

## EAST MIDLANDS

### 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

#### **East Midlands summary**

The percentage of household waste recycled or composted in East midlands was the highest of all regions. The proportion of 16-18 years not in employment, education or training was lowest amongst the regions. The East Midlands had seen the highest regional improvement in both biological and chemical water quality since 1990.

The East Midlands had the lowest density of newly built dwellings and had the highest proportions of people perceiving difficulty in getting to a doctor or hospital. The proportion of pensioners in low income households (before housing costs) was the highest of the regions.

#### **Progress summary**

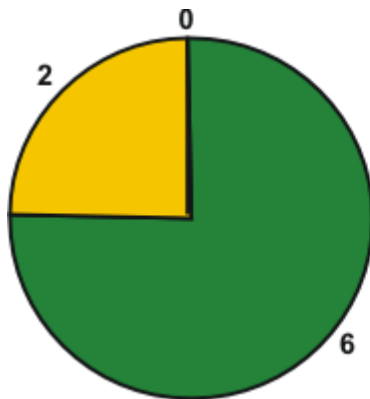
Green = indicators in the region showing clear improvement

Amber = indicators in the region showing little or no change

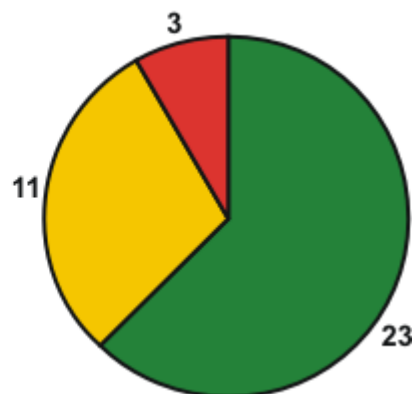
Red<sup>1,2</sup> = indicators in the region showing clear deterioration

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

*Sustainable communities (SC)*



Based on 8 assessments



Based on 37 assessments

<sup>1</sup> Clear deterioration (SCP & NR): none

<sup>2</sup> Clear deterioration (SC): accessibility - post offices, doctor/hospitals; fuel poverty

## SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



### Greenhouse gas emissions

- The East Midlands emitted 41 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in 2006, second lowest in comparison with other regions.
- However, this equated to 9.3 tonnes per resident; the third highest rate in comparison with other regions.

### Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

- Around 45 per cent (England average 44 per cent) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the East Midlands were from industry, commercial and public, compared with approximately 26 per cent (England average 29 per cent) from domestic sources and 28 per cent (England average 29 per cent) from road transport. Land use land use change and forestry the was same as England average (1 per cent).

### Waste

Waste - arisings	
Waste - recycling	

- In 2004-5, around 20 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 Midlands; 11 per cent of the England total.
- 50 per cent was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 38 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 13 per cent was municipal waste (16 per cent, England average).
- 43 per cent of the waste was disposed of by landfill (42 per cent, England average) and 53 per cent was recycled (same as England average).



### Household waste

- On average, 497 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in the East Midlands in 2007-8 (England average 495 kilograms); an increase of 1 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 3 per cent).

- The East Midlands had the highest recycling rate of the regions, with almost 42 per cent of household waste recycled (England average 34.5 per cent).

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Bird populations


<b>Farmland</b>	
<b>Woodland</b>	

- Between 1994 and 2006, farmland bird populations decreased by 1 per cent, whereas there was a 7 per cent increase in woodland bird populations.
- During the same period, out of the 19 farmland bird species monitored in the region, 42 per cent increased, 37 per cent declined and 21 per cent remained stable.
- Out of the 30 species of woodland bird monitored in the region, 53 per cent increased, 33 per cent declined and 14 per cent remained stable.

### Land use


- The East Midlands has 383 thousand hectares of grassland and rough grazing (2007 figures), 733 thousand hectares of land for crops and bare fallow (2007), 80 thousand hectares of woodland (1995-9), 110 thousand hectares for other agricultural uses (2007) and 101 thousand hectares of urban and suburban land (2001).
- 6 per cent of the East Midlands 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 3 per cent of the region, below the national average of 15 per cent.

### Land recycling

<b>Land recycling - dwellings</b>	
-----------------------------------	---

- In 2007 60 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land; an increase of 23 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in the East Midlands has been consistently below the average for England, which in 2007 was 73 per cent.

## Dwelling density



Dwelling density	
------------------	---

- Between 1994 and 2007 the density of new dwellings in the East Midlands followed a similar pattern to the average for England as a whole.
- During this period dwelling density in the East Midlands increased from 24 to 38 dwellings per hectare (58 per cent increase) below the England average of 44 dwellings per hectare.

## Emissions of air pollutants

- In 2006 the East Midlands emitted 161,300 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 49,300 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 12,300 tonnes of particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).
- This accounted for 11 per cent of the total England NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, 8 per cent of the total SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and 9 per cent of all PM<sub>10</sub>s.


## River quality

River quality – biological	
River quality - chemical	

- 66 per cent of the total river lengths in the East Midlands were of good biological quality (England average 71 per cent) in 2006 and 63 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 66 per cent).
- The East Midlands was fifth of the regions in terms of biological water quality, and seventh for chemical water quality.
- The total river lengths classed as having good biological quality in the East Midlands increased by 25 percentage points between 1990 and 2006, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 43 percentage points.




## SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

### Active community participation

<b>Community participation – informal and formal volunteering</b>	
---	---




- There was a slight increase in the proportion of informal volunteers between 2001 (34 per cent) and 2007-8 (35 per cent) in the East Midlands (England average 35 per cent).
- Formal volunteering decreased from 29 per cent to 25 per cent (England average 27 per cent).
- Overall, volunteering in the East Midlands decreased from 48 per cent to 46 per cent of the population (England average 48 per cent) between 2001 and 2007-8.

### Crime (British Crime Survey)

<b>Crime – burglaries (British crime survey)</b>	
<b>Crime – vehicles (British crime survey)</b>	
<b>Crime – physical attack (British crime survey)</b>	

- British Crime Survey (BCS) figures showed there to be 347 burglaries (England and Wales average 309), 604 motor vehicle thefts (England and Wales average 634) and 546 violent crime (England and Wales average 493) per 10,000 households in the East Midlands in 2007-8.
- These figures are down by 12 per cent, 38 per cent and 9 per cent respectively since 2001-2.


### Fear of crime

<b>Fear of crime – burglary</b>	
<b>Fear of crime – theft of car</b>	
<b>Fear of crime – physical attack</b>	

- In 2007-8, 13 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary; higher than the national average. 17 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary in 2001-2.
- 14 per cent of people in the region expressed a high level of worry about car crime in 2007-8; higher than the national average. 20 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about car crime in 2001-2.



- In 2007-8, 16 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime, higher than the national average. 21 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime in 2001-2.

## Employment

<b>Employment - proportion</b>	
--------------------------------	---


- In the East Midlands 76.3 per cent (England average 74.4 per cent) of all working age people in the region were employed in 2008, up from 73.3 per cent in 1992.
- 79.9 per cent of working age males (England average 78.4 per cent) and 72.3 per cent of working age females (England average 70 per cent) in the region were employed, overall increases of 1.7 and 4.3 percentage points.

## Workless households

<b>Workless households – all people</b>	
<b>Workless households - children</b>	

- In 2008 The East Midlands had the fourth lowest proportion of working age people in workless households (9.7 per cent, national average 11.4 per cent) and fourth lowest proportion of children living in these households (12.5 per cent, national average 16.0 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in the East Midlands decreased by 2.1 percentage points between 1997 and 2008, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 4.4 percentage points over the same period.

## Economically inactive

<b>Economically inactive - proportion</b>	
---	---

- In the October to December 2008 period the East Midlands had the third lowest regional economic inactivity (neither employed nor actively seeking work) for males (14.3 per cent, England average 15.7 per cent), fourth lowest for females (23.5 per cent, England average 25.6 per cent), and fourth lowest overall (18.7 per cent, England average 20.4 per cent).
- Male economic inactivity worsened (by 1.1 percentage points) in the region between 1992 and 2008 whereas female inactivity improved (by

3.4 percentage points), and the overall proportion improved by 1 percentage point.

### Childhood poverty

<b>Childhood poverty – before housing costs</b>	≈
<b>Childhood poverty – after housing costs</b>	≈



- Before taking housing costs into account, 24 per cent of children in the East Midlands (England average 22 per cent) lived in relative low-income households in 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average), rising to 29 per cent (England average 30 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The percentage of children living in relative low-income households decreased slightly in the East Midlands between 1995/6-1997-8 and 2004/5-2006/7, by 1 percentage point before and after accounting for housing costs.

### Young adults

<b>Young adults currently not in employment, education or training</b>	≈
--	---

- 8 per cent of young adults (16 to 18 year-olds) in the East Midlands were not in employment, education or training in the October to December 2008 period (England average 10.5 per cent).
- Since 1995 the percentage of young adults not in employment, education or training has increased slightly by 1.2 percentage points.

## Pensioner poverty

<b>Pensioner poverty – before housing costs</b>	
<b>Pensioner poverty – after housing costs</b>	


- In the East Midlands before taking housing costs into account, 27 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 21 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 1 percentage point between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2004/5-2006/7 and by 8 percentage points after housing costs.

## Education

<b>19 year olds with level 2 qualifications</b>	
---	---



- 71 per cent per cent of 19 year-olds in the East Midlands were qualified to Level 2 or above (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, NVQ level 2 or equivalent) in Spring 2007, significantly up from 63 per cent in 2004.
- The increase of 8.1 percentage points represents an above average change in comparison the national average increase of 7.5 percentage points from 66.4 to 73.9 per cent.

## Health inequality

<b>Infant mortality</b>	
-------------------------	---




- Infant mortality in the East Midlands in 2007 was slightly higher than the England average (5.3 compared to 4.8 deaths per 1,000) and between 1981 and 2006 fell from 11 to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality in 2004-5 stood at 3.1 deaths (England average 3.3 deaths) per 1,000 live births for babies with fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations, compared with 6.3 (England average 6.4 deaths) for routine occupations and 6.5 (England average 6.6 deaths) for semi-routine occupations.
- The reason that the East Midlands had a lower rate of infant mortality in each of the three social classifications and yet a higher rate overall is due to the higher number of semi-routine or routine workers in the East Midlands compared with the national average.

## Healthy life expectancy

<b>Life expectancy – males</b>	
<b>Life expectancy - females</b>	


- In 1999-2003, healthy life expectancy in the East Midlands stood at 69.0 years for males and 72.1 years for females (England Average 69.0 years and 72.3 years respectively).
- The East Midlands had the fourth highest male and female healthy life expectancy in comparison to any other region, despite showing the largest improvement between 1992-5 and 1999-2003 of 3.2 years for males and 4.1 years for females.

## Mortality rates

<b>Mortality – circulatory disease</b>	
<b>Mortality – cancer</b>	
<b>Mortality – suicide</b>	

- The mortality rate from circulatory disease in the East Midlands was 79 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 79 per 100,000) in 2005-7), down by 43 per cent since 1996-8.
- The rate from cancer was 114 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 7.8 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 7.9 per 100,000), down 11 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

<b>Smoking - proportion</b>	
-----------------------------	---



- 19 per cent of people in the East Midlands (England average 21 per cent) were considered to be cigarette smokers in 2007, down from 27 per cent in 1998.
- 25 per cent of males in the region smoked cigarettes (England average 24 per cent), as did 25 per cent of females (England average 22 per cent), in 2007.

- 37 percent of men and 31 percent of women in manual households in the region smoked cigarettes in 2003 compared with 24 per cent of men and 16 percent of women in non-manual households smoked cigarettes.

### Childhood obesity

- 16.5 per cent (England average 16.5 per cent) of 2 to 15 year-olds in the East Midlands were obese in 2007; up from 5 percent in 1990.

### Mobility

<b>Mobility – walking and cycling</b>	
<b>Mobility – public transport</b>	




- In 2005-6, walking and cycling accounted for 27 per cent of all trips in the region, with private transport accounting for 66 per cent of journeys and public transport 7 per cent. The proportion of walking and cycling has fallen by 2 percentage points since 1995-7; the proportion of public transport has risen by 2 percentage points.
- 19 per cent of the total mileage was on shopping and personal business, 30 per cent on commuting and business, 5 per cent on education (and escorting children to education), and the remaining 46 per cent on leisure and other pursuits.

### Getting to school

<b>Getting to school – proportion walking or cycling</b>	
--	---

- In 2005-6, 51 per cent (England average 48 per cent) of pupils in the region walked or cycled to school, whilst 32 per cent (England average 31 per cent) used private motor vehicles and 17 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 increased by 7.5 percentage points.



### Accessibility

<b>Accessibility – supermarkets / corner shop</b>	
<b>Accessibility – post office</b>	
<b>Accessibility – doctor / hospital</b>	

- In 2007-8, 6 per cent of people in the East Midlands with access to a vehicle perceived getting to a corner shop or supermarket difficult, compared with 28 per cent of people without a car.

- Accessing a post office in the East Midlands was perceived to be difficult by 8 per cent of people with a vehicle and by 21 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- Accessing a doctor or hospital was perceived to be difficult by 25 per cent with a vehicle and by 52 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- In all cases, access to amenities has worsened since 1997-8 in the East Midlands.

### Road accidents

Road accidents – all people	
Road accidents – children	

- In 2007, 2,550 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the East Midlands (10 per cent of the England total).
- Of these there were 221 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the region (8 per cent of the England total).
- Deaths and serious injuries decreased in the region between 1994-8 and 2007, by 37 per cent for all people and by 59 per cent for children.
- The road accident casualty rate in the region was 432 casualties per 100,000 population in 2007.

### Environmental equality

- Around 1 per cent of people living in the least deprived areas in the East Midlands experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. Around 17 per cent of the population in the most deprived areas experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'.


### Air quality and health

- Five sites were used for monitoring air pollution in the East Midlands in 2008. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region ranged from 0 days in Chesterfield Roadside to 54 days in Market Harborough (provisional figures). The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution increased between 2007 and 2008 in all sites in the region for which this comparison was possible.
- Three sites were used for monitoring particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) in the East Midlands in 2008 and PM<sub>10</sub> levels decreased between 2007 and 2008 for the site in the region for which this comparison was possible.

- Six sites were used for monitoring ozone in the East Midlands in 2008 and ozone levels increased between 2007 and 2008 in all six sites in the region for which this comparison was possible



## Housing conditions

### Households living in fuel poverty

<b>Fuel poverty - proportion</b>	
----------------------------------	---


- 12.9 per cent (England average 11.5 per cent) of households in the East Midlands lived in fuel poverty (based on income and heating costs) in 2006, up by 3.9 percentage points since 2001.

### Homelessness

<b>Rough sleepers</b>	
<b>Homeless households</b>	


- It is estimated that there were 6 people sleeping rough in the East Midlands in 2008, down from 91 in 1998.
- At the end of the third quarter of 2008 there were 1,150 households (up from 1,380 in 1997) in temporary accommodation in the region, 860 (75 per cent) of which contained children.

## Local environment quality

<b>Local environmental quality</b>	
------------------------------------	---

- 28 per cent of assessed sites in the East Midlands 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, 49 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	
----------------------------	---

- Householder satisfaction in the characteristics of the local area remained at 89 per cent in the East Midlands between 1999-00 and 2007-8 (England average 87 per cent).

## UK international assistance

- The East Midlands received £62 million in EU structural funding in 2007, slightly less than the £65 million it received in 2000. Allocated EU funding for the East Midlands in 2013 is £69.9 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 Midlands in 2007 was 7.27, close to the national average of 7.31.
- There were only minor differences to the National averages in the distribution of ratings from 0 to 10 given.

## Child wellbeing

- In 2008, 87 per cent of children in the East Midlands said they felt quite or very safe at school, similar to when going to and from school. Compared to 74 per cent at local area and 71 per cent on public transport.
- 74 per cent of children thought their local area was fairly or very good. Just under of half of children (48 per cent) thought the activities and things to do in their area were fairly or very good. Only 42 per cent thought the parks and play areas were fairly or very good.
- A large proportion of children (87 per cent) rated themselves as quite or very healthy. 72 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 Midlands said they feel happy about life at the moment. 66 per cent of children said they can talk to their mums and dads when they are worried about something compared to 71 per cent (to friends) and 52 per cent (to an adult other than their mums and dads).

## **CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS**

### **Economic output**

- The East Midlands had a Gross Value Added (GVA - a measure of economic activity) level of £17,698 per head in 2007.
- GVA in the region increased by 130 per cent between 1989 and 2007.
- GVA in the region is currently around £2,765 lower than the overall England average.

### **Productivity**

- Labour productivity in the East Midlands was £33,500 Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job in 2005, up from £23,300 in 1996; an increase of £10,200.
- Productivity increased in all regions from 1996 to 2005. In the East Midlands this increase (44 per cent) was slightly lower than the England average of 47 per cent.

### **Investment**

- As a percentage of regional Gross Value Added (GVA), the East Midlands had about an average level of investment from foreign-owned companies in 2004; 1.5 percent compared to the England average of 1.4 per cent.
- Investment in the region from UK-owned companies (6.4 per cent) was the third joint highest of the regions (excluding London and the West Midlands) and also higher than the England average of 5.9 per cent.
- In the period 1998 to 2004 investment in the East Midlands from foreign-owned companies stayed fairly constant, there was a 0.2 percentage point decrease for England as a whole.
- Investment from UK-owned companies declined by 2.1 percentage points between these years (the England average decreased by 3.2 percentage points).

## **Demography**

- The East Midlands' population of 4.4 million (including 2.73 million people of working age) is the second lowest in comparison with the other regions.
- Between 1991 and 2007, the total population of the East Midlands increased from 4.01 million to 4.4 million.
- The working age population increased from 2.46 million (61.4 per cent of the population) to 2.73 million (62.1 per cent of the population).

## **Households and Dwellings**

- In 2007 the East Midlands contained 1.9 million dwellings (up from 1.63 million in 1991). In 2004, there were 1.8 million households (up from 1.6 million) and 525,000 one person households (up from 396,000).