

2. The Situation in Kingston-upon-Thames (Financial)

2.1 Income Deprivation Domains (D1, D2, D3)

This domain (**D1**) measures the proportion of people in an area who are living on low income. A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

Four LSOAs fall in the most income deprived category within Kingston; two of these are in Norbiton, the others are in Coombe Hill and Berrylands wards. Other income deprived areas include LSOAs in Grove, Canbury, Beverley, Coombe Vale, Tolworth & Hook Rise, Surbiton Hill, Chessington North & Hook and Chessington South.

In addition to the income domain index two supplementary indices concerning income deprivation are shown below, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (**D2**) and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (**D3**). These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over (60+) living in income deprived households.

The figures show again that LSOAs in Norbiton, Alpha Road Estates, Kingsnympton Estates in Coombe Hill, New Malden, Tolworth and Grove are in the most deprived category in Kingston with regard to the proportion of children who are living in income deprived households.

The proportion of older people living in income deprived households shows that three LSOAs in Norbiton and one LSOA each in Grove, Canbury, Berrylands and Tolworth & Hook Rise are within the most deprived category in Kingston for the proportion of older people experiencing income deprivation.

2.2 Employment Deprivation Domain (D4)

This domain measures employment deprivation in an area conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following seven indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both Contributory and Income-Based) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged over 18, averaged over 4 quarters.

Two of Kingston LSOAs show a high level of employment deprivation; Cambridge Road Estates and Alpha Road Estates. It is not surprising therefore to see that these two LSOAs are amongst the most deprived LSOAs in terms of income, proportion of children living in low income households and proportion of older people living on low income.

2.3 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain (D5)

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. Four indicators were used to calculate this domain:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital

- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Four LSOAs are exhibiting the highest level of health deprivation; these are located in Norbiton, Canbury, St Mark's and Berrylands (the Alpha Road Estates).

The grid below captures in a simplified form the priority areas for each of the domains and indicates the most deprived in red (Priority 1), it is in these areas that this project will focus greater resources whilst remain mindful of yellow

ID	RBK Ward	LSOA	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
1	Berrylands	Alpha Road Estates	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
2	Beverley	Dunbar Road, South Lane North	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
3	Canbury	Acre Road, Elm Road, Canbury Av	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red
4	Coombe Hill	Kingsnympton Estate	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
5	Grove	Fairfield, Hogsmill, Winery Lane	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow
6	New Malden	Sheephouse Way Area	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow
7	Norbiton	Cambridge Road Estate	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
8	Norbiton	King Henry's Road	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green
9	Norbiton	Norbiton Estate	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Yellow
10	Tolworth	Fullers Way, Kelvin Grove, Tolworth Rd	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green

D1 – Income Deprivation

D2 – Income Deprivation <15 Child Poverty

D3 – Income Deprivation 60>

D4 – Employment Deprivation

D5 – Health Deprivation

References

Joint Annual Public Health Report for Kingston 2010/2011

One Kingston – Child Poverty Action Plan

The One Kingston Child Poverty strategy 2011-2014 has seven overarching priorities two of which have relevance within this project.

Priority 3 - Improve access to Employment and skills so that more families are in work that pays and have support to progress
Objectives 3.1 Reduce the number of workless households 3.2 Remove barriers to work, including lack of spoken English, literacy and numeracy skills 3.3 Provide parent friendly routes back to work including access to volunteering opportunities 3.4 Increase opportunities for young people to enter employment 3.5 Increase take up of training and skills development by parents, targeted at gaps in the local labour market 3.6 Ensure parents living in poverty can access quality and affordable childcare

Priority 4 - Maximise family income so that financial support is responsive to families situations
Objectives 4.1 Increase benefit take up 4.2 Increase take up of free school meal entitlement 4.3 Enable more families to be financially literate 4.4 Provide more families with access to information and advice to support them to deal with personal debt 4.5 Increase the ability of children and young people to plan and manage their money 4.6 Tackle in work poverty with partners taking responsibility for own employees