

LGA Research DRAFT: People and Place Profile for Tollerton

Introduction

This report contains themed indicators that explore the performance of an area. It looks at the social, economic and environmental factors, which can inform success, through a series of maps and tables.

How to use the report

This report is configured for Tollerton, a parish in Rushcliffe. When viewing this report online, use the modifiers at the top of the page to select a geography of your choice, the content will update to your selected area. Some data in this report cannot be viewed at all geographies because the smallest geography that the data is available at is MSOA. MSOAs do not fit discretely into all areas, for example wards or neighbourhood plan areas, in addition they are larger than LSOAs. For this reason data only available at MSOA has been 'fixed' to only present at MSOA. If you want to see how your chosen geography corresponds you can make a copy of this report and apply 'an overlay' to these maps.

Once 'best fit' becomes available the report will be updated to allow these indicator values to be assigned to other geography types.

Super Output Areas are a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. There are two layers of SOA, Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA). A LSOA has a minimum population of 1,000 and a maximum population of 3,000, for households this is from 400 as a minimum to 1,200 as a maximum. A MSOA has a minimum population of 5,000 to a maximum of 15,000, for households this is 2,000 to 6,000.

If any values are missing from the database a 'no value' will appear, this may be the result of viewing the report for a geography that cannot be 'built' out of the available data. Please use the feedback form at the top of the page or contact lginform@local.gov.uk if you have any technical queries regarding the report or the data collections used.

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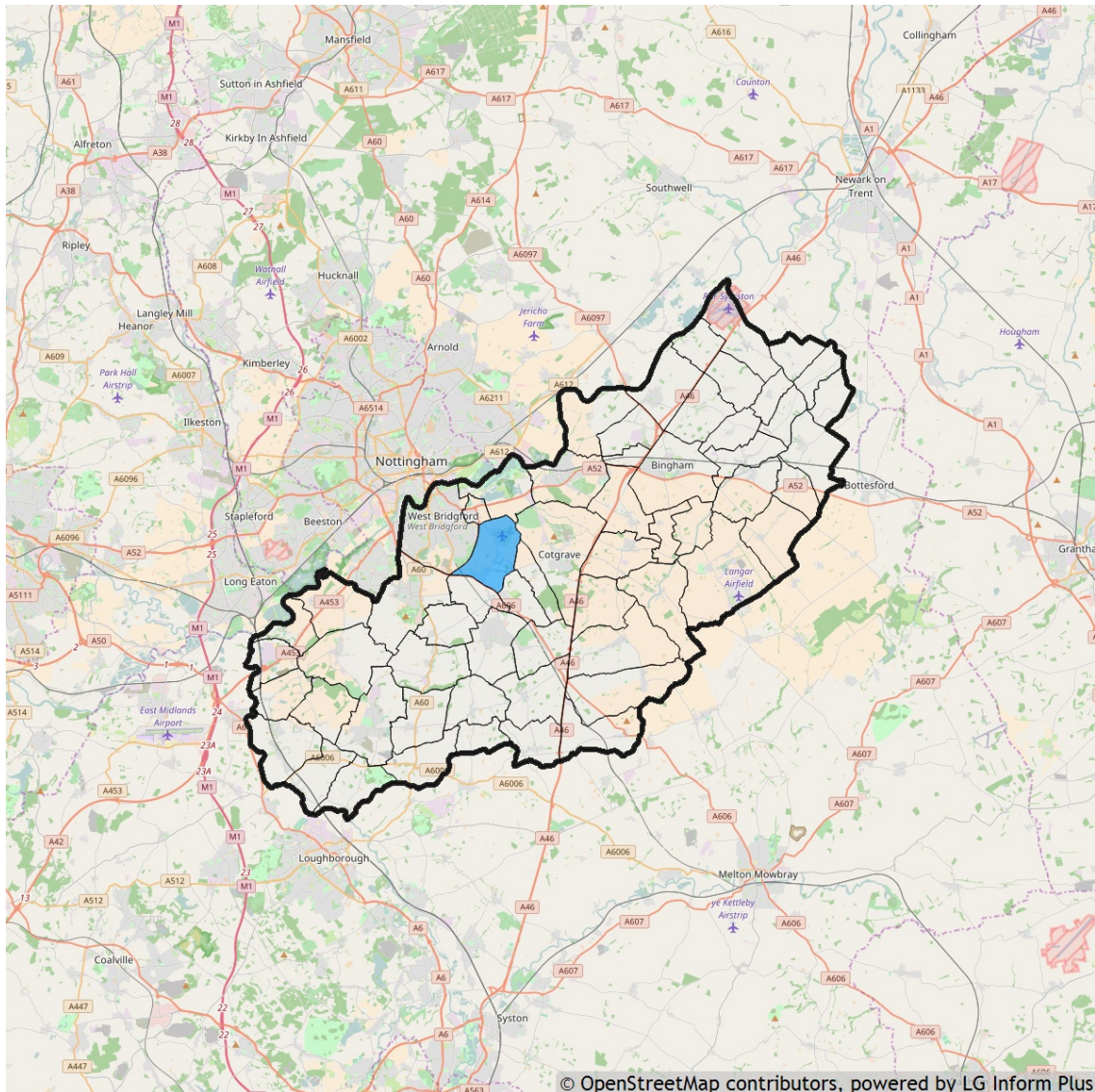
- Infrastructure
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1. THE AREA

Tollerton is a parish in Rushcliffe; there are 60 Parishes in Rushcliffe. In the map below Tollerton has been coloured, the other areas are outlined.

Map of Tollerton and Parishes



2. PEOPLE

This section provides a profile of the residents of Tollerton through the characteristics of the population.

- Demographics - age and ethnicity
- Health
- Household characteristics

- Employment and occupation
- Deprivation

DEMOGRAPHICS - Age

The age distribution of residents is important for both service planning and economic development. First, service demands are often age dependent, from planning school places to the provision of adult social care for the elderly. In addition to the types of services, demand varies, an aging population often requires increased spending on healthcare and social services provision. Second, the age profile will have implications for economic activity rates. A population made of predominantly working age residents will have increased economic activity and spending, as well as increased tax revenue as they will be less likely to receive discounts.

The Numbers

The map below shows the largest, or predominant, age group in the Parishes of Rushcliffe, this is followed by a bar chart that shows the number of residents between the ages 0 and 64 in Tollerton.

For comparison, from the Census 2011 in Tollerton the predominant age group is 'Age 45 to 59 (%)' at 23.00% of the population. This is followed by 'Age 30 to 44 (%)' (14.50%) and 'Age 65 to 74 (%)' (14.18%). In comparison the largest group in Rushcliffe is 'Age 45 to 59 (%)' (21.40%) and in the East Midlands Region it is 'Age 45 to 59 (%)' (20.00%).

In terms of working age population, those aged 16 to 64 in Tollerton account for 52.8% of the resident population, in Rushcliffe it is 61.3% of the resident population and in East Midlands it is 62.8%.

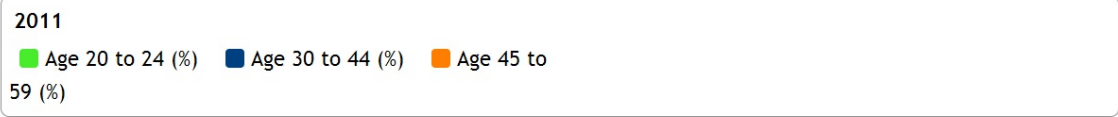
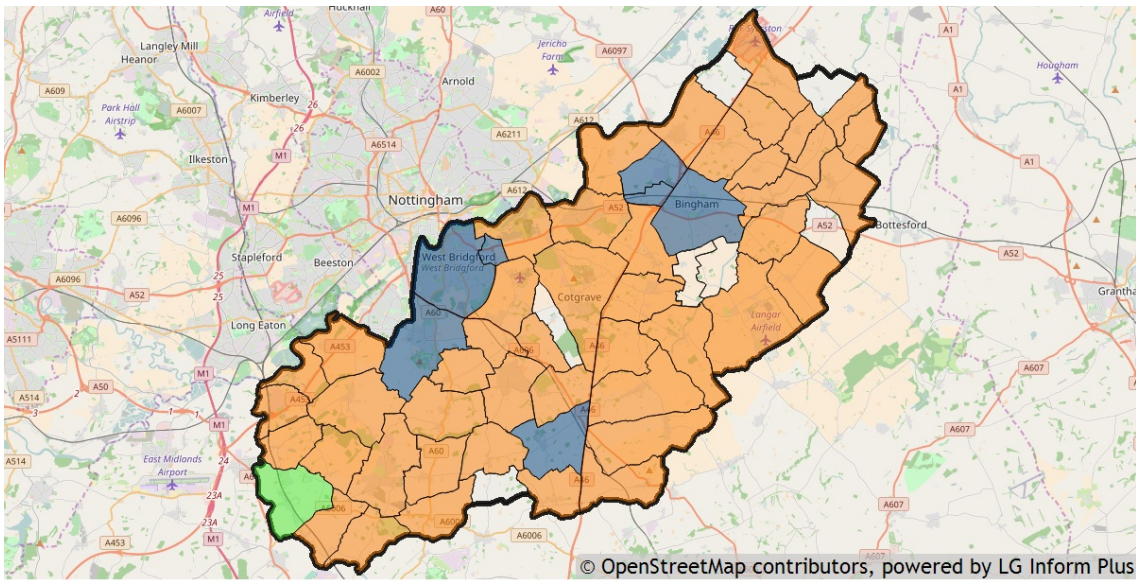
Sources

Age groups: Census 2011

Market research age bands in bar chart: Mid-year estimates (last updated 2015)

Working age population: mid-year population estimates (last updated 2014)

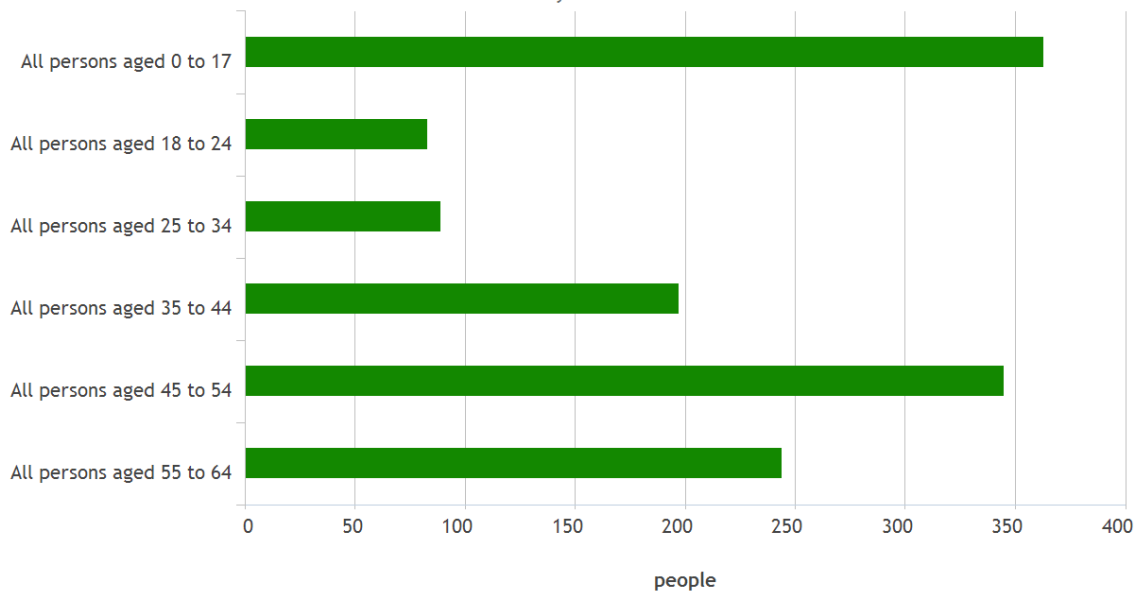
Predominant age group (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



Age breakdown of residents in Tollerton and mean for Parishes in Rushcliffe

Population (unrounded)

source: Mid-year estimates



■ Tollerton, 2015

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DEMOGRAPHICS - Ethnicity

The ethnic profile of an area can be important when planning services. Commissioners will use this data to better understand who the service users are and to ensure that service provision is reaching all of the target population, for example, all mothers or all elderly residents. In addition there may be policies to target a certain population group to ensure they are effectively represented and able to access required services. It may drive a need for multi-language materials for example, or determine success factors for community participation.

The Numbers

The map below shows the proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents in Rushcliffe's Parishes. This is followed by a table of showing a detailed breakdown of all residents by ethnic group in Tollerton compared to figures for Rushcliffe. In Tollerton 55 people are BME, 2.9% of the population. The average for Rushcliffe is 6.9%, and for the East Midlands region the average is 10.7% .

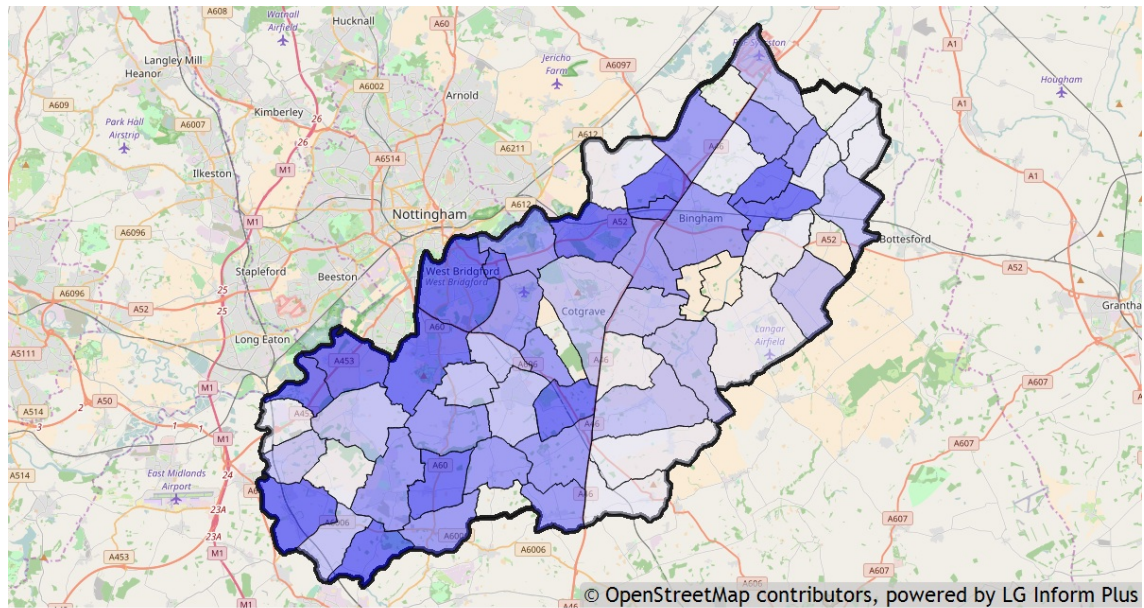
The largest ethnic group in Tollerton is 'White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (%)' (95.0%), this is followed by 'Asian/Asian British: Indian (%)' (1.5%) and 'White: Other White (%)' (1.4%).

Sources

BME: Census 2011

Detailed ethnicity: Census 2011

Map of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



BME population (%) (2011)

- 3.7 ≤ 13.1 %
- 2.6 ≤ 3.7 %
- 1.5 ≤ 2.6 %
- 0.0 ≤ 1.5 %

Breakdown of resident's ethnicity in Tollerton and Rushcliffe

	Tollerton	Rushcliffe
	2011	2011
	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (%)	95.0	90.3
Asian/Asian British: Indian (%)	1.5	2.1
White: Other White (%)	1.4	2.1
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian (%)	0.9	0.7
White: Irish (%)	0.7	0.7
Asian/Asian British: Chinese (%)	0.2	0.5
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean (%)	0.1	0.7
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani (%)	0.1	1.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed (%)	0.1	0.3
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African (%)	0.1	0.2
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African (%)	0.0	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black (%)	0.0	0.1
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian (%)	0.0	0.5
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group (%)	0.0	0.3
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller (%)	0.0	0.0
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean (%)	0.0	0.3
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi (%)	0.0	0.0
Other ethnic group: Arab (%)	0.0	0.1

HEALTH

There are many interrelated factors that determine the health of a resident population, from lifestyle choices to economic circumstances. Access to health care and services can greatly impede or improve health outcomes. Poor health can negatively impact social service demand and increase costs and for the individual it can result in, as well as financial stress, mental and emotional issues.

Whilst life expectancy nationally continues to improve, many areas still experience health inequalities that lead to stark variations in life expectancy. Variations in life expectancy are associated with social class, deprivation and gender.

Obesity represents a growing concern for local authorities and health providers. Obese or overweight individuals are particularly susceptible to illness because they have an increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease and certain cancers. Excess weight can also affect self-esteem and mental health.

Health and disability deprivation is one of the domains that makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). It is calculated from: years of potential life lost: an age and sex standardised measure of premature death; Comparative illness and disability ratio: an age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio; Acute morbidity: an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital; Mood and anxiety disorders: a composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data.

The Numbers

For the 2011 census respondents were asked about their health, this indicator should therefore be seen as a 'perceived' level of health as it is based on one's opinion of their own health. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of residents in Tollerton are in 'Very good health (%)' (49.6%). 2.9% of the population in Tollerton consider themselves to be of bad or very bad health, this compares to 4.0% in Rushcliffe and 5.6% in East Midlands.

Life expectancy data and obesity data are only available at MSOA, therefore maps are fixed to display the data at MSOA level. Please use the MSOAs level data as a guidance for your area of interest. For Rushcliffe the life expectancy at birth for females is 84.4 years and the life expectancy of males is 81.0 years (5 year average); in England it is 83.0 years and 79.1 years respectively. Obesity in Rushcliffe affects a total of 19.4% of the adult population (3 year average); in East Midlands it affects 24.3% of the adult population.

The health and disability deprivation map shows the scores for LSOAs in Rushcliffe, the higher the score the greater the level of deprivation.

Sources

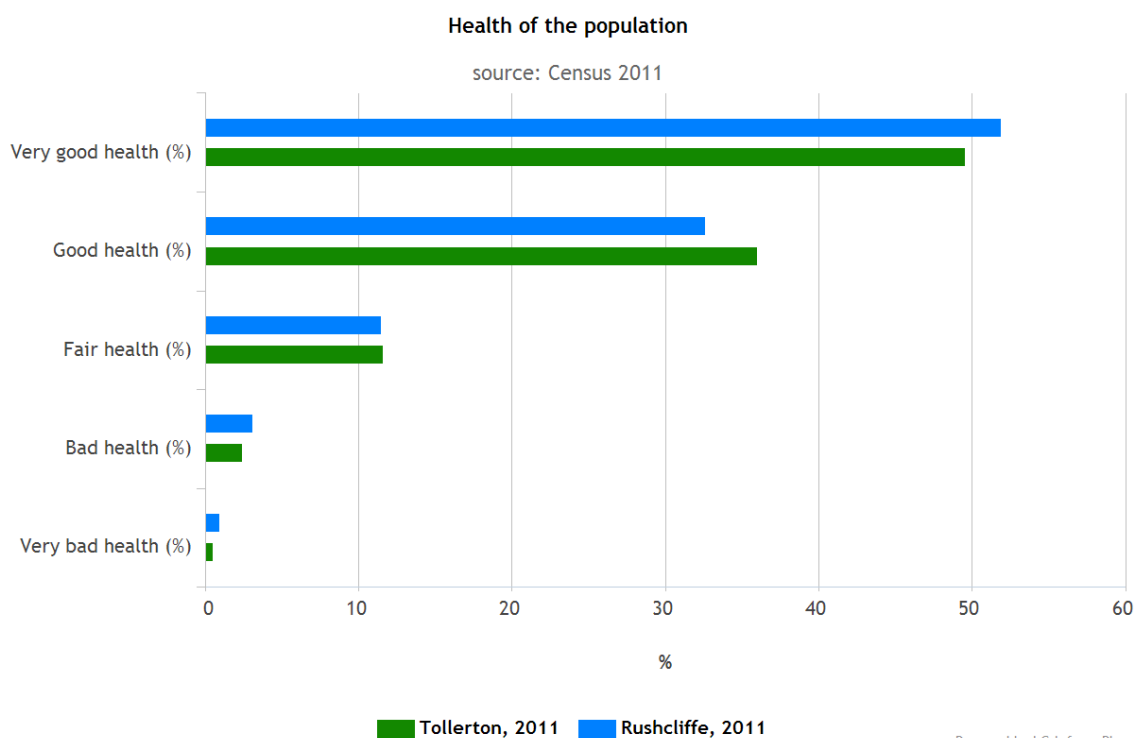
Level of health: Census 2011

Life expectancy: Life expectancy, based on Office for National Statistics mortality statistics, Public Health England (2010-2014)

Obesity in map (3 year average): {evaluation of token failed}, {evaluation of token failed}

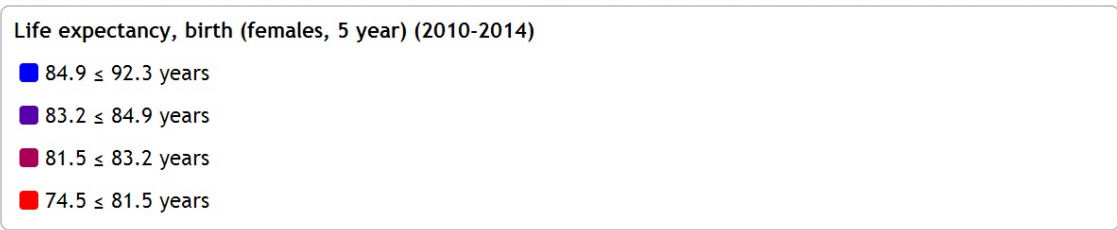
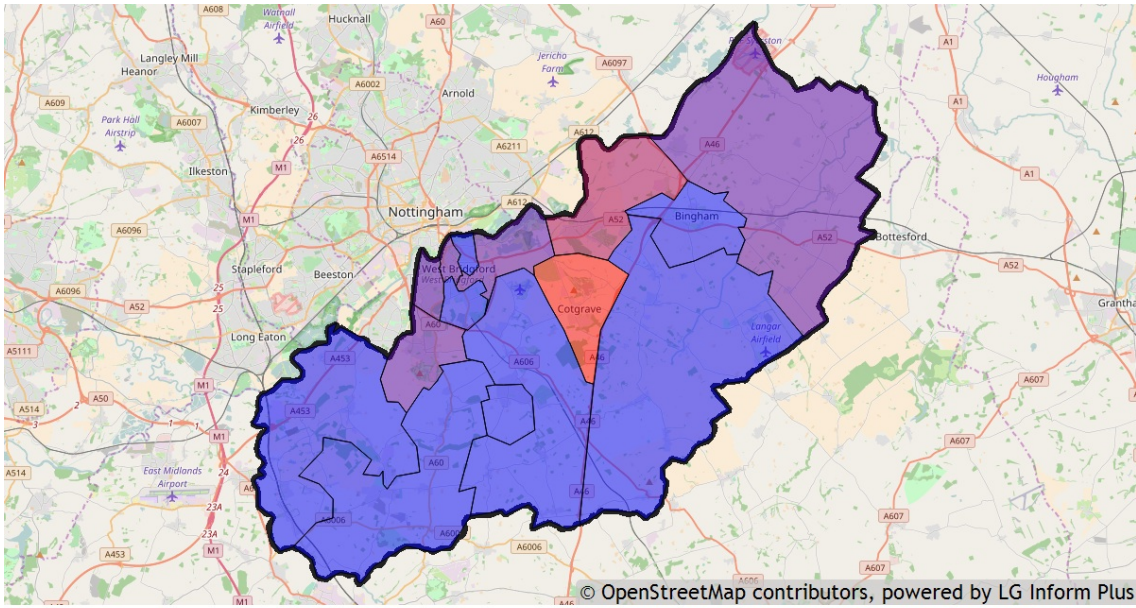
Health and disability deprivation: Indices of deprivation, Communities and Local Government

Level of health of the population in Tollerton and Rushcliffe



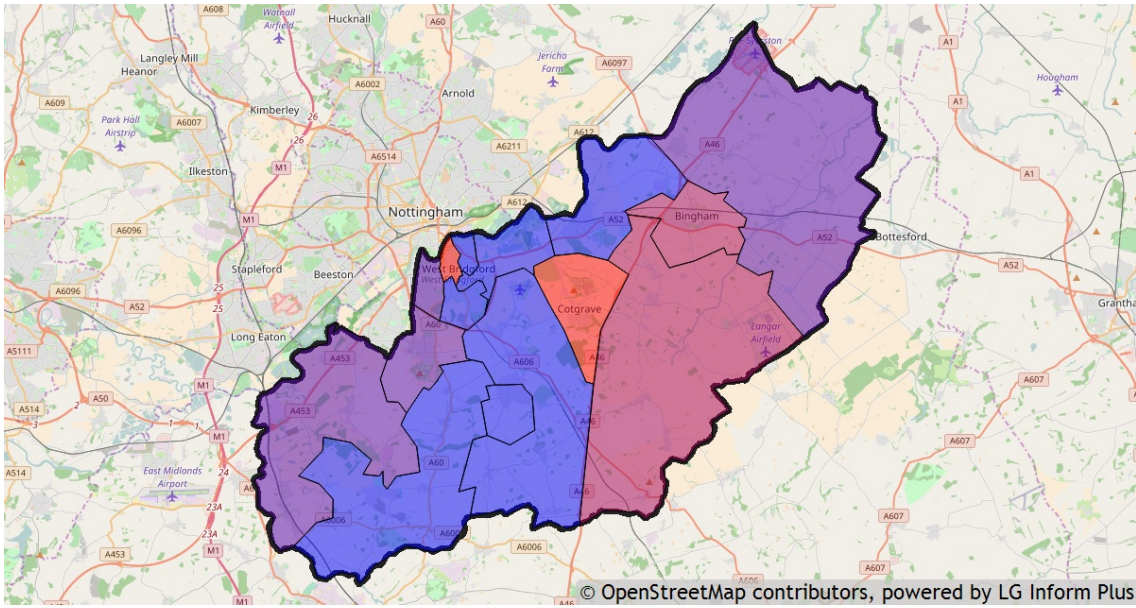
Life expectancy for females in Rushcliffe by MSOA

The quantiles' thresholds used in the map are set for East Midlands allowing a comparison to the wider area.



Life expectancy for males in Rushcliffe by MSOA

The quantiles' thresholds used in the map are set for East Midlands allowing a comparison to the wider area.

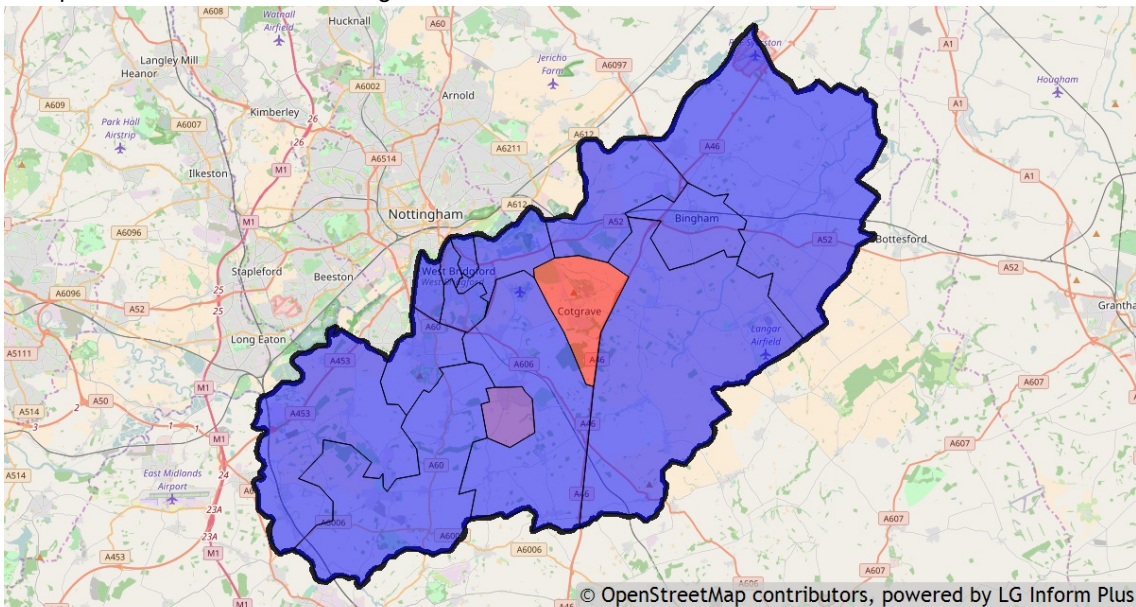


Life expectancy, birth (males, 5 year) (2010-2014)

- 80.9 ≤ 87.5 years
- 79.2 ≤ 80.9 years
- 77.2 ≤ 79.2 years
- 68.7 ≤ 77.2 years

Obesity in Rushcliffe by MSOA

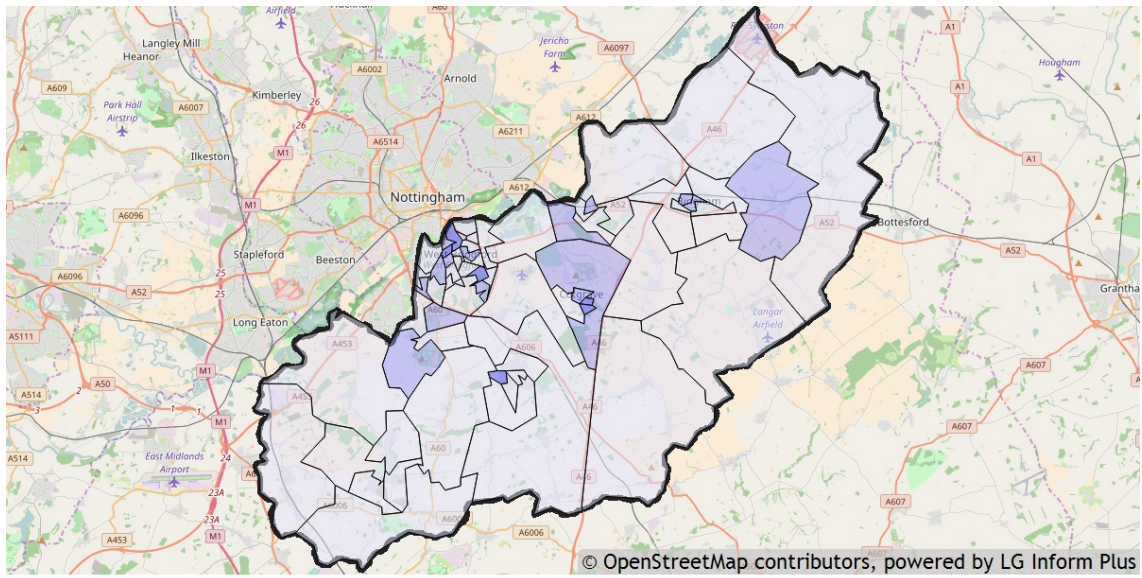
The quantiles used to define the legend are based on values in East Midlands.



Adult obesity (3 year average, %) (2006-08)

- 11.7 ≤ 22.6 %
- 22.6 ≤ 25.0 %
- 27.1 ≤ 31.3 %

Health and disability deprivation score in Rushcliffe by LSOA



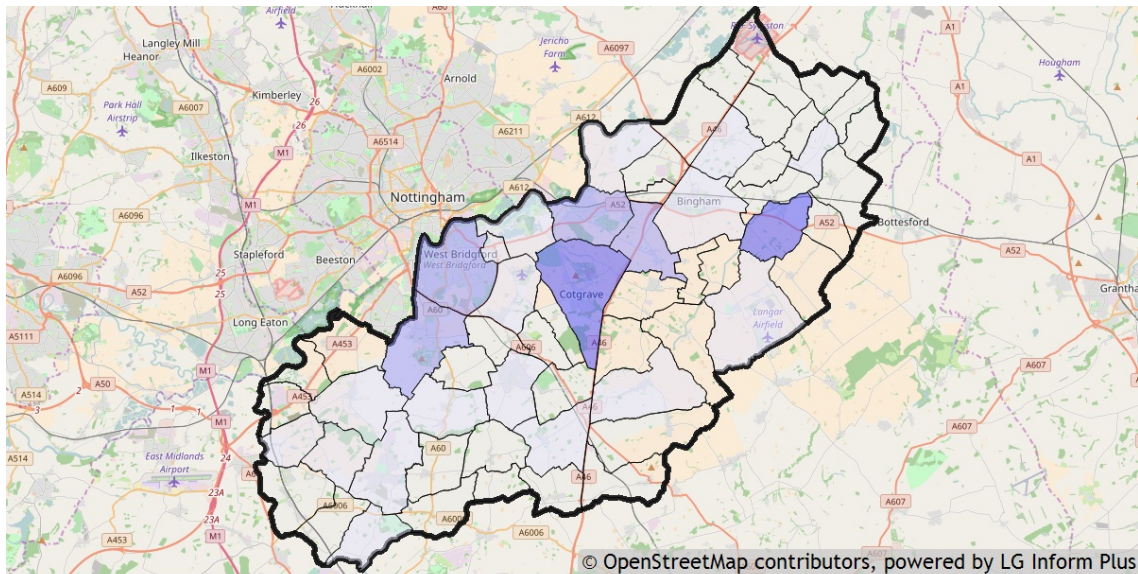
IMD: Health Deprivation and Disability (2015) - score (2015)

■ $-0.009 \leq 0.603$

■ $-0.535 \leq -0.009$

■ $-2.292 \leq -0.535$

Health and disability deprivation score in Rushcliffe by Parish



IMD: Health Deprivation and Disability (2015) - score (2015)

- -0.426 ≤ 0.004
- -0.841 ≤ -0.426
- -2.292 ≤ -0.841

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics describe the size and structure of homes. The way in which the population occupy households is important for effective planning policy as well as modelling for housing demand.

The Numbers

The map below shows the average household sizes in Rushcliffe by Parishes. In Tollerton the average household size is 2.37 people per household, this compares to 2.40 people per household in Rushcliffe and 2.30 people per household in East Midlands.

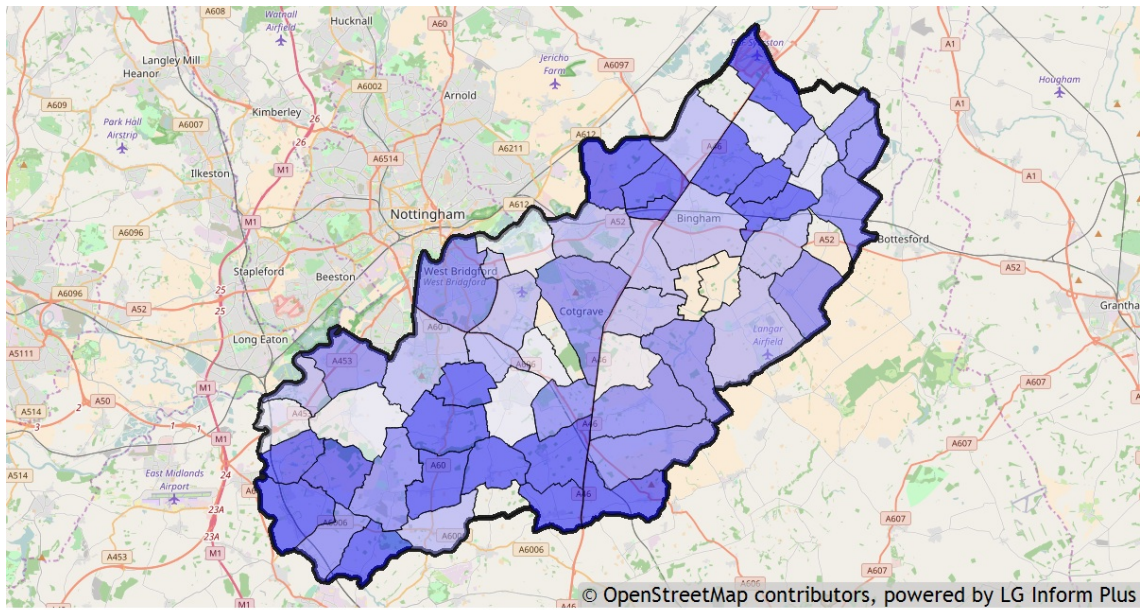
This is followed by a map showing the predominant composition of households and a table which shows the proportion of the resident population assigned to each household 'type'. In Tollerton the predominant type of household is 'One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children (%)' at 20.6%. The second largest group in Tollerton is 'One family household: All aged 65 and over (%)' at 19.3%. The largest group in Rushcliffe is 'One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children (%)' (19.5%) and in East Midlands 'Percentage One person household: Other' (16.7%).

Sources

Household size: {evaluation of token failed}

Household characteristics: Census 2011

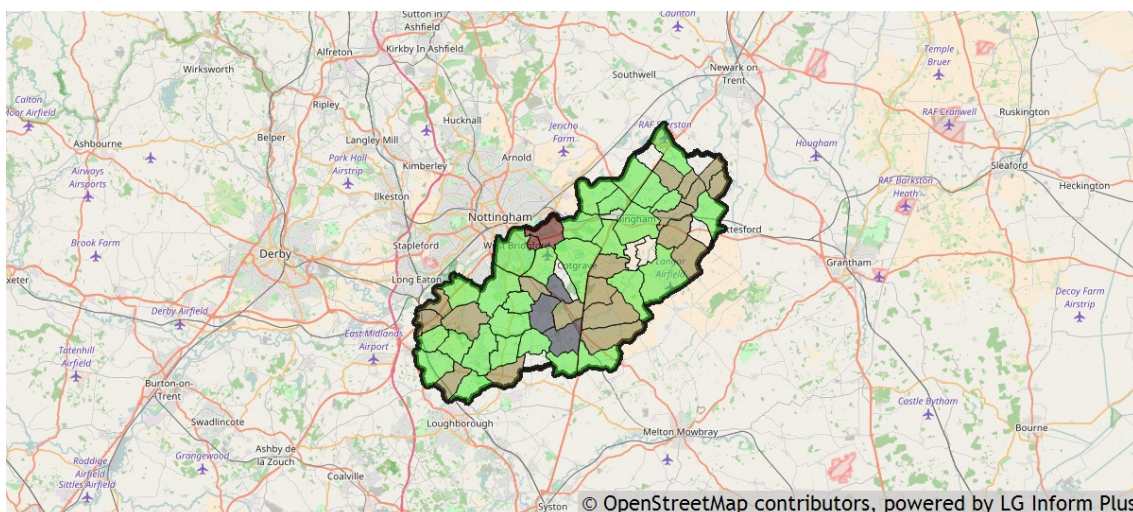
Average household size (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



Average household size (2011)

- 2.48 ≤ 7.37 people
- 2.38 ≤ 2.48 people
- 2.28 ≤ 2.38 people
- 1.84 ≤ 2.28 people

Households by composition (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



2011

- One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children (%) ■ Percentage
- One person household: Other ■ One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children (%) ■ One family household: All aged 65 and over (%) ■ One family household: Lone parent: Dependent children (%)

Household composition in Tollerton and Rushcliffe

	Toller-ton	Rush-cliffe
	2011	2011
	%	%
One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children (%)	20.6	19.5
One family household: All aged 65 and over (%)	19.3	10.5
One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children (%)	18.4	14.9
Percentage of One person household: Aged 65 and over	14.5	12.8
Percentage One person household: Other	7.1	14.4
One family household: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent (%)	6.6	5.6
One family household: Cohabiting couple: No children (%)	3.5	5.4
Other household types: Other (%)	2.6	3.1
One family household: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children (%)	2.3	3.4
One family household: Lone parent: Dependent children (%)	2.1	5.1
One family household: Lone parent family: All children non-dependent (%)	1.4	2.6
Other household types: With dependent children (%)	1.1	1.5
One family household: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent (%)	0.4	0.4

	Toller-ton	Rush-cliffe
	2011	2011
	%	%
Other household types: All aged 65 and over (%)	0.1	0.2
Other household types: All full-time students (%)	0.0	0.6

EMPLOYMENT & OCCUPATION

The labour market, those aged 16 to 64, is integral to the economic resilience of an area. To begin with, high levels of unemployment directly effects the economy through reduced spending and reduced tax revenue (due to discounts), it can also have negative impacts on the physical and mental health of the individual, resulting in increased service requirements. Youth unemployment is linked to long-term reductions in wages, increased chances of subsequent periods of unemployment, and poorer health outcomes. For the future prosperity of an area, a generation of young people lost to unemployment leads an inadequate talent pool for the needs of businesses.

For those employed, their occupational type provides an indication whether the resident population is equipped for changing economies. Future skills demand will depend on the types of jobs that the economy creates, but growth is projected in high level occupations and some lower skilled occupations (for example in caring and hospitality). The share of employment in services is projected to increase to 2020, and the share of employment in manufacturing and utilities to decrease. The projected demand for skills indicates a continued polarisation of the labour market, with growth in relatively high and low skilled jobs. This has implications for career progression: without middle-level occupations, individuals may find it more difficult to progress from low to high skilled jobs (Gov.uk).

Occupational information serves a variety of purposes. It informs the job matching activities undertaken by employment agencies, it provides an organisational framework for the provision of career information for leavers from the educational sectors and other labour market entrants and, via statistical analysis of trends, yields guidance for the development of labour market policies – especially those which relate to the promotion of work-based training.

The Numbers

The main employment type in Rushcliffe is 'Employee: Full time (%)' (40.50%), in Tollerton it is 'Employee: Full time (%)' at 25.33%. The table below shows the breakdown of employment status for residents of Tollerton against Rushcliffe, whilst the map, with employed full-time as a category removed, shows the second largest employment status of residents in Rushcliffe Parishes, which in Tollerton is Retired (%) at 18.06%.

From the 2011 Census there are also figures for long-term and youth unemployment. In Tollerton 7 people were considered to be long-term unemployed, Tollerton is ranked number 39 within Rushcliffe in terms of the number of people that are long-term unemployed (where 1 has the lowest count). 2 people aged between 16 and 24 were unemployed, Tollerton ranked number 26 within Rushcliffe. GCSE outcomes are a strong predictor for access to employment, in Rushcliffe in 2013/14 (academic) 75.4% of pupils gained 5 A*-C grades.

The following two maps show more recent unemployment data, the first is the percentage of claimants, as this is a rate it cannot be aggregated, therefore the map has been fixed to LSOA, please use the LSOA data as a guide for your area of interest. The second map shows the number of residents claiming unemployment benefits, this map component will not show if it is not configurable to your

chosen geography. In Dec 2016 there were 575 claimants in Rushcliffe, the equivalent of 0.8% of the population aged 16 to 64 claiming unemployment benefits, for the region the values were 1.4%.

Finally we have occupation type. The map shows that in Tollerton 'Professional occupations (% of population 16-64 employed)' is the largest occupation type in the parish, in Rushcliffe the largest group is 'Professional occupations (% of population 16-64 employed)'. The table below shows the distribution for all other occupation types for Tollerton against Rushcliffe. Local authority level data is available for 2016 Q3 (rolling). This shows the predominant group to be Professional occupations (% of population 16-64 employed) at 28.7%.

Sources

Employment status: Census 2011

Long term and youth unemployment: Census 2011

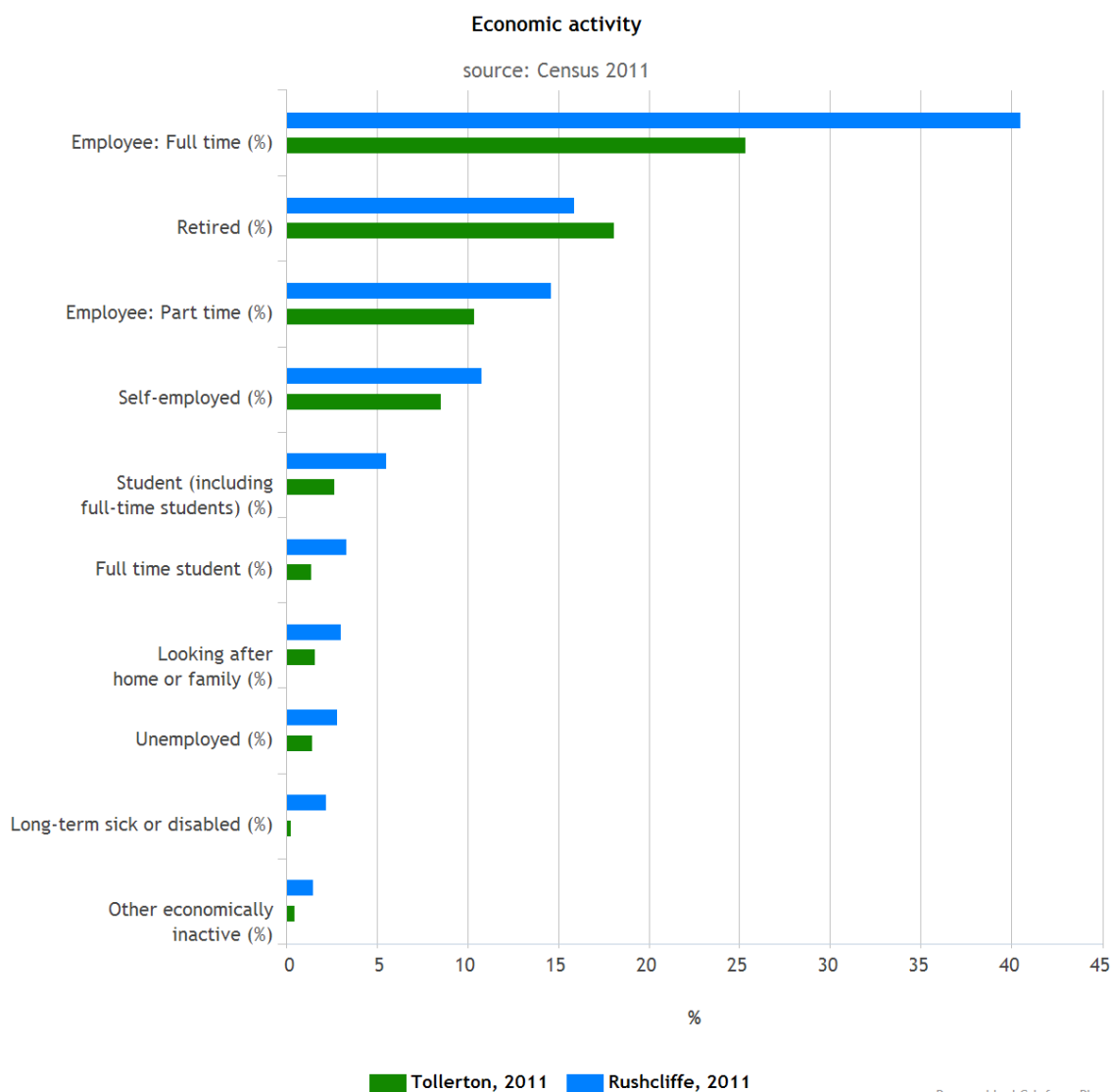
5 A*-C GCSE: Based on data from DfE, GCSE and Equivalent Results 2013/14 (academic)

Number and percentage of claimants: Claimant county by sex and age, Nomis

Occupation type: Census 2011

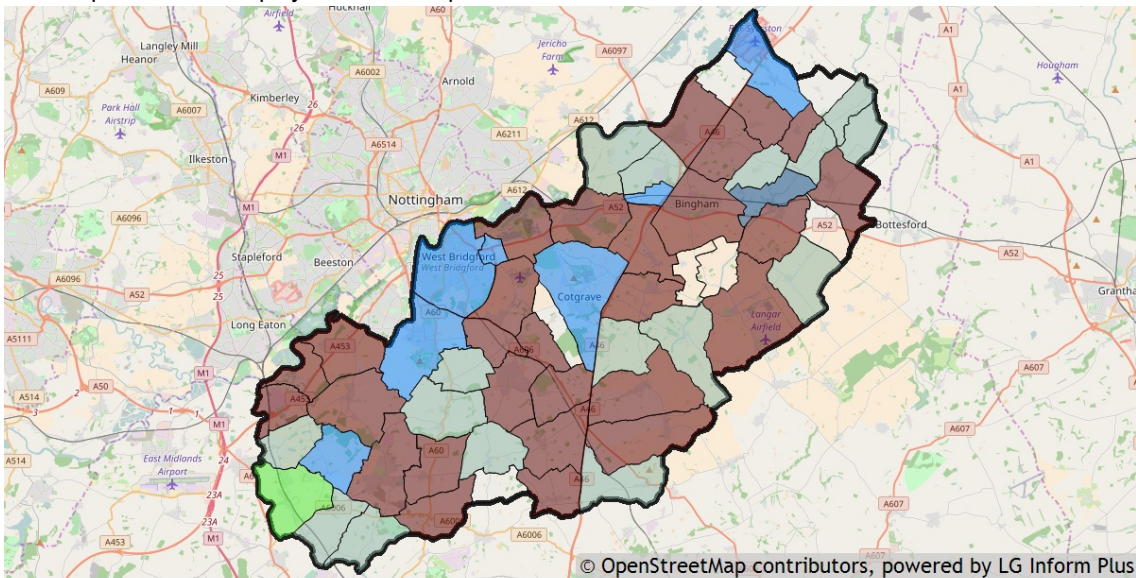
Occupation type at authority level: Annual Population Survey, Nomis

Resident by employment status in Tollerton and Rushcliffe



Resident by employment status (Parishes in Rushcliffe)

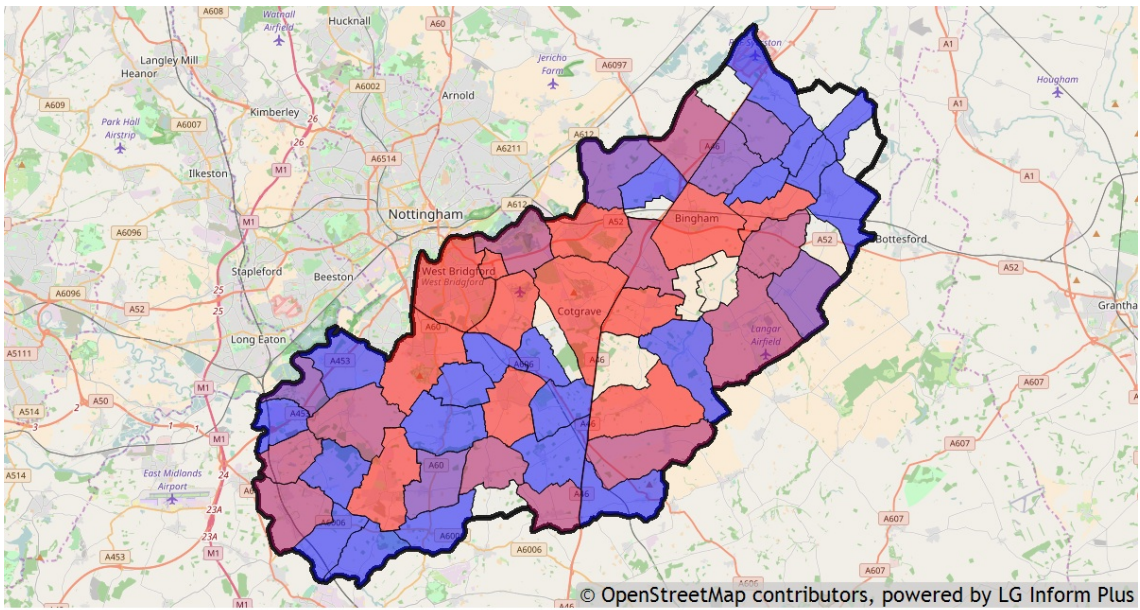
This map excludes 'Employee: Full time per cent'



2011

- Employee: Part time (%)
- Retired (%)
- Self-employed (%)
- Student (including full-time students) (%)
- Other economically inactive (%)

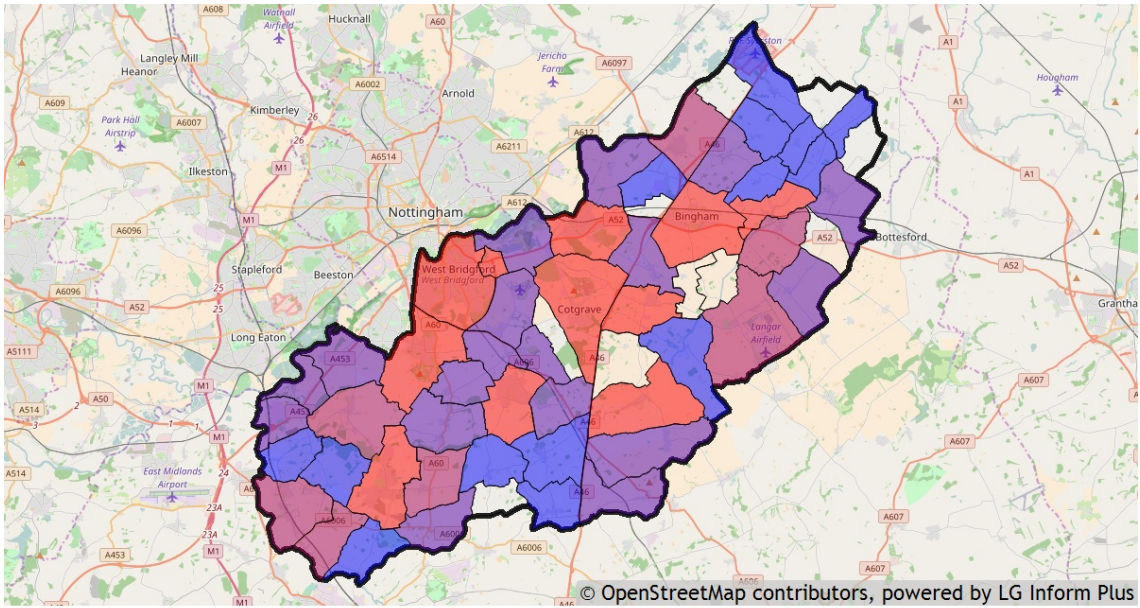
Long term unemployment (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



Long-term unemployed (2011)

- $0 \leq 1$
- $1 \leq 2$
- $2 \leq 6$
- $6 \leq 277$

Youth unemployment (16-24) (Parishes in Rushcliffe)

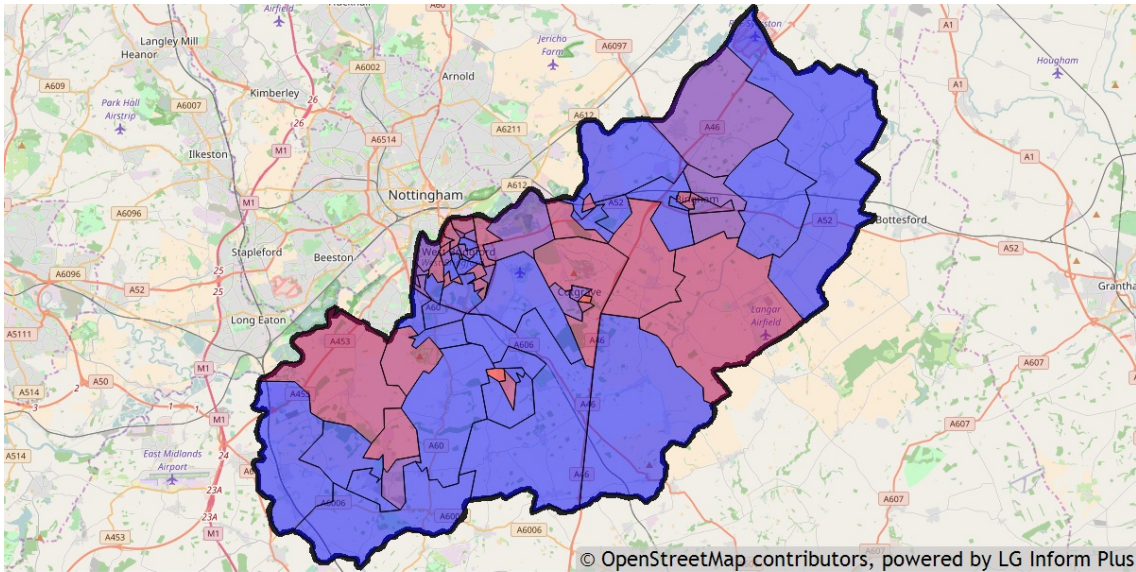


Unemployed: Age 16 to 24 (2011)

- $0 \leq 0$
- $0 \leq 2$
- $2 \leq 5$
- $5 \leq 195$

Claimant count aged 16+ as a % of population aged 16+ in Rushcliffe by LSOA

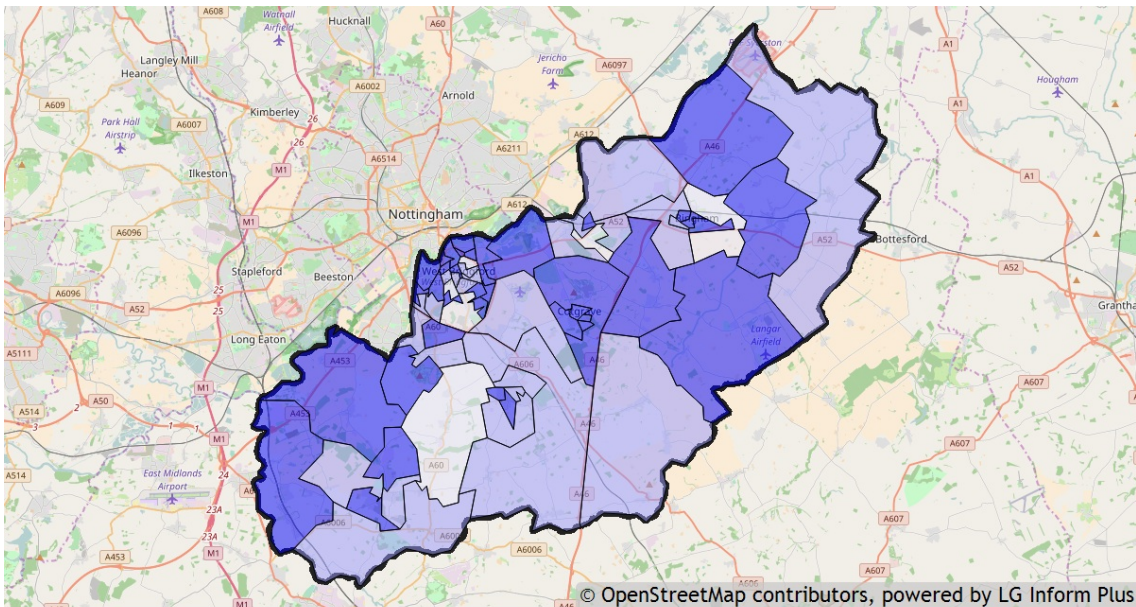
The quantiles' thresholds used in the map are set for East Midlands allowing a comparison to the wider area.



**Claimant count aged 16+ (% of population aged 16+)
(Nov 2016)**

- 0.0 ≤ 0.6 %
- 0.6 ≤ 1.1 %
- 1.1 ≤ 1.9 %
- 1.9 ≤ 12.5 %

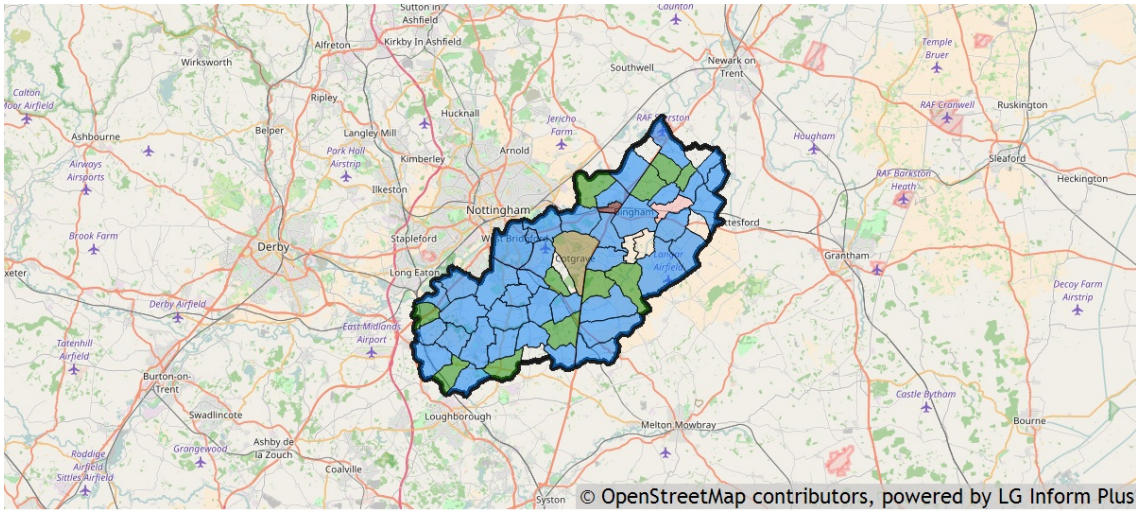
Claimant count aged 16+ (LSOAs in Rushcliffe)



Claimant count, aged 16+ (Dec 2016)

- 10 ≤ 20 claimants
- 5 ≤ 10 claimants
- 0 ≤ 5 claimants

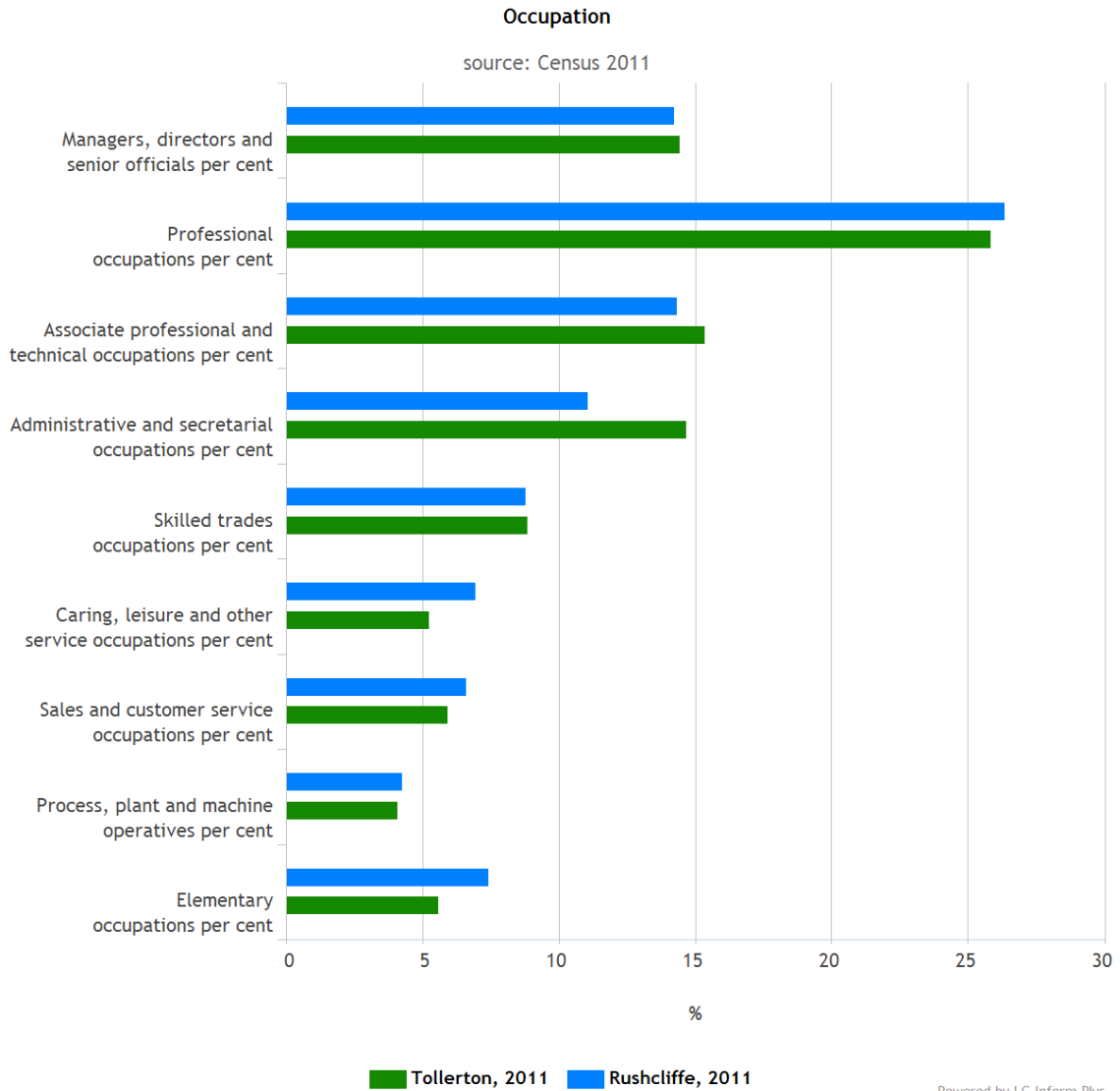
Residents by occupation (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



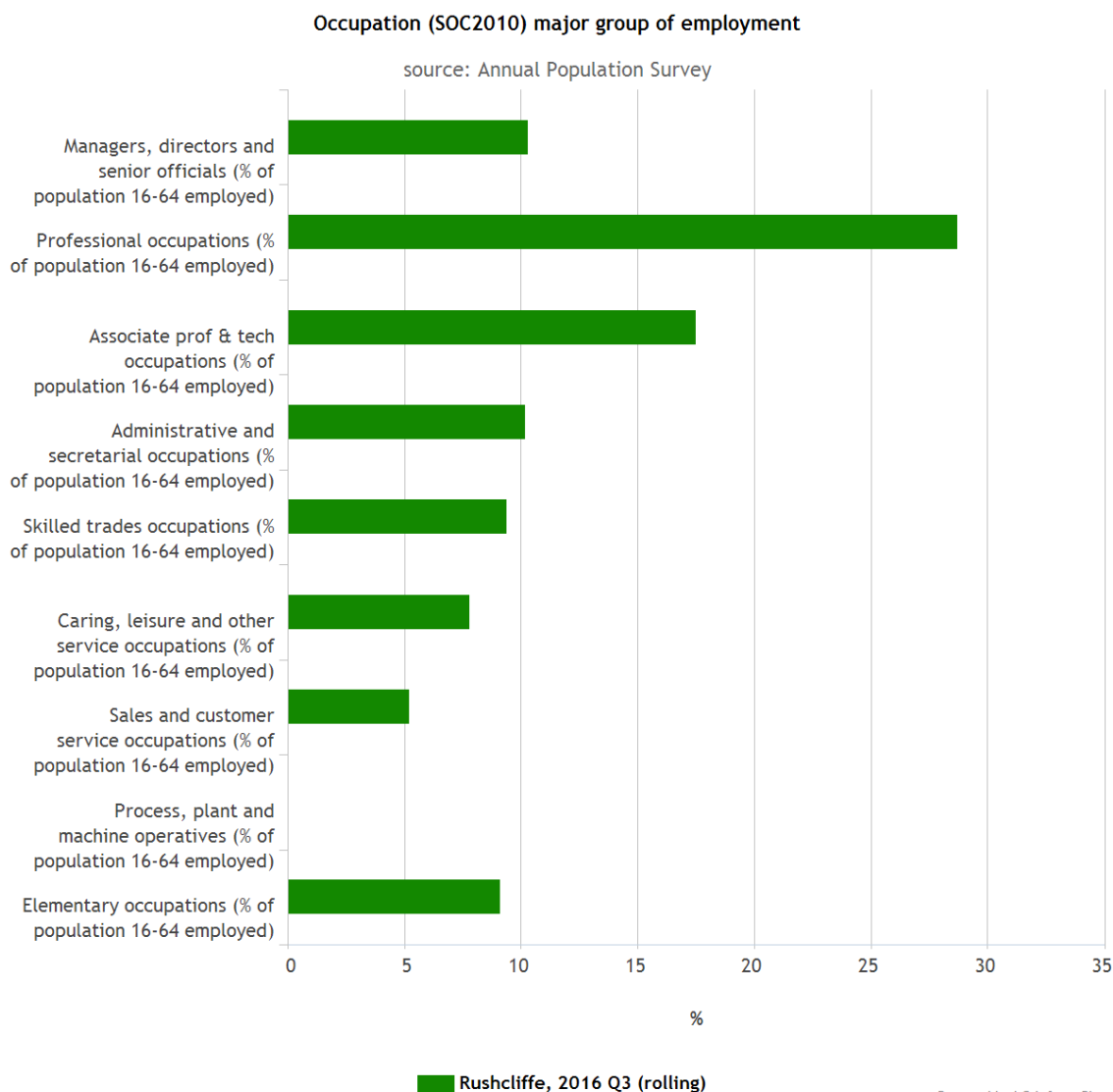
2011

- Managers, directors and senior officials per cent ■
- Professional occupations per cent ■ Skilled trades occupations per cent
- Caring, leisure and other service occupations per cent ■ Elementary occupations per cent

Residents by occupation in Tollerton and Rushcliffe



Residents by occupation in Rushcliffe



DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived'). The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score combines information from all seven IMD Domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime. The higher the score, the more deprived an area is.

The small areas used are called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), of which there are 32,844 in England. They are designed to be of a similar population size with an average of 1,500 residents each and are a standard way of dividing up the country.

The ranks and deciles published for the neighbourhood-level Indices of Deprivation are based on scores:

the larger the score, the more deprived the area. The ranks are based on unrounded scores and so give more precision than if users were to rank areas using the published scores (which are rounded).

In the case of the Income and Employment deprivation domains and the supplementary children and older people indices, the scores are meaningful and relate to a proportion of the relevant population experiencing that type of deprivation. So, for example, if a Lower-layer Super Output Area has a score of 0.38 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 38 per cent of the population is income deprived in that area. This means that in addition to the ranks which show relative deprivation, the scores for these domains can be used to compare areas on an absolute scale.

The scores for the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the remaining five domains are less easy to interpret, as they do not relate straightforwardly to the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation. It is recommended that ranks and deciles, but not scores, are used in the case of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and these domains.

The Numbers

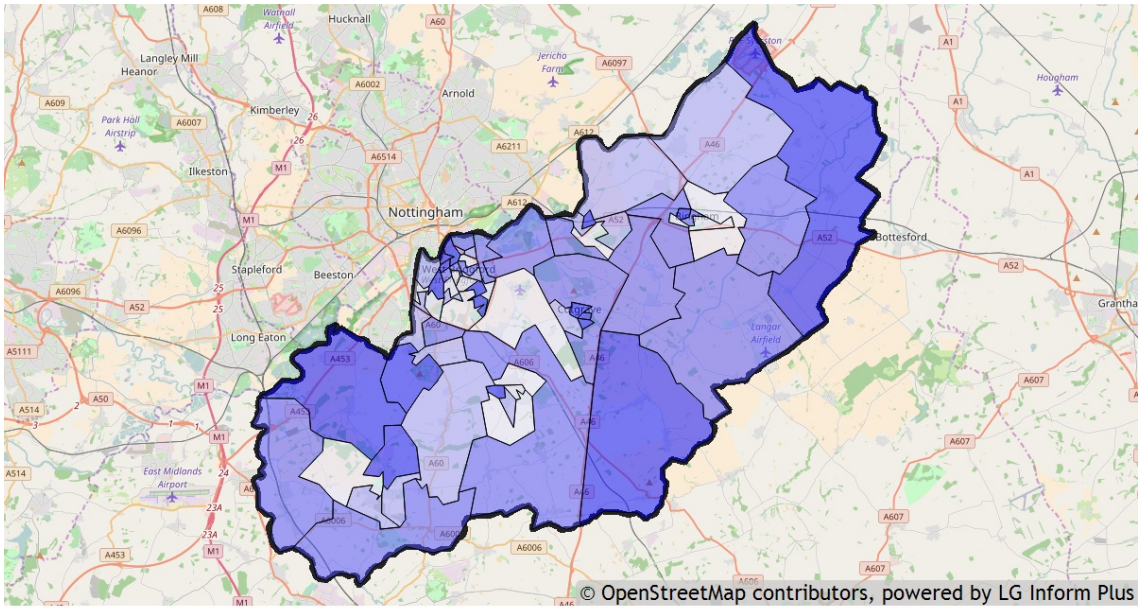
The first two maps below show deprivation in Rushcliffe, the first is displayed by LSOA, the geography at which the data is generated, the second is at the chosen geography: parish. LSOAs may not fit discretely into the geography for which you have chosen to view this report, this will result in missing data. The map at LSOA provides a granular look at the pattern of deprivation in your area of interest. The higher the score the more deprived the area.

The third map shows the proportion of LSOAs that are in the 1st decile, the 1st decile represents the LSOAs that are the most deprived 10% of all LSOA.

Sources

Index of Multiple Deprivation: Indices of deprivation, Communities and Local Government

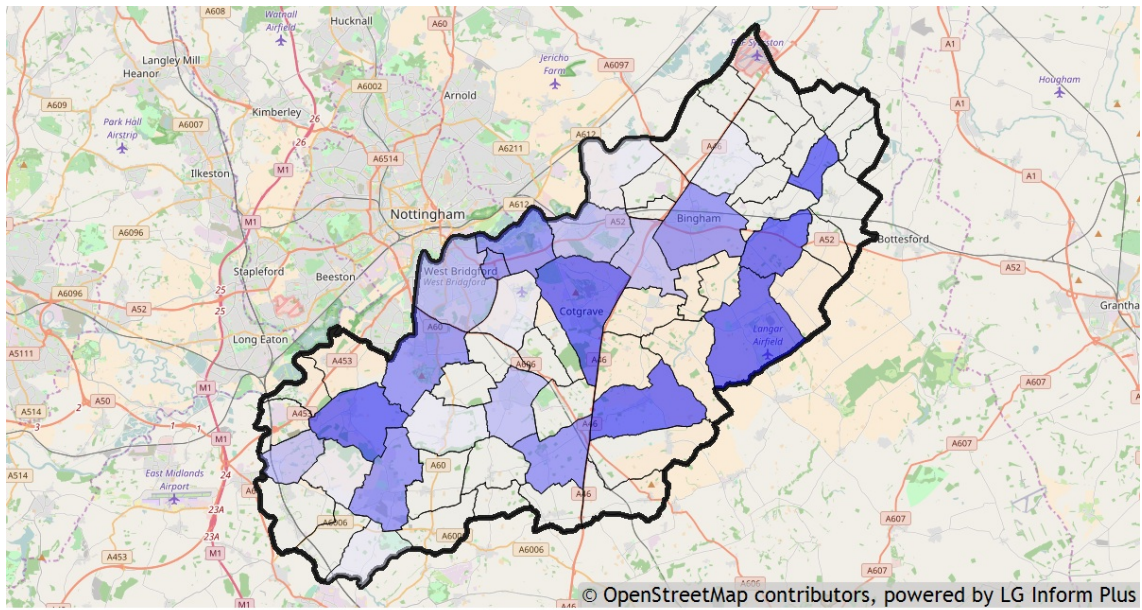
Deprivation - IMD score in Rushcliffe by LSOA



IMD: Overall (2015) - score (2015)

- 11.529 ≤ 25.766
- 6.084 ≤ 11.529
- 3.981 ≤ 6.084
- 0.708 ≤ 3.981

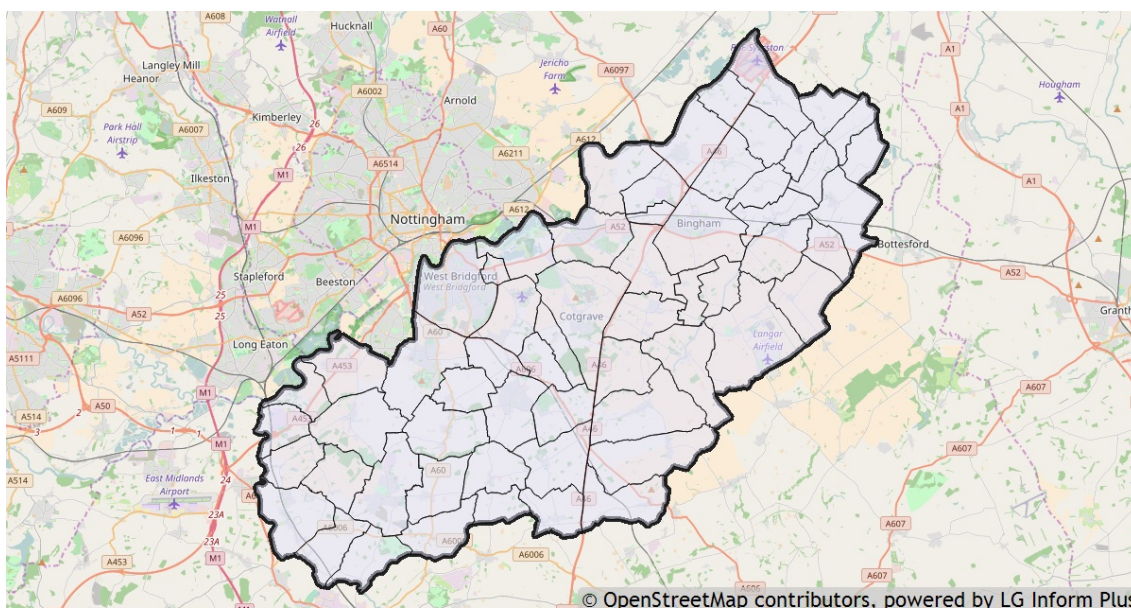
Deprivation - IMD score (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



IMD: Overall (2015) - score (2015)

- 9.069 ≤ 14.075
- 7.380 ≤ 9.069
- 6.568 ≤ 7.380
- 1.596 ≤ 6.568

1st IMD Decile (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



IMD decile 1 (2015)

0.000 ≤ 25.000 LSOAs

3. PLACE

This section provides a profile of the economic determinants of Tollerton through the characteristics of the economy and housing.

Economy

- Infrastructure
- Industrial structure
- Skills and qualifications

Housing

- House prices
- Housing - tenure

INFRASTRUCTURE

The [Eddington report on transport](#) concluded that there is clear evidence that a comprehensive and high-performing transport system is an important enabler of sustained economic prosperity. Whilst transport cannot of itself create growth, it is an enabler that can improve productivity when other conditions are right.

There are seven main linkages by which transport improvements had an impact on economic growth. These were:

- Improved business efficiency, notably by travel time savings, improving journey time reliability and

travel quality;

- Stimulating business investment and innovation by supporting economies of scale and new ways of working;
- Agglomeration economies which bring firms closer (in space or time) to other firms or workers in the same sector;
- Improved labour market efficiency, enabling firms to access a larger labour supply, and wider employment opportunities for workers and those seeking work;
- Increasing competition by opening access to new markets, principally by integration of world markets;
- Increasing domestic and international trade by reducing trading costs, and
- Attracting globally mobile activity to the UK, by providing an attractive business environment and good quality of life.

The Numbers

[FM to add]

Sources

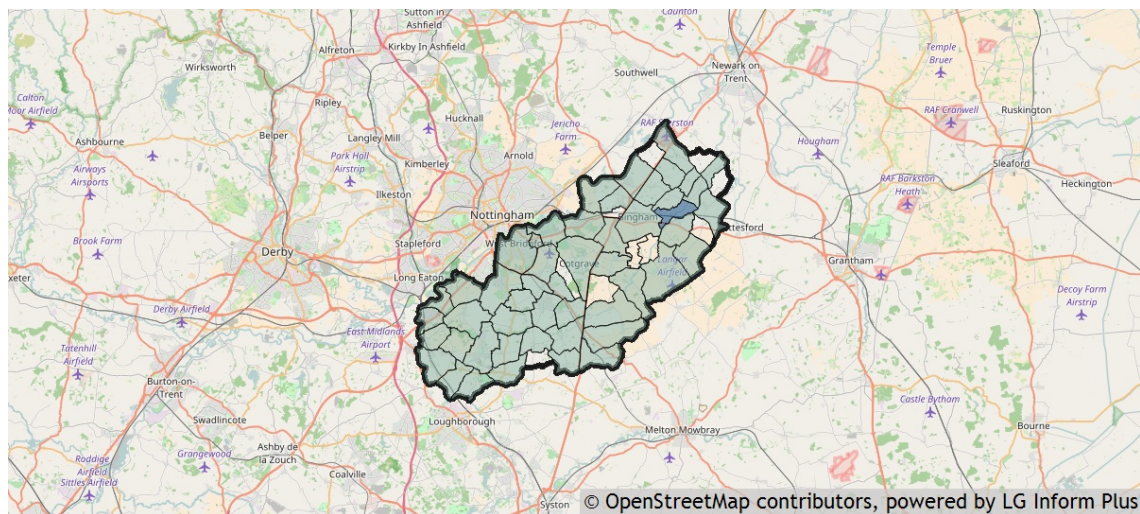
Travel to work: Census 2011

DfT accessibility statistics:

INFRASTRUCTURE

[DFT ACCESSIBILITY STATISTICS TO BE ADDED]

Predominant travel to work method (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



2011

- Travel to work by driving a car or van (% of pop. aged 16-74)
- Travel to work on foot (% of pop. aged 16-74)

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

Enterprise types determine the types of jobs that are available for the resident population and the area more widely. With a changing global economy more reliant on the service and financial industry it is important that an area is able to harness opportunities remain competitive.

The Numbers

Industry data is only available at MSOA level, which cannot be aggregated easily to other geographies, therefore the following components have been set to MSOA. The map of Rushcliffe shows the MSOAs for the area and their codes; it may be that there is more than one MSOAs relevant for your area of choice. These codes will allow you to access relevant data in the table showing enterprise size, whilst the maps can be used as a guidance for your area of interest.

Once best fit becomes available these maps and tables will be updated to show values for the chosen geography.

There are 5,155 enterprises in Rushcliffe, the map below shows how these are distributed across the district. The predominant type is 'Professional, scientific & technical enterprises' (1,010 enterprises), this is followed by 'Construction enterprises' (555 enterprises) and 'Information & communication enterprises' (470 enterprises). Finally there are two maps showing the number of private and sole proprietor enterprises. In Rushcliffe there is a total of 5,125 private enterprises and 830 sole proprietor enterprises.

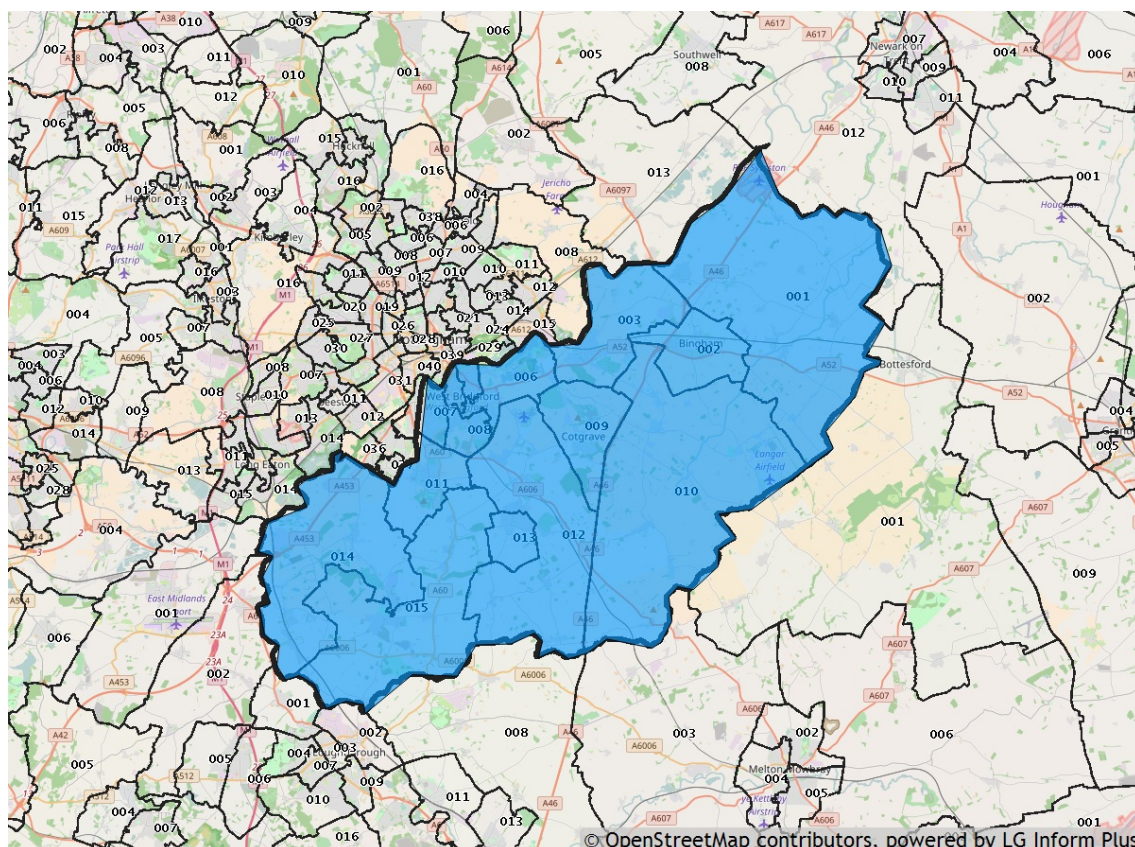
Sources

Number of enterprises: UK Business Counts, Nomis

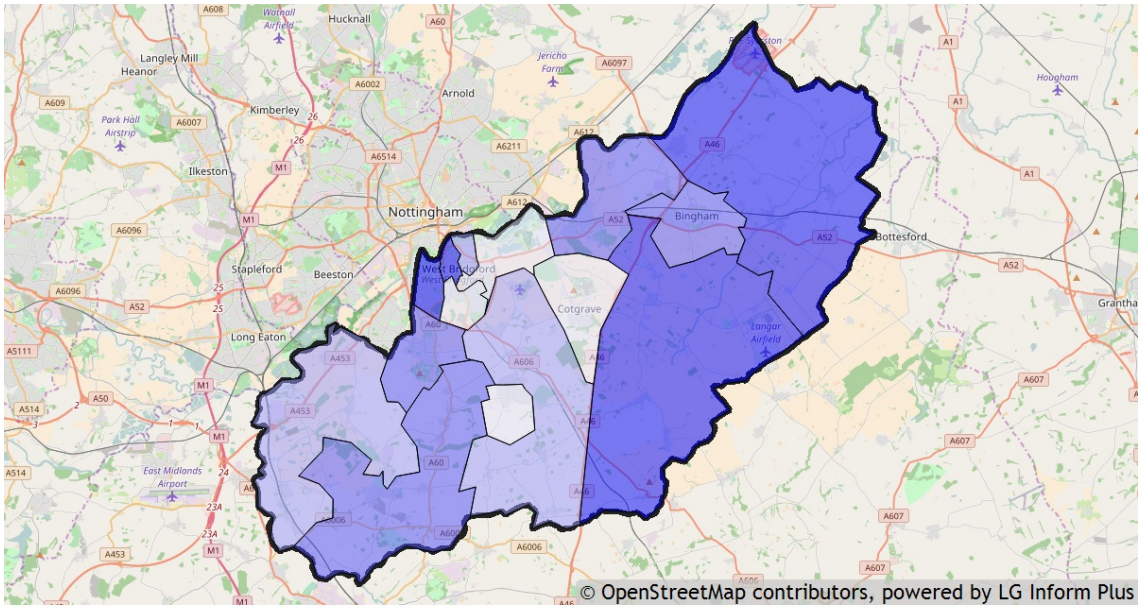
Type of enterprises: UK Business Counts, Nomis

Sole and private enterprises: UK Business Counts, Nomis

MSOAs in Rushcliffe



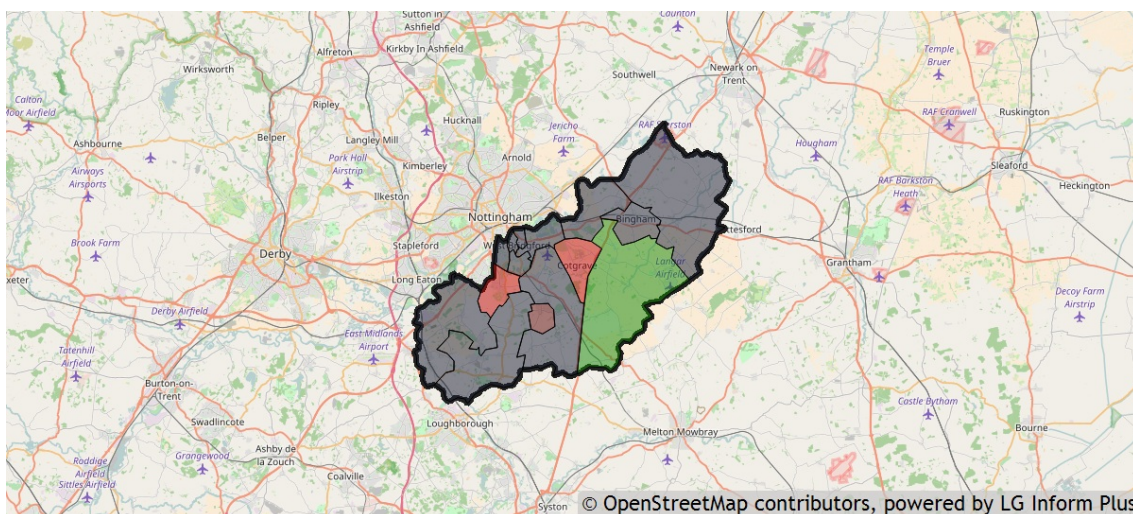
Number of enterprises in Rushcliffe by MSOA



Number of enterprises (2016)

- 375 ≤ 860
- 325 ≤ 375
- 280 ≤ 325
- 150 ≤ 280

Predominant types of enterprise in Rushcliffe by MSOA



2016

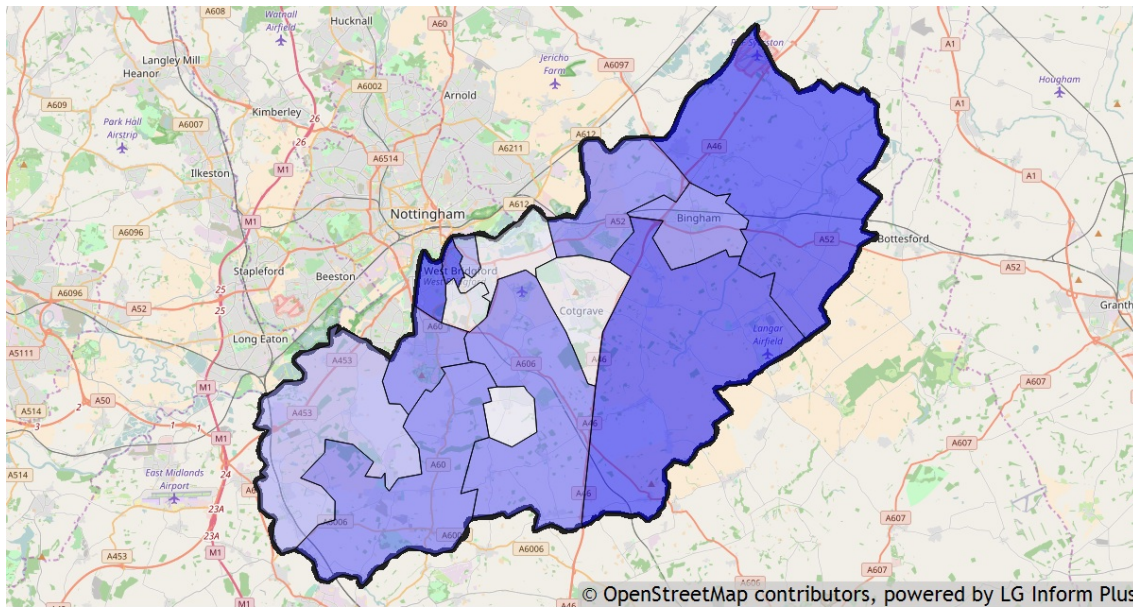
- Agriculture, forestry & fishing enterprises
- Construction enterprises
- Retail enterprises
- Professional, scientific & technical enterprises

Enterprise by size in Rushcliffe by MSOA

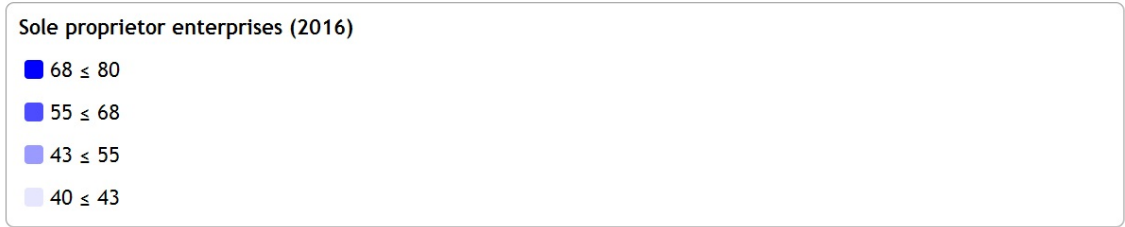
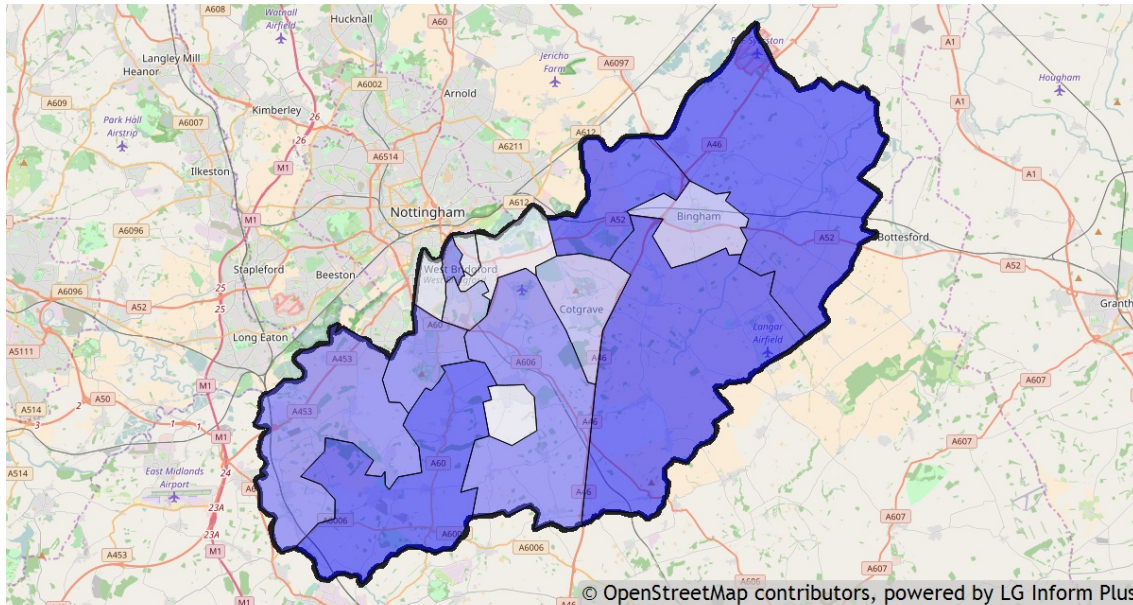
	Large enterprises (250+)	Medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249)	Small enterprises (10 to 49)	Micro enterprises (0 to 9)
	2016	2016	2016	2016
	enterprises	enterprises	enterprises	enterprises
Rushcliffe 001	0	0	25	370
Rushcliffe 002	0	0	35	305
Rushcliffe 003	0	0	25	310
Rushcliffe 004	0	0	10	270
Rushcliffe 005	5	5	65	780
Rushcliffe 006	0	5	10	240
Rushcliffe 007	5	10	35	345
Rushcliffe 008	0	5	20	245
Rushcliffe 009	0	5	15	175

	Large enterprises (250+)	Medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249)	Small enterprises (10 to 49)	Micro enterprises (0 to 9)
	2016	2016	2016	2016
	enterprises	enterprises	enterprises	enterprises
Rushcliffe 010	0	5	45	330
Rushcliffe 011	5	5	30	285
Rushcliffe 012	0	5	20	295
Rushcliffe 013	0	5	10	135
Rushcliffe 014	0	5	20	260
Rushcliffe 015	0	5	20	350

Private sector enterprises in Rushcliffe by MSOA



Sole proprietor enterprises in Rushcliffe by MSOA



SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS

As explored earlier in the report industry types are changing in England, growth is projected in high level occupations and some lower skilled care and service industry occupations. Qualification levels will either facilitate or block access into certain industries and employment types. In order to ensure success of the labour force it is important that they are suitably qualified.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The Numbers

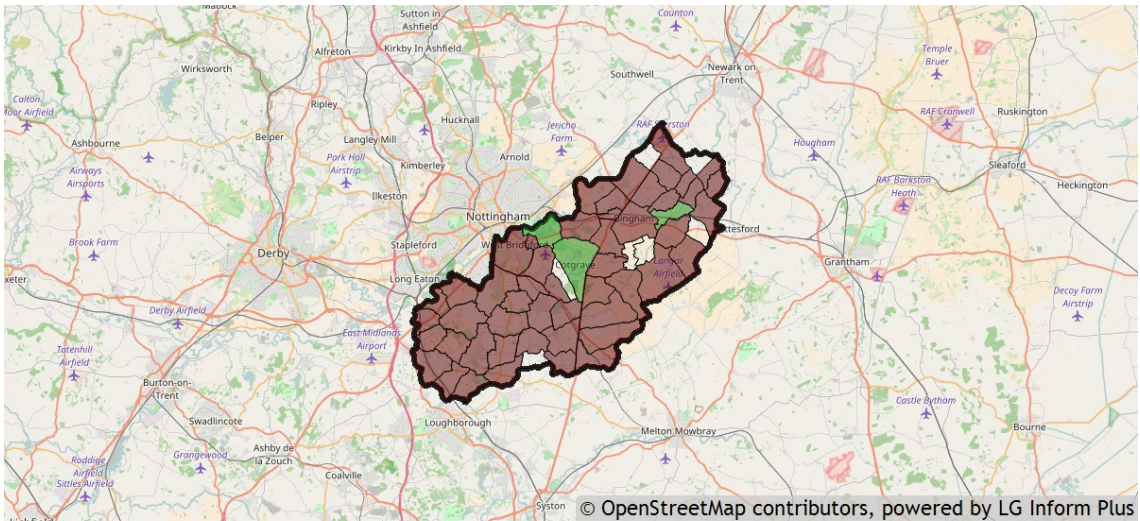
The map below shows the highest level of education that the usual residents of Rushcliffe have by parish, this is followed by a bar chart that shows breakdowns for all qualifications. In Tollerton 'Level 4 qualifications and above (%)' is the largest group at 40.78%. This is followed by 'Level 2 qualifications (%)' at 16.59%.

The second map shows the predominant type of socio-economic groups by parish in Rushcliffe, this is followed by a bar chart that shows all breakdowns for Tollerton against the values for Rushcliffe. In Tollerton the predominant group is 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional (NS-SeC %)' (20.76%), this is followed by 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional (NS-SeC %)' (13.06%).

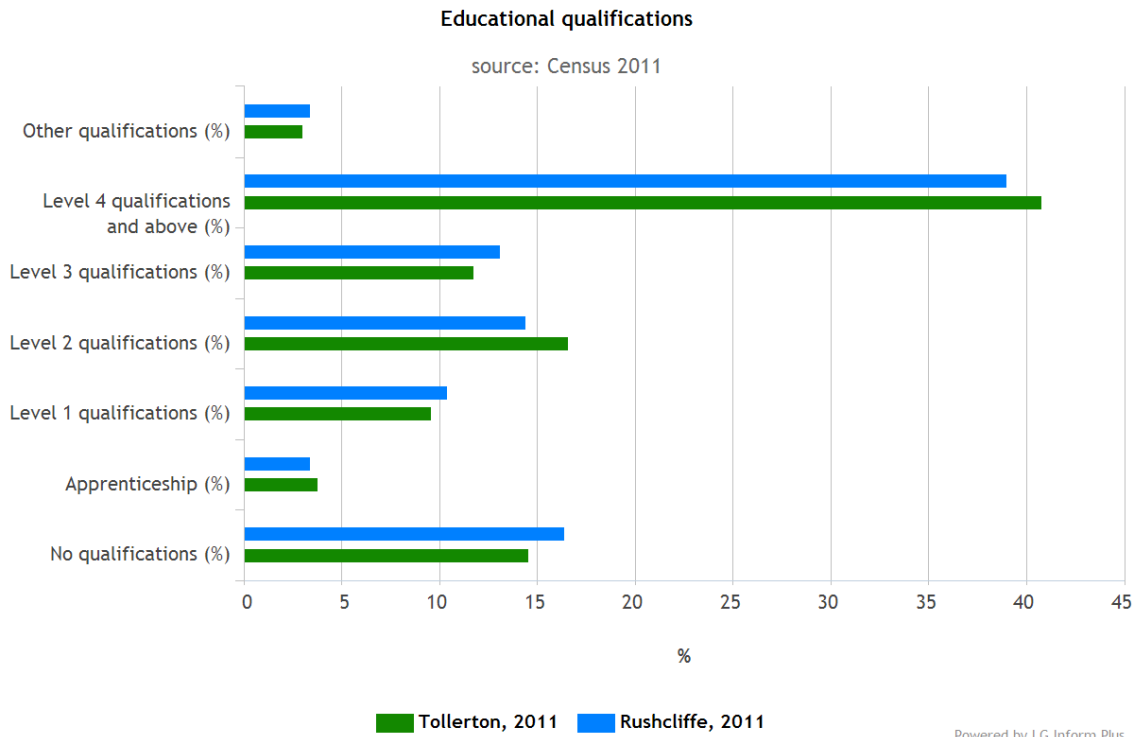
Sources

Highest level of qualification: Census 2011
Socio-economic group: Census 2011

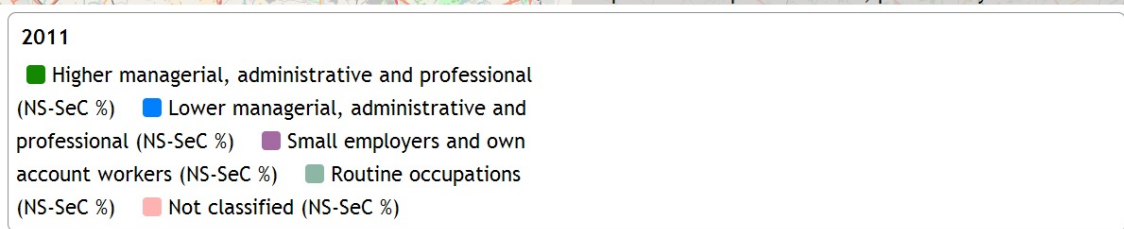
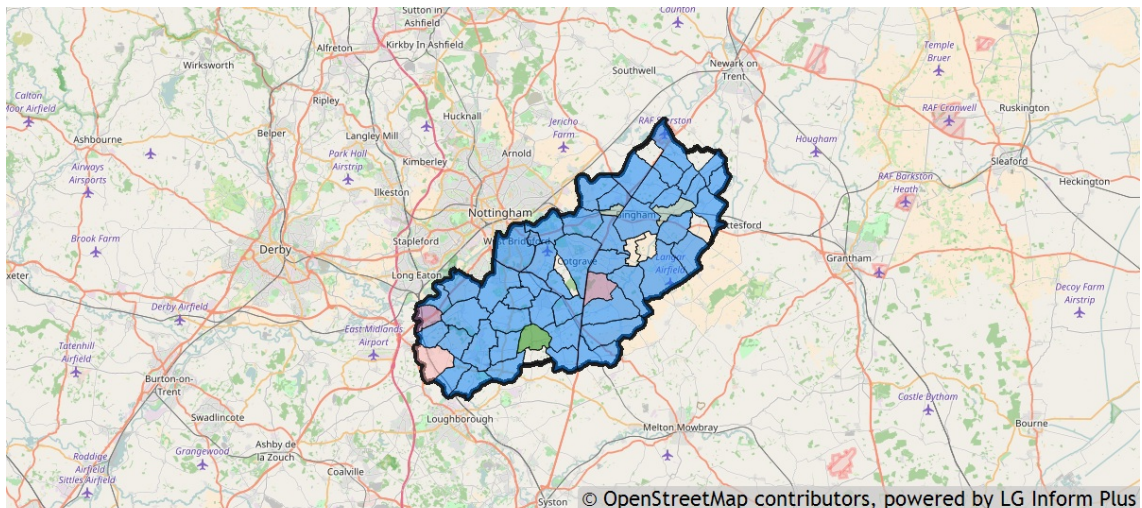
Highest level of education (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



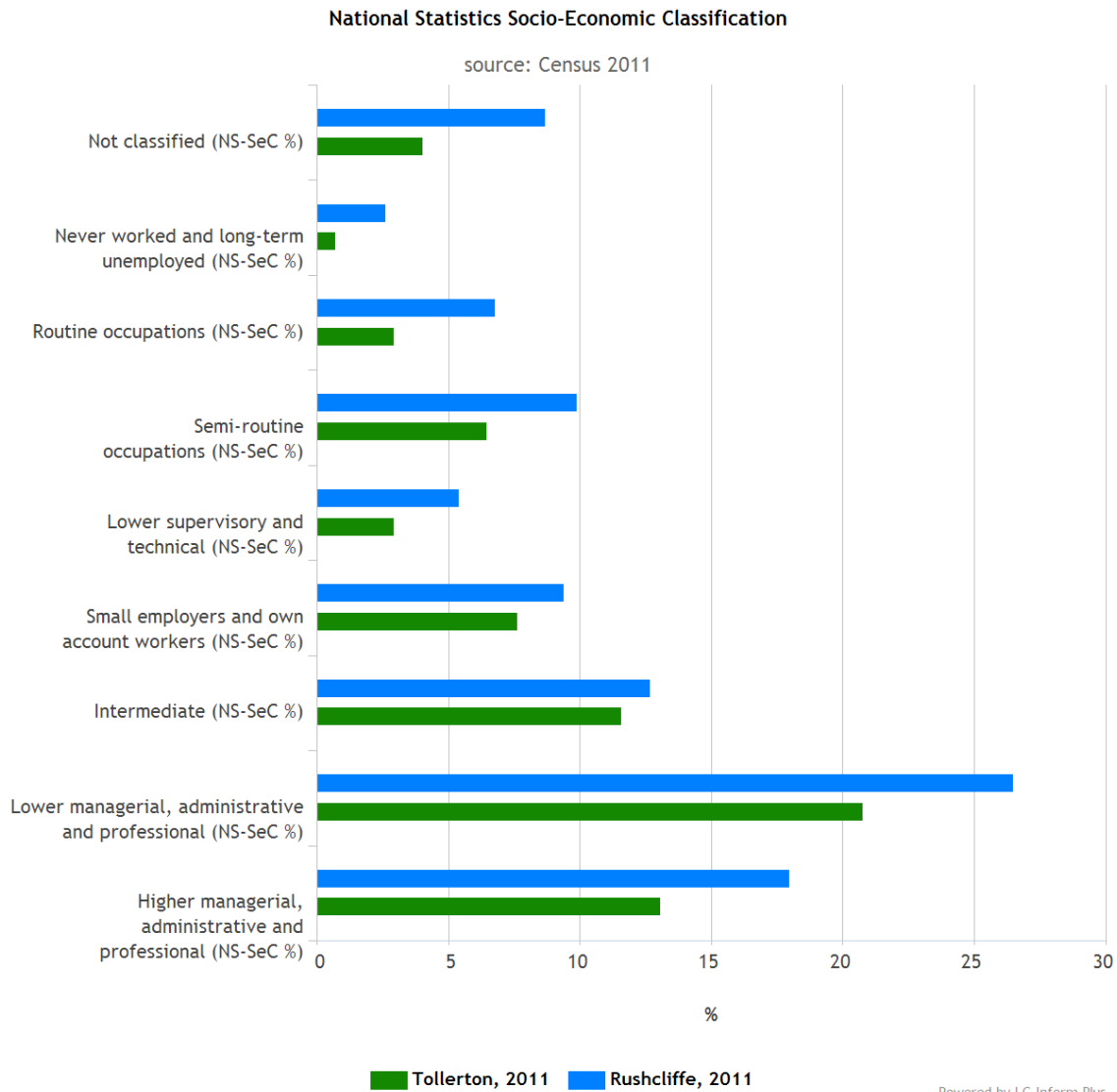
Highest level of qualification in Tollerton and Rushcliffe



Socio-economic groups (Parishes in Rushcliffe)



Socio economic classification of Parishes in Rushcliffe



HOUSING

Housing is a significant factor in the economic prosperity of an area, is there good housing stock? Are the houses or rents affordable? These are questions for families, the upwardly mobile as well as investors who may be looking for a new location for their business.

The Numbers

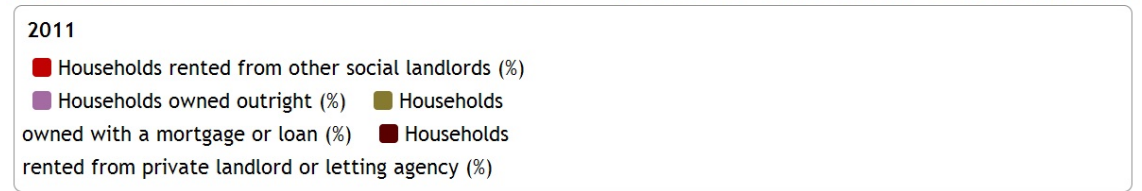
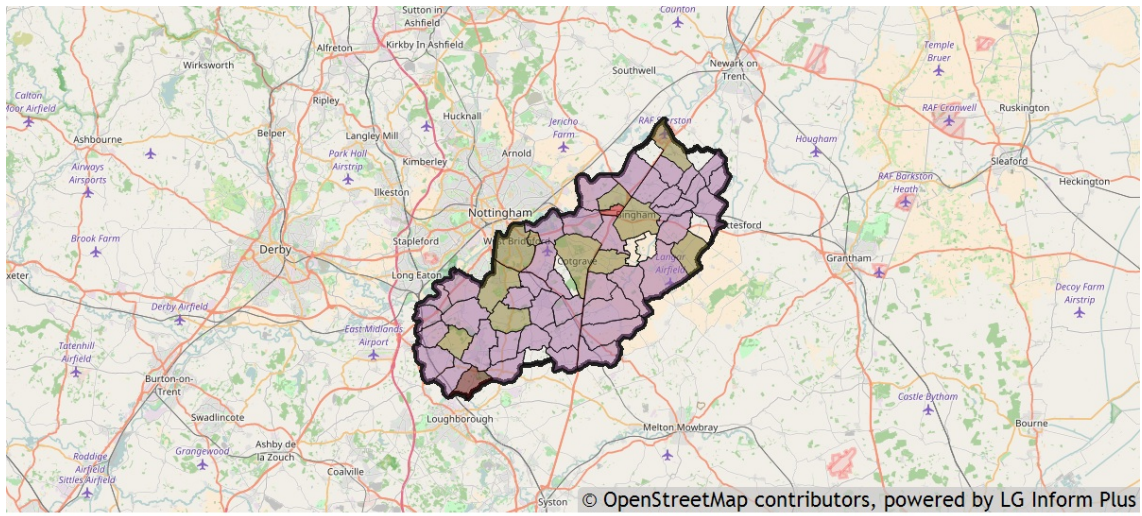
The map below shows the predominant tenure of households by parish, in Tollerton the predominant type is 'Households owned outright (%)' at 57.4%, this is followed by 'Households owned with a mortgage or loan (%)' at 35.4% as shown in the bar chart.

The median house price in Rushcliffe is £244,995, for new builds it is £295,000 and existing buildings, £237,000. This compared to the region where the median price is £162,995, £215,000 for new builds and £157,500 for existing buildings.

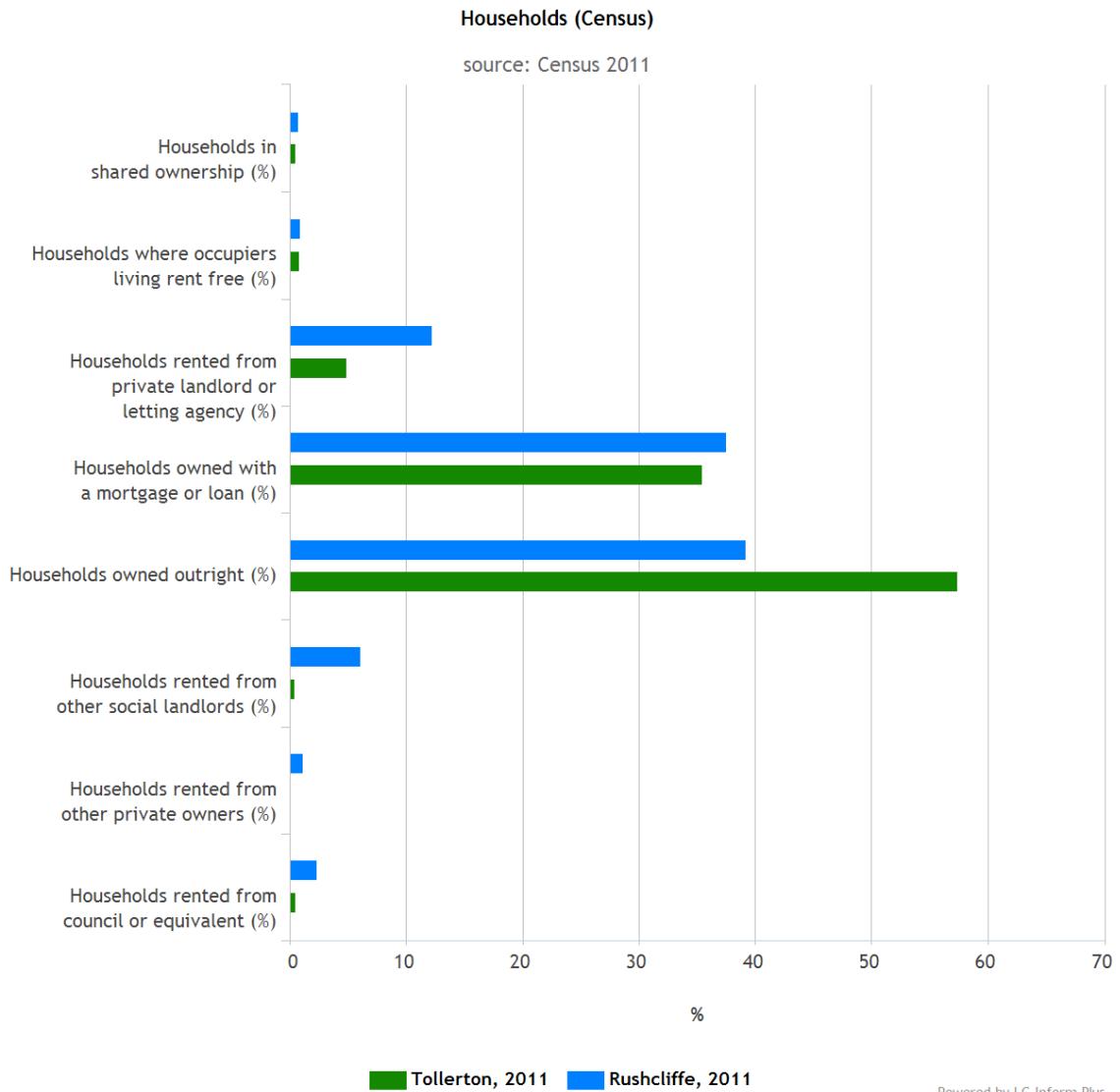
Source

Tenure: Census 2011

Households by tenure (Parishes in Rushcliffe)

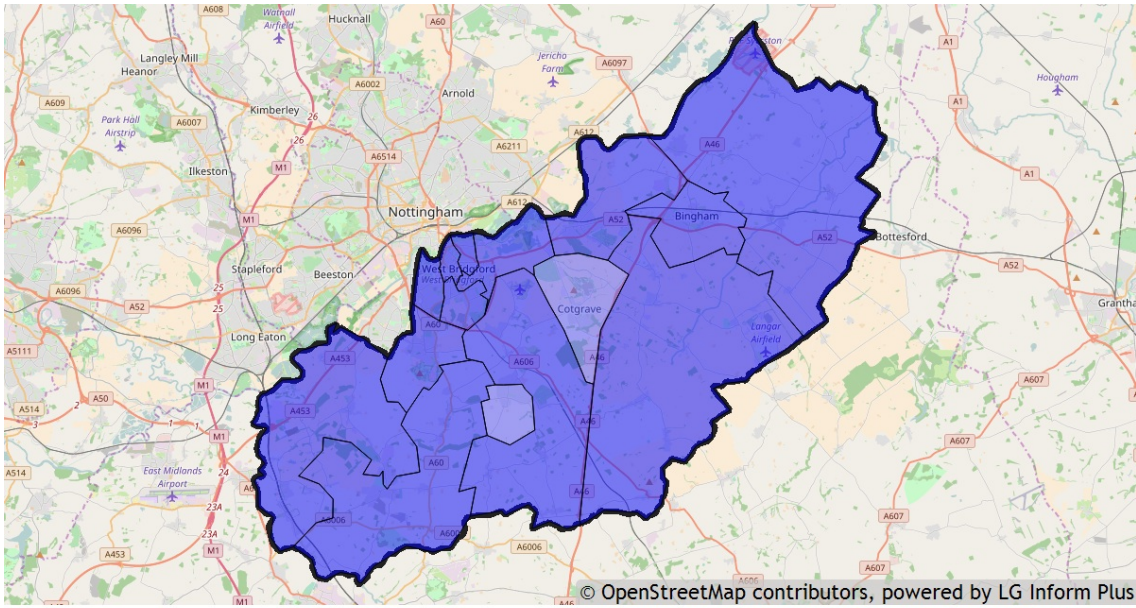


Household tenure in Tollerton and Rushcliffe



Median house prices in Rushcliffe by MSOA

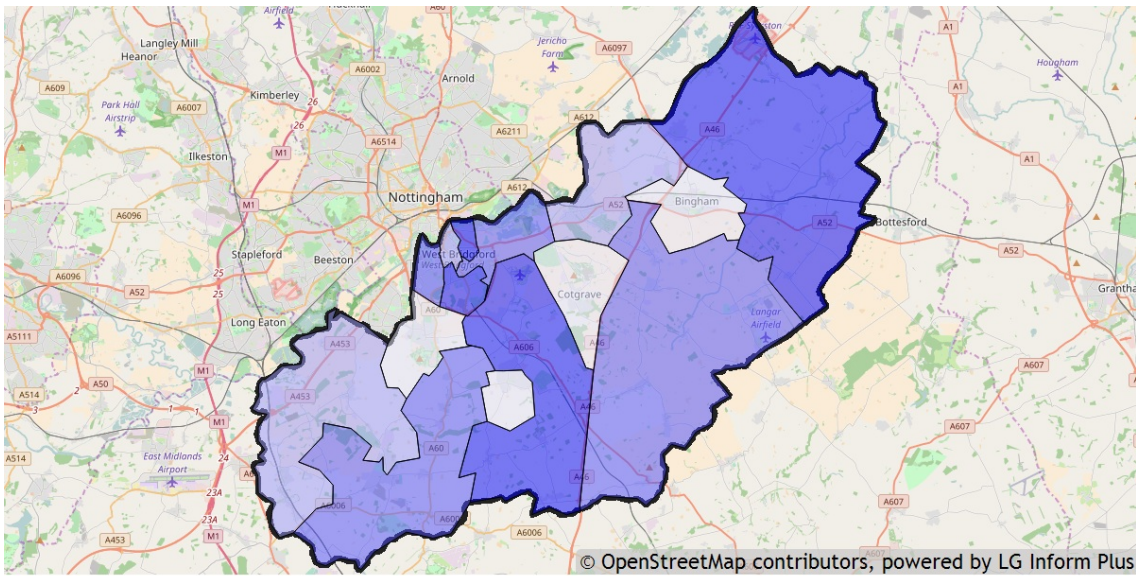
Currently only available at MSOA, this map will be updated when small area data becomes available



Median house price (2016 Q2 (rolling))

- 190,625 ≤ 332,500 Median
- 135,525 ≤ 190,625 Median

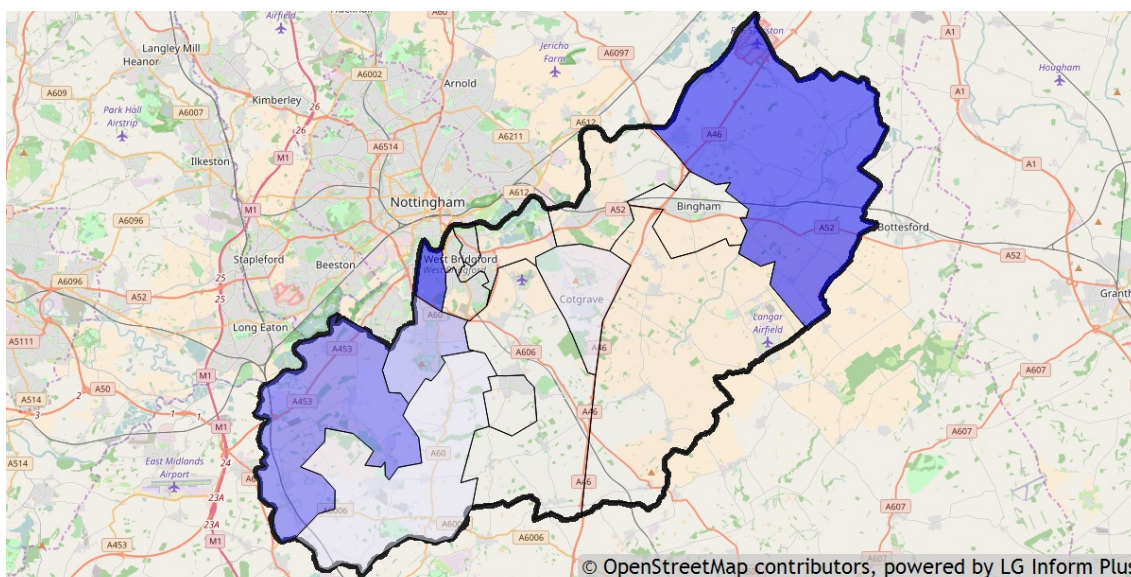
Median house prices of existing dwellings in Rushcliffe by MSOA



Median house price (existing dwellings) (2016 Q2 (rolling))

- 290,863 ≤ 332,500 Median
- 233,000 ≤ 290,863 Median
- 207,000 ≤ 233,000 Median
- 140,500 ≤ 207,000 Median

Median house prices of new dwellings in Rushcliffe by MSOA



Median house price (newly built dwellings) (2016 Q2 (rolling))

- 323,749 ≤ 374,950 Median
- 307,995 ≤ 323,749 Median
- 282,122 ≤ 307,995 Median
- 244,995 ≤ 282,122 Median

References

This report was generated using data from:

[Communities and Local Government: Indices of deprivation](#)

[Nomis; Annual Population Survey](#)

[Nomis; Claimant county by sex and age](#)

[Nomis; mid-year population estimates](#)

[Nomis; UK Business Counts](#)

[Office for National Statistics; Census 2011](#)

[Office for National Statistics; House Price Statistics for Small Areas](#)

[Office for National Statistics; Mid-year estimates](#)

Public Health England; Based on data from DfE, GCSE and Equivalent Results

Public Health England; Life expectancy, based on Office for National Statistics mortality statistics

[Public Health England; Local Health Profiles, based on Health Survey for England](#)