivation 2007 were produced in December 2007. Although the update is branded as the 2007 version, the majority of data used to construct it was actually taken from 2005 and thus reflects deprivation at that time.

The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2007 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation (domains), each with their own additive impact on multiple deprivation, which can be recognised and measured separately.

The IMD 2007 brings together a total of 38 different indicators across 7 domains. The scores for each domain are weighted as follows and combined to create the overall IMD 2007 score:

- Income 22.5%
- Employment 22.5%
- Health 13.5%
- Education, Skills and Training 13.5%
- Barriers to Housing and Services 9.3%
- Crime 9.3%
- Living Environment 9.3%

Each SOA is ranked to its score, from 1 (most deprived in England) to 32,482 (least deprived in England). To get a more meaningful picture, each SOA in Shropshire County is ranked 1 (most deprived in Shropshire) to 192 (least deprived in Shropshire).

The IMD 2007 updates the IMD 2004, for the most part retaining the same methodology, domains and indicators.

This has, however, not been possible for the income domain where as a result of major changes to the social security system, particularly in the area of tax credits, indicators have ceased to exist. Where possible, indicators were selected in that domain which map as closely as possible to their predecessors.

The IMD 2007 is therefore comparable to the IMD 2004 – most change is likely to reflect real relative change in deprivation between 2004 and 2007. However, caution should be exercised around income domain score comparisons.

In contrast, comparability of the IMD 2004 to its predecessor, the IMD 2000, is not possible since significant changes were made to its domains.

The IMD 2007 identifies concentrations of deprivation. Population numbers quoted in our results refer to those living in areas of particular deprivation concentrations – not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone in a deprived area is deprived.

It is also important to note that an area's index score rank is affected by the scores of every other area. So it is impossible to tell whether a change in score with time is a real change in the level of deprivation in the area or whether it is due to the scores of the areas going up or down.

Sustainability Group - Information Sheet

Protecting and enhancing Shropshire's environment

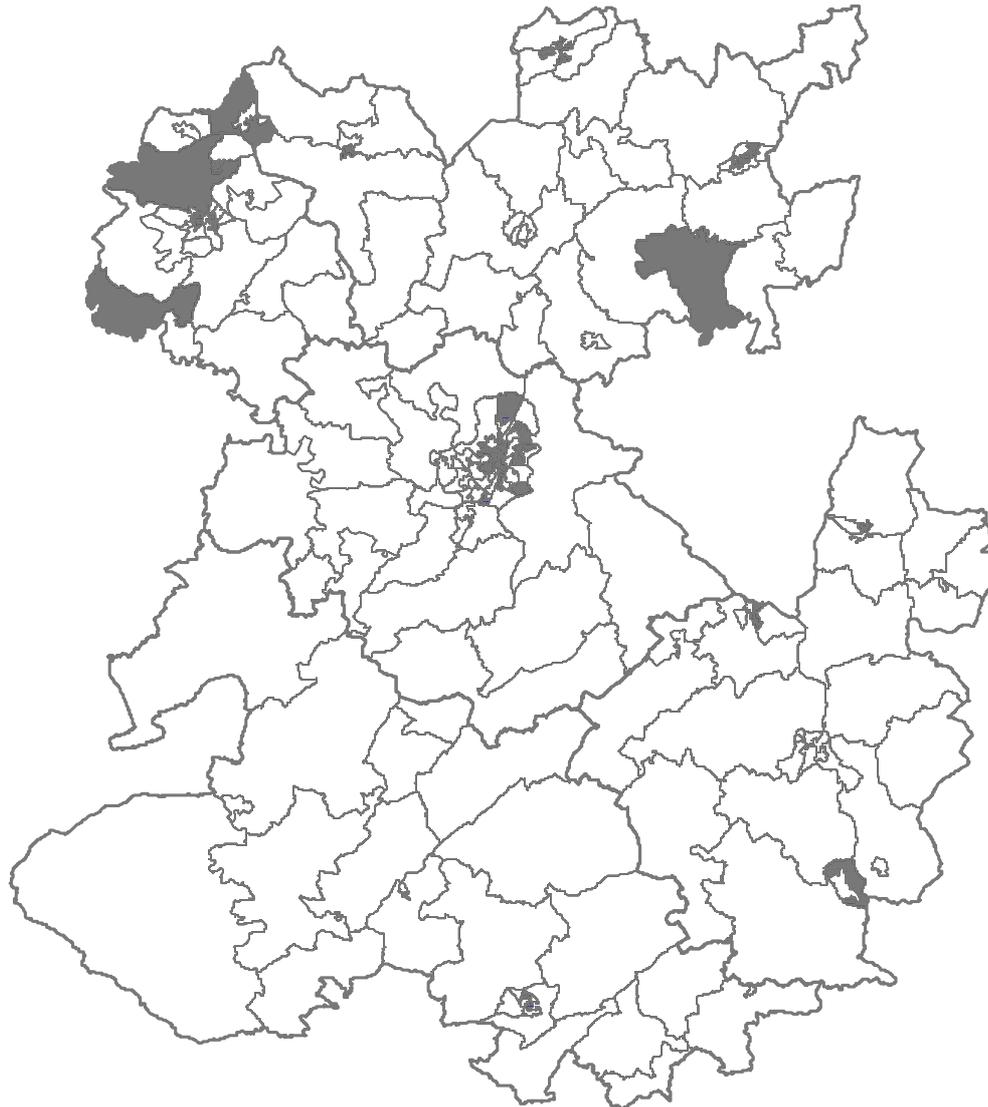


Deprivation in Shropshire

IMD04_01

Shropshire rank

Top 20% most deprived Super Output Area's (SOA's) in Shropshire



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Source of the Deputy Prime Minister,
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IMD OVERALL SHROPSHIRE QUINTILES

0-20%
21-100%

For further information contact Juliet Pugh or Helen Harvey, Sustainability Group, Economy & Environment Services, Shropshire County Council, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND. Tel. (01743) 252562, fax (01743) 252505, email sustainability@shropshire-cc.gov.uk
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National rank Shropshire SOA's amongst the 20% most deprived nationally



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IMD OVERALL NATIONAL QUINTILES
■ 0-20%
□ 21-100%

Super output areas

Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new geography generated by the Office for National Statistics using an automated process based on postcode units and accommodation type. They are intended to be more statistically useful than electoral wards for the purpose of publishing small area statistics. SOAs are designed to give an improved basis for comparison across the country, as they are more similar in population size than electoral wards. Unlike wards they will be more stable and not be subject to regular boundary changes, enabling improved comparison and monitoring of indicators over time. There are three layers for SOAs, lower, middle and upper layers. The lower layer is the geography used for the IMD 2004. The SOA lower layer (LL SOA) consists of a minimum 400 households or 1,000 people and average 1,500 people.

For further information see <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>. In Shropshire County there are 192 SOAs within the lower layer, and their population ranges from 1,005 to 3,250.

Top 20% most deprived soa's in Shropshire*

Soa	La name	Ward name**	Shropshire Rank /192	National Rank /32482
E01028957	Shrewsbury	Harlescott	1	4,416
E01028962	Shrewsbury	Meole Brace	2	6,178
E01029007	South Shropshire	Ludlow Henley	3	6,353
E01028906	Oswestry	Castle	4	6,833
E01028983	Shrewsbury	Sundorne	5	7,210
E01028934	Shrewsbury	Battlefield and Heathgates	6	7,857
E01028967	Shrewsbury	Monkmoor	7	7,874
E01028873	North Shropshire	Market Drayton East	8	8,242
E01028891	North Shropshire	Whitchurch North	9	8,658
E01028910	Oswestry	Gobowen	10	8,970
E01028912	Oswestry	Gobowen	11	9,155
E01028945	Shrewsbury	Castlefields and Quarry	12	9,810
E01028908	Oswestry	Gatacre	13	9,812
E01028931	Shrewsbury	Bagley	14	10,102
E01028905	Oswestry	Carreg Llwyd	15	10,285
E01028909	Oswestry	Gatacre	16	10,641
E01028944	Shrewsbury	Castlefields and Quarry	17	10,799
E01028849	Bridgnorth	Highley	18	11,057
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E01028894	North Shropshire	Whitchurch South	25	12,151
E01028946	Shrewsbury	Castlefields and Quarry	26	12,363
E01028838	Bridgnorth	Broseley East	27	12,399
E01028987	Shrewsbury	Underdale	28	12,429
E01028965	Shrewsbury	Monkmoor	29	12,603
E01028984	Shrewsbury	Sutton and Reabrook	30	12,874
E01028903	Oswestry	Cambrian	31	12,973
E01028871	North Shropshire	Hodnet	32	13,164
E01028920	Oswestry	St. Martin's	33	13,282
E01029010	South Shropshire	Ludlow St. Peter's	34	13,357
E01028914	Oswestry	Llanyblodwel and Pant	35	13,431
E01028982	Shrewsbury	Sundorne	36	13,452
E01028948	Shrewsbury	Column	37	13,596
E01028958	Shrewsbury	Harlescott	38	13,663

***Shaded area indicates LLSOA's which fall within the top 20% most deprived SOA's nationally**

**Ward names have been included for each LLSOA to indicate their location in Shropshire.

SOA's within the 20% most deprived nationally – Rank less than 6496

SOA's within the 30% most deprived nationally – Rank less than 9745

SOA's within the 40% most deprived nationally – Rank less than 12992

The above table shows the ranking from the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation for the top 20% most deprived LL SOAs in Shropshire (1 = most deprived and 192 = least deprived). The national ranking for each LL SOA is also provided out of 32,482 LL SOAs.

Background to the indices of multiple deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004)

The 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation were launched by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on the 28th April 2004, the result of a two year project by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at Oxford University, mapping levels of deprivation across the country. The aim of the IMD 2004 project has been to replace the IMD 2000 as the most up-to-date snapshot of deprivation levels across England, through utilising the wealth of reliable small area information that is now available including the 2001 Census and incidents of crime data.

The findings of the IMD 2004 project mean that policy-makers can be better informed in their decision-making and resources can be directed towards LL SOAs with high concentrations of people experiencing severe deprivation. This is an important step forward in helping to improve the quality of life of those people most in need.

Seven distinct dimensions of deprivation have been identified and measured (using 37 indicators in total) to create seven domain indices. These domain indices have then been weighted together to form an overall Index of Deprivation. The domains are listed below:-

Income	22.5%
Employment	22.5%
Health and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime and disorder	9.3%
Living environment	9.3%

Developments since the 2000 IMD

The 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation is not comparable with the IMD 2000 due to two major advances:-

- The replacement of electoral wards (8,414) with smaller more comparable areas of between 1,000 and 3,000 people (32,482 Super Output Areas, Lower Layer).
- The study of two new forms of deprivation, crime and the living environment.

The project has classified 32,482 small areas by the level of deprivation experienced by the people living there. Each of the 32,482 LL SOAs has been ranked according to their score, the lower the ranking the higher the level of deprivation (e.g. most deprived ward = rank 1).

Outputs

The 2004 Indices of Deprivation includes scores and national rankings of LL SOAs for:-

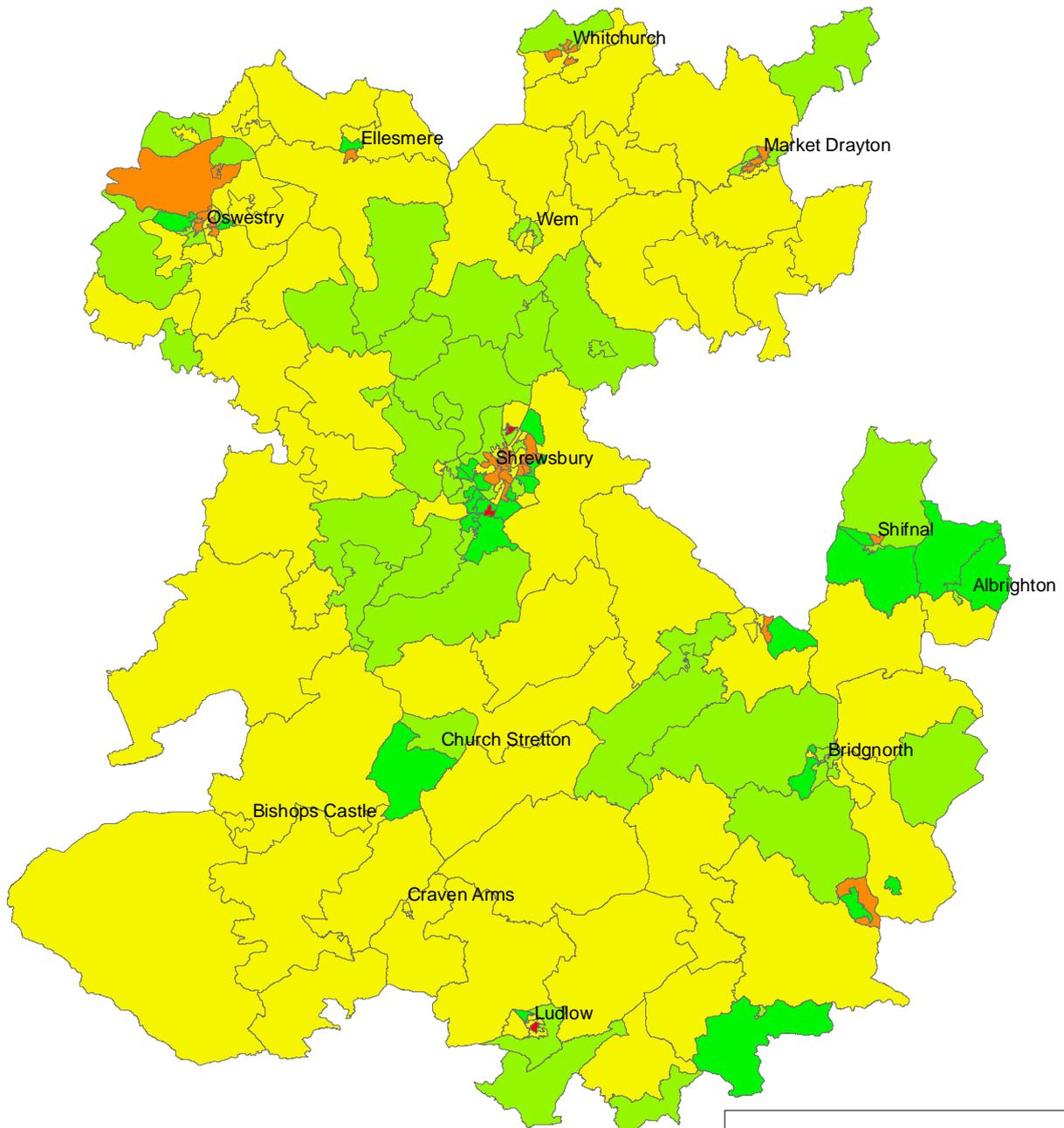
- the Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation;
- the seven Domain Indices;
- the sub-domains relating to education, barriers to services and living environment;
- two supplementary Indices (income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people).
- In addition, summary measures of the IMD 2004 have been produced at a district and county level.

Further analysis of the Indices of Deprivation

- Information Sheets are available for all 7 domains and each sub domain from the IMD 2004.
- A report containing more detailed analysis of the IMD 2004 is available, produced by Shropshire County Primary Care Trust in liaison with Shropshire County Council.

Both sources of information can be viewed or downloaded from our web-site (www.shropshire.gov.uk/factsfigures.nsf) or can be provided on request by e-mail, CD or hardcopy. Information from the IMD 2004 is also available on the Neighbourhood Statistics web-site developed by the Office for National Statistics (www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk).

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 National Quintiles



Overall IMD National Quintiles

Overall IMD National Quintiles

IMD SCORE National quintile



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