

EAST MIDLANDS FACTSHEET
13 December 2005

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 the 13th of December 2005.

East Midlands summary

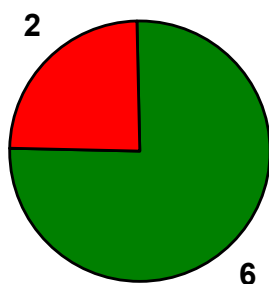
The East Midlands had seen the highest regional improvement in both biological and chemical water quality since 1990. Woodland bird populations increased, as did the recycling of household waste. Employment levels in the region are better than the England average as are the number of recorded robberies.

The East Midlands has the highest CO₂ emissions from transport per head. It also has the highest proportion of people perceiving accessibility of post offices and doctors/hospitals to be difficult. The region has seen no change in cigarette smoking and has experienced the largest decrease in local area satisfaction.

Progress summary

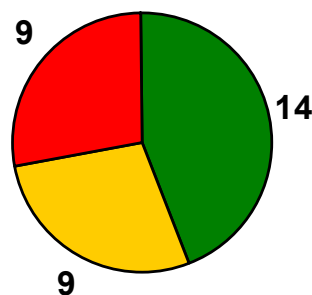
Green = indicators in the region showing clear improvement
Amber = indicators in the region showing little or no change
Red^{1,2} = indicators in the region showing clear deterioration

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



Based on 8 assessments³

Sustainable communities (SC)



Based on 32 assessments³

¹ Clear deterioration (SCP & NR): household waste – arisings; bird populations - farmland

² Clear deterioration (SC): crime - robbery; mobility - walking and cycling; getting to school; accessibility - shops/supermarkets, post offices, doctor/hospitals; local environmental quality; satisfaction in local area; homeless households.

³ To avoid double counting this excludes assessments that are covering similar issues.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Greenhouse gas emissions

- The East Midlands emitted 11.3 million tonnes carbon equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2003, third lowest in comparison with other regions.
- However, this equated to 2.6 tonnes per resident, just above the average rate for England, and the third highest rate in comparison with other regions.

Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

- Around 41 per cent (England average 45 per cent) of CO₂ emissions in the East Midlands were from industry and commerce, compared with approximately 29 per cent (England average 30 per cent) from domestic sources and 26 per cent (England average 25 per cent) from road transport.

Waste

- 20 million tonnes of waste were produced in the East Midlands in 2002-3; 11 per cent of the England total.
- 48 per cent of all East Midlands waste was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 40 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 12 per cent was municipal waste (16 per cent, England average).
- 47 per cent of waste in the region was disposed of by landfill (43 per cent, England average) and 43 per cent was recycled (43 per cent, England average).

Household waste

- On average, 526 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in the East Midlands in 2003-4 (England average 510 kilograms); an increase of 6 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 6 per cent, but a slight decrease from 2002-3).
- The East Midlands had the fourth highest recycling rate of the regions, with 19 per cent of household waste recycled (England average 18 per cent).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Bird populations

- Woodland bird populations in the East Midlands increased by 12 per cent between 1994 and 1995 and then fell. However by 2003 woodland populations were 14 per cent higher than in 1994.
- The region's farmland bird populations increased by 9 per cent between 1994 and 1995, but then declined to 15 per cent below 1994 levels in 1998. Farmland populations remain 9 per cent lower than levels seen in 1994.
- Of the 29 species of woodland bird monitored in the region, 59 per cent increased between 1994 and 2003, whereas 24 per cent declined and 17 per cent showed little change.
- Of the 19 farmland bird species monitored in the region, 31 per cent increased, 53 per cent declined and 16 per cent remained fairly stable.

Land use

- The East Midlands has 346 thousand hectares of grassland and rough grazing (2002 figures), 737 thousand hectares of land for crops and bare fallow (2002), 80 thousand hectares of woodland (1995-9), 116 thousand hectares for other agricultural uses (2002) and 101 thousand hectares of urban and suburban land (2001).
- 6 per cent of the East Midlands region is designed as National Park (March 2004), compared with an overall designation of 7 per cent across the England.
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty account for 3 per cent of the region, below the national average of 16 per cent.

Land recycling

- In 2004 52 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land; an increase of 15 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in the East Midlands has been consistently below the average for England, which in 2004 was 68 per cent of dwellings.

Dwelling density

- Throughout the period 1994 to 2004 the density of new dwellings in the East Midlands followed a similar pattern to the average for England as a whole.
- Over these ten years dwelling density in the East Midlands increased from 24 to 37 dwellings per hectare (54 per cent increase), though most of this increase has been seen over the last two years and the average density is just below the average for England of 39 dwellings per hectare.

Emissions of air pollutants

- In 1999 the East Midlands emitted 160,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 289,000 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 16,000 tonnes of particulates (PM₁₀).
- This accounted for 12 per cent of the total England and Wales NO_x emissions, 28 per cent of the total SO₂ emissions, and 10 per cent of all PM₁₀s.

River quality

- 61 per cent of the total river lengths in the East Midlands were of good biological quality (England average 70 per cent) in 2004 and 55 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 62 per cent).
- The East Midlands was sixth 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 21 percentage points between 1990 and 2004, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 35 percentage points.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Active community participation

- Informal volunteering in the East Midlands increased from 34 to 40 per cent of the population (England average 37 per cent) between 2001 and 2003.
- Formal volunteering changed little from 29 to 30 per cent of the population (England average 28 per cent).
- Overall, volunteering in the East Midlands increased from 48 per cent to 54 per cent of the population (England average 50 per cent) between 2001 and 2003.

Crime (Recorded Crime)

- In the East Midlands in 2004-5, there were 1,430 vehicle thefts (England and Wales national average 1,399), 710 burglaries (national average 609) and 124 robberies (national average 168), per 100,000 population.
- Recorded robbery rates in the East Midlands were below the England and Wales average; the rates for vehicle thefts and burglary were above the national averages.
- Recorded burglary and vehicle theft decreased (per 100,000 people) in the East Midlands between 1990 and 2004-5 (by 9 per cent and 42 per cent respectively).

- Recorded robbery more than tripled in the region (a 212 per cent increase) over this period, more than any other region.

Crime (British Crime Survey)

- British Crime Survey (BCS) figures showed there to be 332 burglaries (England and Wales average 331) and 723 motor vehicle thefts (England and Wales average 827) per 10,000 households in the East Midlands in 2004-5.
- These figures are down by 16 per cent and 27 per cent respectively since 2001-2.

Fear of crime

- In 2004-5 13 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary; this was not significantly different from 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 2004-5; this was not significantly different from the national average. 20 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about car crime in 2001-2.
- In 2004-5 16 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime, level with the national average. 21 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime in 2001-2.

Employment

- In the East Midlands 76.3 per cent (England average 75.0 per cent) of all working age people in the region were employed in 2005, up from 73.3 per cent in 1992.
- 80.2 per cent of working age males (England average 79.6 per cent) and 72.0 per cent of working age females (England average 70.1 per cent) in the region were employed, increasing by 2.0 and 4.0 percentage points respectively.

Workless households

- The East Midlands had the fourth lowest proportion of working age people in workless households (11.0 per cent, national average 11.6 per cent) and fourth lowest proportion of children living in such households (14.5 per cent, national average 15.9 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in the East Midlands decreased by 0.4 percentage points between 1992 and 2005, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 2.4 percentage points over the same period.

Economically inactive

- In Spring 2005 the East Midlands had the fourth lowest regional economic inactivity (neither employed nor actively seeking work) for males (15.6 per cent, England average 16.1 per cent), fourth lowest for females (25.4 per cent, England average 26.6 per cent), and third lowest overall (20.3, England average 21.2 per cent).
- Male economic inactivity worsened (by 3.1 percentage points) in the region between 1992 and 2005 whereas female inactivity improved (by 1.7 percentage points), and the overall proportion worsened slightly.

Childhood poverty

- Before taking housing costs into account, 22 per cent of children in the East Midlands (England average 20 per cent) lived in relative low-income households in 2001/2-2003/4, rising to 27 per cent (England average 29 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The percentage of children living in relative low-income households decreased in the East Midlands between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2001/2-2003/4, by 1 percentage point before taking housing costs into account and by 2 percentage points after housing costs.

Young adults

- 11 per cent of young adults (16 to 18 year-olds) in the East Midlands were not in employment, education or training in Spring 2005 (England average 10 per cent).
- Since 1992 the percentage of young adults not in employment, education or training has decreased by 3 percentage points

Pensioner poverty

- In the East Midlands before taking housing costs into account, 26 per cent (England average 22 per cent) of pensioners lived in relative low-income households in the region in 2001/2-2003/4, this fell to 23 per cent (England average 22 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The proportion of pensioners living in relative low-income households before housing costs rose by 1 percentage point between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2001/2-2003/4 and decreased by 5 percentage points after housing costs.

Education

- Almost 73 per cent per cent of 19-21 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 2005, and was 72 per cent in 1997.
- The increase of 1.1 percentage points represents the third lowest regional increase between these years, in comparison the national average increased by 3.4 percentage points from 71 to 74.4 per cent.

-

Health inequality

- Between 1991-3 and 2002-4 male life expectancy increased by 2.8 years to 76.5 years (England average 76.6 years) and life expectancy for females increased by 1.7 years to 80.7 years (England average 80.9 years).
- Infant mortality in the East Midlands in 2002 was slightly higher than the England average and between 1981 and 2002 fell from 11.0 to 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality in 2002-3 stood at 4.1 deaths (England average 3.1 deaths) per 1,000 live births for babies with fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations, compared with 7.0 (England average 6.7 deaths) for routine occupations and 7.1 (England average 7.7 deaths) for semi-routine occupations.

Healthy life expectancy

- It is not possible to describe healthy life expectancy in the East Midlands Government Office Region, but
- healthy life expectancy in the Trent National Health Service region was at 66.6 years (England average 67.1 years) for males and 68.8 years (England average 69.2) for females in 1995-8.

Mortality rates

- The mortality rate from circulatory disease in the East Midlands was 104 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 103 per 100,000) in 2001-3 (down by 24 per cent since 1996-8).
- The rate from cancer was 121 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 124 per 100,000) (down by 10 per cent since 1996-8).
- The suicide rate in the region in 2001-3 was 8.7 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 9 per 100,000) (the same as in 1996-8).
- Mortality rates for all three causes of death were higher in Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) areas (deprived areas) in the region than they were in non-NRF areas in the region.

Smoking

- 27 per cent of people in the East Midlands (England average 25 per cent) were considered to be cigarette smokers in 2003 (the same as in 1998).
- 30 per cent of males in the region smoked cigarettes (England average 27 per cent), as did 23 per cent of females (England average 24 per cent), in 2003.
- 20 per cent of people in non-manual households in the region smoked cigarettes in 2003 whilst 34 per cent of those in manual households smoked cigarettes.
- The population used for this indicator is adults aged 16 and over.

Childhood obesity

- Over 14 per cent (England average 15.5 per cent) of 2 to 10 year-olds in the East Midlands were obese in 2001-2.

Mobility

- The number of walking and cycling trips in the East Midlands decreased between 1992-4 and 2004, as did the number of journeys by public transport.
- Walking and cycling accounted for 29 per cent of all trips in the region, with private transport accounting for 66 per cent of journeys and public transport 6 per cent.
- The total number of trips per person in the region fell from 1,115 in 1992-4 to 1,019 in 2004.
- The total distance travelled per person in the region in 2004 was 6,950 miles, an increase of 81 miles per person since 1992-4.
- 26 per cent of the total mileage was on shopping and personal business, 26 per cent on commuting and business, 4 per cent on education and escorting children to education, and the remaining 44 per cent on leisure and other pursuits.

Getting to school

- 58 per cent (England average 49 per cent) of pupils in the region walked or cycled to school, whilst 29 per cent (England average 38 per cent) used private motor vehicles and 13 per cent (England average 13 per cent) used public transport.
- Between 1992-4 and 2003-4 the proportion of pupils walking or cycling to school in the region decreased by 3 percentage points, though the use of public transport increased, by 7 percentage points.

Accessibility

- In 2003-4, 8 per cent of people in the East Midlands with access to a vehicle perceived getting to a corner shop or supermarket difficult, compared with 30 per cent of people without a car.
- Accessing a post office in the East Midlands was perceived to be difficult by 6 per cent of people with a vehicle and by 20 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- Accessing a doctor or hospital was perceived to be difficult by 32 per cent with a vehicle and by 61 per cent of those without a vehicle.

Road accidents

- In 2004, 2,970 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the East Midlands (10 per cent of the England total).

- Of these there were 318 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the region; the third lowest regional total (9 per cent of the England total).
- Deaths and serious injuries decreased in the region between 1993 and 2004, by 25 per cent for all people and by 41 per cent for children.
- The road accident casualty rate in the region was 498 casualties per 100,000 population in 2004.

Air quality and health

- Five sites were used for monitoring air pollution in the East Midlands in 2004. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region ranged from 9 days in Nottingham Centre to 37 days in Ladybower. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution decreased between 2003 and 2004 in all sites in the region for which this comparison was possible.
- Four sites were used for monitoring particulates (PM₁₀) in the East Midlands in 2004 and PM₁₀ levels decreased between 2003 and 2004 in all three sites in the region for which this comparison was possible.
- Five sites were used for monitoring ozone in the East Midlands in 2004 and ozone levels decreased between 2003 and 2004 in all four sites in the region for which this comparison was possible.

Housing conditions

- 538,000 dwellings in the East Midlands failed to meet the 'Decent Homes' standard in 2001. This represented 29.2 per cent of the region's stock of dwellings (England average 33 per cent)

Households living in fuel poverty

- 6.4 per cent (England average 7.2 per cent) of households in the East Midlands lived in fuel poverty (based on income and heating costs) in 2003, down from 11.3 per cent in 2001.

Homelessness

- It is estimated that there were 32 people sleeping rough in the East Midlands in 2004, down from 91 in 1998.
- At the end of the first quarter of 2005 there were 3,030 households (up from 1,380 in 1997) in temporary accommodation in the region, 2,250 (74 per cent) of which contained children.

Local environment quality

- 27 per cent of assessed sites in the East Midlands in 2004-5 were judged to be of good local environmental quality, the fifth highest proportion of the regions.

- 3 per cent (England average 3 per cent) of sites in the region were judged as having a poor local environment.
- In total, 40 per cent (England average 39 per cent) of sites were judged to be of good or satisfactory local environmental quality in the region.

Satisfaction in local area

- Householder satisfaction in the characteristics of the local area decreased very slightly from 89 per cent to 87 per cent in the East Midlands between 1999-00 and 2002-3 (England average 86 per cent).

UK international assistance

- The East Midlands received £36 million in EU structural funding in 2002, down from £39 million in 2000. In percentage terms this was a decrease of 8 per cent, smaller than the 10 per cent decrease in EU structural funding experienced across England overall. The region ranked sixth amongst the regions in terms of the allocation of EU structural funding received. (all figures at 1999 prices).

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Economic output

- The East Midlands had a Gross Value Added (GVA – a measure of economic activity) level of £14,505 per head in 2003, sixth in comparison with the other regions.
- GVA in the region increased by 90 per cent between 1989 and 2003; this was the lowest regional rate of increase over this period.
- GVA in the region has been gradually lagging behind the national average, and is currently around £1,800 lower than the overall England rate.

Productivity

- Labour productivity in the East Midlands was £29,100 Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job in 2002, up from £23,500 in 1996; an increase of £5,600.
- Productivity increased in all regions between 1996 and 2002 but the increase in the East Midlands (24 per cent) was lower than the England average both in absolute and percentage terms.
- Average Labour productivity in England increased by almost £7,000 GVA per job, or 28 per cent, over this period, and in 2002 was £31,600 GVA per job.

Investment

- As a percentage of regional Gross Value Added (GVA), the East Midlands had a lower than average level of investment from foreign-owned companies in 2002.
- Investment in the region from UK-owned companies was lower than all other regions except London.
- In the period 1998 to 2002 investment in the East Midlands from foreign-owned companies decreased by 0.3 percentage points (the England average stayed fairly constant).
- Investment from UK-owned companies dropped by 2.9 percentage points between these years (the England average decreased by 2.3 percentage points).

Demography

- The East Midlands population total (and people of working age) is the second lowest in comparison with the other regions.
- Between 1991 and 2004, the total population of the East Midlands increased from 4.01 million to 4.28 million.
- The working age population increased from 2.46 million (61.4 per cent of the population) to 2.64 million (61.7 per cent of the population).

Households and Dwellings

- In 2003 the East Midlands contained 1.83 million dwellings (up from 1.63 million in 1991), 1.78 million households (up from 1.60 million) and 503,000 one person households (up from 396,000).