

## Chapter 5 - Economic Exclusion and Worklessness

### Introduction

- 5.1 This chapter describes the extent, intensity and geography of economic exclusion and worklessness in Leicester and Leicestershire. It highlights different types of worklessness and the links to social exclusion, identifying the barriers that some groups and communities may be more likely to experience in term of economic inclusion.
- 5.2 The chapter also demonstrates the significant variation in levels of deprivation and worklessness by identifying communities that are more likely to encounter economic exclusion.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

- 5.3 The 2010 economic assessment provided details of the 2007 English Indices of Deprivation at Local Super Output Area (LSOA or neighbourhood) level<sup>1</sup>. The Indices of Deprivation have since been updated for 2010.
- 5.4 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is made up of 7 domains: Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and the Living Environment. Each domain is weighted and these are then combined to construct an overall ranking and score for each of the 32,482 LSOA's nationally. Table 5.1 below shows the IMD Domains and their weightings.

**Table 5.1 IMD Domains and their Weights**

DOMAIN NAME	DOMAIN WEIGHT
Income	22.5
Employment	22.5
Crime	9.3
Health Deprivation and Disability	13.5
Educations Skills and training	13.5
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3
Living Environment	9.3

- 5.5 The score for each LSOA are brought together to make up an index which can then be used to measure the deprivation of an area in comparison to the other 32,481 LSOA's.
- 5.6 This chapter will provide an overview of the Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking and the individual 7 domains in the sub region.

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<sup>1</sup>LSOAs - in this chapter we will use the term neighbourhoods - are small communities (generally smaller than wards) which have around 1,500 people living in them. In total, there are 32,482 LSOAs in England and 583 in Leicester and Leicestershire.

- 5.7 Before we look at the results of the 2010 IMD it is important to understand that it is hard to judge any changes in rankings as the IMD ranks areas against others nationally rather than being an absolute scale. Therefore changes in rankings may be due to movement of areas ranked *around* an area. Change then can be considered as relative rather than absolute.

### The Leicester and Leicestershire Sub Region

- 5.8 The sub region is made up of 583 LSOA's, 187 of which are in Leicester and the remainder in Leicestershire (396). Table 5.2 below shows how these are broken down across the sub region.

**Table 5.2 Number of SOA's in each Authority Area**

Area	Number of LSOA's	Percentage of Sub Region LSOA's
Leicester	187	32.1
Blaby	60	10.3
Charnwood	100	17.2
Harborough	47	8.06
Hinckley & Bosworth	66	11.3
Melton	30	1.15
North West Leicestershire	57	9.78
Oadby & Wigston	36	6.17
Total	583	100

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

- 5.9 Table 5.2 shows that Leicester has the largest number of LSOA's (187). This is no surprise as it has the highest concentrations of residents and housing.
- 5.10 LSOA's were constructed using 2001 Census data and have a minimum size of 1000 residents and 400 households. On average LSOA's have about 1,500 residents.

### Local Authority and District Level Information

- 5.11 Leicester is ranked 25<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of a possible 326 areas (including districts and London Boroughs). It was previously ranked at 20<sup>th</sup> (IMD 2007). Leicester is the only area identified in the sub region that has improved its ranking as shown in Table 5.3. All districts in the County became, in relative terms, more deprived between 2007 and 2010.
- 5.12 Information relating to Leicestershire as a whole has not been released. Given that all of Leicestershire's districts have become more deprived relatively, it is likely that this will reflect on its overall ranking. In 2007 however Leicestershire was ranked the 12<sup>th</sup> least deprived local authority in England.
- 5.13 The district with the largest fall in rank is Melton, from a ranking of 294 to 251, a fall of 43 places (see Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3 Local & District Level Information**

Difference Change in Rank from 2007 to 2010	2010	2007	Change in Rank 2007 - 2010
	Rank	Rank	
North west Leicestershire	200	219	-19
Charnwood	231	264	-33
Melton	251	294	-43
Hinckley & Bosworth	252	283	-31
Oadby & Wigston	265	293	-28
Blaby	297	326	-29
Harborough	319	344	-25
Leicester	25	20	+5

## Regional City Comparators

- 5.14 As mentioned above, Leicester is ranked the 25<sup>th</sup> most deprived authority area in the Country. It would however be useful to understand how Leicester sits within the East Midlands. Table 5.4 tries to show this by comparing it with the other cities in the region.

**Table 5.4 City Comparator**

City	2007 Ranking	2010 Ranking	Difference
Derby	69	88	-19
Leicester	20	25	-5
Nottingham	13	20	-7

Under the 2010 IMD, Derby is the least deprived of all the East Midlands cities and is ranked 88<sup>th</sup>. Previously it was ranked 69<sup>th</sup>. This is an improvement of 19 places.

Nottingham is ranked 20<sup>th</sup> and is the most deprived city in the East Midlands. Previously it was ranked 13<sup>th</sup> (IMD 2007). Nottingham City has 45 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in England, Leicester has 47.

## Number of Worst and Best Performing Lower Super Output Areas

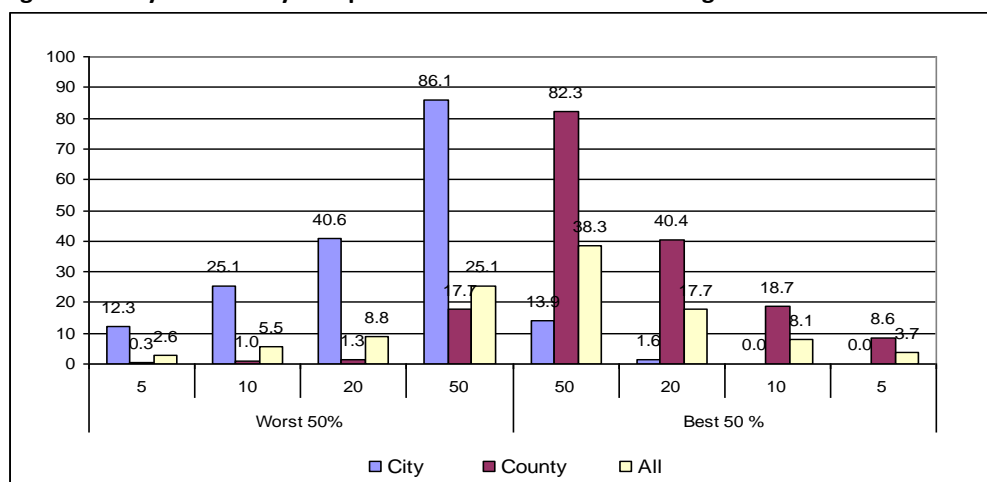
- 5.15 LSOA's that are most deprived have a low ranking. For example, the one ranked 1 is the worst performing of 32,482 LSOA's.
- 5.16 Table 5.5 provides an understanding of how LSOA's are performing at a City and County level. This shows the number and percentage of LSOAs that fall into the 50% most and least deprived.

**Table 5.5 City and County LSOA's with in the 50% most and 50% least deprived nationally**

	Most deprived 50%				Least deprived 50 %			
	5%	10%	20%	50%	50%	20%	10%	5%
City	23	47	76	161	26	3	0	0
City %	12.3	25.1	40.6	86.1	13.9	1.6	0	0
County	1	4	5	70	326	160	74	34
County %	0.25	1.01	1.26	17.7	82.3	40.4	18.7	8.59
All	24	51	81	231	352	163	74	34
All %	2.61	5.55	8.81	25.1	38.3	17.7	8.05	3.7

5.17 The table above shows the stark contrast between the City and the County in terms of deprivation. In the City 161 (86.1%) LSOA's are in most deprived 50% in the country. This compares with 17.7% for the County. In the County 82.3% are in the least deprived 50% in the country. Only 13.9% in the City are in the least deprived 50%. This is demonstrated again in Figure 5.1.

**Figure 5.1 City and County Comparator Worst & Best Performing SOA's**



5.18 Table 5.5 shows that, in the City, 23 (12.3%) LSOAs fall within the most deprived 5% of LSOA's in the Country. In the County there is only 1 (0.25%).

5.19 Of the 187 LSOA's in the City, 47 (25.1%) are in the most deprived 10% in the country, compared with 4 (1.01%) in Leicestershire. 76 LSOA's in the City are in the most deprived 20% in the country, compared to 5 in the County.

5.20 When looking at the least deprived LSOA's, the majority (82%) of the LSOAs in the County fall into the 50% least deprived in the county (326 of 396), compared to 14% of LSOAs in the City. There are, however, no City LSOA's that are in the least deprived 10% nationally. Of the 187 LSOA's in the City only 3 are in the 20% least deprived. In the County, however, there are 34 (8.59%) in the least deprived 5%, 74 (18.7%) in the least deprived 10% and 160 in the least deprived 20%.

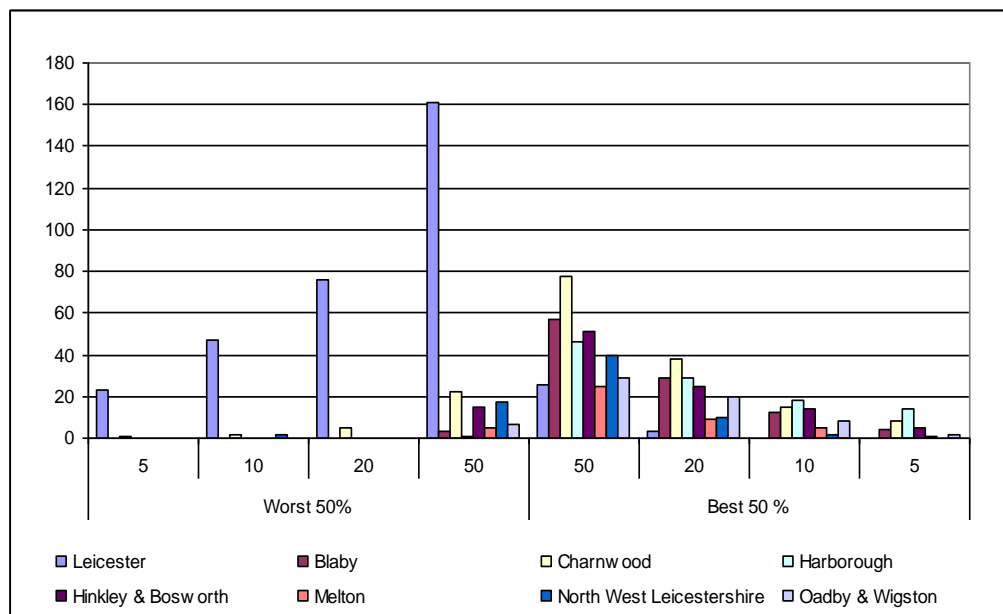
5.21 Building on Table 5.5, Table 5.6 shows information for Leicester and Leicestershire by demonstrating the breakdown by authority and district. Compared to Leicester, all but 2 of the authority areas identified (Charnwood

and North West Leicestershire) have no LSOA's in the most deprived 20% nationally. In the County there are only 70 LSOA's (17.7%) that fall into the most deprived 50% nationally. In Harborough only 1 (2.13%) of its 47 LSOA's falls into the most deprived 50%. 14 (19.8%) fall into the least deprived 5%. Figure 5.2 further demonstrates the breakdown by authority and district.

**Table 5.6 Sub Regional Authority Comparator Worst & Best Performing LSOA's**

	Worst 50%				Best 50 %			
	5%	10%	20%	50%	50%	20%	10%	5%
Leicester	23	47	76	161	26	3	0	0
Leicester %	12.3	25.1	40.6	86.1	13.9	1.6	0.0	0.0
County	1	4	5	70	326	160	74	34
County %	0.25	1.01	1.26	17.7	82.3	40.4	18.7	8.59
Blaby	0	0	0	3	57	29	12	4
Blaby %	0	0	0	5.0	95.0	48.3	20.0	6.7
Charnwood	1	2	5	22	78	38	15	8
Charnwood %	1.0	2.0	5.0	22.0	78.0	38.0	15.0	8.0
Harborough	0	0	0	1	46	29	18	14
Harborough %	0	0	0	2.13	97.9	61.7	38.3	29.8
Hinckley & Bosworth	0	0	0	15	51	25	14	5
Hinckley & Bosworth %	0	0	0	22.7	77.3	37.9	21.2	7.58
Melton	0	0	0	5	25	9	5	1
Melton %	0	0	0	16.7	83.3	30	16.7	3.33
North West Leicestershire	0	2	2	17	40	10	2	0
North West Leicestershire %	0	3.51	3.51	29.8	70.2	17.5	3.51	0
Oadby & Wigston	0	0	0	7	29	20	8	2
Oadby & Wigston %	0	0	0	19.4	80.6	55.6	22.2	5.56

**Figure 5.2 Sub Regional Authority Comparator LSOA's**



## **Most deprived 5% Lower Super Output Areas in the Country**

- 5.22 Table 5.7 demonstrates those LSOA's that are in the 5% most deprived. It also shows their location.
- 5.23 Currently there are 23 LSOA's in the City (previously 22) and 1 in the County that are in the 5% most deprived in the country.
- 5.24 In the City there are 3 in the Abbey ward, 3 in Beaumont Leys, 4 in Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, 1 in Eyres Monsell, 3 in Freeman, 1 in Latimer, 4 in New Parks and 4 in Spinney Hills. The 1 LSOA in the County is in the Hastings ward in Loughborough. All LSOA's that in the top 5% most deprived for each domain are highlighted in red.
- 5.25 Another area of Table 5.7 is that it provides the user with a comparison between the 2007 and 2010 IMD. For each of the most deprived LSOA's their ranking can be compared, the difference is then shown. Those in purple are LSOA's where there has not been a relative improvement. Those in grey are the LSOA's where there has been a relative improvement in ranking.
- 5.26 From the table it can be seen that of the 24 LSOA's, 14 have become relatively more deprived and 10 have become relatively less deprived. As explained earlier it is important to understand that it is hard to judge any changes in rankings as these are in relation to changes in ranks of other areas nationally, rather than being an absolute change in deprivation.
- 5.27 Table 5.7 also shows the deprivation of these same 24 LSOA's in terms of the 7 domains identified at the start of this section: Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and the Living Environment.
- 5.28 What's noticeable is that all 24 LSOA's appear significantly deprived across all domains with the exception of the Barriers to Housing and Services and the Living Environment domains
- 5.29 In the 2 other categories there are significant differences. In Barriers to Housing and Services, all but 6 of the LSOA's fall into the least deprived 50% nationally.
- 5.30 In the Living Environment, only 3 LSOA's are in the most deprived 5% nationally. 2 of these are in the Spinney Hills ward in Leicester.

**Table 5.7 Most deprived 5% LSOA's for IMD**

LSOA CODE	LA NAME	Ward	Identifier	IMD Rank 2010	IMD RANK 2007	Dif	Income	Employment	Health Deprivation & Disability	Education & Skills	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
E01013726	Leicester	New Parks	New College	100	216	-116	105	251	602	303	21195	801	11703
E01013691	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron North	157	170	-13	82	656	891	37	21072	770	13583
E01013632	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Woodshawe Rise	203	251	-48	227	726	986	46	13804	494	22141
E01013692	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron East	255	337	-82	290	527	1109	120	21871	866	16395
E01013620	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Home Farm	268	386	-118	297	921	1112	188	12070	477	16914
E01013755	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Mallibar Road saint Matthews	276	176	100	2	215	817	6290	19595	9581	557
E01013638	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Meynells Gorse	329	505	-176	301	2162	1206	2	16441	187	12278
E01013754	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Kamloops Crescent	332	117	215	6	187	1845	7195	15013	4426	1500
E01013640	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Wellinger Way	351	330	21	243	1835	1894	1	19607	32	17724
E01013693	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron West	549	516	33	527	1213	1296	127	26377	1486	15940
E01013603	Leicester	Abbey	Abbey Rise	564	563	1	1376	580	1429	1759	13205	110	10182
E01013725	Leicester	New Parks	Stehenson Drive	657	609	48	524	2556	2565	151	26024	218	10168
E01013730	Leicester	New Parks	Cuffling Drive	710	822	-112	1079	917	794	954	24152	722	20149
E01013720	Leicester	Latimer	Saint Pauls (Saint Matthews)	805	694	111	278	941	2969	3651	20803	1648	5962
E01013621	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Lomond Crescent	825	483	342	481	1422	3077	1318	14307	401	22310
E01013746	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Guthlaxton Street ( Saint Paters)	844	313	531	320	1355	3097	2098	16922	2801	5156
E01013748	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Saint Georges Retail Park (Saint Peters)	880	554	326	49	1359	1460	7174	20577	4394	5223
E01013679	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Saffron South	914	1695	-781	394	2623	1507	148	28369	5322	11351
E01013637	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Braunstone Leisure Centre	949	1144	-195	1857	2176	965	190	27852	1343	7582
E01025699	Charnwood	Hastings	Loughborough Bell Foundry	1180	2119	-939	2690	689	480	7556	26897	195	9242
E01013727	Leicester	New Parks	Dupont Gardens	1307	1751	-444	1983	2437	1663	44	22985	2019	16358
E01013604	Leicester	Abbey	Stocking Farm South	1325	1770	-445	2565	2295	2676	471	28185	256	7231
E01013601	Leicester	Abbey	Stocking Farm North	1355	1792	-437	2696	3276	2441	222	27180	106	8131
E01013619	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Butterwick Drive	1472	1718	-246	876	2067	2982	1519	11626	3213	14057

Worst 50%				Best 50%			
5%	10%	20%	50%	50%	20%	10%	5%

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

## Similarities of the most deprived LSOA's

- 5.31 One area that is common to many of the **most deprived** LSOA's in the City, is that many of these are neighbourhoods that have populations with high concentrations of White British residents. In two cases over 92% of residents are White British (Census 2001). There are 5 LSOAs within the most deprived, however, that do not exhibit this characteristic. These LSOA's are contained within the 2 wards with the smallest White British populations (Spinney Hills and Latimer). These LSOA's are areas that have a mixture of residents.
- 5.32 Another area that is common to many of these LSOA's is that they contain high concentrations of social housing.
- 5.33 Table 5.8 shows the population of White British, Social Rented Housing and JSA Claimants for each of Leicester's wards.

**Table 5.8 Commonalities at Ward Level**

Area	% of Population White British	Social Rented Housing %	JSA Claimant Rate % (May 11)
Abbey	78.4	36.7	8.1
Aylestone	89.3	14.2	5
Beaumont Leys	75.6	40.2	7.4
Belgrave	24.8	28.8	6.2
Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	82.8	48.4	7.6
Castle	67	24.8	5.6
Charnwood	50.2	42.2	8.7
Coleman	35.8	27.6	6.9
Evington	55.1	16.3	4.7
Eyres Monsell	91.7	48.3	7.8
Fosse	80.7	12.1	5.4
Freemen	82.1	41.7	7.9
Humberstone & Hamilton	73.1	25	5.6
Knighton	70.5	6.3	3.1
Latimer	16.2	24.7	5.3
New Parks	88.6	50.5	8.9
Rushey Mead	36.7	5.7	4.6
Spinney Hills	15.4	37.2	8.6
Stoneygate	29.5	15.6	6.2
Thurncourt	79.9	33.1	5.8
Westcotes	68.2	15.4	6.5
Western Park	76.4	8.6	5.3

- 5.34 The areas highlighted (Abbey, Beaumont Leys, Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, Eyres Monsell, Freemen, Latimer, New Parks, Spinney Hills) are wards that have been identified as having LSOA's within the 5% most deprived in the IMD 2010. All the wards have JSA claimant rates that are higher than the national average (3.9%). The exception to this is Knighton (3.1%).



- 5.35. Table 5.8 demonstrates that where there are large concentrations of White British residents and Social Rented Housing there are likely to be higher Job Seekers Allowance claimant rates. There are, however, a couple of exceptions to this (Latimer and Spinney Hills). Latimer has the largest Indian population in Leicester and Spinney Hills the third (Census 2001).

### **Exploring the linkages between the Deprivation Domains**

- 5.36 As referred to earlier, the Index of Multiple Deprivation is collected across 7 domains. This section tries to explore some of the linkages.
- 5.37 From Table 5.7 earlier, what is immediately noticeable is that the 24 LSOA's that are the most deprived are also the most deprived in the Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training and Crime domains. The majority of LSOA's are in the top 5 or 10% in each and this suggests that there are linkages between some or all of the domains. This is likely to be different for each of the LSOA's
- 5.38 Tables 5.9, 10, 11 and 12 explore the linkages between the Education, Income and Employment deprivation domains.

### **Educations Skills and Training**

- 5.39 Currently, of the 583 LSOA's that make up the sub region, 336 (57%) are in the most deprived 50 % for the education domain. Table 5.9 below shows the breakdown of authority areas in terms of the number of LSOA's in the most deprived 50% of the Educations, Skills and Training domain.
- 5.40 In Leicester, 124 of the LSOA's are contained in the most deprived 50% of the Education domain. This equates to 66.3% of the 187 LSOA's contained in the City. Other areas where over half the LSOAs are within the 50% most deprived for education deprivation are Hinckley and Bosworth (60.6%) and North West Leicestershire (61.4%). These areas of deprivation tend to be within the urban areas of these districts.

**Table 5.9 Educationally most deprived LSOA's per Authority**

Authority Area	Total Number of LSOA's	Worst Performing 50%	% of LSOA's
Leicester	187	124	66.3
Leics	583	212	36.4
Blaby	60	27	45
Charnwood	100	49	49
Harborough	47	5	10.6
Hinckley & Bosworth	66	40	60.6
Melton	30	15	50

Nth West Leics	57	35	61.4
Oadby & Wigston	36	17	47.2

- 5.41 Table 5.10 is a breakdown of those LSOA's that fall within the 5% most deprived in the Index according to Education, Skills and Training.
- 5.42 There are 38 LSOA's that fall within the most deprived 5% in the Education, Skills and Training domain. 35 of these are in Leicester, 2 in North West Leicestershire and 1 in Charnwood.
- 5.43 Educationally, 5 LSOA's are in the 100 most deprived LSOA's nationally. 2 of these are first and second most deprived in the Country. These are based in the Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields ward.
- 5.44 Of the 38 LSOA's, 17 are in the overall most deprived 5%. All 17 are based in the City.
- 5.45 16 of the 38 LSOA's are also income deprived. All of these are contained in Leicester. 13 of these are in the most deprived 5% overall.
- 5.46 Within the 38, 8 LSOAs are within the 5% most deprived for the employment domain. Again all are contained in the City.
- 5.47 Overall, 7 LSOA's are in the most deprived 5% of all the domains except Barriers to Housing and Services and the Living Environment. These are in New Parks (New College), Freeman (Saffron North), Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (Woodshawe Gardens), Freeman (Saffron East), Beaumont Leys (Home Farm), Freemans (Saffron West) and New Parks (Cuffling Drive).
- 5.48 What is noticeable about the 7 LSOA's identified, is that neither of the 2 LSOA's that have been identified as the first and second most deprived in the Education, Skills and Training domain nationally are amongst these. This demonstrates that because an area may be the most deprived educationally this does not necessarily mean that these will be the most deprived in terms of employment and income.

### 5.10 Education, Skills and Training Domain, most deprived 5%

LSOA CODE	LA NAME	WARD	IDENTIFIER	Overall Score	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Environment
E01013640	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Wellinger Way	351	243	1835	1894	1	19607	32	17724
E01013638	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Meynells Gorse	329	301	2162	1206	2	16441	187	12278
E01013691	Leicester	Freemen	South Saffron	157	82	656	891	37	21072	770	13583
E01013727	Leicester	New Parks	Dupont Gardens	1307	1983	2437	1663	44	22985	2019	16358
E01013632	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Woodshawe Rise	203	227	726	986	46	13804	494	22141
E01013722	Leicester	New Parks	New Parks Boulevard North	2231	2097	3662	3958	68	27922	3269	17376
E01013692	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron East	255	290	527	1109	120	21871	866	16395
E01013693	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron West	549	527	1213	1296	127	26377	1486	15940
E01013679	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Saffron South	914	394	2623	1507	148	28369	5322	11351
E01013725	Leicester	New Parks	Stephenson College	657	524	2556	2565	151	26024	218	10168
E01013620	Leicester	Latimer	Saint Pauls (Saint Matthews)	268	297	921	1112	188	12070	477	16914
E01013637	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Braunstone Leisure Centre	949	1857	2176	965	190	27852	1343	7582
E01013723	Leicester	New Parks	Glazebrook Road	1908	1838	3146	3613	211	26516	1721	18135
E01013601	Leicester	Abbey	Stocking Farm North	1355	2696	3276	2441	222	27180	106	8131
E01013631	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Braunstone Park	2909	4144	7613	6029	283	27797	139	8333
E01013726	Leicester	New Parks	New College	100	105	251	602	303	21195	801	11703
E01013675	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Malibar Road (Saint Matthews)	4549	5130	7819	5294	313	19786	5579	14013
E01013728	Leicester	New Parks	Coates Avenue	1994	821	5674	5022	379	24134	1570	14664
E01025932	Nth West Leics District	Greenhill	Greenhill Centre	2646	2478	2306	3267	409	29218	5753	29943
E01013600	Leicester	Abbey	Bedale drive	1947	1862	3036	3537	423	25577	3161	8786
E01013676	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Scotwood Drive	3694	4338	5797	4194	462	24759	2343	18305
E01013604	Leicester	Abbey	Stocking Farm South	1325	2565	2295	2676	471	28185	256	7231
E01025725	Charnwood District	Loughborough Storer	Loughborough Warwick Way	2586	2752	3184	4838	543	16830	3532	13391
E01013674	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Runcorn Road	2536	2495	2787	2722	679	25842	4032	19731
E01013673	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Brettel Road	2660	3116	3582	2241	684	28673	2395	17603
E01013724	Leicester	New Parks	Dominion Road	2490	2026	2890	2448	695	28450	5916	17949
E01013677	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Featherstone Drive	3001	4407	4912	1937	839	10887	2885	18755
E01013653	Leicester	Charnwood	Mundella Community College	1732	1690	3076	2196	842	23425	1978	9047
E01013634	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Wyville Road	2774	1801	4435	2548	867	27352	7361	11443
E01025949	Nth West Leics District	Measham	Measham Centre	7296	9198	6686	9616	884	28470	9720	17276

E01013772	Leicester	Thurncourt	Eddystone Road	5801	5270	7653	7327	904	26902	10259	9363
E01013730	Leicester	New Parks	Cuffling Drive	710	1079	917	794	954	24152	722	20149
E01013639	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Elmesthorpe Rise	4556	4688	10128	1796	1139	22716	3502	16967
E01013633	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Braunstone Avenue Library	2154	2597	3457	3082	1309	26185	654	8242
E01013621	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Lomond Crescent	825	481	1422	3077	1318	14307	401	22310
E01013652	Leicester	Charnwood	Northfields House School	1714	629	3594	3923	1406	22419	1386	13078
E01013619	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Butterwick Drive	1472	876	2067	2982	1519	11626	3213	14057
E01013743	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Frederick Road	4589	1534	7770	7430	1536	21542	17580	8665

## Income

- 5.50 In terms of Income, 244 LSOA's in the Sub Region are in the most deprived 50% LSOA's (155 in the City). There are 99 LSOAs that are in the most deprived 20% and 59 in the most deprived 10%.
- 5.51 Table 5.11 is a breakdown of those LSOA's that fall within the 5% most deprived according to Income.
- 5.52 There are 30 LSOA's that fall into the most deprived 5% for income deprivation nationally. All 30 LSOA's are neighbourhoods contained within Leicester.
- 5.53 Of the 30, 19 were in the most deprived 5% of the overall IMD.
- 5.54 4 LSOA's are in the most deprived 100 neighbourhoods. The most deprived in the sub region is the second most deprived nationally. The Spinney Hills ward also has the 6<sup>th</sup> and 49<sup>th</sup> most deprived LSOAs for income nationally.

### 5.11 Income, most deprived 5%

LSOA CODE	LA NAME	WARD	IDENTIFIER	Overall Score	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Environment
E01013755	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Malibar Road (Saint Matthews)	276	2	215	817	6290	19595	9581	557
E01013754	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Kamloops Crescent	332	6	187	1845	7195	15013	4426	1500
E01013748	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Saint Georges Retail Park (Saint Peters)	880	49	1359	1460	7174	20577	4394	5223
E01013691	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron North	157	82	656	891	37	21072	770	13583
E01013726	Leicester	New Parks	New College	100	105	251	602	303	21195	801	11703
E01013632	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Woodshawe Rise	203	227	726	986	46	13804	494	22141
E01013640	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Wellinger Way	351	243	1835	1894	1	19607	32	17724
E01013720	Leicester	Latimer	Saint Pauls (Saint Matthews)	805	278	941	2969	3651	20803	1648	5962
E01013692	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron East	255	290	527	1109	120	21871	866	16395
E01013620	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Home Farm	268	297	921	1112	188	12070	477	16914
E01013638	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Maynells Gorse	329	301	2162	1206	2	16441	187	12278
E01013746	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Guthlaxton Street (Saint Peters)	844	320	1355	3097	2098	16922	2801	5156
E01013679	Leicester	Eyres Monsell	Saffron South	914	394	2623	1507	148	28369	5322	11351
E01013621	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Lomond Crescent	825	481	1422	3077	1318	14307	401	22310
E01013725	Leicester	New Parks	Stephenson Drive	657	524	2556	2565	151	26024	218	10168
E01013693	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron West	549	527	1213	1296	127	26377	1486	15940
E01013652	Leicester	Charnwood	Northfields House School	1714	629	3594	3923	1406	22419	1386	13078
E01013753	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Twycross Street (Saint Peters)	3674	761	4752	4860	5379	24102	13329	8628
E01013654	Leicester	Charnwood	Forest Road	2405	783	3109	2798	6769	23795	4663	5650
E01013728	Leicester	New Parks	Coates Avenue	1994	821	5674	5022	379	24134	1570	14664
E01013619	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Butterwick Drive	1472	876	2067	2982	1519	11626	3213	14057
E01013761	Leicester	Stoneygate	Lonsdale Road	3158	965	4871	4609	3487	22620	8804	5996
E01013657	Leicester	Charnwood	Prospect Road	2979	1019	4168	4356	3130	23582	7214	7644
E01013730	Leicester	New Parks	Cuffling Drive	710	1079	917	794	954	24152	722	20149
E01013742	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Maynard Road (Saint Paters)	4296	1082	6480	7162	2363	22106	15185	11221
E01013661	Leicester	Coleman	Rowlatts Hill	1701	1267	1978	465	3500	19312	7190	12584
E01013603	Leicester	Abbey	Abbey Rise	564	1376	580	1429	1759	13205	110	10182
E01013762	Leicester	Stoneygate	Dore Road	5251	1519	6025	4533	8698	24624	14338	9548
E01013743	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Frederick Road	4589	1534	7770	7430	1536	21542	17580	8665
E01013628	Leicester	Belgrave	Belgrave Hall	2937	1616	1973	1639	8955	22430	5937	15915

- 5.55. The 3 LSOA's in the Spinney Hills ward, although being in the in the most deprived 10% for the Income, Employment and Health domains, when compared to other LSOA's they are not as deprived in terms of Education, Housing and Crime.
- 5.56 2 of the 3 LSOA's identified in Spinney Hills (Malibar Road and Kamloops Crescent) are 2 of the only 3 LSOA's that fall into the most deprived 5% in the Environment domain.

## Employment

### 5.12 Employment, most deprived 5%

LSOA CODE	LA NAME	WARD	IDENTIFIER	Overall Score	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Environment
E01013754	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Kamloops Crescent	332	6	187	1845	7195	15013	4426	1500
E01013755	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Malibar Road (Saint Matthews)	276	2	215	817	6290	19595	9581	557
E01013726	Leicester	New Parks	New College	100	105	251	602	303	21195	801	11703
E01013692	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron East	255	290	527	1109	120	21871	866	16395
E01013603	Leicester	Abbey	Abbey Rise	564	1376	580	1429	1759	13205	110	10182
E01013691	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron North	157	82	656	891	37	21072	770	13583
E01025699	Charnwood	Hastings	Loughborough Bell Foundry	1180	2690	689	480	7556	26897	195	9242
E01013632	Leicester	Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields	Woodshawe Rise	203	227	726	986	46	13804	494	22141
E01013730	Leicester	New Parks	Cuffling Drive	710	1079	917	794	954	24152	722	20149
E01013620	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Home Farm	268	297	921	1112	188	12070	477	16914
E01013720	Leicester	Latimer	Saint Pauls (Saint Matthews)	805	278	941	2969	3651	20803	1648	5962
E01013693	Leicester	Freemen	Saffron West	549	527	1213	1296	127	26377	1486	15940
E01013664	Leicester	Coleman	Crown Hills	2376	2039	1218	2005	3356	16430	8295	20119
E01013746	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Guthlaxton Street (Saint Peters)	844	320	1355	3097	2098	16922	2801	5156
E01013748	Leicester	Spinney Hills	Saint Georges Retail Park (Saint Peters)	880	49	1359	1460	7174	20577	4394	5223
E01013621	Leicester	Beaumont Leys	Lomond Crescent	825	481	1422	3077	1318	14307	401	22310

- 5.57 There are 239 (41%) LSOA's in the Sub Region that fall into the most deprived 50% for employment nationally (151 are in the City (80.7% of the 187 City LSOA's). 72 are in the most deprived 20%, 41 in the most deprived 10%, and 16 in the most deprived 5%. All but one of the LSOA's is in the City.
- 5.58 The 2 most deprived LSOA's for employment are the same 2 that are the most deprived in the income domain (within Spinney Hills)

## Worklessness

### Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)

5.59 In May 2011 there were 21,435 people in the sub-region claiming Job Seekers Allowance benefits (JSA). This equated to 3.4% of the 16-64 population. The proportion in the City was 5.9% compared to 2.2% in the county.

**Table 5.13 Number and rate of JSA Claimants May 2011**

Area	Total claimants	
	number	rate
Leicester	12,187	5.9
Birmingham	47,443	7.1
Coventry	10,337	5.0
Bristol	11,328	3.7
Reading	3,584	3.4
Derby	7,400	4.6
Nottingham	13,062	6
Newcastle upon Tyne	8,750	4.4
Manchester	18,029	5.2
Leeds	22,253	4.1
Sheffield	16,176	4.4
Leicester & Leicestershire	21,435	3.4
Coventry & Warwickshire	19,315	3.5
Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	21,521	2.5
Greater Manchester	76,602	4.5
Leeds City Region	79,092	4.1
Nottingham, Derby	51,839	3.8
Oxfordshire City Region	7,619	1.8
Sheffield City Region	49,435	4.5
West of England	19,715	2.7

### Out of Work Benefits

5.60 16.3% of working age residents in Leicester City was claiming out of work benefits in November 2010. This compares to 7.4% of working age residents in the County. In total, 64,410 people were claiming out of work benefits in the sub-region. North West Leicestershire District had the highest rate of claimants in the County at 9.2% although this is still lower than national and regional averages. Numbers have decreased from the same time last year



**Table 5.14 Number and Proportion of Working Age Residents on Out of Work Benefits November 2009 & 2010**

Area	November 2010	Rate	November 2009	Rate
Blaby	3,980	6.7	4,440	7.1
Charnwood	8,550	7.7	9,310	8.1
Harborough	2,880	5.5	3,250	5.9
Hinckley & Bosworth	5,350	7.9	5,860	8.5
Melton	2,020	6.5	2,230	7.1
NW Leicestershire	5,330	9.2	5,750	9.8
Oadby & Wigston	2,690	7.2	3,120	7.9
Leicester City	33,600	16.3	36,330	17.4
Leicestershire County	30,810	7.4	33,950	7.9
East Midlands	325,600	11.3	348,750	12
Great Britain	4,745,300	12.2	4,202,170	12.7

Source: DWP May 2010

- 5.61 In November 2010, 43% (16,980 of 39,240) of people on DWP benefits in Leicestershire were claiming incapacity benefit as their main benefit, compared to 42% (16,640 of 39,510) in the City. However, there are areas in the City that have a particularly high concentration of residents on such benefits. Within New Parks ward in the City, 12.1% of working age residents is on incapacity benefits and 5.9% of residents are claiming lone parent benefits as their main benefit. New Parks also has the highest proportion of people on DWP benefits at 30%
- 5.62 Further analysis of the 78,750 people on DWP benefits<sup>2</sup> in the sub-region (November 2010) shows that:
- 50% are female (39,220)
  - 42% of are on incapacity benefit (33,440)<sup>3</sup>
  - 11% are claiming a lone parent benefit (8,830)
  - 28% of JSA claimants<sup>4</sup> in the sub-region were from BME groups in April 2011
  - 16% of those claiming benefits are under 25 (12,590)
  - 22% of those claiming benefits are over 55 (17,010)
- 5.63 It is important, therefore, to understand how employment and learning opportunities in the sub-region can enable and support residents in the area to gain skills, find and remain or progress in employment.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers on DWP benefits are slightly higher than 'out-of-work' benefits

<sup>3</sup> These are slightly more likely to be male, although females are more likely between age 50 and 60

<sup>4</sup> Ethnicity not available for all out for all work benefits

## Women

- 5.64 39,220 women were on out of work benefits in the sub-region in November 2010 equating to 50% of those on out of work benefits.
- 5.65 Recent research into low participation rates of females in the city<sup>5</sup> attempted to identify factors contributing towards the situation. The main factors broadly fell under the following headings:
- the ethnic composition of the workforce
  - economic inactivity due to a preference not to work amongst some women
  - concentrations of benefit claimants in particular parts of the city
  - poor qualifications or lack of basic skills
  - low levels of pay available
  - fewer job opportunities especially as a consequence of the decline of the textiles industry
- 5.66 Economic activity rates amongst Indian women in Leicester (58%) were found to be nine percentage points lower than for Indian women nationally (67%). However, it was indicated that lower rates of participation amongst Indian women in Leicester may be a function of structural weaknesses the local labour market which also potentially affects women from all ethnic groups.
- 5.67 Current welfare reform is likely to tighten eligibility to all out-of-work benefit groups. A subsequent migration from the two larger female inactive benefits groups (IB/ESA and IS for lone parents) towards JSA is to be expected. Many of these claimants face complex multiple disadvantage and have often had substantial periods of detachment from the workforce.

### **Those on Incapacity Benefit/disabled/poor health**

- 5.68 In November 2010, 33,440 people were claiming Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance (ESA) in the sub-region, equating to 43% of those on out of work benefits. This proportion is highest in New Park ward, where 12.1% (1,205) of working age residence claim incapacity benefits.
- 5.69 Health is often considered both a consequence of worklessness and barrier to re-entering employment. Once on Incapacity Benefit claimants are less likely to return to work creating a cycle of poor health physically or mentally. The most

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<sup>5</sup> Beatty, C., Gore, T. and Powell, R. (2010) *Participation of Women in the Labour Market in Leicester*. Sheffield: SHU.

common reason for claiming incapacity benefit is due to having a condition of 'mental and behavioral' disorders.

- 5.70 Approximately 20% of the population of Britain suffers from mental ill health at any one time and it is the second most common cause of working days lost through ill health.<sup>6</sup> The City Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) identifies that serious mental illness is higher in the Black Minority Ethnic population than in the White population. Furthermore, people living in the most deprived areas of Leicester are 1.7 times more likely to be registered with mental health services than people in affluent areas<sup>7</sup>. The County JSNA estimates that 24% of working-age adults with mental health needs are employed compared to 49-59% of people with sensory impairment. This is despite people with mental health needs having the highest "want to work" rate of all "out of work" groups.

## NEET

- 5.71 In May 2011, 4.1% of 16 to 18 year olds in the County and 7.9% of 16 to 18 year olds in the City were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)<sup>8</sup>. This is equivalent to approximately 794 Young People in the City and 648 Young People in the County.
- 5.72 Trend data suggests that NEET is starting to increase slightly in the City compared to the same period last year (7.8% in May 2010). In the County the figure is down from last year's figure of 4.3%.
- 5.73 There continue to be wards in deprived areas of the City where high numbers of young people are still not accessing EET. Many of these young people have additional barriers to engaging such as low educational attainment, involvement with the youth offending service, caring responsibilities and housing issues, particularly for those leaving care. In May 2011 20.1% of 16 to 18 year olds were NEET in the Freeman ward, followed by 15.2% in Abbey 14.9% in Westcotes.
- 5.74 In the County, the Charnwood District had the highest percentage NEET (4.2%). This is reflected at a ward level and of the 2 or 3 areas with the highest % percentage NEET are based in Charnwood (Loughborough Storer (12.1%) and Loughborough Hastings 11.1%). The ward with the highest percentage is in Melton (Wymondham 12.5%)

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<sup>6</sup> Social Care Institute for Excellence. A new deal for welfare: Empowering people to work. SCIE: April 2006. <http://www.scie.org.uk/publications/consultation/welfare-reform.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.oneleicester.com/leicester-partnership/jsna>

## Carers

- 5.75 In the Sub Region 9% of those on out of work benefits claimed carer's allowance (7,080 claimants) in November 2010. However, it is likely that relatively few people with caring responsibilities claim carers' allowance, often looking after ill or elderly relatives with little support. For young carers such responsibilities can have an impact on ability to participate and progress in further education or training. In Leicester 8.3% of those on out of work benefits claimed carers allowance and in the County the rate was 9.7%. The claimant rate is variable depending on location and in the City at a ward level was as high as 12% (Spinney Hills).
- 5.76 The County JSNA found that in Leicestershire, of those carers aged between 16 and 74 years, 70.2% of male carers are in full or part-time employment compared with 59.0% of females. There are certain groups of people who more frequently provide care. For example, women have a 50:50 chance of providing care by the time they are 50 years old compared with men who have the same chance by the time they are 75 years old.

## Lone Parents

- 5.77 11.2% of people on DWP benefits claim a benefit related to being lone parent (e.g. income support). In the City this is 12.7% and in the County 9.7%. This is highest in the New Parks ward (19.6%) followed by Eyres Monsell (17.8%) and Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields (17.2%) wards. Recent change in national policy has meant that many lone parents are now only entitled to JSA.
- 5.78 Research has been carried out with women in the city, including lone parents, to explore further the barriers to employment<sup>9</sup>. The research found that while many respondents had benefited from provision and advice related to training and employment support there were some women who felt their choices could have been better informed. The research recommends improved support or service provision in the following areas:

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<sup>9</sup> Beatty, C., Gore, T. and Powell, R. (2010) *Participation of Women in the Labour Market in Leicester: Qualitative Follow-up Study*, Sheffield: SHU.

- Linking advice and guidance to the local labour market
- Access to training and work experience
- Support with job search
- Support with transport
- Childcare provision
- Awareness of welfare reform and the benefits system
- Cultural awareness and flexibility among employers
- English language skills

## Further Challenges

5.79 Few barriers to employment exist in isolation and often support is needed to address a number of related or consequential issues such as childcare, housing, confidence etc before a person can be supported into a sustainable form of employment. Holistic support needs to be flexible enough to take into account inter-dependent needs. Some barriers to employment and economic activity may cut across a number of different groups.

- A report of research carried out by the University of Bath and the University of Glasgow on behalf of the Department for Work & Pensions was published recently about the impact that alcohol misuse has on benefit claimants
- The Report noted that only approx 25% of individuals defined as 'dependent drinkers' were actually in receipt of benefits, meaning the majority are managing to sustain employment or support themselves in other way although individuals in receipt of benefits are almost twice as likely to be 'dependent drinkers' as those who are not on benefits. One of the major conclusions of the study was to estimate that 4.703% of DWP benefit claimants in the England are 'dependent' drinkers. The average for East Midlands was 1.79%

## Economic Exclusion and Worklessness Summary

- 5.80 The chapter describes the extent, intensity and geography of economic exclusion and worklessness in Leicester and Leicestershire. It highlights different types of worklessness and the links to social exclusion, identifying the barriers that some groups and communities may be more likely to experience in term of economic inclusion.
- 5.81 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is made up of 7 categories, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and the Living Environment. These are combined to construct an overall ranking and score for each of the 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) nationally. Leicester is ranked 25<sup>th</sup> out of a possible 326 areas it was previously ranked at 20<sup>th</sup> in the IMD 2007. All districts in the County became relatively more deprived between 2007 and 2010.
- 5.82 Nottingham is ranked 20<sup>th</sup>. And is the most deprived city in the East Midlands. Previously it was ranked 13<sup>th</sup> (IMD 2007). Nottingham City has 45 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in England, Leicester has 47.
- 5.83 The City is very different from the County. In the City 86% of LSOA's are in the 50% most deprived in the country and 25% are in the 10% most deprived. This compares with 18% and 1% respectively for the County. There are no City LSOA's that are in the least deprived 10% nationally.
- 5.84 In the City 23 (12.3%) LSOA's are in the worst 5% performing LSOA's in the IMD. In the County there is only 1 (0.25%).
- 5.85 One area that is common to many of the 23 worst performing LSOA's in the City, is that many of these are neighbourhoods with populations that have high concentrations of White British residents. In two cases over 92% of residents are White British (Census 2001).
- 5.86 In May 2011 there were 21,435 people in the sub-region claiming Job Seekers Allowance benefits (JSA). This equated to 3.5% of the 16-64 population. The proportion in the City was 5.9% compared to 2.2% in the County. 16.3% of working age residents in Leicester City was claiming out of work benefits in November 2010. This compares to 7.4% of working age residents in the County. In total, 64,420 people were claiming out of work benefits in the sub-region.

5.87 Further analysis of the 78,750 people on DWP benefits<sup>10</sup> in the sub-region (November 2010) shows that:

- 50% are female (39,220)
- 42% are on incapacity benefit (33,470)<sup>11</sup>
- 11% are claiming a lone parent benefit (8,815)
- 28% of JSA claimants<sup>12</sup> in the sub-region were from BME groups in April 2011
- 16% of those claiming benefits are under 25 (12,590)
- 22% of those claiming benefits are over 55 (17,010)

5.88 Few barriers to employment exist in isolation and often support is needed to address a number of related or consequential issues such as childcare, housing, confidence etc before a person can be supported into a sustainable form of employment. Holistic support needs to be flexible enough to take into account inter-dependent needs. Some barriers to employment and economic activity may cut across a number of different groups.

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<sup>10</sup> Numbers on DWP benefits are slightly higher than 'out-of-work' benefits

<sup>11</sup> These are slightly more likely to be male, although females are more likely between age 50 and 60

<sup>12</sup> Ethnicity not available for all out for all work benefits