



Department for Levelling Up,
Housing & Communities

Chesterfield - local data profile

March 2024

Contents:

- (1) Indicators for policy investment themes
- (2) Town demographics and deprivation

The 'Levelling Up' logo, featuring the words 'LEVELLING' and 'UP' in a bold, sans-serif font. 'UP' is positioned below 'LEVELLING' and is flanked by two horizontal lines. The text is white and set against a dark blue background with a vibrant, multi-colored starburst or sunburst effect radiating from behind the words.

LEVELLING
— UP —



About this document

This document, produced by DLUHC in collaboration with ONS, presents high-level data to support the Long-Term Plan for Towns programme. This collaboration is supported through the Levelling Up Subnational Data project. It does not make policy recommendations.

Background

- On 1 October 2023, the UK government announced its long-term plan for towns. This will provide long-term investment in 75 towns to be spent on local people's priorities such as regenerating local high streets and town centres or securing public safety.
- This data pack primarily uses metrics and indicators across the three policy investment themes [as detailed further in the guidance for local authorities and Town Boards](#). Data presented in this pack are at town level, where possible, but other geographies are used where sufficiently granular data is not yet available.
- This is a local data profile. It does not take account of the implementation of current national or local policy interventions.

Data caveats

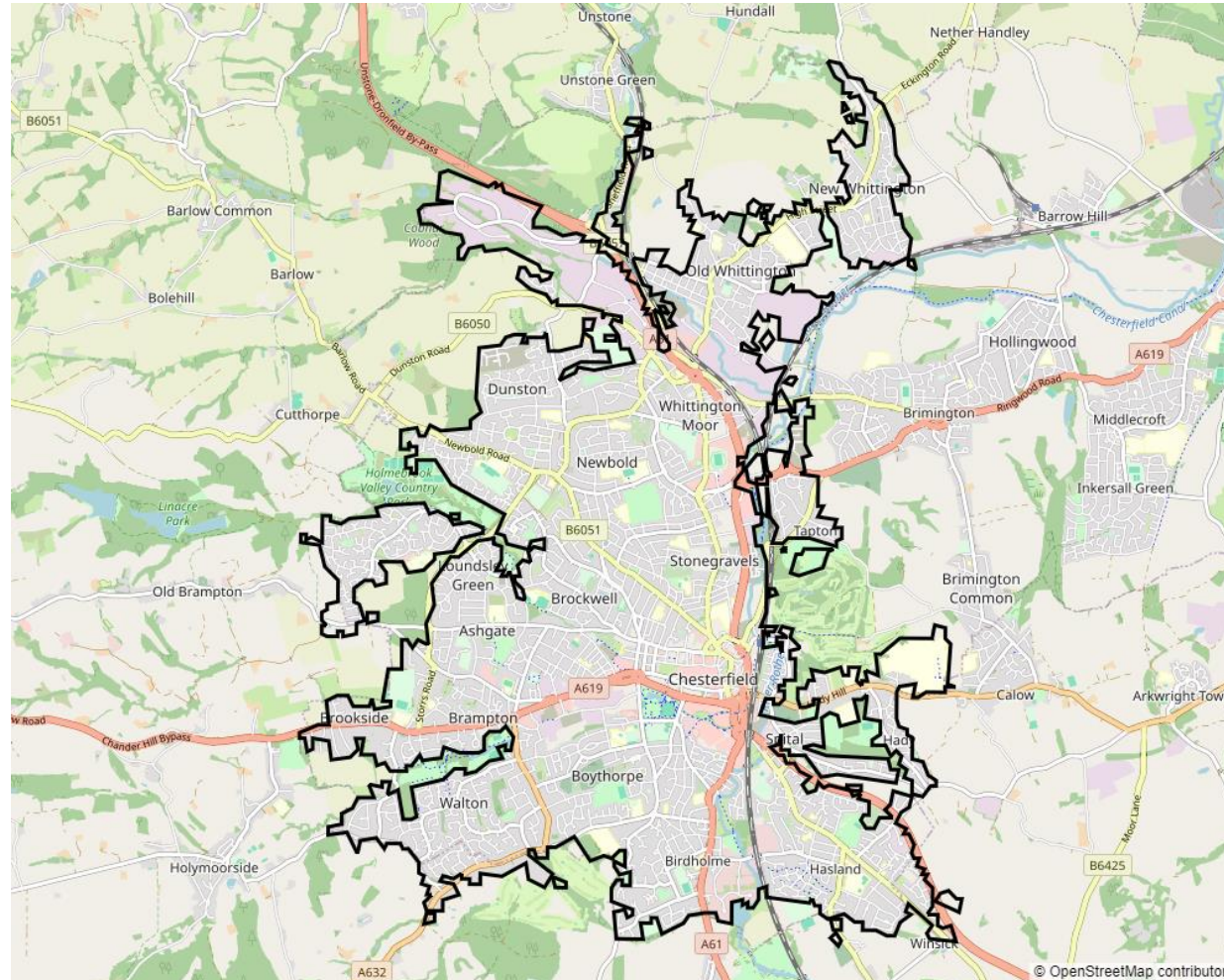
- Lockdown restrictions and the furlough scheme were in place at the time Census 2021 was conducted, which significantly impacted 'travel to work methods' data. As such, the data are not reflective of current commuting patterns. We have therefore used Census 2011 data in the commuter flows table shown in this pack. [Census 2021 employment data](#) may also be impacted by furlough and the timing of Census day (March 2021).
- The data sources in this pack are the latest available as of 30th November 2023. In collaboration with the Office for National Statistics (ONS), we have derived metrics at town level based on Built Up Areas for 2022 where this data was not previously available. Estimates are at town level unless stated otherwise. These are experimental estimates for small levels of geography that may be more volatile or have higher levels of uncertainty, which should be taken into consideration when interpreting the data.
- Due to data availability, estimates at local authority level are based on geographic boundaries as of 2022.





Map of Chesterfield

This data pack defines a town's boundary based on the definition of Built Up Area (BUA, 2022), unless stated otherwise. This reflects the approach set out in the Long-Term Plan for Towns guidance for defining the geographical area covered by the Town Board.

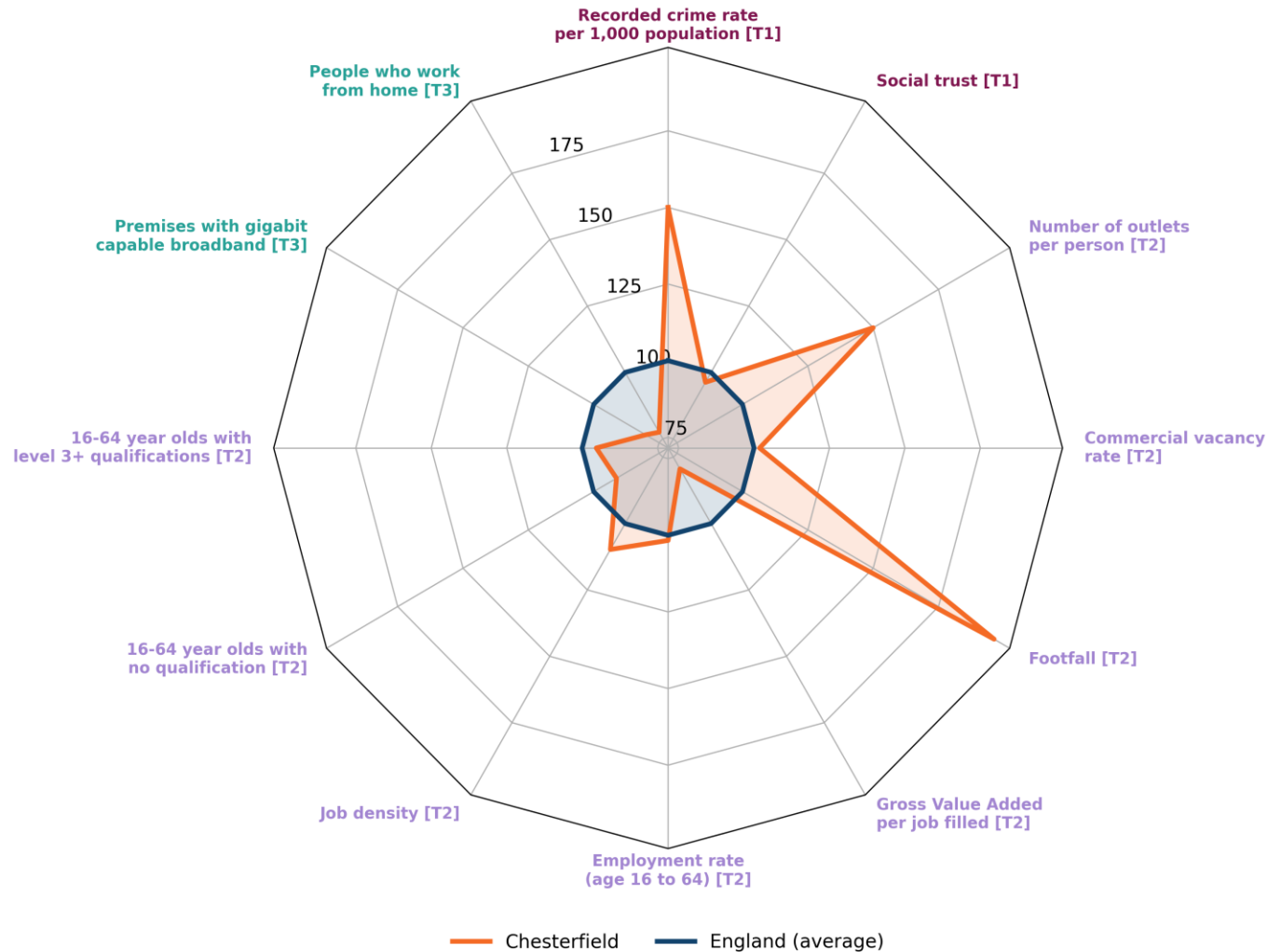


Source: [ONS, 2022](#)



Overview of town indicators

This page provides an overview of how the town's indicators (listed in Annex B) for policy investment themes fare against national averages.



The chart on the left shows how Chesterfield town's indicators (orange) fare against national averages (dark blue). Town values have been scaled relative to the national averages which were set to 100.

The policy investment themes are listed below:

- **[T1] Safety and Security**
- **[T2] High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration**
- **[T3] Transport and Connectivity**

How to read the chart:

1. Compare the overall shape of the town data points to the national average shape.
2. The closer a town marker is to value 100 on the chart, the closer it is to the national average. For example, a town value of 150 means that it is 50% higher than the national average.



Indicators for policy investment themes

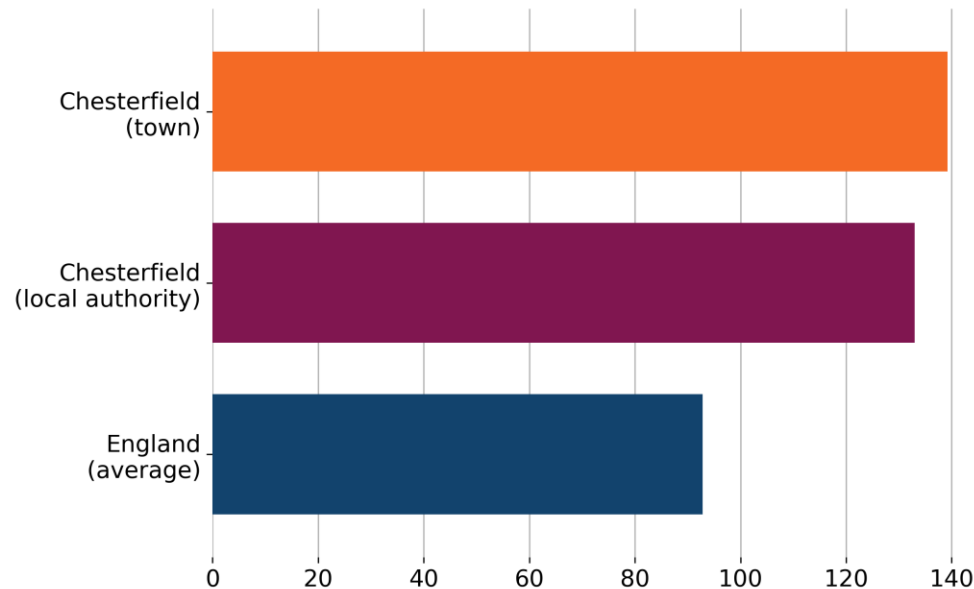


Safety and Security

“Towns will now be able to use this funding to reduce crime and improve safety in their local area.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

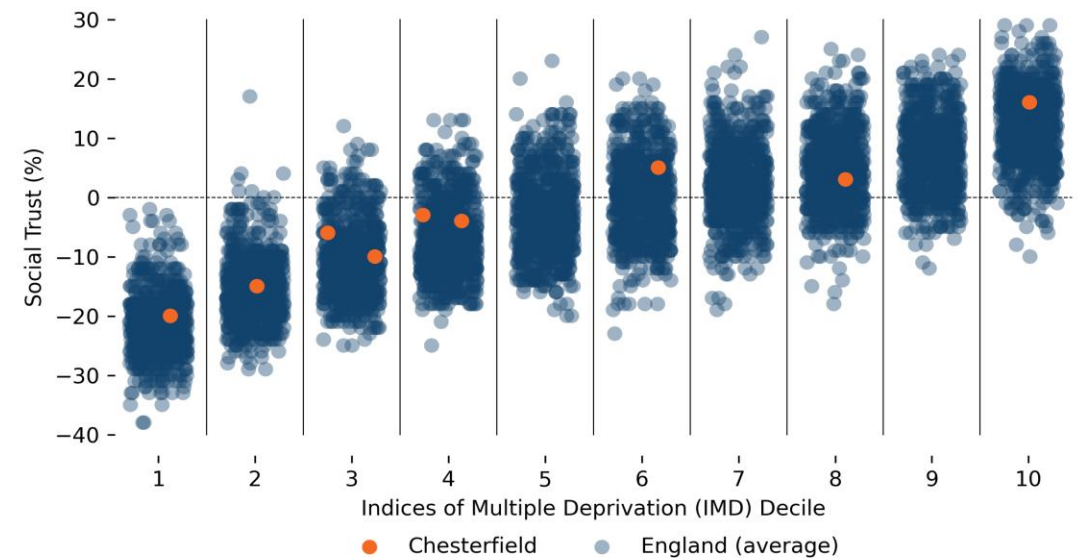
| Indicator | Chesterfield (town) | Chesterfield | England |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population (2023) | 139.2 | 133.0 | 92.8 |
| Social trust (%) (2023) | -3.9 | -5.4 | -3.1 |

Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population, 2023



Source: data.police.uk, 2023

Social Trust (%) and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) deciles
(IMD Decile 1 = Most Deprived)



Source: [MHCLG IMD, 2019](#); [Onward, 2023](#)

Note: Data is at MSOA level, resulting in multiple MSOAs per town. There was an average of 7 respondents per MSOA.

[Net social trust](#) is defined as the estimated proportion of people who say they generally trust others minus the proportion of people who say that you cannot be too careful when dealing with people. According to [Onward \(2023\)](#), **Chesterfield has a social trust score of -3.9%**, which is lower than the England average of -3.1%, showing that there is a lower level of social trust within Chesterfield than national levels. More deprived [Middle Layer Super Output Areas \(MSOAs\)](#) are likely to have lower levels of social trust than less deprived MSOAs in Chesterfield.



High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration (1/2)

“Towns would be able to use this funding to enhance their town centres, making them and their buildings more attractive and accessible to residents, businesses, and visitors in a post Covid environment.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

| Indicator | Chesterfield (town) | England |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Number of outlets (takeaways, restaurants, clubs, bars, pubs, fitness facilities and sport clubs) per 1,000 population (Sept 2023) | 3.0 | 2.0* |
| Commercial vacancy rates (%) (Nov 2023) | 11.0 | 10.8* |
| Footfall index** based on Virgin Media O2 mobile phone data (March 2022 to March 2023) | 196.3 | 100 |

* England average is derived from Built Up Areas with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 only.

** Anonymised and aggregated mobile network data by Virgin Media O2. Footfall is defined as the average daily number of outbound journeys (not including journeys to home) within the town/Built Up Area over the period March 2022-March 2023. The mean average footfall of all English towns with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 people, has been standardised to an index of 100, with the figure for this town scaled relative to this average.

10-minute walking distance to green spaces in Chesterfield, 2023



Source: [Fields in Trust - Green Space Index, 2023](#)



High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration (2/2)

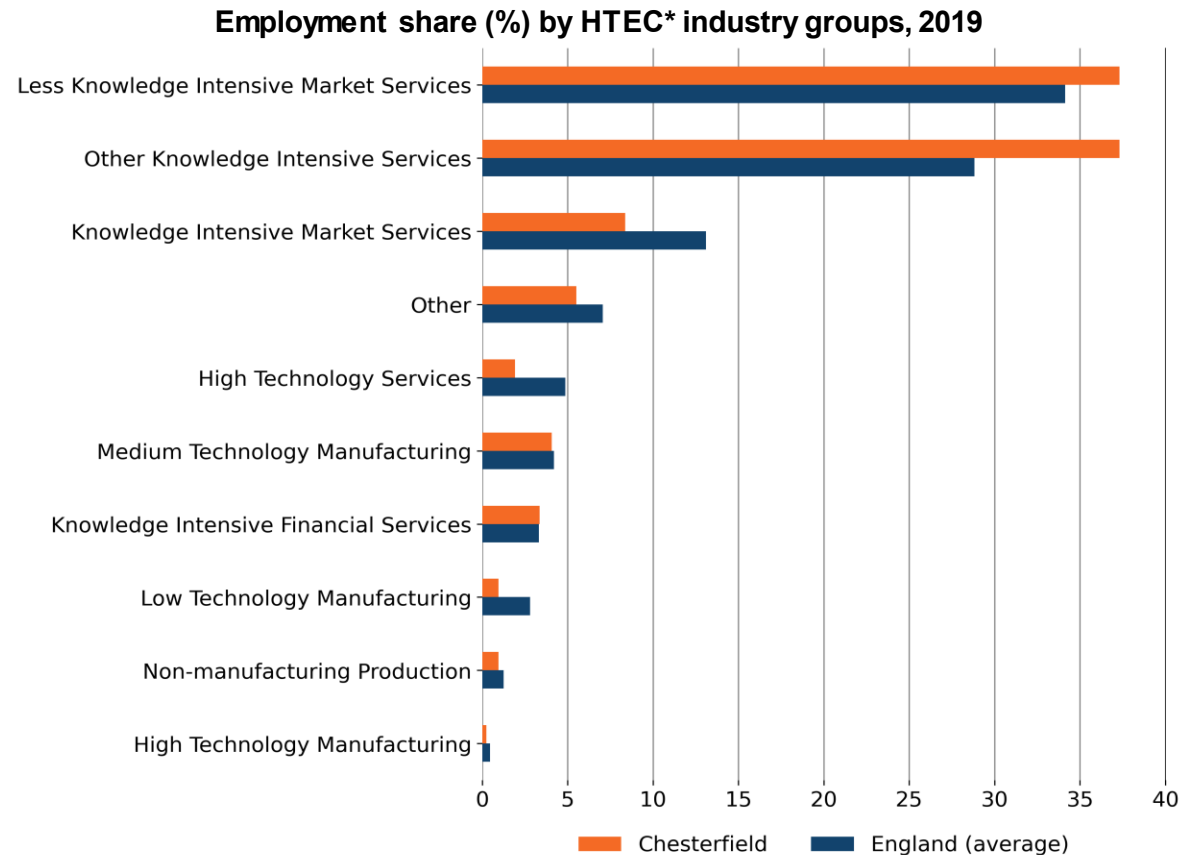
“Towns would be able to use this funding to enhance their town centres, making them and their buildings more attractive and accessible to residents, businesses, and visitors in a post Covid environment.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

| Indicator | Chesterfield (town) | Chesterfield | East Midlands | England |
|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Gross Value Added per job filled (£) (2020) | 46,731 | 48,793 | 49,428 | 58,869 |
| 16-64 year olds with level 3+ qualifications* (%) (2021) | 53.0 | 50.8 | 52.3 | 55.6 |
| 16-64 year olds with no qualification (%) (2021) | 11.5 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 12.6 |

| Indicator | Chesterfield (town) | Chesterfield | East Midlands | England |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Employment rate (age 16 to 64) (%) (2021) | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 71.0 |
| Job density** (2019) | 0.9 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.82 |

*Proportion of 16 to 64 year olds with a [level 3 qualification or above](#), such as 2 or more A levels, 4 or more AS levels, degree (BA, BSc) or higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE).

** [Job density](#) is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.



Source: [ONS, 2019](#)

*HTEC: High-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services industry groups. Calculations are based on rounded data.

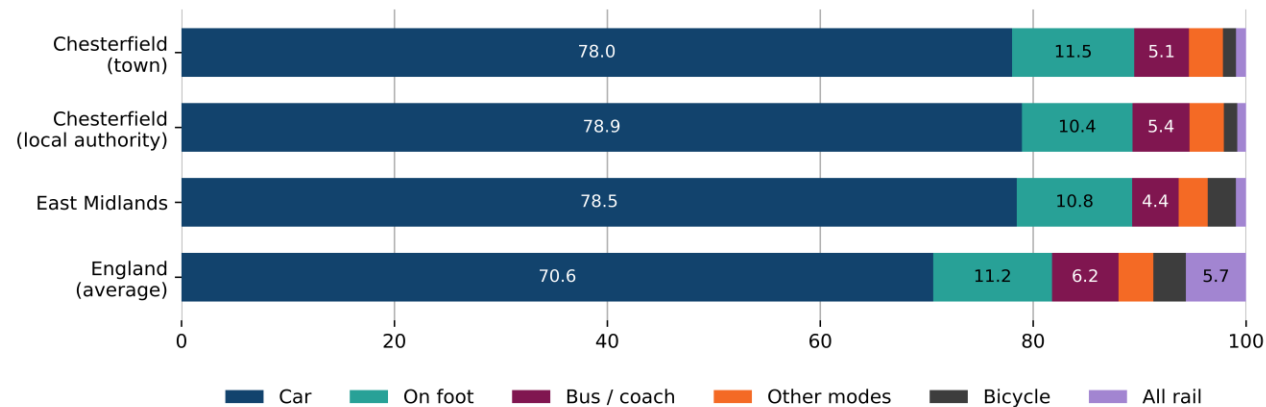


Transport and Connectivity (1/2)

“This funding could make towns more connected - increasing footfall and viability – to high streets and local shopping centres, and accessibility to local employment opportunities.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

| Indicator | Chesterfield (town) | Chesterfield | East Midlands | England |
|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Premises with gigabit capable broadband (%) (Jan 2023) | 58.4 | 61.3 | 70.5 | 72.9 |
| People who work from home (%) (2021) | 24.4 | 22.7 | 25.8 | 31.5 |

Method of travel to work (%), 2021



Source: [ONS, 2023](#)

We have excluded the “Work mainly at or from home” category from this chart to make it easier to clearly see the methods used to travel to work. Percentages do not include those working from home.

NB: Data presented on the chart above (from Census 2021) should not be compared with the tables on the right, which represent Census 2011 data. The tables on the right are based on BUA 2011 geographies, which may be different to the BUA 2022 geographies that the majority of data in this pack are reported at. Census travel data for 2021 were impacted by lockdown restrictions and the furlough scheme that were in place in March 2021.

Flows of commuters entering or leaving Chesterfield, 2011

| Town name | 2011 Population | Incoming | Outgoing | Working local |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Chesterfield | 88,483 | 21,537 | 19,098 | 22,621 |

Source: DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data

Top 10 residence – work connections between Built Up Areas, 2011

| Place of Residence | Place of Work | People |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Chesterfield | Chesterfield | 22,621 |
| Sheffield | Chesterfield | 2,926 |
| Chesterfield | No fixed place of work | 2,925 |
| Chesterfield | Sheffield | 2,711 |
| Staveley | Chesterfield | 2,199 |
| Chesterfield | Place of work out of built up areas | 1,560 |
| Usual residence out of built up areas | Chesterfield | 1,366 |
| Clay Cross | Chesterfield | 1,244 |
| Dronfield | Chesterfield | 1,120 |
| North Wingfield | Chesterfield | 1,035 |

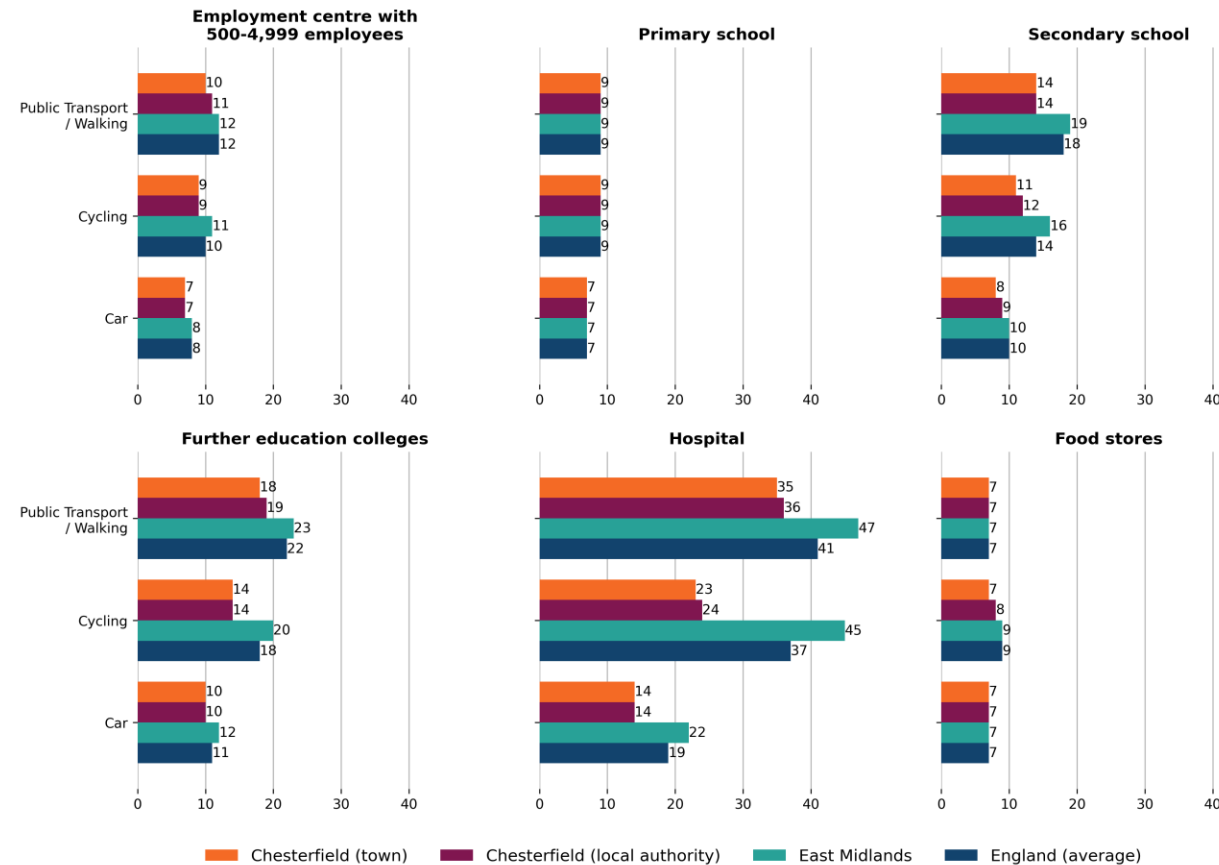
Source: DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data



Transport and Connectivity (2/2)

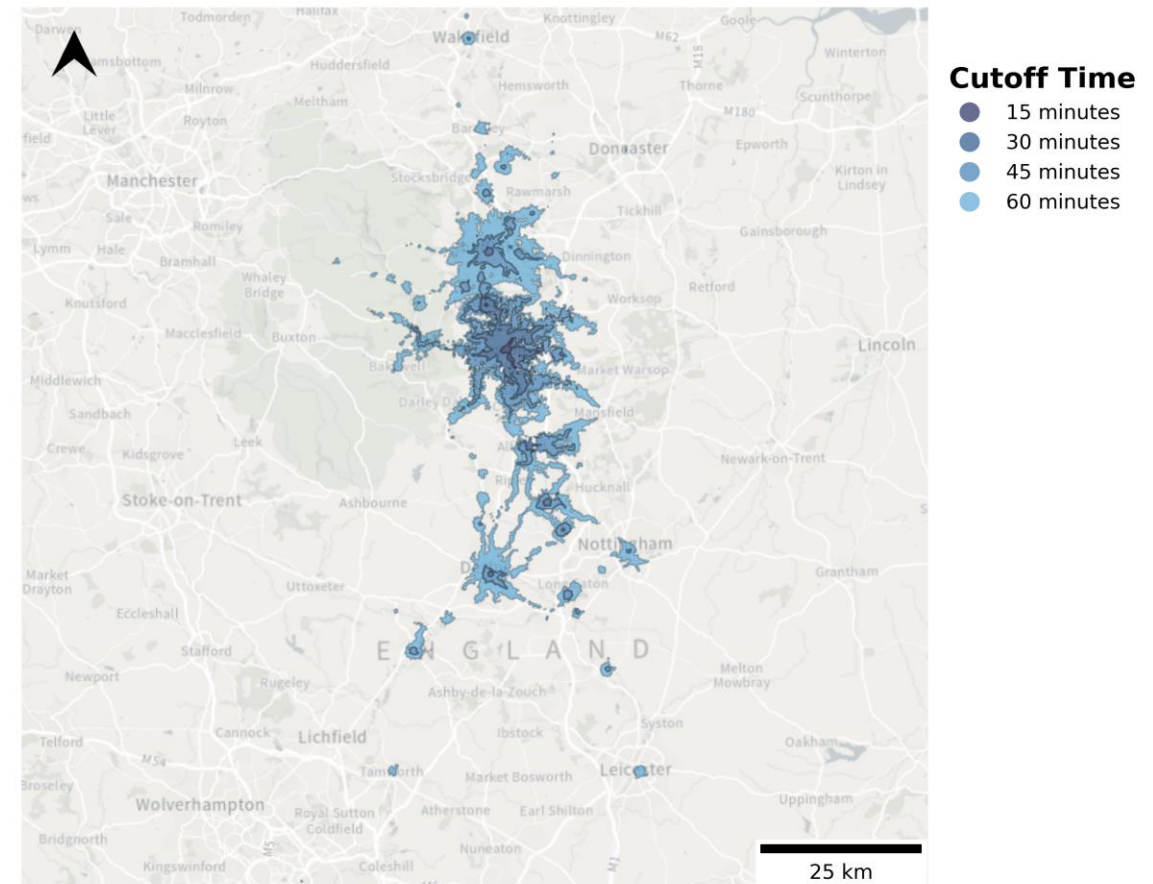
“This funding could make towns more connected - increasing footfall and viability – to high streets and local shopping centres, and accessibility to local employment opportunities.” (Our Long-Term Plan for Towns, 2023)

Average minimum travel time to the nearest key service (minutes), 2019



Source: [Department for Transport, 2021](#)

Public transport accessibility by journey time from Chesterfield train station, between 7:15am and 9:15am



Source: [ONS, 2022](#)

Note: Data is from 15th November 2022



Annex A - Town demographics and deprivation

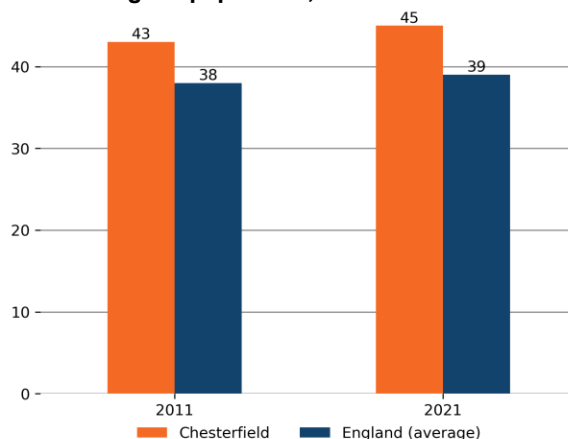


Demographics: Age and population

Headlines:

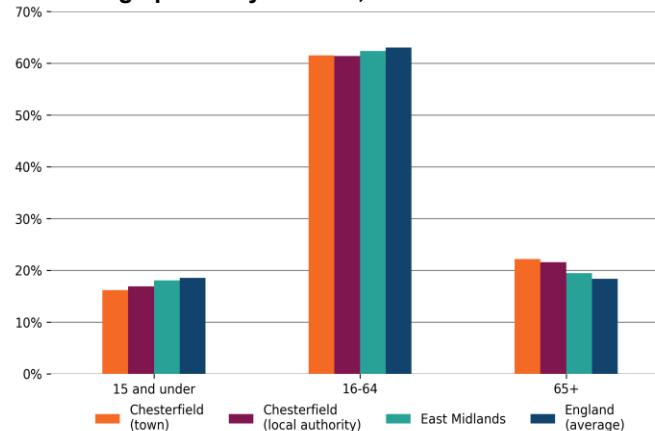
- The [median age in Chesterfield \(town\)](#) is **45 years** (2021). The [median age](#) for England is 39. The median age for Chesterfield (local authority) is 44 years. The map on the right shows the average median age within Chesterfield at MSOA level.
- The median age in Chesterfield (town) **increased** by 2 years between 2011 and 2021. For context, the median age in England increased by 1 year over the same period (see *bottom left chart below*).
- Chesterfield (town) has a [population](#) of **76,394** (2021). Between 2011 and 2021, Chesterfield's [population changed](#) by **-0.4%**. For context, the population changed by -0.2% in Chesterfield (local authority), 7.6% in East Midlands, and 6.6% in England.
- 16.2% of people in Chesterfield (town) are under 16 years old, and 22.2% are aged 65 and over. For context, the England average was 18.6% and 18.4%, respectively (see *bottom right chart below*).
- Across Chesterfield, 94.9% of people identified with a White ethnic group, 2.2% as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 0.9% as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African, 1.5% with Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups, and 0.5% with other ethnic groups.

Median age of population, 2011 and 2021 Census



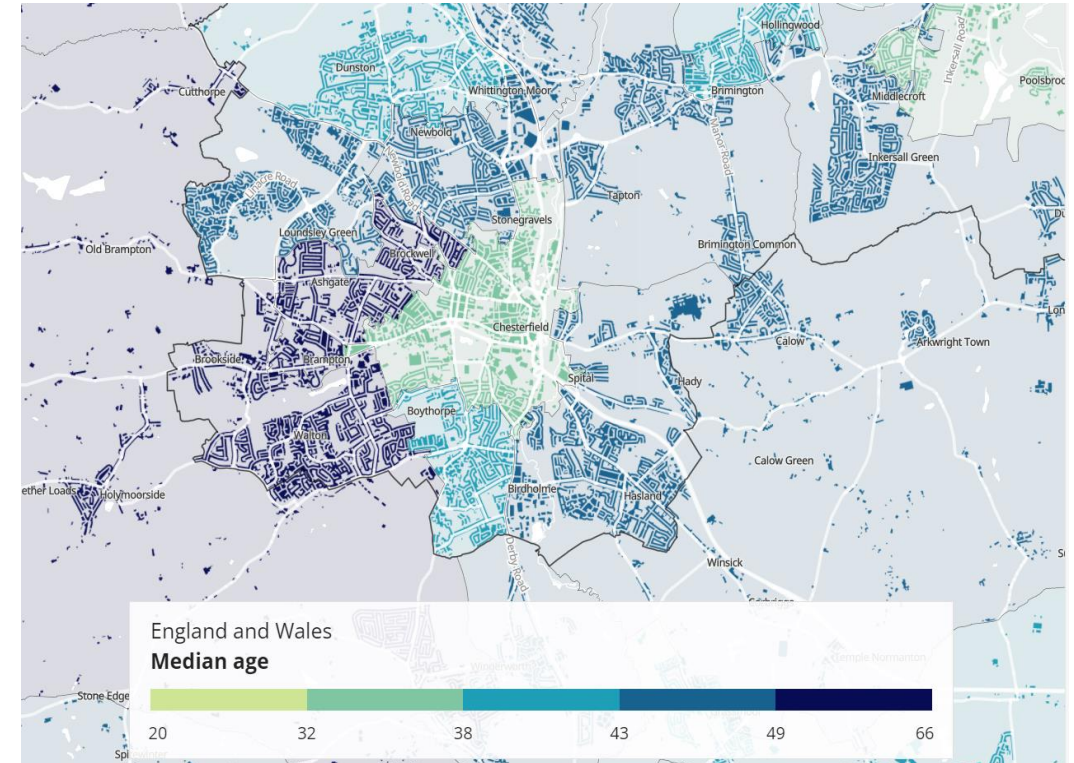
Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#); [ONS Census, 2011](#)

Age profile by location, mid-2021 estimates



Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#)

Median age in Chesterfield, 2021



Source: [ONS Census, 2021](#)

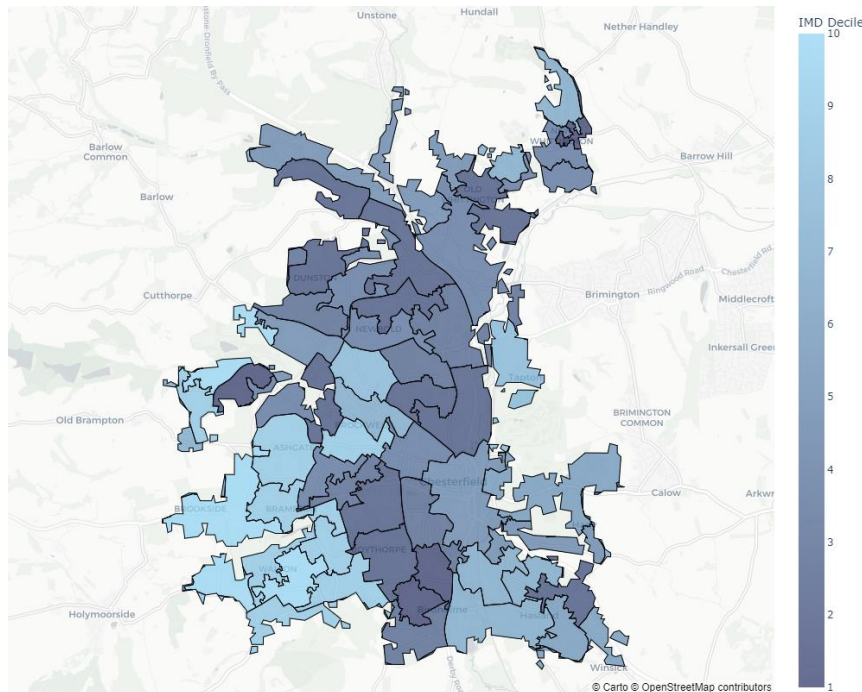


Deprivation

Headlines:

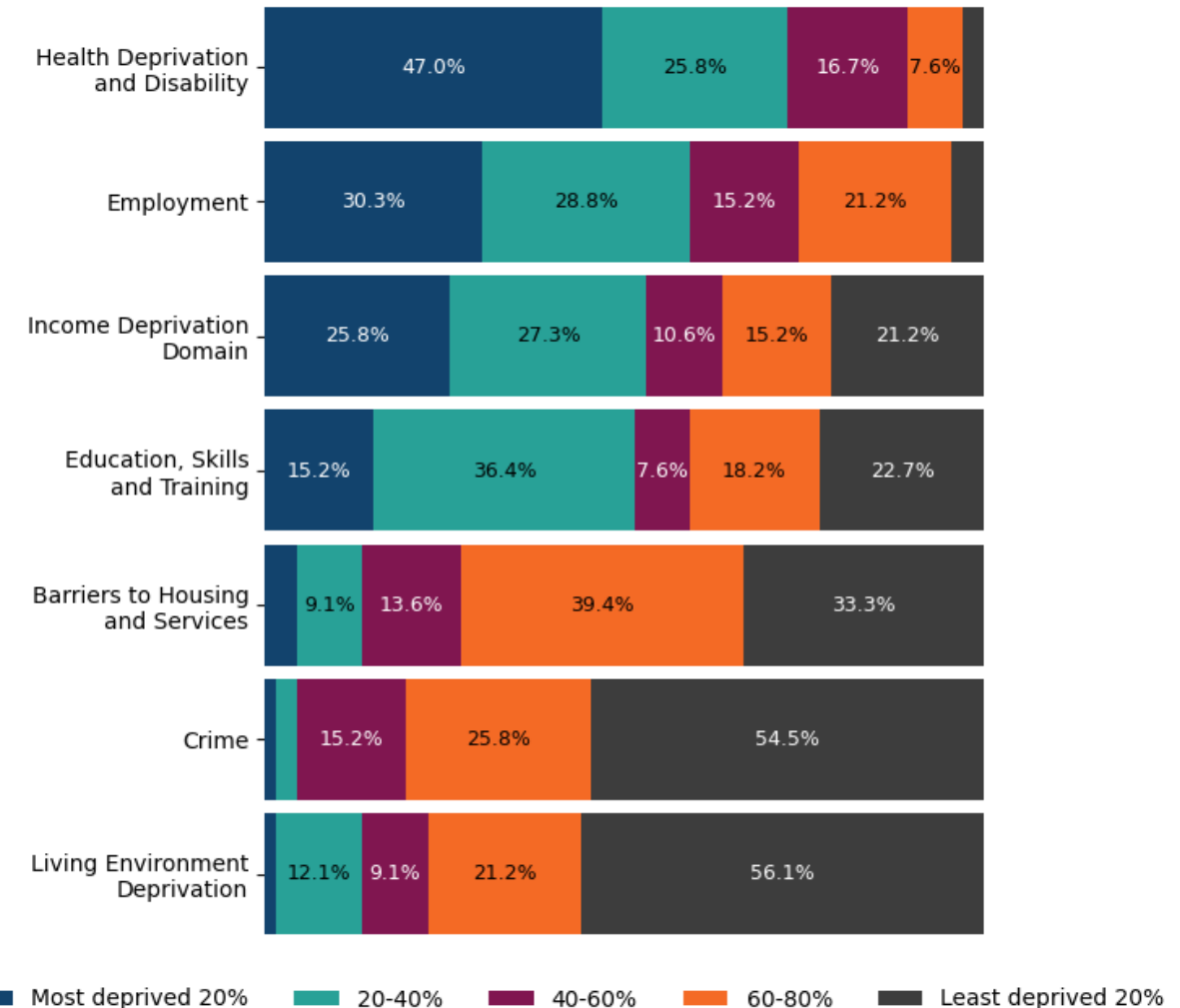
- **Over 40%** of [Lower Layer Super Output Areas \(LSOAs\)](#) in Chesterfield are in the **top 20% most deprived** in England in terms of **Health Deprivation and Disability**.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability (25.8%)** and **Employment (15.2%)** were the domains that had the largest proportion of Chesterfield's LSOAs in the **top 10% most deprived** in England.

Deprivation levels across LSOAs within Chesterfield by decile, 2019
(Decile 1 = Top 10% most deprived in England)



Source: [MHCLG IMD, 2019](#)

Deprivation levels (%) across LSOAs within Chesterfield, compared to the England average, 2019



Source: [MHCLG IMD, 2019](#)

Note: Missing labels on the bars represent a percentage of less than 7%.



Annex B - Data and sources



Data and sources

| Indicator | Policy investment theme | Source |
|--|---|---|
| Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population (2023) | Safety and Security | https://data.police.uk/data/ |
| Social trust (2023) | Safety and Security | https://www.ukonward.com/reports/good-neighbours/ |
| Number of outlets (takeaways, restaurants, clubs, bars, pubs, fitness facilities and sport clubs) per 1,000 population (Sept 2023) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | Local Data Company |
| Commercial vacancy rates (%) (Nov 2023) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | Local Data Company |
| Footfall index based on Virgin Media O2 mobile phone data (March 2022 to March 2023) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | Virgin Media O2 |
| 10-minute walking distance to green spaces (2023) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/bad00cdfa6b140599b06c64d10dc73c9?data_id=dataSource_21-Local_Authority_GSI_Score_2023_6252%3A183%2CdataSource_22-Local_Authority_GSI_Score_2023_6252%3A183 |
| Gross Value Added (£) per job filled (2020) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/adhocs/1795gvaperfilledjobbysselectedbuiltupareasandlocalities |
| 16-64 year olds with level 3+ qualifications (%) (2021) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#qualifications |
| 16-64 year olds with no qualification (%) (2021) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#qualifications |



Data and sources

| Indicator | Policy investment theme | Source |
|---|---|---|
| Employment rate (age 16 to 64) (%) (2021) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021rm024 |
| Job density (2019) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/1796jobdensitybyselectedbuiltupareas |
| Employment share (%) by HTEC industry groups (2019) | High Streets, Heritage and Regeneration | https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/1794employmentbyhightechindustryandknowledgeintensivebusinessindustrygroupshtecbyselectedbuiltupareasandlocalities |
| Premises with gigabit capable broadband (%) (Jan 2023) | Transport and Connectivity | https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/spring-2023 |
| People who work from home (%) (2021) | Transport and Connectivity | https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS061/editions/2021/versions/4 |
| Method of travel to work (2021) | Transport and Connectivity | https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS061/editions/2021/versions/4 |
| Flows of commuters entering or leaving your town (2011) | Transport and Connectivity | DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data |
| Top 10 residence – work connections between Built Up Areas (2011) | Transport and Connectivity | DLUHC analysis based on Census 2011 data |



Data and sources

| Indicator | Policy investment theme | Source |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Average minimum travel time to the nearest key service (minutes), 2019 | Transport and Connectivity | https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/journey-time-statistics-data-tables-jts |
| Public transport accessibility by journey time from the town train station/landmark (2022) | Transport and Connectivity | https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/ |
| Median age (2021) | Used in the demographics section | https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021unroundeddata |
| Median age (2011) | Used in the demographics section | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks102ew |
| Population estimates (2021) | Used in the demographics section | https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/townsandcitiescharacteristicsofbuiltupareasenglandandwales/census2021#built-up-areas |
| Population by country of birth (2021) | Used in the demographics section | https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS004/editions/2021/versions/3 |
| English Indices of Deprivation (2019) | Used in the deprivation section | https://opendatacommunities.org/data/societal-wellbeing/imd2019/indices |