

REGENERATION AND LIVEABILITY PORTFOLIO

DECISION SCHEDULE



Friday, 19 December 2008

At 10.00 am

in Committee Room B, Civic Centre, Hartlepool

The Mayor Stuart Drummond responsible for Regeneration and Liveability will consider the following items.

1. **KEY DECISIONS**
None

2. **OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION**
 - 2.1 Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF) Consultation - *Head of Community Strategy*

3. **REPORTS FROM OVERVIEW OF SCRUTINY FORUMS**
None

REGENERATION & LIVEABILITY PORTFOLIO

Report To Portfolio Holder

19th December 2008



Report of: Head of Community Strategy

Subject: WORKING NEIGHBOURHOODS FUND (WNF)
CONSULTATION

SUMMARY

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to inform the Portfolio Holder of the Communities and Local Government (CLG) consultation document, The Working Neighbourhoods Fund 2009-2011: Revising the Third Criterion. Consultation, (November 2008).

2.0 SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report sets out the proposal from CLG to revise the eligibility criteria for the Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF) and proposes that a Hartlepool Borough Council response be prepared by the Community Strategy Team in time for the consultation deadline of the 9 January 2009.

3.0 RELEVANCE TO PORTFOLIO MEMBER

Neighbourhood Renewal and the Working Neighbourhoods Fund are within the remit of the Regeneration & Liveability Portfolio.

4.0 TYPE OF DECISION

Non-Key.

5.0 DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Hartlepool Partnership - 12th December 2008
Regeneration & Liveability Portfolio – 19th December 2008.

6.0 DECISION REQUIRED

The Portfolio Holder is requested to note the consultation on CLGs proposal to revise the eligibility criteria for the WNF and provide any comments for inclusion in the Hartlepool Borough Council response to the Community Strategy Team.

Report of: Head of Community Strategy

Subject: WORKING NEIGHBOURHOODS FUND (WNF) CONSULTATION

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Portfolio Holder of the Communities and Local Government (CLG) consultation document, The Working Neighbourhoods Fund 2009-2011: Revising the Third Criterion. Consultation, (November 2008).

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Government launched the Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF) in December 2007. WNF provides resources to local authorities that have high concentrations of worklessness and low levels of skills and enterprise. It replaces the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) and incorporates the Deprived Area Fund (DAF). WNF is part of the Area Based Grant (ABG) and allocations for the years 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11 were set out when it was launched.
- 2.2 In determining the eligibility of Local Authorities the following 3 criterion were used:
- Firstly, 20% or more of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the Local Authority area lie within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally on the employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007(IMD 2007);
 - Secondly, 20% or more of their LSOAs in the Local Authority area lie within most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally on the overall IMD 2007. (An authority qualifies for WNF if it is not otherwise eligible under the first criterion);
 - Thirdly, the authority is ranked among the top 40 areas with the highest combined benefit/non-employment rate. (An authority is eligible for WNF if it is not otherwise eligible under one of the other two criteria).
- 2.3 Hartlepool is eligible for WNF because of the first criterion as 50% of the LSOAs in the Local Authority area are within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally on the employment domain of the IMD 2007.

3. COMMUNITIES & LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

- 3.1 Communities & Local Government (CLG) announced in November that they believe that the third criterion is flawed and that it is inappropriate

to continue to distribute WNF on that basis. They have launched a consultation on their proposal to revise the third criterion and if this proposal is agreed the revision will apply to the allocations for 2009/10 and 2010/11. The revision will see the Hartlepool allocation increasing by £20,378 in 2009/10 and £56,255 in 2010/11. The full detail of their proposal is set out in 'The Working Neighbourhoods Fund 2009-2011: Revising the Third Criterion. Consultation' which is included as appendix 1. The deadline for responses is 9th January 2009 and it is proposed that the Community Strategy Team prepare a response on behalf of Hartlepool Borough Council.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The report sets out a proposal from CLG to revise the eligibility criteria for the Working Neighbourhoods Fund. If the revision is agreed then there will be additional funding available to the Council in 2009/10 and 2010/11 through the Area Based Grant.

5. RECOMMENDATION

- 5.1 The Portfolio Holder is requested to note the consultation on CLGs proposal to revise the eligibility criteria for the WNF and provide any comments for inclusion in the Hartlepool Borough Council response to the Community Strategy Team.



The Working Neighbourhoods Fund 2009-2011:
Revising the Third Criterion
Consultation



The Working Neighbourhoods Fund 2009-2011:
Revising the Third Criterion
Consultation

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Section 1

Introduction

1. This consultation seeks views on the Government's proposal to revise the third criterion used to determine the eligibility of English local authorities for the Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF).¹
2. The Government is keen to ensure that the revised criterion will continue to identify those authorities with high concentrations of worklessness². The views received during this consultation will help the Government refine its thinking before the criterion is revised.
3. The revision will apply to authorities for 2009-10 and 2010-11.
4. The consultation does not seek views on the first and second criteria. These will remain as announced in December 2007.
5. All unitary authorities and all district authorities in two-tier areas in England may wish to consider this consultation document. However, it will be of particular interest to authorities falling into the following categories:
 - (a) authorities which qualified for WNF under the eligibility criteria as originally constructed ("the original criterion");
 - (b) authorities which qualified for WNF under the eligibility criteria as revised in January 2008 ("the revised criterion (January)"); and
 - (c) authorities which qualified for the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund but did not qualify for WNF under either the original criterion or the revised criterion (January).

How to respond

6. We invite responses to the consultation by **9 January 2009**. No decisions have yet been taken on what changes should be made to the third criterion. The Government is interested in stakeholders' views on the proposal to revise the third criterion as outlined in this consultation paper.

¹ CLG, November 2007, the Working Neighbourhoods Fund
<http://www.communities.gsi.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/workingneighbourhoodsfund/>

² Worklessness is most commonly defined as the number of people claiming Working Age Client Group benefits expressed as a percentage of the working age population. Working age is classed as people who are aged between 16 and 59 for women and 16 and 64 for men.

7. Subject to the outcome of this consultation, the Government considers that it is important to announce WNF funding for 2009-10 at the time of the Local Government Finance Report for 2009-10 so that local authorities are better able to plan their budgets for 2009-10. It is for this reason that a shorter consultation period than usual has been chosen.
8. We particularly welcome responses submitted electronically in the form of a word document. Please send responses by e-mail to:
workingneighbourhoodsfund@communities.gsi.gov.uk
9. If you are not able to respond by e-mail, please send your response to:

Roslyn Lynch
Working Neighbourhoods Fund
Local Government and Regeneration
Communities and Local Government
Zone 3/J6
Eland House
Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DU
10. If you have any enquiries please contact Roslyn Lynch on 020 7944 8343.
11. A summary of the responses to this consultation will be published on the Communities and Local Government website within three months of the consultation closing.

Confidentiality

12. Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004)).
13. If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of

course, be regarded as binding on the Department. The Department will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and, in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

Comments and complaints

14. This consultation is being undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice on consultation, subject to a reduction to the time period for consultation for the reasons given at (paragraph 7). The consultation criteria are set out in Section 7 together with information on how to make comments or complaints about the consultation procedure.

Section 2

Context

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal

15. In 2001 the Government published *A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: National Strategy Action Plan*³ which set out a vision that within 10 to 20 years no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.
16. Since the launch of the Strategy, Communities and Local Government has allocated £2.9bn to 91 Neighbourhood Renewal (NRF) Areas. Other Government Departments and agencies have also increasingly focused their investment on the most deprived areas with the result that good progress has been achieved in narrowing the gap between these areas and the rest of the country.
17. Nevertheless, entrenched concentrations of deprivation remain, and despite rapid improvement in some of the most deprived areas, worklessness remains persistent in some local communities.
18. The Government believes that getting people back into work is key to improving their lives and tackling poverty. To support this effort, the Government decided to establish a new fund, WNF⁴, which focuses on some of our most deprived areas and which supports local authorities and communities in their efforts to tackle worklessness and the other elements of deprivation.

The Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration

19. The increased focus on worklessness is supported by the recommendations of the *Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration (SNR)*⁵. The SNR recommended that future neighbourhood renewal funding should be focused more intensively on fewer areas with eligibility to be determined according to more acute deprivation at the neighbourhood level.

³ <http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85>

⁴ CLG, November 2007, the Working Neighbourhoods Fund
<http://www.communities.gsi.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/workingneighbourhoodsfund>

⁵ http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_csr07/reviews/subnational_econ_review.cfm

20. The SNR also recommended that the objectives for neighbourhood renewal need to be more sharply focused on the economic drivers of deprivation in disadvantaged areas. As the evidence indicates, strengthening the economic performance of deprived areas, including through tackling worklessness, is key to delivering sustainable improvements for residents.
21. WNF was introduced in part to respond to these recommendations. The fund replaces the NRF, which was operated by the Department for Communities and Local Government, and incorporates the Department for Work and Pensions' Deprived Areas Fund for England.⁶

⁶ <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/mediacentre/pressreleases/2007/jun/drc037-200607.asp>

Section 3

The Working Neighbourhoods Fund: the eligibility criteria

22. On 6 December 2007, the Government announced allocations of the Working Neighbourhoods Fund for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 totalling £1.5bn. The fund was announced as an element of Area Based Grant (ABG).⁷ WNF is intended to provide resources to English local authorities that have some of the highest concentrations of worklessness and lowest levels of skills and enterprise.
23. The total WNF of £1.5bn will be allocated with more than £450m in 2008-09, and over £500m in 2009-10 and 2010-11.
24. The WNF allocations were primarily announced as part of the consultation on the provisional local government finance report (LGFR) for 2008-09. In line with Communities and Local Government's policy on three year settlements, provisional LGFRs for 2009-10 and 2010-11 were also published at the same time.
25. ABG allocations for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are currently indicative. In line with Communities and Local Government's policy on three-year settlements, these indicative allocations will only be altered in exceptional circumstances. Communities and Local Government confirmed this directly with local authorities on 12 December 2007 when it wrote to local authorities informing them of the consultation on the provisional LGFRs and of the material on Communities and Local Government's website regarding ABG.

The eligibility criteria

26. The December 2007 allocations of WNF were awarded on the basis of three eligibility criteria. Qualifying authorities in December 2007 were those that met at least one of the following criteria:
 - Firstly, 20% or more of their Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)⁸ in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally on the employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007);

⁷ Further information can be found at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/areabasedgrantguidance>

⁸ Further information can be found at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>

- Secondly, 20% or more of their LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally on the overall IMD 2007. (An authority qualifies for WNF if it is not otherwise eligible under the first criterion);
- Thirdly, the authority is ranked among the top 40 areas with the highest combined benefit/non-employment rate. (An authority is eligible for WNF if it is not otherwise eligible under one of the other two criteria).

The rationale for the three criteria

The first and second criteria

27. The IMD 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues into a single deprivation score for each LSOA (there are 32,482 LSOAs in England). This enables areas to be ranked, relative to one another, according to their level of deprivation on each of the seven domain indices and the overall IMD.
28. The Indices are the Government's official measure of area deprivation and were used to distribute NRF from 2001 to 2008. Eligibility for NRF was determined on the basis of the local authority average deprivation measures, but the actual amount of money paid to eligible authorities was based on the number of people living in the 10% most deprived areas within each authority.
29. Following the recommendations of the SNR it was decided that the IMD LSOA data should be used to identify eligible areas, rather than the local authority averages used with previous rounds of NRF. There is no objective line between deprived and non-deprived areas. Decisions on where the line should be drawn are a matter of judgement and depend on the objectives of the particular policy. However, it is agreed that policies should generally target the most deprived end and that is reflected through our focus on the 10% most deprived areas.
30. As the focus of the fund is on tackling worklessness, a decision was taken to use the employment domain of the IMD as one criterion to identify eligible authorities. The domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working-age population from the world of work.
31. Recognising that for some local authorities the route to moving workless people into jobs would require actions to deal with the wider deprivation facing their communities, it was decided that a second criterion should be included based on the overall IMD. This would ensure that the fund was also targeted on those areas facing multiple forms of deprivation.

32. This consultation is concerned with the third criterion which we believe is flawed. The IMD, on which the first two criteria are based, is the only robust measure of small area deprivation currently available. The methodology underpinning the Index has been consulted upon and independently peer reviewed. It is therefore proposed that the first two criteria will remain as set out in paragraph 26.
33. Government will revisit the eligibility criteria for any future allocations of WNF after 2010-11 when the current round of WNF is due to end.

The third criterion

34. As the employment domain of the IMD captures only those people in an area claiming out of work means tested benefits, a third criterion was introduced which consisted of a 50-50 weighted index based on benefit receipt and employment rates, at local authority level. This ensured that local authorities with large numbers of people who were workless, but were not in receipt of benefits, were also captured.
35. The third criterion can be distinguished from the first two criteria by the fact that it includes employment rates. Employment rates are a useful addition because they capture deprived groups or areas which are not identified by the claimant count or benefit rate alone. This is because of the difference in benefit take-up rates for certain groups that are known to be less likely to claim benefit when out of work. Those groups are reflected in a low employment rate, but not necessarily in a high benefit rate. The employment rate and benefit rate were therefore combined to create a fuller picture of employment deprivation than would be obtained by using the benefit rate only.

Benefit rate

36. The benefit rate is the amount of people claiming benefit for unemployment. This was constituted from two sources (1) DWP data on the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Income Support (IS) lone parents and Incapacity Benefit (IB) and (2) the 2001 census. As the DWP benefit figures do not give the proportion of benefit claimants, these figures were converted into rates using figures taken from the 2001 Census of the Population.
37. The DWP benefit data was drawn from the periods covering 1 December 2005 to 30 November 2006. Benefit data is produced as a snapshot of the number of people in receipt of the relevant benefits on a given day in each quarter. In each year, the 'given' days are 28 February, 30 May, 31 August and 30 November. A four quarter average is taken for the year.

Employment rate

38. Employment data differs from benefit data because it is taken from a continuous survey. The source for employment rates is the Annual Population Survey. The results of the survey are published quarterly for the preceding 12 months. Each APS dataset covers four quarters of data.
39. The employment data covered the period from 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006.

Basis of allocations

40. For those authorities that met the eligibility criteria set out in paragraph 26 allocations for 2008-09 were determined in the following way:
 - (1) All former NRF areas which did not meet the WNF criteria were flagged. Any flagged authority was paid a sum equivalent to 60% of its 2007-08 NRF allocation in 2008-09 (“transitional authorities”).
 - (2) The remainder of the pot was notionally distributed to WNF authorities on the basis of the working age population living in those LSOAs falling within the most deprived national decile on the Employment Domain of the IMD. Each council received a standard amount per head of population.
 - (3) If any local authority’s allocation resulted in a loss of more than £5m compared to their 2007-08 NRF allocation, the authority’s 2008-09 allocation was adjusted to a figure of £5m below their 2007-08 NRF allocation.
 - (4) If any authority’s allocation was less than £1m in 2008-09, its allocation was adjusted to £1m.
 - (5) The amount allocated by the application of steps (1), (3) and (4) was then calculated in order to identify the remainder of the pot.
 - (6) This remainder is then distributed amongst the WNF authorities (but excluding any authority whose grant has been determined under steps (3) and (4)) on the basis explained in step (2) above.
41. For 2009-10, all transitional authorities were allocated 40% of their 2008-09 allocation. The remainder of the WNF pot was distributed according to steps (2) to (6) above.
42. For 2010-11, transitional authorities were not eligible for any funds from the WNF and therefore all funding for 2010-11 was distributed to the full WNF recipients in accordance with steps (2) to (6) above.
43. The 66 local authorities listed in [Annex A](#) qualified for WNF in December 2007.

Section 4

The January 2008 revision to the third criterion

44. Following the announcement in December 2007, it was brought to our attention that one of the tables used in the calculation of the third criterion inadvertently excluded certain members of the population. Table S004 (population by age and sex and living arrangements) was used in order to find the working age population. Using this table however unintentionally excluded the communally living population (which includes, guesthouses and small hotels where many benefit customers reside). It was never our intention to exclude these members of the public.
45. Upon realising this mistake we recalculated key benefit claim rates based on Table S002 (population by age and sex and marital status) which includes the communally living population.
46. Making this revision resulted in one authority which was originally classified as a transitional authority qualifying for full WNF payments. It would also have resulted in two authorities that originally qualified for WNF (ie in the December 2007 announcement) no longer meeting the eligibility criteria for the fund. These authorities would, however, still have been eligible for transitional payments from 2008 to 2010.
47. The Government wrote to these two authorities informing them of the implications of the revision if it were applied to them and of their proposed reclassification as transitional authorities. Both authorities were given until 31 March 2008 to respond.
48. The representations made by these authorities raised a number of issues concerning the third criterion. These issues related to: (1) the exclusion of certain income-related benefits from the data used for the purposes of the third criterion; (2) the lack of consistency in the time periods covered by the data sources used for that criterion; and (3) the perceived failure to consider the equalities implications of the criteria used. These and other issues relating to the third criterion are discussed in Section 5.

Section 5

Proposal to revise the third criterion

49. It is our proposal to revise the third criterion from 2009-10 as we believe that it is inappropriate to continue to distribute WNF on the current basis. Our reasons for thinking this are explained in paragraphs 74-81 below. We are therefore proposing to revise the third criterion for 2009-10 to 2010-11 and to allocate WNF on the basis of the three revised criteria.
50. With the exception of Camden and Westminster (as to which see paras 72-73 below), the proposals in this consultation document do not affect allocations for 2008-09. This is because we consider it would be unfair to attempt to alter those allocations at this stage, particularly when a grant determination giving effect to those allocations has already been made.
51. We have looked at various options for revising the third criterion. We believe that the proposal set out below offers the best option for ensuring that the WNF's overall objectives are maintained while still meeting the recommendations of the SNR.
52. Our proposal is to revise the third criterion. Specifically we propose to:
- Use the most robust and up-to-date population estimates available for this purpose – the mid year population estimates for 2007
 - Ensure that benefit, employment and population data are all drawn from a single year (2007) and align as closely as possible⁹.
53. We further propose to raise the cut off point from 40 authorities to 50 in order to maintain the number of qualifying authorities at a similar level to the number of authorities eligible under the criteria as revised in January 2008.

2007 data

54. Our chosen proposed approach is to revise the third criterion using 2007 data as this will be the most up-to-date data available at the time the revised allocations will be announced; in early 2009.
55. This will ensure that changes in both the population and the workless population are captured, thus ensuring that resources are targeted at those local authorities currently experiencing the highest benefits/non-employment rate.

⁹ N.B. It is never possible to achieve perfect alignment between employment and benefit data because the two data sources are of different types. Benefit data is the number of people claiming benefits on a given day. This value is taken to represent the quarter. APS employment data by contrast is representative of the entire year.

Raising the cut-off point

56. As indicated in paragraph 19 the SNR recommended that future regeneration initiatives should be focused on fewer authorities. The Government therefore aimed to limit the number of authorities in receipt of WNF so that the effectiveness of the fund could be maximised, to the benefit of the most deprived areas.
57. The third criterion calculates a benefit/non-employment rate that, as an index, does not relate to a measure of deprivation as do the first two criteria. It was decided that a cut-off rank was the most appropriate way to choose eligible authorities, whilst limiting the overall number of authorities qualifying through the three criteria.
58. The original third criterion was based on a cut-off point of 40. Any authority ranked between 1 and 40 on this criterion, which had not already qualified under either of the first two criteria were deemed to be eligible for funding.
59. As indicated in paragraph 43 this originally resulted in 66 local authorities qualifying.
60. Based on the January revisions 65 authorities met the eligibility criteria and began receiving full WNF allocations from April 2008.
61. If the proposal to revise the third criterion using consistent data from 2007 is accepted and the cut-off point retained at 40, this will result in 59 local authorities becoming eligible for WNF payments from April 2009. This would therefore fall below the number of authorities which, consistent with the policy on WNF, were eligible under the criteria used in December 2007 and the criteria as revised in January 2008.
62. We are therefore proposing to extend the cut-off point for the third criterion from 40 to 50 in order to maintain a similar level of coverage as at the present time.
63. The ranking of authorities on the proposed revised third criterion is included at [Annex B](#).
64. Moving the cut-off point to 50 would result in 65 local authorities qualifying for the fund in total. A list of these authorities is provided at [Annex C](#)

The implications

65. If the proposals to revise the third criterion using 2007 data and to extend the cut-off point used in that criterion are accepted this will result in two authorities currently receiving full WNF failing to meet the eligibility criteria. These authorities would thus be reclassified as transitional authorities.
66. The two authorities falling out in this way would be replaced by two other authorities both of whom are currently in receipt of transitional payments.

67. Illustrative allocations for 2009-10 and 2010-11, based on a revised third criterion using 2007 data and an extended cut-off point of 50, are provided in [Annex D](#).
68. Since no final decisions have been taken about the revision of the third criterion and its application, it follows that the illustrative allocations in Annex D are subject to possible change. The amount of money available for WNF for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is finite and local authorities should not expect any additional money to be available for WNF for those years. Local authorities should, therefore, be aware that any changes to the proposals in this document may result in some authorities receiving less grant than is specified in the illustrative allocations in Annex D.

Transitional payments

69. As indicated in paragraphs 42 and 43, transitional authorities are eligible for 40% of their 2008-09 allocation in 2009-10. In 2010-11, transitional authorities are not eligible for any funding. This arrangement will continue for all transitional authorities that are not affected by the revisions to the third criterion (ie the January revision or the revision proposed in this document).
70. Where an authority will be adversely affected by the revisions proposed in this document (in particular, Brent and West Somerset) we are proposing to make special transitional payments. Our proposal is to pay these authorities 60% of their 2008-09 allocation in 2009-10 and 40% of their 2009-10 allocation in 2010-11.
71. We consider that special transitional arrangements of this type are justified in relation to Brent and West Somerset, since these authorities are not responsible for the errors which have occurred in relation to the distribution of WNF, and since the payment of transitional funding has been an aspect of the WNF since its inception. In effect, we are proposing to treat Brent and West Somerset's WNF grant payments for 2008-09 as their last full grant payment and then to make transitional payments to them in 2009-10 and 2010-11.
72. We are also proposing to treat Camden and Westminster in the same way. We originally proposed treating Camden and Westminster as transitional authorities in January 2008. However, that proposal was made on the basis of a methodology which we now accept was flawed. Since all other authorities have been paid their grant for 2008-09, and since we accept that both the original criteria and the criteria used in January 2008 are flawed, we consider the only fair approach to take in relation to Camden and Westminster is to pay those authorities their original (ie December 2007) allocations in respect of 2008-09 in full. We propose to make additional grant payments to Camden and Westminster for this purpose. These additional payments will not affect the overall WNF grant which is available for distribution in 2009-10 and 2010-11.

73. We also do not consider that there is any objective distinction between Brent and West Somerset on the one hand, and Camden and Westminster on the other hand, in relation to the revisions proposed in this document, since Camden and Westminster will also be adversely affected by the revisions which are proposed. Consequently, for the same reasons as are set out in paragraph 61 above, we are also proposing to make special transitional payments (of the type described in paragraph 60 above) to Camden and Westminster in relation to 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Issues relating to the revised third criterion

The mid year population estimates

74. As the only source of population data which counts the entire population, the census is a unique source of data which generally makes it useful for a number of purposes. However, Census 2001 suffers from known under-enumeration in certain population groups and in certain geographical areas. The mid year population estimates, published by ONS¹⁰, have been revised to correct for this under-enumeration, and use more up to date data to give a more accurate indication of local authority populations.
75. Further, the employment rate was created by dividing a 2006 numerator by a 2001 denominator. This breaches a fundamental statistical rule that the denominator should be the 'at risk' population, not only in terms of age group but also in relation to the time point.
76. The use of the 2001 Census and inconsistent data for the benefits and employment elements of the third criterion means that that criterion is flawed. On this basis, we believe that a significant error was made in the original calculation of the third criterion which was not addressed as part of the January revision. Further, we believe that it would be inappropriate for us to continue to allocate public funds on a basis which we know is flawed and therefore a change is required to the eligibility criteria. This, in our view, amounts to an exceptional circumstance in relation to the Government's policy for the allocation of ABG.

Alignment of data periods

77. All things being equal it is standard best practice to align data as closely as possible within a criterion. We have concluded that the closest possible alignment of population, employment and benefit data is to use a full year of data (eg full 2007 data).
78. This would entail using the mid year population estimates with January to December APS employment data with an average of key working age benefit numbers for the four quarters of benefit data for the chosen year (February, May, August and November). Benefits data would be taken from 1 December 2006 to 30 November 2007 whilst the employment data will be taken from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007.¹¹ This is the closest match that can be achieved.

¹⁰ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106> gives details of Mid year population estimates

¹¹ Updated counts for JSA claimants have been included in the model following revisions made by DWP in 2008

Inconsistent time periods

79. Benefit data regrettably cannot be aligned perfectly with employment data because as described in paragraph 37 benefit data refers to a 'snapshot' in time of the number of people on benefits on given days, whereas population and employment data from the APS cover the entire year.
80. We have however concluded that it would be possible to find a closer alignment between benefit and employment data by using data from the same calendar year and 'matching' benefit data as closely as possible, rather than basing the third criterion on October to September employment data.
81. Whilst our proposal will mean there is as much consistency as is possible in the data time point for the third criterion, there will not be consistency in the data time point between all three criteria. As the IMD is widely used for other policy and funding purposes, we are not proposing to produce a new IMD for the purposes of this WNF revision. It would also not be possible to review the IMD on a reasonable timescale for announcing and allocating WNF for 2009-10 and 2010-11.

The justification for 50:50 weighting

82. The 50:50 weighting was chosen in order to avoid introducing additional biases into the WNF model on the third criterion. As previously indicated the employment rate was introduced in the third criterion to address possible biases against groups with low benefit take-up rates. However, we are aware that employment rates on their own are not perfect as they can be unduly affected by large student populations living in certain cities. It was therefore felt that an equal weighting of the benefit claim rate and the employment rate was the most appropriate approach to take.

Key working age benefits chosen

83. The methodology used in calculating the third criterion is based on a formula designed to identify those local authorities whose areas are suffering the greatest employment deprivation. This was captured using a formula which included Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), and Income Support (IS) lone parent ("the third criterion benefits) but excluded the statistical group 'other income related benefits'. The third criterion benefits are more closely linked to worklessness than these other benefits and are the main benefit categories for people who are on a benefit as a consequence of not having a job.
84. The policy purpose of WNF is to combat deprivation by alleviating high levels of worklessness and low levels of skills and enterprise. To achieve this objective it is necessary to identify and subsequently target areas of high worklessness. 'Other income related benefits' were excluded from the third criterion because they are contingent on low income rather than work and are thus not such a helpful indication of high levels of worklessness. JSA, IB and IS lone parents are, by contrast, the benefits which are most closely related to worklessness.

85. Anyone claiming 'other income related benefits' alongside JSA, IB and IS lone parent were captured by the methodology as it works on a hierarchical basis where each client is counted once and only once irrespective of the number of benefits they claim.
86. The majority of people in the 'other income related benefit' group are clients receiving Pension Credit. As is the case with other benefits in that group, Pension Credit is contingent on the client's income, not on whether they are in work or not. As WNF is targeting worklessness inclusion of these people did not fit with the policy intent of the fund.
87. The numbers claiming Pension Credit, and not one of the third criterion benefits are also very small. The most recent Labour Market Statistics show that in England just under 3.5 million people are claiming JSA, IB or IS lone parent and just under 150,000 are claiming 'other income related benefits'. Of these, over half are receiving Pension Credit.¹²

Equalities considerations

88. Concerns have been raised with the Department that the equalities issue was not fully considered as part of WNF. The third criterion was constructed of two rates: the employment rate and the benefits rate. The employment rate was included to avoid possible bias against places and groups that had low take up rates. As the employment rate looks only at those who are working, it is completely unaffected by high or low benefit take up rates and is thus completely unaffected by the lower propensity among some groups to claim benefits.

Data time point

89. In aiming at our proposed approach we also considered a number of other potential options. However, these were ruled out as explained in the paragraphs below.

2005 data

90. We considered using consistent data from 2005 as this would mean that all three criteria were based on data from the same year.
91. The data underpinning the IMD 2007 (criteria 1 and 2) largely relates to 2005. Denominators for 2005 were provided by the Office for National Statistics and are based on the Mid-Year Estimates of the population. For the three indicators derived from the 2001 Census – 'adult skills', 'overcrowded households' and 'households without central heating' – the denominators were also derived from the 2001 census. This was to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator.

¹² February 2008, www.nomisweb.co.uk

92. We do not propose to use 2005 data as it would not enable us to reflect the changes in the overall population or numbers of workless people which have been evident since 2005.

2006 data

93. We also considered using 2006 data to revise the third criterion. 2006 data was considered as this would have been the most up-to-date data at the time the WNF was first allocated in December 2007.
94. We are not proposing this option as 2006 data is not now the most up-to-date data available and would therefore not reflect the changes in population and worklessness rates which are likely to have occurred over the past two years.
95. Further, as we are proposing to restart WNF from April 2009-10, new allocations should be based on the best and most up-to-date data available. 2006 data would not reflect this.

Section 6

Consultation response

We seek your views on the proposal to:

1. Revise the third criterion using consistent data from 2007; and
2. Extend the cut-off point for eligibility from 40 to 50.

We also seek views on any other aspect of the proposals in this document, which respondents wish to make.

Please submit your response to:

workingneighbourhoodsfund@communities.gsi.gov.uk

All responses should reach the Department by **9 January 2009**.

Section 7

The Code of Practice on Consultation

The Code of Practice on Consultation sets out the basic minimum principles for conducting effective Government consultations. It aims to standardise consultation practice across Government and to set a benchmark for best practice, so that all respondents would know what to expect from a national, public Government consultation.

It is centred around seven key consultation criteria which are as follows:

- Formal consultation should take place at a stage when there is scope to influence the policy outcome
- Consultations should normally last for at least 12 weeks with consideration given to longer timetables where feasible and sensible
- Consultation documents should be clear about the consultation process, what is being proposed, the scope to influence and the expected costs and benefits of the proposals
- Keeping the burden of consultation to a minimum is essential if consultations are to be effective and if consultees' buy-in to the process is to be obtained
- Consultation responses should be analysed carefully and clear feedback should be provided to participants following the consultation
- Officials running consultations should seek guidance in how to run an effective consultation exercise and share what they have learned from the experience.

Paragraphs [13] and [14] explain how information provided in response to this consultation will be handled.

If you are not satisfied that this consultation has followed the above criteria or you have any other observations about ways of improving the consultation process, then please contact:

Albert Joyce
Communities and Local Government Consultation Co-ordinator
Zone 6/H10
Eland House
LONDON
SW1E 5DU
or by e-mail to:

consultationcoordinator@communities.gsi.gov.uk

Annex A

66 authorities which qualified for WNF in December 2007

Barking and Dagenham	Manchester
Barnsley	Middlesbrough
Barrow-in-Furness	Newcastle upon Tyne
Birmingham	Newham
Blackburn with Darwen	North East Lincolnshire
Blackpool	Nottingham
Blyth Valley	Oldham
Bolsover	Pendle
Bolton	Preston
Bradford	Redcar and Cleveland
Brent	Rochdale
Burnley	Salford
Camden	Sandwell
Chesterfield	Sedgefield
Copeland	Sefton
Derwentside	Sheffield
Doncaster	South Tyneside
Easington	Southwark
Gateshead	St. Helens
Great Yarmouth	Stockton-on-Tees
Greenwich	Stoke-on-Trent
Hackney	Sunderland
Halton	Tameside
Haringey	Thanet
Hartlepool	Tower Hamlets
Hastings	Walsall
Hyndburn	Wansbeck
Islington	Wear Valley

Kingston upon Hull	West Somerset
Knowsley	Westminster
Lambeth	Wigan
Leicester	Wirral
Liverpool	Wolverhampton

Annex B

The revised third criterion model

The model featured in this table uses the best available data which is publicly available on www.nomisweb.co.uk and www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp. Since December 2007 JSA claimant count has been updated to ensure ONS and DWP data align. ONS have since re-weighted the APS employment data as they do on a regular basis. All these changes are uniform and relatively small and therefore do not cause significant changes in the data.

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Liverpool	63,268	284,600	22.2%	64.2%	35.8%	202	140	171	1
Easington	12,815	57,300	22.4%	65.5%	34.5%	204	135	169	2
Knowsley	20,603	93,200	22.1%	65.8%	34.2%	201	134	167	3
Hackney	27,505	142,000	19.4%	63.1%	36.9%	176	144	160	4
Tower Hamlets	25,088	151,900	16.5%	56.9%	43.1%	150	168	159	5
Hartlepool	11,103	55,700	19.9%	65.6%	34.4%	181	134	158	6
Newham	28,058	166,900	16.8%	58.4%	41.6%	153	163	158	7
Manchester	57,538	315,200	18.3%	63.8%	36.2%	166	141	154	8
Middlesbrough	17,095	86,600	19.7%	67.5%	32.5%	180	127	153	9
Blackpool	16,565	85,000	19.5%	67.3%	32.7%	177	128	153	10

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs

Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Burnley	9,348	53,400	17.5%	63.4%	36.6%	159	143	151	11
Birmingham	109,015	629,700	17.3%	63.1%	36.9%	158	144	151	12
Wolverhampton	25,195	143,600	17.5%	65.4%	34.6%	160	135	147	13
Sandwell	29,705	174,700	17.0%	65.3%	34.7%	155	136	145	14
Kingston upon Hull	28,440	166,700	17.1%	66.1%	33.9%	155	132	144	15
Nottingham	31,330	199,200	15.7%	63.3%	36.7%	143	143	143	16
Hyndburn	7,700	49,400	15.6%	63.3%	36.7%	142	143	143	17
Barking and Dagenham	17,820	102,500	17.4%	67.5%	32.5%	158	127	143	18
Stoke on Trent	27,308	148,900	18.3%	69.9%	30.1%	167	118	142	19
Sedgefield	9,140	53,200	17.2%	67.2%	32.8%	156	128	142	20
Haringey	25,825	156,000	16.6%	65.9%	34.1%	151	133	142	21
South Tyneside	16,785	92,700	18.1%	69.6%	30.4%	165	119	142	22
Blackburn with Darwen	14,430	85,400	16.9%	67.6%	32.4%	154	127	140	23
Barrow-in-Furness	7,435	43,300	17.2%	68.8%	31.2%	156	122	139	24
Halton	13,198	75,300	17.5%	70.4%	29.6%	160	116	138	25
Islington	23,145	137,300	16.9%	69.2%	30.8%	153	120	137	26

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
St Helens	18,278	108,500	16.8%	69.2%	30.8%	153	120	137	27
Rochdale	21,433	127,200	16.8%	69.6%	30.4%	153	119	136	28
Redcar and Cleveland	14,053	83,400	16.8%	69.7%	30.3%	153	118	136	29
Thanet	11,105	72,400	15.3%	66.4%	33.6%	140	131	135	30
Sunderland	30,218	175,800	17.2%	70.8%	29.2%	156	114	135	31
Leicester City	29,705	191,000	15.6%	67.3%	32.7%	142	128	135	32
Barnsley	23,250	138,300	16.8%	70.5%	29.5%	153	115	134	33
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	27,030	178,500	15.1%	66.7%	33.3%	138	130	134	34
Hastings	8,860	51,800	17.1%	71.3%	28.7%	156	112	134	35
Wirral	30,808	183,300	16.8%	71.4%	28.6%	153	112	132	36
Salford	24,233	139,600	17.4%	72.8%	27.2%	158	106	132	37
Greenwich	22,425	145,900	15.4%	68.4%	31.6%	140	123	132	38
Wansbeck	6,565	37,700	17.4%	73.2%	26.8%	159	105	132	39
Wear Valley	6,830	38,000	18.0%	74.6%	25.4%	164	99	131	40
Oldham	20,458	132,800	15.4%	69.0%	31.0%	140	121	131	41
Southwark	27,965	195,700	14.3%	66.6%	33.4%	130	130	130	42

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Waltham Forest	21,430	146,500	14.6%	67.8%	32.2%	133	126	129	43
Enfield	25,040	180,400	13.9%	66.5%	33.5%	126	131	129	44
Walsall	23,288	150,300	15.5%	70.3%	29.7%	141	116	129	45
Lewisham	25,588	177,700	14.4%	67.8%	32.2%	131	126	128	46
Lambeth	29,465	197,100	14.9%	69.2%	30.8%	136	120	128	47
Gateshead	18,838	117,100	16.1%	72.2%	27.8%	146	109	128	48
Great Yarmouth	8,733	54,400	16.1%	72.3%	27.7%	146	108	127	49
Wigan	28,708	190,100	15.1%	70.7%	29.3%	137	114	126	50
Copeland	5,968	43,200	13.8%	67.7%	32.3%	126	126	126	51
Bolsover	6,943	45,100	15.4%	71.8%	28.2%	140	110	125	52
Sefton	24,093	162,100	14.9%	70.6%	29.4%	135	115	125	53
Bradford	40,733	306,100	13.3%	68.5%	31.5%	121	123	122	54
Tameside	20,445	133,700	15.3%	73.4%	26.6%	139	104	122	55
Scarborough	8,038	62,400	12.9%	67.9%	32.1%	117	125	121	56
Mansfield	9,700	61,600	15.7%	74.6%	25.4%	143	99	121	57
Penwith	5,110	37,400	13.7%	69.8%	30.2%	124	118	121	58

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Bolton	23,960	160,000	15.0%	73.0%	27.0%	136	105	121	59
Brent	24,903	181,700	13.7%	70.1%	29.9%	125	117	121	60
Doncaster	26,170	177,400	14.8%	72.8%	27.2%	134	106	120	61
Pendle	7,640	54,900	13.9%	71.1%	28.9%	127	113	120	62
Rotherham	21,503	154,900	13.9%	72.0%	28.0%	126	109	118	63
Preston	11,565	84,400	13.7%	71.7%	28.3%	125	111	118	64
Chesterfield	8,873	61,200	14.5%	73.7%	26.3%	132	103	117	65
Luton	14,105	119,700	11.8%	67.5%	32.5%	107	127	117	66
Coventry	27,190	194,400	14.0%	73.0%	27.0%	127	105	116	67
Tendring	10,493	77,600	13.5%	72.0%	28.0%	123	109	116	68
Westminster, City of	17,130	173,100	9.9%	63.6%	36.4%	90	142	116	69
Torbay	11,165	76,000	14.7%	74.8%	25.2%	134	98	116	70
Stockton on Tees	16,058	119,200	13.5%	72.0%	28.0%	123	109	116	71
Wakefield	27,950	200,100	14.0%	73.2%	26.8%	127	105	116	72
Blyth Valley	7,260	50,600	14.3%	74.3%	25.7%	131	100	116	73
North East Lincolnshire	13,533	95,200	14.2%	74.2%	25.8%	129	101	115	74

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Norwich	11,430	89,500	12.8%	71.1%	28.9%	116	113	115	75
Camden	19,655	171,000	11.5%	68.2%	31.8%	105	124	114	76
Darlington	8,500	60,600	14.0%	74.3%	25.7%	128	100	114	77
Ashfield	9,563	71,400	13.4%	72.9%	27.1%	122	106	114	78
Hammersmith and Fulham	15,283	124,000	12.3%	70.7%	29.3%	112	114	113	79
Derby City	18,803	148,000	12.7%	71.8%	28.2%	116	110	113	80
Redbridge	17,218	161,300	10.7%	67.1%	32.9%	97	129	113	81
East Lindsey	10,480	78,600	13.3%	73.3%	26.7%	121	104	113	82
Ealing	23,905	206,600	11.6%	69.2%	30.8%	105	120	113	83
Sheffield	40,543	339,200	12.0%	70.5%	29.5%	109	115	112	84
Newcastle-under-Lyme	8,678	77,600	11.2%	68.8%	31.2%	102	122	112	85
Waveney	8,290	66,100	12.5%	72.2%	27.8%	114	109	111	86
Hillingdon	15,635	160,000	9.8%	66.4%	33.6%	89	131	110	87
Plymouth	20,613	160,200	12.9%	73.7%	26.3%	117	103	110	88
North Tyneside	16,315	121,200	13.5%	75.2%	24.8%	123	97	110	89

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Telford and Wrekin	12,610	101,000	12.5%	73.0%	27.0%	114	105	110	90
Restormel	6,673	60,900	11.0%	69.7%	30.3%	100	118	109	91
Derwentside	8,288	53,400	15.5%	80.6%	19.4%	141	76	109	92
Peterborough	12,808	102,100	12.5%	73.8%	26.2%	114	102	108	93
Swale	8,935	79,200	11.3%	71.1%	28.9%	103	113	108	94
Hounslow	16,000	148,900	10.7%	70.4%	29.6%	98	116	107	95
Isle of Wight	9,470	78,800	12.0%	73.4%	26.6%	109	104	107	96
Southend-on-Sea	12,490	96,400	13.0%	75.7%	24.3%	118	95	106	97
Brighton and Hove	20,590	170,300	12.1%	73.7%	26.3%	110	103	106	98
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	8,943	81,300	11.0%	71.2%	28.8%	100	113	106	99
Teesdale	1,445	14,700	9.8%	68.6%	31.4%	89	123	106	100
Boston	4,090	33,700	12.1%	74.1%	25.9%	110	101	106	101
Bristol	33,320	282,900	11.8%	73.3%	26.7%	107	104	106	102
Dudley	22,745	183,700	12.4%	74.8%	25.2%	113	98	106	103
Torridge	3,613	37,100	9.7%	68.7%	31.3%	89	122	105	104
Lincoln	7,460	57,400	13.0%	76.3%	23.7%	118	93	105	105

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
West Somerset	2,028	18,700	10.8%	71.4%	28.6%	99	112	105	106
Wyre Forest	6,253	59,200	10.6%	70.8%	29.2%	96	114	105	107
Weymouth and Portland	4,748	38,700	12.3%	75.0%	25.0%	112	98	105	108
Calderdale	14,470	123,800	11.7%	73.7%	26.3%	106	103	105	109
Rosendale	5,105	41,600	12.3%	75.3%	24.7%	112	96	104	110
Eastbourne	6,753	53,900	12.5%	76.0%	24.0%	114	94	104	111
North East Derbyshire	6,145	58,600	10.5%	71.4%	28.6%	95	112	104	112
Bassetlaw	8,588	68,100	12.6%	76.4%	23.6%	115	92	103	113
West Lancashire	8,133	65,900	12.3%	75.8%	24.2%	112	95	103	114
Slough	8,395	78,300	10.7%	72.2%	27.8%	98	109	103	115
Kensington and Chelsea	10,545	123,700	8.5%	67.1%	32.9%	78	129	103	116
Bury	13,615	112,900	12.1%	75.5%	24.5%	110	96	103	117
Kerrier	6,868	58,500	11.7%	75.0%	25.0%	107	98	102	118
Croydon	24,485	217,500	11.3%	74.3%	25.7%	102	100	101	119
Shepway	7,250	57,600	12.6%	77.7%	22.3%	115	87	101	120
Gravesham	6,188	59,500	10.4%	72.8%	27.2%	95	106	100	121

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Corby	4,463	34,200	13.0%	79.0%	21.0%	119	82	100	122
Kirklees	28,713	248,900	11.5%	75.6%	24.4%	105	95	100	123
Barnet	19,545	208,800	9.4%	70.6%	29.4%	85	115	100	124
Portsmouth	13,628	132,400	10.3%	72.8%	27.2%	94	106	100	125
Bournemouth	12,063	101,300	11.9%	76.6%	23.4%	108	91	100	126
Southampton	16,373	157,900	10.4%	73.1%	26.9%	94	105	100	127
Leeds	52,605	499,400	10.5%	73.9%	26.1%	96	102	99	128
Chester-le-Street	4,133	32,500	12.7%	79.0%	21.0%	116	82	99	129
Sedgemoor	6,385	65,600	9.7%	72.2%	27.8%	89	109	99	130
Dover	7,113	61,800	11.5%	76.4%	23.6%	105	92	98	131
Oxford	7,663	108,900	7.0%	66.0%	34.0%	64	133	98	132
Nuneaton and Bedworth	8,800	74,400	11.8%	77.5%	22.5%	108	88	98	133
North Lincolnshire	10,663	95,800	11.1%	75.9%	24.1%	101	94	98	134
Cannock Chase	6,558	59,200	11.1%	75.9%	24.1%	101	94	97	135
Ellesmere Port and Neston	5,630	49,300	11.4%	76.9%	23.1%	104	90	97	136
Lancaster	9,608	90,900	10.6%	75.0%	25.0%	96	98	97	137

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Tamworth	4,835	48,300	10.0%	74.5%	25.5%	91	100	95	138
Exeter	6,950	82,900	8.4%	70.8%	29.2%	76	114	95	139
Vale Royal	7,413	77,000	9.6%	74.2%	25.8%	88	101	94	140
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,515	14,700	10.3%	75.8%	24.2%	94	95	94	141
Newark and Sherwood	6,993	67,400	10.4%	76.0%	24.0%	94	94	94	142
Fenland	6,020	53,500	11.3%	78.1%	21.9%	102	86	94	143
Welwyn Hatfield	4,843	67,700	7.2%	68.6%	31.4%	65	123	94	144
North Norfolk	5,533	53,800	10.3%	75.9%	24.1%	94	94	94	145
Ipswich	9,005	75,400	11.9%	80.0%	20.0%	109	78	93	146
Trafford	13,553	131,200	10.3%	76.3%	23.7%	94	93	93	147
Carrick	5,230	54,100	9.7%	74.8%	25.2%	88	98	93	148
Thurrock	9,723	94,600	10.3%	76.7%	23.3%	94	91	92	149
Allerdale	6,688	56,100	11.9%	80.7%	19.3%	109	75	92	150
Harlow	5,795	48,700	11.9%	80.7%	19.3%	108	75	92	151
Worthing	5,630	57,500	9.8%	75.9%	24.1%	89	94	92	152

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
South Shropshire	1,818	23,300	7.8%	71.5%	28.5%	71	111	91	153
Solihull	11,545	121,300	9.5%	75.6%	24.4%	87	95	91	154
Chester	6,890	73,900	9.3%	75.3%	24.7%	85	96	91	155
Medway Towns	16,383	159,100	10.3%	77.7%	22.3%	94	87	90	156
Chorley	6,258	65,500	9.6%	76.0%	24.0%	87	94	90	157
Forest of Dean	4,345	48,800	8.9%	74.5%	25.5%	81	100	90	158
Warrington	12,223	121,700	10.0%	77.2%	22.8%	91	89	90	159
Oswestry	2,238	23,900	9.4%	75.7%	24.3%	85	95	90	160
Havant	7,073	67,800	10.4%	78.2%	21.8%	95	85	90	161
Amber Valley	7,365	73,500	10.0%	77.3%	22.7%	91	89	90	162
Harrow	12,153	136,500	8.9%	74.8%	25.2%	81	98	90	163
Christchurch	2,013	22,900	8.8%	74.7%	25.3%	80	99	89	164
Caradon	4,463	49,400	9.0%	75.3%	24.7%	82	96	89	165
Basildon	11,603	104,300	11.1%	80.2%	19.8%	101	77	89	166
Castle Morpeth	2,770	29,600	9.4%	76.2%	23.8%	85	93	89	167
Wandsworth	17,970	206,400	8.7%	74.9%	25.1%	79	98	89	168

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
North Shropshire	2,965	35,400	8.4%	74.2%	25.8%	76	101	89	169
Bexley	12,365	135,700	9.1%	76.0%	24.0%	83	94	88	170
Cambridge	5,585	87,400	6.4%	70.1%	29.9%	58	117	87	171
Durham	6,060	64,200	9.4%	77.3%	22.7%	86	89	87	172
Gloucester	7,720	71,200	10.8%	81.2%	18.8%	99	73	86	173
East Staffordshire	5,868	65,900	8.9%	76.8%	23.2%	81	91	86	174
Worcester	5,818	59,400	9.8%	78.9%	21.1%	89	82	86	175
Broxbourne	4,753	54,900	8.7%	76.4%	23.6%	79	92	85	176
Stockport	17,233	171,100	10.1%	79.8%	20.2%	92	79	85	177
Derbyshire Dales	2,518	41,100	6.1%	70.7%	29.3%	56	114	85	178
Bedford	9,185	96,300	9.5%	78.9%	21.1%	87	82	85	179
Colchester	9,053	114,000	7.9%	75.2%	24.8%	72	97	85	180
Wyre	6,430	62,700	10.3%	80.6%	19.4%	93	76	85	181
Epping Forest	5,683	75,000	7.6%	74.4%	25.6%	69	100	84	182
North Cornwall	4,830	49,300	9.8%	79.6%	20.4%	89	80	84	183
Crewe and Nantwich	6,745	70,800	9.5%	79.2%	20.8%	87	81	84	184

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
North Devon	5,193	53,000	9.8%	80.0%	20.0%	89	78	84	185
Reading	8,435	97,200	8.7%	77.4%	22.6%	79	88	84	186
Gedling	6,258	68,400	9.1%	78.6%	21.4%	83	84	83	187
Rother	4,590	45,100	10.2%	81.0%	19.0%	93	74	83	188
Carlisle	7,098	63,400	11.2%	83.4%	16.6%	102	65	83	189
Havering	12,823	137,900	9.3%	79.1%	20.9%	85	82	83	190
Poole	7,010	80,600	8.7%	77.7%	22.3%	79	87	83	191
Malvern Hills	3,208	41,600	7.7%	75.4%	24.6%	70	96	83	192
Northampton	13,538	131,100	10.3%	81.5%	18.5%	94	72	83	193
Warwick	5,678	85,800	6.6%	72.9%	27.1%	60	106	83	194
Erewash	6,873	68,300	10.1%	81.0%	19.0%	92	74	83	195
South Holland	4,258	46,800	9.1%	78.8%	21.2%	83	83	83	196
Sutton	9,260	118,100	7.8%	76.0%	24.0%	71	94	83	197
Dartford	4,738	57,000	8.3%	77.2%	22.8%	76	89	82	198
West Lindsey	4,973	51,800	9.6%	80.4%	19.6%	87	77	82	199
Castle Point	4,315	52,000	8.3%	77.4%	22.6%	76	88	82	200

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Alnwick	1,713	18,900	9.1%	79.2%	20.8%	82	81	82	201
Tynedale	2,720	35,500	7.7%	76.0%	24.0%	70	94	82	202
Broxtowe	5,853	70,700	8.3%	77.5%	22.5%	75	88	82	203
West Wiltshire	5,520	74,000	7.5%	75.8%	24.2%	68	95	81	204
Staffordshire Moorlands	5,423	57,100	9.5%	80.6%	19.4%	86	76	81	205
Maidstone	6,558	88,400	7.4%	75.8%	24.2%	68	95	81	206
Maldon	2,565	37,300	6.9%	74.6%	25.4%	63	99	81	207
Canterbury	7,505	91,500	8.2%	77.7%	22.3%	75	87	81	208
Redditch	5,208	50,900	10.2%	82.5%	17.5%	93	68	81	209
Taunton Deane	5,605	63,600	8.8%	79.2%	20.8%	80	81	81	210
South Derbyshire	4,433	57,000	7.8%	76.8%	23.2%	71	91	81	211
Herefordshire, County of	8,528	103,400	8.2%	77.9%	22.1%	75	86	81	212
Arun	7,390	78,700	9.4%	80.7%	19.3%	85	75	80	213
Selby	3,545	50,200	7.1%	75.4%	24.6%	64	96	80	214
Forest Heath	2,118	39,900	5.3%	71.4%	28.6%	48	112	80	215
Stevenage	4,805	49,700	9.7%	81.6%	18.4%	88	72	80	216

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Watford	4,205	51,600	8.1%	78.2%	21.8%	74	85	80	217
Wellingborough	4,670	46,800	10.0%	82.5%	17.5%	91	68	80	218
Ryedale	1,830	30,800	5.9%	73.3%	26.7%	54	104	79	219
High Peak	5,035	57,600	8.7%	79.9%	20.1%	80	79	79	220
Crawley	5,460	63,500	8.6%	79.6%	20.4%	78	80	79	221
Chichester	4,033	60,500	6.7%	75.1%	24.9%	61	97	79	222
Milton Keynes	13,698	149,600	9.2%	81.0%	19.0%	83	74	79	223
Hertsmere	4,368	59,400	7.4%	77.0%	23.0%	67	90	78	224
Teignbridge	6,150	72,300	8.5%	79.9%	20.1%	77	79	78	225
North West Leicestershire	4,585	55,400	8.3%	79.4%	20.6%	75	80	78	226
Tonbridge and Malling	4,180	69,700	6.0%	74.1%	25.9%	55	101	78	227
Brentwood	2,618	42,600	6.1%	74.5%	25.5%	56	100	78	228
South Lakeland	3,903	60,000	6.5%	75.4%	24.6%	59	96	78	229
Braintree	6,655	86,400	7.7%	78.2%	21.8%	70	85	78	230
South Staffordshire	4,483	63,900	7.0%	76.6%	23.4%	64	91	78	231
East Riding of Yorkshire	15,938	197,400	8.1%	79.1%	20.9%	73	82	78	232

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Kingston-upon-Thames	6,205	106,600	5.8%	74.0%	26.0%	53	102	77	233
Breckland	6,360	75,900	8.4%	80.0%	20.0%	76	78	77	234
Bath and North East Somerset	7,698	112,600	6.8%	76.5%	23.5%	62	92	77	235
South Kesteven	5,583	78,500	7.1%	77.4%	22.6%	65	88	77	236
Bridgnorth	2,180	30,700	7.1%	77.5%	22.5%	65	88	76	237
New Forest	6,538	97,100	6.7%	76.8%	23.2%	61	91	76	238
North Kesteven	4,085	62,000	6.6%	76.5%	23.5%	60	92	76	239
York	8,743	125,500	7.0%	77.5%	22.5%	63	88	76	240
North Warwickshire	3,238	38,500	8.4%	80.9%	19.1%	77	75	76	241
Wychavon	4,823	69,200	7.0%	77.7%	22.3%	63	87	75	242
Tunbridge Wells	4,168	62,700	6.6%	77.0%	23.0%	61	90	75	243
South Ribble	5,595	65,600	8.5%	81.4%	18.6%	78	73	75	244
Lewes	4,428	52,600	8.4%	81.2%	18.8%	77	73	75	245
Fylde	3,850	44,000	8.8%	82.0%	18.0%	80	70	75	246
Merton	9,810	135,300	7.3%	78.6%	21.4%	66	84	75	247
North Somerset	11,073	120,600	9.2%	83.1%	16.9%	84	66	75	248

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Suffolk Coastal	4,403	70,600	6.2%	76.3%	23.7%	57	93	75	249
Kennet	2,718	47,300	5.7%	75.2%	24.8%	52	97	75	250
Bromley	15,430	182,800	8.4%	81.5%	18.5%	77	72	75	251
Lichfield	4,358	58,400	7.5%	79.3%	20.7%	68	81	74	252
South Bedfordshire	5,570	73,900	7.5%	79.6%	20.4%	69	80	74	253
Cheltenham	6,063	70,200	8.6%	82.3%	17.7%	79	69	74	254
South Buckinghamshire	1,725	37,900	4.6%	72.8%	27.2%	41	106	74	255
Hinckley and Bosworth	4,290	64,700	6.6%	77.7%	22.3%	60	87	74	256
West Dorset	4,073	52,000	7.8%	80.5%	19.5%	71	76	74	257
Mid Devon	3,403	44,500	7.6%	80.3%	19.7%	70	77	73	258
East Cambridgeshire	2,793	49,200	5.7%	76.1%	23.9%	52	93	73	259
Stafford	5,928	75,500	7.9%	81.5%	18.5%	71	72	72	260
West Devon	2,333	29,900	7.8%	81.4%	18.6%	71	73	72	261
East Northamptonshire	3,663	52,300	7.0%	79.6%	20.4%	64	80	72	262
Rochford	2,948	48,300	6.1%	77.6%	22.4%	56	88	72	263
Woking	3,315	57,500	5.8%	77.0%	23.0%	52	90	71	264

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Dacorum	6,045	85,500	7.1%	80.2%	19.8%	64	77	71	265
Eden	1,903	30,700	6.2%	78.2%	21.8%	56	85	71	266
Swindon	10,760	120,600	8.9%	84.6%	15.4%	81	60	71	267
Spelthorne	3,550	55,700	6.4%	78.7%	21.3%	58	83	71	268
Aylesbury Vale	5,618	109,700	5.1%	75.8%	24.2%	47	95	71	269
St Albans	4,400	80,700	5.5%	76.6%	23.4%	50	91	71	270
East Dorset	2,588	45,100	5.7%	77.3%	22.7%	52	89	70	271
East Hampshire	3,505	66,000	5.3%	76.4%	23.6%	48	92	70	272
Eastleigh	4,433	75,000	5.9%	77.8%	22.2%	54	87	70	273
Tandridge	2,550	48,900	5.2%	76.2%	23.8%	47	93	70	274
Macclesfield	6,128	90,400	6.8%	80.0%	20.0%	62	78	70	275
Mendip	5,083	64,500	7.9%	82.6%	17.4%	72	68	70	276
Hambleton	3,070	51,300	6.0%	78.2%	21.8%	54	85	70	277
Waverley	3,295	68,500	4.8%	75.5%	24.5%	44	96	70	278
Rugby	4,453	54,400	8.2%	83.4%	16.6%	75	65	70	279
Ashford	5,405	67,100	8.1%	83.1%	16.9%	73	66	70	280

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
East Devon	5,123	70,500	7.3%	81.3%	18.7%	66	73	70	281
Oadby and Wigston	2,288	34,300	6.7%	80.0%	20.0%	61	78	69	282
Three Rivers	3,098	52,500	5.9%	78.6%	21.4%	54	84	69	283
Shrewsbury and Atcham	4,908	57,100	8.6%	84.9%	15.1%	78	59	69	284
North Hertfordshire	4,773	74,600	6.4%	79.8%	20.2%	58	79	69	285
South Hams	3,708	48,300	7.7%	82.9%	17.1%	70	67	68	286
Gosport	4,155	48,600	8.5%	85.0%	15.0%	78	59	68	287
Rushcliffe	3,598	66,900	5.4%	77.7%	22.3%	49	87	68	288
Wealden	4,750	79,800	6.0%	79.1%	20.9%	54	82	68	289
South Somerset	6,648	90,900	7.3%	82.3%	17.7%	67	69	68	290
Adur	3,100	34,600	9.0%	86.4%	13.6%	82	53	67	291
Richmond-upon-Thames	6,480	117,200	5.5%	78.6%	21.4%	50	84	67	292
Richmondshire	1,655	32,200	5.1%	77.7%	22.3%	47	87	67	293
Charnwood	6,790	107,500	6.3%	80.6%	19.4%	58	76	67	294
Craven	1,988	32,500	6.1%	80.2%	19.8%	56	77	67	295
Daventry	2,918	49,500	5.9%	79.8%	20.2%	54	79	66	296

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
East Hertfordshire	3,958	83,400	4.7%	77.4%	22.6%	43	88	66	297
Congleton	3,855	55,800	6.9%	82.6%	17.4%	63	68	65	298
Rushmoor	3,918	57,900	6.8%	82.3%	17.7%	62	69	65	299
North Dorset	2,355	38,400	6.1%	81.0%	19.0%	56	74	65	300
Kettering	4,833	55,500	8.7%	87.2%	12.8%	79	50	65	301
Mole Valley	2,215	46,900	4.7%	78.0%	22.0%	43	86	64	302
Wycombe	5,895	98,900	6.0%	81.0%	19.0%	54	74	64	303
Salisbury	4,345	68,200	6.4%	82.0%	18.0%	58	70	64	304
South Norfolk	4,620	67,700	6.8%	83.1%	16.9%	62	66	64	305
Chelmsford	6,490	103,100	6.3%	82.0%	18.0%	57	70	64	306
Basingstoke and Deane	5,933	101,900	5.8%	81.0%	19.0%	53	74	64	307
Elmbridge	3,558	80,300	4.4%	77.8%	22.2%	40	87	64	308
Stroud	4,665	65,600	7.1%	84.1%	15.9%	65	62	63	309
Cherwell	5,138	86,500	5.9%	81.7%	18.3%	54	71	63	310
Babergh	3,255	49,800	6.5%	83.1%	16.9%	60	66	63	311
Chiltern	2,530	52,600	4.8%	79.1%	20.9%	44	82	63	312

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
South Gloucestershire	10,195	159,300	6.4%	82.9%	17.1%	58	67	63	313
Reigate and Banstead	4,643	81,800	5.7%	81.3%	18.7%	52	73	62	314
North Wiltshire	4,788	80,600	5.9%	82.3%	17.7%	54	69	62	315
Broadland	4,843	71,900	6.7%	84.3%	15.7%	61	61	61	316
Epsom and Ewell	2,293	43,500	5.3%	81.0%	19.0%	48	74	61	317
Harrogate	5,408	96,600	5.6%	81.8%	18.2%	51	71	61	318
Huntingdonshire	6,003	105,300	5.7%	82.1%	17.9%	52	70	61	319
Harborough	2,300	49,500	4.6%	79.9%	20.1%	42	79	60	320
South Oxfordshire	3,523	77,300	4.6%	79.7%	20.3%	41	79	60	321
Windsor and Maidenhead	4,155	87,200	4.8%	80.2%	19.8%	43	77	60	322
Fareham	3,230	65,000	5.0%	81.0%	19.0%	45	74	60	323
Purbeck	1,683	26,200	6.4%	84.5%	15.5%	58	61	60	324
Melton	1,600	30,000	5.3%	82.4%	17.6%	49	69	59	325
Horsham	3,823	76,800	5.0%	81.8%	18.2%	45	71	58	326
Winchester	3,280	67,000	4.9%	81.7%	18.3%	45	71	58	327
Bromsgrove	3,380	55,100	6.1%	84.6%	15.4%	56	60	58	328

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
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Stratford-on-Avon	3,998	68,800	5.8%	84.0%	16.0%	53	63	58	329
Mid Suffolk	3,055	55,600	5.5%	83.3%	16.7%	50	65	58	330
Ribble Valley	2,163	34,800	6.2%	85.2%	14.8%	57	58	57	331
South Cambridgeshire	3,830	84,100	4.6%	81.4%	18.6%	41	73	57	332
Bracknell Forest	4,013	74,100	5.4%	83.5%	16.5%	49	64	57	333
Blaby	3,203	56,800	5.6%	84.1%	15.9%	51	62	57	334
St Edmundsbury	4,333	61,800	7.0%	87.4%	12.6%	64	49	57	335
Mid Bedfordshire	4,080	85,300	4.8%	82.3%	17.7%	44	69	56	336
Mid Sussex	3,840	77,300	5.0%	82.8%	17.2%	45	67	56	337
South Northamptonshire	2,213	56,500	3.9%	81.1%	18.9%	36	74	55	338
West Berkshire	4,920	93,800	5.2%	84.2%	15.8%	48	62	55	339
Cotswold	2,500	48,800	5.1%	84.0%	16.0%	47	63	55	340
Tewkesbury	3,038	47,100	6.4%	87.1%	12.9%	59	50	55	341
Rutland	875	22,600	3.9%	81.4%	18.6%	35	73	54	342
West Oxfordshire	2,638	61,200	4.3%	83.3%	16.7%	39	65	52	343
Runnymede	2,438	53,900	4.5%	84.1%	15.9%	41	62	52	344

2007 data employment and benefits 2007 MYEs									
Local Authority	Benefit claimants (Mean Feb 07 to Nov 07)	Working Age Population (2007)	Benefit rate	Employment rate	1-emp rate	Benefit rate (re-based to England)	1-emp rate (re-based to England)	Average	Rank
Guildford	4,235	87,000	4.9%	85.1%	14.9%	44	58	51	345
Surrey Heath	2,135	51,300	4.2%	83.5%	16.5%	38	64	51	346
Sevenoaks	3,920	67,800	5.8%	87.4%	12.6%	53	49	51	347
Wokingham	3,543	99,800	3.5%	83.3%	16.7%	32	65	49	348
Uttlesford	1,945	43,500	4.5%	85.6%	14.4%	41	56	48	349
City of London	350	6,100	5.7%	88.7%	11.3%	52	44	48	350
Vale of White Horse	3,260	70,600	4.6%	86.6%	13.4%	42	52	47	351
Test Valley	3,690	69,500	5.3%	88.5%	11.5%	48	45	47	352
Hart	1,895	56,100	3.4%	84.7%	15.3%	31	60	45	353
Isles of Scilly	28	1,200	2.3%			21		10	354
England	3,492,258	31,791,700	11.0%	74.4%	25.6%				

Annex C

65 authorities that would qualify for WNF under a revised third criterion based on 2007 data and a cut-off point of 50

Barking and Dagenham	Manchester
Barnsley	Middlesbrough
Barrow-in-Furness	Newcastle upon Tyne
Birmingham	Newham
Blackburn with Darwen	North East Lincolnshire
Blackpool	Nottingham
Blyth Valley	Oldham
Bolsover	Pendle
Bolton	Preston
Bradford	Redcar and Cleveland
Burnley	Rochdale
Chesterfield	Salford
Copeland	Sandwell
Derwentside	Sedgefield
Doncaster	Sefton
Easington	Sheffield
Enfield	South Tyneside
Gateshead	Southwark
Great Yarmouth	St. Helens
Greenwich	Stockton-on-Tees
Hackney	Stoke-on-Trent
Halton	Sunderland
Haringey	Tameside
Hartlepool	Thanet
Hastings	Tower Hamlets
Hyndburn	Walsall

Islington	Waltham Forest
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Wansbeck
Knowsley	Wear Valley
Lambeth	Wigan
Leicester	Wirral
Lewisham	Wolverhampton
Liverpool	

Annex D

Illustrative allocations for 2009-10 and 2010-11, based on the proposed revised third criterion

Local Authority name	NRF Allocation 2007-08	Revised WNF Allocation 2009-10	Revised WNF Allocation 2010-11	Original Allocation 2009-10	Original Allocation 2010-11	2009-10 Difference - Sept/Dec	2010-11 Difference - Sept/Dec
Barking and Dagenham	1,716,897	1,612,577	1,664,373	1,608,297	1,652,559	4,279	11,813
Barnsley	5,444,138	7,516,244	7,894,173	7,485,021	7,807,977	31,223	86,196
Barrow-in-Furness	1,838,382	2,964,092	3,129,595	2,950,419	3,091,848	13,673	37,747
Birmingham	37,624,119	39,630,656	41,147,451	39,505,342	40,801,509	125,314	345,942
Blackburn with Darwen	3,601,878	4,603,035	4,820,192	4,585,094	4,770,664	17,941	49,528
Blackpool	3,723,488	5,097,536	5,352,180	5,076,498	5,294,102	21,038	58,078
Blyth Valley	0	1,172,418	1,276,680	1,163,804	1,252,900	8,614	23,780
Bolsover	2,010,314	2,449,658	2,560,239	2,440,522	2,535,018	9,136	25,221
Bolton	5,658,382	6,757,326	7,056,333	6,732,623	6,988,137	24,703	68,196
Bradford	14,706,819	13,501,442	13,917,396	13,467,077	13,822,527	34,365	94,868
Burnley	2,124,083	2,569,430	2,684,592	2,559,916	2,658,326	9,514	26,265
Chesterfield	0	1,507,925	1,642,024	1,496,846	1,611,439	11,079	30,584

Local Authority name	NRF Allocation 2007-08	Revised WNF Allocation 2009-10	Revised WNF Allocation 2010-11	Original Allocation 2009-10	Original Allocation 2010-11	2009-10 Difference - Sept/Dec	2010-11 Difference - Sept/Dec
Copeland	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Derwentside	2,028,759	2,369,919	2,472,424	2,361,450	2,449,045	8,469	23,379
Doncaster	8,739,024	9,300,941	9,661,774	9,271,130	9,579,478	29,811	82,297
Easington	6,067,583	7,632,760	7,987,784	7,603,428	7,906,812	29,331	80,972
Enfield	1,487,675	1,587,198	1,648,968	357,042	0	1,230,156	1,648,968
Gateshead	5,150,723	6,278,339	6,561,838	6,254,917	6,497,179	23,422	64,659
Great Yarmouth	1,946,425	2,495,653	2,613,734	2,485,898	2,586,803	9,755	26,931
Greenwich	5,312,339	5,184,517	5,362,119	5,169,844	5,321,613	14,673	40,506
Hackney	16,102,692	13,171,964	13,484,138	13,146,173	13,412,939	25,791	71,199
Halton	5,376,608	5,881,243	6,117,375	5,861,734	6,063,519	19,509	53,856
Haringey	7,862,806	7,844,413	8,122,472	7,821,441	8,059,054	22,972	63,418
Hartlepool	4,375,218	5,398,723	5,645,377	5,378,345	5,589,121	20,378	56,255
Hastings	1,835,529	2,702,280	2,844,652	2,690,517	2,812,181	11,762	32,472
Hyndburn	431,212	1,425,303	1,529,046	1,416,732	1,505,385	8,571	23,661
Islington	8,581,446	7,305,504	7,497,293	7,289,659	7,453,551	15,845	43,742
Kingston upon Hull, City of	12,843,510	13,226,314	13,717,222	13,185,756	13,605,259	40,558	111,964
Knowsley	10,115,588	10,932,246	11,364,700	10,896,518	11,266,069	35,728	98,632
Lambeth	4,143,042	3,764,450	3,878,157	3,755,055	3,852,223	9,394	25,934

Local Authority name	NRF Allocation 2007-08	Revised WNF Allocation 2009-10	Revised WNF Allocation 2010-11	Original Allocation 2009-10	Original Allocation 2010-11	2009-10 Difference - Sept/Dec	2010-11 Difference - Sept/Dec
Leicester	7,727,806	8,832,917	9,206,085	8,802,087	9,120,975	30,830	85,110
Lewisham	1,962,005	1,851,298	1,911,245	470,881	0	1,380,417	1,911,245
Liverpool	31,069,066	34,224,110	35,609,867	34,109,623	35,293,812	114,488	316,056
Manchester	29,880,760	29,667,819	30,711,793	29,581,569	30,473,690	86,250	238,104
Middlesbrough	8,398,273	8,558,553	8,871,548	8,532,694	8,800,162	25,859	71,386
Newcastle upon Tyne	8,312,493	9,861,435	10,294,871	9,825,625	10,196,015	35,809	98,856
Newham	18,246,752	13,246,752	13,246,752	13,246,752	13,246,752	0	0
North East Lincolnshire	4,579,340	4,502,672	4,658,750	4,489,778	4,623,152	12,895	35,597
Nottingham	14,177,382	12,062,659	12,378,913	12,036,531	12,306,784	26,128	72,129
Oldham	5,322,894	6,101,043	6,359,588	6,079,682	6,300,620	21,360	58,967
Pendle	653,647	1,633,216	1,743,579	1,624,098	1,718,408	9,118	25,171
Preston	2,520,434	3,151,138	3,296,883	3,139,097	3,263,642	12,041	33,241
Redcar and Cleveland	3,412,386	4,776,523	5,019,220	4,756,472	4,963,867	20,051	55,353
Rochdale	5,508,907	6,278,074	6,542,437	6,256,234	6,482,143	21,841	60,294
Salford	9,308,195	10,177,514	10,585,931	10,143,772	10,492,781	33,742	93,149
Sandwell	11,018,389	9,704,202	9,979,275	9,681,476	9,916,538	22,726	62,737
Sedgefield	1,000,000	2,815,475	3,012,496	2,799,198	2,967,561	16,277	44,935
Sefton	5,631,300	7,546,974	7,917,649	7,516,350	7,833,108	30,624	84,541

Local Authority name	NRF Allocation 2007-08	Revised WNF Allocation 2009-10	Revised WNF Allocation 2010-11	Original Allocation 2009-10	Original Allocation 2010-11	2009-10 Difference - Sept/Dec	2010-11 Difference - Sept/Dec
Transitionals							
Barnet	1,000,000	240,000	0	240,000	0	0	0
Brent	2,279,124	1,441,681	576,672	2,872,122	2,987,313	-1,430,441	-2,410,640
Brighton and Hove	2,100,597	504,143	0	504,143	0	0	0
Bristol, City of	6,099,490	1,463,878	0	1,463,878	0	0	0
Camden	5,773,872	2,676,145	1,070,458	4,925,113	5,036,946	-2,248,969	-3,966,489
Coventry	5,289,550	1,269,492	0	1,269,492	0	0	0
Croydon	1,000,000	240,000	0	240,000	0	0	0
Derby	4,301,917	1,032,460	0	1,032,460	0	0	0
Dudley	1,839,038	441,369	0	441,369	0	0	0
Ealing	1,384,462	332,271	0	332,271	0	0	0
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,000,000	240,000	0	240,000	0	0	0
Kirklees	4,878,112	1,170,747	0	1,170,747	0	0	0
Leeds	14,938,567	3,585,256	0	3,585,256	0	0	0
Mansfield	2,197,585	527,420	0	527,420	0	0	0
North Tyneside	2,458,864	590,127	0	590,127	0	0	0
Norwich	1,967,724	472,254	0	472,254	0	0	0
Penwith	1,000,000	240,000	0	240,000	0	0	0

Local Authority name	NRF Allocation 2007-08	Revised WNF Allocation 2009-10	Revised WNF Allocation 2010-11	Original Allocation 2009-10	Original Allocation 2010-11	2009-10 Difference - Sept/Dec	2010-11 Difference - Sept/Dec
Plymouth	2,825,708	678,170	0	678,170	0	0	0
Rotherham	3,511,557	842,774	0	842,774	0	0	0
Wakefield	4,449,462	1,067,871	0	1,067,871	0	0	0
West Somerset	0	600,000	240,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-400,000	-760,000
Westminster	3,562,712	1,806,166	722,467	3,417,611	3,515,602	-1,611,445	-2,793,135
		507,800,000	507,900,000				

Annex E

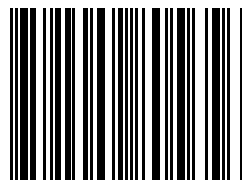
Glossary of acronyms

- ABG** Area Based Grant is a general grant allocated directly to local authorities as additional revenue funding to areas. It is allocated according to specific policy criteria rather than general formulae. Local authorities are free to use all of this non-ringfenced funding as they see fit to support the delivery of local, regional and national priorities in their areas.
- APS** The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the 10-yearly censuses, with particular emphasis on providing information relating to small geographical areas. APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset. More robust local area labour market estimates are available from the APS than from the main LFS.
- DAF** Until it was joined with the WNF, DAF was used by DWP to support locally tailored approaches to tackling worklessness. DAF was devolved to City Strategy partnerships in some areas and managed by Jobcentre Plus in others.
- IB** Incapacity Benefit is for people of working age who cannot work because of illness or disability and are not entitled to Statutory Sick Pay, or Statutory Sick Pay has run out. Entitlement usually depends upon your National Insurance record (except some young adults), and may be subject to a medical assessment.
- IS** Income Support is a benefit paid to people who are not in full time work, whose income falls below a prescribed level, and who meet certain conditions.
- JSA** Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is the main benefit for people of working age who are out of work.
- LGFR** The Local Government Finance Report sets out the annual determination of formula grant distribution as made by the Government. It includes the totals of formula grant; how that grant will be distributed between local authorities; and the support given to certain other local government bodies. It is debated and approved by Parliament each year for each financial year following the debate.

LSOA Lower Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Minimum population 1000; mean 1500. Built from groups of OAs (typically 4 to 6) and constrained by the boundaries of the Standard Table (ST) wards used for 2001 Census outputs.

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