

The Web of Poverty

Church Urban Fund

2014



The Web of Poverty

- At Church Urban Fund, we believe the diverse experiences of poverty can be helpfully grouped into three categories:
 - Poverty of resource
 - Poverty of relationship
 - Poverty of identity
- See www.cuf.org.uk/web-of-poverty for more information.



The Web of Poverty

- There is a strong relationship between these three aspects of poverty.
- Households that have low incomes or live in deprived areas are more likely to experience other kinds of poverty.
- This presentation shows the relationship between household income or area-based deprivation with selected indicators of poverty of resource, relationship and identity.*

* Household income data has been used wherever possible. Where this is not available, Index of Multiple Deprivation data has been used as an alternative.

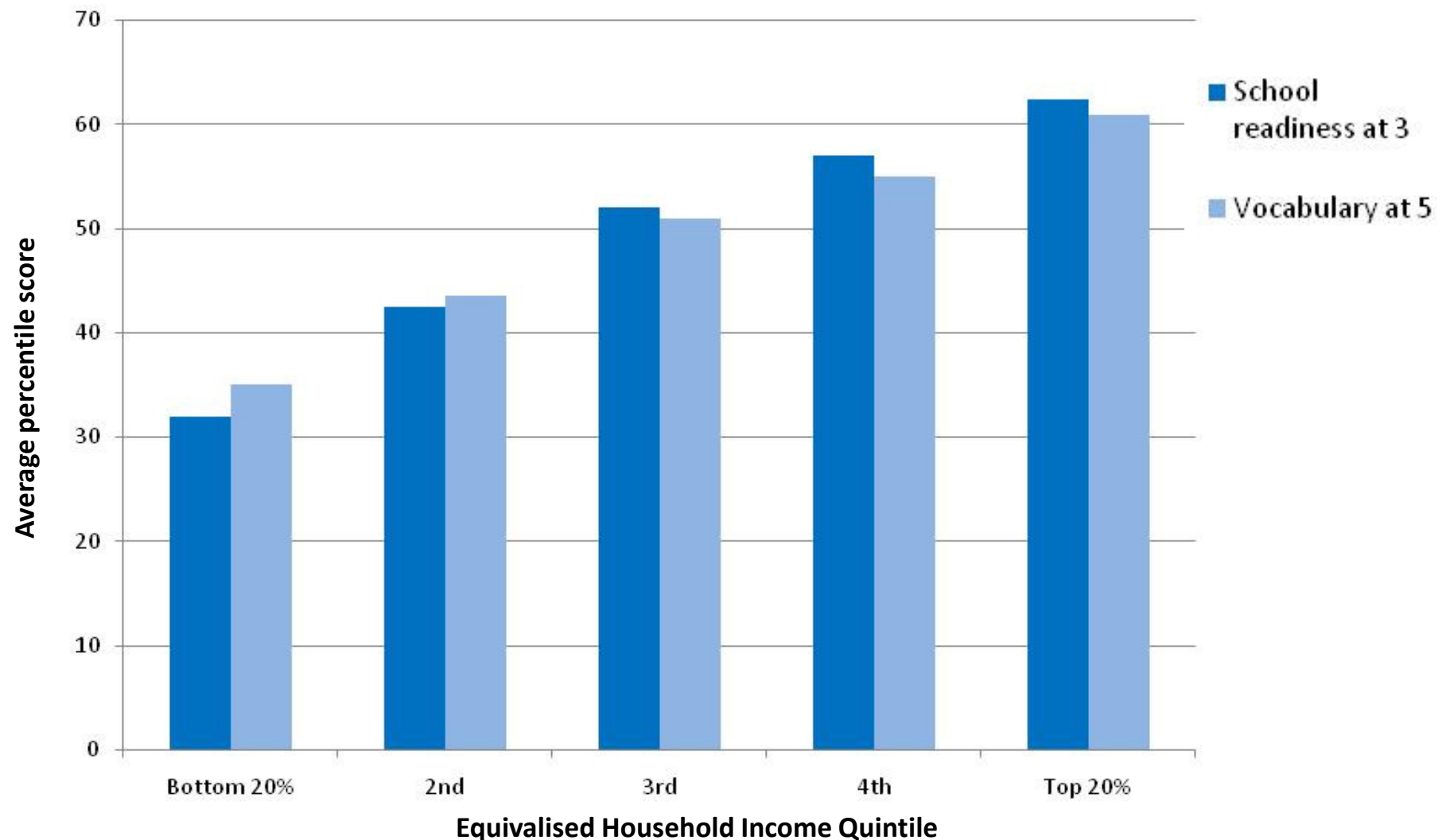


1. Poverty of resource: when people lack sufficient resources, such as income, skills, qualifications or health, to achieve a good standard of living. Where resources are limited, so are people's choices and opportunities.



POVERTY OF RESOURCE: poor education

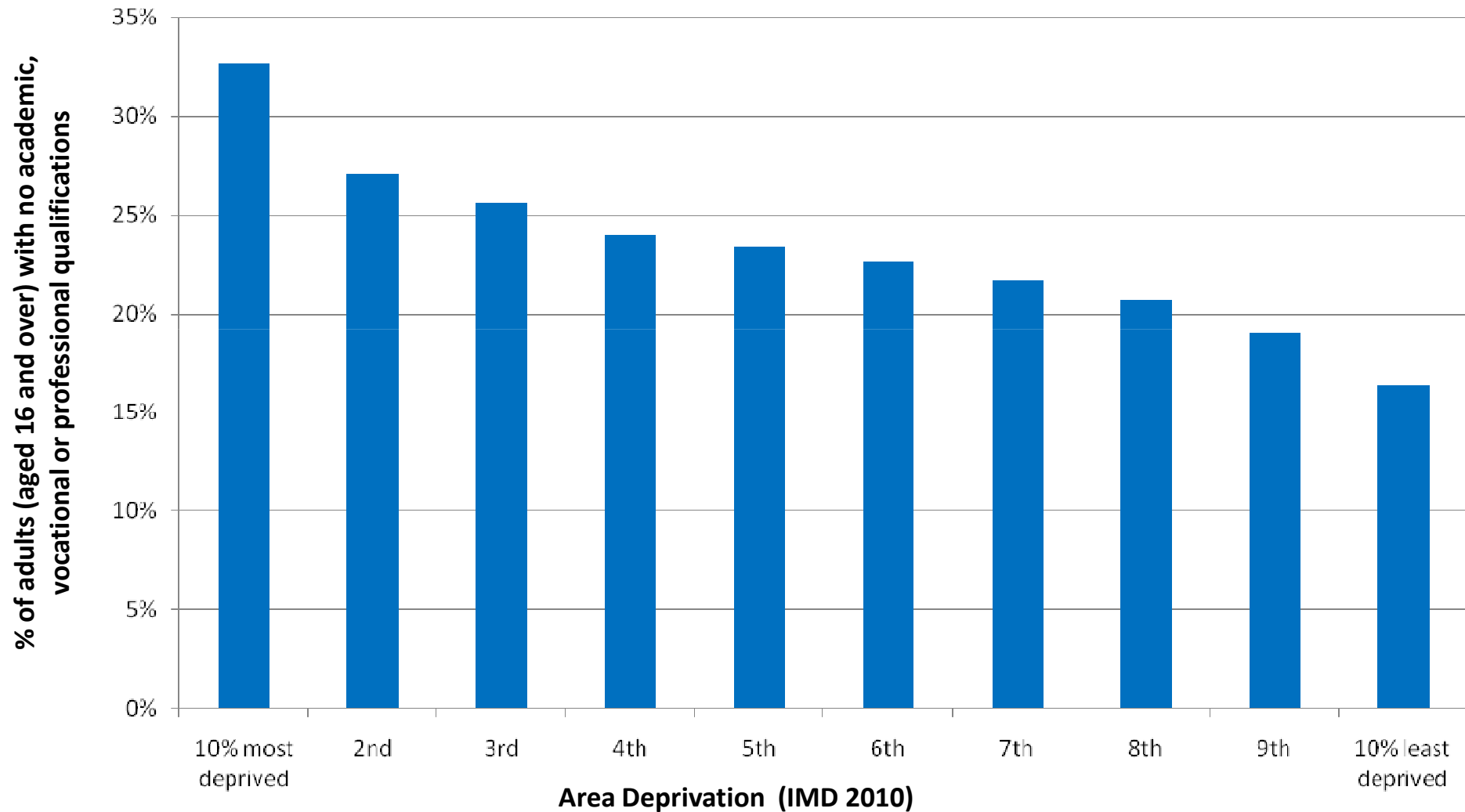
The impact of low income on educational attainment is obvious from a very young age: just a third of those in the lowest income quintile judged ready for school aged 3.



Source: 'The Foundation Years: preventing poor children becoming poor adults', Frank Field, 2010

POVERTY OF RESOURCE: lack of qualifications

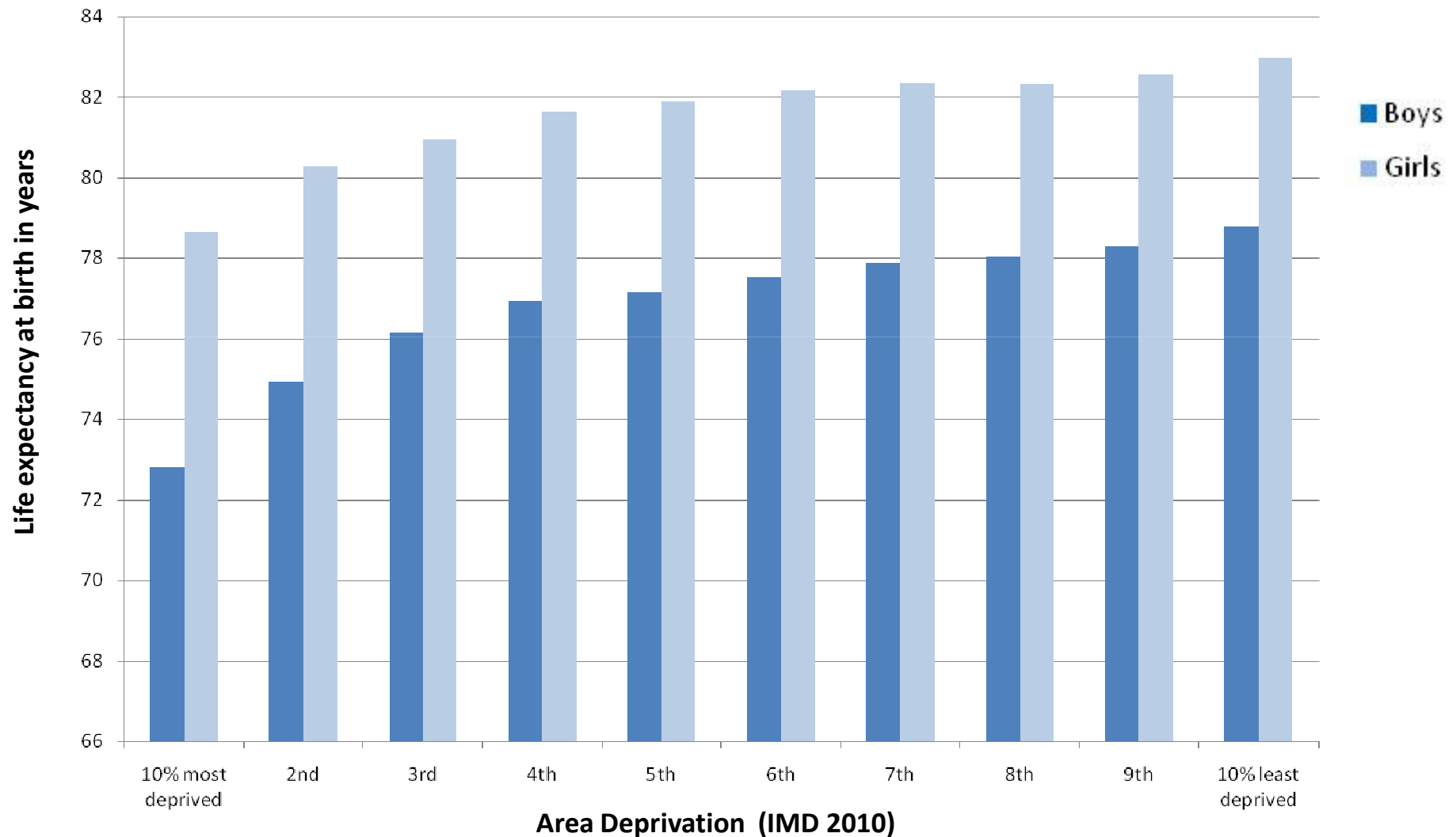
The educational gap widens as children get older: a third of adults in the 10% most deprived areas have no qualifications, compared to just 16% of those in least deprived areas.



Source: Estimated using Output Area (OA) level statistics produced by ONS, based on data from the 2011 Census.

POVERTY OF RESOURCE: poor health (life expectancy)

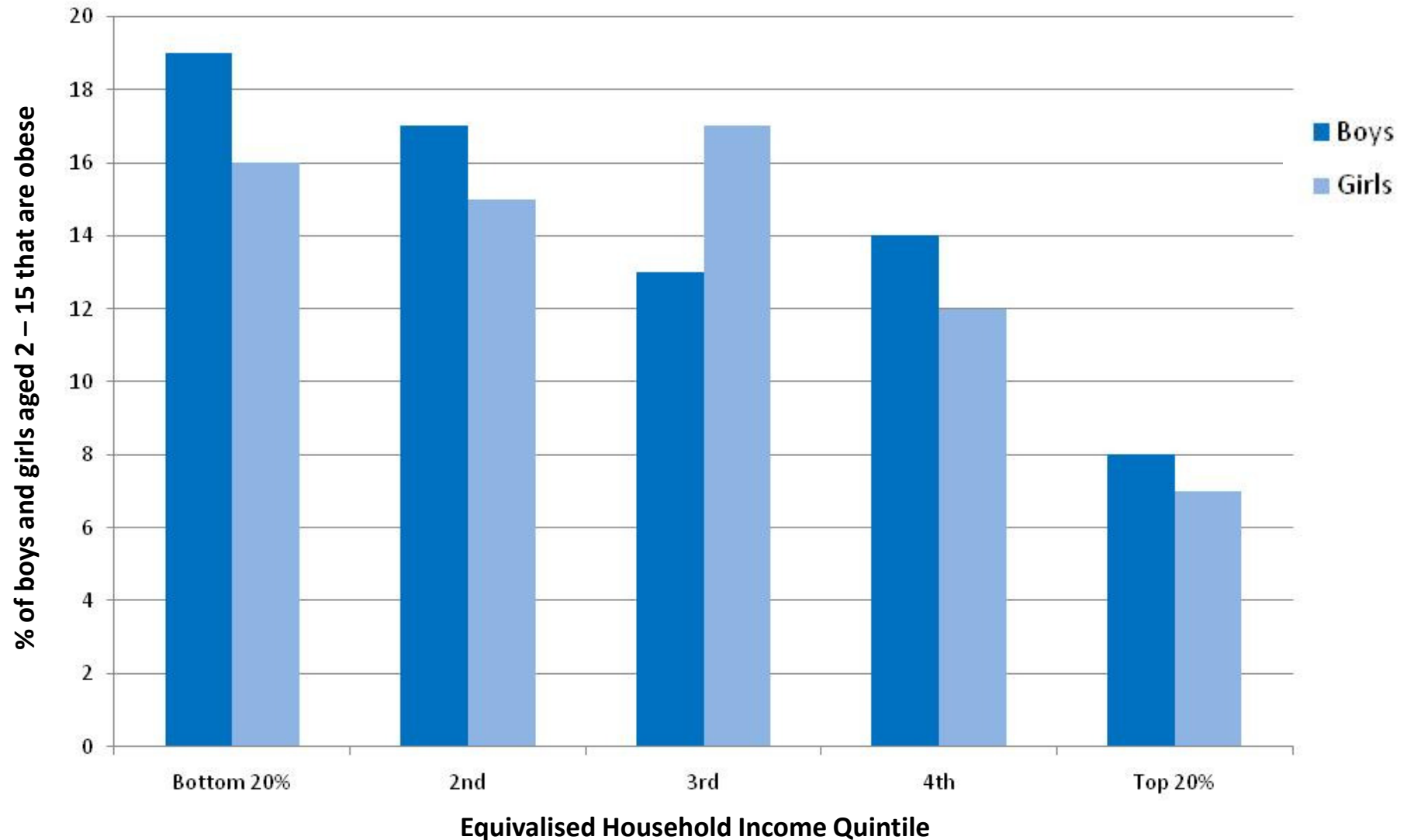
Life expectancy at birth varies by area deprivation: those in the 10% least deprived areas can expect to live 4 – 6 years longer than those in the most deprived areas.



Source: Estimated using ward level statistics published by the Office for National Statistics, based on data for 1999-2003

POVERTY OF RESOURCE: poor health (obesity)

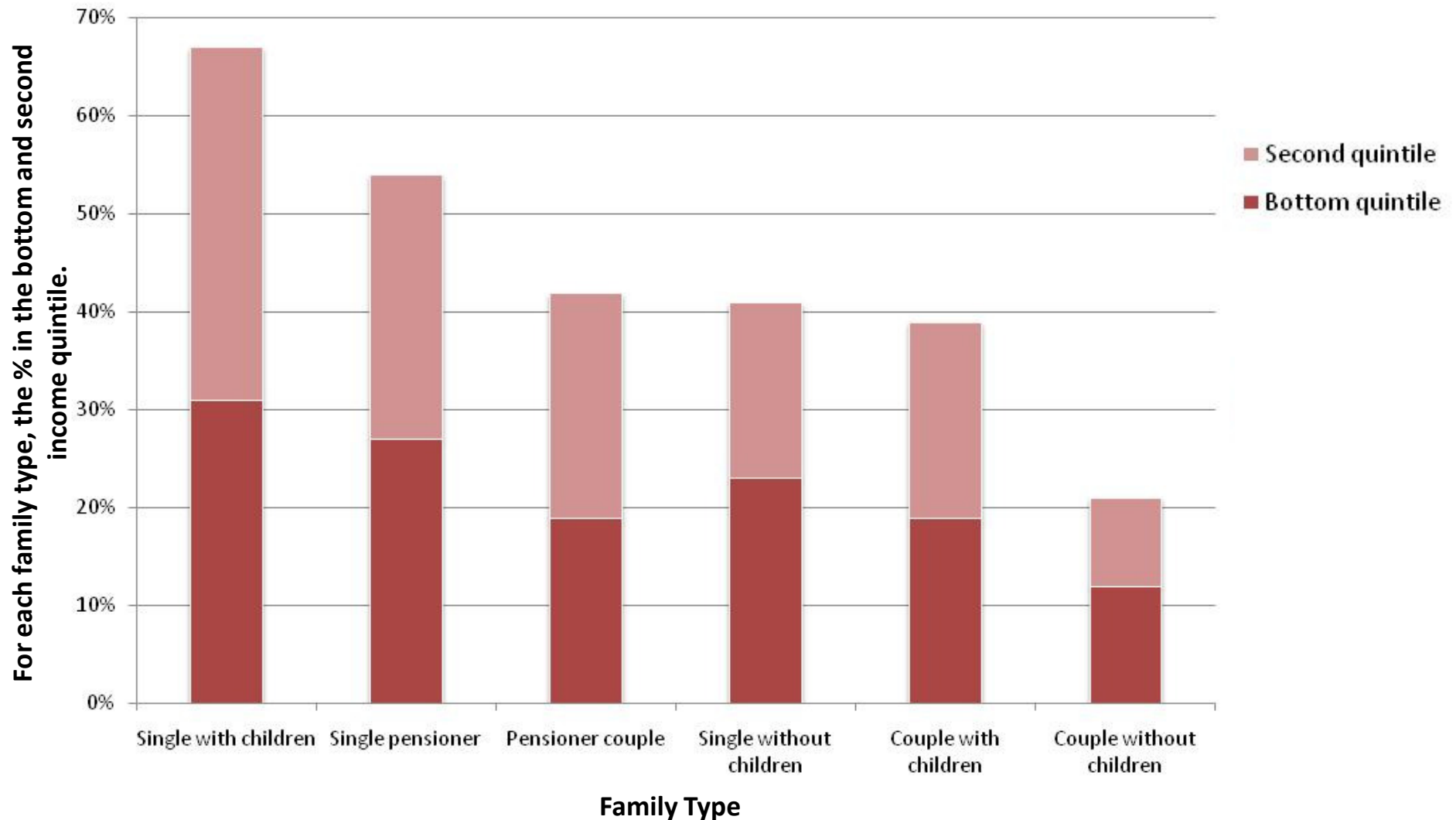
Nearly one in five boys living in the 20% poorest households are obese, compared with just one in twelve in the 20% least deprived households.



2. Poverty of relationship: when people lack the strong and supportive relationships on which individual, family and community life are built, resulting in loneliness and isolation. Where relationships are under pressure or where communities are fragmented and hostile, it is difficult to thrive in human terms.

POVERTY OF RELATIONSHIP: family breakdown

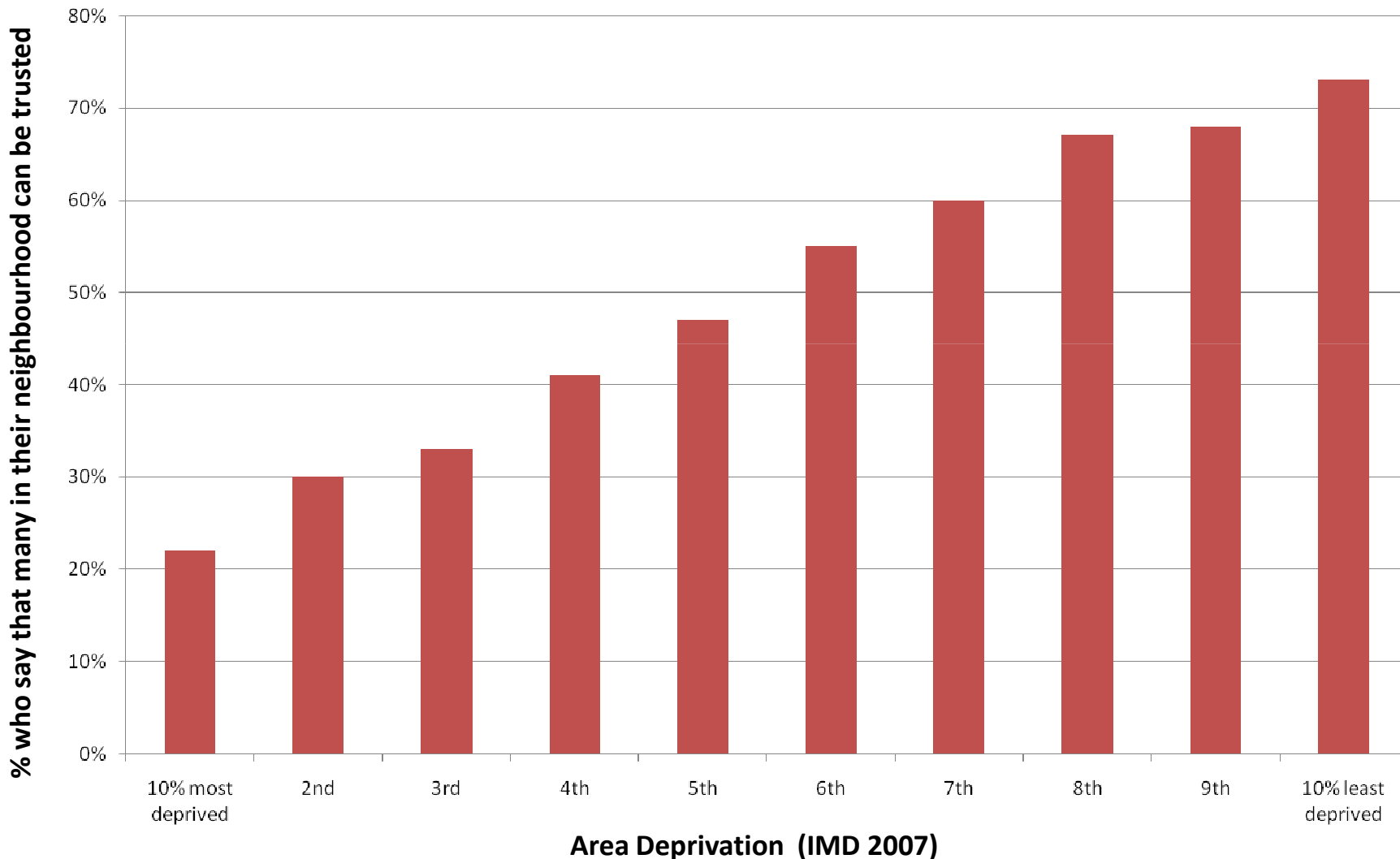
Lone parent families are the most likely to have low incomes: 67% of lone parent households are in the lowest two quintiles of household income.



Source: Households Below Average Income, June 2012

POVERTY OF RELATIONSHIP: lack of trust in others

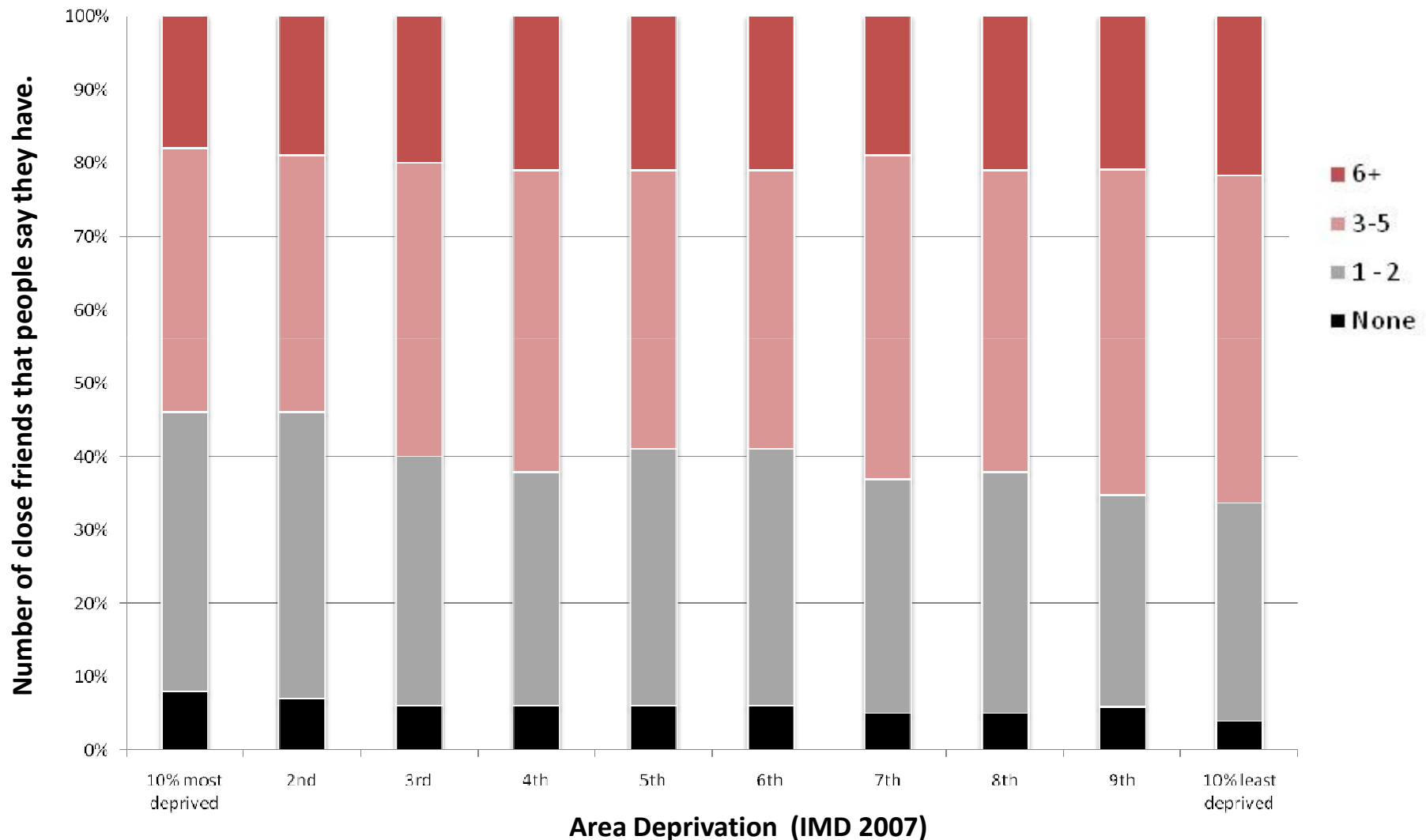
Just a fifth of those living in the 10% most deprived communities feel that their neighbours can be trusted, compared to almost three quarters of those in least deprived areas.



Source: Citizenship Survey 2009-10

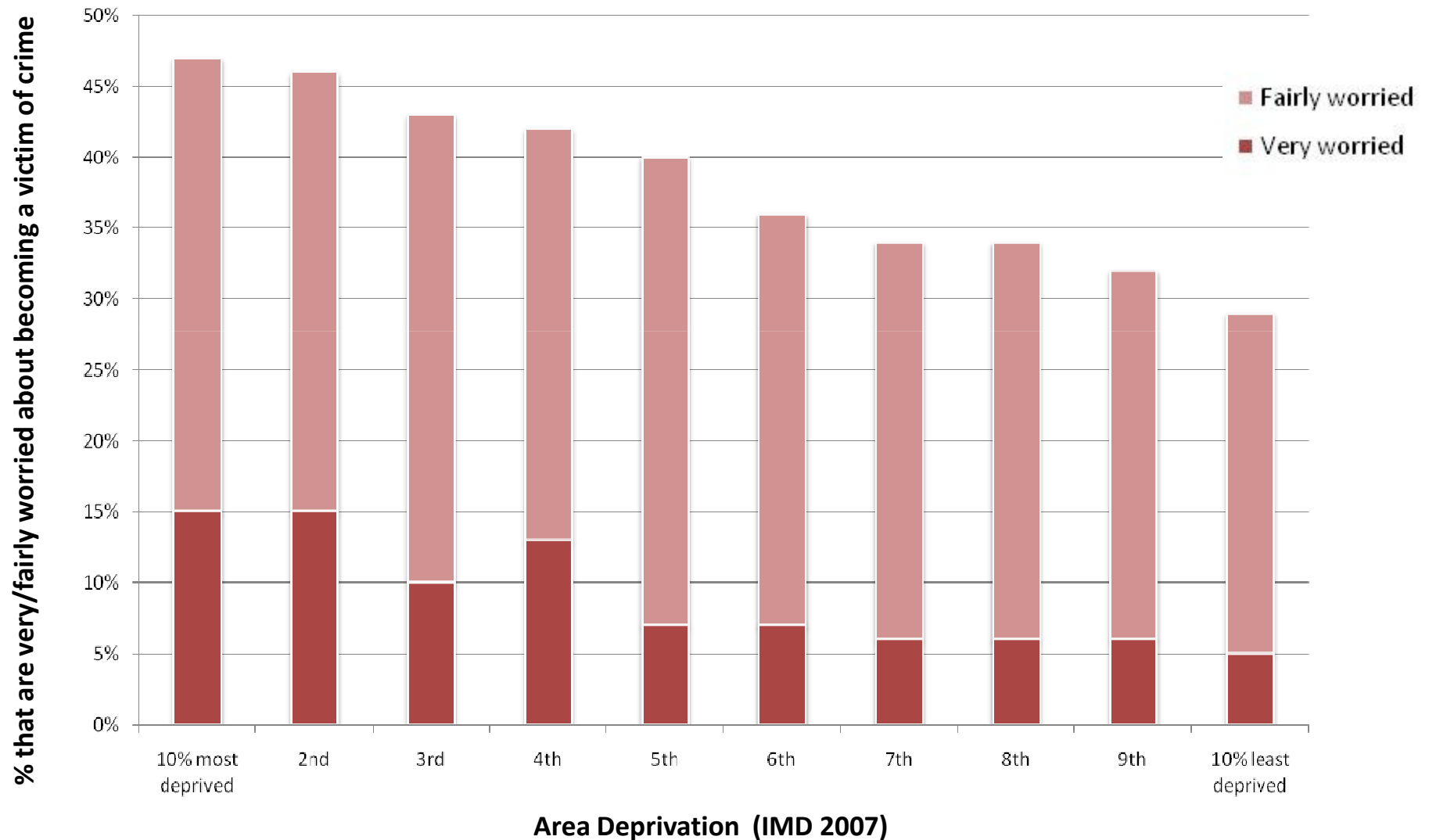
POVERTY OF RELATIONSHIP: isolation

Those living in the most deprived areas are twice as likely to say that they have no close friends as those in the least deprived areas; 8% and 4% respectively.



POVERTY OF RELATIONSHIP: fear of crime

Almost half of those in the 10% most deprived areas worry about becoming a victim of crime, compared to less than a third of those in the least deprived areas.

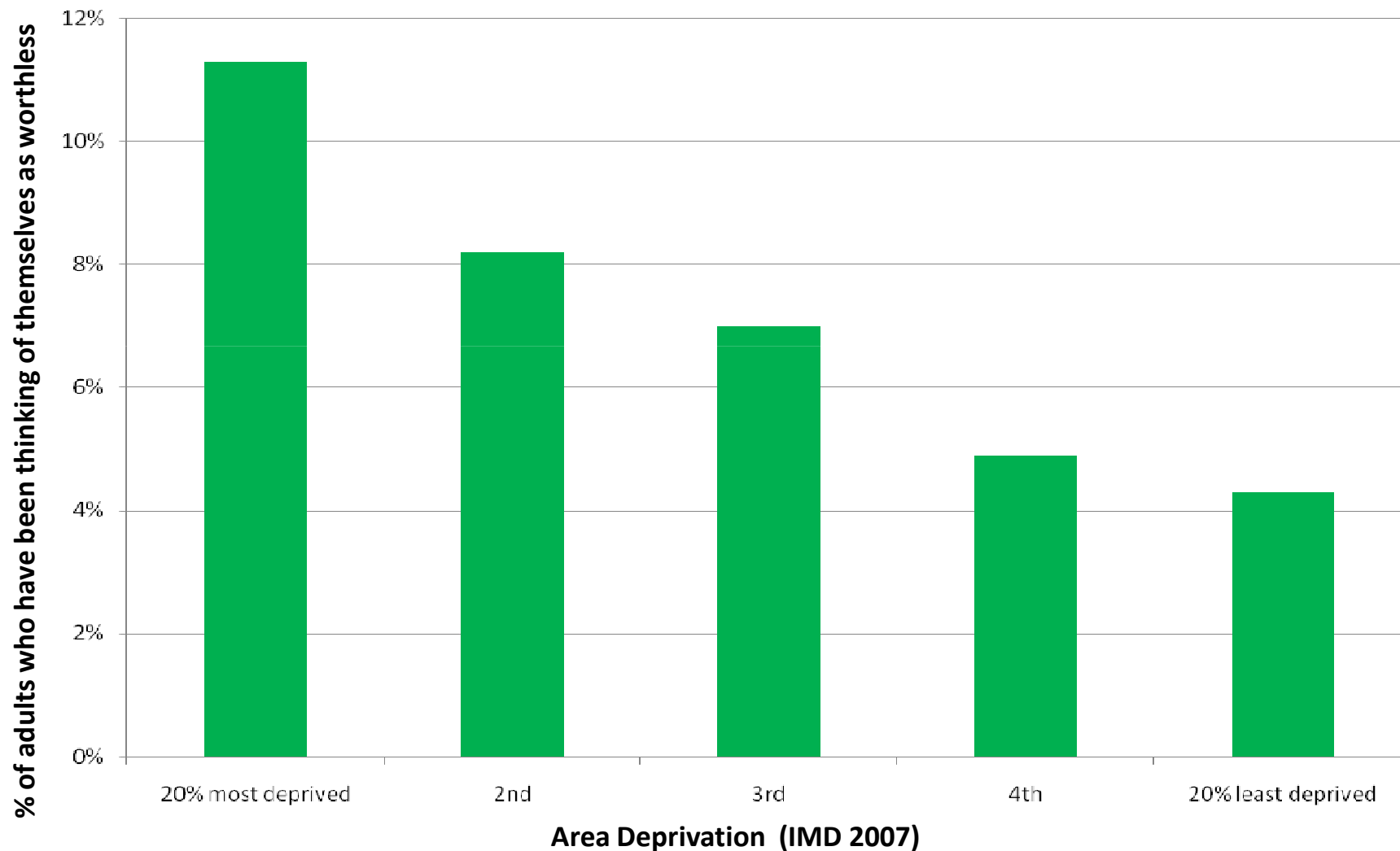


Source: Citizenship Survey 2009-10

3. Poverty of identity: when people lack a strong sense of self-worth and a belief in their own ability to respond to challenges. Where these are missing, it can lead to low self-esteem, a lack of resilience and aspiration, poor mental health and even drug and alcohol misuse.

POVERTY OF IDENTITY: low self-worth

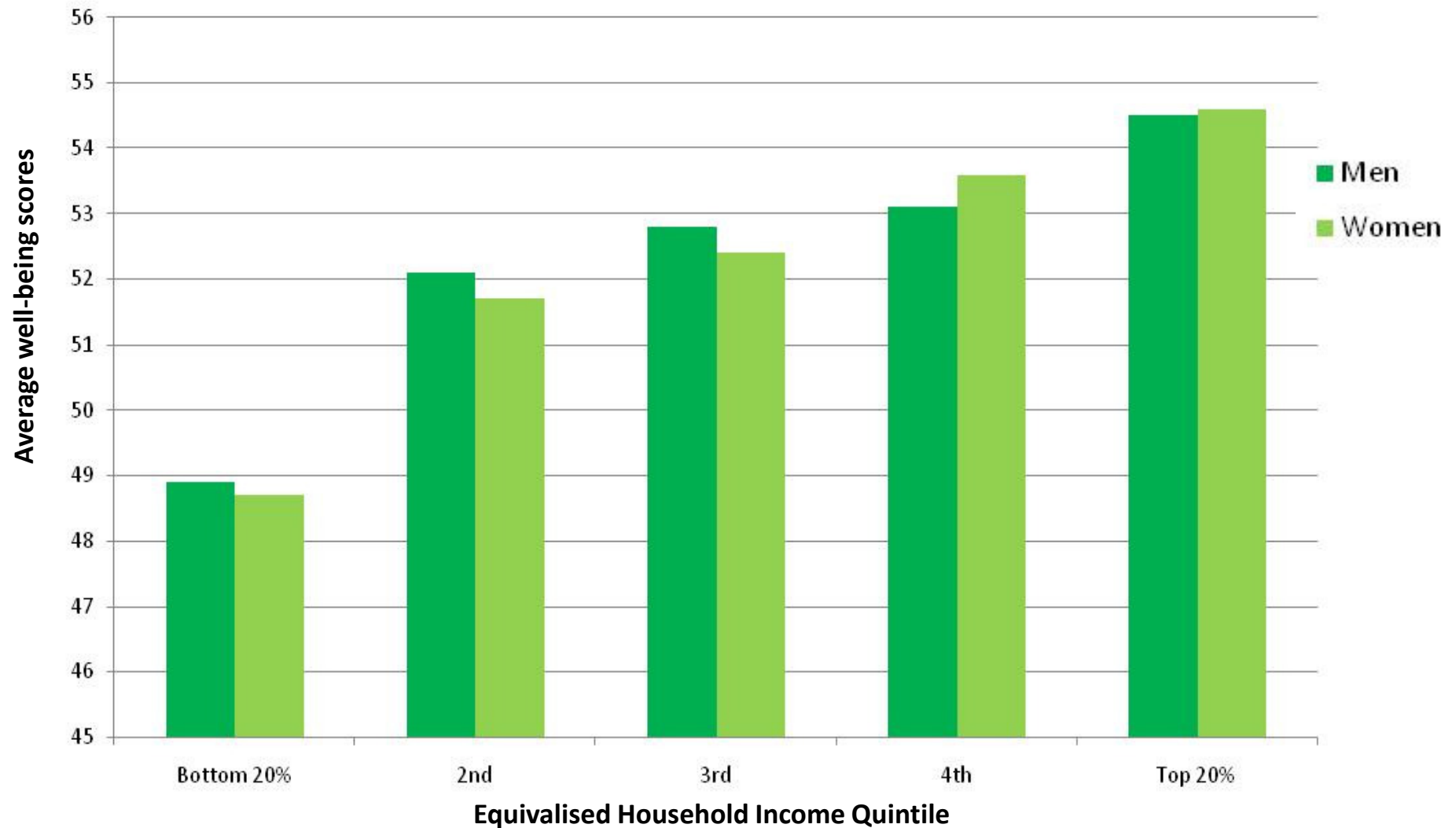
The percentage of adults who feel worthless is almost three times higher in the 20% most deprived areas, than in the least deprived areas.



Source: based on CUF analysis of Health Survey for England 2009.

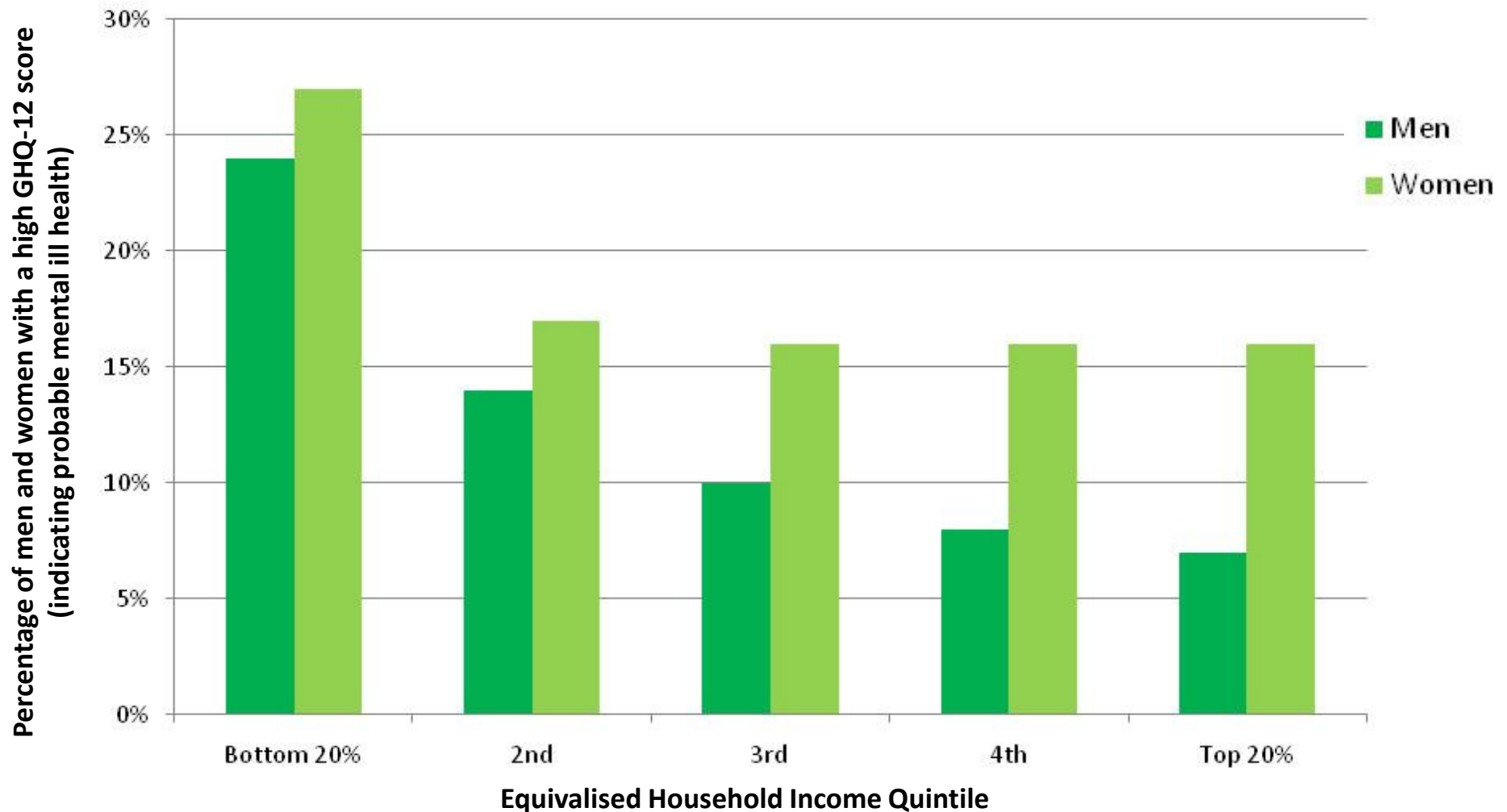
POVERTY OF IDENTITY: lack of well-being

Well-being increases as household income increases: men and women with the 20% lowest incomes have the lowest average well-being scores.



POVERTY OF IDENTITY: poor mental health

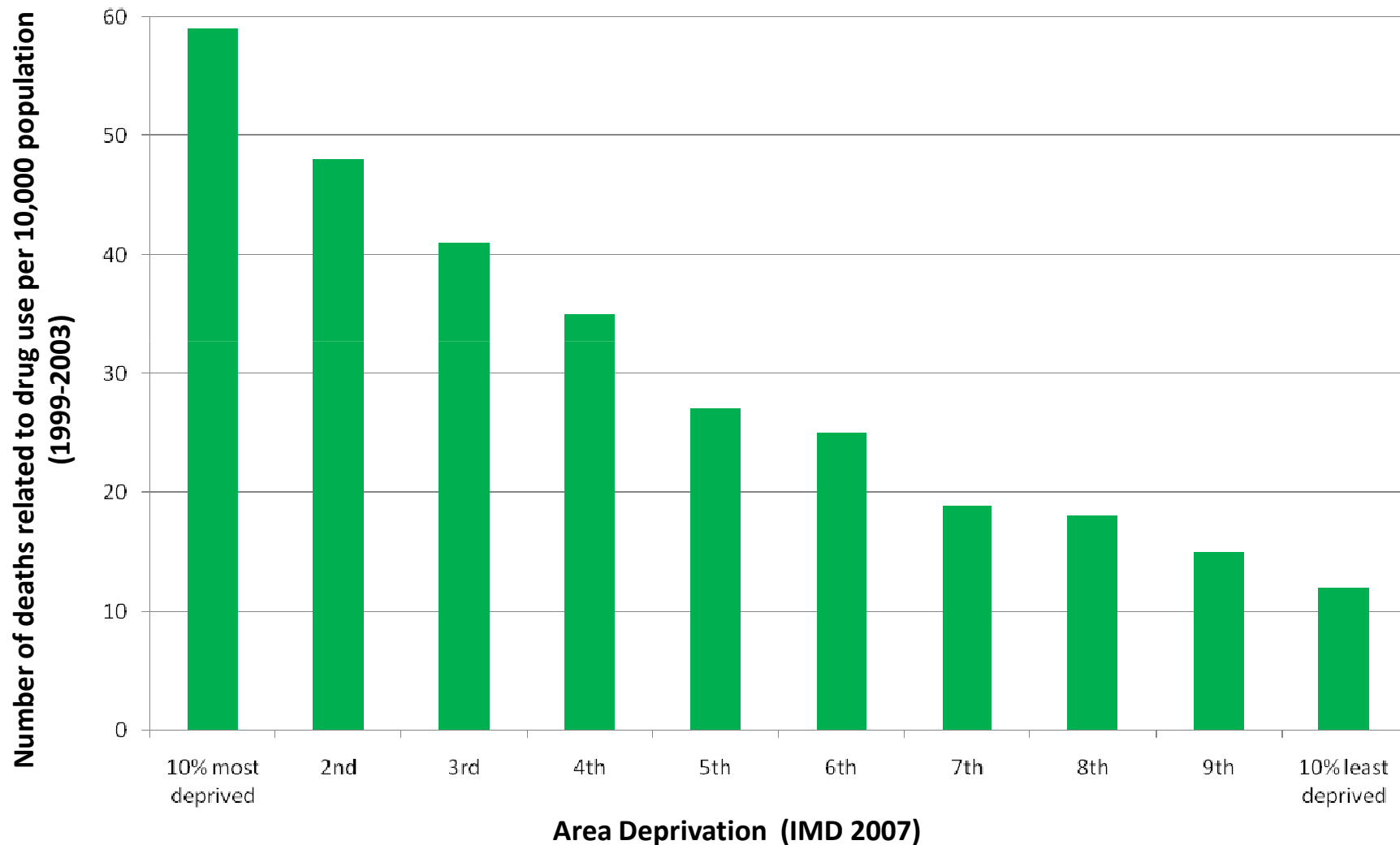
Mental ill health is more common in poorer households: 24% of men and 27% of women in the lowest income quintile experience mental ill health, compared with 7% of men and 16% of women in the highest.



Source: Health Survey for England 2012

POVERTY OF IDENTITY: drug addiction

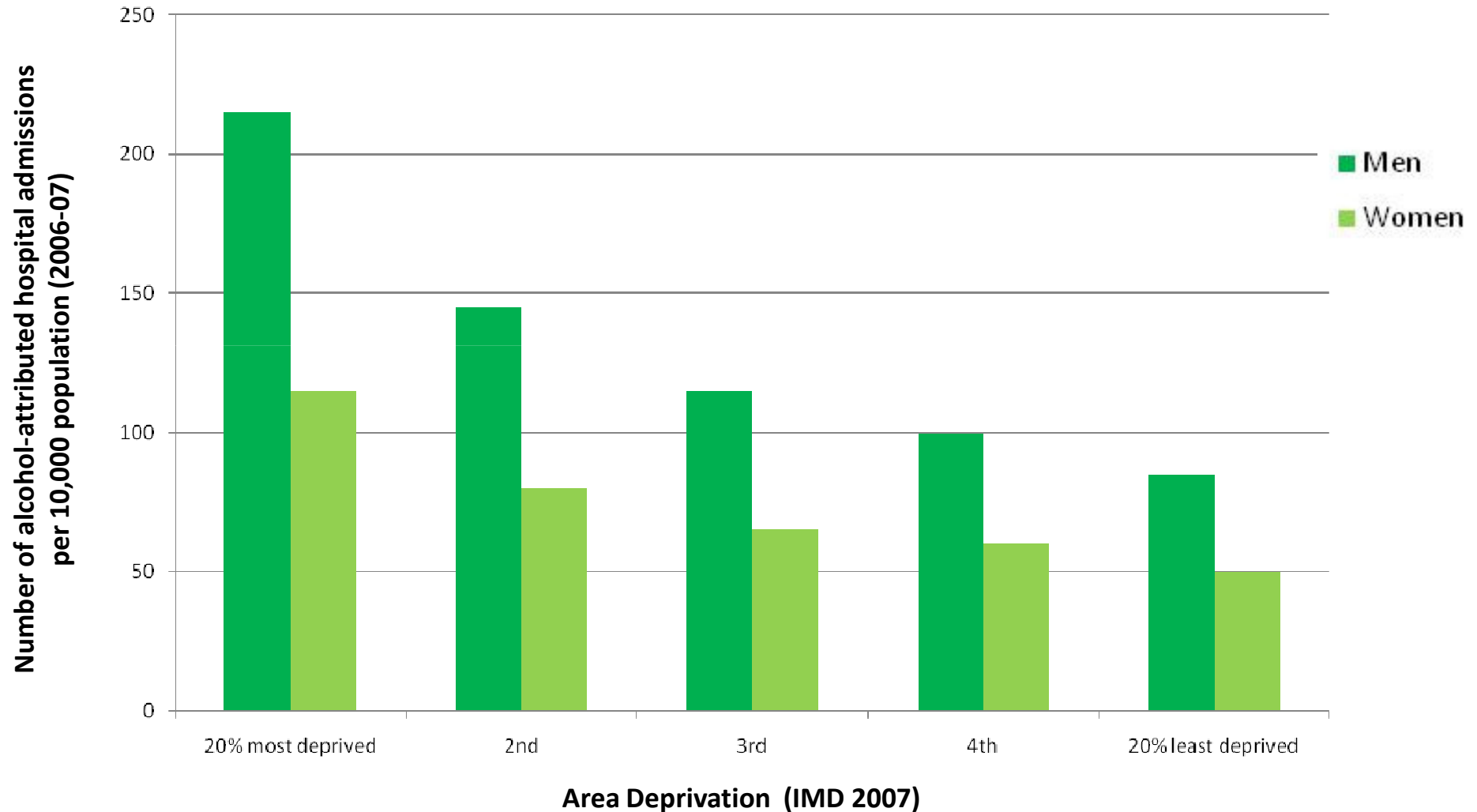
The number of drug-related deaths is nearly five times higher in the 10% most deprived areas than in the 10% least deprived areas.



Source: 'Geographical variations in deaths related to drug misuse in England and Wales, 1993-2006', ONS

POVERTY OF IDENTITY: alcohol addiction

Alcohol-related hospital admissions are considerably higher for men and women in the 20% most deprived areas.



Source: Based on data from the NHS Information Centre Hospital Episodes Statistics, taken from "Health inequalities: the role of the medical profession" presentation by Michael Marmot. Values are read from a graph, so are approximate only.