

Meeting	POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
Time/Day/Date	6.30 pm on Wednesday, 28 June 2017
Location	Council Chamber, Council Offices, Coalville
Officer to contact	Democratic Services (01530 454512)

All persons present are reminded that the meeting may be recorded and by attending this meeting you are giving your consent to being filmed and your image being used. You are kindly requested to make it known to the Chairman if you intend to film or record this meeting.

The Monitoring Officer would like to remind members that when they are considering whether the following items are exempt information under the relevant paragraph under part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 they must have regard to the public interest test. This means that members must consider, for each item, whether the public interest in maintaining the exemption from disclosure outweighs the public interest in making the item available to the public.

AGENDA

Item	Pages
1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	
2. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS	
Under the Code of Conduct members are reminded that in declaring disclosable interests you should make clear the nature of that interest and whether it is pecuniary or non-pecuniary.	
3. MINUTES	
To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 8 March 2017.	3 - 8
4. PUBLIC QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION	
To receive questions from members of the public under rule no.10 of the Council Procedure Rules. The procedure rule provides that members of the public may ask any question on any matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties which affect the District, provided that three clear days' notice in writing has been given to the Head of Legal and Support Services.	



5.	DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT 2016	
	Report of the Director of Services	9 - 50
6.	UPDATE REPORT - S106 CONTRIBUTIONS TO HEALTH	
	Report of the Director of Services	51 - 54
7.	REVIEW OF PLANNING COMMITTEE SCHEME OF DELEGATION	
	Report of the Director of Services	55 - 64
8.	THE BALANCE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE	
	Report of the Chief Executive	65 - 110
9.	ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME	
	To consider any items to be included in the work programme. The plan of forthcoming Cabinet decisions and the current work programme are attached for information.	111 - 122

Circulation:

Councillor N Clarke
 Councillor T Eynon
 Councillor J Geary
 Councillor D Harrison
 Councillor G Hout
 Councillor P Purver
 Councillor V Richichi
 Councillor A C Saffell
 Councillor N Smith (Deputy Chairman)
 Councillor M Specht (Chairman)

MINUTES of a meeting of the POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP held in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Coalville on WEDNESDAY, 8 MARCH 2017

Present: Councillor M Specht (Chairman)

Councillors N Clarke, J Cotterill, T Eynon, J Geary, D Harrison, G Hault, V Richichi, A C Saffell and N Smith

In Attendance: Councillors R Johnson and J Legrys

Portfolio Holders: Councillors R D Bayliss and T J Pendleton

Officers: Mr C Brown, Mr P Collett, Mr A Hunkin, Mr G Jones, Mr J Richardson and Mrs R Wallace

26. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

27. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Councillor N Clarke declared a non pecuniary interest in item 5 – Review of Small Grants as the Chairman of the Agar Nook Community Association which had received small grants in the past.

28. PUBLIC QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

No questions were received.

29. MINUTES

Consideration was given to the minutes of the meeting on 11 January 2017.

It was moved by Councillor D Harrison, seconded by Councillor A C Saffell and

RESOLVED THAT:

The minutes of the meeting held on 11 January 2017 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

30. REVIEW OF SMALL GRANTS

The Interim Director of Resources presented the report to Members and referred to the topic suggestion form at appendix one which detailed the item request in full. He suggested that the Policy Development Group receive an annual report that sets out the small grants awarded and that Members could select a manageable number of recipients to invite to a future meeting.

As the Community Services Portfolio Holder was unable to attend, Councillor N Smith addressed the meeting on her behalf. He explained that she was fully in support of the proposals as it was important to monitor the use of public money. He added that the Community Services Portfolio Holder had been informed recently that a group had not been truthful when applying for a grant and was now investigating with officers. As the topic had been raised by Councillor T Eynon, the Community Services Portfolio Holder was happy to have a discussion with her regarding the issues.

Councillor T Eynon thanked the Community Services Portfolio Holder for the invitation. She was happy with the proposals but suggested that groups be informed about the possible invite to Committee on application so that they were aware of the process.

Councillor J Geary thanked Councillor T Eynon for raising the item for Member discussion. He expressed concerns that the meetings were time limited and speaking to the groups could take up a large part of the meeting, also that the possibility of being invited in to speak to Members may put off some applicants. The Interim Director of Resources believed that a restriction of 10 minutes for group presentations would be manageable within the current work plan.

In response to a question from Councillor J Geary, the Head of Community Services reported that there was approximately 40 small grants awarded each year.

Councillor D Harrison commented that at a past Audit and Governance Committee meeting, Members were made aware of how fragile some of the grant application processes were. He asked if the processes had been improved. The Head of Community Services stated that processes had been reviewed just under a year ago and the decision taken to streamline applications to encourage take up, however there were still due diligence checks for areas such as having bank accounts and constitutions.

By affirmation of the meeting it was

RESOLVED THAT:

- (a) A report be considered by the Policy Development Group annually setting out the small grants awarded throughout the year and a manageable number of grant recipients be considered for invitation to future meetings to discuss how the grant had been spent.
- (b) The annual report for small grants awarded in 2016/17 be considered at the next meeting of the Policy Development Group on 28 June 2017.

31. REVIEW OF HOUSING POLICIES

The Head of Housing presented the report to Members, explaining that policies were periodically reviewed and updated to provide officers with a framework for delegated decision making when delivering services. He then went through each of the four policies in turn.

Anti Social Behaviour Policy

Councillor J Geary referred to the management of complaints at section five of the policy and suggested that the timeframe specified should be '3 working days' rather than 'earliest possible time' as he believed it was too loose. It would also then be aligned with other timeframes specified within the policy. The Head of Housing was happy to put the change to Cabinet when the policy was considered.

Councillor N Smith asked what the process would be if a tenant was dissatisfied with the response from an officer and how it would be resolved. The Head of Housing stated that differences were often irreconcilable regarding the outcome but officers do all that they could. If a tenant was dissatisfied with how an issue had been handled then the corporate complaint process could be followed. He confirmed that the aim of the policy was to make it clear what could and could not be done.

In response to a question from Councillor D Harrison, the Head of Housing explained that as part of the sign up process, all new tenants were informed of their rights and

responsibilities which included anti social behaviour. He also added that all new tenants had an introductory tenancy for the first twelve months which made it easier for the authority to evict them from the property if there were any significant problems.

Councillor N Clarke asked if concentrating resources on the more high profile cases, better results were expected and if so how the resolutions of the cases would be monitored. The Head of Housing commented that it was always challenging to monitor the outcomes of anti social behaviour cases as people could sometimes be left unsatisfied due to not receiving their desired outcome, which was often unrealistic, despite the officers doing all that they could legally do. The proposed policy meant that officers could be more specific about what could or could not be done and to listen to what people wanted to achieve, before offering realistic advice. He added that tenant satisfaction surveys would gauge how satisfied residents were with the anti social behaviour service, plus other tenant feedback would be monitored in order to learn and improve.

Tenancy Policy

In response to a question from Councillor J Geary, the Head of Housing advised that the appropriate support agencies referred to in section 3.5 of the report in relation to vulnerable tenants were a Nottingham Community HA Support Service as well as housing officers. There was also specialist support available from other agencies.

Councillor J Clarke referred to the major change coming to tenants regarding the introduction of fixed term tenancies, which would mean the loss of secure tenancies for a high number of people within his constituency. He asked if a report could be brought back to the committee once the government's guidance had been released in the autumn. The Director of Housing was happy to bring a further report on the subject to committee and commented that it would be interesting to see how much discretion the authority would have on the issue.

Compensation Policy

Councillor T Eynon found the language used confusing and it was not clear until later in the document that there was a standard set of payments applied to some issues. The Head of Housing agreed to look into the language used to ensure clarity.

Homeless Duty

Councillor J Geary suggested that the fourth paragraph under the background section of the policy relating to former arrangements under which private rented properties could be turned down in order to wait for a council property be re-written as it was very unclear.

Councillor N Clarke asked why the decent home standard was not referred to in the suitability of accommodation section of the policy. The Head of Housing explained that there was a lot more to the decent home standard than was needed for this policy but it had not yet been thought necessary to roll it out nationally to the private sectors. Therefore the policy mirrored the decent home standard to a certain extent without actually making reference to it. Councillor J Clarke stated that he just wanted reassurances that people would be given a decent standard of home. The Head of Housing assured Members that officers do all they can to ensure a decent standard of home and there were checks in place. He also reminded Members that tenants would not be paying the local authority rent in these cases, it would be paid to the private landlord, as the authority was just discharging its homelessness duty.

In response to a question from Councillor M Specht, the Head of Housing explained that tenants who were entitled to benefits in these instances would apply in the usual way and once housing benefit was received the rent would need to be passed on to the landlord themselves. These changes in who the benefit was paid to were a result of the soon to be introduced universal credit.

In response to a question from Councillor N Smith, the Head of Housing explained that the rent was set by the landlord and as there was a limit on the amount of housing benefit that could be claimed, the tenant would have to make up the difference if the rent was above the benefit received.

It was moved by Councillor J Geary, seconded by Councillor D Harrison and

RESOLVED THAT:

Comments provided by the Committee be considered by Cabinet when discussing the report at its meeting on 25 April 2017.

32. DRAFT SAFER NORTH WEST COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY 2017-20

The Head of Community Services presented the report to Members, highlighting the three themes for 2017-20 of the Safer North West Community Safety Partnership detailed at paragraph 2.3.

The Stronger and Safer Communities Team Manager went through the three proposed priority areas for the action plan from the strategic assessment as detailed at paragraph 3.1.

The Community Safety Team Leader presented the draft Safer North West ASB Action Plan 2017/18 as circulated at the meeting.

Councillor D Harrison referred to the increase in crime rates for violence against persons and expressed concerns as he felt that issues were not being addressed, especially in Ashby Town Centre. He was saddened that there was nothing within the report which inspired him to feel safer. The Stronger and Safer Communities Team Leader stated that the high risk rating by harm scores was the reason that the partnership was tackling this particular area of crime and it was important to react quickly to protect the communities. He accepted Councillor D Harrison's comments and assured him that good work was being done in this particular area and he was hopeful that a difference would be seen in the next 12 months.

Councillor J Geary questioned the contradicting comments that crime rates had fallen when the matrix within the report indicated that they had increased. The Stronger and Safer Communities Team Manager explained that overall crime rates had decreased even though in some individual areas there had been an increase.

Councillor J Geary asked how officers were planning on engaging within communities as stated in the report. The Stronger and Safer Communities Team Manager commented that it was an area he was working to improve as he also wanted to include feedback from young people. He explained that the Community Focus Team engaged with the community in a number of ways and another channel of engagement was the regular Parish Liaison meetings.

It was moved by Councillor M Specht, seconded by Councillor J Geary and

RESOLVED THAT:

The report be noted.

33. HOW LEICESTERSHIRE'S ROADS, PAVEMENTS AND VERGES COULD BE MANAGED IN THE FUTURE - LCC CONSULTATION

The Head of Community Services presented the report and referred Members to the questionnaire attached at appendix one.

Councillor N Smith commented that an advantage of the economic depression was that the sides of the roads were no longer maintained and that had encouraged wildlife which was great to see.

Councillor T Eynon agreed with Councillor N Smith and was pleased that Hugglescote Parish Council had taken over some parts of highway maintenance. She was disappointed with the proposals for dealing with potholes as she did not believe that Parish Council's would want to do it, she felt it was a backwards step.

Councillor J Geary believed that the current state of the highways in the district was appalling. He commented that the road gully pot drainage was not working correctly as grass was often growing from them and even a tree from one that he was aware of. This lack of drainage caused flooding and in turn was dangerous for road users. He summed up the strategy as a 'joke' and that all credibility had been lost in his opinion following the consultation on Snibston Discovery Park. He strongly believed that the highways were being neglected.

Councillor D Harrison commented that he was a member of the Highways Forum and the perception of the public was that they were relatively happy with the highways. He stated that unfortunately there was less money available for highway maintenance and the priority was to get the best out of the money there was.

Councillor N Smith raised concerns with the proposals for Parish Council's to deal with potholes as care was needed with regards to liability in the event of highway accidents.

Councillor N Clarke commented that as he worked for a utility company he was aware that particular qualifications were required for the filling of potholes and the standard required by the Council was high, therefore he did not believe that it should be the responsibility of the Parish Councils.

It was moved by Councillor J Cotterill, seconded by Councillor D Harrison and

RESOLVED THAT:

Comments made by committee be provided to the Portfolio Holder when considering the consultation document in responding to Leicestershire County Council.

34. ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

The Interim Director of Resources informed Members that the Director of Public Health had released his 2016 annual report and he was available to attend the next meeting to present on it.

The Chairman asked for the yet to be considered item on the work plan entitled 'Update Report for Section 106 Contributions for Health' to be presented at the next meeting.

RESOLVED THAT:

- a) The following items be placed on the work plan:

- (i) Small Grants Annual Report 2016/17
 - (ii) Director of Public Health Annual Report 2016
 - (iii) Government Guidance on Fixed Term Tenancies
- b) The report currently on the work plan entitled 'Update report for Section 106 Contributions for Health' to be considered at the next meeting.

The meeting commenced at 6.30 pm

The Chairman closed the meeting at 7.40 pm

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP - WEDNESDAY, 28 JUNE 2017**

Report Title	DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT 2016
Contacts	<p>Councillor Alison Smith MBE 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Director of Services 01530 454555 steve.bambrick@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Community Services 01530 454832 john.richardson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	To allow Policy Development Group to make comment on the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2016
Council priorities	To allow scrutiny of Leicestershire public health issues
Implications:	Homes and Communities
Financial/Staff	
Link to relevant CAT	The Council's Leisure Services team have lead corporate responsibility for health improvement
Risk Management	No links to a CAT
Equalities Impact Screening	Not applicable
Human Rights	Not applicable
Transformational Government	Not applicable
Comments of Head of Paid Service	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Section 151 Officer	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	Report is satisfactory
Consultees	None

Background papers	Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2016 attached as Appendix 1
Recommendations	TO NOTE AND COMMENT ON THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT 2016

1.0 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

- 1.1 Each year the Director of Public Health publishes an independent report on the health and wellbeing of the population. The report is a statutory duty and intended to inform local strategies, policy and practice across a range of organisations including District Councils.
- 1.2 The Director of Public Health at Leicestershire County Council Mike Sandys has offered to visit all District Councils in Leicestershire to share his latest annual report attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.3 The presentation will summarise the report, focus in on issues relevant to North West Leicestershire and allow members to raise any issues relevant to Public Health in the District.

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2016

Leicestershire

Overview of health in Leicestershire and the role
of workplace health in improving health



Foreword

Welcome to my annual report for 2016. In my last annual report I set out the case for the role of communities in improving health and wellbeing in Leicestershire. As can be seen in 'update on recommendations', the report has led to a renewed focus on community level work through the Prevention Review within the Council, the work of the Communities Strategy, and the work of the Unified Prevention Board within the Better Care Fund.

Last year I also highlighted the findings of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015. Presenting the findings using the 'lifecourse snake' went down well with people and partners and reminded me that the annual report can be a useful way of sharing information on the health of Leicestershire.

I have split the report between an information update and a focus on a topic important to health. In the first part of the report I have reviewed the Health Profiles for Leicestershire. These are the nationally produced snapshots of health across the country and set what I believe to be the priorities for action at County and district level in Leicestershire for the forthcoming year.

For this year's topic I have looked at the importance of work and health, covering the health of the working age population and the importance of workplace health. I have also revisited the progress being made on 'the wider determinants of health' from my report of 2014, highlighting how this work will underpin economic development and improved population health.

As always, I hope you find this interesting, informative and a spur to further progress in improving the health of Leicestershire. I would like to thank Gabi Price, Michele Monamy, Liz Orton and Rob Howard for their contributions to this report and the public health department for their continued hard work.



Mike Sandys
Director of Public Health

Mike Sandys
Director of Public Health

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Sandys', with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

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Introduction

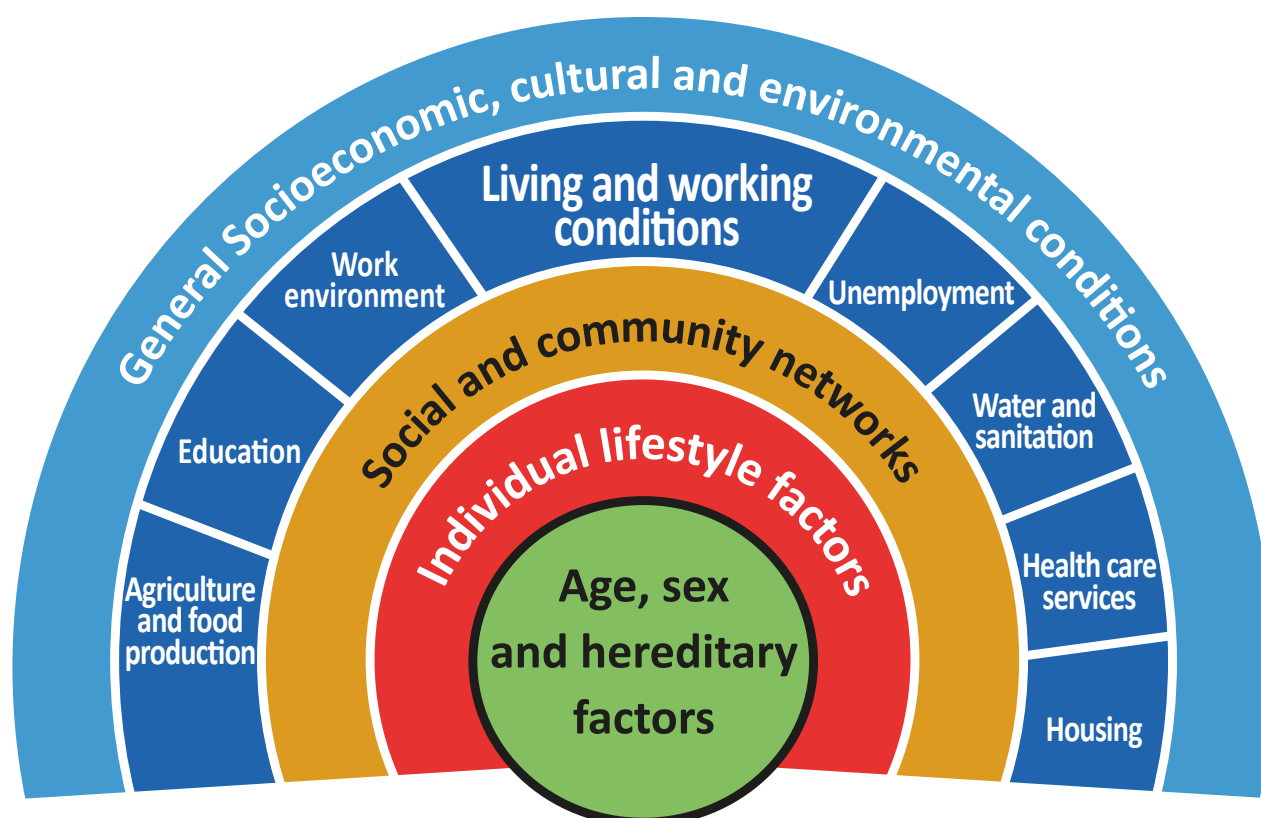
Each year the Director of Public Health publishes an independent report on the health and wellbeing of the local population. This report is a statutory duty and intended to inform local strategies, policy and practice across a range of organisations and interests. The purpose of the report is to highlight opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Leicestershire.

Evidence suggests that good health should improve an individual's chances of finding and staying in work and of enjoying the consequent financial and social advantages. Furthermore work has an inherently beneficial impact on an individual's state of health (1). The review 'Is work good for your health and wellbeing?' concluded that work was generally good for both physical and mental health and wellbeing. It showed that work should be 'good work' which is healthy, safe and offer the individual some influence over how work is done and a sense of self-worth. Overall, the beneficial effects of work were shown to outweigh the risks and to be much greater than the harmful effects of long-term worklessness or prolonged sickness absence (2).

Personal characteristics, such as age, sex and ethnicity, are highly significant for health but cannot be influenced by public health. Consequently they sit at the core of the 1991 Dahlgren and Whitehead, wider determinants of health model (Figure 1). The basis of the model is the concept that some of the factors that influence health are fixed and others can be influenced. Individual lifestyle factors are behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and other drug misuse, poor diet or lack of physical activity. Lifestyle factors have a significant impact on an individual's health. Social and community networks are our family, friends and the wider social circles around us. Social and community networks are a protective factor in terms of health. Evidence tells us that important factors for life satisfaction are being happy at work and participating in social relationships (3). Living and working conditions include access to education, training and employment, health, welfare services, housing, public transport and amenities. It also includes facilities like running water and sanitation, and

having access to essential goods like food, clothing and fuel. General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions include social, cultural, economic and environmental factors that impact on health and wellbeing such as wages, disposable income and availability of work.

Figure 1: The Determinants of Health



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead 1992

“Evidence suggests that good health should improve an individual’s chances of finding and staying in work and of enjoying the consequent financial and social advantages.”

Recommendations

Building on last year's report, the recommendations have been developed along the three key roles for public health as defined by the World Health Organisation, which include public health as a leader; public health as a partner; and public health as an advocate. The recommendations are set out below:

A Leader – We will refresh our strategic work on tobacco control, in the light of the new Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the findings of the health profiles 2016.

A Leader - We will continue to lead County Council progress on developing our approach to social value, recognising the impact this can have on economic development, and in turn health outcomes.

A Leader - Alongside Corporate Resources we will lead the implementation of the workplace wellbeing strategy within Leicestershire County Council.

A Partner - District and borough councils in Leicestershire have a key role to play in our work on the wider determinants of health. We will continue to provide specialist expertise on approaches to health impact assessment and health in all policies, working in partnership with district and borough councils.

A Partner - As a partner to the NHS, we will work with University of Hospitals of Leicester Trust and Leicestershire Partnership Trust on joint approaches to workforce health as part of the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) response to the NHS 5 Year Forward View.

An Advocate – The Public Health Department will work with the public and private sector organisations to advocate the use of the Wellbeing Charter by employers, as part of approach to workplace health.

Overview of the Health Profile 2016

Public Health England publish health profiles for all local authorities in England on an annual basis.

Health Profiles provide useful, accessible summaries of the health of local populations, and help identify inequalities because they allow local authority populations to be compared with the average for England, and also allow comparisons between and within regions. The profiles assist in the planning and prioritisation of services. The indicators included in Health Profiles were chosen because they measure an important aspect of the health of the population and can be communicated easily to a wide audience.

Leicestershire County - Health in summary

The health of people in Leicestershire is generally better than the England average. Leicestershire is one of the 20% least deprived counties/unitary authorities in England, however about 11% (12,800) of children live in low income families.

Health inequalities


Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average but there remains significant differences in life expectancy within Leicestershire. Life expectancy is 6.2 years lower for men and 5.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Leicestershire than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 16.4% (1,069) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol specific hospital stays among those aged under 18 is better than the average for England. Levels of teenage pregnancy and smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Life expectancy in Leicestershire is

 **6.2**
years lower for
males

 **5.0**
years lower for
females in the
most deprived
areas than in the
least deprived
areas

Adult health








The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 596 per 100,000 population, better than the average for England. This represents 3,964 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 126.4 per 100,000 population. This, again, is better than the average for England. This represents 845 stays per year. 908 deaths were smoking related in Leicestershire in the last year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity, rates of hip fractures, sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and Tuberculosis are better than average.

Likewise rates of violent crime, long term unemployment, deaths from drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.

The table on page 10 shows how people's health in each district across Leicestershire and Leicestershire itself compares to the rest of England.

“Rates of violent crime, long term unemployment, deaths from drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer are better than average.”

Table 1: Health profiles 2016, comparison of performance across districts and Leicestershire

		Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston	Leicestershire CC
Our Communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)								
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)								
	3 Statutory homelessness								
	4 GCSEs achieved								
	5 Violent crime (violent offences)								
	6 Long term unemployment								
Childrens and young peoples health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery								
	8 Breast feeding initiation								
	9 Obese children (year 6)								
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)								
	11 Under 18 conceptions								
Adults health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults								
	13 Percentage of physically active adults								
	14 Excess weight in adults								
	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage								
Disease and poor health	16 Hospital stays for self harm								
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm								
	18 Recorded diabetes								
	19 Incidence of TB								
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)								
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over								
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (male)								
	23 Life expectancy at birth (female)								
	24 Infant mortality								
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads								
	26 Suicide rate								
	27 Deaths from drug misuse								
	28 Smoking related deaths								
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular								
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer								
	31 Excess winter deaths								
<div>  Significantly better than England average  Not significantly different from England average  Significantly worse than England average  No significance can be calculated or data not available </div> <div>  No comparison available from 2015 (either new indicator, change in definition, or comparison not possible for technical reasons) </div> <div>  Rag rating has moved from green to amber or amber to red ie performance is not as good as 2015  Rag rating has moved from red to amber or amber to green ie performance has improved from 2015 </div>									

It is clear that Leicestershire performs well in many indicators, Leicestershire has 19 indicators that perform significantly better than the England average.

There is 1 indicator where Leicestershire County has poor performance where figures are significantly worse than the national average: recorded diabetes. However, it may be that higher recorded rates are actually a sign that GPs are recording diabetes more comprehensively than elsewhere.

Other indicators where the Leicestershire figure is worse than average, but not significantly so, are:

- Breastfeeding initiation
- Smoking Prevalence
- Excess weight in adults
- Infant Mortality

At county level, compared with all other county and unitary local authorities, Leicestershire is ranked in the best 10 (ranked) for violent crime (5th) and deaths from drug misuse (1st).

“Leicestershire is ranked in the best 10 (ranked) for violent crime (5th) and deaths from drug misuse (1st).”

District Council health

In 2014, 2015 and 2016 the districts in Leicestershire County appeared in the best 10 (ranked) performing districts in the country for the following indicators:

Table 2 - District Council performance in top 10 in country

Indicator	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016
Children in poverty / low income families	Harborough (4)	Harborough (5)	Harborough (3)
Statutory Homelessness	Blaby (1)	Blaby (3)	
Alcohol specific hospital stays (under18)		Charnwood (1) Blaby (7)	Blaby (4) Harborough (7)

¹ Rankings are based on data published for the relevant 2014/2015 profiles at <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=142075>

Indicator	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016
Excess weight in adults			Charnwood (7)
Hip fracture in over-65s	Charnwood (8)	Charnwood (1) Harborough (2) Blaby (5)	Melton (1)
Excess winter deaths		Melton (1)	Melton (7)
Killed & seriously injured on roads	Oadby & Wigston (2)	Oadby & Wigston (2)	Oadby & Wigston (2)
Violent crime (violent offences)		Harborough (10)	Harborough (2)
Hospital stays for self-harm		Blaby (6) Charnwood (9)	Melton (1) Blaby (6)
Infant mortality		Oadby & Wigston (1)	Oadby & Wigston (1)

In 2014, 2015 and 2016 the districts in Leicestershire County appeared in the worst 10 (ranked) performing LADs in the country for the following indicators:

Table 3 - District Council performance in worst 10 in country

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
Recorded diabetes	Oadby & Wigston (10)		
Smoking prevalence in adults			Hinckley & Bosworth (8)
Excess winter deaths	North West Leicestershire (6)		
Statutory homelessness			Melton (3)

Overall Leicestershire districts have above average health outcomes. Districts in Leicestershire are in the top 10 of national performance for 9 indicators in 2016. This is a decrease from 2015 where districts were in the top 10 for 10 indicators.

Amongst Leicestershire districts, there are 2 indicators in the worst 10 nationally in 2016; smoking prevalence in Hinckley and Bosworth, and statutory homelessness in Melton.

North West Leicestershire has 5 indicators where performance is worse than the national average; Hinckley & Bosworth has 3 indicators where performance is worse than the national average and the following districts each have 1 indicator where performance is worse than the national average: Blaby, Charnwood, Melton, Oadby & Wigston.

Issues of concern

In 2016, Leicestershire is significantly worse than England for recorded diabetes. Recorded diabetes levels analysed by individual districts show the indicator is significantly worse than the England average in three Leicestershire districts (Hinckley and Bosworth, North West Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston) and in Leicestershire County.

The statutory homeless indicator for Melton is significantly worse than England and is ranked 3rd highest amongst all districts in England while in Hinckley and Bosworth, smoking prevalence in adults is significantly worse compared to the England average and is ranked 8th highest of all districts in England.

Blaby, Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire have significantly worse levels of excess weight in adults compared to England. GSCE achievement is significantly worse than England for Charnwood and North West Leicestershire.

North West Leicestershire remains significantly worse than England for breastfeeding initiation. North West Leicestershire has also decreased its rating from 'not significantly different' than England to 'significantly worse' than the England average for people killed and seriously injured on roads.

Compared to 2015, Harborough, Melton and Oadby & Wigston have decreased their rating from 'performing significantly better' than the England average to 'no significant difference' for smoking status at time of delivery (the percentage of women smoking at time of delivery of their child).

**“In 2016,
Leicestershire is
significantly worse
than England for
recorded diabetes.”**

A similar pattern of change is seen for hip fractures in Blaby, Harborough and Hinckley and Bosworth, with a decrease in rating from performing significantly better than the England average to no significant difference from the England average.

It is important to remember that health profiles provide a snapshot of health over a particular reporting time period. Given statistical variation it is likely that the pattern could change next year. Further analysis of trends over time is necessary to establish what is real and enduring and what is artefact.

However, it is clear that some lifestyle behaviours present an enduring challenge to public health. The percentage of adults with excess weight (overweight and obese) mirrors the national trend. With around two thirds of adults being either overweight or obese being 'amber' compared to the national average is not a situation that allows complacency.

Smoking prevalence, whilst at an all-time low, remains amber in most districts and in Hinckley and Bosworth is 'red' rated compared to the national average. More work is needed to understand why, but for Leicestershire an 'amber' on such an important indicator is not the level of ambition or performance we should tolerate.

Similarly rates of smoking in pregnancy in Leicestershire are at a level where Leicestershire should be aiming higher.

Whilst further analysis and interrogation of the data is needed to form a fuller picture, we need to focus the efforts of all parts of health and local government, not just the public health department in making the most of the resources and powers available to improve performance in these areas.

Recommendations

Leader and partner: That Public Health focus of its work with district councils on smoking prevalence and smoking at time of delivery. In particular we will work with districts to ensure they make the most of their ability to improve the public's health using the resources at their disposal.

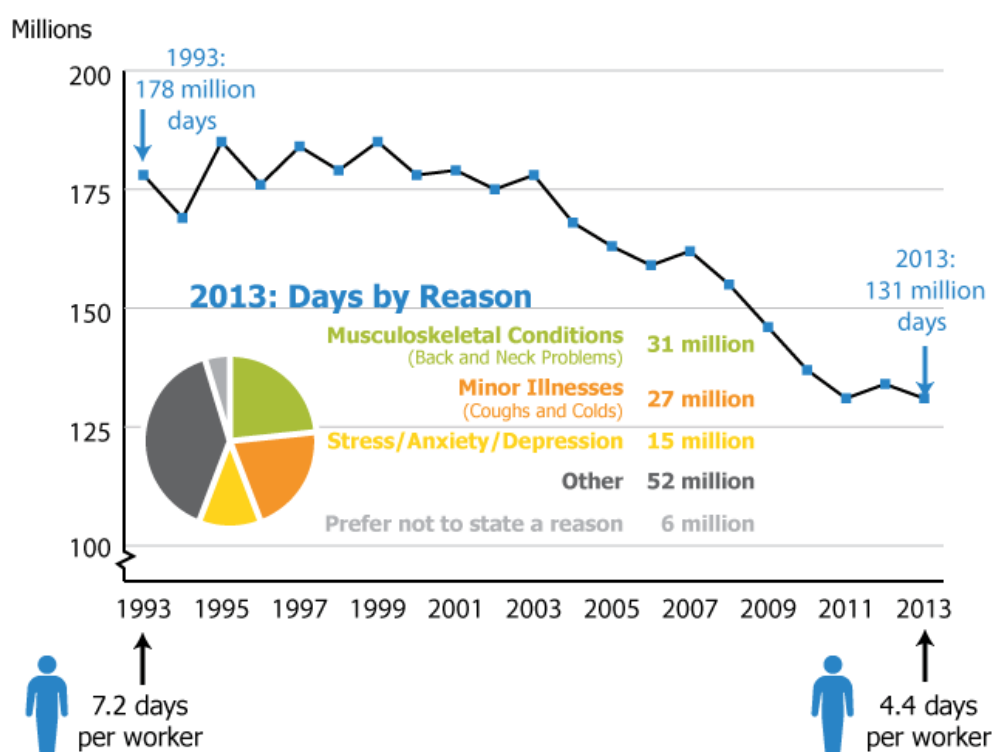
“rates of smoking in pregnancy in Leicestershire are at a level where Leicestershire should be aiming higher.”

The role of workplace health in improving health

Health and wellbeing of working age adults

Despite life expectancy and numbers in employment being high in the UK, around 131 million working days were lost to sickness in 2013. This is equivalent to over 4 days for each working person. Minor illnesses were the most common reason given for sickness absence (30%) but more days were lost to back, neck and muscle pain than any other cause at 30.6 million days lost (Figure 2). Mental health problems such as stress, depression and anxiety also contributed to a significant number of days of work lost in 2013 at 15.2 million days (5).

Figure 2: Number of working days lost due to sickness absence, 1993 to 2013, and the top reasons for sickness absences in 2013, UK (5).



Work and health

Employment levels provide a high-level indicator of the health of the working age population. Being in employment is a reflection of the health status of individuals, but also of the probability of being in work with a given health status (1). Between January and December 2015, in Leicestershire 332,000 (76.6%) people aged 16-64 were in employment; a rate that is higher than the regional (73.8%) and the national (77.85) average (6). A higher proportion of men (80.8%) than women (72.4%) were reported to have a job in 2015 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Employment and unemployment (January to December 2015) - Leicestershire, East Midland and Great Britain (6).

Employment and unemployment (Jan 2015-Dec 2015)				
	Leicestershire (Numbers)	Leicestershire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	342,600	79.1	77.5	77.8
In Employment†	332,000	76.6	73.8	73.6
Employees†	287,200	66.9	64.4	63.1
Self Employed†	43,200	9.4	9.0	10.2
Unemployed§	10,500	3.1	4.7	5.2
Males				
Economically Active†	181,000	83.5	83.1	83.2
In Employment†	175,400	80.8	79.1	78.6
Employees†	145,600	68.0	66.5	64.4
Self Employed†	29,100	12.6	12.1	13.8
Unemployed§	5,600	3.1	4.7	5.3
Females				
Economically Active†	161,500	74.7	72.0	72.5
In Employment†	156,700	72.4	68.5	68.7
Employees†	141,600	65.7	62.3	61.7
Self Employed†	14,100	6.2	5.9	6.6
Unemployed§	4,900	3.0	4.7	5.1

Source: ONS annual population survey

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Although employment rates in Leicestershire are high, over 87,000 people aged 16-64 were economically inactive with nearly 23,700 (27.1%) stating that they want a job. Although the figures for people economically inactive account for students, individuals who are looking after family or home, or are retired, 13,000 people (14.9%) reported long-term sickness as the reason. This again is lower than regional and national average at 21% (6).

“23,700 people aged 16-64 were economically inactive but stated they do want a job.”

Figure 4: Economic inactivity (January to December 2015) - Leicestershire, East Midland and Great Britain (6).

Economic inactivity (Jan 2015-Dec 2015)				
	Leicestershire (Level)	Leicestershire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Total	87,500	20.9	22.5	22.2
Student	26,600	30.4	25.7	26.2
Looking After Family/Home	18,800	21.5	25.2	25.1
Temporary Sick	#	#	1.6	2.3
Long-Term Sick	13,000	14.9	21.6	21.8
Discouraged	!	!	#	0.4
Retired	16,800	19.2	15.7	14.1
Other	11,200	12.8	10.0	10.1
Wants A Job	23,700	27.1	24.1	24.3
Does Not Want A Job	63,900	72.9	75.9	75.7
Source: ONS annual population survey				
# Sample size too small for reliable estimate				
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive				
Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64.				
% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64				

Supporting more people with a health condition into work will help to achieve the Government's aim of higher employment. Nationally the employment rate for disabled people has been gradually increasing (1).

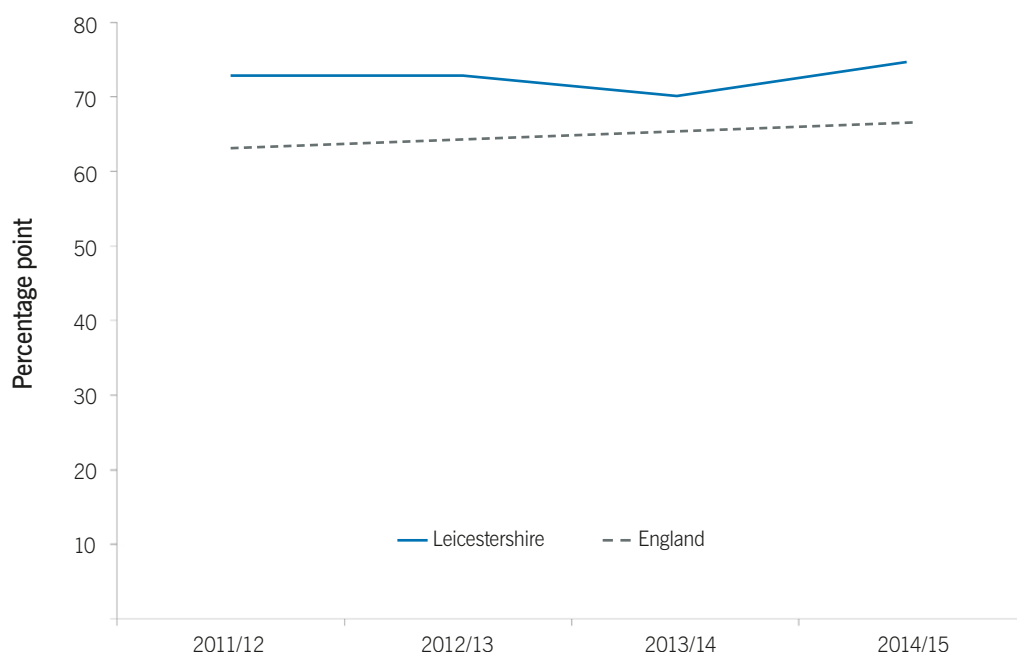
The gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment indicator measures the percentage

point gap between people who have a long-term condition who are classified as employed (aged 16-64) and the percentage of all people classed as employed (aged 16-64).

For Leicestershire in 2014/15 this gap was 7.4 percentage points and this is lower than the average for England at 8.6. Leicestershire ranked 11 out of 16 (with 1 having the smallest gap) in comparison with its nearest statistical comparators. At the same time, at 74.9 percentage points, the gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate in Leicestershire was higher than the gap for England (66.9).

Leicestershire ranks 14 out of 16 nearest neighbours. However, the rate of the increase in the gap over the last four years has been slower locally (1.9 percentage point) than the national increase at 3.7 (Figure 5).

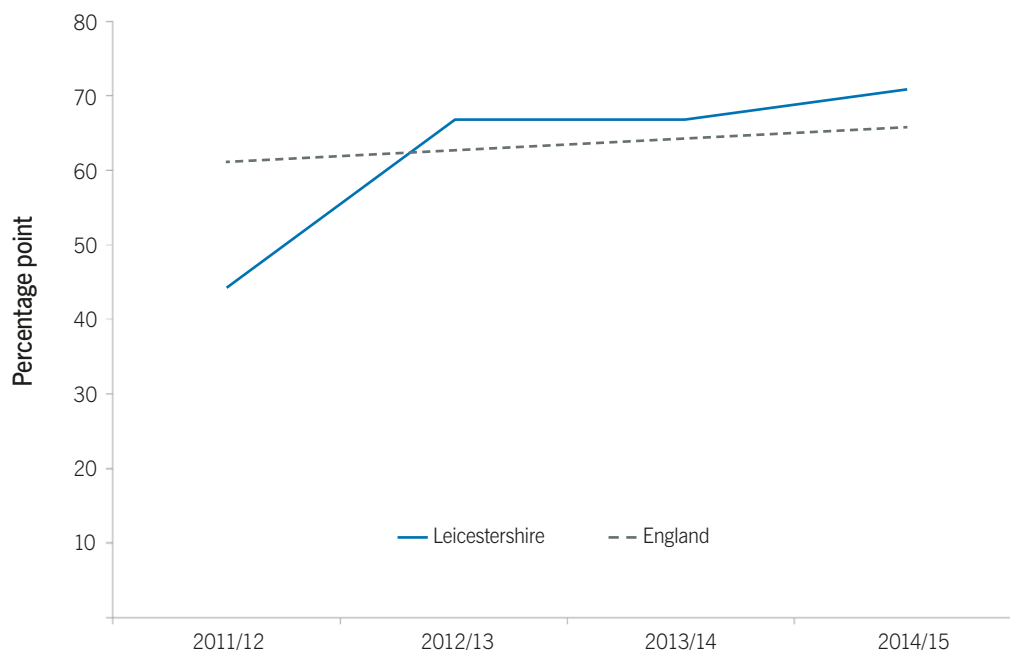
Figure 5: Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate.



The gap for employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate in Leicestershire for the period 2014/15 at 71.3 is higher than the gap recorded for England (61.4). Again it ranks 14 out of the 16 nearest neighbours. Further the rate of increase in the gap over the last four year in Leicestershire has been higher than the national increase (Figure 6).

“Leicestershire ranked 11 out of 16 (with 1 having the smallest gap) in comparison with its nearest statistical comparators.”

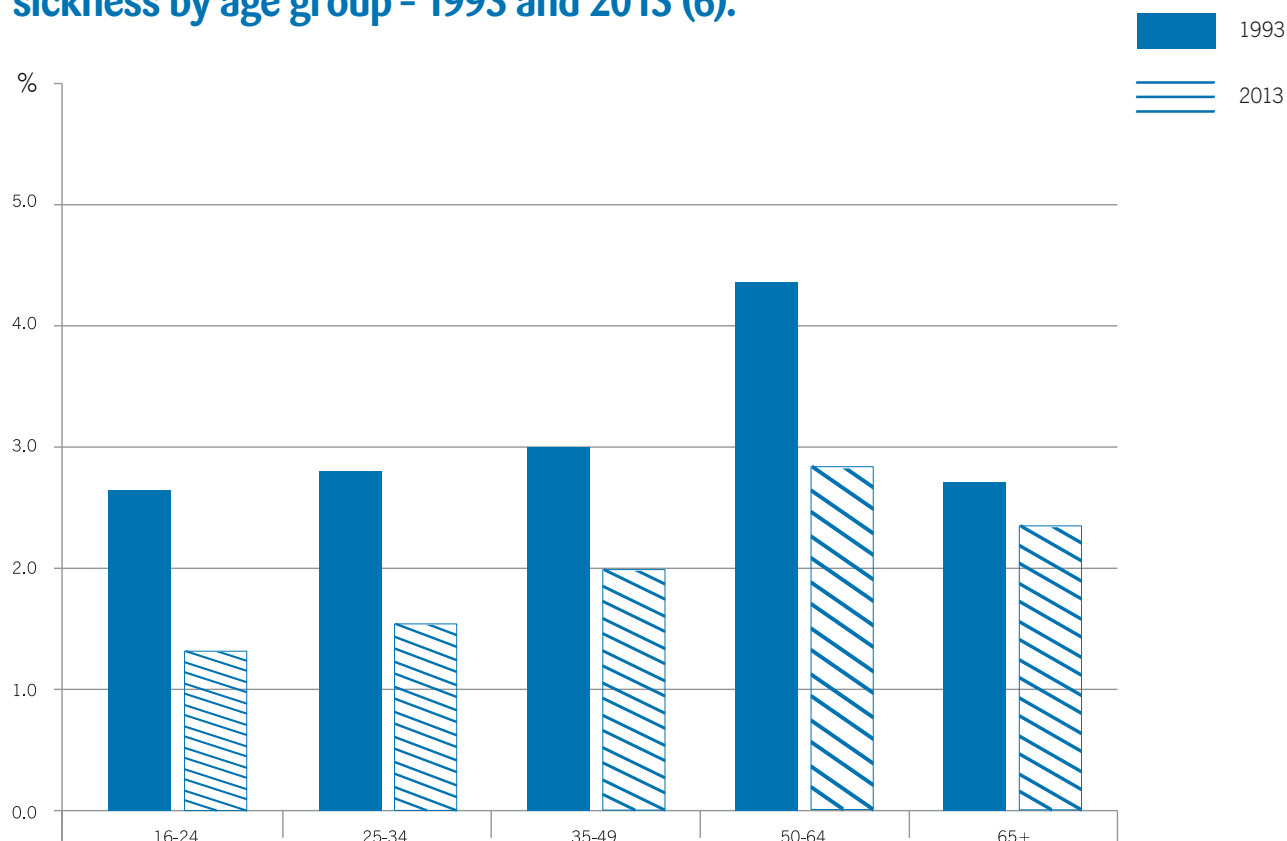
Figure 6: Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate (7).



When employees develop a health condition, it does not always lead to absence from work, but can lead to reduced performance on the job. Lower productivity may also be linked to lower job satisfaction and wellbeing, which in turn may be due to workplaces that sap morale and energy. There is growing evidence that links employee morale and satisfaction with health outcomes as well as business performance measures (1). The proportion of population affected by long-term health problems and disability increases with age, whereas the proportion of people that report their health as good or very good decreases. Although nationally the percentage of working hours lost to sickness peaks at ages 50-64, this group had the greatest fall in sickness absence rates between 1993 and 2013. Older workers, aged 65 and over, had the smallest fall at 0.5 percentage points but the rate is lower than that recorded for ages 50 to 64 (Figure 7) (6).

“Lower productivity may also be linked to lower job satisfaction and wellbeing, which in turn may be due to workplaces that sap morale and energy.”

Figure 7: Percentage of working hours lost to sickness by age group - 1993 and 2013 (6).



Nationally sickness absence is generally lower than it was in the 1990s, however it is still substantial. The labour force survey provides self-reported information on the number of working days lost due to sickness absence during the previous week. According to the Labour Force survey in Leicestershire between 2011 and 2013, 2.4% of workers took a day off due to ill-health in the previous week. This is similar to the England average and it ranks 9 out of the 16 nearest neighbours (with 1 being the lowest value). For the same period, 1.5% of working days were lost due to ill-health. This is again similar to the England average of 1.5% and ranks 10 out of 16 nearest neighbours. Both percentages show an increasing trend that is faster than one observed nationally with the former increasing from 1.8% in 2009-11 and the later from 1.1% (7).

The percentage of hours lost has fallen for all age groups since 1993

But the smallest fall has been for those aged 65+

This may be related to an increase in the number of people working past state pension age

Incapacity benefits are paid to those who are unable to work because of ill-health or disability. The proportion of the working age population on incapacity benefits – or the equivalent benefits that preceded it – has been increasing from 1970s to mid-1990s, with a small decline in recent years (1). In November 2015 in Leicestershire, 16,820 (4%) aged 16-64 were in the receipt of the Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) or Incapacity Benefits. This was lower than the regional (5.9) and national (6.2%) average. More than 3,000 (0.7%) people were claiming benefits in Leicestershire because they were disabled which is below regional and national average (Figure 8) (6)

“More than 3,000 (0.7%) people were claiming benefits in Leicestershire because they were disabled which is below regional and national average.”

Figure 8: Working-age client group – main benefit claimants (November 2015) (6).

Working-age client group – main benefit claimants (November 2015)				
	Leicestershire (Numbers)	Leicestershire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Claimants	31,980	7.6	11.3	11.8
By Statistical Group				
Job Seekers	2,770	0.7	1.3	1.5
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	16,820	4.0	5.9	6.2
Lone Parents	2,660	0.6	1.0	1.1
Carers	5,170	1.2	1.7	1.6
Others On Income Related Benefits	670	0.2	0.2	0.2
Disabled	3,090	0.7	0.9	1.0
Bereaved	790	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits†	22,920	5.5	8.5	9.0

Source: DWP benefit claimants – working age client group

† Main out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details

Notes: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Figures in this table do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit

Employment rates in Leicestershire are high. Nevertheless over 87,000 people aged 16-64 were economically inactive with nearly 64,000 (72.9%) stating that they do not want a job and 13,000 people (14.9%) reported long-term sickness as the reason. There is also a gap in the employment rate between people with a long-term health condition or some of the vulnerable population groups and the overall employment.

For example, the gap for employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate in Leicestershire is higher than the gap recorded for England and it ranks 14 out of the 16 nearest neighbours (with 1 showing the smallest gap).

Long-term conditions can affect people's mental health and vice versa. They can also affect the ability to work, result in work absence and can reduce quality of life. In 2014/15 a higher proportion of people in Leicestershire than in England were registered with their GP as having hypertension, depression, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, cancer, atrial fibrillation, heart failure and epilepsy.

“Long-term conditions can affect people’s mental health and vice versa. They can also affect the ability to work, result in work absence and can reduce quality of life.”

Workplace health

Whilst 'good' work is recognised to be good for health, staff health and wellbeing also plays an important role in the overall health and productivity of an organisation.

As described in the previous chapter, people who work are generally healthier than the non-working population (8) but it is known that certain factors in work, such as poor leadership, can lead to stress, burnout or depression (9). Additionally there is evidence to suggest that people who go to work when they are sick are more costly to the business than absenteeism (10). It is therefore important that the working environment is a good one that promotes positive, healthy values.

The national Workplace Wellbeing Charter (11) provides employers with a way to assess and then improve their commitment to the health and wellbeing of their staff.

What is the Workplace Wellbeing Charter?

The Workplace Wellbeing Charter is an opportunity for employers to demonstrate their commitment to the health and wellbeing of their workforce. It is a set of independent standards against which employers can audit and benchmark, allowing them to identify what they already have in place and to identify gaps in health, safety and wellbeing for their employees. This provides employers with an easy and clear guide on how to develop their health and wellbeing strategies and plans and how to make workplaces a supportive and productive environment. It involves 94 indicators grouped into difference sections such as healthy eating or leadership. Employers complete the 94 questions and are able to identify areas that are good or need developing. The charter provides a framework for this development and organisations can be assessed against the national standard to achieve award status. Achievement of the Award enhances an organisations reputation as well as benefiting staff.

How does the standard work?

There are three key elements (**leadership, culture & communication**) and eight standards in the charter:

- Leadership
- Absence management
- Health and safety
- Mental health
- Smoking and tobacco
- Physical activity
- Healthy eating
- Alcohol and substance misuse

The Standard has three levels:

1. Commitment

The organisation has a set of health, safety and wellbeing policies in place and has addressed each area, providing employees with the tools to help themselves to improve their health and wellbeing.

2. Achievement

Having put the building blocks in place, steps are being taken to actively encourage employees to improve their lifestyle and some basic interventions are in place to identify serious health issues.

3. Excellence

Not only is information easily accessible and well publicised, but the leadership of the organisation is fully engaged in wellbeing and employees have a range of intervention programmes and support mechanisms to help them prevent ill-health, stay in work or return to work as soon as possible.

Employers can 'self-assess' themselves against the standards. To do this they need to register as a member on the Wellbeing Charter website:

<http://www.wellbeingcharter.org.uk/> This enables access to the self-assessment tool and a range of useful links and information.

Organisations can also be formally assessed against the Charter standards, giving further weight and recognition of their achievement. Once accredited, the organisation receives a certificate and the organisation is listed on the national register of award holders.

Box 1 illustrates how Leicestershire County Council has used the charter to progress its commitment to improving staff health and wellbeing.

“Organisations can also be formally assessed against the Charter standards, giving further weight and recognition of their achievement.”

Box 1 - Using the National Workplace Wellbeing Charter

'Workplace health' refers to the combined efforts of the employer and the workers to encourage and support healthy lifestyle habits, making healthy choices the easy choices. Creating a health and wellbeing programme in workplaces can boost productivity and help staff to be happier and healthier at work and at home. Evidence suggests that early interventions to improve health in the workplace are effective.

Leicestershire County Council carried out a self-assessment process for its own workforce and then asked its six organisational departments and Unison to look at their self-assessment and say how well they agreed with the organisational self-assessment. The six departments and Unison carried out their own self-assessments and compared these to the organisation's assessment. The resulting comments and feedback were then used to develop a workplace wellbeing strategy for the organisation and newly formed task and finish groups to focus on action in the areas of 'Corporate policies, physical activity, food and nutrition, mental health and substance misuse.

The delivery of the workplace wellbeing strategy is anticipated to deliver:

- Improved attendance and reduced sickness absence;
- Reduced absenteeism;
- A more productive workforce;
- Improved staff engagement;
- Improved resilience to change;
- Greater retention and recruitment of staff

Implementation of the strategy is via action plans facilitated through a communications plan and an organisation-wide network of Workplace Wellbeing Champions that advocate wellbeing in their department. Sickness absence and staff satisfaction as measured through the Staff Survey will be used to monitor the impact of the programme and a process of re-self assessment will take place annually.

Working with partners to improve workplace wellbeing

The Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) is a strategic body led by a Board made up of local government and business leaders as well as senior education and third sector representatives. As such, it provides an opportunity to address work and health as a place-based approach, given its remit to engage with business, local authorities, higher and further education establishments and the voluntary sector (see <https://www.llep.org.uk/about-us>).

The LLEP has produced a series of Sector Growth Plans for eight key sectors:

- Food and drink manufacturing
- Textiles manufacturing
- Logistics and distribution
- Tourism and hospitality
- Creative industries
- Low carbon
- Professional and financial services
- Engineering and advanced manufacturing

An opportunity exists to review each of the sector plans and to work with the LLEP to embed employee health and wellbeing within them, to increase the attractiveness of the Leicester and Leicestershire area for future employees and to increased economic productivity and prosperity.

As an example, on page 27 is an outline of the Food and Drink Manufacturing plan. Opportunities for considering employee health and wellbeing have been highlighted.

Sector plan	Summary overview	Headline targets of the plan	Opportunities for considering employee health and wellbeing
Food & drink manufacturing	<p>Studies have shown the F&D sector in the LLEP area has weathered the recession well and expects significant growth in the next 3 years. The area is ideally placed geographically for growth and the F&D sector has a diverse range of traditional high quality products, allied with both mass production of staple foods and lower volume production of specialist products.</p> <p>Key localities include: Leicester Food Park and Melton Enterprise Zone.</p> <p>In terms of the economic contribution, the F&D sector in Leicester/shire is the second most important after non-food manufacturing and is estimated to be worth over £600 million to the area.</p> <p>Major players would be located in the centre; Walkers (PepsiCo), Samworth Brothers Ltd and Mars Group. Also Everards & United biscuits</p> <p>The percentage of employees engaged in the F&D sector across the LLEP area also are significantly higher than the average for England, only Hinckley & Bosworth and Harborough districts are below the average for England, the majority of the remaining districts are double the average or greater, with Melton Mowbray at 13.6% around 10 times the national average.</p> <p>The number of full time employees in the F&D sector rose from 10,245 in 2009 to 11,293 in 2013, an increase of 10.2%. The number of part time employees rose by only 2.2% in the same period however, from 1,116 to 1,140</p>	<p>People: There is a shortfall in skilled labour-attract, recruit, train & retain</p> <p>Business: There could be more information, better access to university resources, advice on grant applications, etc. These could be addressed by creating a 'Centre of Excellence', ideally a physical location for the F&D sector, but this could be extended to other sectors in order to be cost-effective. Focus innovation & export</p> <p>Places: There is a lack of premises suitable for food grade activities.</p> <p>transport and connectivity are also important issues affecting the growth potential of businesses in the sector</p> <p>imbalance in the promotion of the F&D sector product as well as business brands in the LLEP area and action should be taken to ensure that the wider range of businesses and their products are promoted, rather than focusing on a few</p>	<p>People: investment in workplace health could be significant draw for future workforce and then help to retain and get the best out of staff.</p> <p>Places: developing new premises that are within active travel distances to where people live (i.e. walking and cycling distance) and providing facilities to enable this (showers etc) could help to embed physical activity into daily lives. This is the most efficient way of getting people to be more active every day.</p> <p>There are opportunities to encourage more diverse and 'healthier food' manufacturing in the area, supporting a nutritional and sustainable food plan for the region that would make it nationally and internationally recognised as well as providing food security for the area.</p>

Conclusions

There is overwhelming evidence of financial and operational benefits to having a healthy workforce with lower than average sickness absence levels, greater retention and recruitment of the best candidates. Organisations that tackle workplace health can identify areas for improvement to reduce sickness absence and improve satisfaction of their employees. The national Workplace Wellbeing Charter provides one mechanism of analysing and addressing workplace health in a strategic and systematic way, underpinned by evidence. Finally there is an opportunity to embed workplace health into policy and strategy within organisations and at the regional level in order to reduce health inequalities, invest in all staff, attract the highest quality employees to posts and in doing so, improve the economic prosperity in Leicestershire.

Recommendations

A Leader - Alongside the Corporate Resources Department, Public Health will lead the implementation of the workplace wellbeing strategy within Leicestershire County Council.

A Partner - As a partner to the NHS, we will work with University of Hospitals of Leicester Trust and Leicestershire Partnership Trust on joint approaches to workforce health as part of the LLR response to the NHS 5 Year Forward View.

An Advocate - The Public Health Department will advocate the use of the Workplace Wellbeing Charter in private sector employers as part of our workplace health programme.

“There is an opportunity to embed workplace health into policy and strategy within organisations.”

Improving the economy and improving health by tackling the wider determinants of health

Background

We all know the old adage 'health is wealth'. The vast majority of researchers, though, instead present the reverse argument, that wealth is health. Recent literature, however, reflects changes in the perception of health and longevity such that they are no longer viewed as a by product of economic development but can drive economic development.

Better health does not have to wait for an improved economy. Measures to reduce the burden of disease, to give children healthy childhoods, to increase life expectancy, themselves contribute to creating richer economies.

This chapter outlines how we intend to maintain our focus on wider determinants and take advantage of the opportunity public health has now that it is back 'home' within local authorities.

Creating Healthy Places

Creating healthy places is an essential component of the County Council's focus on prevention. Healthy places can enable people to make healthy choices; promote physical activity and active travel; provide access to green spaces, healthy food and warm homes. In addition creating employment and high quality training opportunities are inextricably linked to physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Social relationships, norms and networks – or the absence of these – have an impact on the development of, and recovery from, health problems such as heart disease. They also affect:

- (a) our ability to maintain independence**
- (b) our resilience**
- (c) whether we take up and maintain unhealthy behaviours such as smoking.**

The Economy and Health

The Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP), which is made up of both public sector and business representatives, has a key role in economic development which has included the development of the Strategic Economic Plan (2014-20) which provides the framework for achieving the economic vision of the city and county. The plan forms the basis of a short and medium-term prioritisation of investment including Local Growth Fund, European Structural and Investment Funds and Growing Places Fund. The Strategic Economic Plan is being reviewed in 2016, ensuring that it reflects recent changes in the global, national and local economy.

In support of the LLEP's Strategic Economic Plan and the County Council's Strategic Plan 2014-18, the Council has produced a three year Enabling Growth Plan which sets out how it will contribute towards the overarching economic vision and priorities for Leicester and Leicestershire, setting out what the Council will do, and what it will invest in, to improve the economic prosperity of the county and the economic wellbeing of communities, residents and workers.

The Council is currently developing an Infrastructure Plan, which will establish a more strategic approach to infrastructure planning across its service departments by prioritising capital investment to support Leicestershire's economic growth priorities."

The Planning and Infrastructure Members Advisory Group oversees strategic land use planning work in Leicester and Leicestershire and acts as a vehicle for Local Planning Authorities to work collaboratively when preparing a development plan document such as a Local Plan. Its membership consists of representatives from all nine local authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire.

"The Council is currently developing an Infrastructure Plan, which will establish a more strategic approach to infrastructure planning across its service departments."

The proposed development of a Combined Authority for Leicester and Leicestershire will bring more formal governance arrangements to issues of economic development and regeneration, as well as transport by creating a clear and effective platform for accelerating economic prosperity in Leicester and Leicestershire through the creation of integrated, strategic frameworks to enable the delivery of investment plans for planning, transport and skills.

Housing and Health

The Housing Services Partnership's primary objective is for existing homes and housing related services to be improved to meet better the needs of the people of Leicestershire. Board members will be familiar with the progress made on maximising the health gain from housing, through initiatives such as Lightbulb. It also has a role in ensuring that impact on and from housing provision on other strategic outcomes is adequately considered.

Safer Communities

The Safer Communities Strategy Board is made up of the chairs of each of the six Community Safety Partnerships and their officers, the County Council and representatives from the CCG, Public Health, Police, National Probation Service, Community rehabilitation Company. A forward plan of meetings is in place for 2016/17 that sets out the reports going to each of the Boards quarterly meetings. There is a Safer Communities Performance dashboard in place that sets out the performance against each of the priority areas for the Board. The Safer Communities Strategy Board has strong links with the Strategic Partnership Board, chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Strategic Partnership Board's priorities for 2016/17 include Child Sexual Exploitation, Domestic Abuse and Sexual violence, supporting the most vulnerable and tackling hate.

It is proposed that the Health and Wellbeing Board receives regular, targeted updates from the above groups which will ensure board members gain and maintain a level of understanding about current work in progress across the range of these matters and, crucially their strategic alignment with, and contribution to, place based strategies including Leicestershire's Joint Health and Wellbeing strategy and the STP covering the LLR-wide footprint. The purpose of bringing these matters to the board is therefore to challenge Board Members to:

- leverage the strategic opportunities that arise from these developments across partners;
- take a cross cutting approach to achieving health and wellbeing outcomes;
- seek the added value (both to the Leicestershire citizen and the Leicestershire pound) by maximising the health and wellbeing benefits that can be realised;
- jointly promote prevention and demand management through our joint health and wellbeing strategy and other related strategies and policies.

Health in all Policies

To support the Board in focusing on its impact on the wider determinants of health and wellbeing and measuring this impact, the Health and Wellbeing Board will make use of an existing tool and systematic approach called “health in all policies” (HIAP), which builds on the application of Health Impact Assessment (HIA). HIA is a systematic and objective way of assessing both the potential positive and negative impacts of a proposal on health and wellbeing and suggests ways in which opportunities for health gain can be maximised and risks to health and wellbeing assessed and minimised. HIA looks at health in its broadest sense, using the wider determinants of health as a framework. HIA highlights the uneven way in which health impacts may be distributed across a population and seeks to address existing health inequalities and inequities as well as avoid the creation of new ones. HIA is a tool to implement a Health in all Policies (HIAP) approach.

HIAP describes a collaborative approach which emphasises the connections and interactions which work in both directions between

health and policies from other sectors. Central to HIAP is the concept of addressing the social determinants of health.

During 2015/16 the Public Health Department undertook a number of HIAs in order to pilot an approach to HIA/HIAP across Leicestershire focusing on healthy places. Examples of the pilot approach to HIAP are set out below:-

Lubbesthorpe

A desk based HIA of the for a proposed major development in Blaby District for over 10,000 people with a variety of homes, schools, shops, places to work, community facilities and parks and natural green spaces was undertaken with support from the New Lubbesthorpe Delivery Group and Blaby District Council. Key evidence based recommendations were made covering:

- road safety and active travel;
- street scene development;
- sustainability of residential units including community energy; and
- use of buildings and land for community develop projects.

The recommendations are being considered by the Lubbesthorpe Executive Board for inclusion into the final plans.

Melton Borough Council Local Plan

The emerging Options (draft plan) provided an opportunity to undertake a HIA. The Local Plan includes the development of at least 6,125 homes and 51 hectares of employment land between 2011-2036. The focus for the HIA was on two new large scale sustainable neighbourhoods – ‘Melton North’ and ‘Melton South’ urban extensions.

“The Local Plan includes the development of at least 6,125 homes and 51 hectares of employment land between 2011-2036.”

The HIA included policy analysis, literature/evidence review, analysis of health needs and inequalities, and a stakeholder engagement event with members of the Local Plan reference group. Recommendations cover a number of policy areas including:

- minimising the disruption, anxiety and uncertainty – especially during construction phases;
- fostering and enabling community cohesion and social networks
- provision of sufficient and appropriate housing types,
- provision of allotments, community gardens and school gardens,
- accessibility and affordability of sports facilities;
- prioritising active transport and including 20mph zones.

The recommendations will now be considered alongside all other formal consultation responses in the development of the final plan.

North West Leicestershire Housing Strategy 2016 - 2021

This desk based/ rapid HIA also included community engagement as well as evidence appraisal, community profiles gaps analysis and recommendations. The latter covered:

- Supply – holistic delivery of housing; lifetime homes;
Training skills and employment.
- Standards – affordable warmth; focus on private rented sector;
build for life
- Support – energy advice; homelessness; community
development and social networks.

As well as the opportunity to use HIA/HIAP for major strategies, plans and developments, this approach can also be used to enhance major procurements through applying these principles to social value policies. During 2016/17 Public Health will continue this approach in order to determine the most effective use of resources to maximise the impact of HIAP.

Recommendations

A Leader – We build HIAP into the LCC Social Value Policy and ensure a systematic approach to maximise health benefits and mitigate health harms in all major LCC procurements.

A Partner - We will work with Hinckley and Bosworth DC and the Design Council to maximise active transport and physical activity into the development of 800 new home development.

A Partner - We will bring a HIAP lens to the development of the 6 Cs Transport Strategy – ‘Delivering Streets and Places 2016’.

An Advocate – We will ensure the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 acknowledges and supports the role of HIAP to support improvement of the factors that affect people’s health and wellbeing focussing on housing, education, employment and the wider environment.

An Advocate – We will support the prioritisation and inclusion of health improvement into the LCC Infrastructure Plan 2016.

Feedback from recommendations 2015

A Leader – The council should lead on programmes of work and support initiatives that increase place and asset-based community led interventions. The council should do this by providing opportunities for community capacity building through the allocation of grants, by including community-based approaches in service commissioning and by disseminating and sharing of good practice.

Tier 0 (Community Capacity Building approaches) is an integral part of the operating model for prevention as set out in the Early Help and Prevention Review and Strategy, considered and approved by Cabinet in June 2016.

The work of the Unified Prevention Board (a part of the Better Care Fund Plan for Leicestershire), co-chaired by the Director of Public Health and District Chief Executive lead for health, puts community-based approaches to service commissioning at its heart. This includes the provision of Local Area Coordinators in pilot parts of Leicestershire.

Our SHIRE Community Grants help to deliver the Communities Strategy through funding community projects. During 2015/16, 25 'large grants' of up to £10,000 were awarded, along with 83 'small grants' up to £2,500. The grants helped a range of voluntary organisations to deliver support for vulnerable and disadvantaged people, including vulnerable young people, adults with disabilities, and communities facing a range of challenges such as unemployment and mental health issues.

A Partner - District and borough councils in Leicestershire deliver a wide range services that can improve and protect residents health and wellbeing such as, leisure, housing, planning and environmental health. The Public Health Department should work in partnership with district and borough councils to use a community participatory approach to assess the health impact of their services and policies to enable them to promote the positive impacts and mitigate the negative impacts.

Public Health have supported districts in the application of Health Impact Assessment and Health in All Policies in North West Leicestershire, Melton and in connection with the Lubbethorpe. In Melton in particular this has involved community involvement in assessing health impacts.

An Advocate – The Public Health Department should continue to advocate that health is integral to all of the council's policies. It should also develop robust community engagement that will feed into a Social Value Framework, which will subsequently apply to all higher value procurements across the authority. This will ensure all major procurements take into account community views and knowledge to improve and protect health and wellbeing.

Work continues on a draft social value framework for the County Council working closely with colleagues in the Commissioning Support Unit.

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NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP - WEDNESDAY, 28 JUNE 2017**

Report Title	UPDATE REPORT - S106 CONTRIBUTIONS TO HEALTH
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Director of Services 01530 454555 steve.bambrick@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Planning & Regeneration 01530 454782 jim.newton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	To provide an update concerning the Section 106 money that has been spent on health within the District.
Council priorities	<p>Value for Money</p> <p>Business and Jobs</p> <p>Homes and Communities</p>
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	None
Link to relevant CAT	Not applicable
Risk Management	None
Equalities Impact Screening	Not applicable
Human Rights	Please see the guidance on page 9 of the Report Writers Guide
Transformational Government	None
Comments of Head of Paid Service	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Section 151 Officer	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	Report is satisfactory
Consultees	West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group
Background papers	None

Recommendations	IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP NOTES THE CONTENT OF THIS REPORT
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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

- 1.1 The Policy Development Group considered a report concerning Section 106 contributions to health on 6 January 2016. That report set out that arrangements were in place between the Council and the CCG to administer the funding. This report provides an update on progress with spending the money.

2.0 DETAILS OF MONEY SPENT

- 2.1 Table 1 below summarises the Section 106 money that was spent during 2016/17 on health in North West Leicestershire. The money spent on the Measham Medical Unit extension was in addition to £13,298.43 during the 2015/16 year.

Table 1 – Health Section 106 spend during 2016 / 17

Site	S106 money spent on	Amount spent
Stephenson's College	Extension of Long Lane Surgery, Coalville	£51,628.16
Marlborough Centre		£6,902.29
Land adj. Discovery Park		£54,912.90
Battleflat Drive, Ellistown		£49,737.24
139 Ashby Road, Coalville		£95,431.87
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>£258,612.46</i>
Pickering Nursery	Extension of Measham Medical Unit	£12,124.26
Land adj. Manor Drive, Worthington	Manor House Surgery, Belton	£20,438.77
GRAND TOTAL		£291,175.49

- 2.2 The Council currently holds £1,122,621.34 in Section 106 money for health, and while there are currently no specific plans to spend this money, officers continue to work with the CCG to identify suitable projects for it to contribute towards. When suitable projects become eligible for funding, it is released. At the time of writing this report, meetings were due to take place between officers and the CCG, to agree how and when the Ashby money, in particular, will be spent. A verbal update of those meetings will be given. Table 2 below sets out the current position, by settlement, of outstanding Section 106 money for health

Table 2 – Health Section 106 money available by settlement

	Time expired	Not time expired	Total
Ashby de la Zouch	£218,274.09	£372,657.88	£590,931.97
Castle Donington	£39,987.71	-	£39,987.71
Hugglescote	£10,655.07	-	£10,655.07
Ibstock	-	£156,144.31	£156,144.31
Kegworth	-	£192,921.94	£192,921.94
Measham	-	£131,980.34	£131,980.34
Total	£268,916.87	£853,704.47	£1,122,621.34

- 2.3 Of the £853,704.47 that has not time expired, £29,287.71 at Ibstock is due to expire during this calendar year. None of the money that has time expired has been returned, and no request has been made for any of this money to be returned. Dialogue continues with developers when we consider proposals to spend time-expired money, and in terms of procedure it is a straightforward process to agree with developers that the money is still able to be spent on health.

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NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP - WEDNESDAY, 28 JUNE 2017**

Report Title	REVIEW OF PLANNING COMMITTEE SCHEME OF DELEGATION
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Director of Services 01530 454555 steve.bambrick@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Planning & Regeneration 01530 454782 jim.newton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	To consider amendments to the Planning Committee Scheme of Delegation, and to make consequential recommendations to Council as part of the annual review of the Constitution which is likely to be completed in November.
Council priorities	<p>Value for Money</p> <p>Business and Jobs</p> <p>Homes and Communities</p>
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	None
Link to relevant CAT	Not applicable
Risk Management	None
Equalities Impact Screening	None
Human Rights	None
Transformational Government	None
Comments of Head of Paid Service	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Section 151 Officer	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	Report is satisfactory

Consultees	Chairman of Planning Committee Planning & Development team has provided detailed technical input to this report
Background papers	None
Recommendations	IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP RECOMMEND TO COUNCIL THAT IT RESOLVE TO MAKE THE SUGGESTED CHANGES TO THE PLANNING COMMITTEE SCHEME OF DELEGATION WHICH ARE SUMMARISED IN PARAGRAPHS 3.1.1 - 3.1.3 AND SET OUT IN FULL IN APPENDIX 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

- 1.1 It is good practice to keep the Planning Committee Scheme of Delegation under review. This was last completed in October 2016.
- 1.2 This report considers three issues, and the tracked document at Appendix 1 is intended to show both the current wording and the suggested wording, for ease of reference. The following section discusses the three issues in turn.

2.0 ISSUES TO ADDRESS

- 2.1 The current wording in the scheme of delegation is designed to promote openness of decision making, which as a principle is not at issue. There are some unintended consequences of such an approach, which are set out below.
- 2.2 The first unintended consequence of the current wording is that there is ambiguity about some of the newer forms of managing development that emerge from Central Government from time to time. These include certain Prior Notifications, Trees in Conservation Areas, and Non Material Amendments, together with other mechanisms. In some of these cases, a failure of the authority to determine them within a deadline that is set by Government results in a deemed permission, and the timings of the Planning Committee cycle precludes this. It is also the case that it would be disproportionately expensive for non-material amendments to be considered by the Planning Committee, especially given that they are not material and therefore there are no material considerations to be debated. It is therefore suggested that it be clarified that decisions via such mechanisms are always delegated and would no longer be eligible for call-in to committee.
- 2.3 The DEL1 trigger (which is a second, discretionary, opportunity for a ward Member to ask for an application to be considered by the Committee) is currently any representation which is contrary to the officer's recommendation. This procedure is not an automatic call-in, and the very low threshold puts unnecessary pressure on elected Members to seek for relatively minor developments to be considered by the Planning Committee. It is suggested that the threshold for the procedure to be triggered be changed to 10 objections to a recommendation to grant permission, to ensure that the applications 'caught' by the mechanism are genuinely significant. It is not considered necessary that the Committee considers applications that are recommended to be refused permission but have representations in support, because if permission is refused then the applicant has the right to appeal against that refusal.

- 2.4 The law of unintended consequences has led to the final issue that the Policy Development Group is asked to consider. The principle of openness of decision making, as applied, says that “reasonable steps will be taken to ensure Planning Committee considers applications submitted by a person who has served as a member or officer of the Council in the five year period before the application was submitted, or their respective co-habiting partners except for the approval of development which is unlikely to have any impacts and to which no objections have been received”. This has led to the situation whereby a local agent, who is married to a former Councillor who served within the last two years, has a disproportionately high number of applications considered by the Committee. It is therefore suggested that this section be amended to be clear that it applies (in an amended form) only to applicants and not to agents, and to narrow the scope to only serving officers and members.

3.0 SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS

- 3.1 The tracked change version at Appendix 1 sets out the full detail of the suggested changes, however for ease of reference these are summarised below:
- 3.1.1 To make it clear that Prior Notification, Prior Approval, extended Permitted Development, Conservation Area Trees, Non Material Amendment, and limited other mechanisms are delegated to the Director of Services;
 - 3.1.2 To amend the DEL1 trigger to 10 objections to an application that is recommended to be granted planning permission; and
 - 3.1.3 To amend the trigger for automatic call-in of applications submitted by officers and members within the last 5 years to make it clear that this applies only to the applicant and not agents or others, and to amend the subject to be current and not previous officers and members.

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4. PLANNING COMMITTEE

Membership: Seventeen councillors

Quorum: Five councillors

Functions	Matters Reserved for a Decision
<p>The determination of all non-executive decisions under the Planning Acts including all planning applications, and applications for advertisement consent and listed building consent and conservation area consent is delegated to the Director of Services except where:</p>	<p>(a) The application is contrary to the provisions of an approved or draft development plan policy and is recommended for permission, and in the opinion of the Director of Services the application is likely to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) be potentially controversial, or (ii) be of significant public interest, or (iii) have a significant <u>adverse</u> impact on the environment, or <u>and/or</u> (iv) raise matters which should be referred to the Planning Committee
	<p>(b) The application is submitted by or on behalf of the Council for its own development, except for the approval of development which is unlikely to have any major impacts and to which no objections have been received <u>and except for the refusal of development which has no letters of support.</u></p>
	<p>(c) A legal agreement (S106 or similar) is required except in the case of minor non-contentious agreements or minor amendments to existing legal agreements.</p>

	<p>(d) The ward member has notified the Director of Services in writing or by e-mail within <u>34</u> weeks of the publication-date that they were consulted on the application of the weekly list that the application should be determined by the Planning Committee, and</p> <p>(i) the notification is supported by one or more planning grounds, and</p> <p>(ii) where the item relates to a matter of local concern.</p> <p>Provided that this “call-in” shall not be exercised by any member with a Disclosable Pecuniary interest.</p>
<p>60</p>	<p>(e) The details of an intended delegated decision on any application where <u>10 or more</u> material planning representations have been received in conflict with that recommendation have been circulated to the ward councillors concerned and to the Chairman of the Planning Committee, and</p> <p><u>(i) the ward councillor (s) has advised-notified the Director of Services in writing or by email within 5 working days of being consulted that the application should be determined by the Planning Committee, and</u></p> <p><u>a. the notification is supported by one or more planning grounds, and</u></p> <p><u>b. where the item relates to a matter of local concern and:</u></p> <p>that he/she wishes the matter to be referred to the Planning Committee stating the reason for the request, and has confirmed that request and the reasons for it in writing within 5 working days of the list being sent out, and</p>

(i) the Director of Services, in consultation with the Chairman of the Planning Committee decides that the application should be referred to the Planning Committee.

~~(f) The application applicant (or is a company or other organisation owned and managed by) is submitted by:~~

~~(g) a serving member or officer of the Council except for the either of the following:~~

~~1. approval of development which is unlikely to have any major impacts and to which no objections have been received;~~

~~or~~

~~2. refusal of development which has no letters of support.~~

~~Reasonable steps will also be taken to ensure Planning Committee considers applications submitted by:~~

~~a person who has served as a member or officer of the Council in the five year period before the application was submitted, or their respective co-habiting partners except for the approval of development which is unlikely to have any impacts and to which no objections have been received~~

	(g) The Director of Services refers any matter (under paragraph 2(iii) of the Scheme of Delegations set out in Section 7 below) including any consultation on an executive function, subject to the response being agreed with the relevant portfolio holder or agreed by Cabinet.
Making orders to revoke or modify planning permissions, to impose conditions to remove buildings or repair listed buildings.	All matters reserved.
Making tree preservation orders.	To consider objections or other representations.
Serving Building Preservation Notices or Listed Building Repair Notices.	All matters reserved except where necessary to serve a notice in an emergency.
Public Footpath Orders under the Town and Country Act 1990.	To determine matters referred to it following the receipt of objections or other representations.

Footpath Diversion Orders under the Highways Act 1980.

To determine matters referred to it following the receipt of objections or other representations.

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NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP - WEDNESDAY, 28 JUNE 2017**

Report Title	THE BALANCE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE
Contacts	<p>Councillor T Gillard 01530 452930 tony.gillard@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Chief Executive 01530 4545500 bev.smith@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Economic Development 01530 454773 kay.greenbank@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	This report is intended to inform the Group of the work being undertaken by the Business Focus team on the North West Leicestershire economy.
Council priorities	Business and Jobs Building confidence in Coalville
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	Negligible - as the publications will be available free to download from the Council website and this may result in some staff time savings and lower print runs of hard copy statistics. Any publication and printing costs for the Profiles will be met through the current Business Focus Team budget.
Link to relevant CAT	Will be presented to Business CAT
Risk Management	N/A
Equalities Impact Screening	N/A
Human Rights	N/A
Transformational Government	N/A
Comments of Head of Paid Service	Report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Section 151 Officer	Report is satisfactory

Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	Report is satisfactory
Consultees	None
Background papers	None
Recommendations	IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP NOTES THE REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

1. BACKGROUND

- a) The Business Focus team receives regular requests for a variety of economic statistical information from officers, members, partner organisations and businesses. These requests for information are handled on an adhoc basis using the latest data available. To assist in dealing with these requests more efficiently the Business Focus team are creating the first of an annual Economic Profile of North West Leicestershire that will bring together the key economic statistical information into a single document.
- b) The creation of an Economic Profile of North West Leicestershire was identified as a key task by the Business Focus team and has been included within the 2017/18 Business Focus Team Plan, for completion in quarter 2. Furthermore, the Economic Profile will also respond to the request made by PDG in January 2017 to research the structure of the North West Leicestershire economy to ensure that it was well-balanced.
- c) There is a variety of statistical economic information currently produced both in hard copy and on-line from a number of sources, including NOMIS, Office of National Statistics, LeicesterShire Statistics and Research and others. This information is fragmented and can be difficult to assimilate. Creating the Economic Profile for North West Leicestershire will collate those data sources relevant to North West Leicestershire and provide relevant geographical comparison data in a single profile.

2. PURPOSE OF THE ECONOMIC PROFILE

- a) The intelligence contained within the Economic Profile can assist in addressing enquiries on the local economy made by members, officers, inward investors, local businesses, investors, partners and the general public. The background statistical and economic information can also be used to inform future work programmes, influence policy and help to understand the local economy.
- b) Once completed it is intended that the Economic Profile will be shared internally with officers of the Business CAT (Corporate Action Team) and externally with members of the North West Leicestershire Business & People Group in order to gather feedback before it is published online.
- c) The Economic Profile will be published in three different formats:
 - Stand-alone, basic fact, one page summary
 - A glossy promotional summary
 - And a detailed economic profile including chapters on employment, business, demographics and town centres.

- d) Final versions of all of these profiles will be made available online so most requests for economic information can be addressed remotely. Appendix 1 includes draft versions of the one page summary, the glossy promotional summary and the 'Business' chapter and 'Economy' chapter from the Economic Profile. These will be followed by two final chapters in the Economic Profile, 'Demographics' (to be completed in Q2) and 'Town Centres' (to be completed in Q3).

3. RESOURCE COMMITMENTS

- a) Using freely available statistics, the Economic Development Officer (Knowledge) in the Business Focus team has spent several weeks establishing the base information for inclusion in the Economic Profile. The Knowledge Officer will undertake an annual update of the Economic Profile and produce an updated version as new data is released.
- b) The Economic Profile has been prepared using the existing capacity and expertise within the Business Focus team using free to access data. Other than staff time, there is no cost to the Council to publish the Economic Profile. The two summaries have been produced to date along with two chapters which are in draft format on employment and business statistics, are both scheduled in the Business Focus Team Plan 2017/18.

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NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE - THE BASICS

Area: 108 sq miles (27,900 hectares).

Population: 97,200 (2015) – in the past 30 years the district has seen a 24% growth – higher than regional and national averages

Main settlements: According to the 2011 Census the largest population was in Coalville (36,801 people) followed by Ashby-de-la-Zouch (12,385), Castle Donington (6,350), Ibstock (5,961), Measham (5,200) and Kegworth (3,541).

People in employment: 56,000 (2015).

Top three employment sectors:

- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Manufacturing.

Self-employment: 5,500 people (September 2016).

Unemployment: 505 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (0.8%) (March 2017).

Jobs density: (ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64) 1.00 (East Midlands region: 0.78) GB (0.83).

enterprises): 4,110 (2016)

- 86.7% employ fewer than 9 employees
- 10.3% employ between 10 - 49 employees
- 2.3% employ between 20 - 149 employees
- 0.6% employ over 250+

Major employers: Marks and Spencer Distribution, DHL, Stephenson College, NWLDC, Ibstock Brick, Amazon, Winbro Group Technologies, Cott Beverages, East Midlands Airport and Aggregate Industries.

Gross value added (GVA): £2.706 billion (2014) – 5.3% higher than the previous year. Above both regional average of 4.1% and English average of 4.4%.

Qualifications: 40% of the resident population aged 16 - 64 years holds an NVQ4 and above – higher than the regional average and national average. (Jan – Dec 2016).

Earnings: Full-time earnings £523.70 gross weekly pay (higher than regional average but lower than GB average) (2016).

- Males: £563.60 Females: £440.80.

Date: May 2017
Business Focus , NWLDC
Source: ONS/NOMIS 2017.

North West Leicestershire **Economic Profile**

May 2017

North West Leicestershire

is a vibrant and growing district – located in the heart of the National Forest. It is a great place to do business, live or visit with beautiful countryside and historical buildings blended together with modern industrial and commercial premises and well served by a variety of lively towns and villages. Four major cities are in close proximity to the district – namely Leicester, Derby, Nottingham and Birmingham and an estimated 70% of the population of Great Britain live within a two hour drive. The principal town is Coalville and the main settlements are Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donington, Ibstock, Kegworth and Measham. It is served by the M1/M42 (A42) and A50 and is also home to East Midlands Airport – the UK's busiest 'pure' cargo airport.



North West Leicestershire is a mainly rural district, covering 27,900 hectares (108 sq. miles)



Population



The population of North West Leicestershire exceeds **97,000 people** (2015) – seeing **1.4% growth** in past year and over 8% in past 10 years – higher than Regional and National growth rates. Over a third of the population live in the wider Coalville area.

Employment

Due to the strong and diverse economy in North West Leicestershire, employment is not dominated by one main sector. The six leading employment sectors are:

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.1
Transportation and storage	14.3
Manufacturing	12.5
Administration and support service activities	10.7
Construction	6.2
Education	6.2

Business

The district is home to **4,110** (2016) business enterprises, of which **87%** employ less than **10 employees**. In contrast the district is home to some large employers, including Marks and Spencer Distribution, Ibstock Brick, DHL, Siemen's, Amazon, McVities, K P Snacks and Price Waterhouse Coopers to name but a few.



Output

The Gross Value Added (GVA) (which measures the value of goods and services produced in an area) shows that the North West Leicestershire economy was worth approximately £2.7 billion in 2014. The largest contributor to the NWL economy, in terms of GVA percentage, is the distribution, transport, accommodation and food sector, representing 26% of the district's GVA. This is followed by manufacturing with 18%.

This document is produced by North West Leicestershire District Council to provide a snapshot of the district's dynamic economy. The council's Business Focus Team is happy to assist with further information or to discuss business requirements.

BUSINESSES

North West Leicestershire district has a large number of businesses, most of which are of a small size. It is also home to the largest number of large employers, such as Marks and Spencer Distribution; Istock Brick; and PWC.

BUSINESS IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

Some Major Employers in North West Leicestershire District:

Aggregate Industries - Quarrying	Marks and Spencer Distribution - Logistics
Amazon - Logistics	North West Leicestershire District Council -Public Sector
Antails -Manufacturing	Norton Motorcycles – Transport Manufacturing
Barratt House Builders - Construction	Plastic Omnium – Automotive Equipment Manufacturing
Bloor Homes - Construction	Price Waterhouse Coopers – Financial Services
Cott Beveridge's – Food & Drink Manufacturing	Siemens – Transportation Systems
Davidsons - Construction	Stephenson College - Education
DHL - Logistics	Tesco (Store) - Retail
East Midlands Airport - Transport	United Biscuits – Food & Drink Manufacturing
Istock Brick – Brick Manufacturing	Western Power – Electricity Distribution
K P Snacks – Food & Drink Manufacturing	Winbro – Hi-Tech Engineering

As the names above illustrate the District has a diverse economy and has proved robust during the Recession and has sprung out of it with strong economic and employment growth.

ACTIVE BUSINESSES

North West Leicestershire has seen a 16% growth in the number of business enterprises between 2010 and 2016 with the strongest growth being between 2014 and 2015. The District's growth in businesses has been slower than the County; East Midlands Region and GB which all saw growth of over 20% over the 2010 – 2016 period. See Table 1 below.

Table 1, showing the total number of business enterprises from 2010 to 2015

	NWL		Leicestershire		East Midlands		GB	
	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %
2010 Total	3,535	-	23,725	-	143,310	-	2,031,845	-
2011 Total	3,470	-1.8	23,590	-0.6	140,945	-1.7	2,012,900	-0.9
2012 Total	3,605	3.9	24,395	3.4	144,510	2.5	2,081,700	3.4

2013 Total	3,640	1.0	24,470	0.3	145,295	0.5	2,100,890	6.9
2014 Total	3,775	3.7	25,535	4.4	151,770	4.5	2,197,000	4.6
2015 Total	4,005	6.0	27,515	7.8	164,690	8.5	2,382,370	8.4
2016 Total	4,110	2.6	28,510	3.6	172,700	4.9	2,485,410	4.3
2010 – 2016 Change	575	16.2	4,785	20.2	29,390	20.5	453,565	22.3

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) April 2017

Of the 4,110 enterprises in NWL the largest sector is Professional, Scientific and Technical Sector, which represents 16.7% followed by Construction at 11.8% and the Business Administration and Support services sector at 8%. The table below illustrates this.

Sectors which have seen the highest increase in number of enterprises between 2010 and 2016 are Public Administration and Defence (150% rise but from a low base); Financial and Insurance sector (62%) – businesses like PWC; Cooper Parry and Business Administration and Support services (44%); Sectors which have performed less well over the period are Accommodation & Food (-2.4%); Wholesale (-2.1%) and Retail (-1.8%).

Table 2: North West Leicestershire Business Enterprises by Sector

Business Enterprises	2010	2010	2016	2016				
	NWL	NWL	NWL	NWL	NWL	NWL	EM	GB
Industry	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	185	5.2	205	5.0	20	10.8	9.0	7.3
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	15	0.4	20	0.5	5	33.3	39.5	70.7
3 : Manufacturing (C)	275	7.8	290	7.1	15	5.5	4.1	4.9
4 : Construction (F)	460	13.0	485	11.8	25	5.4	4.7	11.2
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	160	4.5	170	4.1	10	6.3	12.3	10.6
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	240	6.8	235	5.7	-5	-2.1	-2.3	-0.4
7 : Retail (Part G)	275	7.8	270	6.6	-5	-1.8	-0.3	2.6
8 : Transport & storage (including postal) (H)	225	6.4	250	6.1	25	11.1	80.6	39.2
9 : Accommodation &	205	5.8	200	4.9	-5	-2.4	12.2	14.4

food services (I)								
10 : Information & communication (J)	185	5.2	230	5.6	45	24.3	28.8	42.9
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	65	1.8	105	2.6	40	61.5	37.8	26.0
12 : Property (L)	100	2.8	130	3.2	30	30.0	16.5	21.7
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	495	14.0	685	16.7	190	38.4	36.6	41.9
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	230	6.5	330	8.0	100	43.5	53.1	42.4
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	10	0.3	25	0.6	15	150.0	182.0	152.7
16 : Education (P)	70	2.0	100	2.4	30	42.9	36.0	34.7
17 : Health (Q)	100	2.8	130	3.2	30	30.0	47.2	43.0
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	245	6.9	250	6.1	5	2.0	11.9	12.1
All Industries	3,535	100.0	4,110	100.0	575	16.3	20.5	22.3
Source: ONS								
Figures may differ by small amounts from those published in ONS outputs due to the application of a different rounding methodology.								

Although the District has experienced an increase of 16.3% in the number of business enterprises between 2010 and 2016 this rise is lower than the Regional and national growth of 20.5% and 22.3% respectively.

NWL has the fourth largest number of active business units in the county at 4,110 (behind Charnwood; Hinckley & Bosworth and Blaby with 6,185, 4,500 and 4,170 respectively) and also performs well in this area in terms of business to working population ratio. A local unit is defined as an individual site (e.g. a factory or shop) in an enterprise. After a fall in the number of active businesses in 2011, the District has seen a year-on-year increase until the latest figure for 2016, although the rate of growth has slowed. In fact the District saw the smallest rise between 2015 and 2016 with only an additional 105 businesses in operation (2.6% higher). Whereas Oadby & Wigston saw a 6.4% increase and the County average grew by 3.6%. This growth was also significantly lower than the County; East Midlands Region and GB average.

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Table 3: Number of Active Businesses Enterprises by Leicestershire District 2010 - 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2010- 2016	% Change 2010 - 2016	Change 2015- 2016	% Change 2015 - 2016
Leicestershire County	23,725	23,590	24,395	24,470	25,535	27,515	28,510	4,785	20.2	995	3.6
Blaby	3,305	3,335	3,555	3,360	3,650	3,950	4,170	865	26.2	220	5.6
Charnwood	5,130	5,020	5,170	5,275	5,500	5,965	6,185	1,055	20.6	220	3.7
Harborough	4,305	4,310	4,440	4,480	4,660	4,995	5,130	825	19.2	135	2.7
Hinckley and Bosworth	3,855	3,825	3,890	3,895	4,035	4,350	4,500	645	16.7	150	3.4
Melton	2,110	2,155	2,185	2,245	2,270	2,445	2,500	390	18.5	55	2.2
North West Leicestershire	3,535	3,470	3,605	3,640	3,775	4,005	4,110	575	16.3	105	2.6
Oadby and Wigston	1,485	1,470	1,550	1,570	1,650	1,800	1,915	430	29.0	115	6.4
EAST MIDLANDS REGION	143,310	140,945	144,510	145,295	151,770	164,690	172,700	29,390	20.5	8,010	4.9
GREAT BRITAIN	2,031,845	2,012,900	2,081,700	2,100,890	2,197,000	2,382,370	2,485,410	453,565	22.3	103,040	4.3

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Active Businesses

In 2016, North West Leicestershire had 4,735 active local business units (these are different base from above and are units not enterprises) and had seen an increase of 14.5% (600 units) since 2010. This compares to an increase of 15.7% in the East Midlands and 17.5% in the GB as a whole. Of these units, 96% employ less than 49 staff, which shows the importance of the micro and small businesses to our economy. A local unit is defined as an individual site (e.g. a factory or shop) in an enterprise.

Table 2 shows that although there are some large businesses based in the area (Amazon; DHL; Istock Brick et al), the majority of businesses are SMEs and cover a diverse range of sectors.

Table 4: Business Counts (2016) Local Business Units

	NWL (Number)	NWL (%)	Leicester shire (Number)	Leicester shire (%)	East Midlands (number)	East Midlands (%)	GB (number)	GB (%)
Micro (0 to 9)	3,865	81.6	27,250	84.8	168,490	83.4	2,459,475	89.2
Small (10 to 49)	670	14.1	3,900	12.1	27,145	13.4	376,805	8.9
Medium (50 to 249)	175	3.7	845	2.6	5,650	2.8	77,630	1.6
Large (250+)	25	0.5	125	0.4	765	0.4	9,690	0.4
Total	4,735	100.0	32,120	100.0	202,045	100.0	2,554,510	100.0

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

The above table illustrates the number of local business units by size grouping. The vast majority of businesses employ less than 10 employees but North West Leicestershire has a lower proportion than the County; Region or nationally and is more dependent on medium or large employers. Although it does expose a higher risk of larger scale job loss if one establishment was to close the District has a good balance of enterprises across all size groupings.

Business Start-ups

North West Leicestershire district had 485 new start-up businesses in 2015, representing a rate of 80 start-ups for every 10,000 people of working age. New start-ups grew by 10% in the latest year (2015) after a fall in the previous year. However, business start-ups have experienced rises and falls over the period 2010 to 2015. This may have been partly caused by the falling unemployment figures, which will have reduced the pool of people with the incentive and even the opportunity to start a business. In reality, many start-ups don't survive their initial flurry of success – research from the insurer RSA found that more than half of new businesses don't survive beyond five years. The same study found that the biggest barriers to growth for UK companies are a perceived lack of bank lending, the costs attached to running a business/starting up, and cash flow issues.

Table 5: showing the number of new business start-ups from 2010 to 2015

	NWL		Leics		East Mids		GB	
	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %
Started in 2010	335	-	2,300	-	14,325	-	230,555	-
Started in 2011	385	14.9	2,680	16.5	16,055	12.1	257,625	11.7
Started in 2012	420	9.1	2,705	0.9	16,625	3.6	265,630	3.1
Started in 2013	480	14.3	3,220	19.0	22,035	32.5	341,630	28.6
Started in 2014	440	-8.3	3,300	2.5	22,035	0	345,780	1.2
Started in 2015	485	10.2	3,380	2.4	25,345	15.0	377,635	9.2

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

During 2013, there was a large increase in the numbers of businesses set up across all four areas listed above. This is due, in part, to a government scheme of the time designed to reduce the amount of unemployed and get people into work – the New Enterprise Scheme. Redundancy pay may also have had an impact, as some may have used this to start up a business.

Business Deaths

In 2015 370 businesses in the District ceased trading, although this was lower than in the previous twelve months. This latest drop in “business deaths” was the only fall in all of the Leicestershire Districts and against the Regional & National increase in business deaths. Even so the District has performed less well when 2010 is compared with 2015 figures – seeing a much lower decline than all, bar one Leicestershire District (Harborough) and the Regional & National average falls over the 5 year period.

Table 6: showing the number of business deaths from 2010 to 2015

	NWL		Leics		East Mids		GB	
	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %
Ceased in 2010	380	-	2,725	-	16,645	-	243,405	-
Ceased in 2011	340	-10.5	2,420	-11.2	15,025	-9.7	224,745	-8.3
Ceased in 2012	400	17.7	2,675	10.5	16,210	7.9	247,275	10.0
Ceased in 2013	350	-12.5	2,405	-10.1	15,090	-6.9	232,315	-6.1
Ceased in 2014	395	12.9	2,460	2.3	15,770	4.5	242,445	4.4
Ceased in 2015	370	-6.3	2,525	2.6	16,040	1.7	248,055	2.3

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

New businesses registered in North West Leicestershire district show slightly greater short-term survival (up to 3 years) and significantly higher comparable long-term survival rates when compared to Leicestershire, the East Midlands and Great Britain as a whole. Of the other Leicestershire Districts, only Melton area can boast a better three year survival rate than NWL.

Obviously over the past 15 years a number of well-known businesses have shut with a high number of staff being made redundant. Examples are United Biscuits in Ashby de la Zouch between 2003 -05 with around 900 job losses; Arla Dairy, again in Ashby with 370 jobs in 2013; Standard Soap in Ashby in 2012 with 155 job losses and more recently 137 jobs were lost at DHL Freight at Bardonia and Dunelm in Coalville. Although devastating for those involved, the vast majority have secured other employment and unemployment is currently 0.8% of the working population.

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TABLE 7 - SURVIVAL OF NEWLY BORN ENTERPRISES

REGION by BIRTHS AND THEIR SURVIVAL for 2010 to 2014	Births	1-year survival	1-year per cent	2-year survival	2-year per cent	3-year survival	3-year per cent	4-year survival	4-year per cent	5-year survival	5-year per cent
Leicestershire County	2,300	2,005	87.2	1,680	73.0	1,325	57.6	1,135	49.3	970	42.2
Blaby	340	290	85.3	235	69.1	200	58.8	170	50.0	135	39.7
Charnwood	500	440	88.0	375	75.0	285	57.0	245	49.0	220	44.0
Harborough	405	355	87.7	295	72.8	235	58.0	205	50.6	175	43.2
Hinckley and Bosworth	365	315	86.3	260	71.2	210	57.5	185	50.7	165	45.2
Melton	175	155	88.6	130	74.3	105	60.0	85	48.6	75	42.9
North West Leicestershire	335	290	86.6	255	76.1	200	59.7	170	50.7	145	43.3
Oadby and Wigston	180	160	88.9	130	72.2	90	50.0	75	41.7	55	30.6
EAST MIDLANDS REGION	14,325	12,650	88.3	10,600	74.0	8,260	57.7	6,985	48.8	6,000	41.9
GREAT BRITAIN	230,555	199,955	86.7	167,095	72.5	131,660	57.1	110,890	48.1	95,490	41.4

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy and is a good indicator of the importance of that sector to the local economy.

The GVA of all industries in North West Leicestershire rose from £1,421m in 1997 to £2,706m in 2014 – a rise of 90.4%. This compares favourably with the County & East Midlands figures of 86% respectively but below the UK as a whole which saw a rise of 97% - although this is skewed by London & the South East. The District has a robust economy and has a good mix of sectors.

The District's GVA growth of 90.4% was the 5th highest of the 8 City and District authorities, with Blaby experiencing the highest growth of 106.2% and Melton the lowest at 65%. (TABLE XX) In terms of the percentage share of the County, NWL saw their percentage share falling marginally from 18.5% to 18.2% - this compares to the Working Population share of 13.9% in 1997 and 14.3% in 2014.

The largest sector contributor to the NWL economy, in terms of GVA percentage, is Distribution, Transport, Accommodation and Food, representing 26% of the District's GVA. However, this figure has fallen slightly since 1997, when it accounted for a 27% share. The second highest, in terms of percentage share, is Manufacturing with an 18% share – this is substantially lower than its share in 1997 where it represented 31% - but since 2007 its percentage share has been very consistent. This compares with falls of XXX in Leicestershire, the East Midlands Region and UK as a whole. The third most valuable sector (by % share) is Business Services Activities. Unlike some Districts, NWL is not overly dependent on the Public Admin/Health & Education sector, which has experienced large financial cut backs. The sector represents 8.2% of total GVA but in Leicester City this stood at 32% in 2014 and in Blaby at 13%.

The most important sector in terms of monetary value (total value of the local economy) the top three are Distribution; Transport; Accommodation & Food (£709m); Manufacturing (£500m) and Business Service Activities (£321m).

In terms of which have been the key growth sectors in North West Leicestershire in the 1997 – 2014 period is Production (other than Manufacturing) - i.e. Mining & Quarrying; Gas; Electricity & Water et al) which saw the highest growth of 327% - see Table 8 below.

Table 8: GVA by Sector North West Leicestershire 1997 & 2014

	1997		2014		
	£m	% of total	£m	% of total	% Growth 1997-2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	0.63	12	0.44	33.33
Production other than manufacturing	59	4.15	252	9.31	327.12
Manufacturing	443	31.15	500	18.48	12.87
Construction	102	7.17	232	8.57	127.45
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food	389	27.36	709	26.20	82.26

Information and communication	28	1.97	78	2.88	178.57
Financial and insurance activities	24	1.69	49	1.81	104.17
Real estate activities	80	5.63	256	9.46	220.00
Business service activities	141	9.92	321	11.86	127.66
Public administration; education; health	114	8.02	221	8.17	93.86
Other services and household activities	33	2.32	76	2.81	130.30
	1,422	100.00	2,706	100.00	90.30

Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey 2016

HIGH GROWTH ENTERPRISES

High Growth Enterprises are all enterprises with average annualised growth greater than 20% per annum, over a three year period. Growth can be measured by the number of employees or by turnover. For this analysis growth has been measured using employment.

Table 9: Number of High Growth Enterprises

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2010 - 2014	% Change 2010 - 2014
North West Leicestershire	20	15	25	30	35	15	75
Leicestershire	110	115	145	150	150	40	36
East Midlands	705	655	760	815	940	235	33
Great Britain	9,980	9,445	11,375	12,280	13,920	3,940	40

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

Appendix One:

External Independent Reports:

Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index 2016

Grant Thornton has produced a vibrant economy index, which has generated much interest. It is a new way of measuring economic well-being in a wider context than a simple GDP measure. This index ranks places according to whether businesses, communities and individuals can thrive. It considers typical prosperity indicators alongside: Dynamism and Opportunity; Inclusion and Equality; Health, Wellbeing and Happiness; Resilience and Sustainability; and Community, Trust and Belonging.

The index ranks the 324 English Local Authorities according to their average score across 6 different categories (baskets) that Grant Thornton believe are required to create a vibrant economy. Each basket is effectively an index in its own right, based on a set of specifically selected economic, social or environment data sets (indicators) that are nationally available and aims to answer a specific question:

1. Prosperity – are we producing wealth and creating jobs?
2. Dynamism and Opportunity – are we developing an entrepreneurial and innovative culture to drive future growth?
3. Inclusion and Equality – is everyone benefiting from economic growth?
4. Health, Wellbeing and Happiness – are our people living healthy, active and fulfilling lifestyles?
5. Resilience and Sustainability – is our economy having a negative impact on the natural environment?
6. Community, Trust and Belonging – are we embracing the community and living lively and creative cultural lives?

In general, vibrancy is dominant in the South of England, with other standout pockets of vibrancy including Cheshire East; Trafford; York; Harrogate; Wiltshire; Bath; Warwick and Rushcliffe.

How did North West Leicestershire Perform?

NWL ranks 98th out of 324 authorities in the overall Vibrant Economy Index, placing it in a high status. The District performs most strongly in the Prosperity Index ranking it at 40th which is a marvellous achievement as the majority of those above were based in the South East or Cambridge corridor.

A number of tables below show how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Overall Vibrant Economy Index

Authority	Rank (out of 324)
Rushcliffe	29
Charnwood	34
Harborough	88
NWL	98
Blaby	102
Hinckley & Bosworth	112
Oadby & Wigston	172
South Derbyshire	209
North Warwickshire	221
Leicester	226
Erewash	249
Melton	288

Source: Grant Thornton 2016

1. **Prosperity** – is our economy producing wealth and creating jobs?

NWL performs particularly well on this indicator, ranking 40th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a very high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
NWL	40
Blaby	64
North Warwickshire	109
Leicester	111
Rushcliffe	122
Charnwood	155
Harborough	204
Oadby & Wigston	230
Erewash	234
South Derbyshire	244
Hinckley & Bosworth	279
Melton	314

Source: Grant Thornton 2016

1. **Dynamism and Opportunity** – are we developing an entrepreneurial and innovative culture to drive future growth?

NWL performs well on this indicator, ranking 101th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
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Rushcliffe	11
Charnwood	20
Hinckley & Bosworth	69
Leicester	99
NWL	101
Harborough	148
South Derbyshire	169
Blaby	177
Oadby & Wigston	260
Erewash	268
North Warwickshire	274
Melton	299

3. Inclusion and Equality – is everyone benefiting from economic growth?

NWL performs well on this indicator, ranking 77th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Harborough	15
Rushcliffe	34
Blaby	36
Hinckley & Bosworth	69
NWL	77
South Derbyshire	84
Oadby & Wigston	86

Melton	102
North Warwickshire	125
Charnwood	137
Erewash	179
Leicester	303

4. **Health, Wellbeing and Happiness** – are our people living healthy, active and fulfilling lifestyles?

NWL performs moderately on this indicator, ranking 162th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a medium status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Rushcliffe	11
Charnwood	58
Oadby & Wigston	69
Harborough	73
Erewash	106
Melton	113
Hinckley & Bosworth	125
Blaby	149
NWL	162
North Warwickshire	184
Leicester	302

5. **Resilience and Sustainability** – is our economy having a negative impact on the natural environment?

NWL performs well on this indicator, ranking 115th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Charnwood	10
Hinckley & Bosworth	55
Harborough	103
NWL	115
South Derbyshire	134
Leicester	152
Blaby	155
Rushcliffe	187
North Warwickshire	280
Oadby & Wigston	289
Erewash	294
Melton	310

6. **Community, Trust and Belonging** – are we embracing the community and living lively and creative cultural lives?

NWL performs poor on this indicator, ranking 242th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a low status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Leicester	57
Oadby & Wigston	71
Charnwood	116

Blaby	165
Harborough	167
Rushcliffe	170
South Derbyshire	229
Erewash	230
North Warwickshire	231
Hinckley & Bosworth	241
NWL	242
Melton	300

Appendix

Each category (basket) was made up from a variety of economic, social or environment indicators.

Prosperity

Indicators measured:

- Total GVA (£m)
- GVA per job (£000)
- Mean workplace weekly pay (£)
- Knowledge driven employment (%)
- Businesses turning over >£1m
- Businesses turning over £100m
- Foreign owned businesses (%)

Dynamism & Opportunity

Indicators measured:

- Business formation rate (%)
- High level of skills (%)
- Knowledge of workers (%)
- Patents granted (per 100,000 population)
- GCSEs – A – C Achieved (%)
- Higher education employment (%)

- R & D Employment

Inclusion & Equality

Indicators measured:

- Deprivation (score)
- Inequality (score)
- Average income (£)
- Child Poverty (score)
- Housing affordability (score)
- Employment rate (%)
- Benefit claimant rate (%)
- Homeless households (per 000 households)
- NEETs (%)
- Housing benefit claimant rate (% of all households)
- Long-term unemployed
- Fuel poor households (%)
- Unemployed inequality (ethnicity)

Health, Wellbeing & Happiness

Indicators measured:

- Sport participation (adults) (%)
- Adults overweight or obese (%)
- Life satisfaction (score)
- Happiness (score)
- Anxiety (score)
- Diabetes prevalence (%)
- Average life expectancy (years)
- Child obesity (year 6) (%)
- Mean hours worked differential

Resilience & Sustainability

Indicators measured:

- Air quality (score)
- Recycling rate (%)
- Co2 emissions per capita (Kt Co2)
- Energy consumption (GWh)
- New residential addresses created in National Flood Zone (%)

- Previously developed land usage (addresses per ha)
- Dwellings occupied (Number)
- Households on LA waiting list (%)
- Planning applications (Number)

Community, Trust and Belonging

Indicators measured:

- Community assets (per 1,000 population)
- Cultural amenities (per ha)
- Living alone, aged 50 & over (%)
- Valid voter turnout (per 1,000 pop)
- Ethnic diversity (score)

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NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE – Employment

Working Age Population:

According to the ONS Population Survey, in 2016 around 62.2% of the District's population were of working age (defined as 16 – 64 years) – slightly below the Leicestershire County average (62.5%); the East Midlands average (62.8%) and the British national average of 63.3%. These are the lowest percentages all areas in the Country have seen for many years and are a reflection of the Country's aging population.

The District ranks second in the 7 Leicestershire Districts, with only Charnwood (64.3%) having a larger percentage of their population of working age. In North West Leicestershire, a higher percentage of males (62.7%) than females (61.8%) are of working age, which reflects a national pattern and is a consequence of generally higher life expectancy of females, as seen across the UK.

There are 30,300 women of employment age in 2015 in the District compared with 30,200 men. Since 1992 (when employment statistics are measured on the same basis) the number of women of employment age has risen by 17% compared with 13% for males. This could be a result that the number of women in employment base was smaller in 1992 and hence the increase would be higher.

North West Leicestershire has a high proportion of economically active residents (80.6% - 49,700) particularly among males (26,000 84.6%), with 23,700 (76.6%) females. All proportions are higher than for Leicestershire; the East Midlands and GB, with the exception that, female economically active rate for the County is slightly higher at 77.3%.

The majority of economically active residents are employees in employment which account for 43,000 people meaning that 69.4% are employed. (See Appendix One)

Change in Employment Numbers:

The Table below shows that North West Leicestershire has seen a high level of growth between 2009 and 2015 in the number of its total employees – 12.0% - the highest of all the Leicestershire districts and far higher than the county; regional or national growth. The District has seen a number of new businesses such as Marks and Spencer and accountants, Cooper Parry, as well as many existing businesses expanding e.g. Bott; Ashfield in2Focus; and Ceva Logistics to name but a few.

Change in Total Number of Employees 2009 - 2015

District	2009	2015	Change	% Change
Blaby	48,000	53,000	5,000	10.4
Charnwood	62,000	64,000	2,000	3.2
Harborough	35,000	38,000	3,000	8.6
Hinckley & Bosworth	37,000	39,000	2,000	5.4
Melton	19,000	21,000	2,000	10.5
NWL	50,000	56,000	6,000	12.0
Oadby & Wigston	19,000	17,000	-2,000	-10.5
South Derbyshire	28,000	29,000	1,000	3.6
Leicestershire	270,000	288,000	18,000	6.7
East Midlands	1,892,000	1,979,000	87,000	4.6
Great Britain	26,466,000	28,357,000	1,891,000	7.1

Source: ONS Business Register & Employment Survey

Labour Supply

Jobs Density

North West Leicestershire has the 52nd highest Jobs Density's in the UK (out of 391 Local Authority Areas). Job density, representing the ratio of jobs to residents aged between 16 and 64 years, stood at 1.00 (60,000 jobs) – meaning, that in theory, there is a job available for all residents of working age. This is an extremely positive economic indicator and compares with figures of 0.77 for the County; 0.78 for the Region and 0.83 for GB as a whole.

Jobs Density 2015

North West Leicestershire	1.0
Blaby	0.95
GB	0.83
Melton	0.82
Harborough	0.79
East Midlands	0.78
Leicestershire	0.77
Hinckley & Bosworth	0.69
Charnwood	0.62
Oadby & Wigston	0.59

Source: ONS Jobs Density

In 2000, the Jobs density figure was 0.79 compared to 0.75 for the East Midlands and 0.79 for GB as a whole, the District has experienced a much higher rise in jobs available pro-rata. It reached its peak in 2012 at 1.05 and then fell in 2013 (0.94) and 2014 (0.93) before pulling back in 2015.

In and Out Commuting

According to the 2011 Census, the District saw a net inflow of 7,453 commuters to access work with 19,246 of the residents travelling outside the District for employment, whereas 26,699 commuted into North West Leicestershire to access employment. This shows the District has a wide array of employers, which attract workers from a wide area. Most of the neighbouring authorities see a net out-flow as illustrated in the table below:

Net Inflow/Outflow of Working Residents

North West Leicestershire	+7,453
South Derbyshire	-13,931
Rushcliffe	-9,409
Blaby	+3,698
Charnwood	-11,739
Harborough	-1,914
Hinckley & Bosworth	-11,241
Melton	-4,082
Oadby & Wigston	-5,284

Source 2011 Census – Neighbourhood Statistics

The data also shows that the District had 5,069 home workers and 3,327 with no fixed workplace (trades people/sales persons et al). Of the Home workers, 59.3% were Male and 40.7% Female. The largest industrial grouping of Home Workers in the District was Financial, Real Estate, Professional and Administrative Activities, with a 21% share.

The District accounted for 14% of the 36,303 County's Home Workers. The District ranks 4th of the County's seven districts in terms of absolute numbers.

Self Employed

According to the ONS Annual Population survey, in 2016 there were 4,700 self-employed in the District, of which 3,800 (81%) were male. No figure is given by ONS for the number of self-employed females due to small sample size but by deducting the male figure from the total number of self-employed it is assumed that 900 are female. This split of Males/Females is also found in other Leicestershire Districts.

Self-Employment (Jan 2016 – Dec 2016)

Area	Numbers	% of Leics	Males	%	Females	%
Blaby	8,500	17.7	7,200	85	300	15
Charnwood	12,100	25.2	8,400	69	3,800	31
Harborough	4,000	8.3	#	#	#	#
Hinckley & Bosworth	10,600	22.1	8,200	77	2,400	23
Melton	4,800	10.0	#	#	#	#
North West Leicestershire	4,700	9.8	3,800	81	900	19
Oadby & Wigston	3,100	6.5	#	#	#	#
Leicestershire	48,000	100.0	36,900	77	11,100	23

Source: ONS Annual Population survey

- sample size too small to disclose

Figures will not total 100 due to rounding, for the % of Leicestershire column.

Self-Employment in the District (and regionally and nationally) has fluctuated greatly since statistics were produced in 2004 – often a sign of the improvement or decline in the economy. At its height in 2012, self-employment in NWL stood at 9,200 representing 14.2% of those economically active but this is often a sign that people take on additional part time self-employed positions when jobs are under threat and money tight. However if the economy is strengthening it can see an increase in entrepreneurship as people see business opportunities in a growing economy.

The number of self-employed people aged over 65 has more than doubled in GB in the past five years to reach almost half a million in 2014. In general, Self-employed people tend to be older, with an average age of 47, compared with an average of 40 among employees.

Older people are using self-employment to stay working and earning as they approach and even pass their state pension age, possibly because they can't afford to retire.

Self-employed are those people who regard themselves as self-employed, that is, who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have employees.

Full and part time employment

Of the 56,000 employee jobs in North West Leicestershire, 75% (42,000) were Full-time and 23.2% (13,000) were Part-time (figures don't total correctly due to rounding and exclusion of self-employed; government-supported trainees and HM Forces and Farm-based agriculture).

More people are in Full-time employment in the District than the County; Regional or National average.

Employment by sector 2015

Sector	NWL Employee Jobs	NWL %	EM %	GB %
Mining and Quarrying (B)	1,750	3.1	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing (C)	7,000	12.5	13.5	8.3
Energy & Water (D & E)	800	1.4	1.6	1.1
Construction (F)	3,500	6.2	5.1	4.6
Wholesale & Retail (G)	9,000	16.1	17.1	15.8
Transportation & Storage (H)	8,000	14.3	5.1	4.7
Accommodation & Food Service (I)	3,000	5.4	5.7	7.2
Information & Communication (J)	1,250	2.2	2.3	4.2
Financial & Business Services (K-N)	12,300	24.1	19.5	22.6
Public Admin; Education & Health (O-Q)	6,800	12.1	26.0	26.9
Arts & other Services (R & S)	1,900	3.4	3.9	4.4
Total	56,000	100	100	100

Source: ONS Business Register & Employment Survey

All figures rounded and exclude some occupations so total does not come to 100%

As the above table shows key employment sectors in 2015 in North West Leicestershire were Financial & Business Services – employing nearly 1 in 4 employees; along with Wholesale & Retail (17%); Transport & Storage - 14.3% and Manufacturing (12.5%) being the Top 4 sectors. The Public Sector (12% of all jobs) represented a substantially lower percentage of District jobs than is the case regionally or nationally. In 2009, employment in the Transportation & Storage Sector stood at 8,000, which represented 16.0% of the total employee jobs. By 2015 (the latest data) the Sector still employed around 8,000 but its share of total employment had fallen to 14.3%, as some other sectors saw a higher percentage share. This sector is still a key employment sector and its importance is significantly higher than in the Region (5.1% share of total employment) and nationally (4.7%) but with East Midlands Airport and many related Distribution companies around the Airport and the District's central position this is hardly surprising.

Civil Service Jobs as a proportion of employees jobs 2016

One indicator which can show a reliance on public sector jobs, particularly in light of public sector financial cut-back is the amount of people employed in the Public Sector, is the proportion of Civil Service and Public Administration and Defence jobs as a proportion of total employees' jobs. In 2016, the District had a much lower number of people employed within the Civil Service than in the County; Region or nationally. This does not include Local Authority Jobs but a District such as Blaby also has a large number of jobs at the District & County Council with 5,000 jobs in the Public Administration and Defence and Compulsory Social Security sector, which represents over 9% of Blaby' employment. In comparison, North West Leicestershire only had around 800 (1.4%) in this sector.

Civil Service Jobs

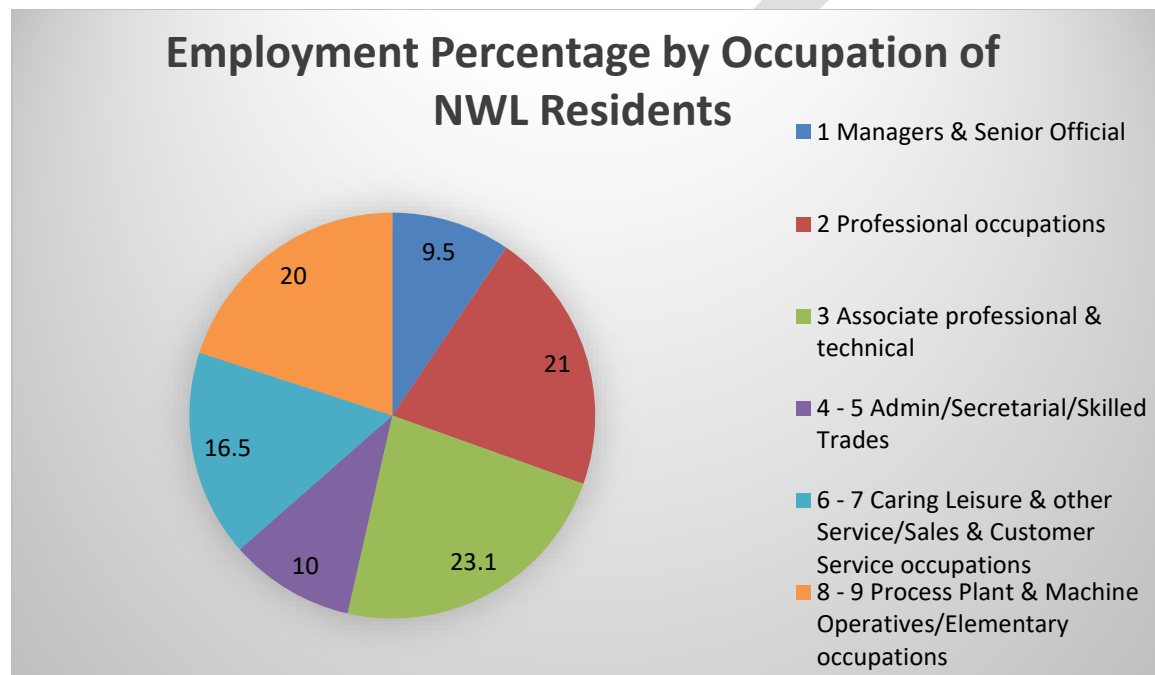
	NWL (Headcount)	NWL (%)	Leics (Headcount)	Leics (%)	East Midlands	Great Britain
Total civil service jobs	190	0.3	1,500	0.5	1.0	1.4
Full-time	14	0.2	1,170	0.4	0.7	1.1
Part -time	50	0.1	330	0.1	0.3	0.4

Source: ONS Annual Civil Employment Survey

Percentages based on % of total jobs that are civil service jobs.

Employment by Occupation

According to the ONS Annual Population Survey, in 2016 North West Leicestershire had a higher percentage of its working population in the first three major occupation groups than the county, region and country (NWL 53.6% to Leicestershire's 48.9% to East Midlands 41.1% to GB's 45.5%). These groups encompass Managers, Directors & Senior Officials; Professional Occupations and Associate Professional & Technical Occupations. This could also be partly due to many people residing in NWL, whilst commuting to other Cities such as Leicester; Birmingham; Nottingham; Derby et al as the excellent road links make commuting easy and the District offers good reasonably priced housing compared to some other areas.



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

It also compares well with other Leicestershire Districts, coming second to Charnwood (55.5% of its persons in all employment), which has a high proportion of residents employed in the University of Loughborough and companies such as 3M Health Care Ltd.

Percentage of Persons employed in Groups 1 – 3 (Managers/Professional/Technical) 2016

District	%
Charnwood	55.5
North West Leicestershire	53.6
Harborough	53.2
Hinckley & Bosworth	49.2
Blaby	42.6
Oadby & Wigston	37.8
Melton	35.5
Leicestershire	48.9
East Midlands	41.1
Great Britain	45.5

Source: ONS Annual population Survey

Compared with the most senior roles, the Process Plant & Machine Operatives and the Elementary Occupations tend to earn less and be more likely to be on temporary contracts. The District picture is somewhat different with NWL the third highest level

District	%
Melton	25.5
Oadby & Wigston	21.9
North West Leicestershire	20.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	15.9
Blaby	13.7
Harborough	12.8
Charnwood	11.5
Leicestershire	15.8
East Midlands	23.3
Great Britain	17.2

Source: ONS Annual population Survey

Between 2004 and 2016 the number of residents in Group 1-3 rose by 43% to stand at 25,500; whereas according to ONS annual population Survey data the number of Skilled Trades/Administration & Secretarial fell by 108%.

Qualifications

According to the latest figures from the ONS Annual Population Survey, educational attainment for North West Leicestershire residents is above average when compared to the County; Regional and National averages, with only a very small percentage of the District's population attaining no or low qualification levels (the sample size too small for a reliable estimate). 23,500 have an NVQ4 or above in 2016, representing 39.9% of the resident population aged 16 – 64 in the District. This places the District second highest of the 7 Leicestershire Districts.

<u>Qualifications</u>	<u>North West Leicestershire</u>	<u>North West Leicestershire</u>	<u>Leicestershire</u>	<u>East Midlands</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>
	Actual	%	%	%	%
NVQ4 & Above	23,500	39.9	35.3	31.3	38.2
NVQ3	33,400	56.6	61.4	52.8	56.9
NVQ2	46,700	79.1	79.9	72.4	74.3
NVQ1	52,300	88.7	90.6	85.0	85.3
Other Qualifications	-	-	5.6	7.5	6.6
No Qualifications	-	-	3.8	7.5	8.0

Table shows the level of educational qualifications of working age residents on NWL, with a comparison of the proportions at each level with those of Leicestershire; the East Midlands & GB

- sample size too small for reliable estimate

Proportion of Resident Population aged 16 – 64 with an NVQ4 or Above by District

District	%
Harborough	42.4
North West Leicestershire	39.9
Charnwood	37.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	33.5
Blaby	31.5
Oadby & Wigston	26.9
Melton	25.2
Leicestershire	35.3
East Midlands	31.3
Great Britain	38.2

Source: ONS Annual population Survey

Wage rates

Earnings by place of work (2016)

NWL ranks 1st of the 7 Leicestershire Districts, with regard the highest gross weekly wages measured by place of work, for the Average Full-time wage and for Male Full Time Wages and second for Females. These figures are above both the County and regional average but lower than for GB (wages affected by higher salaries in London & the South East). It is notable that pay for females working by place of work is above the County and Regional averages but that median pay for females is 78% of the average male's earnings, compared to 83% nationally.

Wages are measured by both the "place of work" and the "place of residence" and give different figures as a local company may employ both local employees and those from further afield and for "place of residence" – this will include those who work and live in the District and those who commute outside but live in North West Leicestershire.

Earnings by Place of Work 2016

District	£ per week Full time workers	Rank	£ per week Male F/T workers	Rank	£ per week Female F/T workers	Rank
Blaby	482.8	4	544.4	3	424.6	5
Charnwood	498.1	3	554.4	2	426.5	4
Harborough	519.2	2	528.3	4	478.6	1
Hinckley & Bosworth	476.1	5	519.5	5	426.8	3
Melton	457.0	6	500.4	6	375.2	7
NWL	523.7	1	563.6	1	440.8	2
Oadby & Wigston	444.1	7	493.8	7	382.4	6
Leicestershire	496.6	-	537.8	-	426.3	-
East Midlands	483.2	-	529.3	-	421.6	-
Great Britain	540.2	-	580.6	-	480.8	-

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings – Workplace analysis.

Median earnings in pounds for employees in the area

The table below shows gross weekly wages by residence area – and, interestingly, this shows that within North West Leicestershire there is a difference to both the wages and the ranking compared with gross weekly wages by place of work. The District only ranks 4th out of the 7 Leicestershire Districts in terms of average wages; 3rd in terms of Male averages and 6th in terms of females. Median pay for females is

72% of the average male's earnings, compared to 83% nationally. Males who live in NWL earn more than those who work in the District, whereas Females earn substantially less. This could be that female residents are less likely than their male counterparts to commute to higher paid jobs outside the District, perhaps due to family commitments or the type of jobs on offer outside the district.

The difference between NWL wage rates by residence and by workforce for NWL indicate that businesses in our District tend to pay above the East Midlands average for both males and females but some of these jobs are filled by the in-commuters.

Earnings by place of Residence (2016)

District	£ per week Full time workers	Rank	£ per week Male F/T workers	Rank	£ per week Female F/T workers	Rank
Blaby	566.0	2	654.4	1	466.4	3
Charnwood	535.1	3	555.3	5	476.7	2
Harborough	607.2	1	632.5	2	484.8	1
Hinckley & Bosworth	505.7	5	579.5	4	455.3	5
Melton	468.7	6	523.6	6	371.3	7
NWL	510.9	4	581.7	3	421.6	6
Oadby & Wigston	460.0	7	460.0	7	456.2	4
Leicestershire	533.2	-	581.4	-	459.1	-
East Midlands	501.7	-	549.1	-	433.1	-
Great Britain	541.0	-	581.2	-	481.1	-

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings – Resident analysis.

Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area

The District has seen the average gross weekly wage increase from £363.7 in 2002 to £510.9 in 2016 – a rise of 41%- this increase compares favourably with the regional and national average, but there is a much varied picture across the Leicestershire districts.

The District performs well in terms of the increase in Male Full-time Gross Wages between 2002 and 2016 – seeing a 49% rise and ranking 2nd behind Blaby. However it is a very different picture for females, where the rise only stood at 34% making it lowest of the 7 Leicestershire Districts and substantially lower than the rise seen in the Region and Nationally.

District	% increase 2002 – 2016 in Total gross wages per week Full time workers	Rank	% increase 2002 – 2016 in Total gross wages per week F/T Male workers	Rank	% increase 2002 – 2016 in Total gross wages per week F/T Females workers	Rank
Blaby	47	1	55	1	58	1
Charnwood	44	2	39	4	53	3
Harborough	42	3	38	5	49	5
Hinckley & Bosworth	40	5	44	3	56	2
Melton	15	7	17	7	38	6
NWL	41	4	49	2	34	7
Oadby & Wigston	29	6	23	6	51	4
Leicestershir e	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	36	-	34	-	46	-
Great Britain	38	-	35	-	45	-

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings – Resident analysis.

Unemployed

In March 2017, Unemployment measured as Job Seekers Allowance Claimants stood at 505 or 0.8% of the resident population aged 16 – 64 years. This compares favourably with the regional average rate of 1.6% and nationally 2.0%. Of the 505 claimants, 315 (62%) are male and 190 (38%) are female.

Unemployment – Claimant Count March 2017

District	Males %	Females %	Total %
Blaby	0.9	0.6	0.7
Charnwood	1.0	0.6	0.8
Harborough	0.7	0.4	0.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	1.2	0.9	1.0
Melton	1.5	1.0	1.3
North West Leicestershire	1.0	0.6	0.8
Oadby & Wigston	1.1	0.8	0.9
Leicestershire	1.0	0.7	0.8
East Midlands	2.1	1.1	1.6
Great Britain	2.5	1.4	2.0

Source: ONS Claimant Count – not seasonally adjusted

% is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16 -64 years

Unemployment – Time Duration

Unemployment (measured by claimants) has fallen by 70% between March 2013 and March 2017 – this is the highest fall of all of the Leicestershire Districts and far greater than the regional & national average. In the past year, the figure has fallen by 21% to stand at 505 people. This fall over the past twelve months was, by far, the highest in the County and far higher than regional & national averages.

Districts	2017	2017 %	2016	2016 %	2013	2013 %	% change 2013 - 17	% change 2016 – 17
Blaby	430	0.7	465	0.8	1,200	2.0	-64	-8

Charnwood	905	0.8	970	0.8	2,525	2.3	-64	-7
Harborough	290	0.5	280	0.5	780	1.5	-63	+4
Hinckley & Bosworth	695	1.0	720	1.1	1,655	2.5	-58	-4
Melton	395	1.3	325	1.0	755	2.4	-48	+22
North West Leicestershire	505	0.8	635	1.1	1,660	2.8	-70	-21
Oadby & Wigston	315	0.8	345	1.0	935	2.7	-66	-9
Leicestershire	3,535	0.8	3745	0.9	9,510	2.3	-63	=6
East Midlands	47,165	2.0	48,035	2.0	108,405	4.7	-57	-2
Great Britain	789,470	2.3	766,760	2.3	1,519,235	4.6	-48	+3

Source: ONS Claimant Count by sex & Age April 2016 not seasonally adjusted

In terms of age-structure of those unemployed, the District has seen declines in each of the three main age groups. With the younger age groups seeing the highest percentage fall over both the past 4 years and in the past twelve months.

North West Leicestershire

Age	2017	2017 %	2016	2016 %	2013	2013 %	% change 2013 - 17	% change 2016- 17
16-17	0	0	0	0	5	0.2	-100	0
18-24	110	1.5	160	2.2	470	6.5	-77	-31
25-49	275	0.9	345	1.1	885	2.9	-69	-20
50+	115	0.6	130	0.7	300	1.6	-62	-12
All	505	0.8	635	1.1	1,660	2.8	70	-21

Source: ONS Claimant Count by sex & Age March 2016 not seasonally adjusted

Leicestershire

Age	2017	2017 %	2016	2016 %	2013	2013 %	% change 2013 - 17	% change 2016- 17
16-17	5	0.0	5	0.0	20	0.1	-100	0
18-24	805	1.5	815	1.3	2,640	4.3	-70	-1
25-49	1,775	0.9	1,950	0.9	5,060	2.4	-65	-9
50+	950	0.6	970	0.7	1,785	1.4	-47	-2
All	3,535	0.8	3,745	0.9	9,510	2.3	-63	-6

Source: ONS Claimant Count by sex & Age March 2016 not seasonally adjusted

Looking into the duration of those unemployed there are 40 people in the District who have been unemployed for more than 2 years as in March 2017.

Appendix One

Employment and Unemployment (January 2016 – December 2016)

Labour Supply	NWL	NWL	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Actual	%	%	%	%
All economically active (+)	49,700	80.6	79.9	78.1	77.8
- in Employment (+)	47,700	77.2	77.1	74.7	74.0
- Employees (+)	43,000	69.4	67.0	64.5	63.1
- Self Employment (+)	4,700	7.9	9.9	9.8	10.6
- Unemployment (model-based *)	1,700	3.5	3.4	4.3	4.8
Economically active Males (+)	26,000	84.6	82.7	83.0	83.2
- in employment (+)	25,300	82.3	78.8	79.4	79.0
- Employees (+)	21,500	69.6	63.1	65.8	64.4
- Self Employed (+)	3,800	12.7	15.4	13.2	14.2
- Unemployed (*)	!	!	4.3	4.2	4.9
Economically active Females (+)	23,700	76.6	77.3	73.3	72.6
- In Employment (+)	22,400	72.0	75.4	70.1	69.1
- Employees (+)	21,500	69.1	70.8	63.2	61.7
- Self Employed (+)	!	!	4.6	6.5	7.0
- Unemployed (*)	#	#	2.4	4.3	4.7
Source: ONS Annual Population survey					
# Sample size too small for reliable estimate					
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive					

+ Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

- Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active.

NB: Economically Active: People who are either in employment or unemployed

Economic Activity Rate:

People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

In Employment:

People who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as employed or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (e.g. On holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment rate:

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Employees and Self Employed

The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status. The percentage show the number in each category as a percentage of all people aged 16-64. The sum of employees and self-employed will not equal the **in employment** figure due to the inclusion of those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work in the latter.

Unemployed

Refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Model-Based Unemployed

As unemployed form a small percentage of the population, the APS unemployed estimates within local authorities are based on very small samples so for many areas would be unreliable. To overcome this ONS has developed a statistical model that provides better estimates of total unemployed for unitary authorities and local authority districts (unemployment estimates for counties are direct survey estimates). Model-based estimates are not produced for male or female unemployed.

The model-based estimate improves on the APS estimate by *borrowing strength* from the measure of those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance to produce an estimate that is more precise (i.e. has a smaller confidence interval). The amount of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance is not itself a measure of unemployment but is strongly correlated with unemployment, and, as it is an administrative count, is known without sampling error. The gain in precision is greatest for areas with smaller sample sizes.

DRAFT

POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP – WORK PROGRAMME (as at 19/06/17)

Date of Meeting	Item	Lead Officer	Witnesses
20 September 2017			
20 September 2017	Small Grants Annual Report	Andrew Hunkin, Interim Director of Resources	
20 September 2017	Gas Supply in Rural Areas (Discussion item to question invited guests)	Andrew Hunkin, Interim Director of Resources	Representatives from the most appropriate agency
20 September 2017	Policy Development Group Annual Update Report	Andrew Hunkin, Interim Director of Resources	
10 January 2018			
No items			
7 March 2018			
No items			
27 June 2018			
No items			

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DRAFT Notice of Executive Key Decisions

The attached notice lists the matters which are likely to be the subject of a key decision by the Council's executive and executive decision making bodies. This notice is produced in accordance with the Constitution adopted by North West Leicestershire District Council and will be published a minimum of 28 days before the date on which a key decision is to be made on behalf of the Council.

The date of publication of this notice is Friday, 23 June 2017. The Deadline for making any representations as to why items marked as private should be considered in public by **Cabinet on 25 July 2017 is 5pm Friday, 14 July 2017.**

Key Decisions

A key decision means a decision taken by the Cabinet, a committee of the Cabinet, an area or joint committee or an individual in connection with the discharge of a function which is the responsibility of the executive and which is likely:

- (a) to result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the Council;
- (c) for the purposes of (a) and (b) above £100,000 shall be regarded as significant in terms of expenditure or savings, and any issue which, in the opinion of the Leader is likely to have an impact on people, shall be regarded as significant in terms of impact on communities.

The Council's Executive

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The Council's executive committee is the Cabinet. The Cabinet comprises:

Councillor R Blunt	-	Leader	Councillor T J Pendleton	-	Regeneration and Planning
Councillor A V Smith MBE	-	Deputy Leader and Community Services	Councillor N J Rushton	-	Corporate
Councillor T Gillard	-	Business	Councillor R D Bayliss	-	Housing

Confidential Items and Private Meetings of the Executive

Whilst the majority of the Cabinet's business at the meetings listed in this notice will be open to the public and media organisations to attend, there will inevitably be some business to be considered that contains, for example, confidential, commercially sensitive or personal information. This is a formal notice under the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 that part of the Cabinet meetings listed in this Forward Plan may be held in private because the agenda and reports for the meeting contain exempt information under Part 1 Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act (Access to Information) Act 1985 (as amended) and that the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing it. Those Items where it is considered that they should be considered in private are identified on the Notice.

Access to Agenda and Related Documents

Documents relating to the matters listed in this notice are available at least 5 clear working days prior to the date of decision as indicated below. Other documents relevant to the matters listed in this notice may be submitted to the decision maker.

If you wish to request or submit a document, or make representation in relation to any issue contained within this notice, please contact Democratic and Support Services on telephone number 01530 454512 or by emailing memberservices@nwleicestershire.gov.uk

Executive Decisions

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker
July 2017						
Revaluation of Council Housing Stock	Cabinet	Key	Public	25 July 2017	Councillor Roger Bayliss Tel: 01530 411055 roger.bayliss@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Housing Tel: 01530 454780 chris.lambert@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Provisional Financial Outturn	Cabinet	Key	Public	25 July 2017	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Leisure Services review and the future of Hermitage Leisure Centre	Cabinet	Key	Public	25 July 2017	Councillor Alison Smith MBE Tel: 01530 835668 alison.smith@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Economic Development Tel: 01530 454773 kay.greenbank@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report Leisure Services review and the future of Hermitage Leisure Centre

[illegible]

September 2017						
Medium Term Financial Strategy	Cabinet	Key	Public	19 September 2017	<p>Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report
Former Tenant Rent Arrears, Current Tenant Rent Arrears, Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates and Sundry Debtor Write Offs	Cabinet	Key	Part Private Some background papers contain exempt information	19 September 2017	<p>Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report
Quarter 1 Performance Report	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	19 September 2017	<p>Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Legal and Support Services Tel: 01530 454762 elizabeth.warhurst@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report
Minutes of the Coalville Special Expenses Working Party	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	19 September 2017	<p>Councillor Alison Smith MBE Tel: 01530 835668 alison.smith@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Community Services Tel: 01530 454832 john.richardson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report and Minutes Minutes of the Coalville Special Expenses Working Party
October 2017						
No items.						

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker
November 2017						
Quarter 2 Performance Report	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	14 November 2017	<p>Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Legal and Support Services Tel: 01530 454762 elizabeth.warhurst@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report
Minutes of the Coalville Special Expenses Working Party	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	14 November 2017	<p>Councillor Alison Smith MBE Tel: 01530 835668 alison.smith@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Community Services Tel: 01530 454832 john.richardson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report and Minutes of Meeting Minutes of the Coalville Special Expenses Working Party
December 2017						
Draft General Fund Revenue Budget	Cabinet	Key	Public	12 December 2017	<p>Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Report

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker
Capital Programmes Projected Outturn and Draft Capital Programmes	Cabinet	Key	Public	12 December 2017	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget Proposals	Cabinet	Key	Public	12 December 2017	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Former Tenant Rent Arrears, Current Tenant Rent Arrears, Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates and Sundry Debtor Write Offs	Cabinet	Key	Part Private Some background papers contain exempt information	12 December 2017	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
January 2018						
Council Tax Base 2018/19	Cabinet	Key	Public	16 January 2018	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker
Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan	Cabinet	Key	Public	16 January 2018	Councillor Tony Gillard Tel: 01530 452930 tony.gillard@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Economic Development Tel: 01530 454773 kay.greenbank@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Cabinet report and (draft) LLEP SEP Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan
February 2018						
General Fund and Special Expenses Revenue Budgets	Cabinet	Key	Public	6 February 2018	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Capital Programmes	Cabinet	Key	Public	6 February 2018	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget and Rent Increase	Cabinet	Key	Public	6 February 2018	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker
The Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential Indicators	Cabinet	Key	Public	6 February 2018	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
March 2018						
Proposed Council Delivery Plan	Cabinet	Key	Public	6 March 2018	Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Legal and Support Services Tel: 01530 454762 elizabeth.warhurst@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Quarter 3 Performance Report	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	6 March 2018	Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Legal and Support Services Tel: 01530 454762 elizabeth.warhurst@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report
Former Tenant Rent Arrears, Current Tenant Rent Arrears, Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates and Sundry Debtor Write Offs	Cabinet	Key	Part Private Some background papers contain exempt information	6 March 2018	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Interim Director of Resources Tel: 01530 454833 andrew.hunkin@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker
Minutes of the Coalville Special Expenses Working Party	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	6 March 2018	Councillor Alison Smith MBE Tel: 01530 835668 alison.smith@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Community Services Tel: 01530 454832 john.richardson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report and Minutes from Meeting Minutes of the Coalville Special Expenses Working Party
April 2018						
There are no meetings scheduled.						
May 2018						
There are no items.						

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