



**Derbyshire
Dales Evidence
Base 2023**

A Report
for Derbyshire Dales
District Council
July 2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evidence base has been produced to assist Derbyshire Dales District Council with the development of its updated Corporate Plan for the period April 2024 to March 2028. This review will help inform the priorities for the council and will identify the socio-economic challenges and opportunities.

CONTEXT AND INTRODUCTION

This evidence base and summary report have been produced to inform the development of the Derbyshire Dales District Council Corporate Plan (2024 to 2028). The report helps to inform the future priorities of the council.

The evidence base is structured around the themes of Community and Facilities; Clean, Safe and Healthy Environment; and Jobs and Homes to provide a multi-faceted overview and identifies the local authorities' key socio-economic challenges and opportunities (which are summarised thematically in the next section).

COMMUNITY AND FACILITIES

- I. **Population** - Derbyshire Dales is experiencing a gradual, but small, population decline, linked to its ageing population.

Potential policy implication: New housing coupled with sustainable inward migration could help sustain thriving communities.

- II. **Life expectancy** - is high and has increased in contrast to regional and national averages.

Potential policy implication: Coupled with the ageing population, policies may be required to work with partners to enable local people to age well and live independently, as active and connected citizens, for longer into later life.

- III. **Broadband** - Derbyshire Dales lags behind national averages and most comparator areas for all aspects of broadband availability. It would take the district over 19 years to meet the 2025 target of 85% of properties with gigabit capable broadband at the current rate of provision.

Potential policy implication: High quality digital infrastructure plays a critical role supporting local communities.

- IV. **Thriving Places** - The area performs generally well against the thriving places index which provides a robust place making tool, however it falls below the Derbyshire score for sustainability (based on CO₂ emissions and energy consumption).

Potential policy implication: There are some key areas that the council has influence over that can help reduce carbon emissions, such as housing, transport and renewable energy. Low carbon

infrastructure, domestic consumption and energy efficiency projects bring co-benefits in terms of health, job creation and a reduction in carbon emissions.

- V. **Physical inactivity** - The district has high physical activity participation, but figures for active travel especially those cycling on average three times a week are exceptionally low and have declined.

Potential policy implication: Continued partner working on physical activity initiatives such as walking and cycling to work schemes and ongoing support of activity providers where resources allow.

- VI. **Floorspace** - Derbyshire Dales has a limited volume and pipeline of high quality floorspace and most significantly finite industrial floorspace that has reduced in the past few years.

Potential policy implication: Efforts to increase commercial industrial floorspace will help the facilitation of higher paid and higher skilled jobs stimulating the economy in sectors with potential from advanced engineering to low carbon technologies.

- VII. **Journey times** - The combination of distance, transport links and low population density in rural areas can lead to challenges in accessing and providing services.

Potential policy implication: Journey times to hospitals by both foot/public transport and car are notably longer and in the case of public transport/walking have risen.

CLEAN, SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

- I. **CO₂ Emissions** – Derbyshire Dales is the fourth highest comparator local authority for both total and per capita emissions despite reductions of 11.2% and 12.4% respectively from 2015-2019. Of the area's total emissions transport is the biggest contributor (45% of all emissions) and has increased by 1.2% despite a national reduction in transport emissions of 1.0%.

Potential policy implication: These include (a) Buildings, transport and agile working - Reducing emissions from public buildings and promoting green transport and active travel (b) Housing - Tackling energy inefficiency in housing and fighting fuel poverty (c) Leisure - Reducing the carbon footprint of Leisure Centres, events and parks and promoting biodiversity in open spaces. (d) Effecting change through sustainable procurement and planning.

- II. **Crime** – Rates per 1000 population are the lowest of any local authority in Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales has experienced the smallest increase of all comparator areas (with the exception of Mid Suffolk).

Potential policy implication: Continue to work with the Community Safety Partnership, crime and anti-social behaviour prevention.

- III. **Access to Green Space** – Third highest for green space per capita out of all local authorities (731km² more per capita than England average) and second highest for green space per area.

Potential policy implication: Continue to promote outdoor activity and engagement with outdoor space to have positive impacts on residents' wellbeing.

- IV. **Waste Usage and Consumption** - Derbyshire Dales had some of the lowest volumes of collected waste per person in 2021/22, 134.7kg lower than the England average. Equally over 50% of household waste was sent for reuse/recycling/composting - more than any comparator area.

Potential policy implication: It is important to maintain this strong performance as waste sent for reuse/recycling/composting has fallen by 17% since 2019/20.

- V. **Air Quality** – Derbyshire Dales has low concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides compared to Derbyshire and Midlands averages (based on forecasted figures) that are also decreasing year on year.

Potential policy implication: It is important that low pollutant concentrations are sustained through proactive measures such as active travel and public transport investment that will contribute to emissions reductions.

JOBS AND HOMES

- I. **Employment** – There has been a slight decline in employment (2.3%).

Potential policy implication: Employment has yet to fully recover to pre-pandemic levels - upskilling and reskilling of the workforce and signposting to apprenticeship and training programmes will help mitigate any further workforce contractions.

- II. **Economic Inactivity** – Derbyshire Dales has the highest levels of economic inactivity in Derbyshire with 33% of the population not active in the labour market. This figure has risen by 13.1% from 2019-22.

Potential policy implication: With a high proportion of economically inactive residents with a significant proportion being retired there is a need to stimulate inward migration / retain young residents through affordable housing and higher paid job opportunities.

- III. **Business Counts** – Derbyshire Dales' business base is dominated by micro enterprises (90.2%). Business numbers have declined by 1.7% despite a national increase in enterprises.

Potential policy implication: Business support to assist business diversification and resilience will help to maintain the areas business base and economic output.

- IV. **Enterprise Births/Deaths and Survival Rates** - Business Survival rates are higher than the England average however new enterprise births have dropped by 4% and there has been a decline in high growth enterprises.

Potential policy implication: Dedicated start up support such as through the business start-up programme and provision of floorspace for start-up firms will help curtail decline in the micro dominated business base and increase survival rates.

- V. **Productivity** – Derbyshire Dales has the lowest productivity rates in the County and significantly lower than the national average, which impacts on wages, profits and household incomes.

Potential policy implication: Supporting local businesses to adopt basic tech and enhance their digital capabilities and increasing industrial floorspace will help growth and productivity rates.

- VI. **Wages** - Derbyshire Dales has the second lowest weekly wages in Derbyshire at £461 well below the County (£485) and National (£536) averages. The authority also has a large and widening gender pay gap, on average men working in the District are paid £219.30 more than women.
- Potential policy implication: Growing and diversifying the business base and promoting pathways for girls into a wider range of careers will contribute to addressing pay disparities.*
- VII. **House Prices and affordability** - Derbyshire Dales has the most expensive median house prices in Derbyshire (£40,000 more than the England average) coupled with low wages this means house prices are 13.59 times that of annual earnings.
- Potential policy implications: There is a need to construct more affordable housing and explore innovative and sustainable construction methods that are more sensitive to the natural environment. Council support for feasibility studies of brownfield sites could contribute to increasing the supply of housing in the local authority and lowering average house prices.*
- VIII. **Homelessness** - While Derbyshire Dales has a low number of households (per 1000 people) that are assessed as being homeless it has more with homelessness.
- Potential policy implication: More affordable housing is needed to help reduce the number threatened with homelessness.*
- IX. **Claimant Count** – Derbyshire Dales has a low proportion of the population in receipt of unemployment-related benefits compared to regional and national figures. The majority of claimants in the local authority (56%) are aged between 25-49.
- Potential policy implication: Whilst a low claimant count is a positive indicators, it can indicate a 'tight' labour market meaning businesses may struggle to recruit new workers. Continued focus on business support and job creation needs to be accompanied by efforts to increase the workforce if businesses are to be able to find the workers they need.*
- X. **Qualifications** - The percentage of people without qualifications is decreasing, and the number with higher level qualifications is increasing.
- Potential policy implication: Creating employment for residents with higher level qualifications is a priority to reduce the outflow of young people.*
- XI. **Fuel Poverty** - The authority has a marginally higher proportion of fuel poor households than the English figure and this number is rising, in contrast to a national reduction in fuel poor homes.
- Potential policy implication: The combination of higher-than-average fuel poor households with higher than average cold and damp homes could create a strain on the healthcare system, particularly during winter.*
- XII. **Retrofit** – The above average number of lower quality properties should be a priority for retrofit investment, particularly pre 1918 properties requiring insulation to reduce the number of cold and damp homes.

Potential policy implication: utilising the Energy Audit and Carbon Reduction scheme, the authority could offer subsidies to support homeowners to install insulation to improve the energy efficiency of the properties.

- XIII. **Housing Stock** – Derbyshire Dales has a high proportion of non-decent properties, particularly those built pre-1918. This increases the need for retrofit which will improve insulation and reduce the number of cold and damp homes simultaneously.

Potential policy implication: Provide direct support to owners and landlords of older properties to ensure they maintain the decent homes standard and educate property owners on the benefits of doing so.

1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This evidence base has been produced to inform the development of the Derbyshire Dales District Council Corporate Plan (2024 to 2028) and inform its priorities. It identifies the key socio-economic challenges and opportunities for the area.

1.1 CONTEXT

The UK has recently experienced a number of interrelated market shocks including the UK's Exit from the European Union, a global Pandemic and the war in Ukraine, coupled with a cost-of-living crisis, and turbulent political landscape. These events have had economic, societal, and environmental repercussions.

In March 2020, as the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 as a global Pandemic¹, inflation was 1.5%. In April 2023 that figure stood at 7.8%, down from 9.6% in October 2022, its highest point in over 30 years². In 2019, prior to the Covid outbreak the UK economy had experienced 1.6% growth, only to shrink by 11% in the height of the Pandemic³. This was the biggest contraction in growth since 1949 and over double that experienced at the height of the financial crisis in 2009⁴. Growth spiked in 2021 to its highest in 30 years (7.6%) but has since dropped by 3.5%. The IMF highlights the difficulties faced by the UK in light of these market fluctuations and the need for tailored, targeted policies⁵.

In addition to the economic uncertainty, significant environmental challenges are clear. Over three quarters of local authorities have declared climate emergencies alongside Universities and UK parliament⁶. The impact of these market shocks and environmental concerns vary considerably between local authorities and councils. The aim of this evidence base is to track and highlight changes since Derbyshire Dales District Council's previous Corporate Plan.

1.2 ABOUT THE STUDY AND THIS REPORT

This evidence base is structured around three themes (discussed in the next section) providing a multi-dimensional assessment of the Derbyshire Dales economic, social and environmental landscape that has shifted significantly since the last Plan. The data analysis informs the priorities and areas of focus for the forthcoming Corporate Plan (2024-2028).

The previous Derbyshire Dales Corporate Plan for the period 2020-2024 adopted a 'People, Place and Prosperity' approach that sought to keep the Derbyshire Dales Clean, Green, and Safe and support better resident homes and jobs. The next iteration of the Plan may have themes in line with the new

¹ Government Digital Service, [2 years of COVID-19 on Gov.uk](#), 2022

² Office for National Statistics, [CPIH ANNUAL RATE 00: ALL ITEMS 2015=100](#), 2023

³ Office for National Statistics, [Gross Domestic Product: Year on Year growth: CVM SA %](#), 2023

⁴ Statista, [Annual growth of gross domestic product in the United Kingdom from 1949 to 2022](#), 2023

⁵ International Monetary Fund, [Recovery during a pandemic](#), 2021

⁶ London School of Economics and Political Science, [We've declared a climate emergency – now what?](#), 2021

council priorities (see diagram), they broadly comprise: (a) community and facilities, (b) clean, safe, and healthy environment and (c) jobs and homes.



Derbyshire Dales Corporate Plan Priorities 2024-2028

The analysis compares Derbyshire Dales' performance with comparator Derbyshire local authorities, regional and national benchmarks. In addition, three LG Inform nearest neighbours' with a 'largely rural' classification and similar social and economic characteristics were used. Three reasonably dispersed areas were selected: Hambleton, Malvern Hills and Mid Suffolk.

Community and Facilities



Derbyshire Dales has the highest life expectancies in Derbyshire - **80.9** years for men and **85.0** for women.



It would take **over 19 years** at the current rate for Derbyshire Dales to meet the government's 2025 gigabit broadband coverage target.



Derbyshire Dales scored "low" on the thriving places index for energy use as a result of emissions and energy consumption.



Derbyshire Dales has the smallest volume of industrial floorspace in the county (**366,000m2**).



Average journey times to the nearest hospital by foot/public transport is almost double the national average at **78 minutes**.

Clean, Safe and Healthy Environment



Transport contributes to **45%** of the local authorities CO² emissions- up 1.2% from 2015-2019.



Derbyshire Dales has the lowest crime rate per 1000 population of all Derbyshire local authorities.



Derbyshire Dales has the second highest area of green space per capita in Derbyshire and over four times the national average.



Derbyshire Dales reuses, recycles and composts the highest percentage of household waste of all comparator areas.



Derbyshire Dales has the lowest concentration of Nitrous Oxides in the air of all local authorities in Derbyshire.

Jobs and Homes



31% of those aged 16-64 are economically inactive 10% higher than the England average.



Productivity levels per hour worked and per job filled are the lowest of all comparator areas.



Wages in the Dales are some of the lowest in Derbyshire and there is a significant gender pay gap, men are paid on average **£219.30** more a week than women



Median house prices are £40,000 higher than the national average up **5.2%** from 2019.



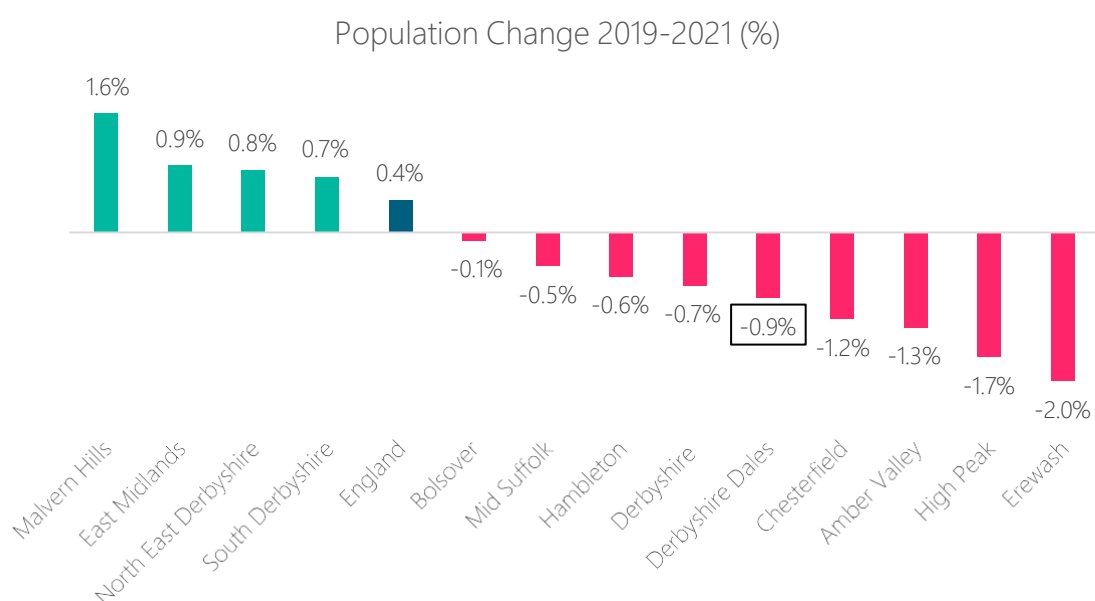
Low workplace pay combined with high house prices is resulting in the outward migration of young people.

2 COMMUNITY AND FACILITIES

This section focuses on the social demography and resident quality drawing on population and health statistics as well as connectivity to physical and digital infrastructure. The key headlines are as follows:

2.1 POPULATION

Derbyshire Dales had an estimated population of 71,681 in 2021 (based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures). The area has experienced a gradual population decline from 2019 to 2021 of 0.9% against national and regional increases of 0.4% and 0.9% respectively.



Source: ONS, [Population Estimates](#), 2021

| Population Estimates by age as a % of total (2021) | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Area | Aged 0 to 15 | Aged 16 to 24 | Aged 25 to 49 | Aged 50 to 64 | Aged 65+ |
| Derbyshire Dales | 14.5% | 7.9% | 24.5% | 25.0% | 28.1% |
| Derbyshire | 16.9% | 8.7% | 29.9% | 22.3% | 22.2% |
| East Midlands | 18.1% | 10.9% | 31.3% | 20.1% | 19.6% |
| England | 18.5% | 10.6% | 32.9% | 19.5% | 18.5% |

Source: ONS, [Population Estimates](#), 2021

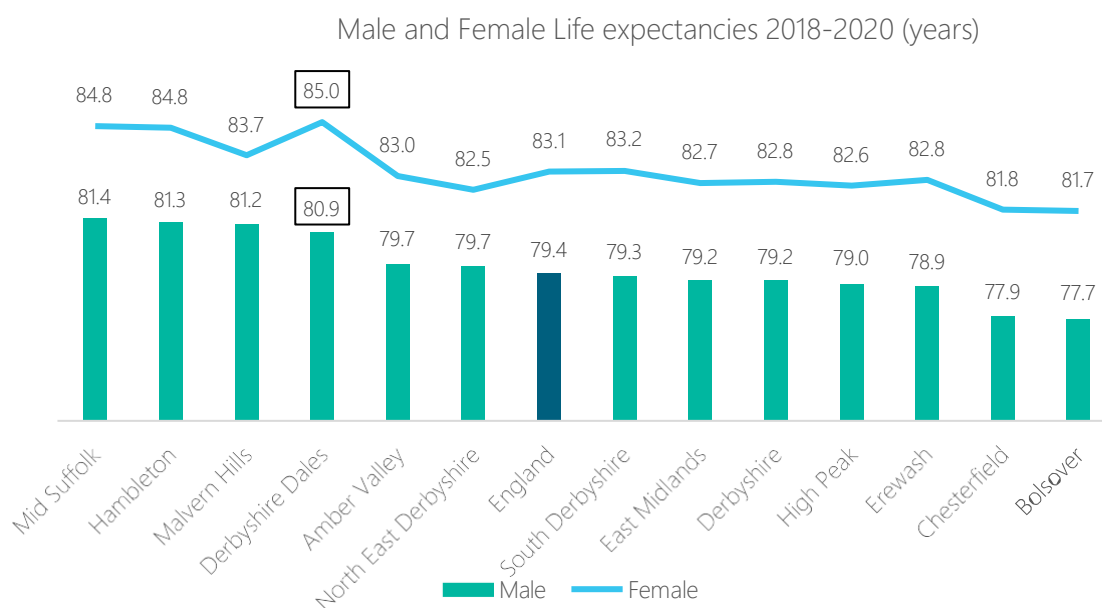
The most significant aspect of the authority's demography is the imbalance in resident age bands. Derbyshire Dales has a sizeable ageing population with 28.1% within the non-working age bracket, 9.6% higher than the national averages and exceeding both regional and county level figures. The average

median age of Dales residents (51 years) is the fourth highest of all local authorities in England and Wales as of 2021, the only local authorities higher were East Lindsey (52), Rother (53) and North Norfolk (54)⁷.

As per Edge Analytics⁸ 64.6% of residents within the Peak District National Park live within the boundaries of Derbyshire Dales. As per ONS 2021 Census figures⁹ this would be around 30% (23,191) of Derbyshire Dales 71,681 population.

2.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY

As shown by the graph below both male and female life expectancy figures for Derbyshire Dales are high, outperforming regional and national figures. Male life expectancy for 2018-2020 was recorded at 80.9 years with female life expectancy exceeding all comparator areas at 85.0 years.



Source: ONS, [Life Expectancy](#), 2020

In addition to the long-life expectancies of residents these numbers are also rising. Both male and female life expectancies rose by 0.20% and 0.21% respectively from 2016/18 figures despite declines in the Derbyshire, East Midlands and England averages.

| Life Expectancy Change 2016/18-2018/20 | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Area | Male | Female |
| Derbyshire Dales | 0.20% | 0.21% |
| Derbyshire | -0.44% | -0.22% |
| East Midlands | -0.33% | -0.21% |
| England | -0.29% | -0.08% |

Source: ONS, [Life Expectancy](#), 2020

⁷ ONS, [Population and household estimates](#), 2022

⁸ Edge Analytics, [Peak District National Park Demographic Forecasts](#), 2018

⁹ ONS, [National Park Residents England and Wales Census 2021](#), 2021

2.3 BROADBAND

Ofcom's Connected Nations report tracks the UK's digital infrastructure and the coverage and performance of broadband using four key measures:

- Superfast Broadband (SFBB) availability- The percentage of premises that have Superfast Broadband (30Mbit/s or greater) coverage from fixed broadband.
- Full Fibre availability- The percentage of premises that have coverage from full fibre service from fixed broadband.
- Gigabit availability- The percentage of premises that have coverage from a Gigabit capable service from fixed broadband (1,000 Mbit/s or greater).
- The Broadband Universal Service Obligation (USO)- provides everybody with the right to request a broadband connection with a download speed of at least 10 Mbit/s and an upload speed of 1 Mbit/s (as well as a number of other specific technical characteristics).

Ofcom's national data set is recorded for residential premises with the exception of USO figures and so the residential statistics have been used to draw comparisons.

Regarding Superfast availability Derbyshire Dales ranked lowest of all neighbouring local authorities and the selected comparator areas. Residential premises with access to SFBB were 5.8% lower than the National average despite an increase of 2.4% since 2020.

| 2022 | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Area | SFBB Availability (%) | Full Fibre Availability (%) | Gigabit Availability (%) | Premises below the USO (%) |
| Amber Valley | 96.5 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 0.1 |
| Bolsover | 96.1 | 20.2 | 41.2 | 0.0 |
| Chesterfield | 97.8 | 26.7 | 59.1 | 0.0 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 91.2 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 0.8 |
| Erewash | 98.5 | 37.1 | 79.6 | 0.0 |
| Hambleton | 92.1 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 0.4 |
| High Peak | 94.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| Malvern Hills | 93.1 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 0.4 |
| Mid Suffolk | 94.9 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 0.4 |
| NE Derbyshire | 94.3 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 0.1 |
| South Derbyshire | 97.0 | 64.2 | 65.3 | 0.2 |
| England | 97.0 | 41.0 | 71.0 | 0.2 |

Source: Ofcom, [Connected Nations](#), 2022

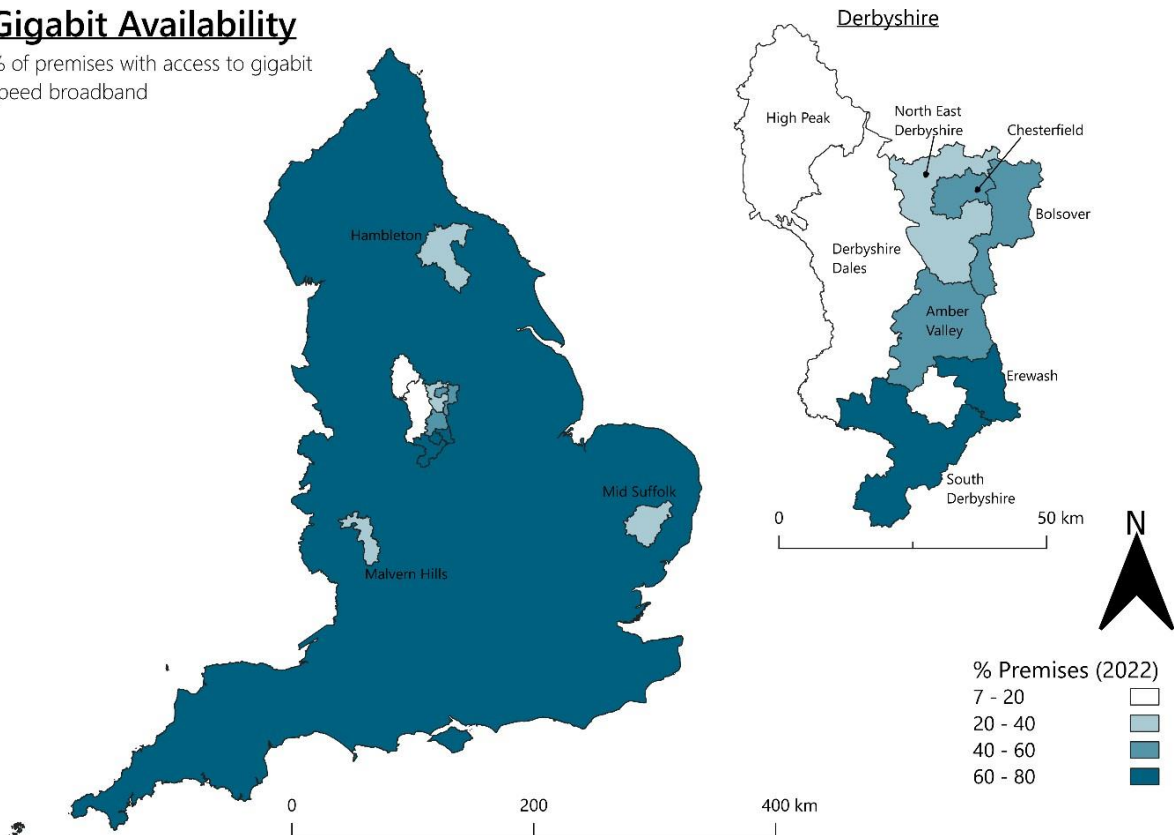
Full fibre availability was equally low. Derbyshire Dales ranked as the second lowest for coverage behind High Peak with only 15.1% of residential premises having access to full fibre broadband in 2022. The

national average was almost three times higher at 45.0%, following a 25.0% rise since 2020 while the Derbyshire Dales only increased by 7.2% over the same period.

Gigabit availability is a key priority for the UK Government. The manifesto committed to delivering gigabit capable broadband to 85% of premises by 2025 and 99% by 2030¹⁰. As of last year coverage for England was at 71.0% after an increase of 46.0% of residential properties since 2020. In comparison only 15.1% of the Derbyshire Dales has gigabit capable broadband averaging an increase of only 3.6% a year since 2020. It would take the local authority over 19 years to meet the 2025 target of 85% of properties with gigabit capable broadband at the current rate of provision.

Gigabit Availability

% of premises with access to gigabit speed broadband



Source: Ofcom, [Connected Nations](#), 2022, and ONS 2022.

The Universal Service Obligation ensures properties have access to a sufficient level of broadband and provides a legal right to request a decent broadband connection, up to a cost threshold of £3,400 per premises.¹¹ As of 2022 0.8% of Derbyshire Dales premises had broadband access that did not meet the USO, the largest percentage of all Derbyshire local authorities and four times that of the national average. This is despite a drop from 1.3% in 2021.

¹⁰ UK Parliament, [Gigabit-broadband in the UK: Government targets and policy](#), 2022

¹¹ UK Parliament, [The Universal Service Obligation \(USO\) for Broadband](#), 2022

2.4 THRIVING PLACES

The Thriving Places Index¹² identifies local conditions and measures for wellbeing delivered fairly and sustainably. The framework utilises a three-category approach:

- Local Conditions- combines five domains known to impact wellbeing: Place and Environment, Mental and Physical Health, Education and Learning, Work and Local Economy, and People and Community. These are the key drivers of wellbeing in a Local Authority area.
- Equality- combines the indicators related to equality across the domains of Health, Income, Gender, Social and Ethnicity. Higher scores mean good outcomes towards a more equal place, relative to how England or Wales is doing on average. Including everyone when working to improve local conditions for wellbeing is essential for a fair society and to realise the greatest wellbeing benefits.
- Sustainability- is a combined score composed of the domains of energy use, waste, and green infrastructure. These domains indicate whether local conditions are delivered without negatively impacting the environment. Higher scores indicate better sustainability, relative to how England or Wales is doing on average.

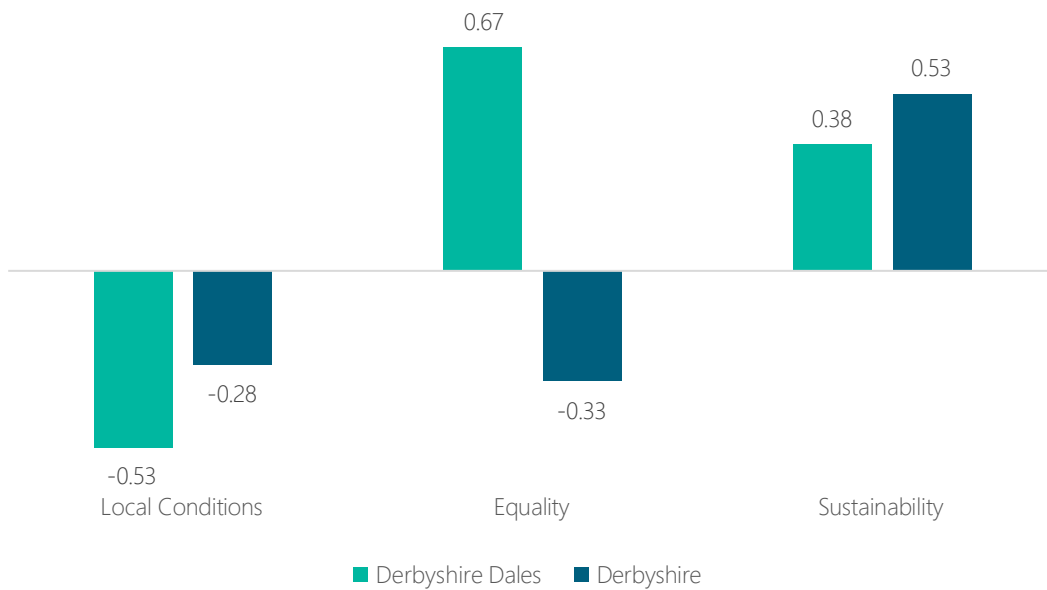
| Area | Local Conditions | Equality | Sustainability |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Amber Valley | 5.56 | 3.05 | 4.10 |
| Bolsover | 4.15 | 6.25 | 4.82 |
| Chesterfield | 4.53 | 6.58 | 5.00 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 5.80 | 5.41 | 4.78 |
| Erewash | 5.60 | 3.76 | 4.62 |
| Hambleton | 5.34 | 6.04 | 4.27 |
| High Peak | 5.26 | 5.30 | 4.26 |
| Malvern Hills | 5.65 | 3.61 | 5.16 |
| Mid Suffolk | 5.83 | 5.41 | 4.92 |
| NE Derbyshire | 5.62 | 7.83 | 4.87 |
| South Derbyshire | 5.55 | 4.32 | 4.91 |
| Derbyshire | 4.99 | 4.50 | 5.20 |

Source: Centre for Thriving Places, [Thriving Places Index](#), 2023

Across the board Derbyshire Dales generally scores well recording medium or high results in comparison to England and Wales performance figures. In relation to Local conditions Derbyshire Dales had the second highest score of the comparator areas at 5.80 against Derbyshire's average of 4.99. The local conditions score as noted in the next chart has dropped from 6.33 in 2020 however still remains high. The equality score was also positive at 5.41 compared to a county level 4.50 and has increased by 0.67 points over two years.

¹² Centre for Thriving Places, [Thriving Places Index](#), 2023

Change in Thriving Places Index Scores 2020-2022 (Index points)

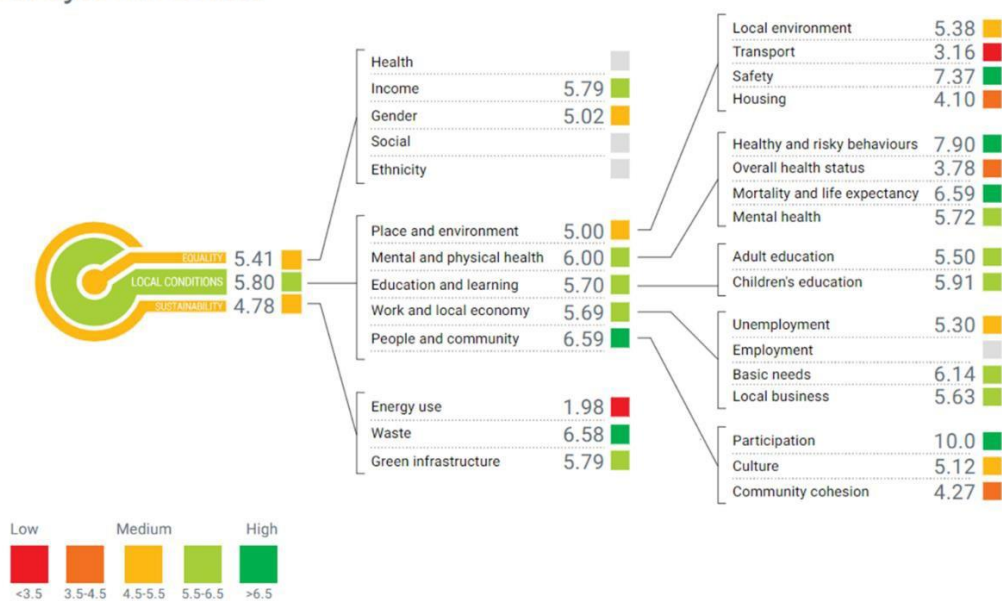


Source: Centre for Thriving Places, [Thriving Places Index](#), 2023

Sustainability was Derbyshire Dales worst performing category of the three measures. Despite remaining in the medium range at 4.78 and following a 0.38-point increase since 2020 it still ranks below the Derbyshire average of 5.20.

The more detailed breakdown of the local authority is visualised below. Energy use was the main contributor to the lower sustainability score, calculated using per capita CO₂ emissions and average domestic energy consumption. The local authority also scored very low for transport (3.16) the second worst index area behind energy use (calculated using active transport use, car traffic, journey times to key services and traffic accidents rate).

Derbyshire Dales



Source: Centre for Thriving Places, [Thriving Places Index](#), 2023

2.5 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The Office for Health Improvements and Disparities undertook a survey of physical activity and inactivity amongst adults. Physical inactivity defined as

"The number of respondents aged 19 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 19 and over."

The results are shown in the below graph. Derbyshire dales figures are positive with the lowest percentage of physically inactive adults of all the comparator areas for the period 2021/22 at 16.9%.

This figure has risen by 3.9% over the three-year period from 2018/19-2021/22, an increase 3% larger than the national change however from a much lower starting base with the biggest rise expectedly during the start of the Pandemic.

| % of physically inactive adults (19+) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Area | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | Change (%) |
| Derbyshire Dales | 13.0 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 3.9 |
| England | 21.4 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 22.3 | 0.9 |

Source: Office for Health Improvements and Disparities, [Fingertips Public Health Data](#), 2022

General physical inactivity figures for the area are low and the increase has been marginal and from a low base providing no immediate need for action in this area.

2.6 JOURNEY TIMES TO KEY SERVICES

The Department for Transport documents average journey times to key services by mode of transport. As expected, given its rurality, Derbyshire Dales has longer journey times to key services (78 minutes to hospital) than the national average by both walking/public transport and car although for many services including schools and town centres the difference is low or marginal.

| Journey times to key service by foot/public transport (mins) 2019 | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Area | GP | Hospital | Primary School | Town Centre | Employment Centre* |
| Amber Valley | 12 | 64 | 8 | 16 | 11 |
| Bolsover | 13 | 49 | 9 | 22 | 14 |
| Chesterfield | 14 | 35 | 8 | 21 | 11 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 18 | 78 | 9 | 22 | 14 |
| Erewash | 13 | 50 | 8 | 20 | 11 |
| Hambleton | 28 | 52 | 14 | 30 | 23 |
| High Peak | 13 | 57 | 8 | 21 | 10 |
| Malvern Hills | 25 | 64 | 14 | 32 | 18 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Mid Suffolk | 24 | 83 | 13 | 39 | 19 |
| NE Derbyshire | 14 | 52 | 9 | 25 | 13 |
| South Derbyshire | 14 | 53 | 10 | 28 | 13 |
| Derbyshire | 14 | 54 | 9 | 22 | 12 |
| England | 13 | 41 | 9 | 20 | 11 |

Source: Department for Transport, [Journey time statistics](#), 2021, *Employment Centres of 500-4999 jobs

Of the travel times journeys to hospitals are of note. On average it takes 37 minutes longer to reach a hospital by foot or public transport for those in Derbyshire Dales than the England average to a total of 78 minutes. By car it takes over half an hour against an England figure of 20 minutes. While journey time by car has fallen fractionally (one minute) from 2016-2019 the time taken via public transport/foot has increased by a further three.

| Journey times to key service by car (mins) 2019 | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Area | GP | Hospital | Primary School | Town Centre | Employment Centre* |
| Amber Valley | 8 | 30 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| Bolsover | 8 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 9 |
| Chesterfield | 9 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 7 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 10 | 33 | 9 | 14 | 8 |
| Erewash | 8 | 27 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| Hambleton | 11 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| High Peak | 8 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| Malvern Hills | 11 | 31 | 11 | 14 | 9 |
| Mid Suffolk | 11 | 34 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| NE Derbyshire | 9 | 21 | 9 | 14 | 8 |
| South Derbyshire | 9 | 23 | 9 | 15 | 8 |
| Derbyshire | 9 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 8 |
| England | 8 | 20 | 7 | 11 | 8 |

Source: Department for Transport, [Journey time statistics](#), 2021, *Employment Centres of 500-4999 jobs

2.7 FLOORSPACE

Floorspace statistics provided by the Governments Valuation Office Agency show low volumes of floorspace (637,000m²) within the local authority compared to similar areas within and outside the region. Office floorspace is relatively high however this may be reflective of the location of the County Council office buildings with Derbyshire Dales.

| Floorspace (thousand m ²) 2019/20 | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Area | Total | Retail | Office | Industrial | Other |
| Amber Valley | 1,736 | 194 | 93 | 1,347 | 102 |
| Bolsover | 1,267 | 99 | 67 | 1,038 | 63 |
| Chesterfield | 1,388 | 257 | 148 | 846 | 137 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 637 | 117 | 74 | 366 | 79 |
| Erewash | 1,280 | 174 | 60 | 954 | 92 |
| Hambleton | 1,223 | 140 | 86 | 847 | 151 |
| High Peak | 940 | 139 | 44 | 678 | 78 |
| Malvern Hills | 550 | 97 | 54 | 314 | 85 |
| Mid Suffolk | 1,081 | 76 | 64 | 844 | 96 |
| North East Derbyshire | 839 | 75 | 44 | 571 | 149 |
| South Derbyshire | 999 | 87 | 52 | 780 | 79 |
| Derbyshire | 9,085 | 1,144 | 581 | 6,582 | 778 |
| East Midlands | 58,236 | 7,909 | 4,882 | 40,243 | 5,202 |
| England | 556,220 | 99,437 | 84,598 | 311,632 | 60,552 |

Source: Valuation Office Agency, [Non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace](#), 2020

Total floorspace has remained generally static with small increases in retail and office space since 2017-18. Of most significance is the decline in industrial and other floorspace by 0.5% and 1.3% respectively while county, regional and national averages have all risen. The decline in industrial space is particularly relevant considering Derbyshire Dales industrial floorspace was the smallest by area of all comparators with the exception of Malvern Hills in 2019/20.

| Change in Floorspace (thousand m ²) 2017/18-2019/20 | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Area | Total | Retail | Office | Industrial | Other |
| Derbyshire Dales | 0.5% | 2.6% | 1.4% | -0.5% | -1.3% |
| Derbyshire | 2.5% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 3.0% | 1.8% |
| East Midlands | 1.6% | 0.1% | -1.0% | 2.4% | 0.4% |
| England | 0.3% | -0.2% | -1.4% | 0.7% | 1.2% |

Source: Valuation Office Agency, [Non-domestic rating: stock of properties including business floorspace](#), 2020

Policy reviews may wish to consider actions relating to increasing the pipeline of commercial industrial floorspace to facilitate higher paid and higher skilled jobs within Derbyshire Dales to stimulate the local economy (see policy implications).

3 CLEAN, SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

The theme 'Clean, Safe and Healthy Environment' focuses on quality of place. With the council's declaration of a climate emergency in 2019 and the subsequent formation of a climate change action group the District Council aims to be net carbon neutral by 2030. As well as a review of environmental statistics this chapter also considers resident safety.

3.1 EMISSIONS

Carbon dioxide emissions statistics, provided by the Department of Business Energy & Industrial Strategy show Derbyshire Dales is below the average for Derbyshire in per capita CO₂ emissions. However the authority's total emissions rank 4th, and 2nd in per km² emissions when compared to similar areas within and outside the region.

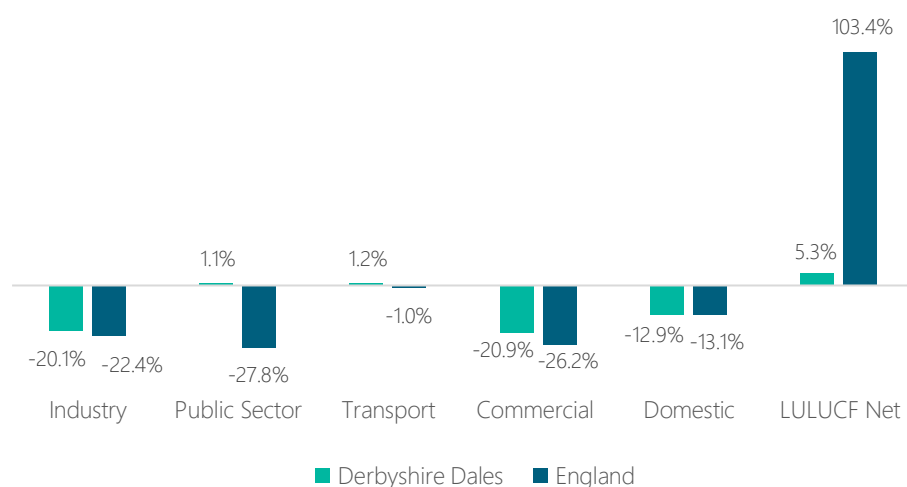
| CO ₂ Emissions 2019 | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Area | Grand Total kt | Per Capita t | Per km ² |
| Amber Valley | 662.90 | 5.17 | 2.50 |
| Bolsover | 982.86 | 12.20 | 6.13 |
| Chesterfield | 444.90 | 4.24 | 6.74 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 500.74 | 6.92 | 0.63 |
| Erewash | 519.39 | 4.50 | 4.74 |
| Hambleton | 772.94 | 8.44 | 0.59 |
| High Peak | 2,953.44 | 31.87 | 5.47 |
| Malvern Hills | 478.34 | 6.08 | 0.83 |
| Mid Suffolk | 634.36 | 6.11 | 0.73 |
| NE Derbyshire | 499.13 | 4.92 | 1.81 |
| South Derbyshire | 660.55 | 6.16 | 1.95 |
| Derbyshire | 7,223.91 | 9.00 | 2.83 |
| East Midlands | 29,094.00 | 6.02 | 1.84 |
| England | 276,089.65 | 4.91 | 2.08 |

Source: BEIS, [Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions](#), 2021

When the highest carbon emitting activities are considered, as a whole England has successfully reduced its emissions across most sectors. Derbyshire Dales has reduced its emissions from Industry, Commercial and Domestic sources in line with similar reductions within the national average. However transport emissions have increased by 1.2% against a national reduction of 1.0% and comprise 45% of all emission. Public sector figures have also increased by 1.1% despite the England average falling by 27.8%. Emissions

attributable to Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry have also increased in both England and Derbyshire Dales (although this figure is significantly greater on a national scale).

Change in Emissions 2015-2019



Source: BEIS, [Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions](#), 2021

3.2 CRIME

National crime data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows Derbyshire Dales has the lowest crime rate (45 per 1000 people) compared to similar areas within and outside the region. The authority also has one of the slowest rates of increase in crime rate (2.27%) across the last three years, with the exception of Mid Suffolk which is the only region in the dataset to reduce their crime rate.

| Crime rate (per 1,000 population) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Area | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change (%) |
| Amber Valley | 62 | 62 | 67 | 8.06% |
| Bolsover | 65 | 73 | 75 | 15.38% |
| Chesterfield | 83 | 92 | 91 | 9.64% |
| Derbyshire Dales | 44 | 44 | 45 | 2.27% |
| Erewash | 65 | 72 | 76 | 16.92% |
| Hambleton | 48 | 51 | 55 | 14.58% |
| High Peak | 61 | 67 | 66 | 8.20% |
| Malvern Hills | 61 | 65 | 75 | 22.95% |
| Mid Suffolk | 68 | 66 | 56 | -17.65% |
| NE Derbyshire | 52 | 54 | 55 | 5.77% |
| South Derbyshire | 51 | 52 | 57 | 11.76% |
| Derbyshire | 73 | 78 | 79 | 8.22% |
| East Midlands | 383 | 305 | 442 | 15.38% |
| England | 3,123 | 3,374 | 3,603 | 15.38% |

Source: ONS, [Recorded crime data](#), 2023

3.3 ACCESS TO GREEN SPACE

Data from Friends of The Earth combines national datasets to identify the spread of publicly available green spaces. This includes public parks and gardens, playing fields, religious grounds and cemeteries, and Countryside Right of Way open access land. Derbyshire Dales performs well when compared to similar areas within and outside the region, the authority ranks third in both green space per capita and green space per area. However Derbyshire Dales ranks below High Peak in both cases.

| Area | Green Space per Capita | Green Space per Area (m ²) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Amber Valley | 64.73 | 0.03 |
| Bolsover | 96.47 | 0.05 |
| Chesterfield | 29.09 | 0.05 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 944.62 | 0.08 |
| Erewash | 16.75 | 0.02 |
| Hambleton | 1,080.10 | 0.07 |
| High Peak | 2,694.25 | 0.46 |
| Malvern Hills | 233.93 | 0.03 |
| Mid Suffolk | 83.94 | 0.01 |
| NE Derbyshire | 190.99 | 0.07 |
| South Derbyshire | 40.24 | 0.01 |
| East Midlands | 125.92 | 0.04 |
| England | 214.09 | 0.09 |

Source: Friends of The Earth, [Green Space Consolidated Data](#), 2020

3.4 RECYCLING AND WASTE

Statistics from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) positively reflect the local authority's usage and management of waste.

The latest figures for 2021/22 show Derbyshire Dales had the lowest collected household waste per person (kg) in Derbyshire and the second lowest of all comparators behind Malvern Hills. This figure was 134.7kg lower than the National average and has fallen by 3.06% since 2019/20, the only comparative area to reduce collected waste including regional and national numbers.

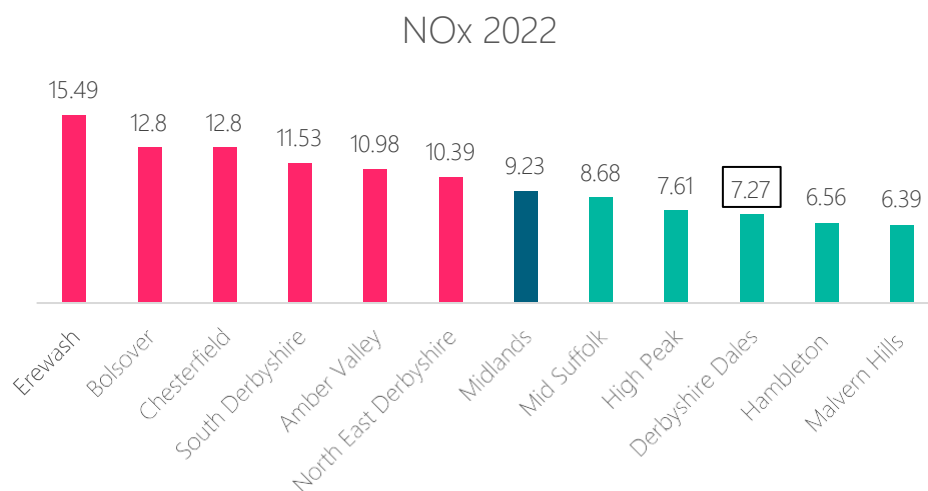
The percentage of collected waste that is recycled, reused or composted is high for the same time period. 51.5% of Derbyshire Dales household waste was reused, composted or recycled in 2021/22, the highest of all Derbyshire local authorities and of comparative areas (national and regional figures are not available). While high this figure has fallen by approximately 17% (from 61.9%) since 2019/20.

| 2021/22 | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Area | Collected household waste per person (kg) | % of household waste sent for reuse/recycling/composting |
| Amber Valley | 381.0 | 29.5% |
| Bolsover | 426.8 | 38.5% |
| Chesterfield | 400.2 | 43.0% |
| Derbyshire Dales | 368.0 | 51.5% |
| Erewash | 414.8 | 41.8% |
| Hambleton | 397.4 | 48.2% |
| High Peak | 387.5 | 47.7% |
| Malvern Hills | 337.3 | 41.3% |
| Mid Suffolk | 384.6 | 41.0% |
| NE Derbyshire | 402.7 | 45.3% |
| South Derbyshire | 406.8 | 46.7% |
| East Midlands | 582.0 | |
| England | 547.0 | |

Source: DEFRA, [Local authority collected waste: annual results tables](#), 2023

3.5 AIR QUALITY

DEFRA air quality assessments use 2018 data to forecast local authorities' air quality by average concentration of Nitrogen Oxides present in the air. Forecasts for 2022 as shown in the below graph estimate an average NO_x concentration of 7.27 ug.m⁻³, the lowest in Derbyshire and third lowest when incorporating all comparator areas. This figure is also 1.96 ug.m⁻³ lower than the Midlands average.



Source: DEFRA, [Background Mapping data for local authorities](#), 2023

The Nitrogen Oxides concentrations are anticipated to decline across all comparator local authorities by an average of 7.0%. Derbyshire Dales is estimated to have dropped by 6.2% from 2020 to 2022, the lowest reduction of all selected areas however from a lower base. However, problems within each locality may not be fully represented in district-wide data and could be investigated in greater detail to target areas of improvement.

4 JOBS AND HOMES

This chapter provides an economic overview of Derbyshire Dales.

4.1 EMPLOYMENT

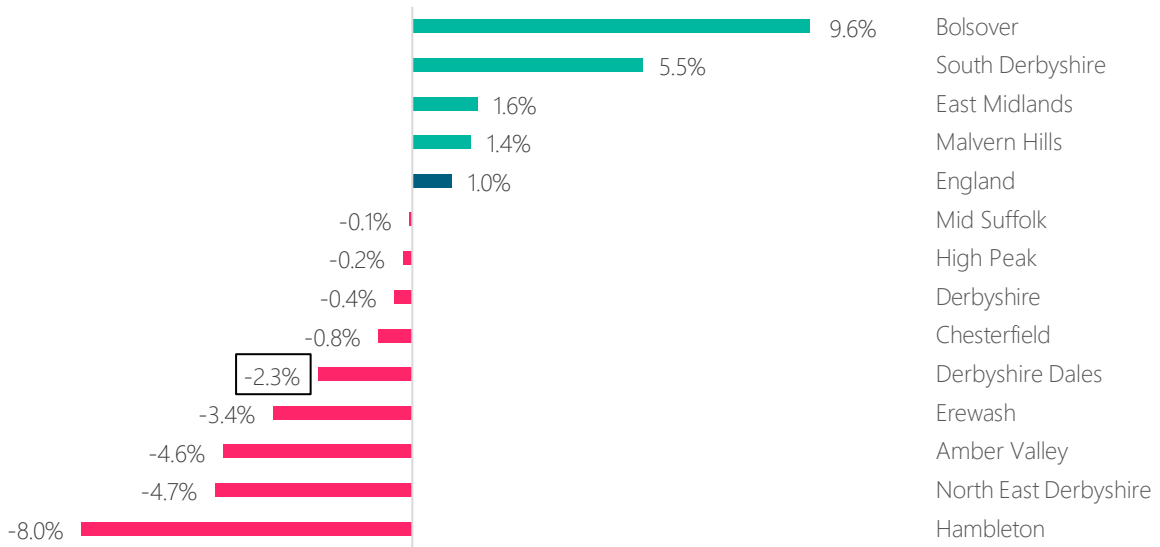
The table shows employment numbers and location quotients (LQs) indicating the concentration of each industry against the national figure. The largest industries in 2021 were manufacturing, accommodation and food services and wholesale and retail trade each with approximately 5000 employees. Mining and Quarrying had the largest location quotient ten times the national figure, followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (an LQ of 5.3).

| Derbyshire Dales Employment 2021 | | |
|--|------|------------------|
| Sector | LQ | Employment Count |
| A : Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 5.3 | 2,500 |
| B : Mining and quarrying | 10.0 | 350 |
| C : Manufacturing | 1.9 | 5,000 |
| D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0.0 | 10 |
| E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management/remediation activities | 0.7 | 175 |
| F : Construction | 1.0 | 1,750 |
| G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1.0 | 5,000 |
| H : Transportation and storage | 0.7 | 1,250 |
| I : Accommodation and food service activities | 1.9 | 5,000 |
| J : Information and communication | 0.4 | 700 |
| K : Financial and insurance activities | 0.2 | 200 |
| L : Real estate activities | 0.9 | 600 |
| M : Professional, scientific and technical activities | 0.6 | 2,000 |
| N : Administrative and support service activities | 0.3 | 1,000 |
| O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 2.0 | 3,000 |
| P : Education | 0.7 | 2,000 |
| Q : Human health and social work activities | 0.5 | 2,500 |
| R : Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2.1 | 1,750 |
| S : Other service activities | 1.0 | 700 |

Source: ONS, [Business Register and Employment Survey](#), 2022

Overall employment figures have fallen in Derbyshire Dales by 2.3% (approximately 820 people) from 2019 to 2021, despite regional and national increases of 1.6% and 1.0% respectively.

Employment Change 2019-2021

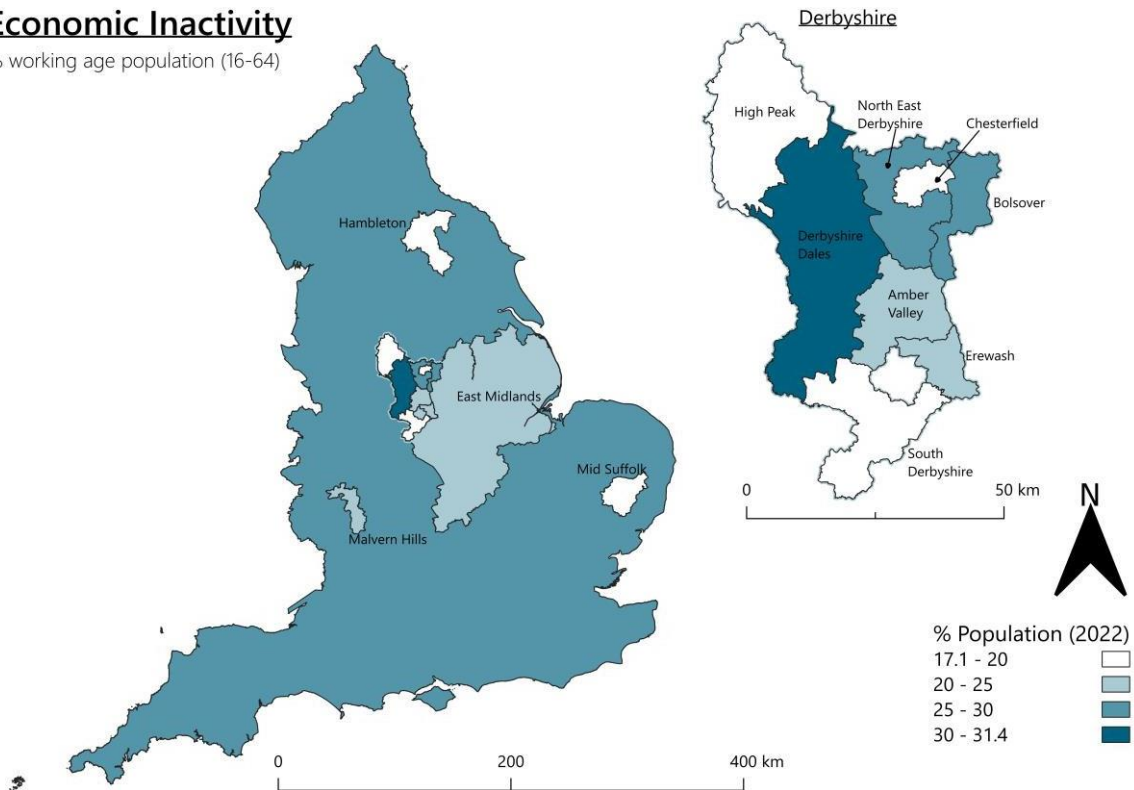


Source: ONS, [Business Register and Employment Survey](#), 2022

4.2 ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Economic Inactivity

% working age population (16-64)



Source: ONS, [Economic Inactivity](#), 2023

Levels of economic inactivity describe people not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last four weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next two weeks¹³. Economic inactivity data

¹³ ONS, [Economic Inactivity](#), 2023

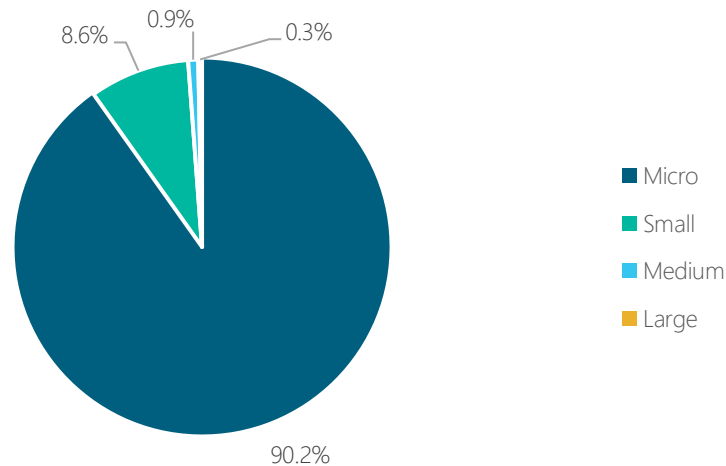
compiled by the Office for National Statistics shows that Derbyshire Dales has the highest levels of economic inactivity when compared to similar areas within and outside the region (33% of the population in 2022). These levels are also increasing at a greater rate than other areas (13.1% between 2019-2022).

The proportion of the economically inactive population who do not want a job is also consistently high which suggests the inactive population is unlikely to decrease in the short term. The change in the percentage of the inactive population who do not want a job is also increasing at the greatest rate when compared to the selected comparators and is significantly above the English average. The reasons for this include a 100% increase in the number of retired people (from 2200 in 2019 to 4400 in 2022), a significant increase in those within the other category (91.7%), and an increase in the number of students (69.6%).

4.3 BUSINESS COUNTS

Derbyshire Dales business base is primarily comprised of smaller firms with 90.2% of enterprises classified as Micro (0-9 employees) and 8.6% as Small (10-49 employees). These figures are marginally higher than that of the national average- as of 2022 89.6% of English businesses were micro enterprises and 8.5% were small.

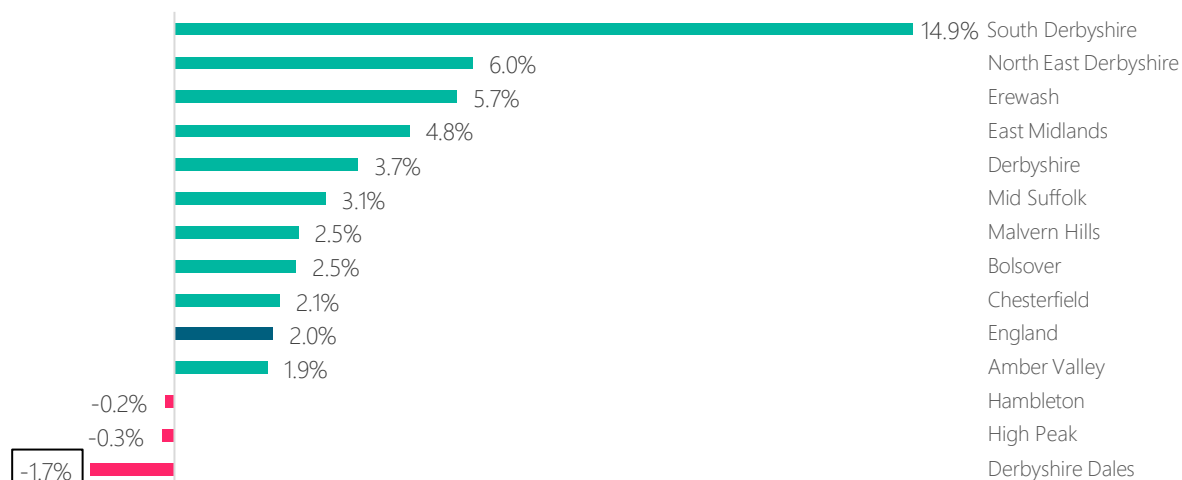
Derbyshire Dales Business Base by Sizeband 2022



Source: ONS, [UK Business Counts, 2022](#)

From 2019 to 2022 Derbyshire Dales has experienced a net loss of businesses with a 1.7% decline in enterprises (80 firms), one of only two local authorities in Derbyshire to not increase its business base. At a county level Derbyshire saw a 3.7% increase in enterprises over the same period, the East Midlands by 4.8% and a national rise of 2.0%.

Business Counts Change 2019-2022 (%)



Source: ONS, [UK Business Counts](#), 2022

Of enterprises active in Derbyshire Dales in 2022 the largest operating sector was agriculture, forestry and fishing with 900 firms, following a loss of 3.7% (35) since 2019. The largest loss of firms was within the information and communications sector with a fall of 17.8% (40) between 2019 and 2022.

| Derbyshire Dales Business Counts by Sector | | |
|--|------|---------------------|
| Industry | 2022 | Change 2019-2022(%) |
| A : Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 900 | -3.7% |
| B : Mining and quarrying | 10 | 0.0% |
| C : Manufacturing | 270 | 1.9% |
| D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 5 | 0.0% |
| E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 15 | 50.0% |
| F : Construction | 505 | 5.2% |
| G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 580 | -1.7% |
| H : Transportation and storage | 150 | -3.2% |
| I : Accommodation and food service activities | 415 | 2.5% |
| J : Information and communication | 185 | -17.8% |
| K : Financial and insurance activities | 55 | 10.0% |
| L : Real estate activities | 185 | 0.0% |
| M : Professional, scientific and technical activities | 610 | -4.7% |
| N : Administrative and support service activities | 255 | -1.9% |
| O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 55 | 10.0% |
| P : Education | 70 | -17.6% |
| Q : Human health and social work activities | 130 | -7.1% |
| R : Arts, entertainment and recreation | 110 | 0.0% |
| S : Other service activities | 125 | 8.7% |

Source: ONS, [UK Business Counts](#), 2022

4.4 ENTERPRISE BIRTHS/DEATHS AND SURVIVAL RATES

The number of enterprise births describes businesses which did not exist in the preceding two years, whereas deaths are defined by businesses which do not exist in the following two years as per the ONS. High growth enterprises are defined here as all businesses with an annualised growth rate of greater than 20% over a three-year period. Growth is measured by numbers of employment within the business but excludes organisations with fewer than 10 employees so that micro businesses do not skew the data.

Within Derbyshire Dales the rate of business births has decreased at a faster rate than the deaths of existing businesses, however in 2021 there were more enterprise births than deaths (net increase of 30 businesses). Whilst positive that the local authority does not follow the national trend for an increase in business deaths, the rate of births must be maintained to ensure the local business ecosystem does not suffer a loss. Derbyshire dales has also lost the greatest proportion of high growth enterprises when compared to similar areas inside and outside the region.

| Change in Business Counts (2016-2021) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Births | Deaths | High Growth Enterprises |
| Amber Valley | -6.3% | 1.3% | -40.0% |
| Bolsover | -45.6% | -28.6% | 50.0% |
| Chesterfield | -19.5% | 32.4% | -25.0% |
| Derbyshire Dales | -4.1% | -1.5% | -40.0% |
| Erewash | 48.4% | 9.1% | -25.0% |
| Hambleton | -2.5% | 4.8% | 33.3% |
| High Peak | -16.3% | 3.1% | 100.0% |
| Malvern Hills | 5.2% | 10.0% | 50.0% |
| Mid Suffolk | 13.0% | 12.3% | -20.0% |
| NE Derbyshire | 38.5% | 32.2% | 50.0% |
| South Derbyshire | -4.2% | 17.2% | -33.3% |
| Derbyshire | -2.3% | 8.6% | -15.4% |
| East Midlands | -2.5% | 26.8% | -27.2% |
| England | -9.5% | 21.9% | -20.0% |

Source: ONS, [Business Demography UK](#), 2022

Derbyshire dales has a greater business survival rate than the national average across all-time series and has the strongest business survival rate after 5 years when compared to similar areas within and outside the region. However the year-to-year comparison of business survival rates has been decreasing since 2016, with fewer businesses surviving at each of the time horizons.

| Survival Rates 2016-2020 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Area | 1-Year | 2-year | 3-year | 4-year | 5-year |
| Amber Valley | 94.0 | 78.0 | 68.1 | 51.0 | 43.2 |
| Bolsover | 95.5 | 70.4 | 60.3 | 55.8 | 25.6 |
| Chesterfield | 95.0 | 77.8 | 63.1 | 56.3 | 44.8 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 93.1 | 77.3 | 66.1 | 56.3 | 52.1 |
| Erewash | 95.7 | 81.0 | 58.5 | 47.0 | 45.1 |
| Hambleton | 92.3 | 80.0 | 61.0 | 59.7 | 49.4 |
| High Peak | 95.2 | 80.0 | 62.8 | 57.1 | 51.2 |
| Malvern Hills | 95.4 | 79.7 | 66.7 | 58.1 | 45.5 |
| Mid Suffolk | 94.7 | 83.1 | 67.1 | 56.6 | 50.6 |
| North East Derbyshire | 94.0 | 77.6 | 62.9 | 53.1 | 43.1 |
| South Derbyshire | 94.3 | 77.5 | 59.5 | 54.7 | 44.8 |
| Derbyshire | 94.6 | 77.8 | 62.7 | 53.5 | 43.5 |
| East Midlands | 94.7 | 74.6 | 59.8 | 47.7 | 39.6 |
| England | 92.9 | 74.5 | 57.5 | 45.7 | 38.0 |

Source: ONS, [Business Demography UK](#), 2022

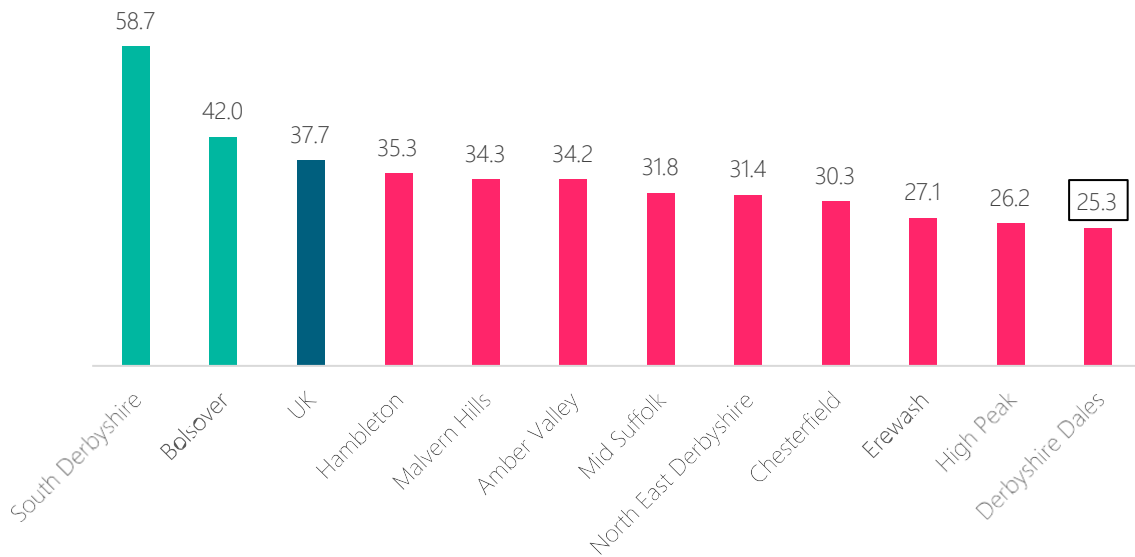
| Survival Rate | Change since 2016 (%) |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1-Year | -1.4 |
| 2-Year | -3.6 |
| 3-Year | -3.8 |
| 4-Year | -2.7 |
| 5-Year | |

Source: ONS, [Business Demography UK](#), 2022

4.5 PRODUCTIVITY

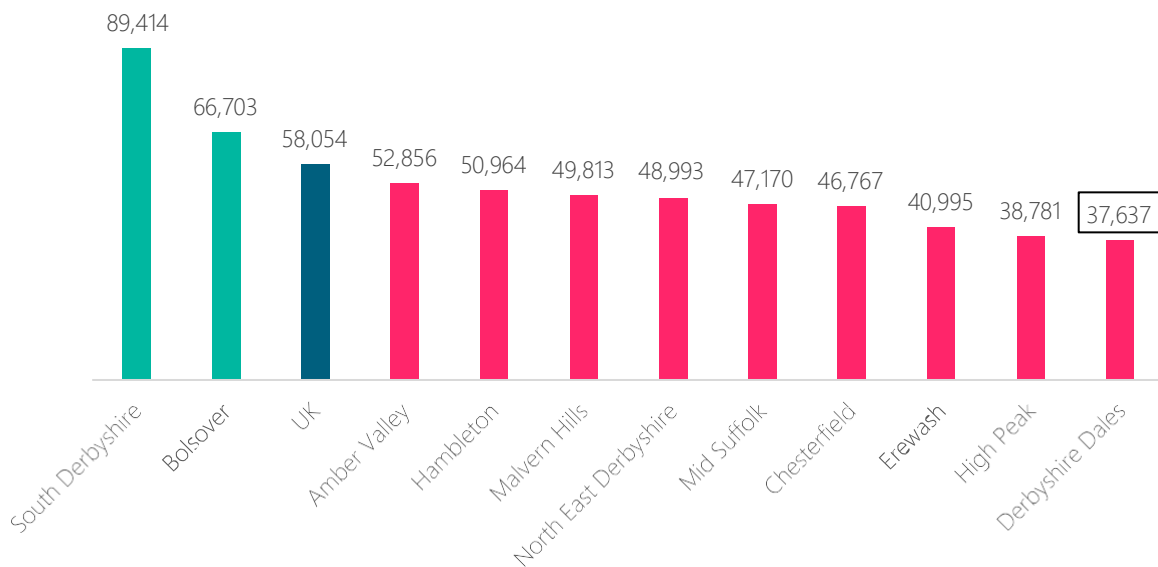
Labour productivity measures the gross value added (GVA) per hour worked or per job filled. Derbyshire Dales performs poorly on both indices of productivity, falling both below the national average and the weakest of all the comparator areas. The Authority has also seen a declining rate of productivity across both measures (-0.3% and -1.2% respectively), which is below the national average and second greatest reduction second only to the High Peaks local authority.

GVA per hour worked (£) 2020



Source: ONS, [Subregional Labour productivity indices](#), 2023

GVA per filled job (£) 2020



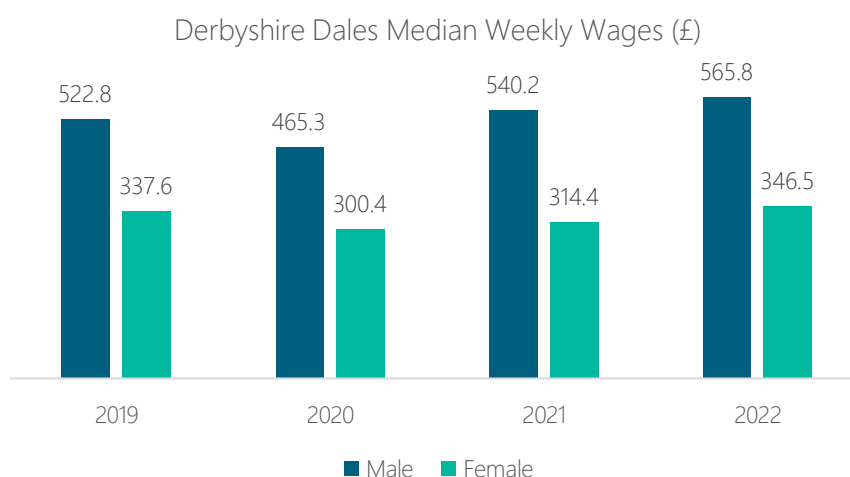
Source: ONS, [Subregional Labour productivity indices](#), 2023

4.6 WAGES

Weekly wages for the Derbyshire Dales were £461.6 in 2022 based on ONS workplace analysis, the second lowest of all local authorities in Derbyshire and £75 lower than the England average despite a 7.1% increase since 2019 (the national figure rose by 11.1% in this time). In contrast, using residence-based analysis, wages were £38.4 lower than the national figure in 2022 at £498.2 having risen 14.4% over the same period.

| Workplace Wages | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 2022 | Change since 2019 (%) |
| Amber Valley | 478.2 | -2.9% |
| Bolsover | 487.9 | 25.5% |
| Chesterfield | 459.6 | 2.5% |
| Derbyshire Dales | 461.6 | 7.1% |
| Erewash | 555.9 | 29.9% |
| Hambleton | 515.2 | 22.3% |
| High Peak | 479.9 | 17.2% |
| Malvern Hills | 491.7 | 27.4% |
| Mid Suffolk | 505.7 | 14.7% |
| NE Derbyshire | 489.5 | 22.2% |
| South Derbyshire | 517.2 | 16.5% |
| Derbyshire | 485.1 | 12.1% |
| East Midlands | 496.4 | 12.6% |
| England | 536.6 | 11.1% |

Source: ONS, [Annual survey of hours and earnings](#), 2022

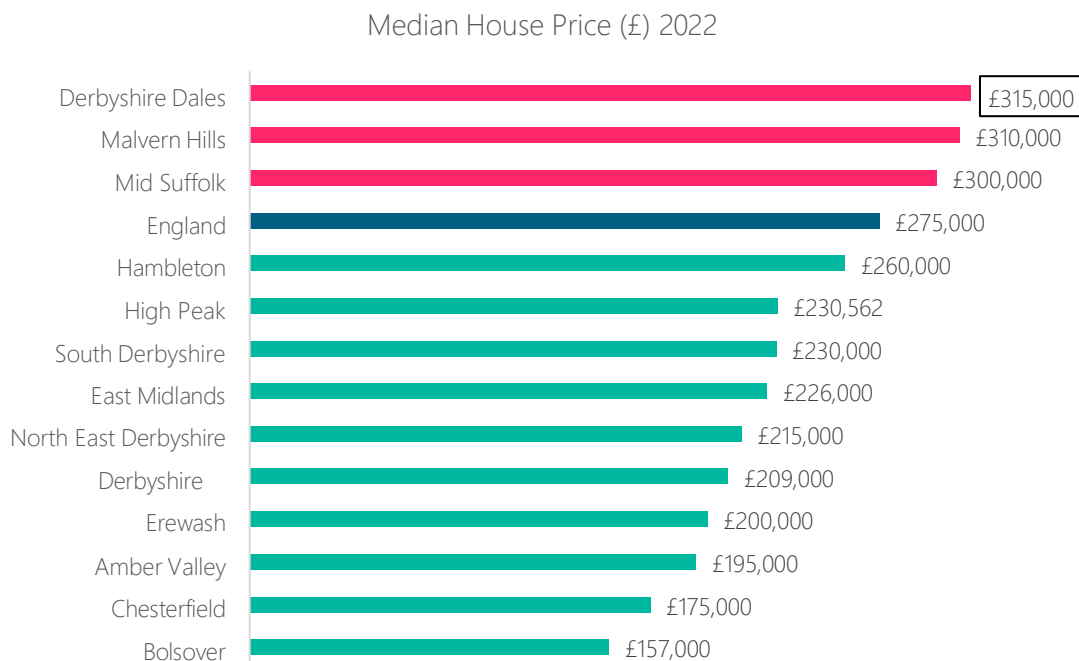


Source: ONS, [Annual survey of hours and earnings](#), 2022

There is also a significant disparity between male and female weekly wages. As of 2022 men were paid £219.30 more a week than women and the gender pay gap is increasing year on year, between 2019 and 2022 male weekly wages rose by 8.2% over triple that of women's (2.6%). At a resident-based analysis in 2022 men were paid £175.80 more than women with wages increasing by 10.6% from 2019 while women's rose by 9.9%.

4.7 HOUSE PRICES AND AFFORDABILITY

Median house prices in the Derbyshire Dales (2022) were higher than any of the comparator local authorities at £315,000, £40,000 higher than the national average and £89,000 higher than the East Midlands average. House prices are also rising, between 2019 and 2022 median house prices in Derbyshire Dales rose by 16.7% while nation wide prices climbed 13.6%.



Source: ONS, [House price to workplace-based earnings ratio](#), 2023

House price affordability is represented through a calculation of a ratio of median house prices to median gross annual (workplace-based) earnings. Median house prices were 13.59 times that of annual earnings in Derbyshire Dales for 2022, increasing from 12.20 in 2019. This is the highest ratio of house prices to annual earnings of all Derbyshire local authorities and higher than county (8.45), regional (8.75) and national (9.82) averages.

| Ratio of median house price to median gross annual workplace-based earnings | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Area | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change |
| Amber Valley | 7.01 | 7.26 | 9.01 | 8.16 | 1.14 |
| Bolsover | 6.86 | 6.31 | 6.93 | | |
| Chesterfield | 6.95 | 7.08 | 7.48 | 7.26 | 0.30 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 12.20 | 12.24 | 12.96 | 13.59 | 1.39 |
| Erewash | 8.15 | 6.74 | 7.22 | 7.43 | -0.72 |
| Hambleton | 10.73 | 10.27 | 11.77 | 10.42 | -0.30 |
| High Peak | | 9.06 | 9.50 | 9.65 | |
| Malvern Hills | 14.75 | 16.20 | | 11.62 | -3.14 |
| Mid Suffolk | 10.79 | 11.06 | | 12.08 | 1.29 |
| NE Derbyshire | 9.39 | 9.05 | 9.27 | 8.42 | -0.98 |
| South Derbyshire | 9.14 | 8.42 | 8.45 | 8.93 | -0.20 |
| Derbyshire | 8.18 | 7.81 | 8.73 | 8.45 | 0.27 |
| East Midlands | 8.34 | 8.29 | 9.32 | 8.75 | 0.40 |
| England | 9.62 | 9.55 | 10.86 | 9.82 | 0.21 |

Source: ONS, [House price to workplace-based earnings ratio](#), 2023

4.8 HOMELESSNESS

Statutory homelessness, as reported by the UK government, is a measurement of the people within the authority who are homeless through no fault of their own, eligible for assistance and have a priority need. When compared to similar regions, Derbyshire Dales has the lowest number of households assessed as homeless (1 in 1000), however the number of households threatened with homelessness is slightly above the national average (6.2 in 1000 compared to 5.6 in 1000).

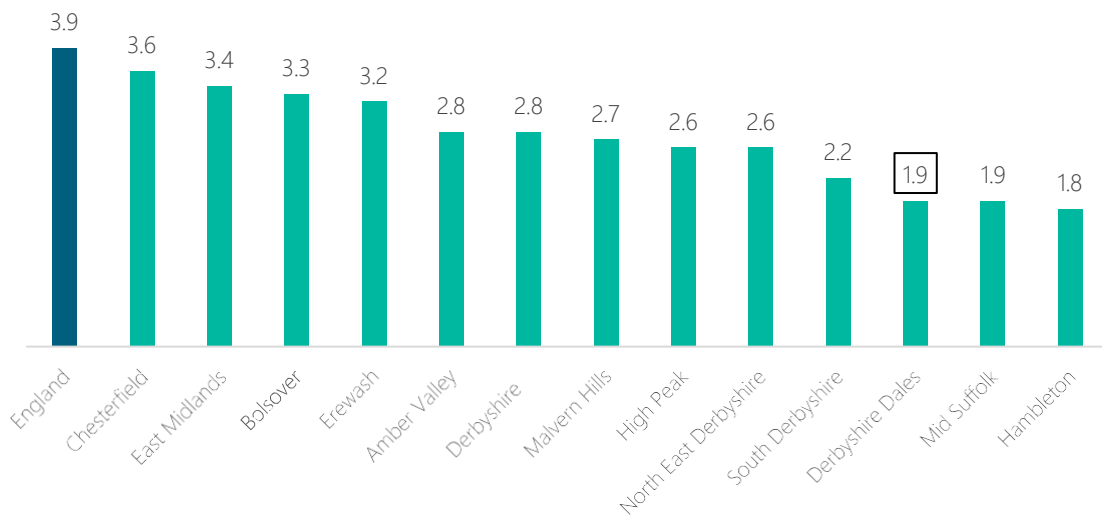
| Households (per 000s) 2021/22 | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Area | Threatened with homelessness | Assessed as homeless |
| Amber Valley | 4.80 | 1.84 |
| Bolsover | 4.25 | 2.11 |
| Chesterfield | 7.16 | 5.50 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 6.19 | 1.00 |
| Erewash | 3.81 | 3.39 |
| Hambleton | 2.32 | 2.23 |
| High Peak | 7.17 | 3.32 |
| Malvern Hills | 1.42 | 3.64 |
| Mid Suffolk | 4.00 | 1.63 |
| NE Derbyshire | 3.39 | 1.94 |
| South Derbyshire | 2.59 | 3.41 |
| East Midlands | 5.30 | 5.19 |
| England | 5.59 | 6.06 |

Source: UK Government, [Homelessness Statistics](#), 2023

4.9 CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant Count as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 was recorded at 1.9 for Derbyshire Dales in April 2023 up from 1.0 at the same point in 2019. Despite the increase this is the lowest proportion of claimants of all Derbyshire local authorities and is significantly lower than the national figure of 3.9 (up from 2.6 in April 2019).

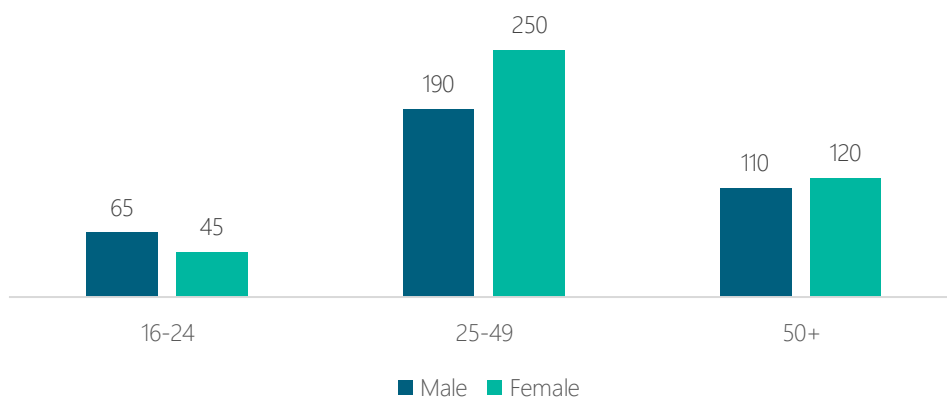
Claimant Count as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 (April 2023)



Source: ONS, [Claimant Count](#), 2023

The breakdown of Derbyshire Dales claimants by gender and age category is displayed below. 56% of claimants were in the 25-49 age bracket in 2023 and there were a marginally higher number of female claimants than male (53%).

Derbyshire Dales Claimants by Age Bracket and Gender April 2023



Source: ONS, [Claimant Count](#), 2023

4.10 QUALIFICATIONS

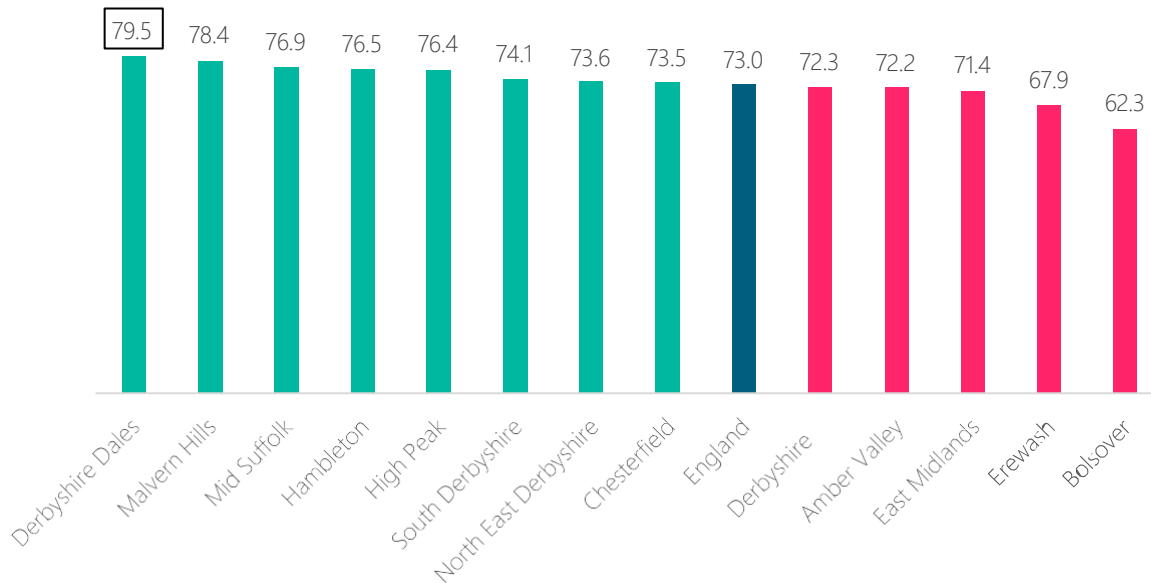
Qualifications data provided by the Office for National Statistics detail the number of people with national vocational qualifications, those in apprenticeships and those with other recognised qualifications. The number of people without qualifications is declining at a faster rate than the national average, which is also greater than the majority of the comparator areas. Those achieving level 1 and 2 qualifications is declining, which is positive as it is offset by a greater proportion of people attaining higher qualifications. A greater number of people are attaining level 3 and 4 and higher qualifications which will enable a greater number of people in the area to access more skilled positions.

| Change in number of people with qualifications 2019-2021 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Area | No Quals | NVQ1 | NVQ2 | NVQ3 | NVQ4+ | Trade Apprenticeships | Other Quals |
| Amber Valley | 83.3% | 15.5% | 10.7% | -30.7% | -8.8% | 109.5% | 52.8% |
| Bolsover | 8.7% | -5.9% | 6.5% | -49.1% | 124.7% | -36.8% | -13.5% |
| Chesterfield | 19.5% | 4.2% | -8.7% | -26.2% | 30.2% | -43.2% | -20.8% |
| Derbyshire Dales | -16.7% | -53.1% | -45.2% | 104.3% | 6.5% | 0.0% | -26.1% |
| Erewash | 118.8% | 28.1% | -32.6% | -5.6% | 15.2% | -20.8% | -13.3% |
| Hambleton | 40.0% | -31.4% | 19.8% | 9.1% | -5.6% | 0.0% | 72.2% |
| High Peak | 32.6% | 300.0% | 33.3% | -32.9% | -20.8% | | -30.0% |
| Malvern Hills | -67.6% | -42.4% | 78.0% | -36.7% | 9.2% | 33.3% | -9.1% |
| Mid Suffolk | 16.7% | 0.0% | -13.4% | 45.3% | 2.6% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| NE Derbyshire | -41.9% | -57.9% | 17.5% | -26.2% | 28.9% | 40.5% | 60.0% |
| South Derbyshire | 141.7% | 75.4% | 5.9% | -30.7% | -13.9% | -16.7% | 27.3% |
| Derbyshire | 23.2% | 17.2% | -4.4% | -23.2% | 10.2% | 2.2% | -3.3% |
| East Midlands | 1.6% | 5.6% | 4.2% | -10.9% | 4.9% | 8.8% | -14.7% |
| England | -13.9% | -5.4% | -2.7% | -1.6% | 8.1% | 0.9% | -12.1% |

Source: ONS, [Annual Population Survey](#), 2022

The percentage of young people achieving maths and English GCSE qualifications by age 19 is the greatest amongst all comparator areas within and outside the region, it is also higher than the national average. When compared to the previous table, this suggests that greater focus could be put on other areas of qualification.

% of young people achieving GCSEs (and equivalent qualifications) in English and maths by age 19 (2020/21)



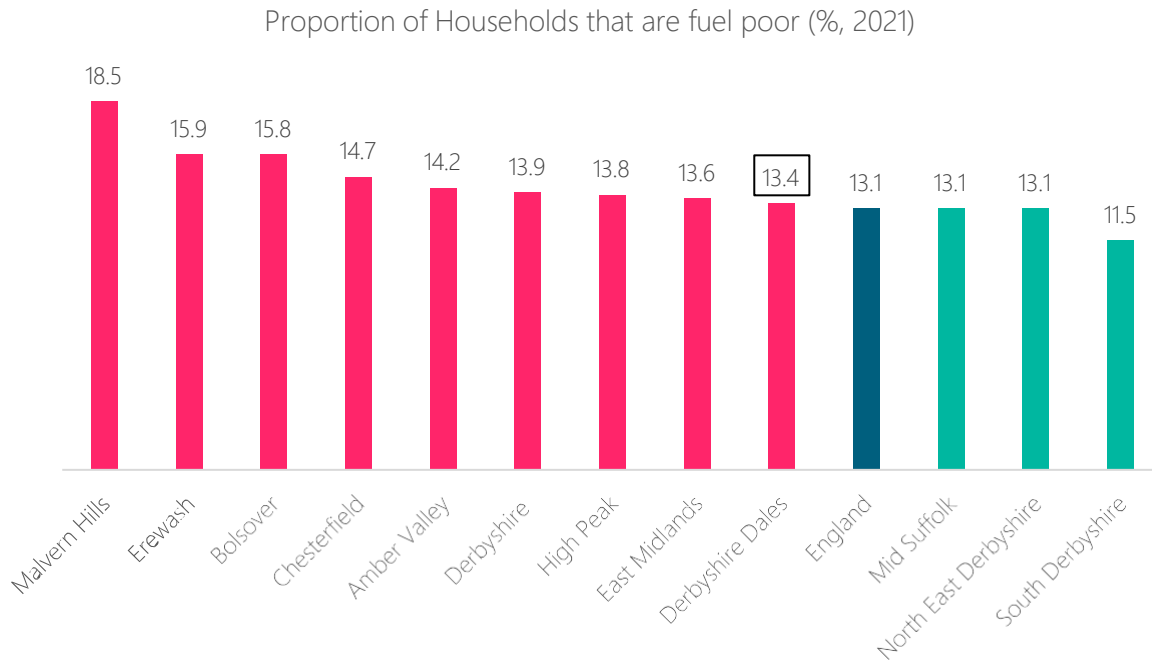
Source: ONS, [Subnational Indicators](#), 2023

4.11 FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. Under this indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- They are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below and
- When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line

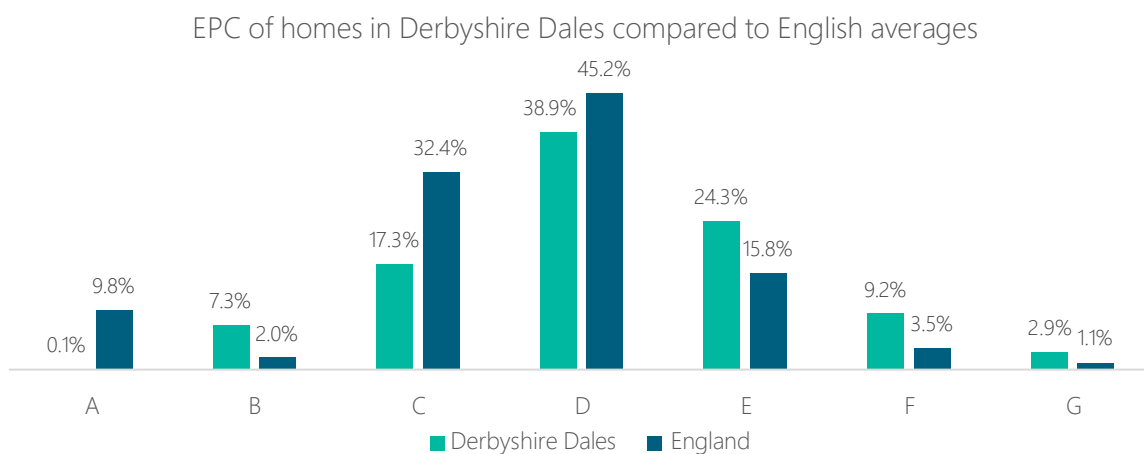
In 2021, 13.4% of households in Derbyshire Dales were considered fuel poor, 0.3% higher than the national average. This figure has also increased by 0.67% since 2019 despite a national reduction in fuel poor households of 2.11%.



Source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, [Fuel poverty statistics](#), 2023

4.12 RETROFIT

In order to improve the environmental sustainability of the housing stock within Derbyshire Dales, less efficient properties may need to be retrofitted with improvements. The Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) system is used by UK Government to assess properties in the UK, ranging from A to G with A signifying the best performance, the average English rating is D. By 2030 the government requires all properties to achieve a C rating. As shown in the chart below, The Authority has an above average proportion of properties at the less desirable end of E F and G ratings.



Source: Derbyshire Dales District Council, Stock Condition Report, 2019

4.13 HOUSING STOCK

The Decent Homes Standard is used to identify properties which are fit for habitation. These dwellings must: be free from any hazard that poses a risk to health and safety, be in a reasonable state of repair, have reasonably modern facilities, provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. Derbyshire Dales has a high proportion of older properties (built pre-1918), as expected from properties of this age almost half are seen as Non-Decent (49.7%). A similar problem is faced by these properties when considering Cold and Damp homes, over a quarter of which (27.3%) face this problem. This presents a health and well-being concern which can increase the demand for local healthcare and mental health support. Older homes are also more likely to fail the standards of disrepair set out by the Decent Homes Standard, 15.4% of the pre 1918 homes are fail in this category in Derbyshire Dales.

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