

## Social and environmental context

### Summary

- Deprivation and socio-economic disadvantage are associated with poor health outcomes.
- Deprivation in Hampshire is mostly concentrated in a relatively small number of known neighbourhoods, often characterised by their large stock of post-1945 social or ex-social housing, for example, Leigh Park and Wecock (Havant), Rowner and Town in Gosport.
- Pockets of localised deprivation also exist across the county, e.g. in Aldershot, Andover, Basingstoke, and Blackfield and Holbury (New Forest) with other areas experiencing one of the individual types of deprivation.
- Rising numbers of older and vulnerable people living alone raise concerns over their wellbeing and the impact on access to support.
- Around half of elderly households in Hampshire rely on state support. Over a quarter of households across Hampshire are single person households (26.7%), almost half of which are pensioner households.
- The economic situation is likely to influence the health of the population. The number of unemployed benefit claimants (Job seekers Allowance) in Hampshire was around 16,300 (March 2013), which was down by almost 2,000 on a like for like basis on March 2012 and significantly lower than the peak in 2010, when numbers briefly reached 20,000. However, it also remains close to 7,000 higher than the pre-recession figure for March 2007.
- As at March 2013, 6,660 16-24 year olds were claiming JSA, approximately one third all claimants, which was lower than 2009-2010, but significantly higher than 2007. Although around two thirds of claimants spend less than six months on JSA benefits, the level of long term unemployment i.e. claiming for over 12 months has doubled since March 2011 from one in ten, to one in five by March 2013.
- Skill levels among Hampshire's adult population are generally higher than the national average, but the availability of highly qualified people in the county is over five percentage points lower than Berkshire and approaching ten percentage points below Surrey which has implications for future growth.
- The physical environment is an important factor that influences quality of life and health.

### Recommendations

- Continue to support economic development and business in Hampshire, to ensure stable and fulfilling employment for everyone but particularly young people. This includes raising levels of educational attainment and training across the county, with particular focus on those areas where attainment is currently lower. It has lifelong implications for reduced demand on health and social care.
- Continue to focus on good and affordable housing to prevent homelessness, enforce minimum housing standards in the private rented sector, and fund housing adaptations to enable people to stay in their own home if they are disabled or elderly.
- Look to provide an environment that enables people to be safe, physically active, enhance mental health.

# Social and environmental context

## 1. Introduction

This chapter draws on a range of data to describe the social and environmental context of life for the people of Hampshire. Information on the social and environmental context across Hampshire can also be found in the Local Economic Assessment and the Sustainable Community Strategy.

[http://www3.hants.gov.uk/business/economic\\_data/economicassessment.htm](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/business/economic_data/economicassessment.htm)

[http://www3.hants.gov.uk/73496\\_sustain\\_communities\\_2.pdf](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/73496_sustain_communities_2.pdf)

## 2. Deprivation

Tackling deprivation by lifting people out of intergenerational poverty has been a key policy for Government over the past decade. Residents of deprived areas generally experience systemic socio-economic disadvantages such as low levels of economic activity, low incomes and intergenerational unemployment, the effects of which are seen in poor health and reduced life expectancy.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks local areas across the country in terms of their relative deprivation as identified by a range of different types of deprivation e.g. income, health, crime and so forth. Data from the 2010 IMD suggests Hampshire continues to be a prosperous part of England and the South East. Hampshire ranks the tenth least deprived principal authority in England (out of 150) and Hart district the least deprived of all the local authorities in England (out of 326). Despite this, parts of the county are deprived, both absolutely and relatively, especially within the districts of Havant and Gosport that rank in the bottom half of the national rankings.

Deprivation in Hampshire is mostly concentrated in a relatively small number of neighbourhoods, often characterised by their large stock of post-1945 social or ex-social housing, for example, Leigh Park and Wecock (Havant), Rowner and Town in Gosport. Pockets of localised deprivation exist across the county, e.g. in Aldershot, Andover, Basingstoke, and Blackfield and Holbury (New Forest). Other areas might register as deprived under one of the individual types of deprivation.

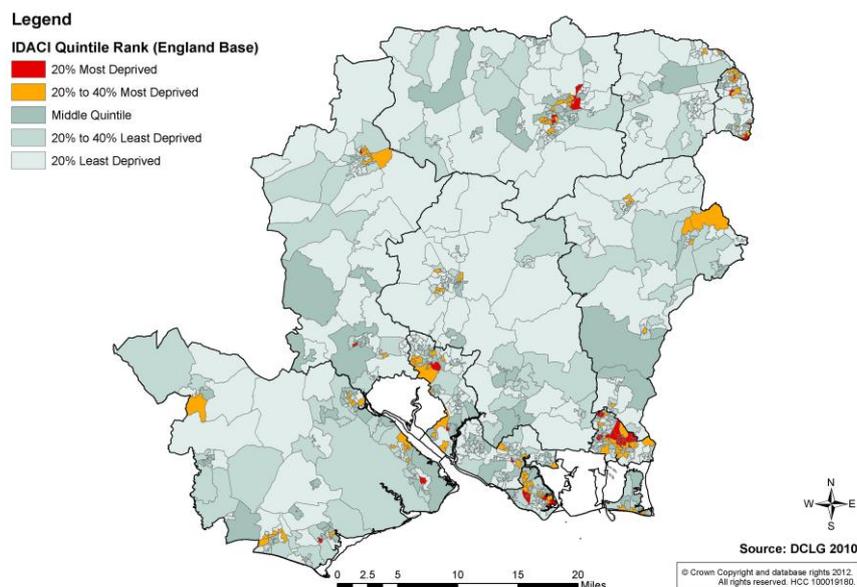
Urban areas make up the majority of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and the population in Hampshire, and include all the most deprived areas locally as measured by the combined IMD. However, urban areas are fairly heterogeneous and also host some of the least deprived areas in Hampshire. Rural and Town and Fringe areas are in comparison fairly homogenous. Around 90% of areas are found in the 20% and 40% least deprived areas with a much lower likelihood of residents experiencing deprivation— access to key services being the exception.

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a subset of the Income Domain, but is not used to inform the IMD. The indicator measures the proportion of children who live with families that are income deprived. The most income deprived areas affecting children are those suffering from multiple deprivation in and around the main urban centres. There are however, a few more pockets that come to light, for example in the Efford Way area of Pennington in the New Forest, in Eastleigh, in Romsey

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and in locations within Basingstoke (e.g. Popley) (figure 1). The JSNA chapter on Children and Young People provides more information on child deprivation. However it is important to note that Hampshire does have a significant proportion of its children growing up in poverty with the associated lifelong implications this brings. There were 29,000 children and young people age 0-15 living in poverty in Hampshire in 2011, which was 11.8% of all children in this age group. This compares to 21.7% for England.

**Figure 1: Map of Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) across Hampshire**



Related to the IMD though not part of it, is a measure of income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP). This uses the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households (those receiving income support or job seekers allowance or incapacity benefit and their partners (if also aged 60 or over)). The measure is calculated at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level.

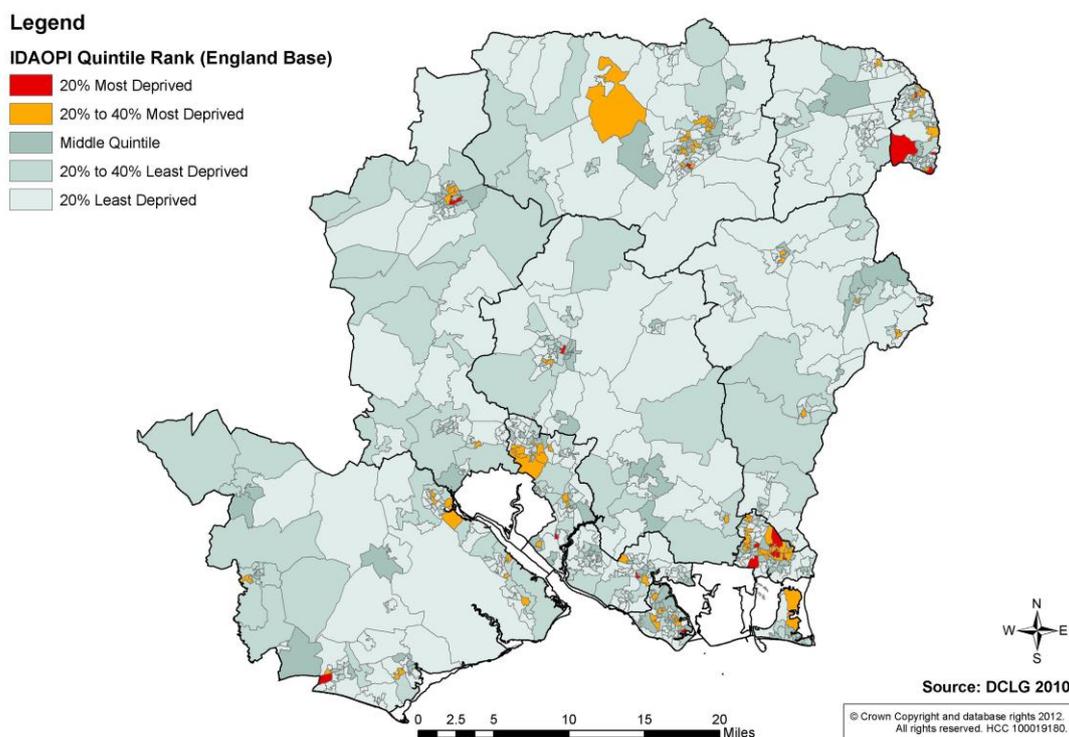
Across Hampshire, some 2.8% of LSOAs (23) are amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England. Figure 2 shows the distribution of income deprived older people across Hampshire.

Another data source which classifies the population based on a range of social and economic factors is Experian's Mosaic Public Sector 2012. This geo-demographic database segments the population into one of fifteen groups based on similar socio-economic behaviour, ranging from the very well off to those reliant on benefits and is useful for painting a picture of an area, especially at a local level. The classification suggests an increased likelihood for households living within an area of possessing particular characteristics, but does not indicate that all households within the area will have those characteristics.

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The data in figure 3 are based on aggregating postcode modelled data up to the county level.

**Figure 2: Map of IDAOPI at LSOA level**

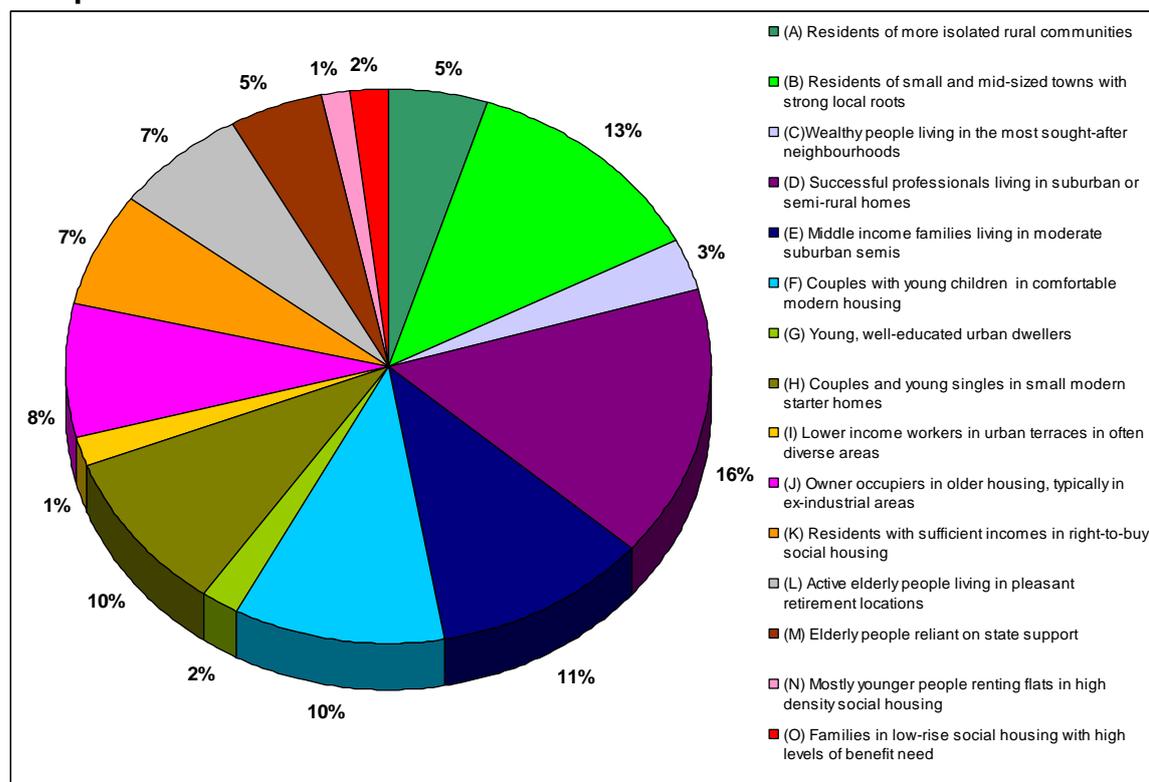


Hampshire is regarded as a prosperous county and Mosaic suggests this is broadly true. 45% of households enjoy what can be described as a comfortable lifestyle with reasonable incomes, good jobs and home ownership (Groups A, B, E, F and L), while 19% are considered to benefit from a wealthy and successful way of life and living in desirable locations (Groups C and D). However, one in ten households are in the lower income and welfare dependent categories (Groups I, M, N and O). While there are recognised clusters of these groups in urban areas including Havant and Aldershot, these groups are found in small isolated pockets across the county.

In between are a mix of lifestyles ranging from the young and well educated city dwellers, to residents in former council housing who are vulnerable to economic shocks, but not quite in the most deprived groups. Hampshire is also perceived as a retirement destination, particularly on the Hampshire littoral. Groups specifically defined as elderly (L and M) account for an estimated 11% of households in Hampshire. However, there is a distinct inequality in lifestyles, with around half of elderly households reliant on state support.

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**Figure 3: Percentage of Households by Mosaic Public Sector Groups in Hampshire**



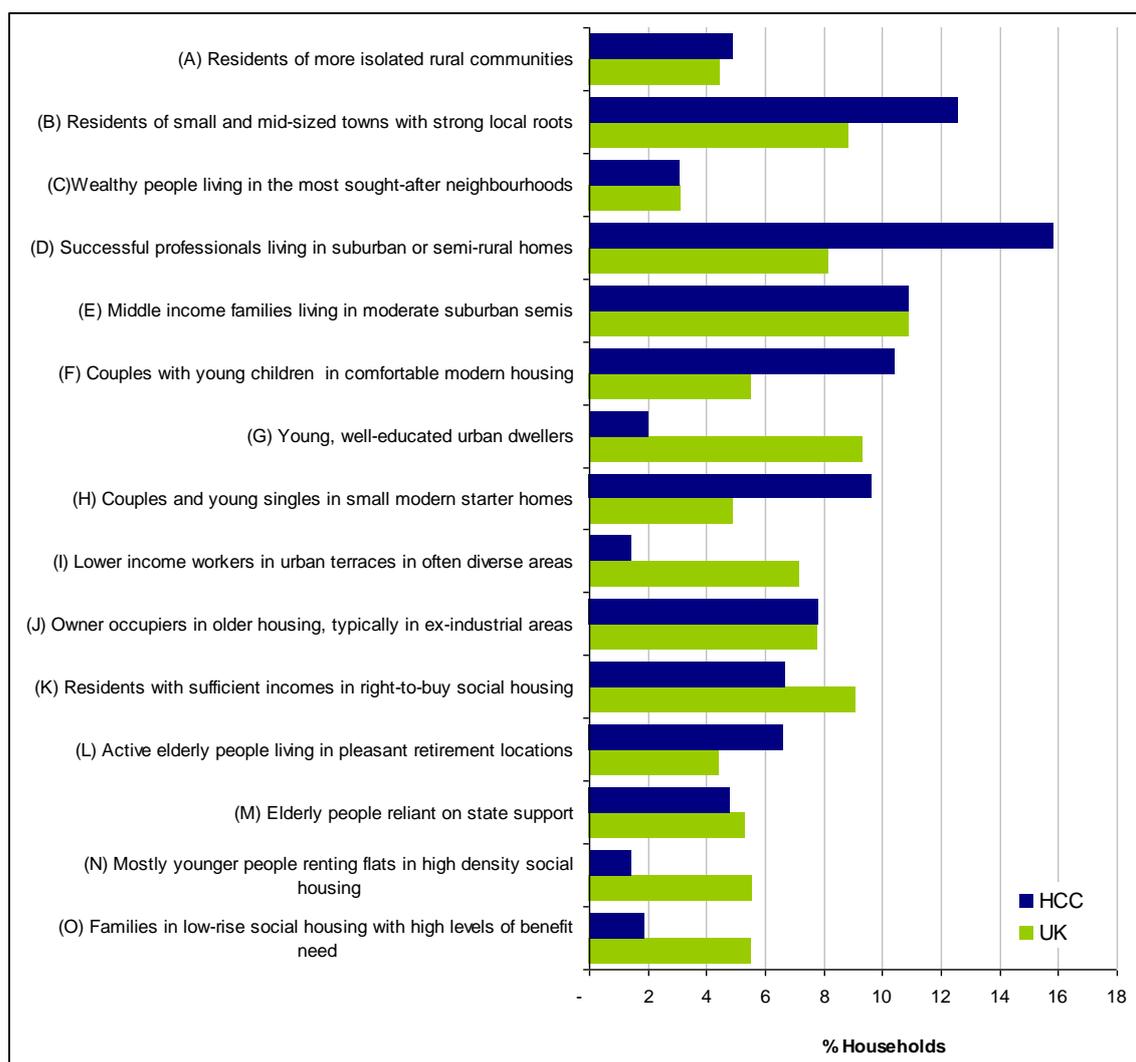
Source: Experian 2012

Compared to the UK average (figure 4), Hampshire has higher proportions of successful professionals, residents in mid-sized towns, couples in starter homes and couples with young children in modern housing. All of which suggests the county is considered an attractive location for families and skilled workers. Conversely, there is considerably lower representation of groups associated with socio-economic deprivation.

At the district level it is possible to compare districts to Hampshire County as a whole as well as the UK. Using this categorisation, East Hampshire, Hart and Winchester have concentrations of wealthier households. The location of the University of Winchester and major public sector employers in Winchester city helps to explain the presence of young, well educated city dwellers. The districts of East Hampshire, Test Valley and Winchester, along with the New Forest have concentrations of rural residents reflecting the countryside landscape. The New Forest is a retirement destination, with active and independent elderly residents. The districts of Gosport and Havant have concentrations of lower income groups. Basingstoke and Deane, Gosport and Havant have above average representation in current or former social housing compared to both Hampshire and the UK, reflecting the presence of large council built estates in Basingstoke town and Havant, although many are now privately owned.

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**Figure 4: Comparison of Mosaic Group by Hampshire and UK households**



Source: HCC using Experian 2012

### 3. Living and built environment

Living arrangements have a significant impact on health. Poor housing has direct and indirect effects on current and long term health, whilst factors such as living alone give rise to a greater risk of mental health problems and challenges with support when ill. Overcrowding has long been associated with significantly poor health.

The percentage of households that are overcrowded in Hampshire is lower than the regional and national average. There are 1.1% of households in Hampshire with an occupancy rating of -2 (meaning that the household has 2 fewer rooms than required), compared to 1.7% in the South East and 2.3% nationally. There is variation across districts, with 2.6% of households in Rushmoor having an occupancy rating of -2<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Source: 2011 Census table QS408EW Occupancy rating (rooms).

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Affordable housing is a major issue in the county, with high house price to earning ratios. Although recent economic trends have seen some reduction in house prices, restraint in earnings in many sectors, coupled with restricted access to finance, continue to make it very difficult for many people on lower or average incomes to buy their own house. The effects of Government initiatives such as Help to Buy are beginning to show, although house prices are also rising.

The number of households applying to local authorities to register a housing need is an indicator of housing stress, although it is recognised that this significantly under reports actual need. In 2012, 7.3% of all households across Hampshire (39,800 households) registered a housing need (excluding those households seeking a transfer within the rented social housing sector). This is higher than the South East region (6.6%) and lower than England (8.4%). This varies across Hampshire, with the highest levels in Eastleigh and Basingstoke and lowest in Rushmoor (table 1). It should be noted that some local authorities update their housing registers each quarter whereas others may only review the list every two years or so. Thus numbers may not be comparable and can change significantly when a review is held<sup>2</sup>. Please see the JSNA chapter on homelessness for further information.

**Table 1: Housing need, 2012**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Number of households on the waiting list (excludes households looking for transfers) as at 1 April 2012</b>	<b>% of households</b>
<b>Basingstoke and Deane</b>	6,200	8.9
<b>East Hampshire</b>	2,900	6.2
<b>Eastleigh</b>	5,800	11.2
<b>Fareham</b>	2,100	4.5
<b>Gosport</b>	3,100	8.6
<b>Hart</b>	1,800	5.1
<b>Havant</b>	4,400	8.6
<b>New Forest</b>	5,400	7.0
<b>Rushmoor</b>	1,300	3.6
<b>Test Valley</b>	3,700	7.8
<b>Winchester</b>	3,100	6.6
<b>Hampshire</b>	39,800	7.3
<b>South East</b>	233,800	6.6
<b>England</b>	1,848,500	8.4

Source: Department Communities and Local Government

Under homelessness laws, local councils must ensure that suitable temporary accommodation is available for homeless households who are eligible for

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<sup>2</sup> Source: CLG

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assistance, in priority need and unintentionally homeless, until settled (i.e. long-term) accommodation can be found.

Homeless people can suffer high levels of stress from the lack of control over their housing situation, combined with substantial levels of poverty and often poor living conditions. In addition, many homeless people carry with them the distressing experiences which led to their homelessness in the first place, such as domestic violence, relationship breakdown, fleeing persecution from another country, drug and alcohol misuse, and mental health problems. Living in temporary accommodation can have damaging health effects, both physical and mental. Surveys conducted by Shelter have found that:

- people who had been living in temporary accommodation for over a year reported increased health problems and greater use of health services
- almost half of parents with children and 71% of childless people in temporary accommodation said they were depressed<sup>3</sup>.

Numbers in temporary accommodation vary across Hampshire, with highest numbers found in Gosport (230 households) and the New Forest (149 households) (table 2). The high number in Gosport is likely to be linked to the redevelopment of Rowner. The number in temporary accommodation per thousand households across Hampshire is below the national average (2.3), with the exception of Gosport (6.8)<sup>4</sup>. Across Hampshire as a whole the number of households in temporary accommodation has increased slightly since 2010-11, by 42 households.

At the other end of the housing spectrum, 71.5% of households in Hampshire own their home either outright (34.6%) or with a mortgage (36.9%)<sup>5</sup>, compared to 30.6% and 32.8% nationally.

People today are more likely to live alone than they were in the past. The 2011 Census found that over a quarter of households across Hampshire were single person households (26.7%), almost half of which were pensioner households. Across Hampshire, the highest levels of single person households are found in Gosport (29.8%), New Forest (28.9%) and Havant (28.6%), and lowest levels are seen in Hart (22.4%), compared to 28.8% across the South East as a whole and 30.2% nationally. Lone pensioner households are particularly prominent in New Forest (16.2%), Havant (14.6%), Winchester (13.4%) and Fareham (13.3%), compared to 12.7% in the South East and 12.4% nationally (table 3).

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Mitchell, F. et al., Living in limbo: survey of homeless households living in temporary accommodation, Shelter, London, 2004

<sup>4</sup> Source: CLG

<sup>5</sup> Source: 2011 Census

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**Table 2: Number of households in temporary accommodation, 2011-12**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Total number of households in temporary accommodation</b>	<b>No. per 1,000 hhd</b>
<b>Basingstoke and Deane</b>	4	0.06
<b>East Hampshire</b>	79	1.76
<b>Eastleigh</b>	11	0.22
<b>Fareham</b>	35	0.76
<b>Gosport</b>	230	6.76
<b>Hart</b>	7	0.19
<b>Havant</b>	8	0.16
<b>New Forest</b>	149	1.96
<b>Rushmoor</b>	26	0.72
<b>Test Valley</b>	58	1.23
<b>Winchester</b>	40	0.89
<b>Hampshire</b>	647	1.22
<b>South East</b>	4,280	1.23
<b>England</b>	50,430	2.32

*Source: Department Communities and Local Government*

The increase in the number of people living alone along with other changes in household formation (high levels of divorce, smaller family sizes, increasing migration etc) impacts on a person's health, as well as on the availability of informal care and support. A large proportion of care tends to be provided by the family, in particular the spouse, young carers and adult children. However, as people live alone or live further away from their family, such care may be harder to provide, placing greater reliance on formal care services.

It is recognised nationally that certain groups of people may find it more difficult than others to access settled accommodation and that this can have an adverse impact on their overall wellbeing.

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**Table 3: One person households, 2011**

Area	All Households (count)	One person: pensioner (percentage)	All one person households (percentage)
<b>Basingstoke and Deane</b>	69,315	9.9	26.4
<b>East Hampshire</b>	47,258	12.9	25.8
<b>Eastleigh</b>	52,177	11.9	26.7
<b>Fareham</b>	46,579	13.3	25.4
<b>Gosport</b>	35,430	12.9	29.8
<b>Hart</b>	35,510	10.5	22.4
<b>Havant</b>	51,311	14.6	28.6
<b>New Forest</b>	76,839	16.2	28.9
<b>Rushmoor</b>	36,344	9.4	25.6
<b>Test Valley</b>	47,626	12.0	24.9
<b>Winchester</b>	46,865	13.4	27.4
<b>Hampshire</b>	545,254	12.6	26.7
<b>South East</b>	3,555,463	12.7	28.8
<b>England</b>	22,063,368	12.4	30.2

Source: 2011 Census

### 4. Domestic abuse<sup>6</sup>

There is no one comprehensive source of data on domestic abuse in Hampshire. The Government's Violence Against Women and Girls 'ready reckoner tool' uses findings from the British Crime Survey to estimate the need for local services for domestic violence, sexual violence and stalking in an area. Based on Hampshire's female population of 672,850 (2011 Census), we can calculate the following estimations:

- 44,000 women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of domestic abuse in the past year;
- 22,000 women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of a sexual assault in the past year; and
- 54,000 women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of stalking in the past year.

The figure of 44,000 is significantly greater than the number of domestic abuse incidents record by the police in Hampshire in 2011/12 (24,306 incidents<sup>7</sup>), suggesting that there is likely to be significant under-reporting. Some further data on young people affected by domestic abuse are reported in the JSNA chapter on Children and Young People chapter.

<sup>6</sup> From Hampshire Domestic Abuse Forum: Domestic Abuse Strategic Review Information Pack, April 2010

<sup>7</sup> Source: ONS Crime Statistics table 4.07 Domestic abuse incidents by police force area, 2011/12

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### 5. Economic

The UK economy has effectively flat-lined with episodes of minimal growth and contractions since 2008. Although employment has risen in the private sector, largely through part-time employment, the public sector continues to reduce employment as part of Government public sector expenditure policy.

Whilst unemployment claimants have fallen since the peaks in 2010, they remain well above pre-recession levels. Reforms to state welfare, including the introduction of the Universal Credit to rationalise the welfare system, will impact on benefit claimant data over the next couple of years as it beds down.

Unemployment impacts heavily on health. There is a strong association between low socio-economic status and poorer health. Across England and Wales, those who have never worked or are long-term unemployed have the highest rates of self-reported 'poor' health; people in routine occupations are more than twice as likely to say their health is 'poor' than people in higher managerial and professional occupations; and people from lower socio-economic groups are more likely to have a poor diet and less likely to take regular exercise.<sup>8</sup>

The number of unemployed benefit claimants (Job seekers Allowance) in Hampshire was around 16,300 (March 2013), which was down by almost 2,000 on a like for like basis on March 2012. This figure is significantly lower than the peak in 2010, when numbers briefly reached 20,000. However, it also remains about 7,000 higher than the figure for March 2007. The majority of claimants are male (approximately two thirds of all claimants), although female levels and rates rose at a faster pace in 2012. Youth unemployment remains stubbornly high. As at March 2013, 6,660 16-24 year olds were claiming JSA, approximately one third of all claimants, which is lower than 2009-2010, but significantly higher than 2007. Although around two thirds of claimants spend less than six months on JSA benefits, the level of long term unemployment i.e. claiming for over 12 months has doubled since March 2011 from one in ten, to one in five by March 2013. Unemployment is generally concentrated in urban hotspots in Basingstoke Town, Eastleigh Town, Gosport (Rowner & Town), Havant (Leigh Park & Wecock), and Rushmoor (Heron Wood and Mayfield areas) (figure 5).

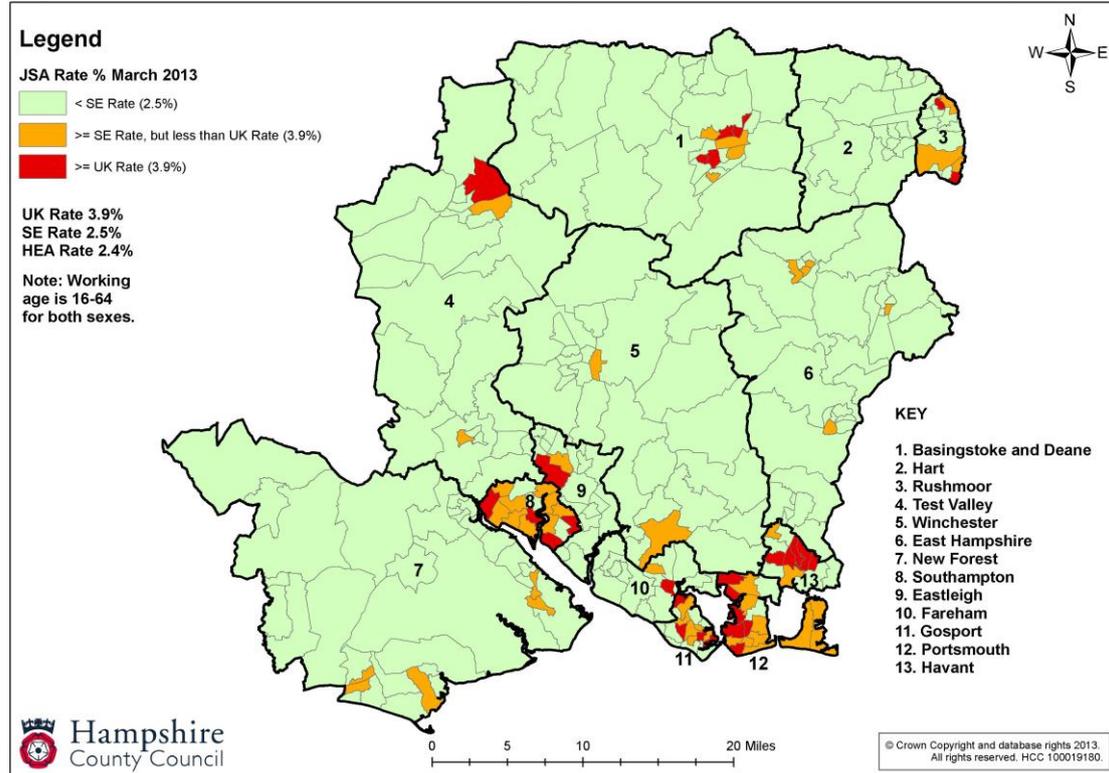
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is a narrow measure of worklessness, with the out-of-work measure used by the Government providing a more accurate reflection of exclusion from the labour market. As at August 2012, there were around 57,000 people in the main out-of-work benefit group (Job Seekers Allowance, Employment Support Allowance/incapacity benefit, Lone parent benefits and other income related benefits). Most of these are on either incapacity benefit, or since October 2008, the replacement Employment Support Allowance. The number of Lone parents has fallen in line with welfare reform that has reduced the age of child eligible to claim.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/key-projects/triennial-review/>

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**Figure 5: Map of residential unemployment hot spots across Hampshire**



Source: Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Labour Market Bulletin March 2013

Hampshire has a relatively high proportion of its working age population in employment at 76.9% (Annual Population Survey 2012) for the 12 months to December 2012, compared to 74.7% for the South East and 70.6% for the UK. However there are variations across Hampshire.

For more information see Hampshire County Council's labour market bulletins: [http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/factsandfigures/figures-economics/hants\\_labour\\_market.htm](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/factsandfigures/figures-economics/hants_labour_market.htm)

Disabled households tend to have less overall household income than those without a disability. Working disabled people are more likely than the rest of the working population to be on low hourly pay. The fact that disabled people often spend periods of their working-age lives out of work increases their risk of poverty in later life. These worse outcomes are compounded by the extra costs associated with living with disabilities. The proportion of disabled pensioner households with low incomes is not significantly higher than that of non-disabled pensioner households, partly due to their receipt of disability benefits, but the standard threshold of low income makes no allowance for any extra costs of disability.

For more information please see the following report written in 2010: <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/key-projects/triennial-review/>

An example of this is the percentage of people with a learning disability known to the County Council's Adult Services who are in employment. In 2012/13, just under 10% (9.9%) of the adults with a learning disability known to

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Hampshire County Council Adult Services, where in employment. The national average for 2011/12 was 7.1% and the average amongst Hampshire's comparator authorities was 7.4%.

### 6. Skills and Qualifications

Skill levels among Hampshire's adult population are generally higher than the national average. However, the Hampshire Economic Assessment found that the incidence of highly qualified people in the county is over five percentage points lower than Berkshire and approaching ten percentage points below Surrey.

The proportion of working age adults qualified to Levels 2, 3 and 4 has increased substantially over the last seven years. The percentage qualified to Level 2 (GCSE grade A\*-C or equivalent or above) has risen from 66.4% in 2005 to 77.9% in 2012. During the same period, the proportion qualified to Level 3 (A-level or equivalent or above) increased from 50.7% to 59.2%; and the percentage qualified to Level 4 or above (includes BTEC National Diplomas, Higher National Certificates, NVQs at Level 4 and degrees or above) from 28.1% to 37.4%.

Qualification levels vary significantly across the county. The following differences are apparent in the most recent data (12 months to December 2012):

- Graduate skill levels (Level 4) in south Hampshire are generally lower than the county average with proportionately more highly qualified people living in the central and north of the county (with the exception of Rushmoor).
- Incidence of Level 2 qualifications varies from 69.0% in Rushmoor to 86.7% in Hart, whilst Level 3 qualifications vary from 40.8% in Gosport to 73.2% in Hart.
- The largest disparity in qualifications is for Level 4, where there is an estimated 37 percentage point gap between Gosport (19%) and Hart (56%).

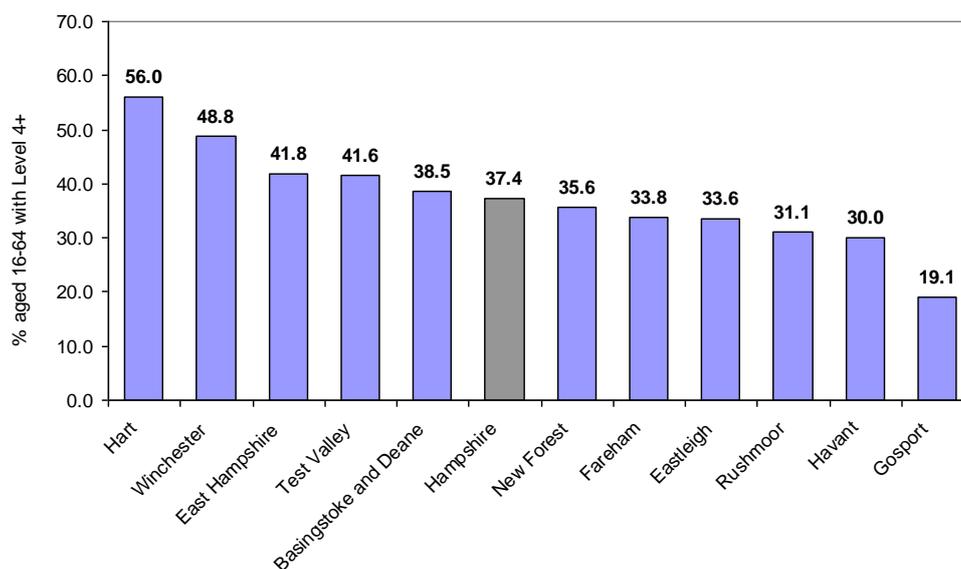
District data for the percentage of the working age population qualified to Level 4 or above are illustrated in figure 6.

### 7. Quality of Life

People's quality of life has a significant impact on their health and well being. Data from the 2011 census showed that across Hampshire, 14.7% of all households did not have access to a car or van. This compares to a regional average of 18.6% and national average of 25.8%. Households without access to personal transport may need to rely more on public transport to access services, particularly if they live in rural areas. The level of crime and fear of crime is a commonly cited influence on quality of life.

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**Figure 6: Proportion of working age population qualified to Level 4 or higher**



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 12 months to December 2012

Across Hampshire, crime levels are relatively low and have fallen in recent years. However, during 2010/11 there were 64,000 notifiable offences recorded by the Police across the county. A total of 18,000 involved violence towards another person and a further 14,000 were related to criminal damage (table 4)<sup>9</sup>.

**Table 4: Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police, 2010/2011**

Area	All notifiable offences	Violence Against the Person	Criminal Damage Including Arson
Basingstoke and Deane	8,695	2,327	1,724
East Hampshire	4,742	1,176	1,116
Eastleigh	5,852	1,589	1,302
Fareham	4,212	1,223	945
Gosport	5,583	1,683	1,168
Hart	3,118	710	771
Havant	7,627	2,356	1,753
New Forest	8,522	2,189	1,824
Rushmoor	5,243	1,502	1,174
Test Valley	5,437	1,474	1,180
Winchester	5,264	1,386	1,111
Hampshire	64,295	17,615	14,068
South East	469,649	121,654	102,632
England	3,183,705	765,618	652,587

Source: Home Office

<sup>9</sup> Source: Home Office

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### **8. Recommendations**

- We must continue to support economic development and business in Hampshire, to ensure stable and fulfilling employment for everyone but particularly young people. This includes raising levels of educational attainment and training across the county, with particular focus on those areas where attainment is currently lower. It has lifelong implications for reduced demand on health and social care.
- Continue to focus on good and affordable housing to prevent homelessness, enforce minimum housing standards in the private rented sector, and fund housing adaptations to enable people to stay in their own home if they are disabled or elderly.
- We must make sure we provide an environment that enables people to be safe, physically active, enhance mental health.