Services, Housing and Neighbourhoods

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- How essential are local public & private services?
- Changes in use of services, and constraints, since 1999
- Service exclusion and inadequacy
- Do services alleviate or exacerbate poverty and exclusion?
- The particular rise in housing-related deprivations since 1999
- Housing needs, including homelessness, and poverty
- Poor particularly likely to experience common neighbourhood problems

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E·S·R·C
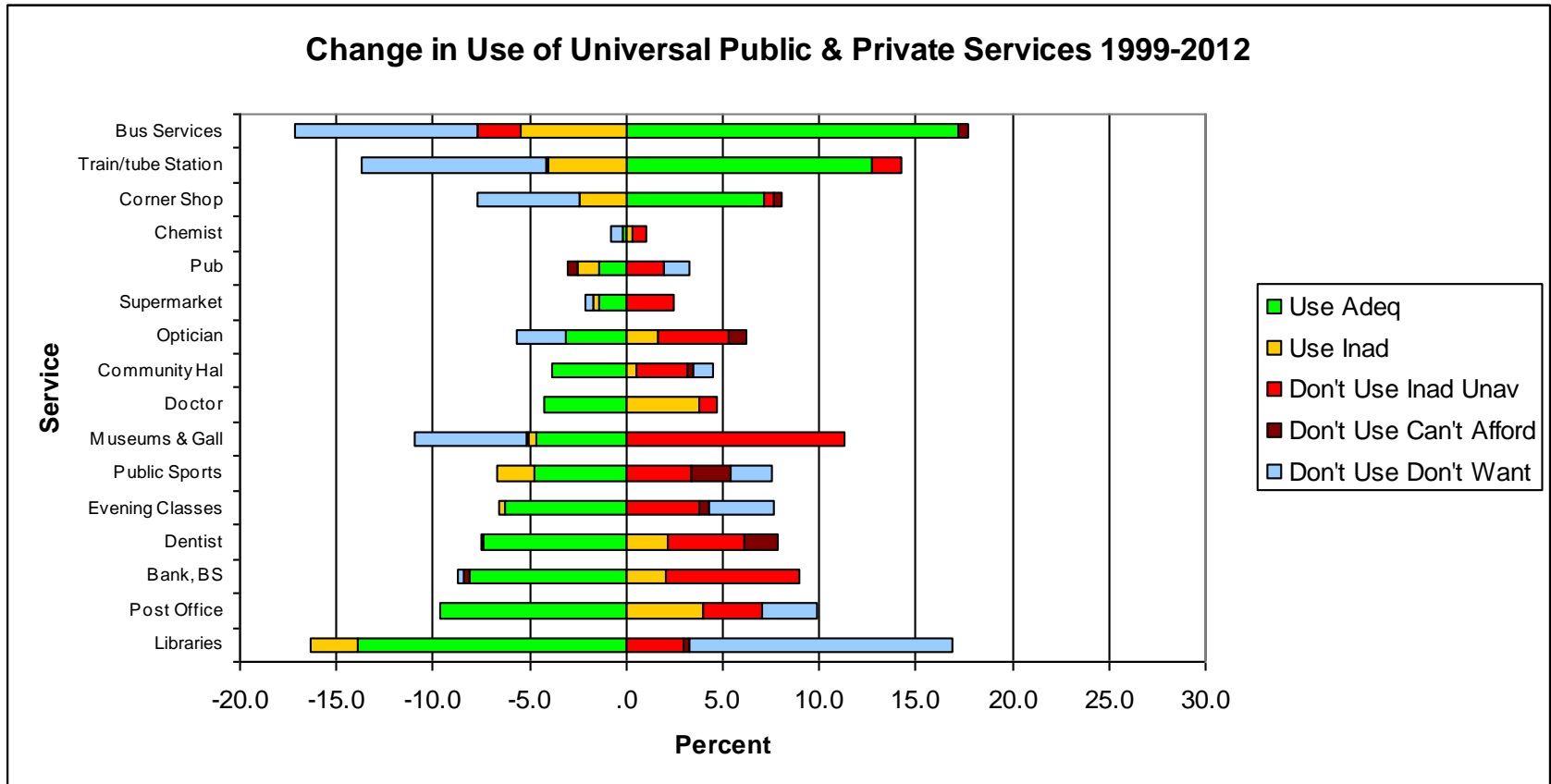ECONOMIC
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Are Local Public Services 'Essential'?

- More people see a number of public services as 'essential' in 2012 than in 1999, including libraries, sports, museums/galleries, dentists.

- There was a fall for evening classes, public/community halls and post offices

- *Scotland* generally higher, increased more

Service	GB 1999	GB 2012
Libraries	72%	82%
Public Sports	67%	79%
Museums & Art Galleries	30%	43%
Evening Classes	52%	46%
Public/Community Hal	59%	53%
Doctor	99%	99%
Dentist	93%	95%
Optician	85%	84%
Post Office	93%	85%

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Changes in Use of Universal Services

Change in Use of Universal Public & Private Services 1999-2012
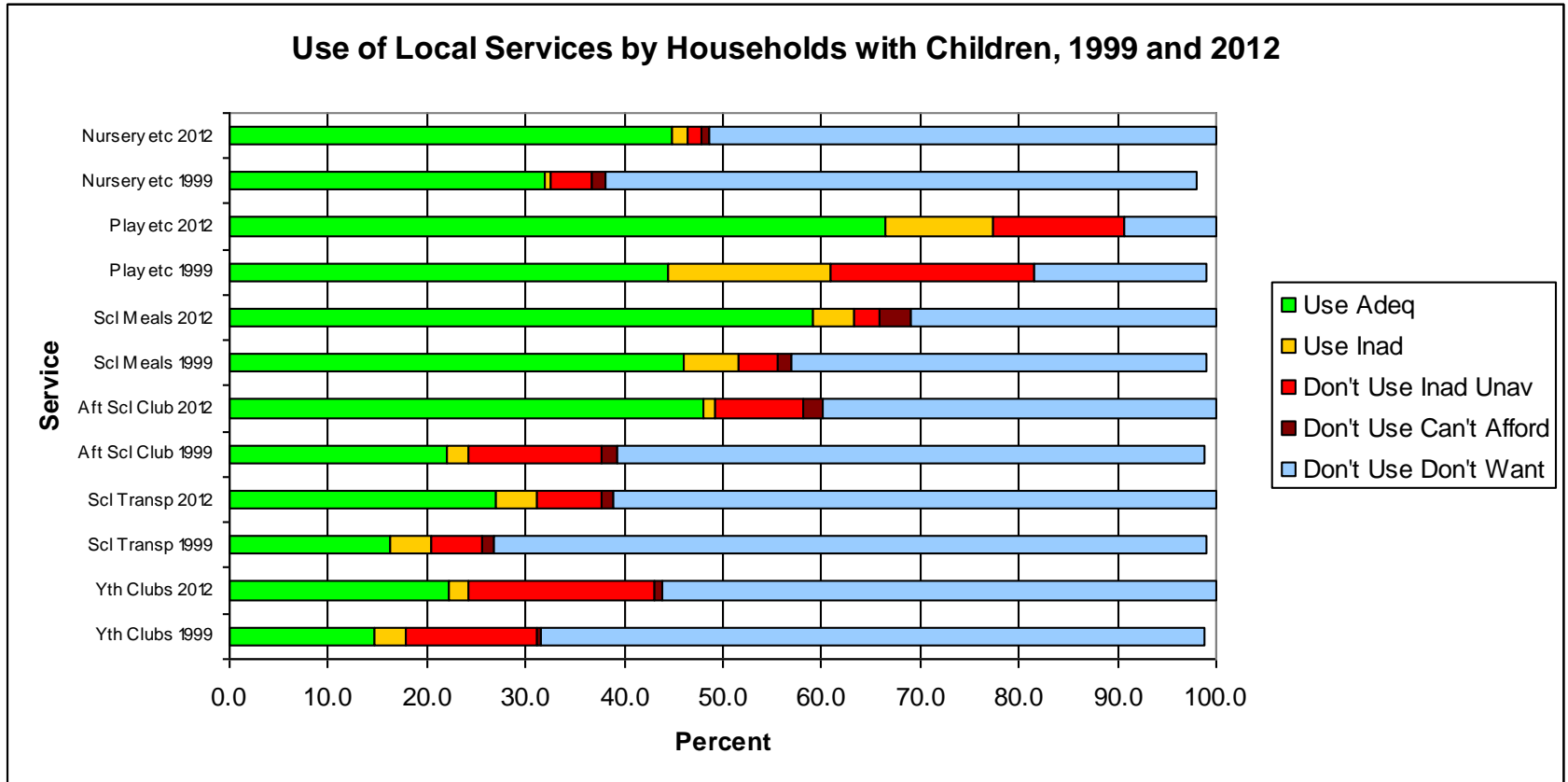
Usage of a range of general/universal public services has declined since 1999, due to a mixture of changes in technology/preferences and reduced availability or adequacy. However, public transport and corner shops saw big increases.
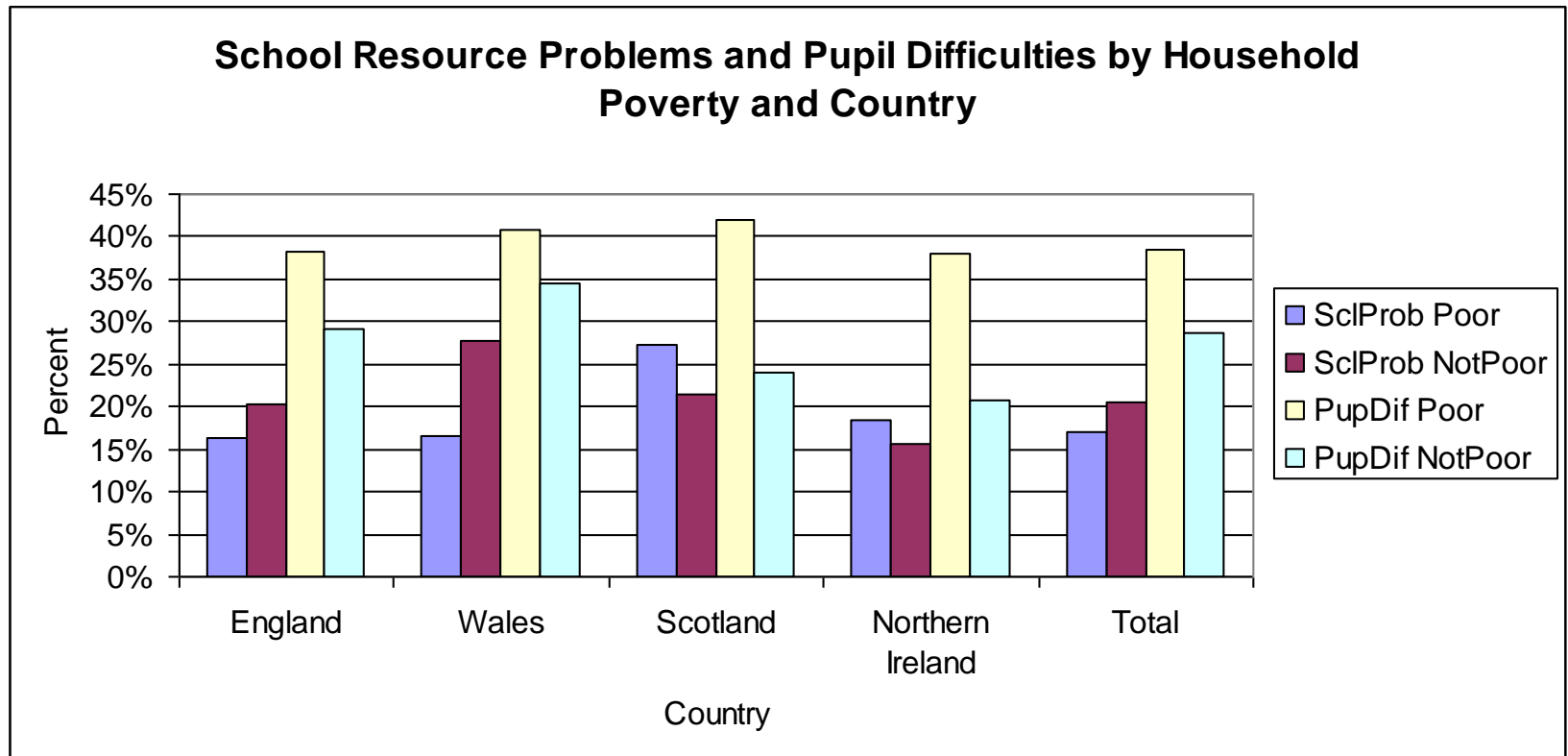
Children's Services

Use of Local Services by Households with Children, 1999 and 2012

In all cases there has been a sizeable increase in the proportion reporting use and adequacy.

This reflects government investment in fuller preschool provision, public realm and other services during 2000s

Nevertheless availability/adequacy shortfalls remain – play, ASC, YC

School Problem Indicators

School Resource Problems and Pupil Difficulties by Household Poverty and Country

School resource problems reduced considerably between 1999 and 2012, although pupil difficulties remained at a similar level.
Resource problems reported by households not strongly related to poverty, and somewhat higher in Scotland.
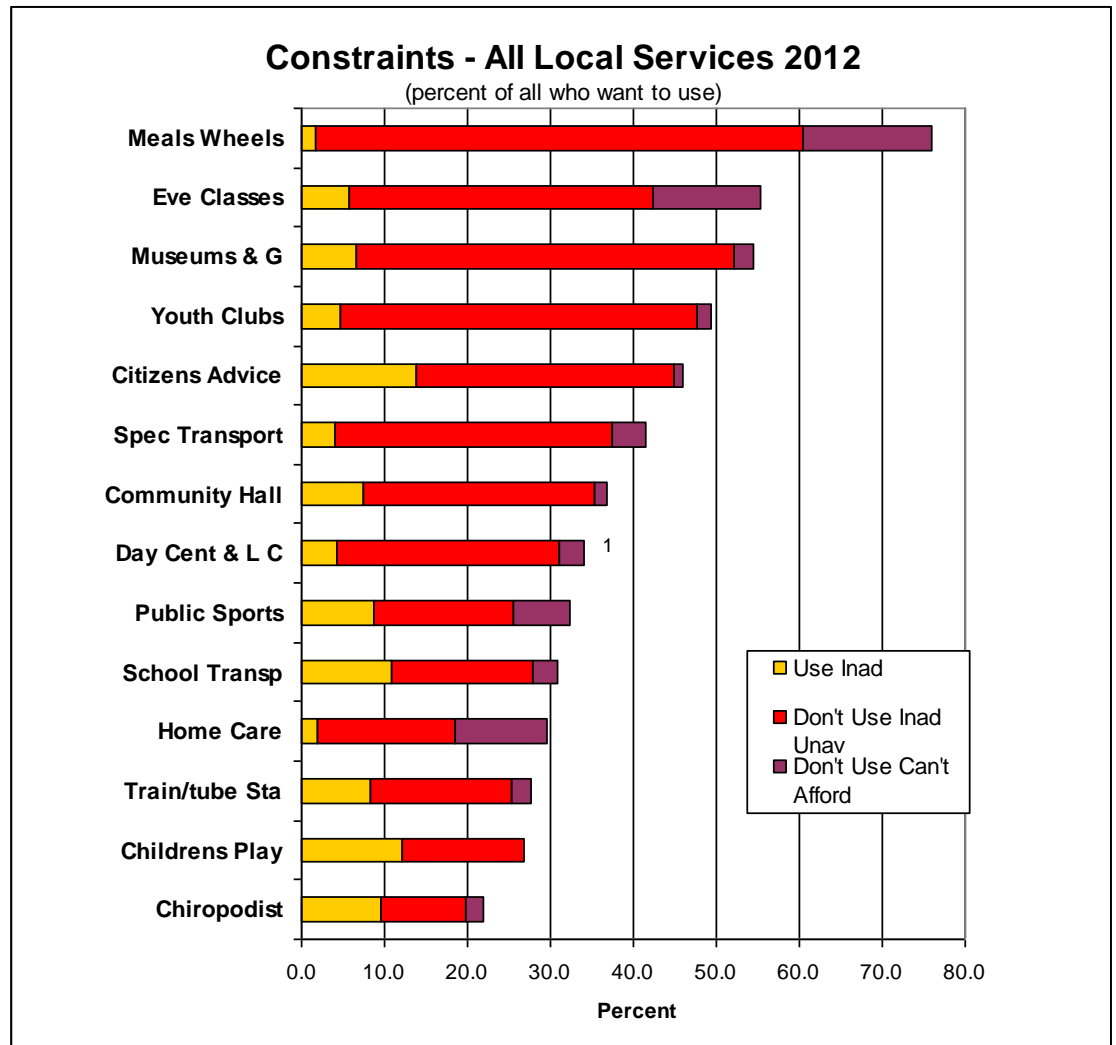Pupil difficulties more strongly related to poverty, esp in Scotland and N Ireland.

Service Constraints

* More than 20% of households
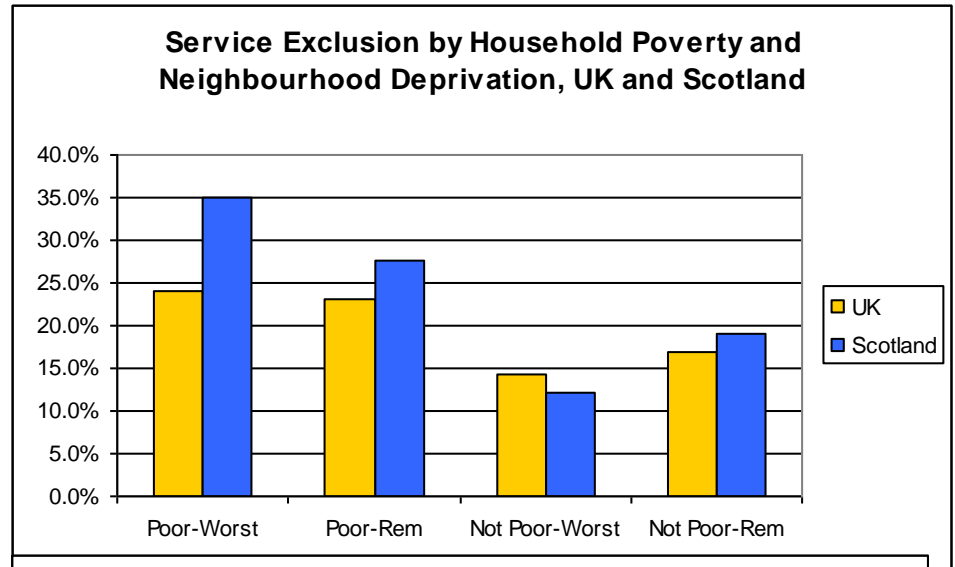 wishing to use 14/28 services experience constraints of unavailability, unaffordability or inadequacy

* These are nearly all publicly provided services; some are being signficantly affected by Local Govt financial cuts

* Constraints increased most for museums, banks, dentists, opticians, sports, doctors, eve classes

Constraints - All Local Services 2012
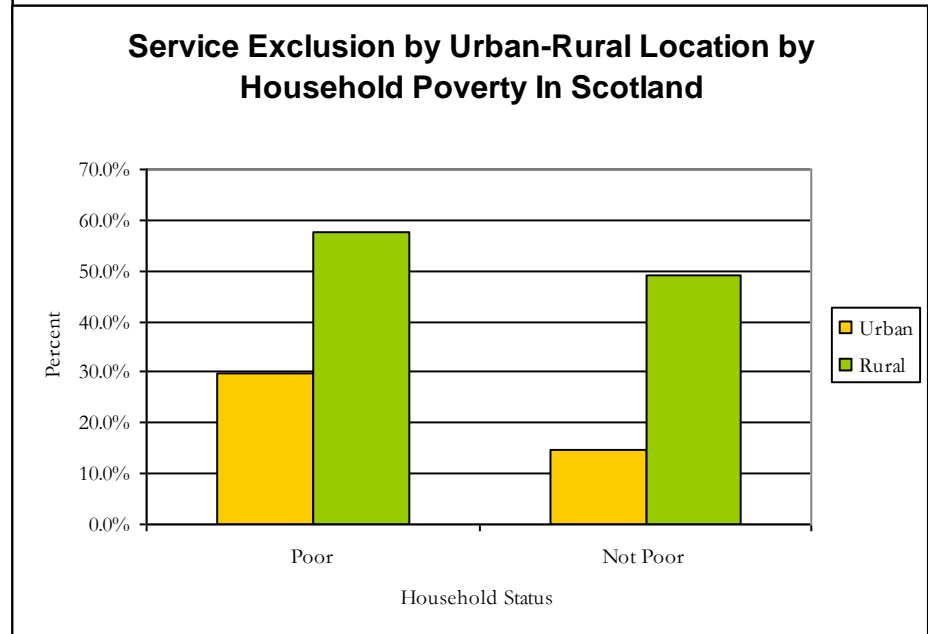(percent of all who want to use)

Service Exclusion by Poverty and Area Type

- Service exclusion* is substantially worse for poor households

- Is it worse to be poor in a poor area?

- Maybe: poor households are bit more excluded in poor n'hoods in Scotland, but NSS (p=0.151)

- Is service exclusion worse in rural areas?

- Yes, service exclusion much more common in rural areas of Scotland, for both poor and other households

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* Wanting to but not using 3+ services because inadequate, unavailable, or unaffordable
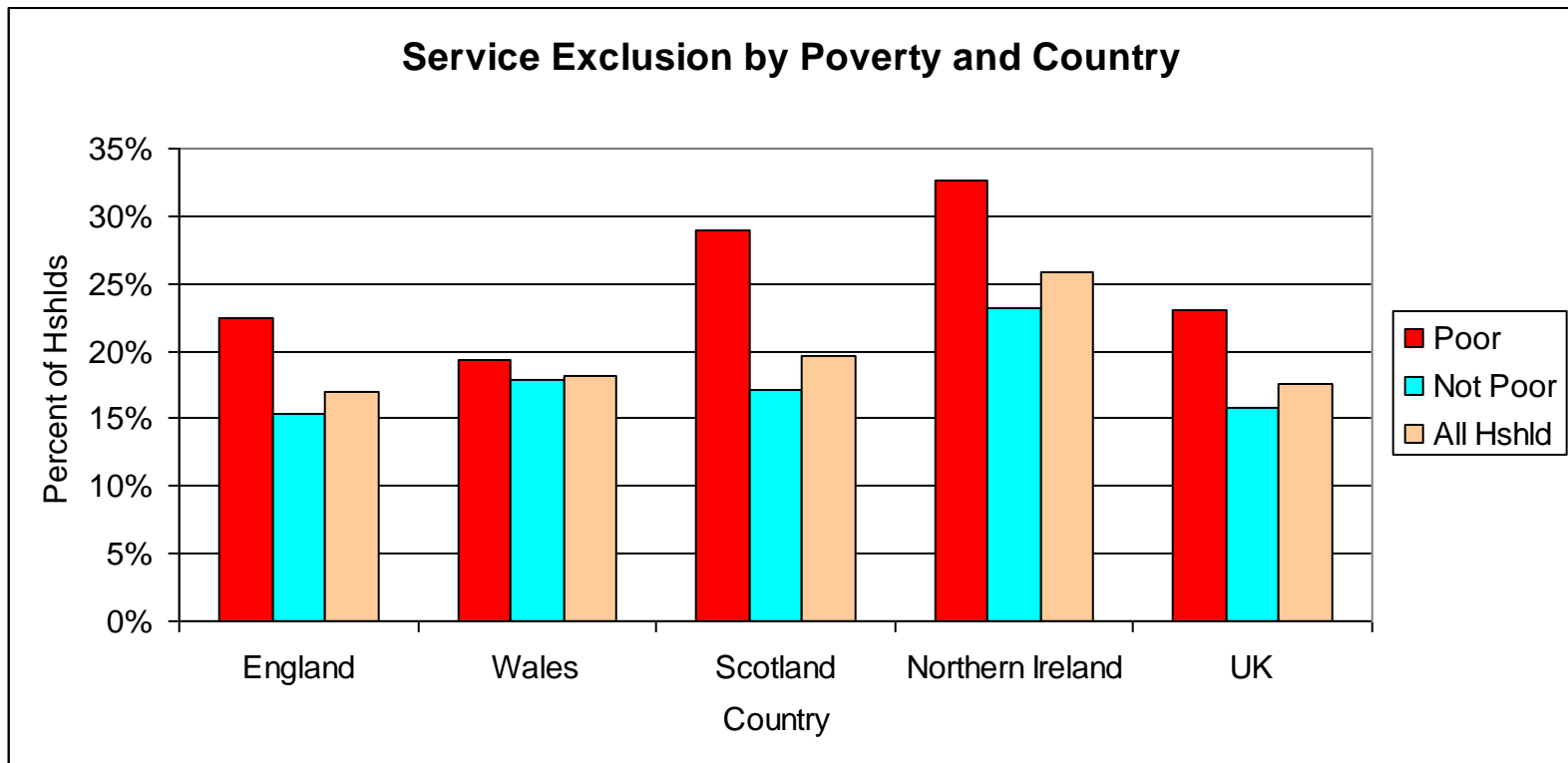
Service Exclusion by Household Poverty and Neighbourhood Deprivation, UK and Scotland

Service Exclusion by Urban-Rural Location by Household Poverty In Scotland

Which services exclude the poor more (or give them a poorer service)?

Service	Risk Ratio (Poor/nonpoor)		Service	Risk Ratio (Poor/nonpoor)	
	Exclusion	Constraint		Exclusion	Constraint
Nursery	7.0	4.2	Citizens Advice	1.1	1.6
Evening Classes	2.2	1.9	Doctor	1.1	1.4
Pub	2.2	2.0	Libraries	1.1	1.2
Public Sports	2.1	1.9	Bus Services	1.0	1.2
After School Clubs	1.8	1.7	Day Centres	1.0	1.5
Childrens Play	1.7	1.8	School Meals	1.0	1.4
Community Hal	1.7	1.6	Meals on Wheels	0.9	1.4
Optician	1.7	1.6	School Transport	0.8	1.1
Dentist	1.7	1.6	Post Office	0.8	0.9
Youth Clubs	1.4	1.4	Chiropodist	0.8	1.2
Chemist	1.3	1.6	Supermarket	0.8	1.1
Home Help/Care	1.3	1.9	Bank, BS	0.8	1.0
Museums & Gall	1.2	1.2	Corner Shop	0.7	0.9
Train/tube Station	1.2	1.1	Special Transport	0.5	0.8

Services which poor are much *more likely* to be excluded from include some childrens services and some general/universal and some health-related services;
Services which poor are *no more likely* to be excluded from include general commercial r + some social care related

Across the UK..

Service Exclusion by Poverty and Country

Service exclusion appears to be more prevalent in N Ireland and Scotland, and with greater risk facing poor households there as well. Wales appears to show the least difference between poor and other households.

Service exclusion and other dimensions of disadvantage

- This table shows the extent to which people deprived in each domain of BSEM are likely to have multiple deprivations across other domains

- Services stand out for the *low level of overlap* with multiple deprivation

- Although there is some correlation with poverty, this is less than with other domains, suggesting services can play a compensatory role

BSEM	Domain (ranked by 5+)	3 or more deprivs	5 or more deprivs
B2	Social Activities	49.5%	75.2%
A1	Economic	49.0%	72.8%
C2H	Housing	50.7%	68.0%
C1	Health	40.0%	62.0%
B1	Employment	40.3%	60.9%
C3	Crime-Victim	40.4%	56.4%
B4	Civic partic	40.9%	53.7%
C2A	Area	37.7%	47.2%
A3	Social Suppt-Contac	29.5%	45.6%
B3	Education	32.5%	34.0%
A2	Services	29.7%	31.7%

Housing Deprivations

- Housing deprivations counted within the PSE deprivation index have all deteriorated markedly since 1999, particularly 'heating to keep home adequately warm' (up from 3% to 9%), damp free home (7% to 10%), enough bedrooms for children (7% to 9%) and ability to keep home decently decorated (15% to 20%)

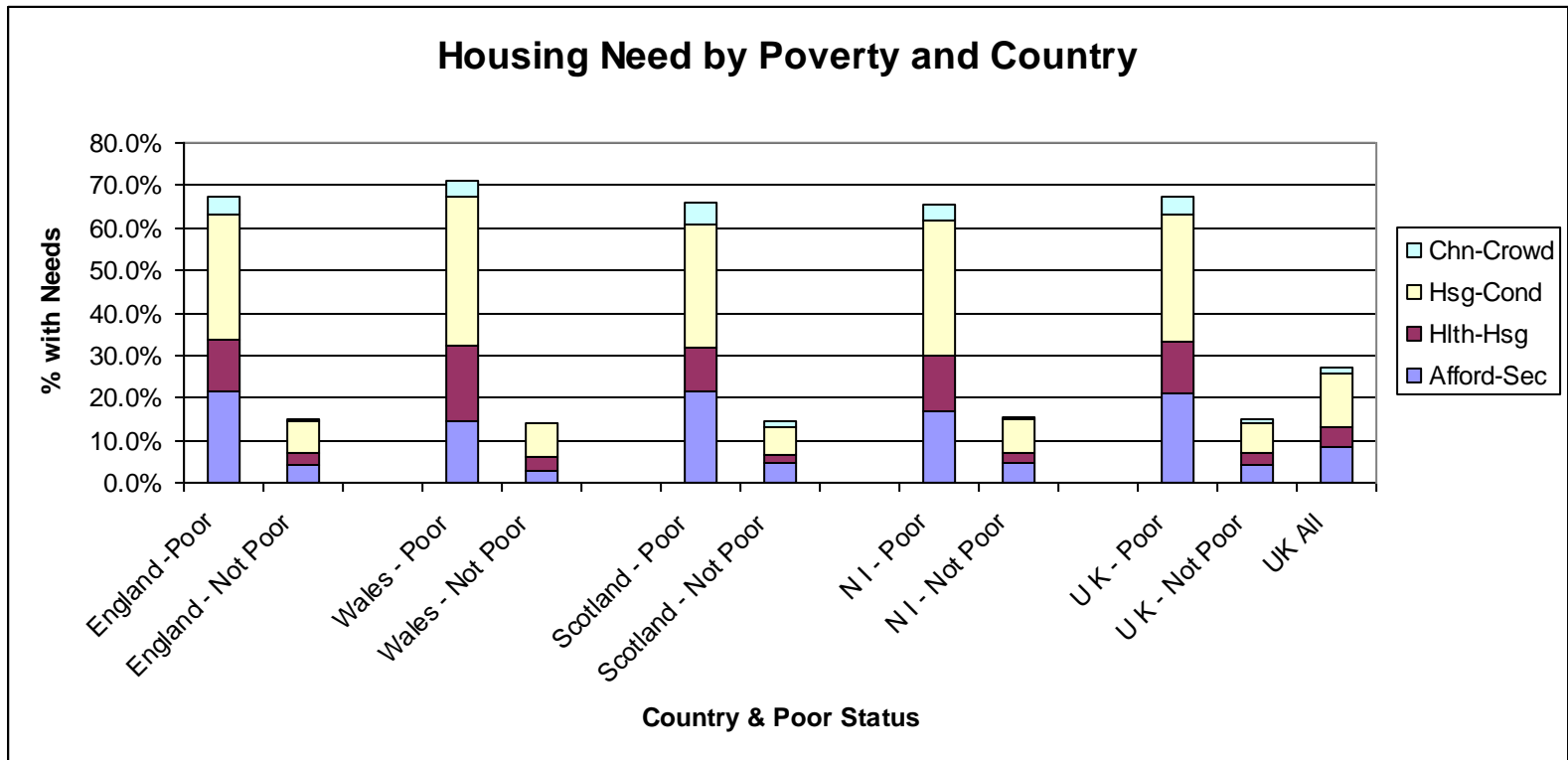| Housing standards	1983	1990	1999	2012
Heating to keep home adequately warm	5%	3%	3%	9%
Damp-free home	6%	2%	7%	10%
Enough bedrooms for children (families)	10%		7%	9%
Keep home decently decorated			15%	20%

Items agreed to be necessities by majority; proportion who lack item because they cannot afford it.

Housing Problems

- Most other housing-related problems have deteriorated, including having five or more physical accommodation problems, and particularly affordability-related problems such as being in debt for rent or mortgage or utility bills, or having to cut down on gas or electricity

- Scotland slightly better than GB

Housing Problem	GB 1999	GB 2012	Scotland 2012
Very dissatisfied with home	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%
Poor state of repair	5.7%	5.9%	5.8%
Any problem with accom	43.1%	49.0%	49.0%
- too dark, not enough light	5.2%	4.6%	2.6%
- inadeq heating +	6.6%	7.7%	6.5%
- leaky roof	3.7%	5.6%	4.3%
- damp	8.3%	14.6%	10.0%
- rot	11.1%	6.7%	4.3%
- mould/condensation +	5.9%	11.1%	9.1%
- no place to sit outside	6.7%	5.6%	6.7%
Five or more of accom problem	1.4%	3.9%	2.9%
In debt for rent, mortgage	3.8%	6.8%	6.1%
In debt for utiliity bills	4.2%	7.4%	5.6%
Disconnected from utils	0.7%	na	
Cutting down on gas, elect	10.3%	21-45%	17-42%

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Housing Needs

Housing Need by Poverty and Country

In all countries of UK, there is a strong relationship between housing needs and poverty
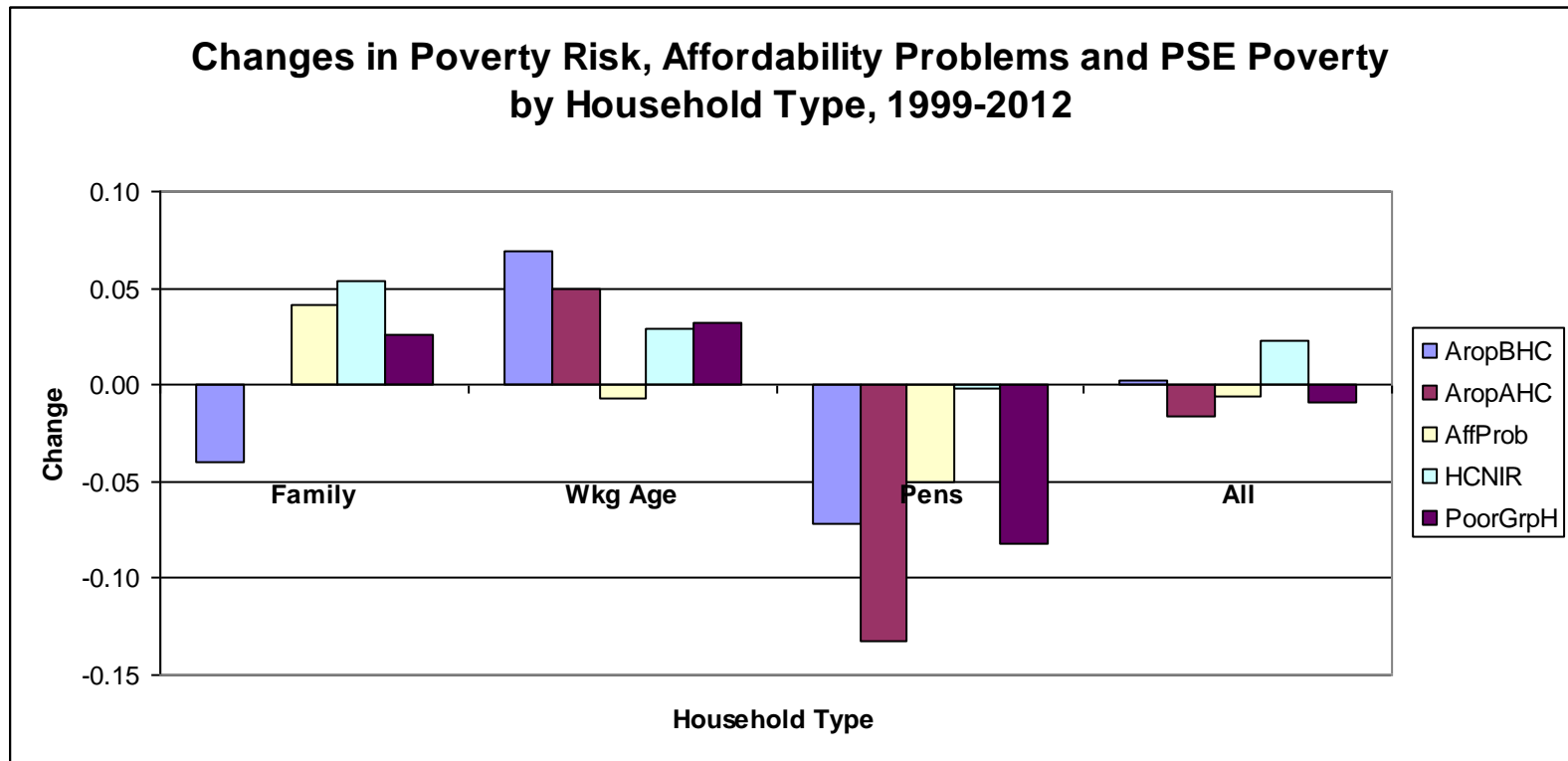
Why Increased Housing Problems?

• Very big real increase in energy costs in 2000s

• Big hike in house prices, only partially reversed & offset by low interest rates

• Massive increase in private rented housing, where rents are higher and security is limited (including many families now)

• Demographic pressure set against low supply (even before, but especially during, the recession)

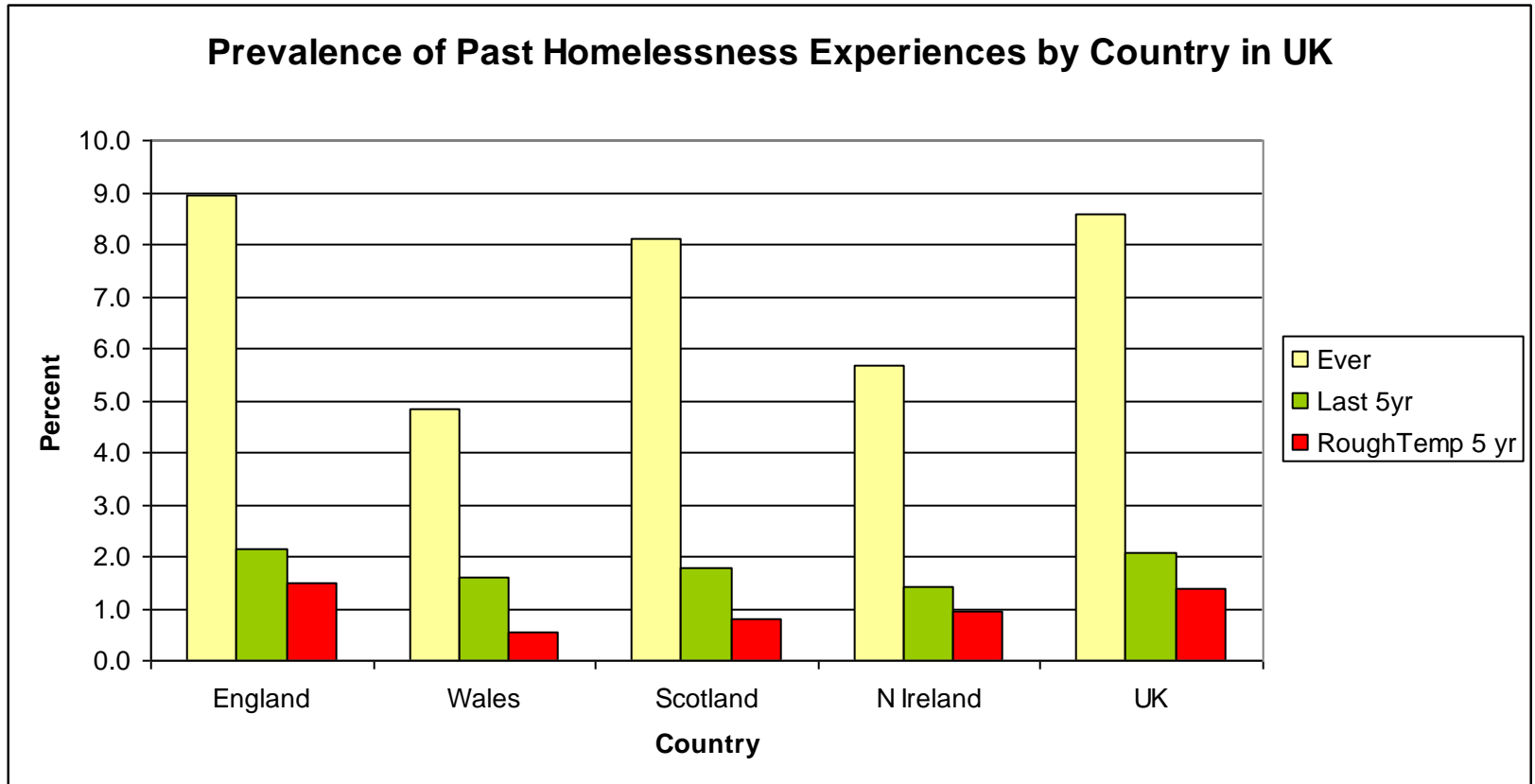•Last 3 factors all more pronounced in London/South, less in Scotland

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Poverty, Affordability & Household Type

Changes in Poverty Risk, Affordability Problems and PSE Poverty by Household Type, 1999-2012

Legend: AropBHC, AropAHC, AffProb, HCNIR, PoorGrpH

Y-axis: Change (from -0.15 to 0.10)
X-axis categories: Family, Wkg Age, Pens, All — Household Type

Families saw increase in affordability pressures & poverty, despite fall in BHC poverty risk.
Working age saw big rise in BHC poverty risk + affordy pressures, and greatest increase in poverty.
Pensioners saw big reduction in BHC and AHC poverty risk and in PSE poverty

Tenure analysis suggests that much greater number of families in private renting is a key factor.

Homelessness

Prevalence of Past Homelessness Experiences by Country in UK

Legend:
- Ever
- Last 5yr
- RoughTemp 5 yr

Y-axis: Percent
X-axis: Country (England, Wales, Scotland, N Ireland, UK)

Retrospective questions about experiences of homelessness provide valuable new way of measuring homelessness. 2.1% have experienced this in the last five years in England , implying over 200,000 cases per year.
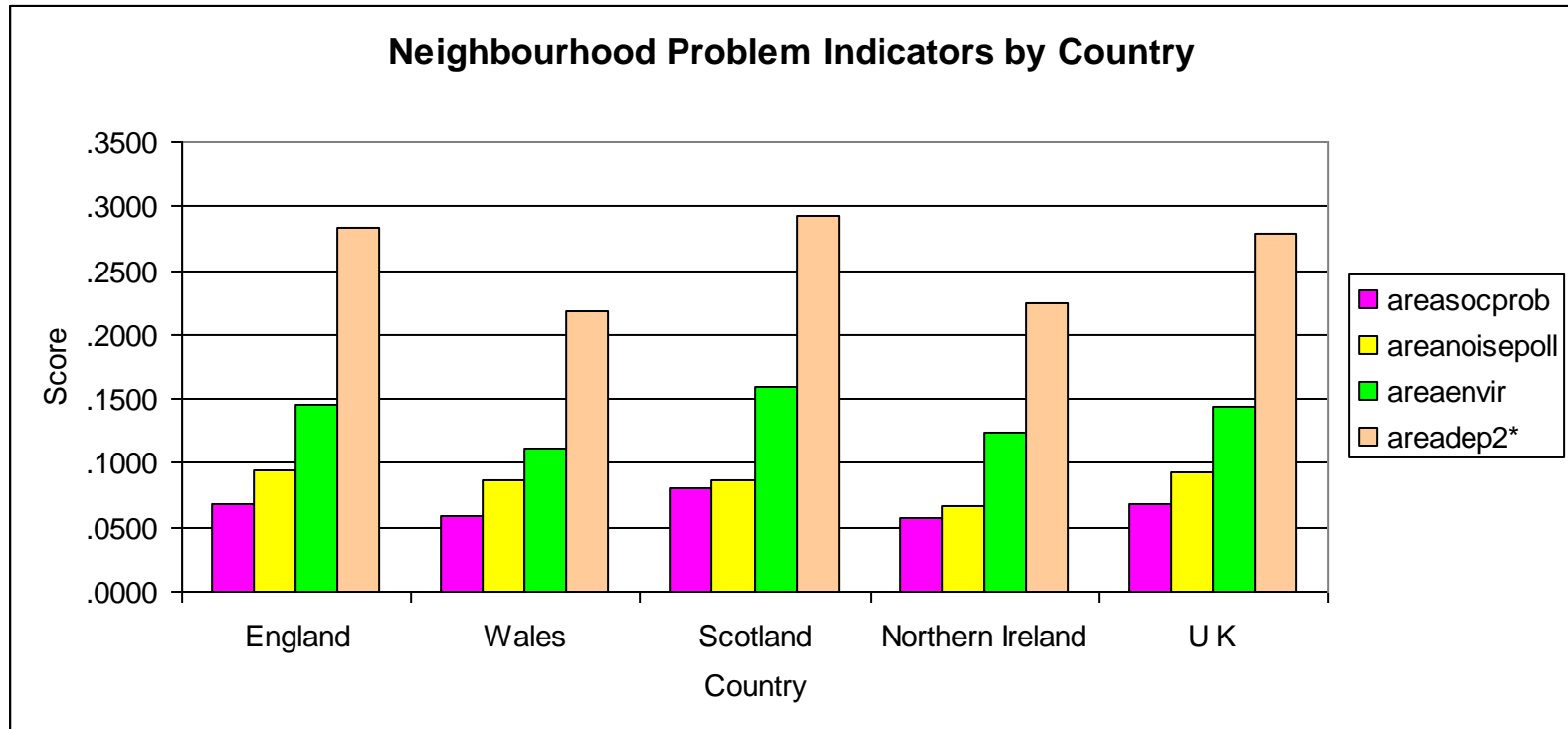
Rates in Scotland almost as high.

Who experienced homelessness?

- younger ages (implying rising risk over time)

- people of Mixed and Black ethnicity,

- renters

- single persons and lone parents;

- people in current material deprivation

- people living in a deprived neighbourhood or an urban area

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Common Neighbourhood Problems

Neighbourhood Problem Indicators by Country

Concerns about neighbourhood environmental or social problems are common. More so in Scotland;
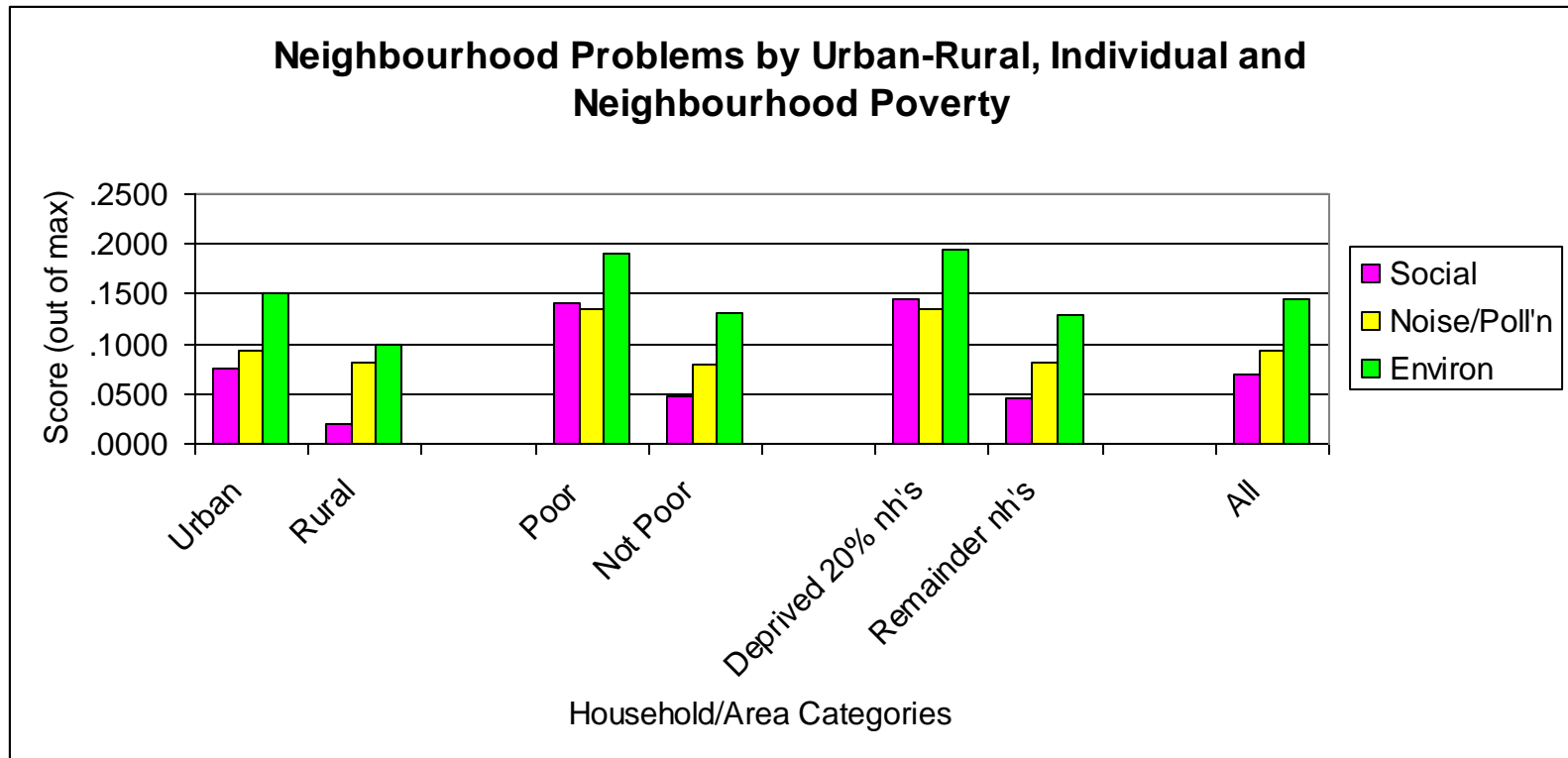
'score' – proportion of maximum possible mentions.

'areadep2' = having 3 or more out of 16 problems, or being very dissatisfied with area

Neighbourhood problems by country

Neighbourhood Problem	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	UK Total
Poor lighting, potholes, broken pavements	30.0%	23.8%	37.0%	14.5%	29.9%
Noise (e.g. traffic, businesses, aircraft)	12.5%	9.1%	9.4%	6.6%	11.9%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	9.8%	5.5%	11.0%	7.2%	9.6%
Air pollution	3.6%	3.8%	2.3%	1.7%	3.5%
Lack of open public spaces	4.0%	4.4%	3.6%	5.3%	4.0%
Risk from traffic for pedestrians and cyclists	11.8%	15.2%	10.3%	10.4%	11.8%
Illegal parking (e.g. on pavements)	13.8%	11.7%	14.3%	9.6%	13.6%
Joy riding	4.5%	6.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%
People being drunk or rowdy in the street/park	12.2%	9.4%	15.7%	10.3%	12.3%
Graffiti on walls and buildings	4.5%	1.2%	4.9%	5.7%	4.4%
Rubbish or litter lying around	23.0%	19.1%	17.9%	17.3%	22.2%
Dogs and dog or cat mess in this area	28.0%	26.4%	31.6%	30.7%	28.3%
Homes and gardens in bad condition	6.0%	6.1%	7.1%	4.8%	6.1%
Vandalism and deliberate damage to property	8.2%	3.6%	7.5%	8.2%	7.9%
People using or dealing drugs	10.8%	8.3%	11.5%	6.7%	10.6%
Insults or harassment	3.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	3.6%
Very dissatisfied with area	2.7%	1.8%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%

Problem profile

Neighbourhood Problems by Urban-Rural, Individual and Neighbourhood Poverty

Legend: ■ Social ■ Noise/Poll'n ■ Environ

Y-axis: Score (out of max) — .0000, .0500, .1000, .1500, .2000, .2500

X-axis (Household/Area Categories): Urban, Rural, Poor, Not Poor, Deprived 20% nh's, Remainder nh's, All

Neighbourhood problems, particularly social/disorder problems, are much more prevalent in urban & 'poor' areas, and are experienced much more by poor households.
In this respect, again, it is worse to be poor in a poor area.