

East Midlands Life & Work Survey 2003 Regional Summary Report – Learning and Skills Council area

Prepared for the East Midlands Observatory

Market Research UK Limited

26 November 2003

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**EAST MIDLANDS
LIFE & WORK SURVEY 2003**

**REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT -
LEARNING SKILLS COUNCIL AREA**

26 NOVEMBER 2003

**Prepared For: EAST MIDLANDS
OBSERVATORY**

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The East Midlands Life and Work Survey 2003 set out to build on and further develop the collaborative model of research utilised through successive household surveys in the region since 1994. However, in recognition of the changing institutional context within which the survey was to be conducted a fundamental review of survey content, sampling and respondent profile was undertaken.

The review resulted in the use of a changed sampling methodology and revised questionnaire. A core sample of 14,000 interviews was achieved across the region with boosts in Leicestershire (of 2520) and Derbyshire (450). Survey design provided for a uniform sub-sample of 350 interviews with residents in each of the 40 Districts that make up the 6 Counties of the East Midlands. This has provided a wealth of data and robust findings at County/LSC and SSP levels.

This executive summary prefaces a more in-depth summary report of the LSC regions. However, attention should be drawn to the report introduction and the supporting technical report which details how the review and changed methodology must be taken into account in relation to potential comparisons with previous household surveys or other surveys containing comparable subject matter:

Employment

- The survey estimates that some 61% of respondents are in some form of employment (37% full time, 19% part time and 5% self employed).
- 7% of respondents are economically active but out of work at present (ie unemployed claiming job seekers allowance or unemployed not claiming job seekers allowance). In addition, 12% are retired from paid work and 5% are out of work due to long term illness/ disability.
- Overall (including those currently in employment) 68% of respondents are economically active and 32% inactive.
- Using the standard SIC classification of economic activities analysis shows the service sector to account for just over half (52%) of the economic activities of

respondents across the LSC areas, Manufacturing and construction is estimated to account for 16%.

- Taking account of the standard occupational classifications (SOC) Managerial, Professional and Associate groupings account for nearly one quarter (24%) of respondent occupations. By comparison Sales, Clerical, Personal and Protective Services, Crafts and Plant/ Machine operatives each individually account for between 6% - 8%.
- The majority (59%) of those out of work but economically active have been unemployed for less than 1 year (including 44% less than 6 months).
- Across the region the vast majority of those in employment usually travel to work by car/ van. Minibus (65% do so as the sole occupant of the vehicle and a further 13% share with others).

Business Start Up

- 11% of respondents who are (primarily) economically active across the region are owners, partners or have a controlling interest in a business enterprise or professional practice.
- Of those without any business interests 14% have considered starting up their own business of whom 11% expect to actually do so within the next 12 months.
- Overall, nearly three quarters (74%) of those with no business interest could not be encouraged to start up their own enterprise. Of those who could, help to raise capital and advice on how to start up would provide the most help.

Skill Demand

- Of those in employment nearly half (48%) say that no qualifications would be needed to get the type of job they are doing if someone were applying today. Of the 52% who specified the qualifications required nearly half believe it 'essential' to have those qualifications to do their job competently.
- Across the region 47% of respondents have had, or are currently undertaking training for the type of work they currently do.

- High levels of importance are placed on team working and interpersonal skills.

Job Satisfaction

- Region wide and across all LSC's the vast majority (85%) of those respondents in employment say they are satisfied with their job (41% say 'very satisfied'). However, just over half (51%) think it would be difficult to find a job as good as their current one if looking for work today.
- 7% of respondents think there is some chance of losing their job within the next 12 months.
- 45% say the organisation they work for is committed to or recognised as an Investor In People.
- Just over half (55%) use a personal computer, or other form of computerised equipment in their present job. The majority (79%) of those concerned use it for routine/straightforward or moderately complex tasks. 43% say their jobs involve using the Internet.

Participation In Training and Learning

- Taking Account of all respondents to the survey, some 11% across the region are currently studying/learning and a further 10% have done so in the 12 months preceding. For nearly one quarter (23%) it was between 1-3 years ago and 21% six or more years ago. 28% have not undertaken any training or learning since leaving school.
- The most common form of training/learning are those involving courses leading to a qualification and those designed to help develop work based skills. Key subjects include health and safety and information technology.
- Nearly half (49%) of those undertaking training/learning within the last 12 months had that activity paid for by their employer whilst a further quarter (25%) had no associated cost. For some 19% it was self-financed.

- 39% of those concerned have spent more than 10 days in training or learning in the last 12 months and 64% say their learning activities have been leading to a qualification.
- The most popular locations for undertaking training/learning are at work and at a College. The most popular methods of learning are part-time courses and “on the job” work based activities.

Qualifications

- Region wide, across all LSC’s nearly one third (32%) of all respondents have at some time started a course of higher education that lasts at least one year full-time or two years part-time (e.g. Degree, Diploma, or other higher education qualification).
- Overall, just over half of the respondents to the survey are estimated to have qualifications obtained from their school education while just over one third (37%) say they have qualifications gained from College or University. 26% say they have qualifications connected with work. Some 30% say they have no qualifications at all.
- 35% of the respondents have qualifications with an NVQ equivalence of level 3 or above. This rises to 41% of economically active adults.
- Overall, out of the sample males are marginally better qualified than females (24% at NVQ level 3 compared to 14%). Findings also indicate that respondents between 25-44 years of age have the highest proportion of qualifications.

Health and Lifestyle

- Of all respondents 63% say their health has been ‘very good’ in the past 12 months compared to 12% who say it has ‘not been good’.
- 19% say they have some long-term illnesses, health problems, or disability, which limits their daily activities or the work they can do.

Social Capital/Community Issues

- The most significant factors regarded by respondents as necessary for securing a safe community include 'dealing with anti-social behaviour', good employment opportunities and schooling.
- The vast majority (85% or more) find it easy to access key amenities such as public transport and a Post Office.
- Overall, 17% of respondents were involved in unpaid voluntary work during the past year.

Respondent Characteristics

- The gender response to the survey was evenly split 50/50. Some 15% were aged 60 years or over and 17% between 16 and 24 years. The majority (67%) were aged between 29 and 59 years.
- The vast majority (93%) of respondents were of White British origin, and 96% speak English as their first language.
- Nearly 40% would not divulge their gross annual income. Of those who would very few (less than 1%) said they earned over £40,000 per annum. However, 57% receive income from paid employment.
- Nearly half (47%) said they have a personal computer at home, and 43% have Internet access. Overall, some 41% do not have any computer based information and communication technology in their homes.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The East Midlands Observatory (EMO) represents a network of partner organisations within the East Midlands with an interest and involvement in research and statistics about regional economic, social, environmental and spatial issues. EMO aims to be the primary point of access to research and statistics on the East Midlands.

The purpose of East Midlands Observatory is to enable partners to share research, collaborate on research projects and make findings easily available in order to facilitate the development of evidence based policy.

A key part of the Observatory's activities during 2002 and 2003 has been the commissioning and implementation of a large scale comprehensive Life and Work Survey conducted across the East Midlands Region.

In autumn 2002 Market Research UK Limited (**mruk social research**) was commissioned to design and conduct the survey.

The project builds on the successful collaborative model of research developed through successive household surveys in the region since 1994.

1.2 Changing Context

Since the last Household survey was completed in 2000 by a partnership involving TECs, Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) and East Midlands Development Agency (emda), the institutional context within which the survey was conducted has changed significantly. TECs have been replaced by a local Learning Skills Council and, Sub-regional Strategic Partnerships have been established covering the vast majority of the region. In addition, the Regional Assembly has taken on a more developed role in monitoring the state of the region.

These changes required a fundamental review of both survey context and sample construction/reporting levels with particular consideration to ensuring data collected would inform LLSC strategic plans and emda Regional Employment Strategy (including the

Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action - FRESA). The scope of the research was also broadened to reflect the need to inform the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy. In this context it is important to note that the survey did not set out to directly replicate previous household surveys or surveys that may cover similar subject areas.

1.3 Key Objectives

The key objectives of the household survey were (in summary):

- To provide comprehensive and robust data about the working age (and subsequently extended to third age) population of the East Midlands, to inform policy development and monitor regional performance on a number of related themes.
- Support work in relation to strategic planning for the region.
- Provide opportunities for gathering new data, boosting samples in particular localities and benchmarking.
- Ensure core data is statistically robust at county, SSP and Local Authority District (LAD) levels.

1.4 Survey Method

Overall, the survey was designed to collect information from a robust and representative sample of residents including those economically active and economically inactive. Residents from the ages of 16-74 years were interviewed in-home and the inclusion of those aged from 64-74 added a new strata to previous surveys.

The sample itself was selected using a systematic random probability technique to ensure relatively consistent levels of statistical reliability for each County, LSC, SSP and down to LAD level.

A core sample of 14,000 interviews was achieved across the region with samples in Leicestershire and Derbyshire boosted by 2520 and 450 respectively.

With this size of core sample it was possible to achieve a uniform sub-sample of 350 interviews with residents in each of the 40 Districts which make up the 6 Counties of the East Midlands. The range of sampling errors at District level is restricted to $\pm 5\%$ at the 95% confidence level. At a County level, it ensures (with the exception of Rutland which is both County and District) the range of errors does not rise above $\pm 2\%$ in each case. At regional level, errors fall below $\pm 1\%$. The following report presents a summary of the findings for the region and each LSC.

EAST MIDLANDS LIFE AND WORK SURVEY - SAMPLE SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION - COUNTY				
COUNTY	NO OF AUTHORITIES	COUNTY SAMPLE	INCLUSIVE COUNTY BOOST	SAMPLING ERROR
Derbyshire	9	3600	450	$\pm 1.6\%$
Leicestershire	8	5320	2520	$\pm 1.3\%$
Lincolnshire	7	2450	-	$\pm 2\%$
Northamptonshire	7	2450	-	$\pm 2\%$
Nottinghamshire	8	2800	-	$\pm 1.9\%$
Rutland	1	350	-	$\pm 5.2\%$
EAST MIDLANDS TOTALS	40	16970	2970	

More detail on the sampling, survey method including questionnaire design, respondent selection, re-weighting, gathering and processing data is included in the separate comprehensive technical report. However, it is important to highlight that this and other output reports provide summary evaluation of a significant and detailed data set which in turn permits very detailed sub-analysis. Caution must though be exercised in relation to low level sub-analysis where sample sizes may fall outside the parameters of statistical significance.

It should be noted that percentages quoted and illustrated in this report are rounded up or down to the nearest full percentage point for ease of presentation and interpretation.

Readers of the report should also note the following:

- The Life and Work Survey did not set out to replicate previous household surveys and, whilst some individual questions were framed to replicate previous surveys or other national surveys questionnaire structure was unique to this research project. When aligned with the widened scope of the 2003 survey and change of methodology (compared to previous household surveys) this means direct comparisons with previous (or other) surveys are not always meaningful or in some cases possible.

1.5 Report Structure

Taking account of survey and questionnaire design our regional LSC summary report is structured as follows:

- SECTION 2 - examines findings in relation to employment status and economic activity.
- SECTION 3 - describes the response in relation to business stakeholders and aspirations for new business start up.
- SECTION 4 - moves on to evaluate broad measures of skill demand looking at views on key skills/qualifications needed for current employment.
- SECTION 5 - provides analysis on perceptions of job security and job satisfaction.
- SECTION 6 & 7 - analysis survey findings in relation to participation in training and learning and examines qualifications currently held.
- SECTION 8 & 9 - provide summary findings relating to health, lifestyle and social capital issues included in the survey
- SECTION 10 - reviews the key characteristic of respondents and their households including profile information and key socio-economic findings.

2. EMPLOYMENT

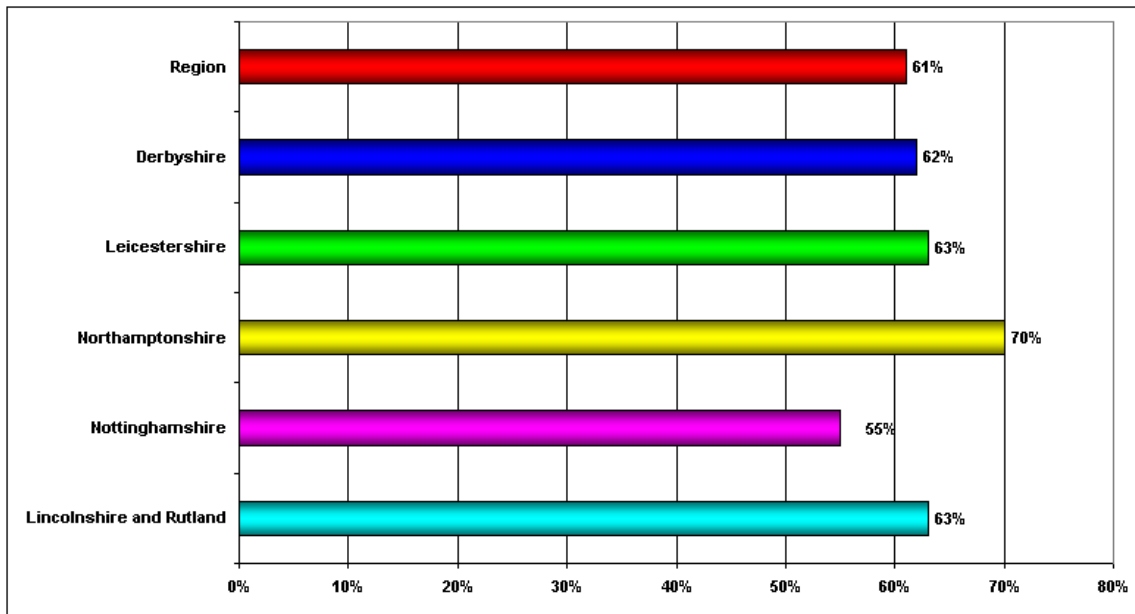
2.1 Employment Status

Regional Profile

Basic analysis of the regional employment profile illustrates that 61% of respondents are in some form of employment. This can be broken down into 37% in full time employment (30 hours per week or more), 5% self employed and 19% in part time employment.

Of the remainder who are not working 12% are retired from paid work altogether and a further 5% are out of work due to a long term illness/disability. Some 7% are economically active but out of work at present. The remainder are currently inactive and include those looking after their family/home and students who are not working.

Figure 1: Employment Status - In Employment



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q3

Figure 2: Working Status - Profile

	Full-time (30 hours + per week)	Part-time (less than 30 hours per week)	Self Employed
Region	37%	19%	5%
Derbyshire	38%	21%	3%
Lincolnshire	33%	20%	8%
Northamptonshire	47%	18%	5%
Nottingham	30%	19%	6%
Leicestershire and Rutland	35%	13%	8%

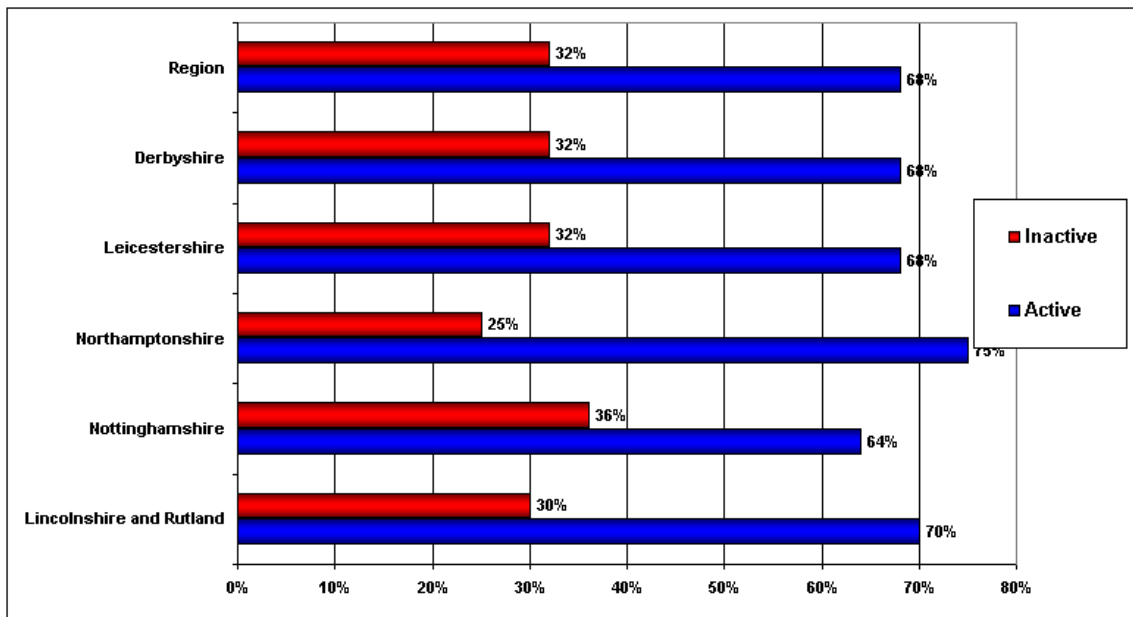
Base: All Respondents

Figure 2 above illustrates how the working status profile varies between each County. Prevalence of full time employment appears highest in Northamptonshire and lowest in Nottinghamshire. Less variation is evident in the levels of part time employment.

2.2 Economic Activity

Figure 3 below illustrates survey estimates of the proportion of respondents who are economically active (ie in employment, unemployed claiming job seekers allowance or unemployed not claiming job seekers allowance) and those inactive.

Figure 3: Economically Active - Profile



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q3

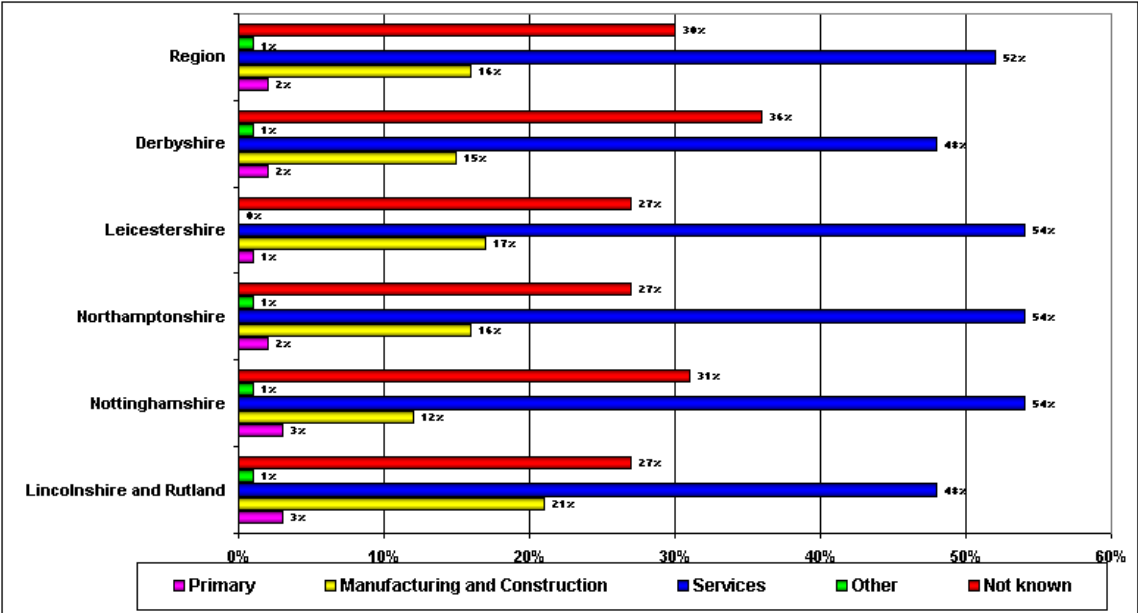
Northamptonshire accounts for the most significant variation where the survey estimates three in four (75%) of respondents to be economically active. In comparison Nottinghamshire is estimated to have 64% and the region wide estimate is 68%.

Taking account of all those who are not currently in employment within the Region (irrespective of whether economically active or not) 8% are presently looking for a full time job and 6% a part time job. Region wide 19% say they would "like" a full or part time job. Of those, three quarters think there is a realistic chance of them getting a full or part time job.

2.3 Employment Activity

Using the Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities as a base-analysis shows that the service sector is estimated to account for just over half (52%) of the economic activity in the region. By contrast, Manufacturing and Construction is estimated to account for only 16%. Findings tend to confirm the growth and importance of the service sector to the regional economy.

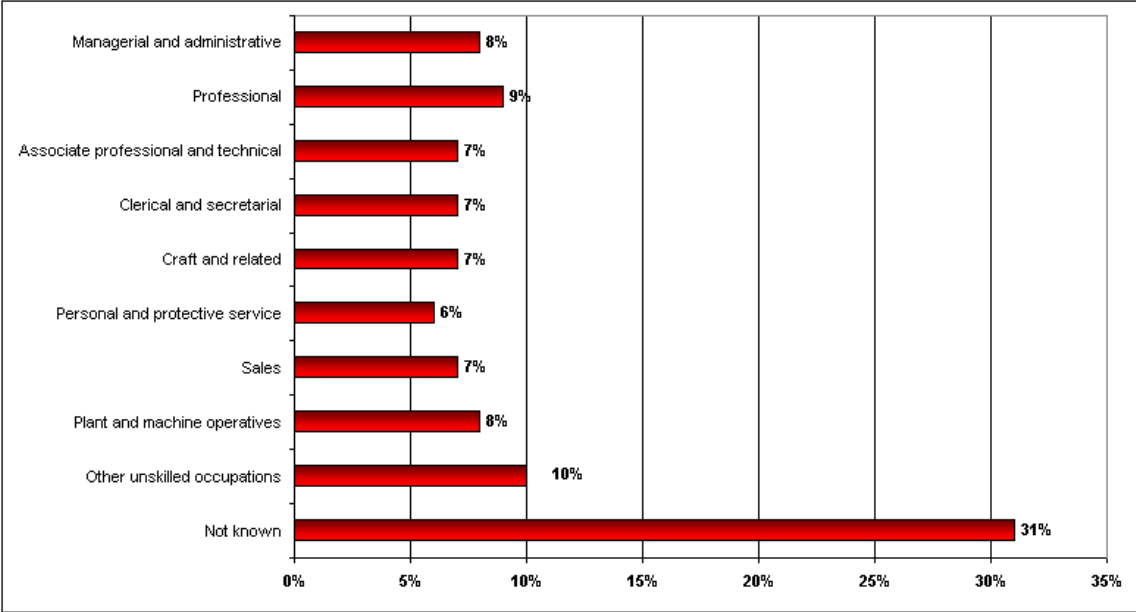
Figure 4: Employment Activity Profile



Base: In Employment (10455)

The survey sought to establish the nature of jobs being undertaken by those in employment. Using the standard occupational classifications as a basis figure 5 below illustrates the primary groupings to emerge from the survey findings. Managerial, Professional and Associate groupings account for nearly a quarter (24%) whereas Sales, Clerical, Personal and Protective Services, Crafts and Plant/Machine operatives each individually account for between 6% - 8%.

Figure 5: Occupational Classification



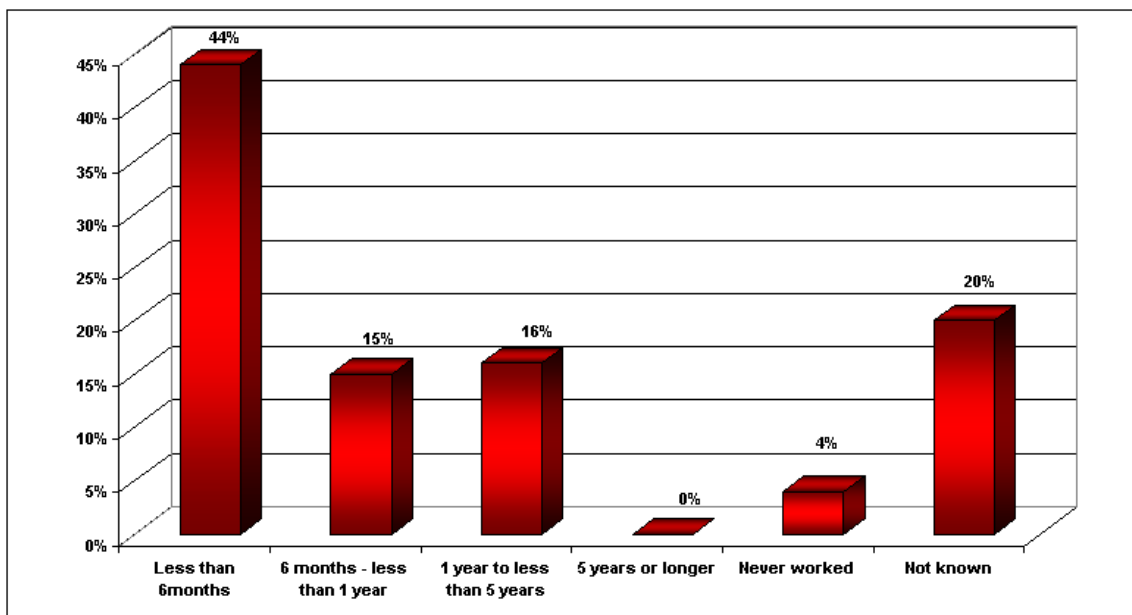
Base: In Employment (10455)

2.3.1 Unemployment and Economic Activity

In examining the length of time those out of work but economically active have been unemployed findings illustrated in Figure 6 below show that the majority (59%) have been unemployed for less than 1 year and 44% less than 6 months.

Survey estimates highlight that region wide longer term unemployment (ie, over 12 months) affects at least 20% of those unemployed but economically active with the remainder unable or not prepared to say. Such findings can be considered robust at a regional level (as a proportion of just over 1150 comprises the basis of the analysis) however sub-regional analysis will be less reliable. Nevertheless survey findings provide indicators that will contribute to policy development in relation to economic inclusion particularly if aligned with other more detailed spatial research.

Figure 6: Length of Unemployment - Economically Active: Regional Analysis



Base: Economically Active - out of work (1154)

Q ref: Q4

Significantly, of those unemployed but economically active some 72% say they have looked for full time work since their last job ended.

By comparison and, perhaps inevitably, only 7% of those who retired from paid work when their last job finished have subsequently looked for alternative full time employment.

2.4 Travel to Work

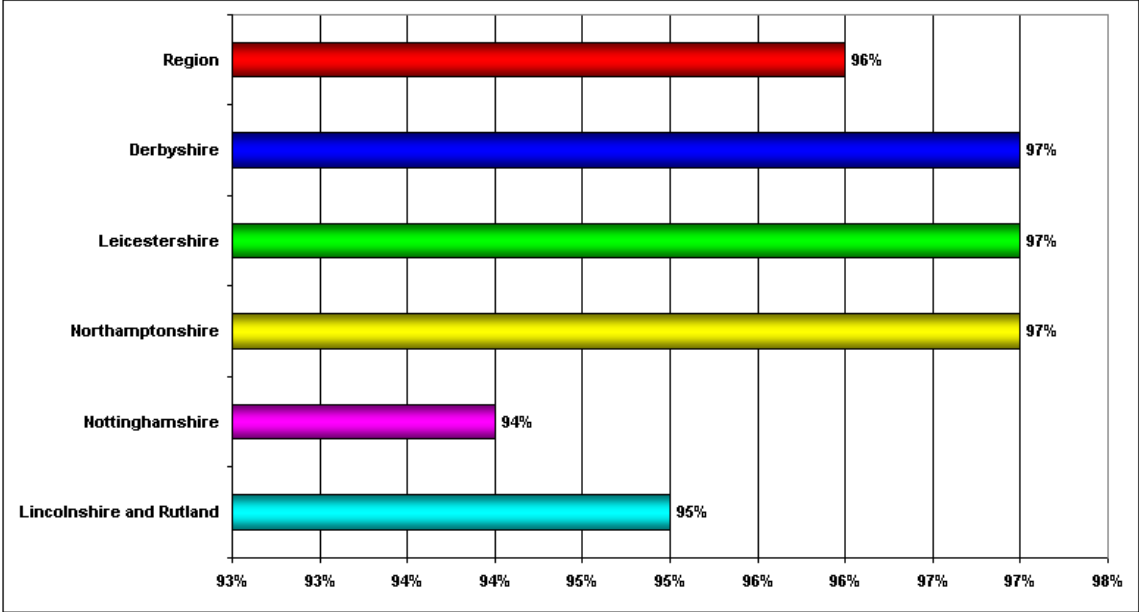
The survey examined recent travel to work patterns. Region wide the vast majority of those in employment usually travel to work by car/van/minibus. Nearly two thirds (65%) do so as the sole occupant of the vehicle and, a further 13% share with others. Compared to a regional average of 5% highest use of public transport (primarily travel by bus) is in Leicestershire with 10% travelling this way.

Some 40% of respondents are able to travel to work in 10 minutes or less and a further 44% experience a travelling time of between 11-30 minutes. Less than 4% find they travel for 50 minutes or more.

2.5 Permanence of Employment

Across the region the vast majority (96%) of those concerned consider their job to be permanent with only marginal variation between the LSC's. Of the 4% who do not consider their employment to be permanent the principal reasons given include casual work, fixed term contracts and agency temping. Only a very small proportion identified their work as seasonal.

Figure 7: Permanence of Employment



Base: In Employment (10455)

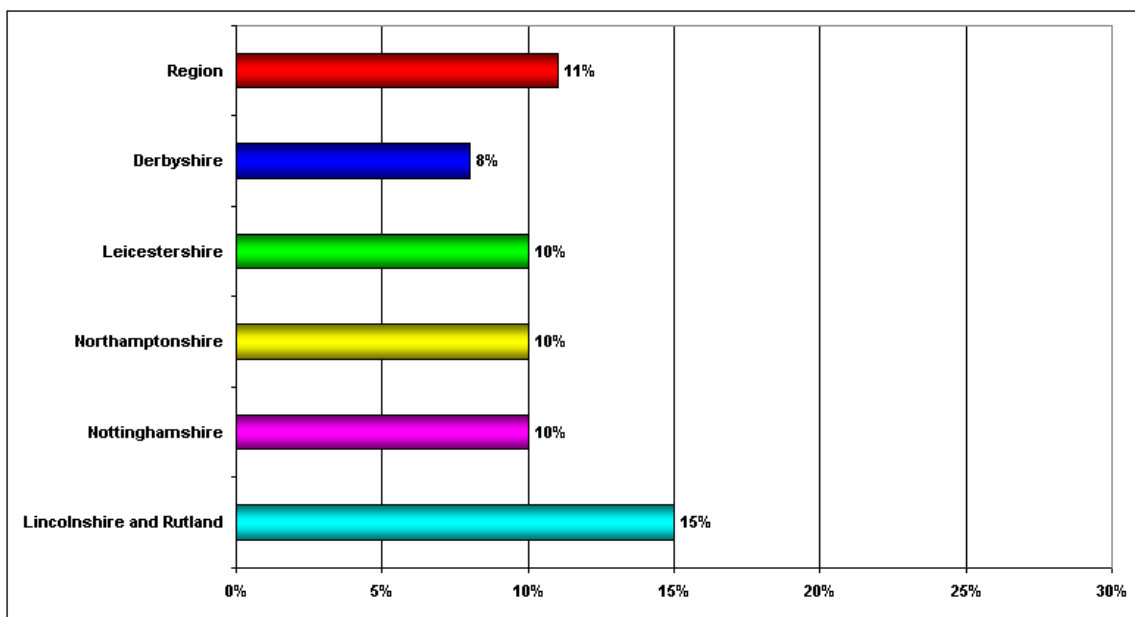
Q ref: Q17

3. BUSINESS START UP

3.1 Business Stakeholders

Taking account primarily of those economically active, some 11% across the region are owners, partners or have a controlling interest in a business enterprise or professional practice. Notable variations are evident in Lincolnshire and Rutland where the equivalent figure rises to 15% and, Derbyshire where it drops to 8%.

Figure 8: Owner, Partner or Controlling Interest In A Business Enterprise



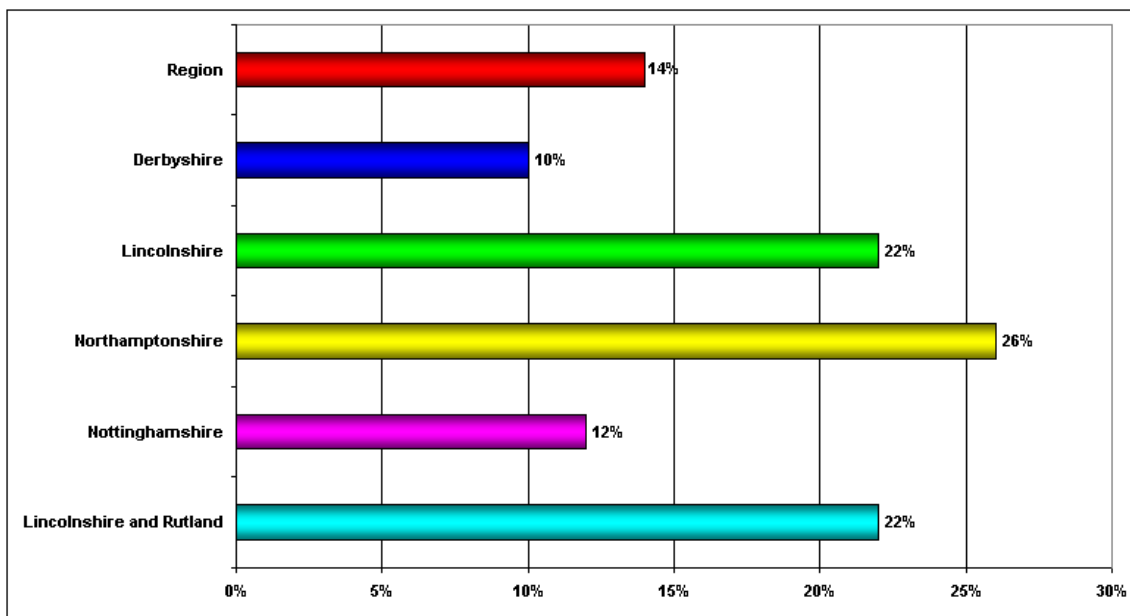
Base: In Employment (10455)

Q ref: Q19

3.2 Starting Up

Of all respondents (except those who do have ownership or controlling interests) 14% have considered starting up their own business. The variation between LSC's shows this to range from 7% in Leicestershire up to 26% in Northamptonshire.

Figure 9: Considered Starting Up Own Business



Base: All Respondents (excluding those with ownership or controlling interests) - (15815)

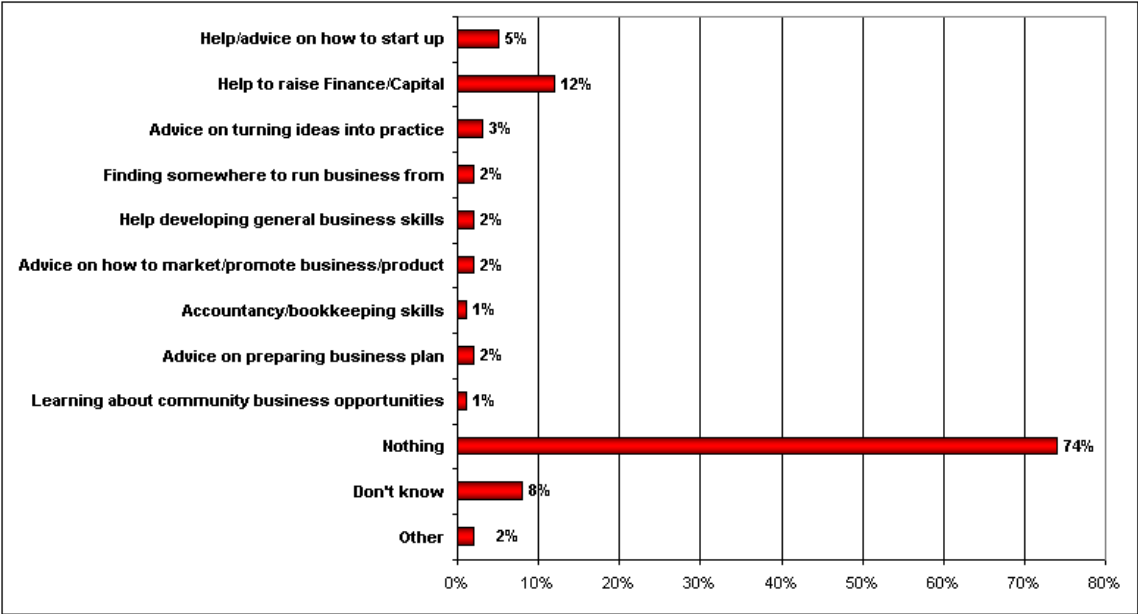
Q ref: Q21

Amongst those respondents region wide who say they have considered starting up their own business some 11% expect to do so within the next 12 months whilst 79% definitely will not.

In this context the survey sought to establish (from all except those already with business interests) what it would take to encourage business start up.

Figure 10 below illustrates that the majority (74%) would not be encouraged by anything. However, of the remainder help to raise finance/capital; advice on how to start up and turn ideas into practice are seen to be particularly important.

Figure 10: What Would Help Encourage Business Start Up?



Base: All Respondents (excluding those already with business interests) - (15815), Multiple Response
 Q ref: Q24

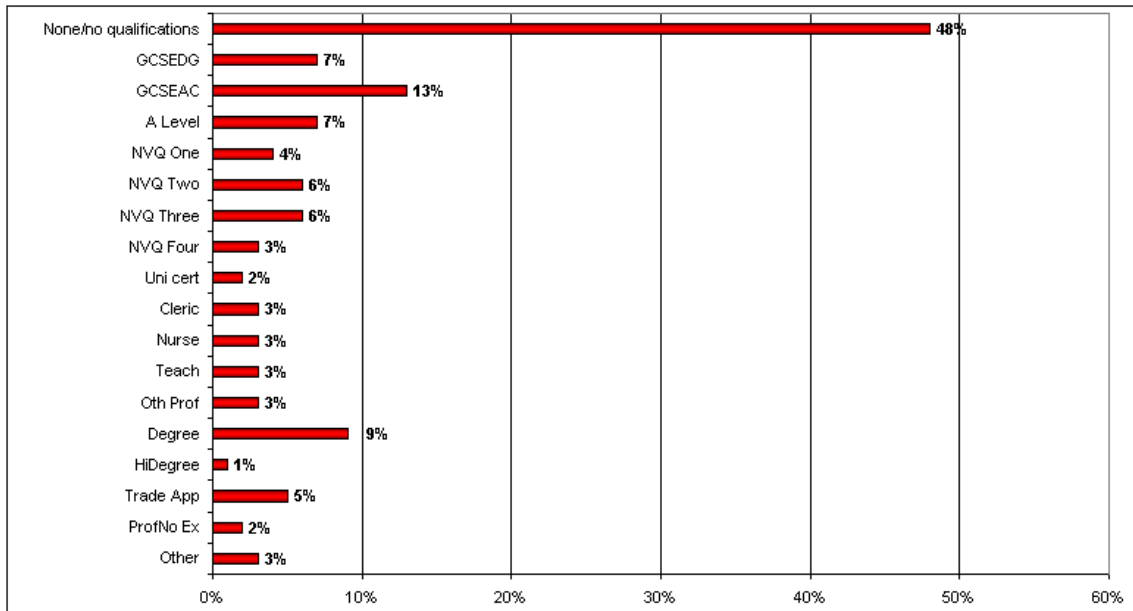
4. BROAD MEASURES OF SKILL DEMAND

4.1 Qualifications for Current Employment

In relation to those in employment at the time of the survey nearly half (48%) said that no qualifications would be needed to get the type of job they are doing if someone were applying today. This finding was broadly consistent across each of the individual LSC's (no more than a 2% variation) with the exception of Nottinghamshire where the figure is 44%.

Otherwise Figure 11 below illustrates that a requirement for GCSE and GCE 'A' Level (or their equivalents), NVQ's and a Degree feature most prominently.

Figure 11: Qualifications Needed for Current Type of Job if Applying Today



Base: In Employment (10455), Multiple Response

Q ref: Q25

Region wide, of those with the qualifications illustrated in Figure 11 nearly half (49%) believe it is 'essential' to possess those qualifications to do their job competently and, a further 30% consider it 'fairly necessary'. However, 20% consider the required qualifications unnecessary.

Comparative sub-analysis between LSC's does reveal some notable variations. The proportion, for example, in Leicestershire who consider the required qualifications to be essential rises to 58% whereas in Lincolnshire and Rutland it drops to 42%.

It will be useful to explore how key relationships may affect findings. In a policy context any links between type of job, spatial distribution of employment types, requirement for qualifications and aspirations may prove helpful in considering the structure of employment in the region. Further sub-analysis of this type is therefore recommended.

Figure 12: How Necessary is it to possess those Qualifications to do Job Competently

	Totally unnecessary	Not really necessary	Fairly necessary	Essential	Don't know
Region	7%	14%	30%	49%	1%
Derbyshire	7%	12%	29%	50%	1%
Leicestershire	4%	11%	26%	58%	2%
Northamptonshire	11%	16%	27%	45%	1%
Nottinghamshire	6%	17%	31%	46%	1%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	7%	12%	39%	42%	0%

Base: In Employment (10455)

Q ref: Q26

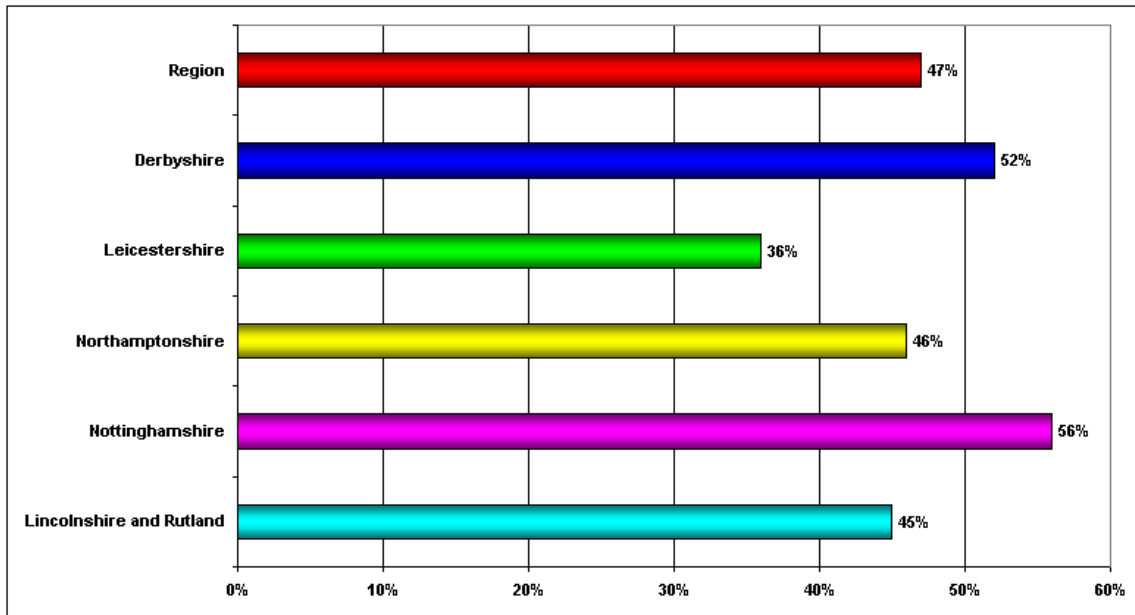
4.2 Training for Current Employment

Across East Midlands region as a whole the survey estimates that 47% of the sample have had, or are currently undertaking training for the type of work they currently do.

However, there are notable variations between the LSC's with, for example, the figure rising to 56% in Nottinghamshire whilst dropping to 36% in Leicestershire.

Once again, in a policy context the relationships referred to in Sub-section 4.1 would be useful to explore further with a view to informing the strategy for skills training.

Figure 13: Any Training Undertaken for Current Type of Work?



Base: In Employment (10455)

Q ref: Q28

4.3 Key Skills

The survey asked a series of questions designed to establish what types of activities the current jobs of those in the sample involve and, particularly how important those activities are.

Over three quarters of the respondents concerned identified team working and related interpersonal skills alongside "dealing with people" as being an "essential" or "very important" part of their job.

Figure 14 below also illustrates that "spotting problems or faults" and working out the cause of those problems features prominently in relation to perceived importance.

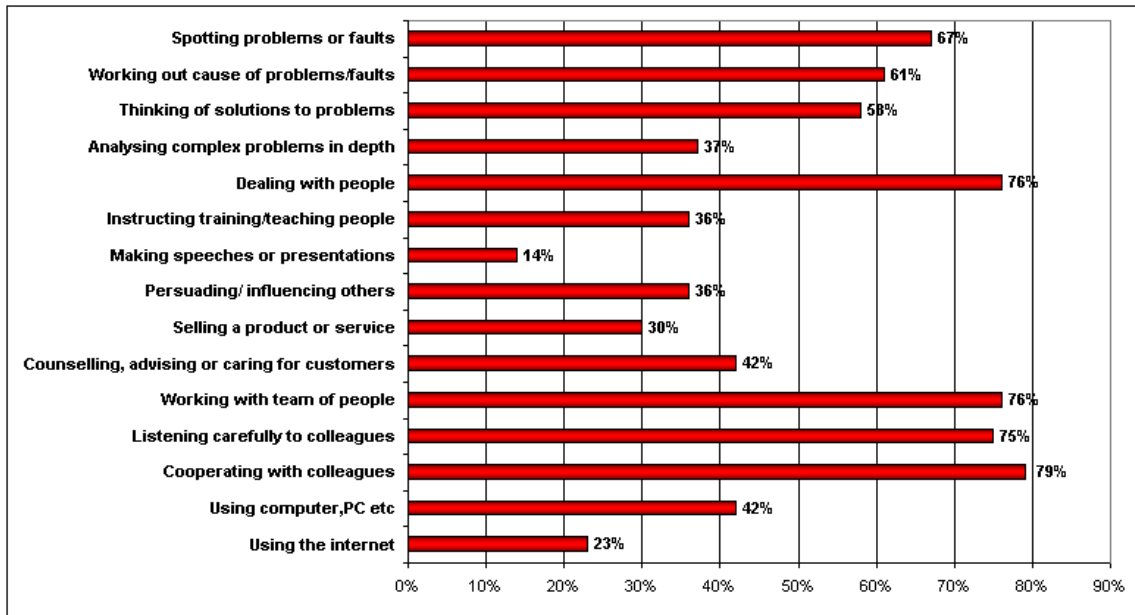
In relative terms, of least (apparent) importance are skills such as making speeches or presentations and, using the internet (or internal electronic communication system).

The high level of importance placed on team working and interpersonal skills merits further consideration in relation to job type and employment sector. It will be helpful to further understand the extent to which perceived importance is directly connected to working

practices and/or a genuine desire on behalf of employees to function more effectively through their interaction.

Such findings will in any event be of particular interest to Learning Skills Councils in formulating their strategic plans and will help inform training support and skills development programmes.

Figure 14: Perceived Importance of Key Skills In Current Job



Base: In Employment (10455)

Q ref: Q30

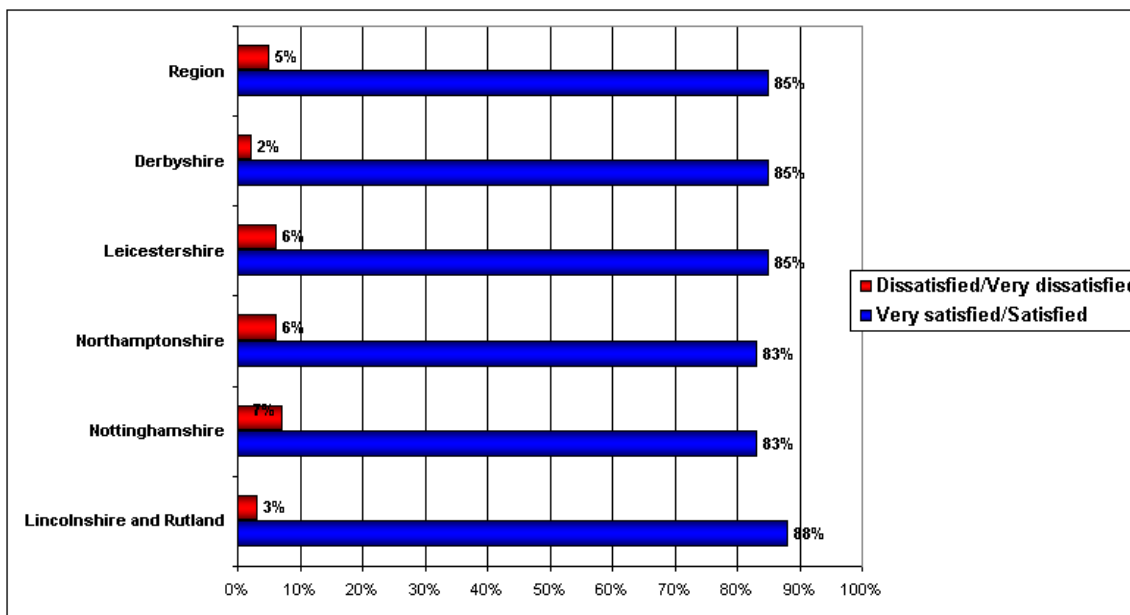
5. JOB SATISFACTION / SECURITY

5.1 Satisfaction with Current Job

Region wide the vast majority (85%) of those respondents currently in employment say they are satisfied with their job. Some 41% in particular say they are "very satisfied". In comparison only 5% specifically express any form of dissatisfaction.

Figure 15 illustrates overall findings and also shows through the comparative LSC analysis that the satisfaction levels are broadly consistent.

Figure 15: Job Satisfaction



Base: In Employment (10455)

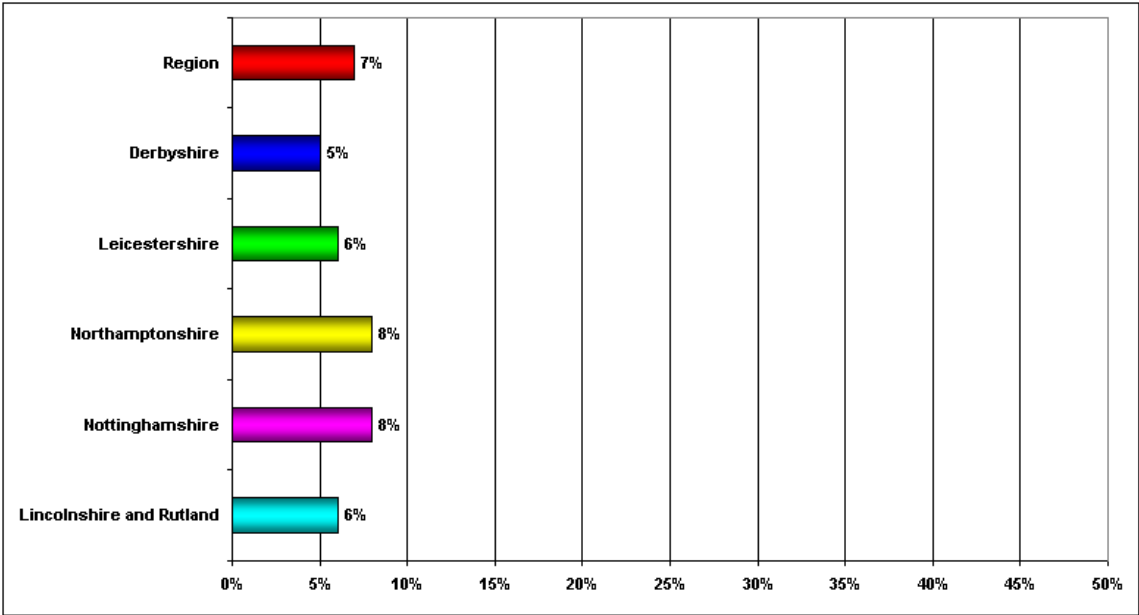
Q ref: Q31

5.2 Security of Employment

Whilst high levels of satisfaction prevail with current employment it is notable that just over half (51%) of those in work believe it would prove difficult to find a job as good as their current one if looking for work today. Variations are evident between LSC's with, for example, 58% in the Lincolnshire/Rutland LSC expressing this view compared to 41% in Leicestershire.

Across the East Midlands region the survey estimates that 7% of the sample think there is some chance of losing their job and becoming unemployed within the next 12 months. Figure 16 illustrates how this compares between the individual LSC's. In each case the vast majority do not think there is any chance of becoming unemployed.

Figure 16: Likelihood of Becoming Unemployed in next 12 Months



Base: In Employment (10455)

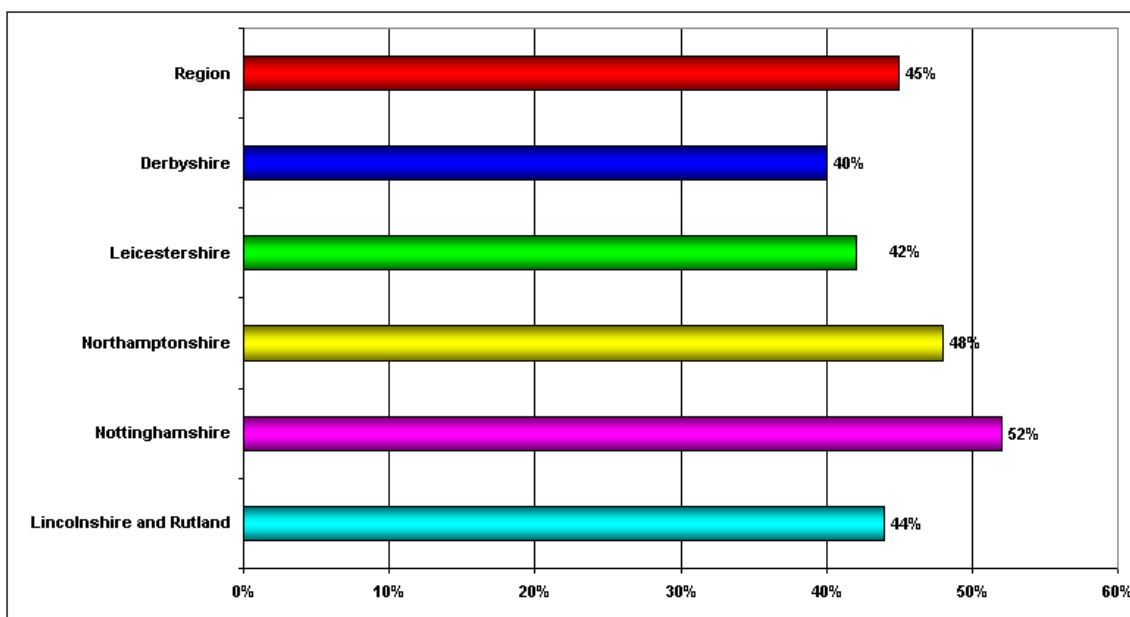
Q ref: Q33

5.3 Investors in People

Of those in the sample who are currently employed 45% say the organisation they work for is committed to or recognised as an Investor in People (IIP) - the Government Scheme to promote learning in organisations. Nearly one third say their organisation is not recognised this way although 23% are unsure.

The level of IIP recognition is 40% or over within each LSC.

Figure 17: Organisation Committed to Investor in People?



Base: In Employment (10455)

Q ref: Q35

5.4 Use of ICT at Work

Just over half (55%) of the respondents concerned use a personal computer, or another form of computerised equipment in their present job. Of those, the majority (79%) use their computerised equipment for very routine/straight forward or moderately complex tasks such as printing out documents, word processing and electronic communication (such as e-mail). The remainder use it for more complex or advanced tasks (eg Computer Aided Design or programming).

Some 43% say their jobs involve using the internet of which the primary tasks include e-mail, searches for information about their organisation, searches for product/service information and providing information to customers/clients.

6. PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING AND LEARNING

6.1 Training/Learning Last Undertaken

Based upon the full survey sample Figure 18 below illustrates how recently it was that respondents **last** undertook any training or learning (which could include attending classes, individual tuition, tutoring etc).

Region wide 11% are currently studying/learning and a further 10% undertook some form of training or learning during the 12 months prior to the survey. For nearly one quarter (23%) it was between 1 - 3 years ago and for 21% 6 or more years ago. Some 28% say they have not undertaken any training or learning since leaving school. Variations between the LSC's are evident and can also be seen in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Most Recent Participation in Training/Learning

	Currently studying/learning	Within last 4 weeks	1 - 4 months ago	5 - 12 months ago	1 - 3 years ago	3 - 5 years ago	6+ years ago	Never since leaving school
Region	11%	3%	3%	5%	23%	8%	21%	28%
Derbyshire	9%	2%	2%	4%	18%	16%	22%	28%
Leicestershire	10%	1%	2%	5%	22%	4%	17%	40%
Northamptonshire	7%	2%	2%	6%	23%	7%	23%	30%
Nottinghamshire	16%	4%	4%	4%	28%	4%	19%	21%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	10%	3%	4%	6%	24%	7%	24%	22%

Base: All Respondents

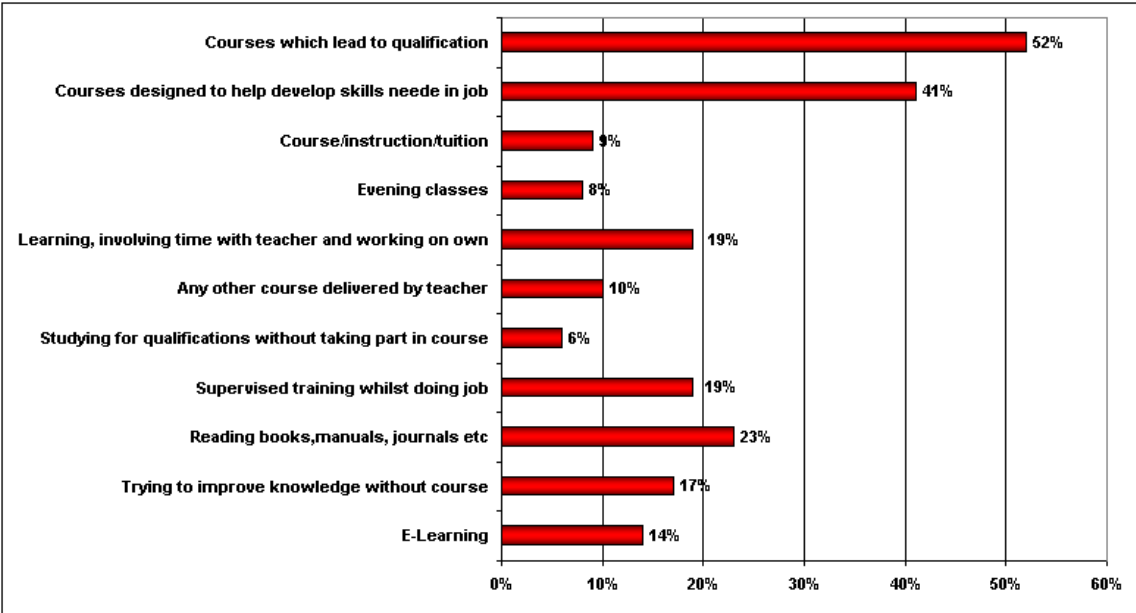
Q ref: Q41

6.2 Types of Training/Learning

Of respondents who have undertaken training or learning in the last 12 months by far the highest proportions are those that have involved courses leading to a qualification (delivered by a teacher, lecturer, tutor or instructor) and similarly delivered courses designed to help develop work based skills. Those types account respectively for 52% and 41% of all training and learning undertaken.

Figure 19 provides a regional profile and also illustrates the extent to which methods such as e-learning, self teaching and multiple tuition are utilised.

Figure 19: Types of Training/Learning Undertaken in Past 12 Months



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in last 12 months (2405), Multiple Response

Q ref: Q42

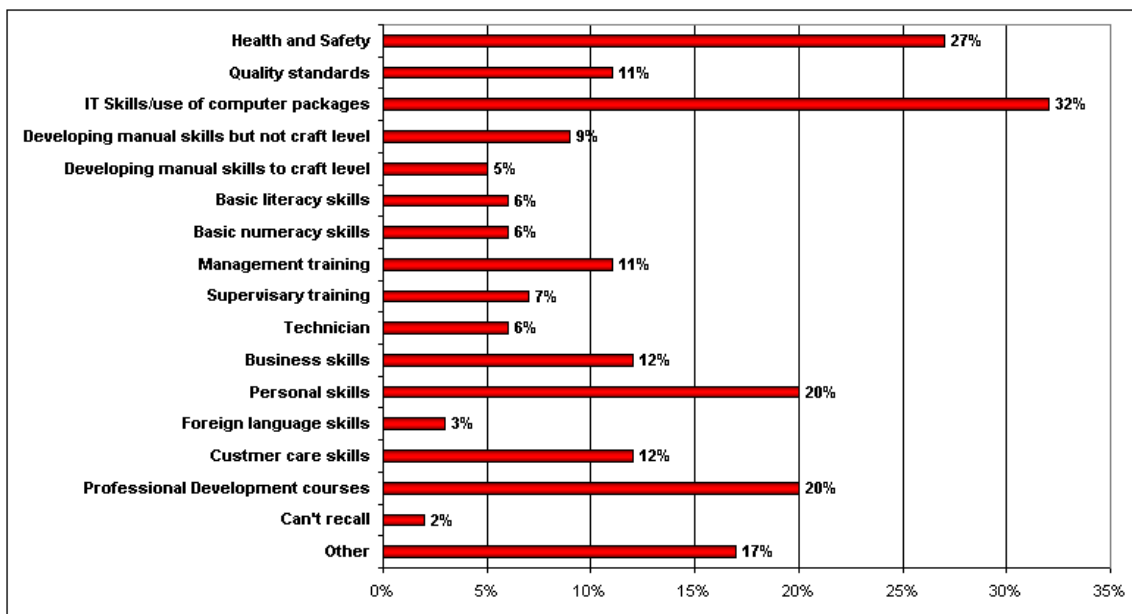
6.3 Subject of Training/Learning

Figure 20 below profiles the key subject matter in which training and learning was undertaken.

Notably prominent amongst subjects are Health and Safety (27%) and Information Technology. The growth of e-commerce, wider use of ICT and government policies on moving ahead with e-governance represent demands on the workforce which will continue to require significant training and skills development.

While less prominent, other notable subjects include personal skills and professional development. Given findings illustrated earlier in this report relating to the importance those in work place upon team working and interaction with colleagues personal skills training also appears to be a subject area worthy of further development and promotion.

Figure 20: Subject of Training/ Learning



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in last 12 Months (2405), Multiple Response

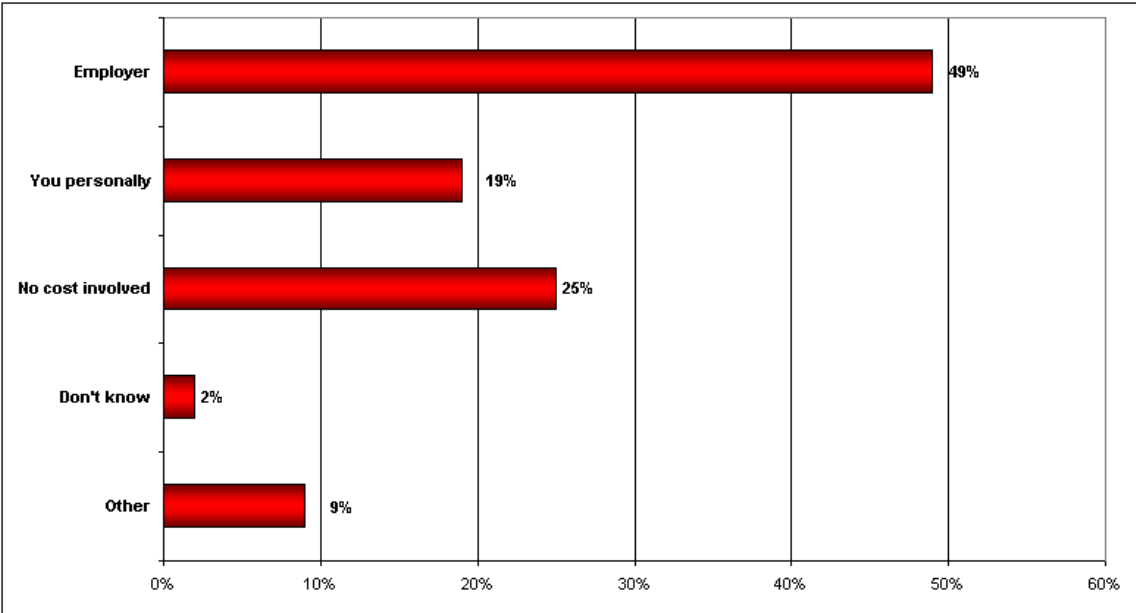
Q ref: Q43

6.4 Financing Training/Learning

In sub-analysing those who have undertaken training or learning within the last 12 months the survey estimates that nearly half (49%) of that activity was paid for by employers and a further 25% had no cost associated with it. However, some 19% was paid for by the individuals concerned.

The Learning Skills Council and other partners will note from Figure 21 that employers resourced over 40% of the training/learning in each of the individual LSC areas.

Figure 21: Who Paid for Training/Learning



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in last 12 Months (2405)

Q ref: Q44

Figure 22: Who Paid for Training/Learning? Sub-Analysis by LSC

	Employer	You personally	No cost involved	Don't know	Other
Region	49%	19%	25%	2%	9%
Derbyshire	54%	16%	24%	2%	9%
Leicestershire	42%	25%	27%	0%	10%
Northamptonshire	59%	21%	13%	3%	8%
Nottinghamshire	44%	14%	32%	1%	11%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	52%	23%	19%	3%	8%

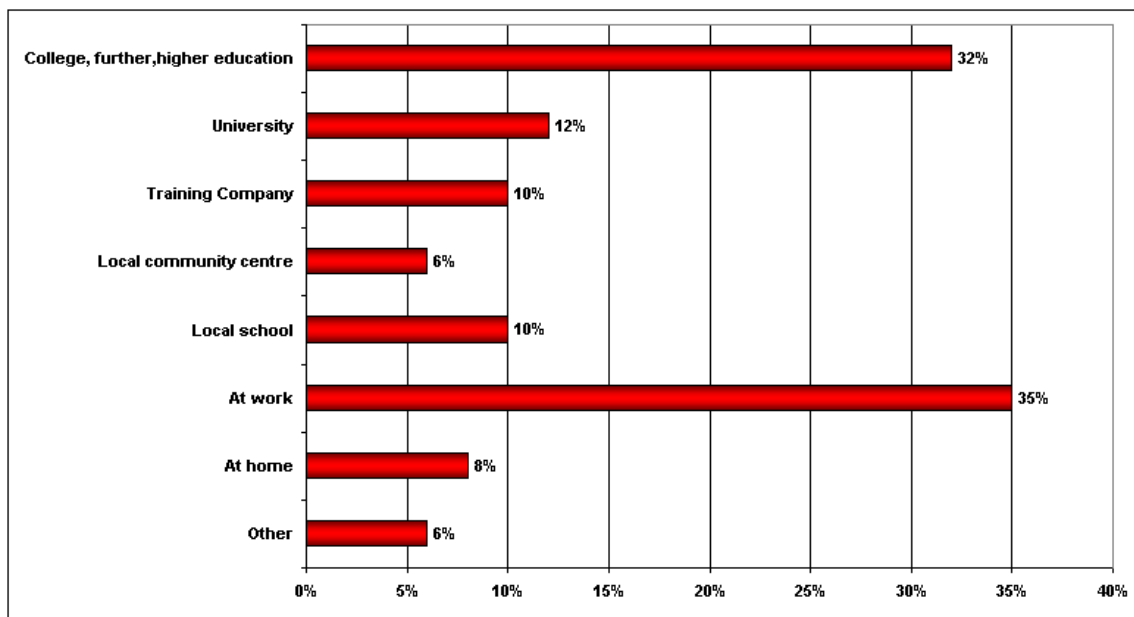
Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in last 12 Months (2405)

6.5 Where Training/Learning Undertaken

Region wide nearly one third (32%) of the training/learning undertaken by respondents concerned has been completed at College (or through/in further education) and a further 12% at University. However, just over one third have also undertaken training/learning at work and some 8% at home.

Taking account of the multiple response nature of the findings a profile is presented in Figure 23 with LSC comparisons at Figure 24. Variations are evident between LSC's with Leicestershire (for example) showing higher levels of training/learning at University/College and Northamptonshire showing higher levels at the workplace and through training companies.

Figure 23: Where Training/Learning Undertaken - Regional Analysis



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in last 12 Months (2405)

Q ref: Q45

Figure 24: Where Training/Learning Undertaken - Sub-Analysis by LSC

	College, further, higher education	University	Training company	At local Community Centre	Local school	At work	At home	Other
Region	32%	12%	10%	6%	10%	35%	8%	4%
Derbyshire	34%	8%	14%	8%	9%	36%	7%	4%
Leicestershire	36%	22%	8%	2%	7%	25%	7%	4%
Northamptonshire	26%	11%	19%	2%	7%	41%	9%	6%
Nottinghamshire	32%	10%	8%	9%	12%	36%	7%	2%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	31%	11%	9%	4%	10%	36%	11%	5%

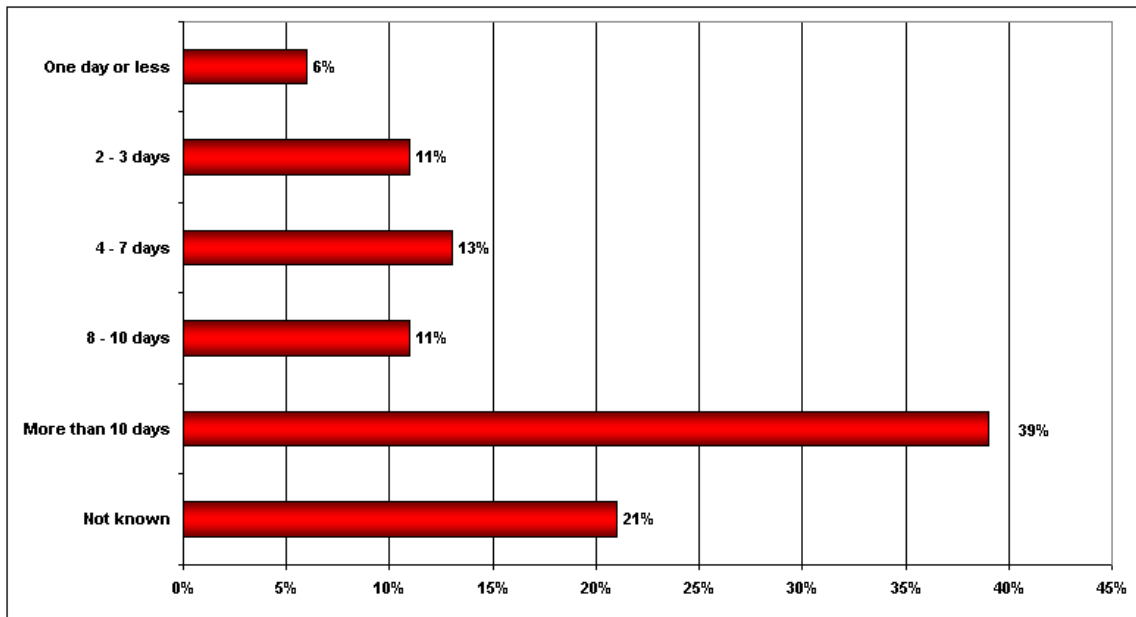
Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in last 12 Months (2405)

Q ref: Q45

6.6 Time Spent Training/Learning In Last 12 Months

In examining the response from the regional sample as a whole the survey estimates that 39% have spent more than 10 days in training or learning during the past 12 months. By contrast, some 17% have spent only up to 3 days and 13% between 4-7 days.

Figure 25: Days Spent Training In Last 12 Months - Regional Analysis



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in Last 12 Months (2405)

Q ref: Q46

Figure 26: Days Spent Training In Last 12 Months - Sub-Analysis by LSC

	One day or less	2 -3 days	4 - 7 days	8 - 10 days	More than 10 days	Not known
Region	8%	9%	15%	8%	37%	23%
Derbyshire	6%	11%	13%	11%	40%	21%
Leicestershire	5%	11%	11%	14%	41%	18%
Northamptonshire	6%	8%	11%	10%	38%	27%
Nottinghamshire	7%	12%	13%	14%	35%	20%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	4%	11%	13%	9%	45%	17%

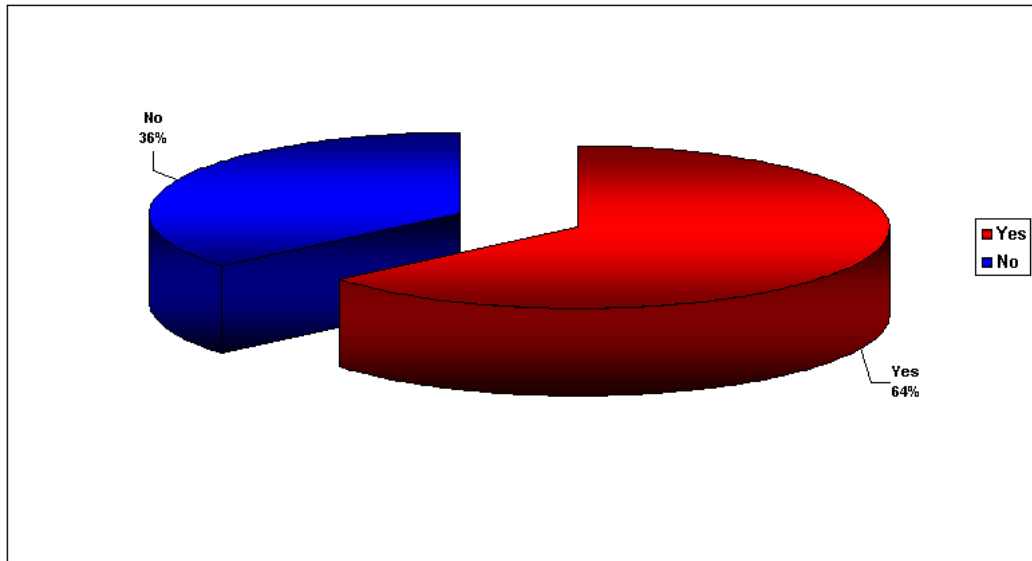
Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in Last 12 Months (2405)

Q ref: Q46

6.7 Leading to Qualification?

Region wide 64% of those undertaking training/learning in the last 12 months say it has been leading to a qualification. Variation is again evident between the LSC's where (for example) the equivalent figure drops to 53% in Northamptonshire but rises to 68% in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.

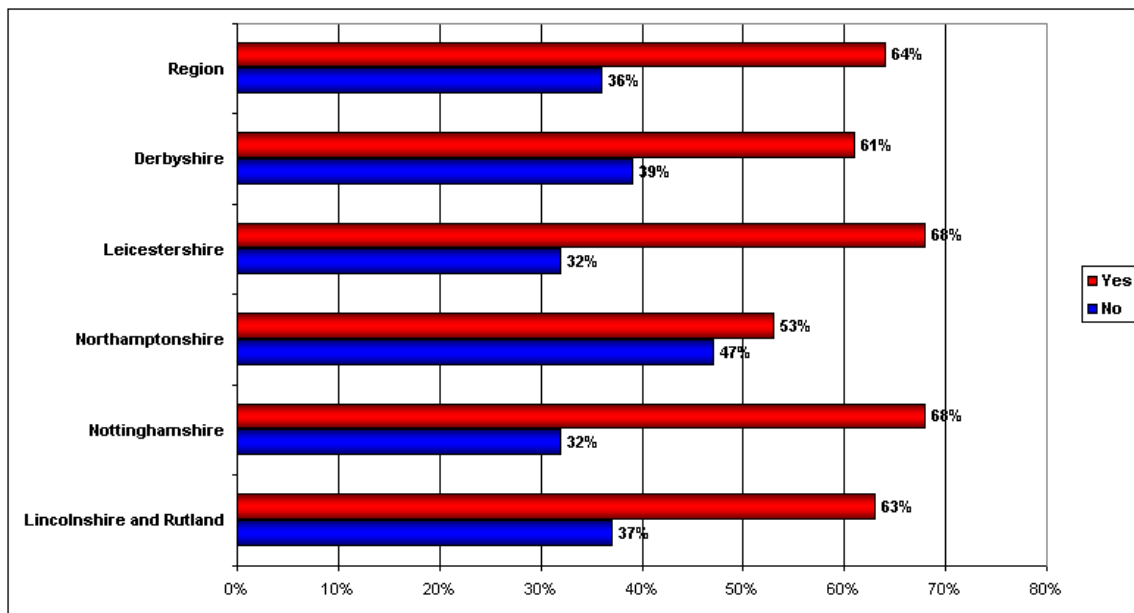
Figure 27: Training/Learning Leading To A Qualification? - Regional Analysis



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in Last 12 Months (2405)

Q ref: Q47

Figure 28: Training/Learning Leading To A Qualification - Sub-Analysis By LSC



Base: Undertaken Training/Learning in Last 12 Months (2405)

6.8 Skills Needed

At this stage the survey sought to establish from all respondents the type of skills they felt they need to develop over the next 12 months. The question was designed and framed to examine perceived needs for both work based skills development and personal skills development (ie for leisure or other reasons).

The most prominently identified specific skills needed are illustrated in Figure 29 below:

Figure 29: Skills Needed

Skills	Work Based	Personal
Practical skills	7%	1%
IT/Use of computer packages	9%	8%
Management skills	6%	1%
Business skills	5%	2%
Health and safety	5%	1%
Foreign Language skills	1%	4%
Arts/ Crafts skills	1%	4%
Sports skills	<1%	5%
Other skills for recreation/leisure purposes	1%	4%
None	42%	60%
Don't know	11%	12%

Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q's 48 & 49

In relation to those who identified the need to develop IT skills/use of computer packages the primary skills requirements are estimated by the survey to include keyboard skills; finding out what computers can do, develop knowledge of operating systems, spreadsheet/accounting packages and database packages. However, the perceived need for the full range of associated skills is generally expressed by 20% or more of the respondents concerned.

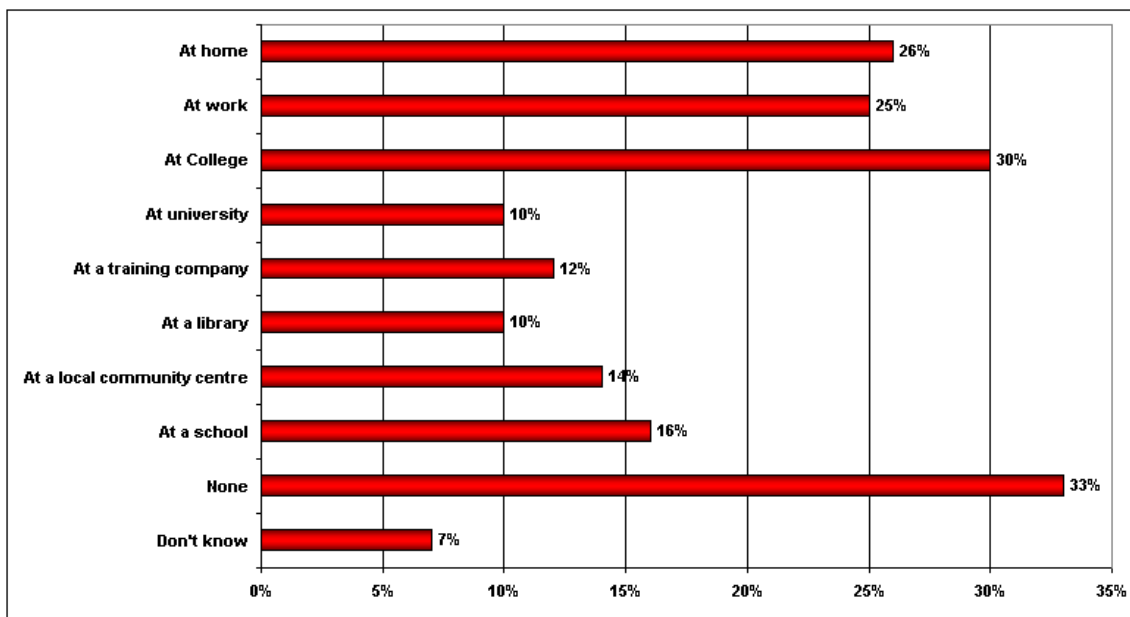
6.9 Where Prepared To Undertake Training/Learning?

All respondents to the survey were asked (thinking about both work and non-work related training or learning) in which of a series of pre-determined locations would they be prepared to undertake training/learning activities.

Figures 30 and 31 illustrate the region wide response and how the response compares between LSC's.

Taking account of those who said "none" or "don't know" the most popular locations are at work and at a college (25% - 30%) respectively). Preferences for other locations tend to be 15% or less overall. However, variations are evident between LSC's.

Figure 30: Where Prepared To Undertake Training/Learning - Regional Analysis



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q51

Figure 31: Where Prepared To Undertake Training/Learning - Sub-Analysis By LSC

	At home	At work	At College	At University	At training company	At library	At local community centre	At a school	None	Don't know
Region	26%	25%	30%	11%	12%	10%	14%	16%	33%	7%
Derbyshire	25%	25%	33%	11%	12%	10%	17%	17%	28%	10%
Leicestershire	17%	19%	22%	10%	8%	7%	8%	9%	47%	7%
Northamptonshire	30%	28%	29%	10%	16%	12%	13%	19%	36%	4%
Nottinghamshire	29%	29%	37%	12%	14%	12%	17%	18%	25%	6%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	33%	26%	29%	9%	12%	10%	15%	16%	33%	4%

Base: All Respondents

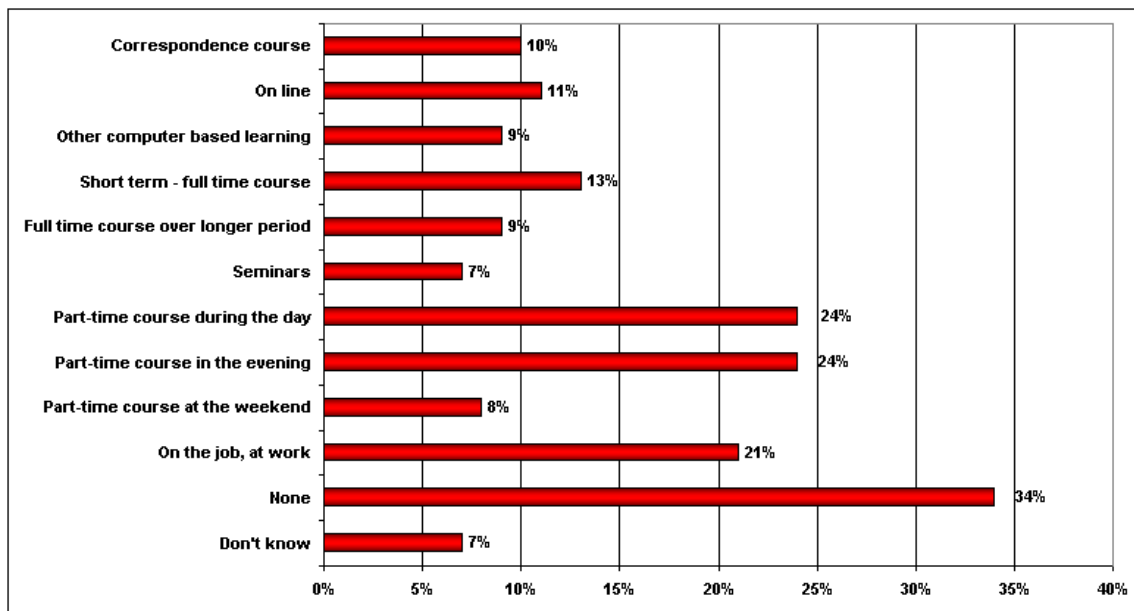
Q ref: Q51

6.10 Methods of Training/Learning

Respondents were also asked in which of those ways described in Figure 32 they would be prepared to undertake training or learning.

The most popular individual methods appear to be part-time courses (day and evening) and "on the job" work based training or learning favoured by 21% - 24% of respondents. On line or other forms of computer based learning accounts for 11% and 9% respectively.

Figure 32: Methods of Training/Learning



Base: All Respondents, Multiple Response

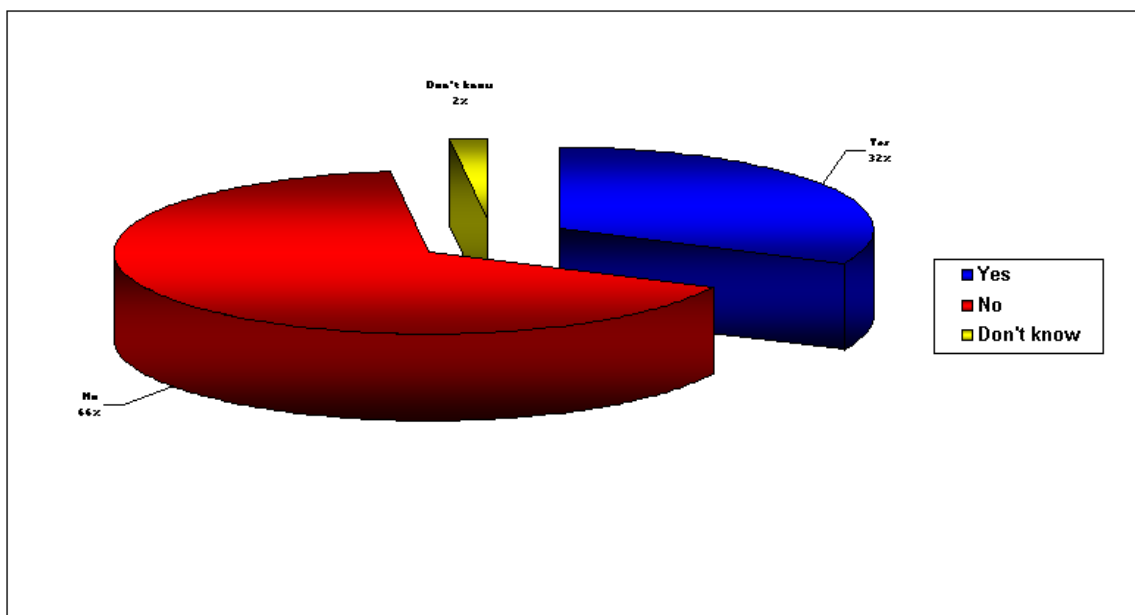
Q ref: Q52

7. QUALIFICATIONS

7.1 Courses of Higher Education

Region wide nearly one third (32%) of the total sample have at some time started a course of higher education that lasts at least one year full time or two years part time (eg a degree, diploma, HNC or other higher education qualification).

Figure 33: Ever Started Course of Higher Education?



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q53

7.2 Current Qualifications

Overall, just over half of the respondents to the survey are estimated to have qualifications obtained from their education at school while just over one third (37%) say they have qualifications gained from college or university. 26% also say they have qualifications connected with work. However, 30% in total have no qualifications at all.

Variations are evident between LSC's with (for example) those who have no qualifications rising to 36% in Leicestershire and dropping to 26% in Northamptonshire. Figure 34 illustrates findings accordingly.

Figure 34: Current Qualifications

	From school	From College/university	Connected with work	From Government schemes	No Qualifications	Don't know
Region	54%	37%	26%	3%	30%	1%
Derbyshire	52%	39%	25%	2%	30%	0%
Leicestershire	49%	32%	20%	2%	36%	1%
Northamptonshire	59%	38%	25%	4%	26%	1%
Nottinghamshire	55%	37%	30%	4%	27%	2%
Lincolnshire and Rutland	58%	39%	31%	6%	28%	1%

Base: All Respondents, Multiple Response

Q ref: Q54

Based on those who say they do have qualifications Figure 35 goes on to illustrate the range of qualifications held by those concerned.

The data set which accompanies and supports this report provides very detailed sub-analysis of qualifications including a full breakdown of each qualifications type. This level of sub-analysis is available to all the partners and is of particular interest to Learning Skills Council for monitoring and strategic planning purposes.

Figure 35: Type of Qualifications

	Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland (LSC)
Degree Level Qualification	9%	7%	9%	9%	9%	8%	16%	9%
Diploma in Higher Education	4%	4%	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	5%
HNC/HND	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	2%	5%
ONC/OND	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%
BTEC,BEC or TEC	7%	8%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	6%
SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Teaching Qualification	4%	4%	3%	5%	4%	5%	0%	5%
Nursing/ other medical qualification	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	5%	3%
Other Higher Education qualification	2%	4%	1%	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%
A-Level/vocational A-Level or equivalent	23%	18%	24%	23%	26%	25%	24%	23%
SCE Highers	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
NVQ/SVQ	17%	19%	13%	15%	15%	20%	13%	15%
GNVQ/GSVQ	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%
AS Level	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%	3%
Certificate of sixth year studies or equivalent	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
O Level or equivalent	28%	30%	26%	32%	31%	25%	43%	32%
SCE Standard/Ordinary Grade	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	2%
GCSE	40%	37%	44%	34%	42%	43%	39%	34%
CSE	17%	18%	13%	21%	13%	18%	11%	21%
RSA	9%	11%	6%	10%	11%	9%	13%	11%
City and Guilds	19%	21%	13%	22%	22%	20%	12%	21%
YT Certificate	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Other professional/vocational/foreign qualifications	16%	21%	14%	15%	17%	15%	18%	15%
National qualifications	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	3%	2%	5%	4%	3%	3%	0%	3%

Base: Respondents With Qualifications, Multiple Response

Q ref: Q55

7.3 NVQ Equivalence

A key set of monitoring data for LSC's is that of NVQ equivalence related to qualifications.

Figure 36 illustrates how the levels of qualifications held by the sample as a whole equates to the various levels of NVQ.

Figure 36: NVQ Equivalence – Total Sample

NVQ EQUIVALENCE - TOTAL SAMPLE						
NVQ LEVEL	TOTAL	DERBYSHIRE	LEICESTERSHIRE	LINCOLNSHIRE AND RUTLAND	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
NVQ Level 5	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%
NVQ Level 4	14%	14%	9%	16%	17%	15%
NVQ Level 3	19%	21%	17%	19%	20%	19%
NVQ Level 2	13%	13%	11%	14%	12%	14%
NVQ Level 1	9%	10%	9%	10%	10%	8%
No Level	43%	41%	52%	39%	38%	42%

Base: All respondents

Source: **mruk** computations derived from recognised NVQ equivalence

National Learning Targets are however, expressed and measured in terms of adults who are economically active and, further sub-analysis reveals that 41% of economically active adults within the sample are qualified to NVQ level 3 or above and 19% to level 4.

Figure 37: NVQ Equivalence – Economically Active

NVQ EQUIVALENCE - ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE						
NVQ LEVEL	TOTAL	DERBYSHIRE	LEICESTERSHIRE	LINCOLNSHIRE AND RUTLAND	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
NVQ Level 5	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%
NVQ Level 4	17%	17%	11%	18%	19%	18%
NVQ Level 3	22%	26%	18%	21%	23%	22%
NVQ Level 2	14%	15%	12%	16%	12%	17%
NVQ Level 1	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%
No Level	35%	29%	46%	33%	32%	32%

Base: Respondents Economically Active (11609)

Source: **mruk** computation derived from recognised NVQ equivalence

Overall in the region, males are marginally better qualified than females (with 24% males at NVQ level 3 compared to 14% female and at NVQ level 4 findings show 14% and 13% respectively).

7.4 Qualifications by Age

Figure 38 below illustrates the type of qualifications obtained by respondents within specified age bands at Regional and individual LSC levels. Findings indicate that respondents in the 25 – 34 and 35 – 44 age bands have the highest proportion of qualifications.

Figure 38: Qualifications Held - Regional Analysis

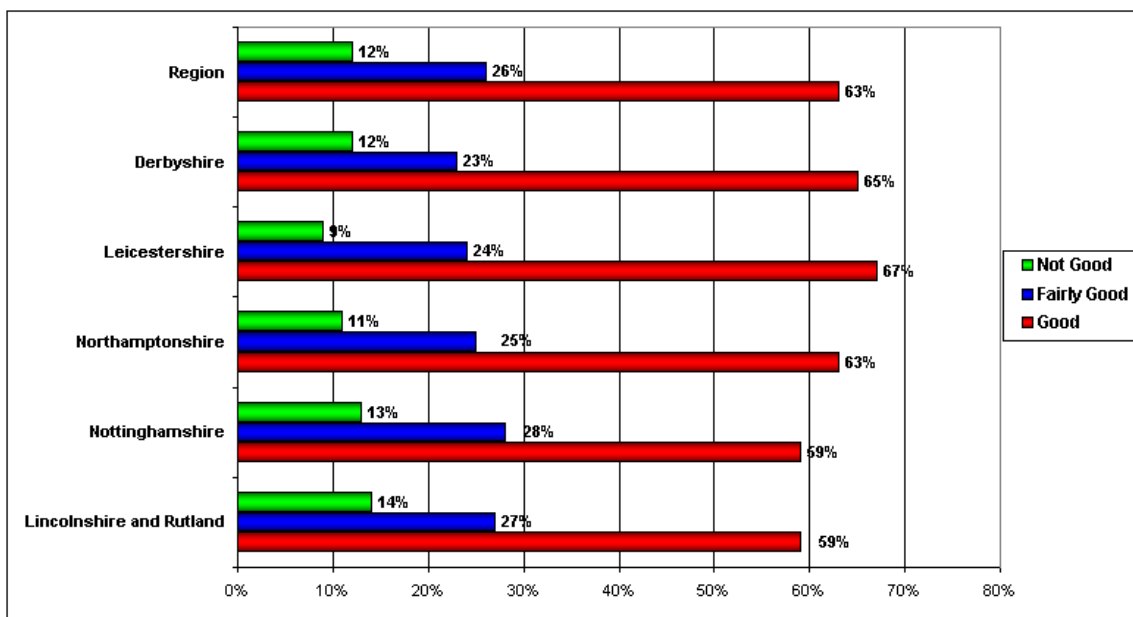
TYPE		AGE BAND						
	Total	16 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 70
Qualifications from school	54%	67%	69%	65%	46%	29%	3%	21%
Qualifications from College/University	37%	31%	48%	42%	41%	30%	4%	14%
Connected with work	26%	13%	28%	32%	32%	29%	6%	21%
From Government schemes	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
No qualifications	30%	22%	17%	20%	33%	46%	50%	62%
Don't know	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%

8.1 Respondent's Health

When asked how their health has been over the past 12 months, 63% of overall respondents replied that their health has been 'Very Good', 12% replied that it was 'Not Good' and 26% replied that it has been 'Fairly Good', as illustrated below.

There is relatively little variation across the different LSC regions of East Midlands, 'Very Good' falls to 59% in Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire/ Rutland, and rises to 67% in Leicestershire.

Figure 39: Respondent's Health Over The Past 12 Months



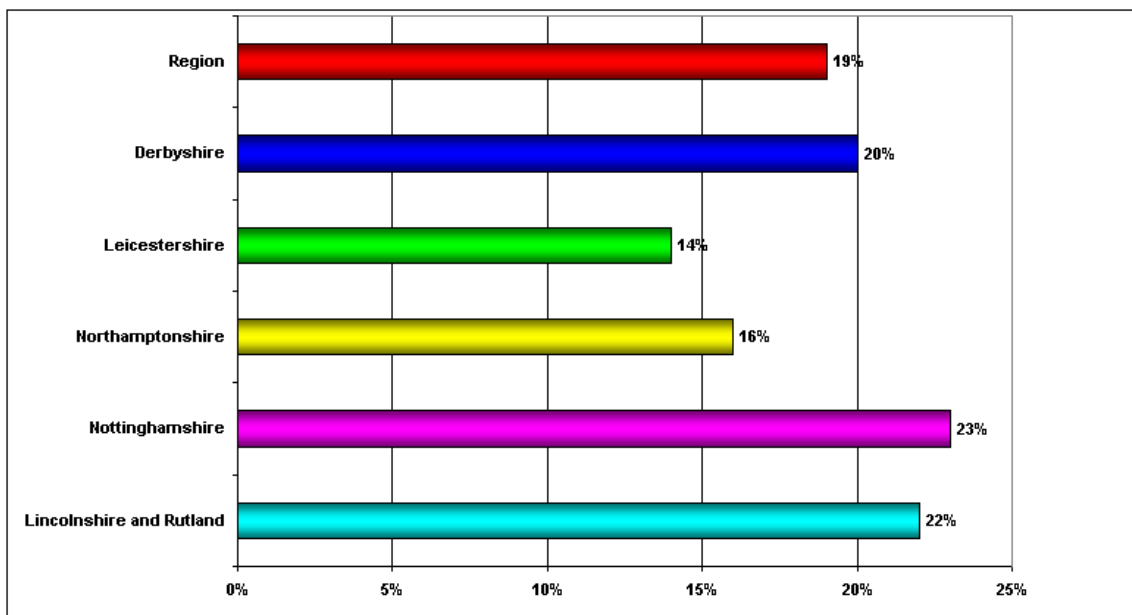
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q84

8.2 How Respondent’s Health Affects Daily Activities and Work Undertaken

Respondents were asked if they have any long-term illness, health problems, or disability, which limits their daily activities or the work they can do. Some 19% of the total respondents replied in the affirmative. This response rises to 22% in Lincolnshire and Rutland and Nottinghamshire LSC's. The level of long term illness/ disability appears to be lowest in Leicestershire (14%).

Figure 40: How Respondent’s Health Affects Daily Activities and Work Undertaken



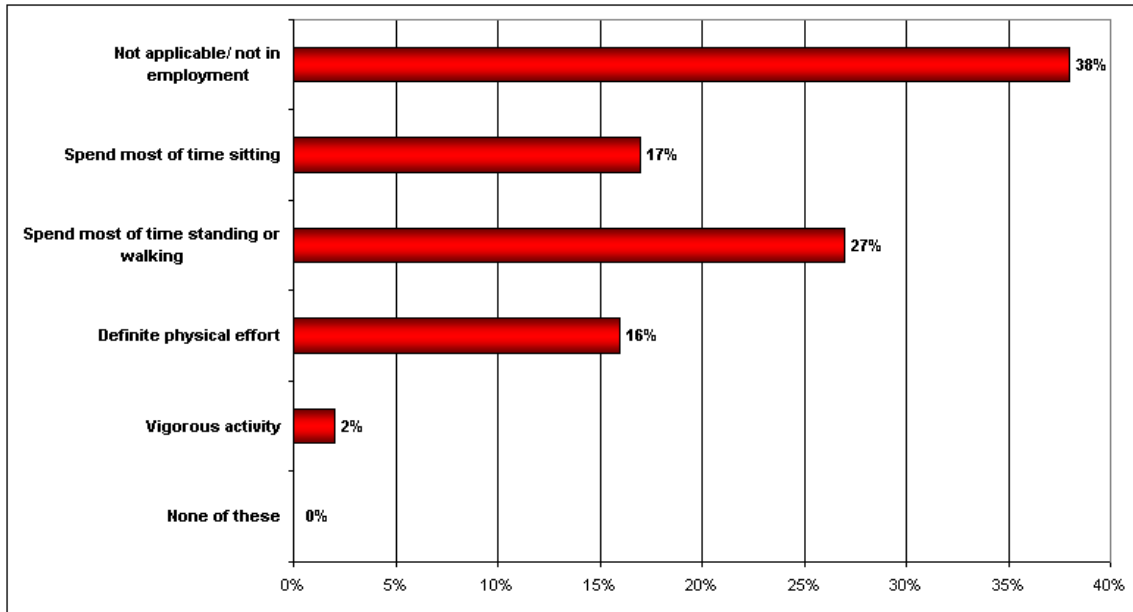
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q85

8.3 Amount Of Physical Activity Involved In Work

As shown below, 27% of overall respondents ‘spend most of their time standing or walking at work’, whereas 17% of respondents ‘spend most of their time sitting’. 16% say their work involves ‘definite physical effort’, compared with only 2% undertaking ‘vigorous activity’. For 38% of the respondents the question is not applicable as they are not in employment.

Figure 41: Amount Of Physical Activity Involved In Work



Base: All respondents

Q ref: Q92

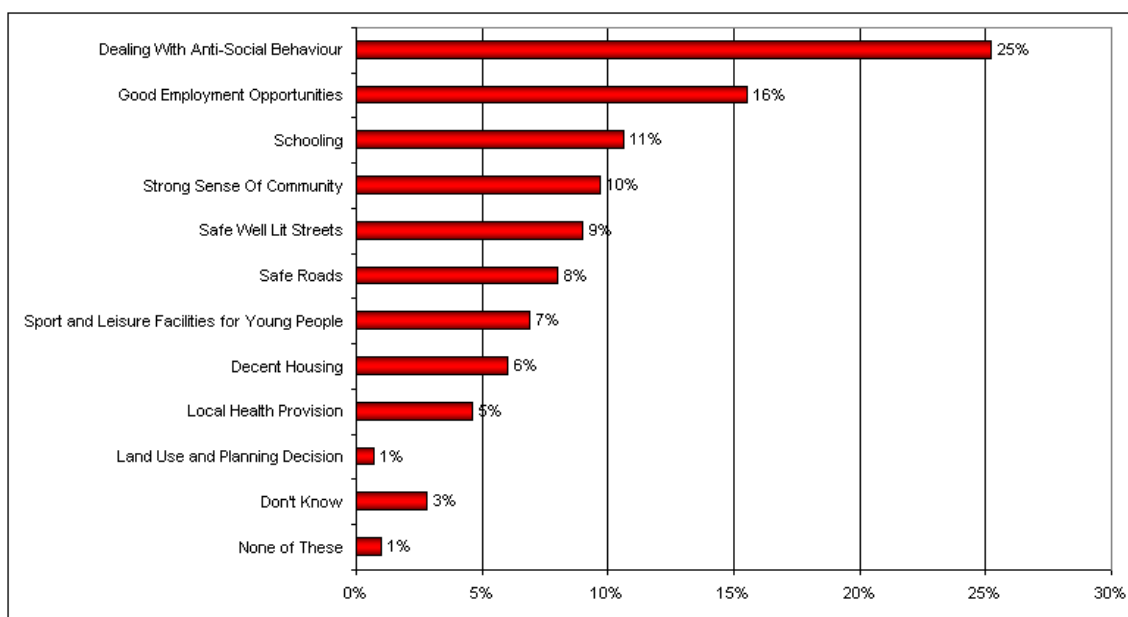
When examined as a proportion of those to whom the question directly applies respondents who spend most of their time at work standing or walking rises to 43% and those whose work requires definite physical effort rises to 26%. In comparison those who spend most of their time at work sitting is 27%.

9. SOCIAL CAPITAL/ COMMUNITY ISSUES

9.1 Importance for securing safe community in area

When asked to list criteria in order of importance for securing a safe community in area, of the total responses 'dealing with anti-social behaviour' (25%) is the most commonly stated, followed by 'good employment opportunities' (16%), and 'schooling' (11%). Dealing with anti-social behaviour is the first priority specified for each LSC area. The following figures provide graphical and tabular analysis of respondents for 1st, 2nd and 3rd priorities.

Figure 42: Importance for securing safe community in area - 1st Priority - Overall Regional Analysis



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q94

Figure 43: Importance for securing safe community in area – 1st Priority

Importance For Securing Safe Community in Area: 1st	Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Good Employment Opportunities	16%	15%	19%	15%	13%	15%	30%	16%
Strong Sense Of Community	10%	9%	11%	10%	11%	8%	11%	10%
Dealing With Anti-Social Behaviour	25%	23%	24%	27%	28%	26%	24%	26%
Schooling	11%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	2%	11%
Safe Well Lit Streets	9%	8%	5%	8%	11%	10%	3%	7%
Local Health Provision	5%	4%	6%	3%	5%	4%	2%	3%
Decent Housing	6%	8%	6%	4%	6%	6%	1%	4%
Land Use and Planning Decision	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Sport and Leisure Facilities for Young People	7%	9%	2%	9%	6%	9%	3%	8%
Safe Roads	8%	8%	5%	12%	8%	8%	16%	12%
None of These	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Don't Know	3%	3%	8%	0%	1%	1%	9%	1%

Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q94

‘Dealing with anti-social behaviour’ was also the most commonly mentioned overall issue (18%) relating to the second priority, followed by ‘safe well-lit streets’ (12%), and ‘schooling’ (11%). However in Leicestershire, the most common reply was ‘safe well-lit streets’ (14%), followed by ‘dealing with anti-social behaviour’ (13%) and ‘schooling’ (13%).

Figure 44: Importance for securing safe community in area – 2nd Priority

Importance For Securing Safe Community in Area: 2nd	Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Good Employment Opportunities	10%	12%	8%	9%	8%	14%	4%	9%
Strong Sense Of Community	9%	10%	6%	10%	9%	9%	9%	10%
Dealing With Anti-Social Behaviour	18%	18%	13%	15%	16%	23%	19%	15%
Schooling	11%	10%	13%	11%	12%	10%	16%	11%
Safe Well Lit Streets	12%	9%	14%	12%	13%	11%	9%	12%
Local Health Provision	7%	5%	9%	7%	7%	6%	2%	7%
Decent Housing	8%	9%	7%	7%	10%	6%	11%	7%
Land Use and Planning Decision	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Sport and Leisure Facilities for Young People	9%	11%	5%	12%	8%	8%	6%	12%
Safe Roads	9%	9%	6%	11%	9%	10%	7%	11%
None of These	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Don't Know	6%	3%	17%	2%	6%	1%	17%	3%

Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q94

A similar profile emerges for the most common overall 3rd priority, ie dealing with ‘anti-social behaviour’. However, this was (13%), followed by ‘sport and leisure facilities for young people’ (12%) and ‘safe roads’ (11%). In Leicestershire, the 3rd most important issue was ‘decent housing’ (10%), in Nottinghamshire it was ‘sport and leisure facilities for young people’ (18%), and in Lincolnshire and Rutland and Northamptonshire, it was ‘safe roads’ (13% and 14% respectively). 11% of respondents did not know the answer, and 2% replied that it was none of these.

Figure 45: Importance for securing safe community in area – 3rd Priority

Importance For Securing Safe Community in Area: 3rd	Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Good Employment Opportunities	10%	14%	7%	11%	9%	10%	2%	10%
Strong Sense Of Community	8%	9%	6%	10%	8%	7%	8%	10%
Dealing With Anti-Social Behaviour	13%	20%	9%	10%	10%	12%	6%	10%
Schooling	9%	9%	7%	9%	9%	10%	6%	9%
Safe Well Lit Streets	8%	7%	7%	9%	9%	9%	7%	9%
Local Health Provision	6%	5%	6%	8%	8%	6%	8%	8%
Decent Housing	9%	8%	10%	9%	8%	8%	10%	9%
Land Use and Planning Decision	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Sport and Leisure Facilities for Young People	12%	10%	9%	12%	13%	18%	12%	12%
Safe Roads	11%	10%	9%	13%	14%	12%	14%	13%
None of These	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%	0%	3%
Don't Know	11%	4%	30%	5%	8%	5%	27%	6%

Base: All Respondents

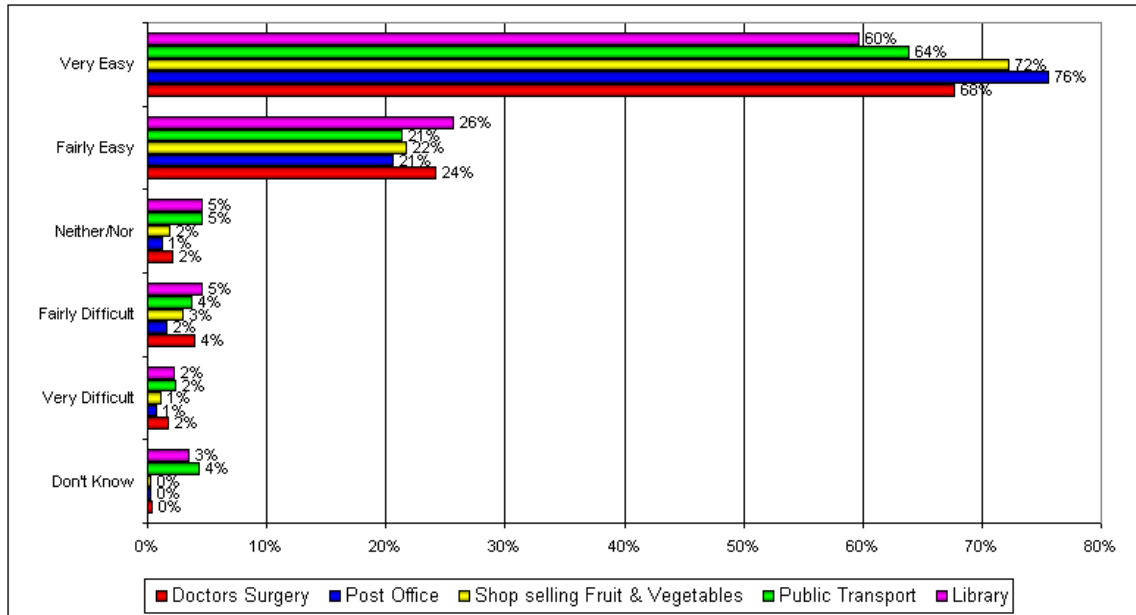
Q ref: Q94

9.2 Ease of Access To Amenities

As shown in the figure below, 86% of respondents find it easy to get access to a Library, with 60% of respondents replying it is 'very easy', and only 7% having any difficulty. 85% of respondents find it easy to obtain access to Public Transport, compared to 6% who do not. 94% of respondents replied it was easy to get access to a shop selling fruit and vegetables, with 72% replying that it was 'very easy', compared to 4% who replied they had a level of difficulty in doing so. 97% of respondents find it easy to get access to a Post Office, compared to 3% who have difficulty, of these respondents 76% replied that it was 'very easy'. 92% of respondents replied that it was easy to get access to a Doctors Surgery, of these respondents 68% replied that it was 'very easy'; with 6% replying that they have difficulty.

In the broadest terms findings indicate that the majority of respondents find it relatively easy to access key amenities. Whilst further sub-analysis can examine particular relationships between key respondent characteristics and those experiencing difficulties findings will assist consideration of social inclusion issues in the context of this survey.

Figure 46: Ease of Getting To... - Total Regional Analysis



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q95

Figure 47: Ease of Getting To...

Ease of Getting To Doctors Surgery	Regional Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Very Difficult	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Fairly Difficult	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%	5%
Neither/Nor	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	7%	3%
Fairly Easy	24%	30%	35%	17%	26%	13%	11%	17%
Very Easy	68%	63%	58%	72%	67%	78%	78%	72%
Don't Know	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Ease of Getting To Post Office	Regional Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Very Difficult	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%
Fairly Difficult	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Neither/Nor	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	2%
Fairly Easy	21%	24%	35%	14%	20%	11%	7%	12%
Very Easy	76%	71%	62%	82%	78%	85%	62%	82%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%

Ease of Getting To Shop Selling Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	Regional Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Very Difficult	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Fairly Difficult	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%
Neither/Nor	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%
Fairly Easy	22%	27%	33%	15%	21%	13%	10%	14%
Very Easy	72%	67%	62%	77%	75%	81%	78%	77%
Don't Know	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Ease of Getting To Public Transport	Regional Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Very Difficult	2%	1%	1%	4%	3%	3%	6%	4%
Fairly Difficult	4%	3%	3%	8%	2%	3%	6%	7%
Neither/Nor	5%	3%	3%	9%	3%	5%	12%	9%
Fairly Easy	21%	22%	33%	17%	26%	10%	10%	16%
Very Easy	64%	68%	57%	56%	56%	76%	61%	57%
Don't Know	4%	3%	3%	7%	8%	3%	5%	7%

Ease of Getting To Library	Regional Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Very Difficult	2%	3%	0%	3%	1%	3%	5%	3%
Fairly Difficult	5%	7%	3%	6%	3%	4%	5%	6%
Neither/Nor	5%	6%	4%	6%	2%	5%	6%	6%
Fairly Easy	26%	32%	36%	18%	27%	15%	10%	18%
Very Easy	60%	49%	53%	63%	63%	71%	73%	63%
Don't Know	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%

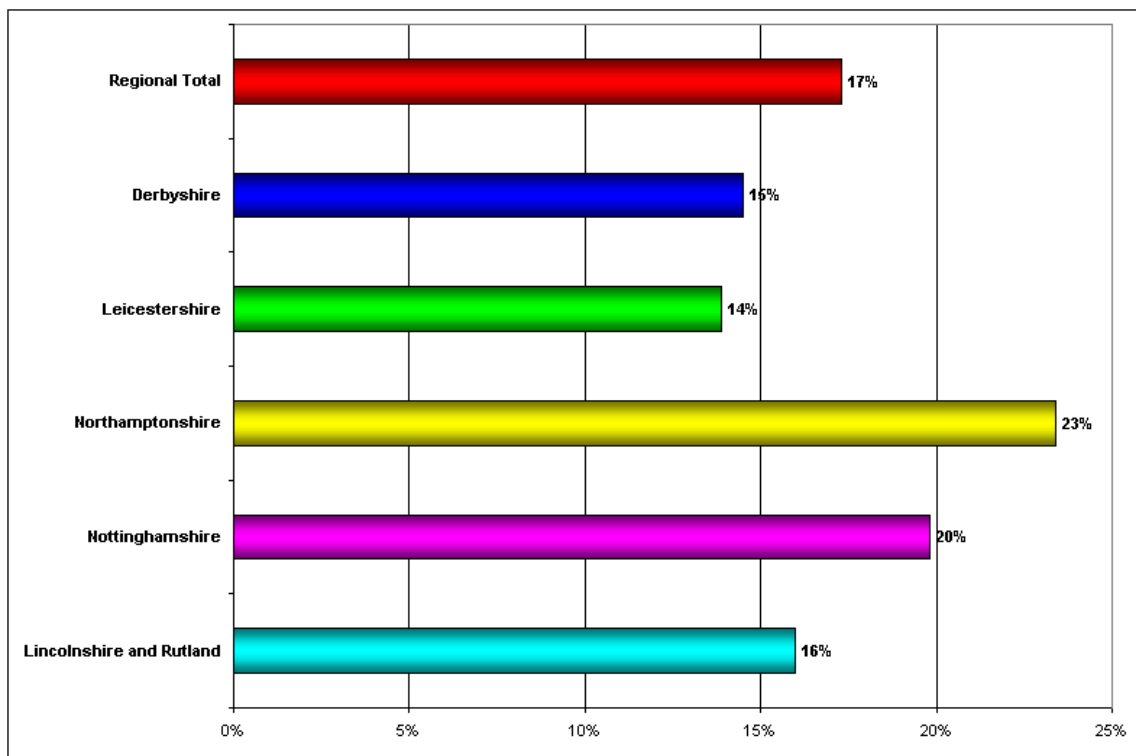
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q95

9.3 Unpaid Voluntary Work

As illustrated below, 17% of the total respondents were involved in unpaid, voluntary work during the past year. This figure rises to 23% in Northamptonshire, and falls to 14% in Leicestershire.

Figure 48: Involved in Unpaid, Voluntary Work Last Year



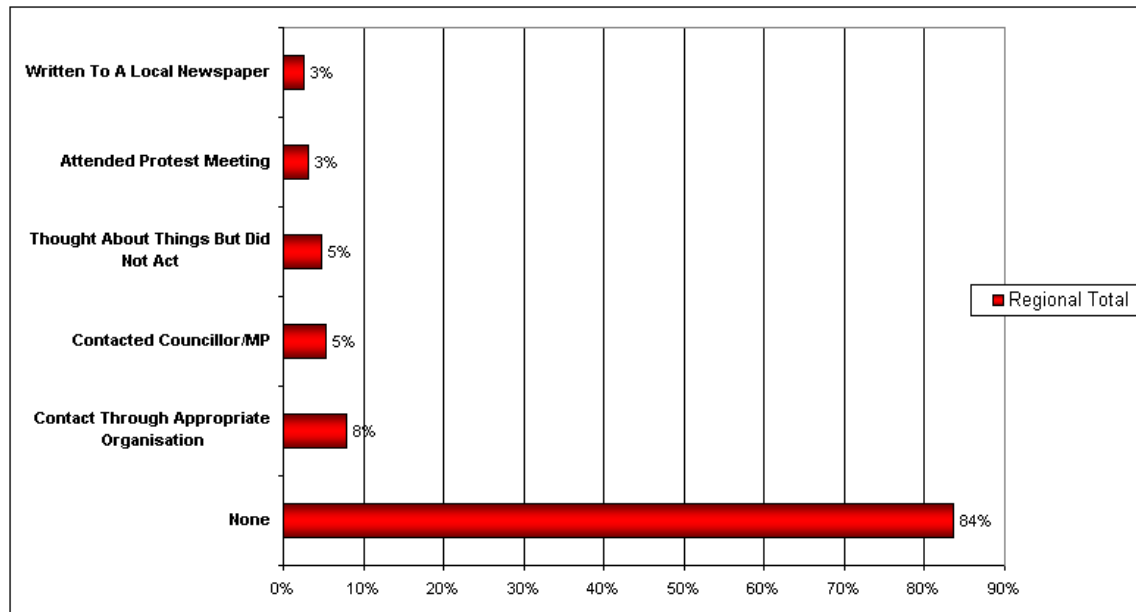
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q96

9.4 Local Problem Solving

Overall within the region some 16% of respondents have taken or considered taking specific actions in an attempt to solve a local problem, whilst the vast majority have clearly not been in this position. Of those who have, the most common action is to contact an appropriate organisation. Other actions do not feature so prominently although provide indicators over how respondents do react to local problem solving.

Figure 49: Attempt to Solve Problem - Regional Analysis



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q97

Figure 50: Attempt to Solve Problem - Sub-Analysis by LSC

Attempt to Solve a Problem	Regional Total	Derbyshire	Leicestershire	Lincolnshire	Northamptonshire	Nottinghamshire	Rutland	Lincolnshire and Rutland(LSC)
Written To A Local Newspaper	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%	4%	4%
Contact Through Appropriate Organisation	8%	7%	4%	10%	12%	8%	7%	10%
Contacted Councillor/MP	5%	5%	3%	6%	8%	6%	5%	6%
Attended Protest Meeting	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Thought About Things But Did Not Act	5%	3%	2%	7%	10%	5%	2%	6%
None	84%	87%	90%	79%	75%	83%	87%	80%

Base: All Respondents

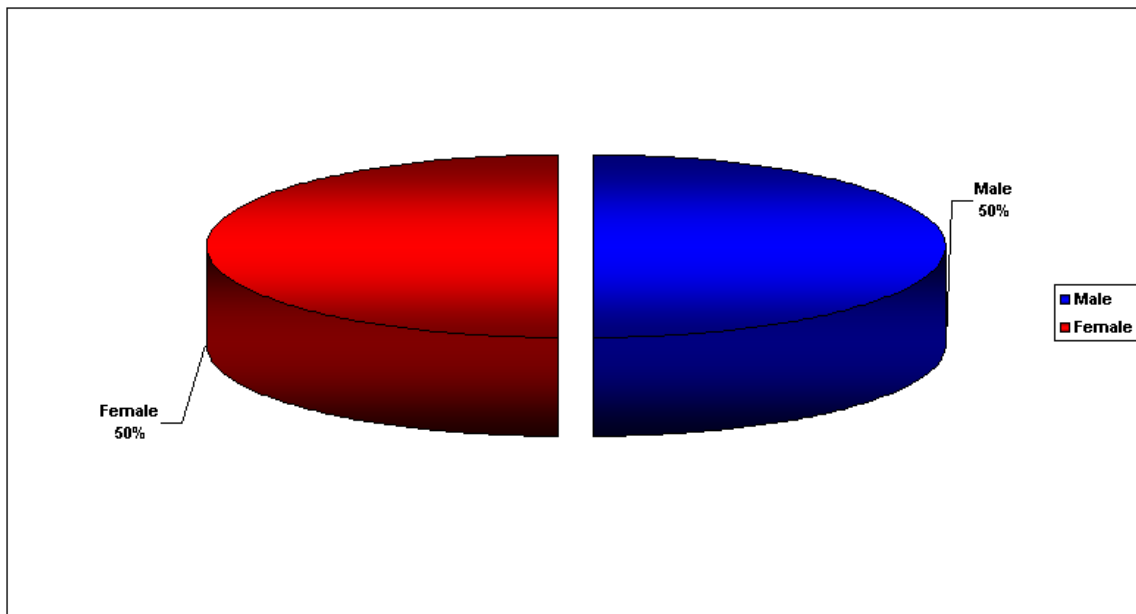
Q ref: Q97

10. RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

10.1 Respondent Gender

Overall, the gender of individual respondents to the survey was evenly split 50/50.

Figure 51: Gender of Respondent

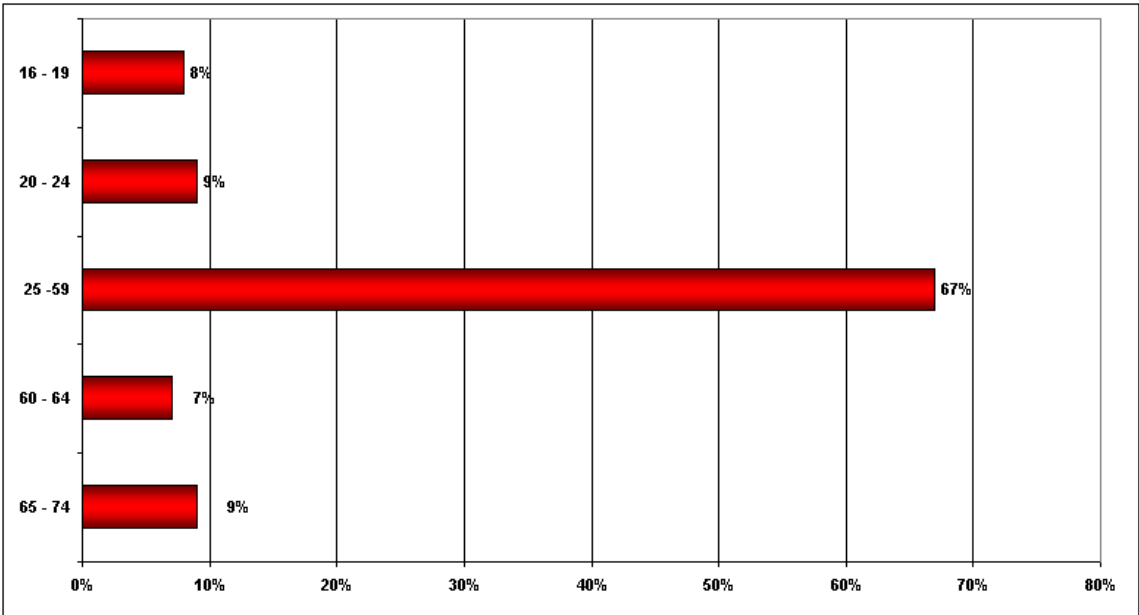


Base: All Respondents
Q ref: Q100

10.2 Age of Respondent

Figure 52 below provides a regional analysis of the age bands into which respondents fall. Some 15% of the sample is aged 60 years or over and 9% between 65 - 74 years.

Figure 52: Age of Respondent - Regional Analysis

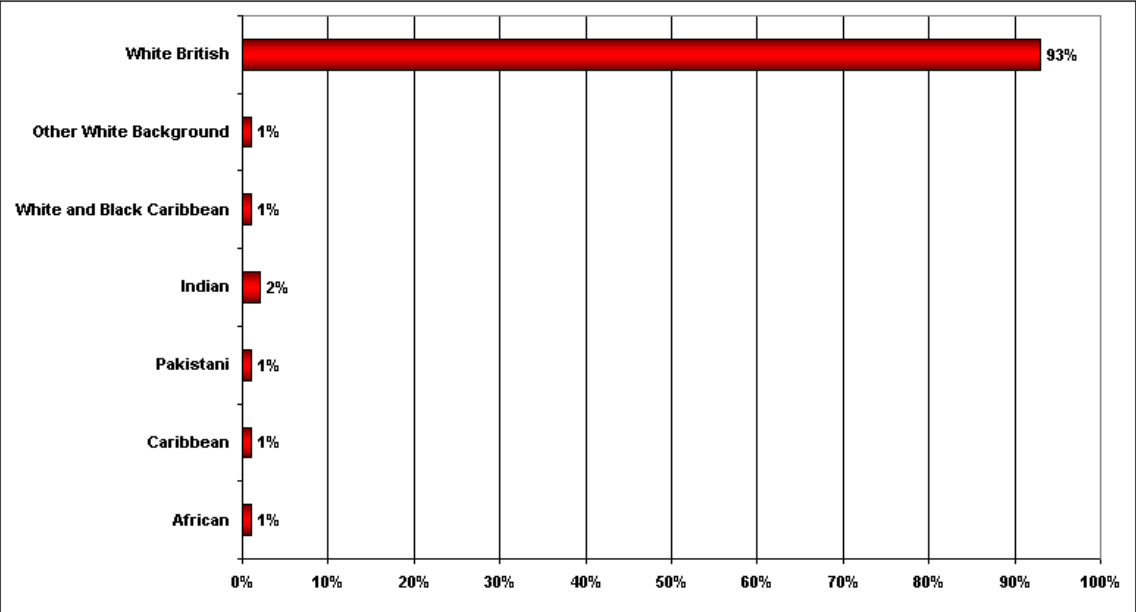


Base: All Respondents
 Q ref: Q100

10.3 Ethnic Groups

Overall, when respondents were asked which ethnic group they felt they belonged to, the most common answer was White British (93%), as illustrated below. However, variations do occur between LSC regions the most notable of which is in Leicestershire where nearly 16% of respondents were of a Black or other minority ethnic background.

Figure 53: Ethnicity



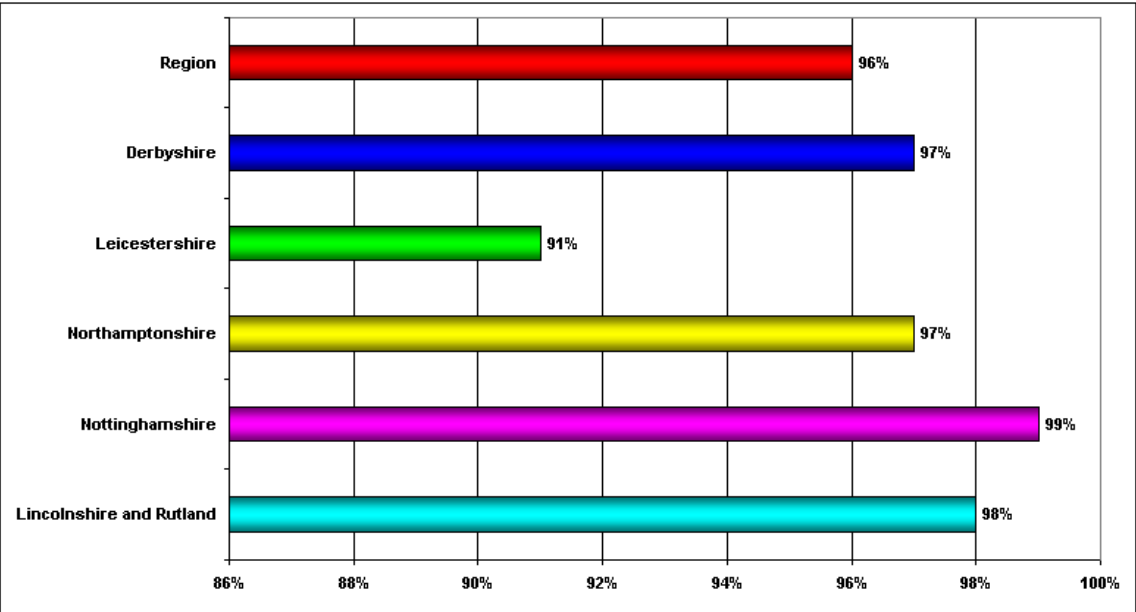
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q101

10.4 Language

Overall, the survey estimates that 96% of respondents speak English as their first language. When making comparisons between LSC's the most notable variation inevitably occurs in Leicestershire where this figure drops to 91%.

Figure 54: English as First Language



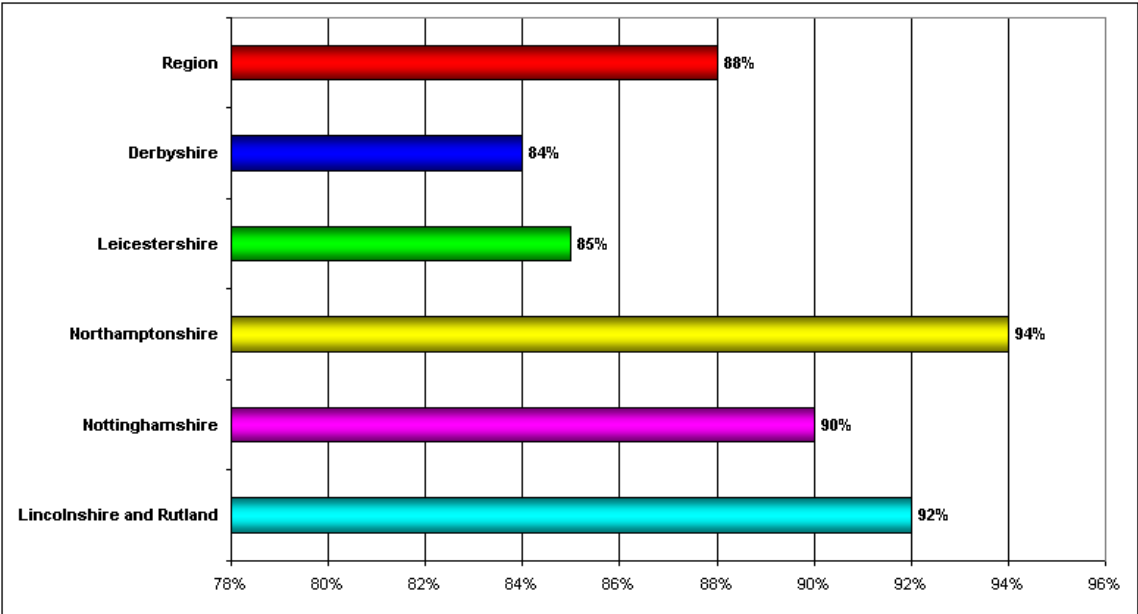
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q82

10.5 Bank or Building Society Account

When asked if they have a bank or building society account of any kind, 88% of the total respondents replied in the affirmative. However, there is some variation across the East Midlands LSC regions, as this response falls to 84% in Derbyshire and rises to 94% in Northamptonshire.

Figure 55: Bank or Building Society Account



Base: All Respondents

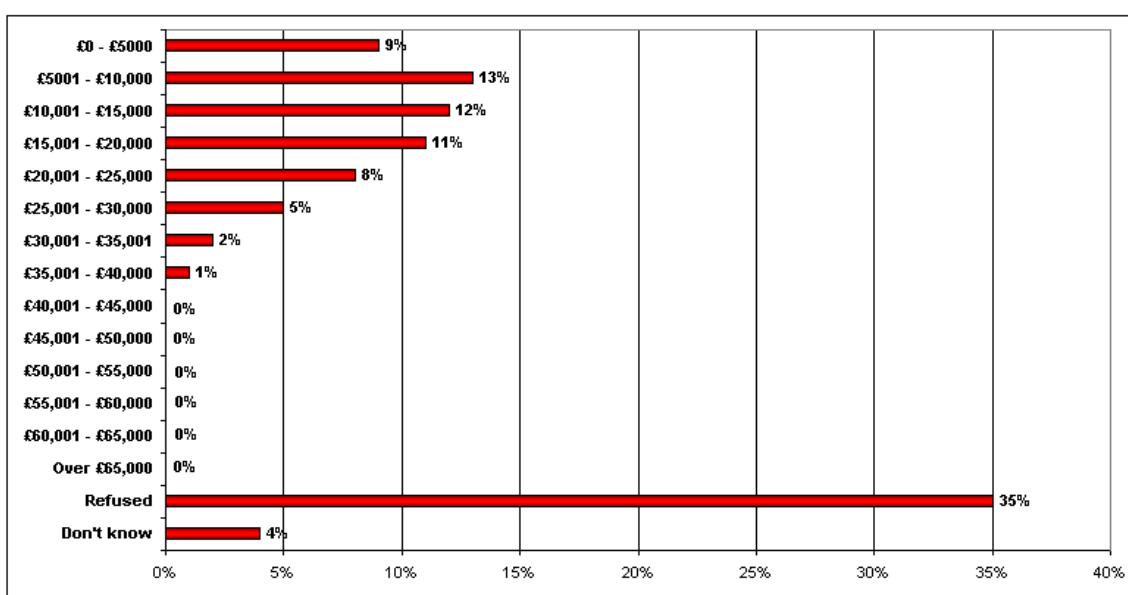
Q ref: Q102

10.6 Gross Annual Income

Of the respondents currently in employment who provided their gross annual income (35% refused to answer), the profile of income bands is illustrated below in Figure 56.

Few respondents actually stated that they earned £40,001 or above, and only 8% say they earn between £25,001 and £40,000, with 4% not knowing their gross annual income. It is our experience In conducting large scale surveys with income questions that reluctance to divulge income is increasing with higher income levels regularly under represented.

Figure 56: Gross Annual Income



Base: All Respondents

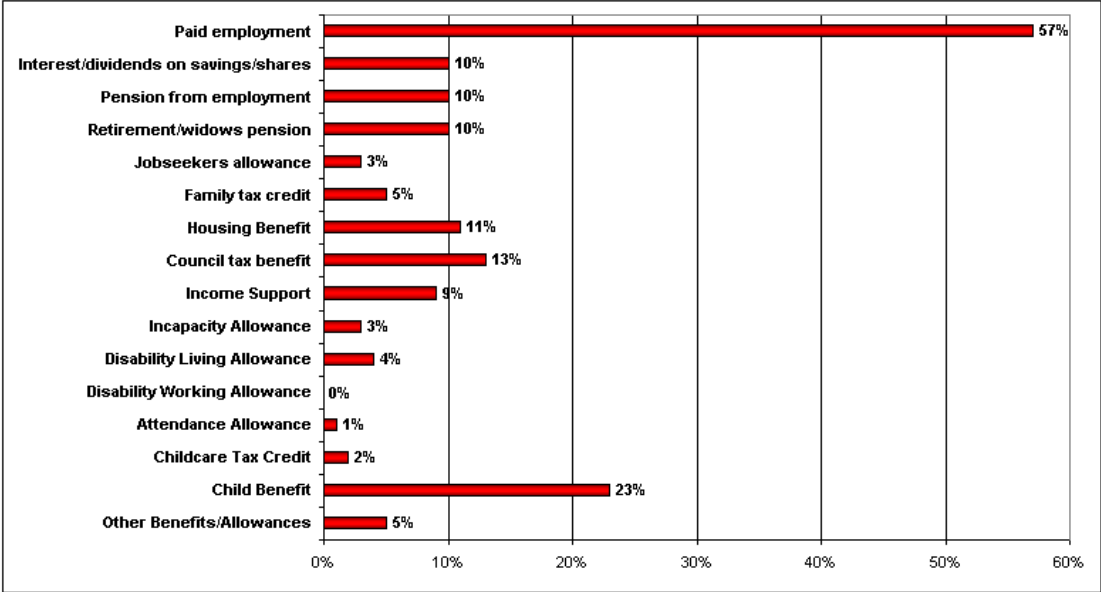
Q ref: Q103

10.7 Sources of Income In Past Month

As illustrated in figure 57 below, 57% of respondents received money from paid employment during the previous month, the next most common form of income is Child Benefit (23%), followed by Council Tax Benefit (13%). Other sources include Housing Benefit (11%), Pension from Employment (10%), Jobseekers Allowance (3%), and Income Support (9%).

The refusal rate against each of the income sources specified in the profile below varied between 2% - 12% but tended to average at close to 6%.

Figure 57: Sources of Income



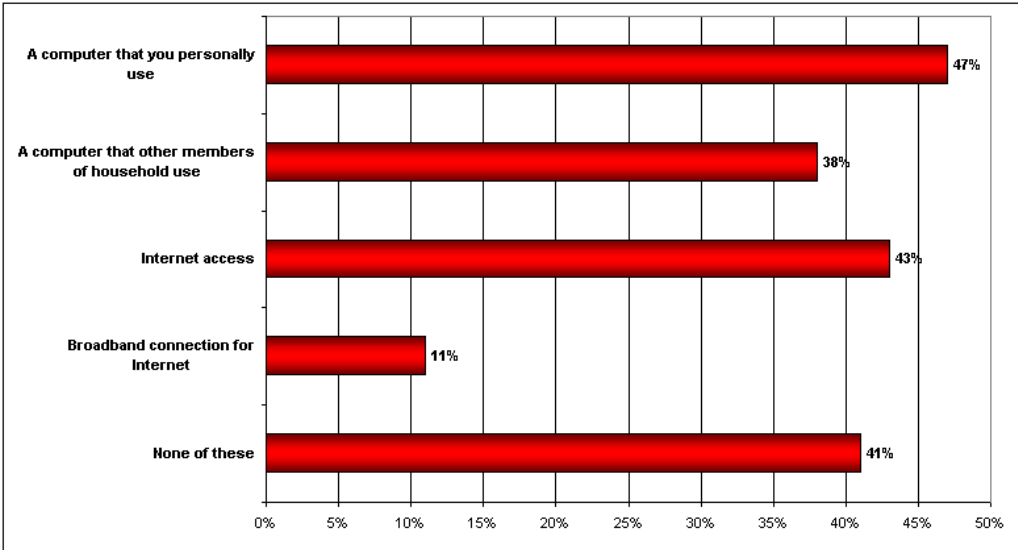
Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q105

10.8 Items In The Home

Finally, as illustrated below, 47% of respondents said they have ‘a computer that they personally use at home’, 43% have ‘Internet access’, and 38% have ‘a computer which other members of the household use’. 11% of respondents have a ‘Broadband connection for Internet’, however this is not available in large areas of the East Midlands particularly in rural locations. Overall, some 41% of respondents do not have any computer based information and communication technology in their homes.

Figure 58: ICT Items in the Home



Base: All Respondents

Q ref: Q106