

poverty and exclusion?

and deprivations since 1999

ness, and poverty

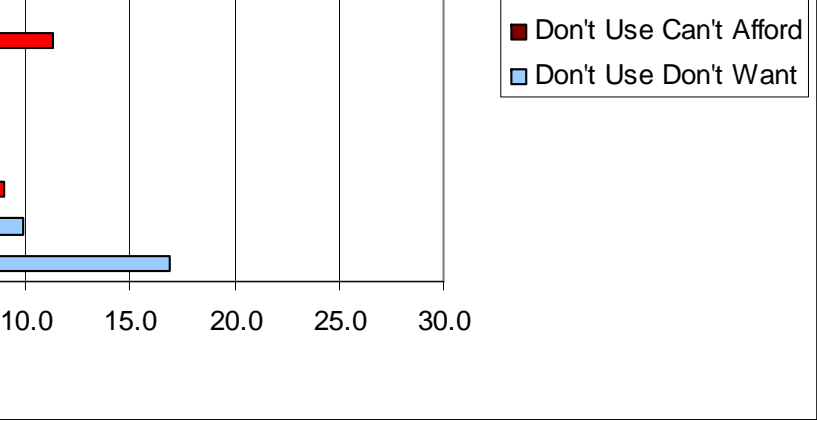
the common neighbourhood problems

and Memorial Conference

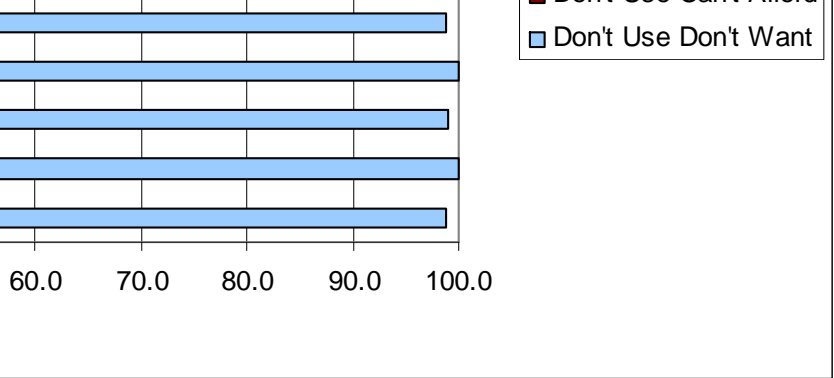
Exclusion in the UK



Evening Classes	52%	46%
Public/Community Hal	59%	53%
Doctor	99%	99%
Dentist	93%	95%
Optician	85%	84%
Post Office	93%	85%



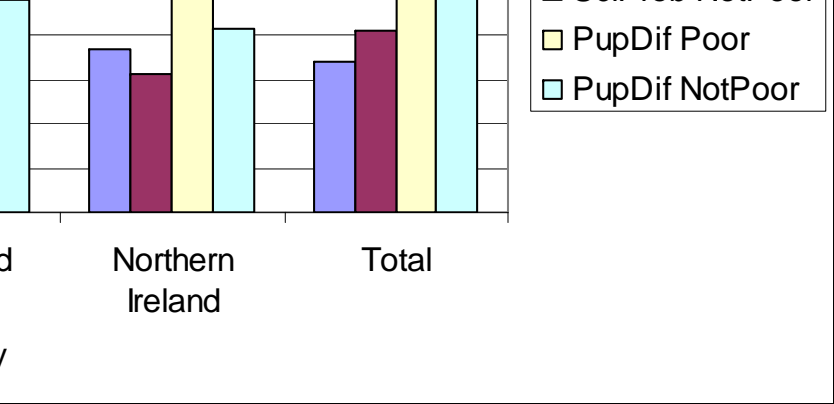
**Public services has declined since 1999,
preferences and reduced availability
and corner shops saw big increases.**



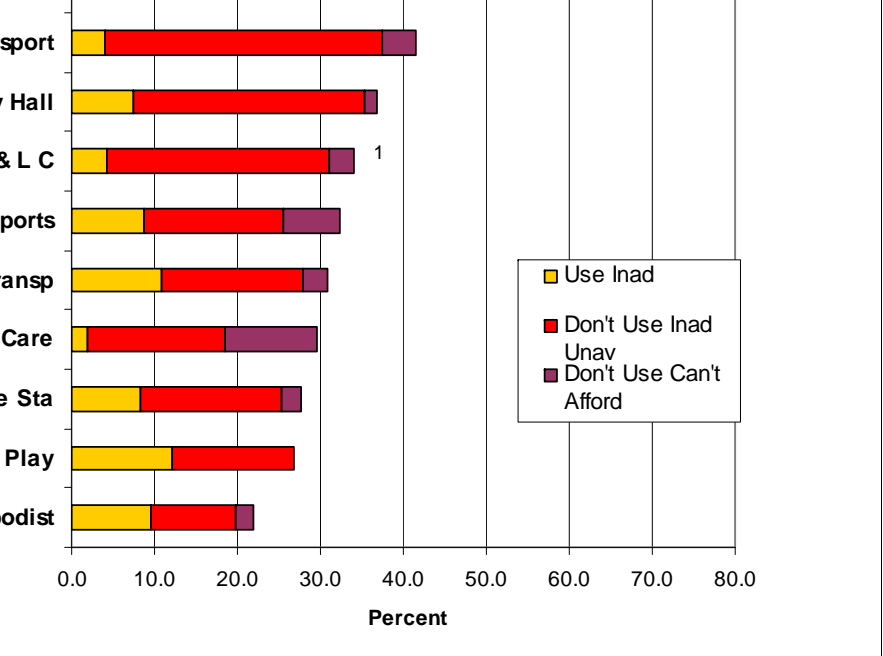
increase in the proportion

**smaller preschool provision,
2000s**

falls remain – play, ASC, YC



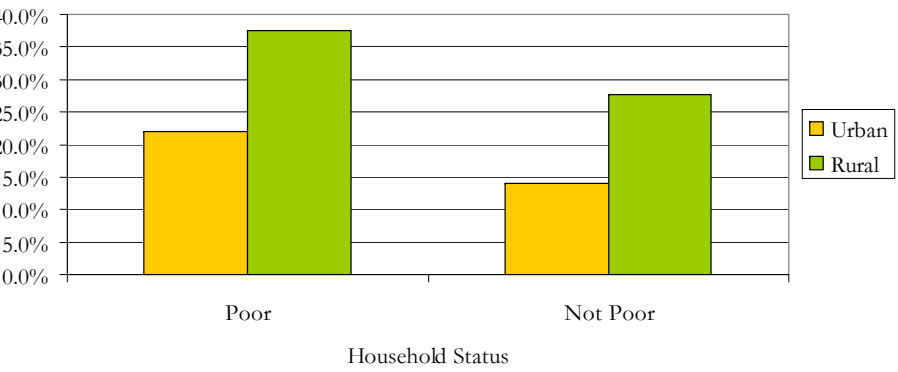
...y between 1999 and 2012, although pupil difficulties reported by households not strongly related to poverty, esp more strongly related to poverty, esp in Scotland



Poor
Household Status

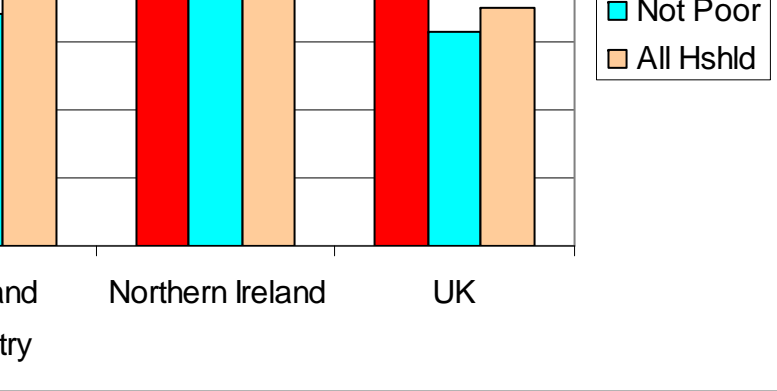
Not Poor

Service Exclusion by Urban-Rural Location by Household Poverty



3	School Meals	1.0	1.4
5	Meals on Wheels	0.9	1.4
5	School Transport	0.8	1.1
5	Post Office	0.8	0.9
4	Chiropodist	0.8	1.2
5	Supermarket	0.8	1.1
9	Bank, BS	0.8	1.0
2	Corner Shop	0.7	0.9
1	Special Transport	0.5	0.8

be excluded from include some childrens services
n-related services; services which poor are no
eral commercial retail + some social care related



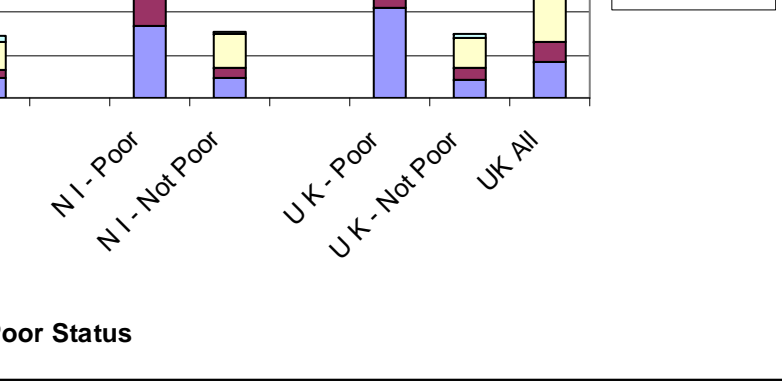
nt in N Ireland and Scotland, and with greater
 es appears to show the least difference between

10 Crime-Victim	50.3%	61.6%
8 Health	43.2%	61.5%
4 Employment	34.9%	55.2%
3 Social Suppt-Contac	34.5%	48.0%
9 Area	34.6%	47.3%
6 Education	30.3%	32.7%
2 Services	24.9%	30.1%
7 Civic partic	18.5%	25.4%

	<i>1983</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2012</i>
	5%	3%	3%	9%
	6%	2%	7%	10%
	10%		7%	9%
			15%	20%

portion who lack item because they cannot

- too dark, not enough light	5.2%	4.6%
- inadeq heating +	6.6%	7.7%
- leaky roof	3.7%	5.6%
- damp	8.3%	14.6%
- rot	11.1%	6.7%
- mould/condensation +	5.9%	11.1%
- no place to sit outside	6.7%	5.6%
Five or more of accom problems	1.4%	3.9%
In debt for rent, mortgage	3.8%	6.8%
In debt for utility bills	4.2%	7.4%
Disconnected from utils	0.7%	na
<u>Cutting down on gas, elect</u>	<u>10.3%</u>	<u>21-45%</u>

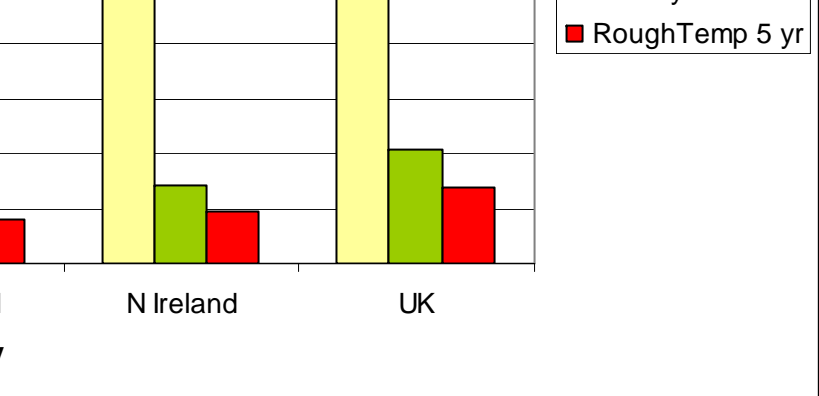


Relationship between housing needs and poverty

ow supply (even before, but



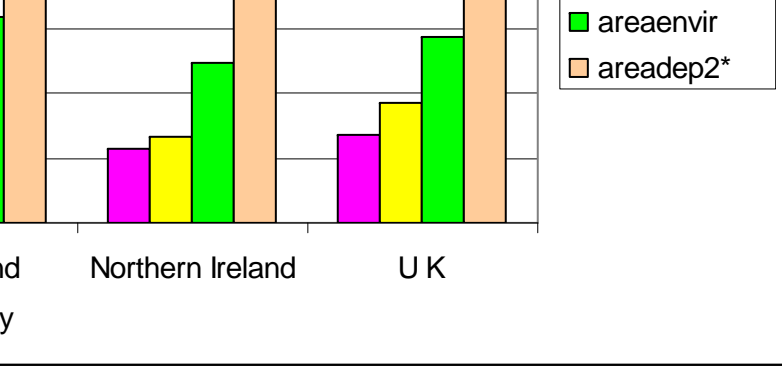
& poverty, despite fall in BHC poverty risk.
 affordy pressures, and greatest increase in poverty.
 poverty risk and in PSE poverty
 number of families in private renting is a key factor.



of homelessness provide valuable new way of
experienced this in the last five years in England ,

on

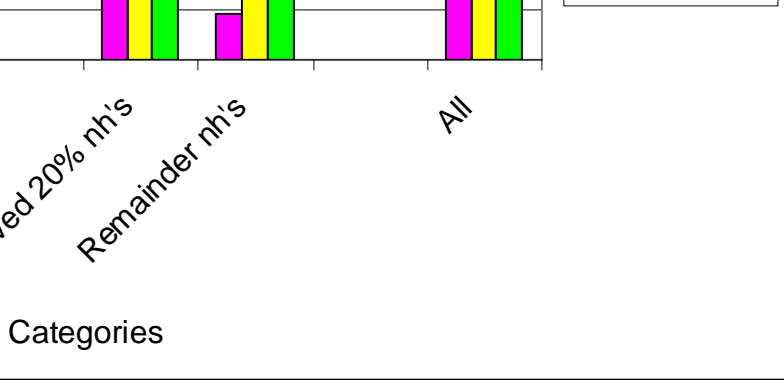
urhood or an urban area



mental or social problems are common.

ons.
 ns, or being very dissatisfied with area

4.0%	4.4%	3.6%	5.3%	4.0%
11.8%	15.2%	10.3%	10.4%	11.8%
13.8%	11.7%	14.3%	9.6%	13.6%
4.5%	6.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%
12.2%	9.4%	15.7%	10.3%	12.3%
4.5%	1.2%	4.9%	5.7%	4.4%
23.0%	19.1%	17.9%	17.3%	22.2%
28.0%	26.4%	31.6%	30.7%	28.3%
6.0%	6.1%	7.1%	4.8%	6.1%
8.2%	3.6%	7.5%	8.2%	7.9%
10.8%	8.3%	11.5%	6.7%	10.6%
3.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	3.6%
2.7%	1.8%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%



order problems, are much more prevalent in urban
 by poor households.
 poor area.