

## CHAPTER 4 : DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS

In the following tables, where ages are listed they are inclusive – e.g. 0 to 15 means everyone up to their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday. The date of the information is Census Day (29<sup>th</sup> April 2001) except where stated.

### A. Households with no car

Full description	% of households without access to a car or van
Social need theme	Low income
Numerator	Households with no car or van
Denominator	All households
Source	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 17
Nottinghamshire score	27.86% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	71.42% NO57 Radford East
Minimum score	4.13% BR24 Bramcote East
Standard deviation	14.68%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	15

In the absence of any direct information on household incomes for small areas, this indicator was used in all of the previous studies as an indirect measure of low income.

The correlation analysis shows that this indicator relates closely to many direct indicators of social need - it has the joint highest number of correlations of 0.5 and above. Its strongest correlation is with 'lone parent households', followed by 'free school meals', which are both also indicators of low income. It also has a correlation of above 0.75 with 'adults unemployed'.

### B. Lone parent households

Full description	% of households with dependent children which are lone parent households
Social need theme	Low income
Numerator	Households comprising one family and no others which are lone parent households with dependent children*
Denominator	All households with dependent children*
Source	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 20
Nottinghamshire score	23.27% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	59.52% NO49 St Ann's West
Minimum score	5.65% NS38 Trent
Standard deviation	11.45%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	15

\* A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 to 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full-time student and in a family with his or her parent(s).

Lone parents have markedly lower gross weekly household incomes, on average, than married or cohabiting couples with dependent children. According to *Living in Britain 2001* (Office for National Statistics), over a third (36%) of lone parent families had gross weekly household incomes of £150 or less, compared with 10% of married couples and 15% of cohabiting couples with dependent children. Because of this, lone parent households are accepted as a powerful indirect indicator of social need.

Similar indicators were used in all of the previous studies.

This indicator has the joint highest number of correlations of 0.5 and above. Its strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'households with no car'. It also has a correlation of above 0.75 with 'adults unemployed'.

### C. People dependent upon those in employment

Full description	% of people in households who are not in employment
Social need theme	Low income
Numerator	Residents in households (excluding students who are not dependent children) who are not in employment
Denominator	All residents in households (excluding students who are not dependent children)
Source (numerator)	2001 Census Area Statistics Tables 4, 30 and 63
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Area Statistics Tables 4 and 63
Nottinghamshire score	55.72% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	77.47% MA39 Mansfield Oak Tree East
Minimum score	29.29% NO66 The Park
Standard deviation	6.88%
Correlations over 0.75	1
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	11

This indicator was used in the 1983 and 1994 Studies. It is intended to be a measure of the income flowing into an area. It measures the proportion of residents who are not wage earners, i.e. they are children, retired people, unemployed etc. Students who are not dependent children (i.e. largely those that are aged over 18) have been excluded, as they would distort the figures for areas in which they are concentrated.

This indicator correlates best with 'people of working age with a limiting long term illness or disability'. The next highest correlations are with 'routine occupations' and 'adults unemployed'.

#### D. Children receiving free school meals

Full description	% of children aged 5 to 15 receiving free school meals
Social need theme	Low income
Numerator	Children aged 5 to 15 at City and County LEA schools receiving free school meals (as at January 2002)
Denominator	Children aged 5 to 15 at City and County LEA schools (as at January 2002)
Source	City and County Education Departments
Nottinghamshire score	16.96% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	63.32% NO44 Hyson Green South
Minimum score	0.00% 4 zones
Standard deviation	14.26%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	15

This is a direct indicator of the incomes of families with children. There are, however, some problems with it, as some families may fail to claim this benefit for various reasons, including whether the food provided is suitable for cultural or other reasons. Its high correlations – it has the joint highest number of correlations of 0.5 and above – suggest that this does not introduce a significant bias into the results.

The previous studies contained information on ‘households with children receiving free school meals’. The way in which the data is now held and analysed makes it easier to use the numbers of children rather than households. This change is not likely to make a significant difference to how the indicator is distributed.

Its strongest correlation is with ‘lone parent households’, followed by ‘adults unemployed’. It also has a correlation of above 0.75 with ‘households with no car’.

#### E. Adults unemployed

Full description	% of economically active people aged 20 to pensionable age who are unemployed (excluding full-time students)
Social need theme	Unemployment
Numerator	Economically active people aged 20 to pensionable age who are unemployed
Denominator	Economically active people aged 20 to pensionable age (excluding full-time students)
Source	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 28
Nottinghamshire score	5.97% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	28.42% NO57 Radford East
Minimum score	1.20% RU24 Tollerton
Standard deviation	3.80%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	14

Adult unemployment is a direct indicator of social need, causing both loss of income and the removal of a major activity in people's lives. If unemployment continues for any length of time, it can become increasingly difficult to get back into work and further problems, both physical and social, can occur.

This indicator was used in all of the previous studies.

It has amongst the highest number of correlations of 0.5 and above, its strongest correlation being with 'free school meals', followed by 'households with no car'. It also has a correlation of above 0.75 with 'lone parent households'.

## F. Young people unemployed

Full description	% of economically active people aged 16 to 19 who are unemployed (excluding full-time students)
Social need theme	Unemployment
Numerator	Economically active people aged 16 to 19 who are unemployed
Denominator	Economically active people aged 16 to 19 (excluding full-time students)
Source	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 28
Nottinghamshire score	18.54% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	55.41% NO43 Hyson Green North
Minimum score	0.00% 62 zones
Standard deviation	12.73%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	4

This indicator has been included because unemployment can raise different issues for young people than adults. It can be particularly serious because many unemployed young people have never had a job. A large proportion of them have few skills to offer the labour market and they may be in serious danger of facing longer-term unemployment or drifting into a succession of insecure low paid jobs.

This indicator was used in all of the previous studies.

Although it has lower correlations than many other indicators, its correlations with all of the other indicators are significant at the 99% level\*. The strongest correlation is with 'adults unemployed', followed by 'free school meals'.

Some of the detailed figures for this indicator need to be treated with some caution because of the small numbers involved (see Appendix E for more details).

(\* see Appendix B for an explanation of this.)

## G. Households that are overcrowded

Full description	% of households living at over 1 person per room
Social need theme	Poor housing
Numerator	Households living at over 1 person per room
Denominator	All households
Source	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 52
Nottinghamshire score	1.07% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	5.06% NO45 Forest Fields West
Minimum score	0.00% 47 zones
Standard deviation	0.90%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	7

This is a direct measure of social need, measuring one aspect of housing conditions. Households living at over one person per room have less space than is available to most households, with all that may entail in terms of physical discomfort and social and psychological stress. Included in this can be poorer educational achievement, because of the lack of space in which children can study. It can also be a proxy for low incomes.

This indicator was used in the 1983 and 1994 Studies, and a similar one in 1975.

Its strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'households with no car'.

## H. Households lacking central heating

Full description	% of households without central heating
Social need theme	Poor housing
Numerator	Households without central heating
Denominator	All households
Source	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 19
Nottinghamshire score	4.74% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	17.75% NO09 Bestwood Park West
Minimum score	0.00% RU31 Keyworth North
Standard deviation	3.01%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	0

This indicator measures a different aspect of housing conditions to overcrowding. It is likely to be related to the age and physical quality of the housing and is, therefore, of use in the absence of any indicators of the state of repair of housing. It is not a perfect measure, however, because it does not record those households who have central heating but cannot afford to use it on a regular basis.

This indicator was used in the 1994 Study.

The lack of central heating tends to be found in different areas to some other aspects of social need. For example, housing estates comprising mainly local authority housing often have good provision of central heating, although they may suffer from other problems. For this reason, its correlations are comparatively low. Despite this, its correlations with all except three of the other indicators are significant at the 99% level\*. The strongest correlation is with 'households with no car', followed by 'lone parent households'.

(\* see Appendix B for an explanation of this.)

### **I. People of working age with a limiting long term illness or disability**

Full description	% of people aged 16 to 64 in households with a limiting long term illness or disability
Social need theme	Poor health and disability
Numerator	People aged 16 to 64 in households with a limiting long term illness or disability
Denominator	All people aged 16 to 64 in households
Source	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 16
Nottinghamshire score	16.27% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	31.95% NO40 Beechdale West
Minimum score	5.41% NO72 University
Standard deviation	4.85%
Correlations over 0.75	4
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	8

This is a direct measure of social need. As well as the mental and/or physical problems caused by such ill-health or disability, the income of the person and the household of which they are part may well be affected. It was decided not to standardise the data by age, because it was thought that the percentage of all people of working age would better reflect the overall effect on the area.

This indicator was used in the 1994 Study.

It has the highest number of correlations of over 0.75, its strongest correlation being with 'routine occupations', followed by 'adults with low qualifications'. It also has correlations of above 0.75 with 'people dependent upon those in employment' and 'semi-routine occupations'.

## J. Babies with a low birthweight

Full description	% of single live births weighing less than 2,500 grams
Social need theme	Poor health and disability
Numerator	Single live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (1 <sup>st</sup> December 2000 to 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2002)
Denominator	All single live births (1 <sup>st</sup> December 2000 to 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2002)
Source	Nottingham Health Informatics Service and North Nottinghamshire Information Team
Nottinghamshire score	7.05% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	25.81% BA06 Blyth
Minimum score	0.00% 33 zones
Standard deviation	4.26%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	0

Babies with low birthweights (defined as less than 2,500 grams at birth) are at higher risk of poor health and death in the first year of life. Low birthweight is associated with multiple pregnancy, poor maternal nutrition, and smoking in pregnancy. There is a higher risk of low birthweight in teenage mothers and mothers from less advantaged backgrounds. (Quoted from *Key Health Indicators, 2003*, East Midlands Public Health Observatory.)

This indicator was used in the 1983 and 1994 Studies.

Although its correlations are low compared to most of the other indicators, they are all significant at the 99% level\*. The strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'adults unemployed'.

(\* see Appendix B for an explanation of this.)

## K. Standardised Death Rate for people aged under 75

Full description	Directly Standardised Death Rate for people aged under 75
Social need theme	Poor health and disability
Numerator	Deaths by five year age-group for people aged under 75 (1 <sup>st</sup> January 2000 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2002)
Denominator	All people aged under 75 by five year age-group (1 <sup>st</sup> January 2000 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2002)
Method of standardisation	Directly standardised to the European Standard Population age structure (updated June 2003)
Source (numerator)	Nottingham Health Informatics Service and North Nottinghamshire Information Team
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 1
Nottinghamshire score	10.81 (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	28.62 MA23 Mansfield Ravensdale West
Minimum score	1.26 BR31 Toton Bispham
Standard deviation	4.28
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	14

This is a direct measure of social need, in that it measures the incidence of deaths below the age of 75.

Death rates of the most deprived sections of the population declined little in the 1990s, whereas death rates among the more advantaged declined substantially. Some of these differences in health between advantaged and disadvantaged areas (and individuals) can be explained by behaviour and lifestyle – for example smoking and dietary patterns. However, a large part of the difference is due to more profound underlying social, economic and environmental factors. (Quoted from *Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer 2001*, Department of Health.)

The analysis makes allowance for the age-structure of different areas by standardising it to a European Standard Population age-structure. Because of the three year period used and the age-standardisation it should be interpreted with caution in terms of assessing the **absolute** rate of deaths in different areas, but it is recognised as a good way of making comparisons **between** areas.

This is a new indicator, which was not available for use in previous studies.

Its strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'households with no car' and 'adults unemployed' jointly.

## L. People aged 75 and over receiving care

Full description	% of people aged 75 and over living in households in receipt of any one or all of meals, homecare and occupational therapy
Social need theme	Poor health and disability
Numerator	People aged 75 and over living in households in receipt of any one or all of meals, homecare and occupational therapy (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2002 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2003)
Denominator	All people aged 75 and over living in households
Source (numerator)	City and County Social Services Departments
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 1
Nottinghamshire score	20.43% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	47.97% BR38 Beeston Clifford
Minimum score	6.90% MA08 Mansfield Leeming West
Standard deviation	6.52%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	3

This indicator has been included as a measure of elderly people who are in particular social need. People not living in households (e.g. in residential homes) are excluded, as including these would distort the figures for areas in which residential homes are concentrated. There is a potential problem with this indicator, in that it only includes people who approach Social Services for help, excluding those who access care independently from voluntary organisations or commercial agencies. However, it was thought important to include it, because it reflects social need affecting a section of the population which is not covered by many of the other indicators.

This is a new indicator, which was not available in previous studies.

Although its correlations are low compared to most of the other indicators, they are all significant at the 99% level\*. The strongest correlation is with 'households with no car', followed by 'free school meals'.

(\* see Appendix B for an explanation of this.)

## M. Children involved in child protection enquiries

Full description	% of children involved in child protection (Section 47) enquiries
Social need theme	Family difficulties and crime
Numerator	Section 47 enquiries (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2002 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2003)
Denominator	All people aged 0 to 17
Source (numerator)	City and County Social Services Departments
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 2
Nottinghamshire score	0.68% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	4.70% NS32 Newark Devon East
Minimum score	0.00% 95 zones
Standard deviation	0.79%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	7

Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to make enquiries where they:

a) are informed that a child who lives, or is found, in their area

- is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order, or
- is in Police Protection, or

b) have reasonable cause to suspect that a child who lives, or is found, in their area is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.

This indicator is, therefore, a good measure of particular social needs amongst children and of stress within the family environment. It is possible that there are some inconsistencies in the way in which regulations are interpreted between the City and County areas, but there is no evidence that this has significantly affected the results of the analysis.

This indicator replaces 'children taken into care', which was used in the 1983 and 1994 Studies.

Its strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'adults unemployed'.

## N. Recordable offences committed by young people

Full description	Rate of recordable offences committed by residents aged 10 to 17 per 100 residents aged 10 to 17
Social need theme	Family difficulties and crime
Numerator	Recordable offences committed by residents aged 10 to 17 (2002 calendar year)
Denominator	All people aged 10 to 17
Source (numerator)	Nottinghamshire Police
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 2
Nottinghamshire score	6.58 (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	51.98 MA23 Mansfield Ravensdale West
Minimum score	0.00 15 zones
Standard deviation	6.80
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	7

This indicator, which measures young people in trouble with the Police, is taken as an indication of family problems and problems of social order, which it is important to include in the Study. Because the data relates to offences recorded, rather than the number of offenders, the figures should not be interpreted as the proportion of young people committing offences – some people will have committed more than one offence.

Similar indicators were used in the 1983 and 1994 Studies.

Its strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'lone parent households'.

## O. Domestic burglaries

Full description	Rate of domestic burglaries per 1,000 household spaces*
Social need theme	Family difficulties and crime
Numerator	Domestic burglaries (1 <sup>st</sup> April 2001 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2002)
Denominator	All household spaces*
Source (numerator)	Nottinghamshire Police
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 48
Nottinghamshire score	29.96 (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	147.02 NO47 All Saints
Minimum score	0.00 NS02 Walesby
Standard deviation	23.29
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	6

\* A household space is the accommodation available to an individual household. Vacant properties are included.

This indicator has been included, as it is a measure of a type of crime which people are particularly concerned about and which affects them in their homes. Its psychological and other effects, in terms of the fear of crime, can be much greater than the actual levels of crime may warrant. In addition, unlike some other types of crime, it can be located to a particular property and is, therefore, easily analysed at an area level.

Police statistics include recorded burglaries in communal establishments. Burglary of student accommodation is registered each time a private lockable room is broken into. Because of this, the rate for the zone including the University of Nottingham’s University Park halls of residence (NO72) is extremely high. Whilst it is recognised that this is a serious problem, it is so high that it distorts the normalised scores of the other zones for this indicator. NO72 does not rank highly enough on the other indicators for it to be classified as having above average social need, so its score on this indicator has been removed and the analysis re-run without it. The correlation figures refer to this re-run analysis.

This is a new indicator. The 1983 and 1994 Studies did not include any indicators on the incidence of crime based upon where the crime occurred, rather than where the offender lived.

Its strongest correlation is with ‘free school meals’, followed by ‘adults unemployed’.

**P. 16 and 17 year olds not in full-time education**

Full description	% of 16 and 17 year olds not in full-time education
Social need theme	Educational difficulties
Numerator	16 and 17 year olds who are not full-time students (at either college or school)
Denominator	All people aged 16 and 17
Source (numerator)	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 2 and 13
Source (denominator)	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 2
Nottinghamshire score	24.32% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	64.86% NS25 Newark Castle North
Minimum score	0.00% 4 zones
Standard deviation	11.18%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	11

This indicator and the next two have been included as measures of educational achievement and the likely future skills and income of young people as they move into the labour market. They do, however, show different aspects of this, as evidenced by their comparatively low correlations with each other (see Appendix B). Leaving full-time education at sixteen should not necessarily be seen as indicating a negative attitude towards education and training, as for some people it means that they know what job they want to do and are embarking on workplace training. Nevertheless, staying in full-time education is a strong indicator of future skills levels, as evidenced by its strongest correlations.

This indicator was used in the 1994 Study.

Its strongest correlation is with 'routine occupations', followed jointly by 'adults with low qualifications' and 'semi-routine occupations'.

**Q. Pupils obtaining no GCSEs**

Full description	% of Year 11s with no GCSEs
Social need theme	Educational difficulties
Numerator	Year 11 pupils with no GCSEs (Summer 2002)
Denominator	All Year 11 pupils, January 2002
Source	City and County Education Departments
Nottinghamshire score	4.76% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	45.24% BA37 Worksop Manton North
Minimum score	0.00% 138 zones
Standard deviation	5.72%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	0

This is an indicator of the lowest levels of educational achievement, which are likely to severely limit a person's job prospects. It is interesting that it is not particularly strongly correlated with 'pupils not obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at A\* to C grades' (although this is still its strongest correlation), suggesting that those getting the very worst GCSE results are distributed rather differently to those obtaining some GCSEs at lower grades. Pupils attending independent schools and LEA schools outside of Nottinghamshire are excluded. NVQs, although a comparable qualification, have not been included because the information is not readily available.

This indicator was not included in the previous studies, because it has not previously been possible to analyse information by the home address of pupils.

It has amongst the lowest correlations of any of the indicators, but, despite having no correlations above 0.5, all of its correlations are significant at the 99% level\*\*. Its strongest correlation is with 'pupils not obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at A\* to C grades', followed by 'free school meals'.

(\*\* see Appendix B for an explanation of this.)

## R. Pupils not obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at A\* to C grades

Full description	% of Year 11s not obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades
Social need theme	Educational difficulties
Numerator	Year 11 pupils without 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grades (Summer 2002)
Denominator	All Year 11 pupils, January 2002
Source	City and County Education Departments
Nottinghamshire score	58.18% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	100.00% MA39 Mansfield Oak Tree East & NO67 City Centre
Minimum score	0.00% 3 zones
Standard deviation	20.42%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	12

GCSEs are graded from A\* to G. Although these are all regarded as pass-marks, in reality five or more A\* to C grades is often quoted as the minimum requirement to go on into further and higher education and more skilled jobs. It is a level of performance which is used by the Department for Education and Skills in its *School Performance Tables*. Pupils attending independent schools and LEA schools outside of Nottinghamshire are excluded. NVQs, although a comparable qualification, have not been included because the information is not readily available.

This indicator was not included in the previous studies, because it has not previously been possible to analyse information by the home address of pupils.

Its strongest correlation is with 'routine occupations', followed by 'adults with low qualifications'.

## S. Pupils not achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English and Maths

Full description	% of Year 6s not obtaining Level 4 or above in both Key Stage 2 English and Maths
Social need theme	Educational difficulties
Numerator	Year 6 pupils not obtaining Level 4 or above in both Key Stage 2 English and Maths in 2002
Denominator	All Year 6 pupils, January 2002
Source	City and County Education Departments
Nottinghamshire score	33.95% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	80.00% NS25 Newark Castle North
Minimum score	0.00% 3 zones
Standard deviation	16.35%
Correlations over 0.75	0
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	15

This indicator has been included as a measure of the educational progress of younger children, which is often related to their family's circumstances. Key Stage 2 performance in English and Maths is recorded separately in the Department for Education and Skills *School Performance Tables*. They have been combined together for use in the Study. Pupils attending independent schools and LEA schools outside of Nottinghamshire are excluded.

This indicator was not included in the previous studies, because it has not previously been possible to analyse information by the home address of pupils.

Although having no correlations above 0.75, it has the joint highest number of correlations of 0.5 and 0.75. Its strongest correlation is with 'free school meals', followed by 'routine occupations'.

#### **T. Adults without qualifications at Level 2 or above**

Full description	% of people aged 25 to pensionable age whose highest qualification is below Level 2*
Social need theme	Lack of skills
Numerator	People aged 25 to pensionable age whose highest qualification is below Level 2*
Denominator	All people aged 25 to pensionable age
Source	2001 Census Area Statistics Table 105
Nottinghamshire score	48.52% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	73.72% BA37 Worksop Manton North
Minimum score	11.38% NO66 The Park
Standard deviation	13.21%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	9

\* Level 2 is 5+ O-level passes, 5+ CSEs grade 1, 5+ GCSEs grade A-C, School Certificate, 1+A/AS level, NVQ level 2 or Intermediate GNVQ.

This indicator has been included as a measure of the educational achievement and skill levels of adults, which is strongly related to the types of employment they obtain and their levels of income. It can be influenced by the age-structure of the area, because people nearer to pensionable age are less likely to have formal qualifications than younger people, but it is still thought to be a useful indicator to include.

This indicator was not included in the previous studies, as this information was not collected in previous Censuses.

Its correlation with 'routine occupations' is the strongest correlation between any two indicators in the Study. It also has correlations of above 0.75 with 'semi-routine occupations' and 'limiting long term illness or disability'.

## U. People in routine occupations

Full description	% of people aged 16 to 74 in the routine occupations NSSeC* category (excluding those who have never worked, the long term unemployed, full-time students and those who were not classified)
Social need theme	Lack of skills
Numerator	People aged 16 to 74 in the routine occupations NSSeC* category
Denominator	All people aged 16 to 74 (excluding those who have never worked, the long term unemployed, full-time students and those who are not classified)
Source	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 14
Nottinghamshire score	16.71% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	35.78% MA27 Mansfield Cumberlands South
Minimum score	2.15% NO66 The Park
Standard deviation	7.81%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	11

\* The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification. This is the replacement for the Socio-economic Groups used in previous Censuses.

This is both a direct and indirect indicator of social need. Not only are people in routine occupations likely to have the lowest incomes, they are also likely to have the worst terms of employment and the greatest likelihood of being unemployed at particular times of the year.

This indicator replaces 'unskilled manual workers', which was used in all of the previous studies, due to changes in the socio-economic classification used by the Office for National Statistics.

Its correlation with 'adults with low qualifications' is the strongest correlation between any two indicators in the Study. It also has correlations of above 0.75 with 'semi-routine occupations' and 'limiting long term illness or disability'.

## V. People in semi-routine occupations

Full description	% of people aged 16 to 74 in the routine occupations NSSeC* category (excluding those who have never worked, the long term unemployed, full-time students and those who were not classified)
Social need theme	Lack of skills
Numerator	People aged 16 to 74 in the semi-routine occupations NSSeC* category
Denominator	All people aged 16 to 74 (excluding those who have never worked, the long term unemployed, full-time students and those who are not classified)
Source	2001 Census Key Statistics Table 14
Nottinghamshire score	17.37% (mean of zone scores)
Maximum score	29.11% NO28 Broxtowe East
Minimum score	3.59% NO66 The Park
Standard deviation	5.22%
Correlations over 0.75	3
Correlations 0.5 to 0.75	9

\* The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification. This is the replacement for the Socio-economic Groups used in previous Censuses.

As with 'routine occupations', this is both a direct and indirect indicator of social need. Although less so than those in routine occupations, those in semi-routine occupations are likely to have low incomes and other associated employment and social need issues.

This indicator replaces 'semi-skilled manual workers', which was used in all of the previous studies, due to changes in the socio-economic classification used by the Office for National Statistics.

Its strongest correlation is with 'adults with low qualifications', followed by 'routine occupations'. It also has a correlation of above 0.75 with 'limiting long term illness or disability'.

