

Derby City Joint Cultural Needs Analysis for the Derby Creative Arts Network and Reimagine Projects

Final Draft 22 February 2020.

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Summary

Socio-Economic Profile

The data reviewed above suggests a number of significant findings which should shape partners' shared understanding of cultural needs.

The demographic structure of the city is changing. Recent decades have seen changes in the age structure of the city. Like many other places in the UK and western Europe there is growth among the younger and older age groups, with immigration and population ageing being responsible for these changes. ***Compared to other places in the UK, Derby is a young and growing city with considerable ethnic, cultural and religious diversity.*** A quarter of the city's residents are from BAME communities and 14% were born outside of the UK. There is though some spatial separation of communities and these map into socio-economic disadvantage also.

Derby has an unusual economic structure which may change substantially in the short- to medium-term. While the last forty years have seen considerable economic restructuring away from manufacturing in most of the UK, Derby retains a strong manufacturing sector that accounts for roughly 20% of the workforce, and this is dominated by three large and world leading firms and their supply chains. While this is a considerable economic strength, it also presents some considerable challenges and vulnerabilities.

First, employment in some of these leading firms is due to contract in the near future and their dependence on both imports and export markets means that ***the Derby economy is one of the most exposed places in the UK to short-term Brexit related trade disruption and longer-term patterns of change in world trade.***

Second, while Derby has retained a strong manufacturing base, these industries have already changed and will continue to do so. This has already driven ***wage polarisation as those employed in the sector profit from considerable wage premia in very high skilled jobs, while the wider community is less likely to be able to benefit from this employment.*** The effects of this add to wider changes in the UK economy that can already be seen in the city. ***While Derby benefits from relatively strong labour demand and wages it is also host to some severe pockets of deprivation.*** These are made considerably worse by the ***low skills profile of some sections of the resident labour force,*** which reinforces ***high levels of economic inactivity and underemployment in some parts of the city,*** especially in the areas in the centre and south of the inner city.

Despite these challenges, Derby has some considerable opportunities. The city is centrally located at an advantageous point in road and rail networks. Depending on the details of delivery and connectedness the city may benefit significantly from planned rail developments such as HS2. It also has relatively cheap property prices, is located within existing travel distance from London and might benefit from the future dispersion of growth from the South East. ***The cultural and creative industries are well placed to be a pull for this growth and to drive much needed diversification in the local economy.***

Currently however, are also significant concerns about inter-generational inequalities. Evidence of this is present in national patterns of inter-generational disadvantage and ***educational attainment gaps within the city and between Derby and the national average.*** Recent efforts to correct for these, including through significant cultural participation

programmes, have had some demonstrative positive effects, but more work remains to close these gaps.

Socio-economic inequalities also drive substantial health inequalities in the city. The city suffers from lower levels of subjective wellbeing than the region or national average. It has significant problems in relation to alcohol use, self-harm and other important indicators of health. Limiting long-term conditions affect nearly 20% of the population and some conditions such as depression, diabetes, stroke and dementia all rose recently. ***Derby also has some of the largest gaps in life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE) in the country*** with a gap of more than 16 years in HLE for men and nearly 20 years for women between deprived Arboretum and relatively affluent Allestree. ***Children and young people are also affected by these inequalities.*** In total ***just under a quarter of the city's children live in poverty and this rises to nearly 30% for the most deprived parts of the city.*** They are at increased risk of Adverse Childhood Experiences which can have a significant long-term effect on health and wellbeing, especially in some of the more deprived parts of the city. ***Derby has a higher than national average proportion of children and young people who are in the care system.***

Despite all this, ***Derby's population are relatively satisfied with the city as a place to live.*** However, ***satisfaction with the City Council and with cultural venues is lower*** than it is elsewhere.

Arts and Culture in Derby

The creative industries in Derby contributes around £122.15m and 5000 jobs to the local economy, placing it 48th in the country. However, ***Derby is now benefiting from substantial national arts and cultural investment.*** It is set to receive just over £10m in core investment between 2018-2021, equating to just over £39 per resident over that period; considerably higher than the national and regional average and higher also than many comparable cities in terms of population size and other socio-economic indicators. The majority of this investment is delivered through the city's 8 National Portfolio Organisations.

Participatory infrastructure is stronger in the wider Derbyshire area than it is in the city of Derby. There are five Arts Award providers in Derby and a further 20 in the wider Derbyshire area. Similarly, there are 45 further amateur dramatic organisations in the wider areas, though many of these are in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, rather than in Derby itself, and there are significant gaps in areas of socio-economic need in the centre and to the south of the city. A survey of 26 arts organisations in the city suggested that ***there are gaps in cultural provision in relation to CPD support for professionals inside and outside of the arts and cultural sector in music.*** ***The survey also suggests that there are gaps in artistic workspaces*** in the city and residential neighbourhoods.

Attendance and participation in the arts and culture appears to be lower in Derby than elsewhere. 32% of adults in resident in the City 'Spent time doing a creative, artistic, theatrical or music activity or a craft' in the last 12 months, three percentage points lower than the England average, while the average for England was nearly 35% and for the region was 34%. Similarly, 45% of people in Derby reported that they had attended a performance, but the national and regional averages were 52% and 49% respectively. Analysis of theatre bookers suggests that this may be because of the socio-economic profile of the city, with denser patterns of booking among more affluent communities in Derbyshire and to the north of the city. That said, there is evidence of some engagement in the most deprived communities and this is likely

to be higher in actuality because of the impact of outreach schemes that are not fully reflected in box office data.

Nationally participation in the performing arts is falling among children and young people over the last decade, and is heavily dependent on engagement out of school, which makes it even more strongly affected by socio-economic inequalities. While we cannot be sure, more ***local data suggests that children and young people in Derby have lower levels of cultural and arts participation than some other places.*** Given the profile of Derby's schools and what we know nationally about the crowding out of arts and sports from schools with attainment problems, it is likely that participation in school has been lower than elsewhere, and socio-economic inequalities in the city suggest that there are some communities who will have particular gaps in attendance and participation.

Attendance and participation in arts and culture is important because it may be protective of socio-economic risk factors to health and wellbeing. For adults, national data appears to bear this out. For children and young people participation outside of school appears to be particularly important, but it is not clear whether arts and culture has the same beneficial effects that sports and physical activity demonstrate.

Consultation undertaken as part of this needs analysis suggested a high degree of satisfaction among cultural engagers, but also that there were differences between this group and others. ***Those who participated least were less satisfied, suggesting a need to do more to engage this group.*** Where there was dissatisfaction with the local cultural offer, there was concern about the representativeness of the local population, and opportunities to participate, particularly for young people. There was demand for cultural and artistic activities that can draw different sections of the community together.

Aligning Arts and Culture with Socio-Economic Need

The Derby City Council Plan for 2019-23 establishes a vision of being 'A caring and successful city at the heart of the Midlands, proud of its heritage and ambitious for the future'. Culture features in a number of respects throughout this plan but there is little detail about how these aspirations are to be delivered. A number of subordinate strategies do contain this detail, most notably the City Culture Strategy which sets a vision to:

"...ensure culture is relevant, representative and accessible to all. It will broaden the horizons of audiences and participants, regardless of their background, and will strengthen our communities. Increased participation and self-expression will enrich lives, supporting good health and wellbeing. Creatives will be a valued and nurtured element of our community and economy."

The action plan for 2019-20 includes plans to establish a 'brokerage' to represent civic cultural needs, to consult on cultural needs, support placemaking through artistic residencies on major capital projects in the city, explore make and trade zones and the use of pop-up artistic property use for empty properties, promote volunteering, support cultural participation and support cultural and artistic partnerships. The analysis in this paper all suggest that these are actions in line with need and the consultation undertaken to produce this paper is in line with some of these actions.

In addition, the Derby Opportunity Area has included 'Broadening Horizons' as one of its three priorities for improving the educational attainment (and reducing inequalities) among children

and young people in the city. Part of this effort has involved major programmes to increase arts and sports participation and these have now been extended for three years, especially in the form of the Arts Council England funded *Reimagine* project.

Reimagine benefits from the experience of both the Plus One (Benaton et al., Forthcoming; Nunn et al., 2019) and the *#ThisIsDerby* (Dodsley et al., 2019) projects. It involves all NPOs in the city and focuses on five parts of the city which this needs analysis suggests should be the focus of attention to increase cultural participation. That said, this needs analysis also suggests that other parts of the city would also benefit from this focus. The *Reimagine* project also focuses on increasing youth participation in the performing arts in particular and in using a ladder of engagement between taster sessions which aims to expand young people's experiences and draw them into more sustained engagement. It also aims to amplify youth voice through participation and performance.

The Derby CAN project also aims to address some of the areas of need mapped out above. It aims to increase diversity and representativeness of cultural production in the city. Derby CAN will focus on building capacity for bottom up co-curation of the programme, including training members of the community to perform this role and to identify 'untold stories' that can be turned into high quality local productions, giving voice to the community.

The commitment of partners to improving diversity and representativeness in the city's cultural offer and participation is therefore positively aligned with the analysis of need in this document.

1 Introduction

This working draft can start to be used to develop the Creative Arts Network and Reimagine project.

1.1 The Creative Arts Network

The Derby Creative Arts Network (CAN) is a new project funded by the Arts Council for England (ACE) Producing Hubs funded project. There is one other Producing Hubs project in Bradford. Producing Hubs are a pilot approach to addressing a gap identified in The Analysis of Theatre in England (2016) report in relation to place-based support for talent development and production capacity outside London. The Arts Council is interested in learning from the experience of these projects and therefore the evaluation has a significance for national arts funding policy for place making and talent development.

The Derby CAN consists of the following partners:

- Derby based National Portfolio Organisations (NPOs): Derby Theatre, Déda, Baby People, QUAD.
- Strategic National Partners: China Plate, Crying Out Loud, In Good Company.
- Independent theatre and production companies: Milk Presents, Not Too Tame, Maison Foo, Wild Rumpus.
- Other local partners: University of Derby, Derby County Community Trust, Derby City Council.

The programme for this project will develop once the Needs Analysis is complete, but it is anticipated that it will consist of the following four strands:

1. *Stories Out Loud* - outdoor productions in a variety of settings of scale, profile and ambition attracting an audience who would not normally attend a traditional venue. Headphone stories in chip shops, large-scale circus performances in the city - this will take all shapes and forms.

2. *Untold Stories* - Productions in venues. Unearthing new stories our community want to tell which spring from their diverse voices/common interests, maybe linked to the local heritage or focused on an area of interest for a specific audience. Communities and audiences will take ownership of the cultural venues and see themselves and their interests represented.

3. *New Stories in New Places* - An Urban Touring Network: from community halls to shopping centres, new platforms for performance will allow audiences to experience art on their doorstep.

4. *Artist Development* – from community music studios to pub cinemas, digital book clubs to writing classes. We will unearth new talent in new art-forms. IGC will increase reach to new artists and collaborate to develop risk in interdisciplinary work.

5. *Technical and wider talent development* - There will also be a new focus on developing technicians and backstage staff as we have had feedback from communities that this is an area they would like skilling up in and from the industry that there is a lack of diverse candidates in this field. QUAD will develop wider technical expertise such as in relation to how games/gaming/apps can develop new audiences and forms of engagement.

The project has the following outcomes:

- **The Independent Sector will be empowered:** Derby CAN will transform artistic decisions and access to resources. Independent artists will be at the heart of the project, driving ideas forward artistically with the means to produce significant long-term work that engages and influences a variety of audiences of the future. Other momentous and

timely regional programmes (e.g. Midlands Engine, City of Culture in Coventry and the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham), will provide touring opportunities in the medium and long term and we will also capitalise on partners' touring networks. Artists will develop their art form through processes such as The Darkroom model by China Plate. This approach commissions and supports artists by putting them together with creative collaborators; often it sets out to solve a specific problem. Our problems will be set by the needs analysis and solved by this collaboratively authored approach, resulting in artistically excellent work which is inspired by audiences.

- **The NPOs will be transformed:** This project will be a springboard into a new way of working for the city's cultural venues. A multi-agency approach and joint artistic vision will allow us to test new ways of working which will influence our venues' business plans beyond the life of this project. Through co-production across the city we will reach new audiences in new contexts. This will inform joint ways of working on marketing, production and administration for our venues.
- **The community will be actively engaged:** Community outreach is a key cornerstone of all partners' work. This project will allow us to develop a new innovative and cohesive approach to how we engage audiences and communities at the start of making professional work rather than only participation. We will engage them in artistic conversations on how and where we make the work and ensuring the work is resonant.
- **The city will be enlivened:** If a city does not have a significant cultural intervention it will replicate itself continuously in ever decreasing circles. This project has the potential to reimagine the city as a cultural space. Businesses and the local authority will be engaged in cultural regeneration, boosting the local economy. The Creative Case is at the heart of this project. Grassroots working with the community in targeted areas will ensure socio-economic diversity; we will build on already established links with the BAME and the Deaf community; artists we have already started to develop locally from these backgrounds will be further supported and new talent found. Our partnership organisations include those led by people with protected characteristics and our wider network via IGC allows for a wide diversity of artists to engage. Derby CAN will develop each member of the consortium's artistic practice as we stretch ourselves to think about our practice in a new way, find new audiences and develop a whole city approach to commissioning and collaborating.

1.2 Reimagine

The Reimagine project is a continuation of the successful *#ThisIsDerby* project which expanded arts and cultural participation opportunities for young people in deprived areas of the city. The project is a partnership between Derby Theatre, Déda, Sinfonia Viva, Artcore, Baby People and Derby County Community Trust. The project is focussed around four geographical hubs based in the following 6 wards:

- Derwent and Chaddesden
- Normanton and Arboretum
- Abbey
- Sinfon.

There is also a city-wide SEND hub designed to increase arts and cultural participation among children with disabilities and additional learning needs. The programme is focused around performance arts and involves taster sessions and forming a series of youth production companies who will programme youth performances and stage them in a series of large-scale community events. The programme aims to both develop and amplify youth voice and to

develop leadership, performance and technical skills among young people in the city. The programme has the following outcome objectives:

- For Young People:
 - LO1 Develop improved key life skills, specifically in relation to confidence, resilience and communication.
 - LO2 Develop improved leadership skills.
 - LO3 Develop young people's voice.
 - LO4 Develop improved sense of well-being.
 - LO5 Develop technical and professional skills relative to the creative industries.
 - LO6 Increased awareness of, and participation in, sports and arts activities.
 - LO7 Improved awareness of career options, particularly in the sports and creative industries sessions.
 - LO8 Better informed and more positive choices about their futures
 - LO9 More engaged with social action.
- For Schools and Communities
 - LO10 Schools have a deeper or more meaningful engagement with cultural and sports partners (e.g. impacts on School Improvement Plan).
 - LO11 Schools and families have improved understanding of a range of careers and pathways to other opportunities (e.g. further study).
 - LO12 Teachers are more confident about delivering theatre-making and performance skills and using these approaches to develop a wider skill set e.g. speech and language development, STEAM and literacy.
 - LO13 Communities are more confident and have increased capacity.
- For the Culture and Arts Sector:
 - LO14 The creative and sporting sector has an improved and sustained ability/capacity to deliver city-wide projects.
 - LO15 The city has a better understanding of the needs of young people in Derby and reflects that through strategy, reports, events and performance work, telling the stories of young people and their communities.
 - LO16 Young people's voices are more embedded in the partner organisations.

1.3 The Needs Analysis

The Needs Analysis is the first stage of both projects. It is based on the methodology established in the Arts Council for England's Joint Cultural Needs Analysis Guidelines (Neelands, et al., 2019). To produce the Needs Analysis the research team looked at a range of secondary data on socio-economic needs (e.g. Labour Force Survey, Indices of Multiple Deprivation), the *Taking Part* and *Active Lives Survey* and also conducted primary data collection through a survey of NPOs and partners in the two projects, a wider public survey of more than 600 people, a series of creative consultation events and evidence from wider research and evaluation studies. Local priorities were derived from key local strategies, notably the various bulletins produced by the Director of Public Health and the Derby *Cultural Strategy*. The research was undertaken between November 2019 and January 2020.

2 Socioeconomic Trends

2.1 Introduction

The socio-economic composition of a town or a city, its occupational structure, and the extent of its population's engagement in cultural and sporting activities, contributes to defining its identity as a place. This profile outlines some of the key economic, social, cultural and sporting factors that have helped to shape Derby's identity, recognising that the concept of a place-based approach is central to the Arts Council's objective to ensuring that 'everyone has access to cultural opportunity' (Neelands et al., 2019). It draws on publicly available statistics, from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Public Health England, Derby City Council and, in order to provide analysis at neighbourhood levels, from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015, the latest version of which is the Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019), providing the most recently available data.

2.2 Population profile

2.2.1 Key messages

- Derby is a relatively small City. Population growth has slowed in the last decade.
- The population is slightly younger than average, especially in some parts of the city such as Normanton and Arboretum, partly reflecting differences in the demographic structure of migrant and more long-standing communities.
- Derby is a diverse city with a quarter of its residents being from BAME communities and 14% were born outside of the UK, bringing cultural as well as religious diversity. Notable recent migrations have been from Eastern Europe including a small but significant Roma community.

2.2.2 Overall and Growth

Derby is a city of just over a quarter of a million people, estimated at almost 257,200 in mid-2018, in the East Midlands of England (ONS, 2019a). Since the 2001 Census, Derby's population has grown by 16%, or around 35,000 people. This is a slightly higher rate than for population growth in the East Midlands region, at just over 15%, and for England as a whole, which was nearly 14% over the same period (ONS, 2001, 2011, 2018) (see Table 1), though this has slowed in recent years to below the national average.

Table 1: Population and Population Growth, Derby, East Midlands and England

Population	Census 2001	Census 2011	MYE 2018	Change since 2001	% Change	Change Since 2011	% Change
England	49,138,831.00	53,012,456.00	55,977,200.00	6,838,369.00	13.9%	2,964,744.00	5.6%
EM	4,172,174.00	4,533,222.00	4,804,149.00	631,975.00	15.1%	270,927.00	6.0%
Derby	221,708.00	248,752.00	257,174.00	35,466.00	16.0%	8,422.00	3.4%

Source: ONS, Census 2001, 2011 and ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2018.

2.2.3 Age Structure

Its age structure, with just over 62% of the population between the ages of 16 and 64, closely matches that of the East Midlands more widely and *exactly* matches that of Great Britain (NOMIS, 2019). However, Derby has a slightly younger than average profile because it has a smaller proportion of the population aged over 65 (16% against 18%) and a higher than average population aged under 17 (23% against 21%). The proportion of men to women in the population, with 49.4% male and 50.5% female, is also closely in line with the picture for the East Midlands region and Great Britain overall (NOMIS, 2019).

Between 2001 and 2011, however, the age structure of the population in Derby changed. The key elements of this change were that there were 3,300 more children aged 0-4; 5,500 more people aged 20-29, partly the result of immigration; and 2,900 more people aged 60 plus, including 1,200 more people aged 75 plus, and 1,000 more people aged 85 plus (Derby City Council, 2013). These changes in the structure of the population are reflected in wider national trends, demonstrating a potentially increasing 'dependency ratio', i.e. a higher proportion of non-working age people compared to working age people. The number of children (those aged 0 to 15) in the UK population is projected to rise by almost 9% between mid-2014 and mid-2039; and the proportion of the UK population aged 65 years and over, standing at 14% in 1975, is projected to rise to over 20% in 2025 (ONS, 2014; ONS, 2016).

In Derby, there are variations in the population structure across neighbourhoods in the city. Normanton, for example, on 2017 figures, has a far higher proportion of young people, and a far lower proportion of older people, than Allestree, for instance. Whereas 29% of Normanton's population is 0-15 years, this compares with 17% in Allestree. The average for Derby as a whole is 21% (Derby City Council, 2018). Normanton has just over 10% of its population aged 65 or over, but Allestree has slightly more than 29% in this category.

2.2.4 Ethnicity and Religion

At nearly 25% of the total, Derby's BAME population is proportionately slightly higher than the average for England, at just over 20%, and somewhat higher than the average for the East Midlands, where it is approaching 15%. Between the Census counts in 2001 and 2011, the BAME population in the city increased from almost 16% to nearly 25% of the total. The largest BAME group is the Pakistani community, at nearly 6% of the overall population of Derby in 2011; the second largest is the Indian community, at just over 4%. The third largest group, at almost 4% of the population, is the 'other white' designation which includes migrants from Eastern Europe. Approaching 35,000 of Derby residents, or nearly 14% of the total population, were born outside of the United Kingdom (Derby City Council, 2013). A relatively recent addition to the population has come through Roma migration from some Eastern European countries. In recent decades, migration to Derby has meant that there is a sizable Roma community resident in some parts of the City, generating particular cultural identities and socio-economic needs. Despite this it is hard to be precise about the size of the Roma population in the City as this data was not collected in the 2011 Census, though the 2021 Census is being adjusted to incorporate a Roma ethnic identity option (UK Parliament, 2019), partly as a result of the campaigning activities of groups based in Derby. Some indication of the relative size of the population is possible from the estimated 600 Roma young people in the City's schools.

This population change contributed to an enhanced religious diversity in the city. Between 2001 and 2011, while the number of people identifying as Christian decreased from just over 67% to less than 53%, the numbers of Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims all increased, with the increase in the Muslim community the most significant, from 4.5% to 7.6% (Derby City Council, 2013).

2.3 Socio-Economic profile

2.3.1 Key messages

- Derby has a similar employment and unemployment rate to other parts of the country.
- However, the employment rate for women is lower than average and the economic inactivity rate is higher overall, with this accounted for by more people who are long-

term sick and unidentified reasons. There are also more people in Derby who want a job among the economically inactive than elsewhere. Students are counted as economically inactive, but this is a much lower proportion of the economically inactive population in Derby than elsewhere.

- The workforce has a lower qualifications profile than elsewhere with a particular gap at NVQ level 4 and above.
- Wages are higher than for elsewhere for men who work, but don't necessarily live, in the city. Wages for women who live in the city are lower than average.
- The wage profile reflects the influence of several high skilled employers in Manufacturing. At nearly 20% of the workforce, manufacturing in Derby is much more prominent than in other parts of the UK. Not since the early 1980s has the UK as a whole had manufacturing making up this sort of share of employment.
- As a consequence, finance and IT make up a smaller proportion of the occupational structure.
- Labour market inequality is pronounced in the city. 80% of the population in Arboretum are in the most deprived decile nationally in relation to income, whereas Allestree has 30% of its population in the least deprived area on this measure.
- Derby's economic strengths are also its weaknesses. The influence of manufacturing in the city has meant it avoided the deep restructuring (and associated social consequences) in the 1980s and 1990s that many other Midlands and Northern cities experienced. However, the dependence on a small number of lead firms and their supply chains means that their gradual workforce reductions and changes in the nature of manufacturing employment may partly explain localised increases in inequality. The export (and import) orientation of these firms also means that Derby is extremely sensitive to patterns of external trade – it is one of the most export-oriented city economies in the UK. In the context of potential Brexit-related short and long-term trade disruptions, this means the city's economy faces significant downside risks.
- Added to this, there are serious problems in educational attainment in some parts of the city. 90% of the population in Normanton are in the most deprived 10% of the country in relation to educational attainment. Early years outcomes are particularly poor in the city, where it is the third worst performing local authority in the country. This has led to the city being marked out as a 'social mobility coldspot'. Social mobility, educational attainment and using cultural participation to 'broaden horizons' has become a major feature of partnership efforts in the City over recent years and forms a central concern for the Reimagine project.
- This evidence suggests five significant priorities for the city in the near future: coping with (1) Brexit trade impacts; (2) diversification; (2) upskilling the existing workforce and reducing gaps in educational attainment for young people; (4) helping those excluded from the labour market to move into employment, including through improving health and care; and (5) reducing pay inequalities through upgrading the quality and productivity of employment in the city.

2.3.2 Employment

Derby's employment rate, at 77% in the period July 2018 to June 2019, is slightly less than the rate for the East Midlands and for Great Britain, but not significantly so (see Table 2). The unemployed level, at 5% of those aged 16 or over, is only marginally higher than for the wider East Midlands and marginally higher than for Great Britain as a whole (NOMIS, 2019). The proportion of self-employed among the economically active, however, at nearly 7%, is a little less than the East Midlands and Great Britain average, for which the respective figures are just over 9% and almost 11% (NOMIS, 2019). In line with the East Midlands generally and with

Great Britain more widely, the self-employed sector is far more male-orientated than it is female-orientated, comprised of 62% men and 38% women in Derby (NOMIS, 2019).

Table 2: Key labour market indicators July 2018- June 2019

	Derby	East Midlands	Great Britain
Employment rate ¥	77.1	79.7	78.9
Self-employed ¥	6.7	9.1	10.7
Unemployed §	5.0	4.6	4.1
% Economically inactive ¥	22.9	20.3	21.1
% Economically inactive: Looking After Family/Home	23.7	22.6	23.6
% Economically inactive: Long-Term sick	29.1	26.0	23.0
% Economically inactive: Student	18.5	25.8	26.9
% Economically inactive: Retired	8.4	12.6	12.9
% Economically inactive who want a job Ø	26.9	23.0	20.7
Employment rate males ¥	77.7	80.0	79.9
Employment rate females ¥	68.4	72.0	71.3
% of Households that are workless ≠	14.4	14.7	14.3
% with NVQ4+ □	34.6	33.2	39.3
% with NVQ3+ □	51.7	54.0	57.8
% with NVQ2+ □	70.0	72.0	74.9
% with NVQ1+□	82.6	84.1	85.4
% with other qualifications □	8.3	7.8	6.8
% with no qualifications □	9.1	8.1	7.8
Full Time Gross Weekly Pay * *	£579.0 (residents) £671.3 (place of work)	£529.9 (residents) £515.9 (place of work)	£571.1 (residents) £570.9 (place of work)
Full Time Gross Weekly Pay, Male * *	£618.3 (residents) £767.7 (place of work)	£574.9 (residents) £558.1 (place of work)	£612.2 (residents) £611.8 (place of work)
Full Time Gross Weekly Pay Female * *	£507.5 (residents) £558.2 (place of work)	£460.0 (residents) £446.8 (place of work)	£510.0 (residents) £509.8 (place of work)

Source: ONS annual population survey; ONS annual population survey - households by combined economic activity status; ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis; ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis. ¥ numbers are for those aged 16 and over; percentages for those aged 16 to 64. ≠ figures for Jan-Dec2018. * figures for 2018. § numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over; % is a proportion of economically active. Ø % is a proportion of those economically inactive. □ % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64.

However, there are major variations in economic conditions across the city. The most recent data available, from mid-2018, is from the English Indices of Deprivation (IMD2019), which presents the information at Low Super Output Areas. Of the 7 LSOAs in Allestree, two were in the top Decile 10 – representing the 10% most prosperous LSOAs in England – two in the second top Decile 9, and two in the third to top, Decile 8. By contrast, Arboretum had 3 of its 8 LSOAs in Decile 1, representing the least prosperous 10% of LSOAs in England, another three in Decile 2, the next least prosperous, and two in Decile 3 (Derby City Council, 2019). Table 5 provides a detailed breakdown of the percentage of the working age population in each of Derby’s wards who are involuntarily excluded from labour market. This includes people

who would like to work but are unable to do so because of unemployment, sickness or disability, or because of caring responsibilities. Again, it demonstrates the concentration of economic deprivation in a small number of wards around the centre and to the south of the City Centre, particularly Arboretum, Normanton, Sinfin and Alvaston. To illustrate the economic divisions in the city, the resident population of Sinfin faces substantial problems in involuntary exclusion from work yet also hosts Rolls-Royce’s jet engine manufacturing plant.

2.3.3 Occupational Structure

Derby’s economy is different to most in that a greater proportion of employee jobs are in manufacturing. At nearly 20% of the jobs in the city in (see Table 3), employment in manufacturing in Derby is more than twice that for Great Britain, where it stands at just over 8%, and well above the regional average, at nearly 13% (Derby City Council, 2019).

The manufacturing-orientated structure of Derby’s economy underpins differences in the earnings profile between Derby and elsewhere in the country, with full time wages (based on workplace analysis) in Derby being considerably higher than in the rest of the East Midlands or in Great Britain (see Table 2). Full time gross weekly pay for males in Derby, for example, at £767.70, is much higher than the East Midlands average rate of £558.10 or the GB average rate of £611.80. Although overall employment in the largest top tier-manufacturing firms in the City has declined considerably over a long-term period, this has been offset to some extent by new employment in other top tier manufacturers and, as that has occurred, the skill and wage profile of those employees has risen (URS, 2017). This is one of the specific local factors which exacerbates in the city the national trends in rising inequality, and Derby is now designated a ‘social mobility cold spot’ by the government, reflecting the lower educational achievement and the substantial attainment gaps in the city (Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, 2016). This designation means that Derby is amongst the worst performing 20% of local authority areas in England in terms of social mobility (Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, 2016). The educational outcomes informing this designation are examined in more detail later in this document. As elsewhere, inequalities in economic conditions are related of course to wider inequalities in health and well-being, and there is a strong correlation, as noted earlier, between levels of unemployment and healthy life expectancy within the city, for example (see *Figure 4*).

Table 3: Employee Jobs by Occupation, Derby, East Midlands and GB, 2018

	Derby		East Midlands	Great Britain
	(employee jobs)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total employee jobs	136,000	-	-	-
Full-time	95,000	69.9	67.7	67.6
Part-time	41,000	30.1	32.3	32.4
Employee jobs by industry				
B: Mining and quarrying	150	0.1	0.2	0.2
C: Manufacturing	27,000	19.9	12.9	8.1
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	200	0.1	0.8	0.5
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,250	0.9	0.7	0.7
F: Construction	4,000	2.9	4.4	4.7

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,000	12.5	16.7	15.2
H: Transportation and storage	6,000	4.4	5.5	4.8
I: Accommodation and food service activities	9,000	6.6	7.0	7.6
J: Information and communication	4,000	2.9	2.9	4.2
K: Financial and insurance activities	1,250	0.9	1.7	3.5
L: Real estate activities	2,250	1.7	1.3	1.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	10,000	7.4	6.4	8.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	12,000	8.8	8.7	9.1
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,500	3.3	3.7	4.3
P: Education	12,000	8.8	9.2	8.9
Q: Human health and social work activities	21,000	15.4	13.1	13.2
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,000	2.2	2.6	2.5
S: Other service activities	2,250	1.7	2.0	2

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Derby has the highest rate of advanced manufacturing employment in the UK, at 12% of all jobs (Derby City council, 2018). While the presence of high-quality global manufacturers in the city has been a major strength for its economy, ongoing economic change resulting from developments in international competitiveness and in the worldwide distribution of manufacturing employment nevertheless presents a significant challenge. This is likely to be exacerbated in the event of trade disruption resulting from the Brexit process and by wider recent trends in trade politics. It was estimated in 2017 that £46k per job of the city's overall economic output is dependent on exports, for example, a much higher proportion than the Great Britain average of £17k (Centre for Cities, 2019). As such, the UK's future trade relationship with the EU is of central importance to the city's economic prospects, and, however this plays out, diversification will remain an important priority.

Although there are challenges, there are, also, opportunities. Derby is well placed geographically in the UK, for example, and relatively cheap land prices and the potential of new infrastructure developments such as HS2 mean that there are opportunities to take advantage of more rapid transport connections to London and to Britain's other major cities (Hobson et al, 2017). Derby City Local Plan 2017 proposes to capitalise on these opportunities, though ensuring the plans are fully realised will involve maximising advantages and mitigating challenges. The establishment of Midlands Engine - a coalition of councils, combined authorities, local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), universities, and businesses across the East and West Midlands - presents a further potential boost for the Derby economy. The Midlands Engine's priority aims of stimulating new technologies, international trade, and innovation, are particularly relevant to Derby's economy (Midlands Engine, 2019).

Aside from the greater manufacturing element in the Derby economy, there are other minor differences to other parts of the UK, such as slightly fewer jobs in construction and somewhat less in finance and insurance activities. Outside of this, the occupational structure in the city is broadly in line with that for the region and the country. However, across the city, there are considerable differences in occupational structure in different neighbourhoods. Littleover, for example, has over 40% of its population who are either managers, directors or senior officials, or in professional occupations, and Allestree has nearly 38% of its population in these

categories. This compares with Sinfyn, with only 14% in these designations, or Derwent, at just over 14% (Derby City Council, 2019).

Table 4: Differences in occupational structure by ward 2011

Ward	Managers, Directors and Sn Officials	Professionals	Managers and Profs combined	Caring, leisure and other services	Process plant and machine operatives	Elementary Occupations
Littleover	12.0	28.7	40.7	7.8	6.4	7.2
Allestree	13.0	24.6	37.6	7.3	4.8	6.2
Darley	11.8	25.3	37.1	7.6	4.8	9.7
Mickleover	10.1	23.0	33.1	9.4	6.0	7.3
Chellaston	11.1	21.0	32.1	9.2	8.6	8.0
Oakwood	10.6	18.4	29.0	8.8	7.7	8.3
Blagreaves	8.9	17.6	26.5	10.0	10.0	11.5
Abbey	7.4	16.4	23.8	11.0	9.5	15.6
Spondon	9.1	14.6	23.7	9.0	8.6	10.2
Alvaston	6.9	12.9	19.8	10.9	11.1	15.2
Mackworth	6.1	12.9	19.0	11.1	8.9	16.4
Arboretum	6.4	11.9	18.3	9.8	14.8	22.3
Boulton	7.4	9.7	17.1	11.7	11.6	15.9
Chaddesden	7.2	9.8	17.0	10.7	10.6	13.8
Normanton	5.2	10.0	15.2	11.9	17.3	21.2
Derwent	6.5	7.9	14.4	11.9	12.9	18.4
Sinfyn	5.3	8.6	13.9	13.0	12.7	21.6

Source: ONS 2011 Census

2.3.4 Economic Inactivity

The figures on economic inactivity for Derby are also broadly in line with those for the wider region and for the country. Economic inactivity measures the number of people without a job but not classed as unemployed because they have not been actively seeking work in the four weeks prior to the count or are unable to start work within two weeks of the count. At nearly 23% of the population aged between 16 and 64 years in 2019, the proportion of the potential workforce in Derby which is economically inactive is slightly above the recorded level for the East Midlands region and for Great Britain.

Examining the reasons for economic inactivity reveals few significant variations from the regional and national pattern. For example, the proportion of people in the city who are economically inactive because they are looking after another family member, at nearly 24% of those inactive, is almost the same as for the region and the country. Long term sickness as a reason for economic activity, at 29% Derby, is higher than for the region, at 26%, and for Great Britain overall, at 23% (NOMIS, 2019). Those economically inactive because they are students is a smaller proportion in Derby, at 18.5%, than the average for the East Midlands, at almost 26%, and the average for Great Britain, at almost 27%. The proportion of those who are economically inactive because they are retired is smaller in Derby, at just over 8%, than it is in the wider East Midlands or in Great Britain, both at nearly 13% (NOMIS, 2019). More than a quarter of the economically inactive population in the City, almost 27%, would like a job, a higher proportion than that recorded for the East Midlands overall, at 23%, and for Great Britain, at nearly 21% (see Table 2), (NOMIS, 2019).

The Employment Domain of the IMD2019 measures the proportion of the working age population in an area who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This may be because of unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. Whereas Derwent has three of its eight LSOAs in Decile 1, another in Decile 2, and none higher than Decile 5,

Mickleover, by contrast, has one of its LSOAs in Decile 10, three in Decile 9, 3 in Decile 8, and none lower than Decile 5 (ONS, 2019).

Table 5: IMD Employment Domain: Percentage of population involuntarily excluded from work

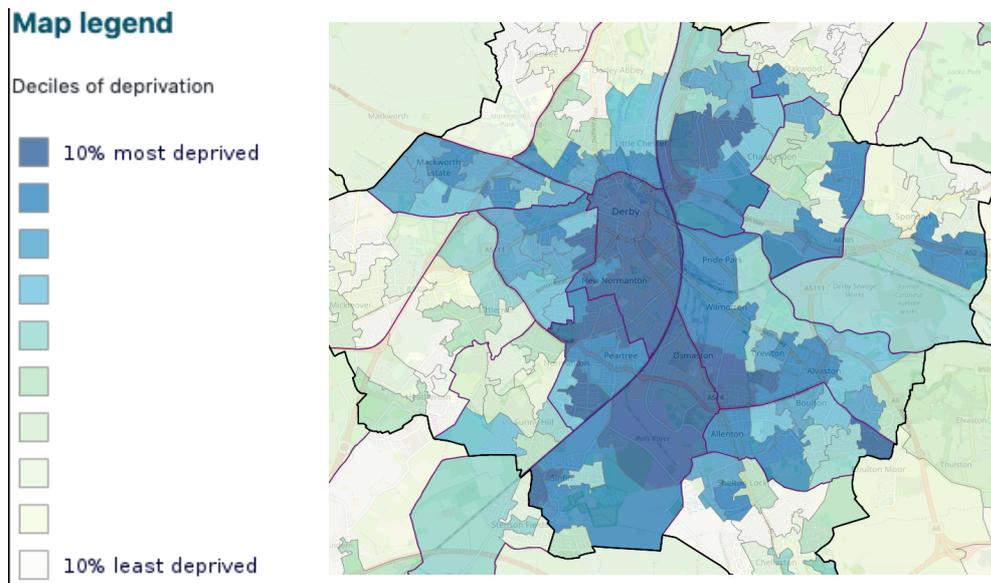
	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10
Arboretum	50	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normanton	0	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinfin	22.2	55.6	0	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alvaston	10	30	30	10	0	10	10	0	0	0
Derwent	33.3	11.1	22.2	11.1	22.2	0	0	0	0	0
Boulton	11.1	33.3	11.1	11.1	33.3	0	0	0	0	0
Mackworth	0	22.2	33.3	11.1	22.2	0	0	0	11.1	0
Chaddesden	0	33.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1	0	0	0
Abbey	12.5	0	12.5	50	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
Darley	0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0	25	12.5	0	12.5
Spondon	0	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Blagreaves	0	0	25	0	12.5	37.5	0	25	0	0
Chellaston	10	0	10	10	10	20	0	20	10	10
Oakwood	0	11.1	0	0	11.1	0	0	22.2	33.3	22.2
Littleover	0	0	0	25	12.5	0	25	0	12.5	25
Allestree	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	22.2	33.3	33.3
Mickleover	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	11.1	33.3	33.3	11.1

Source: ONS English Indices of Deprivation 2019

2.3.5 Deprivation

Economic inactivity can lead to income deprivation. The income deprivation domain of IoD2019 measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation because of low income. The definition of low income used here incorporates people who are out-of-work, and those who work but receive only low earnings. The IMD2019 allows for an examination of income deprivation rates at neighbourhood level.

Figure 1: IMD 2019 Summary Deprivation in Derby



Source: English IMD 2019.

Although Derby as a whole may be in line with regional and national expectations on income deprivation levels, there are marked contrasts in different parts of the city. There are a cluster of wards around the city centre, and running to the south, including Arboretum, Normanton and Sinfin, parts of Alvaston and Boulton, where there is significant income deprivation, and pockets of deprivation also around the north east and west of the city centre in Abbey, Derwent and parts of Mackworth and Chaddesden. The more prosperous areas of the city lie in a wider ring, especially running from the north east round anti-clockwise to the west of the city.

Arboretum, for example, has 80% of its population classed as being in Decile 1, representing the most (income) deprived 10% of LSOAs in England; the remaining 20% is in Decile 2, the second most deprived category in the country. Sinfin has almost 67% of its population classified as being in Decile 1, and another 11% in Decile 2. In Normanton, 55.6% of the population is classified as being in Decile 1 in terms of income; so, well over half of the population is considered to be amongst the most deprived nationally (Derby City Council, 2019).

By contrast, Allestree has almost 57% of its population considered to be in Decile 10, representing the least (income) deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, and a further 22% in Decile 9, representing the next most prosperous; it has no residents classed as being in Decile 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. This means that, approaching 6 out of 10 of Allestree's residents are in the 10% least (income) deprived LSOA in the country. Mickleover, also, has no residents considered as being in Decile 1 or, indeed, Decile 2, 3, or 4. The largest proportion of its population, 44.4%, is classified as being in Decile 10, the most prosperous designation, and another third of Mickleover's population is in Decile 9, the second most prosperous (Derby City Council, 2019).

Nearly 35% of people hold qualifications in Derby at NVQ4 and above - which includes bachelor's degrees, diplomas of further and higher education, and HND and HNC - marginally

higher than the average for the East Midlands at 33%, though a little lower than the 39% for Great Britain. At NVQ3 and above, which incorporates AS and A levels and BTEC National Awards, slightly fewer hold these qualifications in Derby than in the wider region and the country as a whole, with Derby standing at nearly 52% compared to almost 58% in Great Britain (NOMIS, 2019).

The proportion of the working age population in Derby in the July 2018 to June 2019 period with no qualifications was just over 9%, a marginal improvement on the 10% in 2014, though still slightly higher than the regional figure, and the English national average, at around 8% (Derby City Council, 2018).

2.4 Education and Social Mobility

2.4.1 Key Messages

- Despite ambiguities in key terms and concepts and differences of opinion over whether the UK has experienced declining social mobility in the past, there are concerns that future patterns of social mobility may lead to political and social destabilisation and decreased public confidence. This may also lead to increases in inequality in the future.
- Derby has been highlighted as a social mobility ‘cold spot’ on the grounds of gaps in educational attainment between Derby and the national average and attainment gaps between different groups of pupils within the city. There are significant educational inequalities within the city. These are likely to lead to labour market inequalities in the future, especially if the economic vulnerabilities discussed above are realised.
- The establishment of an Opportunity Area in the city has galvanised a number of partners to focus on raising educational attainment, including for disadvantaged pupils and also broadening horizons, including through increasing cultural and artistic participation.
- These programmes do appear to be having some positive effects, but it is not yet possible to conclude decisively that Derby’s prospects for future inequalities has been improved and it is clear that more work remains to be done.

2.4.2 Social Mobility: national context

There is widespread policy concern in the UK (and the wider OECD) (D’Addio, 2008; OECD, 2018) regarding long-term and intergenerational social inclusion and mobility (Nunn, 2012). This is very visible in relation to political discussions about ‘left behind’ communities and the social polarisation and electoral re-alignments apparent in relation to Brexit. Policy problems related to these concerns include (a) the fair distribution of opportunities (Social Mobility Commission, 2019); (b) concerns for how low levels of social mobility might affect political and social cohesion and legitimacy (Nunn, 2015; Nunn & White, 2017) as indicated by Alan Milburn when he resigned as Chair of the Social Mobility Commission (Austin, 2017); and (c) that inequality and low social mobility act as a barrier to economic growth by wasting potential and creating disincentives for disadvantaged groups to invest in skills (Causa et al, 2015; Cingano, 2014; OECD, 2018; Ostry et al, 2014).

The prominence of concerns with social mobility in the UK was triggered initially by research (Blanden, 2004; Blanden and Gregg, 2007) based on analysis of two longitudinal cohort studies which seemed to suggest that the prospects for upward mobility had declined in intergenerational terms, though these findings remain controversial in academic discussion (Blanden, Gregg, and Macmillan, 2013; Bukodi et al., 2015; Goldthorpe, 2013; Payne, 2012). Despite differences between economists and sociologists over past trends, there is a shared concern that future mobility patterns may present further problems associated with reduced scope for upward mobility (Blanden and Macmillan, 2016; Bukodi and Goldthorpe, 2018;

Buscha and Sturgis, 2018). The Social Mobility Commission has repeatedly argued that social mobility is a pressing problem, that policy responses have failed (Social Mobility Commission 2019), and that this is fuelling a sense of public injustice, with 75% of people thinking that there are large gaps between social classes, nearly half of all people thinking that ‘where you end up in society’ is largely determined by parents, and only a third of people thinking that everyone has a fair chance (Social Mobility Commission, 2018).

Academic research on the intergenerational transmission of advantage and disadvantage suggests that formal educational qualifications explain only part of the puzzle (Bourne et al., 2018; Bukodi and Goldthorpe, 2016). This research suggests that family or household influences have a significant impact on the acquisition and use of ‘Capitals, Assets and Resources’, some of which are related to cultural experiences and reference points and the ability to communicate and behave in ways that confer ‘cultural advantages’ (Savage, Warde, and Devine, 2005). Recent research shows that family background is protective for middle class children across multiple generations (Chan and Boliver, 2013), even for those who do less well educationally (Gugushvili, Bukodi, and Goldthorpe, 2017); and that it explains both cognitive ability and about half of the association between family background and educational outcomes which is outside of cognitive ability (Bourne et al., 2018; Bukodi et al., 2019).

This is significant because there are concerns that recent education reforms in the UK have squeezed arts and sports out of the school curriculum, especially for schools with lower levels of performance on ‘core’ subjects of English, Maths and Science. As a result it may be that children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds have had less access to sports and arts education than in the past, and that the gap with children from more advantaged backgrounds (who tend to get more of this experience outside of school and attend schools where there is less of a concern with low ‘core’ subject performance) may have grown. As such, a recent change in the school inspection framework aims to promote arts and sports engagement and there is a new emphasis on ‘Essential Life Skills’. All that said, we know very little about what precisely leads to young people developing ‘cultural capital’ or ‘Essential Life Skills’ (Bradley, 2014; Goldthorpe, 2007; Jaeger and Breen, 2016; Savage et al., 2013), and on some readings these skills are relative rather than absolute resources. This may mean that policy responses to these challenges may not be as simple as giving children and young people from less advantaged backgrounds more access to arts and culture, and that engagement with families is likely to be important (Dodsley et al., 2019). This is particularly the case because existing research suggests that in conditions of rising inequality or perceived future insecurities, households and families with more resources will spend more to protect their children from downward mobility, compounding existing inequalities (Nunn & Tepe-Belfrage, 2019).

2.4.3 Social mobility and Derby

The Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission’s *State of the Nation 2016* examined social mobility trends in England across local authority areas using a Social Mobility Index and identified Derby as a ‘social mobility coldspot’. This meant that it was an area that had the ‘poorest education and employment prospects’. Derby was considered amongst the worst performing 20% of local authority areas in England in terms of social mobility, reflecting its lower educational achievement and the substantial attainment gaps in the city (Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, 2016). Out of 324 local authority districts (LADs) in the country, where 324 represents the least well performing LAD and 1 denotes the best, Derby was ranked 303rd (Department for Education, undated).

Some of the educational outcomes informing Derby's designation as an Opportunity Area are referred to elsewhere in this document. Some key points, however, are highlighted here.

- *Early years provision:* There were relatively few early years providers in Derby in 2017 considered outstanding, at 17% against 24% nationally; and the percentage of three and four year olds at providers rated as at least good fell short of the national average, at 86.7% in Derby and 93.4% for England. Almost a quarter of pupils in Derby were in schools identified by Ofsted as requiring improvement/inadequate (Department for Education, 2016).
- *Foundation stage development:* The percentage of children achieving a good level of development (GLD) in Derby at the end of the Early Years Foundation stage in 2016, at 66.4%, was lower by 3 percentage points than for the country overall, at 69.3%. For those children receiving FSM, however, the rate, at 54.5% achieving GLD, was almost the same as the figure for England as a whole. Nevertheless, the attainment gap between those receiving FSM and children overall in the city was considerable. Moreover, the differences at ward level are striking. In the relatively deprived ward of Arboretum, the GLD score was 47.2%, whereas in the relatively affluent ward of Allestree, the score was 85.8% (Department for Education, undated).
- *Primary provision:* The proportion of pupils at primary schools rated as outstanding or good by Ofsted in Derby in 2017, at 79.6%, was considerably lower than the proportion for England overall, at 90.6%; and for pupils receiving FSM, the figure in Derby, at 74.1%, was also lower than that for England, at 87.8%. This trend continued into secondary schools, with the proportion of pupils at secondaries in Derby rated by Ofsted as outstanding or good at 69.3% compared to 81.6% for England overall. For those pupils receiving FSM, the proportion at schools rated outstanding or good stood at 51.5% compared to an average for England of 73.4% (Department for Education, undated).
- *Key Stage 2 attainment:* The percentage of disadvantaged children reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at the end of key stage 2 in 2016, at 35%, was lower in Derby by 4 percentage points than it was for England overall, at 39%; for all children, it was 6 percentage points lower, at 48% and 54% respectively (Department for Education, undated). It was a similar story in 2016 for Average Attainment 8 scores of pupils at the end of key stage 4. For disadvantaged children in Derby, the score was 36.4%, but 41.2% for England; for all children it was 46.2% in Derby as compared to 50.1% in England. Pupils for whom English is an additional language, especially those from communities new to Derby, were particularly vulnerable, with only 38% reaching the expected standard at key stage 2 in 2016 (Department for Education, undated).
- *Attainment of disadvantaged groups:* Derby was one of only 14 LADs in England in 2015 where less than 25% of children eligible for free school meals (FSM) achieved five GCSEs at grade A* to C (including maths and English) (Social Mobility and Childhood Poverty Commission, 2016). At the end of key stage 4, 54.2% of pupils in Derby achieved A* to C in both English and mathematics, against a national average of 63.3% (Department for Education, undated).
- *School Attendance:* unauthorised absences from school were higher than elsewhere in England. At primaries, it was 1.2% in Derby compared to 0.9% in England as a whole; at secondaries, it was 2.1% compared to 1.4%. Unauthorised pupil absences from schools were also higher in Derby than in England in 2016 for disadvantaged children. At primary school, this was 2.0% for Derby and 1.6% for England; at secondary school, it was 4.1% for Derby and 2.8% for England (Department for Education, undated). Persistent absenteeism was higher in Derby. In 2015/6, persistent absenteeism in

primaries was 10.2% in Derby and 8.2% nationally; in secondaries, it was 15.8% and 13.1% respectively.

- *Social and emotional development*: A high proportion of Derby's pupils were also identified as having speech, language and communication needs (SLCN), at 3.2% compared to 2.6% nationally. Children in Derby performed relatively poorly against the individual learning goals relating closely to school readiness, including health and self-care (13.6% not achieving as compared to 8.5%); self-confidence and self-awareness (16.5% not achieving as compared to 10.8%); managing feelings and behaviours (17.6% not achieving as compared to 12.1%); making relationships (15.3% not achieving as compared to 10.5%); and [integrating with] people and communities (20.1% not achieving as compared to 14.2%)(Department for Education, undated).
- *Post-16 provision*: In terms of disadvantaged people staying on in education post-16, Derby was one of the 16 LADs in England where more than 15% of disadvantaged young people did not participate in education beyond the age of 16 (Social Mobility and Childhood Poverty Commission, 2016). Almost a quarter of schools in Derby were ranked in 2016 as 'requir[ing] improvement/inadequate' by Ofsted (Department for Education, undated). In terms of the proportion of schools deemed 'good' or better than good by Ofsted, Derby was ranked only 146th out of the 152 local education authorities in England (Derby City Council, 2018).

The designation of 'Opportunity Areas' saw the establishment of partnerships across early years providers, schools, colleges, universities, businesses, charities, and local authorities, as a means of improving social mobility prospects and to ensure all children have 'the opportunity to reach their full potential'. In Derby, the partnership board incorporates Derby City Council, the executive head of primary schools, Derby College, secondary school heads, a nursery school head, Derby College, the University of Derby, the Local Enterprise Partnership, Rolls Royce, the CBI, the Careers and Enterprise Company (established by the government in 2015 to provide strategic coordination for schools, colleges, employers, funders and career programme providers), and the charitable sector. The Derby Opportunity Area has focused on 3 priority areas: (1) Early Years provision, with a target to increase the number of children achieving a good level of development; (2) School improvement, with a target to raise attainment in primary and secondary schools; and (3) Broadening Horizons, with a target to ensure that all children benefit from a broad range of experiences throughout their school life.

Arts and culture are obviously of relevance to all three priority areas but Broadening Horizons has commissioned a range of activity to increase artistic and sporting participation among young people in the city. In particular *#ThisIsDerby* was a partnership programme between the Cultural Education Partnership, Derby County Community Trust, the Derby Sport Forum and a range of other arts and sports organisations in the city to provide nearly 3000 young people with participation opportunities. An evaluation (Dodsley et al., 2019) of this programme found that it had not only raised participation and led to the development of a range of Essential Life Skills, but had also provided a range of other benefits such as increasing community cohesion, preparing young people for school transition, enhancing family engagement, increasing civic pride and helping young people to have a louder voice in the city. The evaluation also found that the programme had strengthened the capacity of the *#ThisIsDerby* partners to deliver participation projects for young people in the city. The more general links between cultural and sports participation and Essential Life Skills are set out in Section 3.8, below.

Since the introduction of the Opportunity Area, there have been some notable improvements. Table 6 shows that there have been improvements in the proportion of early years pupils assessed as having a Good Level of Development and that the gap with the national average has improved for boys and girls, almost disappearing altogether for girls but remaining substantial for boys. Table 7 shows the proportion of young people achieving the expected level of attainment in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2 (age 11). It shows that there has been a narrowing of the gap between Derby and the national average for girls but not for boys. Table 8 shows the proportion of young people who achieve expected levels of attainment in both English and Maths at the end of Key Stage 4 (age 16). Changes in GCSE grading mean that comparison in the levels between years is less useful than looking at the gap between Derby and the England average. This shows that there have been improvements overall but particularly for boys, for whom the gap was largest in 2015-16. The improvement for boys means that the gap for girls between Derby and the England average is now larger than previously.

Table 6: % of Pupils with Good Level of Development, 2015-16 to 2018-19, England and Derby

Year		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Change Points	%
Derby	Total	66.4	68	69.5	70.7	+4.3	
	Girls	73.9	75.5	77.7	78.3	+4.4	
	Boys	59	60.7	61.8	63.1	+4.1	
England	Total	69.3	70.7	71.5	71.8	+2.5	
	Girls	76.8	77.7	78.4	78.4	+1.6	
	Boys	62.1	64	65	65.5	+3.4	
Gap	Total	-2.9	-2.7	-2	-1.1	+1.8	
	Girls	-2.9	-2.2	-0.7	-0.1	+2.8	
	Boys	-3.1	-3.3	-3.2	-2.4	+0.7	

Source: Department for Education: Early Years Good Level of Development (APS_GLD_EXP_2013-2019).

Table 7: Proportion of Pupils Achieving Expected Level of Attainment in Reading, Writing and Maths at the end of Key Stage 2, 2015-16 and 2018-19 in Derby and England

		2015-16	2018-19	Change Points	%
Derby	Total	48	61	+13	
	Girls	50	65	+15	
	Boys	47	56	+9	
England	Total	54	65	+11	
	Girls	58	70	+12	
	Boys	50	61	+11	
Gap	Total	-6	-4	+2	
	Girls	-8	-5	+3	
	Boys	-3	-5	-2	

Source: Department for Education: SFR62/2016 and 2019 KS2 Revised Tables.

Table 8: Percentage of Pupils who Achieve A*-C (Level 4 and above) 2015-16 and 2018-19 in Derby and England

		2015-16	2018-19	Change Points	%
Derby	Total	54.2	59.1	+4.9	
	Girls	59.8	61.7	+1.9	
	Boys	48.7	56.7	+8	
England	Total	63.3	64.6	+1.3	
	Girls	67.3	68.4	+1.1	
	Boys	59.4	61	+1.6	
Gap	Total	-9.1	-5.5	+3.6	
	Girls	-7.5	-6.7	+0.8	
	Boys	-10.7	-4.3	+6.4	

Source: Department for Education: SFR03/2017 and 2019 KS4 Provisional Tables.

When analysed at LSOA level, the real contrasts in educational attainment in the city are thrown into sharp relief. The education domain of IMD 2019 measures the lack of attainment and skills in a local population. Indicators fall into two sub-domains – one that relates to children and young people, and one that relates to adult skills. These two domains reflect the ‘flow’ and ‘stock’ of educational disadvantage.

In Normanton, eight of the nine LSOAs in that ward are in Decile 1, the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in the country. The remaining LSOA is in Decile 3. It is a similar story in Arboretum, where eight of the ward’s 10 LSOAs are in Decile 1, with one LSOA designated at Decile 2 and the remaining LSOA Decile 3. Sinfin has six LSOA in Decile 1, one in Decile 2, one in Decile 4 and one in Decile 5 (Derby City Council, 2019). The contrast with more affluent areas in the city is marked.

Table 9: IMD Distribution of Educational Attainment by Ward, Mid-2018

Ward	Dec1	Dec2	Dec 3	Dec 4	Dec 5	Dec 6	Dec 7	Dec 8	Dec 9	Dec 10
Normanton	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arboretum	80.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sinfin	66.7	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Derwent	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alvaston	40.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boulton	33.3	11.1	33.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chaddesden	22.2	22.2	11.1	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abbey	12.5	12.5	25.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spondon	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0
Mackworth	11.1	55.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oakwood	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	44.4	11.1	11.1
Chellaston	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	20.0
Darley	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	25.0
Blagreaves	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Littleover	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	37.5
Mickleover	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	44.4	11.1
Allestree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	44.4	44.4

Source: Derby City Council (2019) *Info4Derby*, at:

<https://info4derby.derby.gov.uk/deprivation/report/view/f86861a9e5004b23aaca1cc3452c4c47/E05001779>

Mickleover, for example, has one LSOA in Decile 10, representing the top 10% of LSOAs in England, four in Decile 9, the next down representing the next most successful 10% of LSOAs in the country, three in Decile 8, and one in Decile 7. The contrast is even more marked in Allestree, where four of the ward’s nine LSOAs are in Decile 10, another four in Decile 9, and one 9 in Decile 7.

2.5 Health and Wellbeing

2.5.1 Key Messages

- Derby is less healthy than elsewhere
- Both Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy are lower than elsewhere and there are large gaps in both within the city, meaning that Derby is also more unequal than average. There is a ten-year gap in Male Life expectancy and a 16-year gap in Healthy Life expectancy between more and less affluent areas of the city, and a gap of 7 and 15 years respectively for women. Gaps in life expectancy are closely related to economic inequality.
- Children’s health is also worse than elsewhere, with 23% being obese and a higher than average proportion in care and engaged with the criminal justice system.

2.5.2 Adult Health and Wellbeing

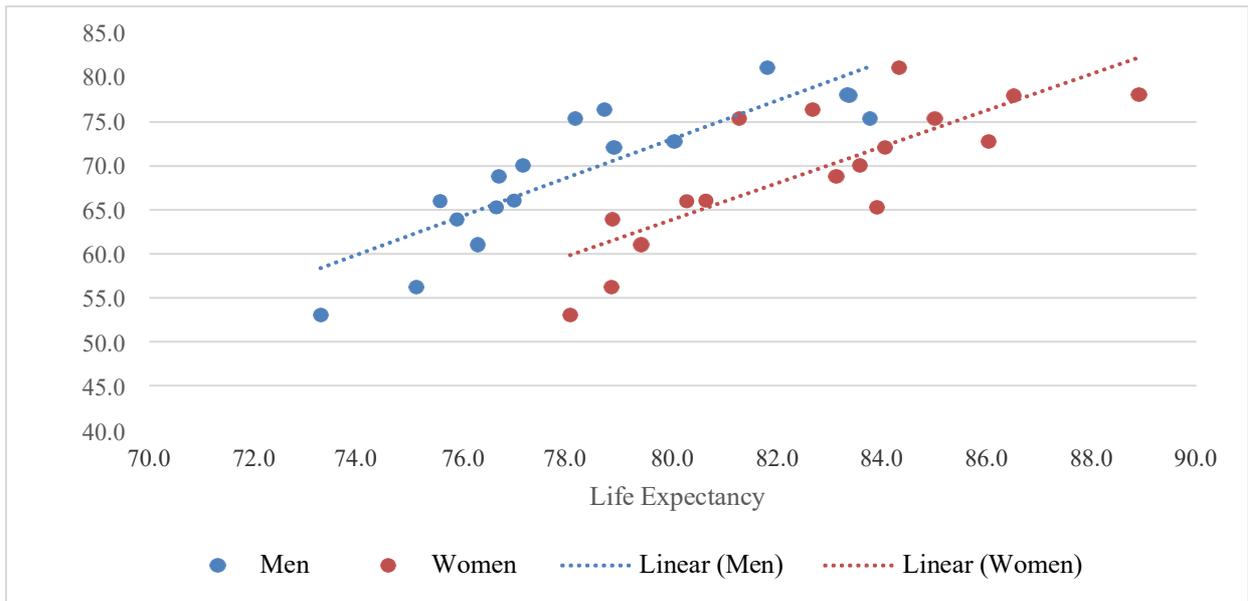
As part of producing the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹ for Derby the Director of Public Health for the city produces an annual Public Health Report. The 2017-18 report entitled *How the Other Half Live* presented a substantive assessment of health inequalities, taking a life-course approach to understanding how families and households differ in their health needs (Derby City Council, 2018a). It presents a radical rejection of behavioural understandings of health and wellbeing and instead approaches health inequalities as the product of structural patterns in society. The report draws attention to the ways that health inequalities are spatially distributed through the city, following patterns of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. From childhood development and obesity to teenage pregnancy, emergency hospital admissions, heart attack through to life expectancy and healthy life expectancy there is both a strong correlation between negative outcomes and socio-economic deprivation and the spatial patterns of this, with a handful of wards having noticeably worse outcomes: Arboretum; Normanton; Derwent; Abbey; Sinfin; Mackworth and Boulton. For 2018-19, the report identifies four main issues: (1) health inequalities overall; (2) work and inclusive growth; (3) Adverse Childhood Experiences and social mobility; (4) child poverty. Work and inclusive growth is dealt with above; the health implications of socio-economic inequalities is dealt with below.

The health of people in Derby is less good overall than the health of people on average for England. The most striking data relates to inequalities in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy. Life expectancy in Derby is lower than the average for England and, as is the case elsewhere, is correlated with levels of wealth. Inequalities in LE and HLE in Derby are particularly pronounced and in the top quartile nationally. Figure 2 shows the correlation between socio-economic conditions (in this case simply employment rates) and life expectancy for both men and women and demonstrates the gap between places where there is higher and lower life expectancy. Table 10 demonstrates these gaps – showing that there is a 10.5-year gap in male life expectancy between Arboretum and Littleover, and a 10.9-year gap in life expectancy for women between Arboretum and Allestree.

There are even larger gaps in Healthy Life Expectancy of more than 16 years for men (between Arboretum and Allestree) and nearly twenty years for women (between Arboretum and Allestree). Table 10 also shows that male HLE is significantly below the national average in nine of Derby's 17 wards. Female HLE is significantly below the national average in the same nine. *Figure 4* puts this data in the national context showing the Healthy Life Expectancy and inequality in HLE for men and women compared to all other Local Authorities. Being to the left-hand side of vertical line means that HLE is lower than the national average and being above the horizontal line means having a higher than average local inequality in HLE.

¹ Derby City Council does not produce a single report as a JSNA but instead produces a series of assessments on its website, the most detailed of which is the Annual Public Health report and then a series of web pages for different age groups: Pre-School Age Children, School Age Children, Working Age Adults and Older Adults.

Figure 2: Relationship between Unemployment and Life Expectancy, by Wards in Derby



Source: ONS Life Expectancy Data and ONS Annual Population Survey.

A range of other indicators also suggest a negative situation for Derby. Limiting Long-Term Conditions affect nearly 20% of the Derby population and some LTCs such as Depression (+45%), Diabetes (+6%), Stroke (+7%) and Dementia (+30%) rose markedly for Derby between 2013/14 and 2016/17. This is significant in and of itself obviously, but it also generates costs in terms of demand for services; LTCs account for half of all GP appointments, two-thirds of outpatient appointments and 70% of inpatient bed days. In all this means that 30% of the population use 70% of the health and social care spend (Derby Director of Public Health, 2019 Bulletin One). These health problems are strongly related to socio-economic conditions and the inequalities discussed above. For example, the rate of LTCs is more than twice as high for the poorest quintile of the population compared to the richest (Derby Director of Public Health, 2019 Bulletin Two).

Table 10: Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth for Wards in Derby

2011 Census Ward name	Male LE ^{1,2} (years)	HLE ^{1,2} (years)	DFLE ^{1,2} (years)	Female LE ^{1,2} (years)	HLE ^{1,2} (years)	DFLE ^{1,2} (years)	
Arboretum	73.3	52.3	53.9	78.0	51.9	54.4	**
Normanton	75.1	55.2	57.2	78.8	54.4	57.2	**
Derwent	75.6	56.6	58.2	80.3	56.9	59.3	**
Abbey	75.9	57.8	59.1	78.8	59.0	60.9	**
Sinfin	76.3	56.2	57.9	79.4	55.1	57.5	**
Mackworth	76.6	58.4	59.3	83.9	60.5	61.3	**
Boulton	76.7	59.1	60.6	83.1	60.0	61.4	**
Darley	77.0	61.9	62.8	80.6	63.3	63.2	**
Alvaston	77.1	58.2	59.9	83.6	59.5	60.8	**
Spondon	78.1	63.1	63.6	81.3	64.4	64.6	
Chellaston	78.7	63.8	64.4	82.7	64.0	63.9	**
Chaddesden	78.9	61.6	61.8	84.1	62.3	62.3	**
Blagreaves	80.0	63.7	64.7	86.0	64.3	64.4	
Oakwood	81.8	65.9	66.6	84.3	65.9	65.4	
Allestree	83.3	69.9	69.6	88.9	71.6	69.5	*
Mickleover	83.4	69.4	68.9	86.5	69.4	68.7	*
Littleover	83.8	68.8	68.6	85.0	67.1	66.5	*

Source: ONS (2018), Health state life expectancy at birth and age 65 by 2011 Census wards, England and Wales, 2009 to 2013. Red cells are significantly below the national average and green cells are significantly above the national average

Further, at the Census 2011, nearly 52% of respondents in Littleover self-reported ‘very good health’, as compared to only 42% reporting this in the less affluent Arboretum (Derby City Council, 2019). Figure 2: Relationship between Unemployment and Life Expectancy, by Wards in Derby Self-Reported Subjective Well-Being is lower than average for the region or England as a whole, including in relation to different components of SWB such as life satisfaction, feeling life is worthwhile, happiness and anxiety (Public Health England, 2017).

The rate of hospital stays due to alcohol-induced harm, for example, is significantly higher in Derby than in the rest of the country at 890 per 100,000 population in 2016/7, compared with the lowest rate of 390 per 100,000 population in Redbridge, and the highest rate of 1,150 in Blackpool (NHS Digital, 2018; Public Health England, 2016). The rate of hospital stays caused by self-harm is also higher in Derby than it is for England on average; and, further, estimated levels of adult excess weight, smoking, and physical activity compare unfavourably to the rest

of the country. The extent of homelessness, and the level of early deaths from cardio-vascular disease, also exceed the average for England as a whole. On a more positive note, the rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads is lower than the average for England, as is the rate of violent crime (Public Health England, 2018).

2.5.3 Children and Young People’s Health and Wellbeing

In terms of children’s health, figures released in 2018 for children in school in Year 6 – that is, 10- and 11-year olds – show that over 23%, or 695, are classified as obese, a higher rate than the average for England. Derby performs less well on levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding initiation, and smoking, than the average for England (Public Health England, 2018). Reflecting its position among the 20% of most deprived local authority areas in England, more than a fifth of children in the city, or 10,700, are in low income families (Public Health England, 2018). Both the level of child poverty, with 22% of children under 16 years being classified that way, and the rate of family homelessness, is higher than the average for England (Public Health England, 2016).

Figure 3: Adverse Childhood Experiences and Social Harm

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are events in childhood that are traumatic. They might include abuse, neglect, parental health problems, bereavements, domestic violence and household break up, which lead to prolonged stress. Like other health problems there is a strong linkage with socio-economic status and inequalities.

Table 11: Relationship of Deprivation to Risk of Adverse Childhood Experiences

Deprivation Quintile	Parental Separation	Verbal Abuse	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Mental Illness	Domestic Violence
1 (least)	16.8	12.7	10.4	5.1	10.6	8.3
2	21.8	17.2	13.6	5.3	11.5	12.8
3	22.5	15.5	14.2	5.2	12.9	11.2
4	24.3	18.4	14.9	7.6	11.3	12.3
5 (most)	27.7	22.6	18.5	7.4	14.1	15.8

Source: (Bellis et al., 2014)

There is increasing recognition that these experiences can have lasting health and behavioural impacts which are sustained in adulthood. Negative long-term outcomes are wide-ranging but include unhealthy behaviours (such as alcohol and drug use, poor diet, lack of exercise, smoking, risky sexual behaviour); long-term health problems (some cancers, depression, liver and respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease or diabetes); Subjective Well-Being issues (low life satisfaction, anxiety, suicide); less than positive social outcomes (being violent, engaging in criminality, and being victimised, including violently). All these combine to produce negative health experiences and early death.

There are many pathways through which socio-economic factors relate to ACEs and then to long-term negative outcomes. One of these pathways is the effect of ACEs on early brain development. There is evidence that stress resulting from ACEs has a chemical impact on the brain which leads to permanent structural changes, impairing rational decision making and contributing to learning and mental health problems.

National research suggests that 47% of the population have at least one ACE and 9% will have four or more ACEs. Long-term risks increase in relation to the number of ACE people have. The table below shows the increased risk of negative long-term outcomes associated with having four or more ACEs. For example, with four ACEs the risk of being physically inactive increases 1.3 times, the risk of having cancer increases by 2.2, the risk of anxiety rises 3.7 times and the likelihood of attempting suicide increases by more than 30.

Table 12: Increased risk of negative long-term outcomes with Four or more Adverse Childhood Experiences

Times more ... likely to experience ...	negative long-term outcome	Times more ... likely to experience ...	negative long-term outcome
1.3x	... to be physically inactive	3.7x	... to have early sexual initiation
1.4x	... to be overweight or obese	4.2x	... to have teenage pregnancy

1.5x	... to have diabetes	4.4x	... to have low life satisfaction
2.1x	... to have cardiovascular disease	4.4x	... to have depression
2.2x	... to use alcohol heavily	5.6x	... to use illicit drugs
2.2x	... to rate own health as poor	5.8x	... to problematically use alcohol
2.3x	... to have cancer	5.9x	... to have sexually transmitted infections
2.8x	... to have liver or digestive disease	7.5x	... to be the victim of violence
3.1x	... to have respiratory disease	8.1x	... to be the perpetrator of violence
3.6x	... to have multiple sexual partners	10.2x	... to problematically use drugs
3.7x	... to have anxiety	30.1x	... to attempt suicide

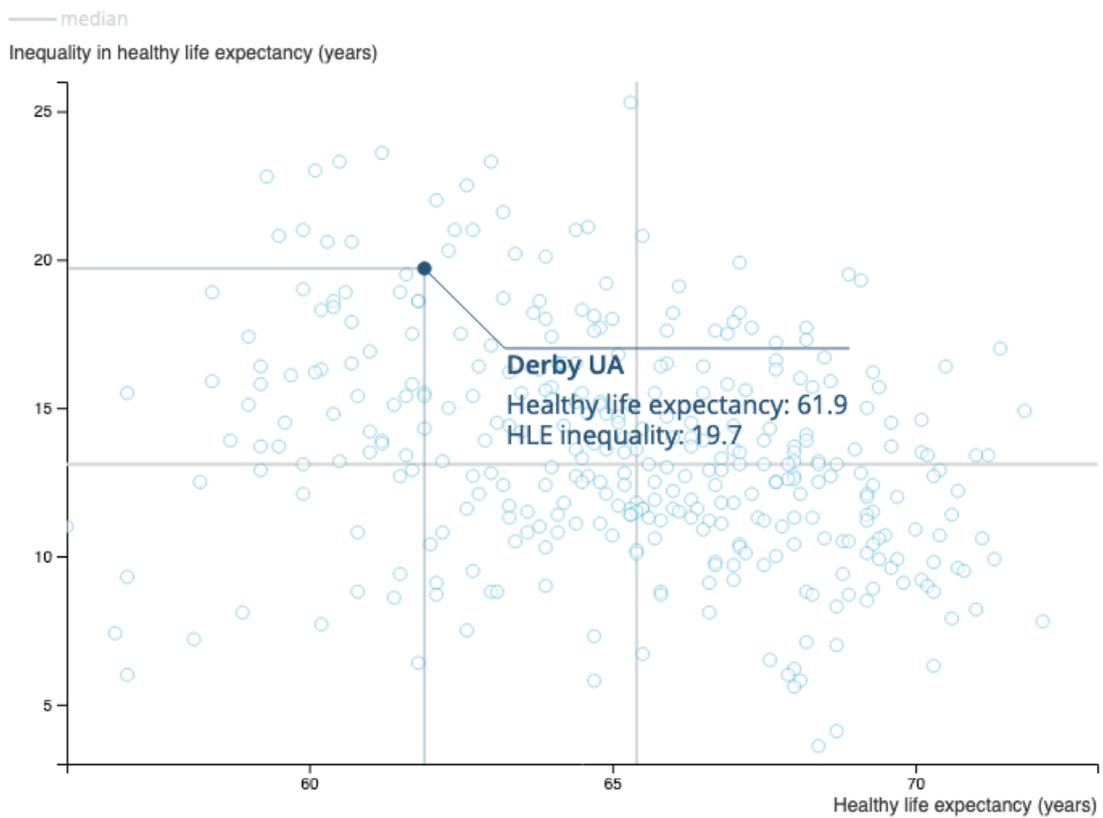
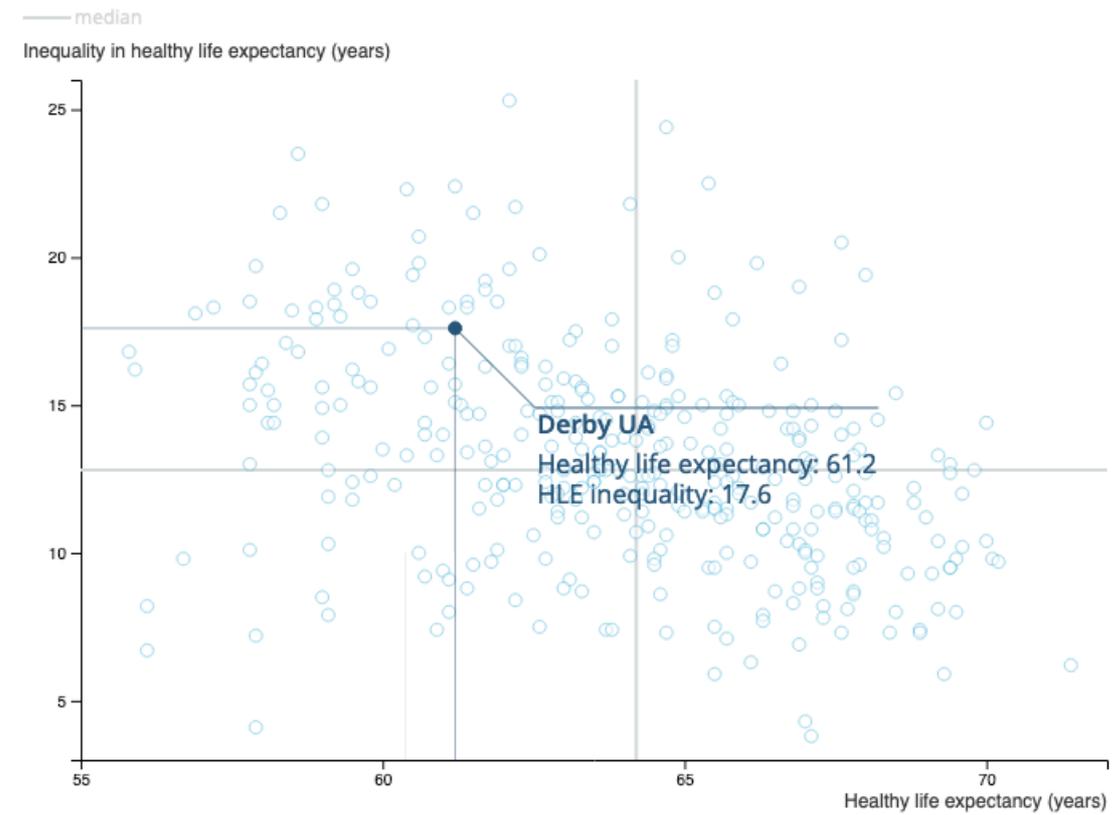
Source: (Hughes et al., 2017).

These types of negative long-term outcome might be understood as examples of ‘social harm’; a concept developed by a small group of criminologists to understand preventable social outcomes which result from societal structures and the influence of institutions such as schools, labour markets, care organisations (Pemberton, 2016). The purpose of developing this concept is to contest the idea that the negative long-term outcomes experienced by individuals are the result only of their own choices or behaviour (e.g. criminality) and to place emphasis instead on the ways that social structures lead to these outcomes, including behaviours. For instance, research has suggested that the long-term outcomes experienced by children and young people who have experienced the care system might be regarded as ‘social harm’ because this experience is strongly associated with inequality and deprivation. It also suggests that cultural participation can be a source of individual resilience to social harm and at the same time a mechanism for contesting the social structures which underpin it (Nunn et al., 2019).

Source: Derby Director of Public Health, 2019, Bulletin Three.

Some of the adult health outcomes reported above also mean that children in Derby are at increased risk of some important Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) (see Figure 3). For example, the rate of children and young people who are ‘Looked After’ by the local authority has increased across the country and in Derby over recent years. The rate for England has risen from 60 per 10,000 children under the age of 18 in 2015 to 65 in 2019. For Derby the same rate has increased from 81 in 2015 to 94 per 10,000 in 2019. In 2019, 562 children and young people were Looked After in Derby. One of the reasons for this increase, though not the only one, is the increase in numbers of unaccompanied asylum seekers, which accounts for 40 young people in Derby. Other ACE contributing factors which are disproportionate in the city include use of opiates or crack cocaine, parents who are in alcohol treatment (276.1 people per 100,000 compared to 147.7 nationally), parents in drug treatment (112.4 per 100,000 people compared to 110.4 nationally), the prevalence of mental health disorders (9.8% compared to 9.2% nationally), and the number of children who involved with the youth justice system (9 per 1,000 compared to 4.8 nationally) (Derby Director of Public Health, 2019 Bulletin three). 21% of children in Derby are in low income households compared to 17% nationally, and a series of indicators of early health such as low birth weight and levels of neonatal mortality are all negative, though some other measures of early development have improved recently (Derby Director of Public Health, 2019 Bulletin Four).

Figure 4: Healthy Life Expectancy and Inequality in Life Expectancy in Derby Relative to the National Average (Male – Top Panel, Female, Bottom Panel)



Source

2.5.4 Resident Satisfaction

The most recent (2017) Derby residents survey undertaken by BMG on behalf of Derby City Council showed that 90% of Derby residents were 'satisfied with the local areas as a place to live' (BMG, 2017), above the national benchmark average of 83% in the national Local Government Association survey for the same general period (LGA, 2019). Despite this, at 59%, satisfaction with the local authority was significantly lower than the national average of 68%. Reasons for dissatisfaction focused on services such as rubbish and recycling collections, street cleaning, and on budget cuts. 30% of respondents thought that the way that the Local Authority runs things had got worse in the last two years; only 3% thought things had improved, with spending on the wrong areas, and budget cuts or service reductions being the most important reasons for this view. Sensitivity and public awareness to austerity appeared to be more pronounced in Derby than elsewhere.

Of relevance to this needs analysis is that only 40% of those who expressed a view were satisfied with 'Derby LIVE' performances, against 20% who were dissatisfied; only 39% were satisfied with sport and leisure facilities, against 32% who were dissatisfied. Leisure activities available in the city centre were also rated negatively, with only 25% saying that day time leisure activities were good, and 23% saying night-time leisure activities were good, against 31% and 20% respectively who thought that they were poor.

3 Arts and Culture in Derby

3.1 Key messages

- Derby has higher levels of cultural investment than elsewhere. There are 8 NPOs in the city, receiving around £10m between 2018-2021.
- Despite this, Derby has lower cultural and sports and arts participation than elsewhere. For adults, this is the case for both active participation and for audiences.
- The size of the creative sector is smaller than elsewhere – with Derby ranking 48th in the country for the size and economic contribution of its creative industries.
- Nationally, cultural participation among adults varies by gender, ethnicity and socio-economic status. Women participate more than men, and ethnic groups such as white and mixed participate more than others. Lower socio-economic class groups and unemployed respondents are less likely to participate. Views of the arts and culture are also affected by socioeconomic status and ethnicity, with lower status and non-white groups less likely to be positive about opportunities to participate and about the impact of the arts.
- Participation and activity appear to be protective for adults in relation to other socio-economic risks to their wellbeing.
- Nationally, young people's participation in arts and culture overall is stable over time going back to 2008-9. Despite this, performance arts (dance, theatre/drama) have the lowest levels of participation. Performance arts are heavily dependent on participation outside of school, and this has been falling over recent years.
- Young people's participation in sports and physical activity is also lower in Derby than it is elsewhere. As with adults, young people's participation in physical activity is related to their socio-economic background. Unlike adults though, participation in sports and physical activity does not appear to be protective in terms of other socio-economic risks to wellbeing. This may be because of inside/outside school differences, and the impact of general psychological traits, on the attainment of the more temporary positive wellbeing outcomes brought about by participating.
- Analysis of local cultural participation suggests that the city of Derby has a socio-economic profile which fits lower levels of attendance and cultural participation, born out of an examination of local theatre ticket bookers which suggests that theatre attendance is correlated with socio-economic status, as might be expected. That said, Derby Theatre does attract bookers from the more deprived areas of the city, and actual attendance is likely to be higher than this analysis suggests because of the operation of outreach and participation schemes that are not fully reflected in ticketing data. Based on the addresses of active amateur dramatic and community performance organisations, our analysis also suggests that opportunities for drama participation are lower in deprived areas of the city outside of these schemes.
- Analysis of data collected from both a quantitative survey of cultural engagers, and a wider qualitative cultural consultation, suggests that there is unmet demand for cultural attendance and participation and scope to increase accessibility, affordability and representativeness of cultural production (or its profile) in the city. People of all ages felt that cultural events could do more to bring different communities together, though there were differences by age and gender in terms of specific tastes and preferences.
- The creative needs analysis with children and young people suggested that children have big aspirations and a big picture awareness of social and environmental concerns. They like public spaces such as parks but are also concerned about their safety in these spaces. They expressed interest in increased participation in arts and culture but they

were not specific about the forms that this should take. ‘Active’ participation and mixing sports and arts appeared to be useful as an engagement tool.

- Cultural organisations in the city felt that there were significant challenges in representation, accessibility and diversity. Special projects were thought to be regularly successful in accessing non-traditional audiences for artistic production, but that it was felt that this did not lead to greater diversity in mainstream audiences. Increasing the diversity of artistic production and its representativeness in terms of the composition of the city, and in active participation in arts and culture, are key challenges for both the Reimagine and CAN projects.

3.2 Introduction

This section reviews the creative industries, cultural provision, investment and participation in Derby. Where national data is drawn on, we compare with the regional and national average and two benchmark cities identified using the Centre for Cities database. We constructed this from a basket of eight indicators which included population size, economic output/productivity (GVA per capita), industrial structure (% employment in manufacturing), prosperity (weekly household wages), housing market demand (mean house prices), recent economic change (change in claimant count unemployment over the last three years to August 2019), and diversity (proportion of the population born outside of the UK). From this we selected those places where five or more indicators were in a similar range to those for Derby. This suggests that both Sunderland and Blackpool are similar to Derby. This section also looks at national and local participation and outcome data, and reviews responses to quantitative and qualitative data collection as part of a local cultural consultation undertaken during December 2019 and January 2020.

3.3 The Creative Economy in Derby

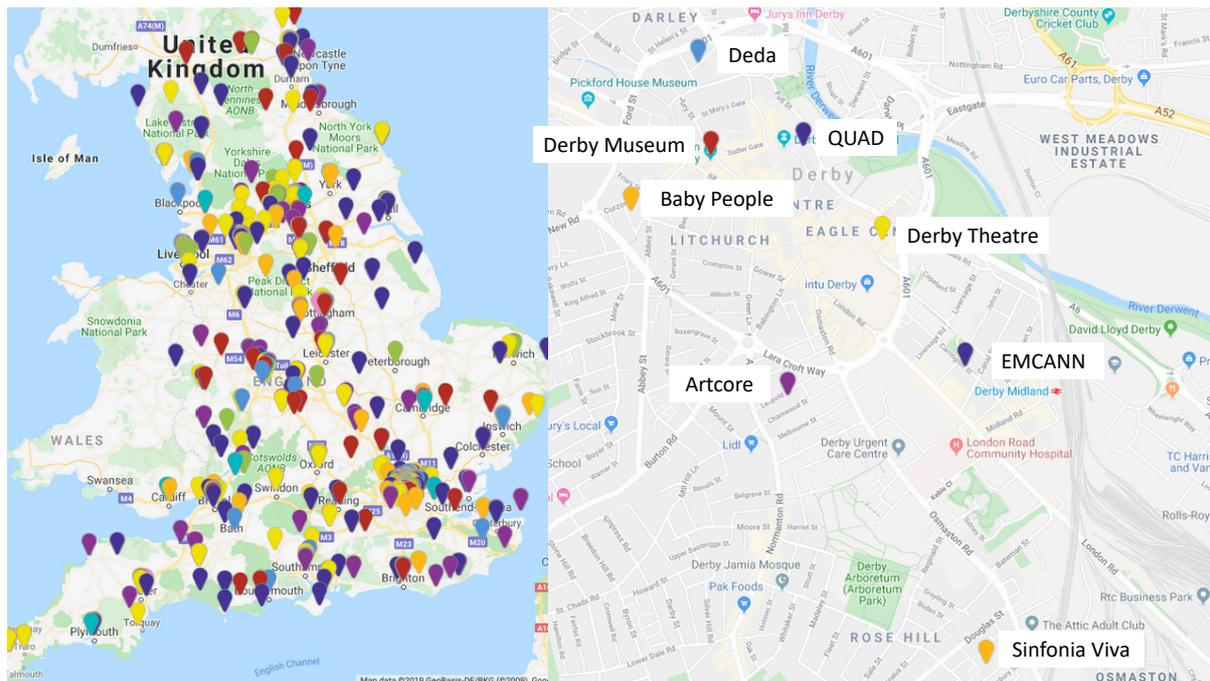
NESTA’s ‘Creative Nation’ data (NESTA, 2019) suggests that Derby has just over 5000 people working in the creative industries, contributing £122.15 million (2.71%) to the local economy each year. The creative workforce is estimated at about 3% of the local workforce and 6% of the business structure, indicating that creative industries are smaller than the average. The IT, software and computer services sector accounts for just over half of the creative industries in the city. Other important sectors within the creative industries are Design, which has a high degree of specialisation in the city, and Film, TV, Radio and Photography, which saw the largest growth in employment between 2011-14 and 2015-16. While this is impressive, there is room for improvement: the size of creative industries in Derby places it 48th in the country, and its contribution to the local economy is similarly ranked. Derby also has fewer research collaborations between universities and creative businesses than many other cities in the UK. Notwithstanding this, Derby does have a more significant creative sector than either Blackpool or Sunderland.

3.4 Cultural Provision in Derby

3.4.1 Arts and Cultural Investment

There are 8 National Portfolio Organisations in Derby (organisations that receive regular multi-year Arts Council funding). These organisations are set to receive just over £10m in core investment between 2018-2021, equating to a just over £39 per resident over that period. This is considerably higher than the national and regional average, and higher also than many comparable cities in terms of population size and other socio-economic indicators.

Figure 5: NPOs in the UK and Derby 2018-21



The Arts Council also delivers arts funding through Development and Project Grants and through investments targeted at places where there are low levels of engagement with arts and culture. Taking all this together, Derby (with £48 per head) receives much more than the city average per capita (£27 per head) over this three-year period. Derby also receives much more expenditure relative to Sunderland and Blackpool, which have similar economic and social profiles.

Table 13: Total Arts Council Investment per Head 2018-20

City	Arts Council NPO Expenditure 2015-2018	Arts Council NPO Grants 2018-21	Arts Council Creative People and Places*	Arts Council Project Grants 18-19	Total 18-20	Total 18-20 Per Cap
Derby	7,324,328	10,160,988	0	2,337,784	12,498,772	48.63
Blackpool	609,342	1,012,456	0	77,430	1,089,886	4.98
Sunderland	0	2,000,000	0	309,695	2,309,695	8.33
Manchester	34,154,472	0	0	5,116,976	5,116,976	2.07
Newcastle	25,584,609	36,982,568	0	2,613,151	39,595,719	46.46
Nottingham	11,750,917	22,763,076	0	1,473,096	24,236,172	35.94
Telford	3,117,420	4,175,036	0	15,000	4,190,036	23.84
Barnsley	906,000	3,334,000	0	699,643	4,033,643	16.58
Birkenhead	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Birmingham	54,798,574	88,715,020	0	3,709,671	92,424,691	36.43
Coventry	4,504,669	8,344,308	0	879,134	9,223,442	25.61
Hull	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Leicester	10,560,839	22,209,096	0	1,498,534	23,707,630	46.53
Mansfield	0	0	0	14,850	14,850	0.06
Milton Keynes	2,287,590	3,442,120	0	377,559	3,819,679	14.28
Aldershot	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Blackburn	0	0	0	238,771	238,771	1.60
Bradford	2,924,433	7,088,844	2,000,000.00	2,415,283	11,504,127	21.51
Brighton	14,135,771	20,508,644	0	3,727,508	24,236,152	68.88
Huddersfield	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Leeds	59,142,742	86,148,596	0	3,359,365	89,507,961	114.04

Luton	0	1,596,000	0	622,215	2,218,215	10.33
Northampton	2,540,641	3,948,520	0	271,651	4,220,171	18.70
Norwich	10,807,365	14,897,092	0	1,594,388	16,491,480	61.33
Peterborough	255,609	340,812	0	653,836	994,648	5.00
Plymouth	6,832,660	15,969,424	0	1,841,721	17,811,145	67.70
Preston	4,005,969	6,241,292	0	277,493	6,518,785	17.74
Sheffield	8,565,647	13,930,224	0	2,008,855	15,939,079	18.95
Southampton	9,240,619	13,736,824	0	457,655	14,194,479	37.07
Stoke	0	1,020,000	0	719,343	1,739,343	4.53
Swindon	882,411	1,556,548	0	299,003	1,855,551	8.42
Basildon	0	0	1,289,002.00	18,282	1,307,284	7.09
Bournemouth	1,608,648	2,144,864	0	269,800	2,414,664	4.98
Cambridge	8,230,539	11,469,032	0	854,023	12,323,055	98.65
Cardiff	19,259,959	25,949,948	0	121,854	26,071,802	71.87
Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Doncaster	2,084,643	3,179,524	0	193,181	3,372,705	10.92
Gloucester	0	340,000	0	179,226	519,226	4.02
Ipswich	7,112,079	11,515,076	0	620,279	12,135,355	87.63
Liverpool	24,699,049	31,079,792	0	1,581,328	32,661,120	51.02
Middlesbrough	1,532,270	3,039,028	0	228,486	3,267,514	6.91
Oxford	9,763,546	13,198,060	0	1,206,911	14,404,971	93.19
Portsmouth	615,207	1,448,268	0	205,689	1,653,957	3.05
Slough	0	0	0	231,699	231,699	1.56
Wakefield	7,051,303	10,683,336	0	287,020	10,970,356	32.19
Warrington	0	0	0	146,672	146,672	0.70
Wigan	0	453,960	0	101,344	555,304	1.71
York	8,475,517	11,300,688	0	642,343	11,943,031	57.37
Burnley	190,096	253,460	0	0	253,460	1.42
Bristol	17,358,068	27,542,444	0	4,668,021	32,210,465	43.63
Crawley	0	0	0	266,215	266,215	2.38
Exeter	5,022,840	6,065,888	0	694,741	6,760,629	52.44
London	483,603,226	662,663,416	0	37,895,062	700,558,478	69.62
Reading	0	1,719,996	0	286,656	2,006,652	6.12
Southend	2,255,286	3,007,048	0	280,705	3,287,753	9.19
Worthing	0	0	0	272,964	272,964	2.49

* Does not include new expenditure. *Source:* Arts Council for England Investment Data.

3.4.2 Arts Organisations

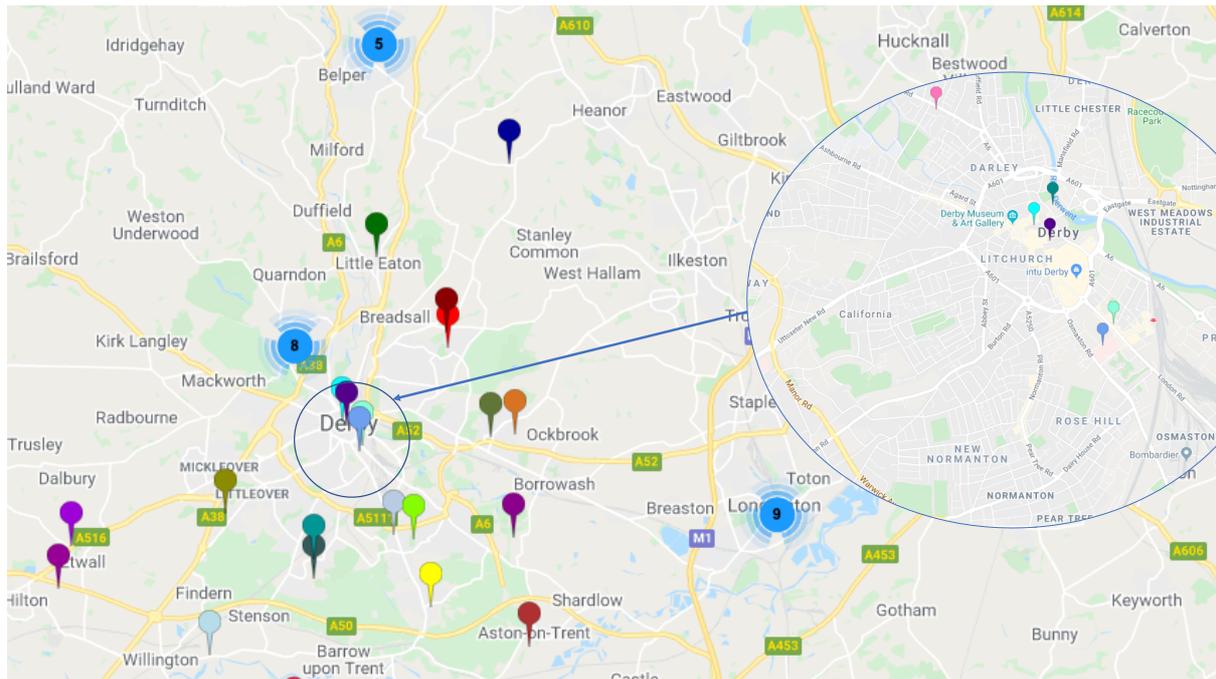
The eight NPOs in the City include the following:

- **Derby Theatre** – is a wholly owned independent subsidiary company of the University of Derby. It pursues a distinctive ‘Learning Theatre’ strategy which encompasses educating theatre and performing arts undergraduate students in a professional working theatre and also a participatory approach to theatre making. It has worked to promote diversity in the artistic community, especially through In Good Company, Departure Lounge and ReTold. It has several significant initiatives designed to increase participation among under-represented young people such as bursaries for engaging with its Youth Theatre Programme and the Plus One scheme which supports Looked After Children and Young People and care leavers to access theatre.
- **Baby People** – is a music and arts development organisation. It was the first dedicated Hip Hop school in the UK and provides education in multiple other art forms including rap, music production, dance and street art. Baby People works to support participation and expression among some of the most deprived communities in Derby. It is noted for its work to support children and young people with additional needs or excluded from school to access a cultural curriculum, and, through this, reengage with mainstream provision where possible.

- **Déda** – is a Derby based centre for dance and contemporary circus through both an UG degree in dance and an extensive community development programme. Déda is the artistic lead for the annual Feste celebration in Derby city centre each autumn.
- **QUAD** - is an international centre for engagement in contemporary art and film, focusing on major exhibitions, professional practice for artists, independent film and the creative use of emergent digital technologies. Incorporating a cinema, gallery and workspaces, QUAD is specifically focused on inter-cultural dialogue supporting engagement and participation in the arts, professional development in creative business, and especially digital arts.
- **EMCANN** – is the East Midlands Caribbean Carnival Arts Network. EMCANN supports the Derby carnival and other carnival festivals across the East Midlands region and works to support participation and skill development in carnival arts, including dance and costume design and making.
- **Artcore** – is a visual art charity supporting arts and crafts participation and development in communities and providing gallery space to stage exhibitions and showcase local artists. Artcore works in schools and community centres and also provides volunteering and work placement opportunities. It provides wellbeing related arts participation projects as well as more formal arts education.
- **Sinfonia Viva** – is an award-winning orchestra and also provides music education, including specialist work to support music education among children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.
- **Derby Museums** – hosts three separate museums with permanent and temporary collections. The Derby Museum and Art Gallery includes a collection of Joseph Wright paintings, the Museum of Making at the Derby Silk Mill is part of a UNESCO world heritage site and focuses on Derby's rich industrial heritage, and Pickford's House documents aspects of 18th-20th century domestic life and architecture.

A search for amateur dramatic organisations identified a further 45 organisations in the Derby/Derbyshire (and Nottinghamshire) area that had live contact details. This shows higher concentrations in villages and towns in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire but relatively low concentrations in the more deprived parts of Derby city itself.

Figure 6: Amateur Dramatic Organisations



As part of the Needs Analysis, arts organisations including NPOs and others in the city were surveyed to identify needs and areas of arts coverage. Twenty-six arts and creative organisations responded to this survey. Respondents were asked to identify what support they offered to different groups. This suggested that there were particular gaps in current provision, including CPD support for professionals inside and outside of the arts and cultural sector in music.

Table 14: Art Form Development Offer by Recipient Type

Art form	Provided to...		
	Children and Young People	CPD outside Arts and Culture sector (e.g. Teachers)	CPD for arts and cultural practitioners
Theatre making (on stage)			
Theatre making (off stage)			
Music Performing, writing and recording			
Dance, choreography and performance			
Spoken word, writing and performance			
Production, fundraising and marketing			
Film, Photography and digital media			
Coding			
Visual Arts			

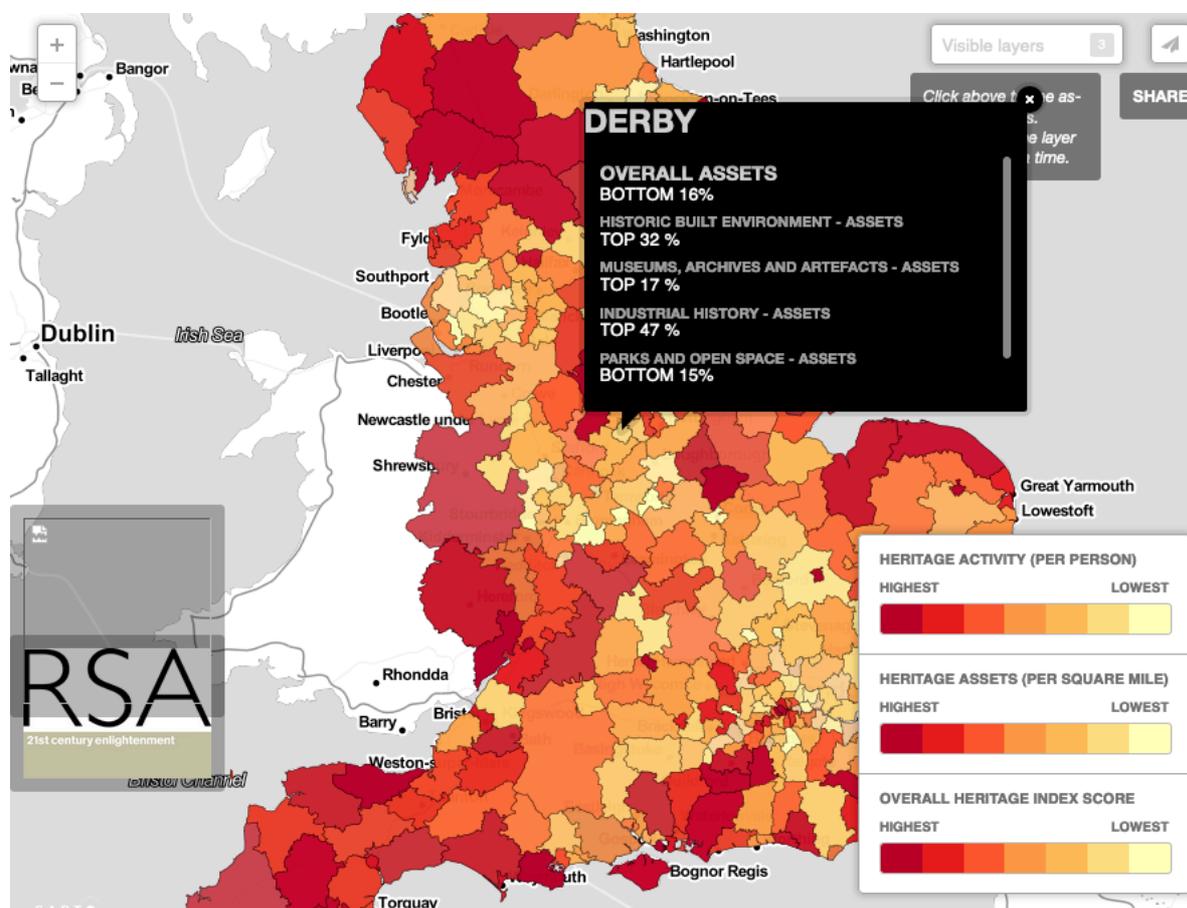
In terms of provision, arts and cultural organisations suggested there was specific gaps in the local infrastructure in relation to artistic workspaces in the city and in communities, with performance and wet arts space particularly highlighted.

There are five Arts Award providers in Derby, and another twenty in the Derbyshire area.

3.4.3 Heritage Assets

The Royal Society for the Arts provides an assessment of heritage assets by local authority. According to this, Derby ranks in the bottom 16% nationally for the quality of its heritage assets overall. Derby has strong historic built environment assets with 380 listed buildings and only 7 registered as ‘at risk’, 7 scheduled monuments none of which are at risk and 16 conservation areas, 2 of which are at risk. Derby also ranks in the top 17% nationally for its museums, archives and artefacts. Where Derby scores poorly is in relation to Parks and Open Spaces, Cultures and Memories, and Landscape and Natural Heritage. To some extent these rankings reflect urbanity with built environment scoring highly and rural environmental criteria doing less well (e.g. country parks, land in national park use, presence of beaches and so on).

Figure 7: Derby Heritage Assets



3.4.4 Strengths and Weaknesses of Cultural Provision in Derby

We also surveyed local arts organisations. Twenty-six organisations responded. The responses were positive about their current collaborations around expanding cultural opportunities to young people, but less so about the wider community and working with partners outside of the arts and cultural sectors. Respondents were mixed about their perceptions of trust between the arts and cultural sectors on the one hand and the education sector on the other.

Partners in the CAN project were asked to rate the city according to a set of statements about the environment for talent development in the city. Statements included ‘Artistic talent development is a strength of the city’, Derby is a good place for ‘artists and producers to thrive’;

for ‘new talent to develop’ and ‘successful taken can stay in the city and thrive’. These suggested a mixed but marginally positive perception of the city; with many neutral answers but slightly larger numbers being softly positive. Touring capacity was identified as a strength, but respondents suggested more work was necessary on diversity and representativeness of the local population in the arts and culture sector. There were some concerns about support to develop business skills in artistic organisations and access to backstage technical skills.

3.5 Cultural Participation

3.5.1 Introduction

This section draws on data from three main sources: the *Taking Part* Survey, the *Active Lives* Survey and *Audience Agency* Booking Data for NPOs in Derby. *Taking Part* is a national survey commissioned by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport since 2005/6. The data is high quality with a national sample size of around 10,000; designated as National Statistics; includes both adults (aged 16+) and children (ages 5-10 and 11-15); and addresses measures of participation in arts and cultural activity. *Taking Part* includes demographic variables and is robust spatially to Regional level. The *Active Lives* Survey is a very large-scale survey of nearly 200,000 adults and 100,000 young people, which is robust down to Local Authority Level. This also includes demographic data including gender, income, aggregated NS-SEC groups and ethnicity. For young people, disaggregated data is available down to school years for most variables. While the 2016-17 *Active Lives* survey asked questions about cultural participation for adults, it was focused only on sports and physical activity for Children and Young People, meaning that we must draw on these as proxy indicators. We utilise *Taking Part* for data on arts participation over time nationally in relation to different demographic groups and at regional level. We use *Active Lives* to identify more specific differences in participation at a point in time. Audience agency data is reported for Derby as a whole and for Derby Theatre as the lead partner in the two funded projects.

3.5.2 Cultural Participation among Adults

The *Taking Part* survey data shows that nationally 77% of adults engaged (attended and/or participated) with the arts in 2018-19, a level that has been broadly stable since 2005. 63% had engaged three or more times. Over time, more sustained engagement has risen, with the proportion engaging three or more times rising from under 60% before 2008-9. The most common reasons for not engaging were lack of interest (43%), lack of time (32%), and health or disability barriers (19%).

Taking Part data shows that economic deprivation is a strong predictor of arts engagement, with those living in the most deprived areas being nearly 20 percentage points less likely to engage. Similar patterns are observed in relation to alternative measures of socio-economic status such as NS-SEC class groups and employment/unemployment. Rural residents are also more likely than urban residents to engage in the arts; and men were less likely than women. These patterns are relatively stable over time. In terms of age, the oldest age group (over 75) were least likely to engage, but participation among the 65-74 age group has increased since 2005. Those with long-term illnesses are less likely to engage in the arts though the gap has reduced over the last decade. In relation to ethnicity, the ‘Mixed’ ethnic group participates most but there is a gap between White and BAME participation generally, with a difference of nearly 30 percentage points in the level of engagement for respondents describing themselves as Asian, and a difference of 20 percentage points for Black respondents.

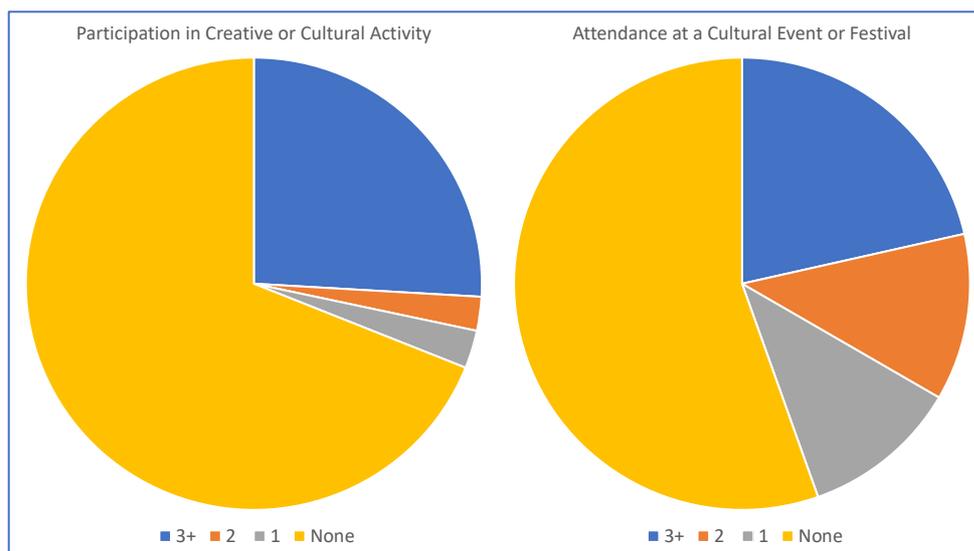
Using data from 2015-16, general engagement in the East Midlands is roughly the same as the national rate, though enjoyment of that engagement is slightly higher than the national average. Conversely, attitudes to government funded arts are slightly more negative in the East Midlands

than nationally. In line with this, while 51% of people nationally said the ‘Arts make a difference to the area they live’, only 44% said this in the East Midlands. Positive responses to this question were also less likely for lower socio-economic groups, who were also less likely to say that they have ‘lots of opportunities’ to engage, and much more likely to say that the ‘arts are not for people like me’ across all indicators of socio-economic difference (income, class groups, employment status, home ownership, IMD area). Non-white groups were also more likely to say this. Heterosexual/straight respondents were more likely to think the arts are not for people like them.

The *Active Lives* Survey for 2015-17 collated data on participation in arts, sports and other similar activities. This data (see Table 18) shows that despite the comparatively high levels of expenditure on cultural provision in the city, adult participation is below the national and regional averages, though above that in some comparator cities. For example, 32% of adults resident in the city ‘Spent time doing a creative, artistic, theatrical or music activity or a craft’ in the last 12 months, while the average for England was nearly 35% and for the region was 34%. Similarly, 45% of people in Derby reported that they had attended a performance, but the national and regional averages were 52% and 49% respectively. Participation was, though, higher in Derby than in two the comparator cities of Blackpool and Sunderland.

Nationally cultural and arts participation is higher among women than men, and is also higher among higher social class groups than it is among lower (see Figure 8 and Figure 12). While 38% of professionals and managers had spent time doing an activity and more than 60% had attended an arts or cultural event, this fell to 26% and 37% for people in more routine occupations. However, participation by age group and ethnicity shows more complex patterns. White groups participate more than people of Asian or Black British ethnicities, but people from mixed ethnic backgrounds participate the most. Active participation declines by age group until the 65-70 age group. Disabled people appear to participate more actively than non-disabled people, perhaps as a result of active efforts to engage them.

Figure 8: Frequency of Participation in Cultural or Creative Activity and Attendance at Events



Sports participation (see Table 19) is also lower than the national average in Derby but higher than the national average for cultural participation. Sports spectating is higher than attendance at cultural events – with 22% having spectated at sports events twice in the last year, while only 11% had attended a live cultural event or festival twice. As with cultural participation, sports participation is linked to levels of deprivation with the most deprived participating the

least (see Figure 13); and the least deprived 10% of the population 14 percentage points more likely to be very active than those in the most deprived 10% of the population nationally. Again, like cultural participation, physical activity is higher among higher socio-economic groups with only 54% of NS-SEC groups 6-8 (Routine/Semi Routine and unemployed) being active, while 74% of NS-SEC groups 1-2 (Professionals and Managers in Large Organisations) are active. Mixed ethnic groups are the most active (71%), while Black and Asian ethnic groups are least physically active (57, 56%). Physical inactivity levels increase with age with nearly half the 75+ population being inactive compared to 18% for 16 to 34-year olds (Sport England, 2019).

Volunteering in Derby is higher than the national average with 16% of the adult population having volunteered at least twice, compared to 14% for England. Volunteering activity is very uneven between genders, with more men volunteering than women (though this may well be a result of what activity is recorded as ‘volunteering’, because in international time-use surveys women consistently undertake more unpaid work than men, by some margin). Volunteering is also less common among lower socio-economic groups, with those in the least deprived decile twice as likely to volunteer as those in the most deprived 10% of the population. Volunteering is most popular among two specific age groups: the 16 to 24 and 45 to 54-year-old groups.

The Audience Agency provides three sets of overlapping data of interest to understanding cultural participation in the city. First, it uses the *Taking Part* survey to segment the population into different categories according to their cultural participation and views. Second, it places box office data on ticket sales in a comparative context with the population profile and other areas. Third, it tracks data from surveys of bookers for each venue.

Figure 9: Descriptors of AA Audience Segmentation

Segment	Brief Summary	Arts Visits Rank	Favoured Artforms	Creative Participation Rank	Favoured Creative Participation
Metroculturals	Prosperous, liberal, urbanites interested in a very wide cultural spectrum	1	Exhibition, Play/Drama, Public Art display or musical	1	Read for pleasure, buying crafts, original works of art, play a musical instrument
Commuterland Culturebuffs	Affluent and professional consumers of culture	2	Play/drama, Exhibition, Musical, other live music	2	Read for pleasure, buying crafts, textile crafts
Experience Seekers	Highly active, diverse, social and ambitious, engaging with arts on a regular basis	3	Live music, exhibition, play/drama, musical	5	Read for pleasure, buying crafts, Painting, drawing sculpture, Photography
Dormitory Dependables	Suburban and small towns interest in heritage activities and mainstream arts	4	Live music, Musicals, Play/drama, Exhibition.	3	Read for pleasure, buying crafts, textile crafts, photography, painting or visual arts and playing a musical instrument.
Trips and Treats	Mainstream arts and popular culture influenced by children, family and friends	5	Live Music, Musical, play/drama, Exhibition, Pantomime	4	Read for pleasure, buying crafts, painting and visual arts, textile crafts.
Home and Heritage	Rural areas and small town, day-time activities and historical events	6	Musical, play/drama, Exhibition, live music	6	Read for pleasure, textile crafts, buying crafts, painting and visual arts
Up Our Street	Modest in habits and means, popular arts, entertainment and museums	7	Live music, Musical,	8	Read for pleasure, textile crafts, buying crafts, painting and visual art.

			play/drama, Exhibition		
Facebook families	Younger suburban and semi-urban, live music, eating out and pantomime	8	Live music, Pantomime, musical, play/drama, Carnival	7	Read for pleasure, painting and visual arts, textile crafts, buying crafts
Kaleidoscope Creativity	More culturally diverse than many groups, urban but economically challenged, they are most likely to engage with culture in their community and outside the mainstream.	9	Live music, musical, play/drama, exhibition, carnival	9	Read for pleasure, buying crafts, painting and visual arts, textile crafts
Heydays	Older, less engaged, crafts, knitting, painting, sheltered housing, church group or community library	10	Live music, Musical, Pantomime, play/drama	10	Read for pleasure, textile crafts, painting and visual arts, buying crafts

Table 15 shows an estimation of the East Midlands population against the national profile for England, set out by these audience segments. It shows that the East Midlands has a slightly different profile to England as a whole. The East Midlands has a lower share of the most engaged arts audience segments – the ‘Metroculturals’ and ‘Commuterland Culturebuffs’. It has a higher proportion of ‘Tips and Treats’, ‘Up our Street’ and ‘Facebook families’ than the national average. This categorisation though merely repeats, rather than explains, the lower levels of cultural participation in Derby than elsewhere, reported above.

Table 15: East Midlands Audience Spectrum Segmentation Profile

	East Midlands		England	
	No	%	No	%
Metroculturals	5,057	0.1%	2,342,194	5.1%
Commuterland Culture Buffs	323,682	8.2%	5,315,818	11.7%
Experience Seekers	220,995	5.6%	3,921,781	8.6%
Dormitory Dependables	617,782	15.7%	6,998,182	15.3%
Trips and Treats	883,929	22.5%	7,169,496	15.7%
Home and Heritage	470,029	12.0%	4,626,424	10.1%
Up Our Street	471,357	12.0%	3,959,433	8.7%
Facebook Families	556,640	14.2%	5,188,457	11.4%
Kaleidoscope Creativity	168,264	4.3%	4,090,824	9.0%
Heydays	212,800	5.4%	1,983,510	4.4%
Unclassified	34,007	0.9%	410,732	0.9%

Source: Audience Agency Area Report

Table 16 shows arts attendance and participation broken down by selected art form. The most prominent form of arts attendance in the region is visiting the cinema, followed by theatre and popular music concerts and then visiting an art gallery.

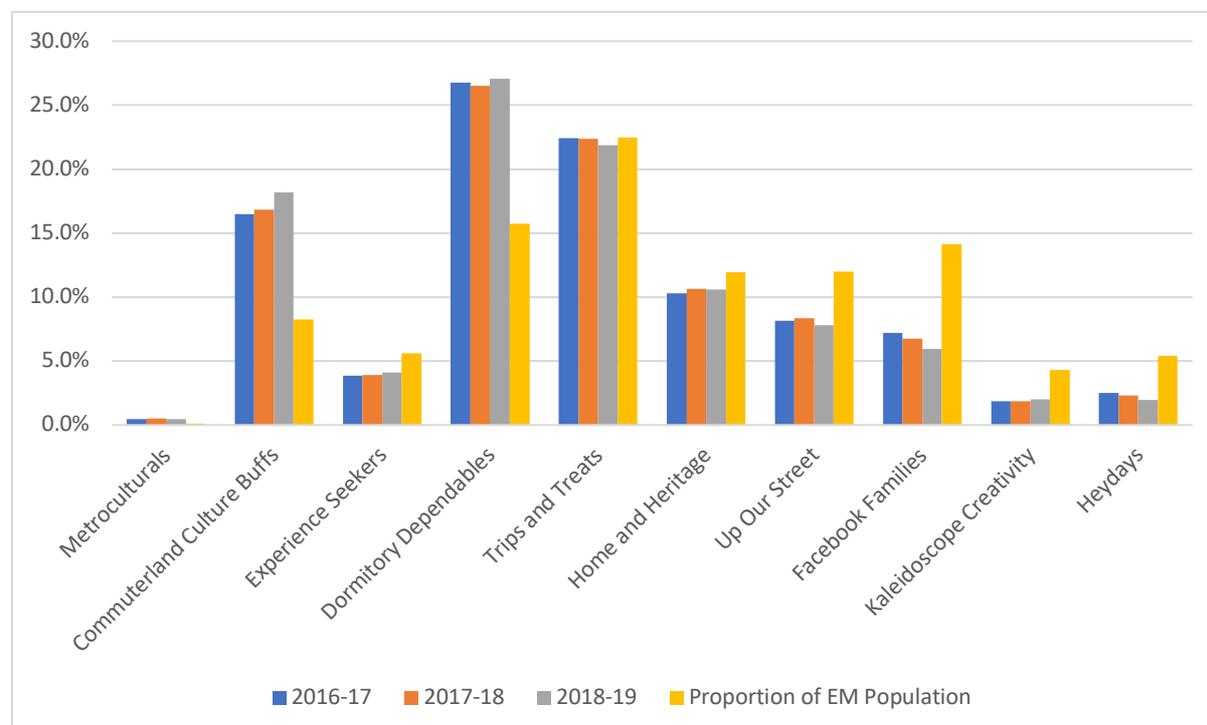
Table 16: Audience agency data on arts and cultural attendance

	East Midlands		England	
	No	%	No	%
Art galleries	920,322	23.4%	12,555,043	27.5%
Art gallery once a month or more	50,471	1.3%	676,526	1.5%
Ballet	363,984	9.3%	4,970,037	10.9%
Classical Concerts	521,573	13.3%	6,402,365	14.0%
Comedy Show	891,075	22.7%	10,778,656	23.6%
Contemporary dance	310,941	7.9%	3,678,922	8.1%
Jazz Concerts	301,784	7.7%	4,430,226	9.7%
Opera	262,918	6.7%	4,494,254	9.9%
Plays	1,175,382	29.9%	15,603,171	34.2%

Popular / rock concert	1,492,878	38.0%	17,364,265	38.1%
Theatre	1,568,284	39.9%	20,947,160	45.9%
Theatre Once a month or more	56,213	1.4%	1,352,868	3.0%
Cinema	2,959,686	75.3%	35,641,186	78.2%
Cinema once a month or more	498,809	12.7%	6,925,351	15.2%

Data from cultural venues in the city show patterns of arts attendance against the segmentation of local population. Figure 10 shows Derby Theatre’s booking data broken down by audience segmentation and compared with the East Midlands population. This shows some expected patterns in that Commuterland Culturebuffs and Dormitory Dependables are over-represented among bookers, compared to the population. However, it also suggests that Experience Seekers are underrepresented among Derby Theatre’s bookers. As we would expect from their general cultural attendance profile, both ‘Up our Street’ and ‘Facebook Families’ are underrepresented and, given their relative prominence in the local population, this may suggest that they are particular targets for expanding cultural participation.

Figure 10: Derby Theatre Audience Segmentation compared with Population (East Midlands)

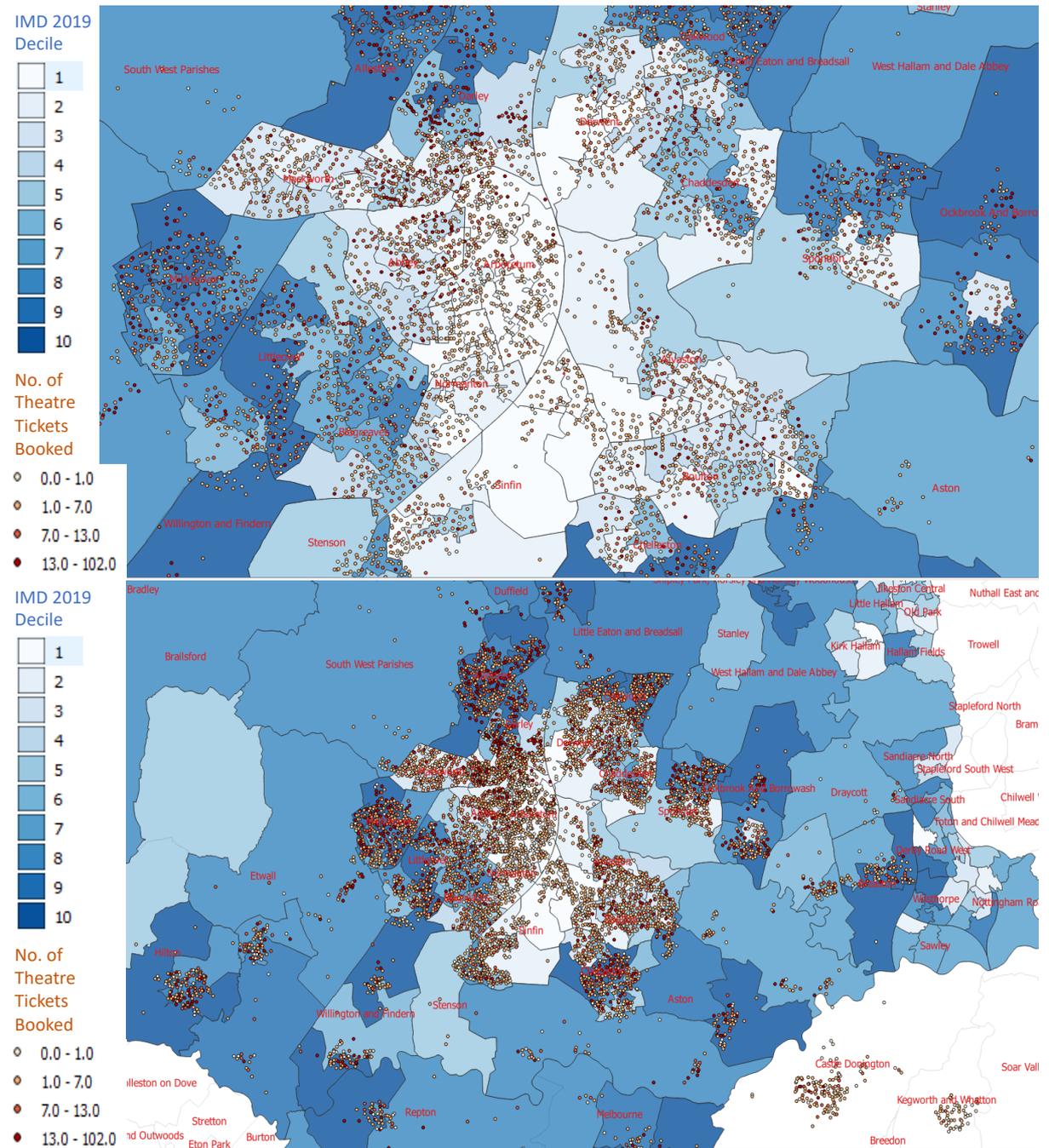


Source: Audience Agency.

We also took Derby Theatre’s raw booking data and plotted it against levels of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. Figure 11 shows this for Derby and the wider county of Derbyshire. The geographical shading shows the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 by Lower Super Output Area and the dots represent ticket bookers. The lighter the blue colour of the area shading is more deprived while the darker orange the dots, the more tickets were booked against a particular postcode. The maps show what might be expected from national data about cultural participation and attendance, in that more advantaged areas have denser and more repeated levels of purchasing theatre tickets. The more deprived parts of the City and County appear to have lower levels of ticket purchasing and are more likely to be one-off attenders. This is especially true of the central corridor from the city centre southwards that make up the most deprived parts of the city. However, they also show that Derby Theatre is catering not just to the needs of wealthier residents from leafy and more prosperous suburbs of

the city and the countryside of wider Derbyshire. They show that the Theatre is attracting audiences – albeit at a lower level – from all parts of the city, including the most deprived neighbourhoods such as Arboretum, Abbey and Normanton. In reality the position will likely be even better because the Theatre distributes tickets through various schemes that are not picked up in box office postcode data, such as free and subsidised tickets for schools (especially during the Christmas show period) and for families with experience of the care system, and through a range of other outreach, widening participation and learning programmes. All these schemes are more focussed on parts of the city that are more deprived and would therefore improve the images shown in Figure 11. As such, though there is clearly room for improvement, there is already some basis to work from.

Figure 11: Theatre Bookers and Socio-Economic Exclusion, 2019 Derby (Top Panel) and Derbyshire (Bottom Panel)

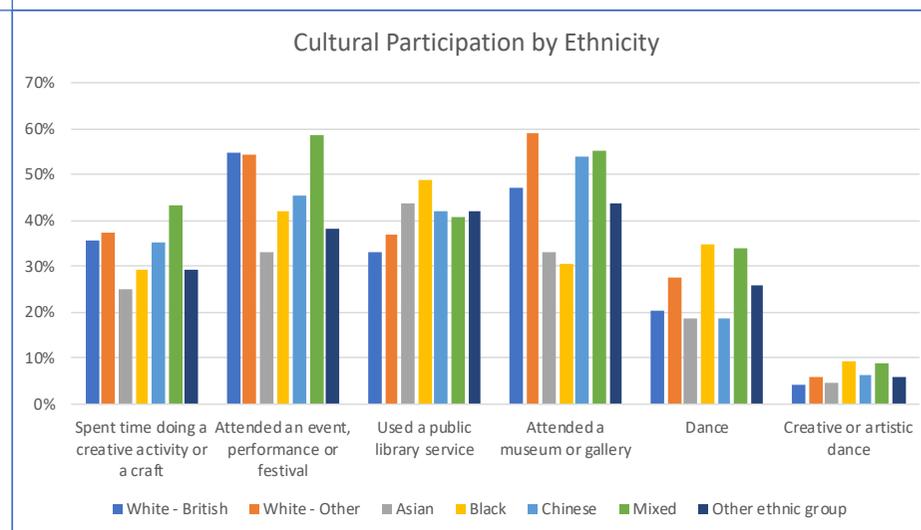
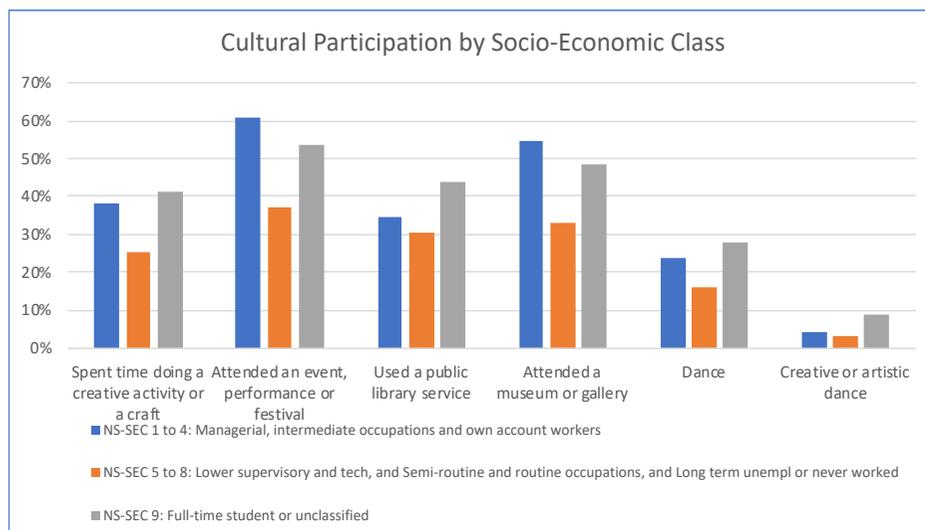
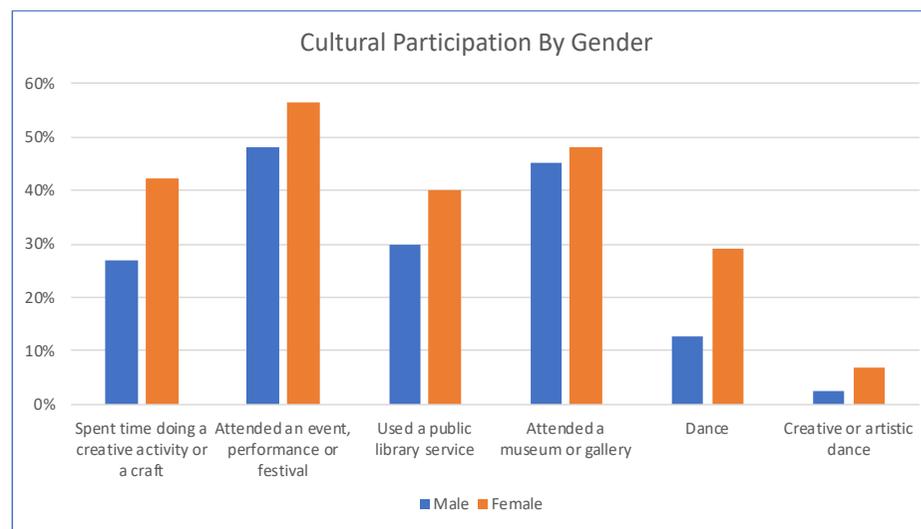


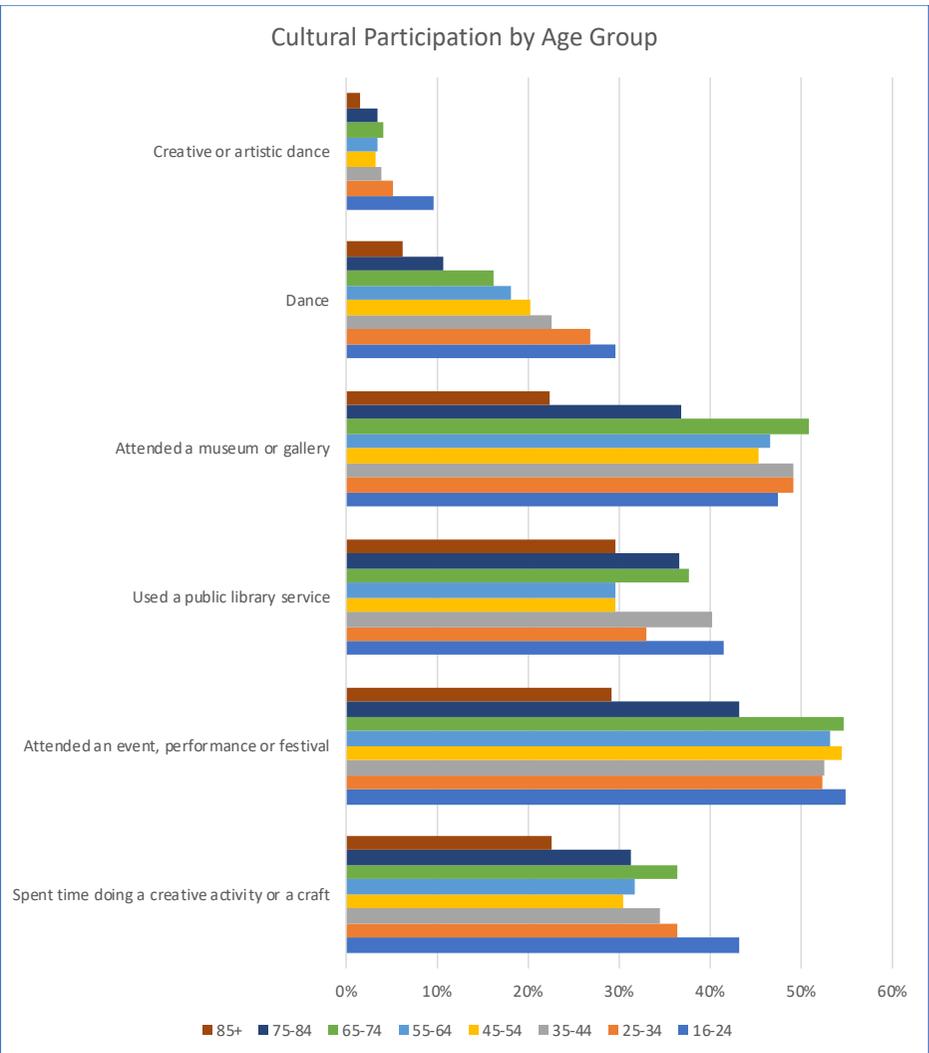
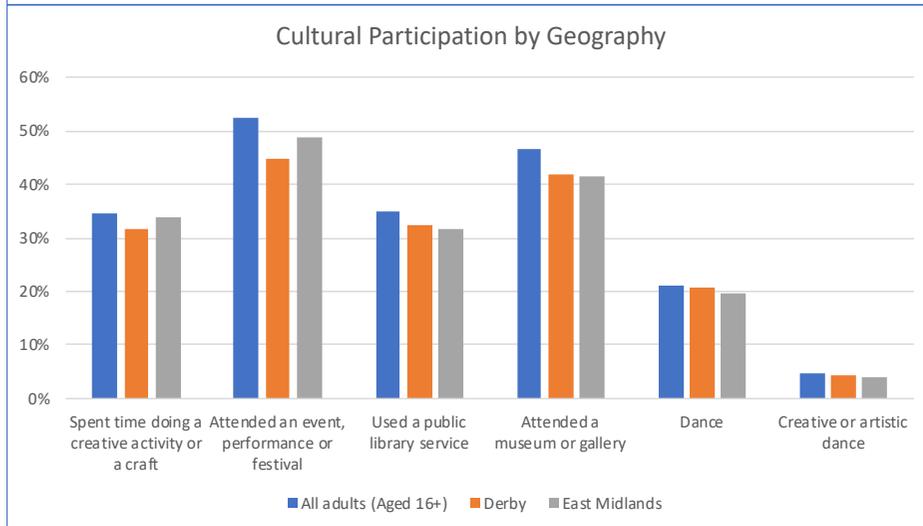
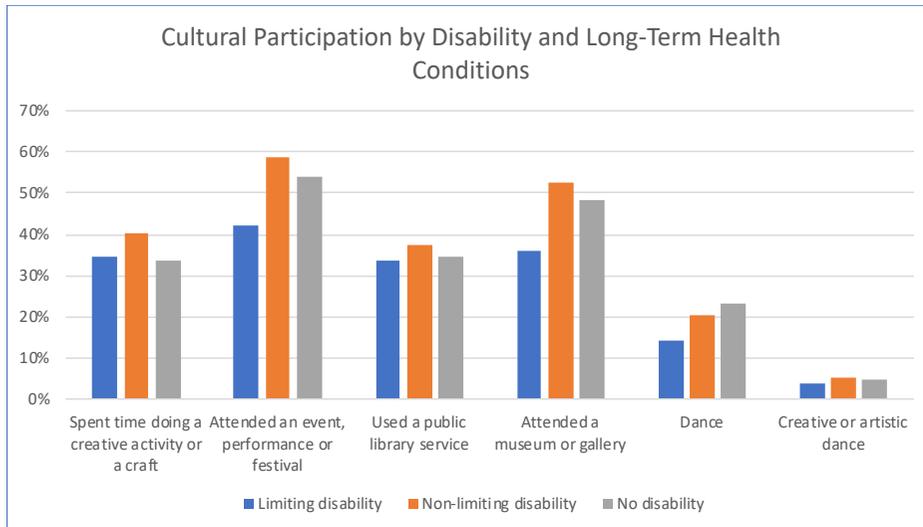
Source Data: IMD 2019 By Decile, Derby Theatre Bookers, Spectrix (2016-19).

Figure 12: Demographic Differences in Cultural Participation among Adults

Demographic Differences in Cultural Participation

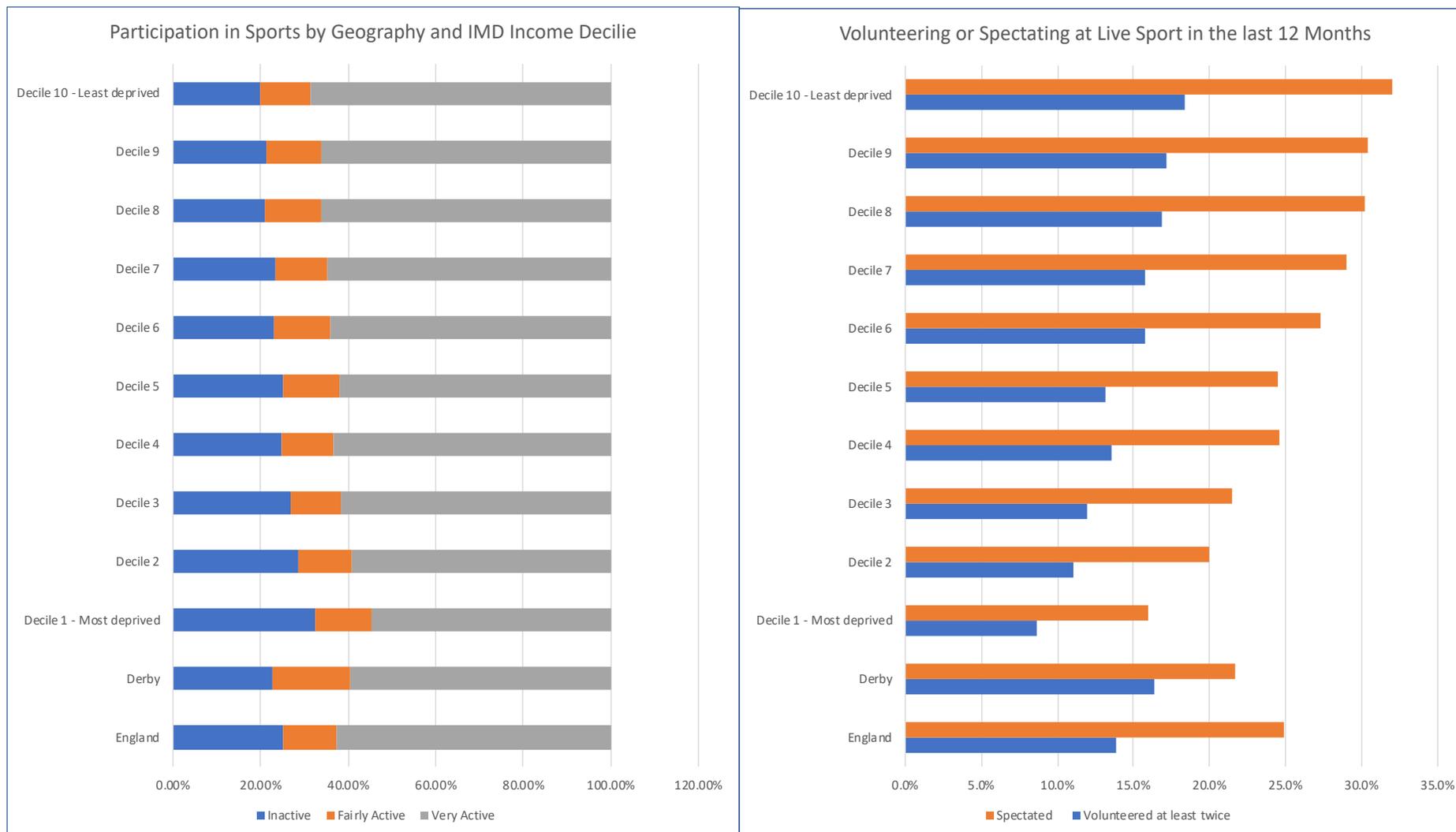
- Participation in arts and cultural activity in Derby is below the national and regional average.
- Women participate more than men in cultural activities.
- Participation in creative or cultural activity and attendance at cultural events is highest for Mixed and White ethnicities.
- Participation and attendance in cultural activities and events is higher for students and higher socio-economic classes.
- Participation in arts and cultural activities falls as people age, until they reach retirement age.





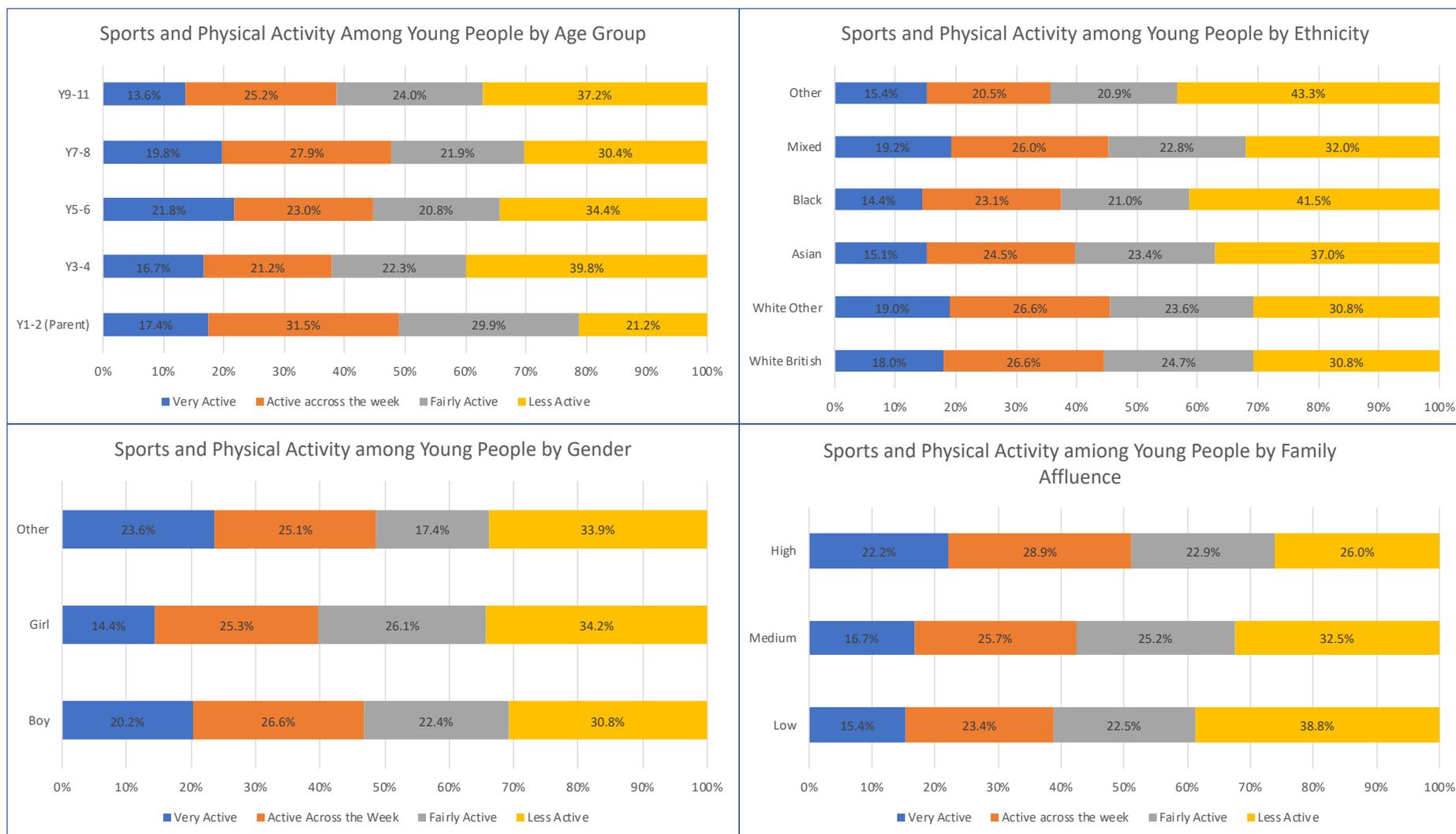
Source: Active Lives Adult Survey, 16-18

Figure 13: Sports Participation, Spectating and Volunteering by Deprivation Decile



Source: Active Lives Adult Survey, 16-18

Figure 14: Sports and Physical Activity among Children and Young People by Demographics



Source: Active Lives Adult Survey, 16-18

Table 17: Selected Comparators to Derby

City	GVA 2017 (£ billion)	Population 2017	GVA per Capita	Manufacturing 2017 (%)	Average Weekly Workplace Earnings 2017 (£)	Mean house price 2017 (£)	Change in Employment Rate 2017-19	Working Age Population with No Formal Qualifications 2017 (%)	Percent Pop Outside UK	Indicators similar to Derby
Derby	6.89	257030	26,806	20.54	592.6	164,861	1.77	9	13.92	8
Blackpool	5.1	218730	23,316	13.3	501	161,147	1.66	7.7	5.27	5
Sunderland	7.4	277250	26,691	17.64	482.4	131,034	1.74	8.7	4.1	5

Source: Centre for Cities Data, accessed November 2019

NS-SEC (grouped)											
NS-SEC 1 to 4	58,540	38.01%	93,963	61.02%	53,566	34.79%	83,982	54.54%	36,628	23.79%	
NS-SEC 5 to 8	18,092	25.57%	26,118	36.91%	21,448	30.31%	23,407	33.08%	11,524	16.29%	
NS-SEC 9	16,787	41.49%	21,762	53.79%	17,766	43.91%	19,507	48.21%	11,198	27.68%	
Ethnicity (grouped)											
White - British	81,701	35.60%	125,519	54.69%	76,348	33.27%	108,406	47.23%	46,492	20.26%	
White - Other	6,050	37.31%	8,827	54.44%	5,977	36.86%	9,585	59.11%	4,478	27.61%	
Asian	5,210	24.84%	6,973	33.25%	9,131	43.54%	6,976	33.26%	3,942	18.80%	
Black	2,017	29.13%	2,898	41.86%	3,382	48.84%	2,121	30.63%	2,401	34.68%	
Chinese	774	35.20%	995	45.23%	921	41.87%	1,190	54.11%	407	18.50%	
Mixed	1,937	43.35%	2,626	58.77%	1,822	40.77%	2,472	55.32%	1,513	33.87%	
Other ethnic group	1,016	29.08%	1,337	38.26%	1,472	42.11%	1,522	43.55%	910	26.04%	
Disability											
Limiting disability	16,502	34.44%	20,284	42.33%	16,102	33.60%	17,316	36.14%	6,833	14.26%	
Non-limiting disability	18,939	40.33%	27,505	58.57%	17,497	37.26%	24,657	52.50%	9,652	20.55%	
No disability	60,400	33.38%	97,825	54.06%	62,840	34.73%	87,616	48.42%	42,175	23.31%	

Source: Active Lives Adult Survey, 16-18

Table 19: Participation in Sports and Volunteering

	England	Derby	Decile 1 - Most deprived	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10 - Least deprived
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Participation in sports or physical activity												
Inactive (less than 30 Mins pw)	25.1%	22.8%	32.6%	28.6%	26.9%	24.7%	25.2%	23.2%	23.4%	21.0%	21.2%	19.8%
Fairly Active (30-149 mins pw)	12.3%	17.6%	12.7%	12.4%	11.4%	12.0%	12.7%	12.6%	11.8%	12.8%	12.7%	11.6%
Very Active (150+ mins pw)	62.6%	59.5%	54.7%	59.0%	61.7%	63.3%	62.1%	64.2%	64.8%	66.3%	66.1%	68.7%
Volunteered at least twice	13.9%	16.4%	8.6%	11.0%	12.0%	13.6%	13.2%	15.8%	15.8%	16.9%	17.2%	18.4%
Spectated at least twice	24.9%	21.7%	16.0%	20.0%	21.5%	24.6%	24.5%	27.3%	29.0%	30.2%	30.4%	32.0%

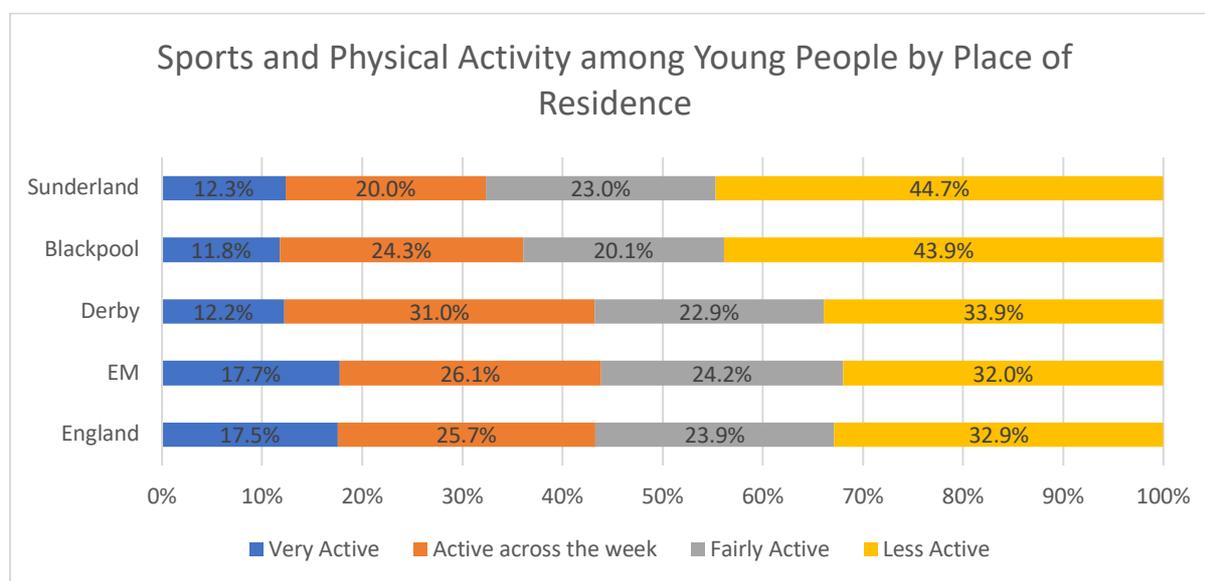
Source: Active Lives Adult Survey, 16-18

3.5.3 Cultural Participation among Children and Young People

Taking Part data allows us to focus on the national participation of children and young people in various arts and cultural activity, in and out of school, and to look at patterns of change over time. This data shows that 96% of children and young people had engaged with the arts over the last year, and that this is broadly stable since 2008-9. The most frequently undertaken activities among 5 to 10 year olds were reading and writing (writing stories, reading books, listening to audiobooks or to authors talk about their work), followed by arts and crafts activities, film or video. Dance and theatre/drama activities were the least frequently undertaken, with only around 30% of 5 to 10 year-olds engaging in these activities in the last year. The pattern was broadly similar for 11 to 15 year-olds: reading and writing activities were again the most prominent, but with film and video more significant than arts and crafts. This group are much more likely to engage in theatre and drama though, with about half the group doing so. However, as with other aspects of performing arts (e.g. music and dance), participation in theatre and drama is heavily dependent on out-of-school engagement and has been in decline over the last decade.

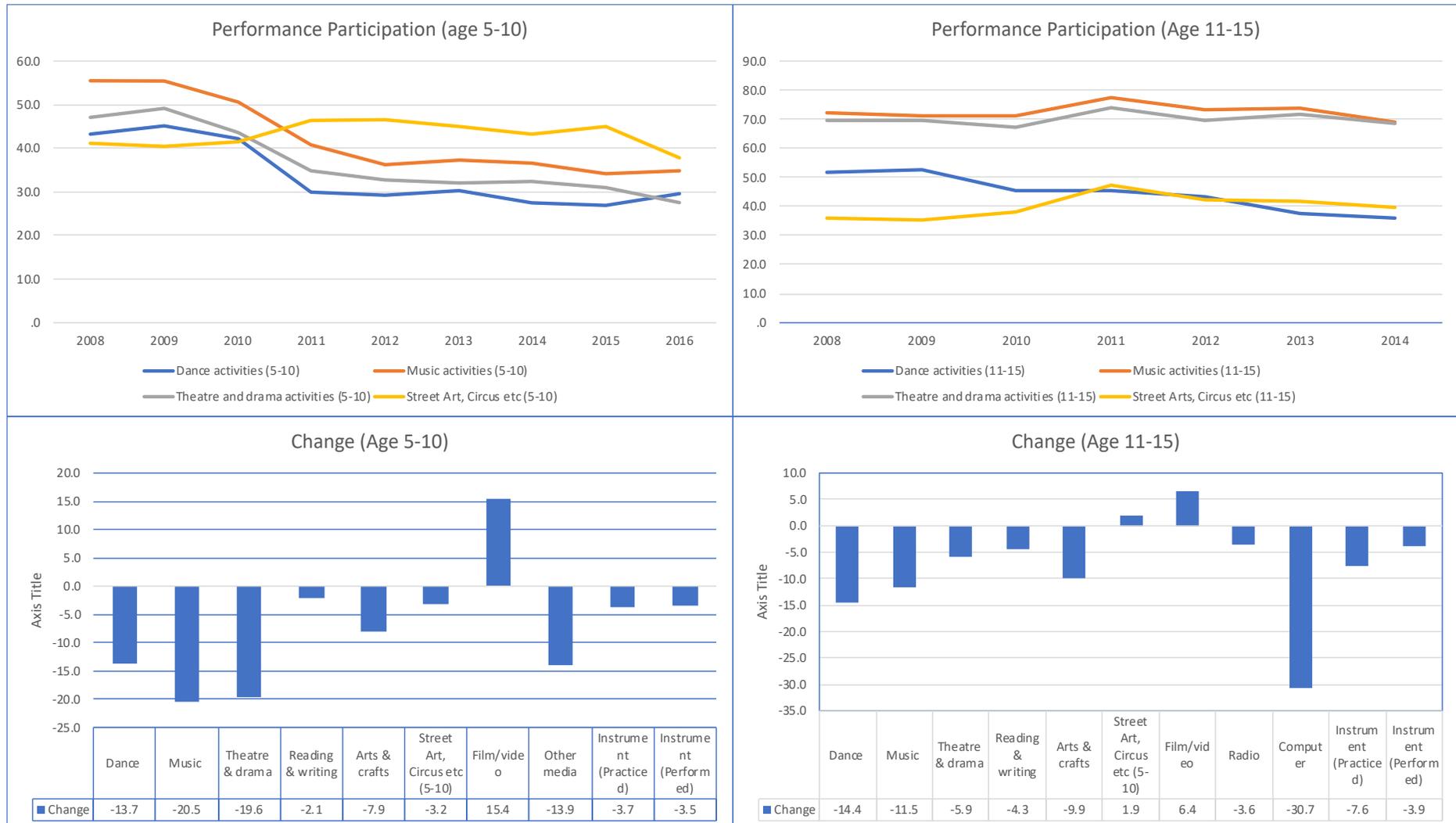
The Children and Young People element of the Active Lives Survey does not ask about cultural and artistic participation separately. Rather, the questions are about participation in ‘sport and physical activity’. The proportion of children and young people who are very active every day (undertaking more than 60 minutes of activity a day) is much lower in Derby (12.2%) than in either the East Midlands (17.7%), or the country generally (17.5%), but Derby has lower levels of inactivity than either Sunderland or Blackpool. The main difference appears to be that children and young people in Derby report being more active across the week, rather than this being that they are inactive (see the blue and orange bar together in Figure 15).

Figure 15: Sports and Physical Activity among Children and Young People, by place of residence



Source: Active Lives Survey, Children and Young People, 17-18.

Figure 16: Change in Young People's Participation in Performing Arts Nationally 2008-2018



Source: Taking Part Survey Data 2018.

As with adults, sports and physical activity levels vary nationally according to age groups, gender, socio-economic background and ethnicity. Nationally it seems that children and young people become more active with age until year 7-8 and then this drops off, with notably lower levels of activity in Year 9-11 than in earlier years in the 'Very Active' category (Figure 14). The difference between in-school and out-of-school activity also becomes more pronounced at this age group. This is significant when paired with the wider critique that recent changes to curriculum and school performance measurement have crowded-out sports and arts from the school curriculum (Sutton Trust, 2019). Participation is also higher for children and young people from more advantaged socio-economic backgrounds, with in excess of ten percentage point differences in activity between high and low family affluence categories. 39% of children and young people from low family affluence backgrounds are less active compared to 26% of young people from high affluence families. Boys participate more than girls, and white and mixed ethnic groups participate more than others. More than 40% of children and young people from Black ethnic groups are 'less active', compared to 30-32% for children and young people from white or mixed ethnic groups.

None of this tells us specifically about arts and cultural participation among young people in Derby. However, we know that for adults the participation rates for people in Derby have a similar gap with the national average for arts and creative/cultural activity as they do for sports activity, suggesting that there is a connection between being active and participating generally and participating in culture and the arts. As such, we might expect some similar patterns for children and young people, where there are also similar behavioural characteristics in relation to affluence. Moreover, we know there are strong relationships between parents and children's activity. As such, we might expect lower participation in arts and culture among adults to promote similar patterns among children and young people in their families. In the absence of firm confirmation, it is reasonable to conclude that arts and cultural participation among children and young people in Derby will be slightly below the regional average. We might also draw similar conclusions in relation to both class/income and ethnicity because of the patterns of participation between sports and arts, and between adults and young people. Gender is more complex however, because among adults, men appear more likely to participate in sports whereas women are more likely to participate in arts and cultural activity, meaning that we cannot draw reasonable assumptions about variation in young people.

These broader trends are countered by two significant projects that acted as pre-cursors to the Reimagine project. Plus One is a scheme that works with small numbers of young people who are Looked After or Care Leavers, reflecting both the enhanced need that this group of young people face and the increased and high numbers of Looked After Children in the city. Plus One delivers substantial and meaningful cultural experiences to Looked After Children and young people, and research has found that it is effective in extending caring and supporting relationships, helping participants to develop resilience and skills which might reduce the risk of negative long-term outcomes, and plays an important role in challenging the structural inequalities faced by Looked After Children and care leavers (Benaton et al., 2020). In addition to this, the Derby Opportunity Area commissioned a nine month *#ThisIsDerby* project to increase sports and arts participation among children and young people from the most disadvantaged parts of the city. This multi-award winning programme supported more than 25,000 experiences for nearly 3,000 young people in 2018-19, and proved to be successful at expanding cultural participation, building essential life skills, and supporting community cohesion and civic pride (Dodsley et al., 2019). The Opportunity Area has extended investment in the sports participation element of *#ThisIsDerby*, and the Arts Council England investment

in Reimagine extends the arts and cultural element of the programme for five of the most deprived areas of the city.

3.6 Local Cultural and Artistic Satisfaction and preferences

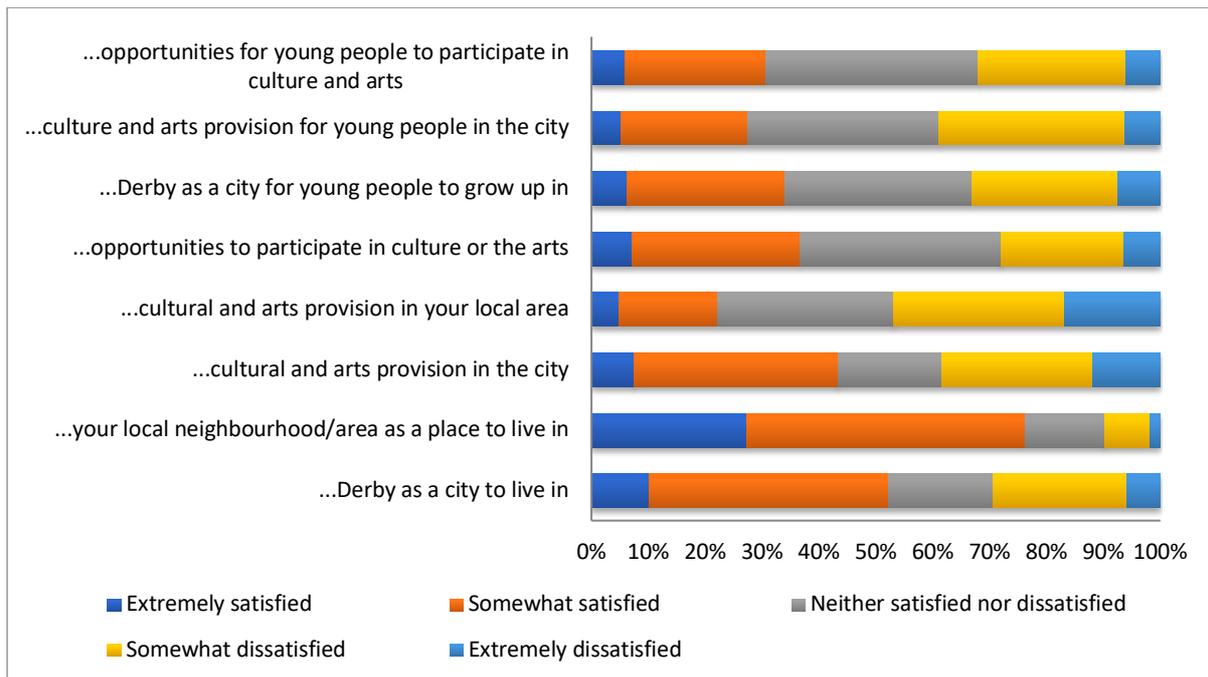
3.6.1 Adults

We surveyed 640 people in a public survey of people who live or work in Derby, or regularly visit. The survey was undertaken online and distributed *via* Derby City Council, cultural partners, and social media. There was no way of structuring the sample to be representative, so it is likely that there is significant response bias related to populations that are responsive to requests about culture, and therefore the findings are best understood as representing the relative local cultural preferences among people engaged with culture, rather than being a representative reflection of the population of Derby overall.

In addition to the survey, several ‘creative’ public consultation activities were undertaken by professional Theatre Companies. These included two ‘Nail Bar’ sessions with users of an LGBT support service, and at a care home (undertaken by Milk Presents); an inter-cultural ‘meet your neighbour event’, which targeted both refugees and the wider community and included dancing and Iranian music (undertaken by Maison Foo); a ‘Tea Exchange’ promenade performance and engagement in the city centre shopping mall (undertaken by Maison Foo); and several community ‘Pub Quiz events’ (undertaken by Not Too Tame) as well as a face-to-face survey (undertaken by Mr. Supreme, a Hip Hop artist). This section presents the survey and creative qualitative data. These activities were less skewed towards cultural engagers and included feedback on barriers to cultural engagement for people who do not regularly engage.

Just over half the survey respondents were satisfied with Derby as a place to live, much lower than the 90% who responded to a similar question in the most recent Local Government Association Survey. Conversely, satisfaction was much higher in relation to respondents’ own local neighbourhood, perhaps reflecting that many respondents lived outside of Derby City, as is partly reflected in the spatial distribution of Theatre goers noted above (Figure 17). Men were generally less satisfied than women, in particular in relation to cultural and arts provision and opportunities to participate in cultural and artistic provision.

Figure 17: Derby Cultural Engagers: Satisfaction with Place and Culture

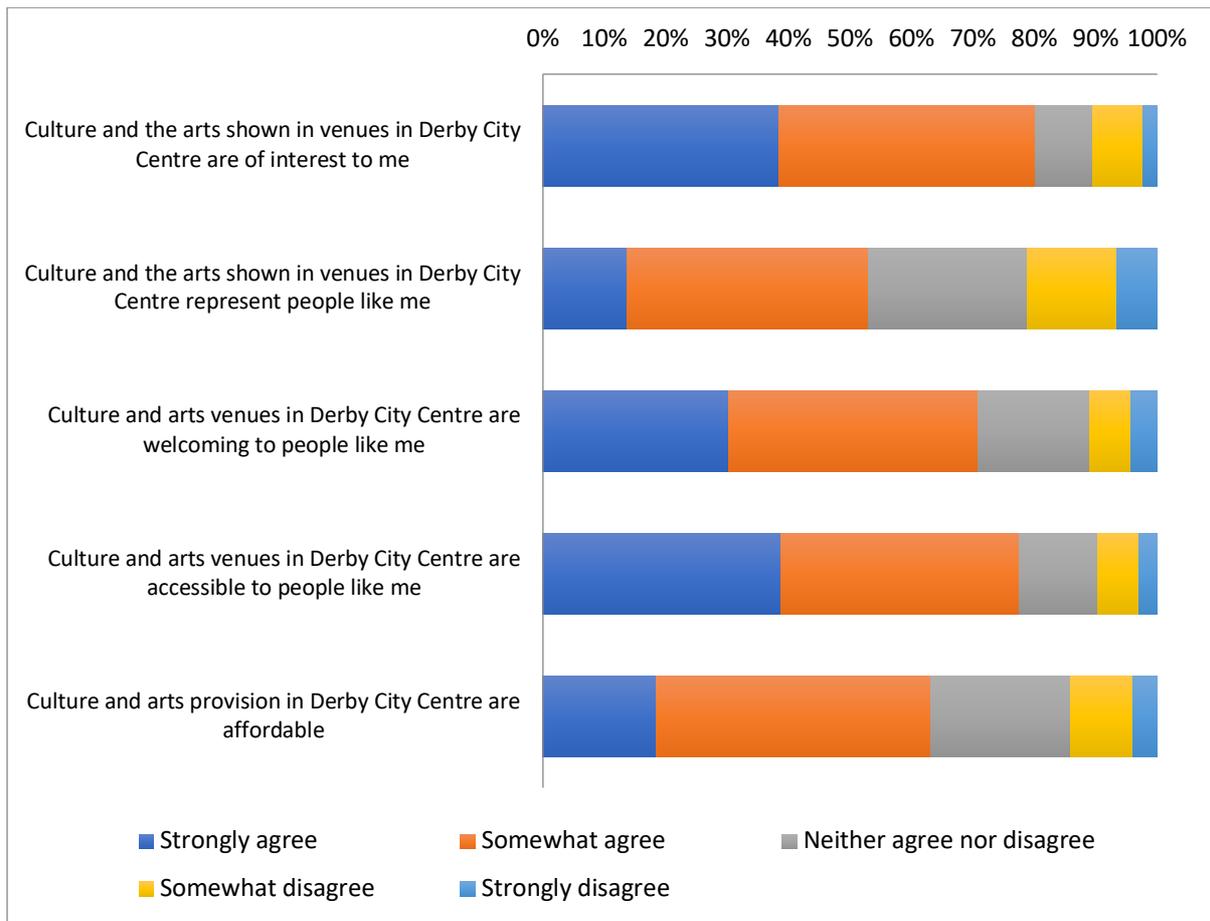


Question: Please tell us about the extent to which you are satisfied with the following... (base: 446-456).

Qualitative data from the creative consultation suggests a number of common themes on perceptions of place. Older respondents, engaged across the different creative activities, expressed various forms of nostalgia for Derby, in relation to the industrial structure of the city but also in cultural terms with several people mentioning nightlife and Northern Soul, for example, as positive memories. Both younger and older respondents mentioned the quality of the physical environment, and some mentioned fears over safety. Nostalgia reflected both pride in the past, and a feeling that the image of the city was plain and straightforward. This was not always a negative perception, though younger people clearly felt that the city had insufficient economic, leisure and cultural opportunities. There was some concern, especially from younger people, about inclusiveness, community cohesion and domestic violence. In this, football culture was both a source of pride and integration, but some also felt it brought with it potential aggression or violence. At the same time, both LGBT and refugee respondents reported that the city was supportive and welcoming.

The survey also showed high levels of agreement that the art and culture available to cultural engagers is of interest (with 80% suggesting this), and that venues are accessible (78%) and welcoming (71%) (see Figure 18). Slightly less thought that art and culture in the city were affordable (63%) and representative (53%). Satisfaction with community-based arts and culture (Figure 19) was lower across the board, with around half the participants responding positively across these questions. Again, men were less likely to be satisfied than women, (except in relation to affordability).

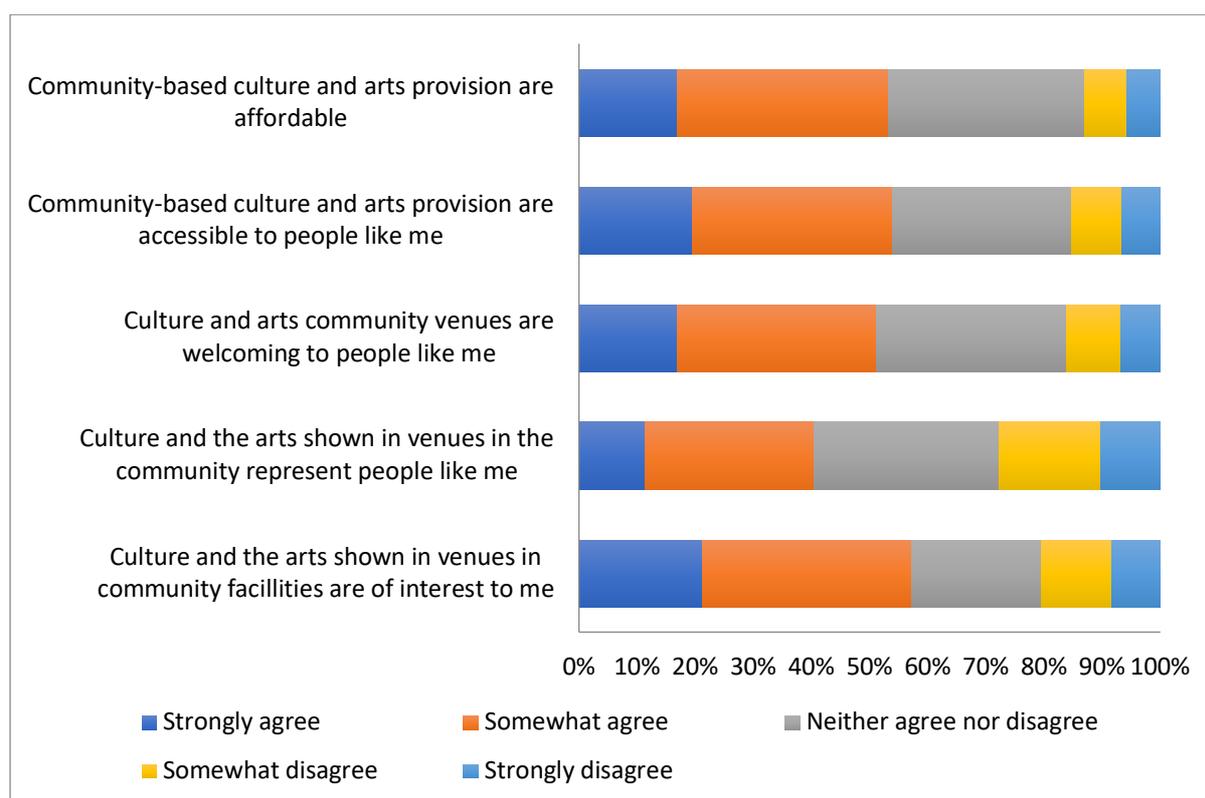
Figure 18 Derby Cultural Engagers: Accessibility and alignment of City Centre production and venues



Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about cultural and arts provision in the City Centre? (Base: 429-438).

Feedback from the creative consultation suggested mixed impressions. Those who engage regularly were more satisfied with the opportunities available. Older people, however, reported accessibility issues including price, transport costs, and provision for disabled people. Younger people were concerned that cultural production in the city was not representative of them and their interests. They also worried about the diversity of provision in relation to the interests of different communities.

Figure 19: Derby Cultural Engagers: Accessibility and alignment of community based production and venues



Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about cultural and arts provision in your local neighbourhood/area? Base 362-381.

We asked about cultural activities undertaken by respondents, such as how often respondents attended various cultural performances or facilities. The response suggested that cinema, live theatre, museum, live music and art galleries were the most popular, with online streaming also a very prominent way of accessing culture (see Table 20). Men reported that they were more likely to attend live music, sports events, and participate in gaming, while women were more likely to use libraries. Respondents in the qualitative creative consultation attended live events less frequently and reported stronger engagement with commercial or retail culture, visiting the city centre most often for shopping, to ‘hang out’ (both older and younger people), and to go to the Cinema or to go to live music performances in pubs, bars and nightclubs.

Table 20: Derby Cultural Engagers: Cultural Attendances

	Live theatre	Live music	Museum	Cinema	Outdoor festival	Religious ceremony	Public library
Monthly	32%	21%	18%	43%	2%	13%	17%
Once every 6 months	43%	35%	41%	38%	20%	10%	20%
Once every year	13%	18%	21%	9%	31%	12%	11%
Less frequently	8%	20%	16%	7%	24%	23%	30%
Never	3%	6%	5%	3%	23%	42%	23%
Base	456	451	452	450	453	452	454
	Art gallery	Craft fair	Live sports	Club night or DJ event	Gaming event	Play Gaming	Streaming
Monthly	14%	7%	17%	9%	3%	24%	57%
Once every 6 months	36%	40%	19%	11%	5%	7%	12%

Once every year	18%	24%	10%	6%	2%	2%	6%
Less frequently	22%	18%	22%	27%	7%	11%	9%
Never	10%	12%	32%	46%	83%	57%	16%
Base	450	452	453	444	456	453	451

Question: How often, if ever, do you do any of these activities?

We also asked about more active participation in cultural activities. Similar to the national *Taking Part* survey, this revealed that the most popular cultural activity was crafts, with more than half of those who answered the question saying they do this occasionally or regularly. More than a third said that they regularly or occasionally engage in photography or film making, playing a musical instrument, singing, gaming or drama. Some caution should be exercised in interpreting these as percentages, however, since large numbers of respondents did not answer the question. These numbers are best seen therefore as indicative of relative preferences for cultural activities rather than as proportions of people who undertake them among the wider population.

Among respondents involved in the creative consultation, there was a diverse range of participation in arts and culture revealed. Cinema and theatre operated as a pull towards the city centre, but accessibility and a lack of comfort with going out at night were barriers. Some older people mentioned very localised cultural celebrations in villages and towns, others reported a lack of participation. Younger people reported that they participated in gaming, dance, film and online activities; and they were also firmer about the lack of opportunities to participate.

Table 21: Derby Cultural Engagers' Results: Participation in Cultural Activities

	Drama	Story or play writing	Poetry	Dance	Singing	Song-writing	Painting or drawing
Don't do	64%	77%	76%	66%	61%	84%	61%
Regularly	21%	9%	7%	10%	20%	5%	14%
Occasionally	15%	14%	16%	24%	19%	11%	25%
Base	394	379	374	379	382	371	386
	Crafts	Photog./Film making	YouTubing	Gaming	Coding or Game design	Play a musical instrument	Electronic music making or DJing
Don't do	49%	59%	75%	67%	90%	63%	89%
Regularly	19%	14%	8%	15%	4%	17%	5%
Occasionally	32%	28%	17%	18%	6%	20%	7%
Base	380	377	364	373	365	383	361

Question: Please tell us about any activities that you do would like to do - Activities you do now.

We asked respondents to identify activities that they might like to do (see Table 23). This suggested that crafts, photography, music (singing and playing an instrument), and visual arts are prominent preferences. Women were more likely to indicate a preference for singing, dancing and crafts, while men were more likely to indicate a preference for electronic music making or gaming. Taken together, these preference results might suggest ways in which cultural engagers might be induced to try something new. That is, for example, crafts might be used as a means of engaging female cultural engagers with other creative activities, while men might be hooked via electronic music or gaming activities.

Table 22: Summary of Creative Engagement Responses

Themes	Nail Bars	Pub Quizzes	Meet Your Neighbour	Tea Exchange	Mr. Supreme
Perceptions about Derby?	Friendly Strong LGBT community support Crunchie (extra sweet inside) Dairy Milk (utilitarian Wrapper) Nostalgia for the past Bournville – plain but tasty	Nostalgia – Northern Soul Football culture Older – pride Nostalgia for shared experiences (e.g. nightclubs that everyone went to) Younger – Derby small, lacking opportunities	Like for the city among new inhabitants The event also social opportunity for some longer-established lonely people. Lots of pride in being able to demonstrate own culture, tell own story. Mundane everyday elements of integration – language etc	Football, Knife statue. Nostalgia for previous years – e.g. 60s.	Concern re opportunities for YP, including participation in arts and culture. Concern re physical environment, Youth facilities, inclusion-integration across cultures.
What they engage with currently?	Commercial culture – meals and shopping	Spondon three-legged race – local historical traditions	Own music and culture, young people more shared global cultures: hip hop, etc.	Commercial/retail culture, cinema, Theatre, Bingo.	Gaming, dance, song-writing, photography/film, youtubing, cinema, club nights, online streaming, gaming.
Barriers to cultural attendance/ Participation	Cost of travel; Cost of tickets. Evening safety or comfort	Theatre is boring	Language, money.	Accessibility (hearing, sight), cost	Representativeness, Apathy re Affordability, accessibility, interest, racism (inc. police/council)
What would engage them?	Music, Romantic stories, Dancing, music, Art to them	Art to them – theatre in the pub Geo-caching	Cultural celebrations – diversity	Disabled parking	Film/photography, dance, Musical Instruments, , crafts, visual arts, DJing/Electronic music making, Live music.

A shared theme from the creative engagement was a demand for events and participation opportunities that draw different spatial and identity communities together, including across generations. These were expressed in different ways but included civic projects celebrating histories and diversity and geo-caching (a form of online game where virtual objects are hidden in particular locations around a city and participants use mobile phones to locate them). Some older respondents spoke about the desirability of arts outreach activity to surrounding towns and villages. Again, transport concerns and disabled parking were mentioned as barriers to city centre participation. Young people were concerned with city centre events and opportunities. Throughout, demands for participation opportunities tended to reflect existing preferences and activities. Young people wanted more film/photography, dance and music opportunities, for example, and also they were also most likely to do these things.

Table 23: Derby Cultural Engagers: Preferences for New Activities

	Drama	Story or play writing	Poetry	Dance	Singing	Song-writing	Painting or drawing
Would consider doing	31%	27%	27%	33%	28%	19%	36%
Would like to do	19%	18%	11%	24%	32%	10%	26%
Would not do	50%	55%	62%	43%	39%	72%	38%
Count	323	332	328	323	313	324	325
	Crafts	Photography/ Film making	Youtubing	Gaming	Coding or Game design	Play a musical instrument	Electronic music making or DJing
Would consider doing	37%	39%	18%	14%	12%	33%	12%
Would like to do	31%	27%	13%	13%	9%	30%	11%
Would not do	32%	34%	69%	73%	79%	37%	77%
Base	318	322	318	321	334	326	332

Question: Please tell us about any activities that you do would like to do - Activities you would like to do.

3.6.2 Children and Young People

For young people, cultural consultation was undertaken *via* a tour of primary schools and one secondary school secure Pupil Referral Unit. Artists involved in the tour worked with young people in each place for 3-4 days, making performance and visual art which had the theme of place, home, and hopes and fears for the future. Children were able to take part in taster activities, and artists collated the artwork and provided reflections on the themes that children discussed in the making of this art. More than 400 children were engaged in this process and took part in a wide variety of activities including stencil and bunting making, drummercise, making carnival headdresses, street dance, drama workshops, photography and video making, basketball, Rap and rhythm workshops, story and lyric writing. Twenty-six artist reflections documented findings from these exercises. In summary, these suggested the following

- **Children have big aspirations and big concerns**, both for themselves, the city of Derby, and more globally. They were particularly interested in ‘big picture’ political and social issues. A common theme was environmental sustainability with both climate change and plastic pollution featuring regularly in discussions. They also raised issues of racism and xenophobia and were directly critical of some high-profile politicians in the UK and elsewhere who they thought were guilty of divisive politics. More locally

they also raised concerns about the cleanliness and accessibility of the environment and about their safety, in both their neighbourhood and the city.

- **Places they like** were parks, public spaces and activity spaces (e.g. roller rinks, trampoline parks).
- **Places they are concerned about** included some of those places that they liked. In several areas, parks were raised both as places they liked to go but also where they occasionally felt unsafe because of the presence of other or older children whose behaviour they were uncertain of. Among some of the older children involved in this exercise there were more detailed concerns about gang or similar hostility linked to identity and residential area.
- **Cultural needs were raised but unspecific.** This may reflect the reality that until a child has tried an activity, they do not necessarily know whether they like and want to do more of it. However, there was a definite demand for arts, culture and sports activities to be expanded. There was also some feedback via schools and young people that they did access cultural opportunities but this was mainly through school, rather than also being an out-of-school activity with their families.
- There was also some general reflection that as an initial taster, activities which combine ‘activity’ with arts are particularly useful. Drummercise was popular in this regard as a way into other cultural activities.

3.7 Gaps in Participation in Derby

The survey of artistic organisations in Derby suggested that the local arts and culture sector understands the under-participation of the local community. Only one of the twenty-six respondents thought that there were ‘sufficient opportunities’ for young people or the wider community to engage in performing arts; and nobody thought that the local community ‘understands the value of performance’.

Respondents thought that NPO and other venues could be more accessible to the whole community and particularly highlighted basic physical accessibility issues. They felt that while arts and cultural production in the city supported a positive image of Derby, it could be more representative of the people of the city and their lives. Respondents were also concerned that though there is a great deal of work undertaken to engage new audiences and that this is successful in terms of individual projects to achieve this, it often does not lead to a broadening of the audience base for mainstream performances. There was a strong agreement over the need to engage with new audiences and performers, particularly from white working-class communities, BAME communities, disabled people, LGBT people, refugees or new migrants, and people in the care system.

3.8 Outcomes: Activity and Well Being

3.8.1 Adults

There are strong linkages between activity and wellbeing (Figure 21). People who are active or who volunteer are more likely to respond positively to questions about life satisfaction, how happy they feel, and whether they feel the things they do are worthwhile. For example, when asked to rank how happy they felt yesterday on a scale from 0-10, the national mean average for the 54,000 people who answered the question was 7.13. This rises to 7.29 for ‘very active’ respondents but falls to 6.71 for those who are less active. In relation to a question about ‘How happy are you with life nowadays?’ the mean average was 7.09 but 7.29 for the very active, and 6.58 for those who were inactive. People who are active also report lower levels of anxiety

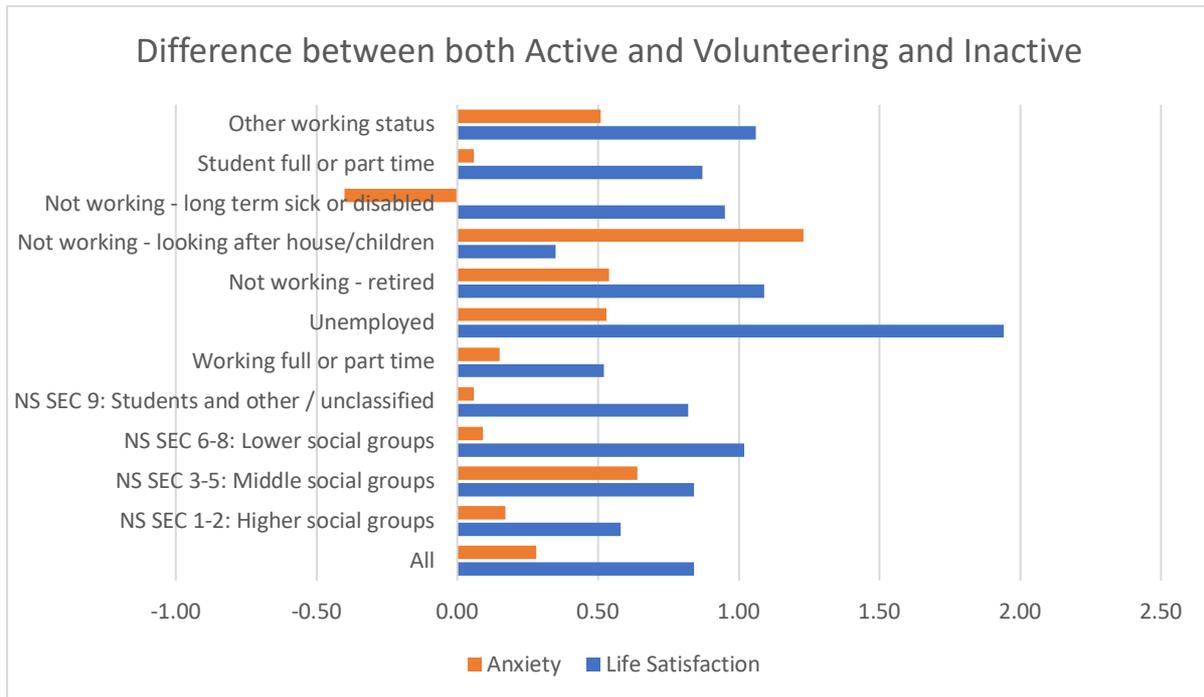
with the overall mean being 3.38, but 3.31 for the very active and 3.56 for the inactive. Similar patterns are true for feeling in control of achieving goals, resilience, and trust in others.

Here the evidence suggests that the benefits are cumulative with being physically active and volunteering having even stronger positive outcomes. For example, the life satisfaction question average for people who were both active and had volunteered was 7.45, compared to 6.67 for those who had done neither. The mean response to anxiety for people who were both active and volunteered was 3.25, compared to 3.53 for those who had done neither. Again, the cumulative benefits of volunteering and activity are present in relation to feeling life is 'worthwhile', to measures of resilience, and to trust in others.

As with participation, there are variations according to other demographic and social differences. People from lower socio-economic class groups are more anxious and report lower levels of life satisfaction. The unemployed report much lower life satisfaction (5.34), and much higher levels of anxiety (4.55), than their employed counterparts (7.15 and 3.34 respectively), as do the long-term sick and disabled. For the latter category their mean average life satisfaction falls to 4.19, compared to the mean of 7.09.

This also carries over to their participation and the effectiveness of that participation. We have already seen that socio-economic status and income inequality have strong relationship on both arts/cultural and sports participation. But the data on sports participation/activity and wellbeing appears to suggest there may be bigger benefits for those who belong to groups at greater risk of lower life satisfaction or anxiety. For example, anxiety rates for all people are reduced by 0.07 points because they are very active. But for unemployed people the difference between all and the very active is 0.21 points. If we compare between inactive and very active, the difference widens to 0.14 points for those who are working, but 0.55 points for those who are unemployed. The effect is the same for life satisfaction; those who are active get a bigger benefit if they are from a lower socio-economic group or unemployed. Being very active and volunteering raises life satisfaction means for unemployed people by nearly 2 points but just over half a point for those in work. The same is not necessarily true, however, for people who are not working because they are long-term sick. Here different patterns are reported by anxiety and life satisfaction, with smaller sample sizes possibly affecting the responses.

Figure 20: Difference in Life Satisfaction and Anxiety for different socio-economic groups by Active/Volunteering and Inactivity



To summarise, being active is good for subjective well-being but it is even more beneficial for those whose socio-economic status suggests that they are at greater risk of experiencing negative subjective well-being. Because of the connection between socio-economic status and participation and then also well-being, this data presents a strong message that it is important to expand participation in both sports and arts activities to lower socio-economic groups. This may have an important and disproportionate impact on their well-being. Since we also know that this is linked to employability, it may also be that there are circular and additional benefits to be had in terms of employment; that is that participation in sports and arts can help to build employability too.

3.8.2 Children and young people

Generally, similar patterns to those among adults are present for children and young people. Children and young people who are very active were more likely to respond positively to questions about how happy they were, how satisfied they were, whether they keep trying when they find something difficult, and whether they trust other people than those who are inactive. Overall in years 3-11, the average for a question about how happy children and young people were was 7.11 for all children and young people but 7.54 for the very active, and 7.31 for those who had volunteered. By contrast, this was 6.84 for those who were less active. Life satisfaction averages rise from 6.84 for the less active to 7.54 for the very active. 93% of those who were very active say they keep trying when they find something difficult, compared to 87% of those who are less active. 81% of children and young people who are active report that they can trust people who are a similar age to them, compared to 78% for the less active.

Age group seems to be associated with responses about subjective well-being, with children and young people being less positive across happiness, life satisfaction, resilience and trust as they get older. Those in Year 9-11 reported lower scores on these questions than did other age groups. Boys were also more likely to respond positively on these questions than were girls. Participation also appeared to have a marginally more positive impact on young people's

subjective well-being for boys than it did for girls. Throughout, those who selected a different gender identity were much less positive, though small sample sizes suggest some care should be taken with this data.

Again, these differences are apparent between different socio-economic groups. The mean answer for children from high affluence families on the happiness question was 7.36, but this fell to 6.86 for children and young people from low affluence families. For life satisfaction, this difference was 6.94 against 6.01. The same pattern is present in relation to resilience. 92% of children and young people from high affluence families report that they will keep trying in the face of difficulties, while this is 87% for children and young people from low affluence backgrounds. Trust falls further – there are more than 7 percentage points between high and low affluence young people on this measure.

In contrast to adults, the benefits from participation do not contribute toward decreasing the gap between happiness, life satisfaction, resilience or trust between those from low and high affluence backgrounds. The opposite pattern is present, though, in relation to volunteering. This suggests that there is something significant about the way that young people from different socio-economic backgrounds experience participation.

The children and young people’s survey asks questions related to both specific ‘traits’, or general attitudes towards activity, and ‘states’, or general perceptions of subjective well-being at that moment.²

Table 24: 'Trait' and 'State' Questions in the Active Lives Survey for Children and Young People

Traits	States
<p>Enjoyment: For years 1-2 the questions asked were, "Do you like playing sport?" and "Do you like being active?" For years 3-11 the statement asked was, "I enjoy taking part in exercise and sports"</p> <p>Confidence: For years 3-11 the statement asked was, "I feel confident when I play exercise and sports"</p> <p>Competence: For years 1-2 the question asked was, "Do you find sport easy?" For years 3-11 the statement asked was, "I find exercise and sports easy"</p> <p>Understanding: For years 3-11 the statement asked was, "I understand why exercise and sports are good for me"</p> <p>Knowledge: For years 7-11 the statement asked was, "I know how to get involved and improve my skills in lots of different types of exercise and sports"</p>	<p>Happiness: How <i>happy</i> did you feel yesterday? How <i>satisfied</i> are you with life nowadays?</p> <p>Resilience: To what extent do you agree that If I find something difficult, <i>I keep trying</i> until I can do it.</p> <p>Citizenship: How much do you feel you can <i>trust</i> people who are the same age as you?</p>

² ‘Traits’ are stable personality characteristics while ‘states’ are more temporary conditions. People with a particular personality trait may demonstrate different ‘states’ at particular times or in specific conditions. Recent psychological literature suggests that while traits may be more long-term than states, they can be shifted by repeated or reinforced experiences, therapy and conscious self-reflection (e.g. Green et al., 2019; Padesky, 1994).

Analysis of this data suggests a number of important themes of relevance for the #ThisIsDerby partnership generally and the *Reimagine* project in particular, and for other programmes designed to develop ELS via participation in sports and arts. First, being active is positively correlated with positive answers to questions about ELS, across the board (Figure 22). However, answers to trait questions are even more positively correlated with both activity and ELS outcomes. Table 25 shows the relationship between traits such as enjoyment, confidence, competence, and understanding of physical activity and what outcome states children and young people report. It relies on a reference case of 1.00 derived from responses of white, male young people in years 6-7, and from high affluence families, but who do not strongly agree with any of the trait attitudes. The numbers in each cell of the table indicate the increase in reporting Happiness, Resilience or Trust when each of the traits are present (i.e. young people answered strongly agree). For example, enjoying physical activity means that young people are 44% more likely to be happy. It also shows that these effects are cumulative: when children and young people report that they strongly agree with the ‘trait’ statements, they are much more likely to be happy, resilient and trusting, and more likely to be active also. This suggests that ensuring that activities are enjoyable rather than overly serious, ensuring that children and young people are helped to develop confidence and to understand the benefits that can be derived from the activity, might all help to boost effectiveness in terms of outcome states of wellbeing. This is even more important than doing the activity.

Table 25: Impact of Traits on Outcome States

State – Outcomes →	Happiness	Resilience	Trust
Traits ↓			
Enjoyment	1.44	1.57	1.23
Confidence	1.41	2.07	1.13
Competence	1.55	1.58	1.14
Understanding	1.22	2.1	1.29
All Present	3.84	10.8	2.04

In addition, outcomes have important links to socio-economic status. First, on average, young people from less affluent backgrounds answer less positively about both their specific ‘traits’ in relation to activity and their current ‘states’ in relation to general outcomes. Moreover, family affluence was also related to activity. Children from more affluent backgrounds were more likely to be active inside and outside of school and gained larger ELS state outcome benefits from activity. The gap in activity rates between children from affluent and less affluent backgrounds outside of school is nearly double that for inside school. These are all correlations as opposed to causation, but they suggest that there are positive relationships between being from high affluence families, having positive ‘trait’ attitudes to physical activity, being more active and having more positive ‘state’ outcomes such as general subjective well-being (e.g. happiness and life satisfaction), confidence, resilience and trust in others.

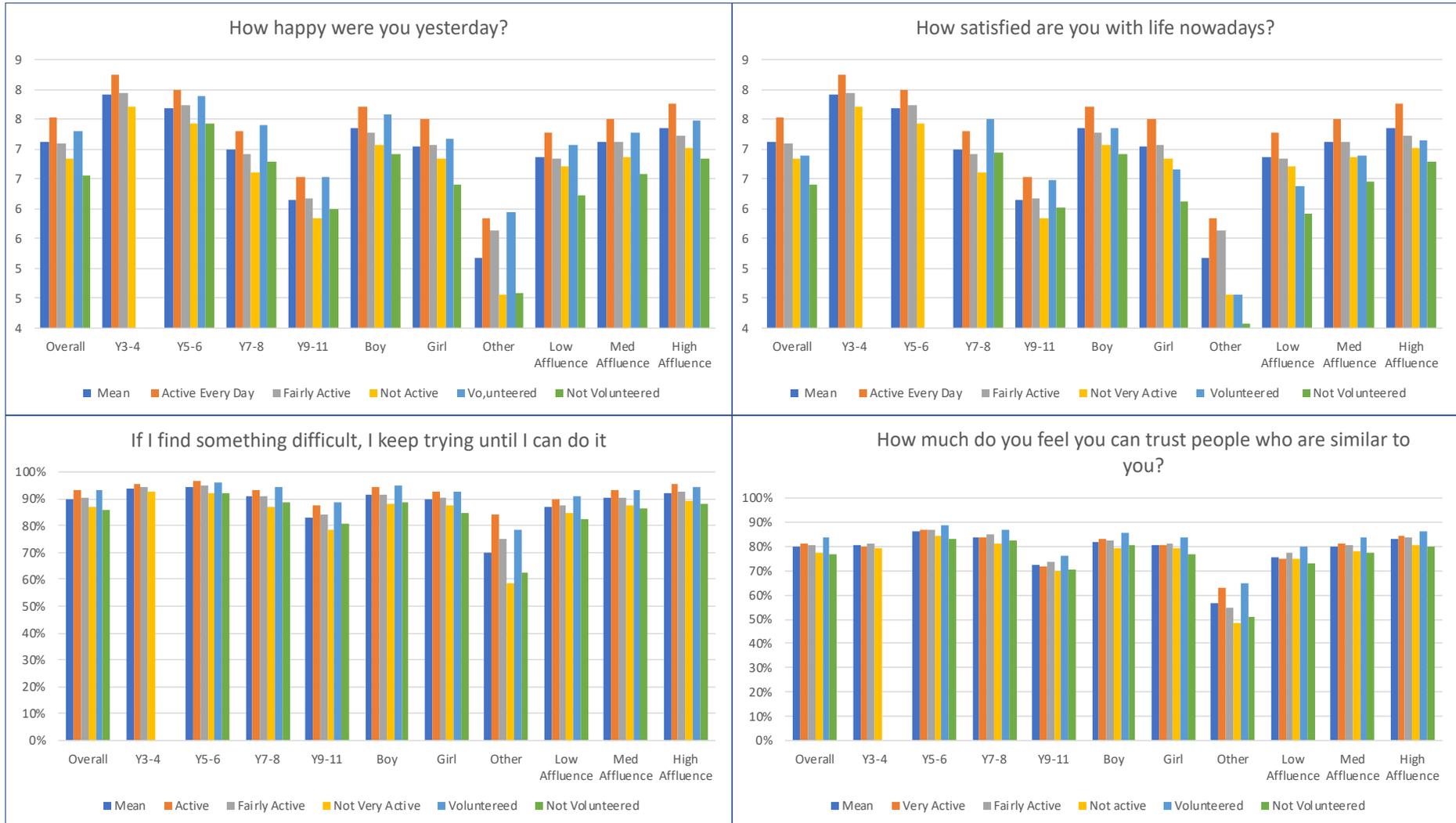
Though the survey data does not allow us to do more than speculate about this, one possible implication from this cumulative evidence is that differences between children and young people from different family backgrounds might result from early and positive exposure to activity, and continued positive exposure to activity outside of school.

This might have several important implications for programmes like *Reimagine*, where the goal is to reduce disparities between affluent and less affluent groups, demonstrating, as it does, that targeting participation in school is clearly not enough. Engaging families in out-of-school cultural and sports activity may be more effective forms of activity, ensuring those positive effects are sustained over time by changing parental engagement as well as that of children. It may also be of particular benefit to target very young children, to set habits and effect the development of positive trait attitudes to activity.

Figure 21: Adults' Life Satisfaction (upper) and Anxiety (Lower) by Socio-Economic Status (Left) and Employment Status (Right) and Physical and Volunteering Activity



Figure 22: Children and Young People Subjective Well-Being By Participation and Activity



Source: Children and Young People Active Lives Survey 2017-18.

3.9 Hopes for the Reimagine and Creative Arts Network Projects

Respondents identified a range of organisations that they hoped arts and cultural organisations could work more closely with in the context of these two projects:

- The local authorities in Derby and Derbyshire, including Multi-Agency Teams, health and well-being teams, and local neighbourhood teams;
- Schools and other educational organisations, including Multi-Academy Trusts;
- The private sector and especially leading employers;
- Youth workers and youth organisations;
- Charities and community organisations; and
- The police.

Some respondents suggested that successful collaboration was more likely where there was alignment of values. Since shared values are a significant element of the success of some existing partnerships, this is an important component for cultural organisations to stress in seeking to forge new partnerships during these projects.

Specific hopes for the Reimagine project included:

- Increasing the participation of young people in performing arts and associated creative activities, and in particular providing opportunities to those who have not had opportunities in the past.
- Broadening the horizons of young people, especially providing new and enlightening experiences and raising awareness of creative career options.
- Engaging communities in the arts and performing arts, helping to embed culture in a wider range of people's lives, and helping them to shape the narratives and stories that define place.
- Developing a stronger set of relationships between decision makers in the city and the arts and cultural sector; embedding arts and culture more securely in the institutional and governance structure of the city.
- Developing existing cultural and sporting partnerships.
- Developing specific aspects of existing partnership work such as the SEND hub provision; especially creating more opportunities for SEND young people to participate in the arts and culture and to make high quality art.

Partners in the project hoped that their organisations would better understand the needs of more deprived and/or disengaged communities, and that the latter would be able to embed their interests more securely in the work of their organisation. They thought that prominent challenges involved in the project would include:

- Ensuring sustained and successful partnership working;
- Ensuring successful project management and delivery;
- Building trust in communities and other organisations outside of the arts and cultural sector;
- Engaging and exciting young people; and
- Sustaining work once funding has ended.

In relation to the Creative Arts Network Project, arts and cultural organisations had similar hopes to those they expressed for the Reimagine project above. Added to these, though, they also hoped that audiences for professional work would be broadened and more diverse, and that

- audiences would be broadened to include communities who had not engaged before;

- co-creation would be expanded; and
- rural audiences and participants would be engaged.

Similarly, hopes about how the CAN project would change the organisations of the partners in the project revolved around learning about new communities, becoming more diverse and reflective of some of the communities that they serve, and broadening the diversity of audiences. Again, as with Reimagine, some of the challenges identified revolved around the logistics of partnership working and especially sharing responsibilities and work in partnership structures, achieving community buy-in, ensuring effective project management and delivery, and securing a positive legacy from the project.

3.10 Arts, Culture and City Strategies

Derby City Council has a Council Plan for 2019-2023 which sets out how it is to achieve its vision of being ‘A caring and successful city at the heart of the Midlands, proud of its heritage and ambitious for the future’. Culture features in a number of respects throughout this plan. The ‘leisure and culture offer’ is mentioned by the Leader of the council as a priority in his foreword. A ‘diverse ‘cultural offer and events that bring the city together all year round’ are mentioned as ‘current strengths’. Stronger creative skills for young people and an expanded creative industries sector is mentioned as a target for the future. Despite this, there is little detail in this headline plan about how these aspirations are to be delivered.

The Annual Delivery Plan provides signposting to a host of other plans and strategies which may link to culture and the arts including the City Centre Masterplan, the Economic Growth Strategy Delivery Plan, the Transforming Cities Fund Programme, an Options Appraisal for Leisure, Culture and Tourism and, most relevant of all, a new Culture Strategy. This latter document also emphasises economic heritage as being central to the city’s culture. Subscribing to a broad definition of culture as “the way that we live our lives and how we express ourselves”, the strategy emphasises both the scale of arts investment in the city and the socio-economic challenges discussed above. It establishes the vision to:

“...ensure culture is relevant, representative and accessible to all. It will broaden the horizons of audiences and participants, regardless of their background, and will strengthen our communities. Increased participation and self-expression will enrich lives, supporting good health and wellbeing. Creatives will be a valued and nurtured element of our community and economy.”

The action plan for 2019-20 includes plans to establish a ‘brokerage’ to represent civic cultural needs; to consult on cultural needs; to support placemaking through artistic residencies on major capital projects in the city; to explore make and trade zones, and to use pop-up artistic activities in empty properties; to promote volunteering, support cultural participation, and to support cultural and artistic partnerships. The analysis in this paper suggests that all these are actions in line with need, and the consultation undertaken to produce this paper is in line with some of these actions.

4 Conclusions: From Needs Analysis to Cultural Plan

4.1 Introduction

This section takes the evidence reviewed above, moving from an analysis of socio-economic profile and need through to a set of objectives for the Derby CAN and Reimagine projects. The discussion is organised around a slightly modified framework drawn from the Arts Council England's *Joint Cultural Needs Assessment Guidelines* (Neelands et al., 2019).

4.2 Place Narrative and Profile

The evidence reviewed above suggests that Derby does not experience the absolute aggregate levels of disadvantage and need that characterise some UK cities, but it does have some significant characteristics that shape needs in the city. Most notably these include:

- A relatively young population, with significant immigration over recent decades, broadening the religious, cultural and ethnic diversity of the city.
- An unusual economic structure which retains a strong focus on manufacturing with some world leading high technology employers. This economic structure means that there are some very high paid and high skilled jobs in the city, but also that the city is vulnerable to future changes in international trade.
- Marked inequalities and spatial concentrations of severe deprivation, especially in central and southern parts of the city.
- Some sections of the city's working age population experience unemployment, economic inactivity and have low skills.
- Significant problems in educational attainment, with important gaps within the city and between the city and the national average.
- Very significant health inequalities and concentrations of chronic health problems.

Culture and the arts can play a part in responding to some of these socio-economic challenges. The evidence reviewed above suggests that there are important ways in which artistic, cultural and sports participation can be protective to some of the negative outcomes from socio-economic risk. However, attendance and participation in Derby is lower than elsewhere. Increasing participation, diversity and representativeness are crucial to ensure the arts, cultural and creative sectors fulfil their potential contribution to the challenge of diversifying the city's economic base and using this to ensure enhanced social inclusion. There is also a role for the culture and arts sector to promote a more positive image of the city in the minds of its residents and those outside the city.

4.3 Place Outcomes

Culture is a central component of key strategies for the city, and the city's new Cultural Strategy is in line with the objectives of both the CAN and Reimagine projects: a significant opportunity to promote the development of the cultural and arts sectors in the city. However, the Cultural Strategy is new and it remains to be seen how much progress will be made with its key objectives. The CAN and Reimagine projects should be seen as key delivery vehicles for this strategy.

4.4 Cultural resources and capacity

The city has considerable cultural capacity, with 8 NPOs and significant levels of new investment, not least in the CAN and Reimagine projects. There are also other significant investments in arts participation taking place, including from the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation in the Plus One Scheme for Looked After Children and Care Leavers; the Opportunity Area's investment in #ThisIsDerby; and the work of the NPOs in the city, characterised by an effort to increase and diversify cultural participation.

Derby Theatre's *In Good Company* has significantly strengthened the capacity of theatre companies in the city, and the efforts of several other NPOs has created a rich infrastructure in relation to contemporary music and street art, visual arts, and classical music. These investments, and the strong partnerships between cultural partners in the city, mean that there is strong capacity for the CAN and Reimagine projects to extend cultural participation and to develop further the capacity of the creative economy in the city.

4.5 Project Activities, Outcomes and Outputs

The Derby CAN year 1 plan below sets out a set of initial outline plans for activities, outcomes and outputs moving from this Needs Analysis through to a project plan. It is a draft plan because, in the spirit of full reflection on the data, this initial evidence review will be used as the basis for further consultation with partners and communities on proposed activities through Spring 2020, including through the use of initial cultural programming designed to enhance the creative consultation already undertaken. The final revised plan will be developed following this process. It will be the subject of ongoing reflection and iterative development throughout years 1-3, especially because the Needs Analysis has helped to shape the curatorial focus of the plan, meaning that its content must respond to the input of the members of the community who are engaged in its delivery.

The draft plan envisages that almost 200 artists will be involved in the delivery of nearly 350 sessions to more than 600 participants. They will produce performance art to be seen by more than 20,000 audience members.

Activity Plan DERBY CAN Year 1									
Needs Analysis - Sept 2019 – March 2020									
<u>Activity overview</u> We have commissioned the University Social Science department, led by Alex Nunn, to develop our evaluation and monitoring framework and be the research partner for the Needs analysis stage. They have begun by providing a context for the Needs Analysis/Baseline through Desk Research, and through a survey of Partners and community organisations in the city to identify both professional and voluntary/community sector provision of cultural activities. Alongside this, a wider public (electronic) survey has been promoted by partners, particularly the City Council. The survey, titled “Spill the Beans”, has already received well over 500 responses from the public – this has been shared across mainly digital platforms, and we have also been soliciting responses in the city centre, in local communities, and at large scale public events such as Derby County football home games.									
Overview	Description	Dates	Location	Delivered by	Sessions	Artists	Participants	Participations	Audiences
Desk Research	Desk research will provide a context for the Needs Analysis/Baseline. It will incorporate secondary analysis of demographic, socio-economic, and sports and arts participation in Derby and Derbyshire. It will utilise National Statistics and key survey data (such as Active Lives, Local Household Survey data etc.). It will also utilise Audience Finder and other data drawn from evaluation, marketing and other data that partners collect on an ongoing basis.	Sept 2019 to March 2020	Desk based	Alex Nunn University of Derby		n/a			
Cultural Conversation Partner Survey	A survey of Partners and community organisations in the city to identify both professional and voluntary/community sector provision of cultural activities	Sept 2019 to Nov 2019	City-wide	Alex Nunn University of Derby					
Cultural Conversation Public Survey	A wider public (electronic) survey promoted by partners, particularly the City Council	Sept 2019 to Jan 2020	City-wide	Alex Nunn University of Derby					
Creative Conversations	Commissioned three of the consortium independent companies, Milk Presents, Not Too Tame and Maison Foo to deliver a series of ‘Creative Conversations’ which took place within community settings across the city, including: a care home, LGBTQ+ meeting, library, a social club and a shopping centre. These were aimed at generating creative conversations around place, the role of culture, memories of the past, and hopes and fears about the future in an informal, relaxed manner with the hope that some of these stories may develop into future projects or ideas. Production Company	Dec 2019 to Jan 2020	INTU centre, Ripley Miners Welfare, Derby LGBTQ+ centre, Langdale Nursing Home,	Maison Foo, Milk Presents, Not Too Tame.	6	10	100	600	500

	<p>Archer Hampson have been commissioned to document these conversations and to help us develop a short 2-minute film which will also help to launch the programme in April.</p> <p>Maison Foo / Tea-ladies Not Too Tame / Derby Pub Quiz Milk Presents / Nail Bar</p>		Normanton Library.						
Community Consultations	<p>A series of follow up consultations with community stakeholders who were identified and invited via either the creative conversations, public survey, or through partner organisations.</p> <p>The community consultations will serve the purpose of starting to develop stronger links with potential key community stakeholders who will be involved in either the strategic conversations for the planning of commissions or be part of productions. They will also help guide some of the planning for the programme</p> <p><i>Normanton Library (Ricky F, Milk, Dan & City Council rep)</i></p> <p><i>Bramble Brook Community Centre (Ricky F, Not Too Tame, Dan & DCCT)</i></p> <p><i>General community (Derby Theatre) (Ricky F, City Council rep, DCCT, Dan W, Indies)</i></p> <p><i>Artists & makers (Indies, Ben, Dan & Sarah)</i></p> <p><i>Refugee communities (Maison Foo, DRACC & Dan)</i></p> <p><i>Mr. Supreme's crew (Dan, Mr Supreme & Baby J)</i></p> <p><i>Students via Derby US (Dan, Heather Gunn & Alex Nunn)</i></p>	March 2020		Daniel Whitehouse, Ricky Ferguson, Maison Foo, Milk Presents, Not Too Tame, DRACC, City Council, DCCT, UOD US.	7	15	90	630	
Programme Design	Following on from the Needs Assessment and consultations we will finalise our plans and consortium structure, working with consortium partners and invited community members.	March 2020	Across the city	All consortium partners, Community representatives	1	2	4	4	

	<p>Through these consultations and the subsequent programme, we hope to identify and build on existing community assets, develop a co-curation methodology for new commissions, identify community leaders to be part of the consortium, and develop a bespoke training and skills/talent development package which is tailored to the needs of the communities of Derby.</p>								
Derby Can team development	<p>Through a human centred application process, we will build a team which reflects the city and has a strong resonance and connection to the communities of Derby.</p> <p>Programme Producer or Associate producers Works alongside the Lead producer to provide producer/project manager support for commissioning strands and productions</p> <p>Community Manager Develops and supports the community involvement in the programme including training and skills development</p> <p>Volunteer coordinator Supports the community coordinator with the community and volunteer organisation of the programme with a strong emphasis on accessibility and supporting and providing opportunities for the deaf and disabled communities of the city</p> <p>Communications officer Develops the social media and online communication for the project</p> <p>Administrator Administration support for the project as a whole</p>	Feb - March 2020							

Labs (Producing, Making, Production) April – August 2020

Activity overview

A bespoke training and skills/talent development programme, to better equip artists, staff members, partners and communities, and to provide appropriate support and skills to develop people on the programme.

Labs tailored to the needs of the communities of Derby, developed in consultation with partners and community members, which will respond to gaps in provision in needs identified in the needs analysis.

Artists and cultural organisations inspired and supported to explore new or different ways of working in collaboration with the community, with a developed understanding of the audiences for their work.

How the activity responds to the Needs Analysis

- Derby has higher levels of cultural investment than elsewhere. There are 8 NPOs in the city, receiving around £10m between 2018-2021.
- Despite this, Derby has lower cultural and sports and arts participation than elsewhere. For adults, this is the case for both active participation and for audiences. It is therefore essential we seek opportunities in exploring ways to build and develop participations, particularly for the key areas of social and economic diversity in the city. This is especially so because participation and activity appears to be protective for adults of other socio-economic risks to their wellbeing.
- Cultural organisations in the city felt that there were significant challenges in representation, accessibility, and diversity. Special projects were thought to be regularly successful in accessing non-traditional audiences for artistic production, but this did not lead to greater diversity in mainstream audiences. Increasing the diversity of artistic production, and its representativeness in terms of the make-up of the city and in relation to active participation in arts and culture, are key challenges for the Derby CAN project.
- Respondents in the cultural survey were asked to identify what support they offered to different groups: this suggested that there were particular gaps in current provision, including CPD support for professional development inside and outside of the arts and cultural sector in music.

Outcomes

- Developing a range of skills for communities: personal, social and creative (including programming, producing, production and making)
- Developing a volunteering programme that engages people from across the city in cultural activity
- Identifying, cultivating and supporting the growth of new cultural talent and leaders, and providing adequate resources to aid their development

Overview	Description	Dates	Location	Delivered by	Sessions	Artists	Organisations	Participants per session	Participations	Audiences
Community Training Programme (Leadership):	12 local people engaging in a programme of leadership and personal development training run by Derby County Community Trust which develops resilience, confidence, self-esteem, and skills to engage in DERBY CAN as an advocate, ambassador and steering group member.	May to August 2020		DCCT & Derby CAN	6	n/a	2	12	72	

Community talent development:	6 workshops delivered in communities which are socio-economically challenged, reaching 10 people per workshop, and aimed at unearthing new talent and finding new voices to inform the programme. These workshops will range from technical theatre to music to writing to theatre.		May to August 2020	Baby People, Derby Theatre, Milk Presents.	6	6	3	60	360	
Community Training Programme (Producing)	12 local people engaging in a programme to teach the basics of producing for the arts, run by China Plate (based on their Optimists course). The course will offer a vital introduction to the craft of making work in a professional context and building a professional network, de-mystifying the process of the administrative and organisational aspects of making theatre. Drawing on China Plate's extensive experience and on real examples, the course will arm community members with knowledge and insight on the practicalities of making, funding, touring and marketing their work.		May to August 2020	China Plate	8	3	3	8	64	
Artists Development Training (The Darkroom)	10 artists will engage in a week-long residency aimed at developing their skills in working with the community and exploring the co-curation model.		May to August 2020	TBC	5	15	2			
Volunteer Programme Training	60 members of the community will be recruited and undertake a 4-day training programme on how to support the programme. Go sees will develop an understanding of available products; workshops will develop a conversation around co-production; and training on front of house skills will be undertaken.		May to August 2020	TBC	4			60	240	

Pilot Commissions**Year 1 May – August 2020****Activity overview**

In year 1 we will test out new ways of working with the community, and provide new collaborative opportunities to pilot new commissions across the city. The Independent companies, as part of the consortium, will lead on the commissions, and will recruit local artists to work with them to develop flexible and open co-devising processes which will involve communities in the research and creation of work, in more rigorous audience development processes, and in the creation of tools to ensure that their work reaches far and wide.

How the activity responds to the Needs Analysis

- Audiences and communities will be from areas in the city facing socioeconomic deprivation, in particular from postcodes relating to Arboretum, Normanton, Abbey, Sinfyn and the city centre, ensuring especially that children are drawn into the cultural offering.
- Productions will be developed with and for communities which match the cultural makeup of the city (25% BAME).
- Work will be developed which allows for the cross fertilisation of communities, so that those from more affluent areas can mix with those from more deprived wards.
- Increasing the diversity of artistic production and its representativeness in terms of the make-up of the city, and promoting active participation in arts and culture, are key challenges for both the Reimagine and CAN projects. Cultural organisations in the city felt that there were significant challenges in representation, accessibility, and diversity. Special projects were thought to be regularly successful in accessing non-traditional audiences for artistic production, but this did not lead to greater diversity in mainstream audiences.

Outcomes

- Developing a dynamic, accessible, and diverse commissioning framework which provides a space for exceptional performing arts work to be produced which is relevant to the people of Derby .Developing a range of skills for communities: personal, social and creative (including programming, producing, production and making)
- Developing a volunteering programme that engages people from across the city in cultural activity
- Identifying, cultivating and supporting the growth of new cultural talent and leaders, and providing adequate resources to aid their development
- Engaging communities in transformational cultural activity which resonates and has relevance to their lives, improving community cohesion, and fostering a culture of creative aspiration
- Engaging audiences and communities in a co-curation approach when developing productions
- Creating an equitable space where independent artists and cultural organisations across the city can be part of a strategic cultural programme
- Developing a multi-agency approach and joint artistic vision which will allow the testing of new ways of working which will influence our venues'/organisations' business plans beyond the life of this project.

Overview	Description	Dates	Location	Delivered by	Sessions	Artists	Participants	Participations	Audiences
Untold Stories	30 members of the community involved in 3 co-production projects over the course of 10 sessions, each with three independent companies exploring new ways of working collaboratively, unearthing new stories, and setting the framework for a new production in year 2 and 3. We will take these piloted commissions into public settings and share the work in alternative spaces,	May 2020 to Aug 2020	Within communities of Derby	Milk Presents, Maison Foo, Not Too Tame.	30	6	30	300	300

	working with the community teams to build and develop a strong audience engagement.								
City based Creative Conversations	Alongside the development of the Untold Stories commissions, we will also develop 3 new creative conversations commissions. These will go out publicly and will be for artists from the city to respond to. The commissions will be developed in response to the needs analysis outlined above, and will take place in the public realm across the summer in parks, summer festivals and fates.	May 2020 to Aug 2020	Within communities of Derby	TBC: 3 Derby based artists or practitioners	15	6	10	25	300

**Activity Plan DERBY CAN
Year 2 & 3**

Labs (Producing, Making, Production) Jan 2021 – April 2022

Activity overview

The labs programme in year 2 & 3 will be designed post year 1 feedback and monitoring, but will follow a similar process and focus on bespoke training and on a skills/talent development programme, to better equip artists, staff members, partners and communities, and to provide appropriate support and skills to develop people on the programme.

The labs will be tailored to the needs of the communities of Derby, will be developed in consultation with partners and community members and will respond to gaps in provision identified in the needs analysis.

Artists and cultural organisations will be inspired and supported to explore new or different ways of working in collaboration with the community, and in understanding the audiences for their work.

How the activity responds to the Needs Analysis

- Derby has higher levels of cultural investment than elsewhere. There are 8 NPOs in the city, receiving around £10m between 2018-2021.
- Despite this, Derby has lower cultural and sports and arts participation than elsewhere. For adults, this is the case for both active participation and for audiences. It is therefore essential we seek opportunities in exploring ways to build and develop participations, particularly for the key areas of social economic diversity in the city, and especially as participation and activity appears to be protective for adults of other socio-economic risks to their wellbeing.
- Increasing the diversity of artistic production and its representativeness in terms of the make-up of the city, and promoting active participation in arts and culture, are key challenges for the Derby CAN project. Cultural organisations in the city felt that there were significant challenges in representation, accessibility, and diversity. Special projects were thought to be regularly successful in accessing non-traditional audiences for artistic production, but this did not lead to greater diversity in mainstream audiences.
- Respondents in the cultural survey were asked to identify what support they offered to different groups. This suggested that there were particular gaps in current provision, including CPD support for professional development inside and outside of the arts and cultural sector in music.

Outcomes

- Developing a range of skills for communities: personal, social and creative (including programming, producing, production and making)
- Developing a volunteering programme that engages people from across the city in cultural activity
- Identifying, cultivating and supporting the growth of new cultural talent and leaders and providing adequate resources to aid their development

Overview	Description	Dates	Location	Delivered by	Sessions	Artists	Organisations	Participants per session	Participations

Community Training Programme (Event Management)	12 local people engaging in a programme of leadership and personal development training run by Derby County Community Trust which develops resilience, confidence, self-esteem and skills to engage in DERBY CAN as an advocate, ambassador and steering group member.	January to May-2020		DCCT & Derby CAN	6	n/a	2	12	72
Community talent development:	6 workshops delivered in communities which are socioeconomically challenged, reaching 10 people per workshop, aimed at unearthing new talent and finding new voices to inform the programme. These workshops will range from technical theatre to music to writing to theatre.		May to August 2020	Baby People, Derby Theatre, Milk Presents.	6	6	3	60	360
Community Training Programme (Producing)	12 local people engaging in a programme to teach them the basics of producing for the arts run by China Plate (based on their Optimists course). The course will offer a vital introduction to the craft of making work in a professional context and in building a professional network, de-mystifying the process of the administrative and organisational aspects of making theatre. Drawing on China Plate's extensive experience and on real examples, the course will arm community members with knowledge and insight on the practicalities of making, funding, touring and marketing their work. We hope that participants on year 1 community leadership training programme will be encouraged to join this course in year 2.		May to August 2020	China Plate	8	3	3	8	64
Artists Development Training (The Darkroom)	10 artists will engage in a week-long residency aimed at developing their skills in working in an outdoor setting and in developing work for public space settings.		May to August 2020	China Plate	5	15	2		

**Commission programme
Sept 2020 – August 2022
Year 2 & 3**

Activity overview

In year 2 & 3 we will take our learning from year 1 and build on the ideas and pilot commissions, take ideas to the next stage, and develop quality products with the community. We hope to find unhidden talent in the city through the workshops we will provide in community settings.

Artists and cultural organisations will be inspired and supported to explore new or different ways of working in collaboration with the community, and in understanding the audiences for their work. They will develop flexible and open co-devising processes which will involve communities in the research and creation of work, in more rigorous audience development processes, and in the creation of tools to ensure that their work reaches far and wide.

Alongside this, the labs will support communities and upskill them to have the tools and confidence to be part of the productions, through either performance, producing, or production roles. We will unearth new talent in new art-forms. This strand is based on the idea that talent is everywhere but opportunity is not. We will target those people in our community who do not label themselves artists and help them discover their creativity.

It is anticipated that the commissioning programme will feature work ranging from the small to mid-scale, co-created with the community. This is likely to involve:

Outdoor productions in a variety of settings of scale, profile, and ambition, attracting an audience which would not normally attend a traditional venue. High quality productions, where new stories from the community are brought to the fore, may be performed in venues linked to local heritage, or may be focused on an area of interest to a specific audience. Civic Touring of new platforms for performance in community halls to shopping centres will allow audiences to experience art on their doorstep.

How the activity responds to the Needs Analysis

- Audiences and communities will be from areas in the city facing socioeconomic deprivation, in particular from postcodes relating to Arboretum, Normanton, Abbey, Sinfyn and the city centre, ensuring especially that children are drawn into the cultural offering.
- Productions will be developed with and for communities which match the cultural makeup of the city (25% BAME).
- Work will be developed which allows for the cross fertilisation of communities, so that those from more affluent areas can mix with those from the more deprived wards.
- Increasing the diversity of artistic production, and its representativeness in terms of the make-up of the city, and promoting active participation in arts and culture, are key challenges for both the Reimagine and CAN projects. This project will respond to feeling among cultural organisations in the city that there were significant challenges in representation, accessibility, and diversity. Special projects were thought to be regularly successful in accessing non-traditional audiences for artistic production, but this did not lead to greater diversity in mainstream audiences.

Outcomes

- Developing a dynamic, accessible and diverse commissioning framework which provides a space for exceptional performing arts work to be produced which is relevant to the people of Derby. Developing a range of skills for communities: personal, social and creative (including programming, producing, production and making)
- Developing a volunteering programme that engages people from across the city in cultural activity
- Identifying, cultivating and supporting the growth of new cultural talent and leaders, and providing adequate resources to aid their development
- Engaging communities in transformational cultural activity which resonates and has relevance to their lives; improving community cohesion, and fostering a culture of creative aspiration
- Engaging audiences and communities in a co-curation approach when developing productions
- Creating an equitable space where independent artists and cultural organisations across the city can be part of a strategic cultural programme
- Developing a multi-agency approach and joint artistic vision which will the testing of new ways of working which will influence our venues'/ organisations' business plans beyond the life of this project.

Overview	Description	Dates	Location	Delivered by	Sessions	Artists	Participants	Participations	Audiences
Untold Stories	3 small-scale productions, co-produced by independent companies in collaboration with the communities based on the research period undertaken in year 1, involving 30 members of the community directly in the theatre making process.	Sept 2020 to Aug 2022	Derby Theatre and within communities of Derby	Milk Presents, Maison Foo, Not Too Tame.	60	30	30	300	500
Untold Stories	2 mid-scale productions led by Derby Theatre in collaboration with the communities and other NPOs and artists.	Sept 2020 to Aug 2022	Derby Theatre and within communities of Derby	Consortium partners, communities, and artists	40	20	60	600	4200
Stories Outloud	6 small-scale outdoor productions, co-produced by independent companies in collaboration with the communities, based on the research period undertaken in year 1, involving 30 members of the community directly in the theatre making process.	Sept 2020 to Aug 2022	Across the city centre	Consortium partners, communities, and artists	120	20	60	600	1000
Stories Outloud	2 mid-scale productions led by Déda and COL, in collaboration with the communities and other NPOs and artists.	Sept 2020 to Aug 2022	Across the city centre	Consortium partners, communities, and artists	40	20	60	600	800
Urban touring/new work in communities	The creative conversations developed in year 1 will be built on, working with emerging artists and new talent to develop 6 new small scale performances which will tour out across the city and directly into community settings. These will be led by, and be for, communities and we will support artists and companies from the city.	Sept 2020 to Aug 2022	Within Communities of Derby	TBC: 3 Derby based artists or practitioners	72	12	30		300

Totals	Artists	Sessions	Participants	Participations	Audiences (live)
	189	345	694		23600

4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

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6 Appendix A: Area Based Profiles

6.1 Derby profile

6.1.1 Labour Market Report

The source for data in this section is NOMISweb LA report – accessed 19 December 2019

Resident Population

	Total population (2018)		
	Derby (numbers)	East Midlands (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
All people	257,200	4,804,100	64,553,900
Males	127,300	2,375,400	31,864,000
Females	129,900	2,428,800	32,689,900

Source: ONS Population estimates - local authority based by five-year age band

	Population aged 16-64 (2018)			
	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people aged 16-64	161,300	62.7	62.1	62.7
Males aged 16-64	80,900	63.6	62.7	63.4
Females aged 16-64	80,400	61.9	61.5	62.0

Source: ONS Population estimates - local authority based by five-year age band

Notes: % is a proportion of total population

Labour Supply

	Employment and unemployment (Jul 2018-Jun 2019)			
	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active†	128,100	77.1	79.7	78.9
In employment†	121,600	73.1	76.0	75.6
Employees†	110,100	66.3	66.7	64.6
Self employed†	11,500	6.7	9.1	10.7
Unemployed (model-based)§	6,400	5.0	4.6	4.1
Males				
Economically active†	68,400	81.8	84.1	83.5
In employment†	65,000	77.7	80.0	79.9
Employees†	58,000	69.4	68.2	65.4
Self employed†	7,100	8.2	11.6	14.2
Unemployed§	3,400	4.9	4.7	4.2
Females				
Economically active†	59,700	72.3	75.4	74.3
In employment†	56,600	68.4	72.0	71.3
Employees†	52,100	63.2	65.2	63.9
Self employed†	4,400	5.2	6.6	7.2
Unemployed§	3,100	5.2	4.5	3.9

Source: ONS annual population survey

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Economic inactivity (Jul 2018-Jun 2019)

	Derby (level)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Total	37,100	22.9	20.3	21.1
Student	6,900	18.5	25.8	26.9
looking after family/home	8,800	23.7	22.6	23.6
temporary sick	#	#	2.3	1.9
long-term sick	10,800	29.1	26.0	23.0
discouraged	!	!	!	0.4
retired	3,100	8.4	12.6	12.9
other	6,600	17.8	10.7	11.2
wants a job	10,000	26.9	23.0	20.7
does not want a job	27,100	73.1	77.0	79.3

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive ([see definitions](#))

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64; % is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64.

Workless Households (Jan-Dec 2018)

	Derby	East Midlands	Great Britain
Number of Workless Households	11,700	224,300	2,919,800
Percentage of Households that are Workless	14.4	14.7	14.3
Number of children in Workless Households	#	97,100	1,259,000
Percentage of children who are in Households that are Workless	#	10.7	10.3

Source: ONS annual population survey - households by combined economic activity status

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

Notes: Only includes those households that have at least one person aged 16 to 64. Children refers to all children aged under 16.

Employment by occupation (Jul 2018-Jun 2019)

	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	51,600	42.5	41.9	47.1
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	12,300	10.1	10.4	11.1
2 Professional occupations	22,900	18.8	17.9	21.0
3 Associate professional & technical	16,400	13.5	13.6	14.8
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	20,800	17.1	20.8	19.9
4 Administrative & secretarial	10,700	8.8	9.4	9.8
5 Skilled trades occupations	10,000	8.3	11.3	10.0
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	21,500	17.7	17.6	16.4
6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	11,000	9.0	10.0	9.0
7 Sales and customer service occs	10,600	8.7	7.6	7.3
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	27,600	22.7	19.7	16.6
8 Process plant & machine operatives	12,200	10.0	8.0	6.3
9 Elementary occupations	15,400	12.7	11.6	10.3

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Qualifications (Jan 2018-Dec 2018)

	Derby (level)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	55,500	34.6	33.2	39.3
NVQ3 and above	83,100	51.7	54.0	57.8
NVQ2 and above	112,400	70.0	72.0	74.9
NVQ1 and above	132,600	82.6	84.1	85.4
Other qualifications	13,400	8.3	7.8	6.8
No qualifications	14,600	9.1	8.1	7.8

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.

Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64;
% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Earnings by place of residence (2019)

	Derby (£s)	East Midlands (£s)	Great Britain (£s)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	586.5	547.4	587.0
Male full-time workers	620.6	590.3	632.0
Female full-time workers	513.1	476.1	528.9
Hourly pay - excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	14.70	13.63	14.88
Male full-time workers	15.50	14.23	15.44
Female full-time workers	13.09	12.49	13.99

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (November 2019)

	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	5,385	3.3	2.5	2.9
Males	3,160	3.9	2.9	3.4
Females	2,225	2.8	2.1	2.4

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (November 2019)

	Derby (level)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	5,385	3.3	2.5	2.9
Aged 16 to 17	20	0.3	0.2	0.3
Aged 18 to 24	1,100	4.3	3.5	4.0
Aged 18 to 21	660	4.5	3.7	4.3
Aged 25 to 49	3,115	3.6	2.8	3.1
Aged 50+	1,150	2.6	2.0	2.4

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

Working-age client group - main benefit claimants - not seasonally adjusted [Discontinued] (November 2016)

	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	20,800	12.9	10.7	11.0
By statistical group				
Job seekers	1,470	0.9	1.0	1.1
ESA and incapacity benefits	11,710	7.2	6.0	6.1
Lone parents	2,070	1.3	1.0	1.0
Carers	3,350	2.1	1.8	1.7
Others on income related benefits	390	0.2	0.2	0.2
Disabled	1,510	0.9	0.7	0.8
Bereaved	300	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main out-of-work benefits†	15,640	9.7	8.0	8.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Main out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Notes: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64;
Figures in this table do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit.

Labour Demand

	Jobs density (2017)			
	Derby (jobs)	Derby (density)	East Midlands (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs density	145,000	0.90	0.80	0.86

Source: ONS jobs density

Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64;
Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

Employee Jobs (2018)

	Derby (employee jobs)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	136,000	-	-	-
Full-time	95,000	69.9	67.7	67.6
Part-time	41,000	30.1	32.3	32.4
Employee jobs by industry				
B: Mining and quarrying	150	0.1	0.2	0.2
C: Manufacturing	27,000	19.9	12.9	8.1
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	200	0.1	0.8	0.5
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,250	0.9	0.7	0.7
F Construction	4,000	2.9	4.4	4.7
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,000	12.5	16.7	15.2
H: Transportation and storage	6,000	4.4	5.5	4.8
I: Accommodation and food service activities	9,000	6.6	7.0	7.6
J: Information and communication	4,000	2.9	2.9	4.2
K: Financial and insurance activities	1,250	0.9	1.7	3.5
L: Real estate activities	2,250	1.7	1.3	1.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	10,000	7.4	6.4	8.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	12,000	8.8	8.7	9.1
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,500	3.3	3.7	4.3
P: Education	12,000	8.8	9.2	8.9
Q: Human health and social work activities	21,000	15.4	13.1	13.2
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,000	2.2	2.6	2.5

Employee Jobs (2018)

	Derby (employee jobs)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
S: Other service activities	2,250	1.7	2.0	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey: open access

- Data unavailable

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees, and HM Forces. Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Earnings by place of work (2019)

	Derby (£s)	East Midlands (£s)	Great Britain (£s)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	705.7	535.1	586.5
Male full-time workers	792.0	579.9	631.7
Female full-time workers	596.2	464.8	528.2
Hourly pay - excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	18.78	13.26	14.87
Male full-time workers	20.53	13.84	15.43
Female full-time workers	15.59	12.23	13.98

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

Civil service jobs as a proportion of employee jobs (2018)

	Derby (headcount)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	1,030	0.8	1.0	1.5
Full-time	570	0.5	0.7	1.1
Part-time	450	0.4	0.3	0.3

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of total jobs in area that are civil service jobs

Composition of civil service jobs by sex and hours worked (2018)

	Derby (headcount)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total civil service jobs	1,030	-	-	-
Full-time	570	55.3	73.9	76.9
Part-time	450	43.7	26.1	23.1
Male	320	31.1	43.1	45.7
Full-time	270	26.2	38.6	41.5
Part-time	50	4.9	4.5	4.2
Female	710	68.9	56.9	54.3
Full-time	310	30.1	35.3	35.4
Part-time	400	38.8	21.7	18.9

Source: ONS Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Note: Percentages based on % of Total Civil Service Jobs made up of each category

Businesses

UK Business Counts (2019)

	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 to 9)	6,375	87.3	160,645	89.0
Small (10 to 49)	740	10.1	16,120	8.9

UK Business Counts (2019)				
	Derby (numbers)	Derby (%)	East Midlands (numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Medium (50 to 249)	155	2.1	2,990	1.7
Large (250+)	40	0.5	695	0.4
Total	7,305	-	180,455	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 to 9)	7,440	79.6	176,350	83.8
Small (10 to 49)	1,505	16.1	27,405	13.0
Medium (50 to 249)	330	3.5	5,895	2.8
Large (250+)	65	0.7	835	0.4
Total	9,345	-	210,490	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS).

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

6.1.2 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

In the maps here, the lighter the colour the more deprived on the IMD 2019. The maps show a pattern of significant deprivation in the most deprived two deciles nationally through a central swathe of the city, especially focused on the city centre and then south through the wards of Arboretum, Normanton, Boulton and Sinfin, with a section of Derwent and Chaddesden to the south west of the city also featuring prominently. To the east of the city centre, some sections of Abbey ward close to the city centre are also repeatedly highlighted in each of the domains of deprivation.

Figure 23: IMD Overall and Living Environment Deciles

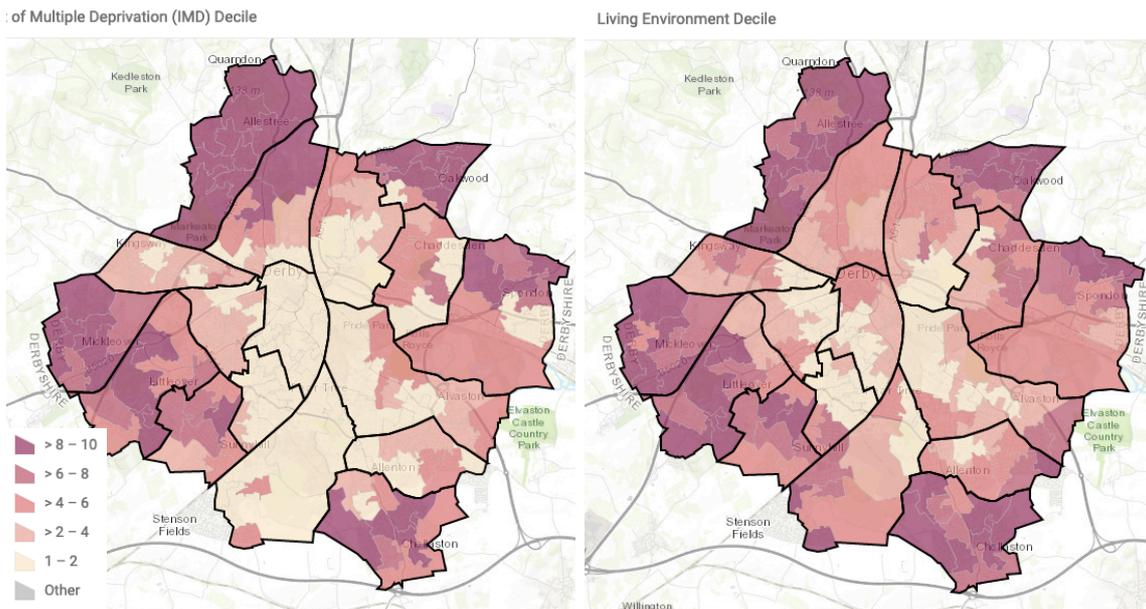


Figure 24: IMD Income and Employment (Deciles)

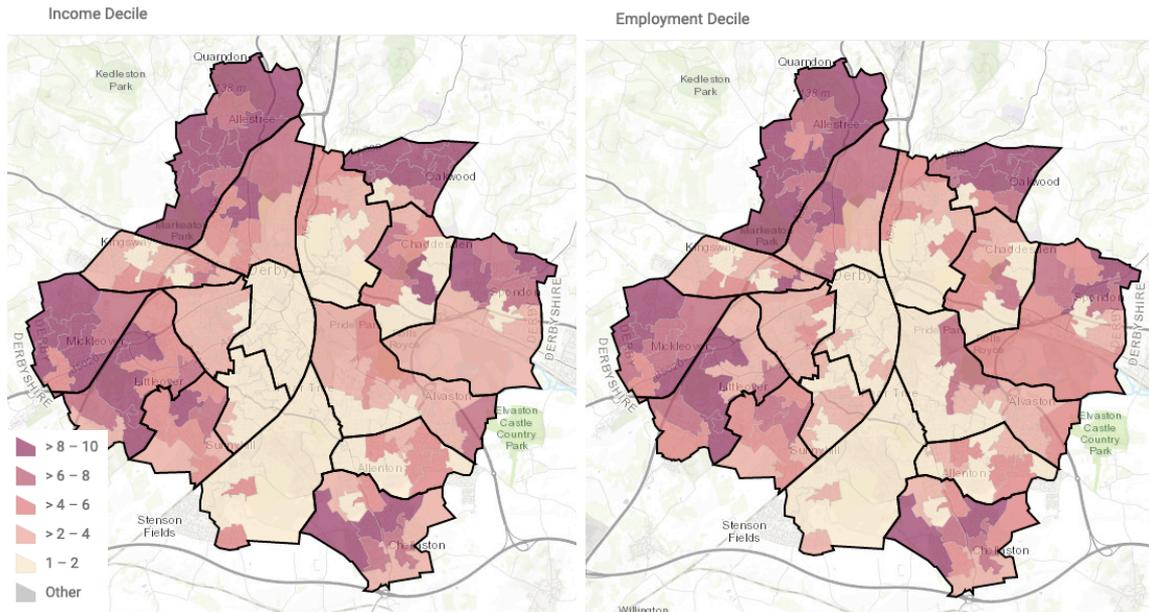


Figure 25: IMD Health and Education and Skills (Deciles)

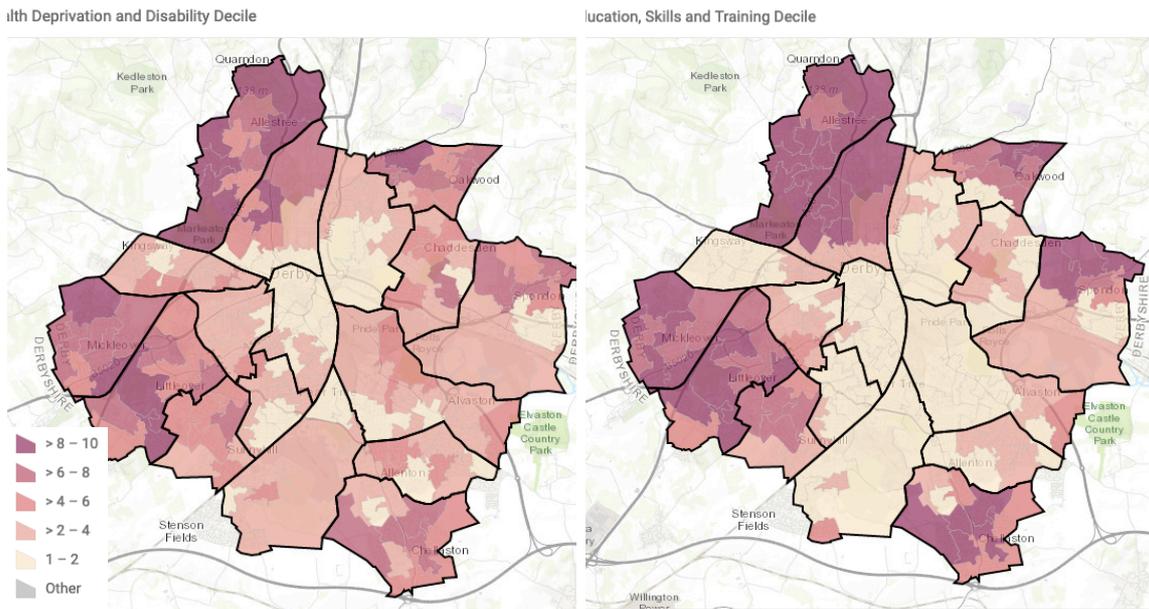


Figure 26: IMD Crime and Barriers to Housing and Services (Deciles)



6.2 Ward Profiles

6.2.1 Arboretum

NOMIS Labour Market Profile E36000306: Arboretum

The Source for the data in this section is NOMISweb – accessed 19 December 2019.

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within E36000306: Arboretum 2011 ward which is in the [Derby local authority](#).

Resident population

Population aged 16-64 (2013)

	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	Derby (numbers)	England and Wales (numbers)
All persons	14,925	161,305	36,973,396
Males	8,255	80,935	18,470,170
Females	6,670	80,370	18,503,226

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates.

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (2011)

	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Economically active	8,257	65.1	75.6	76.8
In employment	6,740	53.1	68.6	71.0
Employees	5,887	46.4	61.6	60.6

Employment and unemployment (2011)				
	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
Self employed	853	6.7	7.1	10.4
Unemployed	1,517	18.4	9.3	7.6
Males				
Economically active	5,060	72.9	80.6	82.0
In employment	4,092	58.9	72.5	75.1
Employees	3,412	49.1	62.1	60.5
Self employed	680	9.8	10.4	14.7
Unemployed	968	19.1	10.1	8.4
Females				
Economically active	3,197	55.7	70.6	71.7
In employment	2,648	46.1	64.8	66.9
Employees	2,475	43.1	61.0	60.7
Self employed	173	3.0	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	549	17.2	8.3	6.8

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Economic inactivity (2011)				
	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	4,429	34.9	24.4	23.2
Retired	268	2.1	4.4	4.9
Student	1,109	8.7	7.0	6.6
Looking after home or family	1,171	9.2	5.3	4.9
Long-term sick or disabled	1,146	9.0	5.2	4.6
Other	735	5.8	2.5	2.3
Males				
Economically inactive	1,884	27.1	19.4	18.0
Retired	118	1.7	3.2	3.5
Student	630	9.1	7.6	6.7
Looking after home or family	123	1.8	1.1	0.9
Long-term sick or disabled	696	10.0	5.4	4.8
Other	317	4.6	2.1	2.1

Employment and unemployment (2011)				
	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
Females				
Economically inactive	2,545	44.3	29.4	28.3
Retired	150	2.6	5.6	6.3
Student	479	8.3	6.4	6.4
Looking after home or family	1,048	18.3	9.5	8.8
Long-term sick or disabled	450	7.8	5.0	4.3
Other	418	7.3	2.9	2.5

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Full time/part time working (2011)				
	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Full time in employment	4,514	66.2	69.3	70.7
Part time in employment	2,305	33.8	30.7	29.3
Males				
Full time in employment	2,952	71.2	83.2	84.1
Part time in employment	1,195	28.8	16.8	15.9
Females				
Full time in employment	1,562	58.5	53.7	55.7
Part time in employment	1,110	41.5	46.3	44.3

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Employment by occupation (2011)				
	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
1 Managers and senior officials	435	6.4	8.6	10.8
2 Professional	812	11.9	16.4	17.4
3 Associate professional & technical	573	8.4	11.2	12.7
4 Administrative & secretarial	521	7.6	10.6	11.4
5 Skilled trades	624	9.2	10.9	11.5
6 Personal services	666	9.8	10.0	9.4
7 Sales and customer services	653	9.6	9.4	8.4
8 Process plant and machine operatives	1,012	14.8	9.7	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	1,523	22.3	13.3	11.2

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6112EW - Occupation by sex by age)

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over by Soc 2010 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Qualifications (2011)				
	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Level 4 qualifications and above	2,531	20.0	26.5	29.7
Level 3 qualifications	1,438	11.3	15.2	14.5
Level 2 qualifications	1,625	12.8	16.5	17.2
Level 1 qualifications	1,937	15.3	15.3	15.2
Apprenticeships and other qualifications	1,807	14.2	9.9	8.6
No qualifications	3,348	26.4	16.7	15.0

Source: 2011 Census (Table LC5106EW - Highest level of qualification by economic activity).

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 64.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	1,040	7.0	3.3	2.9
Males	660	8.0	3.9	3.3
Females	380	5.7	2.8	2.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claimant count by age - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000306: Arboretum (numbers)	E36000306: Arboretum (%)	Derby (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	1,040	7.0	3.3	2.9
Aged 16 to 17	0	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 24	165	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 21	85	-	-	-
Aged 25 to 49	610	-	-	-
Aged 50+	265	-	-	-

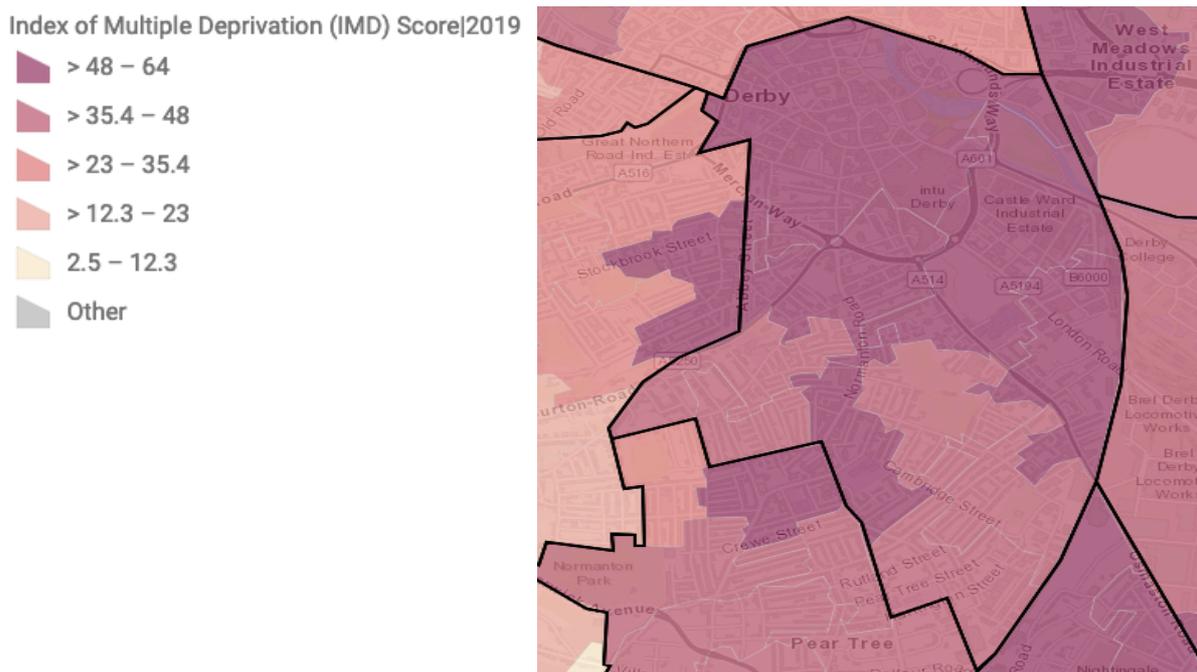
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age.

Indices of Deprivation

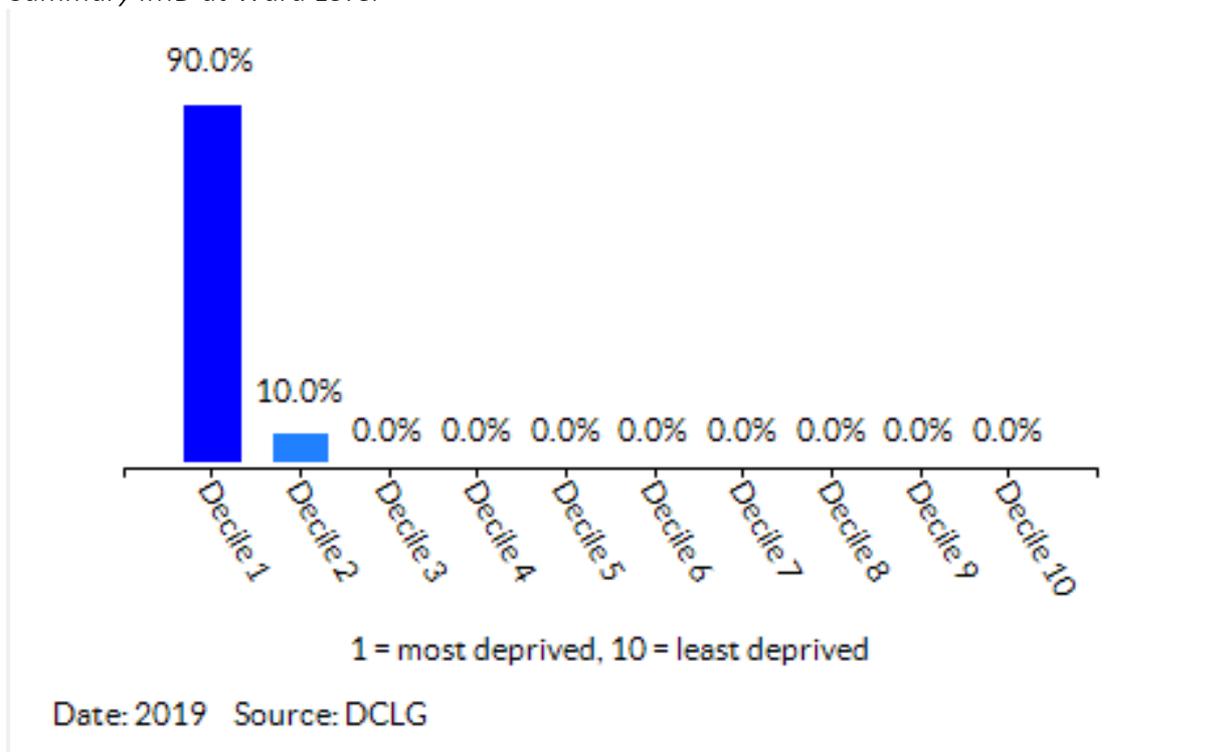
The source for this section is INFO4Derby IMD 2019 report at ward level, accessed 19 December 2019.

Figure 27: Arboretum - Overall IMD Lower Level SOAs by Score



The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Summary IMD at Ward Level



Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile 2019 [metadata](#)

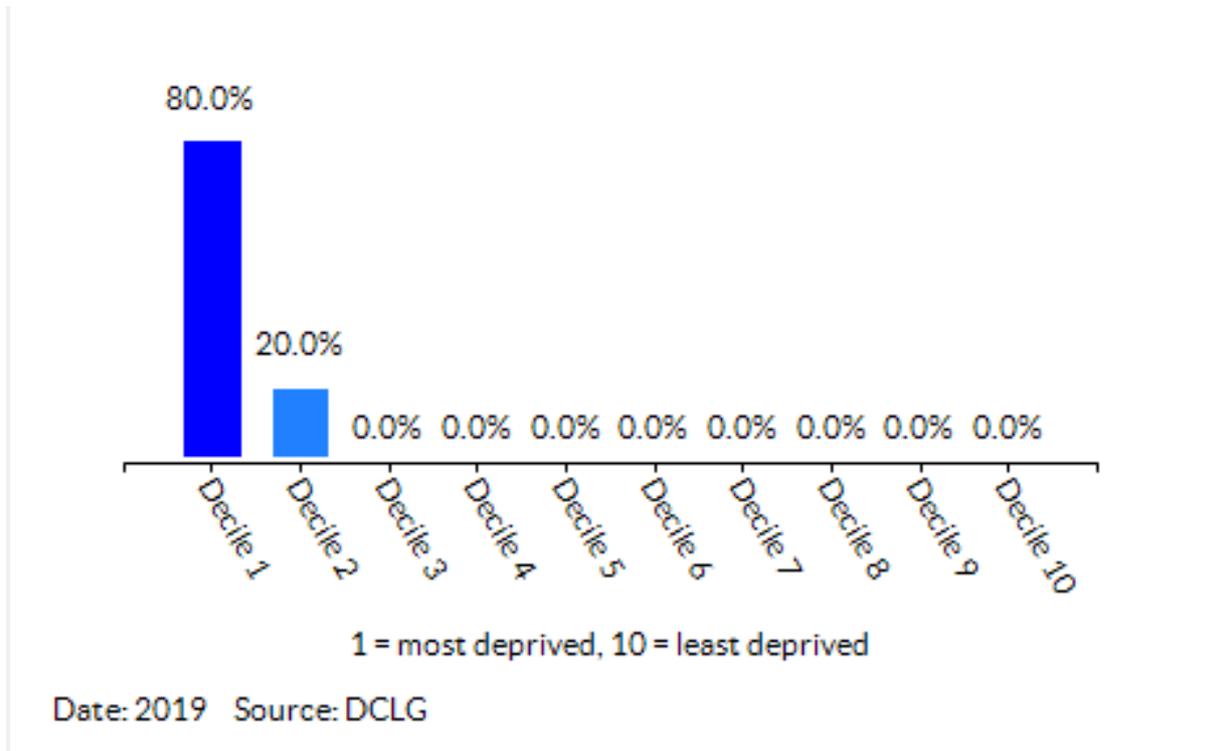
Arboretum

E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)	1
E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	1
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	2
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	1
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	1
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	1
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	1
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	1
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	1

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment;

Education; Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing Services; Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.

Income domain



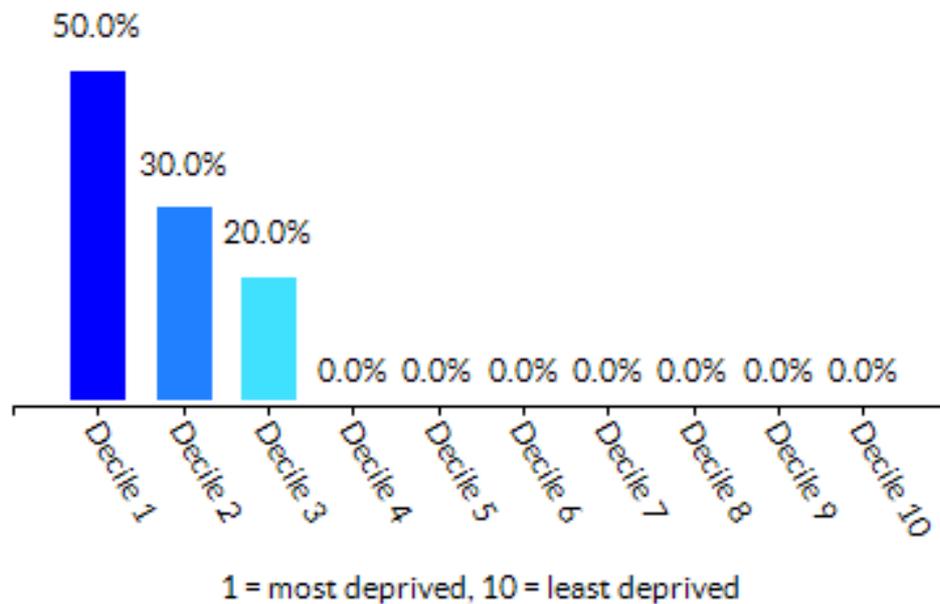
Income Decile 2019
[metadata](#)

Arboretum

E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)	2
E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	1
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	2
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	1
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	1
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	1
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	1
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	1
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	1

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Employment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

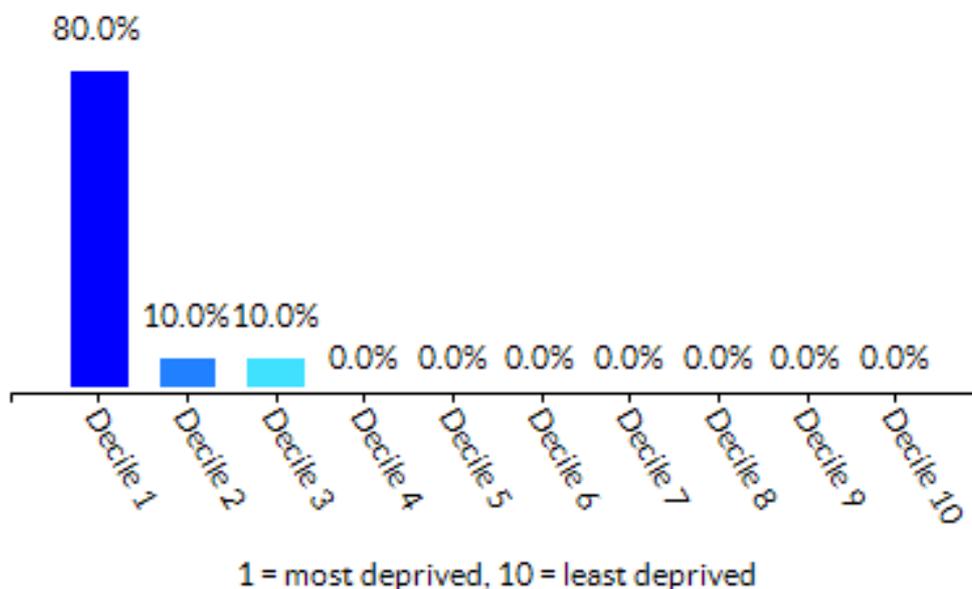
Employment Decile 2019
[metadata](#)

Arboretum

E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)	1
E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	2
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	3
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	1
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	2
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	3
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	2
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	1
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	1

The Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Education domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

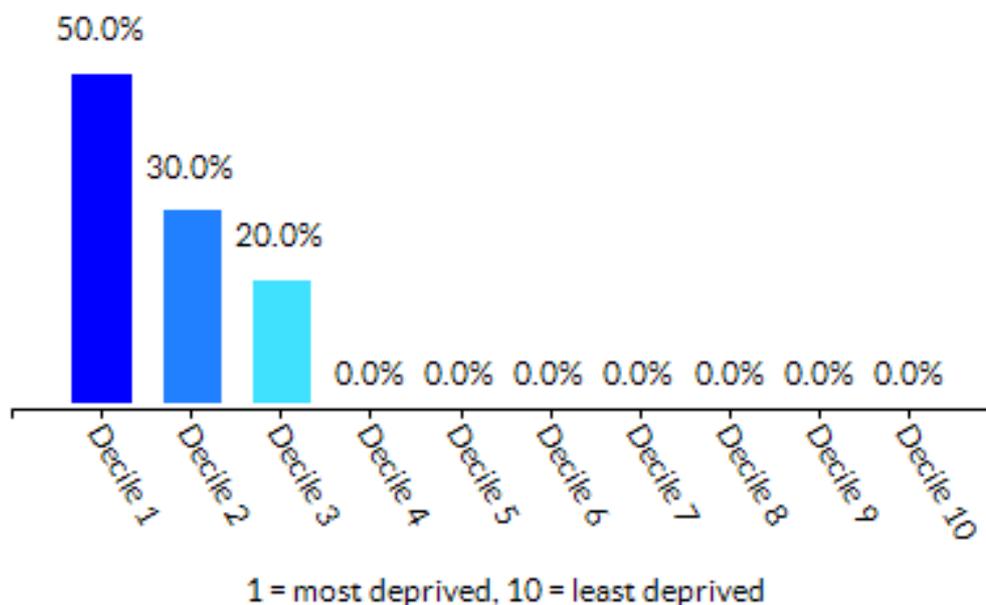
Education, Skills and Training Decile
2019 [metadata](#)

Arboretum

E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)	2
E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	1
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	3
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	1
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	1
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	1
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	1
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	1
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	1

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Health domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

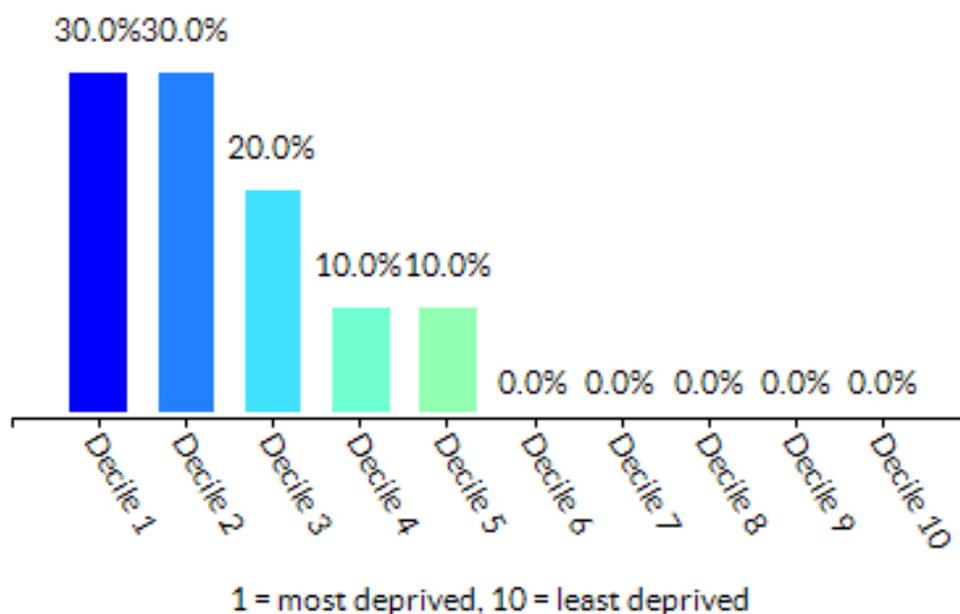
Health Deprivation and Disability
Decile 2019 [metadata](#)

Arboretum

E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)	1
E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	3
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	2
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	1
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	3
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	2
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	2
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	1
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	1

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

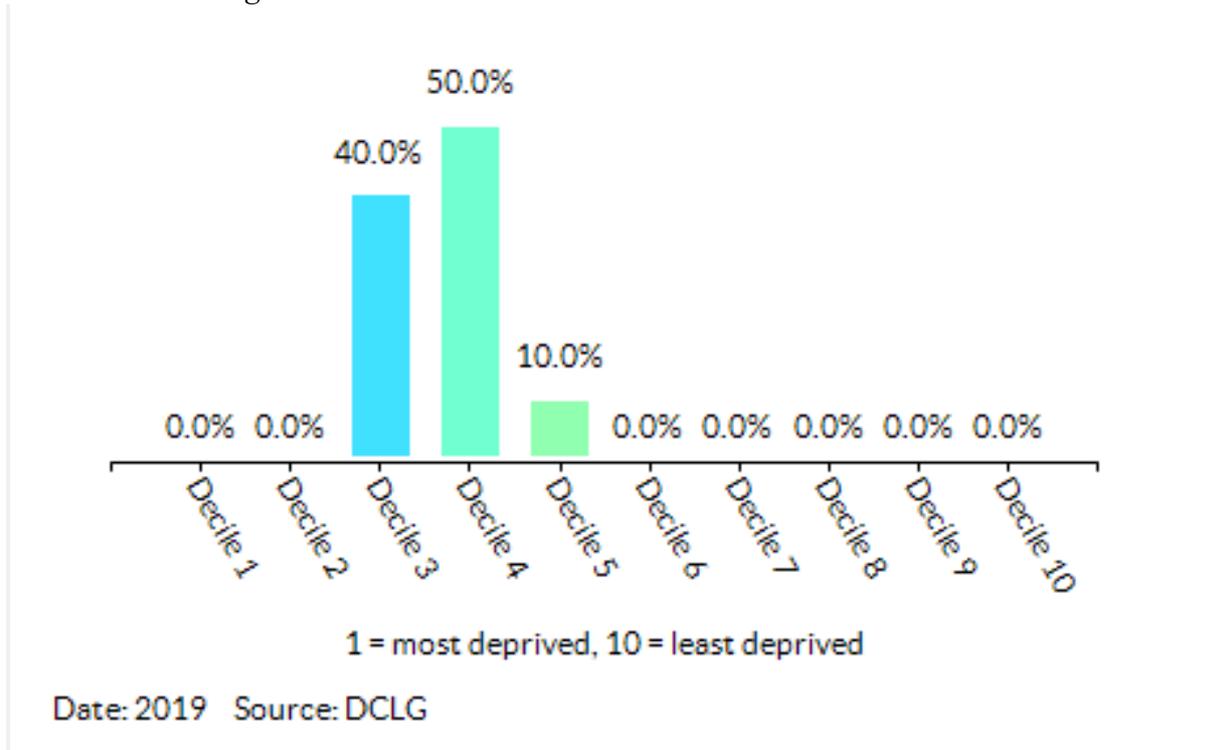
Crime Decile 2019
[metadata](#)

Arboretum

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E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	3
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	2
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	2
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	2
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	3
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	4
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	1
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	5

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to housing and services domain



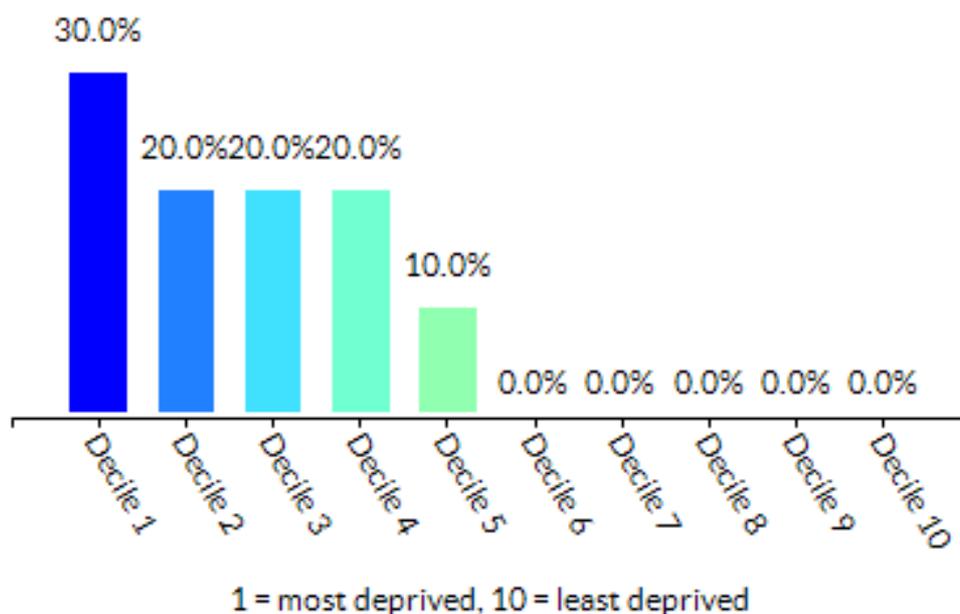
**Barriers to Housing and Services
Decile 2019 [metadata](#)**

Arboretum

- E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)** 4
- E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.** 3
- E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill** 4
- E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane** 5
- E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.** 3
- E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads** 4
- E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.** 4
- E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.** 4
- E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.** 3
- E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.** 3

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living environment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

Living Environment Decile 2019

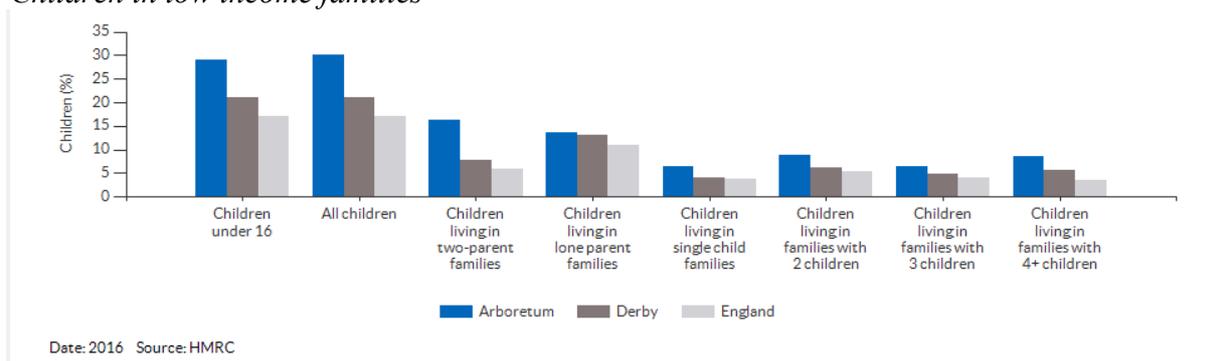
[metadata](#)

Arboretum

E01013479 - Arboretum cp. Sadler Gate (Derby City Centre)	5
E01013480 - Arboretum cp. Leopold St.	1
E01013481 - Arboretum cp. Rose Hill	2
E01013483 - Arboretum cp. Mill Hill off Mill Hill Lane	1
E01013484 - Arboretum cp. Vale St.	1
E01013485 - Arboretum cp. Byron St. off St Chads	3
E01013486 - Arboretum cp. Shaftesbury Spts Cntr off Cambridge St.	3
E01013487 - Arboretum Incl. Pear Tree Comm. Jnr. Sch.	2
E01033166 - Arboretum Incl. The Holmes & Bass's Rec.	4
E01033167 - Arboretum Incl. Derby Rlwy. Stn.	4

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Children in low income families



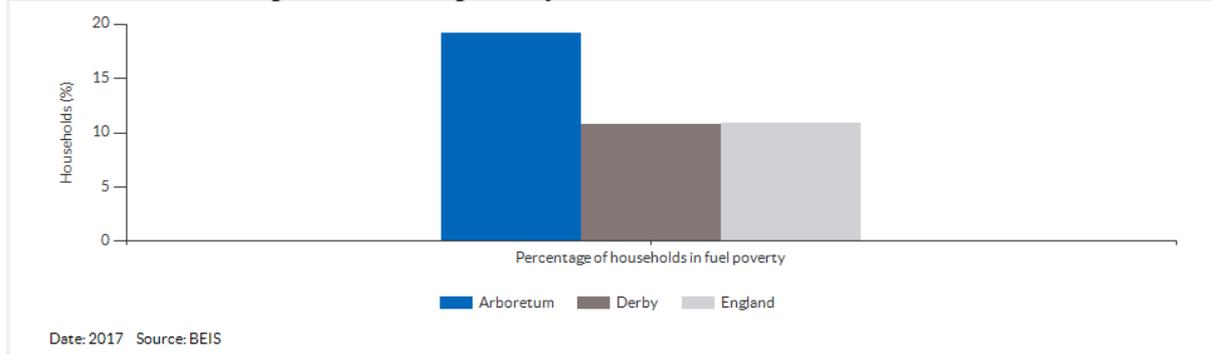
	Arboretum	Derby	England
% Children under 16 - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	29	21	17
% Children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	30.1	21	17
% Children - Couple - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	16.4	7.8	5.9
% Children - Lone parent - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	13.7	13.2	11.1
% Children - 1 child - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	6.4	4.1	3.8
% Children - 2 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	8.8	6.3	5.5
% Children - 3 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	6.5	4.9	4.1
% Children - 4 or more children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	8.5	5.6	3.6

	Arboretum		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children under 16 living in low income families	1,455	29	11,060	21	1,707,835	17
Children living in low income families	1,700	30.1	12,640	21	1,974,035	17
Children in two-parent families living in low income families	925	16.4	4,690	7.8	680,315	5.9
Children of lone parents living in low income families	775	13.7	7,950	13.2	1,293,720	11.1
Children living in single child low income families	360	6.4	2,490	4.1	439,945	3.8
Children living in low income families with 2 children	495	8.8	3,795	6.3	635,985	5.5
Children living in low income families with 3 children	365	6.5	2,960	4.9	478,330	4.1
Children living in low income families with 4 or more children	480	8.5	3,390	5.6	419,770	3.6

This is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance as a percentage of the number of children in families receiving Child Benefit. These statistics are based on a snapshot of several data sources on a specified day (usually 31st August). The data used comes from administrative databases on benefits and tax credits held by the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The statistics are based on the finalised awards tax credits data – that is, they are based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances - and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.

Fuel Poverty

Households that experience fuel poverty



Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2017 [metadata](#)

Arboretum 19.2
Derby 10.8
England 10.9

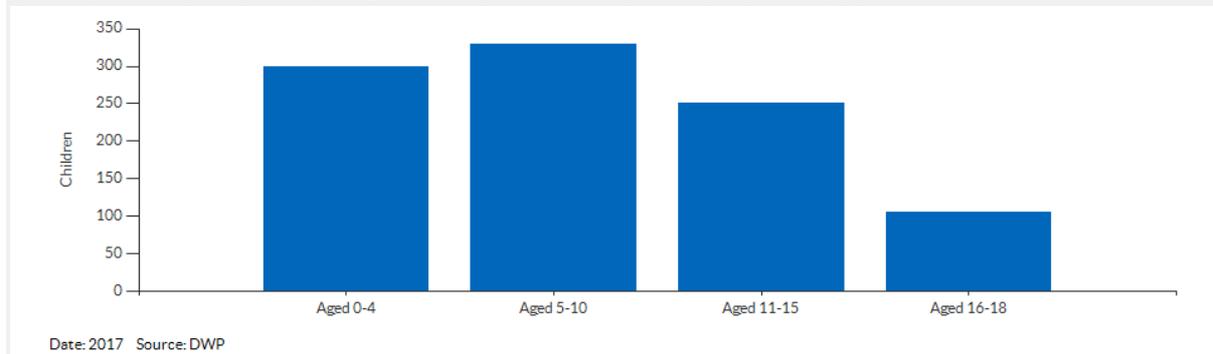
	Arboretum		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Households in fuel poverty	1,481	19.2	11,617	10.8	2,532,195	10.9

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Out of work benefits

Children in Out of Work Benefit Claimant households in Arboretum



Arboretum

Number of children aged 0-4 2017 [metadata](#) 300
Number of children aged 5-10 2017 [metadata](#) 330
Number of children aged 11-15 2017 [metadata](#) 250

Arboretum

Number of children aged 16-18 2017 [metadata](#) 105

	Arboretum	Derby	England
Children aged 0-4	300	3,000	528,100
Children aged 5-10	330	3,325	532,680
Children aged 11-15	250	2,340	378,170
Children aged 16-18	105	1,055	174,000

[download](#)

These are households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit or Universal Credit at 31 May of the relevant year. A claimant may be in receipt of a combination of any of these benefits.

6.2.2 Normanton

NOMIS Labour Market Profile E36000316: Normanton

The Source for the data in this section is NOMISweb – accessed 7 January 2020.

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within E36000316: Normanton 2011 ward which is in the [Derby local authority](#).

Resident population

Population aged 16-64 (2013)

	E36000316: Normanton (numbers)	Derby (numbers)	England and Wales (numbers)
All persons	11,894	161,305	36,973,396
Males	6,062	80,935	18,470,170
Females	5,832	80,370	18,503,226

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates.

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour supply

Employment and unemployment (2011)

	E36000316: Normanton (numbers)	E36000316: Normanton (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Economically active	7,127	67.5	75.6	76.8
In employment	5928	56.2	68.6	71.0
Employees	5144	48.7	61.6	60.6
Self employed	784	7.4	7.1	10.4
Unemployed	1199	16.8	9.3	7.6
Males				

Economically active	4,105	76.9	80.6	82.0
In employment	3,354	62.8	72.5	75.1
Employees	2,726	51.1	62.1	60.5
Self employed	628	11.8	10.4	14.7
Unemployed	751	18.3	10.1	8.4
Females				
Economically active	3,022	57.9	70.6	71.7
In employment	2,574	49.3	64.8	66.9
Employees	2,418	46.3	61.0	60.7
Self employed	156	3.0	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	448	14.8	8.3	6.8

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Economic inactivity (2011)

	E36000316: Normanton	E36000316: Normanton	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically inactive	3,429	32.5	24.4	23.2
Retired	264	2.5	4.4	4.9
Student	802	7.6	7	6.6
Looking after home or family	1,071	10.1	5.3	4.9
Long-term sick or disabled	706	6.7	5.2	4.6
Other	586	5.6	2.5	2.3
Males				
Economically inactive	1,233	23.1	19.4	18
Retired	99	1.9	3.2	3.5
Student	418	7.8	7.6	6.7

Looking after home or family	84	1.6	1.1	0.9
Long-term sick or disabled	373	7	5.4	4.8
Other	259	4.9	2.1	2.1
Females				
Economically inactive	2,196	42.1	29.4	28.3
Retired	165	3.2	5.6	6.3
Student	384	7.4	6.4	6.4
Looking after home or family	987	18.9	9.5	8.8
Long-term sick or disabled	333	6.4	5	4.3
Other	327	6.3	2.9	2.5

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Full time/part time working (2011)

	E36000316: Normanton	E36000316: Normanton	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Full time in employment	3,878	64	69.3	70.7
Part time in employment	2,184	36	30.7	29.3
Males				
Full time in employment	2,492	72.9	83.2	84.1

Part time in employment	926	27.1	16.8	15.9
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Females

Full time in employment	1,386	52.4	53.7	55.7
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Part time in employment	1,258	47.6	46.3	44.3
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Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Employment by occupation (2011)

	E3600031: Normanton	E36000316: Normanton	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 Managers and senior officials	316	5.2	8.6	10.8
2 Professional	603	9.9	16.4	17.4
3 Associate professional & technical	458	7.6	11.2	12.7
4 Administrative & secretarial	474	7.8	10.6	11.4
5 Skilled trades	593	9.8	10.9	11.5
6 Personal services	724	11.9	10	9.4
7 Sales and customer services	554	9.1	9.4	8.4
8 Process plant and machine operatives	1,052	17.4	9.7	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	1,288	21.2	13.3	11.2

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6112EW - Occupation by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over by Soc 2010 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Qualifications (2011)

	E36000316: Normanton	E36000316: Normanton	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				

Level 4 qualifications and above	4	1,752	16.6	26.5	29.7
Level 3 qualifications	3	1,009	9.6	15.2	14.5
Level 2 qualifications	2	1,464	13.9	16.5	17.2
Level 1 qualifications	1	1,813	17.2	15.3	15.2
Apprenticeships and other qualifications		1,610	15.3	9.9	8.6
No qualifications		2,908	27.5	16.7	15

Source: 2011 Census (Table LC5106EW - Highest level of qualification by economic activity).

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 64.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000316: Normanton	E36000316: Normanton	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	640	5.4	3.3	2.9
Males	360	6	3.9	3.3
Females	280	4.8	2.8	2.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000316: Normanton	E36000316: Normanton	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	640	5.4	3.3	2.9
Males	360	6	3.9	3.3
Females	280	4.8	2.8	2.5

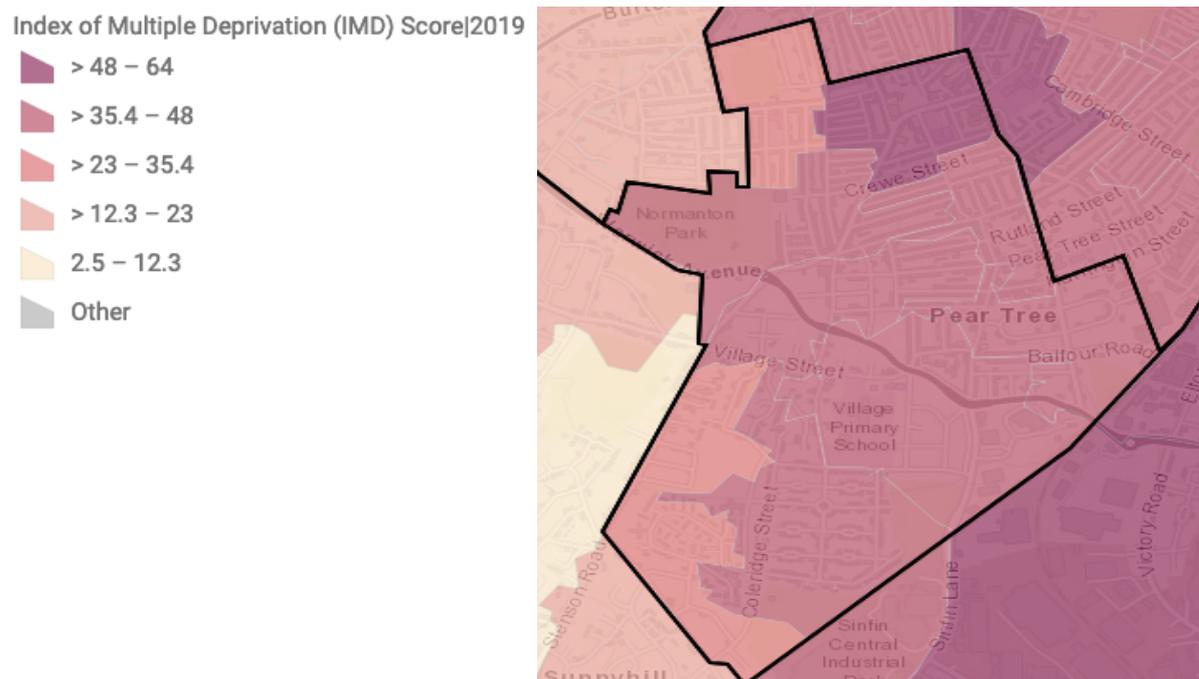
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Indices of Deprivation

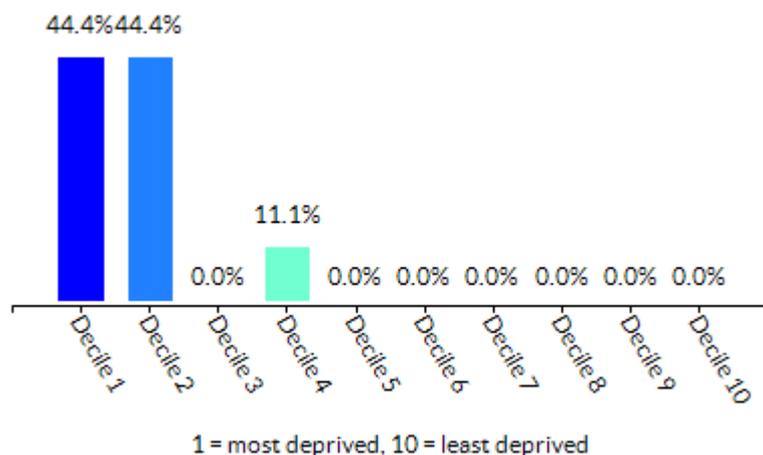
The source for this section is INFO4Derby IMD 2019 report at ward level, accessed 8 January 2020.

Figure 28: Normanton - Overall IMD Lower Level SOAs by Score



The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Index of Multiple Deprivation



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile 2019 metadata

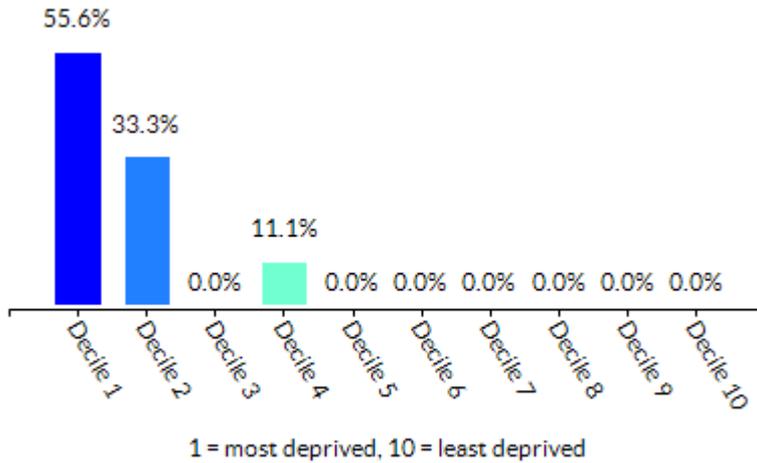
Normanton

E01013565 - Normanton cp. Dale Primary Sch.	2
E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	1
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	1
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	1
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	2
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	2
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	2
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	4
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	1

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment;

Education; Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing Services; Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.

Income domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

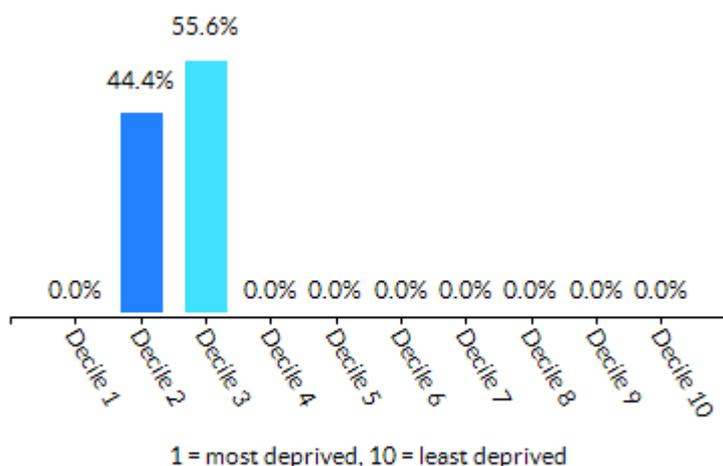
**Income Decile 2019
metadata**

Normanton

E01013565 - Normanton cp. Dale Primary Sch.	2
E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	1
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	1
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	1
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	2
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	1
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	2
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	4
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	1

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Employment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

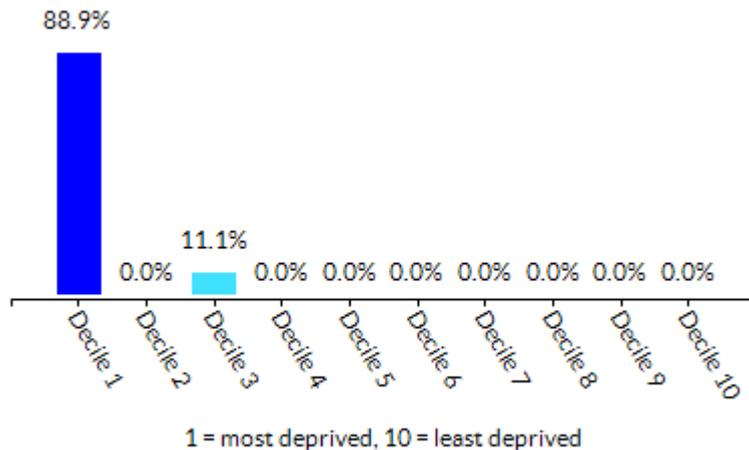
**Employment Decile 2019
metadata**

Normanton

E01013565 - Normanton cp. Dale Primary Sch.	3
E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	2
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	2
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	2
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	3
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	3
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	3
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	3
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	2

The Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Education domain



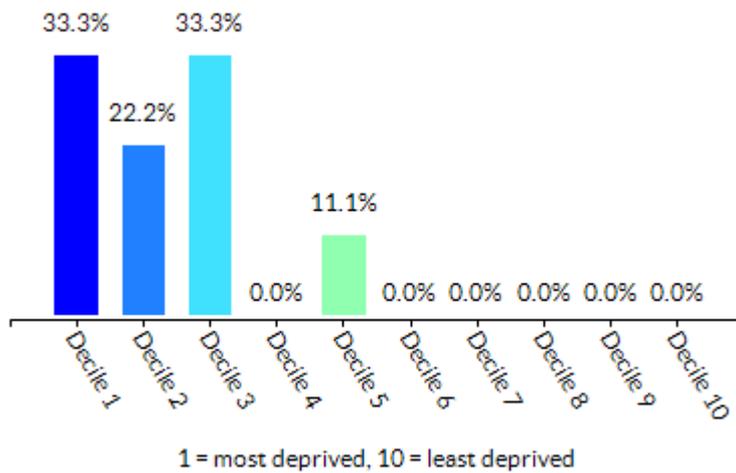
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Education, Skills and Training Decile
2019 metadata**

Normanton	
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E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	1
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	1
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	1
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	1
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	1
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	1
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	3
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	1

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Health domain



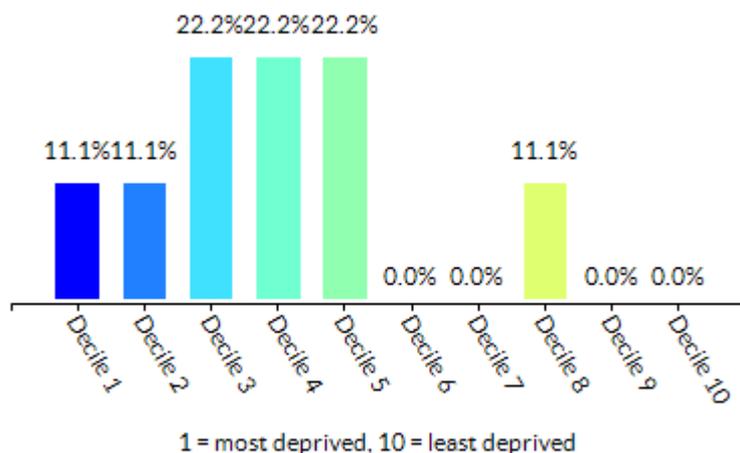
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Health Deprivation and Disability Decile
2019 metadata**

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E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	1
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	2
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	2
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	3
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	3
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	1
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	3
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	1

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime domain



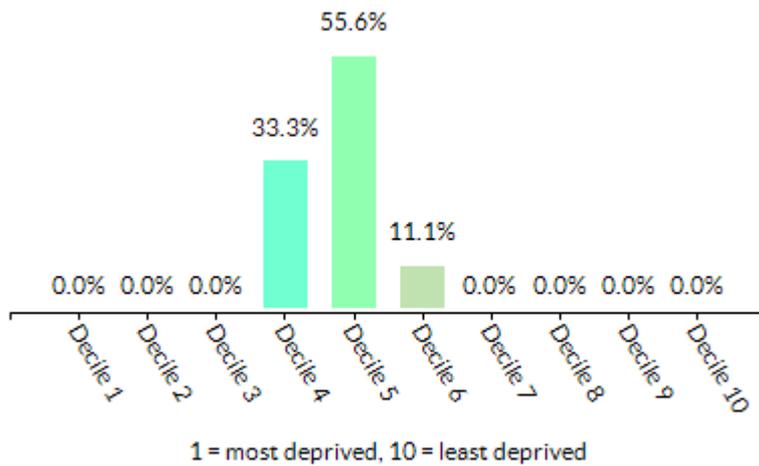
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Crime Decile 2019
metadata**

Normanton	
E01013565 - Normanton cp. Dale Primary Sch.	5
E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	2
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	4
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	3
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	3
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	4
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	1
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	8
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	5

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to housing and services domain



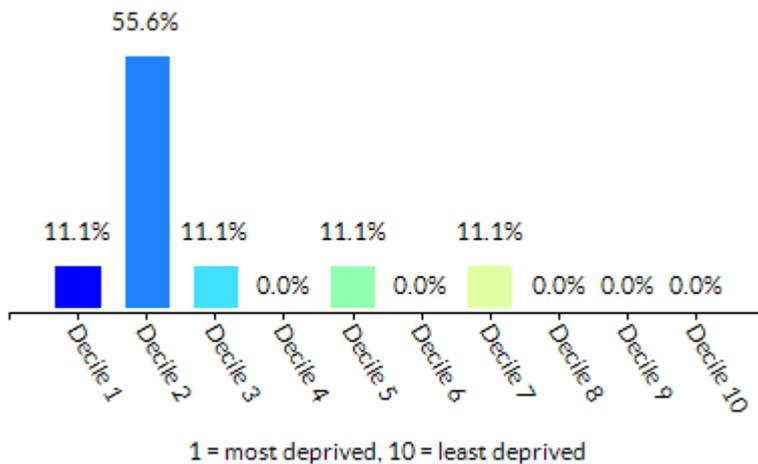
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Barriers to Housing and Services Decile
2019 metadata**

Normanton	
E01013565 - Normanton cp. Dale Primary Sch.	5
E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	4
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	5
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	5
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	6
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	5
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	5
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	4
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	4

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living environment domain



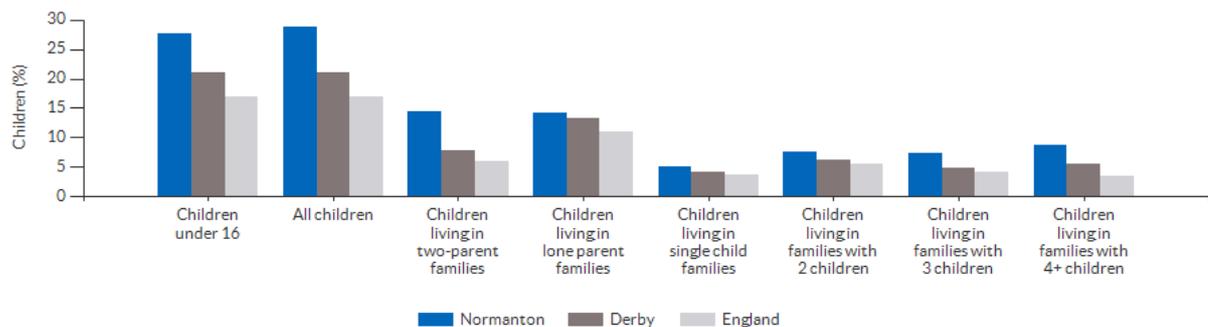
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

Living Environment Decile 2019 metadata

Normanton	
E01013565 - Normanton cp. Dale Primary Sch.	2
E01013566 - Normanton cp. Junc. Upper Dale Rd. & Stanhope	3
E01013567 - Normanton cp. Junc. Walbrook & St Thomas' Rd	2
E01013568 - Normanton Incl. Normanton Park	1
E01013569 - Normanton cp. Pear Tree Cres.	2
E01013570 - Normanton cp. Junc Brunswick St. & Cameron Rd.	2
E01013571 - Normanton cp. Normanton Village Community Sch.	2
E01013572 - Normanton cp. Caxton St.	5
E01013573 - Normanton cp. Browning Circle	7

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Children in low income families



Date: 2016 Source: HMRC

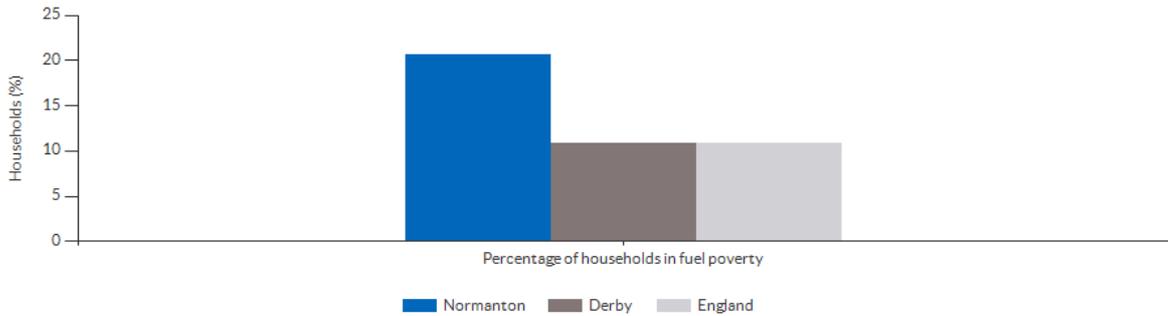
	Normanton	Derby	England
% Children under 16 - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	27.6	21	17
% Children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	28.8	21	17
% Children - Couple - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	14.5	7.8	5.9
% Children - Lone parent - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	14.3	13.2	11.1
% Children - 1 child - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	5	4.1	3.8
% Children - 2 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	7.6	6.3	5.5
% Children - 3 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	7.3	4.9	4.1
% Children - 4 or more children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	8.8	5.6	3.6

	Normanton		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children under 16 living in low income families	1,530	27.6	11,060	21	1,707,835	17
Children living in low income families	1,790	28.8	12,640	21	1,974,035	17
Children in two-parent families living in low income families	900	14.5	4,690	7.8	680,315	5.9
Children of lone parents living in low income families	890	14.3	7,950	13.2	1,293,720	11.1
Children living in single child low income families	310	5	2,490	4.1	439,945	3.8
Children living in low income families with 2 children	475	7.6	3,795	6.3	635,985	5.5
Children living in low income families with 3 children	455	7.3	2,960	4.9	478,330	4.1
Children living in low income families with 4 or more children	550	8.8	3,390	5.6	419,770	3.6

This is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance as a percentage of the number of children in families

receiving Child Benefit. These statistics are based on a snapshot of several data sources on a specified day (usually 31st August). The data used comes from administrative databases on benefits and tax credits held by the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The statistics are based on the finalised awards tax credits data – that is, they are based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances - and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.

Households that experience fuel poverty



Date: 2017 Source: BEIS

Fuel Poverty

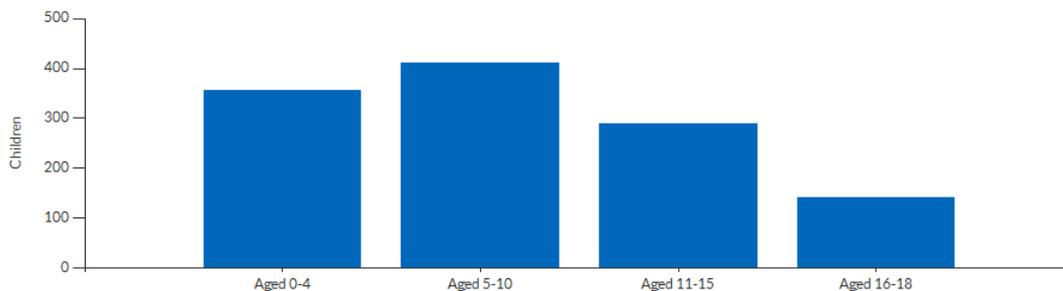
Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2017 metadata

Normanton	20.6
Derby	10.8
England	10.9

	Normanton		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Households in fuel poverty	1,303	20.6	11,617	10.8	2,532,195	10.9

Out of work benefits

Children in Out of Work Benefit Claimant households in Normanton



Date: 2017 Source: DWP

Normanton

Number of children aged 0-4 2017 metadata	355
Number of children aged 5- 10 2017 metadata	410
Number of children aged 11- 15 2017 metadata	290
Number of children aged 16- 18 2017 metadata	140

	Normanton	Derby	England
Children aged 0-4	355	3,000	528,100
Children aged 5-10	410	3,325	532,680
Children aged 11-15	290	2,340	378,170
Children aged 16-18	140	1,055	174,000

These are households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit or Universal Credit at 31 May of the relevant year. A claimant may be in receipt of a combination of any of these benefits.

6.2.3 Sinfin

NOMIS Labour Market Profile E36000316: Sinfin

The Source for the data in this section is NOMISweb – accessed 9 January 2020.

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within E36000318: Sinfin 2011 ward which is in the [Derby local authority](#).

Resident population

	Population aged 16-64 (2013)		
	E36000318: Sinfin	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(numbers)	(numbers)
All persons	9,780	161,305	36,973,396

Males	4,681	80,935	18,470,170
Females	5,099	80,370	18,503,226

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Labour Supply

	Employment and unemployment (2011)			
	E36000318: Sinfin (numbers)	E36000318: Sinfin (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Economically active	6,742	70.5	75.6	76.8
In employment	5,845	61.1	68.6	71
Employees	5,355	56	61.6	60.6
Self employed	490	5.1	7.1	10.4
Unemployed	897	13.3	9.3	7.6
Males				
Economically active	3,518	77.6	80.6	82
In employment	2,997	66.1	72.5	75.1
Employees	2,621	57.8	62.1	60.5
Self employed	376	8.3	10.4	14.7
Unemployed	521	14.8	10.1	8.4
Females				
Economically active	3,224	64.1	70.6	71.7
In employment	2,848	56.6	64.8	66.9
Employees	2,734	54.3	61	60.7
Self employed	114	2.3	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	376	11.7	8.3	6.8

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

	Economic inactivity (2011)			
	E36000318: Sinfin (numbers)	E36000318: Sinfin (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	2,821	29.5	24.4	23.2

Retired	356	3.7	4.4	4.9
Student	543	5.7	7.0	6.6
Looking after home or family	803	8.4	5.3	4.9
Long-term sick or disabled	746	7.8	5.2	4.6
Other	373	3.9	2.5	2.3
Males				
Economically inactive	1,013	22.4	19.4	18.0
Retired	113	2.5	3.2	3.5
Student	279	6.2	7.6	6.7
Looking after home or family	105	2.3	1.1	0.9
Long-term sick or disabled	359	7.9	5.4	4.8
Other	157	3.5	2.1	2.1
Females				
Economically inactive	1,808	35.9	29.4	28.3
Retired	243	4.8	5.6	6.3
Student	264	5.2	6.4	6.4
Looking after home or family	698	13.9	9.5	8.8
Long-term sick or disabled	387	7.7	5.0	4.3
Other	216	4.3	2.9	2.5

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Full time/part time working (2011)

	E36000318: Sinfin	E36000318: Sinfin	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Full time employment	in 3,978	66.5	69.3	70.7
Part time employment	in 2,003	33.5	30.7	29.3
Males				
Full time employment	in 2,496	81.2	83.2	84.1
Part time employment	in 579	18.8	16.8	15.9
Females				
Full time employment	in 1,482	51	53.7	55.7
Part time employment	in 1,424	49	46.3	44.3

Employment by occupation (2011)

	E36000318: Sinfin	E36000318: Sinfin	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 Managers and senior officials	317	5.3	8.6	10.8
2 Professional	515	8.6	16.4	17.4
3 Associate professional & technical	467	7.8	11.2	12.7
4 Administrative & secretarial	512	8.6	10.6	11.4

5 Skilled trades	683	11.4	10.9	11.5
6 Personal services	774	12.9	10	9.4
7 Sales and customer services	658	11	9.4	8.4
8 Process plant and machine operatives	757	12.7	9.7	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	1,298	21.7	13.3	11.2

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6112EW - Occupation by sex by age)

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over by Soc 2010 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Qualifications (2011)

	E36000318: Sinfin	E36000318: Sinfin	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Level 4 qualifications and above	1,360	14.2	26.5	29.7
Level 3 qualifications	1,137	11.9	15.2	14.5
Level 2 qualifications	1,673	17.5	16.5	17.2
Level 1 qualifications	1,791	18.7	15.3	15.2
Apprenticeships and other qualifications	1,069	11.2	9.9	8.6
No qualifications	2,533	26.5	16.7	15

Source: 2011 Census (Table LC5106EW - Highest level of qualification by economic activity)

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 64.

Out of Work Benefits

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000318: Sinfin	E36000318: Sinfin	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	490	5	3.3	2.9
Males	275	5.8	3.9	3.3
Females	215	4.2	2.8	2.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claimant count by age - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000318: Sinfin (numbers)	E36000318: Sinfin (%)	Derby (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	490	5	3.3	2.9
Aged 16 to 17	0	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 24	100	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 21	65	-	-	-
Aged 25 to 49	295	-	-	-
Aged 50+	95	-	-	-

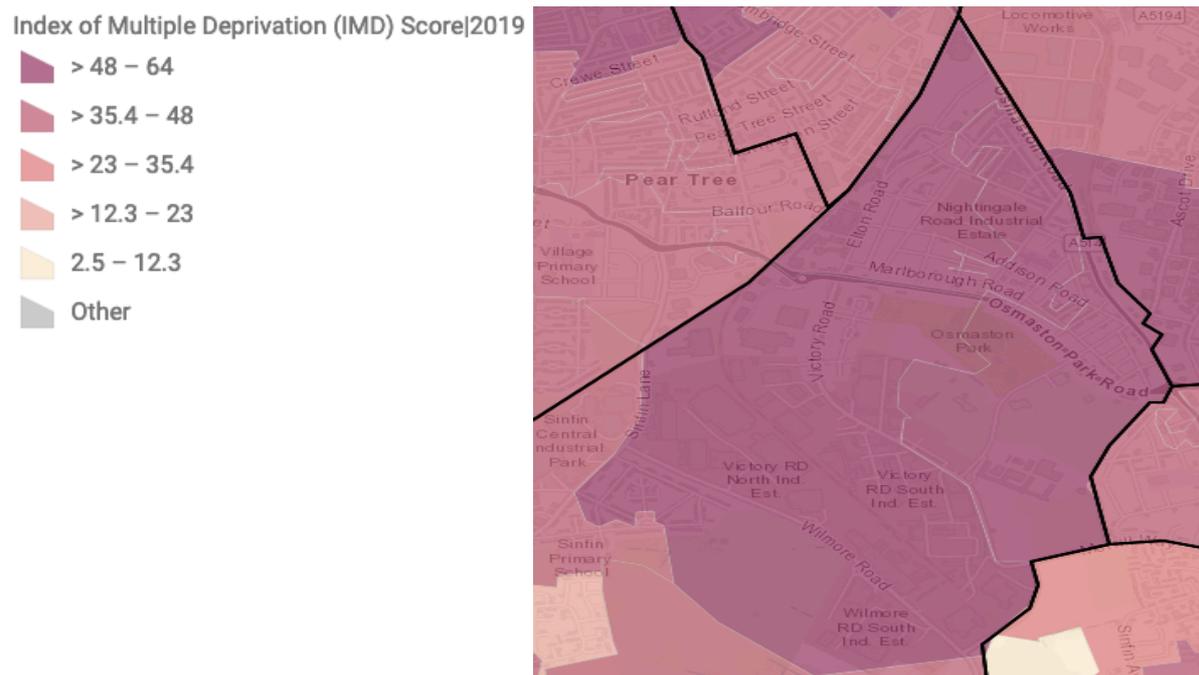
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

Indices of Deprivation

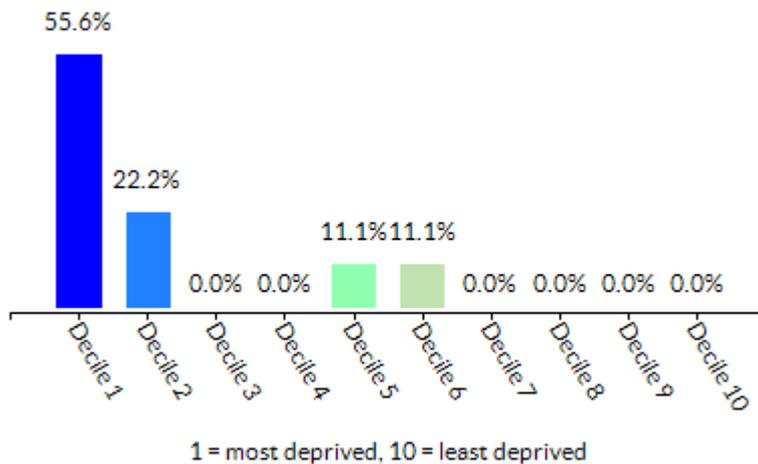
The source for this section is INFO4Derby IMD 2019 report at ward level, accessed 9 January 2020.

Figure 29: Sinfin - Overall IMD Lower Level SOAs by Score



The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Summary of IMD at Ward Level



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

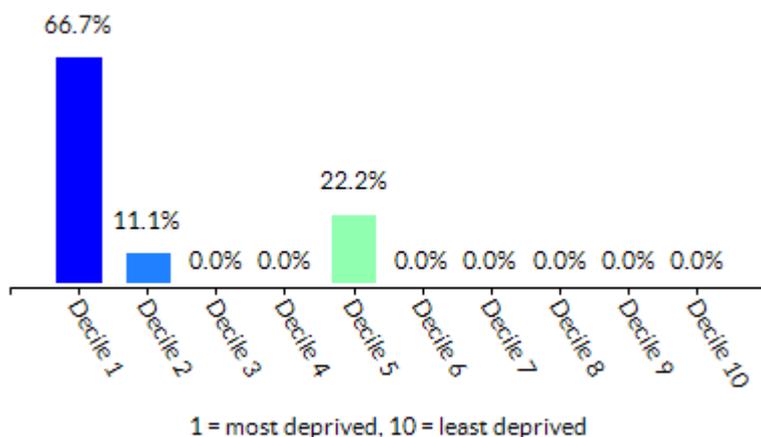
**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
Decile 2019
metadata**

Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	1
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	1
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	2
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	1
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	5
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	2
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	6
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	1
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	1

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment; Education; Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing Services; Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.

Income domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

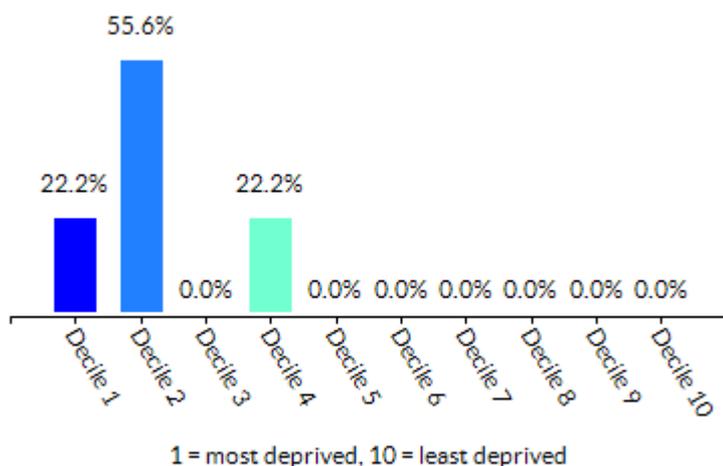
**Income Decile 2019
metadata**

Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	1
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	1
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	1
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	1
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	5
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	2
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	5
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	1
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	1

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Employment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

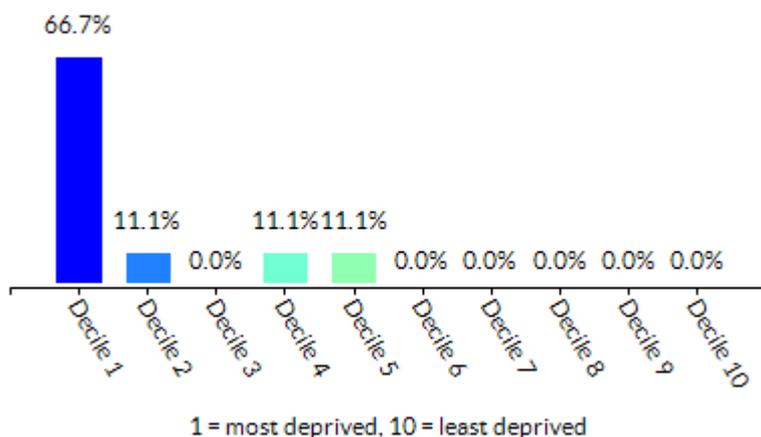
**Employment
Decile 2019
metadata**

Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	2
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	2
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	2
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	1
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	4
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	2
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	4
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	1
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	2

The Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Education domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

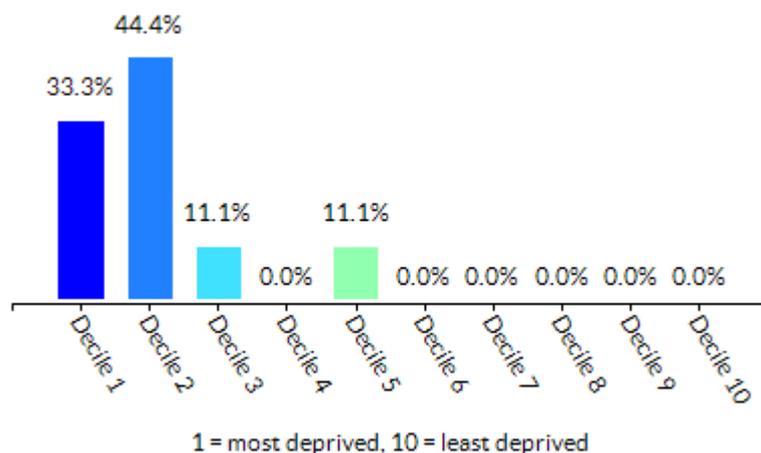
Education, Skills and Training Decile 2019 metadata

Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	1
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	1
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	1
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	1
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	4
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	2
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	5
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	1
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	1

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Health domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Health Deprivation and Disability
Decile 2019 metadata**

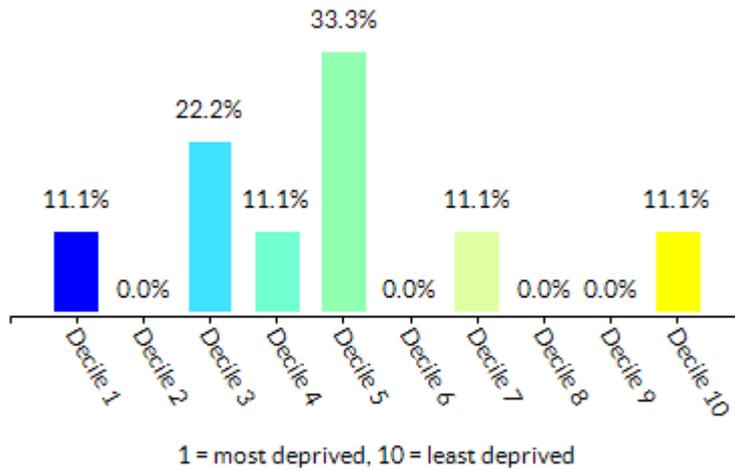
Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	2
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	2
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	2
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	1
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	5
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	2
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	3
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	1
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	1

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health. The domain measures

morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

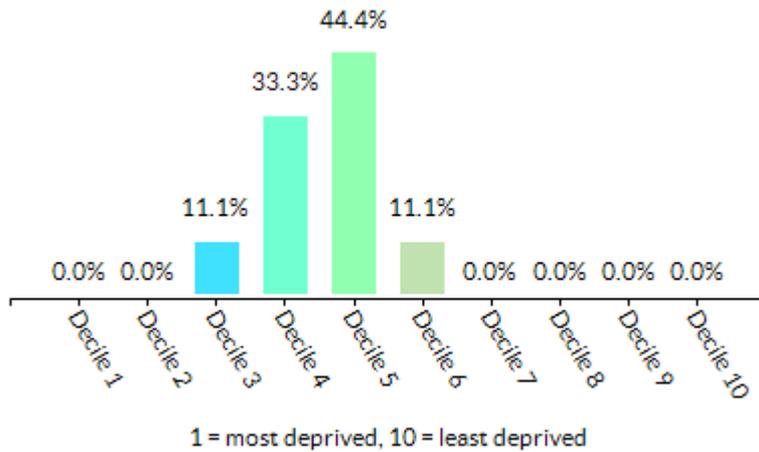
**Crime Decile 2019
metadata**

Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	5
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	5
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	3
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	4
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	7
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	1
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	10
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	3
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	5

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to housing and services domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Barriers to Housing and Services
Decile 2019 metadata**

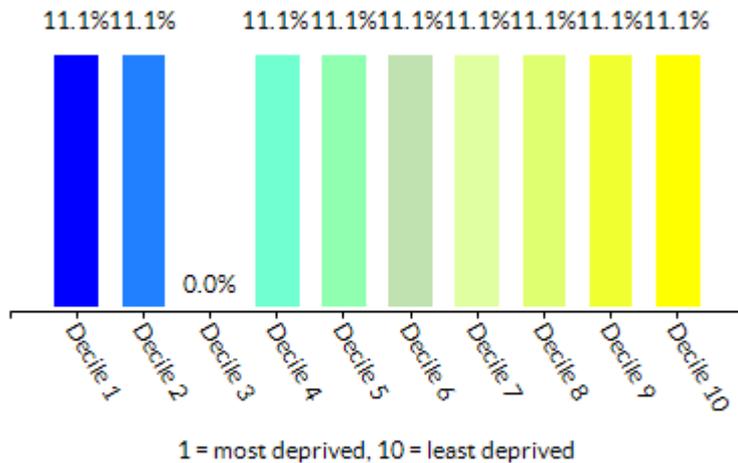
Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	5
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	3
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	5
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	4
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	4
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	5
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	6
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	4
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	5

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers',

which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living environment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

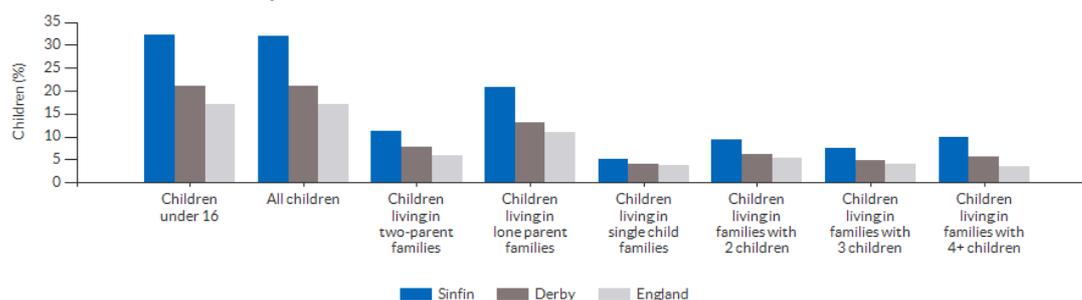
Living Environment Decile 2019
[metadata](#)

Sinfin

E01013583 - Sinfin Incl. Moorways Sports Complex	2
E01013584 - Sinfin cp. Rolls Royce Works Foundry	4
E01013585 - Sinfin Incl. Sinfin Central Ind. Park	8
E01013586 - Sinfin Incl. Grampian Way Prim. Sch	10
E01013587 - Sinfin Incl. The Chase Rd.	7
E01013588 - Sinfin Moor Area	6
E01013589 - Sinfin Incl. Ash Croft Prim. Sch. off Deep Dale La.	9
E01013590 - Sinfin Incl. Engineering Wks off Nightingale Rd.	5
E01013591 - Sinfin Incl. Nightingale Rd.	1

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Children in low income families



Date: 2016 Source: HMRC

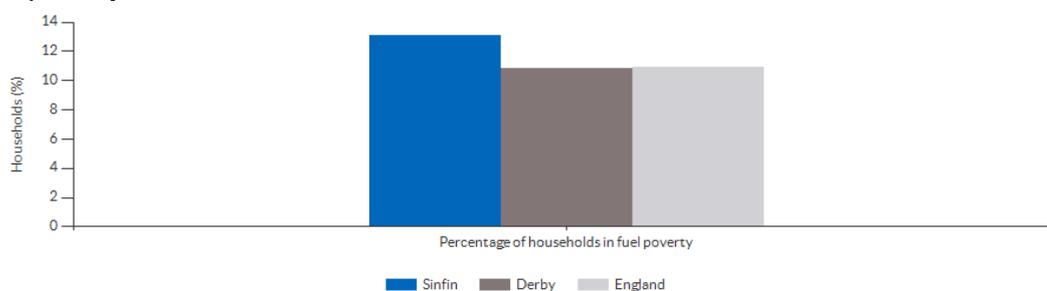
	Sinfin	Derby	England
% Children under 16 - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	32.3	21	17
% Children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	32	21	17
% Children - Couple - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	11.3	7.8	5.9
% Children - Lone parent - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	20.7	13.2	11.1
% Children - 1 child - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	5.2	4.1	3.8
% Children - 2 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	9.3	6.3	5.5
% Children - 3 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	7.5	4.9	4.1
% Children - 4 or more children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	9.9	5.6	3.6

	Sinfin		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children under 16 living in low income families	1,495	32.3	11,060	21	1,707,835	17
Children living in low income families	1,695	32	12,640	21	1,974,035	17
Children in two-parent families living in low income families	600	11.3	4,690	7.8	680,315	5.9

	Sinfin		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children of lone parents living in low income families	1,095	20.7	7,950	13.2	1,293,720	11.1
Children living in single child low income families	275	5.2	2,490	4.1	439,945	3.8
Children living in low income families with 2 children	495	9.3	3,795	6.3	635,985	5.5
Children living in low income families with 3 children	400	7.5	2,960	4.9	478,330	4.1
Children living in low income families with 4 or more children	525	9.9	3,390	5.6	419,770	3.6

This is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance as a percentage of the number of children in families receiving Child Benefit. These statistics are based on a snapshot of several data sources on a specified day (usually 31st August). The data used comes from administrative databases on benefits and tax credits held by the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The statistics are based on the finalised awards tax credits data – that is, they are based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances - and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.

Fuel poverty



Date: 2017 Source: BEIS

Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2017 metadata

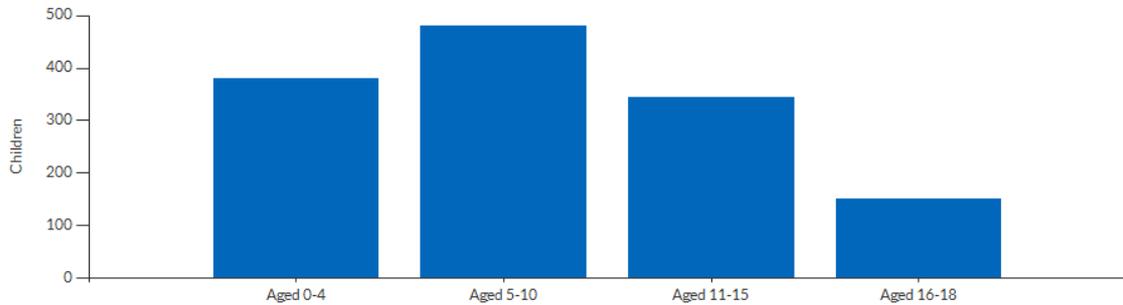
Sinfin	13.1
Derby	10.8
England	10.9

Households experiencing fuel poverty

Sinfin **Derby** **England**

	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Households in fuel poverty	790	13.1	11,617	10.8	2,532,195	10.9

Out of Work benefits



Date: 2017 Source: DWP

Sinfin

Number of children aged 0-4 2017 metadata	380
Number of children aged 5-10 2017 metadata	480
Number of children aged 11-15 2017 metadata	345
Number of children aged 16-18 2017 metadata	150

	Sinfin	Derby	England
Children aged 0-4	380	3,000	528,100
Children aged 5-10	480	3,325	532,680
Children aged 11-15	345	2,340	378,170
Children aged 16-18	150	1,055	174,000

These are households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Job Seeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit or Universal Credit at 31 May of the relevant year. A claimant may be in receipt of a combination of any of these benefits.

6.2.4 Derwent

NOMIS Labour Market Profile E36000312: Derwent

The Source for the data in this section is NOMISweb – accessed 13 January 2020.

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within E36000312: Derwent 2011 ward which is in the [Derby local authority](#).

Resident population

Population aged 16-64 (2013)			
	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(numbers)	(numbers)
All persons	8,736	161,305	36,973,396
Males	4,202	80,935	18,470,170
Females	4,534	80,370	18,503,226

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (2011)				
	E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically active	6,545	74.5	75.6	76.8
In employment	5,801	66	68.6	71
Employees	5,340	60.8	61.6	60.6
Self employed	461	5.2	7.1	10.4
Unemployed	744	11.4	9.3	7.6
Males				
Economically active	3,377	80.4	80.6	82
In employment	2,964	70.6	72.5	75.1
Employees	2,614	62.3	62.1	60.5
Self employed	350	8.3	10.4	14.7
Unemployed	413	12.2	10.1	8.4
Females				
Economically active	3,168	69	70.6	71.7
In employment	2,837	61.8	64.8	66.9

Employees	2,726	59.4	61	60.7
Self employed	111	2.4	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	331	10.4	8.3	6.8

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Economic inactivity (2011)				
	E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically inactive	2,243	25.5	24.4	23.2
Retired	307	3.5	4.4	4.9
Student	405	4.6	7	6.6
Looking after home or family	613	7	5.3	4.9
Long-term sick or disabled	659	7.5	5.2	4.6
Other	259	2.9	2.5	2.3
Males				
Economically inactive	822	19.6	19.4	18
Retired	103	2.5	3.2	3.5
Student	203	4.8	7.6	6.7
Looking after home or family	77	1.8	1.1	0.9
Long-term sick or disabled	334	8	5.4	4.8
Other	105	2.5	2.1	2.1
Females				
Economically inactive	1,421	31	29.4	28.3
Retired	204	4.4	5.6	6.3
Student	202	4.4	6.4	6.4
Looking after home or family	536	11.7	9.5	8.8
Long-term sick or disabled	325	7.1	5	4.3
Other	154	3.4	2.9	2.5

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Full time/part time working (2011)				
	E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Full time in employment	4,090	69	69.3	70.7
Part time in employment	1,837	31	30.7	29.3
Males				
Full time in employment	2,619	86.5	83.2	84.1
Part time in employment	409	13.5	16.8	15.9
Females				
Full time in employment	1,471	50.7	53.7	55.7
Part time in employment	1,428	49.3	46.3	44.3

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Employment by occupation (2011)				
	E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 Managers and senior officials	385	6.5	8.6	10.8
2 Professional	468	7.9	16.4	17.4
3 Associate professional & technical	495	8.4	11.2	12.7
4 Administrative & secretarial	554	9.3	10.6	11.4
5 Skilled trades	809	13.6	10.9	11.5
6 Personal services	702	11.8	10	9.4
7 Sales and customer services	659	11.1	9.4	8.4
8 Process plant and machine operatives	761	12.8	9.7	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	1,094	18.5	13.3	11.2

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6112EW - Occupation by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over by Soc 2010 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

		Qualifications (2011)		Derby	England and Wales
		E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent		
		(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people					
Level 4 qualifications and above	4	1,220	13.9	26.5	29.7
Level 3 qualifications	3	1,099	12.5	15.2	14.5
Level 2 qualifications	2	1,658	18.9	16.5	17.2
Level 1 qualifications	1	1,744	19.8	15.3	15.2
Apprenticeships and other qualifications		861	9.8	9.9	8.6
No qualifications		2,206	25.1	16.7	15

Source: 2011 Census (Table LC5106EW - Highest level of qualification by economic activity).

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 64.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	375	4.3	3.3	2.9
Males	220	5.2	3.9	3.3
Females	155	3.4	2.8	2.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claimant count by age - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000312: Derwent	E36000312: Derwent	Derby	Great Britain
--	-----------------------	-----------------------	-------	---------------

	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Aged 16+	375	4.3	3.3	2.9
Aged 16 to 17	5	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 24	100	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 21	65	-	-	-
Aged 25 to 49	215	-	-	-
Aged 50+	60	-	-	-

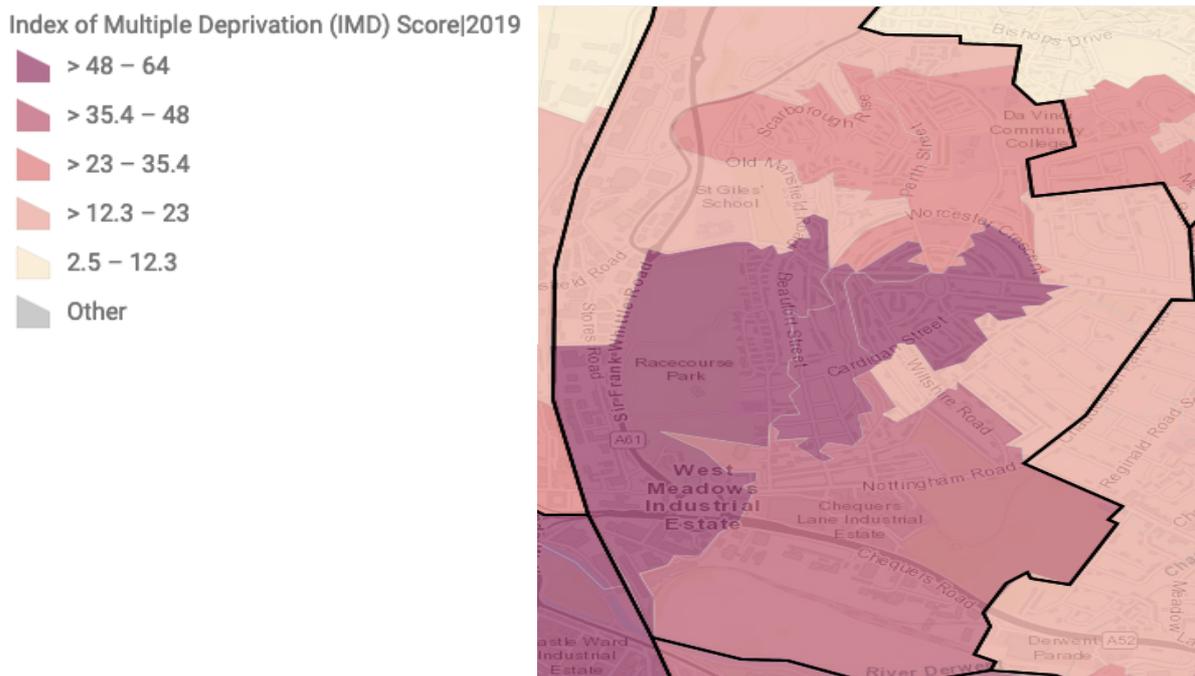
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age.

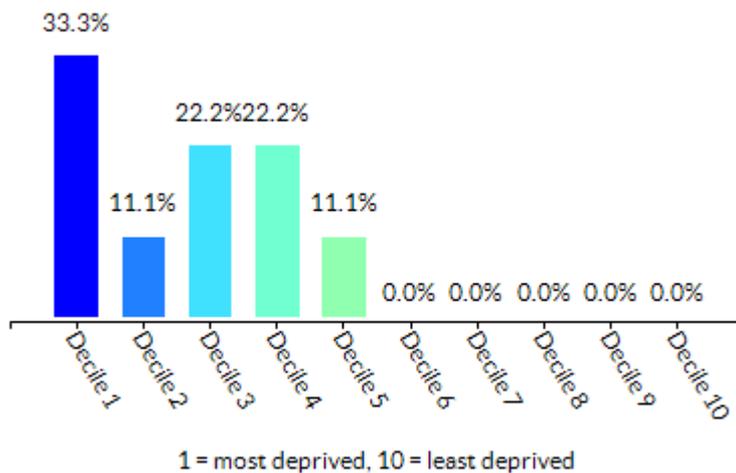
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Figure 30: Derwent - Overall IMD Lower Level SOAs by Score



Summary of IMD at Ward Level

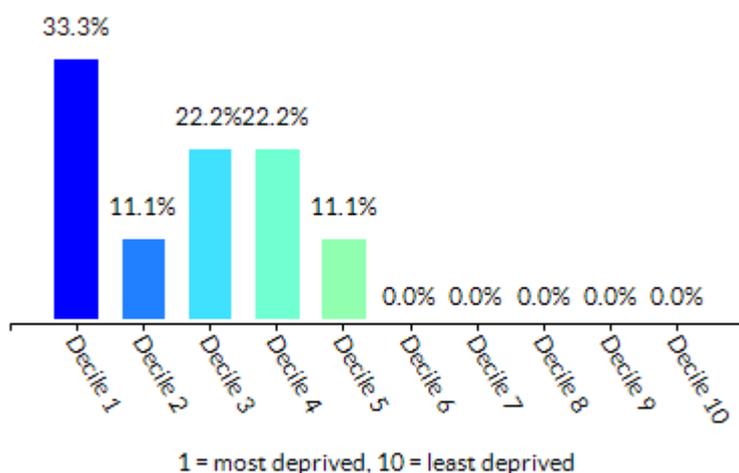


Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile 2019 metadata
Derwent	
E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	5
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	3
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	3
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	1
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	4
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	1
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	1
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	4
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	2

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment; Education; Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing Services; Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.

Income domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

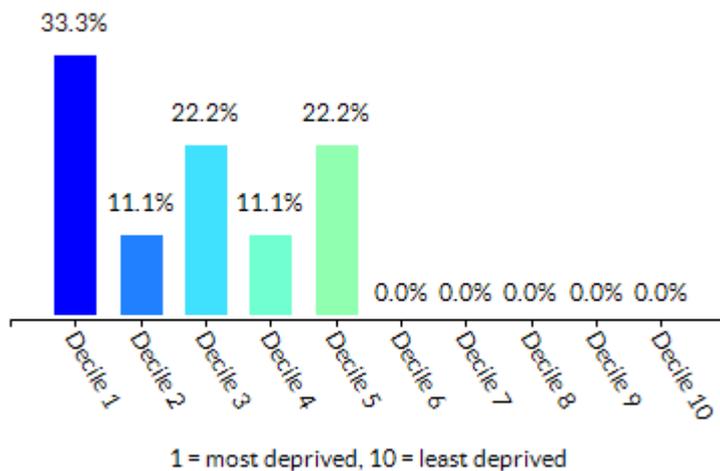
**Income
Decile 2019
metadata**

Derwent

E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	5
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	3
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	3
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	1
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	4
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	1
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	1
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	4
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	2

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Employment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

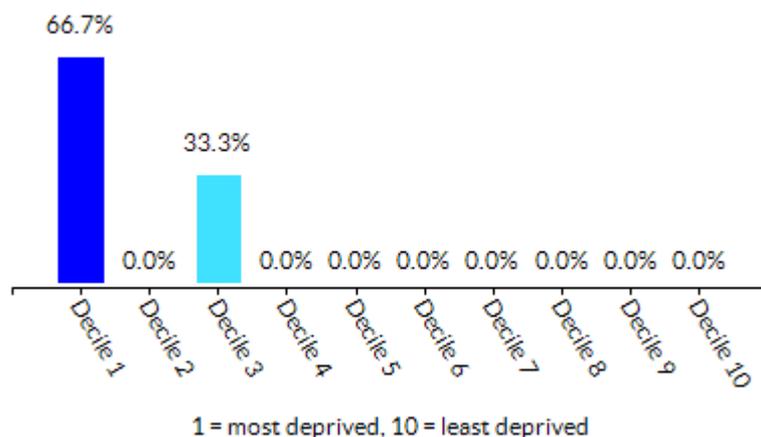
**Employment
Decile 2019
metadata**

Derwent

E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	5
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	3
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	3
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	1
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	4
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	1
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	1
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	5
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	2

The Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Education domain



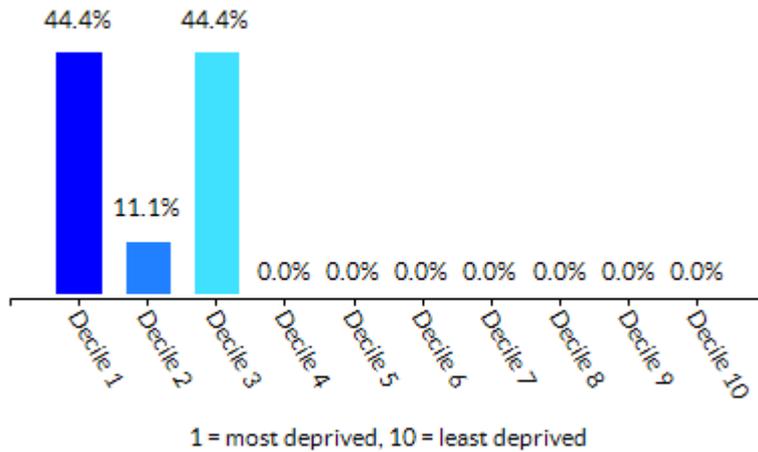
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

Education, Skills and Training Decile
2019 metadata

Derwent	
E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	3
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	1
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	1
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	1
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	3
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	1
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	1
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	3
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	1

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Health domain



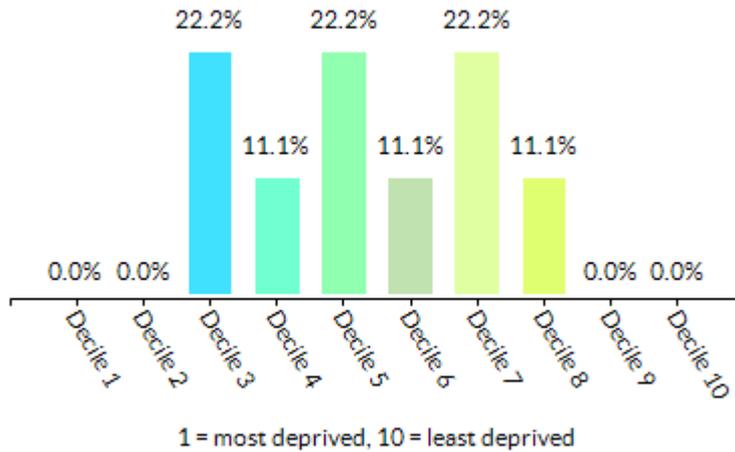
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Health Deprivation
and Disability
Decile 2019
metadata**

Derwent	
E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	2
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	3
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	3
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	1
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	3
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	1
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	1
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	3
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	1

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

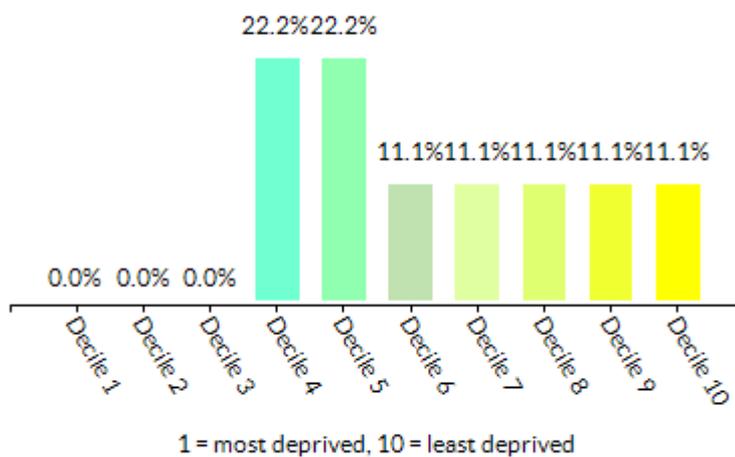
**Crime Decile
2019 metadata**

Derwent

E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	7
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	7
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	5
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	4
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	8
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	3
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	3
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	6
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	5

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to housing and services domain



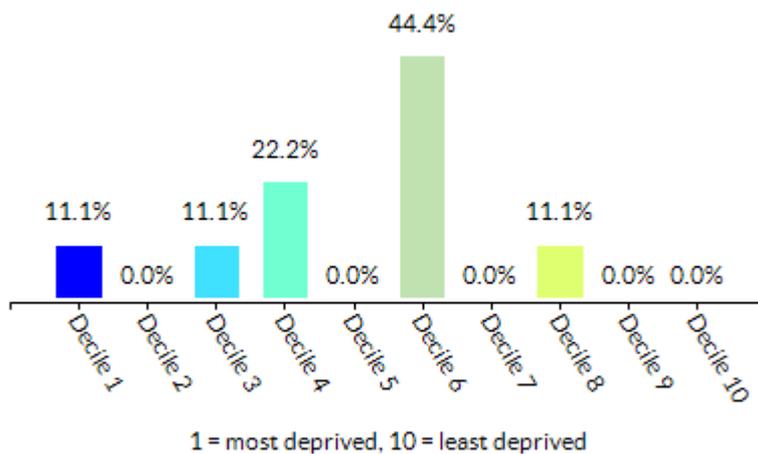
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Barriers to
Housing and
Services Decile
2019 metadata**

Derwent	
E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	4
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	4
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	7
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	6
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	10
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	5
E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	5
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	8
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	9

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living environment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

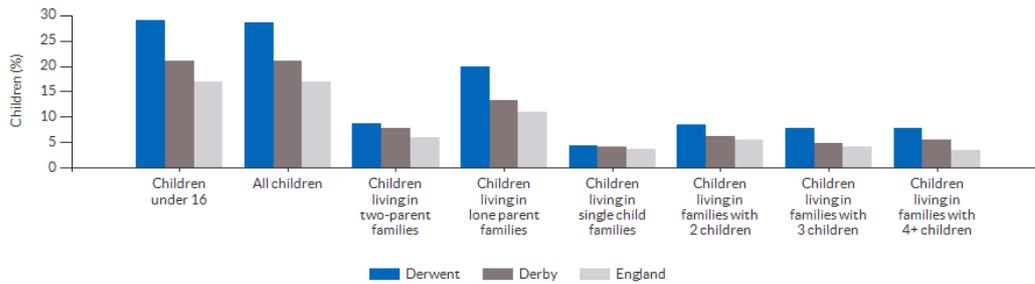
**Living
Environment
Decile 2019
metadata**

Derwent	
E01013530 - Derwent cp. Wheatcroft Island off Meteor Centre	6
E01013531 - Derwent cp. Horncastle Rd. off Scarborough Rise	6
E01013532 - Derwent cp. Breadsall Hilltop Inf. & Jnr. Sch	6
E01013533 - Derwent cp. Norwich St. off Sussex Circus	6
E01013534 - Derwent cp. Junc. Wilson Rd. & Wollaton Rd	4
E01013535 - Derwent cp. Junc Cardigan St. & Kerry St.	8

E01013536 - Derwent cp. Racecourse	4
E01013537 - Derwent cp. Junc. Mayfield Rd. & Roe Farm La.	3
E01013538 - Derwent cp. Chequers Lane End Works	1

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Children in low income families



Date: 2016 Source: HMRC

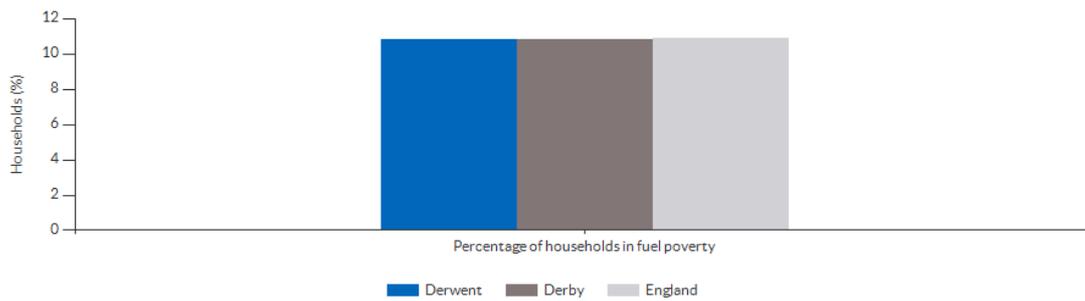
	Derwent	Derby	England
% Children under 16 - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	28.9	21	17
% Children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	28.6	21	17
% Children - Couple - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	8.8	7.8	5.9
% Children - Lone parent - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	19.8	13.2	11.1
% Children - 1 child - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	4.3	4.1	3.8
% Children - 2 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	8.5	6.3	5.5
% Children - 3 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	7.8	4.9	4.1
% Children - 4 or more children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	7.8	5.6	3.6

	Derwent		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children under 16 living in low income families	1,030	28.9	11,060	21	1,707,835	17
Children living in low income families	1,155	28.6	12,640	21	1,974,035	17

Children in two-parent families living in low income families	355	8.8	4,690	7.8	680,315	5.9
Children of lone parents living in low income families	800	19.8	7,950	13.2	1,293,720	11.1
Children living in single child low income families	175	4.3	2,490	4.1	439,945	3.8
Children living in low income families with 2 children	345	8.5	3,795	6.3	635,985	5.5
Children living in low income families with 3 children	315	7.8	2,960	4.9	478,330	4.1
Children living in low income families with 4 or more children	315	7.8	3,390	5.6	419,770	3.6

This is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance as a percentage of the number of children in families receiving Child Benefit. These statistics are based on a snapshot of several data sources on a specified day (usually 31st August). The data used comes from administrative databases on benefits and tax credits held by the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The statistics are based on the finalised awards tax credits data – that is, they are based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances - and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.

Fuel poverty



Date: 2017 Source: BEIS

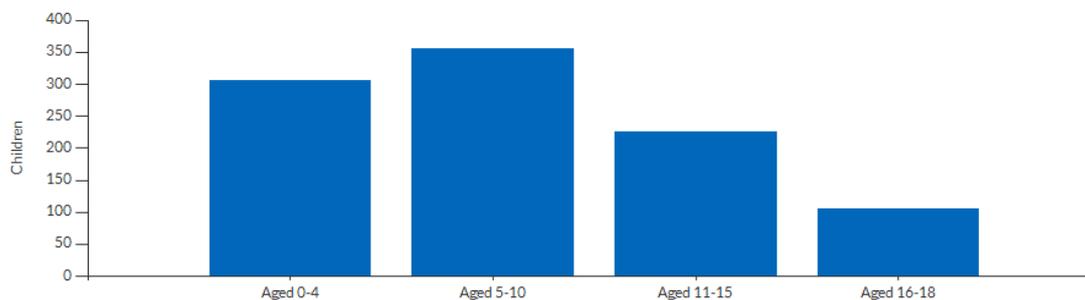
Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2017 metadata

Derwent	10.8
Derby	10.8
England	10.9

Household in fuel poverty	Derwent		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	655	10.8	11,617	10.8	2,532,195	10.9

Out of Work Benefits

Children in Out of Work Benefit Claimant households in Derwent



Date: 2017 Source: DWP

Derwent

Number of children aged 0-4 2017 metadata	305
Number of children aged 5-10 2017 metadata	355
Number of children aged 11-15 2017 metadata	225
Number of children aged 16-18 2017 metadata	105

	Derwent	Derby	England
Children aged 0-4	305	3,000	528,100
Children aged 5-10	355	3,325	532,680
Children aged 11-15	225	2,340	378,170

Children aged 16-18 105 1,055 174,000

These are households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit or Universal Credit at 31 May of the relevant year. A claimant may be in receipt of a combination of any of these benefits.

6.2.5 Chaddesden

NOMIS Labour Market Profile E36000309: Chaddesden

The Source for the data in this section is NOMISweb – accessed 6 January 2020.

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within E36000309: Chaddesden 2011 ward which is in the [Derby local authority](#).

Resident Population

Population aged 16-64 (2013)

	E36000309: Chaddesden	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(numbers)	(numbers)
All persons	7,833	161,305	36,973,396
Males	3,827	80,935	18,470,170
Females	4,006	80,370	18,503,226

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates.

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (2011)

	E36000309: Chaddesden	E36000309: Chaddesden	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically active	6,522	78.3	75.6	76.8
In employment	6,007	72.2	68.6	71
Employees	5,389	64.7	61.6	60.6
Self employed	618	7.4	7.1	10.4
Unemployed	515	7.9	9.3	7.6
Males				
Economically active	3,471	84.4	80.6	82

In employment	3,162	76.9	72.5	75.1
Employees	2,683	65.2	62.1	60.5
Self employed	479	11.6	10.4	14.7
Unemployed	309	8.9	10.1	8.4
Females				
Economically active	3,051	72.4	70.6	71.7
In employment	2,845	67.5	64.8	66.9
Employees	2,706	64.2	61	60.7
Self employed	139	3.3	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	206	6.8	8.3	6.8

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Economic inactivity (2011)

	E36000309 : Chaddesden	E36000309 : Chaddesden	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically inactive	1,803	21.7	24.4	23.2
Retired	462	5.5	4.4	4.9
Student	353	4.2	7	6.6
Looking after home or family	414	5	5.3	4.9
Long-term sick or disabled	444	5.3	5.2	4.6
Other	130	1.6	2.5	2.3
Males				
Economically inactive	641	15.6	19.4	18
Retired	161	3.9	3.2	3.5
Student	183	4.5	7.6	6.7
Looking after home or family	35	0.9	1.1	0.9
Long-term sick or disabled	204	5	5.4	4.8
Other	58	1.4	2.1	2.1
Females				
Economically inactive	1,162	27.6	29.4	28.3
Retired	301	7.1	5.6	6.3

Student	170	4	6.4	6.4
Looking after home or family	379	9	9.5	8.8
Long-term sick or disabled	240	5.7	5	4.3
Other	72	1.7	2.9	2.5

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Full time/part time working (2011)

	E36000309: Chaddesden (numbers)	E36000309: Chaddesden (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
All people				
Full time in employment	4,257	68.7	69.3	70.7
Part time in employment	1,939	31.3	30.7	29.3
Males				
Full time in employment	2,817	86.6	83.2	84.1
Part time in employment	437	13.4	16.8	15.9
Females				
Full time in employment	1,440	48.9	53.7	55.7
Part time in employment	1,502	51.1	46.3	44.3

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Employment by occupation (2011)

	E36000309: Chaddesden (numbers)	E36000309: Chaddesden (%)	Derby (%)	England and Wales (%)
1 Managers and senior officials	447	7.2	8.6	10.8
2 Professional	604	9.7	16.4	17.4
3 Associate professional & technical	600	9.7	11.2	12.7
4 Administrative & secretarial	712	11.5	10.6	11.4
5 Skilled trades	939	15.2	10.9	11.5
6 Personal services	660	10.7	10	9.4
7 Sales and customer services	718	11.6	9.4	8.4

8 Process plant and machine operatives	659	10.6	9.7	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	857	13.8	13.3	11.2

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6112EW - Occupation by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over by Soc 2010 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

		Qualifications (2011)			
		E36000309: Chaddesden	E36000309: Chaddesden	Derby	England and Wales
		(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people					
Level 4 qualifications and above	4	1,390	16.7	26.5	29.7
Level 3 qualifications	3	1,232	14.8	15.2	14.5
Level 2 qualifications	2	1,633	19.6	16.5	17.2
Level 1 qualifications	1	1,687	20.3	15.3	15.2
Apprenticeships and other qualifications		822	9.9	9.9	8.6
No qualifications		1,561	18.8	16.7	15

Source: 2011 Census (Table LC5106EW - Highest level of qualification by economic activity).

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 64.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000309: Chaddesden	E36000309: Chaddesden	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	225	2.9	3.3	2.9
Males	130	3.4	3.9	3.3
Females	95	2.4	2.8	2.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age,

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claimant count by age - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000309: Chaddesden (numbers)	E36000309: Chaddesden (%)	Derby (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	225	2.9	3.3	2.9
Aged 16 to 17	0	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 24	60	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 21	40	-	-	-
Aged 25 to 49	115	-	-	-
Aged 50+	50	-	-	-

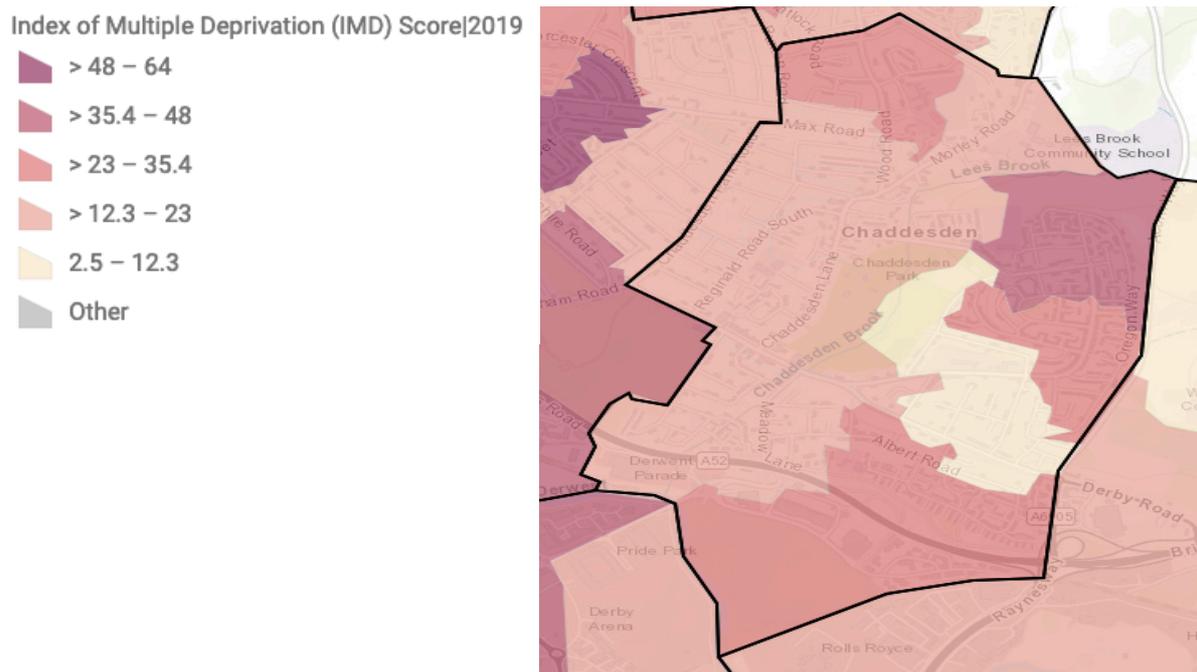
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

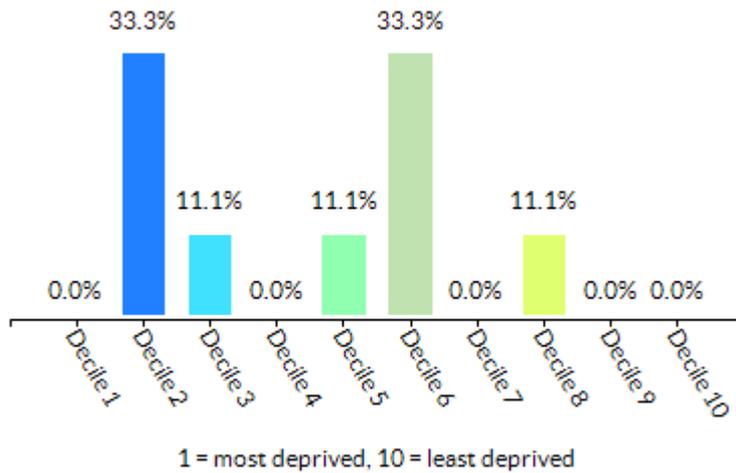
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Figure 31: Chaddesden - Overall IMD Lower Level SOAs by Score



Summary IMD at Ward Level



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Index of
Multiple
Deprivation
(IMD)
Decile 2019
metadata**

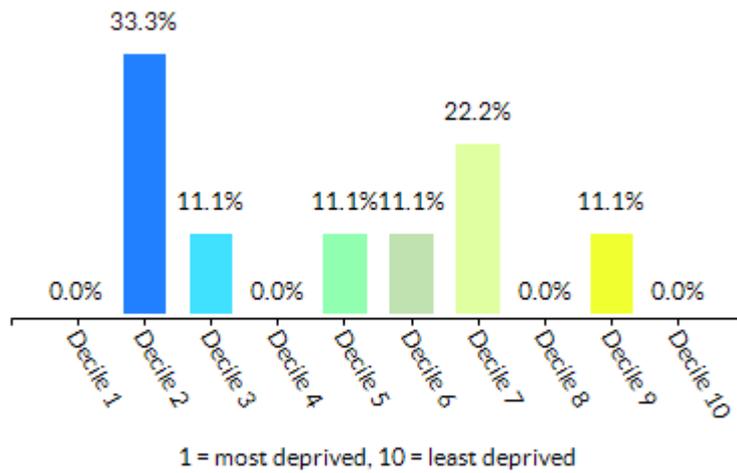
Chaddesden

E01013505 - Chaddesden cp. York Rd. off Chaddesden Park Rd.	6
E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	6
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	6
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	5
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	8
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	2
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	3

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment;

Education; Skills and Training; Health and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing Services; Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.

Income Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Income
Decile
2019
metadata**

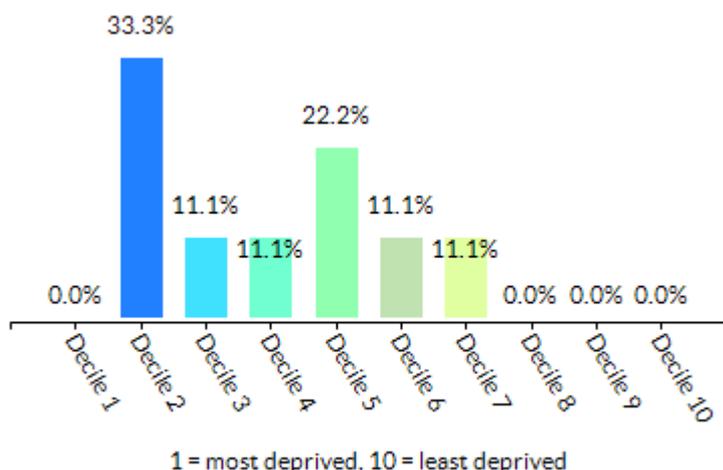
Chaddesden

E01013505 - Chaddesden cp. York Rd. off Chaddesden Park Rd.	7
E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	5
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	7
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	6
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	9
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	2
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	3

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes

both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Employment Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Employment
Decile 2019
metadata**

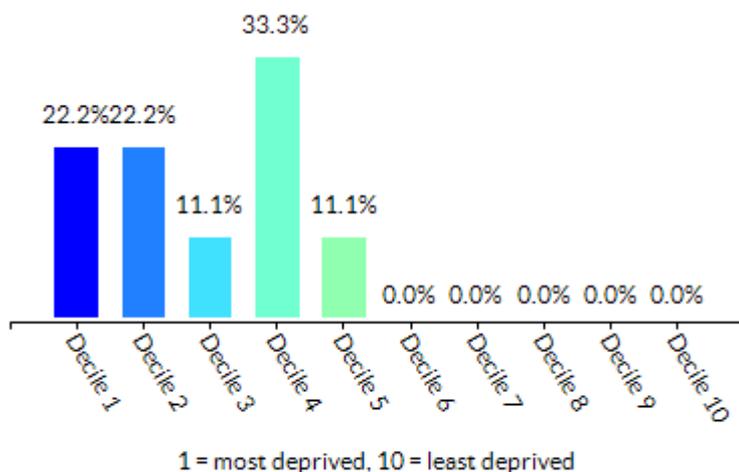
Chaddesden

E01013505 - Chaddesden cp. York Rd. off Chaddesden Park Rd.	6
E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	4
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	5
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	5
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	7
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	2
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	3

The Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to

work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Education Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

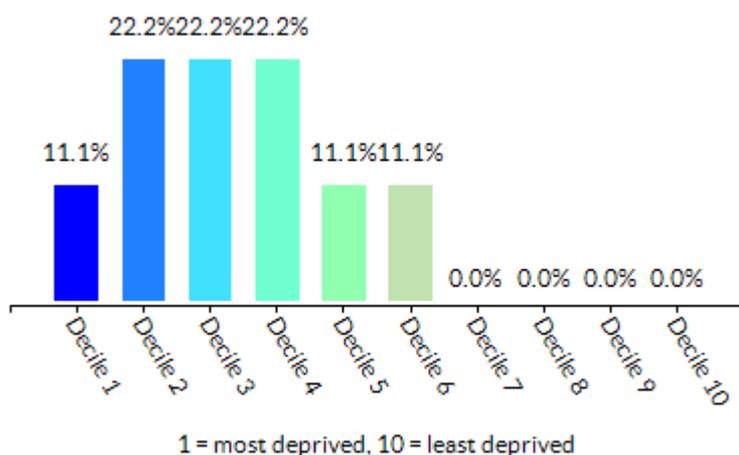
**Education,
Skills and
Training
Decile 2019
metadata**

Chaddesden

E01013505 - Chaddesden cp. York Rd. off Chaddesden Park Rd.	3
E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	4
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	5
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	1
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	4
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	4
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	2
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	1

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Health Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

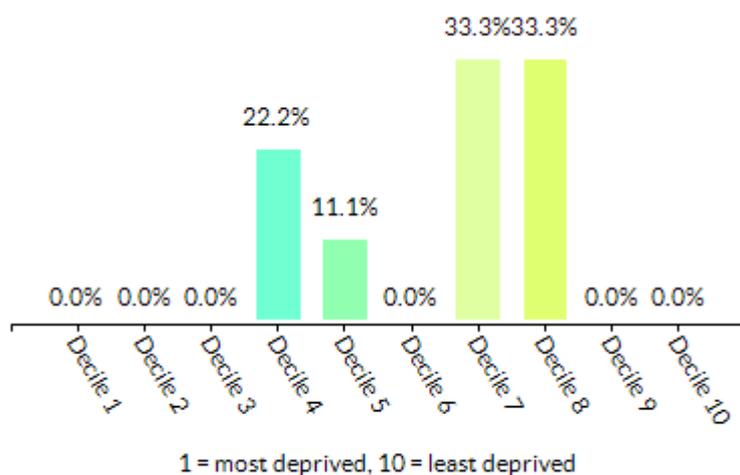
**Health
Deprivation
and
Disability
Decile 2019
metadata**

Chaddesden

E01013505 - Chaddesden cp. York Rd. off Chaddesden Park Rd.	5
E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	4
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	3
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	2
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	4
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	1
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	6
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	2
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	3

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

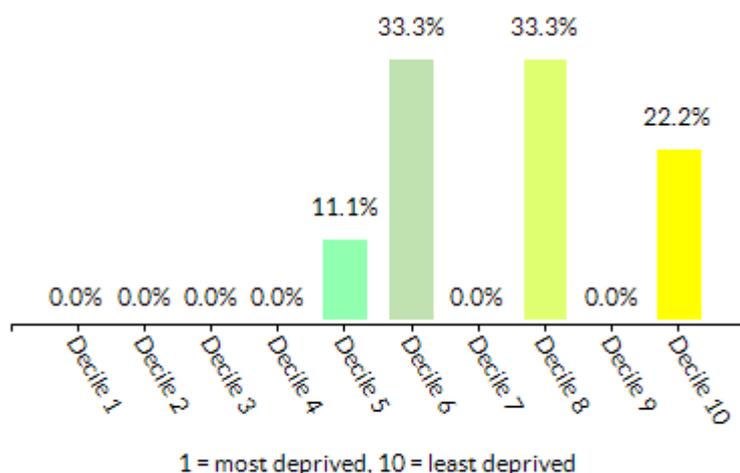
Crime Decile 2019 metadata

Chaddesden

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E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	8
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	7
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	4
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	4
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	7
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	5
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	8
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	7

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to housing and services domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

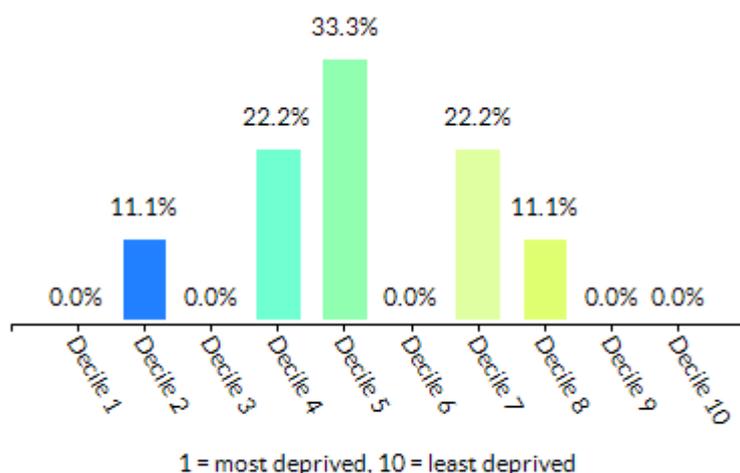
**Barriers to
Housing
and
Services
Decile 2019
metadata**

Chaddesden

E01013505 - Chaddesden cp. York Rd. off Chaddesden Park Rd.	10
E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	8
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	8
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	5
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	6
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	6
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	10
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	6
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	8

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living Environment Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

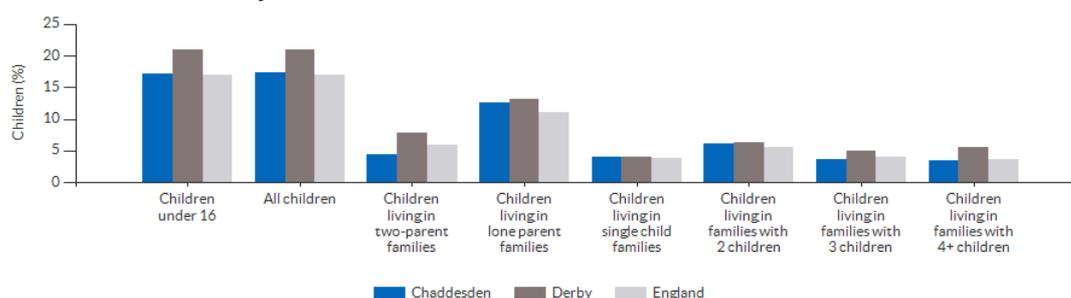
Living Environment Decile 2019 metadata

Chaddesden

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E01013506 - Chaddesden cp. Sanderson Rd. off Parkside Rd.	8
E01013507 - Chaddesden cp. Chaddesden La. West of Chaddesden Park	4
E01013508 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	5
E01013509 - Chaddesden cp. Meadow La. off Nottingham Rd	4
E01013510 - Chaddesden cp. Lexington Rd.	7
E01013511 - Chaddesden cp. Derby Rd. Cherry Tree Hill area	7
E01013512 - Chaddesden cp. Waterford Drv. off Albert Rd	5
E01013513 - Chaddesden cp. Cavendish Close Inf. Sch. off Morley Rd	5

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Children in low income families



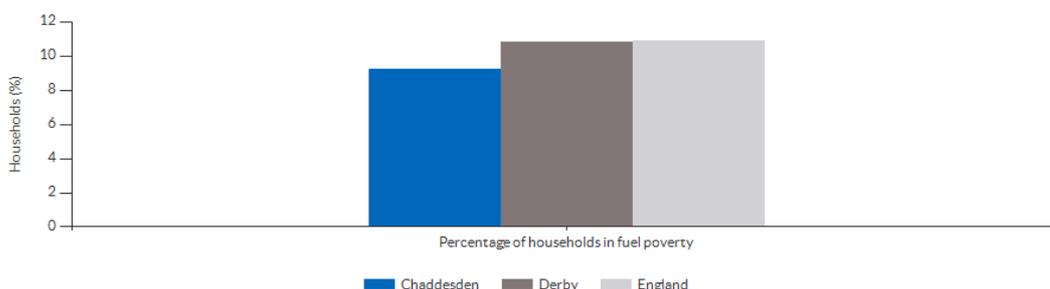
Date: 2016 Source: HMRC

	Chaddesden	Derby	England
% Children under 16 - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	17.2	21	17
% Children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	17.3	21	17
% Children - Couple - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	4.5	7.8	5.9
% Children - Lone parent - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	12.6	13.2	11.1
% Children - 1 child - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	4	4.1	3.8
% Children - 2 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	6.2	6.3	5.5
% Children - 3 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	3.7	4.9	4.1
% Children - 4 or more children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	3.4	5.6	3.6

	Chaddesden		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children under 16 living in low income families	445	17.2	11,060	21	1,707,835	17
Children living in low income families	515	17.3	12,640	21	1,974,035	17
Children in two-parent families living in low income families	135	4.5	4,690	7.8	680,315	5.9
Children of lone parents living in low income families	375	12.6	7,950	13.2	1,293,720	11.1
Children living in single child low income families	120	4	2,490	4.1	439,945	3.8
Children living in low income families with 2 children	185	6.2	3,795	6.3	635,985	5.5
Children living in low income families with 3 children	110	3.7	2,960	4.9	478,330	4.1
Children living in low income families with 4 or more children	100	3.4	3,390	5.6	419,770	3.6

This is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance as a percentage of the number of children in families receiving Child Benefit. These statistics are based on a snapshot of several data sources on a specified day (usually 31st August). The data used comes from administrative databases on benefits and tax credits held by the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The statistics are based on the finalised awards tax credits data – that is, they are based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances - and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.

Fuel poverty



Date: 2017 Source: BEIS

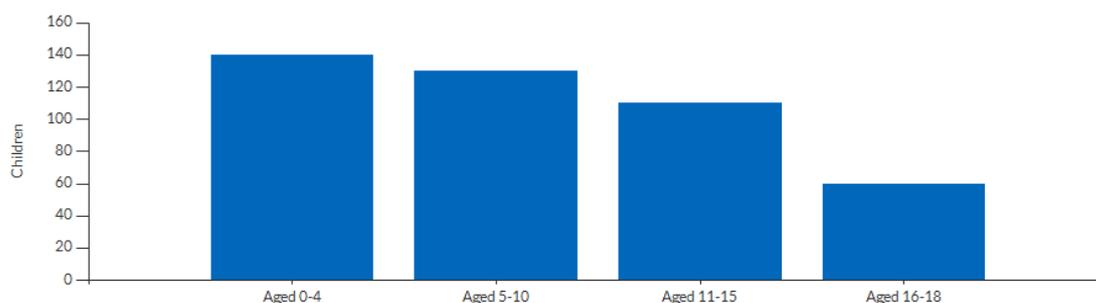
Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2017 metadata

Chaddesden	9.2
Derby	10.8
England	10.9

	Chaddesden		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Households in fuel poverty	533	9.2	11,617	10.8	2,532,195	10.9

Out of Work Benefits

Children in out of work benefit claimant households in Chaddesden



Date: 2017 Source: DWP

	Chaddesden
Number of children aged 0-4 2017 metadata	140
Number of children aged 5-10 2017 metadata	130
Number of children aged 11-15 2017 metadata	110
Number of children aged 16-18 2017 metadata	60

	Chaddesden	Derby	England
Children aged 0-4	140	3,000	528,100
Children aged 5-10	130	3,325	532,680
Children aged 11-15	110	2,340	378,170
Children aged 16-18	60	1,055	174,000

These are households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit or Universal Credit at 31 May of the relevant year. A claimant may be in receipt of a combination of any of these benefits.

6.2.6 Abbey

NOMIS Labour Market Profile E36000303: Abbey

The Source for the data in this section is NOMISweb – accessed 13 January 2020.

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within E36000303: Abbey 2011 ward which is in the [Derby local authority](#).

Resident population

	Population aged 16-64 (2013)		
	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(numbers)	(numbers)
All persons	11,041	161,305	36,973,396
Males	5,871	80,935	18,470,170
Females	5,170	80,370	18,503,226

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates.

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (2011)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically active	8,009	72	75.6	76.8
In employment	7,115	64	68.6	71
Employees	6,379	57.4	61.6	60.6
Self employed	736	6.6	7.1	10.4
Unemployed	894	11.2	9.3	7.6
Males				
Economically active	4,297	75	80.6	82
In employment	3,779	66	72.5	75.1
Employees	3,254	56.8	62.1	60.5
Self employed	525	9.2	10.4	14.7
Unemployed	518	12.1	10.1	8.4
Females				
Economically active	3,712	68.9	70.6	71.7
In employment	3,336	61.9	64.8	66.9
Employees	3,125	58	61	60.7
Self employed	211	3.9	3.8	6.2
Unemployed	376	10.1	8.3	6.8

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Economic inactivity (2011)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Economically inactive	3,107	28	24.4	23.2
Retired	263	2.4	4.4	4.9
Student	1,437	12.9	7	6.6
Looking after home or family	499	4.5	5.3	4.9
Long-term sick or disabled	627	5.6	5.2	4.6

Other	281	2.5	2.5	2.3
Males				
Economically inactive	1,429	25	19.4	18
Retired	100	1.7	3.2	3.5
Student	810	14.1	7.6	6.7
Looking after home or family	44	0.8	1.1	0.9
Long-term sick or disabled	371	6.5	5.4	4.8
Other	104	1.8	2.1	2.1
Females				
Economically inactive	1,678	31.1	29.4	28.3
Retired	163	3	5.6	6.3
Student	627	11.6	6.4	6.4
Looking after home or family	455	8.4	9.5	8.8
Long-term sick or disabled	256	4.7	5	4.3
Other	177	3.3	2.9	2.5

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Full time/part time working (2011)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Full time in employment	5,010	69.3	69.3	70.7
Part time in employment	2,219	30.7	30.7	29.3
Males				
Full time in employment	3,047	79.4	83.2	84.1
Part time in employment	792	20.6	16.8	15.9
Females				
Full time in employment	1,963	57.9	53.7	55.7
Part time in employment	1,427	42.1	46.3	44.3

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6107EW - Economic Activity by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Employment by occupation (2011)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 Managers and senior officials	542	7.5	8.6	10.8
2 Professional	1,182	16.4	16.4	17.4
3 Associate professional & technical	856	11.8	11.2	12.7
4 Administrative & secretarial	669	9.3	10.6	11.4
5 Skilled trades	608	8.4	10.9	11.5
6 Personal services	795	11	10	9.4
7 Sales and customer services	761	10.5	9.4	8.4
8 Process plant and machine operatives	686	9.5	9.7	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	1,130	15.6	13.3	11.2

Source: 2011 Census (Table DC6112EW - Occupation by sex by age).

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16 and over by Soc 2010 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Qualifications (2011)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	England and Wales
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people				
Level 4 qualifications and above	3,174	28.6	26.5	29.7
Level 3 qualifications	2,285	20.6	15.2	14.5
Level 2 qualifications	1,629	14.7	16.5	17.2
Level 1 qualifications	1,336	12	15.3	15.2
Apprenticeships and other qualifications	1,079	9.7	9.9	8.6
No qualifications	1,613	14.5	16.7	15

Source: 2011 Census (Table LC5106EW - Highest level of qualification by economic activity).

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 64.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants is required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
All people	470	4.2	3.3	2.9
Males	270	4.6	3.9	3.3
Females	200	3.8	2.8	2.5

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: The percentage figures show the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claimant count by age - not seasonal adjusted (November 2019)

	E36000303: Abbey	E36000303: Abbey	Derby	Great Britain
	(numbers)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Aged 16+	470	4.2	3.3	2.9
Aged 16 to 17	5	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 24	100	-	-	-
Aged 18 to 21	60	-	-	-
Aged 25 to 49	285	-	-	-
Aged 50+	80	-	-	-

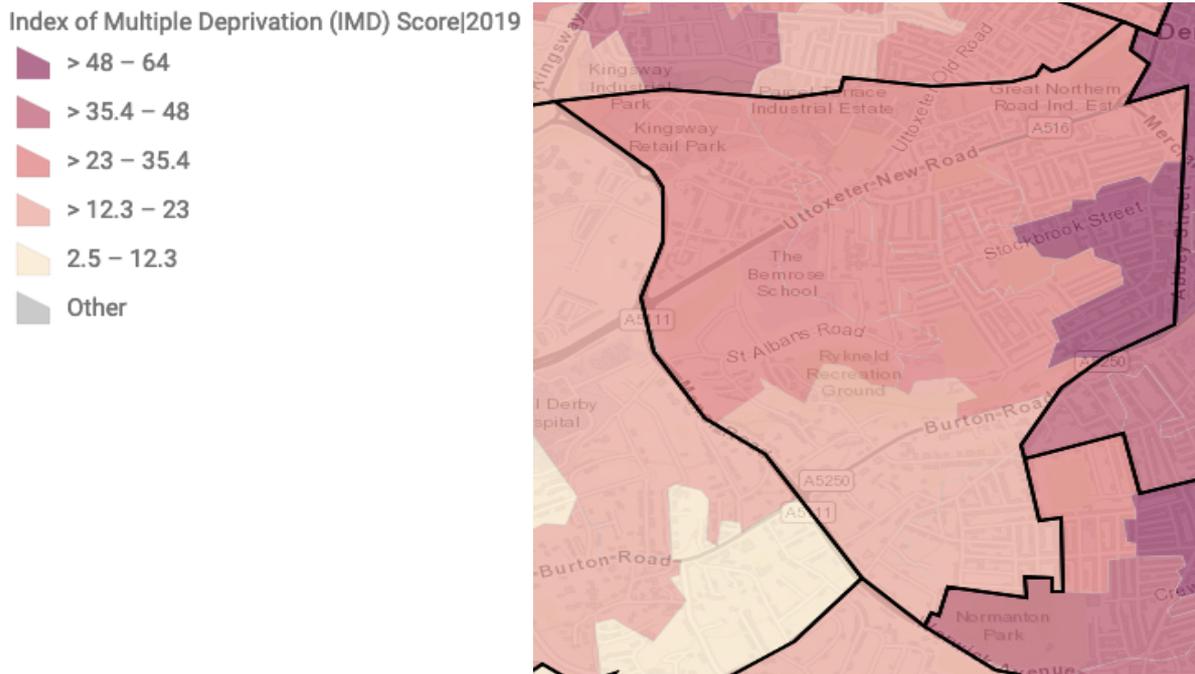
Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age.

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

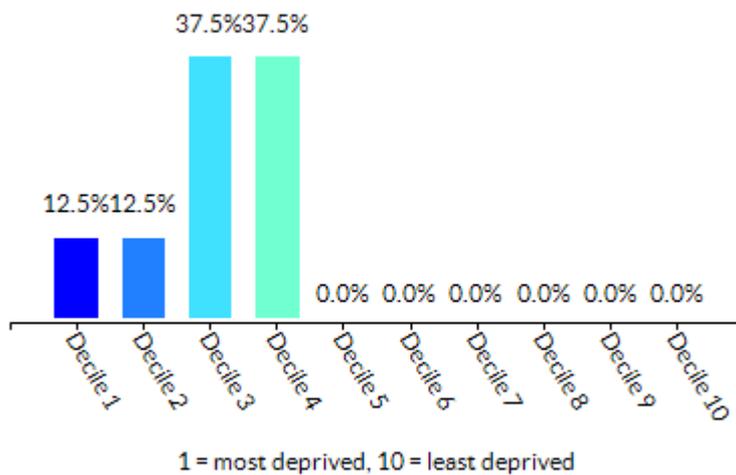
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). For larger areas we can look at the proportion of LSOAs within the area that lie within each decile. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England while decile 10 shows the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Figure 32: Abbey - Overall IMD Lower Level SOAs by Score



Summary of IMD at Ward Level



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile 2019 metadata

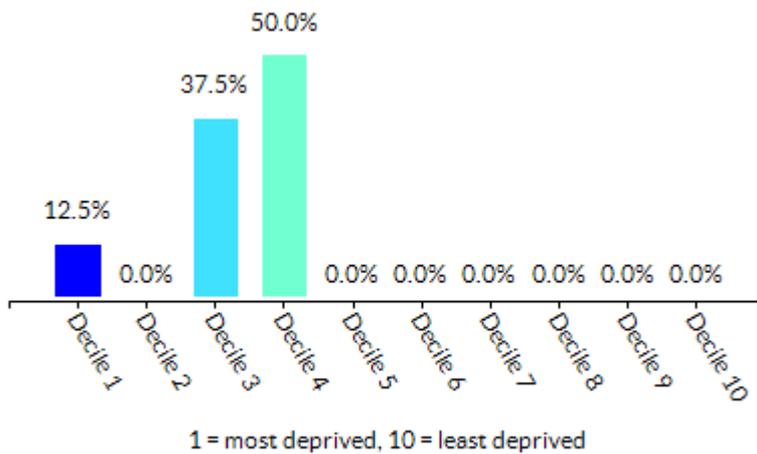
Abbey

E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd. 2

E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls 3

E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	3
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	1
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	3
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	4
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	4
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	4

Income domain



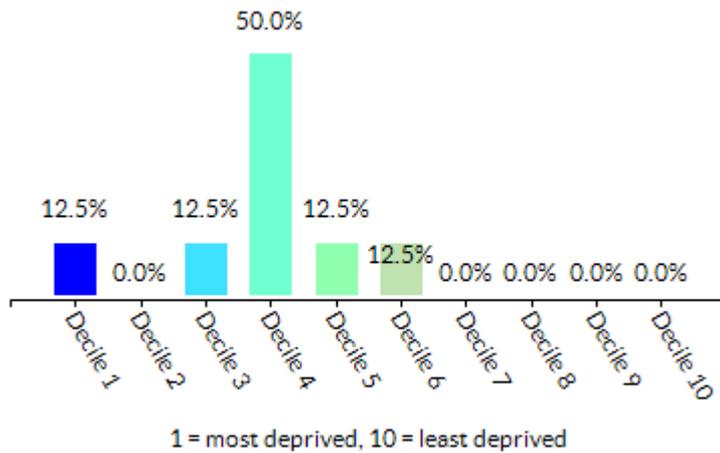
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Income
Decile
2019
metadata**

Abbey	
E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	3
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	3
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	3
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	1
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	4

E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	4
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	4
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	4

Employment domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

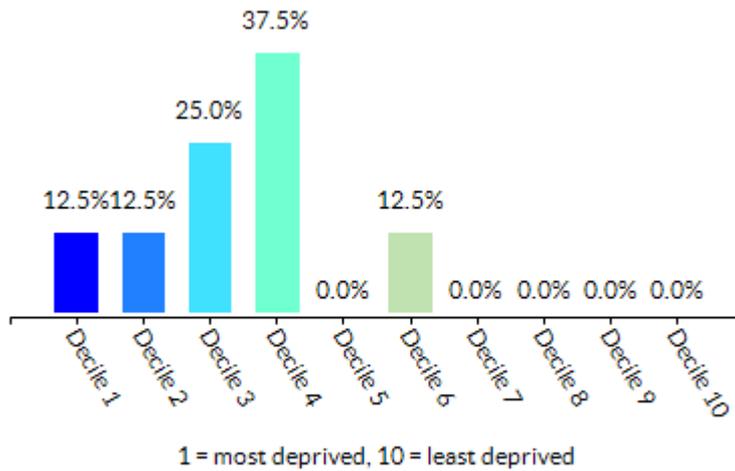
**Employment
Decile 2019
metadata**

Abbey	
E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	4
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	4
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	3
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	1
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	5
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	4
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	4
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	6

The Employment Deprivation measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to

work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

Education Domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

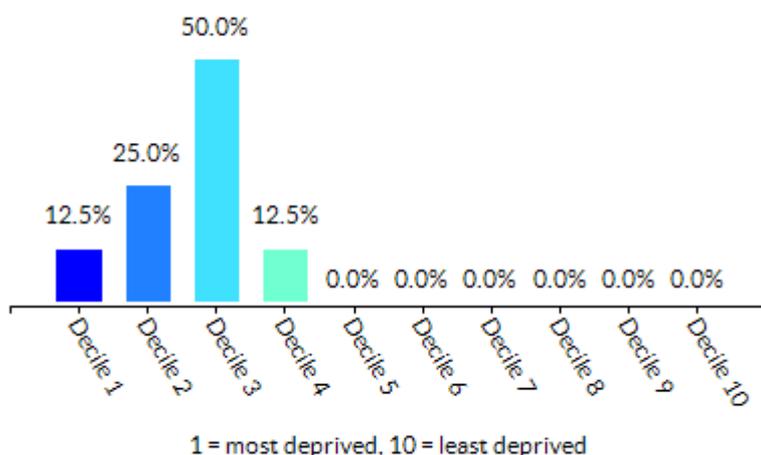
**Education,
Skills and
Training
Decile 2019
metadata**

Abbey

E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	2
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	3
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	4
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	1
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	3
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	6
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	4
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	4

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

Health Domain



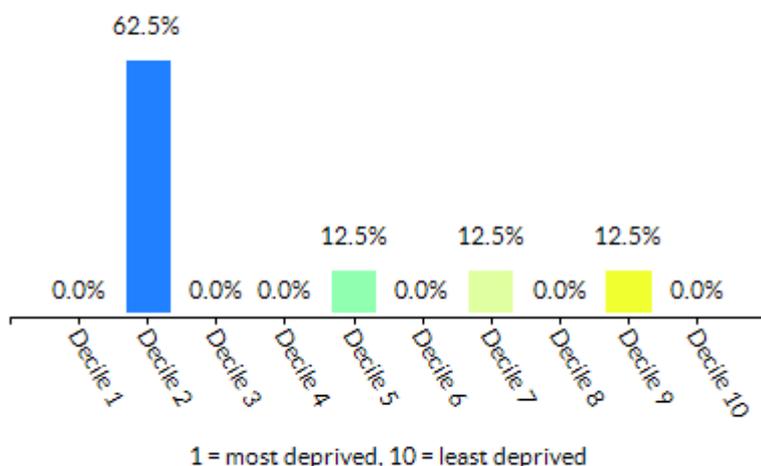
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Health
Deprivation
and
Disability
Decile 2019
metadata**

Abbey	
E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	2
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	2
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	3
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	1
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	3
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	3
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	4
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	3

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime domain



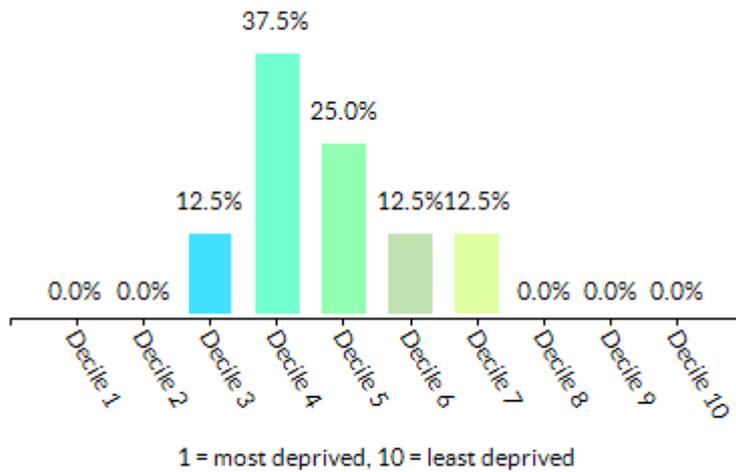
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

**Crime Decile
2019
metadata**

Abbey	
E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	2
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	2
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	5
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	2
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	2
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	7
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	9
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	2

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to housing and services domain



Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

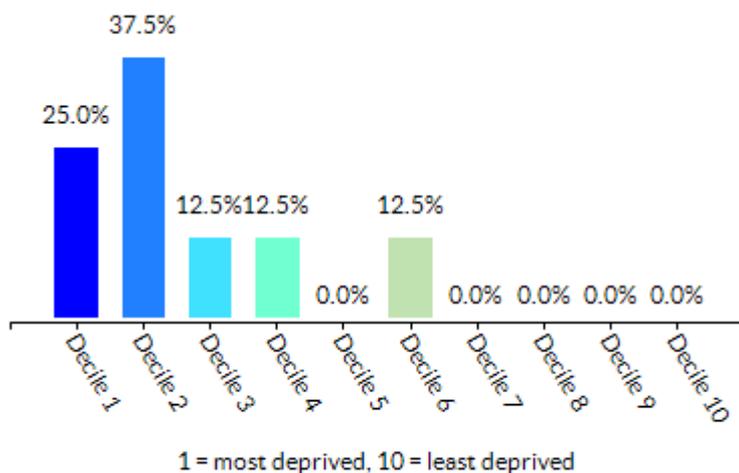
**Barriers to
Housing
and
Services
Decile 2019
metadata**

Abbey

E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	4
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	5
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	5
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	4
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	6
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	3
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	7
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	4

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living environment domain



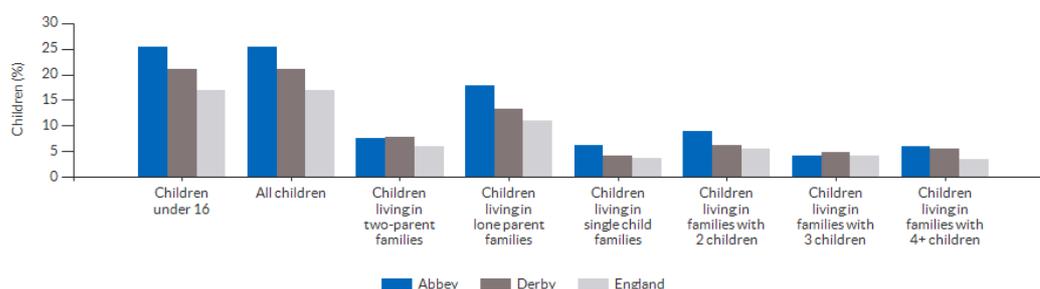
Date: 2019 Source: DCLG

Living Environment Decile 2019 metadata

Abbey	
E01013453 - Abbey cp. Junc. Uttoxeter Old & Great Northern Rd.	2
E01013454 - Abbey Incl. California Univ. Halls	3
E01013455 - Abbey Incl St. Albans rd.	4
E01013456 - Abbey cp. Junc. Stockbrook and Monk St.	2
E01013457 - Abbey Junc. Dean & Harrison St.	1
E01013458 - Abbey Junc. Whitaker and Burton Rd	6
E01013459 - Abbey Junc. Fairfield & Porter Rd.	2
E01013460 - Abbey cp. Junc. Drewery La. & Bakewell St.	1

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing, while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Children in low income families



Date: 2016 Source: HMRC

	Abbey	Derby	England
% Children under 16 - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	25.4	21	17
% Children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	25.3	21	17
% Children - Couple - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	7.5	7.8	5.9
% Children - Lone parent - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	17.8	13.2	11.1
% Children - 1 child - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	6.2	4.1	3.8
% Children - 2 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	9	6.3	5.5
% Children - 3 children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	4.2	4.9	4.1
% Children - 4 or more children - Low Income Families 2016 metadata	5.9	5.6	3.6

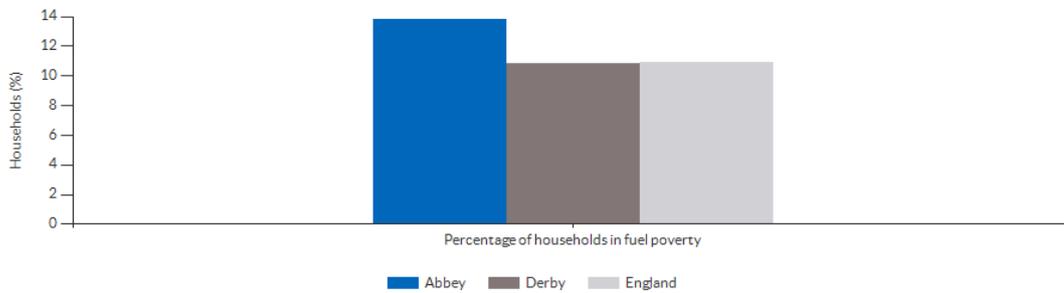
	Abbey		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Children under 16 living in low income families	685	25.4	11,060	21	1,707,835	17
Children living in low income families	775	25.3	12,640	21	1,974,035	17
Children in two-parent families living in low income families	230	7.5	4,690	7.8	680,315	5.9
Children of lone parents living in low income families	545	17.8	7,950	13.2	1,293,720	11.1
Children living in single child low income families	190	6.2	2,490	4.1	439,945	3.8
Children living in low income families with 2 children	275	9	3,795	6.3	635,985	5.5
Children living in low income families with 3 children	130	4.2	2,960	4.9	478,330	4.1

Children living in low income families with 4 or more children

180 5.9 3,390 5.6 419,770 3.6

This is the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income, or in receipt of either Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance as a percentage of the number of children in families receiving Child Benefit. These statistics are based on a snapshot of several data sources on a specified day (usually 31st August). The data used comes from administrative databases on benefits and tax credits held by the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. The statistics are based on the finalised awards tax credits data – that is, they are based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances - and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.

Fuel Poverty



Date: 2017 Source: BEIS

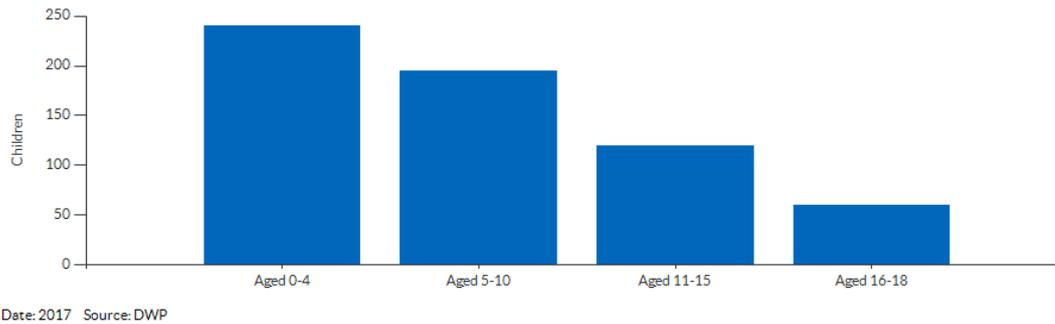
Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2017 metadata

Abbey	13.8
Derby	10.8
England	10.9

	Abbey		Derby		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Households in fuel poverty	930	13.8	11,617	10.8	2,532,195	10.9

Out of Work Benefits

Children in Out of Work Benefit Claimant households in Abbey



Abbey

Number of children aged 0-4 2017 metadata	240
Number of children aged 5-10 2017 metadata	195
Number of children aged 11-15 2017 metadata	120
Number of children aged 16-18 2017 metadata	60

	Abbey	Derby	England
Children aged 0-4	240	3,000	528,100
Children aged 5-10	195	3,325	532,680
Children aged 11-15	120	2,340	378,170
Children aged 16-18	60	1,055	174,000

These are households where at least one parent or guardian claimed one or more of the following out-of-work benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit or Universal Credit at 31 May of the relevant year. A claimant may be in receipt of a combination of any of these benefits.

