

# The East Midlands in 2010: Glossary

A report prepared by *emda*

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# Glossary

## **Age specific birth rates**

The number of births per 1,000 women in each age group.

## **Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)**

A survey of employers in the UK. All businesses with more than 250 employees are surveyed, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The ABI is a key source of data on industrial sectors and for calculating regional Gross Value Added (GVA).

## **Annual Population Survey (APS)**

A new survey introduced by the Office for National Statistics in 2004. It includes all the main variables previously provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is published on both a rolling quarterly and annualised basis.

## **Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)**

This survey provides information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked by employees in all industries and occupations. The survey was developed to replace the New Earnings Survey (NES) from 2004.

## **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**

A precious landscape designated for special protection because of its outstanding qualities. These could include its flora, fauna, historical and cultural associations, as well as scenic views.

## **Aquifer**

A body of rock through which appreciable amounts of water can flow.

## **Biodiversity**

Literally means 'the variety of life', and includes all the different plant, animal, fungus and micro-organism species worldwide, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part.

## **Brownfield land**

'Brownfield' is a term generally used to describe previously developed land, which may or may not be contaminated.

## **Census Output Area (OA)**

Census Output Areas (OAs) are used across the UK as the basic output unit for the 2001 Census and other small area datasets, such as benefits data. For the purpose of analysis, OAs are usually aggregated up to larger geographies known as Super Output Areas (SOAs).

**Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)**

The UK's independent aviation regulator, with all civil aviation regulatory functions (economic regulation, air space policy, safety regulation and consumer protection) integrated within a single specialist body.

**Claimant count**

The claimant count is the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. The claimant count rate is the number of claimants as a percentage of resident working age population in that area.

**Comparative advantage**

Countries and regions differ in the amount and types of resources that they have, meaning that they have different strengths. This is comparative advantage.

**Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR)**

The first Comprehensive Spending Review was carried out in 1998, and the second will report in 2007. It represents a long-term and fundamental review of government expenditure.

**Dependency ratio**

Expresses the population who can work, and thus generate income to support others, against those who are either too young or too old to work.

**Disabled, Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)**

The Disability Discrimination Act defines the disabled as people who have a long-term health problem or disability which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

**Disabled, Work Limiting**

People who have a long-term health problem or disability which affects the kind or amount of paid work they might do.

**Earnings, residence and workplace based**

Estimates of incomes earned by either members of the population resident in a given area, or those working in that area.

**East Midlands Life and Work Survey**

Undertaken in 2003 on behalf of the East Midlands Observatory, this was a household survey of 14,000 East Midlands residents aged 16-74 (both economically active and inactive), principally covering employment, learning and skills issues.

**Economic Activity Rate**

Economic activity rates are used to describe overall participation in the labour market, and refer to the proportion of the working age population who are in employment or unemployed.

**Employment Rate**

The proportion of working age people who are in employment.

### **English House Condition Survey**

The main source of information on the condition and energy efficiency of all types of housing in England. The survey is carried out by the ONS on behalf of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). Since April 2002 the survey has been running on a continuous basis, with fieldwork conducted in four 2-month periods throughout the year.

### **Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)**

This is a benefit for people whose ability to work is limited by ill health or disability. ESA is paid for those who pass the work capability tests. Those who don't pass this test can claim Jobseeker's Allowance or another benefit. ESA can be paid from the age of 16, and it can be paid until pension age to those who live in Great Britain (apart from some temporary absences).

### **Ethnic minority group**

This term can refer to any ethnic group in the population other than 'White British'. Other ethnic groups defined in the Census are White Irish; Other White; White & Black Caribbean; White & Black African; White & Asian; Other Mixed; Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Other Asian; Black Caribbean; Black African; Other Black; Chinese; Other Ethnic Group.

### **European Commission**

The body that embodies and upholds the general interest of the European Union, and is the driving force in the Union's institutional system. Its four main roles are to propose legislation to the European Parliament and the Council, to administer and implement European Community policies, to enforce Community law (jointly with the Court of Justice) and to negotiate international agreements, mainly those relating to trade and co-operation.

### **Eurostat**

Statistical office for the European Communities, providing statistics and information about and for the European Union.

### **Eurozone**

The subset of European Union member states which have adopted the euro, creating a currency union.

### **Externalities**

The economic activities of one person or business can impact upon the activities of others. These spillover effects are known as externalities and can be positive or negative.

### **Fireclay**

Fireclays are sedimentary mudstones that occur as the 'seatearths' that underlie almost all coal seams. Seatearths represent the fossil soils on which coal-forming vegetation once grew.

**Fluorspar**

The commercial term for the mineral fluorite (calcium fluoride,  $\text{CaF}_2$ ), which is the most important and only UK source of the element fluorine. There are three main grades of fluorspar – acid, metallurgical and ceramic.

**Freight lifted**

Freight 'lifted' is the weight of goods carried on the transport network, excluding the weight of trailers, locomotives and wagons. It does not take into account distance travelled, and is expressed in tonnes.

**FTE employment**

Full-time equivalent employment, which, for the purposes of this Evidence Base is the sum of full-time employment, self-employment and 40% of part-time employment.

**Geothermal energy**

Energy from the heat inside the earth.

**Government Office Region (GOR)**

Government Offices for the Regions were established across England in 1994. There are currently 9 GORs in England. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not subdivided into GORs but are listed with them as regions in UK-wide statistical comparisons.

**Greenfield land**

Land on the edge of a town or city, or away from larger urban areas. It is land that is undeveloped, but has development proposed for it.

**Greenhouse gases**

Gases in the atmosphere that are capable of absorbing infrared radiation or heat, thus preventing it escaping back into space. In doing so they raise the temperature of the lower atmosphere and the Earth's surface which is in contact with it. This warming process is called the natural greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases can be natural or man-made.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

A commonly-used measure of output in national economies. It can be calculated in three ways: as the sum of all incomes, all expenditures, or all production.

**Gross Value Added (GVA)**

Gross value added is the recognised measure of economic output used at regional level. It is a measure of output at basic prices, whereas GDP is a measure of output at market prices. The difference between the two is down to the treatment of taxes and subsidies. GDP is equal to GVA plus taxes minus subsidies.

**Gypsum**

Also known as calcium sulphate, gypsum is the most common sulphate mineral. Most gypsum deposits have been formed by the evaporation of seas and salt lakes.

**G6/G7**

The G6 group of leading industrialised countries comprises the UK, France, Germany, Japan, the USA and Italy, while the G7 includes Canada.

**Hereditament**

A legal term for any kind of property which can be inherited.

**Highways Agency**

An executive agency of the Department for Transport, responsible for looking after England's motorways and trunk roads.

**HM Land Registry**

A government agency which registers title to land in England and Wales, and records dealings (for example, sales and mortgages) with registered land.

**Housing associations**

Housing associations are the main providers of new affordable homes to rent and to buy, and are run as not-for-profit businesses. There are over 1,500 housing associations in England, currently managing around 2 million homes. Most housing associations are small and own fewer than 250 homes.

**Housing Corporation**

The national government agency that funds new affordable housing and regulates housing associations in England.

**Identifiable / non-identifiable expenditure**

Identifiable expenditure is that which has been incurred for the benefit of individuals, businesses or communities within particular regions. Non-identifiable expenditure is that which benefits the whole of the UK, such as defence.

**Igneous rocks**

These rocks form when molten rock (magma if it is below the Earth's surface or lava if it has erupted from a volcano) solidifies. Common igneous rocks include basalt, pumice and granite.

**Incubator accommodation**

Premises provided specifically for businesses which have just started up or are at an early stage in their development. Office or laboratory space is rented out to firms at relatively low rates, with key services (eg. broadband internet) provided.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**

A relative summary measure of multiple deprivation at a small area level. It is derived from a combination of indicators under seven different headings,

known as domains: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; the living environment; and crime. The latest version of the IMD was published by the ODPM in 2004.

### **Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)**

The benefit which is paid to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work.

### **Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

A survey of individuals produced by the Office for National Statistics. In 2004 the LFS was incorporated into the new Annual Population Survey (APS), providing a boosted annual sample of at least 5000 economically active people per Local Authority District/Unitary Authority. The LFS is available to a Local Authority District level from 1999 to 2003.

### **Learning and Skills Council (LSC)**

The Learning and Skills Council was a [non-departmental public body](#) responsible for funding and planning education and training for those aged over 16 in England, aiming to raise participation and attainment. The LSC was replaced by the Young Peoples Learning Agency and the Skills Funding Agency.

### **Limiting long-term illness**

A long-term illness which limits the activities of an individual. A question relating to this was introduced in the Census in 1991.

### **Listed buildings**

Buildings identified by English Heritage for inclusion on statutory lists of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Buildings are classified as Grade I – of exceptional interest; Grade II\* - particularly important and of more than special interest; and Grade II – of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

### **Local Authority District (LAD)**

Local Authority Districts have responsibility for planning, housing, highways, building, environmental health, refuse collection and local service delivery. The 239 LADs (also known as non-metropolitan districts) form the lower tier of the two-tier local government structure found in many parts of England, with the higher tier being the 34 non-metropolitan (shire) counties. There are 36 Local Authority Districts in the East Midlands.

### **Location quotient**

This is a measure of relative concentration of particular industrial sectors within the UK. It is calculated as: the proportion of a sector in the regional economy divided by the proportion of a sector in the national economy.

**Lone parents on Income Support**

Lone parents aged 16 to 59 years old who are responsible for a child under 12 years, work less than 16 hours a week are not in full-time study, do not get Jobseeker's Allowance, do not have savings, have low income and live in Great Britain can claim Income Support (IS).

**Market failure**

Market failure occurs when the conditions required for the achievement of the market efficient solution fail to exist or are contravened in some way.

**Metamorphic rocks**

Rocks produced by the alteration of pre-formed rocks by pressure, temperature and migrating fluids, often in environments deep in the Earth's crust. The main groups of metamorphic rocks are marble, slate, quartzite, gneiss and schist.

**Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYE)**

These are produced each year for England and Wales by the Office for National Statistics. The estimates are based on the latest Census of Population, with allowances for under-enumeration, and updated to reflect subsequent births, deaths, migration and ageing.

**Milton Keynes South Midlands (MKSM)**

The Government has designated the Milton Keynes South Midlands (MKSM) sub-region as a major growth area over the next 25 years. The MKSM Growth Area comprises areas around the towns of Luton, Dunstable, Aylesbury, Bedford, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering and Corby.

**Multi-factor productivity (MFP)**

See Total factor productivity.

**National Employer Skills Survey (NESS)**

The National Employer Skills Survey (NESS) was commissioned by the former Learning and Skills Council (LSC) in partnership with the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), the Skills for Business Network and Regional Development Agencies. The NESS 2009 is the latest in a series of employer surveys which includes NESS surveys conducted in 2003, 2005 and 2007. The NESS 2009 incorporates responses from just over 79,000 employers in England.

**National Park**

Twelve national parks have been designated since the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. They include the Peak District in the East Midlands. National Parks cover approximately 10% of the total land area of England and Wales.

**National Travel Survey (NTS)**

A continuous survey on personal travel, undertaken by the Department for Transport, providing data to answer a variety of policy and transport research



questions. The Survey has been running on an ad hoc basis since 1965 and annually since 1988.

### **National Vocational Qualification (NVQ)**

These are work-related, competence based qualifications. They reflect the skills and knowledge required to do a job effectively, and show that a candidate is competent in the area of work the NVQ represents. There are 5 levels of NVQ. Level 2 is equivalent to 1 A Level or 5 GCSEs, Level 3 approximates to 2 or more A Levels, and Level 4 equates to a First or Masters degree.

### **NOMIS**

The online database system for the Office for National Statistics, providing access to official government statistics relating to labour market and demographic topics.

### **NUTS areas**

Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) areas were created by Eurostat as a hierarchical classification of spatial units used for statistical production across the European Union. In the UK, NUTS 1 areas correspond to Government Office Regions; NUTS 2 areas refer to counties (some grouped); and NUTS 3 areas are counties, unitary authorities or groups of Local Authority Districts.

### **Office for National Statistics (ONS)**

The government agency responsible for providing statistical and registration services for England, and for the UK in collaboration with the statistical agencies of the devolved administrations. It produces a wide range of key economic and social statistics which are used by policy makers across government.

### **Out-of-work benefits**

This is the group of benefits that collectively cover those people who are not in work and include:

- Those jobseekers who claim Jobseeker's Allowance;
- Those who claim Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance;
- Those Lone Parents on Income Support; and
- Others on Income-related benefits such as other Income Support (including IS Disability Premium) or Pension Credit.

### **Output Area (OA)**

See Census Output Area.

### **Polycentric region**

A polycentric region is one that has at least two urban centres of comparable significance, that are not part of the same built-up area, do not duplicate functions, and are characterised by substantial interaction in terms of flows between the centres.

**Population density**

A measure of the number of people in a given area (usually a square kilometre).

**Population, pensionable age**

Commonly used age banding describing women aged 60 and over, and men aged 65 and over.

**Population, school age**

Young people aged 15 and under.

**Population, working age**

Women aged between 16 and 59 and men between the ages of 16 and 64.

**Precipitation**

A term used to describe any moisture which falls from the air to the ground.

**Priority need households**

Those households whose members may have difficulty finding suitable accommodation without help, or are defined as vulnerable, because they are pregnant, under 18, elderly, mentally ill, disabled, responsible for dependent children, at risk of violence or harassment because of their religion, sexuality, race or ethnic origin, at risk of domestic abuse, the victims of an emergency like a fire or flood, and so on.

**Public Service Agreements (PSAs)**

Public Service Agreements set out the key improvements that the public can expect from government expenditure. They are three year agreements, negotiated between each of the main government departments and HM Treasury during the Spending Review process. Each PSA sets out a department's high-level aim, priority objectives and key performance targets.

**Regional Competitiveness Indicators (RCIs)**

Devised by the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI), these are factors that contribute to regional competitiveness, and can be measured statistically. They are published bi-annually as *Regional Competitiveness and State of the Regions Indicators*.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)**

Published in March 2005, the purpose of the Regional Spatial Strategy is to provide a clear, agreed, long-term spatial vision for the region up to 2021. It replaces the Regional Planning Guidance for the region (published in January 2002.) The Strategy aims to address five main priority areas: Housing (affordable housing on brownfield land); Economy and Regeneration (policies on employment land and town centres); Natural and Cultural Resources (new targets on biodiversity, waste reduction and management, and flood risk); Regional Transport Strategy (aiming to reduce the need to travel, reduce traffic growth and improve public transport); Monitoring and Review (initial priorities of the next RSS review).

**Registered social landlord (RSL)**

A term introduced by the 1996 Housing Act applying to housing associations registered with the Housing Corporation. RSLs have access to the Social Housing Grant which allocates public funding for the capital costs of providing housing.

**Renewable energy**

A term used to describe energy flows that occur naturally and continuously in the environment, such as energy from wind, waves or tides.

**Right to Buy**

A government scheme which allows council tenants to buy their home for less than its full market value, because the length of time they have spent as a tenant entitles them to a discount.

**Rural and Urban Area Classification**

Introduced in 2004 as a joint project between the Commission for Rural Communities (CRC), Defra, the ONS, ODPM and the Welsh Assembly. It was delivered by the Rural Evidence Research Centre at Birkbeck College (RERC). Output Areas are classified by morphology – as Urban (>10,000 population), Rural town, Village, Dispersed (hamlets and isolated dwellings); and by context – as sparse or less sparse.

**Rural and Urban Definition**

A District level classification, recommended by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) as a method for describing the level of rurality within Local Authority Districts and Unitary Authorities in England. The classification provides a six-fold grouping of districts, of which five classifications apply in the East Midlands region.

**Shift-share analysis**

Shift-share analysis is a technique that allows for the decomposition of growth rates into their constituent parts.

**Shrink-swell clay**

Land underlain by shrink-swell clay will swell when wet and shrink as it dries out. This can cause damage to both property and highways, and is exacerbated by extreme variations in weather conditions.

**Skills Funding Agency (SFA)**

The Skills Funding Agency was established by the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 to fund and regulate further education and skills training in England. The SFA's mission is to ensure that people and businesses can access the skills training they need.

### **Single Capital Pot (SCP)**

Introduced in March 2002, the Single Capital Pot (SCP) is a cross-service allocation mechanism intended to deliver the bulk of capital support to local authorities. It replaced previous separate allocations of funding for transport, housing, education and health, and the intention is that the bulk of local authority capital support will eventually be distributed in the same way.

### **Social housing**

Affordable housing for rent, provided by local authorities and housing associations.

### **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)**

The Standard Industrial Classification was first introduced to the UK in 1948 for use in classifying businesses by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. It is a hierarchical classification which provides a framework for the consistent classification of businesses into industrial groups.

### **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)**

The Standard Occupational Classification is a way of grouping job types. It is broken down into three areas: major groups, minor groups and constituent unit groups. The SOC system classifies jobs by their skill level and skill content, encompassing the qualifications, training and work experience required to be competent to perform tasks associated with that job.

### **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

Strategic Environmental Assessment is a process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision makers, monitored, and that opportunities for public involvement are provided. The SEA Regulations require that Statutory Consultation Bodies be consulted. These are the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency

### **Super Output Area (SOA)**

See Census Output Areas (OAs).

### **Three Cities sub-region**

An area centred around Derby, Leicester and Nottingham. It is made up of Derby City Unitary Authority, South Derbyshire district, Erewash district; all districts in Leicestershire county, except Melton district and Rutland Unitary Authority; Nottingham Unitary Authority, Gedling district, Broxtowe district and Rushcliffe district.

### **Total Factor Productivity (TFP)**

Total Factor Productivity is the contribution of residual factors to total productivity after the contributions of capital and labour have been accounted for. This residual covers factors such as skills, technology, organisation, competition and economies of scale, but is very difficult to measure.

### **Transport Innovation Fund (TIF)**

Launched by the Government in 2004/05, the Transport Innovation Fund has two elements: Congestion TIF and Productivity TIF. The former will see Local Authorities or groups of Authorities bidding for funding to explore demand management and road user charging schemes in the region to help reduce congestion. The latter, which accounts for the majority of TIF monies over the next decade, will see the Department for Transport identify and help fund transport schemes which will contribute to national productivity.

### **UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES)**

Established by Government in April 2008, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills is a key recommendation in [Lord Leitch's 2006 review of skills](#). The UK Commission was originally created by the merger of two predecessor organisations, the Sector Skills Development Agency and the National Employer Panel.

### **Unemployment rate**

The preferred measure of unemployment, based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, is the proportion of economically active people of working age who are not currently in employment but are seeking and available for work. This measure is less affected by changes to the benefit system.

### **Unitary Authority (UA)**

Unitary authorities (UAs) are areas with a single tier of local government (as opposed to the two-tier county : district structure.) In practice the term is only applied to the 22 UAs established across the whole of Wales in 1996 and the 46 UAs established in parts of England between 1995 and 1998. There are 4 Unitary Authorities within the East Midlands (Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Rutland.)

### **Valuation Office Agency (VOA)**

An executive agency of HM Revenue and Customs. Its main functions are to compile and maintain the business rating and council tax valuation lists for England and Wales; to value property in England, Wales and Scotland for tax purposes; to provide statutory and non-statutory property valuation services in England, Wales and Scotland; and to give policy advice to Ministers on property valuation matters.

### **VAT registered business**

As of April 2005, a business is required to register for VAT when it has a turnover of more than £60,000. VAT data is commonly expressed as either the stock of VAT registered businesses in a given area, or as a 'registration rate'. This is expressed as the number of VAT registered businesses per 10,000 resident population in a given area.

### **Venture capital**

Resource that is available for investment in new enterprises.

**Waste recovery**

A broad term to describe the process by which waste is converted either into a usable form (through recycling or composting, for example) or energy is derived from the waste.

**Young People's Learning Agency (YPLA)**

The YPLA was established by the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 and launched in April 2010. The YPLA is responsible for planning, allocating and funding education and training for all 16 - 19 year olds in England.