



## *What does a sustainable community look like?*

Fair for everyone, including those in other communities, now and in the future

## *What do sustainable communities offer?*

- They recognise individuals' rights and responsibilities;
- Respect the rights and aspirations of others (both neighbouring communities, and across the wider world) also to be sustainable
- Have due regard for the needs of future generations in current decisions and actions.

## *Using this report to explore data on Equity & prosperity for Findon*

Sub heading	Indicators
How deprived is the local area?	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Working Age Client Group, Households experiencing multiple deprivation
People living on a low income	Income Support, Pension Credit, Economic Deprivation Index 2009, Fuel Poverty, Housing/Council Tax Benefit, Households below median income
Children	Children in out of work households, Children in Poverty, Children in lone parent households, Child Wellbeing Index 2010, Pupil attainment - Average Point Score at Key Stage 2 and 4
Poor health and disability	Indices of Deprivation 2010 Health domain, Limiting long-term illness, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance

## *What other information might be available?*

As with all analysis in this report, we have used data published for all small areas across the country, aggregated to local rural areas. Additional detailed local datasets may be available from organisations such as the local authority, while some useful data is published nationally only for larger geographies (so cannot be broken-down for local rural areas). Other relevant data includes:

- Data on wage levels is published at local authority district level, but your local authority may have access to commercial data on local area wages such as CACI Paycheck data.
- Housing Benefit data (published at Local Authority level) provides information on households living in low income see [www.data4nr.net/resources/373](http://www.data4nr.net/resources/373)
- Morbidity data: prevalence of non-fatal (possibly recurrent) health conditions may be available from PCTs for local areas
- Data on maternity related health outcomes, including infant mortality, still births and low birth weight are collected by the ONS at Local Authority level <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/births-and-fertility/live-births-and-stillbirths/>
- Prevalence of mental health issues, including dementia, and numbers of people with learning disabilities are collected by the Projecting Adult Needs and Services information system (PANSI) for upper tier Local Authorities <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>
- A range of sexual health indicators are collected and published by the Health Protection Agency at Local Authority level <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/health--disability/1469/>
- Office for National Statistics: Measuring National Well-being – Health publication <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/wellbeing/measuring-national-well-being/health/index.html>





The idea of 'deprivation' is based on more than just poverty, with the standard national measure of deprivation – the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation' (or IMD) – based on income, unemployment, health, education and skills, housing, crime, environment and access to services. The IMD can be used to identify whether local areas are deprived compared to other areas across England.

However, many deprived *people* do not live in deprived *areas*. Although there is no single indicator that encapsulates all different dimensions of deprivation and exclusion for people in rural areas, indicators of those on benefits (including national DWP benefits, and local authority Council Tax and Housing Benefits) can provide a general measure covering low income, employment and health issues.

## *What information is shown here?*

The data on the following page shows whether any local areas are highly deprived, and if so identifies how many people are living in such areas based on the national Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. Data also shows the number and proportion of people locally receiving benefits and the number of households experiencing multiple deprivation<sup>1</sup>.

The line chart shows the proportion of working-age people receiving benefits, showing the trend over time and comparisons against the local authority and national averages.

## *Where next?*

Data on people living on a low income is shown on the next page, and those with poor health on the following page. The next section on the Economy shows data for people who are out-of-work or with low skills ([page 22](#)).

Number of people living in the most deprived 20% of areas in England

0

Working-age DWP benefit claimants

78

6.8% of working age adults  
(England average = 13.9%)

Households experiencing multiple deprivation (1)

01

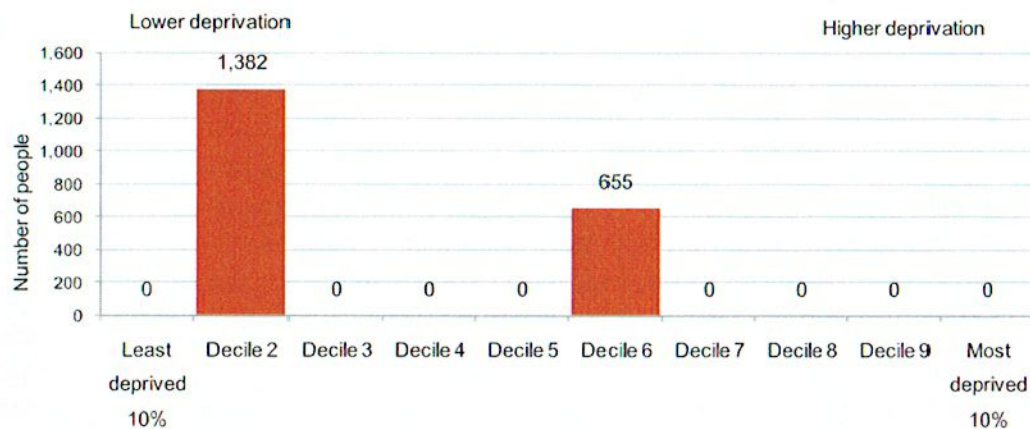
0.1% of households (England average = 0.5%)

Source: IMD 2010 (CLG), Working age Benefits (DWP Aug-12), Multiple deprivation (Census 2011)

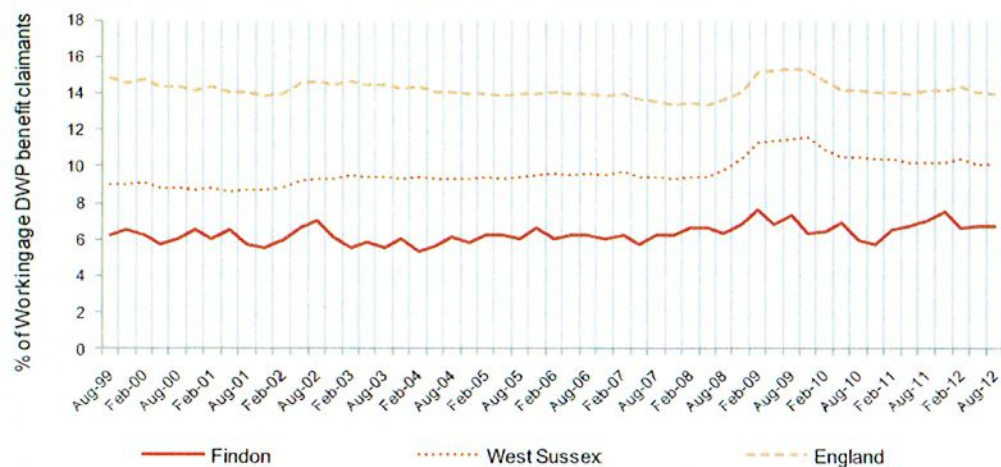
<sup>1</sup> Multiply deprived households are households experiencing four measures of deprivation: all adult household members have no qualifications; at least one household member is out of work; at least one household member has a limiting long-term illness; the household is living in overcrowded conditions. Taken from census 2011 table QS119EW



Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)



Source: IMD 2010 (CLG), Working age Benefits (DWP Aug-12), Multiple deprivation (Census 2011)





People living on a low income are among the most deprived groups in society. This can mean that they have severe difficulty in paying for even basic household expenses such as food and heating, or taking up employment or training opportunities due to costs such as travel and childcare. Although many of those living on very low incomes are out-of-work, an increasing number of people below the poverty line (60% of the national average wage) are in low-paid work.

## What information is shown here?

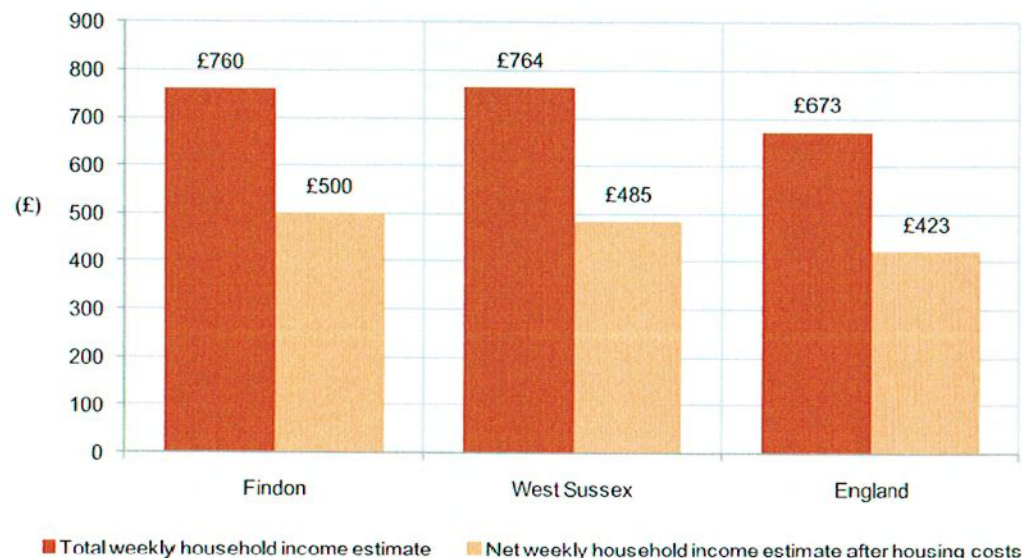
Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income. Council Tax Benefit (CTB) is designed to help people on low-income to pay their Council Tax. These indicators provide a measure of the number of households living in low income. Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on. Pension credit is a measure of people over 65 living in low income households.

Data on people living in 'income deprivation' comes from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, and is based on people receiving low income benefits as well as those with household living in poverty. Households are defined as in 'poverty' if their equivalised income (after size of household is taken into account) is below 60% of the median income (after housing costs). In 2007/08 a household's net equivalised income would need to be below £199 for it to be classified as in poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

The chart on the right shows the average weekly household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Findon and comparator areas (before and after housing costs). The two line charts on the following page show change over time of income support and pension credit claimants.

<b>Housing and Council Tax Benefit claimants</b> <b>77</b> 8.4% of households (England average = 20.6%)  People living in 'income deprivation' (Economic Deprivation Index) <b>50</b> 4.0% of all people (England average = 13.5%)	<b>Income Support claimants</b> <b>14</b> 1.2% of working age adults (England average = 3.2%)  Households below 60% of the median income, after housing costs (as a % of all households) <b>15.9%</b> England Average = 21.5%	<b>Pension Credit claimants</b> <b>56</b> 9.8% of people aged 65+ (England average = 24.4%)  Households estimated to be in 'Fuel Poverty' <b>75</b> 8.7% of households (England = 10.9%)
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Weekly household earnings (£)

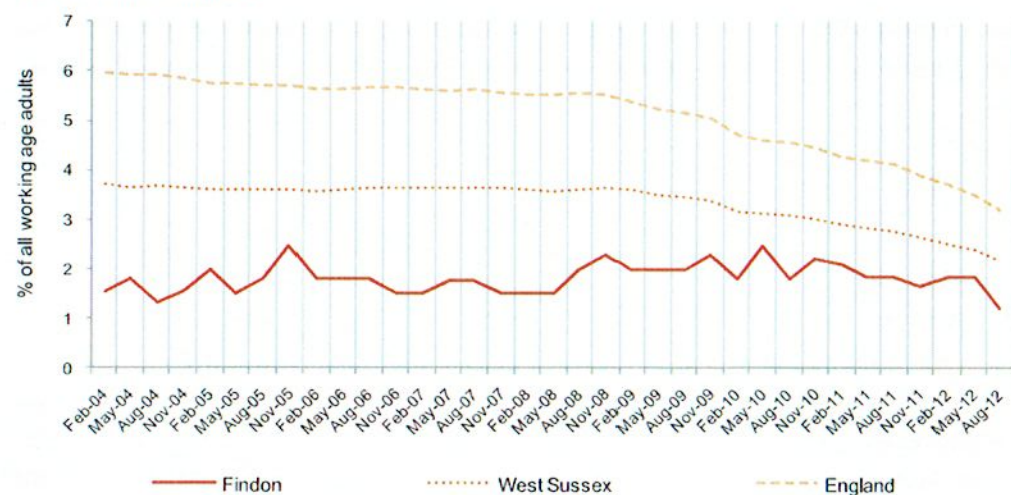


Source: Income Support/Pension Credit (DWP Aug-12), Economic Deprivation Index 2009, Fuel Poverty (Department for Energy and Climate Change 2009), Housing/Council Tax Benefit (DWP 2005), Households below median income (ONS 2008)





## Income Support claimants



## Pension Credit claimants

Increase from 2010 due to new definition of pensionable age (all people aged 65+)



Source: DWP Aug-12



Nationally, children and older people are more likely to be living in low income and these groups generally are indicators of vulnerability within an area. Reducing child poverty is therefore a major element of building sustainable communities.

## *What information is shown here?*

This page looks at the Child Wellbeing index (CWI), children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life.<sup>2</sup>

Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseeker/s Allowance (IS/JSA). The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these categories in Findon. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. The charts on the following page show the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work and lone parent households, as well as information on pupil attainment in the local area.

Number of people living in the most deprived 20% of areas in England on the Child Wellbeing Index

0

Children in 'out of work' households (2011)

29

8.5% of children aged 0-15 (England average = 19.2%)

Children in lone parent households (2010)

49

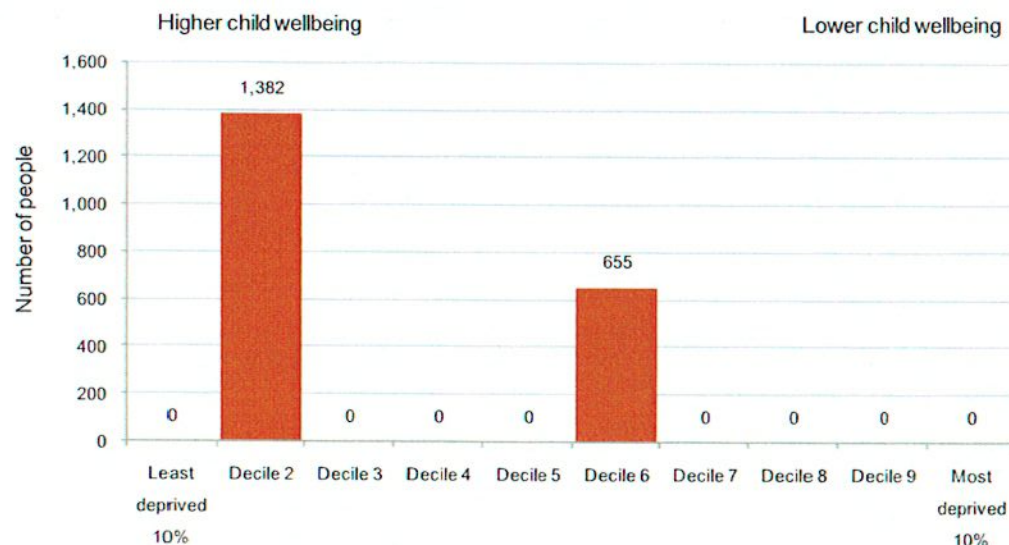
14.3% of children aged 0-15 (England average = 27.9%)

Children in poverty (2010)

21

6.6% of children aged 0-15 (England average = 21.0%)

Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009



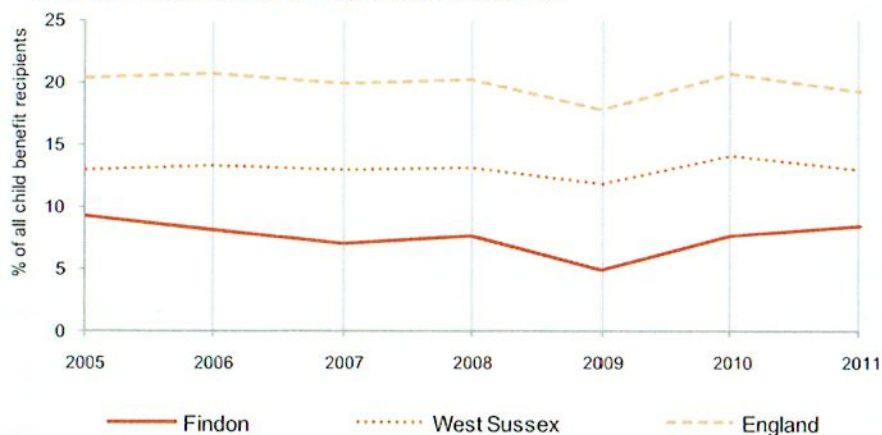
Source: Children in out of work households (HMRC 2011), Children in Poverty/Lone parent households (HMRC 2010), Child Wellbeing Index 2010

<sup>2</sup> The CWI covers: Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children's physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.

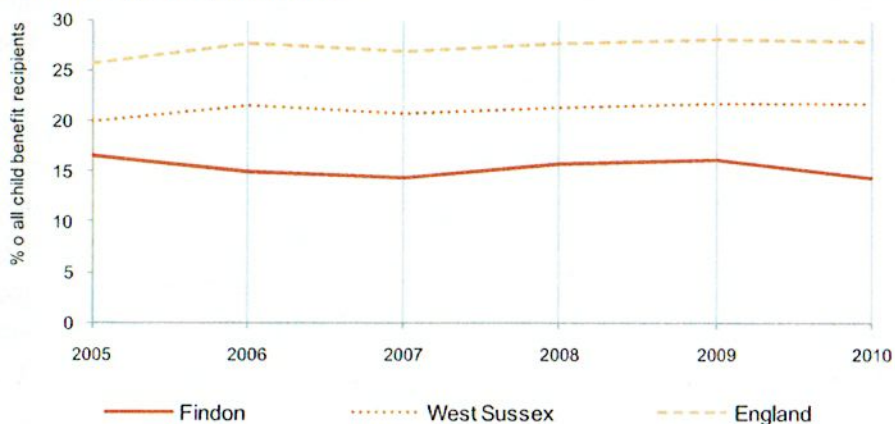




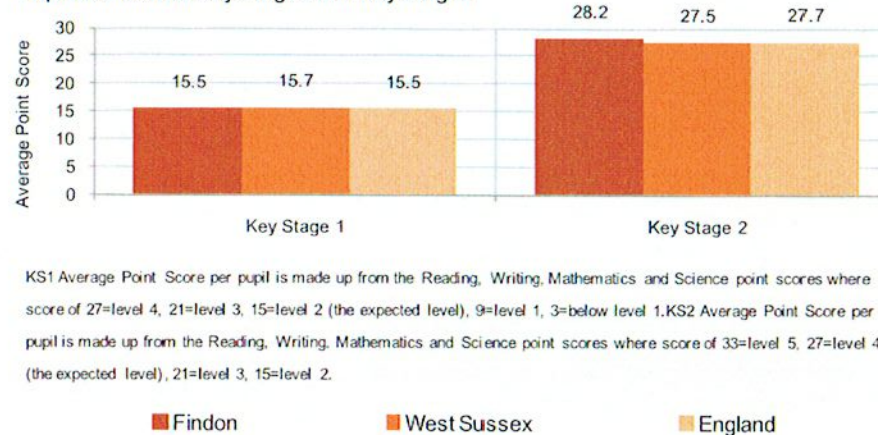
Children in 'out of work' (receiving IB/IS/JSA) households



Children living in lone parent families

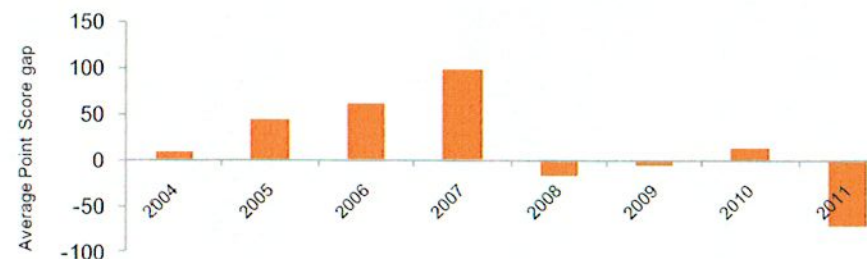


Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2



KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.

Gap in pupil attainment at Key stage 4 (difference from the National average)



National average = 0, a score of >0 = better than the national average, a score of < 0 = worse than national average

Source: Children in out of work households (HMRC 2011), Children lone parent households (HMRC 2010), Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and 4 (Department for Education 2010/11)





Health is a fundamental factor in wellbeing and quality of life, having a direct impact on an individual's ability to live a fulfilling and enjoyable life and also indirectly impacting on their ability to sustain standards of living through income.

Poor health may also have a severe effect on other people, either directly through changing relationships (for example forcing family members into informal unpaid care), or through indirect effects such as change in household income.

## What information is shown here?

The data in the first information box shows whether any local areas are highly deprived based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) health domain 2010, and if so identifies how many people are living in such areas.

The other information boxes show the number (and proportion) of people who identified themselves as having a limiting long-term health issue, as well as those receiving government benefits for reasons of poor health (Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance).

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Findon living in each health deprivation decile on the IMD health domain. The charts on the following page show the time trends for Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance claimants, as well as the proportion of people with limited long term illness in the local area with local and national comparators.

## Where next?

For information on access to transport, travel times and distances to health services (hospitals and GPs) see the sections on Transport ([page 34](#)) and Services ([page 38](#)).

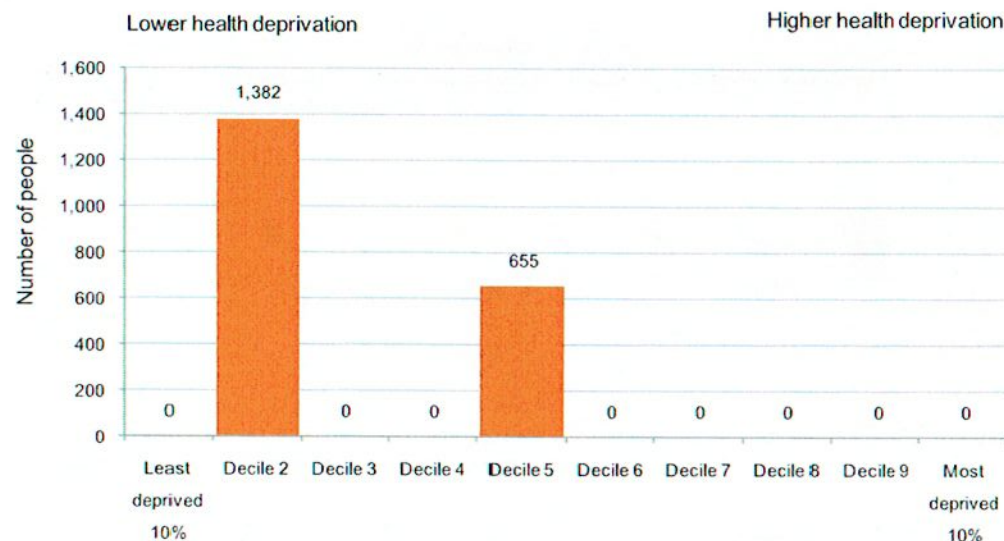
Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots'
0
-

People with a limiting long-term illness (aged 16-64)
120
10.2% of people aged 16-64 (England= 12.8%)

Attendance Allowance claimants (aged 65+)
50
8.9% of people aged 65+ (England average = 16.7%)

Disability Living Allowance claimants
55
2.7% of the population (England average = 5.1%)

Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain

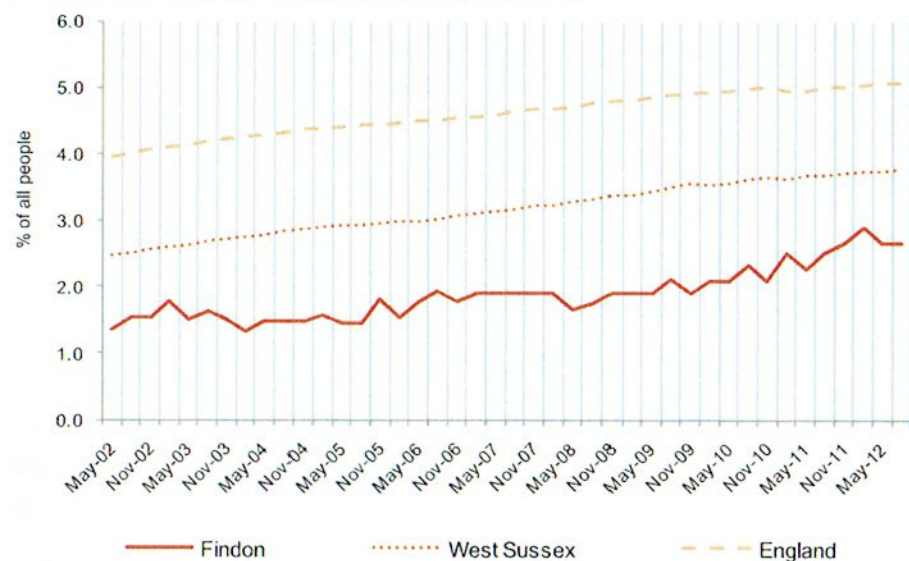


Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 Health domain, Limiting long-term illness (Census 2011), Attendance Allowance/Disability Living Allowance (DWP Aug-12)

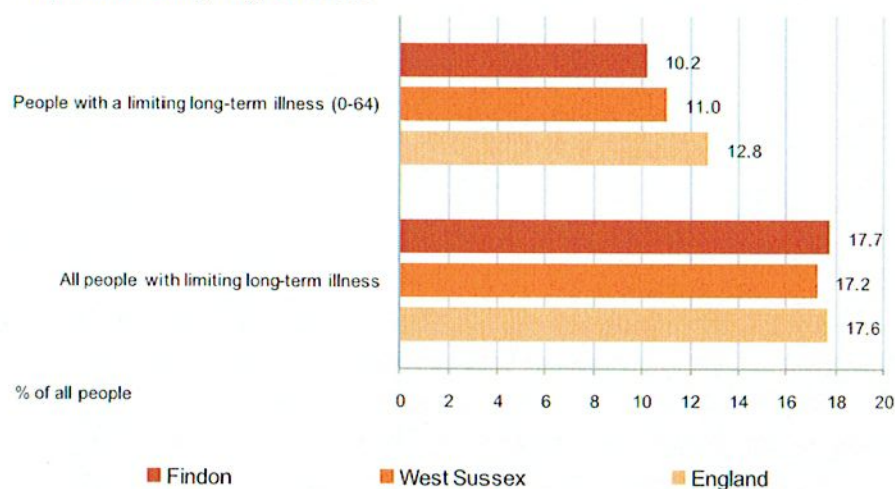




Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)



People with a limiting long-term illness



Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)



Source: Limiting long-term illness (Census 2011), Attendance Allowance/Disability Living Allowance (DWP Aug-12)