

Pockets of Deprivation in Fareham

A desktop analysis of deprivation, census & research data
For networkfareham



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Sources:

IMD 2007, Dept of Communities and Local Government,
IMD 2004, Office of Deputy Prime Minister
2001 Census Data, Office for National Statistics

This report relies on colour maps to distinguish ranks between neighbouring areas and will not display correctly in black and white.

Contents

Executive Summary	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Geographies	3
3. The Concept of Deprivation	4
3.1. Deprivation Scores and Ranks	
3.2. Index, Domains and Sub Domains	
4. Fareham's Index of Multiple Deprivation	6
4.1. Income Deprivation Domain	
4.2. Employment Deprivation Domain	
4.3. Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	
4.4. Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	
4.5. Crime Domain	
4.6. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	
4.7. Living Environment Deprivation Domain	
5. Comparison with 2004	19
6. 2001 Census Data	21
7. Other Research	22
8. Conclusions	24
9. Recommendations	25
Appendix	
Bibliography	

Executive Summary

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a relative measure of multiple deprivation for England broken down into small local geographies known as Super Output Areas (lower layer) with average populations of 1,500 people. The overall index is made up of 7 domains, four of which are further broken down into sub domains, which allows a greater understanding of the underlying causes for a high deprivation score.

The IMD is a weighted index in which 45% of the total score is made up of Income and Employment measures.

The Borough of Fareham as a whole is one of the least deprived areas of England with a ranking of 338 out of 354 local authority areas, where 1 is the most deprived. This represents an improvement over the 2004-2007 period.

One area of Fareham, can be described as deprived, the Hill Park area to the North West of Fareham town. Evidence is clear for deprivation in income, employment, and education, with its rank in Skills putting it in the top 3% most deprived areas of the country for this domain. Comparison with 2004 shows that the Employment and Education ranks are declining relative to the rest of England.

An area of particular concern and a risk going forward is that whilst Fareham as a whole is improving its ranking on IMD, the relative rank of the Hill Park SOA is deteriorating.

There are clear connections between low achievement, low employment rates and low incomes. Proactive investment in change is needed which sees investment in the social advantages of the area without stigmatising it.

Areas that are deprived in a multiplicity of ways require multiple interventions if a real difference is to be embedded for the long term. The report outlines recommendations for a rapid on the ground appraisal to inform further work and ensure that the information is still relevant and timely as well as the exploration of some partnership initiatives in the area.

1. Introduction

Deprivation is a concept which means different things to different people and different agencies. The government commissioned work in the late 1990's to identify how a unified measure of deprivation could be quantified. This resulted in deprivation analyses in 2000, 2004 and Dec 2007. These were known as the English Indices of Deprivation or more commonly as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The 2004 methodology was significantly altered from the earlier study. The 2007 figures, however, build on the 2004 approach which makes these two sets of data more directly comparable as shown in Section 5.

A body of work has also been undertaken in recent years by a range of organisations academic, policy and community based, independent of party politics and more concerned with the type and range of interventions that actually work and make a difference. These are listed in the Bibliography and referred to where relevant.

This report analyses the latest data as it relates to the area encompassed by Fareham Borough Council in order to inform its Local Strategic Partnership - the board of Network Fareham - of the issues that have contributed to the identification of pockets of deprivation in the borough.

2. Geographies

At the last national census in 2001, the Office for National Statistics identified a new small area geography for reporting results, which dispensed with the previous geographies based on Enumeration Districts in favour of Output Areas (OAs). These areas are the smallest geography for which census information is available, and all other census geographies are built up from this base. The IMD (both 2004 and 2007) is based on a similar geography, but one that combines OAs into what are known as Super Output Areas at the Lower Layer Level or LSOAs. LSOAs also have the advantage of relating precisely to Ward boundaries. In England there are 32,482 LSOAs with 74 falling within the Borough of Fareham (Fig 1).

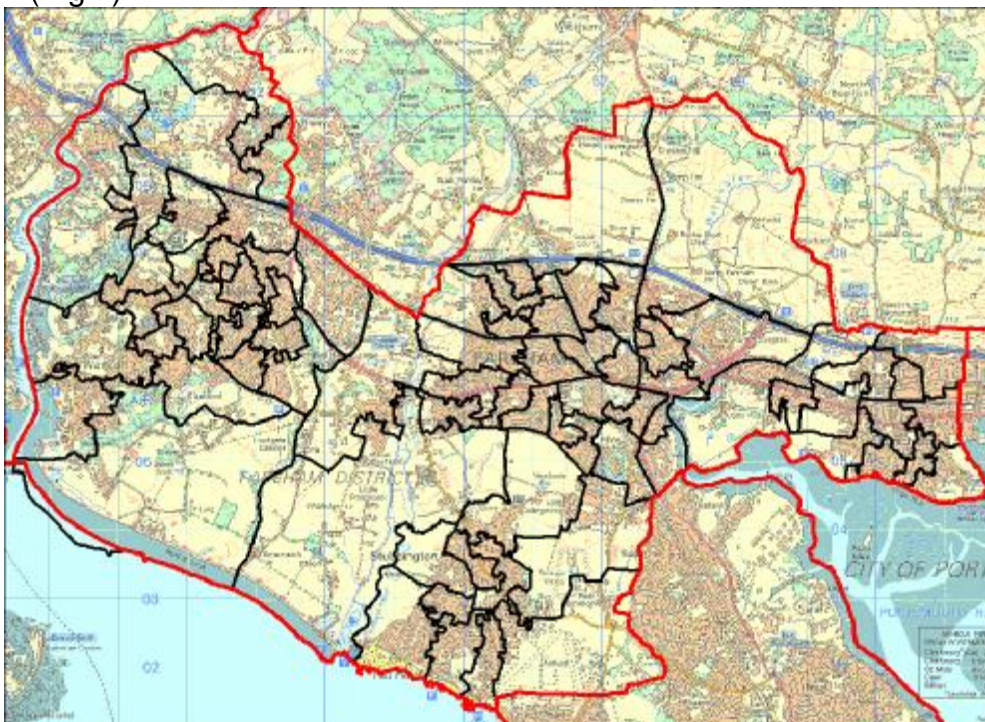


Fig 1: LSOA Boundaries in Fareham

The original IMD data is supplied for the whole of England only in tabular form. These can be difficult to interpret and compare, and require an understanding of the codes relating to particular areas. The work enshrined here has involved summarising the data in more digestible ways, making it easier to understand, without losing the essential detail. This has been achieved using thematic maps, displaying deprivation in deciles, with the most deprived areas shown in red and the least deprived in blue.

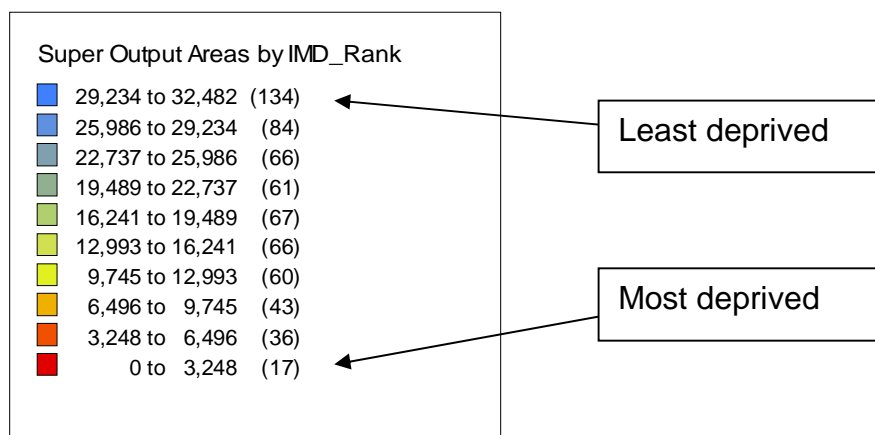
3. The Concept of Deprivation

3.1 Deprivation Scores and Ranks

IMD 2007 is a measure of multiple deprivation at the LSOA level across England, based on an idea of deprivation which consists of a variety of elements, each of which can be measured directly, independently, and locally, and then weighted, to give an overall score. These scores are then placed in rank order out of the 32,482 LSOAs for the whole of England, with 1 being the highest deprivation and 32,482 being the lowest rank. Thus each area has both a score and a rank. The key element is the rank of an LSOA area (not its score), as this gives it its place relative to others in England. IMD is a relative, not absolute, measure.

There is no single agreed definition of deprivation and research identifies a variety of forms for deprivation. It is linked to but not synonymous with poverty. Government departments and other funders vary in their definition of deprivation between those falling in the top 10% IMD ranks and those falling with the top 20%. It is likely that this has as much to do with the availability of funding as adherence to a particular definition or principle.

In this analysis both areas are readily identifiable, that is those in the top 10% IMD rank; in other words those with ranks between 1 and 3,248 (displayed as red areas on the maps), and those in the 10%-20% category which are orange (3,249 – 6,496). These are said to be high rankings, as they indicate high deprivation. An example of the key and its colour coding is given below. The ranges relate to the rank of a particular LSOA. The figures in brackets can be ignored.



It should be noted that whilst the IMD is a reasonable discriminator of deprivation, it is a very poor discriminator of wealth and should not be used to identify areas of affluence, for which purpose it was never designed and does not work. The general limitations of all statistically-based information should also be noted. They are a snapshot at a particular moment in time. Some of the needs to be updated and checked against more recent available information. Section 9 contains some recommendations for follow-up work.

3.2 Index, Domains and Sub Domains

The Index measure itself, IMD, is an overall score made up entirely of 7 lower constituents known as Domains. Four of these domains are further broken down into 2 sub domains. The full titles of these and their weightings are shown in Table 1.

1	Income Deprivation Domain	22.5%
1a	Income Deprivation affecting children Index (IDACI)	
1b	Income Deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI)	
2	Employment Deprivation Domain	22.5%
3	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	13.5%
4	Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	13.5%
4a	Children/Young People	
4b	Skills	
5	Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	9.3%
5a	Wider Barriers	
5b	Geographical Barriers	
6	Crime Domain	9.3%
7	The Living Environment	9.3%
7a	The Indoors Living Environment	
7b	The Outdoors Living Environment	

Table 1 Constituent Domains in IMD 2007 and Domain Weights

Table 1 shows that 45% of the entire weight of the index is described by the (1) Income and (2) Employment domains. Whilst it follows, therefore, that actions in these areas will have a greater proportionate effect on IMD rank than those with lower weightings, it should be noted that this is an artificial construct, that aims to summarise a complex picture. It cannot replace in-depth knowledge of local structures.

The two sub domains under Income deprivation (1a and 1b) helpfully target children and older people but the overall Income measure consists also of other data. This is therefore the only domain which is not completely described by the aggregate of its two sub domains.

The sub domains for the other three other domains, (4 a & b, 5 a & b, 7 a & b) are different in that they do fully describe the domain data and give valuable insights into the detail of area differences. For a detailed breakdown of the statistics used for each indicator, see the Appendix. It is important to note that the data underpinning these domains mostly relates to 2005 and in a few cases even 2001 census data. Whilst the score is denoted as being 2007, this only refers to the date the calculations were made; the constituent information is significantly older and needs informing by more recent and relevant information for local areas.

The result of identifying the most deprived areas of Fareham will be to provide information to assist networkfareham, the LSP, in developing appropriate and effective local interventions. It will be important to avoid any particular area gaining a poor reputation or stigma, which could then become entrenched and take much longer to shift. It would also work against community cohesion initiatives.

Those areas identified as most deprived should be able to attract greater targeted financial assistance not only from central government but also across a range of government and non governmental agencies for which the top 10% rank acts as a talisman and catalyst unlocking outside investment. That investment needs to be based on a good matching of priorities supported by evidence. Timely, appropriate, and evidenced based interventions now, can save the need for much larger amounts later.

4. Fareham's Index of Multiple Deprivation

Fareham, as a whole, cannot be considered to be deprived¹. As a local authority, it ranks 338 out of 354 authorities in England on the IMD (compared to a score of 330 for the 2004 IMD data). It is less deprived than Windsor and Maidenhead, Guildford, and Sevenoaks. Detailed analysis of its 74 SOAs reveals a much more varied picture.

On the overall IMD score, (see Fig 2) there are no areas that are ranked within the top 10% band, one which falls in the 10%- 20% band, none in the next category, two fall into the 30%-40% band and three into 40%-50% band. Whilst on the surface, this looks quite good, the domains reveal a more variable and challenging picture.

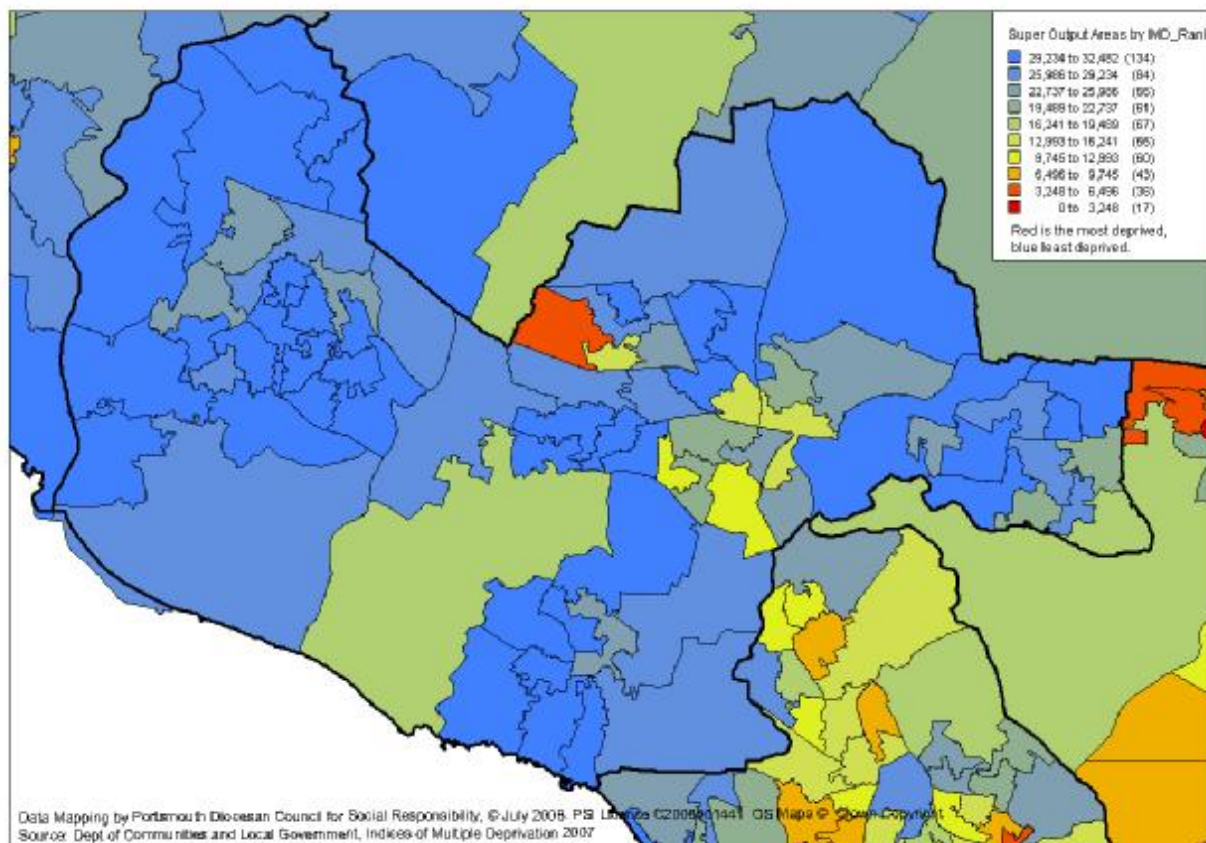


Fig 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 by LSOA, Fareham Borough

Of the 74 areas within the borough of Fareham, the six areas (LSOAs) with the highest levels of deprivation all fall within the conurbation of Fareham town and are shown in rank order in Fig 3 with actual ranks in Table 2.

¹ Hampshire Quality of Life Report 2007, Hampshire Strategic Partnership

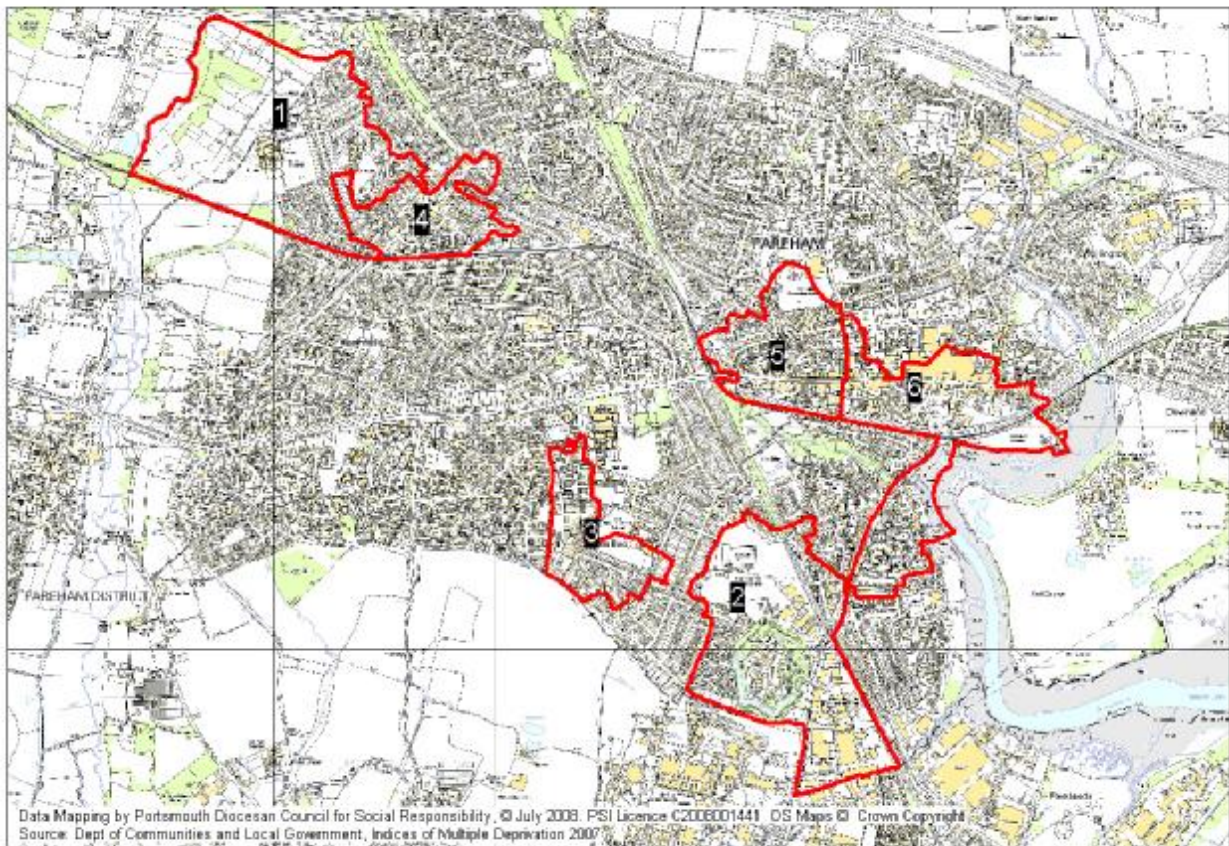


Fig 3: Areas with High Rank IMDs (all falling within Fareham town).

Rank in Fareham	LSOA Code	Area	Rank in England (out of 32,482)	Category
1	F003C	Hill Park area	6,420	10% - 20%
2	F011D	Fort Fareham	10,306	30% - 40%
3	F011E	West End	10,345	30% - 40%
4	F003E	Highlands Road	15,190	40% - 50%
5	F008C	West Street (West)	15,360	40% - 50%
6	F011A	West Street/Newgate La (East)	15,916	40% - 50%

Table 2: Actual Rank for areas with High IMDs

Given that there are 32,482 areas being ranked, a rank in the region of 15,000 is actually in the middle of what is a national ranking system and areas 4, 5, and 6 cannot really be said to be deprived or at risk of sliding into deprivation *on these relative measures*. Two other areas are ranked in the 30%-40% category which again does not qualify as deprived but the risk is that they could slide into deprivation if ignored and indicators show a decline.

The one area which stands out as the highest ranked in Fareham by far is the Hill Park area to the North West of Fareham town. It features prominently throughout the data. Determination of why this should be, is best understood through the more detailed analysis of the underlying domains and should be supported by further work on the ground.

4.1 Income Deprivation Domain

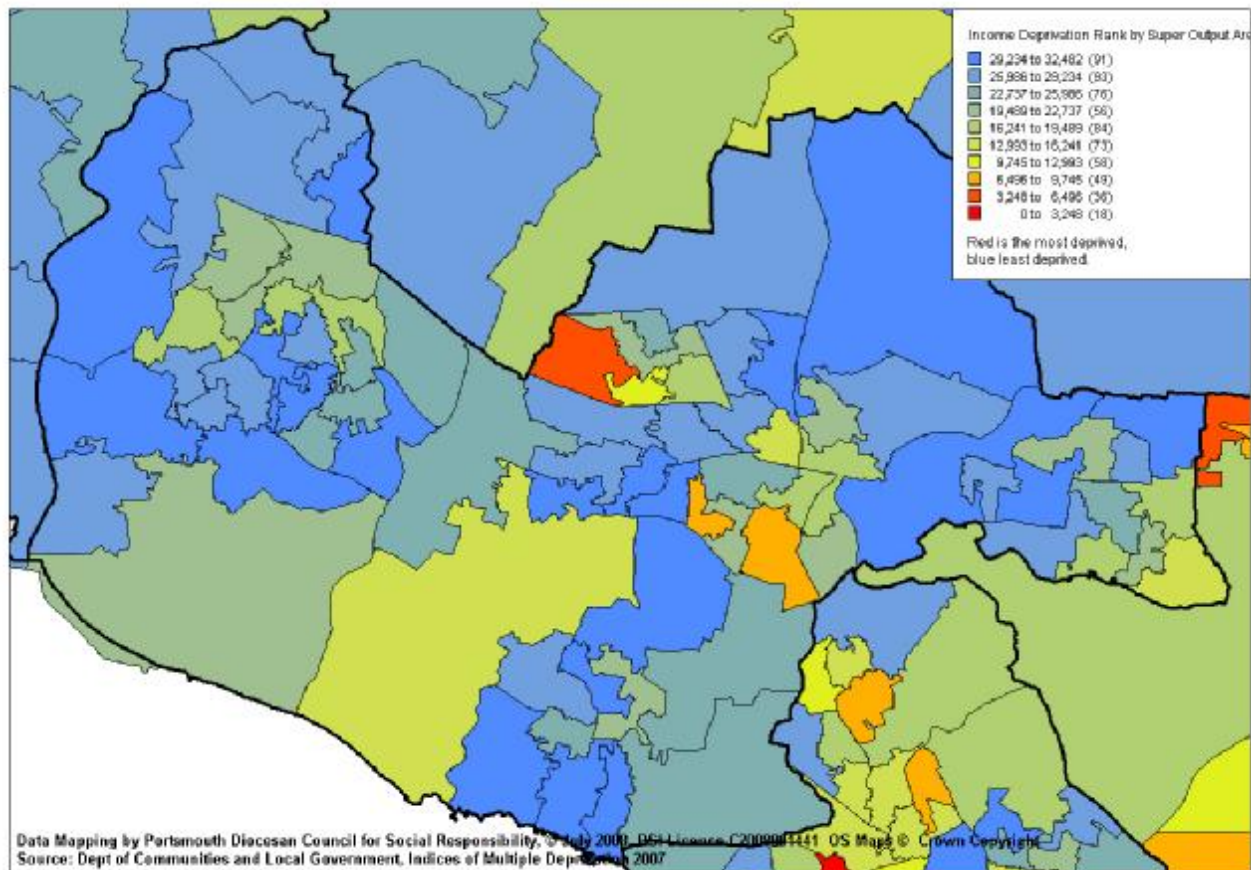


Fig 4: Income Deprivation Domain of IMD 2007

Given the high weighting (22.5%) of this domain (Fig 4), it is not unexpected that the same areas (Areas 1,2 and 3 from Table 2) are identified as being problematic as in the overall IMD. It is, however, apparent, that two of the areas that were previously ranked under the general IMD as being in the 30%-40% category have moved up into the 20%-30% band on this domain. In general, Fareham performs worse on this score than on the general IMD.

These figures are further broken down but only for Children (Fig 5) and for Older People (Fig 6). For children, the map reveals that while the same three areas are more deprived than others in Fareham, these fall into the 20%-30% band. These are not the worst but areas which could require attention if they are not to deteriorate further. Given the recent rises in the prices of food, fuel and utilities, which post-date this information will disproportionately affect those on the borders of a decile/income group and push more people into the higher deprived categories.

On Fig 6, for older people, Area 1 does not show up as a problem. In fact it is still the third most deprived area for Fareham but has dropped in rankings relative to other areas in England. The reasons for this require more detailed analysis than can be determined from this data alone. The 2001 census data, covered in more detail in Section 6, shows that this area has a high number of children and young people but proportionally only a quarter of the number of retired people.

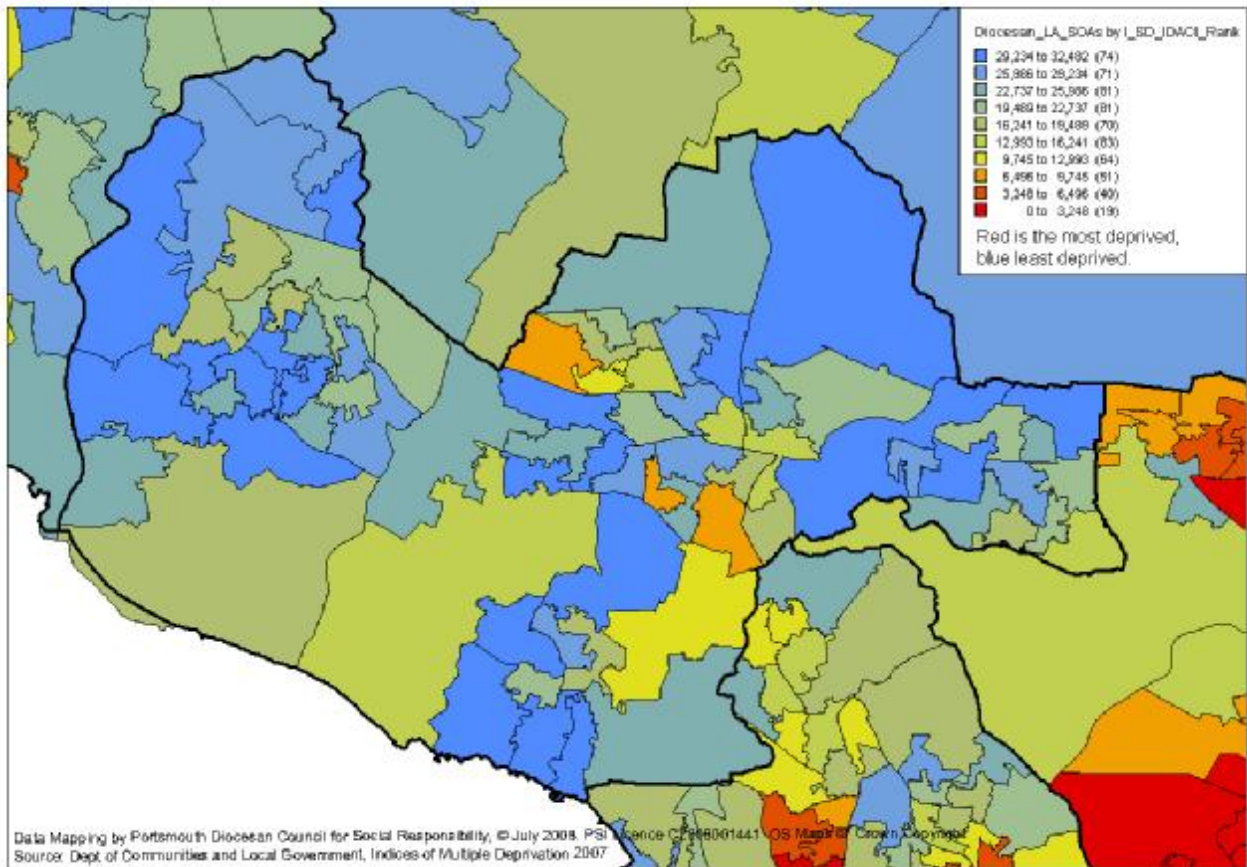


Fig 5: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) of IMD 2007

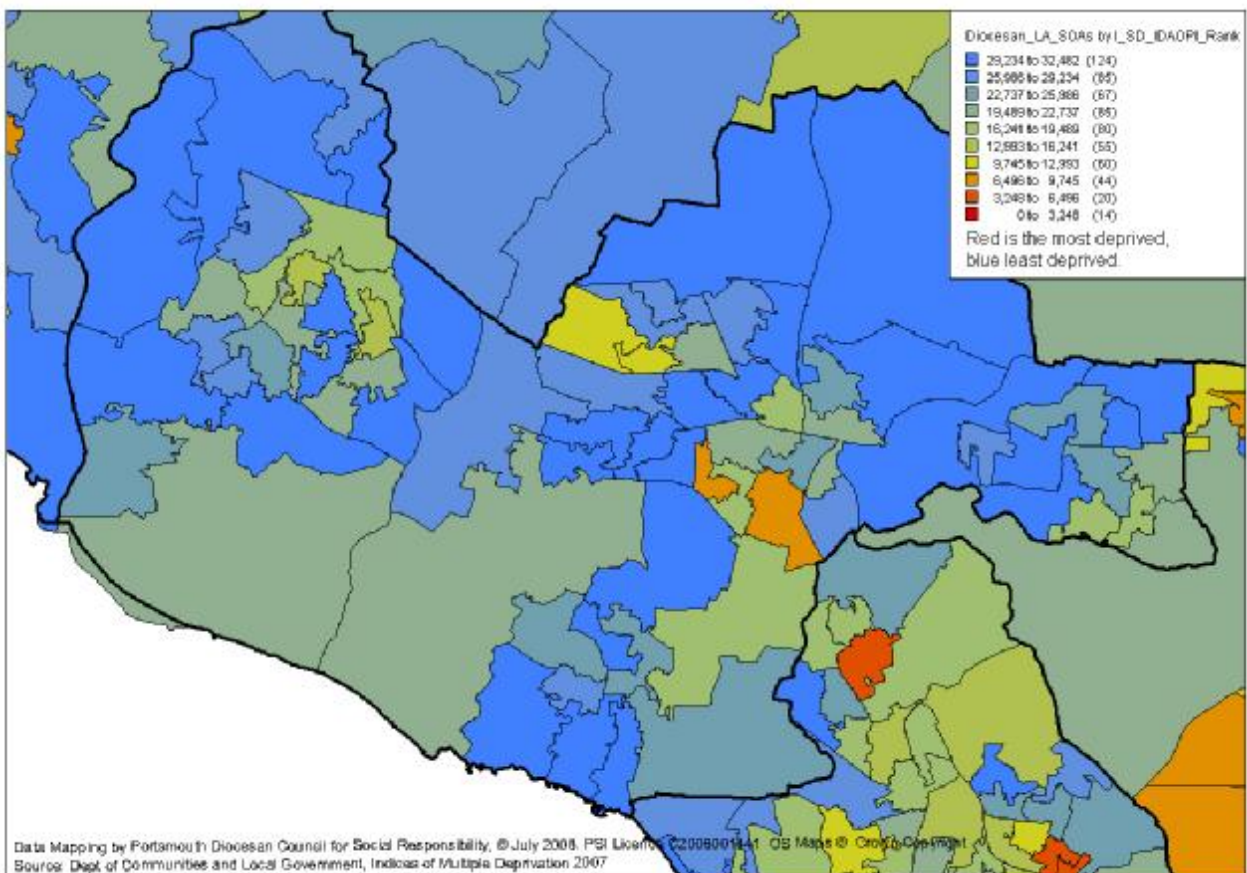


Fig 6: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) of IMD 2007

4.2 Employment Deprivation Domain

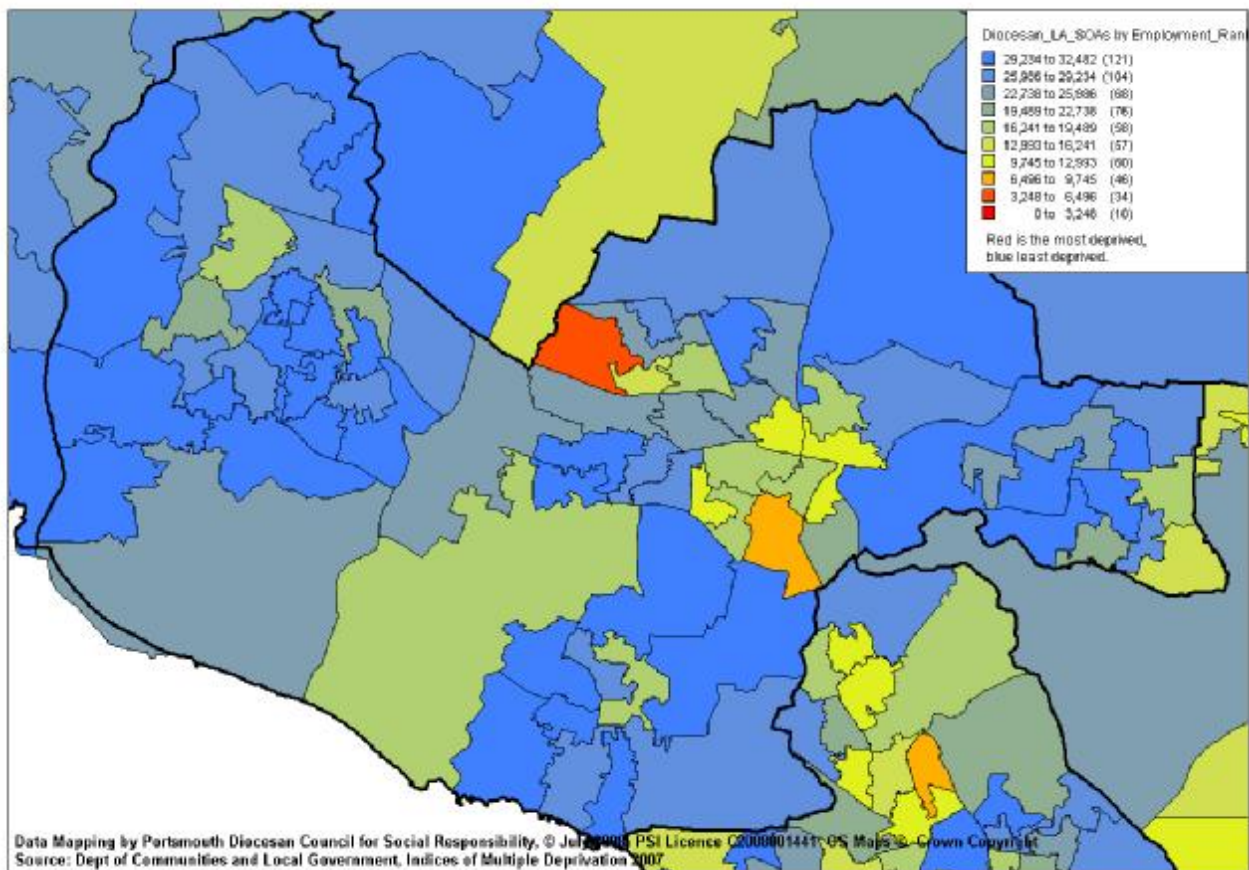


Fig 7: Employment Deprivation Domain of IMD 2007

The employment domain (Fig 7) identifies Area 1, the Hill Park/Hilson Drive area of Fareham as being in the second highest deprivation band, with a rank of 4,608 out of all those in England, the second highest rank group at 10%-20% most deprived. This is identical to the overall IMD rank. As the employment data (see Appendix) is for a range of benefits, including incapacity benefit and New Deal money, which relate to 2005, these results need to be informed by more recent data for that area before a proper comparison can be made.

The Labour Market Statistics for the ward area of Fareham North West for July 2008, for those claiming Job Seekers Allowance shows that the claimant rate has been running consistently below the UK average but at the same time, at roughly double the rate for Fareham as a whole.²

It is already apparent that an area featuring highly in IMD is likely to suffer from a range of problems which no single intervention can adequately address.

² NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics 2008, Ward Labour Market Profile for Fareham North West.

4.3 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Fareham does well in comparison to the rest of England on the measures of Health and Disability which are included in this domain (Fig 8). Even Area 1, has a rank of 10,506 putting it in the 30% - 40% category. The domain measures four very specific variables. It does not mean that there are no health challenges for Fareham, but rather that those measured cannot be considered to be causes of local relative deprivation.

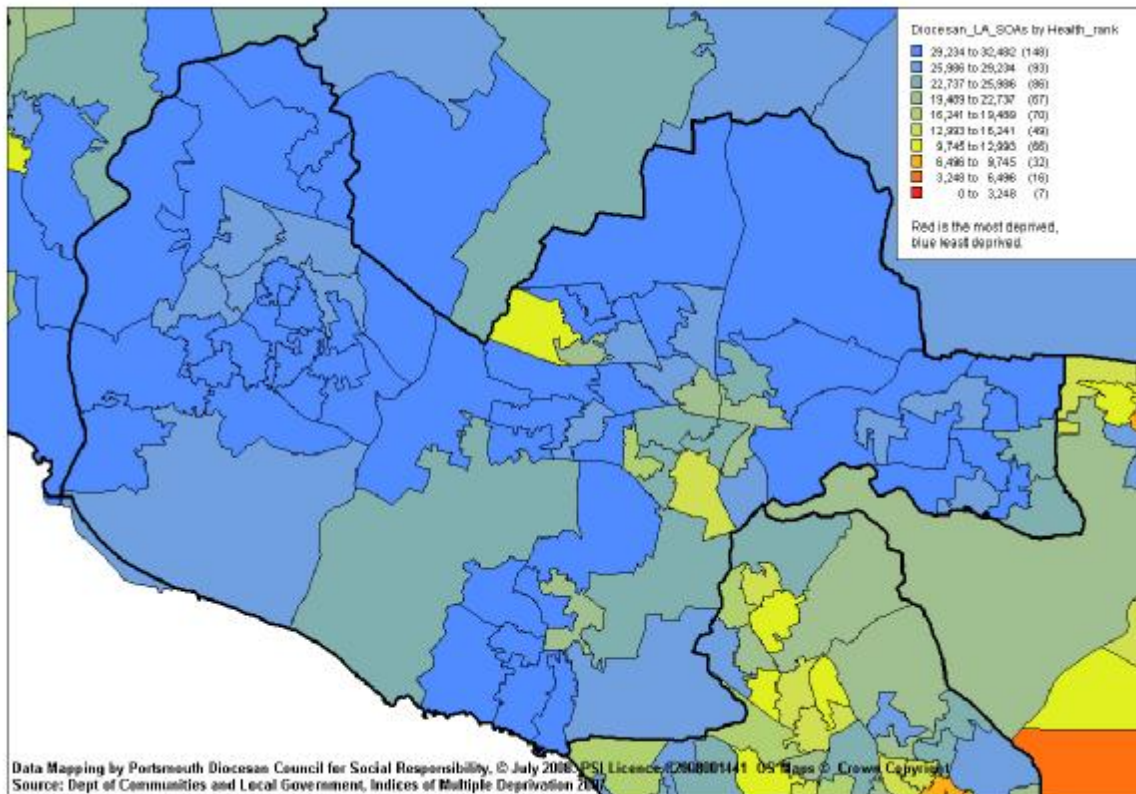


Fig 8 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of IMD 2007

4.4 Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

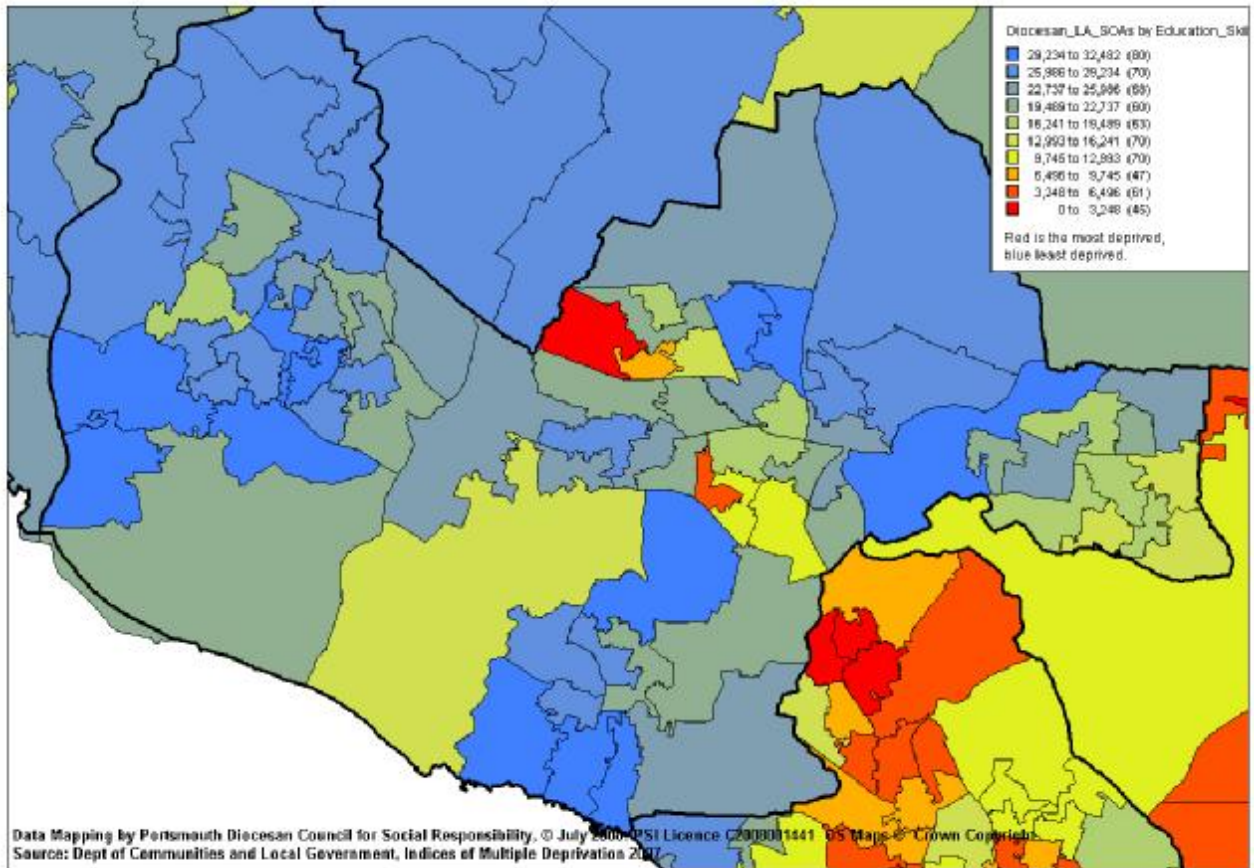


Fig 9: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation of IMD 2007

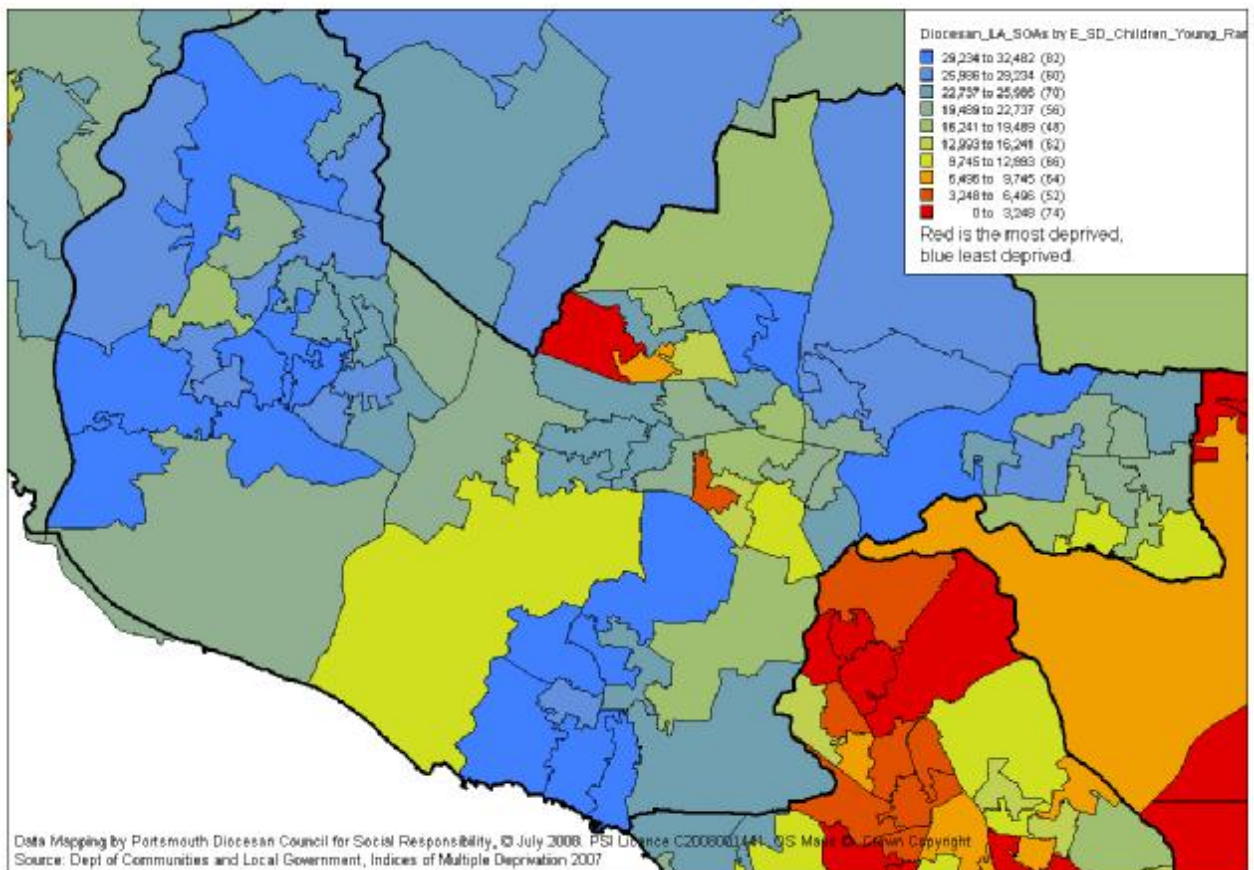


Fig 10: Children/Young People Sub domain of Education Domain of IMD 2007

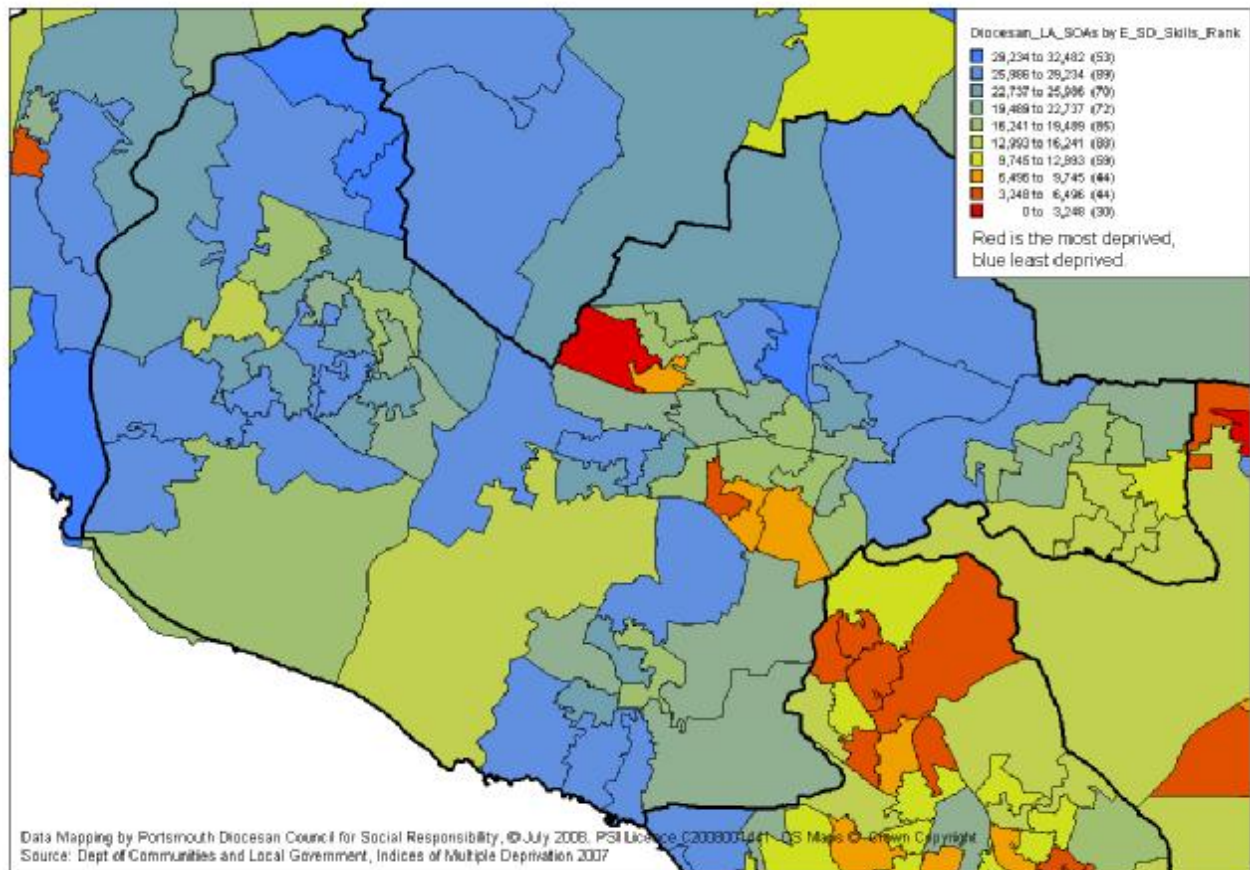


Fig 11: Skills Sub domain of Education Domain of IMD 2007

It is clear from the data that for Fareham, the Education Domain (Fig 9) and its constituent parts, Children and Young People (Fig 10), and Skills (Fig 11) are the most critical elements within the overall IMD data. Area 1, the Hill Park area, scores more highly on this than any other measure.

The Children and Young People's domain largely consists of test scores at key stages 2, 3, and 4, those not staying on for higher education, and secondary absence rates. In essence, it is largely about test performance. The actual rank for Area 1 is 3,079, just inside the top 10% category. It is worth noting that this data does not necessarily relate to the particular schools falling within a particular SOA, not least because a school does not exist in every SOA. The data has been collated from the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) and the National Pupil Database (NPD). It is therefore based on the residential address of pupils, who may attend a variety of local schools. Two schools fall within the Hill Park SOA, (Henry Cort Community College (Secondary) and Oak Meadow, C of E Primary School) but it may be they fare no worse than any other schools with pupils from this area. It will require further research to determine how interventions may best be targeted.

The Skills sub domain consists simply of the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications as measured at the 2001 Census. In other words there has been no obvious or effective measure of this since 2001. The actual skills rank is an exceptional 952 which means that this is in fact in the worst 2.9% of all SOAs in England (or was in 2001). This is by far the worst rank of any area in Fareham on the IMD but being based on old data needs to be re-examined and tested against more up to date information. It will be a challenge, and perhaps impossible, to find such data for similar small geographical

areas, but it should be possible to get a more updated perspective, and to determine the depth and extent of the problem by conducting more research including interviews with local people, secondary schools, FE Colleges, the Learning and Skills Council, and Job Centre Plus.

On both these measures Area 1 is highlighted, as well as to a lesser extent, Area 4 neighbouring it, and Areas 2 and 3, though the latter is next highest at a rank of 14% on both sub domain measures.

The issue here is not simply the overall rank, but also the effect such isolated areas of 'education deprivation' feel, by finding themselves in the midst of surrounding areas of relative educational affluence. This is likely to make them feel even more deprived than if they were surrounded by other areas in a similar position. The work necessary to target what could well be areas highly resistant to such interventions, may be more difficult, and complex than is at first apparent. It is also clear that both school attainment and skills issues need to be addressed together. It is not a case where from the data one issue can be said to be more important than the other.

4.5 Crime Domain

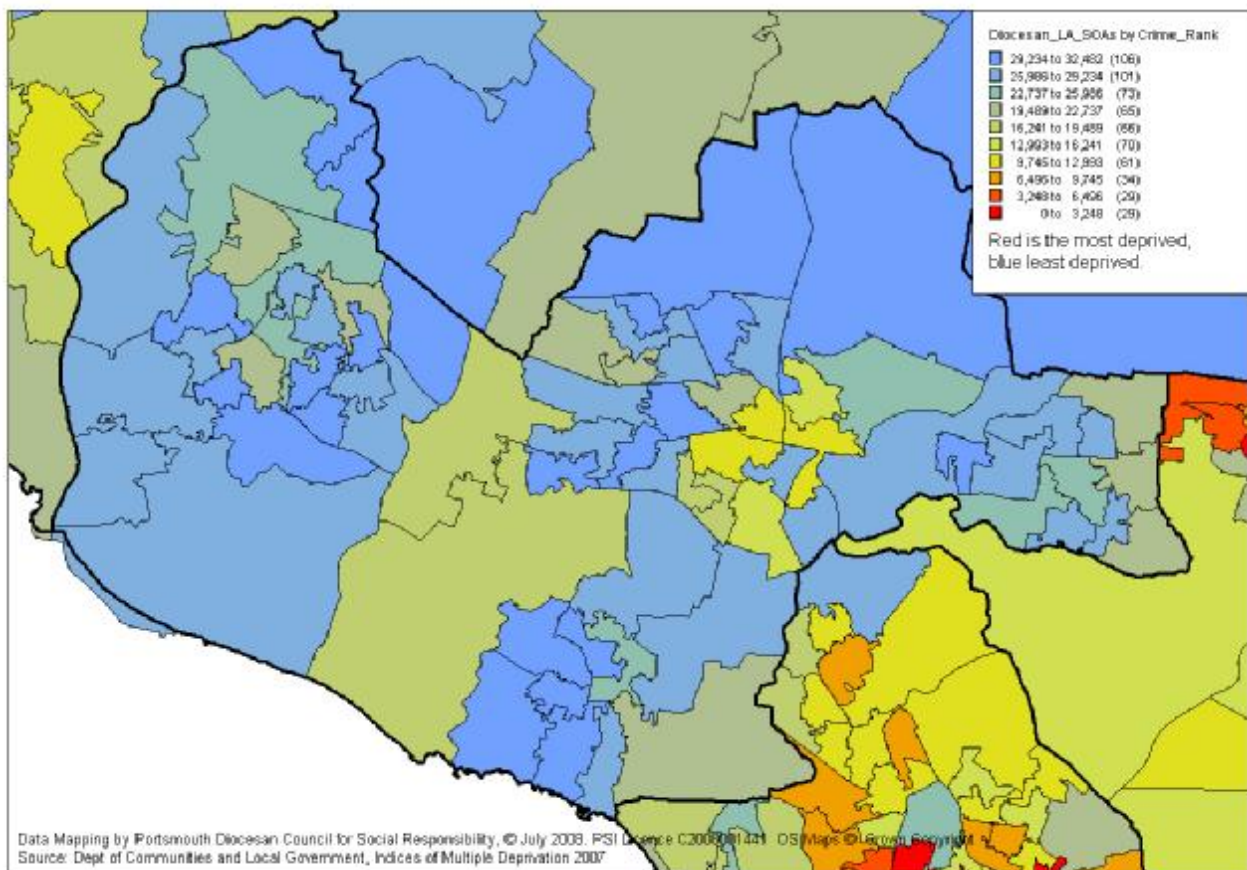


Fig 12: Crime Deprivation Domain of IMD 2007

The crime domain (Fig 12) measures only 4 factors: burglary, theft, damage, and violence in 2004-5. As far as these measures are concerned, Fareham does not feature highly in national rankings. Town centre areas (esp Areas 5 & 6) are slightly more vulnerable than others which is to be expected. Its weight in the overall IMD is low at just 9.3%.

4.6 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

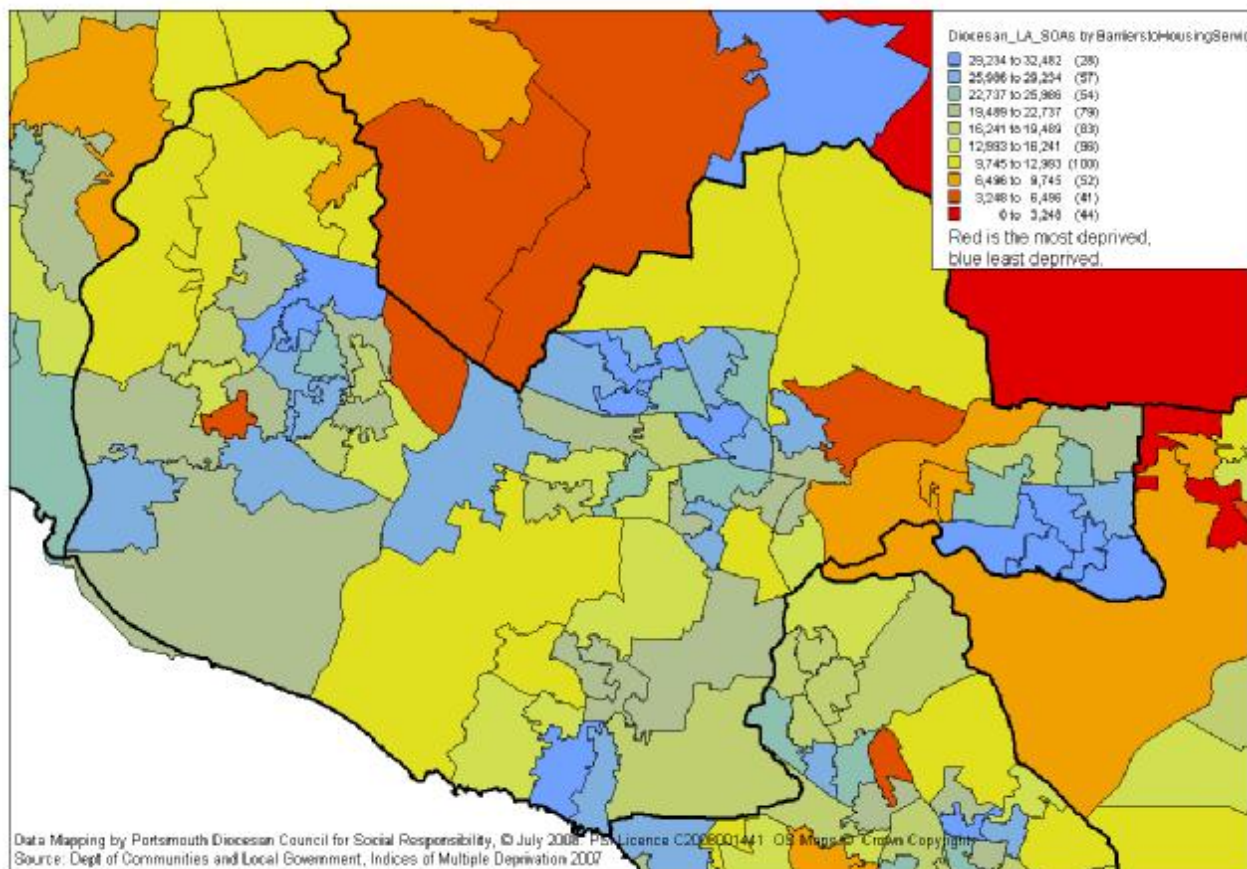


Fig 13: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain of IMD 2007

Performance on this domain (Fig 13) is often inversely related to performance on others. It is made up of two constituents, geographic barriers and wider barriers. These are broken down as below in Fig 14 and Fig 15. The wider barriers measure which concerns things like household overcrowding, homeless provisions and difficulty of access to owner occupation is marked by not highlighting any areas of significance, despite the issue of high house prices in some areas.

Geographic barriers, Fig 14, is entirely made up of road distance to a GP, general store, primary school and Post Office as measured in 2005. This highlights rather different areas, Wallington, Locks Heath, Titchfield Park, and Whiteley as being deprived. At the same time, these are areas which in other ways experience relative affluence, where people can generally afford to choose to live at greater distance from the four identified places and have choices over their means of transport. The issue arises, however, as to the effect on those who start off with these choices, but then for health, economic or other reasons lose them and consequently lose access to their own means of transport but find themselves isolated and perhaps unable in the current climate to sell their properties and move somewhere more convenient. It is possible that some people in these places will find themselves particularly isolated and poorly catered for in terms of public transport provision.

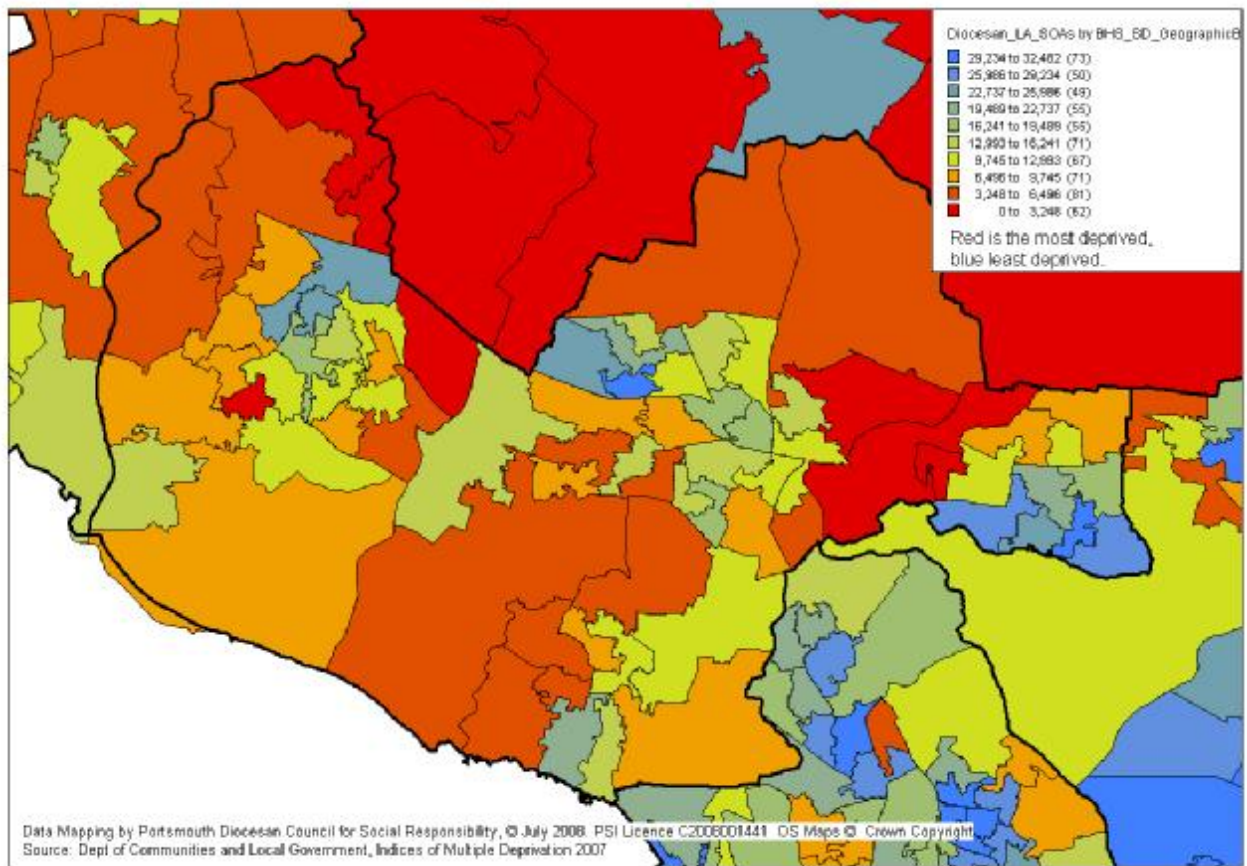


Fig 14 Geographic Barriers sub Domain of Barriers domain of IMD 2007

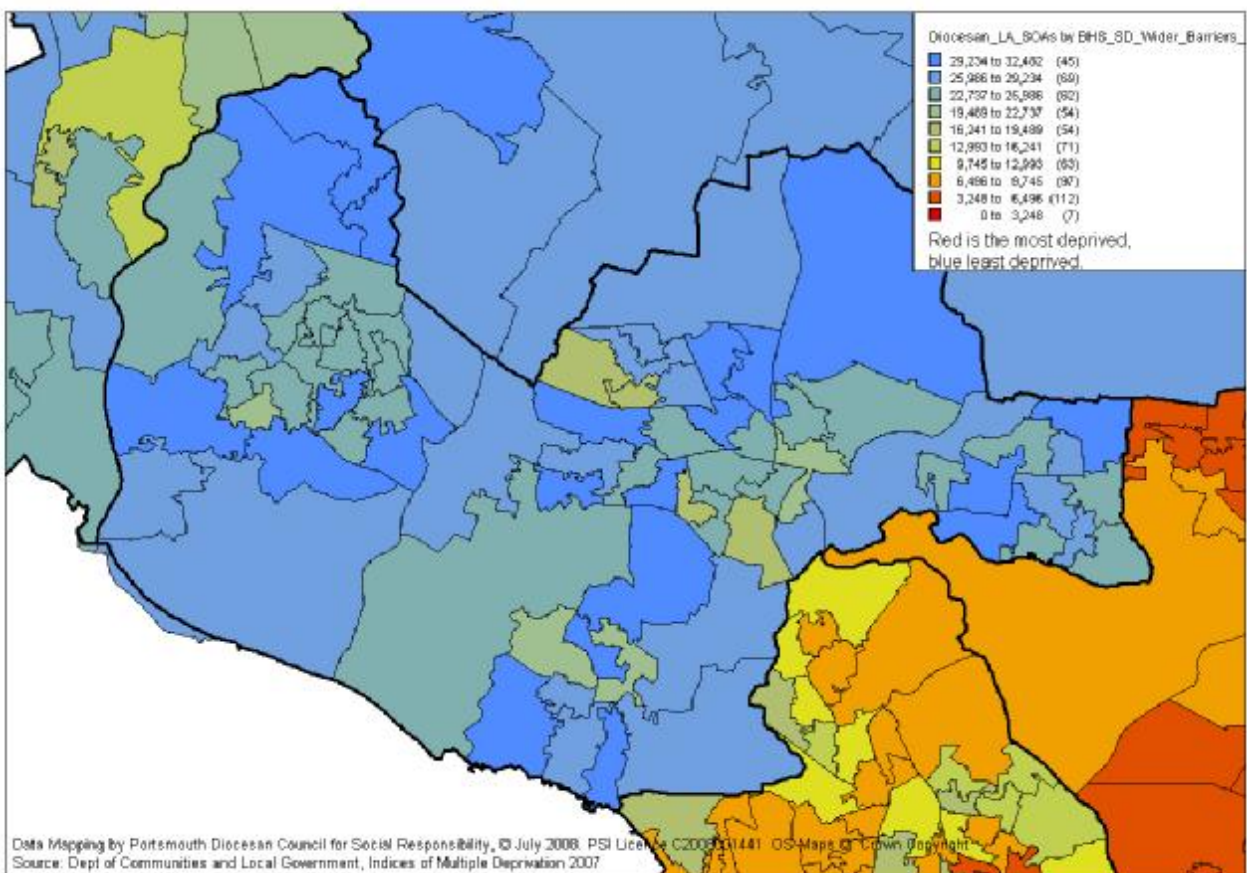


Fig 15 Wider Barriers sub Domain of Barriers domain of IMD 2007

4.7 Living Environment Deprivation Domain

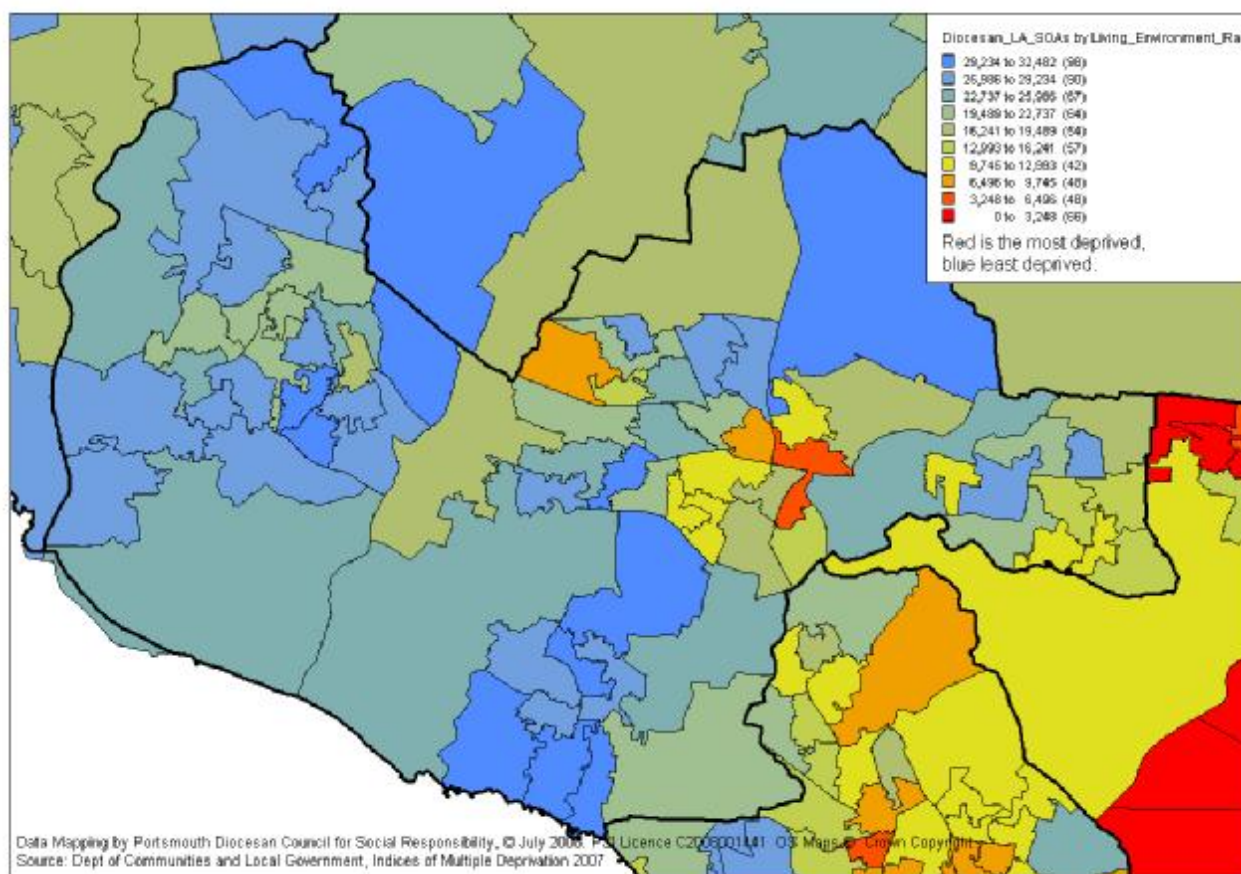


Fig 16 Living Environment Deprivation Domain of IMD 2007

The Living Environment domain (Fig 16) is described fully by the two sub domains: Indoors Living Environment (Fig 17) and Outdoors Living Environment (Fig 18). It is weighted at just 9.3% in the overall IMD but relates to quality of life.

Fig 17 The Indoors Living Environment consists of data about social and private housing in poor condition (2003-2005) and houses without central heating (2001 census). This shows that Areas 1, 5 and 6 feature highly. These are places where the elderly are likely to suffer disproportionately poorly in cold climates not least with the recent fuel price increases. A prevention strategy may help to target those who are most vulnerable, working with GP surgeries and voluntary groups such as Age Concern or Help the Aged.

Fig 18 highlights Area 6 as being in the highest deprivation category, around Fareham Town Centre. As the measure consists of only two elements, air quality and road traffic accidents, this is not unexpected. It does, though, also highlight Locks Heath town centre, Downend, West of Cams Hill School, and the main road around Hill Park. It is hard to distinguish which is the bigger issue, air quality which relates to asthma and long term health, or road traffic accidents. These are also not issues which are easy to tackle or subject to simple solutions. They may be areas in which further work needs to be done to determine how much they concern people locally when compared with other issues.

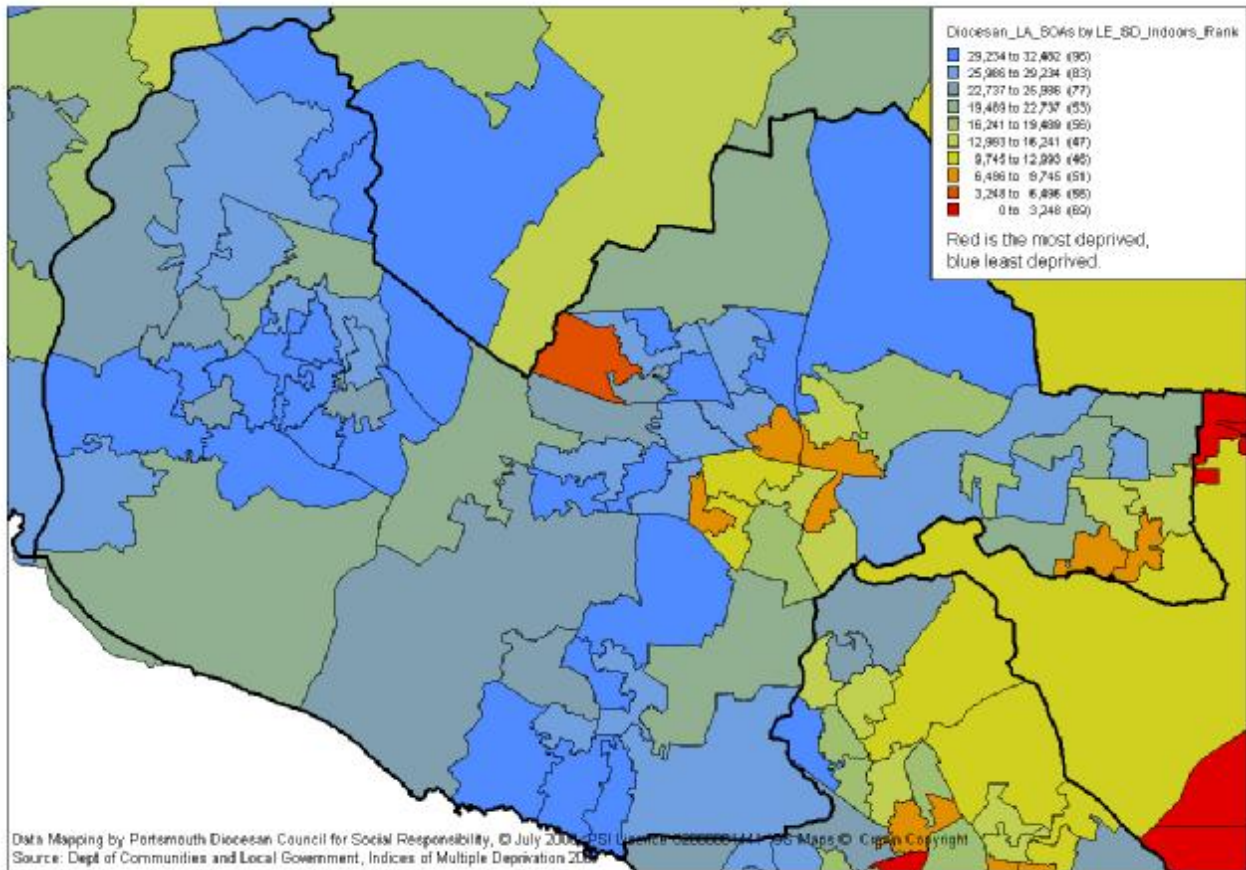


Fig 17: Indoors Living Environment of Living Environment Domain of IMD 2007

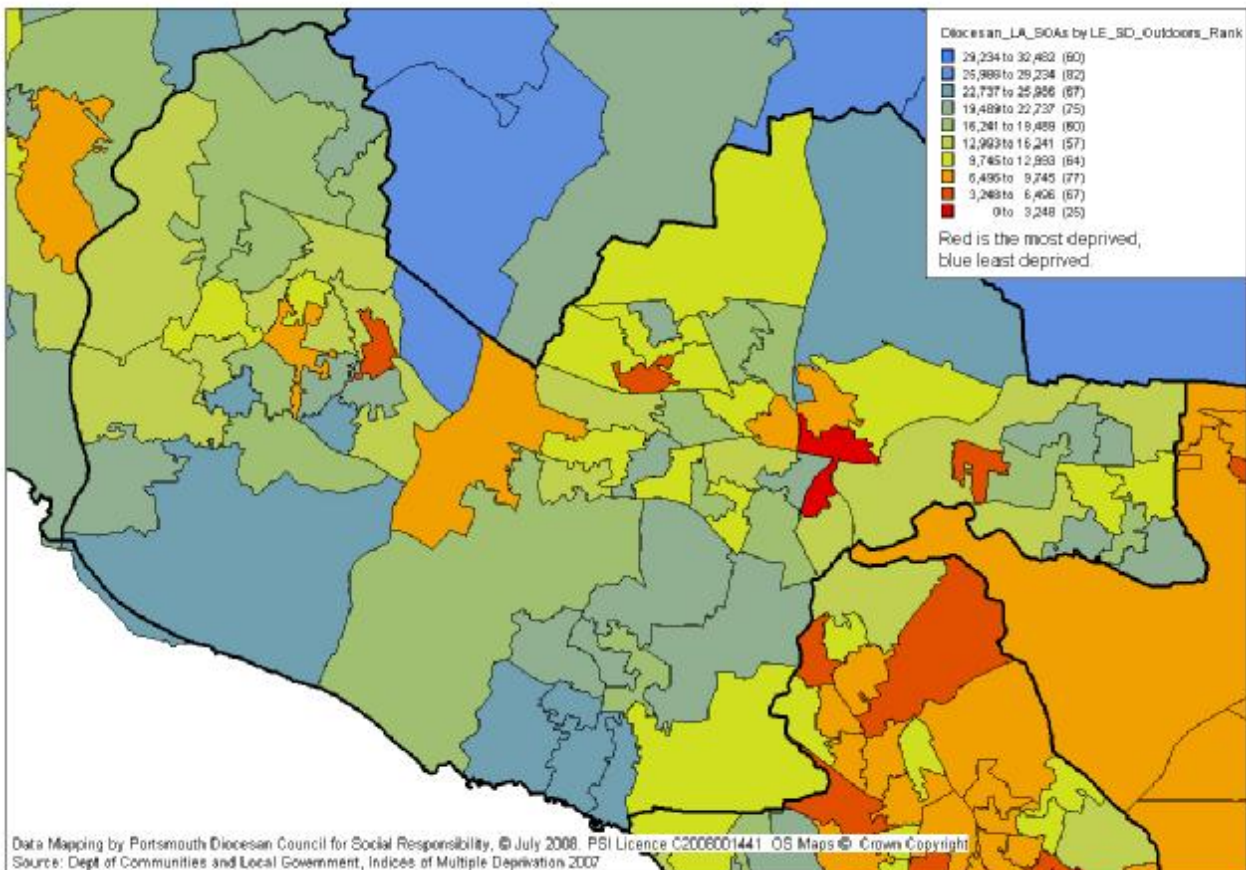


Fig 18: Outdoors Living Environment of Living Environment Domain of IMD 2007

5. Comparison with 2004

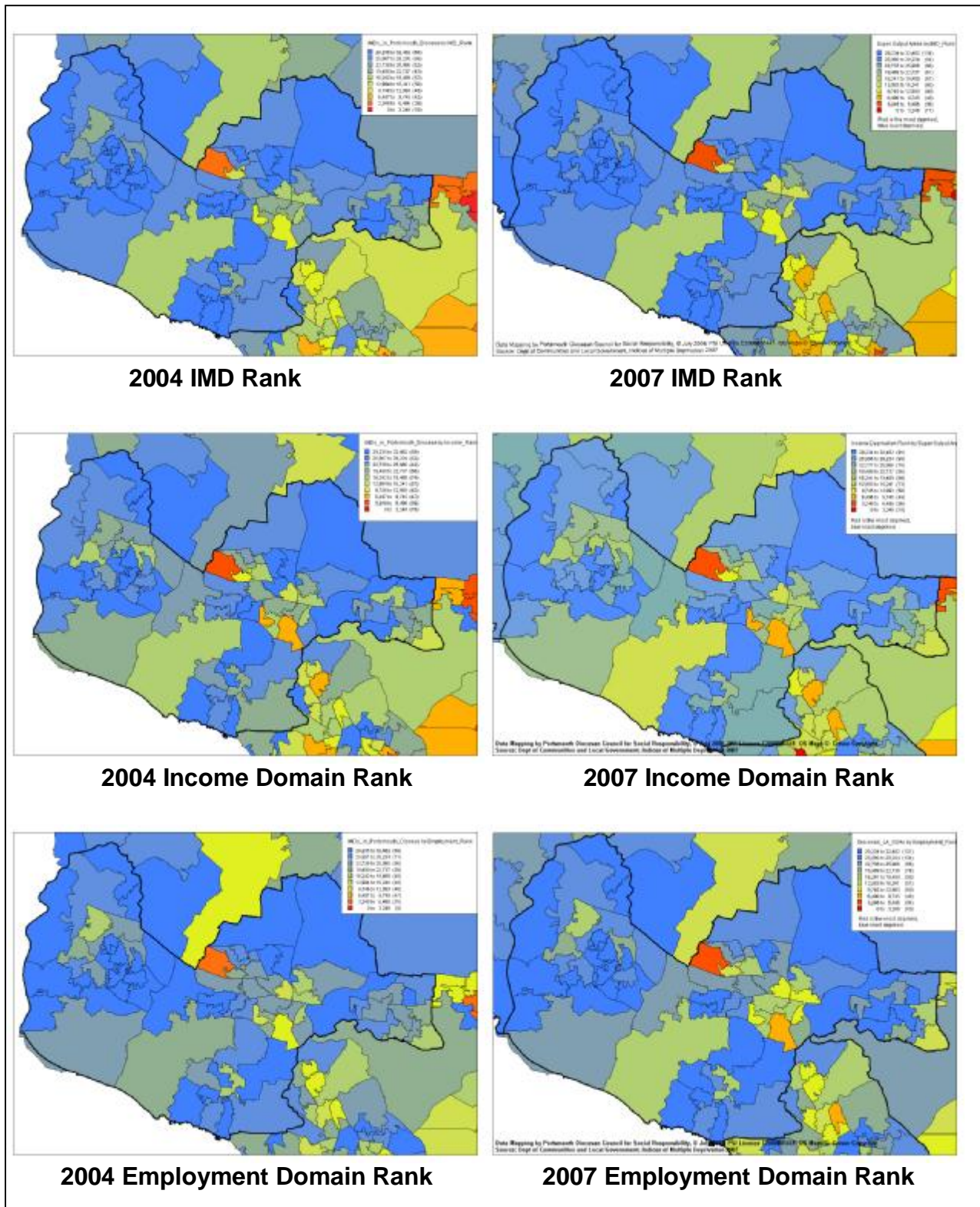


Fig 19: IMD Comparison 2004 - 2007

The comparisons in Fig 19 show that there are remarkably few SOAs which have changed in category between 2004 and 2007. This reflects in part the fact that in some areas, a rather large change of almost 10% would have been required to make a difference in category (say from 20.5% to 30%). Equally, however, it must also be true that some areas that were much closer to a category boundary have not changed either (such as from 29.5% to 30%). A more detailed analysis, however, shows that whilst the overall IMD

ranks has not changed in category, the actual ranks have. For Area 1, the most deprived, these are listed in Table 3.

	2004		2007		
	Rank	Actual %	Rank	Actual %	
IMD	6,133	18.9	6,420	19.8	Improved
Income	5,044	15.5	6,064	18.7	Improved
Employment	6,381	19.6	4,608	14.2	Declined
Education	1,689	5.2	1,578	4.9	Declined

Table 3: Hill Park SOA Ranks for 2004 and 2007

This shows that the overall IMD rank has improved slightly. In fact, if this trajectory is maintained, the overall rank should change to the next category up (ie less deprived) at the next point it is measured (expected around 2011). This would assume that any current interventions are maintained rather than reversed and that other areas do not overtake this area of Fareham in achieving step changes, which cannot be guaranteed. The main element of the improvement in the overall IMD clearly comes from improvement in Income deprivation.

The Employment domain reveals a negative trajectory which if continued would propel employment into the top 10% most deprived category, the next time it is measured, (alongside the education deprivation domain). There is therefore clearly a need to attend to employment in this particular area as a high priority. The trajectory itself should be used as a lever to attract investment into this area.

The worst performing domain overall in both years was Education. This was not further broken down into sub domains in 2004 but again the trajectory here is in the wrong direction. When measured, the figures were getting worse relative to the rest of England not better. It is possible that actual results have improved but less than those in other areas, leading to an overall fall on this relative measure.

When this information is coupled with the fact that Fareham Borough as a whole has improved its ranking (see section 4), from 330 in 2004 to 338 in 2007, the picture is one of gently increasing polarisation which if unchecked could accelerate, leading to multiple issues in income, employment, health, education and crime.

6. 2001 Census Data

2001 Census Populations Figures	Area 6 West St/Newgate La Med Dep	Area 1 Hill Park High Dep	% Difference
Total Population	1,275	1,476	
People Aged 0-19	246	450	83%
Full time Employment	442	343	-22%
Unemployed	18	41	128%
Retired	150	150	0%
Looking after home family	51	118	131%
Permanently Disabled	35	76	117%
Other Economically inactive	19	40	111%
Male Professional Employment	178	62	-65%
Male Basic Employment	89	133	49%
Female Professional Employment	124	32	-74%
Female Basic Employment	70	126	80%
People Aged 16-74 with no quals	251	426	70%
Routine/Semi routine Occupations	182	340	87%

Table 4 Population Data for two SOAs (2001 Census)

Table 4 contains actual population figures for two comparison SOAs, Hill Park (Area 1) as the most deprived area of Fareham, and West St/Newgate Lane (Area 6) as a good example of somewhere that is mid table in the deprivation data (but not mid way for Fareham which as a whole is not a relatively deprived area). The aim here is to identify some key differences that might help to explain further some of the problems experienced in the Hill Park area (Fig 20). It is clear that this area has 83% more young people, and this fits with the fact that a much higher number of people are looking after their family at home or economically inactive.

For the higher population in Hill Park, 22% fewer people are employed overall and unemployment is 128% higher albeit on low figures. Men and women who are in work, tend to have lower grade or routine jobs. A much larger proportion (70% more) of people in Hill Park had no qualifications at all in 2001. All this points to an area with multiple but related problems around low incomes, low achievement, and poor employment prospects.

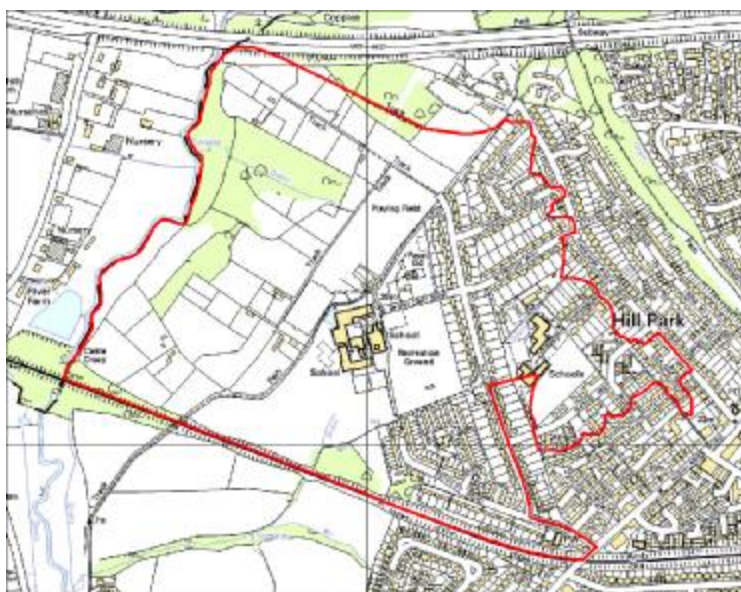


Fig 20: Hill Park, SOA

In addition, the 2001 census indicates that the housing tenure for the Hill Park area comprises 40.1% 'Council Rented' housing and 7.6% 'Other Social Rented' housing which compares to a borough average of 11.43% and is clearly at the high end, particularly for Fareham.

7. Other Research

7.1 Joseph Rowntree Foundation Research

There is a large body of research relating to deprivation. It needs to be treated with care as what is true of one place is not necessarily true of another. There is, however, a very clear body of evidence that links low educational achievement to poverty. This in turn leads to low wage jobs if any, and a negative cycle of low attainment, low aspirations followed by low pay is continually reinforced. The question is how can this be challenged and broken down so that new virtuous rather than negative cycles can be generated? Research shows that skills are the main source of individual and community resilience.

The negative cycle is evident from the statistics in the Hill Park area of Fareham, where most people are in low paid jobs, children fail to achieve at school, and the educational deprivation leads to employment and income deprivation.

Research suggests that expenditure on students and a higher ratio of teachers to pupils and overall school quality and performance plays a positive part particularly for low achievers.³ There are particular challenges for white boys.⁴ One of the ways to improve this is to work at increasing pupils' self-confidence and self-worth with things like out of school activities. All the evidence, however, points to educational attainment being the best means by which poverty can be reduced over a lifetime.⁵ This should therefore be the highest priority.

The biggest cause of entry into poverty is loss of employment. Consequently there needs to be an emphasis on helping people to return to work as quickly as possible and preferably employment which is full-time and sustained.⁶ 20% of poverty exits are associated with household change, for instance moving from one to two parent households.⁶ 70% of poverty exits for lone parents are associated with employment changes.

There is evidence to show that the travel needs of people in some deprived areas cannot wholly be met by traditional commercial public transport.⁶ New bus services enable people to take up job opportunities that were not previously possible. It is important to link this to improved public transport information, and help with the cost of fares.

If the negative cycle were simple to break down and the solution straightforward, it would already have been addressed and dealt with. The reality is that the solutions are complex and multi-faceted. The best way to make a real and lasting difference is by entering into multiple specific and targeted interventions which tackle both the causes and consequences of deprivation at the same time. The multi-faceted nature of this problem and the tools for dealing with it are explored in greater detail in Leigh Rampton's paper, Opportunity and Aspiration, in which he notes;

³ JRF Tackling Low Educational Achievement June 2007

⁴ JRF Experiences of Poverty and Educational Disadvantage, Sept 2007

⁵ JRF Poverty Dynamics in the UK, June 2007

⁶ JRF The Benefits of Providing New Public Transport in Deprived Areas, July 2008

'Portsmouth and South East Hampshire is facing increasing competition in a number of spheres e.g. talent and investment. Investing in the social advantages of the area will help us compete and grow. The failure to proactively invest in change could lead to a lock-in of existing exclusionary dynamics and the emergence of new economic and social deficits. The balance and models of investment from all sectors needs to change towards investing in the potential of local people and communities and realising opportunities.'⁷

These cannot and should not all be local authority led. The involvement of other statutory partners but also private and third sectors organisations, and especially businesses with a social concern such as social enterprises that leverage in skills and resources, should be sought out as the best way to find innovative and effective approaches that will endure, backed up by evidence.

7.2 Other Work

An LGA paper, Tackling Pockets of Deprivation, discusses the issues faced by richer local authorities like Fareham, in tackling small pockets of deprivation often without the benefit of access to government regeneration funding.⁸ This has led some authorities to find more innovative approaches to tackling the problems which the report identifies through case examples. It would be useful for the LSP to review these and other more recent approaches to identify what interventions might have a place here.

Success factors included:

- Planning up front
- Funding
- Strong partnership
- Common purpose
- Building on success
- Involvement of residents
- Work in partnership with local services to avoid competition/duplication
- Avoid becoming victim of own success
- Extending target group to secure additional funding
- Making projects sustainable by:
 - training volunteers
 - establishing links between project, community, and other strategies
- Working with other authorities or forming a consortium to bid for funds jointly
- Increasing income and decreasing costs by co-location or creative use of resources.

Opportunity and Aspiration⁹ notes at least four areas for action, asset development, social investment, community action and learning, and social enterprise. Actions are proposed with clearly identified outcomes. The opportunity is there for Fareham to build on the work of the SE Hampshire Social Inclusion Network and to invest in this alongside neighbouring partners in Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant, thus multiplying and spreading the benefits whilst making the investment necessary more manageable.

⁷ Opportunity and Aspiration, Leigh Rampton 2008,

⁸ LGA Tackling Pockets of Deprivation, July 2003

⁹ Opportunity and Aspiration, pp20

8. Conclusions

1. The Borough of Fareham as a whole is one of the least deprived areas of England with a ranking of 338 out of 354 local authority area, where 1 is the most deprived. This is an improvement on 2004 when it was ranked 330.
2. One area only (SOA: F003C) can be described as deprived under most definitions, the Hill Park area to the North West of Fareham town. Evidence is clear for deprivation in income, employment, and education.
3. Hill Park ranks in the highest deprivation category on the Education domain for both educational attainment and skills. Its rank for skills places it in the top 3% most deprived areas of the country.
4. Whilst the Income domain for Hill Park shows some improvement since 2004, the comparison for the Employment and Education domains show that the situation is declining and the trajectory is in the wrong direction relative to both the rest of England and Fareham.
5. 2001 Census data paints a picture of an area with 47% social housing, a relatively high proportion of young people, with higher unemployment than the rest of Fareham. Those who are in work tend to have lower paid routine or semi-routine jobs.
6. Research from other areas gives some useful insights into some of the connections between low achievement, low employment rates and low incomes, with the consequent challenge of how to break the cycle of poverty in a way which makes an effective difference rather than simply masks it.
7. Proactive investment in change is needed which sees investment in the social advantages of the area without stigmatising it.
8. Areas that are deprived in a multiplicity of ways require multiple interventions if a real difference is to be embedded for the long term. Picking one issue off at a time is unlikely to have the desired or lasting effect. This, therefore, necessarily involves dealing with a higher level of complexity if the situation is not to deteriorate further and begin to impact negatively on neighbouring areas.

9. Recommendations

1. The LSP needs to prioritise the Hill Park area of Fareham for action and investment.
2. The LSP should undertake itself or commission further work on the ground to establish more clearly the detail of the most appropriate and effective interventions so that it can collate the information into an action plan with clearly defined salient targets.
3. A rapid appraisal exercise needs to be undertaken to establish in more depth and detail the nature and dynamics of the situation in Hill Park. This would comprise interviews with some local residents and other local stakeholders such as education professionals, health, police, local faith leaders, the Learning and Skills Council, CAB, Housing, Job Centre Plus, DWP, housing associations, voluntary groups in the area, and local councillors.
4. The LSP should take the opportunity to make links with similar work already being undertaken in other neighbouring areas as well as the possibility of linking actions to the Hampshire LAA, and PUSH plans for economic development and skills locally, and the possible targeting of PUSH interventions being directed at this area.
5. Particular opportunities exist and should be further explored with
 - 5.1. the extended schools initiatives at Henry Cort Community College, and Oak Meadow (C of E) Primary School,
 - 5.2. St Columba Church, which is looking to redevelop its site supported by Portsmouth Housing Association with community infrastructure needs at the heart of the plans.

Appendix: The Domains

(The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 Summary, CLG Dec 2007)

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2006)

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health) and Incapacity Benefit data (2005, Source: DWP)

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for

children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a subset of the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF))
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16, Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (5 year average, 2001-2005, Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Sub Domain: Skills

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (Source: 2001 Census)

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census)
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Source: modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005)
- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCFS, 2004-05)
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 – 2005 average, Source BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

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