

EAST OF ENGLAND

REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FACTSHEET

31 March 2009

Introduction

Regional indicators pull together already published statistics to enable comparisons to be made between regions and with progress nationally. These data were published on 31st March 2009.

East of England summary

The percentage of pensioners in low income households in East of England was joint lowest of the regions. Burglary, vehicle theft and violent crime (as estimated by the British crime survey) were amongst the lowest of the regions, as was the fear of crime. The proportion of males of working age in employment was higher in East of England than in other regions. Infant mortality in the region was amongst the lowest and female life expectancy amongst the highest. Deaths from suicide were lowest in the East of England.

The region has seen the largest increase in the proportion of local sites to have unsatisfactory or poor local environmental quality.

Progress summary

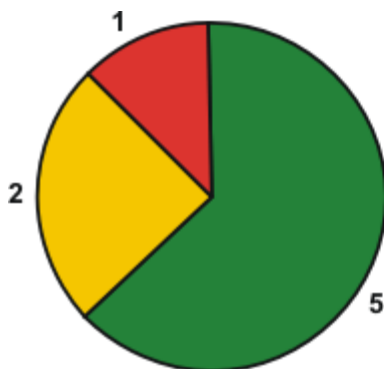
Green = indicators in the region showing clear improvement

Amber = indicators in the region showing little or no change

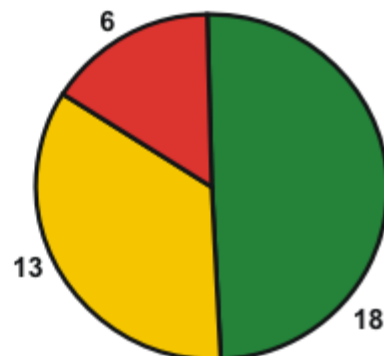
Red^{1,2} = indicators in the region showing clear deterioration

*Sustainable consumption & production
Natural resources (SCP & NR)*

Sustainable communities (SC)



Based on 8 assessments



Based on 37 assessments

¹ Clear deterioration (SCP & NR): bird populations - farmland birds.

² Clear deterioration (SC): mobility - walking and cycling; getting to school; accessibility - post offices; local environmental quality; fuel poverty; homeless households.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Greenhouse gas emissions

- The East of England emitted 45 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2006; this was about average when compared to other regions.
- This equated to 8.1 tonnes per resident; the third lowest rate of the regions.

Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

- Around 37 per cent (England average 44 per cent) of CO₂ emissions in the East of England were from industry, commercial and public, compared with approximately 31 per cent (England average 29 per cent) from domestic sources and 31 per cent (England average 26 per cent) from road transport. Land use change and forestry accounted for 1 per cent.

Waste

Waste - arisings	
Waste - recycling	



- In 2004-5 around 21 million tonnes of waste (arising from construction and demolition, industry and commerce and the municipal sector which includes household waste) were produced in the East of England; 11 per cent of the England total.
- 54 per cent was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 32 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 14 per cent was municipal waste (16 per cent, England average).
- 41 per cent of the waste was disposed of by landfill (42 per cent, England average) and 56 per cent was recycled (53 per cent, England average).

Household waste

- On average 502 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in the East of England in 2007-8 (England average 495 kilograms); an increase of 2 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 3 per cent).
- The East of England had the second highest recycling rate of the regions, with 41.2 per cent of household waste recycled (England average 34.5 per cent).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Bird populations


Farmland	
Woodland	

- Between 1994 and 2006, farmland bird populations decreased by 7 per cent, whereas there was a 3 per cent increase in woodland bird populations.
- During the same period, out of the 19 farmland bird species monitored in the region, 37 per cent increased and 63 per cent declined.
- Out of the 27 species of woodland birds monitored in the region, 48 per cent increased, 37 per cent declined and 15 per cent remained stable.

Land use


- The East of England has 236 thousand hectares of grassland and rough grazing (2007 figures), 1 million hectares of land for crops and bare fallow (2007), 139 thousand hectares of woodland (1995-9), 141 thousand hectares for set aside and other agricultural uses (2007) and 135 thousand hectares of urban and suburban land (2001).
- 2 per cent of the East of England region is designed as National Park (2005), compared with an overall designation of 8 per cent across the England.
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty account for 6 per cent of the region, below the national average of 15 per cent.
- The East of England has 121 kilometres of Defined Heritage Coasts.

Land recycling

Land recycling - dwellings	
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- In 2007 68 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land; an increase of 12 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in the East of England has at times closely followed the average rate for England, but was below the average which in 2007 was 73 per cent.

Dwelling density



Dwelling density	
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- Between 1994 and 2007 the density of new dwellings in the East of England followed a similarly pattern to the average for England as a whole, although remaining slightly below it.
- During this period dwelling density in the East of England increased from 23 to 35 dwellings per hectare (52 per cent increase). However density has fallen in the last two years.

Emissions of air pollutants

- In 2006 the East of England emitted 96,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 30,700 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 11,900 tonnes of particulates (PM₁₀).
- This accounted for 7 per cent of the total England NO_x emissions, 5 per cent of the total SO₂ emissions, and 8 per cent of all PM₁₀s.


River quality

River quality – biological	
River quality - chemical	

- 74 per cent of the total river lengths in the East of England were of good biological quality (England average 71 per cent) in 2006 and 44 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 66 per cent).
- The East of England was ranked fourth of the regions in terms of biological water quality, and second last for chemical water quality.
- The total river lengths classed as having good biological quality in the East of England increased by 17 percentage points between 1990 and 2006, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 23 percentage points.




SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Active community participation

Community participation – informal and formal volunteering	
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- There was a decrease in the proportion of informal volunteers between 2001 (38 per cent) and 2007-8 (36 per cent) in the East of England (England average 35 per cent).
- Formal volunteering increased from 26 per cent to 30 per cent (England average 27 per cent).
- Overall, the rates of volunteering in the East of England have remained the same (49 per cent) in both 2001 and 2007-8.

Crime (British Crime Survey)

Crime – burglaries (British crime survey)	
Crime – vehicles (British crime survey)	
Crime – physical attack (British crime survey)	

- British Crime Survey (BCS) figures showed there to be 233 burglaries, lower than any other region (England and Wales average 309), 516 motor vehicle thefts (England and Wales average 634) and 356 violent crime (England and Wales average 493) per 10,000 households in the East of England in 2007-8.
- These figures are down by 21 per cent, 41 per cent and 38 per cent respectively since 2001-2.


Fear of crime

Fear of crime – burglary	
Fear of crime – theft of car	
Fear of crime – physical attack	

- In 2007-8, 9 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary; this was lower than the figure for England and Wales. This represents a reduction from 11 per cent of people in the region whom were very worried about burglary in 2001-2.
- 9 per cent of people in the region expressed a high level of worry about car crime the region; this was below the national average. This represents a reduction from 13 per cent of people in the region whom had a high level of worry about car crime in 2001-2.



- In 2007-8, 13 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime, lower than the England and Wales average. This represents a reduction from 16 per cent of people in the region whom had a high level of worry about violent crime in 2001-2.

Employment

Employment - proportion	
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- In the East of England 77.5 per cent (England average 74.4 per cent) of all working age people in the region were employed in 2008, up from 75.7 per cent in 1992.
- 81.1 per cent of working age males (England average 78.4 per cent) were employed in 2008 a decrease of 0.5 percentage point since 1992. 73.5 per cent of working age females (England average 70 per cent) in the region were employed – an increase of 4.3 percentage points.

Workless households

Workless households – all people	
Workless households - children	



- In 2008 the East of England had the second lowest proportion of working age people in workless (9.0 per cent, national average 11.4 per cent) and second lowest proportion of children living in these households (12.4 per cent, national average 16.0 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in the East of England decreased by 1.4 percentage points between 1997 and 2008, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 2.2 percentage points over the same period.

Economically inactive

Economically inactive - proportion	
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- In the October to December 2008 period the East of England had the second lowest regional economic inactivity (neither employed nor actively looking for work) for males (13.2 per cent, England average 15.7), third lowest for females (22.9 per cent, England average 25.6 per cent), and second lowest overall (17.8, England average 20.4 per cent).
- Male economic inactivity worsened (by 3.3 percentage points) in the region between 1992 and 2008 whereas female inactivity improved (by 3.6 percentage points), and the overall proportion remained the same.

Childhood poverty

Childhood poverty – before housing costs	
Childhood poverty – after housing costs	



- Before taking housing costs into account, 15 per cent of children in the East of England (England average 22 per cent) lived in relative low-income households in 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average), rising to 25 per cent (England average 30 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The percentage of children living in relative low-income households decreased in the East of England between 1995/6-1997-8 and 2004/5-2006/7, by 4 percentage points before taking housing costs into account and by 2 percentage points after housing costs.

Young adults

Young adults currently not in employment, education or training	
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- Almost 10 per cent of young adults (16 to 18 year-olds) in the East of England were not in employment, education or training in the October to December 2008 period.
- Since 1995 the percentage of young adults not in employment, education or training has increased by 2 percentage points.

Pensioner poverty

Pensioner poverty – before housing costs	
Pensioner poverty – after housing costs	

- In the East of England before taking housing costs into account, 19 per cent (England average 22 per cent) of pensioners lived in relative low-income households in the region in the 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average) period, dropping to 16 per cent (England average 18 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The proportion of pensioners living in relative low-income households before housing costs decreased by 4 percentage points between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2004/5-2006/7 and by 12 percentage points after housing costs.


Education

19 year olds with level 2 qualifications	
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- 74 per cent per cent of 19 year-olds in the East of England were qualified to Level 2 or above (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, NVQ level 2 or equivalent) in Spring 2007, up from 79 per cent in 1997.
- The increase of 5.8 percentage points is in comparison with the national average increase of 7.5 percentage points from 66.4 to 73.9 per cent and represents the lowest increase across the 9 Government Office Regions.

Health inequality

Infant mortality	
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- Infant mortality in the East of England in 2007 was lower than the England average and between 1981 and 2007 fell from 9.7 to 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality in 2004-5 stood at 2.78 deaths (England average 3.3 deaths) per 1,000 live births for babies with fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations, compared with 5.3 (England average 6.6 deaths) for routine occupations and 5.6 (England average 6.4 deaths) for semi-routine occupations.




Healthy life expectancy

Life expectancy – males	
Life expectancy - females	




- In 1999-2003, healthy life expectancy in the East of England stood at 71.2 years for males and 74.2 years for females (England Average 69.0 years and 72.3 years respectively).
- The East of England had the second highest male and female healthy life expectancy in comparison to any other region, and between 1992-5 and 1999-2003 healthy life expectancy increased by 2.0 years for males and 3.0 years for females.

Mortality rates

Mortality – circulatory disease	
Mortality – cancer	
Mortality – suicide	

- The mortality rate from circulatory disease in the East of England was 68 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 79 per 100,000) in 2005-7), down by 40 per cent since 1996-8.
- The rate from cancer was 107 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 116 per 100,000), down by 13 per cent since 1996-8.
- The suicide rate in the region in 2005-7 was 7.4 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 7.9 per 100,000), down 10 per cent since 1996-8.
- Mortality rates for circulatory disease, cancer and suicide were higher in Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) areas (deprived areas) than in non-NRF areas.

Smoking



Smoking - proportion	
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- 18 per cent of people in the East of England (England average 21 per cent) were considered to be cigarette smokers in 2007, down from 25 per cent in 1998.
- 23 per cent of males in the region smoked cigarettes (England average 24 per cent), as did 21 per cent of females (England average 22 per cent), in 2007.
- 37 percent of men and 28 percent of women in manual households in the region smoked cigarettes in 2003 compared with 20 per cent of men and 18 percent of women in non-manual households smoked cigarettes.

Childhood obesity

- 17.5 per cent (England average 16.5 per cent) of 2 to 15 year-olds in the East of England were obese in 2007; up from 5 percent in 1990. The East of England had the second highest rate of obesity on any region.

Mobility

Mobility – walking and cycling	
Mobility – public transport	

- In 2005-6, walking and cycling accounted for 25 per cent of all trips in the region, with private transport accounting for 69 per cent of journeys and public transport 6 per cent. The proportion of walking and cycling has fallen by 5 percentage points since 1995-7; the proportion of public transport has risen by 1 percentage point.
- 19 per cent of the total mileage was on shopping and personal business, 30 per cent on commuting and business, 4 per cent on education (and escorting children to education), and the remaining 46 per cent on leisure and other pursuits.




Getting to school

Getting to school – proportion walking or cycling	
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In 2005-6, 49 per cent (England average 48 per cent) of pupils in the region walked or cycled to school, whilst 30 per cent (England average 31 per cent) used private motor vehicles and 21 per cent (England average 20 per cent) used public transport.

Between 1995-7 and 2005-6 the proportion of pupils walking or cycling to school in the region decreased by 4.8 percentage points.



Accessibility

Accessibility – supermarkets / corner shop	
Accessibility – post office	
Accessibility – doctor / hospital	

- In 2007-8, 7 per cent of people in the East of England with access to a vehicle perceived getting to a corner shop or supermarket difficult, compared with 25 per cent of people without a car.
- Accessing a post office in the East of England was perceived to be difficult by 8 per cent of people with a vehicle and by 18 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- Accessing a doctor or hospital was perceived to be difficult by 23 per cent with a vehicle and by 49 per cent of those without a vehicle.

- Access to corner shops/supermarkets and post offices has worsened since 1997-8 in the East of England although access to a doctor/local hospital has improved.

Road accidents

Road accidents – all people	
Road accidents – children	

- In 2007, 3,178 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the East of England (12 per cent of the England total).
- Of these there were 265 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the region (10 per cent of the England total).
- Deaths and serious injuries decreased in the region between 1994-8 and 2007, by 36 per cent for all people and by 53 per cent for children.
- The road accident casualty rate in the region was 428 casualties per 100,000 population in 2007, close to the National average of 430 per 100,000 population.

Environmental equality

- No people living in the least deprived areas of the East of England experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. Around 1 per cent of the population in the most deprived areas experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. This rises to 5 per cent of people when considering the second most deprived band of areas.

Air quality and health


- Seven sites were used for monitoring air pollution in the East of England in 2008. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region ranged from 3 days in Stanford-le-Hope to 71 days in Weybourne (provisional figures). The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution increased in three of the five sites between 2007 and 2008 for which this comparison was possible.
- Three sites were used for monitoring particulates (PM₁₀) in 2008 and PM₁₀ levels decreased in both the sites between 2007 and 2008 for which this comparison was possible.

- Six sites were used for monitoring ozone in the East of England in 2008 and ozone levels decreased in two of the five sites between 2007 and 2008 for which this comparison was possible.

Housing conditions



- 633,987 dwellings in the East of England failed to meet the 'Decent Homes' standard in 2003. This represented 27 per cent of the region's stock of dwellings (England average 31 per cent)

Households living in fuel poverty

Fuel poverty - proportion	
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- 9.7 per cent (England average 11.5 per cent) of households in the East of England lived in fuel poverty (based on income and heating costs) in 2006, up by 3.6 percentage points since 2001.

Homelessness

Rough sleepers	
Homeless households	


- It is estimated that there were 21 people sleeping rough in the East of England in 2008, down from 140 in 1998.
- At the end of the third quarter of 2008 there were 3,940 households (up from 2,600 in 1997) in temporary accommodation in the region, 2,810 (71 per cent) of which contained children.

Local environment quality

Local environmental quality	
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- 29 per cent of assessed sites in the East of England in 2007-8 were judged to be of good local environmental quality.
- 6 per cent (England average 4 per cent) of sites in the region were judged as having a poor local environment.
- In total, 48 per cent (England average 49 per cent) of sites were judged to be of good or satisfactory local environmental quality in the region.

Satisfaction in local area

Satisfaction in local area	
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- Householder satisfaction in the characteristics of the local area has been stable at around 88 per cent, in the East of England between 1999-00 and 2007-8 (England average 87 per cent).

UK international assistance

- The East of England received £41 million in EU structural funding in 2007, slightly down from £43 million received in 2000. Allocated EU funding for the East of England in 2013 will rise to £46.2 million. England as a whole received £919.3 million in 2007, which will fall to £707.7 million in 2013.

Wellbeing

- The average life satisfaction rating in the East of England in 2007 was 7.33, close to the national average of 7.31.
- Compared to nationally, there were only minor differences in the distribution of ratings from 0 to 10 given.

Child wellbeing

- In 2008, 88 per cent of children in the East of England said they felt quite or very safe at school, similar to when going to and from school. Compared to 78 per cent at local area and 70 per cent on public transport.
- 76 per cent of children thought their local area was fairly or very good. 51 per cent of children thought the activities and things to do in their area were fairly or very good. Only 48 per cent thought the parks and play areas were fairly or very good.
- 87 per cent of children rated themselves as quite or very healthy, whilst 74 per cent said they spent “3-5 days” or more “doing sports or other active things in the last seven days”.
- 69 per cent of children in the East of England said they feel happy about life at the moment. 65 per cent said they can talk to their mums and dads when they are worried about something compared to 71 per cent (to friends) and 49 per cent (to an adult other than their mums and dads).

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Economic output

- The East of England had a Gross Value Added (GVA - a measure of economic output) level of £20,524 per head in 2007, the third highest of the regions.
- GVA in the region increased by 132 per cent between 1989 and 2007.
- GVA in the region has increased in line with the national average, and is currently around £61 higher than the England average.

Productivity

- Labour productivity in the East of England was £34,900 Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job in 2005, up from £23,900 in 1996; an increase of £11,000.
- Productivity increased in all regions from 1996 to 2005. In the East of England this increase (46 per cent) was similar to the England average of 47 percent.

Investment

- As a percentage of regional Gross Value Added (GVA), the East of England had a slightly lower than average level of investment from foreign-owned companies in 2004; 1.3 percent compared to the England average of 1.4 per cent.
- Investment in the region from UK-owned companies (5.7 per cent) was the third lowest of the regions (excluding London and the West Midlands) and lower than the England average of 5.9 per cent.
- In the period 1998 to 2004 investment in the East of England from foreign-owned companies decreased by 1.1 percentage points, there was a 0.2 percentage point decrease for England as a whole.
- Investment from UK-owned companies declined by 1.7 percentage points between these years (the England average decreased by 3.2 percentage points).

Demography

- Between 1991 and 2007, the total population of the East of England increased from 3.15 million to 3.45 million.
- The working age population decreased from 5.12 million in 1999 (61.5 per cent of the population) to 5.66 million in 2007 (60.9 per cent of the population).

Households and Dwellings

- In 2007 the East of England contained 2.44 million dwellings (up from 2.09 million in 1991). In 2004, there were 2.31 million households (up from 2.03 million) and 678,000 one person households (up from 497,000).