Purpose of this Paper

This paper has been designed to help inform service and policy planning. It is part of a series of seven guides to available research and statistical evidence relating to the varying needs, experiences and outcomes of different equality characteristics in Bournemouth protected under the Equality Act 2010. It provides a top-level view of this specific subject area and identifies contacts and resources for people who would like more detailed information.

Structure of this Paper

Each protected characteristic has 10 domains which focus directly on the most important aspects of life that people identify with, in terms of who they are and what they do. They are central to the Equality Measurement Framework which provides a baseline of evidence that enables the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) to evaluate progress and decide priorities.

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The Local Population of Interest

☐ National data
☐ Bournemouth data

The term ‘inequality’ refers to difference or variability between groups. In the case of social inequality we consider those who are excluded from normal social opportunities or life chances because they lack the necessary economic resources.
The traditional definition of these inequalities has been social class, based on occupation. The chart below shows the social class of Bournemouth residents (all people in employment aged 16+) classified by occupation according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2010. This is compared to figures for the South West and Great Britain:

Distribution of Social Class in Bournemouth 2012

Mosaic Types

More recent techniques have enabled the integration of multiple factors to provide a more considered measure of social inequality. MOSAIC is a classification system, produced by Experian, designed to profile consumers for market research purposes. A wealth of demographic and socio-economic data is available for each type and comparisons can be made between types and over a wide range of indicators. There are a total of 69 lifestyle types in 15 lifestyle groups.

The table below shows the top ten MOSAIC\(^1\) groups in Bournemouth in 2010, and their descriptions:

\(^1\) The MOSAIC public sector tool enables regional and local government to understand people, place and community more effectively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOSAIC Type</th>
<th>BM Postcode %</th>
<th>UK Postcode %</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group G</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Young, well-educated city dwellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group L</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group H</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group E</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group K</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy council houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group J</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group F</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group I</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most common group in Bournemouth in 2010 was group G with 20.2%, described as ‘Young, well-educated city dwellers’. They tend to live in south-central and western areas of Bournemouth. The second largest group in 2010 was Group L with 15.1% of postcodes in Bournemouth, described as ‘Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations’. They were most highly concentrated in East Southborne & Tuckton (A Picture of Bournemouth 2011, Bournemouth Borough Council).

Interestingly, in 2010 there was more than double the number of people in Group G in Bournemouth than in the UK as a whole. Also, there were almost three times as many people in Group L in Bournemouth compared to the UK figure. By contrast, the number of people in Group I in Bournemouth was less than half the number in the UK.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation**

Another key indicator of social inequality is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This is generated by scores from 7 principal domains: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and the Environment. There are also two supplementary indices: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

Overall, Bournemouth is ranked 102nd of 326 local authorities in England (where 1 is the most deprived and 326 the least deprived), which puts it in the top third most deprived areas in the country. The extent of deprivation varies across the Borough – the following map shows the distribution of deprivation at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in 2010. 17 LSOA’s in Bournemouth rank in the top quintile of most deprived LSOA’s in England. Central Boscombe in Boscombe West ward is the most deprived area in Bournemouth. It is ranked 113th in
England meaning it is in the top 1% of most deprived LSOA’s in England, and is the most deprived LSOA in the South West region. Other deprived LSOA’s include areas of Boscombe, Central Bournemouth, East Cliff and Springbourne, Kinson, Strouden Park, and Westbourne and West Cliff (Indices of Deprivation 2010, Bournemouth Borough Council).

Key Domains for this Protected Characteristic

Health and Longevity

In England in 2010, people living in the poorest neighbourhoods would on average die seven years earlier than people living in the richest neighbourhoods. The average difference in disability-free life expectancy was 17 years (Fair Society, Healthy Lives, 2010).

In 2011, the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology reported that poor housing conditions had a detrimental impact on health, costing the NHS £600 million per year (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

Health inequality between deprived and non-deprived areas in the UK have grown over the last decade. In 2012, a man in one of the least deprived areas in the UK could expect to live longer than a woman in one of the most deprived areas (Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2012, Joseph Rowntree Foundation).

In 2010, 21 LSOAs in Bournemouth were within the most deprived quintile (fifth) in England in terms of health. The LSOA with the highest level of health deprivation was Boscombe Central which was also the most deprived area in the South West region. Only Moordown Central was in the least deprived quintile for health (Indices of Deprivation 2010, Bournemouth Borough Council).
In 2011, the health of people in Bournemouth was similar to the England average but there was inequality evident in life expectancy. Men living in the most deprived areas of Bournemouth could expect to live 8 years less than those in the least deprived areas, while for women the gap was 5 years (A Picture of Bournemouth 2011, Bournemouth Borough Council).

Physical and Legal Security

In 2011, findings from a study by the University of Sheffield suggested that inequality in the UK was significantly associated with increased levels of five types of crime (burglary, robbery, violence, vehicle crime, and criminal damage). They analysed data from the Home Office for the five types of crime between 2002 and 2009 and the effects were larger for acquisitive crime (ie. economically motivated crimes) across various different measures of inequality (Inequality and crime across England: a multilevel modelling approach, Social Policy and Society 2011).

In 2010, Bournemouth had 23 LSOAs within the most deprived quintile for four major crime types (Violence, Burglary, Theft, and Criminal Damage). These were largely concentrated in the central coastal strip, town centre and Kinson South ward. The worst LSOA for crime was West Cliff while Muscliffe was the least deprived in terms of criminal activity (Indices of Deprivation 2010, Bournemouth Borough Council).

The 2012 Boscombe West survey found that a high proportion of residents (49%) felt that anti-social behaviour was a significant problem, while 83% saw drug use and drug dealing as a problem (Boscombe West Survey 2012, Bournemouth Borough Council).

Education

A study in 2010 found that, on average, white British students in the UK – both male and female- were more likely than other ethnic groups to demonstrate sustained underachievement. Also, poverty – as indicated by eligibility for free school meals – was strongly associated with low attainment, more so for white British students than those from other ethnic groups (Social Inequality: can schools narrow the gap? 2010, BERA).

In 2010, 51% of LSOAs in Bournemouth were within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England in terms of the educational attainment of young people. Heathlands was the most deprived LSOA in Bournemouth while Queen’s Park Avenue was the least deprived. Adults in Bournemouth appeared to be relatively well educated in 2010, with Horseshoe Common/Lansdowne Road having the smallest percentage of 25-54 year olds with no or low qualifications (2%). By contrast, Turbury Common/Wallisdown had the largest proportion (67%) of adults aged 25-54 years old with no or low qualifications (Indices of Deprivation 2010, Bournemouth Borough Council).

In schools maintained by Bournemouth Council in 2010, 16.2% were eligible for free school meals. Almost 20% of pupils identified special educational needs and 2.6% had a statement of special educational needs. Pupils from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups made up 16.6% of the school population (Bournemouth’s Child Poverty Strategy 2012, Bournemouth Borough Council).

In 2011, 5.1% of 16-18 year olds in Bournemouth were not in education, employment or training (NEET), an increase from 4.3% in the previous year (Bournemouth & Poole Recession Bulletin July 2012).
**Standard of Living**

In 2011, 42.3% of all households in England and Wales did not have any deprivation dimensions. However, 32.6% had 1 dimension of deprivation and 19.3% were deprived in 2 dimensions (2011 Census: Households by deprivation dimensions, local authorities in England and Wales, ONS).

The 2011 English Housing Survey found that 37% of private rental properties in England failed to meet decent home standards, compared to 20% of social housing (2011 Census KS402EW).

Poverty in the UK is no longer concentrated in rented social housing. The numbers of private renters in poverty are now as high as those in social housing, having doubled in the last 10 years or so (Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2012, Joseph Rowntree Foundation).

One in six people in the UK live in low income at any one time, while approximately one in three have experienced this at least once over a four-year period (Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2012, Joseph Rowntree Foundation).

The composition of those living in poverty is very different today than 10 or 20 years ago. The number of pensioners in poverty has dropped by half, while the number of working-age adults without children in poverty has risen by a third (Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2012, Joseph Rowntree Foundation).

The changes to Council Tax Benefit (CTB) implemented in April 2013 are so comprehensive that, all groups with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 will experience some impact (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 3, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

In 2013/14, it is estimated that 56,000 households will have their benefits reduced by the benefit cap introduced in April 2013, losing on average around £93 per week. 80,000 adults will be affected along with 190,000 children. The large majority of households affected will be in England (52,000), 3% will be in Wales and 4% in Scotland. The number of households affected is expected to increase to 58,000 in 2014/15 (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

In addition, new size criteria will be introduced for new and existing Housing Benefit claimants of working age, living in the social rented sector. Under the new policy, tenants will be able to choose appropriately sized accommodation or pay towards accommodation which is larger than the requirements of their household. This change is expected to benefit the 1.8 million households on local authority waiting lists for social housing (Housing Benefit: Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

Around 60% of people who are likely to have their benefit reduced will be single women, while only 10% will be single men. Most of the single women affected are likely to be lone parents. Around 80% of people will be aged between 25 and 44, however, the cap will not have an impact on single people or couples who have both reached the qualifying age for Pension Credit. Roughly 50% of households affected will have a person who is classed as disabled under the Equality Act 2010, while 40% of households affected will contain a person from an ethnic minority. The DWP does not collect information on claimants’ sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity status, religion or beliefs, gender reassignment status, and marital or civil partnership status (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).
Households entitled to Working Tax Credit will be exempt from the new Benefit cap as an incentive for claimants to find work or increase their working hours (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

In 2010, there were 41 LSOAs within the most deprived quintile in Bournemouth for indoor living standards. The indicators for this were the extent to which social and private housing were in poor condition and, secondly, the number of houses with central heating. The most deprived LSOA was Boscombe Central, while the least deprived was Castledean. By contrast, 25 of Bournemouth’s LSOAs fell within the most deprived quintile for outdoor living standards which were calculated according to standards of air quality and the number of road traffic accidents. Talbot Avenue was the most deprived LSOA and Alum Chine South was the least deprived (Indices of Deprivation 2010, Bournemouth Borough Council).

In 2011, 41% of all households in Bournemouth did not have any deprivation dimensions which was just below the average in England and Wales. 33.7% were deprived in 1 dimension, 19% were deprived in 2 dimensions, and just over 5% were deprived in 3 dimensions (2011 Census: Households by deprivation dimensions, local authorities in England and Wales, ONS).

In the 2011/12 financial year, there were 13,730 applications for Crisis Loans and Community Care grants in Bournemouth and Poole. There were 10,420 awards (75.9%) within the same year (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 1, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

In 2012, Bournemouth’s lower quartile affordability ratio (house prices to earnings ratio: a higher ratio means less affordable housing) was 8.6 compared to 8.2 in the South West and 6.7 in England (Bournemouth (Local Profiles 2012), South West Observatory). The average house price in Bournemouth in June 2012 was £173,381, which had increased by 2.8% year-on-year (Bournemouth & Poole Recession Bulletin July 2012).

Also in 2012, the median gross annual pay in Bournemouth was £24,731 compared to £24,922 in the South West and £26,165 in England (Bournemouth (Local Profiles 2012), South West Observatory).

In February 2012, there were 740 males and 400 females aged under 25 who were receiving working age benefits (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 3, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

In April 2012, the number of people of working age in Bournemouth who were receiving CTB and under the age of 60 totalled 10,899 claimants (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 3, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

In May 2012, there were 8,960 Disability Living Allowance Claimants in the Bournemouth and Poole conurbation (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

In November 2012, there were 12,920 Housing Benefits claimants in Bournemouth and Poole that were affected by increases to LHA rates by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In the same period, there were 5,663 council tax passported benefit (ie. Income Support, JSA, and Pension Credit) claimants (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

In April 2013, 7,700 households were affected by the introduction of localised Council Tax support schemes in Bournemouth which represents 20% of Council Tax liability. In the same period, 925 Council Tax claimant households were affected by the ‘Under Occupation rule’ in
the social rented sector in Bournemouth. It is estimated that 336 council tenants and 580 housing association tenants in Bournemouth will be affected by the reformed size criteria implemented in April 2013 (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 1, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

By September 2013, 135 claimant households in Bournemouth will have their total benefit capped (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 1, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

All new claims from October 2013 will be a claim for Universal Credit, with all other claims migrated to Universal Credit over a 4-year period. The increase in entitlement for claimant households in the two lowest income deciles will be £25 and £22 per month (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 1, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

It is estimated that, by November 2013, 135 households in Bournemouth will be affected by the benefit cap (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 3, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

**Productive and Valued Activities**

In 2012, 6.4 million people lacked the paid employment they were seeking. There were 1.4 million part-time workers searching for full-time work, which is the highest figure in 20 years. In the same year, 1.6 million people claimed Job Seeker’s Allowance (JSA) at any one time, while 4.8 million had claimed JSA at least once in the past two years (Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2012, Joseph Rowntree Foundation).

In 2010, the LSOA with the highest level of employment deprivation in Bournemouth was Boscombe Central, with 41% of the working age population experiencing this type of deprivation. It was also the most deprived LSOA in the South West, while Castledene was the least deprived LSOA in Bournemouth with only 4% the working age population employment deprived (Indices of Deprivation 2010, Bournemouth Borough Council).

In 2012, the unemployment rate in Bournemouth was 7.5% compared to 6% in the South West and 7.6% in England (Bournemouth (Local Profiles 2012), South West Observatory).

In May 2012, Boscombe West had the highest claimant rate in Bournemouth of 7.8%, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from the previous year. 7 out of the 18 wards in Bournemouth had a claimant rate higher than 3.4% (Bournemouth & Poole Recession Bulletin July 2012).

**Individual, Family and Social Life**

In the UK, single mothers are younger, less educated, have lower incomes, and experience higher levels of residential and relationship instability than married or cohabiting mothers (Inequality, Instability & Mobility in Family Life 2013, SCHMi).

In 2011, 20% of families with dependant children were headed by a lone mother. The rise in this family type was mainly due to an increase in the proportion of lone mothers who had never married. The number of families headed by a lone father had consistently been between 1% and 2% between the early 1970s and 2011 (General Lifestyle Survey 2011, ONS).

In 2012, over half of children and working-age adults who were in poverty lived in a working household. This is a trend that has been progressively increasing in the UK (Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2012, Joseph Rowntree Foundation).
It is estimated that 89% of the households affected by the benefit cap introduced in 2013 will have children, 39% are likely to be couples with children and 50% will be single parents. Just under 52% of households affected will have 4 or more children (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

In 2011, the number of families with children in Bournemouth was 19,505 (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 2, Bournemouth and Poole 2013). The proportion of dependent children in families receiving unemployment benefits in Bournemouth was 15%. This was 0.4 percentage points lower than the rate in Great Britain but 3.1 percentage points higher than the rate for the South West region. Also, the number of children living in workless families was 1.4% lower than it had been four years previously (Bournemouth’s Child Poverty Strategy 2012, Bournemouth Borough Council).

In February 2012, 223 males (6%) and 3,433 females (94%) of working age in Bournemouth, were claiming lone parent benefits. In November 2012, there were 2,642 children in out of work families who were receiving child or working tax credit (Welfare Reform – Implications for Health and Wellbeing: Annex 3, Bournemouth and Poole 2013).

20.8% of children under the age of 16 in Bournemouth are living in poverty, compared to 16.6% in the South West and 21.1% in England (Bournemouth Child Health Profile 2013, ChiMat).

Participation, Influence and Voice

Several factors were said to have hindered integration between different ethnic groups in the UK in 2011, including lack of social contact, different values or cultures and lack of understanding (Social networks, poverty and ethnicity, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Identity, Expression and Self-Respect

At the time of writing, both national and local data were unavailable for this dimension.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

The Government does not envisage an adverse impact on any marital or civil partnership groups in the UK following the introduction of benefit caps in 2013. However, it is not possible to give any accurate assessment of the impact as the DWP does not collect information on the marital or civil partnership status of claimants (Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP).

At the time of writing, local data was unavailable for this dimension.

Pregnancy and Maternity

High levels of residential and relationship instability in the UK are associated with higher maternal stress, lower income growth, harsher parenting, and reduced child wellbeing (Inequality, Instability & Mobility in Family Life 2013, SCHMi).

Between 2008 and 2010, just over two-thirds of the most deprived local authorities had high incidents of under 18 conception in England, while just over two-thirds of the least deprived

In 2011, the under 18 conception rate was the lowest since records began with 30.9 conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 compared with 47.1 in 1969 (a decrease of 34%) (Teenage Pregnancies 2011, ONS).

The rates of conceptions in Bournemouth for under 18s dropped between March and December 2011 from 41.3 per thousand women aged 15-17 to 21.7 (Quarterly Conceptions to Women aged under 18, ONS, 2011).

In 2011/12, 0.8% of women giving birth in Bournemouth were aged under 18, which was similar to the England average (Bournemouth Child Health Profile 2013, ChiMat).

In 2012, levels of breast feeding initiation and smoking during pregnancy were better than the England average (Bournemouth Health Profile 2012, NHS).

Sources of Information Regarding Social Inequality:

The following section provides links to local reports and datasets that offer further insight into the diverse nature of the varying age groups in Bournemouth. However, it should be noted that due to population sizes and inconsistent data monitoring, the information available at local level is often limited. For more robust, national sources of equality information, please refer to the Local Government Association ‘Equality Evidence Base’, and the Equality and Human Rights Commission ‘Review of Equality Statistics. If you are aware of any further local information please contact statistics@bournemouth.gov.uk.

Please note that a more detailed analysis of all subject areas will be possible once 2011 Census cross tabulation data is made available.

Reports Providing Specific Information on Social Inequality

Indices of Deprivation 2010 – provides a relative measure of deprivation in Bournemouth. Deprivation refers to more than just poverty; it refers to a lack of resources and opportunities. Available here.

Bournemouth’s Child Poverty Strategy 2012 – highlights the key issues for child (and family) poverty levels in Bournemouth and the strategy for reducing this in the future. Available here.

JSNA Health and Wellbeing in Bournemouth 2012 – a profile of the key health and wellbeing issues in Bournemouth and plans for improving these in the future. Available here.


Reports Which Contain Analysis of Information By Social Inequality

A Picture of Bournemouth: Overview & Ward profiles, 2011 – An overview of Bournemouth including information on population, the Place Survey, environment, education, housing, health, deprivation and ward profiles. Available here.

Boscombe West Resident’s Survey 2012 – highlights the key issues for residents in Boscombe West following poor scores on a number of national indicators in 2008. Available here.

Bournemouth Local Profile 2012 – an overview of key issues in the area by the South West Observatory. Available here.

Bournemouth Health Profile 2012 – NHS report on health in the area. Available here.

Bournemouth and Poole Recession Bulletin, October 2012 – Provides the latest information on the impact of the recession locally, focusing on unemployment, education, skills & training, impact on business, housing market and new firms. Available here.


Social Inequality Relevant Datasets, Indicators and Sources

Joseph Rowntree Foundation - Independent development and social research charity, supporting a wide programme of research and development projects in housing, social care and social issues. http://www.jrf.org.uk/

Knowledge Base, Equality South West Data Tool - collates and disaggregates (where possible), by local area and by equality characteristic and socio-economic status, existing data from a wide range of reliable and widely used national data sets, and is capable of detailed interrogation and analysis for a range of local equality purposes. Available here.

Neighbourhood Statistics – Allows you to find detailed statistics within specific geographic areas e.g. Local Authority, Ward, Super Output Area. http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/

Nomisweb – service provided by the Office for National Statistics providing detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/


This paper is one in a series of seven profiling the protected Equality Characteristics produced by the Corporate Research Team, Borough of Poole, in co-operation with the Research & Information Team, Bournemouth. These reports have been produced in line with LGA guidance (2012) on measuring equality at a local level. To view the papers on Age, Gender, Ethnicity, Disability, Religion/Belief and Sexual Orientation [insert link for profiles].

For more information on research and consultation reports for Bournemouth please contact the Research & Information team on (01202) 454684 or email statistics@bournemouth.gov.uk.