

Social Exclusion in the UK and Scotland

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Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Scotland
and the UK
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Overview

1. PSE approach to social exclusion
2. Definition & measurement
3. How far do domains overlap/correlate
- with each other? With poverty?
4. Is Scotland different?
5. Is rural Scotland different?
6. 'Demographics' of exclusion
7. Insights into drivers



The Bristol Social Exclusion Matrix (BSEM)

- Resources
 - Economic
 - Access to Services
 - Social
 - Cultural (Education and Skills)
- Participation
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Cultural
 - Civic and Political
- Quality of Life
 - Health and Well-being
 - Living Environment
 - Crime, harm and criminalisation





Measurement & Analysis

- BSEM provided main framework for development of questionnaire, alongside poverty measurement
- All domains are represented, but some more partially than others
- Responses need to be combined into indices
- Different approaches – continuous vs discrete – grouping by judgement/concept vs empirically-driven (e.g. factor analysis)
- This presentation uses discrete/judgement approach, and stays close to BSEM domains – others have explored alternatives (mention briefly)



Examples of Indicators

- *A1 – Material Economic Resources*: < median income (AHC) and lacking 3+ necessities (from PSE 25), plus indication of subjective poverty (1+ from 5) or indication of problem debt or financial stress (1 of 5) (14.9% of adults)
- *A3 - Social Resources*: low scores for social support (7 circumstances) or low number and frequency of contact with relatives/friends (not because don't want to see them/see them often enough) (12.6%)
- *B2 – Social Participation (Activities)*: don't do 4+ social activities from list of 9, because can't afford or other constraint reason (e.g. time, childcare) (19.4%)
- *C1 – Health (& Wellbeing)*: Mental illness or high GH Score or general health 'bad/v bad' or limiting l.t. illness/disab or health limited partic (quite) a lot or ONS general life satis <5/10 (17.3%)

How great is the overlap?

Overlaps heatmap

Overlap = (both deprivations)/(total with either or both deprivations)

	Economic	Services	Social	Activities	Empl't	Civic	Educ	Health	Area	Housing	Crime
Economic	0.0%	15.0%	16.1%	33.3%	25.3%	16.8%	17.9%	23.4%	21.0%	36.8%	19.1%
Services	15.0%	0.0%	9.5%	13.2%	11.4%	12.2%	12.9%	12.2%	13.5%	14.4%	10.1%
Social	16.1%	9.5%	0.0%	23.3%	19.2%	15.0%	8.1%	23.1%	12.2%	16.3%	18.4%
Activities	33.3%	13.2%	23.3%	0.0%	27.0%	22.4%	13.1%	28.4%	17.1%	25.5%	24.7%
Empl't	25.3%	11.4%	19.2%	27.0%	0.0%	18.3%	10.0%	23.9%	16.2%	19.8%	23.3%
Civic	16.8%	12.2%	15.0%	22.4%	18.3%	0.0%	9.6%	21.9%	13.1%	15.1%	21.1%
Educ	17.9%	12.9%	8.1%	13.1%	10.0%	9.6%	0.0%	8.3%	16.2%	18.0%	9.6%
Health	23.4%	12.2%	23.1%	28.4%	23.9%	21.9%	8.3%	0.0%	14.0%	20.0%	22.8%
Area	21.0%	13.5%	12.2%	17.1%	16.2%	13.1%	16.2%	14.0%	0.0%	23.9%	15.0%
Housing	36.8%	14.4%	16.3%	25.5%	19.8%	15.1%	18.0%	20.0%	23.9%	0.0%	17.1%
Crime	19.1%	10.1%	18.4%	24.7%	23.3%	21.1%	9.6%	22.8%	15.0%	17.1%	0.0%

No >20% Highest
 5 Hsg, Act 0 Econ, Hsg Act, Hlth 2 Econ, Hlth Act, Econ Act, Hlth 7 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 4 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 3 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 0 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 7 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 2 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 4 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp 4 Hsg, Econ Act, Emp

Logit most related
 Area, Act Act, Hlth, Crimvict Soc, Hsg, Hlth Hlth, Crim Soc, Act, Hsg Hsg, Serv, Act, Hlth Act, Area, Hlth Hlth, Act, Soc



Comments on overlap

- Impression of 'How much' overlap depends on approach
 - discrete/threshold approach suggests lower than factor analysis of continuous variables approach
- Highest 'overlap' % is 37% (Housing & Economic);
 - other high overlaps include: Social Activities & Economic (33%); Social Activities & Health (28%); Social Activities & Employment (27%)
- The most overlapping domains are Social Activities and Health, followed by Economic and then Housing/Crime/Employment.
- Domains most associated with 'Multiple Social Disadvantage' are Social Activities, Economic and Housing (see next slide)
- Domains least associated with MSD, and least overlapping, are Services and Education (altho' latter poorly measured)

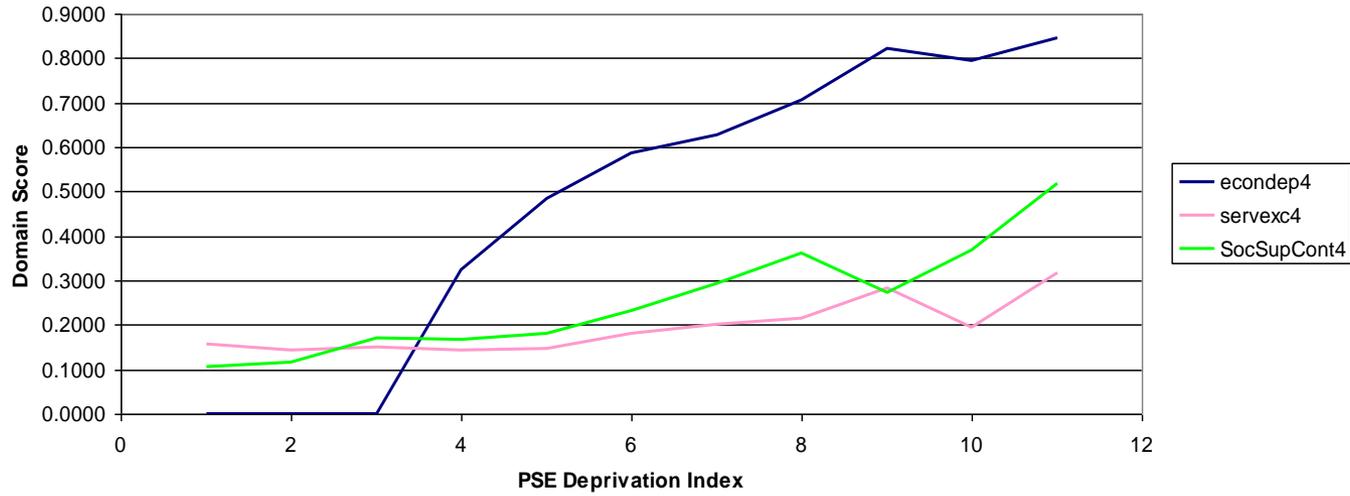


Association of Domains with Multiple Social Disadvantage

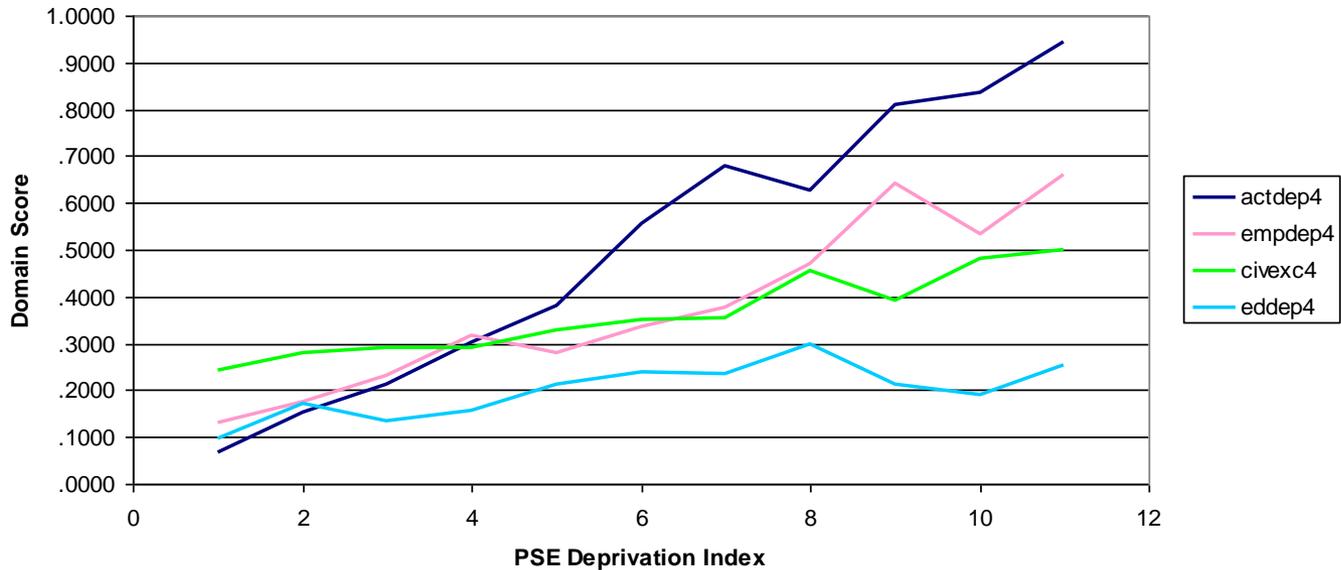
BSEM	Domain (ranked by 5+)	3 or more deprivs	5 or more deprivs
B2	Social Activities	49.5%	75.2%
A1	Economic	49.0%	72.8%
C2H	Housing	50.7%	68.0%
C1	Health	40.0%	62.0%
B1	Employment	40.3%	60.9%
C3	Crime-Victim	40.4%	56.4%
B4	Civic partic	40.9%	53.7%
C2A	Area	37.7%	47.2%
A3	Social Suppt-Contac	29.5%	45.6%
B3	Education	32.5%	34.0%
A2	Services	29.7%	31.7%
C4	Job Quality	14.1%	18.7%
	- working adults	32.5%	44.7%



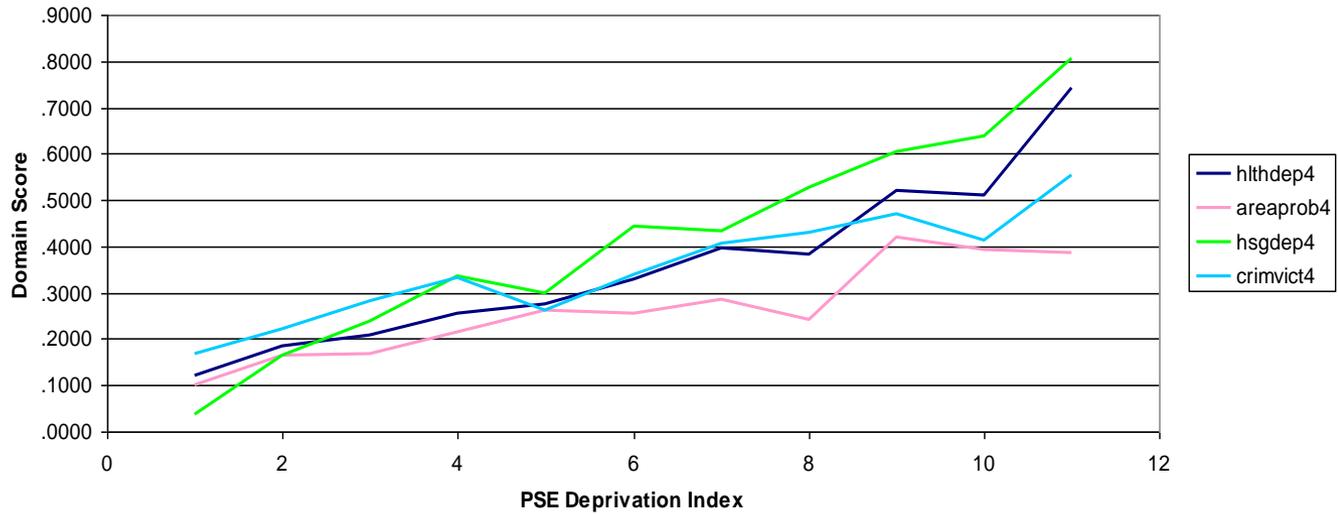
Resource Measures by PSE Deprivation Index



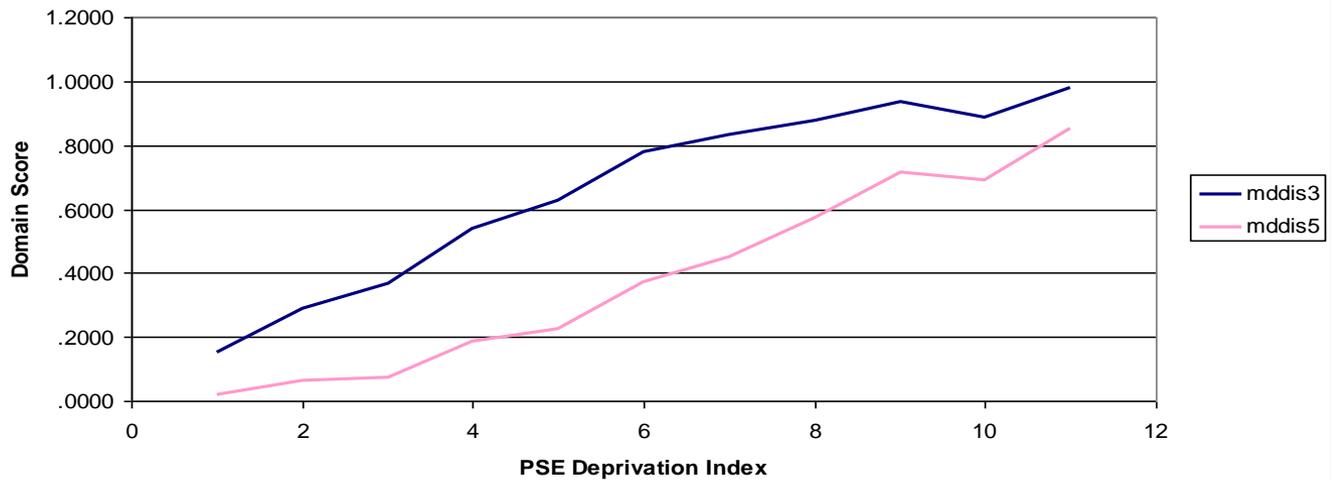
Participation Measures by PSE Deprivation Index



Quality of Life Measures by PSE Deprivation Index



Number of BSEM Domain Deprivations by PSE Deprivation Index



Alternative Approach

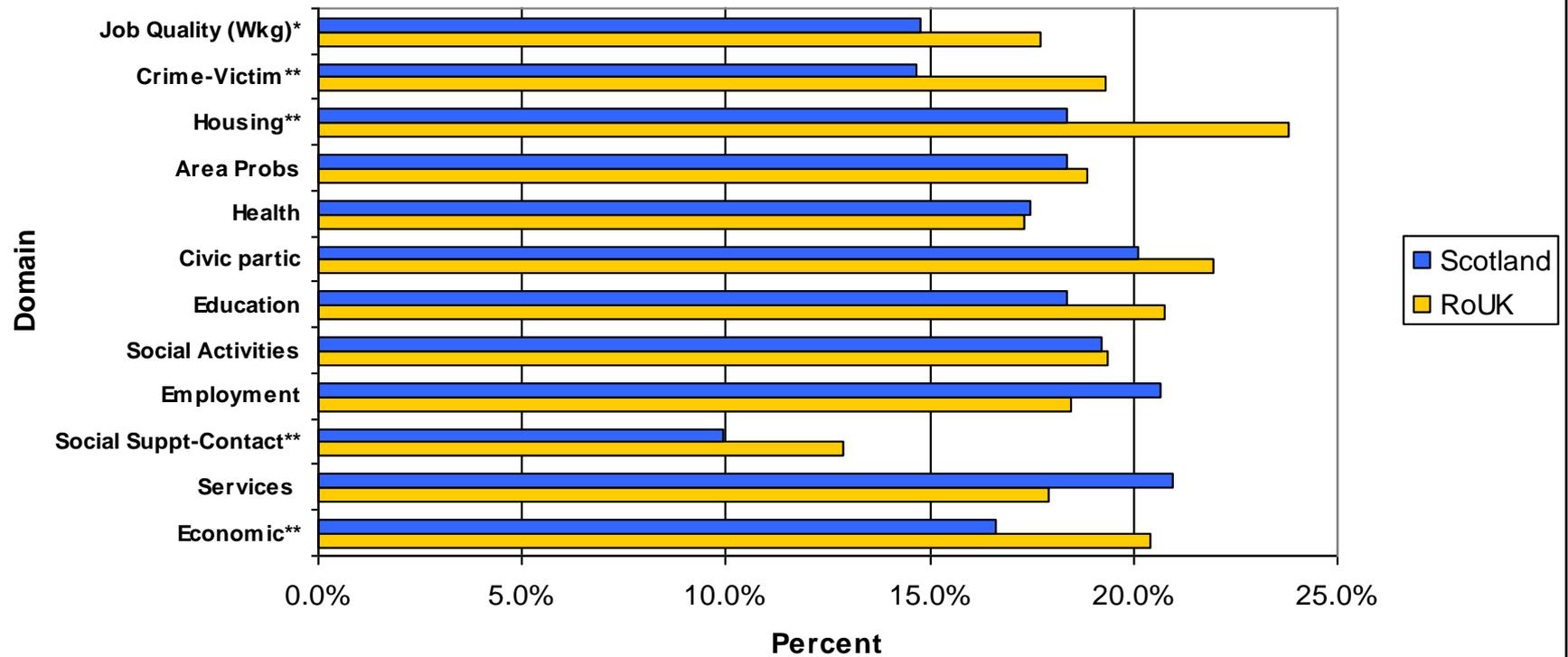
- As mentioned, an alternative approach to measuring and grouping social exclusion has been developed using continuous measures and factor analysis
- This suggests that *five* groupings (factors) dominate across the picture
 1. Economic Resources (A1), Social Activities (B2) and Housing (C2H)
 2. Political/Civic Partic (B4) & Cultural /Education (B3/A4)
 3. Family & Social Resources (A3)
 4. Neighbourhood Environment (C2N)
 5. Health & Wellbeing (C1)
- 1 correlates with 4; 2. correlates with 5.
- Other domains not strongly related, or only for certain groups (services, work environment)
- Some BSEM domains not well measured (cultural resources, crime/harm)
- *Scotland* is similar, but with an additional economic participation factor

Is Scotland different?

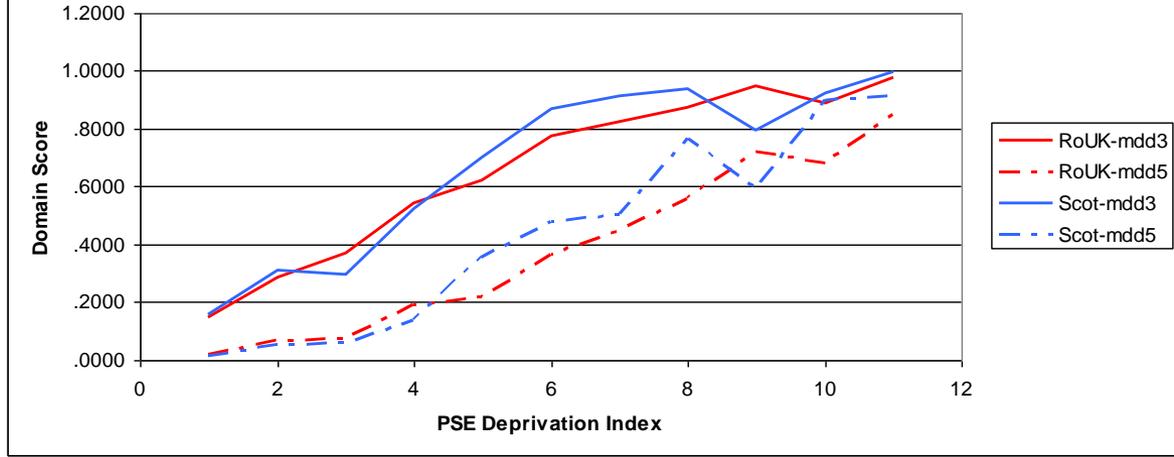
- The short answer is 'no, not very'
- On the majority of domains the Scottish score is similar to RoUK
- There are 4 (/12) domains where Scottish score is significantly different
 - Economic, Social Support, Housing, Crime/Victim
 - in all of these cases Scotland scores lower (=better)
- Scotland appears higher on 2 domains, Services and Employment, but these are not stats signif (Services is marginal, around 10% sig level)
- Perhaps surprising that Scotland is not higher (worse) on Health, Area Probs
- Scotland has a significantly lower incidence of 3+ deprivations (not 5+)
- Relationships of MDD scores with income & PSE poverty index are very similar between Scotland and RoUK



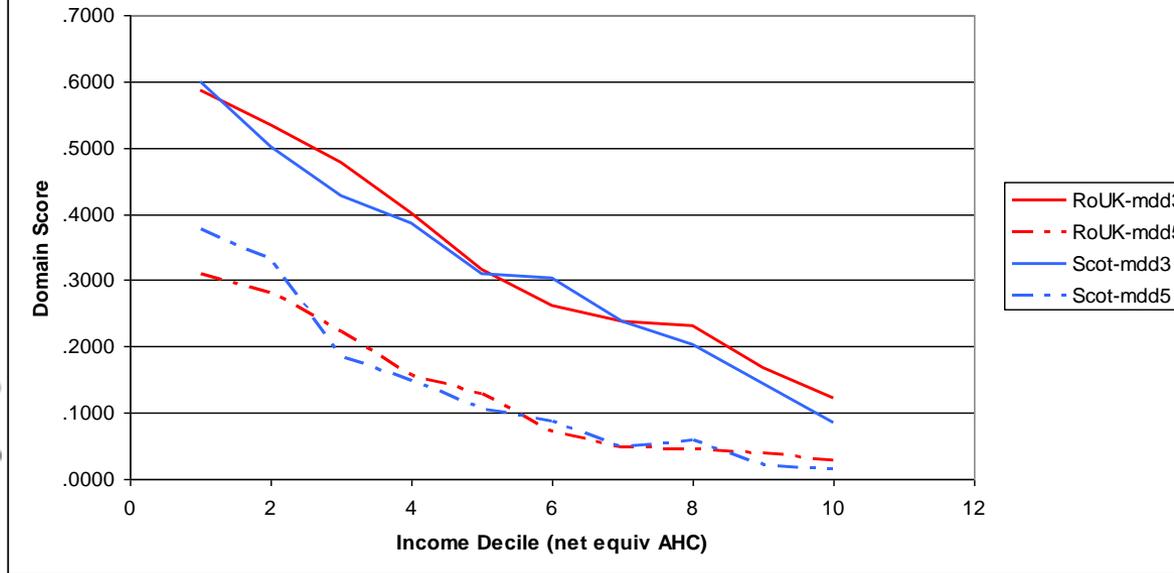
BSEM Domain Deprivations Incidence in Scotland and Rest of UK



Number of BSEM Domain Deprivations by PSE Deprivation Index



Number of BSEM Domain Deprivations by Income Decile

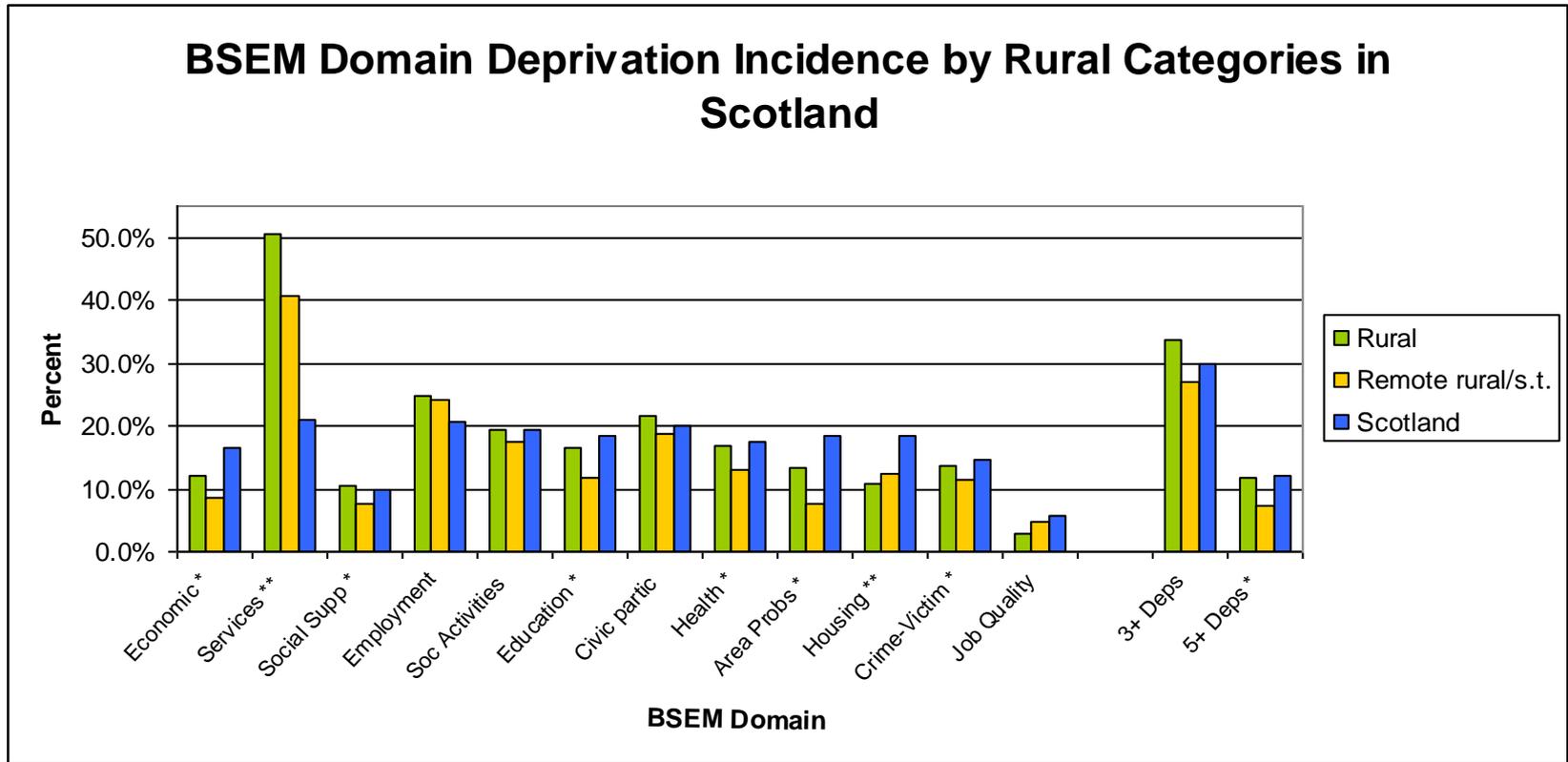


Is Rural Scotland different?

- Scottish urban-rural classification is different from RoUK
 - two different ways of grouping (a) rural vs small town (b) remote vs accessible
- Looking at (a) (rural vs rest), only two domains show significant differences
 - service exclusion is much greater in rural (50% vs 20%)
 - housing deprivation is much less in rural (11% vs 19%)
- Looking at (b) (remote vs rest), 8 domains are significantly different,
 - only services are worse in remote (40% vs 20%)
 - other 7 domains are all better in remote (esp area probs, economic, education)
 - 4 domains not significantly different (employment, social activities, civic participation, job quality)



Domain Group scores – Rural Scotland



Demographics of Exclusion

- Across UK, families are worst on 5 domains (economic, services, education, area, housing), working age on 5, elderly on 2 (civic & health)
- Social renters are worst or = on 10, private renters worst or = on 4 (services, social suppt, housing, job quality), owners on none
- Comparing countries, England is worst on 3, Wales on 4, Scotland on 1 (nss), N Ireland on 4.
- For most domains, worst decile of neighbourhoods (low income) have worst performance, but decile 9 is worse in 2 cases (services, education) while job quality is worst in middle of range
-

Demographics 1

	Econ- omic	Services	Social Support	Activities	Employ- ment	Civic/ Political
<i>Household Type</i>						
Families	0.273	0.205	0.095	0.197	0.163	0.151
Wkg Age	0.153	0.154	0.163	0.213	0.290	0.257
Elderly	0.082	0.174	0.142	0.138	0.028	0.344
<i>Tenure</i>						
Own	0.071	0.165	0.101	0.133	0.123	0.200
Social Rent	0.508	0.206	0.180	0.341	0.324	0.275
Private Rent	0.385	0.235	0.170	0.269	0.294	0.216
<i>Country</i>						
England	0.202	0.177	0.130	0.194	0.184	0.219
Wales	0.228	0.160	0.119	0.182	0.182	0.207
Scotland	0.166	0.209	0.099	0.192	0.206	0.201
Northern Ireland	0.220	0.288	0.107	0.205	0.196	0.258
<i>Area Depriv</i>						
LowInc Decile 1	0.045	0.163	0.077	0.089	0.094	0.156
LowInc Decile 2	0.075	0.204	0.110	0.137	0.141	0.152
LowInc Decile 9	0.345	0.210	0.133	0.267	0.264	0.222
LowInc Decile 10	0.489	0.170	0.193	0.319	0.349	0.260
All	0.201	0.182	0.126	0.194	0.186	0.218

Demographics 2

	Educ- ation	Health	Area Probs	Housing	Crime/ Victimis	Job Qual	5+ Depriv- ations
<i>Household Type</i>							
Families	0.368	0.100	0.214	0.284	0.141	0.064	0.144
Wkg Age	0.046	0.231	0.185	0.205	0.259	0.109	0.150
Elderly	0.054	0.274	0.115	0.138	0.183	0.006	0.062
<i>Tenure</i>							
Own	0.170	0.132	0.155	0.142	0.156	0.071	0.063
Social Rent	0.285	0.293	0.299	0.420	0.274	0.067	0.307
Private Rent	0.265	0.195	0.182	0.410	0.223	0.079	0.221
<i>Country</i>							
England	0.207	0.170	0.194	0.237	0.194	0.075	0.133
Wales	0.225	0.223	0.132	0.268	0.167	0.029	0.152
Scotland	0.184	0.175	0.184	0.184	0.147	0.058	0.120
Northern Ireland	0.200	0.185	0.124	0.223	0.212	0.064	0.142
<i>Area Depriv</i>							
LowInc Decile 1	0.192	0.099	0.101	0.162	0.121	0.061	0.047
LowInc Decile 2	0.188	0.154	0.104	0.127	0.123	0.067	0.065
LowInc Decile 9	0.278	0.232	0.271	0.288	0.253	0.085	0.206
LowInc Decile 10	0.265	0.266	0.409	0.434	0.277	0.053	0.309
All	0.205	0.173	0.188	0.233	0.189	0.071	0.133

Modelling Exclusion

- We can use logistic regression models to explore factors associated with being deprived on each domain
- This sheds further light on demographics, on associations between domains, on key drivers including poverty, and on whether there is a 'Scotland effect'
- This confirms '*overlaps*' picture in some cases but modifies it in others (e.g. services more assoc with area, activities; activities more with social & housing; health with social & housing)
- *PSE Poverty* is a strong factor for social activities, health, housing; but relatively weak for services, social support, civic participation, crime; for area problems, neighbourhood poverty is more imp than indiv
- *Scotland effect* still apparent for social suppt (-), soc activities (+), civic partic (-), crime (-); but not for services, health, housing, area (- => better)



Reflections

- How we measure exclusion makes a difference; some measures reported are less adequate than others (e.g. education/culture) and some are only a risk for certain groups e.g. families, workers
- The BSEM framework is generally helpful and underlines that social exclusion does not all reduce to a single dimension, indistinguishable from poverty
- There is support for the Townsend concept of poverty in the strong association with social activities; also strong relationships with health, housing
- However, rather weaker associations with social support, civic participation, education
- Services are interesting for showing the least association with poverty and other domains – evidence perhaps that these do act to counter the general forces of disadvantage to a considerable degree
- Scotland is more similar than different in most respects
- Most differences show Scotland in a more favourable light
- Similarly, apart from services, most differences for rural Scotland show this also in a more favourable light, particularly remote areas

