

Preston NI-153 FACTSHEET

NI-153, Working-age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods

NI-153 is the chosen Employability / Worklessness indicator in the Lancashire LAA, supported by a local indicator (NI-152) concentrating on working-age people claiming out of work benefits across the county.

The calculations and formulas for NI-153 are taken from guidance issued by DCLG.

Worst performing neighbourhoods are defined as lowest-super output areas (LSOAs) where the average % of people claiming an out-of work benefit for the four quarters May 2006, August 2006, November 2006 and February 2007 as against the working-age population for those areas exceeded 25%. Using this calculation there are 83 LSOAs in Lancashire, with at least two LSOAs in all districts with the exceptions of Fylde and Ribble Valley.

An *out-of-work benefit* is defined as unemployed people claiming Job Seekers Allowance, Lone Parents on income support, Incapacity Benefits, and others on income-related benefits).

The baseline data for the LAA recognised the four-quarter average of out-of-work benefit claimants for the four quarters August 2006, November 2006, February 2007 and May 2007.

Recently data for August and November 2007 and February 2008 has been released and this is included in the data for each district in this paper.

The target in the LAA is calculated as follows:

<u>Working-Age population</u>	<u>Claimants in LSOAs</u>	<u>% (LAA baseline)</u>
74,925	22,550	30.1

Most recent data is for February 2008 is:

<u>Working-Age population</u>	<u>Claimants in LSOAs</u>	<u>% (if only used Feb.'08)</u>
74,925	21,495	28.7 (-1.4%)

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Preston (NI153)

NI153 pre-fix indicates the data is for districts made up from the 83 SOAs. Otherwise data is for the entire district.

- NI153: Male majority in population – female majority throughout Lancashire and other NI153 districts.
- NI153: Young population – 46.0% aged under 30 years compared to 36.6% Lancashire wide.
- NI153: Large Indian community accounting for almost 10% of the population compared to 1.3% county wide.
- NI153: 35% of households are categorised as “Municipal Dependency” by MOSAIC data – families with low incomes and low aspirations who live in large council estates.
- NI153: 25.1% of households are categorised as “Welfare Borderline” by MOSAIC data – people who struggle to hold down jobs, rely on the council for accommodation and on state benefits to fund bare essentials.
- NI153: High levels of income inequality with 20.2% of SOAs in the Preston district in the most income deprived 10% and 7.1% in the least deprived 10%.
- NI153: High employment deprivation with all 14 SOAs in the bottom 20% nationally.
- NI153: High unemployment – claimant count peaked at 6.1% of the working age population over a 12 month period compared to the Lancashire average of 1.9%.
- NI153: Large public administration and defence sector accounting for 21.9% of all jobs compared to 6.2% for Lancashire.
- Low levels of educational attainment – lower proportion of pupils achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs/GNVQs than nationally (54.9% versus 58.4%).
- The proportion of pupils leaving without any passes was 4.2% compared to 3.5% nationally.

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- Poor nutrition - only 22.1% of the population of Preston eat the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
- High levels of binge drinking – levels exceed regional rates of 23%.
- NI153: Hospital episodes resulting from alcohol and drug use are ranked as above average or high in 88.8% of the area according to MOSAIC data (30% Lancashire wide).
- NI153: Hospital episodes for reasons of mental health are ranked as above average or high in 93.6% of the area according to MOSAIC data (33.1% Lancashire wide).
- NI153: High levels of crime – higher than Lancashire and NI153 averages across all measures of violent crime and drugs offences.
- NI153: Rates of anti-social behaviour and criminal damage are three times as high as Lancashire averages.
- NI153: Low levels of access to green space – only 0.25 thousand m² per 1,000 population compared to 2.3 thousand m² nationally (10.6 thousand m² Lancashire wide).
- NI153: Poor air quality – combined air quality score of 1.2 compared to 1.01 average for Lancashire.

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Targets

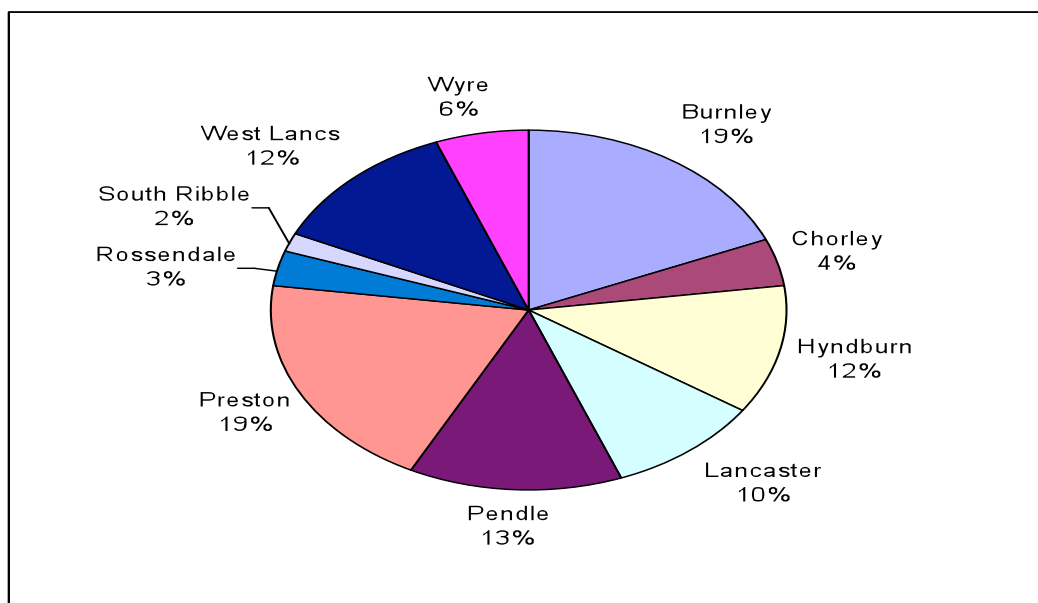
Partners through the LAA have agreed:

- 2% reduction in all areas;
- 2.5% reduction in areas with Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF)

<u>LAA baseline</u>	<u>Target (2011)</u>	<u>Less claimants *</u>
30.1%	28.1%	1499

<u>District</u>	<u>LAA baseline (%)</u>	<u>% reduction</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Less claimants *</u>
Burnley	31.8	2.5	29.3	322
Chorley	25.7	2	23.7	69
Hyndburn	29.9	2.5	27.4	203
Lancaster	30.0	2	28.0	165
Pendle	28.4	2.5	25.9	229
Preston	31.4	2.5	28.9	340
Rossendale	27.4	2	25.4	50
South Ribble	28.0	2	26.0	28
West Lancs.	30.3	2	28.3	211
Wyre	30.2	2	28.3	101
				1718

* - this is an equivalent to figure for the number of people who would have to stop claiming benefits with no other people registering for claiming a benefit and a static working-age population.



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Lancashire Local Area Agreement (LAA)
NI-153 core data, August 2008

Preston

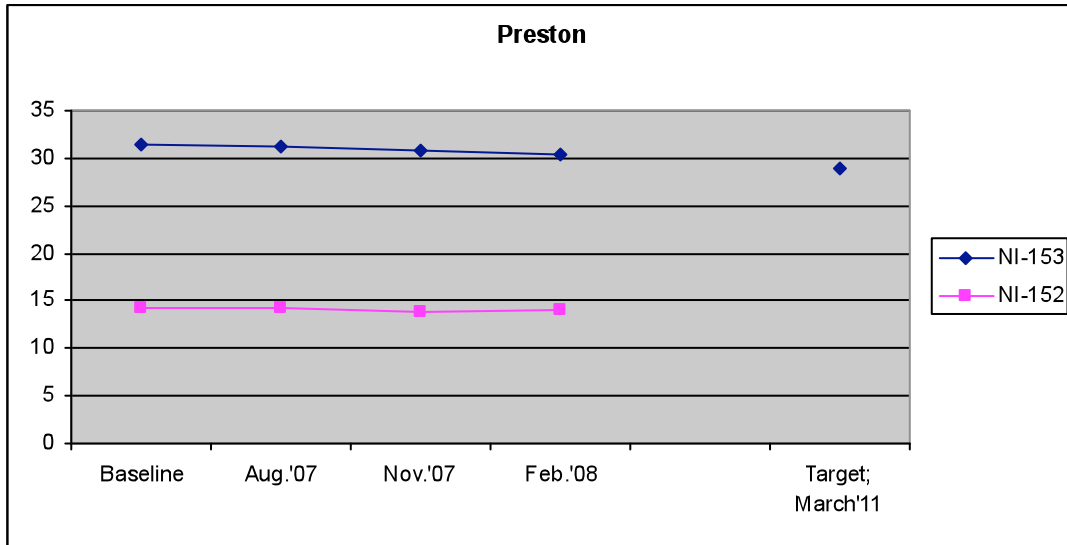
LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Working Age pop.	Aug '06	Nov '06	Feb '07	May '07	4 Quarter Ave	NI153	Aug.'07	Nov.'07	Feb.'08	
E01025286	Preston 009E Ribbleton	894	375	370	370	380	1495	374	41.8	385	375	380
E01025287	Preston 009F Ribbleton	917	355	355	380	365	1455	364	39.7	370	360	360
E01025307	Preston 017E Town Centre	1,437	575	555	550	545	2225	556	38.7	535	535	510
E01025283	Preston 009B Ribbleton	780	305	295	290	285	1175	294	37.7	295	290	285
E01025248	Preston 016B Fishwick	718	260	260	260	250	1030	258	35.9	245	245	230
E01025295	Preston 014A St Matthew's	1,075	340	355	350	340	1385	346	32.2	355	360	350
E01025293	Preston 015C St George's	1,257	390	375	390	380	1535	384	30.5	390	390	370
E01025236	Preston 009A Brookfield	865	250	255	250	250	1005	251	29.0	250	250	235
E01025260	Preston 005A Ingol	839	230	230	245	240	945	236	28.2	235	235	240
E01025263	Preston 005C Ingol	823	215	205	215	210	845	211	25.7	210	190	190
E01025296	Preston 014B St Matthew's	1,072	280	270	290	265	1105	276	25.8	265	265	285
E01025250	Preston 016D Fishwick	918	235	230	235	210	910	228	24.8	210	210	210
E01025297	Preston 014C St Matthew's	1,098	275	255	280	275	1085	271	24.7	290	275	265
E01025268	Preston 013E Larches	915	230	220	235	225	910	228	24.9	225	215	215
		13,608					4,276	31.4		4,260	4,195	4,125
										31.3	30.8	30.3

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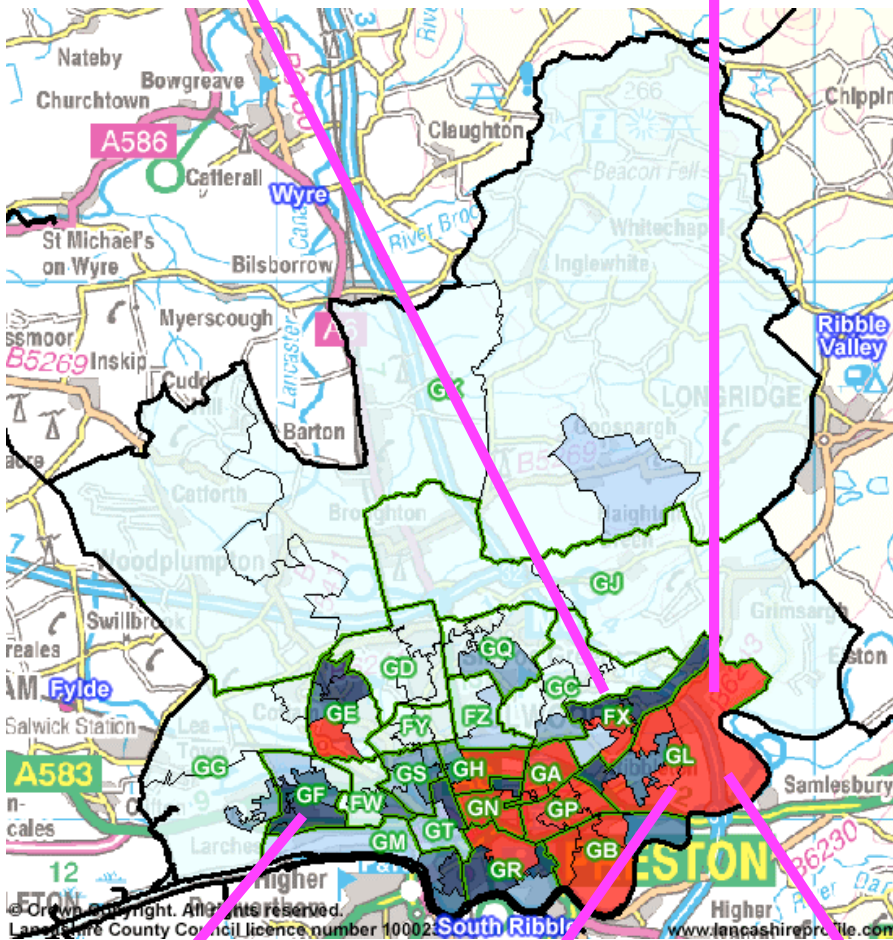
Preston NI-152 information

Place	Working Age pop.*	Aug '06	Nov '06	Feb '07	May '07	4 Quarter Ave	NI152 (%)	Aug.'07	Nov.'07	Feb.'08
Preston	84,474	12,085	11,910	12,195	11,960	12,038	14.2%	12,055 14..%	11,750 13.9%	11,785 14.0%
Lancashire County	713,103	88,735	87,215	88,210	85,625	87,446	12.3	86,090 12.1%	84,515 11.9%	85,095 11.9%

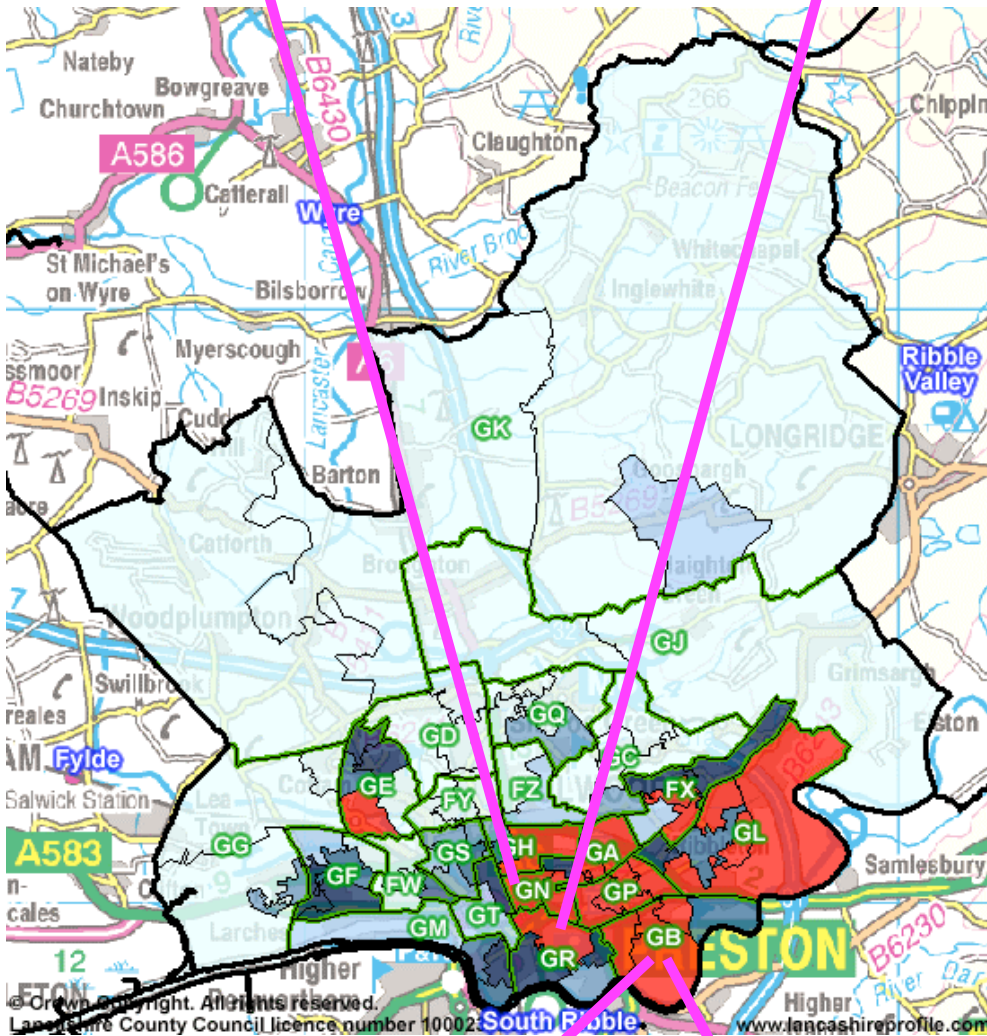
* - 2006 mid-year estimates



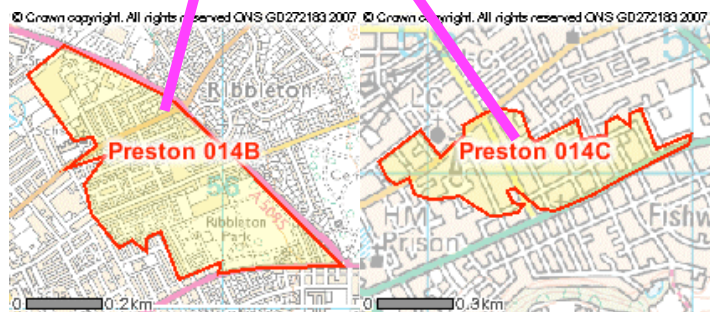
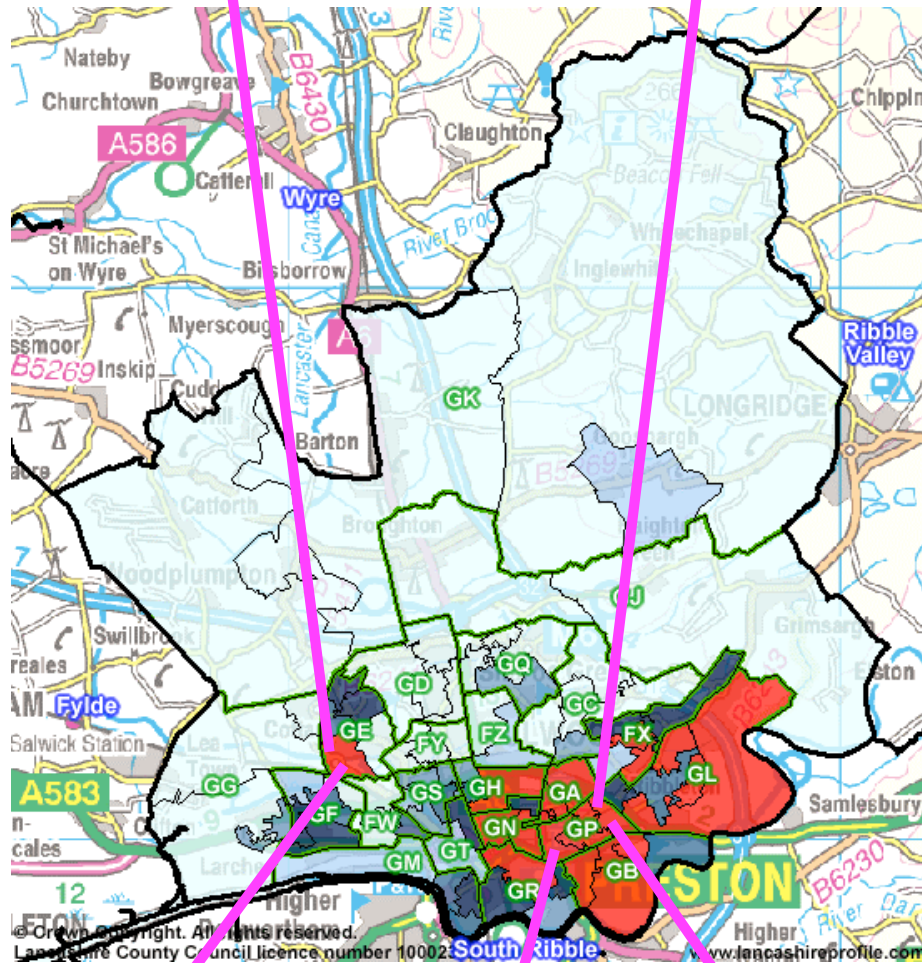
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POPULATION

Area	Pop	Female		Male	
	No	No	%	No	%
NI153 SOAs	125,812	64,254	51.1	61,558	48.9
Preston	22,439	11,093	49.4	11,346	50.6
Lancashire	1,165,720	595,027	51.0	570,693	49.0
North West	6,853,200	3,498,700	51.1	3,354,500	48.9
England	50,762,900	25,836,600	50.9	24,926,400	49.1

Source: Mid-2006 Population Estimates, ONS

AGE

Area	Pop	0-15	Working age: 16-59 females, 16-64 males
	No	%	%
NI153 SOAs	125,812	24.4	60.0
Preston	22,439	22.9	61.8
Lancashire	1,165,720	19.0	61.2

Source: Mid-2006 Population Estimates, ONS

ETHNICITY

Area	White	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla -deshi	Other Asian	Black	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	86.0	1.1	2.1	8.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Preston	81.7	2.1	9.7	3.7	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.6
Lancashire	94.7	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
North West	94.4	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
England	90.9	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.3	0.9

Source: Census 2001, ONS

INCOME

Area	Low	Below average	Low or below average	Average	Above average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	60.8	33.8	94.6	3.1	1.7	0.6
Preston	73.4	21.3	94.6	1.8	3.3	0.3
Lancashire	19.9	22.0	41.8	14.8	22.0	21.3

Source: MOSAIC Data 2008; Experian

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INCAPACITY BENEFIT POPULATION (average March '07 – February '08)

Area	All IB/SDA	IB Claim.	16-24	25-49	50-59	60+	Female	Male	Mental Health
	No	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	13629	92.5	7.1	52.5	30.7	9.7	40.3	59.7	47.7
Preston	2,565	92.8	7.8	52.5	30.3	9.4	40.8	59.2	46.7
Lancashire	59,938	90.4	5.9	45.2	34.3	14.6	42.6	57.4	40.5

Source: Benefits payments, DWP; ONS

JSA CLAIMANTS AGAINST WORKING-AGE POPULATION

Area	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
Preston	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9
Lancashire	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
North West	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
England	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3

Source: Claimant Count, Nomis; Census 2001, ONS

INDUSTRY JOBS AS PROPORTION OF ALL JOBS

Area	W.sale and retail trade	Manu-facturing	Public admin and defence	Real estate, renting and bus. activities	Hotels and restaurants	Health and social work	Edu-cation	Other services	Financial inter-mediation
NI153 SOAs	24.5	15.7	12.7	10.4	7.5	6.9	6.2	5.5	3.8
Preston	18.0	23.8	21.9	8.1	7.0	4.5	4.5	3.4	1.6
Lancashire	17.0	16.8	6.2	12.8	7.1	12.9	10.4	4.2	2.1
North West	17.0	12.5	5.6	15.8	7.0	12.7	9.4	4.7	3.4
England	16.9	10.9	5.3	17.9	6.7	11.8	9.2	5.3	4.0

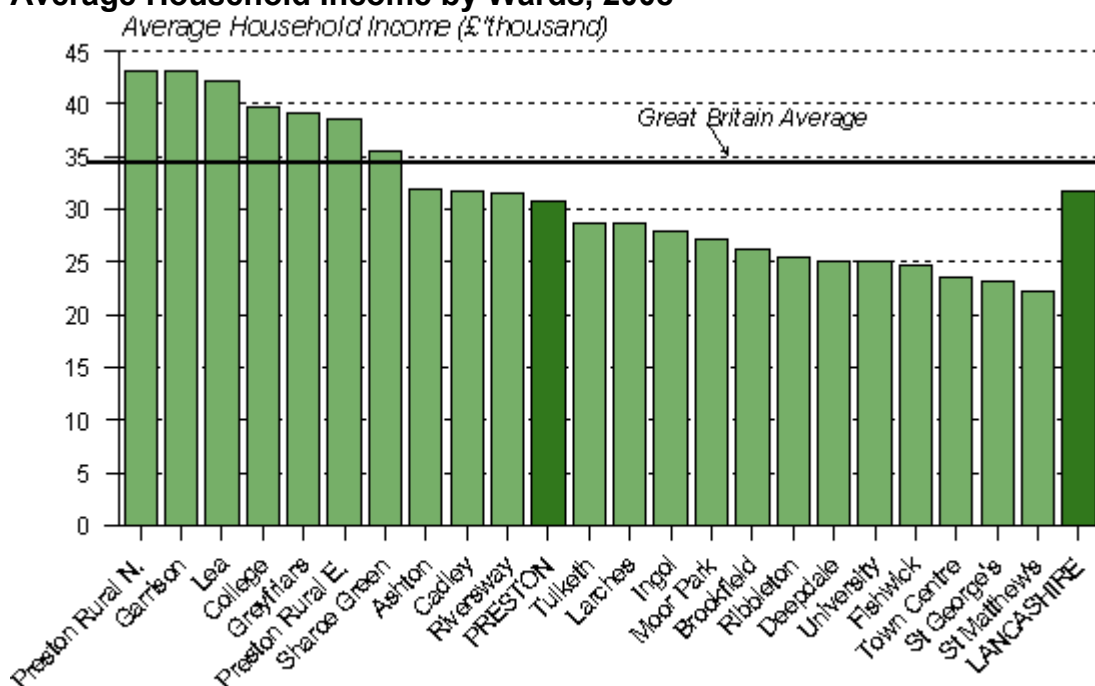
Source: Annual Business Enquiry, 2006; Nomis

Key employers & employment sites

http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/areas/prconc.asp

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Average Household Income by Wards, 2008



www.lancashireprofile.com

Source CACI Ltd - PayCheck Data 2008

SKILLS

Area	None	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	45.8	17.3	16.3	5.6	8.3	6.7
Preston	45.9	15.8	15.9	6.5	9.6	6.4
Lancashire	30.1	17.0	19.7	8.4	17.3	7.5

Source: Census 2001, ONS

LIMITING LIFE-LONG ILLNESS

Area	All People	With Limiting Long Term Illness %	Without Limiting Long Term Illness %
NI153 SOAs	123,492	24.8	75.2
Preston	21,449	24.2	75.8
Lancashire	1,134,974	20.2	79.8
North West	6,729,764	20.7	79.3
England	49,138,831	17.9	82.1

Source: Census 2001, ONS

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HOSPITAL EPISODES FOR ALCOHOL & DRUGS

Area	Low	Below average	Average	Above average	High	Above Average or high
	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	2.5	10.4	4.8	10.2	72.2	82.3
Preston	3.4	4.8	3.0	6.1	82.7	88.8
Lancashire	48.0	10.5	11.9	6.5	23.1	29.6

Source: MOSAIC Data 2008; Experian

HOSPITAL EPISODES FOR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Area	Low	Below average	Average	Above average	High	Above Average or high
	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	2.0	0.9	5.3	17.6	74.1	91.7
Preston	3.0	0.7	2.7	8.1	85.6	93.6
Lancashire	43.3	6.2	17.4	8.8	24.3	33.1

Source: MOSAIC Data 2008; Experian

VIOLENCE, DRUGS & ALOCOHOL INCIDENTS /1000 of POPULATION

Area	Domestic Violence	Common Assault	Violent Crime	Assault, rape, stabbing or gun wounds (ambulance figures)	Drugs offences
NI153 SOAs	23.1	9.0	35.3	10.7	6.1
Preston	31.6	18.9	60.3	15.2	10.8
Lancashire	8.7	3.2	11.9	3.3	1.9

Source: Lancashire MADE Public

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR & CRIMINAL DAMAGE /1000 of POPULATION

Area	ASB (Police Incidents)	Criminal Damage
NI153 SOAs	230.7	42.8
Preston	302.3	61.1
Lancashire	99.6	18.1

Source: Lancashire MADE Public

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MOASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA

Area	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
NI153 SOAs	0.0	1.3	1.0	37.3	0.0	12.6	29.1	10.3	7.5	0.8	0.0
Preston	0.0	0.6	2.7	22.7	0.0	25.1	35.0	4.6	9.4	0.0	0.0
Lancashire	6.6	9.8	19.1	27.7	2.4	2.7	6.4	7.1	3.8	10.1	4.5

Source: MOSAIC Data 2008; Experian

Group A: Symbols of Success

People whose lives are 'successful' by whatever yardsticks society commonly uses to measure success. These are people who have rewarding careers rather than jobs, who live in sought after locations, who drive the more modern and expensive cars and who indulge in the most exotic leisure pursuits. Most, though not all, appear to enjoy stable household arrangements.

Group B: Happy Families

Happy Families contains people whose focus is on career, home and family. These are mostly younger age groups who are married, or at least in a permanent relationship, and are now raising children in post war family houses, often in areas of the country with rapidly growing populations. The focus of expenditure is on equipment for the home and garden, and the immediate family unit is the principal focus of leisure activities.

Group C: Suburban Comfort

Suburban Comfort comprises people who have successfully established themselves and their families in comfortable homes in mature suburbs. Children are becoming more independent, work is becoming less of a challenge and interest payments on homes and other loans are becoming less burdensome. With more time and money on their hands, people can relax and focus on activities that they find intrinsically rewarding.

Group D: Ties of Community

Ties of Community is comprised of people whose lives are mostly played out within the confines of close knit communities. Living mostly in older houses in inner city neighbourhoods or in small industrial towns, most of these people own their homes, drive their own cars and hold down responsible jobs. Community norms rather than individual material ambitions shape the pattern of most residents' consumption.

Group E: Urban Intelligence

Urban Intelligence mostly contains young and well educated people who are open to new ideas and influences. Young and single, and few encumbered with children, these people tend to be avid explorers of new ideas and fashions, cosmopolitan in their tastes and liberal in their social attitudes. Whilst eager consumers of the media and with a sophisticated understanding of brand values, they like to be treated as individuals, and value authenticity over veneer.

Group F: Welfare Borderline

Welfare Borderline is comprised of many people who are struggling to achieve the material and personal rewards that are assumed to be open to all in an affluent society. Few hold down rewarding or well paying jobs and, as a result, most rely on the council for their accommodation, on public transport to get around and on state benefits to fund even the bare

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essentials. The lack of stability in many family formations undermines social networks and leads to high levels of anti social behaviour among local children.

Group G: Municipal Dependency

Municipal Dependency mostly contains families on lower incomes who live on large municipal council estates where few of the tenants have exercised their right to buy. Often isolated in the outer suburbs of large provincial cities, Municipal Dependency is characterised as much by low aspirations as by low incomes. Here people watch a lot of television and buy trusted mainstream brands from shops that focus on price rather than range or service.

Group H: Blue Collar Enterprise

Blue Collar Enterprise comprises people who, though not necessarily very well educated, are practical and enterprising in their orientation. Many of these people live in what were once council estates but where tenants have exercised their right to buy. They own their cars, provide a reliable source of labour to local employers and are streetwise consumers. Tastes are mass market rather than individualistic and focus on providing comfort and value to family members.

Group I: Twilight Subsistence

Twilight Subsistence consists of elderly people who are mostly reliant on state benefits, and live in housing designed by local authorities and housing associations. Some live in old people's homes or sheltered accommodation, while others live in small bungalows, set in small enclaves within larger council estates. Most of these people spend money only on the basic necessities of life.

Group J: Grey Perspectives

Grey Perspectives consists mostly of pensioners who own their homes and who have some source of income beyond the basic state pension. Many of these people have, on retirement, moved to the seaside or the countryside to live among people similar to themselves. Today many of these people have quite active lifestyles and are considered in their purchasing decisions.

Group K: Rural Isolation

Rural Isolation contains people whose pattern of living is distinctively rural. They live not just outside major population centres but also deep in the countryside, in small communities which have been little influenced by the influx of urban commuters. These are places where people with different levels of income share attachments to local communities, and where engagement with the community and with the natural environment are more important to most residents than material consumption.

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INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

Area	Total number of SOAs	SOAs ranked in bottom 10% nationally		SOAs ranked in bottom 20% nationally	
		No	% of all SOAs	No	% of all SOAs
NI153 SOAs	83	58	69.9	82	98.8
Preston	14	11	78.6	14	100.0

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

IMD - EMPLOYMENT

Area	Total number of SOAs	SOAs ranked in bottom 10% nationally		SOAs ranked in bottom 20% nationally	
		No	% of all SOAs	No	% of all SOAs
NI153 SOAs	83	48	57.8	79	95.2
Preston	14	8	57.1	14	100.0

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

IMD - SKILLS

Area	Total number of SOAs	SOAs ranked in bottom 10% nationally		SOAs ranked in bottom 20% nationally	
		No	% of all SOAs	No	% of all SOAs
NI153 SOAs	83	58	69.9	82	98.8
Preston	14	11	78.6	14	100.0

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

IMD - HEALTH

Area	Total number of SOAs	SOAs ranked in bottom 10% nationally		SOAs ranked in bottom 20% nationally	
		No	% of all SOAs	No	% of all SOAs
NI153 SOAs	83	80	96.4	83	100.0
Preston	14	14	100.0	14	100.0

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

IMD - CRIME

Area	Total number of SOAs	SOAs ranked in bottom 10% nationally		SOAs ranked in bottom 20% nationally	
		No	% of all SOAs	No	% of all SOAs
NI153 SOAs	83	32	38.6	52	62.7
Preston	14	10	71.4	12	85.7

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 200

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Further information available through Lancashire Profile website:

http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/areas/pr.asp

or

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