



LEICESTERSHIRE

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

March 2012

Economy & Deprivation

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
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| Version: | Version 1.1 |
| Date: | 10 January 2012 |

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Deprivation and economic data provide useful contextual information which helps to underpin health and wellbeing needs. Often the roots of health and wellbeing problems lie in socioeconomic factors around lifestyle and geography. The Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Assessment notes that:

“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 common reason for claiming incapacity benefit is due to having a condition of ‘mental and behavioral’ disorders.”

Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Assessment (2011)

Likewise, economic factors are shaped by the behaviour of the people living in any given area and this in turn, helps to shape economic and health inequalities. The links between people and places should be of paramount importance for commissioners in terms of understanding whether people create places or vice versa and how these impact upon life chances.

1.2 DEPRIVATION

Economic factors are intertwined with a variety of social factors and health issues. The Indices of Deprivation which is released periodically by the Department for Communities and Local Government attempts to bring together these different factors in a small area measurement of socioeconomic deprivation. The following section provides a brief overview of the results for Leicestershire.

In his Strategic Review of Health Inequalities, Michael Marmot notes that:

“People with higher socioeconomic position in society have a greater array of life chances and more opportunities to lead a flourishing life. They also have better health. The two are linked (and) this link between social conditions and health is not a footnote to the ‘real’ concerns with health – health care and unhealthy behaviours – it should become the main focus.”

Marmot (2010)

There is a strong link between deprivation and health and wellbeing. Deprivation is a wide phrase that encompasses a range of different themes and indicators, including health. However, the CLG-released Indices of deprivation (ID) provide a robust and valuable source of information on deprivation, encompassing a range of themes at a neighbourhood (LSOA) level. The Indices consist of scores which allow areas to be ranked, highlighting the top level areas within which to target intervention. As a result, the top ranking (i.e. 1st) area is considered to be the most deprived, with the lowest ranking the least deprived. Background information on the ID2010 can be found on The Department for Communities and Local Government website at the link below.

ID2010 Statistical Release

Available from:

Since the release of the 2009 JSNA, the Department for Communities and Local Government has released the 2010 Indices of Deprivation. The Research and Insight Team has produced an initial headline report for the ID2010, providing information on the top ten most deprived neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the county for overall (multiple) deprivation and each domain and sub-domain. Selected analysis from this report is included below.

1.2.1 DEPRIVATION BY DISTRICT

For overall (multiple) deprivation, all local authorities within Leicestershire have moved up the rankings between 2007 and 2010, suggesting that they became more deprived overall (see table below). North West Leicestershire (ranked 200th out of 354 nationally), remains the most deprived district in the county. However it had the smallest movement in the county in ranking change, moving up 19 places. Melton experienced the greatest change in ranking, moving up 43 places to 252nd nationally. Harborough remains the lowest ranked district in the county, placed at 319th but has moved up 25 places relative to all other local authorities in England since 2007.

Table 1 - Leicestershire Districts - Overall Multiple Deprivation

| Local Authority | 2007 | | 2010 | | Change in Rank 2007-10 |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | Average Score | Rank of Average Score | |
| North West Leicestershire | 14.73 | 219 | 15.22 | 200 | 19 ▲ |
| Charnwood | 11.95 | 264 | 13.12 | 231 | 33 ▲ |
| Melton | 10.43 | 294 | 11.88 | 251 | 43 ▲ |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 10.90 | 283 | 11.87 | 252 | 31 ▲ |
| Oadby and Wigston | 10.51 | 293 | 10.96 | 265 | 28 ▲ |
| Blaby | 8.41 | 326 | 9.53 | 297 | 29 ▲ |
| Harborough | 7.08 | 344 | 7.57 | 319 | 25 ▲ |

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010. Communities and Local Government.

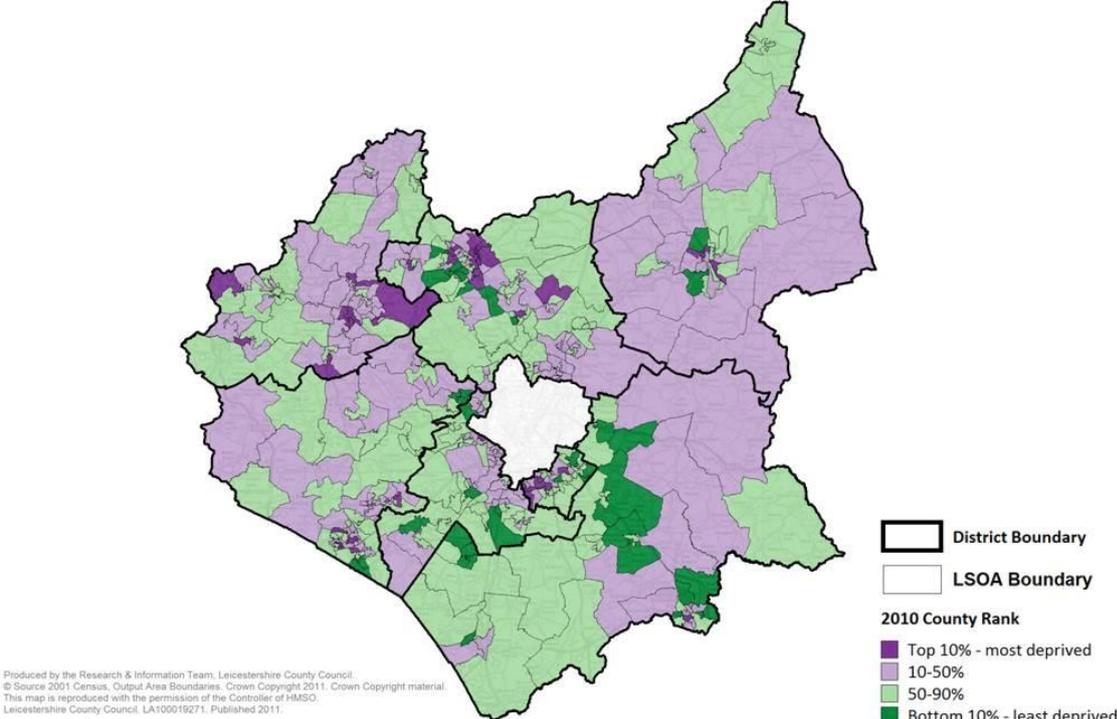
1.2.2 OVERALL DEPRIVATION

Higher ranking neighbourhoods tend to be located within the urban areas of Loughborough, Coalville, Hinckley and South Wigston. 'Loughborough Bell Foundry' LSOA is the most deprived neighbourhood in the county for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, and was so in 2007. In terms of county rankings, five LSOAs in the top ten have moved up the rankings since 2007, with 'Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds and Albert Village' LSOA moving up four places to tenth. Within the top ten most deprived LSOAs, four each are located in Charnwood and North West Leicestershire.

Nationally, six of the top ten have moved up the rankings since 2007 (suggesting they have become more deprived), with 'Greenhill Centre' and 'Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds and Albert Village' LSOAs moving up by over 1,500 places each. In contrast, four LSOAs have fallen in the rankings, with 'Loughborough Canal Street' LSOA moving down by over 800 places. The top four LSOAs in the county are placed in the top 10 percent most deprived in England. 'Loughborough Bell Foundry' LSOA in particular, ranked 1180th in England out of a total of

32,482 in England, is placed in the top 4 percent of neighbourhoods nationally for the overall deprivation measure.

Map 1 - Overall deprivation by LSOA



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010. Communities and Local Government.

Table 2 - Top ten most deprived LSOAs in Leicestershire - Overall Multiple Deprivation

| LSOA Code | LSOA Name | District | National Rank 2007 | National Rank 2010 | Change 2007-10 | County Rank 2007 | County Rank 2010 | Change 2007-10 |
|-----------|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| E01025699 | Loughborough Bell Foundry | Charnwood | 2119 | 1180 | 939 ▲ | 1 | 1 | 0 - |
| E01025725 | Loughborough Warwick Way | Charnwood | 3769 | 2586 | 1183 ▲ | 3 | 2 | 1 ▲ |
| E01025932 | Greenhill Centre | North West Leics | 4183 | 2646 | 1537 ▲ | 4 | 3 | 1 ▲ |
| E01025934 | Greenhill North East | North West Leics | 3625 | 3102 | 523 ▲ | 2 | 4 | -2 ▼ |
| E01025700 | Loughborough Canal South | Charnwood | 5450 | 6278 | -828 ▼ | 5 | 5 | 0 - |
| E01025701 | Loughborough Central Station | Charnwood | 6758 | 6999 | -241 ▼ | 6 | 6 | 0 - |
| E01025949 | Measham Centre | North West Leics | 7051 | 7296 | -245 ▼ | 8 | 7 | 1 ▲ |
| E01025844 | Earl Shilton East | Hinckley & Bosworth | 8464 | 7533 | 931 ▲ | 10 | 8 | 2 ▲ |
| E01025866 | Hinckley Trinity West | Hinckley & Bosworth | 7368 | 7563 | -195 ▼ | 9 | 9 | 0 - |
| E01025950 | Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village | North West Leics | 9469 | 7866 | 1603 ▲ | 14 | 10 | 4 ▲ |

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010. Communities and Local Government.

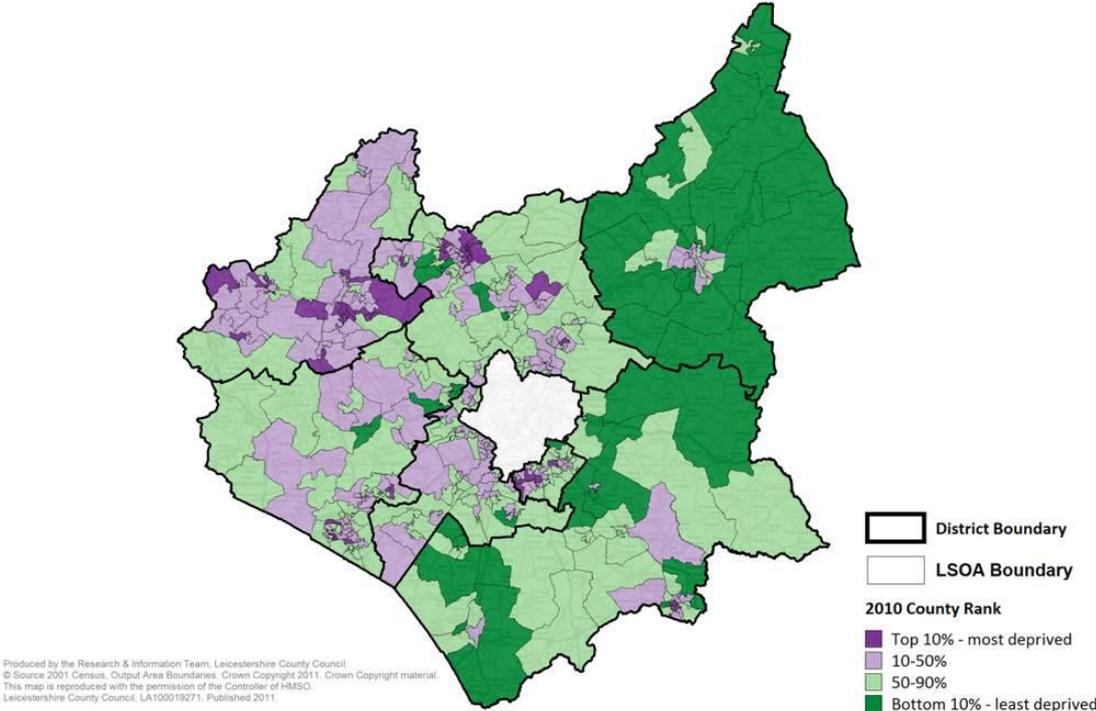
1.2.3 HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY DOMAIN

Higher ranking (more deprived areas) tend to be located in Loughborough, Coalville and South Wigston, with lower ranking (less deprived) areas located in the rural parts of Melton and Harborough districts. ‘Loughborough Bell Foundry’ LSOA is the most deprived LSOA in Leicestershire for Health Deprivation and Disability and has remained so since 2007. Four of the top ten LSOAs have moved up the rankings since 2007, with ‘Loughborough Thorpe Acre’ LSOA moving up five places.

The top ten LSOAs have all moved up the national rankings between 2007 and 2010 (suggesting that they have become more deprived), with ‘Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds and

Albert Village' LSOA moving up almost 4,400 places and is now placed in the top 20 percent nationally. 'Loughborough Bell Foundry' LSOA is ranked 480th in England, nearly 2,500 places higher than the next LSOA in the county. This places it in the top 2 percent most deprived neighbourhoods in England for Health Deprivation and Disability.

Map 2 - Health Deprivation and Disability by LSOA



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010. Communities and Local Government.

Table 3 - Top ten most deprived LSOAs in Leicestershire - Health Deprivation and Disability

| LSOA Code | LSOA Name | District | National Rank 2007 | National Rank 2010 | Change 2007-10 | County Rank 2007 | County Rank 2010 | Change 2007-10 |
|-----------|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| E01025699 | Loughborough Bell Foundry | Charnwood | 1003 | 480 | 523 ▲ | 1 | 1 | 0 - |
| E01025932 | Greenhill Centre | North West Leics | 6207 | 3267 | 2940 ▲ | 4 | 2 | 2 ▲ |
| E01025950 | Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village | North West Leics | 8136 | 3776 | 4360 ▲ | 7 | 3 | 4 ▲ |
| E01025725 | Loughborough Warwick Way | Charnwood | 6065 | 4838 | 1227 ▲ | 3 | 4 | -1 ▼ |
| E01025934 | Greenhill North East | North West Leics | 5768 | 5412 | 356 ▲ | 2 | 5 | -3 ▼ |
| E01025856 | Hinckley Westfield Junior School | Hinckley & Bosworth | 7706 | 6309 | 1397 ▲ | 6 | 6 | 0 - |
| E01025697 | Loughborough Thorpe Acre East | Charnwood | 9336 | 6605 | 2731 ▲ | 12 | 7 | 5 ▲ |
| E01025718 | Loughborough Centre South | Charnwood | 7459 | 6690 | 769 ▲ | 5 | 8 | -3 ▼ |
| E01025706 | Loughborough Meadow Lane | Charnwood | 8835 | 6954 | 1881 ▲ | 11 | 9 | 2 ▲ |
| E01025700 | Loughborough Canal South | Charnwood | 8432 | 7231 | 1201 ▲ | 10 | 10 | 0 - |

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010. Communities and Local Government.

1.2.4 INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN AND OLDER PEOPLE

The Indices of Deprivation also contains two sub-domains of the Income domain, which provides information on the percentage of children and older people in income deprived households. This information is particularly useful for commissioners working in these areas and can help to identify areas with high concentrations of potentially vulnerable people experiencing relative economic poverty within the county. Detailed analysis is included in the headline report from the link below.

The ID2010 Headline Report

Available from:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/indices_of_deprivation_2010_leicestershire_headline_results

1.2.5 CHANGE OVER TIME

Given that the ID2010 is used to rank areas, looking exclusively at Leicestershire will only tell us how our neighbourhoods rank against each other, with any change relative. Leicestershire as a whole is not particularly deprived. Although CLG has not released county rankings for the ID2010, in 2007 Leicestershire was placed 146 out of 149 local authorities in England. However, this overall rank masks a wide variation, with some areas of the county experiencing high levels of deprivation. Looking at the national rank therefore, and the change in national rank of Leicestershire LSOAs provides us with more information on possible changes across the county. The headline report contains information on how the county LSOAs sit within the national picture.

Looking specifically at the Health and Disability domain, 18 LSOAs have experienced a move up the national rankings of more than 20 percent. Lubenham LSOA experienced the greatest change of over 26 percent. This may be due to the location of Gartree Prison in the LSOA. This approach offers an example of the ways in which the ID2010 can be used to identify areas within which to focus interventions.

Two datasheets, containing all data for 2004, 2007 and 2010, as well as change over time data across all three years are available from the link below.

Indices of Deprivation – data for Leicestershire

Available from:

http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/indices_of_deprivation_enhanced_data

1.2.6 DATA ATLAS

In addition, the Research and Insight Team have developed an online data atlas containing all data from the Indices of deprivation for 2004, 2007 and 2010, enabling comparison of rankings across indices, domains and geography in order to aid commissioners.

Indices of Deprivation Data Atlas

Available from:

<http://www.lsr-online.org/indices-of-deprivation-2007.html>

1.3 THE ECONOMY

Economic factors form part of the range of contextual information which helps to frame health and wellbeing needs. Economic factors reoccur across various drivers of happiness, explored in the corresponding chapter of this report. Although the links between economic growth and overall happiness and wellbeing have been questioned over recent years, there is no denying that economic factors such as income and employment are important determinants of health. Since the previous JSNA, an updated Economic Assessment has been published in 2011. This report highlights a range of economic information across the

Leicester and Leicestershire sub region and serves a foundation for understanding these issues.

The Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Assessment 2011

Available from:

[http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/leicester and leicestershire economic assessment 2011](http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/leicester%20and%20leicestershire%20economic%20assessment%202011)

1.3.1 BENEFITS DATA

The Government note in 'No Health Without Mental Health' (2011) that employment is interdependent with our success in improving education, training and employment outcomes, which in turn are linked to tackling persistent social problems. Conversely, being out of work and claiming benefits has obvious impacts on health and wellbeing status both in terms of the effect on income but also the purpose and social aspects associated with employment.

The Economic Exclusion and Worklessness chapter of the Economic Assessment 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. The chapter also references deprivation data from the ID2010 which is included in the section above.

The 2011 Economic Assessment goes on to note that:

“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.”

Economic Assessment (2011)

The Research and Insight Team at Leicestershire County Council publish a monthly Unemployment Bulletin, containing up-to-date figures on claimants within the county. The most recent figures at the time of publishing the JSNA are included below. At the end of this section is a link to the unemployment bulletins on the Leicestershire statistics and Research Online (LSR) website.

Official estimates of unemployment in the UK are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) using the internationally agreed International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. The ILO definition is based on the number of people without jobs who are looking for and available to start work. The LFS unemployment figures which are subject to sampling differences are not available for smaller areas. The Claimant Count is released on a monthly basis and is available at ward level, so is used as a more current indicator of unemployment levels.

Using this measure, the ILO unemployment rate for Leicestershire in the year to June 2011 was 5.6 percent (18,300 people). This is lower than the rates for Leicester City (11.4

percent), the East Midlands (7.8 percent) and the UK (7.9 percent). Compared to the year to June 2010, the rate has fallen from 6.8 percent.

Table 4 - Unemployment Rates: ILO Definition, July 2010 - June 2011.

| Area | July 2010 - June 2011 | | July 2009 - June 2010 | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | ILO Unemployment Rate (% working age) | Total Persons ILO unemployed | ILO Unemployment Rate (% working age) | Total Persons ILO unemployed |
| Leicester City | 11.4 | 16,500 | 11.8 | 16,700 |
| Leicestershire County | 5.6 | 18,300 | 6.8 | 22,400 |
| East Midlands | 7.8 | 172,000 | 7.3 | 161,200 |
| United Kingdom | 7.9 | 2,394,600 | 7.9 | 2,387,800 |

Source: Leicestershire Unemployment Bulletin February 2012. Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics (NOMIS)

The table below shows the total number of people on out of work benefits and the rate as a percentage for individual districts, city, county, East Midlands and England. In August 2011 there were 31,390 people (7.5 percent of the working age population) claiming out of work benefits. The rate for Leicestershire has fallen slightly from August 2009 to August 2011, mirrors the regional and national trend, although the rate for the county is considerably lower compared to the region (11.6 percent) and nationally (12 percent). Across Leicestershire districts, North West Leicestershire exhibits the highest rate (9.4 percent) whilst Harborough exhibits the lowest (5.6 percent).

Table 5 - Number and Proportion of Working Age Residents on Out of Work Benefits, August 2009-August 2011

| Area | August 2009 | | August 2010 | | August 2011 | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Blaby | 4,440 | 7.5 | 4,140 | 7.0 | 4,010 | 6.7 |
| Charnwood | 9,310 | 8.3 | 8,620 | 7.7 | 8,640 | 7.7 |
| Harborough | 3,250 | 6.2 | 2,860 | 5.5 | 2,950 | 5.6 |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 5,860 | 8.7 | 5,450 | 8.1 | 5,420 | 8.1 |
| Melton | 2,230 | 7.2 | 2,090 | 6.7 | 2,120 | 6.8 |
| North West Leicestershire | 5,750 | 9.9 | 5,420 | 9.4 | 5,420 | 9.4 |
| Oadby and Wigston | 3,120 | 8.3 | 2,840 | 7.6 | 2,830 | 7.6 |
| Leicester | 36,330 | 17.6 | 34,830 | 16.8 | 34,800 | 16.8 |
| Leicestershire | 33,950 | 8.1 | 31,420 | 7.5 | 31,390 | 7.5 |
| East Midlands | 348,750 | 12.1 | 330,960 | 11.4 | 334,480 | 11.6 |
| England | 4,202,170 | 12.5 | 4,031,910 | 11.9 | 4,051,980 | 12.0 |

Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), January 2012.

Figures are rounded.

The table below shows claimants by the main reason for claiming benefit. These claimants may also be receiving other benefits and as a result, the totals do not match the overall figures for each benefit.

Table 6 - Benefit Claimants by Statistical Group - main reason for claiming benefit; August 2011 (working age population)

| Statistical group | East Midlands | | Leicester City | | Leicestershire County | |
|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Employment and Support Allowance & Incapacity Benefits | 177,970 | 6.1 | 16,290 | 7.8 | 16,680 | 4.0 |
| Job Seeker | 103,900 | 3.6 | 12,540 | 6.0 | 9,640 | 2.3 |
| Lone Parent | 39,870 | 1.4 | 4,550 | 2.2 | 3,640 | 0.9 |
| Carer | 35,730 | 1.2 | 3,430 | 1.7 | 3,930 | 0.9 |
| Disabled | 32,330 | 1.1 | 2,320 | 1.1 | 3,860 | 0.9 |
| Others on income related benefit | 12,740 | 0.4 | 1,410 | 0.7 | 1,430 | 0.3 |
| Bereaved | 5,790 | 0.2 | 430 | 0.2 | 900 | 0.2 |
| Total | 408,340 | 14.1 | 40,970 | 19.7 | 40,070 | 9.6 |

Source: Unemployment Bulletin, November 2011. (http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/unemployment_bulletin_november_2011)

Figures are rounded.

Furthermore, 40,070 (9.6 percent of the working age population) people in the county were in receipt of one or more key DWP benefits (August 2011), compared to 14.1 percent in the East Midlands and 19.7 percent in Leicester City. Within the county, there were 16,680 people claiming Employment and Support Allowance & Incapacity Benefits as their main benefit (August 2011). In addition, 3,930 were claiming Carers Allowance (August 2011) and 3,860 were claiming Disability Benefit as their main benefit (August 2011). Overall figures of these benefits are included below.

1.3.1.1 JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE (JSA)

The table below contains data on Job seeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants for Leicestershire districts as well as overall data for Leicester City, Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

Table 7 – JSA claimants, August 2009-August 2011 (working age population)

| Area | August 2009 | | August 2010 | | August 2011 | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Blaby | 1,560 | 2.6 | 1,250 | 2.1 | 1,250 | 2.1 |
| Charnwood | 3,220 | 2.9 | 2,410 | 2.1 | 2,640 | 2.3 |
| Harborough | 1,170 | 2.2 | 760 | 1.5 | 880 | 1.7 |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 2,030 | 3.0 | 1,570 | 2.3 | 1,680 | 2.5 |
| Melton | 770 | 2.5 | 600 | 1.9 | 670 | 2.1 |
| North West Leicestershire | 1,690 | 2.9 | 1,400 | 2.4 | 1,560 | 2.7 |
| Oadby and Wigston | 1,120 | 3.0 | 880 | 2.4 | 950 | 2.5 |
| Leicester | 12,840 | 6.2 | 11,510 | 5.5 | 12,540 | 6.0 |
| Leicestershire | 11,560 | 2.8 | 8,870 | 2.1 | 9,640 | 2.3 |
| East Midlands | 108,540 | 3.7 | 93,930 | 3.2 | 103,900 | 3.6 |
| England | 1,280,340 | 3.8 | 1,152,390 | 3.4 | 1,266,790 | 3.7 |

Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), retrieved March 2012.

2010 mid-year population estimates, ONS.

Figures are rounded.

In August 2011, 9,640 people (2.3 percent of the working age population) in Leicestershire were claiming JSA, slightly higher than August 2010 and slightly lower than August 2009. This is compared to 6 percent for Leicester City, 3.6 percent in the East Midlands and 3.7 percent for the whole of England. Across Leicestershire districts, North West Leicestershire experienced the highest rate, with 2.7 percent of the working age population claiming JSA, compared to Harborough, which had the lowest rate (1.7 percent). All districts in the county have experienced a reduction in the claimant rate since August 2009.

1.3.1.2 DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE (DLA)

The table below contains data on Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants for Leicestershire districts as well as overall data for Leicester City, Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

Table 8 – Disability Living Allowance, August 2009- August 2011 (all persons)

| Area | August 2009 | | August 2010 | | August 2011 | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Blaby | 3,220 | 3.4 | 3,360 | 3.6 | 3,400 | 3.6 |
| Charnwood | 5,680 | 3.4 | 5,870 | 3.5 | 6,020 | 3.6 |
| Harborough | 2,310 | 2.8 | 2,360 | 2.8 | 2,410 | 2.9 |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 4,100 | 3.9 | 4,220 | 4.0 | 4,310 | 4.1 |
| Melton | 1,470 | 3.0 | 1,540 | 3.1 | 1,600 | 3.2 |
| North West Leicestershire | 4,170 | 4.6 | 4,290 | 4.7 | 4,330 | 4.8 |
| Oadby and Wigston | 2,140 | 3.7 | 2,210 | 3.8 | 2,290 | 3.9 |
| Leicester | 17,010 | 5.5 | 17,560 | 5.7 | 17,720 | 5.8 |
| Leicestershire | 23,100 | 3.6 | 23,850 | 3.7 | 24,360 | 3.8 |
| East Midlands | 228,360 | 5.1 | 234,620 | 5.2 | 238,820 | 5.3 |
| England | 2,537,590 | 4.9 | 2,609,180 | 5.0 | 2,652,740 | 5.1 |

Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), retrieved March 2012.

2010 mid-year population estimates, ONS.

Figures are rounded.

In August 2011, 24,210 people (3.8 percent of the total population) were claiming DLA in Leicestershire. This was up slightly from 3.7 percent in August 2009. This is lower than the rate for Leicester City (5.8 percent), the East Midlands (5.3 percent) and England (5.1 percent). Across Leicestershire, North West Leicestershire experiences the highest rate of DLA claimants (4.8 percent) while Harborough experiences the lowest (2.9 percent). All districts have experienced an increase in the claimant rate since 2009.

1.3.1.3 INCAPACITY BENEFIT/ SEVERE DISABLEMENT¹ (IB/SD)

The table below contains data on Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement (IB/SD) claimants for Leicestershire districts as well as overall data for Leicester City, Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

¹ This data does not include claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).

Table 9 – Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance, May 2009-May 2011 (all persons)

| | May 2009 | | May 2010 | | May 2011 | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Blaby | 1,950 | 2.1% | 1,780 | 1.9% | 1,650 | 1.8% |
| Charnwood | 3,960 | 2.4% | 3,670 | 2.2% | 3,440 | 2.1% |
| Harborough | 1,440 | 1.7% | 1,310 | 1.6% | 1,220 | 1.5% |
| Hinckley & Bosworth | 2,540 | 2.4% | 2,320 | 2.2% | 2,160 | 2.1% |
| Melton | 920 | 1.9% | 830 | 1.7% | 780 | 1.6% |
| North West Leicestershire | 2,820 | 3.1% | 2,530 | 2.8% | 2,320 | 2.6% |
| Oadby & Wigston | 1,310 | 2.2% | 1,170 | 2.0% | 1,090 | 1.9% |
| Leicester | 14,580 | 4.8% | 13,430 | 4.4% | 12,350 | 4.0% |
| Leicestershire | 14,940 | 2.3% | 13,600 | 2.1% | 12,650 | 2.0% |
| East Midlands | 163,310 | 3.6% | 148,330 | 3.3% | 137,100 | 3.1% |
| England | 1,925,320 | 3.7% | 1,729,010 | 3.3% | 1,586,260 | 3.0% |

Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), retrieved March 2012.

2010 mid-year population estimates, ONS.

Figures are rounded.

In May 2011, 12,650 people (2 percent of the total population) were claiming IB/SD in Leicestershire. This was down slightly from 2.3 percent in May 2009. This is lower than the rate for Leicester City (4 percent), the East Midlands (3.1 percent) and England (3 percent). Across Leicestershire, North West Leicestershire experiences the highest rate of IB/SD claimants (2.6 percent) while Harborough experiences the lowest (1.5 percent). All districts have experienced a reduction in the claimant rate since 2009.

1.3.1.4 CARERS

The table below contains data on Carers Allowance claimants for Leicestershire districts as well as overall data for Leicester City, Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

Table 10 – Carers Allowance, August 2009- August 2011 (all persons)

| Area | August 2009 | | August 2010 | | August 2011 | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Blaby | 530 | 0.6 | 570 | 0.6 | 620 | 0.7 |
| Charnwood | 1,000 | 0.6 | 1,080 | 0.6 | 1,120 | 0.7 |
| Harborough | 340 | 0.4 | 360 | 0.4 | 350 | 0.4 |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 770 | 0.7 | 800 | 0.8 | 810 | 0.8 |
| Melton | 290 | 0.6 | 310 | 0.6 | 330 | 0.7 |
| North West Leicestershire | 750 | 0.8 | 830 | 0.9 | 860 | 0.9 |
| Oadby and Wigston | 370 | 0.6 | 380 | 0.6 | 420 | 0.7 |
| Leicester | 4,030 | 1.3 | 4,270 | 1.4 | 4,510 | 1.5 |
| Leicestershire | 4,050 | 0.6 | 4,350 | 0.7 | 4,500 | 0.7 |
| East Midlands | 39,020 | 0.9 | 41,340 | 0.9 | 43,490 | 1.0 |
| England | 439,170 | 0.8 | 466,110 | 0.9 | 494,690 | 0.9 |

Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), retrieved March 2012.

2010 mid-year population estimates, ONS.

Figures are rounded.

In August 2011, 4,500 people (0.7 percent of the total population) were claiming Carers Allowance in Leicestershire. This was up slightly from 0.6 percent in August 2009. This is lower than the rate for Leicester City (1.5 percent), the East Midlands (1 percent) and

England (0.9 percent). Across Leicestershire, North West Leicestershire experiences the highest rate of carers allowance claimants (0.9 percent) while Harborough experiences the lowest (0.4 percent). The claimant rates for Leicestershire districts for 2011 have either remained the same or increased slightly since August 2009.

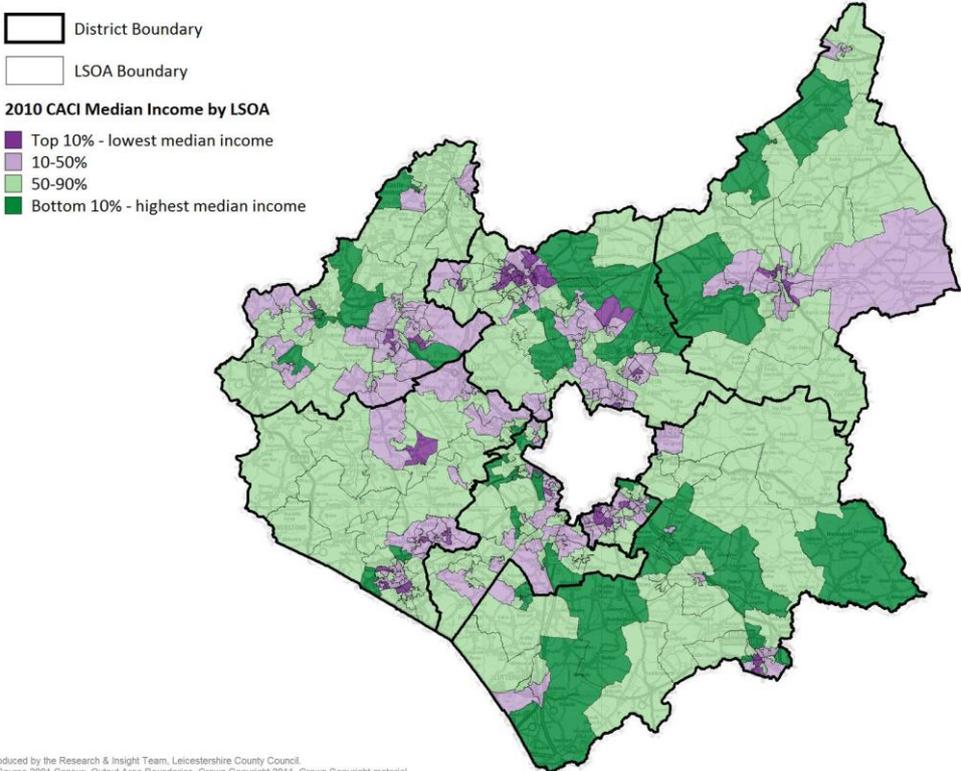
Comprehensive monthly data on unemployment and benefits claims, including demographic breakdowns of claimants are published on Leicestershire Statistics and Research online, available at the link below.

Leicestershire Unemployment Bulletin
Available from:
<http://www.lsr-online.org/reports?query=unemployment+bulletin&submit=Search>

1.3.2 INCOME DATA

Whilst a higher income is not a guarantee against poor health, the links between poverty and poor health are well documented. As a result, and to compliment information from the Indices of Deprivation (above), income data can help to identify areas that experience low income and help target interventions around poverty. Income data for Leicestershire is available from CACI at Census Output Area level. Mapping this data allows us to better understand where the areas of extreme income are located and target interventions and services as required. While areas of low income will require support for basic services, areas of higher income may be targeted with regard to financially planning for retirement (due to the increase in health conditions according to age), prevention information and advice, and to ensure social care markets can sufficiently meet the demand of future self-funders.

Map 3 - Median Household Income by LSOA



Produced by the Research & Insight Team, Leicestershire County Council.
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Source: CACI Paycheck, April 2011.

From the map above we can see that the areas of lowest household income are clustered around parts of Loughborough, Coalville, Melton and South Wigston. Areas of highest income are located in more rural areas of the county such as east Charnwood and west Melton and parts of Harborough.

The table below highlights the ten LSOAs within Leicestershire with the lowest household income. LSOAs marked with an asterix (*) cover priority neighbourhoods.

Table 11 - Top LSOAs with lowest household income (April 2011)

| County Rank | LSOA | LSOA Name | District | Median Income |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | E01025699 | Loughborough Bell Foundry* | Charnwood | £14,277 |
| 2 | E01025724 | Loughborough Oxford Street | Charnwood | £16,867 |
| 3 | E01025856 | Hinckley Westfield Junior School* | Hinckley & Bosworth | £17,180 |
| 4 | E01025697 | Loughborough Thorpe Acre East* | Charnwood | £17,251 |
| 5 | E01025932 | Greenhill Centre* | North West Leicestershire | £18,368 |
| 6 | E01025690 | Loughborough Ashby West* | Charnwood | £18,598 |
| 7 | E01025725 | Loughborough Warwick Way* | Charnwood | £18,701 |
| 8 | E01025806 | Market Harborough - Welland Park* | Harborough | £18,738 |
| 9 | E01025894 | Melton Craven West* | Melton | £19,049 |
| 10 | E01025976 | Oadby Industrial Estate | Oadby & Wigston | £19,107 |

Source: CACI Paycheck, April 2011.

Income data links back to the section above on the ID2010 as income deprivation is a key domain of the overall measure of multiple deprivation. Although the ID2010 incorporates data on income, the figures themselves are not available, which makes the income data above important for identifying areas of low income.

In addition, the income domain has two sub-domains relating to children and older people living in income deprived households. This data can compliment this domain and provide further insight into those neighbourhoods within the county that are more likely to require support with regards to services.

1.3.3 YOUNG PEOPLE NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)

The number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) has implications on their ability to provide for themselves in the future and in terms of general wellbeing.

1.3.3.1 YEARS 12–14 RESIDENCY

The February Connexions Performance Report notes that the NEET level at the end of February 2012 was 3.6 percent, representing 806 Year 12-14 young people (aged 16-19) from a cohort of 22,793. 146 young people joined NEET, compared to 105 young people leaving NEET. The Unknown figure was 5 percent.

The five most requested vocational areas for NEET young people were: retail (14 percent), admin & clerical (7 percent), childcare (6 percent), warehouse/factory (6 percent) and catering (6 percent). The most popular desired opportunities for NEET young people were: Employment (45 percent), Training (35 percent), Education (10 percent) and Foundation Learning (2 percent).

Table 12 – NEET by district, January 2012-February 2012 (all people, 16-18 years old)

| District | All | NEET | Jan 2012 | Feb 2012 | Difference |
|-----------------------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|
| Blaby | 3439 | 121 | 3.4% | 3.5% | 0.1% |
| Charnwood | 5488 | 209 | 3.8% | 3.8% | 0.0% |
| Harborough | 2854 | 84 | 2.5% | 2.9% | 0.4% |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 3458 | 148 | 4.2% | 4.3% | 0.1% |
| Melton | 1620 | 51 | 3.2% | 3.1% | -0.1% |
| NW Leicestershire | 3160 | 96 | 3.0% | 3.0% | 0.0% |
| Oadby and Wigston | 2236 | 78 | 3.1% | 3.5% | 0.4% |

Source: Connexions Leicestershire, Performance Report February 2012.

1.3.3.2 NEET BY WARD

The table below shows the top 20 wards within the county by percentage of young people that are NEET.

Table 13 – Top 20 county wards by percentage NEET Sept 2010-11 (all people, 16-18 years old)

| Ward | District | Cohort | NEET | Feb 2012 | Jan 2012 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------|----------|----------|
| Croft Hill | Blaby | 66 | * | 12.8% | 7.1% |
| Loughborough Lemyngton | Charnwood | 207 | 24 | 11.5% | 11.5% |
| Lubenham | Harborough | 87 | * | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| Melton Egerton | Melton | 147 | 12 | 7.9% | 8.7% |
| Loughborough Ashby | Charnwood | 133 | 10 | 7.8% | 10.7% |
| South Wigston | Oadby & Wigston | 259 | 19 | 7.4% | 6.3% |
| Fairestone | Blaby | 162 | 11 | 6.9% | 5.7% |
| Earl Shilton | Hinckley & Bosworth | 316 | 21 | 6.8% | 6.6% |
| Wigston Fields | Oadby & Wigston | 317 | 21 | 6.7% | 5.9% |
| Hinckley Trinity | Hinckley & Bosworth | 222 | 15 | 6.6% | 6.9% |
| Lutterworth Orchard | Harborough | 79 | * | 6.5% | 6.5% |
| Loughborough Hastings | Charnwood | 163 | 10 | 6.4% | 7.3% |
| Asfordby | Melton | 100 | * | 6.3% | 4.1% |
| Hinckley Clarendon | Hinckley & Bosworth | 251 | 16 | 6.3% | 4.2% |
| Hinckley Castle | Hinckley & Bosworth | 200 | 12 | 6.2% | 7.3% |
| Loughborough Storer | Charnwood | 126 | * | 6.2% | 5.4% |
| Burbage St Catherines and Lash Hill | Hinckley & Bosworth | 182 | 11 | 6.2% | 5.8% |
| Wigston Meadowcourt | Oadby & Wigston | 193 | 12 | 6.1% | 3.9% |
| Winstanley | Blaby | 215 | 12 | 5.8% | 5.5% |
| Syston East | Charnwood | 234 | 13 | 5.7% | 3.1% |

Source: Connexions Leicestershire, September 2011.

* Figure has been suppressed due to small size

Godfrey et al (2002) note that the wider issues connected with being NEET include: educational underachievement, unemployment, inactivity/not currently in the workforce, poor physical or mental health or disability, substance abuse and crime. However, there was no data to link mental illness with NEET, although Godfrey et al do note that there was little information on mental health for their target group (16-18). In addition, the report highlighted more general issues associated with not achieving specific aims such as stress, pain, and frustration, which should be an obvious concern for commissioners.

1.3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH

The impact of the recent recession and economic downturn in terms of wellbeing has been twofold; firstly, the resulting financial pressures on both the population and public services, but also in the rethinking of the link between economic growth and wellbeing; that increased growth in itself is not a proxy for increased wellbeing. For more information on mental health in general, please see the Mental Health chapter of this report.

The effects of worklessness on wellbeing are well documented and are covered in more detail in the section on Happiness and Wellbeing as well as the Mental Health chapter. The Government (2011) highlight the link between mental health issues and uncertain economic times, with periods of unemployment increasing the risk of mental health issues and suicide. In addition, employment is generally seen as a positive influence on people's mental health, including aiding the recovery from mental health issues. With the ongoing economic downturn, the potential impact on the mental health needs of the population will need to be a priority for commissioners.

McLean et al (2005) note a range of health issues associated with unemployment. Aside from obvious conditions such as stress, anxiety and limits to independence, there are strong relationships between mortality, suicide and an acceleration of cardiovascular mortality. In addition, standard mortality ratios are higher for men who have been out of work. However, McLean et al note that the negative effects of unemployment decline after 12-18 months.

DHSSPS (2004) note that unemployed people were more likely to have a potential psychological illness (30 percent) than those who were either economically inactive (25 percent) or employed (16 percent). Furthermore, they find that "unemployment and economic inactivity are associated with increased risks of developing mental health problems." The report also highlights the links between unemployment and other factors such as social exclusion, poverty, poor housing conditions, low educational attainment, and risk taking behaviours (e.g. alcohol and drugs misuse) which are covered elsewhere in this report.

Being in employment provides people with purpose, provides income which can be used to create a better life (good housing, quality food, leisure activities etc) and positively impact on wellbeing (see below). Employment also brings people into contact with other people, reducing isolation. The Economic Assessment (2011) notes that "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 common reason for claiming incapacity benefit is due to having a condition of 'mental and behavioral' disorders." The report also references the previous JSNA in noting that serious mental illness is higher in the Black Minority Ethnic population than in the White population.

The prevalence of mental health problems in England is significant; at least one in four people will experience a mental health problem at some point in their life (see Mental Health chapter for further details). It is the second most common cause of working days lost through ill health. The County JSNA estimates that 24 percent of working-age adults with mental health needs are employed compared to 49-59 percent 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.

The table below shows the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), where the condition is cited as ‘Mental and Behavioural Disorder’. As illustrated, although the highest actual number of claimants is in Charnwood, when considering percentage of working population, North West Leicestershire ranks highest with 1.7 percent of the working age population claiming benefits as a result of mental health and behaviour disorder. Harborough experiences the lowest rate, with only 1 percent of the population claiming for those reasons.

Table 14 – Benefits claimants where condition cited is ‘mental and behaviour disorder’

| District | Number of claimants (working age) | Working age population | Percentage of working age population |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Blaby | 650 | 56,200 | 1.2 |
| Charnwood | 1,540 | 107,500 | 1.4 |
| Harborough | 510 | 49,200 | 1.0 |
| Hinckley and Bosworth | 950 | 63,200 | 1.5 |
| Melton | 320 | 29,300 | 1.1 |
| North West Leicestershire | 930 | 54,300 | 1.7 |
| Oadby and Wigston | 470 | 35,600 | 1.3 |
| Total | 5,360 | 395,300 | 1.4 |

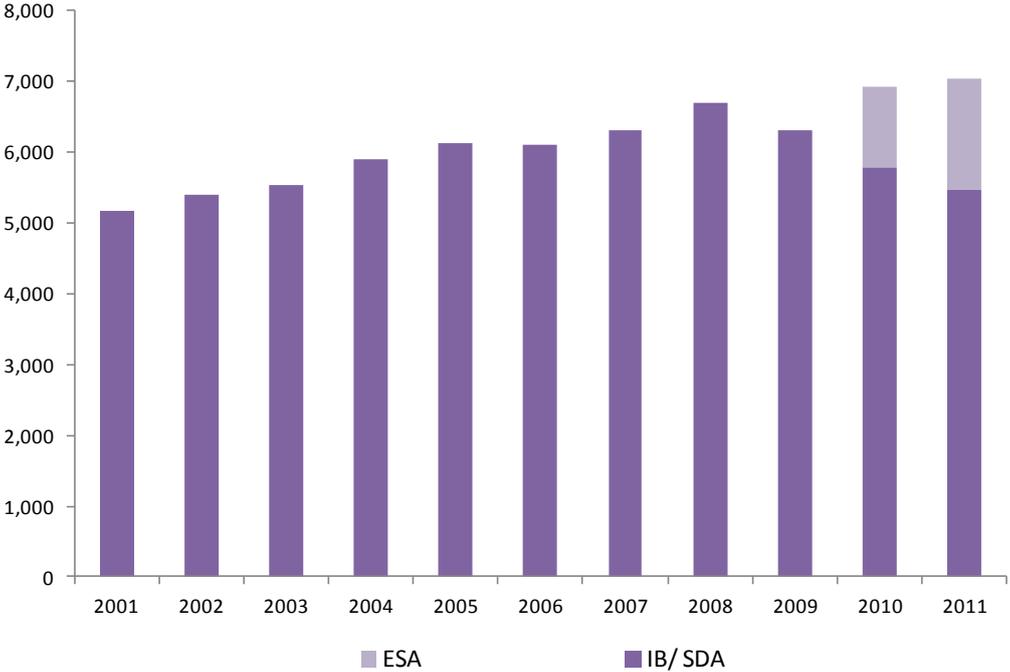
Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), May 2011.

Note: totals may not sum due to rounding. Figures include several conditions including mental health conditions and learning disability.

The above data only covers those people claiming benefits as a result of mental and behavioural disorder, but there are obviously large numbers of people economically inactive but not claiming benefits, such as retired people and parents who stay at home to look after children. Data is also available from NOMIS which breaks down disability living allowance claimants data by condition, including dementia, psychological conditions and learning difficulties.

There is difficulty in assessing overall trends in this area due to changes in the benefits system. Assessments have been undertaken over the last few years to migrate people across from Incapacity Benefit (IB) to Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), as the chart below highlights. The combined figures for the past three years suggest that there has been an upwards trend in the number of claimants claiming for mental health related reasons.

Chart 1 – ESA and Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disability Allowance claimants for mental health related reasons, 2001-2011, Leicestershire.



Source: Source: NOMIS (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>), May 2011.

The recession and economic downturn are likely to have wide ranging impacts on people’s health and wellbeing through a variety of ways. These include increased stress and anxiety through economic uncertainty in general and reduced income specifically. Increased economic pressure is likely to change people’s spending habits so they spend less money on leisure and recreation, sports, quality food and will attempt to reduce spend on utilities such as heating. This can have significant implications for health and social care services.

Changes in economic factors will have both positive and negative impacts in terms of lifestyle choices, physical activities, risky behaviour (including drug and alcohol consumption etc). 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 percent 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 4.7 percent of DWP benefit claimants in the England are ‘dependent’ drinkers. The average for East Midlands was 1.79 percent

1.3.5 CHILD POVERTY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Leicestershire Child Poverty Needs Assessment (May 2011) highlights the many interrelated issues surrounding child poverty within the county. The report makes reference to poor health, behavioural problems and unemployment within the discussion and how these relate to poverty. The report notes the multi-layered and intergenerational nature of child poverty. The needs assessment will help to inform the development of the Family Poverty Strategy in 2012.

1.4 CONCLUSIONS

1.4.1 DEPRIVATION

Focusing purely on the most deprived areas of the county is not enough to reduce health inequalities, as Marmot points out:

“Focusing solely on the most disadvantaged will not reduce health inequalities sufficiently. To reduce the steepness of the social gradient in health, actions must be universal, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage. We call this proportionate universalism.”

(Marmot, 2010)

While the ID2010 is a useful policy tool and can help to identify areas experiencing relatively high levels of deprivation within a given area, it is less effective at understanding actual need. As mentioned previously, it does not represent an absolute measure of deprivation and as an area-based measurement; it may mask patterns of deprivation at a lower level.

For example, it is suggested that rural areas experience particular forms of deprivation more than urban areas (32 percent of Leicestershire is classed as rural):

- household deprivation: low incomes and lack of housing opportunities
- opportunity deprivation: decline in services and employment
- mobility deprivation: difficulties in obtaining access to jobs, services and facilities

Deprivation, as seen in urban areas, has traditionally been tackled in area-based initiatives, but in rural areas many people that experience deprivation live alongside the affluent, making it harder to target resources due to the difficulties in collecting small area data and identifying deprivation in sparsely populated areas.

1.4.2 ECONOMY

The links between economic wellbeing and health are well documented. The Economic Assessment 2011 stresses that “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.” In addition, the report notes that support services need to reflect this inter-dependency across various needs.

Although in recent years commentators have begun to question the links between economic growth and happiness, a flourishing economy does more to support wellbeing than it does to harm it. A healthy economy provides residents with employment and income which in turn provides the ability to house, feed and stay secure. These are key aspects of wellbeing and the links between economic deprivation and poor health are well documented.

Given this link, the recent recession and current economic downturn present significant challenges relating to the health and wellbeing status of Leicestershire residents. Economic factors play an important role in health and wellbeing issues. Whilst the recent recession and economic downturn has led many to begin to question the current paradigm that

equates economic growth with increased wellbeing, a healthy economy is essential for a society to flourish and for its citizens to be healthy and lead fulfilling lives.

1.6 KEY CONTACTS

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