

Chapter 4

Employment, Skills and Worklessness

Introduction

- 4.1 The economy of Derby has traditionally been based around manufacturing and engineering. The city has successfully transformed its traditional manufacturing capabilities into high skilled activities which compete on a global scale. Derby has succeeded in attracting and retaining large, high-value, private sector employers, notably Rolls-Royce, Bombardier, and Citi Bank (Egg), which continue to attract a highly skilled workforce. However, there remain disparities between the workplace incomes and resident incomes highlighting that many of these jobs are undertaken by residents outside of the city.
- 4.2 In April 2009 Derby City Partnership published the ‘Demand for Skills in Derby and Derbyshire 2009-2023’ research. The overall objective of the research project was to establish the skills sets that would be required by priority sector employers within both the City of Derby and County of Derbyshire over the next 3 to 15-years. The brief was then to consider whether these skills sets would be significantly different from today’s skills sets and, if so, how higher education (HE) and further education (FE) training delivery can be influenced to ensure that skills gaps do not develop in future years.
- 4.3 This chapter makes reference to the above research. It should be noted that the research project concentrated on the priority sector businesses as defined by the project. These priority sectors are wider than the priority cluster groups that have been the focus of the 2006-2010 City Growth Strategy, as shown below:

Table 4.1 Priority Sectors

| Demand for Skills Research Priority Businesses | City Growth Strategy Priority Clusters |
|---|---|
| Airport | Creative Industries Normanton Business Cluster Manufacturing and Engineering Retail Tourism |
| Creative | |
| Health & Social Care | |
| Hospitality | |
| Logistics | |
| Manufacturing | |
| Public Sector | |
| Retail | |
| Tourism and Leisure | |

Economic Activity

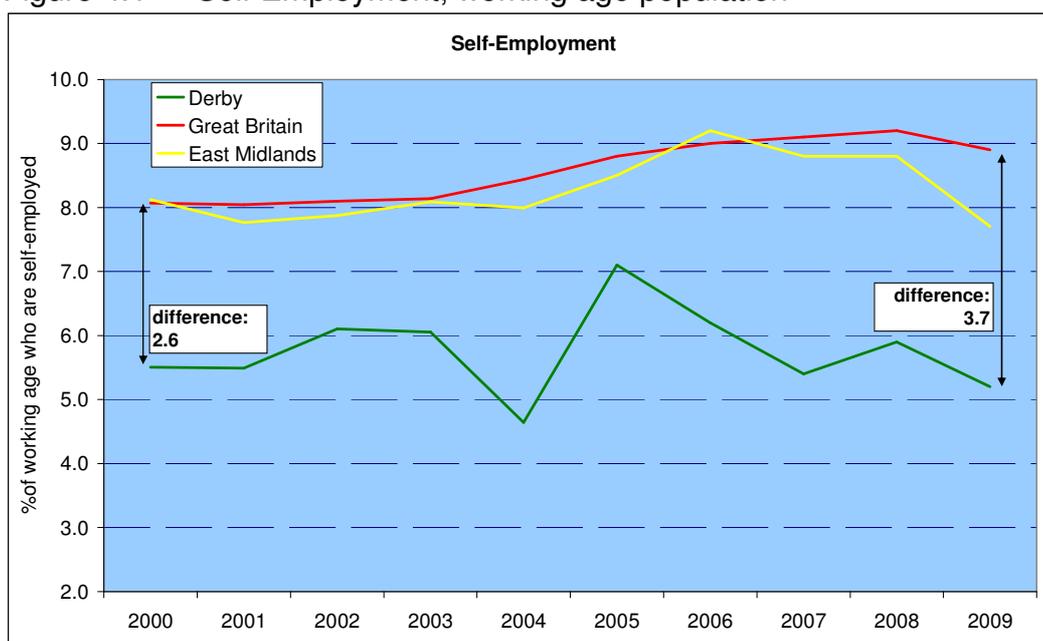
4.4 The latest ONS data shows that the economic activity rate for the working age population was 77% to the year end March 2010¹. This means that 77% of all people of working age in Derby are either in employment or actively seeking work. The figure for the city is virtually equal to the regional average of 77.4% and slightly above the national average of 76.5%.

Employment Rate

4.5 In Derby, the employment rate for working age residents for Apr 2009 – Mar 2010 was 71.1%. This is significantly higher than other cities in the region but slightly below the East Midlands average of 71.6% but above the national average of 70.3%.

4.6 According to the Annual Population Survey the **self employment** rate for working age residents in Derby for Apr 2009– Mar 2010 was 5.2%. This is below the East Midlands average of 8% and Great Britain average of 10%. Self employment rates are often cited as a measure of entrepreneurialism. Derby has consistently fallen below regional and national averages of self employment as indicated in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Self Employment, working age population



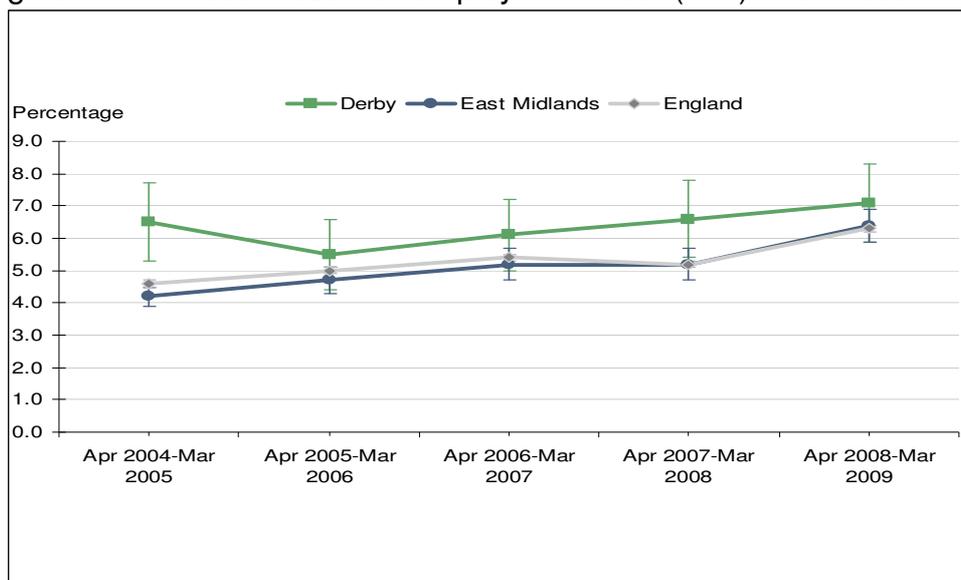
Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS, Aug 2010

Unemployment Rate

4.7 The unemployment rate in Derby for Apr 2008 – Mar 2009 was 7.1% of the population aged 16 years and over. This rate has not changed significantly since 2004 and has broadly aligned with national and regional trends as shown in Figure 4.2.

¹ Nomis, Oct 2010

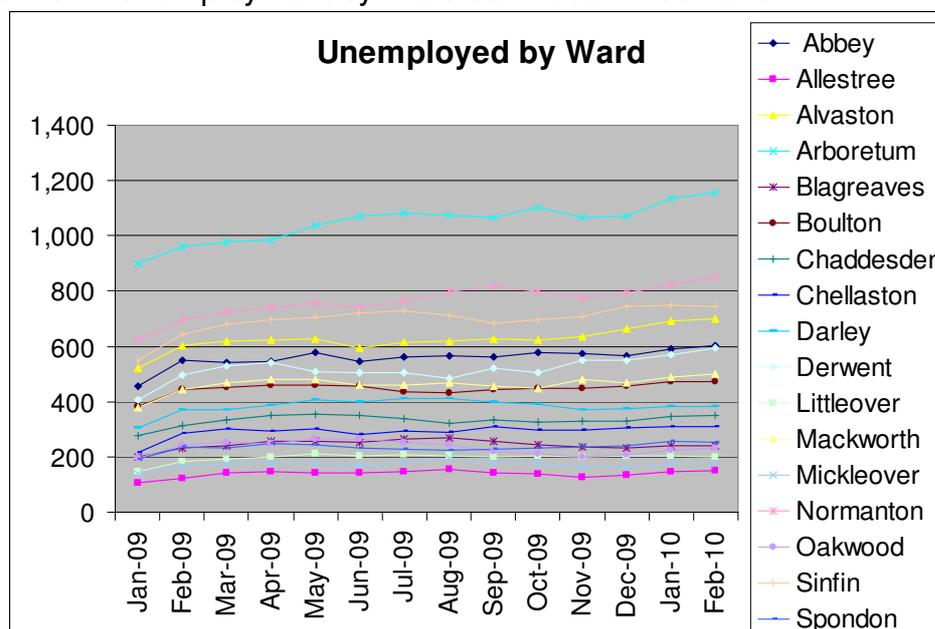
Figure 4.2 Model Based Unemployment Rate (16+) 2004-2009



Source: Figures for region and England are from APS, via Nomis and figures for Derby are model based estimates, ONS.

4.8 The numbers of unemployed people varies between the different wards in Derby, as shown in Figure 4.3. Arboretum, Normanton and Sinfin continue to have the highest levels of unemployment in the city. Allestree, Mickelover and Oakwood have the lowest levels of unemployment.

Figure 4.3 Unemployment by Ward Jan 2009 – Feb 2010



Source: ONS via Nomis, March 2010

Employment Structure

4.9 According to ONS data to the end of 2008, 40% of Derby residents are employed in upper tier occupational groups. This is higher than other cities in the region and above the regional average of 39% but below national average of 44%. The overall profile of upper, intermediate and lower tier employment

is similar to that of the region but Derby has a much lower percentage employed in lower tier than other cities in the East Midlands. It could be argued that Derby requires an increase in lower tier jobs in order to support its extensive employment in higher tier occupations.

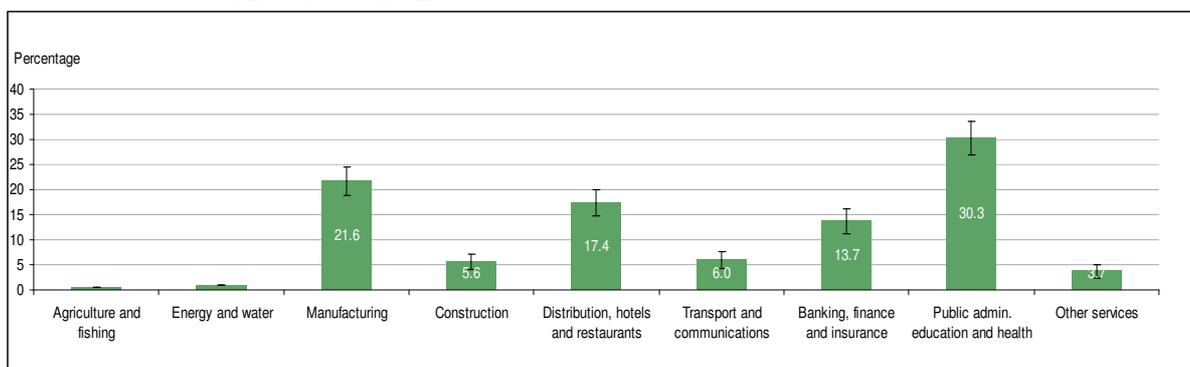
Table 4.2 Employment of Residents by Broad Occupational Group

| | denominator | Upper tier | | Intermediate tier | | Lower tier | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | number | percent | number | percent | number | percent |
| Jan 2006- Dec 2006 | 106,800 | 39,800 | 37 | 40,100 | 38 | 26,400 | 25 |
| Jan 2007- Dec 2007 | 108,200 | 39,700 | 37 | 43,100 | 40 | 25,200 | 23 |
| Jan 2008- Dec 2008 | 110,300 | 44,300 | 40 | 44,700 | 41 | 21,000 | 19 |

Source: APS, ONS

4.10 Annual Population Survey data for 2009 shows that the highest proportion of employment in Derby is within the ‘**Public Administration, Education and Health**’ industry group, which accounts for **30%** of all employees. ‘**Manufacturing**’ accounts for **22%** of employment, compared to a regional average of 16%, heavily influenced by the presence of large companies such as Rolls-Royce and Bombardier. For its size Derby, has a relatively strong ‘Banking, Finance and Insurance’ sector, with 14% employed in this group, largely influenced by the presence Egg headquarters (Citi Bank) on Pride Park.

Figure 4.4 Proportion of working age population in employment by sector, Jul 2008 – Jun 2009



Source: APS, ONS

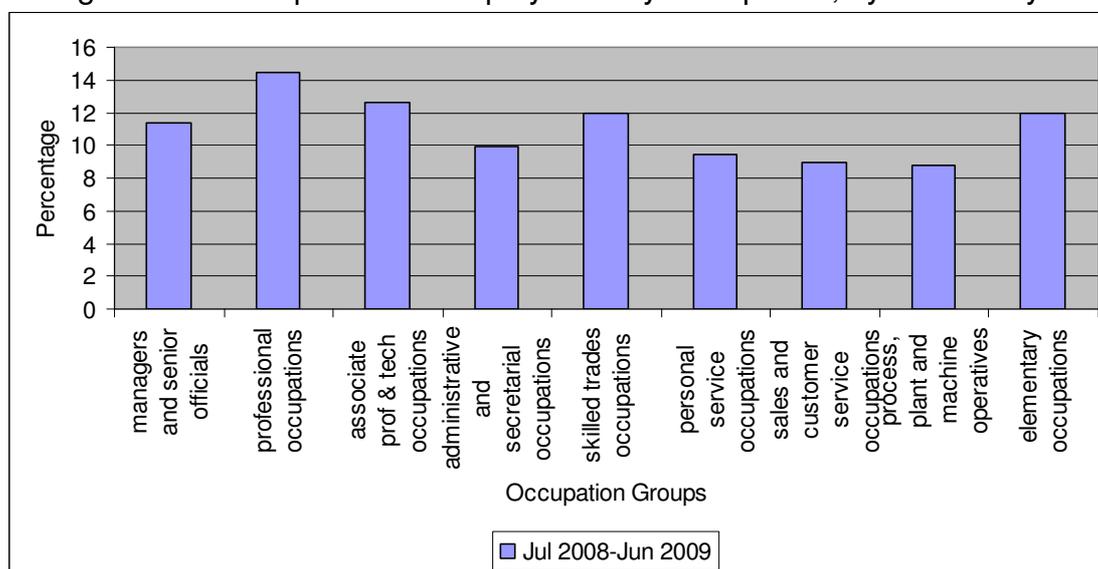
4.11 The significance of the priority sectors is highlighted throughout the Demand for Skills research. Of all the priority sector employment (as defined by the research) within the study area, 31% is located within the city of Derby. This is a significant amount considering the relative size of the city against the county and begins to offer insights into the provision of employment land. Derby is clearly an important hub for the priority sectors, in particular for Retail, Creative, and Manufacturing, but the fact that the remaining 70% of priority sector employment is located elsewhere in the county suggests the presence of important supply chain businesses beyond the city boundary.

4.12 The Centre for Cities 'City Outlook 2010' report considers the impact of recession on UK cities. It highlights the high proportion of Derby's workforce employed in the "most exposed to the recession in 2008". Derby has the fourth highest concentration of manufacturing employment in Britain, behind Burnley, Blackburn and Huddersfield.

Occupations

4.13 The Annual Population Survey (2009) shows that employed city residents are most likely to be working in Professional or Associate Professional and Technical occupations. The city also has high numbers employed as Managers and Senior Officials and in Skilled Trades, all of which is reflected in the high wage levels of Derby residents.

Figure 4.5 Proportion of Employment by Occupation, by Residency



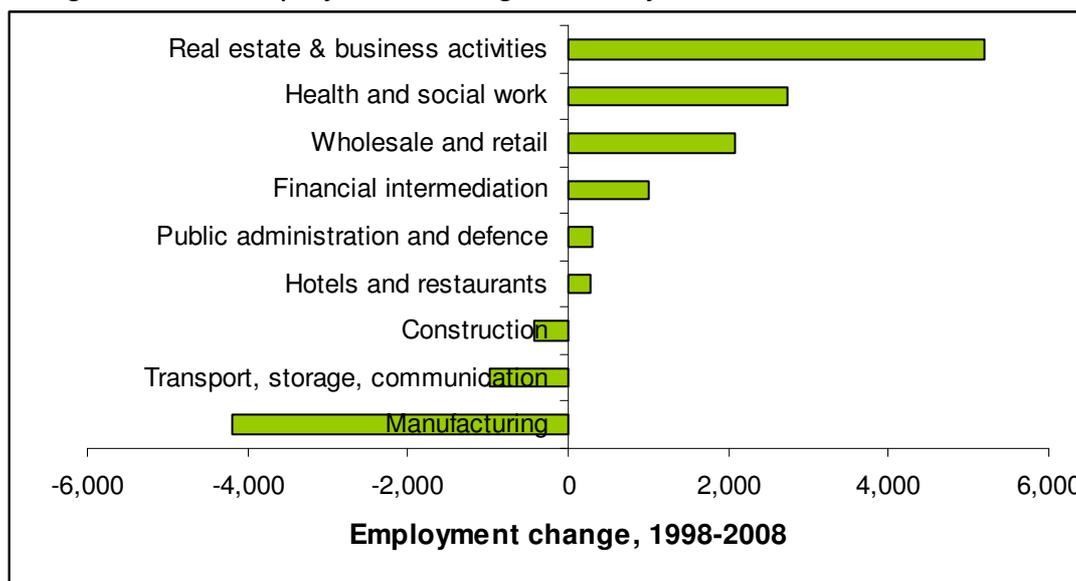
Source: APS, ONS

4.14 Three of Derby's largest employers are in the public sector, with Derby City Council, Derby NHS Trust and the University of Derby employing approximately 21,000 people between them.

Employment Change

Derby experienced net employment growth from 1998 to 2008. Employment growth was spread over a number of sectors with real estate & business activities adding over 5,000 jobs (see Figure 4.6). Manufacturing was the largest source of job losses, shedding 4,200 jobs, (3.5% of Derby's 2008 workforce). However, this decline was less than half the national rate, suggesting that there were local factor conditions that made Derby's manufacturing firms more resilient.

Figure 4.6 Employment Change in Derby 1998 - 2008



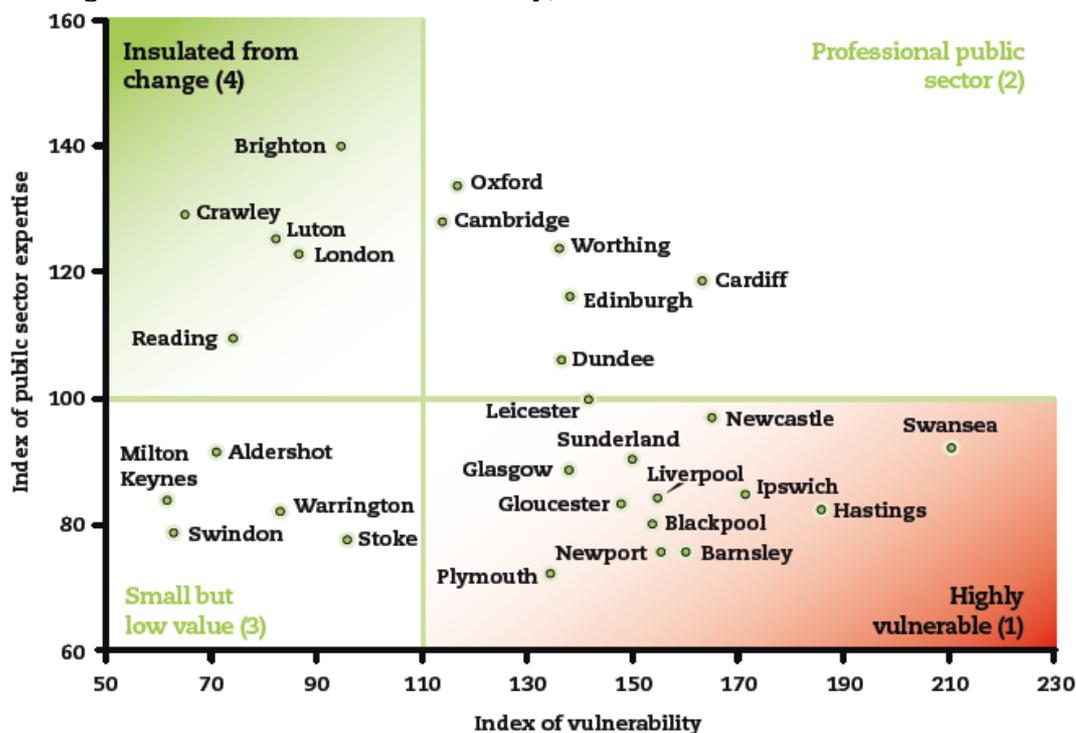
Source: NOMIS (2010), Annual Business Inquiry, workplace analysis, 1998, 2005, 2006 and 2008 data. Employment change calculated as sum of changes between 1998-2005 and 2006-2008, due to methodological changes. Note this chart shows only those sectors where net job change was above 200 people.

Public Sector Cuts

- 4.15 Some of Derby’s largest employers are in the public sector, with Derby City Council, Derby NHS Trust and the University of Derby employing approximately 21,000 people between them. Many of these will be vulnerable as the public spending cuts and job losses take effect. Whilst the Government’s actions to reduce public sector job numbers will affect Derby, it is expected to be less vulnerable than some other cities.
- 4.16 In Public Sector Cities², the Centre for Cities analysed which cities would be most vulnerable to public sector job cuts on two dimensions; the concentration of public sector jobs and the skill content of those jobs. The Centre’s analysis suggests that Derby is less vulnerable on both counts, as shown in Figure 4.7.

² Public Sector Cities: Trouble Ahead, Centre for Cities, July 2009.
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Figure 4.7 Index of Vulnerability, Public Sector Cuts



Source: Centre for Cities, 2010.

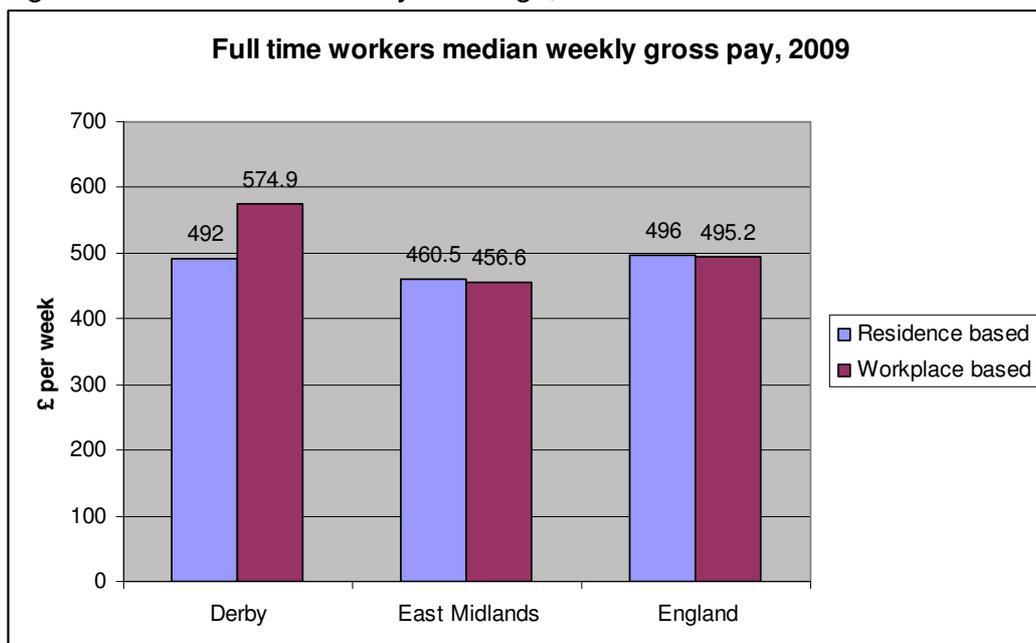
Wage levels

4.17 Derby has the highest workplace wages of any city outside London. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE 2009) shows that Derby has a median **weekly and annual pay** by workplace of **£575** and **£31,785** respectively³. This is significantly higher than the regional median of £457 and £24,319 and the national figures of £495 and £26,138. The high wage levels in Derby are in part attributable to the extent of high skilled employment in the hi-technology manufacturing and engineering sectors.

4.18 The statistics for residents pay are also impressive. Median weekly and annual resident pay in 2009 was £492 and £26,429. Derby resident earnings compare favourably against the East Midlands medians of £461 and £24,533 and national figures of £496 and £26,148. However, the lower resident earnings compared to workplace earnings suggests that a significant number of well paid jobs in Derby are undertaken by people living outside the city.

³ Figures relate to full time jobs only

Figure 4.8 Median Weekly Earnings, 2009



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, via Nomis Oct 2010

Gross Disposable Household Income

4.19 Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) is the amount of money that individuals – in the household sector - have left for spending or saving after expenditure associated with income, e.g. taxes, property ownership, pension provision. The household sector covers people living in traditional households as well as those living in institutions, sole trader enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households, e.g. most charities and universities.

4.20 ONS released estimates for 2008 GDHI in March 2010, highlighting the following:

- GDHI per head for the UK increased by 3.9% from £14,300 in 2007 to £14,900 in 2008
- GDHI per head in the East Midlands rose from £13,200 in 2007 to £13,600 in 2008, an increase of 3.3%
- **GDHI per head** in Derby in 2008 was **£12,298**, an increase of 2.9% on 2007.

Table 4.3 Gross Disposable Household Income, 2008

| | GDHI per head 2008 | Per head Index 2008 (UK=100) |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| UK | £14,900 | 100 |
| East Midlands | £13,600 | 92 |
| Derby | £12,298 | 83 |
| Nottingham | £10,361 | 70 |
| Leicester | £11,217 | 75 |

4.21 Table 4.4 provides further context about the spending power of Derby residents. According to the Derby Housing Needs and Market Study in 2007 nearly 20% of households in the city had earnings above £30,000 per year.

23% had no income at all - this figure will include pensioners and non-working households who will be receiving some form of benefits. 56.5% of households in the city had an annual income of below £15,000. It should be noted that this data is based on a sample survey.

Table 4.4 Gross Annual Income of Household in Derby, 2007.

| Annual Income | Existing Households | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | % | Cum % |
| No Income | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| Below £4,999 | 6.0 | 29.5 |
| £5,000 - £9,999 | 14.9 | 44.4 |
| £10,000 - £14,999 | 12.1 | 56.5 |
| £15,000 - £19,999 | 9.3 | 65.8 |
| £20,000 - £24,999 | 7.4 | 73.2 |
| £25,000 - £29,999 | 7.1 | 80.3 |
| Above £30,000 | 19.7 | 100.0 |

Source: 2007 Derby City Housing Needs and Market Study

Note: Excluding benefits / allowances

Education and Skills

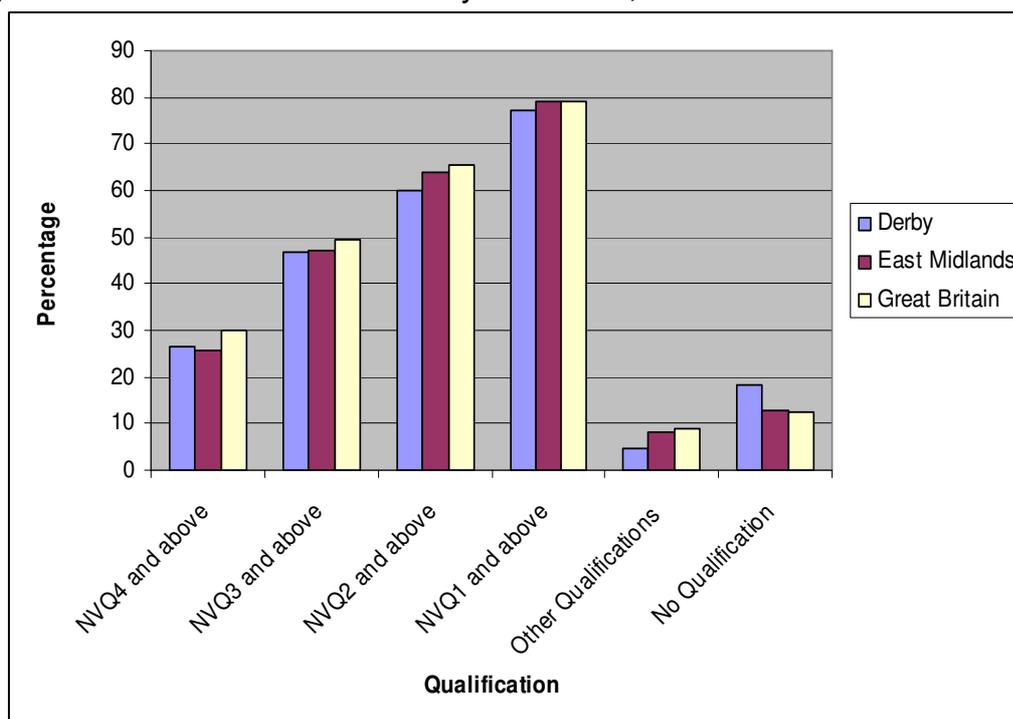
4.22 Education, skills and training are recognised as major contributors to future economic growth and success of an area. Developing a sustainable economy depends on a workforce that is able to accommodate changing environments and advancing technology, particularly relevant to Derby’s aim of retaining its high value employment.

Qualifications

4.23 In 2009, 60% of the city’s working age population has at least a Level 2 qualification, 47% a Level 3, and 26% are qualified to Level 4 or above. The percentage qualified to at least Level 4 was slightly above the regional average but below the national average of 30%. The percentage qualified to at least Level 4 has increased from the 2001 figure of 24%.

4.24 The percentage of working age population with no qualifications in 2009 was 18.3%, a significant jump from 14.5% in 2008, although a vast improvement on the 2005 figure of 25.5%. Derby continues to have significantly more people with no qualifications than the regional and national average.

Figure 4.9 Qualifications of Derby Residents, 2009



Source: ONS, APS 2009

Educational Attainment

4.25 Key stage 2 qualifications are sat in year 6 when pupils are aged 11/12. During the 2007/8 term 2,835 pupils residing in Derby sat the key stage 2 assessments with 70% achieving level 4 and above, including both English and maths. This was slightly below the East Midlands at 73%. Girls achieved 73% outperforming the boys by 7% percentage points, again both boys and girls independently achieving lower than the East Midlands.

- 4.26 At key stage 2 those pupils identified as having Special Educational Needs (SEN) and reaching level 4 plus, including English and maths, increased from 17.5% in 2007 to 24.7% in 2008. For both years attainment levels were below that for the East Midlands, which in 2008 saw overall attainment at the above level being 32.1%. The largest improvement in attainment within Derby was witnessed by the girls, increasing from 13.1% in 2007 to 25.7% in 2008.
- 4.27 Key stage 4 qualifications, more commonly known as GCSE's, are sat during year 11 when pupils are aged 15/16. During the 2007/8 educational year 49.2% of all pupils residing in Derby attained 5 plus A*-C grades, including English and maths (curriculum level 4). This was an improvement on the previous year whereby only 44.5% achieved this level. The 2007/8 achievements exceeded those for the East Midlands where the attainment rate was 47.1%.
- 4.28 During the 2006/7 and 2007/8 academic years, girl's attainment of curriculum level 4 was higher than that of boys; however the gap was reduced from 8.2% in 2006/7 to only 4.6% in 2007/8.
- 4.29 Those pupils identified as having SEN also saw attainment at level 4 increase from 8.6% in 2007 to 9.8% in 2008. The 2008 attainment rate in Derby was marginally below that for the East Midlands at 10.4%.

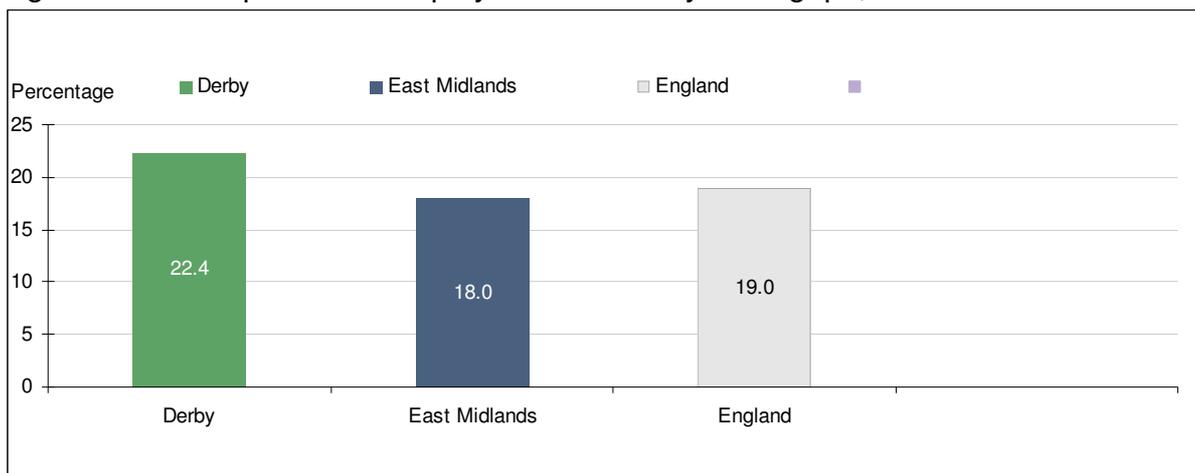
NEET - NI 117

- 4.30 National Indicator 117 – the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) – is part of Derby's Local Area Agreement. Non-participation in education, employment or training between the ages of 16 and 18 is a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, depression, involvement in crime and poor mental health, all of which impact of the economy.
- 4.31 At November 2009, 6.8% of 16-18 year olds in the city were Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET). This is the equivalent to 621 young people in the city. Trend data suggests that NEET figures have been steadily declining in Derby from since 2005 when the figure was 9.6%. However, there continue to be wards in deprived areas of the city where young people are not accessing education, employment or training. Arboretum, Sinfyn, Normanton and Alvaston wards all have significant pockets of young NEET people, up to 25% in some LSOAs. Abbey and Mackworth wards have smaller pockets at the same level.

Skills Gaps

- 4.32 In Derby in 2009, 22.4% of establishments surveyed had at least one member of staff who was not fully proficient at their job. The incidence of skills gaps in Derby was greater than in the East Midlands (18%) and greater than England's average (19%), as shown in Figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10 Proportion of employers affected by skills gaps, 2009

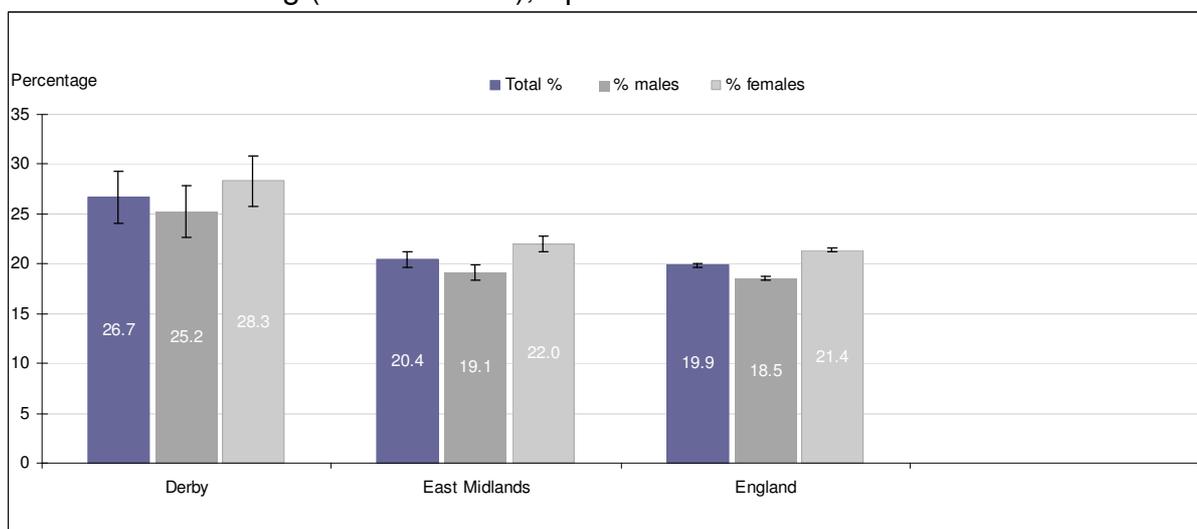


Source: National Employee Skills Survey (NESS) commissioned by LSC
 Note: figures show proportion of establishments who responded to say that at least one member of staff was not proficient at their job.

Recent Job-Related Training

4.33 Between April 2008 and March 2009, 26.7% of the working population in Derby received job-related training (in the last 13 weeks prior to date of interviews). This was greater than both the regional and national figures.

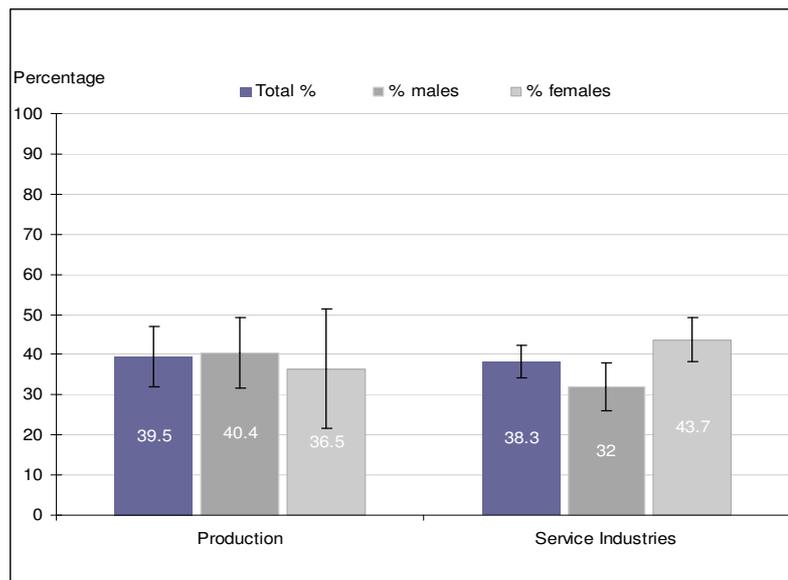
Figure 4.11 Proportion of working age population receiving job-related training (last 13 weeks), Apr 2008-Mar 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, via Nomis, ONS

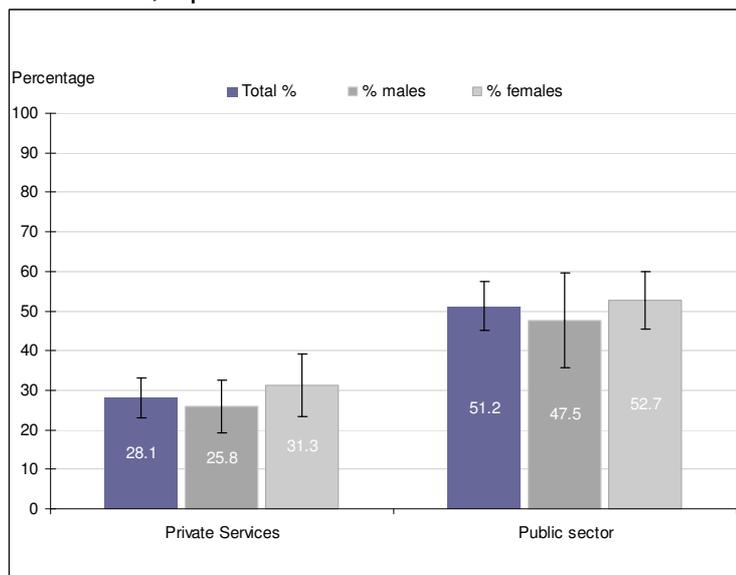
4.34 In Derby between April 2008 and March 2009 there was no significant difference between the proportions of people receiving job-related training in the Production or Service sectors. Within the Service industries, the Public Sector had the highest proportion of people receiving job-related training (51.2%). When comparing the industry sectors, the largest gap between males and females receiving job-related training in Derby was for Service Industries (11.7%), potentially reflecting the higher numbers of females employed in the service sector.

Figure 4.12 Job-related training in last 13 weeks in the Industry sector, April 2008 – March 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, via Nomis, ONS

Figure 4.13 Job-related training in the last 13 weeks in the Services industries, April 2008 – March 2009



Future Skills

4.35 The Demand for Skills research⁴ highlighted that future skills needs are linked to demographic changes and the ‘drivers’ of the key sectors – the economy, environment, politics, technology, society, ICT and infrastructure. The research concluded that the drivers most likely to have greatest impact on skills will be technology, ICT and the environment. Future skills needs of the key sectors included:

- Skills to undertake carbon foot printing

⁴ Demand for Skills in Derby and Derbyshire 2008-2023, published March 2009
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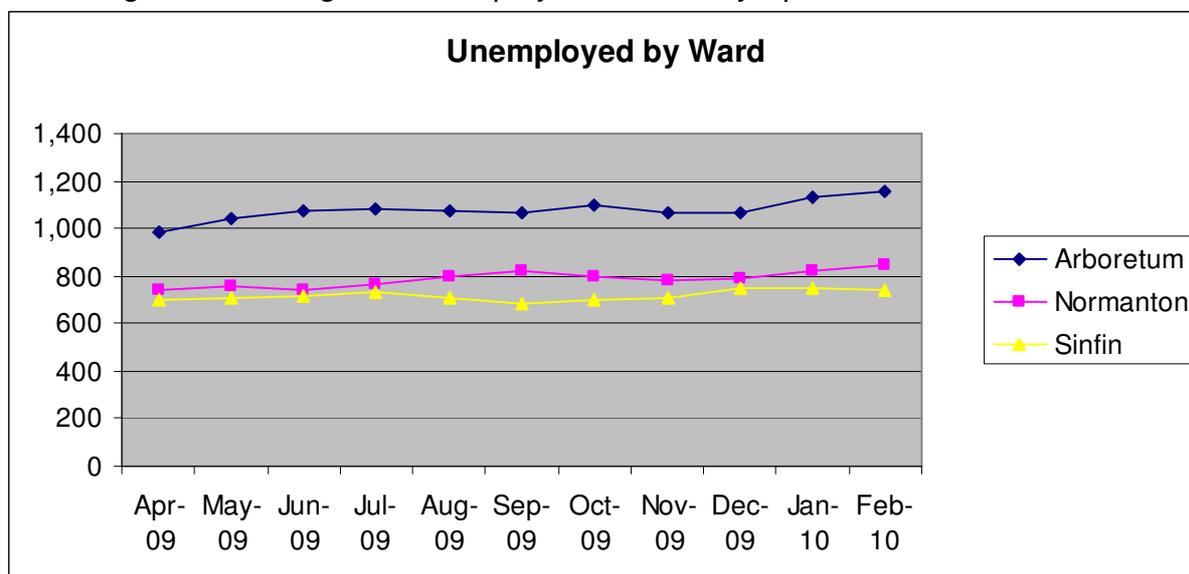
- Recycling methodologies and how to produce full life cycle cost analysis of products at the pre-production design stage
- Lean skills to identify 'hidden' waste streams
- Evaluation, entrepreneurship and information technology
- Contract and project management, financial control, negotiation skills, and risk management
- Change management, leadership and communication
- Graphic design, use of programming languages (java, web logic, web spheres), customer transactions, electronic billing, on-line customer service
- Customer care skills
- Data protection awareness and internet / computer security

4.36 The Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Chamber of Commerce business survey, published in December 2009, showed that businesses placed a high emphasis on supporting training in the existing workforce during times of financial constraint. The survey also highlighted that the top priorities for skills that needed improving in the areas businesses were customer care and managerial and supervisory skills.

Worklessness

4.37 Worklessness in Derby is most prevalent within the wards of Arboretum, Normanton and Sinfin, as shown in Figure 4.14. Derby’s Worklessness Action Group focuses its work on these three priority wards.

Figure 4.14 Highest Unemployment in Derby Apr 2009 – Feb 2010



Source: ONS, Nomis, March 2010.

Labour Market Trends

4.38 The most reliable and up to date indicator to measure the impact of recession is Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant counts.

4.39 At October 2010 there were a total of **6,917 claimants** of Jobseekers Allowance in Derby city, representing a 4.3% claimant count.

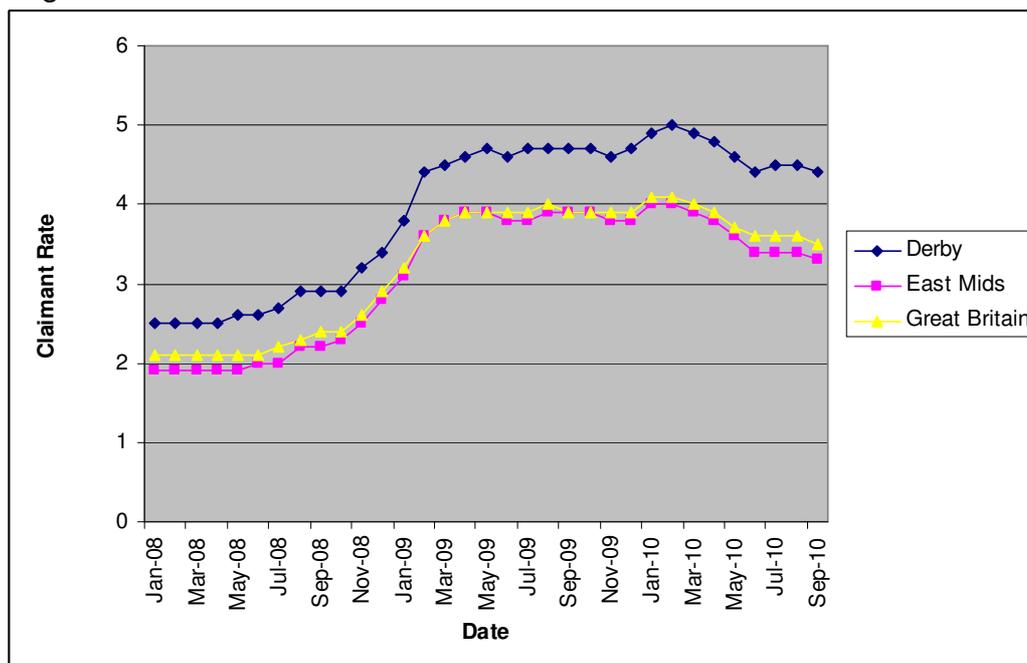
4.40 The context for the current situation is that from 2004 to 2008 Derby’s JSA count remained relatively stable, at around 3%, but the arrival of recession in autumn 2008 led to a rapid increase to 5% (a total of 7,374⁵) by April 2009. The rest of 2009 saw similar numbers of claimants but the figure peaked at 7,916 in February 2010. These trends can be seen in Figure 4.15.

4.41 It is interesting to note that at February 2010 the male claimant rate was 7.5% while the female claimant rate was 2.9%⁶. To a large extent this reflects national trends but it is expected that this will be influenced by recession led redundancies in traditionally male dominated sectors such as manufacturing and construction.

⁵ ONS, via Nomis May 2009

⁶ ONS, via Nomis March 2010

Figure 4.15 Claimant Count Trends

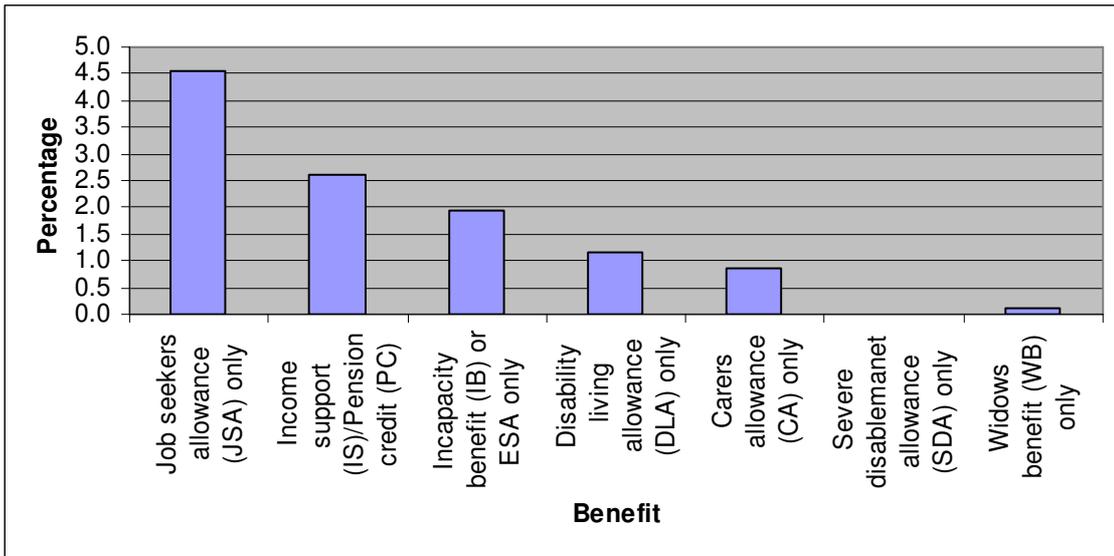


Source: ONS, Nomis, October 2010.

Benefits Claimants

- 4.42 In February 2008, 13.1% of the working age population were claiming work related benefits, which is significantly higher than the regional figure of 10.6%. Incapacity benefit and JSA have been the most claimed benefits in Derby for the last decade.
- 4.43 Between 2004 and 2008 Derby saw a downward trend in the rate of incapacity benefit claimants from 8.0% to 7.6%. This trend was reflected across the county and to a lesser extent across the East Midlands. This was also evident within the Income Support claimant rate which saw a 5% reduction. The largest reduction was seen in the 25-34 age bracket (2.2%) with the largest increase being in the 45-49 age bracket (1.6%)
- 4.44 In contradiction to the above, rates of state pension claimants increased between 2004 and 2008 by 3.5%. This reflects the ONS sub national population projections for Derby showing increases for ages 65 and over.
- 4.45 Figure 4.16 provides a breakdown of the 26,530 working age benefit claimants at February 2009.

Figure 4.16 Breakdown of Derby Claimants, by Benefit, February 2009.

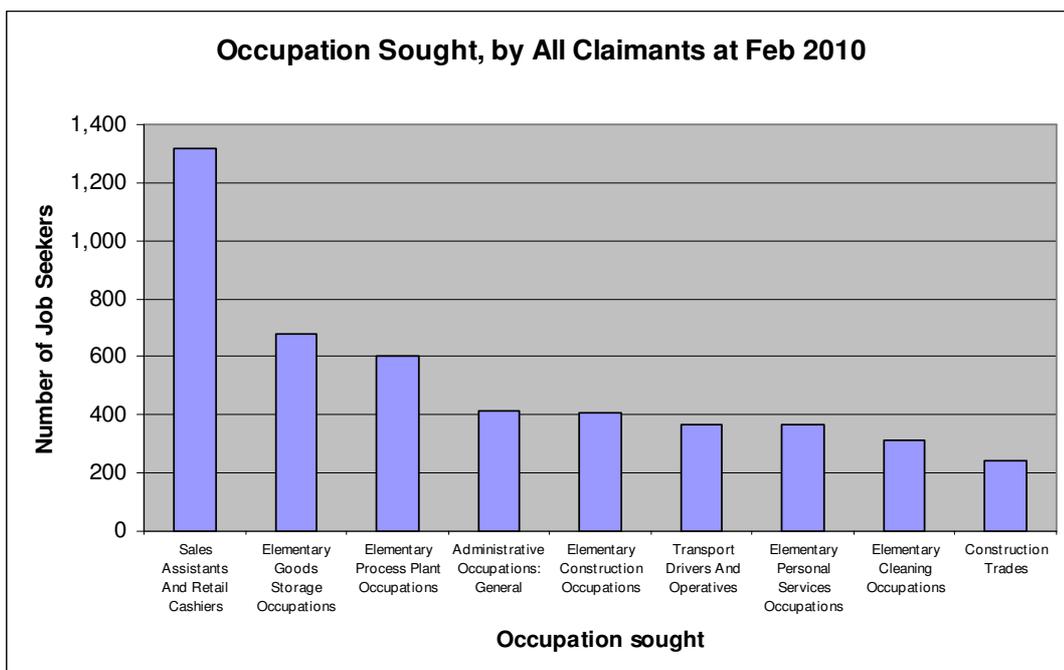


Source: DWP, ONS, via Nomis March 2010

Occupations Sought by Claimants

4.46 Traditionally, Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers are by far the most sought after jobs by claimants in Derby. A snapshot of the February 2010 count showed that 1,315 job seekers were looking for roles in these sectors. The other most sought occupations are predominantly elementary employment. This suggests that the recession has marginalised high numbers of employees from low level employment.

Figure 4.17 Occupations sought by all claimants in Derby at February 2010



Source: ONS, via Nomis, March 2010

Communities Facing Deprivation

4.47 According to the 2007 Indices of Deprivation, Derby has 41 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the most deprived quintile in England, which is 27.9% of the total LSOAs in the city. In Derby, 19% of LSOAs are within the least deprived quintile in England. The most deprived areas in Derby are located within Sinfin, Normanton and Arboretum wards.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2007

4.48 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is based on small area geography known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have between 1,000 and 3,000 people living within them and allow for the identification of small pockets of deprivation.

4.49 IMD 2007 identified that Derby was ranked as the 69th most deprived local authority in England, compared to Nottingham (13th) and Leicester (20th). Within Derby, deprivation was concentrated in specific areas of the city. Table 1.2 identifies that Arboretum, Normanton, Sinfin and Derwent wards fell within the 10% most deprived wards within England. A further four wards (Alvaston, Abbey, Mackworth and Boulton) all fell within the 20% most deprived wards nationally. These are in sharp contrast with Allestree and Mickleover wards which were amongst the least deprived 10% of wards in the country.

Table 4.4 IMD 2007 Derby Wards

| Ward | Average IMD Score | IMD percentile (where 1 is most deprived) |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| Abbey | 31.91 | 15 |
| Allestree | 6.54 | 90 |
| Alvaston | 36.06 | 11 |
| Arboretum | 54.70 | 2 |
| Blagreaves | 15.50 | 48 |
| Boulton | 30.52 | 16 |
| Chaddesden | 24.07 | 25 |
| Chellaston | 16.63 | 44 |
| Darley | 22.55 | 29 |
| Derwent | 37.01 | 10 |
| Littleover | 11.51 | 65 |
| Mackworth | 30.67 | 16 |
| Mickleover | 6.48 | 91 |
| Normanton | 45.84 | 4 |
| Oakwood | 11.40 | 66 |
| Sinfin | 42.72 | 6 |
| Spondon | 16.33 | 45 |

Health

- 4.50 Between 2002 and 2005, Derby was seen to have a progressive decline in mortality rates per 100,000 head of population. Between 2005 and 2006, this rate of decline has slowed, until in 2008 we saw the figures increase to the pre 2005 levels of 619.4 per 100,000. The overall reduction reflects the increases in both male and female life expectancy in the East Midlands. Contributing to this are health care programmes targeting key causes of mortality including circulatory diseases such as coronary heart disease, and certain cancers. Together, the NHS' national 'Smoke Free' campaign, Derby City's smoking cessation service, and 'Fresh Start' have done much to reduce mortality from circulatory diseases. The city has also introduced improvements to the management of cardiovascular conditions, for example by prescribing Statins and Aspirin and improving monitoring and management methods to prevent more serious development of the disease.
- 4.51 The average life expectancy rate for males in Derby during 2007-8 was 77.2 and for females 81.5. This difference between the genders is reflective of that for the East Midlands and England.
- 4.52 The monthly expenditure on cigarettes and cigars is higher in the majority of Derby wards than the UK average, the overall monthly expenditure in Derby being £28.79 compared to £20.54 in the UK. This pattern continues in the monthly expenditure on alcohol for home consumption, every ward in Derby spending more than the UK average. The overall average expenditure in Derby being £26.09 and £18.37 in the UK.
- 4.53 In 2007/8 the percentage of Derby's adult population participating in sport was 22.40%. To be classed as participating adults had to have participated in active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days in the previous 4 weeks. This 2007/8 percentage is an improvement on 2005/6 which saw just 20.4% participating. In 2007/8 the percentage of children participating in high quality PE (Aged 5-16 undertaking 2 hours of quality PE and sport at school during curriculum time) was 81.0%.
- 4.54 Between 2006/7 and 2007/8 obesity levels in children saw a reduction in the school reception year from 13.2% to 9.4%. This was mirrored in year 6 although the gap reduced with levels at 19.3% in 2006/7 to 16.0% in 2007/8.

Crime

- 4.55 Derby has witnessed a four year period of sustained reductions in acquisitive crimes, but since March 2008 there have been month on month increases. Since April 2008 domestic burglaries have also been increasing, however in this same month we saw the lowest rates recorded since changes to the recording standards in 2002. The historic trends suggest these increases are related to the economic downturn as it does not appear to be linked to specific products.
- 4.56 Reported incidences of anti-social behaviour have also increased in the city, up 4.4% during 2008/9 to 28,368. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour are also high with 20.7% of people feeling that anti-social behaviour is a problem.

- 4.57 Recorded hate crimes have maintained a steady pattern since 2008. Racist incidents account for 88% of all hate crimes within the city.
- 4.58 Serious violent crime is rare in the Derby, but violent crime is still prevalent. Assault is the most common, accounting for 83% of all violent crime incidents. The city centre is the focus for the assaults, with notable links to the night time economy.
- 4.59 Re-offending rates have decreased since 2006. This can be attributed to the success of monitoring arrangements in place to handle problematic and priority offenders.

The Value of the Voluntary Sector

- 4.60 In the current climate of financial difficulties a national campaign has been launched to consider how the reduction in public expenditure is going to impact on the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS).
- 4.61 Community Action Derby estimate that VCS activity in the city is worth over £237m per year⁷. This is a combination of the turnover of voluntary and community groups (£96m) and the estimated value of volunteering (£141m⁸) in the city. Although these figures do not capture all of the benefits experienced by service users and volunteers, it does provide a stark indication of the importance of the VCS in Derby.

⁷ 'Listen: Value: Invest', Community Action Derby, 2010.

⁸ Calculated using volunteer time against average hourly wages in Derby.