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Worklessness in New Deal for Communities Areas: Findings from Stage 1 of the National Evaluation

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Editorial note

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report offers preliminary investigations into worklessness in the 39 deprived areas of England which are participating in the Government's NDC (New Deal for Communities) Programme. An important new source of data on worklessness, discussed in Chapter 2, has recently been made available and is currently being analysed. The new source of data will give important insights into individual worklessness trajectories and it is anticipated that this report will be reissued at the end of April 2005, incorporating these new analyses and synthesising them with the material in this report.

The principal aim of the NDC programme, and the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal of which it is a part, is to tackle multiple deprivation in the poorest and most deprived neighbourhoods in England, thereby 'narrowing the gap' between these neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. Reducing worklessness in NDC areas is one of the primary aims of the NDC programme and the Government more broadly (e.g. Cabinet Office, 2005).[1]

As part of the National Evaluation of NDC this report analyses patterns of worklessness in NDC areas and compares these findings, where possible, with patterns observed in comparator areas, parent local authorities of NDC areas, Government Office Regions (GORs), and England as whole. In addition, this report examines factors contributing to the risk of worklessness as well as NDC area residents' experiences of worklessness and personal finance issues.

People are defined as workless in this report if there is evidence in the benefit system that they are actively in search of work (i.e. claiming Job Seeker's Allowance) or physically incapable of work due to illness or disability (i.e. claiming Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance). Claimants of these three types of benefit are regarded as being *involuntarily* out of the labour market. The availability of benefit data for 1999, 2001, and 2003 makes it possible to analyse worklessness statistics over two sub-periods:

- the pre-NDC period (from 1999 to 2001); and
- the initial period of the NDC programme (from 2001 to 2003).

Chapter 1 introduces the NDC programme, definitions of worklessness, and outlines the structure of the report. **Chapter 2** describes the NDC geography and the time points used in this report. A detailed account is given in this chapter of the administrative data that was used as well as the survey data. The methodological approach of the report is outlined, with details given about the cross sectional and longitudinal analysis in addition to the selection process of comparator areas.

[1] For more information on the New Deal for Communities Programme, please see the website of the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit: http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/

Part One: Worklessness in NDC areas

Before any comparisons can be made between NDC areas and other areas, which allow for examination of the extent to which the NDC programme has had an impact on reducing worklessness, it is first necessary to examine the worklessness situation in the NDC areas themselves. **Chapter 3** presents a profile of worklessness in NDC areas at three time points: 1999, 2001, and 2003. **Chapter 4** looks at the worklessness patterns in more detail using longitudinal analysis to 'track' workless individuals over two time periods: 1999-2001 and 2001-2003.

Worklessness in NDC areas: the cross-sectional picture in 1999, 2001, and 2003

Chapter 3 presents cross-sectional 'snapshots' of worklessness in New Deal for Communities areas, and breaks worklessness down into its component categories (unemployed, and long-term sick/disabled). The data are presented for the period prior to the establishment of the NDC programme (1999) and the first active years of the programme (2001 and 2003). The indicators used in this chapter are:

- Absolute change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of unemployed individuals
- Percentage change in the number of individuals experiencing work-limiting illness or disability
- Proportions of unemployed and ill or disabled persons amongst the workless population

Regional trends in worklessness are described in **Section 3.3** in order to provide a context within which to view trends within NDC areas. In **Section 3.4,** numbers of workless individuals and percentage changes in worklessness within NDC areas are presented. The following **Section 3.5** investigates the composition of the workless population, separating worklessness figures into unemployment and work-limiting illness or disability.

Key findings in **Chapter 3** include:

- Trends in worklessness in NDC areas were broadly similar to trends observed for the whole of England: a decline in worklessness in 1999-2001 followed by a smaller decline in 2001-2003.
- Individual NDC areas experienced varying trends:
    - The NDC areas in Lewisham, Newham, and Southampton observed a double-digit percentage decline in the numbers of people workless during 1999-2001, but none of these maintained this rate of progress during 2001-2003.
    - The NDC area in Newcastle is the only NDC area which observed a double-digit decline in worklessness during 2001-2003
    - The Bradford, Kingston upon Hull, Knowsley, Liverpool, and Nottingham NDC areas also showed above-average declines in worklessness during 2001-2003.
    - While the total numbers of people workless in NDC areas fell on average, both the proportion and the number of workless people who were ill or disabled

increased over both time periods (1999-2001 and 2001-2003). This trend is consistent with that observed in England as a whole over the same time frame.

The cross-sectional trends in worklessness presented in **Chapter 3** are complemented by longitudinal analysis of transitions of workless people in **Chapter 4**. In **Chapter 5** and **Chapter 6** (Part Two of the Report), these findings are supplemented with comparisons between the NDC areas and similarly deprived areas, parent local authorities, and GORs.

Worklessness in NDC areas: the longitudinal picture for 1999-2001 and 2001-2003

In **Chapter 4**, the dynamics of worklessness in the 39 NDC areas are investigated, focusing on component groups; that is those who are unemployed and those who are ill or disabled. Using three cuts of benefit data from 1999, 2001, and 2003, the movement of workless individuals on, off, and between out of work benefits is tracked longitudinally, along with their residential status. The time periods examined are therefore 1999-2001 and 2001-2003.

The results of this analysis, presented in **Section 4.2**, find that:

- In England as a whole, 28.1% of people who were workless in 1999 had ceased to be workless in 2001. Of the people who were workless in England in 2001, 26.8% had ceased to be workless in 2003.
- Of the nine government office regions in England, London saw the greatest percentage of workless people cease being workless between 1999 and 2001 (32.4%) while the North West saw the smallest percentage of workless people cease to be workless over the same period (24%).
- Each of the ten NDC areas in London experienced greater or equal proportions of their workless populations ceasing to be workless over both sub-periods than the national average.
- In contrast, in the North West none of the six NDC areas saw a better than national average proportion of workless people ceasing to be workless over the first sub-period and just one area experienced a better than national change over the second sub-period.
- A small proportion of workless residents of NDC areas moved *between* out of work benefits in each of the two sub-periods, the figure being less than 7% for all NDC areas.

Part Two: Comparing worklessness in NDC areas with similar areas and larger areas

Having examined the worklessness situation in NDC areas in Part One, **Chapters 5 and 6** in Part Two make comparisons between NDC areas and similarly deprived areas that are not part of the NDC programme. Comparisons are also made between NDC areas and their 'parent' local authorities, GORs, and England as a whole. Comparisons between NDC areas and their comparator areas help assess the impact that the NDC programme has had on the NDC areas in terms of reducing worklessness. This is because the worklessness trends and dynamics observed in comparator areas give an indication of what might have been expected in NDC areas had there been no NDC programme. Comparisons between NDC areas and larger area units help provide a sense of the extent to which the gap is narrowing.

Chapter 5 looks at cross-sectional trends in worklessness in NDC areas and comparator areas as well as parent local authorities, GORs, and England as a whole using snapshots for 1999, 2001, and 2003. **Chapter 6** continues these comparisons, this time 'tracking' workless individuals through the periods 1999-2001 and 2001-2003, with a particular focus on the latter period. This chapter begins to address the question of whether workless individuals in NDC areas were more likely than workless individuals in other areas to leave out of work benefits.

Cross-sectional comparisons of worklessness: NDC areas, comparator areas, 'parent' local authorities, and Government Office Regions in 1999, 2001, and 2003

Chapter 5 analyses and compares the overall worklessness situation in NDC areas with the worklessness situation in comparator areas, in parent local authorities, and GORs. The indicators in trends of worklessness used in this chapter are:

- Percentage change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of unemployed individuals
- Percentage change in the number of individuals experiencing work-limiting illness or disability

Table 5.1, reproduced below, summarises the performance of NDC areas relative to their comparator areas, parent local authorities, the region, and England as a whole, using the indicators of worklessness utilised in the chapter. The table should be read horizontally for each indicator. For example, the first row reveals that in the period before the NDC programme was active, 30 NDC areas experienced a larger decrease or smaller increase in the numbers of people workless than their comparator area. This is presented as 'Better.' On the other hand, nine NDC areas experienced a smaller decrease or larger increase in the numbers of people workless than their comparator area, which is presented as 'Worse.' In the same period, 17 NDC areas fared better on this indicator than their parent local authority, 18 fared better than the region and 20 fared better than England as a whole.

- On the whole, NDC areas did not do substantially better or worse than any of the comparator geographies in terms of percentage change of the numbers unemployed.
- While just 15 of the 39 NDC areas fared better than their local authority in reducing the number of people unemployed in the period from 1999 to 2001, 22 NDC areas did so in the first years of the NDC programme, from 2001 to 2003.
- In the period 1999-2001, the majority of NDC areas had a larger reduction in the *overall numbers of workless* people than in the comparator areas. The opposite took place in the period 2001-2003. This pattern reflects the changes in the numbers of people who are ill or disabled, as these people comprise the majority of workless people.
- Looking at the 'numbers unemployed' rows in **Table 5.1**, it seems policies targeting joblessness may be effective in NDC areas, as NDC areas have fared approximately as well as comparator areas and have improved in terms of their position in the local authority.

Table 5.1: Changes in Worklessness in NDC areas compared to other relevant geographies

NDC area compared to →	Comparator area		Local Authority		Region		England	
Percentage change in ↓	**Better**	**Worse**	**Better**	**Worse**	**Better**	**Worse**	**Better**	**Worse**
Numbers workless, 1999-2001	30	9	17	22	18	21	20	19
Numbers workless, 2001-2003	6	33	20	19	19	20	18	21
Numbers unemployed, 1999-2001	19	20	15	24	18	21	20	19
Numbers unemployed, 2001-2003	19	20	22	17	20	19	22	17
Numbers ill or disabled, 1999-2001	32	7	14	25	13	26	13	26
Numbers ill or disabled, 2001-2003	3	36	16	23	20	19	20	19

Longitudinal comparisons of worklessness: NDC areas, comparator areas, 'parent' local authorities, and Government Office Regions in 1999-2001 and 2001-2003

Chapter 6 undertakes spatial comparisons of dynamics of worklessness for the 39 NDC areas, and measures these dynamics against comparator areas, parent local authorities, and GORs. Spatial comparisons are undertaken, focusing on whether workless individuals continued to remain workless or made a transition out of the benefits system during the time periods 1999-2001 and 2001-2003. Comparisons are made between the outcomes in the NDC areas and outcomes in comparator areas, parent local authorities, and GORs.

Table 6.1, which is reproduced below summarises the performance of NDC areas on the indicators of worklessness used in this chapter relative to their comparator areas, their parent local authorities, their region, and England as a whole. The table should be read horizontally for each indicator. For example, for those who were claiming JSA in 2001 but had left the benefits system in 2003 (in bold below), it is apparent that 23 NDC areas fared better than their comparator areas on this measure. Furthermore, 25 NDC areas had a larger proportion of workless people ceasing to claim JSA than their parent local authority, and 27 had a larger proportion ceasing to claim JSA than their region or England as a whole.

Table 6.1: Dynamics in NDC areas compared to other relevant geographies

NDC area as compared to →	Comparator area		Local Authority		Region		England	
Proportion of workless people who ↓	**Greater**	**Lesser**	**Greater**	**Lesser**	**Greater**	**Lesser**	**Greater**	**Lesser**
Remained on JSA and in area, 1999-2001	33	6	17	22	28	11	27	12
Remained on JSA and in area, 2001-2003	29	10	16	23	28	11	29	10
Remained on IB/SDA and in area, 1999-2001	21	18	3	36	0	39	1	38
Remained on IB/SDA and in area, 2001-2003	17	22	2	37	0	39	0	39
Left JSA and benefit system, 1999-2001	22	17	20	19	25	14	27	12
Left JSA and benefit system, 2001-2003	**23**	**16**	**25**	**14**	**27**	**12**	**27**	**12**
Left IB/SDA and benefit system, 1999-2001	16	23	12	27	4	35	6	33
Left IB/SDA and benefit system, 2001-2003	13	26	14	25	8	31	9	30

- The number of NDC areas performing better/worse than other areas has not changed greatly over the two sub-periods.
- The number of NDC areas with a larger proportion of workless residents ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system than their parent local authority increased over the two time periods from 20 to 25 areas.
- On the other hand, in comparison to all four relevant geographies, a majority of NDC areas experienced a smaller proportion of workless residents ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system over both time periods. This suggests that while workless people in NDC areas may be successfully returning to work after a spell of unemployment, it seems less likely that workless people in these areas will return to work after a spell of worklessness due to illness, disability or injury.

Part Three: Risk and experiences of worklessness in NDC areas

The third part of the report, comprising **Chapters 7, 8, and 9**, draws from the NDC Household Survey. These chapters report on NDC residents' self-reported 'work' status (**Chapter 7**), factors that put individuals in NDC areas at risk of worklessness (**Chapter 8**), and 'finance' status and experiences (**Chapter 9**). These chapters add valuable extra detail about workless people in NDC areas, which complements the analysis in **Chapters 3 – 6**.

Work status and experiences of NDC area residents

In **Chapter 7**, the reported work status and experiences of NDC area residents are explored, based on the NDC Household Survey.

Section 7.2 addresses the NDC population's work status by gender, age and educational level. Key findings of this section include:

- 47% of men in NDC areas were found to be in paid work, compared to 35% of women.
- Broken down by education, almost 60% of people aged 16 and over with high qualifications were in paid work compared to only about a quarter of people with low qualifications.

Section 7.3 investigates the characteristics of the NDC population who were in paid work at the time of interview (2002). Key findings of this section include:

- The highest proportion of the working-age population living in NDC areas are found in elementary occupations (19.5%).
- Only 6.5% of those in work living in NDC areas hold professional occupations.
- Only 4% of people in work reported that they were self-employed.

Section 7.4 presents patterns of unemployment (registered numbers of unemployment spells) experienced by the NDC population. Findings in this section include:

- Almost 70% of JSA claimants in NDC areas reported that they had previously experienced or were currently experiencing a long term spell (six months or more).
- Only 12% of JSA claimants in NDC areas had never had a long-term spell of unemployment.
- For 13 NDC areas, over 80% of the JSA claimants had experienced such a spell of long-term unemployment

Section 7.5 looks at the wage expectations among those in search of a job. Again, the focus is on workless groups. The findings in this section include:

- NDC area residents who are looking for work have an annual wage expectation of just under £12,000.
- Those aged 25-34 have the highest wage expectations: £13,169.
- Men expect a higher wage than women: £12,937 compared to £10,839 respectively.
- Those with the lowest average wage expectations live in the Preston Road NDC area in Kingston upon Hull and those with the highest wage expectations live in Islington.

Section 7.6 looks at utilisation of services such as Benefit/Social Security Offices and Job Centres and their corresponding levels of satisfaction. Key findings of this section include:

- A higher proportion of JSA claimants compared to IB/SDA claimants have used Job Centres: 72% compared to 6%.
- About a quarter of JSA claimants and IB/SDA claimants were very satisfied with the benefits / social security services, and with Job Centres.

Identifying those at risk of worklessness in NDC areas

Chapter 8 identifies those individuals within NDC areas who are most at risk of becoming workless. The investigation in this chapter focuses on the effects of personal, household, and

environmental characteristics on the probability of an individual being workless, drawing from the NDC Household Survey and using multinomial logistic regression.

In **Section 8.2**, the data and the definition of worklessness used are outlined; the methodology and model specification are also discussed. In **Section 8.3**, the empirical results are presented. **Section 8.4** stresses the importance of controlling for factors at different levels in the modelling process and discusses potential future work on the first and second (forthcoming) waves of the New Deal for Communities Household Survey.

Chief findings of **Chapter 8** include:

- The risk of worklessness varies according to a number of ecological and personal characteristics.
- Men are approximately two thirds more likely to claim JSA than women and 50% more likely to claim IB/SDA than women.
- The risk of experiencing work-limiting illness for all people increases with age and decreases with increased levels of education.
- In general, NDC residents who are members of minority ethnic groups are less likely to experience work-limiting illness than White residents while residents of Caribbean origin are more likely to claim JSA.
- Family structure also has a significant impact on the risk of worklessness, with single people, men with young dependent children, and those with a workless partner being more likely to be workless themselves.

Earnings, debts, savings, and standard of living of NDC working age residents

Chapter 9 investigates issues related to finance - such as earnings, debts, savings, general standard of living - among the working age population living in the 39 NDC areas during 2002 using the NDC Household Survey.

Section 9.2 focuses on the distribution of the NDC working age population by type of earnings source and the average annual income for each NDC area. The findings in this section include:

- Almost half (48.5%) of the working age population living in NDC areas were found to be in receipt of earnings from work. Separately, almost half (45.7%) of the working age population reported that they receive earnings from state benefits or allowances.
- The overall NDC average annual income was found to be approximately £14,100. However, a fifth of earners withheld information about how much income they receive and so the figures on earnings should be treated with particular caution.
- The lowest average annual income was found in Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull (approximately £9,600). In contrast, the highest average annual incomes (more than £20,000) were found in the Finsbury area in Islington, the North Fulham area in Hammersmith in Fulham, and the Ocean Estate area.

Section 9.3 and **Section 9.4** consider the amount and type of personal savings as well as personal debts among the working age population living in each NDC area. These sections include the following findings:

- Approximately three-quarters of people living in the WEHM NDC area (75%) and North Huyton (72%) have no savings at all, compared to an NDC average of 56%.

- An average of 36% of people owe debts to a financial institution, with almost half of individuals living in the North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit area in Norwich and the Heywood are in Rochdale owing such debts.
- Across all NDC areas, 35% of people were having some or severe difficulties in repaying debts to a financial lending institution.

Finally, the standard of living in NDC areas is investigated in **Section 9.5**. Among the findings in this section:

- An average of 11.2% of people living in NDC areas reported that they cannot afford a damp-free home, with just over a quarter of individuals living in Ocean Estate not being able to do so.
- Over half of the working age population living in NDC areas reported that they cannot afford regular savings, with 68.5% of people in the Knowsley NDC area and 65.7% of people in Ocean Estate not being able to afford regular savings.

Conclusion

Preliminary conclusions are presented and policy implications discussed in **Chapter 10**. A vast amount of data has been assembled, processed, tested, and analysed for the purpose of evaluating reductions in worklessness in NDC areas. Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses are used to monitor changes in the level and composition of workless between 1999 and 2003, treating 2001 as the NDC baseline year. These analyses are then applied to comparator areas and other relevant geographies. Initial results indicate that NDC areas may be 'narrowing the gap' with regard to the rest of the country, but that this may be as much due to progress in deprived areas in general as to the influence of the NDC programme in particular.

However, it is important to remember that concrete conclusions cannot be drawn regarding the impact of the NDC programme after just two years of partnership activity (i.e. the post-baseline period of 2001 to 2003 analysed here). Much of the effort invested in Stage 1 of the National Evaluation has been targeted at identifying, obtaining, and testing potentially useful data sets, and setting up key baseline measurements for the NDC programme. This groundwork has now established a firm foundation upon which to base Stage 2 of the National Evaluation.

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1 Introduction

1.1 The New Deal for Communities Programme

The New Deal for Communities (NDC) programme is part of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. The principal aim of NDC, and the national strategy of which it is a part, is to tackle multiple deprivation in the poorest and most deprived neighbourhoods in England, thereby 'narrowing the gap' between these neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. The strategy and the various neighbourhood regeneration programmes that fall under it are coordinated by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit at the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. [2]

The NDC programme was initially announced by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit in 1998 when local authorities were invited to bid for the opportunity to establish an NDC Partnership within their local boundaries. A total of 17 partnerships were granted NDC status in 1998 (Round 1) and a further 22 partnerships granted NDC status in 1999 (Round 2).

There are 39 NDC areas across England, with at least two NDC areas in each of the nine Government Office Regions. Each NDC area is managed by a local partnership which has responsibility for identifying local priorities, setting appropriate targets, and implementing suitable initiatives. The aims and objectives of partnerships are therefore tailored to the individual communities, but five common themes have been identified:

- Lower worklessness
- Lower crime
- Better health
- Better skills
- Better housing and physical environment.

This report is part of the national evaluation of the effectiveness of the NDC programme in achieving the first of the five aims identified above: lowering worklessness in NDC areas. Although each NDC Partnership is made up of local people and organisations to address local priorities, many of the Partnerships are working with local Job Centres or Jobcentre Plus to implement 'supply side' labour market initiatives (ODPM 2004). This is consistent with McKnight's argument that many of the current Government's employment policies focus on the 'supply side.' Such policies might, for example, focus on "helping people become more employable, search for work, [or] equip themselves with marketable skills" (McKnight 2005).

The analyses in this report focus on the worklessness situation between 1999 and 2003. The work was undertaken by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the University of Oxford as part of the National Evaluation of NDC, which is being coordinated by the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research at Sheffield Hallam University.[3]

[2] For more information on the NDC programme, please visit the website of the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit: http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/

[3] For more information on the National Evaluation of NDC, please see http://ndcevaluation.adc.shu.ac.uk/ndcevaluation/home.asp

The report brings together five existing papers by SDRC on worklessness in NDC areas produced between May 2004 and October 2004 as part of the National Evaluation,[4] and supplements this earlier work with further analyses and cross-cutting conclusions. It should be noted at this stage that the analyses presented here are constrained by the relatively short lifespan of Stage 1 of the National Evaluation (the research began in mid 2002), much of which has involved identifying, obtaining, manipulating and testing potentially useful data sources. It is clear that Stage 2 of the National Evaluation will benefit hugely from the foundations put in place by the research to date.

1.2 What is Worklessness?

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, the 'unemployed' are persons of working age who are without work, are available for work and are actively seeking work (ILO, 1982). The definition of 'worklessness' adopted in this report includes people who satisfy these requirements, but also necessitates that the individuals be claiming out of work benefits in order to be counted as 'workless'. In addition to the unemployed, the definition of worklessness adopted here also includes those people who are incapable of work due to disability or ill health. This definition is preferable as it attempts to identify all those who are *involuntarily* excluded from the labour market.

1.3 Measuring Worklessness

This report draws on two valuable sources of data to facilitate an evaluation of levels and trends in worklessness in NDC areas: administrative data and survey data. Together, these two forms of data enable a vast array of analyses to be undertaken and key policy questions explored.

For the purposes of evaluating the NDC programme, SDRC are provided with regular extracts of administrative data by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). These data relate to social security benefits paid to people who are 'workless' under the definition adopted in this evaluation. In addition to the administrative data, this report also contains analyses based on the NDC Household Survey carried out by MORI/NOP in the summer 2002. The survey asks a variety of questions on work and income which add valuable context to the administrative data.

1.4 Evaluating outcomes

The process of reducing worklessness through the activities of the NDC programme (and the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal more broadly) must be operationalised on two levels: the area level and the individual level. The evaluation of the NDC programme must therefore also include analyses at both these levels.

In order to offer a comprehensive area level evaluation, this report looks at changes in levels of worklessness over time in NDC areas and compares trends observed in NDC areas with those of selected comparator areas. Cross sectional analyses are utilised to present 'baseline'

[4] Published on the NDC National Evaluation intra-net.

data for the start point of the NDC programme and equivalent data for both prior and later time points. This enables changes in worklessness observed since the inception of the programme to be considered in the context of prior trends.

To unpick the changes occurring at an area level we utilise longitudinal analyses to 'track' people into and out of worklessness and geographically between areas over time. Such analyses reveal the prevailing dynamics of worklessness in NDC areas and therefore identify the drivers of changes occurring at area level.

As noted above, efforts throughout Stage 1 of the Evaluation have focused largely on identifying, obtaining, manipulating and testing potentially useful data sources. The results presented here should be considered more as initial baseline measurements than as a full evaluation of the impact of the NDC programme on the 39 deprived neighbourhoods. The selection of key indicators and analysis techniques, along with the consolidation of data supply networks has established a firm foundation upon which to base Stage 2 of the Evaluation.

1.5 Report summary

Chapter 2 of this report details the data utilised and the methodologies employed in the following chapters.

The remainder of the report is broken into three parts, followed by a discussion of preliminary conclusions and policy implications.

Part One: Worklessness in NDC areas

Chapter 3 explores trends in worklessness in NDC areas using cross sectional analysis to monitor changes in numbers of individuals claiming selected out of work benefits over time.

Chapter 4 focuses on the dynamics of worklessness in NDC areas using longitudinal analysis to identify key transitions into, out of, and between benefits, and into and out of NDC areas over time.

Part Two: Comparing worklessness in NDC areas with similar areas and larger areas

Chapter 5 looks at spatial comparisons of trends in worklessness using cross sectional analysis to compare trends observed in numbers of workless individuals between NDC areas and selected comparator areas.

Chapter 6 examines spatial comparisons of dynamics in worklessness using longitudinal analysis to compare key transitions into, out of, and between benefits and geographical areas in NDC areas and selected comparator areas.

Part Three: Risk and experiences of worklessness in NDC areas

Chapter 7 offers further analysis of the 'Work' section of the NDC Household Survey to reveal NDC residents' self-reported status and experience of employment and worklessness.

Chapter 8 explores the factors that increase the probability of a person being workless using statistical modelling techniques which were applied to the 'Work' section of the NDC Household Survey.

Chapter 9 presents supporting analysis from the 'Finance' section of the NDC Household Survey to reveal NDC residents' self-reported status and experiences of income, debt and savings.

Chapter 10 brings together the main points of interest in a concluding summary and offers some thoughts on possible policy implications.

2 Data & Methods

2.1 NDC Geography

The NDC programme operates at the neighbourhood level. However, the term 'neighbourhood' can mean different things to different people and what one person perceives to be their local neighbourhood may not equate to what his/her neighbour perceives to be the local neighbourhood. Each NDC partnership individually defined the boundaries of their own NDC area based upon local knowledge and local perceptions of 'the neighbourhood'. Although this is consistent with the NDC philosophy of investing in 'bottom-up' approaches to neighbourhood regeneration, it does pose some problems for the evaluation of partnership initiatives. Specifically, because NDC areas are not coterminous with standard electoral or census geographies, no data from the Office for National Statistics' 'Neighbourhood Statistics Service' (NeSS) can be directly used to evaluate the NDC programme. All data used within the National Evaluation has therefore been either specifically collected for the purpose of the evaluation or has been approximated from other geographical units.

2.2 Time Points

Although the NDC programme was first announced in 1998 and officially began the following year, the majority of partnerships did not begin to operationalise their action plans until 2001. The National Evaluation of NDC therefore assumes 2001 to be the 'baseline' year from which to monitor changes in relation to the key neighbourhood regeneration objectives. However, in order to interpret changes observed since 2001 in NDC areas, it is also necessary to consider the prevailing patterns and trends in local and surrounding areas prior to the inception of the NDC programme.

2.3 Data

Two major sources of data are utilised in this report: first, to construct baseline measurements of key research questions and second, where possible, to offer prior and later measurements to track change over time. These two data sources are administrative data and survey data. Each of these two sources is detailed below.

2.3.1 Administrative data

For the purpose of evaluating the NDC programme, SDRC are provided with regular extractions of data from the DWP benefits database. These extractions are at the level of individual benefit claimant and each record contains details of the claimant's claim status (e.g. what benefit he/she is claiming), their age and sex, the presence/number of dependents (i.e. partner, children), and the claimant's home postcode. Each record is individually referenced by an encrypted national insurance number (NINO). This enables claimants to be tracked over time using longitudinal data linkage, whilst maintaining the confidentiality of the individual claimant throughout (i.e. the encryption of the NINO means no claimant can be personally identified from the data). The presence of a home postcode allows each claimant

and his/her family to be allocated to any geographical unit, including both standard electoral and census geographies and also non-standard 'designer' geographies such as NDC partnership areas. The data extracts provided to SDRC for the NDC National Evaluation are 100% cuts i.e. they include every single person who is in receipt of benefit at the time of the extract. This means that, unlike a survey, no sampling error is introduced and no assumptions need to be made about the representativeness of the data set. These benefits data sets therefore hold great potential for measuring and monitoring levels and trends in worklessness and also identifying the dynamics of benefit receipt amongst workless people.

Under the definition of worklessness adopted for the NDC National Evaluation, three key DWP benefits datasets are utilised in this report: Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), and Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA).

Workless due to incapacity

One of the most significant groups of people who are workless is those who are incapable of work due to illness or injury. The numbers of people experiencing work-limiting illness are measured by counting those below pension age[5] who are receiving either Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who are incapable of work and are employed but cannot get Statutory Sick Pay from their employer, or are self-employed, unemployed, or non-employed and have paid sufficient National Insurance (NI) contributions. Severe Disablement Allowance, on the other hand, is non-contributory and paid to those who cannot claim IB because they have not paid enough NI contributions and have not been able to work for at least 28 consecutive weeks because of illness or disablement. Since 6 April 2001, SDA has not been available to new claimants; most people who would have claimed SDA since that date are now claiming IB. The entire count of claimants of these benefits has been incorporated on the basis that these people all face involuntary exclusion from work, whether due to sickness alone or some combination of sickness and labour market conditions.

Workless but actively seeking work

In addition to those who are incapable of work, people are regarded as workless when they indicate their availability for work by claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA). Job Seeker's Allowance is a benefit for people who are unemployed or who work less than 16 hours per week and who are actively seeking full-time work. There are two main type of JSA: 'Contribution-based' JSA is paid for six months when one satisfies national insurance contributions conditions and 'Income-based' JSA is paid when one passes the means test.[6] Both types of JSA can be claimed at the same time, as income-based JSA can be used to top-up contribution-based JSA.

It is possible, depending on data availability, to also include in the count of workless people those who are participating in New Deal training schemes, as this indicates a desire to return to or enter the labour market. The analysis of worklessness in NDC areas presented in 2003

[5] The administrative data available to SDRC for use in the analysis presented here limits measurement of pension age to 60 for both men and women.

[6] A third type of JSA, **Joint-claim** JSA, was initiated in October 2003. It is very similar to income-based JSA and requires that both partners satisfy all the conditions for receiving JSA.

partnership reports (NDC intranet publications) included these people for the 1999 to 2002 time period. Due to limited data availability (at present, SDRC holds New Deal data for 1999, 2001, and 2002) as well as small numbers of people affected, New Deal participants are not included in the analysis presented in this report.

Exclusions and non-take-up

Involuntary non-participation in the labour market, such as that experienced by those people discussed above, accounts for a substantial proportion of those people who are economically inactive. However, there are important exclusions in the definition. For instance, lone parents have been traditionally, and quite sensitively, regarded as economically inactive, mainly because they are not required to 'sign on' to receive benefits until their youngest child reaches age 16. Lone parents are therefore not included in the analysis of worklessness, since it is impossible to tell, using the data available at small area level, whether a particular lone parent claiming Income Support is not working by choice or is not working due to the absence of an appropriate job.

There is also the issue of non-take-up of benefits, as people may be workless but not claiming benefits to which they might be entitled. The 2002 NDC Household Survey indicates that as many as 4.2% of working age adults in an NDC area may be unemployed and looking for work but not claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (unpublished SDRC analysis). Further analysis of the household survey offers additional insights into worklessness, some of which are presented in **Chapters 7, 8, and 9**. However, more information would be required to count in full the number of workless people at small area level. Additional groups for which data on worklessness remain unavailable include:

- People who have taken early retirement;
- Women who are not working but may not be registered as unemployed in their own right, especially if their partner is claiming income based JSA;[7]
- Young people under the age of 18, who are not normally entitled to out of work benefits due to limited national insurance contributions;
- Other individuals who are workless but may not qualify for out of work benefits because levels of personal savings or partner's income are too high to 'pass' the means test and qualify for Job Seeker's Allowance.

The above discussion implies that the analyses of worklessness presented in this report are the best available for New Deal for Communities areas, but should be evaluated in the context of the specific definition of worklessness adopted. Caution should also be taken in comparing these results with other series on worklessness, such as those produced using the ILO definition or the ONS definition of the claimant count.

It is important to note that the individual-level benefit data sets discussed above underpin much of SDRC's research prior to and concurrent with the NDC National Evaluation. The use of such data has enabled pioneering pieces of work into levels and dynamics of worklessness and low income. However, DWP has recently provided SDRC with a copy of its GMSONE database. This database was set up to evaluate the effectiveness of the ONE pilots that were established in 1999 (these were 'One Stop Shop' facilities providing resources to those out of

[7] The introduction of joint claims for JSA is expected to improve information on workless women.

work, which were later incorporated into Job Centre Plus). The database itself is constructed from data scans that were established to detect fraudulent patterns of benefit receipt and contains data from all benefits administered by DWP, linked together at individual claimant level. Within DWP, the database has been used in analyses of method-of-payment patterns (as more people chose to have benefits paid directly into bank accounts) and correlations between spending on neighbourhood renewal and patterns of benefit claiming, in addition to providing the basis for sampling frames, such as those for the Millennium Cohort Study and the Sure Start Evaluation.

The GMSONE database is huge; consisting of multiple tables, some of which contain over 100 million records. SDRC has invested considerable resources in restructuring and testing the database for the purposes of the NDC National Evaluation. It had been hoped that the GMSONE database would form the mainstay of the evaluation of reducing worklessness initiatives in NDC areas but unfortunately the sheer size and complexity of the data set has prevented any results being presented at the present time. Work is ongoing, however, to analyse these data in time to present some initial findings before the completion of Stage 1 of the Evaluation. The strengths of the GMSONE database lie in its continuity and content: rather than longitudinally tracking benefit claimants using annual cuts of data (as is presently the case) and with access to relatively few attribute variables (e.g. age, sex etc), with GMSONE individuals can be tracked continuously to distinguish between 'cyclers' (i.e. those people with multiple benefit claimants interspersed with periods of non-claim), and 'long term claimants' (i.e. those people who remain on benefits for prolonged periods of time), and a wider range of personal and social factors can be explored to identify possible reasons for the results observed.

2.3.2 Survey data

The NDC Household Survey is a panel study that follows a sample of 19,574 residents aged 16 and over in the 39 NDC areas throughout England. The survey design is longitudinal, with the aim being to track all 19,574 NDC residents over time and to follow them even if they no longer reside in NDC areas. To date, data availability is restricted to 2002 which prevents any programme evaluation analysis being undertaken. However, the second wave of the survey has recently been completed and will generate data for 2004. The linking of 2002 and 2004 survey responses will facilitate valuable programme analysis.

The survey contains questions for NDC residents on a vast array of issues. Two of the survey sections focus on 'Work' and 'Finance' and both these contain information on worklessness-related issues. As noted above, the definition of worklessness adopted in this report covers people who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and are in receipt of out of work benefits. This definition includes both the unemployed and those suffering work limiting illness. In order to maintain a consistent definition of worklessness throughout this report, all survey respondents who defined themselves as *Registered unemployed/signing on for JSA* or *Disabled or Long-term sick* are regarded as workless. As is demonstrated in **Chapter 8**, there is a high degree of correlation between the numbers of respondents regarded as workless based on this survey definition and the numbers of individuals identified as workless in the DWP benefits dataset.

While administrative data allow a certain amount of investigation to be undertaken into the factors that increase/decrease the likelihood of being or becoming workless (such as age, sex,

presence/number of dependents, and location), the household survey contains a far greater number of potential explanatory factors that can be queried and tested for significance. The survey also facilitates an exploration of other work and finance related issues, such as utilisation of employment services and corresponding levels of satisfaction, and average incomes and associated income streams of NDC residents.

At the present time, survey data is only available for 2002 which prevents any longitudinal analysis being undertaken on this dataset. However, a series of interesting and valuable cross-sectional analyses can be carried out to set key baseline measurements. The release of 2004 household survey data to the NDC National Evaluation team in early 2005 will greatly enhance the utility of these data by allowing changes in perception and activity to be identified and quantified.

2.4 Methodological approaches

This report uses two main approaches to analysing the data sets detailed above:

- Cross-sectional analysis
- Longitudinal analysis

Cross-sectional analyses are carried out using both administrative data and survey data whilst longitudinal analyses can, at present, only be carried out using administrative data (as survey data is currently only available for one point in time).

Both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses are used to set key baseline measures and identify trends in worklessness and the dynamics of worklessness prior to and after the baseline measurement. Both forms of analysis are used to track changes over time (i.e. temporal comparisons) in order to investigate whether patterns and trends in worklessness changed over the period and, if so, whether these changes occurred after the NDC programme baseline measurement.

Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses are also performed spatially in order to investigate whether changes observed in the NDC areas are either (1) consistent with changes observed in other related geographical areas (e.g. the parent local authority), or (2) different to changes observed in other related areas. A variety of spatial comparisons are drawn throughout this report and **Sub-section 2.4.3** below offers more detail on the methodologies applied.

Undertaking spatial and temporal comparisons using cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses offers the opportunity to answer the following questions:

1. **Did any changes take place in the level and/or composition of the workless population in an NDC area between the first and last time point of analysis?** For example, did the number of unemployed people in an NDC fall?

2. **When did the changes occur?** For example, did the fall in numbers of unemployed people occur prior to the start of NDC activity or afterwards?

3. **Did the changes follow an existing trend?** For example, were numbers of unemployed people in the NDC area falling at that rate anyway?

4. **What were the dynamics underlying the changes?** For example, did the number of unemployed people fall partly because there of a transition from JSA receipt to IB/SDA receipt?

5. **How do the changes in NDC areas compare to changes in other relevant areas?** For example, did the number of unemployed people in the NDC area fall at a faster rate than in a similar neighbourhood without an NDC partnership, the parent local authority, the region, or the country as a whole? Did the NDC area see a greater proportion of unemployed people move off JSA and onto IB/SDA than in the other relevant areas?

Although it is impossible to infer that a favourable change observed in an NDC area after the start of the NDC initiative was due to NDC activity, the evidence base assembled does allow certain conclusions to be drawn based on the likelihood of occurrence given the various conditions.

The following sub-sections expand on the cross sectional and longitudinal analyses and give specific attention to the spatial comparisons touched upon above.

2.4.1 Cross-sectional analysis

Cross-sectional comparisons are used to report changes in the level and composition of worklessness in NDC areas. The availability of the appropriate benefits data for 1999, 2001, and 2003 provides an opportunity to consider the changes occurring in two sub-periods: 1999-2001 and 2001-2003. The subdivision into these periods is useful since 2001 is viewed as the baseline year for many NDC areas. Using the two sub-periods allows the comparison of the period immediately prior to the NDC programme (1999-2001) with the period during the initial phase of the NDC programme (2001-2003), and will help in identifying the effect of NDC policies on trends in worklessness.

Chapter 3 presents a cross-sectional analysis of worklessness in NDC areas. Cross-sectional trends in worklessness in individual NDC areas and differences in trends between NDC areas are evaluated. The following indicators are used:

- Absolute change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of unemployed individuals
- Percentage change in the number of individuals experiencing work-limiting illness or injury
- Proportions of unemployed and ill persons amongst the workless population

Each of the above indicators has its advantages. The first gives a good sense of the actual numbers of workless individuals involved, whereas the second indicator expresses these numbers in relation to the initial extent of worklessness. The next two indicators reveal percentage changes in the number of two distinct types of worklessness, providing more information on exactly how NDC initiatives impact upon employment levels. The final indicator shows the proportions of these two types of worklessness in NDC areas.

In the presentation of the final three indicators, the category of worklessness is divided into two sub-categories: unemployment and work-limiting illness. The figures are attained by a breakdown of the out of work benefits used to calculate worklessness. The unemployed are defined as those on unemployment benefits (JSA) and the ill as those on incapacity or disability benefits (IB/SDA). This breakdown is important because unemployment and work-limiting illness are very different types of worklessness and need to be addressed accordingly. For example, helping a young person off JSA and into their first job is a very different prospect from helping a middle-aged person who has been receiving IB due to an industrial injury and ensuing depression back into work.

All these indicators can be best interpreted when supplemented with population sizes, thus providing information of the *rates* of worklessness in NDC areas, and the changes in rates of worklessness over time. Unfortunately, due to a delay by the ONS in releasing key population datasets necessary for creating small area population estimates, small area population estimates are not normally available until approximately 12 months after the majority of the administrative data on worklessness becomes available (i.e. population estimates for mid-2003 only became available in late-2004). Thus the reporting on indicators showing change in rates will usually lag behind that showing absolute change, and as such, rate indicators will not be used here.

It should be noted that SDRC uses absolute numbers of workless individuals here only after careful checks that the numbers involved are large enough to ensure no individual can be identified. As an additional precaution, all figures have been rounded to the nearest five for presentation purposes.

It is important to recognise that cross-sectional analysis alone reports only the net outcome: it does not provide information on number of entries to and exits from the group of workless people. Such information is provided by the longitudinal dynamic analysis undertaken in **Chapters 4** and **6**.

2.4.2 Longitudinal analysis

Longitudinal analysis, unlike cross-sectional analysis, can help reveal the 'turnover' of workless individuals. It is used here to identify the numbers of individuals who leave the benefits system or move between out of work benefits in a particular NDC area, and the number who leave that NDC area, within a given sub-period. Investigating worklessness dynamics allows a better understanding of the underlying processes that lead individuals into and out of worklessness, and can help to identify those areas where long term worklessness may be a problem.

Chapter 4 contains longitudinal analysis of worklessness in NDC areas. These dynamics are evaluated on two fronts:

- **Benefit dynamics:** an analysis of whether individuals continue to remain workless[8]

[8] Note here that a large majority of those who leave benefits will have joined the workforce. However, there may also be people who have been 'sanctioned' out of Job Seeker's Allowance and made transitions to Income Support.

- **Residential dynamics:** an analysis of residential turnover to examine whether workless individuals (who remained workless) continued to live in the NDC areas or move elsewhere[9].

The longitudinal analysis is undertaken using the following indicators:

- Probability of continuing to claim JSA (and remaining in the area)
- Probability of continuing to claim IB/SDA (and remaining in the area)
- Probability of ceasing to claim JSA (geographical whereabouts unknown)
- Probability of ceasing to claim IB/SDA (geographical whereabouts unknown)

In measurement of dynamics, interest lies in the analysis of 'origins' (i.e. the base position) as well as 'destinations' (i.e. the end position). As the benefit and residence dynamics of workless individuals living in NDC areas are both analysed, the term "destination" will be used in two ways: the *benefit* destination (i.e. the worklessness status at the latter time point), and the *residence* destination (i.e. the physical location at the latter time point).

The use of transition matrices is the most intuitive way to report dynamics, as these matrices report on the probability of moving (or the proportion of individuals that moved) from one status to the other during the period in question. For the purposes of these analyses, a distinction between the *Benefit Transition Matrix* and the *Residence Transition Matrix* will be essential. The distinction is as follows:

I. **The Benefit Transition Matrix** is obtained from cross-tabulations of benefit claimant status in the origin year against benefit claimant status in the destination year. A benefit transition matrix will therefore generate results on the probability of staying on the same benefit, the probability of making a transition from one benefit to another, the probability of leaving benefits, and the proportion of retirees who may no longer be entitled to take up unemployment-related benefits in the destination year.

II. **The Residence Transition Matrix** is obtained from cross-tabulations of the residential location of workless individuals in NDC areas in the origin year against their residential status in NDC or non-NDC areas in the destination year. This will generate results on the residential turnover of those who had been observed as workless residents of NDC areas in the origin year.

These two transition matrices are generated for each NDC area, as well as for the region in which the NDC area falls and for England as a whole.

Summary tables are used to present results from both transition matrices, subdivided across all regions of England. Each regional table has two panels:

- Panel A gives the 2001 destinations of adults who were workless in 1999, sorted by geographical location in 1999, and
- Panel B gives the 2003 destinations of adults who were workless in 2001, sorted by geographical location in 2001.

[9] The converse side of this type of residential turnover (i.e. those who move into NDC areas) is important in its own right, but those analyses are not included in this report.

These summary tables are included in **Appendix B** (**Tables B1** to **B9**). Each summary table provides information about nine destinations, further aggregated within the categories 'Stayers', 'Movers', 'Leavers' and 'Retirees'. They are defined below:

A. Stayers:

1. **Stay on JSA**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming Job Seeker's Allowance, and were in the area at both time points;
2. **Stay on IB/SDA**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming IB or Severe Disablement Allowance and were in the area at both time points;

B. Movers:

3. **Move from JSA to IB**[10]: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming JSA at the first time point but had moved to claiming IB by the latter time point, and who were residents of the area at both time points;
4. **Move from IB/SDA to JSA**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming IB or SDA at the first time point but had moved to claiming JSA by the second time point, and who were residents of the area at both time points;

C. Leavers:

5. **Leave JSA**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming JSA at the first time point and had left all out of work benefits (i.e. JSA and IB/SDA) by the second time point;
6. **Leave IB/SDA**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming IB or SDA at the first time point and had left all out of work benefits (i.e. JSA and IB/SDA) by the second time point;
7. **Leave area (but stay on benefits):** The percentage of workless adults who lived in the area at the first time point who no longer lived in the area (but were still in the benefits system) at the second time point;

D. Retirees:

8. **Move from IB/SDA to 60+**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming IB or SDA at the first time point, but reached their 60th birthday before the second time point and are no longer considered working age in this analysis.
9. **Move from JSA to age 60+**: The percentage of workless adults who were claiming JSA at the first time point, but reached age 60 before the second time point;

Note here the specificity of the category of 'Leavers' of JSA and IB/SDA. The data available at the present time do not allow people who leave the benefit system to be geographically tracked once they have left benefits. This ideal 'next step' in the analysis requires the cooperation of the Inland Revenue as data providers which would enable people to be tracked out of worklessness and into work. Also, the analyses presented here do not differentiate between the benefits people claim if they continue to claim but leave the area. This is not a weakness of the actual data (as all such transitions can be identified), rather a subjective decision taken in order to simplify interpretation of results.

[10] As SDA is being phased out in favour of IB (from April 2001, no new claims have been permitted), no transitions can be made to SDA.

The data also has the following limitations:

- It does not distinguish between those who remained on benefits during an entire sub-period and those who left the benefits system and then returned.
- It does not give any information regarding the activities of those individuals who leave the benefits system; benefit leavers will not necessarily have entered into employment as some of them may have died, had a change in circumstances that takes them above the means test threshold, or moved on to Income Support[11];

It does not identify which benefit those who left the area but are still claiming benefits were receiving at *either* time point. Thus there is no way of knowing whether they remained on JSA, remained on IB/SDA, or moved from one to the other. This has implications when, in **Chapters 4** and **6**, the probability of remaining on JSA or IB/SDA, and of moving from between them is discussed (see **Chapter 4, Section 4.2** and **Chapter 6, Section 6.1**). As noted above, this is not a weakness of the actual data (as all such transitions can be identified), rather a subjective decision taken in order to simplify interpretation of results.

Some of these information gaps will be filled if additional data from Inland Revenue is made available. Specifically, additional data about work destinations and duration of employment will provide evidence of the sustainability of employment among those who leave benefits and enter into the labour market.

Furthermore, SDRC have recently been provided with a copy of DWP's GMSONE database. This valuable dataset records details of every claim for benefits made since mid 1999 in a continuous time-series and can therefore be used to analyse 'episodes' of benefit receipt. Specifically, it will allow the tracking of claimants on a continuous longitudinal basis to differentiate between long-term workless claimants and 'cyclers' (i.e. those individuals with multiple episodes of benefits receipt interspersed with multiple periods of employment). The database will become particularly useful in light of recently announced changes to Incapacity Benefit (DWP, 2nd February 2005), as it will allow for claimants of IB to be followed as they move onto the new benefits, Rehabilitation Support Allowance or Disability and Sickness Allowance, or off the benefits system.

The GMSONE database is currently being analysed. The new source of data will give important insights into individual worklessness trajectories and it is anticipated that this report will be reissued at the end of April 2005, incorporating these new analyses and synthesising them with the material in this report.

In spite of the depth of information available about cross-sectional trends and changing dynamics within NDC areas that are observed, one cannot infer by default that the NDC programme is responsible for the changes. Spatial comparison of an NDC community with a similar area that is not involved in the NDC programme, in addition to other analysis, will allow a better understanding of which trends observed within an NDC area might be attributable to NDC policies. Use of spatial comparison is discussed below.

[11] All working age individuals who are capable of work will be entitled to JSA only. If an individual is 'sanctioned', he/she cannot claim Income Support in his/her own right, but the partner of the 'sanctioned' person can claim IS for the whole benefit unit (if eligible).

2.4.3 Spatial analysis

Spatial comparisons are undertaken to compare the trends and dynamics of worklessness in NDC areas with those of comparator areas within their local authority, their local authority, and their parent GOR. Spatial comparisons are often *static* as they report differences across the two types of areas at a given point in time. However, in this report, spatial comparisons will be combined with inter-temporal comparisons, so that one can compare the changes over a specific time-period of an individual NDC area with other NDC areas and with comparator areas. Without spatial comparisons, control variables do not exist to evaluate the impact of the NDC. The underlying theory is that, if comparator areas are in most respects the same as the NDC areas but differ with respect to the policy treatment of the NDC programme, the trends observed for the comparator areas will provide information on counterfactuals. Using non-NDC comparator areas thus gives a much clearer indication of which changes observed in NDC areas may be attributable to NDC policy initiatives.

Chapters 5 and **6** undertake spatial comparisons of worklessness between each of the 39 NDC areas and a specially devised comparator area.

The choice of comparator areas carries much significance, since, as discussed above, the worklessness situation observed in the comparator areas provides an approximation of the counterfactuals, or the outcomes that individuals in the NDC areas may have experienced had there been no influence from the NDC policy initiative. As such, it is essential that the comparator areas – and individuals living in them – match the NDC areas and their residents as closely as possible in terms of employment characteristics, so that, after adjusting for observable differences, the mean expected outcomes in the NDC areas in the event of non-participation would be approximately the same as the mean outcomes observed for non-NDC comparator areas.

A distinction is made between 'treatment' areas and non-treatment or 'control' areas. In the current context, all NDC areas will be considered to be treatment areas and the non-NDC areas of similar attributes (the comparator areas) will be considered to be control areas. Comparisons between treatment areas are made throughout the report. The use of control areas in analysing the effect of the NDC will be presented in **Chapters 5** and **6**. Comparisons will also be made between worklessness in NDC areas and in their parent local authorities and GORs.

Selection of comparator areas for the NDC evaluation

The conceptual framework upon which the selection and use of comparator areas is based is set out in 'Compare and Contrast: Choosing Comparator Areas for the New Deal for Communities National Evaluation Programme' (Marsh, Anttila and Lloyd, 2003). The process by which the comparator areas used in this report have been selected is summarised below.

In selecting the comparator areas, the primary considerations to be addressed are:

- Where should the comparator area be located in relation to the NDC area?
- How should comparator and NDC areas be paired?
- How many comparator areas should be used?

Where should the comparator areas be located?

In order that comparator areas are subject to the same background economic trends and city or borough-wide programmes, the comparator areas fall within the same local authority area as NDC areas. In order that the comparator areas are sufficiently removed from the prospect of 'spill over' from NDC areas, they are not geographically contiguous.

On what basis should NDC areas and comparator areas be paired?

The advantages of using comparator areas as a benchmark for change depend on achieving a good pairing between NDC area and comparator area. The recent release of the English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) provides an updated source of information on which to base the selection of comparator areas. In addition to including an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2004), which provides a measure of the overall levels of multiple deprivation in an area, the ID 2004 includes separate measures of seven domains of deprivation. Four of these domains - employment, education, skills and training, health and disability, and crime – are parallel themes of the NDC evaluation. For analysis of worklessness in NDC areas, the employment component of the IMD 2004 can be calculated for NDC areas, and comparator areas chosen based on their similar score or ranking.

How many comparator areas should be used?

The IMD 2004 was produced at Super Output Area (SOA) level. Super Output Areas are amalgamations of Census Output Areas[12]. As each SOA has a population of approximately 1500 people, a number of SOAs have been selected as comparators for each NDC area based on similar population size and levels of deprivation. The data for the comparator SOAs that were selected (ranging in number from 3 to 14, depending on the population size of the NDC area) were then pooled to create a statistical comparator for overall multiple deprivation as well as the employment domain.

Example: Rochdale NDC area

The Heywood NDC area in Rochdale is shown in **Figure 2.1**. The NDC area is outlined in red, the district outlined in blue, and the SOAs outlined in black. Those SOAs that are shaded overlap the NDC area and thus are not suitable comparator areas.

The NDC area itself has an overall population-weighted IMD 2004 score of 43.40, as shown in **Table 2.1**. When all the SOAs and the NDC area in Rochdale are sorted by their IMD score, those SOAs shown in **Table 2.1** have the closest levels of multiple deprivation and together have a combined population approximate to the NDC area.

Similar procedures were followed with the employment domain to create a set of theme-specific comparator areas. The comparator areas used in this report are those chosen based on the employment domain for the purposes of evaluating changes in worklessness.

[12] For further information on Census geographies please see the 2001 Census website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/default.asp

Figure 2.1: Heywood NDC area in Rochdale

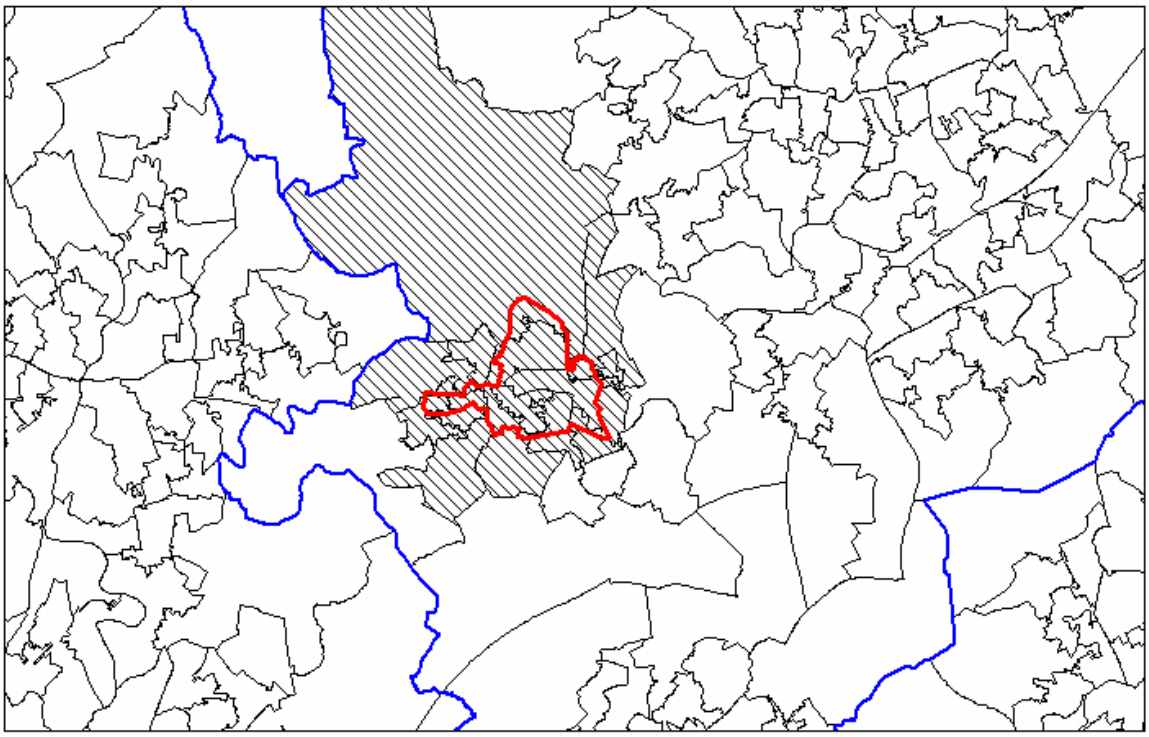


Table 2.1: IMD 2004 scores for the Heywood NDC area and selected SOAs in Rochdale

Area	IMD score	2001 Population
E01005565	45.08	1630
E01005585	43.74	1455
E01005490	43.42	1110
NDC area	43.40	9190
E01005470	42.35	1541
E01005542	41.62	1290
E01005528	41.56	1530

Refinements to comparator area selection methodology

The method of selecting comparator areas based on resident population and the ID 2004 domain scores has produced a vitally important set of areas with which to compare and contrast trends and dynamics observed in NDC areas. However, SDRC is currently working on a number of refinements to the original methodology in an attempt to add further precision to the selection procedure. The use of expanded matching criteria is being explored to try to ensure the comparator areas match the NDC areas on as many characteristics as possible. Also currently being developed is a procedure for building comparator areas from sets of contiguous Census Output Areas in order to match the comparator area to the NDC area in terms of spatial coherence. A 'single entity' comparator area should exhibit greater similarity to NDC areas in terms of geographical migration than the existing sets of non-contiguous SOA comparators.

2.4.5 Statistical modelling

Chapter 7 explores NDC residents' experiences of work and worklessness, drawing on the first wave of the New Deal for Communities Household Survey, conducted in 2002 by MORI and NOP. These findings are elaborated upon in **Chapter 8**, which aims to identify factors that put individuals at risk of worklessness. For this analysis, a multinomial logistic regression model is employed to estimate the probability of an individual being workless, given a particular characteristic. Four different sets of variables are examined to explain the role of 1) *individual characteristics*, 2) *household factors*, 3) *job history* and 4) *ecological factors*, in shaping the risk of becoming workless in the 39 NDC areas during 2002. More details of the model used are given in **Chapter 8**.

Chapter 9 uses descriptive statistics to summarise NDC residents' statuses and experiences with income streams, savings, debts, and living standards. A variety of cross tabulations are offered to explore variations by age, sex and NDC area etc.

2.4.6 Summary

A number of different methods of analysis are employed in the report in order to provide as thorough an evaluation as possible of the impact of NDC initiatives upon NDC communities. Using cross-sectional analysis, changes in the levels and composition of worklessness in NDC areas, for the periods immediately proceeding and immediately following the implementation of the NDC, are considered. The movement of workless individuals on, off and between out of work benefits since the NDC programme began is evaluated using longitudinal analysis, and compared with that movement pre-NDC. Spatial comparisons are undertaken to measure how worklessness in NDC areas has changed in comparison to similar areas not involved in the NDC initiative. By comparing levels of worklessness in NDC areas before the NDC programme began with those in the first two years of the NDC programme, and levels of worklessness in NDC areas with those in non-NDC areas, a multi-dimensional evidence base is built, with which the impact of the NDC programme can be best evaluated.

The report also investigates causes of worklessness in NDC areas using data from the NDC Household survey. This analysis does not presently provide information regarding the impact of NDC policies, but it evaluates the 2002 situation in NDC areas and prepares the way for comparisons over time when the second round of survey data is available.

It is important to bear in mind that the data presented here covers only two years of NDC partnership activity. A good deal of initiatives have been undertaken to reduce worklessness in the NDC areas, and a continued evaluation of employment outcomes will be required before clear conclusions can be drawn about the effectiveness of NDC policies. It is therefore necessary to be cautious in evaluating the findings presented. With more time, the extent and nature of the impact of the NDC programme will become clearer. The data sets employed in this analysis are such that they can be updated as the programme progresses: administrative data on out of work benefits will continue to be available from the DWP (subject to data permissions), and the New Deal for Communities Household Survey can be repeated at regular intervals throughout the lifetime of the NDC. Thus the information presented here can be supplemented with further analysis as the programme continues.

Part One: Worklessness in NDC areas

Before any comparisons can be made between NDC areas and other areas, which begins to allow an assessment of the extent to which the NDC programme has had an impact on reducing worklessness, it is necessary to examine the worklessness situation in the NDC areas themselves. **Chapter 3** presents a profile of worklessness in NDC areas at three time points: 1999, 2001, and 2003. **Chapter 4** looks at the worklessness patterns in more detail using longitudinal analysis to 'track' workless individuals over two time periods: 1999-2001 and 2001-2003.

3 Worklessness in NDC areas: the cross-sectional picture in 1999, 2001 and 2003

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines patterns of worklessness in New Deal for Communities areas by undertaking temporal comparisons of a number of cross-sectional indicators of worklessness.[13] The indicators are defined in **Section 3.2**; **Section 3.3** considers regional trends in worklessness, in order to provide a context within which to view trends within NDC areas. In **Section 3.4,** numbers of workless individuals and percentage changes in worklessness within NDC areas are presented, using the time 'sub-periods' discussed in **Chapter 1**. The following **Section 3.5** investigates the breakdown of worklessness figures into unemployment and work-limiting illness or disability. A synthesizing discussion and some broad conclusions are reported at the end of the chapter in **Section 3.6**.

3.2 Selected Indicators

As discussed in **Chapter 2,** the following indicators are used in this chapter:

- Absolute change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of unemployed individuals
- Percentage change in the number of individuals experiencing work-limiting illness or disability
- Proportions of unemployed and ill or disabled persons amongst the workless population

3.3 Overall Trends

In England as a whole, the number of workless people declined by 5% between 1991 and 2001, from approximately 2.79 million to 2.65 million people. The numbers continued to

[13] Much of this chapter is drawn from Zaidi, Noble, and Anttila (2004).

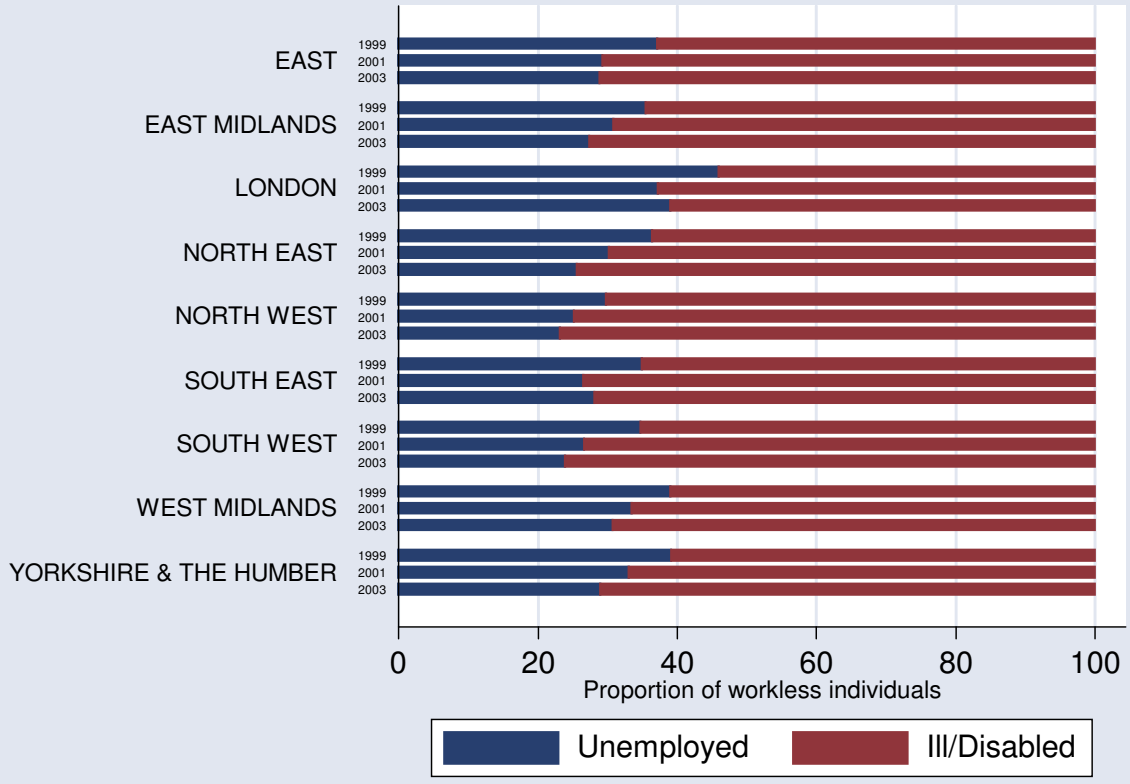
decline, although not as sharply, between 2001 and 2003, falling to 2.65 million people in 2003. **Figure 3.1** presents the number of workless individuals in the nine GORs of England, in 1999, 2001, and 2003. It shows that London and the North West region had the highest number of workless individuals in all three years (1999, 2001, and 2003). The North West experienced a steady decline in the number of workless individuals during both sub-periods (1999-2001 and 2001-2003), whereas London experienced a decline during the first sub-period (1999-2001), followed by a rise during the 2001-2003 period. The East Midlands, West Midlands, North East, and Yorkshire and the Humber regions also observed a decline in the number of workless people during both the 1999-2001 and 2001-2003 periods. The East and South East follow the same trend as that observed for London, that is, a decline in the number of workless individuals during the 1999-2001 sub-period, but a rise during the 2001-2003 sub-period.

Figure 3.1: Number of workless individuals in 1999, 2001 and 2003, by Region

Below, **Figure 3.2** shows the proportion of workless individuals who are unemployed (receiving Job Seeker's Allowance) and the proportion who are incapable of work due to illness or disability (receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance) in each of the nine regions. In England as a whole, 37% of workless people in 1999 were unemployed. This proportion fell over the following years: in 2003, 28.9% of workless people were unemployed. In almost all regions, the number of people unemployed accounted for only about one-third of the total population of workless individuals in both sub-periods, the greatest exception is London, where the proportion of unemployed people was higher (about 45% in 1999, but declining to below the 40% mark by 2001). Another striking result is that in

almost all regions, there was a trend of a declining proportion of unemployed individuals and a rising proportion of ill individuals amongst the workless population. The exceptions to this trend were London and the South East. In the North East, South West, and North West, the share of ill persons amongst the workless population in 2003 was higher than in other regions.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of workless individuals in 1999, 2001 and 2003, as unemployed (claiming JSA) and ill or disabled (claiming IB/SDA), by Region



Source: Authors' estimations using the DWP data

3.4 Workless Individuals in NDC Areas

The above trends at the regional level provide the perspective required to evaluate trends in worklessness in the NDC areas (and, in later chapters, in their comparator areas and their parent local authorities). In this subsection, the trends observed in the workless population in the 39 NDC areas are evaluated. The results are shown in percentage terms in **Table 3.1**, and in absolute terms in **Figure 3.3**, where the three horizontal bars represent 1999, 2001 and 2003 (from top to bottom). **Tables A.1** to **A.39** in **Appendix A** report trends in worklessness for all 39 NDC areas during both the 1999-2001 and 2001-2003 sub-periods.

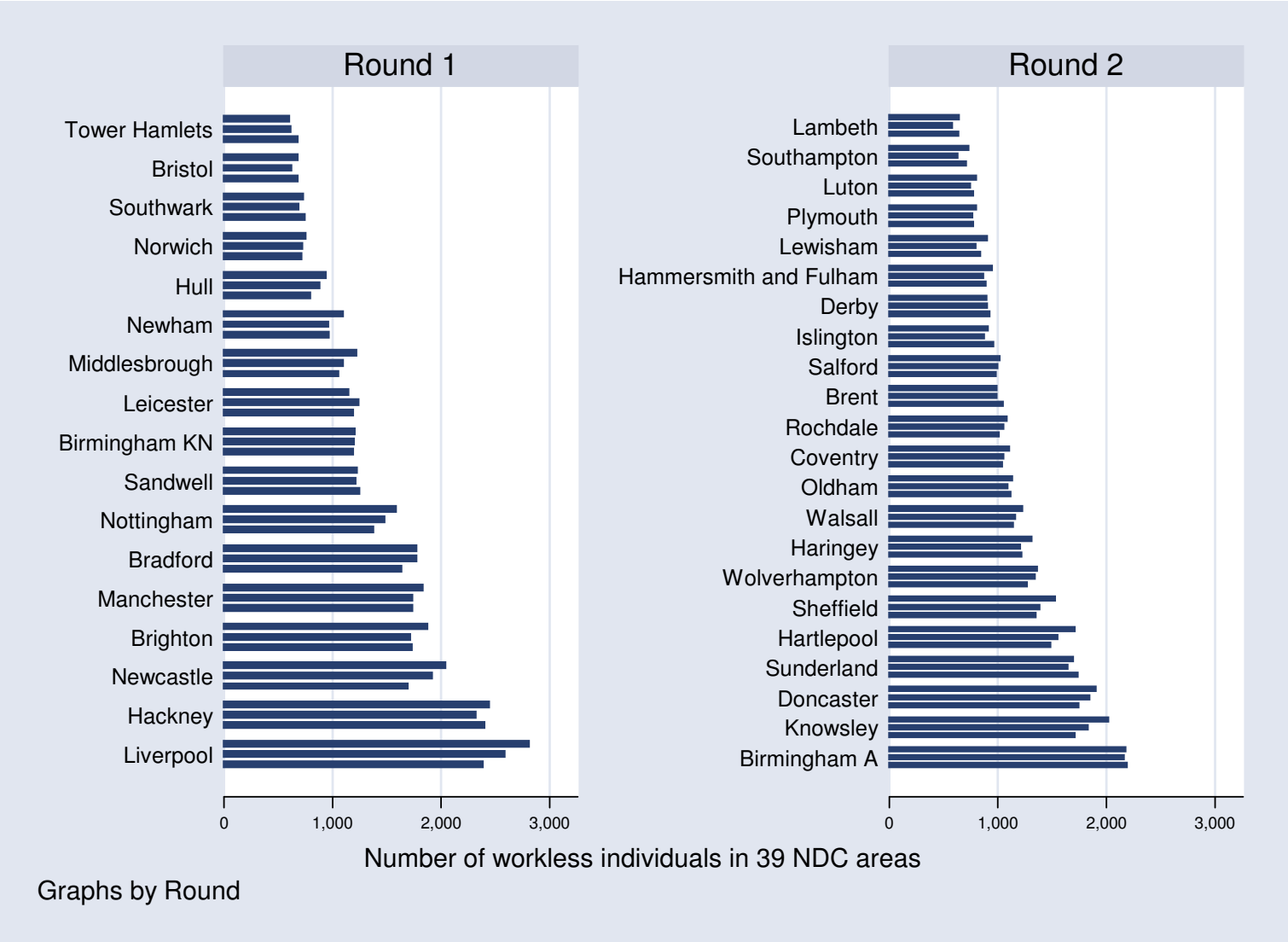
Table 3.1: Percentage change in numbers of workless people in NDC areas

NDC name	1999-2001	2001-2003
NDC average[14]	-5.1	-1.9
Birmingham Aston	-0.7	1.2
Birmingham Kings Norton	-0.3	-0.4
Bradford	0.2	-7.6
Brent	0.0	6.4
Brighton	-8.6	0.6
Bristol	-8.7	8.7
Coventry	-4.4	-1.4
Derby	0.8	2.8
Doncaster	-2.9	-5.8
Hackney	-5.0	3.5
Hammersmith	-8.3	2.9
Haringey	-8.1	1.3
Hartlepool	-9.0	-4.4
Islington	-4.1	10.5
Kingston upon Hull	-6.5	-9.9
Knowsley	-9.0	-7.1
Lambeth	-10.3	10.2
Leicester	8.3	-4.1
Lewisham	-11.8	5.2
Liverpool	-8.0	-7.8
Luton	-7.7	3.8
Manchester	-5.2	0.2
Middlesbrough	-9.6	-4.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	-6.1	-11.5
Newham	-12.3	0.8
Norwich	-3.5	-1.3
Nottingham	-6.6	-7.0
Oldham	-4.1	3.1
Plymouth	-4.6	0.9
Rochdale	-2.4	-4.2
Salford	-2.2	-1.0
Sandwell	-1.3	3.0
Sheffield	-9.2	-3.0
Southampton	-14.2	12.8
Southwark	-5.7	8.2
Sunderland	-3.1	5.7
Tower Hamlets	1.8	11.2
Walsall	-5.1	-1.8
Wolverhampton	-1.6	-5.4

[14] This average is weighted according to the population size of individual NDC areas. As such, it is not an average of the figures presented in the table.

Considered together, the NDC areas experienced a notable decline (of 5.1%) in the number of workless people during the 1999-2001 period. The numbers in the NDC areas in Newham, Southampton, Lewisham, and Lambeth all fell by more than 10% over the 1999-2001 period. The NDC area in Leicester, however, experienced a significant increase in the numbers of people workless over the period (of 8.3%). While the numbers of people workless in NDC areas overall decreased by 1.9% over the period 2001-2003, the first active years of the NDC programme, this decrease was smaller than that observed in the previous period. Moreover, a small majority of NDC areas observed an increase in the total number of workless individuals between 2001 and 2003. Changes presented for the period range from a decrease of 11.5% in the number of people workless in the West Gate NDC area in Newcastle to an increase of 12.8% in the Thornhill NDC area in Southampton.

Figure 3.3: Number of workless individuals in the 39 NDC areas (1999, 2001 and 2003)



Note: The three horizontal bars represent data for 1999, 2001, and 2003 from top to bottom, respectively.

Amongst the **Round 1** partnerships (see **Figure 3.3** above), the following results are notable:

- The Kensington NDC area in Liverpool had the highest number of workless residents in 1999. It observed a decline in worklessness preceding the NDC programme (during 1999-2001) and this trend continued during the initial phase of the NDC programme (2001-2003). **Table A.29** (**Appendix A**) shows that the decline in the numbers of people workless is about 8% in both time-periods.

- The Shoreditch Our Way NDC area in Hackney (London) had a high number of workless residents, but experienced different trends in the two sub-periods. The number of workless individuals declined between 1999 and 2001 (by 5.0%), and then rose between 2001 and 2003 (by 3.5%).

- Six Round 1 NDC areas experienced a decline in the workless population during 2001-2003 period: Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull (-9.9%), West Middlesbrough (-4.3%), Braunstone in Leicester (-4.1%), Radford in Nottingham (-7.0%), Little Horton in Bradford (-7.6%) and West Gate in Newcastle (-11.5%). In most cases, this decline in the workless population was a continuation of the trend observed during 1999-2001.

- Three NDC areas observed a rise in the workless population during the 2001-2003 period. The percentage rise in the numbers of workless residents was largest in the Ocean Estate NDC area in Tower Hamlets (11.2%), followed by Barton Hill in Bristol (8.7%) and Aylesbury in Southwark (8.2%).

Amongst the **Round 2** partnerships (see **Figure 3.3** above), the following results are observed:

- The NDC area with the highest incidence of worklessness in 1999 was Aston in Birmingham. No major changes in the number of workless residents were experienced by the area in either the 1999-2001 or the 2001-2003 time-period (see also **Table A.7** in **Appendix A**).

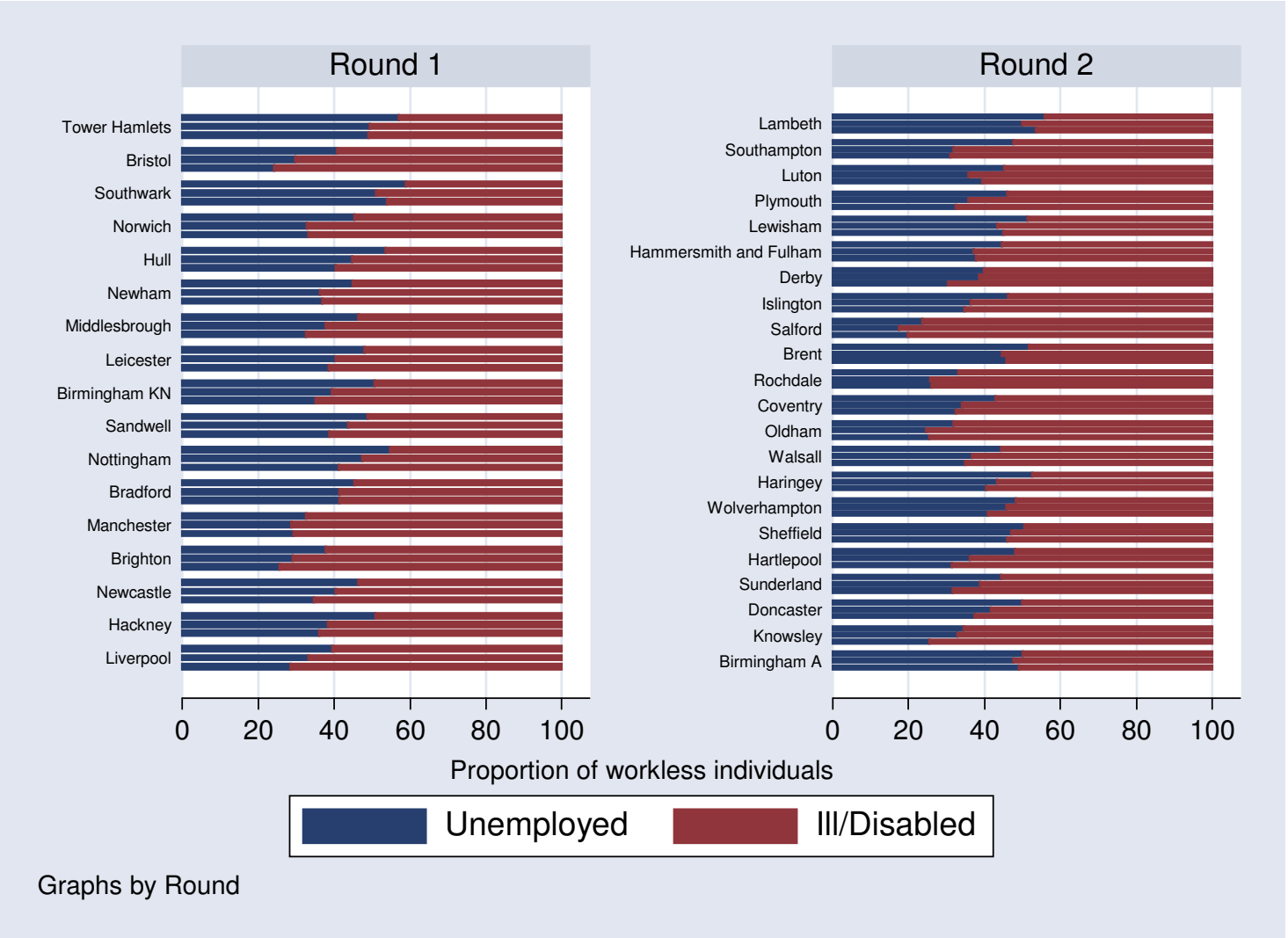
- The North Huyton NDC area in Knowsley had high levels of worklessness in 1999, but it experienced a decline in worklessness which was roughly the same in both the 1999-2001 and the 2001-2003 sub-periods (-9.0% and -7.0%, respectively; see also **Table A.30** in **Appendix A**).

- Only five other Round 2 NDC areas showed a notable decline in worklessness during 2001-2003: Heywood in Rochdale (-4.2%), ABCD in Wolverhampton (-5.4%), Burngreave in Sheffield (-3.0%), West Central Hartlepool (-4.4%) and Doncaster Central (-5.8%).

3.5 Breakdown into Unemployment and Work-limiting Illness or Disability

In this section, worklessness is broken up into the administrative categories that serve as its component indicators, namely unemployment (claimants of JSA) and work-limiting illness or disability (claimants of IB/SDA), in order to investigate the composition, and change in composition, of worklessness in NDC areas.

Figure 3.4: Proportion of workless individuals as unemployed (claiming JSA) and ill or disabled (claiming IB/SDA) in NDC areas (1999, 2001 and 2003)



Note: The three horizontal bars represent data for 1999, 2001, and 2003 from top to bottom, respectively.

Figure 3.4 shows that the unemployed constituted a little over one-third of the workless population in most NDC areas in the three years under consideration. In addition, every NDC area experienced an increase in the proportion of workless people who were ill or disabled over the years from 1999 to 2003, with the increase in many areas being most substantial in the period from 1999 to 2001, before the NDC programme was active. Indeed, in a number of areas, although the proportion of the workless population who were ill or disabled in 2003 was higher than that in 1999, it was lower than that at the interim point in 2001. This means that for a number of NDC areas, while the proportion of workless people who were unemployed declined overall from 1999 to 2003, it increased slightly between 2001 and 2003. The majority of the NDC areas for which this was the case are located in the North West, where this trend was contrary to the regional trend, or in London, where the trend was consistent with region-level results.

Figure 3.5 presents the percentage change in the numbers of people unemployed and ill or disabled from 2001 to 2003. Considering percentage changes in unemployment and work-limiting illness or disability separately reveals varied outcomes. In 25 NDC areas, the numbers of people unemployed decreased over the first years of the NDC programme, while the numbers of people suffering from work-limiting illness increased in 26 NDC areas.

Figure 3.5: Percentage change in the numbers of people workless in NDC areas, 2001 to 2003

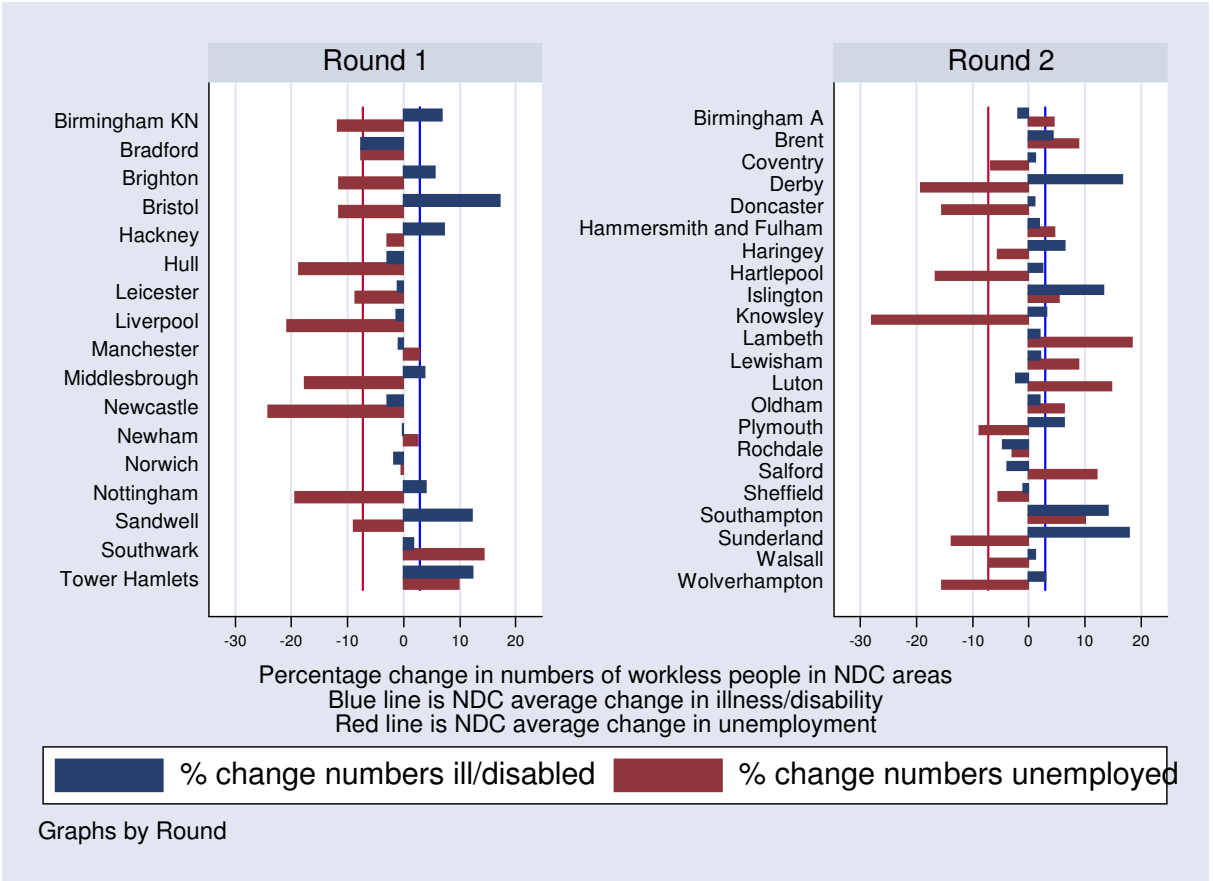
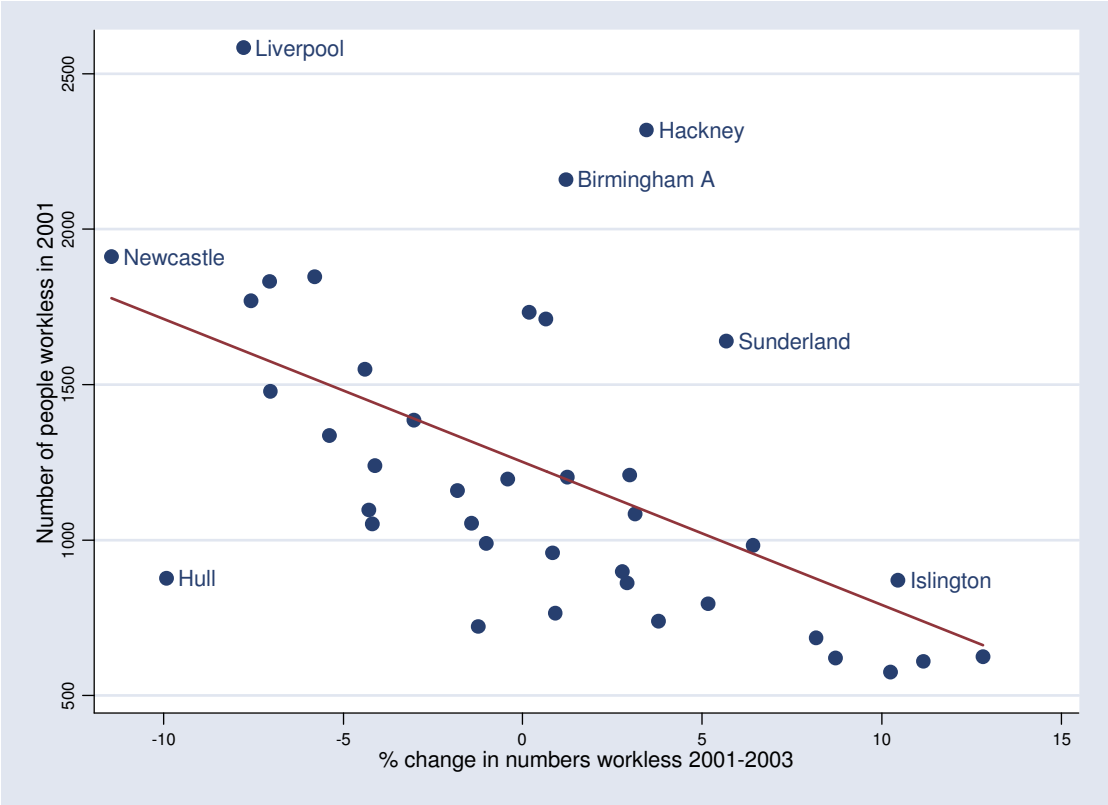


Figure 3.6 reveals that those NDC areas which experienced the largest decreases in the numbers of people workless (especially Liverpool and Newcastle) were amongst those areas which had the highest numbers of workless people in 2001. This suggests that progress on reducing worklessness comes more easily when the initial numbers of people affected are high. Further investigation of this confirms that those areas with larger numbers of people workless in 2001 were more likely to have experienced a decline in the numbers of people workless by 2003. This is shown in **Figure 3.6** below.

Figure 3.6: Numbers workless in 2001 against percentage change in numbers workless from 2001 to 2003



The number of people workless in 2001 and the percentage change in the number of people workless between 2001 and 2003 have a significant negative correlation (-.551, two tailed), meaning that the larger the number of people in an area experiencing worklessness in 2001 the more likely that area is to have observed a decrease on this measure over the period from 2001 to 2003. Interestingly, no significant relationship exists between the number of people experiencing work-limiting illness in 2001 and the change in the number of people affected over the two year period.

3.6 Synthesizing Discussion and Conclusions

All GORs experienced a decline in worklessness over the period 2001-2003, a trend mirrored by the majority of NDC areas. In four of the nine GORs (the West Midlands, the North West, the South West, and Yorkshire and the Humber) the decline observed in the 2001-2003 sub-period was smaller than that in the pre-NDC sub-period of 1999-2001, whilst in the East Midlands and the North East it was larger. In London, the East and the South East, the later sub-period witnessed an increase in worklessness, although in no region did numbers rise above initial 1999 levels.

In most of the regions, unemployed individuals (as opposed to those unable to work due to work-limiting illness or disability) only accounted for approximately a third of the total number of workless people, with the figure being slightly higher in London. In addition, the majority of the regions observed a decline in the proportion of their workless residents who were unemployed. London was again an exception, along with the South East.

The NDC average percentage change in worklessness reveals a decline in the number of people out of work in both sub-periods, the decline being smaller in the second sub-period of the research than in the first. Individual NDC areas observed varying trends: the NDC areas in Lewisham, Newham and Southampton observed a double-digit percentage decline in the number of workless people during 1999-2001, but none of these maintained this level of improvement during 2001-2003. The NDC area in Newcastle upon Tyne was the only one to experience a double-digit percentage decline in the number of workless people during 2001-2003, although Bradford, Kingston upon Hull, Knowsley, Liverpool and Nottingham NDC areas also experienced substantial decreases in this sub-period.

There was a decline in the proportion of workless individuals who were unemployed in every NDC area between 1999 and 2003, although in a number of areas this took the form of an initial decline followed by a smaller increase.

There is a significant negative correlation between the number of people workless at the beginning of the 2001-2003 sub-period, and the percentage change in the number of people experiencing worklessness over that sub-period. A negative correlation implies that NDC areas with larger workless populations in 2001 were more likely to have seen a larger decrease in the number of workless people between 2001 and 2003. This provides some evidence that NDC initiatives aimed at reducing worklessness amongst those actively seeking work are most successful in areas where the initial number of workless people is high.

The results show significant differences in the experience of individual NDC areas, highlighting the need to perform further analysis before drawing conclusions concerning the effect of the NDC policy initiative. This will include both dynamic analysis and spatial comparisons, as discussed in **Chapter 2**.

4 Worklessness in NDC areas: the longitudinal picture for 1999-2001 and 2001-2003

4.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates the dynamics of worklessness in the 39 NDC areas.[15] Using three cuts of benefit data from 1999, 2001, and 2003, the movement of workless individuals on, off, and between out of work benefits is tracked longitudinally, along with their residential status. The longitudinal analysis techniques used in this chapter have been pioneered by SDRC in, for example, Noble, Smith, and Cheung (1998); Noble, Evans, et al (2001); Evans, Noble, et al (2002); McLennan, Lloyd, et al (2003); Smith, Noble, et all (2004).

The dynamic analysis is undertaken using the following indicators:

- Probability of continuing to claim JSA (and remaining in the area)
- Probability of continuing to claim IB/SDA (and remaining in the area)
- Probability of ceasing to claim JSA (geographical whereabouts unknown)
- Probability of ceasing to claim IB/SDA (geographical whereabouts unknown)

Within these four major outcome categories, the probability of certain other outcomes, both benefit-related and residential, are also calculated, to present a clearer picture of the dynamics involved[16].

As detailed in **Chapter 2**, investigating worklessness dynamics helps to reveal the underlying processes that lead people into (and out of) worklessness.

Tables B.1 to **Table B.9** (**Appendix B**) present the summary results for the NDC areas in each of the nine GORs in England. Each table informs about nine destinations, within the aggregated categories of **Stayers**, **Movers**, **Leavers** and **Retirees**. For definitions of these destinations please refer to **Chapter 2.** The results are also presented in **Figures 1** to **9** (in **Appendix C**) for all NDC areas in each of these nine regions, with the average for the region as a whole also included to highlight how NDC areas fared in comparison to the overall regions in which they fall. Note here that **Figures 1** to **9** are arranged so as to show the

[15] Much of this chapter is drawn from Anttila, Noble, and Zaidi (2004).

[16] It must be noted, however, that the probability of a workless person ceasing to claim a particular benefit will be influenced by the ratio of JSA claimants to IB/SDA claimants at the starting point. For example, take a hypothetical NDC area with 600 workless people in 1999, composed of 100 JSA claimants and 500 IB/SDA claimants. By 2001, the example workless population contained 480 of the original 600 people, including of 80 of the original JSA claimants and 400 of the original IB/SDA claimants. There was therefore a decline in the numbers of people continuing to be unemployed by 20% as well as a decline by 20% in the numbers of people continuing to experience work-limiting illness. However, as 100 of the 600 original workless people left IB/SDA, as compared to 20 of the JSA claimants, IB/SDA claimants in this sample NDC area had a higher probability of ceasing to be workless (taking the workless category as a whole) than JSA claimants over this period. At the same time, because 400 of the original 600 workless people were still claiming IB/SDA at the latter time point, IB/SDA claimants also had a higher likelihood of continuing to be workless than JSA claimants.

proportion of 'Leavers' below the horizontal line, and the proportion of 'Stayers' or 'Movers' above the horizontal line.

In the following section, **Section 4.2,** initial findings on the dynamics of worklessness across NDC areas and their regions during the 1999-2001 and 2001-2003 sub-periods are presented. An overall synthesizing discussion and some broad conclusions are reported at the end of the chapter in **Section 4.3**.

4.2 Results

Before analysing the results for NDC areas, it is useful to examine the trends for the nine regions of England over the two sub-periods.

4.2.1 Regional Trends

To begin, regional results for those who: (1) remained as claimants of JSA and IB/SDA and remained in the region and (2) left JSA and IB/SDA all together are analysed. For these overall trends, results for both time-periods (1999-2001 and 2001-2003) are presented.

Figure 4.1 shows the proportion of workless individuals whose status in the destination year remained the same as in the base year and remained in the same region. The following patterns emerge from these results:

- In all regions, the likelihood of continuing to claim IB/SDA increased across the two sub-periods. In contrast, the probability of continuing to claim JSA decreased.
- In both time-periods, the North West had the highest proportion of people who continued to claim IB/SDA, whereas London had the lowest.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of workless individuals who continued to claim the same benefit, during 1999-2001 and 2001-2003, by Government Office Region

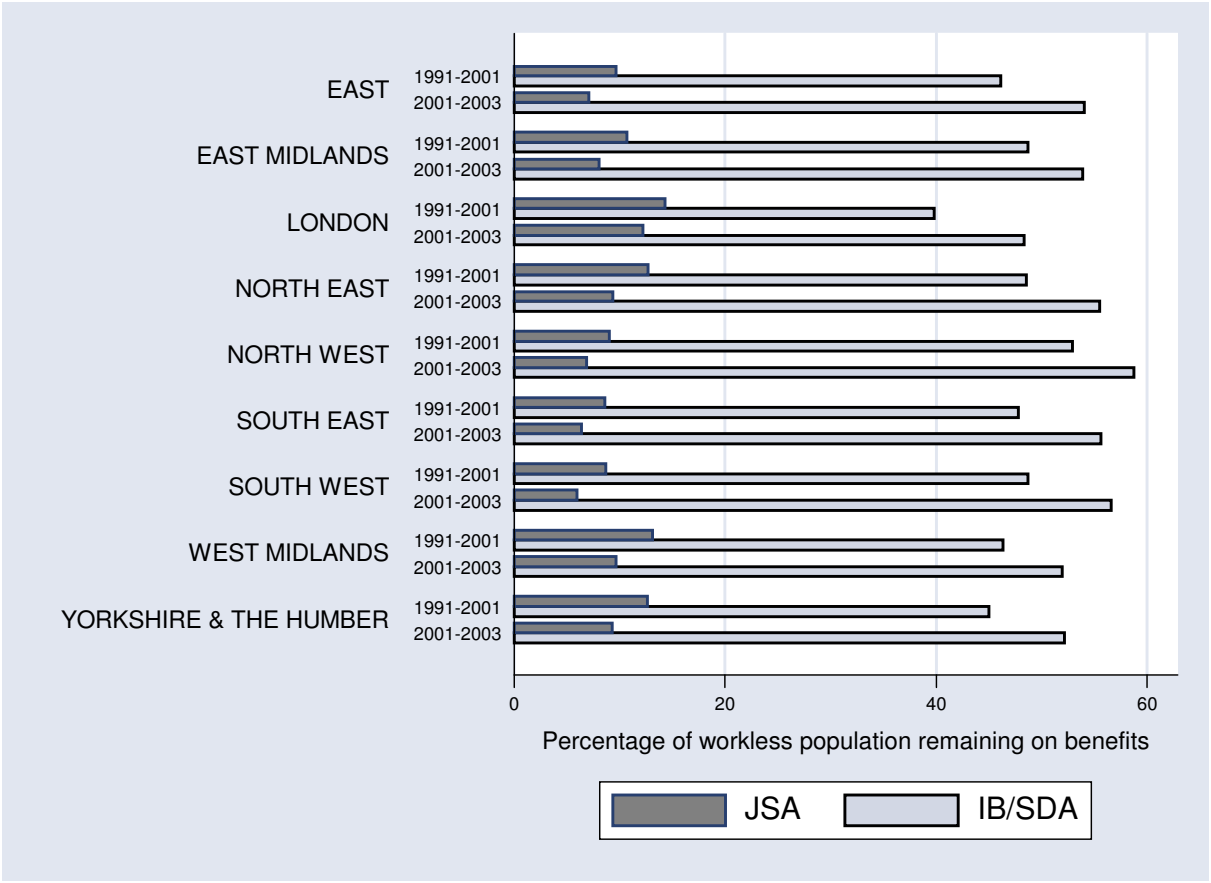
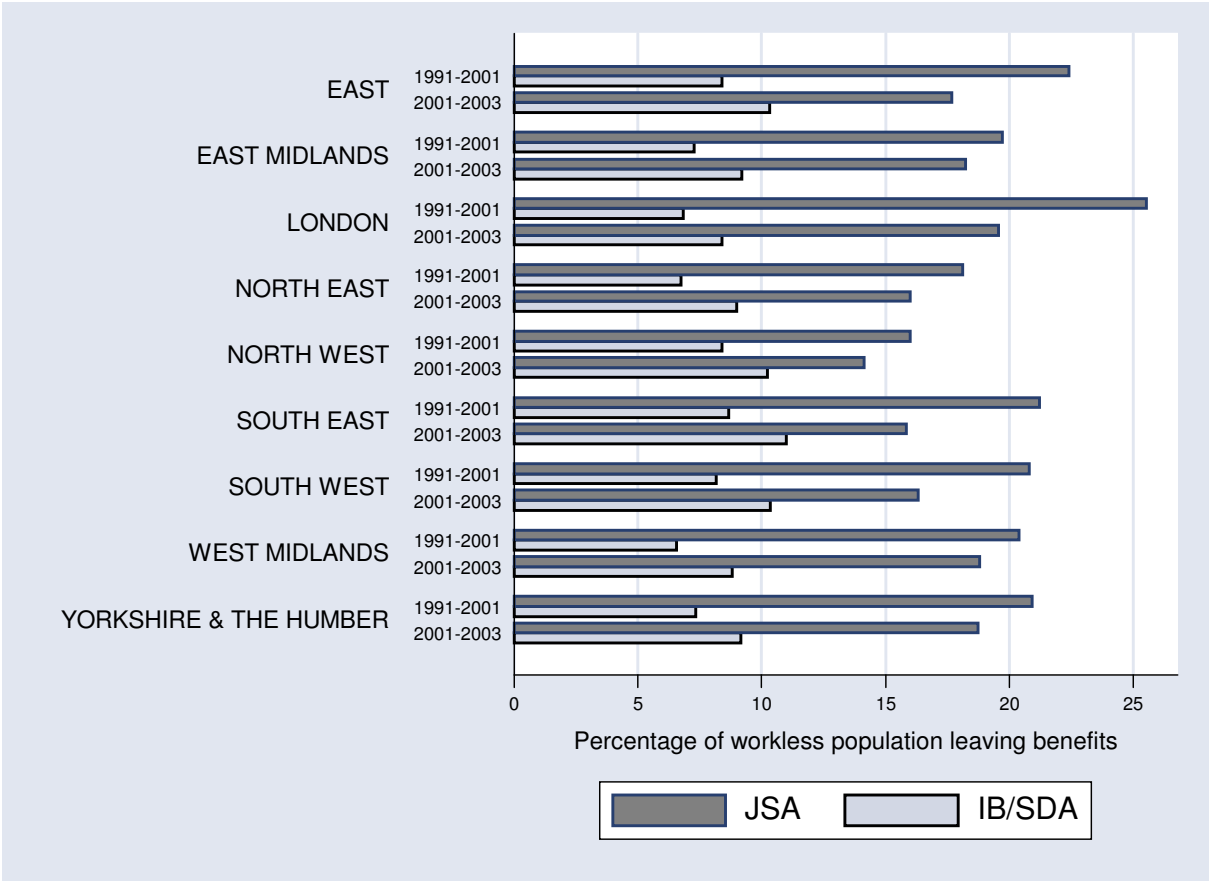


Figure 4.2 presents results on the proportions of workless individuals who left benefits completely. These results show:

- Workless people in London were the most likely to cease claiming JSA and leave the benefit system in both time periods. In contrast, the workless residents of the North West were the least likely to leave JSA and the benefit system.

- In all regions, the likelihood of ceasing to claim JSA was lower in 2001-2003 than in 1999-2001. As opposed to this, the likelihood of ceasing to claim IB/SDA was higher in 2001-2003 than in 1999-2001.

Figure 4.2: Proportion of workless individuals who left all out of work benefits, during 1999-2001 and 2001-2003, by Government Office Region



The results shown in **Figures 4.1** and **4.2,** respectively, may appear, on first inspection, to be contradictory: **Figure 4.1** shows that the proportion of workless individuals staying on JSA had gone down, and yet **Figure 4.2** shows that the proportion of individuals leaving JSA has also gone down. Similarly, **Figure 4.1** shows that the proportion of workless individuals staying on IB/SDA has increased, and yet **Figure 4.2** shows that the proportion of individuals leaving has also increased. These apparent contradictions may be partly due to the fact that these figures do not take into account the benefit turnover of those who have left the area, turned 60, or moved from one out of work benefit to another (see the definitions of 'stayers' and 'leavers' in **Chapter 2**). It is more likely, however, that they are the result of an increasing proportion of IB/SDA claimants within the workless population, as indicated in **Figure 3.2**. This means that for the second sub-period (2001-2003), there were a greater proportion of IB/SDA claimants in the workless population than in the base year.

The overall trends of dynamics of worklessness observed across England and in each of the GORs, as summarised in **Table 4.1** below, are now considered.

As noted in **Chapter 2**, **Table 4.1** and the tables in **Appendix B** do not specify, for individuals who left an area and continued to claim benefits, which benefit they were receiving at either the beginning or the end of the sub-period in question. Thus, any claims made in this chapter regarding the probability of staying on JSA (or IB/SDA), must be understood as claims about the probability of staying on JSA (or IB/SDA) *and* staying in the area.

Table 4.1 reveals a decline in the probability of workless individuals staying on JSA: 11.5% of workless people in England in 1999 were receiving JSA in 1999 and also in 2001, compared with 8.9% of workless people in 2001 claiming JSA in 2001 and 2003. In contrast, the probability of staying on IB/SDA rose over the period: 48.1% workless people in 1999 received IB/SDA in 1999 and also in 2001, while 55.3% of workless people in 2001 received IB/SDA in 2001 and also in 2003.

Table 4.1: Worklessness dynamics by Government Office Regions of England (1999-2001 and 2001 – 2003)

Panel A: 1999-2001

Regions	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
East Region	9.7	46.2	3.0	1.0	22.4	8.4	2.6	1.6	5.1	100.0
London Region	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside Region	12.7	45.1	3.8	1.4	20.9	7.4	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
North East Region	12.8	48.6	4.1	1.2	18.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
West Midlands Region	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
East Midlands Region	10.8	48.7	3.1	1.0	19.7	7.3	2.4	1.3	5.6	100.0
South West Region	8.7	48.7	3.3	0.9	20.8	8.2	2.7	1.3	5.3	100.0
South East Region	8.7	47.9	2.9	0.9	21.2	8.7	3.1	1.5	5.1	100.0
England	**11.5**	**48.1**	**3.6**	**1.2**	**20.5**	**7.6**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**5.4**	**100.0**

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

Regions	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
East Region	7.2	54.1	2.8	1.1	17.7	10.3	2.8	1.2	2.8	100.0
London Region	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0
North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0
Yorkshire and Humberside Region	9.4	52.2	3.5	1.3	18.8	9.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	100.0
North East Region	9.4	55.5	3.6	1.4	16.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0
West Midlands Region	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0
East Midlands Region	8.1	54.0	2.8	1.1	18.2	9.2	2.6	1.2	2.8	100.0
South West Region	6.1	56.7	2.8	1.0	16.4	10.4	2.9	1.0	2.8	100.0
South East Region	6.5	55.7	2.6	1.0	15.9	11.0	3.4	1.1	2.9	100.0
England	**8.9**	**55.3**	**3.3**	**1.3**	**17.2**	**9.6**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**100.0**

4.2.2 Trends in NDC Areas

Worklessness dynamics within individual NDC areas are now considered region by region. See **Tables B1** to **B9** in **Appendix B** and **Figures C1** to **C9** in **Appendix C** for the related figures.

Note that, with respect to **Tables B1** to **B9,** an NDC area with probability higher than 1.33 times the probability for the region as a whole in any column is described as experiencing substantially high probability compared to the region as a whole, and the relevant figures are identified by dark shaded cells. An NDC area with a probability less than two-thirds of the probability for the region as a whole in any column is described as experiencing substantially low probability compared to the region as a whole; the relevant figures are identified by light shaded cells

East Region

Table B1 and **Figure C1** present results for NDC areas in the East region, the region as whole, and England as a whole. The overall trend experienced in this region, when the pre-NDC period of 1999-2001 is compared with the 2001-2003 period of the NDC programme, was a decline in the proportion of workless individuals who continued to claim JSA and a rise in the proportion who continued to claim IB/SDA. More specifically, the results show that the residents of both NDC areas in this region (North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit in Norwich and Marsh Farm in Luton) were less likely to stay on IB/SDA than workless residents of the region as a whole, although the results for the NDC areas were not substantially different from the regional average. This result holds true for both sub-periods. Workless residents in North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit were, in the pre-NDC sub-period, substantially more likely to move from JSA to IB/SDA, and substantially less likely to move from IB/SDA to JSA than residents of the region as a whole. This trend is not observed for the later sub-period.

Another notable result is that the migration rate for workless individuals in both NDC areas was particularly high, in particular during the period of the NDC programme. This may be partly due to the fact that an NDC area is much smaller geographically than a region, thus the probability of moving out of an NDC area will be high when compared to a region.

London Region

Table B2 and **Figure C2** present results for the London Region and its NDC areas. Once again, a higher proportion of people continuing to claim JSA is observed in the pre-NDC period than in the 2001-2003 years of the NDC programme, and the converse is true regarding the proportion that stayed on IB/SDA. Residents of the Clapham Park NDC area in Lambeth were substantially less likely to move from JSA to IB/SDA in the earlier sub-period, and in both sub-periods, the workless residents of Aylesbury NDC area in Southwark were substantially more likely to continue claiming JSA than residents of the region as a whole. The results for 'Movers' show a small probability of residents moving between benefits and in almost all instances there is very little difference between the probability observed for the NDC area and that for the region. As in the East, workless individuals in all NDC areas in London were highly likely to leave the area (but stay on benefits), the probability of this being

particularly high in the Seven Sisters NDC area in Haringey, the Clapham Park NDC area in Lambeth and the West Ham & Plaistow NDC area in Newham.

North West Region

Table B3 and **Figure C3** present results for the North West region and its NDC areas. Here, too, there was a greater proportion of JSA-stayers in the pre-NDC sub-period than in the 2001-2003 years of the NDC programme, for the region as a whole and all the NDC areas. The reverse is observed when looking at the proportion of workless residents who stayed on IB/SDA, with the exception of the Charlestown & Lower Kersal NDC area in Salford. In both sub-periods, the residents of the North Huyton NDC area in Knowsley were substantially more likely to remain in receipt of JSA than residents of the North West region as a whole. The Charlestown & Lower Kersal NDC area, in contrast, was the only NDC where the probability of residents continuing to claim JSA was substantially lower than the regional average in both sub-periods. In each sub-period, workless residents of the Beswick & Openshaw NDC area in Manchester and the Kensington NDC area in Liverpool were less likely to stay on IB/SDA and stay in the area than residents of the region as a whole, although benefit claimants in both these areas were substantially more likely to leave the area whilst remaining on benefits.

Yorkshire and the Humber Region

Table B4 and **Figure C4** present results for the Yorkshire and the Humber region and NDC areas within it. In the region as a whole, a higher proportion of workless people in 1999 claimed JSA in 1999 and 2001 than people who were workless in 2001 and claimed JSA in 2001 and 2003. There was a rise in the proportion who stayed on IB/SDA in all the NDC areas between the two sub-periods, but residents in all the NDC areas were nevertheless substantially less likely than residents of the region as a whole to continue claiming IB/SDA during the 2001-2003 sub-period. In the Burngreave NDC area in Sheffield, a substantially high probability of residents staying on JSA in the first sub-period was reduced in the second sub-period so that the proportion of residents staying on JSA between 2001 and 2003 was not substantially above the regional figure. Interestingly, in the pre-NDC sub-period, the residents of Preston Road NDC area in Kingston upon Hull were notably less likely than residents of the region as a whole to move from IB/SDA to JSA, but in the NDC sub-period, notably more likely. As in other NDC areas, workless residents of all NDC areas in this region were highly likely to migrate out of the area, in particular from Doncaster Central NDC area and Little Horton NDC area in Bradford where approximately one in five workless people left the NDC area in each sub-period.

North East Region

Table B5 and **Figure C5** present results for the NDC areas in the North East region and for the region as a whole. Again, there was a higher probability of workless individuals remaining on JSA in the pre-NDC time-period than over the first phase of the NDC programme for the region and all the NDC areas, in particular the East End & Hendon NDC area in Sunderland. In all NDC areas, the probability of staying on IB/SDA increased between the first and second sub-period, although in all cases it remained lower than the regional figure. Again, workless

individuals in all NDC areas in this region were notably likely to migrate out of the area, particularly workless residents of the West Gate NDC area in Newcastle, around 20% of whom left the area in each sub-period.

West Midlands Region

Table B6 and **Figure C6** present results for the West Midlands region and the NDC areas within it. There was a decline in the proportion of workless individuals staying in receipt of JSA in the West Midlands from the 1999-2001 to the 2001-2003 sub- period, but this decline was not evenly spread. The WEHM NDC area in Coventry experienced a substantial decline in the proportion of workless people continuing to claim JSA between the two-periods, while the proportion in the Birmingham Aston NDC area hardly changed. In contrast, the proportion of workless people continuing to claim IB/SDA between the two sub-periods increased for all NDC areas. Again, workless residents in NDC areas in this region were highly likely to leave the area.

East Midlands Region

Table B7 and **Figure C7** present results for the East Midlands region and its NDC areas. The region and the NDC areas experienced a decline in the proportion of workless residents remaining on JSA between the two sub-periods. However, in both sub-periods, the workless residents of the NDC areas were more likely to remain in receipt of JSA than workless residents of the region as a whole, substantially so with regard to Braunstone NDC area in Leicester and Radford NDC area in Nottingham. Again, workless individuals in all NDC areas in this region were highly likely to move from the area, in particular from the Radford NDC area, where more than 20% of the workless residents left the area during the two periods in question.

South West Region

Table B8 and **Figure C8** present results for the South West region and the NDC areas within it. Like all other regions, the South West experienced a decline in the proportion of individuals who continued to receive JSA between the 1999-2001 and 2001-2003 sub-periods. In 1999-2001 residents of Devonport NDC area in Plymouth were substantially less likely to continue claiming IB/SDA benefits. However in 2001-2003 they were substantially more likely to continue receiving JSA. Similarly to other NDC area workless residents across the country, workless individuals in all NDC areas in this region were notably likely to leave the area.

South East Region

Table B9 and **Figure C9** present results for the South East region and NDC areas in this region. The general trend indicates a decline in the proportion of residents remaining in receipt of JSA and a rise in the proportion who remained on IB/SDA, between 1999-2001 and 2001-2003, and holds true for all the NDC areas as well as the region as a whole. Also, there

was a strong trend amongst workless residents of migrating out of NDC areas, whilst remaining on out of work benefits.

4.3 Synthesizing Discussion and Conclusions

In England as a whole, 28.1% of people who were workless in 1999 had ceased to be workless in 2001. Of the people who were workless in England in 2001, 26.8% had ceased to be workless in 2003. Of the nine government office regions in England, London saw the greatest percentage of workless people cease being workless between 1999 and 2001 (32.4%) while the North West saw the smallest percentage of workless people cease to be workless over the same period (24%). Over the latter period of 2001 to 2003, London, Yorkshire and the Humber, East England, East Midlands, and West Midlands all saw between 27% and 28% of workless individuals cease claiming JSA or IB/SDA, while the North West again saw the smallest percentage (24.5%). Over the two sub-periods, therefore, it is apparent that the regional inequality in proportions of workless people ceasing to be workless decreases i.e. the difference between the maximum and minimum values at regional level for 1999-2001 was 8.4 percentage points, while for the period 2001-2003 this figure had dropped to 3.5 percentage points.

It is interesting to note that each of the ten NDC areas in London experienced greater or equal proportions of their workless populations ceasing to be workless over both sub-periods than the national average. This is in contrast to the North West where none of the six NDC areas saw a better than national average proportion of workless people ceasing to be workless over the first sub-period and just one area experiencing a better than national change over the second sub-period.

Furthermore, whilst none of the ten NDC areas in London, the South East or the South West saw equal or greater proportions of workless people ceasing to be workless during the second sub-period as in the first, in the Midlands and northern regions a sizeable number of NDC areas saw greater proportions of workless people leave workless benefits in the latter sub-period compared to the earlier sub-period.

Only a small proportion of workless residents moved between out of work benefits in either of the two sub-periods, the figure being less than 7% for all NDC areas (although it should be noted that these figures do not capture individuals who left their NDC area). Movement from JSA to IB/SDA was more likely than from IB/SDA to JSA in all NDC areas, the probability of the former often being three times as large as that of the latter. It should also be noted that while the numbers of total workless people have declined while the numbers of people claiming IB/SDA have increased over the two sub-periods, as noted in **Chapter 3**, from the analysis presented in **Chapter 4**, it does not appear to be the case that a large proportion of workless people are moving from JSA to IB/SDA.

There was a strong trend of migration of workless individuals out of the NDC areas in both time-periods; in some NDC areas, as many as 20% of workless individuals left the area in one or both of the sub-periods. However, it is important recognise that this is a proportion of workless residents, not all residents. Also, residential movement is much more likely to result in leaving an NDC-sized area than a region, simply because regions are so much larger.

These analyses provide first insights into benefit and residential dynamics in the NDC areas for workless people. Longer term analyses must be performed, as well as comparisons with control areas (see **Chapter 6**) before conclusions can be drawn about the impact of NDC policy initiatives. Moreover, additional data on employment destinations and durations is required to provide evidence on employment entry and its sustainability for those who leave benefits.

Part Two: Comparing worklessness in NDC areas with similar areas and larger areas

Having examined the worklessness situation in NDC areas in Chapters 3 and 4, it now becomes possible to compare NDC areas with similarly deprived areas that are not part of the NDC programme. Comparisons are also made between NDC areas and their 'parent' local authorities, GORs, and England as a whole. Comparisons between NDC areas and their comparator areas help assess the impact that the NDC programme has had on the NDC areas in terms of reducing worklessness. This is because the worklessness trends and dynamics observed in comparator areas give an indication of what might have been expected in NDC areas had there been no NDC programme. Comparisons between NDC areas and larger area units help provide a sense of the broader economic context.

Chapter 5 looks at trends in worklessness in NDC areas and comparator areas as well as parent local authorities, GORs, and England as a whole using snapshots for 1999, 2001, and 2003. **Chapter 6** continues these comparisons, this time 'tracking' workless individuals through the periods 1999-2001 and 2001-2003. This chapter begins to address the question of whether workless individuals in NDC areas were more likely than workless individuals in other areas to leave out of work benefits.

5 Cross-sectional comparisons of worklessness: NDC areas, comparator areas, 'parent' local authorities, and Government Office Regions in 1999, 2001, and 2003

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, spatial comparisons of cross-sectional trends in worklessness are undertaken. The worklessness situation in NDC areas is analysed and compared with the worklessness situation in comparator areas, and in parent local authorities and GORs.[17]

The indicators in trends of worklessness used in this chapter are also used in **Chapter 3**:

- Percentage change in the number of workless individuals
- Percentage change in the number of unemployed individuals
- Percentage change in the number of individuals experiencing work-limiting illness or disability

As noted in **Chapter 2**, the choice of comparator areas is of utmost importance in the context of spatial comparisons of the NDC areas. Ensuring that a comparator area resembles the relevant NDC area as closely as possible in terms of employment characteristics is essential.

[17] Much of this chapter is drawn from Noble, Zaidi, and Anttila (2004a)

Thus, comparator areas fall within the same local authority as the NDC area in question; they are non-contiguous to the NDC area; and they most closely resemble the NDC area on the employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (Noble, Wright et al, 2004); see **Chapter 2** for further details on the choice of comparator areas.

In **Section 5.2**, below, the worklessness levels in NDC areas are evaluated relative to those in comparator areas, and in **Section 5.3** comparisons are made with parent local authorities. **Section 5.4** presents some concluding comments.

5.2 Performance of the NDC Areas Relative to their Comparator Areas

Figure 5.1 shows changes in the number of workless people in the NDC areas and their comparator areas during the period 2001-2003.

The left panel of **Figure 5.1**, which gives results for Round 1 of the NDC partnerships, shows:

- The West Gate NDC area in Newcastle upon Tyne observed the greatest decline in worklessness (11.5%) among Round 1 NDC areas, but the decline in its comparator area was substantially higher (23.2%).

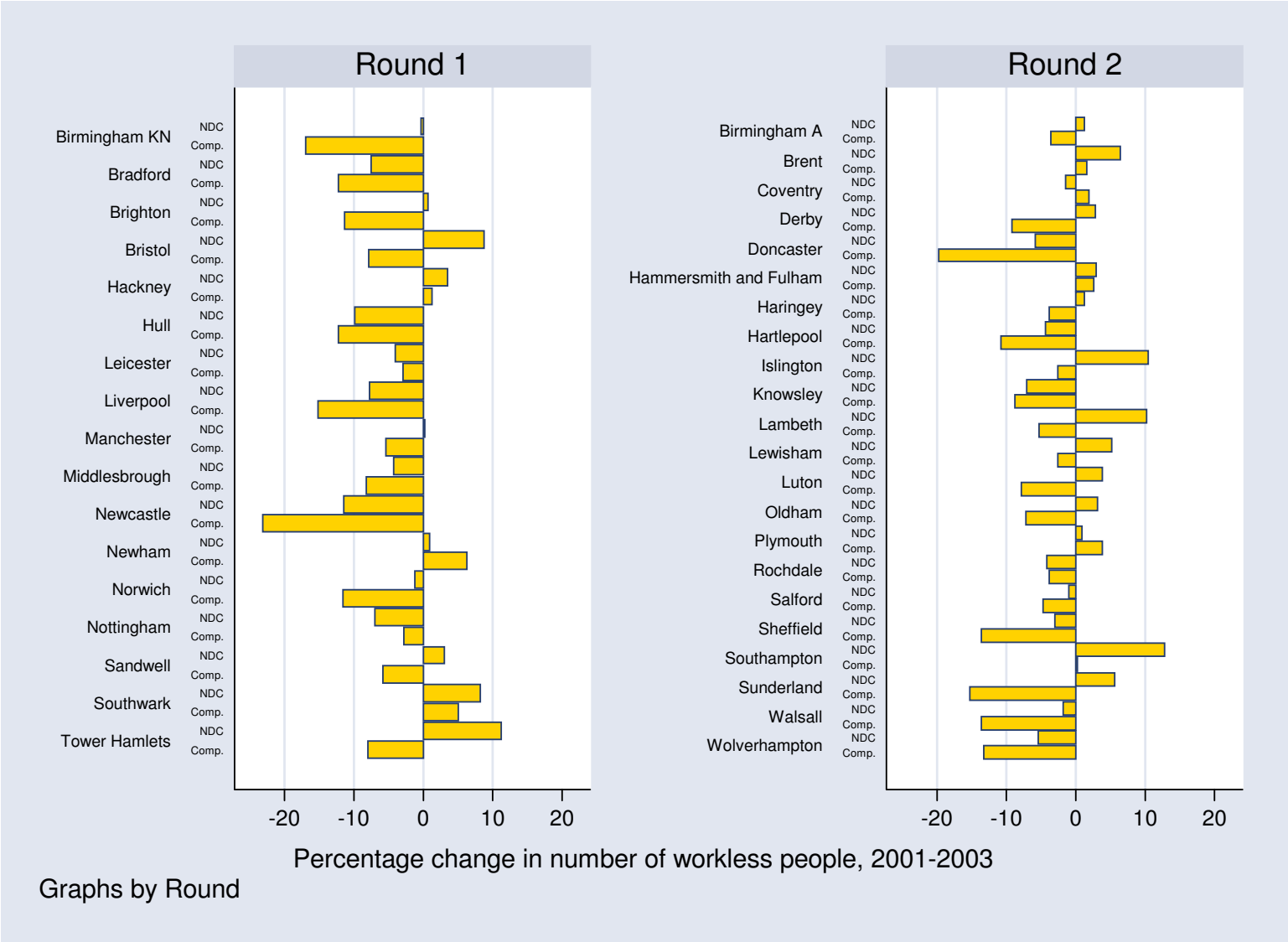
- A similar result regarding the difference between the NDC area and its comparator area is observed for almost all those NDC areas that experienced a decline in worklessness. The most notable of them are the Kensington NDC area in Liverpool (7.8 for the NDC area vs 15.2 for the comparator area), Preston Road in Hull (9.9 for NDC area vs 12.2 for comparator area), Little Horton in Bradford (7.6 for NDC area vs 12.3 for comparator area), Kings Norton in Birmingham (0.4 for NDC area vs 17.0 for comparator area), North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit in Norwich (1.2 for NDC area vs 11.6 for comparator area) and West Middlesbrough (4.3 for NDC area vs 8.3 for comparator area).

- The two exceptions to the above pattern of differences between the NDC area and its comparator are the Radford NDC area in Nottingham and the Braunstone NDC area in Leicester, where the decline in the worklessness during 2001-2003 was higher in the NDC area than the comparator area.

- Declines in worklessness in comparator areas are also observed for Greets Green in Sandwell, Barton Hill in Bristol and Ocean Estate in Tower Hamlets, despite the fact that the corresponding NDC areas observed increases in worklessness.

Clearly, this does not offer any evidence that Round 1 NDC areas have been experiencing better results in terms of reducing worklessness than comparable areas.

Figure 5.1: Spatial comparison between NDC areas and their comparator areas, using percentage changes in worklessness as indicator



The 2001-2003 results for NDC partnerships in Round 2 are presented in the right panel of **Figure 5.1**. The findings are:

- There are seven NDC areas in which the decline in the number of workless individuals was smaller than that observed by their comparator areas. They are Doncaster Central, ABCD in Wolverhampton, Burngreave in Sheffield, North Huyton in Knowsley, Blakenall in Walsall, West Central Hartlepool, and Charlestown & Lower Kersal in Salford.

- There are nine NDC areas that observed a rise in the number of workless individuals while their comparator areas experienced a decline. They are East End & Hendon in Sunderland, Derwent in Derby, Marsh Farm in Luton, Hathershaw & Fitton Hill in Oldham, Seven Sisters in Haringey, Aston in Birmingham, New Cross Gate in Lewisham, Clapham Park in Lambeth, and Finsbury in Islington.

- Another three NDC areas experienced a rise in the number of workless residents higher than that observed by their comparator areas. They are Thornhill in Southampton, North Fulham in Hammersmith and Fulham, and South Kilburn in Brent.

- Only three Round 2 NDC areas experienced results which could be linked to a positive impact of the NDC policy initiative, with the NDC areas outperforming their comparator areas. They are Heywood in Rochdale, WHEM in Coventry, and Devonport in Plymouth.

As before, these results offer little evidence that the NDC areas have responded to policy treatment aimed at reducing the prevalence of worklessness. As mentioned above, however, the results refer to only a two year period, and thus it is too early to draw clear-cut conclusions about the effectiveness of the NDC policy initiative.

5.3 Performance of the NDC Areas Relative to their Local Authorities

In this section, trends in each NDC area are compared with trends in the relevant parent local authority.

Figure 5.2 provides a comparison of percentage change in the number of workless people between the NDC area and its parent local authority over the period from 2001 to 2003. Detailed results (and results for 1999-2001) are included in **Tables A.1** to **A.39** in **Appendix A**.

Results in the left panel of **Figure 5.2** for Round 1 partnerships offer the following insights:

- Five NDC areas observed a percentage decline in the workless population that significantly exceeded the percentage decline in the workless population of their local authorities. These NDC areas are Preston Road in Hull, Kensington in Liverpool, Radford in Nottingham, Little Horton in Bradford, and North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit in Norwich. These findings indicate that the NDC policy initiative may have influenced an improvement of the position of the NDC areas within their local authorities.

- The West Gate NDC area in Newcastle upon Tyne observed the highest percentage decline in the number of workless people (-11.5%). Newcastle as a whole observed a similar trend (a decline of 11.1%). The West Middlesbrough NDC area also experienced a percentage decline in worklessness (-4.3%) that matched the trend in its local authority, Middlesbrough (also -4.3%).

- Three NDC areas (West Ham & Plaistow in Newham, Shoreditch Our Way in Hackney and Beswick & Openshaw in Manchester) observed a percentage increase in the workless population smaller than the percentage rise observed for the whole of their local authorities.

- The Braunstone NDC area was the only area where a decline in the workless population of an NDC area accompanied a rise in the workless population of its local authority (Leicester).

- Lastly, there are four cases where an increase in the workless population for both NDC areas and their local authorities is observed; the percentage increase in the NDC area being higher, in each case, than the percentage increase observed at the local authority level. The 4 areas are Greets Green in Sandwell, Barton Hill in Bristol, Aylesbury in Southwark, and Ocean Estate in Tower Hamlets.

These results provide some evidence that over its initial phase the NDC programme may have played a role in improving the relative position of some of NDC areas within their local authority.

Figure 5.2: Spatial comparison between NDC areas and their parent local authorities, using percentage changes in numbers workless people as indicator, 2001-2003

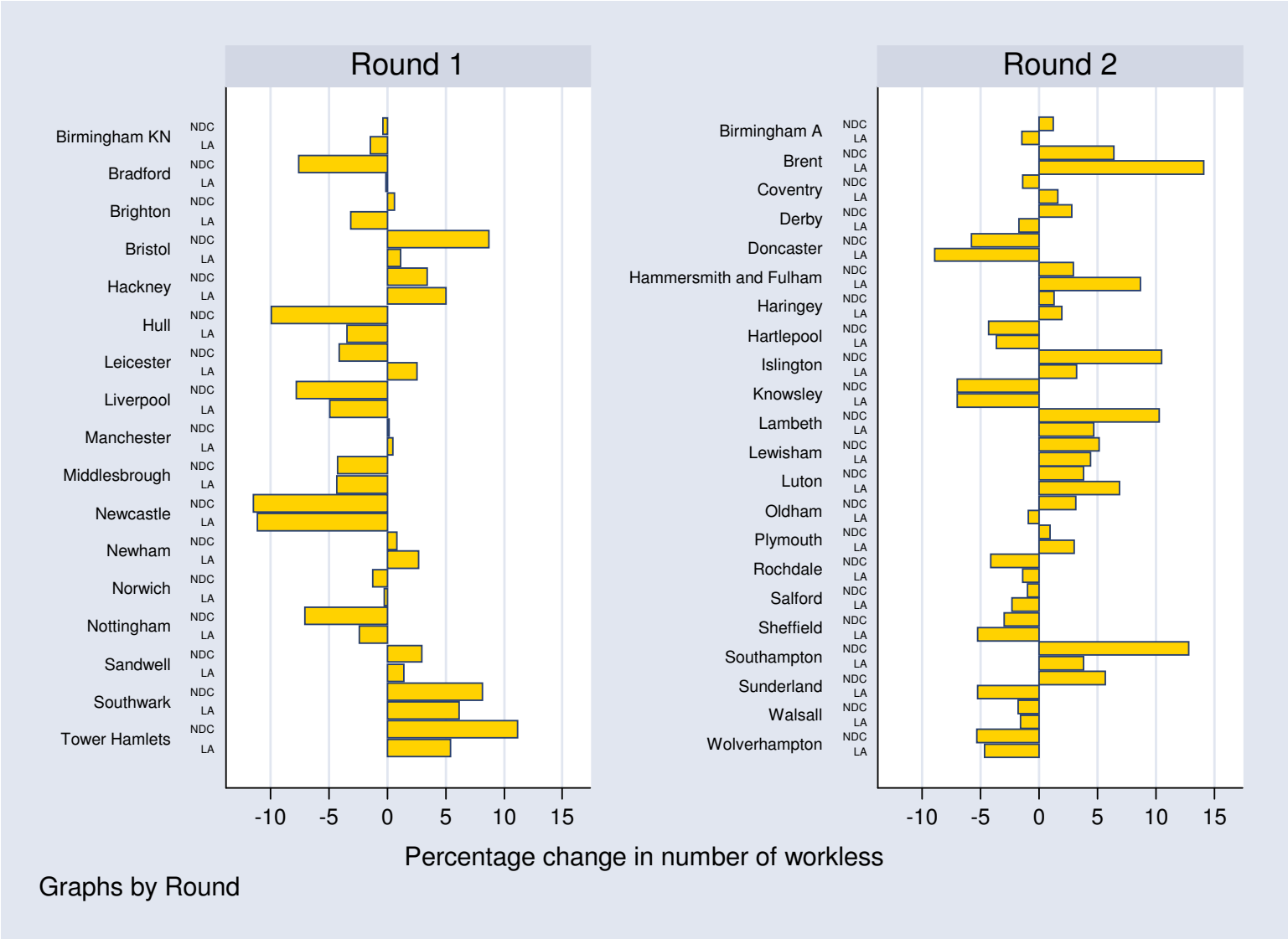


Figure 5.2, for Round 2 partnerships, reveals the following insights:

- Three NDC areas observed a percentage decline in the number of workless people that substantially exceeded the percentage decline in the workless population in their local authorities. These NDC areas are ABCD in Wolverhampton, West Central Hartlepool, and Heywood in Rochdale. These findings indicate that the NDC policy initiative may have had some effect upon the position of the NDC areas within their local authorities.

- The North Huyton NDC area in Knowsley observed the largest percentage decline in the number of workless people (-7.0%), while its local authority shows a very similar trend (-7.1%). Blakenall NDC area in Walsall is the other NDC area which has experienced a percentage decline in worklessness (-1.8%) that matched the trend in its local authority (-1.6%).

- Five NDC areas experienced a rise in the workless population that was smaller than the rise experienced by their local authorities. They are Seven Sisters in Haringey, Devonport in Plymouth, Marsh Farm in Luton, North Fulham in Hammersmith and Fulham and South Kilburn in Brent. These findings indicate that the NDC policy initiative may have had some effect upon the position of the NDC areas within their local authorities.

- Lastly, there are four instances in which the workless population for both the NDC area and its local authority increased, with the percentage increase in the NDC area exceeding the increase observed at the local authority level. They are New Cross Gate in Lewisham, Finsbury in Islington, Clapham Park in Lambeth, and Thornhill in Southampton.

For Round 2 partnerships, then, there is mixed evidence as to the impact of NDC policies on improving the position of NDC areas relative to their local authorities.

5.4 Synthesizing Discussion and Conclusions

Table 5.1 below summarises the performance of NDC areas relative to their comparator areas, parent local authorities, the region and England as a whole, using the indicators of worklessness utilised in this chapter. (**Appendix A** presents the complete data upon which the table and the results presented in this report are based.) The table should be read horizontally for each indicator. For example, the first row reveals that in the period before the NDC programme was active, 30 NDC areas experienced a larger decrease or smaller increase in the numbers of people workless than their comparator area. This is presented as 'Better.' On the other hand, nine NDC areas experienced a smaller decrease or larger increase in the numbers of people workless than their comparator area, which is presented as 'Worse.' In the same period, 17 NDC areas fared better on this indicator than their parent local authority, 18 fared better than the region and 20 fared better than England as a whole.

Table 5.1: Changes in Worklessness in NDC areas compared to other relevant geographies

NDC area compared to →	Comparator area		Local Authority		Region		England	
Percentage change in ↓	**Better**	**Worse**	**Better**	**Worse**	**Better**	**Worse**	**Better**	**Worse**
Numbers workless, 1999-2001	30	9	17	22	18	21	20	19
Numbers workless, 2001-2003	6	33	20	19	19	20	18	21
Numbers unemployed, 1999-2001	19	20	15	24	18	21	20	19
Numbers unemployed, 2001-2003	19	20	22	17	20	19	22	17
Numbers ill or disabled, 1999-2001	32	7	14	25	13	26	13	26
Numbers ill or disabled, 2001-2003	3	36	16	23	20	19	20	19

On the whole, NDC areas did not do substantially better or worse than any of the comparator geographies in terms of percentage change of the numbers unemployed. While just 15 of the 39 NDC areas fared better than their local authority in reducing the number of people unemployed in the period from 1999 to 2001, 22 NDC areas did so in the first years of the NDC programme, from 2001 to 2003.

In the period 1999-2001, the majority of NDC areas had a larger reduction in the *overall numbers of workless* people than in the comparator areas. The opposite took place in the period 2001-2003. This pattern reflects the changes in the numbers of people who are ill or disabled, as these people comprise the majority of workless people. Looking at the 'numbers unemployed' rows in **Table 5.1**, it seems policies targeting joblessness may be effective in NDC areas, as NDC areas have fared approximately as well as comparator areas and have improved in terms of their position in the local authority.

As many NDC areas had not fully implemented programmes targeting the workless population by early 2003, a longer period of time must be allowed to elapse before definitive judgements are made on the effectiveness of the NDC programme.

6 Longitudinal comparisons of worklessness: NDC areas, comparator areas, 'parent' local authorities, and Government Office Regions in 1999-2001 and 2001-2003

6.1 Introduction

This chapter undertakes spatial comparisons of dynamics of worklessness for the 39 NDC areas. The importance of analysing worklessness longitudinally in addition to evaluating cross-sectional trends is discussed in **Chapter 2**. In this chapter that work is extended: dynamics of worklessness in NDC areas are measured against comparator areas, parent local authorities, and GORs.[18]

For the purpose of making spatial comparisons, a systematic comparison is performed, between dynamics in worklessness observed for the NDC area, and those observed for its comparator area, and its parent local authority. As discussed in **Chapter 2**, the availability of data for three years (1999, 2001, and 2003) provides an opportunity to undertake spatial analyses for two time-periods: 1999-2001 and 2001-2003. These two time-periods are useful since 2001 is viewed as the baseline year for the NDC programme in many areas.

The spatial comparisons are undertaken using a number of indicators relating to benefit dynamics and used for the dynamic analysis in **Chapter 4**. They are:

- Probability of continuing to claim JSA (and remaining in the area)
- Probability of continuing to claim IB/SDA (and remaining in the area)
- Probability of ceasing to claim JSA (geographical whereabouts unknown)
- Probability of ceasing to claim IB/SDA (geographical whereabouts unknown)

As discussed in **Section 4.1**, the probability of ceasing or continuing to claim a benefit is influenced by the size and composition of the workless population at the starting point[19].

As in **Chapter 4**, within these four major outcome categories, the probability of certain other outcomes - both benefit-related and residential - are also calculated, in order to present a clearer picture of the dynamics involved. Again, the focus is on whether the workless individuals continued to remain workless or made a transition into work during the time

[18] Much of the analysis in this chapter was originally presented in Noble, Zaidi, and Anttila (2004b).

[19] The relative probability of a workless person in an NDC area ceasing or continuing to claim benefit will also be influenced by the size of the workless population compared to that in the parent local authority. For example, in an NDC area there were 1000 workless people in 1999, 200 of whom were JSA claimants. In the parent local authority, there were 10,000 workless people, 3,000 of whom were JSA claimants. In 2001, 100 of the original JSA claimants in the NDC area were still claiming JSA while 2,000 of the original JSA claimants in the local authority were still claiming JSA. There was therefore a decline in the numbers of people workless people leaving JSA and the benefits system of 10% in both the NDC area and the local authority. However, this also means that 10% of people who were workless in the NDC area in 1999 continued to claim JSA over the period, as compared to 20% of people who were workless in the parent local authority continuing to claim JSA over the period.

periods 1999-2001 and 2001-2003. Thus, the units of interest are the benefit and geographical dynamics of individuals who were observed as workless in the base year of the two time periods (i.e. 1999 and 2001 for 1999-2001 and 2001-2003, respectively) [20].

The choice of comparator areas carries utmost importance in spatial comparisons, since the results observed for the control areas provide evidence of the counterfactuals, i.e. the expected outcomes for NDC areas had there been no NDC programme. **Chapter 2** provides more details on the methods adopted in choosing comparator areas.

Tables D.1 to **D.39** in **Appendix D** provide results for each of the 39 NDC areas, their comparator areas, and their local authority districts, and for both time periods (1999-2001 and 2001-2003). Each table considers nine destinations, within the aggregated categories of **Stayers**, **Movers**, **Leavers,** and **Retirees**. For definitions of these destinations please refer to **Chapter 2.**

The rest of this chapter proceeds as follows: in **Section 6.2** the worklessness dynamics of NDC areas are evaluated alongside those of comparator areas. In **Section 6.3**, they are compared with the worklessness dynamics of parent local authorities. In **Section 6.4** some preliminary conclusions are drawn.

6.2 Comparison of NDC Areas with their Comparator Areas

In this section, spatial comparisons between NDC areas and their comparator areas are presented, the focus being on those workless individuals who continued to claim or ceased claiming JSA and IB/SDA for the time-period 2001-2003. Detailed results for all 39 NDC areas on dynamics of worklessness for both time-periods are included in **Appendix D** (**Tables D.1** to **D.39**).

The results for those who continued to claim JSA and remain in the area (**Figure 6.1**), for those who continued to claim IB/SDA and remaining the area (**Figure 6.2**), for those who ceased claiming JSA and left the benefits system (**Figure 6.3**) and for those who ceased claiming IB/SDA and left the benefits system (**Figure 6.4**) are analysed below. Each of these graphs also includes a solid vertical line to show the results for England as a whole.

Results in **Figure 6.1** highlight that, in the period from 2001 to 2003:

- In most instances (28 NDC partnerships), the likelihood of workless individuals continuing to claim JSA and remain in the area was notably higher in NDC areas than in their comparator areas.

- In eight NDC areas, six of which are in London (Shoreditch Our Way in Hackney, West Ham & Plaistow in Newham, Finsbury in Islington, New Cross Gate in Lewisham, North Fulham in Hammersmith and Fulham, Seven Sisters in Haringey, Charlestown & Lower Kersal in Salford and WEHM in Coventry), residents had a lower probability of continuing to claim JSA and remain in the area than those in the corresponding comparator areas.

[20] The residential dynamics are reported only for those who continued to receive benefits, as there is no record of the residential location of those who ceased to claim benefits.

- For three NDC areas (Braunstone in Leicester, Kensington in Liverpool and Hathershaw & Fitton Hill in Oldham), no significant differences between NDC areas and their comparator areas are observed.

Results in **Figure 6.2** show that, in the period from 2001 to 2003:

- In 22 of the NDC areas, workless individuals were less likely to continue to claim IB/SDA and remain in the area than their counterparts in the comparator areas.

- In 17 of the NDC areas, workless residents were more likely to continue to claim IB/SDA and remain in the area than their counterparts in the comparator areas.

- The most notable differences between NDC areas and comparator area are observed for the NDC areas in Bristol (Barton Hill) and Doncaster (Doncaster Central), where the probability of workless residents continuing to claim IB/SDA and remain in the area was much lower in the NDC areas than in the comparator areas.

- Residents of the East Brighton NDC area had a much higher probability of continuing to claim IB/SDA than those in the comparator area.

Results in **Figure 6.3** provide evidence that in the period from 2001 to 2003:

- For 19 NDC areas there was a notably higher probability of ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system among workless residents than in the comparator areas.

- In 11 NDC areas, the probability of workless residents ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system was similar to that of the comparator areas.

- In the remaining nine NDC areas, the probability of individuals ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system was notably lower than that observed for residents of the comparator areas.

- The three NDC areas for which the probability of workless residents ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system was lowest compared to the comparator areas were East Brighton, Marsh Farm in Luton, and Hathershaw & Fitton Hill in Oldham.

Results in **Figure 6.4** highlight that in the period from 2001 to 2003:

- In 15 NDC areas, the probability of NDC area residents ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system was lower than the probability observed for workless residents of the corresponding comparator areas.

- For another 15 NDC areas, there was no substantial difference in the probability of workless residents ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system between NDC areas and their comparator areas.

- In the remaining nine NDC areas the probability of workless residents ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system was higher in the NDC area than in the comparator area.

Figure 6.1: Staying on JSA and staying in the area: A comparison between NDC areas and their comparator areas (2001-2003)

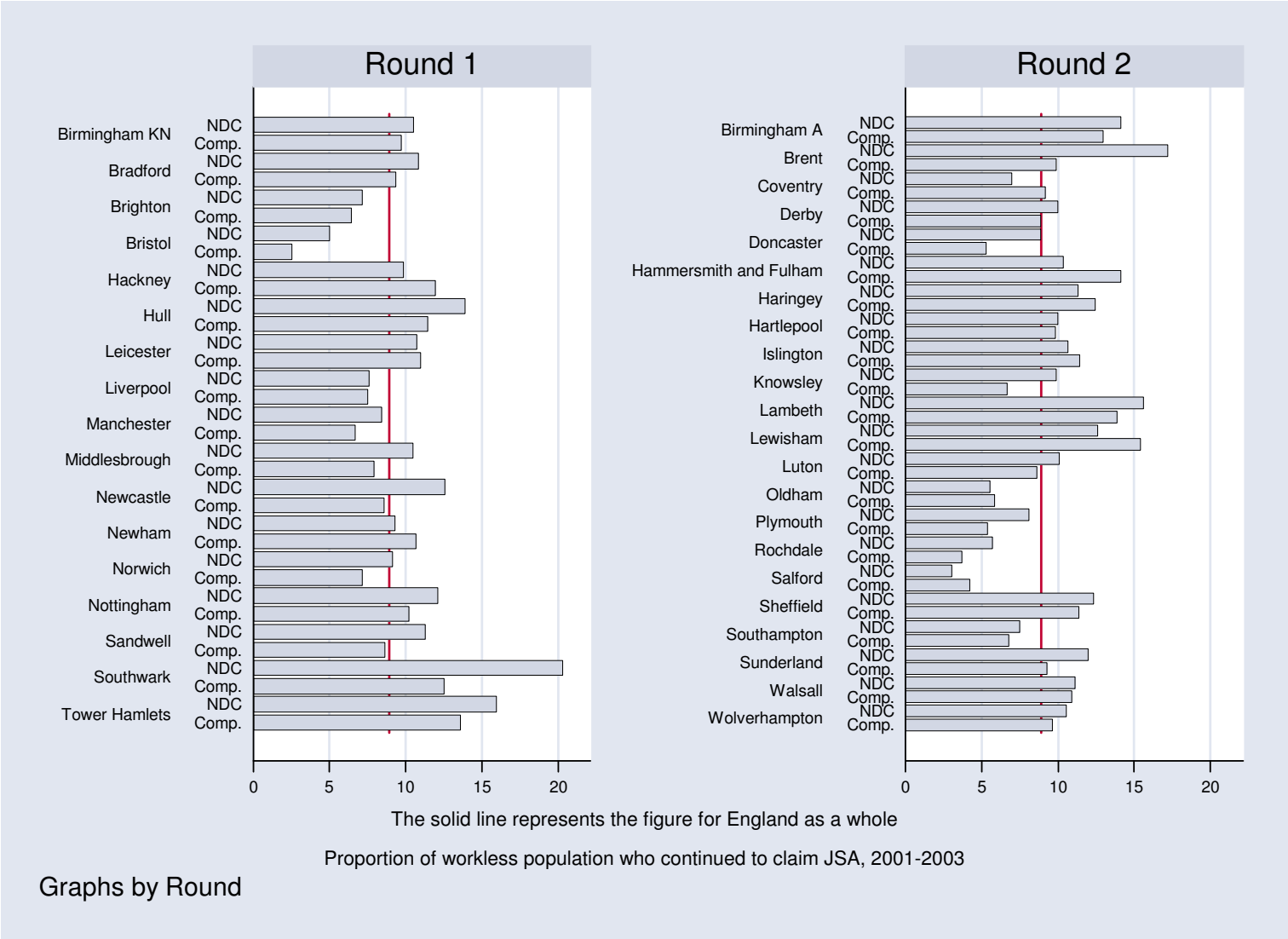


Figure 6.2: Staying on IB/SDA and staying in the area: A comparison between NDC areas and their comparator areas (2001-2003)

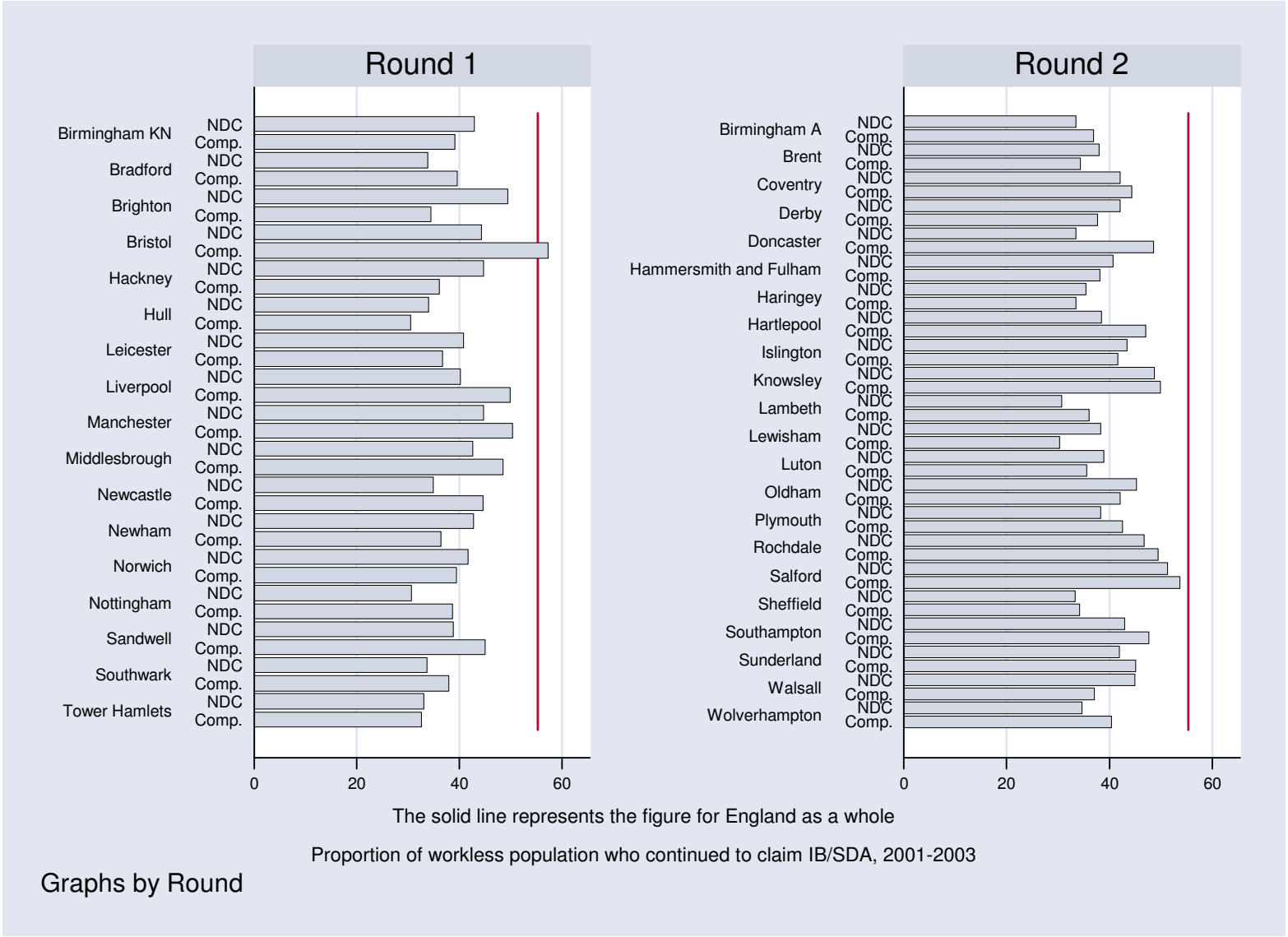


Figure 6.3: Ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system: A comparison between NDC areas and their comparator areas (2001-2003)

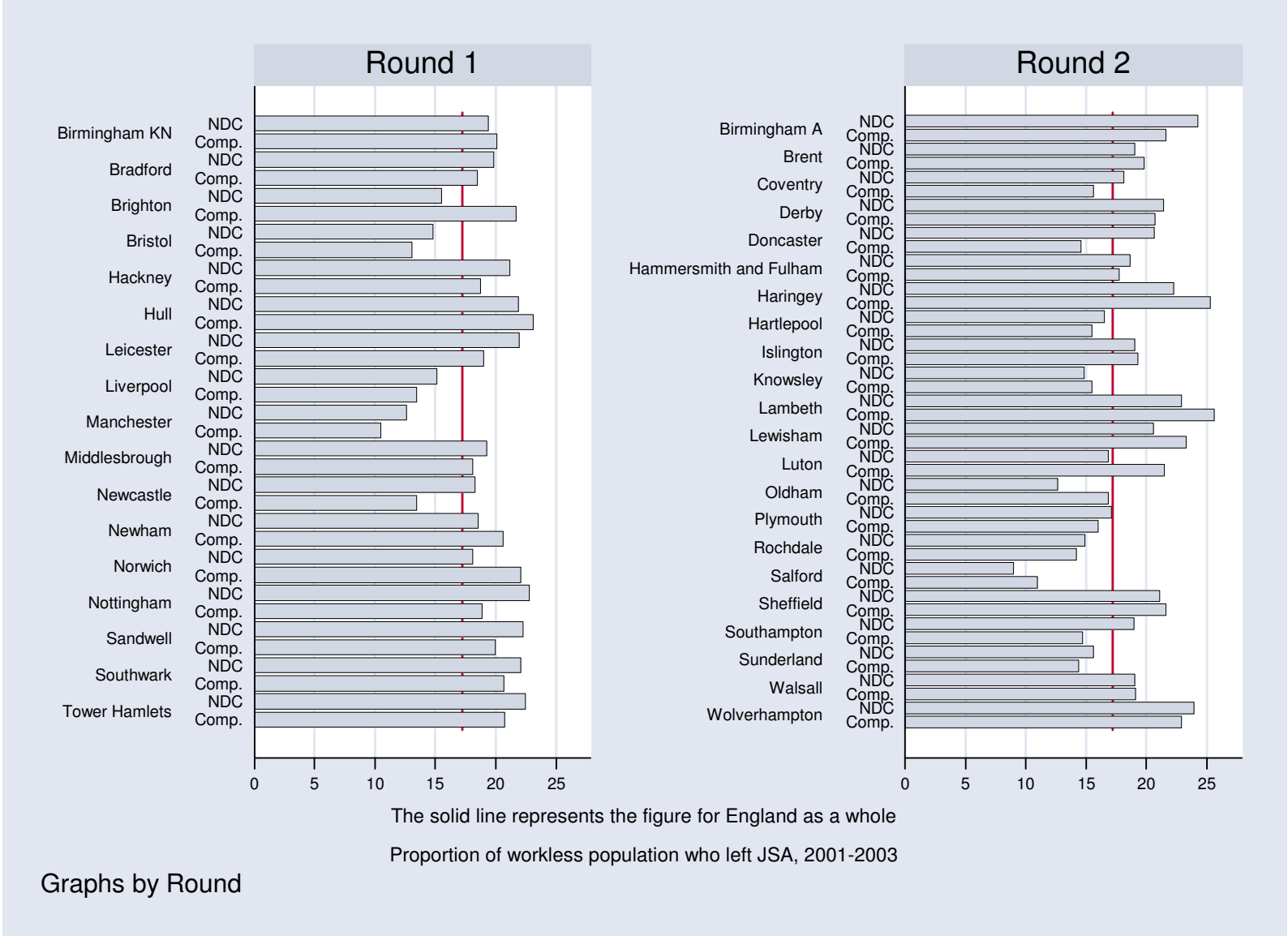
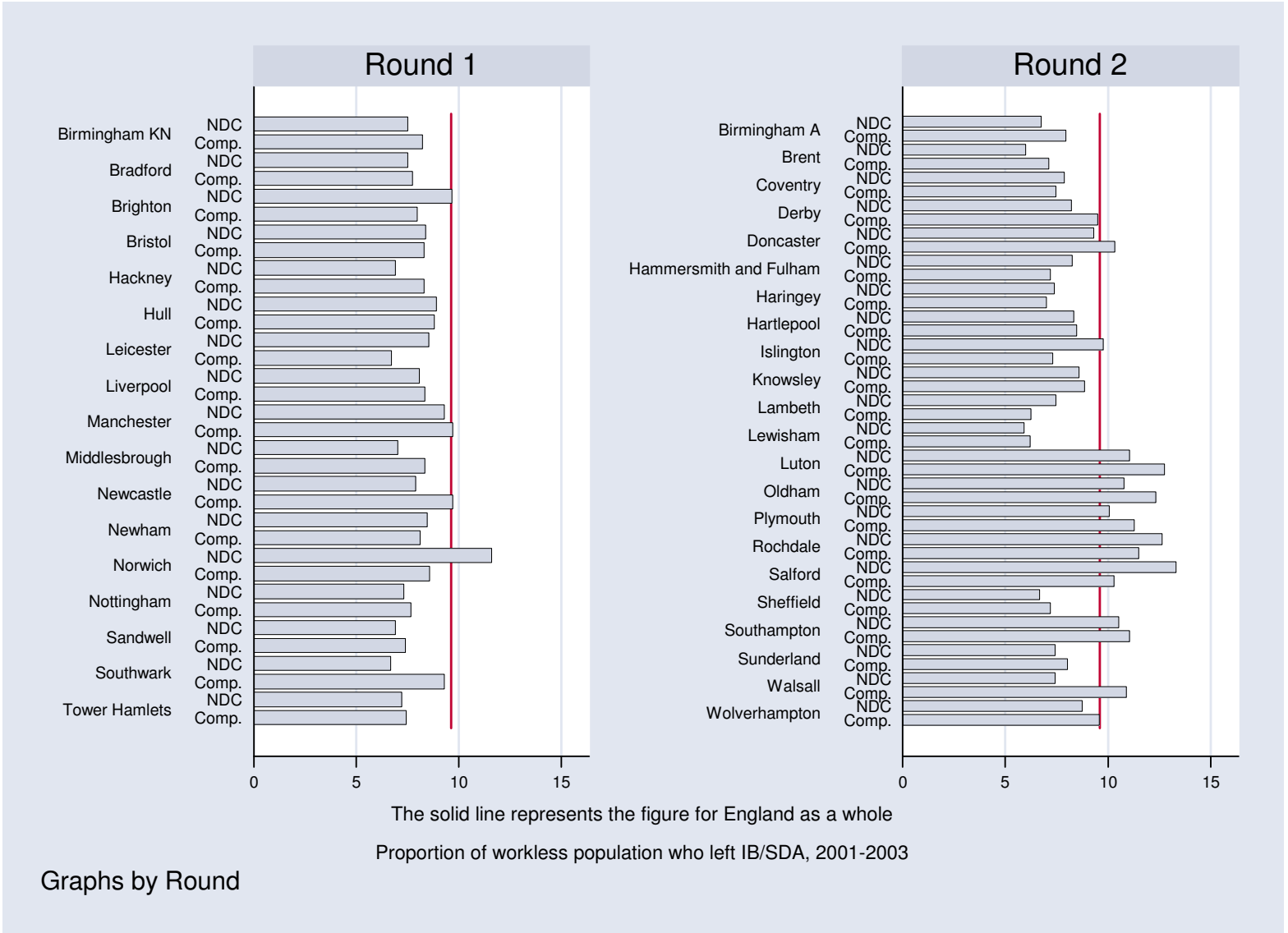


Figure 6.4: Ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system: A comparison between NDC areas and their comparator areas (2001-2003)



6.3 Comparison of NDC Areas with their Local Authorities

NDC areas are now compared with their parent local authorities, using results for those workless individuals who continued to claim or ceased claiming JSA and IB/SDA for the time period 2001-2003. As in the previous section, results are shown for those who continued to receive JSA and remain in the area (**Figure 6.5**), for those who continued to receive IB/SDA and remain in the area (**Figure 6.6**), for those who ceased claiming JSA and left the benefits system (**Figure 6.7**) and for those who ceased claiming IB/SDA and left the benefits system (**Figure 6.8**). Each graph includes a solid vertical line to show the results for England as a whole.

Results in **Figure 6.5** highlight that in many instances (18 NDC areas) there was a notably lower likelihood of continuing to claim JSA and remain in the area amongst the workless residents of the NDC area than for the workless population of the parent local authority. However, there are 12 NDC areas for which the probability of workless individuals continuing to claim JSA and remain in the area was notably higher than in the corresponding parent local authority. For another nine NDC areas, no noticeable difference between NDC areas and their parent local authority districts are observed.

Results in **Figure 6.6** show that in almost all cases the workless residents of NDC areas were less likely to stay on IB/SDA and remain in the area than the workless residents of their local authority as a whole. This suggests a possible improvement in the relative position of the NDC areas within their parent local authority districts.

Results in **Figure 6.7** reveal that for 19 NDC areas there was a notably higher likelihood of workless residents ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefit system than for the parent local authorities. This suggests NDC initiatives may be improving employment prospects in these NDC areas. In another 10 NDC areas, the probability of residents ceasing to claim JSA and leave the benefit system was not significantly different from that in the parent local authority as a whole.

Results in **Figure 6.8** show that for 22 NDC areas, the likelihood of workless residents in the NDC areas ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefit system was lower than for workless residents of the parent local authority as a whole. For another five NDC areas, there was no substantial difference in the probability of ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefit system between NDC areas and their parent local authorities. The remaining 12 NDC areas had a higher rate than that observed for residents of the parent local authority. The most notable differentials between the NDC area and its parent local authority are observed for North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit in Norwich, Charlestown & Lower Kersal in Salford, Finsbury in Islington, and Blakenall in Walsall. For the first three of these, the proportion of workless people ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefit system was higher in the NDC, whilst for Blakenall it was lower.

Figure 6.5: Staying on JSA and staying in the area: A comparison between NDC areas and their parent local authorities (2001-2003)

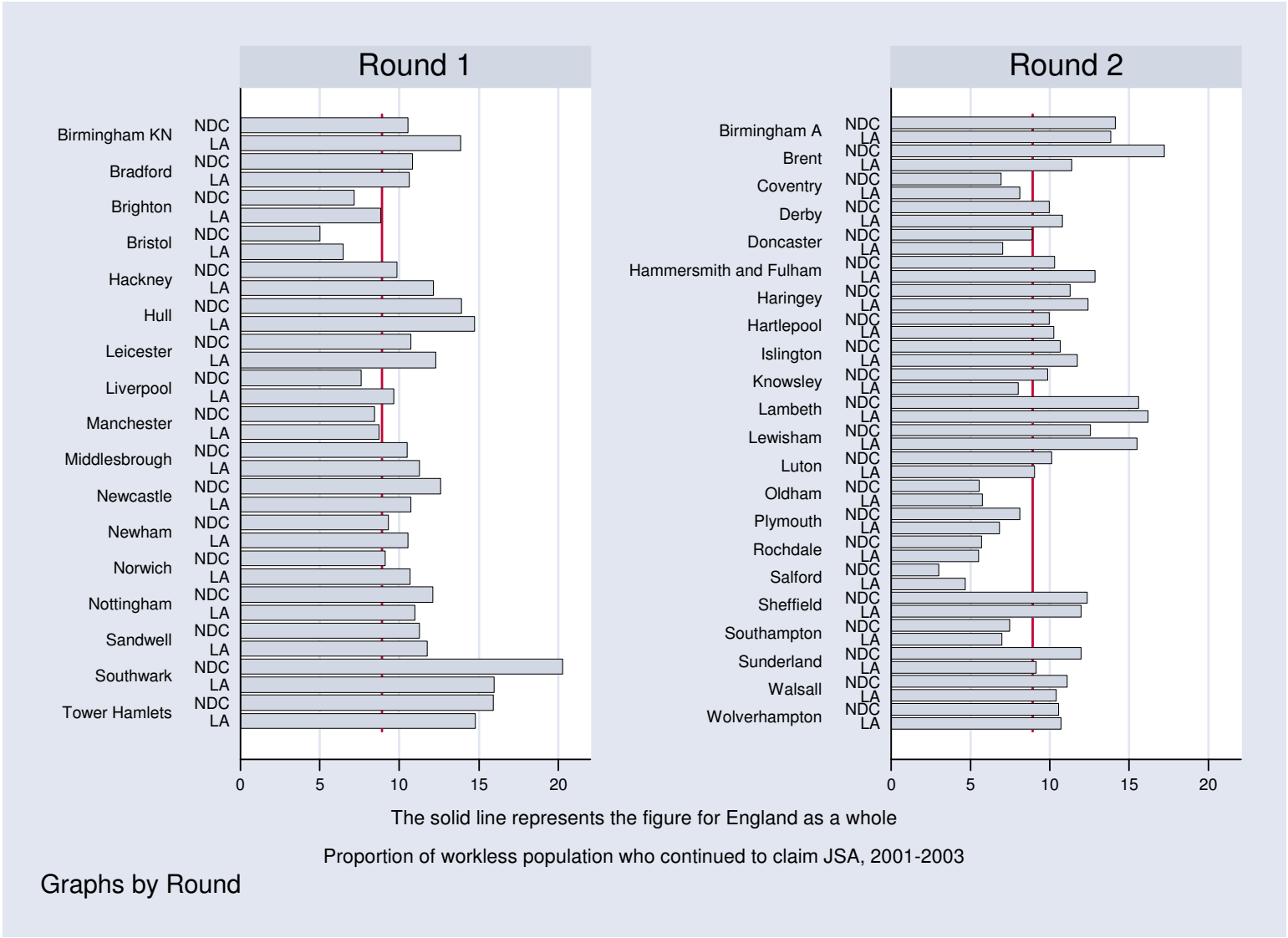


Figure 6.6: Staying on IB/SDA and staying in the area: A comparison between NDC areas and their parent local authorities (2001-2003)

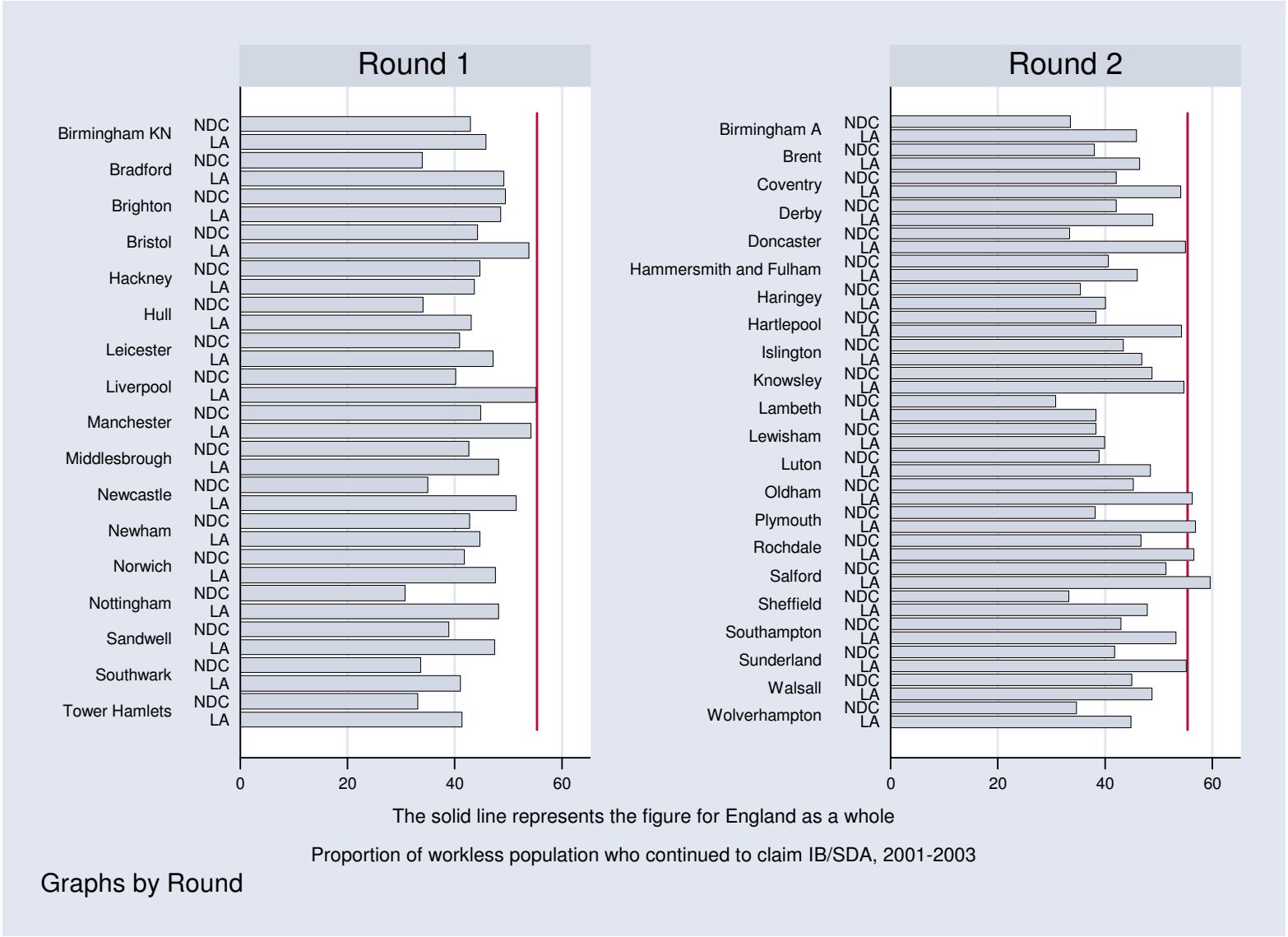


Figure 6.7: Ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system: A comparison between NDC areas and their parent local authorities (2001-2003)

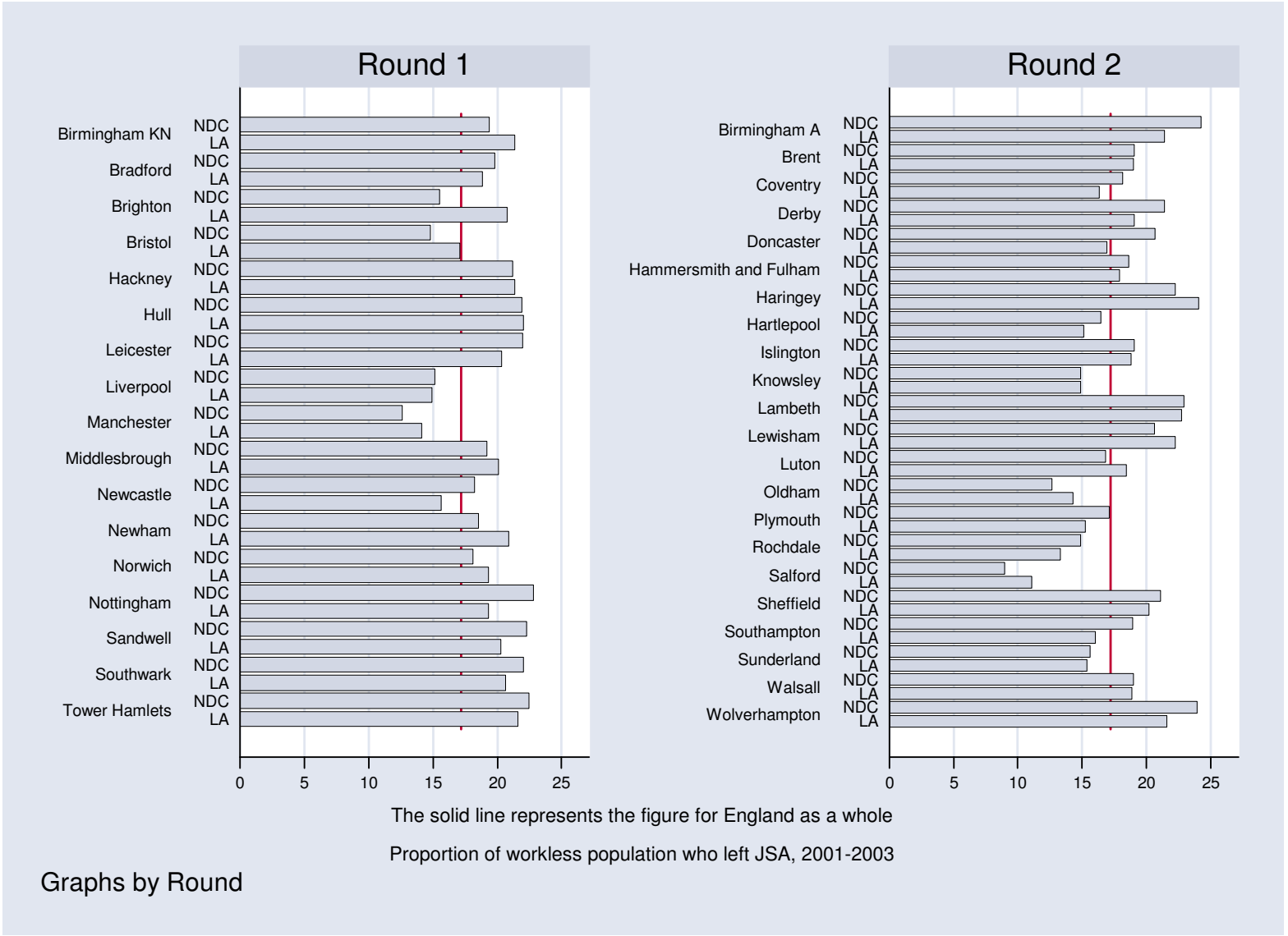
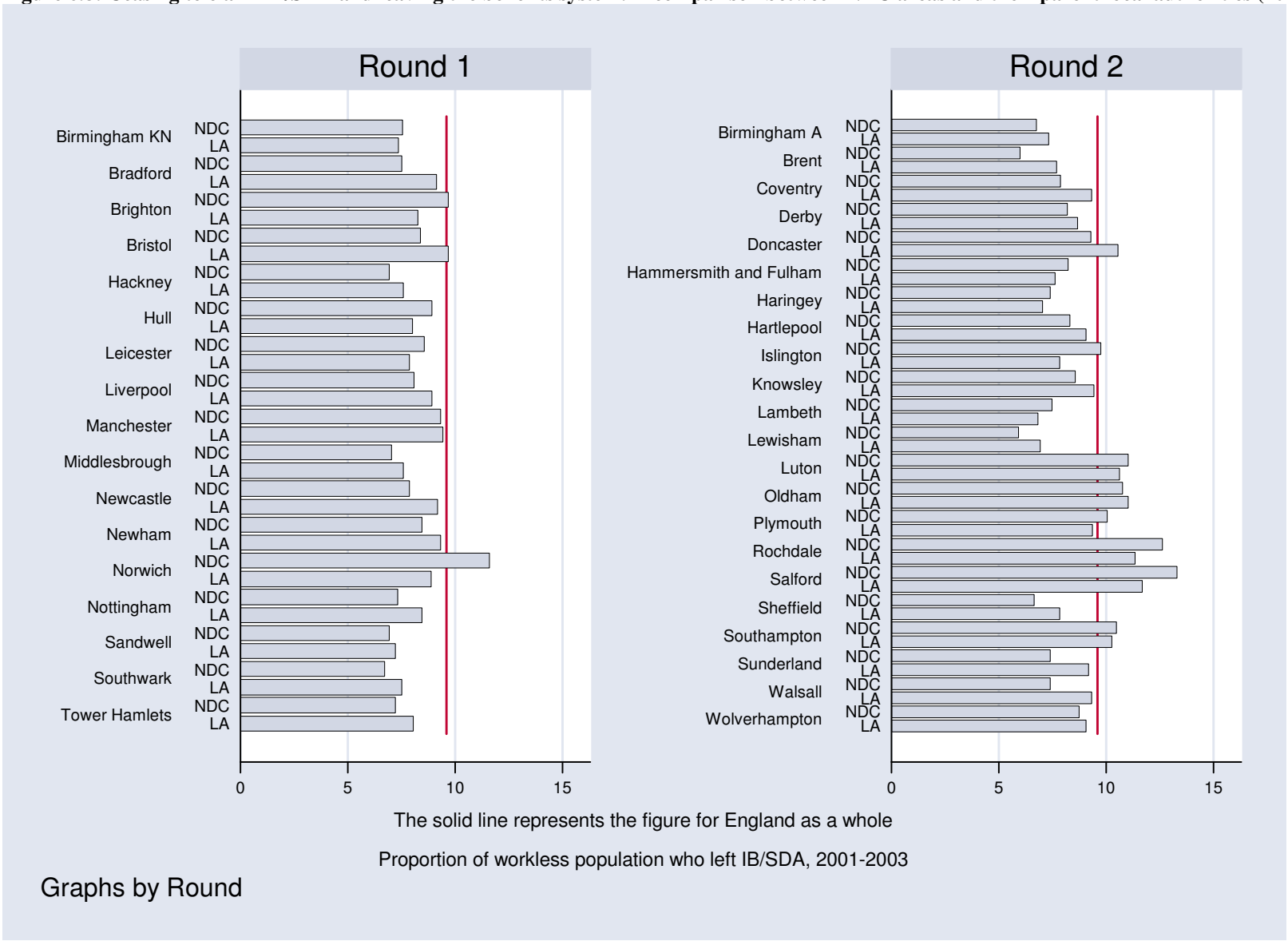


Figure 6.8: Ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system: A comparison between NDC areas and their parent local authorities (2001-2003)



6.4 Synthesizing Discussion and Conclusions

Table 6.1 summarises the performance of NDC areas on the indicators of worklessness used in this chapter relative to their comparator areas, their parent local authorities, their region, and England as a whole. (**Appendix D** presents the complete data upon which the table and the results presented in this chapter are based). The table should be read horizontally for each indicator. For example, the first row shows that in the period before the NDC programme was active, 33 NDC areas experienced a larger proportion of workless residents continuing to claim JSA than their comparator areas. On the other hand, six NDC areas had a smaller proportion continue to claim JSA in the same period than their comparator area. In the same period, 17 NDC areas had a larger proportion continue to claim JSA than their parent local authority, 28 had a larger proportion continue to claim than the region and 27 had a larger proportion continue to claim JSA than England as a whole.

Table 6.1: Dynamics in NDC areas compared to other relevant geographies

NDC area as compared to →	**Comparator area**		**Local Authority**		**Region**		**England**	
Proportion of workless people who ↓	**Greater**	**Lesser**	**Greater**	**Lesser**	**Greater**	**Lesser**	**Greater**	**Lesser**
Remained on JSA and in area, 1999-2001	33	6	17	22	28	11	27	12
Remained on JSA and in area, 2001-2003	29	10	16	23	28	11	29	10
Remained on IB/SDA and in area, 1999-2001	21	18	3	36	0	39	1	38
Remained on IB/SDA and in area, 2001-2003	17	22	2	37	0	39	0	39
Left JSA and benefit system, 1999-2001	22	17	20	19	25	14	27	12
Left JSA and benefit system, 2001-2003	23	16	25	14	27	12	27	12
Left IB/SDA and benefit system, 1999-2001	16	23	12	27	4	35	6	33
Left IB/SDA and benefit system, 2001-2003	13	26	14	25	8	31	9	30

This summary table shows that the number of NDC areas performing better/worse than other areas has not changed greatly over the two sub-periods. The number of NDC areas having a smaller proportion of workless people continuing to claim JSA and remaining in the area than their comparator areas increased from six to ten over the two periods from 1999 to 2001 and 2001 to 2003. In both time periods, more NDC areas had a smaller proportion of workless people continuing to claim JSA and remaining in the area than their parent local authority.

The number of NDC areas having a smaller proportion of workless residents continuing to claim IB/SDA whilst remaining in the area than their comparator area increased in the second sub-period. Thus, in the period from 2001 to 2003, a slight majority of NDC areas had a smaller proportion of workless residents continuing to claim illness or disability related benefits than their comparator area.

Nearly all NDC areas had smaller proportions of their workless residents continuing to claim IB/SDA whilst also remaining in the area than their parent local authority, their region, and England as a whole in both time periods. It must be noted, however, that due to the way that geographical and benefit destinations are measured, it is more likely that a person from a smaller geographical area (that is, an NDC area or a comparator area as opposed to a local authority or a region) will have left that area over a two year period while continuing to claim benefits and thus be counted here as having left the area rather than continuing to claim the benefit in question. Workless people who ceased claiming benefit altogether, however, are counted as such regardless of their geographical destination (because they are no longer claiming out of work benefits their geographical destination is unknown). As such, looking at the 'Left JSA and benefits system' and 'Left IB/SDA and benefits system' rows of **Table 6.1** presents what is perhaps a 'fairer' picture; they show that a majority of NDC areas had a larger proportion of workless residents ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system than their comparator area, and similarly than their parent local authority, GOR and England as a whole.

The number of NDC areas with a larger proportion of workless residents ceasing to claim JSA and leaving the benefits system than their parent local authority increased over the two time periods from 20 to 25 areas. On the other hand, in comparison to all four relevant geographies, a majority of NDC areas experienced a smaller proportion of workless residents ceasing to claim IB/SDA and leaving the benefits system over both time periods. This suggests that while workless people in NDC areas may be successfully returning to work after a spell of unemployment, it seems less likely that workless people in these areas will return to work after a spell of worklessness due to illness, disability or injury.

These spatial comparisons offer some pointers towards the fact that the NDC programme may have played a role in improving the worklessness situation in NDC partnerships. Some NDC areas performed better than their comparator areas and local authority districts, whereas for others there were no significant differences, or a worsening of relative position. However, one limitation of the current analyses is that they are derived from a limited number of observations on worklessness dynamics. Thus, any conclusions regarding the effectiveness of NDC policies which are drawn from the data presented here are based only on comparisons between NDC areas and control areas, and do not take into consideration existing temporal trends. The analyses of a longer time series of data on worklessness will be essential before the full impact of the NDC programme can be evaluated. Nonetheless, these analyses provide useful insights about the early experience of NDC partnerships.

Part Three: Risk and experiences of worklessness in NDC areas

The third part of the report, comprising Chapters 7, 8, and 9, draws from the NDC Household Survey. These chapters report on NDC residents' self-reported 'work' status (**Chapter 7**), factors that put individuals in NDC areas at risk of worklessness (**Chapter 8**), and 'finance' status and experiences (**Chapter 9**). These chapters add valuable extra detail about workless people in NDC areas, which complements the analysis in Chapters 3 – 6.

7 Experiences of employment and worklessness

7.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates a number of issues related to the work status and experiences of the population living in the 39 NDC areas in 2002.

Section 1 addresses the NDC population's work status by gender, age and educational level, with specific attention paid to those that are workless (claimants of Job Seeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disability Allowance). All survey respondents aged 16 and over are included in these analyses.

Section 2 investigates the characteristics of the NDC population who were in paid work at the time of interview (2002). In this section, social occupational class and self-employment characteristics are taken into account and are analysed by gender, age, ethnicity and NDC area. All survey respondents of 'working age' (i.e. men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59) are included in these analyses.

Section 3 presents patterns of unemployment (registered numbers of unemployment spells) experienced by the NDC population. Long-term spells are also addressed. The analysis allows for a comparison between the 'Workless' population and 'Non-Workless' population living in the 39 NDC areas. All survey respondents of 'working age' (i.e. men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59) are included in these analyses.

Section 4 looks at the wage expectations among those in search of a job. Again, the focus is on workless groups. All survey respondents of 'working age' (i.e. men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59) are included in these analyses.

The last **Section 5** analyses peoples' utilisation of services such as Benefit/Social Security Offices and Job Centres and their corresponding levels of satisfaction. All survey respondents of 'working age' (i.e. men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59) are included in these analyses.

7.2 Work status of NDC population in 2002

7.2.1 Work status and gender

The work status of male and female household members (aged 16+) living in NDC areas is presented in **Table 7.1**. In 2002 almost half (47.1%) of men are found to be in paid work compared to 34.6% of women. Very small proportions of both men (0.7%) and women (0.4%) are in a local or government training scheme.

Table 7.1: Work status of all household members aged 16+ living in the 39 NDC areas by gender (2002)

Work status	Men %	Women %
In paid work	47.1	34.6
Local or government training scheme (GTS)	0.7	0.4
Apprenticeship	0.4	0.2
Unemployed: JSA Claimant	8.6	4.5
Unemployed: not registered but seeking work	2.7	2.1
Long-term sick or disabled	11.0	7.1
Retired	15.6	18.5
At home (not seeking work)	3.0	23.4
Full-time education	8.7	7.4
Other	2.2	1.9
Total %	100.0	100.0
Total number	13,549	14,758

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

There are also clear gender differences in the distributions of worklessness, particularly with respect to registered unemployment and long-term sickness/disability. Almost twice as many men (8.6%) than women (4.5%) living in the 39 NDC areas are unemployed Job Seeker's Allowance claimants. Moreover, men living in NDC areas are more likely to be long-term sick or disabled – 11.0% compared to 7.1% of women. Roughly similar proportions of men (2.7%) and women (2.1%) are not registered unemployed but seeking work.
As expected, women are more likely to be at home not seeking work: 23.4% compared to 3.0% of men living in NDC areas.

Finally, among the population aged 16+ slightly more men (8.7%) than women (7.4%) are in full-time education.

7.2.2 Work status and age

Table 7.2 illustrates the distribution of work status by age for all household members (aged 16-64) living in NDC communities. Just over half of people aged 25-34, 35-44 and 45-59 are in paid

work, while only 8.0% of those aged 60-64 are in this position. Fewer than 2% of people from all the age groups are in a local government training scheme or an apprenticeship.

Table 7.2: Work status of all household members aged 16+ living in the 39 NDC areas by age group (2002)

Work status	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-59 %	60-64 %
In paid work	33.0	53.3	56.5	52.0	8.0
Local or government training scheme (GTS)	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
Apprenticeship	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unemployed: JSA Claimant	8.1	8.5	8.7	6.1	0.7
Unemployed: not registered but seeking work	4.8	2.9	2.6	1.3	0.2
Long-term sick or disabled	2.7	5.1	9.3	20.7	7.3
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	78.8
At home (not seeking work)	13.1	21.6	17.5	13.8	4.3
Full-time education	33.1	5.0	2.0	0.6	0.1
Other	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.8	0.5
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total no.	6,719	7,238	6,765	6,699	7,235

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Over 21% of those aged 25-34 are at home (not seeking work) – compared to 17.5% of those aged 35-44, 13.8% of those aged 45-59, and 13.1% of those aged 16-24. With respect to unemployment figures by age group, over 8% of those aged 16-24, 25-34 and 35-44 are unemployed JSA claimants. On the other hand, a very small proportion among the older age group (60-64) claims Job Seeker's Allowance (0.7%). Close to 5% of people aged 16-24 are unemployed, not registered but seeking work compared to almost 3% of those aged 25-34 and 35-44. Lastly, those aged 45-59 have the highest proportion of long term sick or disabled (20.7%).

7.2.3 Work status and education

A distribution of educational levels by work status among NDC household members aged 16+ is presented in **Table 7.3**. As expected, the higher the educational qualifications people have, the higher the proportion of people in paid work. Just over 59% of people with high qualifications are in paid work, compared to 26.5% of those with low qualifications.

Table 7.3: Work status of all household members aged 16+ living in the 39 NDC areas by level of education (2002)

Work status	Level of Education			
	Low %	Intermediate %	High %	Other %
In paid work	26.5	47.8	59.1	54.8
Local or government training scheme (GTS)	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Apprenticeship	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Unemployed: JSA Claimant	7.6	6.1	4.4	6.1
Unemployed: not registered but seeking work	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.4
Long-term sick or disabled	11.6	7.2	4.3	5.8
Retired	26.8	7.8	6.5	8.2
At home (not seeking work)	17.7	13.7	7.3	9.5
Full-time education	4.8	11.5	13.4	9.8
Other	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.5
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total no.	13,970	8,948	4,373	3,469

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Also as expected, the lower the qualifications people have, the higher the proportion of individuals who are unemployed and claiming JSA. Over 7% of people with low qualifications are unemployed claiming JSA, compared to 6.1% of those with intermediate, and 4.4% of those with high qualifications. With respect to those not registered as unemployed but seeking work, 2.2% - 2.7% of individuals across all levels of education are in this position. Moreover, the lower the educational levels, the higher the proportion of individuals classified as long term sick or disabled. Over 11% of people with low levels of education are long term sick or disabled compared to 4.3% of those with high levels of qualification. Finally, those with higher educational qualifications are less likely to be at home not seeking work.

7.2.4 Characteristics of the NDC working age population by worklessness status (Workless/JSA claimant/IB-SDA claimant)

Table 7.4 details various characteristics of different groups within the NDC working age population by work status. The table illustrates results for the workless category as a whole, as well as for each single category included within the workless group definition. The 'workless' category includes those claiming JSA, IB or SDA, as described in **Chapter 2**. More than half of the workless population in NDC areas is found to be male (53.7%), compared to 46.3% of females. With respect to age, the NDC workless population is more likely to be aged 45-59 (36.2%), compared to close to a quarter who are aged 35-44. A higher proportion of the workless population has low educational levels: 54.3% compared to 26.3% having intermediate and only 9.8% having high levels.

Table 7.4: Characteristics of the working age population living in the 39 NDC areas by worklessness status

	Workless people %	JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	Claiming JSA & IB/SDA %
Male	53.7	55.2	52.7	53.7
Female	46.3	44.8	47.3	46.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16-24	11.1	21.4	4.2	6.1
25-34	21.0	30.4	14.3	24.4
35-44	24.3	27.2	21.6	37.8
45-59	36.2	18.6	48.8	26.8
60-64	7.5	2.4	11.1	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Low	54.3	50.2	57.4	52.3
Intermediate	26.3	27.8	24.9	32.3
High	9.8	10.4	9.4	9.2
Other	9.6	11.6	8.3	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

When investigating the patterns by type of state benefit received (JSA; IB/SDA; JSA and IB/SDA combined), in 2002, a higher proportion of JSA claimants are found to be male (55.2% compared to 44.8% female). The highest proportion of JSA claimants are aged 25-34 (30.4%) compared to 27.2% aged 35-44, 21.4% aged 16-24, 18.6% aged 45-59, and only 2.4% aged 60-64. Furthermore, half of the JSA claimant population living in NDC areas has low educational levels, 27.8% have intermediate, and 10.4% have high levels. Among those claiming IB/SDA, a higher proportion is male (52.7% compared to 47.3% female). Almost half (48.8%) of IB/SDA claimants are aged 45-59 compared to 21.6% aged 35-44 and 14.3% aged 25-34. As previously noted, the lower the educational level is, the higher the proportions of IB/SDA claimants. Over 57% of IB/SDA claimants have low educational qualifications, while only 9.4% have high levels of education.

7.2.5 Distribution of worklessness by NDC area

In 2002 the NDC area with the highest non-workless population is Thornhill in Southampton at 87.8%, while the NDC area with the lowest non-workless population is North Huyton in Knowsley at 65.0%. **Table 7.5** presents the work status of the working age population living in each NDC area. With respect to the workless population, the NDC area with the highest proportion of JSA claimants is Kings Norton, Birmingham, at 14.1%, while the NDC area with

the lowest proportion of JSA claimants is Charlestown & Lower Kersal, Salford (2.2%). The NDC areas with the highest percentages of IB/SDA claimants are East End & Hendon in Sunderland (21.3%), WEHM area in Coventry (20.9%) and North Huyton in Knowsley (20.7%), while those with the lowest proportion of IB/SDA claimants are Seven Sisters in Haringey (7.1%) and Aylesbury Estate in Southwark (7.2%). Furthermore, less than 2% of all NDC areas have individuals jointly claiming JSA and IB/SDA benefits.

Table 7.5: Work status of the working age population by NDC area (2002)

NDC area	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population			Total %
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %	
Knowsley	65.0	12.5	20.7	1.8	100.0
Coventry	66.8	12.0	20.9	0.3	100.0
Sunderland	70.0	7.7	21.3	1.1	100.0
Kingston upon Hull	71.2	9.7	18.6	0.6	100.0
Manchester	72.9	10.3	16.5	0.3	100.0
Birmingham, Kings Norton	73.8	14.1	11.6	0.5	100.0
Liverpool	74.7	9.3	14.9	1.1	100.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	75.6	10.5	13.9	0.0	100.0
Nottingham	76.0	12.4	10.6	0.9	100.0
Plymouth	76.2	7.4	15.6	0.8	100.0
Middlesbrough	76.7	8.1	14.6	0.5	100.0
Hackney	76.9	12.1	10.1	1.0	100.0
Bradford	77.1	8.4	14.2	0.2	100.0
Hartlepool	77.7	9.0	13.0	0.3	100.0
Norwich	78.1	6.8	14.8	0.2	100.0
Tower Hamlets	79.8	9.6	9.9	0.8	100.0
Brent	79.9	11.5	8.6	0.0	100.0
Birmingham, Aston	80.1	9.7	10.2	0.0	100.0
Newham	80.2	9.1	10.3	0.5	100.0
Doncaster	80.3	7.4	11.8	0.5	100.0
Sheffield	80.4	10.5	8.7	0.5	100.0
Southwark	80.4	11.7	7.2	0.7	100.0
Oldham	81.0	5.2	13.3	0.5	100.0
Walsall	81.0	4.7	13.7	0.6	100.0
Islington	81.4	8.4	9.7	0.5	100.0
Brighton and Hove	81.5	5.1	12.1	1.3	100.0
Sandwell	81.5	6.8	11.2	0.6	100.0
Wolverhampton	81.5	9.0	9.2	0.3	100.0
Rochdale	81.7	4.6	13.0	0.6	100.0
Leicester	82.2	7.7	9.8	0.3	100.0
Derby	82.4	4.6	12.8	0.3	100.0
Luton	82.5	7.7	9.3	0.4	100.0
Salford	82.5	2.2	15.4	0.0	100.0

Lewisham	84.1	6.8	8.3	0.8	100.0
Bristol	84.4	4.2	10.3	1.1	100.0
Haringey	84.5	8.1	7.1	0.3	100.0
Lambeth	84.5	8.8	5.9	0.9	100.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	86.8	5.9	7.4	0.0	100.0
Southampton	87.8	4.0	7.9	0.3	100.0

Note: The ratio between JSA claimants and IB/SDA claimants in this table may vary from the ratio shown in Figure 3.4 (which draws from the administrative data). Reasons for this may include the reliability of self-reported benefit receipt as well as the possible over/under representation of certain groups in the survey sample.
Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.3 Characteristics of NDC residents who were in paid work in 2002

7.3.1 Means of obtaining a job for those in work and living in NDC areas

Table 7.6 details the different means of obtaining jobs by those in work and living in NDC areas in 2002. Approximately one-quarter of individuals obtained their current job either through replying to a job advertisement or through hearing from someone who worked there. Nineteen percent of people made a direct application and 9.4% obtained their job through a Job Centre / job market or training and employment agency office. Private employment agencies or businesses were used by 6.1% of people to obtain a job. Fewer than 2% of individuals living in NDC areas used a careers office, government training scheme, local scheme / project, or a job club to obtain employment.

Table 7.6: Means of obtaining a job: People in work at the date of interview living in the 39 NDC areas (2002)

	Yes %	No %
Replying to a job advertisement	24.8	75.2
Jobcentre/Job market or Training and Employment Agency Office*	9.4	90.6
Careers Office	1.3	98.7
Job club	0.6	99.4
Private employment agency or business	6.1	93.9
Hearing from someone who worked there	24.4	75.6
Direct application	19.0	81.0
Government training scheme	1.2	98.8
Local scheme or project	1.0	99.0
Don't know	1.5	98.5

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.3.2 Distribution of social occupational class for NDC residents in paid work in 2002

A distribution of the occupational class (Social Occupational Classification - SOC) of those in work living in NDC areas is reported in **Table 7.7**. The highest proportion of individuals living in NDC areas are found in elementary occupations (19.5%). Moreover, approximately 11% are each in process, plan and machine operatives, associate professional and technical, administrative and secretarial, and skilled trades occupations.

Table 7.7: NDC people in work by occupational class (2002)

Social Occupational Class	%
Managers and senior officials	8.5
Professional occupations	6.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	11.3
Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.5
Skilled trades occupations	11.3
Personal service occupations	10.2
Sales and customer service occupations	8.3
Process, plan and machine operatives	11.1
Elementary occupations	19.5
Insufficiently described	1.8
Total %	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Just over 10% of people are in personal service occupations, 8.5% are in managerial and senior official occupations, and 8.3% are in sales and customer service occupations. Only 6.5% of those in work living in NDC areas hold professional occupations.

7.3.3 Occupational class and gender

Table 7.8 shows gender differences in the distribution of occupational class for those in work and living in NDC areas.

Table 7.8: Men and women in work living in the 39 NDC areas by occupational class (2002)

Social Occupational Class	Men %	Women %
Managers and senior officials	10.0	7.0
Professional occupations	7.0	6.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	9.4	13.0
Administrative and secretarial occupations	5.7	17.2
Skilled trades occupations	20.3	2.6
Personal service occupations	3.9	16.2
Sales and customer service occupations	4.5	12.1
Process, plan and machine operatives	18.5	4.1
Elementary occupations	18.8	20.2
Insufficiently described	2.1	1.6
Total %	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Higher proportions of women than men are in associate professional and technical occupations, administrative and secretarial occupations, personal service occupations, sales and customer service occupations, and elementary occupations. The highest proportions of men living in the 39 NDC areas are found working in skilled trades occupations (20.3%), elementary occupations (18.8%), and process, plan and machine operatives (18.5%). Whereas, the highest proportions of women are found working in elementary occupations (20.2%), administrative and secretarial positions (17.2%), and personal service occupations (16.2%).

7.3.4 Occupational class and age

Table 7.9 describes the occupational class of those in work living in NDC areas by age. The highest proportions of people from all of the age groups except the oldest age group (60-64) works in elementary occupations. The highest proportions of those aged 16-24 work in elementary occupations (22.4%) and sales and customer service occupations (18.5%). Among those aged 25-34, the highest proportions work in elementary occupations (15.8%) and associate professional and technical occupations (14.3%). Among those aged 35-44, the highest proportions work in elementary occupations (18.9%) and process plan and machine operatives (12.2%). The highest proportions of those aged 45-59 also work in elementary occupations (22.6%) and process plan and machine operatives (14.0%). The highest proportions of those aged 60-64 are employed in process plan and machine operatives (28.7%) and skilled trades occupations (21.3%).

Table 7.9: Occupational class for NDC residents in work by age group (2002)

Social Occupational Class	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-59 %	60-64 %
Managers and senior officials	4.4	11.3	8.6	7.6	8.0
Professional occupations	3.8	8.1	7.3	5.4	5.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	8.1	14.3	11.9	9.5	4.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	13.5	12.1	11.6	10.2	5.3
Skilled trades occupations	11.6	9.4	11.6	12.0	21.3
Personal service occupations	10.6	9.2	10.3	11.3	3.3
Sales and customer service occupations	18.5	9.1	5.7	5.7	1.3
Process, plan and machine operatives	5.8	8.7	12.2	14.0	28.7
Elementary occupations	22.4	15.8	18.9	22.6	19.3
Insufficiently described	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.7
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.3.5 Occupational class and ethnicity

Table 7.10 looks at the occupational class of White and non-White NDC residents in work. The highest proportion of non-Whites (19.8%) is found in administrative and secretarial occupations, whereas the highest proportion of Whites (21.5%) is found in elementary occupations. While there are more Whites than non-Whites in managerial and senior official positions, there are more non-Whites than whites in professional, associate professional and technical, and administrative and secretarial occupations.

Table 7.10: Occupational class of NDC residents in work by ethnic group (2002)

Social Occupational Classification	Non-White %	White %
Managers and senior officials	5.9	7.3
Professional occupations	7.2	5.7
Associate professional and technical occupations	17.3	11.9
Administrative and secretarial occupations	19.8	16.5
Skilled trades occupations	1.8	2.8
Personal service occupations	16.0	16.3
Sales and customer service occupations	10.6	12.5
Process, plan and machine operatives	3.4	4.2
Elementary occupations	15.6	21.5
Insufficiently described	2.6	1.3
Total %	100.0	100.0

7.3.6 Occupational class by NDC area

Table 7.11 looks at the occupational class distribution of in-work people by the NDC area in which they live. The highest proportion of people living in NDC areas that are managers and senior officials live in North Fulham in Hammersmith and Fulham (17.2%). The highest proportion of people in professional occupations lives in Ocean Estate, Tower Hamlets (14.3%). The largest proportion of people in associate professional and technical occupations lives in Clapham Park in Lambeth (22.7%). The highest proportion of people in administrative and secretarial positions lives in New Cross Gate, Lewisham (20.9%). The largest proportion of people employed in skilled trades occupations lives in Blakenall, Walsall (18.8%). The highest proportion of people in personal service occupations lives in North Huyton in Knowsley (17.5%). The largest proportion of those in sales and customer service occupations lives in Blakenall, Wasall (14.9%). The highest proportion of those working in process plant and machine operative occupations lives in Hathershaw and Fitton Hill in Oldham (24.2%). Lastly, the highest proportion of people working in elementary occupations is found in WEHM area, Coventry (31.9%).

Table 7.11: Occupational class of people in work by NDC area (2002)

NDC name	Managers and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate professional and technical occupations	Administrative and secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Personal service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	Process, plan and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Insufficiently described	Total
Birmingham, Aston	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	11.8	7.6	8.3	17.4	25.0	0.0	100.0
Birmingham, Kings N	7.4	1.8	9.2	11.7	8.6	17.2	9.2	18.4	16.0	0.6	100.0
Bradford	7.5	8.2	4.1	15.7	12.9	5.4	8.2	15.0	20.4	2.7	100.0
Brent	6.3	9.2	20.4	17.5	10.7	8.3	4.4	4.9	18.0	0.5	100.0
Brighton and Hove	4.9	5.4	13.2	8.8	15.6	10.2	12.2	8.8	19.5	1.5	100.0
Bristol	9.8	10.6	16.3	14.2	8.5	6.9	7.3	8.5	17.1	0.8	100.0
Coventry	5.2	0.9	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.5	14.7	12.1	31.9	3.5	100.0
Derby	9.4	4.7	5.6	15.4	9.8	9.8	6.5	12.6	25.2	0.9	100.0
Doncaster	9.0	5.0	7.0	12.5	11.0	11.0	12.5	13.5	17.0	1.5	100.0
Hammersmith & Fulham	17.2	12.4	19.6	14.4	5.7	10.5	6.2	2.4	10.1	1.4	100.0
Hackney	13.6	6.5	17.9	15.2	9.2	10.9	6.5	6.0	13.6	0.5	100.0
Haringey	16.2	11.3	19.1	12.3	9.3	3.4	5.4	4.4	16.7	2.0	100.0
Hartlepool	2.7	3.7	10.7	8.0	12.8	13.9	12.8	15.5	19.3	0.5	100.0
Islington	16.4	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.0	6.3	5.8	6.3	11.6	1.5	100.0
Kingston upon Hull	5.4	0.8	5.4	10.1	14.7	13.2	6.2	19.4	24.0	0.8	100.0
Knowsley	8.8	1.8	4.4	7.0	8.8	17.5	11.4	15.8	21.9	2.6	100.0
Lambeth	12.0	10.3	22.7	13.2	10.7	5.4	3.7	5.0	15.7	1.2	100.0
Leicester	5.5	3.9	7.1	6.6	12.6	10.4	7.1	17.0	28.6	1.1	100.0
Lewisham	6.5	9.8	12.1	20.9	8.8	12.6	7.0	6.1	15.4	0.9	100.0
Liverpool	8.7	7.1	9.5	11.9	4.8	14.3	10.3	11.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
Luton	8.6	3.5	6.3	12.9	12.2	11.0	9.4	14.1	20.8	1.2	100.0
Manchester	7.3	4.6	13.3	10.6	8.0	11.3	9.3	11.9	21.9	2.0	100.0
Middlesbrough	5.7	2.8	8.5	10.2	9.7	13.6	10.8	10.2	27.8	0.6	100.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	8.8	10.4	15.2	11.2	9.6	4.8	8.0	3.2	28.0	0.8	100.0
Newham	7.2	9.1	10.1	8.7	9.1	5.8	4.3	4.3	15.9	25.5	100.0
Norwich	5.9	6.3	9.8	7.3	14.2	13.7	11.2	11.2	20.0	0.5	100.0
Nottingham	7.1	12.3	14.8	10.3	8.4	9.0	11.6	7.1	17.4	1.9	100.0
Oldham	3.3	2.8	5.2	9.5	14.2	11.9	4.3	24.2	24.2	0.5	100.0
Plymouth	9.1	2.1	9.6	11.2	10.7	11.2	8.0	11.2	24.6	2.1	100.0
Rochdale	9.2	3.2	8.3	12.4	14.2	11.9	6.9	13.3	20.2	0.5	100.0

Salford	10.7	5.8	6.8	11.7	11.7	13.1	10.7	12.6	17.0	0.0	100.0
Sandwell	8.4	6.7	10.1	12.3	17.9	6.7	6.7	16.2	14.0	1.1	100.0
Sheffield	5.7	8.0	17.1	9.1	10.8	11.4	5.1	14.2	18.2	0.6	100.0
Southampton	8.6	4.3	7.2	12.9	13.4	13.4	9.6	12.4	15.3	2.9	100.0
Southwark	5.2	4.2	9.9	17.2	10.4	12.0	10.4	5.7	24.0	1.0	100.0
Sunderland	9.0	3.9	7.1	4.5	18.0	9.6	14.1	9.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Tower Hamlets	9.3	14.3	17.9	10.0	10.0	7.9	5.7	8.6	14.3	2.1	100.0
Walsall	7.8	2.0	5.2	9.7	18.8	11.0	14.9	12.3	17.5	0.7	100.0
Wolverhampton	8.7	7.7	11.7	8.2	8.7	7.1	6.6	19.4	20.9	1.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.3.7 Self-employment

The vast majority (95.7%) of NDC people in work hold 'employee' status. Just 4.2% are self-employed and only 0.1% are unpaid family workers. **Tables 7.12** to **7.16** illustrate the distributions of self-employment among people in work living in NDC areas by gender, age, ethnic group and NDC area.

Table 7.12: Work status of people in work living in the 39 NDC areas (2002)

Work status	People in work %
Employee	95.7
Self-employed	4.2
Unpaid family worker	0.1
Total %	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

The proportion of employees that are men and the proportion that are women are 50% each (**Table 7.13**). However, among those that are self-employed, close to 80% are men and only 20.5% are women.

Table 7.13: Proportion of self-employed among people in work living in the 39 NDC areas by gender (2002)

Work status	Men %	Women %	Total %
Employee	50.2	49.8	100.0
Self-employed	79.5	20.5	100.0
Unpaid family worker	50.0	50.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

The highest proportions of self-employed people are found in the 35-44 (38.6%), 25-34 (30.1%), and 45-59 (27.7%) age groups (see **Table 7.14**). With respect to ethnicity (see **Table 7.15**), a much higher proportion of self-employed people are White (78.3%) compared to only 21.7% of non-Whites.

Table 7.14: Work status of people in work living in the 39 NDC areas by age group (2002)

Work status	16-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-59 %	60-64 %	Total %
Employee	21.0	35.4	26.5	16.2	0.9	100.0
Self-employed	2.4	30.1	38.6	27.7	1.2	100.0
Unpaid family worker	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Table 7.15: Work status of people in work living in the 39 NDC areas by ethnic group (2002)

Work status	Non-White %	White %	Total %
Employee	21.1	78.9	100.0
Self-employed	21.7	78.3	100.0
Unpaid family worker	50.0	50.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

According to **Table 7.16**, over 90% of people in all NDC areas - except Shoreditch in Hackney - hold 'employee' status, with 100% of people in Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull, Aylesbury Estate in Southwark, East End & Hendon in Sunderland, Ocean Estate in Tower Hamlets, and ABCD area in Wolverhampton holding 'employee' status. Shoreditch has the highest proportion of self-employed people at 13.0%. Kings Norton in Birmingham and South Kilburn in Brent are the only two NDC areas with individuals holding 'unpaid family worker' status – 2.1% and 2.0% respectively.

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Table 7.16: Proportion of self-employed among people in work by NDC area (2002)

NDC name	Employee %	Self-employed %	Unpaid family worker %	Total %
Hackney	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0
Hartlepool	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0
Nottingham	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0
Sandwell	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0
Brighton and Hove	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0
Islington	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0
Birmingham, Aston	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0
Birmingham, Kings Norton	91.7	6.3	2.1	100.0
Middlesbrough	93.8	6.3	0.0	100.0
Liverpool	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Oldham	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Sheffield	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0
Manchester	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Rochdale	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
Haringey	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0
Derby	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
Brent	94.0	4.0	2.0	100.0
Lambeth	96.1	4.0	0.0	100.0
Knowsley	96.2	3.9	0.0	100.0
Plymouth	96.2	3.9	0.0	100.0
Leicester	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Salford	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
Bradford	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
Walsall	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Coventry	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Doncaster	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Luton	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0
Norwich	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Lewisham	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Newham	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Southampton	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Bristol	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Kingston upon Hull	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southwark	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sunderland	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tower Hamlets	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wolverhampton	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.4 Experience of registered unemployment

7.4.1 Unemployment spells experienced in the last 5 years by work status

Table 7.17 illustrates the number of spells of unemployment experienced by the working age population over the last 5 years by work status. With respect to the non-workless population,: 64.4% have not experienced a spell of registered unemployment of any duration over the last 5 years, 24.2% have experienced one spell, 4.9% have experienced two spells, and 2% or less have experienced more than two spells of unemployment.

Table 7.17: Number of registered unemployment spells experienced in the last 5 years by the NDC working age population by work status (2002)

Number of registered unemployment spells in the last 5 years (including the present spell)	Non-Workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
None	64.4	*	65.9	12.2
1	24.2	62.1	27.3	67.1
2	4.9	17.8	2.5	9.8
3	2.0	7.1	0.6	6.1
4	0.6	3.0	0.3	1.2
5	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.2
More than 5	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.0
Don't know	2.2	4.0	2.4	1.2
Refused	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.2
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: As benefit receipt and previous spells of claiming are self-reported, those IB/SDA claimants and those claiming JSA as well as IB/SDA who reported no previous registered spells *including the present spell* who claimed to have no previous spells are 'taken at their word' for the purposes of this table
Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Almost 60% of JSA claimants have experienced one spell of unemployment over the past 5 years, with only 6.1% never having experienced a spell. Less than 3% of JSA claimants have experienced more than three spells of unemployment over the last 5 years. The majority (65.9%) of IB/SDA claimants have not experienced a spell of registered unemployment over the last 5 years. 27.3% of IB/SDA claimants have experienced one spell of unemployment, and less than 3% have experienced more than one spell of unemployment in the last 5 years. The majority (67.1%) of those jointly claiming JSA & IB/SDA have experienced one spell of unemployment over the past 5 years – 12.2% have not experienced a spell of unemployment. 9.8% have experienced two spells, and 6.1% have experienced three spells of unemployment over the last 5

years. Less than 2% have experienced four or five spells, and none have experienced more than five spells.

7.4.2 Experience of *long-term* unemployment spells by work status

Table 7.18 shows the registered long-term unemployment spells experienced by the NDC working age population by work status. With respect to the non-workless population, 30.4% have never experienced a long-term unemployment spell, while just over half (58.1%) have experienced one long-term unemployment spell. Only 2% of the non-workless population have experienced more than two long-term unemployment spells.

Table 7.18: Number of registered long-term unemployment spells lasting for 6 months or longer experienced by the NDC working age population by work status (2002)

Number of registered unemployment spells lasting for 6 months or longer (including the present spell)	**Non-Workless Population %**	**Workless Population**		
		JSA claimants %	**IB/SDA claimants %**	**JSA & IB/SDA claimants %**
None	30.4	12.3	13.2	10.0
1	58.1	69.1	79.6	72.9
2	6.9	12.3	4.1	11.4
3	2.0	2.6	0.7	4.3
4	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.4
5	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0
More than 5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0
Don't know	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0
Refused	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: As in **Table 7.17**, benefit receipt and previous spells of claiming are self-reported. Those who reported no previous registered spells *including the present spell* who claimed to have no previous spells are 'taken at their word' for the purposes of this table
Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Among the NDC workless population, 69.1% of JSA claimants have experienced one spell of long-term unemployment, with only 12.3% never having experienced one. 12.3% of JSA claimants have experienced two spells of long-term unemployment, with less than 3% experiencing more than two spells of long-term unemployment. Among IB/SDA claimants, just over three-quarters (79.6%) have experienced one spell of long-term unemployment, with 13.2% never having experienced a spell and less than 1% have experienced more than two spells of long term unemployment. Almost three-quarters (72.9%) of JSA & IB/SDA claimants have experienced one spell of long-term unemployment, with 10% never having experienced such a spell and less than 5% having three or four such spells and none having more than four spells.

7.4.3 Experience of registered unemployment for six months or longer by NDC area

Table 7.19 illustrates the proportion of working-age people in each of the 39 NDC areas experiencing registered unemployment for six months or longer. 90% of working age people living in Barton Hill, Bristol, and 90% of people in New Cross Gate, Lewisham, have experienced at least one spell of registered unemployment for six months or longer. Over 80% of working age people in Finsbury in Islington (85.7%), Aylesbury in Southwark (84.9%), Shoreditch in Hackney (84.6%), Derwent in Derby (84.2%), North Huyton in Knowsley (83.9%), Beswick & Openshaw in Manchester (82.9%), Ocean Estate in Tower Hamlets (82.9%), Blakenall in Walsall (82.4%), West Middlesbrough (81.3%), and Devonport in Plymouth (81.3%) have experienced a spell of unemployment lasting six months or longer. On the other hand, under 65% of people living in Doncaster Central (57.6%), Hathershaw & Fitton Hill, Oldham (59.1%), Seven Sisters, Haringey (60.6%), Heywood, Rochdale (61.1%), East End & Hendon, Sunderland (62.5%), Thornhill, Southampton (40.0%), and Charlestown and Lower Kersal NDC Area in Salford (37.5%) have experienced long term unemployment lasting six months or longer.

Table 7.19: Experience of registered unemployment for six months or longer among the working-age population by NDC area (2002)

NDC name	Yes %	No %	Refused %	Total %
Bristol	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Lewisham	90.0	6.7	3.3	100.0
Islington	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0
Southwark	84.9	15.1	0.0	100.0
Hackney	84.6	13.5	1.9	100.0
Derby	84.2	15.8	0.0	100.0
Knowsley	83.9	16.1	0.0	100.0
Manchester	82.9	14.6	2.4	100.0
Tower Hamlets	82.9	14.6	2.4	100.0
Walsall	82.4	17.7	0.0	100.0
Middlesbrough	81.3	18.8	0.0	100.0
Plymouth	81.3	18.8	0.0	100.0
Hartlepool	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Birmingham, Kings Norton	79.6	20.4	0.0	100.0
Liverpool	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0
Newham	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0
Lambeth	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0
Sheffield	79.1	18.6	2.3	100.0
Luton	78.4	18.9	2.7	100.0
Norwich	75.9	24.1	0.0	100.0
Birmingham, Aston	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0

Nottingham	74.6	23.7	1.7	100.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	73.9	26.1	0.0	100.0
Kingston upon Hull	73.0	27.0	0.0	100.0
Leicester	72.4	27.6	0.0	100.0
Brent	72.3	27.7	0.0	100.0
Bradford	72.2	27.8	0.0	100.0
Brighton and Hove	72.0	28.0	0.0	100.0
Sandwell	72.0	28.0	0.0	100.0
Coventry	69.6	30.4	0.0	100.0
Wolverhampton	68.6	31.4	0.0	100.0
Sunderland	62.5	37.5	0.0	100.0
Rochdale	61.1	38.9	0.0	100.0
Haringey	60.6	39.4	0.0	100.0
Oldham	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0
Doncaster	57.6	42.4	0.0	100.0
Southampton	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0
Salford	37.5	62.5	0.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.5 Characteristics of the NDC population in search of paid work

7.5.1 NDC population in search of a paid job or government training scheme

Table 7.20 displays the proportions of the NDC working age population in search of paid employment or training within the four weeks prior to being interviewed.

Table 7.20: People in search of a paid job or government training scheme in the 4 weeks before the date of interview by work status (2002)

Thinking of the last 4 weeks ending last Sunday, were you looking for any kind of paid work or government training scheme at any time in those 4 weeks?	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
Yes	11.6	60.1	3.4	23.2
No	88.0	39.4	96.5	76.8
Refused	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Among the workless population, 60.1% of JSA claimants living in the 39 NDC areas looked for employment or training schemes, while 39.4% did not. Only 3.4% of IB/SDA claimants looked for employment or training, while 96.5% did not.

7.5.2 Wage expectations of the NDC population by work status

Table 7.21 looks at the average annual wage expectations of the working age population living in NDC areas by working status. The non-workless population has the highest wage expectation. The average wage expectation for this group is £12,345. JSA claimants have an annual wage expectation at £11,388 which is very similar to that of IB/SDA claimants at £11,722.

According to the New Earnings Survey 2002 (ONS), the average annual salary in Britain stood at £24,603 in April 2002.[21] There is, therefore, a clear differential between the earnings expectations of NDC residents and the average national annual salary in 2002.

Table 7.21: Average yearly wage expectation of working-age population living in the 39 NDC areas by work status

Average yearly wage expectations	Non-workless Population	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants	IB/SDA claimants	JSA & IB/SDA claimants
Average wage expectation	£12,345	£11,388	£11,722	£10,714

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.5.3 Average annual wage expectations by gender and age

The average annual wage expectations for the working age population of the NDC areas who reported that they were looking for work are reported by gender and age in **Table 7.22** and **Table 7.23**. As might be expected, men expect a higher wage, at £12,937 per year, than women at £10,839 per year. With respect to age, those aged 25-34 have the highest expectations (£13,169), compared to those aged 16-24 who have the lowest wage expectations (£9,844).

According to the New Earnings Survey 2002 (ONS), the average wage in Britain in April 2002 was £27,437 for men and £19,811 for women.[22] This further demonstrates the differential between NDC residents' wage expectations and the national average annual salary. The differential is greater for men than for women, with male NDC residents having a wage expectation 53% lower than (i.e. less than half) the actual average annual wage for men in

[21] Please see the ONS website for further details:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/NES2002_GB/NES2002_Streamlined_analyses.pdf
[22] See Footnote above.

Britain, compared to female NDC residents who have a wage expectation 45% lower than the average annual wage for women in Britain.

Table 7.22: Average yearly wage expectations of the working-age population living in the 39 NDC areas by gender

	Men	Women
Average annual wage expectations	£12,937	£10,839

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Table 7.23: Average yearly wage expectation of working-age population living in the 39 NDC areas by age group

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-64
Average annual wage expectations	£9,844	£13,169	£12,636	£12,354	£12,671

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.5.4 Average annual wage expectations by NDC area

Table 7.24 shows the average annual wage expectations of the working age population looking for work living in different NDC areas. People looking for a job and living in Finsbury, Islington, have the highest wage expectations at £21,023, followed by people living in South Kilburn, Brent (£17,008), New Cross Gate, Lewisham (£15,814), and Clapham Park, Lambeth (£15,540). On the other hand, among the NDC population looking for work, those with the the lowest average wage expectations live in Preston Road, Kingston upon Hull - £7,931. Six other NDC areas expect under £10,000 per year – Doncaster Central (£9,487), West Middlesbrough (£9,534), Devonport, Plymouth (£9,652), Derwent, Derby (£9,870), Hathershaw & Fitton Hill, Oldham (£9,871), and Braunstone, Leicester (£9,891).

Table 7.24: Average yearly wage expectation of the working-age population looking for work, by NDC area

NDC name	Mean £
NDC average	11,981
Kingston upon Hull	7,931
Doncaster	9,487
Middlesbrough	9,534
Plymouth	9,652
Derby	9,870
Oldham	9,871
Leicester	9,891
Hartlepool	10,000
Sunderland	10,244
Knowsley	10,545
Bradford	10,590
Sandwell	10,621
Wolverhampton	10,633
Norwich	10,718
Rochdale	10,783
Nottingham	10,849
Birmingham, Aston	10,923
Walsall	10,977
Liverpool	10,981
Coventry	11,016
Salford	11,145
Sheffield	11,606
Luton	11,783
Southampton	11,824
Manchester	11,852
Birmingham	11,930
Bristol	12,193
Tower Hamlets	12,371
Brighton and Hove	12,447
Southwark	12,767
Newcastle upon Tyne	12,914
Haringey	13,048
Hammersmith and Fulham	14,206
Hackney	14,380
Newham	14,532
Lambeth	15,540
Lewisham	15,814
Brent	17,008
Islington	21,023

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6 Utilisation of services in NDC areas and corresponding levels of satisfaction

7.6.1 Utilisation of Benefit / Social Security offices in 2002

Table 7.25 shows the proportion of people living in NDC areas that have made use of Benefit/Social Security offices. Close to 80% of the non-workless population have not made use of Benefit/Social Security offices, while only 21.2% have. Roughly similar proportions of JSA claimants (70.3%) and JSA & IB/SDA claimants (70.7%) have made use of Benefit/Social Security offices. With respect to IB/SDA claimants, close to half (47.1%) have made use of these services.

Table 7.25: Utilisation of Benefit/Social Security Offices by people living in the 39 NDC areas (2002)

Services used in the last year: Benefit / Social Security Office	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
Yes	21.2	70.3	47.1	70.7
No	78.5	29.3	52.8	29.3
Don't know	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6.2 Utilisation of Job Centres in 2002

Table 7.26 looks at the proportion of the population living in the NDC areas that have used Job Centres. Only 15.7% of the non-workless population has made use of Job Centres. A much higher proportion of JSA claimants compared to IB/SDA claimants have used Job Centres: 71.6% of JSA claimants compared to 6.5% of IB/SDA claimants.

Table 7.26: Utilisation of Job Centres by people living in the 39 NDC areas (2002)

Services used in the last year: Job Centre	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
Yes	15.7	71.6	6.5	39.0
No	84.1	28.0	93.4	61.0
Don't know	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6.3 Level of satisfaction with Benefits / Social Security offices by work status

Table 7.27 considers the level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with Benefits/Social Security services among the NDC population.

Table 7.27: Level of satisfaction with Benefits/Social Security Offices by work status in 2002

Satisfaction or dissatisfaction with: Benefits / Social Security Office	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
Very satisfied	24.3	24.0	27.3	20.7
Fairly satisfied	47.9	46.1	45.0	53.5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.7	9.0	8.8	10.3
Fairly dissatisfied	8.3	9.2	7.7	0.0
Very dissatisfied	10.3	11.0	11.0	15.5
Don't know	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Roughly similar proportions of JSA claimants and IB/SDA claimants are very satisfied with Benefits/Social Security services (24.0% and 27.3% respectively). Roughly similar proportions of both groups are fairly satisfied (46.1% of JSA claimants and 45.0% of IB/SDA claimants). The

same proportion (11.0%) of both JSA claimants and IB/SDA claimants are very dissatisfied. With respect to those jointly claiming JSA & IB/SDA, 20.7% are very satisfied, 53.5% are fairly satisfied, and 15.5% are very dissatisfied.

In 2002 almost one-quarter (24.3%) of the non-workless population were very satisfied, and almost half (47.9%) were fairly satisfied with Benefits/Social Security services. Only 10.3% were very dissatisfied.

7.6.4 Level of satisfaction with Job Centres by work status

Table 7.28 shows the level of satisfaction with Job Centres among the NDC population. Increasing numbers of NDC Partnerships are working with local Job Centres or Jobcentre Plus to address job brokerage and training for area residents (ODPM 2003 and ODPM 2004). Almost one-quarter of JSA claimants (24.2%) and IB/SDA claimants (23.7%) are very satisfied with Job Centres. A higher proportion of IB/SDA claimants are fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with Job Centres (11.0% and 11.9% respectively) compared to JSA claimants. A total of 8.8% of JSA claimants are fairly dissatisfied and 8.8% are very dissatisfied with Job Centres. Just over one-quarter (27.9%) of the non-workless population is very satisfied, 10.8% is fairly dissatisfied and 7.7% is very dissatisfied.

Table 7.28: Level of satisfaction with Job Centres by work status (2002)

Satisfaction or dissatisfaction with: Job Centres	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
Very satisfied	27.9	24.2	23.7	25.0
Fairly satisfied	42.9	48.4	38.1	53.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	9.5	9.5	13.6	9.4
Fairly dissatisfied	10.8	8.8	11.0	3.1
Very dissatisfied	7.7	8.8	11.9	9.4
Don't know	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6.5 Utilisation of selected employment services by NDC area

Table 7.29 illustrates the proportion of the NDC working-age population in each area that used certain services within the year before the interview. The highest proportions of people using

Benefits/Social Security offices within the last year live in North Huyton in Knowsley (45.8%) and WEHM area in Coventry (40.6%),while the lowest proportions using these services are found in Braunstone in Leicester (20.0%) and Charlestown & Lower Kersal in Salford (20.2%). The highest proportions of people utilising Job Centres are found in Radford, Nottingham (32.1%) and North Huyton, Knowsley (26.6%). The lowest proportions using these centres live in Thornhill in Southampton (10.8%) and Charlestown & Lower Kersal in Salford (12.4%).

Table 7.29: Services used by working age population by NDC area (2002)

NDC name	Used Benefits / Social Security Office %	Used Job Centre %
Birmingham, Aston	28.9	24.9
Birmingham, Kings Norton	37.8	23.0
Bradford	25.3	18.8
Brent	28.7	23.5
Brighton and Hove	27.8	12.3
Bristol	23.3	15.1
Coventry	40.6	22.2
Derby	23.7	15.6
Doncaster	29.7	22.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	24.7	15.5
Hackney	30.2	16.1
Haringey	23.2	16.8
Hartlepool	29.2	21.8
Islington	24.5	14.3
Kingston upon Hull	31.3	22.4
Knowsley	45.8	26.6
Lambeth	30.9	18.9
Leicester	20.0	15.0
Lewisham	24.7	16.6
Liverpool	34.6	21.3
Luton	25.4	17.9
Manchester	31.2	20.9
Middlesbrough	28.7	21.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	37.6	25.6
Newham	28.4	17.1
Norwich	24.1	16.3
Nottingham	34.4	32.1
Oldham	25.0	16.7
Plymouth	36.2	23.1
Rochdale	27.5	19.1
Salford	20.2	12.4
Sandwell	21.8	17.9

Sheffield	27.3	18.4
Southampton	24.7	10.8
Southwark	28.0	22.1
Sunderland	36.9	19.1
Tower Hamlets	25.3	17.7
Walsall	22.1	14.6
Wolverhampton	26.9	24.3

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6.6 Level of satisfaction with Benefits / Social security offices by NDC area

Table 7.30 shows the level of satisfaction with Benefit/Social Security services among the working age population living in each NDC area. The highest proportions of people who are very satisfied can be found in Devonport in Plymouth (32.6%), Charlestown & Lower Kersal in Salford (32.0%), East Brighton in Brighton and Hove (30.6), and Heywood in Rochdale (30.5%). The highest proportions of those who are fairly satisfied live in Shoreditch, Hackney (58.3%), New Cross Gate, Lewisham (57.1%), and Blakenall, Walsall (56.3%). The highest proportions of those that are very dissatisfied with Benefit/Social Security offices are found in Braunstone, Leicester (23.3%), Radford, Nottingham (19.1%), Marsh Farm, Luton (18.3%), and Finsbury, Islington (17.7%).

Table 7.30: Level of satisfaction with Benefit/Social Security Offices of working age population by NDC area

NDC name	Very satisfied %	Fairly satisfied %	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied %	Fairly dissatisfied %	Very dissatisfied %	Don't know %
Birmingham, Aston	21.8	45.5	10.0	11.8	10.9	0.0
Birmingham, Kings Norton	20.7	48.6	6.4	12.1	12.1	0.0
Bradford	21.9	43.8	11.4	10.5	10.5	1.9
Brent	22.2	47.9	12.0	5.1	12.0	0.9
Brighton and Hove	30.6	35.2	12.0	9.3	13.0	0.0
Bristol	27.3	38.6	9.1	8.0	14.8	2.3
Coventry	23.0	55.3	4.6	7.9	9.2	0.0
Derby	57.0	34.4	5.4	2.2	1.1	0.0
Doncaster	28.2	48.4	11.3	5.7	6.5	0.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	17.5	53.6	11.3	8.3	8.3	1.0
Hackney	13.3	58.3	10.0	8.3	10.0	0.0
Haringey	25.3	51.7	3.3	7.7	12.1	0.0
Hartlepool	25.5	54.6	7.3	3.6	9.1	0.0
Islington	16.7	39.6	12.5	12.5	17.7	1.0
Kingston upon Hull	33.6	45.1	6.2	5.3	8.9	0.9
Knowsley	35.2	43.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	1.1

Lambeth	24.1	45.3	7.3	8.8	12.4	2.2
Leicester	5.5	34.3	19.2	17.8	23.3	0.0
Lewisham	22.5	57.1	9.2	4.1	7.1	0.0
Liverpool	16.9	53.1	9.2	10.8	10.0	0.0
Luton	17.4	41.7	13.0	8.7	18.3	0.9
Manchester	28.1	52.9	4.1	3.3	10.7	0.8
Middlesbrough	25.5	49.1	14.2	6.6	4.7	0.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	31.8	46.1	5.8	8.4	7.8	0.0
Newham	23.3	45.7	6.0	10.3	13.8	0.9
Norwich	22.2	49.5	9.1	8.1	11.1	0.0
Nottingham	18.4	35.5	13.2	13.2	19.1	0.7
Oldham	25.0	49.0	8.3	6.3	11.5	0.0
Plymouth	32.6	39.7	6.4	9.9	9.9	1.4
Rochdale	30.5	43.2	9.5	9.5	7.4	0.0
Salford	32.0	46.7	9.3	4.0	8.0	0.0
Sandwell	25.7	55.4	2.7	6.8	9.5	0.0
Sheffield	26.2	48.6	11.2	11.2	2.8	0.0
Southampton	23.0	52.9	6.9	9.2	8.1	0.0
Southwark	20.8	44.2	10.0	10.0	15.0	0.0
Sunderland	23.7	51.1	10.4	3.7	11.1	0.0
Tower Hamlets	22.0	54.0	5.0	6.0	12.0	1.0
Walsall	18.3	56.3	7.0	5.6	12.7	0.0
Wolverhampton	23.5	43.1	9.8	13.7	8.8	1.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6.7 Level of satisfaction with Job Centres by NDC area

Table 7.31 shows the level of satisfaction with Job Centres among the working age population living in different NDC areas. In 2002 the highest proportions of people who are very satisfied with the services provided by Job Centres live in Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull (44.4%), Derwent, Derby (44.3%), and North Huyton, Knowsley (39.4%). There are seven NDC areas where 50% to 56% of people are fairly satisfied with Job Centres – Shoreditch in Hackney (56.3%), Greets Green in Sandwell (55.7%), Finsbury in Islington (53.6%), West Middlesbrough (50.6%), New Cross Gate in Lewisham (50.0%), Hathershaw & Fitton Hill in Oldham (50.0%), and Ocean Estate in Tower Hamlets (50.0%). The highest proportions of people who are very dissatisfied with Job Centres live in Aylesbury Estate, Southwark (16.8%), South Kilburn, Brent (14.6%), West Ham & Plaistow, Newham (14.3%), Ocean Estate, Tower Hamlets (14.3%), Marsh Farm, Luton (13.6%), and East End & Hendon, Sunderland (12.9%).

.

Table 7.31: Level of satisfaction with Job Centres of working age population by NDC area (2002)

NDC name	Very satisfied %	Fairly satisfied %	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied %	Fairly dissatisfied %	Very dissatisfied %	Don't know %
Birmingham, Aston	25.3	47.4	10.5	9.5	7.4	0.0
Birmingham, Kings Norton	35.3	38.8	10.6	7.1	8.2	0.0
Bradford	24.4	44.9	6.4	14.1	9.0	1.3
Brent	14.6	46.9	12.5	9.4	14.6	2.1
Brighton and Hove	27.1	43.8	8.3	16.7	4.2	0.0
Bristol	33.3	36.8	8.8	8.8	7.0	5.3
Coventry	32.5	48.2	7.2	8.4	3.6	0.0
Derby	44.3	34.4	4.9	8.2	4.9	3.3
Doncaster	31.9	46.8	14.9	3.2	3.2	0.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	19.7	47.5	11.5	14.8	4.9	1.6
Hackney	10.9	56.3	7.8	12.5	9.4	3.1
Haringey	22.7	47.0	6.1	15.2	9.1	0.0
Hartlepool	28.1	43.9	12.2	8.5	7.3	0.0
Islington	8.9	53.6	10.7	14.3	10.7	1.8
Kingston upon Hull	44.4	34.6	2.5	4.9	9.9	3.7
Knowsley	39.4	38.5	3.9	8.7	8.7	1.0
Lambeth	23.8	41.7	15.5	10.7	4.8	3.6
Leicester	18.2	45.5	18.2	7.3	10.9	0.0
Lewisham	16.7	50.0	10.6	15.2	6.1	1.5
Liverpool	21.3	48.8	10.0	8.8	8.8	2.5
Luton	19.8	43.2	11.1	12.4	13.6	0.0
Manchester	32.1	42.0	4.9	11.1	9.9	0.0
Middlesbrough	31.7	50.6	7.6	7.6	2.5	0.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	23.8	46.7	12.4	10.5	6.7	0.0
Newham	24.3	47.1	2.9	11.4	14.3	0.0
Norwich	37.3	40.3	10.5	9.0	3.0	0.0
Nottingham	29.6	37.3	10.6	13.4	7.8	1.4
Oldham	21.9	50.0	12.5	9.4	6.3	0.0
Plymouth	23.3	43.3	10.0	15.6	7.8	0.0
Rochdale	36.4	42.4	9.1	6.1	6.1	0.0
Salford	34.8	37.0	10.9	10.9	6.5	0.0
Sandwell	24.6	55.7	6.6	6.6	4.9	1.6
Sheffield	25.0	44.4	9.7	11.1	8.3	1.4
Southampton	18.4	44.7	15.8	13.2	7.9	0.0
Southwark	24.2	40.0	10.5	8.4	16.8	0.0
Sunderland	28.6	41.4	8.6	8.6	12.9	0.0
Tower Hamlets	17.1	50.0	8.6	10.0	14.3	0.0
Walsall	23.4	53.2	8.5	8.5	6.4	0.0
Wolverhampton	23.9	44.6	12.0	9.8	8.7	1.1

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.6.8 'Barriers' preventing NDC people getting the type of work they want by work status

Table 7.32 shows the various issues standing in the way of employment for people living in NDC areas by work status. People were invited to select as many reasons as applicable. Over 21% of the non-workless population have 'other' reasons that were not listed as to why they could not secure the type of work that they would want, 18.7% had no reasons, and 15.6% of the non-workless population said that there were no suitable jobs available.

Among JSA claimants, one-quarter (24.7%) believe that there are no suitable jobs available, 20.0% believe that there are no jobs available, 19.7% have other reasons, 10.5% believe that the pay is too low, and 9.6% have no reasons as to what is stopping them getting the type of work they would want.

Among IB/SDA claimants, 39.7% say that a long-standing disability, illness or infirmity is standing in the way, 30.2% have other reasons, 12.7% state that short-term illness, disability or infirmity is standing in the way, 6.4% believe that no suitable jobs are available, and 6.4% have no reasons.

Table 7.32: Reasons stopping NDC residents from getting the type of work they want by work status (2002)

What is stopping you from getting the type of work that you want?	Non-workless Population %	Workless Population		
		JSA claimants %	IB/SDA claimants %	JSA & IB/SDA claimants %
Too little information on what is available	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0
I can't get the right kind of help	1.9	2.5	3.2	10.5
No jobs available	9.8	20.0	3.2	21.1
No suitable jobs available	15.6	24.7	6.4	15.8
Loss of benefits	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.0
Jobs get filled by word of mouth/on the grapevine	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.0
I am too old	3.7	8.1	1.6	0.0
I am too young	1.3	1.3	0.0	5.3
Childcare is not available	9.3	4.2	7.9	15.8
I can't afford childcare	3.9	1.6	0.0	5.3
I have caring responsibilities (other than for children)	1.7	1.8	4.8	0.0
Want to look after children	5.2	2.9	1.6	10.5
My ethnic origin/racial discrimination	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.3
Pay too low	6.4	10.5	3.2	5.3
Because of my sexual preference	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Long-standing disability, illness or infirmity	2.7	5.5	39.7	5.3
Short-term illness, disability or infirmity	1.3	2.4	12.7	10.5
Language difficulties	2.9	2.5	1.6	0.0
Sexual discrimination	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0

Problems with transport/lack of transport	2.6	3.8	1.6	0.0
Unable to move to find a (new) job	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
An address in this area makes it difficult for people to get job interviews	0.4	1.3	1.6	5.3
Lack of information/support for self-employment	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.0
Afraid to leave my home unattended	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.0
Other	21.2	19.7	30.2	0.0
Have a criminal record	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
Refugee / no work permit	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
My age / age discrimination	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Have to pay out money	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Can't get the hours I want	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Waiting for National Insurance Number	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Waiting for exam results	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Still in education / student	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Only just started looking	0.9	0.7	3.2	0.0
Have job starting on….	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.0
Lack of experience	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Lack of references	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Failed an interview	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal reasons	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
No reason	18.7	9.6	6.4	10.5

Note: 'Long-standing disability, illness or infirmity' (anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to trouble you at least over the next year)
Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

7.7 Summary of results from 'Work' section of Household Survey

This chapter investigated issues relating to the work status of NDC residents of working age in 2002. The analysis focused on women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64 who live in the 39 NDC areas. The information was drawn from the NDC Household Survey.

The first section considered the NDC working age population's work status by gender (**Table 7.1**), age (**Table 7.2**), and educational level (**Table 7.3**), and then specifically unpicked the workless population sub-category by gender, age, educational level, and type of worklessness (**Table 7.4**). Overall, 47% of men of working age in NDC areas were found to be in paid work, and 35% of women. Broken down education, almost 60% of people with high qualifications were in paid work compared to only about a quarter of people with low qualifications. Nine percent of men and 5% of women were unemployed and in receipt of JSA, compared with 11% of men and 7% of women who were long-term sick or disabled. According to the Household Survey, the NDC area with the highest proportion of working age people claiming JSA was the Kings Norton area in Birmingham at 14.1%; and the highest proportion claiming IB/SDA was found in East End & Hendon, Sunderland (21.3%). Broken down by age, over a fifth of men aged 45-59 in NDC areas were long-term sick or disabled. Looking specifically at the workless population, 36% were aged 45-59, with a quarter aged 35-44 and a further quarter aged 16-24, across all the NDC areas on average.

The second section investigated the characteristics of the NDC population who were in paid work at the time of survey interview (2002). In this section, social occupational class and self-employment characteristics were taken into account and were analysed by gender, age, ethnicity

and NDC area. The highest proportion of the working-age population living in NDC areas are found in *elementary occupations* (19.5%). Most occupations in this major group do not require formal educational qualifications. Only 6.5% of those in work living in NDC areas hold professional occupations, and only 4% of people in work reported that they were self-employed.

Section 7.4 presented patterns of unemployment (registered numbers of unemployment spells) experienced by the NDC population. Long-term spells were also addressed (defined as a period of unemployment lasting for 6 months or more), and it was found that almost 70% of JSA claimants in NDC areas reported that they had previously experienced or were currently experiencing such a spell. Only 12% of JSA claimants in NDC areas had never had a long-term spell of unemployment. For 13 NDC areas over 80% of the JSA claimants had experienced such a spell of long-term unemployment (**Table 7.19**).

Section 7.5 looked at the wage expectations among those in search of a job. Again, the focus was on workless groups. JSA claimants have an annual wage expectation of £11,388, very similar to the average wage expectation for IB-SDA claimants (£11,722). Those aged 25-34 have the highest wage expectations: £13,169. Men expect a higher wage than women: £12,937 compared to £10,839 respectively. Those with the lowest average wage expectations live in the Preston Road NDC area in Kingston upon Hull, with an average wage expectation of £7,931; and those with the highest wage expectations live in the Islington NDC area (£21,023).

The final section in this chapter looked at utilisation of services such as Benefit/Social Security Offices and Job Centres and their corresponding levels of satisfaction. 60% of JSA claimants living in the 39 NDC areas were looking for employment or training schemes, compared with 3% of IB/SDA claimants. Similarly, a much higher proportion of JSA claimants compared to IB/SDA claimants have used Job Centres – 72% compared to 6%. About a quarter of JSA claimants and IB/SDA claimants were very satisfied with the benefits / social security services, and with Job Centres. The highest proportions of those who are very dissatisfied with benefit/social security offices are found in Braunstone, Leicester (23.3%), Radford, Nottingham (19.1%), Marsh Farm, Luton (18.3%), and Finsbury, Islington (17.7%). The highest proportions of people who are very dissatisfied with Job Centres live in the Aylesbury Estate in Southwark (16.8%), South Kilburn, Brent (14.6%), West Ham & Plaistow, Newham (14.3%), Ocean Estate, Tower Hamlets, (14.3), Marsh Farm, Luton (13.6%), and East End & Hendon in Sunderland (12.9%).

8 Investigating Risk Factors for Worklessness in NDC Areas

8.1 Introduction

This chapter aims to look beyond the extent and composition of worklessness in NDC areas to identify those individuals within NDC areas who are most at risk of becoming workless.[23] Thus far, worklessness in NDC areas has been evaluated and compared to that in non-NDC areas. The investigation in this chapter of the effects of personal, household, and environmental characteristics on the probability of an individual being workless, will help, when combined with future data, to shed light on why NDC policies have had different results in different NDC areas, and how NDC policies should be targeted in future to best achieve their aims.

The chapter presents an investigation of the risk of experiencing worklessness among the working-age population living in the 39 NDC areas during 2002. The data allows for the accurate profiling of the at-risk population living in NDC areas by identifying those at risk of becoming either Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) or Income Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA) claimants. To do this, a multinomial logistic regression framework is employed. Individual characteristics, household factors, and job history, as well as various ecological variables, are included in the logistic regression analysis in order to estimate their effects on the risk of becoming workless and to control for factors at different levels (personal/household/work history and area level).

Specifically, the central research questions of this chapter are:

1. To what extent do 'individual' characteristics influence the risk of being workless in the 39 NDC areas during 2002?

2. Do 'household member' characteristics have an impact on the risk of becoming workless?

3. Do 'personal job history' characteristics affect the probability of being either a JSA or IB/SDA claimant?

4. To what extent do 'ecological' variables influence patterns of worklessness in NDC areas, all other factors remaining constant?

The structure of the chapter is as follows. In **Section 8.2**, the data and the definition of worklessness used are outlined; the methodology and model specification are also discussed. In **Section 8.3**, the empirical results are presented. **Section 8.4** stresses the importance of controlling for factors at different levels in the modelling process and discusses potential future work on the first and second waves of the New Deal for Communities Household Survey.

[23] Many of the findings in this chapter were originally presented in Covizzi and Hannan (2004).

8.2 Data and Methodology

8.2.1 The Data Source

The research draws on the first wave of the New Deal for Communities Household Survey, conducted in 2002 by MORI and NOP (see **Chapter 2**). [24] The questionnaire covers various areas:

- Housing (including satisfaction with housing and future plans)
- Quality of life and views on living in the area
- Involvement in the local community
- Experience of crime (including perception of personal safety)
- Household demographics
- Work status and employment details of household members aged 16 and over
- Education
- Health
- Finance.

8.2.2 Target Groups, Definition of Worklessness and Sample Definition

The overall target group of the analysis consists of workless individuals in the 39 NDC areas. This group includes those who are incapable of work due to disability or long-term sickness, and those who are available for work and have been actively seeking it. As discussed in **Chapters 1** and **2**, to meet this worklessness definition both these groups must also be claiming out of work benefits.

Two sections of the NDC Household Survey - the 'Work' section and the 'Finance' section - provide information about both of these workless groups. In the 'Work' section all household members aged 16 and over are asked their work status. "Registered unemployed/signing on for JSA" and "Long-term sick or disabled" are listed among the eleven possible work status categories. In the 'Finance' section respondents are asked whether they are in receipt of any state benefits. Among the various state benefits listed in this section, 'Job Seeker's Allowance', 'Incapacity Benefit', and 'Some other benefit for people with disabilities' are of interest for the definition of worklessness used here. The worklessness rates from the NDC Household Survey data are compared with the worklessness rates based on 100% extracts from Job Seeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, and Severe Disablement Allowance benefit records; the same data that forms the used . The results of this comparison are reported on in **Table E.1a** of **Appendix E** and suggest a higher reliability of worklessness estimates (particularly for JSA claimants) originating from the 'Work' section of the NDC Household Survey rather than worklessness estimates originating from the 'Finance' section. Thus, in this analysis workless individuals are

[24] For more detailed information on the sampling and the questionnaire design see "New Deal for Communities Household Survey - Technical Report", (June-October 2002), MORI.

those who define themselves as *Registered unemployed/signing on for JSA* as well as those who place themselves in the *Disabled or Long-term sick* category.

The sample is based on the NDC working age population (women aged 16-59 and men aged 16-64). This population is broken down into three sub-groups for the analysis: sub-group 1, the sub-sample for the overall multinomial logistic model (including both women and men) is made up of 13,246 individuals; sub-groups 2 & 3, the two sub-samples for the multinomial logistic regression models for men and women separately, are made up of 5,348 and 7,898 respectively. A small number of people (82) were claiming both JSA and IB/SDA benefits. For the purposes of this report, these people were dropped from the analysis.

8.2.3 Methods

Employing multinomial logistic regression models, this report estimates the probability of being a JSA or Disabled/Long-term sick claimant in NDC areas. This technique is typically used to investigate the relationship between a categorical dependent variable (with more than two outcomes) and a set of explanatory variables. The dependent variable is a 3-category variable. The predicted outcomes are:

1)	outcome 1	=	*Neither a JSA claimant nor Disabled or Long-term sick* (reference category)
2)	outcome 2	=	*Being a JSA claimant*
3)	outcome 3	=	*Being Disabled or Long-term sick*

The multinomial logistic regression model allows for the regression to be broken up into two series of binary regressions comparing each target group (JSA claimant and Disabled/Long term sick) to the baseline group (neither a JSA nor Disabled/Long term sick). In other words, the results of two contrasts (outcome 2 vs. outcome 1 and outcome 3 vs. outcome 1) are estimated at the same time.

8.2.4 Variables

Four different sets of variables are examined to explain the role of 1) *individual characteristics*, 2) *household factors*, 3) *job history* and 4) *ecological factors*, in shaping the risk of becoming workless in the 39 NDC areas during 2002. Specifically, individual characteristics controlled for in the estimation include: gender, age, educational attainment and ethnic group. Household characteristics considered in the regression model include: presence of a partner, presence of an unemployed or disabled partner, and presence of children aged 0-4. Previous work history is also included in the analysis and is measured using the number of previous unemployment spells experienced in the last five years. Last paid job characteristics (social occupational classification, industrial sector, self-employment flag) are not introduced into the models as very few workless individuals in the dataset have such information listed. Lastly, area based factors included in the regression draw on the English Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004), NDC round of selection (i.e. round 1 or round 2) and region of residence.

It is important to draw attention to the coding of educational attainment and ethnicity variables as well as the variable measuring level of local deprivation. Educational attainment (highest level of qualification) is coded based on a 4-category version of the CASMIN educational classification (König, Lüttinger and Müller 1988; Müller et al. 1989; Braun and Müller 1997) reported below (**Table 8.1**). Ethnicity is coded as an 8-category variable as follows: 1) *White* (includes British, Irish and any other White background) 2) *Mixed Group* (includes White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, any other mixed background), 3) *Indian*, 4) *Pakistani*, 5) *Bangladeshi*, 6) *Caribbean*, 7) *Black African* and 8) *Other* (includes any other black, Chinese, Asian background, or any other ethnic group). *Level of local deprivation* is incorporated into the models as a dichotomous variable based on the English Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD 2004) scores (Noble et al. 2004). The score range for this Index is [0.59; 86.36]. The median score for the whole of England was calculated to be 17.02. The quartile scores for the 39 NDC areas were calculated to be 43.22 (first quartile), 49.81 (second quartile=median) and 58.12 (third quartile). The IMD score corresponding to the third quartile was tested in order to create a dummy variable for 'NDC local deprivation level'. By choosing the value 58.12 as the threshold - *least* deprived areas among NDC areas (<58.12), and *most* deprived areas among NDC areas (>=58.123) - about 25% of NDC areas are categorised as 'most deprived NDC areas'.

Table 8.1: Education attainment: CASMIN classification (full and collapsed 4 category version) and its equivalence to the 2001 CENSUS classification

CASMIN classification (full version)		**CASMIN (4 category version)**	**2001 CENSUS qualification classification**
1a)	Inadequately completed general elementary education	Low	No qualifications
1b)	General elementary education		Level 1
1c)	Basic vocational qualification/general elementary education and vocational qualification		
2a)	Intermediate vocational qualification/Intermediate general qualification and vocational qualification	Intermediate	Level 2
2b)	Intermediate general qualifications		
2c_gen)	General maturity certificate		Level 3
2c_voc)	Vocational maturity certificate/General maturity certificate and vocational qualification		
3a)	Lower tertiary education	High	Level 4/5
3b)	Higher tertiary education		
		Other[25]	

[25] The 'Other' category used in our analysis includes individuals categorised in the NDC Household survey as 'Any other professional/vocational/foreign qualifications'. This category, which is made up of about 1,900 people (9.7% of the overall sample), doesn't allow for an accurate coding of the education attainment variable. Moreover, 2,157 cases (11%) were excluded from the analysis due to their ambiguous classification. Apparently these are individuals with a driving licence only but they are not classified in the 'No qualifications' category.

Lastly, income (total annual gross income) is not included among the explanatory variables in the final model as it was found to be highly correlated to educational attainment. Also, the income variable had a considerable proportion of missing cases (20%), and there would have been a risk of a selection bias if the income variable was used.

8.3 Results

Estimation results for the overall model (women and men combined) are summarised in **Table 8.2** (standard errors, z-values, and confidence intervals are reported on in **Table E.1** of **Appendix E**). Results for men and women separately are presented in **Table 8.3**. Both tables below report ratios of risk relative to a reference group: **relative risk ratios**. For variables with only two categories, the reference group is the one not given in the table. For variables with more than two categories, the reference group is labeled as such in the table.

Similarly to an odds ratio, a relative risk ratio equal to 1 implies that an event, in this case whether a person is a JSA claimant (or Disabled/Long term sick), is equally probable in the given group and the reference group. A relative risk ratio greater than 1 means that the event of being a JSA claimant (or Disabled/Long term sick) is more likely in the given group than in the reference group; for example, **Table 8.2** shows the relative risk ratio of being a JSA claimant is 1.66 for men; this means that an individual from the given group - in this case, men - is 1.66 times as likely to be a JSA claimant as an individual from the reference group - in this case, women. A relative risk less than 1 implies that the event is less likely in the given group than in the reference group; for example, **Table 8.2** shows the relative risk ratio of being a JSA claimant is 0.53 for individuals in the South East. This means that an individual from the given group - the South East - is only 0.53 times as likely (that is, approximately half as likely) to be a JSA claimant than an individual from the reference group - in this case, London.

Table 8.2: Multinomial logistic regression results for workless individuals living in NDC areas: Relative risk ratios for JSA claimants and Disabled/Long-term sick individuals

Variables	JSA claimant	Disabled or Long term sick
Men	**1.66**	**1.51**
Age	0.98	**1.13**
Age2	1.00	**1.00**
Education level		
High (reference)	**-**	-
Intermediate	**1.35**	**1.46**
Low	**2.51**	**2.31**
Other	**1.78**	1.00
Ethnicity		
White (reference)	**-**	-
Mixed group	1.14	0.65
Indian	1.15	0.75
Pakistani	1.10	**0.46**
Bangladeshi	1.16	**0.56**
Caribbean	**1.79**	**0.64**
Black	1.20	**0.50**
Other	0.88	**0.39**
No partner	**3.16**	**2.34**
Unemployed partner	**6.29**	**1.79**
Disabled partner	**2.12**	**2.93**
Having children 0-4 aged	**2.03**	**1.55**
*Female*Children 0-4 aged*	**0.34**	**0.54**
N. of registered unemployment spells		
NO spell (reference)	**-**	**-**
1	**31.47**	**1.49**
2	**41.48**	0.70
3	**36.01**	0.54
4 or more	**55.00**	0.66
Round areas		
Round 2 (reference)	**-**	-
Round 1	**1.29**	1.08
Area deprivation level (IMD 2004)		
Least deprived NDC areas (reference)	**-**	-
Most deprived NDC areas	**1.32**	**1.46**
Region		
London (reference)	**-**	-
South East	**0.53**	0.96
South West	**0.45**	1.25
West Midlands	0.91	**1.27**
East Midlands	0.78	1.13
Yorkshire and the Humber	**0.60**	0.97
North West	**0.70**	**1.34**
North East	0.78	**1.30**
East	0.83	**1.50**
Number of observations	13,246	
Log Likelihood	- 6,381.73	

Note: Figures reported are the relative risk ratios (RRR). Relative risk ratios significant at p< 0.05 in bold.

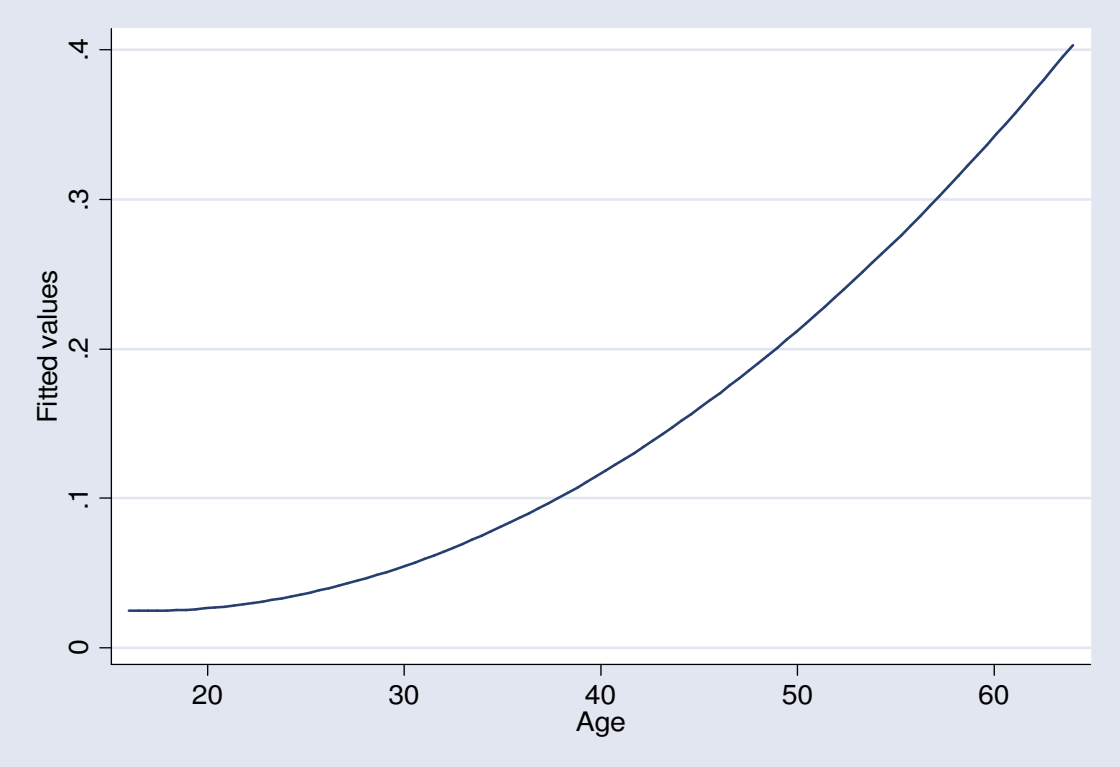
8.3.1 Risks of Worklessness among the NDC Working Age Population

Level 1: Individual characteristics and the risk of worklessness

With respect to individual characteristics, there are significant gender differences in the probability of being in both workless states, that is claiming JSA or being Disabled/Long term sick. The risk of claiming JSA for a man is 66% higher than the risk for a woman and the risk of claiming IB/SDA is about 50% higher for men.

Those personal characteristics basic to labour market participation – age and education – have the expected impact. The age effect is estimated based on two variables: 'continuous age' and 'age square'. Age is statistically significant only with respect to the risk of being Disabled or Long term sick: the older NDC residents are, the more likely they are to become IB/SDA claimants. This relationship between age and the risk of being a potential IB/SDA claimant is plotted in **Figure 8.1**.

Figure 8.1: Predicted probability of being a Disabled/Long term sick individual in the NDC areas by age (2002)

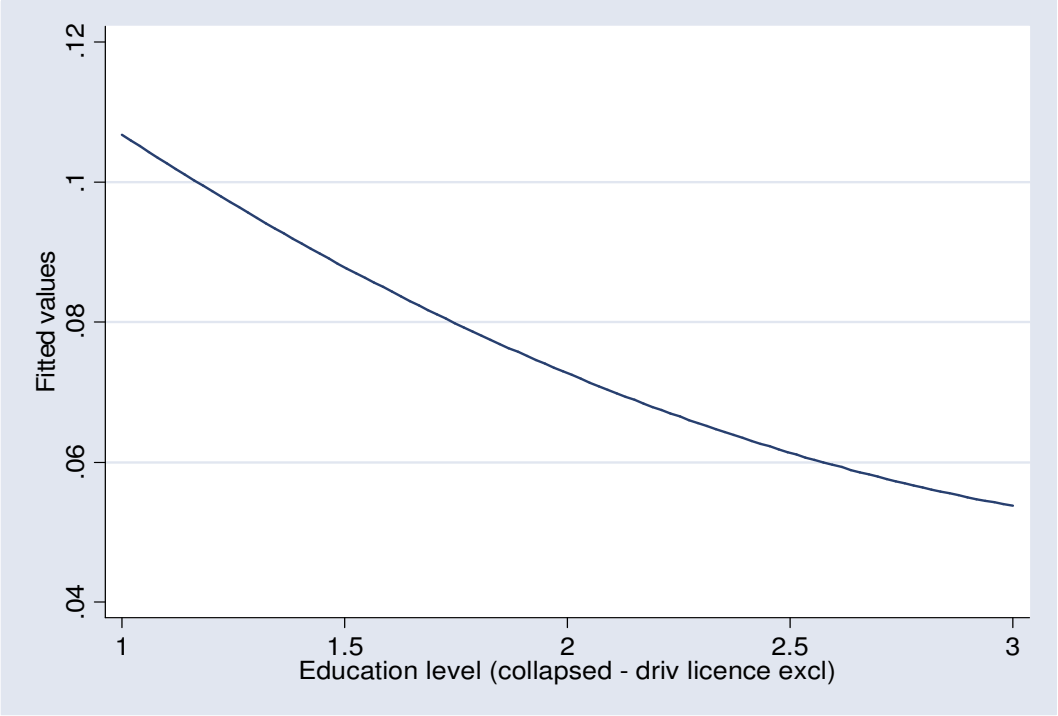


Here, the y-axis corresponds to the probability of a person of a given age being an IB/SDA claimant. For example, a person aged 30 has approximately a 6% chance of being an IB/SDA claimant, while a person aged 50 has a 22% chance of the same.

With respect to unemployed people, previous research suggests the presence of a negative relationship between age and the probability of leaving unemployment (Pissaredes and Wadsworth 1992; Narendranathan and Stewart 1993; Arulampalam and Stewart 1995; Dolton and O'Neill 1996; Boheim and Taylor 2000). According to the model the inverse relationship (age*being a JSA claimant) becomes non significant after incorporating the 'number of unemployment spells' variable (see model 2 and 3 in **Table 8.4**).

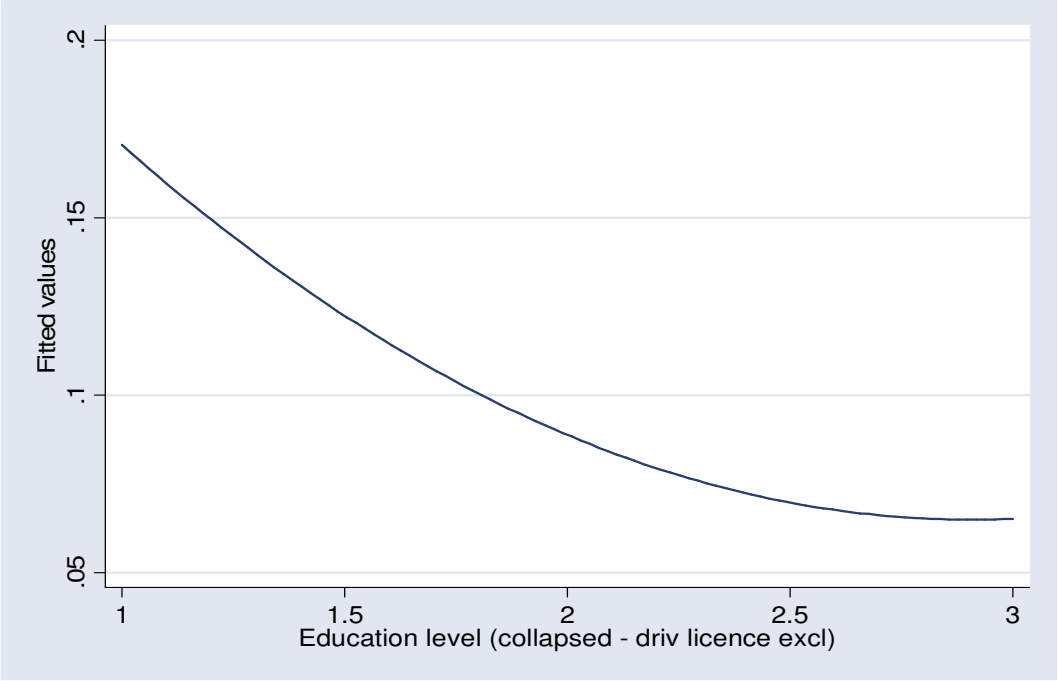
The impact of educational attainment on the risk of entering a worklessness condition is clearly negative. As expected, risks of worklessness among less qualified groups are higher. **Figures 8.2** and **8.3** suggest that this educational effect is negative and linear both for JSA claimants and Disabled/Long term sick claimants upon excluding the ambiguous group 'Other' (see **Footnote 14**). For example, the relative risk ratio for a low qualified individual of becoming a JSA claimant is two and a half times the relative risk ratio for a high qualified individual.

Figure 8.2: Predicted probability of being a JSA claimant in the NDC areas by education level (2002)



Here, the y-axis corresponds to the probability of a person of a given education level being unemployed. That is, the lower a person's level of education, the higher their risk of unemployment.

Figure 8.3: Predicted probability of being a Disabled/Long term sick individual in the NDC areas by education level (2002)



Here, the y-axis corresponds to the probability of a person of a given education level being disabled or long-term sick. That is, the lower a person's level of education, the higher their risk of being an IB/SDA claimant.

Individuals of Caribbean origin have significantly higher risk ratios of being JSA claimants than White individuals (the risk is approximately 80% higher). For most of the non-White ethnic groups, however, this relative risk is non significant. This may be due to the small number of cases within these ethnic groups. On the other hand, for Disabled and Long term sick individuals, the majority of the coefficients are significant and negative: compared to those of White ethnic origin (the reference category), those of Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Black African, and Other ethnic origin are less likely to be Disabled or Long term sick individuals. These results indicate that there are significant ethnic differences affecting the probability of becoming a JSA claimant and the probability of becoming Disabled/Long term sick.

Level 2: Impact of the household environment on worklessness

Looking at the relative risk ratios for individuals with different household characteristics, there is strong evidence suggesting that household related factors have a significant impact on the probability of becoming either a JSA claimant or a Disabled/Long term sick claimant in the 39 NDC areas.

Specifically, risks of worklessness for single individuals are higher than for those with a partner. The relative risk ratio of being a JSA claimant among single individuals is more than three times that for individuals who have a partner, and the relative risk ratio of being Disabled/Long term sick among single people is more than twice that for individuals with a partner. The presence of

children aged 0-4 years old in the household also increases the risk of being both a JSA claimant and a Disabled/Long term sick claimant. These results are consistent with other research on *non-employment* (based on a nine-year series of Labour Force Surveys 1992-2000) showing that family structure has a considerable impact on the probability of being non-employed. Specifically, this probability is found to be higher for individuals without a partner and for people with young dependent children (Berthoud 2003).

Nevertheless, in the model (**Table 8.2**) the interaction effect of being a woman with young children indicates that having very young dependent children raises the probability of being workless only for men. In fact, for women with children aged 0-4 years old the relative risk ratios of being a JSA claimant and a Disabled/Long term sick are low: 0.34 and 0.54 respectively.

The most interesting results relate to the presence of an unemployed/disabled partner in the household. While having a partner appears to have a powerful effect on people's remaining off benefits and therefore increases the chances of not entering a worklessness condition, having an unemployed or disabled/Long term sick partner has a strong positive effect on the risk of worklessness, particularly on the risk of being a JSA claimant. Those living with an unemployed partner are more than 6 times more likely to become JSA claimants than those without an unemployed partner. This remarkable result clearly points out the high risk of cumulative disadvantage within the household when more than one member of the family shares the burden of unemployment. Similarly, the risk of an individual becoming Disabled/Long term sick is increased if they have a workless partner. Furthermore, a distinction can be made between the risk generated by the presence of an unemployed partner and a Disabled/Long term sick partner: individuals with a Disabled/Long term sick partner are more likely themselves to become Disabled/Long term sick than individuals with an unemployed partner.

Level 3: Previous job history and worklessness

Considering the 'number of spells of unemployment experienced in the last five years' reveals the importance of previous job/unemployment history in shaping the risk of becoming a JSA claimant. A state of *occurrence dependence* is observed. The occurrence dependence implies that the number of previous unemployment spells has a positive impact on the probability that an individual will become or remain unemployed (Heckman and Borjas 1980). **Table 8.2** shows that the relative risk ratio of becoming a JSA claimant increases enormously when the claimant has previously experienced a registered spell of unemployment. Those who have experienced one unemployment spell in the last five years are over 30 times as likely to become JSA claimants as those who have not previously been JSA claimants in the last five years, and those who have had 4 or more unemployment spells during that period are more than 50 times as likely. On the other hand, the positive impact of previous unemployment experiences on the risk of becoming disabled is very small and it is only found for people with one previous unemployment spell.

Although important, characteristics related to 'last paid job' such as social occupational classification, industrial sector, self-employment flag etc. could not be incorporated among the explanatory variables as only a very small number of workless individuals in the NDC Household survey had such information.

Level 4: Influence of ecological factors on the risk of worklessness

The effect of the 'NDC Round variable' is puzzling. As can be seen in **Table 8.2**, with respect to claiming JSA, a higher risk ratio is observed for individuals in Round 1 NDC areas than in Round 2 areas. Round 1 areas were announced in 1998, while Round 2 areas were announced a year later. This means that areas in Round 1 received their funding and started the NDC programme earlier than areas in Round 2. Nonetheless, four years since the NDC programme started, people living in Round 1 areas are still more likely to claim JSA than those living in Round 2 areas. People living in Round 1 areas have a risk ratio of 1.29 relative to individuals living in Round 2 areas. Lower risk ratios would be expected for those areas starting the programme a year in advance. It is worth noting that approximately 56% of the most deprived NDC areas are Round 1 areas, while a lower proportion (44%) of the most deprived NDC areas are Round 2 areas.

The impact of local deprivation on the risk of worklessness is clear. People living in the most deprived NDC areas are more at risk of worklessness than those living in the least deprived NDC areas. The disadvantage of the first group (most deprived NDC areas) is revealed in the risk ratios of becoming a JSA claimant and Disabled/Long term sick relative to the second group, which are 1.32 and 1.46 respectively. This is consistent with the findings of the Cabinet Office (2005).

Finally, **Table 8.2** shows the effects of living in a region on worklessness. The reference category is London. With respect to the risk of being a JSA claimant, there are significant differences in the South East, South West, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North West regions when compared to London. People living in each of these regions are less likely to be at risk of claiming JSA. The West Midlands, North West, North East and East regions, compared to London, have significantly higher relative risk ratios with respect to being Disabled/Long term sick.

8.3.2 Investigating Gender Differences in the NDC At-Risk Population

The first thing to note is that women are overrepresented in the data sample (59 %). As above, the four levels of personal characteristics, household characteristics, previous employment history and ecological factors are explored.

Level 1: Gender differences in the impact of personal characteristics

As already seen (**Table 8.2**), men are more likely to enter a workless condition, but other important gender differences were observed (**Table 8.3**). Firstly, the influence of education on the risk of worklessness is found to be slightly stronger for men. The relative risk ratio of being a JSA claimant, for instance, is 2.82 for men with low levels of education relative to highly educated men. The corresponding relative risk ratio for women is lower, at 2.24. In the sample, however, there are more men with high levels of education so lower educated men are a more select group. It is, therefore, not surprising that the risk of worklessness among low qualified males is higher than among low qualified females.

There are also clear gender differences in the influence of ethnicity on the risk of worklessness. Focusing on men, those of Caribbean origin have a significantly high risk ratio of being a JSA claimant relative to White men: they are 2.85 times more likely to be a JSA claimant. Ethnic

differences are prominent for disabled and Long term sick individuals. Compared to men of White ethnic origin, those men of Black, 'Mixed' and 'Other' ethnic origin have a significantly smaller risk of being an IB/SDA claimant. Strong ethnic differences are found for women too, with women of Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Black, and Other ethnic origin significantly less likely than White women to be an IB/SDA claimant. Pakistani women, for example, are 67 % less likely to be an IB/SDA claimant than White women.

Table 8.3: Multinomial logistic regression results for workless individuals living in NDC areas by gender: relative risk ratios for JSA claimants and Disabled/Long-term sick individuals

Variables	**JSA claimant**		**Disabled or Long term sick**	
	Men	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**
Age	0.99	1.00	**1.15**	**1.12**
Age2	1.00	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
Education level				
High (reference)				
Intermediate	**1.50**	1.20	**1.92**	1.10
Low	**2.82**	**2.24**	**3.16**	**1.76**
Other	**1.80**	**1.70**	1.12	0.93
Ethnicity				
White (reference)				
Mixed group	1.22	1.01	0.48	0.83
Indian	0.98	1.33	0.66	0.83
Pakistani	1.22	0.95	0.67	**0.33**
Bangladeshi	1.40	0.82	0.82	**0.36**
Caribbean	**2.85**	1.16	0.70	**0.58**
Black	1.20	1.18	**0.56**	**0.46**
Other	1.13	0.56	**0.40**	**0.41**
No partner	**2.05**	**6.91**	**2.37**	**2.34**
Unemployed partner	**6.63**	**11.20**	1.31	**1.99**
Disabled partner	**2.26**	2.42	**3.78**	**2.57**
Having children 0-4 aged	**1.52**	**0.67**	**1.59**	**0.76**
N. of registered unemployment spells				
NO spell (reference)				
1	**43.29**	**23.86**	**1.73**	**1.25**
2	**70.54**	**24.49**	0.77	0.65
3	**51.62**	**26.18**	0.59	0.46
4 or more	**101.25**	**24.30**	0.63	0.84
Round areas				
Round 1 (reference)				
Round 2	1.20	**1.35**	1.09	1.07
Area deprivation (IMD 2004)				
Least deprived NDC areas (reference)				
Most deprived NDC areas	1.28	**1.45**	**1.61**	**1.36**
Region				
London (reference)				
South East	**0.37**	0.64	0.79	1.08

South West	**0.44**	**0.45**	1.34	1.11
West Midlands	1.02	0.75	**1.39**	1.19
East Midlands	0.78	0.78	0.97	1.29
Yorkshire and the Humber	**0.62**	**0.52**	0.89	1.02
North-West	0.81	**0.53**	1.24	**1.44**
North-East	1.09	**0.50**	**1.45**	1.17
Eastern	0.69	0.89	1.33	**1.62**
Number of observations (Men): 5,348				
Log Likelihood (Men): -2817.9631				
Number of observations (Women): 7,898				
Log Likelihood (Women): -3501.6899				

Note: Figures reported are the relative risk ratios (RRR). Relative risk ratios significant at the 0.05 level in bold.

Level 2: Gender differences in the impact of the household environment on worklessness

The influence of household characteristics on the probability of worklessness is stronger for women. In particular, the risk of being a JSA claimant for single women is significantly higher than for those with a partner (almost seven times as high). The risk ratio of being a JSA claimant among single men relative to those with a partner is much smaller, at 2.05. In addition, the positive effect of having an unemployed partner on the risk of worklessness is much stronger for women; women living with an unemployed partner are more than 10 times as likely to claim JSA than those without an unemployed partner, while men with an unemployed partner are around 6 times as likely to become JSA claimants as those with no unemployed partner. With respect to worklessness due to sickness or disability, men and women experience a greater risk of worklessness when living with a sick or disabled partner, the effect of having a sick or disabled partner being higher for men than women. In addition, as already noted, having very young dependent children raises the probability of being workless among men. This is probably, however, due to the fact that women with young children tend to consider themselves out of the labour force rather than a benefit claimant (Gash 2004). In addition, lone mothers (*N*=999) are included in this group and they are more likely to be in receipt of other benefits (e.g. Income support) which are not the focus of this study.

Level 3: Gender differences in previous job history and worklessness

As is to be expected, given women's relatively recent entry into the labour force and women's lower unemployment rates (relative to men), the impact of previous spells of unemployment on the risk of worklessness is more pronounced for men. Very few women in the sample (just over 1%) experienced four or more spells of unemployment in the last five years.

Level 4: Gender differences in the influence of ecological factors on worklessness

It is interesting to note that the effect of Round 2 membership is only significant and positive for female JSA claimants. Women in Round 2 NDC areas have a relative risk ratio of 1.35 compared to women in Round 1 NDC areas. The ratio is not significant for men. The impact of local deprivation on the risk of worklessness is also gendered. The effect of living in a more deprived

area on the probability of claiming JSA is significant and positive for women but not for men, whereas the effect of local deprivation on the risk of being a IB/SDA claimant is significant for men and women, the effect being more pronounced for men (men in the most deprived NDC areas have a risk ratio of 1.61 relative to men in lesser deprived areas, whereas women in the most deprived NDC areas have a relative risk ratio of 1.36). Finally, men living in the South East, South West, and Yorkshire and the Humber have a significantly lower risk of being a JSA claimant than men living in London. Women living in the South West, Yorkshire and the Humber, the North West and the North East have a similarly lower risk of being a JSA claimant. Fewer regional variations in IB/SDA claims are significant but it was found that men in the West Midlands and North East suffer from notably high risk ratios relative to men in London. In addition, relative to women in London, women in the North West and East regions have significantly high risk ratios of claiming IB/SDA. Unfortunately, this report can say very little about regional variations in worklessness as few regional level factors were taken into account in this analysis (work is in progress on this area). It seems likely that the NDC round effect noted earlier is a function of area-based factors which this report was unable to take into account.

8.3.3 Predicted Probabilities for JSA Claimants and Disabled/Long term sick Individuals Associated with Specific Combination of Attributes

In order to examine the importance of the effects of the various explanatory variables in terms of probability rather than relative risk ratio, predicted probabilities have been calculated for all three outcomes for groups of individuals with specific attributes: (1) probability of becoming a JSA claimant, (2) probability of becoming Disabled/Long term sick and (3) probability of becoming neither a JSA claimant nor Disabled/Long term sick. Predicted probabilities are a way of simplifying the interpretation of the coefficients in logistic regression and they are based on results from the multinomial logistic regression models presented above.

Predicted probabilities are calculated for each NDC area and are reported on in **Tables E.2** to **E.40** of **Appendix E**. It is worth noting that tables for predicted probabilities are not representative of the total population of NDC areas. They focus on a select group of individuals, for example: individuals with an unemployed partner, non-White, with previous unemployment experience and a low or intermediate level of education. Highly educated people have not been included at this point.

For example, in the Ocean Estate area in Tower Hamlets (set out in **Table A.6**) for white men with intermediate or low educational levels, and with *no previous unemployment experience*, the predicted probability of becoming a JSA claimant is 1.8%. The probability for men with intermediate or low educational levels *but with previous unemployment experience* is 36.8% among White men and 46% among non-White men. Finally, the probability of Non-White men with previous unemployment experience and with an unemployed or disabled partner is 66.8%.

With respect to women living in Ocean Estate, for those White women who have intermediate or low educational levels the predicted probability of becoming a JSA claimant is 1.2% among those with no previous unemployment spells, but is 28.6% among those who have experienced at least one unemployment spell. Among non-White women with intermediate or low qualifications

the predicted probability of becoming a JSA claimant is 31.6% for those with no partner, and is 46.5% if they have an unemployed or disabled partner.

8.4 Conclusions

8.4.1 The Importance of Different Levels of Analysis in Assessing Risk of Worklessness (Nested Logistic Models)

The research has shown that the risk of worklessness can largely be explained by introducing into the models explanatory factors at different levels. Below, the log likelihood ratio test is used to demonstrate that describing the pattern of worklessness is improved by progressively adding different sets of variables into the models. Specifically, the log likelihoods of four nested models are compared, to decide whether a factor-rich model (with more explanatory factors) fits the dataset significantly better than a simpler model which has fewer explanatory factors. The four nested models are presented in **Table 8.4** and results of the log likelihood test are reported in **Table 8.5**.

Table 8.4: Multinomial logistic regression results for NDC workless individuals: relative risk ratios of four nested models

Variables	**Model 1:** Individual characteristics	**Model 2:** Individual charact + Household factors	**Model 3:** Individual charact + Household factors + Job history	**Model 4:** Individual charact + Household factors + Job history
JSA claimants				
Men	**2.13**	**2.12**	**1.64**	**1.66**
Age	1.02	**1.04**	0.98	0.98
Age2	1.00	**1.00**	1.00	1.00
Education level				
High (reference)	**-**	-	-	-
Intermediate	**1.46**	**1.48**	**1.32**	**1.35**
Low	**2.94**	**2.85**	**2.51**	**2.51**
Other	**1.55**	**1.61**	**1.74**	**1.78**
Ethnicity				
White (reference)	**-**	-	-	-
Mixed group	**1.52**	1.38	1.22	1.14
Indian	0.80	0.98	1.23	1.15
Pakistani	0.66	0.79	1.12	1.10
Bangladeshi	0.93	1.00	**1.47**	1.16
Caribbean	**2.36**	**2.01**	**1.93**	**1.79**
Black	1.24	1.15	**1.34**	1.20
Other	0.75	0.74	0.97	0.88
No partner		**4.82**	**3.23**	**3.16**
Unemployed partner		**10.03**	**6.55**	**6.29**
Disabled partner		**2.88**	**2.12**	**2.12**
Having children 0-4 aged		**2.98**	**2.04**	**2.03**
*Women * Children aged 0-4*		**0.31**	**0.34**	**0.34**

N. of registered unemployment spells				
NO spell (reference)			-	**-**
1			**31.35**	**31.47**
2			**41.19**	**41.48**
3			**36.13**	**36.01**
4 or more			**53.27**	**55.00**
Round areas				
Round 2 (reference)				**-**
Round 1				**1.29**
Area deprivation level (IMD 2004)				
Least deprived NDC areas (reference)				**-**
Most deprived NDC areas				**1.32**
Region				
London (reference)				**-**
South East				**0.53**
South West				**0.45**
West Midlands				0.91
East Midlands				0.78
Yorkshire and the Humber				**0.60**
North West				**0.70**
North East				0.78
East				0.83

Disabled and Long term sick				
Men	**1.48**	**1.48**	**1.49**	**1.51**
Age	**1.12**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**1.13**
Age2	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Education level				
High (reference)	**-**	-	-	-
Intermediate	**1.54**	**1.57**	**1.55**	**1.46**
Low	**2.64**	**2.55**	**2.49**	**2.31**
Other	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.00
Ethnicity				
White (reference)	**-**	-	-	-
Mixed group	0.65	**0.60**	**0.60**	0.65
Indian	**0.60**	0.71	0.72	0.75
Pakistani	**0.37**	**0.45**	**0.45**	**0.46**
Bangladeshi	**0.41**	**0.47**	**0.48**	**0.56**
Caribbean	**0.60**	**0.53**	**0.53**	**0.64**
Black	**0.42**	**0.40**	**0.41**	**0.50**
Other	**0.33**	**0.34**	**0.34**	**0.39**
No partner		**2.45**	**2.38**	**2.34**
Unemployed partner		**1.93**	**1.86**	**1.79**
Disabled partner		**3.11**	**3.06**	**2.93**
Having children 0-4 aged		**1.63**	**1.58**	**1.55**
*Women * Children aged 0-4*		**0.53**	**0.53**	**0.54**
N. of registered unemployment spells				
NO spell (reference)			**-**	**-**
1			**1.51**	**1.49**
2			0.73	0.70
3			0.56	0.54

4 or more			0.65	0.66
Round area				
Round 2 (reference)				-
Round 1				1.08
Area deprivation level (IMD 2004)				
Least deprived NDC areas (reference)				**-**
Most deprived NDC areas				**1.46**
Region				
London (reference)				**-**
South East				0.96
South West				1.25
West Midlands				**1.27**
East Midlands				1.13
Yorkshire and the Humber				0.97
North West				**1.34**
North East				**1.30**
East				**1.50**
Number of observations	13,246	13,246	13,246	13,246
Log Likelihood	-7569.9625	-7329.8263	-6433.0495	-6381.7314

Note: Figures reported are the relative risk ratios (RRR). Relative risk ratios significant at the 0.05 level in bold.

This test (presented in **Table 8.5**) shows that model 4, which is the model including individual characteristics, household factors, and job history, as well as area based factors, fits the data better than models 3, 2 and 1, which incorporate fewer sets of variables[26]. Introducing explanatory factors step by step a better fit is observed. Thus, when assessing risk of worklessness one needs to take into account not only individual characteristics but household environment and previous job history as well. Moreover, in the models the risk of worklessness in NDC areas is clearly affected by factors at area level. This means that this risk is sensitive to changes both at local and regional level, that is, changes in the economy as well as changes of policy.

[26]Two models are compared at a time (model 2 with model 1; model 3 with model 2 and model 4 with model 3). One important condition that has to be fulfilled before using the Log Likelihood test is that the two models have to be nested: the simpler model must be a constrained version of the factor-rich model.

Table 8.5: Testing which model fits the NDC Household dataset significantly better: the *Log Likelihood ratio test* for nested models

Model	N. of observations	Log likelihood (null model)	Log Likelihood (model)	df
Model 1	13,246	-8,364.693	-7,569.963	28
Model 2	13,246	-8,364.693	-7,329.826	38
LR chi2 (10) = 480.27			Prob > chi2 = 0.00	
Model 2	13,246	-8,364.693	-7,329.826	38
Model 3	13,246	-8,364.693	-6,433.049	46
LR chi2 (8) = 1,793.55			Prob > chi2 = 0.00	
Model 3	13,246	-8,364.693	-6,433.049	46
Model 4	13,246	-8,364.693	-6,381.731	66
LR chi2 (20) = 102.64			Prob > chi2 = 0.00	

8.4.2 Concluding Remarks

The results of this report emphasise the importance of analysing the risk of becoming workless in the 39 NDC areas by workless group (JSA claimants and Disabled/Long-term sick individuals) as well as by gender, as a number of explanatory variables appear to have different impacts on men and women depending on the outcome (JSA claimant or Disabled/Long-term sick). In addition, certain factors were found to influence one group and not another. Therefore the importance of controlling for these influences (individual, household, unemployment history and ecological influences) is essential for future evaluations of the NDC programme.

It should be noted that this chapter uses data from NDC areas only, so comparisons with control areas were not possible. In addition, the analysis was static but as the second wave of the NDC Household Survey becomes available, it will be possible to look at changes in worklessness across these areas over time, controlling for relevant factors. One area of particular concern is the increased proportion of workless individuals claiming IB/SDA. While this analysis may have uncovered some possible mechanisms of entering a worklessness condition, its contribution in terms of identification of possible programme effects is relatively modest. As the NDC initiatives develop and more data become available, evaluation of their effects will give a clearer picture of the impact of the NDC programme.

9 Experiences of income, debt, and savings

9.1 Introduction

This chapter investigates issues related to finance - such as earnings, debts, savings, general standard of living - among the working age population living in the 39 NDC areas during 2002. In particular, the Income section focuses on the distribution of the NDC working age population by type of earnings source and the average annual income for each NDC area. The Saving and Debt sections analyse the amount and type of personal savings and personal debts among the working age population living in each NDC area. Levels of difficulty with repayments are also taken into account. Lastly, the Standard of Living section investigates the distribution of the working age population who cannot afford certain selected items by NDC area.

9.2 Income of NDC residents

9.2.1 Sources of income among the working-age population living in NDC areas

Table 9.1 shows the proportion of the working age population living in the 39 NDC areas in receipt or not in receipt of earnings from various sources: 'work', 'state benefits', 'student loan', 'other sources.' Just 1.5% of working age respondents didn't know or refused to disclose their source of income. It also reports the proportion of the 2002 NDC working age population with no income.

Table 9.1: Working-age population living in the 39 NDC areas by source of income (2002)

	In receipt of income from					
	Work %	**State Benefits %**	**Student Loan %**	**Other Sources %**	**No Income %**	**Don't know Refused %**
Yes	48.5	45.7	2.4	4.4	8.6	1.5
No	51.5	54.3	97.6	95.6	91.4	98.5
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

Almost half (48.5%) of the working age population living in NDC areas are in receipt of earnings from work. Almost half (45.7%) of the working age population receive earnings from state benefits or allowances (including any type of state benefit). Few are in receipt of student loans (2.4%) and a small proportion receive earnings from other sources of income (4.4%). Furthermore, 8.6% of the NDC working age population state they have no income.

9.2.2 Sources of income by NDC area

Proportions of the working age population in receipt of income from various sources by NDC area are presented in **Table 9.2**. In 2002 the NDC areas with the highest proportions of individuals receiving earnings from employment are: Barton Hill in Bristol (65.8%) and Heywood in Rochdale (64.1%). The lowest proportions in receipt of earnings from work are found in Wood End in Coventry (30.8%) and North Huyton in Knowsley (31.0%).

Table 9.2: Proportion of working age population in receipt of income by NDC area and type of income (2002)

NDC area	In receipt of income from				
	Work %	State Benefits %	Student Loan %	Other Sources %	No Income %
Birmingham, Aston	39.9	51.4	2.4	3.4	12.9
Birmingham, Kings Norton	43.8	47.6	1.1	4.9	6.8
Bradford	37.4	54.2	4.1	5.1	8.2
Brent	51.7	46.1	1.0	2.9	7.1
Brighton and Hove	55.3	40.9	0.8	5.4	9.5
Bristol	65.8	37.1	1.1	5.8	3.2
Coventry	30.8	61.5	0.8	2.4	11.8
Derby	56.4	42.9	0.3	2.3	6.1
Doncaster	50.6	46.0	1.0	2.6	5.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	53.4	35.1	2.3	5.9	7.9
Hackney	47.2	36.2	3.0	4.3	13.8
Haringey	52.4	40.5	4.1	7.1	6.1
Hartlepool	51.2	48.3	1.3	2.9	5.6
Islington	55.1	40.8	1.8	6.1	8.2
Kingston upon Hull	36.6	62.1	0.6	1.9	6.1
Knowsley	31.0	66.2	1.3	2.3	10.5
Lambeth	59.0	36.7	1.4	5.4	6.8
Leicester	48.1	50.0	0.3	3.3	7.1
Lewisham	56.4	41.6	4.0	2.8	6.3
Liverpool	33.8	56.9	7.5	5.3	7.5
Luton	58.0	42.5	2.2	6.0	7.3
Manchester	40.0	61.6	1.8	2.1	4.9
Middlesbrough	48.8	52.0	1.1	3.8	5.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	33.4	51.2	5.1	8.8	12.0
Newham	51.6	41.8	3.4	5.1	8.1
Norwich	51.3	47.0	1.2	3.7	8.8
Nottingham	36.7	40.5	12.2	4.5	9.7
Oldham	56.3	45.6	0.8	2.6	7.6
Plymouth	50.8	54.1	1.0	6.2	4.9
Rochdale	64.1	41.7	0.6	5.8	4.6
Salford	56.3	40.4	2.2	3.0	7.3
Sandwell	53.5	35.3	0.9	3.8	12.1

Sheffield	46.7	42.4	2.3	8.2	11.7
Southampton	61.2	37.1	1.1	6.2	5.4
Southwark	46.6	35.0	3.3	2.1	20.3
Sunderland	44.0	53.8	2.2	3.0	7.4
Tower Hamlets	36.9	29.3	4.8	5.1	26.0
Walsall	48.6	51.4	1.3	5.0	5.6
Wolverhampton	53.0	44.3	3.2	5.0	8.4

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

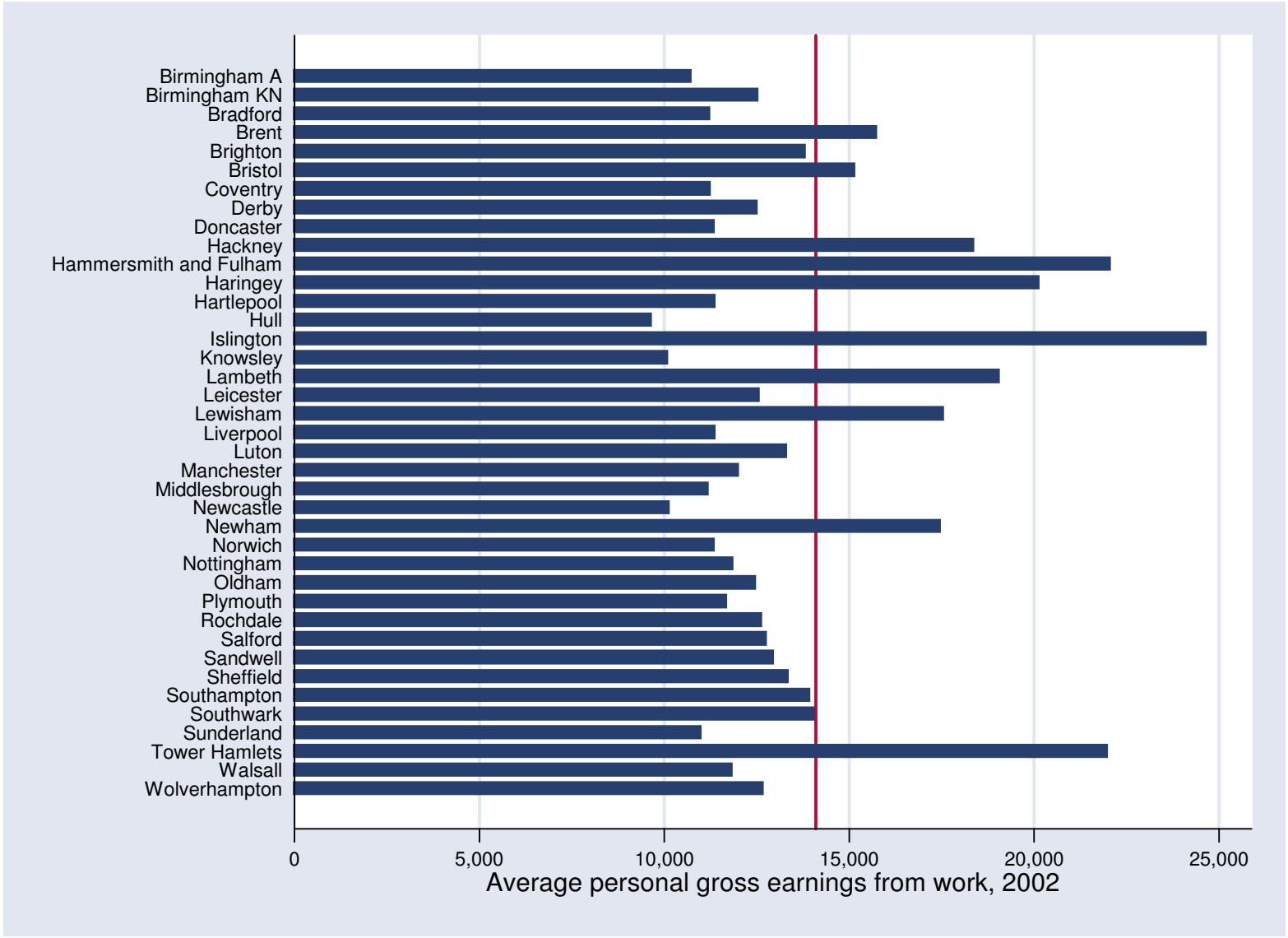
With respect to state benefits, the NDC areas with the highest percentages of individuals receiving benefits (any type of state benefits) are North Huyton in Knowsley (66.2%), Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull (62.1%), Beswick & Openshaw in Manchester (61.6%) and WEHM in Coventry (61.5%). Whereas the highest proportions of individuals not claiming benefits are found in: North Fulham (64.9%), Shoreditch, Hackney (63.8%) and Barton Hill, Bristol (62.9%). There are two NDC areas in 2002 where approximately one-quarter of individuals have no earnings income. 26.0% of individuals living in Ocean Estate, Tower Hamlets, and 20.3% of individuals living in Aylesbury Estate, Southwark, have no income.

9.2.3 Average annual income for those in receipt of earnings from work by NDC area

Figure 9.1 reports the average annual income of those NDC people in receipt of employment earnings (either from main job (as employees) or self-employment, or government schemes). The overall NDC average yearly income is approximately £14,100, as indicated by the red line in **Figure 9.1**. The lowest average yearly income is found in the Preston Road area in Kingston upon Hull (£9,616). Four other NDC areas have yearly average incomes under £11,000: North Huyton in Knowsley, West Gate in Newcastle upon Tyne, Aston in Birmingham and East End & Hendon in Sunderland. The highest average annual incomes – more than £20,000 - are found in Finsbury in Islington, North Fulham and Ocean Estate in Tower Hamlets respectively.

It is worth noting that among the working-age people in the survey receiving earnings from work, 19% of them do not state their gross income. When analyzing income distributions, problems regarding missing data are common. It is therefore important to bear in mind that the considerable proportion of missing cases (19%) is a potential source of selection bias when analysing income, unless robust estimators are developed in order to take into account common features among missing income data.

Figure 9.1: Average annual income (before deductions) for those receiving earnings from work, 2002



Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

As would be expected, the income expectations reported in **Sub-section 8.5.4** are highly correlated with actual personal incomes in the NDC areas (.794, significant at 0.01, two-tailed). In the majority of cases, however, actual incomes are higher than expected incomes. While the actual NDC average annual income is approximately £14,100, the average expected by those searching for work is just under £12,000. The difference between annual wages expected by those looking for work and actual wages earned is greatest in the Ocean Estate area in Tower Hamlets, where actual wages, at £21,960, are approximately £9,600 higher than expected wages. In the NDC areas in Brent, Newcastle, Knowsley, and Birmingham Aston, expected wages are higher than actual wages. The difference between expected wages and actual annual incomes in these four areas ranges from £240 in the Aston area to £2,820 in Newcastle.

9.2.4 NDC population in receipt of state benefits by NDC area

Table 9.4 illustrates the proportion of the working age population living in NDC areas in receipt of state benefits or allowances. The proportion of individuals claiming Working Families Tax Credit (now Working Tax Credit) ranges from 11.9% in Heywood in Rochdale to 3.6% in Radford, Nottingham. On average, the NDC working age population in receipt of either Income Support, Job Seeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Other disability benefits is 38.0%. There are four NDC areas in which over half of the working age population is in receipt of one of these benefits: North Huyton in Knowsley (62.2%), WEHM area in Coventry (57.5%), Beswick & Openshaw in Manchester (51.6%), and Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull (50.4%). The three NDC areas with the lowest percentage of working age population claiming these benefits are: Barton Hill in Bristol (26.0%), Thornhill in Southampton (28.6%), and Heywood in Rochdale (29.0%).

Table 9.4: Working-age population in receipt of state benefits or allowances by NDC area (2002

NDC area	HB/CTB %	WFTC, BtW Bonus %	Free school meals %	Other Benefits %	Out of work IS/JSA, IB, SDA %
Birmingham, Aston	52.0	11.6	8.4	2.6	38.9
Birmingham, Kings Norton	55.7	8.7	12.4	4.6	44.1
Bradford	49.4	9.4	7.5	3.4	39.5
Brent	54.2	5.2	8.3	1.5	39.5
Brighton and Hove	49.9	8.7	11.3	3.1	35.2
Bristol	38.2	7.2	6.4	2.4	26.0
Coventry	65.5	7.5	17.9	3.5	57.5
Derby	46.7	10.0	7.4	1.5	31.1
Doncaster	43.2	8.2	9.4	2.6	39.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	45.8	4.8	7.1	1.3	30.0
Hackney	44.7	3.8	6.0	0.5	38.4
Haringey	45.0	3.6	6.6	2.5	34.4
Hartlepool	48.0	10.1	5.8	4.5	39.5

Islington	46.7	4.6	10.2	2.6	33.2
Kingston upon Hull	60.7	8.6	14.1	1.9	50.4
Knowsley	69.1	9.2	21.7	4.1	62.2
Lambeth	44.8	5.2	9.7	2.9	33.3
Leicester	55.5	10.4	14.8	3.0	37.2
Lewisham	47.6	6.1	8.8	1.3	30.5
Liverpool	51.6	7.2	13.3	3.5	45.7
Luton	50.9	8.0	12.6	3.3	32.3
Manchester	55.9	6.2	13.4	2.3	51.6
Middlesbrough	52.3	11.7	9.8	3.3	40.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	48.8	6.3	9.8	6.8	45.6
Newham	45.5	5.9	6.6	1.5	34.2
Norwich	48.2	9.0	12.9	2.9	34.8
Nottingham	40.7	3.6	10.2	3.2	38.7
Oldham	47.1	12.0	6.3	2.1	30.7
Plymouth	54.4	9.5	10.5	5.4	39.5
Rochdale	47.5	11.9	5.8	3.2	29.0
Salford	42.3	6.5	8.6	4.3	32.6
Sandwell	40.6	8.8	5.9	3.5	32.7
Sheffield	46.7	6.6	10.2	3.3	37.8
Southampton	42.8	6.2	4.3	2.8	28.6
Southwark	53.2	4.9	9.1	1.2	36.8
Sunderland	47.8	4.6	9.0	3.0	47.5
Tower Hamlets	55.1	6.3	9.9	1.5	37.6
Walsall	53.6	8.4	13.7	2.5	35.8
Wolverhampton	45.1	11.4	8.7	3.2	32.2

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.2.5 Distribution of annual gross income originating from all sources by NDC area

The total yearly gross income of those living in NDC areas is reported in **Table 9.5**. This income originates from all sources: work as well as any other source. 12.4% of individuals living in West Gate in Newcastle upon Tyne and 11.5% living in Radford in Nottingham actually earn under £3,120 per year. As the average proportion of NDC residents over the 39 NDC areas that earn less than £3,120 per year is 5.0%, the two NDC areas of West Gate and Radford can be seen to have more than double the NDC average. compared

In four NDC areas, approximately half of individuals earn only £3,120 to £10,400 per year: North Huyton, Knowsley (52.4%), Preston Road, Kingston upon Hull (50.1%), Kensington, Liverpool (49.7%) and WEHM, Coventry (49.5%), compared to an NDC average of 34.9%. Individuals earning £10,400 to £20,800 range from 14.8% in Seven Sisters in Haringey, to 28.8% in Hathershaw & Fitton Hill, Oldham, compared to an NDC average of about 23%.

With respect to the highest income band, North Fulham is home to the highest proportion of individuals earning £36,400 or more (18.1%). Seven Sisters in Haringey and Finsbury in Islington also have high proportions at 15.0% and 14.8% respectively, compared to an NDC average of 4.9%.

Table 9.5: Total annual gross income (before deductions) from all sources (work and any other source) by NDC area (2002)

NDC area	Total Annual Gross Income						
	Under £3,120 %	£3,120 - £10,400 %	£10,400 - £20,800 %	£20,800 - £31,200 %	£31,200 - £36,400 %	£36,400 or more %	Don't know/ Refused %
NDC average	5.0	34.9	22.9	9.4	2.5	4.9	20.6
Birmingham, Aston	5.5	34.9	24.7	4.7	0.8	0.8	28.6
Birmingham, Kings Norton	3.8	39.5	22.7	8.9	3.0	3.5	18.7
Bradford	6.5	36.1	20.2	4.3	0.5	1.9	30.4
Brent	5.6	32.1	18.1	9.6	3.7	6.1	24.8
Brighton and Hove	3.9	31.9	23.7	13.1	2.8	5.1	19.5
Bristol	2.9	28.4	33.4	15.7	4.8	6.4	8.5
Coventry	9.4	49.5	24.3	6.2	1.9	0.5	8.3
Derby	3.1	28.3	28.3	12.5	2.8	3.8	21.2
Doncaster	6.5	35.7	28.5	7.9	1.9	1.2	18.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.3	29.0	15.5	10.9	2.8	18.1	20.4
Hackney	5.0	31.9	16.8	7.0	2.3	6.3	30.7
Haringey	5.3	31.0	14.8	12.5	3.1	15.0	18.3
Hartlepool	6.6	41.4	27.6	6.6	0.0	1.9	15.9
Islington	4.9	29.9	18.1	9.7	3.1	14.8	19.6
Kingston upon Hull	3.9	50.1	28.5	4.7	0.8	0.6	11.4
Knowsley	6.7	52.4	18.7	5.9	1.0	1.0	14.3
Lambeth	4.1	26.6	16.2	10.8	5.0	15.3	22.1
Leicester	2.5	33.3	20.2	9.0	2.2	1.6	31.2
Lewisham	5.0	24.9	19.4	10.3	4.3	11.8	24.2
Liverpool	5.6	49.7	17.8	5.9	1.6	2.4	17.0
Luton	3.5	29.9	29.4	12.4	4.2	6.2	14.4
Manchester	4.6	41.2	21.7	6.2	1.8	1.6	22.9
Middlesbrough	4.3	36.6	20.9	11.9	1.9	3.8	20.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	12.4	43.4	16.1	5.9	0.7	2.4	19.0
Newham	3.4	30.8	15.9	12.2	4.7	8.1	24.9
Norwich	2.0	31.1	28.7	11.9	1.7	2.7	21.9
Nottingham	11.5	35.5	17.2	4.5	1.4	2.7	27.2
Oldham	2.6	27.3	35.4	12.5	2.3	1.8	18.0
Plymouth	3.1	40.3	33.1	7.7	1.0	3.3	11.5
Rochdale	3.2	29.0	28.7	12.8	4.1	3.5	18.8
Salford	2.7	32.9	23.7	11.6	3.8	3.5	21.8
Sandwell	2.7	28.5	27.4	12.7	2.7	2.9	23.2
Sheffield	7.7	41.1	21.4	9.7	2.0	4.1	14.0
Southampton	5.4	27.5	26.1	12.2	4.0	6.0	19.0

Southwark	5.6	29.1	19.4	8.9	2.3	2.6	32.2
Sunderland	4.9	45.6	20.5	6.6	2.5	1.6	18.3
Tower Hamlets	5.1	32.1	18.2	7.8	2.0	8.1	26.8
Walsall	0.9	32.4	26.5	14.0	5.6	0.6	19.9
Wolverhampton	6.1	30.9	28.8	8.7	1.9	3.4	20.3

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.3 Savings

9.3.1 Average personal savings by NDC area

Table 9.6 illustrates the total amount of personal savings for the working age population living in NDC areas. In 2002 the NDC averages for those with savings are: up to £500 (13.5%), £501-£3,000 (10.5%), £3,001-£10,000 (4.8%), over £10,000 (2.8%). An NDC average of 12.5% refused or could not disclose this information. Approximately three-quarters of people living in the WEHM NDC area in Coventry (74.6%) and North Huyton in Knowsley (72.1%) have no savings at all – compared to an NDC average of 55.9%.

Table 9.6: Total amount of personal savings of working-age people by NDC area (2002)

NDC area	No Savings %	Up to £500 %	£501-£3,000 %	£3,001-£10,000 %	Over £10,000 %	Don't know/ Refused %
NDC average	55.9	13.5	10.5	4.8	2.8	12.5
Birmingham, Aston	52.0	18.6	11.3	2.9	0.8	14.4
Birmingham, Kings Norton	60.0	13.5	9.2	3.2	1.1	13.0
Bradford	43.1	19.3	10.4	2.4	1.7	23.1
Brent	55.9	12.8	12.0	5.2	2.5	11.8
Brighton and Hove	52.7	13.6	9.0	10.0	4.1	10.5
Bristol	48.3	14.9	16.7	8.2	5.0	6.9
Coventry	74.6	12.6	3.5	0.8	1.1	7.5
Derby	51.5	12.5	12.0	4.3	2.6	17.1
Doncaster	56.1	15.4	9.4	3.8	1.9	13.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	47.6	8.7	10.9	8.9	8.1	15.8
Hackney	59.6	9.8	8.8	3.3	3.3	15.3
Haringey	51.2	12.7	12.5	8.7	4.1	10.9
Hartlepool	60.5	15.7	11.7	2.9	0.5	8.8
Islington	50.3	11.2	12.2	6.6	5.6	14.0
Kingston upon Hull	66.8	15.2	9.4	3.1	0.8	4.7
Knowsley	72.1	10.0	7.2	1.0	0.3	9.5
Lambeth	52.9	11.5	9.2	7.7	5.4	13.3

Leicester	61.8	11.5	8.2	1.6	0.8	16.1
Lewisham	45.8	15.4	12.6	5.8	5.5	14.9
Liverpool	64.4	12.8	9.8	4.0	3.2	5.9
Luton	52.7	17.0	14.8	4.9	2.4	8.2
Manchester	64.7	9.0	4.6	2.3	1.6	17.8
Middlesbrough	56.4	14.9	12.5	3.8	1.6	10.8
Newcastle upon Tyne	67.3	12.2	8.3	2.9	1.5	7.8
Newham	47.4	11.7	13.2	5.1	4.4	18.1
Norwich	56.0	14.4	11.9	3.9	1.7	12.2
Nottingham	59.1	12.2	7.2	4.8	2.5	14.3
Oldham	55.2	13.0	11.2	6.3	0.8	13.5
Plymouth	61.8	15.1	9.7	5.1	3.6	4.6
Rochdale	46.7	16.5	16.2	6.4	2.9	11.3
Salford	53.9	14.0	9.7	6.7	1.9	13.8
Sandwell	46.5	16.2	11.8	7.7	3.8	14.1
Sheffield	56.1	16.6	9.7	5.1	2.8	9.7
Southampton	41.4	18.7	17.9	6.5	4.3	11.3
Southwark	61.8	9.6	7.5	2.1	1.9	17.3
Sunderland	59.3	11.2	10.4	3.8	3.0	12.3
Tower Hamlets	65.4	6.1	7.6	3.5	3.3	14.1
Walsall	49.5	15.6	9.7	3.4	3.4	18.4
Wolverhampton	51.2	15.6	11.6	7.9	2.4	11.4

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.3.2 Use of financial services by NDC area

The use of different financial services by the working age population living in NDC areas is presented in **Table 9.7**. While an average of 67.8% of people living in NDC areas have a bank account, only half (52.7%) of people living in the WEHM NDC area, Coventry, have a bank account. On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of people living in Thornhill, Southampton, (82.4%) possess a bank account. Very few people have national savings or belong to a credit union – NDC averages of 3.8% and 1.8% respectively. An average of 29.6% of individuals living in NDC areas owns a credit card. Across all 39 NDC areas, an average 25.0% of people do not use any of the financial services listed in **Table 9.7**. The NDC with the highest proportion of individuals using none of these services is West Gate in Newcastle upon Tyne (40.5%), whereas the NDC with the lowest proportion is Thornhill in Southampton (13.3%).

Table 9.7: Use of financial services by working-age people in NDC areas (2002)

NDC area	Working age population having…					
	Bank Account %	National Savings %	Credit Union %	Credit Card %	Other %	None %
NDC average	67.8	3.8	1.8	29.6	0.4	25.0
Birmingham, Aston	64.6	2.9	1.1	30.7	0.0	25.5
Birmingham, Kings Norton	67.3	3.8	1.4	23.8	0.8	21.4
Bradford	65.5	2.4	2.4	21.9	0.5	27.7
Brent	71.1	4.7	0.3	33.6	1.0	20.1
Brighton and Hove	74.3	4.9	1.3	35.5	1.0	21.6
Bristol	76.1	6.6	3.5	43.5	0.5	17.0
Coventry	52.7	3.2	1.9	13.4	0.3	42.0
Derby	69.9	3.8	0.3	28.1	0.5	21.2
Doncaster	67.6	4.6	0.7	25.9	0.2	25.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	75.8	3.3	1.0	42.2	0.0	16.3
Hackney	57.5	3.3	0.5	29.7	0.3	27.9
Haringey	75.3	5.1	0.5	37.9	1.3	18.6
Hartlepool	65.0	2.1	1.9	23.3	0.0	29.2
Islington	75.3	4.1	0.8	42.6	1.0	16.8
Kingston upon Hull	62.9	0.6	0.8	16.6	0.0	33.2
Knowsley	46.6	2.1	2.6	16.6	0.5	46.6
Lambeth	75.9	3.6	1.6	38.3	0.2	14.0
Leicester	57.9	1.4	0.0	27.3	0.8	32.5
Lewisham	76.6	4.8	2.8	41.8	1.0	16.6
Liverpool	61.4	4.8	5.9	28.7	0.0	35.6
Luton	72.8	5.8	2.2	35.0	0.0	21.0
Manchester	58.3	3.4	6.2	17.8	0.3	31.7
Middlesbrough	65.6	5.2	2.7	25.8	0.5	28.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	52.7	3.7	1.2	22.7	0.2	40.5
Newham	74.8	3.9	2.0	35.5	0.5	18.3
Norwich	67.6	4.9	2.4	26.5	0.0	25.3
Nottingham	66.7	3.9	2.9	27.4	0.2	22.9
Oldham	74.0	4.2	2.3	31.5	0.3	22.7
Plymouth	71.3	4.6	1.3	25.6	0.5	23.1
Rochdale	77.4	3.2	2.6	36.2	0.6	18.8

Salford	68.5	4.0	1.9	30.2	0.3	23.2
Sandwell	72.7	2.4	0.3	32.1	0.0	18.2
Sheffield	68.9	6.4	3.1	27.8	0.0	24.0
Southampton	82.4	5.1	0.6	38.0	0.0	13.3
Southwark	70.9	1.9	1.4	30.3	0.5	21.5
Sunderland	59.8	4.4	0.8	22.4	0.3	32.0
Tower Hamlets	64.1	3.0	0.8	29.0	1.8	29.6
Walsall	66.4	0.6	1.6	24.3	0.3	29.0
Wolverhampton	67.3	5.0	2.1	33.5	0.3	25.9

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.4 Personal Debt

9.4.1 Type of debt

Table 9.8 reports the distribution of the working age people living in different NDC areas by type of debts they owe. An average of 35.7% of people owe debts to a financial institution – with almost half of individuals living in North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit NDC in Norwich and Heywood NDC in Rochdale owing such debts. An average of 10.2% of the NDC population is in arrears with rent, mortgage or utilities, and 7.0% owe debts to friends/relatives. An average of one-half the NDC population does not owe any debts, with a high of 69.7% of individuals living in Ocean Estate NDC in Tower Hamlets not owing any debts.

Table 9.8: Type of debt of working-age people by NDC area (2002)

NDC area	Working age population owing money to					
	Friend/ Relative %	Financial lending institution %	Arrears (rent, mortgage, utilities) %	Other %	None %	Refused %
NDC average	7.0	35.7	10.2	7.9	50.1	4.4
Birmingham, Aston	5.8	17.3	2.9	5.0	66.7	6.8
Birmingham, Kings Norton	5.7	37.6	13.8	7.3	43.2	8.1
Bradford	7.2	21.5	4.8	5.8	64.3	4.6
Brent	6.9	26.7	7.4	4.2	59.6	3.7
Brighton and Hove	10.3	42.4	11.6	10.8	43.4	2.6
Bristol	10.3	43.8	10.1	5.8	47.8	1.9
Coventry	9.1	35.8	17.1	9.9	46.3	2.4
Derby	5.9	39.0	11.0	7.4	47.7	7.4
Doncaster	5.8	36.5	6.2	6.5	50.4	4.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.1	30.5	6.9	4.3	56.5	6.4
Hackney	5.0	26.9	11.1	6.8	52.0	10.3
Haringey	7.4	33.8	9.2	4.6	54.5	4.6
Hartlepool	8.8	40.3	8.5	9.0	45.9	2.9
Islington	8.4	37.5	13.3	7.4	47.5	2.6
Kingston upon Hull	6.4	35.5	10.5	8.3	51.0	2.2
Knowsley	8.4	44.0	13.0	15.4	40.9	2.8
Lambeth	7.2	37.8	11.5	8.8	47.3	5.4
Leicester	3.8	32.2	8.5	7.9	52.5	6.8
Lewisham	8.1	36.8	6.1	7.1	50.6	3.0
Liverpool	9.3	39.1	9.8	11.2	48.4	1.9
Luton	11.3	45.1	15.9	7.3	37.8	3.1
Manchester	4.4	28.9	6.4	9.0	58.0	5.7
Middlesbrough	7.9	45.8	7.3	7.1	44.4	3.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	7.8	34.9	11.7	15.9	49.8	2.0
Newham	7.3	35.0	11.7	7.8	48.9	5.6
Norwich	7.5	46.5	15.1	6.8	44.3	3.9
Nottingham	9.7	36.0	14.3	17.4	38.9	10.0
Oldham	6.5	41.7	11.5	6.8	46.9	4.7

Plymouth	6.7	45.1	16.9	9.7	40.5	3.3
Rochdale	5.2	46.7	9.9	5.5	42.9	1.5
Salford	5.7	40.4	8.1	7.6	50.1	3.8
Sandwell	5.3	33.5	7.7	5.6	53.8	3.8
Sheffield	7.7	31.4	12.5	6.9	52.3	4.6
Southampton	6.0	36.5	11.3	5.1	52.1	3.1
Southwark	6.5	27.3	12.6	4.2	58.5	4.2
Sunderland	5.7	36.1	7.9	9.6	45.9	8.2
Tower Hamlets	5.6	16.9	3.5	5.1	69.7	3.8
Walsall	1.9	29.0	8.7	9.0	60.1	1.6
Wolverhampton	5.0	41.2	9.0	8.4	46.2	3.4

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.4.2 Severity of repayment difficulties

Table 9.9 depicts the level of difficulty that working age people living in NDC areas who have some form of personal debt are having in meeting their repayments. Twenty-three percent of people are having 'some difficulty' and 12% are having 'severe difficulty' repaying debts to a financial lending institution. With respect to debts owed to friends/relatives, 35.8% of people are having some difficulties and 24.4% are having severe difficulties. 35.1% are having some difficulties and 29.4% are having severe difficulties paying their arrears (rent, mortgage, utilities).

Table 9.9: Severity of repayment difficulties among working-age people living in the 39 NDC areas who have a form of debt by type of lender (2002)

	Difficulty with repayments to			
	Friend/ Relative %	**Financial lending institution %**	**Arrears (rent, mortgage, utilities) %**	**Other/ not disclosed %**
Yes, severe	24.4	12.0	29.4	21.7
Yes, some	35.8	23.0	35.1	25.0
No	39.5	64.9	35.2	52.7
Refused	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.5 Standard of living

Table 9.10 looks at the proportions of the working-age population living in each NDC area that cannot afford certain items. An average of 11.2% of people living in NDC areas cannot afford a damp-free home – with approximately one-quarter (26.0%) of individuals living in Ocean Estate NDC in Tower Hamlets not being able to do so. An average of 2.2% of people living in NDC communities cannot afford two meals per day – with 4.6% of people living in the WEHM area in Coventry not being able to do so. On average, 3.7% of the population in NDC areas cannot afford heating – with 9% of residents in North Huyton in Knowsley not being able to afford heating. Half (51.6%) of the working age population living in NDC areas cannot afford regular savings – with 68.5% of people in North Huyton and 65.7% of people in Ocean Estate not being able to afford regular savings. Finally, an average of 37.1% of individuals cannot afford home contents insurance – with 64.1% of residents in Ocean Estate not being able to do so.

Table. 9.10: Proportion of working-age population who cannot afford the following items by NDC area (2002)

NDC area	% of working-age population who cannot afford:				
	Two meals per day	Heating	Damp-free home	Regular Savings	Home contents insurance
Birmingham, Aston	1.3	8.4	14.2	55.6	41.5
Birmingham, Kings Norton	2.4	3.5	10.3	50.0	34.6
Bradford	2.9	3.4	15.7	54.7	36.4
Brent	3.4	5.2	6.9	54.2	50.3
Brighton and Hove	3.9	2.3	14.1	51.7	30.1
Bristol	1.3	1.1	6.9	44.0	25.5
Coventry	4.6	2.4	6.2	73.8	52.4
Derby	2.3	2.3	6.4	45.9	23.5
Doncaster	2.4	3.8	10.6	54.2	35.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	2.5	1.8	9.7	38.2	29.8
Hackney	3.5	3.3	15.1	49.0	49.5
Haringey	3.6	4.3	10.4	46.3	45.3
Hartlepool	1.3	2.7	7.4	49.1	34.0
Islington	1.8	1.3	12.0	46.2	35.7
Kingston upon Hull	1.4	3.9	14.7	61.5	39.1
Knowsley	2.3	9.0	13.8	68.5	59.3
Lambeth	1.8	8.6	18.9	48.0	44.6
Leicester	1.9	0.8	6.8	48.6	26.5
Lewisham	1.5	1.5	12.3	42.1	32.5
Liverpool	2.4	4.0	18.4	56.1	47.6
Luton	2.2	3.1	8.4	46.2	29.0
Manchester	0.5	0.8	8.8	55.4	45.4
Middlesbrough	0.8	1.9	10.6	50.7	32.3
Newcastle upon Tyne	2.0	3.9	12.7	60.2	43.9
Newham	1.7	1.5	10.8	53.6	41.6
Norwich	1.5	3.2	10.7	52.3	25.8
Nottingham	3.6	5.9	13.8	62.0	42.3
Oldham	1.8	2.9	11.7	49.0	27.9
Plymouth	2.6	2.8	13.3	53.6	32.6
Rochdale	2.9	1.7	8.1	39.7	24.4
Salford	0.5	0.8	5.4	44.5	31.8
Sandwell	2.1	5.6	11.5	44.4	21.5
Sheffield	2.6	2.6	7.4	54.6	31.6
Southampton	2.3	4.0	6.0	37.7	21.8
Southwark	2.3	7.5	8.9	58.0	62.2
Sunderland	3.3	3.0	6.8	55.2	31.2
Tower Hamlets	1.3	9.3	26.0	65.7	64.1
Walsall	1.3	3.4	7.8	41.4	18.7
Wolverhampton	3.4	6.3	12.4	45.7	31.4
NDC average	**2.2**	**3.7**	**11.2**	**51.6**	**37.1**

Source: New Deal for Communities Household Survey 2002

9.6 Summary of results from 'Finance' section of Household Survey

This chapter investigated issues related to finance - such as earnings, debts, savings, general standard of living - among the working age population living in the 39 NDC areas during 2002. It draws exclusively from the NDC Household Survey.

Section 9.2 focused on the distribution of the NDC working age population by type of earnings source (work, state benefits, student loan, other sources) and the average annual income for each NDC area. Almost half (48.5%) of the working age population living in NDC areas were found to be in receipt of earnings from work. Separately almost half (45.7%) of the working age population reported that they receive earnings from state benefits or allowances (including any type of state benefit). The NDC areas with the highest proportions of individuals receiving earnings from work are Barton Hill in Bristol (65.8%) and Heywood in Rochdale (64.1%). In contrast, the lowest proportions in receipt of earnings from work are found in WEHM in Coventry (30.8%) and North Huyton in Knowsley (31.0%). Across all NDC areas, almost 9% reported that they had no income. This category was highest in the Ocean Estate area, Tower Hamlets (26%) and the Aylesbury Estate area in Southwark (20%).

In terms of annual earnings, it was found that the overall NDC average annual income (from all sources) was found to be approximately £14,100. However, a fifth of earners withheld information about how much income they receive and so the figures on earnings should be treated with particular caution. The lowest average annual income (from all sources) was found in Preston Road, in Kingston upon Hull (£9,616). In contrast, the highest average annual incomes (from all sources) were found in the NDC areas in Islington, Hammersmith and Fulham, and Tower Hamlets (with average incomes more than £20,000).

In relation to income received through state benefits, the proportion of individuals of working age claiming Working Families Tax Credit (now Working Tax Credit) ranged from 11.9% in the Heywood area in Rochdale to 3.6% in the Radford area in Nottingham. A further 38% of the working age population in NDC areas are in receipt of either IS/JSA/IB or other disability benefits – the highest such rates for particular NDC areas are North Huyton, in Knowsley (62.2%), WEHM area in Coverntry (57.5%), Beswick & Openshaw in Manchester (51.6%), and Preston Road in Kingston upon Hull (50.4%).

The Savings and Debt section analysed the amount and type of personal savings as well as personal debts among the working age population living in each NDC area. Approximately three-quarters of people living in the WEHM NDC area in Coventry (75%) and the North Huyton area in Knowsley (72%) have no savings at all, compared to an NDC average of 56%. Very few people have national savings or belong to a credit union: NDC averages of 3.8% and 1.8% respectively. It was found that an average of 30% of working age individuals living in NDC areas owns a credit card.

Levels of difficulty with repayments were also taken into account. An average of 36% of people owe debts to a financial institution, with almost half of individuals living in North Earlham,

Larkham & Marlpit in Norwich and the Heywood area in Rochdale owing such debts. Across all NDC areas, 35% of people were having some or severe difficulties in repaying debts to a financial lending institution.

Finally, the Standard of Living section investigated the distribution of the working age population who cannot afford certain selected items by NDC area. An average of 11.2% of people living in NDC areas reported that they cannot afford a damp-free home, with just over a quarter of individuals living in the Ocean Estate area of Tower Hamlets not being able to do so. Over half of the working age population living in NDC areas reported that they cannot afford regular savings, with 68.5% of people in the North Huyton area of Knowsley and 65.7% of people in the Ocean Estate area of Tower Hamlets not being able to afford regular savings.

10 Conclusions and Policy Implications

The primary aim of the NDC National Evaluation is to assess whether the programme has had a positive impact on social conditions within the 39 partnership areas, over and above what might have been expected to occur in the absence of the programme. In order to achieve this goal, changes observed in NDC areas must be considered in the context of changes occurring in the 39 areas prior to the establishment of the programme, and in the context of changes observed in non-NDC areas more broadly. Two key mechanisms are employed to monitor progress towards this goal: first, establishment of baseline measurements for both NDC and non-NDC areas to ascertain a clear picture of the levels and forms of deprivation at the 'start date' of NDC activity, and second, identification of pre- and post-start date trends in order to situate changes observed upon inception of the programme within the context of the prevailing trends prior to inception. This report addresses these issues in relation to one of the five key objectives of the NDC programme: reducing worklessness.

Worklessness, here, is defined as being *involuntarily* excluded from the labour market and in receipt of out of work benefits. Workless individuals can therefore be classified as either being unemployed (i.e. in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance), or suffering from work-limiting illness or disability (i.e. in receipt of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance). This definition assumes that workless people would choose to enter the labour market should a suitable opportunity emerge.

Using administrative data provided by the Department for Work and Pensions and survey data collected via the NDC Household Survey, this report quantifies the level and composition of worklessness at the start point of NDC partnership activity. Such measurements form clear baselines from which to assess changes in social conditions throughout the life of the programme. Where possible, pre-baseline trends are quantified to add valuable context to any changes observed in the post-baseline period.

The National Evaluation currently treats 2001 as the baseline year for the administrative data and 2002 as the baseline year for the survey data. Although each of the 39 partnership areas began to implement their local initiatives at different points in time, the year 2001 most closely matches the majority of actual start points and therefore represents the most appropriate choice of baseline year. The NDC Household Survey was carried out by MORI/NOP in 2002 and therefore must use 2002 as its baseline year. However, as the NDC programme is intended to run for ten years, this discrepancy is unlikely to pose significant problems in terms of synergising findings.

Two forms of analysis are used in this report to monitor changes in NDC areas and situate these changes in the context of broader prevailing trends: cross-sectional analyses, and longitudinal analyses. Cross-sectional analyses enable the level and composition of the workless population to be quantified at a particular point in time. Undertaking cross-sectional analyses in the baseline year and at pre- and post-baseline time points reveals trends in the level and composition of the workless population over time. Longitudinal analyses reveal the dynamics of worklessness which underlie the trends observed through cross-sectional analyses by tracking individual people into, out of, and between different states of worklessness and different geographical localities. Used

together, cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses offer a powerful tool for monitoring impact outcomes of the NDC programme.

This report examines numerous indicators of change over the period 1999 to 2003, treating 2001 as the key baseline year. When assessing the changes observed in the post-baseline period, it is important to appreciate that very little change can be realistically expected to occur in a period of just two years of NDC activity (i.e. between 2001 and 2003). Therefore, all results presented in this report and the tentative policy implications drawn should be treated with a high degree of caution. Although this report does offer a variety of indicators of change over time, the research to date should be regarded more as the establishment of strong foundations for Stage 2 of the National Evaluation than as a comprehensive piece of programme evaluation in its own right. This will, of course, be common to all Stage 1 outputs.

An additional caveat to bear in mind when interpreting the results presented within this report is that the 39 NDC partnership areas are not homogeneous in terms of their economic, social or cultural characteristics, or in terms of the prevailing trends prior to the start of NDC activity. Therefore, on most indicators presented in this report, wide variation can be observed between NDC area results. Although the 'NDC average' (i.e. average across all 39 areas) offers a simple summary on many measures, it often hides wide disparities at the local level. However, as a means of summarising progress for the programme as a whole it remains a valuable indicator.

At the very highest level of analysis this report demonstrates that, as in England as a whole, the number of people workless across the 39 NDC areas fell between 1999 and 2003, with the majority of the decline occurring between 1999 and 2001 (i.e. during the pre-baseline period). Decomposition of the overall figures for worklessness into the constituent parts of unemployment and work-limiting illness/disability, reveals that the vast majority of the workless population, in both England as a whole and across the 39 NDC areas, are those suffering work-limiting illness or disability. An examination of changes in numbers in the two constituent subgroups between 1999 and 2003 across all 39 NDC areas demonstrates that the fall observed in the number of total workless population was driven by a fall in the number of unemployed individuals over this period, with this again being consistent with the national trend. However, part of the decline in overall worklessness generated by reductions in unemployment was offset by increases in the number of ill or disabled people over the period, a finding also consistent with national trends.

As noted above, there is often considerable variation in trends between different NDC areas. Certain factors can be identified which increase the likelihood of an area exhibiting improvements in worklessness over the time period. First, there is a clear correlation between the 'stock' of unemployed residents in an area and the subsequent reduction in numbers over a given time period: areas with greater numbers of unemployed people at the start point have greater potential to experience large percentage declines in unemployment over the ensuing period. Placing this in the context of trends in overall worklessness, areas with a higher ratio of unemployed people to sick/disabled people at the start point tend to experience a relatively greater percentage decline in numbers of total workless population over the following period.

The importance of 'stock' in the potential to reduce worklessness can be applied to the overall trends in worklessness between 1999 and 2003 in NDC areas and England as whole. As noted above, numbers of workless people fell both across the 39 NDC areas and in England over the

period, but with the majority of the decline occurring between 1999 and 2001. A possible reason for the slower rate of improvement between 2001 and 2003 is that a substantial amount of stock had already been reduced during the period 1999 to 2001 thus leaving a smaller potential for sustained improvement over the period 2001 to 2003.

Indeed, examination of the actual figures for the two time periods and for the NDC average and England as a whole offer further support for this argument. Between 1999 and 2001 the number of workless people fell by 5.0% in England and fell by 5.1% in NDC areas. Subsequently, over the 2001 to 2003 period, the number of workless people in England fell by just 0.1% while in NDC areas the number fell by 1.9%. Although both England as a whole and the collective NDC areas saw much smaller reductions in worklessness over the second period than the first, it is clearly apparent that NDC areas experienced a greater improvement over the second period than England as a whole.

If the assumption holds true that improvement in worklessness is partly driven by the initial ratio of unemployed people to ill/disabled people in an area, than NDC areas should have a higher proportion of unemployed residents to sick/disabled residents than England as a whole. This report demonstrates that this is indeed the case, with approximately 38% of the total NDC workless population in 2001 being unemployed compared to approximately 30% of the total workless population of England.

The other potential explanatory factor, that of actual 'stock' of unemployed residents is rather more difficult to assess in this manner as the spatial units (i.e. NDC area and England) are so vastly different in size. In order to compare areas of such different size it is necessary to use *rates*. However, as detailed in **Chapter 2: Data & Methods**, only changes in numbers of people are considered in this report due to delays in the release of suitable population estimates from the Office for National Statistics which prevented rates of worklessness being constructed within the given timescale. However, given that NDC areas tend to be located in some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England (and tend on the whole to have some of the highest unemployment rates in England as demonstrated in Anttila and Wright 2005), the hypothesis that areas with large stocks of unemployed people have potential for greater reductions in unemployment appears to be supported by the data presented here.

This argument can be extended to compare changes in worklessness in NDC areas between 1999 and 2003 with changes in their parent local authorities over the same period. Again, the assumption is necessary that NDC areas tend to be located in some of the most deprived parts of their local authority and also tend to have some of the highest concentrations of unemployed people. In the post-baseline period, more NDC areas saw a relative improvement in numbers of workless people compared to their parent local authority than in the pre-baseline period. Placing this finding in the context of the discussion above, it seems plausible that the relative improvement of NDCs in relation to their parent local authorities in the latter time period may be due to the higher stock of unemployed people in an NDC area relative to the local authority as a whole.

Further weight is given to this argument when progress in NDC areas is compared to progress in the selected ID 2004-based comparator areas. These comparator areas were selected to match as closely as possible to the NDC areas on key features such as population size, locality and

employment deprivation (Anttila and Wright 2005). They can be expected, therefore, to exhibit characteristics that might be considered to be the counterfactual to NDC activity (i.e. the trends that might have been observed in NDC areas had the NDC programme not been in operation). The results presented in this report suggest that no notable differences are apparent between the overall changes in unemployed in NDC areas and those in the comparator areas. In line with the discussion above, this may be due to comparator areas having similar levels of unemployment stock to the NDC areas and therefore, across the programme as a whole, showing neither significantly better nor significantly poorer results over the period.

The tentative conclusion that the scope for reducing worklessness in an area is intrinsically linked to the initial stock of unemployed people and the ratio of unemployed people to ill/disabled people has clear policy implications. NDC areas may well continue to see reductions in worklessness in relation to their parent local authority and England as a whole over the forthcoming years, but this may be attributable as much to the improvements experienced by deprived areas on the whole as to the NDC initiative in particular. However, as the stock of unemployed people diminishes and the ratio of sick/disabled people to unemployed people increases, the potential for getting people into work through initiatives targeted at the unemployed becomes much smaller. NDC partnerships must ensure that their worklessness-reduction initiatives target the needs of those people most at risk of becoming workless and/or least likely to cease being workless.

Research presented in this report clearly shows that the risk of being worklessness is not evenly distributed amongst the population. Individual characteristics, household factors, job histories, as well as the areas in which people live strongly affect the risk of becoming workless. In particular, results indicate that there are significant gender differences in the probability of being workless both for unemployed people and for those that are disabled/long-term sick. In addition, the personal characteristics of age and education, which are key to labour market participation, have significant impact. Less qualified groups are more likely to encounter higher risks of worklessness. With respect to age, previous research suggests the presence of a negative relationship between age and the probability of leaving unemployment (Pissaredes and Wadsworth 1992; Narendranathan and Stewart 1993; Arulampalam and Stewart 1995; Dolton and O'Neill 1996; Boheim and Taylor 2000). According to research conducted for this report, the relationship between age and being unemployed becomes non significant when taking into account the number of spells of unemployment experienced in the last five years. This result stresses the relevance of peoples' unemployment histories in shaping their risks of becoming unemployed. In other words, a state of *occurrence dependence* is observed.

Occurrence dependence implies that the number of previous unemployment spells has a positive impact on the probability that an individual will become or remain unemployed i.e. as the number of past unemployment spells increases, so too does the likelihood of further unemployment spells (Heckman and Borjas 1980). This applies to worklessness more generally as well as the specific state of unemployment. Indeed, the research presented here demonstrates that the risk of becoming unemployed increases enormously when the individual has previously experienced a registered spell of unemployment. For instance, people who have experienced one unemployment spell in the last five years are 30 times more likely to become unemployed compared to those who have had no spells of unemployment in the last five years. Moreover, the risk is 50 times higher for those individuals with four or more unemployment spells during the last five years.

The social policy implications are clear. The issues of *occurrence dependence* and *duration dependence* are highly relevant from a policy point of view. They are particularly relevant to the debates as to whether the experience of unemployment in itself leads to further unemployment or whether individuals or groups with specific characteristics are especially exposed to the risk of becoming entrapped in unemployment. For instance, do long-term unemployed workers have a low exit rate out of unemployment because of unfavourable characteristics such as low qualifications, age or gender, or because of a stigma effect due to the duration of unemployment that reduces the number of employment opportunities available to them (van den Berg and van Ours 1994)?. In the first case, individuals would exit out of worklessness easier and faster if:

1) Re-qualification/training courses were targeted at those found to be more at risk of worklessness

In the second case, reducing worklessness would essentially be a matter of preventing people from entering spells of worklessness by:

1) Increasing job opportunities for any working-age individual, particularly in areas of low employment and taking into account skills matching.
2) Sustaining the job matching process by promoting better access to existing job vacancies.

In the context of the finding that a higher number of past worklessness spells increases the risk of further worklessness, one possible way of tackling the drift into recurring worklessness might be to offer more assistance to those who have already experienced a spell of worklessness prior to reaching the stage of cyclical or permanent worklessness.

It is for this reason that many European countries (including England) have begun to develop *profiling methods* to identify people at risk of becoming long-term unemployed (or workless) and to refer them to appropriate labour market programmes (OECD 1998). Previous research has demonstrated how powerful profiling methods are (Cockerham 2002; Eberts and O'Leary 2002; Green et al. 2002; Green et al. 2003; Waddell, Burton and Main 2003; Wells 1998). Future NDC research directions should address the issue of profiling in order to develop more targeted and effective initiatives for each of the 39 partnerships.

For those NDC residents who are unemployed, almost half (44.7%) believe the reason stopping them getting the work they want is either the lack of available jobs or the lack of available suitable jobs. This is in contrast to those NDC residents who are sick or disabled, where less than one-in-ten (9.6%) believe the lack of jobs or lack of suitable jobs is stopping them finding the type of employment they want. For the sick or disabled people, the most common reason (40% of sick/disabled people) for not obtaining work is 'long-standing disability, illness or infirmity'. This has important policy implications for the NDC programme as initiatives aimed simply at generating additional employment opportunities are unlikely to meet the needs of people worklessness due to illness or disability.

In summary, a vast amount of data has been assembled, processed, tested and analysed for the purpose of evaluating reductions in worklessness in NDC areas. Cross-sectional and longitudinal

analyses are used to monitor changes in the level and composition of workless between 1999 and 2003, treating 2001 as the NDC baseline year. Initial results indicate that NDC areas may be 'narrowing the gap' with regard to the rest of the country, but that this may be as much due to progress in deprived areas in general as to the influence of the NDC programme in particular. However, it is important to remember that concrete conclusions cannot be drawn regarding the impact of the NDC programme after just two years of partnership activity (i.e. the post-baseline period of 2001 to 2003 analysed here). Much of the effort invested in Stage 1 of the National Evaluation has been targeted at identifying, obtaining and testing potentially useful data sets, and setting up key baseline measurements for the NDC programme. This groundwork has now established a firm foundation upon which to base Stage 2 of the National Evaluation.

Nest steps for the National Evaluation

As noted in **Chapter 1** of this report, the analyses presented here are drawn largely from five existing reports by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre between May 2004 and October 2004. Additional analysis of the NDC Household Survey has been undertaken to add valuable information on NDC residents' status and experience of work, worklessness and finance. However, work is still ongoing in order to present further analyses, findings and policy implications before the end of Stage 1 of the National Evaluation in late summer 2005. The following section identifies a number of key objectives currently being pursued that were not available in time for inclusion in this report.

Whereas longitudinal analyses have been carried out using administrative data for this report, this has not been possible with the NDC Household Survey data as, at present, only one such cut has been completed and released for analysis (collected in 2002). However, upon receipt of the second wave of the survey (collected during 2004), these two datasets can be linked longitudinally to investigate whether people's experiences and perceptions of work, worklessness and finance have changed over the two year period. These changes can be examined at a programme wide level but also at individual NDC level to compare and contrast changes experienced between different NDC areas.

Another important piece of work currently ongoing as part of the NDC National Evaluation into reducing worklessness is being undertaking by colleagues at the University of Bath. Linking annual (and possibly quarterly) Labour Force Survey cuts between 1991 and 2004, analyses aim to further identify key risk factors to becoming workless and to control for these in order to test for an NDC effect in chances of becoming workless. The necessary data was provided by ONS in December 2005 and work is underway to present some initial findings within Stage 1 of the National Evaluation.

Chapter 2 touched upon a new and potentially very powerful benefits dataset that is currently being explored by SDRC: the GMSONE database. This valuable source of information, provided by the DWP, contains details of every single *episode* of benefit claim in England between mid 1999 and mid 2004. Variables in the dataset include encrypted NINO (to allow records to be longitudinally linked), age, sex and living arrangements i.e. presence of partner and/or dependent children (to enable demographic profiling), home postcode (to enable geographical tracking), benefit status and, for sick and disabled people, the form of sickness/disability suffered. The

GMSONE database is huge, consisting of multiple tables, some containing over 100 million records. Work thus far has focused on pursuing two things in parallel: manipulating the data into a useable structure and format, and exploring potential statistical modelling techniques to apply to the data once the restructuring is complete. The analyses based on GMSONE should enable an in depth investigation of factors that influence people's benefit dynamics in NDC areas, deprived areas more broadly, and in other relevant spatial units (e.g. regionally and nationally). Rather than tracking people between annual cuts of benefit data (as at present), the GMSONE dataset will allow such tracking to be undertaken on a quarterly, monthly or even more frequent basis. Therefore benefit transitions that might otherwise be missed using annual cuts can be identified and examined in more detail. By controlling for known risk factors, the analysis aims to identify whether the NDC programme has had an effect on the likelihood of residents becoming workless since the start of the initiative. These analyses are therefore complementary to those using the Labour Force Survey; the survey contains a greater variety of explanatory variables than GMSONE, but the GMSONE data is not affected by sampling frames which does impact on the survey.

A further key development pursued by SDRC but which has so far been unsuccessful is the incorporation of Inland Revenue data on people's movement into work. At present it is impossible to tell whether a person who leaves the benefit system goes into work, finds a partner who is in work, leaves the NDC area, leaves the country altogether or unfortunately dies. By linking DWP benefits data to Inland Revenue tax data it is possible to track people into work and determine both what type of work they have entered and what geographical location they are in. This will reveal whether workless people in NDC areas who do find employment (and therefore leave the benefit system) remain living in the NDC area or move out of the area. By determining the level of such out-migration it will be possible to assess the extent to which people leaving the area with jobs are replaced by people moving into the area without jobs. This is a logical next step to the analyses looking at percentages of people remaining on benefits and ceasing to claim benefits that are considered in this report. Unfortunately, this development has so far been hampered by stringent data protection rules imposed on Inland Revenue data. However, efforts are still ongoing to find a solution to this issue.

Underpinning many of the analyses undertaken so far and many of those still underway is the issue of comparator areas. As described in **Chapter 2** of this report, comparator areas must be closely matched to the NDC areas on as many key attributes as possible. Currently these factors include resident population and score on the Employment Domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 for England. Work is underway to refine this methodology using advanced GIS techniques to build comparator areas from groups of contiguous Census Output Areas and to match these areas as closely as possible to the NDC areas on an extended set of attributes. These new comparator areas should enable a more accurate comparison of patterns and trends observed in NDC areas and against those observed in areas regarded as being the counterfactual to the NDC programme. It is hoped that such comparator areas will be available in time to be utilised in some of the forthcoming additional analysis detailed above.

In summary, a vast array of analysis has been completed since the beginning of the NDC programme, much of which is presented in this report. However, considerable analysis is still ongoing with the objective of reporting on results prior to the end of Stage 1 of the National

Evaluation. Key baselines have been set and firm foundations established upon which to build Stage 2 of the National Evaluation.

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Glossary

ABCD	All Saints and Blakenhall Community Development
CASMIN	Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility in Industrial Nations
Comp.	Comparator Area
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
GMSONE	A database derived to evaluate the General Matching Service on the ONE pilot
GOR(s)	Government Office Region(s)
HB	Housing Benefit
IB	Incapacity Benefit
ID	Indices of Deprivation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IS	Income Support
JSA	Job Seeker's Allowance
LA	Local Authority
MORI	Market and Opinion Research International
NDC	New Deal for Communities
NI	National Insurance
NINO	National Insurance Number
NOP	National Opinion Poll
NeSS	Neighbourhood Statistics Service
ONS	Office for National Statistics
SDA	Severe Disablement Allowance

SDRC	Social Disadvantage Research Centre
SOA	Super Output Area
SOC	Social Occupational Classification
WEHM	Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm
WFTC	Working Families Tax Credit

Appendix A: Tables for spatial comparisons of trends in worklessness, as indicated by the percentage change in the numbers of people affected

East Region

Table A.1: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless in *Marsh Farm* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Marsh Farm**	**-7.7**	**-27.1**	**8.2**
Comparator area		8.9	-23.3	39.4
Local authority	Luton	-7.9	-23.8	2.9
Region	East region	-6.5	-26.4	5.3
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Marsh Farm**	**3.8**	**14.8**	**-2.3**
Comparator area		-7.9	11.7	-18.1
Local authority	Luton	6.9	17.8	1.4
Region	East region	3.0	1.4	3.7

Table A.2: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless in *North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**North Earlham & Marlpit**	**-3.5**	**-30.1**	**18.6**
Comparator area		-2.9	-24.2	14.3
Local authority	Norwich	-7.9	-27.8	8.4
Region	East region	-6.5	-26.4	5.3
2001-2003				
NDC area	**North Earlham & Marlpit**	**-1.2**	**-0.4**	**-1.6**
Comparator area		-11.6	-22.7	-5.7
Local authority	Norwich	-0.3	-8.4	4.2
Region	East region	3.0	1.4	3.7

East Midlands

Table A.3: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless in *Braunstone* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Braunstone**	**8.3**	**-8.6**	**23.8**
Comparator area		5.6	-2.6	11.5
Local authority	Leicester	-0.8	-10.4	6.1
Region	East Midlands	-0.8	-13.7	6.4
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Braunstone**	**-4.1**	**-8.6**	**-1.1**
Comparator area		-3.0	3.3	-7.1
Local authority	Leicester	2.5	5.0	1.0
Region	East Midlands	-2.6	-13.4	2.3

Table A.4: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless in *Derwent* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Derwent**	**0.8**	**-2.2**	**2.8**
Comparator area		15.7	0.0	26.2
Local authority	Derby	-1.7	-10.6	4.0
Region	East Midlands	-0.8	-13.7	6.4
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Derwent**	**2.8**	**-19.3**	**16.7**
Comparator area		-9.2	-11.1	-8.2
Local authority	Derby	-1.8	-9.7	2.6
Region	East Midlands	-2.6	-13.4	2.3

Table A.5: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless in Radford NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Radford**	**-6.6**	**-19.2**	**8.7**
Comparator area		7.5	-13.4	22.6
Local authority	Nottingham	-5.4	-22.4	7.9
Region	East Midlands	-0.8	-13.7	6.4
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Radford**	**-7.0**	**-19.3**	**4.0**
Comparator area		-2.8	2.0	-5.3
Local authority	Nottingham	-2.4	-10.9	2.5
Region	East Midlands	-2.6	-13.4	2.3

West Midlands

Table A.6: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless in *ABCD* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**ABCD**	**-1.6**	**-6.9**	**3.3**
Comparator area		11.8	-0.6	20.8
Local authority	Wolverhampton	-0.4	-7.5	4.8
Region	West Midlands	-2.0	-16.1	7.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**ABCD**	**-5.4**	**-15.4**	**3.0**
Comparator area		-13.2	-20.7	-8.7
Local authority	Wolverhampton	-4.7	-13.2	0.7
Region	West Midlands	-1.5	-9.4	2.5

Table A.7: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Aston* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Aston**	**-0.7**	**-5.8**	**4.3**
Comparator area		4.2	-13.9	21.6
Local authority	Birmingham Aston	-2.2	-14.9	9.1
Region	West Midlands	-2.0	-16.1	7.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Aston**	**1.2**	**4.6**	**-1.9**
Comparator area		-3.6	-4.7	-2.9
Local authority	Birmingham Aston	-1.5	-6.6	2.1
Region	West Midlands	-1.5	-9.4	2.5

Table A.8: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Blakenall* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Blakenall**	**-5.1**	**-21.1**	**7.6**
Comparator area		10.0	-11.7	27.4
Local authority	Walsall	-2.9	-18.5	8.1
Region	West Midlands	-2.0	-16.1	7.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Blakenall**	**-1.8**	**-7.0**	**1.2**
Comparator area		-13.6	-11.2	-14.9
Local authority	Walsall	-1.6	-11.8	3.8
Region	West Midlands	-1.5	-9.4	2.5

Table A.9: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for Greets Green NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Greets Green**	**-1.3**	**-11.4**	**8.3**
Comparator area		-2.0	-24.2	15.8
Local authority	Sandwell	-3.1	-16.0	7.4
Region	West Midlands	-2.0	-16.1	7.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Greets Green**	**3.0**	**-8.9**	**12.2**
Comparator area		-5.9	-4.0	-7.0
Local authority	Sandwell	1.4	-7.6	7.2
Region	West Midlands	-1.5	-9.4	2.5

Table A.10: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for Kings Norton NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Kings Norton**	**-0.3**	**-22.3**	**22.3**
Comparator area		-11.5	-32.2	8.9
Local authority	Birmingham KN	-2.2	-14.9	9.1
Region	West Midlands	-2.0	-16.1	7.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Kings Norton**	**-0.4**	**-11.7**	**6.9**
Comparator area		-17.0	-16.3	-17.5
Local authority	Birmingham KN	-1.5	-6.6	2.1
Region	West Midlands	-1.5	-9.4	2.5

Table A.11: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for Wood End, Henley Green & Manor Farm

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm (WHEM)**	**-4.4**	**-23.7**	**10.2**
Comparator area		-4.3	-30.8	15.3
Local authority	Coventry	-6.0	-26.0	5.8
Region	West Midlands	-2.0	-16.1	7.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm (WHEM)**	**-1.4**	**-6.7**	**1.3**
Comparator area		1.9	15.2	-4.0
Local authority	Coventry	1.6	8.2	-1.1
Region	West Midlands	-1.5	-9.4	2.5

London

Table A.12: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Aylesbury* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Aylesbury**	**-5.6**	**-18.5**	**12.8**
Comparator area		-9.4	-28.7	9.3
Local authority	Southwark	-10.3	-22.8	2.4
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Aylesbury**	**8.2**	**14.3**	**1.8**
Comparator area		5.1	26.5	-8.5
Local authority	Southwark	6.2	11.2	2.3
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.13: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Clapham Park* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Clapham Park**	**-10.3**	**-19.8**	**1.8**
Comparator area		-5.7	-17.9	8.3
Local authority	Lambeth	-9.3	-20.9	4.4
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Clapham Park**	**10.2**	**18.4**	**2.1**
Comparator area		-5.3	-2.5	-7.7
Local authority	Lambeth	4.7	5.9	3.6
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.14: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Finsbury* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Finsbury**	**-4.1**	**-24.3**	**13.3**
Comparator area		-6.3	-31.9	20.4
Local authority	Islington	-9.2	-29.1	9.6
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Finsbury**	**10.5**	**5.4**	**13.4**
Comparator area		-2.6	-1.7	-3.2
Local authority	Islington	3.2	1.1	4.4
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.15: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *New Cross Gate* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**New Cross Gate**	**-11.8**	**-25.3**	**2.5**
Comparator area		-6.8	-21.7	12.0
Local authority	Lewisham	-8.9	-20.7	4.0
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**New Cross Gate**	**5.2**	**9.0**	**2.2**
Comparator area		-2.6	2.8	-7.3
Local authority	Lewisham	4.4	4.1	4.6
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.16: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *North Fulham* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**North Fulham**	**-8.3**	**-23.6**	**4.0**
Comparator area		-1.9	-19.2	12.6
Local authority	Hammersmith and Fulham	-7.9	-23.4	5.4
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**North Fulham**	**2.9**	**4.7**	**1.8**
Comparator area		2.6	12.0	-3.2
Local authority	Hammersmith and Fulham	8.7	13.2	5.9
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.17: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Ocean Estate* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Ocean Estate**	**1.8**	**-11.7**	**19.8**
Comparator area		-4.3	-21.7	15.0
Local authority	Tower Hamlets	-3.5	-15.9	9.1
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Ocean Estate**	**11.2**	**10.0**	**12.3**
Comparator area		-8.0	-7.0	-8.7
Local authority	Tower Hamlets	5.4	7.1	4.1
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.18: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Seven Sisters* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Seven Sisters**	**-8.1**	**-24.2**	**9.6**
Comparator area		-7.0	-30.4	28.5
Local authority	Haringey	-11.9	-29.4	10.2
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Seven Sisters**	**1.2**	**-5.6**	**6.5**
Comparator area		-3.8	-5.0	-2.8
Local authority	Haringey	1.9	-3.3	6.2
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.19: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Shoreditch Our Way* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Shoreditch Our Way**	**-5.0**	**-28.4**	**19.2**
Comparator area		-9.2	-36.6	25.1
Local authority	Hackney	-11.3	-32.9	14.2
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Shoreditch Our Way**	**3.4**	**-2.8**	**7.3**
Comparator area		1.2	5.7	-1.7
Local authority	Hackney	5.1	4.7	5.3
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.20: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *South Kilburn* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**South Kilburn**	**0.0**	**-13.6**	**14.5**
Comparator area		-11.0	-32.8	11.0
Local authority	Brent	-11.8	-32.5	7.2
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**South Kilburn**	**6.4**	**8.9**	**4.4**
Comparator area		1.6	17.8	-8.3
Local authority	Brent	14.1	31.5	4.0
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

Table A.21: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *West Ham & Plaistow* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**West Ham & Plaistow**	**-12.3**	**-29.2**	**1.5**
Comparator area		1.7	-20.5	23.8
Local authority	Newham	-10.3	-28.7	6.8
Region	London	-8.7	-26.1	6.0
2001-2003				
NDC area	**West Ham & Plaistow**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**-0.2**
Comparator area		6.3	12.8	2.1
Local authority	Newham	2.7	5.7	0.8
Region	London	7.2	12.4	4.1

North East

Table A.22: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *East End and Hendon* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**East End and Hendon**	**-3.1**	**-15.6**	**6.9**
Comparator area		2.5	-21.4	18.3
Local authority	Sunderland	-4.5	-18.0	2.7
Region	North East	-4.6	-21.0	4.9
2001-2003				
NDC area	**East End and Hendon**	**5.7**	**-13.7**	**17.9**
Comparator area		-15.2	-25.5	-10.7
Local authority	Sunderland	-5.3	-20.7	1.3
Region	North East	-5.1	-19.5	1.1

Table A.23: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *West Central Hartlepool* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**West Central Hartlepool**	**-9.0**	**-31.7**	**12.0**
Comparator area		-1.4	-33.5	23.8
Local authority	Hartlepool	-9.0	-33.7	8.5
Region	North East	-4.6	-21.0	4.9
2001-2003				
NDC area	**West Central Hartlepool**	**-4.4**	**-16.6**	**2.5**
Comparator area		-10.8	-20.3	-6.8
Local authority	Hartlepool	-3.7	-11.8	-0.2
Region	North East	-5.1	-19.5	1.1

Table A.24: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *West Gate* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**West Gate**	**-6.1**	**-18.0**	**4.2**
Comparator area		1.0	-23.6	14.8
Local authority	Newcastle Upon Tyne	-4.2	-20.9	6.1
Region	North East	-4.6	-21.0	4.9
2001-2003				
NDC area	**West Gate**	**-11.5**	**-24.1**	**-2.9**
Comparator area		-23.2	-44.3	-15.3
Local authority	Newcastle Upon Tyne	-11.1	-31.9	-1.6
Region	North east	-5.1	-19.5	1.1

Table A.25: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *West Middlesbrough* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**West Middlesbrough**	**-9.6**	**-26.5**	**5.1**
Comparator area		1.3	-24.2	18.2
Local authority	Middlesbrough	-3.0	-17.6	8.8
Region	North East	-4.6	-21.0	4.9
2001-2003				
NDC area	**West Middlesbrough**	**-4.3**	**-17.6**	**3.8**
Comparator area		-8.3	-16.9	-4.6
Local authority	Middlesbrough	-4.3	-17.1	3.5
Region	North East	-5.1	-19.5	1.1

North West

Table A.26: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Beswick & Openshaw* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Beswick & Openshaw**	**-5.2**	**-16.8**	**0.5**
Comparator area		4.8	-15.3	12.3
Local authority	Manchester	-4.0	-18.9	3.4
Region	North West	-4.2	-18.9	2.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	Beswick & Openshaw	0.2	2.8	-0.9
Comparator area		-5.5	8.3	-9.3
Local authority	Manchester	0.5	5.1	-1.4
Region	North West	-3.4	-11.0	-0.9

Table A.27: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Charlestown & Lower Kersal* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of Ill
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Charlestown and Lower Kersal**	**-2.2**	**-27.7**	**5.7**
Comparator area		2.1	-25.4	11.5
Local authority	Salford	-2.2	-18.7	3.0
Region	North West	-4.2	-18.9	2.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Charlestown and Lower Kersal**	**-1.0**	**12.2**	**-3.8**
Comparator area		-4.8	-14.5	-2.5
Local authority	Salford	-2.3	-1.8	-2.5
Region	North West	-3.4	-11.0	-0.9

Table A.28: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Hathershaw and Fitton Hill* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Hathershaw and Fitton Hill**	**-4.1**	**-25.6**	**6.0**
Comparator area		7.0	-14.7	19.1
Local authority	Oldham	-3.4	-21.6	4.4
Region	North West	-4.2	-18.9	2.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Hathershaw and Fitton Hill**	**3.1**	**6.3**	**2.1**
Comparator area		-7.2	-1.7	-9.3
Local authority	Oldham	-0.9	-2.7	-0.4
Region	North West	-3.4	-11.0	-0.9

Table A.29: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Kensington* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Kensington**	**-8.0**	**-22.8**	**1.7**
Comparator area		-0.1	-25.7	13.2
Local authority	Liverpool	-6.8	-21.0	0.9
Region	North West	-4.2	-18.9	2.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Kensington**	**-7.8**	**-20.8**	**-1.3**
Comparator area		-15.2	-16.0	-15.0
Local authority	Liverpool	-4.9	-13.1	-1.5
Region	North West	-3.4	-11.0	-0.9

Table A.30: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *North Huyton* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**North Huyton**	**-9.0**	**-13.1**	**-6.9**
Comparator area		-0.2	-11.1	4.6
Local authority	Knowsley	-6.8	-17.2	-2.0
Region	North West	-4.2	-18.9	2.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**North Huyton**	**-7.0**	**-27.9**	**3.2**
Comparator area		-8.8	-17.9	-5.4
Local authority	Knowsley	-7.1	-19.1	-2.3
Region	North West	-3.4	-11.0	-0.9

Table A.31: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Heywood* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Heywood**	**-2.4**	**-24.4**	**8.5**
Comparator area		0.0	-27.8	12.8
Local authority	Rochdale	-3.9	-24.7	4.7
Region	North West	-4.2	-18.9	2.1
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Heywood**	**-4.2**	**-3.0**	**-4.6**
Comparator area		-3.8	-1.4	-4.5
Local authority	Rochdale	-1.4	-3.0	-1.0
Region	North West	-3.4	-11.0	-0.9

South East

Table A.32: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Thornhill* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Thornhill**	**-14.2**	**-42.7**	**11.8**
Comparator area		-1.3	-44.3	30.1
Local authority	Southampton	-13.9	-41.1	5.0
Region	South East	-6.8	-29.2	5.2
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Thornhill**	**12.8**	**10.1**	**14.1**
Comparator area		0.3	10.2	-2.8
Local authority	Southampton	3.8	7.3	2.4
Region	South East	4.8	10.9	2.7

Table A.33: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *East Brighton* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**East Brighton**	**-8.6**	**-29.6**	**4.1**
Comparator area		-5.6	-25.9	13.1
Local authority	Brighton and Hove	-11.7	-28.5	1.7
Region	South East	-6.8	-29.2	5.2
2001-2003				
NDC area	**East Brighton**	**0.6**	**-11.4**	**5.6**
Comparator area		-11.4	-22.5	-4.7
Local authority	Brighton and Hove	-3.1	-16.2	4.2
Region	South East	4.8	10.9	2.7

South West

Table A.34: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Barton Hill* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Barton Hill**	**-8.7**	**-33.6**	**8.5**
Comparator area		0.4	-38.0	15.9
Local authority	Bristol	-6.4	-28.7	7.3
Region	South West	-5.1	-27.2	6.7
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Barton Hill**	**8.7**	**-11.4**	**17.2**
Comparator area		-7.9	-16.5	-6.1
Local authority	Bristol	1.1	-10.9	6.0
Region	South West	-0.2	-10.4	3.5

Table A.35: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Devonport* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Devonport**	**-4.6**	**-25.7**	**13.4**
Comparator area		-8.2	-38.9	13.0
Local authority	Plymouth	-11.2	-39.2	6.4
Region	South West	-5.1	-27.2	6.7
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Devonport**	**0.9**	**-8.8**	**6.3**
Comparator area		3.8	2.4	4.3
Local authority	Plymouth	3.0	1.0	3.7
Region	South West	-0.2	-10.4	3.5

Yorkshire and the Humber

Table A.36: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Burngreave* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Burngreave**	**-9.2**	**-15.4**	**-2.8**
Comparator area		-0.9	-12.6	8.9
Local authority	Sheffield	-7.9	-20.0	1.5
Region	Yorkshire	-5.0	-19.7	4.5
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Burngreave**	**-3.0**	**-5.4**	**-1.0**
Comparator area		-13.6	-20.4	-9.1
Local authority	Sheffield	-5.3	-16.0	1.3
Region	Yorkshire	-3.5	-15.5	2.4

Table A.37: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Doncaster Central* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Doncaster Central**	**-2.9**	**-19.1**	**13.2**
Comparator area		8.0	-29.8	29.9
Local authority	Doncaster	-7.3	-27.7	4.3
Region	Yorkshire	-5.0	-19.7	4.5
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Doncaster Central**	**-5.8**	**-15.5**	**1.1**
Comparator area		-19.8	-28.6	-17.0
Local authority	Doncaster	-9.0	-24.7	-2.7
Region	Yorkshire	-3.5	-15.5	2.4

Table A.38: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Little Horton* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Little Horton**	**-0.2**	**-8.4**	**7.2**
Comparator area		5.6	-9.6	16.6
Local authority	Bradford	-2.4	-13.5	5.0
Region	Yorkshire	-5.0	-19.7	4.5
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Little Horton**	**-7.6**	**-7.5**	**-7.6**
Comparator area		-12.3	-20.3	-7.9
Local authority	Bradford	-0.1	-7.8	4.0
Region	Yorkshire	-3.5	-15.5	2.4

Table A.39: Spatial comparisons of percentage change in numbers of people workless for *Preston Road* NDC area

		Change in Number of Workless	Change in Number of Unemployed	Change in Number of III
1999-2001				
NDC area	**Preston Road**	**-6.5**	**-21.8**	**11.0**
Comparator area		-0.7	-13.9	12.6
Local authority	Kingston upon Hull	-7.1	-17.1	2.3
Region	Yorkshire	-5.0	-19.7	4.5
2001-2003				
NDC area	**Preston Road**	**-9.9**	**-18.6**	**-2.9**
Comparator area		-12.2	-12.4	-12.1
Local authority	Kingston upon Hull	-3.5	-11.0	2.2
Region	Yorkshire	-3.5	-15.5	2.4

APPENDIX B

Table B.1: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the East region

Panel A: 1999-2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit	11.7	37.5	5.1	0.5	22.0	7.3	11.3	1.1	3.3	100.0
Marsh Farm	10.3	36.9	3.9	0.7	24.8	6.6	11.6	1.2	4.0	100.0
East Region	9.7	46.2	3.0	1.0	22.4	8.4	2.6	1.6	5.1	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
North Earlham, Larkham & Marlpit	9.1	41.7	2.5	1.4	18.1	11.6	13.7	0.6	1.5	100.0
Marsh Farm	10.1	38.8	3.0	1.6	16.8	11.0	16.8	0.4	1.5	100.0
East Region	7.2	54.1	2.8	1.1	17.7	10.3	2.8	1.2	2.8	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

An NDC area with probability higher than 1.33 times the probability for the region as a whole is described as experiencing substantially higher-than-average probability, and it is identified by **dark shaded cells.** The converse is true (viz. substantially lower than average probability) when an NDC area has a probability which is less than two-thirds of the probability for the region as a whole, and it is identified by **lightshaded cells**

Table B.2: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the London region

Panel A: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
South Kilburn	17.0	34.2	3.3	0.6	24.2	4.5	11.0	1.3	3.8	100.0
Shoreditch Our Way	12.9	34.9	5.3	1.0	28.1	5.6	9.2	0.6	2.5	100.0
North Fulham	12.9	35.5	3.5	1.2	23.0	6.6	11.3	1.2	4.8	100.0
Seven Sisters	14.9	29.5	3.3	0.8	25.8	4.9	15.9	1.1	3.6	100.0
Finsbury	14.6	35.6	3.8	1.3	24.3	6.6	9.3	0.9	3.5	100.0
Clapham Park	16.3	27.2	1.7	1.5	30.7	4.8	13.5	0.6	3.7	100.0
New Cross Gate	16.2	32.7	3.1	0.6	24.8	6.0	11.5	1.3	3.9	100.0
West Ham & Plaistow	11.2	37.5	3.4	0.8	25.0	6.2	12.0	0.5	3.4	100.0
Aylesbury	22.4	28.1	3.3	0.8	28.7	5.6	8.1	0.3	2.7	100.0
Ocean Estate	17.7	26.9	4.7	1.0	30.3	4.8	7.7	1.3	5.5	100.0
London Region	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
South Kilburn	17.2	37.9	3.7	1.8	19.0	6.0	11.6	0.6	2.1	100.0
Shoreditch Our Way	9.8	44.6	3.3	1.2	21.2	6.9	10.9	0.6	1.5	100.0
North Fulham	10.3	40.6	2.9	1.5	18.6	8.2	14.6	0.7	2.5	100.0
Seven Sisters	11.3	35.4	2.7	1.0	22.2	7.4	17.1	1.3	1.7	100.0
Finsbury	10.7	43.4	2.4	1.4	19.0	9.7	11.1	1.0	1.3	100.0
Clapham Park	15.6	30.7	4.0	1.7	22.9	7.5	14.9	1.2	1.6	100.0
New Cross Gate	12.5	38.3	2.6	1.0	20.6	5.9	14.1	1.6	3.4	100.0
West Ham & Plaistow	9.3	42.7	2.3	0.8	18.5	8.4	16.5	0.4	1.0	100.0
Aylesbury	20.3	33.6	3.8	2.2	22.0	6.7	9.1	0.9	1.4	100.0
Ocean Estate	15.9	33.0	3.1	1.5	22.5	7.2	15.1	0.3	1.5	100.0
London Region	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table B.3: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the *North West* region

Panel A: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Beswick & Openshaw	9.0	39.4	3.2	1.0	14.3	7.5	20.5	0.6	4.4	100.0
Hathershaw and Fitton Hill	6.5	44.2	3.3	0.7	17.2	9.0	14.1	0.4	4.5	100.0
Heywood	7.6	42.9	3.7	0.9	16.8	7.6	14.1	0.6	5.9	100.0
Charlestown and Lower Kersal	4.5	51.5	2.4	0.5	12.6	8.7	14.9	0.2	4.6	100.0
North Huyton	12.2	42.3	4.5	2.0	13.4	8.0	11.8	0.6	5.2	100.0
Kensington	11.1	35.5	2.8	1.2	17.1	6.8	21.5	0.5	3.6	100.0
North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Beswick & Openshaw	8.4	44.7	3.4	1.2	12.6	9.3	17.5	0.5	2.4	100.0
Hathershaw and Fitton Hill	5.5	45.3	2.2	0.6	12.6	10.8	19.4	0.6	3.1	100.0
Heywood	5.7	46.7	2.2	1.4	14.9	12.6	13.4	0.3	2.8	100.0
Charlestown and Lower Kersal	3.0	51.3	2.1	0.9	9.0	13.3	17.1	0.2	3.0	100.0
North Huyton	9.9	48.7	4.6	1.6	14.8	8.6	9.5	0.5	1.8	100.0
Kensington	7.6	40.1	3.2	0.9	15.1	8.1	23.1	0.5	1.5	100.0
North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Table B.4: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the Yorkshire and the Humber region

Panel A: 1999 – 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Doncaster Central	14.0	28.8	4.5	1.3	22.2	6.0	19.4	1.0	2.9	100.0
Burngreave	17.1	29.3	3.5	1.6	22.0	5.1	16.9	0.7	3.8	100.0
Little Horton	13.5	33.1	3.6	1.0	20.5	6.1	17.1	0.8	4.3	100.0
Preston Road	18.4	28.3	5.2	0.8	20.7	6.4	16.2	1.0	3.1	100.0
The Yorkshire and the Humber Region	12.7	45.1	3.8	1.4	20.9	7.4	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Doncaster Central	8.9	33.3	3.2	1.1	20.6	9.3	20.8	1.1	1.6	100.0
Burngreave	12.3	33.3	3.5	1.3	21.1	6.6	19.0	0.6	2.4	100.0
Little Horton	10.8	33.8	2.8	1.1	19.8	7.5	21.3	1.1	1.7	100.0
Preston Road	13.9	33.9	3.4	2.5	21.9	8.9	12.5	1.1	1.8	100.0
The Yorkshire and the Humber Region	9.4	52.2	3.5	1.3	18.8	9.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Table B.5: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the North East region

Panel A: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
West Gate	14.7	30.2	4.4	1.4	18.2	6.5	20.1	0.9	3.6	100.0
East End and Hendon	18.0	36.1	3.3	1.2	15.2	5.5	15.5	0.6	4.6	100.0
West Central Hartlepool	12.7	32.8	3.7	0.6	22.9	6.0	17.4	1.0	2.9	100.0
West Middlesbrough	14.2	35.5	3.0	0.8	19.4	5.4	16.6	1.0	4.0	100.0
North East Region	12.8	48.6	4.1	1.2	18.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
West Gate	12.6	34.9	3.2	1.7	18.2	7.9	20.2	0.4	1.0	100.0
East End and Hendon	12.0	41.8	4.6	1.6	15.6	7.4	14.5	0.8	1.8	100.0
West Central Hartlepool	10.0	38.3	2.7	1.7	16.5	8.3	19.8	0.5	2.2	100.0
West Middlesbrough	10.5	42.6	3.6	0.9	19.2	7.0	13.7	0.5	1.9	100.0
North East Region	9.4	55.5	3.6	1.4	16.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Table B.6: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the West Midlands region

Panel B: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Kings Norton	16.5	35.6	4.1	0.6	24.3	3.6	11.2	1.3	2.8	100.0
Aston	15.5	30.9	3.3	0.9	23.8	6.4	14.6	1.1	3.4	100.0
WEHM	10.5	36.4	4.9	0.8	21.8	6.5	14.5	0.5	3.9	100.0
Greets Green	16.4	35.5	2.8	0.6	22.0	5.4	9.9	2.8	4.5	100.0
Blakenall	12.5	39.1	4.2	0.9	21.7	4.9	10.4	1.1	5.2	100.0
ABCD	15.1	32.3	3.2	1.7	22.3	6.1	14.3	1.4	3.7	100.0
West Midlands Region	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Kings Norton	10.5	42.8	4.7	1.3	19.3	7.5	10.7	1.2	2.0	100.0
Aston	14.1	33.4	2.8	1.3	24.2	6.7	15.4	0.8	1.2	100.0
WEHM	6.9	42.0	3.6	1.2	18.1	7.9	17.5	0.5	2.3	100.0
Greets Green	11.2	38.8	4.0	0.7	22.2	6.9	12.6	1.6	1.9	100.0
Blakenall	11.1	44.9	3.7	1.6	19.0	7.4	9.4	0.8	2.2	100.0
ABCD	10.5	34.6	4.3	1.0	23.9	8.7	13.6	1.2	2.1	100.0
West Midlands Region	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Table B.7: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the East Midlands region

Panel A: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Derwent	12.5	38.4	2.2	1.1	19.3	7.0	14.8	0.4	4.2	100.0
Braunstone	14.7	37.0	4.3	0.8	23.6	6.0	8.5	1.4	3.8	100.0
Radford	16.1	25.2	3.3	0.7	23.8	4.7	23.0	0.7	2.5	100.0
East Midlands Region	10.8	48.7	3.1	1.0	19.7	7.3	2.4	1.3	5.6	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Derwent	10.0	42.1	2.9	1.1	21.4	8.2	11.2	0.3	2.9	100.0
Braunstone	10.7	40.8	2.4	1.4	21.9	8.5	12.1	0.5	1.7	100.0
Radford	12.1	30.6	3.8	0.7	22.8	7.3	21.4	0.5	0.7	100.0
East Midlands Region	8.1	54.0	2.8	1.1	18.2	9.2	2.6	1.2	2.8	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Table B.8: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the South West region

Panel A: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Barton Hill	8.8	33.5	3.8	0.7	21.4	8.5	19.0	0.7	3.5	100.0
Devonport	11.4	31.7	5.4	0.7	24.3	7.2	15.8	0.5	3.0	100.0
South West Region	8.7	48.7	3.3	0.9	20.8	8.2	2.7	1.3	5.3	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
Barton Hill	5.0	44.2	3.9	1.1	14.8	8.4	20.3	0.6	1.8	100.0
Devonport	8.1	38.2	2.7	0.7	17.1	10.0	21.0	0.8	1.4	100.0
South West Region	6.1	56.7	2.8	1.0	16.4	10.4	2.9	1.0	2.8	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Table B.9: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the South East region

Panel A: 1999 - 2001

1999 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
East Brighton	9.4	40.4	3.9	1.3	19.5	8.4	12.6	1.0	3.7	100.0
Thornhill	8.1	31.7	3.8	0.5	31.3	9.3	10.8	1.4	3.0	100.0
South East Region	8.7	47.9	2.9	0.9	21.2	8.7	3.1	1.5	5.1	100.0
England	11.5	48.1	3.6	1.2	20.5	7.6	0.9	1.2	5.4	100.0

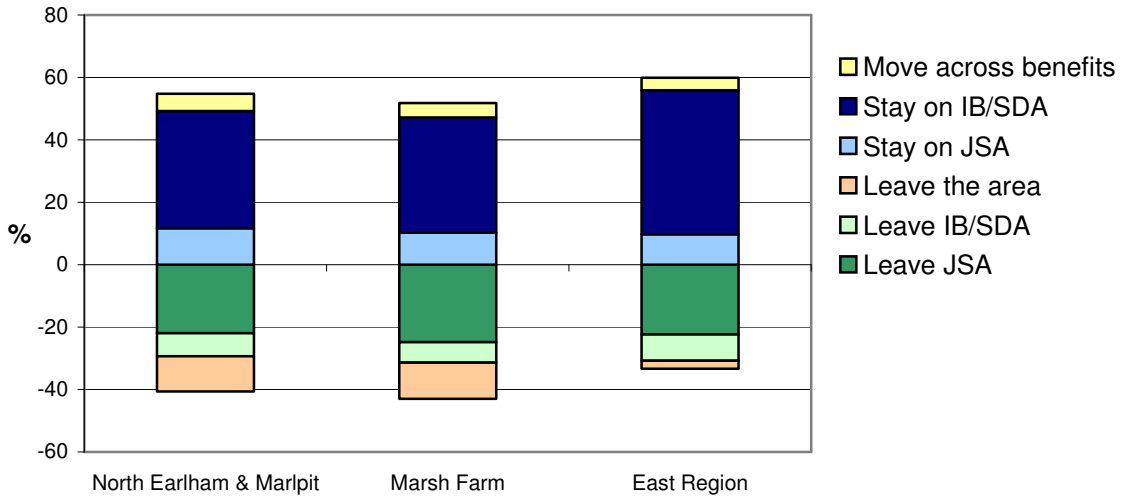
Panel B: 2001 - 2003

2001 NDC areas	STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		Total
	Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
East Brighton	7.1	49.4	3.2	1.0	15.5	9.7	12.1	0.5	1.6	100.0
Thornhill	7.5	42.9	2.5	1.9	18.9	10.5	12.6	0.8	2.4	100.0
South East Region	6.5	55.7	2.6	1.0	15.9	11.0	3.4	1.1	2.9	100.0
England	8.9	55.3	3.3	1.3	17.2	9.6	0.9	1.0	2.7	100.0

Appendix C Figures showing worklessness dynamics across the NDC areas

Figure C 1: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the East region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003

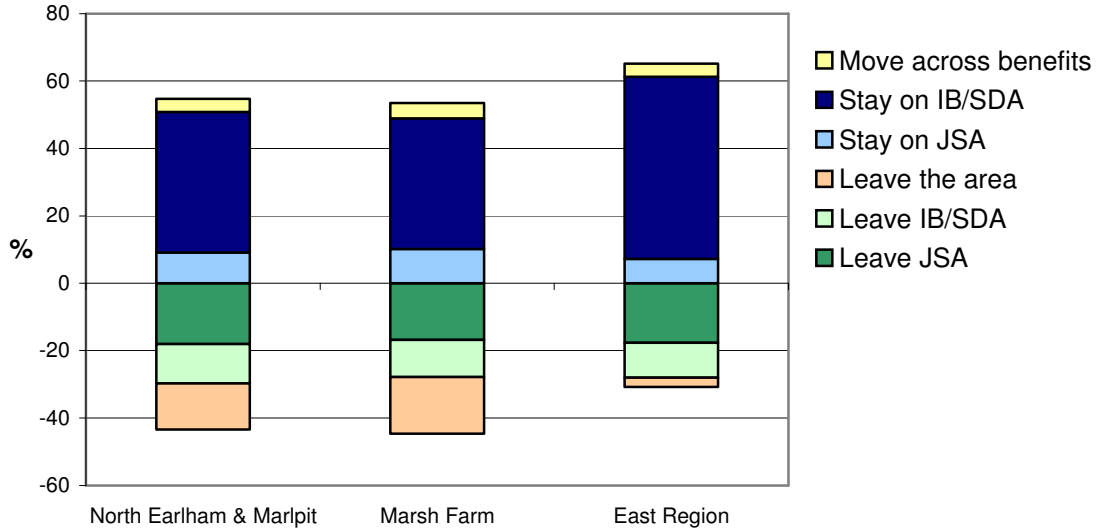
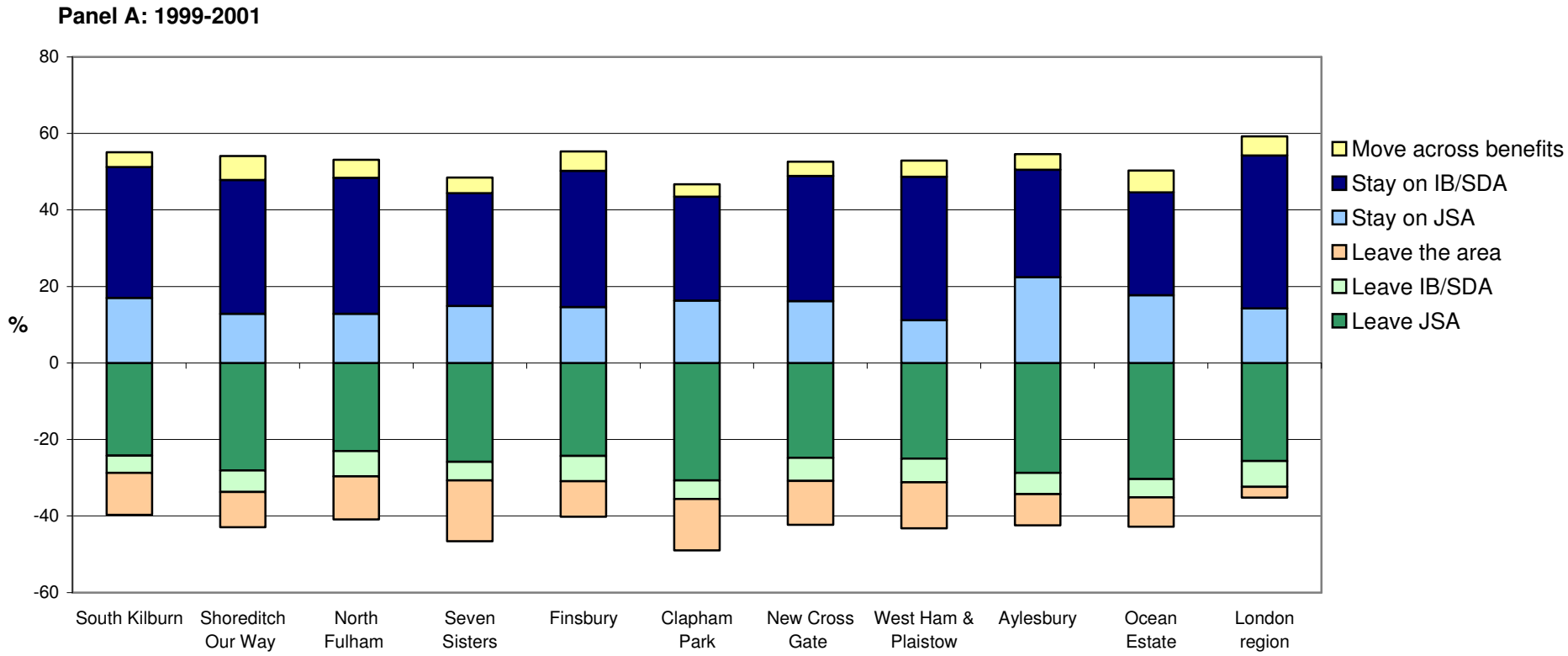


Figure C 2: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the London region



(Figure 2 continued)

Panel B: 2001-2003

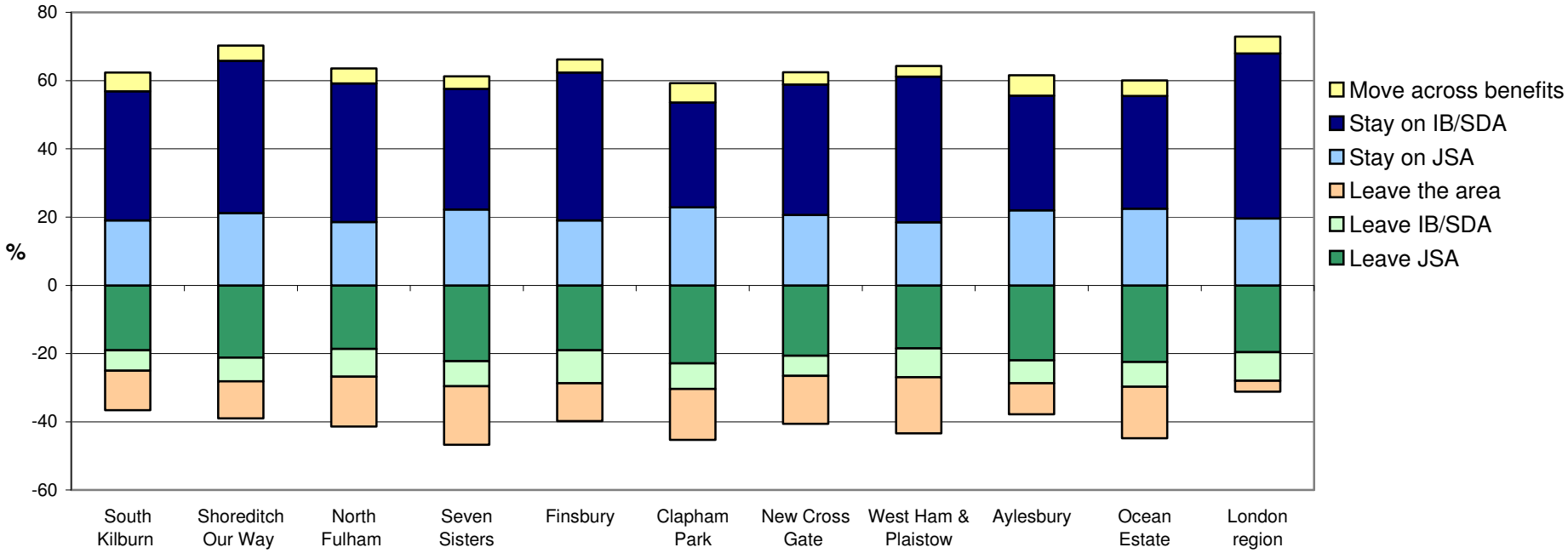


Figure C 3: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the North West region

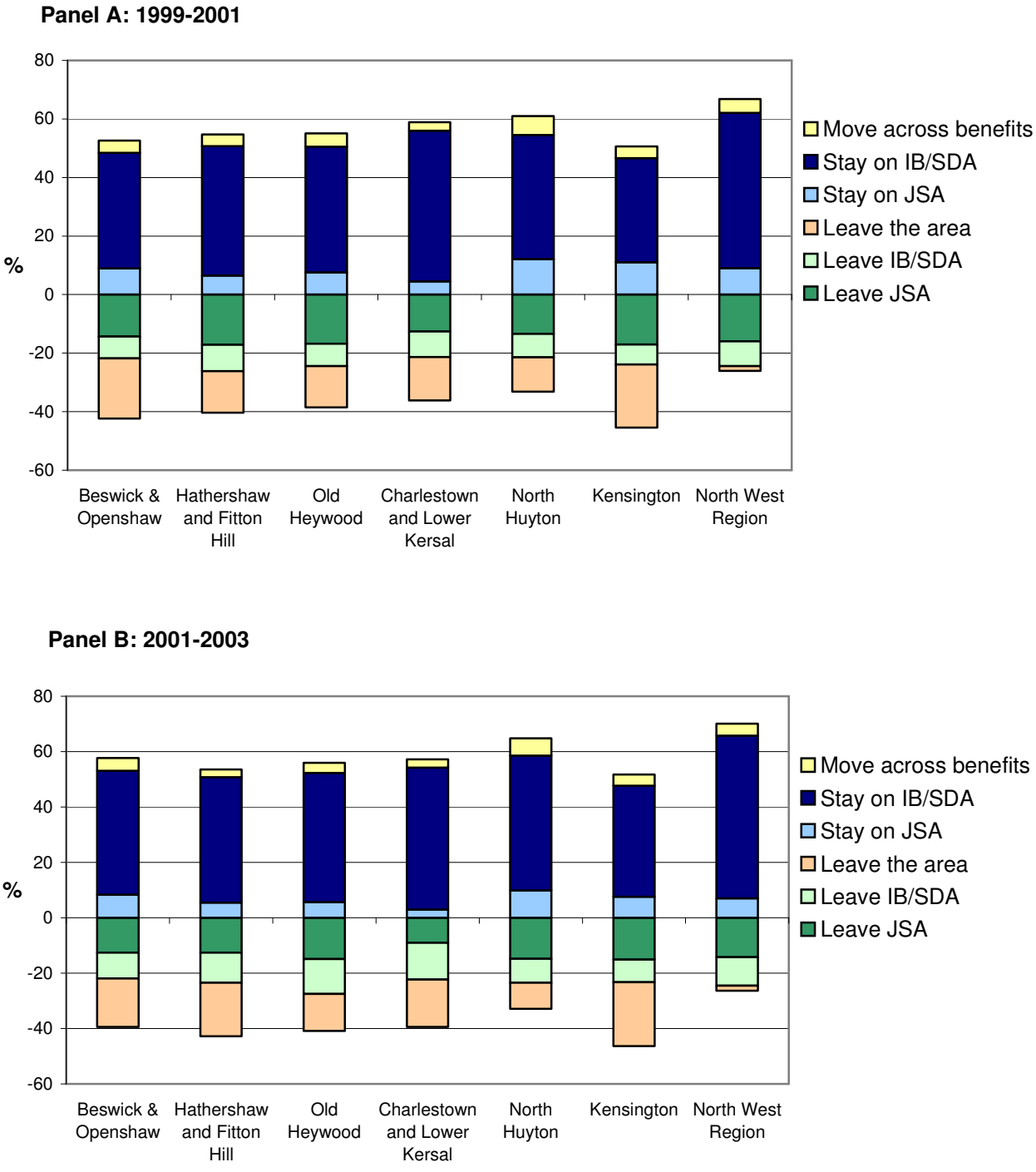
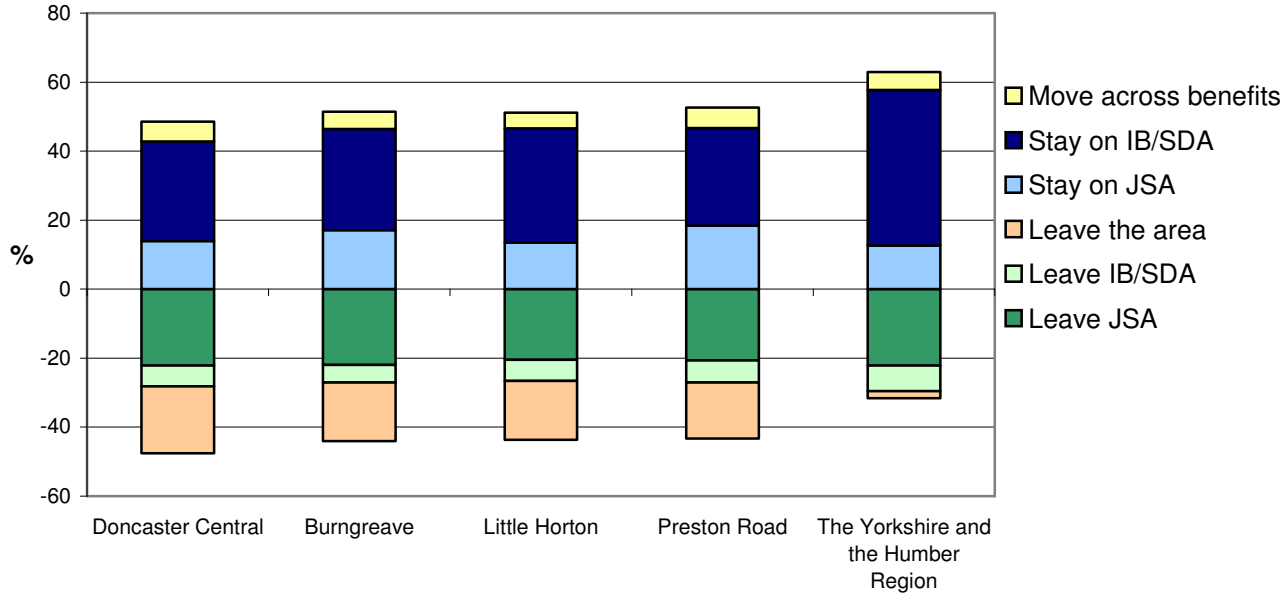


Figure C 4: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the Yorkshire and the Humber region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003

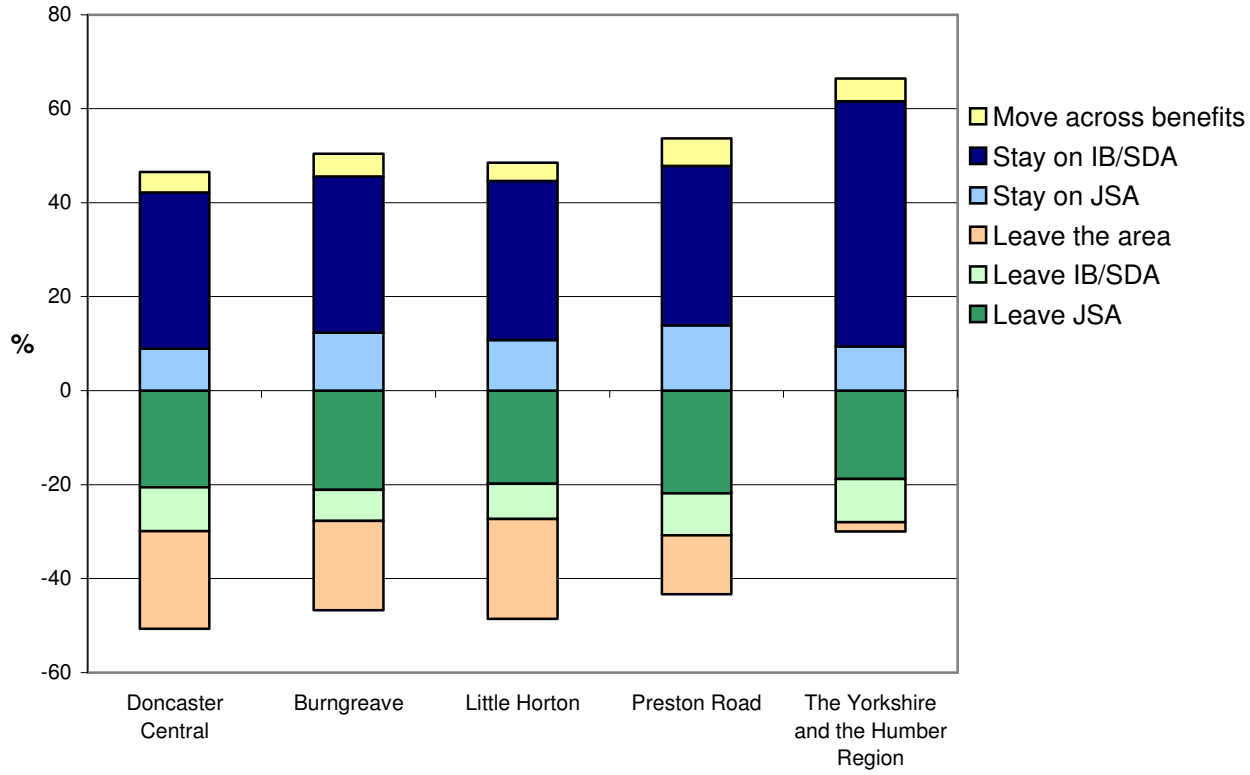
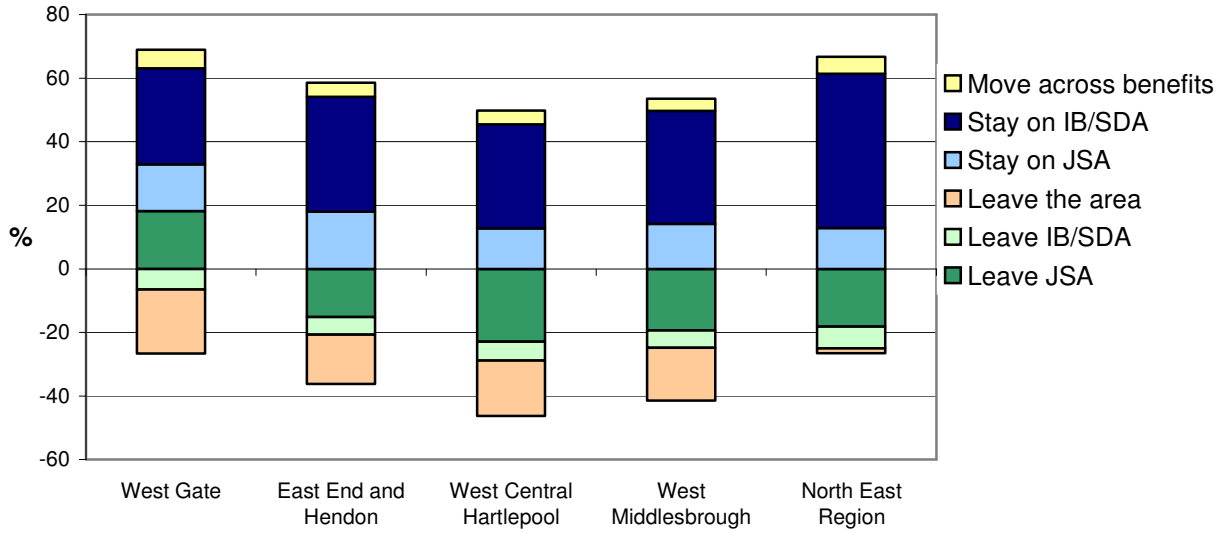


Figure C 5: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the North East region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003

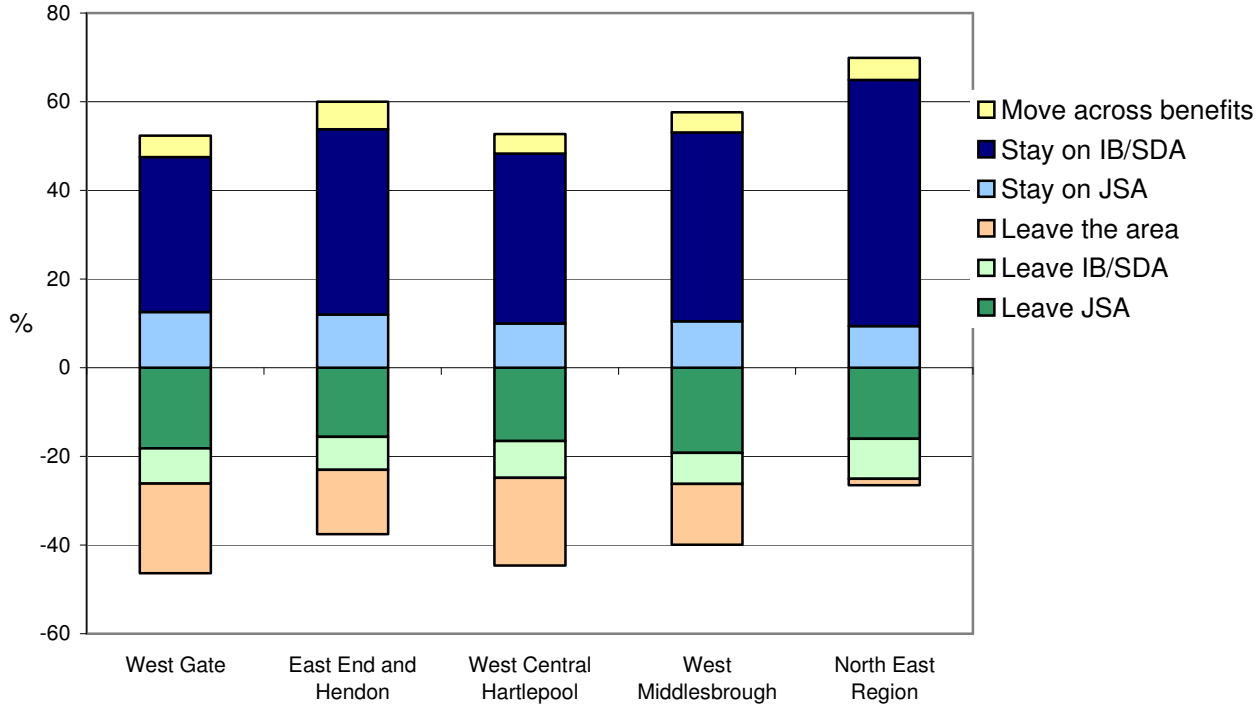
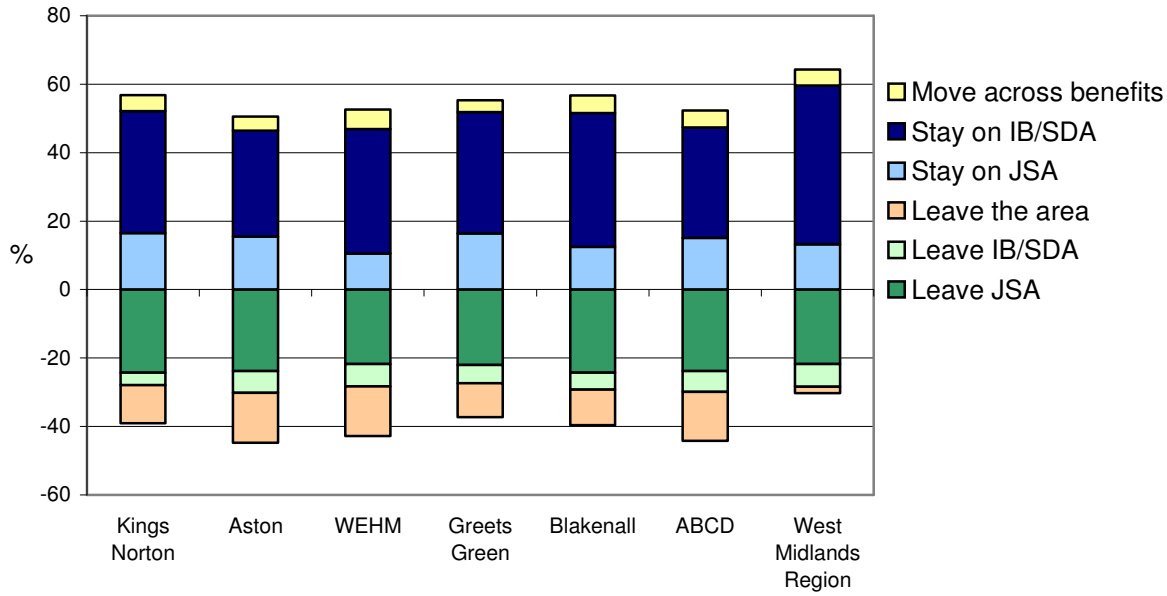


Figure C 6: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the West Midlands region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003

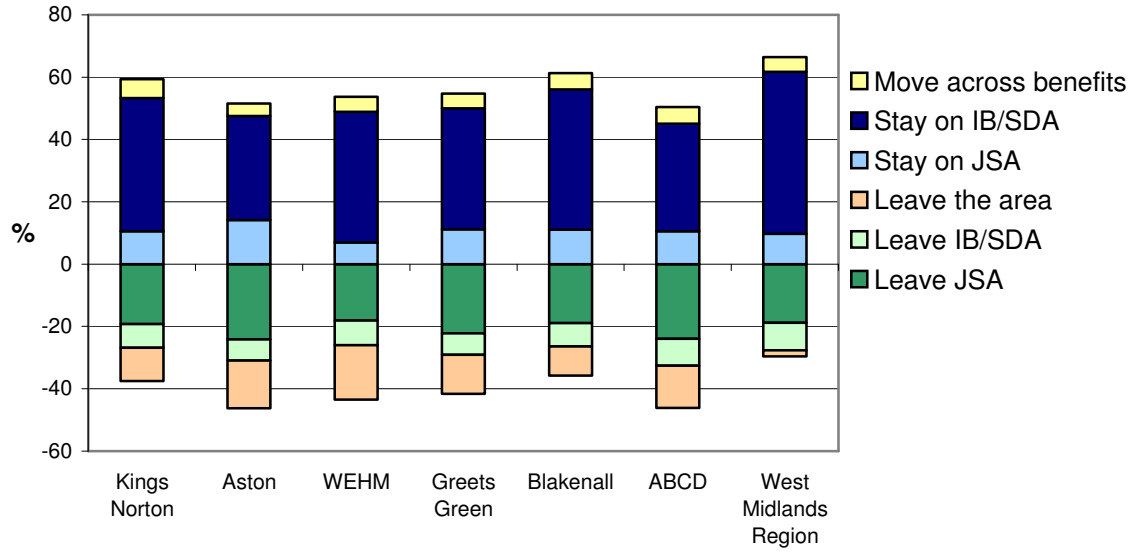
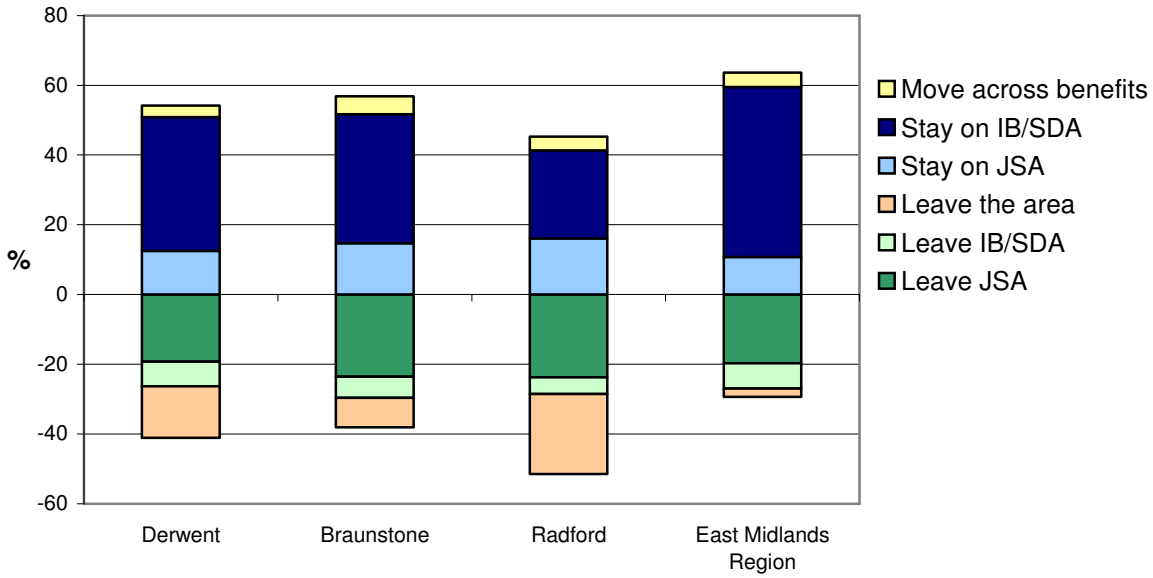


Figure C 7: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the East Midlands region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003

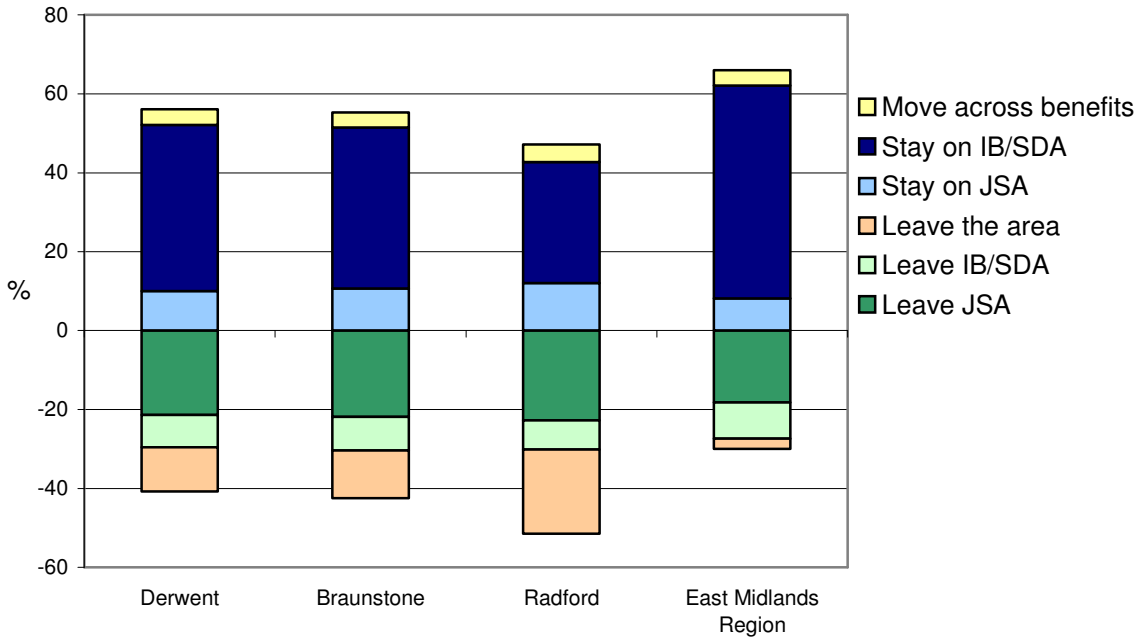
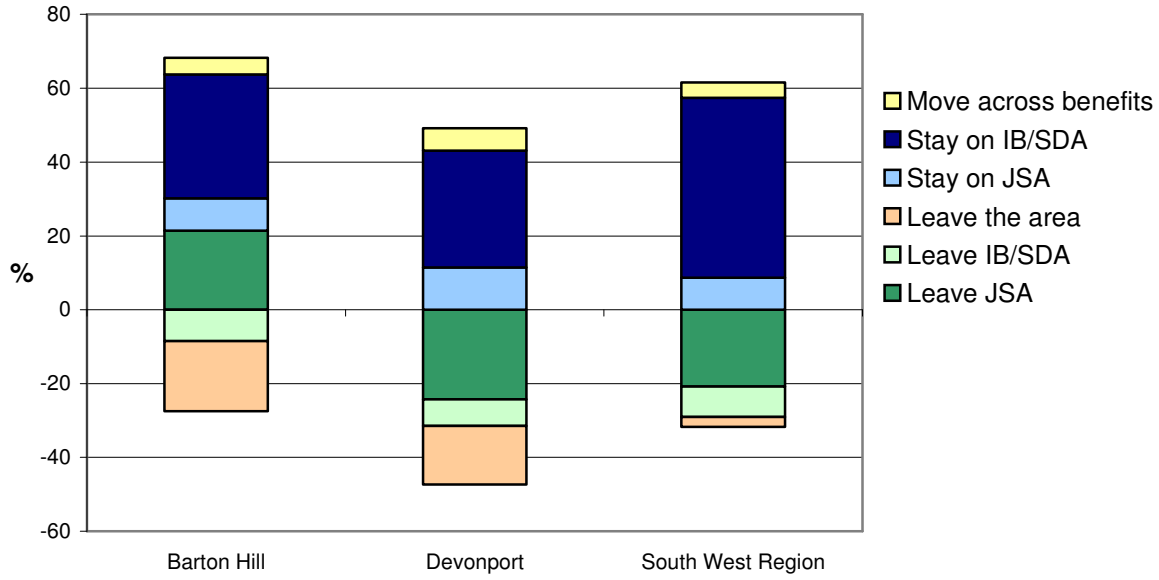


Figure C 8: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the South West region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003

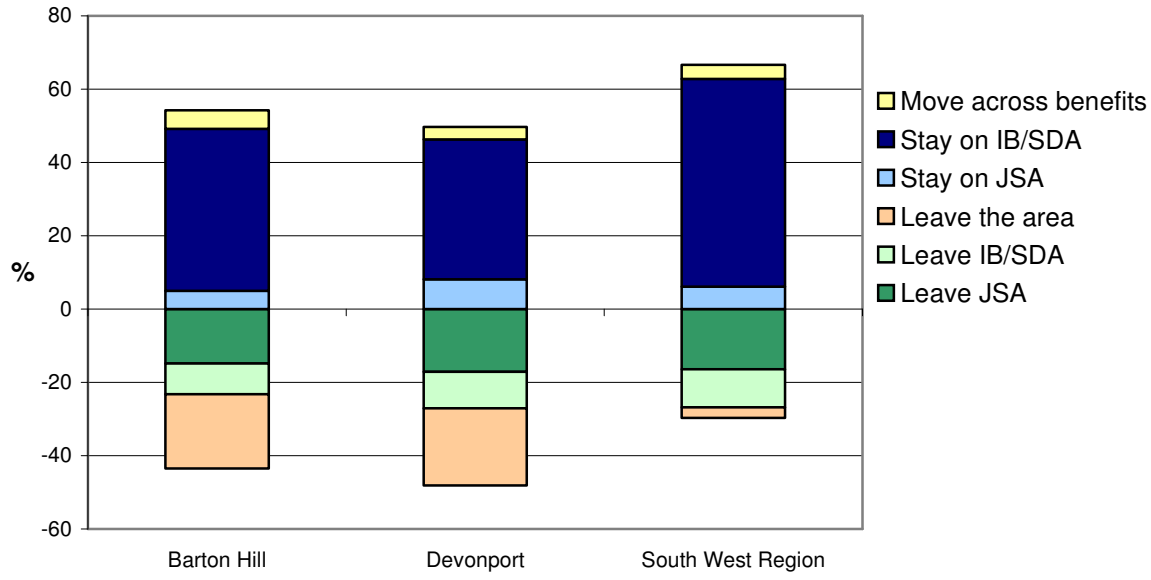
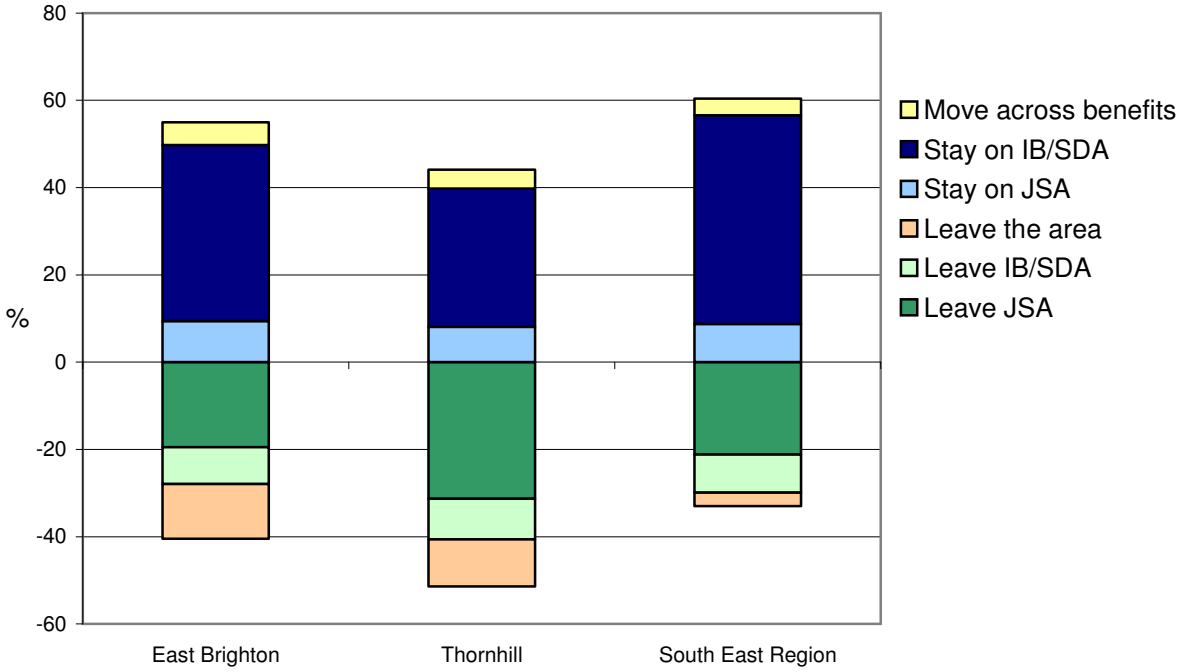
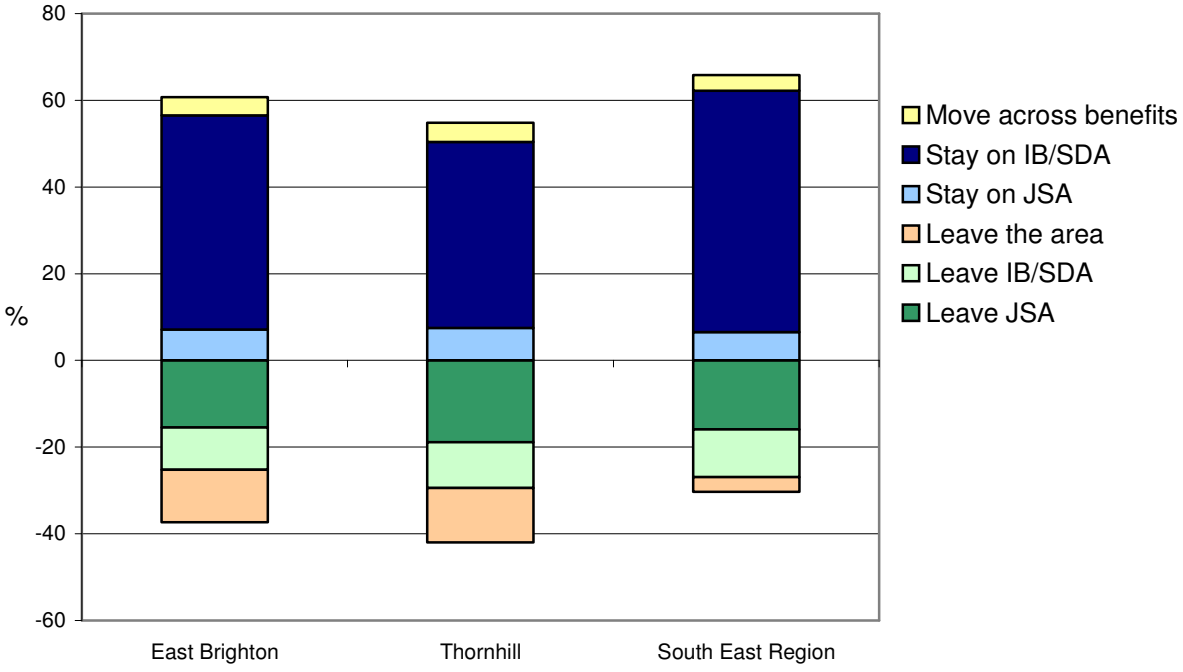


Figure C 9: Worklessness dynamics for residents of NDC areas from the South East region

Panel A: 1999-2001



Panel B: 2001-2003



Appendix D: Tables for spatial comparisons of dynamics in worklessness

East Region

Table D.1: Worklessness dynamics in the *Marsh Farm* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		TOTAL
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Marsh Farm**	**10.3**	**36.9**	**3.9**	**0.7**	**24.8**	**6.6**	**11.6**	**1.2**	**4.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.3	31.5	3.9	0.9	25.0	7.1	15.3	1.0	3.9	100.0
Local authority	Luton	10.5	41.4	3.8	1.1	23	8.8	4.4	1.6	5.5	100.0
Region	East region	9.7	46.2	3.0	1.0	22.4	8.4	2.6	1.6	5.1	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Marsh Farm**	**10.1**	**38.8**	**3**	**1.6**	**16.8**	**11**	**16.8**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		8.6	35.6	2.5	0.9	21.5	12.7	16.0	0.6	1.7	100.0
Local authority	Luton	9.0	48.4	3.3	1.4	18.4	10.6	5.3	1.0	2.5	100.0
Region	East region	7.2	54.1	2.8	1.1	17.7	10.3	2.8	1.2	2.8	100.0

Table D.2: Worklessness dynamics in the *North Earlam, Larkham & Marlpit* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**North Earlham and Marlpit**	**11.7**	**37.5**	**5.1**	**0.5**	**22.0**	**7.3**	**11.3**	**1.1**	**3.3**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.4	35.3	2.7	0.3	22.3	6.8	17.0	1.1	4.0	100.0
Local authority	Norwich	14.5	39.6	3.9	0.9	23.6	6.9	5.6	1.4	3.7	100.0
Region	East region	9.7	46.2	3.0	1.0	22.4	8.4	2.6	1.6	5.1	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**North Earlham and Marlpit**	**9.1**	**41.7**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**18.1**	**11.6**	**13.7**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		7.1	39.4	2.5	1.6	22.0	8.6	16.9	0.7	1.2	100.0
Local authority	Norwich	10.6	47.5	3.1	1.3	19.3	8.8	6.7	1.0	1.6	100.0
Region	East region	7.2	54.1	2.8	1.1	17.7	10.3	2.8	1.2	2.8	100.0

London

Table D.3: Worklessness dynamics in the South Kilburn NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**South Kilburn**	**17.0**	**34.2**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**24.2**	**4.5**	**11.0**	**1.3**	**3.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.0	28.3	2.4	0.5	28.3	5.6	19.8	1.3	3.9	100.0
Local authority	Brent	12.2	36.9	3.7	0.7	27.1	6.1	7.2	1.6	4.5	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**South Kilburn**	**17.2**	**37.9**	**3.7**	**1.8**	**19.0**	**6.0**	**11.6**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.9	34.3	3.5	0.8	19.8	7.1	22.3	0.5	1.8	100.0
Local authority	Brent	11.4	46.4	3.0	1.1	18.9	7.7	7.7	0.9	2.9	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.4: Worklessness dynamics in the *Shoreditch Our Way* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Shoreditch Our Way**	**12.9**	**34.9**	**5.3**	**1.0**	**28.1**	**5.6**	**9.2**	**0.6**	**2.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.3	27.1	4.4	0.6	30.5	5.8	14.8	0.9	2.6	100.0
Local authority	Hackney	15.1	32.8	5.1	1.0	29.7	5.3	6.7	1.1	3.2	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Shoreditch Our Way**	**9.8**	**44.6**	**3.3**	**1.2**	**21.2**	**6.9**	**10.9**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.0	36.0	3.8	1.5	18.7	8.3	17.4	0.5	1.8	100.0
Local authority	Hackney	12.1	43.6	3.8	1.4	21.4	7.6	7.7	0.8	1.7	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.5: Worklessness Dynamics in the *North Fulham* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**North Fulham**	**12.9**	**35.5**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**23.0**	**6.6**	**11.3**	**1.2**	**4.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.4	33.8	2.6	0.9	21.5	6.2	16.9	1.4	4.3	100.0
Local authority	Hammersmith and Fulham	14.5	38.2	3.7	1.0	23.3	6.9	6.8	1.4	4.2	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**North Fulham**	**10.3**	**40.6**	**2.9**	**1.5**	**18.6**	**8.2**	**14.6**	**0.7**	**2.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		14.1	38.0	2.1	1.2	17.7	7.2	16.9	0.6	2.1	100.0
Local authority	Hammersmith and Fulham	12.9	45.9	3.5	1.3	17.9	7.6	7.8	1.0	2.1	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.6: Worklessness dynamics in the *Seven Sisters* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Seven Sisters**	**14.9**	**29.5**	**3.3**	**0.8**	**25.8**	**4.9**	**15.9**	**1.1**	**3.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.0	24.7	4.3	0.7	32.8	4.5	15.3	1.5	3.3	100.0
Local authority	Haringey	15.4	31.0	4.2	0.8	31.0	5.0	7.9	1.2	3.6	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Seven Sisters**	**11.3**	**35.4**	**2.7**	**1.0**	**22.2**	**7.4**	**17.1**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.4	33.4	2.3	0.9	25.2	7.0	16.4	1.0	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Haringey	12.4	40.0	3.4	1.1	24.1	7.1	9.3	0.9	1.7	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.7: Worklessness dynamics in the *Finsbury* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Finsbury**	**14.6**	**35.6**	**3.8**	**1.3**	**24.3**	**6.6**	**9.3**	**0.9**	**3.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.1	30.9	3.9	0.8	27.2	5.6	14.1	1.9	3.5	100.0
Local authority	Islington	14.6	37.9	4.4	0.9	25.0	5.5	6.7	1.3	3.6	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Finsbury**	**10.7**	**43.4**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**19.0**	**9.7**	**11.1**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.4	41.6	2.7	0.9	19.3	7.3	14.4	0.7	1.9	100.0
Local authority	Islington	11.7	46.8	3.7	1.3	18.8	7.8	7.3	0.8	1.8	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.8: Worklessness dynamics in the *Clapham Park* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Clapham Park**	**16.3**	**27.2**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**30.7**	**4.8**	**13.5**	**0.6**	**3.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		16.0	28.6	2.1	1.4	25.2	6.5	15.5	1.1	3.6	100.0
Local authority	Lambeth	18.5	32.3	3.3	1.1	27.4	5.3	7.2	1.3	3.6	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Clapham Park**	**15.6**	**30.7**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**22.9**	**7.5**	**14.9**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.9	35.9	2.7	0.8	25.6	6.2	12.2	0.6	2.1	100.0
Local authority	Lambeth	16.2	38.2	3.5	1.3	22.7	6.8	8.6	1.0	1.7	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.9: Worklessness dynamics in the *New Cross Gate* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**New Cross Gate**	**16.2**	**32.7**	**3.1**	**0.6**	**24.8**	**6.0**	**11.5**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		18.2	25.8	3.0	1.3	27.7	6.1	12.8	1.3	3.7	100.0
Local authority	Lewisham	17.6	33.5	3.1	1.1	27.0	5.9	6.6	1.3	3.8	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**New Cross Gate**	**12.5**	**38.3**	**2.6**	**1.0**	**20.6**	**5.9**	**14.1**	**1.6**	**3.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		15.4	30.3	3.2	1.8	23.3	6.2	16.1	1.2	2.6	100.0
Local authority	Lewisham	15.5	39.8	3.7	1.1	22.2	6.9	7.5	1.2	2.1	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.10: Worklessness dynamics in the *West Ham and Plaistow* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**West Ham and Plaistow**	**11.2**	**37.5**	**3.4**	**0.8**	**25.0**	**6.2**	**12.0**	**0.5**	**3.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.1	30.8	3.2	1.2	26.1	5.4	15.0	0.9	4.3	100.0
Local authority	Newham	13.5	37.3	3.8	1.0	26.7	6.2	6.5	1.0	3.9	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**West Ham and Plaistow**	**9.3**	**42.7**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**18.5**	**8.4**	**16.5**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.6	36.4	3.4	1.1	20.6	8.1	18.0	0.4	1.5	100.0
Local authority	Newham	10.5	44.6	3.2	1.1	20.9	9.3	8.0	0.5	1.8	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.11: Worklessness dynamics in the *Aylesbury* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Aylesbury**	**22.4**	**28.1**	**3.3**	**0.8**	**28.7**	**5.6**	**8.1**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.6	33.6	2.1	1.1	28.7	5.7	11.9	0.8	3.5	100.0
Local authority	Southwark	17.2	34.0	3.4	1.3	26.0	6.5	6.8	1.0	3.9	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Aylesbury**	**20.3**	**33.6**	**3.8**	**2.2**	**22.0**	**6.7**	**9.1**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.5	37.9	2.4	1.9	20.6	9.3	11.4	1.3	2.7	100.0
Local authority	Southwark	16.0	40.9	3.0	1.6	20.6	7.5	7.6	0.8	1.9	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

Table D.12: Worklessness dynamics in the *Ocean Estate* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Ocean Estate**	**17.7**	**26.9**	**4.7**	**1.0**	**30.3**	**4.8**	**7.7**	**1.3**	**5.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		15.2	28.4	4.6	0.8	27.1	5.1	13.0	1.5	4.4	100.0
Local authority	Tower Hamlets	17.3	35.1	4.5	1.4	25.0	6.0	5.7	1.2	3.8	100.0
Region	London	14.3	39.9	3.9	1.1	25.6	6.8	2.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Ocean Estate**	**15.9**	**33.0**	**3.1**	**1.5**	**22.5**	**7.2**	**15.1**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.6	32.5	3.8	2.2	20.7	7.4	17.5	1.3	1.0	100.0
Local authority	Tower Hamlets	14.8	41.3	4.4	1.8	21.6	8.0	5.9	0.7	1.4	100.0
Region	London	12.3	48.4	3.6	1.3	19.6	8.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	100.0

North West Region

Table D.13: Worklessness dynamics in the *Beswick and Openshaw* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Beswick and Openshaw**	**9.0**	**39.4**	**3.2**	**1.0**	**14.3**	**7.5**	**20.5**	**0.6**	**4.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		7.3	44.8	1.8	0.8	12.5	7.2	20.1	0.6	4.8	100.0
Local authority	Manchester	10.4	49.5	3.6	1.1	16.6	7.1	6.3	0.6	4.7	100.0
Region	North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Beswick and Openshaw**	**8.4**	**44.7**	**3.4**	**1.2**	**12.6**	**9.3**	**17.5**	**0.5**	**2.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		6.7	50.2	2.3	0.9	10.5	9.7	17.2	0.5	2.0	100.0
Local authority	Manchester	8.7	54.1	3.2	1.3	14.1	9.4	6.6	0.5	2.1	100.0
Region	North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0

Table D.14: Worklessness dynamics in the Hathershaw and Fitton Hill NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Hathershaw and Fitton Hill**	**6.5**	**44.2**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**17.2**	**9.0**	**14.1**	**0.4**	**4.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		6.8	39.3	3.3	1.6	18.9	6.3	18.0	1.4	4.5	100.0
Local authority	Oldham	7.5	51.0	3.3	0.9	17.4	8.5	4.0	1.1	6.5	100.0
Region	North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Hathershaw and Fitton Hill**	**5.5**	**45.3**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**12.6**	**10.8**	**19.4**	**0.6**	**3.1**	**100.0**
Comparator area		5.9	42.0	2.6	1.3	16.8	12.3	17.5	0.3	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Oldham	5.7	56.2	2.8	1.1	14.3	11.0	4.8	0.7	3.5	100.0
Region	North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0

Table D.15: Worklessness dynamics in the *Heywood* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Heywood**	**7.6**	**42.9**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**16.8**	**7.6**	**14.1**	**0.6**	**5.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		4.7	42.6	3.6	1.2	17.6	8.3	17.5	0.4	4.1	100.0
Local authority	Rochdale	7.3	51.5	3.8	1.0	16.1	8.9	5.1	0.8	5.3	100.0
Region	North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Heywood**	**5.7**	**46.7**	**2.2**	**1.4**	**14.9**	**12.6**	**13.4**	**0.3**	**2.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		3.7	49.5	3.7	1.2	14.2	11.5	14.6	0.1	1.6	100.0
Local authority	Rochdale	5.5	56.6	2.6	1.4	13.3	11.4	5.4	0.5	3.3	100.0
Region	North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0

Table D.16: Worklessness dynamics in the *Charlestown and Lower Kersal* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Charlestown and Lower Kersal**	**4.5**	**51.5**	**2.4**	**0.5**	**12.6**	**8.7**	**14.9**	**0.2**	**4.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		4.4	46.2	1.9	1.0	14.7	9.8	16.1	0.3	5.6	100.0
Local authority	Salford	6.0	55.7	3.3	1.0	12.8	8.5	5.8	0.5	6.3	100.0
Region	North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Charlestown and Lower Kersal**	**3.0**	**51.3**	**2.1**	**0.9**	**9.0**	**13.3**	**17.1**	**0.2**	**3.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		4.2	53.7	1.7	0.8	11.0	10.3	14.5	0.9	2.9	100.0
Local authority	Salford	4.7	59.6	2.4	1.0	11.0	11.7	6.0	0.6	3.0	100.0
Region	North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0

Table D.17: Worklessness dynamics in the *North Huyton* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**North Huyton**	**12.2**	**42.3**	**4.5**	**2.0**	**13.4**	**8.0**	**11.8**	**0.6**	**5.2**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.0	45.0	2.5	2.0	13.3	9.0	14.1	0.4	3.7	100.0
Local authority	Knowsley	11.0	49.4	3.4	1.9	15.1	8.0	4.9	0.7	5.6	100.0
Region	North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**North Huyton**	**9.9**	**48.7**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**14.8**	**8.6**	**9.5**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		6.7	49.8	3.6	1.6	15.5	8.8	12.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Knowsley	8.0	54.6	3.9	1.6	14.8	9.4	4.7	0.5	2.5	100.0
Region	North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0

Table D.18: Worklessness dynamics in the *Kensington* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Kensington**	**11.1**	**35.5**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**17.1**	**6.8**	**21.5**	**0.5**	**3.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.0	41.9	2.8	1.3	15.8	7.8	14.5	0.7	5.2	100.0
Local authority	Liverpool	12.6	48.7	3.9	1.7	16.4	7.5	3.6	0.8	4.9	100.0
Region	North West Region	9.1	53.0	3.4	1.3	16.0	8.4	1.7	0.8	6.2	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Kensington**	**7.6**	**40.1**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**15.1**	**8.1**	**23.1**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		7.5	49.8	2.9	1.3	13.4	8.3	14.2	0.6	2.0	100.0
Local authority	Liverpool	9.6	55.0	3.5	1.6	14.9	8.9	3.8	0.6	2.2	100.0
Region	North West Region	7.0	58.8	3.0	1.3	14.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	3.1	100.0

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

Table D.19: Worklessness dynamics in *the Doncaster Central* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Doncaster Central**	**14.0**	**28.8**	**4.5**	**1.3**	**22.2**	**6.0**	**19.4**	**1.0**	**2.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		8.8	38.9	5.4	1.0	16.3	6.8	16.7	0.6	5.7	100.0
Local authority	Doncaster	10.2	46.4	4.1	1.3	20.0	7.6	3.2	1.1	6.3	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	12.7	45.1	3.8	1.4	20.9	7.4	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Doncaster Central**	**8.9**	**33.3**	**3.2**	**1.1**	**20.6**	**9.3**	**20.8**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		5.3	48.5	3.6	1.5	14.6	10.3	14.0	0.6	1.6	100.0
Local authority	Doncaster	7.0	54.9	2.9	1.1	16.9	10.6	3.3	0.7	2.6	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	9.4	52.2	3.5	1.3	18.8	9.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	100.0

Table D.20: Worklessness dynamics in *the Burngreave* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Burngreave**	**17.1**	**29.3**	**3.5**	**1.6**	**22.0**	**5.1**	**16.9**	**0.7**	**3.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.6	29.0	2.8	1.1	19.4	7.5	21.2	1.0	4.5	100.0
Local authority	Sheffield	15.8	40.8	3.8	1.6	21.9	6.9	2.7	1.4	5.0	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	12.7	45.1	3.8	1.4	20.9	7.4	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Burngreave**	**12.3**	**33.3**	**3.5**	**1.3**	**21.1**	**6.6**	**19.0**	**0.6**	**2.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.4	34.1	4.0	1.8	21.6	7.2	17.5	0.6	2.0	100.0
Local authority	Sheffield	12.0	47.9	3.8	1.4	20.2	7.8	3.5	1.2	2.4	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	9.4	52.2	3.5	1.3	18.8	9.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	100.0

Table D.21: Worklessness dynamics in *the Little Horton* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Little Horton**	**13.5**	**33.1**	**3.6**	**1.0**	**20.5**	**6.1**	**17.1**	**0.8**	**4.3**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.4	34.6	3.3	1.3	18.5	6.8	19.1	0.8	3.2	100.0
Local authority	Bradford	13.1	43.9	3.7	1.3	20.7	7.4	3.8	1.1	5.0	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	12.7	45.1	3.8	1.4	20.9	7.4	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Little Horton**	**10.8**	**33.8**	**2.8**	**1.1**	**19.8**	**7.5**	**21.3**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.3	39.3	4.1	0.9	18.5	7.7	17.5	0.7	1.8	100.0
Local authority	Bradford	10.6	49.1	3.9	1.3	18.8	9.1	4.0	0.8	2.4	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	9.4	52.2	3.5	1.3	18.8	9.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	100.0

Table D.22: Worklessness dynamics in the *Preston Road* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Preston Road**	**18.4**	**28.3**	**5.2**	**0.8**	**20.7**	**6.4**	**16.2**	**1.0**	**3.1**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.9	27.5	2.3	1.4	22.4	6.9	22.7	0.8	2.2	100.0
Local authority	Kingston upon Hull	18.3	36.6	4.2	2.0	22.7	7.1	3.8	1.2	4.0	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	12.7	45.1	3.8	1.4	20.9	7.4	2.0	1.2	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Preston Road**	**13.9**	**33.9**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**21.9**	**8.9**	**12.5**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.4	30.4	2.4	0.9	23.1	8.8	20.6	0.9	1.5	100.0
Local authority	Kingston upon Hull	14.7	42.9	3.9	1.9	22.0	8.0	3.7	1.1	1.8	100.0
Region	Yorkshire and the Humber	9.4	52.2	3.5	1.3	18.8	9.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	100.0

North East Region

Table D.23: Worklessness dynamics in *the West Gate* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**West Gate**	**14.7**	**30.2**	**4.4**	**1.4**	**18.2**	**6.5**	**20.1**	**0.9**	**3.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.5	39.5	3.4	0.7	14.1	7.2	19.1	1.0	4.7	100.0
Local authority	Newcastle upon Tyne	13.5	45.8	4.4	1.1	17.6	6.8	5.2	0.9	4.7	100.0
Region	North East	12.8	48.6	4.1	1.2	18.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**West Gate**	**12.6**	**34.9**	**3.2**	**1.7**	**18.2**	**7.9**	**20.2**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		8.5	44.5	2.7	1.0	13.4	9.7	18.2	0.6	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Newcastle upon Tyne	10.7	51.4	3.2	1.7	15.6	9.2	5.5	0.6	2.0	100.0
Region	North East	9.4	55.5	3.6	1.4	16.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0

Table D.24: Worklessness dynamics in *the East End and Hendon* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**East End and Hendon**	**18.0**	**36.1**	**3.3**	**1.2**	**15.2**	**5.5**	**15.5**	**0.6**	**4.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.7	37.9	3.0	0.9	16.1	6.5	17.3	1.1	4.5	100.0
Local authority	Sunderland	12.5	49.0	3.7	1.5	16.6	7.0	2.8	1.0	5.8	100.0
Region	North East	12.8	48.6	4.1	1.2	18.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**East End and Hendon**	**12.0**	**41.8**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**15.6**	**7.4**	**14.5**	**0.8**	**1.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.2	45.1	4.1	1.1	14.4	8.0	15.9	0.6	1.7	100.0
Local authority	Sunderland	9.1	55.1	3.9	1.3	15.4	9.2	2.9	0.7	2.5	100.0
Region	North East	9.4	55.5	3.6	1.4	16.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0

Table D.25: Worklessness dynamics in *the West Central Hartlepool* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**West Central Hartlepool**	**12.7**	**32.8**	**3.7**	**0.6**	**22.9**	**6.0**	**17.4**	**1.0**	**2.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.8	37.1	4.2	0.7	20.6	5.3	14.9	1.4	4.0	100.0
Local authority	Hartlepool	13.3	44.5	5.0	0.9	20.9	6.2	3.1	1.5	4.8	100.0
Region	North East	12.8	48.6	4.1	1.2	18.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**West Central Hartlepool**	**10.0**	**38.3**	**2.7**	**1.7**	**16.5**	**8.3**	**19.8**	**0.5**	**2.2**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.8	47.1	2.5	1.0	15.5	8.5	13.9	0.5	1.2	100.0
Local authority	Hartlepool	10.3	54.2	3.2	1.7	15.1	9.1	3.2	0.9	2.5	100.0
Region	North East	9.4	55.5	3.6	1.4	16.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0

Table D.26: Worklessness dynamics in *the West Middlesbrough* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**West Middlesbrough**	**14.2**	**35.5**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**19.4**	**5.4**	**16.6**	**1.0**	**4.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.3	41.2	3.0	0.9	18.8	5.2	14.3	1.2	4.0	100.0
Local authority	Middlesbrough	16.6	41.4	4.4	1.3	20.9	5.5	4.3	1.0	4.7	100.0
Region	North East	12.8	48.6	4.1	1.2	18.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	5.8	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**West Middlesbrough**	**10.5**	**42.6**	**3.6**	**0.9**	**19.2**	**7.0**	**13.7**	**0.5**	**1.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		7.9	48.5	2.5	1.1	18.1	8.3	10.1	1.0	2.6	100.0
Local authority	Middlesbrough	11.2	48.0	4.1	1.2	20.1	7.6	4.9	0.9	2.1	100.0
Region	North East	9.4	55.5	3.6	1.4	16.0	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0

West Midlands Region

Table D.27: Worklessness dynamics in *the Kings Norton* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Kings Norton**	**16.5**	**35.6**	**4.1**	**0.6**	**24.3**	**3.6**	**11.2**	**1.3**	**2.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.3	32.4	2.9	0.9	21.7	4.9	20.4	0.8	2.6	100.0
Local authority	Birmingham	18.3	40.2	4.3	1.1	22.1	5.3	3.2	1.4	4.2	100.0
Region	West Midlands	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Kings Norton**	**10.5**	**42.8**	**4.7**	**1.3**	**19.3**	**7.5**	**10.7**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.7	39.1	2.3	1.2	20.0	8.2	16.9	1.1	8.2	100.0
Local authority	Birmingham	13.8	45.8	3.7	1.4	21.4	7.3	3.4	1.1	2.0	100.0
Region	West Midlands	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0

Table D.28: Worklessness dynamics in the *Aston* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Aston**	**15.5**	**30.9**	**3.3**	**0.9**	**23.8**	**6.4**	**14.6**	**1.1**	**3.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		15.4	32.3	3.3	0.7	22.2	5.4	16.4	1.0	3.3	100.0
Local authority	Birmingham	18.3	40.2	4.3	1.1	22.1	5.3	3.2	1.4	4.2	100.0
Region	West Midlands	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Aston**	**14.1**	**33.4**	**2.8**	**1.3**	**24.2**	**6.7**	**15.4**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.0	36.9	3.0	1.1	21.6	7.9	13.7	1.2	1.9	100.0
Local authority	Birmingham	13.8	45.8	3.7	1.4	21.4	7.3	3.4	1.1	2.0	100.0
Region	West Midlands	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0

Table D.29: Worklessness dynamics in *the WEHM* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**WEHM**	**10.5**	**36.4**	**4.9**	**0.8**	**21.8**	**6.5**	**14.5**	**0.5**	**3.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.4	33.7	4.5	1.0	20.4	5.1	19.9	1.4	4.6	100.0
Local authority	Coventry	10.1	47.4	4.3	0.8	20.6	6.8	3.2	1.2	5.4	100.0
Region	West Midlands	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**WEHM**	**6.9**	**42.0**	**3.6**	**1.2**	**18.1**	**7.9**	**17.5**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.1	44.4	3.6	1.8	15.6	7.4	15.8	0.3	2.1	100.0
Local authority	Coventry	8.1	54.1	3.1	1.5	16.3	9.3	3.7	0.8	3.0	100.0
Region	West Midlands	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0

** WEHM = Wood End, Henley Green, Manor Farm*

Table D.30: Worklessness dynamics in *the Greets Green* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Greets Green**	**16.4**	**35.5**	**2.8**	**0.6**	**22.0**	**5.4**	**9.9**	**2.8**	**4.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		12.3	35.5	3.7	0.8	22.3	6.9	12.9	1.8	3.9	100.0
Local authority	Sandwell	15.9	40.8	4.0	1.1	21.6	5.7	3.8	1.9	5.2	100.0
Region	West Midlands	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Greets Green**	**11.2**	**38.8**	**4.0**	**0.7**	**22.2**	**6.9**	**12.6**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		8.6	45.0	3.4	1.1	20.0	7.4	11.7	0.8	2.1	100.0
Local authority	Sandwell	11.7	47.3	4.2	1.2	20.3	7.2	4.0	1.5	2.6	100.0
Region	West Midlands	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0

Table D.31: Worklessness dynamics in *the Blakenall* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Blakenall NDC Area**	**12.5**	**39.1**	**4.2**	**0.9**	**21.7**	**4.9**	**10.4**	**1.1**	**5.2**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.9	34.9	3.1	0.8	21.5	6.3	16.0	1.4	5.1	100.0
Local authority	Walsall	12.9	43.7	4.3	1.0	21.6	6.1	3.4	1.5	5.6	100.0
Region	West Midlands	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Blakenall NDC Area**	**11.1**	**44.9**	**3.7**	**1.6**	**19.0**	**7.4**	**9.4**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.9	37.1	4.1	1.4	19.1	10.9	13.3	0.8	2.5	100.0
Local authority	Walsall	10.4	48.8	4.1	1.5	18.8	9.3	3.2	1.0	2.9	100.0
Region	West Midlands	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0

Table D.32: Worklessness dynamics in *the ABCD* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**ABCD NDC Area**	**15.1**	**32.3**	**3.2**	**1.7**	**22.3**	**6.1**	**14.3**	**1.4**	**3.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		13.3	36.5	2.5	1.3	18.8	6.0	15.4	0.8	5.5	100.0
Local authority	Wolverhampton	15.0	41.9	3.8	1.6	20.6	6.7	3.9	1.3	5.2	100.0
Region	West Midlands	13.2	46.4	3.7	1.0	20.4	6.6	1.9	1.4	5.4	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**ABCD NDC Area**	**10.5**	**34.6**	**4.3**	**1.0**	**23.9**	**8.7**	**13.6**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.6	40.3	2.4	1.2	22.9	9.6	11.3	0.9	1.9	100.0
Local authority	Wolverhampton	10.7	44.8	4.2	1.6	21.6	9.1	4.5	1.0	2.5	100.0
Region	West Midlands	9.7	52.0	3.5	1.2	18.8	8.8	2.0	1.2	2.7	100.0

East Midlands Region

Table D.33: Worklessness dynamics in *the Derwent* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Derwent**	**12.5**	**38.4**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**19.3**	**7.0**	**14.8**	**0.4**	**4.2**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.3	34.5	2.4	0.5	19.4	6.5	17.6	1.6	6.4	100.0
Local authority	Derby	13.8	44.4	3.0	1.3	20.0	6.6	4.6	1.1	5.2	100.0
Region	East Midlands	10.8	48.7	3.1	1.0	19.7	7.3	2.4	1.3	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Derwent**	**10.0**	**42.1**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**21.4**	**8.2**	**11.2**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**100.0**
Comparator area		8.8	37.6	1.8	0.9	20.7	9.5	17.7	0.9	2.2	100.0
Local authority	Derby	10.8	48.8	3.3	1.3	19.0	8.7	4.8	1.0	2.3	100.0
Region	East Midlands	8.1	54.0	2.8	1.1	18.2	9.2	2.6	1.2	2.8	100.0

Table D.34: Worklessness dynamics in *the Braunstone* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Braunstone**	**14.7**	**37.0**	**4.3**	**0.8**	**23.6**	**6.0**	**8.5**	**1.4**	**3.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		9.6	32.4	1.8	0.7	20.2	8.3	21.6	1.2	4.3	100.0
Local authority	Leicester	12.8	42.2	3.6	1.2	22.7	7.1	4.2	1.3	4.8	100.0
Region	East Midlands	10.8	48.7	3.1	1.0	19.7	7.3	2.4	1.3	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Braunstone**	**10.7**	**40.8**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**21.9**	**8.5**	**12.1**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		11.0	36.7	2.6	1.0	19.0	6.7	19.7	1.6	1.7	100.0
Local authority	Leicester	12.3	47.1	2.8	1.6	20.3	7.8	4.7	1.0	2.4	100.0
Region	East Midlands	8.1	54.0	2.8	1.1	18.2	9.2	2.6	1.2	2.8	100.0

Table D.35: Worklessness dynamics in *the Radford* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Radford**	**16.1**	**25.2**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**23.8**	**4.7**	**23.0**	**0.7**	**2.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.6	35.3	3.0	0.7	19.1	5.2	20.9	1.5	3.8	100.0
Local authority	Nottingham	14.8	41.8	3.9	0.9	22.1	6.0	5.4	1.1	4.1	100.0
Region	East Midlands	10.8	48.7	3.1	1.0	19.7	7.3	2.4	1.3	5.6	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Radford**	**12.1**	**30.6**	**3.8**	**0.7**	**22.8**	**7.3**	**21.4**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.2	38.7	2.3	1.7	18.9	7.7	18.5	0.7	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Nottingham	11.0	48.0	3.4	1.3	19.3	8.4	5.6	0.9	2.1	100.0
Region	East Midlands	8.1	54.0	2.8	1.1	18.2	9.2	2.6	1.2	2.8	100.0

South West Region

Table D.36: Worklessness dynamics in *the Barton Hill* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Barton Hill**	**8.8**	**33.5**	**3.8**	**0.7**	**21.4**	**8.5**	**19.0**	**0.7**	**3.5**	**100.0**
Comparator area		5.4	45.9	4.6	0.4	14.0	8.2	14.9	0.9	5.7	100.0
Local authority	Bristol	9.3	45.2	4.6	1.0	21.5	7.6	5.5	0.9	4.4	100.0
Region	South West	8.7	48.7	3.3	0.9	20.8	8.2	2.7	1.3	5.3	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Barton Hill**	**5.0**	**44.2**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**14.8**	**8.4**	**20.3**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**100.0**
Comparator area		2.5	57.2	1.9	0.8	13.0	8.3	14.3	0.2	1.9	100.0
Local authority	Bristol	6.5	53.6	3.5	1.0	17.1	9.7	5.7	0.7	2.1	100.0
Region	South West	6.1	56.7	2.8	1.0	16.4	10.4	2.9	1.0	2.8	100.0

Table D.37: Worklessness dynamics in *the Devonport* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Devonport**	**11.4**	**31.7**	**5.4**	**0.7**	**24.3**	**7.2**	**15.8**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		7.0	32.2	2.3	0.5	22.9	8.2	23.9	0.7	2.4	100.0
Local authority	Plymouth	9.7	45.5	3.8	0.8	23.1	7.8	3.7	1.0	4.5	100.0
Region	South West	8.7	48.7	3.3	0.9	20.8	8.2	2.7	1.3	5.3	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Devonport**	**8.1**	**38.2**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**17.1**	**10.0**	**21.0**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		5.4	42.5	2.2	1.8	16.0	11.3	19.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Plymouth	6.8	56.8	3.0	1.3	15.2	9.3	4.6	0.7	2.3	100.0
Region	South West	6.1	56.7	2.8	1.0	16.4	10.4	2.9	1.0	2.8	100.0

South East Region

Table D.38: Worklessness dynamics in *the East Brighton* NDC area, its comparator area and its parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**East Brighton**	**9.4**	**40.4**	**3.9**	**1.3**	**19.5**	**8.4**	**12.6**	**1.0**	**3.7**	**100.0**
Comparator area		10.2	26.5	1.9	0.5	24.6	6.7	25.8	0.9	2.8	100.0
Local authority	Brighton	13.1	39.4	3.8	1.2	23.9	7.3	6.3	1.3	3.6	100.0
Region	South East	8.7	47.9	2.9	0.9	21.2	8.7	3.1	1.5	5.1	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**East Brighton**	**7.1**	**49.4**	**3.2**	**1.0**	**15.5**	**9.7**	**12.1**	**0.5**	**1.6**	**100.0**
Comparator area		6.4	34.3	3.5	0.6	21.7	8.0	23.0	1.2	1.4	100.0
Local authority	Brighton	8.8	48.5	3.5	0.9	20.8	8.2	6.4	1.0	1.9	100.0
Region	South East	6.5	55.7	2.6	1.0	15.9	11.0	3.4	1.1	2.9	100.0

Table D.39: Worklessness dynamics in *the Thornhill* NDC area, its comparator area and parent local authority

		STAYERS		MOVERS		LEAVERS			RETIREES		
		Stay on JSA	Stay on IB/SDA	Move from JSA to IB	Move from IB/SDA to JSA	Leave JSA	Leave IB/SDA	Leave the area	Move from JSA to age 60+	Move from IB/SDA to 60+	TOTAL
1999-2001											
NDC area	**Thornhill NDC Area**	**8.1**	**31.7**	**3.8**	**0.5**	**31.3**	**9.3**	**10.8**	**1.4**	**3.0**	**100.0**
Comparator area		7.5	37.1	3.5	1.0	24.9	8.6	12.5	1.3	3.7	100.0
Local authority	Southampton	9.2	42.2	4.1	1.0	24.9	8.2	5.0	1.3	4.2	100.0
Region	South East	8.7	47.9	2.9	0.9	21.2	8.7	3.1	1.5	5.1	100.0
2001-2003											
NDC area	**Thornhill NDC Area**	**7.5**	**42.9**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**18.9**	**10.5**	**12.6**	**0.8**	**2.4**	**100.0**
Comparator area		6.7	47.6	2.3	1.4	14.7	11.0	12.6	0.8	2.9	100.0
Local authority	Southampton	7.0	53.2	3.1	1.4	16.0	10.2	5.5	0.9	2.7	100.0
Region	South East	6.5	55.7	2.6	1.0	15.9	11.0	3.4	1.1	2.9	100.0

Appendix E

Table E.1: Multinomial logistic regression results for workless individuals living in NDC areas in 2002: relative risk ratios for JSA claimants and Disabled/Long-term sick individuals

	RRR	Std. Error	z	P>z	95% Conf. Interval	
JSA claimants						
Men	**1.66**	0.14	6.02	0.00	1.41	1.96
Age	0.98	0.02	-0.86	0.39	0.95	1.02
Age2	1.00	0.00	0.87	0.38	1.00	1.00
Education level						
High (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	**1.35**	0.17	2.39	0.02	1.06	1.73
Low	**2.51**	0.30	7.60	0.00	1.98	3.19
Other	**1.78**	0.27	3.88	0.00	1.33	2.39
Ethnicity						
White (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed group	1.14	0.22	0.66	0.51	0.78	1.66
Indian	1.15	0.34	0.48	0.63	0.65	2.05
Pakistani	1.10	0.28	0.40	0.69	0.68	1.80
Bangladeshi	1.16	0.27	0.62	0.53	0.73	1.84
Caribbean	**1.79**	0.25	4.21	0.00	1.37	2.35
Black	1.20	0.17	1.24	0.22	0.90	1.59
Other	0.88	0.20	-0.58	0.56	0.57	1.36
No partner	**3.16**	0.38	9.67	0.00	2.51	4.00
Unemployed partner	**6.29**	1.14	10.13	0.00	4.41	8.98
Disabled partner	**2.12**	0.54	2.93	0.00	1.28	3.50
Children 0-4 aged	**2.03**	0.35	4.09	0.00	1.45	2.85
*Women*Children 0-4 aged*	**0.34**	0.07	-5.23	0.00	0.23	0.51
N. of registered unemployment spells						
No spell (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	**31.47**	3.98	27.24	0.00	24.55	40.33
2	**41.48**	6.22	24.83	0.00	30.91	55.66
3	**36.01**	6.73	19.18	0.00	24.97	51.94
4 or more	**55.00**	10.27	21.45	0.00	38.14	79.31
Round area						
Round 2 (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round 1	**1.29**	0.10	3.35	0.00	1.11	1.49
Area deprivation level (IMD 2004)						
Least deprived NDC areas (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Most deprived NDC areas	**1.32**	0.15	2.38	0.02	1.05	1.65
Region						
London (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-east	**0.53**	0.12	-2.75	0.01	0.34	0.84
South-west	**0.45**	0.09	-3.88	0.00	0.30	0.67
West Midlands	0.91	0.11	-0.77	0.44	0.71	1.16
East Midlands	0.78	0.12	-1.62	0.11	0.58	1.05
Yorkshire and Humberside	**0.60**	0.10	-3.13	0.00	0.44	0.83
North-West	**0.70**	0.10	-2.48	0.01	0.52	0.93
North-East	0.78	0.12	-1.60	0.11	0.58	1.06
Table E.1 (Continued)						
Eastern	0.83	0.15	-1.02	0.31	0.58	1.18

Disabled or LT sick						
Men	**1.51**	0.10	6.27	0.00	1.33	1.72
Age	**1.13**	0.02	6.65	0.00	1.09	1.17
Age2	**1.00**	0.00	-3.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Education level						
High (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	**1.46**	0.16	3.49	0.00	1.18	1.80
Low	**2.31**	0.23	8.21	0.00	1.89	2.81
Other	1.00	0.13	-0.01	0.99	0.77	1.29
Ethnicity						
White (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed group	0.65	0.16	-1.80	0.07	0.41	1.04
Indian	0.75	0.19	-1.15	0.25	0.46	1.23
Pakistani	**0.46**	0.12	-2.97	0.00	0.27	0.77
Bangladeshi	**0.56**	0.15	-2.19	0.03	0.33	0.94
Caribbean	**0.64**	0.10	-2.80	0.01	0.47	0.87
Black	**0.50**	0.09	-3.96	0.00	0.36	0.70
Other	**0.39**	0.10	-3.67	0.00	0.23	0.64
No partner	**2.34**	0.17	11.39	0.00	2.02	2.71
Unemployed partner	**1.79**	0.36	2.88	0.00	1.21	2.66
Disabled partner	**2.93**	0.40	7.77	0.00	2.23	3.84
Children 0-4 aged	**1.55**	0.27	2.52	0.01	1.10	2.17
*Women * Children 0-4 aged*	**0.54**	0.11	-2.99	0.00	0.36	0.81
N. of registered unemployment spells						
No spell	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	**1.49**	0.10	5.78	0.00	1.30	1.71
2	0.70	0.13	-1.98	0.05	0.49	1.00
3	0.54	0.18	-1.89	0.06	0.29	1.02
4 or more	0.66	0.21	-1.33	0.18	0.36	1.22
Round area						
Round 2 (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round 1	1.08	0.07	1.21	0.23	0.95	1.22
Area deprivation level (IMD 2004)						
Least deprived NDC areas (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Most deprived NDC areas	**1.46**	0.13	4.35	0.00	1.23	1.74
Region						
London (reference)	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-east	0.96	0.15	-0.27	0.78	0.70	1.31
South-west	1.25	0.18	1.54	0.12	0.94	1.65
West Midlands	**1.27**	0.14	2.22	0.03	1.03	1.58
East Midlands	1.13	0.15	0.93	0.35	0.87	1.46
Yorkshire and Humberside	0.97	0.13	-0.25	0.80	0.74	1.26
North-West	**1.34**	0.15	2.60	0.01	1.07	1.66
North-East	**1.30**	0.16	2.16	0.03	1.02	1.64
Eastern	**1.50**	0.21	2.82	0.01	1.13	1.98
Number of observations	13,246					
Log Likelihood	- 6,381.73					

Note: Figures reported are the relative risk ratios (RRR). Relative risk ratios significant at the 0.05 level in bold.

Table E.1a: Comparing worklessness rates originating from 'Work Section' and 'Finance Section' of the NDC Household survey and worklessness rates from DWP-Administrative records (2002) – NDC area round one and NDC area round two

	NDC Household survey (Work Section)			NDC Household survey (Finance section)			DWP - Administrative records		
	Disabled or Long-term sick	Registered unemployed /Claiming JSA	*Total worklessness*	In receipt of IB or other related disability benefit	In receipt of JSA (formerly unemployment benefit or IS for unemployed people)	*Total worklessness*	Claiming IB/SDA	Claiming JSA	*Total worklessness*
NDC area - Round One									
Kensington	13.3	11.0	*24.3*	14.6	6.1	*20.7*	16.3	6.9	*23.2*
Radford	9.0	9.2	*18.2*	10.9	11.3	*22.2*	9.1	6.2	*15.3*
North Earlham & Marlpit	8.0	5.7	*13.7*	13.8	6.5	*20.4*	6.5	3.1	*9.6*
Shoreditch Our Way	8.6	10.5	*19.0*	11.3	5.0	*16.2*	9.1	4.8	*13.9*
Ocean Estate	5.4	10.5	*15.9*	9.1	7.3	*16.3*	4.4	4.3	*8.7*
West Ham & Plaistow	9.5	9.1	*18.7*	10.4	4.5	*14.9*	6.6	3.8	*10.4*
Aylesbury	5.9	10.0	*15.8*	7.4	8.1	*15.5*	4.6	4.8	*9.4*
West Middlesbrough	12.1	6.9	*19.0*	13.0	7.4	*20.4*	7.3	4.0	*11.3*
West Gate	12.3	9.5	*21.8*	12.7	10.5	*23.1*	11.4	7.2	*18.7*
Braunstone	7.7	8.0	*15.6*	9.2	4.9	*14.1*	6.8	3.9	*10.7*
East Brighton	8.5	5.1	*13.6*	12.6	2.7	*15.2*	8.5	2.8	*11.4*
Kings Norton	11.4	12.5	*23.9*	12.1	8.2	*20.3*	10.9	6.0	*16.9*
Little Horton	10.3	8.9	*19.2*	13.5	6.8	*20.3*	9.2	6.4	*15.5*
Preston Road	13.5	9.5	*23.0*	17.0	8.3	*25.3*	9.0	6.2	*15.2*
Greets Green	9.3	6.5	*15.7*	10.4	7.6	*18.0*	9.9	6.1	*16.0*
Barton Hill	7.1	5.6	*12.6*	10.6	2.2	*12.8*	9.3	2.9	*12.2*
Beswick & Openshaw	12.9	9.8	*22.7*	15.4	5.8	*21.2*	15.8	0.2	*16.1*

NDC Household rate is 5% lower (or more) than DWP rate

	NDC Household survey (Work Section)			NDC Household survey (Finance section)			DWP - Administrative records		
	Disabled or Long-term sick	Registered unemployed /Claiming JSA	*Total worklessness*	In receipt of IB or other related disability benefit	In receipt of JSA (formerly unemployment benefit or IS for unemployed people)	*Total worklessness*	Claiming IB/SDA	Claiming JSA	*Total worklessness*
NDC area - Round Two									
Blakenall	6.5	6.5	*13.0*	11.9	3.6	*15.5*	8.0	4.2	*12.3*
ABCD	8.8	7.4	*16.2*	9.3	4.9	*14.2*	7.6	5.4	*13.0*
East End and Hendon	15.2	8.3	*23.5*	20.8	5.2	*25.9*	13.8	8.2	*22.0*
Thornhill	6.3	3.2	*9.5*	7.7	4.2	*11.9*	6.4	2.7	*9.1*
Burngreave	7.8	8.6	*16.4*	8.1	8.9	*17.0*	11.9	9.3	*21.2*
Charlestown and Lower Kersal	13.5	2.7	*16.2*	14.7	1.7	*16.3*	11.4	2.3	*13.7*
Devonport	13.0	7.8	*20.8*	14.0	6.5	*20.5*	13.1	6.5	*19.7*
Hathershaw and Fitton Hill	9.1	5.6	*14.7*	13.4	4.0	*17.4*	12.2	3.8	*15.9*
Marsh Farm	6.8	6.2	*13.0*	9.5	5.9	*15.4*	5.7	3.5	*9.2*
New Cross Gate	5.9	5.8	*11.7*	8.8	3.9	*12.7*	5.1	4.5	*9.6*
North Huyton	15.4	13.5	*28.9*	21.4	6.1	*27.5*	14.3	5.7	*20.0*
South Kilburn	7.6	9.2	*16.8*	8.8	8.0	*16.8*	6.8	6.1	*12.9*
Finsbury	6.0	8.4	*14.4*	10.0	4.8	*14.8*	6.7	4.1	*10.8*
Old Heywood	10.6	5.1	*15.7*	12.6	3.6	*16.2*	8.6	3.3	*12.0*
West Central Hartlepool	12.3	8.0	*20.3*	12.4	6.1	*18.5*	8.1	4.5	*12.6*
Seven Sisters	5.5	7.8	*13.2*	5.6	5.3	*10.9*	6.1	3.9	*10.0*
North Fulham	5.9	4.8	*10.7*	6.3	5.3	*11.6*	4.6	2.8	*7.4*
Doncaster Central	10.8	7.4	*18.3*	10.9	6.5	*17.4*	12.1	7.2	*19.4*
Derwent	10.5	5.2	*15.7*	11.7	4.0	*15.7*	7.2	3.3	*10.5*
WEHM	16.1	10.4	*26.5*	20.1	9.6	*29.7*	9.5	4.6	*14.1*
Clapham Park	4.6	8.2	*12.8*	6.4	5.5	*11.9*	3.0	3.4	*6.4*
Aston	8.1	7.6	*15.7*	9.1	7.7	*16.9*	8.5	7.9	*16.3*

NDC Household rate is 5% lower (or more) than DWP rate

Tables for predicted probabilities for JSA claimants and Disabled/LT sick individuals associated with specific combination of attributes

Tab. E 2 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Kensington NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.4%	42.3%	56.3%	0.9%	41.3%	57.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	30.5%	24.7%	44.9%	22.7%	19.2%	58.1%
-	-	-	..	..	38.8%	12.2%	49.0%	25.7%	5.5%	68.7%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

o

Tab. E.3 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Radford NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	21.8%	76.9%	0.9%	17.9%	81.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	34.8%	15.5%	49.7%	23.2%	16.0%	60.8%
-	-	-	..	..	42.9%	4.8%	52.4%	27.1%	4.1%	68.8%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	27.5%	23.9%	48.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.4 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: North Earlham & Marlpit NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.5%	31.5%	67.0%	0.9%	31.0%	68.1%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	34.2%	18.4%	47.4%	23.2%	15.0%	61.8%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.2%	12.1%	64.8%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.5 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Shoreditch Our Way NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.7%	41.4%	57.0%	1.2%	35.4%	63.4%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	35.6%	13.1%	51.3%	26.4%	14.6%	59.0%
-	-	-	..	..	48.7%	10.0%	41.3%	28.7%	5.6%	65.7%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.8%	6.8%	48.4%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.6 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Ocean Estate NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.8%	43.2%	55.0%	1.2%	35.1%	63.7%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	36.8%	22.3%	40.9%	28.6%	16.5%	54.9%
-	-	-	..	..	46.0%	8.0%	46.0%	31.6%	6.0%	62.4%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	66.8%	4.1%	29.2%	46.5%	2.4%	51.2%

Tab. E.7 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: West Ham & Plaistow NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.6%	35.9%	62.4%	1.3%	31.1%	67.6%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	39.9%	15.8%	44.3%	26.4%	14.9%	58.7%
-	-	-	..	..	44.3%	7.4%	48.3%	32.4%	8.0%	59.6%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.8 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Aylesbury NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.9%	37.9%	60.2%	1.2%	30.5%	68.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	37.4%	16.0%	46.6%	29.7%	11.8%	58.4%
-	-	-	..	..	45.4%	6.4%	48.2%	34.2%	4.7%	61.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	55.3%	5.9%	38.9%	46.9%	2.6%	50.5%

Tab. E.9 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: West Middlesbrough NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	35.6%	63.1%	0.9%	34.3%	64.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	32.9%	17.8%	49.3%	21.9%	11.4%	66.7%
-	-	-	..	..	27.7%	9.0%	63.3%	21.5%	3.0%	75.5%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.10 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: West Gate NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.4%	44.5%	54.1%	1.0%	38.1%	60.9%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	40.2%	17.5%	42.3%	28.3%	14.3%	57.4%
-	-	-	..	..	44.4%	7.1%	48.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	85.3%	0.6%	14.1%	33.9%	2.0%	64.0%

Tab. E.11 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Braunstone NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.4%	34.6%	63.9%	0.9%	31.4%	67.7%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.4%	32.8%	37.8%	23.8%	12.9%	63.3%
-	-	-	..	..	50.5%	0.9%	48.5%	40.5%	8.7%	50.8%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.12 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: East Brighton NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.9%	26.6%	72.5%	0.6%	25.9%	73.4%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	25.6%	19.2%	55.2%	17.1%	8.3%	74.6%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.1%	1.8%	65.1%

Tab. E.13 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Kings Norton NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.5%	30.9%	67.6%	1.0%	33.8%	65.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	34.5%	19.4%	46.1%	23.8%	16.2%	60.1%
-	-	-	..	..	54.6%	3.3%	42.0%	26.9%	3.6%	69.5%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.14 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Little Horton NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.2%	39.2%	59.5%	0.9%	38.2%	60.9%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	28.2%	25.7%	46.1%	24.7%	16.0%	59.4%
-	-	-	..	..	33.2%	6.6%	60.2%	27.9%	5.3%	66.8%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.5%	11.4%	58.1%

Tab. E.15 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Preston Road NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	42.6%	56.2%	0.9%	39.0%	60.1%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	31.9%	21.2%	46.9%	23.1%	17.0%	59.9%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.1%	4.2%	61.7%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.16 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Greets Green NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.6%	39.6%	58.8%	1.0%	38.8%	60.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	35.0%	18.2%	46.8%	22.4%	17.9%	59.7%
-	-	-	..	..	48.9%	2.2%	49.0%	33.5%	4.1%	62.4%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	36.0%	24.9%	39.1%	52.9%	0.7%	46.4%

Tab. E.17 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Barton Hill NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.7%	46.0%	53.3%	0.5%	37.1%	62.4%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	19.4%	24.9%	55.7%	13.9%	10.9%	75.1%
-	-	-	..	..	31.6%	2.0%	66.4%	23.1%	8.0%	68.9%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.3%	1.8%	73.9%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.18 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Beswick & Openshaw NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	45.3%	53.4%	0.9%	40.1%	59.0%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	36.0%	21.5%	42.5%	23.2%	16.7%	60.1%
-	-	-	..	..	35.9%	10.3%	53.8%	28.1%	2.8%	69.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	40.3%	18.5%	41.2%	47.5%	12.2%	40.3%

Tab. E.19 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Blakenall NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.2%	41.0%	57.9%	0.8%	34.6%	64.6%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.1%	25.6%	45.2%	20.7%	10.5%	68.9%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.20 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: ABCD NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.2%	45.1%	53.7%	0.8%	39.1%	60.1%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.8%	18.2%	52.0%	23.3%	15.7%	61.0%
-	-	-	..	..	36.6%	8.8%	54.6%	24.4%	4.5%	71.1%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	67.0%	4.7%	28.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.21 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: East End and Hendon NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.0%	51.6%	47.3%	0.8%	39.6%	59.5%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	30.7%	24.9%	44.4%	20.7%	20.9%	58.4%
-	-	-	..	..	40.4%	12.9%	46.7%	25.2%	1.1%	73.7%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.22 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Thornhill NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.7%	27.5%	71.8%	0.5%	26.8%	72.7%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	23.4%	15.5%	61.1%	13.2%	10.9%	75.9%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	0.9%	87.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.23 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Burngreave NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.8%	32.5%	66.6%	0.6%	32.6%	66.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	21.1%	21.2%	57.6%	13.8%	11.5%	74.6%
-	-	-	..	..	29.8%	14.5%	55.6%	19.1%	4.7%	76.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	47.7%	3.8%	48.5%	18.4%	1.8%	79.7%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.24 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Charlestown & Lower Kersal NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.9%	36.4%	62.7%	0.6%	35.0%	64.4%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	24.8%	19.1%	56.2%	16.9%	14.0%	69.0%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.25 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Devonport NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.5%	35.0%	64.5%	0.4%	30.8%	68.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	18.2%	22.1%	59.7%	11.7%	10.7%	77.6%
-	-	-	..	..	32.4%	1.1%	66.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.26 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Hathershaw & Fitton Hill NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.0%	26.5%	72.5%	0.6%	29.8%	69.6%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	26.9%	15.3%	57.8%	17.7%	10.1%	72.2%
-	-	-	..	..	29.2%	2.6%	68.2%	23.0%	3.8%	73.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.27 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Marsh Farm NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.1%	24.5%	74.4%	0.7%	24.0%	75.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.7%	15.5%	54.8%	17.2%	9.9%	72.9%
-	-	-	..	..	36.0%	3.7%	60.2%	23.2%	8.4%	68.4%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.28 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: New Cross Gate NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	29.8%	68.8%	0.9%	27.7%	71.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	28.7%	22.9%	48.3%	22.9%	10.0%	67.1%
-	-	-	..	..	40.2%	5.9%	53.9%	26.6%	7.2%	66.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	31.9%	37.0%	31.1%	23.6%	3.6%	72.8%

Tab. E.29 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: North Huyton NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.0%	46.0%	53.0%	0.7%	36.6%	62.7%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	26.9%	31.0%	42.0%	19.2%	19.3%	61.5%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	16.9%	57.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _ ' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.30 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: South Kilburn NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	27.2%	71.5%	1.0%	36.7%	62.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	31.4%	22.8%	45.8%	22.8%	11.7%	65.5%
-	-	-	..	..	42.9%	9.6%	47.5%	30.3%	8.5%	61.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.6%	0.5%	54.9%

Tab. E.31 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Finsbury NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	29.3%	69.4%	1.0%	33.3%	65.7%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.5%	20.5%	50.0%	22.9%	11.7%	65.5%
-	-	-	..	..	40.0%	6.2%	53.8%	30.4%	3.4%	66.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.32 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Old Heywood NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	0.8%	29.4%	69.8%	0.6%	34.3%	65.1%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	26.1%	12.9%	61.0%	15.0%	14.1%	70.9%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.33 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: West Central Hartlepool NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.1%	30.9%	68.0%	0.7%	31.7%	67.6%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	28.9%	18.5%	52.6%	21.4%	11.4%	67.2%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.34 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Seven Sisters NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.3%	37.2%	61.5%	1.0%	29.3%	69.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	40.3%	15.7%	44.0%	20.3%	11.3%	68.3%
-	-	-	..	..	44.2%	7.4%	48.4%	33.4%	8.1%	58.6%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	43.5%	2.6%	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.35 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: North Fulham NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.2%	38.0%	60.8%	0.9%	28.8%	70.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.2%	33.5%	37.3%	21.5%	13.4%	65.1%
-	-	-	..	..	34.6%	3.4%	62.0%	26.0%	6.7%	67.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	45.6%	16.1%	38.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.36 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Doncaster Central NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.1%	31.9%	67.1%	0.7%	32.2%	67.1%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	28.3%	18.6%	53.1%	19.4%	15.1%	65.5%
-	-	-	..	..	32.0%	6.0%	62.0%	15.9%	9.5%	74.6%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.37 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Derwent NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.1%	34.1%	64.8%	0.8%	27.0%	72.3%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	25.7%	20.8%	53.5%	20.3%	15.9%	63.7%
-	-	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.38 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Wood End, Henley Green & Manor Farm NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.5%	45.7%	52.9%	1.0%	34.1%	64.9%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	38.2%	15.3%	46.5%	26.7%	15.4%	57.9%
-	-	-	..	..	55.1%	7.7%	37.3%	34.0%	11.7%	54.3%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tab. E.39 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Clapham Park NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.4%	29.9%	68.7%	0.9%	22.2%	76.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	31.1%	16.5%	52.5%	22.1%	14.2%	63.7%
-	-	-	..	..	41.6%	5.4%	52.9%	26.6%	4.8%	68.5%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.1%	2.5%	47.5%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers

Tab. E.40 ***Predicted probabilities for 1) JSA claimants and 2) Disabled/LT sick claimants, associated with specific combination of attributes: Aston NDC area***

Attributes of Workless individuals					Predicted probabilities for:					
					Men			Women		
Partner	*Unemployed /disabled partner*	*White*	*Previous unemployment experience*	*Education: intermediate/ low*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*	*Being JSA claimant*	*Being Disabled or LT sick*	*Being not a JSA claimant nor a Disabled or LT sick*
-	-	Yes	-	Yes	1.1%	46.9%	52.0%	0.8%	41.4%	57.8%
-	-	Yes	Yes	..	29.2%	23.7%	47.1%	21.3%	15.3%	63.4%
-	-	-	..	..	38.7%	11.4%	49.9%	25.5%	4.3%	70.2%
Yes	Yes	-	..	..	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.1%	2.4%	54.5%

Note:' _' = No (claimants are not identified by the attribute column)
Yes = Claimants are identified by the attribute in the column
'..' = Rather than writing yes again this represents further yes answers