

CHAPTER SIX

ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGIES: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WEST CORNWALL

INTRODUCTION

The first three chapters of this report looked at poverty and deprivation in rural areas in the United Kingdom, in Cornwall and in West Cornwall. Chapters four and five focused on housing and ill-health and their links with poverty and deprivation in Cornwall and West Cornwall. These earlier chapters looked at how and why, in spite of clear evidence and local knowledge of multiple deprivation among Cornish households, this has not been reflected either in government statistics or in the allocation of Revenue Support Grant and other monies from central government to enable councils to meet local needs.

Policies aimed at counteracting the effects of poverty have been part of local government activity for many years. Professor David Donnison cites the first poverty relief - provision of affordable decent rented housing and the first foster care for children - as reminders of the ground-breaking role which local authorities have historically taken in tackling problems of poverty and other 'social ills' (Donnison 1995). In the introduction to her novel about local government in the 1930's Winifred Holtby identified local government as 'in essence the first line of defence thrown up by the community against our common enemies - poverty, sickness, ignorance, isolation, mental derangement and social maladjustment' (Holtby 1936).

While Cornwall has been struggling to reverse longer-term industrial decline, with its attendant 'social ills' - high unemployment, job insecurity, poverty and low wages - this has to a large extent been in isolation with little central government support or recognition. The fact that in recent years such problems have become widespread across many local authority areas has helped mobilise and bring councils together to exchange information and ideas around tackling poverty. This in turn provides an unprecedented opportunity for Cornwall to benefit from the experiences of other councils.

This chapter begins with a brief look at "the broader canvas": the economic climate in which poverty and deprivation have increased in Britain in recent years. It explains the background to, and rationale of the modern local government anti-poverty movement. It moves on to outline what is held to constitute an anti-poverty strategy and then to provide information about local government anti poverty strategies largely based on work carried out by the Local Government Anti Poverty Unit. This is divided into sections as follows; firstly an initial review of the important components of local government anti-poverty work; secondly there are details of a range of anti poverty actions by local authorities around the country; and thirdly there is an outline of anti-poverty action in four counties where there are relatively large rural populations: Suffolk, Clwyd, Devon and Somerset. This is followed by information from an evaluation of European anti-poverty projects carried out under the 'Poverty2' programme. The final section of this chapter offers some recommendations for anti-poverty action in West Cornwall and the County of Cornwall.

THE BROADER CANVAS

Cornwall's economic and social problems have their roots in the global economy and market-place, and the effects on people in struggling economies are globally recognised. For example, in the late 1980s the Commission of European Communities (CEC) warned that the creation of the Single Market was likely to bring severe adverse effects for certain areas and categories of people along with 'social exclusion and marginalisation and the ... appearance of new forms of poverty' (CEC 1988). Highlighting the social costs of poverty the Director General of the World Health Organisation, Hiroshi Nakajima said, in his introduction to the 1995 World Health Report, that '... Poverty is a major contributor to mental illness, stress, suicide, family disintegration and substance abuse' (WHO 1995).

Between 1986 and 1989 the second European Community's Programme to Combat Poverty (ECPCP) funded 92 local anti-poverty action-research projects across Europe in response to emerging problems which will have a familiar echo in Cornwall. Increasing privatisation of social protection (which in Britain has been formulated in a range of policy guidelines and legislation) was leading towards a greater reliance on families to support needy and vulnerable members. At the same time, economic restructuring and labour market changes have led to increasing job insecurity.

“Those who lose their jobs may now be condemned to descend through a process of declassification into the unskilled sector at best, or very often into recurrent unemployment: and those who are seeking entry into the labour market for the first time may find it increasingly difficult to obtain secure employment.” (Room 1993)

As a result many families are unable, through lack of resources, to take on the new supportive role. Other factors which limit families' supportive capacity include increasing trends in both family breakdown, women entering the labour market and in the migration of younger people from rural areas. The emerging 'new' poor include unemployed people, young people and single parent families. It is in recognition of such problems that recent European anti-poverty action programmes were initiated.

At the same time as people in Britain have been experiencing these adverse effects of the global economy, domestic policies have served to widen the gap between rich and poor even further. Changes in Britain's tax and benefits systems have had the effect of distributing resources in favour of the better off at the expense of the poorer members of the population. There has been an increase in polarisation between households having multiple earners and those having none, and problems of homelessness and family break-up, crime, drug misuse, and suicides among young people have been exacerbated (Donnison 1995).

Such social problems are of concern not only at the humane level but also because they have a direct impact on local government and the expenditure required to maintain services, repair vandalism, recover debts, support families and so on. They also have an adverse effect on council's capacity to invest in and stimulate local economies. But these added burdens on local government have been met with cuts in government spending programmes, a tightening of central government control over local government and a growing antagonism between central and local government (Fimister 1994).

Some local authority departments deal overwhelmingly with people on low incomes. For example, the right to buy council homes and the increasing residualisation of public sector housing has led to increasing proportions of local authority tenants who are dependent on means-tested social security benefits (Forrest and Murie 1992). Meanwhile, studies have shown that extremely high proportions of social services clients are unwaged and in receipt of social security benefits (Balloch and Jones 1990). However, the Local Government Anti-Poverty Unit (LGAPU)¹, argues that poverty and its implications affect services in the fields of Education; Economic Development; Social Services, Housing, Urban Policy, Environmental Health, Leisure and Tourism; Planning, Transport, Equal Opportunities, Community Development and Personnel (LGAPU 1994).

The combination of international and national pressures, together with the domestic policy context against which councils have struggled to meet their legal and moral obligations, has undoubtedly provided added impetus to the local government anti-poverty movement in Britain.

WHAT IS AN ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY?

One of the most fundamental duties of policy makers, according to Professor Julian le Grand, is to 'be more aware of the distributional consequences of all forms of public policy'. The regressive effects of national taxation policy and the growing gap between rich and poor provide 'more reason than ever to tackle social inequality' (LGAPU 1995). Cornwall, with its low wage economy and relatively high level of dependence on seasonal, part-time and casual labour is a county which is increasingly polarised in terms of income between the richest and poorest. This offers both incentive and scope for councils within Cornwall to look at the local distribution of resources - and whether it reflects the distribution of need - and develop policies which direct resources towards those on lower incomes.

Because it is important that anti-poverty measures should be mutually complementary and not counter-active, and because deep-rooted problems require permanent and co-ordinated action, anti-poverty strategies need to be corporately owned and built into local authority mainstream programmes as opposed to tackling individual aspects of poverty by isolated, single strand departmental policies or by time-limited schemes such as rural challenge and SRB projects acting as substitutes for a long-term approach (LGAPU 1995).

However an anti-poverty strategy is more than adding a set of specific initiatives to existing council activity:

“The real challenge is to look at, and change as necessary, the whole of local authority activity, in direct relation to the needs of the community it is there to serve. With a focus on the community - both the individual and collective needs - it is logical to respond in an integrated (corporate) way and even more logical to, draw up strategies for action rather than responding in a piecemeal way.” (Wheeler 1995)

¹ The LGAPU is supported by the Association of District Councils (ADC), The Association of County Councils (ACC) and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA).

In a simple phrase it requires 'joined-up thinking' within and between departments, and in the authority's dealings with other statutory, voluntary and private sector agencies.

Two fundamentals are necessary as foundations for a successful strategy. Firstly, the budget process must be comprehensible to councillors and the public, to the extent that councillors are able to evaluate actual and projected spending against community needs. Secondly, sound research is essential to inform the targeting and resourcing process, starting with a deprivation profile of the local authority area (Wheeler 1995).

It will be clear that these are not easy matters to get right, but Wheeler suggests that 'Making it happen at all' is a phrase worth keeping in mind to prevent those involved from becoming disheartened at what appears to be slow progress.

While no Predominantly Rural counties have yet developed anti-poverty strategies Suffolk and Clwyd have been the first covering large rural areas which have led the field in developing strategies which take account of rural needs. Cornwall's District Councils are among the few rural District authorities which have been developing anti-poverty policies over recent years.

UK LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES FOR TACKLING POVERTY, DEPRIVATION AND EXCLUSION

The Local Government Anti-Poverty Unit has reviewed the work of local councils in the UK and since early 1994 has produced a regular newsletter giving information about policy development to combat poverty. On the basis of an analysis of work so far the Unit has drawn up an 'Anti-Poverty Strategy checklist' of key issues for local authorities aiming to develop anti-poverty strategies. This checklist that follows provides a total framework within which individual policies may be created. For example mechanisms for encouraging community participation will take different forms but have the same objective.

| <i>10-Point Anti-Poverty Strategy Checklist</i> | |
|--|---|
| 1 | Monitoring and recording: Councils should monitor and record the impact of poverty in their areas. The first step in tackling poverty is to know where it arises and in what forms (for example, unemployed, elderly, lone parents, low waged). |
| 2 | Community participation: Councils should try to encourage community participation by devolving power and establishing structures to enable the voice of certain groups to be heard. |
| 3 | Community-based approaches: Policy initiatives should challenge the 'trickle down' philosophy underpinning large scale projects. These are often at the expense of community-based approaches and do nothing to address the isolation and lack of power experienced by people in poverty. |
| 4 | Integration into mainstream programmes: Anti-poverty action should be integral to mainstream programmes. Many initiatives have been marginalised in the past. |
| 5 | Recognition of limitations: Councils need to recognise the limitations on what they can achieve whilst maximising existing possibilities. |
| 6 | Role as employers: In their role as employers councils should try to set good practice 'benchmarks' in their local economies. These should be used to counter trends caused by de-regulation of the labour market. Wage rates, conditions of employment and equal opportunities should be addressed by anti-poverty strategies. |
| 7 | Budgets: Anti-poverty strategies are unlikely to survive without corporate budgets to support them. |
| 8 | The budgetary process: Information on budgets should be made more accessible and councils should open up the budgetary process to allow understanding and evaluation of the <u>distributional</u> effects of policy. Anti-poverty strategies should attempt to progressively target services to areas of greatest deprivation. |
| 9 | Partnerships : Councils should develop partnerships with local communities and other agencies to help address poverty. |
| 10 | Marketing: Councils should actively promote services to specific groups and areas in poverty. |

ANTI-POVERTY ACTION BY UK LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Among the examples of issues tackled and approaches taken are some which will inevitably be more suitable for towns, while others may be applicable anywhere. Whilst group and area-based work may present more practical difficulties in rural areas, community development and group work can be, and is being adopted in urban parts of West Cornwall (eg Camborne/Redruth) and further expansion of such projects should not be ruled out.

Policies and activities have been gathered together under a range of headings although some initiatives would fit more than one description. Among these are minimal cost activities such as negotiations with other agencies to secure facilities for people on low incomes.

WELFARE RIGHTS AND BENEFITS ADVICE/ADVOCACY

1. **Benefit take-up campaigns:** These can help individual families and improve the turnover of local businesses and shops (poorer people spend more locally than better off). A recent report shows that a take-up campaign in Somerset increased the income of social services clients by £750,000 in one year of operation and additional support has been provided for its extension.
2. **Incapacity Benefit:** Councils can help disabled people with claims by providing/funding advice and advocacy services (can be linked with Welfare Rights Advice/benefit take up campaigns).

DEALING WITH AND PREVENTING DEBT

1. **Credit Unions:** Councils can play a vital role in the early stages of developing CUs but there are pitfalls in over-involvement restricting their growth and development. Nevertheless:
 - councils can promote credit unions and the expansion of their role to become 'banks' for regeneration grants;
 - they can also try to persuade DSS to enable people to cash benefit cheques at a credit union office.

Devon County Council has set up a credit union and a 'freephone facility' for catching loan sharks.

2. **Service Specifications** for contracting out of housing management: there appear to be no reasons why anti-poverty principles cannot be included. For example:
 - the quality and targeting of information on charges/debt including details of benefit, discount etc;
 - the range and cost of payment methods e.g. whether weekly payments are available at no cost;
 - the collection of outstanding charges/debts by affordable instalments e.g. based on ability to pay rather than set time periods;
 - Use of discretion and good practice in court action e.g. flexibility over costs, use of non-statutory letters, specific policies for IS claimants etc.
3. **Handbook of Services for people on a low income:** This would incorporate information about low cost and free services including where to go for advice on debt and finance; low cost furniture; care and repair services; home improvements for private tenants; concessionary pricing schemes etc. It should be borne in mind that information in standard written form may be inaccessible to some of the poorest and most vulnerable people and

alternative formats should also be made available (eg large print/audio taped versions, other language versions).

4. ***Council tax and other benefits:*** Councils can reduce/avert debt by speedy processing of housing and Council Tax benefits.
5. ***Tenants in arrears:*** Councils can put tenants in touch with welfare rights advisers to help identify any unclaimed benefits. In Liverpool City this has been found to have avoided numerous unnecessary evictions and has brought millions of pounds of extra benefit to tenants and the Council. It underlines the arguments for approaching debt problems in a co-ordinated way.
6. ***Local Exchange Trading Schemes:*** Councils can help with start-up and support and extend LETS schemes. These are also valued by people who are particularly disadvantaged in the job market, e.g. people with mental health problems.
7. ***Facilitating charge and arrears payments and preserving sub-post offices:*** Councils can help retain sub-post offices by entering into agreements with Post Office Counters Ltd and Girobank for frequent no-cost methods of payment of council tax and Community Charge arrears at sub-post offices. They can also use their influence to try to persuade utility companies to enter into similar agreements, and to provide facilities at sub-post offices for recharging of cards and keys for gas and electricity meters.
8. ***Debt Collection:*** Research carried out by the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux showed overall advantages to using in-house staff for debt collection rather than private firms of bailiffs.

CHILD CARE

1. The child care allowance applied to Family Credit claimants does not help the poorest because they already receive the maximum benefit: the ceiling has not been raised. Councils should beware of basing charges for child care on the allowance as it is not uniform and some do not receive anything.

The impact of the new voucher scheme will need to be carefully assessed, particularly for those parents in areas where child care provision is limited at present - rural areas may face particular problems.

2. Suffolk have incorporated child care and pre-school provision into their anti-poverty strategy.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

1. ***Energy Efficiency:*** There are clearly 'anti-poverty' benefits from energy conservation in housing schemes and any existing focus on LA homes can be extended. The spin offs

include not only financial and health savings but can extend to tenant involvement and local employment opportunities on bigger contracts.

2. ***House repairs and maintenance:*** A report by the National Housing Forum recommends a coherent and comprehensive strategy based on detailed assessment of housing renewal problems rather than applying uniform solutions. It suggests attention to the English House Conditions Survey findings showing some of the worst housing in the private sector in rural areas, very often occupied by elderly people living alone.
3. ***Energy costs:*** Councils should be aware of the impact of pricing policies of British Gas which give beneficial rates to Direct Debit payers and detrimental rates to people on prepayment meters and those without central heating. This emphasises the importance of energy efficiency measures and energy awareness training. It is suggested that Councils could become gas suppliers themselves and apply their own charging mechanisms.

COUNCIL RENTS AND CHARGES AND CONCESSIONS FOR COUNCIL SERVICES

1. ***Council Rents:*** The impact of increasing council rents has been studied by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. The research findings showed:
 - unemployment could be increased by 10,000 - 27,000 after 4 years if rents rise by 10%;
 - increased rents mean greater reliance on means-tested benefits, which increases and prolongs unemployment as people come into the HB poverty trap;
 - higher rents reduce disposable income and depresses demand in the economy.

Councils are advised to

- restrict rent rises as far as possible: to the rate of inflation or preferably freeze;
 - adopt rent policies which enable tenants to take up work and increase earnings;
 - aim to reverse the trend of targeting people instead of buildings.
2. ***Simplifying benefits and concessions:*** Councils can explore the possibilities of adopting a unified benefits and concession system whereby people on low incomes can apply for a full range of council concessions through one form.
 3. ***Charging policies and the poverty trap:*** Councils can commission an independent review of their charging policies to ensure they do not create a poverty trap and/or exclude people on low incomes from accessing council facilities.

Successful initiatives to broaden access to the theatre have included opening one night per week charging people what they felt they could afford to pay. The principle is capable of extension to the range of council provided facilities.

4. ***Social Care charges:*** Some councils exempt from charges all those on means-tested social security benefits and build in a 'buffer' to ensure that those just above the limit do not fall below the poverty line. Disability benefits can be disregarded as an essential supplement to meet the extra costs of disability. Some Councils take these benefits into account as chargeable income and others do not.

THE INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION DEFICIT

1. ***Handbook of Services for people on a low income:*** Potentially very important source of information incorporating tips about low cost and free services including where to go for advice on debt and finance; low cost furniture; care and repair services; home improvements for private tenants; concessionary pricing schemes, etc (also mentioned above).
2. ***'One Stop Shops':*** Some Councils emphasise the importance of acting in partnership with other authorities and of inter-departmental co-operation within councils to co-ordinate action. One stops shops are useful as means of providing comprehensive information and saving journeys between agencies.
3. ***Communication poverty:*** Research by OFTEL shows a social class divide in telephone subscribers. It is suggested that
 - telephone installation could be incorporated within a community safety programme thereby drawing funding on from government.
 - Councils might promote British Telecom's 'Light User Scheme', offering a rebate to people who use their phones very little.
4. ***Library services:*** Councils can develop the role of libraries as free resources for poor people, including as a source of information about rights and services.
5. ***Information poverty:*** Councils need to ensure that people in rural areas are not denied access to electronic information especially as more information is conveyed in this manner. Telecottages are one method of addressing the issue of access but vigilance is needed to ensure other forms of information are not neglected. Some rural counties are buying air time on local radio as a means of disseminating information.

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. ***Community safety projects for reducing crime:***
 - Councils, voluntary organisations, individuals and employers can share the task of crime prevention with police and probation services. Youth services, employment and training projects are especially important.

- *NatNet* is an organisation for Community Safety Officers to exchange information and ideas about crime reduction strategies (contact Ian Lawrence, Cheshire County Council on 0191 244 602424 for information).
2. ***Sale of dangerous second hand goods:*** Devon County's Anti-Poverty Strategy includes:
 - Diverting resources towards the sale of dangerous second hand furniture and appliances and free annual electric blanket checks for elderly.
 - Publicising the danger of home working schemes and prosecuting where claims proved to be false or misleading.

ACTION AGAINST POOR HEALTH

1. ***Siting of shops:*** The link between low income and poor diet has implications for the siting of shops. There is a need for shops carrying fresh healthy foods in accessible places. New supermarkets should be on main public transport routes.
2. ***Access to health and social care facilities:*** Councils can foster an awareness of factors which prevent equal access to essential health promoting/supporting facilities and develop strategies to overcome these.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

1. ***Encouraging local employment:*** The Rowntree report *Inquiry into Income and Wealth* recommended that local Economic Development partnerships:
 - ensure resources injected from outside deprived areas generate economic activity within them rather than bringing staffing and other resources from outside;
 - try to persuade business to set up in deprived areas where their services are absent;
 - ensure that work and training opportunities are related to skills gaps and projected needs in the job market.
2. ***Promoting good employment practices:*** Anti-Poverty Strategies can include a commitment to promote good employment practices amongst local employers including equal opportunities policies and exploring partnership approaches to nursery provision and child care.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Community Development work can be undertaken on a long-term basis which aims to empower local communities, provide training to support local community involvement, incorporate relevant job creation (that is jobs which people feel confident to apply for and which pay sufficiently to overcome

the poverty trap), and promote economic development. "Creating Involvement" is a handbook which assists Councils in the process of involving communities more in the decision-making process. (available from Environment Trust Associates, 150 Brick lane, London E1 6RU: one free copy available per Local Authority on application).

1. ***Community Development Trusts:*** have been established in some areas bringing together local residents, Councils, voluntary organisations and others.
2. ***Decentralising budgets:*** Councils can explore the potential for decentralising budgets and involving local communities in decisions about services such as schools, the police, social services etc.
3. ***Voluntary Sector support:*** Councils can act to support and develop voluntary sector agencies. These can both provide services and give voluntary work experience to unemployed and long-term unemployed people.
4. ***Involving young people:*** Councils can develop youth service provision with a view to finding a positive role for young people in local initiatives.
5. ***Deprived areas:*** Councils can target resources to provide physical improvements and regeneration of deprived estates in consultation with the local community.
6. ***Overcoming social exclusion:*** Community Development provides a means of overcoming social exclusion. This is particularly important for people marginalised by means of income or disability who may be living in the community after/instead of in institutional situations.

TRANSPORT

Councils can explore the boundaries of their powers in securing improvements to public transport networks and organising alternative and affordable forms of transport (see section in Chapter 1) in order to integrate outer estates with the towns and provide access to and from rural areas. Night time services should also be reviewed.

ANTI-POVERTY ACTION BY RURAL AUTHORITIES

A number of local authorities have begun to develop anti-poverty approaches to service delivery in rural areas. These include the 'Significantly Rural' counties of Suffolk, Devon and the former Clwyd and the 'Predominantly Rural' Somerset County Council (classifications derived from OECD 1994). Of the more advanced rural poverty strategies Suffolk County Council's strategy and Action Plan details a number of proposals and operational practices which are targeted at rural areas and Clwyd's work on profiling poverty in North East Wales also provides some guidance on action for rural County Councils. At this stage there is no readily available information about District Council strategies, although Kerrier District has recently developed a framework strategy at this time, and

other Districts in Cornwall have developed anti-poverty policies and awareness to varying degrees already.

Suffolk

Suffolk's Anti-Poverty strategy is co-ordinated and supported by the Chief Executive's Office. It includes the following general principles in addition to points from the checklist:

- Research to ensure anti-poverty measures are soundly based.
- Ensure that people are not denied access to services through inability to pay.
- Contribute to the regeneration of the local economy and encourage job creation.
- Promote education and training opportunities.
- Join with other agencies - statutory and voluntary - to combat poverty in the county.
- Help ensure individuals get benefits to which they are entitled.
- Encourage sensitivity in the way services are provided.
- Protect people from exploitation.

The Suffolk Action Plan puts flesh on these bones. It is to be carried out in a number of phases. Those initiatives which were in place by the end of 1994 address some of the more obvious issues and provide structures for generating further income for the council. They include:

- Increased spending on public transport.
- Making it easier for the public to use Suffolk services.
- Increasing the education grants budget to help people on low incomes access training and education.
- Cutting charges for home help.
- Expanding the Welfare Rights Unit to help people to claim full benefit entitlements.
- Investing in training projects for people on low incomes in rural areas.
- Setting up an Economic and European sub-committee to help access European funds for low income areas.

The next phase (1995) aimed to include further infrastructural work to support the strategy and with a view to generating community involvement, these included:

- Setting up an anti-poverty initiatives fund.
- Financial support for research on rural poverty.
- Research setting up a food co-operative to enable low income families to buy cheap and healthy food.
- Help set up credit unions.
- Establish a forum with other organisations to address poverty.
- Establish group to address hardship caused by high water and fuel charges.
- Publish a profile of poverty in Suffolk to plan services and increase awareness.
- Review child care provision.
- Review information on charges and debt collection.

The council also plans to use its purchasing expertise and facilities in three ways: to extend the benefits of economies of scale to voluntary organisations helping people on low incomes; to offer

professional advice to community projects helping people on low incomes and to help local companies develop into suppliers for the county council and other public bodies, thereby strengthening the local economy.

In addition, Council departments are taking some research and some operational measures:

The Architectural service will review the allocation of contracts to try to help small local building firms; ensure companies using local labour are invited to tender for contracts to help employment in the area; use traditional/local building skills wherever possible.

The Education Service will review the allocation of educational resources to help children on low incomes and those with special needs; develop nursery and pre-school provision; review means tests and their effects; review information to ensure it is accessible, use Community Education to improve access to education for people on low incomes.

The Fire Service will research links between domestic fires and low income, target fire prevention advice to people on low incomes; address low income issues when charging for services.

The Land Agent and Valuers Service will work with housing association to use county owned farmland for low-cost housing; ensure any surplus council-owned land is sold efficiently for productive use in housing and local job creation.

The Libraries and Heritage service will improve promotion of its services; extend welfare and other advice services and set up displays about particular benefits in libraries; increase adult literacy and open learning materials in low income areas; investigate how free or low cost access to information technology services might be provided.

Social Services will review the operation of services and charges with regard to their impact on people with low incomes; improve information about charges; encourage support groups for people on low income; improve support to young people leaving care.

The Trading Standards service will provide free safety checks, public information and warnings in relation to second hand goods; look out for illegal credit checks; expose malpractice by accommodation agencies and bogus home working schemes; and aims to make consumer rights information and advice more accessible to people on low incomes.

Following this phase, further measures may include:

- Seeking to recruit unemployed people to work for the council.
- Building anti-poverty objectives into budget priorities.
- Improving help for schools in low income areas.
- Examining the feasibility of a discount scheme for people on low incomes.

The phased approach makes sense in that it starts by introducing measures which can clearly have an immediate impact, such as improving public transport, while at the same time setting up the necessary research to take the strategy through to the next phase. By breaking the work down into phases it presents more achievable goals and measurable performance targets within given time-scales. The additional departmental initiatives also offer a sense of ownership and involvement

across the authority which must assist in preserving the strategy's corporateness. Given the complexity of the task and the obstacles which inevitably present themselves when long-term planning is attempted within a framework of financial uncertainty year on year Suffolk appear to have built achievability in as one of their major objectives.

Clwyd

During 1995 Clwyd County Council completed a report on poverty in north east Wales. This included a mapping exercise using selected indicators to denote both material and social poverty. Material poverty was defined as the lack of those goods, services, resources and amenities generally accepted as the norm by society. Social poverty was defined as the inability of citizens to take part fully in the accepted social activity of the area which may be caused by lack of physical access, poor health, limited education or cultural difficulties. Other aspects of poverty measured were housing poverty, health poverty, child poverty and age poverty.

The report concluded that:

- Further research needed to be done at census enumeration district (ED) level to examine polarisation between EDs.
- More analytical work needed to be done on rural poverty using different factors; also looking into the "loss of potential economic benefit to the community from those living in poverty and the knock-on effects of low incomes and low spending.
- Policies to combat poverty needed to incorporate a large degree of self-help to rebuild self-respect.
- There was a need to involve people affected in decision-making about priorities in the allocation of resources and a need to guard against vocal middle class pressure swamping the voices of those in greatest need.
- There was a need for joint action to combat poverty by all agencies within the area in the public, voluntary and private sectors, and especially involving the utilities.

Clwyd's report reinforced the messages about the need to identify the extent and distribution of poverty in rural areas and the fact that the spatial units of measurement commonly used by government are too coarse to identify pockets of poverty other than in large densely populated urban areas. The report also identified that certain changes are needed to the deprivation indicators used in rural areas. The findings were helpful in highlighting key issues.

Devon

The Devon strategy commenced with mapping poverty by wards using six poverty indicators based on the percentages of: children in low earning households; children in unsuitable accommodation; 17 year olds in full time education; people unemployed; population in unskilled/semi-skilled occupations and lone parent families.

The wards are prioritised using two maps. The first identifies the worst 25% of wards on 4 to 6 indicators and the second identifies the worst 25% of wards on 2 or 3 indicators.

The strategy incorporates 10 key points:

- to target economic development in areas of poverty and disadvantage;
- to promote pre-school education and training opportunities;
- to help ensure equal access to health and social care for those in need;
- to prevent the occurrence of debt and promote advice on debt and welfare;
- to seek ways of improving community safety;
- to influence the policies and actions of utility negotiations;
- to ensure that charges for services do not exacerbate poverty and to target the award of County Council grants to those in greatest need;
- to promote good employment practices amongst the county's employers;
- to gather, analyse and respond to information on poverty, to develop effective policies and to respond to legislation which has an impact on poverty in Devon;
- to ensure equality of access to the Council's services and to endeavour to deliver services at a local level.

The indicators include two - children in unsuitable accommodation, and lone parents - which are more reflective of urban than rural deprivation and a majority of the wards which show up as most deprived are urban wards. There are also likely to be overlaps between low-earning households, lone parents and children in unsuitable accommodation so that the same households are featured more than once. On the other hand there are no indicators for elderly deprived households.

Somerset

In Somerset an investigation into rural poverty and its distribution commenced in 1994 and a "Rural Needs Analysis" was published in Autumn 1995 which maps the rural areas of the county (settlements of less than 10,000 population), by wards, on 10 deprivation indicators with a Z-score ranking based on a combination of all indicators. The Indicators used were based on the percentages of: older person households; persons with limiting long term illness; children in low income households; young persons unemployed or on government training schemes; employment in agriculture or manufacturing industries (declining sectors); unemployment; economic inactivity; persons without higher educational qualifications; limited car ownership and shared or non-permanent dwellings. Additional analysis was carried out for dependents and population density.

Further planned mapping on these indicators will cover the whole county. This will be followed up by reports from all service committees on what measures are already in place which are effectively 'anti-poverty' measures under different headings, and how they consider help might be given to an anti-poverty strategy for the County Council as a whole.

LESSONS FROM EUROPE: THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S PROGRAMME TO COMBAT POVERTY

Background

The origins and background to the European Community's Programme to Combat Poverty (ECPCP) (1986-89) were outlined at the beginning of this chapter. One of the intended outcomes of these projects was to identify models of good practice, and highlight lessons, for other potential project initiators and sponsors. The following is a summary of the findings of the evaluation team reported by Room (1993) which provide additional guidance in the development of anti-poverty initiatives in Cornwall.

Ninety two Anti-Poverty limited term projects were set up across Europe under the programme. The local project areas were categorised into six geographical area types: Old urban-industrial areas, new urban growth centres, urban slums and settlements, new public housing estates and new towns, underdeveloped rural areas and overdeveloped rural areas. Cornwall can be seen to share many of the characteristics of the underdeveloped rural areas which are characterised as follows:

- Underdevelopment of a whole area because of geographical isolation, lack of resources and political marginalisation.
- Under-utilisation of natural resources, poor communications infrastructure and inadequate social services.
- Small agricultural production units: low investment: low returns.
- Low average incomes, some handicrafts and some tourism (but only in more accessible areas and even there facilities are poorly developed).
- Declining population, because the young grow up facing few employment opportunities unless they leave the area; older people are left socially isolated as a result of this emigration.
- Local community organisations are small and fragmented but some of these rural areas have a strong sense of pride in their local traditions.

Projects focused not only on poverty in particular areas (two UK projects promoted integrated action in rural areas in West Glamorgan and Northern Ireland), but also among identified groups of the population: long-term unemployed, young unemployed, older people, lone parent families and people who were marginalised in terms of ethnicity or other circumstances.

One of the ironies of the programme was that there was greater expenditure on poverty projects in richer countries than in poorer ones. This was attributed to the lack of matching funding available in the latter. (This problem is one which is relevant to Cornwall and was identified by MAFF in their response to the draft Rural Development Strategy (Rural Development Commission 1994). In the European context it was originally addressed in a proposal to provide EC finance of 70% in underprivileged areas, but in the end this was reduced to 55%.

Strategies adopted

The report outlines approaches taken to dealing with different aspects or causes of poverty which are shown below under the relevant headings.

1. Employment and the Labour Market

Group support, solidarity and counselling - Some projects tried to overcome the social isolation, guilt and demoralisation of unemployment. Self-help groups and individual and group counselling were developed in some cases.

Training in work and social skills - some were designed to meet specific local needs relating to employment histories, skills shortages and employment opportunities in the area. Some schemes aimed at countering demoralisation/marginalisation of vulnerable groups: women, homeless, lone parents, disabled people.

Provision of work experience in socially-useful jobs - there were schemes which offered work experience at less than full pay for people who have little hope of obtaining work in the competitive job market. These were capable of use as springboards towards the job market.

Job creation - Some projects collaborated with a range of agencies to create jobs recognising that efforts to re-skill and help build confidence could be wasted if no jobs were available.

Economic development - Some of the skill training and job creation projects were set in the wider context of proposals for economic development, especially integrated rural and urban projects. The advantage of this is that it involves other local interests and can mobilise a whole community without stigmatising the poor.

Campaigning - Some projects aimed to increase awareness and community action through mobilising campaigns to change policy or influence the public and policy-makers.

Results: The evaluation showed that while some projects and schemes can do relatively little to increase the incomes of people not in work they can demonstrate ways in which the consequences of poverty and unemployment might be tackled. They were found to be most helpful in:

- developing a new and active social role for people;
- reinforcing arguments for a system of guaranteed minimum income;
- drawing attention to the need for integrated programmes of investment, high quality training and co-ordinated industrial planning in impoverished areas without work;
- documenting weaknesses in existing labour market policies and training programmes run nationally.

The work of the projects also provided some lessons:

- More funds should be allocated to high quality skills training programmes designed to match the needs of the area, and its potential workforce and co-ordinated with the employment plan for the whole region.
- Further emphasis is needed on community based programmes to combat loss of morale and confidence.
- There is need for additional EC action to protect the rights of women, minority ethnic groups and people with disabilities in the labour market.

2. The family and the local community

In the face of demographic, legislative and practice changes which have led to more vulnerable/dependent people living in the community, and social and economic changes whereby there are fewer private resources within families to provide for these needs, a number of strategies were attempted.

Power and control: restoring citizenship: These are strategies to empower people through promoting practical services; support to individuals - lay and professional; campaigning to change attitudes and service provision in the wider community and confidence-building among those affected.

Solidarity between generations: old and young: Projects used the skills, time and energy of unemployed young people and single parents to meet the needs of older and isolated people. Others drew on the skills and experience of older people who were no longer in the labour market to benefit the community.

Self-help peer group solidarity: Bringing people together to provide mutual support - practical and emotional e.g. Bristol one parent project.

Partnership 'cure' and 'care': Projects focusing on improving statutory services to meet more effectively the needs of those using them - especially adults with special needs - the Newham project as an example.

Exposure: providing services: Projects which sought to fill gaps in statutory services arising from fragmentation/ disjunction between them. E.g. single parent projects providing appropriate child care and individual support services.

Campaigning: Many projects involved awareness raising publicity aimed at combating victim blaming and improving public attitudes to different disadvantaged groups including older people and single parents.

Training and counselling: information, skills and resources: Particularly for marginalised people e.g. victims of domestic violence, mental health service users, homeless people and people in bed and breakfast. The aim being to make people more self-confident and self-sufficient.

Results: The projects were found to have met needs in the following ways:

- Lone parents moved into training, jobs or intermediate services provided by the projects.
- Homeless families were supported with and found housing.
- Alternatives to statutory services won acceptance.

The value of such projects was often found to lie in discovering new kinds of intervention which can succeed and in enabling people to discover and develop their skills and strengths with the right kinds of support.

3. Social welfare and social protection

These projects to some extent tested the welfare systems in their countries and found many areas of deficiency. Reforms of social protection which target some groups may cease to recognise others. For example a UK project showed the virtual disappearance of single homeless people from recognition by policy makers and this is to a great extent borne out by the St Just homelessness pilot study. Projects often aimed to bridge gaps in official provision for example, providing education, information, advice and training courses about welfare benefits. Others brought mobile services to remote areas

Results: Overall, the projects

- helped expose deficiencies of countries' social security systems in meeting needs, including those of the 'new poor'. Allied to this were inadequacies in information and communication systems - especially ensuring people in rural areas had all the information needed;
- highlighted the value of providing information and training about welfare rights to people who use the benefits system;
- highlighted the effects of poor working conditions, stress, social stigmas attached to client groups, and racism on the relationships between professionals and service users and the added oppression experienced by the latter when claiming their benefit entitlements;
- revealed the difficulty faced by poor people arising from the fragmentation of the overall welfare system arising from its piecemeal development. The importance of local responsive, decentralised service delivery was underlined. Projects often occupied 'middle ground' between agencies, bringing together or bridging the gap between those fragmented strands to meet the individual's total needs.

4. Integrated Area Development

In common with many anti-poverty initiatives by local authorities in Britain, these projects aimed to provide integrated action to combat disadvantage through collaboration between private, public and voluntary sectors in given geographical areas. There was emphasis on projects acting as catalysts for change including accumulation of knowledge of the area and its resources and generating confidence and co-operation among actors. In line with LGAPU principles, the aim was to put information and expertise into the hands of the local community to ensure that local development decisions were more accountable to local people in the context of a coherent plan for the area.

Resource centres provided a focus for encouraging community involvement and a base for community development agents. One example quoted is an "office for enterprise" offering financial and marketing services, feasibility studies, cost-benefit analyses and information on new technologies.

Results:

- Community participation was a key element for sustainable success and projects worked best where there was some existing community participation and control.
- Many projects demonstrated the effectiveness of integrated action. Some managed to develop the life, confidence or expectations of the community to an extent which (in some small degree) shifted the local balance of power.

Inhibitors on the success of projects were:

- Divided authorities resulting in a lack of co-ordination and collaboration.
- Lack of political will to act.
- Resistance or apathy of local people.
- Inability to relate local projects to broader regional, national or European policy debates.

Overview of lessons from the evaluation

Among the most prominent ingredients for success in a project is having the level of staffing and resources appropriate to its aims and type of operation.

One finding of particular interest to Cornwall was the capacity of the projects to expose hidden poverty which standard indicators miss: those who do not claim social security benefits; the single homeless, women and children suffering intra-household poverty through maldistribution of resources. The projects also directed attention to the fact that a wide range of resources are necessary for an individual to function effectively in a modern society and they helped to highlight '*the cumulative inter-relatedness of disadvantage*'.

The projects concerned with rural poverty gave high priority to strategies of broad policy change, perhaps echoing the current dissatisfaction felt in Britain with the impact which central government policies have had on rural areas and the need for action at this, as well as at local level. Those concerned with older people tended to work through existing agencies dealing with disadvantaged older people while those concerned with youth unemployment worked directly with the target group itself. Additional lessons include:

- projects *without* a 'parent organisation'² were more likely to achieve their objectives than those with one;
- projects which existed before the Programme were not significantly more successful than those which did not;
- larger projects were significantly more successful

Obstacles to success which may be of particular relevance to rural areas include problems in relation to:

Funding: confusion arising from multiple funding sources and routes for funding;

Target groups: low skill levels; dispersion of target group preventing attendance at centres, target group difficult to reach; low expectations, limited information and distrust of external agencies, fear of stigmatisation;

Agencies dealing with the poor: fragmentation of services/focus on a single aspect;

² More than four-fifths of projects were parts of larger (parent) organisations which signed contracts with the CEC and took ultimate responsibility for the project's activities.

Other decision makers: local employers are slow to offer jobs to target group (eg capacity/willingness of small rural firms to provide appropriate conditions for disabled workers); restrictions on benefits to young unemployed;

Type of poverty: lack of child care linked to training and employment; stigmatisation of minorities by local population; housing crisis undermines efforts to combat homelessness; dilapidated state of housing inhibits efforts to enable older people to remain living at home.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANTI POVERTY ACTION IN WEST CORNWALL

As the foregoing sections demonstrate, there is a growing wealth of precedents and ideas for action among local authorities in the UK as well as the experience in other European countries to draw from. Councils in West Cornwall, and any other Cornish authorities contemplating anti-poverty action, will need to consider the case for action in their areas and whether they wish to adopt full-blown anti-poverty strategies.

On the basis of the information contained in this report Cornwall District and County Councils have ample justification for addressing poverty in the county in a strategic and concerted way, especially given the potential for benefits to the local economy as well as the local population.

In a two-tier system of local government, with different, but often inter-dependent and complementary services in operation, there are clearly benefits to be gained from information sharing and joint working, alongside health and other statutory, voluntary and private sector agencies where appropriate.

Recommendations are grouped under three headings.

RAISING AWARENESS AND TACKLING POVERTY COLLABORATIVELY

Whilst the structural sources of poverty may lie beyond Cornwall's District and County boundaries, and indeed beyond Britain's shores, effective anti-poverty action can begin at district and county level. The most effective action requires input from different tiers of local government, from a range of non-governmental agencies and from the formerly publicly owned utilities. In recognition of this we would therefore recommend that:

- A Cornwall-wide conference be organised among all interested agencies as a first step in exploring the extent of existing knowledge, expertise and local action on poverty; the degree of consensus surrounding these issues; and the potential for collaborative inter-agency work towards alleviating poverty in the county.
- If they have not already done so, Local Authorities and other agencies should decide whether to make a policy commitment to pursue anti-poverty strategies, bearing in mind the lessons from elsewhere about corporate ownership of the issue, but also recognising that some stand-alone policies - such as providing financial support for benefit take-up campaigns - can make a significant start.

- A working group/partnership of representatives from Cornwall's LAs and agencies be established with a view to developing anti-poverty initiatives on an inter-agency basis, and, where appropriate, to feed back information and ideas which may strengthen representations to Government and Europe regarding Cornwall's social and economic needs.
- Anti-poverty partners should explore the potential for establishing an agreed set of indicators of poverty and deprivation within West Cornwall and, ideally Cornwall as a whole.

INFORMATION

Local authorities which have begun to adopt an anti-poverty approach have found that sound information is the essential key to standing back from their existing policies and programmes and in order to re-target their policies and resources more effectively from an anti-poverty/economic regeneration perspective.

- On the basis of agreed indicators, individual agencies need to undertake or commission a review of the quality and range of their internal information systems regarding the distribution of poverty within their boundaries and make any necessary improvements.
- The distribution of poverty within the agency boundaries should be researched/mapped and its impact - particularly on agency budgets and service delivery issues - explored and monitored.
- In a parallel exercise agencies should research the geographical and socio-economic distribution of resources to establish whether these are currently directed towards meeting the greatest need.

TAKING THE STRATEGY FORWARD

- *Staffing implications:* The introduction and pursuance of an anti-poverty strategy inevitably requires concentrated input from staff. Unless staffing resource requirements are addressed at the outset the essential elements of effective action - such as the need for sound information, monitoring and inter-departmental and inter-agency discussions and negotiations will not be present. In addition, staff who are primarily engaged in developing an anti poverty strategy need to have appropriate status and support to enable them to negotiate effectively with officers and members at all levels of seniority within various agencies.
- *Political support:* Although it has been mentioned in chapter six, the importance of political support for anti-poverty work is emphasised.
- *Learning from experience:* This chapter includes a ten-point checklist - compiled from the experience and practices of many local authorities who are already tackling poverty on a strategic basis. The chapter also includes the outline of a range of policies which have been adopted, either individually or as part of corporate strategies, including action by authorities with responsibility for rural areas. LAs and agencies in West Cornwall have an opportunity to consider these various policy options as a springboard to developing new ideas or developing/adapting existing policies and/or the principles underlying them in order to meet their own local conditions, needs and priorities.

Many of the pioneering local authorities in the anti-poverty field are 'unitary' and urban so that there is (potentially if not always in practice) greater ease of shared access to information and to co-ordinated action. This underlines the need for LAs and agencies in West Cornwall to establish or build on collaborative inter-agency partnerships with Cornwall County Council, other District Councils, the Rural Community Council, Cornwall TEC, the Health Commission, CABs, etc.

The rural nature of the county, and the under-recognition of the extent of rural poverty in the allocation of government funds to Cornwall's councils, create their own pressures to optimise those resources and opportunities which do exist within the county. In particular it would clearly be desirable to ensure that policies operated by one tier of local government complement rather than counteract policies operated by another.

- *Building alliances:* West Cornwall and other Cornwall councils are already working with councils in other parts of the South West in anti-poverty organisations such as the National Local Government Forum Against Poverty and the Local Government Anti Poverty Unit. As rural councils develop greater awareness of poverty issues, and seek ways of tackling the problem, it seems sensible that alliances based on shared interests are maintained and strengthened and a higher profile given to information and feedback from anti-poverty organisations such as NLGFAP and LGAPU.

APPENDIX ONE:

Poverty and Deprivation in West Cornwall

By

Dr David Gordon and Brenda Henson

1994

Poverty and Deprivation in West Cornwall

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Introduction

This Report addresses two interrelated problems:

- 1 What is the level of poverty/deprivation suffered in the three District Authorities of West Cornwall relative to the other District Authorities of England?
- 2 Does the recently published Department of the Environment Index of Local Conditions (ILC) accurately reflect the 'true' level of deprivation/poverty suffered in the three Districts of West Cornwall?

Out of the 366 Local Authority Districts in England, the ILC ranks Penwith as the 102nd, Kerrier as the 106th and Carrick as the 149th most deprived Districts.

Census -based deprivation indicators

Over the past 20 years, a number of attempts have been made to identify deprived areas, using indices constructed from the national Censuses. These indices are of more than merely academic importance, since both the Department of Health and the Department of the Environment use the results as part of their formulae for allocating resources. Put bluntly, the amount of money a District receives can depend to a considerable extent on its deprivation score. There are, however, two major problems in using the national Census to construct deprivation indices:

- 1 The Census is not designed to measure poverty/deprivation so variables that are proxy measures of deprivation have to be used.
- 2 Some of these proxy measures are better indicators of deprivation than others, yet adequate weighting factors are generally unavailable.

The third problem that arises in relation to West Cornwall is that all indices proposed to date have been almost exclusively concerned with measuring deprivation as it is manifest in the Inner Cities of large Metropolitan Districts, eg Inner London, Manchester, etc. Very little attempt has been made to study/identify deprivation in mixed urban/rural and remoter rural Districts.

The problems inherent in constructing Census-based deprivation indices were well understood by Holtermann (1975) in one of the first analyses of urban deprivation, using the 1971 Census. Holtermann concluded that there are two problems inherent in the use of Census data in attempting to discover where the poor live. Firstly, she referred to the ecological fallacy by identifying the problem of confusing multiply deprived areas with multiply deprived households and, secondly, she referred to the difficulties encountered when using Census indicators as an indirect measure when she posed the following question: *"Is there a strong association between Census indicators and other aspects of deprivation not measurable from the Census?"* (Holtermann, 1975, pp44). Her methodological approach in the identification of the most deprived areas avoided the use of a

composite index on the grounds that such an index ignored "*..the relative importance that deprived individuals themselves attach to the different dimensions of deprivation..*" and that composite scores involving arithmetical transformations "*...bear no relation to the relative importance of each aspect of deprivation in contributing to individuals' loss of welfare*" (Holtermann, 1975, pp34).

Holtermann, therefore, rejected the composite index approach in the measurement and identification of deprived areas. Instead, she took the spatial distribution (using Census Enumeration Districts) of a set of 'deprivation' indicators and (arbitrarily) invoked a cut off point at the distribution points of 1%, 5% and 15% observing the proportion of the phenomena being measured at each threshold - for example, she found that the worst 1% of urban Enumeration Districts in Great Britain had male unemployment rates of 24% or greater (Holtermann, 1975, pp36).

Despite Holtermann's reservations, a number of deprivation indices have been proposed since her work. These have been proposed mainly on pragmatic rather than theoretical grounds, eg some method must be used to allocate resources. Eight Census-based deprivation indices have been fairly widely used: Professor Jarman's Under Privileged Area Score UPA(8), the Department of the Environment's All Area Social Index (AASI), the Townsend Index, the Scotdep Index of Carstairs and Morris, the Scottish Development Department Index (SDD), the Matdep and Socdep Indices of Forrest and Gordon and, finally, the Department of the Environment's Index of Local Conditions. The first five indices were initially constructed using 1981 Census variables and the AASI has now been superseded by the Index of Local Conditions.

Table 1 overleaf shows the variables used to construct these indices. There is little agreement about which are the most important variables and, with the exception of the Jarman UPA(8) Index, all the variables in the other indices are given equal weight, ie are considered to be equally important. This is, of course, nonsense. Some factors, such as not having access to a car, affect a large section of the population (36% in 1991) whereas others, such as lacking basic amenities, affect only 1% of the population. Similarly, the different social groups vary considerably in size and can overlap, eg lone parent households and households with children under five.

Table 1: Variables used to construct deprivation indices

| Census Variables | Variable Type | UPA(8) | AASI | SDD | Townsend | Scotdep | Matdep | Socdep | ILC |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|------|-----|----------|---------|--------|--------|-----|
| Overcrowding | M | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X |
| No Car | M | | | | X | X | X | | X |
| Basic Amenities | M | | X | | | | X | | X |
| Not Owner-Occupied | M | | | | X | | | | |
| Not Self-Contained | M | | X | | | | | | |
| No Central Heating | M | | | | | | X | | |
| Below Occupancy Norm | M | | | X | | | | | |
| Children in Unsuitable Accommodation | M | | | | | | | | X |
| Unemployment | S | X | | X | X | X | | X | X |
| Youth Unemployment | S | | | X | | | | X | |
| Lone Parent | S | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Low Social Class/Unskilled | S | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Lone Pensioner | S | X | | | | | | X | |
| Elderly Household | S | | | X | | | | | |
| Dependants Only | S, H | | | | | | | X | |
| New Commonwealth | S | X | X | | | | | | |
| Under Five | S | X | | | | | | | |
| Migrant | S | X | | | | | | | |
| Educational Participation at 17 | S | | | | | | | | X |
| Limiting Long Term Illness | H | | | | | | | X | |
| Children in Low-Earning Hholds | S | | | | | | | | X |
| Non-Census Variables | | | | | | | | | |
| SMRs | H | | | | | | | | X |
| Income Support | S | | | | | | | | X |
| Low Educational Attainment (GCSEs) | S | | | | | | | | X |
| Long Term Unemployed | S | | | | | | | | X |
| House Contents Insurance (Crime) | S | | | | | | | | X |
| Derelict Land | M | | | | | | | | X |

Key: Variable Type: M=Material Deprivation Indicator, S=Social Deprivation Indicator, H=Health Indicator, SMRs=Standardised Mortality Ratios

The problems of weighting are general rather than specific to West Cornwall although it is probable that different weightings should be applied in Metropolitan Districts compared with mixed urban/rural and remote rural regions. For example, access to a car is more of a necessity in a rural area with poor public transport than in Inner London (where traffic speed now averages 11 mph).

The Index of Local Conditions

The ILC, at District level, is comprised of thirteen variables; seven from the 1991 Census and five from other data. The non-Census variables are similar to those recommended by Boddy et al (1992) in their Report to the DOE on Socio-Demographic Change in the Inner City. They argued that the national Census provided only a limited picture of social conditions and that non-Census indicators should also be used. They used 30 variables (shown in Table 2) obtainable from non-Census data to examine changes in the Inner Cities of England and Wales. With the exception of derelict land, the other variables in the ILC are largely similar to the measures used to examine conditions in Inner City Metropolitan Areas. They are unlikely to be equally appropriate for measuring deprivation in mixed urban/rural regions such as West Cornwall.

**Table 2: Summary of variables used in Socio-Demographic Change in the Inner Cities
Report to the DOE, February 1992**

Demography

- 1 Population under 5
- 2 Population over pensionable age
- 3 Births to lone parents
- 4 Population change
- 5 Population of minority ethnic origin

Poverty, deprivation and health

- 6 Persons on income support
- 7 Persons receiving housing benefit
- 8 Homelessness
- 9 Standardised mortality
- 10 Births under 2,500 grams
- 11 Infant mortality
- 12 TB notifications

Housing and living conditions

- 13 Owner occupation
- 14 Local Authority dwellings
- 15 Private sector housing completions
- 16 Housing association completions
- 17 Local Authority completions
- 18 Unfit dwellings
- 19 Air pollution complaints
- 20 Notifiable crimes
- 21 Indictable offences
- 22 Council house sales

Employment

- 23 Unemployment
- 24 Long term unemployment
- 25 Female part-time employment
- 26 Manufacturing employment
- 27 Financial services employment
- 28 Change in VAT registrations
- 29 School leavers without graded results
- 30 Year eleven school leavers

One test of this is to examine the variation in the rankings of the component variables of the ILC. It would be expected that there would be some variation since the variables measure different aspects of deprivation. However, it would also be expected that these variations in ranking would be relatively stable and not vary too widely. Table 3 shows clearly that this is not the case for the three Local Authority Districts of West Cornwall. Kerrier's rank ranges from 1st place (derelict land) to 312th place (contents insurance - a crime proxy), Penwith from 23rd place (derelict land) to 335th place (contents insurance) and Carrick from 4th place (derelict land) to 320th place (educational participation at age 17). There is no evidence of any stability at all in the rankings of the Districts of West Cornwall.

Table 3: Rank of Kerrier, Penwith and Carrick Councils compared with the other 366 English District Councils by the thirteen variables that make up the DoE's Index of Local Conditions

| | Kerrier | Penwith | Carrick |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Indicator | | | |
| Derelict Land | 1 | 23 | 4 |
| Lacking Amenities | 5 | 28 | 40 |
| Unemployment | 70 | 64 | 114 |
| Children in Low-Earning Hholds | 94 | 89 | 126 |
| No Car | 94 | 89 | 126 |
| Long Term Unemployment | 94 | 177 | 238 |
| (Over)Crowded Housing | 113 | 100 | 178 |
| Educational Attainment | 135 | 318 | 226 |
| Income Support | 138 | 106 | 155 |
| SMRs | 144 | 251 | 277 |
| Unsuitable Accommodation | 147 | 89 | 137 |
| Educational Participation | 249 | 207 | 320 |
| House Contents Insurance | 312 | 335 | 283 |

An alternative approach

Unfortunately, there is very little research into which are the most appropriate indicators of deprivation and/or poverty in mixed urban/rural areas. Therefore, the best we can currently achieve

is to use proxies that are widely acknowledged to be good indicators of general deprivation. The most obvious is to look at low income since people/areas with little money are likely to be poor. Unfortunately, despite UN encouragement, no questions were asked about income in the UK Census (unlike the USA). However, estimates can be obtained of the earnings of the economically active population in a given area. This can be done by substituting into the Census data from the 1991 New Earnings Survey and by making assumptions about the benefit levels of the unemployed and those people on a Government scheme.

Table 4 shows the estimated average weekly earnings of the economically active population in the three West Cornwall Districts and the top and bottom ranked Districts. In Kerrier, this is £207 per week, ranked 49th poorest in England; Penwith £204 per week, ranked 46th poorest and, Carrick, £221 per week, ranked 132nd poorest. However, income from earnings is not evenly distributed within a District (some people earn more than others). It is possible, from the Earnings Data, to estimate the inequality in earnings that exists within a District. On this measure, Kerrier is the 33rd most unequal District in England, Penwith the 35th and Carrick the 63rd. It would therefore seem highly likely that the Districts of West Cornwall contain a significant number of low income households.

Table 4: Estimated average weekly earnings of the economically active population for Districts of West Cornwall and the richest and poorest wards

| | Estimated Weekly Earnings (£) | Earnings Ranking | Inequality Ranking | Richest Ward | Estd Earnings (£) | Poorest Ward | Estd Earnings (£) |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Knowsley | 175 | 1 | 4 | Ruby | 237 | Longview | 121 |
| Hackney | 199 | 20 | 1 | North Defoe | 240 | Wenlock | 156 |
| Penwith | 204 | 36 | 35 | St Erth and St Hilary | 231 | St Ives North | 182 |
| Kerrier | 207 | 49 | 33 | Meneage | 262 | Camborne North | 180 |
| Carrick | 221 | 132 | 65 | Feock | 266 | Penwerris | 186 |
| City of London | 300 | 366 | 349 | Cripplegate | 326 | Walbrook | 266 |

Health

Since the Black Report, there has been general agreement that poverty is one of the major determinants of ill health. Mortality is often used as a proxy measure for ill health, however, it is a crude and unsatisfactory indicator. Death is a rare event, particularly in Districts with relatively low populations. Standardisation by different age groups can also give different results, ie Districts ranked by SMRs for 16-59 yield different results from those ranked by SMRs for 75+. A more robust indicator is to use the results from the Limiting Long Term Illness question in the Census, after standardisation by age. The Standardised Illness Ratio (SIR) method of Forrest and Gordon (1993) is likely to be a better proxy measure for poverty than SMRs, since many more people suffer from a limiting long term illness than die in any one year. Table 5 shows the SIR and rankings for the West Cornwall Districts.

Table 5: Standardised Illness Ratios (SIRs) for the Districts of West Cornwall and their ranking in relation to the 366 Local Authority Districts of England

| District | SIR | Rank |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Easington | 179 | 1 |
| Kerrier | 106 | 80 |
| Penwith | 103 | 95 |
| Carrick | 92 | 169 |
| Wokingham | 63 | 366 |

Note: An SIR of 100 is the average for England and Wales

After controlling for age, the population of Kerrier and Penwith are more likely to suffer from a limiting long term illness than the average person in England and Wales, whereas the population of Carrick is, on average, healthier than the average for England and Wales.

Conclusion

The DoE's Index of Local Conditions does not appear to be a good measure of deprivation in West Cornwall. The rankings of its component variables vary widely. The evidence, from estimates of income from earnings, indicates that the Districts of West Cornwall may contain a significant number of low income households. Both Kerrier and Penwith are probably more deprived, relative to the other Districts of England, than the ILC's ranking of 102nd and 106th place would indicate. These findings are confirmed by the results of the SIRs.

The situation in Carrick is more complicated with the income data indicating worse relative conditions than the ILC shows and the SIR analysis slightly better relative conditions.

Explanation

Table 6 shows the rankings of a number of variables that help explain the conclusions. All of the three West Cornwall Districts contain a large number of people who do the majority of their work in the free economy³, ie looking after the home or family and unpaid caring.

Table 6: Ranking of Districts of West Cornwall compared with the other 366 English District Councils by a number of diagnostic variables

| | Kerrier | Penwith | Carrick |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Free economy | 4 | 3 | 16 |
| Working 40+ hours per week | 84 | 60 | 60 |
| Unemployment | 60 | 41 | 110 |
| Unemployed men 55+ | 44 | 53 | 110 |
| YTS as a % of working 16-17 | 43 | 27 | 77 |
| Unemployed 16-24 | 89 | 59 | 157 |
| Self employment | 39 | 10 | 24 |
| Multiple Earner Households | 312 | 339 | 301 |
| Higher Qualifications | 284 | 247 | 141 |
| Households Long Term Illness | 51 | 44 | 92 |
| Material Deprivation | 50 | 30 | 83 |
| No Central Heating | 29 | 9 | 35 |
| Population 75+ | 76 | 32 | 30 |

West Cornwall has a relatively greater proportion of its population working in the free economy than any other region in England. The rankings are likely to be an underestimate of the true position since the calculations from the 1991 Census do not adequately allow accurate estimates of the number of people who spend the majority of their time caring for an elderly relative. Table 6 shows that the Districts of West Cornwall contain a large number of people aged 75 and over, many of whom may well be cared for by younger relatives. There are also a relatively large percentage of households contain one or more people with a limiting long term illness, many of whom will be elderly.

Parental input is known to be an important factor in achieving high educational attainments. Considering the number of people in West Cornwall who spend the majority of their time caring for children, it is unsurprising that the Districts have relatively high rankings for educational participation and attainment. However, the adult population of Kerrier and Penwith is not highly qualified, they have relatively low rankings on the numbers of people with degrees or higher degrees.

³ The term 'free economy' refers to the fact that official economic statistics currently consider that, if you are paid to teach someone else's children to read or are paid to look after an elderly person, you are contributing to the economy. However, if you teach your own children to read or care for an elderly relative, unpaid, you are not contributing to the economy.

It is also unsurprising that the price of contents insurance is relatively low in West Cornwall Districts considering the relatively high proportion of people at home, which is a deterrent to burglary and other crimes. The relatively high numbers of people at home is also reflected in the low rankings of West Cornwall Districts on households with Multiple Earners. Households with more than one earner are generally richer than single earner households.

The high rankings of West Cornwall Districts on indicators of 'material' deprivation and poor housing conditions is particularly important considering the relatively high amount of time that some sections of their populations spend at home.

Table 6 also highlights the fact that those in full time work tend to work longer hours than in most other areas of England. Penwith and Carrick are ranked joint 60th and Kerrier 84th, therefore the population in full time employment works harder in West Cornwall than in most other regions of Britain.

There is also a significant number of the economically active population who are unemployed or are in disguised forms of unemployment. This is true irrespective of age. Districts of West Cornwall have some of the highest rankings for unemployment as a percentage of the economically active population, for unemployment amongst men 55 years and older, many of whom are probably unlikely to work again. It also has relatively high levels of youth unemployment and young people on YTS schemes, expressed as a percentage of the working population of the same age. However, due to the seasonal nature of the tourist industry in West Cornwall, the figures for long term unemployment do not adequately reflect the true situation. There are a number of temporary, low-paying, part time jobs in the summer, so there is relatively little long term unemployment. The combination of part time seasonal work and disguised forms of unemployment means that there are relatively fewer households receiving Income Support than would otherwise be expected.

When all these factors are considered, a clear picture emerges of the situation in West Cornwall. There are a significant number of people mainly outside the economically active population who are working long hours⁴ either unpaid or with low pay in bringing up children and caring.

In the economically active population, there are another group of people in full time employment but working very long hours, often for low pay. There are relatively large groups of people of all ages who are unemployed or in disguised forms of unemployment, such as self-employment⁵, but with low earnings and on Government schemes. There are also, of course, a group of professionals who are extremely well paid. This combination of population groups appears to be unique in England.

In conclusion, in West Cornwall, there appear to be a relatively large number of households where people work long hours for low pay.

References

⁴ It is estimated that it takes, on average, 50 hours per week to care for a young child. (Piachaud 1984)

⁵ The DSS' Households Below Average Income statistics show that there are a large number of self employed people in the bottom income decile and that the proportion of self employed people in the bottom income decile is increasing.

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APPENDIX TWO:

**1991 Census statistics for Cornish wards
- selected socio-demographic variables**

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | POPULATION | | | | POVERTY | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | POPULATION | | HOUSEHOLDS | | BREADLINE HOUSEHOLDS | | ADULT EMPLOYMENT | | YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT | |
| | | RANK | NO | RANK | NO | RANK | % of H/HDS | RANK | % Unemployed | RANK | % Unemployed |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwinear | 43 | 4255 | 46 | 1636 | 48 | 17.4 | 18 | 11.9 | 20 | 19.5 |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwithian | 20 | 5511 | 25 | 2250 | 49 | 172 | 6 | 14.3 | 7 | 22.2 |
| Penwith | Lelant and Carbis Bay | 58 | 3503 | 55 | 1527 | 103 | 13.7 | 23 | 11.2 | 22 | 19.2 |
| Penwith | Ludgvan | 32 | 4879 | 36 | 1950 | 61 | 16.2 | 39 | 10.3 | 40 | 17.8 |
| Penwith | Marazion | 128 | 1390 | 115 | 643 | 9 | 22.5 | 48 | 9.7 | 130 | 8 |
| Penwith | Penzance Central | 63 | 3199 | 57 | 1515 | 8 | 22.6 | 27 | 11 | 42 | 17.7 |
| Penwith | Penzance East | 31 | 4884 | 27 | 2176 | 3 | 27.1 | 3 | 15.4 | 6 | 22.9 |
| Penwith | Penzance North | 53 | 3832 | 45 | 1650 | 24 | 19.6 | 53 | 9.3 | 89 | 13.2 |
| Penwith | Penzance South | 36 | 4611 | 35 | 1975 | 22 | 19.9 | 37 | 10.4 | 61 | 16.1 |
| Penwith | Penzance West | 61 | 3290 | 57 | 1515 | 2 | 27.8 | 11 | 12.9 | 27 | 18.6 |
| Penwith | Perranuthnoe | 106 | 1795 | 97 | 780 | 124 | 11.7 | 94 | 7.8 | 128 | 8.5 |
| Penwith | St.Buryan | 62 | 3248 | 66 | 1299 | 59 | 16.3 | 75 | 8.5 | 105 | 11.7 |
| Penwith | St.Erth and St.Hilary | 98 | 1927 | 100 | 750 | 84 | 14.7 | 60 | 9.1 | 93 | 12.8 |
| Penwith | St.Ives North | 54 | 3790 | 61 | 1461 | 4 | 25.5 | 1 | 16.1 | 4 | 23.7 |
| Penwith | St.Ives South | 65 | 3116 | 60 | 1468 | 12 | 21.3 | 13 | 12.6 | 5 | 23 |
| Penwith | St.Just | 39 | 4377 | 37 | 1841 | 24 | 19.6 | 15 | 12.1 | 27 | 18.6 |
| Kerrier | Breage and Germoe | 60 | 3307 | 68 | 1283 | 121 | 11.9 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 21.6 |
| Kerrier | Camborne North | 9 | 6253 | 9 | 2574 | 30 | 18.9 | 5 | 14.5 | 16 | 20.2 |
| Kerrier | Camborne South | 3 | 6618 | 10 | 2529 | 18 | 20.1 | 6 | 14.3 | 9 | 21.9 |
| Kerrier | Camborne West | 15 | 5953 | 12 | 2520 | 10 | 22.3 | 15 | 12.1 | 52 | 17 |
| Kerrier | Constantine and Gweek | 87 | 2203 | 85 | 892 | 109 | 13.4 | 68 | 8.8 | 12 | 21.5 |
| Kerrier | Crowan | 89 | 2127 | 91 | 829 | 100 | 13.8 | 20 | 11.7 | 3 | 24.2 |
| Kerrier | Grade-Ruan And Landewedna | 107 | 1777 | 105 | 731 | 58 | 16.6 | 9 | 13.7 | 1 | 26.9 |
| Kerrier | Helston North | 38 | 4430 | 38 | 1774 | 127 | 11.3 | 123 | 5.6 | 130 | 8 |
| Kerrier | Helston South | 51 | 3928 | 54 | 1545 | 5 | 24.2 | 91 | 7.9 | 97 | 12.5 |
| Kerrier | Illogan North | 4 | 6551 | 5 | 2671 | 84 | 14.7 | 23 | 11.2 | 50 | 17.1 |
| Kerrier | Illogan South | 7 | 6422 | 8 | 2587 | 41 | 17.9 | 9 | 13.7 | 33 | 18.1 |
| Kerrier | Mabe and St.Glurias | 81 | 2355 | 79 | 1023 | 115 | 12.8 | 72 | 8.6 | 61 | 16.1 |
| Kerrier | Mawnan And Budock | 74 | 2721 | 74 | 1149 | 121 | 11.9 | 100 | 7.5 | 99 | 12.1 |
| Kerrier | Meneage | 126 | 1442 | 126 | 577 | 91 | 14.4 | 133 | 4.1 | 133 | 3.5 |
| Kerrier | Mullion | 77 | 2588 | 77 | 1045 | 67 | 15.7 | 35 | 10.5 | 31 | 18.2 |
| Kerrier | Porthleven | 66 | 3109 | 64 | 1321 | 36 | 18.2 | 60 | 9.1 | 54 | 16.8 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | POPULATION | | | | POVERTY | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | POPULATION | | HOUSEHOLDS | | BREADLINE HOUSEHOLDS | | ADULT EMPLOYMENT | | YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT | |
| | | RANK | NO | RANK | NO | RANK | % of H/HDS | RANK | % Unemployed | RANK | % Unemployed |
| Kerrier | Redruth North | 8 | 6303 | 6 | 2619 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 15.5 | 45 | 17.5 |
| Kerrier | Redruth South | 21 | 5494 | 24 | 2261 | 72 | 15.4 | 48 | 9.7 | 67 | 15.3 |
| Kerrier | St.Day and Lanner | 28 | 5224 | 30 | 2099 | 89 | 14.5 | 22 | 11.5 | 15 | 20.7 |
| Kerrier | St.Keverne | 105 | 1803 | 102 | 745 | 56 | 16.7 | 107 | 7.1 | 92 | 12.9 |
| Kerrier | Stithians | 96 | 2039 | 98 | 769 | 110 | 13.2 | 55 | 9.2 | 21 | 19.3 |
| Kerrier | Wendron and Sithney | 64 | 3128 | 73 | 1164 | 125 | 11.5 | 84 | 8.2 | 112 | 11 |
| Carrick | Arwenack | 76 | 2707 | 69 | 1281 | 41 | 17.9 | 25 | 11.1 | 70 | 15.1 |
| Carrick | Chacewater | 124 | 1479 | 124 | 589 | 38 | 18 | 98 | 7.6 | 107 | 11.5 |
| Carrick | Feock | 59 | 3441 | 59 | 1492 | 133 | 9.4 | 130 | 4.8 | 108 | 11.4 |
| Carrick | Kea | 125 | 1457 | 127 | 575 | 84 | 14.7 | 81 | 8.3 | 29 | 18.4 |
| Carrick | Kenwyn | 44 | 4235 | 47 | 1631 | 130 | 11 | 129 | 4.9 | 132 | 7 |
| Carrick | Moresk | 73 | 2868 | 65 | 1310 | 13 | 21 | 120 | 6 | 110 | 11.2 |
| Carrick | Mylor | 22 | 5486 | 21 | 2313 | 108 | 13.5 | 98 | 7.6 | 88 | 13.3 |
| Carrick | Newlyn | 78 | 2530 | 80 | 992 | 97 | 14.1 | 72 | 8.6 | 55 | 16.7 |
| Carrick | Penryn | 18 | 5854 | 15 | 2446 | 15 | 20.7 | 33 | 10.6 | 78 | 14.2 |
| Carrick | Penwerris | 25 | 5408 | 23 | 2283 | 1 | 30.8 | 4 | 15.3 | 52 | 17 |
| Carrick | Perranzabuloe | 29 | 5089 | 31 | 2028 | 81 | 14.8 | 11 | 12.9 | 14 | 20.9 |
| Carrick | Probus | 41 | 4293 | 44 | 1665 | 110 | 13.2 | 111 | 6.5 | 104 | 11.8 |
| Carrick | Roseland | 69 | 3057 | 63 | 1375 | 87 | 14.6 | 128 | 5 | 126 | 8.8 |
| Carrick | St.Agnes | 6 | 6424 | 3 | 2767 | 87 | 14.6 | 21 | 11.6 | 17.5 | 20 |
| Carrick | St.Clement | 72 | 2869 | 75 | 1123 | 94 | 14.3 | 117 | 6.2 | 112 | 11 |
| Carrick | Smithick | 35 | 4711 | 32 | 2010 | 50 | 17.1 | 69 | 8.7 | 59 | 16.3 |
| Carrick | Tregolls | 55 | 3669 | 61 | 1461 | 11 | 21.8 | 31 | 10.7 | 25 | 18.8 |
| Carrick | Trehaverne | 34 | 4736 | 33 | 2001 | 20 | 20 | 84 | 8.2 | 102 | 11.9 |
| Carrick | Trevethan | 19 | 5726 | 17 | 2393 | 77 | 15 | 81 | 8.3 | 40 | 17.8 |
| Restormel | Crinnis | 47 | 4035 | 43 | 1675 | 94 | 14.3 | 66 | 8.9 | 48 | 17.2 |
| Restormel | Edgcumbe | 2 | 7084 | 2 | 2893 | 56 | 16.7 | 19 | 11.8 | 29 | 18.4 |
| Restormel | Fowey | 83 | 2339 | 76 | 1072 | 28 | 19 | 37 | 10.4 | 35 | 18 |
| Restormel | Gannel | 27 | 5308 | 20 | 2316 | 16 | 20.6 | 8 | 14.1 | 2 | 26 |
| Restormel | Lostwithiel | 50 | 3965 | 49 | 1608 | 72 | 15.4 | 43 | 10.1 | 72 | 15 |
| Restormel | Mevagissey | 56 | 3587 | 56 | 1517 | 94 | 14.3 | 87 | 8.1 | 65 | 15.5 |
| Restormel | Poltair | 5 | 6532 | 13 | 2505 | 33 | 18.4 | 91 | 7.9 | 86 | 13.4 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | POPULATION | | | | POVERTY | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | POPULATION | | HOUSEHOLDS | | BREADLINE HOUSEHOLDS | | ADULT EMPLOYMENT | | YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT | |
| | | RANK | NO | RANK | NO | RANK | % of H/HDS | RANK | % Unemployed | RANK | % Unemployed |
| Restormel | Railton | 17 | 5859 | 16 | 2412 | 43 | 17.8 | 78 | 8.4 | 117 | 10.4 |
| Restormel | Rock | 37 | 4567 | 40 | 1719 | 46 | 17.6 | 60 | 9.1 | 86 | 13.4 |
| Restormel | St.Blaise | 14 | 6028 | 19 | 2345 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 11.1 | 47 | 17.3 |
| Restormel | ST.Columb | 40 | 4351 | 42 | 1705 | 64 | 15.9 | 84 | 8.2 | 42 | 17.7 |
| Restormel | St.Enoder | 67 | 3108 | 70 | 1210 | 61 | 16.2 | 52 | 9.4 | 83 | 13.5 |
| Restormel | St.Ewe | 118 | 1540 | 121 | 619 | 63 | 16 | 87 | 8.1 | 117 | 10.4 |
| Restormel | St.Mewan | 13 | 6173 | 14 | 2504 | 91 | 14.4 | 81 | 8.3 | 90 | 13.1 |
| Restormel | St.Stephen-In-Brannel | 23 | 5472 | 28 | 2150 | 56 | 16.7 | 60 | 9.1 | 90 | 13.1 |
| Restormel | Trevarna | 24 | 5455 | 18 | 2362 | 18 | 20.1 | 69 | 8.7 | 65 | 15.5 |
| Restormel | Treverbyn | 26 | 5394 | 34 | 1998 | 51 | 17 | 27 | 11 | 75 | 14.4 |
| Restormel | Tywardreath | 70 | 3032 | 67 | 1286 | 78 | 14.9 | 41 | 10.2 | 60 | 16.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Allan | 121 | 1521 | 123 | 594 | 98 | 13.9 | 78 | 8.4 | 35 | 18 |
| N. Cornwall | Altarnun | 82 | 2342 | 83 | 943 | 113 | 12.9 | 114 | 6.3 | 74 | 14.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Mary's | 10 | 6240 | 11 | 2521 | 6 | 23.5 | 29 | 10.9 | 27 | 18.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Petroc | 16 | 5887 | 22 | 2309 | 32 | 18.5 | 46 | 9.9 | 45 | 17.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Bude and Poughill | 12 | 6193 | 4 | 2741 | 47 | 17.5 | 64 | 9 | 65 | 15.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Camelford | 92 | 2085 | 95 | 809 | 61 | 16.2 | 104 | 7.2 | 94 | 12.7 |
| N. Cornwall | Grenville | 90 | 2103 | 96 | 807 | 123 | 11.8 | 78 | 8.4 | 83 | 13.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Lanivet | 101 | 1887 | 104 | 735 | 113 | 12.9 | 122 | 5.7 | 129 | 8.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston North | 49 | 4029 | 53 | 1568 | 26 | 19.5 | 120 | 6 | 112 | 11 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston South | 84 | 2315 | 78 | 1027 | 28 | 19 | 114 | 6.3 | 122 | 10 |
| N. Cornwall | Lesnewth | 93 | 2068 | 93 | 818 | 103 | 13.7 | 60 | 9.1 | 63 | 15.7 |
| N. Cornwall | North Petherwin | 108 | 1759 | 117 | 639 | 119 | 12.3 | 120 | 6 | 117 | 10.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Ottery | 127 | 1428 | 128 | 522 | 129 | 11.2 | 89 | 8 | 98 | 12.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Padstow and St.Merryn | 45 | 4151 | 39 | 1773 | 52 | 16.9 | 35 | 10.5 | 37 | 17.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Penfound | 97 | 1988 | 94 | 812 | 120 | 12 | 43 | 10.1 | 76 | 14.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Rumford | 80 | 2401 | 90 | 832 | 38 | 18 | 75 | 8.5 | 55 | 16.7 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Breward | 113 | 1648 | 116 | 642 | 91 | 14.4 | 101 | 7.4 | 81 | 13.8 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Endellion | 131 | 1080 | 131 | 468 | 27 | 19.3 | 30 | 10.8 | 9 | 21.9 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Minver | 95 | 2042 | 84 | 918 | 74 | 15.2 | 114 | 6.3 | 70 | 15.1 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Teath | 94 | 2067 | 86 | 881 | 52 | 16.9 | 50 | 9.5 | 82 | 13.6 |
| N. Cornwall | South Petherwin | 103 | 1845 | 100 | 750 | 126 | 11.4 | 127 | 5.1 | 126 | 8.8 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | POPULATION | | | | POVERTY | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | POPULATION | | HOUSEHOLDS | | BREADLINE HOUSEHOLDS | | ADULT EMPLOYMENT | | YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT | |
| | | RANK | NO | RANK | NO | RANK | % of H/HDS | RANK | % Unemployed | RANK | % Unemployed |
| N. Cornwall | Stokeclimsland | 86 | 2214 | 89 | 833 | 132 | 10.3 | 131 | 4.6 | 120 | 10.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Stratton | 120 | 1533 | 118 | 635 | 45 | 17.7 | 55 | 9.2 | 114 | 10.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Tintagel | 112 | 1702 | 108 | 713 | 100 | 13.8 | 33 | 10.6 | 8 | 22.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Trigg | 123 | 1484 | 125 | 585 | 81 | 14.8 | 101 | 7.4 | 105 | 11.7 |
| N. Cornwall | Wadebridge | 11 | 6232 | 7 | 2592 | 66 | 15.8 | 104 | 7.2 | 102 | 11.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Week St.Mary | 102 | 1861 | 106 | 724 | 106 | 13.6 | 89 | 8 | 117 | 10.4 |
| Caradon | Burraton | 48 | 4030 | 48 | 1619 | 64 | 15.9 | 114 | 6.3 | 125 | 9.2 |
| Caradon | Callington | 46 | 4129 | 41 | 1715 | 94 | 14.3 | 125 | 5.5 | 123 | 9.4 |
| Caradon | Calstock and Harrowbarrow | 79 | 2414 | 82 | 970 | 113 | 12.9 | 104 | 7.2 | 19 | 19.7 |
| Caradon | Chilsworthy and Delaware | 111 | 1703 | 109 | 679 | 118 | 12.4 | 66 | 8.9 | 100 | 12 |
| Caradon | Dobwalls and Trewidland | 88 | 2135 | 92 | 825 | 72 | 15.4 | 96 | 7.7 | 94 | 12.7 |
| Caradon | Downderry | 122 | 1497 | 120 | 623 | 75 | 15.1 | 41 | 10.2 | 37 | 17.9 |
| Caradon | Essa | 42 | 4276 | 50 | 1581 | 41 | 17.9 | 72 | 8.6 | 76 | 14.3 |
| Caradon | Gunnislake | 104 | 1814 | 107 | 720 | 69 | 15.5 | 48 | 9.7 | 23 | 19 |
| Caradon | Landrake | 85 | 2292 | 87 | 874 | 131 | 10.7 | 114 | 6.3 | 96 | 12.6 |
| Caradon | Lansallos | 117 | 1544 | 114 | 646 | 54 | 16.8 | 60 | 9.1 | 44 | 17.6 |
| Caradon | Lanteglos | 132 | 1049 | 132 | 465 | 17 | 20.3 | 72 | 8.6 | 68 | 15.2 |
| Caradon | Liskeard North | 52 | 3898 | 52 | 1577 | 14 | 20.8 | 84 | 8.2 | 80 | 14 |
| Caradon | Liskeard South | 57 | 3569 | 51 | 1579 | 33 | 18.4 | 66 | 8.9 | 50 | 17.1 |
| Caradon | Looe | 30 | 5081 | 28 | 2150 | 43 | 17.8 | 33 | 10.6 | 23 | 19 |
| Caradon | Lynher | 98 | 1927 | 103 | 740 | 117 | 12.5 | 94 | 7.8 | 17 | 20 |
| Caradon | Maker | 133 | 1025 | 130 | 477 | 31 | 18.7 | 45 | 10 | 50 | 17.1 |
| Caradon | Menheniot | 110 | 1729 | 112 | 660 | 103 | 13.7 | 109 | 6.6 | 73 | 14.7 |
| Caradon | Millbrook | 100 | 1891 | 99 | 755 | 24 | 19.6 | 14 | 12.3 | 33 | 18.1 |
| Caradon | Morval | 109 | 1755 | 110 | 670 | 103 | 13.7 | 109 | 6.6 | 13 | 21.1 |
| Caradon | Pill | 71 | 2929 | 72 | 1173 | 69 | 15.5 | 41 | 10.2 | 40 | 17.8 |
| Caradon | St.Cleer | 68 | 3060 | 70 | 1210 | 98 | 13.9 | 108 | 6.9 | 68 | 15.2 |
| Caradon | St.Dominick | 116 | 1568 | 122 | 608 | 81 | 14.8 | 131 | 4.6 | 124 | 9.3 |
| Caradon | St.Germans | 114 | 1621 | 113 | 650 | 68 | 15.6 | 94 | 7.8 | 78 | 14.2 |
| Caradon | St.Ive | 91 | 2102 | 88 | 845 | 106 | 13.6 | 50 | 9.5 | 57 | 16.6 |
| Caradon | St.Neot and Warleggan | 130 | 1091 | 133 | 428 | 116 | 12.7 | 117 | 6.2 | 58 | 16.5 |
| Caradon | St.Stephens | 75 | 2708 | 81 | 979 | 127 | 11.3 | 125 | 5.5 | 109 | 11.3 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | POPULATION | | | | POVERTY | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | POPULATION | | HOUSEHOLDS | | BREADLINE HOUSEHOLDS | | ADULT EMPLOYMENT | | YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT | |
| | | RANK | NO | RANK | NO | RANK | % of H/HDS | RANK | % Unemployed | RANK | % Unemployed |
| Caradon | St.Veep | 129 | 1302 | 129 | 502 | 75 | 15.1 | 104 | 7.2 | 115 | 10.5 |
| Caradon | Sheviock | 119 | 1536 | 119 | 629 | 84 | 14.7 | 60 | 9.1 | 100 | 12 |
| Caradon | Torpoint | 1 | 8085 | 1 | 3164 | 35 | 18.3 | 96 | 7.7 | 86 | 13.4 |
| Caradon | Trelawny | 115 | 1583 | 111 | 662 | 78 | 14.9 | 123 | 5.6 | 120 | 10.1 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | THE ECONOMY | | | | SOCIAL CLASS | | FAMILIES | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--|-----|
| | | LONG HOURS (% FT > 40 Hours per week) | | FREE ECONOMY | | POPULATION IN CLASS IV-IV | | LONE PARENT H/HDS. | | LARGE FAMILIES (As % of H/HDS. with children) | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwinear | 91 | 26.8 | 83 | 33.3 | 27 | 3.4 | 46 | 22.7 | 100 | 2.7 |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwithian | 125 | 19.3 | 103 | 32.1 | 73 | 2.4 | 51 | 21.6 | 20 | 5.2 |
| Penwith | Lelant and Carbis Bay | 78 | 29.1 | 29 | 38.9 | 105 | 1.9 | 102 | 15.5 | 74 | 3.4 |
| Penwith | Ludgvan | 55 | 33.6 | 65 | 34.8 | 52 | 2.9 | 62 | 20.2 | 17 | 5.4 |
| Penwith | Marazion | 19 | 44.4 | 27 | 39.2 | 39 | 3.1 | 64 | 20 | 89 | 3 |
| Penwith | Penzance Central | 87 | 27.1 | 49 | 36.6 | 73 | 2.4 | 105 | 15 | 100 | 2.7 |
| Penwith | Penzance East | 76 | 29.5 | 117 | 30 | 3 | 5.5 | 13 | 28.2 | 48 | 4.3 |
| Penwith | Penzance North | 104 | 23.8 | 73 | 34 | 8 | 4.5 | 38 | 23.6 | 130 | 1.4 |
| Penwith | Penzance South | 67 | 31.6 | 18 | 40.6 | 27 | 3.4 | 11 | 29 | 124 | 1.9 |
| Penwith | Penzance West | 117 | 20.9 | 11 | 42.1 | 46 | 3 | 34 | 24.1 | 36 | 4.7 |
| Penwith | Perranuthnoe | 74 | 29.8 | 7 | 43.3 | 127 | 1.2 | 132 | 6.7 | 117 | 2.2 |
| Penwith | St.Buryan | 6 | 48.8 | 25 | 39.4 | 80 | 2.3 | 75 | 18.8 | 31 | 4.8 |
| Penwith | St.Erth and St.Hilary | 65 | 31.7 | 107 | 31.7 | 80 | 2.3 | 64 | 20 | 14 | 5.6 |
| Penwith | St.Ives North | 123 | 20 | 33 | 38.3 | 3 | 5.5 | 15 | 27.4 | 25 | 5 |
| Penwith | St.Ives South | 107 | 23.5 | 128 | 27 | 52 | 2.9 | 28 | 24.7 | 109 | 2.5 |
| Penwith | St.Just | 28 | 40.4 | 36 | 37.9 | 14 | 4.1 | 5 | 31.3 | 80 | 3.2 |
| Kerrier | Breage and Germoe | 84 | 27.5 | 9 | 42.5 | 121 | 1.6 | 104 | 15.2 | 47 | 4.4 |
| Kerrier | Camborne North | 122 | 20.3 | 87 | 33.2 | 24 | 3.5 | 42 | 23.2 | 109 | 2.5 |
| Kerrier | Camborne South | 94 | 26.1 | 37 | 37.8 | 9 | 4.4 | 6 | 30.6 | 17 | 5.4 |
| Kerrier | Camborne West | 82 | 27.6 | 20 | 40.1 | 20 | 3.8 | 26 | 25 | 51 | 4.2 |
| Kerrier | Constantine and Gweek | 8 | 48.4 | 15 | 41.5 | 73 | 2.4 | 120 | 11.6 | 7 | 6 |
| Kerrier | Crowan | 69 | 31.3 | 67 | 34.7 | 39 | 3.1 | 75 | 18.8 | 114 | 2.3 |
| Kerrier | Grade-Ruan And Landewedna | 1 | 54 | 20 | 40.1 | 22 | 3.7 | 36 | 23.7 | 65 | 3.7 |
| Kerrier | Helston North | 75 | 29.6 | 125 | 28.5 | 93 | 2.1 | 113 | 12.9 | 91 | 2.9 |
| Kerrier | Helston South | 87 | 27.1 | 41 | 37.3 | 27 | 3.4 | 34 | 24.1 | 95 | 2.8 |
| Kerrier | Illogan North | 124 | 19.7 | 59 | 35.7 | 80 | 2.3 | 92 | 16.5 | 65 | 3.7 |
| Kerrier | Illogan South | 96 | 25.6 | 91 | 32.9 | 33 | 3.2 | 43 | 23.1 | 65 | 3.7 |
| Kerrier | Mabe and St.Glurias | 99 | 25.4 | 80 | 33.4 | 105 | 1.9 | 100 | 15.7 | 41 | 4.6 |
| Kerrier | Mawnan And Budock | 41 | 37.2 | 5 | 44.1 | 98 | 2 | 121 | 11.5 | 105 | 2.6 |
| Kerrier | Meneage | 51 | 35.1 | 129 | 27.2 | 93 | 2.1 | 16 | 27.3 | 85 | 3.1 |
| Kerrier | Mullion | 37 | 37.7 | 44 | 37 | 67 | 2.5 | 58 | 20.5 | 11 | 5.8 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | THE ECONOMY | | | | SOCIAL CLASS | | FAMILIES | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--|-----|
| | | LONG HOURS (% FT > 40 Hours per week) | | FREE ECONOMY | | POPULATION IN CLASS IV-IV | | LONE PARENT F/HDS. | | LARGE FAMILIES (As % of H/HDS. with children) | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Kerrier | Porthleven | 92 | 26.7 | 80 | 33.4 | 98 | 2 | 61 | 20.3 | 112 | 2.4 |
| Kerrier | Redruth North | 116 | 21.1 | 78 | 33.6 | 16 | 4 | 29 | 24.6 | 12 | 5.7 |
| Kerrier | Redruth South | 109 | 23 | 126 | 28.4 | 80 | 2.3 | 109 | 14.3 | 105 | 2.6 |
| Kerrier | St.Day and Lanner | 107 | 23.5 | 87 | 33.2 | 57 | 2.8 | 71 | 19 | 69 | 3.6 |
| Kerrier | St.Keverne | 30 | 40 | 1 | 49.4 | 33 | 3.2 | 2 | 33.3 | 41 | 4.6 |
| Kerrier | Stithians | 103 | 24 | 52 | 36.4 | 39 | 3.1 | 125 | 10.5 | 130 | 1.4 |
| Kerrier | Wendron and Sithney | 33 | 38.8 | 77 | 33.7 | 121 | 1.6 | 112 | 13.7 | 91 | 2.9 |
| Carrick | Arwenack | 4 | 50 | 70 | 34.3 | 116 | 1.7 | 98 | 15.9 | 95 | 2.8 |
| Carrick | Boscawen | 87 | 27.1 | 130 | 27 | 93 | 2.1 | 129 | 9.1 | 85 | 3.1 |
| Carrick | Chacewater | 95 | 26 | 93 | 32.8 | 67 | 2.5 | 25 | 25.7 | 19 | 5.3 |
| Carrick | Feock | 100 | 24.2 | 8 | 42.9 | 132 | 0.8 | 131 | 7.8 | 27 | 4.9 |
| Carrick | Kea | 56 | 33.3 | 64 | 34.9 | 105 | 1.9 | 129 | 9.1 | 77 | 3.3 |
| Carrick | Kenwyn | 102 | 24.1 | 133 | 25.3 | 39 | 3.1 | 94 | 16.4 | 105 | 2.6 |
| Carrick | Moresk | 96 | 25.6 | 118 | 29.6 | 46 | 3 | 69 | 19.4 | 80 | 3.2 |
| Carrick | Mylor | 43 | 36.8 | 13 | 41.8 | 80 | 2.3 | 72 | 18.9 | 65 | 3.7 |
| Carrick | Newlyn | 47 | 36 | 98 | 32.6 | 60 | 2.7 | 20 | 26.6 | 117 | 2.2 |
| Carrick | Penryn | 106 | 23.6 | 108 | 31.6 | 14 | 4.1 | 33 | 24.2 | 69 | 3.6 |
| Carrick | Penwerris | 119 | 20.6 | 31 | 38.4 | 2 | 5.7 | 1 | 36.2 | 7 | 6 |
| Carrick | Perranzabuloe | 39 | 37.5 | 91 | 32.9 | 86 | 2.2 | 103 | 15.4 | 31 | 4.8 |
| Carrick | Probus | 98 | 25.5 | 109 | 31.5 | 98 | 2 | 21 | 26.3 | 80 | 3.2 |
| Carrick | Roseland | 15 | 45.2 | 16 | 40.9 | 129 | 1 | 94 | 16.4 | 2 | 6.8 |
| Carrick | St.Agnes | 52 | 34.2 | 51 | 36.5 | 52 | 2.9 | 87 | 16.9 | 74 | 3.4 |
| Carrick | St.Clement | 71 | 30.7 | 118 | 29.6 | 46 | 3 | 111 | 14.1 | 41 | 4.6 |
| Carrick | Smithick | 90 | 27 | 71 | 34.1 | 18 | 3.9 | 68 | 19.5 | 95 | 2.8 |
| Carrick | Tregolls | 130 | 17.3 | 98 | 32.6 | 7 | 4.7 | 39 | 23.5 | 25 | 5 |
| Carrick | Trehaverne | 119 | 20.6 | 104 | 32 | 39 | 3.1 | 66 | 19.8 | 77 | 3.3 |
| Carrick | Trevelthan | 63 | 31.9 | 67 | 34.7 | 18 | 3.9 | 109 | 14.3 | 109 | 2.5 |
| Restormel | Crinnis | 85 | 27.4 | 30 | 38.8 | 73 | 2.4 | 83 | 17.4 | 112 | 2.4 |
| Restormel | Edgcumbe | 65 | 31.7 | 127 | 28 | 23 | 3.6 | 48 | 22.3 | 69 | 3.6 |
| Restormel | Fowey | 112 | 22.7 | 27.5 | 39.2 | 93 | 2.1 | 3 | 32.4 | 128 | 1.8 |
| Restormel | Gannel | 27 | 40.7 | 132 | 26.1 | 33 | 3.2 | 60 | 20.4 | 122 | 2 |
| Restormel | Lostwithiel | 61 | 32.4 | 109 | 31.5 | 60 | 2.7 | 46 | 22.7 | 51 | 4.2 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | THE ECONOMY | | | | SOCIAL CLASS | | FAMILIES | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--|-----|
| | | LONG HOURS (% FT > 40 Hours per week) | | FREE ECONOMY | | POPULATION IN CLASS IV-IV | | LONE PARENT F/HDS. | | LARGE FAMILIES (As % of H/HDS. with children) | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Restormel | Mevagissey | 10 | 47.8 | 44 | 37 | 93 | 2.1 | 87 | 16.9 | 51 | 4.2 |
| Restormel | Poltair | 131 | 17.2 | 93 | 32.8 | 33 | 3.2 | 9 | 29.3 | 31 | 4.8 |
| Restormel | Railton | 50 | 35.2 | 131 | 26.6 | 52 | 2.9 | 41 | 23.4 | 48 | 4.3 |
| Restormel | Rock | 87 | 27.1 | 31 | 38.4 | 80 | 2.3 | 36 | 23.7 | 1 | 6.9 |
| Restormel | St.Blaise | 115 | 21.2 | 67 | 34.7 | 14 | 4.1 | 23 | 26.2 | 105 | 2.6 |
| Restormel | ST.Columb | 79 | 28.8 | 91 | 32.9 | 86 | 2.2 | 24 | 26.1 | 22 | 5.1 |
| Restormel | St.Enoder | 53 | 33.7 | 73 | 34 | 80 | 2.3 | 12 | 28.4 | 100 | 2.7 |
| Restormel | St.Ewe | 21 | 44.2 | 75 | 33.9 | 112 | 1.8 | 118 | 11.9 | 36 | 4.7 |
| Restormel | St.Mewan | 133 | 14.5 | 83 | 33.3 | 98 | 2 | 77 | 18.7 | 31 | 4.8 |
| Restormel | St.Stephen-In-Brannel | 112 | 22.7 | 42 | 37.1 | 52 | 2.9 | 19 | 26.7 | 54 | 4.1 |
| Restormel | Trevarna | 129 | 17.5 | 67 | 34.7 | 86 | 2.2 | 8 | 29.7 | 128 | 1.8 |
| Restormel | Treverbyn | 132 | 16.1 | 61 | 35.5 | 39 | 3.1 | 17 | 26.9 | 9 | 5.9 |
| Restormel | Tywardreath | 70 | 30.8 | 22 | 40 | 105 | 1.9 | 94 | 16.4 | 114 | 2.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Allan | 67 | 31.6 | 12 | 41.9 | 86 | 2.2 | 101 | 15.6 | 59 | 3.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Altarnun | 12 | 46.5 | 57 | 35.9 | 67 | 2.5 | 117 | 12.1 | 17 | 5.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Mary's | 112 | 22.7 | 115 | 30.4 | 1 | 6.1 | 10 | 29.1 | 57 | 4 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Petroc | 121 | 20.5 | 124 | 28.9 | 11 | 4.3 | 51 | 21.6 | 45 | 4.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Bude and Poughill | 73 | 29.9 | 57 | 35.9 | 46 | 3 | 72 | 18.9 | 41 | 4.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Camelford | 39 | 37.5 | 54 | 36.1 | 20 | 3.8 | 82 | 17.8 | 25 | 5 |
| N. Cornwall | Grenville | 19 | 44.4 | 38 | 37.5 | 116 | 1.7 | 109 | 14.3 | 9 | 5.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Lanivet | 22 | 43.9 | 96 | 32.7 | 30 | 3.3 | 98 | 15.9 | 59 | 3.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston North | 110 | 22.9 | 111 | 31.4 | 6 | 5 | 39 | 23.5 | 31 | 4.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston South | 58 | 32.8 | 120 | 29.4 | 105 | 1.9 | 67 | 19.6 | 117 | 2.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Lesnewth | 19 | 44.4 | 54 | 36.1 | 57 | 2.8 | 96 | 16.3 | 22 | 5.1 |
| N. Cornwall | North Petherwin | 11 | 47.4 | 49 | 36.6 | 132 | 0.8 | 118 | 11.9 | 14 | 5.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Ottery | 12 | 46.5 | 13 | 41.8 | 105 | 1.9 | 125 | 10.5 | 3 | 6.7 |
| N. Cornwall | Padstow and St.Merryn | 23 | 42.9 | 40 | 37.4 | 73 | 2.4 | 55 | 20.8 | 31 | 4.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Penfound | 45 | 36.5 | 44 | 37 | 124 | 1.5 | 79 | 18.4 | 61 | 3.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Rumford | 9 | 47.9 | 20 | 40.1 | 64 | 2.6 | 90 | 16.7 | 120 | 2.1 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Breward | 28 | 40.4 | 16 | 40.9 | 105 | 1.9 | 75 | 18.8 | 5 | 6.2 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Endellion | 47 | 36 | 34 | 38 | 73 | 2.4 | 17 | 26.9 | 14 | 5.6 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Minver | 24 | 42 | 3 | 47.2 | 93 | 2.1 | 13 | 28.2 | 45 | 4.5 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | THE ECONOMY | | | | SOCIAL CLASS | | FAMILIES | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--|-----|
| | | LONG HOURS (% FT > 40 Hours per week) | | FREE ECONOMY | | POPULATION IN CLASS IV-IV | | LONE PARENT F/HDS. | | LARGE FAMILIES (As % of H/HDS. with children) | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| N. Cornwall | St.Teath | 62 | 32 | 10 | 42.4 | 121 | 1.6 | 3 | 32.4 | 85 | 3.1 |
| N. Cornwall | South Petherwin | 42 | 36.9 | 96 | 32.7 | 116 | 1.7 | 79 | 18.4 | 61 | 3.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Stokeclimsland | 114 | 21.5 | 87 | 33.2 | 112 | 1.8 | 128 | 9.3 | 4 | 6.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Stratton | 93 | 26.2 | 100 | 32.5 | 116 | 1.7 | 6 | 30.6 | 100 | 2.7 |
| N. Cornwall | Tintagel | 56 | 33.3 | 122 | 29.2 | 129 | 1 | 85 | 17.1 | 109 | 2.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Trigg | 32 | 39.1 | 54 | 36.1 | 73 | 2.4 | 51 | 21.6 | 74 | 3.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Wadebridge | 80 | 28.6 | 105 | 31.8 | 86 | 2.2 | 114 | 12.6 | 57 | 4 |
| N. Cornwall | Week St.Mary | 3 | 52.1 | 24 | 39.6 | 128 | 1.1 | 90 | 16.7 | 5 | 6.2 |
| Caradon | Burraton | 127 | 19 | 101 | 32.4 | 46 | 3 | 87 | 16.9 | 124 | 1.9 |
| Caradon | Callington | 105 | 23.7 | 115 | 30.4 | 67 | 2.5 | 30 | 24.5 | 117 | 2.2 |
| Caradon | Calstock and Harrowbarrow | 34 | 38.4 | 60 | 35.6 | 39 | 3.1 | 64 | 20 | 65 | 3.7 |
| Caradon | Chilsworthy and Delaware | 77 | 29.2 | 102 | 32.3 | 105 | 1.9 | 123 | 10.8 | 54 | 4.1 |
| Caradon | Dobwalls and Trewidland | 49 | 35.9 | 96 | 32.7 | 52 | 2.9 | 30 | 24.5 | 69 | 3.6 |
| Caradon | Downderry | 14 | 45.5 | 46 | 36.9 | 52 | 2.9 | 45 | 22.9 | 41 | 4.6 |
| Caradon | Essa | 100 | 24.2 | 62 | 35.2 | 11 | 4.3 | 96 | 16.3 | 57 | 4 |
| Caradon | Gunnislake | 26 | 41.1 | 48 | 36.7 | 24 | 3.5 | 122 | 11.4 | 72 | 3.5 |
| Caradon | Landrake | 53 | 33.7 | 120 | 29.4 | 116 | 1.7 | 127 | 9.4 | 132 | 1.3 |
| Caradon | Lansallos | 15 | 45.2 | 34 | 38 | 105 | 1.9 | 43 | 23.1 | 128 | 1.8 |
| Caradon | Lanteglos | 2 | 53.6 | 2 | 48.4 | 105 | 1.9 | 55 | 20.8 | 36 | 4.7 |
| Caradon | Liskeard North | 82 | 27.6 | 71 | 34.1 | 5 | 5.4 | 32 | 24.4 | 41 | 4.6 |
| Caradon | Liskeard South | 35 | 38.1 | 113 | 30.7 | 86 | 2.2 | 83 | 17.4 | 124 | 1.9 |
| Caradon | Looe | 46 | 36.3 | 63 | 35 | 39 | 3.1 | 49 | 22.2 | 95 | 2.8 |
| Caradon | Lynher | 81 | 27.8 | 80 | 33.4 | 121 | 1.6 | 90 | 16.7 | 27 | 4.9 |
| Caradon | Maker | 4 | 50 | 4 | 44.3 | 60 | 2.7 | 133 | 6.3 | 51 | 4.2 |
| Caradon | Menheniot | 39 | 37.5 | 57 | 35.9 | 64 | 2.6 | 116 | 12.2 | 85 | 3.1 |
| Caradon | Millbrook | 126 | 19.2 | 6 | 43.5 | 16 | 4 | 58 | 20.5 | 22 | 5.1 |
| Caradon | Morval | 31 | 39.2 | 46 | 36.9 | 27 | 3.4 | 69 | 19.4 | 36 | 4.7 |
| Caradon | Pill | 118 | 20.7 | 105 | 31.8 | 52 | 2.9 | 107 | 14.5 | 100 | 2.7 |
| Caradon | St.Cleer | 43 | 36.8 | 89 | 33.1 | 33 | 3.2 | 26 | 25 | 89 | 3 |
| Caradon | St.Dominick | 59 | 32.7 | 83 | 33.3 | 126 | 1.3 | 79 | 18.4 | 85 | 3.1 |
| Caradon | St.Germans | 59 | 32.7 | 112 | 31.1 | 64 | 2.6 | 105 | 15 | 80 | 3.2 |
| Caradon | St.Ive | 36 | 37.9 | 75 | 33.9 | 93 | 2.1 | 58 | 20.5 | 85 | 3.1 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | THE ECONOMY | | | | SOCIAL CLASS | | FAMILIES | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|--|-----|
| | | LONG HOURS (% FT > 40 Hours per week) | | FREE ECONOMY | | POPULATION IN CLASS IV-IV | | LONE PARENT F/HDS. | | LARGE FAMILIES (As % of H/HDS. with children) | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Caradon | St.Neot and Warleggan | 72 | 30.4 | 114 | 30.6 | 131 | 0.9 | 54 | 21.1 | 133 | 0.8 |
| Caradon | St.Stephens | 128 | 18.4 | 123 | 29 | 60 | 2.7 | 124 | 10.6 | 120 | 2.1 |
| Caradon | St.Veep | 7 | 48.5 | 26 | 39.3 | 112 | 1.8 | 115 | 12.5 | 124 | 1.9 |
| Caradon | Sheviock | 25 | 41.3 | 38 | 37.5 | 121 | 1.6 | 51 | 21.6 | 100 | 2.7 |
| Caradon | Torpoint | 65 | 31.7 | 83 | 33.3 | 9 | 4.4 | 21 | 26.3 | 95 | 2.8 |
| Caradon | Trelawny | 17 | 44.7 | 23 | 39.7 | 124 | 1.5 | 81 | 18.2 | 74 | 3.4 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | HEALTH AND ILLNESS | | | | | | POOR CHILDREN | | CAR | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | SICK PEOPLE | | ILLNESS RATIO | | SICK CHILDREN | | CHILDREN IN H/HDS W. NO EARNERS | | NON-CAR OWNERS | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | RATIO | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwinear | 85 | 12.5 | 39 | 100.3 | 58 | 2.5 | 39 | 16.4 | 63 | 21.1 |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwithian | 41 | 14.4 | 22 | 106.7 | 50 | 2.6 | 16 | 19.6 | 43 | 25.6 |
| Penwith | Lelant and Carbis Bay | 9 | 16.3 | 76 | 92.8 | 116 | 1.4 | 88 | 11.5 | 55 | 22.5 |
| Penwith | Ludgvan | 104 | 11.8 | 87 | 90.6 | 112 | 1.5 | 36 | 16.6 | 67 | 20.4 |
| Penwith | Marazion | 7 | 16.9 | 65 | 94.2 | 105 | 1.7 | 14 | 19.9 | 8 | 35.8 |
| Penwith | Penzance Central | 3 | 18.4 | 28 | 104.8 | 74 | 2.2 | 41 | 16.3 | 4 | 43.7 |
| Penwith | Penzance East | 18 | 15.6 | 8 | 117.3 | 50 | 2.6 | 5 | 26.5 | 2 | 49.2 |
| Penwith | Penzance North | 26 | 15.2 | 15 | 110.4 | 37 | 2.9 | 55 | 15 | 16 | 33.7 |
| Penwith | Penzance South | 56 | 13.7 | 70 | 93.9 | 120 | 1.3 | 20 | 18.7 | 12 | 34.7 |
| Penwith | Penzance West | 1 | 20.5 | 5 | 121 | 1 | 4.7 | 8 | 23 | 1 | 51 |
| Penwith | Perranuthnoe | 22 | 15.4 | 79 | 92.3 | 45 | 2.7 | 107 | 9.6 | 90 | 16.5 |
| Penwith | St.Buryan | 95 | 12.2 | 89 | 90.2 | 133 | 0 | 66 | 13.8 | 81 | 18.2 |
| Penwith | St.Erth and St.Hilary | 95 | 12.2 | 61 | 94.5 | 116 | 1.4 | 75 | 13.1 | 94 | 16 |
| Penwith | St.Ives North | 24 | 15.3 | 6 | 118.8 | 14 | 3.5 | 2 | 28.7 | 6 | 38.8 |
| Penwith | St.Ives South | 16 | 15.7 | 39 | 100.3 | 90 | 2 | 24 | 18.1 | 5 | 42.6 |
| Penwith | St.Just | 43 | 14.3 | 26 | 105.4 | 32 | 3 | 22 | 18.4 | 24 | 30.9 |
| Kerrier | Breage and Germoe | 76 | 12.7 | 110 | 85.2 | 105 | 1.7 | 26 | 17.5 | 108 | 13.6 |
| Kerrier | Camborne North | 20 | 15.5 | 4 | 121.8 | 6 | 3.8 | 13 | 20.6 | 15 | 33.9 |
| Kerrier | Camborne South | 56 | 13.7 | 10 | 115.3 | 18 | 3.4 | 4 | 27.7 | 26 | 30.3 |
| Kerrier | Camborne West | 2 | 18.5 | 2 | 123.3 | 6 | 3.8 | 7 | 24 | 9 | 35.3 |
| Kerrier | Constantine and Gweek | 76 | 12.7 | 103 | 86.8 | 32 | 3 | 84 | 11.9 | 101 | 14.6 |
| Kerrier | Crowan | 56 | 13.7 | 20 | 109.3 | 105 | 1.7 | 52 | 15.2 | 108 | 13.6 |
| Kerrier | Grade-Ruan And Landewedna | 28 | 15.1 | 29 | 104.3 | 37 | 2.9 | 15 | 19.8 | 73 | 19.3 |
| Kerrier | Helston North | 127 | 9.9 | 105 | 86.5 | 123 | 1.2 | 120 | 8.2 | 84 | 17.9 |
| Kerrier | Helston South | 76 | 12.7 | 15 | 110.4 | 82 | 2.1 | 103 | 9.9 | 21 | 31.7 |
| Kerrier | Illogan North | 63 | 13.4 | 30 | 103.9 | 90 | 2 | 31 | 17.1 | 72 | 19.4 |
| Kerrier | Illogan South | 28 | 15.1 | 3 | 122.2 | 18 | 3.4 | 6 | 25.6 | 40 | 26.8 |
| Kerrier | Mabe and St.Glurias | 61 | 13.5 | 108 | 86 | 90 | 2 | 74 | 13.2 | 82 | 18 |
| Kerrier | Mawnan And Budock | 50 | 13.9 | 123 | 81.1 | 90 | 2 | 104 | 9.8 | 104 | 14.4 |
| Kerrier | Meneage | 58 | 13.6 | 99 | 87.5 | 28 | 3.1 | 94 | 10.8 | 115 | 12.8 |
| Kerrier | Mullion | 35 | 14.7 | 59 | 95.5 | 120 | 1.3 | 75 | 13.1 | 63 | 21.1 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | HEALTH AND ILLNESS | | | | | | POOR CHILDREN | | CAR | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | SICK PEOPLE | | ILLNESS RATIO | | SICK CHILDREN | | CHILDREN IN H/HDS W. NO EARNERS | | NON-CAR OWNERS | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | RATIO | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Kerrier | Porthleven | 22 | 15.4 | 35 | 101.4 | 109 | 1.6 | 41 | 16.3 | 33 | 28.5 |
| Kerrier | Redruth North | 9 | 16.3 | 1 | 128.2 | 1 | 4.7 | 3 | 28.6 | 9 | 35.3 |
| Kerrier | Redruth South | 38 | 14.6 | 17 | 110.3 | 28 | 3.1 | 95 | 10.6 | 48 | 24.8 |
| Kerrier | St.Day and Lanner | 50 | 13.9 | 24 | 106.2 | 65 | 2.4 | 44 | 15.9 | 61 | 21.6 |
| Kerrier | St.Keverne | 41 | 14.4 | 82 | 91.6 | 58 | 2.5 | 87 | 11.6 | 77 | 18.7 |
| Kerrier | Stithians | 110 | 11.5 | 65 | 94.2 | 128 | 1 | 59 | 14.4 | 99 | 15 |
| Kerrier | Wendron and Sithney | 112 | 11.3 | 74 | 93.1 | 90 | 2 | 93 | 11.2 | 126 | 11.3 |
| Carrick | Arwenack | 13 | 16 | 86 | 90.9 | 123 | 1.2 | 31 | 17.1 | 13 | 34.3 |
| Carrick | Boscawen | 81 | 12.6 | 100 | 87.2 | 82 | 2.1 | 120 | 8.2 | 14 | 34.1 |
| Carrick | Chacewater | 100 | 12 | 56 | 96.2 | 58 | 2.5 | 98 | 10.3 | 69 | 20 |
| Carrick | Feock | 53 | 13.8 | 129 | 75.9 | 50 | 2.6 | 114 | 8.8 | 116 | 12.7 |
| Carrick | Kea | 61 | 13.5 | 91 | 90 | 65 | 2.4 | 116 | 8.7 | 104 | 14.4 |
| Carrick | Kenwyn | 125 | 10.1 | 73 | 93.6 | 112 | 1.5 | 122 | 8 | 113 | 12.9 |
| Carrick | Moresk | 16 | 15.7 | 47 | 98.5 | 112 | 1.5 | 85 | 11.8 | 7 | 36.3 |
| Carrick | Mylor | 65 | 13.2 | 112 | 84.1 | 82 | 2.1 | 60 | 14.2 | 89 | 16.9 |
| Carrick | Newlyn | 121 | 10.6 | 122 | 81.6 | 74 | 2.2 | 81 | 12.2 | 101 | 14.6 |
| Carrick | Penryn | 61 | 13.5 | 21 | 108 | 50 | 2.6 | 12 | 22.1 | 18 | 32.2 |
| Carrick | Penwerris | 6 | 17.1 | 7 | 118.1 | 18 | 3.4 | 1 | 33.8 | 3 | 47.5 |
| Carrick | Perranzabuloe | 76 | 12.7 | 92 | 89.8 | 90 | 2 | 45 | 15.8 | 66 | 20.6 |
| Carrick | Probus | 116 | 10.9 | 110 | 85.2 | 69 | 2.3 | 131 | 6.2 | 113 | 12.9 |
| Carrick | Roseland | 44 | 14.2 | 130 | 73.6 | 65 | 2.4 | 129 | 6.4 | 79 | 18.3 |
| Carrick | St.Agnes | 50 | 13.9 | 105 | 86.5 | 105 | 1.7 | 38 | 16.5 | 53 | 22.6 |
| Carrick | St.Clement | 121 | 10.6 | 63 | 94.4 | 69 | 2.3 | 96 | 10.4 | 112 | 13.1 |
| Carrick | Smithick | 85 | 12.5 | 58 | 95.7 | 90 | 2 | 54 | 15.1 | 26 | 30.3 |
| Carrick | Tregolls | 104 | 11.8 | 72 | 93.7 | 82 | 2.1 | 9 | 22.8 | 16 | 33.7 |
| Carrick | Trehaverne | 20 | 15.5 | 33 | 101.8 | 22 | 3.3 | 31 | 17.1 | 23 | 31.2 |
| Carrick | Trevethan | 90 | 12.4 | 96 | 88.7 | 58 | 2.5 | 34 | 16.8 | 35 | 28.2 |
| Restormel | Crinnis | 72 | 12.9 | 117 | 82.4 | 74 | 2.2 | 60 | 14.2 | 69 | 20 |
| Restormel | Edgcumbe | 110 | 11.5 | 78 | 92.6 | 90 | 2 | 18 | 19 | 49 | 24.5 |
| Restormel | Fowey | 9 | 16.3 | 84 | 91 | 6 | 3.8 | 48 | 15.6 | 31 | 28.7 |
| Restormel | Gannel | 35 | 14.7 | 49 | 97.8 | 96 | 1.9 | 21 | 18.5 | 11 | 35.2 |

| | | HEALTH AND ILLNESS | | | | | | POOR CHILDREN | | CAR | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | SICK PEOPLE | | ILLNESS RATIO | | SICK CHILDREN | | CHILDREN IN H/HDS W. NO EARNERS | | NON-CAR OWNERS | |
| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | RANK | % | RANK | RATIO | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Restormel | Lostwithiel | 95 | 12.2 | 76 | 92.8 | 22 | 3.3 | 73 | 13.3 | 75 | 19.1 |
| Restormel | Mevagissey | 53 | 13.8 | 116 | 82.5 | 82 | 2.1 | 108 | 9.5 | 68 | 20.2 |
| Restormel | Poltair | 95 | 12.2 | 51 | 97.4 | 58 | 2.5 | 81 | 12.2 | 41 | 26.7 |
| Restormel | Railton | 65 | 13.2 | 68 | 94 | 58 | 2.5 | 78 | 12.6 | 51 | 24.3 |
| Restormel | St.Blaise | 70 | 13 | 13 | 111.7 | 18 | 3.4 | 25 | 18 | 38 | 27.4 |
| Restormel | ST.Columb | 110 | 11.5 | 101 | 87.1 | 28 | 3.1 | 57 | 14.5 | 87 | 17.2 |
| Restormel | St.Enoder | 70 | 13 | 39 | 100.3 | 100 | 1.8 | 57 | 14.5 | 71 | 19.8 |
| Restormel | St.Ewe | 108 | 11.6 | 114 | 83.9 | 6 | 3.8 | 102 | 10 | 93 | 16.2 |
| Restormel | St.Mewan | 85 | 12.5 | 88 | 90.4 | 58 | 2.5 | 110 | 9.4 | 60 | 21.8 |
| Restormel | St.Stephen-In-Brannel | 90 | 12.4 | 50 | 97.7 | 74 | 2.2 | 23 | 18.2 | 65 | 20.9 |
| Restormel | Trevarna | 14 | 15.9 | 31 | 103.6 | 37 | 2.9 | 71 | 13.4 | 20 | 32 |
| Restormel | Treverbyn | 85 | 12.5 | 11 | 115.2 | 45 | 2.7 | 26 | 17.5 | 61 | 21.6 |
| Restormel | Tywardreath | 16 | 15.7 | 45 | 99 | 14 | 3.5 | 100 | 10.1 | 42 | 26 |
| Restormel | Rock | 100 | 12 | 52 | 97.3 | 12 | 3.6 | 65 | 13.9 | 59 | 22.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Allan | 90 | 12.4 | 90 | 90.1 | 100 | 1.8 | 49 | 15.3 | 126 | 11.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Altarnun | 107 | 11.7 | 120 | 81.9 | 109 | 1.6 | 111 | 8.9 | 122 | 11.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Mary's | 58 | 13.6 | 9 | 115.7 | 10 | 3.7 | 9 | 22.8 | 19 | 32.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Petroc | 85 | 12.5 | 19 | 110 | 32 | 3 | 18 | 19 | 49 | 24.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Bude and Poughill | 39 | 14.5 | 93 | 89.5 | 74 | 2.2 | 52 | 15.2 | 34 | 28.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Camelford | 47 | 14 | 27 | 105.2 | 24 | 3.2 | 68 | 13.6 | 82 | 18 |
| N. Cornwall | Grenville | 131 | 9.4 | 133 | 70 | 120 | 1.3 | 127 | 6.9 | 122 | 11.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Lanivet | 104 | 11.8 | 84 | 91 | 14 | 3.5 | 78 | 12.6 | 119 | 12.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston North | 127 | 9.9 | 107 | 86.2 | 45 | 2.7 | 47 | 15.7 | 52 | 23.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston South | 31 | 14.9 | 80 | 92.2 | 112 | 1.5 | 114 | 8.8 | 32 | 28.6 |
| N. Cornwall | Lesnewth | 90 | 12.4 | 83 | 91.2 | 100 | 1.8 | 33 | 17 | 107 | 13.8 |
| N. Cornwall | North Petherwin | 121 | 10.6 | 119 | 82.3 | 126 | 1.1 | 90 | 11.4 | 132 | 8.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Ottery | 114 | 11.2 | 97 | 87.9 | 69 | 2.3 | 122 | 8 | 133 | 6.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Padstow and St.Merryn | 39 | 14.5 | 94 | 89.4 | 14 | 3.5 | 56 | 14.6 | 57 | 22.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Penfound | 53 | 13.8 | 98 | 87.7 | 126 | 1.1 | 68 | 13.6 | 121 | 11.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Rumford | 133 | 6.3 | 132 | 70.1 | 37 | 2.9 | 118 | 8.6 | 130 | 8.4 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Breward | 35 | 14.7 | 32 | 103.3 | 126 | 1.1 | 71 | 13.4 | 97 | 15.4 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | HEALTH AND ILLNESS | | | | | | POOR CHILDREN | | CAR | |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | SICK PEOPLE | | ILLNESS RATIO | | SICK CHILDREN | | CHILDREN IN H/HDS W. NO EARNERS | | NON-CAR OWNERS | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | RATIO | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| N. Cornwall | St.Endellion | 20 | 15.5 | 70 | 93.9 | 58 | 2.5 | 49 | 15.3 | 45 | 25.4 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Minver | 11 | 16.1 | 102 | 86.9 | 28 | 3.1 | 62 | 14.1 | 86 | 17.5 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Teath | 5 | 17.4 | 18 | 110.1 | 58 | 2.5 | 28 | 17.3 | 55 | 22.5 |
| N. Cornwall | South Petherwin | 100 | 12 | 115 | 83.4 | 10 | 3.7 | 129 | 6.4 | 120 | 12 |
| N. Cornwall | Stokeclimland | 116 | 10.9 | 109 | 85.4 | 100 | 1.8 | 128 | 6.8 | 130 | 8.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Stratton | 104 | 11.8 | 121 | 81.8 | 132 | 0.3 | 83 | 12 | 44 | 25.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Tintagel | 24 | 15.3 | 41 | 100.2 | 100 | 1.8 | 45 | 15.8 | 85 | 17.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Trigg | 81 | 12.6 | 54 | 96.5 | 74 | 2.2 | 67 | 13.7 | 129 | 9.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Wadebridge | 44 | 14.2 | 42 | 99.9 | 50 | 2.6 | 104 | 9.8 | 58 | 22.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Week St.Mary | 76 | 12.7 | 104 | 86.7 | 120 | 1.3 | 125 | 7.6 | 104 | 14.4 |
| Caradon | Burraton | 76 | 12.7 | 36 | 101.2 | 109 | 1.6 | 100 | 10.1 | 47 | 25.1 |
| Caradon | Callington | 68 | 13.1 | 46 | 98.9 | 65 | 2.4 | 108 | 9.5 | 79 | 18.3 |
| Caradon | Calstock and Harrowbarrow | 35 | 14.7 | 23 | 106.5 | 41 | 2.8 | 62 | 14.1 | 110 | 13.4 |
| Caradon | Chilsworthy and Delaware | 32 | 14.8 | 25 | 105.7 | 3 | 4.5 | 64 | 14 | 95 | 15.8 |
| Caradon | Dobwalls and Trewidland | 100 | 12 | 65 | 94.2 | 105 | 1.7 | 100 | 10.1 | 88 | 17.1 |
| Caradon | Downderry | 100 | 12 | 124 | 79.7 | 129 | 0.7 | 71 | 13.4 | 96 | 15.6 |
| Caradon | Essa | 112 | 11.3 | 43 | 99.6 | 82 | 2.1 | 41 | 16.3 | 39 | 27.1 |
| Caradon | Gunnislake | 65 | 13.2 | 14 | 110.5 | 74 | 2.2 | 43 | 16.1 | 73 | 19.3 |
| Caradon | Landrake | 129 | 9.8 | 117 | 82.4 | 41 | 2.8 | 120 | 8.2 | 128 | 10.3 |
| Caradon | Lansallos | 47 | 14 | 76 | 92.8 | 6 | 3.8 | 80 | 12.4 | 53 | 22.6 |
| Caradon | Lanteglos | 26 | 15.2 | 95 | 89 | 28 | 3.1 | 86 | 11.7 | 35 | 28.2 |
| Caradon | Liskeard North | 76 | 12.7 | 34 | 101.7 | 37 | 2.9 | 28 | 17.3 | 25 | 30.6 |
| Caradon | Liskeard South | 47 | 14 | 57 | 95.8 | 24 | 3.2 | 52 | 15.2 | 28 | 29.8 |
| Caradon | Looe | 32 | 14.8 | 60 | 95.1 | 58 | 2.5 | 36 | 16.6 | 37 | 27.9 |
| Caradon | Lynher | 121 | 10.6 | 115 | 84.1 | 90 | 2 | 111 | 8.9 | 117 | 12.3 |
| Caradon | Maker | 4 | 18.1 | 37 | 101.1 | 6 | 3.8 | 11 | 22.3 | 29 | 29.6 |
| Caradon | Menheniot | 132 | 9.3 | 125 | 79.6 | 74 | 2.2 | 96 | 10.4 | 125 | 11.4 |
| Caradon | Millbrook | 30 | 15 | 12 | 113.1 | 82 | 2.1 | 17 | 19.4 | 22 | 31.5 |
| Caradon | Morval | 90 | 12.4 | 68 | 94 | 45 | 2.7 | 90 | 11.4 | 124 | 11.5 |
| Caradon | Pill | 65 | 13.2 | 53 | 97.1 | 96 | 1.9 | 34 | 16.8 | 45 | 25.4 |
| Caradon | St.Cleer | 93 | 12.3 | 61 | 94.5 | 41 | 2.8 | 88 | 11.5 | 92 | 16.4 |

HEALTH AND ILLNESS

POOR CHILDREN

CAR

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | SICK PEOPLE | | ILLNESS RATIO | | SICK CHILDREN | | CHILDREN IN H/HDS W. NO EARNERS | | NON-CAR OWNERS | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | RANK | % | RANK | RATIO | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Caradon | St.Dominick | 124 | 10.3 | 126 | 79.4 | 131 | 0.6 | 78 | 12.6 | 117 | 12.3 |
| Caradon | St.Germans | 116 | 10.9 | 127 | 79 | 32 | 3 | 106 | 9.7 | 100 | 14.9 |
| Caradon | St.Ive | 81 | 12.6 | 67 | 94.1 | 58 | 2.5 | 116 | 8.7 | 76 | 18.8 |
| Caradon | St.Neot and Warleggan | 125 | 10.1 | 131 | 72.7 | 116 | 1.4 | 133 | 5.2 | 111 | 13.3 |
| Caradon | St.Stephens | 130 | 9.5 | 48 | 98.1 | 96 | 1.9 | 126 | 7.2 | 98 | 15.3 |
| Caradon | St.Veep | 119 | 10.8 | 128 | 77 | 116 | 1.4 | 114 | 8.8 | 106 | 13.9 |
| Caradon | Sheviock | 70 | 13 | 81 | 92.1 | 45 | 2.7 | 124 | 7.9 | 90 | 16.5 |
| Caradon | Torpoint | 116 | 10.9 | 44 | 99.4 | 22 | 3.3 | 92 | 11.3 | 30 | 29 |
| Caradon | Trelawny | 11 | 16.1 | 54 | 96.5 | 129 | 0.7 | 132 | 5.6 | 78 | 18.6 |

| | | HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|------|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | | OWNER OCCUPIER | | NO C. HEATING | | OVER-CROWDING (HHLDS > 1 person per room) | | NO SHARE/BASIC AMENITIES | | NOT SELF-CONTAINED | |
| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwinear | 52 | 25.8 | 57 | 29.2 | 50 | 1.6 | 39 | 2.3 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwithian | 95 | 20 | 29 | 33.9 | 22 | 2.1 | 45 | 2 | 50 | 0.6 |
| Penwith | Lelant and Carbis Bay | 132 | 11.6 | 131 | 15 | 106 | 0.9 | 114 | 0.7 | 66 | 0.3 |
| Penwith | Ludgvan | 59 | 25 | 16 | 36.2 | 68 | 1.4 | 27 | 2.9 | 66 | 0.3 |
| Penwith | Marazion | 5 | 41.2 | 16 | 36.2 | 129 | 0.5 | 90 | 1.1 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Penwith | Penzance Central | 23 | 32.7 | 5 | 41.8 | 115 | 0.8 | 15 | 3.6 | 4 | 4.5 |
| Penwith | Penzance East | 7 | 38.6 | 1 | 54.7 | 1 | 3.8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5.9 |
| Penwith | Penzance North | 65 | 23.9 | 51 | 30.1 | 77 | 1.3 | 95 | 1 | 115 | 0 |
| Penwith | Penzance South | 57 | 25.2 | 8 | 40.1 | 50 | 1.6 | 70 | 1.5 | 50 | 0.6 |
| Penwith | Penzance West | 4 | 45 | 4 | 44.5 | 38 | 1.8 | 39 | 2.3 | 17 | 2 |
| Penwith | Perranuthnoe | 125 | 14.2 | 130 | 15.1 | 115 | 0.8 | 76 | 1.4 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Penwith | St.Buryan | 27 | 30.6 | 28 | 34.4 | 99 | 1 | 87 | 1.2 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Penwith | St.Erth and St.Hilary | 71 | 23.3 | 31 | 31.9 | 27 | 2 | 23 | 3.1 | 26 | 1.2 |
| Penwith | St.Ives North | 10 | 37.9 | 3 | 46.5 | 4 | 3 | 120 | 0.6 | 66 | 0.3 |
| Penwith | St.Ives South | 64 | 24 | 7 | 40.7 | 11 | 2.4 | 35 | 2.4 | 20 | 1.7 |
| Penwith | St.Just | 69 | 23.5 | 15 | 36.5 | 57 | 1.5 | 12 | 3.7 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Kerrier | Breage and Germoe | 127 | 13.7 | 69 | 27.4 | 18 | 2.2 | 12 | 3.7 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Kerrier | Camborne North | 108 | 17.7 | 13 | 38.2 | 22 | 2.1 | 2 | 5.7 | 10 | 2.8 |
| Kerrier | Camborne South | 62 | 24.1 | 47 | 30.8 | 5 | 2.9 | 12 | 3.7 | 20 | 1.7 |
| Kerrier | Camborne West | 22 | 32.9 | 35 | 31.7 | 38 | 1.8 | 20 | 3.3 | 13 | 2.3 |
| Kerrier | Constantine and Gweek | 67 | 23.7 | 35 | 31.7 | 92 | 1.1 | 15 | 3.6 | 61 | 0.4 |
| Kerrier | Crowan | 109 | 17.6 | 48 | 30.4 | 11 | 2.4 | 12 | 3.7 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Kerrier | Grade-Ruan And Landewedna | 77 | 22.7 | 39 | 31.2 | 68 | 1.4 | 20 | 3.3 | 45 | 0.7 |
| Kerrier | Helston North | 123 | 14.9 | 133 | 10.8 | 115 | 0.8 | 120 | 0.6 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Kerrier | Helston South | 3 | 54.8 | 81 | 25.9 | 57 | 1.5 | 125 | 0.5 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Kerrier | Illogan North | 93 | 20.3 | 77 | 26.1 | 68 | 1.4 | 70 | 1.5 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Kerrier | Illogan South | 91 | 20.7 | 56 | 29.3 | 2 | 3.5 | 6 | 4.8 | 14 | 2.2 |
| Kerrier | Mabe and St.Glurias | 118 | 15.9 | 102 | 23.4 | 106 | 0.9 | 82 | 1.3 | 115 | 0 |
| Kerrier | Mawnan And Budock | 114 | 16.7 | 128 | 16.9 | 123 | 0.7 | 109 | 0.8 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Kerrier | Meneage | 50 | 26.2 | 39 | 31.2 | 115 | 0.8 | 63 | 1.6 | 115 | 0 |
| Kerrier | Mullion | 81 | 22.1 | 89 | 25.2 | 57 | 1.5 | 120 | 0.6 | 45 | 0.7 |

| | | HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|------|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | | OWNER OCCUPIER | | NO C. HEATING | | OVER-CROWDING (HHLDS > 1 person per room) | | NO SHARE/BASIC AMENITIES | | NOT SELF-CONTAINED | |
| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Kerrier | Porthleven | 46 | 26.9 | 45 | 31 | 99 | 1 | 129 | 0.4 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Kerrier | Redruth North | 12 | 35.6 | 9 | 39.9 | 11 | 2.4 | 23 | 3.1 | 17 | 2 |
| Kerrier | Redruth South | 113 | 16.8 | 58 | 29.1 | 99 | 1 | 5 | 4.9 | 8 | 3.5 |
| Kerrier | St.Day and Lanner | 130 | 13.3 | 89 | 25.2 | 38 | 1.8 | 18 | 3.4 | 45 | 0.7 |
| Kerrier | St.Keverne | 43 | 27.5 | 32 | 31.8 | 92 | 1.1 | 103 | 0.9 | 115 | 0 |
| Kerrier | Stithians | 89 | 20.9 | 98 | 24.2 | 99 | 1 | 125 | 0.5 | 115 | 0 |
| Kerrier | Wendron and Sithney | 119 | 15.7 | 18 | 35.8 | 106 | 0.9 | 7 | 4.6 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Carrick | Arwenack | 71 | 23.3 | 106 | 23 | 31 | 1.9 | 39 | 2.3 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Carrick | Boscawen | 39 | 27.9 | 66 | 27.7 | 68 | 1.4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Carrick | Chacewater | 20 | 33.3 | 9 | 39.9 | 77 | 1.3 | 3 | 5.1 | 40 | 0.8 |
| Carrick | Feock | 133 | 10.1 | 132 | 11.9 | 131 | 0.4 | 125 | 0.5 | 115 | 0 |
| Carrick | Kea | 30 | 29.6 | 63 | 28 | 115 | 0.8 | 9 | 4 | 115 | 0 |
| Carrick | Kenwyn | 131 | 12.6 | 121 | 20.1 | 92 | 1.1 | 125 | 0.5 | 115 | 0 |
| Carrick | Moresk | 16 | 34 | 85 | 25.7 | 123 | 0.7 | 114 | 0.7 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Carrick | Mylor | 98 | 19.7 | 117 | 21.3 | 123 | 0.7 | 48 | 1.9 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Carrick | Newlyn | 101 | 19.4 | 91 | 24.8 | 84 | 1.2 | 90 | 1.1 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Carrick | Penryn | 26 | 31.2 | 11 | 39.4 | 18 | 2.2 | 42 | 2.2 | 28 | 1.1 |
| Carrick | Penwerris | 2 | 55.2 | 2 | 52.3 | 5 | 2.9 | 103 | 0.9 | 23 | 1.4 |
| Carrick | Perranzabuloe | 104 | 18.8 | 111 | 22.3 | 68 | 1.4 | 48 | 1.9 | 35 | 0.9 |
| Carrick | Probus | 102 | 19.2 | 94 | 24.6 | 99 | 1 | 95 | 1 | 115 | 0 |
| Carrick | Roseland | 45 | 27.1 | 79 | 26 | 92 | 1.1 | 63 | 1.6 | 115 | 0 |
| Carrick | St.Agnes | 117 | 16.1 | 115 | 21.7 | 84 | 1.2 | 76 | 1.4 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Carrick | St.Clement | 34 | 29 | 116 | 21.5 | 106 | 0.9 | 87 | 1.2 | 115 | 0 |
| Carrick | Smithick | 93 | 20.3 | 30 | 33.2 | 92 | 1.1 | 57 | 1.7 | 11 | 2.7 |
| Carrick | Tregolls | 11 | 36.4 | 54 | 29.8 | 3 | 3.1 | 63 | 1.6 | 40 | 0.8 |
| Carrick | Trehaverne | 25 | 31.5 | 19 | 35.6 | 68 | 1.4 | 109 | 0.8 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Carrick | Trevethan | 121 | 15.5 | 39 | 31.2 | 57 | 1.5 | 43 | 2.1 | 12 | 2.6 |
| Restormel | Crinnis | 105 | 18.7 | 123 | 19 | 57 | 1.5 | 57 | 1.7 | 61 | 0.4 |
| Restormel | Edgcumbe | 79 | 22.3 | 87 | 25.3 | 18 | 2.2 | 48 | 1.9 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Restormel | Fowey | 29 | 29.9 | 85 | 25.7 | 92 | 1.1 | 70 | 1.5 | 50 | 0.6 |
| Restormel | Gannel | 31 | 29.4 | 73 | 26.9 | 8 | 2.5 | 29 | 2.8 | 3 | 4.6 |

| | | HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|------|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | | OWNER OCCUPIER | | NO C. HEATING | | OVER-CROWDING (HHLDS > 1 person per room) | | NO SHARE/BASIC AMENITIES | | NOT SELF-CONTAINED | |
| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Restormel | Lostwithiel | 83 | 22 | 62 | 28.1 | 38 | 1.8 | 35 | 2.4 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Restormel | Mevagissey | 96 | 19.9 | 81 | 25.9 | 68 | 1.4 | 95 | 1 | 45 | 0.7 |
| Restormel | Poltair | 54 | 25.7 | 46 | 30.9 | 50 | 1.6 | 52 | 1.8 | 16 | 2.1 |
| Restormel | Railton | 33 | 29.1 | 97 | 24.4 | 84 | 1.2 | 114 | 0.7 | 28 | 1.1 |
| Restormel | Rock | 35 | 28.7 | 22 | 35 | 8 | 2.5 | 8 | 4.2 | 50 | 0.6 |
| Restormel | St.Blaise | 31 | 29.4 | 6 | 41.6 | 38 | 1.8 | 129 | 0.4 | 66 | 0.3 |
| Restormel | ST.Columb | 40 | 27.6 | 52 | 29.9 | 15 | 2.3 | 70 | 1.5 | 31 | 1 |
| Restormel | St.Enoder | 98 | 19.7 | 22 | 35 | 22 | 2.1 | 27 | 2.9 | 115 | 0 |
| Restormel | St.Ewe | 17 | 33.9 | 26 | 34.6 | 22 | 2.1 | 43 | 2.1 | 115 | 0 |
| Restormel | St.Mewan | 109 | 17.6 | 106 | 23 | 84 | 1.2 | 27 | 2.9 | 9 | 3.3 |
| Restormel | St.Stephen-In-Brannel | 74 | 22.9 | 21 | 35.4 | 27 | 2 | 17 | 3.5 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Restormel | Trevarna | 48 | 26.8 | 49 | 30.2 | 84 | 1.2 | 25 | 3 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Restormel | Treverbyn | 100 | 19.6 | 20 | 35.5 | 15 | 2.3 | 9 | 4 | 35 | 0.9 |
| Restormel | Tywardreath | 128 | 13.6 | 69 | 27.4 | 115 | 0.8 | 32 | 2.5 | 35 | 0.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Allan | 40 | 27.6 | 14 | 37.5 | 77 | 1.3 | 82 | 1.3 | 66 | 0.3 |
| N. Cornwall | Altarnun | 60 | 24.7 | 49 | 30.2 | 92 | 1.1 | 32 | 2.5 | 77 | 0.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Mary's | 6 | 41.1 | 111 | 22.3 | 31 | 1.9 | 109 | 0.8 | 56 | 0.5 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Petroc | 36 | 28.2 | 109 | 22.6 | 22 | 2.1 | 63 | 1.6 | 14 | 2.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Bude and Poughill | 56 | 25.3 | 121 | 20.1 | 84 | 1.2 | 87 | 1.2 | 28 | 1.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Camelford | 46 | 26.9 | 83 | 25.8 | 45 | 1.7 | 57 | 1.7 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | Grenville | 88 | 21.1 | 24 | 34.8 | 11 | 2.4 | 23 | 3.1 | 91 | 0.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Lanivet | 86 | 21.6 | 61 | 28.2 | 106 | 0.9 | 48 | 1.9 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston North | 9 | 38 | 123 | 19 | 38 | 1.8 | 63 | 1.6 | 40 | 0.8 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston South | 15 | 34.1 | 129 | 16.5 | 127 | 0.6 | 57 | 1.7 | 23 | 1.4 |
| N. Cornwall | Lesnewth | 86 | 21.6 | 59 | 29 | 45 | 1.7 | 63 | 1.6 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | North Petherwin | 54 | 25.7 | 43 | 31.1 | 22 | 2.1 | 82 | 1.3 | 28 | 1.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Ottery | 96 | 19.9 | 37 | 31.6 | 38 | 1.8 | 39 | 2.3 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | Padstow and St.Merryn | 43 | 27.5 | 71 | 27.2 | 31 | 1.9 | 82 | 1.3 | 77 | 0.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Penfound | 115 | 16.4 | 63 | 28 | 99 | 1 | 76 | 1.4 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | Rumford | 1 | 56.5 | 91 | 24.8 | 27 | 2 | 52 | 1.8 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Breward | 79 | 22.3 | 67 | 27.6 | 31 | 1.9 | 30 | 2.6 | 77 | 0.2 |

| | | HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|------|--|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | | OWNER OCCUPIER | | NO C. HEATING | | OVER-CROWDING (HHLDS > 1 person per room) | | NO SHARE/BASIC AMENITIES | | NOT SELF-CONTAINED | |
| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| N. Cornwall | St.Endellion | 24 | 31.8 | 26 | 34.6 | 27 | 2 | 103 | 0.9 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Minver | 71 | 23.3 | 119 | 20.9 | 106 | 0.9 | 76 | 1.4 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Teath | 85 | 21.8 | 75 | 26.3 | 84 | 1.2 | 95 | 1 | 91 | 0.1 |
| N. Cornwall | South Petherwin | 119 | 15.7 | 118 | 21.1 | 115 | 0.8 | 70 | 1.5 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | Stokeclimsland | 103 | 19 | 108 | 22.8 | 123 | 0.7 | 52 | 1.8 | 91 | 0.1 |
| N. Cornwall | Stratton | 61 | 24.4 | 101 | 23.6 | 133 | 0.2 | 120 | 0.6 | 35 | 0.9 |
| N. Cornwall | Tintagel | 116 | 16.3 | 100 | 23.8 | 57 | 1.5 | 109 | 0.8 | 115 | 0 |
| N. Cornwall | Trigg | 38 | 28 | 32 | 31.8 | 106 | 0.9 | 35 | 2.4 | 77 | 0.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Wadebridge | 51 | 25.9 | 99 | 24.1 | 77 | 1.3 | 103 | 0.9 | 77 | 0.2 |
| N. Cornwall | Week St.Mary | 92 | 20.6 | 43 | 31.1 | 57 | 1.5 | 57 | 1.7 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Burraton | 81 | 22.1 | 74 | 26.7 | 123 | 0.7 | 133 | 0.2 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Caradon | Callington | 111 | 17.4 | 96 | 24.5 | 45 | 1.7 | 82 | 1.3 | 31 | 1 |
| Caradon | Calstock and Harrowbarrow | 124 | 14.3 | 120 | 20.3 | 127 | 0.6 | 114 | 0.7 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Caradon | Chilsworthy and Delaware | 129 | 13.5 | 113 | 22.2 | 127 | 0.6 | 120 | 0.6 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Dobwalls and Trewidland | 76 | 22.8 | 94 | 24.6 | 84 | 1.2 | 90 | 1.1 | 40 | 0.8 |
| Caradon | Downderry | 62 | 24.1 | 75 | 26.3 | 45 | 1.7 | 109 | 0.8 | 50 | 0.6 |
| Caradon | Essa | 43 | 27.5 | 43 | 31.1 | 38 | 1.8 | 103 | 0.9 | 40 | 0.8 |
| Caradon | Gunnislake | 58 | 25.1 | 110 | 22.5 | 68 | 1.4 | 76 | 1.4 | 91 | 0.1 |
| Caradon | Landrake | 106 | 18.4 | 126 | 18.8 | 57 | 1.5 | 35 | 2.4 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Lansallos | 67 | 23.7 | 85 | 25.7 | 50 | 1.6 | 120 | 0.6 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Lanteglos | 8 | 38.3 | 72 | 27.1 | 115 | 0.8 | 129 | 0.4 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Liskeard North | 14 | 34.6 | 79 | 26 | 7 | 2.6 | 95 | 1 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Liskeard South | 37 | 28.1 | 105 | 23.2 | 92 | 1.1 | 82 | 1.3 | 19 | 1.9 |
| Caradon | Looe | 74 | 22.9 | 103 | 23.3 | 68 | 1.4 | 95 | 1 | 56 | 0.5 |
| Caradon | Lynher | 89 | 20.9 | 65 | 27.8 | 68 | 1.4 | 76 | 1.4 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Maker | 21 | 33.1 | 54 | 29.8 | 68 | 1.4 | 129 | 0.4 | 61 | 0.4 |
| Caradon | Menheniot | 27 | 30.6 | 35 | 31.7 | 68 | 1.4 | 120 | 0.6 | 35 | 0.9 |
| Caradon | Millbrook | 54 | 25.7 | 87 | 25.3 | 15 | 2.3 | 63 | 1.6 | 66 | 0.3 |
| Caradon | Morval | 67 | 23.7 | 77 | 26.1 | 77 | 1.3 | 95 | 1 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Pill | 112 | 17.3 | 54 | 29.8 | 115 | 0.8 | 76 | 1.4 | 23 | 1.4 |
| Caradon | St.Cleer | 107 | 17.9 | 113 | 22.2 | 38 | 1.8 | 103 | 0.9 | 115 | 0 |

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | HOUSING | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|------|---------------|------|--|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | | OWNER OCCUPIER | | NO C. HEATING | | OVER-CROWDING (HHLDS > 1 person per room) | | NO SHARE/BASIC AMENITIES | | NOT SELF-CONTAINED | |
| | | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % | RANK | % |
| Caradon | St.Dominick | 19 | 33.4 | 60 | 28.6 | 50 | 1.6 | 52 | 1.8 | 77 | 0.2 |
| Caradon | St.Germans | 18 | 33.5 | 39 | 31.2 | 129 | 0.5 | 30 | 2.6 | 23 | 1.4 |
| Caradon | St.Ive | 121 | 15.5 | 103 | 23.3 | 131 | 0.4 | 109 | 0.8 | 61 | 0.4 |
| Caradon | St.Neot and Warleggan | 73 | 23.1 | 24 | 34.8 | 38 | 1.8 | 48 | 1.9 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | St.Stephens | 125 | 14.2 | 127 | 17.1 | 106 | 0.9 | 103 | 0.9 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | St.Veep | 13 | 35.5 | 12 | 38.4 | 84 | 1.2 | 18 | 3.4 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Sheviock | 78 | 22.4 | 94 | 24.6 | 57 | 1.5 | 63 | 1.6 | 115 | 0 |
| Caradon | Torpoint | 49 | 26.6 | 68 | 27.5 | 68 | 1.4 | 95 | 1 | 45 | 0.7 |
| Caradon | Trelawny | 84 | 21.9 | 125 | 18.9 | 115 | 0.8 | 132 | 0.3 | 115 | 0 |

EARNINGS

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | | RANK | £ |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwinear | 78 | 213 |
| Penwith | Hayle-Gwithian | 120 | 194 |
| Penwith | Lelant and Carbis Bay | 95 | 205 |
| Penwith | Ludgvan | 32 | 227 |
| Penwith | Marazion | 71 | 216 |
| Penwith | Penzance Central | 118 | 195 |
| Penwith | Penzance East | 130 | 183 |
| Penwith | Penzance North | 105 | 202 |
| Penwith | Penzance South | 98 | 204 |
| Penwith | Penzance West | 115 | 199 |
| Penwith | Perranuthnoe | 66 | 217 |
| Penwith | St.Buryan | 32 | 227 |
| Penwith | St.Erth and St.Hilary | 25 | 231 |
| Penwith | St.Ives North | 132 | 182 |
| Penwith | St.Ives South | 83 | 211 |
| Penwith | St.Just | 112 | 200 |
| Kerrier | Breage and Germoe | 71.0 | 216 |
| Kerrier | Camborne North | 133.0 | 180 |
| Kerrier | Camborne South | 130 | 183 |
| Kerrier | Camborne West | 120 | 194 |
| Kerrier | Constantine and Gweek | 16 | 237 |
| Kerrier | Crowan | 52 | 220 |
| Kerrier | Grade-Ruan And Landewedna | 66 | 217 |
| Kerrier | Helston North | 22 | 234 |
| Kerrier | Helston South | 81 | 212 |
| Kerrier | Illogan North | 61 | 218 |
| Kerrier | Illogan South | 123 | 191 |
| Kerrier | Mabe and St.Gluevias | 35 | 226 |
| Kerrier | Mawnan And Budock | 4 | 255 |
| Kerrier | Meneage | 2 | 262 |
| Kerrier | Mullion | 95 | 205 |

EARNINGS

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | | RANK | £ |
| Kerrier | Porthleven | 49 | 221 |
| Kerrier | Redruth North | 129 | 184 |
| Kerrier | Redruth South | 86 | 208 |
| Kerrier | St.Day and Lanner | 95 | 205 |
| Kerrier | St.Keverne | 123 | 191 |
| Kerrier | Stithians | 95 | 205 |
| Kerrier | Wendron and Sithney | 71 | 216 |
| Carrick | Arwenack | 44 | 223 |
| Carrick | Boscawen | 19 | 235 |
| Carrick | Chacewater | 66 | 217 |
| Carrick | Feock | 1.0 | 266 |
| Carrick | Kea | 10 | 242 |
| Carrick | Kenwyn | 8 | 247 |
| Carrick | Moresk | 57 | 219 |
| Carrick | Mylor | 6 | 248 |
| Carrick | Newlyn | 29 | 228 |
| Carrick | Penryn | 98 | 204 |
| Carrick | Penwerris | 128 | 186 |
| Carrick | Perranzabuloe | 115 | 199 |
| Carrick | Probus | 29.0 | 228 |
| Carrick | Roseland | 61.5 | 218 |
| Carrick | St.Agnes | 52.5 | 220 |
| Carrick | St.Clement | 13.0 | 240 |
| Carrick | Smithick | 52.5 | 220 |
| Carrick | Tregolls | 74.0 | 215 |
| Carrick | Trehaverne | 122.0 | 192 |
| Carrick | Trevethan | 76.0 | 214 |
| Restormel | Crinnis | 13 | 240 |
| Restormel | Edgcumbe | 112 | 200 |
| Restormel | Fowey | 108 | 201 |
| Restormel | Gannel | 105 | 202 |

EARNINGS

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | | RANK | £ |
| Restormel | Lostwithiel | 101 | 203 |
| Restormel | Mevagissey | 16 | 237 |
| Restormel | Poltair | 117 | 197 |
| Restormel | Railton | 38 | 225 |
| Restormel | Rock | 115 | 199 |
| Restormel | St.Blaise | 105 | 202 |
| Restormel | ST.Columb | 108 | 201 |
| Restormel | St.Enoder | 52 | 220 |
| Restormel | St.Ewe | 19 | 235 |
| Restormel | St.Mewan | 101 | 203 |
| Restormel | St.Stephen-In-Brannel | 112 | 200 |
| Restormel | Trevarna | 101 | 203 |
| Restormel | Treverbyn | 76 | 214 |
| Restormel | Tywardreath | 61 | 218 |
| N. Cornwall | Allan | 85 | 209 |
| N. Cornwall | Altarnun | 38 | 225 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Mary's | 120 | 194 |
| N. Cornwall | Bodmin St.Petroc | 44 | 223 |
| N. Cornwall | Bude and Poughill | 83 | 211 |
| N. Cornwall | Camelford | 57 | 219 |
| N. Cornwall | Grenville | 78 | 213 |
| N. Cornwall | Lanivet | 61 | 218 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston North | 108 | 201 |
| N. Cornwall | Launceston South | 89 | 207 |
| N. Cornwall | Lesnewth | 41 | 224 |
| N. Cornwall | North Petherwin | 61 | 218 |
| N. Cornwall | Ottery | 35 | 226 |
| N. Cornwall | Padstow and St.Merryn | 92 | 206 |
| N. Cornwall | Penfound | 57 | 219 |
| N. Cornwall | Rumford | 29 | 228 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Breward | 38 | 225 |

EARNINGS

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | | RANK | £ |
| N. Cornwall | St.Endellion | 92 | 206 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Minver | 125 | 188 |
| N. Cornwall | St.Teath | 89 | 207 |
| N. Cornwall | South Petherwin | 24 | 232 |
| N. Cornwall | Stokeclimsland | 16 | 237 |
| N. Cornwall | Stratton | 126 | 187 |
| N. Cornwall | Tintagel | 52 | 220 |
| N. Cornwall | Trigg | 11 | 241 |
| N. Cornwall | Wadebridge | 44 | 223 |
| N. Cornwall | Week St.Mary | 86 | 208 |
| Caradon | Burraton | 61 | 218 |
| Caradon | Callington | 52 | 220 |
| Caradon | Calstock and Harrowbarrow | 23 | 233 |
| Caradon | Chilsworthy and Delaware | 19 | 235 |
| Caradon | Dobwalls and Trewidland | 47 | 222 |
| Caradon | Downderry | 108 | 201 |
| Caradon | Essa | 27 | 229 |
| Caradon | Gunnislake | 71 | 216 |
| Caradon | Landrake | 9 | 245 |
| Caradon | Lansallos | 41 | 224 |
| Caradon | Lanteglos | 19 | 235 |
| Caradon | Liskeard North | 81 | 212 |
| Caradon | Liskeard South | 41 | 224 |
| Caradon | Looe | 89 | 207 |
| Caradon | Lynher | 26 | 230 |
| Caradon | Maker | 89 | 207 |
| Caradon | Menheniot | 66 | 217 |
| Caradon | Millbrook | 81 | 212 |
| Caradon | Morval | 32 | 227 |
| Caradon | Pill | 101 | 203 |
| Caradon | St.Cleer | 35 | 226 |

EARNINGS

| District Name | Name of Electoral Ward | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | | RANK | £ |
| Caradon | St.Dominick | 6 | 248 |
| Caradon | St.Germans | 3 | 261 |
| Caradon | St.Ive | 47 | 222 |
| Caradon | St.Neot and Warleggan | 6 | 248 |
| Caradon | St.Stephens | 13 | 240 |
| Caradon | St.Veep | 126 | 187 |
| Caradon | Sheviock | 44 | 223 |
| Caradon | Torpoint | 71 | 216 |
| Caradon | Trelawny | 76 | 214 |

APPENDIX THREE:
Comparisons between wage rates in
Cornwall and Devon District Council areas

(Source: Devon and Cornwall Labour Market Network, 1996)

DEVON and CORNWALL LMI NETWORK

WAGES INFORMATION FACTSHEET 1996

The following data has been supplied by members of the Devon and Cornwall Labour Market Network, and provides a snapshot of TYPICAL RATES OF PAY that have been offered by employers in the two counties during November and December 1995. All rates of pay are for someone with 2 years experience and who has the relevant qualifications. All figures are in £'s per week. Overleaf is a matrix for hourly rates of pay.

WEEKLY RATES OF PAY

| SECTOR | Penwith Kerrier | Carrick Restormel | North Cornwall | Tamar | North Devon | South Devon | Mid / East Devon |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | |
| Herdsperson | 120 - 160 | 145 - 171 | 120 - 145 | 195 - 200 | 165 | 160 - 165 | 129 - 145 |
| Farm Worker | 120 - 150 | 120 - 160 | 120 - 150 | 130 - 140 | 136 - 160 | 120 - 140 | 145 |
| Gardener | 120 | 120 - 140 | 155 | | 120 - 130 | 120 - 140 | 125 - 160 |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | | | | | |
| (self-employed) | | | | | | | |
| Carpenter | 160 - 215 | 300 - 235 | 220 | 185 - 260 | 180 - 250 | 180 - 235 | 200 - 285 |
| Painter / Decorator | | | | | | | |
| Brick Layer | 160 - 215 | 130 - 220 | 200 - 250 | 203 - 260 | 176 - 250 | 160 - 250 | 210 - 292 |
| Electrician | 130 - 180 | 185 - 279 | 220 - 280 | 205 - 264 | 193 - 240 | 190 - 265 | 280 - 300 |
| General Labourer | 119 - 159 | 130 - 162 | 128 - 200 | 120 - 134 | 160 - 175 | 160 - 200 | 165 - 183 |
| HOTEL/CATERING | | | | | | | |
| Chef (706/1/2) | 140 - 198 | 136 - 218 | 147 - 188 | 142 - 190 | 144 - 170 | 150 - 190 | 168 - 213 |
| Waiting (Silver Service) | 105 | 115 | 120 - 150 | 120 - 125 | 120 - 130 | 130 - 146 | 118 - 138 |
| Bar Staff | 120 | 125 | 125 - 170 | 125 - 140 | 128 - 163 | 122 - 145 | 107 - 125 |
| Room Attendant | 125 | 120 | 100 - 120 | 116 - 125 | 105 - 111 | 120 - 160 | 108 - 114 |
| ENGINEERING | | | | | | | |
| Fitter / Turner | 195 | 190 | 150 - 200 | 160 - 240 | 185 - 200 | 150 | 191 - 222 |
| Assembler - Electronic | 120 - 140 | 125 - 170 | 120 - 150 | 132 - 150 | 120 - 150 | 166 | 139 |
| Garage Mechanic | 160 - 200 | 160 - 200 | 150 - 220 | 160 - 185 | 160 - 220 | 165 - 190 | 166 - 197 |
| Stores | 140 - 150 | 127 - 155 | 120 - 160 | 137 - 170 | 167 - 178 | 140 | 113 - 151 |
| RETAIL | | | | | | | |
| Sales Assistant (National) | 115 - 140 | 108 - 141 | 132 - 150 | 106 - 144 | 126 - 136 | 137 - 154 | 131 - 147 |
| Sales Assistant (Local) | 120 | 124 | 134 | 125 - 150 | 125 - 135 | 137 - 154 | 121 - 139 |
| Supermarket (check-out) | 140 - 160 | 132 | 138 | 122 - 133 | 126 | 127 - 154 | 125 - 143 |
| OFFICE WORK | | | | | | | |
| Accounts Clerk | 135 - 195 | 133 - 195 | 138 - 200 | 145 - 176 | 130 - 150 | 140 - 200 | 139 - 163 |
| General Clerical | 125 - 180 | 110 - 155 | 138 - 160 | 135 - 170 | 122 - 193 | 127 - 146 | 125 - 160 |
| Clerk / Typist | 130 | 142 - 165 | 120 - 130 | 160 - 170 | 120 - 180 | 124 - 160 | 136 - 172 |
| Secretary (PA) | 150 | 140 - 163 | 140 - 200 | 158 - 190 | 140 - 180 | 145 - 205 | 141 - 171 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | |
| Sewing Machinist | 105 - 140 | 121 | 100 - 160 | 140 | 120 - 141 | 120 - 140 | 102 - 127 |
| Care Assistant | 110 - 150 | 117 - 150 | 135 - 180 | 110 - 135 | 119 - 160 | 128 - 152 | 117 - 142 |
| HGV Driver | 160 | 125 - 153 | 160 - 180 | 140 - 200 | 160 - 200 | 150 - 200 | 173 - 239 |
| Production Assistant | 130 - 200 | 120 | 110 - 150 | 127 - 200 | 118 - 153 | 130 - 173 | 120 - 143 |

Source: Devon and Cornwall Labour Market Network, 1996
For more information contact: Peter Simcock (LMI Co-ordinator) 01209 214046

| WEEKLY AVERAGE RATES OF PAY IN GB | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| AREA | MALE (P-1) | FEMALE (P-1) |
| GB | 374.00 | 269.00 |
| Devon | 318.90 | 241.00 |
| Cornwall | 295.00 | 222.30 |

Source: New Earnings Survey, Winter 1995



DEVON and CORNWALL LMI NETWORK

WAGES INFORMATION FACTSHEET 1996

The following data has been supplied by members of the Devon and Cornwall Labour Market Network, and provides a snapshot of TYPICAL RATES OF PAY that have been offered by employers in the two counties during November and December 1995. All rates of pay are for someone with 2 years experience and who has the relevant qualifications. All figures are in £s per hour. Overleaf is a matrix for weekly rates of pay.

HOURLY RATES OF PAY

| SECTOR | Penwith Kerrier | Carrick Restormel | North Cornwall | Tamar | North Devon | South Devon | Mid / East Devon |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | |
| Herdsperson | 3.00 - 4.00 | 3.72 - 4.40 | 3.60 | . | 4.00 | 3.50 - 3.75 | 3.25 - 3.92 |
| Farm Worker | 3.00 - 3.60 | 3.19 - 3.95 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 - 4.10 | 3.75 - 4.00 | 3.72 - 3.92 |
| Gardener | 3.00 - 3.60 | 3.00 - 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 - 3.75 | 4.00 - 5.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION (self-employed) | | | | | | | |
| Carpenter | 3.75 - 5.75 | 5.25 - 6.25 | 6.00 | 5.20 - 7.00 | 5.00 - 6.00 | 4.50 - 6.25 | 5.50 - 7.00 |
| Painter / Decorator | 4.25 | 4.00 - 5.00 | 4.50 - 5.50 | 5.25 - 7.00 | 6.25 | 3.90 - 5.00 | 4.00 - 6.00 |
| Brick Layer | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 - 6.00 | 5.16 - 7.00 | 4.00 - 6.25 | 4.75 - 6.25 | 5.00 - 6.00 |
| Electrician | 4.50 | 6.75 | 5.50 - 6.50 | 6.00 - 7.00 | 5.00 - 6.00 | 5.00 - 6.00 | 5.00 - 7.00 |
| General Labourer | 3.70 | 3.34 - 4.10 | 4.50 | 3.35 - 4.25 | 4.50 | 3.25 - 4.50 | 3.50 - 4.60 |
| HOTEL/CATERING | | | | | | | |
| Chef (706/1/2) | 2.90 - 3.50 | 3.43 - 5.00 | 3.40 - 3.86 | 3.54 - 4.60 | 3.33 - 4.00 | 3.45 - 4.00 | 4.00 - 5.50 |
| Waiting (Silver Service) | 3.00 - 3.20 | 2.95 - 3.08 | 3.30 - 3.50 | 3.05 - 3.30 | 3.00 - 3.25 | 3.00 - 3.50 | 3.00 - 3.35 |
| Bar Staff | 3.00 - 3.15 | 3.00 - 3.20 | 3.11 - 4.30 | 3.10 - 3.35 | 3.19 - 4.08 | 3.10 - 3.60 | 3.03 - 3.28 |
| Room Attendant | 2.75 - 3.00 | 2.92 - 3.26 | 2.50 - 3.12 | 2.90 - 3.20 | 2.92 - 3.00 | 2.90 - 3.40 | 3.03 - 3.36 |
| ENGINEERING | | | | | | | |
| Fitter / Turner | 5.00 | 4.75 - 7.45 | 5.50 - 6.00 | 4.37 - 5.62 | 5.00 | 4.25 - 5.50 | 5.00 - 6.75 |
| Assembler - Electronic | 2.75 - 3.00 | 2.97 - 4.00 | 3.10 - 4.00 | 3.37 - 3.92 | 3.25 | 3.40 - 3.95 | 3.35 - 4.90 |
| Garage Mechanic | 3.75 - 5.00 | 4.00 - 5.00 | 5.00 - 5.50 | 3.90 - 5.25 | 3.30 - 5.40 | 3.50 - 4.00 | 4.50 - 5.40 |
| Strotes | 3.45 | 3.15 - 3.85 | 2.50 - 5.50 | 3.50 - 4.05 | 4.18 - 4.45 | 3.25 - 4.00 | 3.05 - 4.00 |
| RETAIL | | | | | | | |
| Sales Assistant (National) | 3.30 - 3.90 | 3.32 - 3.67 | 3.33 - 3.49 | 3.60 - 3.95 | 3.29 - 4.25 | 3.28 - 3.66 | 3.27 - 3.70 |
| Sales Assistant (Local) | 3.00 - 3.50 | 2.65 - 3.08 | 3.15 - 3.44 | 3.16 - 3.51 | 3.13 - 3.36 | 3.00 - 3.60 | 3.20 - 3.58 |
| Supermarket (check-out) | 3.65 - 4.10 | 3.00 - 3.50 | 3.46 | 3.20 - 3.80 | 3.30 | 3.20 - 4.23 | 3.29 - 3.75 |
| OFFICE WORK | | | | | | | |
| Accounts Clerk | 3.50 - 4.15 | 3.34 - 4.50 | 3.62 - 4.32 | 3.51 - 3.96 | 3.50 - 4.00 | 3.50 - 4.00 | 3.30 - 3.90 |
| General Clerical | 3.15 - 3.90 | 3.45 - 4.34 | 3.00 - 4.25 | 3.00 - 3.75 | 3.15 - 4.85 | 3.20 - 4.10 | 3.33 - 4.46 |
| Clerk / Typist | 3.50 | 3.62 - 3.91 | 3.00 - 3.80 | 3.50 - 4.15 | 3.20 | 3.25 - 4.05 | 3.67 - 4.48 |
| Secretary (PA) | 4.00 | 4.50 - 5.00 | 3.75 - 5.88 | 3.80 - 4.75 | 5.04 | 3.80 - 4.22 | 4.00 - 4.50 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | |
| Sewing Machinist | 2.70 - 3.50 | 2.89 - 3.75 | 3.70 - 4.00 | 3.30 - 3.50 | 3.02 - 3.54 | 3.05 - 3.75 | 3.00 - 3.25 |
| Care Assistant | 2.85 - 3.80 | 3.00 - 3.75 | 3.00 - 3.50 | 2.90 - 3.50 | 3.26 - 3.81 | 3.00 - 3.45 | 3.00 - 3.50 |
| HGV Driver | 4.00 | 3.65 - 4.00 | 3.50 - 4.60 | 3.50 - 4.00 | 4.00 - 4.50 | 3.85 - 4.37 | 4.50 - 6.00 |
| Production Assistant | 3.00 - 3.50 | 3.15 - 3.50 | 3.10 - 4.00 | 3.15 - 4.20 | 3.14 - 3.82 | 3.10 - 3.81 | 3.10 - 3.53 |

Source: Devon and Cornwall Labour Market Network 1996
For more information contact: Peter Sainsack (LMI Coordinator) 01209 214046

| WEEKLY AVERAGE RATES OF PAY IN GB | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| AREA | MALE (M-Q) | FEMALE (F-Q) |
| GB | 374.60 | 269.80 |
| Devon | 318.90 | 241.80 |
| Cornwall | 295.00 | 222.30 |

Source: New Earnings Survey, Winter 1995



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