8. Deprivation & Need

1 in 5
LSOAs in West Sussex are among the top 20% most deprived areas nationally for barriers to housing

Compared to...
1 in 30
LSOAs among the top 20% for income deprivation

400
an estimated 400 households were affected by the benefits cap as part of Universal Credit

losing up to £2 million in benefits per year between them

13%
of children in West Sussex live in low income families

9% of West Sussex LSOAs are among the 30% most deprived nationally

The gap between the most deprived & least deprived areas for older people increased from 2007 to 2010

Click here for a video summary

9%
of West Sussex households live in fuel poverty, spending >10% of their income on fuel

30,597
households in 2012 down 6,734 from 2011:

37,331
30,597
Deprivation & Need

Description

The English Indices of Deprivation is a relative measure of deprivation across England. The Department for Communities and Local Government is updating the indices of deprivation, including the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), for publication in summer 2015. The most recently published data was the 2010 English Indices of Deprivation. Deprivation covers a wide range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The English Indices of Deprivation measures a broad concept of multiple deprivation made up of seven distinct domains:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

Along with two supplementary indices:

- Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)
- Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOP)

The English Indices of Deprivation uses 38 indicators across the seven domains. These are combined (using weighting) to calculate an overall value of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. LSOAs are typically smaller than wards, containing around 1,500 people each.

Each LSOA is ranked according to their IMD score either in a specific domain or as the overall IMD score. This ranking allows users to identify the most and least deprived areas in England, where pockets of deprivation are present and to compare areas against each other. All LSOAs are ranked nationally, where 1 is the most deprived, out of a maximum of 32,482.
Overall an area has a higher deprivation score (and is therefore ranked higher) than another LSOA if there are a higher proportion of people living in that area that are classed as being deprived. The area itself is not deprived; it is only the circumstances and the people living within that area that will affect the deprivation score.

However, not everyone who lives in a deprived area is deprived and not all deprived people live in deprived areas. The English Indices of Deprivation is a relative measure so is able to identify which areas are more deprived than others, but is unable to say by how much. Additionally it does not reflect how affluent an area is; therefore areas that are ranked as being the least deprived are not necessarily the most affluent. The IMD is usually divided up into deciles (ten groups of equal size) to allow for comparisons to take place, this is usually set at being the top 30% most deprived and the 70% least deprived.

**Performance**

Analysis of the individual domains can be found throughout the subject chapters of West Sussex Life 2014. This chapter is focused on the overall rank of the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

In 2010 West Sussex was ranked 130th out of a total of 152 upper tier local authorities. West Sussex has become relatively more deprived, rising from rank 132nd in 2007. Compared to neighbouring authorities West Sussex is relatively less deprived than East Sussex (ranked as 90th) and Brighton and Hove (ranked 53rd) however is more deprived than both Hampshire and Surrey, ranked at 141st and 150th respectively.

In West Sussex the most deprived district is Adur ranked 145th out of a total 326 local authorities in England. Mid Sussex is the least deprived ranked 315th, however when looking at the spread of deprivation there are still some areas in the district that are much more deprived than the rest of the area. Although Adur remains the most deprived local authority in the county its relative position has improved nationally since 2007. Worthing has remained at a similar ranking and all the other districts or boroughs have experienced falls in the index indicating a decline in relative deprivation, with the largest change in Crawley (down 18), followed by Arun (down 16) and Chichester (down 15).

By LSOA, there are pockets of deprivation in the wards of River and Ham in Littlehampton, with three LSOAs falling in the top 10% most deprived nationally, indicating that deprivation in these areas has increased as these areas were not in the top 10% in 2004 or 2007. In total there are 28 LSOAs in West Sussex that fall within the top 30% most deprived nationally, the largest number being in Arun, followed by Adur, while Horsham is the only district to have none of its LSOAs fall within the top 30% most deprived.

### Table 8.1: Number of areas in West Sussex within the top percentiles of IMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 to 10%</th>
<th>10 to 20%</th>
<th>20 to 30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2010
Deprivation & Need

Index of Multiple Deprivation

West Sussex has become relatively more deprived in 2010 compared to 2004 and 2007, with the spread of deprivation in each of the districts and boroughs increasing. In 2010 there was an increase in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 30% of areas nationally with 9.4%, compared to 8.4% in 2007 and 6.0% in 2004. For the least deprived 30%, 42.5% of West Sussex LSOAs were in the least deprived 30% nationally in 2010, compared to 52.9% in 2004. The largest percentage change by decile group was a decrease of 6.4% in the least deprived 10% of LSOAs, with decreases also shown in the 70%, 80% and 90% decile groups.

Using the DEFRA rural/urban classification, out of the total 503 LSOAs in West Sussex 64 are classified as town and fringe, 58 as village, hamlet and isolated dwellings and 381 as urban (where the population is over 10,000). The IMD shows that the urban LSOAs are relatively more deprived, as only the urban LSOAs feature in the more deprived decile groups.

West Sussex IMD rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>National Rank of IMD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Ham Arun</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 River Arun</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ham Arun</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 River Arun</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Northbrook Worthing</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>National Rank of IMD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haywards Heath Franklands</td>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>32,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead Herontye</td>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>32,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holbrook East</td>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>32,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester North</td>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>32,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead Imberhorne</td>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>32,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.2: Highest and lowest IMD ranked LSOAs in West Sussex

Source: DCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Villages & Hamlets: 12%
Town & Fringe: 13%
Urban: 76%

Table 8.3: Percentage of West Sussex LSOAs by decile group, 2004-10

Decile Group | % of West Sussex LSOAs | % Change 2004-2010 |
-------------|------------------------|---------------------|
10% (most deprived 10% in England) | 0.0% 0.0% 0.6% | 0.6% |
20% | 1.8% 3.8% 3.2% | 1.4% |
30% | 4.2% 4.6% 5.6% | 1.4% |
40% | 7.0% 7.4% 7.8% | 0.8% |
50% | 7.6% 10.7% 13.1% | 5.5% |
60% | 13.1% 15.3% 15.7% | 2.6% |
70% | 13.5% 11.3% 11.5% | -2.0% |
80% | 14.1% 12.1% 11.5% | -2.6% |
90% | 15.9% 14.7% 14.5% | -1.4% |
100% (least deprived 10% in England) | 22.9% 20.1% 16.5% | -6.4% |

Source: DCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Figure 8.2: DEFRA rural/urban classification of West Sussex LSOAs

Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2013
Figure 8.3: Overall deprivation by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Source: DCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2010

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Deprivation & Need

**Child Poverty**

### Description

The Children in Low Income Families Local Measure was formerly called the HRMC Child Poverty Measure but has been renamed with the release of the 2011 data to better reflect its content. It counts the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work (means tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of median income.

In this measure, a child is considered to be in a low-income family if they are living in a family that is either:-

A. in receipt of out-of-work benefits, or;
B. in receipt of tax credits and has a reported income less than 60 per cent of national median income.

To calculate the proportion of children in low-income families, the number of children in low-income families \((A + B)\) is divided by:-

C. the total number of children in the area.

### Performance

In West Sussex, 13.0% of all children (and 13.5% of children under 16) were recorded as being in a low income family in 2011.

### Table 8.4: Percentage of children in low-income families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Under 16</th>
<th>All Children</th>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Under 16</th>
<th>All Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merseyside</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>Cumbria</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyne and Wear</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Yorkshire</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Yorkshire</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>Hertfordshire</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottinghamshire</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>Oxfordshire</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>Leicestershire</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>North Yorkshire</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs, 2011

### Figure 8.4: Percentage of children in low-income families

Source: Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs, 2011
West Sussex County Council was ranked 26 out of 34 councils in England (where rank 1 recorded the largest proportion of children who live in low income families.

Figure 8.4 shows the proportion of all children living in low income families across West Sussex by ward. This ranged from only 1.9% of children living in East Grinstead Imberhorne (Mid Sussex) to 33.1% of all children living in Ham ward in Littlehampton (Arun). In total 20 wards out of 145 (14%) recorded 20% or more children living in low income families.

**Figure 8.5: Percentage of children in low-income families, by ward**
The IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index) is supplementary to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation and is used for calculation of the contextual value added score, measuring children’s educational progress.

Figure 8.7 shows a thematic map based upon the IDACI score at each lower super output area (LSOA). Based upon the IDACI score, there are areas showing higher deprivation in Crawley and along the coastal strip.

In total 43% of the 20% most deprived LSOA’s in West Sussex are located in Crawley borough, followed by 29% in Adur.

Proportion of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in West Sussex by IDACI score

- Adur 29%
- Arun 24%
- Chichester 18%
- Crawley 43%
- Horsham 4%
- Mid Sussex 8%
- Worthing 23%
Poverty in Older People

Description

Another supplementary index to the English Indices of Deprivation is the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). The index represents the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living on Income Support, income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). For this index all of the LSOAs are ranked to show the most and least relatively deprived areas and it is then possible to identify geographical areas where the proportion of older people on low incomes is highest. As low income is generally linked to social exclusion and poorer health this indicator is useful to show where these problems are likely to be found within West Sussex.

The percentage of pensioners who are claiming Pension Credit is another measure to show where older people on low incomes are located within the county.

Figure 8.7: National IMD rank of West Sussex districts

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Deprivation & Need

An estimated 1,600,000 pensioners in England live in relative poverty

900,000 of these are classed as living in severe poverty

Pension Credit is a means tested benefit that contributes towards a guaranteed level of income for people aged 60 and over. From 2010 the qualifying age that people are able to claim Pension Credit is increasing gradually to 66 by 2020. It is made up of two different elements; Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit, and the levels of each are dependent on how much money an individual or a couple already has via a pension or savings and how much outgoings are required to pay for care or mortgage repayments to ensure a minimum level of income.

Performance

In West Sussex, there are fewer LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting older people in 2010 than there were in 2007. In 2007 there were 47 LSOAs in the 30% most deprived, compared to 40 in 2010.

An estimated 1,600,000 pensioners in England live in relative poverty

900,000 of these are classed as living in severe poverty
Poverty in Older People

showing that there has been a relative improvement for this indicator. However, there are now five LSOAs that are in the top 10% most deprived nationally compared to only three in 2007. The most deprived LSOA is in Broadfield South, Crawley, ranked 2,226th out of 32,482 LSOAs across England; this is 303 places higher than in 2007 meaning that the area has become relatively more deprived. The LSOA with the greatest increase in deprivation is in Ham ward in Arun, which has gone up 1,185 places since 2007, and is now the second most deprived area in the county and 2,477th in England.

By comparing the average ranks of the five highest and the five lowest ranked LSOAs in 2007 and 2010, it is possible to see if the difference between them has increased or decreased and therefore whether relative deprivation has improved or declined. There has been an overall increase of 206 between the average ranks of the five most deprived and the five least deprived LSOAs from 2007 to 2010, indicating that the gap between the most and least deprived areas in West Sussex has widened. There has been a small decline in the average rank of the five least deprived areas (down 7 ranks), while there has been a rise of 199 in the average rank of the five most deprived areas. This indicates that the most deprived areas in West Sussex are becoming relatively more deprived, while the least deprived areas become less deprived still.

The highest concentration of deprivation affecting older people is in Arun district, with 35 LSOAs among the top 30% most deprived in West Sussex. This is followed by Crawley, with 33 LSOAs in the top 30% most deprived, and Worthing with 30 LSOAs in the top 30%. By comparison, more than half of the LSOAs in Horsham district are amongst the 30% least deprived in terms of income deprivation affecting older people.

Using the Office for National Statistics measure of Pension Credit claimants, the ward with the highest number of pensioners claiming Pension Credit in 2011 was Broadfield South, Crawley, with 38% of pensioners in the ward claiming Pension Credit. Three further wards had over a third of pensioners claiming Pension Credit; Pevensey (Arun, 35%), Central (Worthing, 34%) and Bewbush (Crawley, 33%); these are all more than double the average rate for West Sussex at 15%. The wards with the lowest number of claimants were Chichester North, Forest (Horsham) and East Grinstead Imberhorne (Mid Sussex) all with 5% of pensioners claiming Pension Credit.
A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms). Fuel poverty can occur due to the interplay of a number of different reasons:

- Low household income
- Poor home energy efficiency
- Large household size or high occupancy levels
- High household fuel costs
- External and environmental factors (e.g. weather)

This interplay means that different households can be affected by different reasons; people living in social rented housing may have central heating and more energy efficient homes but low incomes may mean they do not use the heating available. In contrast, people living in detached rural houses on higher incomes may have much higher fuel costs due to a lack of access to mainstream gas, as well as living in less energy efficient homes which are not suited to some efficiency measures. Both of these situations could result in a household that is considered to be in fuel poverty.

According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, which monitors poverty and social exclusion, the proportion of households who struggle to keep their houses warm has risen for all tenure types since 2003, when it was 6% of households. This has risen dramatically and in 2009 it was closer to 18% of all households, including 21% of those in rented accommodation (both social and private) being in fuel poverty.

**Performance**

The Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) estimates that in 2012, 8.9% of households in West Sussex were in fuel poverty; representing a total of 30,597 households. Compared to 2011, the proportion of households in fuel poverty decreased by 2.1%, equating to 6,734 fewer households living in fuel poverty across the county.

By district, Chichester has the highest estimated number (6,215) and proportion (12.5%) of households living in fuel poverty, followed by Horsham (9.6%). One reason for the high proportion of households in fuel poverty in Chichester is low energy efficiency of many buildings, both due to their method of construction as well as the age of the property.

Crawley has the lowest proportion of households living in fuel poverty with 5.2% in 2012. Every district saw a decrease in the proportion of households in fuel poverty from 2011 to 2012, with West Sussex showing a decrease from 11.0% to 8.9%.

Figure 8.9 shows a map of West Sussex by LSOA. The darker areas show LSOA’s with higher proportions of households living in fuel poverty. The darker areas tend to be in the more rural parts of West Sussex and the LSOA with the largest proportion of houses in fuel poverty is in the Duncton/Graffham area (28.1%) followed by households in the Shipley area (26.8%).

**Figure 8.8: Estimated proportion of households in fuel poverty by district, 2011 and 2012**

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change
Emergency Support

From April 2013 the Government is changing the way it helps people in crisis situations. From April Crisis Loans and Community Care Grants will no longer be available from Job Centre Plus, so WSCC are introducing a new scheme to support people in West Sussex called the Local Assistance Network. It will provide immediate short-term aid to help protect a person's welfare in the event of a crisis. The assistance will cover a range of basic needs, in many cases from charitable sources. Generally this will involve help to access appropriate goods or services. While the types of goods and services may vary depending on which organisation people contact, they all follow these key principles:

- no cash or financial assistance will be provided;
- no help will be available to meet housing costs or other debts; and
- any assistance offered will be on a discretionary basis, meaning no one will be entitled to help.

Figure 8.6: Proportion of households in fuel poverty

Source: DCLG, English Indices of Deprivation 2010
Description

In 2013 the Government introduced Universal Credit for people who are looking for work or on a low income. Universal Credit brings together a range of working-age benefits into a single payment.

The new system aims to:
- encourage people on benefits to start paid work or increase their hours by making sure work pays;
- smooth the transitions into and out of work;
- simplify the system, making it easier for people to understand, and easier and cheaper to administer;
- reduce the number of people who are in work but still living in poverty;
- reduce fraud and error.

Universal Credit is intended to provide financial support to people in and out of employment, support the transition back into employment, and to eliminate the situations in which the loss of benefits as earnings rise creates a financial disincentive to continue with paid employment. In addition, there will be a cap on the total amount of benefits payments that a household can receive, which will be approximately equal to the average wage for a working household after tax.

Performance

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) carried out several impact assessments prior to the implementation, finding that around 3.1 million households will have higher household entitlement under Universal Credit but that also, in the long run around 2.8 million households would have lower benefit receipt under Universal Credit than in the current system.

Research conducted by the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research at Sheffield Hallam University estimated the number of households which will be affected by the benefits cap in each local authority area. In West Sussex, it was estimated that 400 households will be affected by the benefits cap, with a total reduction of just under £2 million per year that will be paid out to these 400 families – approximately £5,000 less per family per year.

The research estimated that Crawley would have the most households that would be affected by the benefits cap with 110, followed by Arun with 90 households. Crawley also exceeds the regional and national averages for the number of households affected per 10,000 total households in the borough, at 26.7 households per 10,000. The remaining districts in West Sussex have between 30 and 50 households.

Table 8.8: Estimated numbers of households affected by the benefits cap, with associated financial loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of households affected</th>
<th>Estimated loss, £ per year</th>
<th>Number per 10,000 households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>£152,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>£427,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>£213,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>£550,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>£183,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>£213,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>£244,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>£1,986,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>5,270</td>
<td>£25.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>56,060</td>
<td>£270 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, 2013
To access other chapters and data from West Sussex Life
www.westsussex.gov.uk/westsussexlife2014

Troubled Families
https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-troubled-families-turn-their-lives-around

West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
http://www.westsussex.nhs.uk/JSNA_home

Tackling Child Poverty in West Sussex 2011-2014
http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/plans_projects_reports_and/reports/social_care_-_childrens_servi.aspx

Department for Education, Children and Young People, Child Poverty data
http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/childpoverty/b0066347/child-poverty-data

Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs
www.hmrc.gov.uk

Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion 2011

Fuel Poverty: changing the framework for measurement

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