

HEREFORDSHIRE
COUNCIL

English Indices of Deprivation 2007

HEREFORDSHIRE

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SUMMARY

The English Indices of Deprivation ranks deprivation on a range of different domains for every lower level Super Output Area and local authority area in England. There are 32,482 Lower Level Super Output Areas (SOA1) in England, including 116 in Herefordshire. SOA1 boundaries are smaller than political wards, contain approximately 1,500 people, and are geographically consistent in each edition of the Indices of Deprivation. The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 was commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and produced by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at Oxford University.

Table 1 summarises how Herefordshire SOAs have fared, and also shows their relative change over time between 2004 and 2007. 2004 figures are in brackets to show changes.

Table 1: Herefordshire SOAs within Top 25% of deprivation nationally (2004 scores in brackets)

	Totals 2007 (2004)	Net Change
OVERALL INDEX	8 (7)	1
Income	10 (10)	0
Income Deprivation (Older People)	14 (5)	9
Income Deprivation (Children)	7 (9)	-2
Employment	11 (9)	2
Health & Disability	9 (3)	6
Education	15 (13)	2
Barriers to Housing & Services	65 (61)	4
Crime	7 (11)	-4
Living Environment	34 (5)	29

In 2 domains Herefordshire had fewer SOAs in the Top 25% of deprivation nationally than in 2004 (the income deprivation affecting children index and the crime domain). One domain – the Income domain – has no net change. Most notably, in 6 domains and also for the overall index, Herefordshire had greater representation in the national Top 25% for deprivation than previously.

The county's relative position with regards to income is mixed. Whilst there are fewer SOAs in the Top 25% nationally for income deprivation affecting children in 2007 compared with 2004, by contrast income deprivation amongst older people has worsened: 9 more SOAs in the most deprived quartile for England than before. Notably, the proportion affected in the most deprived SOA in the county has increased in both cases – from 53% to 62% for children and from 27% to 39% for older people.

There were 2 more SOAs amongst the most deprived for employment nationally compared to 2004. However, looking at the most deprived SOA in the county, the proportion of people who are employment deprived has remained virtually unchanged (22% in 2007 compared with 21% in 2004).

Although there were only 4 extra SOAs within the Top 25% nationally this time, the Barriers domain remains Herefordshire's worst-performing domain. This domain measures distances from services such as Post Office or GP Surgery, household overcrowding, homelessness, and housing affordability. Herefordshire's poor rankings are dominated by rural SOAs, largely due to distances from services.

The Living Environment domain has the greatest change, 29 extra SOAs within the Top 25% nationally for deprivation here. The ‘houses in poor condition’ aspect of the Indoors sub-domain is probably responsible for this: it is based upon the Government’s Decent Homes Standard which prioritises homes that are energy-efficient and well-insulated. Many homes in rural parts of Herefordshire do not meet this standard, and hence are judged to be deprived, despite commanding high prices. There are reservations about the appropriateness of this domain for measuring deprivation in Herefordshire, as it may give a misleading impression.

RESULTS FOR HEREFORDSHIRE

Local Authority comparisons

Each Super Output Area (SOA) is given a rank within each domain, as well as on the overall summary Index, showing how deprived it is relative to all others in England. Low ranks (e.g. 1 to 5) denote greater deprivation. Out of 354 districts / unitary authorities in England Herefordshire ranks between 109 – 198 depending on whether ranking is done by average domain score, average domain rank, local concentration or extent of deprivation.

Herefordshire is the 109th most deprived local authority (out of the 354) for Income Deprivation – it was 114th in 2004, thus is very slightly more deprived relative to the rest of England this time around. Herefordshire is the 117th most deprived local authority (out of the 354) for Employment Deprivation, little changed in relative position compared to last time around, when it was 120th in the country.

Overall Index

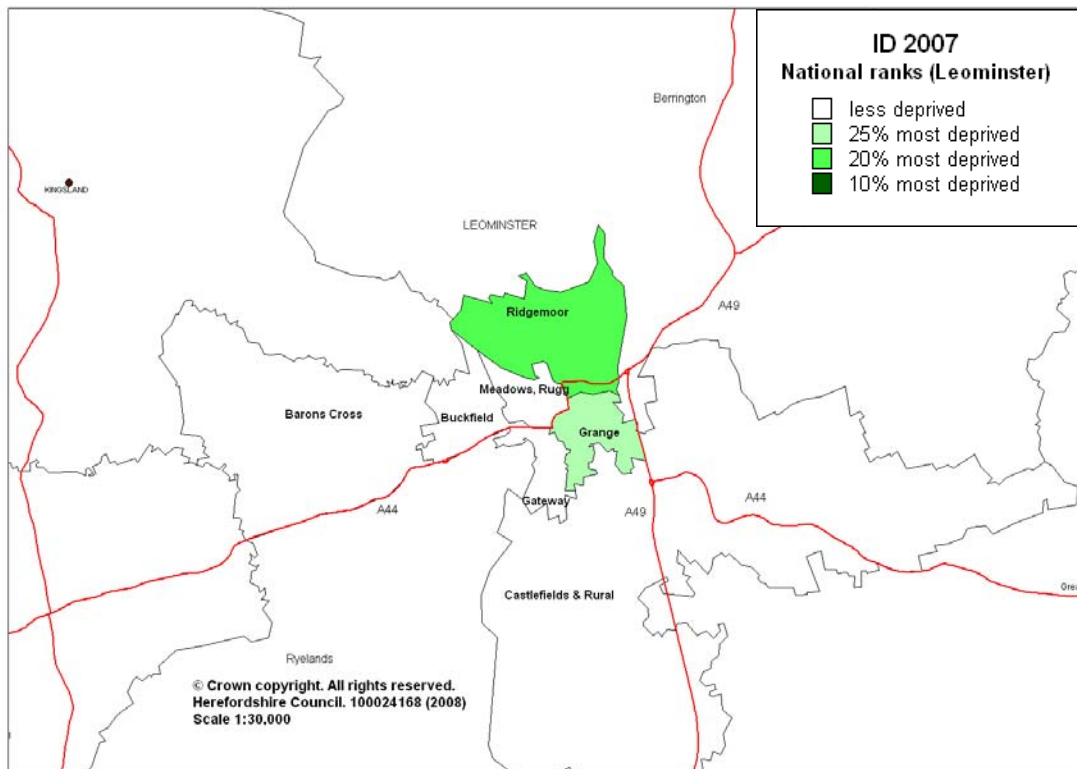
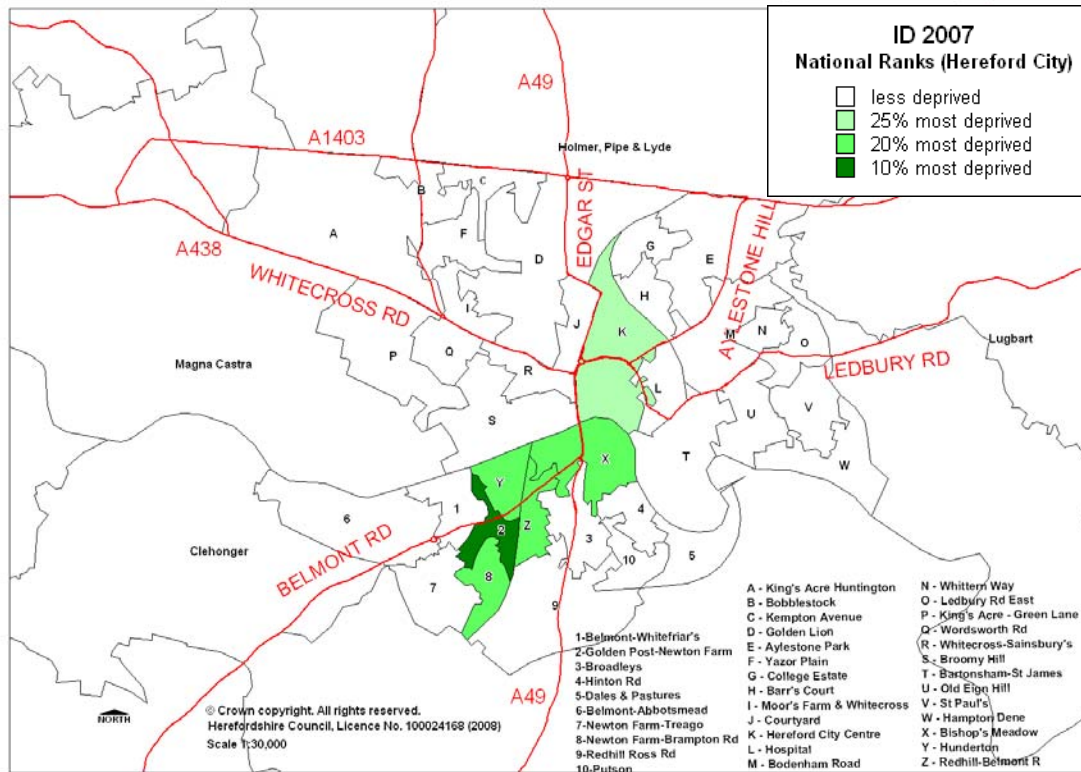
The Herefordshire SOAs which feature in the top percentiles for deprivation in England are almost unchanged. The only exception is the SOA in the Leominster South ward, which is a new entry. The most deprived SOA in Herefordshire in Belmont ward, was in the Top 20% of deprivation nationally in 2004, but is now in the Top 10% nationally: its relative position versus the rest of England has declined over the past 3 years.

Table 2: Overall Index - number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007(2004 scores in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Belmont	1 (0)	2 (1)	0 (2)	3 (3)
Central			1 (1)	1 (1)
Leominster North		1 (1)		1 (1)
Leominster South			1 (0)	1 (0)
St Martins & Hinton		2 (0)	0 (2)	2 (2)
TOTAL	1 (0)	5 (2)	2 (5)	8 (7)

A map showing the areas of deprivation in Hereford and Leominster is shown overleaf.

Map 1: Overall Index of Deprivation – most deprived areas in Herefordshire



Income domain

There are 10 SOAs in Herefordshire within the Top 25% nationally for income deprivation, 2 in the Top 10% nationally as in 2004. There are 2 new entries in the Top 25% since 2004, SOAs in Ross-on-Wye West ward and Leominster South ward. However 2 other SOAs in Aylestone ward and Belmont ward have exited the Top 25% altogether.

Table 3: Income Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Aylestone			0 (1)	0 (1)
Belmont	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	3 (4)
Bromyard		1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)
Leominster North	1 (1)			1 (1)
Leominster South			1 (0)	1 (0)
Ross-on-Wye West		1 (0)		1 (0)
Three Elms			1 (1)	1 (1)
St Martins & Hinton		2 (1)	0 (1)	2 (2)
TOTAL	2 (2)	5 (2)	3 (6)	10 (10)

The scores for the domain give the proportion of people in each SOA who are income deprived. This means it is possible to compare scores for 2007 with those for 2004. Table 4 below shows changes in the percentage who are income deprived for Herefordshire SOAs within the Top 25% of deprivation nationally for this domain in 2007. Focusing on those SOAs in Herefordshire which are within the 10% most deprived nationally, 41% of the population in Leominster-Ridgemoor and 37% in Golden Post–Newton Farm are income deprived.

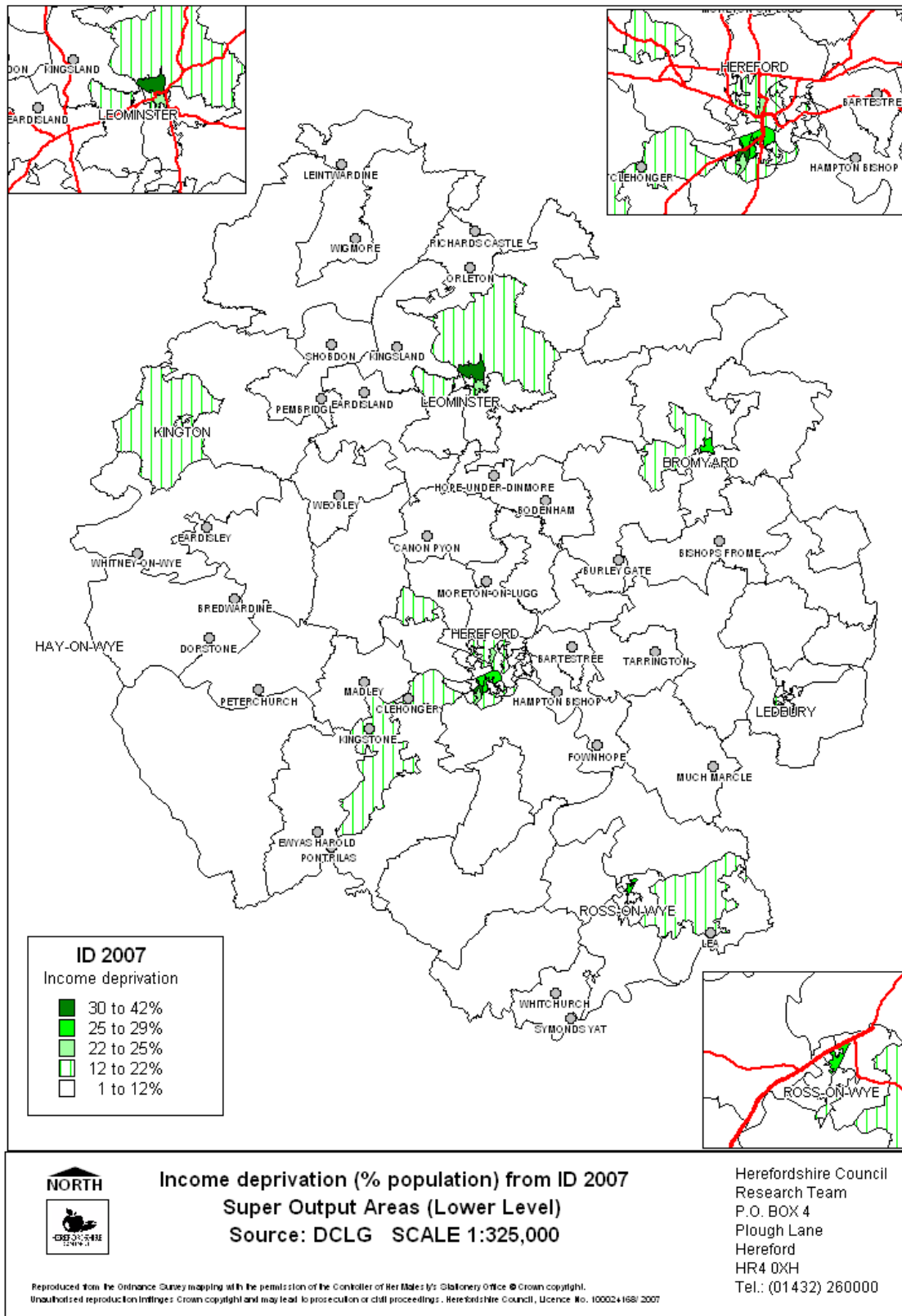
The percentage of the population who are income deprived has increased between 2004 and 2007 for all 10 SOAs which feature in the 25% most deprived nationally in 2007. The most marked increases are in Leominster-Ridgemoor, Ross–John Kyrle, Hunderton-Bishop’s Meadow and Bromyard Central. However it should be noted that a new indicator was added in 2007, which uses take-up of ‘Child Tax Credits’ as a proxy measure for child poverty (see Appendix for details). Table 4 and Map 2 show the areas of income deprivation.

Table 4: Percentage of an area’s population who are income deprived, for SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

SOA CODE	NAME	Ward	2007 (2004)	2007 (2004)
E01014042	Leominster – Ridgemoor	Leominster North	41% (32%)	Top 10% (Top 10%)
E01013995	Golden Post - Newton Farm	Belmont	37% (34%)	Top 10% (Top 10%)
E01014074	Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow	St Martins and Hinton	28% (21%)	Top 20% (Top 25%)
E01014005	Bromyard Central	Bromyard	27% (20%)	Top 20% (Top 25%)
E01013994	Hunderton	Belmont	26% (24%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01014071	Redhill-Belmont Road	St Martins and Hinton	26% (23%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01014064	Ross - John Kyrle	Ross-on-Wye West	25% (17%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01013993	Newton Farm-Brampton Road	Belmont	24% (23%)	Top 25% (Top 20%)
E01014086	Courtyard	Three Elms	24% (20%)	Top 25% (Top 25%)
E01014048	Leominster Grange	Leominster South	23% (18%)	Top 25% (N/A)

Notes: Names were devised by the Council’s Research Team, as a guide to geographical location, N/A denotes outside Top 25% in 2004

Map 2: Percentage of an area's population who are income deprived



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

There are 7 SOAs in Herefordshire within the Top 25% nationally for income deprivation affecting children, 4 less than in 2004. 2 SOAs (in Belmont and Leominster-North wards) remain in the Top 10% nationally for this index. 3 SOAs in Aylestone, Bromyard and Ledbury wards have exited the Top 25% altogether.

Table 5: Income deprivation affecting children – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Aylestone			0 (1)	0 (1)
Belmont	1 (1)	0 (3)	1 (0)	2 (4)
Bromyard			1 (0)	1 (0)
Central			1 (1)	1 (1)
Ledbury			0 (1)	0 (1)
Leominster North	1 (1)			1 (1)
St Martins & Hinton		0 (1)	2 (0)	2 (1)
TOTAL	2 (2)	0 (4)	5 (3)	7 (9)

The score for income deprivation affecting children gives the proportion of children in each SOA who are in income deprived households. This means it is possible to compare scores for 2007 with those for 2004. Table 6 below shows changes in the percentages of children in income deprived households for Herefordshire SOAs, which are within the Top 25% of deprivation nationally in 2007.

Focusing on those SOAs in Herefordshire which are within the 10% most deprived nationally, the figures indicate that 62% of children in Leominster-Ridgemoor and 49% in Golden Post-Newton Farm live in income deprived households. The percentage of children who live in income deprived households has increased in 4 of the 7 SOAs which feature in the 25% most deprived nationally in 2007. The most marked increases are in Bromyard Central and Leominster-Ridgemoor. However it should be noted that a new indicator was added in 2007, which uses take-up of 'Child Tax Credits' as a proxy measure for child poverty (see Appendix for details). Table 6 shows the areas of income deprivation affecting children.

Table 6: Percentage of an area's under-16 population who live in income deprived households, for SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

SOA CODE	NAME	Ward	2007 (2004)	2007 (2004)
E01014042	Leominster - Ridgemoor	Leominster North	62% (53%)	Top 10% (Top 10%)
E01013995	Golden Post - Newton Farm	Belmont	49% (49%)	Top 10% (Top 10%)
E01014005	Bromyard Central	Bromyard	35% (25%)	Top 25% (N/A)
E01014074	Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow	St Martins and Hinton	34% (26%)	Top 25% (N/A)
E01014071	Redhill-Belmont Road	St Martins and Hinton	34% (36%)	Top 25% (Top 20%)
E01014010	Hereford City centre	Central	33% (30%)	Top 25% (Top 25%)
E01013994	Hunderton	Belmont	31% (35%)	Top 25% (Top 20%)

Note: Names were devised by the Council's Research Team, as a guide to geographical location
N/A denotes outside Top 25% in 2004

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

There are 14 SOAs in Herefordshire within the Top 25% nationally for income deprivation affecting people aged 60 and over, 9 more than in 2004. New SOA entries occur in 6 wards: Aylestone (2), Belmont (2), Ross-on-Wye West (2), Ledbury (1) and Leominster South (1). The level of deprivation relative to elsewhere in England appears to be higher in 2007; 9 SOAs are between 10% and 20% nationally (compared with 3 in 2004) with 1 SOA in the Top 10%.

Table 7: Income deprivation affecting older people – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Aylestone		1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Belmont		2 (0)		2 (0)
Bromyard	1 (0)	0 (1)		1 (1)
Ledbury			1 (0)	1 (0)
Leominster North		1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)
Leominster South		1 (1)	1 (0)	2 (1)
Ross-on-Wye West		1 (0)		1 (0)
St Martins & Hinton		2 (0)	1 (1)	3 (1)
Three Elms		1 (1)		1 (1)
TOTAL	1(0)	9 (3)	4 (2)	14 (5)

The score for this index gives the proportion of older people in each SOA who live in income-deprived households. This means it is possible to compare scores in 2007 with those for 2004. Table 8 below shows those changes in percentage of older people who are income deprived for Herefordshire SOAs which are within the Top 25% of deprivation nationally for this domain in 2007. Focusing on those SOAs in Herefordshire in the 10% most deprived nationally, 39% of older people in Bromyard Central are income deprived. The percentage of older people who are income deprived has increased between 2004 and 2007 in each of the 14 SOAs that feature in the 25% most deprived nationally in 2007. The most marked increases are in Hunderton-Bishop's meadow, Leominster-Ridgemoor, Golden Post-Newton Farm and Hunderton.

Table 8: Percentage of an area's population of retirement age in income-deprived households, for SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

SOA CODE	NAME	Ward	2007 (2004)	2007 (2004)
E01014005	Bromyard Central	Bromyard	39% (27%)	Top 10% (Top 20%)
E01014074	Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow	St Martins and Hinton	37% (23%)	Top 20% (Top 25%)
E01014042	Leominster - Ridgemoor	Leominster North	36% (23%)	Top 20% (Top 25%)
E01014086	Courtyard	Three Elms	36% (28%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01014048	Leominster Grange	Leominster South	33% (25%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01013995	Golden Post - Newton Farm	Belmont	32% (19%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01014073	Putson	St Martins and Hinton	32% (20%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01013994	Hunderton	Belmont	31% (18%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01014064	Ross - John Kyrle	Ross-on-Wye West	31% (20%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01013989	College Estate	Aylestone	31% (20%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01013986	Barr's Court	Aylestone	28% (20%)	Top 25% (N/A)
E01014035	Ledbury Central	Ledbury	28% (18%)	Top 25% (N/A)
E01014047	Leominster - Gateway	Leominster South	28% (16%)	Top 25% (N/A)
E01014071	Redhill-Belmont Road	St Martins and Hinton	27% (17%)	Top 25% (N/A)

Note: Names were devised by the Council's Research Team, as a guide to geographical location

Employment Domain

There are 11 SOAs in the Top 25% nationally in 2007, 2 more than in 2004. One SOA in Belmont ward is in the Top 10% for employment deprivation nationally. One SOA in Bromyard has exited the Top 25% since 2004; with new entries for the wards of Leominster South, St Martins and Hinton, and Belmont, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Employment Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Aylestone		1 (1)		1 (1)
Belmont	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	3 (2)
Bromyard			0 (1)	0 (1)
Central		1 (1)		1 (1)
Leominster North		1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)
Leominster South		1 (0)	1 (1)	2 (1)
St Martins & Hinton		2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
TOTAL	1 (1)	7 (4)	3 (4)	11 (9)

The scores for the employment domains give the proportion of people in each SOA who are employment deprived. This means it is possible to compare scores in 2007 with those for 2004. Table 12 below shows changes in percentage deprived for Herefordshire SOAs which are within the Top 25% of deprivation nationally for this domain in 2007.

Focusing on those SOAs in Herefordshire which are within the 10% most deprived nationally, the figures indicate that 22% of the population in Golden Post-Newton Farm are employment deprived. The percentage of people who are employment deprived has increased in 6 of the 11 SOAs which feature in the 25% most deprived nationally in 2007. It is worth noting, however, that the increases are fairly small (4 percentage points or less).

Table 10: Percentage of an area's population experiencing employment deprivation, for SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

SOA CODE	NAME	Ward	2007 (2004)	2007 (2004)
E01013995	Golden Post - Newton Farm	Belmont	22% (21%)	Top 10% (Top 10%)
E01014074	Hunderton - Bishop's Meadow	St Martins and Hinton	18% (18%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01014071	Redhill-Belmont Road	St Martins and Hinton	17% (15%)	Top 20% (Top 25%)
E01013989	College Estate	Aylestone	17% (17%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01014048	Leominster Grange	Leominster South	17% (13%)	Top 20% (N/A)
E01014010	Hereford City centre	Central	17% (20%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01013994	Hunderton	Belmont	16% (16%)	Top 20% (Top 20%)
E01014042	Leominster - Ridgemoor	Leominster North	16% (15%)	Top 20% (Top 25%)
E01013993	Newton Farm-Brampton Road	Belmont	15% (12%)	Top 25% (N/A)
E01014047	Leominster - Gateway	Leominster South	14% (14%)	Top 25% (Top 25%)
E01014073	Putson	St Martins and Hinton	14% (12%)	Top 25% (N/A)

Notes:

Names were devised by the Council's Research Team, as a guide to geographical location

N/A denotes outside Top 25% in 2004

Health & Disability Domain

There are 9 SOAs in Herefordshire within the Top 25% nationally for health deprivation compared with only 3 in 2004. One SOA in the Three Elms ward and one in the Leominster South ward are new entries. One SOA in the Central ward has exited the Top 25% altogether.

Table 11: Health & Disability Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Aylestone		1 (0)		1 (0)
Belmont		1 (1)	1 (0)	2 (1)
Central			0 (1)	0 (1)
Leominster North		1 (0)		1 (0)
Leominster South			1 (0)	1 (0)
St Martins & Hinton		2 (0)	1 (1)	3 (1)
Three Elms			1 (0)	1 (0)
TOTAL	0 (0)	5 (1)	4 (2)	9 (3)

Education, Skills & Training Domain

There are 15 SOAs in Herefordshire within the Top 25% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation compared with 13 in 2004. There are 2 new entries, SOAs in Kington ward and in St Martins and Hinton ward. There are 5 SOAs within the Top 10% of education deprivation, whereas there were only 2 in 2004.

Table 12: Education, Skills & Training Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Aylestone		1 (1)		1 (1)
Belmont	4 (2)	0 (2)		4 (4)
Bromyard		0 (1)	1 (0)	1 (1)
Kington town			1 (0)	1 (0)
Leominster North		1 (1)		1 (1)
Leominster South		1 (1)		1 (1)
Ross-on-Wye West		1 (1)		1 (1)
St Martins & Hinton	1 (0)	4 (3)	0 (1)	5 (4)
TOTAL	5 (2)	8 (6)	2 (0)	15 (13)

Crime Domain

There are 7 SOAs in Herefordshire within the Top 25% nationally, a decrease from 11 in 2004. One SOA in the Ross-on-Wye West ward, and one in the St Martins and Hinton ward are new entries. Both SOAs in the Leominster North ward have exited the Top 25% altogether. Although there are less SOAs in the Top 25% overall, there is one more SOA within the Top 10% for crime than in 2004, suggesting that levels of crime in Belmont SOA have increased.

Table 13: Crime Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Belmont	1 (0)	0 (2)	1 (1)	2 (3)
Central	1 (1)	1 (0)		2 (1)
Leominster North		0 (1)		0 (1)
Leominster South		0 (1)		0 (1)
Ross-on-Wye West		0 (1)	1 (0)	1 (1)
St Martins & Hinton		1 (2)	1 (0)	2 (2)
St Nicholas			0 (1)	0 (1)
Three Elms			0 (1)	0 (1)
TOTAL	2 (1)	2 (7)	3 (3)	7 (11)

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The rural nature of Herefordshire, with many small isolated settlements, means it scores badly on this domain. 65 Herefordshire SOAs – 56% of all those located within the county – are within the Top 25% most deprived in England for this particular domain. It is important to note that 45 of these have remained in the same percentile bracket between 2004 and 2007. However, there are 5 new entries compared to the ID 2004, SOAs in the following wards: Credenhill, Ledbury, Ross-on-Wye West, Three Elms and Tupsley. The SOA in Sutton Walls ward has exited the Top 25% this year.

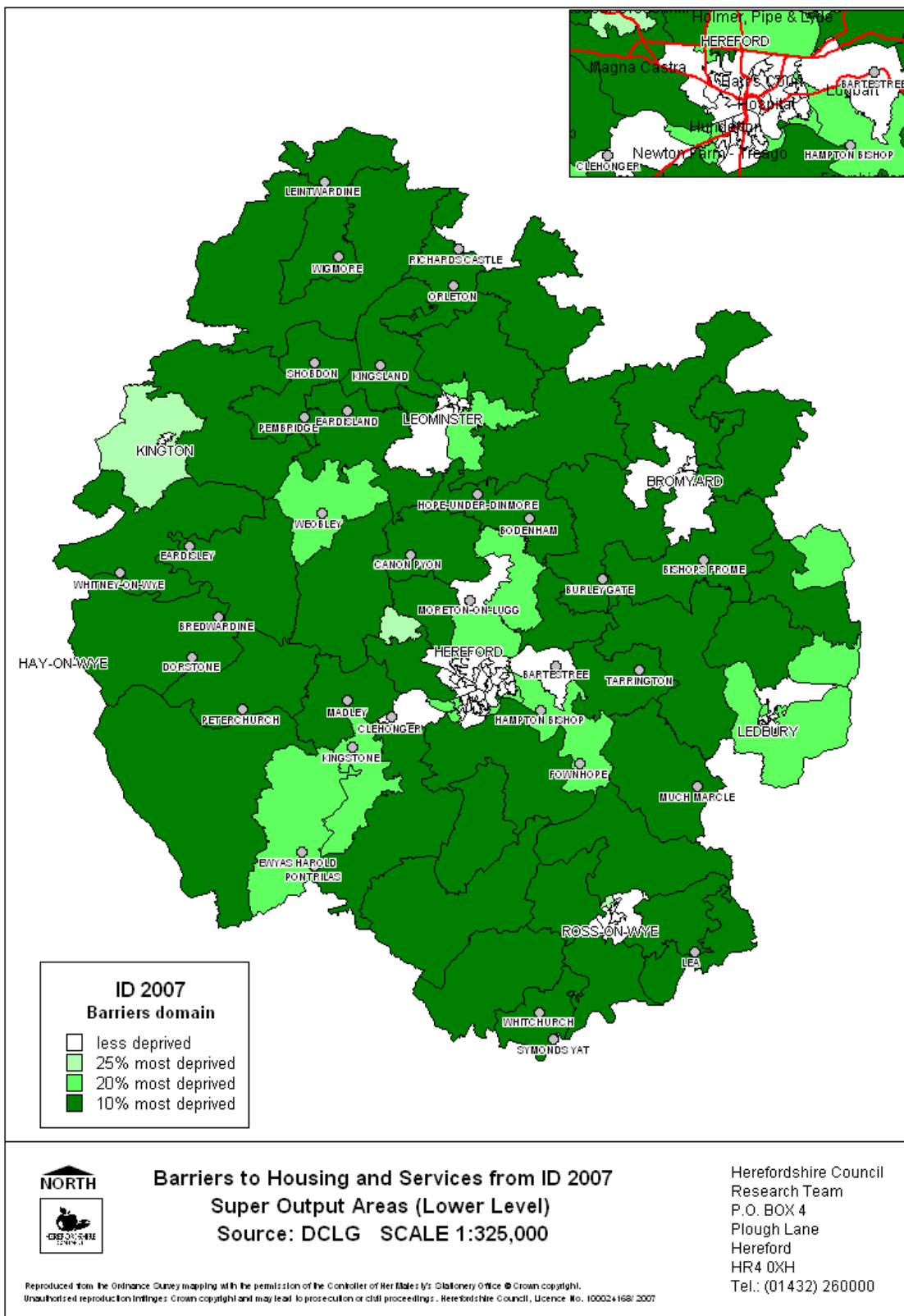
Although most of the SOAs in the Top 25% of deprivation nationally are from rural wards, there is some representation from urban wards. In particular, within Hereford itself, Belmont ward has 3 SOAs in the Top 25%, Three Elms has 2 SOAs, Tupsley has 1 SOA, and St Martins and Hinton also has 1 SOA. Hereford has 7 SOAs within the Top 25% of Barriers deprivation: furthermore, market towns such as Ledbury and Leominster also feature prominently as well.

This domain comprises 2 sub-domains: the first being the 'Wider' sub-domain (housing affordability, overcrowding and homelessness) and the second is 'Geographical Barriers to Services' (physical distances from services). For the Geographical Barriers to Services sub-domain, 76 of all the 116 SOAs in Herefordshire fall into the 25% most deprived in England. This is in contrast to only 3 SOAs from the 'Wider' sub-domain in the Top 25% most deprived nationally. The results for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain for Herefordshire is therefore dominated by the sub-domain of 'Geographical Barriers to Services'.

Table 14 and Map 3 show the areas in Herefordshire in the Top 25% nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.

Table 14: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Backbury	1 (1)	1 (1)		2 (2)
Belmont		3 (2)	0 (1)	3 (3)
Bircher	2 (1)	0 (1)		2 (2)
Bringsty	2 (2)			2 (2)
Bromyard	1 (1)			1 (1)
Burghill, Holmer & Lyde	1 (1)	1 (1)		2 (2)
Castle	2 (2)			2 (2)
Credenhill	1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (0)	2 (1)
Frome	2 (2)			2 (2)
Golden Cross w/ Weobley	1 (1)	1 (0)	0 (1)	2 (2)
Golden Valley North	2 (2)			2 (2)
Golden Valley South	1 (1)	1 (0)		2 (1)
Hagley	1 (1)			1 (1)
Hampton Court	2 (2)			2 (2)
Hollington	1 (1)			1 (1)
Hope End	2 (1)	2 (1)	0 (2)	4 (4)
Kerne Bridge	2 (2)			2 (2)
Kington town			1 (1)	1 (1)
Ledbury		2 (0)	0 (1)	2 (1)
Leominster North	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (2)	2 (2)
Leominster South		1 (1)		1 (1)
Llangorran	2 (1)	0 (1)		2 (2)
Mortimer	2 (2)			2 (2)
Old Gore	2 (2)			2 (2)
Pembridge & Lyonshall	2 (1)	0 (1)		2 (2)
Penyard	2 (2)			2 (2)
Pontrilas	2 (2)			2 (2)
Ross-on-Wye West			1 (0)	1 (0)
St Martins & Hinton		1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)
Stoney Street	1 (1)			1 (1)
Sutton Walls		1 (1)	0 (1)	1 (2)
Three Elms	1 (0)	1 (1)		2 (1)
Tupsley		1 (0)		1 (0)
Upton	2 (2)			2 (2)
Valletts	1 (1)	1 (1)		2 (2)
Wormsley Ridge	2 (2)			2 (2)
TOTAL	44 (38)	18 (13)	3 (10)	65 (61)



Map 3: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Living Environment Domain

This domain has experienced great change: only 5 SOAs in Herefordshire featured in the Top 25% nationally of the ID 2004 national rankings. These 5 SOAs were from Central ward, Frome ward, Leominster South ward, Mortimer ward, and St Nicholas ward respectively. There are 29 new entries this time. The domain is split into Indoors and Outdoors sub-domains and a consideration of these separately may help to explain what has changed.

Outdoors sub-domain

Most of Herefordshire fares well in the Outdoors sub-domain (which measures air quality and road traffic accidents) with the exception of one SOA in Belmont ward, which is in the Top 25% nationally for the Outdoors sub-domain.

Indoors sub-domain

In 2007, 56 SOAs in Herefordshire fell within the 25% most deprived nationally in terms of this sub-domain, compared with only 18 SOAs in 2004.

There are two indicators to this sub-domain: 'houses without central heating' with data from the 2001 Census, and also 'houses in poor condition' with data from the 2003 – 2005 period. The 'houses without central heating' measure used identical figures from the Census in the ID 2004. Therefore, it is the 'houses in poor condition' measure which has led to the relative drop in ranking position for SOAs in Herefordshire relative to the rest of England in this domain.

What counts as a 'house in poor condition'? According to the Government's Decent Homes Standard, "in order to be decent a home should be **warm, weatherproof and have reasonably modern facilities.**"¹ Additionally, "the thermal comfort criteria of the Decent Homes Standard requires dwellings to have both effective insulation and efficient heating."² The nature of Herefordshire's housing stock, particularly in rural areas, may mean many houses within the county may fail to meet the Decent Homes Standard, not necessarily because they are run-down or dilapidated, but because the age and type of the housing stock may not conform to the criteria. For instance, a Decent Home should "have reasonably modern facilities": buildings which are traditional or historic in the county, but which are still lived in, may have trouble meeting these criteria. Moreover, the thermal comfort aspect of Decent Homes, such as having double glazing, having a condensing boiler, or using renewable energy may be hard to achieve in such properties, particularly if they are listed buildings. The Decent Homes Standard is a new standard, not in place at the time of the ID 2004, and it is more stringent than the previous measures. Therefore, the newly-altered measure of 'houses in poor condition' adversely affects Herefordshire SOA rankings compared to the scores from the past.

There are some reservations about the appropriateness of the 'house in poor condition' indicator for evaluating Herefordshire. Many of Herefordshire's distinctive black and white houses may not meet the criteria for being in good condition, but are nonetheless considered to be desirable properties which fetch relatively high prices. This discrepancy illustrates why the Decent Homes Standard does not necessarily measure deprivation *per se* when applied in a local rural context.

¹ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/decenthomes/whatis/>

² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/decenthomes/housingstandards/energyefficiency/>

Table 15: Living Environment Domain – number of SOAs in the most deprived percentiles nationally, by ward in 2007 (2004 figures in brackets)

Ward	Top 10%	Between 10% - 20%	Between 20% - 25%	Total
Backbury			1 (0)	1 (0)
Bircher		1 (0)		1 (0)
Bringsty			1 (0)	1 (0)
Castle		2 (0)		2 (0)
Central	1 (1)			1 (1)
Frome	1 (0)	1 (1)		2 (1)
Golden Cross w/ Weobley		1 (0)		1 (0)
Golden Valley North		1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Golden Valley South	1 (0)			1 (0)
Hampton Court		1 (0)		1 (0)
Hollington		1 (0)		1 (0)
Hope End			1 (0)	1 (0)
Kerne Bridge			1 (0)	1 (0)
Kington town			1 (0)	1 (0)
Leominster South		1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)
Llangarron			2 (0)	2 (0)
Mortimer	1 (0)	0 (1)		1 (1)
Old Gore		2 (0)		2 (0)
Pembridge & Lyonshall		2 (0)		2 (0)
Pontrilas		1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
St Martins & Hinton		1 (0)		1 (0)
St Nicholas			1 (1)	1 (1)
Three Elms			1 (0)	1 (0)
Upton		1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Valletts		1 (0)		1 (0)
Wormsley Ridge		1 (0)		1 (0)
TOTAL	4 (1)	18 (2)	12 (2)	34 (5)

APPENDIX

Background

The English Indices of Deprivation are based on the idea that there are distinct domains of deprivation experienced by individuals (income, health, living environment, etc), which can be recognised and measured separately. People may be counted in one or more of these domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation they experience. The numbers of people in an area suffering each type of disadvantage are subjected to various statistical transformations and weighted to give an overall area level summary of the domains of deprivation.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 was commissioned by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and produced by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at Oxford University. More information is available from the official website: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Geographical Areas for the release of data - Super Output Areas

The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) give measures of deprivation for every lower level Super Output Area and local authority area in England. There are 32,482 Lower Level Super Output Areas (SOA1) in England including 116 in Herefordshire. For more information about Output Area Geographies, please see the May 2004 Quarterly Economic Report, which is available from the Herefordshire Partnership website (<http://www.herefordshirepartnership.com>).

Domains of Deprivation

The ID 2007 combines a number of indicators across 7 domains into a single deprivation score and rank for each area. The 7 domains are: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime. In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index have been produced. This document presents information for all of the above domains, organised by ward within the county.

Indicators

The component indicators which make up each domain of the index are listed in Table 2. They were chosen using 6 main criteria:

- A direct measure of the form of deprivation
- Measuring major features of deprivation (not conditions just experienced by a few)
- Up to date
- Capable of being updated on a regular basis
- Statistically robust
- Available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

Table 1: Domains and Indicators of Deprivation

Domain	Sub-domain	Summary of indicators
Income		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults and children in Income Support Households (2005) • Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households (2005) • Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (2005) • Adults and children in Child Tax Credits Households (not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, PC or WTC) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (2005) (*) • Adults and children in those Working Tax Credits households where there are Children in receipt of CTC whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (2005) • National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (2006)
Employment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JSA recipients (contribution and income-based) (men:18 - 64, women:18 - 59) (2005) • Incapacity Benefit recipients (men:18 - 64, women:18 - 59) (2005) • Severe Disablement Allowance recipients (men:18 - 64, women:18 - 59) (2005) • New Deal participants - 18-24s not in receipt of JSA (2005) • New Deal participants - 25+ not in receipt of JSA (2005) • New Deal participants - Lone Parents (after initial interview) (2005)
Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2005) • Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005) • Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 - 2005) • Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 - 2005), and Incapacity Benefit data (2005) (*)
Education	CYP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2004 - 2005) • Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2004 - 2005) • Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (2004 - 2005) (*) • Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16 (2004 - 2005) • Secondary school absence rate (2004 - 2005) • Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering HE (2001 - 2005)
	Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportions of working age adults (25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001)
Barriers	Wider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household overcrowding (2001) • Homeless households (2005) • Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2005)
	Geographical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road distance to a GP surgery (2005) • Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (2005) • Road distance to a primary school (2004 - 2005) • Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (2005)
Crime		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary (April 2004 – March 2005) • Theft (April 2004 – March 2005) • Criminal damage (April 2004 – March 2005) • Violence (April 2004 – March 2005)
Living environment	Indoors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 - 2005) (*) • Houses without central heating (2001)
	Outdoors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality (2005) • Road traffic accidents (injury to pedestrians and cyclists) (2003 – 2005)

Source: DCLG, 2007

- Each indicator has the year(s) when it was collected next to it.
- Asterisk (*) denotes indicators with new or modified data sources compared to ID 2004.

Changes in the methodology from 2004

Most datasets in ID 2007 are the same as in 2004. In most cases, the only difference is that more recent data has been used; much of the data in the ID 2007 derives from the 2003-2005 period. Three measures are unaltered, and rely upon data from the 2001 Census: 'household overcrowding'; 'houses without central heating'; 'working age adults with no qualifications'.

There are some methodological changes which ought to be mentioned:-

- 1) Income – The use of 'Child Tax Credits' take-up as a proxy measure for child poverty is new, as is the use of 'Pension Credit (Guarantee)' data as a proxy for older people in poverty.
- 2) Health – The data for 'Mood and anxiety disorders' amongst the working-age adult population incorporates prescription data and Incapacity Benefit data, not just Hospital Episode Statistics as previously.
- 3) Education – The 'best of 8 points average capped points' measure of Key Stage 4 attainment incorporates vocational qualifications (such as GNVQs) as well as GCSE scores this time.
- 4) Living Environment – The methodology for evaluating houses 'in poor condition' has changed since 2004, and is now based upon the Decent Homes Standard, rather than the 2001 Census.

Weighting the Indicators

Domains are given weights in the calculation of the overall index, appropriate to their importance. The weights are shown in Table 3, and are unchanged since 2004.

Table 17: Domain Weights for the English Indices of Deprivation 2007

Domain of Deprivation	Domain Weight
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	9.3%
Living Environment	9.3%

Domain "Scores"

Scores on the individual domains are generally meaningless once the measures are subjected to various complex statistical techniques designed to ensure that there is no "cancelling out" or implicit double weighting or too much weight put on an indicator. The exceptions to this are:

- Income domain: proportion of the area's population experiencing income deprivation.
- Employment domain: proportion of the area's population experiencing employment deprivation.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index: proportion of an area's under-16 population who live in income-deprived households.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index: proportion of an area's population of retirement age who live in income-deprived households.

Further Information

The above results just give a flavour of the wealth of information that can be extracted from the ID 2007. For more information on particular areas, each domain, or aspects of the methodology, please contact the Herefordshire Council Research Team on 01432 261944.