

# **The Indices of Deprivation 2019: Findings for Herefordshire**

Version 1.0

Herefordshire Council Intelligence Unit

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## CONTENTS

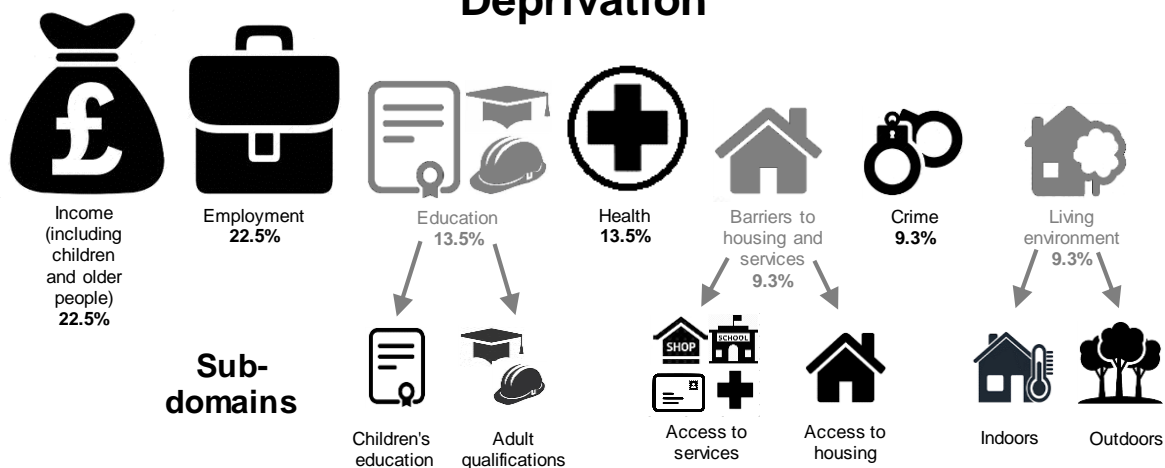
Executive Summary .....	3
1. Introduction .....	7
1.1 Limitations to the indices.....	7
1.2 Analysis .....	8
1.3 National vs. local context .....	8
2. The domains of deprivation .....	9
2.1 Overall index of multiple deprivation .....	9
2.1.1 Multiple deprivation in the national context.....	10
2.1.2 Multiple deprivation in the local context.....	15
2.1.3 Deprivation over time .....	17
2.1.4 Overall Deprivation at Local Authority Level.....	18
2.2 Income deprivation.....	19
2.2.1 Income deprivation affecting children .....	23
2.2.2 Income deprivation affecting Older People.....	27
2.2.3 Income deprivation summary.....	30
2.3 Employment deprivation.....	32
2.4 Health deprivation and disability .....	36
2.5 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.....	39
2.5.1 Children and Young People's Education and Skills .....	39
2.5.2 Adult Skills.....	44
2.6 Barriers to housing and services .....	48
2.6.1 Geographical Barriers to Services .....	48
2.6.2 Wider Barriers to Housing .....	51
2.7 Crime.....	54
2.8 Living Environment .....	57
2.8.1 Outdoor Living Environment.....	57
2.8.2 Indoor Living Environment.....	59
2.9 Note on rural deprivation.....	61
Appendix 1: Full list of indicators.....	63

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The English Indices of Deprivation (ID) are a useful tool for targeting services to help tackle deprivation. They provide a means of identifying the most and least deprived areas (LSOAs<sup>1</sup>) in England and to compare whether one area is more deprived than another. The ID2019 was published in September 2019, to replace the previous ID2015. Measures are provided for different categories of relative deprivation called domains, which are then combined, using appropriate weights, to produce an overall measure of relative deprivation called the Index of Multiple Deprivation – see picture below for the domains and weights.

### 7 Domains of deprivation included in Index of Multiple Deprivation



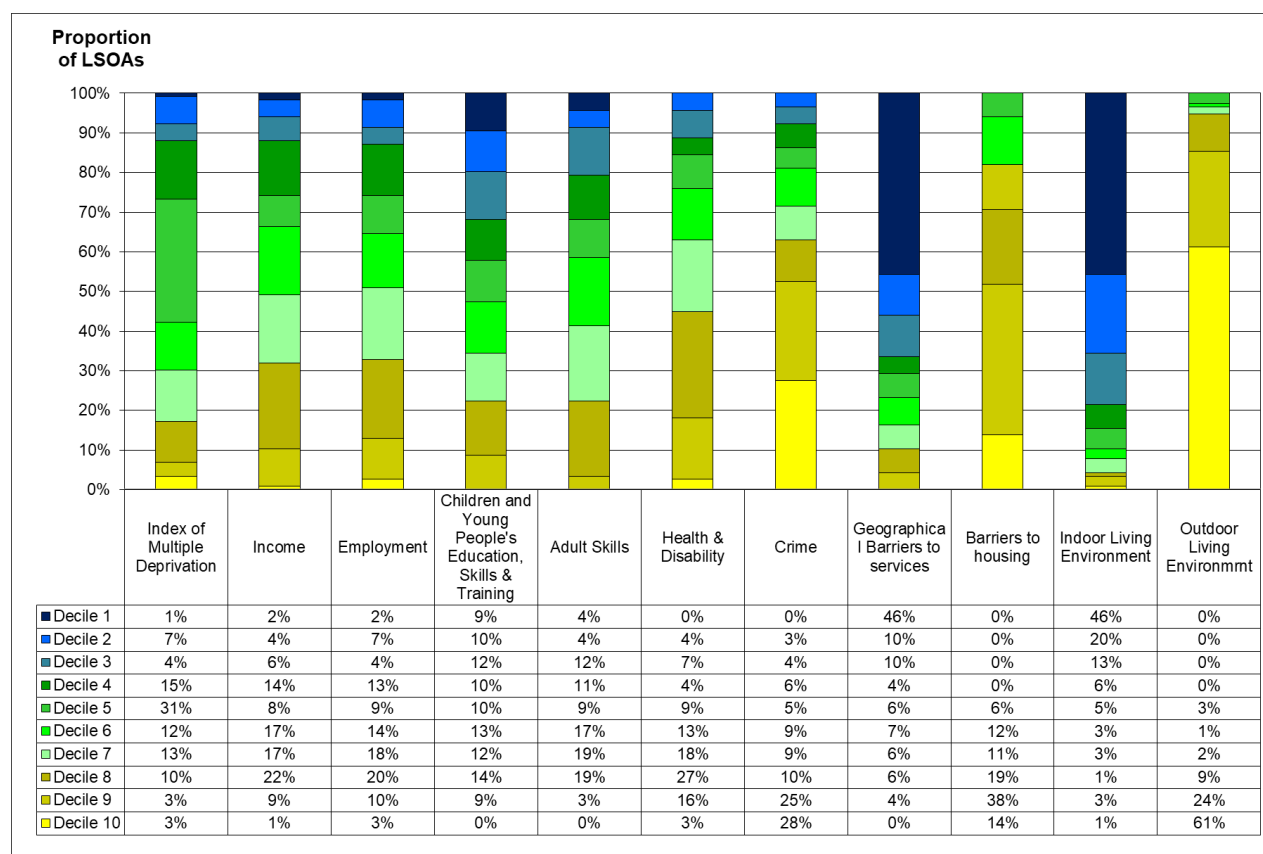
As can be seen below, the most deprived domains in Herefordshire are the indoor living environment and geographical barriers with 46% of LSOAs being amongst the 10% most deprived nationally. However, despite the wide geographical coverage of deprivation in these domains, the impact on the overall quality of life can generally be considered to be less severe than for some of the other domains. The next most deprived domains are the children and young people's education and skills and adult skills sub-domains.

<sup>1</sup> Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are fixed statistical geographies of about 1,500 people designed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). For more information please see the [Understanding Herefordshire website](#).

*Distribution of Herefordshire's LSOAs by English decile for the overall index and domains of deprivation.*

*Note. Percentages show the proportion of Herefordshire's LSOAs within each national decile of deprivation.*

*Deciles range from decile 1 representing the most deprived 10% of LSOAs up to decile 10 the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.*



Excluding the indoor living environment and geographical barriers sub-domains, which largely affect the rural areas, the most deprived areas are urban (within Hereford city and the market towns); south Hereford city contains more areas that feature within the top 25% most deprived areas in England for most of the domains/sub-domains than any other area, followed by north Hereford city and Leominster. LSOAs that feature most frequently include 'Golden Post-Newton Farm', 'Hunderton' and 'Redhill-Belmont Road' in south Hereford and 'Leominster - Ridgemoor' in Leominster. 'Golden Post - Newton Farm' features amongst the top 10% most deprived for the largest number of domains/sub-domains, including employment, adult skills and children and young people's education and skills.

**Overall index of multiple deprivation**

There are 11 Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived nationally; one less than in 2015. The most deprived areas are located in the south of Hereford city and in Leominster, Ross-on-Wye

and Bromyard. 'Golden Post - Newton Farm' in Hereford is the most deprived area in the county being the only LSOA to be in the 10% most deprived nationally.

### Income deprivation

In all ten Herefordshire LSOAs amongst the 25% most deprived nationally at least one in five people live in income deprived households and across the county there are 18,500 people living in deprived households, corresponding to 10% of the population. The most deprived areas are located in south Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard and Ross-on-Wye with 'Golden Post – Newton Farm' in south Hereford and 'Leominster Ridgemoor' being within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

### Income deprivation affecting children

Around 3,900 children are living in income deprivation across Herefordshire, representing 12% of the population aged under 16. Fourteen LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England, of which five are in the south of Hereford city, two in the north of the city, four are in Leominster and one each in Ledbury, Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard. 'Leominster – Ridgemoor' and 'Golden Post – Newton Farm' in Hereford have the greatest proportions of older people affected with 30% of children affected in each area.

### Income deprivation affecting older people

Around 6,100 older people are living in income deprivation across Herefordshire, representing 11% of all people aged 60 or over. Twelve LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England, of eight are in Hereford, three in Leominster and one in Bromyard. 'Leominster – Ridgemoor' and 'Courtyard' in Hereford have the greatest proportions of children affected with 32% affected in each area.

### Employment deprivation

Eight per cent of the county's working age population is living in employment deprivation – 8,200 people. Twelve Herefordshire LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England with two, 'Golden Post – Newton Farm' in Hereford and 'Leominster Grange', are within the 10% most deprived with 23 and 21% respectively of working age residents affected.

### Health deprivation and disability

Nine Herefordshire LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived nationally in terms of health and disability, of which six are in south Hereford, one in north of the city and two in Leominster. 'Redhill – Belmont Road' and 'Golden Post – Newton Farm', both in South Hereford, are the most deprived.

### Children and young people's education and skills

Thirty two Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived in England including 11 that are within the 10% most deprived nationally, of which six are in south Hereford, one is in north Hereford, two in Leominster and one each in Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard. Children and young people's education and skills is the biggest issue for the county across the people-related domains (i.e.

excluding barriers to housing & services and living environment) – with the largest number of areas in the most deprived nationally and the smallest in the least deprived.

### **Adult skills deprivation**

Sixteen Herefordshire LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England in terms of adult skills. These are located in Hereford, Leominster, Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard with all but those in the vicinity of Bromyard being in urban areas. Five of these LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived nationally - four in south Hereford and one in Leominster. Adult skills – which includes qualification levels and ability to speak English - is the second biggest issue for the county across the people-related domains (i.e. excluding barriers to housing and services and living environment) next to children and young people's education and skills.

### **Geographical barriers to services**

Physical distance from services and facilities such as a GP, school, post office or shop presents a problem in rural areas such as Herefordshire. Seventy two Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived in England, 53 of which are in the 10% most deprived nationally. Three quarters of LSOAs in the most deprived national quartile are in rural areas.

### **Wider barriers to housing**

No Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived in England in terms of barriers to housing, which includes affordability, homelessness and overcrowding, with only eight LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England - six in Hereford and two in Leominster.

### **Crime deprivation**

Six areas are in the 25% most deprived nationally, four of which are in Hereford and one each in Leominster and Ross-on-Wye. Since ID 2015 one third (40) of LSOAs have become relatively less deprived compared with one sixth (20) becoming more deprived.

### **Outdoor living environment**

According to the outdoor living domain, which is based on road traffic accidents and air quality, only three Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England – all adjacent to the Hereford air quality management areas in the north of the city. Over 90% of eight LSOAs are in the least deprived 25% across the country and large relative improvements since 2015 were evident, particularly in Hereford.

### **Indoor living environment**

The indoor living environment, as defined by condition of housing and the availability of central heating, is Herefordshire's biggest type of deprivation with 4 out of 5 LSOAs being in the 25% most deprived in England - more than any other domain. Two thirds of deprived LSOAs are in rural areas.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Deprivation, in the context of this report, relates to unfulfilled need in any aspects of economic or social well-being caused by a lack of resources. Published by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in September 2019, the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID 2019) are a useful tool for identifying the most deprived areas within the country. At the local level the indices are most commonly used for the effective targeting of resources, informing needs assessments and preparing and assessing bids for funding<sup>2</sup>.

England is divided into 32,844 small areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs<sup>3</sup>). Each LSOA is given a score that is used to rank the LSOAs in order from one (the most deprived) to 32,844 (the least deprived) for seven different types (domains) of deprivation: (i) income; (ii) employment; (iii) education, skills & training; (iv) health & disability; (v) crime; (vi) barriers to housing and services and (vii) living environment. This allows users to compare whether one area is more deprived relative to other areas. The seven domains are also combined, using appropriate weights, to produce an overall measure of relative deprivation - the index of multiple deprivation (IMD).

The methodology<sup>4</sup> for deriving the ID 2019 remains largely unchanged from the previous four releases (i.e. ID 2004, ID 2007, ID 2010 & ID 2015).

### 1.1 LIMITATIONS TO THE INDICES

Due to the way the scores are derived for each index the dataset comes with various caveats and limitations:

- It is not a direct measure of deprivation but rather a measure of relative deprivation and therefore allows users to identify if an area is more deprived than another but not by how much, (except for the income and employment domain) i.e. if an area has a score of 60 it does not mean that it is twice as deprived as an area with a score of 30.
- It cannot be used to measure real change in deprivation over time. Changes between different versions of the ID can only be described in relative terms – for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. However, it is not possible to say whether a change in ranking is a real change in the situation in a particular area or whether it is due to a change in other areas of England. For example, it could be that everywhere had improved, but one area not as much as others – so it had been ‘overtaken’ in the rankings. Other measures are needed alongside the ID to understand how local areas are changing.

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<sup>2</sup> According to a survey of users – Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. [The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Research Report](#). September 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are fixed statistical geographies of about 1,500 people designed by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). For more information please see the [useful definitions](#) page on Herefordshire Council’s [Understanding Herefordshire website](#).

<sup>4</sup> Full details of the methodology are published on the [MHCLG website](#), along with other supporting documents such as guidance on how to use the indices and the main findings for England.



- As far as possible, each indicator was based on data from the most recent time point available which means there is not a single consistent time point for all indicators. Consequently, the indicators do not take into account changes to policy since the time point of the data used. For example, the 2015/16 benefits data used in the Income Deprivation Domain predate the full rollout of Universal Credit, which only began replacing certain income and health related benefits from May 2016.
- It is an area-based measure that measures 'concentration' so that it is less able to identify disadvantage in rural areas where deprivation is more dispersed. This also means it is not suitable for identifying deprived people.
- It does not provide a measure of affluence, since an area with relatively few people on the lowest incomes may also have relatively few people on the highest incomes.

## 1.2 ANALYSIS

The list of LSOAs in England (or Herefordshire) is placed in order according to deprivation score and divided into equal parts called percentiles. For the purpose of analysis, an LSOA is deprived if it is in the 25% most deprived nationally i.e. if it falls within the most deprived quarter of all areas in England. The most deprived areas are described as being in the 10% most deprived; note that if an area is in the 10% most deprived, it will also be in the 20% and 25% most deprived.

## 1.3 NATIONAL VS. LOCAL CONTEXT

The main contents of this report consider deprivation in the national context to show how areas of the county fit into the national picture. The exception is a section on the [local context for the overall index of multiple deprivation](#).

A consideration of deprivation in the national context is when we compare relative positions of LSOAs in the county to all others in England; the local context is when we consider relative deprivation compared only to other LSOAs in Herefordshire.

Looking at the national context is best for understanding the full picture, and if wanting to highlight issues to organisations from outside the county – e.g. to Government or when applying for national funding. The local context is useful when deciding on which areas to target local resources.

Further detail can be found on the [Understanding Herefordshire](#) website:

The rank and decile (national and local) of all LSOAs in Herefordshire for each of the domains of deprivation can be obtained from the [deprivation pages](#).

Both the local and national context for individual LSOAs across all domains can be found on the [Facts and figures about local areas](#) search.

The following sections provide the main findings for Herefordshire from the overall index of multiple deprivation (IMD) and each of the seven underlying domains.

Each section lists the relevant indicators for that domain, but a summary of all indicators that make up the indices is provided in [Appendix 1](#).

## 2. THE DOMAINS OF DEPRIVATION

### 2.1 OVERALL INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) is a combined measure of deprivation based on a total of 37 separate indicators that have been grouped into the seven domains listed below, each of which reflect a different aspect of deprivation experienced by individuals living in an area. The weighting given to each domain in deriving the IMD2019 is given in brackets after each domain names.

- **Income deprivation (22.5%)**
  - Income deprivation affecting children sub-domain
  - Income deprivation affecting older people sub-domain
- **Employment deprivation (22.5%)**
- **Education, skills and training deprivation (13.5%)**
  - Children and young people's sub-domain
  - Adult skills sub-domain
- **Health deprivation and disability (13.5%)**
- **Crime (9.3%)**
- **Barriers to housing and services (9.3%)**
  - Barriers to housing sub-domain
  - Geographical barriers to services sub-domain
- **Living environment deprivation (9.3%)**
  - Outdoor living environment sub-domain
  - Indoor living environment sub-domain

For full details of the methodology used for combining the domains see the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) technical report<sup>5</sup>. To be highly deprived on the index of multiple deprivation, an area is likely to be highly deprived on many of the domains.

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<sup>5</sup> Available at [www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report).

## 2.1.1 MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

- There are 11 Herefordshire LSOAs in the most deprived 25% across England compared to 12 in 2015.
- Across the county the most deprived areas are in the south of Hereford city and in Leominster.
- As in 2010 and 2015, 'Golden Post – Newton Farm' in south Hereford is the most deprived area in Herefordshire and is the only area of the county within the 10% most deprived in England.
- The least deprived areas are located north of the river within Hereford and in rural areas surrounding the city, in Ross-on-Wye, and Ledbury.
- Herefordshire is in the seventh most deprived decile of all upper tier (county or shire council) authorities in England.

Out of the 116 LSOAs in Herefordshire 11 were amongst the 25% most deprived nationally in terms of multiple deprivation. These are shown in Table 1, ranked in order of most deprived. These include the same areas that were amongst the most deprived in 2010, with the exception of Courtyard in Hereford, which is now relatively less deprived and no longer within the 25% most deprived areas across England. The most deprived areas are located in the south of Hereford city and in Leominster, Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard (Figure 1). 'Golden Post - Newton Farm' in Hereford remains the most deprived area in the county – the only LSOA to be in the 10% most deprived nationally.

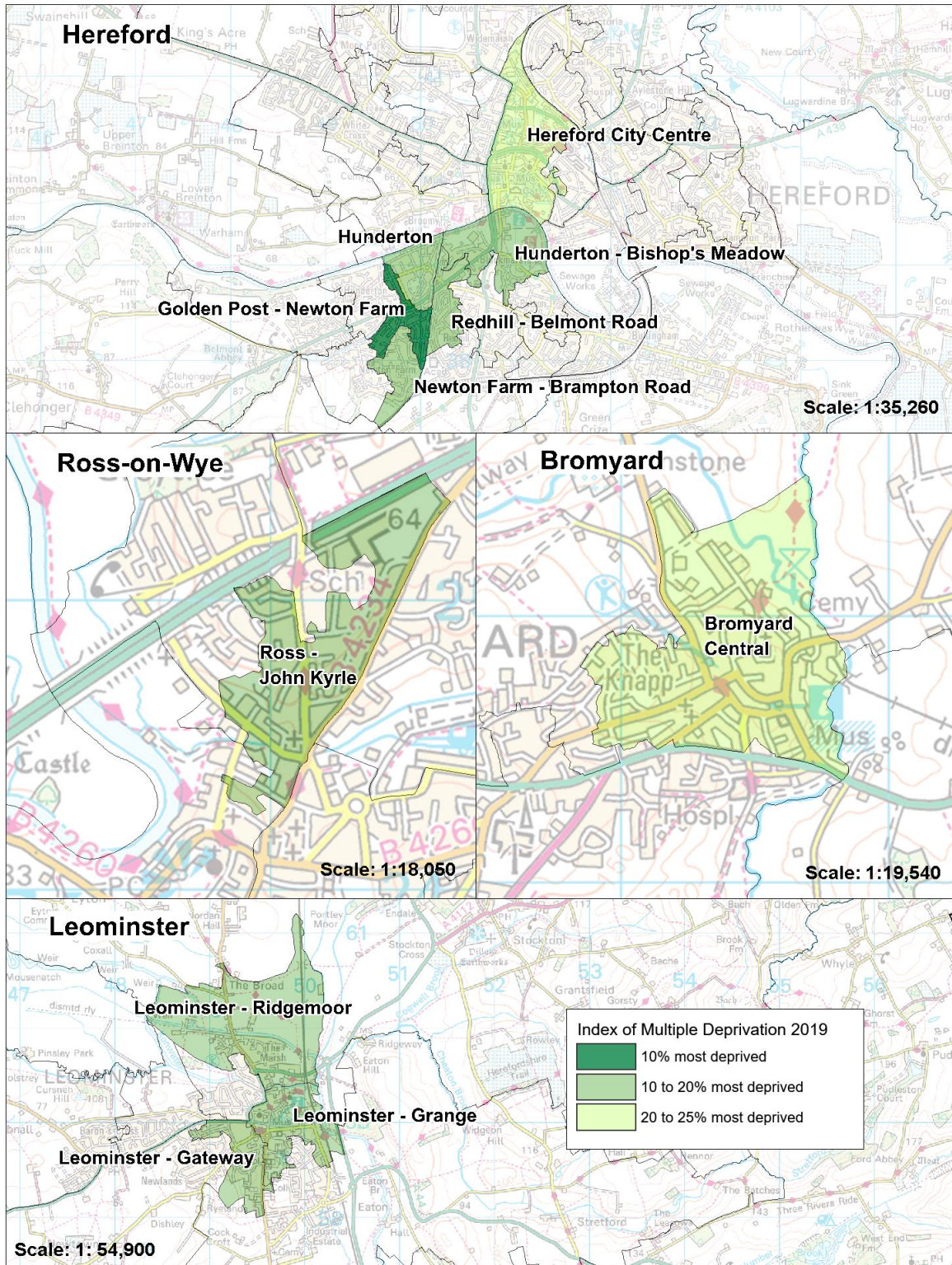
**Table 1. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to the 2019 index of multiple deprivation (IMD)**

LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	IMD2019 National percentile - (IMD2015 National Percentile)
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Redhill-Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and west	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Newton Farm-Brampton Road</b>	Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Ross - John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Hereford City centre</b>	Central / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)

At the other end of the scale 12 local areas are in the least deprived 25% across England, including all nine identified as such in 2015. These areas are located north of the river within Hereford and in rural areas surrounding the city, in Ross-on-Wye, and Ledbury.



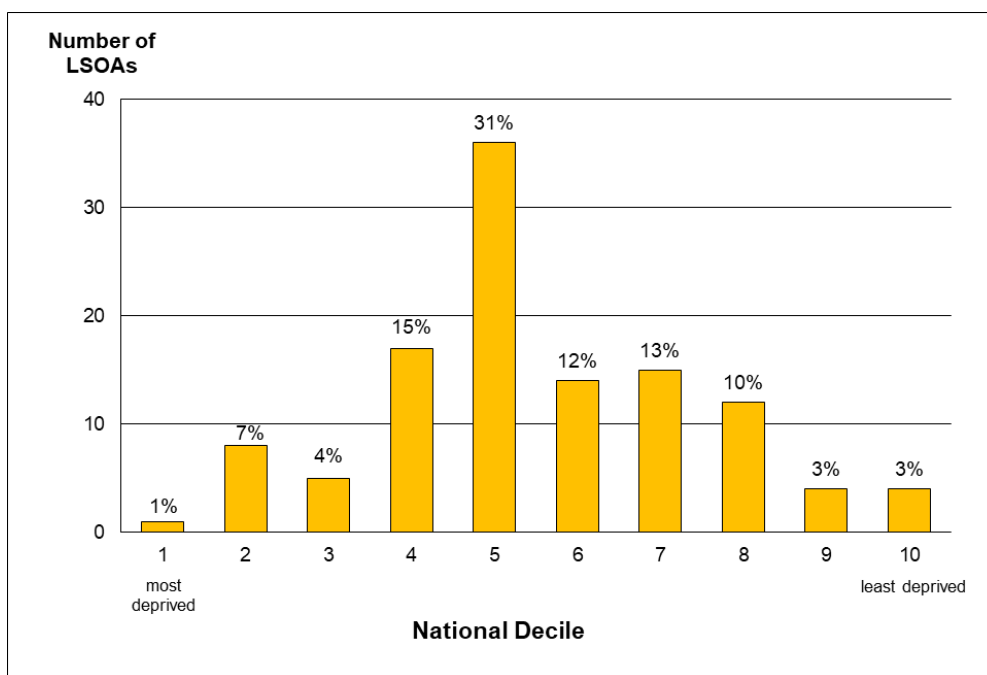
**Figure 1. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to the IMD2019.**



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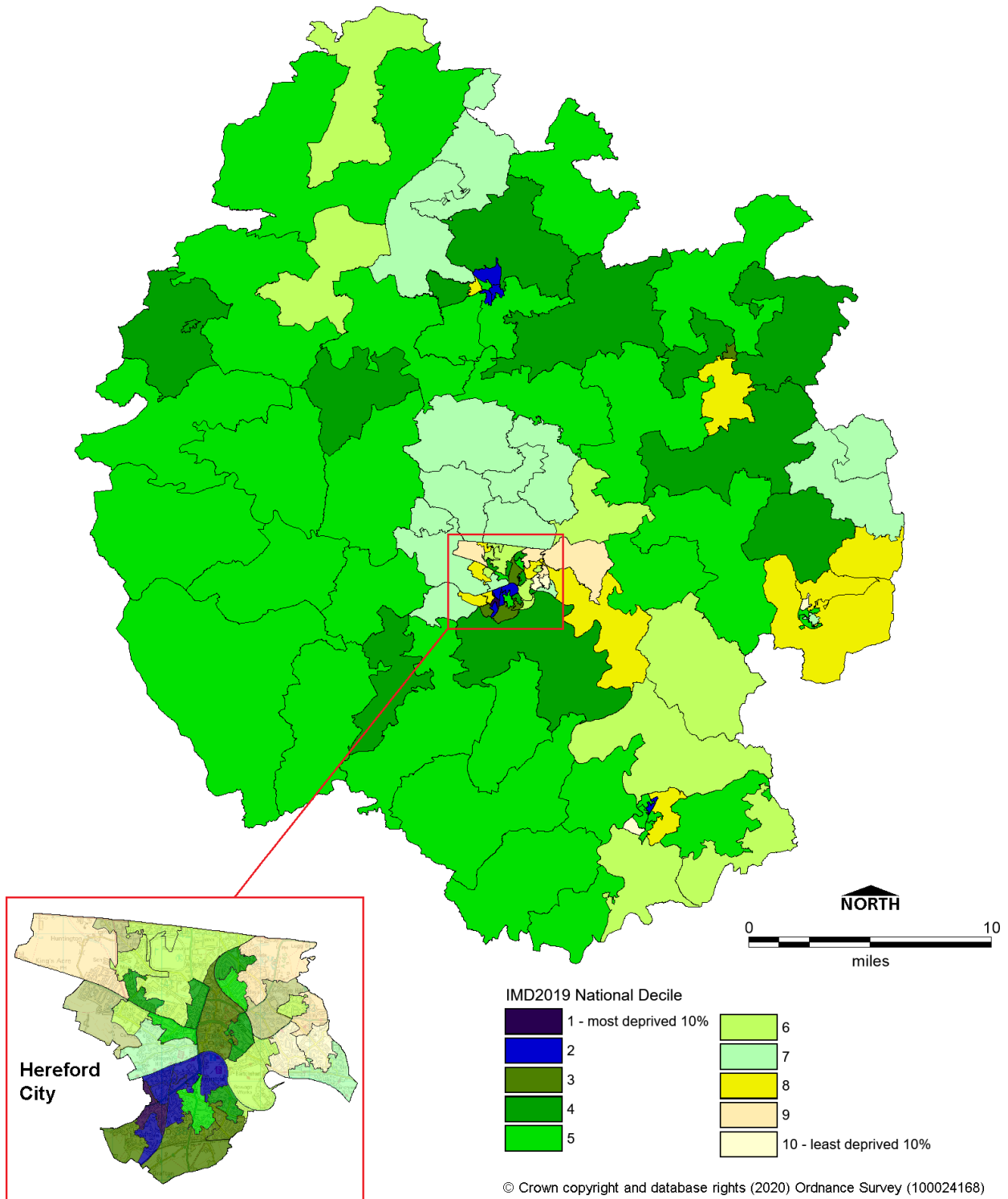
The proportions of Herefordshire LSOAs within each national decile are shown in Figure 2. Deciles are calculated by ranking all LSOAs in England from the most deprived to the least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally (first decile) to the least deprived 10% of LSOAs (tenth decile). As can be seen in Figure 2, almost one third (36) of Herefordshire LSOAs are in the fifth decile indicating that at least 40% of LSOAs nationally are more deprived and at least 50% are less deprived than these 36 Herefordshire LSOAs. As the national pattern would be that 10% of all LSOAs would be within each decile it is evident that in Herefordshire there are proportionally less LSOAs in both the higher and lower deciles than observed nationally indicating that, overall, Herefordshire experiences fairly 'average' levels of deprivation.

**Figure 2. Proportion of Herefordshire LSOAs within the national IMD2019 deciles indicating that Herefordshire as a whole experiences average levels of deprivation.**



The spatial pattern in levels of deprivation by national decile across Herefordshire is shown on the map in Figure 3. Areas shaded dark blue are in the most deprived deciles in England while areas shaded bright yellow are in the least deprived. As noted above, most areas of the county are in the middle deciles so most of the map is green. However, in general there appear to be lower levels of deprivation in and around Hereford city and in south eastern parts of the county compared with elsewhere.

**Figure 3. Map showing distribution of levels of deprivation by national decile around Herefordshire showing lower levels of deprivation in Hereford and the south eastern quarter of the county.**



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## 2.1.2 MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT

The main contents of this report consider the deprivation of LSOAs in Herefordshire relative to all LSOAs in England. However, this section briefly considers deprivation in the local context by dividing all 116 of the county's LSOAs into ten equal groups (deciles). The local context can be useful in identifying patterns of deprivation across the county that might otherwise be masked by the fact that it experiences fairly average levels of deprivation in the national context.

The spatial pattern in levels of deprivation by Herefordshire decile across the county is shown on the map in Figure 4.

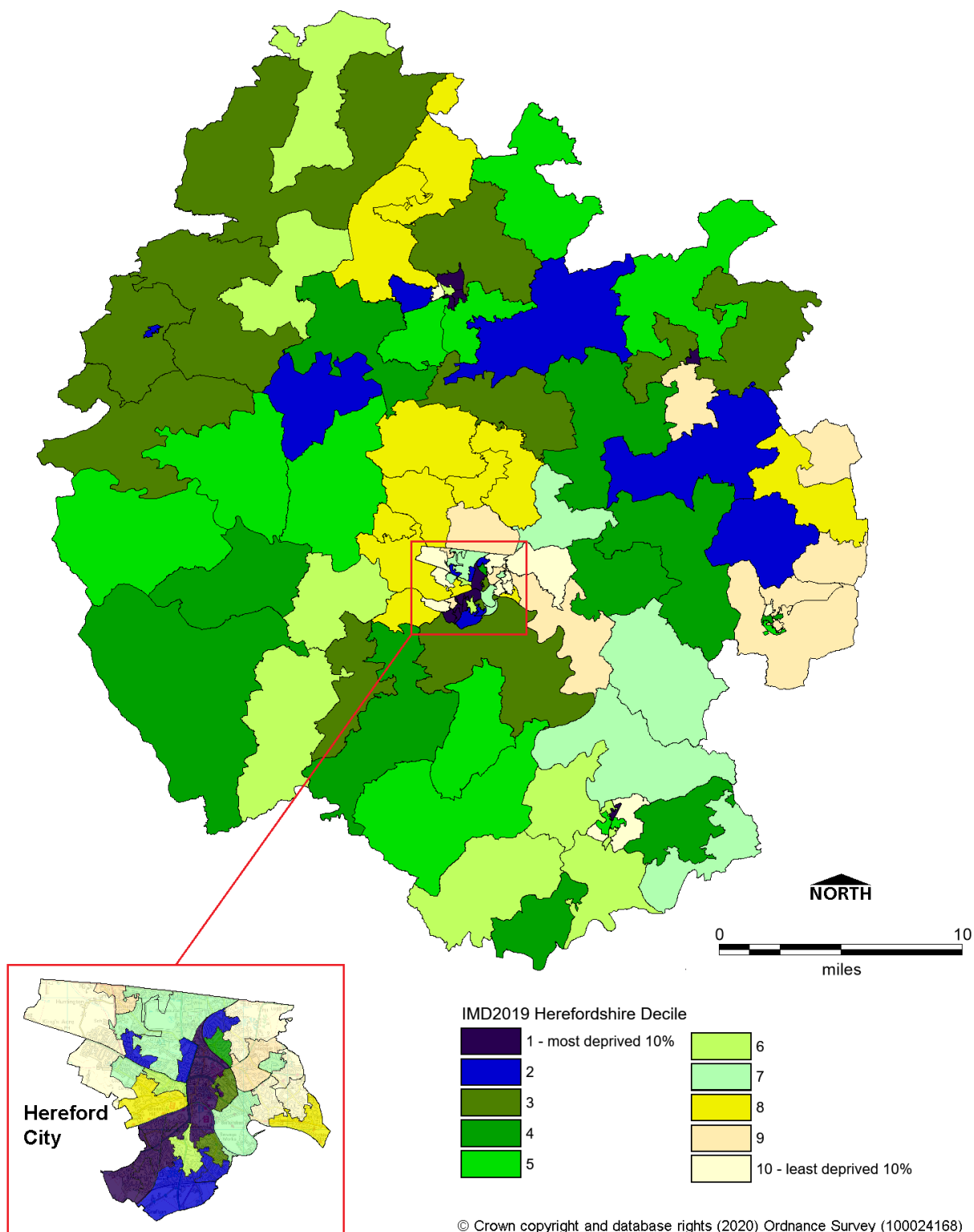
Although there are pockets of both high and low levels of deprivation throughout Herefordshire, some geographical differences are apparent with lower levels of deprivations more evident in the rural areas around Hereford and throughout the south eastern quarter of the county compared to elsewhere.

Of the 29 LSOAs that are in the most deprived 25% in the county 15 are in Hereford city, eight are in the market towns and six are located in more rural areas (including the areas of 'Fromes Hill', 'Greater Weobley', 'Kingsbridge', 'Greater Docklow', 'Greater Bosbury' and 'Kington Doughnut').

Hereford city also has some of the least deprived areas, particularly in the north of the river, as do rural areas surrounding the city. Other less deprived areas include LSOAs located within the towns of Ledbury, Leominster and Ross-on-Wye, as well as rural areas in the east of the county around Ledbury and Cradley and to the south of Bromyard.



**Figure 4. Map showing distribution of levels of deprivation by Herefordshire decile around Herefordshire showing lower levels of deprivation in Hereford and the south eastern quarter of the county.**

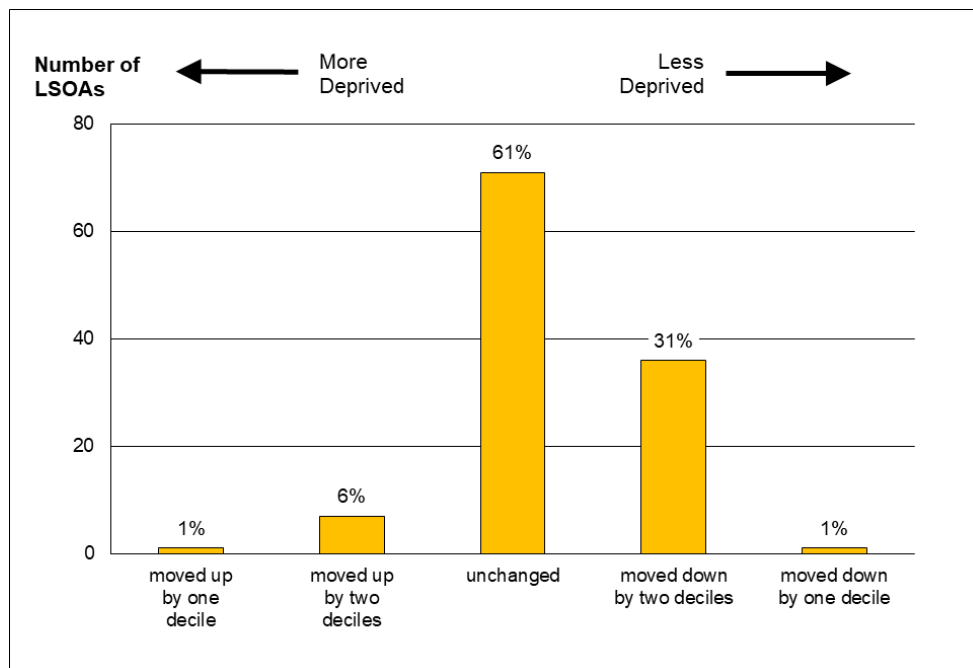


### 2.1.3 DEPRIVATION OVER TIME

As explained in the [limitations](#) section the indices can't be used to measure real change in deprivation over time – only how an area's situation has changed compared to others'. Nonetheless, it is still useful to understand how relative position has changed between different versions of the indices.

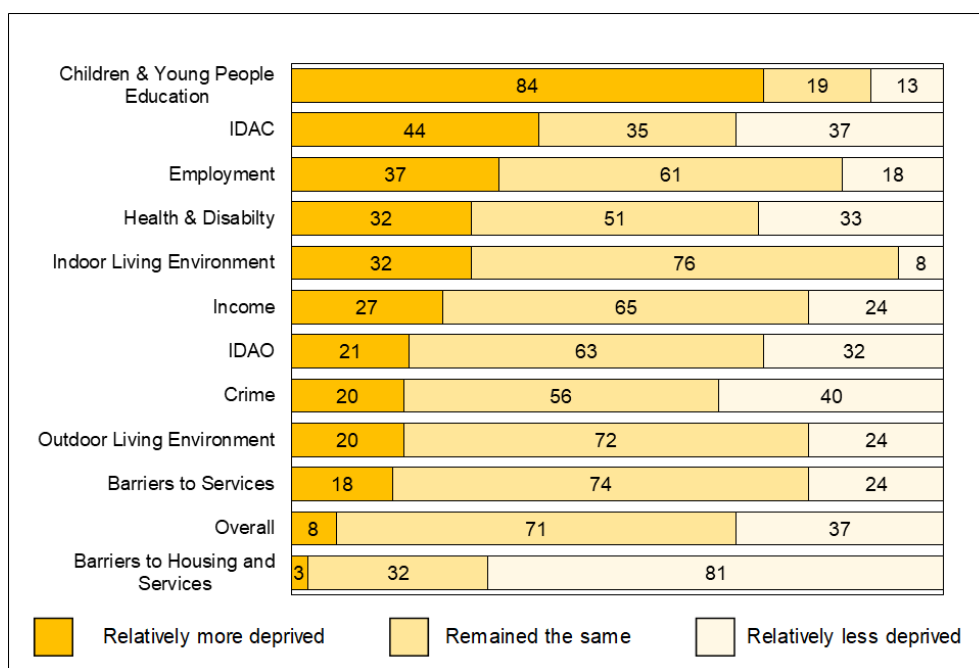
A total of 8 (7%) of the 116 Herefordshire LSOAs were in more deprived national IMD 2019 deciles compared to their IMD 2015 rankings (Figure 5). Of these Broadleys in south Hereford moved down by two deciles (from 7<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> decile), while the other seven LSOAs, of which four are in Hereford city, moved down by one decile. Thirty seven LSOAs (32%) LSOAs were in less deprived deciles, of which Lesser Credenhill moved up by two deciles (from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> decile); the others moved by one decile. The remaining 71 (61%) LSOAs were in the same decile for both indices. There was little movement in the most and least deprived LSOAs in Herefordshire.

**Figure 5. Change in the rankings of Herefordshire's LSOAs between ID 2015 and ID 2019 for the overall index of multiple deprivation**



In relation to the ID domains and sub-domains the largest change relating to numbers of LSOAs becoming relatively more deprived between ID 2015 and ID 2019 was recorded for 'children and young people education' where 84 out of 116 LSOAs became relatively more deprived (Figure 6) The only other measures for which more than a third of LSOAs showed a relative increase in deprivation was 'income deprivation affecting children'. Conversely, the domains which saw the largest numbers of LSOAs becoming relatively less deprived was 'crime' where 40 moved by at least one decile.

**Figure 6. Change in the national decile of Herefordshire’s LSOAs between ID 2015 and ID 2019 for the overall index of multiple deprivation.**



\* Adult skills not included as ID2019 based on same data as ID2015

#### 2.1.4 OVERALL DEPRIVATION AT LOCAL AUTHORITY LEVEL

The Indices of Deprivation are designed primarily to be small-area measures of relative deprivation. However, a range of summary measures can be derived which describes relative deprivation for higher-level geographies, such as local authorities.

Out of 317 local authority districts in England, Herefordshire ranks between 137 and 152 depending on whether the ranking is derived by averaging the domain score or rank or by local population concentration or extent of deprivation, with one being the most deprived. See the MHCLG’s Research Report<sup>6</sup> for further details of the different measures used.

Based on rank of average score, which is the most commonly used measure, Herefordshire is in the seventh most deprived decile of upper tier (county or shire council) authorities, being ranked 97<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of all a total of 151 such bodies; Herefordshire is more deprived than its geographical – Shropshire (ranked 110), Worcestershire (ranked 105) and Gloucestershire (ranked 124).

<sup>6</sup> Section 3.3 of Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019, [Research Report. September 2019.](#)

## 2.2 INCOME DEPRIVATION

- 10% of Herefordshire's population (18,500 people) are living in deprived households.
- The most income deprived areas of the county are in south Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard and Ross-on-Wye all of which have at least 1 in 5 residents affected.
- 'Golden Post-Newton Farm' in south Hereford and 'Leominster Ridgemoor' are in the 10% most income deprived in England with almost 30% of residents affected.
- The least deprived areas are located north of the river in Hereford city and the market towns of Ledbury and Ross-on-Wye, as well as a number in rural areas.

The Income Deprivation domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

There were around 18,500 people living in income deprivation across Herefordshire (10% of the population). More than half (57%) of these live in urban areas of the county.

The income domain of the ID 2019 is made up of the following indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality group
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee), and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

It is not possible to use this measure to identify a real change over time in the proportion of people living in income deprivation as changes to the domain have been informed by the introduction of Universal Credit. As the roll-out of Universal Credit is still ongoing an appreciable number of claimants are still receiving the legacy benefits that Universal Credit was designed to replace. Consequently, from it has become increasingly difficult to maintain a consistent definition of income deprivation across England and, as indicated earlier, any evident changes can only be discussed relative terms.

Just over a quarter of the county's LSOAs became relatively more deprived, while just under a quarter became relatively less deprived since 2015 (Figure 6). The largest change was observed in 'Whittern Way' in which became relatively more deprived by two deciles; this LSOA is within the 50% least deprived across England. A further 26 LSOAs moved down by one decile of which only 'John Kyrle' in Ross-on-Wye is within 25% most deprived LSOAs in England; these 26 LSOAs are equally divided between urban and rural areas.

There are 10 LSOAs in Herefordshire that are amongst the 25% most deprived nationally in this domain, all having at least one in five people who live in income deprived households (Table 2) and are the same ten LSOAs which were in the most deprived national quartile in the ID 2015. Half of these areas are located in south Hereford, with a further three in Leominster and one each in Bromyard and Ross-on-Wye (Figure 7). It is interesting to note that in nine out of ten of these areas the proportion of the population estimated as living in income deprived households has fallen, the exception being 'John Kyrle' where the proportion remains unchanged. However, 'Golden Post – Newton Farm' and 'Leominster Ridgemoor' with respectively 29% and 28% of the population living in deprived households remain within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

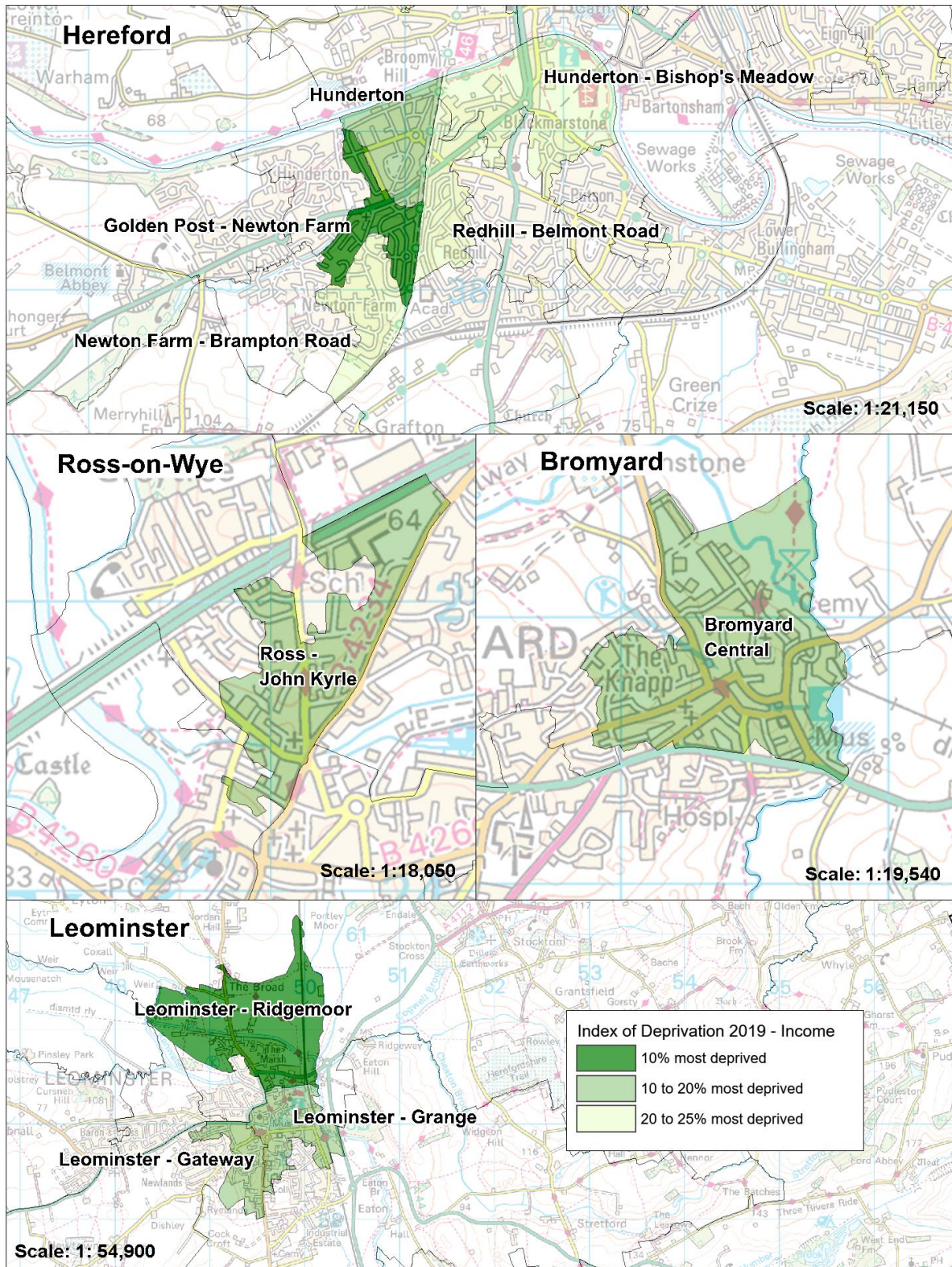
There are 22 LSOAs across Herefordshire that are amongst the 25% least deprived nationally, with between 4% and 6% of their population living in income deprived households. These LSOAs are spread across the county with some in Hereford city and the market towns of Ledbury and Ross-on-Wye as well as a number in rural areas, although two thirds are within urban areas.

**Table 2. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to income domain of the index of deprivation 2019.**

LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	ID 2019 % living in income deprived households - (ID 2015)	ID 2019 National percentile - (ID 2015 National Percentile)
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	29% (31%)	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and west	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	28% (31%)	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	25% (26%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	25% (26%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	23% (27%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Ross - John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	22% (22%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	20% (22%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Newton Farm-Brampton Road</b>	Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% (24%)	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Redhill-Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% (26%)	25% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% (24%)	25% most deprived (20% most deprived)



**Figure 7. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to income domain of Index of Deprivation 2019.**



## 2.2.1 INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN

- **12% of Herefordshire's children (3,900 under 16s) are living in income deprived households.**
- **There are nine LSOAs where at least 1 in 4 children are living in income deprived households.**
- **The most income deprived areas of the county are in Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard, Ross-on-Wye and Ledbury.**
- **'Golden Post-Newton Farm' in south Hereford and 'Leominster Ridgemoor' are in the 10% most income deprived in England with 30% of children affected.**
- **Areas where less than 5% of children live in income deprivation are located in north west Hereford and in other areas in the eastern half of the county.**

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is a supplementary index to the overall income domain. It gives the actual proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families. As with the overall income domain, it is not possible to use this measure to identify a real change over time in the proportion of children living in income deprivation.

According to ID 2019 there were around 3,900 children living in income deprivation across Herefordshire, representing 12% of the population aged under 16 compared to 14% according to ID 2015. There are 14 LSOAs (see Table 3) in Herefordshire that are among the 25% most deprived in England, all having between 23% and 30% of their under 16s living in income deprivation – according to ID2015 there were 10 LSOAs among the 25% most deprived in England, having at between 27% and 38% living in income deprivation. Although the number of LSOAs within the most deprived 25% across England increased between 2015 and 2019, with the exception of two the proportion of children living in deprived households fell; in 'Ross – John Kyrle' the proportion increased from 23% to 28% while the figure for 'Leominster - Meadows Rugg' remained the same.



**Table 3. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the income deprivation affecting children index.**

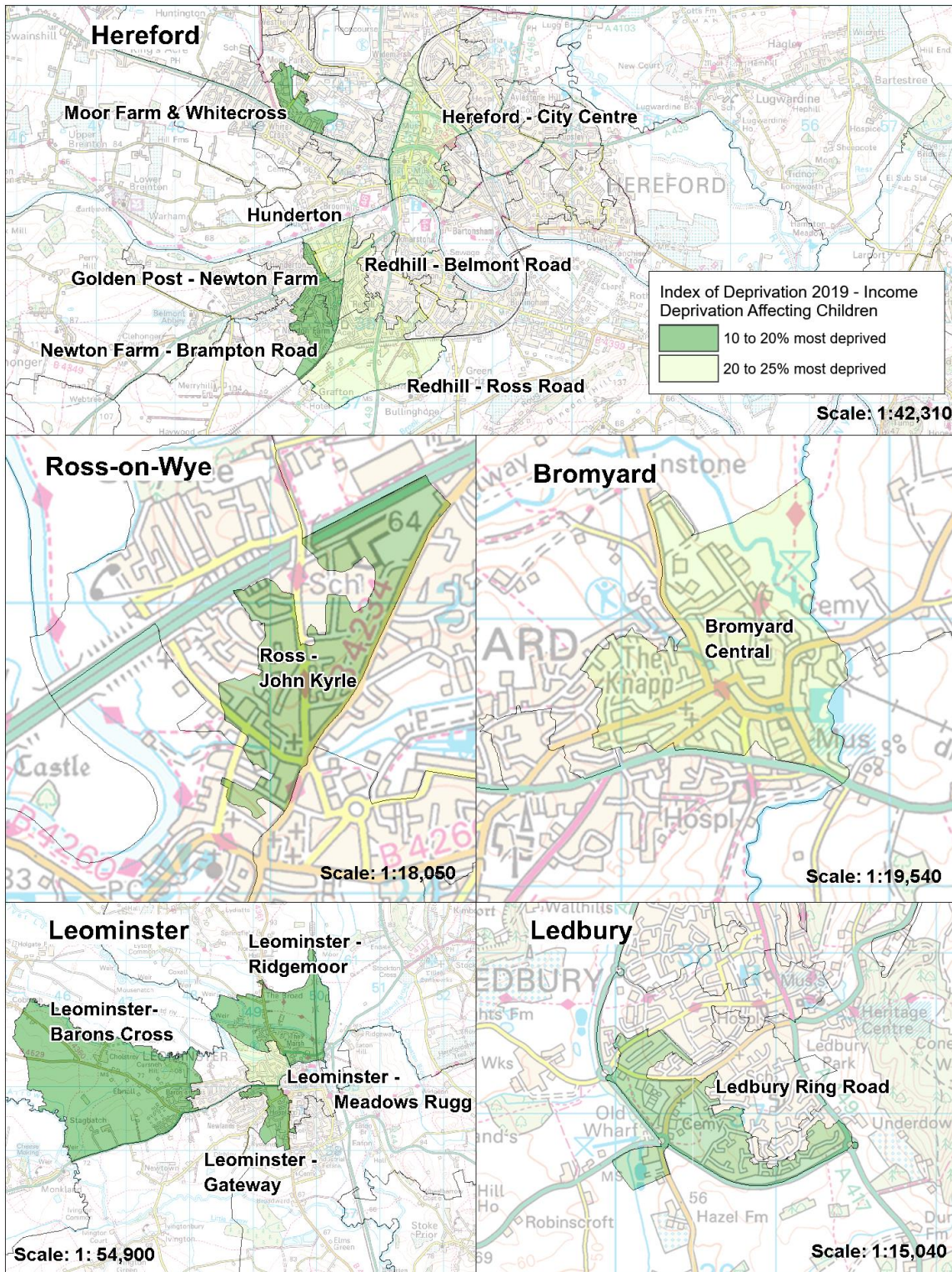
LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	ID 2019 % living in income deprived households - (ID 2015)	ID 2019 National percentile - (ID 2015 National Percentile)
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	30% (34%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and west	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	30% (38%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Newton Farm-Brampton Road</b>	Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	28% (32%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Ross - John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	28% (23%)	20% most deprived (50% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	27% (30%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Moor Farm and Whitecross</b>	Kings Acre / Whitecross	Hereford City	Urban city and town	27% (30%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Barons Cross</b>	Leominster West	North and west	Urban city and town	26% (34%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hereford City Centre</b>	Central /Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	26% (27%)	25% most deprived (50% most deprived)
<b>Ledbury Ring Road</b>	Ledbury South / Ledbury West	East	Rural town and fringe	25% (28%)	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	24% (28%)	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	24% (25%)	25% most deprived (50% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Meadows Rugg</b>	Leominster East / Leominster North and Rural / Leominster West	North and west	Urban city and town	23% (23%)	25% most deprived (50% most deprived)

<b>Redhill - Ross Road</b>	Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	23% (30%)	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Redhill - Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	23% (33%)	25% most deprived (20% most deprived)

Of these LSOAs, five are in the south of Hereford city, two in the north of the city, four are in Leominster and one each in Ledbury, Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard (Figure 8). ‘Leominster – Ridgemoor’ and ‘Golden Post – Newton Farm’ in Hereford have the greatest proportions of children affected with 30% of children affected in both areas.

At the other end of the scale, of the 11 LSOAs with less than 5% of children living in income deprived households four are within north west Hereford with others in Ross-on-Wye and in rural areas, particularly in the east of the county.

**Figure 8. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to income deprivation affecting children.**





## 2.2.2 INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE

- **11% of Herefordshire's older people (6,100 aged 60+) are living in income deprived households.**
- **There are ten LSOAs where at least 1 in 4 older people are living in income deprived households.**
- **The most income deprived areas of the county are in Hereford, Leominster, and Bromyard.**
- **'Golden Post-Newton Farm' in south Hereford and 'Leominster Ridgemoor' the most income deprived in England with 32% of older people affected.**
- **Areas where less than 5% of older people live in income deprivation are located predominantly in north west Hereford and in other areas in the south eastern quarter of the county.**

The score for the income deprivation affecting older people supplementary index gives the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in income deprived households. There were approximately 6,100 older people living in income deprivation, 11% of all people aged 60 or over.

As with the overall income domain, it is not possible to use this measure to identify a real change over time in the proportion of older people living in income deprivation.

Twelve LSOAs fall within the 25% most deprived in England. Of these, eight are in Hereford, three in Leominster and one in Bromyard (Figure 9). 'Leominster – Ridgemoor' and 'Courtyard' in Hereford have the greatest proportions of older people affected at 32% each; for the remaining ten deprived LSOAs the proportions ranged between 23 and 29% (Table 4).

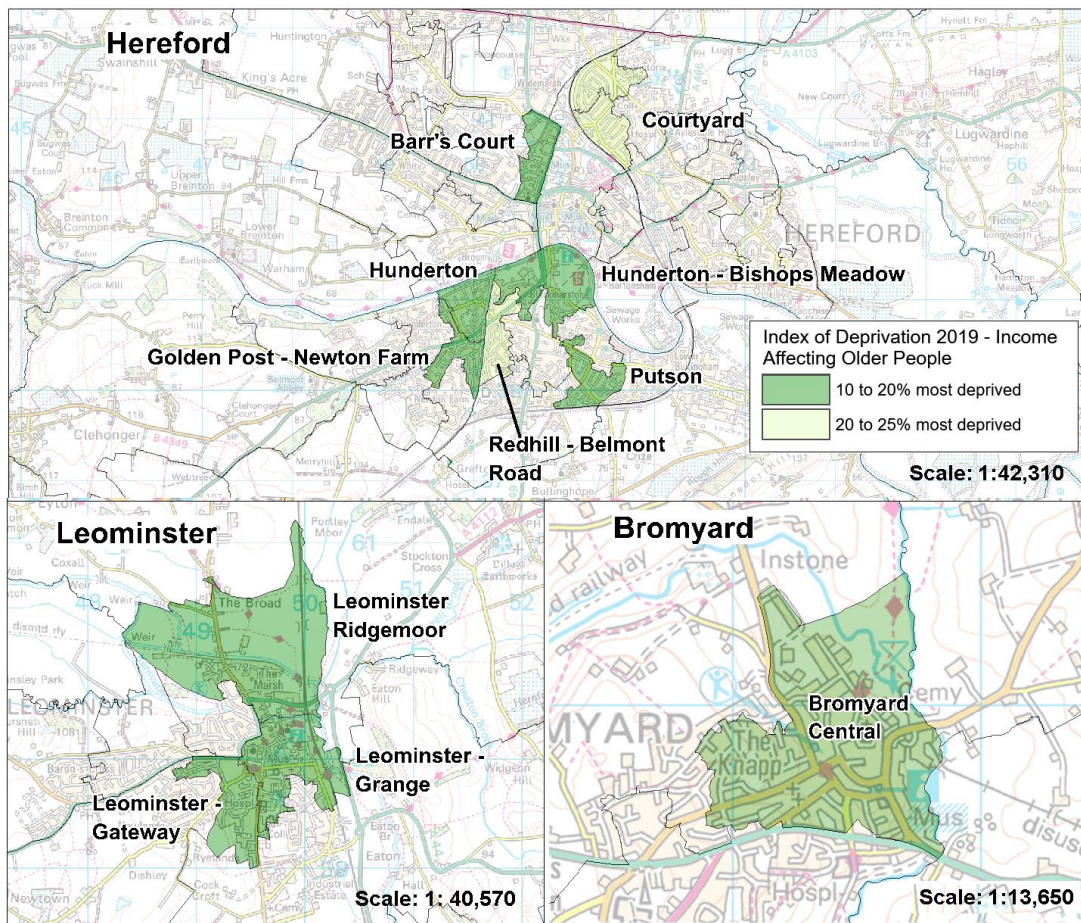
There are 11 LSOAs where there are 5% or less older people living in income deprived households. Of these 'Old Eign Hill', 'St. Paul's' and 'Bodenham Road' are adjacent to each other in the north east of Hereford, while a further four are located in rural areas to the east of the city and around Ledbury and around Ross-on-Wye. The only LSOAs in the north of the county are at 'Queenswood' north of Hereford and 'Luctonia' to the north of Leominster.

**Table 4. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the income deprivation affecting older people index.**

LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	ID 2019 % living in income deprived households - (ID 2015)	ID 2019 National percentile - (ID 2015 National Percentile)
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and west	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	32% (34%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Courtyard</b>	Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	32% (31%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	29% (28%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	29% (34%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	28% (28%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Putson</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	28% (31%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	27% (33%)	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	27% (28%)	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)

<b>College Estate</b>	College / Homer	Hereford City	Urban city and town	26% (34%)	25% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Redhill - Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% (28%)	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Barr's Court</b>	College	Hereford City	Urban city and town	23% (28%)	25% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	23% (27%)	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)

**Figure 9. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to income deprivation affecting older people.**



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### 2.2.3 INCOME DEPRIVATION SUMMARY

The most deprived areas within the county for the three income related domains are summarised in Table 5. In terms of overall income deprivation 'Golden Post - Newton Farm' and 'Leominster - Ridgemoor' are the most deprived LSOAs in Herefordshire. However, despite being ranked just below 'Golden Post - Newton Farm' overall, 'Leominster - Ridgemoor' is the most deprived for both income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. This is due to 'Golden Post - Newton Farm' having a slightly higher proportion of working age people (16 to 64 year olds) in income deprivation.

Across Herefordshire as a whole, 11% (around 18,500 people) of the population are living in income deprivation, 12% of children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived families and 11% of older people aged 60 or over are living in income deprivation. However, in absolute terms, around 3,900 children are living in income deprivation compared with around 6,100 older people.

**Table 5. Most income deprived LSOAs in Herefordshire for the overall income deprivation, income deprivation affecting children (IDAC) and income deprivation affecting older people (IDAO) (ranked in order of most deprived nationally in the overall income deprivation domain).**

LSOA name	PCN	Proportion of Population (%)		
		Income	Older	Children
Golden Post - Newton Farm	Hereford City	29	27	30
Leominster - Ridgemoor	North and west	28	32	30
Leominster Grange	North and west	25	29	22
Leominster - Gateway	North and west	25	28	27
Hunderton	Hereford City	23	29	24
Ross - John Kyrle	South and West	22	21	28
Bromyard Central	East	20	23	24
Newton Farm-Brampton Road	Hereford City	20	17	28
Redhill-Belmont Road	Hereford City	20	25	23
Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow	Hereford City	20	27	19
Kington central	North and west	18	21	19
Hereford City centre	Hereford City	17	16	26
Courtyard	Hereford City	17	32	17
Moor Farm & Whitecross	Hereford City	17	19	27
Leominster - Barons Cross	North and west	16	12	26
Redhill-Ross Road	Hereford City	15	17	23
Greater Weobley	North and west	15	14	23
Newton Farm - Treago	Hereford City	15	19	15
College Estate	Hereford City	14	26	15
HEREFORDSHIRE	COUNTY	10	11	12





## 2.3 EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION

- **8% of the county's working age population is living in employment deprivation – 8,200 people**
- **The most employment deprived areas of the county are in south Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard and Ross-on-Wye all of which have at least 1 in 5 residents affected.**
- **'Golden Post-Newton Farm' in south Hereford and 'Leominster Grange' are in the 10% most income deprived in England with over 20% of residents affected.**
- **The least deprived areas are predominantly in rural areas spread throughout the county**

The Employment Deprivation domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area that are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The employment domain of the ID 2019 is made up of the following indicators –

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups.

The total number of people experiencing employment deprivation<sup>7</sup> in Herefordshire is around 8,200 (8% of the population aged 18 to 59 for females and 18 to 64 for males), three out of five of which live in urban areas of the county.

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<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that not all those counted as being employment deprived would be described as unemployed. The definition of unemployed is "Unemployed people are without a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; or are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks".

As with the income domain, changes to the benefits system mean that it isn't possible to use the score based on these indicators to identify a real change over time in the proportion of people experiencing employment deprivation.

Twelve LSOAs in the county are amongst the 25% most deprived in England for employment which include the 11 that are most deprived according to overall deprivation with the addition of 'Kington' Central (Table 6). Half of the LSOAs are in Hereford, five of which are south of the river, three in Leominster, and one each in Ross-on-Wye, Bromyard and Kington (Figure 10). Of these, ten are urban areas with only 'Bromyard' and 'Kington' classified as rural town and fringe'.

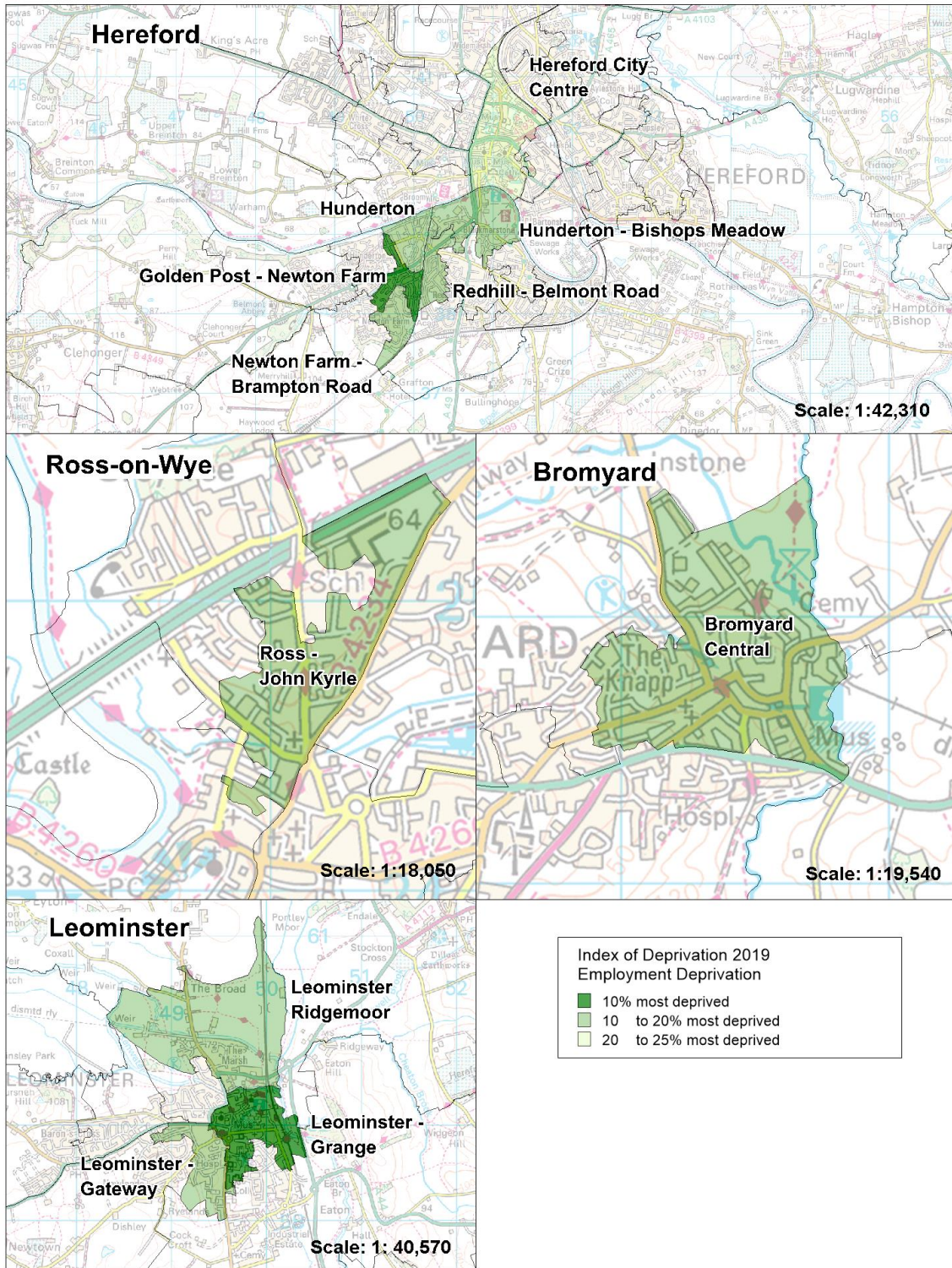
Two LSOAs, 'Golden Post – Newton Farm' in Hereford and 'Leominster Grange', are within the 10% most deprived across England with 23% and 21% respectively of working age residents that are employment deprived.

There are 27 LSOAs in the least 25% employment deprived across England all of which have 5% or less working aged residents affected. Of these five are urban LSOAs with the remaining 22 being in rural areas.

**Table 6. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the employment deprivation index.**

LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	ID2019 National percentile - ( <i>ID2015 National Percentile</i> )
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived ( <i>10% most deprived</i> )
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	10% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and west	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	20% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	20% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Redhill-Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Ross - John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	20% most deprived ( <i>25% most deprived</i> )
<b>Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Newton Farm-Brampton Road</b>	Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	25% most deprived ( <i>20% most deprived</i> )
<b>Hereford City centre</b>	Central / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived ( <i>50% most deprived</i> )
<b>Kington Central</b>	Kington	North and West	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	25% most deprived ( <i>25% most deprived</i> )

**Figure 10. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to employment deprivation.**



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### 3.4 HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY

- **The greatest concentration of health deprivation is in south Hereford and Leominster.**
- **The least health deprived areas are predominantly in rural areas spread throughout the county.**
- **'Belmont – Whitefriars' and 'Greater Bosbury' have shown the greatest relative increase in health deprivation since 2010.**

The Health Deprivation and Disability domain of the ID 2015 is made up of the following indicators:

- 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, derived from hospital episodes data, prescribing data and suicide mortality data.

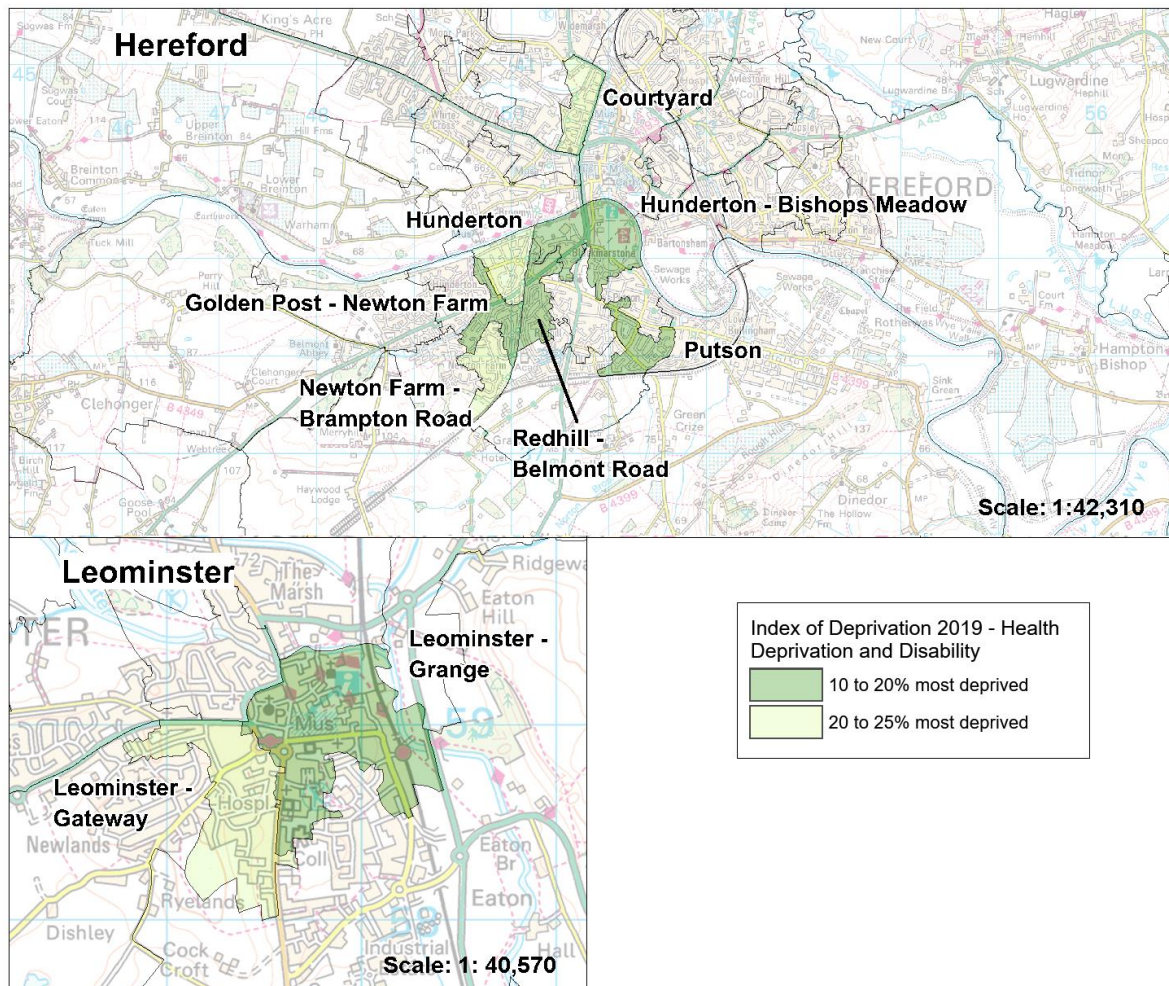
There are five Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of health and disability, of which four are in south Hereford, with the other being in Leominster; a further four LSOAs are among the most 25% deprived nationally, three in south Hereford and one in Leominster (Figure 11). All nine are shown in the Table 7 ranked in order of most deprived. 'Redhill – Belmont Road' and 'Golden Post – Newton Farm', both in South Hereford, are the most deprived. All nine LSOAs are classified as urban areas.



**Table 7. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the health deprivation and disability index.**

<b>LSOA name</b>	<b>2015 Ward(s)</b>	<b>PCN</b>	<b>Rural-urban definition</b>	<b>ID2019 National percentile - (ID2015 National Percentile)</b>
<b>Redhill-Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Putson</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Courtyard</b>	Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Newton Farm-Brampton Road</b>	Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and west	Urban city and town	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived (50% most deprived)

**Figure 11. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to health deprivation and disability.**



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Since 2010 'Belmont-Whitefriars' in south Hereford and 'Upper Bosbury' north of Ledbury have shown steady increase in relative health deprivation each moving from the eighth least deprived to the fifth most deprived deciles. At the other end of the scale 'Magna Castra' to the north of Hereford and 'Luctonia' to the north of Leominster have shown decreases in relative health deprivation both changing from the sixth most deprived decile in 2010 to the ninth most deprived in 2019.

There are 35 Herefordshire LSOAs amongst the 25% cent least deprived in England of which all but five are scattered throughout rural areas, particularly to the south and east of Hereford with the largest cluster located in the rural surroundings of Ross-on-Wye; the least deprived urban areas are located in north Hereford, Ross-on-Wye and Ledbury.

## 2.5 EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING DEPRIVATION

The Education, Skills and Training domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population, and is a composite of two separate sub-domains measuring levels of deprivation amongst children and young people and amongst adults. And is designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage of an area. The children and young people sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the adults skills sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population ('stock'). Although these sub-domains are linked they are very different issues, and as such, it is more meaningful to consider them separately.

### 2.5.1 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S EDUCATION AND SKILLS

- **32 Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived in England – four more than in the ID 2015.**
- **There are 11 Herefordshire LSOAs within the 10% most deprived nationally, of which six are in south Hereford, one is in north Hereford, two in Leominster and one each in Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard.**
- **Low levels of deprivation are particularly evident in the east of the county in the vicinity and to the north of Ledbury.**

The Children and Young People's sub-domain of the ID 2015 is made up of the following indicators:

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

There are 32 Herefordshire LSOAs amongst the quarter most deprived in England in terms of children and young people's education and skills – these are listed in Table 8 ranked in order of most deprived. Of these, 11 are within the 10% most deprived nationally, of which six are in south Hereford, one is in north Hereford, two in Leominster and one each in Ross-on-Wye and Bromyard (Figure 12). A further 12 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived across the country with six being in south Hereford, three in the north of the city, two in Leominster and one in Ledbury. The

remaining nine LSOAs within the 25% most deprived include two each within north and south Hereford with the other five dispersed through rural areas across the county. Out of these 32 LSOAs 26 are in urban areas; 24 in Hereford, four in Leominster and two in Ross-on-Wye.

There are 14 LSOAs that are amongst the 25% least deprived in England. Twelve of these are rural in character, six of which are located in the east of the county in the vicinity of and to the north of Ledbury, while three are located to the north and west of Hereford, two to the south of Ross-on-Wye and one north of Leominster. The only urban LSOA within the least 25% deprived areas nationally is 'Old Eign Hill' in the north east of Hereford.

**Table 8. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the CYP Education and Skills index.**

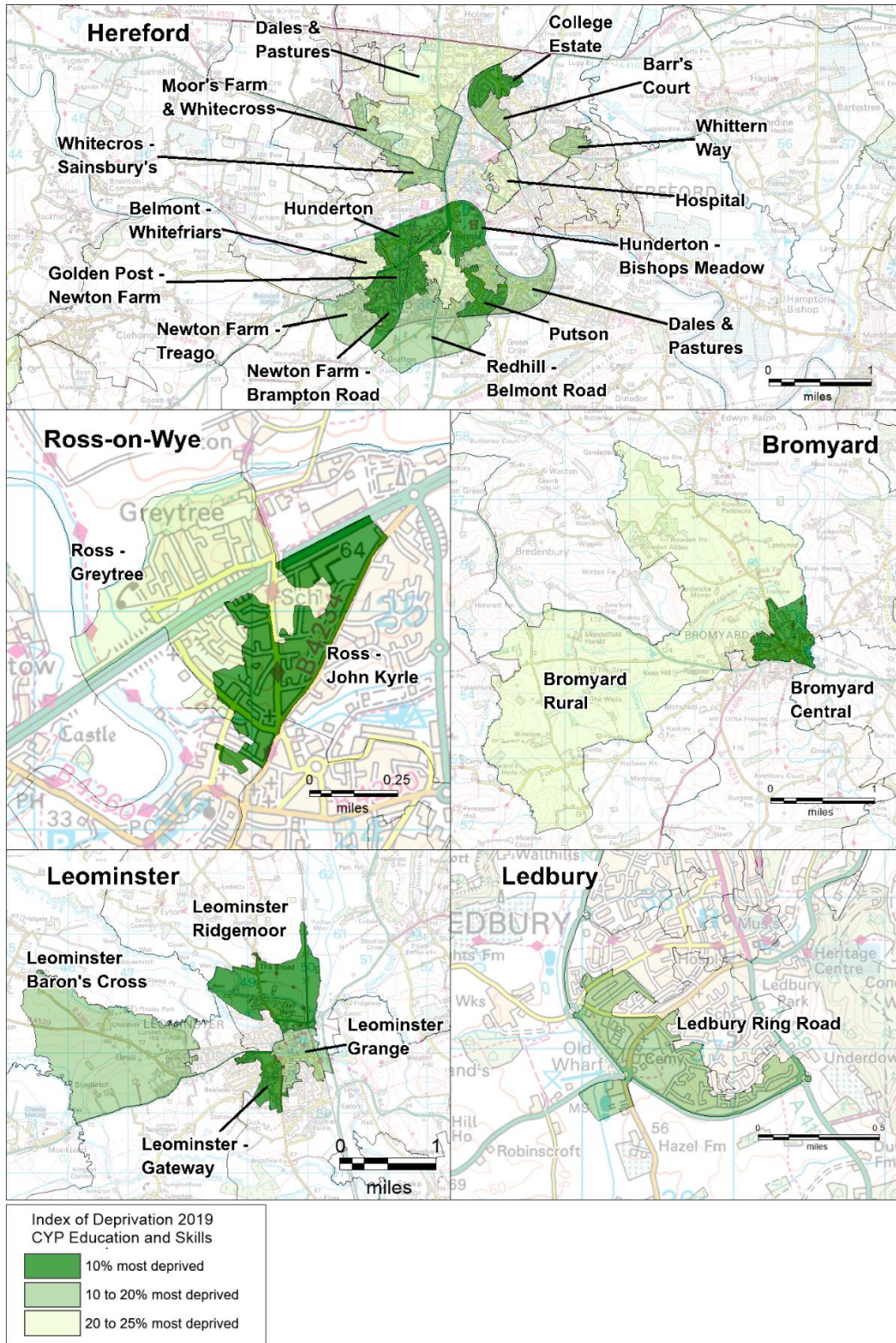
LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	ID2019 National percentile - (ID2015 National Percentile)
<b>Newton Farm-Brampton Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Redhill-Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm / Saxon Gate	North and west	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Golden Post - Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Putson</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>College Estate</b>	College / Holmer	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Ross – John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and west	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)

<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and West	Urban city and town	10% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	10% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and West	Urban city and town	10% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Moor Farm &amp; Whitecross</b>	Kings Acre / Whitecross	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(10% most deprived)</i>
<b>Redhill – Ross Road</b>	Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Whittern Way</b>	Aylestone Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Newton Farm - Treago</b>	Belont Rural / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and West	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Leominster – Barons Cross</b>	Leominster West	North and West	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(50% most deprived)</i>
<b>Dales and Pastures</b>	Dinedor Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(50% most deprived)</i>
<b>Courtyard</b>	Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(10% most deprived)</i>
<b>Barr’s Court</b>	College	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Hinton Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>



<b>Ledbury Ring Road</b>	Ledbury South / Ledbury West	East	Rural town and fringe	20% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Whitecross – Sainsbury’s</b>	Greyfriars	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived <i>(20% most deprived)</i>
<b>Bromyard Rural</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Ross - Greytree</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Kingsbridge</b>	Wormside	South and West	Rural village and dispersed	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Leintadmore</b>	Mortimer	North and West	Rural village and dispersed	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Golden Lion</b>	Holmer / Kings Acre / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Broadleys</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Hospital</b>	Central	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Greater Weobley</b>	Weobley	North and West	Rural village and dispersed	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Belmont - Whitefriars</b>	Belmont Rural	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>

Figure 12. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to CYP education and skills sub-domain.



## 2.5.2 ADULT SKILLS

- **16 Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived in England of which four are within the 10% most deprived nationally – five in south Hereford and one in Leominster.**
- **Of the 16 most deprived LSOAs are urban in character.**

The Adult Skills sub-domain of the ID 2015 is made up of the following indicators:

- **Adult skills:** The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
- **English language proficiency:** The proportion of working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64.

Sixteen Herefordshire LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England in terms of adult skills – these are listed in Table 9 ranked in order of most deprived. Of these, five are within the 10% most deprived nationally, of which four are in south Hereford with the other being in Leominster (Figure 13). A further five LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived across the country of which three are in south Hereford and one each in Leominster and Ross-on-Wye. All but the two of these deprived LSOAs are urban in character, the exceptions being those in the vicinity of Bromyard.

There are 15 LSOAs that are amongst the 25% least deprived in England. Ten of these are rural in character, six of which are located in the east of the county between Hereford and the Worcestershire border, while two are located north of Leominster and one each north of Ross-on-Wye and in the Golden Valley. The five urban LSOAs within the least 25% deprived areas nationally are all in north Hereford.

**Table 9. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the Adult Skills index.**

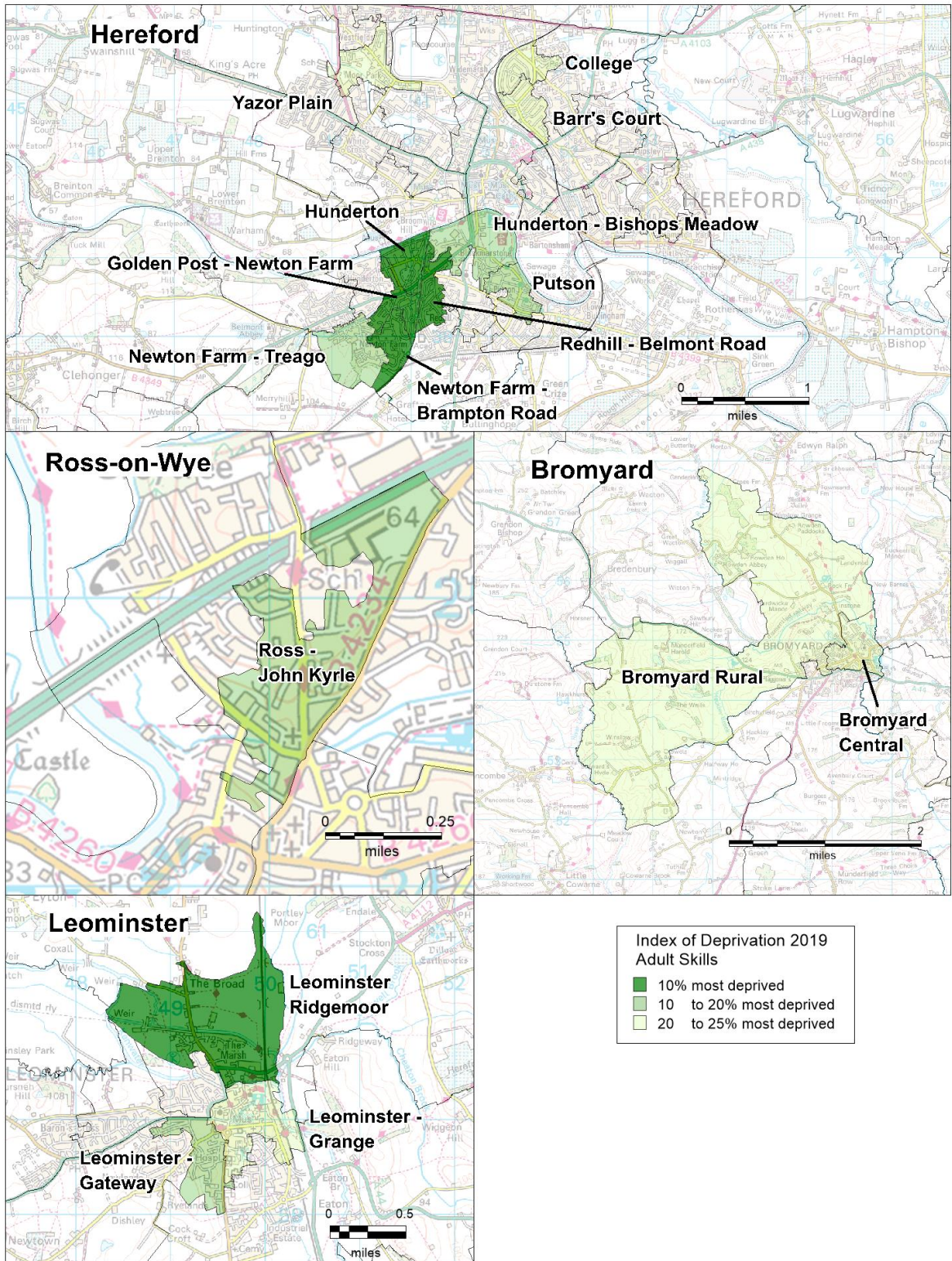
<b>LSOA name</b>	<b>2015 Ward(s)</b>	<b>PCN</b>	<b>Rural-urban definition</b>	<b>ID2019 National percentile - (ID2015 National Percentile)</b>
<b>Redhill – Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Golden Post – Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Newton Farm – Brampton Road</b>	Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and West	Urban city and town in a sparse setting	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Newton Farm - Treago</b>	Belmont Rural / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Gateway</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and West	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Ross – John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton – Bishop’s Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Hinton Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Yazor Plain</b>	Bobblestock / Kings Acre / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived (25% most deprived)



<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and West	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>College Estate</b>	College / Holmer	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Bromyard Central</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Bromyard Rural</b>	Bromyard Bringsty / Bromyard West	East	Rural town and fringe	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>
<b>Barr's Court</b>	College	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% most deprived <i>(25% most deprived)</i>



**Figure 13. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to Adult Skills sub-domain.**



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## 2.6 BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

### 2.6.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS TO SERVICES

- **72 Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 25% most deprived in England, 53 of which are in the 10% most deprived nationally.**
- **Only eight LSOAs are in the least deprived 25% across the country.**

The Geographical Barriers sub-domain of the ID 2015 is made up of the following indicators:

- Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean road distance to the closest post office for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean road distance to the closest primary school for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean road distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean road distance.

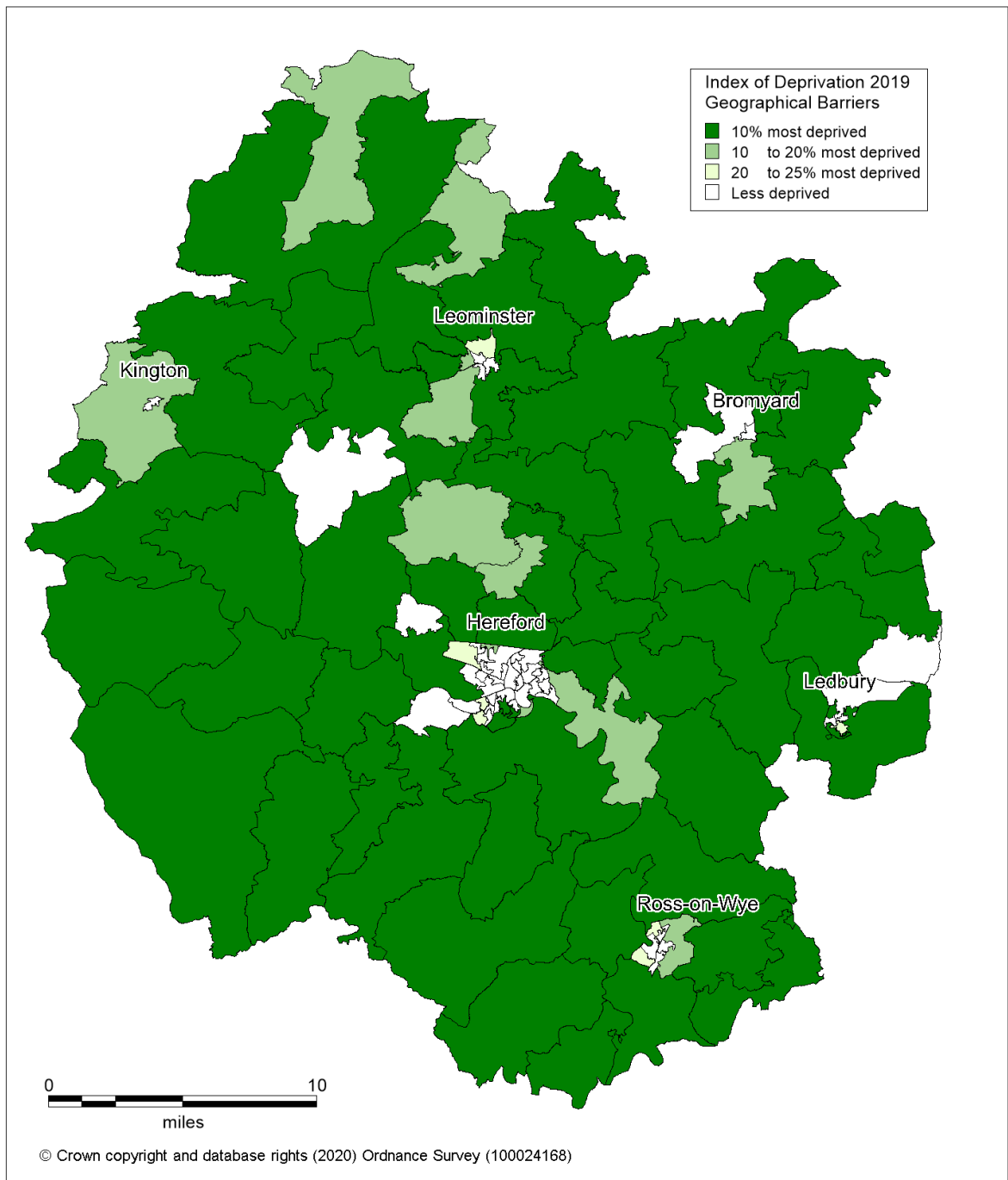
Physical distance from services and facilities presents a problem in rural areas such as Herefordshire and as such the geographical barriers sub-domain has a very different pattern across the county to the other domains of deprivation. Almost two thirds of all Herefordshire LSOAs (72 of the 116) are among the 25% most deprived in England in respect to geographical barriers to services with 53 being in the most deprived 10% across England. Of these deprived 72 LSOAs three quarters are in rural areas which, as can be seen in Figure 14, results in the majority of rural Herefordshire.

In contrast there are just eight Herefordshire LSOAs among the 25% least deprived in England, five of which are in north Hereford and one each in south Hereford, Ledbury and Kington (Table 10).

**Table 10. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the least deprived in England according to the Geographical Barriers sub-domain.**

<b>LSOA name</b>	<b>2015 Ward(s)</b>	<b>PCN</b>	<b>Rural-urban definition</b>	<b>ID2019 National percentile - (ID2015 National Percentile)</b>
<b>Kington Central</b>	Kington	North and West	Rural town and fringe in a sparse setting	20% least deprived (20% least deprived)
<b>Hereford City Centre</b>	Central / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% least deprived (50% least deprived)
<b>St Paul's</b>	Eign Hill / Tupsley	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% least deprived (50% least deprived)
<b>Ledbury Frith</b>	Ledbury North / Ledbury West	East	Rural town and fringe	20% least deprived (25% least deprived)
<b>Hunderton – Bishop's Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% least deprived (10% least deprived)
<b>College Estate</b>	College / Holmer	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% least deprived (50% least deprived)
<b>Moor Farm and Whitecross</b>	Kings Acre / Whitecross	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% least deprived (50% least deprived)
<b>Hospital</b>	Central	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% least deprived (50% least deprived)

**Figure 14. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to Geographical Barriers sub-domain.**





## 2.6.2 WIDER BARRIERS TO HOUSING

- **No Herefordshire LSOAs are in the most deprived in England.**
- **Only eight LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England.**

The Wider Barriers to Housing sub-domain of the ID 2015 is made up of the following indicators:

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness: Local Authority District level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent Lower-layer Super Output Areas
- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market.

No Herefordshire LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England in terms of wider barriers to housing compared a figure of 19 recorded in 2015. Indeed, only eight LSOAs were within the 50% most deprived a cross England, six in Hereford and two in Leominster. Of the 12 LSOAs which represent the most deprived 10% in Herefordshire, nine were within the 10% most deprived in 2015 (Table 11), although in 2015 all were within the most deprived 25% nationally. Of these 12 LSOAs all but one are in urban areas, with seven in Hereford, and two each in Leominster and Ross-on-Wye (Figure 15).

Conversely, 75 LSOAs are in the least 25% deprived nationally, of which 16 are in the least 10% deprived of which over two thirds are rural in character. Fifty five of these LSOAs are in rural areas, representing 75% of all LSOAs in this quartile.

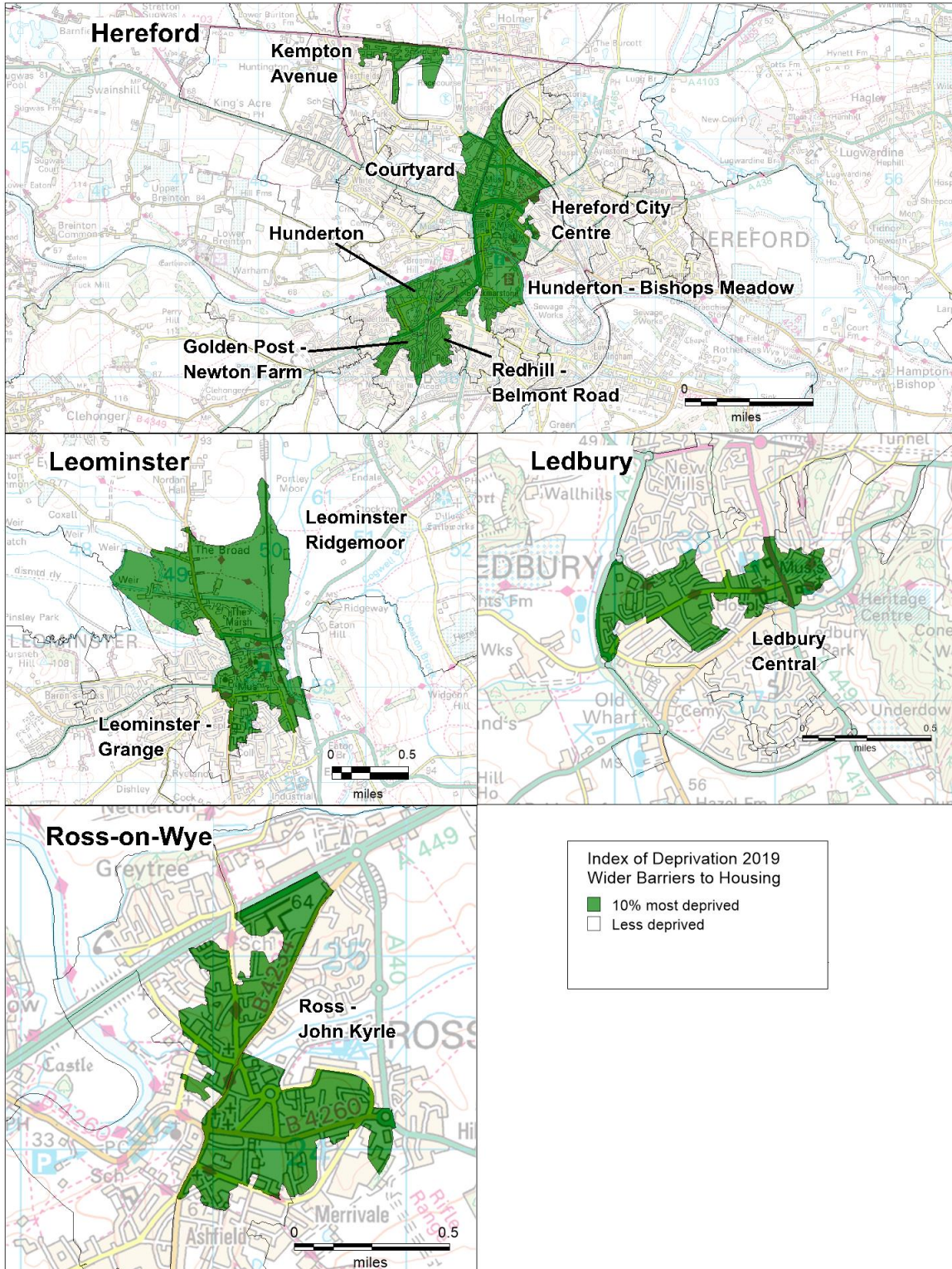
Although these patterns may indicate improvements across Herefordshire, it is not possible to rule out that it is a result of the worsening of conditions in other parts of the country.



**Table 11. Most deprived Herefordshire LSOAs according to the Wider Barriers to Housing sub-domain.**

<b>LSOA name</b>	<b>2015 Ward(s)</b>	<b>PCN</b>	<b>Rural-urban definition</b>	<b>ID2019 Herefordshire percentile - (ID2015 Herefordshire Percentile)</b>
<b>Hereford City Centre</b>	Central / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton – Bishop’s Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Golden Post – Newton Farm</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Hunderton</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Newton Farm	Hereford City	Rural town and fringe	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Leominster - Ridgemoor</b>	Leominster North and Rural	North and West	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Redhill – Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Courtyard</b>	Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Ledbury Central</b>	Ledbury North / Ledbury West	East	Rural town and fringe	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Kempton Avenue</b>	Bobblestock / Homer	Hereford City	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (20% most deprived)
<b>Ross – John Kyrle</b>	Ross North / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (10% most deprived)
<b>Ross - Chase</b>	Ross East / Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	10% most deprived (25% most deprived)

**Figure 15. Maps showing the 10% most deprived area of Herefordshire according to Wider Barriers sub-domain.**



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## 2.7 CRIME

- **Six areas are in the 25% most deprived nationally, four of which are in Hereford and one each in Leominster and Ross-on-Wye.**
- **Since ID 2015 one third of LSOAs have become relatively less deprived compared with one sixth becoming more deprived.**

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The indicators are:

- Violence: The rate of violence per 1,000 at-risk population
- Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1,000 at-risk properties
- Theft: The rate of theft per 1,000 at-risk population
- Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population.

Six Herefordshire LSOAs are amongst the 25% most deprived in England with respect to crime. Four are in Hereford city (two each in the south the north of the city), one in Leominster and one in Ross-on-Wye (Figure 16). However, no areas of the county are within the 10% most deprived in England (Table 12).

At the other end of the scale 65 LSOAs in Herefordshire are amongst the 25% least deprived in England, of which almost half (32) are in the least 10% deprived nationally. More than two thirds of these are in rural areas with a further quarter located in the north of Hereford city and the rest distributed amongst the market towns.

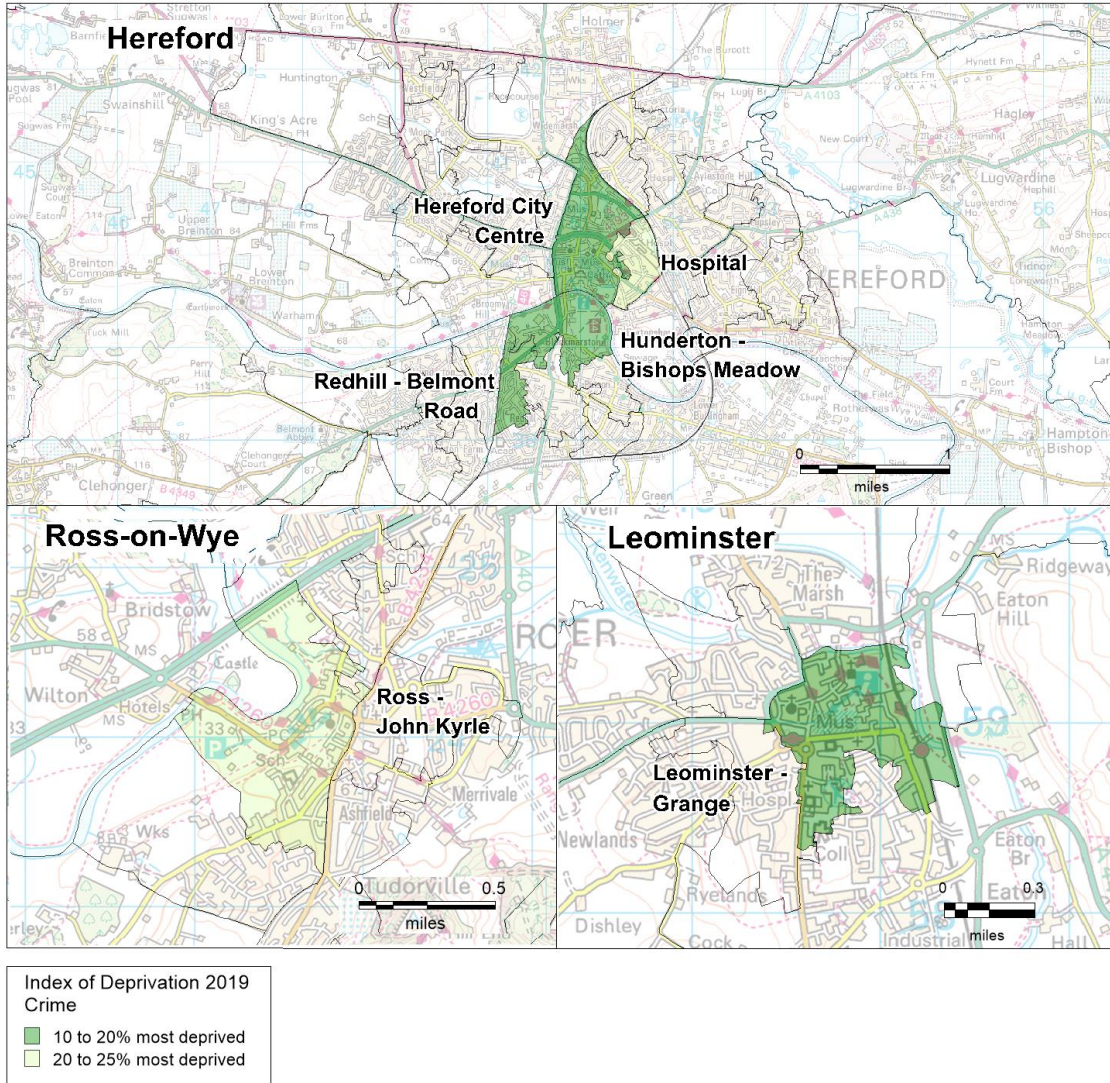
Since the ID 2015 around one in six of Herefordshire LSOAs have become relatively more deprived in terms of crime deprivation, compared with around one in three that became relatively less deprived. The largest increase in relative deprivation (by five deciles) was seen in 'Bromyard Downs' (five deciles) and 'Greater Bosbury' (four deciles), both of which had been in the 10% least deprived LSOAs nationally. Of those LSOAs where crime deprivation has shown a relative improvement the greatest changes are evident in 'Fairfields' and 'Queenswood' located to the east and north of Hereford respectively which both showed a change of four deciles resulting in them being in the least deprived 10%; interestingly, these changes in both LSOAs reversed similarly sized increases in relative deprivation observed between 2010 and 2015.

**Table 12. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the most deprived in England according to the Crime deprivation index.**

<b>LSOA name</b>	<b>2015 Ward(s)</b>	<b>PCN</b>	<b>Rural-urban definition</b>	<b>ID2019 National percentile - (ID2015 National Percentile)</b>
<b>Leominster Grange</b>	Leominster East / Leominster South	North and West	Urban city and town	20% least deprived <i>(20% least deprived)</i>
<b>Redhill – Belmont Road</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% least deprived <i>(20% least deprived)</i>
<b>Hunderton – Bishop’s Meadow</b>	Hinton and Hunderton / Red Hill / Saxon Gate	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% least deprived <i>(20% least deprived)</i>
<b>Hereford City Centre</b>	Central / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	20% least deprived <i>(25% least deprived)</i>
<b>Hospital</b>	Central	Hereford City	Urban city and town	25% least deprived <i>(20% least deprived)</i>
<b>Ross Riverside</b>	Ross West	South and West	Urban city and town	25% least deprived <i>(20% least deprived)</i>



**Figure 16. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to crime deprivation domain.**



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## 2.8 LIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. As the two sub-domains are fundamentally different issues it is more meaningful to consider them separately.

### 2.8.1 OUTDOOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT

- **Only three Herefordshire LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England – all adjacent to the Hereford air quality management sites in the north of the city.**
- **Over 90% of LSOAs are in the least deprived 25% across the country.**
- **Large relative improvements were evident in several LSOAs in Hereford**

The outdoor living environment sub-domain is derived from measures of air quality and road traffic accidents:

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

No Herefordshire LSOAs are within the 25% most deprived in England in terms of the outdoor living environment, although three areas are within the 50% most deprived nationally (Table 13). These three LSOAs are all located in the north of Hereford directly to the west of the A49 (Figure 17) and are immediately adjacent to the Hereford air quality management area<sup>8</sup>. It should be noted that of these three areas 'Whitecross – Sainsbury's' and 'Courtyard' have become relatively less deprived since ID 2015. Since 2015 'Hereford City Centre' (also within the Hereford air quality management area) has also become relatively less deprived, moving from the 25% most deprived to the 50% least deprived areas nationally, which represents one of the largest improvements across the county since 2015. Similar improvement are evident elsewhere in Hereford.

Overall, 107 Herefordshire LSOAs are within the 25% least deprived nationally, of which 71 are in the 10% least deprived.

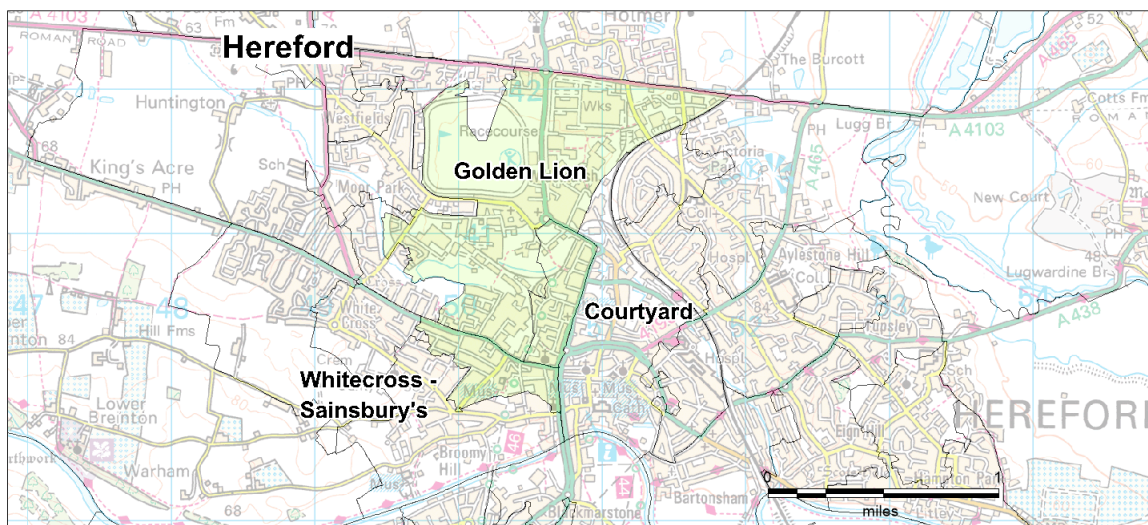
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<sup>8</sup> [2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report \(ASR\), Herefordshire Council 2019.](#)

**Table 13. Herefordshire LSOAs that are amongst the least 50% deprived in England according to the Outdoor Living Environment sub-domain.**

LSOA name	2015 Ward(s)	PCN	Rural-urban definition	ID2019 National percentile - (ID2015 National Percentile)
<b>Whitecross – Sainsbury’s</b>	Greyfriars	Hereford City	Urban city and town	50% most deprived (25% most deprived)
<b>Courtyard</b>	Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	50% most deprived (50% most deprived)
<b>Golden Lion</b>	Holmer / Kings Acre / Widemarsh	Hereford City	Urban city and town	50% most deprived (25% most deprived)

**Figure 17. Maps showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the 50% most deprived nationally according to the Outdoor Living Environment sub-domain.**



Index of Deprivation 2019  
Outdoor Living Environment

- 50% most deprived
- Less deprived

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## 2.8.2 INDOOR LIVING ENVIRONMENT

- **The indoor living environment is Herefordshire's biggest type of deprivation with four out of five LSOAs in the 25% most deprived in England, with almost two thirds being in the 10% most deprived nationally.**
- **Two thirds of deprived LSOAs are in rural areas.**

The indoor living environment sub-domain measures the quality of housing and is made up of the following indicators:

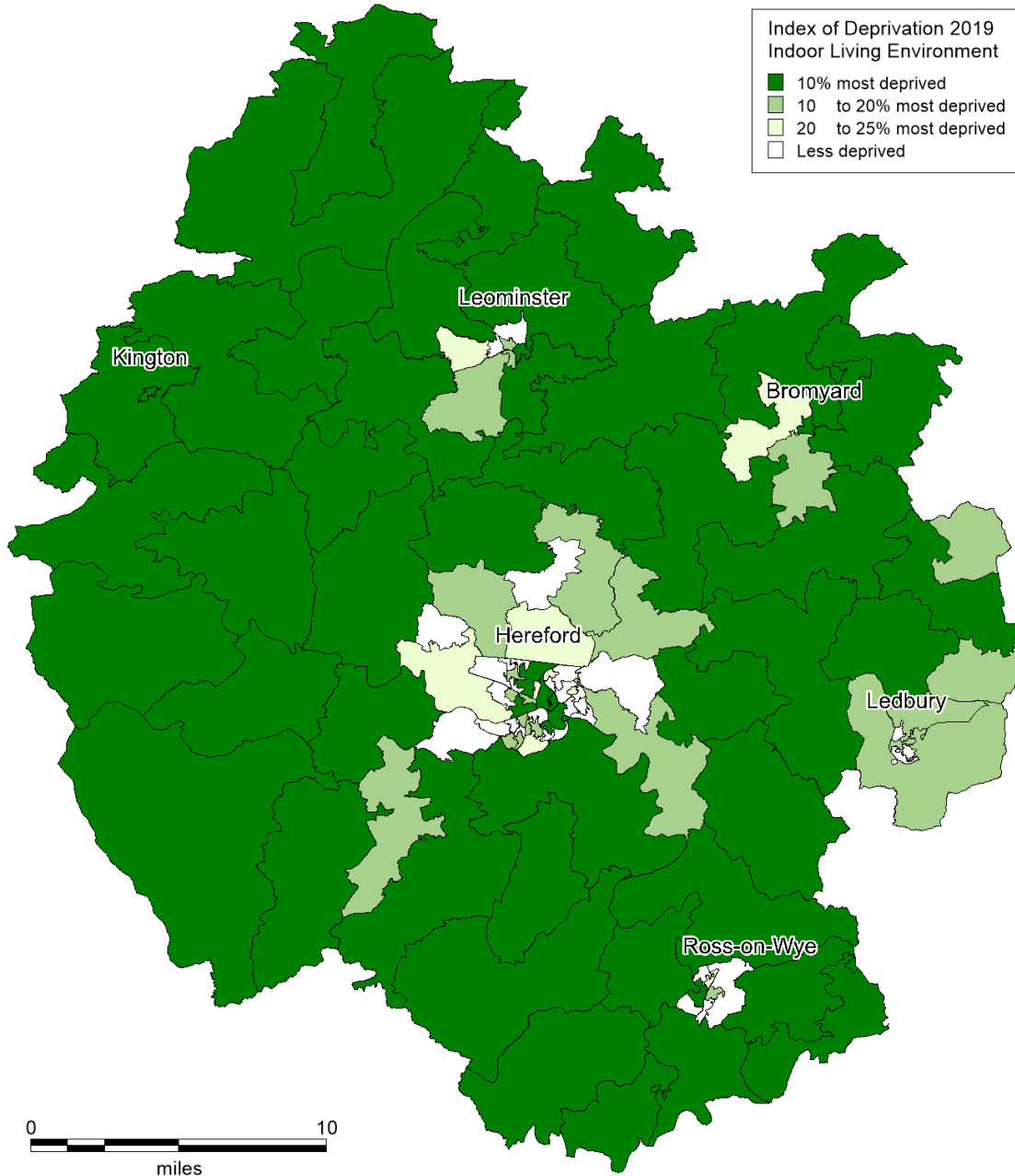
- Houses without central heating: the proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- Housing in poor condition: the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

As is the nature of a lot of rural housing, many areas of Herefordshire have a relatively high proportion of older, more characterful housing. Such houses may struggle to meet the Decent Homes standard despite still being desirable and fetching relatively high prices. It is therefore questionable whether the housing in poor condition indicator is appropriate for areas such as rural Herefordshire.

This is Herefordshire's most deprived domain in terms of the number of LSOAs within the most deprived quarter in England, with almost 80% of the county's areas (85 LSOAs) being in the 25% most deprived nationally (Figure 18) - 11 more than there were in 2015. Almost two thirds (55) of these areas are in rural areas. The remainder are located in Hereford city, Leominster and Ross-on-wye; the majority being in the north of Hereford city. Fifty three of the 85 LSOAs are also in the 10% most deprived nationally of which all but 12 are in rural areas.

There are five Herefordshire LSOAs amongst the 25% least deprived nationally 'Belmont – Whitefriars' and 'Belmont-Abbotsmead' in the south of Hereford, 'Hampton Dene' in the north of the city, 'Ledbury – New Mills' and Leominster – Buckfield'.

Figure 18. Map showing the areas of Herefordshire that are amongst the most deprived nationally according to Indoor Living Environment sub-domain.



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## 2.9 NOTE ON RURAL DEPRIVATION

As described in the sections above, the majority of the most deprived LSOAs are located within urban areas, both locally and nationally, not just for the IMD but also for most of the underlying domains (the exceptions being indoor living environment and geographical barriers to services – see Figure 19). Although the urban LSOAs are generally more deprived, many individuals living in rural areas can also be experiencing deprivation.

Pockets of deprivation that the indices can identify at an LSOA level are more likely to develop in the more densely populated urban areas. Individuals who experience deprivation in rural areas tend not to live in concentrated pockets of deprivation due to the population being more dispersed. However, there may still be a sizeable number of people in rural areas who experience deprivation – particularly in Herefordshire where more than half of LSOAs are classified as being rural.

For example, according to the Income Domain, across Herefordshire 12% of under 16s and 11% of people aged 60 and above live in income deprived households, both figures being lower than those for England as a whole. However, a lower proportion of residents of rural areas live in income deprivation: 9% of children and 8% of older people compared to 15% and 13% respectively in urban area which still equates to approximately 1,200 children and 3,200 older people living in income deprived households in a rural setting. Furthermore, the headline figure for Herefordshire's rural areas can mask pockets of deprivation and looking more closely it is evident that rural areas in and around the parishes of Kingstone, Wormbridge, Weobley, Weston under Penyard, Linton, Shobdon and Pembridge have child poverty rates of at least the national level.



**Figure 19. Comparison of the types of deprivation affecting urban and rural Herefordshire: rural areas are amongst the most deprived in England in terms of indoor living environment and access to services.**



## APPENDIX 1: FULL LIST OF INDICATORS

Table of indicators by domain/sub-domain. The year/period from which data was taken is indicated. The weighting given to each domain in deriving the IMD2019 is given in brackets after each domain name.

Domain	Sub-domain	Summary of Indicators
<b>Income (22.5%)</b>		Adults and children in Income Support families (2015)
		Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families (2015)
		Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families (2015)
		Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families (2015)
		Adults and children in Universal Credit households in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups (2015)
		Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families (2015)
		Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (2015)
<b>Employment (22.5%)</b>		Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (2015/16)
		Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (2015/16)
		Claimants of Incapacity Benefit (2015/16)
		Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance (2015/16)
		Claimants of Carer's Allowance (2015/16)
		Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups (2015/16)
<b>Education, Skills and Training (13.5%)</b>	<b>Children and Young People</b>	Key Stage 2 attainment (2014/15 to 2016/17)
		Key Stage 4 attainment (2014/15 to 2016/17)
		Secondary school absence (2014/15 to 2016/17)
		Staying on in education post 16 (2010 to 2012)
		Entry to higher education (2012/13 to 2016/17)
	<b>Adults</b>	Adult skills and English language proficiency (2011)
<b>Health and Disability (13.5%)</b>		Years of potential life lost (2013 to 2017)
		Comparative illness and disability ratio (2016)
		Acute morbidity (2015/16 to 2016/17)
		Mood and anxiety disorders (2013 to 2017)
<b>Crime (9.3%)</b>		Violence (2016/17 and 2017/18)
		Burglary (2016/17 and 2017/18)
		Theft (2016/17 and 2017/18)
		Criminal damage (2016/17 and 2017/18)
<b>Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)</b>	<b>Geographical Barriers</b>	Road distance to a post office (2018)
		Road distance to a primary school (2019)
		Road distance to a general store or supermarket (2018)
		Road distance to a GP surgery (2018)
	<b>Wider Barriers</b>	Household overcrowding (2011)
		Homelessness (2015/16 to 2017/18)
<b>Living Environment (9.3%)</b>	<b>Indoors</b>	Houses without central heating (2011)
		Housing in poor condition (2015)
	<b>Outdoors</b>	Air quality (2016)
		Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2015 to 2017)