

What does a sustainable community look like?

Thriving, with a flourishing and diverse local economy

What do sustainable communities offer?

- A wide range of jobs and training opportunities;
- Sufficient suitable land and buildings to support economic prosperity and change;
- Dynamic job and business creation, with benefits for the local community;
- A strong business community with links into the wider economy;
- Economically viable and attractive town centres.

Using this report to explore data on the Economy for Findon

Sub heading	Indicators
People in employment	Economic activity, Hours worked, Industry of Employment
People out of work	Jobseekers Allowance claimants, Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits/Out of work benefits, Available jobs
What are skills levels like?	Qualifications
What jobs do residents have?	Industry of Employment , Occupation Group

What other information might be available?

- Up-to-date information on employment and jobs for local rural areas is scarce. The Annual Population Survey (APS) provides data for local authorities, but not for smaller areas.
- The Annual Population Survey also contains estimated data on the levels of job-related training and work based learning in the area. Because of the sample size of the survey, figures are only available at Local Authority level, see www.data4nr.net/resources/226.
- Some communities have carried out local surveys identifying which skills and courses are most wanted by local residents, and whether there were enough appropriate spaces to carry out training.
- The national BRES survey provides more detailed local area data on employee jobs by industry of employment and by public/ private sector. To get this data at local area level, you need to request access from the Office of National Statistics (there is a charge, currently £125). Data is available at Local Authority Level and modelled down to Super Output Area, www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=27.
- There is also published information on local businesses by sector (www.data4nr.net/resources/527), and some areas have also carried out surveys to find out more about what local businesses see as priority issues.
- The Employers Skills Survey provides information relating to skills gaps reported by employers <http://www.ukces.org.uk/ourwork/local-data>

Employment levels are usually higher in rural than urban areas, with a gradual shift in many areas towards commuting (see the later section on Transport for information on how far people travel to work from the local area). However, there are also large numbers of economically inactive, part-time employees and people working from home, many of whom may be in the local area during the day and so needing services and facilities.

What information is shown here?

The data shown opposite shows the number of the 'economically active' (i.e. those either working or unemployed, see the following page), and 'economically inactive' (including students, home-makers, and retired) groups resident in the local area. Also shown are numbers and proportions of those working, including full or part-time status, self-employed, working from home, and those working in the public sector.

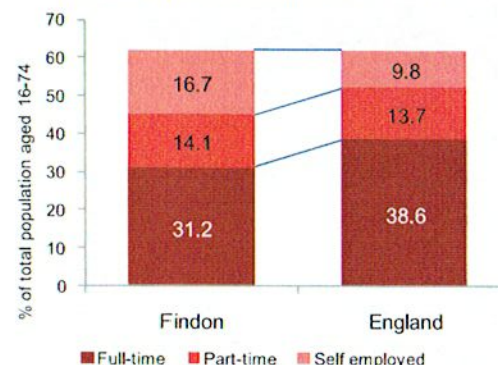
The chart on the left shows people in employment by employment status in the local area with national comparator. The chart on the right shows whether residents are working primarily in public or private sector jobs, for your area compared to England.

Where next?

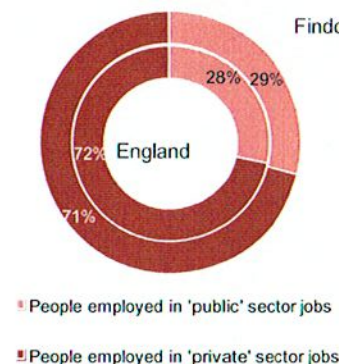
Data on unemployment, skill levels and jobs are on the following pages, and data on how far people travel to work is shown in the section on Transport ([page 34](#)).

Economically active residents 965 66.2% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 69.9%)	Economically inactive residents 492 33.8% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 30.1%)	Full-time employees 455 31.2% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 38.6%)	Part-time employees 205 14.1% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 13.7%)
Self-employed 244 16.7% of people aged 16-74 (England average = 9.8%)	Working 49+ hours per week 177 19.0% of people in employment (England average = 13.3%)	Working from home 105 7.3% of people aged 16-74 (England = 3.5%)	Employed in the public sector 270 28.9% of 930 people in employment (England = 28.2%)

People in employment, by employment status



People employed in public and private sector jobs



This data is based on standard definitions: 'Public sector jobs' are defined as jobs in Health, Education or Public Administration industry sectors. 'Private sector jobs' are those in other sectors. Voluntary sector jobs are not identified separately but are included within the public and private sector figures.

Source: Census 2011 (tables KS601EW, KS604EW and KS605EW)

Many rural communities have been affected by the recent economic downturns, with unemployment levels rising even in areas that have had few people out of work in the past. Being out of work can have a severe impact on an individual's quality of life, and not just economically. People out of work may also feel excluded from the local community, and the impacts can also affect partners and children, not just the person out of work.

Knowing the number of people out of work – and how this is changing – may help you identify relevant actions for your community plan. For example, areas have used this to think about whether suitable training is available, or support for people to start their own businesses, or whether broadband access is good enough for job-hunting, and so on.

What information is shown here?

The best available local data on people out of work is generally claimant data from Jobseekers Allowance (those who are unemployed) and Employment Support Allowance (those who are unable to work due to sickness).

The information boxes show the number and proportion of people receiving out-of-work benefits locally, as well as the unemployment to available jobs ratio. The line chart on the right shows the trend in unemployment claimant rates (Jobseekers Allowance) over time compared with the national average. As seen nationally, most areas saw significant increases following the start of the downturn in September 2008.

The line charts on the following page show the proportion of the working age population claiming incapacity benefits and the ratio of unemployment to available jobs over time. The bar chart shows the total number of vacancies notified to job centre plus in the local area from January 2011 to November 2012.

Where next?

For data on deprivation and vulnerable groups in the local area see the section on Equity & prosperity ([page 13](#))

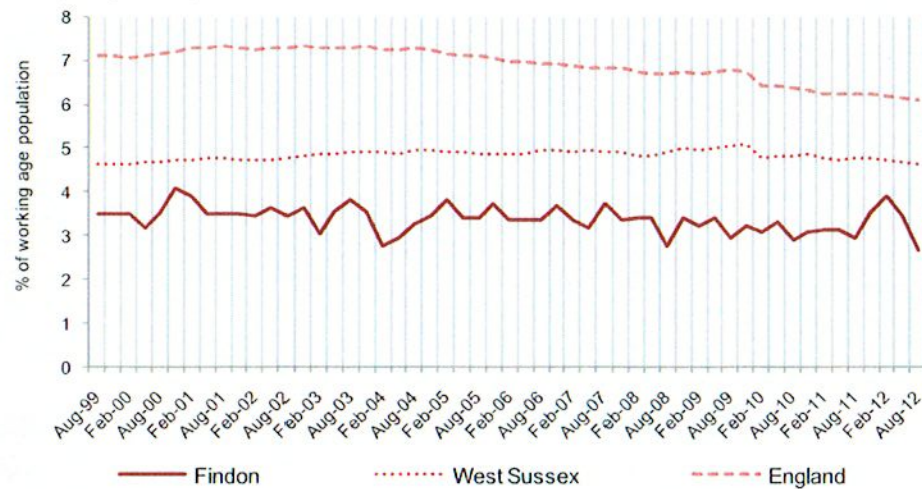
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (Feb-13) 15 1.3% of working age adults (England average = 3.8%)	Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Feb-13) 00 0.0% of working age adults (England average = 1.0%)	Employment Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit claimants (Aug-12) 31 2.7% of working age adults (England average = 6.1%)
Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' Ratio (Nov-12) 0.00 claimants per job England average = 343.44	All people receiving 'out of work' benefits (Aug-12) 50 4.3% of working age adults (England average = 9.8%)	

Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) claimants

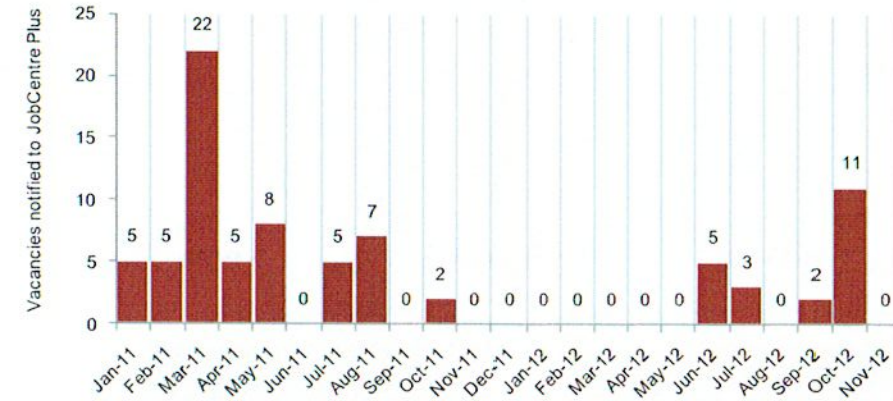


Source: Jobseekers Allowance claimants (DWP Feb 2013), Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits/Out of work benefits (DWP Aug 2012), Available jobs (Job Centre Plus Nov 2012)

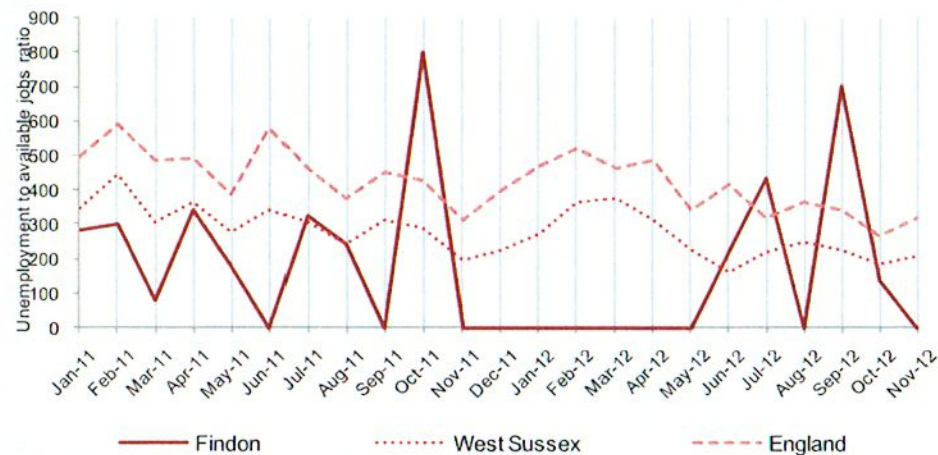
Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)



Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus



Ratio of unemployment (Jobseekers Allowance claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to JobCentre Plus)



Source: Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits (DWP Aug 2012), Unemployment and Available jobs (DWP/Job Centre Plus Nov 2012)

Skill levels in the local population can be an important driver of community sustainability. In general, those with low or no skills are more likely to experience exclusion, and be vulnerable to changes in the economy, such as increased demand for higher-skilled workers. By contrast, those with high-level skills are more likely to be in secure better-paid jobs, and are more likely to run or start their own businesses. Employers are also more likely to locate in areas with a good supply of skilled workers.

Knowing whether there are 'skills gaps' has helped communities think about whether there are enough learning and training opportunities locally; for example, many communities run IT and other courses.

What information is shown here?

There is little published data on local 'skills', but one commonly-used proxy is 'qualifications' (although of course many people with low or no qualifications may be highly-skilled).

The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people locally by their level of qualification, and compared to local authority and national averages.

The bar chart on the right shows how your local area compares to the local authority and England averages for the number of people with no qualifications, as well as degree level (and higher) qualifications.

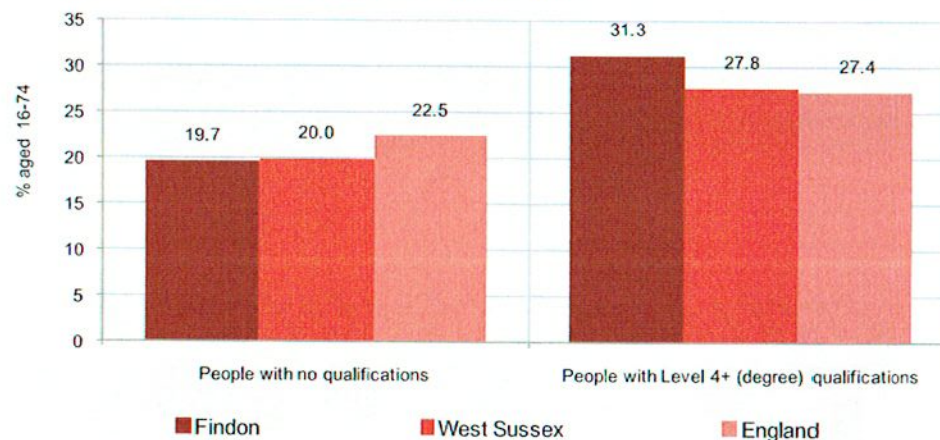
People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification: Level 1	People with highest qualification: Level 2	People with highest qualification: Level 3
340	255	265	190
19.7% of people aged 16+ (England= 22.5%)	14.7% of people aged 16+ (England= 13.3%)	15.4% of people aged 16+ (England= 15.2%)	11.1% of people aged 16+ (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification: Level 4 (degree level qualifications)
540
31.3% of people aged 16+ (England= 27.4%)

'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.

Source: Census 2011 (table KS501EW)

People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications



The jobs that residents have reflect the opportunities in the local area, and within commuting distance. Although some areas have a proportion of jobs in agriculture, overall the sector makes up only 3% of employment in rural areas, the property and wholesale and retail trade is the largest employer in rural (and urban) areas nationally.

Some communities have identified that developing economic diversity is a local priority, for example helping identify possible business sites, or supporting appropriate planning applications for commercial premises.

What information is shown here?

The information boxes show the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. Numbers are also shown by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

The bar chart on the right compares your local area with the local authority and national averages, for people working in senior and elementary occupations.

Where next?

The number of people in work is in the "People in work" section above, including numbers by part-time / full-time, whether they are self-employed, and whether they work in the public sector.

Largest employment sector		Second largest employment sector		Third largest employment sector	
Health and social work		Retail		Construction	
140 employees (15% of 930 of people in employment)		125 employees (13% of 930 of people in employment)		85 employees (9% of 930 of people in employment)	

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
155	320	110	110	70
16.5% of 930 people in employment (England = 12.2%)	34.0% of 930 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	11.6% of 930 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	11.8% of 930 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	7.5% of 930 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

People in professional and elementary occupations



Source: Census 2011 tables (KS605EW and KS608EW)



What does a sustainable community look like?

Well designed and built, featuring a quality built and natural environment

What do sustainable communities offer?

- A sense of place - a place with a positive 'feeling' for people and local distinctiveness;
- User-friendly public and green spaces with facilities for everyone including children and older people;
- Sufficient range, diversity, affordability and accessibility of housing within a balanced housing market ;
- Appropriate size, scale, density, design and layout, including mixed-use development, that complement the distinctive local character of the community;
- High quality, mixed-use, durable, flexible and adaptable buildings, using materials which minimise negative environmental impacts;
- Buildings and public spaces which promote health and are designed to reduce crime and make people feel safe;
- Accessibility of jobs, and key services by public transport, walking and cycling.

Using this report to explore data on Housing for Findon

Sub heading	Indicators
What type of housing is in the local area?	Dwelling type
Do people rent or own their homes?	Tenure
How affordable is local housing?	Council Tax Band , House prices, Affordability Ratio
Housing in poor condition	Source: Overcrowding, Central heating, Vacant household spaces, Fuel Poverty

What other information might be available?

- The main source of housing data across the country is the Census. The 2001 census provides breakdowns of type of dwelling by access to central heating (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/750/), tenure (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/745/) and type of household space, i.e. shared dwellings etc. (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/743/). Census 2011 data with these breakdowns is due to be published at the end of 2013. In addition, many local communities have carried out their own surveys to provide up-to-date information on the number and type of houses in the local area, as well as need for affordable housing.
- DCLG publish annual data on social housing stock levels, including Local Authority, Housing Association and Registered Social Landlord housing (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>).
- DCLG also compile a code for sustainable homes measuring the energy efficiency of homes, www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/1412/.
- The Land Registry tracks all housing transactions, with this data published by DCLG at local authority level (more detailed data may be available from commercial or estate agent sites), including median (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/986/) and lower quartile (www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/987/) house-prices. The CLG produce estimates of rental costs for social rented dwellings www.data4nr.net/resources/housing--households/991/