

# NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

<b>TITLE:</b>	<b>Employment for those with long-term health conditions including adults with a learning disability or who are in contact with secondary mental health services</b>
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<b>SUBTITLE:</b>	<b>1.8 People with Mental Illness and/or Disability in Paid Employment</b>
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<b>Domain:</b>	<b>Domain 1: Improving the wider determinants of health</b>
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<b>Frequency of Availability:</b>	New Indicator under the Public Health Framework
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<b>Time Period Of Data Analysis:</b>	2010/11 to 2013/14 (National & Regional)
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## AVAILABLE COMPARISONS

TYPE	AVAILABLE
National, Regional or Peer Group	Yes
Electoral Ward	No
Neighbourhood	No
Socioeconomic Differences	No
Targets, Trends & Projections	Yes

## KEY POINTS

<p><b>+ve</b> LD residents in paid employment is significantly above SHA and National performance.</p> <p><b>-ve</b> Residents known to the MH service have seen a drop in performance over the four years of recording this data.</p>
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## DESCRIPTION

Percentage of respondents in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) who have a long-term condition who are classed as employed using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employment, compared to the percentage of all respondents classed as employed.

The 2006 evidence review “Is work good for your health and well-being” concluded that work was generally good for both physical and mental health and well-being. The strategy for public health takes a life course approach and this indicator provides a good indication of the impact of long-term illness on employment among those in the ‘working well’ life stage. It also provides a link to indicators in the NHS and Adult Social Care Outcomes Frameworks.

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The indicator is split up into three areas:

1.8i The Percentage of respondents to the LFS who have a LTC who are classed as employed using the ILO definition of employment, compared to the percentage of all respondents classed as employed.

1.8ii Percentage of adults with a learning disability in paid employment, compared to the percentage of all respondents to the Labour Force Survey classed as employer

1.8iii Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment, compared to the percentage of all respondents to the Labour Force Survey classed as employed

## NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR PEER GROUP

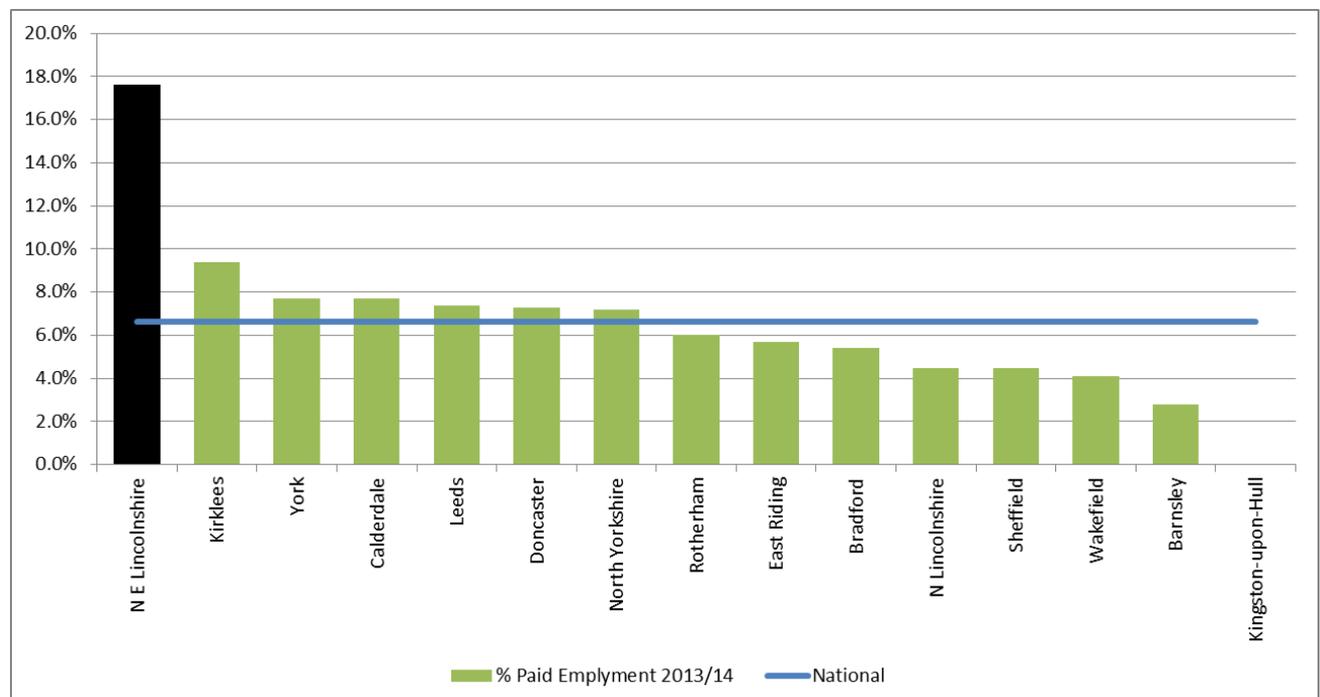
Due to the limited data available for both LD and MH areas, it has not been possible to include confidence values.

In Figure 1 NELC are the highest performing council in the peer region to have residents with Learning Disabilities in paid employment.

NELC are over 50% above National percentages and significantly higher than their nearest performing council.

This would indicate how committed the LA are in gaining employment for LD residents. It would also indicate quality recording of data by the ASC teams.

**Figure 1** Percentage of adults known to social care services as being in paid employment

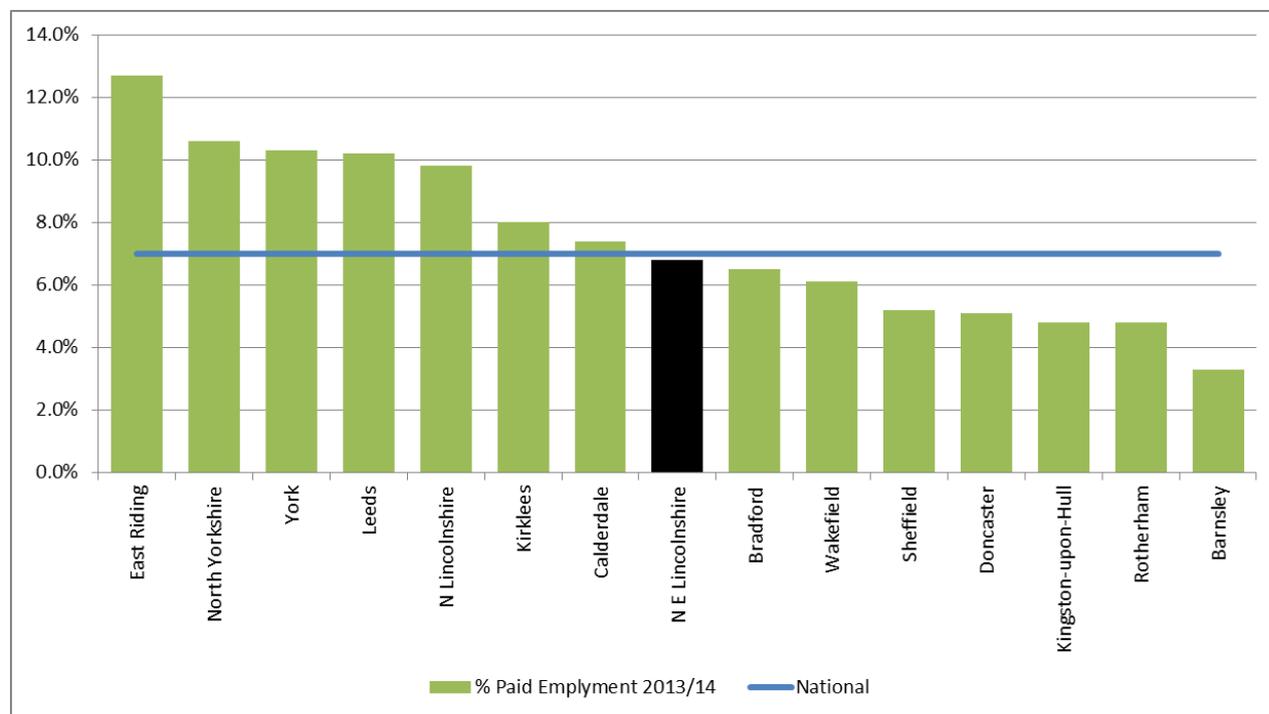


Data Source: ASC Combined Activity Return (ASC-CAR), Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

# NE LINCOLNSHIRE JSNA INDICATOR SUMMARY

In figure 2 NELC have moved up 3 places within their peer group from last year to middle performing council in the peer group with performance of 6.8% in 2013-14. Figures are relatively small across the Country. NELC are also just below the national figure of 7%

**Figure 2** Percentage of adults receiving MH services known to be in paid employment



Data Source: ASC Combined Activity Return (ASC-CAR), Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

A summary of the gaps in employment rates between for those with particular conditions and the overall employment rates, are detailed in Table 1.

**Table 1** Gap in employment rates between the overall employment rates and those with long-term conditions, learning disability, and those in contact with mental health services, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East Lincolnshire UA, 2013/14, persons

	England	Yorkshire and the Humber	North East Lincolnshire
Gap in employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	8.7	8.7	12.2
Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate	65.0	63.7	50.9
Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate	64.7	62.2	61.6

Source: Annual Population Survey - Labour Force Survey

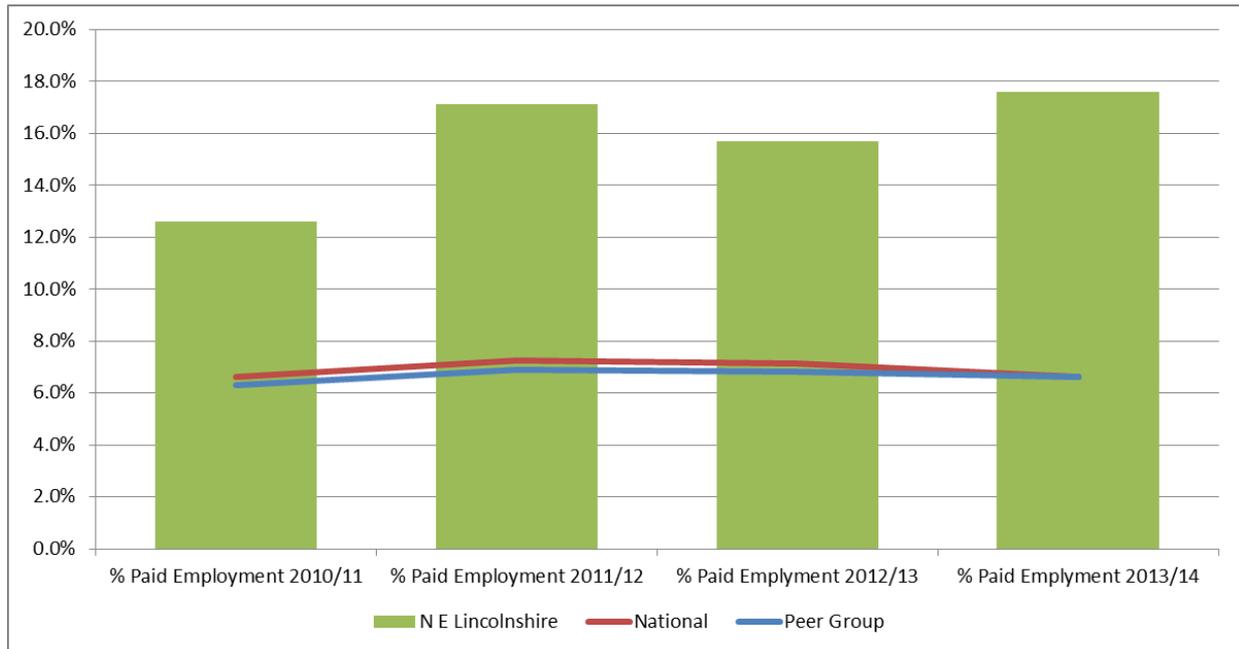
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## TRENDS, TARGETS & PROJECTIONS

Figure 3 shows that NELC was increasing its performance during 2010-11(12%) to 2011-12 (17%), but performance dropped to 16% in 2012-13. It has since increased again to 17% putting it 2.5 fold above both peer and national rates.

In all four years NELC are significantly above SHA and National performance.

**Figure 3** Trends of adults known to social care services as being in paid employment 2008-09 to 2013/14



Data Source: ASC Combined Activity Return (ASC-CAR), Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

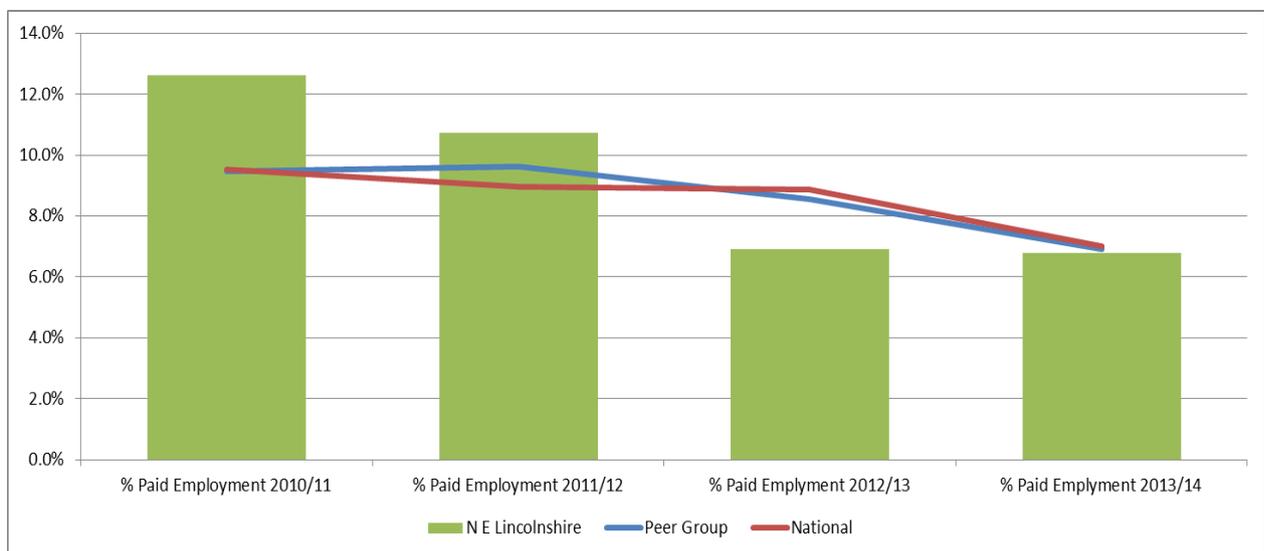
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Figure 4 shows that NELC is showing a decreasing, year on year for percentage of patients known to be in paid employment, with the latest performance showing another slight decrease from 6.9% to 6.8%

While both SHA and National performance can be seen to be decreasing, NELC was above both groups in 2010-11 (13%) and 2011-12 (11%). The trend for both national and peer is dropping year on year along with NELC's performance.

This indicates that in 2013-14, due to the continued drop in performance that either problems with recording have been encountered or the service have undergone changes in some way. It's also worth noting in context that the figures suggest this may be a national wide issue.

**Figure 4** Trends of adults receiving MH services known to be in paid employment 2009-10 to 2013-14



Data Source: ASC Combined Activity Return (ASC-CAR), Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

<b>Public Data Sources:</b>	<a href="https://nascis.hscic.gov.uk/">https://nascis.hscic.gov.uk/</a>
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