

THE WEB OF POVERTY:

AREA-BASED POVERTY AND EXCLUSION IN ENGLAND

KEY FINDINGS

This report highlights the inequalities between the most deprived areas in England – where most of CUF’s work is targeted – and wealthier areas. It combines first-hand information from projects that we support with national statistical data to show how deprived communities are trapped in a ‘web of poverty’ that impacts on almost every aspect of human well-being. The key findings are:

- In a survey of local community-based projects, unemployment/lack of job opportunities is seen as by far the most important issue affecting deprived communities. The other most commonly cited issues are: low income/pay; inadequate local services; low self-esteem; drug and alcohol misuse; poor education; poor or unaffordable housing; crime and anti-social behaviour; family breakdown; and lack of community cohesion;
- All these problems are closely interlinked, trapping individuals and whole communities in a ‘web of poverty’: poor education dampens aspirations; unstable home lives and domestic abuse are triggers for homelessness and drug and alcohol misuse; unemployment and lack of opportunities promote crime; low income makes healthy eating unaffordable; dependence on benefits disempowers people; mental health problems lead to social isolation; and the closure of local services damages community cohesion.
- Nearly every aspect of people’s emotional, financial, and social well-being is negatively associated with area-based deprivation. Of the 66 indicators examined in this report, 55 are clearly worse in more deprived areas, six are about the same, and five are better. For example, disability-free life expectancy is up to 13 years shorter in more deprived areas; youth unemployment is 2-3 times higher; reported problems with anti-social behaviour are 3-4 times greater; and homelessness is 5-10 times greater. On the other hand, people living in deprived areas see their relatives, friends, and neighbours more frequently than their counterparts in wealthier areas;
- The problems associated with poverty are not confined to the most deprived areas. For most of the indicators, there is a clear gradient between the least and most deprived areas, whereby areas in the middle of the deprivation scale are significantly better off than the most deprived areas, but significantly worse off than the least deprived areas.

SELECTED INDICATORS OF AREA-BASED POVERTY

	20% most deprived	20% middle	20% least deprived
Poverty of identity:			
Age-standardised suicide rates (per 100,000 males)	23.2	17.5	12.6
Drug-related deaths (per 10,000 population)	54	26	14
Alcohol-related hospital admissions (per 10,000 males)	215	115	85
% of adults who feel unhappy or depressed	22%	18%	14%
Disability-free life expectancy in years (men)	54.5	62.4	67.0
Disability-free life expectancy in years (women)	57.8	64.8	68.7
Teenage pregnancy (conception rate per 1,000 women aged 15-17)	69	39	18
No. of households in temporary accommodation (per 1,000)	3.8	2.3	0.6
% of working age adults in receipt of out-of-work benefits	23%	11%	6%
% of pensioners in receipt of the Guaranteed part of Pension Credit	28%	13%	8%
Poverty of resources:			
% of children in poverty	34%	14%	7%
Average net income (£ per week)	181	232	278
Average value of total financial and housing wealth (£'000s)	33	175	284
% of adults who have fallen into debt in the last year	15%	7%	4%
Unemployment rate among young people aged 16-24	27%	18%	13%
% of children with good level of development at age 5	46%	58%	68%
% of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE	40%	56%	72%
% of working age adults with no qualifications	20%	9%	6%
% of households living in overcrowded housing	6.6%	2%	0.7%
% of adults who are satisfied with local services for young people	31%	29%	33%
Poverty of relationships:			
% of adults who live on their own	22%	16%	13%
% of children in lone parent households	40%	22%	16%
No. of children in care (per 10,000 children)	89	65	38
% of adults who speak to their neighbours daily	32%	26%	21%
% who think that many people in their area can be trusted	26%	51%	70%
% who think that racial or religious harrassment is a big problem	16%	6%	3%
% of adults who have (formally) volunteered in the past year	29%	39%	51%
% who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area	33%	36%	40%
% who have been burgled in the last 12 months	3.3%	2.1%	1.3%
% who say that vandalism is a big problem in their local area	36%	22%	15%

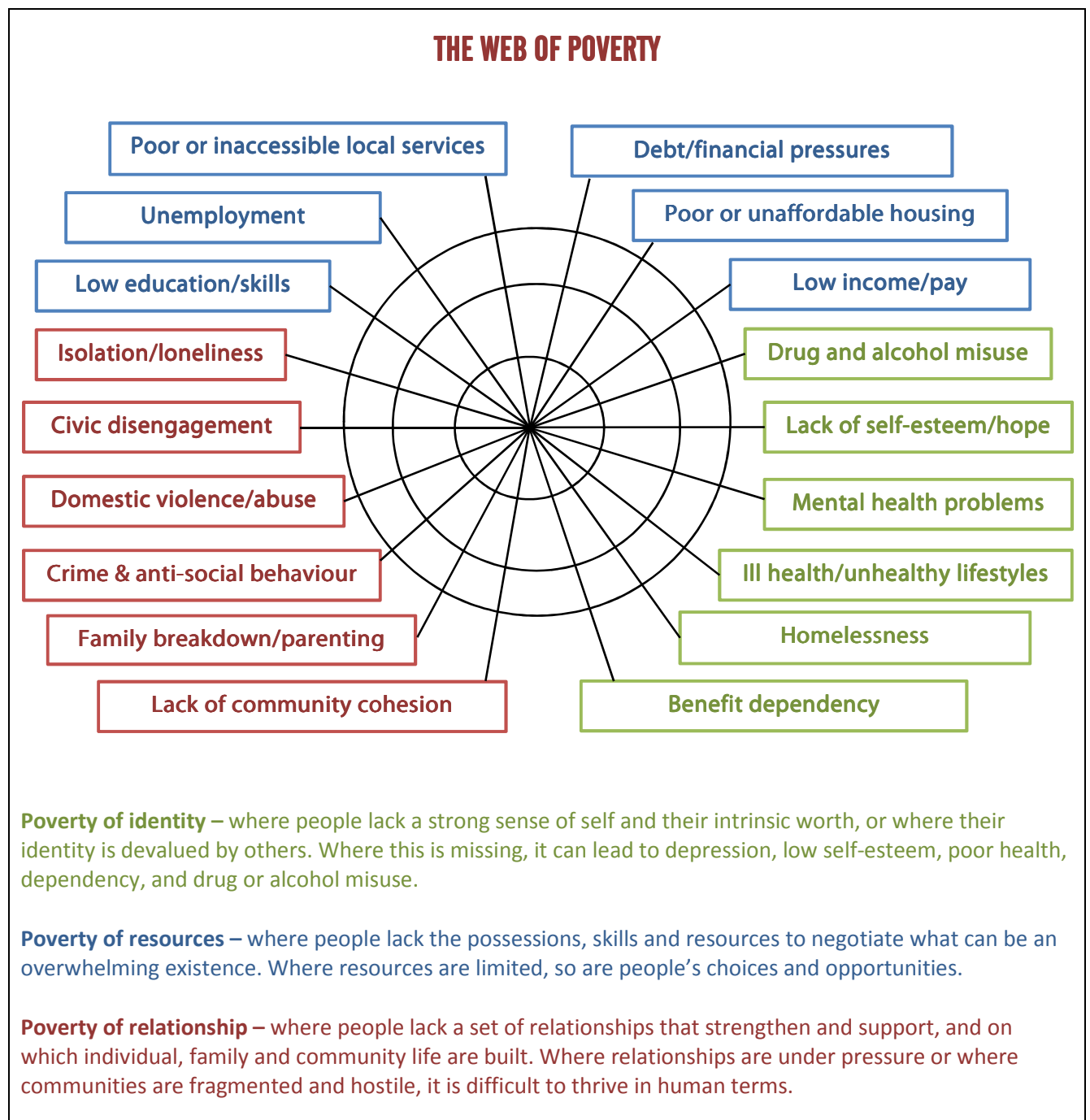
*See the main report for further details of each indicator and sources.

**for comparability, all the data in this table is presented for the bottom, middle and top 20% of areas, whereas many of the charts in the main part of the report are displayed by IMD deciles (i.e. poorest 10%, 10-20%, etc).

**To find out where a particular area lies on the deprivation scale, go to the Neighbourhood Statistics website (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>) and enter your postcode in the right hand panel.

THE WEB OF POVERTY

These issues are complex, so it is difficult to disentangle causes and consequences. In describing the issues affecting deprived communities, project leaders gave many examples that show how these problems are closely interlinked, trapping individuals and whole communities in a 'web of poverty' (see the main part of this report for a selection of their quotes). Poor education dampens aspirations; unstable home lives and domestic abuse are triggers for homelessness and drug and alcohol misuse; unemployment and lack of opportunities promote crime; low income makes healthy eating unaffordable; dependence on benefits disempowers people; mental health problems lead to social isolation; and the closure of local services damages community cohesion.



APPROACH

Where possible, we have attempted to find relevant indicators for each of the issues identified in our survey of local projects. However, in a small number of cases - including low aspirations, poor parenting, domestic violence, prostitution, loss of values, and barriers to accessing services - we were unable to find a suitable measure or proxy.

Indicators are grouped (and colour-coded) using CUF's three-way typology of poverty:

- Poverty of identity
- Poverty of resources
- Poverty of relationship

Previous research, most notably "The Spirit Level" by Wilkinson and Pickett, has shown that economic inequality is strongly associated with inequality in other aspects of human well-being. Countries that have a more unequal spread of incomes, like the US and the UK, also suffer more from a wide range of social problems, such as poor crime, poor health, teenage pregnancy and drug use, compared with more equal countries.

This report looks at a similar range of outcomes, but the focus is on inequalities between more and less deprived areas of England. Earlier studies have examined the extent of inequality within the UK in incomes¹ or along other dimensions, such as health². But, as far as we know, there is no single source that gathers all this data together in one place. The nearest equivalents are:

- New Policy Institute's *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion* report, which monitors various poverty-related indicators and includes breakdowns by age, gender, and region, but *not* by area deprivation (see www.poverty.org.uk).
- National Equality Panel report³, which provides a breakdown by area deprivation, but only for a sub-set of the indicators covered in this study (see below); and
- "Neighbourhood Statistics" website, which provides small area data on a longer list of indicators, but is not aggregated by area deprivation.

DATA AND SOURCES

The statistics in this report are collated from a range of sources:

- Issue-based reports that have looked at specific indicators by area deprivation, including the National Equality Panel report and various articles produced by the Office for National Statistics;
- Analysis of large scale representative household surveys, some of which include a variable identifying the deprivation of the area where each respondent lives (usually by decile group based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation). The surveys used in this report are the British Citizenship Survey, the British Crime Survey, the Health Survey for England and the English Housing Survey;
- Interactive websites, such as NOMIS (for official labour market statistics), that allow the user to generate a breakdown of the dataset by level of area deprivation;

¹ See, for example, "Poverty and wealth across Britain 1968 to 2005" (2007), by Daniel Dorling et al.

² See, for example, "Fair Society, Health Lives" (2010), by Michael Marmot and on behalf of the Department of Health.

³ "An Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK" (2010), by the National Equality Panel and on behalf of the Government Equalities Office.

- Analysis of ward-level and local authority-level statistics published by government departments (e.g. numbers of eligible homeless), where areas are grouped according to their ranking on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scale.

The choice of indicators is to some extent dictated by what is available in existing publications or household surveys. Most of the data presented is relatively up-to-date (within the last few years), but older data is used where no alternative is available.

Area-based deprivation is measured using the overall IMD scale. Most of our analysis is based on the IMD 2007, but some is based on earlier or later versions of the IMD scale. This makes little difference in practice because there is relatively little change over time in the classification of different areas.

GEOGRAPHY OF DEPRIVATION

The map overleaf shows the distribution of deprivation in England. The most deprived neighbourhoods – those in the bottom 20% on the IMD scale - are heavily concentrated in certain areas. Two fifths of the poorest neighbourhoods (or lower super output areas) are located in the 10% poorest local authorities and two thirds of these neighbourhoods are in the 20% poorest authorities. By contrast, the wealthiest 10% of authorities contain just 4 out of the 6,500 most deprived neighbourhoods. However, there are many ‘pockets’ of deprivation in less deprived authorities; more than a third of the most deprived neighbourhoods are in local authorities that rank towards the middle of all authorities.

As the map shows, the most deprived areas are concentrated in inner city urban areas, but there are also concentrations of poverty in coastal regions and other localised areas, such as ex-mining communities. Nearly 20% of people live in rural areas (as defined by the Citizenship Survey), but less than 2% of rural dwellers live in the poorest 20% most deprived neighbourhoods, compared with 24% of urban dwellers. (This could in part be due to the way deprivation is measured, which may not capture specific aspects of rural poverty.)

Area-based deprivation is also concentrated in certain regions. For example, a third of people in the North East and North West live in one of the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country, compared with just 7% of people in the South East (see below).

DEPRIVATION BY REGION

	% each region's residents who live in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods	% of each region's residents who live in the 20% wealthiest neighbourhoods
East Midlands	17%	22%
East of England	8%	29%
London	26%	9%
North East	33%	13%
North West	32%	15%
South East	7%	36%
South West	9%	21%
West Midlands	28%	14%
Yorkshire & Humber	28%	15%
All regions	20%	20%

WHAT PROJECTS SAID:

*"We see a sense of 'lostness' and **hopelessness** as being a major issue. Often this is caused by domestic abuse or relationship breakdown, but also by a general emptiness in people's lives. Increasingly, **alcohol** is seen as the answer to every problem."*

Hazel, Good News Family Care Homes, Derby

*"Our clients lack work prospects and the drive or ambition to find a job that would suit them. They have been labelled with some mental health issue and then given a regular benefit income. This helps them to live, but traps them with nothing to do with their lives and little to get up for in the morning. They lack **confidence** and have quickly become isolated."*

Sian, Emmanuel Christian Centre, Lincoln

*"We work in a community that has become **dependent** on benefits and charity. Without regular and committed interventions, the population would fall deeper into negative thinking and lifestyles which rely on crime and anti-social behaviour to survive."*

John, North Benwell Youth Project, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

*"Those caught up in prostitution often face a myriad of complex support needs including mental and physical health, sexual health, alcohol and drug dependency issues, lack of accommodation, **low self-esteem**, debt and difficulty accessing education and employment. Without support, these life controlling issues continue to bind them to the streets that enslave them."*

Lucia, Kairos WWT, Coventry

*"**Mental illness** is a real problem in our community because amongst the Indian population, it is seen as shameful and the risk is that individuals become more isolated as families endeavour to hide them away, or they become homeless as families become unable to cope."*

Valerie, Parish Nurse Nursing at Church of Resurrection, Leicester

*"Many families are going without heating until they get their next benefit as they cannot afford to put money on their key meter. Their **diet** has been affected as it is far cheaper for families to buy food with a low nutritional content rather than fresh fruit, vegetables and meat. Even basic proteins such as eggs have nearly doubled in price and for some are seen as a luxury."*

Emma, St John's Community Development Project, London

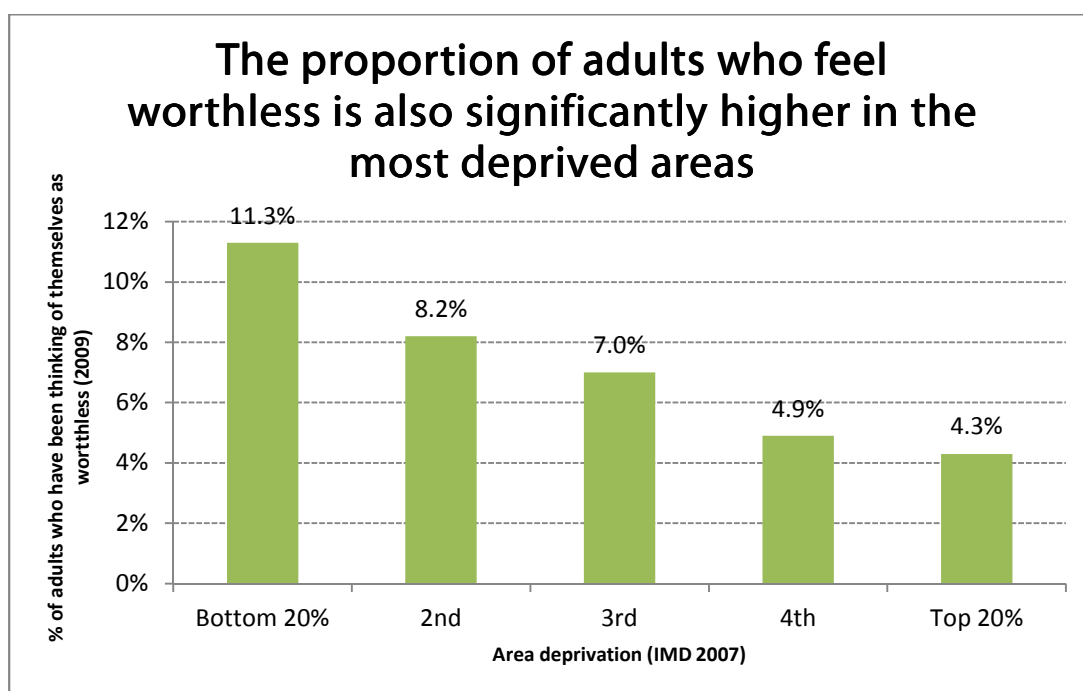
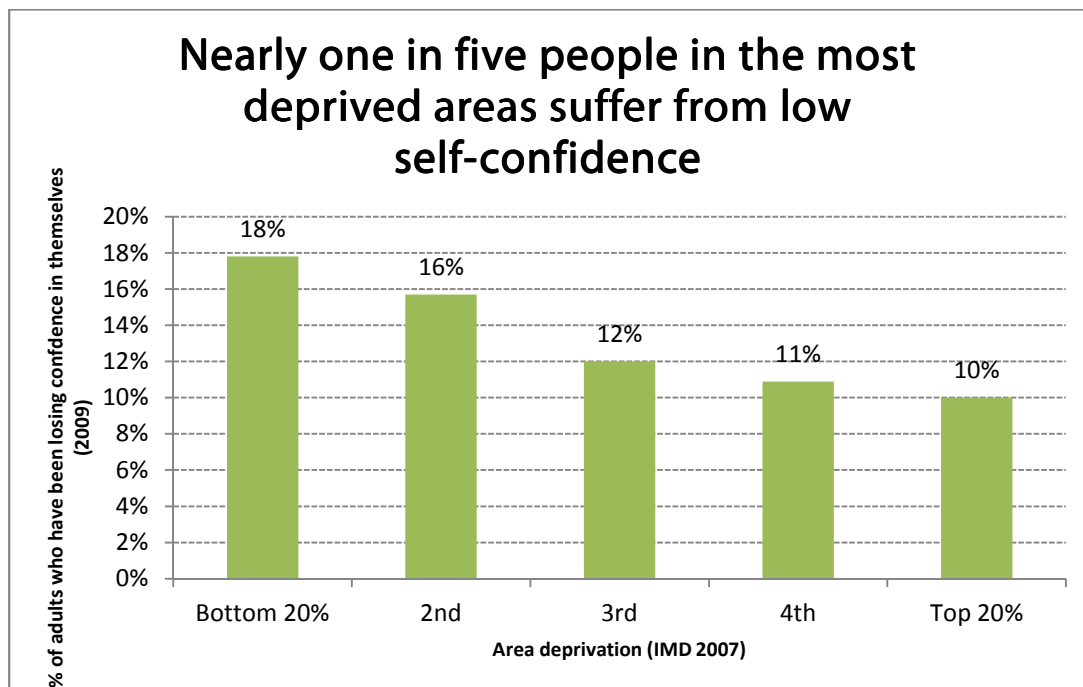
1. POVERTY OF IDENTITY

Poverty of identity is about lacking a strong sense of self with the capacity to effect change and make choices about personal goals. Where this ability is reduced, it can lead to low self-esteem, lack of hope, poor mental and physical health, dependency, and drug and alcohol misuse. Homelessness is included under this heading, because our home is so fundamental to our sense of identity.

The indicators included in this section are:

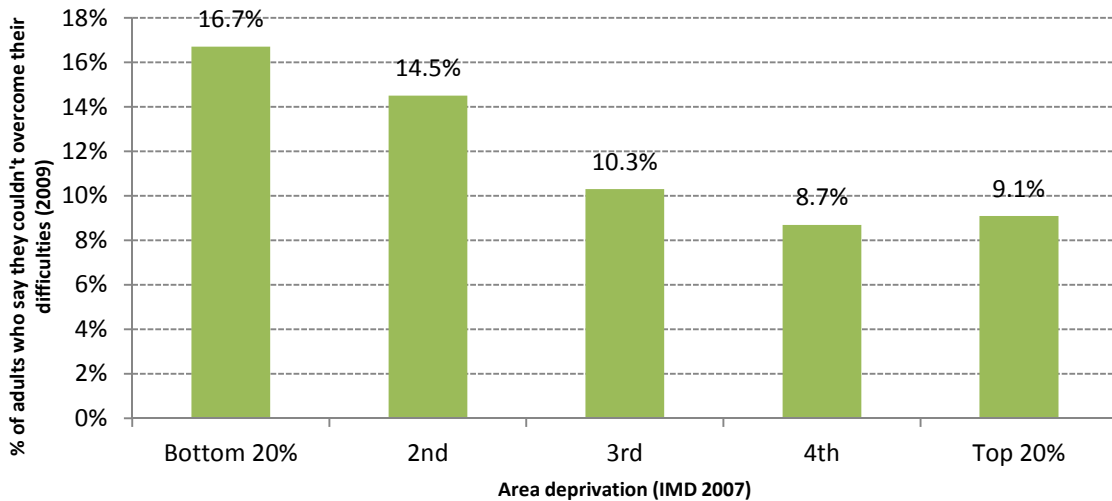
- Various self-reported measures of psychological well-being
- Suicide rates
- Drug-related deaths and perceptions of drugs problems in the local area
- Levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol-related hospital admissions
- Prescription rates for anti-depressants
- Mortality rates and (disability-free) life expectancy
- Child obesity
- Teenage pregnancy
- Numbers of households accepted as homeless and numbers in temporary accommodation
- Proportion of working age and older people dependent on means-tested benefits

LACK OF SELF-ESTEEM/ HOPE

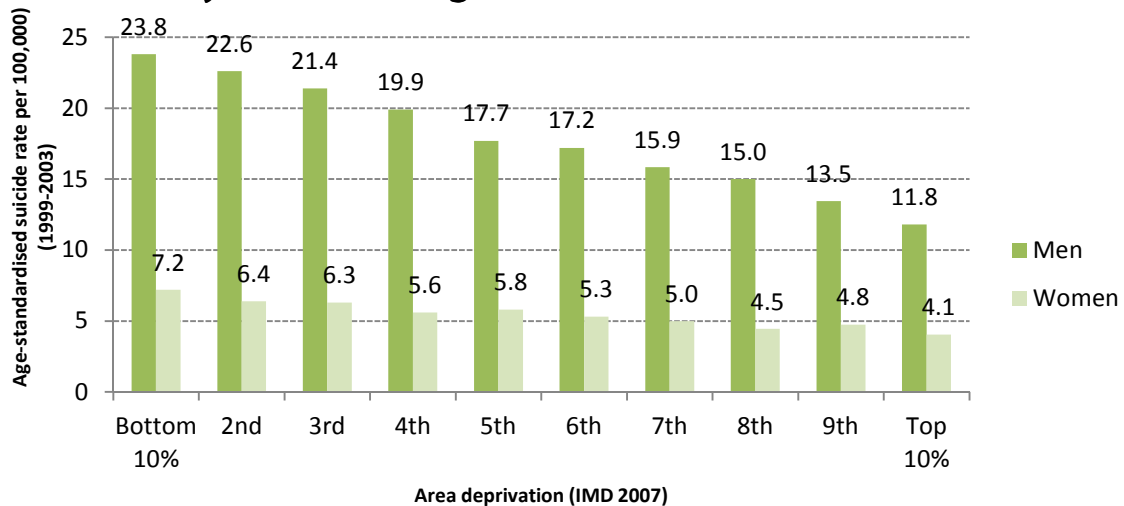


Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Health Survey for England 2009. Respondents were asked a standard module of questions about how they have been feeling over the last few weeks (known as the General Health Questionnaire). These graphs show the proportion who said they had been feeling experienced each of these negative feelings “rather” or “much” more than usual.

One in six adults in the most deprived areas feel unable to overcome their difficulties

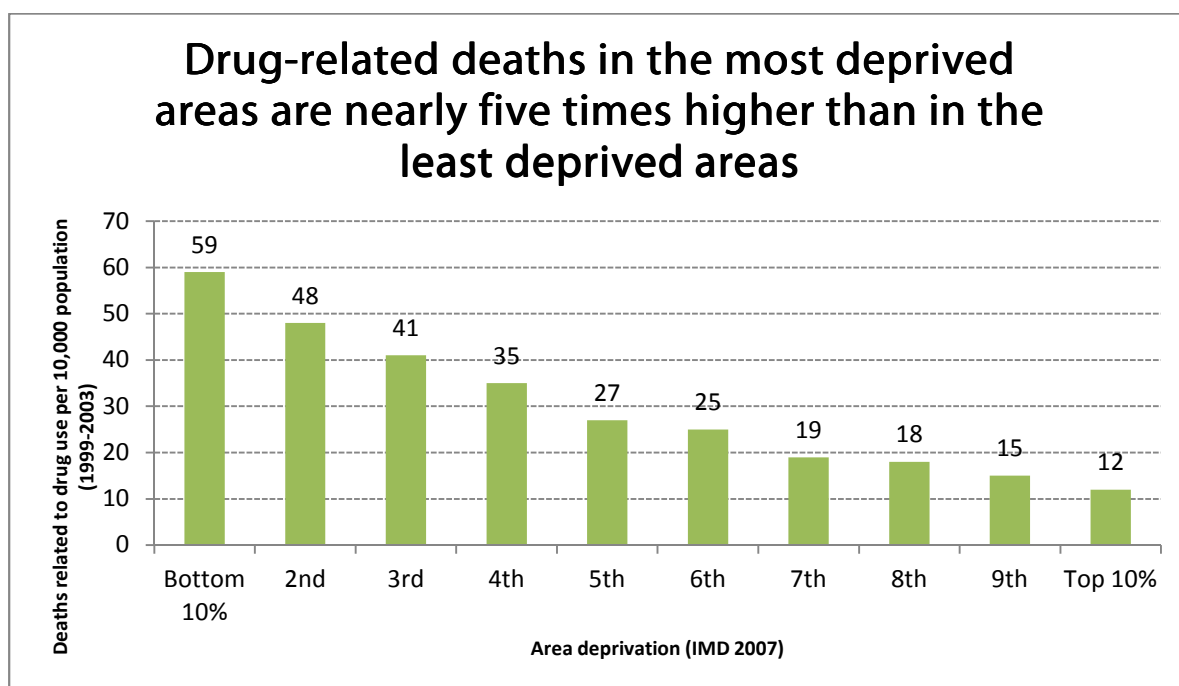
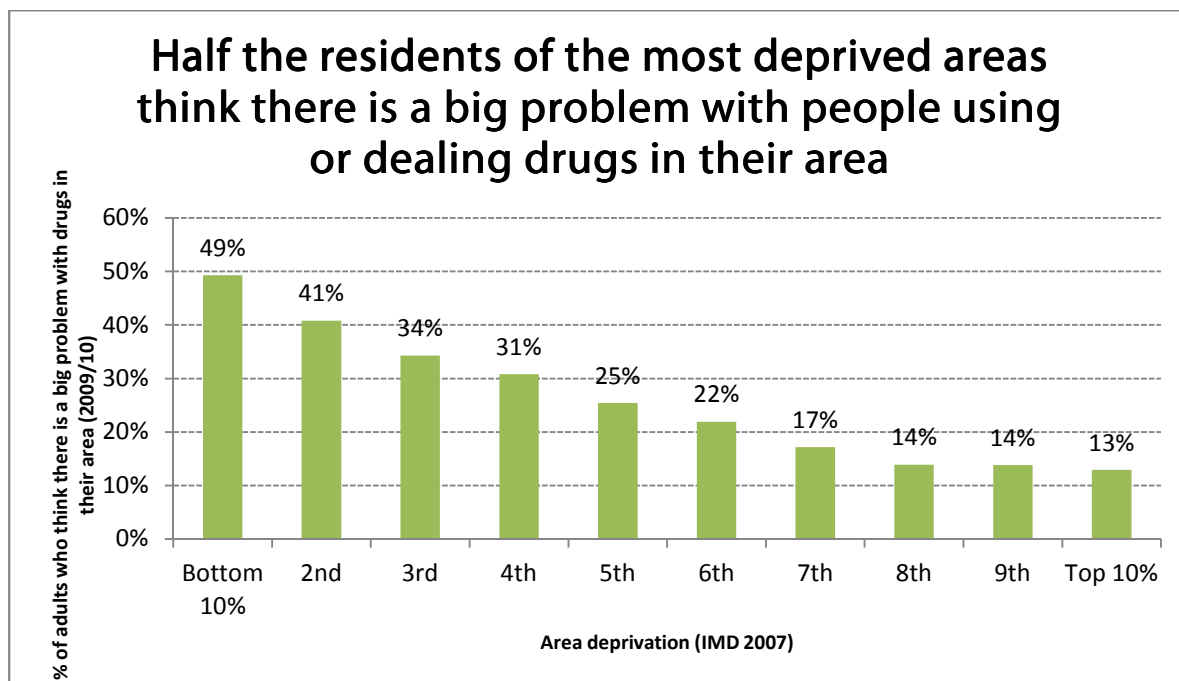


Suicide rates in the most deprived areas are nearly twice as high as in the wealthiest areas

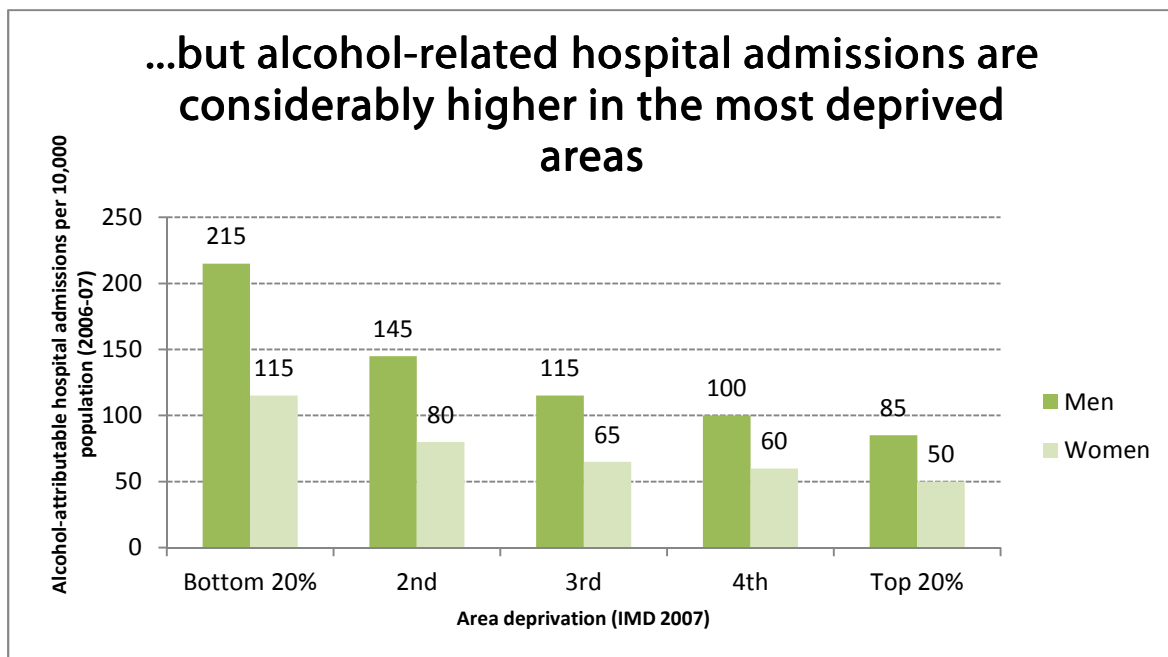
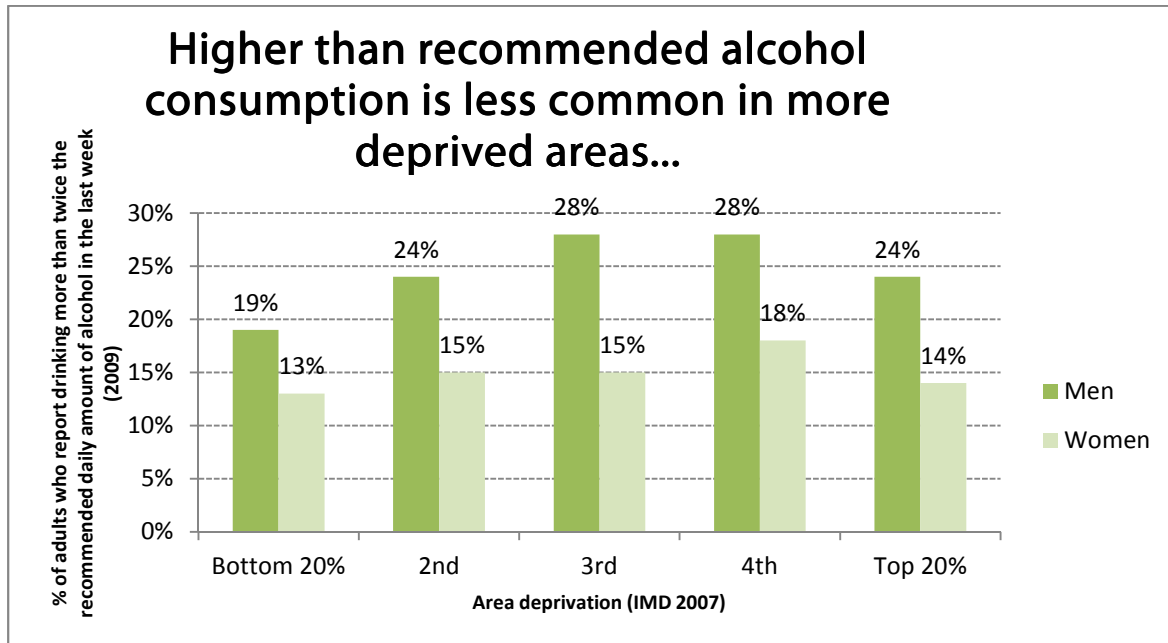


Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the Health Survey for England 2009 (see above). The second graph is taken from a report by the Office for National Statistics, "Geographical suicide rates in the UK, 1991-2004" (Figure 7). The rates are age-standardised to remove differences that are due to the demographic profile of local populations.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL MISUSE

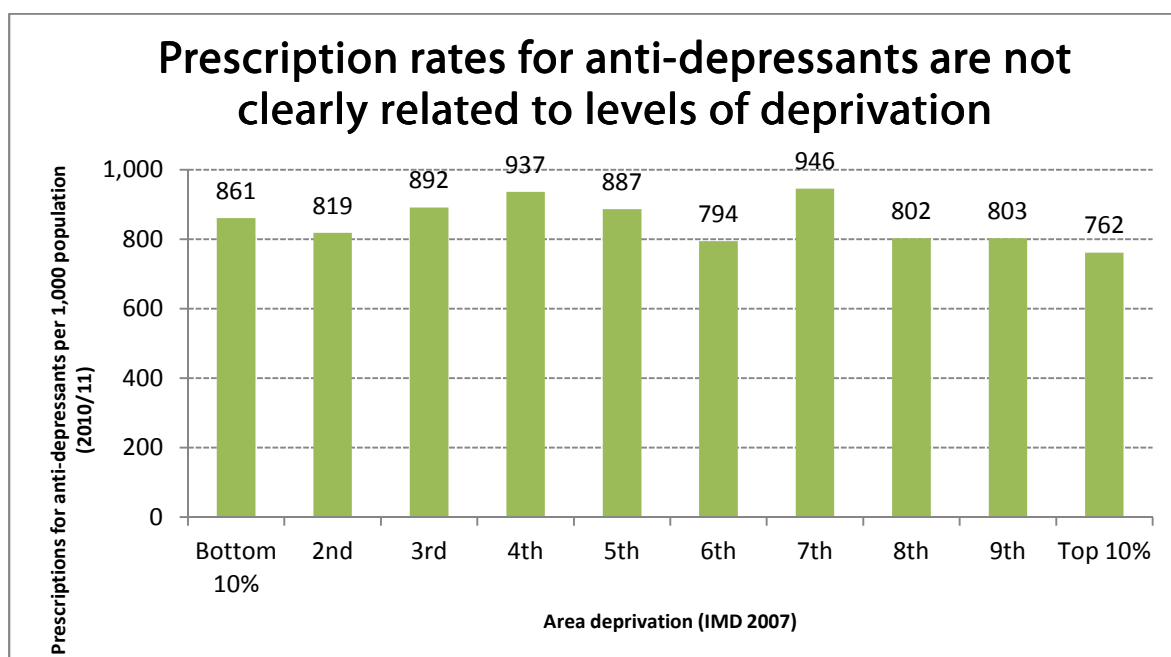
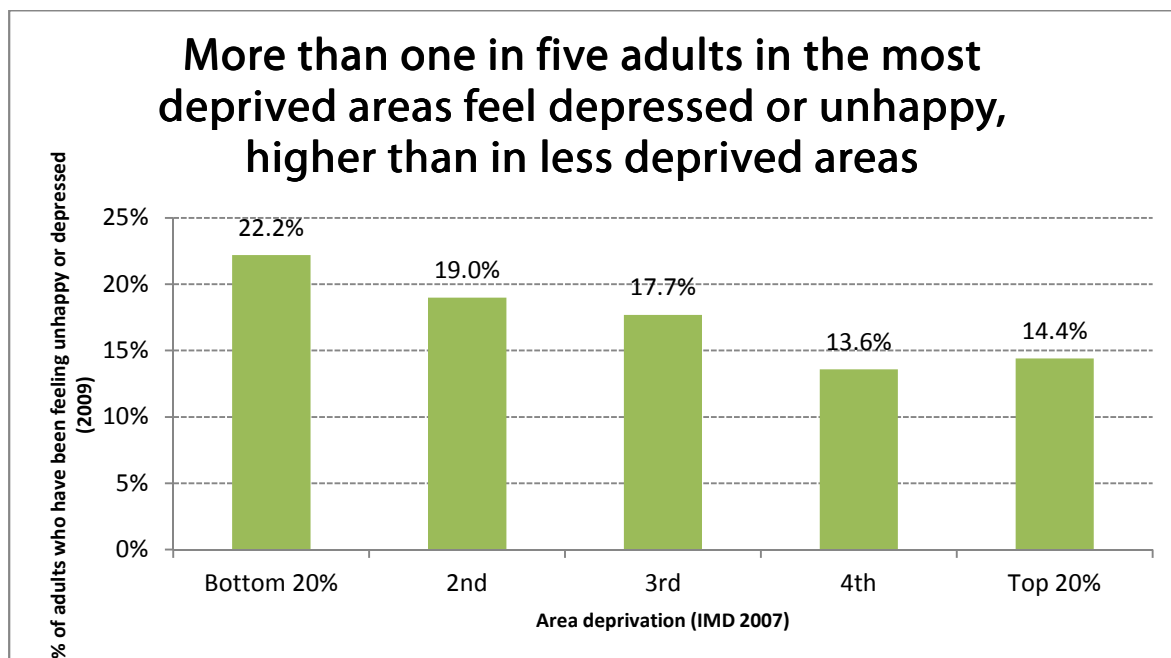


Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the British Crime Survey 2009-10 and is based on a series of questions on people’s perceptions about problems in their local area (within a 15 minute walk). It shows the proportion who said that using or dealing drugs was a “very” or “fairly” big problem. The second graph is taken from an article by the Office for National Statistics, “Geographical variations in deaths related to drug misuse in England and Wales, 1993-2006”, which is available online: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/hsq/HSQ39Geographicdrugmisuse.pdf>



Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the Health Survey for England 2009, and uses a derived variable in that dataset (d7unitwgrp) to identify the proportion who have drunk more than twice the recommended level of alcohol on any given day in the last week (8+ units for men and 6+ units for women). The second graph is based on data from the NHS Information Centre Hospital Episodes Statistics and is taken from slide 21 of a presentation by Michael Marmot to the BMA conference on "Health inequalities: the role of the medical profession". Values are read from a graph, so are approximate only.

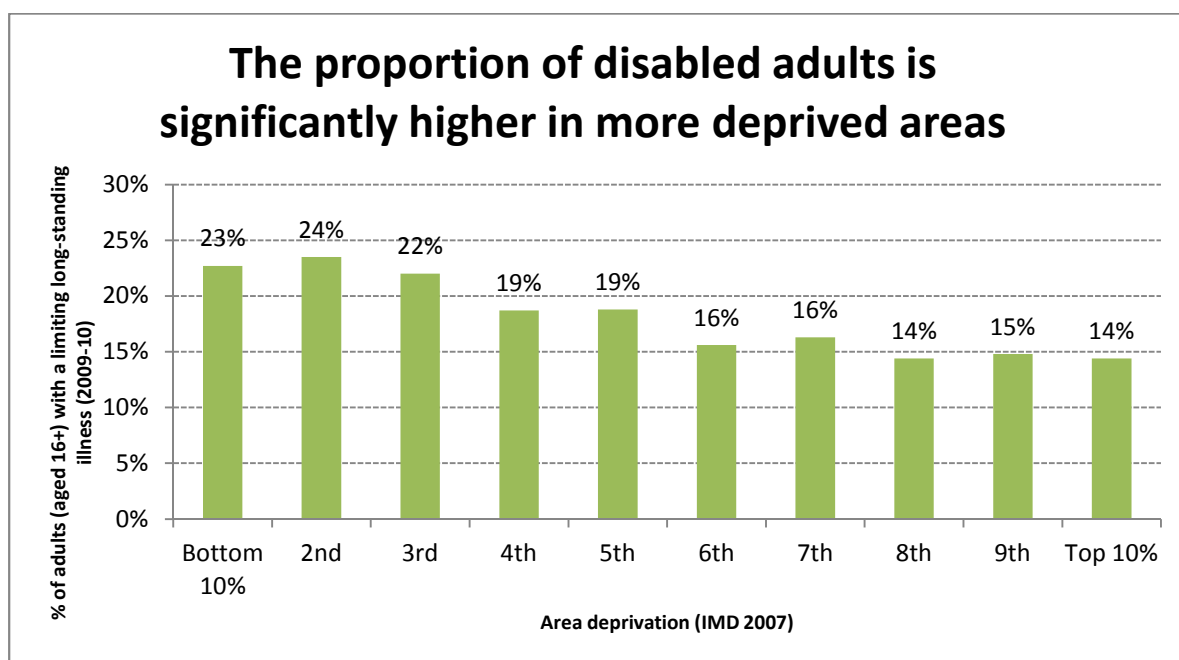
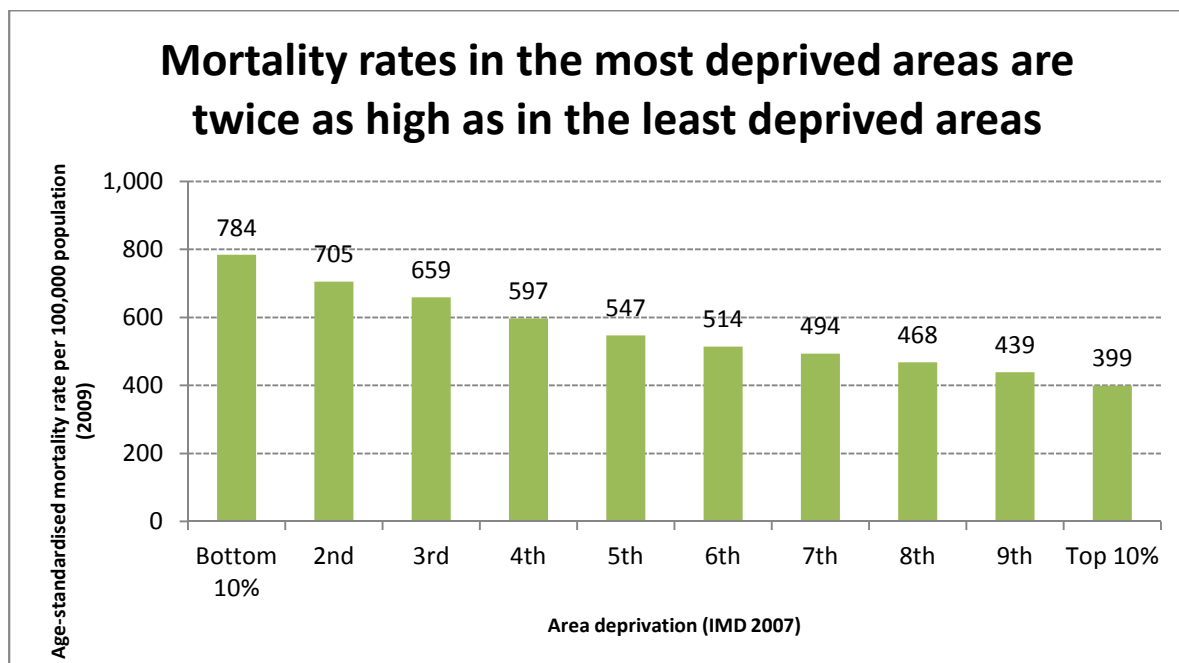
MENTAL HEALTH



Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the Health Survey for England 2009. Respondents were asked a standard module of questions about how they have been feeling over the last few weeks. This graph shows the proportion who said they had been feeling unhappy or depressed “rather” or “much” more than usual. The second graph is based on our own analysis of PCT-level data on prescriptions for anti-depressants, which can be downloaded from the NHS Information Centre website:

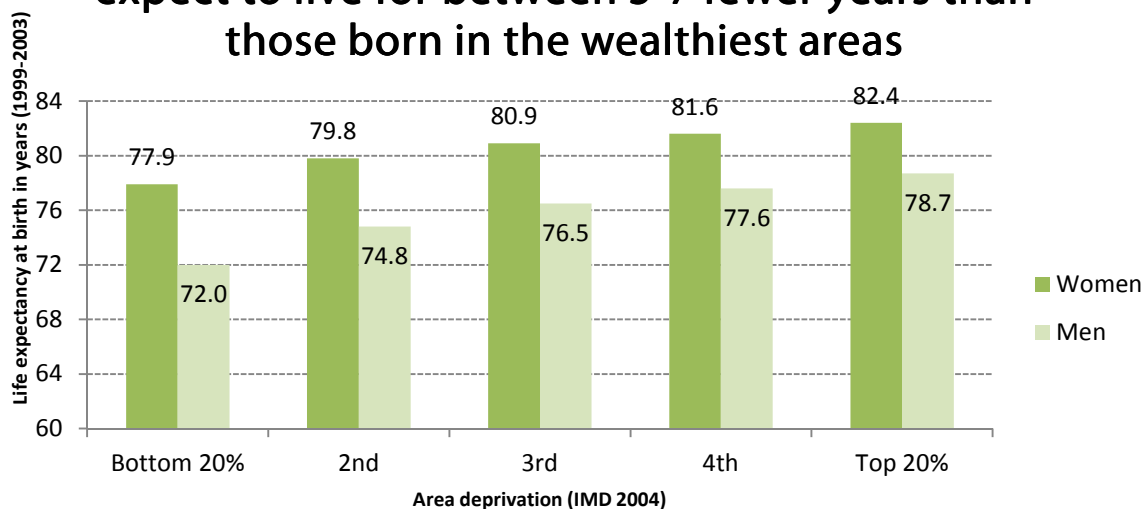
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/prescriptions>

PHYSICAL HEALTH

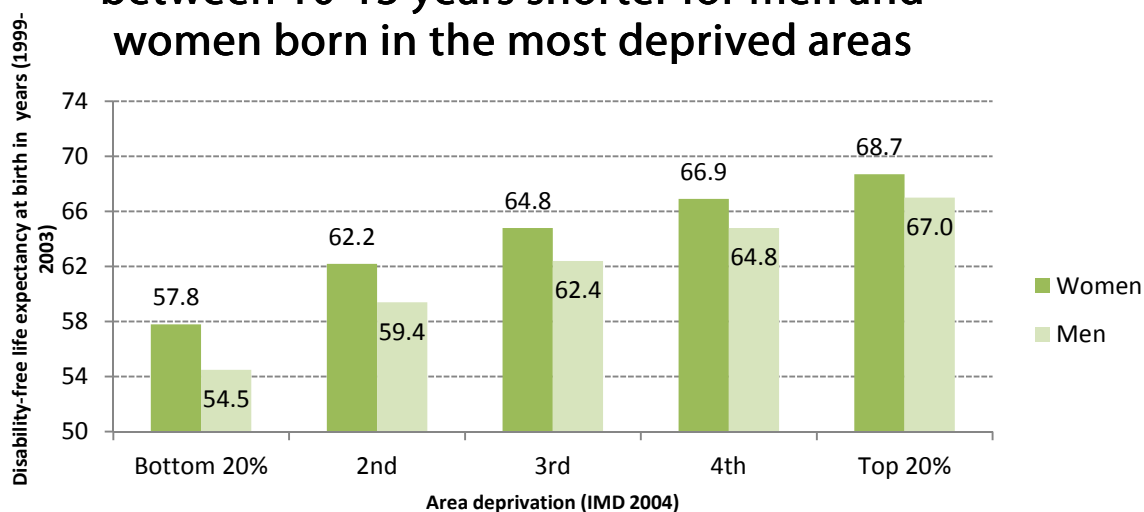


Sources: the first graph uses data supplied by the Department of Health in response to a Parliamentary Question by Chris Ruane MP on the 7 March 2001 (from Hansard). The second graph is based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10, and shows the proportion of adults who report a “long-standing illness, disability or infirmity” and who said that this “limits their daily activities in any way”.

People born in the most deprived areas can expect to live for between 5-7 fewer years than those born in the wealthiest areas

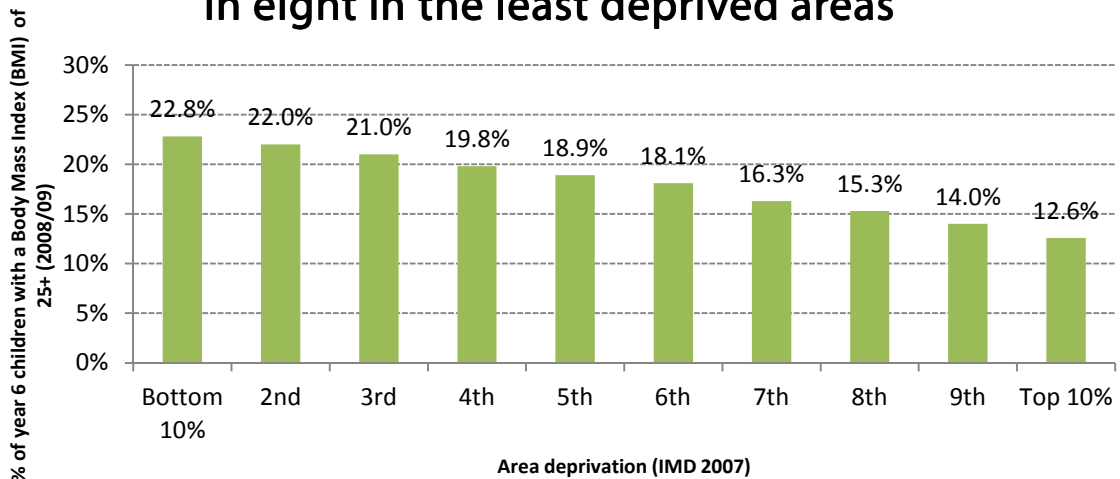


Average disability-free life expectancy is between 10-13 years shorter for men and women born in the most deprived areas

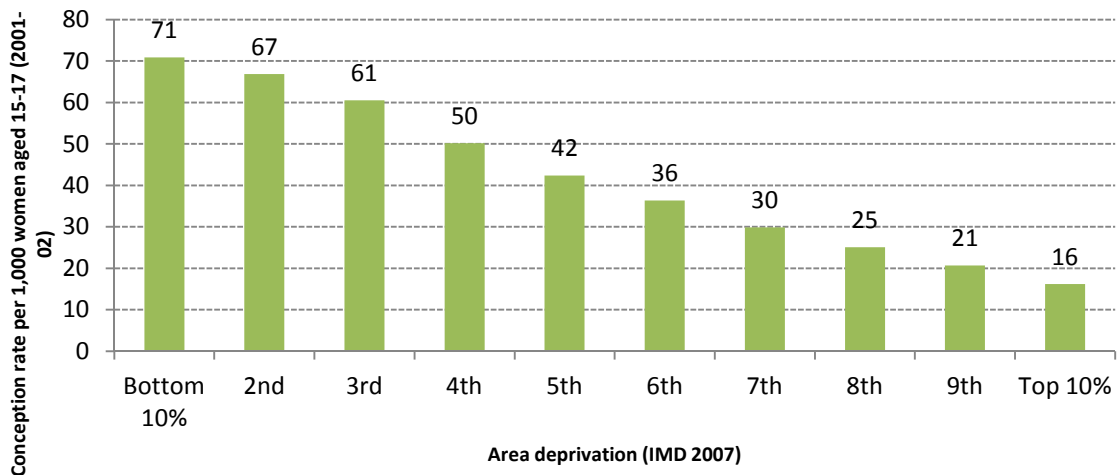


Sources: both graphs are based on data from an article in the ONS's Health Statistics Quarterly 47, Autumn 2010 by Olatunde et al, "Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy estimates for Middle Super Output Area" (Table 11). Estimates of life expectancy by area are based on mortality rates within the local population (using death registration data over the period 1999-2003). Disability-free life expectancy, as shown in the second graph, divides expected years of life into periods spent with and without a disability (using the 2001 Census).

Nearly one in four children in the most deprived areas is obese, compared with one in eight in the least deprived areas

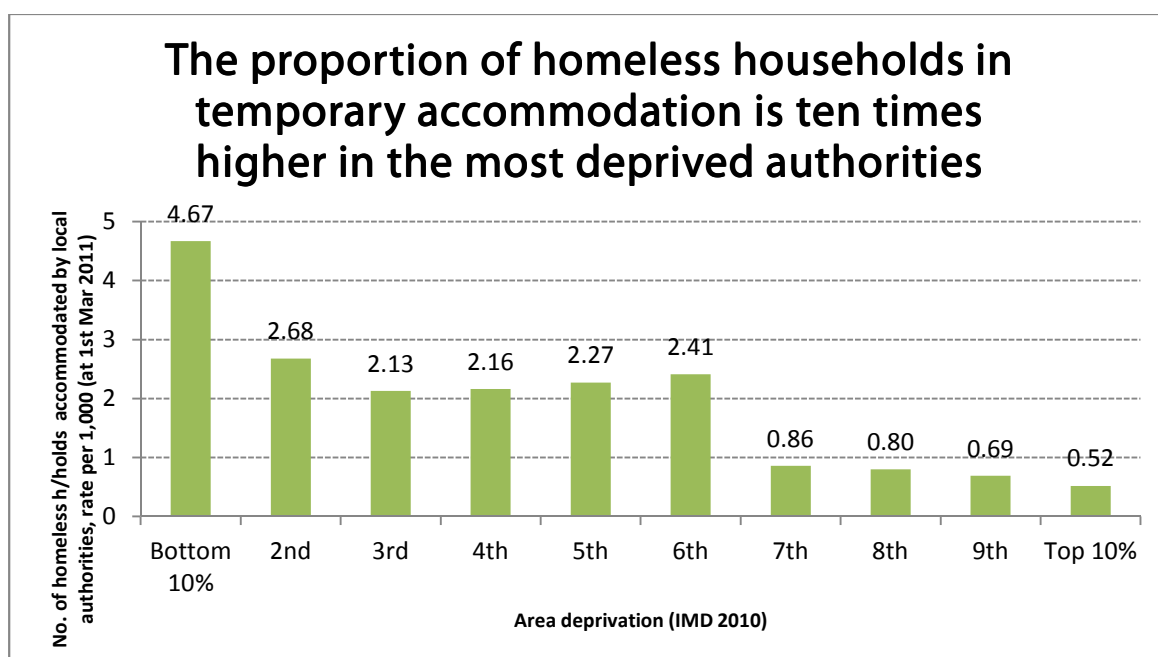
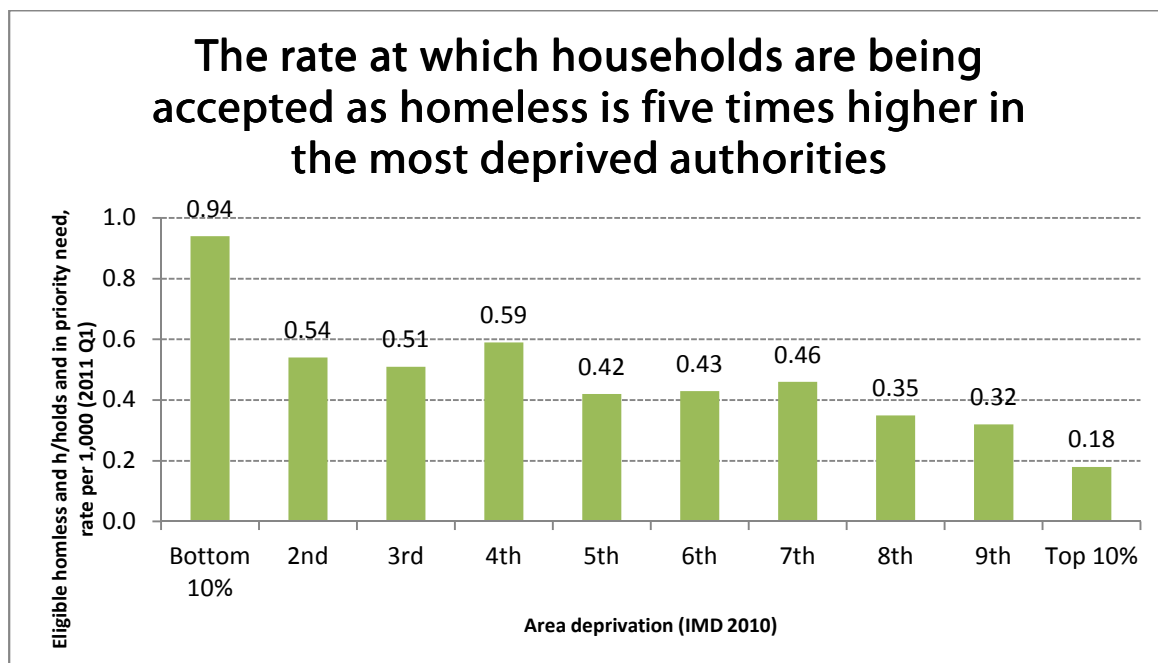


Teenage pregnancy rates are much more prevalent in the most deprived areas



Sources: the first graph uses data collected as part of National Child Measurement Programme 2008/09 and reported in a National Obesity Observatory (NOO) briefing note (Oct 2010), "Child obesity and Socioeconomic Status" (Figure 1). The second graph is taken from an article in the ONS's Health Statistics Quarterly 33, Spring 2007 by Uren et al, "Teenage conceptions by small area deprivation in England and Wales 2001-02" (Table 1).

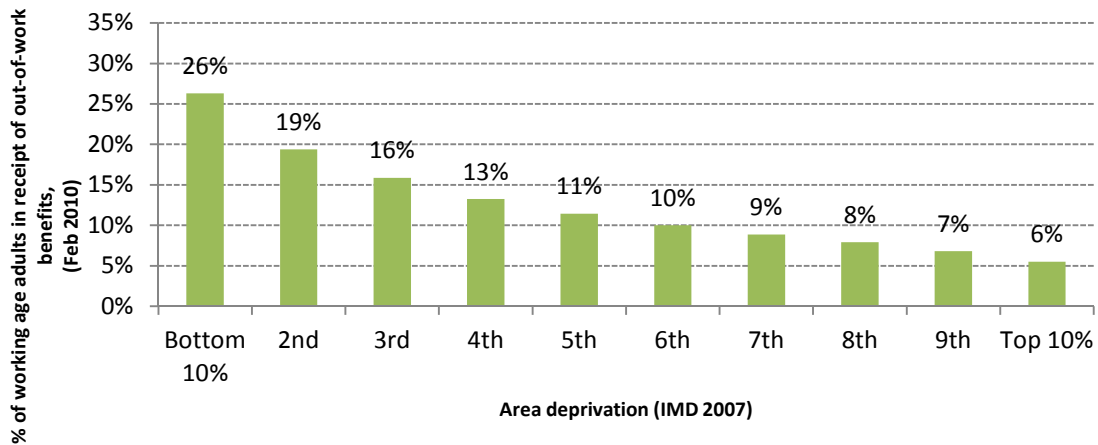
HOMELESSNESS



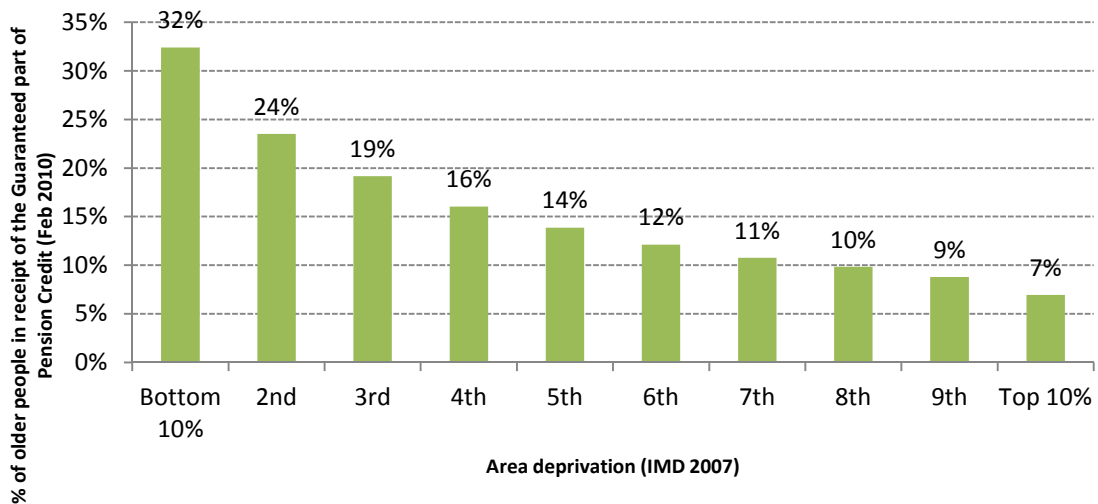
Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of local-authority level homelessness statistics, which can be downloaded from the DCLG website: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/homelessnesstatistics/publicationhomelessness/>. Local authorities are grouped into deciles based on their ranking in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010.

BENEFIT DEPENDENCY

A quarter of working age adults in the most deprived areas are dependent on benefits, five times more than in the wealthiest areas



A third of pensioners in the most deprived areas are dependent on benefits



Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of ward-level statistics on the proportion of working age adults in receipt of out-of-work benefits (first graph) and the proportion of older people (aged 60+) in receipt of the Guaranteed part of the Pension Credit (second graph). In both cases, receipt of these benefits indicates that the household is largely dependent on mean-tested state benefits. Wards are grouped into deciles based on their ranking in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007. The raw data can be downloaded from the New Policy Institute website: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/summary/maps.shtml>

WHAT PROJECTS SAID:

*A lot of the community needs additional support to get back into employment, such as basic training, and confidence building. High levels of **worklessness** lead to increased poverty and more isolation for many members of our community."*

Simon, Lift Community Trust, Birmingham

*"I am having to deal with an increase of people who cannot obtain **employment**. Benefits are being reduced, making these people feel like they are being punished for not be able to find work. Young people end up resorting to crime because they lack motivation and are unable to find employment."*

Emma, St John's Community Development Project, London

*"Young people are not being given the **skills** to enable them to find jobs, engage socially, or even access basic life choices. They are then passing this on to their own children. Life aspirations are low, and people do not believe life can be better. People here do not believe that they are worth anything more than they have."*

John, Streetspace WSM , Weston Super Mare

*"Young people are often allocated **housing** in 'hard to let' neighbourhoods where they are subjected to peer group pressure - bullied, sucked into 'drug and alcohol' culture, robbed, and their homes trashed."*

Bernadette, Churches Key Project, South Tyneside

*"Recent changes to benefits have caused confusion. More people are having benefits suspended, leaving them with nothing to live on. Housing is harder to find. There is more **financial pressure** on clients due to increased heating and fuel costs, as well as food prices."*

Mervyn, Brighton and Hove City Mission Basics Bank, Brighton

*"As most of our clients are on benefits their problem is '**making ends meet**'. They have got used to a system which has not encouraged them to seek work and which has in effect 'disabled them' by proxy."*

Kelvin, St Paul's, Stratford East

2. POVERTY OF RESOURCES

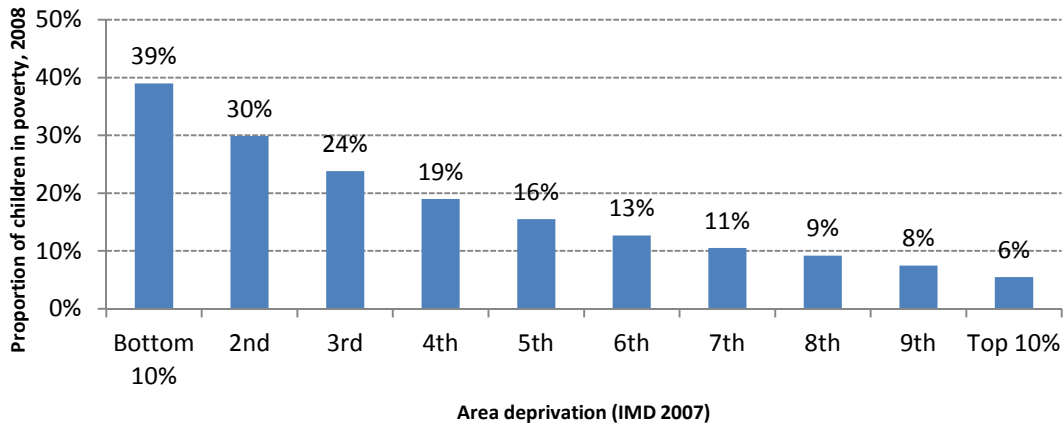
Poverty of resources is about lacking the possessions, skills and resources to negotiate what can be an overwhelming existence. Where resources are limited, so are people's choices and opportunities. This encompasses traditional measures of poverty, such as low income, but also education, employment, housing and other local services that help to put people in a position to provide for themselves and their families.

The indicators included in this section are:

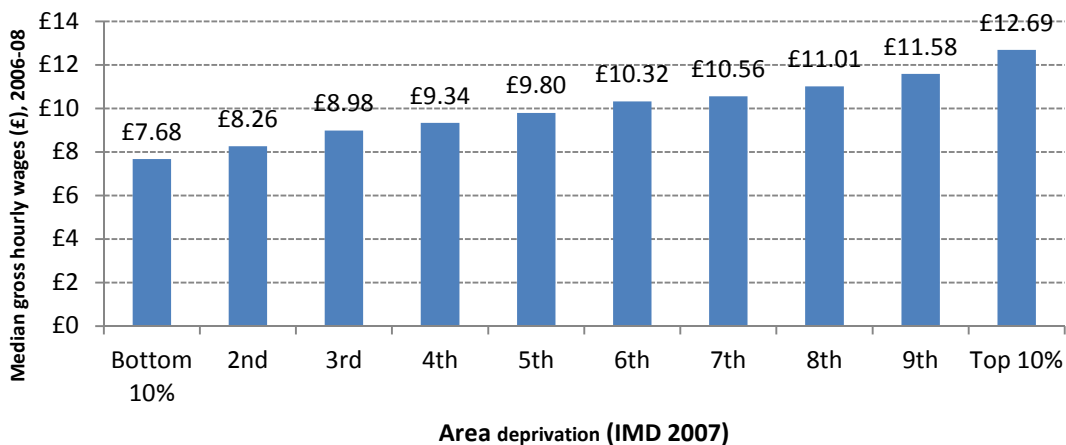
- Child poverty
- Hourly wages and annual incomes
- Value of financial and physical wealth
- Debt or arrears with bills, credit cards and housing payments
- Children living in workless households
- Youth unemployment
- Economic inactivity rates among older working age adults
- Child development and educational achievement at GCSE level
- Qualifications held by adults
- Satisfaction with accommodation and objective measures of housing quality (failure to meet the decent homes standard and overcrowding)
- Satisfaction with local services and with the local environment

LOW INCOME/ LOW PAY

In the most deprived areas, nearly two-fifths of children are living in poverty, twice the national average



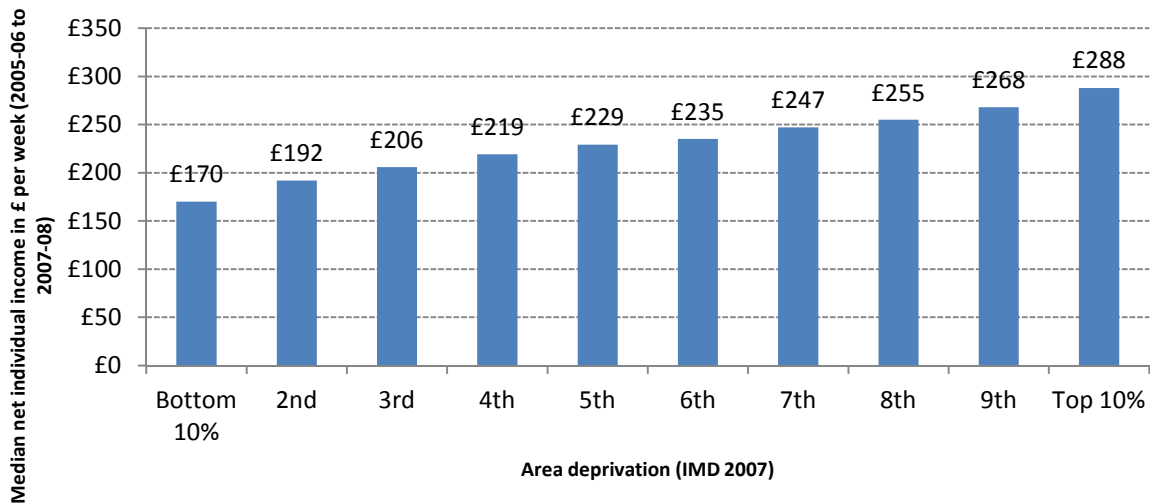
Nearly half of workers in the most deprived areas earn less than the Living Wage*



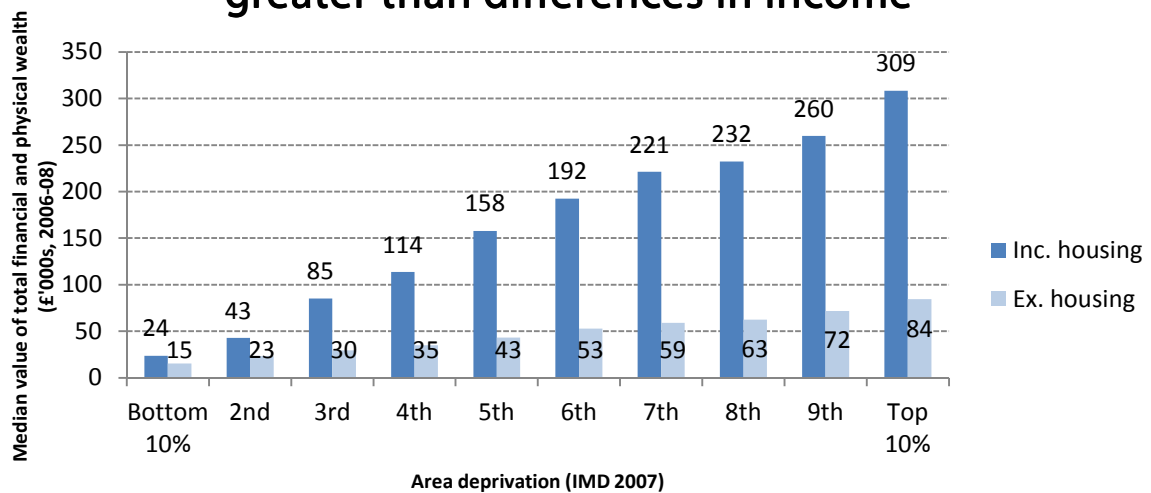
*The living wage in London was set at £7.45 in 2008. The median hourly wage in the 10% most deprived areas was £7.68, meaning that half of all workers in these areas were earning less than this amount.

Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of ward-level data on the proportion of children living in families with incomes below the poverty threshold (60% of median income). These statistics are published by Inland Revenue and can be downloaded from their website: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/child_poverty.htm. The second graph is based on the data for England from Table 5.10 of John Hills' report, "An anatomy of inequality in the UK: report of the National Equality Panel" (published in January 2010).

Average incomes in the poorest areas are nearly half those in the wealthiest areas

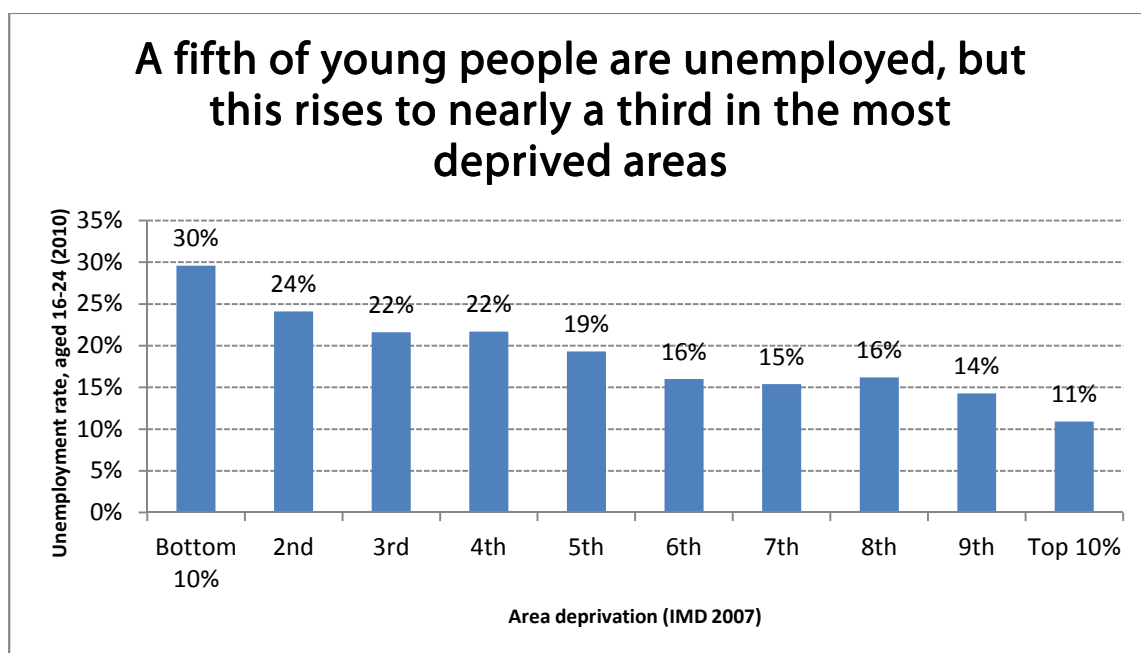
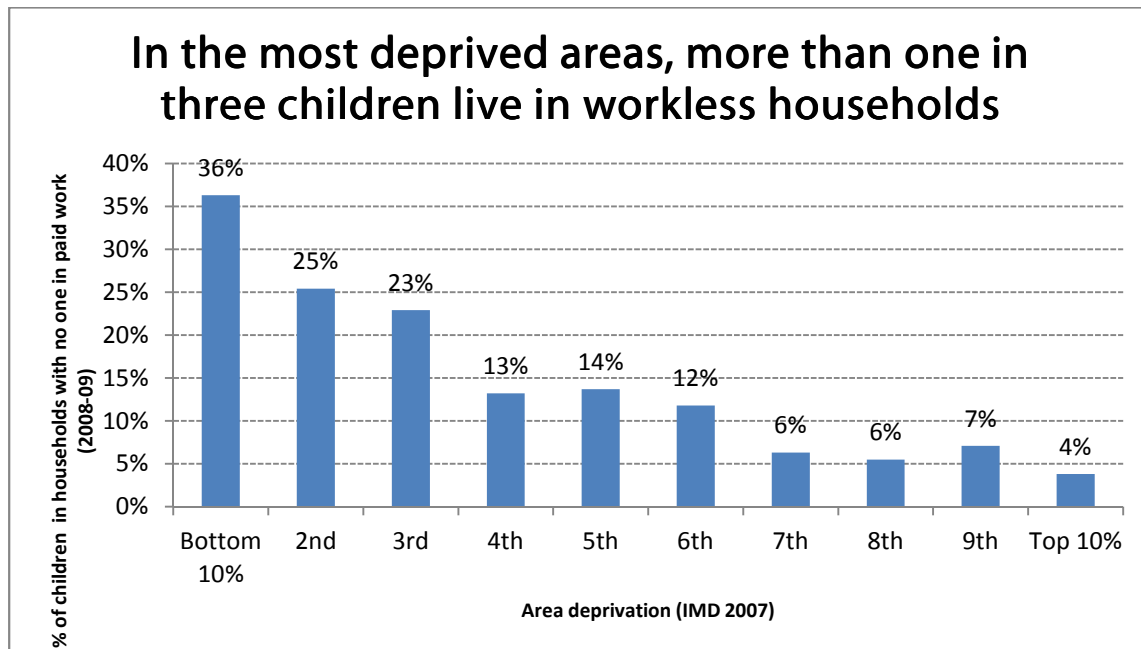


The disparity in wealth between areas is even greater than differences in income



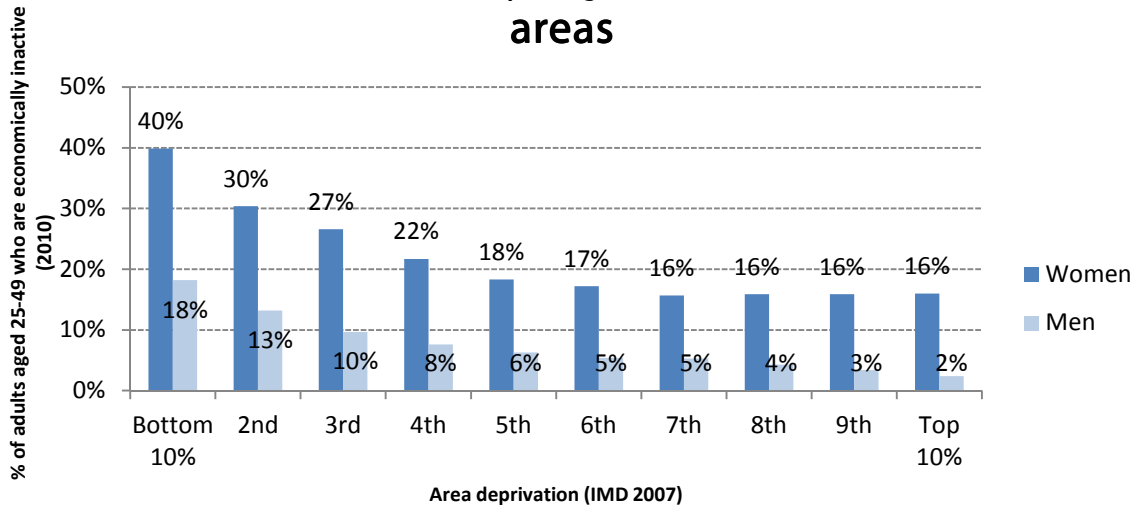
Sources: both graphs are based on data from John Hills' report, "An anatomy of inequality in the UK: report of the National Equality Panel" (published in January 2010). The first graph is based on data from Table 6.8 and the second graph is based on data from Table 8.6. The first bar in this chart includes all financial, physical and property wealth (including net housing assets, though not pension wealth); the second bar excludes housing wealth, which is generally less 'liquid' than other forms of wealth.

UNEMPLOYMENT

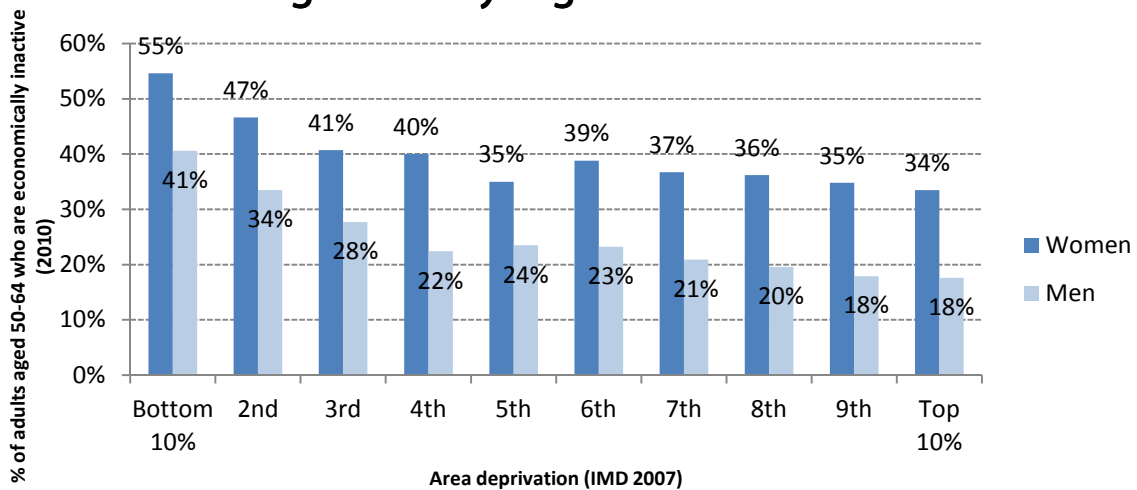


Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the English Housing Survey 2008-09, which includes a derived variable (hhempx) which summarises the employment status of the household head and partner. This graph shows the proportion of dependent children living in households with no one in full- or part-time employment. The second graph uses data from the NOMIS website (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>), which allows various education- and employment-related variables from the Annual Population Survey to be analysed by area deprivation.

Economic inactivity among middle-aged adults is substantially higher in more deprived areas

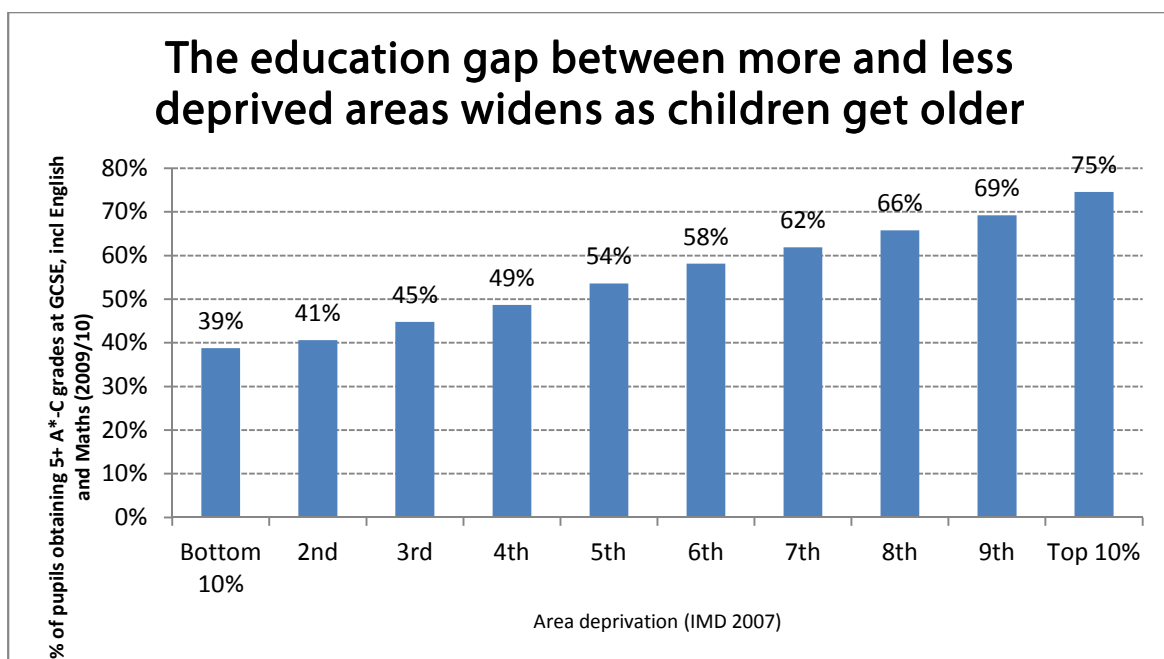
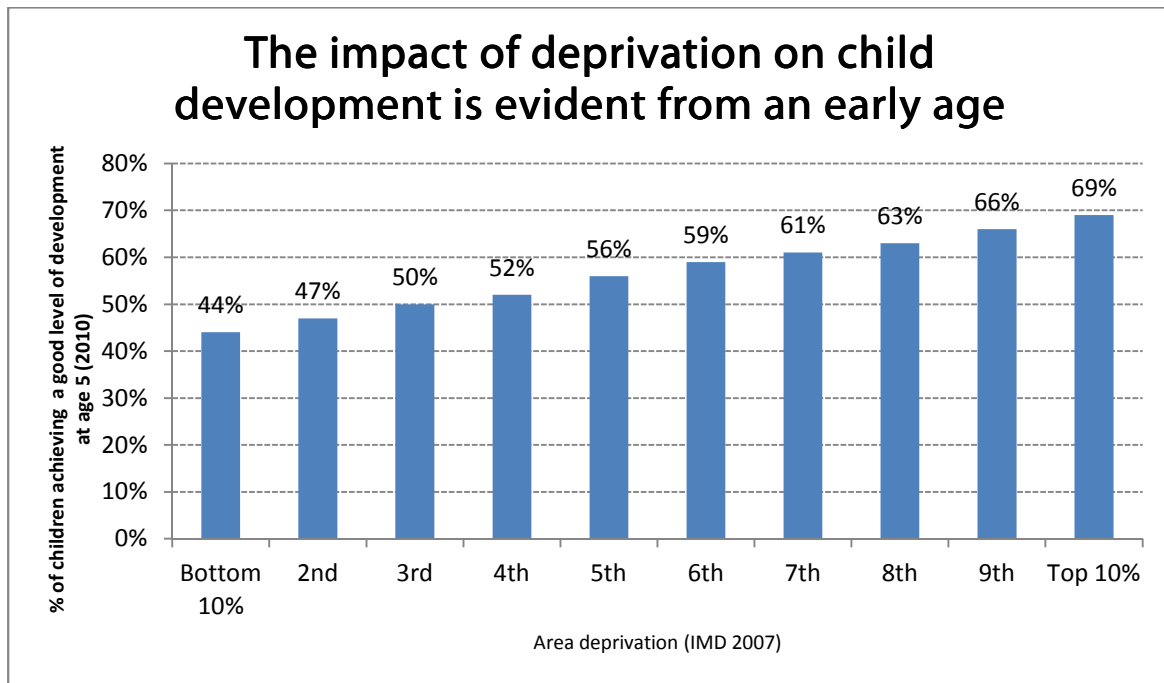


Economic inactivity among older adults is significantly higher in all areas



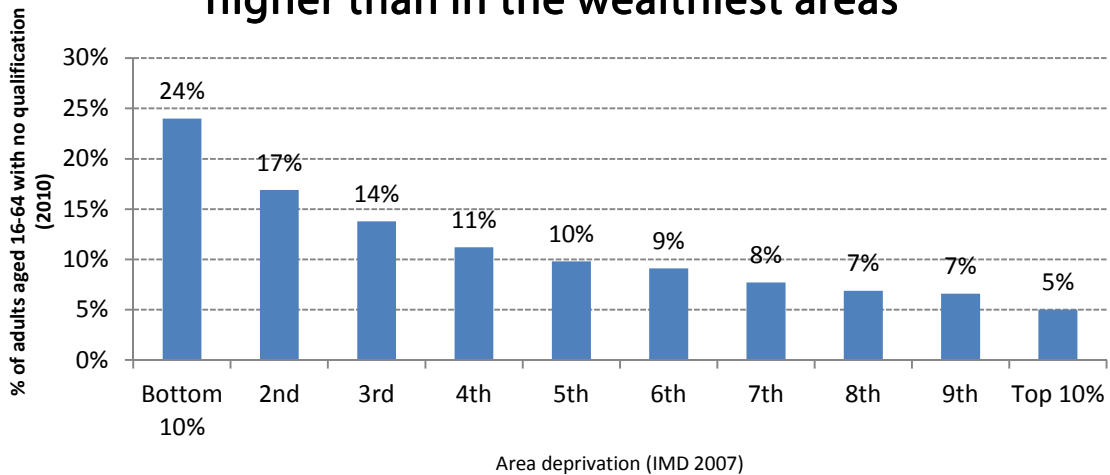
Sources: both graphs use data from the NOMIS website (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>), which allows various education- and employment-related variables from the Annual Population Survey to be analysed by area deprivation.

EDUCATION

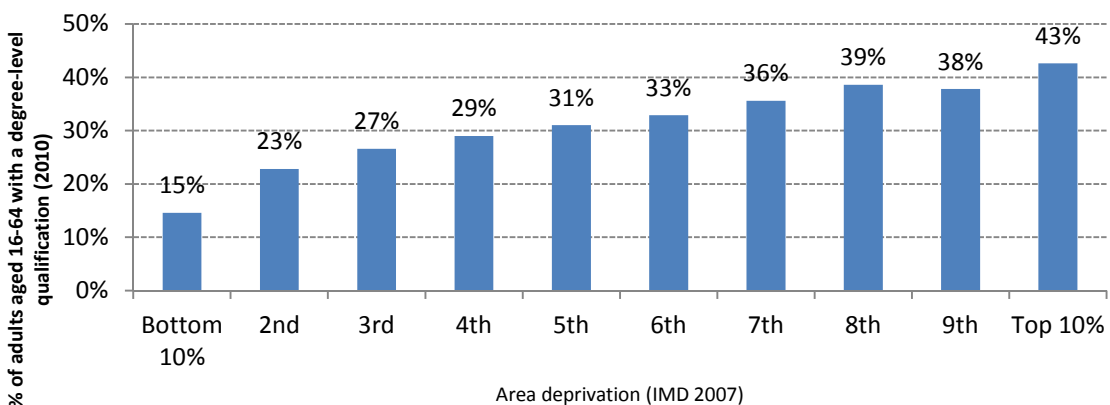


Sources: The first graph is taken from slide 21 of a presentation by Michael Marmot ("Fair Society, Healthy Lives") to the BMA conference on "Health inequalities: the role of the medical profession", using data supplied by the Department for Education. The second graph is taken from Table A1 of the Department for Education's report, "GCSE and equivalent attainment by pupil characteristics in England, 2009/10".

A quarter of adults in the most deprived areas have no qualifications, nearly five times higher than in the wealthiest areas

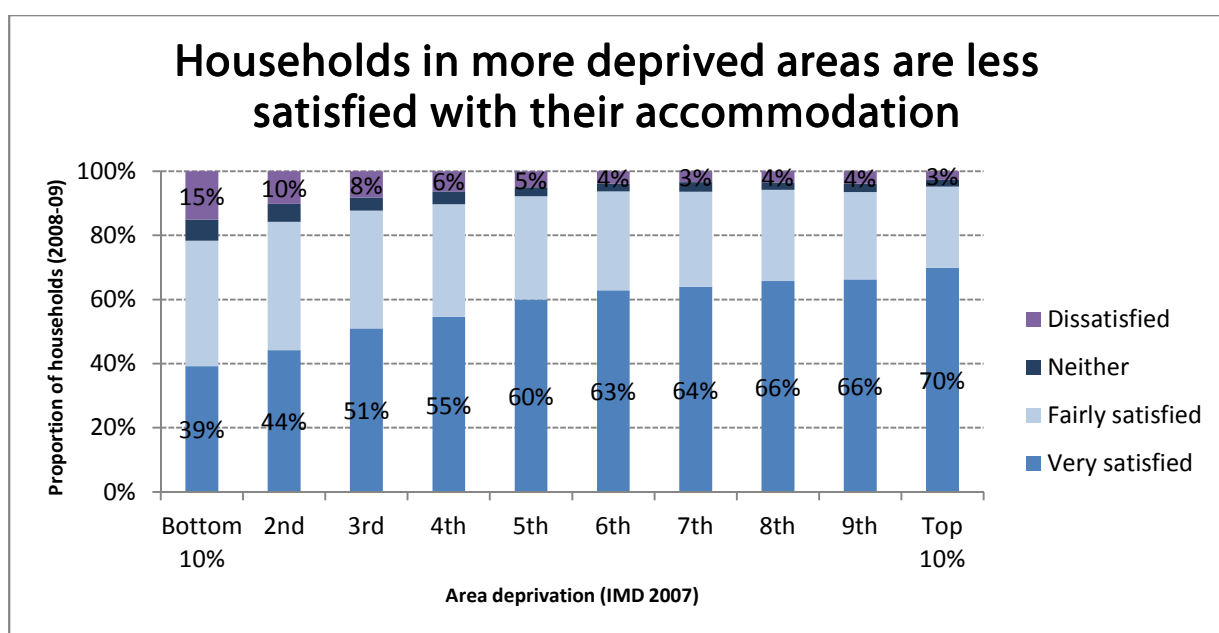
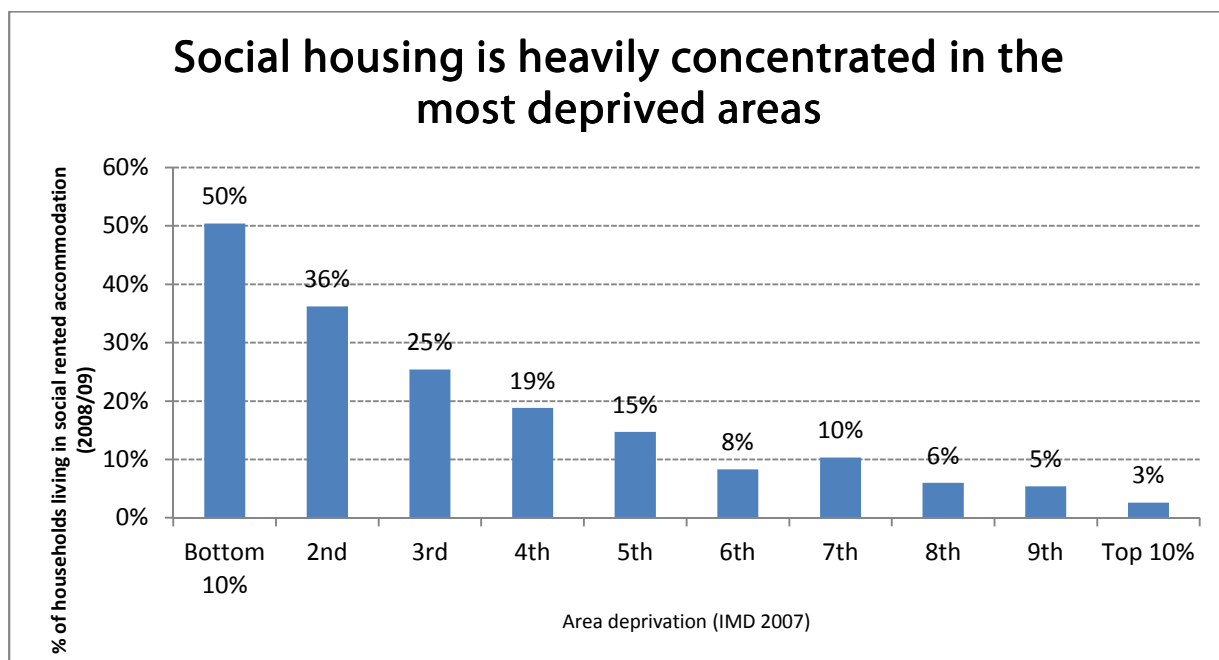


Only one in seven adults in the most deprived areas has a degree-level qualification



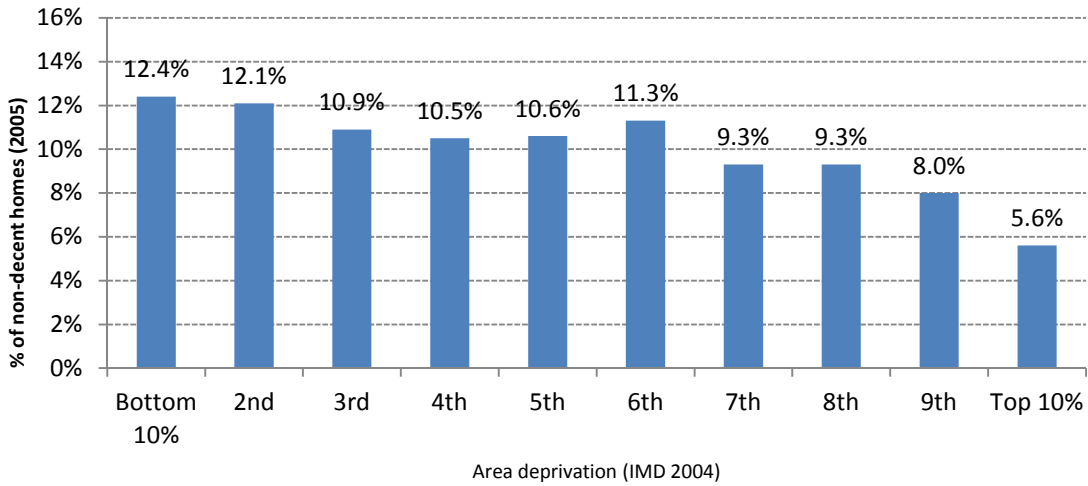
Sources: both graphs use data from the NOMIS website (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>), which allows various education- and employment-related variables from the Annual Population Survey to be analysed by area deprivation.

HOUSING

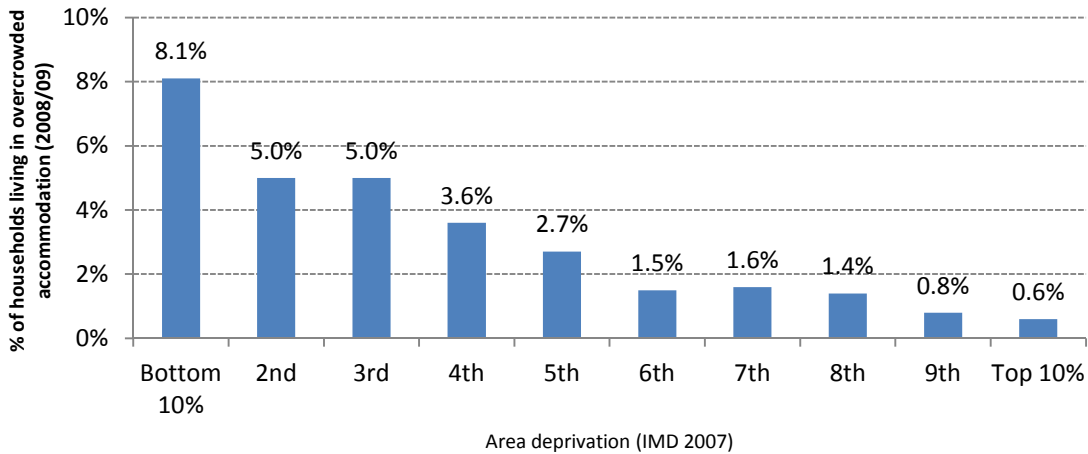


Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the English Housing Survey 2008-09. The first graph shows the proportion of households living in either local authority or housing association accommodation. The second graph shows the responses to a question asking “how satisfied are you with this accommodation?”

Fewer homes in deprived areas meet the Government's Decent Homes standard

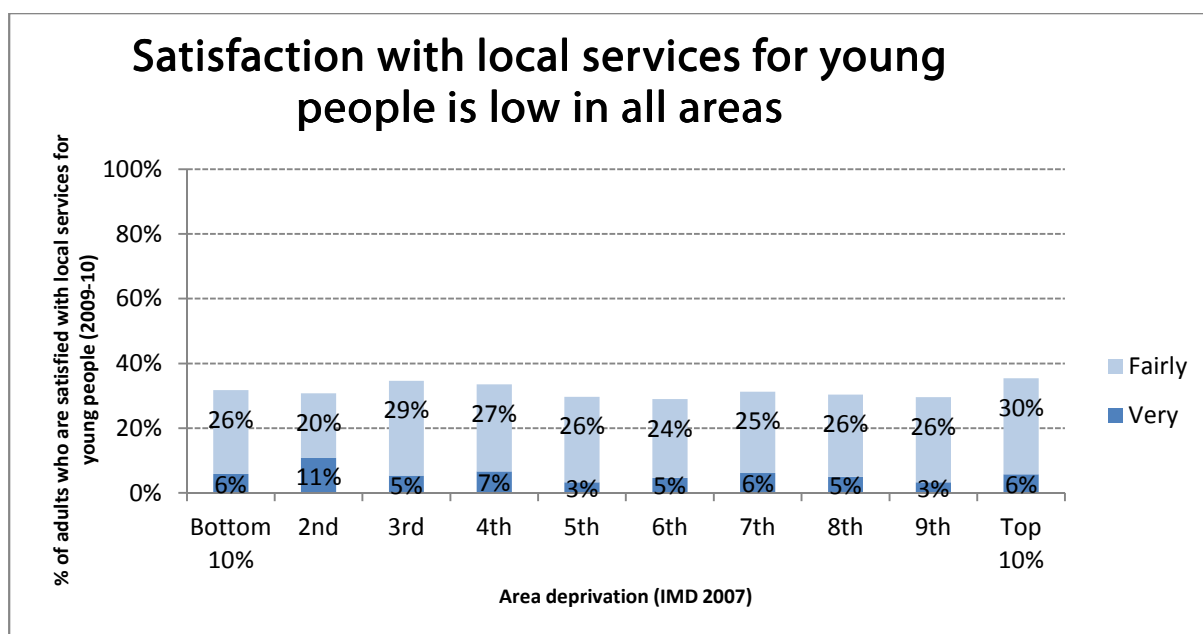
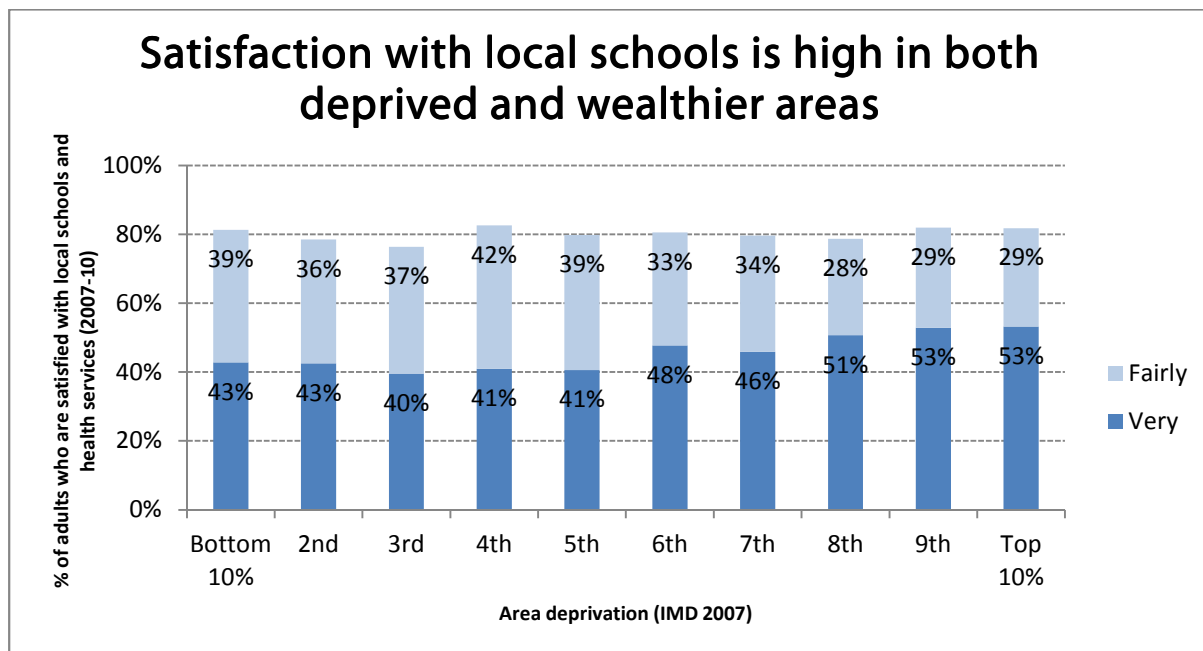


Overcrowding is also much more prevalent in the most deprived areas



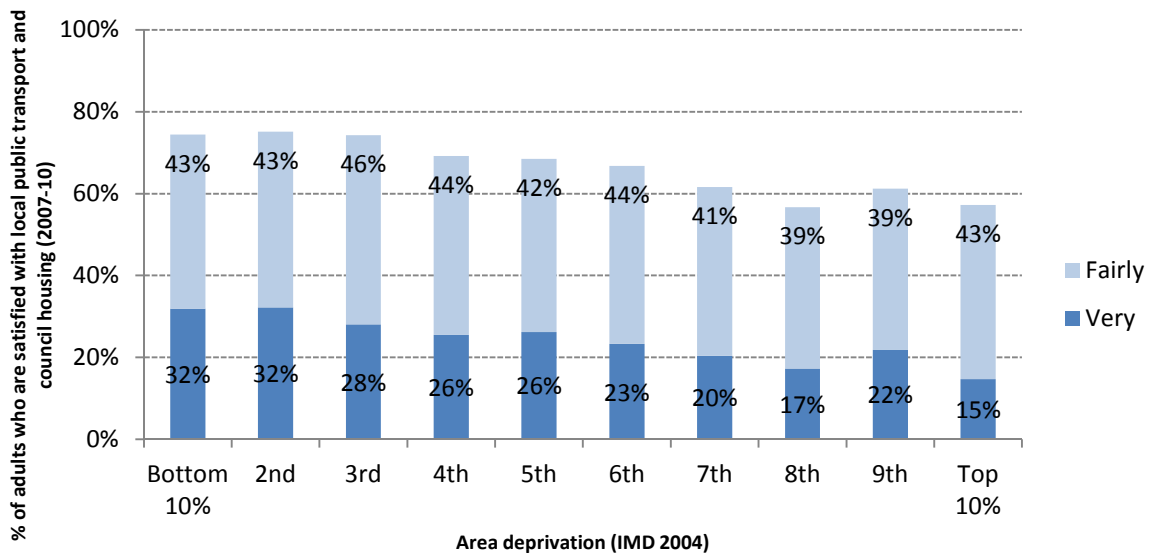
Sources: the first graph uses data from Table DH11a in the statistics section of the DCLG website, which in turn is based on data from the English House Condition Survey 2005. To meet the Decent Homes standard, homes must be in a reasonable state of repair, have reasonably modern facilities and provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. The second graph is based on our own analysis of the English Housing Survey 2008-09, and uses one of their derived variables (bedstdx) which identifies overcrowded homes. Overcrowding means that the property has fewer bedrooms than required to meet the 'bedroom standard', which is an assessment of the number of bedrooms required by each household, based on the age and marital/cohabitation status of the occupants.

LOCAL SERVICES

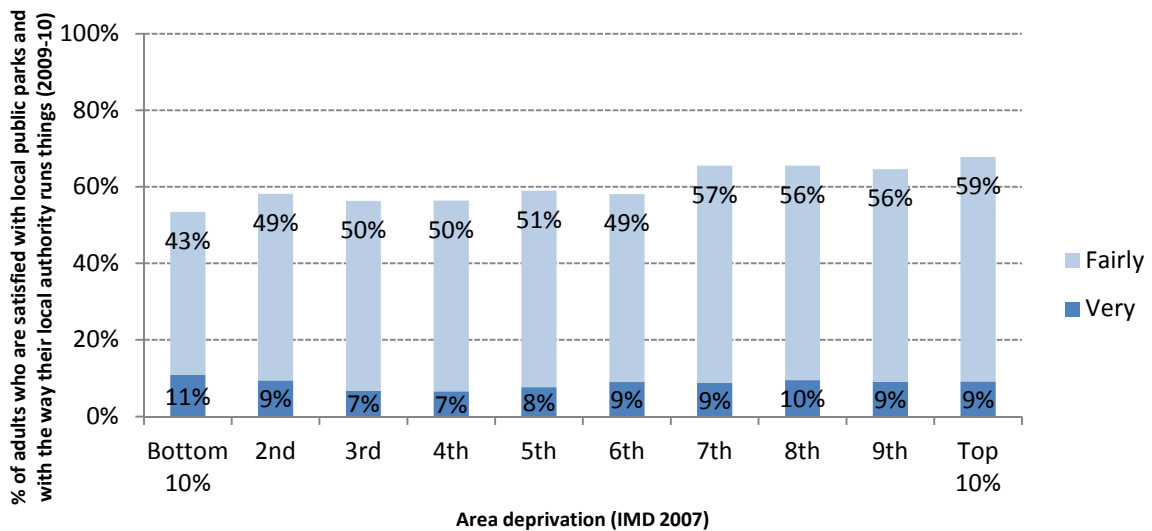


Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their satisfaction with various locally-provided services. These graphs show the proportion who said each of these things were “very” or “fairly” satisfied with each service.

Satisfaction with public transport is higher in more deprived areas...

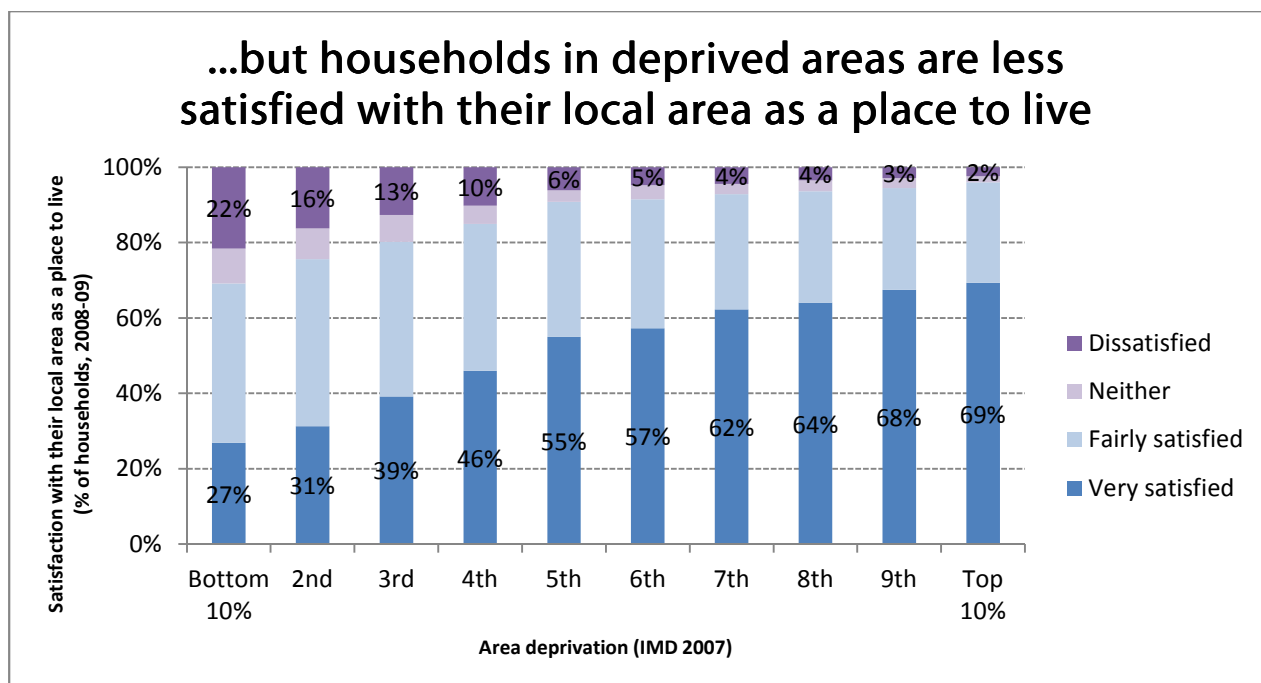
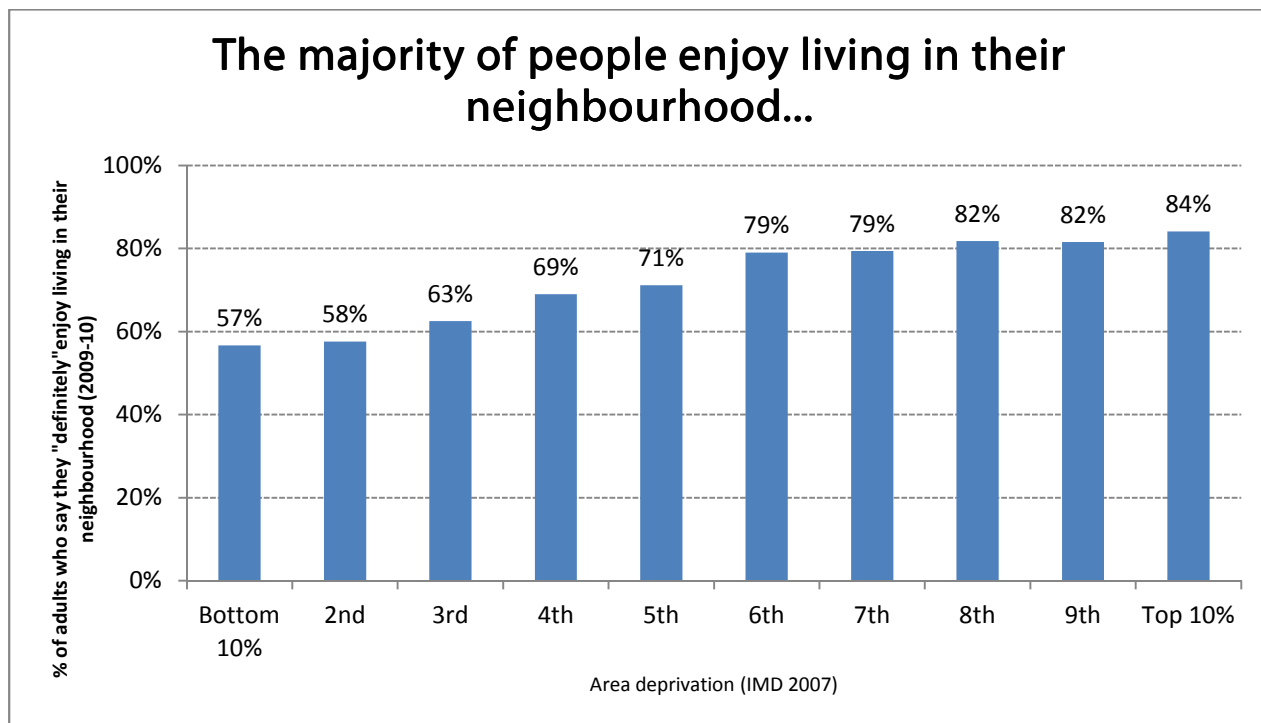


...but people in deprived areas are less satisfied with the way local councils run things



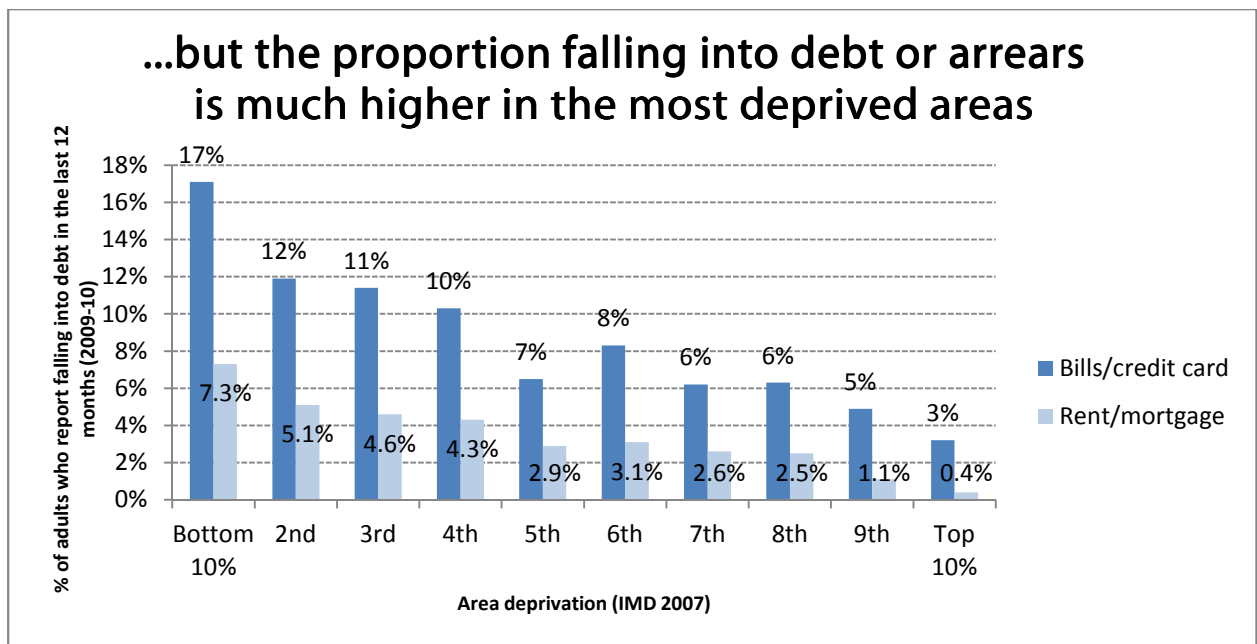
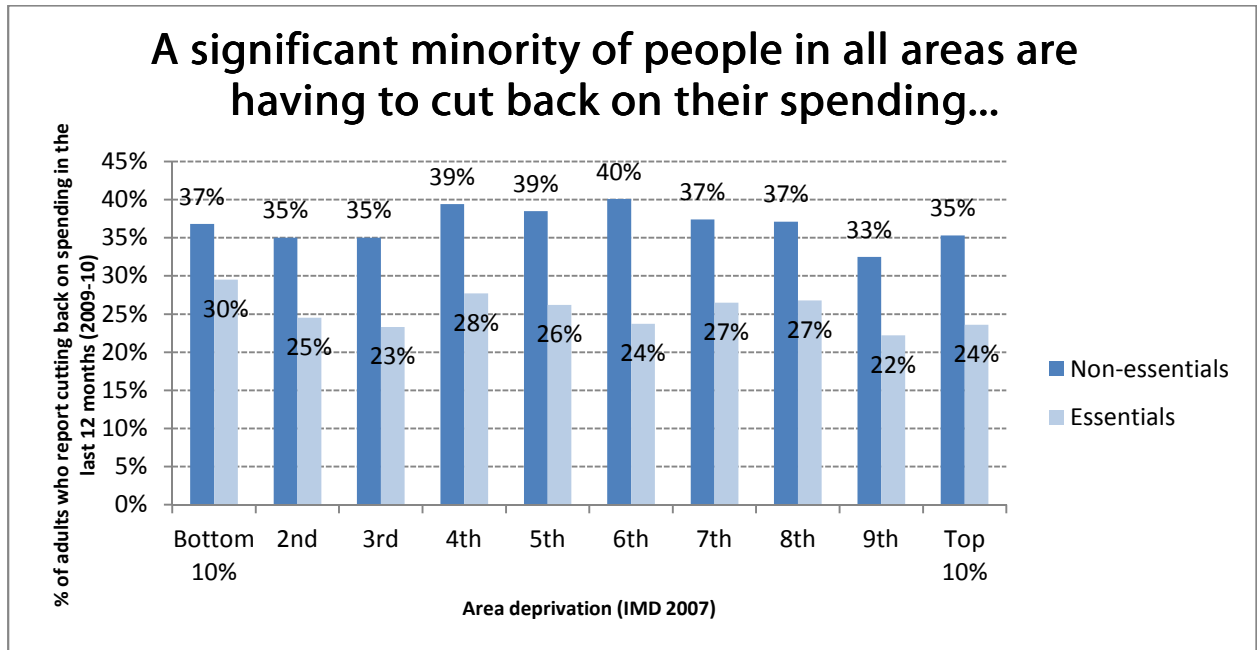
Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their satisfaction with various locally-provided services. These graphs show the proportion who said each of these things were “very” or “fairly” satisfied with each service. Local public transport services were asked about in 2007-08. Otherwise, the data is for 2009-10.

LOCAL ENVIRONMENT



Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10, and shows the proportion of adults who responded "yes, definitely" this is a neighbourhood they enjoy living in (as opposed to "to some extent" or "no"). The second graph is based on analysis of the Housing Survey for England 2008-9, in response to a question about how satisfied people are with their local area as a place to live.

DEBT/FINANCIAL PRESSURES



Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. Respondents were asked whether they had experienced one or more of a list of financial problems in the last 12 months. The first graph shows the proportion of adults who said they had cut back on either “socialising or entertainment” and “other non-essential spending” (non-essentials) or on “food bills” or “utility bills” (essentials). The second graph shows the proportion who said they had fallen into arrears with “bills or credit cards” or with their “rent or mortgage payments”.

WHAT PROJECTS SAID:

*"Our community feels abandoned and over looked. It has lost its church, houses and its school is under threat of closure. It's as if the people don't exist anymore. Because of decanting of residents, the '**community**' has been displaced and all the positive aspects of it have been lost."*
Claire, St John and St James Orrell Hey, Liverpool

*"Poor education, **broken homes**, drugs, violence, and abuse are common denominators of the childhoods of many who fall into the criminal justice system. We are looking after those for whom **crime** is now deeply entrenched within their lives and we are focussing on trying to bring back respect, aspiration and a willingness to engage to help them improve their lives."*
Caroline, Sussex Pathways, Lewes

*"The lack of a cohesive community has been exacerbated by the closure of local community facilities and meeting places. The area has many nationalities and languages which makes **community cohesion** virtually impossible. The red light district can flourish as the local community is weak owing to its utter diversity."*
Richard, Jericho Road Project, Nottingham

*"Those we serve, such as the homeless community and substance misusers, often have broken **family relationships** and the young people we work with either in youth homelessness or schools pastoral work are on the brink of falling into negative behaviour cycles, often as a result of an unstable and destructive home life."*
Luke, 58i, Nottingham

*"Amongst some of the elderly who use the church there remains a basic **racism** and resentment of the demographic change to the area. The area is mainly Hindu Gujerati, who also rarely feel the need to reach out to those outside their own community, and many of the older women do not speak English. Trying to get the community to work as a whole for its own good is difficult."*
Valerie, Parish Nursing at Church of Resurrection, Leicester

*"Growing up **"in care"** has consequence such as interrupted schooling and lack of a reliable and consistent relationship with a stable adult during late teenage years. This restricts the jobs that are possible for them."*
Elizabeth, Community Projects Carlisle

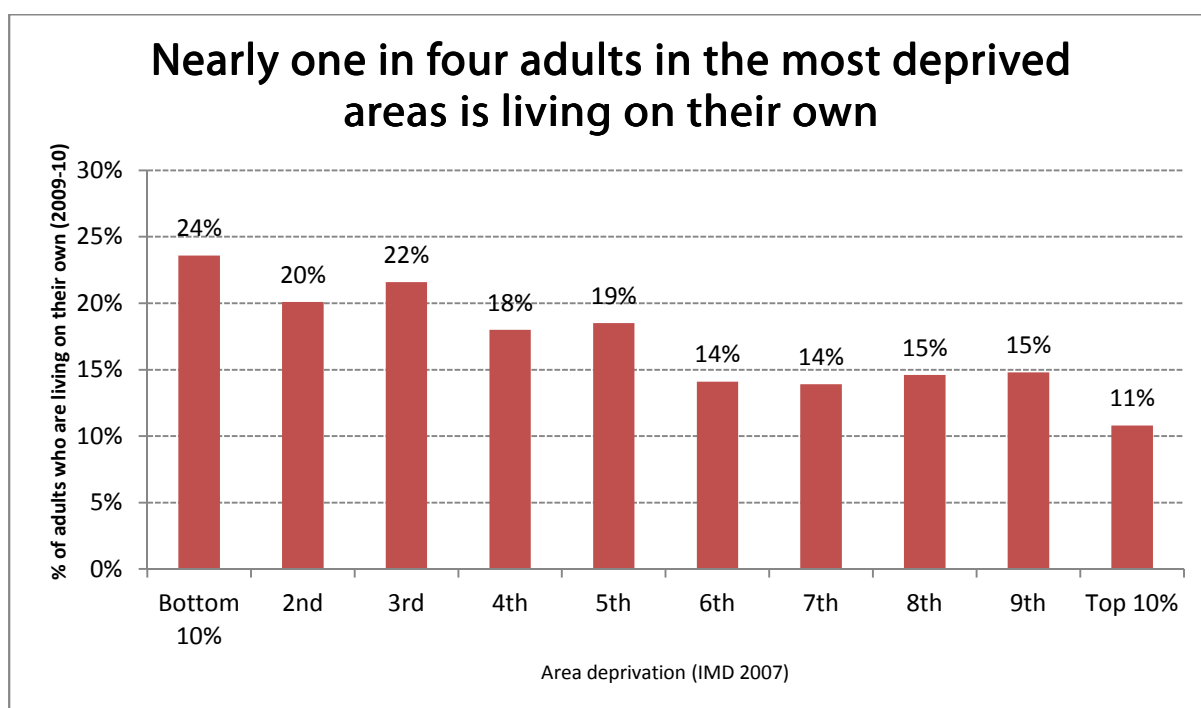
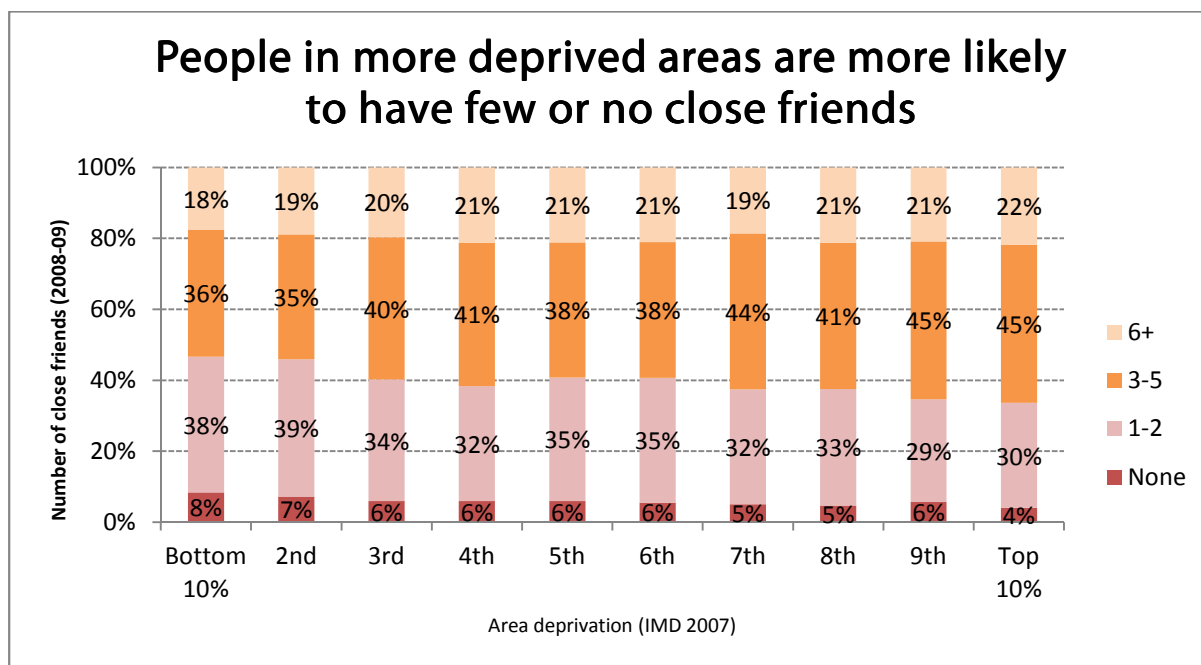
3. POVERTY OF RELATIONSHIP

Poverty of relationship is lacking a network of relationships that strengthen and support and on which individual, family and community life are built. Where relationships are under pressure or where communities are fragmented and hostile, it is difficult to thrive in human terms. People can feel isolated and alone, and problems like crime, anti-social behaviour and racism are more prevalent.

The indicators used in this section are:

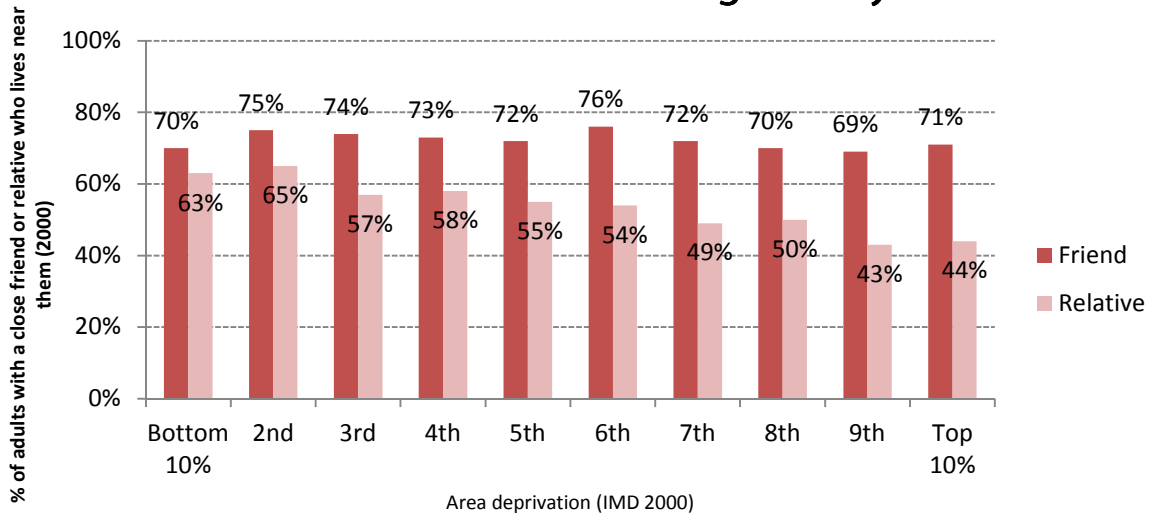
- Lone parenthood
- Children in care (looked after children)
- Living alone
- Contact with friends, relatives and neighbours
- Trust in others
- Ethnic diversity and immigration
- Racial or religious harrassment
- Levels of formal and informal volunteering
- Crime rates and fear of crime
- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

ISOLATION/LONELINESS

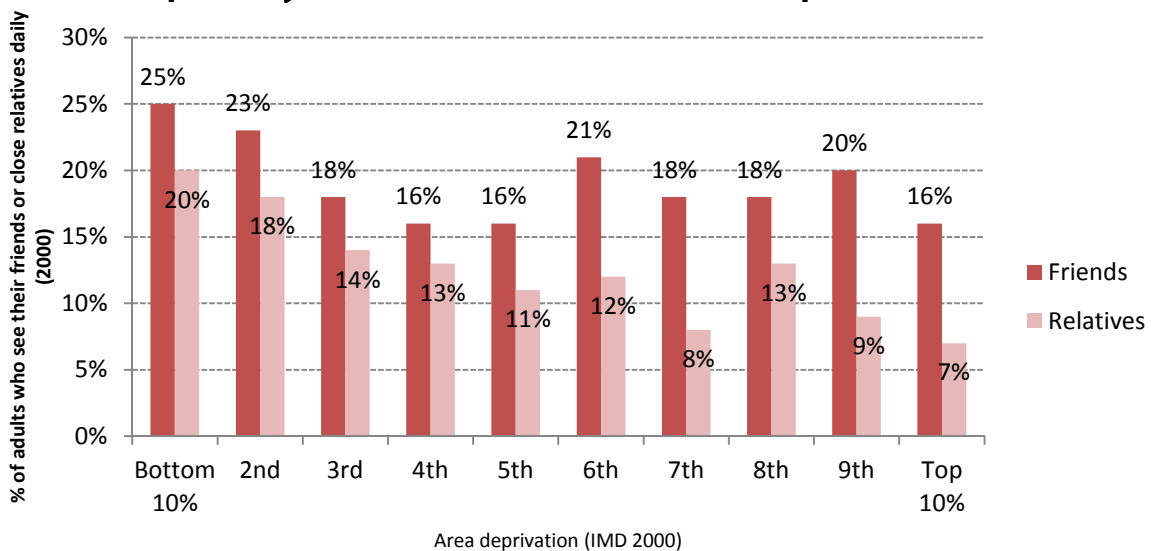


Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2008-9 (for the first graph) and 2009-10 (for the second graph). The first graph shows the proportion of adults who say they have less than three close friends (defined as “people they feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, or call on for help. The second graph uses a derived variable indicating the number of people in each person’s household.

Residents of deprived areas are more likely to have a close relative living nearby...



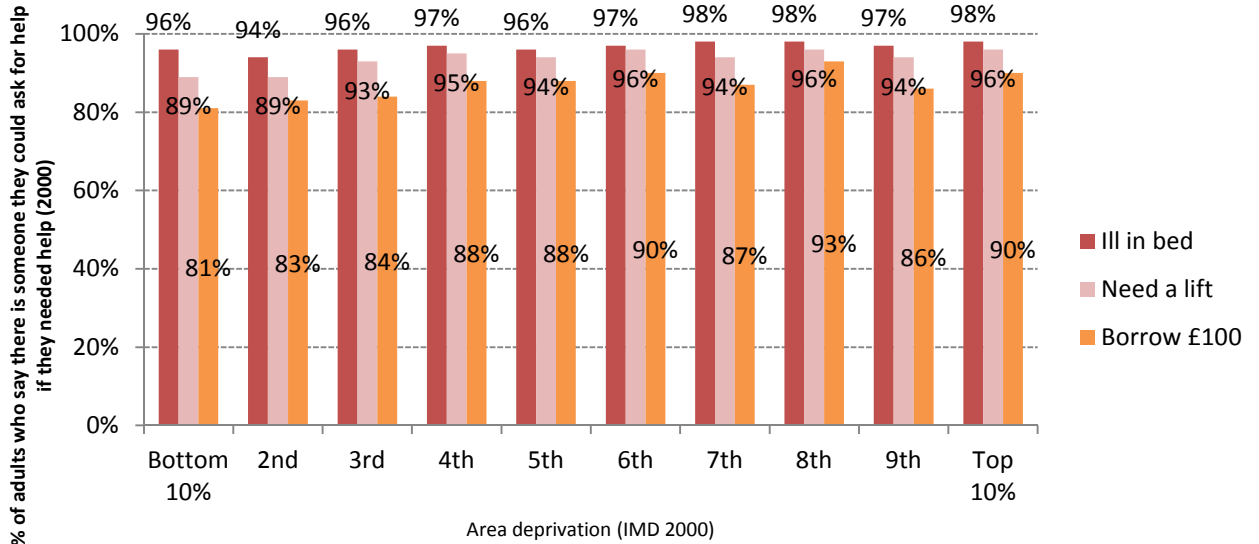
...and they see their friends and relatives more frequently than residents of less deprived areas



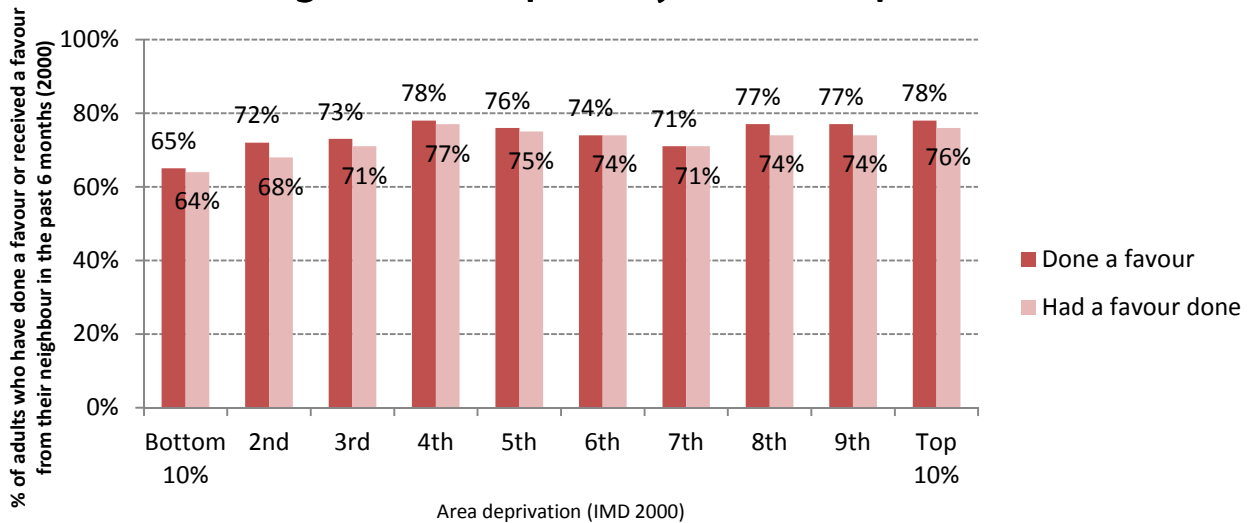
Sources: both graphs use data from a report by Coulthard et al (2002), "People's perceptions of their neighbourhood and community involvement", which is based on data from the social capital module of the General Household Survey 2000 and is available online:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_social/Peoples_perceptions_social_capital.pdf

Most people have someone they can ask for help, irrespective of area deprivation...



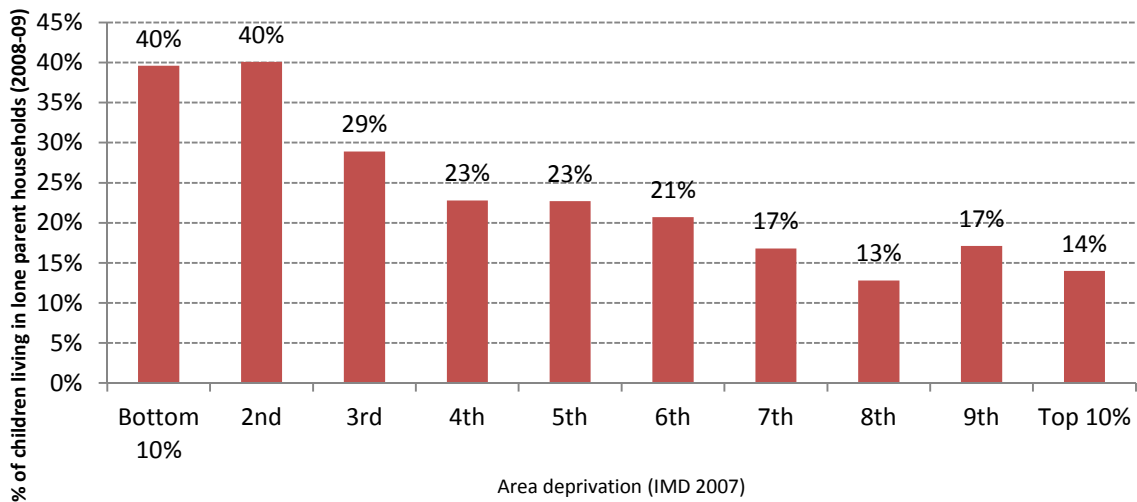
...and most people have helped or been helped by their neighbours, especially in less deprived areas



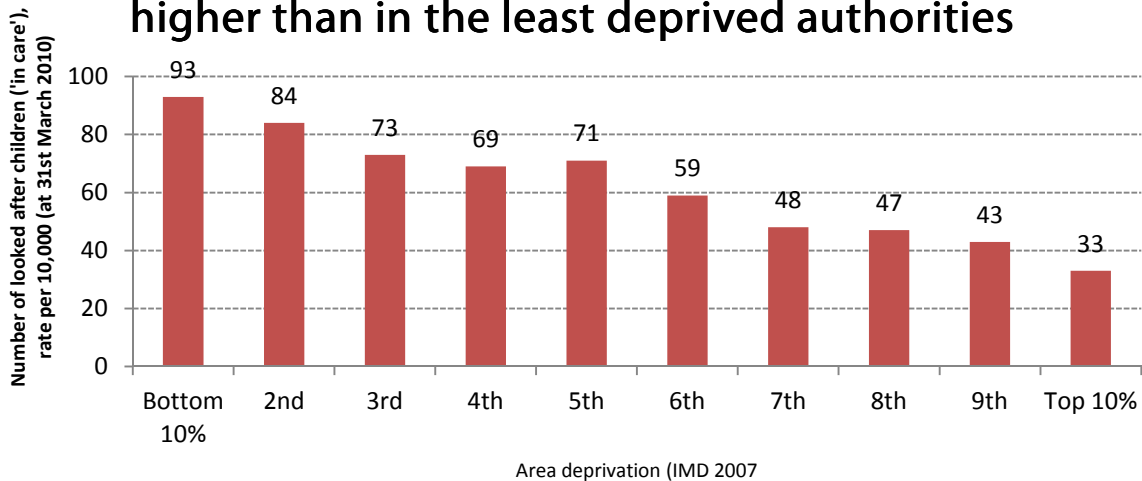
Sources: both graphs use data from a report by Coulthard et al (2002), "People's perceptions of their neighbourhood and community involvement" (see above).

FAMILY BREAKDOWN

Two in five children in deprived areas are living in lone parent households



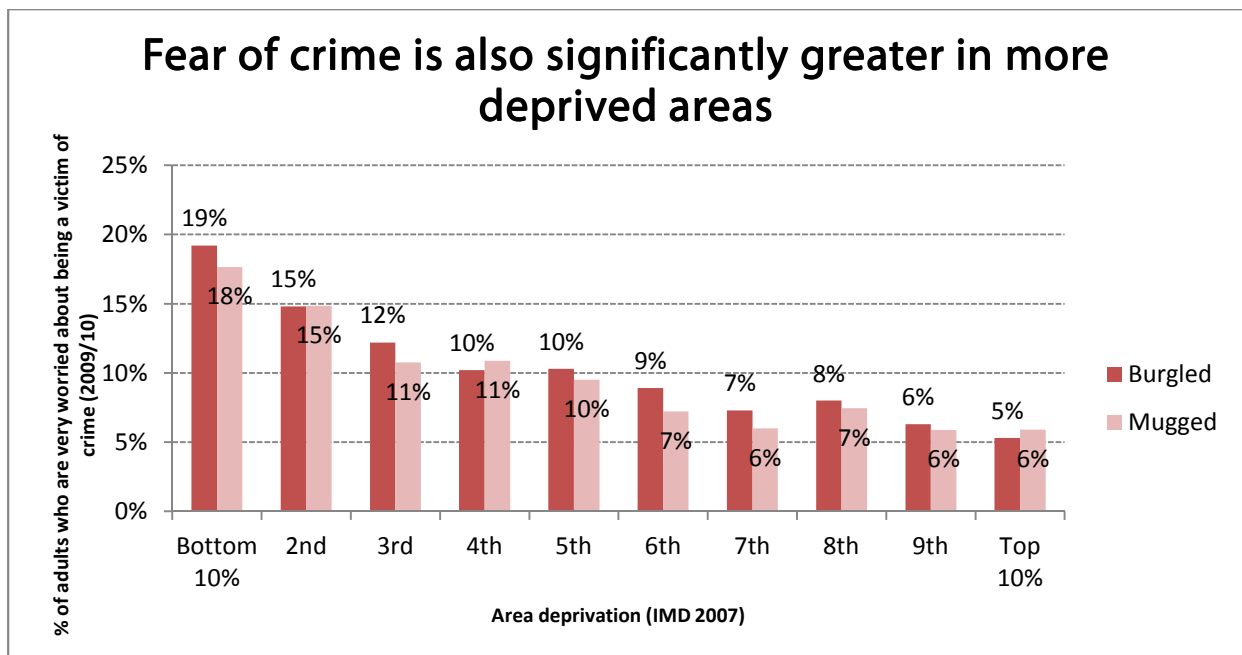
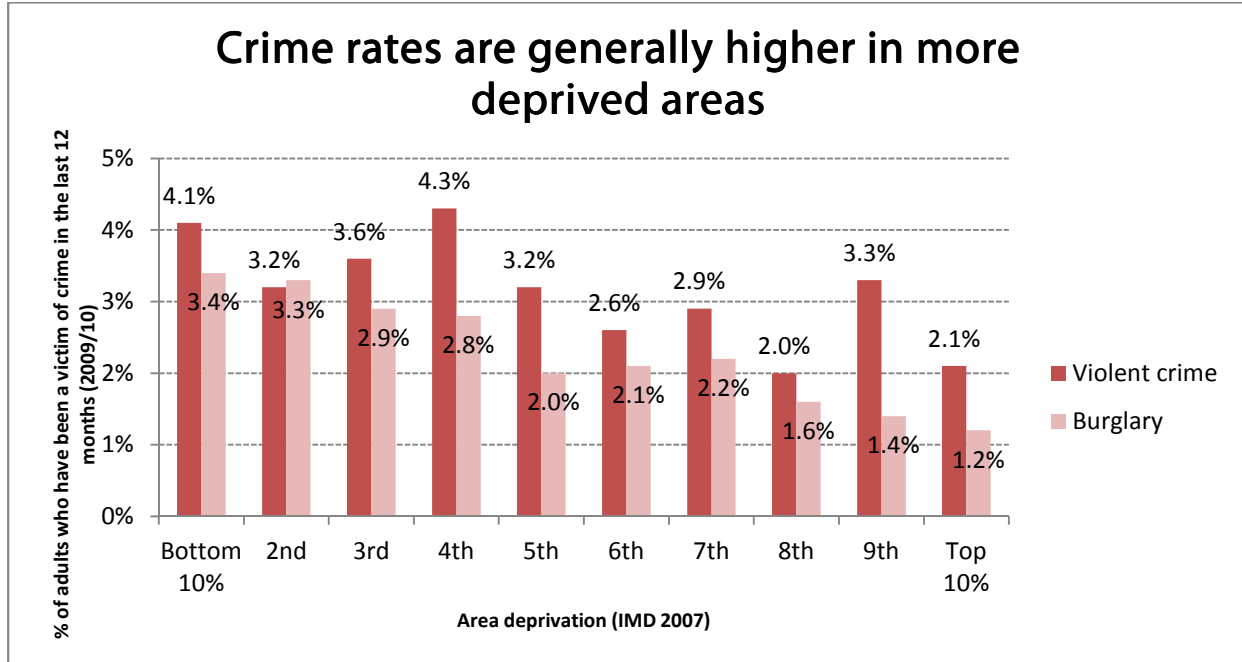
The proportion of children 'in care' in the most deprived authorities is nearly three times higher than in the least deprived authorities



Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the English Housing Survey 2008-09. It shows the proportion of children living in lone parent households, using one of the derived variables in the dataset (hhcomp). The second graph is based on our own analysis of local-authority level statistics on 'looked after children', which can be downloaded from the DfE website:

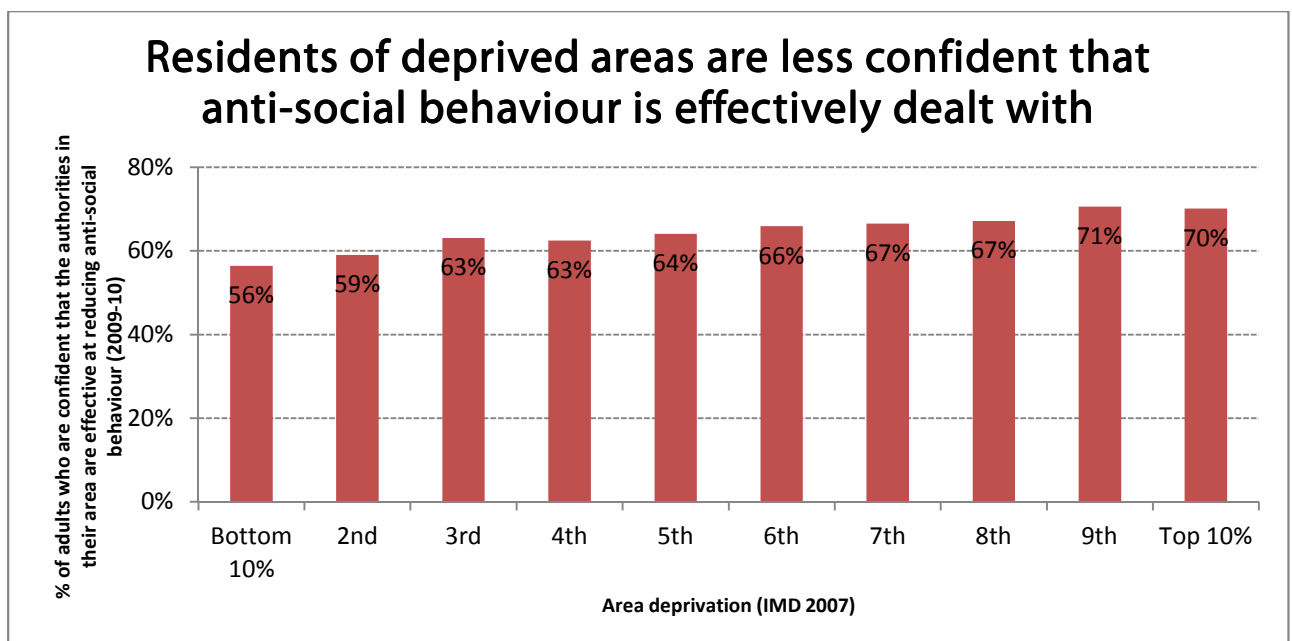
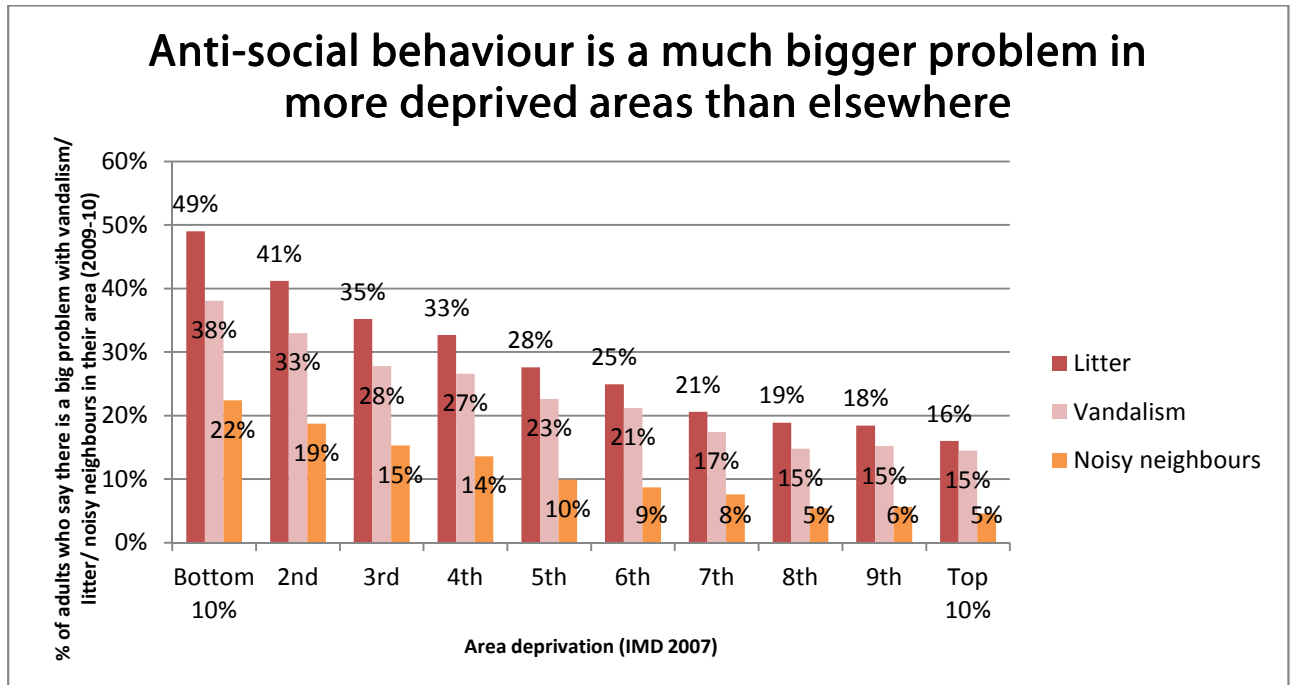
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000960/index.shtml>. Local authorities are grouped into deciles based on their ranking in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007.

CRIME



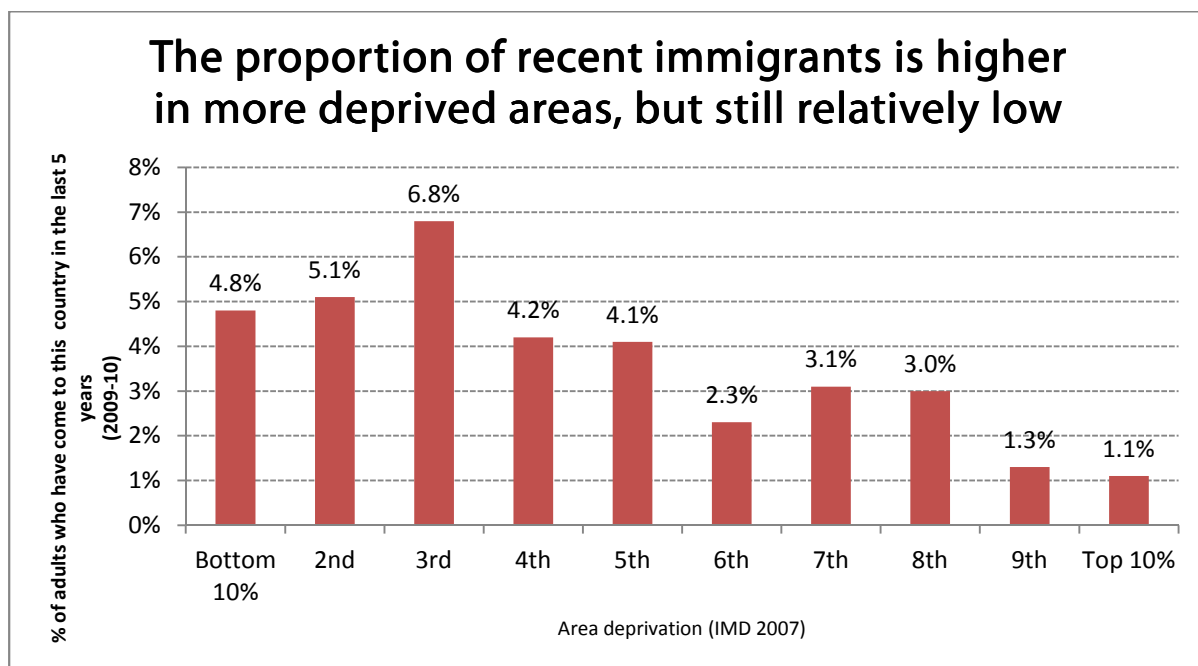
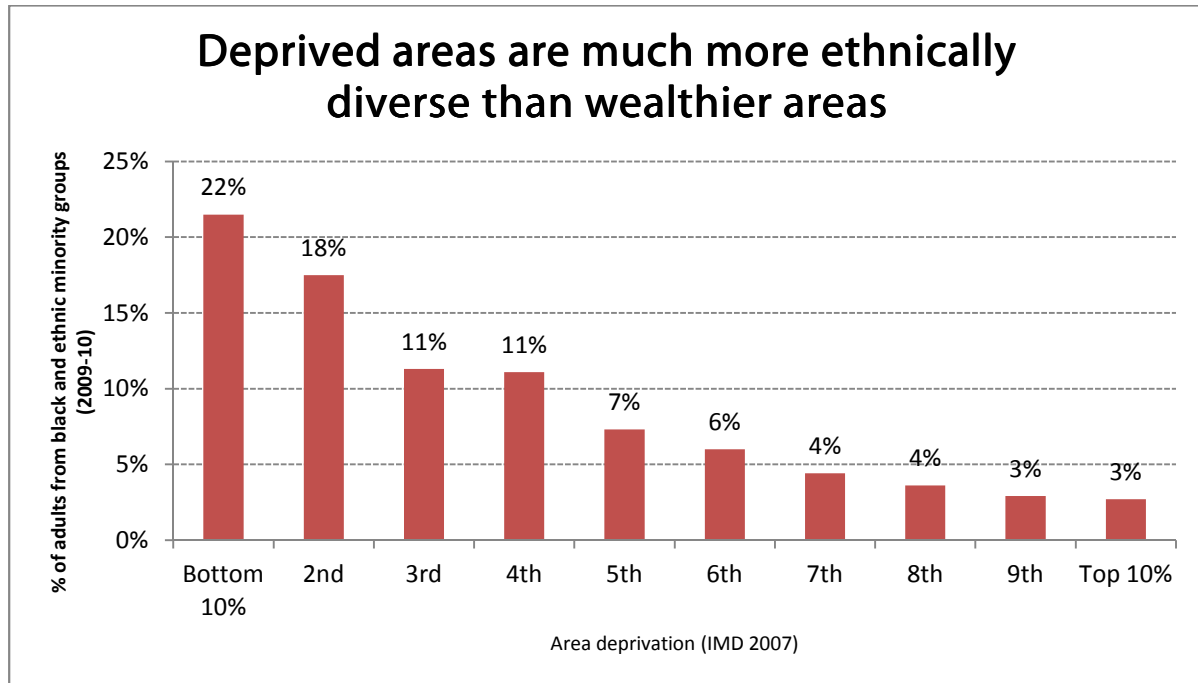
Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the British Crime Survey 2009-10. The first graph shows the proportion of adults who have been a victim of a violent crime or burglary in the last 12 months. Violent crime includes assault (or attempted assault), wounding with a sexual motive, and robbery or snatch theft. Burglary includes the actual or attempted burglary of a person’s dwelling. The second graph shows the proportion of adults who are “very worried” about having their “home broken into and something stolen” (first set of bars) or “being mugged or robbed” (second set of bars).

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR



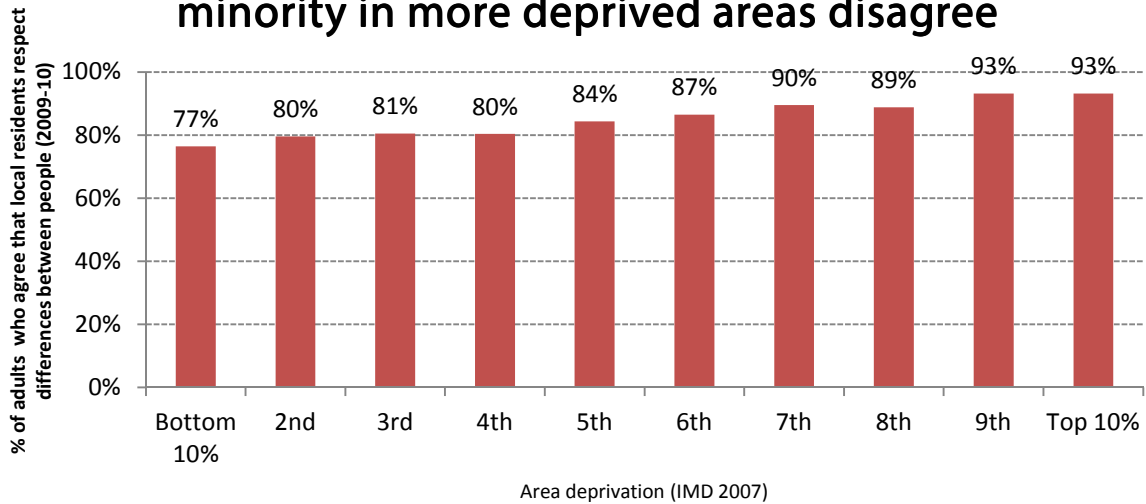
Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the British Crime Survey 2009-10. The first graph is based on a series of questions on people’s perceptions about various anti-social behaviour in their area, including “rubbish or litter lying around”, “vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles” and “noisy neighbours or loud parties”. The second graph shows the proportion of adults who said they were “very” or “fairly” confident that the authorities in their area are effective at reducing anti-social behaviour of the kind listed above.

COMMUNITY COHESION

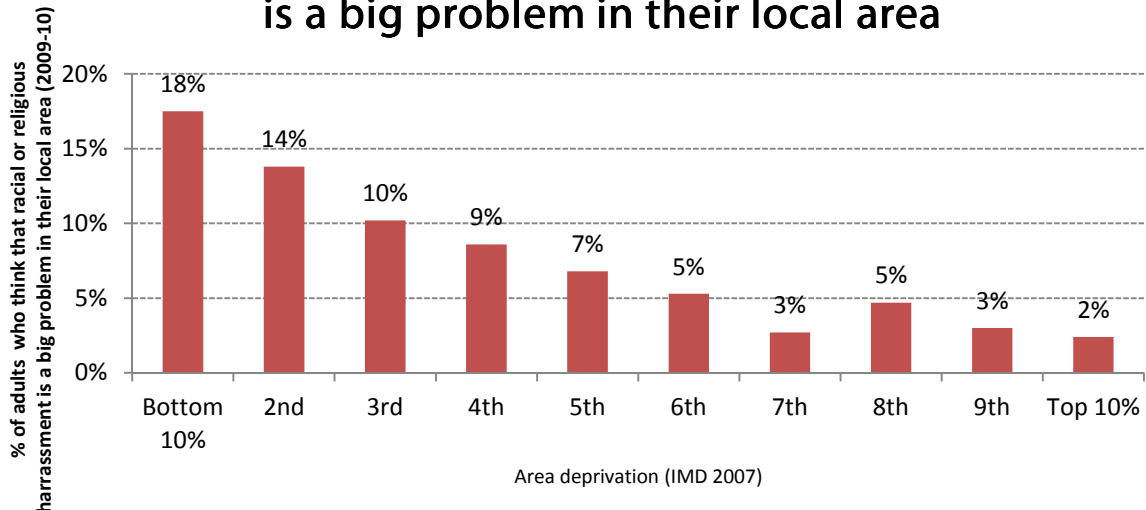


Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. The first graph shows the proportion of adults who are from black and minority ethnic groups (using the derived variable, ethnic2). The second graph shows the proportion of adults who have come to this country in the last 5 years (using the derived variable, xcamyr5).

Most people think that local residents respect differences between people, but a significant minority in more deprived areas disagree

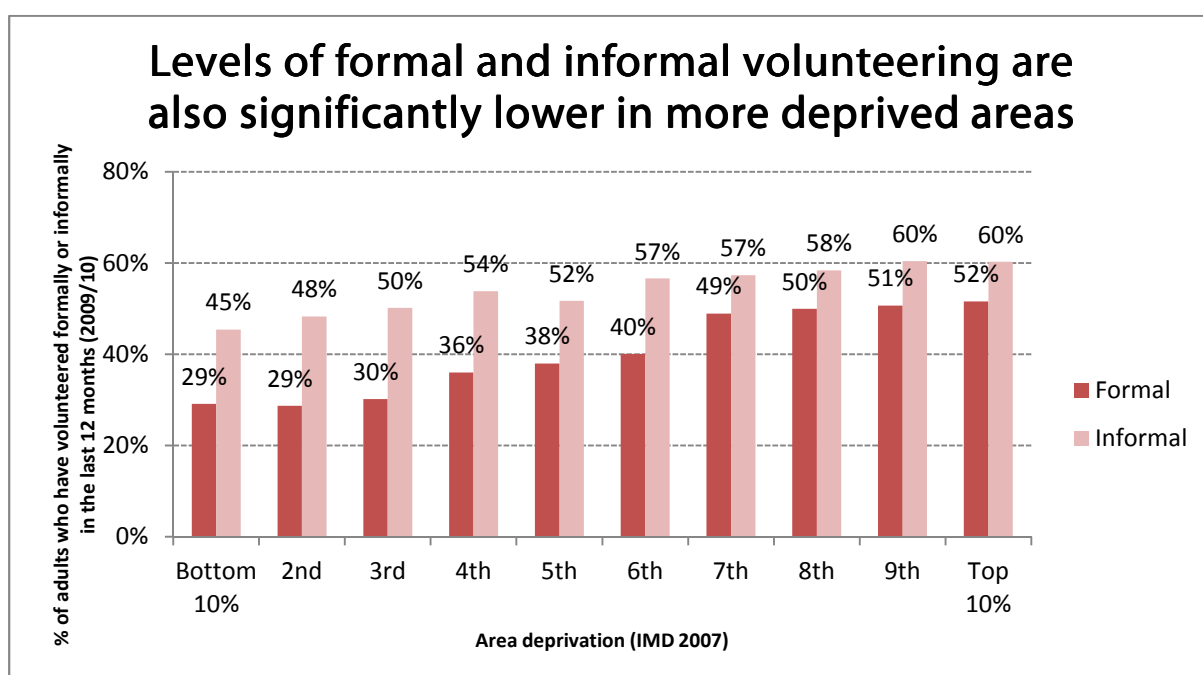
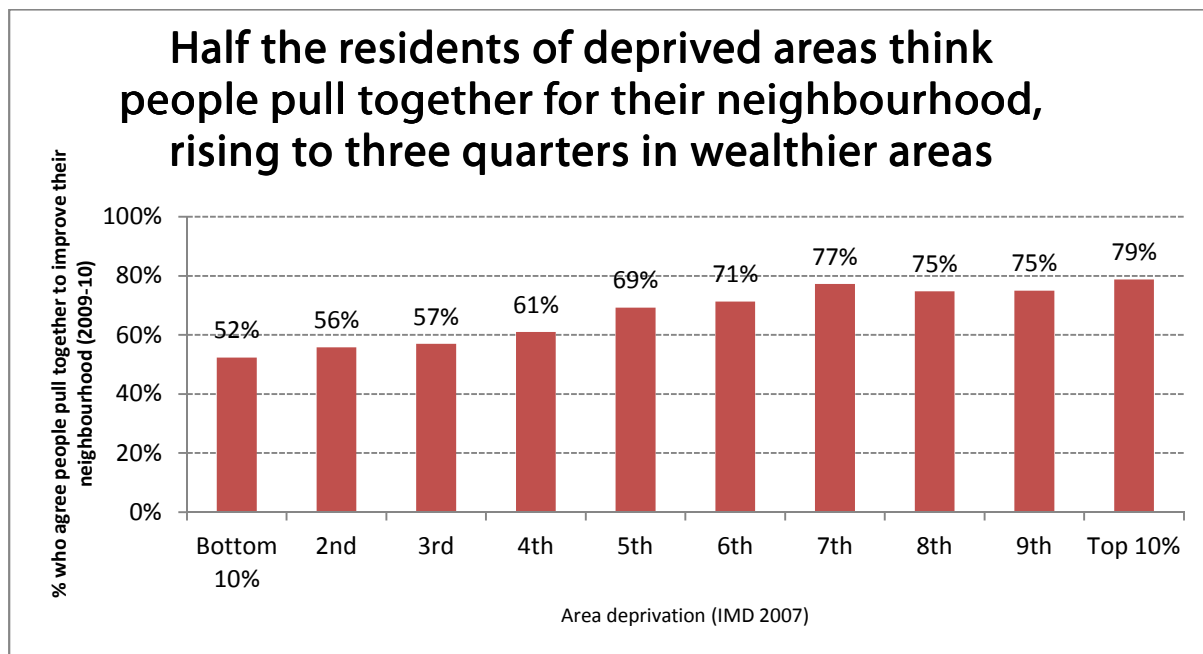


In the most deprived areas, nearly one in five adults think that racial or religious harassment is a big problem in their local area



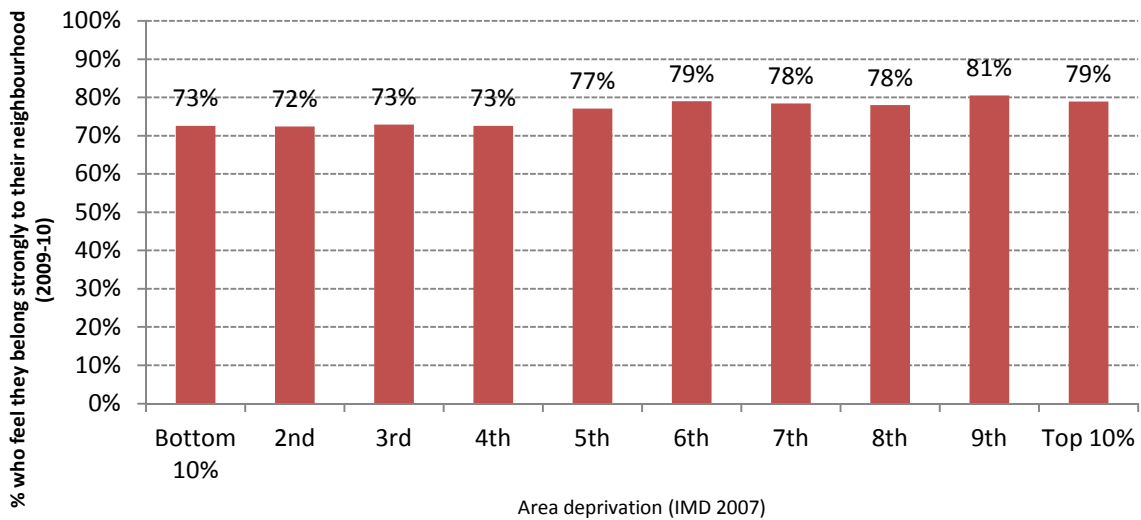
Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. The first question is based on a question about whether respondents “agree or disagree that residents in this local area respect ethnic differences between people” and shows the proportion of adults who “definitely” or “tend” to agree with this statement. The second graph shows the proportion of adults who think that racial or religious harassment is a “very” or “fairly” big problem in their local area (defined as within 15-20 minutes walking distance).

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

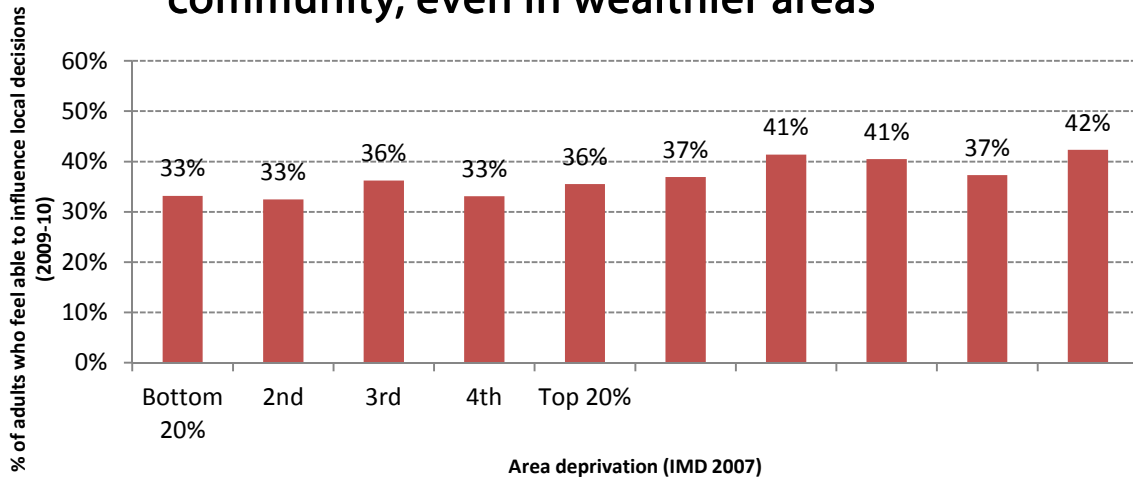


Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. The first question shows the proportion of adults who “definitely” or “tend” to agree that “people in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood”. The second question uses responses to the volunteering module. Formal volunteering includes a list of stated activities (e.g. raising money, helping to run an event, admin work) for a voluntary group, club or organisation (including schools, churches, or local community groups). Informal volunteering includes a list of practical tasks (e.g. shopping, cleaning, sitting with or providing personal care) for someone who was not a relative.

Most people feel a strong sense of belonging to their neighbourhood



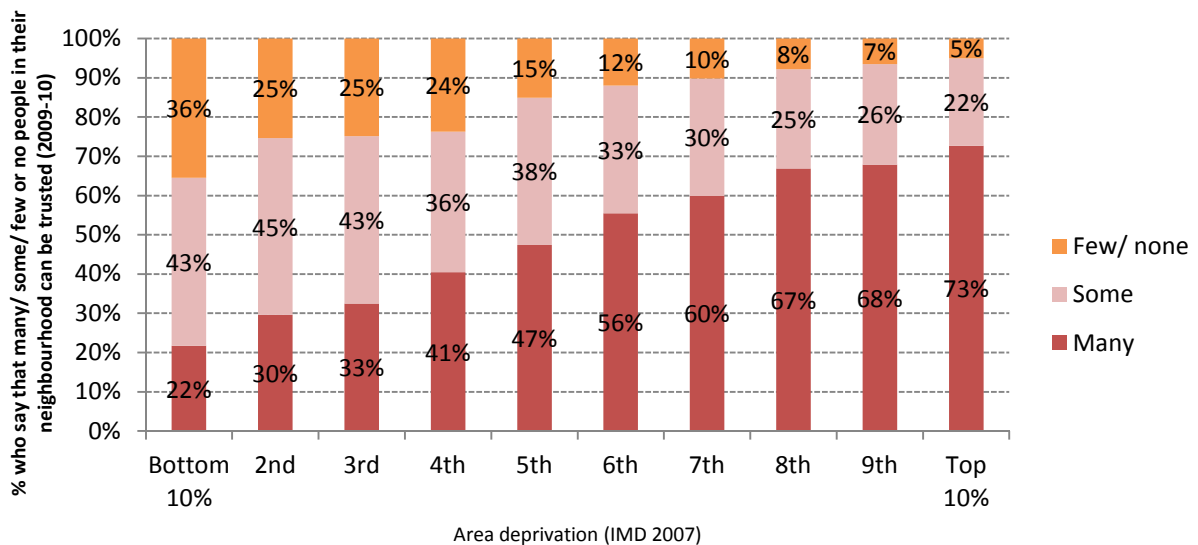
...but only a minority of people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local community, even in wealthier areas



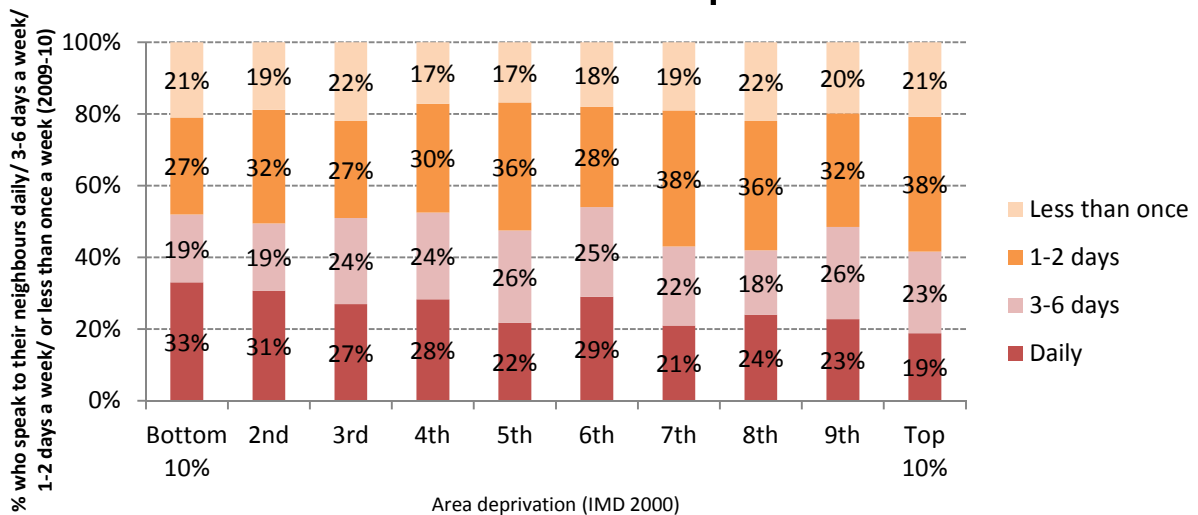
Sources: both graphs are based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10. The first graph is based on responses to a question about how strongly people feel they belong to their neighbourhood. The second graph shows the proportion of adults who “definitely” or “tend” to agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

NEIGHBOURLINESS

Residents of more deprived areas are less likely to trust other people in their neighbourhood...



...but they speak to their neighbours more often than residents of less deprived areas



Sources: the first graph is based on our own analysis of the Citizenship Survey 2009-10, based on responses to a question about whether people in their neighbourhood can be trusted. The options are: "many of the people", "some", "a few" or "none of the people". The second graph uses data from a report by Coulthard et al (2002), "People's perceptions of their neighbourhood and community involvement" (see above).

CONCLUSION

This report highlights the extent of inequality between the most deprived areas – where most of Church Urban Fund’s work is targeted – and wealthier areas. Nearly every aspect of people’s emotional, financial, and social well-being is negatively associated with area-based deprivation. Of the 66 indicators examined in this report, 55 are clearly worse in more deprived areas⁴, six are about the same, and five are better.

What is striking is the breadth and strength of the association between these indicators and area-based deprivation, showing how virtually every aspect of human well-being is impacted by poverty. People in deprived areas are more likely to suffer depression and low self-esteem; to misuse drugs and alcohol; to be disabled and to die prematurely. They are more likely to be unemployed and to live in sub-standard housing in areas with higher levels of crime and lower social capital. Their children do less well at school, are more likely to experience family breakdown, and to be taken into care.

These problems are not confined to the most deprived areas. For most of the indicators, there is a clear gradient between the least and most deprived areas, whereby areas in the middle of the deprivation scale are significantly better off than the most deprived areas, but significantly better off than the least deprived areas.

⁴ Two of these indicators (ethnic diversity and social housing density) are not in themselves problematic, but are strongly associated with social problems; for example, community cohesion is more difficult to achieve in a very culturally diverse community.