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Poverty & Deprivation in Cornwall

An analysis at Census Output Area Level

An extension of the Poverty and Neighbourhood Renewal in
West Cornwall research

Funded by Government Office for the South West



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Executive Summary

This research extends the work carried out by the University of Bristol for West Cornwall Together across the rest of Cornwall. The original research was based on the premise that existing means of assessing deprivation at Ward level could not identify small pockets of deprivation, particularly in rural areas. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004) enables deprivation to be mapped at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), areas smaller than wards, yet in many cases diverse enough to mask areas of deprivation. By using census data at COA level it is possible to create a series of individual thematic domains which can then be amalgamated to produce a final index of multiple deprivation.

For each domain the index figure derived from the census data was ranked and COAs allocated to their relevant quartile, where 1 equals most deprived and 4 least deprived. The results have been presented at a number of spatial levels, District, ward, and COA. At District level an overview is given of the percentage of COAs in each quartile, indicating those Districts with the highest levels of deprivation. At ward level, those wards with 50% or more COAs in the worst quartile (1) are indicated, while at COA level the twenty most deprived COAs across Cornwall are listed. It is possible to provide more information on this if requested i.e. worst 30 / 40 etc.

The results indicate that deprivation, in line with previous research, is more prevalent in Kerrier and Penwith than in other Districts. There is a gradation of deprivation in Cornwall with higher levels in the west and lower levels in the east, however there are pockets throughout Cornwall which would not be picked up using the Index of Multiple Deprivation and LSOA level.

Using the most deprived areas index, of the 11 wards with 50% or more COAs in the worst quartile, seven are in West Cornwall, while thirteen of the twenty most deprived COAs are in West Cornwall. However, although Caradon has the lowest percentage of deprived COAs (17.5%), this represents one in six of the COAs in the District, while the sixth most deprived COA is located in Saltash.

The appendices contain a number of maps by District showing the COAs by quartile. These provide a good visual guide to deprivation across Cornwall, in particular showing clusters of deprivation.

The research illustrates the difficulties of pinpointing areas of deprivation due to the complex pattern on the ground, deprivation does not fit neatly into accepted administrative or data output areas. This has implications both in terms of funding and service provision. Clusters of COAs exist spanning wards and Lower Super Output Areas. A number of wards are polarised, including pockets of the most and least deprived quartiles, for example Illogan South in the Poverty and Social Inclusion domain. Other wards which are predominantly less deprived may include a deprived outlier. In Feock and Kea, a ward regarded as relatively affluent, in the housing sub-domain most COAs are in the least deprived quartile, 15.8% are in the most deprived quartile. The research enables a better assessment to be made of where pockets of deprivation exist across Cornwall both in urban and rural areas.

Introduction

The objective of this research was to build upon work carried out by the University of Bristol commissioned by West Cornwall Together, the LSP in West Cornwall. Bristol University produced a report for West Cornwall Together entitled '*Poverty and neighbourhood Renewal in West Cornwall: A 2001 Census Update.*' This report was used to identify priority areas for Neighbourhood Renewal funding using the Census or Population data based at Census Output Areas (COAs) (The smallest unit of geography used within the Census enumeration). Inclusion Cornwall have always felt that there would be value in extending this research to include the other four Districts in Cornwall. The Local Intelligence Network Cornwall was asked to undertake this work as part of developing baseline evidence for the Cornwall Local Area Agreement. The University of Bristol team gave their permission to use the methodology they had developed to allow the work to proceed.

Background

Previous research has indicated that there is a considerable degree of deprivation in Cornwall. The Index of Local Deprivation (ILD) produced in 2000 showed that in 80% of Cornish wards, one person in five was suffering multiple deprivation (deprivation in more than one domain e.g. Health, Crime). The ILD indicated that whilst Cornwall as a whole suffered from aspects of multiple deprivation, deprivation was most concentrated in the two westernmost Districts of Penwith and Kerrier. Overcoming deprivation has been one of the key objectives of neighbourhood renewal since it was established and following the publication of the '*National Strategy Action Plan for Neighbourhood Renewal*' in 2001, the 88 most deprived Local Authority Districts were identified. Penwith and Kerrier were included amongst these and were therefore eligible to receive Neighbourhood Renewal funding to help tackle deprivation.

One issue which has created problems for policy makers and practitioners has been identifying deprivation at the local level i.e. geographical areas smaller than a local authority. Wards are generally used for targeting purposes, however, in Cornwall it was recognised that wards often covered quite large areas with diverse populations and can mask smaller pockets of deprivation. Even in smaller wards there can be distinct areas with different levels of deprivation. The advent of the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation data was analysed at lower level Super Output Area LSOA with an average population of 1500 people. Although LSOA are generally smaller than wards they can still be too large to identify small pockets of poverty in villages. Thus using data from the 2001 census for the COA was considered the most appropriate means of creating material at a very local level.

Methodology

The approach used for the original research, and replicated for this study, created a series of domains based on the 2000 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. The domains were as follows:

- Poverty rate (Income)
- Child poverty rate (Supplementary)
- Unemployment rate (Employment)
- Per cent of people aged 18 and over with no qualifications (Education)
- Standardised Illness Ratio (Health)
- Percent of people who are housing deprived (Housing)
- Percent of people with no car (Access to services).

To construct the index for Cornwall as a whole, data from the 2001 census was collected for each of the variables defined within each domain. Using the same methodology as that employed by the University of Bristol an indicator for each domain was created. For most domains this consisted of working with one set of data. However, some of the domains, for example the poverty rate and the child poverty rate, consisted of a number of data sets, each of which was weighted to produce a final score.

Within each domain the COAs have been ranked and then divided into quartiles, where those in quartile 1 are the most deprived and those in quartile 4 the least deprived. Each quartile is composed of approximately the same number of COAs. This is due to the fact that for most domains there were clusters of COAs with the same value. To avoid splitting clusters with the same value, border clusters were allocated to the appropriate quartile to ensure that the distribution of COAs across quartiles was as equitable as possible.

The results of the analysis have been mapped to provide a visual representation of the spatial distribution of deprivation. Analysis using the maps allows clusters of COAs to be identified (A series of maps are included as an appendix). This is of particular use where deprivation is not concentrated in particular wards and where District Council boundaries divide a cluster of deprived COAs.

Within this report analysis is provided at District, ward and COA level. For each District the percentage of COAs in each quartile has been calculated, enabling the identification of those Districts with the highest levels of deprivation. At ward level, the percentage of COAs by quartile for each ward has been calculated. Looking at wards where there is a high concentration of COAs in the first quartile shows the areas where deprivation is common. Wards where 50% or more of the COAs within a ward are in the most deprived quartile are listed. Finally, for each domain, the most deprived 20 COAs have been listed.

An extract for Table 4 illustrates the layout showing the worst 20 COAs. Column 1 indicates the rank (out of 1758); Column 2, the estimated percent of people in the COA suffering with poverty deprivation; Column 3 the 2001 census code; Column 4 the District Council Ward; and Column 5 the streets/area included within the COA.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Rank (of 1758) | % of People suffering poverty deprivation | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
| 1 | 66.4 | 15UDGP0019 | Redruth North | Murdoch Close |
| 2 | 64.8 | 15UFFT0003 | Gulval and Heamoor | Rosehill |

Reference in the report is made to urban and rural. This follows the approach used by the County Council where wards have been designated as either urban or rural.

Poverty and Social Exclusion

Introduction

The Poverty and Social Exclusion index provides an estimate of the number of people in an area who are estimated to be poor. The poverty domain uses weighted data from eleven categories from the census 'that have been shown to be at risk of suffering from poverty' to produce an estimate of the number of poor people. Table 1 shows the constituent components of the Poverty domain with their relevant weighting.

Table 1 – Indicators/weightings used in the poverty domain

| Category | % Weighting |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Overcrowded | 64 |
| Lacking amenities | 56 |
| Local authority housing | 33 |
| Lone parent households | 28 |
| No car | 22 |
| Unemployed | 18 |
| Renting privately | 15 |
| No qualifications | 11 |
| Poor health | 10 |
| Long term illness | 8 |
| Low social class | 8 |

Findings

Table 2 indicates the concentration of COAs by quartile within each District. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (32.8%), followed by Carrick (26%) and Kerrier (25%).

Table 2 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Poverty Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 20.1 | 23.0 | 22.6 | 34.3 | 100 |
| Carrick | 26.0 | 22.5 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 25.0 | 24.7 | 22.2 | 28.1 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 23.1 | 26.2 | 23.1 | 27.6 | 100 |
| Penwith | 32.8 | 25.3 | 23.1 | 18.8 | 100 |
| Restormel | 23.9 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 17.3 | 100 |
| Total | 24.9 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Whilst the principle geography for analysis has been the Census Output Area, for comparison purposes it is useful to compare poverty estimates at Ward level. This analysis examines the percentage of COAs in quartile 1 within a ward.

This more detailed analysis shows that deprivation is concentrated in a number of urban wards. The data in Table 3 shows that there were 13 wards where the number of COAs in quartile 1 is double the average. The most deprived ward in terms of poverty and social exclusion is Falmouth Penwerris with 65% of the COAs falling within the most deprived quartile. Other areas with a high proportion of deprived COAs are Penzance, Truro, and Falmouth/Penryn. Bodmin St Mary's and Torpoint East also exhibit high levels of poverty and social exclusion.

Table 3 - Poverty and Social Exclusion Analysed by Ward

| Count of Poverty quartile | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Penwerris | 65.0 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 |
| St Ives North | 61.5 |
| Penzance East | 59.1 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 58.3 |
| Tregolls | 58.3 |
| Penzance Promenade | 53.8 |
| Torpoint East | 53.8 |
| Helston South | 53.3 |
| Redruth North | 52.2 |
| Penryn | 50.0 |
| Trehaverne and Gloweth | 50.0 |
| Hayle South | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Whilst the ward level analysis provides a useful overview of poverty and social exclusion, the value of this work is fully realised when data is analysed at COA level as this highlights small pockets of deprivation which are often masked at ward level. This analysis highlights significant disparities within wards. For example, in Illogan South there are small pockets in the most and least deprived quartiles 29.2% and 20.8% respectively, other examples include Constantine, Gweek and Mawnan where 61.5% of COAs are in the least deprived quartile whilst 23.1% are in the most deprived quartile.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 4 shows the twenty worst COAs for poverty and social exclusion. All of these are in urban areas, six in Camborne-Pool-Redruth, five in Penzance and three in Falmouth.

Table 4 Poverty Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | % of People suffering poverty deprivation | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|---|------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 66.4 | 15UDGP0019 | Redruth North | Murdoch Close |
| 2 | 64.8 | 15UFFT0003 | Gulval and Heamoor | Rosehill |
| 3 | 64.5 | 15UFGE0019 | Penzance East | Collinsey Road, Treweath Road |
| 4 | 64.3 | 15UDGJ0014 | Illogan South | Illogan Highway - East Pool Park/Chywoon Gardens |
| 5 | 64.1 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 6 | 63.6 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trecarne Close |
| 7 | 63.3 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 8 | 62.8 | 15UDGB0019 | Camborne South | Grenville Gardens |
| 9 | 60.5 | 15UDGP0021 | Redruth North | Close Hill/Edmund Hill |
| 10 | 58.8 | 15UDGC0013 | Camborne West | Wellington Close/Uglow Close |
| 11 | 58.7 | 15UCGR0009 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (W)/Laburnam Close (W) |
| 12 | 57.8 | 15UGGJ0003 | St Blaise | Church Street, Middleway, Polgrean Place |
| 13.5 | 57.6 | 15UCFY0017 | Boscawen | James Place/St Austell St (NE)/Baynards Close |
| 13.5 | 57.6 | 15UCFZ0018 | Boslowick | Charles Avenue, Diana Close, Hillside Road, Prislw Fields |
| 15 | 57.2 | 15UEGH0007 | Bodmin St Mary's | Kinsman Estate |
| 16 | 56.6 | 15UFGG0018 | Penzance South | Chywoone Crescent |
| 17 | 56.5 | 15UFGK0007 | St Ives North | Trelawney Avenue |
| 18 | 55.9 | 15UDGG0007 | Helston South | The Parade (West) |
| 19 | 55.8 | 15UDGC0017 | Camborne West | Coronation Avenue |
| 20 | 55.6 | 15UCGJ0018 | Penwerris | Pendarves Road (W)/Tresillian Road (W)/Tresawle Road (W)/ Bowles Road (W)/ Meadowbank Road (W) |

Child poverty

The “PSE index estimates the number of children in an area that are likely to be poor, by weighting seven groups of children in the 2001 Census that have been shown to be at risk of suffering from poverty...” The seven variables which were used in compiling the Index were:

| Variable | % Weighting |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| No Workers in the Family. | 31.9 |
| Low Social Class (NS-SEC 6+7+8) | 20.0 |
| Social Renter - LA or HA | 18.9 |
| No central heating | 18.2 |
| Lone Parents | 16.9 |
| Crowding - occupancy/bedroom standard | 15.1 |
| No Car | 10.3 |

The poverty rates are based on dependent children as distinct from households with children.

Findings

Table 5 shows the concentration of COAs for each quartile by District. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (33.6%), followed by Kerrier (28.1%).

Table 5 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Child Poverty Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 19.0 | 26.3 | 23.7 | 31.0 | 100 |
| Carrick | 24.8 | 21.3 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 28.1 | 23.1 | 26.5 | 22.2 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 20.6 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 28.7 | 100 |
| Penwith | 33.6 | 26.2 | 23.1 | 17.0 | 100 |
| Restormel | 24.8 | 28.8 | 23.6 | 22.7 | 100 |
| Total | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Certain wards show a concentration of COAs in the worst quartile (1), namely Penzance East (68%), Truro Tregolls (67%), Penryn (59%). The pattern at ward level is similar to that for overall poverty, with seven of the top ten found in each table.

Table 6 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Child Poverty | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Penzance East | 68.2 |
| Tregolls | 66.7 |
| Penryn | 59.1 |
| Hayle South | 58.3 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 57.1 |
| Penzance Central | 57.1 |
| Redruth North | 56.5 |
| St Ives North | 53.8 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 50.0 |
| Penwerris | 50.0 |
| Trehaverne and Gloweth | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Closer analysis indicates that although the majority of COAs (62.5%) are in quartile 4, there are pockets of deprivation with 12.5% in quartile 1. Gover ward exhibits a high degree of polarisation with 46.7% of COAs in quartile 4 and 33.3% in quartile 1. A similar situation exists in Camelford with 42.9% in quartile 4 and 28.6% in quartile 1.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 7 indicates the 20 COAs with the worst rates of child poverty. These are all located in urban areas, particularly Camborne Pool Redruth (5), Penzance (4), Falmouth (4), with Newquay and St Blaise (2 each). There is a clear overlap here with those COAs in the worst 20 of the PSE domain, with 11 found in each table. For comparison the average rate across England is 23.2%.

Table 7 - Child Poverty Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Area | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | 82.1 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 2 | 69.5 | 15UCGR0011 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (E)/Acacia Road (E)/Beech Close (E) |
| 3 | 68.5 | 15UCGR0009 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (W)/Laburnam Close (W) |
| 4 | 68.2 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trecarne Close |
| 5 | 66.5 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 6 | 66.3 | 15UFGE0019 | Penzance East | Collinsey Road, Treweath Road |
| 7 | 65.2 | 15UGFY0013 | Edgcumbe South | Chynance Drive, Listry Road, Trembath Crescent, Trenarth Road, Vivian Close |
| 8 | 62.9 | 15UDGP0021 | Redruth North | Close Hill/Edmund Hill |
| 9 | 62.2 | 15UCGJ0018 | Penwerris | Pendarves Road (W)/Tresillian Road (W)/Tresawle Road (W)/ Bowles Road (W)/Meadowbank Road (W) |
| 10 | 61.1 | 15UDGJ0014 | Illogan South | Illogan Highway - East Pool Park/Chywoon Gardens |
| 11 | 61 | 15UFGG0018 | Penzance South | Chywoone Crescent |
| 12 | 60.6 | 15UDGC0013 | Camborne West | Wellington Close/Uglow Close |
| 13 | 60.5 | 15UGGG0006 | Rialton | Beach View Close, Cross Close, Duchy Avenue, Gregory Court, Porth Bean Road |
| 14 | 60.4 | 15UDGP0023 | Redruth North | Pond Lane/Johns Park |
| 15 | 60.2 | 15UCGR0012 | Trescobeas | Tregulls Road/Trevithick Road |
| 15 | 60.2 | 15UGGJ0003 | St Blaise | Church Street, Middleway, Polgrean Place |
| 17.5 | 59.4 | 15UBHB0005 | Saltash Essa | Warfelton Crescent/Tobruk Road |
| 17.5 | 59.4 | 15UCGK0002 | Perranporth | Ramoth Road/Budnic Hill/Catharine Close/Station Road (NW) |
| 17.5 | 59.4 | 15UDGP0019 | Redruth North | Murdoch Close |
| 20 | 59.3 | 15UGGJ0016 | St Blaise | Landreath Place |

Unemployment

Census data shows the number of people who are unemployed as distinct from the claimant count which only includes those unemployed and in receipt of benefit. It is therefore a more accurate measure.

Findings

Analysis of the distribution of unemployment across Cornwall shows that firstly, there is a concentration of the most deprived COAs in the four western Districts; second, though many of the most deprived COAs are located in urban areas there are a number of rural clusters; third, there are clusters of deprivation along the north coast.

Table 8 provides details of the concentration of COAs within each quartile for each of the Districts. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (40.2%), followed by Kerrier (32.1%) and Carrick (22.9%).

Table 8 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Unemployed Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 15.7 | 21.5 | 30.3 | 32.5 | 100 |
| Carrick | 22.9 | 25.7 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 32.1 | 26.9 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 18.5 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 100 |
| Penwith | 40.2 | 26.6 | 19.7 | 13.5 | 100 |
| Restormel | 21.5 | 25.5 | 24.5 | 28.5 | 100 |
| Total | 24.7 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

The worst areas for unemployment are Penzance, Camborne, and rural wards around Penzance, indicated in Table 9.

Table 9 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Unemployment | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 71.4 |
| Penzance East | 68.2 |
| Hayle North | 61.5 |
| Penzance Promenade | 61.5 |
| Camborne North | 60.0 |
| Tregolls | 58.3 |
| Camborne West | 54.2 |
| St Ives North | 53.8 |
| Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | 52.9 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Again, disparities within wards is common e.g. although 61.5% of COAs in Torpoint West are in quartile 4, 15.4% are in quartile1. A similar situation occurs in Rame Peninsula where 57.1% of COAs are in the least deprived quartile and 14.3% in the most deprived. Camelot shows a degree of polarisation with 37.5% of COAs in the least deprived quartile yet 31.3% in the most deprived .

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 10 shows the top twenty output areas, those with the worst unemployment levels. Although the urban areas dominate – Camborne Pool Redruth (5), Penzance (2), five of these COAs are in rural areas – in Rock, Perranporth, St Germans, Probus, and Lostwithiel.

Table 10 - Unemployment Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 24.7 | 15UDGA0004 | Camborne North | Tremarle Home Park |
| 2 | 17 | 15UGGH0012 | Rock | Minorca Lane |
| 3 | 15.7 | 15UFGE0022 | Penzance East | Penare Terrace, Penare Road |
| 4.5 | 14.8 | 15UCGK0002 | Perranporth | Ramoth Road/Budnic Hill/Catharine Close/ Station Road (NW) |
| 4.5 | 14.8 | 15UFFX0008 | Hayle South | Bodriggy Crescent |
| 6 | 14 | 15UFGL0011 | St Ives South | Porthmeor Road |
| 7 | 13.5 | 15UGFX0011 | Edgcumbe North | Bay View Terrace, Carclew Avenue, Fairview Terrace, Lanhenvor Avenue, St.Thomas Road, Tor Road |
| 8 | 13.4 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 9.5 | 13.3 | 15UCGJ0010 | Penwerris | Killigrew Street/Brook Street/Berkeley Vale (E) |
| 9.5 | 13.3 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trearne Close |
| 11 | 13.2 | 15UBGZ0003 | St Germans | Polbathic |
| 12 | 12.9 | 15UCGL0021 | Probus | Tregony rural - Reskivers |
| 13.5 | 12.8 | 15UCGP0008 | Tregolls | Trelander East/Trebartha Road/Trearne Close/Chellew Road (SW) |

Poverty and Social Exclusion in Cornwall – An analysis at Census Output Area Level

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|----------------|---|
| 13.5 | 12.8 | 15UDGQ0010 | Redruth South | Redruth Town Centre South (Penryn Street/Station Hill) |
| 13.5 | 12.8 | 15UGGB0002 | Gover | Blowing House Hill, Blowing House Lane, Bodmin Road, Fore Street, Globe Yard, Grants Walk, Park Road, Trenance Mill, Trenance Road, Truro Road, West Hill |
| 16 | 12.7 | 15UGGC0010 | Lostwithiel | Barn Park, Fortescue Place, Pendour Park |
| 17.5 | 12.6 | 15UDGB0019 | Camborne South | Grenville Gardens |
| 17.5 | 12.6 | 15UGGA0002 | Gannel | Carneton Close, Chapel Close, Halwyn Road, St. Ambrusca Road, West Pentire Road |
| 19 | 12.4 | 15UDGA0008 | Camborne North | Camborne Town Centre Central (Trelowarren Street - part) |
| 20 | 12.3 | 15UDGQ0020 | Redruth South | Gweal-an-Top/Gew Terrace |

Education

For this domain the lack of qualifications are used to indicate educational disadvantage. Those without any qualifications have lower life chances than those with. The 2001 census collected data on all qualification levels (school and post school). Hence, the census results show the overall level of lack of qualifications.

Findings

Across Cornwall certain areas stand out, Camborne-Redruth, the china clay country, and a number of rural areas in North Cornwall. Generally the three eastern Districts have more concentrations of deprivation than those in the west.

In Table 11 the concentration of COAs within each quartile within each District is shown. Restormel has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (36.1%), followed by Kerrier (29.6%) and North Cornwall (26.9). Conversely, in Carrick only 14.6% of COAs are in quartile 1 with 44.1% in quartile 4.

Table 11 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | No qualifications Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 16.1 | 22.6 | 26.3 | 35.0 | 100 |
| Carrick | 14.6 | 16.5 | 24.8 | 44.1 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 29.6 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 20.4 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 26.9 | 35.3 | 23.4 | 14.3 | 100 |
| Penwith | 25.8 | 20.1 | 30.1 | 24.0 | 100 |
| Restormel | 36.1 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 12.4 | 100 |
| Total | 25.1 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Table 12 indicates the wards with the highest concentration of COAs in quartile 1. These include a mix of urban (8) and rural (6) wards. Urban wards include Falmouth Trescobeeas (69.2%), Redruth North (65.2%) and St Austell Poltair (60%). The rural wards with a high concentration include Rock (68.2%), St Stephen (60.9%), and St Ender (57.1%).

Table 12 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| No Qualifications | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Treverbyn | 73.3 |
| Trescobeas | 69.2 |
| Rock | 68.2 |
| Hayle South | 66.7 |
| Redruth North | 65.2 |
| Hayle North | 61.5 |
| St Stephen | 60.9 |
| Poltair | 60.0 |
| St Enoder | 57.1 |
| Camborne South | 54.5 |
| St Ives North | 53.8 |
| St Blaise | 52.2 |
| South Petherwin | 50.0 |
| Week St Mary and Whitstone | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Some wards exhibit a high level of polarisation with a high percentage of COAs in both quartile 1 and quartile 4 – Falmouth Penwerris 35% and 45%; Helston South 33.3% and 40%.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

At Output Area level Camborne, Pool and Redruth emerges as one of the worst areas (7), St Austell (5), Helston (2).

Table 13 - Low Qualifications Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | 67.1 | 15UDGG0004 | Helston South | Penberthy Road (E) |
| 2 | 62.8 | 15UDGC0017 | Camborne West | Coronation Avenue |
| 3 | 62.5 | 15UGGE0020 | Mount Charles | Belmont Road, Eastbourne Road, Highfield Close |
| 4.5 | 61.5 | 15UDGC0013 | Camborne West | Wellington Close/Ugnow Close |
| 4.5 | 61.5 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trecarne Close |
| 6 | 60.7 | 15UGFU0007 | Bethel | Buckler Village, Bucklers Lane, Horse Whim Drive, Jubilee Meadow, Manfield Way |
| 7 | 60.5 | 15UDGP0020 | Redruth North | Treleigh Estate (Montague Avenue) |
| 8 | 59.2 | 15UGGN0023 | St Stephen | Gainsborough Park |
| 9 | 58.9 | 15UDGG0002 | Helston South | Trevenen Road/Kingsley Way/Oates Road |
| 10 | 58.8 | 15UDGP0017 | Redruth North | Harmony Close/Tresaderns Road |
| 11 | 58.6 | 15UBGQ0011 | Liskeard North | Bodcara Way (E)/Poldhu Road |
| 12 | 58.5 | 15UCGR0009 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (W) Laburnam Close (W) |
| 13 | 57.3 | 15UFGB0005 | Marazion and Perranuthnoe | St Levan Road |
| 14 | 57.2 | 15UDGJ0019 | Illogan South | Wheal Agar/Treloweth road |
| 15 | 56.9 | 15UGGN0014 | St Stephen | Central Close, Creakavose, Dabryn Way, Gilbert Close, Meadow Close, Terras Road |
| 16 | 55.6 | 15UEHC0016 | Wadebridge | West Park |
| 17.5 | 55 | 15UDGP0019 | Redruth North | Murdoch Close |
| 17.5 | 55 | 15UGGB0011 | Gover | Bridge Road, College Green, Grenville Court, West Hill |
| 19 | 54.3 | 15UDGH0006 | Illogan North | Churchtown |
| 20 | 54 | 15UGGF0007 | Poltair | Lostwood Road, Prince Charles Park, Tregonissey Close, Tregonissey Road |

Health

The Standardised Illness Ratio (SIR) measures the incidence of illness (morbidity) standardised by age and sex, where a score of 100 represents the average health of the population of England and Wales. Areas with a rate above 100 have below average health while those below 100 have above average health.

Findings

There is a concentration of the most deprived COAs in Camborne, Illogan, Redruth, the china clay area, Penzance and rural west Penwith.

Table 14 illustrates the concentration of COAs within each quartile for each District. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (37.1%), followed by Kerrier (34.3%). Caradon had the lowest percentage of COAs in quartile 1 (15%), though North Cornwall has the highest percentage in quartile 4 – 36.7%.

Table 14 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | SIR Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 15.0 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 27.7 | 100 |
| Carrick | 21.3 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 30.5 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 34.3 | 27.2 | 21.6 | 17.0 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 17.8 | 20.6 | 24.8 | 36.7 | 100 |
| Penwith | 37.1 | 23.6 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 100 |
| Restormel | 23.9 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 19.1 | 100 |
| Total | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

High concentrations of COAs in the first quartile for SIR are found in specific areas, particularly in Camborne, Redruth, Bodmin and Penzance.

Table 15 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Standardised Illness Ratio | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Penzance East | 86.4 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 71.4 |
| Illogan South | 66.7 |
| Redruth North | 65.2 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 |
| Treverbyn | 60.0 |
| Hayle South | 58.3 |
| Camborne North | 56.0 |
| Penwerris | 55.0 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 50.0 |
| Bodmin St Petroc | 50.0 |
| Camborne South | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

One of the most polarised wards is St Erth and St Hilary where 62.5% of COAs are in the fourth quartile yet 37.5% are in the first quartile. A number of wards do not contain any COAs in either the first or second quartiles, namely Altarnun, Stokeclimsland, Grenville and Crinnis. In contrast, as indicated in Table 16, in 12 wards over three-quarters of COAs were in the worst two quartiles. These include all of the Camborne wards, with others located in Bodmin, Penzance, Illogan and Redruth. With the exception of Mount Hawke these are all urban wards.

Table 16 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First and Second Quartile.

| Ward Name | Q1 | Q2 | Total |
|------------------|------|------|-------|
| Camborne North | 56.0 | 40.0 | 96.0 |
| Camborne South | 50.0 | 40.9 | 90.9 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 50.0 | 37.5 | 87.5 |
| Penzance East | 86.4 | 0.0 | 86.4 |
| Mount Hawke | 38.5 | 46.2 | 84.6 |
| Illogan South | 66.7 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| Redruth North | 65.2 | 17.4 | 82.6 |
| Penwerris | 55.0 | 25.0 | 80.0 |
| Camborne West | 41.7 | 37.5 | 79.2 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 | 14.3 | 78.6 |
| St Blaise | 43.5 | 34.8 | 78.3 |
| Hayle North | 30.8 | 46.2 | 76.9 |

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Of the twenty worst output areas the main concentrations were in Camborne, Illogan and Redruth (7), Penzance (7), and Bodmin (2).

Table 17 - Standardised Ill Health Ratio – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | Ratio | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 230 | 15UDGB0009 | Camborne South | Pengegon - Foundry Road/Stray Park Way |
| 2 | 207 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 3 | 198 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 4 | 196 | 15UDGH0006 | Illogan North | Churchtown |
| 5 | 195 | 15UFFT0003 | Gulval and Heamoor | Rosehill |
| 6 | 191 | 15UDGP0012 | Redruth North | Redruth Town Centre North |
| 7.5 | 188 | 15UFGD0011 | Penzance Central | Trezela Road, Trevean Road |
| 7.5 | 188 | 15UFGE0017 | Penzance East | Bread Street, Chapel Street, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, Market Jew Street, Market Place, New Street, Princes Street, The Terrace |
| 9 | 187 | 15UDGJ0012 | Illogan South | Appin Gardens, Killiers Court, Killiersfield, Wheal Agar |
| 10.5 | 185 | 15UEGH0007 | Bodmin St Mary's | Kinsman Estate |
| 10.5 | 185 | 15UGGP0013 | Treverbyn | Cannamanning Road, Montgomery Road, Mountbatten Road, Pentrevah Road |
| 12 | 181 | 15UFGE0011 | Penzance East | Ponsandane Brook, Ponsandane Bridge, Branwell Lane, Chyandour Terrace, Eastern Green Park Three, Freshbrook Close, Jelbert way |
| 13 | 180 | 15UEGJ0009 | Bodmin St Petroc | Beacon Hill, Bell Lane, Bree Shute Lane, Chapel Lane, Church Square, Fore Street, Honey Street, Lower Bore Street, Market Street, Mount Folly, Mount Folly Square, Town Arms Passage, Turf Street |
| 14.5 | 177 | 15UDGP0010 | Redruth North | Blights Row, Captains Court, Green Lane, Nettells Hill, New Cut, Roaches Row, Symons Terrace |
| 14.5 | 177 | 15UFGE0022 | Penzance East | Penare Terrace, Penare Road |
| 16 | 176 | 15UFGK0002 | St Ives North | Penbeagle, Industrial Estate |
| 17 | 174 | 15UGFX0009 | Edgcumbe North | Berry Road, Cliff Road, Pargolla Road, Springfield Road, St. Thomas Road, Tor Road, Trenance Road |
| 18 | 173 | 15UGGJ0016 | St Blaise | Landreath Place |
| 19 | 171 | 15UDGP0021 | Redruth North | Close Hill/Edmund Hill |
| 20.5 | 169 | 15UBHC0004 | Saltash Pill | Lander Road/Newman Road/Moorland View/Saltmill |
| 20.5 | 169 | 15UDGB0010 | Camborne South | Gwelmor, Penforth, Stray Park Road, Vivian Park |
| 20.5 | 169 | 15UEGQ0011 | Launceston | Broad Street, Castle Dyke, Chings Alley, Church Stile, Church Street, High Street, Market Street, Southgate Street, Western Road |

Housing

Housing deprivation can be measured in a number of ways. One approach operates on the premise that deprivation exists where people are living in houses with three characteristics, namely:

- No central heating;
- Sharing accommodation; or
- Overcrowded.

However, it was considered by the Bristol team that by itself this definition did not provide a complete picture of housing deprivation. Using Council Tax data which is based on the value of a property gives an indication of housing quality and desirability. Working out the percentage of properties in Council Tax Band A as a percentage of the total number of properties, it is possible to determine which areas have lower value properties. These two indicators can be used separately or combined into a final housing deprivation index. The following sections provide the details for the two separate domains and then a Final Housing Deprivation domain.

Housing deprivation

(Households with No Central Heating or Overcrowded or Sharing Accommodation)

Findings

Housing deprivation is found in both rural and urban locations scattered across Cornwall. The map also gives an illustration of the problem that the smaller urban COAs are less visible than the rural COAs, despite covering a larger proportion of the deprived.

In Table 18 the concentration of COAs within each quartile for each District is indicated. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (47.2%), followed by Restormel (25.8%) and Carrick (24.1%). Caradon and North Cornwall have the highest percentage of COAs in quartile 4.

Table 18 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Housing Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 20.1 | 24.5 | 26.6 | 28.8 | 100 |
| Carrick | 24.1 | 21.9 | 26.7 | 27.3 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 21.3 | 28.4 | 26.5 | 23.8 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 16.8 | 25.2 | 30.1 | 28.0 | 100 |
| Penwith | 47.2 | 26.2 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 100 |
| Restormel | 25.8 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 100 |
| Total | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Looking at the Housing deprivation data, Table 19, shows that poor housing is concentrated in the west of Cornwall – in the towns of Penzance (4) and St Ives (2), and also in rural wards Marazion and Perranuthnoe, Madron and Zennor and St Buryan. Other wards with concentrations of poor housing are found in Poltair (St Austell), Tregolls (Truro) and Torpoint East.

Table 19 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Housing Deprived | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| St Ives North | 84.6 |
| Penzance East | 81.8 |
| Penzance Promenade | 69.2 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 |
| Penzance South | 61.1 |
| Allan | 57.1 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 57.1 |
| Torpoint East | 53.8 |
| Poltair | 53.3 |
| Lanteglos and St Veep | 50.0 |
| Madron and Zennor | 50.0 |
| Penryn | 50.0 |
| St Buryan | 50.0 |
| St Ives South | 50.0 |
| Tregolls | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Analysis of the data makes it possible to locate pockets of deprivation in wards which are commonly perceived to be affluent. For example, in Feock and Kea although 68.4% of COAs are in the least deprived quartile, 15.8% are in the most deprived. The opposite situation occurs in Illogan North where contrary to the general situation in the Camborne-Redruth area only 4.2% of COAs are in the most deprived quartile, with 37.5% in the least deprived. A high degree of polarisation is found in some of the Truro wards. In Tregolls 41.7% of COAs are located in the least deprived quartile but 50% are in the most deprived, while in Trehaverne and Gloweth 35% are in quartile 1 and 35% in quartile 4.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

The worst COAs are found across Cornwall, particularly in Saltash, Penzance and Truro. Problems also exist in rural areas with the inclusion of Minorca Lane in Rock ward and Lower Boscawell in Morvah, Pendeen and St Just ward.

Table 20 - Housing Deprivation Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 76.9 | 15UBHC0004 | Saltash Pill | Lander Road/Newman Road/Moorland View/Saltmill |
| 2 | 69.1 | 15UGGJ0016 | St Blaise | Landreath Place |
| 3 | 66.7 | 15UBHB0005 | Saltash Essa | Warfelton Crescent/Tobruk Road |
| 4 | 64.2 | 15UEGS0008 | North Petherwin | Peppers Hill Close, Werrington Park |
| 5 | 63.4 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 6.5 | 62.9 | 15UCGD0012 | Moresk | Treverbyn Road/Pensilva Road (S)/Tregurra Lane |
| 6.5 | 62.9 | 15UCGP0011 | Tregolls | Trelander South/Trelander North (SW)/Trelander Highway (NE) |
| 8 | 62.4 | 15UGGG0006 | Rialton | Beach View Close, Cross Close, Duchy Avenue, Gregory Court, Porth Bean Road |
| 9 | 60.4 | 15UGGH0012 | Rock | Minorca Lane |
| 10 | 59.7 | 15UFGD0005 | Penzance Central | Lansdowne Place, Lansdowne Road, Tregarth Place, Trenoweth Crescent, Trenoweth Road, Trerew Road |
| 11 | 59.4 | 15UCGP0008 | Tregolls | Trelander East/Trebartha Road/Trecharne Close/Chellew Road (SW) |
| 12 | 59.2 | 15UCGR0011 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (E)/Acacia Road (E)/Beech Close (E) |
| 13 | 58.3 | 15UCGH0005 | Penryn | Western Place/Browns Hill (W) |
| 14 | 57.4 | 15UFGE0022 | Penzance East | Penare Terrace, Penare Road |
| 15 | 57.1 | 15UFGE0011 | Penzance East | Ponsandane Brook, Ponsandane Bridge, Branwell Lane, Chyandour Terrace, Eastern Green Park Three, Freshbrook Close, Jelbert Way |
| 16 | 56.9 | 15UBHB0012 | Saltash Essa | Leanway |
| 17 | 56.8 | 15UBGQ0010 | Liskeard North | Dungarth Road/Spurway Road/Bodcara Way (W) |
| 18 | 56.6 | 15UCGJ0005 | Penwerris | Grenville Crescent/Grenville Road (NW) |
| 19 | 56.4 | 15UGFX0008 | Edgumbe North | Albany Road, Cliff Road, Edgumbe Avenue, Narrowcliff, Oakleigh Terrace, Pargolla Road, Station Approach, Station Parade, Tolcarne Mews, Tolcarne Road |
| 20.5 | 56.3 | 15UFGC0015 | Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | Lower Boscaswell |
| 20.5 | 56.3 | 15UGGF0005 | Poltair | Lostwood Road, Poltair Court, Prince Charles Road, Robartes Place |

Council Tax Band A

The incidence of properties in Council Tax Band A generally reflects the level of lower value properties. However, in a small number of cases this is not applicable where the properties are rented by MOD personnel and the Council tax is paid by the MOD. Where such areas occur in the worst 20 list, these are indicated.

Findings

Table 21 illustrates the concentration of COAs within each quartile for each District. Kerrier has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (33.6%), followed by Restormel (31.8%). Conversely, in Caradon, only 13.9% of COAs are in Q1.

Table 21 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Council Tax Band A Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 13.9 | 32.8 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 100 |
| Carrick | 18.1 | 22.9 | 25.1 | 34.0 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 33.6 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 24.8 | 22.7 | 31.8 | 20.6 | 100 |
| Penwith | 25.8 | 26.6 | 28.4 | 19.2 | 100 |
| Restormel | 31.8 | 24.8 | 18.8 | 24.5 | 100 |
| Total | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

COAs with a high percentage of properties in Council Tax Band A are concentrated in Camborne, Illogan and Redruth, with several of the other main towns having a high concentrations in specific wards. More rural areas such as Treverbyn and Rock also have high concentrations though both of these wards in the China clay area, have an industrial past.

Table 22 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Council Tax Band A | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Helston South | 80.0 |
| Camborne North | 68.0 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 62.5 |
| Redruth North | 60.9 |
| Penzance Central | 57.1 |
| Camborne South | 54.5 |
| Penryn | 54.5 |
| Illogan South | 54.2 |
| Treverbyn | 53.3 |
| Bodmin St Petroc | 50.0 |
| Camborne West | 50.0 |
| Launceston | 50.0 |
| Rock | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Edgecumbe South in Newquay shows the greatest degree of polarisation with 68.8% of COAs in the least deprived quartile and 31.3% in the most deprived. A number of wards though containing a high percentage of COAs in the least deprived quartile also include pockets of deprivation. In Helston North 65% are in quartile 4 with 10% in quartile 1.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Analysis of the worst 20 COAs in terms of property values shows both the incidence of pockets of low value housing and the persistence of former public sector housing areas within the low value housing category. Much of the housing within the worst 20 COAs are still either local authority or social housing. The main areas of low value housing are in Camborne, Redruth and Bodmin.

Table 23 - Households living in Band A properties Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UCGP0011 | Tregolls | Trelander South/Trelander North (SW)/Trelander Highway (NE) |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UDGB0019 | Camborne South | Grenville Gardens |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UDGC0013 | Camborne West | Wellington Close/Uglow Close |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UDGC0017 | Camborne West | Coronation Avenue |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UDGG0011 | Helston South | Albion Road, Bulwark Road, Gwelmeneth *D |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UDGH0006 | Illogan North | Churchtown |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UEGH0007 | Bodmin St Mary's | Kinsman Estate |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UEGJ0019 | Bodmin St Petroc | Carpenter Court, Harmer Close |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UEGQ0005 | Launceston | Cleaverfield Mews, Prince Philip Road, Queen Elizabeth Road |
| 1.5 | 100 | 15UEGT0015 | Padstow and District | Beaufort Avenue, Botha Road, Halifax Road, Hudson Road, Liberator Row, Mosquito Crescent, Sunderland Avenue, Vildebeest Road, Wellington Road *D |
| 11.5 | 99.3 | 15UDGG0001 | Helston South | Hermes Road/Hibernia Road (N) *D |
| 11.5 | 99.3 | 15UEGH0006 | Bodmin St Mary's | Kinsman Estate, Treingle View |
| 13 | 99.2 | 15UDGP0020 | Redruth North | Treleigh Estate (Montague Avenue) |
| 14 | 98.4 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trecarne Close |
| 15 | 98.2 | 15UGGN0023 | St Stephen | Gainsborough Park |
| 16 | 97.9 | 15UDGA0004 | Camborne North | Tremarle Home Park |
| 17 | 97.7 | 15UDGP0019 | Redruth North | Murdoch Close |
| 18 | 97.4 | 15UGGP0013 | Treverbyn | Cannamanning Road, Montgomery Road, Mountbatten Road, Pentrevah Road |
| 19 | 97.3 | 15UEGH0014 | Bodmin St Mary's | Berrycoombe Vale, Tredanek Close |
| 20 | 97.2 | 15UGGJ0016 | St Blaise | Landreath Place |

*D MOD properties.

Final Housing Deprivation

The final housing deprivation domain is constructed using the data from the 'households with No Central Heating or Overcrowded or Sharing Accommodation' combined with 'Percentage of Properties in Council Tax band A'. The rank for the 'Households with No Central ...' is multiplied by 3 and added to the rank for properties in Council Tax Band A, then divided by 4. This gives the final index number, as shown below.

| | Households with no central heating ... | | Households living in Band A properties | | | FHD |
|------------|--|-----------|--|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| COA | % | HNCH Rank | % | BANDA Rank | = HNCH rank * 3 plus BAND A Rank | Divided by four |
| 15UCGP0011 | 62.9 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 21 | 5.25 |

This Final Housing Deprivation Index therefore reflects these two components of housing deprivation, hence providing a more sophisticated approach to housing deprivation. Analysis illustrates that deprivation is distributed across Cornwall. The areas of least deprivation are found close to the Devon border and between Truro and Falmouth. The most deprived areas are in urban areas - Camborne-Redruth, Penzance, though there are a number of rural areas spread across Cornwall.

Table 24 shows the concentration of COAs within each quartile for the Districts. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in quartile 1 (43.2%), followed by Restormel (27%).

Table 24 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Final Housing Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 21.2 | 21.5 | 28.1 | 29.2 | 100 |
| Carrick | 23.2 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 29.8 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 24.1 | 27.5 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 14.7 | 28.7 | 31.1 | 25.5 | 100 |
| Penwith | 43.2 | 28.4 | 16.6 | 11.8 | 100 |
| Restormel | 27.0 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 100 |
| Total | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Looking at the final housing deprivation index – Table 25 - indicates a concentration of COAs in quartile 1 in Penzance (4), St Ives (2), with specific wards in Camborne, Redruth, Torpoint, St Austell and Falmouth. A number of rural wards - Lanteglos and St Veep and St Buryan – are also included here.

Table 25 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Final Housing Deprivation Index | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Penzance East | 81.8 |
| St Ives North | 76.9 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 |
| Penzance Promenade | 61.5 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 57.1 |
| Redruth North | 56.5 |
| Penzance South | 55.6 |
| Penryn | 54.5 |
| Torpoint East | 53.8 |
| Poltair | 53.3 |
| Camborne North | 52.0 |
| Lanteglos and St Veep | 50.0 |
| Penwerris | 50.0 |
| St Buryan | 50.0 |
| St Ives South | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Again there are wards where though quartile 4 COAs predominate, there are pockets of deprivation – for example, Helston North where 70% are in quartile 4 but 15% are in quartile 1 and Bethel 55.6% and 22.2%. A high degree of polarisation occurs in the Truro wards of Tregolls and Trehaverne and Gloweth. In Tregolls, 41.7% of COAs are in the least deprived while a similar percentage is in the most deprived. In Trehaverne and Gloweth 40% of COAs are in the least deprived quartile with 30% in the most deprived.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 26 shows the worst 20 COAs using the FHI, this also shows the percentage of people who are housing deprived and the percent of dwellings in Council Tax Band A. It shows that the most deprived areas are in Truro, St Blaise, St Austell and the more rural areas of Rock and Morvah, Pendeen and St Just.

Table 26 - Final Housing Index – Combined ranking of % Housing Deprivation and % Council Tax Band A – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| % Households housing deprived | % Households living in Band A properties | Final Housing Index Rank | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 62.9 | 100.0 | 5.25 | 15UCGP0011 | Tregolls | Trelander South/Trelander North (SW)/Trelander Highway (NE) |
| 69.1 | 97.2 | 6.50 | 15UGGJ0016 | St Blaise | Landreath Place |
| 63.4 | 94.8 | 10.25 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 62.9 | 94.4 | 11.63 | 15UCGD0012 | Moresk | Treverbyn Road/Pensilva Road (S)/Tregurra Lane |
| 62.4 | 90.8 | 15.75 | 15UGGG0006 | Rialton | Beach View Close, Cross Close, Duchy Avenue, Gregory Court, Porth Bean Road |
| 76.9 | 77.6 | 19.75 | 15UBHC0004 | Saltash Pill | Lander Road/Newman Road/Moorland View/Saltmill |
| 59.2 | 87.0 | 20.38 | 15UCGR0011 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (E)/Acacia Road (E)/Beech Close (E) |
| 54.0 | 93.0 | 26.75 | 15UGGJ0018 | St Blaise | Boundary Gardens, Doubletrees Court, Middleway, Penarwyn Road, Penarwyn Woods |
| 53.6 | 94.2 | 27.63 | 15UGGJ0003 | St Blaise | Church Street, Middleway, Polgrean place |
| 55.9 | 85.6 | 29.25 | 15UGGK0011 | St Columb | Highfield Avenue, Newquay Road, South Park, Springfield Place, Trekenning Road |
| 60.4 | 71.4 | 31.50 | 15UGGH0012 | Rock | Minorca Lane |
| 56.3 | 79.7 | 33.00 | 15UGGF0005 | Poltair | Lostwood Road, Poltair Court, Prince Charles Road, Robartes Place |
| 53.6 | 83.1 | 35.00 | 15UGGF0006 | Poltair | Graham Avenue, Lostwood Road, Robartes Gardens, Slades Road, Tremayne Road |
| 58.3 | 66.4 | 40.13 | 15UCGH0005 | Penryn | Western Place/Browns Hill (W) |
| 59.4 | 64.3 | 42.13 | 15UCGP0008 | Tregolls | Trelander East/Trebartha Road/Trearne Close/Chellev Road (SW) |
| 50.0 | 92.4 | 43.38 | 15UEGQ0011 | Launceston | Broad Street, Castle Dyke, Chings Alley, Church Stile, Church Street, High Street, Market Street, Southgate Street, Western Road |
| 53.1 | 74.1 | 45.63 | 15UGGE0021 | Mount Charles | Eastbourne Road, Highfield Avenue, Trevail Way, Trevithick Road, Watering Hill Close |
| 50.9 | 82.3 | 45.75 | 15UEGJ0009 | Bodmin St Petroc | Beacon Hill, Bell Lane, Bree Shute Lane, Chapel Lane, Church Square, Fore Street, Honey Street, Lower Bore Street, Market Street, Mount Folly, Mount Folly Square, Town Arms Passage, Turf Street |
| 56.3 | 65.1 | 47.25 | 15UFGC0015 | Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | Lower Boscaswell |
| 53.3 | 70.3 | 48.63 | 15UGGF0011 | Poltair | Carlyon Road, Dobell Road, Polkyth Road |

Access to services

Lack of access to a car has been used as a proxy for lack of access to services. However, in Cornwall, reflecting the dispersed settlement pattern and rurality, levels of car ownership also reflect the need to have access to a car rather than simply prosperity. Many poor households have a car to enable access to work etc, despite low income levels. For this reason this indicator is not considered effective. However, for consistency we have left it in.

Findings

The distribution of access to a car clearly shows that higher levels of access are linked to how urban an area is. Exceptions occur in the Rame peninsula and the china clay villages.

In Table 27 the concentration of COAs by quartile within each District is set out. Penwith (41%) and Carrick (31.4%) have the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1. Conversely, North Cornwall has the lowest percentage of COAs in quartile 1, though the higher level of rurality in this District is a factor contributing to the low figure here.

Table 27 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | No access Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 19.0 | 23.0 | 27.7 | 30.3 | 100 |
| Carrick | 31.4 | 19.4 | 27.6 | 21.6 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 21.3 | 29.3 | 21.6 | 27.8 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 18.5 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 35.3 | 100 |
| Penwith | 41.0 | 26.6 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 100 |
| Restormel | 22.1 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 18.8 | 100 |
| Total | 25.0 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 24.9 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Table 28 indicates wards with the highest concentration of COAs in the first quartile. These are in the larger urban centres of Penzance, St Ives, Falmouth, and Truro. Generally there is a clear link between the degree of rurality/urban and car ownership with higher concentrations of COAs in the most deprived quartile in the urban areas and vice versa.

Table 28 Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| No Car | COAs in Worst quartile |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Penzance Promenade | 92.3 |
| Penzance East | 90.9 |
| Penzance Central | 85.7 |
| Penwerris | 80.0 |
| Torpoint East | 69.2 |
| Tregolls | 66.7 |
| Arwenack | 63.6 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 57.1 |
| Boscawen | 54.5 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 54.2 |
| St Ives North | 53.8 |
| Trescobeas | 53.8 |
| Camborne West | 50.0 |
| Penryn | 50.0 |
| St Ives South | 50.0 |
| Trehaverne and Gloweth | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

A number of rural wards contain COAs with low levels of car ownership, particularly Morvah, Pendeen and St Just (29.4%), Perranporth and Millbrook (both 28.6%). Certain wards emerged where although there were a majority of COAs with high levels of access to a car, there were pockets where access levels were lower, St Erth and St Hilary (62.5% and 12.5%) and Madron and Zennor (50% and 16.7%), for example.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 29 gives the 20 COAs with the lowest levels of access to a car. There is a high concentration in Penzance, with the other COAs in the main towns.

Table 29 - No Access to a Car – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 70.6 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 2 | 69.2 | 15UCFY0017 | Boscawen | James Place/St Austell St (NE)/Baynards Close |
| 3 | 59.3 | 15UFGF0012 | Penzance Promenade | Chapel Street, Chirgwin Court, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, New Street, Queen Street, St. Marys Terrace, Voundervour Lane |
| 4.5 | 59.0 | 15UFGE0019 | Penzance East | Collinsey Road, Treweath Road |
| 4.5 | 59.0 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 6 | 58.1 | 15UCGR0009 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (W)/Laburnam Close (W) |
| 7 | 57.1 | 15UDGC0013 | Camborne West | Wellington Close/Uglow Close |
| 8 | 55.9 | 15UFGE0017 | Penzance East | Bread Street, Chapel Street, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, Market Jew Street, Market Place, New Street, Princes Street, The Terrace |
| 9 | 53.1 | 15UFGL0014 | St Ives South | Academy Terrace, Back Road West, Barn-a-Woon, Barnoon, Barnoon Hill, Barnoon Terrace, Fore Street, Godrevy Gardens, Godrevy Terrace, Porthmeor, The Digey, The Meadow, Upper Meadow, Virgin Street |
| 10 | 52.8 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trearne Close |
| 11 | 51.1 | 15UFGL0011 | St Ives South | Porthmeor Road |
| 12 | 51.0 | 15UGGF0012 | Poltair | Beech Road, Cross Lane, East Hill, High Cross Street, Market Hill, Market Street, North Street, Trevarthian Road |
| 13 | 50.7 | 15UBGR0012 | Liskeard South | Heathlands Road |
| 14 | 50.6 | 15UGGB0011 | Gover | Bridge Road, College Green, Grenville Court, West Hill |
| 15 | 49.6 | 15UCGJ0014 | Penwerris | Old Hill (W)/Old Hill Crescent (NW) |
| 16 | 47.6 | 15UCGD0009 | Moresk | Daubaz Court/Elm Court/Moresk Road (Lower)/Treseders Gardens (Lower) |
| 17 | 47.1 | 15UCFY0016 | Boscawen | St Clement St (NW)/Mitchell Hill (Lower) |
| 18.5 | 46.9 | 15UBGQ0011 | Liskeard North | Bodcara Way (E)/Poldhu Road |
| 18.5 | 46.9 | 15UGGE0020 | Mount Charles | Belmont Road, Eastbourne Road, Highfield Close |
| 20 | 46.3 | 15UCGR0011 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (E)/Acacia Road (E)/Beech Close (E) |

Revision to car ownership data

In rural areas where cars are necessary for daily life, ownership is not a good indicator of deprivation. An alternative is to use the age of cars as a more reliable indicator on the basis that in more deprived areas, people will buy older vehicles simply to ensure they have access to a vehicle. Data is currently only available at ward level.

Data was obtained from the Department for Transport from the vehicle licence count in June 2004. This provides details of the age of cars licensed. The number of cars aged ten or more years as a percentage of all cars was used as an indication of deprivation. For each ward the percentage was also expressed as a ratio of the average percentage of vehicles in this category across England. [The average percentage is 29.8].

Findings

Ward Level Analysis

Table 30 shows the most deprived wards in Cornwall. The data shows that older vehicles are prevalent in urban wards - Falmouth Penwerris, Redruth North, Camborne South and Camborne North. However, more rural areas such as Morvah, Pendeen and St Just; St Day, Lanner and Carharrack; and Grade-Ruan and Landewednack also have high levels of old vehicle ownership. In all of these wards over two-fifths of vehicles are ten or more years old, in Falmouth Penwerris nearly half of vehicles fall within this category, 1.65 times the average for England. Though not strictly comparable, as the spatial units are different, these figures show a different distribution from the car ownership data. Penzance wards are less common and there is a higher number of rural wards.

Table 30 - Percentage of cars age 10 or more years.

| Ward | % | Ratio | Quartile |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|----------|
| Penwerris | 49.3 | 165.3 | 1 |
| Penzance East | 47.0 | 157.7 | 1 |
| Redruth North | 46.7 | 156.8 | 1 |
| Camborne North | 45.9 | 153.9 | 1 |
| Camborne South | 45.3 | 152.1 | 1 |
| Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | 44.9 | 150.8 | 1 |
| St Day, Lanner and Carharrack | 44.4 | 148.9 | 1 |
| Stithians | 44.2 | 148.5 | 1 |
| Rock | 43.7 | 146.8 | 1 |
| Treverbyn | 43.6 | 146.3 | 1 |

Most deprived areas

Maps for the overall Index Scores are included as an appendix

Using the deprivation measures outlined previously it is possible to create an overall cumulative scale of multiple deprivation by COA across all of Cornwall. The process used to create this consisted of two stages. First, for each domain the scores were ranked; second, the domain score was weighted according to the weights in Table 31. Output areas were then ranked using the score produced by this process.

Table 31 – Weightings used to create final deprived figure

| Domain | Weight (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Poverty rate | 20% |
| Child poverty rate | 20% |
| Unemployment rate | 20% |
| Standardised ill Health ratio | 12% |
| No educational qualifications | 12% |
| Housing deprivation – final | 8% |
| Access to a car | 8% |

Findings

Table 32 shows the number of COAs in each quartile by District, this data is replicated in Table 33 using percentages instead. The tables indicate that Penwith and Kerrier have the highest percentage of deprived output areas in the first quartile, 35.4 and 30.9 respectively. Caradon has both the lowest percentage in quartile one – 17.5 and the highest in quartile 4 – 33.2.

Table 32 - Output Areas by quartile by District - numbers.

| | Most deprived Quartile (Number) | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 48 | 58 | 77 | 91 | 274 |
| Carrick | 69 | 68 | 79 | 99 | 315 |
| Kerrier | 100 | 79 | 80 | 65 | 324 |
| North Cornwall | 53 | 71 | 86 | 76 | 286 |
| Penwith | 81 | 71 | 40 | 37 | 229 |
| Restormel | 88 | 93 | 78 | 71 | 330 |
| Total | 439 | 440 | 440 | 439 | 1758 |

Table 33 - Output Areas by quartile by District – percent.

| | Most deprived Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 17.5 | 21.2 | 28.1 | 33.2 | 100 |
| Carrick | 21.9 | 21.6 | 25.1 | 31.4 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 30.9 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 20.1 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 18.5 | 24.8 | 30.1 | 26.6 | 100 |
| Penwith | 35.4 | 31.0 | 17.5 | 16.2 | 100 |
| Restormel | 26.7 | 28.2 | 23.6 | 21.5 | 100 |
| Total | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Analysis at ward level, Table 34, indicates a concentration of quartile 1 COAs in wards in Truro (2 of 4), Penzance (2 out of 5), Camborne (1), Redruth (1) and Bodmin (1).

Table 34 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Most Deprived Areas | % OAs in Worst quartile |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Penzance East | 81.8 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 71.4 |
| Camborne North | 68.0 |
| Redruth North | 65.2 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 |
| St Ives North | 61.5 |
| Hayle South | 58.3 |
| Tregolls | 58.3 |
| Trehaverne and Gloweth | 55.0 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 54.2 |
| Penryn | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Overall, rural wards had lower levels of deprivation; however a number of these wards had pockets of COAs in the most deprived quartile, indicating the existence of poverty in areas generally considered more affluent. In Constantine, Gweek and Mawnan, though 69.2% of COAs were in the least deprived quartile, 7.7% were in the most deprived. A similar situation prevailed in Stithians with figures of 57.1% and 14.3% respectively.

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 35 shows the 20 most deprived Output areas in Cornwall. The majority of these (13) are in Penwith and Kerrier, mainly in Penzance and Camborne. Elsewhere COAs in St Austell and St Blaise dominate.

Table 35 - Final Index: Most Deprived 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census

| Rank (of 1758) | Final Index | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 11.62 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 2 | 23.27 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 3 | 31.95 | 15UGFU0009 | Bethel | Channel View, Chapel Field, Trecarne Close |
| 4 | 43.54 | 15UFGG0018 | Penzance South | Chywoone Crescent |
| 5 | 59.2 | 15UDGH0006 | Illogan North | Churchtown |
| 6 | 61.46 | 15UBHC0004 | Saltash Pill | Lander Road/Newman Road/Moorland View/Saltmill |
| 7 | 67.74 | 15UDGC0013 | Camborne West | Wellington Close/Uglow Close |
| 8 | 68.9 | 15UDGB0019 | Camborne South | Grenville Gardens |
| 9 | 73.84 | 15UFGK0007 | St Ives North | Trelawney Avenue |
| 10 | 74.87 | 15UDGP0019 | Redruth North | Murdoch Close |
| 11 | 79.68 | 15UDGP0021 | Redruth North | Close Hill/Edmund Hill |
| 12 | 88.5 | 15UFGE0019 | Penzance East | Collinsey Road, Treweath Road |
| 13 | 90.65 | 15UDGB0010 | Camborne South | Gwelmor, Penforth, Stray Park Road, Vivian Park |
| 14 | 90.78 | 15UFGC0015 | Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | Lower Boscaswell |
| 15 | 90.89 | 15UFGG0015 | Penzance South | Gwavas Lane, Gwavas Estate, Treveneth Crescent |
| 16 | 93.16 | 15UCGP0011 | Tregolls | Trelander South/Trelander North (SW)/Trelander Highway (NE) |
| 17 | 97.75 | 15UGGJ0003 | St Blaise | Church Street, Middleway, Polgrean Place |
| 18 | 102.08 | 15UGGH0012 | Rock | Minorca Lane |
| 19 | 103.37 | 15UGGE0021 | Mount Charles | Eastbourne Road, Highfield Avenue, Trevail Way, Trevithick Road, Watering Hill Close |
| 20 | 105.5 | 15UGGJ0018 | St Blaise | Boundary Gardens, Doubletrees Court, Middleway, Penarwyn Road, Penarwyn Woods |

Conclusion

The extension of the data set across Cornwall enables an assessment to be made of the distribution of poverty across Cornwall, thus allowing the identification of pockets of poverty in the less deprived Districts and rural areas. The research indicates that there are more deprived COAs in Penwith and Kerrier than elsewhere, in line with previous research. Penwith generally has the highest percentage of COAs in the most deprived quartile for each of the domains examined. The data at ward and COA level mirrors this to a large extent. For example, looking at the most deprived areas five of the eleven wards with over 50% of COAs in quartile 1 are in Penwith, as are seven of the twenty worst COAs.

The data also shows that there are pockets of deprivation elsewhere in Cornwall. Although Penwith (35.4%) and Kerrier (30.9%) have the highest percentage of COAs in the most deprived quartile, the other Districts also contain deprived COAs. For example, the figure for Restormel is 26.7% and for Carrick 21.9%. There is a gradation of deprivation in Cornwall with higher levels in the west and lower levels in the east. Although Caradon has the lowest percentage of deprived COAs (17.5%), this represents one in six COAs. Using the most deprived ward area figures again shows that of the eleven wards three are in Carrick and one in North Cornwall. Of the twenty most deprived COAs, seven are outside west Cornwall.

A different situation applies to the data for the Final Housing Deprivation where although Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in the quartile 1, the most deprived COAs are not in Penwith. Of the worst 20, only two are in Penwith with concentrations in St Austell (St Blaise 3, Poltair 3, Mount Charles 1); and Truro (Tregolls 2, Moresk 1).

Identification of deprivation in the more rural parts of Cornwall is in itself useful, it also raises interesting questions about rural/urban and rural/industrial, in particular in the china clay villages which though in a rural location, developed due to industrialisation and exhibit characteristics associated with the urban areas. For example, there is a concentration of COAs with high levels of deprivation in relation to poverty, standardised illness ratio, no qualifications and unemployment.

Overall, the research provides a means of identifying deprivation at a range of spatial levels and for a range of domains.

Additional variables

Data for a number of additional variables were collected though not used to calculate the final most deprived area index. These are: lack of central heating, overcrowding, broad unemployment, and limiting long-term illness (LLTI) or not good health

Lack of central heating

Lack of central heating is one element of housing deprivation. As was stated earlier in the report the 2001 census data enabled the production of a more sophisticated domain incorporating lack of central heating, overcrowding and sharing accommodation.

Findings

Table 36 illustrates the concentration of COAs within each quartile for the Districts. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 with nearly half (46.7%). With the exception of North Cornwall (16.4%), the other Districts have a similar percentage of COAs, between a fifth and a quarter, in the first quartile.

Table 36 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Lack of central heating Quartile () | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 23.4 | 23.0 | 27.4 | 26.3 | 100 |
| Carrick | 21.9 | 23.2 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 22.2 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 24.4 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 16.4 | 26.2 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 100 |
| Penwith | 46.7 | 26.2 | 14.8 | 12.2 | 100 |
| Restormel | 24.2 | 25.5 | 23.9 | 26.4 | 100 |
| Total | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Wards with a high percentage of COAs in quartile 1, were a mix of rural - St Buryan (83.3%), Lanteglos and St Veep (62.5%), Allan (57.1%) and Madron and Zennor (50%) and urban – with four of the five Penzance wards amongst the worst urban wards.

Table 37 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Lack of Central Heating | %COAs in Worst quartile |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| St Buryan | 83.3 |
| Penzance South | 72.2 |
| Penzance East | 68.2 |
| Lanteglos and St Veep | 62.5 |
| Allan | 57.1 |
| Penzance Central | 57.1 |
| St Germans | 57.1 |
| St Ives South | 57.1 |
| Penzance Promenade | 53.8 |
| St Ives North | 53.8 |
| Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | 52.9 |
| Camborne North | 52.0 |
| Ludgvan and Towednack | 50.0 |
| Madron and Zennor | 50.0 |
| Penryn | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

The worst COAs for lack of central heating are shown in Table 38. These are dispersed across Cornwall, though there is a concentration in Penzance (4) and the St Austell area (Poltair 2, St Blaise 2).

Table 38 - Lack of Central Heating – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|---------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 74.2 | 15UBHC0004 | Saltash Pill | Lander Road/Newman Road/Moorland View/Saltmill |
| 2 | 66.0 | 15UGGJ0016 | St Blaise | Landreath Place |
| 3 | 65.3 | 15UBHB0005 | Saltash Essa | Warfelton Crescent/Tobruk Road |
| 4 | 61.6 | 15UCGD0012 | Moresk | Treverbyn Road/Pensilva Road (S)/Tregurra Lane |
| 5 | 60.6 | 15UFGD0005 | Penzance Central | Lansdowne Place, Lansdowne Road, Tregarth Place, Trenoweth Crescent, Trenoweth Road, Trerew Road |
| 6 | 58.2 | 15UCGP0008 | Tregolls | Trelander East/Trebartha Road/Trecarne Close/Chellew Road (SW) |
| 7 | 57.9 | 15UBGQ0010 | Liskeard North | Dungarth Road/Spurway Road/Bodcara Way (W) |
| 8 | 56.6 | 15UCGH0005 | Penryn | Western Place/Browns Hill (W) |
| 9 | 56.2 | 15UEGS0008 | North Petherwin | Peppers Hill Close, Werrington Park |
| 10 | 55.8 | 15UGGG0006 | Rialton | Beach View Close, Cross Close, Duchy Avenue, Gregory Court, Porth Bean Road |
| 11 | 55.3 | 15UFGC0015 | Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | Lower Boscaswell |

| Rank (of 758) | % | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|---------------|------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 12 | 53.9 | 15UFGE0009 | Penzance East | Gwavas Street, Penlee Street, Penwith Street, St. Johns Terrace, St. Michaels Street |
| 13.5 | 53.4 | 15UBHB0012 | Saltash Essa | Leanway |
| 13.5 | 53.4 | 15UGGF0005 | Poltair | Lostwood Road, Poltair Court, Prince Charles Road, Robartes place |
| 15 | 52.2 | 15UGGF0011 | Poltair | Carlyon Road, Dobell Road, Polkyth Road |
| 16.5 | 52.1 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 16.5 | 52.1 | 15UGGK0011 | St Columb | Highfield Avenue, Newquay Road, South Park, Springfield Place, Trekenning Road |
| 18.5 | 51.4 | 15UCGR0011 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (E)/Acacia Road (E)/Beech Close (E) |
| 18.5 | 51.4 | 15UFGE0011 | Penzance East | Ponsandane Brook, Ponsandane Bridge, Branwell Lane, Chyandour Terrace, Eastern Green Park three, Freshbrook close, Jelbert way |
| 20 | 50.8 | 15UGGJ0018 | St Blaise | Boundary Gardens, Doubletrees Court, Middleway, Penarwyn Road, Penarwyn Woods |

Overcrowded Households

Findings

Table 39 indicates the concentration of COAs for each quartile within each District. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (33.2%), followed by Restormel (32.7%). The lowest percentages are found in Caradon (16.4%) and North Cornwall (19.2%).

Table 39 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Poverty Quartile () | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 16.4 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 32.8 | 100 |
| Carrick | 25.7 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 21.9 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 24.7 | 25.0 | 25.6 | 24.7 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 19.2 | 27.6 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 100 |
| Penwith | 33.2 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 21.4 | 100 |
| Restormel | 32.7 | 24.2 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 100 |
| Total | 25.3 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

Overcrowding in Cornwall is largely concentrated in the towns, particularly Penzance, St Ives, Newquay (Gannel) and St Austell (Poltair).

Table 40 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Overcrowded | %COAs in Worst quartile |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| St Ives North | 76.9 |
| Penzance Central | 64.3 |
| Gannel | 61.9 |
| Arwenack | 54.5 |
| Poltair | 53.3 |
| Penzance East | 50.0 |
| St Ives South | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Table 41 shows the worst 20 Output Areas in terms of overcrowding. In line with the ward figures, there is a concentration of deprived COAs in the Penzance wards (6). Though the remainder are located in the towns, two rural areas - Minorca Lane in Bugle and Banns/Towan Cross (S), also appear in the list.

Table 41 - Overcrowding – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 34 | 15UFGE0022 | Penzance East | Penare Terrace, Penare Road |
| 2 | 32.9 | 15UGGH0012 | Rock | Minorca Lane |
| 3 | 32.8 | 15UEGQ0011 | Launceston | Broad Street, Castle Dyke, Chings Alley, Church Stile, Church Street, High Street, Market Street, Southgate Street, Western Road |
| 4 | 32.1 | 15UFGE0011 | Penzance East | Ponsandane Brook, Ponsandane Bridge, Branwell Lane, Chyandour Terrace, Eastern Green Park Three, Freshbrook Close, Jelbert Way |
| 5 | 31 | 15UFGE0017 | Penzance East | Bread Street, Chapel Street, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, Market Jew Street, Market Place, New Street, Princes Street, The Terrace |
| 6 | 29.9 | 15UDGB0019 | Camborne South | Grenville Gardens |
| 7 | 29.1 | 15UEHC0016 | Wadebridge | West Park |
| 8 | 28.4 | 15UFGF0005 | Penzance Promenade | Alexandra Place, Alexandra Road, Beachfield Court, Mennaye Road, Promenade |
| 9 | 28.3 | 15UGGA0005 | Gannel | Camullas Way, Esplanade Road, Fistral Crescent, Pentire Avenue, Pentire Crescent |
| 10 | 27.6 | 15UGGF0012 | Poltair | Beech Road, Cross Lane, East Hill, High Cross Street, Market Hill, Market Street, North Street, Trevarthian Road |
| 11 | 27.5 | 15UGFX0008 | Edgumbe North | Albany Road, Cliff Road, Edgumbe Avenue, Narrowcliff, Oakleigh Terrace, Pargolla Road, Station Approach, Station Parade, Tolcarne Mews, Tolcarne Road |
| 12 | 25.4 | 15UDGF0003 | Helston North | Cunnack Close/Crosswalla Fields/Station Road (E) |
| 13 | 24.3 | 15UCFX0010 | Arwenack | Arwenack Street/Quays/Church Street (W)/ New Street |

| Rank (of 1758) | | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | (S) |
| 14 | 24.1 | 15UCFX0001 | Arwenack | Cliff Road/Pendennis Road/Depass Road |
| 15 | 24 | 15UEGJ0009 | Bodmin St Petroc | Beacon Hill, Bell Lane, Bree Shute Lane, Chapel Lane, Church Square, Fore Street, Honey Street, Lower Bore Street, Market Street, Mount Folly, Mount Folly Square, Town Arms Passage, Turf Street |
| 16 | 23.4 | 15UEGH0019 | Bodmin St Mary's | Bederkesa Court, Crinnicks Hill, Elizabeth Close, Kestell Parc, Margaret Crescent, Robartes Road |
| 17 | 23.3 | 15UCGE0008 | Mount Hawke | Banns/Towan Cross (S) |
| 18 | 23 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 19 | 22.9 | 15UFGD0008 | Penzance Central | Treneere Road, Park Wartha Crescent |
| 20 | 22.4 | 15UEHC0014 | Wadebridge | Molesworth Court, Molesworth Street, Trevanson Street, Wyndhurst Orchard |

Broad Unemployment

The broad unemployment measure provides an indication of worklessness by combining the data for numbers unemployed and those permanently sick or disabled.

Findings

Table 42 illustrates the concentration of COAs within each quartile for each of the Districts. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (45.4%), followed by Kerrier (32.1%).

Table 42 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | Broad unemployment Quartile () | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 13.5 | 22.6 | 29.9 | 33.9 | 100 |
| Carrick | 20.0 | 20.3 | 29.2 | 30.5 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 32.1 | 28.7 | 22.5 | 16.7 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 18.9 | 22.4 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 100 |
| Penwith | 45.4 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 10.5 | 100 |
| Restormel | 24.8 | 28.2 | 25.8 | 21.2 | 100 |
| Total | 25.3 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

COAs in quartile 1 are concentrated in specific wards, particularly in Penzance (3), Camborne (2), and Hayle (2).

Table 43 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Broad Unemployment | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Penzance East | 86.4 |
| Penzance Central | 78.6 |
| Redruth North | 78.3 |
| Camborne North | 72.0 |
| Hayle South | 66.7 |
| Penzance Promenade | 61.5 |
| Bodmin St Mary's | 58.3 |
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 57.1 |
| Morvah, Pendeen and St Just | 52.9 |
| Gannel | 52.4 |
| Camborne South | 50.0 |
| Gwinear, Gwithian and Hayle East | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Again certain wards, though predominantly with low levels of worklessness contain pockets of worklessness, Carland, (quartile 4 - 66.7% and quartile 1, 16.7%), St Minver, (quartile 4, 54.5% and quartile 1, 27.3%), Lanivet (quartile 4, 50% and quartile 1, 25%).

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

Looking at the data at OA level - Table 44 - indicates that in the St Clare Street area of Penzance a third of people were workless. Indeed, the number of COAs in the worst 20 reflects the ward data above, with a concentration in Penzance (8) and Camborne (3).

Table 44 - Worklessness Rate – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

| Rank (of 1758) | | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 33.3 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 2 | 33.2 | 15UFGE0020 | Penzance East | Parc Mellan, Polweath |
| 3 | 31.3 | 15UDGH0006 | Illogan North | Churchtown |
| 4 | 27.1 | 15UDGP0012 | Redruth North | Redruth Town Centre North |
| 5 | 26.8 | 15UCGQ0006 | Trehaverne and Gloweth | New Mills |
| 6 | 26.5 | 15UGGH0012 | Rock | Minorca Lane |
| 7 | 26.2 | 15UDGA0004 | Camborne North | Tremarle Home Park |
| 8 | 25.3 | 15UFGE0011 | Penzance East | Ponsandane Brook, Ponsandane Bridge, Branwell Lane, Chyandour Terrace, Eastern Green Park Three, Freshbrook Close, Jelbert Way |
| 9 | 25.1 | 15UGFX0009 | Edgcumbe North | Berry Road, Cliff Road, Pargolla Road, Springfield Road, St. Thomas Road, Tor Road, Trenance Road |
| 10.5 | 24.9 | 15UDGP0010 | Redruth North | Blights Row, Captains Court, Green Lane, Nettells Hill, New Cut, Roaches Row, Symons Terrace |
| 10.5 | 24.9 | 15UFGD0011 | Penzance Central | Trezela Road, Trevean Road |
| 12.5 | 24.8 | 15UFGG0015 | Penzance South | Gwavas Lane, Gwavas Estate, Treveneth Crescent |

| | | | | |
|------|------|------------|----------------|--|
| 12.5 | 24.8 | 15UGGB0011 | Gover | Bridge Road, College Green, Grenville Court, West Hill |
| 14 | 24.5 | 15UFG0013 | Penzance East | Adelaide Street, Albert Pier, Albert Street, Bread Street, East Terrace, Hanover Court, Harbour Court, Jennings Street, Leskinnick Place, Leskinnick Street, Mabbots Court, Market Jew Street, The Terrace, Wharf Road |
| 15 | 24.3 | 15UCGE0008 | Mount Hawke | Banns/Towan Cross (S) |
| 16.5 | 24.2 | 15UDGB0006 | Camborne South | Pengegon Parc |
| 16.5 | 24.2 | 15UDGG0004 | Helston South | Penberthy Road (East) |
| 18 | 23.9 | 15UFG0022 | Penzance East | Penare Terrace, Penare Road |
| 19.5 | 23.1 | 15UDGB0009 | Camborne South | Pengegon - Foundry Road/Stray Park Way |
| 19.5 | 23.1 | 15UFG0017 | Penzance East | Bread Street, Chapel Street, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, Market Jew Street, Market Place, New Street, Princes Street, The Terrace |

Limiting Long-term Illness (LLTI) or Not Good Health

Findings

In Table 45 the concentration of COAs within each quartile for the Districts is shown. Penwith has the highest percentage of COAs in Quartile 1 (38.4%), followed by Kerrier (31.2%). The lowest percentage is found in North Cornwall (16.1%).

Table 45 - Percentage of output areas in each quartile by District

| | LLTI or Not good health Quartile (%) | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caradon | 19.0 | 22.3 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 100 |
| Carrick | 24.1 | 23.8 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 100 |
| Kerrier | 31.2 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 19.1 | 100 |
| North Cornwall | 16.1 | 25.9 | 30.1 | 28.0 | 100 |
| Penwith | 38.4 | 27.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 100 |
| Restormel | 23.9 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 24.5 | 100 |
| Total | 25.1 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 24.6 | 100 |

Quartile 1 = Most Poverty, Quartile 4 = Least Poverty

Ward Level Analysis

A high percentage of COAs in the worst quartile are in the urban areas – Penzance, Camborne and Falmouth. However, high percentages also occur in rural coastal areas – Marazion and Perranuthnoe, Rame Peninsula, and Goldsithney. Though some of these wards also appear in the most deprived wards in terms of the Standardised Illness Ratio, there are differences reflecting the fact that the SIR measures relative health whereas this data set simply counts those with a LLTI or not in good health.

Table 46 - Wards with a concentration of Output Areas in First Quartile.

| Limiting Long-term Illness (LLTI) or Not Good Health | % COAs in Worst quartile |
|--|--------------------------|
| Marazion and Perranuthnoe | 71.4 |
| Penzance Central | 71.4 |
| Penzance Promenade | 61.5 |
| Trescobeas | 61.5 |
| Rame Peninsula | 57.1 |
| Camborne West | 50.0 |
| Goldsithney | 50.0 |

Analysis by Census Output Area

Worst 20 Census Output Areas

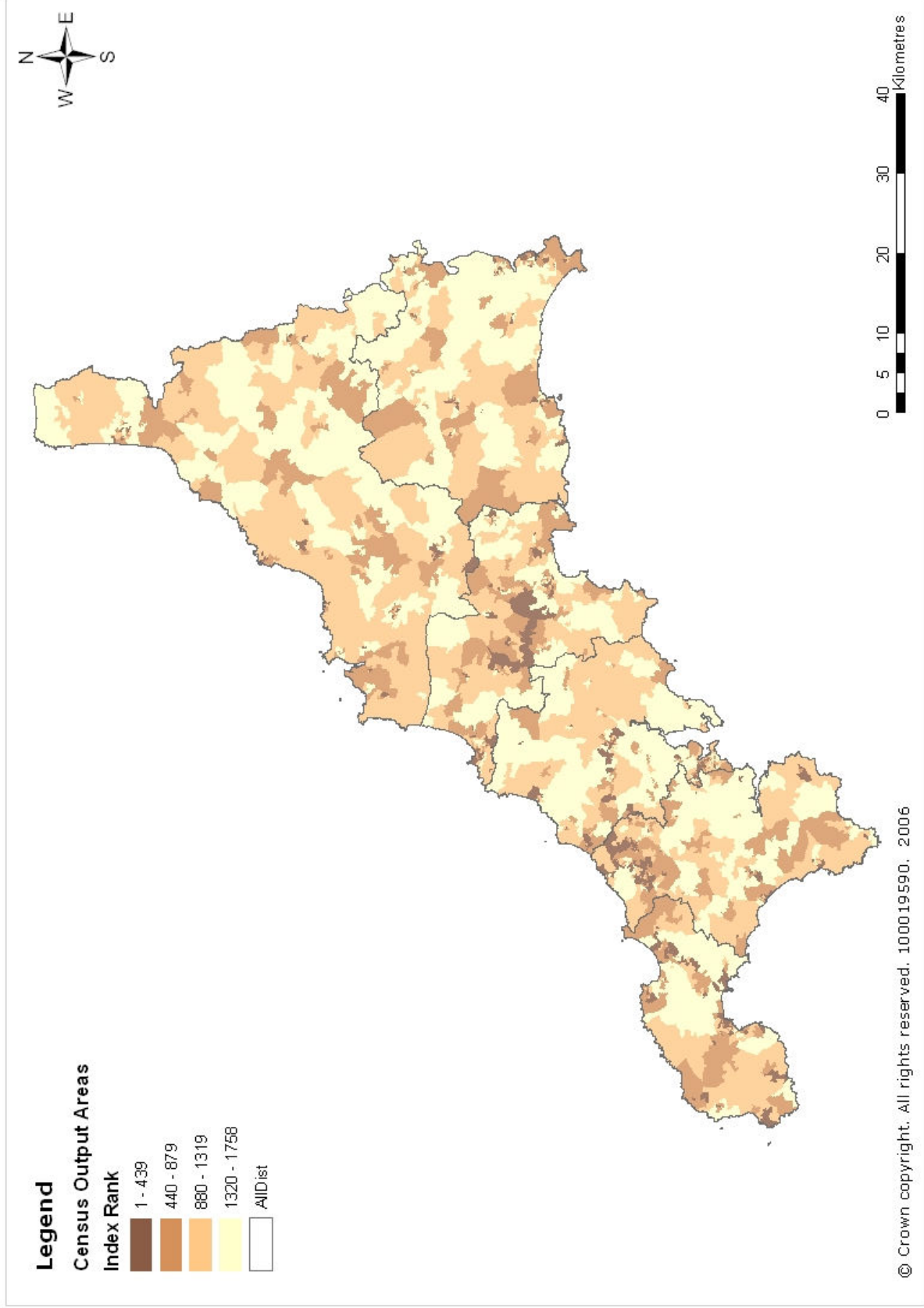
In contrast to the ward figures, all of the worst 20 output areas are in urban areas, such as Penzance (4). Examples of the most deprived COAs are also distributed across Cornwall.

Table 47 - Limiting Long-term Illness (LLTI) or Not Good Health – Worst 20 Output Areas, 2001 Census.

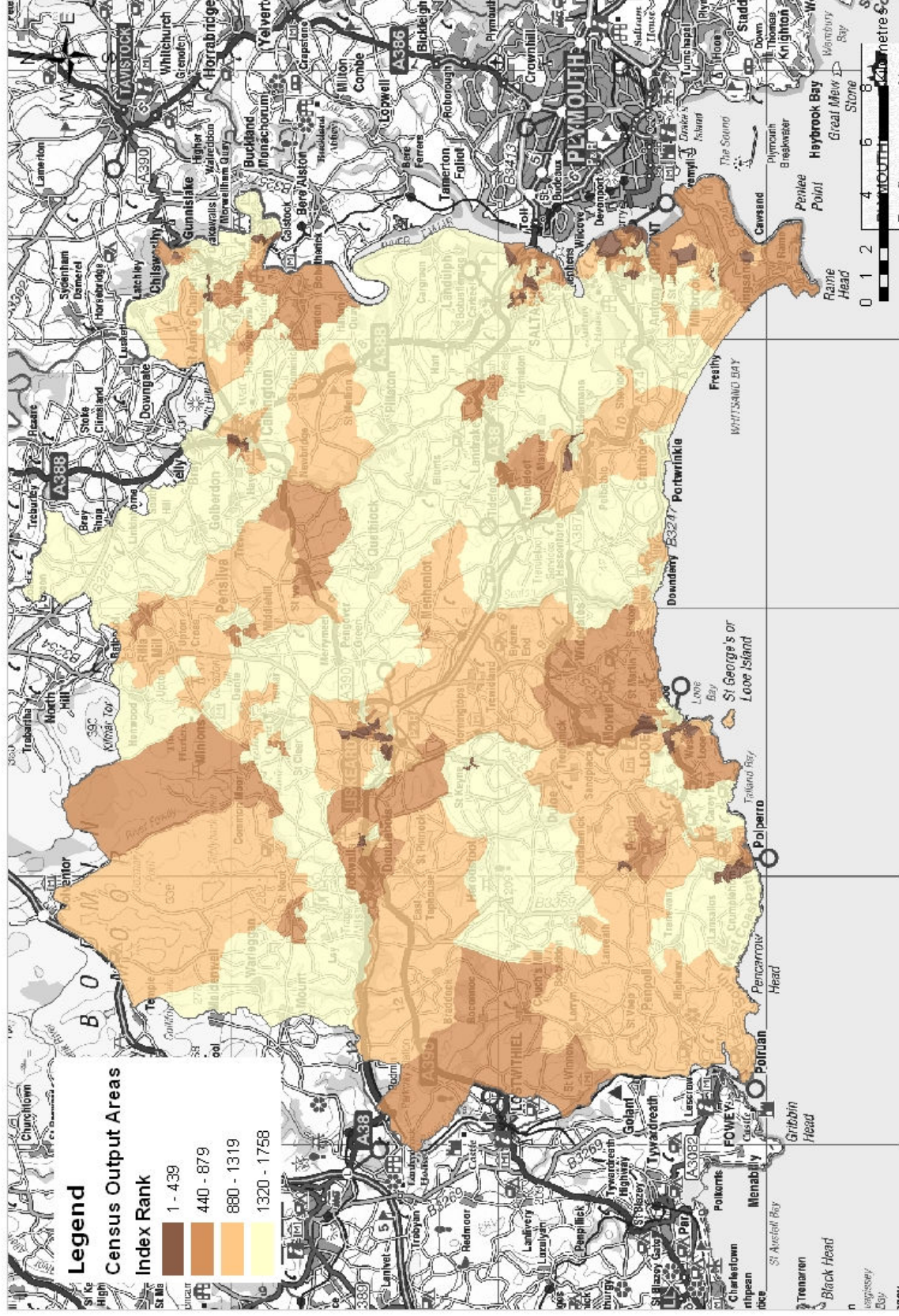
| Rank (of 1758) | | Output Area Code | Ward Name | Location |
|----------------|------|------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | 61.5 | 15UCFY0017 | Boscawen | James Place/St Austell St (NE)/Baynards Close |
| 2 | 55.1 | 15UGGB0011 | Gover | Bridge Road, College Green, Grenville Court, West Hill |
| 3 | 53.1 | 15UFGD0009 | Penzance Central | St Clare Street |
| 4 | 49.7 | 15UEHC0017 | Wadebridge | Brooklyn, Egloshayle Road, Fair Park Road, Fernleigh Road, Glen Road, Southern Way, Trevanion Road |
| 5 | 47.7 | 15UCGE0013 | Mount Hawke | Ellen Close/Gover Close |
| 6 | 46.9 | 15UGFU0007 | Bethel | Buckler Village, Bucklers Lane, Horse Whim Drive, Jubilee Meadow, Manfield Way |
| 7 | 46.5 | 15UFGF0012 | Penzance Promenade | Chapel Street, Chirgwin Court, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, New Street, Queen Street, St. Marys Terrace, Youndervour Lane |
| 8 | 46.4 | 15UCGD0009 | Moresk | Daubaz Court/Elm Court/Moresk Road (Lower)/Treseders Gardens (Lower) |
| 9 | 45.6 | 15UBGQ0011 | Liskeard North | Bodcara Way (E)/Poldhu Road |
| 10 | 45.5 | 15UFGD0002 | Penzance Central | Cardinnis Road |
| 11 | 44.6 | 15UFGF0017 | Penzance East | Bread Street, Chapel Street, Custom House Lane, Jennings Street, Market Jew Street, Market Place, New Street, Princes Street, The Terrace |
| 12.5 | 44.3 | 15UDGK0012 | Mabe and Budock | Cosawes/Goonreeve |
| 12.5 | 44.3 | 15UGFY0013 | Edcumbe South | Chynance Drive, Listry Road, Trembath Crescent, Trenarth Road, Vivian Close |
| 14 | 43.5 | 15UGGA0018 | Gannel | Crantock Street, St. Georges Road, St. Marys Road, Treffry Court |
| 15 | 43.3 | 15UCGR0009 | Trescobeas | Oakfield Road (W)/Laburnam Close (W) |
| 16 | 43.1 | 15UDGG0007 | Helston South | The Parade (West) |

| | | | | |
|------|------|------------|---------------|--|
| 17 | 42.7 | 15UGGF0012 | Poltair | Beech Road, Cross Lane, East Hill, High Cross Street, Market Hill, Market Street, North Street, Trevarthian Road |
| 18.5 | 42.6 | 15UDGC0017 | Camborne West | Coronation Avenue |
| 18.5 | 42.6 | 15UDGG0004 | Helston South | Penberthy Road (East) |
| 20.5 | 42.3 | 15UCFX0004 | Arwenack | Gyllyngvase Road/Gyllyngvase Hill (E) |
| 20.5 | 42.3 | 15UGGE0020 | Mount Charles | Belmont Road, Eastbourne Road, Highfield Close |

Appendix 1: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) - Cornwall

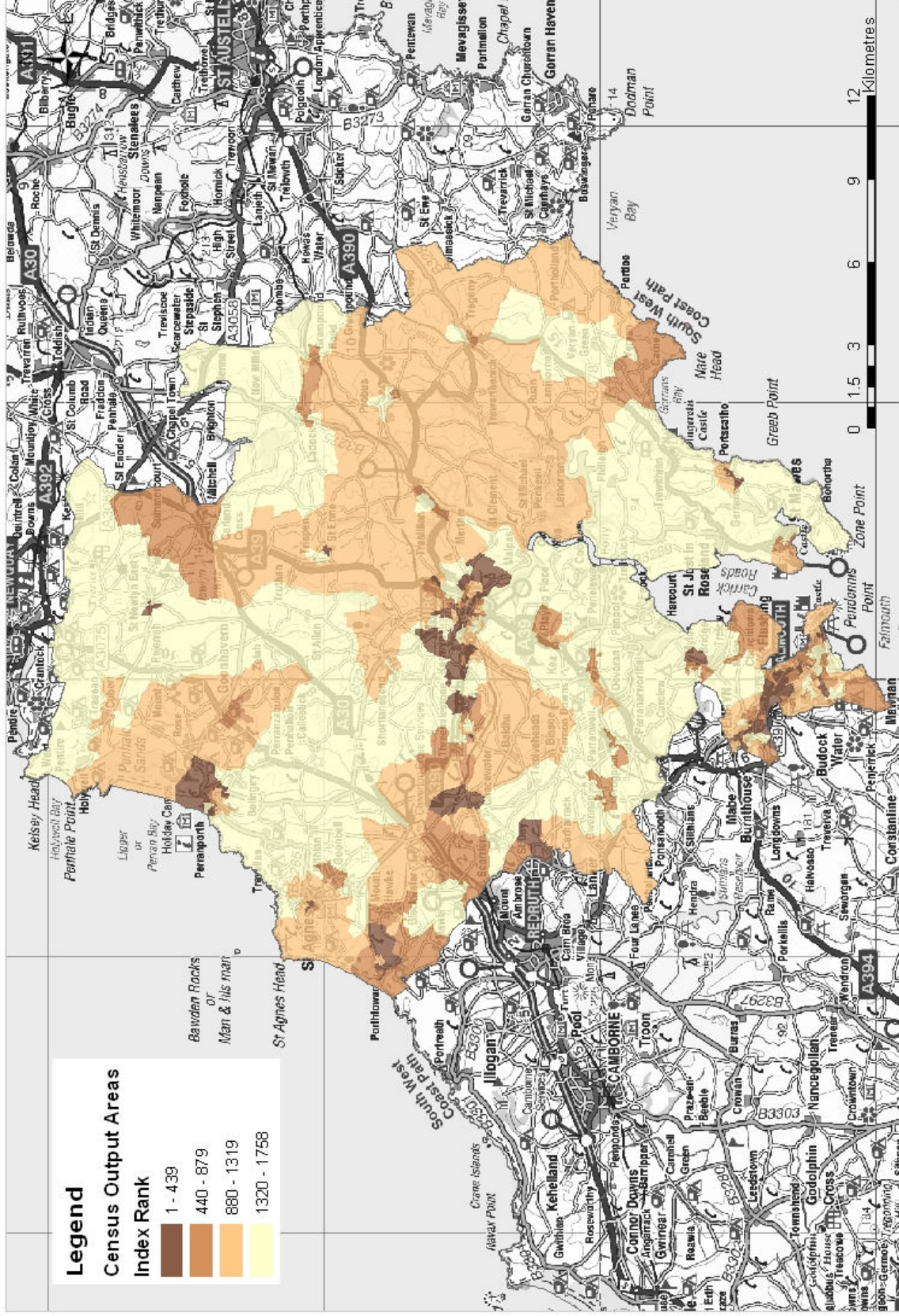


Appendix 2: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) - Caradon



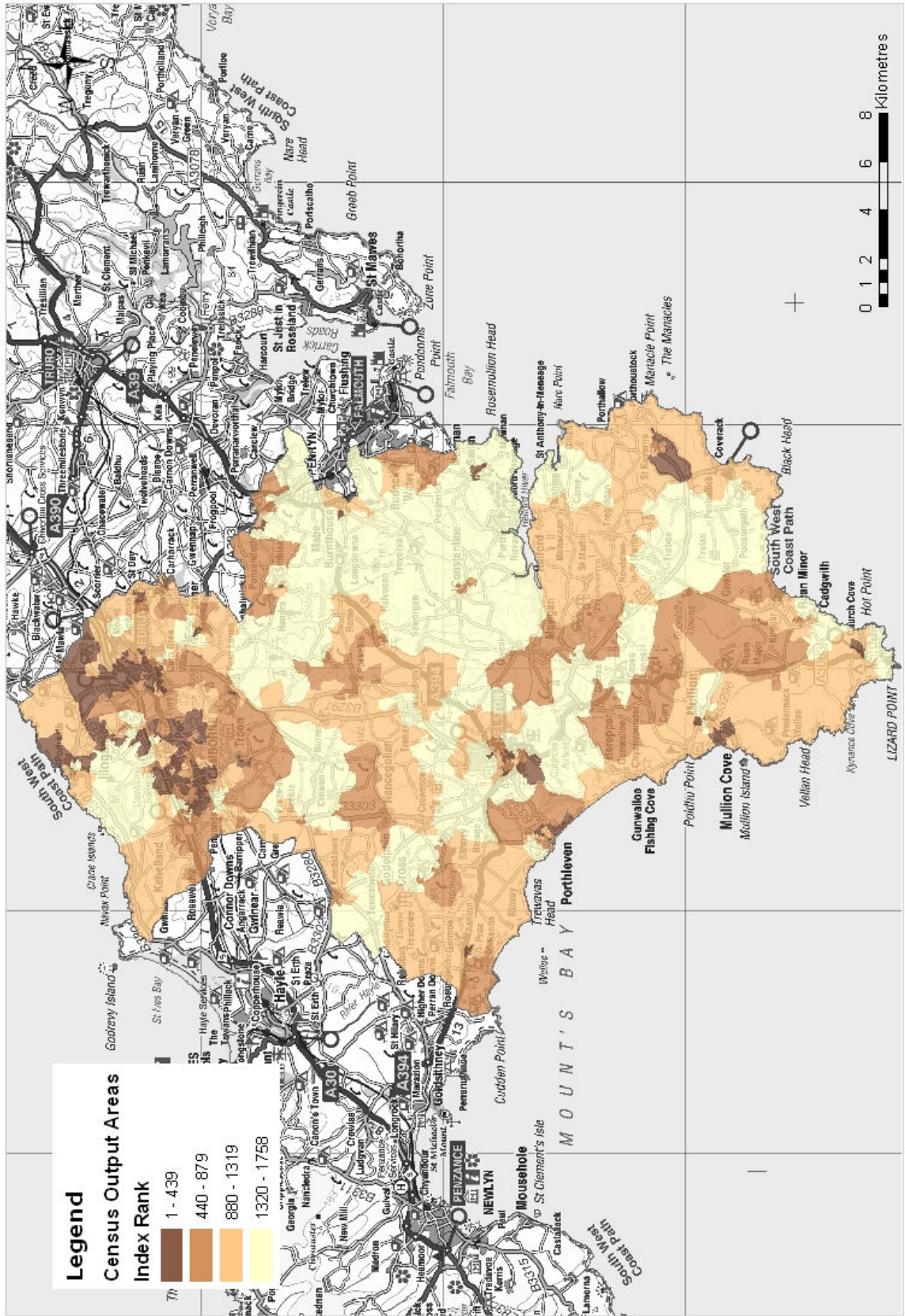
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Appendix 3: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) - Carrick



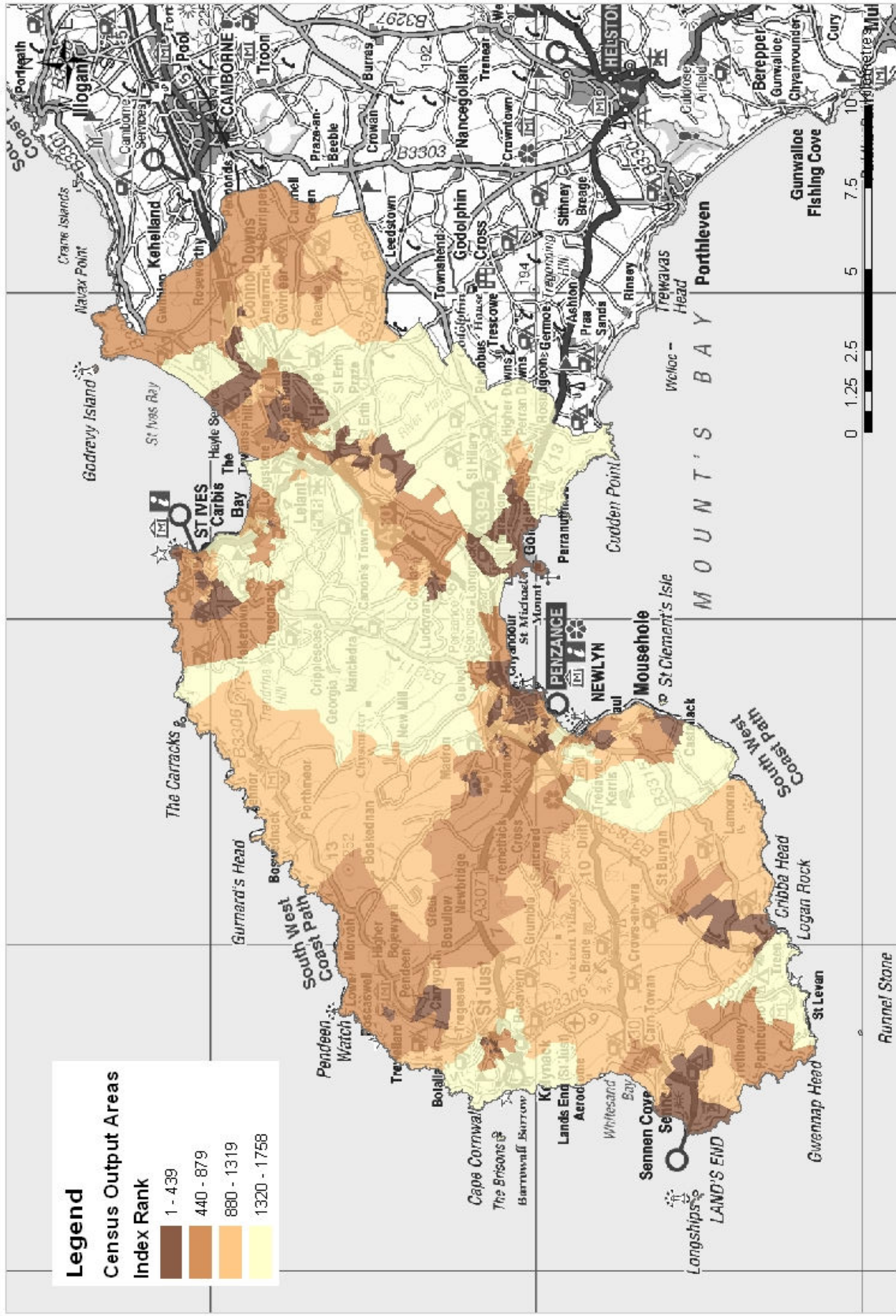
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Appendix 4: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) - Kerrier



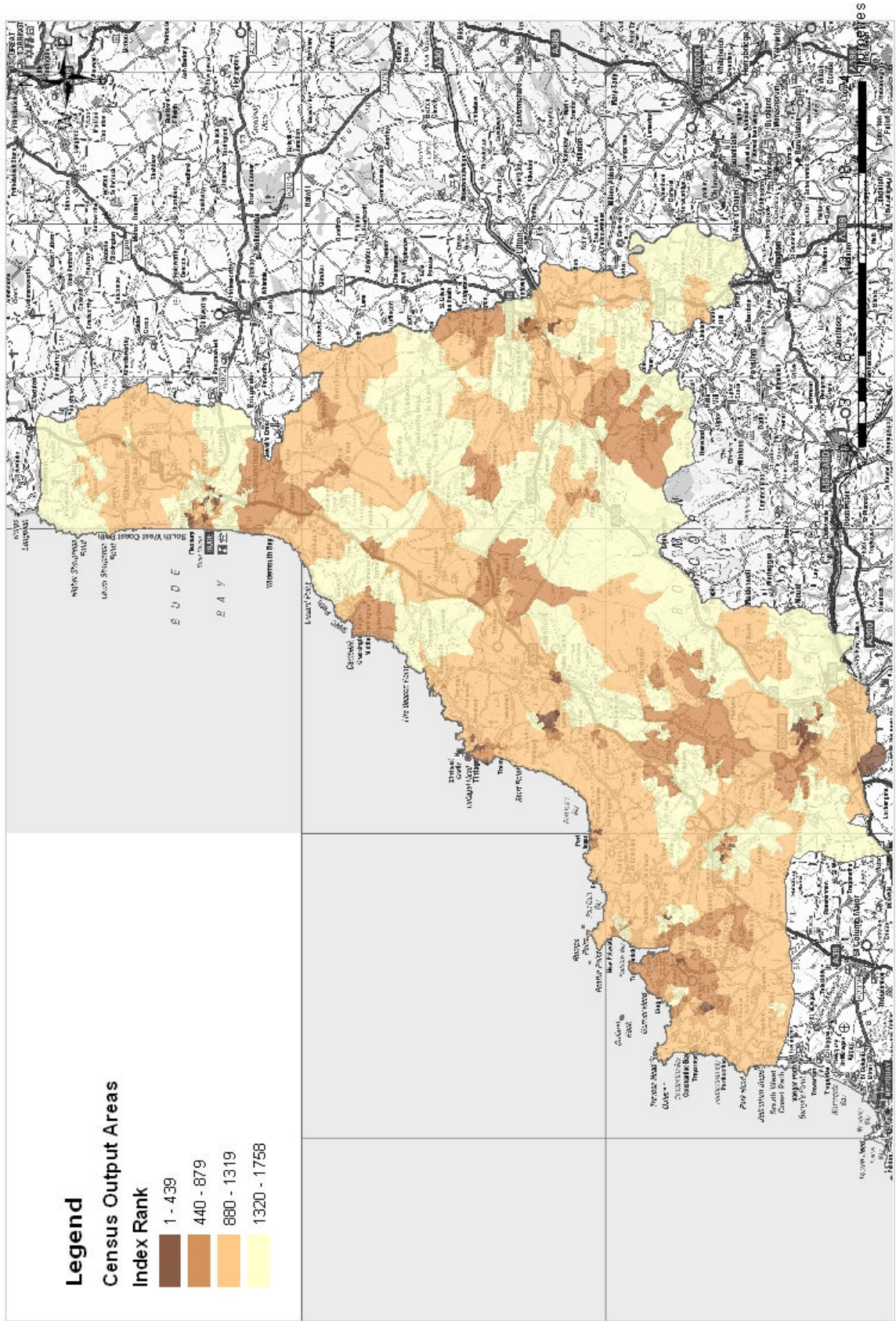
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Appendix 5: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) – Penwith

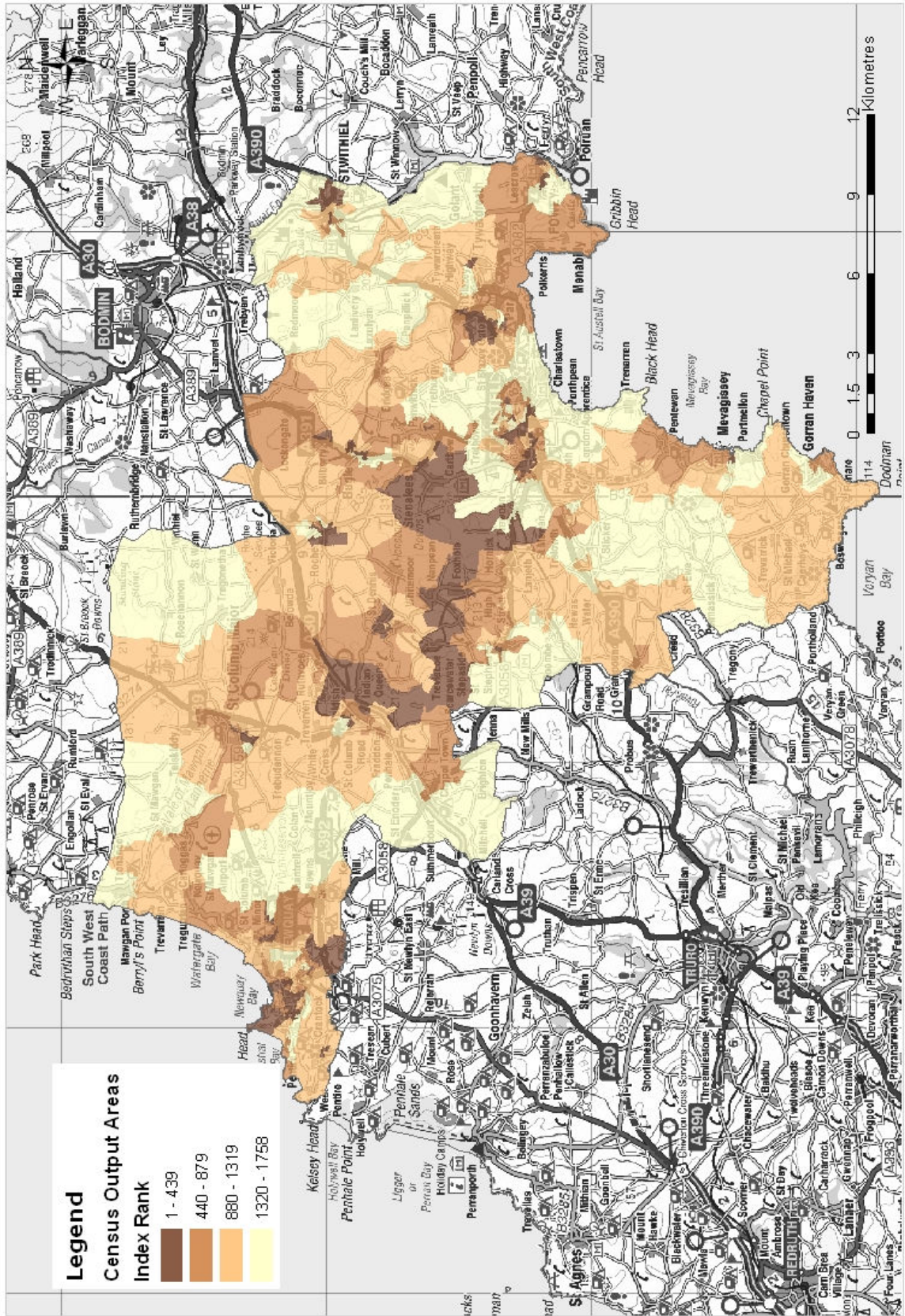


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Appendix 6: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) – North Cornwall



Appendix 7: Most Deprived Areas (Multiply deprived) – Restormel



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