Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment

2011

Key Statistics

		Date	Derbyshire	East Midlands	England	Page Ref.
1	**Total GVA (£ million)**	*2008*	**11,184**	**79,349**	**1,083,289**	*25*
2	**Total population estimate**	*2009*	**760,200**	**4,451,200**	**51,809,700**	*36*
	Children (0-15)		*18.0%*	*18.3%*	*18.7%*	
	Working age (16-64M/59F)		*60.3%*	*61.6%*	*61.9%*	
	Older people (65M/60F and over)		*21.7%*	*20.1%*	*19.3%*	
3	**Total population projection**	*2033*	**867,900**	**5,333,700**	**60,715,200**	*36*
	Children (0-15)		*16.5%*	*17.5%*	*18.0%*	
	Working age (16-64M/59F)		*52.5%*	*55.1%*	*56.6%*	
	Older people (65M/60F and over)		*30.9%*	*27.4%*	*25.5%*	
4	**Total population growth (% change)**	*2008 - 2033*	**14.5%**	**20.4%**	**18.0%**	*36*
	Change in older people, 65+ years (% change)		**66.8%**	**66.9%**	**57.1%**	
5	**Population density (number of people per hectare of land)**	*2009*	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.9**	*36*
6	**Total number of employees**	*2009*	**272,700**	**1,870,400**	**22,665,800**	*21*
	Agriculture (A)		*	*0.9%*	*0.7%*	
	Mining, electricity, water (B,D,E)		*1.1%*	*1.6%*	*1.1%*	
	Manufacturing (C)		*19.0%*	*13.6%*	*9.0%*	
	Construction (F)		*6.0%*	*5.0%*	*4.7%*	
	Wholesale and retail (G)		*16.3%*	*17.1%*	*16.4%*	
	Other private services (H,I,J,K,L,M,N,R)		*28.3%*	*32.5%*	*38.4%*	
	Public services (O,P,Q)		*27.2%*	*27.2%*	*27.7%*	
	Other services (S,T,U)		*2.0%*	*1.9%*	*2.1%*	
7	**Total people working on commercial agricultural holdings**	*2009*	**6,191**	**32,540**	**292,653**	*23*
8	**Economically active (% of working age 16-64)**	*2009*	**81.0%**	**78.0%**	**76.9%**	*39*
9	**Employment rate (% of working age 16-64)**	*2009*	**75.3%**	**72.2%**	**70.9%**	*39*
10	**Unemployment rate (claimant count)**	*Feb 2010*	**3.2%**	**3.5%**	**3.7%**	*39*
11	**Median gross weekly earnings for full time workers**	*2010*	**£451**	**£465**	**£505**	*44*
	Median gross annual earnings for full time workers		**£23,094**	**£24,126**	**£26,250**	
12	**No qualifications (% of working age 16 to 64)**	*2009*	**9.6%**	**13.0%**	**12.1%**	*42*
	NVQ lvl 1 and above qualifications (% of working age 16 to 64)		**82.7%**	**78.9%**	**79.0%**	
	NVQ lvl 2 and above qualifications (% of working age 16 to 64)		**66.2%**	**63.9%**	**65%**	
	NVQ lvl 3 and above qualifications (% of working age 16 to 64)		**50.9%**	**47.2%**	**48.9%**	
	NVQ lvl 4 and above qualifications (% of working age 16 to 64)		**28.0%**	**25.7%**	**29.6%**	
13	**Active enterprises**	*2009*	**27,900**	**158,115**	**2,040,150**	*26*
	Enterprise births		*2,460*	*14,860*	*209,035*	
	Enterprise deaths		*3,135*	*18,615*	*248,110*	
14	**Business survival rates (1 year)**	*2009*	**94.7%**	**93.8%**	**92.1%**	*28*
	Business survival rates (3 years)		**66.9%**	**67.0%**	**66.2%**	
15	**Percentage of other floorspace / rateable value per m²**	*2008*	**4.1% / £30.9**	**3.3% / £30.0**	**3.4% / £31.7**	*61*
	Percentage of retail floorspace / rateable value per m²		**12.1% / £88.5**	**13.7% / £105.2**	**17.8% / £129.9**	
	Percentage of office floorspace / rateable value per m²		**7.0% / £64.7**	**9.8% / £71.6**	**17.4% / £120.7**	
	Percentage of factory floorspace / rateable value per m²		**54.2% / £26.6**	**41.4% / £27.4**	**34.2% / £29.0**	
	Percentage of warehouse floorspace / rateable value per m²		**22.6% / £30.1**	**31.7% / £35.3**	**27.1% / £39.6**	
16	**Average house price (£)**	*2009*	**£158,537**	**£158,123**	**£216,493**	*64*
17	**Housing affordability (ratio med. house price to med. earnings)**	*2010*	**5.6**	**5.6**	**7.0**	*65*
18	**Carbon emissions (per capita CO_2 emissions, tonnes)**	*2008*	**7.69**	**7.22**	**6.75**	*66*
19	**Household waste unrecycled (kg per household)**	*2009/10*	**610.3kg**	**552.9kg**	**592.4kg**	*68*

***Figures for farm agriculture are not included in sub regional estimates due to their unavailability**
Please note that figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding

1. National Accounts, 2010, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright **|** **2.** Mid Year Population Estimates, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **3.** Sub-National Population Projections, 2008, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **4.** Sub-National Population Projections, 2008, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **5.** Mid Year Population Estimates, 2009 ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **6.** Business Register and Employment Survey 2009 (farm agriculture excluded see note) ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **7.** Agriculture and Horticultural Survey, 2009, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)| **8.** Annual Population Survey, year ending Dec 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **9.** Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **10.** Claimant Count, February 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **11.** Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **12.** Annual Populations Survey, year ending Dec 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **13.** Business Demography 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **14.** Inter-Departmental Business Register, 2003-2008, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **15.** Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics (2005 Revaluation), 2008, ONS © Crown Copyright **|** **16.** Land Registry House Price Index (mean house price), 2009, Communities and Local Government (CLG) **|** **17.** Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright/ HM Land Registry, 2010, CLG**|** **18.** Per Capita C02 Emissions in the Local Authority Area, 2008, Department for Energy and Climate Change**|** **19.** Wastedataflow, 2011,DEFRA.

Title	Date	Version
Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment	10/06/2011	Version 1.13

Contents

Chapter 4

Context

The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 places a duty on principal local authorities to prepare an assessment of the economic conditions of their area in conjunction with district authorities and local partners.

Following the consultation on the Draft Local Economic Assessment: Initial Evidence Base May 2010, this document forms the final Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment for 2011 and provides a robust evidence base to underpin future work to shape Derbyshire's economy. This includes the work of the Derbyshire Economic Partnership (DEP), the recently formed D_2N_2 Local Enterprise Partnership and a number of key strategic documents such as the Sustainable Community Strategy and Sub-regional Investment Plans.

Structure of the Document

The Executive Summary provides an overview of the key strengths, weaknesses; opportunities and threats (SWOT) affecting the Derbyshire economy.

The remainder of the document is then split into the following four chapters:

- **Chapter 1 - Economic Geography** – provides an outline of Derbyshire as a place, the transport infrastructure and extent of broadband coverage. It also begins to consider the economic linkages the county has with areas beyond the administrative boundary by detailed analysis of Travel to work areas.

- **Chapter 2 - Business and Enterprise** – looks at the structure and competitiveness of the local economy including the number of business births and deaths; survival rates; business growth and self-employment levels; and the views of local businesses.

- **Chapter 3 - People and Communities** – outlines the demographic profile of the county and assesses employment and unemployment rates, local wage and skill levels. It also considers social, health and crime related issues.

- **Chapter 4 - Sustainable Economic Growth** – considers the natural and historic environment of the county and the effect of climate change. House prices and the availability of land for industrial use are also considered.

The end of each chapter also contains a SWOT analysis identifying the key issues identified within the chapter.

Throughout the document statistics are presented by the lowest geographical level available. Data is also presented for the following geographical areas; Derbyshire, each of the eight districts councils, Derby City and the East Midlands and England for comparison purposes. For the purpose of this document 'Derbyshire' refers to the administrative area of Derbyshire County Council and therefore excludes Derby City.

Where possible under each statistic a link is provided to the information held on the Derbyshire Observatory website at:

http://observatory.derbyshire.gov.uk/IAS/

This site can be accessed by anyone with access to the internet and allows users to undertake geographical analysis at a range of spatial levels and time series. The site also contains detailed source information, any additional explanatory notes and links to further related information and reports.

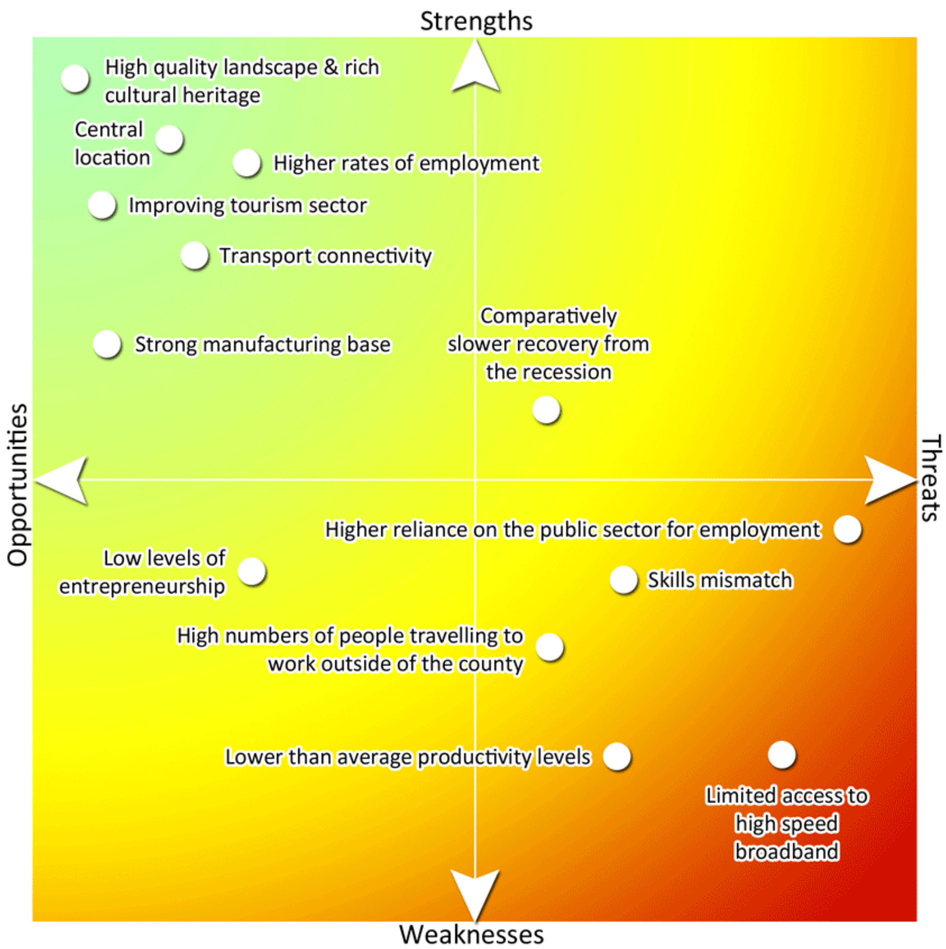
The aim of the Local Economic Assessment is to provide an assessment of the county's economic performance and the factors which contribute to this performance. It provides a starting point and foundation in the preparation and direction of local economic policy and strategy development. The Local Economic Assessment has been developed by analysing and interpreting current information, highlighting key characteristics and identifying some of the current issues facing the local economy.

Derbyshire is a large diverse county with a population in excess of three quarters of a million and home to more than twenty five thousand businesses. We benefit from our central location in the UK with strong links to the Cities of Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Manchester, and Sheffield. We also have a wide range of challenges - both in urban and rural areas.

Derbyshire’s local economy contains contrasting levels of economic performance. Whilst we contribute more than £11 billion in economic output, have high levels of employment and good business survival rates, Derbyshire’s economy is growing slower than elsewhere in the East Midlands. Derbyshire performs below regional and national averages on productivity and we face a particular challenge in maintaining the recent improvements in skill levels so we are better able to enhance economic performance.

The relative success and stability of the local economy is not reflected equally across all parts of the county. It is important to address underperforming areas as well as parts with the greatest opportunity. Increasing productivity will require support and action by all stakeholders at the sub-regional and local levels across a range of key economic drivers. There are particular issues facing Derbyshire in relation to our strengths in traditional industries and within the manufacturing sector. We need to improve our rates of company formation, plan for the predicted demographic changes and continue to improve our skill levels.

Therefore we need to focus on creating the conditions for business growth, job creation and innovation. Future strategy and policy formulation needs to be based on the effective utilisation of intangible assets such as knowledge, skills and innovation potential as the key resource of competitive advantage.



An overview of the key issues affecting the Derbyshire economy is presented below:

Economic Geography

- The county's functional economic market area is diverse and complex. This is due to Derbyshire having a number of smaller secondary centres rather than a single major centre and five major cities within close proximity.
- Travel to work analysis demonstrates that the majority of the county is served by the towns of Chesterfield, Matlock and Buxton and the City of Derby.
- The county is a net exporter of commuters. Derby, Sheffield and Nottingham are by far the most important cities to the county both for the supply jobs and labour.
- The Nottingham and Sheffield Travel to work areas cover a significant number of Derbyshire residents on the eastern and northern fringe.
- The county has a network of attractive secondary centres and market towns which play a significant role in the local economy both as employment hubs and as providers of valuable services to residents and outer-lying rural areas.
- Overall the county is well served by road, rail and air.
- There is a need to increase coverage of high speed broadband, particularly in areas where the service is of poor quality.

Business and Enterprise

- The industrial structure of the county has experienced major change over recent years with a significant loss in employment within the manufacturing sector.
- The county has maintained a strong manufacturing base with a high concentration of people employed within this sector. A key challenge for the county will be to develop higher value added activity within this sector.
- Productivity levels in the county are below the national average. Diversifying the economic base towards growth sectors including cultural and creative industries, tourism, low carbon economy, higher value manufacturing and knowledge intensive sectors will raise productivity levels.
- The county has a stable business base with good survival rates; however business births are below the national and regional average.
- Employment in public administration has grown considerably in line with regional and national trends. This is now the largest employment sector in the county.

People and Communities

- The county is forecast to have above average population growth levels by 2033. In particular the retired population in Derbyshire is set to increase significantly. This has implications in terms of the level and cost of service provision.
- High levels of population growth in South Derbyshire are expected to continue.
- The qualification levels of Derbyshire's working age population have greatly improved over recent years. There is a need to improve higher level skills in Derbyshire's workforce in order to enhance economic performance and attract investment into the area.
- Attainment at GCSE level is in line with the national average, although this varies considerably across the county.
- The levels of earnings in Derbyshire are well below the national average. However residence based earnings are also significantly higher than workplace earnings in the county. This indicates that high skilled high earning residents are travelling out of the county for employment.
- The decline of traditional industries across the county has left a concentration of areas with higher levels of unemployment and deprivation.
- The impact of the recession has increased the Jobs Seekers Allowance claimants, with levels of youth unemployment almost doubled since January 2008. The county also has a higher than the national average proportion of 16-18 year olds not in employment education or training (NEET).

Sustainable Economic Growth

- Derbyshire's high quality landscape and cultural sites are important assets to Derbyshire's economy. Providing an attractive location for people to live, work, visit and invest.

- Whilst there is a need to maximise opportunities the environment must also be protected for future generations.

- Levels of CO_2 emissions in the county need to be reduced. Embracing policies which develop an appropriate approach to climate change will be of key importance.

- Ensuring an adequate supply of affordable housing is a key issue in parts of the county where house prices are considerably higher than the county average.

- Uneven household growth is projected across the county. There will be a need to ensure communities are developed in a sustainable way to accommodate any increases in population.

Driving Economic Growth - Key Challenges:

- **Enterprise** – improving rates of company formation and maintaining good survival rates, fostering a culture of enterprise.

- **Innovation** – working closely with our further education and higher education institutions to increase opportunities in research and development.

- **Investment** – improving levels of business investment, making the most of the county's high quality environment and good infrastructure.

- **Skills** – raising skill levels with provision linked to emerging employment opportunities, increase technician level skills in relation to manufacturing, high value engineering and construction, and increase the number of apprenticeships particularly at NVQ Level 4.

- **Infrastructure** – improving access to broadband and mobile communications for businesses and residents across the county; ensuring future local transport investment links with regeneration projects.

Economic Geography

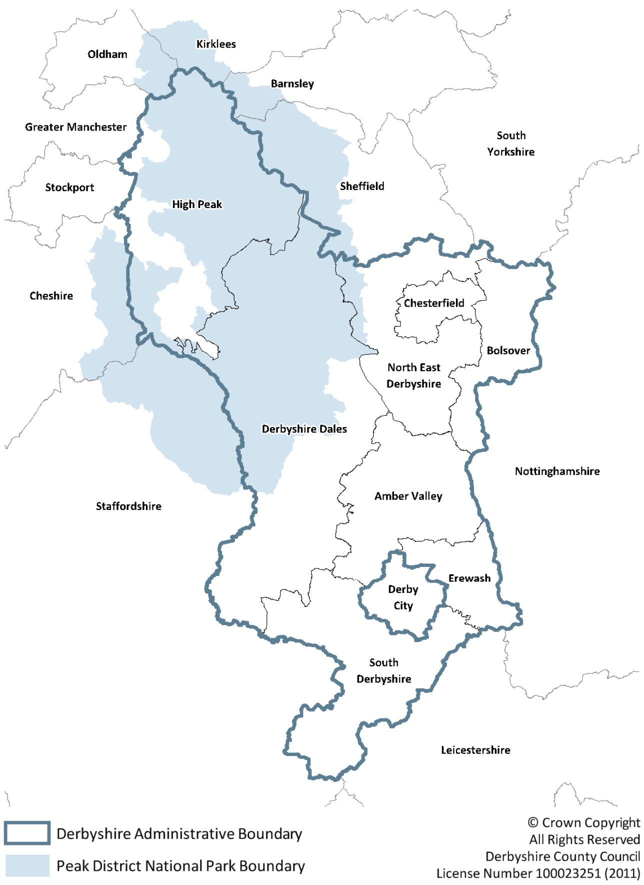
Chapter 1

Administrative Areas

Derbyshire lies in the centre of England and forms the north-west part of the East Midlands region. With an estimated population of 760,200[1], Derbyshire is a large county which covers an area of 255,075 hectares[2] (2,550.75 km²) and constitutes 16.1% of the land area of the East Midlands and 1.9% of England.

The Administrative County of Derbyshire includes the Boroughs of Amber Valley, Chesterfield, High Peak and Erewash, and the Districts of Bolsover, Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire. The county also encircles the unitary authority of Derby City, and includes the majority of the Peak District National Park.

Derbyshire's Administrative Area



Source: Derbyshire County Council, 2011

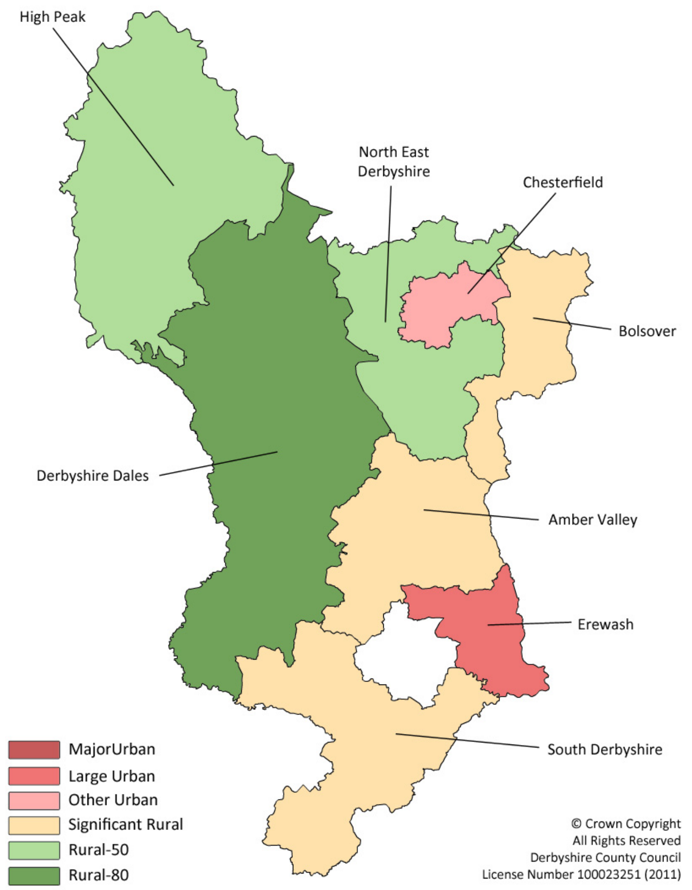
Derbyshire is easily accessible from surrounding areas, with more than 9 million[3] people living within 30 kilometres of its boundary. The major cities of Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby and Leicester lie in close proximity to Derbyshire's border.

Derbyshire is a place of geographical and social contrasts with a number of heavily built-up areas and large, sparsely populated rural areas. A large part of the north and west of the county is very rural, much of it in the Peak District National Park.

The Peak District National Park covers more than a third of Derbyshire's total land area and stretches beyond the county's boundary into Staffordshire, Cheshire, Greater Manchester and South and West Yorkshire. The Peak District which became Britain's first National Park in 1951, is a primarily rural area well known for its natural beauty which includes moorlands, dales, limestone gorges, and market towns.

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2009 Rural/Urban Classification of Local Authorities which shows the majority of Local Authorities within the county are classified as Rural 80, Rural 50 or Significant Rural. Only the districts of Erewash and Chesterfield are classified as urban areas.

Rural / Urban Classification by Local Authority (2009)



Source: Rural/Urban Classification of Local Authorities in England, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), April 2009

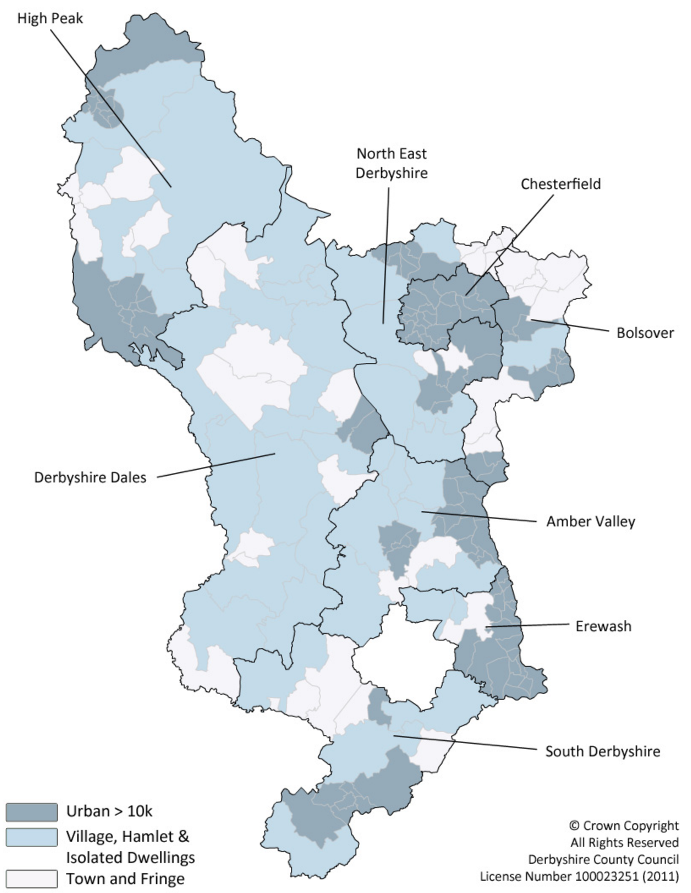
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/defraclass

- **Major Urban** - Districts with either 100,000 people or 50% of their population in urban areas with a population of more than 750,000
- **Large Urban** - Districts with either 50,000 people or 50% of their population in one of 17 urban areas with a population between 250,000 and 750,000
- **Other Urban** - Districts with fewer than 37,000 people or less than 26% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns
- **Significant Rural** - Districts with more than 37,000 people or more than 26% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns
- **Rural-50** - Districts with at least 50% but less than 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns

- **Rural-80** - Districts with at least 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns

The 2004 Rural/Urban Classification provides a more detailed breakdown of the county at ward level. As shown on the map below a large number of Derbyshire's wards are classified as rural with a significant number classified as town and fringe or urban (over 10,000 population).

Rural / Urban Classification by Ward (2004)



Source: Countryside Agency, 2004, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ruralandurban

Secondary Centres

Whilst Derbyshire has no city or major urban centre, there are a number of secondary centres in operation across the county that are significant to the county's economy. The nature of these settlements varies widely from small market towns to larger industrial towns. This is supported by recent research undertaken by East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) and Lincoln University "Secondary Centres of Economic Activity in the East Midlands, 2009 [4] " which provided the following classification secondary centres within Derbyshire.

- **Sub Regional Centres**: large centres with a diverse economic base; the key secondary centres in the East Midlands
- **Manufacturing/Transition Economies**: centres traditionally associated with manufacturing or mining and that still have a strong manufacturing sector
- **Strong Local Economies**: small centres with a high number of firms, and that serve a wide hinterland
- **Healthy Town Economies**: centres that are well served, with services for the town and its immediate surrounding population
- **Dependent/Commuter Centres**: well connected centres with high numbers in employment, but with few employment sites and, sometimes, services
- **Centres without Critical Mass**: centres primarily in remote rural or former mining areas with insufficient numbers of residents or firms to bring about agglomeration effects

Category	Secondary Centre
Sub-regional centres	Buxton, Belper, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Long Eaton
Manufacturing/transition economies	Alfreton, Clay Cross
Strong local economies	Ashbourne, Bakewell, Whaley Bridge
Healthy town economies	Chapel-en-le-Frith, Eckington, Matlock, Melbourne, New Mills, Ripley, Wirksworth
Dependent/commuter centres	Dronfield, Heanor, Staveley, Swadlincote
Centres without critical mass	Bolsover, Clowne, Shirebrook, South Normanton/Pinxton

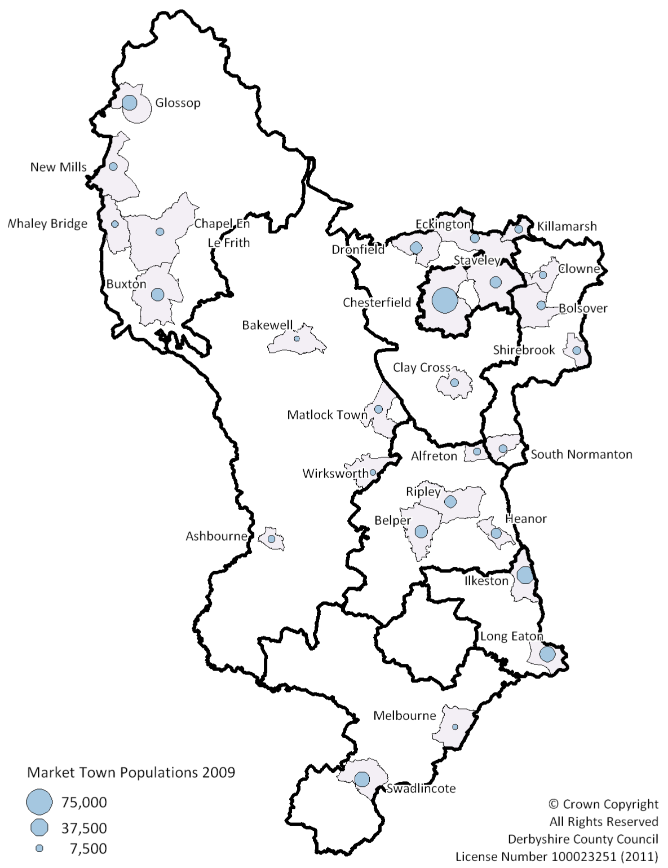
Source: Secondary Centres of Economic Activity in the East Midlands, A Atherton and L Price, University of Lincoln, 2009.

Market Towns

The county has a number of market towns which play a significant role in the local economy both as employment hubs and as providers of valuable services to residents and outer-lying rural areas.

To support Derbyshire's many market towns, the 'Derbyshire Market Town Investment Plan' has been developed. The plan identifies some of the key drivers, aspirations, challenges and development needs of the market towns within Derbyshire.

Derbyshire Market Towns - Population at 2009



Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009, ONS, © Crown Copyright

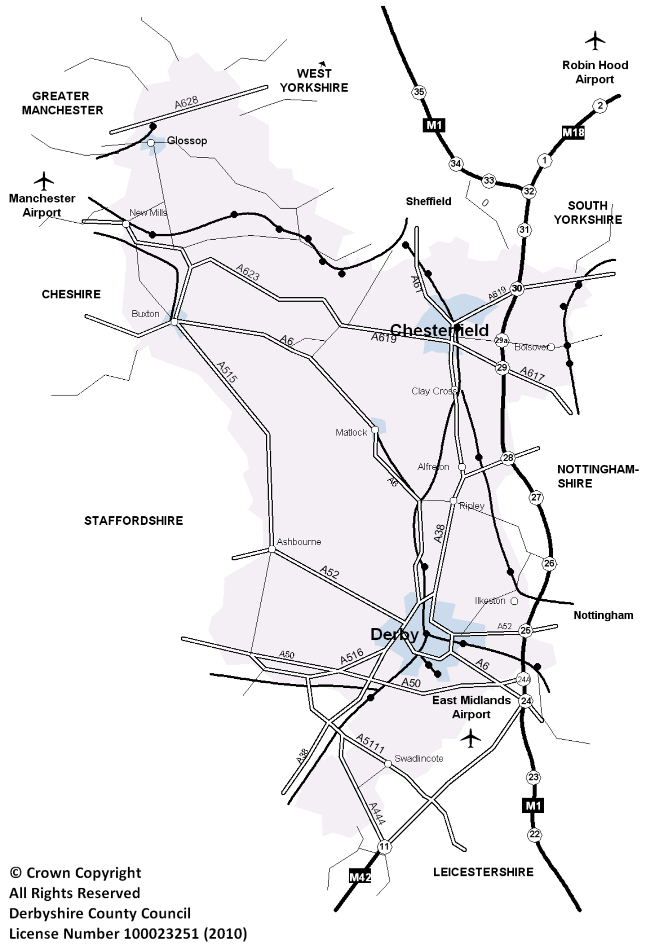
Functional Economic Market Areas

Derbyshire occupies a central location and has five major cities within easy reach. This adds to the complexity of defining the county's functional economic geography due to the significant influence these areas exert upon various parts of the county.

The strength of the linkages between areas will vary depending upon the factor being considered. This makes defining functional economic market areas particularly complex. Further research would help to understand the links with, and influence of, nearby major urban centres upon Derbyshire's economy.

Transport

Overall the county is well served by road, rail and air networks.



Source: Derbyshire County Council, 2011

There are approximately 5,250km[5] of roads in Derbyshire. The M1 flanks the eastern side of the county providing easy access to the North and South of the UK whilst the A50 corridor gives access to the M6 and North West England. The A38 is also an important link to the West Midlands and beyond.

Derbyshire's bus network is comprehensive, reflecting the settlement pattern, location of large cities just outside the county boundary, and a few deeply rural areas.

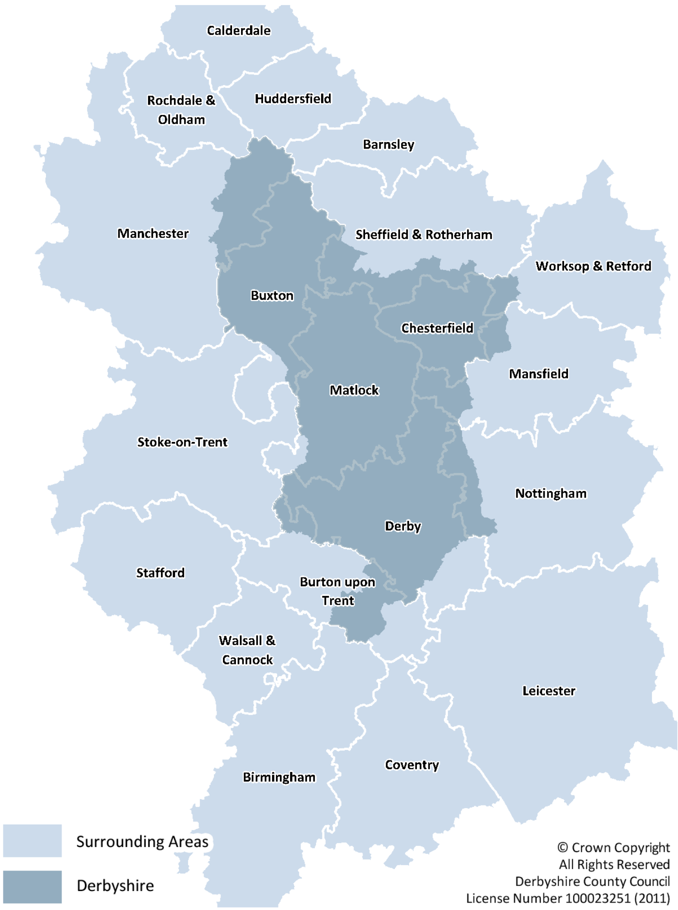
Rail services cover most of the county, and are accessible to most Derbyshire residents. Main lines serve the Sheffield-Chesterfield-Derby-Leicester-London (Midland Main Line) and Sheffield-Chesterfield-Derby-Birmingham (Cross Country).

In addition to the excellent road and rail networks Derbyshire has the added benefit of three major airports (Doncaster/Sheffield, Nottingham East Midlands and Manchester) located just outside of its boundary.

Travel to Work

The most widely accepted method for identifying functional economic market areas is analysis of Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs). TTWAs show the patterns of people travelling from their place of residence to their place of work, and provide an indication of how local labour markets operate. The following map shows the breakdown of 2001 Census Travel to Work Areas in the county and beyond and identifies the towns of Chesterfield, Matlock and Buxton as key employment centres within the county.

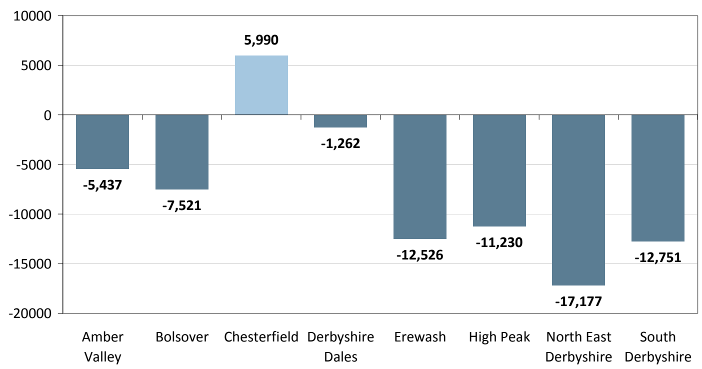
Travel to Work Area Boundaries



Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright

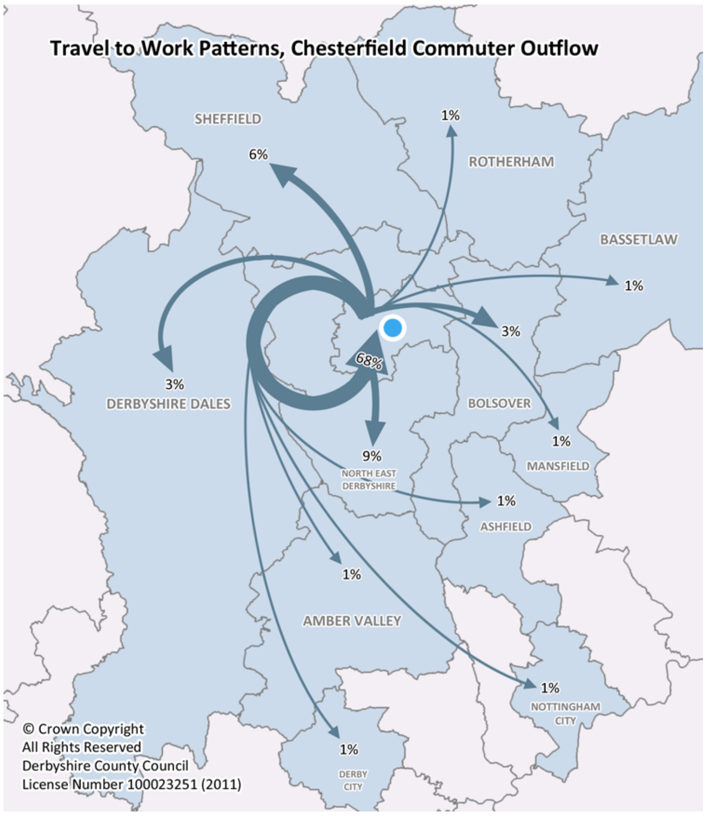
Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour, meaning that more people travel out of the county to work than travel in. A total of 118,747 workers commuted out of the county in 2001, whilst 56,833 travelled in; a net loss of 61,914. Locally only the district of Chesterfield has a net gain of commuters (5,990).

Net Flow (import/export) of Working Age Commuters (aged 16 to 74 in employment), 2001



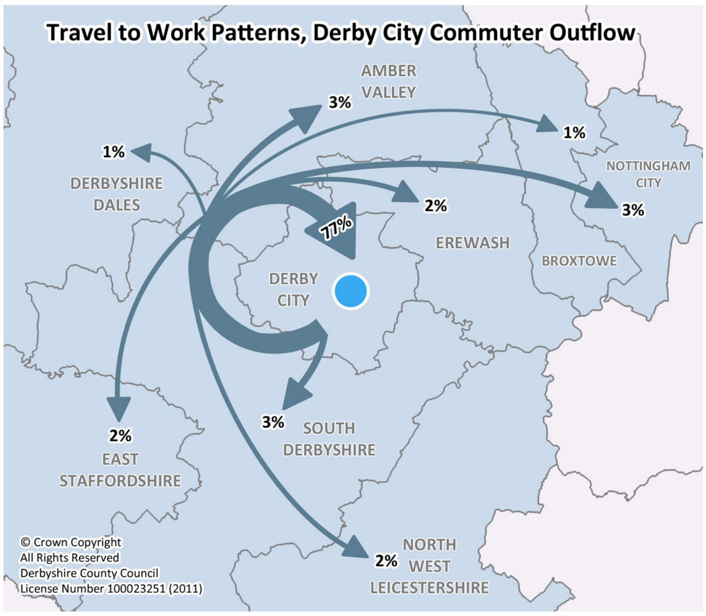
Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright
Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table01-in-out-flow

The following map illustrates the relatively self contained nature of Chesterfield's workforce, showing 68.0% residing and working within the borough. The remainder of Chesterfield's economically active population travel relatively short distances, travelling to neighbouring authorities North East Derbyshire (9.0%), Sheffield (6.0%) and Derbyshire Dales (3.0%).



Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright
Note: Any outflows less than 1.0% have not been displayed on this map.

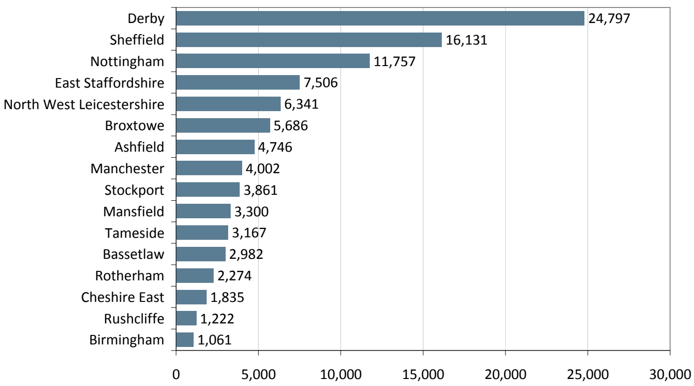
Whilst the towns of Chesterfield, Matlock and Buxton are important centres of employment locally, the towns and cities neighbouring the county exert significant influence. There is a strong pull towards Sheffield in the North-East of the county, and towards Mansfield and Nottingham down the eastern side of the county. On the western side of the county, East Staffordshire, Manchester, Stockport, Tameside and Macclesfield are also strong commuting influences. In addition, a large area of the south of the county is part of the Derby Travel to Work Area. North West Leicestershire and Birmingham also draw many commuters.



Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright
Note: Any outflows less than 1.0% have not been displayed on this map.

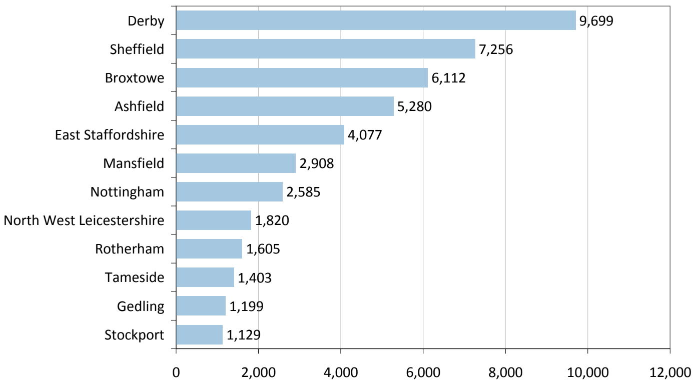
Analysis by local authority reveals Derby is by far the most important to the county, both for the supply of labour and supply of jobs, followed by Sheffield and Nottingham.

Destination of Residents Commuting Out of Derbyshire to Work



Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright

Origin of Residents Commuting into Derbyshire to Work



Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright

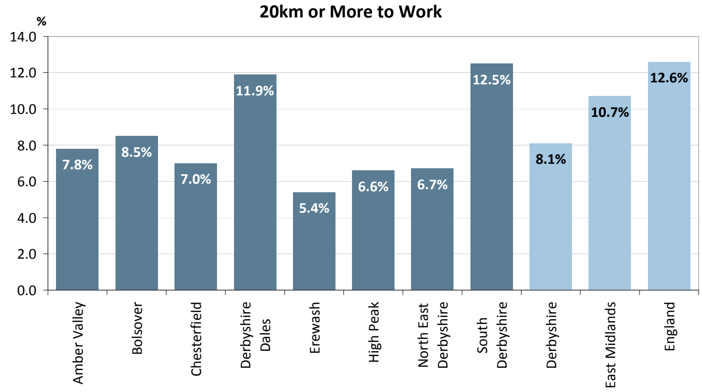
The following table details the top three destinations for people commuting out of Derbyshire. As shown, the majority of people who commute out of Derbyshire travel to Nottinghamshire (26.4%), followed by Derby (20.9%) and South Yorkshire (16.3%). Localised analysis shows that 69.5% of all outgoing commuters in High Peak travel to Greater Manchester, with only 7.0% travelling to other Derbyshire districts. Similarly 48.8% of Erewash's outgoing commuters travel to Nottinghamshire, 41.9% of Bolsover's also travel to Nottinghamshire and 34.3% of Amber Valley's commuters travel outside of the county to Derby.

District	Percentage of commuters travelling out of the individual Derbyshire districts (highest 3)		
Amber Valley	Derby (34.3%)	Other Derbyshire Districts (30.2%)	Nottinghamshire (24.5%)
Bolsover	Nottinghamshire (41.9%)	Other Derbyshire Districts (39.1%)	South Yorkshire (10.6%)
Chesterfield	Other Derbyshire Districts (53.2%)	South Yorkshire (24.6%)	Nottinghamshire (10.2%)
Derbyshire Dales	Other Derbyshire Districts (40.4%)	Derby City (16.9%)	South Yorkshire (15.3%)
Erewash	Nottinghamshire (48.8%)	Derby City (22.7%)	Other Derbyshire Districts (11.1%)
High Peak	Greater Manchester (69.5%)	Cheshire (9.5%)	Other Derbyshire Districts (7.0%)
NE Derbyshire	Other Derbyshire Districts (47.5%)	South Yorkshire (38.9%)	Nottinghamshire (6.0%)
South Derbyshire	Derby City (30.4%)	Staffordshire (30.1%)	Leicestershire (19.7%)
Derbyshire	Nottinghamshire (26.4%)	Derby (20.9%)	South Yorkshire (16.3%)

Source: 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), Nomis, ONS, © Crown Copyright

Long distance commuting is less common in Derbyshire with only 8.1% of the working age population travelling 20 kilometres or more to work, compared with the East Midlands (10.7%) and England (12.6%).

Percentage of Working Age Population in Employment Travelling 20km or More to Work

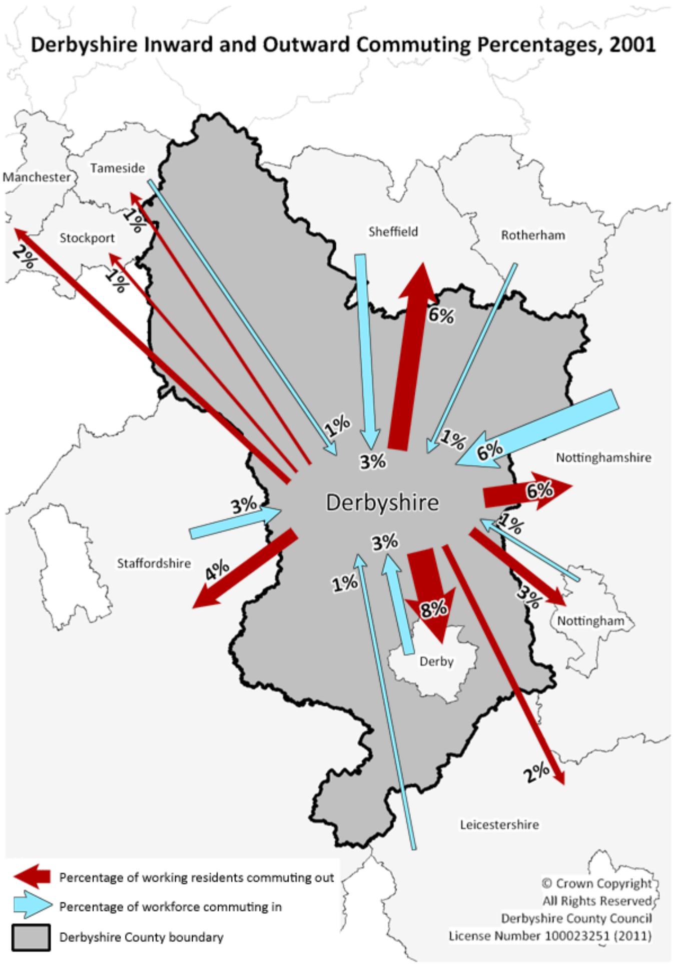


Source: Census - Distance Travelled to Work - Workplace Population (UV80), 2001, Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS © Crown Copyright

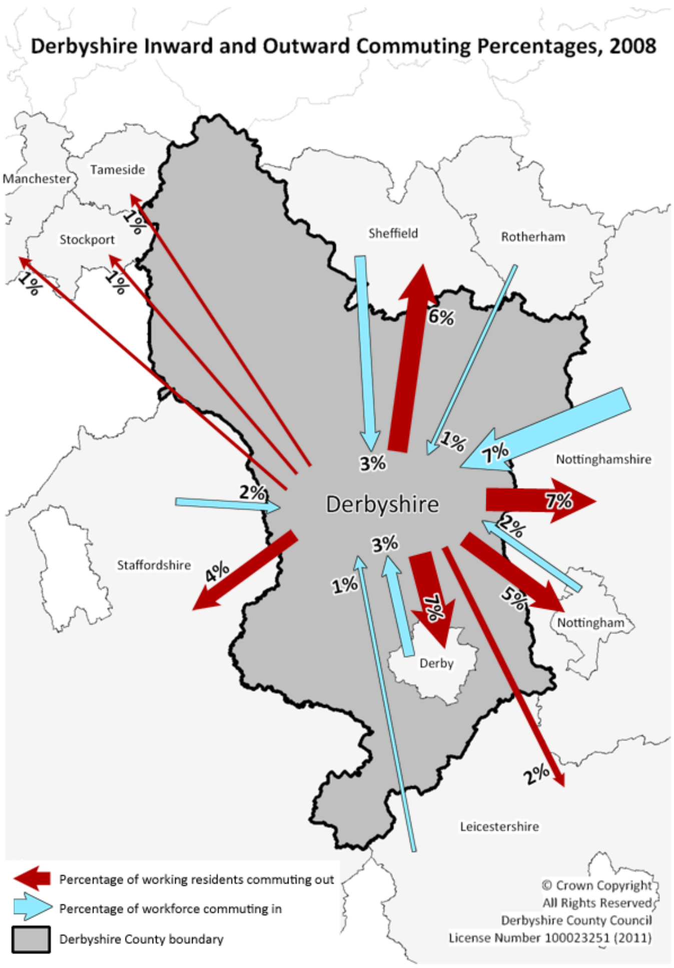
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ttwadists

South Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales have similar levels of long distance commuting to the national average, possibly due to the influence of major near by urban centres. Erewash has the most 'self contained' workforce, with far fewer numbers travelling long distances to get to work. In the districts of Chesterfield, Erewash and High Peak more than half of the working age population travel less than 5 kilometres to work.

The Annual Population Survey (2008) and the Local Labour Force Survey (2001) provide an indication of commuting patterns over time.



Source: Local Labour Force Survey, 2001, Nomis © Crown Copyright
Note: Ten biggest flows (1.0% or above, rounded to 1 decimal place)



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2008, Nomis © Crown Copyright
Note: Ten biggest flows (1.0% or above, rounded to 1 decimal place)

Looking at outward commuting patterns between 2001 and 2008, there has been a minor reduction in the proportion of people commuting to the cities of Derby and Manchester, but a slight increase in commuters to Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire. Analysis of commuter flows into Derbyshire shows a fairly similar small increase in people commuting into Derbyshire from both Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire.

Broadband

The role of technology is crucial to the ability of economies to compete. 'First generation' broadband services are now potentially available to 99.0% of all homes and businesses in the UK.

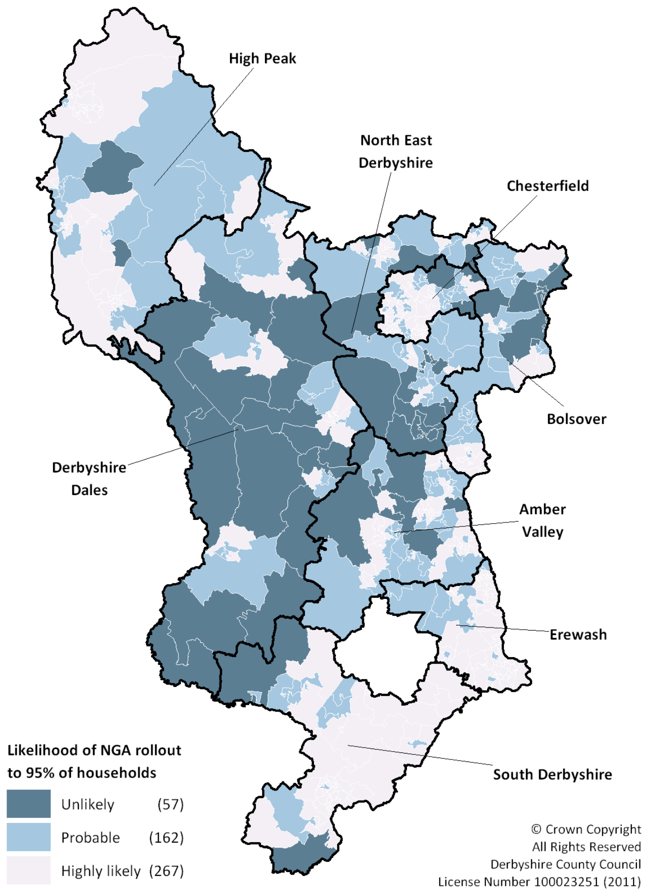
Currently access to the internet is mainly through the national telephone network infrastructure. The reliability and speed of broadband obtained this way depends on the proximity to the local telephone exchange and the quality of the cabling. Typically, the reason for slow or non existent broadband is the length of the wire to the local telephone exchange. The condition of the cabling and connections and the level of use of the internet at any time also affect service quality.

Although 100% of telephone exchanges in Derbyshire are enabled for broadband, it is known that some areas of the county, particularly rural parts, struggle to receive a fast and efficient service. The rural district of Derbyshire Dales is reported [6] to have the lowest levels of internet connection in the East Midlands at just 36.0% and one of the lowest levels of broadband use amongst internet users, at 89.0%. Of the 76.0%[7] of small and medium enterprises in Derbyshire who used computers, 94.0% reported having an internet connection, figures similar to the regional picture.

Broadband is also supplied by other means, such as cable. Analysis of potential maximum speeds of either telephone network or cable broadband[8] shows that the potential maximum download speed varies between 5.3 megabits per second (Mbps) and 47.4 across the region. Urban areas tend to have higher potential maximum speeds than rural areas, e.g. six out of Derbyshire's districts fall in the bottom 20.0% of districts in the region. The availability of cable broadband in urban areas is likely to be a factor here.

The Government has stated the aim of everyone in the UK having access to 2Mbps of broadband capability by 2015. Next Generation Access (NGA) consultation, published in 2010, included data which identified in detail those areas which are most likely not to benefit from future roll out of high speed fibre broadband. In Derbyshire it was estimated that there would be 57 Lower Layer Super Output areas [9] (LSOAs), representing approximately 97,000 people, not having access to next generation broadband services by 2017 with a significant number of these LSOAs in rural areas.

Fibre Broadband Next Generation Access (NGA) for LSOA's



Source: NGA Risk Classifications, 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ngarollout

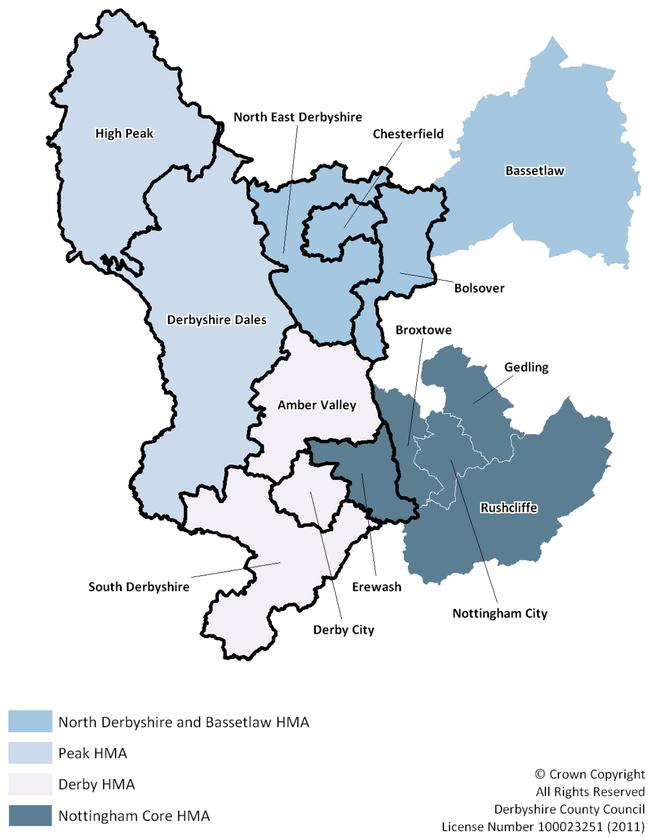
Improvements to broadband connectivity is identified as a key priority for Derbyshire in the latest Council Plan 'Derbyshire Leading the Way 2010 – 2014'. The county aims to broaden its economic base and improve the economic performance of urban and rural areas, and broadband is an essential element in this. To support this work the County Council has been undertaking research on the extent of broadband coverage across Derbyshire. Early findings based on over 1,000 responses, indicate that the majority of respondents (78.0%) who have internet access use telephone network broadband to connect and that 71.0% said that their broadband service was fairly or very reliable. This information will be used to evidence the demand and promote investment across Derbyshire for broadband and superfast broadband services.

Housing Market Areas

Housing Markets Areas (HMA) are geographical areas defined by household demand and preferences for housing. They reflect the key functional linkages between where people live and work. Within the East Midlands region, Local Authorities have been grouped to reflect how particular housing markets and local economies operate and develop a more strategic approach to housing, pool resources and develop best practice. Four HMAs cover Derbyshire, they are as follows:

- **Peak** - this comprises Derbyshire Dales, High Peak , and the Peak District National Park;
- **North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw** - comprising Bolsover, Chesterfield, North East Derbyshire and Bassetlaw within Nottinghamshire;
- **Derby** - covering Amber Valley, South Derbyshire and the Unitary Authority of Derby City; and
- **Nottingham Core** - this comprises Erewash, and Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe in Nottinghamshire.

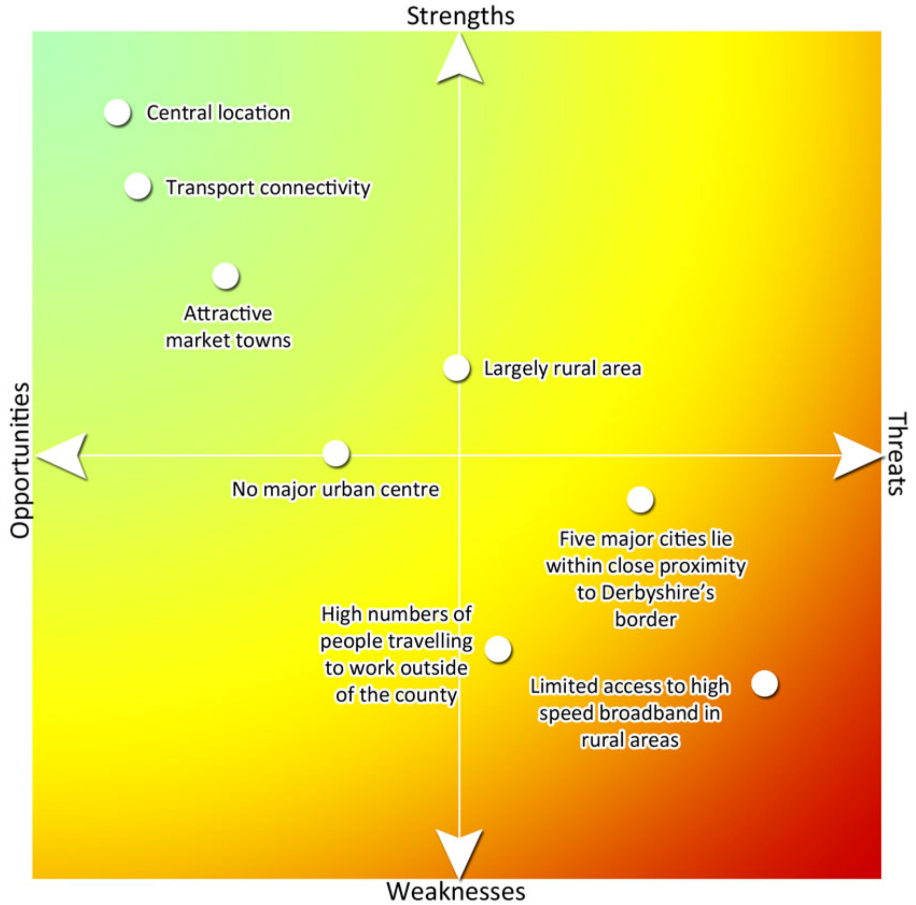
HMAs Groupings within Derbyshire



Source: Derbyshire County Council, 2011

The four Local Investment Plans for the HMAs can be found on the Derbyshire County Council website:

http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/business/economic/housing_market_areas/default.asp



Central Location

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

A major advantage of Derbyshire is the central position it occupies within England. This means that the county is easily accessible from surrounding areas, with more than 8.4 million people living within 30 kilometres of its boundary. The central location offers a number of opportunities for Derbyshire in terms of potential for inward investment, labour market availability and tourism. These advantages potentially offer businesses a significant competitive advantage.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Continuing to take advantage of the economic opportunities presented by the county's central location is of importance to Derbyshire's future economic growth.

Transport Connectivity

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire has excellent connections to road, rail and air networks. This makes Derbyshire a highly accessible place and is a key economic advantage for the county in terms of attracting new investment into the area. Frequent rail services link Derbyshire to major cities and provide freight services for the county's industrial business base. The M1 motorway flanks the Eastern side of the county, and is a major asset to Derbyshire providing excellent access to the North and South of England. Recent improvements to the M1 have further increased accessibility to the county. However, transport connections from the east to the west of the county are poorer with many rural areas still lacking strong transport links. The county is also served by three major airports which form an important part of Derbyshire's transport infrastructure, offering international freight and transportation opportunities for the county's businesses.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Ensure that future local transport investment links with regeneration projects and programmes.

No Major Urban Centre

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Although Derbyshire is a **largely rural area** with no major urban centre, the county has a number of **attractive market towns** and secondary centres which play a significant role in the local economy both as employment hubs and as providers of valuable services to residents and outer-lying rural areas. In addition **five major cities lie within close proximity to Derbyshire's border**; these include Derby, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Leicester which exert significant influences upon various parts of the county.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Continue to support the county's secondary centres will be of great importance. Building on the attractiveness of the market towns we need to work towards implementing the market towns investment plan.

High Numbers of People Travelling to Work Outside of the County

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire is a net exporter of commuters, meaning that more people travel outside of the county to work than travel in. Locally, only the district of Chesterfield gains commuters. The largest commuter flows are into Derby which has a strong industrial and retail centre. Combined with what we know about higher resident based earnings, these commuting patterns suggest that although people choose to live within Derbyshire, many travel out of the county to find suitable employment opportunities.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

There is a need to attract higher value added businesses into the county. This would lead to an increase in higher skilled employment within the county and result in fewer people commuting outside of the county to work.

Limited Access to High Speed Broadband in Rural Areas

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

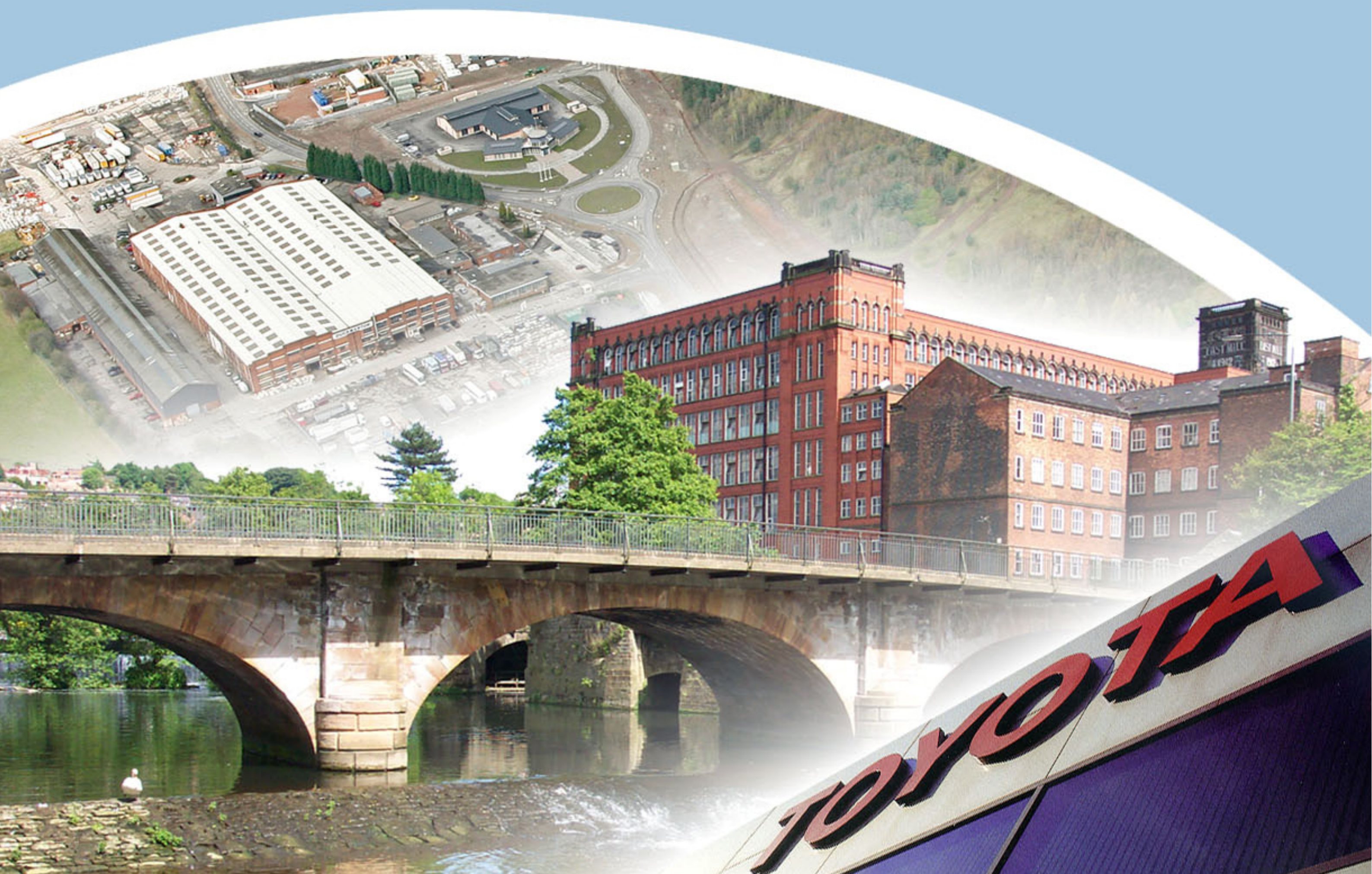
In today's economy a fast and reliable broadband service is vital to the success and growth of new and established businesses, and for attracting investment to the county. Whilst the majority of businesses in Derbyshire have access to the internet, some do not and the speed and reliability of the service varies across the county, particularly in rural areas.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Further investment in the county's broadband infrastructure is essential to support the future economic growth of the area, particularly in areas where the service is of poor quality or unavailable.

Business and Enterprise

Chapter 2



Industrial History

Historically Derbyshire has had a greater reliance on the primary and manufacturing sectors and a lower representation of the service sectors. The decline in manufacturing industries such as metals, heavy engineering and textiles, together with the loss of coal mining contributed to the poor performance of the Derbyshire economy in the 1980s and 1990s.

Growth in the previously under-represented service sector and in certain categories of manufacturing in the early 1990s provided Derbyshire with a degree of protection in the early years of that recession. This also coincided with the major investment of the new Toyota plant at Burnaston, South Derbyshire. Throughout the mid 1990s the picture was one of widespread job losses especially in engineering, notably in Derby and Chesterfield and in textiles throughout Derbyshire.

Over the last ten to fifteen years there has been significant investment in new industrial sites across the county – examples include Shirebrook, Tetron Point Swadlincote, Denby Hall and Markham Vale.

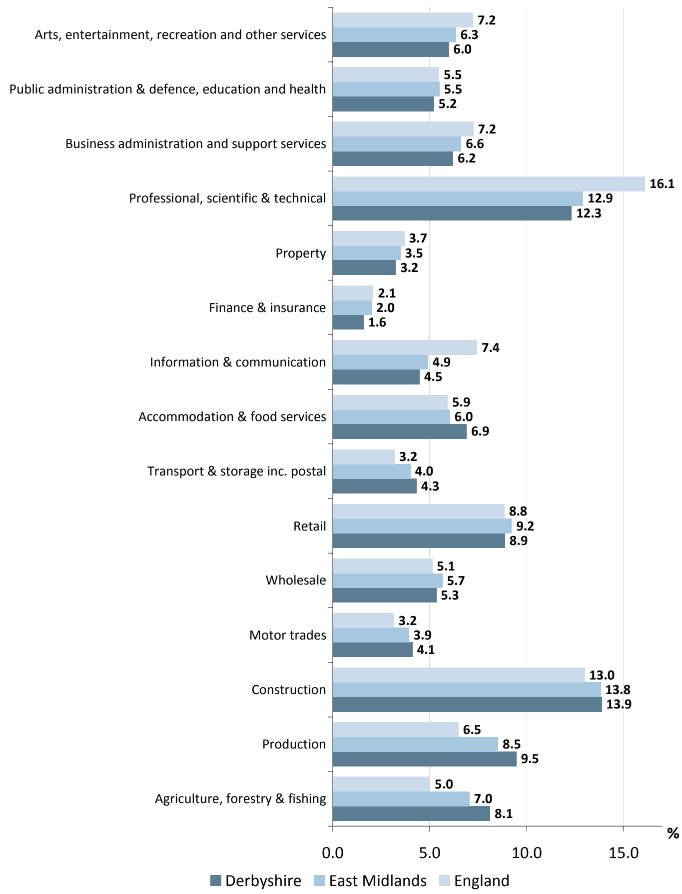
The north west of the county and Peak District is based on traditional quarrying and agriculture, although hill farming has declined in profitability and now employs fewer people with increasing part time employment. There are considerable challenges facing the land based sector but agriculture has an important role to play, not least in maintaining the high quality Peak District Environment. The further development of tourism and new leisure activities is helping to supplement incomes and support farm diversification in these areas.

Structure and Size of Local Businesses

In 2010 Derbyshire was home to approximately 25,575 VAT and / or PAYE based enterprises, a net decrease of 800 (-3.0%) since 2009. This decline is slightly lower than that seen regionally (-3.2%) but higher than the national decline of -2.5%. The sectors with the highest number of businesses are construction, professional, scientific and technical, production and retail. Compared with England there is a higher percentage of businesses in the production and agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors in Derbyshire and less in professional, scientific and technical and information and communication.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table02-vat

Percentage of VAT and/or PAYE Based Enterprises in 2010



Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/vatandorpaye

Small employers dominate the Derbyshire economy with 88.3% of businesses employing less than 10 people. This is similar to the proportions seen regionally and nationally. Whilst businesses employing more than 250 employees account for just 0.3% of all businesses in the county they are of significant importance to the local economy due to the numbers of people employed. These large employers are predominantly within the public sector.

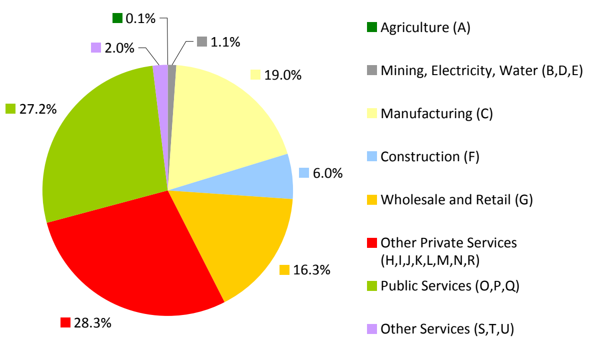
Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table03-vat-by-emp-size

Employment Structure

In 2009, a total of 272,700[10] people were employed by a Derbyshire business. The majority of employment within Derbyshire falls within four key broad sector groupings:

- private services;
- public services;
- manufacturing; and
- wholesale and retail.

Percentage of Derbyshire Employees by Broad Industrial Grouping

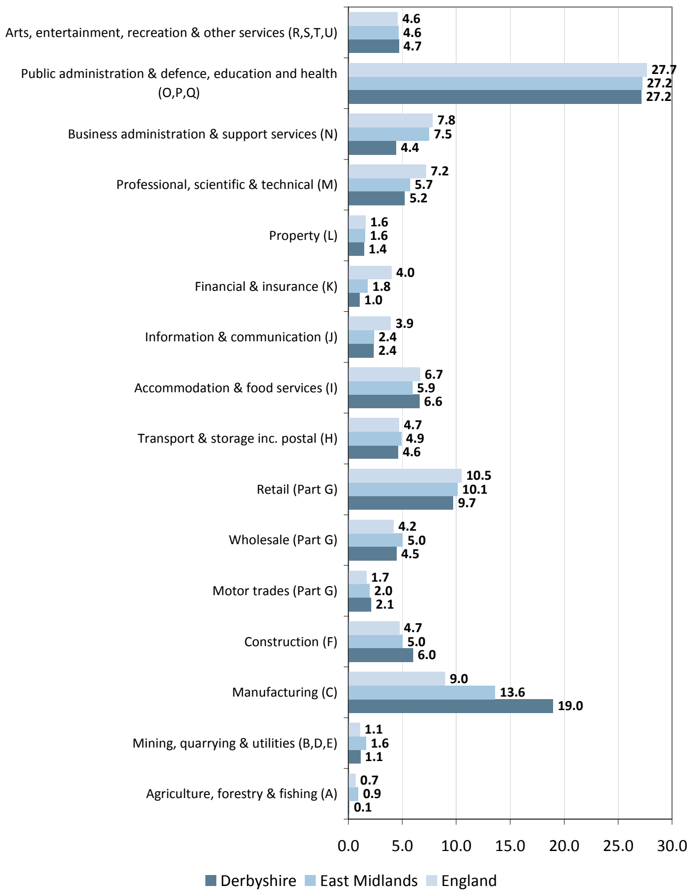


Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/empbres

Whilst Derbyshire's employment structure is largely in line with the national picture, it differs in one key way; it has a significantly higher concentration of people employed within the manufacturing sector.

Percentage of Employees by Broad Industrial Sector (SIC 2007)



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: Figures for 'Agriculture, forestry & fishing [A]' do not include farm agriculture. This is due to sub regional estimates being unavailable

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/empbres

Manufacturing

Almost a fifth of all employment in the county is within manufacturing, twice the national rate and over five percentage points higher than the East Midlands rate. This is despite a total loss of 23,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector in Derbyshire between 1998 and 2005.

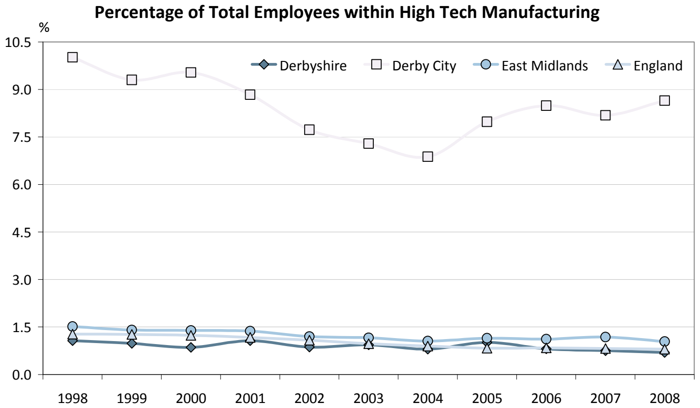
Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table04-manu

Across the county, employment in manufacturing is considerably higher in Amber Valley (26.2%) and South Derbyshire (25.8%) than elsewhere in the county. Chesterfield (10.2%) and Derbyshire Dales (13.0%) have the lowest proportions of people employed in the manufacturing sector in the county.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/empmanu

Derbyshire and the surrounding area is home to some of world's best known manufacturing companies such as Toyota, Rolls Royce, JCB and Bombardier. Derby City has significant strengths in the aerospace, automotive and rail sectors. This has a positive impact upon the Derbyshire economy as many of the supply chains for these sectors are located across Derbyshire. Analysis of employment within High Tech manufacturing in the county shows just 0.7% of employees in the county in 2008 were employed in High Tech Manufacturing, a similar proportion to those regionally (1.0%) and nationally (0.8%), but considerably lower than Derby City where 8.6% are employed in High Tech Manufacturing.

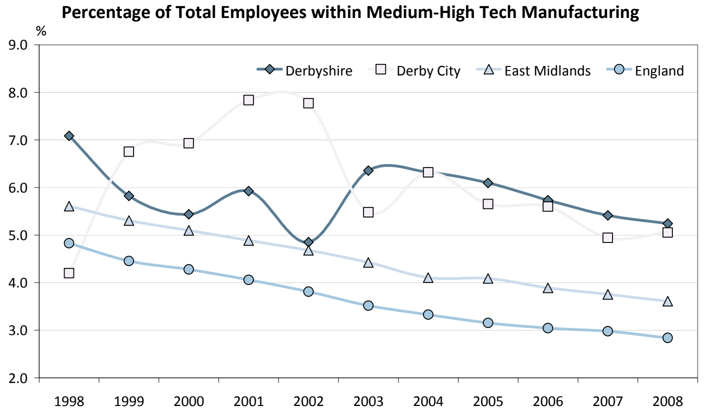
Percentage of Total Employees within High Tech Manufacturing



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: Includes SIC 2003 codes: Pharmaceuticals (24.4), Office machinery and computers (30.0), Aerospace (35.3), Electronics-communications (32.0)

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/manhightech

However, 5.2% of people were employed within Medium to High-Tech manufacturing in Derbyshire in 2008, a higher proportion than regionally (3.6%) and nationally (2.8%) and just above the proportion for Derby City (5.1%).

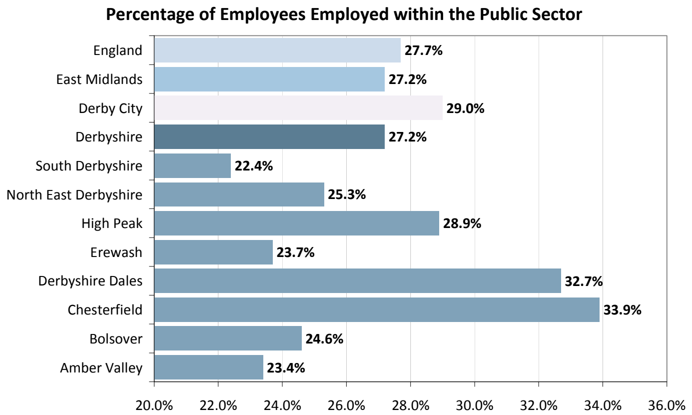


Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: Includes SIC 2003 codes: Scientific Instruments (33.0), Motor Vehicles (34.0), Electrical Machinery (31.0), Chemicals (24.0 exc. 24.4), Other Transport Equipment (35.2, 35.4, 35.5), Non-Electrical Machinery (29.0)
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/manmedtech

A key challenge for Derbyshire in the future will be to support its manufacturing based businesses to embrace new industrial technologies, and develop higher value added activity to enable them to compete strongly in global markets.

Public Sector

Employment within the public sector in Derbyshire has grown considerably over recent years. In 2009 it was the county's largest employment sector, accounting for over a quarter (27.2%) of all employment. A pattern that is also mirrored regionally (27.2%) and nationally (27.7%).



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright
Note: Public Sector includes 2007 SIC O, P, and Q
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/pubsect

Across Derbyshire, Chesterfield has the highest concentration (33.9%) of people employed within the public sector, closely followed by Derbyshire Dales (32.7%). The high levels of public sector employment within Chesterfield are due to the location of Chesterfield Borough Council and North East Derbyshire District Council's head offices within the borough. Chesterfield is also home to the largest hospital within Derbyshire; Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Trust. Similarly Derbyshire Dales District Council and Derbyshire County Council are based within Derbyshire Dales along with Bakewell being home to the Peak District National Park Authority.

Following the 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review, there will be substantial reductions in public sector funding over the next four years. The dominance of the public sector in Derbyshire therefore leaves the county vulnerable to significant job losses over the next few years. A key challenge for the future will be to limit the impact of such job losses and rebalance the county's employment base more towards the private sector.

Tourism

Approximately 25,235 [11] full-time equivalent jobs are supported by the tourism sector in Derbyshire, accounting for a quarter of all tourism related employment in the East Midlands. Whilst this data demonstrates the important contribution the tourism sector makes to Derbyshire's economy it does not account for the full extent of employment supported by the sector in the terms of secondary suppliers such as retail etc.

The economic impact of the visitor economy is driven by visitor numbers and associated spending. The latest available information (2009) from Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd using the STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) model estimated that 36.24 million people visit the Peak District and Derbyshire each year, which contributes around £1.47bn to the local economy. The value of the sector in Derbyshire has increased over the last six years making tourism one of the county's key growth sectors. Derbyshire represents the biggest share of the tourism market within the East Midlands at 24.0%, further demonstrating the significance of the tourism industry in Derbyshire.

Annual Headline Figures – Peak District & Derbyshire (£'s)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Economic impact of tourism	1.254 bn	1.286 bn	1.33 bn	1.404 bn	1.42 bn	1.467 bn
Total tourist numbers	36.25 m	35.82 7m	35.73 6m	36.07 4m	35.27 m	36.24 m
Number of staying visitor trips, both overseas and domestic	3.47m	3.48m	3.52m	3.61m	3.65m	3.58m
Number of staying visitor nights, both overseas and domestic	9.5m	9.67m	9.84m	9.95m	9.58m	9.81m
Spend by staying visitors, both overseas and domestic	428.5 1m	445.9 9m	473.4 1m	504.4 m	511.8 m	524.0 m
Number of day visitor trips	32.78 m	32.35 m	32.21 m	32.46 m	31.62 m	32.66 m
Spend by day visitors	825.1 8m	839.9 72m	856.4 29m	899.6 57m	912.2 m	943.0 m

Source: STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) Model, 2009, Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd

Of those making trips to Derbyshire, the bulk of these, 32.66 million, were day visitors. Around one in ten of all trips to Derbyshire involved an overnight stay, giving a total of 3.58 million overnight trips. The average length of stay was 2.74 nights, slightly less than the regional average of 2.95. Additionally, there are estimated to be

15,344 sleeping spaces available in serviced accommodation, e.g. hotels and guest houses and 25,768 in non-serviced accommodation in the county, e.g. self catering cottages/apartments.

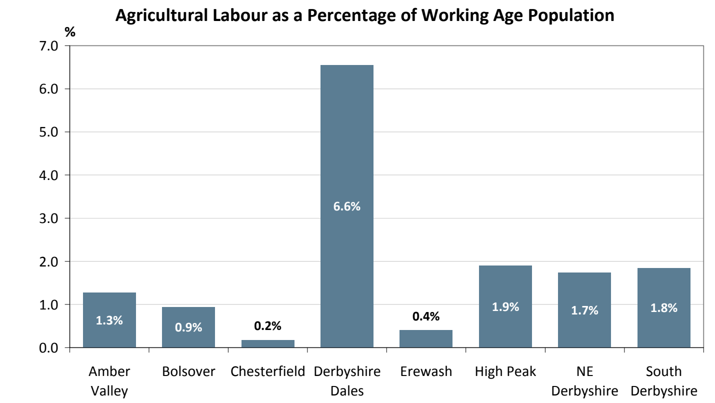
Analysis of the contribution visitors make to the economy shows that overnight visitors spent a total of £524 million in Derbyshire with day visitors spending a further £943 million. Visitors who stay at least one night are estimated to spend £146.37 per head compared to £28.88 per head that the day visitor brings.

Going forward STEAM data is unlikely to be available and new analysis will need to be undertaken to assess the full impact of tourism on the local economy.

Agriculture

Although the county has relatively higher proportions of agricultural based businesses the overall size of the agricultural workforce in Derbyshire is fairly low. According to the 2009 DEFRA Survey of Agriculture, a total of 6,191 of people work on commercial agricultural holdings [12] within geographical Derbyshire [13]. This represented approximately 1.4% of the working age population of Derbyshire, the same as the regional proportion (1.4%) but fractionally higher than nationally (1.1%).

Since 2000, employment levels in Agriculture have remained fairly constant. District level data available for 2007 shows that Derbyshire Dales had by far the highest proportion of people employed in agriculture (6.6%) and Chesterfield the lowest (0.2%).



Source: Agriculture and Horticulture Survey, 2007, DEFRA
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/agrlabour

Knowledge Intensive Economy

Areas with stronger knowledge assets are generally considered to be better placed to perform well economically in the future. These assets reside partly in the workforce and partly in the local mix of industries. Analysis of the 'Knowledge Index' provides an assessment of Derbyshire's competitive position, based on the following three dimensions of the knowledge economy:

1. **Knowledge Intensive Industries** - the proportion of the workforce employed in the sectors classified as knowledge-intensive by Eurostat [14];
2. **Knowledge Workers** - the proportion of residents with high skill levels, defined as qualifications at or above NVQ4 level; and
3. **Knowledge Occupations** - the proportion of the workforce in the most knowledge-intensive occupations (SOC codes 1-3).

As shown in the table that follows, Derbyshire is not well placed to share in future knowledge-based economic growth, falling short of the national average on all four measures and is below the East Midlands average on all but one.

	Knowledge Industries 2008	Knowledge Workers 2009	Knowledge Occupations 2009	Knowledge Index (Eng=1)
E Derbyshire (NUTS 3)	37.7%	26.3%	36.9%	0.86
S & W Derbyshire (NUTS 3)	31.2%	28.9%	33.4%	0.79
Derbyshire	33.5%	28.0%	34.6%	0.81
Derby City	49.8%	26.3%	43.0%	1.01
East Midlands	38.7%	25.7%	38.8%	0.88
England	43.7%	29.6%	44.6%	1.00

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2008 / Annual Population Survey, 2009 ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/knowledgeeco

However, the county's proximity to several universities in the neighbouring cities may provide opportunities to attract knowledge-intensive industries and to improve links between existing firms and the educational community.

Derbyshire performs well on the resident knowledge workers, better than the regional average, but the level of knowledge industries and occupations are low. Derby City does well on industries and occupations but the level of residents involved in the knowledge economy is low. There is a similar relationship between the NUTS3 areas of South & West Derbyshire and East Derbyshire.

The UK Competitiveness Index

The 2010 UK Competitiveness Index shows Derbyshire Dales and High Peak to be the highest performing districts in the county. The majority of Derbyshire districts sit within the third quartile. Bolsover and North East Derbyshire are both within the bottom quartile with regard to the UK Competitive Index with Bolsover being ranked 350th out of a possible 379 local authorities suggesting that it is one of the least competitive districts in the country.

Local Authority	Competitiveness Index (UK=100)	2010 Rank (total of 379)	Quartile
Derbyshire Dales	102.7	107	Q2
High Peak	98.4	152	Q2
South Derbyshire	94.1	206	Q3
Chesterfield	92.9	224	Q3
Amber Valley	92.6	229	Q3
Erewash	89.3	277	Q3
NE Derbyshire	87.1	299	Q4
Bolsover	82.2	350	Q4

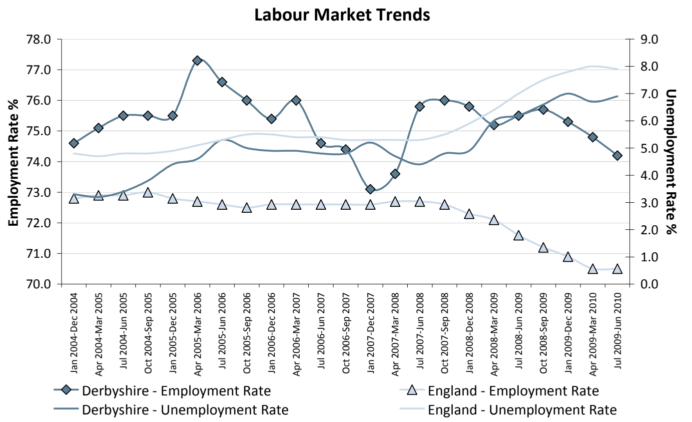
Source: UK Competitiveness Index, 2010, Cardiff Metropolitan University
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ukcompind

Gross Domestic Product

The UK's economy officially went into recession in January 2009 following two consecutive falls in quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and was the worst post war recession. Throughout most of 2010 the UK's GDP levels increased showing signs of a slow recovery, with unemployment continuing to rise as expected.

Impact of the Recession

Whilst official datasets will not reflect the full impact of the recession until late 2011, analysis of labour market information helps to provide some indication of the local impact. Although unemployment initially increased at a faster rate in Derbyshire than England it soon began to fall and unemployment levels are now well below the national average. In addition the county's employment rate has only seen a small decline suggesting the impact of the recession on the local labour market has been relatively less in Derbyshire.



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright 2011.
Note: Due to low sample sizes there was a dip in the employment rate for Derbyshire Jan-Dec 2007

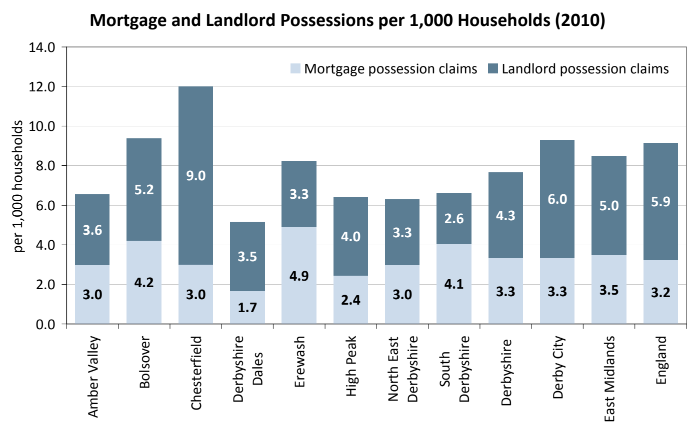
Early indications however, suggest that Derbyshire and the wider East Midlands region are not recovering as quickly. Whilst other regions are seeing improvements in their employment rates, in Derbyshire and the East Midlands there has been no obvious increase for some time.

Analysis of information on property repossessions and bankruptcy orders also helps to provide an indication of the local impact of the recession.

In 2010 there were a total of 2,490 cases of mortgage and landlord possession claim issues in Derbyshire, an overall fall in possessions of 5.9% since 2009. Mortgage possessions accounted for 43.4% of all possessions (1,080), a decrease of 16.0% since 2009.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table05-mort-poss

At 7.7, Derbyshire has a relatively lower rate of possession claims per 1,000 households compared with the East Midlands (8.5) and England (9.2). At district level, Chesterfield has the highest overall possession per 1,000 household standing at 12.0 and Derbyshire Dales the lowest (5.2).



Source: Ministry of Justice, February 2011, ONS © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/mandlposs

Data from The Insolvency Service shows that the number of new bankruptcy orders within Derbyshire has increased. Analysis of data between 2008 to 2009 shows Derbyshire had an increase of 22.0% in bankruptcy orders (208 new cases). This increase is higher than both the East Midlands (16.5%) and England (10.5%). By district, all eight of the local authorities within Derbyshire have shown an increase during this period. Amber Valley has shown the largest percentage increase within that 12 month period (50.0%, a total of 61 new bankruptcy orders). North East Derbyshire has the lowest increase (5.3%, a total of 7 new bankruptcy orders).

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/bankrorders

A series of questions were included in the September 2009 Derbyshire Residents Survey[15] to try to gauge the impact of the recession on the residents of Derbyshire. A total of 63.7% of respondents reported that the current recession had affected their household either "a great deal" (16.1%) or "to some extent" (47.6%). In addition the majority of respondents (55.3%) stated that the financial position of their household had deteriorated over the last 12 months.

Gross Value Added

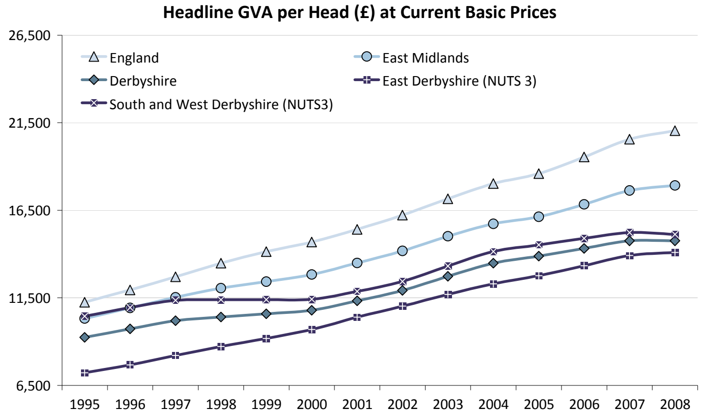
Gross Value Added (GVA) data is used to provide an estimate of a local area's contribution towards the UK's economy. In 2008, Derbyshire's businesses contributed a total of £11.18bn to the national economy.

GVA per head of population is the standard measure of economic performance. In 2008 Derbyshire's GVA per resident head was £14,753, 70.1% of the national total.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table07-gva

Since 1995 there has been a steady increase in the economic performance of Derbyshire but the gap between the county and both the East Midlands and England has widened. GVA per head in Derbyshire is very similar to that of other rural counties including Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Cumbria and Dorset.

Headline GVA per Head (£) at Current Basic Prices



Source: National Accounts, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright

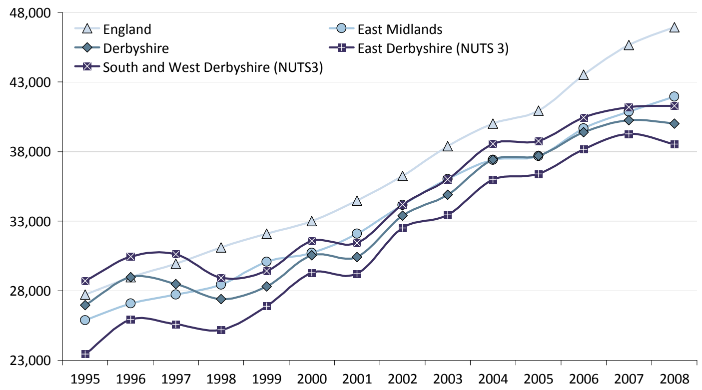
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/gvapop

During the period from 1995, the rate of growth in Derbyshire has been similar to that for the East Midlands. However, since 1995 the productivity of both Derbyshire and the East Midlands has fallen behind England. In 1995, GVA per employee in Derbyshire was 97.2% of the England total compared with 85.2% in 2008.

By geographical area GVA per head in 2008 was higher in South and West Derbyshire, than East Derbyshire. Historically, productivity levels have always been higher in South and West Derbyshire than East Derbyshire.

GVA per head based on resident population is significantly affected by commuting patterns. GVA per employee provides an alternative means of comparing the relative productivity of different areas. In 2008 Derbyshire's GVA per employee was £40,015, 85.2% of the national total. Whilst this was in line with the regional average, overall productivity in the county lagged behind that of England.

Headline GVA per Employee (£) at Current Basic Prices



Source: National Accounts, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/gvaemp

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table08-gva-per-emp

This variation in performance could be due to a number of factors. Whilst the employment and economic activity rates in Derbyshire are much higher than those of the East Midlands and England, there are areas within the county with high levels of people on out of work benefits which often results in low levels of GVA per head.

The county also has large rural areas with an ageing population and these areas generally tend to have lower GVA levels. Derbyshire's economy is also heavily dependent on traditional industries which tend to be lower skilled and lower value added such as manufacturing and production, which again can result in lower levels of GVA. This is an area that would benefit from further research.

Derbyshire has below average levels of business births and self employment levels suggesting the overall level of entrepreneurial activity in the county is weak. However, business survival rates and small business growth levels in Derbyshire are above both the regional and national averages.

Active Enterprises

The number of active[16] businesses registering for VAT has been used to provide an indication of the level of entrepreneurship in the local economy. From 2009 the ONS Business Demography series replaced the previous BERR Business Start-ups and Closures: VAT registrations and De-registrations series and also includes for the first time businesses with employees that are not registered for VAT.

It should be noted that the new Business Demography dataset has a higher number of active businesses than the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication. This is because the Business Demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference year, whereas the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication is based on a snapshot taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register at a point in time in March.

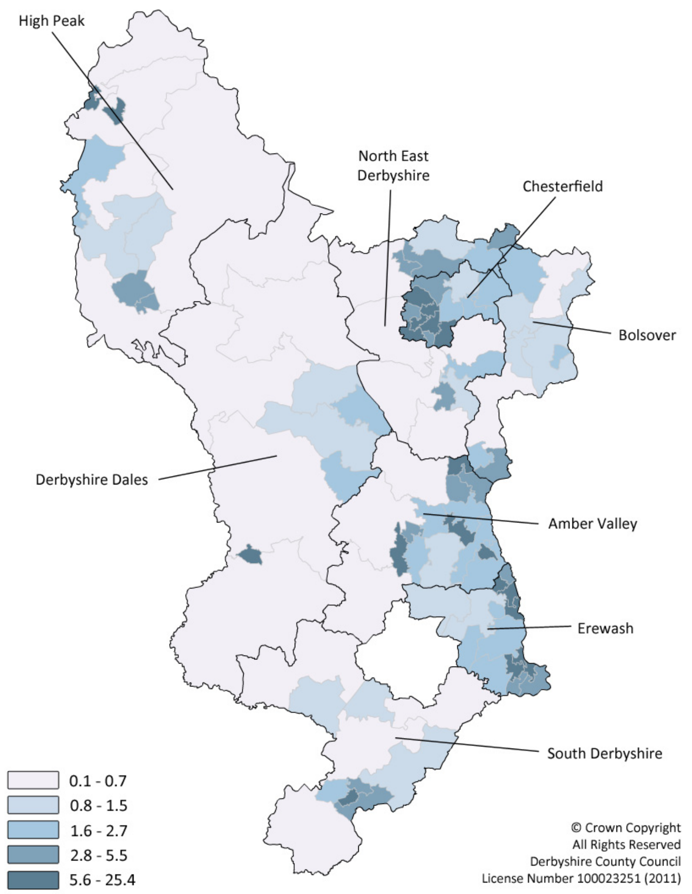
In 2009 there were a total of 27,900 active enterprises within Derbyshire. Across the county this varied considerably, Amber Valley (4,350) had the highest number of active enterprises whilst Bolsover (2,010) had the lowest.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table09-act-ent

Looking at this data as a ratio instead of absolute figures shows different results. Derbyshire has a total of 1.1 active enterprises per 10 hectares of land, which is similar to regionally (1.0) however below the national ratio of 1.5. Chesterfield has the highest (5.1) active enterprise density per 10 hectares of land within the county, and Derbyshire Dales the lowest (0.5).

Locally the picture becomes clearer. The five highest active enterprise densities by middle layer super output area[17] (MSOA) are all secondary centres / market towns; Long Eaton Centre (25.4), Chesterfield Centre (22.7), Ilkeston (17.1), Swadlincote (13.3) and Glossop Centre (12.1).

Active Enterprise Density (per 10 Hectares Within Derbyshire)



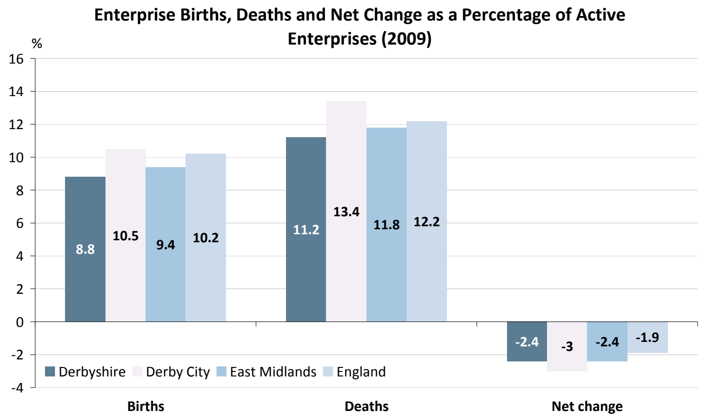
Source: Business Demography, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/enterdensity

Enterprise Births, Deaths and Net Change

In 2009 the rate of new enterprise births[18] stood at 8.8% (total of 2,460 births), lower than both the regional (9.4%, total of 14,860 births) and national rates (10.2%, total of 209,035 births). Locally, the areas of Kirk Hallam, Creswell, Bolsover and Loundsley Green saw the highest rate of new business births.

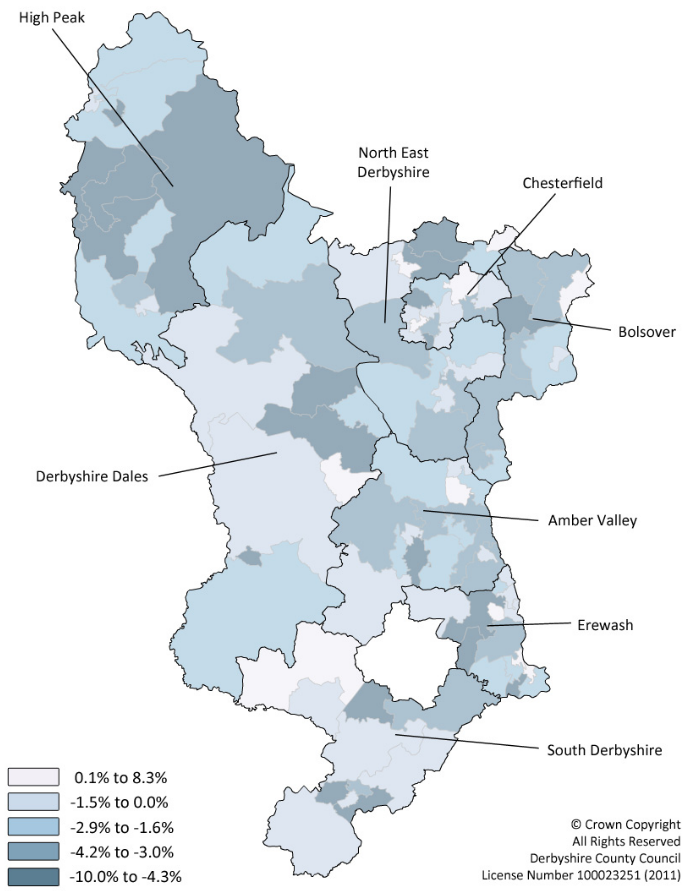
In Derbyshire enterprise deaths[19] stood at a rate of 11.2% (total of 3,135 deaths) this rate is lower than the regional (11.8%, total of 18,615 deaths) and national (12.2%, total of 248,110 deaths) enterprise death rates. At the local level, areas with the highest death rate were in Boythorpe and Birdholme, Findern, Stenson, Willington North and Midway.



Source: Business Demography, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/birthsdeathsdist

Looking at net change, all of the districts within Derbyshire suffered from more enterprise deaths than births in 2009. This is the first time in eight years that the rate of enterprise deaths in Derbyshire exceeded the rate of new enterprise births. High Peak experienced the highest overall net loss of -4.2%, more than double the national average of -1.9%. Erewash and North East Derbyshire had the lowest net loss of -1.7%, followed by Chesterfield with -1.8%.

Net change in business enterprise births and deaths of all active enterprises (% change), 2008-2009

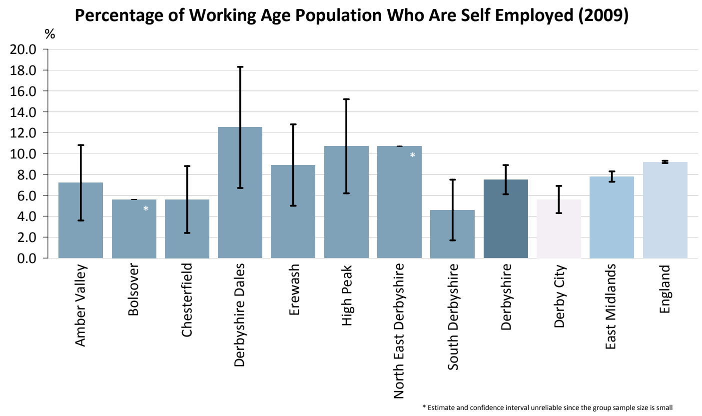


Source: Business Demography, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/entnetchange

Analysis of MSOA data shows there to be a concentration of areas around the North West of the county (specifically in High Peak), including Hope Valley, Whaley Bridge, Hayfield & New Mills East, New Mills West and Glossop Centre that have experienced high net loss between 2008-2009.

Self Employment Levels

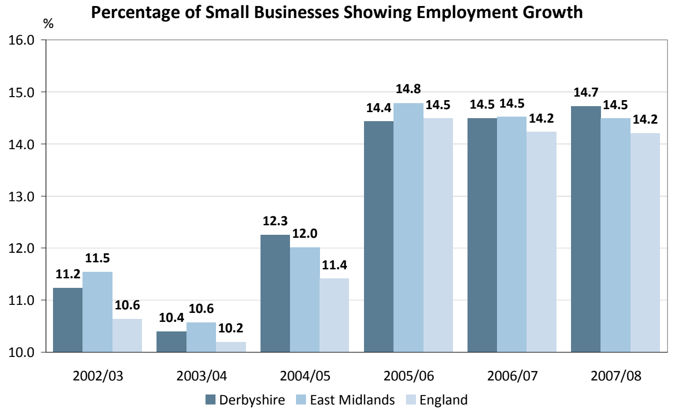
Self employment levels also help to provide an indication of the level of entrepreneurship in an area. In 2009 there were approximately 36,600 individuals who were self employed within Derbyshire. This equates to 7.5% of the working age population, marginally lower than in the region and 1.7% less than levels nationally. By geographical area Derbyshire Dales had considerably higher levels of self employment than elsewhere in the county.



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan 2009-Dec 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: The black lines indicate the level of confidence for each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different. Bolsover and North East Derbyshire confidence interval has been removed due to the small sample size
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/empself

Business Growth Levels

The percentage of small businesses showing employment growth within Derbyshire has been rising since 2003/04 to stand at 14.7% in 2007/08. This is above both the regional (14.5%) and national figures (14.2%). The district with the highest percentage of small businesses showing employment growth within Derbyshire for 2007/08 was Chesterfield (17.3%), closely followed by Erewash (15.8%). High Peak and South Derbyshire had the lowest percentage of small businesses showing growth, with both achieving 13.7%.



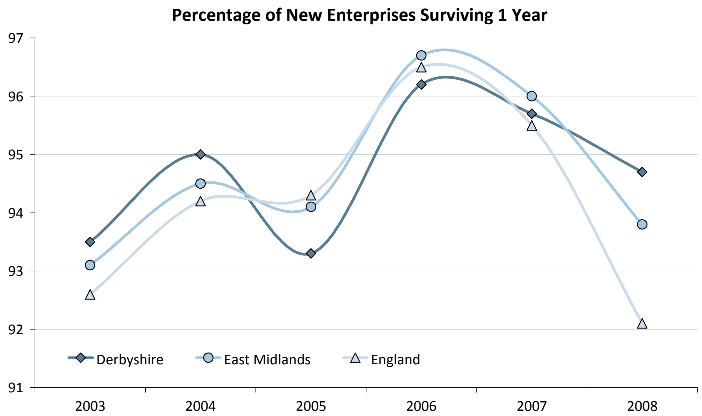
Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, 2002/03-2007/08, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/smallbusempg

Business Survival Rates

Survival rates data offers some insight into the stability of an area's business base. 94.7% of enterprises born in 2008 in Derbyshire survived one year. This is similar to the survival rates in the East Midlands (93.8%) and England (92.1%).

One year survival rates for new enterprises in Derbyshire has fluctuated from 93.5% in 2003 to 94.7% in 2008 with a peak of 96.2% in 2006. In 2008 national, regional and county wide one year survival rates dropped slightly, however the districts of Amber Valley and Chesterfield bucked this trend and continued to increase.



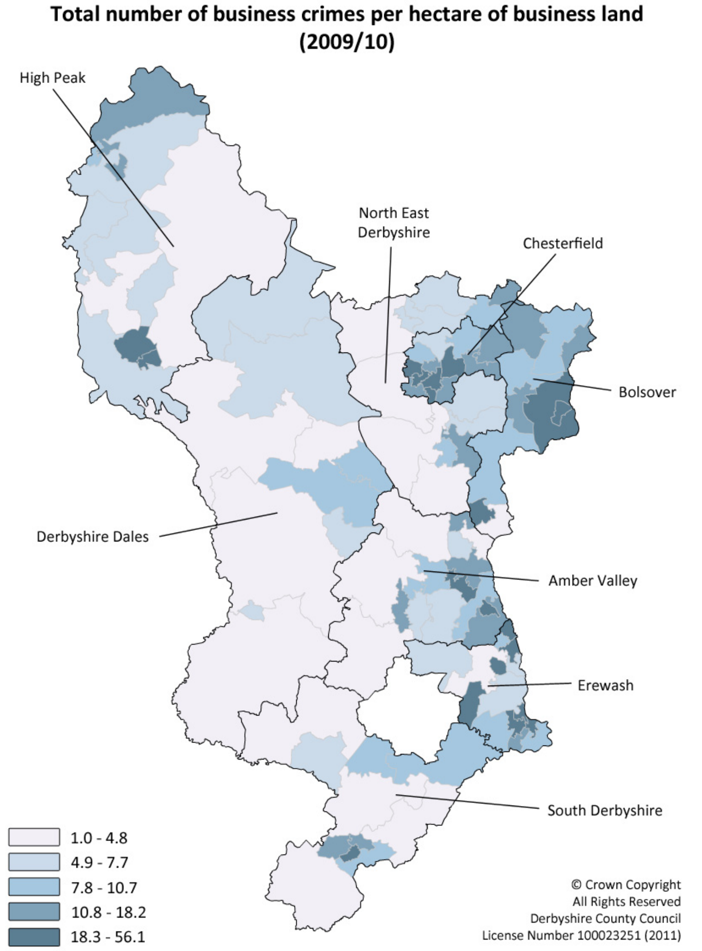
Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, 2003-2008, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/entsurvival

For new enterprises established within Derbyshire in 2006, 66.9% survived three years. This is marginally lower than the East Midlands (67.0%) and marginally higher than England (66.2%). Locally, South Derbyshire had the highest proportion of enterprises surviving 3 years; whilst Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire had the lowest survival rates.

Business Crime Rates

The relatively lower levels of crime in Derbyshire indicate the county is a safe place to live, work and run a business. The overall business crime rate in 2008/09 in Derbyshire was 8.9 crimes per hectare of business land. The MSOA with the highest business crime rate covers the Boythorpe and Birdholme (Chesterfield) area; the lowest area covered the Burnaston and Hatton (South Derbyshire) area. The bulk of areas showing the highest rates of business crime are down the eastern side of the county. Other areas showing high rates include Buxton, Swadlincote, and Borrowash.



Source: Derbyshire Constabulary, 2009/10

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/businesscrime

Local Business Surveys

Consultation with local businesses provides invaluable insights into the factors that are currently hindering business investment and economic growth. A number of partners currently undertake business surveys with their members in order to gain an insight into the latest issues affecting local businesses.

The Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce (DNCC) undertake a quarterly survey with members on the current factors affecting businesses in the two counties. The Quarter 4 of 2010 for DNCC like the national British Chambers of Commerce reports show mixed results. Overall the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire economy saw steady growth or stability through most of 2010 with many of the key economic indicators returning to pre-recession levels, however, employment levels fell back significantly in the last quarter of 2010 and recruitment difficulties in Derbyshire were at their highest since September 2008.

Business confidence for the first quarter of 2011 is positive with manufacturers and Derbyshire businesses more positive than service sector and Nottinghamshire counterparts. With the exception of export orders manufacturers are more positive about the next three months. Service sector businesses are less confident about turnover and profitability and significantly less positive about UK orders. Confidence in manufacturing businesses is the opposite of the national trend where service sector businesses were more confident.

Results of the DNCC fourth Quarterly Economic Survey of 2010, revealed the top three priorities identified by businesses were:

- business support and advice (65%);
- supporting growth businesses (55%); and
- skills training and education (41%)

For further information about the DNCC survey please go to

http://tinyurl.com/yjj5do6

In August 2009 the Federation of Small Businesses (FSB) in the East Midlands asked its members to complete an electronic questionnaire on their cash flow, trade levels, business confidence and overhead costs. Members were also invited to give their views on education and training and the East Midlands economy.

The FSB has approximately 16,000 members from across the East Midlands and the survey is mailed out to around 9,000 of these (around 1,300 of which are based within Derbyshire). Response rates vary between 10 to 30 percent. The key findings from the report were:

- Staffing levels have remained stable for almost two thirds of small businesses in Derbyshire since March 2009, whilst just one in ten small businesses have increased the number of people that they employ;
- One fifth of those firms planning to recruit in the next 3 months have increased their staffing numbers during the last 6 months;
- Only one quarter of FSB members in Derbyshire are undertaking any training or skills development at present;
- 11.8% of small businesses in Derbyshire are experiencing skills gaps in specialist trades or professions such as civil engineering, bricklaying and research;
- Three fifths of FSB members in Derbyshire have seen their sales decrease during the last six months, whilst one third have seen their sales increase;
- Just 16.7% of FSB members in Derbyshire are feeling more confident now than they were in March 2009;
- 60.9% of small businesses in Derbyshire have seen the variable costs for their business slightly increase since March 2009 – the main causes of the increase are higher energy and fuel bills and suppliers charging more for products and materials;
- One in five FSB members in Derbyshire report being affected by late payments; and
- 13.1% of small businesses are concerned about legislation and red-tape.

Further information on the survey and its findings can be gained from:

http://tinyurl.com/ydv5qrg

Hard to Fill Vacancies and Skills Shortages

Data from the National Employer Skills Survey, undertaken by the former Learning and Skills Council provides information on skills deficiencies and workforce development.

In 2009, Derbyshire employers reported experiencing more difficulties in employing staff than those in the East Midlands and England. 27.3% of vacancies in Derbyshire were regarded as hard to fill, compared with just 18.3% in the region and 22.1% nationally. In addition 75.8% of hard to fill vacancies were due to skills shortages in Derbyshire compared with 71.8% in the region and 73.9% nationally.

	Hard to fill vacancies as a % of all vacancies			Skills shortage vacancies as a % of hard to fill vacancies		
	2005	2007	2009	2005	2007	2009
Derbyshire	23.0%	25.0%	27.3%	61.0%	67.0%	75.8%
East Midlands	30.0%	30.0%	18.3%	70.0%	70.0%	71.8%
England	35.0%	30.0%	22.1%	70.0%	71.0%	73.9%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey, 2005, 2007 and 2009, Learning and Skills Council
Note: Derbyshire includes Derby City

Around a third of all skill shortage vacancies within Derbyshire are within skilled trade occupations. This is substantially higher than the proportions seen regionally (10.5%) and nationally (14.1%). Almost a fifth of all skills shortage vacancies in the county were within professional occupations, compared with just over a tenth in the East Midlands and England.

Occupations (2009)	Derbyshire	East Midlands	England
Managers and senior officials	1.3%	6.5%	5.9%
Professionals	18.5%	14.8%	13.2%
Associate professionals	12.6%	21.4%	20.1%
Administrative staff	8.4%	6.2%	7.3%
Skilled trades people	33.3%	10.5%	14.1%
Personal service staff	12.1%	16.3%	14.5%
Sales and customer service staff	4.2%	6.8%	8.7%
Machine operatives	1.5%	7.2%	4.6%
Elementary staff	8.2%	9.0%	11.0%
Unclassified staff	-	1.4%	0.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: National Employer Skills Survey, 2005, 2007 and 2009, Learning and Skills Council
Notes: Derbyshire includes Derby City

Skills Gaps

The percentage of employers reporting skills gaps[20] in their workforce in Derbyshire was 18.0%, similar to the regional and national figures. This equated to a skills gaps in 6.2% of jobs, lower than in the East Midlands (7.2%) and England (7.4%).

	% of employers with skills gaps		Skills gaps as % of jobs	
	2007	2009	2007	2009
Derbyshire	14.0%	18.0%	6.0%	6.2%
East Midlands	14.0%	18.0%	6.0%	7.2%
England	15.0%	19.0%	6.0%	7.4%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey, 2007 and 2009, Learning and Skills Council
Note: Derbyshire includes Derby City

Future Skills Demand

A study commissioned by Derbyshire Employers Coalition, Derby City Partnership and Working Ventures UK has examined the future skill requirements for Derby and Derbyshire from 2009 - 2023. The report identified that the priority sectors (as determined by the percentage of residents employed, or value to the economy) for Derbyshire over that period will continue to be:

- Manufacturing;
- Health and Social Care;
- Creative Industries;
- Logistics;
- Retail;
- Hospitality and Tourism; and
- Airport related.

The main recommendations from the report indicated that future skills needs are linked to demographic changes and the 'drivers' of the key sectors, with technology, ICT and the environment being the most likely to have the greatest impact on skills. As a result the relative importance of each of these will change; for example there will be an inevitable increase in the importance of health and social care as the population ages, and a need for both manufacturing and creative industries companies to develop skill-sets in carbon foot printing and waste minimisation

Therefore what is more important for the Derbyshire economy will be the emergence of new discrete technologies, with higher level skills, rather than the identification of priority sectors. Although these discrete technologies cannot be identified now, it can be assumed that they will be focused around the health and wellbeing of the citizen, improving our quality of life, ensuring our safety and security, and the environment.

The full report, 'Demand for Skills in Derby and Derbyshire 2009 – 2023' can be accessed at the following location

http://tinyurl.com/y52lowq

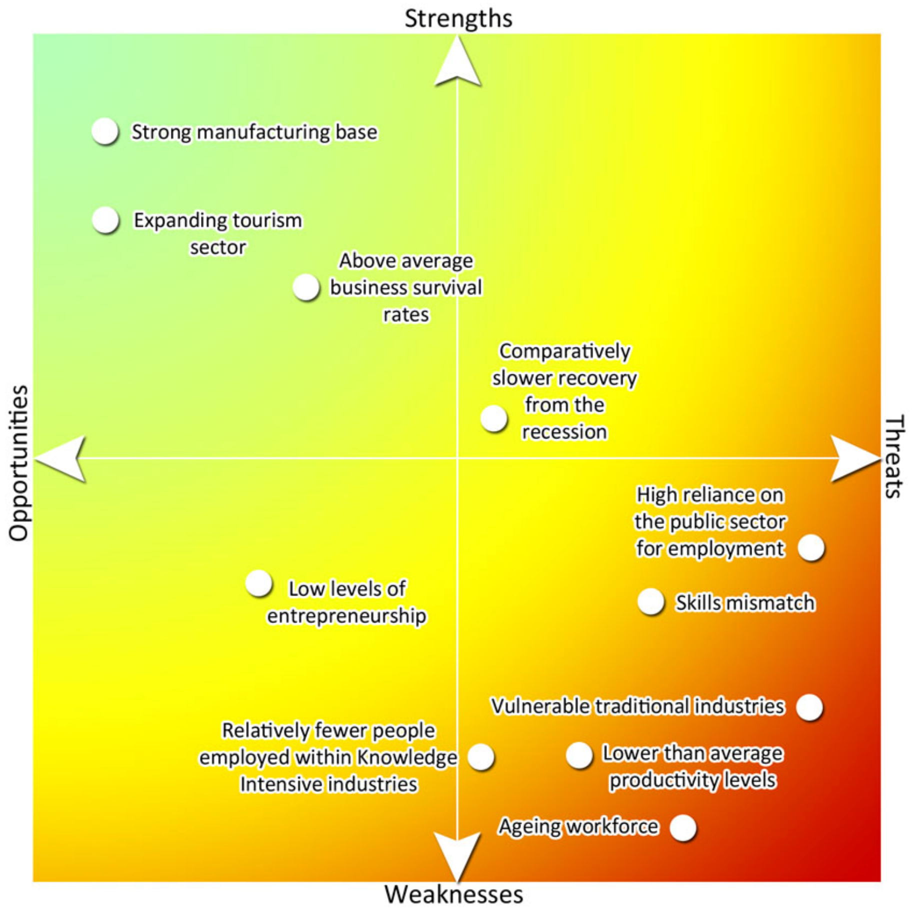
Derbyshire Employment and Skills Strategy

The 2010 Employment and Skills Strategy for Derbyshire reviewed the current position in the county and reflected on the direction of policy travel recommending the following priority themes:

- Young People into Employment
- Employability
- Skills development
- Sector development

For further details, the 2010 Employment and Skills Strategy for Derbyshire can be accessed via the following link:

http://tinyurl.com/5w2wcfg



Strong Manufacturing Base

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Historically, Derbyshire's business base has been dominated by textile mills, coal mines and quarries. Despite the loss of coal mining and the **decline of other vulnerable traditional industries**, the county has maintained a strong manufacturing base with a high concentration of people employed within this sector. Derbyshire is therefore in a strong position to rebalance the economy towards trade and investment in order to have sustainable growth in the future.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

The county's manufacturing based businesses need to be supported to embrace new industrial technologies and develop higher value added activity to enable them to compete strongly in global markets.

Expanding Tourism Sector

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Tourism is of great significance to Derbyshire contributing around £1.42bn to the local economy. With an estimated 35 million visitors each year to Derbyshire and the Peak District the sector provides considerable employment within the county. Derbyshire's thriving tourism sector is a key strength for the local economy, providing opportunities for the development of new and existing businesses, attracting investment and increasing employment opportunities.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Further develop tourism so that the opportunities presented by the outstanding natural landscape and cultural heritage of the county are nurtured and enhanced. The contribution of tourism to the local economy is an area that would benefit from further research.

Low Levels of Entrepreneurship

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire has below average levels of business births and self employment levels suggesting the overall level of entrepreneurial activity in the county is weak. In addition, for the first time in eight years the number of business deaths has exceeded the number of births in the county. It is likely that the tough economic conditions experienced when the economy entered into recession and the resulting lack of available finance played a part in this. However, despite this, Derbyshire has **above average business survival rates** with two thirds of businesses who became active in 2006 still active three years later. Whilst this demonstrates that the county has a stable and reasonably resilient business base, in order for the local economy to prosper in the future the number of new businesses start-ups must be increased.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Further research to help gain a greater understanding of the issues surrounding business start ups in Derbyshire would be beneficial. Work to create conditions to foster business start up opportunities must also continue.

Comparatively Slower Recovery from Recession

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

The global economy is showing signs of recovery following the worst post war recession. The UK officially emerged from recession at the end of 2009 following 0.4% growth in the economy in the final quarter. Locally, early indications suggest that Derbyshire's labour market has not been as deeply affected by the recession as elsewhere. However, recovery in the county and wider East Midlands region is thought to be comparatively slow.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Continuing to support local businesses by creating the right conditions for businesses to grow through these difficult times will be an important priority.

High Reliance on Public Sector Employment

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Employment within the public sector in Derbyshire has grown considerably over recent years and is now the county's largest employment sector, a pattern that is also mirrored nationally. The impact of substantial reductions in public sector funding over the next four years leaves the county vulnerable to significant job losses over the next few years.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

A key challenge for the future will be to limit the impact of public sector job losses. Rebalancing the employment base of Derbyshire's economy in favour of the private sector will also be a key challenge for the future. Identifying priority growth sectors to be championed will be central to achieving this.

Skills Mismatch

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Comparatively more employers in Derbyshire reported difficulties they had experienced in recruiting staff, and in three quarters of cases this difficulty was due to skills shortages. Around a third of all skills shortage vacancies within Derbyshire are within skilled trade occupations and almost a fifth within professional occupations. However, analysis of qualification levels shows the skills base of the county's workforce has greatly improved over recent years. This suggests there is a mismatch in the supply and demand of skills. Although people are obtaining higher level qualifications they do not match with the current sectors demanding the higher levels skills in the county. As businesses begin to recover from the recession, demand for higher level skills is likely to increase. If businesses are not able to recruit employees with the relevant skills from the local labour market, employees will be recruited from outside Derbyshire, resulting in the higher value jobs and associated wealth being lost to other areas.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Working with the universities and colleges there is a need to continue to improve the skill levels of the workforce particularly higher level qualifications such as Degree level and above. There is also a need to ensure the skills being obtained match the needs of employers and focus on those sectors that are forecast to have the highest levels of demand.

Low Productivity Levels

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire's economy is estimated to be worth £11.2 billion. Whilst productivity levels in Derbyshire are on a par with other similar rural counties they are well below the national average. This means that Derbyshire is contributing less to the overall UK economy. Typically areas that have an increasingly ageing population and above average levels of people claiming out of work benefits often have lower productivity levels. In addition the county has high levels of people employed within lower skilled traditional industries and **relatively fewer**

people employed within Knowledge Intensive industries which also results in low productivity levels.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

In order to improve productivity levels in Derbyshire and close the productivity gap there is a need to diversify the county's economic base towards higher value activity.

Ageing Workforce

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

With the changes currently being made to end age discrimination and the increase in life expectancy rates it is likely that people will work to much older ages. Combining this with the fact that the general qualification level of older age groups tends to be lower than that for young people, and that Derbyshire has a considerably older age profile, older workers will become more important to the Derbyshire labour market.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

The ageing workforce will need to be a key consideration for Derbyshire employers in the future. Not only will businesses have to face the challenges posed by replacing skilled staff who have retired they will also need to adapt to the requirements of an increasingly ageing workforce. Maintaining the skills of older workers will need to be a key priority, in particular ensuring available training and learning opportunities meet needs.

People and Communities

Chapter 3

The county is expected to experience modest levels of population growth over the next two decades. However, this growth is varied throughout the county, with South Derbyshire set to experience a substantial population increase. The number of people of retirement age is also forecast to increase significantly.

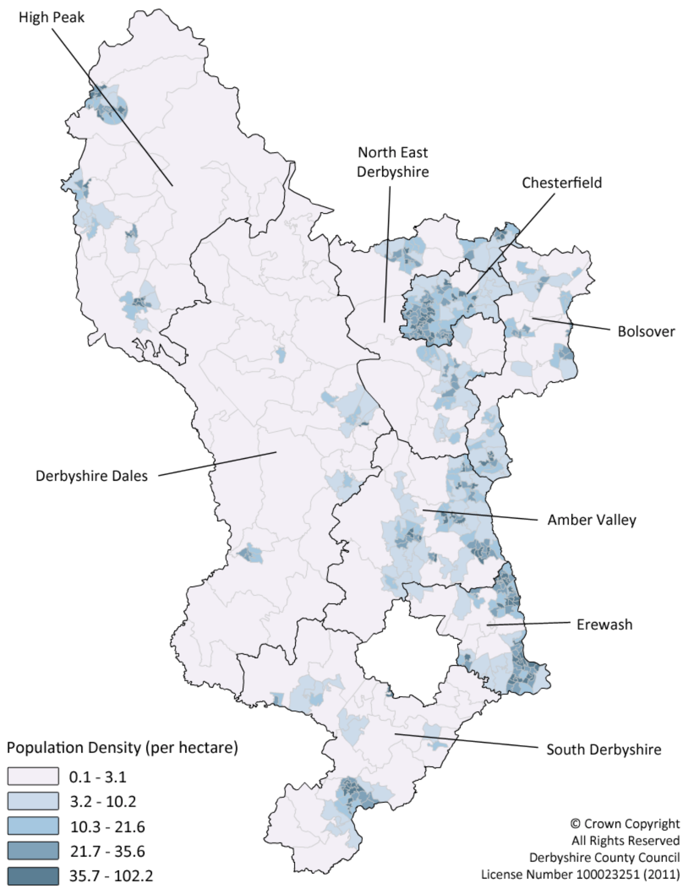
Current Population

The population of Derbyshire at mid 2009[21] was estimated to be 760,200, representing 17.1% of the East Midland's population and 1.5% of England's. 18.0% of Derbyshire's population were children aged 0-15 years, 60.3% were of working age (16-59F/64M years), and 21.7% of retirement age (60+F/65+M years). The age profile of the county is older than both the East Midlands and England. Across the county, the districts of Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire have notably older age profiles than the Derbyshire average, and South Derbyshire has a notably younger age profile.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table10-pop-by-bab

Derbyshire's population density is similar to that of the East Midlands but lower than that for England.

Population Density Across Derbyshire by Super Output Area Lower Layer



Source: Mid Year Population Estimates, 2009 ONS © Crown Copyright

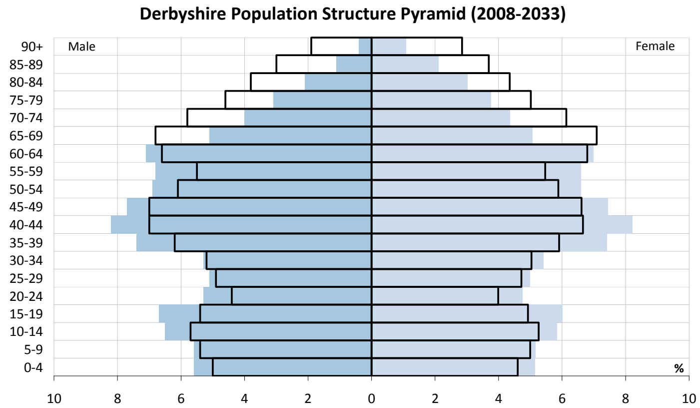
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/popudensity

Across the county there is great variation, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to market towns and larger urban settlements.

Population Growth

Overall the population across Derbyshire between 2008 and 2033 is expected to rise by 14.5%. This is lower than the East Midlands figure of 20.4% and England's expected population growth of 18.0%.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table11-pop-proj



Source: Sub-National Population Projections, 2008, ONS © Crown Copyright

Male (2008 Population Estimates)
Female (2008 Population Estimates)
Male / Female (2033 Population Projections)

Percentage Change in People aged 65+ from 2008 to 2033

	% Change in Older People (60+F/65+M years)
Amber Valley	72.8%
Bolsover	62.2%
Chesterfield	58.5%
Derbyshire Dales	64.8%
Erewash	58.5%
High Peak	76.0%
North East Derbyshire	55.2%
South Derbyshire	92.7%
Derbyshire	66.8%
East Midlands	66.9%
England	57.1%

Source: Sub-National Population Projections, 2008, ONS, © Crown Copyright

By 2033 Derbyshire's population is predicted to have an older population profile than in 2008, with the number of older people forecast to increase significantly by 66.8%, higher than the national figure of 57.1%. At a district level South Derbyshire is predicted to have the greatest increase in older people whilst North East Derbyshire is expected to see the lowest.

By 2033 the number of children aged 0-15 years in the county is set to increase by 3.9%, this is far lower than proportions expected regionally (14.4%) and nationally

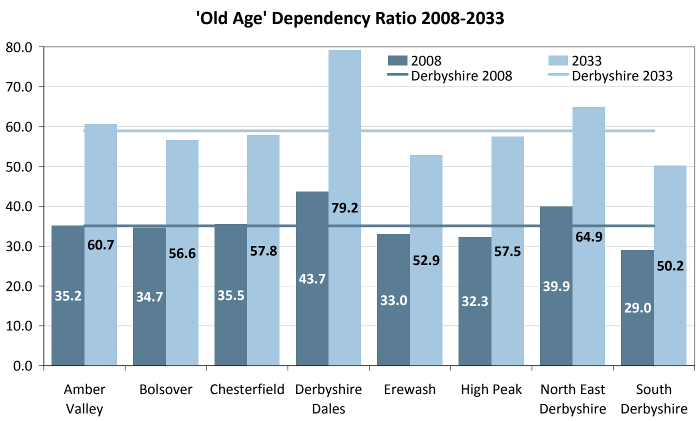
(12.9%). Derbyshire's working age population is projected to decrease by 0.7%, whereas regionally (7.4%) and nationally (7.5%) the working age population is projected to increase.

Across the county, South Derbyshire has experienced significant population growth over the last 10 years. This can be mainly linked to the high level of new housing and road developments that have taken place in the district. Significant growth in this district is also expected to continue with a projected increase of 27.0% between 2008 and 2033. Elsewhere, population growth will be much less, particularly in Derbyshire Dales (10.3%) and North East Derbyshire (10.9%), a fact likely to reflect the current older age profile of these districts.

A growing, and increasingly ageing population, will have implications on the level and cost of local services and responding to these changes will be a key challenge for Derbyshire in the future.

Old Age Dependency Ratio

By 2033 the working age population in Derbyshire is set to decrease by 0.7% compared to a substantial increase in the population over retirement age. This places an increased burden upon the working population to provide support.



Source: Sub-National Population Projections, 2008, ONS, © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/oldagedepratio

In 2008 the old age dependency ratio[22] in Derbyshire was 35.1, higher than both the East Midlands (31.9) and England (30.8) ratios. Locally, Derbyshire Dales has by far the highest dependency ratio and South Derbyshire the lowest. This is due to the large elderly population within Derbyshire Dales and the current younger age structure of South Derbyshire as noted earlier.

By 2033 the old age dependency ratio in Derbyshire is set to increase further to 58.9. The districts of Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire are forecast to have considerably higher old age dependency ratios.

Black and Minority Ethnic Populations

In 2001 just 2.8% of Derbyshire's population were from black and minority ethnic (BME) populations, a much lower percentage than the East Midlands (8.7%) and England (13.0%). Across the county South Derbyshire (4.1%) had the highest BME population, this is due to one particular ward very close to Derby City (Stenson Fields) where BME levels are ten times higher than Derbyshire's at 27.8%. Bolsover had the lowest BME population (1.7%).

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/bmepop

Economic Migration

One source of information on the levels of economic migration is the National Insurance Number (NINO) Recording System. Whilst this system is not able to provide a comprehensive picture of all economic migration it helps to provide an indication of the levels of migration being experienced locally.

In 2009/10 the number of adult overseas nationals registering for a national insurance number in Derbyshire stood at 990. This represents just 3.5% of all East Midlands NINO allocations for this time period and less than 0.2% of the England allocations, suggesting the county attracts relatively low numbers of international migrants. Around a quarter of Derbyshire's international migrants were from Poland.

The highest recorded number of NINO registrations in a single year was 1,860 in 2006/07. Since then there has been a continuing fall. Adding year on year data (2004/05 to 2009/10), it is shown that North East Derbyshire has had the lowest number of NINO registrations (640), and Chesterfield the highest (1,310).

Number of National Insurance Number Registrations 2004/05 to 2009/10

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Amber Valley	90	200	270	230	180	130
Bolsover	70	140	280	170	190	140
Chesterfield	150	260	260	280	200	160
D Dales	100	230	230	220	160	100
Erewash	120	220	270	280	180	120
High Peak	120	170	240	250	190	150
NE Derbyshire	80	110	120	110	130	90
S Derbyshire	100	200	190	190	180	100
Derbyshire	**830**	**1,530**	**1,860**	**1,730**	**1,410**	**990**
Derby City	1,600	2,770	3,010	3,570	3,340	3,020
East Midlands	23,560	38,720	40,720	38,450	32,990	28,270
England	388,030	579,520	607,950	636,880	607,880	515,120

Source: National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System, 2010, Department for Work and Pensions

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ninodata

In 2009 some local level research of 140 migrant workers was undertaken on the needs of Eastern European migrant communities in the county. The majority (77.8%) were in employment, with around two-thirds having found work straight away on arrival in the UK or

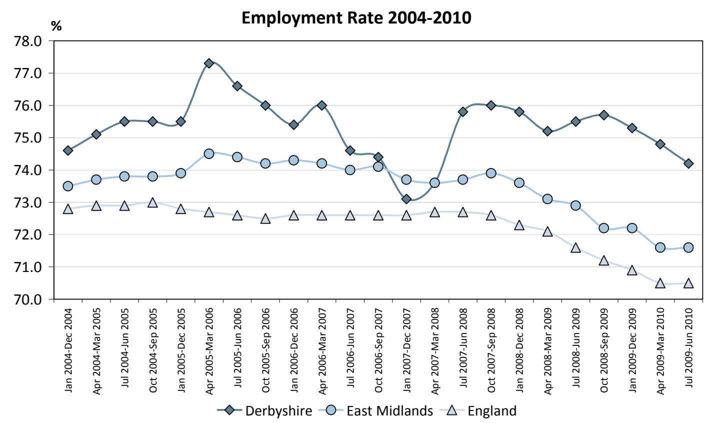
Derbyshire. The most common occupational areas that workers were employed in were traditionally lower paid jobs, such as stock handler, factory worker, cleaner, food operative, or driver. This is reflected in the relatively low wage rates that were reported by respondents, where more than two-thirds earned £15,000 per year or less.

Overall the county has above average proportions of people participating in the labour market and lower than average unemployment levels, although youth unemployment levels in Derbyshire doubled between January 2008 and January 2010.

Employment Rate

The employment rate[23] in Derbyshire at the end of 2009 stood at 75.3%, higher than both the regional (72.2%) and the national (70.9%) rates. Across the county, High Peak (83.5%) had the highest employment rate and Chesterfield (70.8%) the lowest. A possible contributory factor to Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire having lower employment rates could be due to the higher levels of limiting long-term illness experienced by former workers in the male dominated traditional industries in these areas.

Despite a decrease in the rate of employment during the recession, the East Midlands remains the only region out of the five northern and midlands regions to exceed the national average with Derbyshire continuing to be above the regional and national rate. However, for the first part of 2010, the employment rate in Derbyshire did not show an increase, whereas regionally and nationally it did.



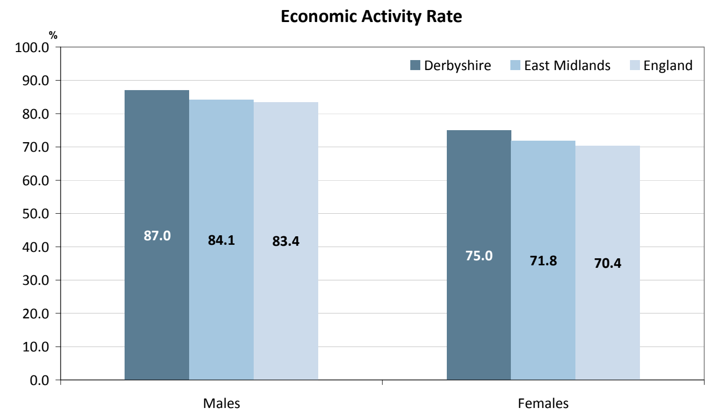
Source: Annual Population Survey (quarterly working age employment rates), 2009, ONS (Nomis), © Crown Copyright

Note: Small sampling sizes in 2007 show an abnormal figure for this year

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/employrate

Economic Activity Rate

The level of economic activity[24] in 2009 in Derbyshire was 81.0%, higher than both the East Midlands (78.0%) and England (76.9%) levels. For the last five years, on average, the economic activity rate in Derbyshire has been between one and two percentage points higher than the region and between three and four percent higher than England. Across the county economic activity levels vary from as low as 75.4% in Derbyshire Dales to a high of 87.4% in High Peak.



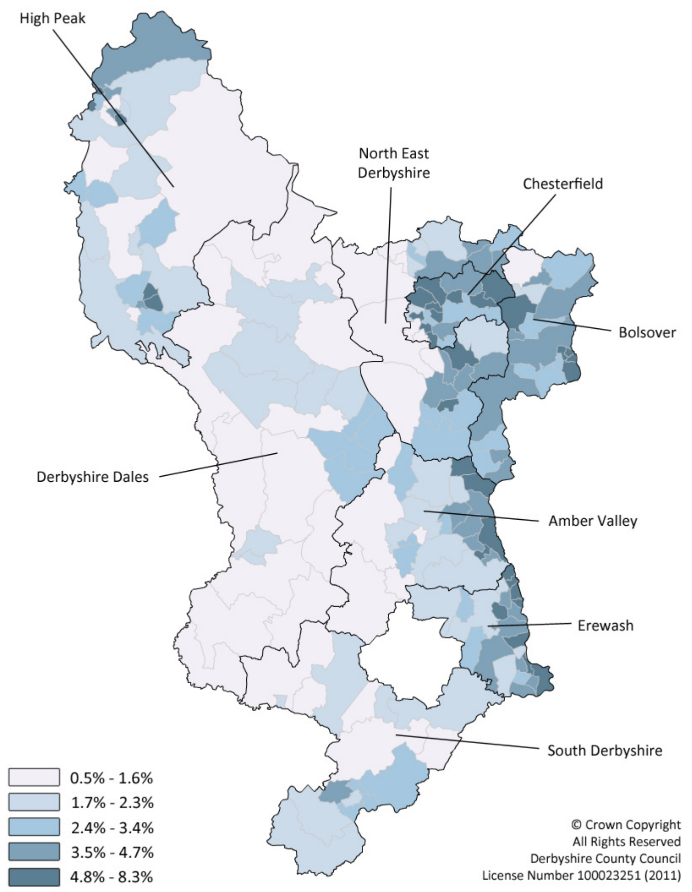
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis), © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ecoactrate

Overall Unemployment Levels

In February 2011 the county's claimant unemployment rate of 3.2% remained below the East Midlands (3.6%) and England (3.7%) rates. At district level, the rates in Erewash, Chesterfield and Bolsover exceeded the national average. The lowest rates were in Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire. At a very local level, two thirds (118) of the county's 179 wards had unemployment rates below the national average.

Claimant Count, Total (% of Working Age Population 16-64)
February 2011



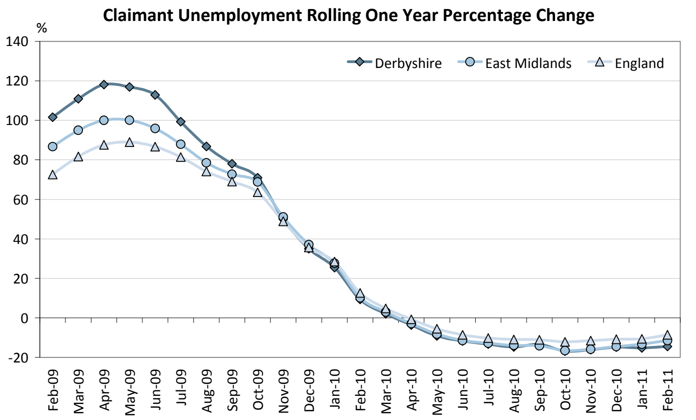
Source: Claimant Count February 2011, ONS (Nomis), © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/claimcount

Wards with particularly severe unemployment problems include Gamesley in High Peak (8.3%), Ilkeston North (8.1%) and Ilkeston Central (7.4%) in Erewash, Rother in Chesterfield (7.2%) and Barms in High Peak (7.3%).

Generally, wards with higher rates of unemployment are located in larger urban areas, such as Chesterfield or Glossop. Comparatively, rural areas tend to have lower unemployment, such as North West ward in South Derbyshire (0.5%), Winster and South Darley in Derbyshire Dales (0.6%), and Alport in Amber Valley (0.7%).

A total of 15,762 people in Derbyshire were claiming unemployment related benefits in February 2011, 14.5% less than at the same time in 2010 (18,434). Initially the current economic downturn appeared to have had a substantially greater impact in Derbyshire where, throughout the latter part of 2008 and early part of 2009, the annual rate of increase in unemployment was faster than that seen regionally and nationally. However, since March 2009 the overall rate of increase has been slowing, with the rate in Derbyshire now lower than that regionally and nationally.



Source: Claimant Count Feb 2009 - Feb 2011 ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/claim1yr

During the most severe part of the economic downturn, the greatest annual rate of increase across the county was in the traditionally low unemployment area of South Derbyshire. By contrast, the slowest growth in unemployment was in the north east of the county where unemployment has historically been higher. During the recovery, the pattern has reversed, with the fastest falls in unemployment being in South Derbyshire, while the north east of Derbyshire has fallen at a rate closer to the county and regional average.

Long-term Unemployment Levels

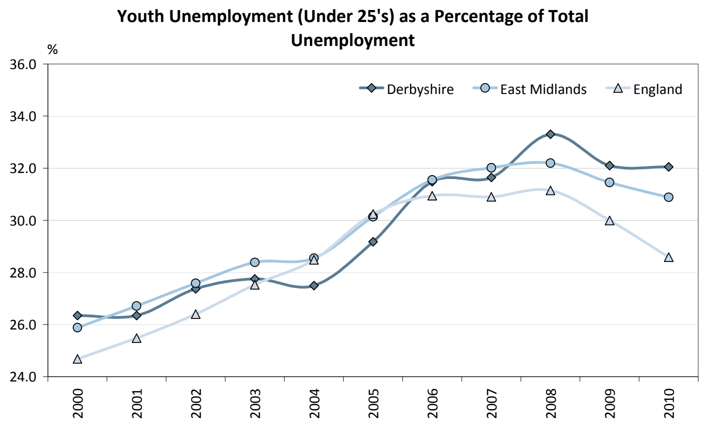
In February 2011 there were 2,455 people in Derbyshire who had been out of work for more than a year. These long-term unemployed accounted for 15.6% of the county's total unemployment, which is just above the national average (14.6%). Historically, long-term unemployment levels in the county have remained slightly below those seen regionally and nationally. However, over the last year the rate of increase in Derbyshire has been marginally higher and the gap seems to have closed.

There are 28 wards in the county where the proportion of long-term unemployed residents is now greater than 20.0%. Eight of these wards are in Erewash, mainly in the Ilkeston and Long Eaton areas, and six are in North East Derbyshire. In the Bolsover wards of Shirebrook East and North West one in three claimants are long-term unemployed (please note that caution should be taken when using these figures due to the base numbers in certain wards).

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table12-claim-unemp

Youth Unemployment Levels

In February 2011 there were 5,090 people under the age of 25 who were unemployed in Derbyshire. This represents just under a third (32.3%) of all unemployed people in the administrative county, which is above the national average (28.6%).



Source: Claimant Count 2000-2010 ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: Unemployment figures as an average of 12 months data per year

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/youthunemp

The overall unemployment rate for under 25s in Derbyshire was 6.6% which is higher than the regional (5.8%) and national (5.8%) averages. At district level, Chesterfield, Erewash and Bolsover, had unemployment rates substantially above the national average, but in South Derbyshire and in particular Derbyshire Dales the rate was below average.

The county has 23 wards where the youth unemployment rate is now greater than 10.0%. Eight of the wards are in Chesterfield reflecting the age profile of the district. Shirebrook East in Bolsover has the highest youth unemployment. Ilkeston Central and North and Sandiacre in Erewash and Gamesley and Barms in High Peak, Shirebrook South East in Bolsover and Rother in Chesterfield also have much higher levels of youth unemployment.

From the early phase of the economic downturn, the youth unemployment rate in the county more than doubled from 3.8% in January 2008 to a peak of 7.9% in February 2010. Since this time unemployment levels in Derbyshire have begun to decline in line with the regional and national averages.

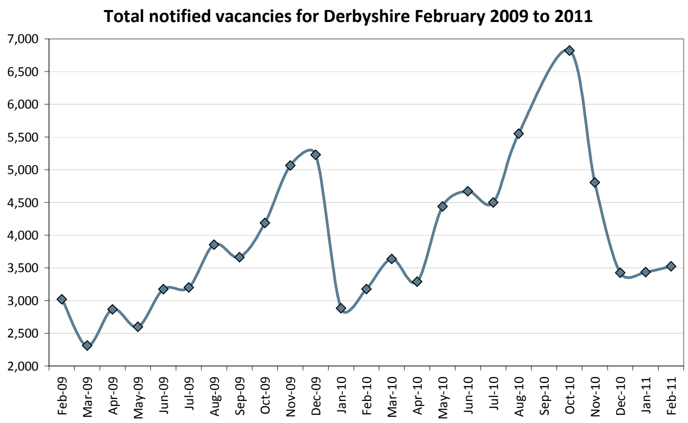
Detailed information relating to unemployment levels in Derbyshire can be gained from the monthly Unemployment Bulletin produced by the Research and Information Team. The bulletin can be accessed via the following link:

http://tinyurl.com/y23r7sb

Vacancies

Analysis of vacancy data helps to provide some indication of the demand for staff within the local economy. The most up to date statistics on vacancies are produced by Job Centre Plus who are estimated to handle around one third of all vacancies in the economy.

In February 2009, there were a total of 3,020 vacancies in Derbyshire, 21,356 in the East Midlands and 265,987 in England. Between February 2009 and February 2011 the number of vacancies increased by 16.7% in Derbyshire and 14.5% in the East Midlands. However across England vacancies fell by 2.7%.



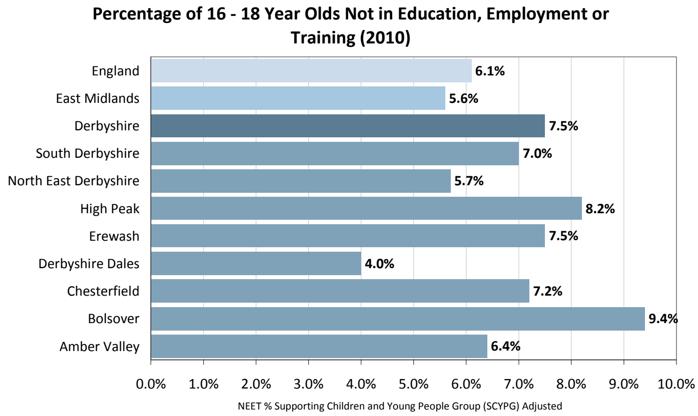
Source: Job Centre plus, notified vacancies, February 2001, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/vacdata

Not in Education, Employment or Training

Whilst the majority of Derbyshire's school leavers progress into a positive destination, i.e. further education, training or employment after leaving school, a small proportion do not. In November 2010, there were a total of 1,430 16-18 year olds in Derbyshire not in education, employment or training (NEET), representing 7.5% of this age group. In 2005, the county figure had been 6.5%, lower than that for England of 7.7%. Since then the national figure has shown a steady decline but locally it has increased with Derbyshire now having a higher than national average of NEET 16-18 year olds. This suggests that the impact of the recession on the NEET group in Derbyshire has been greater than nationally.

Locally, Derbyshire Dales had the lowest percentage of NEET 16-18 year olds at 4.0%, the highest was Bolsover at 9.4%.



Source: Client Caseload Information System, 30th Nov 2010, Department for Education

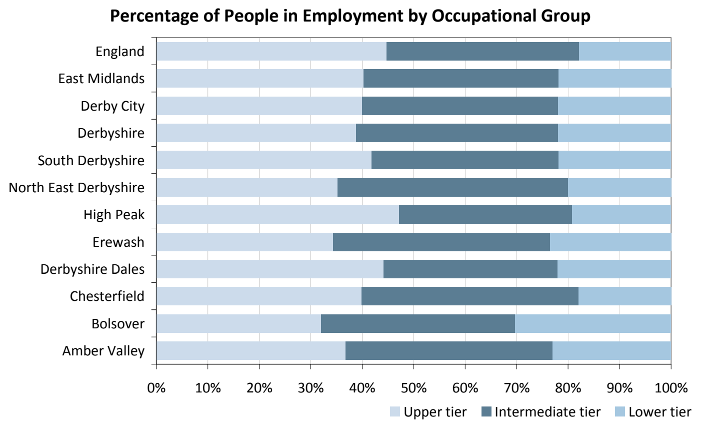
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/1618neets

In 2010, a customer insight research project funded by the East Midlands Improvement and Efficiency Partnership entitled 'The Career Learning Journeys of Derby and Derbyshire NEETs' was commissioned to support ongoing work to help young people into employment, education or training. Some of the key findings from the study are as follows:

- School leavers have found it difficult to secure employment, outlining the need for advice about the prevailing conditions in the local labour market.
- The majority of the NEET group in the county had been so for less than six months. However, the greater challenge is with those young people who are NEET for 12 months or longer where barriers have typically become more entrenched.
- Young people from vulnerable groups constitute a significant proportion of the NEET group. It is important that support recognises the particular requirements of being a teenage parent, having learning difficulties and/or disabilities (LDD), or having a supervision order for example.
- Young people who experience being NEET do so for a range of different reasons. However, there were a number of common themes: low or average attainment at school is a barrier; experiences of school or FE College were generally not good; experiences of work based training were much more positive; young people valued the help provided by a range of support agencies; young people aspired to be in employment but were frustrated at the lack of opportunities; complex family relationships were an issue for many young people, and many had health issues or caring responsibilities.

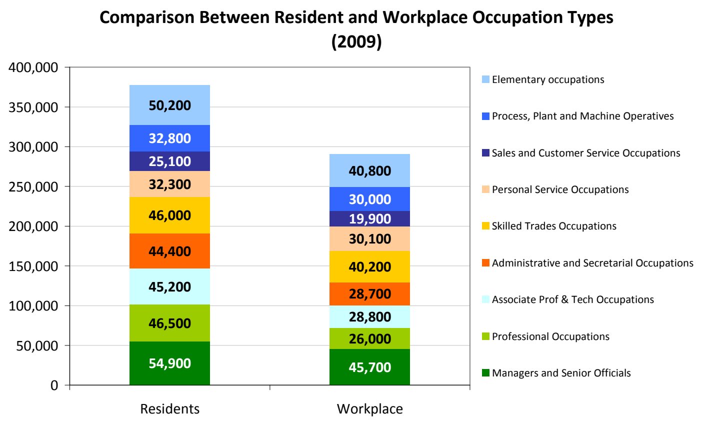
Occupational Levels

Derbyshire has a relatively low skilled economy which in part reflects the make up of the county's industrial structure, where a greater proportion of firms are in the production and agriculture sectors and a lower proportion are in the business services sector.



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/occgroup

In 2009 only two fifths of Derbyshire's residents were employed in upper tier occupational groups such as managers and professionals. Whilst this is a similar level to that of the East Midlands it is below that of England. This varies considerably across the county with High Peak having the most skilled occupational structure and Bolsover the least.



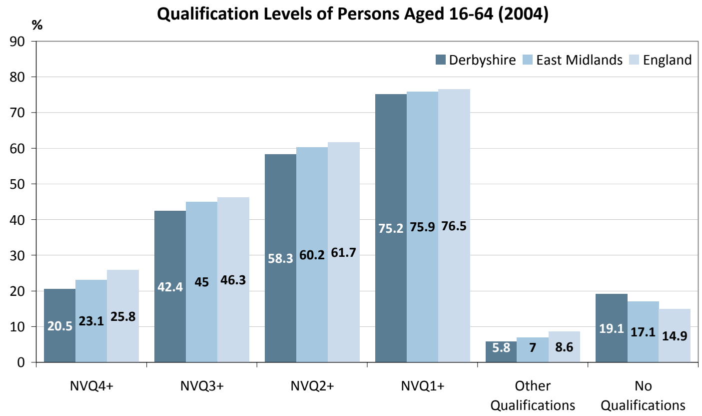
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: Upper tier occupations include managers and professionals, lower tier include process and elementary occupations. All other occupation groups are included in the intermediate tier group

Comparing residence based and workplace based occupations in Derbyshire, there is a clear shortfall in higher level occupations within county based businesses. This suggests that a significant number of residents working in higher level occupations are travelling to a workplace outside of the county, whereas those in traditionally lower paid occupations are more likely to work for local companies.

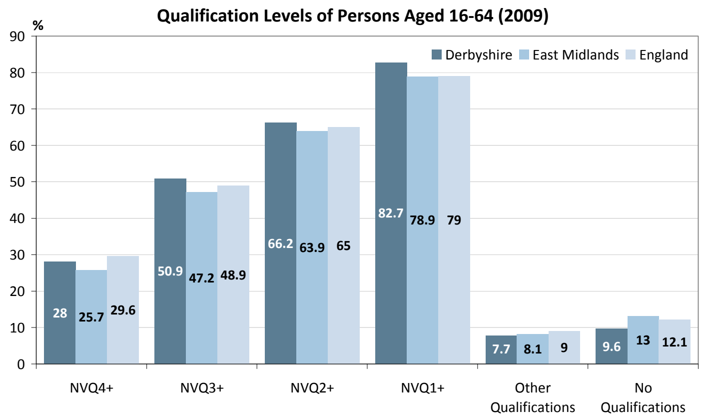
Qualification Levels

The qualification levels of Derbyshire's working age population (16-64 years) have greatly improved over recent years. However relatively few residents have higher level qualifications (degree level or equivalent), a factor that varies significantly across the county.

On all measures, the qualification levels of Derbyshire's workforce in 2004 lagged behind those of its regional and national counterparts. At this time just one fifth of Derbyshire's workforce were estimated to be qualified to at least NVQ level 4, around two fifths were qualified to at least NVQ level 3, nearly three fifths were qualified to at least NVQ level 2 and almost one fifth were without any qualifications.



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2004, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/adultqual2004

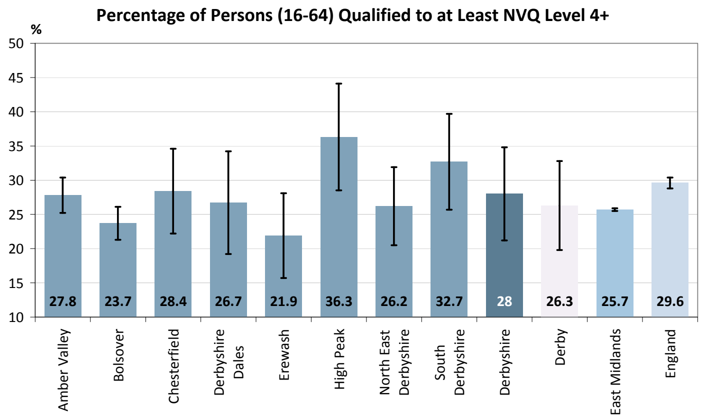


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/adultqual2009

- **NVQ Level 1** – Foundation level, equivalent to 5 GCSE's grade D to E
- **NVQ Level 2** – Intermediate level, equivalent to 5 GCSE's grade A* to C
- **NVQ Level 3** – Advanced level, equivalent to A Levels
- **NVQ Level 4** – HNC / HND / Degree Level
- **NVQ Level 5** – Degree / Post Graduate Level

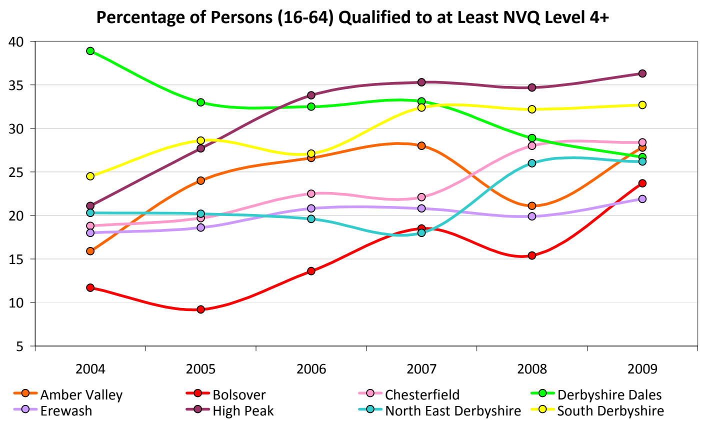
By 2009, the proportion of the Derbyshire workforce estimated to be qualified to at least NVQ level 4 had increased to well over a quarter. Just over half were qualified to at least NVQ level 3, two thirds were qualified to at least NVQ level 2, and the proportion of the workforce with no qualifications had fallen to just under one tenth.

The proportions qualified to at least NVQ level 4 in Derbyshire in 2009 remained below the proportions seen nationally but the county did perform better than the East Midlands. The proportion qualified to at least NVQ level 3 and 2 is now higher than the regional and national figures. On the proportion of the population without a qualification, Derbyshire also performs better than both the East Midlands and England.



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Note: The black lines indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/adultqual2009

At a local level there are marked variations in the qualification levels of Derbyshire residents. In 2009, the proportions qualified to at least NVQ level 4, varied by nearly 15.0%, with High Peak showing the highest proportion of qualified residents and Erewash the lowest.



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2009, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/adultqual2009

Although the proportion of Derbyshire residents qualified to at least level 4 is still below the figure for England, over the period 2004 to 2009 the proportion has increased at a rate higher than that both regionally and nationally. Analysis of trend data by local area over the period shows that there has been an increase in the proportion qualified to at least NVQ level 4 in seven out of the eight local authority districts in the county, although it should be noted that these figures are based on relatively small sample sizes. The relatively strong performance on this measure at county level is likely to be due to a combination of factors, for example the relatively recent establishment of the University of Derby campus at Buxton and the delivery of higher education courses by Chesterfield College at the Tapton Park Innovation Centre in Chesterfield will have provided increased opportunities for residents to study for qualifications at level 4 and above.

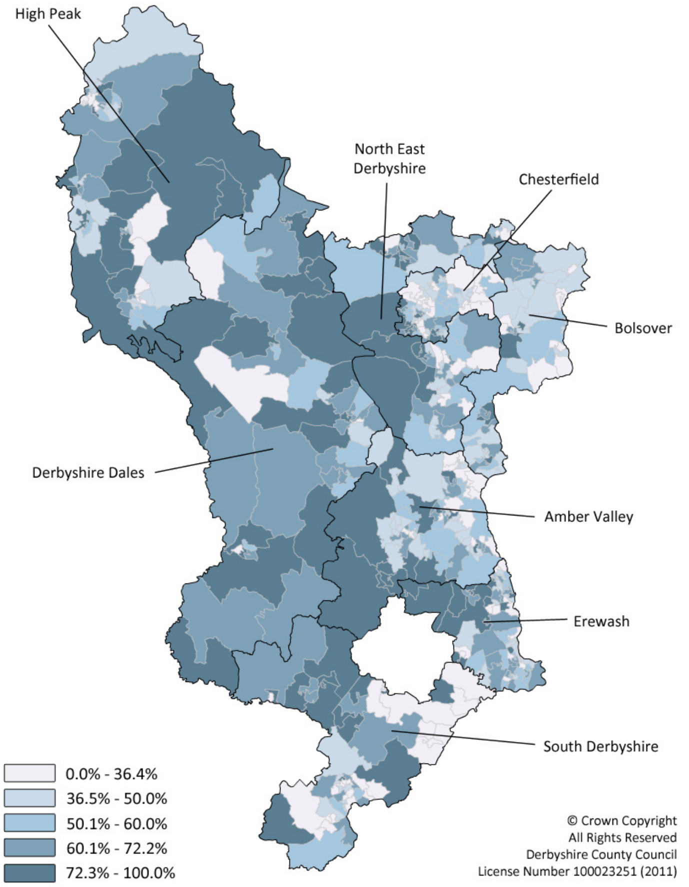
School Attainment Levels

Attainment at GCSE level can be used to indicate the potential of the future workforce. The most commonly used measure is the proportion of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C including Maths and English. Overall in 2009/10, the proportion of Derbyshire's resident pupils achieving this benchmark was 55.0%, higher than the regional figure of 53.7% and the national figure of 53.4%.

Analysis of achievement across county at LSOA level shows marked variation. In areas such as Gamesley in Glossop, parts of Riddings in Amber Valley and parts of Staveley in Chesterfield the proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C including Maths and English was very low. In contrast, Borrowash in Erewash, Stenson Fields in South Derbyshire and Duffield in Amber Valley had exceptionally high proportions achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C including Maths and English.

Sharp contrasts also exist between adjacent areas in the county. For example, the south-western part of Chesterfield contains one of the highest performing schools in the county and also one of the lowest performing.

Percentage of key stage 4 pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths



Source: Derbyshire County Council, Children and Younger Adults, 2009/10

Note: Nine LSOA's show 0.0% of pupils achieving five or more GCSE's at grades A* to C, these areas are where there were six or less pupils in that area taking the GCSE exam and the data has been suppressed.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/gcseatt

Apprenticeships

An apprenticeship provides people with the opportunity to gain on-the-job experience whilst working towards a nationally recognised qualification (NVQ Levels 2, 3 and 4). Apprenticeships are becoming an increasingly popular route into employment across the UK, with the number of young people enrolling onto an Apprenticeship almost doubling in the last decade.

The governments 'Plan for Growth 2011' proposes to deliver funding for up to 100,000 additional work experience placements for young people and 50,000 additional apprenticeship places over the next four years. The governments aim is to ensure that:

- At least 1 in 5 young people are undertaking an apprenticeship by 2020;
- The number of employers engaged in apprenticeship programmes, particularly within the public sector, is increased;
- stereotyping and under-representation across all equality strands (e.g. gender, race and disability) is addressed;
- Apprenticeships are expanded from 19-24 years to include 19-30 year olds; and that
- More NVQ Level 4 / higher level apprenticeships are available in all areas.

According to the latest information from the National Apprenticeship Service a total of 4,690 people started on an apprenticeship scheme in Derbyshire during 2009, an increase of 12.2% from the previous year. Almost a half (44.6%) of these were aged 16-18, 40.7% were aged 19-24 and 14.5% were aged over 25. The biggest drop in take up of apprenticeships was in the 25 year plus age group which fell by -20.0% since 2008/09. This compares to a 12.0% drop nationally in those aged 25 year plus taking up apprenticeships.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table13-apprentice

Nearly 1 in 14 16-18 year olds are on an apprenticeship scheme in Derbyshire. This compares to one in 16 in the East Midlands, and one in 17 nationally. To reach the 1 in 5 target by 2020 there will need to be an additional 4,000 young people on an apprenticeship scheme in Derbyshire.

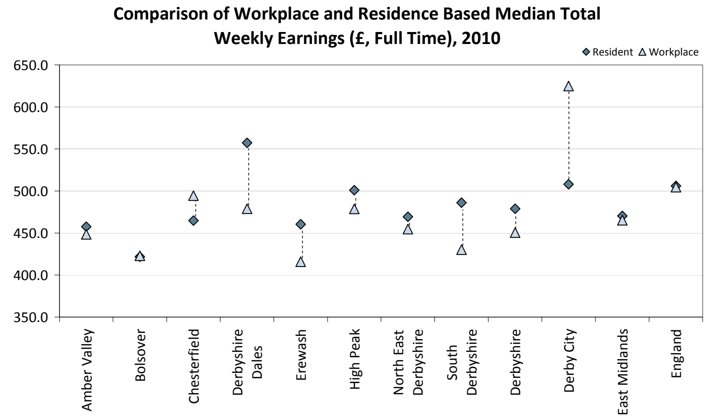
Residence and Workplace Earnings

The overall levels of earnings in the county are well below the national average. This is a common pattern in areas where there are high levels of people employed within traditional industries and lower skilled occupations.

Across Derbyshire residence based earnings (earnings of those living in the area) are significantly higher than workplace earnings (earnings of those who work in the area). This suggests that residents with higher level skills tend to travel outside of the county for work, due to the lower paid jobs on offer locally. This is further supported by the analysis of commuter patterns within the Economic Geography Chapter that shows Derbyshire is a net exporter of workers. A major factor in this is the number of large cities within close proximity to Derbyshire's borders that increases people's access to a wide range of employment opportunities. Locally Chesterfield (a net importer of labour) is the only district that has higher workplace based earnings to residence based earnings supporting the fact that residents travel to the cities and larger towns to work.

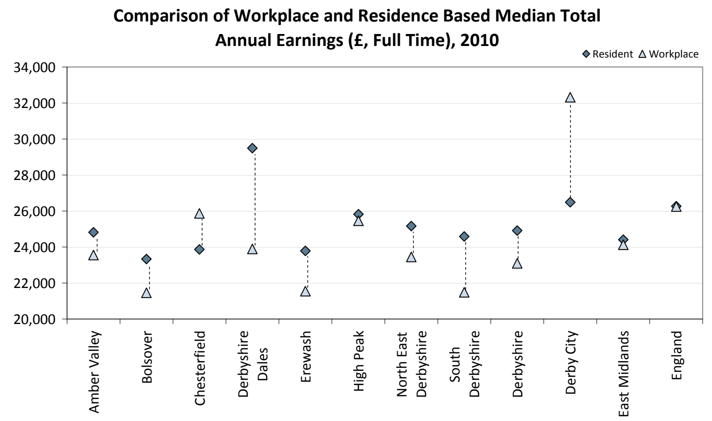
For workplace earnings, the average weekly pay in Derbyshire in 2010 was £451. This was 3.2% lower than in the East Midlands (£465) and 10.7% lower than average weekly pay across England (£505). Residence based earnings within Derbyshire are significantly higher with a weekly average of £479 per week. Whilst this is in line with earnings across the East Midlands (£470) it is 5.4% lower than average weekly earnings for England (£506).

Locally there is considerable variation in earnings levels. Analysis of resident earnings shows Bolsover has the lowest level of earnings at £422 per week and Derbyshire Dales has the highest at £557. When looking at workplace data, Erewash has the lowest weekly earnings (£416) and Chesterfield the highest (£495), although the variation between areas is much less on this measure. Derbyshire Dales has the greatest variation between residence based and workplace based earnings, possibly due to the attractiveness of the district as a place to live, and the high level of employment opportunities located in nearby cities.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/earningswk

The gross annual pay (median average) of a full-time employee working (workplace based earnings) in Derbyshire in 2010 was £23,094, which was lower than regional (£24,126) and national (£26,250) annual earnings. Across the county earnings varied only slightly from £25,869 in Chesterfield to £21,461 in Bolsover.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/earningsyr

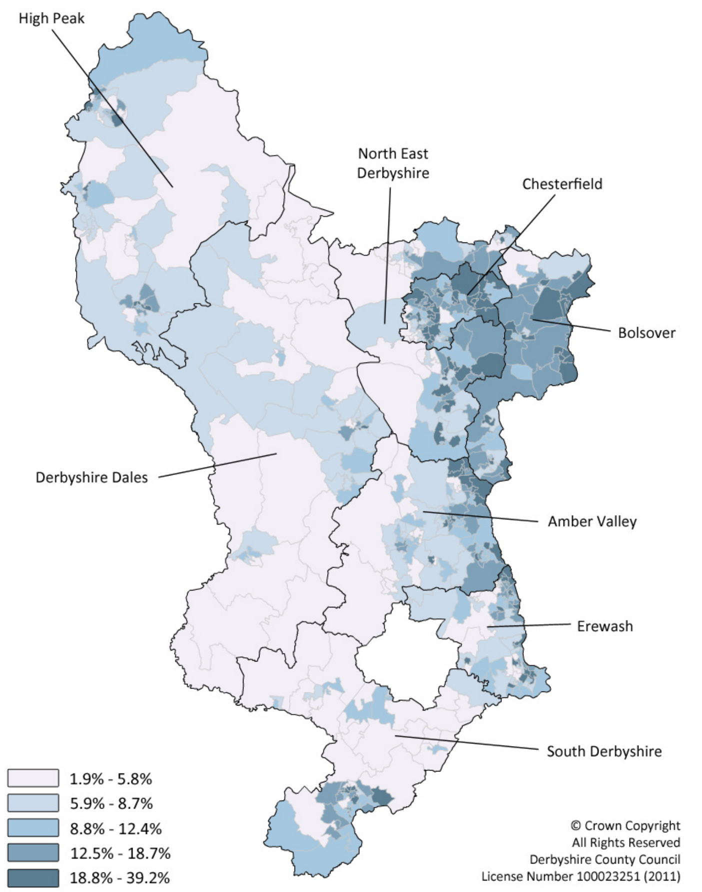
The gross annual pay (median average) of a full-time employee living (residence based earnings) in Derbyshire in 2010 was £24,913, which was higher than regional (£24,415) but lower than the national (£26,268) annual earnings. Across the county residence based earnings varied much more than the workplace based earnings from £23,337 in Bolsover to £29,491 in Derbyshire Dales.

Derbyshire has a concentration of areas in the north east of the county where there are higher levels of deprivation and people on out of work benefits. Unemployment is a key aspect of economic exclusion, and is covered in detail in the Labour Market section earlier in the chapter.

Out of Work Benefit Claimants

The proportion of the working age population claiming an out of work benefit (sometimes referred to as 'worklessness') includes people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), lone parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefit claimants (inc. Employment Support Allowance or ESA) and others on Income Support-related benefits. In May 2010, 11.6% of Derbyshire's population were claiming an out of work benefit, matching the regional figure, but slightly below the national figure of 12.0%.

Workless Working Age Adults (% of Total Working Age Population 16-64) May 2010

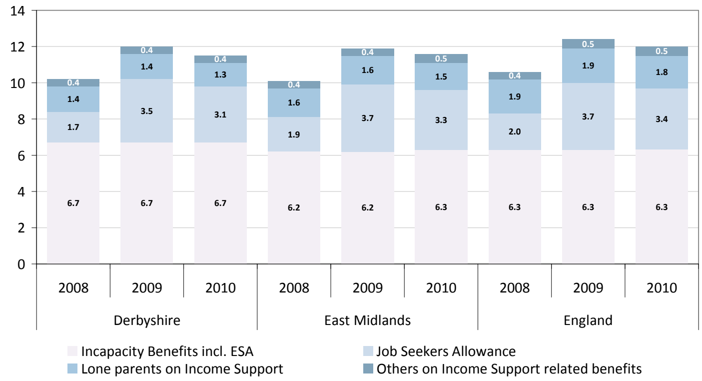


Source: Working age client group, Work and pensions longitudinal study, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/worklessness

Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit claimants account for the largest proportion of all out of work benefit claimants and since May 2008, this portion of out of work benefit claimants remained static at 6.7%. However, JSA claimant numbers have had a rapid increase, with the number of claimants more than doubling between May 2008 (8,040 or 1.7%) and May 2009 (16,780 or 3.6%). However, by May 2010 the number of JSA claimants in Derbyshire had started to fall, standing at 15,050 (3.1%).

Breakdown of Out of Work Benefit Claimants

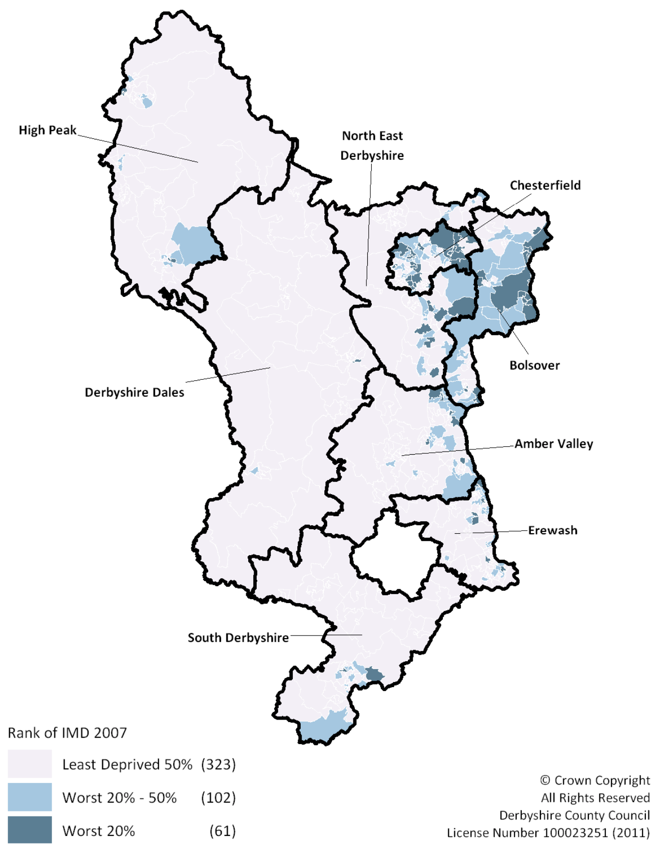


Source: DWP Benefits 2008 - 2010, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright

Overall Deprivation Levels

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most commonly used measure of deprivation and provides a ranking of deprived areas across England. Analysis of the overall IMD score published in 2007 shows there are 16 out of 486 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Derbyshire within the 10.0% most deprived areas in England.

Overall IMD Score: Derbyshire LSOAs Falling in the 20% Most Income Deprived in England



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2007, CLG, ONS © Crown Copyright

These areas are mainly concentrated in the north east of the county in the former coalfields area. However the most deprived area within Derbyshire is contained within the Ilkeston North ward covering the Cotmanhay area.

There are 61 LSOAs in Derbyshire that fall within the most deprived 20.0% in England. Whilst these areas are again mainly concentrated in the north east of the county, each district has at least one LSOA within the top 20.0% most deprived in England.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table14-deprivation

Overall Income Deprivation

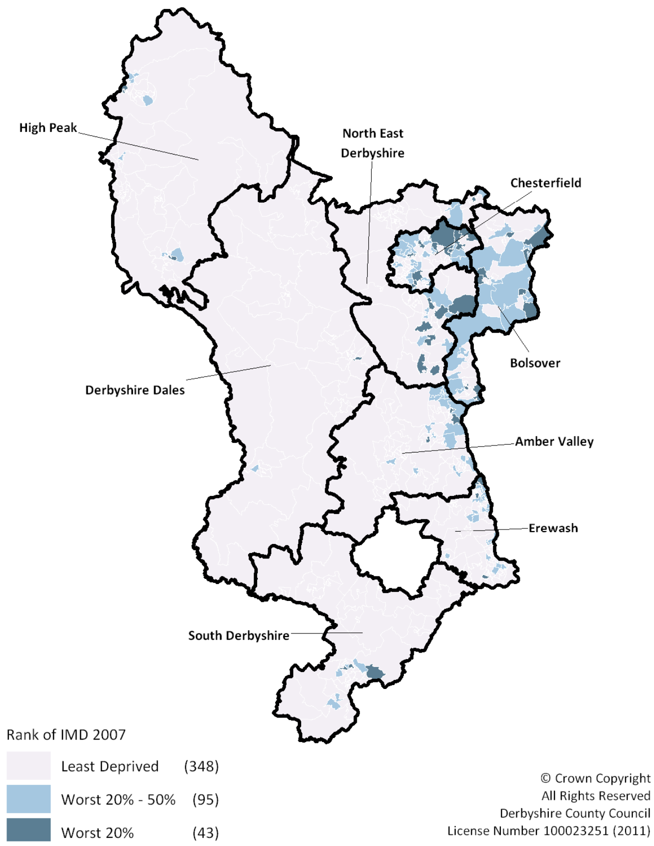
The income deprivation domain provides a count of the population who are income deprived. The 2007 IMD estimates over 95,000 people in the county were income deprived. This represents 12.7% of the population and compares to 15.6% in England as a whole. In 13 LSOAs in the county more than a third of the population are income deprived. All districts with the exception of Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire contain one such area. In contrast there are 67 LSOAs where 5.0% or less of the population is income deprived.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table15-income-dep

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Alongside the overall count of income deprivation there is a separate count of children (aged 0-15) who live in income deprived households. In Derbyshire there are an estimated 23,580 children living in income deprived households, representing 16.6% of all children in the county. Of the children living in income deprived households in Derbyshire 85.0% live in the LSOAs ranking within the worst 20.0% in England.

Overall IMD Score: Derbyshire LSOAs Falling in the 20% Most Income Deprived in England (Affecting Children)



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2007, CLG, ONS © Crown Copyright

The majority of LSOAs within the top 20.0% most deprived are situated within the north eastern part of the county, with pockets in, and around, the settlements of Chesterfield, Staveley, Shirebrook, Clay Cross, and Pinxton. Isolated pockets are also found in other parts of the county, for example Riddings, Swadlincote and Ilkeston. The variation across the county is considerable with over 60.0% of children in part of Cotmanhay living in income-deprived households but in 79 LSOAs across the county only 5.0% of children are in this position.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table16-income-dep-yp

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

There are around 29,000 people aged 60 or over who are income deprived, representing 16.8% of the population in that age group. In the 7 LSOAs in the county which fall within the worst 10.0% in England, at least 40.0% of older people are income deprived. Nearly a quarter of these LSOAs are located in the vicinity of Chesterfield. Again, isolated pockets are found in other parts of the county, for example, around Alfreton, Riddings, Ilkeston and Hadfield. In contrast there are 106 LSOAs where less than 10.0% of the older population are income deprived.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table17-income-dep-op

Life Expectancy Rates

Overall life expectancy at birth[25] for both males and females has been rising since 1991. For 2007 to 2009 the life expectancy of a Derbyshire male (78.3 years) was similar to male life expectancy regionally (78.1) and the same as the national figure (78.3). This is also the case for females, with the overall life expectancy in Derbyshire (82.2) being just below the national (82.3) figure and slightly higher than the regional (82.1) female life expectancy rate.

Looking at the variation across Derbyshire, males in Derbyshire Dales had the highest life expectancy at 80.1 years, with High Peak and North East Derbyshire (78.8), and Erewash (78.7) all having higher life expectancy than Derbyshire as a whole. The lowest male life expectancy rates are to be found in Bolsover with (76.5) and Chesterfield (77.1). Chesterfield is the only district to have a decrease in male life expectancy since the previous reporting period 2006 to 2008 of -0.1 years.

For females, the districts with the highest life expectancy are Derbyshire Dales (83.6), Chesterfield (82.7) and High Peak (82.3). The district with the lowest life expectancy for females is Bolsover (80.7). South Derbyshire is the only district to have a decrease in female life expectancy since the previous reporting period 2006 to 2008 of -0.1 years.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/lifeexpect3

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates across Derbyshire are falling. Latest figures for 2009 show that Derbyshire's male mortality rate at 633.6[26] deaths per 100,000 population is lower than both the East Midlands (657.1) and England (652.3). Since 2001 the male mortality rate in Derbyshire has fallen by -23.4% (827.4).

For females, the fall in deaths is slightly lower. Latest figures for 2009 show the mortality rate for females in Derbyshire's is 469.7 deaths per 100,000 population, just below the regional (473.5) rate but higher than the national (459.7). Since 2001 there has been a -17.6% (570.2) fall in female mortality rates.

Across the county, Derbyshire Dales experienced the lowest mortality rates for both males and females in 2009. Whilst Chesterfield experienced the highest male mortality rate (750.6) and Bolsover (527.1) the highest female mortality rate.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/mortallagecause

Limiting Long Term Illnesses (LLTI)

A LLTI[27] is defined as a long-term illness that limits a person's daily activities or the work that they do. Overall there are a higher percentage of people of working age with a LLTI in Derbyshire (14.7%) compared with the East Midlands (13.6%) and England (13.2%). The percentage of people aged 60F/65M and over who have a LLTI in Derbyshire is 51.2%. This is much higher than the East Midlands (47.4%) and England (46.6%) rates. Higher levels of LLTI are often found in parts of the country where the employment base was historically concentrated in traditional industries and in areas with large numbers of people of pensionable age.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/longtlill

Participation in Active Sport

There is a growing body of evidence that sport can deliver benefits across a wide range of public policy agendas including:

- Crime reduction and community safety;
- Economic impact and regeneration of local communities;
- Education and lifelong learning;
- Participation;
- Physical fitness and health;
- Psychological health and wellbeing; and
- Social capacity and cohesion

Sport England and UK Sport have conducted a research project called "The Value of Sport Monitor" which provides an online resource with the most up-to-date information on the contribution of sport to a range of broader social issues. Further information on this can be found here:

http://tinyurl.com/yyqkz49

Engaging in sport has a positive and quantifiable impact on a person's wellbeing. Participation in sport therefore generates substantial long term economic value in terms of avoided health costs and health related quality of life.

According to the 2009/10 Active People Survey, 22.2% of Derbyshire's population aged 16 and over participate in sport and active recreation (Sport England, KPI 1), at a moderate intensity on three or more days a week. This proportion compares favourably to the national figure of 21.8%. Looking across the county the biggest improvement has been in Chesterfield where the baseline figure has increased by 4.2 percentage points to now stand at 20.5%.

Sports volunteering (Sport England, KPI 2) within Derbyshire stood at 4.7% for 2009/10. Whilst this was a small decrease when compared to 2008/09 data it is still 0.2 percentage points higher than the baseline data for Active People Survey 1. The majority of Derbyshire districts have increased the level of volunteering in sport compared to the 2005/06 baseline, with Erewash showing the greatest percentage increase at 2.6%. Nationally, the numbers volunteering in sport has been decreasing.

Participation and Volunteering in Sport 2005/06 to 2009/10 within Derbyshire

Indicator	APS1 (Oct 2005-Oct 2006)	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)	APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)	APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)
Participation (KPI 1)	21.1%	20.9%	23.0%	22.2%
Volunteering (KPI 2)	4.5%	5.1%	5.5%	4.7%
Club membership (KPI 3)	23.2%	22.6%	23.1%	22.5%
Tuition (KPI 4)	16.9%	16.9%	17.0%	14.9%
Competition (KPI 5)	14.7%	13.9%	14.3%	14.1%
Satisfaction (KPI 6)	68.5%	66.0%	69.7%	69.3%

Source: Active People Survey, 2010, Sport England

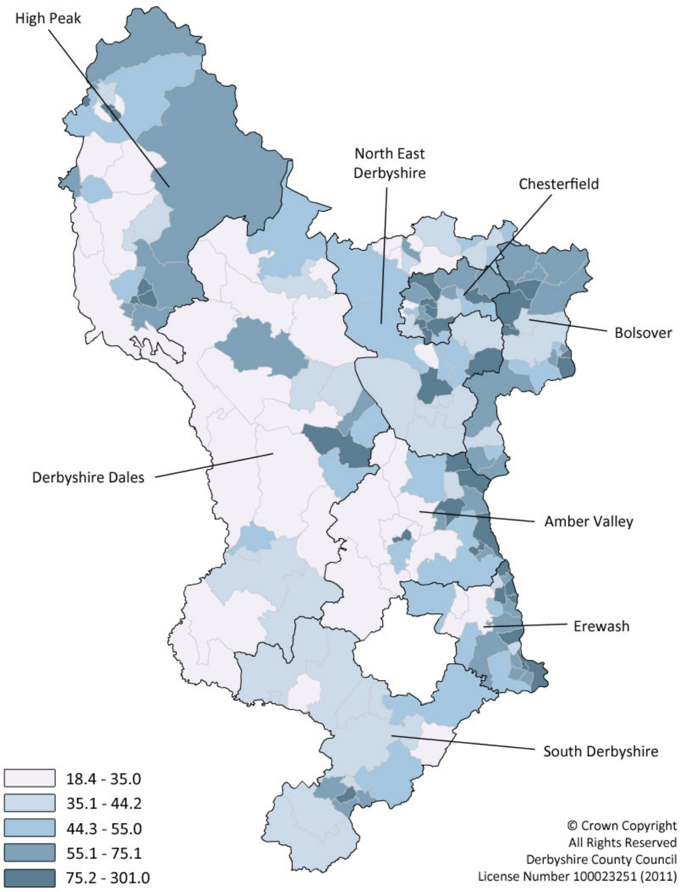
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/actpplsur

Overall Crime Rates

Overall crime rates in Derbyshire are significantly lower than the regional and national averages. However, certain areas across the county are experiencing considerably higher levels of crime. Serious acquisitive crime[28] has also substantially decreased between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

In 2009/10 overall crime rates in Derbyshire stood at 60.5. Across the county, crime rates are greater in the more urban areas and lower in the more rural areas.

Total crime (rate per 1,000 population), financial year 2009/10



Source: Derbyshire Constabulary, 2009/10

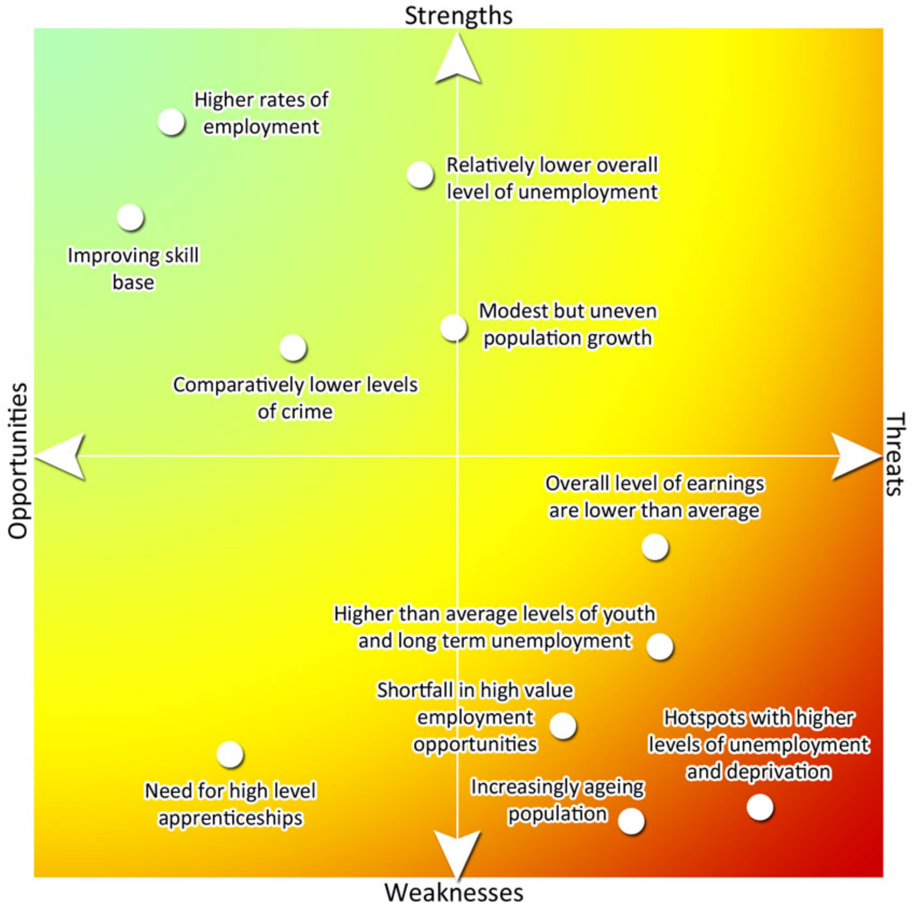
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/overallcrime

Analysis at ward level shows a variation in the rate from 18 crimes per 1,000 population in Coal Aston ward to a high of 301 within St. Leonard's ward, which covers Chesterfield town centre. Of the 21 wards with the greatest crime rates, the majority are located near to the towns on the eastern side of the county, including Chesterfield, Shirebrook, Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Staveley, Alfreton, Ripley, and Bolsover. High rates are also found in the urban areas of Buxton, Glossop, Belper and Swadlincote.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

National research suggests that certain types of crime such as serious acquisitive increase during times of economic decline. However, from 2008/09 to 2009/10 serious acquisitive crime in Derbyshire had reduced by 13.3% from 8,941 to 7,752 crimes. All districts experienced a significant decrease in the number of acquisitive crimes, ranging from -5.6% in Chesterfield to -25.0% in Amber Valley.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/aquiscrime



Higher Rates of Employment

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

One of the key strengths of Derbyshire's economy is the availability of labour. Both the employment and economic activity rates in the county are much higher than the regional and national averages.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Maintaining such high levels of labour market participation in the current economic climate will be a challenge for the future. Employers and training agencies will need to ensure the skills of the labour market match the needs of businesses as the economy is restructured.

Improving Skill Base

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire has a relatively low skilled economy with just two in five people employed in upper tier occupation groups. This is reflected in the qualification levels of Derbyshire's working age population, which although greatly improved over recent years, still show local disparities with some areas having fewer residents with higher level qualifications. These trends in part reflect the make up of the county's industrial structure, where a greater proportion of firms are in production and agriculture sectors and a lower proportion are in the business sector. As a result Derbyshire now has a major **shortfall in the high value employment opportunities** necessary to attract highly skilled workers. In addition the **overall level of earnings are lower than average** in the county. However the earnings of Derbyshire's residents are significantly higher than Derbyshire employees. Combining this trend with the fact that the county has high numbers of people who travel to work outside of the county, it suggests that residents with higher level skills travel outside of the county to find suitable skilled employment.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Continuing to increase the proportion of the workforce with higher level skills to reflect the needs of employers is essential in order to enhance Derbyshire's economic performance and attract investment to the area. Diversifying the economic base of the county towards higher value activities will increase the number of higher *skilled employment opportunities and raise wage levels, making Derbyshire a more attractive place to work and live.*

Comparatively Lower Levels of Crime

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Whilst certain areas across the county experience higher levels of crime, overall levels of crime are considerably lower than regional and national counterparts. This makes Derbyshire an attractive place to live, work and run a business.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

The relatively low levels of crime in Derbyshire are both a strength and opportunity for the future. Continuing to promote Derbyshire as a safe and attractive place to live is essential for attracting potential inward investments.

Modest but Uneven Population Growth

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Whilst the county is forecast to experience relatively modest levels of population growth over the next two decades, growth will be uneven with South Derbyshire projected to experience much higher levels than elsewhere in the county. The growth in population will place an increased demand on the supply of housing and local services.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

The challenge for the county in the future will be to ensure communities are developed in a sustainable way to accommodate population increases.

Increasingly Ageing Population

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire has a considerably older age profile when compared to England. Projections indicate that this trend will continue, with the retired population set to increase even further. Again this is likely to have implications on the level and cost of local services that will be required to support a growing and ageing population. It will also provide opportunities for new business enterprise in the Care Sector.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Continuing to respond to the needs of an increasingly ageing population will be a key challenge for the future.

Hotspots with Higher Levels of Unemployment and Deprivation

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Although unemployment levels increased at a faster rate at the start of the downturn (January 2009) in Derbyshire than England this rise soon subsided and the county now has **relatively lower overall level of unemployment**. However, there are areas across the county that still suffer from higher levels of unemployment and deprivation largely due to the affects of the industrial restructuring that has taken place over the last two decades. The areas most severely affected are concentrated near to the eastern border of the county. The Ilkeston North ward covering the Cotmanhay area in Erewash has the highest level of unemployment and deprivation in the county. Pockets of deprivation and severe unemployment also exist in rural locations. The Gamesley ward (part of Glossop) in the High Peak has the second highest level of unemployment in the county and is amongst the top 10.0% of deprived areas in the county.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

There is a need to continue to support areas still dependent upon traditional industries by facilitating the move to higher value activities and encouraging new inward investment on brownfield sites.

Relatively High Youth and Long Term Unemployment

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire currently has high levels of young people who are not participating in the labour market or in education or training. Levels of youth unemployment in Derbyshire have more than doubled since January 2008. The county's unemployment rate for under 25's is typically around twice that of the working age average and is above both the regional and national rates. In addition the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) in the county is also comparatively higher. Levels of long term unemployment have also increased and are now just above the national average.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Addressing the economic inactivity in the county, particularly that of younger people will need to be a key priority in order to prevent any negative impact upon

*Derbyshire's future workforce. Access to high quality education, increasing the numbers of young people on schemes such as apprenticeships, **particularly higher level apprenticeships** will play a key role here.*

Sustainable Economic Growth

Chapter 4

Derbyshire is a spectacular county with a rich, diverse heritage. Alongside the beautiful natural landscape which includes Britain's first National Park (Peak District National Park), Derbyshire has several historic towns and buildings of great interest and importance. The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is situated in the county along with other attractions such as Chatsworth House, Creswell Crags and part of the National Forest. Derbyshire's high quality landscape and cultural sites are also important assets to Derbyshire's economy.

Derbyshire's landscape is particularly rich in natural resources. This has had a significant influence on the economic development of the county over the last two hundred years. It has also shaped the natural and historic environment of the county that now needs to be protected and managed.

The county's abundance of fast flowing rivers provided the basis for extensive water-powered industries in and around the Peak District. While this source of power was surpassed by other forms and most of the mills eventually closed, the legacy of historic mills and mill sites has provided opportunities for new types of commercial and industrial uses in a pleasant rural environment.

The coalfields in the east of the county had a huge economic and physical impact on the communities and landscape which, following the decline of labour-intensive deep-mining and the contraction of the supporting railway system, has gone through further transformation with open-cast mining. On the positive side much of the landscape devastated by this intense economic activity has been reclaimed and restored to a "designed" natural state. Alongside this, huge efforts have, and are, being made to encourage and provide new employment opportunities on the reclaimed land, such as the developments at Markham Vale. The former South Derbyshire coalfield has also seen regeneration on reclaimed land, for example the development of the National Forest, which has seen much planting on degraded land, and which itself has been accompanied by a growth in visitor and forest-related business.

In the upland areas of the Peak District, the quarrying of stone for building has been a major influence on the character of settlements and the landscape, creating the local distinctiveness of upland Derbyshire which helps makes the Peak National Park such an attraction. Today a handful of these quarries continue to provide high-quality building stone for conservation and new-build projects around the country, not just in Derbyshire. These activities do have an impact on the natural environment and landscape of Derbyshire, but equally their products help to conserve the local distinctiveness of the historic environment and maintain employment.

Of much greater impact on the upland landscape and natural environment is the extensive aggregates industry which is boosted by "national demand". This industry provides extensive local employment and business activity for firms of all sizes but also affects the natural and historic environments through dust, noise, vibration and impact damage.

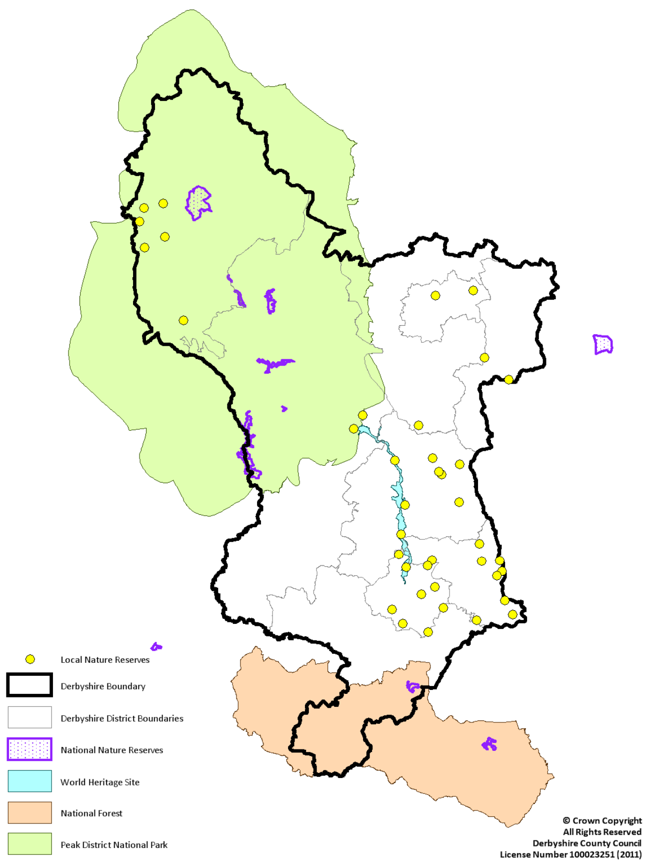
Derbyshire has extensive parkland estates which now rank amongst the nation's premier historic sites. These sites contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the county and include estates such as Bolsover Castle, Hardwick Hall, Chatsworth House, Haddon Hall, Kedleston Hall, and Calke Abbey.

Currently within the county there are:

- Almost 300 conservation areas;
- 87 sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs);
- 42 local nature reserves;
- Around 1,200 local wildlife sites;
- 105 hectares of open water;
- 22 kilometres of canals, including the Chesterfield Canal in the North East of the county and the wildlife-rich Cromford Canal in the Derbyshire Dales;
- 485 scheduled monuments; and
- Over 5,500 listed buildings.

The following map shows the locations of local and national nature reserves in the county.

Local and National Nature Reserves in Derbyshire



Source: Local and National Nature Reserves, 2010, Natural England

The cultural and natural environment of Derbyshire is a key asset and it is important that the county's landscape assets are protected, managed and enhanced.

Transport Development

Overall the county is well served by road and rail networks and by air. Derbyshire's transport asset is estimated to be worth £3.5 billion. It is a significant part of the county's infrastructure, as it allows people to get around by driving, walking, cycling, or using public transport. The maintenance and development of the transport network therefore plays a vital part in supporting the local economy and its future growth.

The recent widening of the M1, between junctions 25 and 28 has meant that the 23 kilometres stretching from Derby to Alfreton has gone from three lanes plus hard shoulder to four lanes plus a hard shoulder. This has prompted the Highways Agency to progress towards a managed motorway scheme between junctions 28 and 31 which will allow for the use of the hard shoulder for moving traffic supported by improved incident and congestion detection and response systems (much like the M42 in the West Midlands). Other significant road widening schemes include the A453 and A38 Derby junctions which currently represent a major constraint for the county. These schemes will help to improve the county's wider economic prosperity as well as linking with proposed housing developments in the Derby HMA.

Whilst progress is being made, connectivity between the east and west of the county still remains an issue. Rural accessibility issues occur in many parts of the county, but especially in High Peak, Derbyshire Dales and areas of South Derbyshire. One scheme being introduced is the "Rights of Way Improvement Plan" which aims to deliver improved walking and cycling links between rural communities.

Derbyshire's bus network is comprehensive, reflecting the settlement pattern, location of large cities just outside the county boundary, and a few deeply rural areas. Over 80.0% of the network is commercially operated and the county council has traditionally supported a high level of evening, Sunday and rural services to maintain accessibility. Accessibility planning is looking to build upon existing community transport schemes such as dial-a-bus and dial-a-ride. Also it will seek to find more specialised and personal solutions to the loss of a regular bus service, which may be more efficient for clients, and cost-effective for the authority. This will be particularly important as the age profile of the county increases along with the demand for more personalised services.

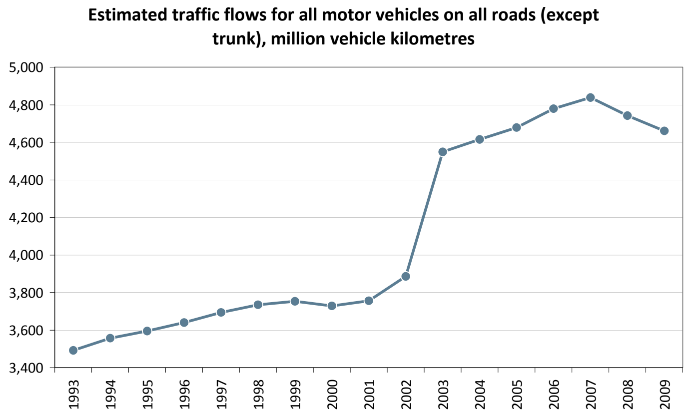
One of the five goals of the Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 is to "support a resilient local economy", further details on the plan can be found at:

http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport_roads/transport_planning/

However it is also recognised that further research into the impact transport has upon the local economy would be beneficial in order to fully understand the linkages between transport and the economy. The County Council has commissioned some research, "Glossop Transport and Economy Study", which will provide guidance into the most effective transport interventions to support the local economy. This research will initially concentrate on the Glossop area through engagement with local businesses.

Whilst development of the transport infrastructure and our understanding of its impact on Derbyshire's economy are of key importance, it is also important to look at the wider issue of carbon dioxide (CO_2) reduction. With regard to transport CO_2 emissions per capita (non motorway/trunk roads); Derbyshire experienced a 3.7% reduction between 2007 and 2008. Whilst this is encouraging this fell short of regional (4.9%) and national (4.7%) reductions over the same time period. To help combat this, the Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2016 contains a transport CO_2 reduction strategy which focuses on the assessment and reduction of transport-related CO_2 in Derbyshire.

Estimated traffic flow data shows that the number of kilometres travelled by vehicles in Derbyshire has fallen since 2007.



Source: National Road Traffic Survey, 2010, Department for Transport
Note: The figures in this table are outside the scope of National Statistics

Rail services are an increasingly important element of the transport network with service levels in the county having doubled over the last 15 years. Further service improvements and journey time reductions are under consideration e.g. the extension of the Manchester-Hazel Grove electrified route into Buxton which has potential benefits in terms of journey time and carbon reduction.

In reaction to the continuing growth in the use of the rail network predicted for the next 20-30 years, the rail infrastructure in the north of England will need enhancement, and particularly the rail network around Manchester. The Northern Hub proposals include a range of initiatives, such as new tracks in the Hope Valley, to unlock capacity and provide better connectivity across the north through Manchester for both passengers and freight.

In addition to the excellent road and rail networks Derbyshire has the added benefit of three major airports (Doncaster/Sheffield, Nottingham East Midlands and Manchester) located just outside of its boundary. Nottingham East Midlands airport is the second largest cargo airport in the UK, handling over 300,000 tonnes of freight and mail in 2010. DHL Aviation have a large purpose build facility at the airport and other courier companies such as UPS and TNT use the airport as a base. The airport is also a primary UK air hub for Royal Mail, and is one of the busiest UK airports for ad-hoc cargo charters.

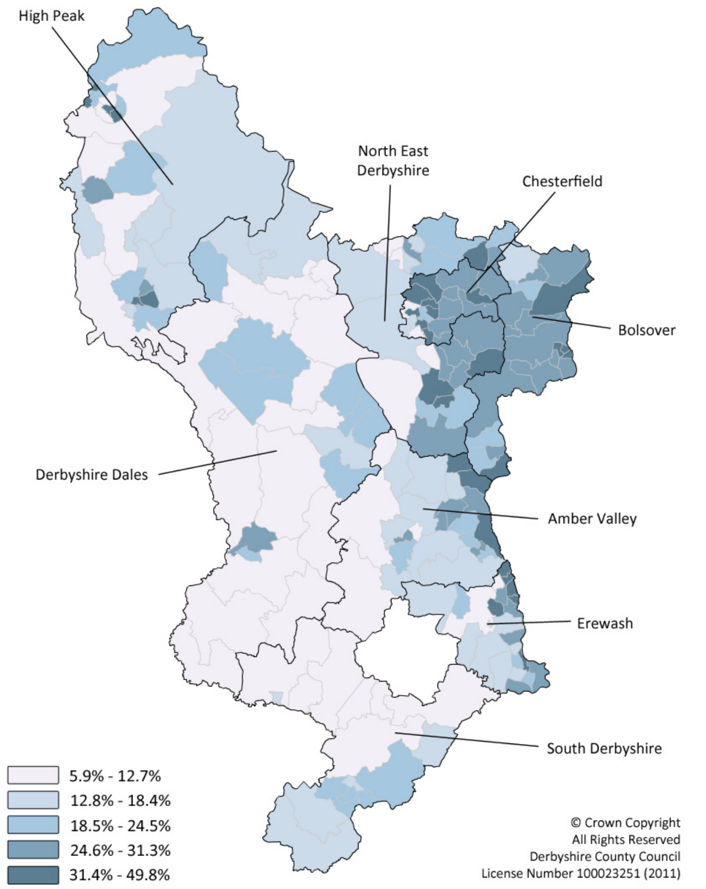
Car and Van Ownership

In 2001 the proportion of Derbyshire households without access to a car or van stood at 23.0%. In comparison to the national rate of 26.8% the county rate is low, mainly due to high levels of car and van ownership in some rural parts of the county.

Across the county the variation in the proportion of households where no car or van is owned or available for use is considerable. One in two households in Gamesley in High Peak are without a car or van but only one in sixteen in North West ward in South Derbyshire. As might be expected, households without a car or van are more prevalent in the urban parts of the county where there is generally better access to public transport. Many Chesterfield wards together with those of Shirebrook, Ilkeston, Clay Cross and Alfreton feature in the high ranks.

Car and van access rates are generally higher in the more remote, rural parts of the county (e.g. Hartington & Taddington, Dovedale & Parwich) and also in many of the affluent commuter areas. However, within some of the more remote rural areas where households do not have access to a car or van this can be seen as a further barrier to accessing services and employment opportunities. This may well be accentuated by the lower extent and frequency of public transport services that can be a factor in rural areas.

Households with no access to a car or van (% of total households)



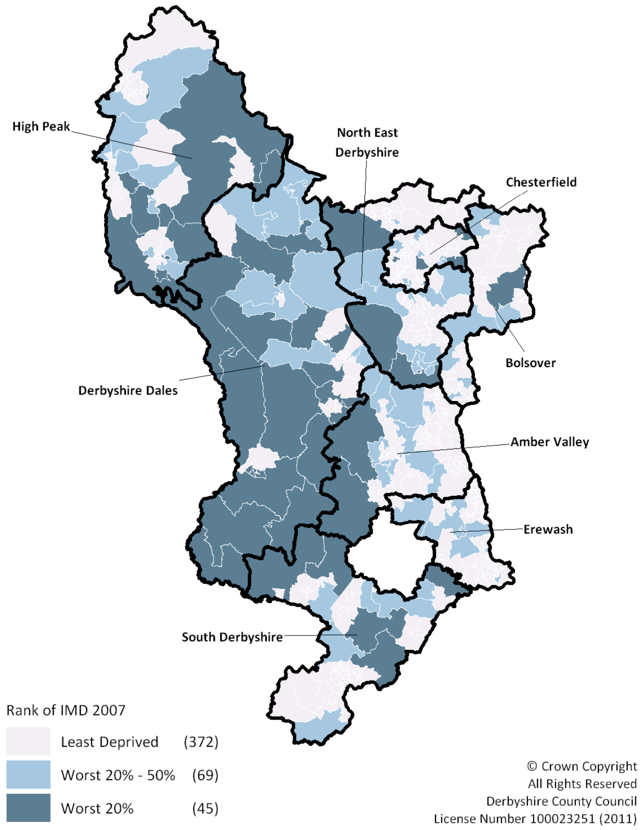
Source: Census, 2001, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/carvanaccess

Barriers to Housing and Services

One of the domains of the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation is Barriers to Housing and Services. This domain looks at housing affordability, homelessness and overcrowding and also access to key local services such as GP surgeries, schools, shops and Post Offices.

Overall IMD Score: Derbyshire LSOAs Falling in the 20% Most Deprived in England (Barriers to Housing and Services)



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), ONS © Crown Copyright

The pattern of results for this domain in Derbyshire is vastly different from that of the other domains. The rural areas in the west of the county dominate the high ranks, most likely due to the high house prices and long distances to travel to key services. A total of 45 LSOAs in Derbyshire fall into the most deprived 20.0% in England on the barriers to housing and services domain, 19 of which are in Derbyshire Dales.

Excel Data Link: http://tinyurl.com/table18-bar-to-housing

Industrial Land Availability

In April 2010, there was a total of 569.3 hectares (1406.8 acres) of land available for industrial development in Derbyshire. Availability varied considerably; Derbyshire Dales had the lowest amount of land available for development at 27.0 hectares (66.7 acres) and Bolsover had the largest amount of land available for development, 152.7 hectares (377.3 acres). A proportion of this land is known as 'Brownfield', this is the term used to describe previously developed land, which may or may not have been contaminated.

The availability of industrial land (i.e. with planning permission, allocated for light and general industrial use and for storage and warehousing) at April 2010 is set out in the following table;

Availability of Industrial Land at April 2010

District	Available Industrial Land (hectares)
Amber Valley	93.4
Bolsover	152.7
Chesterfield	113.0
Derbyshire Dales	27.0
Erewash	Data not collected
High Peak	53.9
North East Derbyshire	70.9
South Derbyshire	58.0
Peak District National Park	0.4
Total	**569.3**

Source: 2010 DCLG Core Output Indicator BD3 (Land Available by Type) contained in District Council Local Development Framework (LDF) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)

Whilst there is generally a sufficient supply of industrial land available in the county (perhaps over-supply in some areas) the conclusion of some of the Housing Market Area Employment Land Reviews is that much of this land is of poor quality and unattractive to the market. The consideration of alternative uses for some of these sites has been suggested.

Floorspace Usage

Focusing on floorspace use, Derbyshire has a different profile to that regionally and nationally. Specifically, Derbyshire has 54.2% of its floorspace used as factory space and proportionally lower amounts of land used as office space than the East Midlands and especially England. It also has a lower proportion of warehouse space than regionally and nationally, and a lower proportion of floorspace used as retail space than nationally.

Floorspace percentage

District	Retail	Offices	Factories	Ware-house	Other
Amber Valley	10.4%	6.0%	61.7%	20.1%	1.9%
Bolsover	8.9%	6.7%	44.2%	35.9%	4.3%
Chesterfield	18.5%	13.4%	46.2%	19.1%	2.7%
D Dales	17.6%	12.2%	49.9%	15.0%	5.2%
Erewash	13.2%	5.3%	50.4%	28.8%	2.4%
High Peak	13.8%	4.7%	56.5%	21.8%	3.2%
NE Derbyshire	7.7%	5.9%	57.2%	14.5%	14.7%
S Derbyshire	7.0%	3.2%	63.6%	22.6%	3.7%
Derbyshire	**12.1%**	**7.0%**	**54.2%**	**22.6%**	**4.1%**
Derby City	19.2%	15.1%	45.0%	18.3%	2.3%
East Midlands	13.7%	9.8%	41.4%	31.7%	3.3%
England	17.8%	17.4%	34.2%	27.1%	3.4%

Source: Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics (2005 Revaluation), 2008, CLG in collaboration with the Valuation Office Agency
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/fsperc

Rateable Floorspace Value

April 2008 data highlighted that Derbyshire, at £37.7 per square metre, had a lower rateable value for floorspace than the East Midlands (£45.0 per square metre) and also lower than the England figure of £65.9 per square metre. Chesterfield at £49.0 per square meter had much higher rateable value for floorspace than other districts in Derbyshire.

When breaking rateable floorspace value down into retail floorspace, office floorspace, factory floorspace and warehouse floorspace, it can be seen that Derbyshire is cheaper with regard to all types when compared to both regional and national value. The greatest difference is that of office floorspace rateable value when comparing Derbyshire to England. Derbyshire is £56.0 cheaper per square metre for office floorspace than nationally.

Rateable value of Floorspace per m²

District	Retail	Offices	Factor-ies	Ware-house	Other	Total Floor-space
Amber Valley	£83.9	£58.7	£24.5	£29.7	£29.2	£33.8
Bolsover	£90.7	£85.2	£29.0	£36.9	£30.2	£41.1
Chesterfield	£108.1	£70.0	£27.1	£32.5	£30.9	£49.0
D Dales	£90.4	£51.3	£22.7	£27.2	£27.7	£39.1
Erewash	£83.9	£67.5	£25.9	£26.5	£33.8	£36.1
High Peak	£81.6	£57.4	£26.8	£24.5	£26.0	£35.2
NE Derbyshire	£61.6	£62.1	£27.8	£32.4	£34.6	£34.1
S Derbyshire	£78.5	£61.8	£29.8	£30.4	£26.9	£34.2
Derbyshire	**£88.5**	**£64.7**	**£26.6**	**£30.1**	**£30.9**	**£37.7**
Derby City	£119.5	£74.6	£25.4	£36.1	£31.5	£53.1
East Midlands	£105.2	£71.6	£27.4	£35.3	£30.0	£45.0
England	£129.9	£120.7	£29.0	£39.6	£31.7	£65.9

Source: Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics (2005 Revaluation), 2008, CLG in collaboration with the Valuation Office Agency
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/ratefsval

This suggests that Derbyshire is an attractive place to locate a business as it has affordable business land, in addition to the competitive wage rates and a high supply of labour as noted earlier.

Business Land Development

A total of 58,731 square metres of industrial floorspace was developed across Derbyshire in 2009/10. With the notable exception of South Derbyshire, and to a lesser extent Chesterfield, Derbyshire authorities reported reduced, little or no employment floorspace development in 2009/10, reflecting low levels of market interest as a result of the economic downturn. Much of the development in these areas was described as small scale and of local significance only. In contrast, and buoyed by its good communications and levels of land availability, South Derbyshire continued to maintain its position as the main focus for new employment floorspace in the county but was the only area to record development on greenfield land.

The most recent data for the development of industrial floorspace (i.e. with planning permission, allocated for light and general industrial use and for storage and warehousing) are set out in the following table.

Industrial Floorspace Developed 2009/10 (square metres)

District	Brownfield	Greenfield	Total
Amber Valley	7,814	0	7,814
Bolsover	0	0	0
Chesterfield	15,777	0	15,777
Derbyshire Dales	2,267	0	2,267
Erewash	Data not collected		
High Peak	999	0	999
North East Derbyshire	345	0	345
South Derbyshire	17,838	13,691	31,529
Peak District National Park	0	0	0
Total	**45,040**	**13,691**	**58,731**

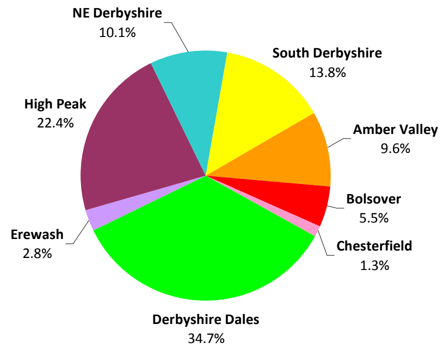
Source: Core Output Indicators BD1 (Total amount of additional floorspace- by type) and BD2 (Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land) contained in District Council Local Development Framework (LDF) Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR), 2010, CLG

Agricultural Land Use

In 2009 a total of 188,033[29] hectares (71.5%) of land within geographical Derbyshire was being farmed. This accounts for 15.5%, of all farmed land across the region and 2.0% of farmed land across England.

The latest district level data (2007[30]) showed that Derbyshire Dales and High Peak accounted for almost three fifths (105,446 hectares) of all farmed land within Derbyshire. Chesterfield represented the smallest area with just 1.3% (2,368 hectares) of farmed land.

District Share of Farmed Land within Derbyshire

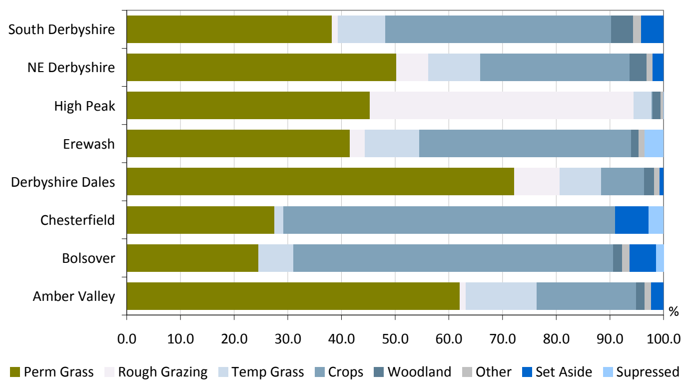


Source: Agriculture and Horticulture Survey, 2007, DEFRA

Agricultural land use within Derbyshire differs considerably from the regional and national picture. Over half of the farming land in Derbyshire is used for permanent grass, as opposed to around a quarter regionally and just over a third nationally. Arable farming within Derbyshire accounted for just under a fifth of all agricultural land use, compared with three fifths regionally and just over two fifths nationally.

Locally, there is great variation. Derbyshire Dales has considerably higher levels of farm land used for permanent grass (72.2%) than other Derbyshire districts. In High Peak a greater proportion of its farm land is used for rough grazing (49.2%). This figure is also far greater than regionally (2.7%) or nationally (6.0%) and can be attributed to the terrain of this area.

Agricultural Land Usage within Derbyshire



Source: Agriculture and Horticulture Survey, 2007, DEFRA

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/aglanduse

Around three fifths of the farm land in Bolsover is dedicated to crops. This is in line with the regional figure but above the national figure of 41.5%. By contrast Derbyshire Dales has only 8.0%, and High Peak just 0.2% (a combined total of 5,232 hectares) of land used for arable farming.

Households

There were approximately 325,000 households in Derbyshire in 2008. These households represent 17.4% of all households in the East Midlands and 1.5% across England.

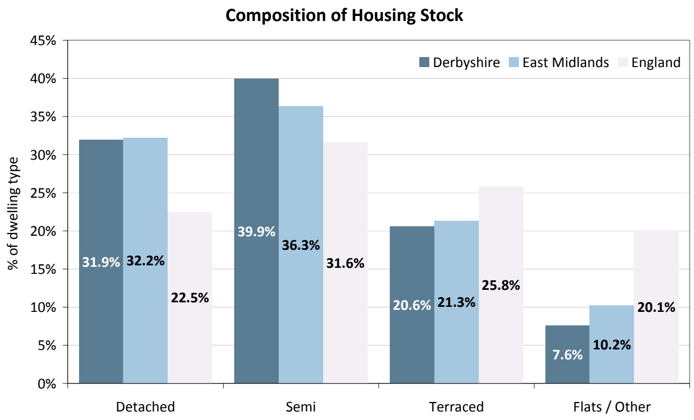
By 2033 it is projected that there will be around 403,000 households in Derbyshire, a rise of 24.0% from 2008. This varies substantially by district, with a projected increase of 37.8% in South Derbyshire to just 18.8% in Bolsover and Erewash. These figures indicate that South Derbyshire will need to have the greatest amount of land to be made available for the development of housing in order to accommodate future household and population growth.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/houseproj2033

Housing Stock and Tenure

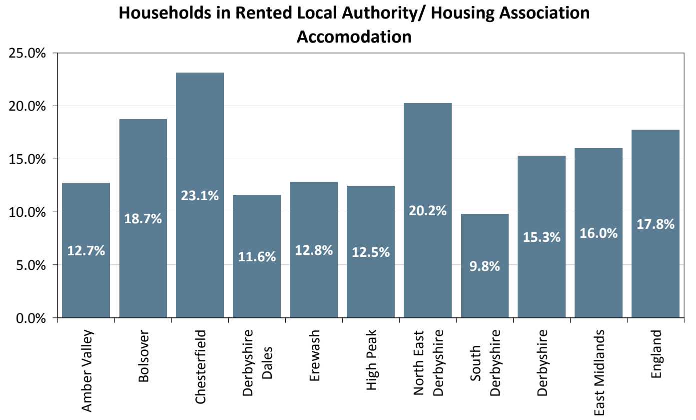
Analysis of housing stock data from the 2001 Census shows that whilst Derbyshire's housing stock is broadly similar to that of the East Midlands region, it differs considerably from the national pattern. Semi-detached houses represent nearly two fifths of the housing stock locally but only a third nationally, while detached properties form nearly a third of the local stock compared to just under a quarter across England. Conversely, flats and terraced houses account for less than one third of the total stock in Derbyshire, but account for almost a half of the total stock in England.

Locally, housing stock varies significantly across the county. The rural district of Derbyshire Dales has a higher proportion of detached properties, and the High Peak a higher proportion of terraced housing. The largely urban districts of Chesterfield and Erewash have higher proportions of semi-detached properties. Chesterfield also has a higher percentage of flats.



Source: Census, 2001, ONS © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/comphousing

Around 85.0% of households in Derbyshire are private sector owned a higher proportion than is seen regionally and nationally. The proportion of local authority owned housing in Derbyshire is higher than England but lower than the East Midlands figure. Those owned by housing associations in Derbyshire are the same as the East Midlands and below the England figure. Households in the north east of the county are more likely to live in local authority owned or housing association owned housing than elsewhere in the county possibly due to the lower incomes in this area. Following the introduction of the 'right to buy scheme' that promoted the sale of council houses, the number of Local Authority owned houses in Derbyshire dropped by 40.8% between 2000 and 2010.



Source: Dwelling Stock – Table 100, 2010, CLG, ONS © Crown Copyright
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/housingten

In Derbyshire Dales, where there are low levels of accommodation available to rent from the local housing association, high house prices and a low supply of housing generally, there is additional pressure on housing stock which is compounded by the number of houses used as second homes and holiday cottages.

Population growth and particularly the increased growth in an ageing population will have additional demands on the supply of housing. In Derbyshire there will be a need to ensure that the supply of housing is adapted to meet the needs of the future population especially in areas such as Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire where the proportion of Local Authority Housing and Housing Association housing is low. A number of districts also outsourced their local authority housing which saw housing stock in Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales and Erewash move from Local Authority owned to Housing Associations.

Housing Completions

Following the abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) in 2010 local authorities are now free to determine their own housing land requirements with local communities. From 2001 to 2008, housing completions in Derbyshire and the rest of the country steadily increased, however, between 2007/08 and 2008/09 the number of net additional dwellings delivered showed a dramatic decline. This sharp drop in housing completions was mirrored throughout the country but between 2008/09 and 2009/10 the decline in new building completions whilst continuing to fall had slowed. Just 24 dwellings were delivered in Chesterfield in 2009/10, due to the recession, few large sites being available, and the lack of investment by the construction industry.

Net Additional Dwellings 2004/05-2009/10

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Amber Valley	260	390	533	550	338	218
Bolsover	200	270	214	223	243	203
Chesterfield	350	*	351	428	64	24
D Dales	220	180	186	241	169	143
Erewash	250	690	362	482	414	193
High Peak	370	470	595	353	167	122
NE Derbyshire	230	330	507	305	230	208
S Derbyshire	760	490	451	809	358	308
Derbyshire	**2640**	**2820**	**3199**	**3391**	**1983**	**1419**
East Midlands	17360	20090	22070	20600	14210	12790
England	169450	186390	198780	207370	166580	128690

Source: Core Output Indicators H2(a) (Net additional dwellings - in previous years) and H2(b) (Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year) contained in LDF/ AMR and cdpvision, the regional monitoring system, 2010, CLG
*Data not available

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/netadddwell

All new homes built should comply with the minimum standards set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes. This code goes further than the current building regulations and aims to reduce carbon emissions and create homes that are more sustainable. In 2008 Derbyshire's reduction in domestic CO_2 was 1.2% which was better than England (0.4%) but not as good as the rest of the East Midlands (1.2%).

Housing Completions on Brownfield Land

Recent government initiatives are moving towards the redevelopment of brownfield land rather than greenfield sites, with an accepted target of 60.0% of all new housing being developed on brownfield sites or previously developed land.

In 2009/10, all areas exceeded the national target of 60.0% of dwellings being built on previously developed land. The upward trend of recent years, due to de-industrialisation and the legacy of unused land is to build on brownfield or previously developed land. However, the dwindling supply of brownfield land, notably in North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire, has created additional pressure for the development of greenfield sites. Furthermore, the revision of Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) in June 2010 to reclassify garden land as greenfield may reduce the proportion of brownfield development in future years.

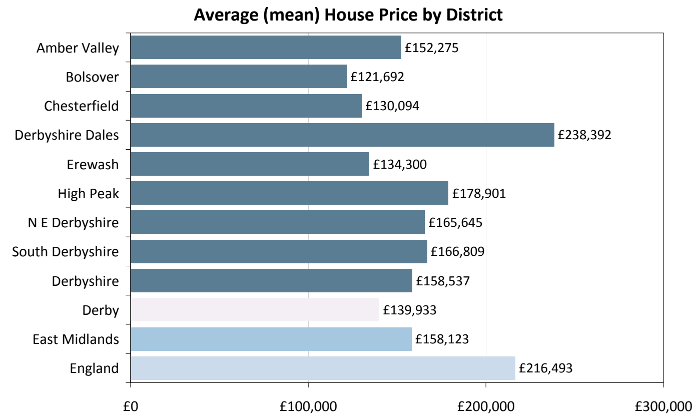
New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

District	2009/10 (%)
Amber Valley	93.0
Bolsover	84.0
Chesterfield	98.0
Derbyshire Dales	85.0
Erewash	86.0
High Peak	62.0
North East Derbyshire	77.0
South Derbyshire	69.0

Source: DCLG Core Output Indicator H3 (New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land) contained in LDF/AMR

House Prices

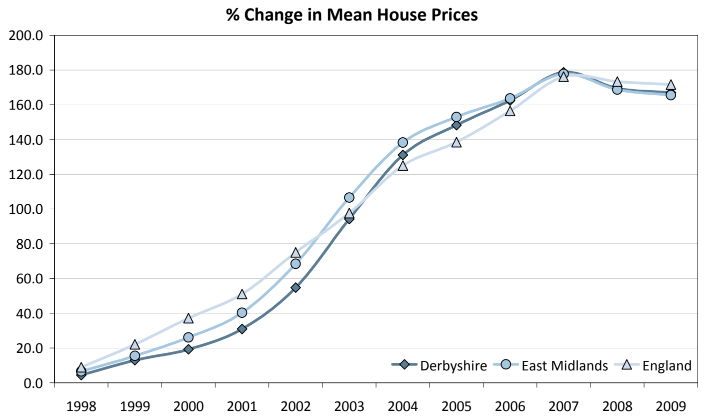
Overall, Derbyshire is an affordable place to live, with the average house price in 2009 being £158,537. Whilst the value of properties in Derbyshire mirrors that of the region it is much lower than the England average of £216,493. Across Derbyshire this varies significantly from £121,692 in Bolsover to £238,392 in the rural district of Derbyshire Dales.



Source: HM Land Registry, 2009, CLG, © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/avghouseprices

Since the late 1990's house prices in Derbyshire have steadily increased in line with the trend across the East Midlands and England. From 2001 to 2004 house prices increased significantly across all areas with a more gradual increase from 2005 to 2007. Average house prices fell between 2007 and 2008, with a drop of 3.3% in Derbyshire and a further 2.5% drop between 2008 and 2009, this equates to about £4,000. The 2007 to 2008 fall was in line with the decrease seen across the region (3.3%) but higher than the fall in national house prices (1.0%). In 2009 house prices in Derbyshire were still dropping faster (2.5%) than the national rate (1.7%) but were slower than the regional rate of 3.2%.

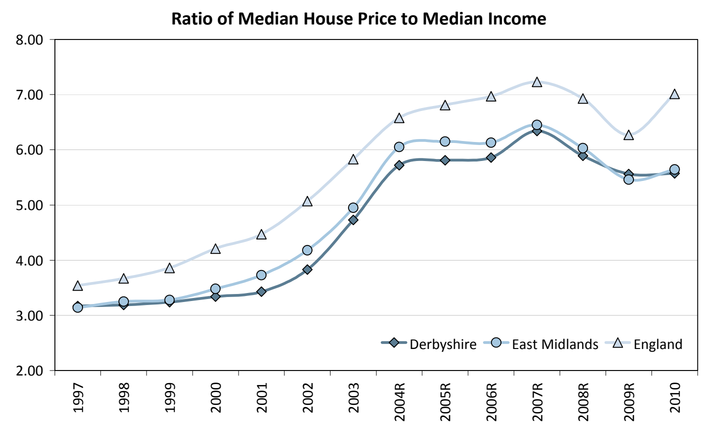


Source: HM Land Registry, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/housepricechange

Housing Affordability

Analysis of the housing affordability ratio also shows, houses in Derbyshire appear to be slightly more affordable than in the East Midlands and England. However, within Derbyshire, affordability is an issue in South Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales where housing demand is higher. This is largely due to parts of Derbyshire Dales falling within the Peak District National Park which is a sought after location for people to live, therefore impacting on property prices. The visitor economy in Derbyshire Dales also has an impact on house prices and housing stock as there are more second homes and holiday homes in this district depleting housing stock for residents and pushing up prices. Using this ratio, Bolsover, closely followed by Chesterfield, has the second greatest affordability of all districts in the East Midlands.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 1997-2010, HM Land Registry, 2009, ONS © Crown Copyright

Note: R=Figures have been revised due to revisions in ASHE data

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/medhpmedinc

The delivery of affordable housing remains low with just 313 homes being delivered across the county in 2009/10. Whilst some delivery is obtained through change of tenure (transfer into a Housing Association, previously known as Registered Social Landlord ownership), the majority is achieved through the grant of planning permission. Ongoing economic viability issues of housing sites, the difficulties of securing affordable housing through the planning system during a period of economic downturn, and funding issues have all contributed to the low level of development.

Gross number of Affordable Housing Completions 2009/10

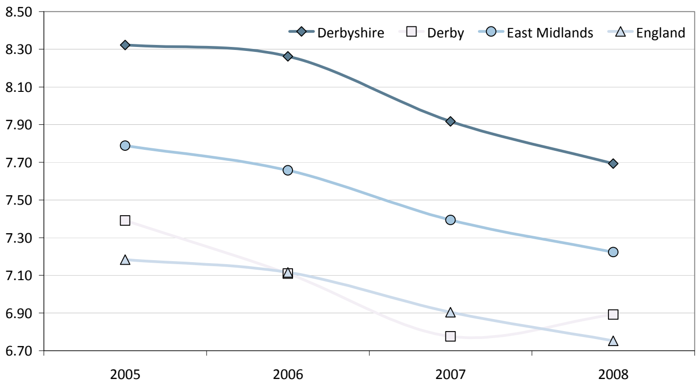
District	2009/10
Amber Valley	25
Bolsover	19
Chesterfield	2
Derbyshire Dales	80
Erewash	83
High Peak	16
North East Derbyshire	54
South Derbyshire	34
Derbyshire	**313**

Source: Core Output Indicator H5 (Gross affordable housing completions) contained in LDF/AMR, 2009/10, CLG

CO_2 Emissions

As a result of the threat from climate change the Government has committed itself to a target of reducing CO_2 emissions by 34.0% by 2020 and by 80.0% by 2050 from its 1990 levels. Although the level of CO_2 emissions per capita in Derbyshire has fallen since 2005, the figure in 2008 remained higher than in both the East Midlands and England. Within the county, the figures in 2008 were highest in the Derbyshire Dales, South Derbyshire and High Peak, and lowest in Erewash and Bolsover.

Per Capita CO2 Emissions, Time Series



Source: Per Capita C02 Emissions in the Local Authority Area, 2008, Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/percapco2

The most likely contributory factors to the higher levels in the county are that Derbyshire has a large proportion of manufacturing businesses; a prevalence of solid walled housing; a higher than average altitude; and a significant length and number of major roads within or in close proximity to the county.

The significance of these factors comes through when analysis is done by the different categories in which CO_2 can be generated. In 2008, domestically generated CO_2 emissions were greatest in Derbyshire Dales and High Peak, areas where there is significant solid walled housing, which is less likely to be insulated, and where altitude is a factor. CO_2 emissions generated by transport were greatest in Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire, parts of the county where there are busy A-roads, with the A6 in the former and the A38 and A50 in South Derbyshire. Industrial and commercially generated CO_2 emissions were greatest in the High Peak, where there is significant quarrying activity and South Derbyshire, an area with significant employment in manufacturing.

Per capita CO_2 emissions 2008

District	Industrial & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Overall Figures
Amber Valley	3.57	2.44	1.82	7.83
Bolsover	2.31	2.27	1.41	6.00
Chesterfield	2.55	2.33	1.25	6.13
D Dales	4.22	2.61	3.59	10.42
Erewash	2.34	2.33	1.27	5.95
High Peak	5.29	2.58	1.73	9.59
NE Derbyshire	2.27	2.38	1.49	6.14
S Derbyshire	5.05	2.23	3.10	10.38
Derbyshire	**3.41**	**2.39**	**1.89**	**7.69**
Derby City	3.13	2.16	1.61	6.89
East Midlands	2.98	2.31	1.94	7.22
England	2.77	2.37	1.61	6.75

Source: Per Capita C02 Emissions in the Local Authority Area, 2008, Department for Energy and Climate Change.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/percapco2

Significant steps towards reducing CO_2 emissions across Derbyshire are taking place. The council and a number of partners have taken part in the Carbon Trust's Carbon Management Programme, participated in the Carbon Reduction Commitment, and supported residents to reduce domestic electricity usage through the Current Cost Monitor Project.

Adaptation to Climate Change

There is widespread scientific consensus that man-made greenhouse gas emissions are leading to rapid and potentially irreversible climate change. Over the next 40 years we can expect our summers to be hotter and drier and our winters to be warmer and wetter. This is illustrated by climate predictions for Derbyshire produced in 2009 by the UK Climate Impacts Programme.

Climate Variable	2020s (2010-2039)	2050s (2040-2069)	2080s (2070-2099)
Mean daily temperature (annual)	10.5°c	11.5°c	12.5°c
Mean daily maximum temperature (summer)	21.5°c	22.9°c	24.4°c
Change in temperature on the warmest day (summer)	+1.1°c	+2.2°c	+3.0°c
Change in temperature on the coolest day (winter)	+1.5°c	+1.8°c	+2.1°c
Mean daily precipitation (summer)	1.75mm	1.50mm	1.47mm
Mean daily precipitation (winter)	2.18mm	2.38mm	2.48mm
Change in precipitation on the wettest day (winter)	+5%	+9%	+14%

Source: UK Climate Projections, 2009, summary for Derbyshire: based on central estimates, medium emissions scenario

The frequency and intensity of severe weather events such as heat-waves, droughts and flooding is also expected to increase. Flooding has already impacted upon the county on numerous occasions in recent years, with two of the most severe recent floods occurring in Hatton in November 2000, and in Chesterfield in June 2007.

In addition to reducing our use of carbon-based fossil fuels it is also essential therefore that we reduce our vulnerabilities to the more intense weather expected by adapting infrastructure, assets and services to increase resilience to these changes.

Progress on the adaptation agenda has already begun and implementation of an Adaption Action Plan will drive this work forward. Priorities will include minimising the risk of floods, and reducing the impact that severe weather has on transport. The transport infrastructure is of vital importance to many aspects of life from a free-flowing road network that is relied upon by emergency services responding to call-outs, to the daily commute to work by the public in cars, and by public transport.

Flooding Risk for Derbyshire

Across the county there are significant areas of land and many thousands of properties, including some densely populated urban areas, at risk from one or more sources of flooding. A large part of the county boundary is delineated by rivers, and rivers pass by, or through, several urban areas. Some larger urban areas are protected by flood defences.

Parts of north Derbyshire also have small watercourses which rapidly respond to heavy rainfall. In the south of the county there are more mature rivers which carry the rainfall from large catchment areas, rising slowly but remaining high for long periods, i.e. days or even a few weeks before falling back to normal levels. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in flood events caused by surface water. Some areas of Derbyshire, e.g. Derbyshire Dales and High Peak, have steep valley catchments which provide conditions likely to cause flash floods.

At the county level 8.2% of properties are at risk from fluvial flooding (from rivers or other watercourses) and 4.7% from pluvial flooding (surface water flooding arising when the ground or storm drains can no longer absorb rainfall) flooding. There is much variation across the county for both types of flooding but particularly so for fluvial flooding reflecting the different river drainage patterns in Derbyshire. Erewash, which encompasses parts of the catchment areas of the rivers Derwent, Trent, and Erewash, has the greatest level of river flooding risk and Bolsover the least. Whilst for surface water flooding, High Peak shows the greatest levels and North-East Derbyshire the least.

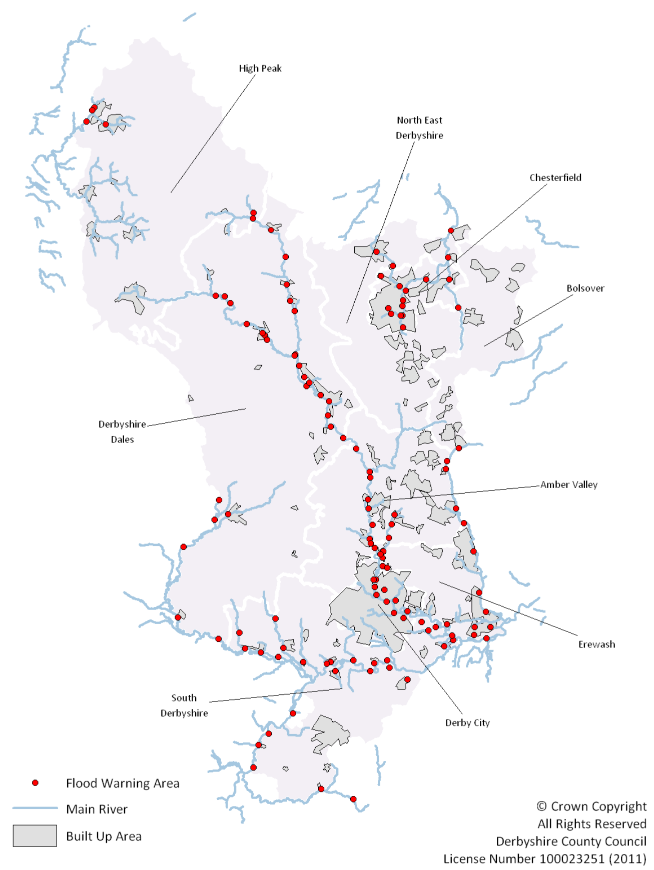
Properties at risk of fluvial and pluvial flooding

Area	Number of properties in district	Approximate number of properties at risk from fluvial flooding*	Approximate number of properties at risk from pluvial flooding
Amber Valley	52,822	1,790 (3.4%)	1,630 (3.1%)
Bolsover	25,621	160 (0.6%)	1,200 (4.7%)
Chesterfield	50,554	1,670 (3.3%)	2,640 (5.2%)
Derbyshire Dales	34,293	3,390 (9.9%)	2,240 (6.5%)
Erewash	51,258	14,670 (28.6%)	2,130 (4.2%)
High Peak	42,878	1,890 (4.4%)	3,700 (8.6%)
NE Derbyshire	44,977	600 (1.3%)	1,130 (2.5%)
South Derbyshire	39,377	3,800 (9.7%)	1,300 (3.3%)
Derbyshire County	341,780	27,960 (8.2%)	15,960 (4.7%)

Source: Census, 2001, ONS © Crown Copyright
Source: Environment Agency; DCC Emergency Planning Research; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2010
* Risk is defined as a 0.1% probability of flooding annually
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/floodingrisk

The map below shows the location of the areas in Derby and Derbyshire in receipt of the Environment Agency's fluvial flood warning service:

Map Showing the Location of the Flood Warning Areas in Derbyshire



Environment Agency License Number 100026380 (2011)
Source: Emergency Planning, Derbyshire County Council, 2011

Waste Management

An increase in the amount of recycling within communities can impact positively on the economy and within the county there has been extensive work in recent years to encourage and support residents and businesses to adopt recycling practices. At the simplest level recycling prevents materials that have economic value going to waste. Recycling also impacts on the economy by conserving resources and energy, e.g. supplying recycled materials to industry can use less energy than supplying unrecycled materials, and the recycling industry itself creates employment opportunities.

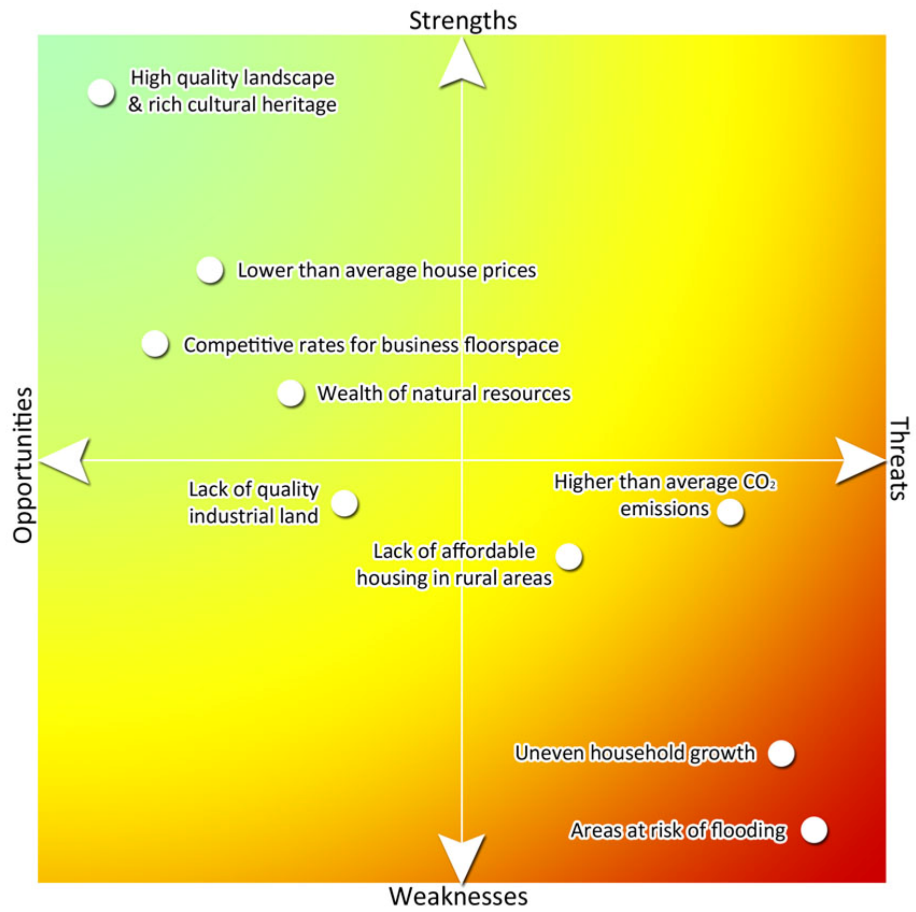
Over the period 2006/07 to 2009/10 there has been a 19.0% decline in the amount of unrecycled waste in the county, similar to the level of decline regionally and nationally.

However, in 2009/10 the amount of unrecycled household waste per household in Derbyshire was 610.3 kilograms, higher than the regional and national figures of 552.9 and 592.4. There is a considerable variation in the values at district level, with Chesterfield and North-East Derbyshire showing the lowest levels of waste and Bolsover the highest. Differences across the county are linked to two main factors. These are the extent to which recycling approaches are adopted by local authority districts and the socio-economic profile of areas; the propensity to recycle being generally greater in the more affluent areas.

Unrecycled household waste per household (kg)

District	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Amber Valley	580.7	569.6	563.1	569.0
Bolsover	873.8	774.1	744.7	725.8
Chesterfield	622.9	567.4	512.8	500.2
D Dales	658.0	613.3	579.6	576.9
Erewash	562.4	559.4	534.9	534.2
High Peak	787.2	654.6	562.3	532.6
NE Derbyshire	700.0	581.1	528.0	516.6
S Derbyshire	786.7	660.2	527.3	530.2
Derbyshire	**755.0**	**683.8**	**622.0**	**610.3**
East Midlands	693.0	614.4	573.3	552.9
England	759.2	672.9	628.2	592.4

Source: Wastedataflow, 2011, DEFRA,
Derbyshire Observatory Link: http://tinyurl.com/unrecwaste



High Quality Landscape and Rich Cultural Heritage

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire is a spectacular county with a rich and diverse heritage. Alongside beautiful natural landscape such as the Peak District National Park, Derbyshire has several historic towns and buildings of great interest and importance. The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is situated in the county along with attractions such as Chatsworth House, Creswell Crags and part of the National Forest, providing an attractive location for people to live, work, visit and invest. The high quality landscape and cultural sites are important assets to Derbyshire's economy.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Whilst there is a need to capitalise on the opportunities provided by the landscape and cultural heritage for purposes of economic growth, we must also protect and enhance the environment for current and future generations.

Lower than Average House Prices

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Overall Derbyshire is an affordable place to live with average house prices almost a third lower than the national average. However, across the county there is a significant variation with comparatively higher house prices in rural areas, for example the average house price in the rural district of Derbyshire Dales is a third higher than the county average and higher than the England average. This is largely due to parts of Derbyshire Dales falling within The Peak District National Park, a highly sought after location to live and visit. The **lack of affordable housing in rural areas** of the county is a key issue to be addressed.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Ensuring there is a supply of affordable housing in areas where house prices are considerably higher than the county and national average will be a key challenge for the future.

Competitive Rates for Business Floorspace

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire offers a competitive location to operate a business, with the rateable value of business floorspace being significantly lower than the national average. This is a key consideration for potential business looking to start up or re-locate and is a major advantage for Derbyshire's economy.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

The relatively lower value of business floorspace in the county is both a strength and an opportunity for the future. Continuing to promote the county as a competitively priced place to locate a business is essential for attracting potential investments.

Wealth of Natural Resources

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Derbyshire's landscape is particularly rich in natural resources. This has had a significant influence on the economic development of the county over the last two hundred years. The strong industrial base of today's economy is the legacy of the mills, coal mines and quarries that once dominated Derbyshire. The county's abundance of fast flowing rivers also provided the basis for extensive water-powered industries in and around the Peak District. While this power source was surpassed by other forms and most of the mills eventually closed, the legacy of historic mills and their sites has provided opportunities for new types of commercial and industrial uses in a pleasant rural environment.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Again, continuing to take advantage of the county's natural assets whilst also protecting the environment is of key importance for the future.

Lack of Quality Industrial Land and Premises

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

Although there is a supply of land and industrial premises available in the county to meet current and future business needs, much is of poor quality and unattractive to the market. The size of units available is not always matched to the needs of new businesses and companies seeking to expand within the county.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Further work is needed to bring forward sites identified for industrial use within the county to meet property gaps and to consider ways to promote and develop these sites and premises, to encourage business growth and inward investment.

Higher than Average CO_2 Emissions

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

The potential effects of climate change are wide ranging and include increases in flooding, temperature, drought and other extreme weather activities. In order to respond to the threats posed by climate change, Derbyshire, along with the rest of UK must reduce its CO_2 emissions. Whilst the overall levels of CO_2 emissions in the county have declined over recent years, Derbyshire's rate remains higher than the regional and national rates. This is thought to be because of the large proportion of manufacturing businesses, a prevalence of stone walled housing, a higher than average altitude and the length and number of roads both in and in close proximity to the county.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Continuing to plan to adapt to climate change so that CO_2 emissions decline further and targets are achieved.

Uneven Household Growth

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

It is estimated that future household growth across the county will be uneven, with higher levels of growth predicted in South Derbyshire and lower levels in the North East. This will place an increased demand on both the supply of housing and local services across the county and will require a substantial amount of new housing land to be available in areas such as South Derbyshire.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

Ensuring that land is made available for new housing developments including more affordable housing in areas with higher average house prices will need to be a key priority for the future.

Areas at Risk of Flooding

What does the evidence tell us about Derbyshire's economy?

As a result of climate changes the frequency and intensity of severe weather events such as heat-waves, droughts and flooding is expected to increase. A large part of the county boundary is denoted by rivers and rivers pass by or through several urban areas resulting in significant areas of land and many thousands of properties, including some densely populated urban areas being at risk from one or more sources of flooding. On numerous occasions in recent years flooding has occurred across the county, having a significant impact upon the day to day functioning of the local economy.

Going forward, what do we need to do?

The county council is currently developing a climate change adaptation action plan. Ensuring this plan is implemented is crucial to limiting the effects of climate change across the county.

End Notes

[1] Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009, Office for National Statistics.
[2] Ordnance Survey Boundary Line digital data: http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/boundary-line/index.html. Derbyshire - 255,075 hectares, East Midlands - 1,581,080 hectares and England - 13,293,770 hectares.
[3] Mid-2009 Lower layer Super Output Area Population Estimates by Broad Age Band Revised (experimental), Office for National Statistics, 30km buffer surrounding Derbyshire boundary – total of 9,056,009 all age population.
[4] Secondary Centres of Economic Activity in the East Midlands Final Report, August 2009 Enterprise Research and Development Unit (ERDU) http://www.lsr-online.org/reports/secondary_centres_of_economic_activity_in_the_east_midlands
[5] Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026.
[6] EMDA's Regional Evidence Base, 2010: Chapter 6: Transport and Infrastructure: Topic Point 6.5.1: ICT use and broadband availability, pg.34.
[7] The Challenge of E-adoption in the East Midlands: East Midlands Small Business E-Adoption Survey 2009, QA Research, August 2009.
[8] EMDA's Regional Evidence Base, 2010: Chapter 6: Transport and Infrastructure: Topic Point 6.5.1: ICT use and broadband availability, pg.36.
[9] Lower Layer Super Output Area - (LSOA) - These have a minimum population of 1,000, with an overall mean of 1,500. They are built from groups of Output Areas. There are around 34,000 LSOAs in England and Wales.
[10] UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, 2010, ONS © Crown Copyright.
[11] STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) Model, 2009, Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd.
[12] Commercial holdings have more than five hectares of agricultural land, one hectare of orchards, 0.5 hectares of vegetables or 0.1 hectares of protected crops, or more than 10 cows, 50 pigs, 20 sheep, 20 goats or 1,000 poultry (according to the latest June Survey return). These thresholds are specified in EU Farm Structure Survey Regulation EC 1166/2008. For further details visit Defra's website: http://www.defra.gov.uk/
[13] Geographical Derbyshire is defined as 'Derby', 'South and West Derbyshire' and 'East Derbyshire' for this indicator.
[14] Knowledge Intensive Industries inc. the following SIC2003 codes: 61, 62, 64, 65-67, 70-74, 80, 85, 92.
[15] For further information about the 2009 Derbyshire Residents Survey please contact the Policy & Research Team within the Chief Executives Department at Derbyshire County Council on 01629 538253.
[16] Active businesses - The starting point for the business demography data is the concept of a population of active businesses in a reference year (t). These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period.
[17] Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) have a minimum population 5000, with an overall mean of 7,200. These are built up from Lower Layer SOAs. There are around 7,000 MSOAs in England and Wales.
[18] Business births - A birth is identified as a business that was present in year t, but did not exist in year t-1 or t-2. Births are identified by making comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones.
[19] Business deaths - A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t, but was no longer present in the active file in t+1 and t+2. In order to provide an early estimate of deaths, an adjustment has been made to the 2008 and 2009 deaths to allow for reactivations. These figures are provisional and subject to revision.
[20] A skills gap is defined as the extent to which employers feel that employees are not proficient at doing their jobs.
[21] Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2009, Office for National Statistics.
[22] The number of state pension age as a proportion of the working age population.
[23] The percentage of the working age population who are employed including the self employed.
[24] The percentage of the working age population who are employed or are looking for work.
[25] Life expectancy at birth, 1991-1993 to 2007-2009, Office for National Statistics (ONS), May 2010.
[26] All-Age, All-Cause Mortality, Annual Trends 2001 to 2009, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD), March 2011.
[27] Limiting Long Term Illness, 2001 Census Office for National Statistics (ONS).
[28] Acquisitive crime is defined as offences where the offender derives material gain from the crime. Shoplifting is not part of the definition of 'serious' acquisitive crime under the new definition (for NI16).
[29] Agriculture and Horticultural Survey, 2009, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
[30] Agriculture and Horticultural Survey, 2007, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.