RUTLAND JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2023

RUTLAND'S DEMOGRAPHY AND GROWTH

May 2023

Public Health Business Intelligence Service

FOREWORD

The purpose of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is:

- To improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages.

- To determine what actions the local authority, the local NHS and other partners need to take to meet health and social care needs, and to address the wider determinants that impact on health and wellbeing.

- To provide a source of relevant reference to the Local Authority, Integrated Care Board and NHS England for the commissioning of any future services.

The Local Authority and ICS/ICB have equal and joint statutory responsibility to prepare a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Rutland, through the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 amended the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to introduce duties and powers for Health and Wellbeing Boards in relation to JSNAs.

The JSNA has reviewed the demographics for the population of Rutland. The JSNA offers an opportunity for the Local Authority, ICB and NHS England's plans for commissioning services to be informed by up-to-date information on the population that use their services. Where commissioning plans are not in line with the JSNA, the Local Authority, ICS/ICB and NHS England must be able to explain why.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- According to the 2021 Census, the total population of Rutland in 2021 was 41,049, an increase of 9.8% since 2011. This rate of increase is well above the national increase of 6.6%.

- There were approximately 1,095 fewer females (19,977) than males (21,072). Overall, the Rutland population is weighted towards older adults (those aged 50 plus) with 25.3% in the 65+ age bands compared to 18.4% in England.

- According to the 2021 Census, the two wards with the highest populations were: Uppingham (4,723) and Oakham South (4,218).

- The population of Rutland is projected to increase by 14% to 46,510 people between 2021 and 2043, an increase of 5,461 people. This is compared to a predicted increase of 12% for the East Midlands and 8% for England.

- The greatest cumulative change by broad age is projected to occur in the 65+ age band, accounting for an additional 9,350 older people in the county by 2043. The greatest percentage change is projected to occur in the 90+ quinary age band, increasing by 121% which equates to 640 people. Rutland's population is projected to gradually increase due to migration. The number of deaths is expected to exceed the number of births resulting in negative natural change.

- The military population accounts for 5.1% of the resident population in the county. In April 2022, there were 2,110 Armed Forces personnel and entitled civilian personnel registered in Rutland. 1,550 individuals (73%) were in the Armed Forces and 580 individuals (27%) were entitled civilian personnel. Rutland has a higher proportion of UK armed forces veterans than the England and Wales figure. 6.9% of the over 16 population in Rutland have previously served in the armed forces

- Rutland is ranked 303rd out of 317 local authorities in England for Multiple Deprivation, where 1st is the most deprived. Though there are pockets of rural and other elements of deprivation in areas of the county. One neighbourhood in the county falls within the 50% most deprived in England. This area is Greetham LSOA.

- Rutland overall scores low on most levels of deprivation but does have a noticeably lower rank for Barriers to Housing and Services. Living Environment is also lower than most others, although still above average. The latter domain measures quality of housing and takes into account factors such as houses without central heating and houses not meeting the Decent Homes standard.

- In 2021, 8.4% of all deaths were from those aged under 65. This is far lower than the national percentage of 16.3%. The Under 75 mortality rate from all causes in Rutland has remained significantly lower than the national average in 2021. The under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable in Rutland in 2021 was significantly lower (better) than the national average for persons (115.2 and 183.2 per 100,000 population respectively). In Rutland this

equates to 49 deaths in those aged under 75 that were considered preventable, 34 in males and 15 in females.

- In Rutland, a quarter (25.5%) of all deaths were due to cancer in 2021. This is similar to the national percentage of 25.3%. 41% of cancer deaths in under 75s in Rutland in 2021 were considered preventable, a similar proportion to England (41%). In Rutland, almost a quarter (23.6%) of all deaths were due to circulatory disease in 2021, this is similar to the national percentage of 22.8%.

- In 2021, Rutland had a significantly lower proportion of deaths occurring in hospital and in a hospice and a significantly higher proportion of deaths occurring in care homes and at home compared to nationally.

- In 2021, life expectancy at birth for males and females in Rutland was significantly better than both regional and national averages. In 2018-20, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at birth in Rutland is significantly better than the national average for males but statistically similar for females.

- In 2021, 15.8% of the county population considered themselves to have a condition that limited their day-to-day activities. This is similar to the 2011 figure of 15.5% that reported they had a health problem of disability in Rutland.

- According to the 2021 census, 2.1% (720 people) of the Rutland population aged 16 and over identified themselves as lesbian or gay, bisexual or pansexual compared to 3.0% nationally.

- In Rutland, the percentage of households that owned their home rose from 70.4% in 2011 to 70.9% in 2021. During the same period, the regional percentage fell from 67.2% to 65.5%. Private renting in Rutland increased from 15.6% to 16.7%, while the rate of social renting decreased from 11.2% to 10.9%.

- The percentage of one person households aged 66 and over increased by 1.2% to 15.5% of households in Rutland. This compared to 12.8% of households in England.

- The average house price in Rutland was almost £402,023 in January 2023 according to the UK House Price Index. This compares to an England figure of £310,159 and an East Midlands average of £251,177. Although average earnings are also above the national average in Rutland, it is clear that affordability of housing will be an issue.

- A previous housing market assessment found that there is a need to increase the supply of accessible and adaptable dwellings and wheelchair user dwellings as well as providing specific provision of older persons housing. […] the need for housing with care (Extracare/Enhanced sheltered) is estimated to be for around 190 dwellings in the period to 2036 (10 per annum)"

- Figures for 2021/22 have been published for 'Initial assessments of statutory homelessness duties owed'. During this time period, 110 households in Rutland were assessed of which 106

were owed a duty. Of these cases, 53 were threatened with immediate homelessness and a Prevention duty was owed.

- In Rutland in February 2023, 1.7% of people were in in receipt of Universal Credit for unemployment. This represented 401 individuals. This is lower than the England rate of 3.8%. Rutland also had a further 746 people in-work who were claiming Universal Credit. For those this indicates low wages and a further group of people who may be facing financial challenges.

- Data for Rutland shows that the highest employment sector is Education, followed by Accommodation and food service, Manufacturing and Health. A sector which has seen more demand since the pandemic has been Health and Rutland has seen a 50% rise in Health jobs since 2019.

- Occupation data for Oct 2021- September 2022 shows that Rutland residents are much more likely to work in Managerial and Professional occupations (52.4% in Rutland) compared to other East Midlands residents (45.9%). Business count data for Rutland is similar to the overall East Midlands profile in being predominantly Micro and Small businesses (98% of businesses overall). Business survival rates in Rutland are better than both regional and national comparisons.

- Gross annual pay for Rutland residents is higher in Rutland than other East Midlands local authorities and the England average across 2019, 2020 and 2021. However, when earnings by workplace are considered, Rutland falls to the bottom of the regional list in 2021.

- Rutland has a well-qualified working age population compared to local and national comparators. 43.5% of those aged 16-64 are qualified to Level 4 (above A Levels and in many cases will hold a degree) compared to 35.7% in the East Midlands. Very few of the Rutland population have no qualifications with the percentage of those qualified to Level 1 and 2 far higher than regional and national comparators.

- Economic needs assessment work for Rutland earlier this year found that productivity and workplace wages were low. Overall, the economy was in the bottom 10 of all UK local authorities for economic growth between 2010 and 2019.

- There is no single reason as to why Rutland's economy has been shrinking whilst the national economy is growing. But some of the reasons could be - the sector mix – the county has a lower share of typically high productivity service sectors such as Financial & Insurance Services and Information & Communication. The performance of sectors – which tend to be less productive in Rutland than average, and workplace wages are below the national average. Potential labour supply – the population is growing, but there are more older residents and higher levels of residents choosing to be economically inactive. Higher resident wages suggests that potentially higher skilled workers choosing to work outside of Rutland. Real employment rate and availability of employment land.

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1. Introduction

This chapter presents a collection of statistics and indicators, giving a comprehensive overview of the population of Rutland. The majority of indicators presented are from national sources so are subject to a time lag due to the time required for data collection, analysis and publication. Where possible, comparisons have been made to national averages and local context has been included.

A separate JSNA on Health Inequalities in Rutland was considered and agreed in October 2022. This looked, in particular, at hidden deprivation in Rutland, rurality and access to services, inclusion and protected characteristics in the equality duty. This JSNA has therefore focused on updating demographic and related economic information and does not look to replicate previous contents and conclusions regarding the predominantly rural nature of Rutland.

2. Local Context

Rutland is a sparsely populated county with two market towns. Oakham is the larger of the two with the largest population and is the main service centre for Rutland. Uppingham is the smaller of the towns and has a more limited range of facilities and fewer employment opportunities. Rutland has over forty villages which range in size from small hamlets with a few houses and no facilities to larger villages with a school, shop, post office, GP surgery and some employment opportunities. The county has large areas of farmland and is dominated by Rutland Water, an Anglian Water reservoir located at the centre of the County.

3. Population Data From the 2021 Census

The Office for National Statistics has published detailed information from the census held in 2021. [1]The census is undertaken every 10 years. The total population of Rutland in 2021 was 41,049, an increase of 9.8% since 2011. This rate of increase is well above the national increase of 6.6%. The male population is rising at a faster rate (11.4%) compared to females (8.3%) since 2011. There were approximately 1,095 fewer females (19,977) than males (21,072).

In 2021, 4.0% of the population were aged 0-4 (1,639 people), 17.7% were aged 5-19 (7,273 people), 53.0% were working age (21,747 people aged 20-64) and 25.3% were older than 65+, this includes 3.5% of the total population that was aged 85 and over (1,447 people). Compared to nationally, Rutland has a higher proportion of the population aged over 65 and 85 respectively.

The population pyramids below display the 2021 population by gender and five-year age band according to the 2021 Census, by percentage and numbers.

Figure 1 – Rutland 2021 population estimate by sex and five-year age band as percentage of population compared to national (black line)

Total Males 21,072 | Total Females 19,979

Age	% of males	% of females
85+	2.8%	4.3%
80-84	3.2%	4.0%
75-79	4.8%	5.6%
70-74	6.5%	7.3%
65-69	5.7%	6.5%
60-64	6.3%	6.9%
55-59	6.8%	7.3%
50-54	6.8%	7.7%
45-49	5.8%	6.2%
40-44	5.9%	5.6%
35-39	5.6%	5.2%
30-34	5.7%	4.9%
25-29	6.1%	4.3%
20-24	5.4%	3.6%
15-19	7.2%	6.2%
10-14	6.5%	5.8%
5-9	5.0%	4.6%
0-4	3.9%	4.1%
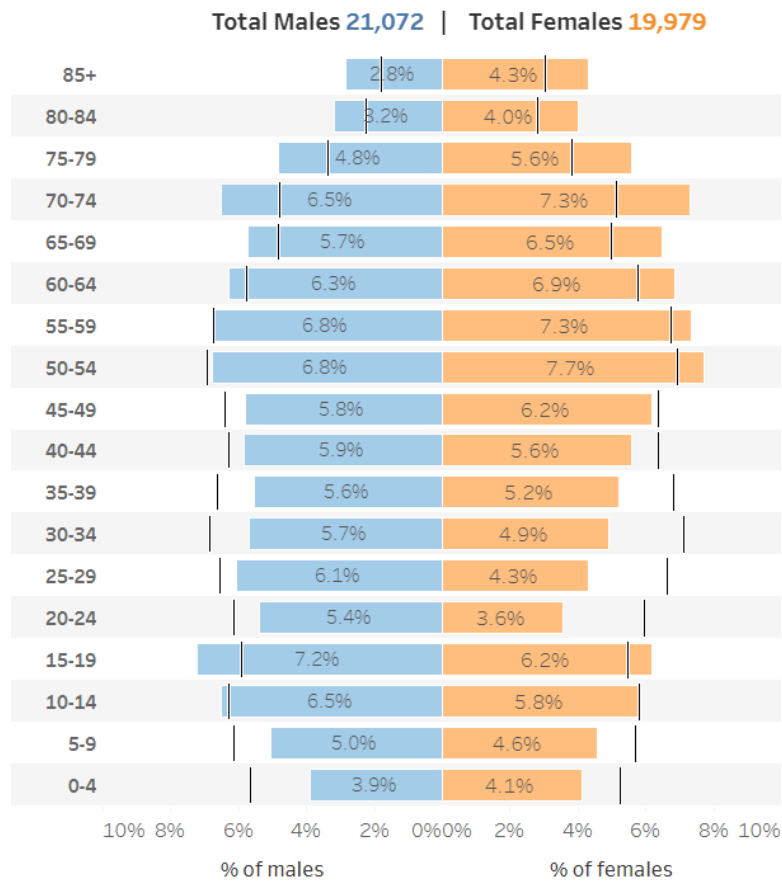
Source: ONS, 2021

The chart above shows Rutland has a higher proportion of its population in every age group from 60-64 years old and upwards when compared to the England population as a whole. For the female population, Rutland has a higher proportion in every age group from 50-54 upwards.

Figure 2 – Rutland 2021 population estimate by sex and five-year age band

Census 2021 Usual resident population by 5-year age group and sex in Rutland
Data source: ONS | Produced by Business Intelligence Service, Leicestershire County Council

Total Population 41,049   Total Males 21,072 | Total Females 19,977

Population counts

Age band	Males	Females
85+	599	858
80-84	668	802
75-79	1,015	1,114
70-74	1,375	1,461
65-69	1,205	1,293
60-64	1,327	1,371
55-59	1,438	1,468
50-54	1,425	1,541
45-49	1,221	1,233
40-44	1,233	1,112
35-39	1,171	1,041
30-34	1,200	981
25-29	1,277	858
20-24	1,140	712
15-19	1,525	1,236
10-14	1,372	1,168
5-9	1,062	910
0-4	819	820

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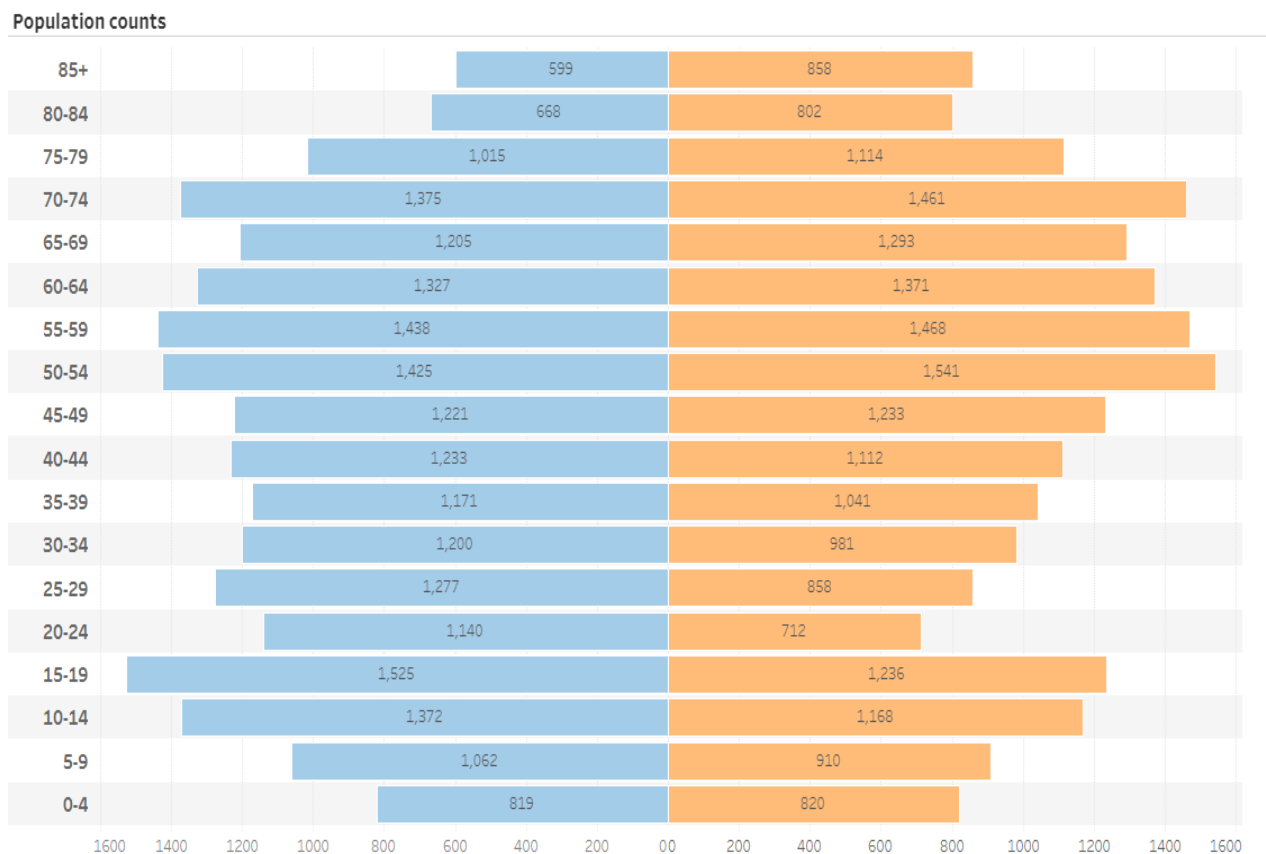
Source: ONS, 2021

From the population pyramid above, Rutland males outnumber females from the ages of 0-5 to 40-44, noticeably so during the twenties. Females tend to outnumber males slightly from age 50 onwards, with the gap widening in the 80 and above categories. The group with the highest population was females aged 50-54 and males aged 15 to 19 with very similar figures around 1,500. With the exception of late teenage males, the 50-54 and 55-59 age bands had the highest numbers for both males and females. Rutland's ageing population has more females than males in the 80 plus age band (1660 females compared to 1267 males).

Figure 3 – Percentage difference in the Rutland population estimate between Census 2021 and Census 2011 by 5 year age band and sex

Percentage difference since 2011

Age band	Male	Female
85+	55.6%	19.8%
80-84	49.1%	24.1%
75-79	40.8%	55.8%
70-74	51.8%	48.9%
65-69	6.4%	7.8%
60-64	-1.3%	0.1%
55-59	24.0%	22.1%
50-54	13.7%	21.9%
45-49	-7.4%	-6.8%
40-44	-9.9%	-15.6%
35-39	6.0%	0.1%
30-34	19.0%	15.8%
25-29	17.3%	4.9%
20-24	13.1%	-2.7%
15-19	-1.0%	-8.7%
10-14	9.5%	6.3%
5-9	9.7%	3.2%
0-4	-9.6%	-13.5%
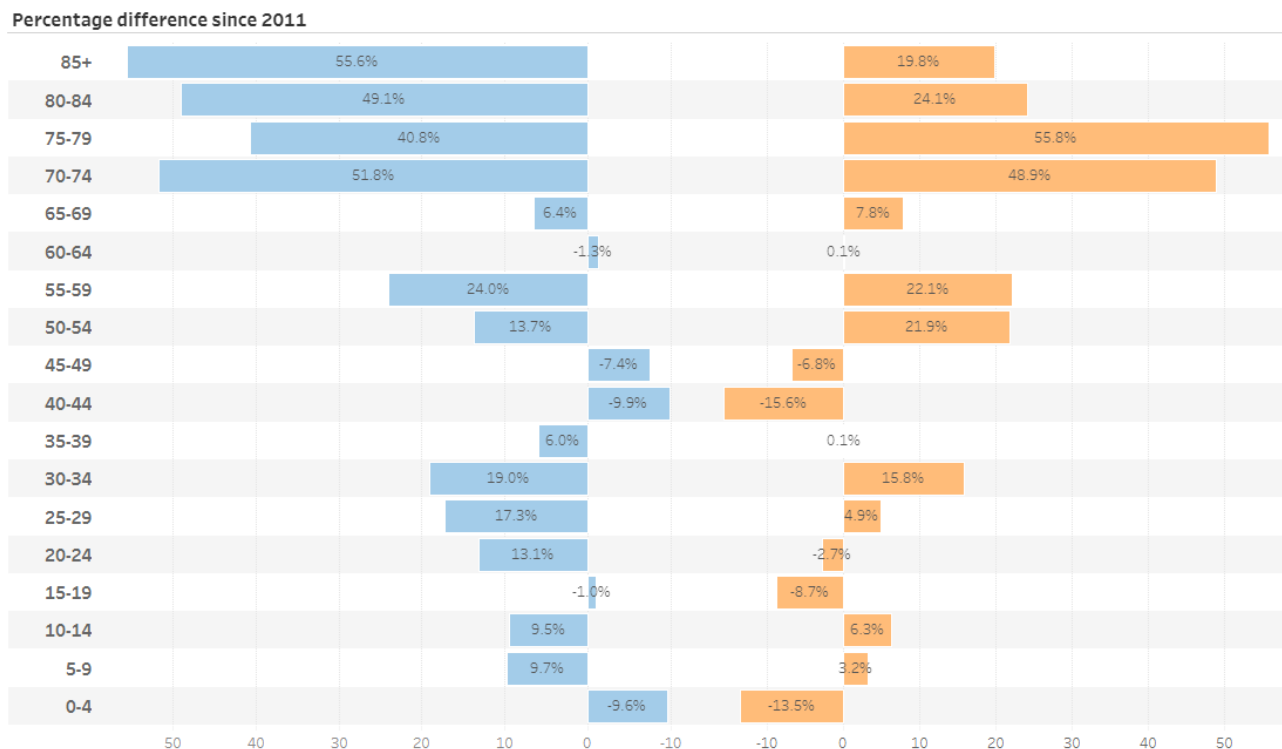
Source: ONS, 2021

The chart above shows that the number of children aged 0-4 has decreased by 11.6% since 2011. There has been an increase of 5.4% for working age population (aged 20-64) and 24.5% increase in the older population (aged 65 and over) since 2011. The chart above also shows the number of people in the 15-19 age bands experienced a decrease for both genders since 2011. Age groups 0-4, 15-19, 40-44 and 45-49 years of age all saw a decrease for both females and males since 2011. Males also saw a fall in the 60-64 age group.

For more detailed population data, please view the dashboard at the link below: https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/Census2021Rutlandpopulation/Populationby5-yearageandsexin2021Rutland

4.   Population Projections – 2021-43

The Office for National Statistics released subnational population projections in 2020[2], based on 2018 population figures. The population projections provide population figures by every year from 2018 up to 2043. These projections provide estimates of the future population of English regions, local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (now ICBs). The projections are trend-based and demographic assumptions are based on levels of births, changing economic circumstances or other factors that might have impact on demographic behavior. The trends for these projections take into account information from the 2011 Census.

The population of Rutland is projected to grow by 14% to 46,510 by 2043. Nationally the population is expected to increase at a slower rate than Rutland, by 8% between 2021 and 2043. In Rutland, the number of females will grow to 22,960, an increase of 15% by 2043, whilst the number of males will grow to 23,550, an increase of 13% by 2043. The population pyramid below shows the 2043 Rutland population projections by five-year age band. The older age categories clearly demonstrate a projected steeper rise.

Figure 4 – Rutland 2043 population projected change between 2021-2043 by five-year age band Rutland
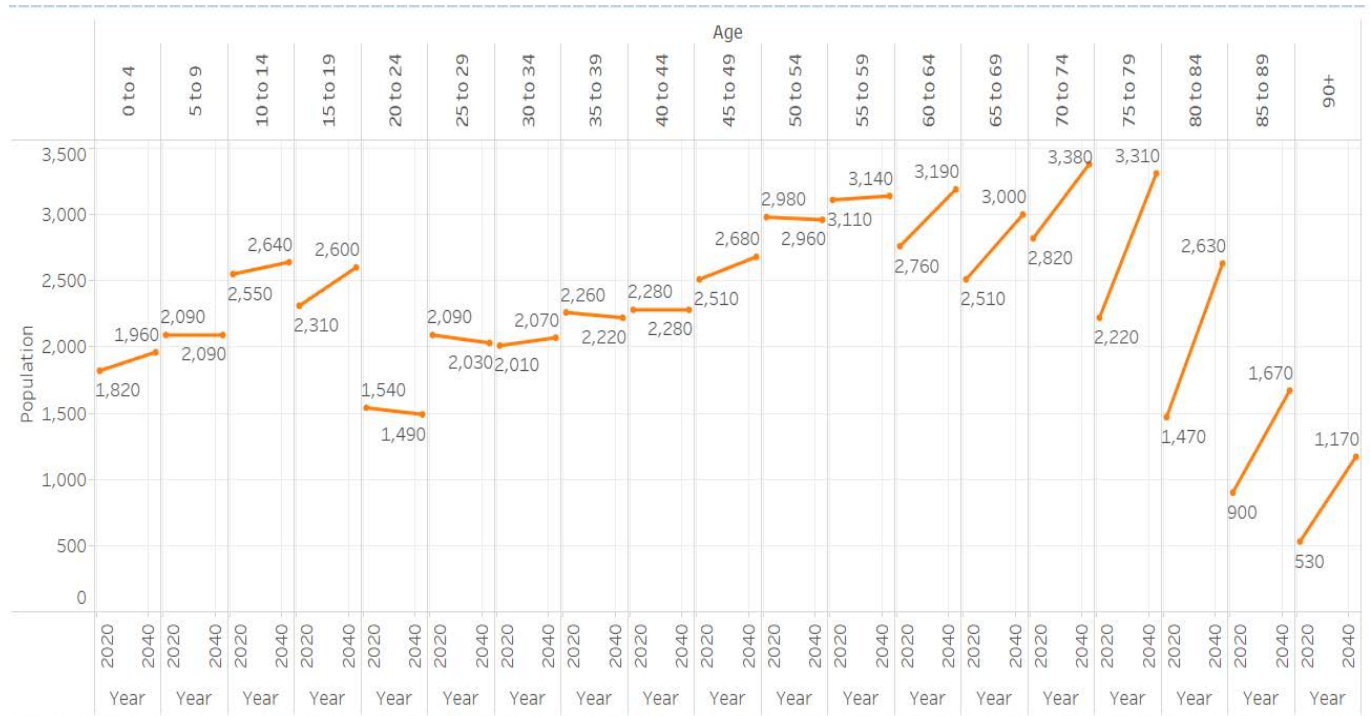
Source: ONS, 2020

The chart below shows the forecast change between 2021 and 2043 for Rutland by five-year age band.

Figure 5 – Rutland 2021-43 population change by five-year age band

Change over Time by Quinary Age (2021-2043)
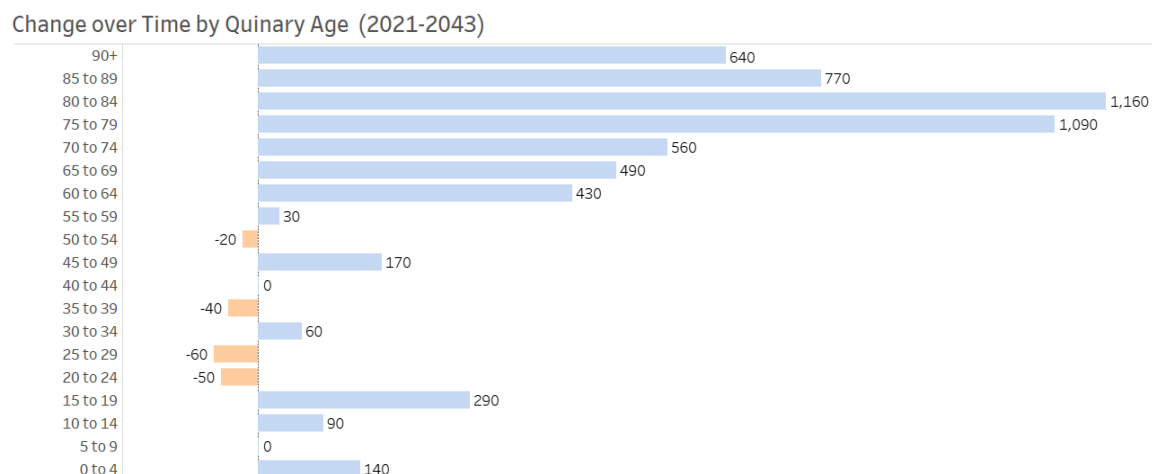
Age band	Change
90+	640
85 to 89	770
80 to 84	1,160
75 to 79	1,090
70 to 74	560
65 to 69	490
60 to 64	430
55 to 59	30
50 to 54	-20
45 to 49	170
40 to 44	0
35 to 39	-40
30 to 34	60
25 to 29	-60
20 to 24	-50
15 to 19	290
10 to 14	90
5 to 9	0
0 to 4	140

Nationally the over 65 population is predicted to grow by 38% and the over 85 population by 99% between 2021 and 2043. In Rutland, the over 65 population is predicted to grow at a faster rate than nationally, by 45% from 10,450 to 15,160 people, whilst the 85 and over population is predicted to grow at a slower rate than nationally, by 77%. In Rutland, the largest projected percentage change in population is the age band 90 years and over, an increase of 121% (640). The population between 35 to 44 is projected to experience a small decrease of 2%. The younger population of school aged children (5-19) is forecast to rise in Rutland despite a predicted fall nationally. The sharpest rise is predicted in the next decade as demonstrated in the graph below.

Figure 6 – Projected cumulative population change in the 5-19 year old population in Rutland and England, 2021 to 2043
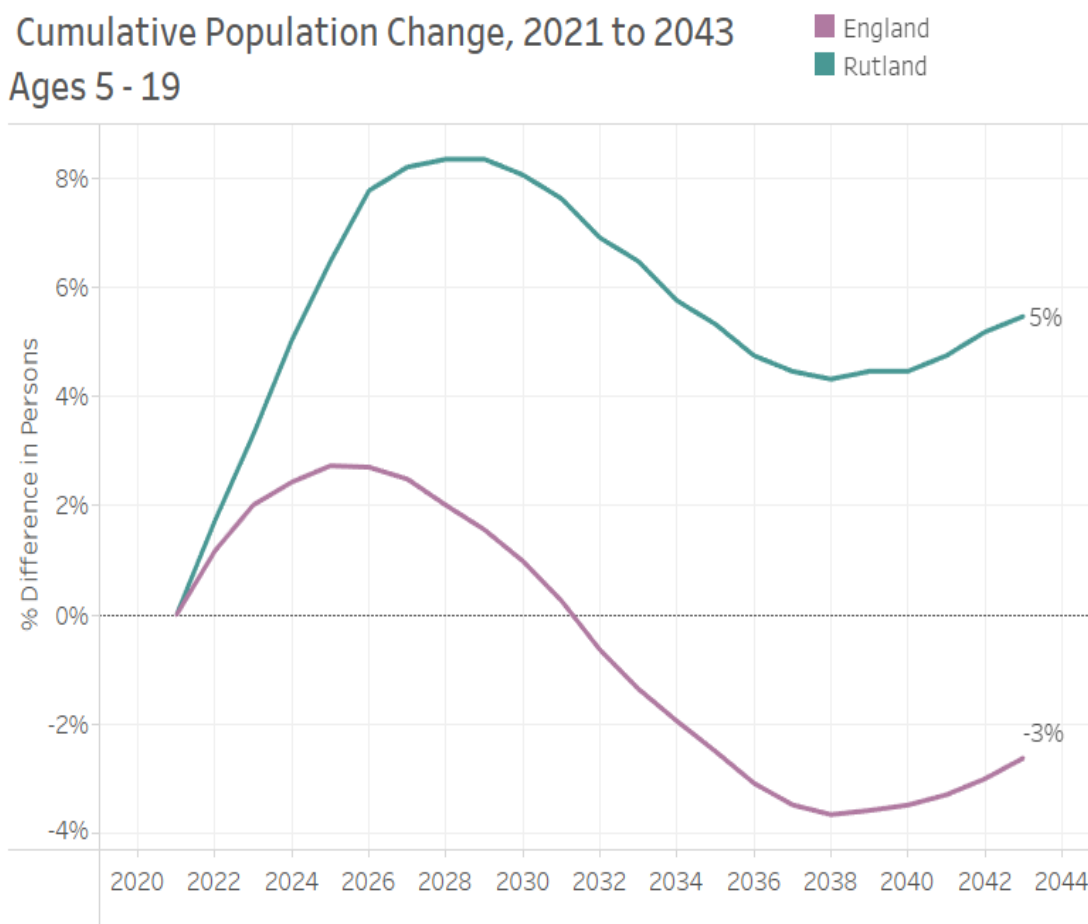
Source: ONS, 2020. Produced by the Strategic Business Intelligence Team, Leicestershire County Cou..

Components of Change – Population Projections

The main components of population change are births, deaths, and migration. Rutland's population is projected to continue to rise gradually over the time between 2018 and 2043. The charts show the number of deaths exceeds number of births resulting in negative natural change. The number of births per year is projected to rise gradually to 364 per year by 2043 (14%). The number of deaths per year is projected to rise from 397 to 615 (54.9%) by 2043.

Figure 7 – Projected components of annual and cumulative population change in Rutland, 2018 to 2043
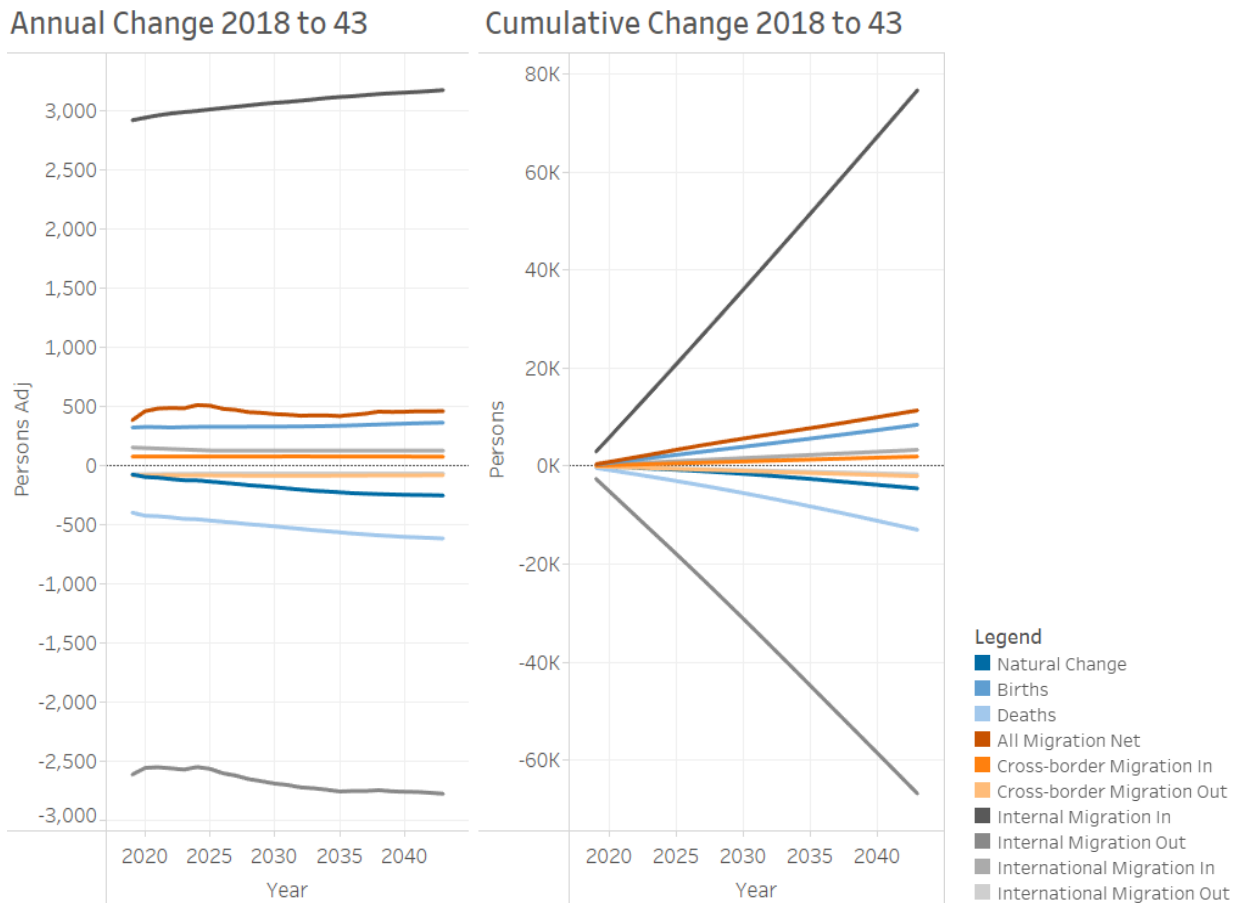
Source: ONS, 2020

Migration

Net cross-county border migration is projected to fluctuate between 420 and 513 annually. Internal migration out is due to fluctuate over the years from 2,616 per year in 2019 to a slightly higher figure of 2,774 in 2043. Internal migration inwards is projected to rise from 2,921 in 2019 to 3,176 in 2043 (8.7%).

For more detailed population projection data, please view the dashboard at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/2018-basedPopulationProjections/2018-BasedPopulationProjections

5.   Births

In 2021 there were 274 live births in Rutland; this is 6 births higher than 2020 and 6 fewer than 2019, representing a stable figure. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) examines the number of live births occurring to females aged 11 years and over in the respective calendar year divided by female population aged 15-44 years in that area. Since 2019, the GFR in Rutland has been lower than the England average and in 2021 was 45.4 per 1,000 population in Rutland compared to 54.3 in England.[3]

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) refers to the average number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population. In 2021 the TFR was 1.45 in Rutland. This means in 2021, the average number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime in Rutland was 1.45, slightly lower than the national average of 1.55.[4]

Births by Age and Ethnicity

According to 2021 ONS data, both nationally and locally, mothers aged 30-34 years have had the highest birth rate over the last three years. Those aged 25-29 have the second highest birth rate, followed by those aged 35-39 years. Rutland birth rates between the ages of 25 and 39 are similar to national rates. In 2016/17, almost a quarter (23.7%) of deliveries (which take place anywhere other than at home or a non-NHS hospital) were from those aged 35 years or above, a similar percentage to the national average of 21.6%. Nationally the percentage of deliveries to women aged 35 years and above has increased year on year since 2014/15, however in Rutland the percentage has fluctuated. This is likely to be due to the small numbers involved.

In Rutland, the percentage of live births born to non-UK-born mothers was 17.5% in 2021. This is the highest percentage since the figures were first published in 2007 and represents 48 births. The percentage figure has fluctuated around 15% in Rutland over the past. The 2021 Census tells us the percentage of the population in Rutland born outside the UK is 8.3%. This infers that mothers born outside the UK background are having more children than UK born mothers.

Births by Health Issues

The percentage of caesarean sections in Rutland has fluctuated since 2014/15, whereas nationally the rate has been increasing year on year. In 2021/22, caesarean sections accounted for 36.0% of all births in Rutland, this is not significantly different to the national average of 34.7%.[5] The percentage of all live births at term with low birth weight (<2.5kg) in Rutland in 2021 (2.4%) was not significantly different to the national average (2.8%).[6]

Between 2014/15 and 2021/22, the rate of hospital admissions for babies under 14 days has fluctuated in Rutland, whereas the national rate, with the exception of 2020/21, has increased year on year throughout this time. In 2021/22 the rate of hospital admissions of babies under 14 days old in Rutland was 60.0 per 1,000 deliveries, not significantly different to the national rate of 81.6 per 1,000 deliveries. In Rutland this equates to 15 hospital admissions. [7]

6.   **Deaths**

Age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs) are a better measure of mortality than simply looking at the number of deaths, as they take into account the population size and age structure. At a national level, mortality rates have generally been decreasing over recent decades. This is due to improved lifestyles and medical advances in the treatment and diagnosis of many illnesses and diseases. There have also been government initiatives to improve health through better diet and lifestyle.

The latest data from the ONS in 2021 shows when the ASMR is broken down into age groups, those under 65, between 65 and 74, between 75 and 84 and above 85 years all have far lower rates to the national average. However, Rutland's mortality rates are based on relatively small populations, therefore rates are often subject to random fluctuations and are consequently less robust.

Compared to nationally, a smaller proportion of deaths in Rutland occurred to those aged under 80 and higher proportion of deaths occurred to those aged 80 and above. In 2021, 8.4% of all deaths were from those aged under 65. This is far lower than the national percentage of 16.3%. Of all deaths in Rutland, over half (50.7%) were from those aged 85 and above, this is higher than the national percentage of 38.6%. However, it should be taken into account that a higher proportion of the Rutland population are in older age groups compared to England as a whole.

Premature Mortality

Premature mortality is a high-level indicator of the overall health of a population, being correlated with many other measures of population health. Premature mortality examines all deaths under the age of 75. The Under 75 mortality rate from all causes in Rutland has remained significantly lower than the national average in 2021 at 220.8 per 100,000. This compares to an England average of 363.4 per 100,000 population. [8]

Deaths from causes considered preventable

The under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable in Rutland in 2021 was significantly lower (better) than the national average for persons (115.2 and 183.2 per 100,000 population respectively), males (159.9 and 241.8 per 100,000 population respectively) and females (71.3 and 127.6 per 100,000 population respectively). In Rutland this equates to 49 deaths in those aged under 75 that were considered preventable, 34 in males and 15 in females.[9]

Deaths from Cancer

In Rutland, a quarter (25.5%) of all deaths were due to cancer in 2021. This is similar to the national percentage of 25.3%. The number of deaths overall and by sub-category for any given age group is small in Rutland, meaning that statistics have to be viewed with caution. However, deaths from cancer were higher in Rutland in every age group from age 60-64 upwards when compared to national figures, with the exception of the 80-84 age group where national rates are higher.

According to published Public Health profiles, the mortality rate from cancer in those aged under 75 years per 100,000 population in 2021 was 102.2 in Rutland compared to 121.5 nationally. This is not judged to be significantly different.[10] The under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered

preventable in Rutland was 40.9 per 100,000 population in 2021, this was not significantly different to the national value of 50.1 per 100,000 population.[11] The difference in the overall and preventable number of deaths from cancer in those aged under 75 infers that 41% of cancer deaths in under 75s in Rutland in 2021 were considered preventable, a similar proportion to England (41%).

Deaths from Other Main Diseases

In Rutland, almost a quarter (23.6%) of all deaths were due to **circulatory disease** in 2021, this is similar to the national percentage of 22.8%. As age increases, the percentage of deaths from circulatory disease also increases at both local and national level. Across all age bands in 2021, the percentage of deaths from circulatory disease was broadly similar to the national average.

Mortality rates from **cardiovascular disease** in those aged under 75 years have remained significantly better than the national average. In 2021, deaths from all cardiovascular disease for those aged less than 75 was 29.6 per 100,000 population, significantly better than the national rate of 76.0 per 100,000 population aged less than 75 years.[12] In the same time period, deaths from cardiovascular disease considered preventable for those aged less than 75 years old in Rutland were too few for a rate to be published and represented 7 people.[13]

In 2021 in Rutland, 7.7% of all deaths were due to **respiratory disease**, this was lower than the national percentage of 9.3%. As age increases, the percentage of deaths from respiratory disease also increases at national level. The figures fluctuate in Rutland due to the small number involved, generally 5 or 6 people per age group. The highest percentage was 26.5% in the aged 90+ age group but this represented only 9 people. Mortality rates from respiratory disease in those aged under 75 years are very small in Rutland and suppressed for every age group below 65-69. In 2021, respiratory deaths considered preventable for those aged less than 75 years old in Rutland were too low to report a rate and represented 5 people.[14]

Place of Death[15]

Over a third (35.5%) of all deaths in Rutland in 2021 were in hospital, followed by at home (33.6%), and in care homes (28.0%), 'other places' (2.3%) and in a hospice (0.7%). This pattern of place of death is largely reflected nationally, with the exception of a larger proportion of deaths in a hospice (4.4%) than in 'other places' (2.7%) nationally. In 2021, Rutland had a significantly lower proportion of deaths occurring in hospital and in a hospice and a significantly higher proportion of deaths occurring in care homes and at home compared to nationally.

In Rutland in 2021, over half (59.5%) of deaths in the under 65 years age group occurred at home, this is the highest percentage of deaths occurring in this setting of all age groups and is significantly higher than the percentage of deaths in this setting and age group nationally (37.1%). The percentage of deaths that occurred in hospital in those aged under 65 years in Rutland in 2021 (24.3%), was significantly lower than the proportion in this setting and age group nationally (45.6%) and has shown a significant decreasing trend over the last five time periods. In 2021 in Rutland 13.5% of deaths in the under 65 age group occurred in 'other places' and 2.7% occurred in care homes.

In those aged 65-74 years in Rutland in 2021, 43.9% of deaths occurred at home, 42.1% in hospital, 7.0% in care homes, 3.5% in a hospice and 3.5% of deaths occurred in 'other places'. In those aged 75-84 years, 46.3% of deaths occurred in hospital, 31.7% occurred at home and 22.0% occurred in care homes. Almost one third (29.6%) of deaths in those aged 85+ years in Rutland in 2021 occurred in hospital, this was a significantly smaller proportion than nationally (38.8%). The remainder of deaths in this group occurred in care homes (40.8%), at home (27.8%), in 'other places' (1.3%) and in a hospice (0.4%). The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on place of death should be considered when interpreting this data.

Excess Winter Deaths

In August 2020 – July 2021, the winter mortality index in Rutland was 33.3%, this was not significantly different to the value for England overall (36.2%).[16] The winter mortality index in those aged 85 plus in Rutland in August 2020 – July 2021 was 50.0%, this was not significantly different to the value for England (42.8%).[17]

7.   Life Expectancy[18]

In 2021, life expectancy at birth for males and females in Rutland was significantly better than both regional and national averages. The figures of 82.9 for males and 85.5 years for females are higher than national averages by 2.7 years for females and 4.2 years for males.

8.   Healthy Life Expectancy[19]

Healthy life expectancy shows the years a person can expect to live in good health (rather than with a disability or in poor health). In 2018-20, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at birth in Rutland is significantly better than the national average for males but statistically similar for females. The HLE at birth for females in Rutland has increased from 63.1 years in 2017-19 to 66.8 years in 2018-20. This followed a decrease from 66.4 years in 2016-18. Nationally the healthy life expectancy at birth in females increased from 63.5 years in 2017-19 to 63.9 years in 2018-20. The HLE at birth for males in Rutland has increased from 71.5 years in 2017-19 to 74.7 years in 2018-20. Nationally the healthy life expectancy at birth in males decreased from 63.2 years in 2017-19 to 63.1 years in 2018-20.

In 2018-20, healthy life expectancy (HLE) at 65 in Rutland is significantly better than the national average for both males and females. For the period 2018-20, HLE at 65 in Rutland was 16.1 years for both males and females. Figures for Rutland are significantly higher than England averages which stand at 10.5 years for males and 11.3 for females for the same time period.

9.   Protected Characteristics[20]

Ethnicity

The chart below shows the proportion of Rutland's population by broad ethnic group. The vast majority of the county population (94.8%) belong to White ethnicities, including White British and White Irish. This equates to 38,909 people. The next largest ethnic group in Rutland is Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group, which constitutes 1.8% of the population, followed by Asian with 1.5%, Black, with 1.3% and Other Ethnic Group with 0.5%.

Figure 8 – Rutland population by broad ethnic group, 2021

White	94.8%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1.81%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Cari..	1.34%
Other ethnic group	
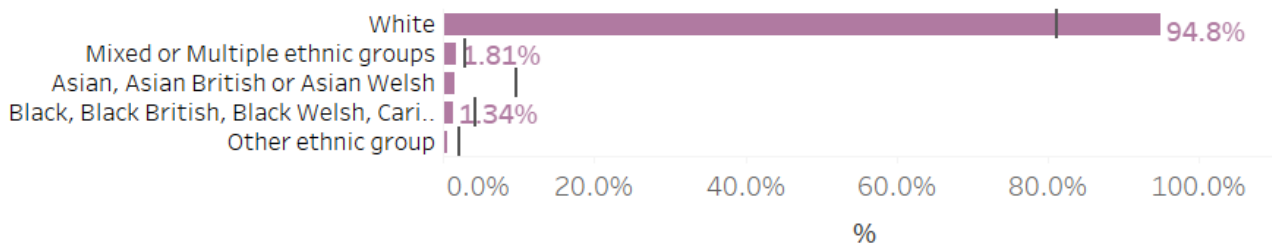
Black bar denotes England average

Source: 2021 Census, ONS

Main Language

Of the 40,158 people over the age of 3 in Rutland, 39,386 (98.1%) have English as their main language. This is followed by Other European language (EU), with 0.8% (337 people) and East Asian Language, with 0.25% (99).

Figure 9– Rutland population by main languages, 2021

Demographic	Rank	
English (English or Welsh in Wales)	1	98.1%
Other European language (EU)	2	0.84%
East Asian language	3	0.25%
South Asian language	4	0.15%
Oceanic or Australian language	5	0.10%
Spanish	6	0.09%
Portuguese	7	0.08%
French	8	0.08%
Russian	9	0.07%
African language	10	0.06%
Turkish	11	0.04%
Arabic	12	0.04%
West or Central Asian language	13	0.04%
Sign language	14	0.03%
Other European language (non EU)	15	0.02%

Source: 2021 Census, ONS

Religion

The chart below shows the proportion of Rutland's population by religion. The largest religious group in the county is Christian, which constitutes 55.4% of the population, a fall from 68.2% in the 2011 census. This is followed by No Religion, with 37.1% (23.4% in 2011), Religion not stated, 5.4%

and Muslim, 0.6%.

Figure 10 – Rutland population by religion, 2021

Demographic	Rank	
Christian	1	55.4%
No religion	2	37.1%
Not answered	3	5.43%
Muslim	4	0.63%
Other religion	5	0.49%
Buddhist	6	0.37%
Hindu	7	0.30%
Sikh	8	0.16%
Jewish	9	0.13%

20.0% 40.0% 60.0%
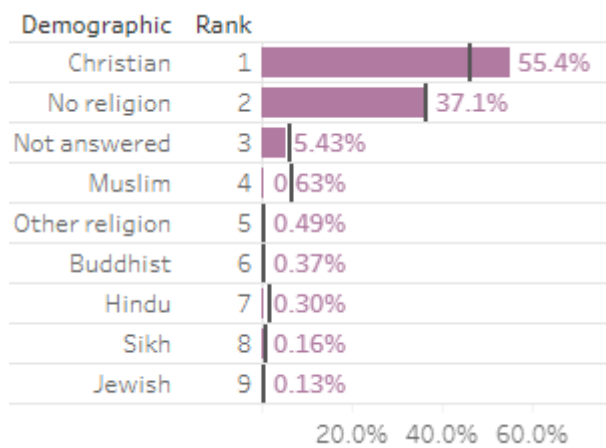
Source: 2021 Census, ONS

Disability

The chart below shows the proportion of Rutland's population by self-reported limiting long term illness. This is commonly used as a proxy for disability. In 2021, 15.8% of the county population considered themselves to have a condition that limited their day-to-day activities. This is similar to the 2011 figure of 15.5% that reported they had a health problem or disability in Rutland.

Figure 11 – Rutland population by limiting long-term illness, 2021

Demographic

Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long term physical or mental health conditions	75.5%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	-8.6%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	10.4%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	5.4%

Provision of Unpaid Care

The chart below shows the proportion of Rutland's population by weekly hours of unpaid care provided. In 2021, 8% of the population aged over 5 years provided some unpaid care. Considered

on an age-standardised basis, to account for differences in population size and age structure, this result is relatively low compared to other local authority areas.

Figure 12 – Rutland population by provision of unpaid care, 2021

Demographic

Provides no unpaid care	92.0%
Provides 9 hours or less unpaid care a week	-3.6%
Provides 10 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	-1.0%
Provides 20 to 34 hours unpaid care a week	-0.6%
Provides 35 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	-0.6%
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	-2.2%
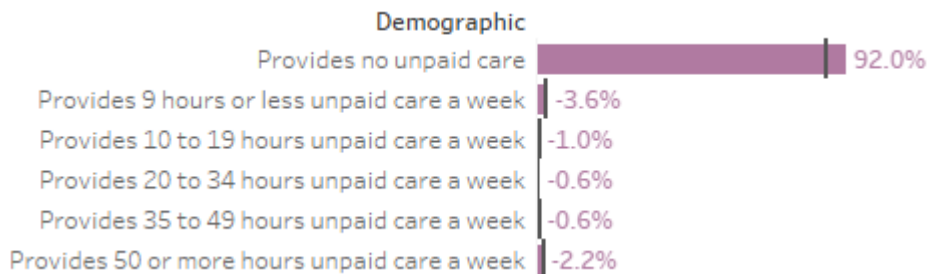
Legal Partnership Status

In 2021, 52.2% of Rutland residents over 16 were married or in a registered civil partnership. 29.6% never married or had a civil partnership, whilst 9.2% were divorced or partnership dissolved. The marriage/partnership rate is significantly higher than the England rate which stands at 44.7%.

Sexual Orientation

According to the 2021 census, 2.1% (720 people) of the Rutland population aged 16 and over identified themselves as lesbian or gay, bisexual or pansexual compared to 3.0% nationally.

For more detailed Census 2021 data, covering the whole range of topics, please view the dashboard at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/Census2021Rutlandpopulation/Populationby5-yearageandsexin2021Rutland

Gender Identity

In the 2021 Census, 0.2% of the Rutland population aged 16 and over had a gender identity different from sex registered at birth, while 4.8% did not answer the voluntary question. This is lower than the England result of 0.5% with a gender identity different from sex registered at birth.

10.   Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Asylum and resettlement data published by government provides local authority level data for some schemes. Data for March 2023 showed that there were 8 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Rutland but no adult asylum seekers receiving local authority support. A total of 14 refugees have been resettled in the County since 2014 under the vulnerable persons and vulnerable children's schemes. Data for May 2023 shows that 143 Ukrainians have arrived in Rutland under the Ukraine

Sponsorship Scheme. This is a relatively high rate per 100,000 population and Rutland is in the top 10% of local authority areas for this rate.

11.   Military Population

Two British Army barracks are located in Rutland, Kendrew Barracks in Cottesmore and St George's Barracks in North Luffenham. The data presented examines summary statistics on the number of serving UK Armed Forces personnel and entitled civilian personnel with a Defence Medical Services (DMS) registration. Entitled civilian personnel include service personnel family dependents and Ministry of Defence (MOD) employed civilian personnel who are entitled to care at MOD primary care facilities. Personnel with a DMS registration have their primary care (GP services) provided by the MOD rather than the NHS.

The military population accounts for 5.1% of the resident population in the county. The military population is younger and has a higher proportion of males compared to the resident population of Rutland. In April 2022, there were 2,110 Armed Forces personnel and entitled civilian personnel registered in Rutland. 1,550 individuals (73%) were in the Armed Forces and 560 individuals (27%) were entitled civilian personnel. Of the total, 1,530 were male and 580 female, with 1,330 males in the UK Armed forces and 220 females.[21] With the rotation at Kendrew Barracks this summer the 1st Battalion of the Royal Anglian Regiment will be arriving, potentially marking a significant demographic change for personnel and families

12.   Armed Forces Veterans

Rutland has a high proportion of UK armed forces veterans and is in the top 10 local authority areas for this measure. Looking at the over 16 Rutland population, 6.9% have previously served in the UK armed forces (5.9% regular, 0.8% reserve, 0.2% both). This compares to an England and Wales figure of 3.8%.[22]

This information was collected in the 2021 census after consultation with a range of stakeholders, including the Ministry of Defence. Uses of the information include ensuring adequate careers provision for ex-armed forces personnel, statutory responsibilities to provide housing for up to 5 years after leaving the forces and commissioning health services which may differ from the wider population, for example counselling services.

https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/planningforcensus2021/questiondevelopment/armedforcescommunity/armedforcesworkshopsummaryofdiscussions

13.   Prison Population[23]

NHS England Health and Justice is responsible for commissioning healthcare for children, young people and adults across secure and detained settings, which includes prisons, secure facilities for children and young people, police and court Liaison and Diversion services and immigration removal centres. The range of services which are directly commissioned for prisons include primary and secondary care services, public health including substance misuse services (under a Section 7a Agreement with the Department of Health), dental, ophthalmic services and mental health services.

HMP Stocken in Stretton, near Oakham is a category C closed training prison. In June 2022 the prison population was 992 adult males. The prison capacity has increased from its previous capacity of 842 with a new block to accommodate 214 inmates announced in September 2022.

14. 2019 Indices of Deprivation[24]

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019) are based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. Every such neighbourhood in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

Looked at in the national context, Rutland is not particularly deprived. At a local authority level, using the overall Multiple Deprivation measure, the county is ranked 303rd out of 317 local authority districts in England, where 1st is the most deprived.

The chart below displays the distribution of Rutland LSOAs using national rank for Multiple Deprivation to place each neighbourhood into deciles (10% bands), ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived).

Figure 13 - IMD2019 Multiple Deprivation national decile, LSOAs in Rutland
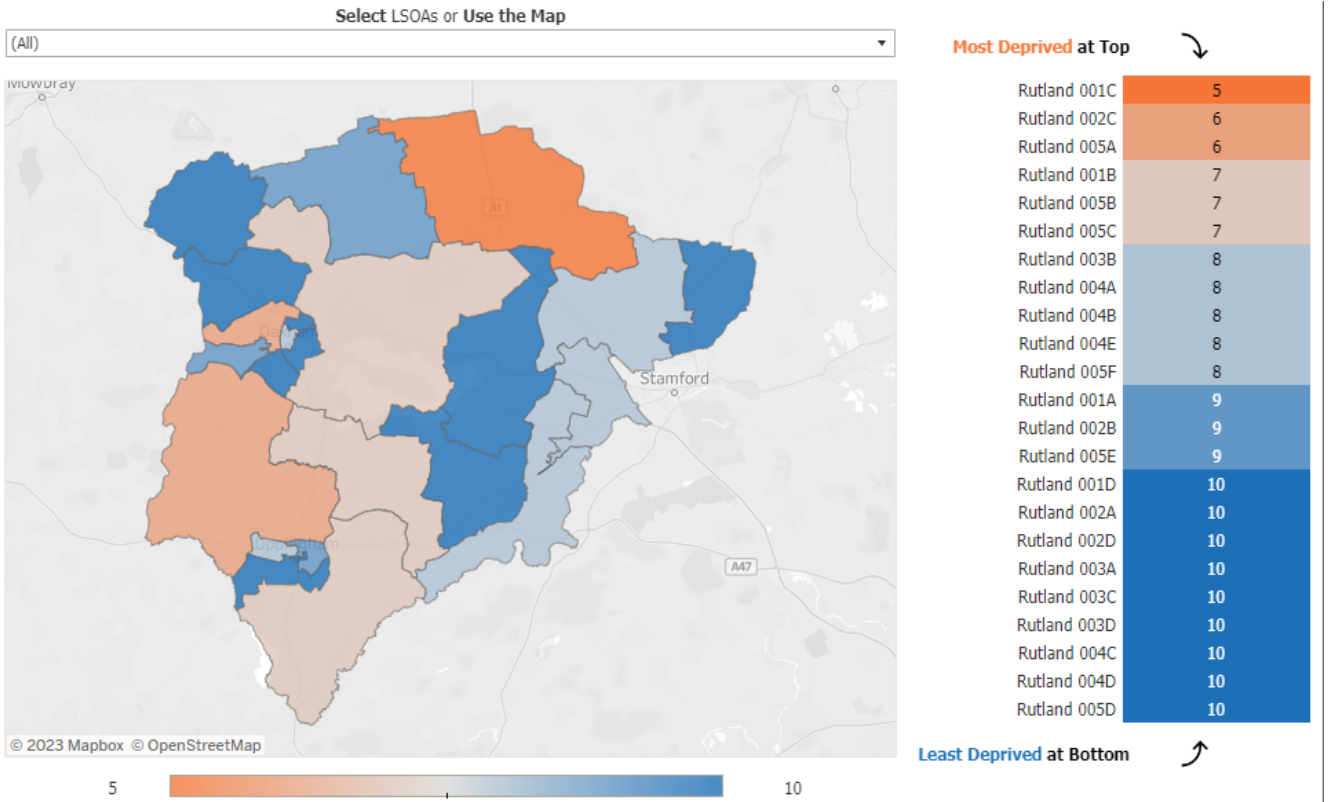
Source: Indices of Deprivation, MHCLG, 2019.

From the chart, it is clear that Rutland neighbourhoods fall in the less deprived deciles; 22 of the 23

LSOAs in the county fall within the 50% least deprived areas in England. However, while Rutland experiences low levels of deprivation overall, one neighbourhood in the county falls within the 50% most deprived in England. This area is Greetham LSOA.

From the map, we can see that the LSOAs with the lowest rank (darker orange) and therefore more deprived are generally those containing larger settlements such as Oakham North West as well as Exton and Greetham. However, these areas would not be considered deprived on a national level. As LSOAs have broadly consistent populations and urban areas have higher population densities, these areas appear smaller on the map, compared with less densely populated rural areas.

The chart below displays the Rutland rank for all Multiple Deprivation components. This ranks each local authority district according to their overall rank, from most (1) to least (317) deprived.

Figure 14 – Rutland rank out of all Local Authorities in England for each of the Indices of Deprivation domains
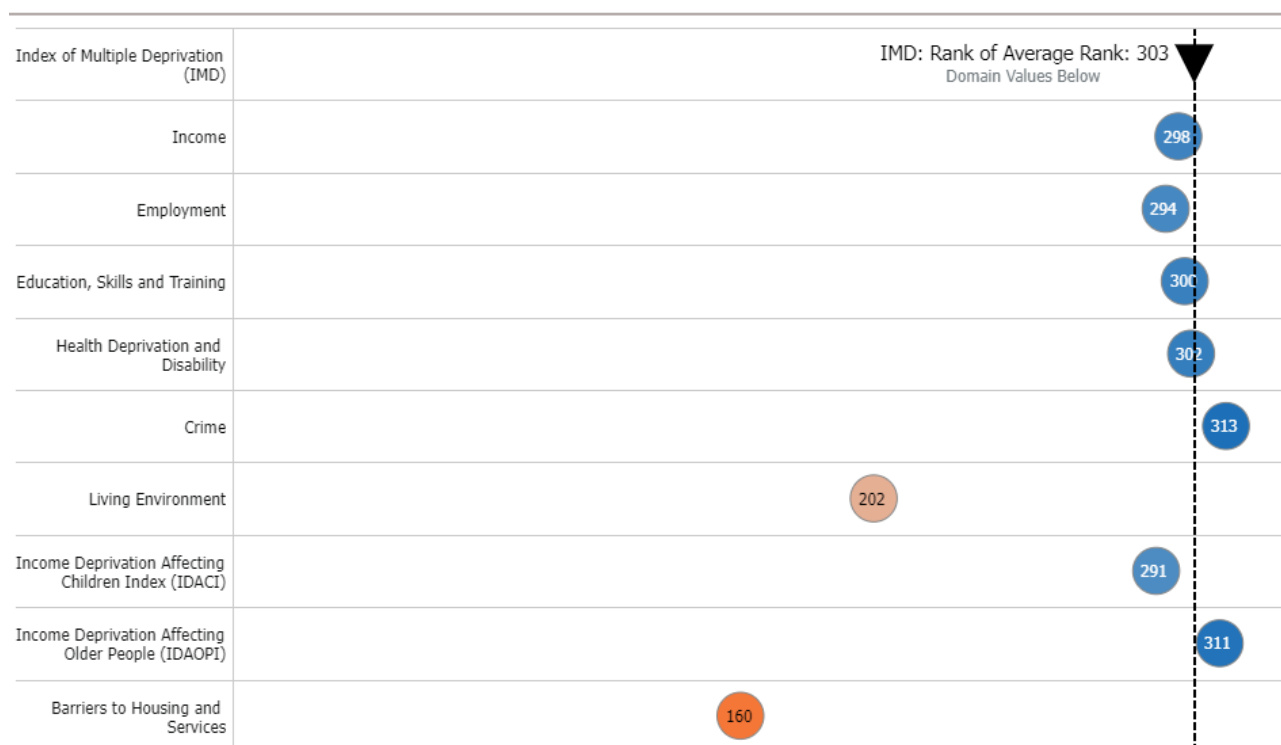
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2019.

The chart demonstrates that Rutland overall scores low on most levels of deprivation but does have a noticeably lower rank for Barriers to Housing and Services. Living Environment is also lower than most others, although still above average. The latter domain measures quality of housing and takes into account factors such as houses without central heating and houses not meeting the Decent Homes standard.

The chart below shows further detail on the LSOAs with a low national rank for Barriers to Housing and Services. This shows six of Rutland's neighbourhoods in the lowest decile nationally (most deprived) and one more in the second lowest.

Figure 15 – Rutland LSOA distribution by national decile for the Indices of Deprivation domain 'Barriers to housing and services'

LSOA Distribution by National Decile (Rutland)
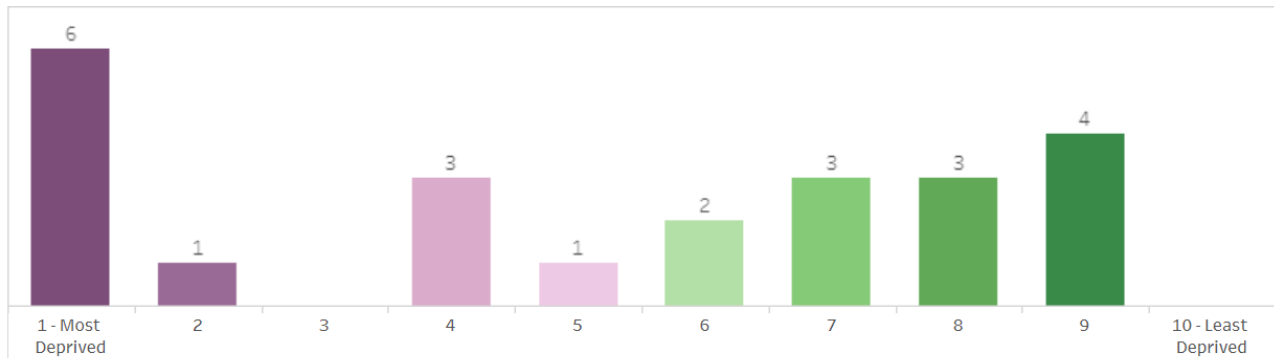
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019. Produced by the Business Intelligence Service, Leicestershire County Council, 2019.

Barriers to Housing Services is defined by the government as: "the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: geographical barriers, which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and wider barriers which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability."

Some areas of Rutland also fall into low deciles for Living Environment, specifically the 'Indoors sub-domain' which measures housing quality (see charts below). Braunston and Belton fall into the most deprived decile nationally for the 'Indoors sub-domain', whilst Lyddington and Martinsthorpe are in the second most deprived decile. Overall, 15 of Rutland's 23 LSOA's are in the lowest five deciles for Indoors Living Environment.

Figure 16 – Rutland LSOA distribution by national decile for the Indices of Deprivation domain 'Living Environment'

LSOA Distribution by National Decile (Rutland)
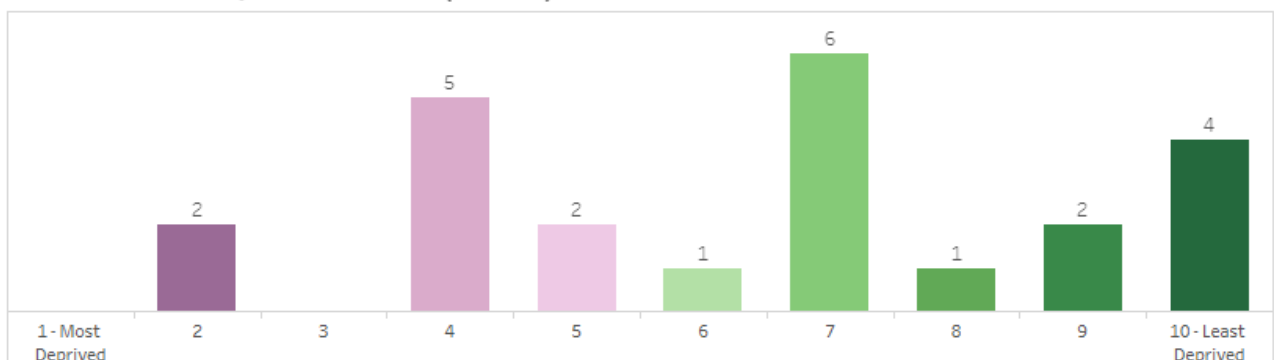
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019. Produced by the Business Intelligence Service, Leicestershire County Council, 2019.

Figure 17 - Map of Rutland Lower Layer Super Output Areas national decile position for the measure Living Environment – Indoors Sub-domain.
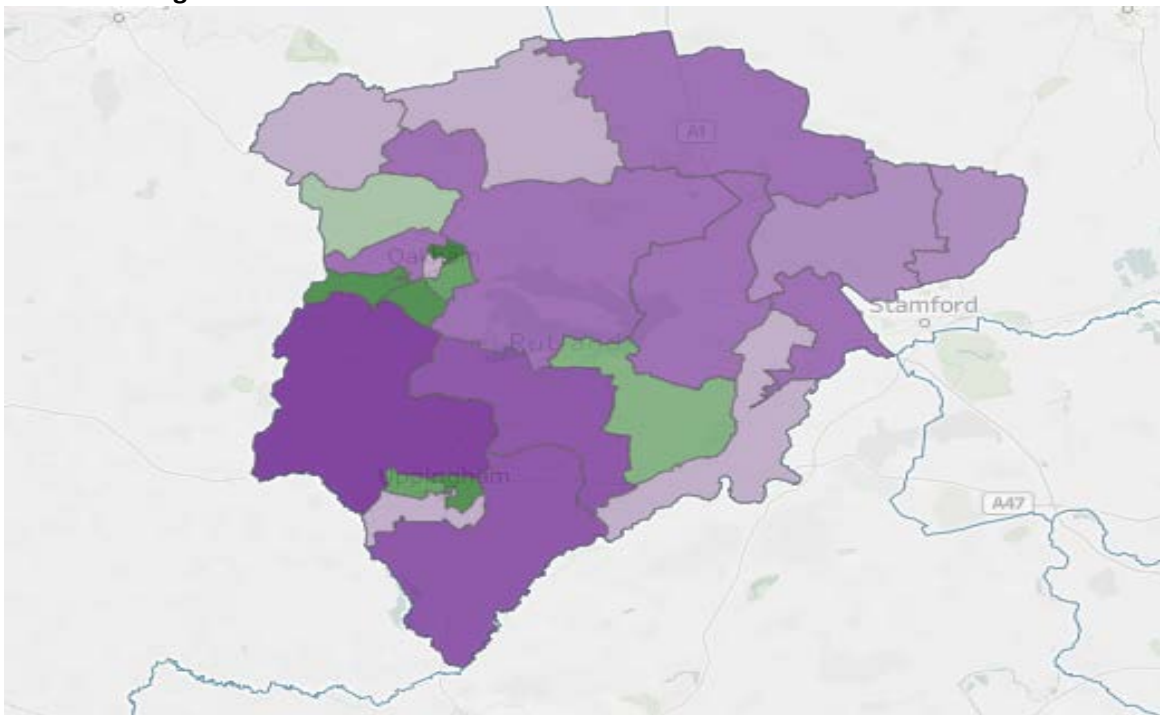
1 indicates most deprived.

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019

Full information on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation can be found here:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/ID2019DashboardFINAL/Introduction

Deprivation Domains

The Index of Multiple Deprivation discussed above comprises of seven domains, each focusing on a specific aspect of deprivation. These domains cover:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services

- Living Environment

Deprivation domains can be analysed in the same way as the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The charts below show the number of Rutland LSOAs by their national decile for each of the ID2019 domains.

Figure 18: IMD2019 Deprivation domain national decile, LSOAs

LSOA Distribution by National Decile (Rutland)

Domain-Sub-domain	1 - Mos..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Lea..
IMD					1	2	3	5	3	9
Income					1	1	4	7	8	2
- Children Sub-domain					2	2	3	10	5	1
- Older People Sub-domain					1	2	1	4	10	5
Employment					2	1	5	4	6	5
Health Deprivation & Disability							2	4	6	11
Education, Skills & Training					2	1	3	6	7	4
- Children & Young People Sub-d..			1	1	2	5	2	7	5	
- Adult Skills Sub-domain	1	1	1			2	11	5	2	
Crime				1		2	1	4		10
Barriers to Housing & Services	6	1	3	1	2	3	3	4		
- Geographical Barriers Sub-do..	7	3	3	2	5	1	1	1		
- Wider Barriers Sub-domain				2	1	5	9	4	2	
Living Environment		2	5	2	1	6	1	2	4	
- Indoors Sub-domain	1	2	5	2	5	1	1	2	3	1
- Outdoors Sub-domain			1	1	1	2	4	4	6	4

National Decile
- 1 - Most Deprived
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 - Least Deprived

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2021.

From the chart, it is clear to see that the same pattern is generally true for deprivation domains as for multiple deprivation. Rutland LSOAs tend to fall within higher national deciles. With the exception of the previously discussed Housing and Services and Living Environment, most LSOAs tend to sit within the top half of least deprived deciles, with between 1 and 3 LSOAs in the lower half. The underlying data shows that it is not the same LSOAs on each occasion but variable according to the domain.

The chart below displays the distribution of the Rutland population across national deciles (10 percent bands) for each of the ID2019 domains, ordered from 1 (most deprived) to 10 (least deprived):

Figure 19: 2017 population by IMD2019 Deprivation domain national decile, LSOAs

LSOA Distribution by National Decile (Rutland)

Domain-Sub-domain	National Decile									
	1 - Most Deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Least Deprived
IMD					2,106	4,657	3,851	7,339	5,348	16,173
Income					3,359	1,433	5,872	12,845	12,713	3,252
Employment					4,792	1,631	8,765	7,240	9,294	7,752
Health Deprivation & Disability							3,737	8,388	8,179	19,170
Education, Skills & Training					5,465	2,016	4,617	10,767	10,388	6,221
Crime				2,106			2,999	1,395	7,833	25,141
Barriers to Housing & Services	8,976	1,186		4,401	1,806	5,186	6,456	4,889	6,574	
Living Environment		2,673		7,136	5,165	1,587	10,575	1,827	3,981	6,530
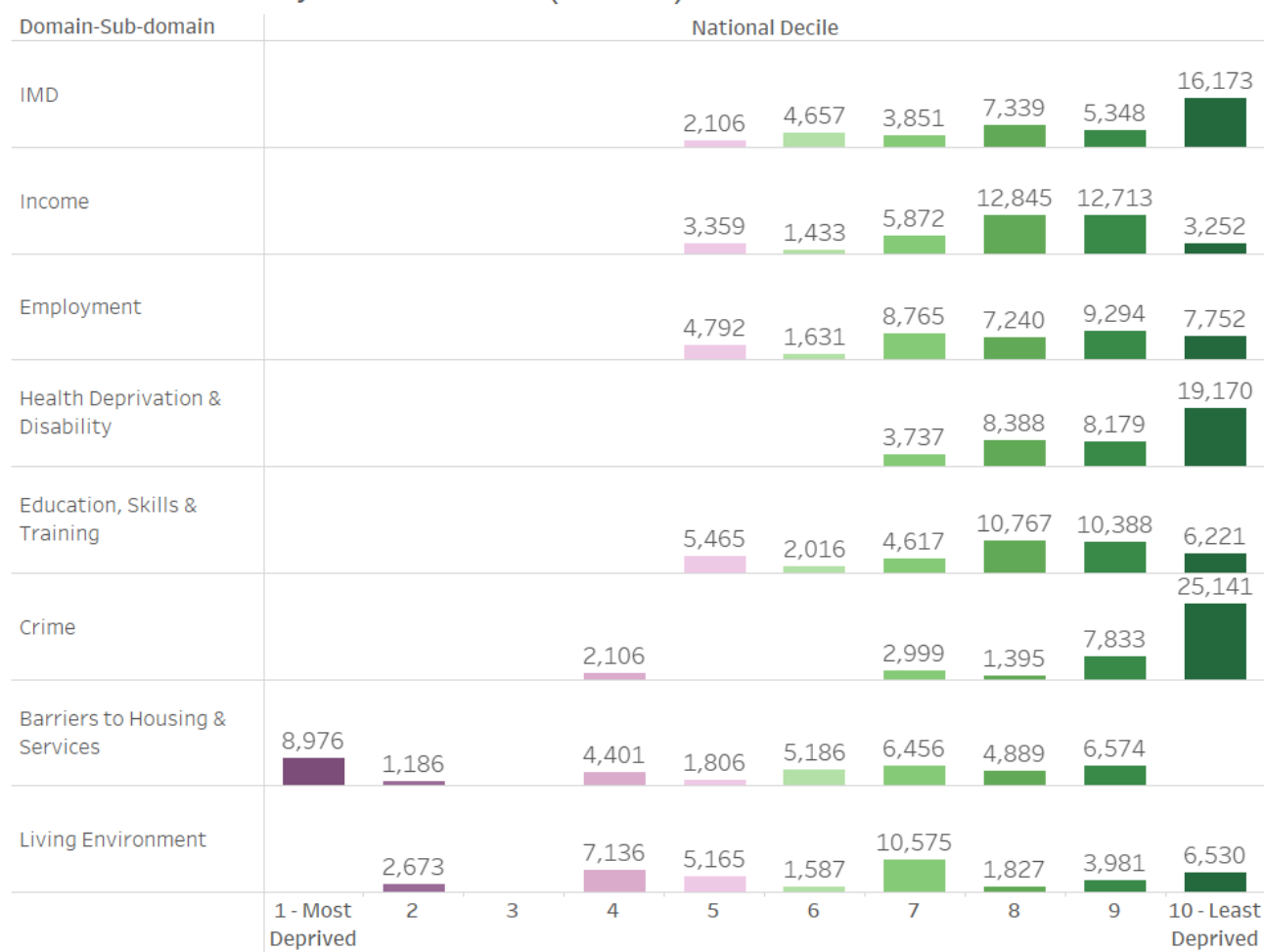
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019, MHCLG, 2019. 2017 Mid-year population estimates, ONS.

The vast majority of the Rutland population live in neighbourhoods in the less deprived deciles, but despite this, significant numbers of people can be found living in neighbourhoods in the most deprived deciles nationally for specific domains; most notably almost 9,000 people who live in areas within the most deprived 10 percent of neighbourhoods nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation, with a further 1,000 people living in the second most derived decile. This has fallen slightly from the previous ID figures of 2015. Looking at the least deprived, there are over 27,000 people living in the top two deciles nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability, almost 29,000 people living in the top three deciles nationally for Income, and almost 17,000 living in the top two deciles nationally for Education, Skills and Training.
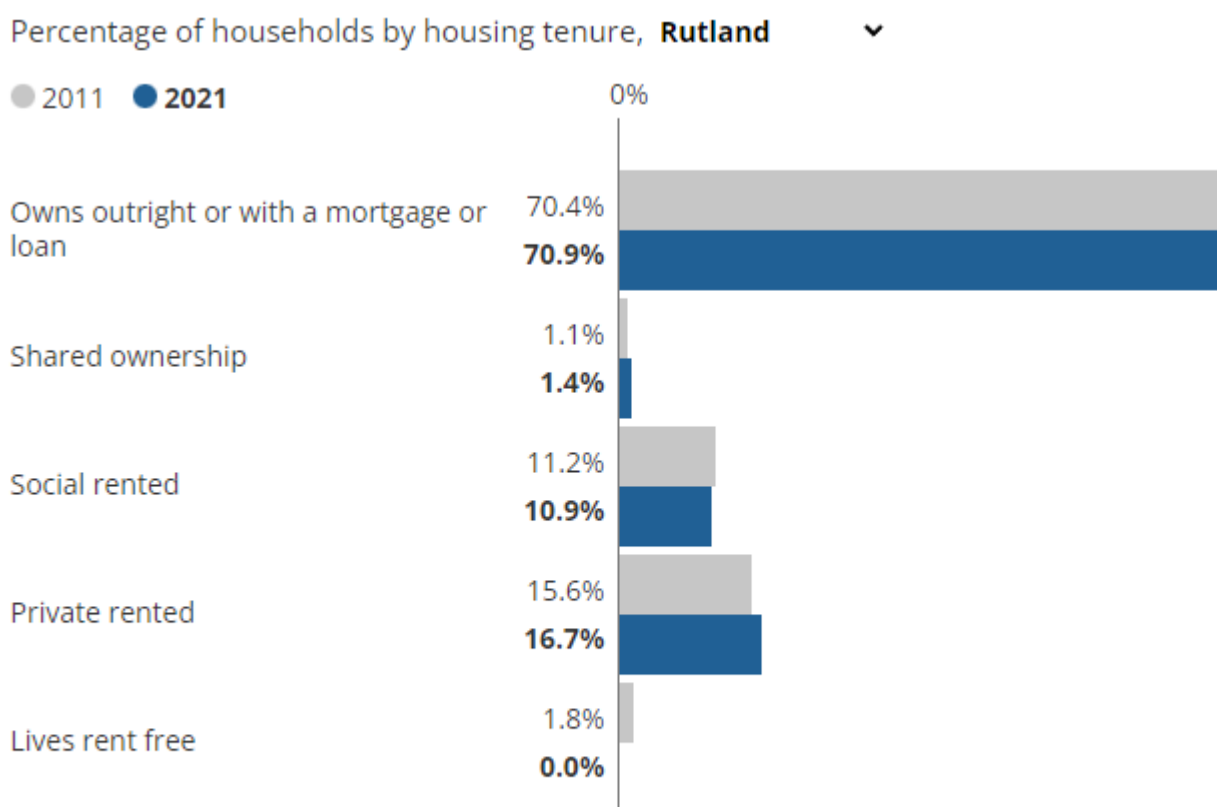
Further information and full datasets for the 2019 Indices of Deprivation can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

15.   Housing

According to the 2021 census, the percentage of households that owned their home increased in Rutland but fell across the East Midlands. In Rutland, the percentage of households that owned their home rose from 70.4% in 2011 to 70.9% in 2021. During the same period, the regional percentage fell from 67.2% to 65.5%. Private renting in Rutland increased from 15.6% to 16.7%, while the rate of social renting decreased from 11.2% to 10.9%.[25]

Figure 20 – Rutland percentage of households by housing tenure, Census 2011 and Census 2021

Percentage of households by housing tenure, **Rutland** ⌄

● 2011 ● **2021**

	2011	2021
Owns outright or with a mortgage or loan	70.4%	**70.9%**
Shared ownership	1.1%	**1.4%**
Social rented	11.2%	**10.9%**
Private rented	15.6%	**16.7%**
Lives rent free	1.8%	**0.0%**

Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021

Household Composition

The percentage of one person households aged 66 and over increased by 1.2% to 15.5% of households in Rutland (the age used was 65 and over in 2011). This is relatively high compared to the national average of 12.8% of households. This provides further evidence of Rutland having an older and more rapidly ageing population than England as a whole. Single-family households, with no children or dependent children have both decreased between 2011 and 2021, by 2.5 and 1.6 percentage points respectively.[26]

Figure 21 – Rutland percentage of households by household composition, Census 2011 and Census 2021

Percentage of households by household composition, **Rutland**

○ 2011 ● **2021**

Household composition	2011	2021
One-person household: Aged 66 years and over (Aged 65 years and over in 2011)	14.3%	**15.5%**
One-person household: Other	13.1%	**13.2%**
Single-family household: Cohabiting-couple family: No children	22.3%	**19.8%**
Single-family household: Cohabiting-couple family: With dependent children	20.4%	**18.8%**
Single-family household: Cohabiting-couple family: All children non-dependent	5.7%	**6.0%**
Single-family household: Lone-parent household	7.4%	**7.0%**
Other household types	16.8%	**19.7%**

Source: Office for National Statistics – 2011 Census and Census 2021

House Prices

The average house price in Rutland was almost £402,023 in January 2023 according to the UK House Price Index. This compares to an England figure of £310,159 and an East Midlands average of £251,177. It should be noted that average house prices can be inflated by a few larger sales in small areas such as Rutland.[27]

House prices nationally are strongly influenced by prices in London and the South-East and the top half of most expensive authorities are dominated by these areas. Rutland ranks 141 of 332 district authorities for house prices, and 152 for affordability. Similarly ranked areas are southern areas such as Reading, Dover, Fareham and Eastbourne rather than other midlands authorities. The

affordability ratio in Rutland was 9.04 times median gross annual income compared to 7.31 for the East Midlands. Although average earnings are also above the national average in Rutland, it is clear that affordability of housing will be an issue in Rutland.

Housing Need

A detailed Strategic Housing Market Assessment for Rutland was produced in July 2019.

[Updating the 2017 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2019)](#)

This includes detail around Affordable Housing Need, Family Households and Housing Mix, Older People and People with Disabilities, Private Rented Sector and Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding. The analysis uses in-depth and specialist analysis of available economic and demographic data to forecast economic and population growth that may influence housing need. Following the economic and demographic volatility in the period since the report was updated in 2019, including Covid-19 and the war in Ukraine, it is possible that some factors may have altered.

With this caveat in mind, the analysis made some recommendations of relevance to a demographic view of Rutland:

- "The emerging Local Plan housing requirement (for 160 dwellings per annum) is therefore also concluded as being a sound figure, taking account of the currently available evidence."

- "that there is a clear need to increase the supply of accessible and adaptable dwellings and wheelchair user dwellings as well as providing specific provision of older persons housing. […] the need for housing with care (Extracare/Enhanced sheltered) is estimated to be for around 190 dwellings in the period to 2036 (10 per annum)"

Homelessness

Figures for 2021/22 have been published for 'Initial assessments of statutory homelessness duties owed'. During this time period, 110 households in Rutland were assessed of which 106 were owed a duty. Of these cases, 53 were threatened with immediate homelessness and a Prevention duty was owed. In the other 53 cases, homelessness was not threatened within 56 days.

The most common reasons for risk of homelessness were - end of private rented tenancy (34), family and friends no longer willing or able to accommodate (23) and domestic abuse (17). The most common household types were - male (single adult) 40, female (single parent with dependent children) 27, female (single adult) 21. Of those owed a duty, 33 were registered as unemployed, 13 not working due to long term illness/disability, 23 were in full time work and 19 were working Part-time.[28]

16.   Employment

Being unemployed for a long period is associated with both physical and mental health problems. In Rutland in February 2023, 1.7% of people were in in receipt of Universal Credit for unemployment. This represented 401 individuals. This is lower than the England rate of 3.8% and lower than all other East Midlands Upper Tier authorities.

Uppingham and Oakham North West had the highest numbers of 67 and 58 respectively. Oakham North West also had the highest rate at 1.6%. Rutland also had a further 746 people in-work who were claiming Universal Credit. This indicates low wages and a further group of people who may be facing financial challenges.[29]

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council/viz/Economic-UnemploymentDashboard/UCHeadlinefigures?publish=yes

Economic Activity

The percentage of the 16-64 population classed as economically active in Rutland was 83.2% in the year October 2021 – September 2022, this was higher than both the East Midlands and Great Britain rates (77.8% and 78.4% respectively).
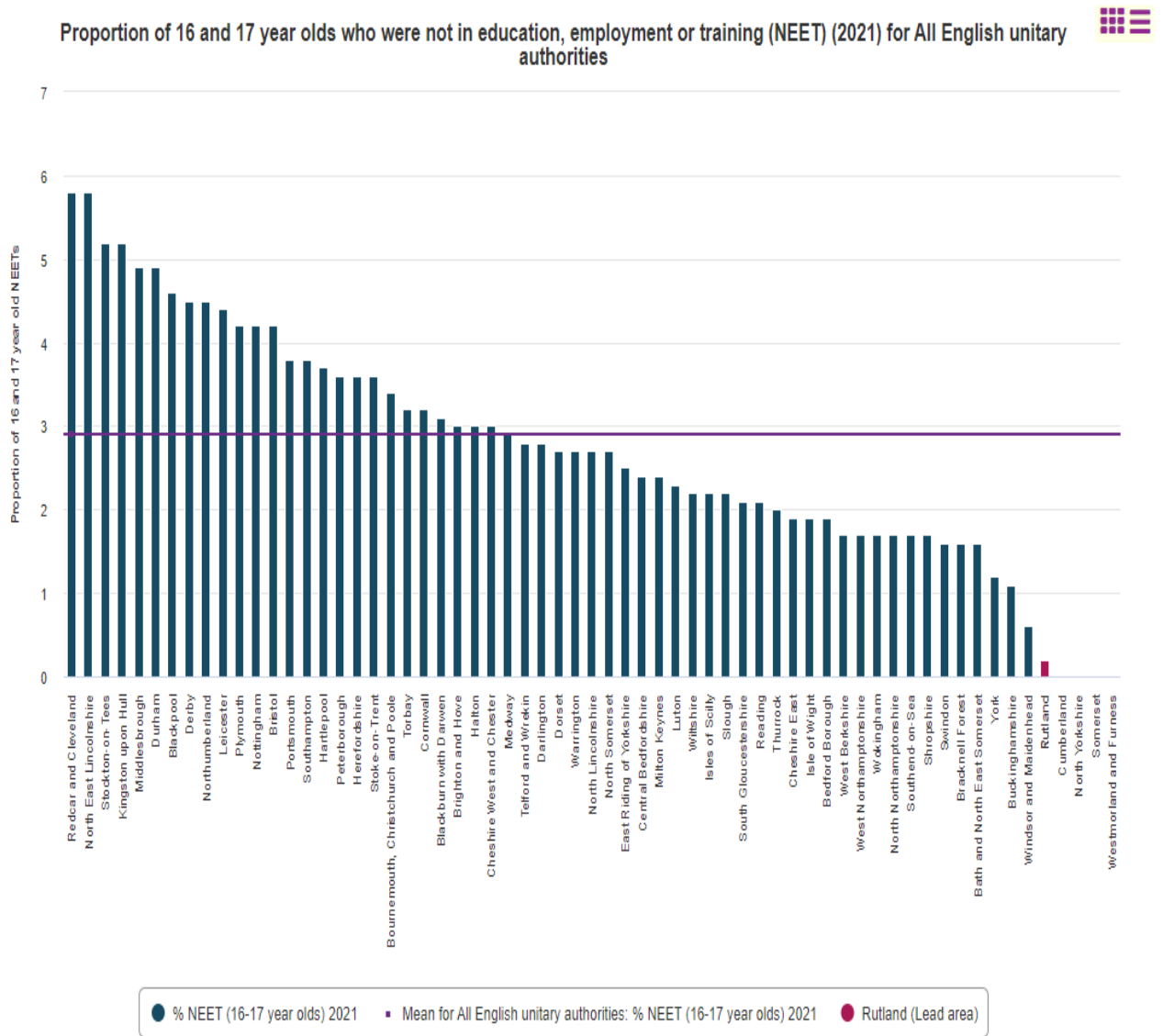
Rutland had a lower level of those classed as economically inactive, 16.8% compared to 22.2% for the East Midlands and 21.6% for Great Britain. Within that group, 36.1% were retired in Rutland, over twice the regional and national rates. Likely linked to this, 92.8% of the group reported that they did not want a job, compared to 83.3% in the East Midlands and 81.6% in Great Britain.[30]

In 2021/22 in Rutland, in those aged 16 to 64 years, the gap in the employment rate between those with a physical or mental long term health condition and the overall employment rate was 6.8 percentage points. This is not significantly different to the value for England (9.9 percentage points).[31] For the same time period, in those aged 18 to 64 years, the gap in the employment rate between those who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability and the overall employment rate was 66.9 percentage points, this was not significantly different to the value for England (70.6 percentage points).[32]

Young people Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET)

Rutland has one of the lowest NEET rates in England. According to data from the Department for Education, 0.2% of 16 and 17 years olds were NEET in the 2021 NEET survey, the lowest rate in the UK for local authorities with a recorded figure.[33]

Figure 22 – Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who were not in education, employment or training for all English Unitary Authorities, 2021

Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who were not in education, employment or training (NEET) (2021) for All English unitary authorities

Legend:
- ● % NEET (16-17 year olds) 2021
- ▪ Mean for All English unitary authorities: % NEET (16-17 year olds) 2021
- ● Rutland (Lead area)

Source:
Department for Education

Rutland Economy and Business Information

17.   Rutland Economy overview

The value of Rutland's economy fell by 8.8% between 2015-20, compared to a 2.2% fall nationally over the same period. The employment rate has also fallen between 2015 and 2020, matching national levels of 75% after a fall of 4.3% against a national increase of 0.9%. Between 2010 and 2019, the Rutland economy shrunk by 8.2% using the measure of Gross Value Added (GVA). During the same period, the UK economy grew by 20%. This measure ranks Rutland in the bottom 10 of all local authorities in terms of GVA growth between 2010 and 2019.

Source: ONS data interpreted by Metro Dynamics *Rutland Economic Strategy – Insights from Evidence 2023*

Economic needs assessment work for Rutland earlier this year found that productivity and workplace wages were low. Overall, the economy was in the bottom 10 of all UK local authorities for economic growth between 2010 and 2019.

There is no single reason as to why Rutland's economy has been shrinking whilst the national economy is growing. But, some of the reasons – suggested by the data – could be: The sector mix – the county has a lower share of typically high productivity service sectors such as Financial & Insurance Services and Information & Communication. The performance of sectors – which tend to be less productive in Rutland than average, and workplace wages are below the national average. Potential labour supply – the population is growing, but there are more older residents and higher levels of residents choosing to be economically inactive (e.g. for early retirement). Higher resident wages suggests that potentially higher skilled workers choosing to work outside of Rutland (and their GVA contribution will be recorded in other local economies). Real employment rate – whilst this is at the national average, it has dropped by c. 4% in the past 5 years which means there are lower levels of wages contributing to economic growth. Availability of employment land.
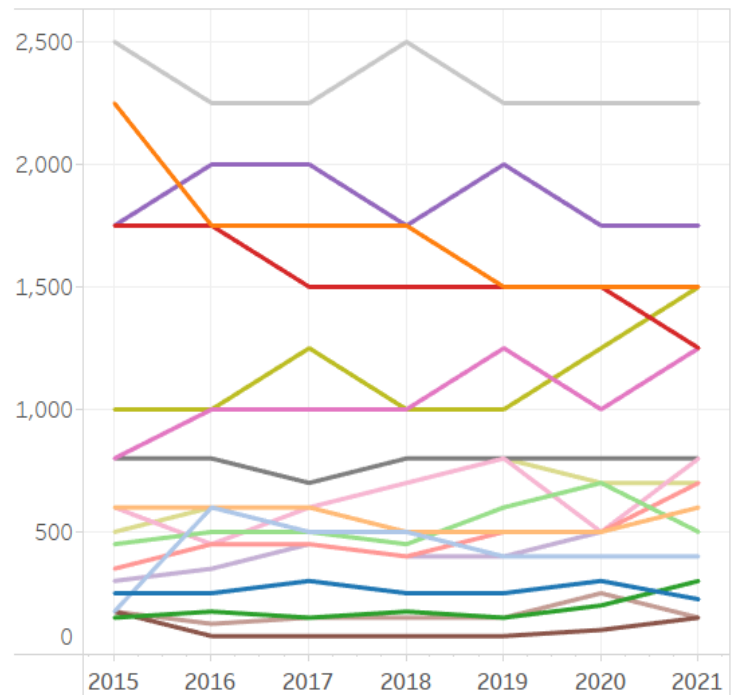
18.   Industries and Occupations

Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)[34]

The BRES examines industries and employees at a local level using Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. Data for Rutland shows that the highest employment sector is Education, followed by Accommodation and food service, Manufacturing and Health. The graph below shows how some sectors have changed in recent years. *Figure 23 – Business Register and Employment Survey data, count of employees by industry and time period for Rutland, 2015-2021*

Data by Industry - Rutland

Industry
- 1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)
- 2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)
- 3 : Manufacturing (C)
- 4 : Construction (F)
- 5 : Motor trades (Part G)
- 6 : Wholesale (Part G)
- 7 : Retail (Part G)
- 8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)
- 9 : Accommodation & food services (I)
- 10 : Information & communication (J)
- 11 : Financial & insurance (K)
- 12 : Property (L)
- 13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)
- 14 : Business administration & support services (N)
- 15 : Public administration & defence (O)
- 16 : Education (P)
- 17 : Health (Q)
- 18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other service..

Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics, 2022, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Accommodation and Food services were impacted nationally by the pandemic with closures of pubs and restaurants and difficulty recruiting staff all being reported in the press. This may have been a factor in the loss of 250 jobs in the sector locally since 2019, although the number has fluctuated since 2015. Considering longer term trends, Manufacturing has seen a decrease in jobs since 2015, from 2,250 in 2015 to 1,500 in 2021.

A sector which has seen more demand since the pandemic has been Health and Rutland has seen a 50% rise in Health jobs since 2019.

Figure 24 - Business Register and Employment Survey data, count of employees by industry and time period (2019-2021) for Rutland for the 6 industries with the largest number of employees in Rutland in 2021

	2019	2020	2021
16 : Education (P)	2,250	2,250	2,250
9 : Accommodation & food services ..	2,000	1,750	1,750
3 : Manufacturing (C)	1,500	1,500	1,500
17 : Health (Q)	1,000	1,250	1,500
7 : Retail (Part G)	1,500	1,500	1,250
13 : Professional, scientific & techni..	1,250	1,000	1,250

Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics, 2022, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Occupations[35]

Occupation data for Oct 2021- September 2022 shows that Rutland residents are much more likely to work in Managerial and Professional occupations (52.4% in Rutland) compared to other East Midlands residents (45.9%). Rutland residents are also more likely to work in Administrative occupations and Skilled Trades (27.0% Rutland, 19.9% East Midlands).

Rutland residents are less likely to be working in occupations often associated with lower wages. Rutland has 10.5% of the workforce working in the group including Caring, Leisure and Service Occupations; and Sales and Customer Service occupations compared to 15.4% in the East Midlands. The final group, which includes Process Plant and Machine Operatives; and Elementary occupations has 10.1% of the Rutland workforce compared to 18.8% in the East Midlands. These categories will contain both manufacturing and logistics jobs which are popular in the East Midlands.

Figure 25 – Employment by occupation in Rutland, East Midlands and Great Britain, October 2021-September 2022

Employment by occupation (Oct 2021-Sep 2022)

	Rutland (Numbers)	Rutland (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2020 Major Group 1-3	9,600	52.4	45.9	51.6
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	2,500	13.5	9.5	10.5
2 Professional Occupations	4,900	26.3	23.2	26.0
3 Associate Professional Occupations	2,300	12.2	13.1	14.9
Soc 2020 Major Group 4-5	5,000	27.0	19.9	18.8
4 Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	1,900	10.2	10.0	10.1
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	3,100	16.6	9.8	8.6
Soc 2020 Major Group 6-7	1,900	10.5	15.4	14.5
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	#	#	8.5	8.0
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	#	#	6.9	6.5
Soc 2020 Major Group 8-9	1,900	10.1	18.8	15.1
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	#	#	7.5	5.5
9 Elementary Occupations	#	#	11.3	9.5

Source: ONS annual population survey
\# Sample size too small for reliable estimate (see definitions)
Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
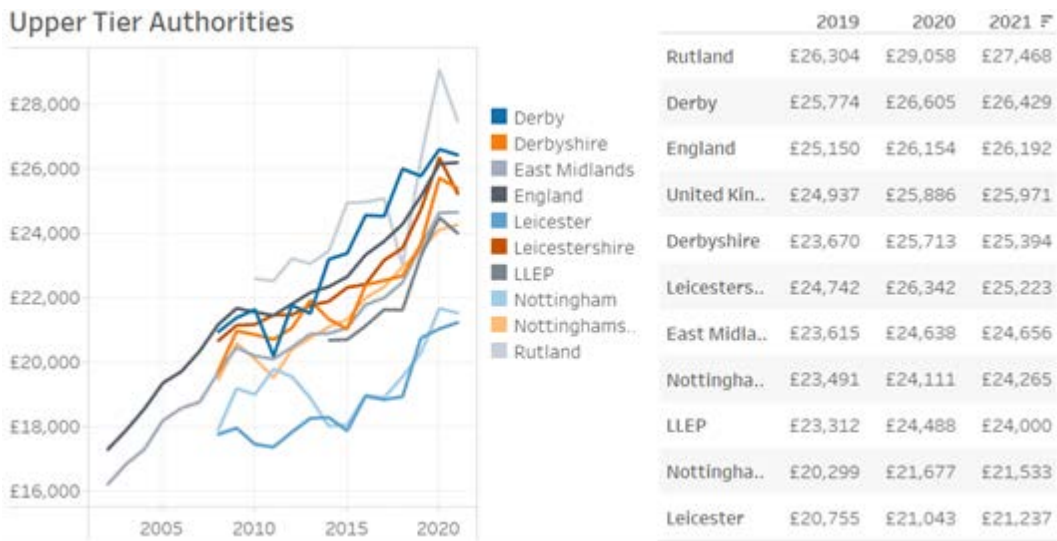% is a proportion of all persons in employment

19. Hours and Earnings

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) data

ASHE data is published by the ONS and reports earnings by residents and workplace. The data shows that gross annual pay for Rutland residents is higher in Rutland than other East Midlands local

authorities and the England average across 2019, 2020 and 2021. In 2021, the England average is higher than all East Midland authorities with the exception of Rutland and Derby.[36]
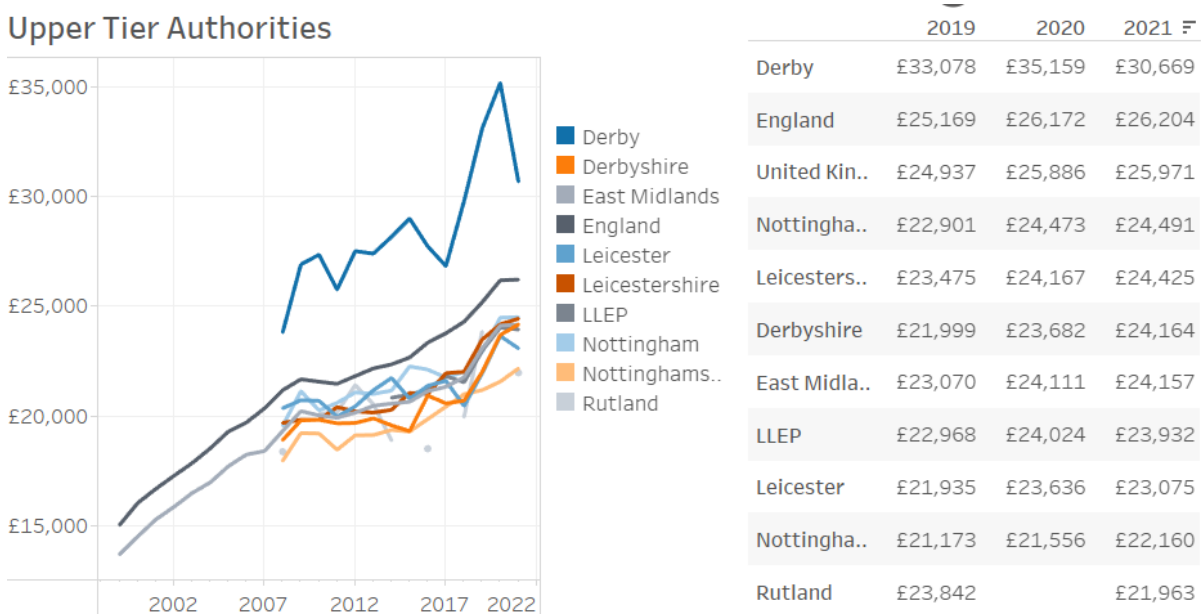
Figure 26 – Resident gross annual pay by area and time period (2019-2021)

Upper Tier Authorities	2019	2020	2021 ᴲ
Rutland	£26,304	£29,058	£27,468
Derby	£25,774	£26,605	£26,429
England	£25,150	£26,154	£26,192
United Kin..	£24,937	£25,886	£25,971
Derbyshire	£23,670	£25,713	£25,394
Leicesters..	£24,742	£26,342	£25,223
East Midla..	£23,615	£24,638	£24,656
Nottingha..	£23,491	£24,111	£24,265
LLEP	£23,312	£24,488	£24,000
Nottingha..	£20,299	£21,677	£21,533
Leicester	£20,755	£21,043	£21,237

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, 2021,

However, when earnings by workplace are considered, Rutland falls to the bottom of the regional list in 2021.

Figure 27 – Workplace gross annual pay by area and time period (2019-2021)[37]

Upper Tier Authorities	2019	2020	2021 ᴲ
Derby	£33,078	£35,159	£30,669
England	£25,169	£26,172	£26,204
United Kin..	£24,937	£25,886	£25,971
Nottingha..	£22,901	£24,473	£24,491
Leicesters..	£23,475	£24,167	£24,425
Derbyshire	£21,999	£23,682	£24,164
East Midla..	£23,070	£24,111	£24,157
LLEP	£22,968	£24,024	£23,932
Leicester	£21,935	£23,636	£23,075
Nottingha..	£21,173	£21,556	£22,160
Rutland	£23,842		£21,963

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, 2021, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

20. Gross Domestic Product and Qualifications

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP for Rutland for 2020 was £21,722 per head. Using current market prices, this is lower than the previous 5 years. However, this is likely affected by the pandemic. The Rutland figure is on the low side due to the relatively small number of businesses operating in the county (as also observed in the ASHE earnings by workplace figures). As a comparison, the GDP per head for Greater Lincolnshire (the Local Enterprise Partnership of which Rutland is a member) was £23,423 per head and the neighbouring Leicester and Leicestershire LEP had a figure of £27,328. Both comparator figures had also fallen for 2020.[38]

Qualifications[39]

Rutland has a well-qualified working age population compared to local and national comparators. 43.5% of those aged 16-64 are qualified to Level 4 (above A Levels and in many cases will hold a degree) compared to 35.7% in the East Midlands and a similar figure of 43.6% for Great Britain. 64.5% are qualified to Level 3 in Rutland (A Level equivalent) compared to 55.9% in the East Midlands and 61.5% nationally.

Very few of the Rutland population have no qualifications with the percentage of those qualified to Level 1 and 2 far higher than regional and national comparators. However, a factor in this could be the low number of non-UK born citizens in Rutland compared to elsewhere as lower-level qualifications gained outside the UK are less likely to map to UK equivalents compared to GCSE's, A Levels and Degrees for example.

Figure 28 – Qualification level achieved by Rutland, East Midlands and Great Britain 16-64 year old population, Jan 2021-December 2021

Qualifications (Jan 2021-Dec 2021)

	Rutland (Level)	Rutland (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	8,600	43.5	35.7	43.6
NVQ3 And Above	12,700	64.5	55.9	61.5
NVQ2 And Above	16,900	85.5	74.7	78.1
NVQ1 And Above	19,100	96.7	86.5	87.5
Other Qualifications	#	#	6.0	5.9
No Qualifications	#	#	7.5	6.6

Source: ONS annual population survey
Sample size too small for reliable estimate (see definitions)
Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.
Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64
% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64
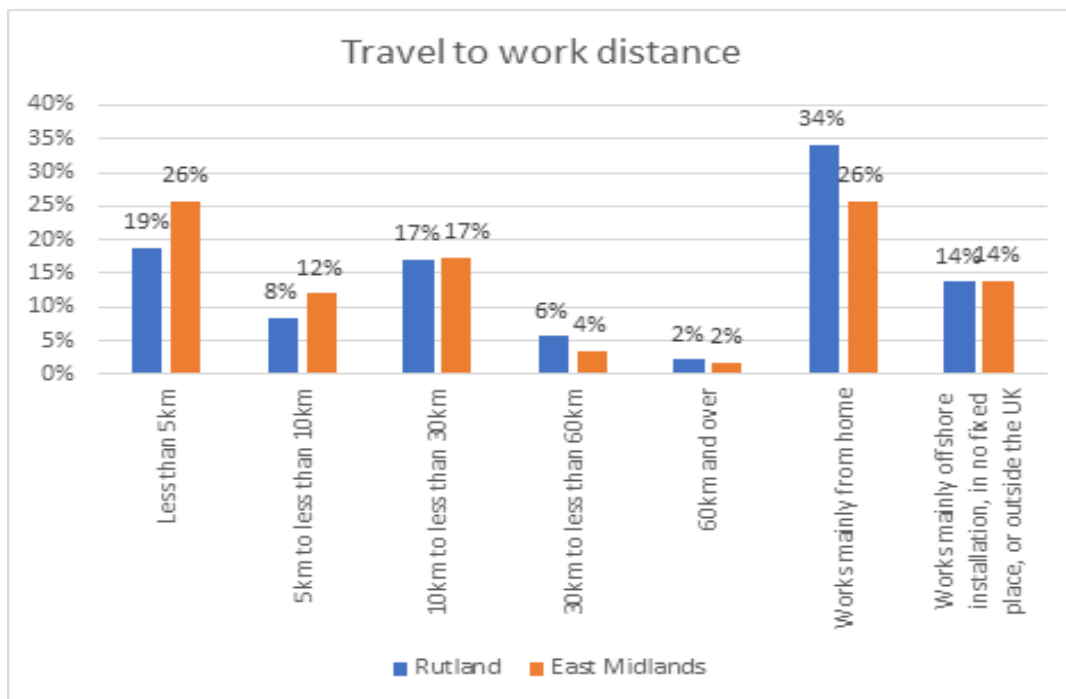
21.   Travel to Work

The 2021 census ask two questions regarding travel to work: distance travelled and method of travel.

Distance travelled[40]

Compared to the East Midlands as a whole, workers in Rutland tend to work from home more, 34% in Rutland and 26% in the East Midlands (the national figure is between the two at 31%). The other category where Rutland residents have a higher percentage is those that travel between 30km and 60km kilometres to work, 6% compared to 4% in the East Midlands.

The two main categories where Rutland has lower prevalence are working less than 5km from home (19% in Rutland compared to 26% regionally) and between 5km and 10km (8% in Rutland compared to 12% regionally). The findings viewed as a whole all suggest that there are fewer workplaces nearby for those resident in Rutland.

Figure 29 – Travel to work distance for workers resident in Rutland and East Midlands, Census 2021
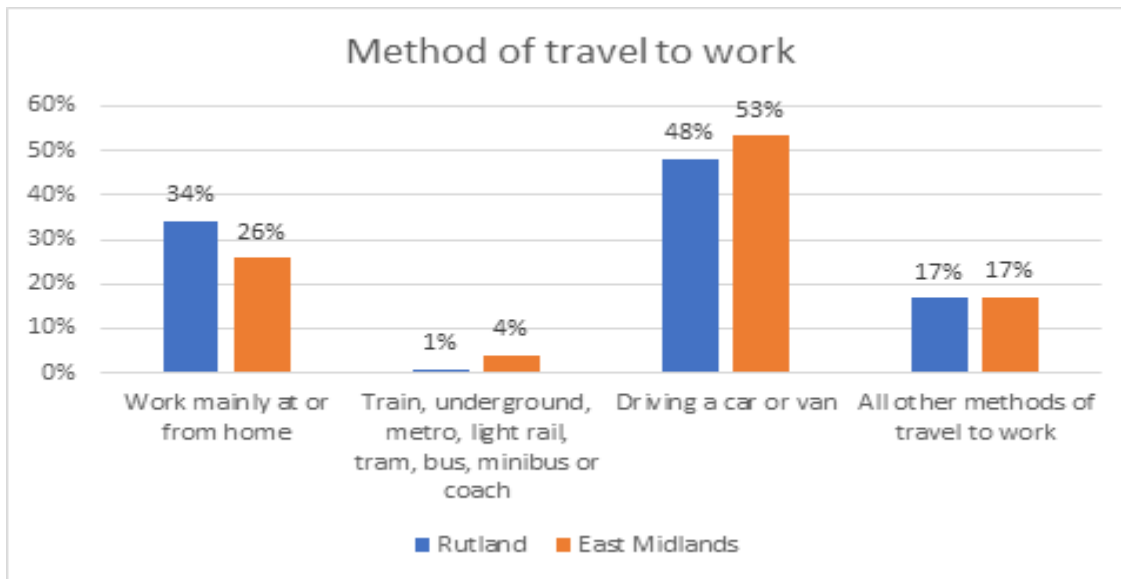

Source: Census 2021, Office for National Statistics, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Method of Travel[41]

Data for the method of travel to work is also dominated by the high proportion of working from home in Rutland compared to the East Midlands as a whole. This is mainly reflected in the higher rate of those driving a van or car to work in the East Midlands (the most common means of

transport) but also that fewer workers in Rutland use public transport (train or bus etc) compared to the East Midlands (1% in Rutland compared to 4% in the East Midlands).

Figure 30 – Method of travel to work for workers resident in Rutland and East Midlands, Census 2021

Source: Census 2021, Office for National Statistics, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

22. Business Counts[42], Births/Deaths and High Growth Businesses[43]

Business counts

Business count data for Rutland is similar to the overall East Midlands profile in being predominantly Micro and Small businesses (98% of businesses overall). This is similar situation to England where 98.1% of businesses are micro or small. There is a slight difference in Rutland to regional figures but each 0.5% represents approximately 10 Rutland businesses so only small numbers are involved.

Figure 31 – Business counts for Rutland and the East Midlands by enterprises in 2022

| UK Business Counts (2022)				
	Rutland (Numbers)	Rutland (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	1,775	89.9	168,845	89.3
Small (10 To 49)	160	8.1	16,535	8.7
Medium (50 To 249)	40	2.0	2,920	1.5
Large (250+)	5	0.3	735	0.4
Total	1,975	-	189,035	-

Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Business Births and Deaths

Business Births and Deaths data is produced by the ONS and reports on new businesses, business

closures and business survival rates. Rutland had 2,090 active businesses in 2021 which has gradually increased since 2016, an increase of 265.
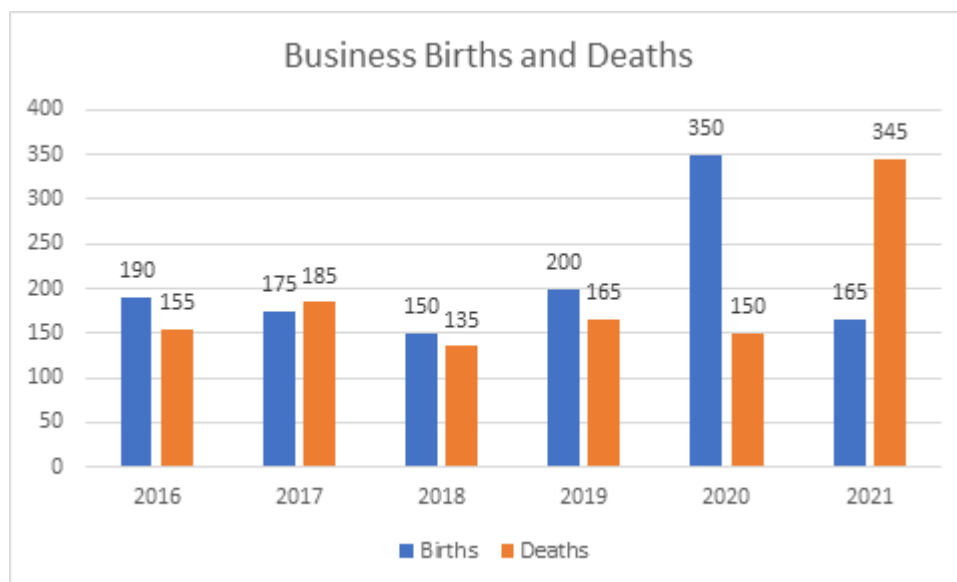
Figure 32 – Number of active enterprises in Rutland by time period, 2016 - 2021
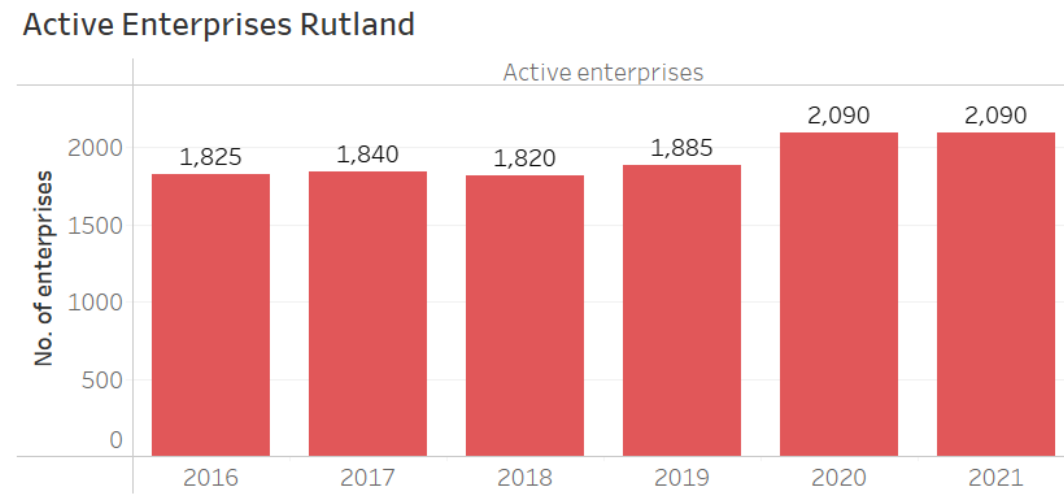
Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

The graph below shows the Rutland business births and deaths between 2016 and 2021. In total, 1230 businesses were established, and 1135 businesses closed. A net gain of 95 businesses. Figures for 2020 and 2021 are impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. Nationally, many businesses were started during lockdown, including by those on furlough and those who decided to make lifestyle changes. Existing businesses were also supported by the government but much of the support ended in 2021 leading to the closure of a higher number of businesses.
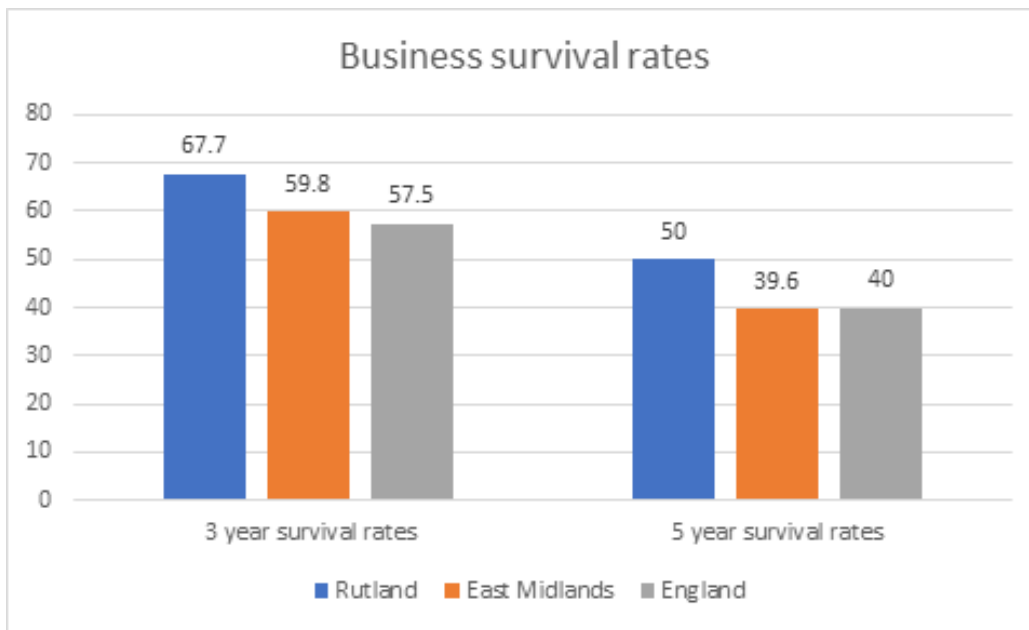
Figure 33 – Rutland business births and deaths by time period, 2016-2021

Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Business survival rates in Rutland are better than both regional and national comparisons. The chart below shows the percentage of businesses still operational in 2021 that opened in 2016 and 2018. The 3-year figure represents 105 of 150 business opened in 2018. The 5-year survival figure represents 95 of 190 businesses.

Figure 34 – The percentage of businesses still operational in 2021 that opened in 2016 and 2018 (3 year and 5 year business survival rates) in Rutland, East Midlands and England, 2018-2021 and 2016-2021
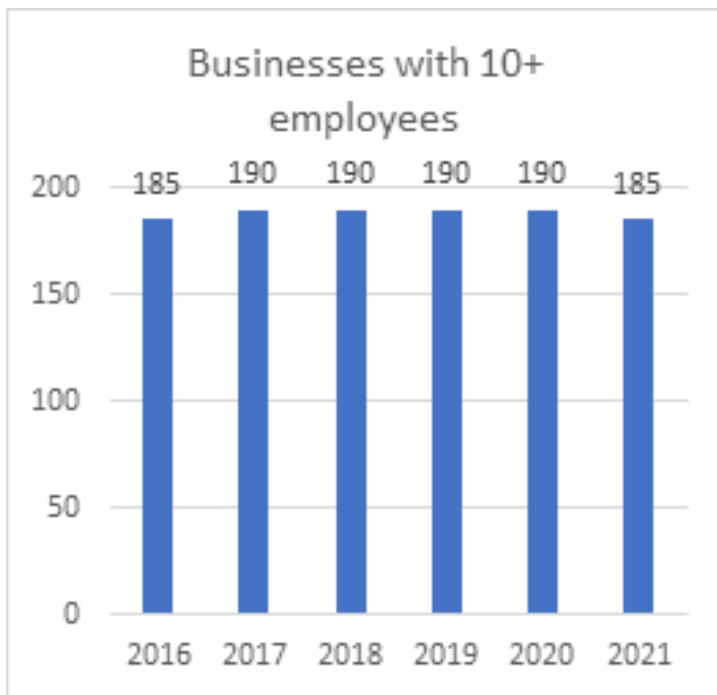

Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Businesses with 10+ employees

Data shows that the number of businesses with 10+ employees in Rutland has been relatively stable since 2016. Counts are rounded to the nearest 5. This suggests that much of the movement in business births and deaths is within micro-businesses, those defined as having less than 10 employees. The charts below show that Rutland has fewer businesses with 10+ employees than a selection districts in neighbouring Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. Rutland has fewer businesses with 10+ employees than this group of comparators.

Figure 35 – Number of businesses with 10+ employees in Rutland by time period, 2016-2021

Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

Figure 36 – Number of businesses with 10+ employees in Rutland and a selection of neighbouring Leicestershire and Lincolnshire districts by time period, 2019-2021
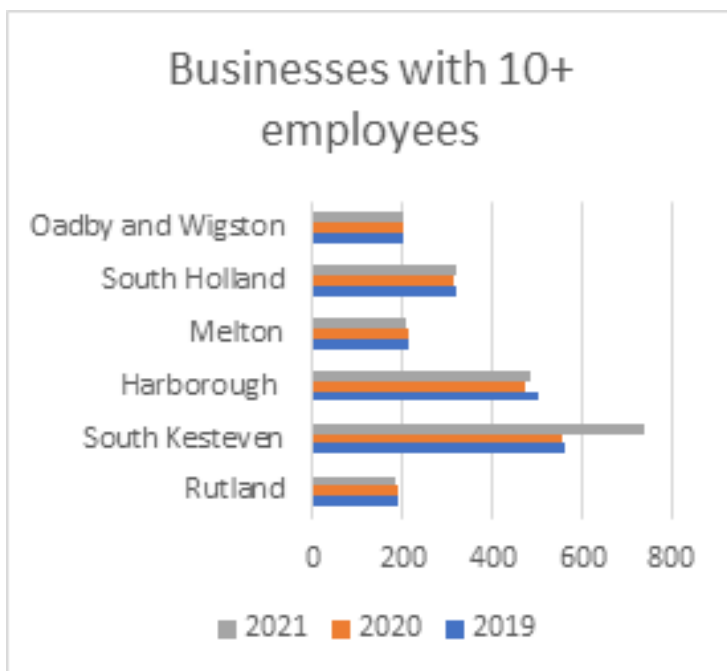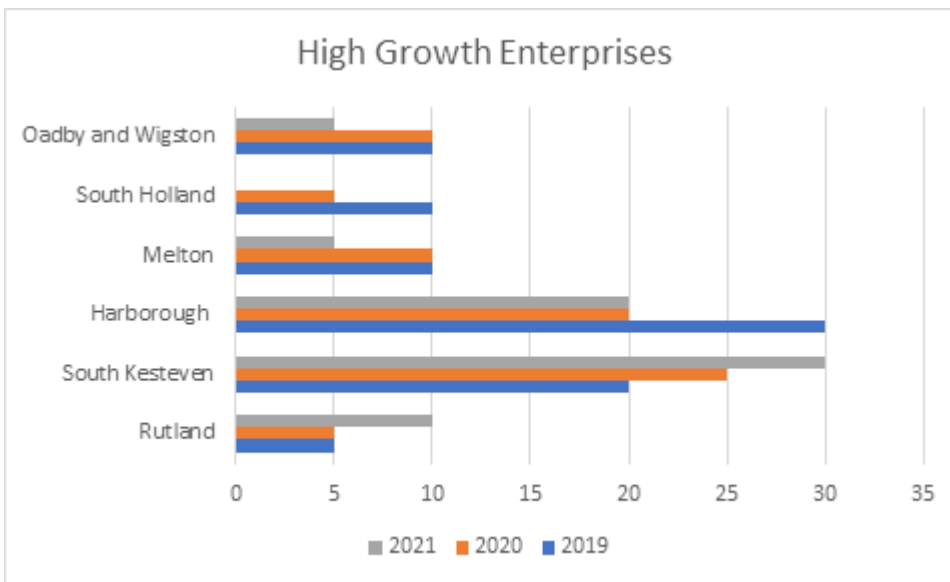

Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

High Growth Enterprises

High Growth Businesses are defined as having annualised growth of 20% per year over a 3-year period, using number of employees or turnover. The data considers businesses with 10 or more employees and is rounded to the nearest 5. To provide context, the chart below shows the number of high growth businesses in Rutland compared to a selection of nearby Leicestershire and Lincolnshire districts. This shows Rutland to have more high growth businesses than Oadby and Wigston, Melton and South Holland.

Figure 37 – Number of high growth enterprises in Rutland and a selection of neighbouring Leicestershire and Lincolnshire districts by time period, 2019-2021

Source: ONS 2023, produced by Leicestershire County Council Business Intelligence Team

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ICS	Integrated Care System
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NHS	National Health Service
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
PHE	Public Health England

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