# A PROJECT ON ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Presented by Team Blazing Four

## EFFECT OF LONG-TERM SICKNESS ON ECONOMIC INACTIVITY


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# Project Brief

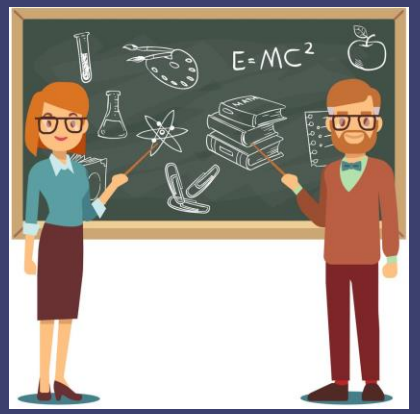
This project helps to provide insights on how long-term sickness affects the economy over the years. An increase in economic inactivity and poor health is a concern for policy makers and can restrict labour supply and economic growth. Understanding the drivers and scale of economic inactivity can help shed light on the policy measures needed to boost employment and the health sector.

**Objective:** To **i**nform and educate our audience on the need for economic growth. To provide investors and policy makers a better understanding of the key factors in economic inactivity and then the remedy to help in the growth of the economy.

To provide insights to investors and policy makers in Tees Valley on how to effectively tap into the labour market. Help employers create an optimal environment for employees to work, and eventually improve the quality of life of Tees Valley residents.

# Our Audience


Policy Makers




Research Supervisor

## Questions we are trying to answer with our visualisations:

- Reasons for economic inactivity?
- What are the factors affecting economic inactivity in Tees Valley?
- The reason why Long-Term sickness contributes more on economic inactivity when compared to other reasons for inactivity?
- What is the effect of poor health on economic inactivity?

# Dataset Description

The project dataset aims to offer a holistic understanding of the complex relationship between long-term sickness and economic outcomes, thereby informing evidence-based policy recommendations to address the challenges and promote employment. The project is detailed enough to carry out research and it contains the various data categories.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS), UK's largest independent statistics firm, publishes official statistics under their free service, nomis. The combination of few datasets are used for visualisation. Most of the tables were queried from the combined authority report for Tees Valley on nomisweb.com.

The tables contained only quantitative, categorical data with discrete values as comparisons was a vital feature of our presentation. The quantitative relationships included:

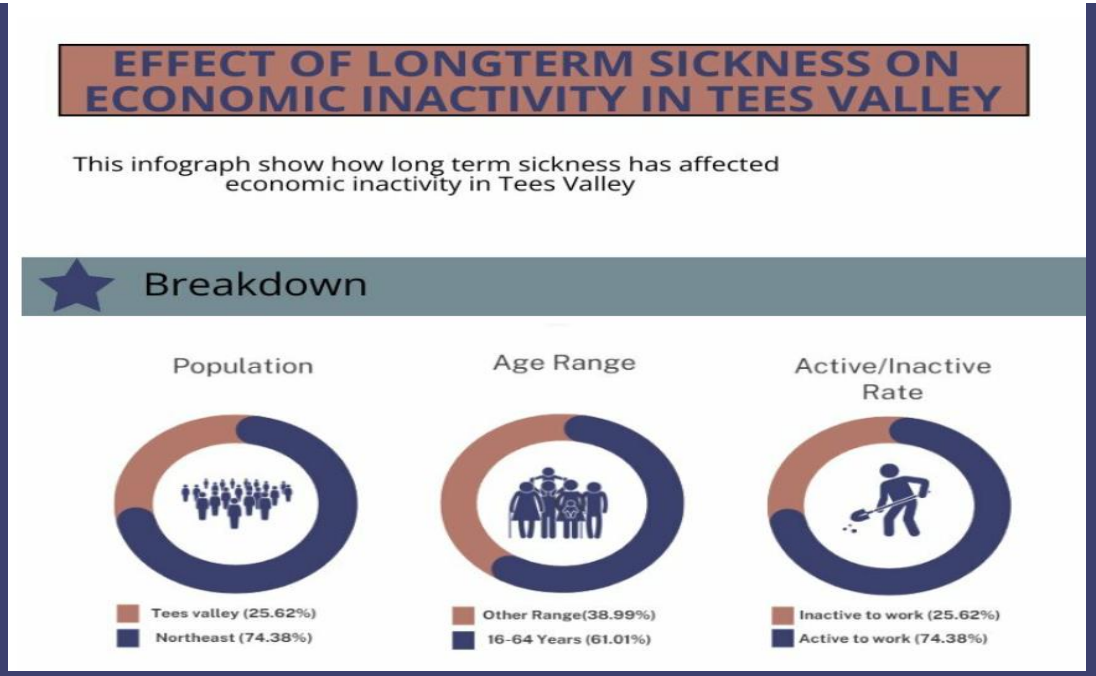
- Proportion of Tees Valley population in the North-East of the UK.
- Proportion of population between 16 to 64 and the total population of Tees Valley .
- Proportion of each age range those are inactive and reason for inactivity.
- Proportion of each reason for inactivity between Tees Valley and Leeds.
- Proportion of willingness to work among the economically inactive.
- Count of willingness to work around the regions in Tees Valley .
- Count of long-term sickness over period.
- Count of estimated patients by health condition, and economic activity of each health condition.

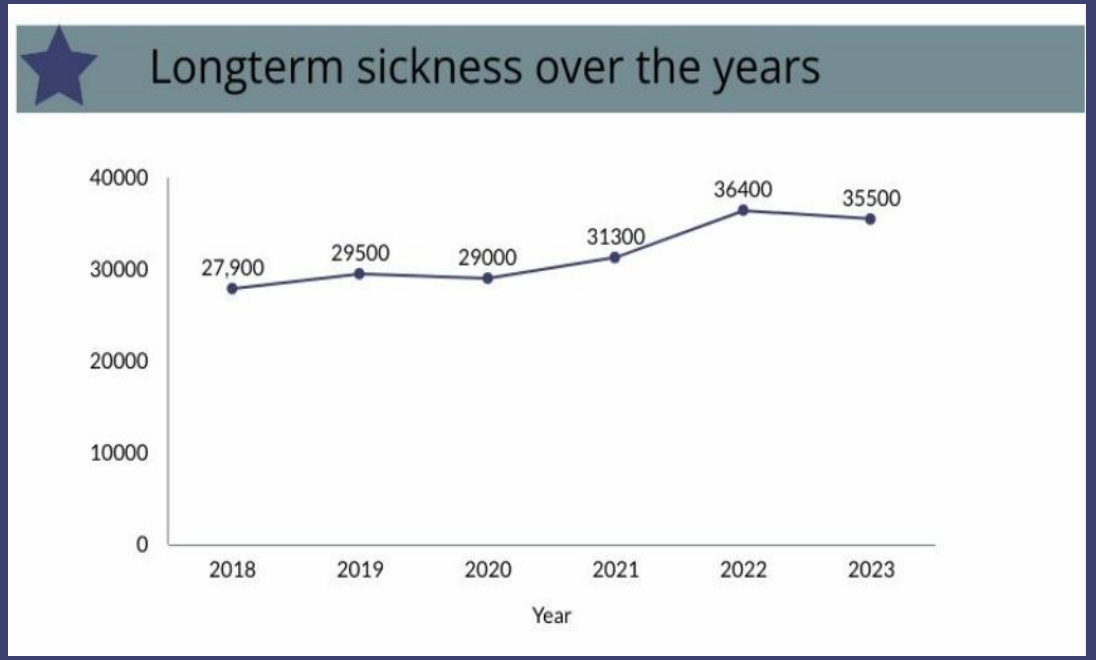
# Infographic

**“To be credible and trustworthy, information should be presented in such a way that it can be easily understood and interpreted by the audience” Edward Tufte**

**Click on the link below for our infographic**

https://create.piktochart.com/output/62641911-data-visualiztion



# Visual Justification

| Visualization | Justification |
|---|---|
| • Donut Chart | Donut charts are used to show the proportions of categorical data, with the size of each piece representing the proportion of each category. Here the chart shows the inactivity by age ranging from 16 to 64. |
| • Pyramid Chart | It represents data as portions , up to 100%. Through which we can get an idea about the percentage of people who are willing to work and who are not from the total population as a part-to-whole. |
| • Column Chart | Column chart is used to visualize and compare discrete categories. This chart can help to know the rate and proportion of willingness of people to work in different areas in Tees Valley |
| • Line Chart | This type of chart is particularly useful for visualizing trends, changes, and relationships in data over a continuous interval, often time. Using this chart, we can get a clear picture about the cases of long-term sickness over the years . |
| • Back-To-Back Bar Chart | Back-To-Back Bar Charts are used to split pair of Bars that visualize a diverging set of categorical dimensions for a comparison and contrast effect. This chart is appropriate to show the comparison of the proportion of economic inactivity of Leeds and Tees valley . As they have a similar range of population . |
| • Clustered Column Chart | A clustered column chart is a graph that is used to compare data by displaying multiple sets of data as vertical bars that are either side by side or stacked on top of each other. . By using this chart, we can get a breakdown of economic inactivity in Tees Valley according to various reasons in different regions . |

# Critical Reflection

Difficulty in data collection; the data on the NOMIS website are regularly updated. We had to recollect the data to get an updated dataset.

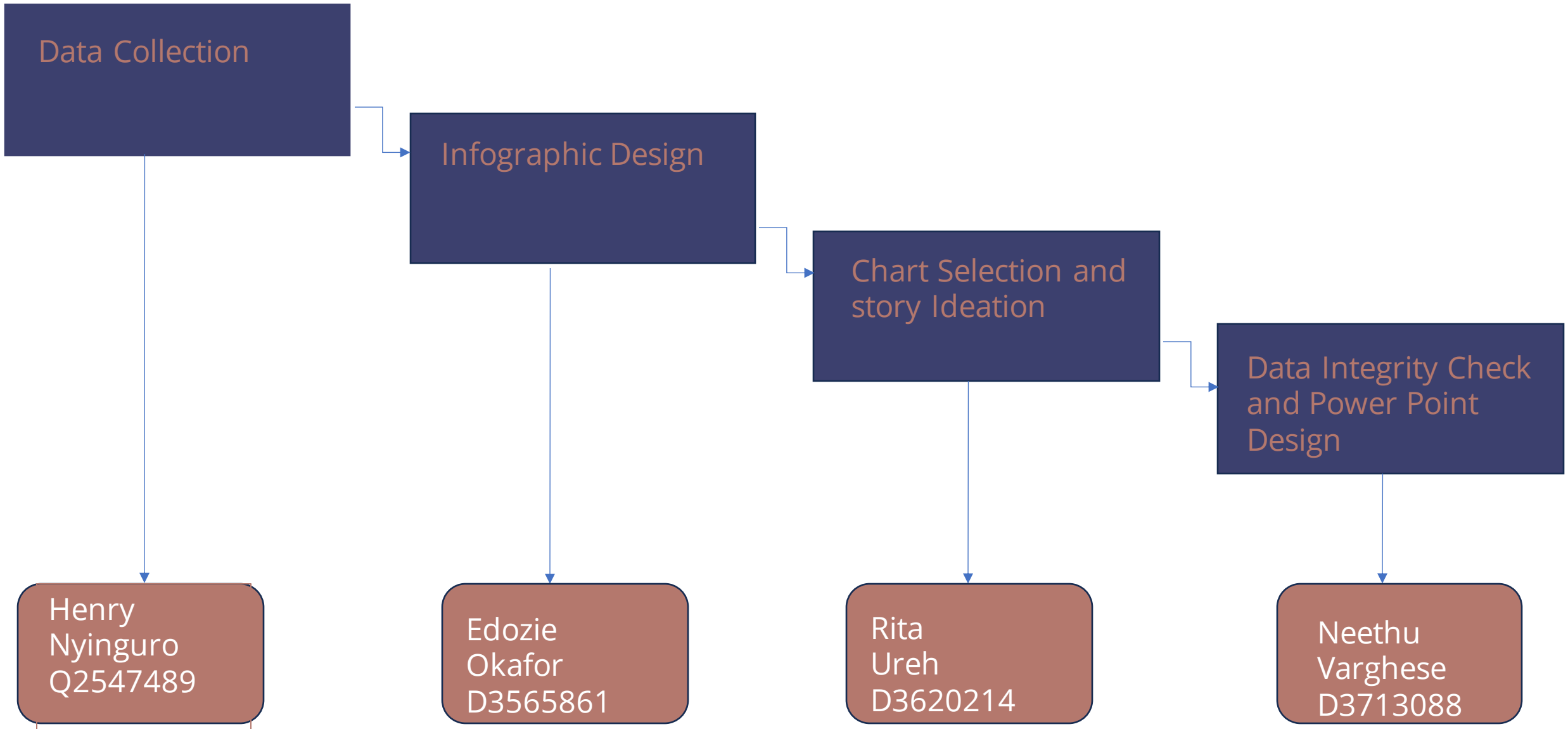
Difficulty in understanding the NOMIS datasets as the figures were estimates. Further, the variables (inactive, employed and unemployed) were expressed as numerator and combined total as the denominator.

Limited Charts were available on Infographic Platforms. We had to create charts using various platforms.

Different living arrangements interfered with the regularity of our meetings, as proximity to school differed for most of us. We would rather correspond and share ideas on Microsoft Teams and WhatsApp.

Colour Choice: Blue, light brown, white and black are soft colours and they blend well together.
The font name used was Open sans, while three font sizes were used for this project.
The charts selections used was for better understanding and clarity of our dataset.

# Project Work Plan



# BLAZING FOUR

# THANK YOU