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Executive Summary

Indicators of social exclusion were examined with respect to a number of dimensions of social exclusion¹. Social exclusion is the product of several different interrelated phenomena and while these relationships are too complex to comprehensively map, the diagram overleaf shows how some of them combine to create social exclusion in neighbourhoods.

Note that there is nothing inevitable about these relationships – individuals can and do break out of these ‘vicious circles’ of social exclusion all the time. However, when these forces are found concentrated in a neighbourhood, they make it more difficult to do so. Also note that the diagram does not suggest that any of these relationships are simple. For example, there are many more reasons for crime and disorder than worklessness. Nevertheless, the diagram does show the centrality of issues such as worklessness and family breakdown and begin to suggest where some of the key levers for tackling social exclusion may be.

Work and Worklessness

The importance of paid work is quite evident from the diagram and this explains why many of the government’s initiatives are based around getting socially excluded people into employment.

Crawley’s rate of unemployment at the last Census was the same as the regional average but higher than the county average. However, unemployment in young people and in Bewbush and the Broadfield wards was relatively high. There were also fairly high levels of economic inactivity. Some of this is caused by the high levels of lone parenthood in some wards, particularly Bewbush and the Broadfield wards, as only about half of lone parents were in employment. However, there were also high levels of economic inactivity for ‘other’ reasons, again in the wards mentioned above, but also in Langley Green. Considered alongside research on causes of economic activity, the data suggest that there is a considerable amount of ‘hidden’ unemployment in Crawley, i.e. there are large numbers of people who might work if circumstances were different.

One of the effects of this is to create large numbers of workless households. Crawley has a much higher proportion of households with dependent children and no employed adult than the county or region, although it is less than the average for England and Wales. However, workless households with children are very common in the Broadfield wards and Bewbush – nearly one in ten households in Broadfield North fall into this category. This is comparable with inner London boroughs such as Tower Hamlets, whose rate is 11.56%.

¹ The Dimensions of Social Inclusion are adapted from those used by Janie Percy-Smith in Policy Responses to Social Exclusion: Towards Inclusion. Percy-Smith (Ed.) 2000. Buckingham: Open University Press.

So what are the reasons for worklessness? Recent research has found that variations in the risk of non-employment can, on the whole, be explained by adding the effects of a number of disadvantages together.² This 'additive' pattern suggests that addressing the hindrances to employment associated with one kind of disadvantage will yield dividends without necessarily having to address its links with all possible other disadvantages, a simpler solution than has, perhaps, been thought possible before.

The disadvantages examined by the study were:

- Being a lone parent or a single person
- Having low qualifications or skills
- Having a physical impairment
- Being over 50
- Being from an ethnic minority group
- Living in a region of high unemployment

Lone Parents

The proportion of lone parent households with dependent children is higher than the county or regional averages but not much above the national average. However, the Broadfield wards (both at 13.1%) and Bewbush (11.7%) have exceptionally high rates at more than twice the national average and comparable with those found in inner London boroughs (for example, the Lambeth average is 10.25%). The high rate of teenage pregnancy in Crawley (highest in county and higher than national average) contributes to the rate of lone parenthood, as partnerships formed by teenagers are less likely to endure than those formed by couples later in life.

Low qualifications and skills

Low qualifications and skills are also a problem in Crawley. According to Census data, considerably more Crawley residents have lower level qualifications as their highest qualification than the county, region or national averages. Crawley residents also have lower levels of literacy and numeracy than surrounding districts. Once again, we find that the lower level qualifications are found in Bewbush and the Broadfield wards.

Having a Physical Impairment

Although Crawley residents reported less long term illness and poor general health than the county, regional or national averages, the number of people affected are large. 14.6% of the population reported limiting long term illness and this rises to one in five people in some wards. The number of people claiming Disability Living Allowance was 2,270 in August 2000, a similar figure to those who are economically inactive due to illness or disability (2,330 – from Census 2001).

Being over 50

A surprising finding of analysis of Census data is that unemployment in the over 50s is much less of a problem in Crawley than elsewhere in the country. Nevertheless, those affected may face difficult barriers to employment such as a mismatch of skills to available employment opportunities, and age prejudice.

² BERTHOUD, R (2003) *Multiple Disadvantage in Employment: A Quantitative Analysis*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Ethnicity

The data from Crawley suggest that ethnicity is a factor in worklessness as relatively high levels of unemployment and economic inactivity were found in some ethnic groups, particularly the Asian or Asian British: Pakistani and Bangladeshi Groups.

Living in a region of high unemployment

Crawley residents are fortunate in this regard as the unemployment level is relatively low.

Working Families on Low Incomes

No direct information about pay levels for Crawley wards was available, but inferences can be drawn from levels of employment in routine or semi-routine occupations, which tend to attract lower rates of pay than other occupations in the National Statistics classification. At the last Census, Crawley had a higher proportion of residents in these occupations than the average for the county and region and more semi-routine jobs than the national average. Bewbush, the Broadfield wards and Langley Green had a particularly high proportion of people in these occupations – nearly one in five in Bewbush.

More research is needed to determine the extent and effects of low pay on Crawley families, particularly following the government's evolving Working Tax Credit system which is intended to tackle this issue.

Homelessness

Eliminating rough sleeping – one of the most severe symptoms of social exclusion – is a government priority. Estimates of rough sleepers in Crawley vary widely and there is a need for better survey data. Affordability of homes is a big issue for Crawley, as well as the mismatch of property size to requirements, which particularly affects young people and single adults. There is a vicious circle of family breakdown which increases the demand for housing and creates homelessness. This in turn puts pressure on relationships and families. Black and Minority Ethnic communities are disproportionately affected by homelessness, particularly the Black African and Caribbean communities.

Crime

Levels of crime in Crawley are not exceptional, but there is a lack of local data on substance misuse which hampers analysis. Domestic violence is a serious problem and apart from the grievous effects on the victims, it further exacerbates the homelessness problem.

Elderly People

The government's papers on social exclusion do not tend to focus on the needs of elderly people, but by any definition of social exclusion, the elderly population of Crawley is likely to include some of the most socially excluded individuals in the Borough. Recent research by the Woman's Royal Voluntary Service and NOP found that:

- 32 elderly people a day die alone at home in the UK.
- 72% of the people they work with see up to two people a day

- 8% of the people they work with see nobody.

Mark Lever, chief executive of the WRVS, said the problem was of mobility.

"Few understand the multiple impacts that loneliness can have, it can be the difference between life and death...housebound and deprived of human contact, older people go downhill rapidly in both physical and mental terms."

Although Crawley is a relatively young town, this should not obscure the fact that there are very large numbers of elderly people living in all-pensioner households – this accounts for one in five households. There were just fewer than 5,000 lone pensioner households – just over twelve percent of all households. Apart from loneliness, elderly people often suffer from other socially excluding factors, such as poverty, ill health and fear of crime. Some wards, such as West Green have very high numbers of pensioners – nearly a third of households are all-pensioner households.

Social Capital

While it is thought that social capital (the attitude, spirit and willingness of people to engage in collective, civic activities) is important in ameliorating the effects of social exclusion, there is at present no means of measuring it. It may be beneficial to develop indicators of social capital to provide a baseline for measuring interventions such as community development.

Health and Disability

As well as the relationship between health and worklessness mentioned above, health and disability clearly affect the ability of people to participate in all aspects of society. The relationship between health and social exclusion is two way – socially excluded people are more likely to become disabled and have poorer general health than those who are not, and being disabled or having poor health is more likely to make people socially excluded. While Crawley has a population which is younger and generally more healthy than average, there are some areas and groups which have poorer health than average. There is evidence that people from the Asian or Asian British ethnic groups have on average poorer health than the majority population and this is backed up by medical evidence that shows a higher prevalence of conditions such as coronary heart disease and diabetes in these populations. The high influence of risk factors such as smoking, diet and lack of exercise on these conditions suggests that there are policy options for reducing these health inequalities. Mobility is an obvious problem for some people with disabilities, as well as frail older people so community transport options are likely to improve social inclusion for these groups.

Conclusion

The analysis of social exclusion indicators suggests that the most effective local policy interventions are likely to be based around:

- Removing the barriers to employment for lone parents, those with physical impairments, those over 50 and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups
- Reducing the rate of teenage pregnancy. *See also Page 31*
- Providing more support to families with young children.

- Improving qualifications and skills. *See also Page 49*
- Increasing take-up of benefits for those that qualify. *See also Page 24*
- Working to reduce homelessness and increase the supply of affordable homes. *See also Page 31*
- Providing help for the victims of domestic violence and working to reduce its prevalence. *See also Page 31*
- Providing more support to the elderly, particularly those living alone. *See also Page 31*
- Working to reduce health inequalities, especially in relation to diet, exercise and smoking, (and particularly in relation to some groups, such as the BME community in relation to diet and to mothers and pregnant women who smoke). *See also Page 49*
- Increasing the availability of transport to serve better the needs of the elderly and the disabled.

Of course there will already be a number of programmes in place to ameliorate the effects of social exclusion and the above list does not seek to make any judgement about their effectiveness.

The evidence clearly shows that Bewbush and the Broadfield wards are where most social exclusion issues are concentrated; it is in these wards that multiple deprivation factors are most likely to occur. However, for some issues, such as the health of the BME population, interventions are indicated in other wards with high BME populations, such as Langley Green. Yet others, such as support for the elderly, may indicate interventions across the borough.

Another conclusion is that there is a considerable amount of work to be done to generate robust and comparable datasets for the measurement of social exclusion. In time, this will require cooperation with the ONS to gather data, protect their confidentiality and make them available for comparison with other geographies. This implies provision of a research budget and the development of management systems. In the shorter term, this should be done in collaboration with the West Sussex County Council Shared Intelligence Function.

Key Findings

The Economic Dimension

- Unemployment is below the national average but above the average for the county
- At the last Census, 5% of the working age population were either unemployed or economically inactive for reasons other than disability, sickness, looking after home or family or retirement
- At the last Census there were 1,615 household with dependent children and no adult in employment. There were a high proportion of such households in Bewbush and the Broadfield wards.

The Social Dimension

- One in five households are all-pensioner households but this proportion is as high as one in three in wards such as West Green
- Bewbush and the Broadfield wards have very high numbers of lone parents – more than one in ten households in these wards comprised of lone parents and dependent children
- Crawley has a high rate of teenage pregnancy; higher than the regional or national average and second highest in the county
- Crawley has more homelessness applications than the national average and the lack of affordable homes contributes to what is thought to be a problem of ‘hidden homelessness’

The Individual Dimension

- 14.6% of the population reported limiting long term illness at the last Census
- 2,330 were economically inactive due to illness or disability
- 2,608 people said they provide more than 20 hours of unpaid care at the last Census and 1,651 more than 50 hours per week
- There are considerable differences in life expectancy between wards in Crawley with a seven year gap between the best and worst. People from some BME communities have a higher prevalence of some diseases such as CHD or diabetes
- There are considerable differences between wards in educational attainment but, on average, Crawley has fewer people with higher qualifications than county, regional or national averages

The Spatial Dimension

- High levels of deprivation are found in the Broadfield wards and Bewbush, as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000

Introduction: The National Context

When the Prime Minister set up the Social Exclusion Unit (SEU) he asked it to report on:

“how to develop integrated and sustainable approaches to the problems of the worst housing estates, including crime, drugs, unemployment, community breakdown and bad schools etc.”

In response, the SEU published a report in September 1998 that set out the need for a National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, which was to be an agreed response, across Whitehall and beyond, to the problems of deprived neighbourhoods. The goal would be:

- to bridge the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of England; and
- in all the poorest neighbourhoods, to achieve lower long-term worklessness; less crime; better health; and better qualifications.

The report proposed that one of the building blocks of the National Strategy should be eighteen cross-cutting Policy Action Teams (PATs), set up to take forward an intensive programme of policy development. The Teams would be made up of civil servants and outside experts from a range of backgrounds with experience of working and living in deprived neighbourhoods. Each Team would have a Ministerial Champion. The teams were: Jobs, Skills, Businesses, Neighbourhood Management, Housing Management, Neighbourhood Wardens, Unpopular Housing, Anti-Social Behaviour, Community Self-Help, Arts and Sport, Schools Plus, Young People, Shops, Financial Services, Information Technology, Learning Lessons, Joining it up Locally and Better Information.

Collectively the PATs made 569 recommendations. They were presented to the Government for consideration as it developed the National Strategy. Many of the Strategy's key features such as Local Strategic Partnerships, Neighbourhood Management and Neighbourhood Statistics stem from the PATs. And other PAT recommendations are already being implemented and their benefits realised by people living in deprived neighbourhoods. These include: Job Action Teams to help people find jobs in areas of high unemployment; and Neighbourhood Wardens to help promote community safety and improve the quality of life in deprived areas.

A total of 491 (86%) of the PAT recommendations have been accepted by the Government with a further 68 (12%) partially accepted or under consideration.

Social Exclusion Indicators

Policy interventions to tackle social exclusion rely on methods to identify the individuals, groups or areas that are affected. Usually, this involved developing indicators which act as proxies for the condition of social exclusion. Indicators also provide a baseline against which progress can be measured.

However, the use of indicators for this purpose has several shortcomings. Firstly, indicators only usually give a 'snapshot' at a particular point in time. As such, they do not give any sense of the *process* of social exclusion. Longitudinal studies address this issue but they are expensive and, by definition, time consuming. A second

problem is the frequency at which data are available. The most thorough and reliable data come from the Census, but this is only carried out every ten years. Other surveys are carried out more often, but rarely at the local levels which are so important for measuring social exclusion. Finally, social exclusion is a product of the interrelation of various social phenomena (such as worklessness, lone parenthood, disability etc.). While indicator data can sometimes be combined to show the correlation of such phenomena in geographical areas or groups, the data fall short of showing the effect on individuals.

PAT 18 (Better Information) made a series of recommendations to address some of these issues. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) bid for resources from the 2000 Spending Review to take the PAT recommendations forward and £35 million was allocated.

The PAT proposed that ONS should be responsible for the development of Neighbourhood Statistics, working in partnership with other Government departments, local Government and other key agencies. These will be updated on a continuous basis and available on the internet. Until now, there has been no single body in charge of improving small-area information. ONS has taken up this challenge and is working to implement the PAT's recommendations. Neighbourhood Statistics - a national ward-level dataset - is now available from the ONS web site. The site makes available Census 2001 data at every level down to Output Area, the smallest spatial area published.

However, there are still considerable gaps in local knowledge, and the ONS will be working with local authorities and other data suppliers to identify datasets which can be made available through their web site. There are obstacles to doing this, namely *Vires*, the common law of confidentiality, and the Data Protection Act. However, the ONS will put in place measures to protect the confidentiality of data and ensure acceptable security. Later in 2004, the ONS will publish tools for data collectors to help them with geographical referencing, disclosure control and metadata collection. However, it is probably fair to say that we are some years away from being able to access much of the data we need for addressing social exclusion from the Neighbourhood Statistics Web Site.

West Sussex County Council is leading the Shared Intelligence Framework project which seeks to bring together the data, information, research and planning functions of a wide variety of agencies in West Sussex. A Project Manager has been appointed but the project will rely on the cooperation and participation of district and borough councils and other partners, such as the PCTs, to be successful.

The Economic Dimension

Long term unemployment
Casualisation and job insecurity
Workless households
Income poverty

Unemployment

Fig 1: Number of People Unemployed at last Census

[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Unemployed	Unemployed people aged 16 - 74 : Aged 16 - 24	Unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Aged 50 and over	Unemployed people aged 16-74 : Who have never worked	Unemployed people aged 16-74: Who are long-term unemployed**
England & Wales	37607438	1261343	326719	234670	116752	382388
South East	5766307	133481	33626	28840	7710	34767
West Sussex	530694	10260	2497	2458	424	2501
Crawley	71905	1632	493	273	68	365

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright **'Long-term unemployed' are those who stated they have not worked since 1999 or earlier.

Fig 2: Percentage of People Unemployed at last Census

[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically active: Unemployed	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Aged 16 - 24	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Aged 50 and over	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Who have never worked	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Who are long-term unemployed**
England & Wales	37607438	3.4	25.9	18.6	9.3	30.3
South East	5766307	2.3	25.2	21.6	5.8	26.1
West Sussex	530694	1.9	24.3	24.0	4.1	24.4
Crawley	71905	2.3	30.2	16.7	4.2	22.4

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright **'Long-term unemployed' are those who stated they have not worked since 1999 or earlier.

Unemployment in Crawley was the same as the regional average but somewhat higher than the average for the county. Both of these averages were lower than the national average³. Unemployment in Broadfield South, however, was higher than the national average and relatively high rates were also found in Bewbush, Broadfield

³ Throughout this report England and Wales has been used as the high level comparator as this is the level at which the Census was undertaken. The word 'national' is used for brevity – no offence to the Welsh people is intended!

North and West Green. The proportion of unemployed people who were aged between 16-24 years of age were noticeably higher than average. 30.2% of the unemployed were in this age group; nearly 5% higher than the national average and more than 6% higher than the county average. The highest percentage was found in West Green with 40.2% of the unemployed in this age group. Conversely, the proportion of unemployed people over 50 years of age was significantly lower than national, regional and county averages. However, Furnace Green, Gossops Green and Pound Hill North had relatively high percentages of people in this age group. However, as with younger people, the numbers of people in these groups were quite small so caution should be exercised in attaching significance to these differences. The same caveat applies to the data on unemployed people who have never worked. The percentage in Pound Hill South and Worth seems high at 11.3% but there were only 11 people in the ward in this category.

There were 365 people in long-term unemployment at the last Census; less than the average for West Sussex and significantly less than the average for the region and national average. Surprisingly, given other socioeconomic indicators, only Furnace Green had a proportion of long term unemployed higher than the national average, although the numbers are fairly small (24).

Economic Inactivity

Fig 3: Number of People Economically Inactive at last Census See Appendix A for ward level data						
Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Retired	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Student	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Looking after home/family	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Permanently sick / disabled	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Other
England & Wales	37607438	5118950	1766784	2448856	2076243	1174401
South East	5766307	772936	240554	377565	198886	138737
West Sussex	530694	84360	15140	33296	18017	11471
Crawley	71905	8586	1854	4051	2330	1815

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

Fig 4: Percentage of People Economically Inactive at last Census
[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All people aged 16 -74	Percentage of people aged 16 -74: Economically inactive: Retired	Percentage of people aged 16 -74: Economically inactive: Student	Percentage of people aged 16 -74: Economically inactive: Looking after home/family	Percentage of people aged 16 -74: Economically inactive: Permanently sick / disabled	Percentage of people aged 16 -74: Economically inactive: Other
England & Wales	37607438	13.6	4.7	6.5	5.5	3.1
South East	5766307	13.4	4.2	6.6	3.5	2.4
West Sussex	530694	15.9	2.9	6.3	3.4	2.2
Crawley	71905	11.9	2.6	5.6	3.2	2.5

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

Fig 5: Family composition by sex, dependent children and economic activity: Crawley

	ALL PARENTS	Males: Employed Part-time	Males: Employed Full-time	Males: Unemployed	Males: Economically Inactive	Females: Employed Part-time	Females: Employed Full-time	Females: Unemployed	Females: Economically Inactive
ALL PARENTS	22484	344	8848	219	600	5011	3419	306	3737
Both parents working	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Couple family	13252	205	6412	-	-	4071	2564	-	-
1 dependent child	5040	82	2435	-	-	1251	1272	-	-
2 or more dependent children	8212	123	3977	-	-	2820	1292	-	-
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
One parent working	7021	139	2436	93	232	940	855	158	2168
Lone parent family	1704	30	220	-	-	767	687	-	-
1 dependent child	955	16	144	-	-	339	456	-	-
2 or more dependent children	749	14	76	-	-	428	231	-	-
Couple family	5317	109	2216	93	232	173	168	158	2168
1 dependent child	1847	41	727	38	117	64	95	54	711
2 or more dependent children	3470	68	1489	55	115	109	73	104	1457
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
No working parents	2211	-	-	126	368	-	-	148	1569
Lone parent family	1392	-	-	19	72	-	-	120	1181
1 dependent child	673	-	-	16	54	-	-	70	533
2 or more dependent children	719	-	-	3	18	-	-	50	648
Couple family	819	-	-	107	296	-	-	28	388
1 dependent child	309	-	-	38	116	-	-	9	146
2 or more dependent children	510	-	-	69	180	-	-	19	242

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

Economic Inactivity does not necessarily imply social exclusion. For example, people may take early retirement if they have sufficient financial resources. Nevertheless, some Economically Inactive people *may* be socially excluded, such as lone parents who are not seeking employment or those caring for other members of their family. Specific categories of Economic Inactivity are: Retired, Student (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), Looking after family/ home, Permanently sick/ disabled and Other. A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within 2 weeks is counted as Economically Inactive.

Economic activity in families is further analysed in Figure 5. The Census recorded 3,096 lone parents with dependent children. Of these, just over a half (1,704) were working. Most of these were females in full-time (687) or part-time (767) employment. A minority were males in full-time employment (220) with just a few males in part-time employment (30). There were 1,392 non-working lone parents, the majority of which were classed as economically inactive. 93% of non-working lone parents were female.

There were 819 couple families with dependent children where neither parent was working. The majority of the parents (684) recorded themselves as economically inactive. 510 of these workless families had two or more dependent children.

Crawley has a relatively low number of Economically Inactive retired people compared with the region, England and Wales and particularly West Sussex. However, Furnace Green, Gossops Green, Three Bridges and Tilgate wards all have a large proportion of such people, even compared with the county average. This will be discussed further below under 'Household Composition'. There are far fewer students in Crawley than the regional or national averages, probably reflecting the lack of a university in Crawley. The number of Economically Inactive people looking after home and family is relatively low in comparison with the rest of the country but higher proportions are found in Bewbush, the Broadfield wards and Langley Green. This statistic is not particularly revealing of social inclusion by itself, as it will contain a spectrum of people in differing financial circumstances. Some (mainly women) might wish to work but are unable to do so because of a lack of affordable childcare. Others may choose not to work because they are financially able to do so, electing instead to look after the home and family. Some will be lone parents, large numbers of whom are found in these wards (see below).

The proportion of people who are Economically Inactive because they are sick or disabled is lower in Crawley than in the county, region or England and Wales. This is probably because the Crawley population is relatively young and economic inactivity for these reasons tends to develop later in life. However, Bewbush and Langley Green have relatively high proportions of such people. It is possible that the relatively high proportion of people from South Asian backgrounds in these wards may be a contributing factor, as these groups are known to have a higher incidence of morbidity due to medical conditions such as coronary heart disease and diabetes (see Health). Crawley has a higher proportion of people economically inactive for 'Other' reasons than West Sussex or the region, although the proportion is somewhat less than the national average. Bewbush, the Broadfield wards and Langley Green all have high proportions of people in this category, even compared with the national average. Across the Borough, 1,815 fell into this category which is a greater number than were economically active but unemployed (1,632).

The tables overleaf show economic activity by ethnicity for 25–74 year olds at the last Census. There were higher proportions of people who were economically active and unemployed in several ethnic groups, particularly in the Asian or Asian British: Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups.

Higher levels of economic inactivity than the majority ethnic group are found in several ethnic groups, particularly the Asian or Asian British: Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other Asian groups. This is, to some extent, due to high rates of economic activity due to more people in these ethnic groups registering as economically inactive and looking after home/family, but there are also higher numbers of people who are economically inactive due to being permanently sick or disabled, and also for 'Other' reasons. More than one in ten people in the Asian or Asian British Other Asian ethnic group were economically inactive for this reason.

Fig 6a: Economic Activity: Crawley - all people aged 25-74 by ethnicity: part 1 (continued overleaf)

	ALL PEOPLE	White: British	White: Irish	White: Other White	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed: White and Black African	Mixed: White and Asian	Mixed: Other Mixed
ALL PEOPLE	71888	60606	1086	2263	126	77	243	178
Aged 25 years and over	60608	51481	1027	1889	87	56	181	133
Economically Active	44485	73.6%	66.7%	77.6%	77.0%	73.2%	69.6%	69.2%
Employee - Part Time	8332	14.2%	13.2%	11.9%	16.1%	12.5%	12.2%	6.0%
Employee - Full Time	30504	50.5%	43.6%	55.7%	50.6%	53.6%	47.0%	51.9%
Self Employed - Part Time	921	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	-	-	-	-
Self Employed - Full Time	3402	5.5%	6.5%	5.2%	3.4%	-	7.2%	6.0%
Unemployed	1136	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%	3.4%	7.1%	3.3%	5.3%
Full-time student	190	0.2%	-	0.6%	3.4%	-	-	-
Economically Inactive	16123	26.4%	33.3%	22.4%	23.0%	26.8%	30.4%	30.8%
Retired	8565	15.1%	20.2%	8.7%	3.4%	-	14.9%	6.8%
Student	223	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	-	5.4%	-	3.0%
Looking after home/family	3605	5.5%	3.7%	6.7%	6.9%	12.5%	-	14.3%
Permanently sick or disabled	2272	3.6%	5.7%	1.4%	6.9%	-	1.7%	4.5%
Other	1458	2.0%	3.4%	3.9%	5.7%	8.9%	3.9%	2.3%

Fig 6b: Economic Activity: Crawley - all people aged 25-74 by ethnicity: part 2 (continued from overleaf)

	ALL PEOPLE	Asian or Asian British: Indian	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black African	Black or Black British: Other Black	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group
ALL PEOPLE	71888	3202	1953	85	613	271	602	55	256	272
Aged 25 years and over	60608	2581	1418	64	499	247	474	45	205	221
Economically Active	44485	75.0%	59.0%	64.1%	71.7%	73.7%	81.9%	75.6%	73.7%	78.7%
Employee - Part Time	8332	10.3%	9.2%	14.1%	7.8%	10.5%	12.4%	13.3%	11.2%	11.8%
Employee - Full Time	30504	56.1%	30.6%	34.4%	51.5%	58.3%	54.2%	55.6%	44.9%	55.7%
Self Employed - Part Time	921	0.7%	1.3%	-	1.4%	-	0.6%	-	4.9%	2.7%
Self Employed - Full Time	3402	4.7%	11.6%	9.4%	4.2%	3.6%	4.0%	-	12.7%	4.5%
Unemployed	1136	2.4%	5.7%	6.3%	3.8%	1.2%	4.6%	-	-	4.1%
Full-time student	190	0.7%	0.5%	-	3.0%	-	5.9%	6.7%	-	-
Economically Inactive	16123	25.0%	41.0%	35.9%	28.3%	26.3%	18.1%	24.4%	26.3%	21.3%
Retired	8565	8.4%	6.6%	-	3.4%	12.6%	1.7%	6.7%	9.3%	3.2%
Student	223	0.5%	0.4%	-	2.2%	1.2%	5.5%	-	2.0%	-
Looking after home/family	3605	6.3%	18.7%	21.9%	7.8%	4.0%	4.4%	11.1%	9.3%	11.8%
Permanently sick or disabled	2272	6.2%	6.8%	9.4%	4.2%	4.9%	2.3%	-	1.5%	3.2%
Other	1458	3.6%	8.5%	4.7%	10.6%	3.6%	4.2%	6.7%	4.4%	3.2%

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Workless Households

Fig 7: Number of Workless Households at last Census

[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All households	Households: No adults in employment :with dependent children*	Households :No adults in employment: without dependent children*
England & Wales	21660475	1061342	6752211
South East	3287489	108094	948934
West Sussex	320915	9001	106148
Crawley	40382	1615	10046

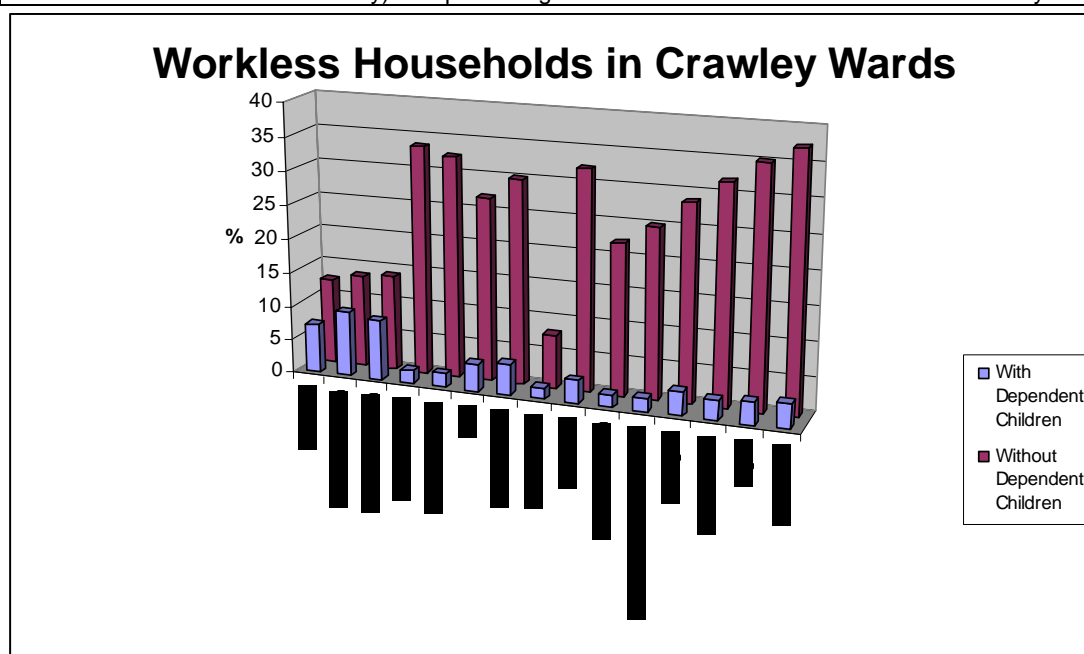
Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright * A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

Fig 8: Percentage of Workless Households at last Census

[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All households	Percentage of households: No adults in employment: With dependent children*	Percentage of households: No adults in employment: Without dependent children*
England & Wales	21660475	4.9	31.2
South East	3287489	3.3	28.9
West Sussex	320915	2.8	33.1
Crawley	40382	4.0	24.9

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright * A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)



Crawley has a much higher proportion of households with dependent children and no employed adult than the county or region, although it is less than the average for England and Wales. However, workless households with children are very common in the Broadfield wards and Bewbush – nearly one in ten households in Broadfield North fall into this category. This is comparable with inner London boroughs such as Tower Hamlets, where the rate is 11.56%.

The proportion of workless households without dependent children is lower than the county, regional or national averages, probably due to the smaller proportion of pensioner households. However, higher proportions than the national average are found in Furnace Green, Gossops Green, Northgate, Three Bridges, Tilgate and West Green.

Low Pay

Fig 9: National Statistics Socio Economic Classification: Routine and Semi Routine Occupations		
See Appendix A for ward level data		
Variables	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74:Semi-routine occupations	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74:Routine occupations
England & Wales	11.7	9.1
South East	10.6	7.4
West Sussex	11.0	6.8
Crawley	13.1	8.6
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright		

No direct information about pay levels for Crawley wards was available but inferences can be drawn from levels of employment in routine or semi-routine occupations, which tend to attract lower rates of pay than other occupations in the National Statistics classification. At the last Census, Crawley had a higher proportion of residents in these occupations than the average for the county and region and more semi-routine jobs than the national average. Bewbush, the Broadfield wards and Langley Green had a particularly high proportion of people in these occupations – nearly one in five in Bewbush.

Job Insecurity

In 2002, Crawley had a business closure rate of 14.65% which was the sixth highest in England and the highest in the South East Region. The national average was just over 9% (Source: Local Knowledge, DTI). Further evidence for comparative job insecurity was discovered by the Best Value Review of Revenues and Benefits. Crawley Borough Council processes about 20% more new claims than equivalent authorities.

Commentary on Economic Dimension

Research has suggested that rather than consider unemployment and economic activity as two distinct categories, it is more useful to consider all those without work as being on a continuum. At one end, where people are defined as unemployed, are those currently engaged in active job search, and at the other end will be those who do not intend ever to seek work.⁴ In between, defined as inactive, there are those who would like to work, but are not actively looking for work at the moment. They include those who believe that no work is available, are waiting for a child to start school, recovering from an illness or accident, finishing a training course, or simply have not got round to it.

⁴ GREGG, P AND WADSWORTH, J (1998) *Unemployment and non-employment: Unpacking economic inactivity* London: Employment Policy Institute

In recent years an increasing number of men have become economically inactive due to sickness, and this is particularly concentrated among those with few or no educational qualifications. Among women with low educational attainments the same pattern is apparent. More generally, this development has occurred at a time of rising standards of health among the population as a whole, although other sources also show an increase in long-term illness or disability among the population under pension age. One explanation is likely to be that illnesses or impairments which in the past were not a significant obstacle to getting or keeping a job have become so in the current labour market.

While unemployment and economic inactivity rates for Crawley are not comparatively high, there are still high numbers of people in these categories. There were 3,447 people, or about 5% of the working age population, at the last Census who were either unemployed or economically active for reasons other than disability, sickness, looking after home or family or retirement. If the proportion of the people in these categories who may wish to work if circumstances were different (for example if more affordable childcare was available or more appropriate employment opportunities were available), are added to this figure, then it is clear that a sizable proportion of the population of Crawley are excluded to some extent from the economic life of the town, many of whom are reliant on benefits for their income. This also affects children – there are 1,615 households with dependent children where there are no adults in employment. Again, while this is not exceptional when compared with national averages, it means that a significant number of Crawley children are at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

There is a clear spatial aspect to the distribution of economic inactivity and unemployment. The Broadfield wards and Bewbush ward have particularly high concentrations of workless households with dependent children, unemployment and people who are economically inactive because they are looking after home and family or for 'other' reasons. However, the highest proportions of people who are economically inactive due to retirement are found in all of the other wards, with the exception of Maidenbower.

Anecdotal evidence that the proximity of Gatwick Airport and associated industries brings a disproportionate proportion of jobs offering low pay, is supported by the National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification data from the Census.

The Social Dimension

Breakdown of traditional households
 Unwanted teenage pregnancies
 Homelessness
 Poor access to advice and information (legal and civic)
 Crime
 Disaffected groups

Household composition

Fig 10: Pensioner and Lone Parent Households: Numbers
[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	Households comprising: One Person:	Households comprising: One family and no others:			Households comprising: Other households:
	Pensioner	All pensioners	Lone parent households: With dependent children	Lone parent households: All children non-dependent	All pensioner
England & Wales	3126340	1942737	1399939	663547	88785
South East	473161	320054	171549	88466	14244
West Sussex	54828	38186	15781	8155	1810
Crawley	4979	3669	2722	1323	174

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 11: Pensioner and Lone Parent Households: Percentages
[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	Percentage of households comprising:				
	One person: Pensioner	One family and no others: All pensioners	One family and no others: Lone parent households: With dependent children	One family and no others: Lone parent households: All children non-dependent	Other households: All pensioner
England & Wales	14.4	9.0	6.5	3.1	0.4
South East	14.4	9.7	5.2	2.7	0.4
West Sussex	17.1	11.9	4.9	2.5	0.6
Crawley	12.3	9.1	6.7	3.3	0.4

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Crawley is a relatively young town and this is reflected in the comparatively small overall proportion of lone pensioner households and pensioner family households, particularly in comparison with the rest of West Sussex but also with the region and England and Wales. Nevertheless, there were 4,979 lone pensioner households, 3,669 pensioner family households and 174 other pensioner households giving 8,822

all pensioner households in total – more than one in five households. There are striking contrasts between wards. The newer wards, Maidenbower, Bewbush and the Broadfield wards have very low proportions of pensioner households while the older wards have much higher proportions. For example, one in five households in West Green comprised of lone pensioner households and nearly a third of all households in this ward are all-pensioner households.

The proportion of lone parent households with dependent children is higher than the county or regional averages but not much above the national average. However, the Broadfield wards (both at 13.1% and Bewbush (11.7%) have exceptionally high rates at more than twice the national average and comparable with those found in inner London boroughs (for example, the Lambeth average is 10.25%).

There are higher numbers of lone parent households without dependent children than the county, regional or national average. The distribution does not mirror lone parent households with dependent children, as the highest proportions are found in Langley Green, Gossops Green and Tilgate.

Teenage Pregnancies

Fig 12: Live births and low birth weight babies in 2001, and conceptions in 2000

Area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001 (thousands)	Total live births	Proportion of live births under 2,500 grams	Conceptions in 2000			
				All ages	Under 18	All ages conception rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44	Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 women aged 15-17
ENGLAND AND WALES	52,084.50	594,634	7.6	766,955	41,348	71.0	44.1
ENGLAND	49,181.30	563,744	7.6	729,063	38,699	71.3	43.9
Adur	59.7	577	8.5	696	38	66.4	41.9
Arun	141	1,304	5.9	1,572	85	66.5	42.4
Chichester	106.5	956	5.2	1,142	44	61.0	24.6
Crawley	99.7	1,244	8.5	1,688	92	74.9	53.1
Horsham	122.3	1,255	7.4	1,528	41	64.9	18.9
Mid Sussex	127.4	1,366	6.7	1,635	33	66.4	14.3
Worthing	97.6	1,051	6.4	1,279	78	70.5	52.3

Source: ONS, Key Population and Vital Statistics Series VS No 28. PP1 No 24

The rate of conception to teenage women aged 15-17 was the highest in the county in 2000, and higher than the national average. The proportion of low birth-weight babies was also higher than the national average and only matched by Adur in the county.

Homelessness

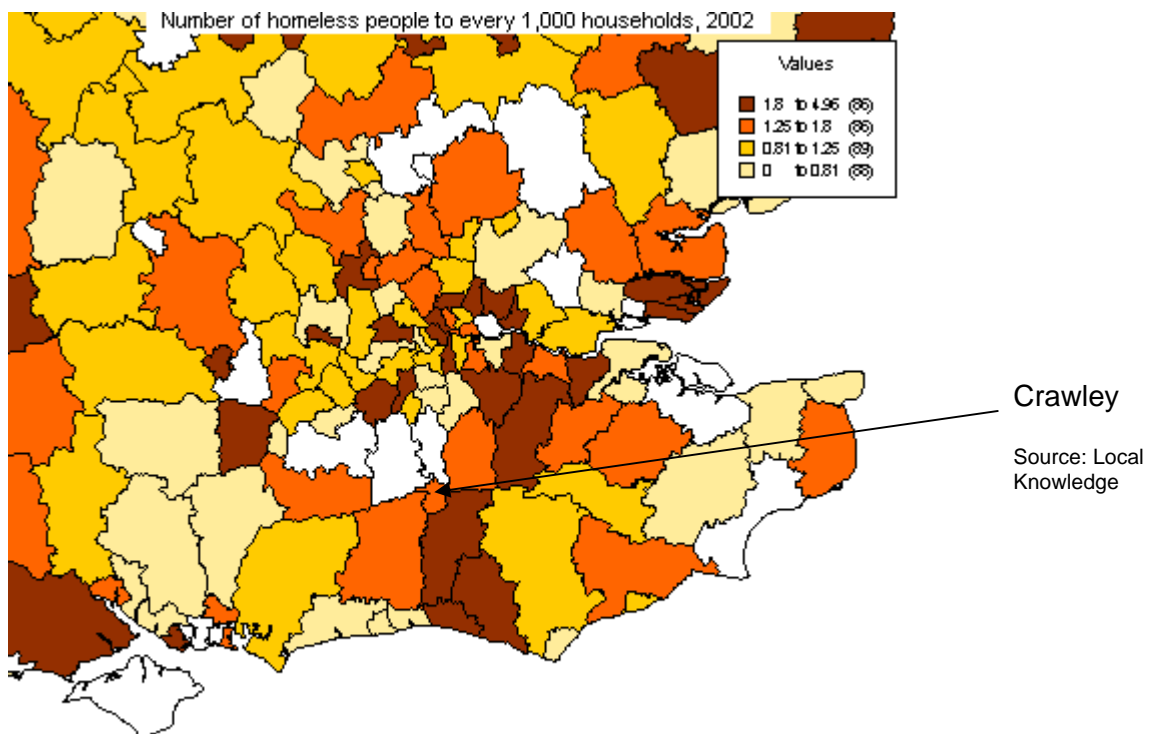
The Council published a Homelessness Review⁵ in June 2003. The following is an excerpt from its Executive Summary:

⁵ ASTBURY, C (2003) Homelessness Review: June 2003. Crawley Borough Council

The overriding issue affecting housing and homelessness in Crawley is affordability. A combination of high market prices and low median wages leaves many people marginalised and unable to gain access to suitable independent accommodation. The infrastructure of housing in the town means that few properties are small, although over half of the households in Crawley are made up of only one or two people. Young people and single adults are particularly affected.

In addition, pressure on families leads to relationship breakdown and family breakdown generating substantial amounts of homelessness. Again, young people are particularly affected by this issue.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities are disproportionately affected by homelessness, particularly the Black African and Caribbean community.



In 2002 there were 1.43 homelessness applications per 1000 of the population. Crawley was ranked 16th in the region and this rate was slightly above the national average of 1.38.

There has been an increase in non-priority homelessness in the last year, i.e. people who the Council accepts as homeless but, despite the recent expansion of priority need groups, do not fall into these categories. It is likely that the majority of these are single people and couples in good health.

Of those in priority groups, households with dependent children or a household member who is pregnant form the largest proportion of acceptances. Vulnerable young people and 16/17 year olds are also becoming more of an issue.

Data from a survey of homeless clients found the following reasons identified for homelessness:

Fig 13: Reasons for homelessness, from client survey

	Number	Percentage
Unable to stay longer with parents	21	29
Unable to stay longer with other family/friends	17	23
Relationship breakdown	16	22
Domestic violence	13	18

Source: Homelessness Review: June 2003, Crawley Borough Council Page 11.

There is no definite count of rough sleepers in the Borough but it was estimated by local agencies to be between 1 and 34 people with a total of 100 (although there will certainly have been some double counting).

On 22 May 2003, there were 2,782 households on the Housing Register. Of these, 523 were in Band A (urgent need for accommodation), with a further 1,151 in Band B (acknowledged need for accommodation).

Crime

The British Crime Survey 2002/03 revealed a rate of 38.6 offences per 1000 of population for Crawley. This was the highest rate in West Sussex but ranked 14 in the region and below the national average of 39.6. Many of the recorded crimes take place in the town centre but Broadfield and Bewbush also have relatively high levels of recorded crime.

Fig 14: Total recorded crimes for the period 1998/2001

Beat	Location	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
1	Town Centre (i)	1951	2048	2133
2	Ifield	651	583	520
3	Langley Green	525	475	411
4	West Green	556	614	630
5	Northgate	690	769	734
6	Three Bridges	559	675	544
7	Pound Hill (North and South)	510	433	356
8	Maidenbower (ii)	204	218	142
9	Furnace Green	276	294	202
10	Tilgate	449	414	468
11	Southgate	771	619	642
12	Broadfield	1214	1327	1207
13	Bewbush	820	846	668
14	Gossops Green	380	341	248
15	Motorway	25	18	9
	Total	9581	9674	8914

(i) Beat 1 Town Centre is part of Northgate Ward
(ii) Beat 8 Maidenbower is part of Furnace Green ward

Source: Crawley Crime and Disorder Audit

Domestic violence is a problem in Crawley. In 2001 Police recorded 954 incidents of domestic violence which accounted for 20% of the West Sussex total. Research has found that domestic violence is significantly under-reported so these statistics are unlikely to accurately represent the scale of the problem. Crawley Women's Aid Refuge housed 14 women and 31 children in the first six months of 2001. Of these 10 women were white English and four were of Asian origin. The Refuge handled 100 calls per month on its helpline number.⁶

Fear of crime is a factor which can exacerbate social exclusion, particularly amongst the elderly. A survey of the Citizen's Panel in November 2002 found that over 55s are more likely to fear attacks by strangers and sexual assaults than younger people. Respondents were also asked how much the fear of crime affected their quality of life and invited to scale their response from 1 (no effect) to 10 (total effect). 2% of over 55s scored the effect as 10 and one in five scored the effect as 6 or more.

Substance Misuse

Extract from West Sussex Substance Misuse Needs Assessment from Crawley Crime and Disorder Audit 2001.

Young People

The West Sussex under 19 population for 2000 was estimated at 173,100. It was estimated that 12% of 11-15 year olds in West Sussex used drugs in the last year. National data indicates that there is no significant difference between reported drug use by 11-15 year olds in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Young people from more affluent areas are significantly more likely to use drugs, and young people from Asian communities are significantly less likely to use drugs. This suggests that last year's drug usage may have been higher than 12% in Mid-Sussex and Horsham and lower than 12% in Adur and Crawley. A survey within the West Sussex Youth Offending Team (YOT) – client age group up to 19 years – found that prevalence of substance misuse was much higher, with 47% of YOT clients using illegal drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey, and 24% reporting their drug usage to be problematic or dependent. 34% of arrest referral clients under 17 years reported use of illegal drugs. Alcohol is the first drug (excluding tobacco) to be used by young people; it is also used by more young people and more often than any other drug. Cannabis is by far the most frequently used illegal drug with very few indications of opiate use before 16 years. Using prevalence data found in the 2000 YOT survey, potentially 320 young offenders are using substances and 183 have a problem. A survey undertaken at the Youth Crime Issues Conference in 1999, revealed that 7% of 16-18 year olds indicated they drink alcohol daily; 51% weekly and 23% monthly. 15% indicated that they never drink alcohol. Of those who did drink:

- 82% indicated that they drink in pubs and clubs:
- 68% buy alcohol in pubs or clubs;
- 48% get their friends to buy alcohol for them;
- 45% buy alcohol in off-licences;

⁶ Crawley Crime and Disorder Audit 2001. Crawley Borough Council.

- 9% buy alcohol in supermarkets.

There is no local information available on the prevalence of substance misuse problems among children in need, children in Pupil Referral Units, homeless young people, young people in rural areas and young people with mental health problems.

Adults

The British Crime Survey (BCS) reports that 1% of 16-29 year olds have used heroin in the last year and 5% have used cocaine. This would mean 1,100 West Sussex residents aged 16-29 used heroin and 5,700 used cocaine in the previous year. The BCS reported heroin use was notably higher in the poorest income groups and use of any drug among those aged 16-59 was greatest in the white group, followed by black people, Indians and Pakistani/Bangladeshis. Prevalence rates are significantly higher for arrestees. The NEWADAM survey reported that 29% of arrestees tested positive for opiates and/or cocaine.

In 1999 (the latest annual data available) the West Sussex drug related death rate was 6.0 per 100,000 (n=36), the East Sussex rate was 5.3 (n=21). Brighton and Hove at 24.1 (n=50) had the highest death rate in England and Wales.

During the year to October 2001, the arrest referral schemes offered in the three custody suites, one each in Crawley, Worthing and Chichester interviewed 2,456 individuals, approximately 90% were male. The information provided on substance used suggests that 14% or 340 clients use heroin.

Commentary on the Social Dimension

The elderly population of Crawley is likely to include some of the most socially excluded individuals in the borough. Recent research by the Woman's Royal Voluntary Service and NOP found that:

- 32 elderly people a day die alone at home in the UK.
- 72% of the people they work with see up to two people a day
- 8% of the people they work with see nobody.

Mark Lever, chief executive of the WRVS, said the problem was of mobility.

"Few understand the multiple impacts that loneliness can have, it can be the difference between life and death...housebound and deprived of human contact, older people go downhill rapidly in both physical and mental terms."

Although Crawley is a relatively young town, this should not obscure the fact that there are very large numbers of elderly people living in all-pensioner households – this accounts for one in five households. There were just fewer than 5,000 lone pensioner households – just over twelve percent of all households. Apart from loneliness, elderly people often suffer from other socially excluding factors, such as poverty, ill health and fear of crime. Some wards, such as West Green have very high numbers of pensioners – nearly a third of households are all-pensioner households.

While it would be wrong to say that Crawley as a borough has a high number of lone parent households in comparison with the rest of the country, some wards, such as

Bewbush and the Broadfield wards have very high numbers indeed. More than one in ten households in these wards comprise of lone parents with dependent children. Even where the parents are able to work, they may well find it difficult to maintain a reasonable disposable income after child care costs are covered. Just under half of all lone parents with dependent children are economically inactive or unemployed which accounts for a large proportion of workless households with dependent children. However, there were also 819 workless couple families with dependent children, so workless households with dependent children are fairly evenly divided between couples and lone parents.

Teenage pregnancy can be a contributing factor to social exclusion for several reasons. Early pregnancy may interrupt education, leading to poor levels of attainment. This is a significant risk factor for worklessness and low pay. Teenage pregnancy may also lead to lone parenthood, as partnerships formed by the young are statistically less resilient than those formed by people in their late twenties or early thirties. Finally, teenage parents are more likely to have low birthweight babies, the rate of stillbirths is higher than with older parents, and there are other health problems which may affect their children disproportionately.

Homelessness is clearly one of the primary social exclusion issues nationally and Crawley has more homelessness applications than the national average. Homelessness is a particularly pernicious social exclusion problem as it multiplies other exclusion factors. For example, a vulnerable young person who becomes homeless may find himself leading a chaotic lifestyle which makes it difficult to find employment, so perpetuating a 'vicious circle' of deprivation and exclusion.

Lack of affordable housing also puts pressure on families and relationships, which in turn creates another vicious circle as family breakdown leads to smaller households which reduces the amount of housing places available overall. It may also increase the number of children being raised in lone parent households and households with low incomes.

Although levels of crime are higher than are found in the rest of the county, they are not high compared to regional and national averages. Nevertheless, there are crime 'hot spots' in some of the wards where relative deprivation is found, such as the Broadfield wards and Bewbush. Fear of crime may also be a factor in preventing people from socialising, particularly where elderly people are concerned.

There is a paucity of local evidence on substance abuse but extrapolating from national and county data, it is reasonable to assume that:

- Alcohol is the main substance abused by Crawley residents
- Excessive alcohol consumption in young people is a growing trend
- There will be a number of users of opiates and cocaine – extrapolating from the BCS, there will be around 200 people who have used heroin in the last year and 1,000 who have used cocaine. Some of these will be problem users (and doubtless a proportion of the 2,456 interviewed by West Sussex arrest referral schemes).

There is no evidence to suggest that substance misuse is a particular problem in Crawley but even if levels of abuse are proportionate to the rest of the country, it is likely that a significant minority of people will be problematic substance abusers

which may contribute to the social exclusion of them as individuals and perhaps their families.

The Political Dimension

Disempowerment
Low registration of voters
Low voter turn out
Low levels of community activity
Alienation/lack of confidence in political process
Social disturbance/disorder
Poor policy and lack of joined-up government

Fig 15: Crawley: Electoral Turnout by Ward 1999-2003

	1999			2000			2002			2003		
	Elect- orate	Turnout	%	Elect- orate	Turnout	%	Elect- orate	Turnout	%	Elect- orate	Turnout	%
Bewbush	5927	-	-	5918	1008	17.20%	5993	1666	27.8%*	6048	-	-
Broadfield	8189	1152	14.10%	8386	1151	13.80%	8608	2540	29.5%*	8639	1113	12.99%
Furnace Green	10480	2429	23.10%	10652	-	-	10644	2687	25.20%	10754	2911	27.20%
Gossops Green	3906	1025	26.20%	3928	1051	26.90%	3939	-	-	3922	923	23.60%
Ifield	6441	1476	22.90%	6507	1384	22.50%	6495	2615	40.2%*	6525	1326	20.50%
Langley Green	5269	1300	24.60%	5323	1265	23.90%	5440	1301	23.90%	5458	1130	22.80%
Northgate	3534	1305	36.90%	3556	-	-	3595	1119	31.12%	3569	939	26.70%
Pound Hill North	4948	1447	29.20%	4964	1495	30.30%	5066	1563	30.80%	5038	1364	27.30%
Pound Hill South	5178	1495	28.80%	5270	1471	28.10%	5321	-	-	5389	1483	27.60%
Southgate	6120	1186	19.30%	6032	1258	21.00%	6111	2428	39.8%*	6086	1288	21.00%
Three Bridges	4083	1184	28.90%	4174	1217	29.20%	4178	-	-	4188	1108	26.80%
Tilgate	4608	1190	25.80%	4665	1157	25.00%	4522	1219	26.90%	4532	1051	23.23%
West Green	3473	-	-	3370	883	26.30%	3525	918	26.00%	3463	-	-

Notes: * All Postal vote. 2001 was a general election.

Source: Crawley Borough Council

Turnout at local elections is low, particularly in Broadfield and Bewbush prior to the introduction of the postal vote pilot. Average turnout in 00/01 was 23.2%, which is lower than the county average of 30.1% and the national average of 37%.

Commentary on the Political Dimension

There is not much quantitative data on the political dimension of social exclusion. We have no measure of levels of community activity and concepts like alienation/lack of confidence in the political process are difficult to quantify. We do know that there is a long term global trend of declining trust of most institutions, including government. The latest BVPI survey (2003) found that just 53% of people were fairly or very satisfied by the way Crawley Borough Council runs things (although for better or worse, there is probably some confusion with West Sussex County Council in this statistic!). We do know from the statistics presented above that voter turnout is low.

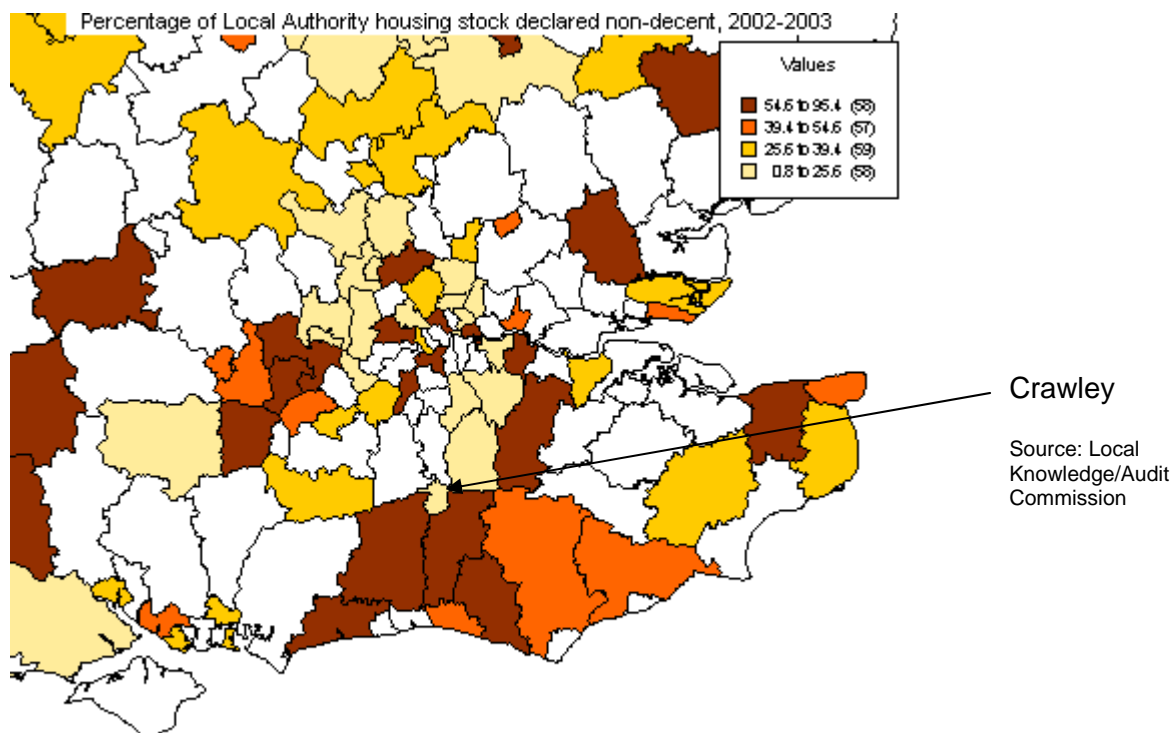
Fortunately, there has not been any incidence of social disturbance, such as has occurred recently in some towns in northern England.

The Neighbourhood Dimension

Environmental degradation
Decaying housing stock
Withdrawal of local services
Collapse of support networks

Housing

The proportion of Crawley's Local Authority housing stock declared in 2002/03 as non-decent was low in comparison with the county, region and National averages. 12.2% of the stock was declared as non-decent which ranked Crawley as 34 out of 35 districts/boroughs in the region and well below the national average of 40.66%.



As a New Town with a relatively buoyant economy, Crawley does not suffer from the kind of environmental degradation which is found in some UK towns. Although there are some wards with high relative deprivation (see The Spatial Dimension), there are no 'sink estates' where property prices have plummeted and local authority housing is hard to let. Demand for housing in all Crawley wards remains robust and by and large, the environment is satisfactory. A Citizens Panel survey in 2003 found that 72% of respondents were fairly or very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, although this percentage dropped to 52% in Bewbush and Broadfield. (Even in these wards however, only 8.3% of people were very dissatisfied).

Crawley was built around neighbourhoods with shopping parades providing local services. This model has come under some pressure in recent years and some local

parades do not offer the full range of services (food, chemist etc.) which was originally envisaged by the town's planners. The Post Office, as part of its 'reinvention programme' has recently announced the closure of four sub-post offices in neighbourhood parades. At the same time, the large supermarket chains have opened 'superstores' in the town centre and in various parts of the Borough. The effect of these changes has been to create a situation whereby some Crawley residents have to travel to reach services and shops. Whether this has gone as far as to create the 'food deserts' which are thought to deprive some UK residents of opportunities to purchase reasonably priced food of good quality is open to question, and would require research.

Commentary on the Neighbourhood Dimension

Very little of this dimension is easily quantifiable, particularly concepts such as 'collapse of support networks'. This is a significant gap in our knowledge as the government have placed increased emphasis upon the positive role of informal social structures and the development of:

...social capital, by helping people into work; tackling the risk factors linked to crime, drug misuse, school failure and family breakdown; and encouraging participation in community activities (SEU 1999, Annex B).

Martin Roberts and Martin Roche of the University of Wolverhampton have proposed a methodology for measuring social capital based on surveys and proxy data. They spell out the need for some form of measurement:

Local policy aimed at promoting social capital inevitably requires a baseline, a quantification of social capital, and perhaps even a social capital map. The question becomes one of measuring a phenomenon which is typified by abstract human relations such as trust, obligations and reciprocity in a way which, whilst remaining true to their complexities, reduces the level of abstraction in order to allow practical responses to be developed.⁷

The extent to which people have been affected by the withdrawal of local services is also a gap in our knowledge. This is important, not least as increasing the amount of fruit and vegetables consumed by lower income groups is thought to be an important plank in the strategy to reduce inequalities in health.

It is a little easier to measure people's response to their environment and although people are less positive in the more deprived neighbourhoods, generally speaking people find the Crawley environment to be satisfactory.

⁷ ROBERTS, M. & ROCHE, M. *Quantifying social capital: measuring the intangible in the local policy context*. <<http://www.radstats.org.uk/no076/robertsandroche.htm>>

The Individual Dimension

**Mental and physical ill health
Educational underachievement / low skills
Loss of self esteem and confidence**

Mental and Physical Ill Health

Fig 16: General Health Reported at Census: Numbers
[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All people	Limiting long-term illness : people with limiting long-term illness*	Limiting long-term illness: people of working age with limiting long-term illness*	General health***: people who health was : Good	General health ***: people who health was : Fairly good	General health ***: people who health was : Not good
England & Wales	52041916	9484856	4332572	35676210	11568363	4797343
South East	8000645	1237399	521137	5720436	1710768	569441
West Sussex	753614	126678	46877	527991	169025	56598
Crawley	99744	14545	6349	71029	21579	7136

* Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. ** Working age population is 16 - 64 inclusive for men and 16 - 59 inclusive for women. *** General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001).
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 17: General Health Reported at Census: Percentages
[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	All people	Limiting long-term illness: Percentage of people with limiting long-term illness*	Limiting long-term illness: Percentage of people of working age population with limiting long-term illness**	General health***: Percentage of people whose health was: Good	General health***: Percentage of people whose health was: Fairly good	General health***: Percentage of people whose health was: Not good
England & Wales	52041916	18.2	13.6	68.6	22.2	9.2
South East	8000645	15.5	10.6	71.5	21.4	7.1
West Sussex	753614	16.8	10.7	70.1	22.4	7.5
Crawley	99744	14.6	10.3	71.2	21.6	7.2

* Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. ** Working age population is 16 - 64 inclusive for men and 16 - 59 inclusive for women. *** General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001).
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

The 2001 Census included a question about general health. Crawley residents report on average less long-term illness and better general health than the national and county averages and only very slightly more 'not good' health than the regional average. Only three wards: Southgate, Tilgate and West Green have more people with limiting long-term illness than the national average. Nevertheless, in these wards the percentage of people reporting these conditions is nearly one-in-five and a total of 14,505 people in Crawley reported limiting long-term illness. 6,821 of those were over 65 years of age. A similar picture is found for self-reported general health. In Southgate and Tilgate wards more people than the national average reported 'not good' health but overall Crawley residents reported better than average health.

Fig 18: Disability Living Allowance Claimants August 2000

	Total	Higher rate care component*	Middle rate care component*	Lower rate care component*	Higher rate mobility component**	Lower rate mobility component**
Bewbush	260	60	105	50	130	85
Broadfield	285	65	100	70	150	75
Furnace Green	195	45	65	45	110	40
Gossops Green	105	15	45	30	50	30
Ifield	240	60	80	50	150	60
Langley Green	215	50	65	50	140	55
Northgate	125	30	40	25	75	35
Pound Hill North	105	20	45	20	55	35
Pound Hill South	105	20	40	25	60	25
Southgate	200	35	75	40	120	55
Three Bridges	125	35	30	25	75	20
Tilgate	185	40	50	45	120	30
West Green	125	25	40	35	75	30

***Care Component:** The care component is for people who need help with personal care and is payable from any age. There are three rates of the care component: higher, middle, and lower. These are related to the amount of help a person requires with personal care.

****Mobility Component:** There are two rates of the mobility component: higher, and lower. These are related to the amount of help a person requires in getting around. Either rate can be claimed from the age of five, but children aged three or more can claim the higher rate (only), if they have severe difficulty walking.

Source: Department of Works and Pensions.

There were 2,270 Disability Living Allowance claimants in Crawley in August 2000. This was 2.3% of the population, which is the same rate as for the South East region. Bewbush, Broadfield and Ifield wards had the highest number of claimants.

Fig 19: Provision of Unpaid Care: Numbers					
Variables	All people	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care: 1-19 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care: 20-49 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care : 50+ hours a week
England & Wales	52041916	5217805	3555822	573647	1088336
South East	8000645	737751	541905	65693	130153
West Sussex	753614	73811	54852	6286	12673
Crawley	99744	8846	6238	937	1671
# Provision of unpaid care: looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age.					
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright					

Fig 20: Provision of Unpaid Care: Percentages					
Variables	All people	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care	Provision of unpaid care#: Percentage of people who provide unpaid care#: 1 - 19 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: Percentage of people who provide unpaid care#: 20 - 49 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: Percentage of people who provide unpaid care#: 50 or more hours a week
England & Wales	52041916	5217805	68.2	11.0	20.9
South East	8000645	737751	73.5	8.9	17.6
West Sussex	753614	73811	74.3	8.5	17.2
Crawley	99744	8846	70.5	10.6	18.9
# Provision of unpaid care: looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age.					
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright					

At the Census, 8,846 people, or nearly nine percent of the population, reported that they provide unpaid care to family members, friends, neighbours or others. This is less than the national average, which is 10 percent. Of these, 2,608 people said they provide more than 20 Hours a week, 1,671 providing more than 50 hours per week. The wards with the highest numbers of people providing this level of care were Ifield, Langley Green and Tilgate.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy in Crawley is slightly higher than in the rest of England but there are wide variations between different wards. Life expectancy at birth in Bewbush is 75.7 years but in Pound Hill North it is 82.7 years – a difference of 7 years. The most frequent causes of these differences are cancer and coronary heart disease (CHD).

Maternal and child health

Teenage pregnancy is associated with social deprivation and the relationship goes both ways; socially disadvantaged teenage women are more likely to become pregnant and teenage pregnancy makes them more socially excluded. Teenage conception and birth rates in Crawley are the highest in West Sussex and are also higher than the national average. The UK has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in Europe. Births to teenage mothers are also associated with higher levels of mortality and morbidity – the rate of stillbirths is higher and there is a strong link with Sudden Infant Death Syndrome ('cot deaths'). (See also The Social Dimension: Teenage Pregnancies).

Maternal smoking is also associated with Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, low birth weight and other health problems in babies, and six wards in Crawley have higher rates of maternal smoking than the rest of the county.

Mental Health – Young People

National research suggests around 20% of under 19s are vulnerable to mental distress – this extrapolates to 5,000 young people in Crawley. About 1,500 young people will need to be referred to a Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) and 20 young people are likely to require admission to a mental health inpatient unit.

Mental Health – Older People

Although the proportion of older people in Crawley is lower than the national average, it is projected to grow over the next 10 years with an increase of over 50% in those aged over 85. There is concern among health professionals that services for older people with mental health problems are rudimentary and require development. There is also a need to reduce stress for older people, especially those who are socially excluded due to factors such as poverty, disability and fear of crime

Cancer

Standardised mortality rates (SMRs) for some cancers, especially lung cancer and malignant melanoma (skin cancer) may be higher in Crawley than national average and other West Sussex districts (the difference is not statistically significant). This means that people are possibly, on average, more likely to suffer from fatal cancers of this nature earlier in life in Crawley than in the rest of the country.

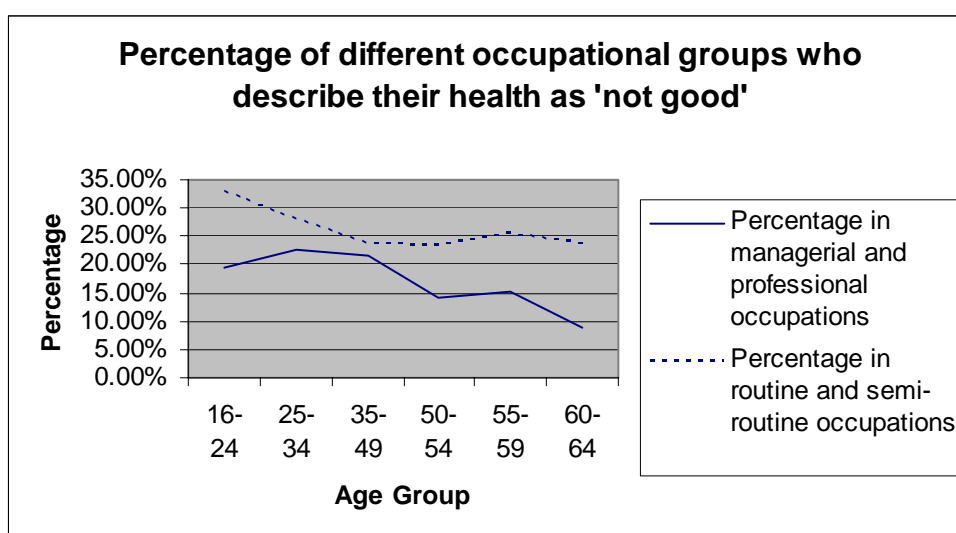
Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

The SMR for coronary heart disease is lower than national average – this is probably due to lifestyle changes and improvements in services. However, Crawley may have higher than expected mortality from acute myocardial infarction (MI or heart attack) than the rest of West Sussex and the average figures for Crawley probably mask big differences in rates between wards as data are not available at this level.

Health Inequalities

Health inequalities have been increasing in the UK, and throughout the developed world, in the last few decades, and considerable health inequalities exist in Crawley. As has already been mentioned, there is a seven year difference in life expectancy between Bewbush and Pound Hill North. One reason for the difference is the wide

disparity between health outcomes for different occupational groups. The following graph shows the percentage of different age groups who described their health as 'not good', by occupation (according to the National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification). It is evident that the percentage of respondents who describe their health as 'not good' is higher in every age group for those in routine and semi-routine occupations as opposed to those in managerial or professional occupations. Furthermore, this difference increases with age so that by the age of 60-64, three times as many in routine or semi-routine occupations as professionals and managers describe their health as 'not good'.



Source: Census 2001, crown copyright.

Health Needs of the Black and Minority Ethnic Population

Inequalities in health have been identified in some ethnic minority populations. South Asian communities are known to have high rates of diabetes than the general population. The 2001 Census included questions about limiting long term illness (LLTI) and general health ('general health' refers to health over the twelve months prior to Census day). It can be seen from the following table that Asian/Asian British Crawley residents reported more long term illness and 'Not Good Health' than White British and Other White populations in all age groups. Higher rates were also found in the White Irish population, particularly those over 65 years of age.

Fig 21: Crawley: General Health and Limiting Long Term Illness

	ALL PEOPLE	White:			Asian or Asian British:			
		British	Irish	Other White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
ALL PEOPLE	99,737	84,285	1,305	2,718	4,391	2,994	144	765
% People aged 16-49 with LLTI*	7.6%	7.7%	10.3%	3.9%	8.2%	9.5%	7.7%	6.0%
% People aged 16-49 with LLTI and Not Good Health	2.9%	2.9%	4.7%	1.3%	3.3%	4.9%	-	2.5%
% All people aged 50-64 years with LLTI	22.0%	20.8%	26.4%	19.8%	37.1%	43.6%	42.9%	27.0%

% All people aged 50-64 years with LLTI and Not Good Health	9.7%	9.1%	10.7%	8.6%	16.5%	24.1%	-	12.2%
% People aged 65+ with LLTI	46.5%	46.1%	50.7%	48.9%	61.0%	52.2%	-	46.7%
% People aged 65+ with LLTI and Not Good Health	19.3%	19.1%	16.5%	21.4%	31.4%	20.9%	-	10.0%
*Limiting Long Term Illness								
Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright								

Exercise and Well Being

Physical activity is one of the cornerstones of a healthy lifestyle. Regular physical activity benefits many aspects of health - whether it is through participation in sport, play, PE, walking, cycling, or exercise. However, six out of 10 men and seven out of 10 women in England are not active enough to benefit their health.

The Department of Health recommendation for adults is that they should spend at least 30 minutes of physical activity on five or more days of the week. This physical activity should be of at least a moderate intensity – similar to brisk walking. Activity can be taken in bouts of 10 to 15 minutes, allowing for accumulation of activity throughout the day.

The expert recommendation for young people supported by the Department of Health is that all young people should participate in physical activity of at least moderate intensity for one hour per day. This hour can be made up from a variety of activities across the day, including organised sport, play, walking or cycling to school, physical education or planned exercise.

No local data for the amount of time Crawley residents exercise are available, but the following table shows the amount of exercise taken reported by people in England in a 1998 survey.

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	All aged 16 and over
Males								
No time	23	38	50	64	77	83	93	58
Less than 1 hour	14	20	17	14	9	8	3	13
1 hour but less than 3	22	20	20	14	7	5	2	14
3 hours but less than 5	13	10	7	4	3	2	-	6
5 hours but less than 7	9	5	3	2	2	-	-	3
7 or more hours	18	7	4	3	1	1	1	5
Females								
No time	42	50	57	64	74	84	96	64
Less than 1 hour	18	19	17	15	11	5	1	13
1 hour but less than 3	22	19	17	14	10	8	2	14
3 hours but less than 5	10	8	6	4	4	1	-	5
5 hours but less than 7	4	3	2	1	1	1	-	2
7 or more hours	5	2	2	1	1	1	-	2
Source: Health Survey for England, Department of Health								

It is evident that very few people take as much exercise as is recommended by the Department of Health. There are also large differences in the amount of exercise taken by different social groups, which contribute to inequalities in health.

Fig 23: Participation in the top ten sports, games and physical activities: by socio-economic group (1), 1996-97

	Profession- ional	Employers and managers	Interme- diate and junior non- manual	Skilled manual and own account non- profession- al	Semi- skilled manual and personal service	Unskilled manual	All aged 16 and over (2)
Walking	56	48	46	44	39	33	44
Swimming	23	19	17	11	11	6	15
Keep fit/Yoga	14	12	17	7	9	5	12
Cue sports	10	10	8	15	9	7	11
Cycling	19	12	9	11	10	7	11
Weight training	10	5	6	5	3	2	5
Football	5	4	3	6	3	3	5
Golf	11	9	4	5	3	1	5
Running	9	6	4	4	2	2	5
Tenpin bowls/skittles	4	3	4	3	2	1	3
At least one activity (3)	63	52	48	45	37	24	46

1 Socio-economic group is based on the persons' current or most recent job.

2 Includes full-time students, members of the Armed Forces, those who have never worked, and those whose job was inadequately described.

3 Includes those activities not separately listed.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The amount and quality of exercise taken, along with dietary factors are thought to contribute towards the disparity between prevalence of obesity in different socio-economic groups. People in higher managerial and professional groups are less likely to be obese than those in other occupational groups.

Fig 24: Obesity among adults: by sex and NS-SeC, 2001

England

Percentages



Educational Underachievement/Low Skills

Fig 25: Qualifications Attained: Numbers

[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

Variables	People aged 16 - 74 with: No qualifications	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 1*	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 2**	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 3***	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 4/5#	People aged 16 - 74 with: Other qualifications /level unknown
England & Wales	10937042	6230033	7288074	3110135	7432962	2609192
England	10251674	5909093	6877530	2962282	7072052	2459460
South East	1379247	987835	1221136	530682	1253917	393490
West Sussex	128212	96013	121160	45713	101489	38107
Crawley	18290	15624	16818	5747	10505	4921

* 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ. ** 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ. *** 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ. # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

Fig 26: Qualifications Achieved: Percentages

[See Appendix A for ward level data](#)

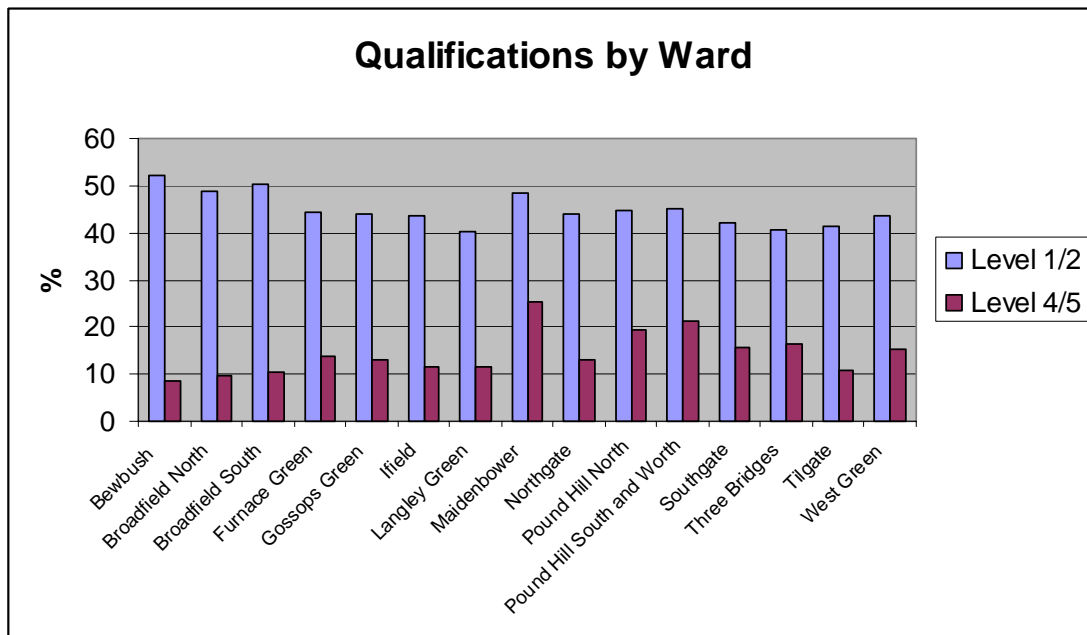
Variables	Percentage of people aged 16 -74 with:					
	No qualifications	Highest qualification attained level 1*	Highest qualification attained level 2**	Highest qualification attained level 3***	Highest qualification attained level 4/5#	Other qualifications / level unknown
England & Wales	29.1	16.6	19.4	8.3	19.8	6.9
England	28.9	16.6	19.4	8.3	19.9	6.9
South East	23.9	17.1	21.2	9.2	21.8	6.8
West Sussex	24.2	18.1	22.8	8.6	19.1	7.2
Crawley	25.4	21.7	23.4	8.0	14.6	6.8

* 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ. ** 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ. *** 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ. # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

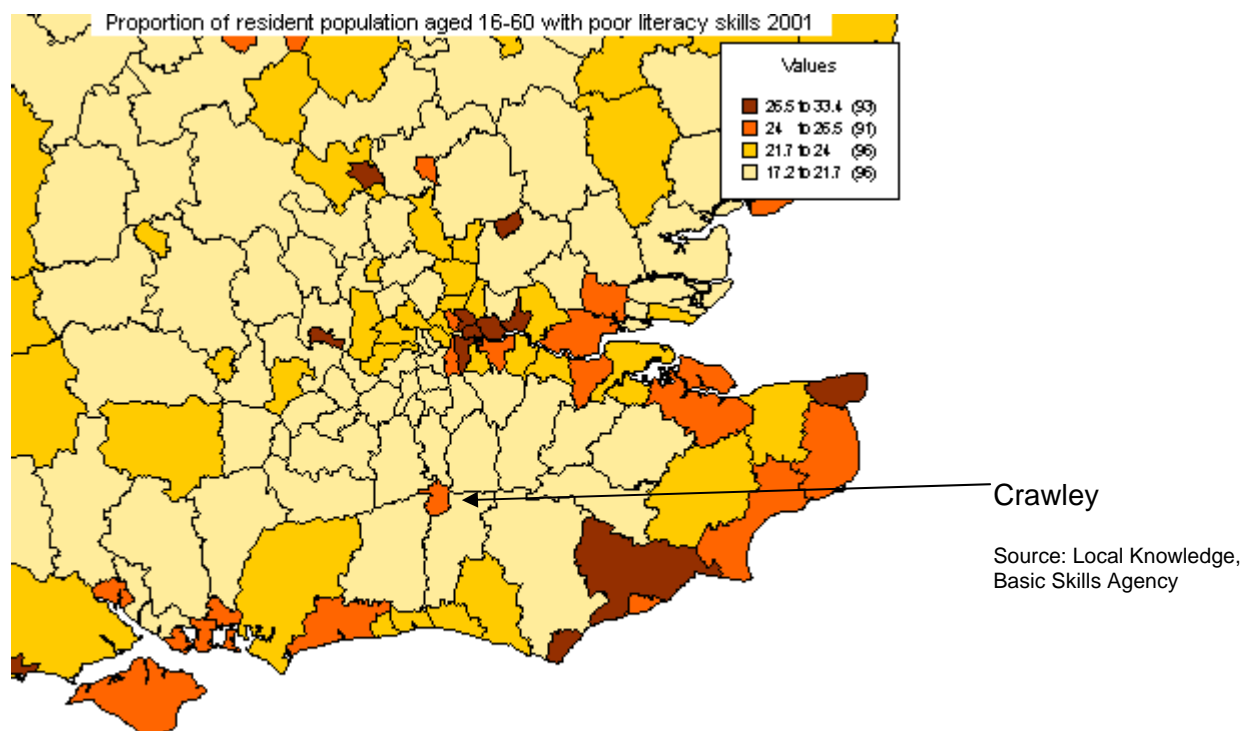


The data from the Census show that Crawley has more people without qualifications than the county or region but somewhat fewer than the national average. However, the average level of attainment is lower for Crawley residents than the county, region or National averages. More residents have lower (levels 1 or 2) qualifications and fewer have the higher (levels 4 or 5) qualifications.



The ward level data shows that Bewbush and the Broadfield wards have the largest proportion of people with level 1 or 2 as their highest qualification while Maidenbower and the Pound Hill wards have the largest proportion with higher qualifications.

Compared with the surrounding districts, Crawley has a higher percentage of residents with poor literacy skills. A similar picture is found for numeracy.



Early Years Provision

Crawley has a relatively high proportion of young children, compared with other West Sussex districts.

Fig 27: Proportion of the population who are children

Variables	All people	Percentage of people aged: 0-4	Percentage of people aged: 5-7	Percentage of people aged: 8-9
Adur	59627	5.43	3.65	2.42
Arun	140759	4.93	3.13	2.28
Chichester	106450	4.97	3.28	2.41
Crawley	99744	6.78	4.04	2.78
Horsham	122088	5.94	3.87	2.72
Mid Sussex	127378	5.91	3.75	2.48
Worthing	97568	5.46	3.4	2.44

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

However, Crawley is relatively poorly served with 'early years' provision, compared with other West Sussex districts and boroughs.

Fig 28a: Early Years Provision in Crawley 1.

	Number of Registered childminders June 2001	Registered childminders per 1000 0-7 year olds	No. of child-minding places- 0-5yrs June 2001	No of child-minding places 5-8yrs June 2001	Total No. of child-minding places June 2001	Total number of Day Care Providers all ages, June 2001	Total number of Day Care Places all ages, June 2001
Adur	129	23.83	287	165	452	4	91
Arun	192	16.92	422	207	629	10	332
Chichester	159	18.10	370	187	557	13	532
Crawley	150	13.90	306	127	433	14	424
Horsham	281	23.46	627	360	987	10	314
Mid Sussex	296	24.06	643	384	1027	13	350
Worthing	218	25.22	512	n/c	822	15	554

Source: West Sussex County Council Early Years Team; Census 2001, Crown copyright

Fig 28b: Early years provision in Crawley 2.

	Day Care provision for ages 0-2, June 2001	Day Care places for 3-5 years June 2001	Total no. of Providers of pre-school sessional places, June 2001	Total no. of pre school sessional places June 2001	Out of School Places No. of settings by ward June 2001	No. of places in Before/ After School clubs 2002	No. of places in holiday play schemes 2002	No. of part time Nursery School places all ages, 2002
Adur	26	65	27	637	6	823	668	250
Arun	69	263	50	1355	28	272	1209	332

Chichester	97	435	56	1378	22	146	732	156
Crawley	97	327	25	697	10	127	660	312
Horsham	65	249	70	1612	29	2250	1692	156
Mid Sussex	82	268	71	1706	20	240	573	n/c
Worthing	150	404	39	1056	15	3219	1932	104
Source: West Sussex County Council Early Years Team								

Commentary on the Individual Dimension

Disability and ill health obviously increase the risk of social exclusion not just to the individual affected but also to his or her family. A spouse may find he or she wishes to, or is obliged to, reduce hours of paid work in order to care for the newly disabled person. Alternatively, pressure on household finances may be such that he or she must increase his or her earnings. Children in the family may also be affected – by changes in the allocation of their parents' time and by changes in household income.

The majority of disabled people experience the onset of their health problem or impairment in adulthood. According to a survey carried out in the mid-1990s, 11 per cent of disabled adults of working age were born with a health problem or impairment, 12 per cent became disabled during childhood, and the remaining three-quarters became disabled during working life.⁸ The onset of a disability may be sudden or gradual but in either case the adjustments required to everyday life can be considerable. Aside from managing the pain, discomfort and inconvenience which may be caused directly by the condition, there may be new needs for financial and practical support and all this at the same time as coping with having to negotiate inaccessible buildings, transport or information, and dealing with discriminatory attitudes on the part of employers, service providers and the general public. The impact is likely to vary considerably according to the individual's circumstances such as whether they live alone or with a partner, their previous income and employment, and also by the type and severity of their impairment or condition.

Two sources of information were reviewed to determine the extent of ill health and disability in Crawley: the Census, which included questions on limiting long term illness and general health and data from the Department of Work and Pensions recording the number of claimants of Disability Living Allowance (DLA). Although Crawley residents reported less long term illness and poor general health than the county, regional or national averages, the number of people affected are large. 14.6% of the population reported limiting long term illness and this rises to one in five people in some wards. People reporting limiting long term illness will have conditions which range in severity and prognosis – some will disappear with time and/or treatment, some will remain manageable and yet others will develop into more limiting conditions.

The number of people claiming DLA was 2,270 in August 2000, a similar figure to those who are economically inactive due to illness or disability (2,330).

⁸ BURCHARDT, T (2003) *Being and Becoming: Social Exclusion and the Onset of Disability*. London: LSE/ESRC Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.

The relationship between social exclusion and becoming disabled is two-way: someone who is socially excluded is more likely to become disabled and disabled people are more likely to become socially excluded. Those in the bottom quintile of the income distribution face a risk each year of becoming disabled which is two and a half times as high as those in the top quintile.⁹ For those becoming disabled, more than one in seven enter poverty following the onset of disability (with poverty defined as below 60% of median income) and over two thirds of those who were already poor remain so.¹⁰

Disability also affects those who provide unpaid care, reducing the amount of time they have available for economic and social activity. At the last Census, 2,608 people said they provide more than 20 hours of unpaid care a week and 1,651 more than 50 hours per week.

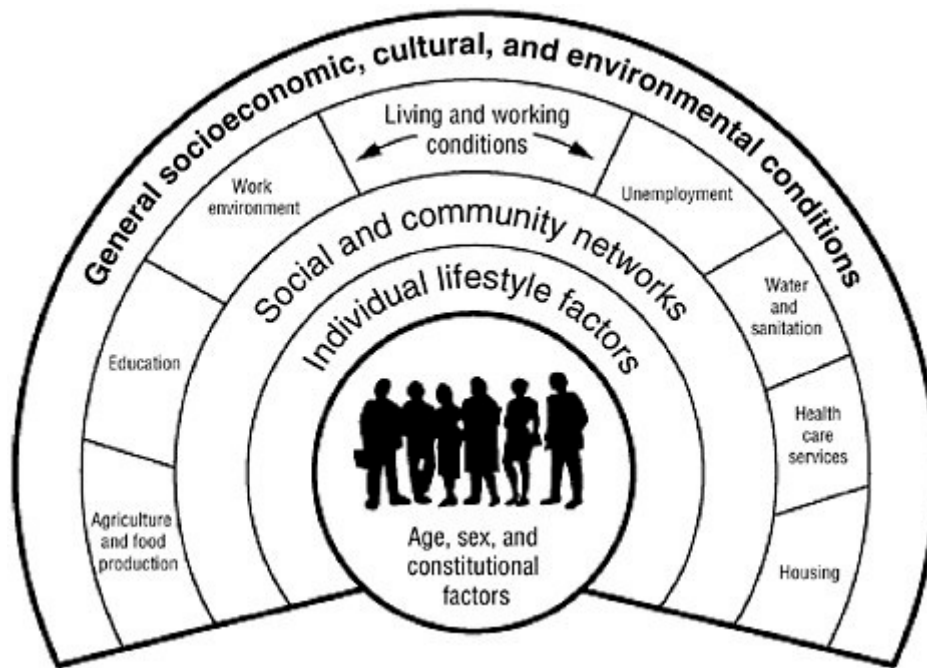
While there is no evidence that Crawley has a higher than average prevalence of people with mental health problems, the higher than average proportion of children and young people suggests that there is likely to be a relatively high prevalence of mental health issues associated with these age groups, such as schizophrenia and eating disorders. Concern has also been expressed by professionals that services for people with mental health problems are not of equivalent quality or capacity to those found elsewhere in the country.

Health inequalities arise out of the interrelationship between a variety of factors, illustrated by Dahlgren and Whitehead in the diagram below¹¹.

⁹ JENKINS AND RIGG (2003) *Disability and Disadvantage: selection, onset and duration effects*. Institute for Social and Economic Research working paper no. 2003-18. Colchester: University of Essex.

¹⁰ BURCHARDT, T (2003) *Ibid.*

¹¹ WHITEHEAD, M (1995) Tackling Inequalities: a review of policy initiatives. In BENZEVAL, K, JUDGE AND WHITEHEAD, M Eds. *Tackling Inequalities in Health* London: Kings Fund pp 22-57



Thus people who suffer from ill health are more likely to be socially excluded and social exclusion makes people more likely to suffer from ill health. This cycle may be exacerbated by cultural factors. For example, diet probably plays a significant role in the increased incidence of coronary heart disease and diabetes in the south Asian population of Crawley, as evidenced by the statistics described above. Lifestyle is also an important factor. Two of the most influential lifestyle choices are smoking and exercise. National statistics show far higher rates of smoking and lower participation in exercise in groups with lower socio-economic status. However, the lack of local data for these choices may hamper understanding of policy effectiveness in this field.

The data describing educational achievement show a marked difference between Crawley and the county, regional and national averages. Crawley has a high proportion of people with their highest qualification as level 1 or 2 and a smaller proportion of people with higher qualifications. However, the proportion of people with no qualifications whatsoever is not quite as bad as the national average. Low educational attainment is an obvious risk factor for social exclusion as it reduces people's employability. Research on national data shows that both inactivity and unemployment are concentrated among men and women with few or no educational qualifications. Nearly one-third of all men of working age with no educational qualifications are inactive, compared with around one in ten of those with qualifications of O level/GCSE level or above. Over the last thirty years inactivity rates halved for female graduates from 23 per cent in the late 1970s to 12 per cent in 1997. There were also increases in economic activity among those with qualifications at A level and O level/GCSE. Inactivity rates remained broadly unchanged among those with lower qualifications (at 40 to 45 per cent).¹²

The data on 'early years' provision suggests that the foundations for education are not being established for enough young people in Crawley. However, new initiatives such as Sure Start in Broadfield and the neighbourhood nurseries initiative may

¹² GREGG, P AND WADSWORTH, J (1998) *Unemployment and non-employment: Unpacking economic inactivity* London: Employment Policy Institute

begin to redress this deficiency. Updates to the datasets available will show if this is the case.

The Spatial Dimension

Concentration and marginalisation of vulnerable groups

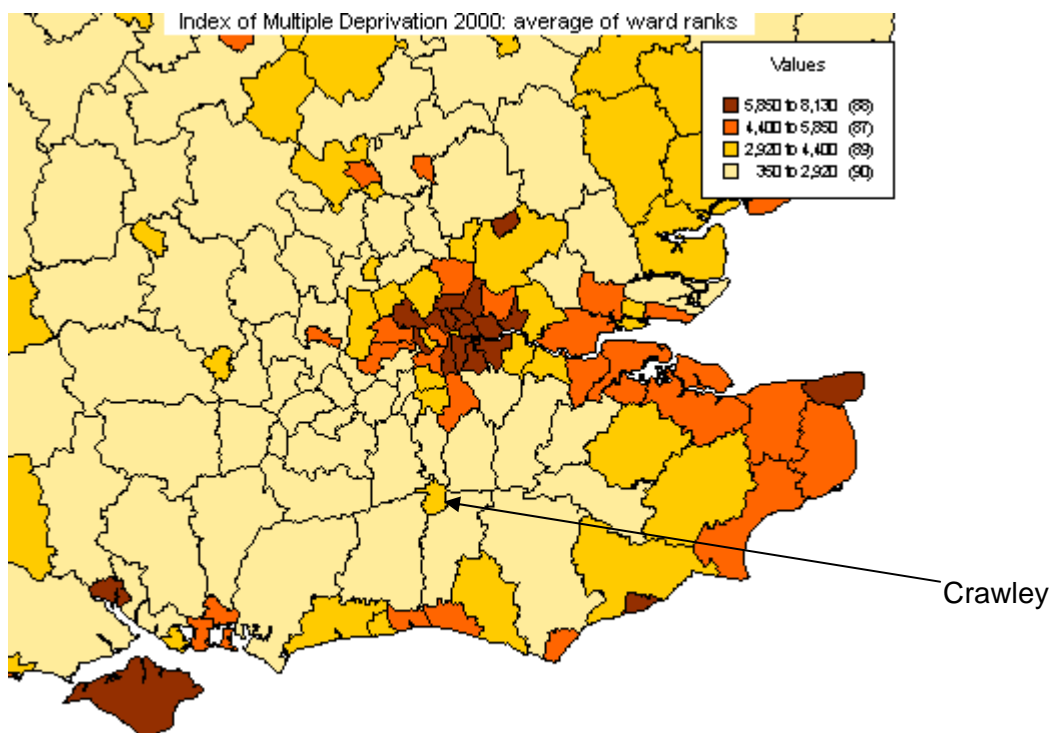
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD 2000) presented a conceptual model of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model is underpinned by the idea of separate dimensions of deprivation which are experienced by individuals living in an area and can also be measured and aggregated to produce an overall index of deprivation. The IMD 2000 has been used to determine government priorities for funding projects to reduce social exclusion and regenerate communities.

The district level summaries show the score and rank for each of the summary measures. The district with a rank of 1 is the *most* deprived, and 354 the least deprived, for each measure of all districts in England.

Fig 29: Indices of multiple Deprivation				
Period	2000			
	Rank of employment scale	Rank of income scale	Average of Ward scores	Rank of average of Ward scores
Adur	310	301	20.05	180
Arun	178	141	18.2	204
Chichester	276	232	13.07	271
Crawley	259	222	18.31	199
Horsham	303	286	6.92	347
Mid Sussex	294	284	6.6	349
Worthing	214	211	17.9	209

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000.
For technical details on how these statistics are collated, see the Neighbourhood Statistics Website: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Crawley is ranked 199 out of 354 English districts so is *less* deprived than most. However, it is the second most deprived district in West Sussex. The difference between ranking in employment scale and income scale suggests that there is a high level of employment, but income is relatively low. The reason for this is probably relatively low wages associated with service industries related to the airport and hotels. The following map shows Crawley's Index of Multiple Deprivation in relation to the South East Region. The map indicates that Crawley is relatively deprived compared to neighbouring districts but rather less deprived than inner-London Boroughs and some of the coastal districts.



The Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000

The overall IMD 2000 has two strands of data. The first is the Index of Multiple Deprivation Score and the second is the Rank of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The ward with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 8414 the least deprived, on this overall measure. The IMD 2000 was constructed by combining six domain scores, using the following weights:

- Income (25%)
- Employment (25%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (15%)
- Education, Skills and Training (15%)
- Housing (10%)
- Geographical Access to Services (10%)

Fig 30: Indices of multiple Deprivation 2000								
Note: The ward with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 8414 the least deprived								
	Index of multiple deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Health domain	Education domain	Housing domain	Access domain	Child poverty index
Units	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Bewbush	2527	2899	5559	5727	406	663	5438	2432
Broadfield*	1749	1479	4821	5500	115	927	6372	1267
Furnace Green	7846	7911	8282	8240	2517	6248	6618	7423
Gossops Green	3573	3035	3858	4092	1512	5218	6488	4233

Ifield	3918	4036	5264	4488	1414	2465	6350	3638
Langley Green	2641	3277	3391	3243	2094	757	4306	4275
Northgate	3869	3169	5205	4342	3563	1120	6353	2613
Pound Hill North	7865	7883	7600	7421	6015	6356	2674	7303
Pound Hill South	7935	6221	7567	7294	6848	5934	5093	6918
Southgate	2626	3006	5439	4513	300	1651	6077	3818
Three Bridges	5788	4847	6900	6409	3378	2793	5433	4673
Tilgate	3368	5184	5416	4363	186	3771	7937	4080
West Green	4266	3705	4526	3927	2642	4055	6900	4055

*Note: The IMD 2000 was based on the old ward boundaries
Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000

The data show wide variations between different wards in Crawley:

- **Bewbush, Broadfield, Langley Green and Southgate** have significantly lower (more deprived) overall IMD scores than the rest of the district while **Gossops Green, Tilgate and Ifield** are also below average.
- At a national level, wards like **Bewbush and Broadfield**, with national ranks of 2527 and 1749 respectively (out of 8414) are relatively deprived while at the other end of the scale, wards like the **Pound Hill** wards and **Furnace Green** have relatively little deprivation.
- There are very wide variations in the education domain in particular. **Broadfield, Bewbush, Southgate and Tilgate** wards are in the bottom 10% of English wards while the **Pound Hill** wards are in the top quartile.
- The housing domain and child poverty index show similar, if less extreme variations.

The following table shows that Crawley has four of the twenty most deprived wards in West Sussex.

West Sussex					
Rank	Ward	Local	Region	Score	Nat.
1	Littlehampton	Arun	SE	44.05	874
2	Littlehampton Ham	Arun	SE	41.53	1019
3	Pevensey	Arun	SE	35.99	1418
4	Central	Worthing	SE	32.94	1679
5	Marine	Arun	SE	32.66	1703
6	Broadfield	Crawley	SE	32.28	1749
7	Heene	Worthing	SE	31.68	1808
8	Eastbrook	Adur	SE	30.41	1934
9	Selden	Worthing	SE	29.24	2084
10	Churchill	Adur	SE	27.54	2277
11	Hotham	Arun	SE	27.54	2278
12	Southlands	Adur	SE	26.89	2363
13	Peveler	Adur	SE	26.38	2440
14	Bewbush	Crawley	SE	25.83	2527
15	Southgate	Crawley	SE	25.21	2626
16	Langley Green	Crawley	SE	25.09	2641

17	Cokeham	Adur	SE	24.44	2754
18	Chichester East	Chichester	SE	23.96	2848
19	Oving	Chichester	SE	23.72	2897
20	Durrington	Worthing	SE	23.65	2906

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions,

Broadfield and Bewbush wards are also in the 20 wards with the highest Child Poverty Index in West Sussex.

Fig 32: Child Poverty Index (IMD) 2000					
West Sussex					
Rank	Ward	Local Authority	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Littlehampton Ham	Arun	SE	53.83	738
2	Pevensey	Arun	SE	47.7	1156
3	Central	Worthing	SE	46.5	1253
4	Broadfield	Crawley	SE	46.39	1267
5	Chichester East	Chichester	SE	43.18	1562
6	Littlehampton River	Arun	SE	41.97	1656
7	Hotham	Arun	SE	41.49	1704
8	Castle	Worthing	SE	40.73	1767
9	Orchard	Arun	SE	40.63	1774
10	Marine	Arun	SE	39.67	1865
11	Peveler	Adur	SE	38.68	1957
12	Eastbrook	Adur	SE	37.61	2070
13	Southlands	Adur	SE	37.61	2071
14	Haywards Heath Bentswood	Mid Sussex	SE	37.23	2120
15	Littlehampton Wick	Arun	SE	36.83	2170
16	Durrington	Worthing	SE	36.22	2241
17	Cokeham	Adur	SE	35.47	2326
18	Bewbush	Crawley	SE	34.53	2432
19	Churchill	Adur	SE	34.01	2481
20	Mash Barn	Adur	SE	33.96	2487

Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000

Crawley has four of the five most deprived wards in the education domain in West Sussex and another two in the top twenty.

Fig 33: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (IMD) 2000					
West Sussex					
Rank	Ward	Local Authority	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Broadfield	Crawley	SE	1.94	115
2	Tilgate	Crawley	SE	1.77	186
3	Southgate	Crawley	SE	1.57	300
4	Eastbrook	Adur	SE	1.52	335
5	Bewbush	Crawley	SE	1.46	406
6	Hillside	Adur	SE	1.41	460
7	Littlehampton River	Arun	SE	1.4	473
8	Littlehampton Ham	Arun	SE	1.4	474

9	Churchill	Adur	SE	1.33	579
10	Peverel	Adur	SE	1.22	739
11	Durrington	Worthing	SE	1.2	784
12	Widewater	Adur	SE	1.1	945
13	Southwick Green	Adur	SE	1.07	1012
14	Littlehampton Wick	Arun	SE	1.03	1070
15	Pevensey	Arun	SE	0.98	1166
16	Cokeham	Adur	SE	0.94	1250
17	Ifield	Crawley	SE	0.86	1414
18	Middleton-on-Sea	Arun	SE	0.86	1430
19	Bersted	Arun	SE	0.84	1470
20	Gossops Green	Crawley	SE	0.82	1512
Source: Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Indices of Deprivation 2000					

Commentary on the Spatial Dimension

This dimension is closely related to the neighbourhood dimension and is an attempt to capture the multiplying effects of deprivation experienced when large numbers of socially excluded people live in close proximity. This can lead to a downward spiral of environmental degradation, withdrawal of local services, the flight of those who are able to, and the stigmatisation of people who remain in the area, which may even lead to employers discriminating against people from a particular estate, thus accelerating further decline.

Data from the IMD 2000 supports the evidence examined elsewhere in this report which supports the unsurprising conclusion that social exclusion is more prevalent in some wards than others. It is crucial to bear in mind, however, that this does not mean that all, or even most, of the people in these wards are socially excluded or indeed that none of the people in the more affluent wards are *not* socially excluded.

That said, the levels of deprivation found in wards such as the Broadfield wards and Bewbush are very high, particularly as Crawley is not an area with old declining industries and high levels of unemployment.

The Group Dimension

Concentration of above characteristics in particular groups: elderly, disabled, ethnic minorities

This dimension has been discussed as part of the other dimensions.

The Financial Dimension

Savings activities: pensions, savings, home ownership, debt.

While no local data are available, the national picture of huge shortfalls in savings and pensions to support people in later life is well documented. It is currently estimated that Britons are saving £27bn a year less than they need to in order to have a comfortable retirement.¹³

Corporate Responsibility

CAB evidence suggests that small and medium companies often tend to fall foul of employment law due to insufficient understanding

Local businesses are reluctant to invest in long term vocational training such as modern apprenticeships.

¹³ Pensions Shake Up to be Announced. Press Association. Guardian 11 June 2003.

Appendix A: Full Data Tables.

Fig 1: Number of People Unemployed at last Census

Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Unemployed	Unemployed people aged 16 - 74 : Aged 16 - 24	Unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Aged 50 and over	Unemployed people aged 16-74 : Who have never worked	Unemployed people aged 16-74: Who are long-term unemployed**
England & Wales	37607438	1261343	326719	234670	116752	382388
South East	5766307	133481	33626	28840	7710	34767
West Sussex	530694	10260	2497	2458	424	2501
Crawley	71905	1632	493	273	68	365
Bewbush	6195	183	60	18	0	42
Broadfield North	4333	124	27	21	5	35
Broadfield South	4476	169	53	26	5	45
Furnace Green	4274	75	24	20	3	24
Gossops Green	3654	66	16	15	4	13
Ifield	6091	140	45	25	5	30
Langley Green	5181	139	40	21	11	32
Maidenbower	6045	81	14	15	3	9
Northgate	3222	72	23	11	3	17
Pound Hill North	5160	83	21	22	3	21
Pound Hill South and Worth	5855	97	30	12	11	15
Southgate	5842	132	43	25	7	24
Three Bridges	4082	100	35	24	4	26
Tilgate	4449	84	27	15	3	16
West Green	3046	87	35	3	4	16

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright ***'Long-term unemployed' are those who stated they have not worked since 1999 or earlier.

Fig 2: Percentage of People Unemployed at last Census

Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically active: Unemployed	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Aged 16 - 24	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Aged 50 and over	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Who have never worked	Percentage of unemployed people aged 16 - 74: Who are long-term unemployed**
England & Wales	37607438	3.4	25.9	18.6	9.3	30.3
South East	5766307	2.3	25.2	21.6	5.8	26.1
West Sussex	530694	1.9	24.3	24.0	4.1	24.4
Crawley	71905	2.3	30.2	16.7	4.2	22.4
Bewbush	6195	3.0	32.8	9.8	0.0	23.0
Broadfield North	4333	2.9	21.8	16.9	4.0	28.2
Broadfield South	4476	3.8	31.4	15.4	3.0	26.6
Furnace Green	4274	1.8	32.0	26.7	0.0	32.0
Gossops Green	3654	1.8	24.2	22.7	6.1	19.7
Ifield	6091	2.3	32.1	17.9	3.6	21.4
Langley Green	5181	2.7	28.8	15.1	7.9	23.0
Maidenbower	6045	1.3	17.3	18.5	3.7	11.1
Northgate	3222	2.2	31.9	15.3	4.2	23.6

Pound Hill North	5160	1.6	25.3	26.5	0.0	25.3
Pound Hill South and Worth	5855	1.7	30.9	12.4	11.3	15.5
Southgate	5842	2.3	32.6	18.9	5.3	18.2
Three Bridges	4082	2.5	35.0	24.0	4.0	26.0
Tilgate	4449	1.9	32.1	17.9	3.6	19.1
West Green	3046	2.9	40.2	3.5	4.6	18.4

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright ***'Long-term unemployed' are those who stated they have not worked since 1999 or earlier.

Fig 3: Number of People Economically Inactive at last Census

Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Retired	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Student	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Looking after home/family	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Permanently sick / disabled	People aged 16-74: Economically inactive: Other
England & Wales	37607438	5118950	1766784	2448856	2076243	1174401
South East	5766307	772936	240554	377565	198886	138737
West Sussex	530694	84360	15140	33296	18017	11471
Crawley	71905	8586	1854	4051	2330	1815
Bewbush	6195	247	186	437	259	196
Broadfield North	4333	208	154	361	157	155
Broadfield South	4476	216	138	346	154	135
Furnace Green	4274	759	118	187	149	115
Gossops Green	3654	641	72	152	118	60
Ifield	6091	851	122	288	228	152
Langley Green	5181	752	162	329	249	159
Maidenbower	6045	255	80	358	50	103
Northgate	3222	455	83	150	103	91
Pound Hill North	5160	679	152	245	107	96
Pound Hill South and Worth	5855	766	165	295	107	140
Southgate	5842	847	139	305	219	134
Three Bridges	4082	660	112	202	125	90
Tilgate	4449	851	99	239	182	109
West Green	3046	399	72	157	123	80

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

Fig 4: Percentage of People Economically Inactive at last Census

Variables	All people aged 16 - 74	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically inactive: Retired	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically inactive: Student	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically inactive: Looking after home/family	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically inactive: Permanently sick / disabled	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74: Economically inactive: Other
England & Wales	37607438	13.6	4.7	6.5	5.5	3.1
South East	5766307	13.4	4.2	6.6	3.5	2.4
West Sussex	530694	15.9	2.9	6.3	3.4	2.2
Crawley	71905	11.9	2.6	5.6	3.2	2.5

Bewbush	6195	4.0	3.0	7.1	4.2	3.2
Broadfield North	4333	4.8	3.6	8.3	3.6	3.6
Broadfield South	4476	4.8	3.1	7.7	3.4	3.0
Furnace Green	4274	17.8	2.8	4.4	3.5	2.7
Gossops Green	3654	17.5	2.0	4.2	3.2	1.6
Ifield	6091	14.0	2.0	4.7	3.7	2.5
Langley Green	5181	14.5	3.1	6.4	4.8	3.1
Maidenbower	6045	4.2	1.3	5.9	0.8	1.7
Northgate	3222	14.1	2.6	4.7	3.2	2.8
Pound Hill North	5160	13.2	3.0	4.8	2.1	1.9
Pound Hill South and Worth	5855	13.1	2.8	5.0	1.8	2.4
Southgate	5842	14.5	2.4	5.2	3.8	2.3
Three Bridges	4082	16.2	2.7	5.0	3.1	2.2
Tilgate	4449	19.1	2.2	5.4	4.1	2.5
West Green	3046	13.1	2.4	5.2	4.0	2.6
Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright						

Fig 7: Number of Workless Households at last Census

Variables	All households	Households: No adults in employment :with dependent children*	Households :No adults in employment: without dependent children*
England & Wales	21660475	1061342	6752211
South East	3287489	108094	948934
West Sussex	320915	9001	106148
Crawley	40382	1615	10046
Bewbush	3173	227	402
Broadfield North	2284	219	310
Broadfield South	2540	225	360
Furnace Green	2403	46	810
Gossops Green	2093	42	683
Ifield	3452	139	932
Langley Green	2879	132	867
Maidenbower	3355	55	265
Northgate	1958	66	633
Pound Hill North	2714	50	602
Pound Hill South and Worth	3186	64	795
Southgate	3422	119	987
Three Bridges	2311	70	739
Tilgate	2607	87	913
West Green	2005	74	748
Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright * A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)			

Fig 8: Percentage of Workless Households at last Census

Variables	All households	Percentage of households: No adults in employment: With dependent children*	Percentage of households: No adults in employment: Without dependent children*
England & Wales	21660475	4.9	31.2

South East	3287489	3.3	28.9
West Sussex	320915	2.8	33.1
Crawley	40382	4.0	24.9
Bewbush	3173	7.2	12.7
Broadfield North	2284	9.6	13.6
Broadfield South	2540	8.9	14.2
Furnace Green	2403	1.9	33.7
Gossops Green	2093	2.0	32.6
Ifield	3452	4.0	27.0
Langley Green	2879	4.6	30.1
Maidenbower	3355	1.6	7.9
Northgate	1958	3.4	32.3
Pound Hill North	2714	1.8	22.2
Pound Hill South and Worth	3186	2.0	25.0
Southgate	3422	3.5	28.8
Three Bridges	2311	3.0	32.0
Tilgate	2607	3.3	35.0
West Green	2005	3.7	37.3

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright * A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

Fig 9: National Statistics Socio Economic Classification: Routine and Semi Routine Occupations

Variables	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74:Semi-routine occupations	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74:Routine occupations
England & Wales	11.7	9.1
South East	10.6	7.4
West Sussex	11.0	6.8
Crawley	13.1	8.6
Bewbush	18.4	12.8
Broadfield North	17.0	11.9
Broadfield South	16.3	10.8
Furnace Green	12.1	6.4
Gossops Green	12.8	8.4
Ifield	14.0	9.5
Langley Green	15.5	12.5
Maidenbower	7.3	4.2
Northgate	12.8	9.0
Pound Hill North	10.1	5.9
Pound Hill South and Worth	9.1	4.8
Southgate	12.6	8.3
Three Bridges	13.0	7.3
Tilgate	13.2	9.4
West Green	12.7	8.5

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 10: Pensioner and Lone Parent Households: Numbers

Variables	Households comprising: One Person: Pensioner	Households comprising: One family and no others: All pensioners	Households comprising: One family and no others: Lone parent households: With dependent children	Households comprising: One family and no others: Lone parent households: All children non-dependent	Households comprising: Other households: All pensioner
England & Wales	3126340	1942737	1399939	663547	88785
South East	473161	320054	171549	88466	14244
West Sussex	54828	38186	15781	8155	1810
Crawley	4979	3669	2722	1323	174
Bewbush	149	76	370	101	4
Broadfield North	167	56	298	72	4
Broadfield South	184	53	334	62	3
Furnace Green	394	334	94	83	10
Gossops Green	336	284	88	93	13
Ifield	452	381	245	123	15
Langley Green	426	330	183	142	16
Maidenbower	129	84	132	50	3
Northgate	333	217	103	73	10
Pound Hill North	272	274	104	87	5
Pound Hill South and Worth	379	323	150	71	21
Southgate	523	334	198	113	21
Three Bridges	362	314	131	75	24
Tilgate	457	371	161	108	15
West Green	416	238	131	70	10

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 11: Pensioner and Lone Parent Households: Percentages

Variables	Percentage of households comprising: One person: Pensioner	Percentage of households comprising: One family and no others: All pensioners	Percentage of households comprising: One family and no others: Lone parent households: With dependent children	Percentage of households comprising: One family and no others: Lone parent households: All children non-dependent	Percentage of households comprising: Other households: All pensioner
England & Wales	14.4	9.0	6.5	3.1	0.4
South East	14.4	9.7	5.2	2.7	0.4
West Sussex	17.1	11.9	4.9	2.5	0.6
Crawley	12.3	9.1	6.7	3.3	0.4
Bewbush	4.7	2.4	11.7	3.2	0.1
Broadfield North	7.3	2.5	13.1	3.2	0.2
Broadfield South	7.2	2.1	13.1	2.4	0.1

Furnace Green	16.4	13.9	3.9	3.5	0.4
Gossops Green	16.1	13.6	4.2	4.4	0.6
Ifield	13.1	11.0	7.1	3.6	0.4
Langley Green	14.8	11.5	6.4	4.9	0.6
Maidenbower	3.9	2.5	3.9	1.5	0.1
Northgate	17.0	11.1	5.3	3.7	0.5
Pound Hill North	10.0	10.1	3.8	3.2	0.2
Pound Hill South and Worth	11.9	10.1	4.7	2.2	0.7
Southgate	15.3	9.8	5.8	3.3	0.6
Three Bridges	15.7	13.6	5.7	3.3	1.0
Tilgate	17.5	14.2	6.2	4.1	0.6
West Green	20.8	11.9	6.5	3.5	0.5

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 16: General Health Reported at Census: Numbers

Variables	All people	Limiting long-term illness : people with limiting long-term illness*	Limiting long-term illness: people of working age with limiting long-term illness*	General health***: people who health was : Good	General health ***: people who health was : Fairly good	General health ***: people who health was : Not good
England & Wales	52041916	9484856	4332572	35676210	11568363	4797343
South East	8000645	1237399	521137	5720436	1710768	569441
West Sussex	753614	126678	46877	527991	169025	56598
Crawley	99744	14545	6349	71029	21579	7136
Bewbush	9081	1140	739	6619	1893	569
Broadfield North	6340	736	425	4646	1314	380
Broadfield South	6326	712	433	4628	1307	391
Furnace Green	5734	1015	412	3899	1360	475
Gossops Green	5014	794	292	3408	1228	378
Ifield	8414	1373	567	5723	1965	726
Langley Green	7286	1254	531	4906	1765	615
Maidenbower	8070	473	285	6629	1214	227
Northgate	4407	765	296	2988	1053	366
Pound Hill North	6746	820	352	5107	1250	389
Pound Hill South and Worth	7970	1022	410	6008	1496	466
Southgate	8106	1536	534	5447	1908	751
Three Bridges	5648	903	325	3897	1338	413
Tilgate	6198	1158	452	4206	1427	565
West Green	4404	844	296	2918	1061	425

* Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. ** Working age population is 16 - 64 inclusive for men and 16 - 59 inclusive for women.
*** General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001).
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 17: General Health Reported at Census: Percentages

Variables	All people	Limiting long-term illness: Percentage of people with limiting long-term illness*	Limiting long-term illness: Percentage of people of working age population with limiting long-term illness**	General health***: Percentage of people whose health was: Good	General health***: Percentage of people whose health was: Fairly good	General health***: Percentage of people whose health was: Not good
England & Wales	52041916	18.2	13.6	68.6	22.2	9.2
South East	8000645	15.5	10.6	71.5	21.4	7.1
West Sussex	753614	16.8	10.7	70.1	22.4	7.5
Crawley	99744	14.6	10.3	71.2	21.6	7.2
Bewbush	9081	12.6	12.6	72.9	20.9	6.3
Broadfield North	6340	11.6	10.4	73.3	20.7	6.0
Broadfield South	6326	11.3	10.3	73.2	20.7	6.2
Furnace Green	5734	17.7	12.1	68.0	23.7	8.3
Gossops Green	5014	15.8	9.9	68.0	24.5	7.5
Ifield	8414	16.3	11.2	68.0	23.4	8.6
Langley Green	7286	17.2	12.5	67.3	24.2	8.4
Maidenbower	8070	5.9	4.9	82.1	15.0	2.8
Northgate	4407	17.4	11.0	67.8	23.9	8.3
Pound Hill North	6746	12.2	8.0	75.7	18.5	5.8
Pound Hill South and Worth	7970	12.8	8.2	75.4	18.8	5.9
Southgate	8106	19.0	11.0	67.2	23.5	9.3
Three Bridges	5648	16.0	9.8	69.0	23.7	7.3
Tilgate	6198	18.7	13.1	67.9	23.0	9.1
West Green	4404	19.2	11.5	66.3	24.1	9.7

* Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. ** Working age population is 16 - 64 inclusive for men and 16 - 59 inclusive for women. *** General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001).
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

Fig 19: Provision of Unpaid Care: Numbers

Variables	All people	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care: 1-19 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care: 20-49 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care: 50+ hours a week
England & Wales	52041916	5217805	3555822	573647	1088336
South East	8000645	737751	541905	65693	130153
West Sussex	753614	73811	54852	6286	12673
Crawley	99744	8846	6238	937	1671
Bewbush	9081	682	441	103	138
Broadfield North	6340	491	348	46	97

Broadfield South	6326	435	288	54	93
Furnace Green	5734	674	499	67	108
Gossops Green	5014	522	388	54	80
Ifield	8414	752	522	56	174
Langley Green	7286	794	496	124	174
Maidenbower	8070	395	323	19	53
Northgate	4407	434	292	52	90
Pound Hill North	6746	662	513	63	86
Pound Hill South and Worth	7970	702	555	55	92
Southgate	8106	747	533	84	130
Three Bridges	5648	535	371	48	116
Tilgate	6198	582	376	57	149
West Green	4404	439	293	55	91
# Provision of unpaid care: looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age.					
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright					

Fig 20: Provision of Unpaid Care: Percentages					
Variables	All people	Provision of unpaid care#: All people who provide unpaid care	Provision of unpaid care#: Percentage of people who provide unpaid care#: 1 - 19 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: Percentage of people who provide unpaid care#: 20 - 49 hours a week	Provision of unpaid care#: Percentage of people who provide unpaid care#: 50 or more hours a week
England & Wales	52041916	5217805	68.2	11.0	20.9
South East	8000645	737751	73.5	8.9	17.6
West Sussex	753614	73811	74.3	8.5	17.2
Crawley	99744	8846	70.5	10.6	18.9
Bewbush	9081	682	64.7	15.1	20.2
Broadfield North	6340	491	70.9	9.4	19.8
Broadfield South	6326	435	66.2	12.4	21.4
Furnace Green	5734	674	74.0	9.9	16.0
Gossops Green	5014	522	74.3	10.3	15.3
Ifield	8414	752	69.4	7.5	23.1
Langley Green	7286	794	62.5	15.6	21.9
Maidenbower	8070	395	81.8	4.8	13.4
Northgate	4407	434	67.3	12.0	20.7
Pound Hill North	6746	662	77.5	9.5	13.0
Pound Hill South and Worth	7970	702	79.1	7.8	13.1
Southgate	8106	747	71.4	11.2	17.4
Three Bridges	5648	535	69.4	9.0	21.7
Tilgate	6198	582	64.6	9.8	25.6
West Green	4404	439	66.7	12.5	20.7
# Provision of unpaid care: looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age.					
Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright					

Fig 25: Qualifications Attained: Numbers

Variables	People aged 16 - 74 with: No qualifications	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 1*	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 2**	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 3***	People aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 4/5#	People aged 16 - 74 with: Other qualifications /level unknown
England & Wales	10937042	6230033	7288074	3110135	7432962	2609192
England	10251674	5909093	6877530	2962282	7072052	2459460
South East	1379247	987835	1221136	530682	1253917	393490
West Sussex	128212	96013	121160	45713	101489	38107
Crawley	18290	15624	16818	5747	10505	4921
Bewbush	1599	1700	1533	444	532	387
Broadfield North	1215	1096	1015	309	425	273
Broadfield South	1144	1086	1166	345	465	270
Furnace Green	1113	885	1014	319	585	358
Gossops Green	1023	789	815	240	476	311
Ifield	1853	1297	1354	459	696	432
Langley Green	1794	1174	920	355	601	337
Maidenbower	588	1247	1681	721	1522	286
Northgate	881	645	772	265	416	243
Pound Hill North	989	1010	1306	479	1008	368
Pound Hill South and Worth	1051	1133	1504	553	1252	362
Southgate	1569	1188	1278	458	914	435
Three Bridges	1111	806	857	327	673	308
Tilgate	1552	905	938	249	473	332
West Green	808	663	665	224	467	219

* 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ. ** 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ. *** 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ. # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

Fig 26: Qualifications Achieved: Percentages

Variables	Percentage of people aged 16 -74 with: No qualifications	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 1*	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 2**	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 3***	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 with: Highest qualification attained level 4/5#	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 with: Other qualifications / level unknown
England & Wales	29.1	16.6	19.4	8.3	19.8	6.9
England	28.9	16.6	19.4	8.3	19.9	6.9
South East	23.9	17.1	21.2	9.2	21.8	6.8
West Sussex	24.2	18.1	22.8	8.6	19.1	7.2
Crawley	25.4	21.7	23.4	8.0	14.6	6.8
Bewbush	25.8	27.4	24.8	7.2	8.6	6.3
Broadfield North	28.0	25.3	23.4	7.1	9.8	6.3
Broadfield South	25.6	24.3	26.1	7.7	10.4	6.0
Furnace Green	26.0	20.7	23.7	7.5	13.7	8.4

Gossops Green	28.0	21.6	22.3	6.6	13.0	8.5
Ifield	30.4	21.3	22.2	7.5	11.4	7.1
Langley Green	34.6	22.7	17.8	6.9	11.6	6.5
Maidenbower	9.7	20.6	27.8	11.9	25.2	4.7
Northgate	27.3	20.0	24.0	8.2	12.9	7.5
Pound Hill North	19.2	19.6	25.3	9.3	19.5	7.1
Pound Hill South and Worth	18.0	19.4	25.7	9.4	21.4	6.2
Southgate	26.9	20.3	21.9	7.8	15.7	7.5
Three Bridges	27.2	19.8	21.0	8.0	16.5	7.6
Tilgate	34.9	20.3	21.1	5.6	10.6	7.5
West Green	26.5	21.8	21.8	7.4	15.3	7.2

* 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ. ** 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ. *** 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ. # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

Source: Census 2001, Crown copyright

