

Living and working in the Peak District National Park

2001 Census of Population results

Policy, Research and Partnerships Service

Peak District National Park Authority

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Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	1
2 Technical Issues	4
3 Residents	5
3.1 Number and density	5
3.2 Age and gender	8
3.3 Ethnicity	14
3.4 Limiting long-term illness	15
3.5 Carers	15
3.6 Qualifications	16
3.7 Religion	19
3.8 Migration of people one year before Census night	19
4 Households and household spaces	20
4.1 Types of household spaces	20
4.2 Occupation of household spaces	21
4.3 Tenure	23
4.4 Household size	28
4.5 Household composition	28
4.6 Rooms per household	30
4.7 Amenities	30
4.8 Car/van availability	33
5 The economy	34
5.1 Economic activity rate	34
5.2 Economically active residents	38
5.3 Economically inactive residents	44
5.4 Hours of work	46
5.5 Industry of resident employment	48
5.6 Industry of residents who work in the Peak District	59
5.7 Industry of employment available in the Peak District	59
5.8 Jobs in the National Park filled by residents by industry	60
5.9 Occupation of resident employment	61
5.10 Socio-economic classification of residents	74
5.11 Socio-economic classification of residents who work in the Peak District	76
5.12 Socio-economic classification of employment available in the Peak District	76
5.13 Jobs in the National Park filled by residents by socio-economic classification	77
6 Travel to work data	78
6.1 Mode of transport to work	78
6.2 Distance travelled to work	79

Figures

	Page
1: Peak District National Park population pyramid	8
2: East Midlands population pyramid	8
3: England population pyramid	9
4: Age profile of the Peak District National Park population in 1991 and 2001	9
5: Age profile of the male Peak District National Park population in 1991 and 2001	10
6: Age profile of the female Peak District National Park population in 1991 and 2001	10
7: Ethnicity of the residents of the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England who felt that they were not white British	14
8: Highest qualifications held by residents in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	16
9: Stated religions of the residents of the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England (excluding Christian)	19
10: Types of household spaces available in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	20
11: Tenure of households in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	23
12: Changes in household tenure in the Peak District National Park between 1991 and 2001	24
13: Composition of households in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	28
14: Proportion of households without amenities in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	30
15: Availability of cars/vans in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	33
16: Change in number of cars per household between 1981 and 2001 in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	33
17: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year olds who were economically active as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year olds	38
18: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old males who were economically active as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old males	40
19: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old females who were economically active as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old females	42
20: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year olds who were economically inactive as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year olds	44
21: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old males who were economically inactive as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old males	45
22: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old females who were economically inactive as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old females	45
23: Number of hours worked by all 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	46
24: Number of hours worked by male 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	47
25: Number of hours worked by female 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	47
26: Industry of employment of all 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	48
27: Industry of employment of all 16 to 74 year old males in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	49
28: Industry of employment of all 16 to 74 year old females in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	50
29: Residents who work in the Peak District by industry	59
30: Main jobs in the Peak District by industry	60
31: Jobs filled by residents of the Peak District National Park by industry	61
32: Occupation of all 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	62

	Page
33: Occupation of all 16 to 74 year old males in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	63
34: Occupation of all 16 to 74 year old females in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	64
35: Socio-economic classification of 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	74
36: Socio-economic classification of 16 to 74 year old males in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	75
37: Socio-economic classification of 16 to 74 year old females in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	75
38: Residents who work in the Peak District by socio-economic classification	76
39: Main jobs in the Peak District by socio-economic classification	77
40: Jobs filled by residents of the Peak District National Park by socio-economic classification	78
41: Mode of travel to work of residents in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	79
42: Distance travelled to work by residents of the Peak District National Park	79

Tables

	Page
1: Estimate of National Park residents within each Local Authority	1
2: Estimate of National Park households within each Local Authority	1
3: Proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	15
4: Provision of unpaid care within the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England	15
5: Number of people who moved house one year before Census night	19

Maps

	Page
1: Peak District National Park boundary in relation to Constituent Authority, Ward and Output Area boundaries	2
2: The Peak District National Park in relation to major roads and conurbations	3
3: Density of residents where density is less than 1 person per hectare	6
4: Density of residents where density is more than 1 person per hectare	7
5: Proportion of population in each Output Area aged under 16 years	11
6: Proportion of population in each Output Area aged 16 to 74 years	12
7: Proportion of population in each Output Area aged 65+ years	13
8: Proportion of population in each Output Area with no qualifications	17
9: Proportion of population in each Output Area with Level 4	18
10: Density of household spaces around the National Park	22
11: Proportion of households in each Output Area that rented from local council, housing association or registered social landlord (social housing providers)	25
12: Proportion of households in each Output Area that owned their own property	26
13: Proportion of households in each Output Area that rented their property from other than social housing providers	27
14: Proportion of households in each Output Area with dependant children	29
15: Proportion of households in each Output Area without sole use of a bath/shower and toilet	31
16: Proportion of households in each Output Area without central heating	32
17: Proportion of residents in each Output Area who are economically active	35
18: Proportion of males in each Output Area who are economically active	36
19: Proportion of females in each Output Area who are economically active	37
20: Proportion of 16 to 74 year olds in each Output Area who were unemployed	39
21: Proportion of 16 to 74 year old males in each Output Area who were unemployed	41
22: Proportion of 16 to 74 year old females in each Output Area who were unemployed	43
23: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in agriculture, hunting and forestry	51
24: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in mining and quarrying	52
25: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in manufacturing	53
26: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in construction	54
27: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles	55
28: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in transport, storage and communication	56
29: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in financial intermediation	57
30: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in public administration and defence	58
31: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were managers or senior officials	65
32: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were professionals	66
33: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were associate professionals or technicians	67
34: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in administration or secretarial occupations	68
35: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were skilled trades people	69
36: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in personal service occupations	70
37: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in sales or customer service occupations	71
38: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were process, plant or machine operatives	72
39: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in elementary occupations	73

Summary

On 29 April 2001 a Census of the population of the UK was undertaken. Key statistics were produced from the results to fit the Peak District National Park boundary for the first time. The main results were:

- The population size remained constant between 1991 and 2001 at around 38,000 people
- The density of the population in the National Park remained lower than the average for England
- The average age of residents was higher than in England
- A lower proportion of 20 to 34 year olds than in England
- A higher proportion of 50 to 65 year olds than in England
- Lower proportions of all non-white British ethnic groups than in England
- A similar proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness to that in England
- Residents were on average more highly qualified than the average for England
- 200 more people moved into the National Park than moved out in the year before the Census
- The rate of increase in household spaces between 1991 and 2001 was similar to that of England
- Higher proportions of detached houses and bungalows and fewer other types of household spaces than England
- A higher proportion of second and holiday homes than in England
- A higher proportion of households owned their own home than in England
- Average household size was similar to that for England
- More rooms per household than in England
- Car/van availability for households was higher than in England
- A similar proportion of residents were economically active to that of England
- A higher proportion of residents were self employed than in England
- Unemployment was lower than in England
- A higher proportion of residents worked for over 49 hours per week than in England
- The main industry in which residents worked was 'manufacturing', the same as England
- The main occupations of residents were 'managers and senior officials', 'skilled trades' and 'professionals' whereas in England they were 'managers and senior officials', 'associate professional and technical occupations' and 'administrative and secretarial occupations'
- A higher proportion of residents were 'small employers and own account workers' than in England
- The largest employer was 'manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply'
- A quarter of all jobs were for 'small employers and own account workers' and a further fifth were 'lower managerial and professional occupations'
- Around half of the residents worked inside the National Park
- The majority of the residents working in the higher socio-economic classifications worked outside the National Park whereas over half of the residents in the lower socio-economic classifications worked within the National Park
- Between 59% and 70% of jobs in the Peak District were filled by residents
- A higher proportion of residents worked from home compared to England

Glossary

Census of Population 2001 – A count of all people and households in the UK which took place on 29 April 2001

Census of Population 1991 – A count of all people and households in the UK which took place one day in April 1991

Household – A group of people living together in a self contained unit

Household space – A self contained unit which can be used by a household

Output Area – A unit of geography created by Office for National Statistics. It was intended that they would not be subject to frequent boundary change (unlike electoral wards, etc) allowing better change over time analysis.

1 Introduction

A Census of Population was undertaken on 29 April 2001 by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to provide details on the characteristics of the population of England and Wales (A separate Census was undertaken in Scotland). This was the first Census for which data to fit the boundaries of the National Parks was provided.

This report presents the data from the 2001 Census of Population for the Peak District National Park, *both as a whole and the internal distribution at Output Area level*. The results for the National Park are compared with that of the East Midlands region and England. Where possible, data is compared with the results from the 1991 Census to identify changes that have occurred.

The Peak District National Park covers parts of several Local Authorities. Table 1 shows the number of residents in the National Park within each Local Authority. Table 2 shows the number of households within the National Park within each Local Authority. Map 1 shows the location of the Peak District National Park boundary in relation to the boundaries of the Local Authorities, Wards and Output Areas.

Table 1: Estimate of National Park residents within each Local Authority

	Number of residents in the National Park	Proportion of Local Authority residents living in the National Park	Proportion of National Park residents living in the Local Authority
Barnsley	68	0.0%	0.2%
Oldham	93	0.0%	0.2%
North East Derbyshire	147	0.2%	0.4%
Kirklees	202	0.1%	0.5%
Sheffield	965	0.2%	2.6%
Macclesfield	1268	0.8%	3.4%
Staffordshire Moorlands	3875	4.1%	10.2%
High Peak	6501	7.3%	17.2%
Derbyshire Dales	24711	35.6%	64.3%

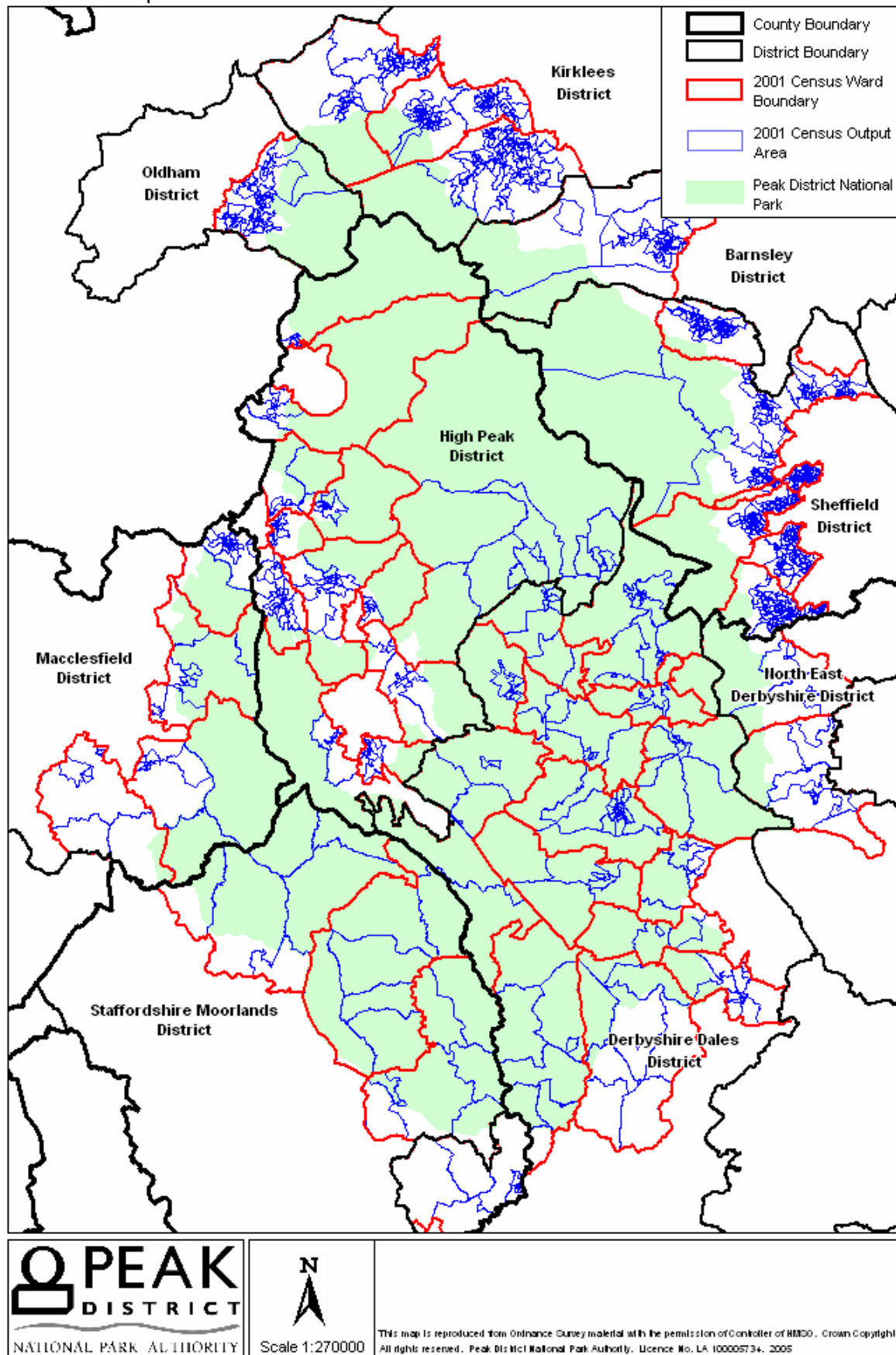
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Table 2: Estimate of National Park households within each Local Authority

	Number of households in the National Park	Proportion of Local Authority households in the National Park	Proportion of National Park households in the Local Authority
Barnsley	29	0.0%	0.2%
Oldham	41	0.0%	0.3%
North East Derbyshire	51	0.1%	0.3%
Kirklees	88	0.1%	0.6%
Sheffield	378	0.2%	2.4%
Macclesfield	521	0.8%	3.3%
Staffordshire Moorlands	1505	3.9%	9.5%
High Peak	2720	7.3%	17.1%
Derbyshire Dales	10584	36.4%	66.5%

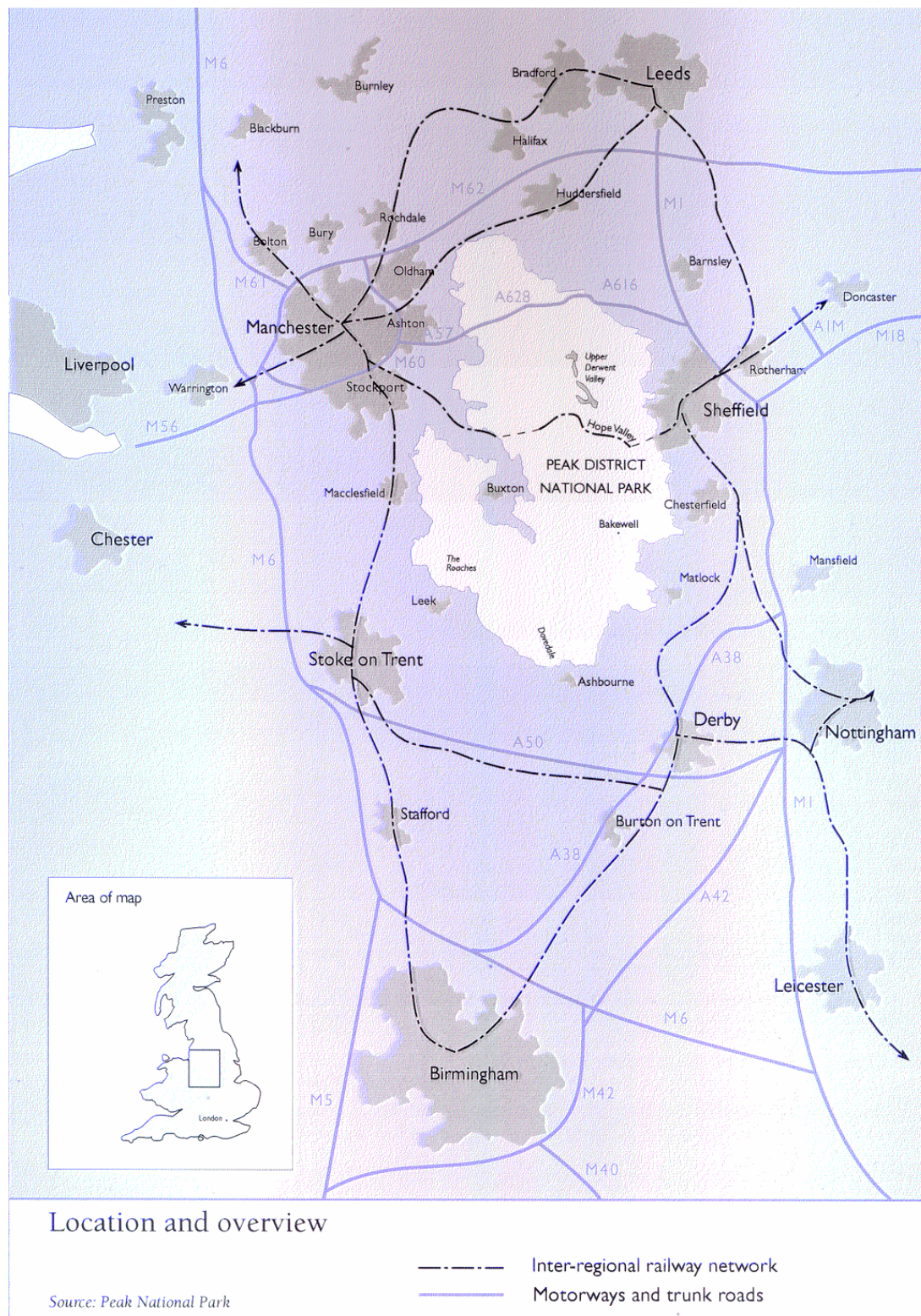
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Map 1: Peak District National Park boundary in relation to Constituent Authority, Ward and Output Area boundaries.



Map 2 shows that the Peak District National Park is ringed by major roads, railways and conurbations. The closeness of the Peak District to major roads and conurbations meant that in 2001 around 16 million people could reach it within one hour.

Map 2: The Peak District National Park in relation to major roads and conurbations



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2 Technical Issues

Comparison between the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census is not always possible due to differences in methodology used (full details of the differences can be obtained from the ONS website). In particular:

- a. Students - the 1991 Census surveyed students at their home address whereas the 2001 Census surveyed students at their term-time address.
- b. Economic activity – in 1991 the age range classed as being potentially economically active was males aged between 16 and 65 and females aged between 16 and 60. However, in 2001 the age range included all people aged between 16 and 74 years.

Further complications exist between comparison of the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census because data from the 1991 Census was not released to fit the boundaries of the Peak District National Park. Therefore details for the National Park were obtained based on a 'best fit' basis from the Enumeration District level data. The 2001 Census 'key statistics' were provided to fit National Park boundaries and are therefore more accurate. Where data was not provided to National Park boundaries, data has been obtained on a 'best fit' basis using Output Area level information.

Changes between 1991 and 2001 within the Peak District National Park cannot be identified. This is because there were major changes in the Ward boundaries between 1991 and 2001 and data for the 2001 Census is not available to fit the geography of the 1991 Wards.

3 Residents

3.1 Number and density

In 2001 there were an estimated 37,937 people living in the Peak District National Park (the National Park) at a density of 0.26 people per hectare. This was a far lower density than in the East Midlands or England as a whole where, in 2001, there were 2.67 and 3.77 people per hectare respectively.

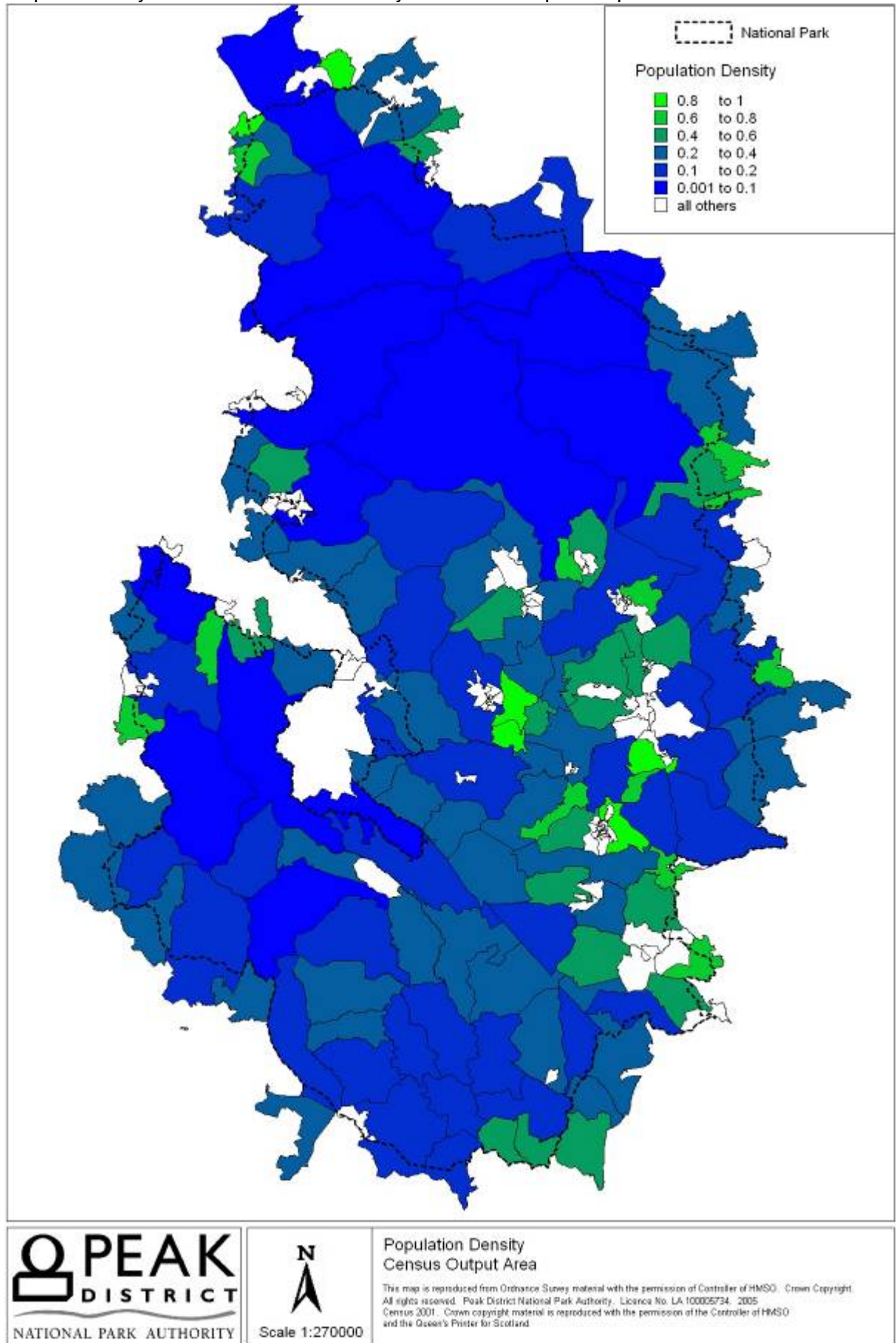
The estimated population of the National Park in 1991 was 38,100. The difference of 163 people is likely to be due to differences in methodology (in particular the 1991 estimate compared to the 2001 actual data, and the treatment of students) rather than a decrease in population. This indicates that the number of people living in the National Park between 1991 and 2001 has remained fairly constant and that the loss of population seen between 1981 and 1991 has halted.

In contrast to the stable number of residents in the Peak District between 1991 and 2001, the population of East Midlands increased by 5.5% and England by 4.4%.

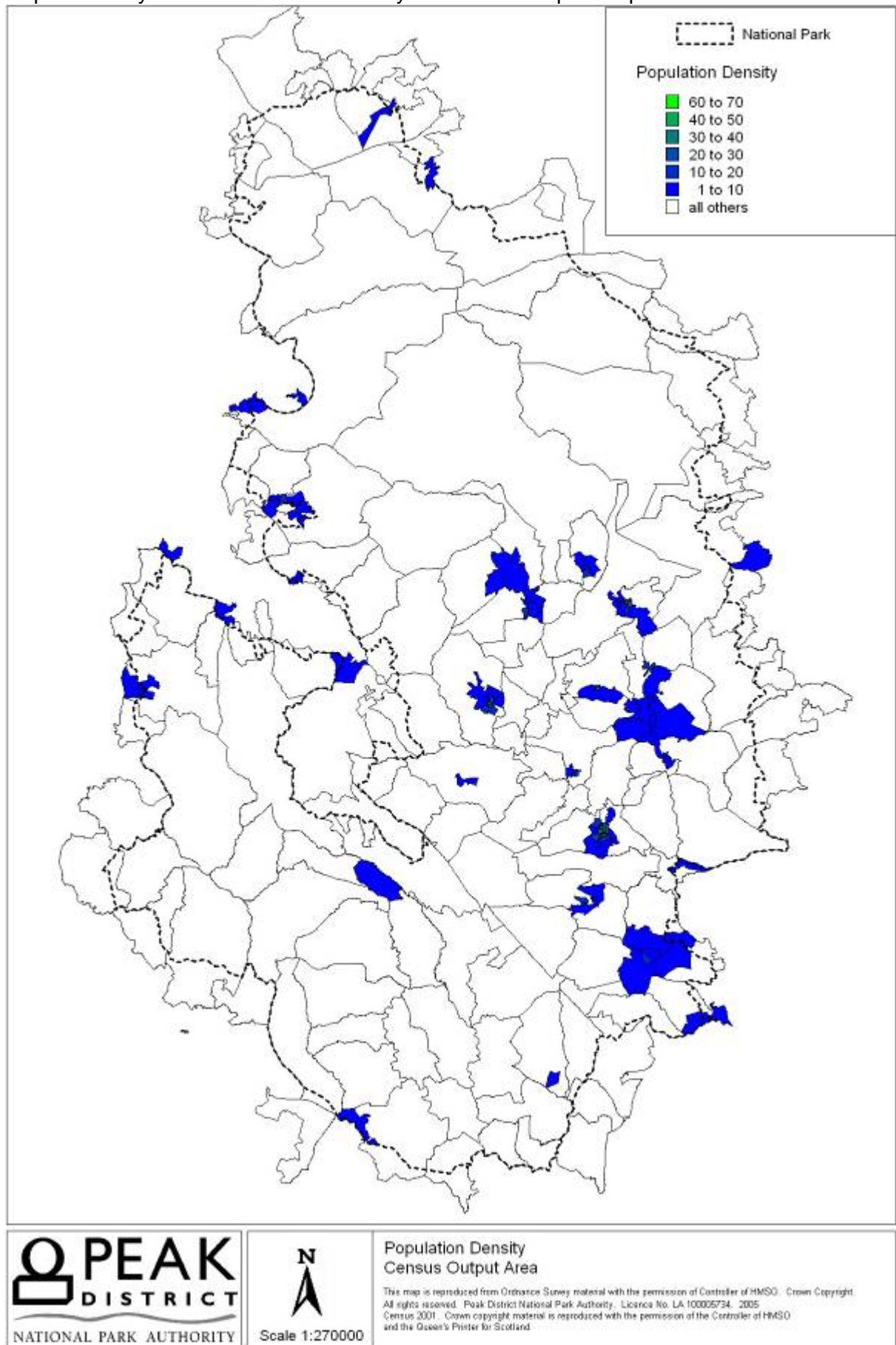
Maps 3 and 4 show that there were very large differences in the population density of Output Areas around the Peak District (from 0.1 person per hectare to 67 people per hectare). For this reason, population density has been presented on two maps, those areas with less than one person per hectare and those areas with more than one person per hectare.

The population density was extremely low (less than 0.1 people per hectare) in the north of the National Park and also the west. These areas are predominantly moorland. The majority of the National Park had a population density of less than 0.4 people per hectare. Areas where the population density was more than 0.4 people per hectare were concentrated in small pockets around the edge of the National Park and also within the central area.

Map 3: Density of residents where density is less than 1 person per hectare



Map 4: Density of residents where density is more than 1 person per hectare

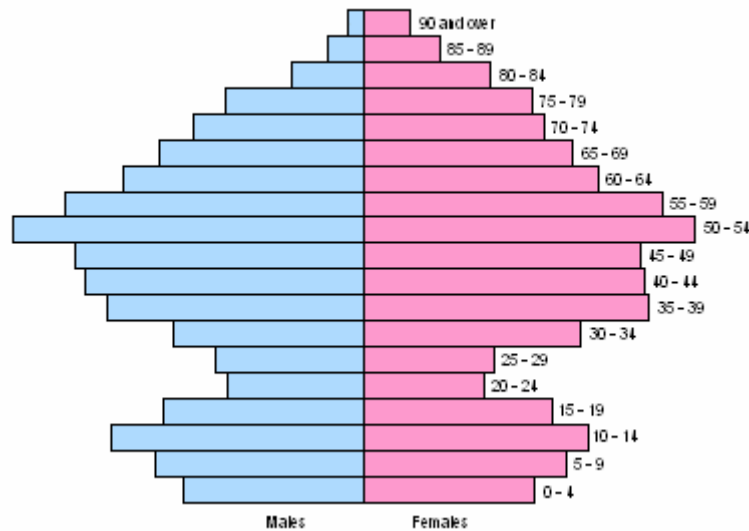


3.2 Age and gender

The mean average age of residents in the Peak District was 43 years. This was higher than the average 38.6 years of the residents of England.

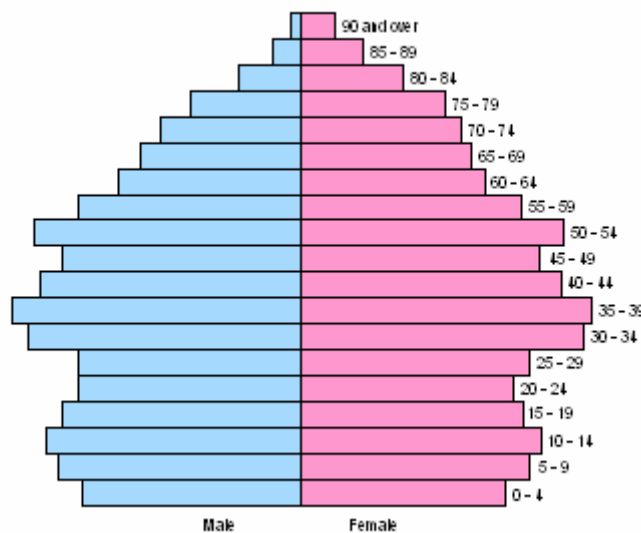
The age and gender profile of the Peak District National Park residents was very different in 2001 to that of the East Midlands and England (Figures 1, 2 and 3). With the exception of males aged 10 to 14, there were smaller proportions of males aged under 40 in the Peak District and females aged under 35, compared to the East Midlands and England with correspondingly larger proportions of males and females aged over 40. The most prominent differences were a lack of people aged 20 to 34 and a high number of those aged 50 to 65.

Figure 1: Peak District National Park population pyramid



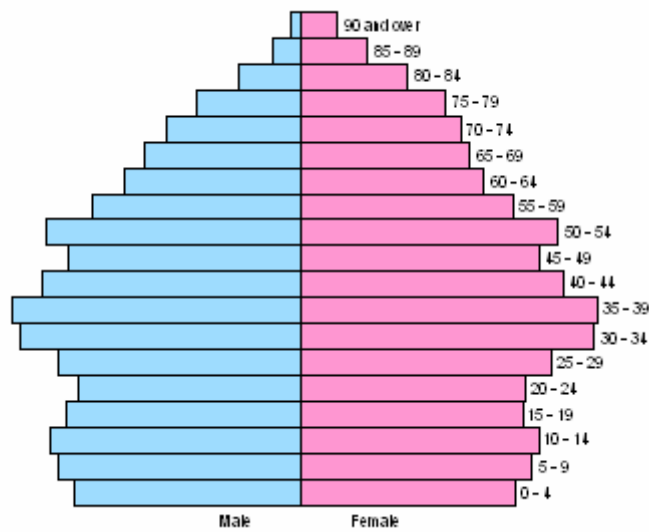
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Figure 2: East Midlands population pyramid



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

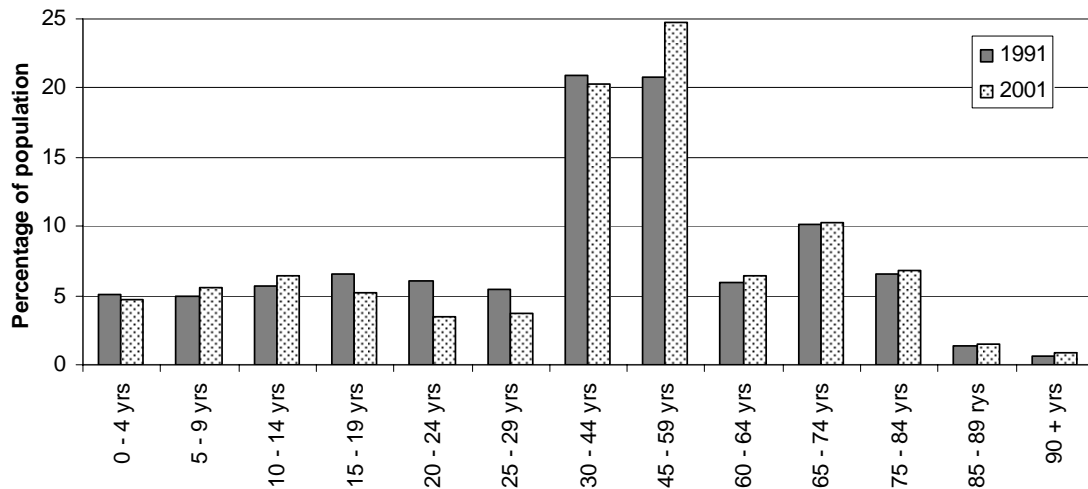
Figure 3: England population pyramid



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Figure 4 indicates that between 1991 and 2001 there was a decline in the proportion of residents aged 15-29 years in the National Park and an increase in the 45-59 year olds. For the East Midlands and England, these patterns were also observed but at far lower levels.

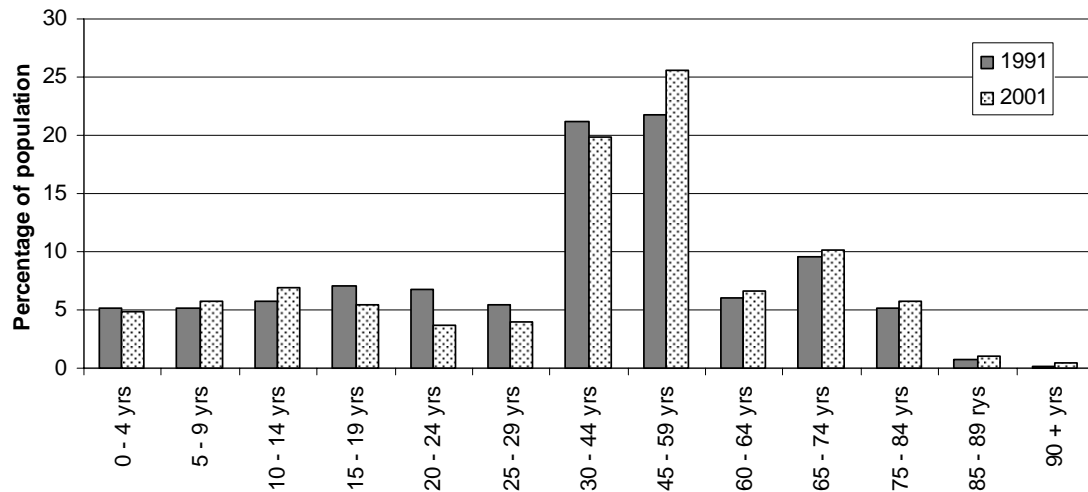
Figure 4: Age profile of the Peak District National Park population in 1991 and 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The change in number of males by age between 1991 and 2001 in the Peak District is similar to that of the picture for the population as a whole (Figures 4 and 5).

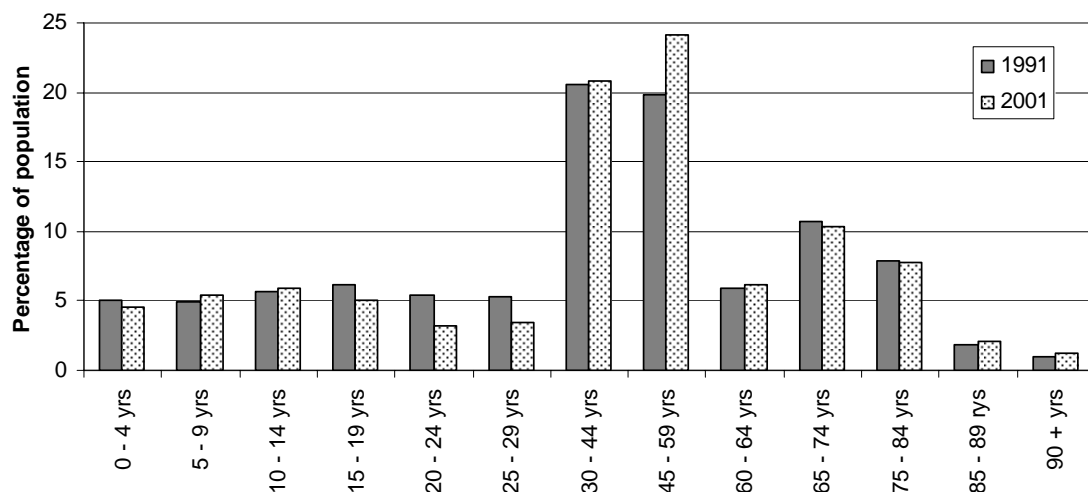
Figure 5: Age profile of the male Peak District National Park population in 1991 and 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The change in number of females by age between 1991 and 2001 in the Peak District is similar to that of the picture for the population as a whole (Figures 4 and 6).

Figure 6: Age profile of the female Peak District National Park population in 1991 and 2001



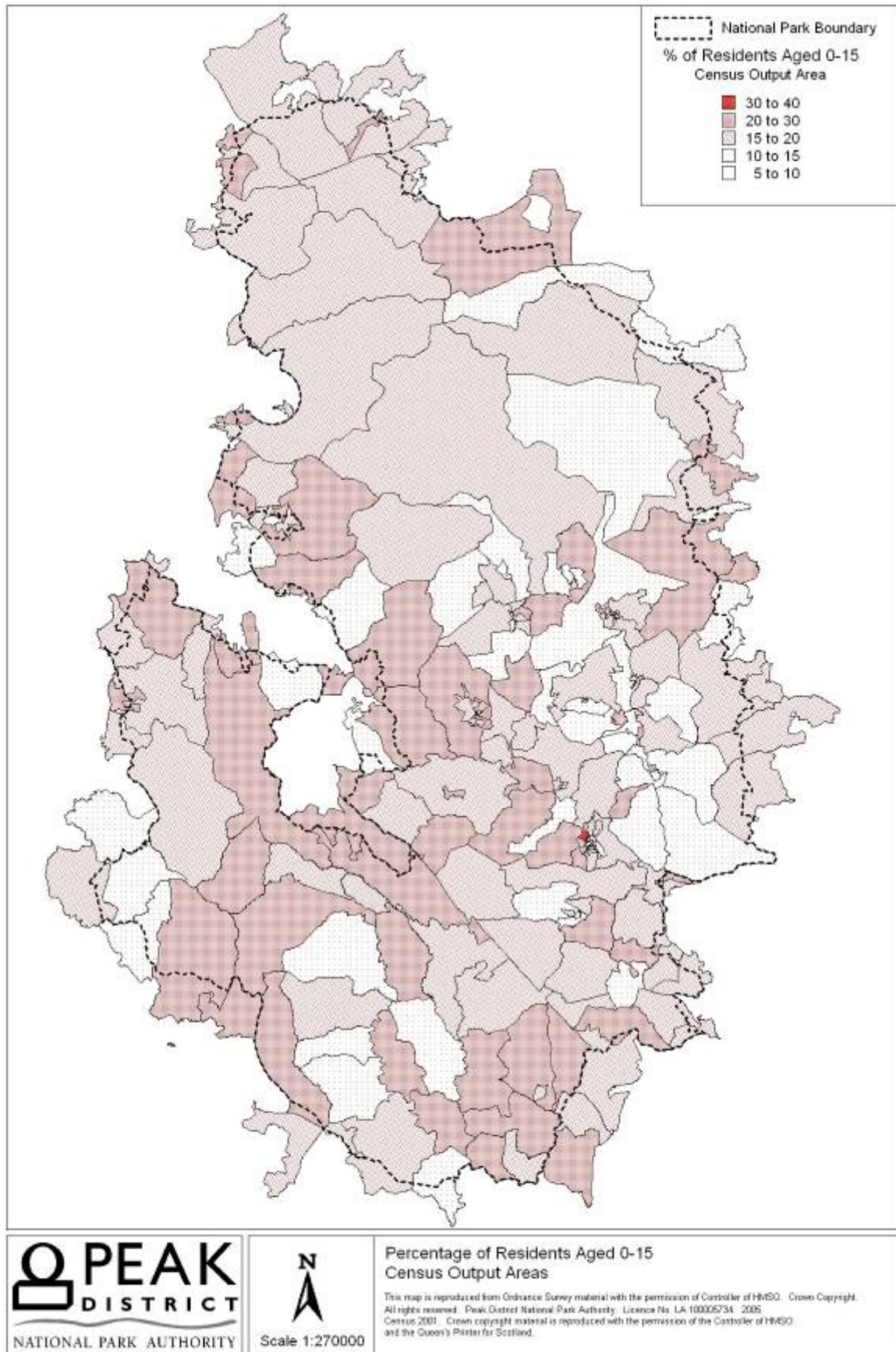
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

For the Peak District as a whole, 18% of residents were aged between 0 and 15 (Figure 4). Map 5 shows that there is a skew in the proportion of 0 to 15 year olds. The Output Areas in the northern area of the National Park tended to have lower proportions of under 16s compared to the central western and southern areas. One Output Area (near Bakewell) had a very high proportion of 0 to 15 year olds (37%).

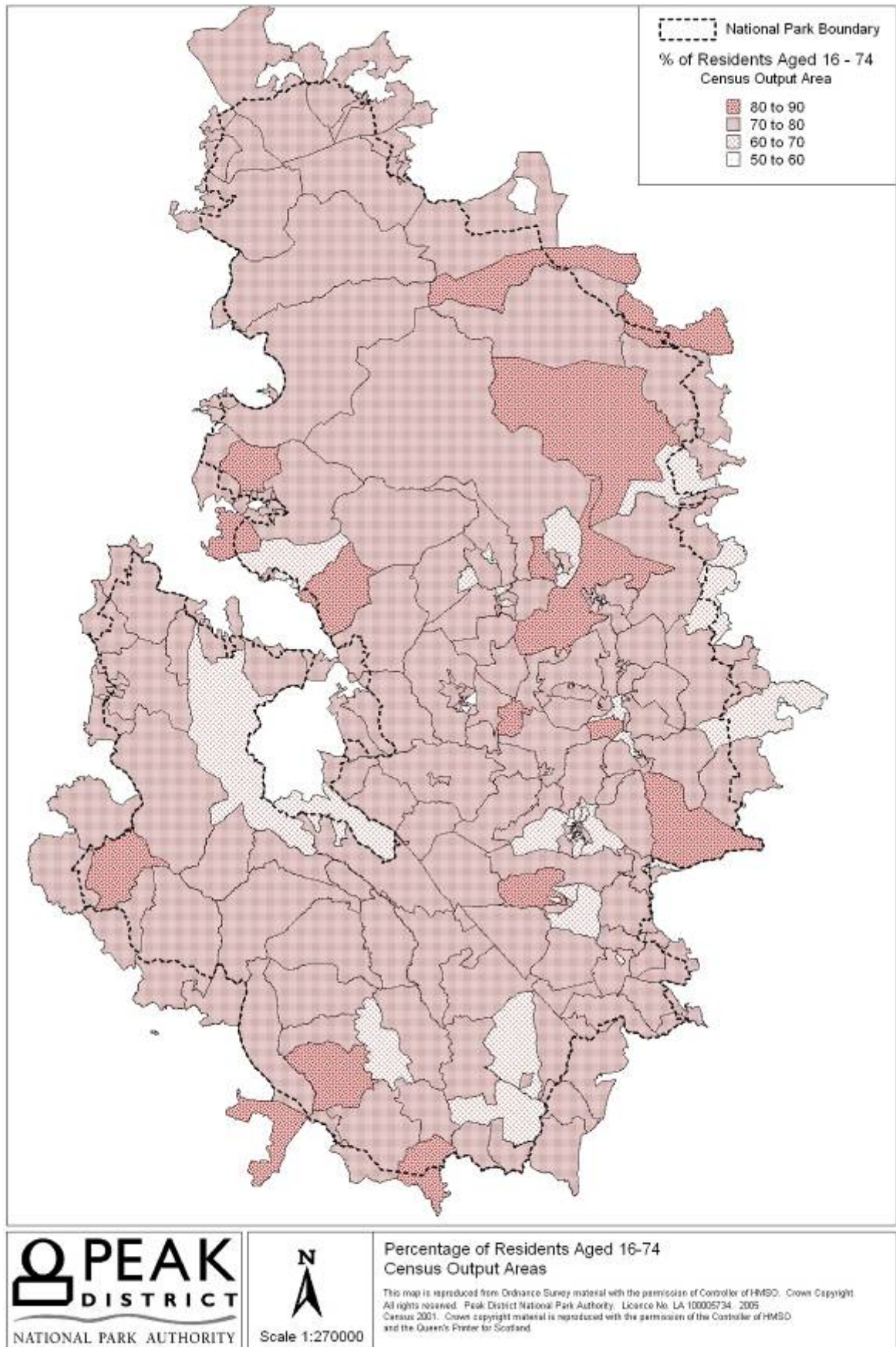
Overall 73% of the National Park population are aged between 16 and 74 years (Figure 4). Map 6 indicates that there are similar proportions of 16 to 74 year olds within the Output Areas covering the National Park.

Overall 19% of the National Park population are aged 65+ years (Figure 4). Map 7 indicates that there are similar proportions of people aged 65+ throughout the National Park.

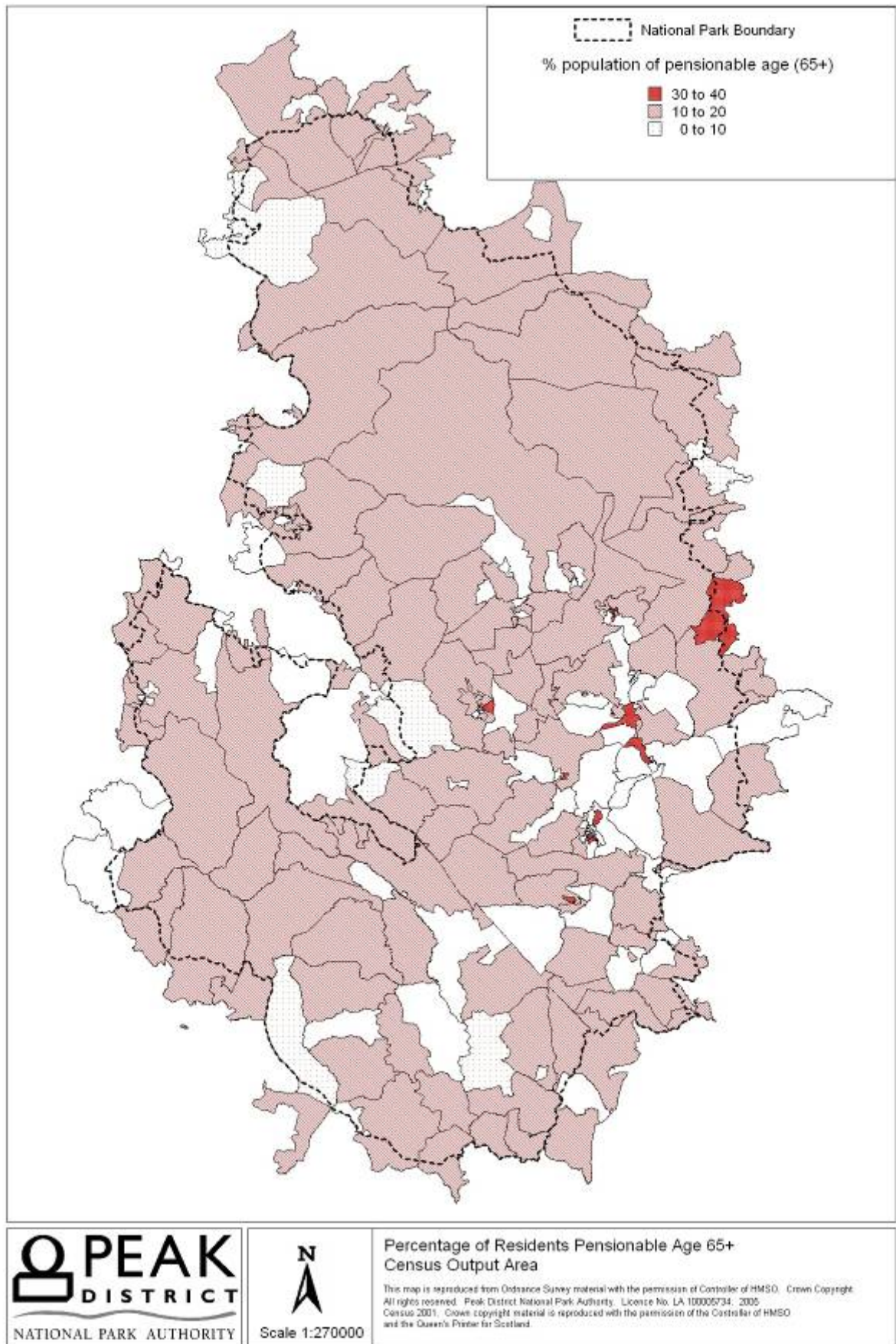
Map 5: Proportion of population in each Output Area aged under 16 years



Map 6: Proportion of population in each Output Area aged 16 to 74 years



Map 7: Proportion of population in each Output Area aged 65+ years



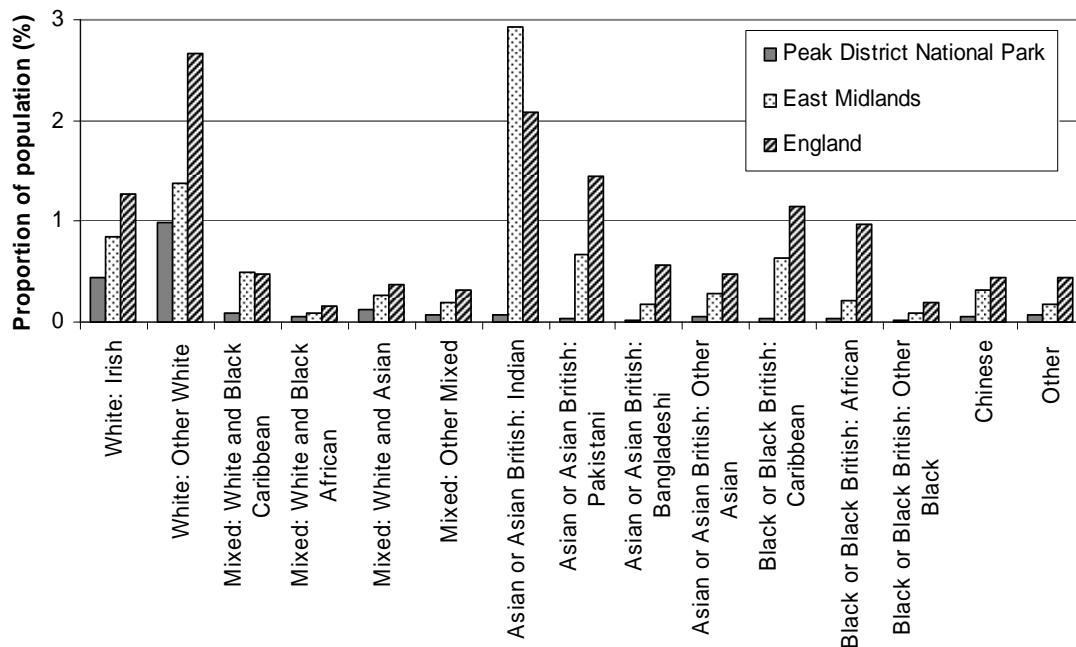
3.3 Ethnicity

In 2001 98% of residents in the Peak District National Park considered themselves to be white British. This was higher than the figures for the East Midlands (91%) and England (87%).

In the Peak District the most represented ethnic minority group was 'white: other white' (1%) followed by 'white: Irish' (0.5%). All other categories were present, but in very low numbers (Figure 7).

The ethnic profile of the Peak District was different to the East Midlands and England. In the East Midlands the most prominent ethnic minority group was 'Asian or Asian British: Indian' (2.9%) followed by 'white: Other white' (1.4%). In England the most prominent group was 'white: Other white', the same as the Peak District, but there was a higher proportion (2.7%). The second largest ethnic minority group in England was 'Asian or Asian British: Indian' (2.1%).

Figure 7: Ethnicity of the residents of the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England who felt that they were not white British



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The 1991 and 2001 cannot be compared for ethnicity due to differences in classification.

3.4 Limiting long-term illness

Just under a fifth of all residents in the Peak District had a limiting-long term illness, although only 11.5% of those of working age did (Table 3). These figures were similar to that for the East Midlands and England.

Table 3: Proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness¹ in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England

	Peak District National Park	East Midlands	England
Proportion of all people	17.3%	18.4%	17.9%
Proportion of people of working age²	11.5%	13.7%	13.3%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

3.5 Carers

12% of all Peak District residents provide some sort of unpaid care (Table 4). The majority of these people provide less than 20 hours of care a week.

A slightly larger proportion of Peak District residents provide unpaid care compared to the East Midlands and England. However, there were lower proportions of residents in the Peak District providing 20 or more hours of care than in the East Midlands or England. This is in line with the lower proportion of Peak District residents who have a limiting long-term illness.

Table 4: Provision of unpaid care within the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England

	Peak District National Park	East Midlands	England
Proportion of people who provide unpaid care	12.1%	10.4%	9.9%
Percentage of people who provide unpaid care who provide 1 - 19 hours a week	78.3%	68.9%	68.6%
Percentage of people who provide unpaid care who provide 20 - 49 hours a week	8%	10.8%	10.9%
Percentage of people who provide unpaid care who provide 50+ hours a week	13.7%	20.4%	20.5%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

¹ Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work

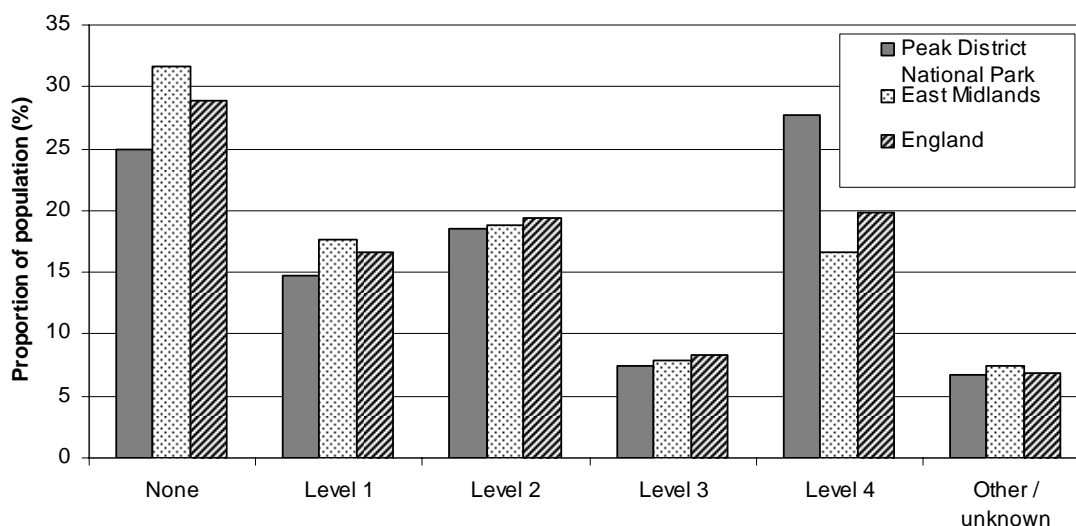
² Working age population is 16 - 64 inclusive for men and 16 - 59 for women

3.6 Qualifications

Figure 8 shows that a quarter of the residents of the National Park have no qualifications and just over a quarter are educated to degree level or above (level 4).

A far larger proportion of people living in the National Park (28%) were qualified to degree level or higher than either in the East Midlands (17%) or England (20%) (Figure 8). In contrast a lower proportion of residents in the National Park (25%) had no qualifications at all compared to the East Midlands (32%) and England (29%).

Figure 8: Highest qualifications held by residents in the Peak District, East Midlands and England³



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The proportions of population with no qualifications in the Output Areas towards the southwest of the National Park were far higher than the average (Map 8). Other areas, in general, were around the National Park average or below.

Map 9 shows that there is a band of Output Areas from the north west of the National Park down through the Hope Valley area and towards Bakewell where the proportions of population with degrees or higher were much higher than the average for the National Park. There was also a small pocket towards Macclesfield. The Output Areas towards the south west of the National Park, in contrast, generally had lower than the National Park average proportions of population with degrees or higher.

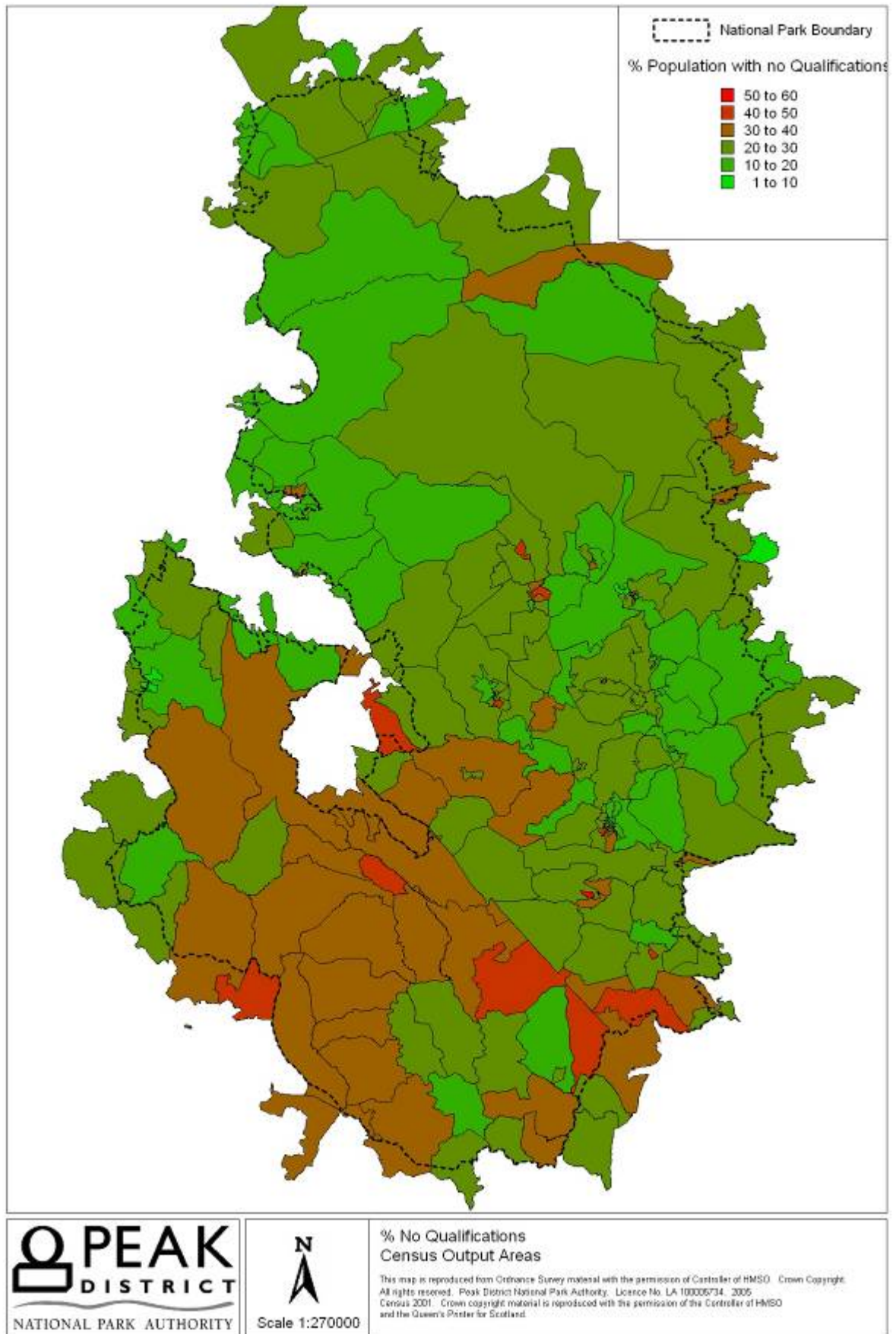
³ Level 1: between 1 and 4 O level passes; between 1 and 4 CSE/GCSEs at any grade; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ

Level 2: 5 or more O level passes; 5 or more CSEs (grade 1s); 5 or more GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; one A level; between 1 and 3 AS levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ

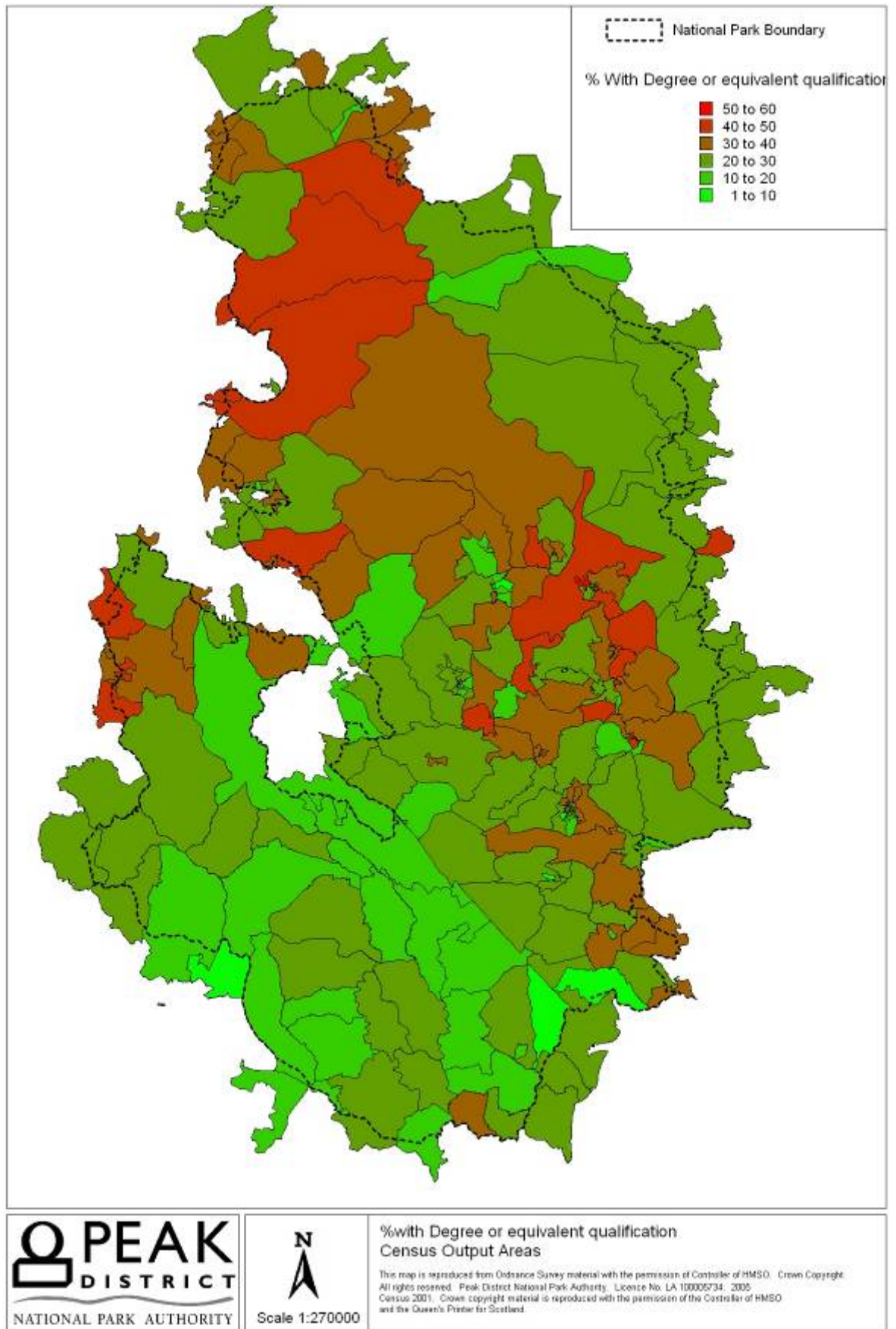
Level 3: 2 or more A levels; 4 or more AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ

Level 4: First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor

Map 8: Proportion of population in each Output Area with no qualifications



Map 9: Proportion of population in each Output Area with Level 4 qualifications



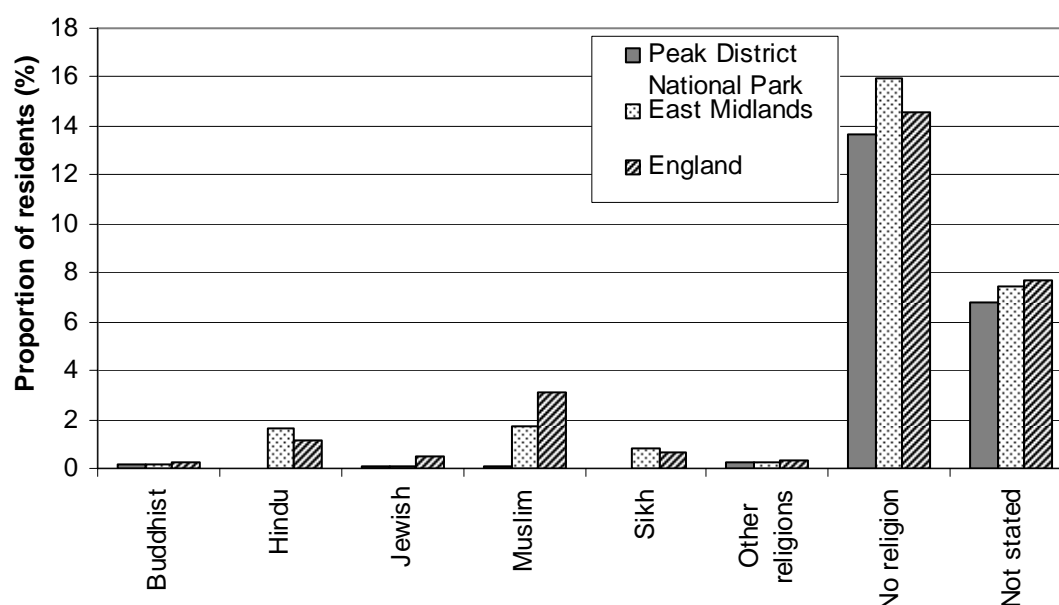
3.7 Religion

79% of Peak District National Park residents considered themselves to be Christian. Figure 9 shows that the majority of the remaining 21% had no religion (14%) and a further 7% had not stated their religion on the Census form. Less than 1% of the Peak District residents had any other type of religion.

The proportion of Peak District residents who were Christians was higher than that for the East Midlands or England (72% for both). Similar proportions of the populations in the East Midlands and England stated that they had no religion compared to the Peak District and also who did not state their religion. However, there were larger proportions of other religions in the East Midlands and England compared to the Peak District, particularly Hindus and Muslims.

Religion was not asked in the 1991 Census in England so no comparable data is available.

Figure 9: Stated religion of the residents of the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England (excluding Christian)



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

3.8 Migration of people one year before Census night

One year before Census night around 200 more people moved into the Peak District National Park than moved away (Table 5).

Table 5: Number of people who moved house one year before Census night

	Whole Output Areas	All Output Areas
Moved within the National Park	1,156	1,302
Moved to the National Park from outside	1,745	2,293
Moved from the National Park to outside	1,562	2,085

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

4 Households and household spaces

4.1 Types of household spaces

In 2001 there were 17,916 household spaces within the Peak District National Park.

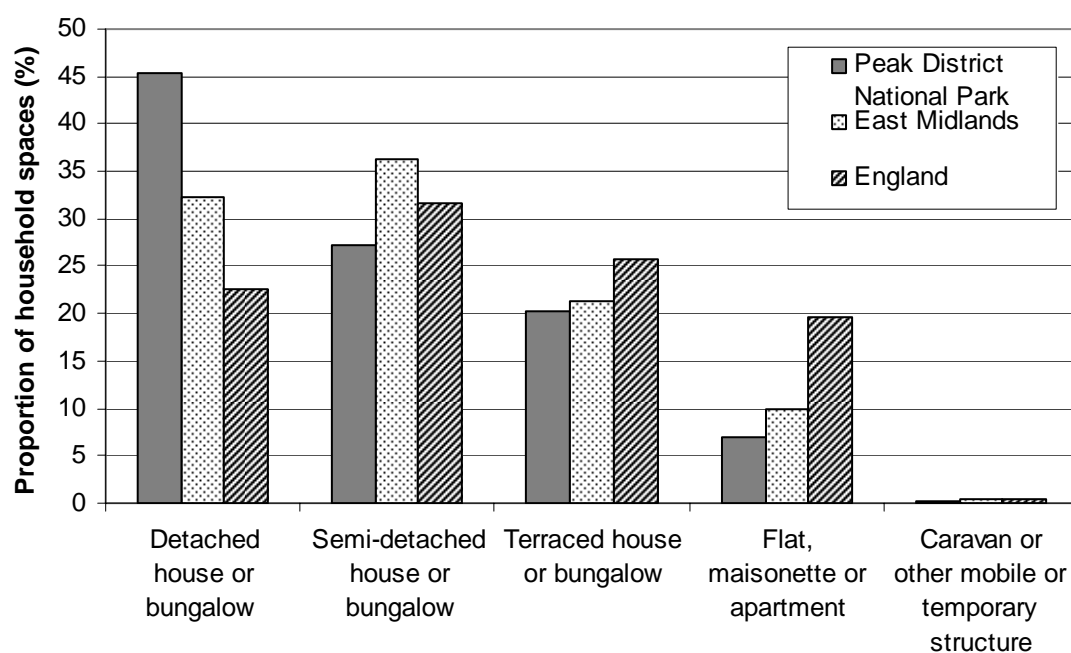
Between 1991 and 2001 the number of household spaces in the National Park increased by about 1,100 (6.8%). This was a lower rate than in the East Midlands (9%) but similar to that for England (6.9%).

Just under half of all household spaces within the Peak District National Park were detached houses or bungalows (45%) and just over a quarter (27%) were semi-detached (Figure 10).

The pattern of household space type within the National Park was different to that of the East Midlands and England. The proportion of detached houses and bungalows in the National Park was higher than for the East Midlands (32%) and double that for England (23%). In contrast, the proportion of semi-detached and terraced houses and bungalows in the National Park was slightly lower than the East Midlands and England.

The proportion of flats, maisonettes and apartments in the National Park (7%) was only slightly lower than in the East Midlands (10%), but only a third of that for England (20%).

Figure 10: Types of household spaces available in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Changes in household spaces between 1991 and 2001 cannot be identified due to differences in the definitions of categories.

4.2 Occupation of household spaces

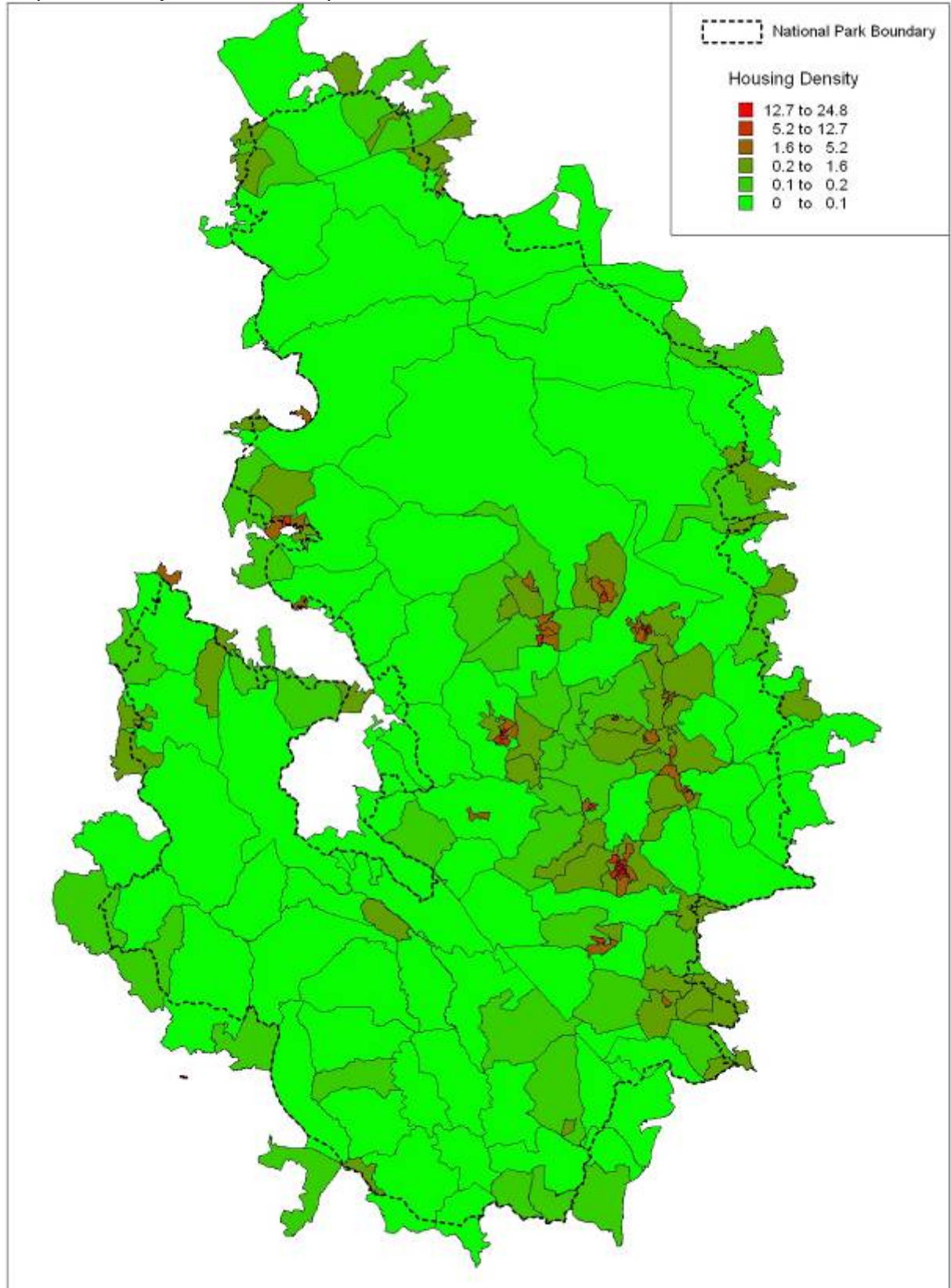
93% of household spaces in the National Park were first homes, lower than in the East Midlands (96%) and England (96%). This was because there were a larger proportion of second and holiday homes in the National Park (4%) compared to the East Midlands and England (less than 1% for both areas).

The proportion of vacant household spaces within the National Park was the same as the East Midlands and England at 3%.

The results from the 2001 Census cannot be compared with the 1991 Census with regards to occupation of household spaces due to differences in data collection and collation.

Map 10 shows that housing density is generally sparse all over the National Park with the exception of the central area where there are groups of more densely packed housing. These areas are the larger towns and villages in the National Park (for example Bakewell, Tideswell and Hope).

Map 10: Density of household spaces around the National Park



**Housing Density
Census Output Areas**

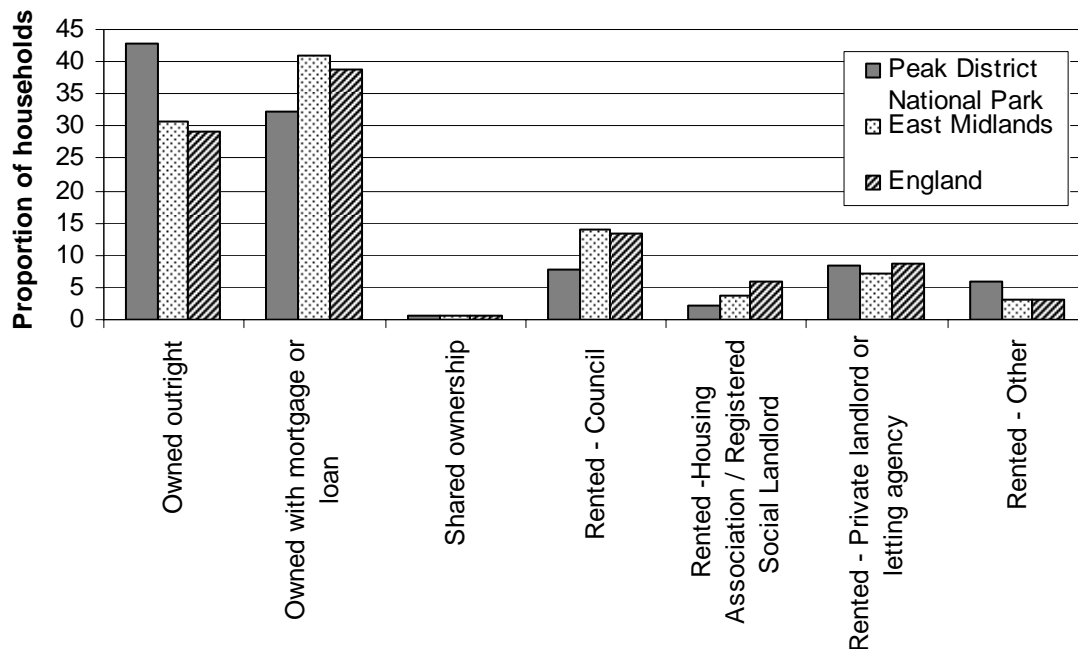
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4.3 Tenure

Three quarters of the households in the National Park were owned by the occupier with 43% owned outright and 32% owned with a mortgage or loan (Figure 11). This was a slightly different picture to that of the East Midlands and England. Total household ownership in the East Midlands was 72% (similar to the Peak District), but in England it was lower at 68%. Furthermore, in the Peak District the largest proportion of households owned their property outright whereas in the East Midlands and England the largest proportion of households owned their homes with a mortgage or loan (41% in the East Midlands and 39% in England).

A smaller proportion of households in the Peak District (10%) rented their accommodation from a social housing provider (Council / Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord) compared to the East Midlands (18%) and England (19%).

Figure 11: Tenure of households within the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England

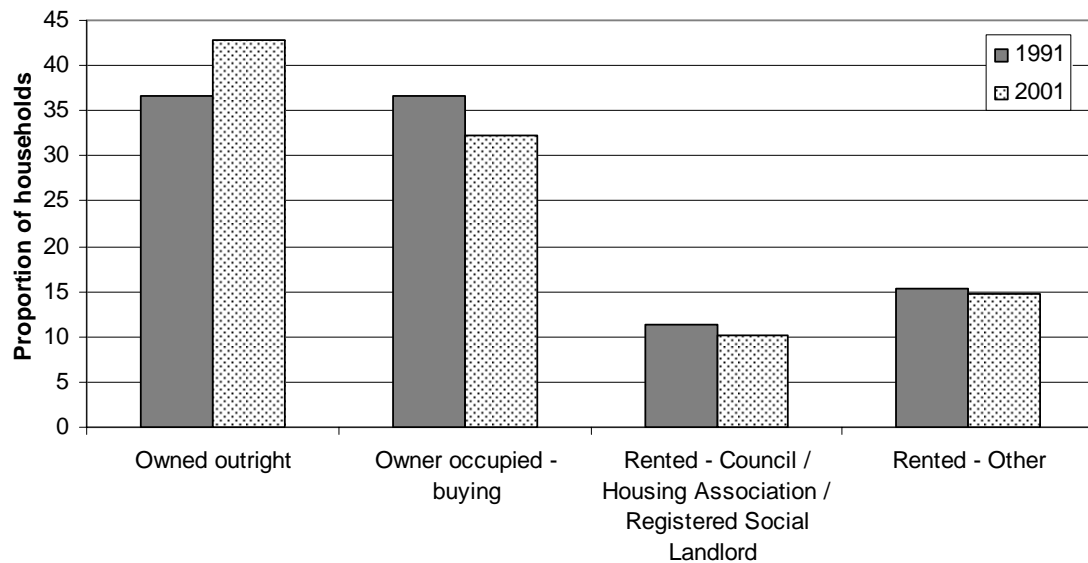


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Figure 12 shows that the overall proportion of households who owned their property was very similar in 1991 (73%) and 2001 (75%). However, the proportion of households who owned their property outright increased over the 10 years from 37% to 43% while the proportion buying their house fell accordingly.

There was little change between 1991 and 2001 in the proportion of households renting their property.

Figure 12: Changes in household tenure in the Peak District National Park between 1991 and 2001

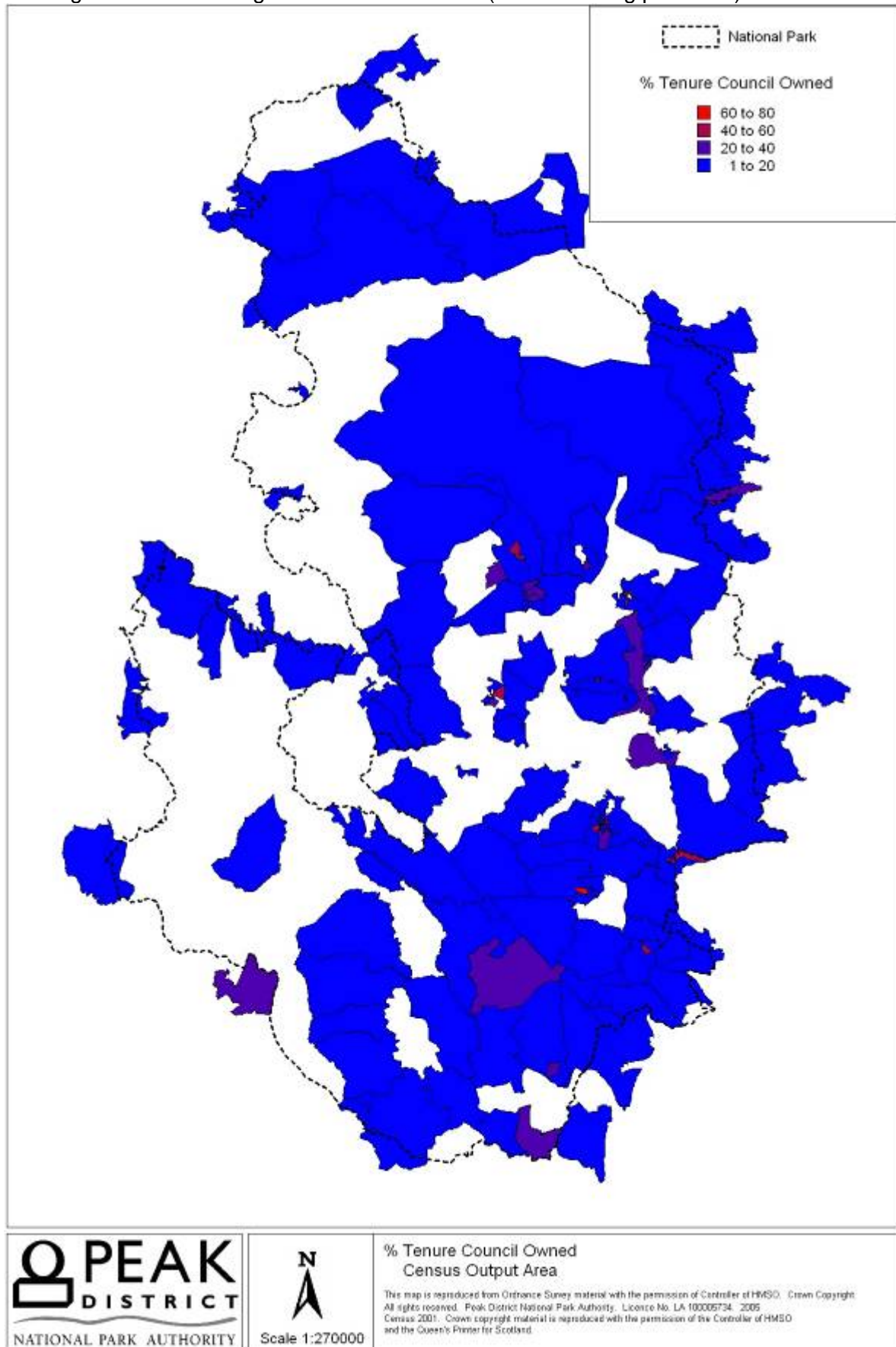


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

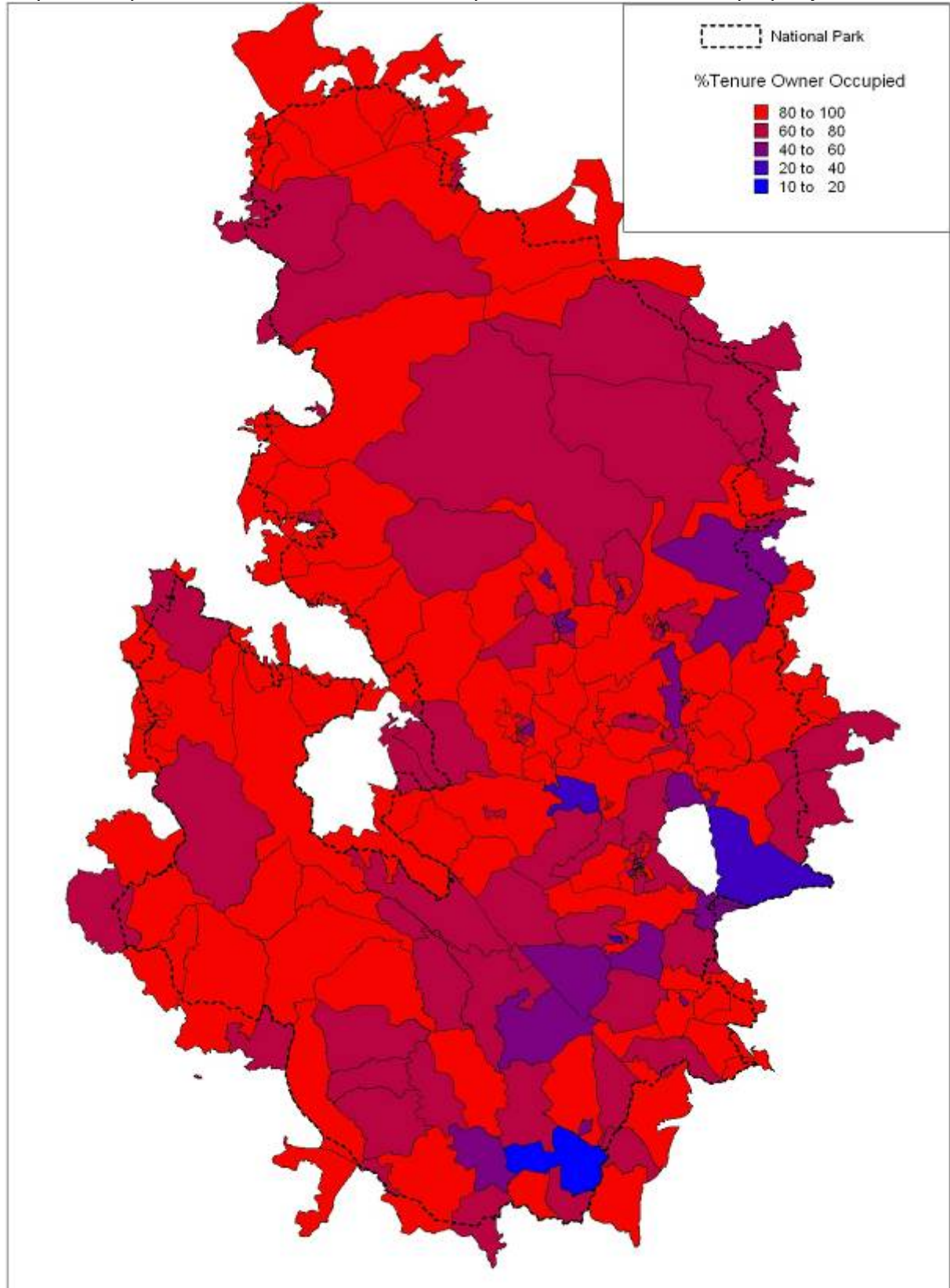
Maps 11, 12 and 13 show that there were similar proportions of households renting from social housing providers, renting from housing providers and owning their own property throughout the National Park. However, there were small pockets (predominantly in the Derbyshire Dales and Sheffield district) where ownership was low and renting was particularly high, both from a social housing provider and from other housing providers.

The area in the central eastern part of the Peak District coloured white on Map 12 covers two Output Areas. In this area less than 10% of households owned their property and a very high proportion rented from other than social housing providers (between 80% and 100%). This area covers the Chatsworth Estate where many of the dwellings are owned by Chatsworth and rented out to workers on the Estate.

Map 11: Proportion of households in each Output Area that rented from local council, housing association or registered social landlord (social housing providers)



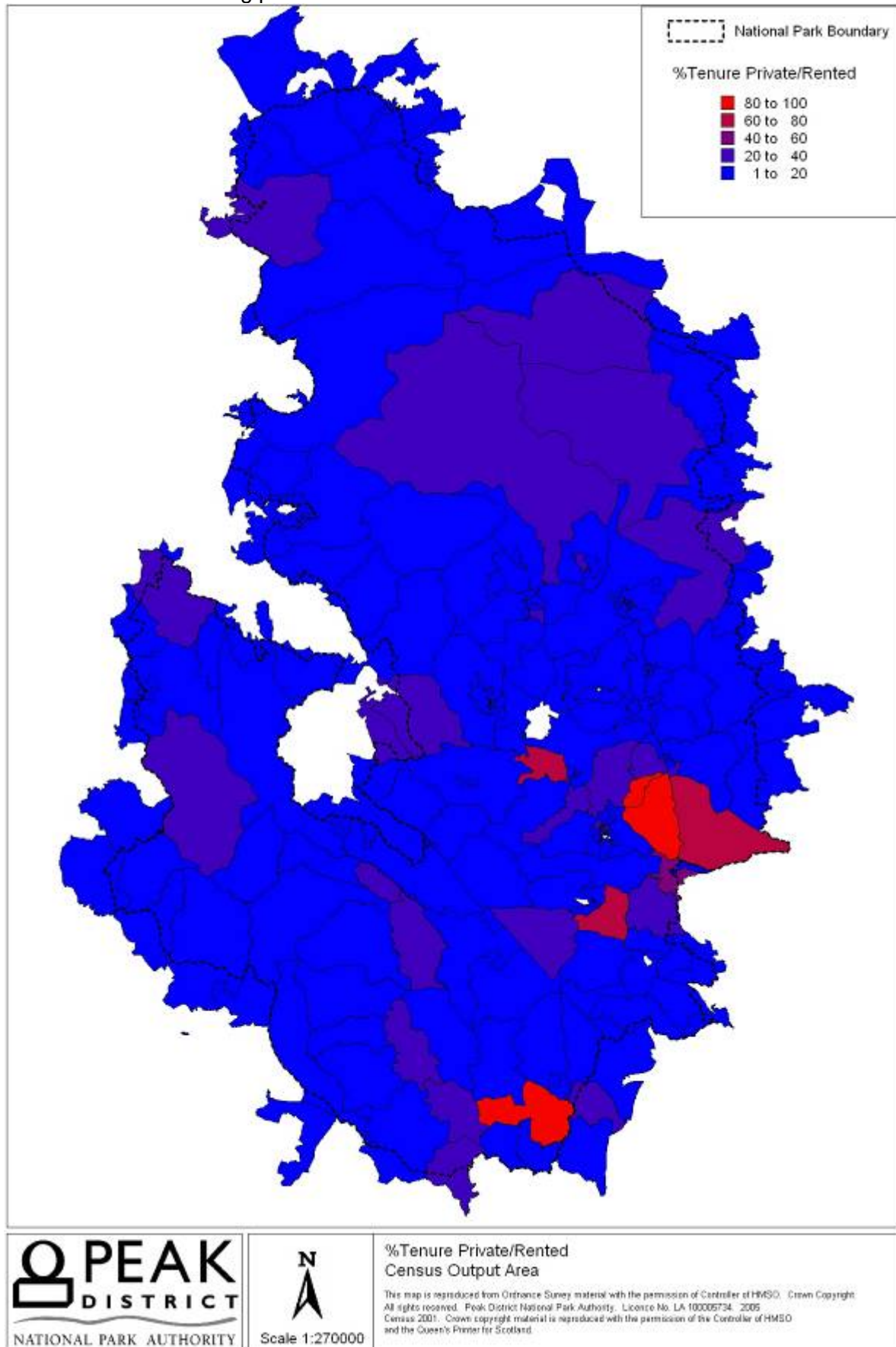
Map 12: Proportion of households in each Output Area that owned their property



**% Tenure Owner Occupied
Census Output Area**

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Map 13: Proportion of households in each Output Area that rented their property from other than social housing providers



4.4 Household size

There was an average of 2.34 people per household in the Peak District National Park in 2001. This was slightly lower than the 2.36 people per household recorded in the East Midlands and England. However, this slight difference may be due to the classification of students at their term time address.

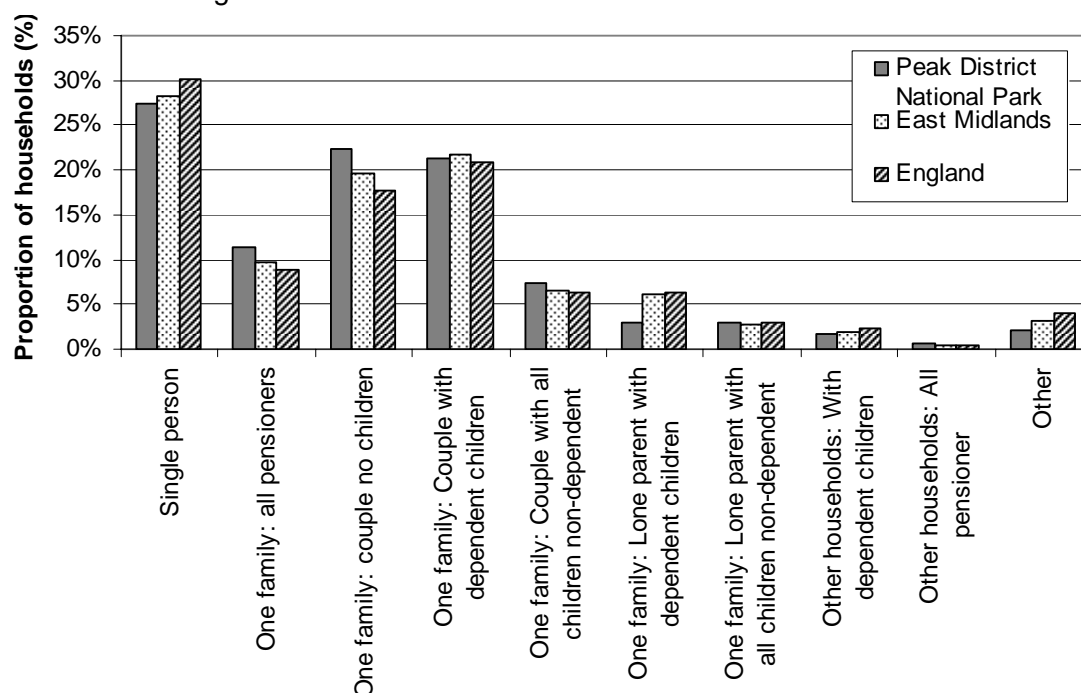
Average household size in the Peak District fell from 2.5 people in 1991 to 2.34 in 2001. This is in line with the pattern seen in the populations of East Midlands and England and continues the decline seen between 1981 and 1991.

4.5 Household composition¹

Figure 13 shows that single person households constituted the largest proportion of households in the Peak District (27%). This was followed closely by 'One family: couples with no children' (22%) and also 'One family: couple with dependent children' (21%).

The proportions of different types of households were very similar for the Peak District, the East Midlands and England.

Figure 13: Composition of households in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



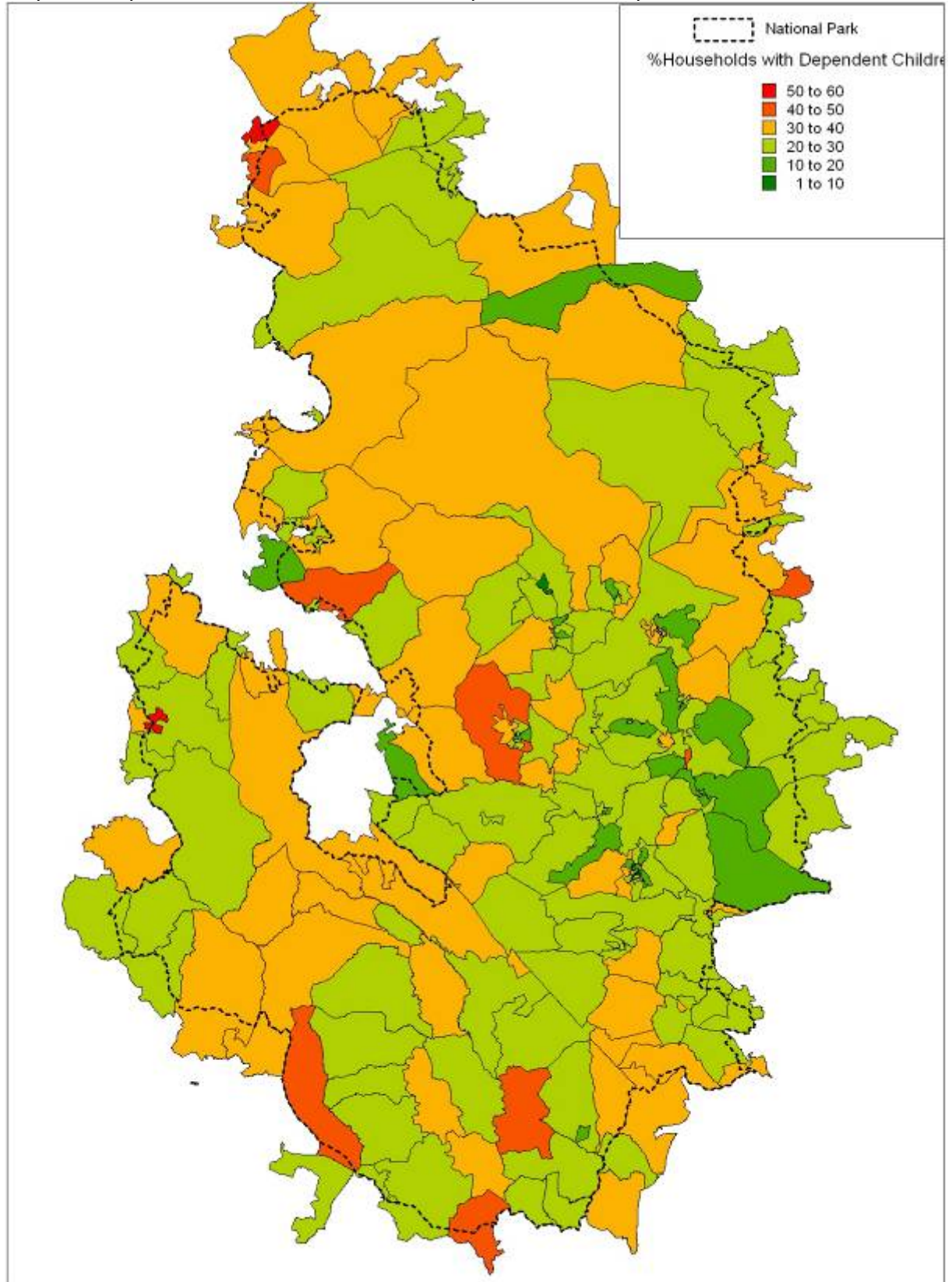
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Comparison between 1991 and 2001 cannot be obtained due to differences in classification of households, dependent children, students and also methodology.

Map 14 shows that the distribution of households with dependent children varied quite significantly (between 1% and 60%). However, the majority of the National Park had between 20% and 40% of households with dependent children. The distribution of households with dependent children appeared to be fairly random with both high and low proportions scattered around the National Park.

¹ A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 - 15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s)

Map 14: Proportion of households in each Output Area with dependent children



**% Households with Dependent Children
Census Output Area**

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4.6 Rooms per household

The average number of rooms per household was higher in the Peak District National Park (6.05) than either the East Midlands (5.49) or England (5.33). Given that the average numbers of people per household were similar for all three areas, this indicates that people living in the Peak District generally have more living space than the overall populations of the East Midlands or England.

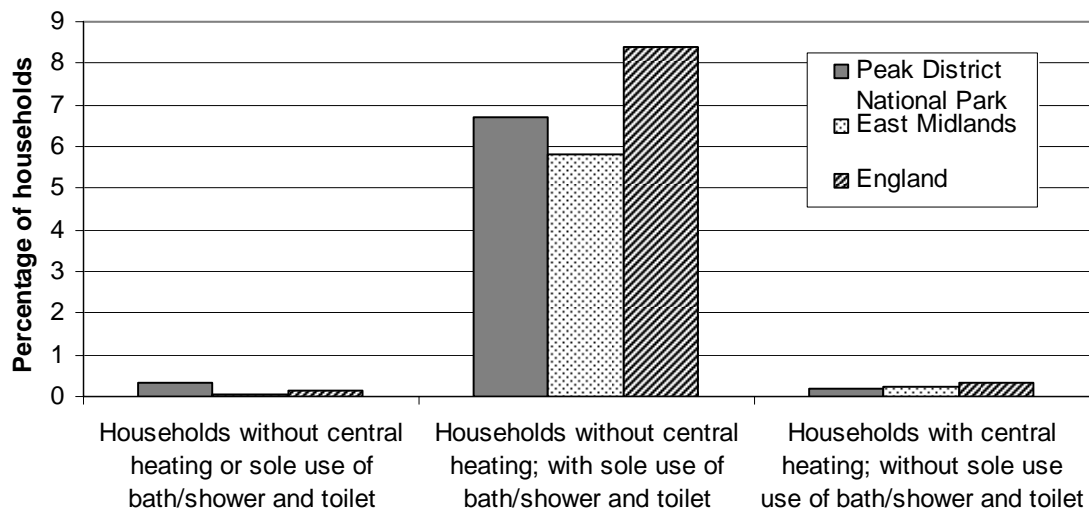
The average number of rooms per household in the Peak District National Park increased between 1991 and 2001 by 0.45. This increase was larger than that of the East Midlands (0.13) and England (0.23).

4.7 Amenities

The proportion of households within the Peak District National Park with central heating and sole use of a bath/shower was 93% in 2001. The amenity that was lacked the most in the National Park was central heating (7%). There were only a very few people in the National Park without sole use of a bath/shower and toilet (Figure 14).

The proportions of households in the Peak District without central heating and/or sole use of a bath/shower and toilet were very similar to those for the East Midlands and also England (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Proportion of households without amenities in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England.



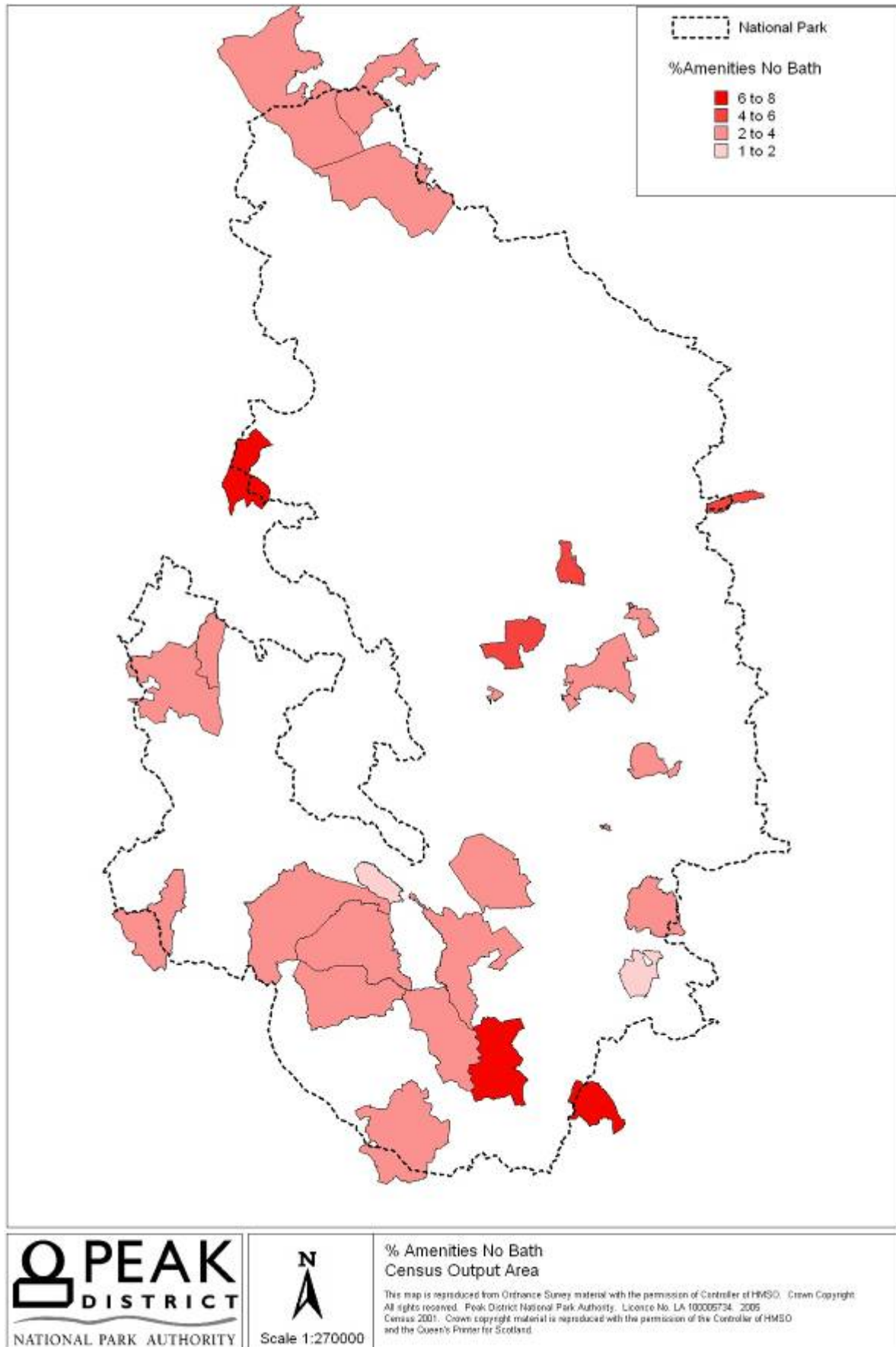
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Comparison between 1991 and 2001 is not possible due to differences in the collection and presentation of the data.

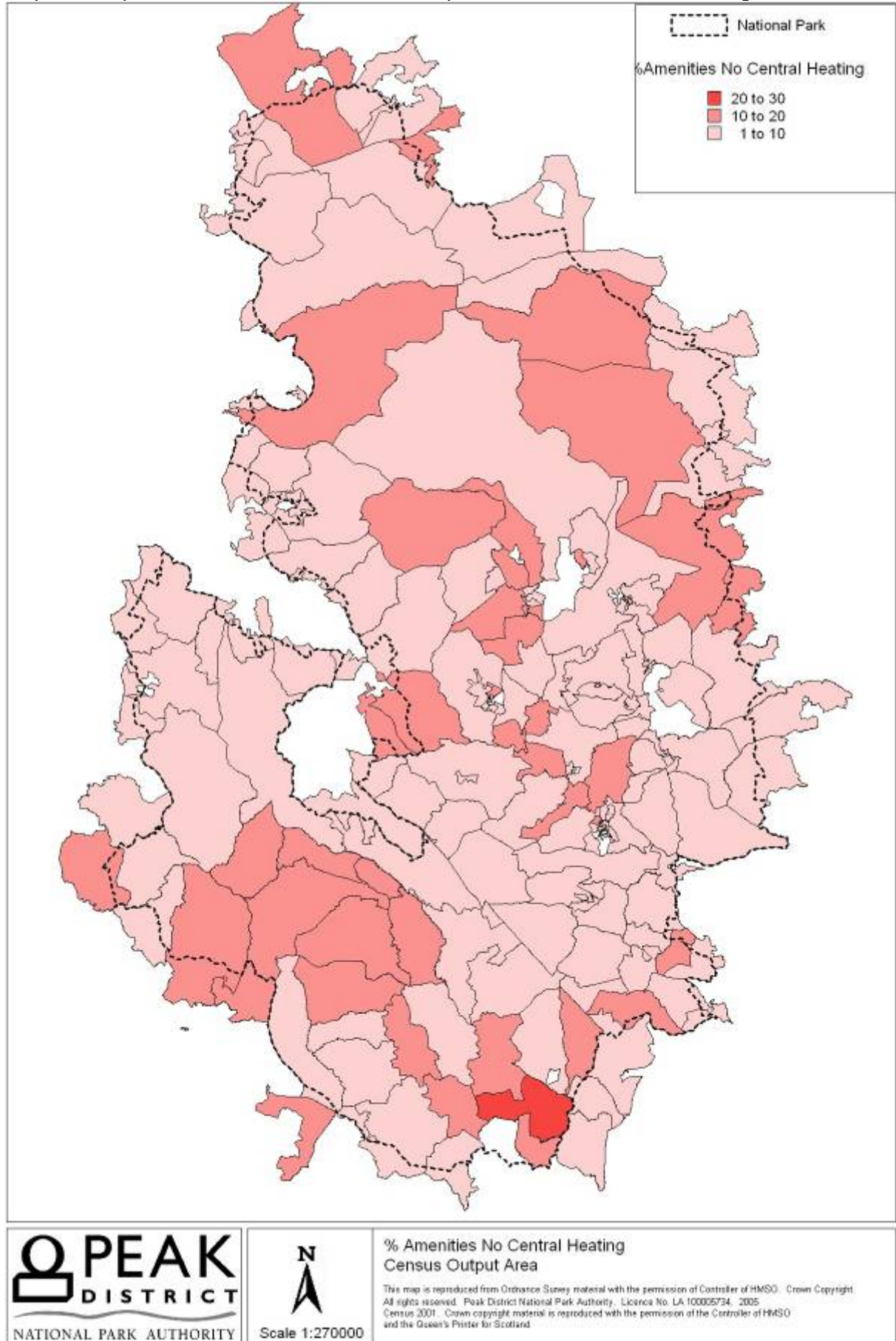
Map 15 shows that very few households in the Peak District did not have sole use of a bath/shower and toilet. These households were predominantly in the southern half of the National Park, although there were a few in the northern area.

Map 16 shows that lack of central heating in households was common throughout the National Park with the majority of Output Areas containing between 1% and 10% of households without this amenity. There were some areas with higher proportions of households without central heating scattered around the National Park.

Map 15: Proportion of households in each Output Area without sole use of a bath/shower and toilet



Map 16: Proportion of households in each Output Area without central heating

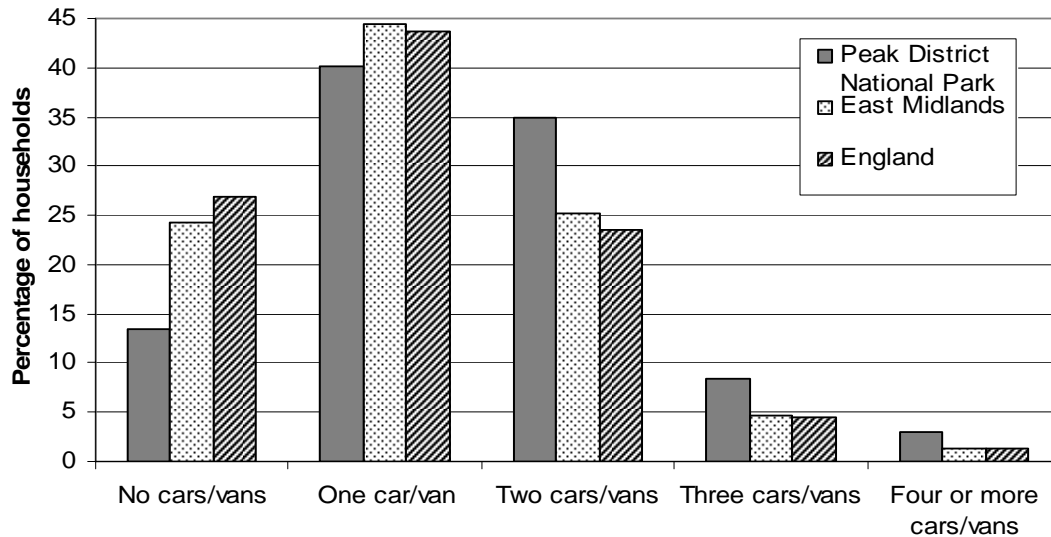


4.8 Car/van availability

Eighty-seven percent of households in the Peak District had access to a car/van (Figure 15). There was an average of 1.5 cars per household.

The proportion of households in the Peak District that did not have access was far lower than in the Region (24%) or England (27%). Also, far more households in the Peak District had access to two or more cars/vans (46%) compared to the East Midlands (31%) or England (29%).

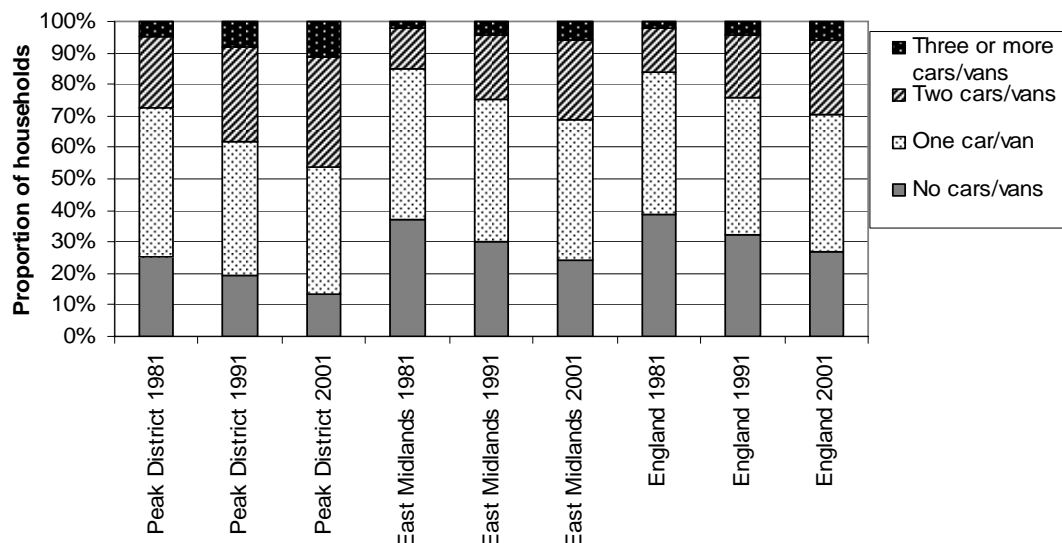
Figure 15: Availability of cars/vans in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The proportion of households in the Peak District that had access to a car/van increased (Figure 16) between 1981 (74%) and 2001 (87%). Furthermore, the proportion with access to more than one car had also increased (27% in 1981 and 46% in 2001). These rates of change also occurred in the East Midlands and England.

Figure 16: Changes in number of cars per household between 1981 and 2001 in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

5 The Economy

5.1 Economic activity rate

Sixty-nine percent (19,195) of residents aged between 16 and 74 years within the Peak District National Park were economically active during 2001, similar to the East Midlands and England (both 67%).

Comparison of economic activity between the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census is not valid due to differences in classifications.

Map 17 shows that between 70% and 80% of 16 to 74 year olds were economically active in the majority of Output Areas covering the National Park. There was, however, a band down the eastern side of the National Park where economic activity was a little lower at between 60% and 70%. Economic activity did not fall below 50% in any one Output Area in the National Park.

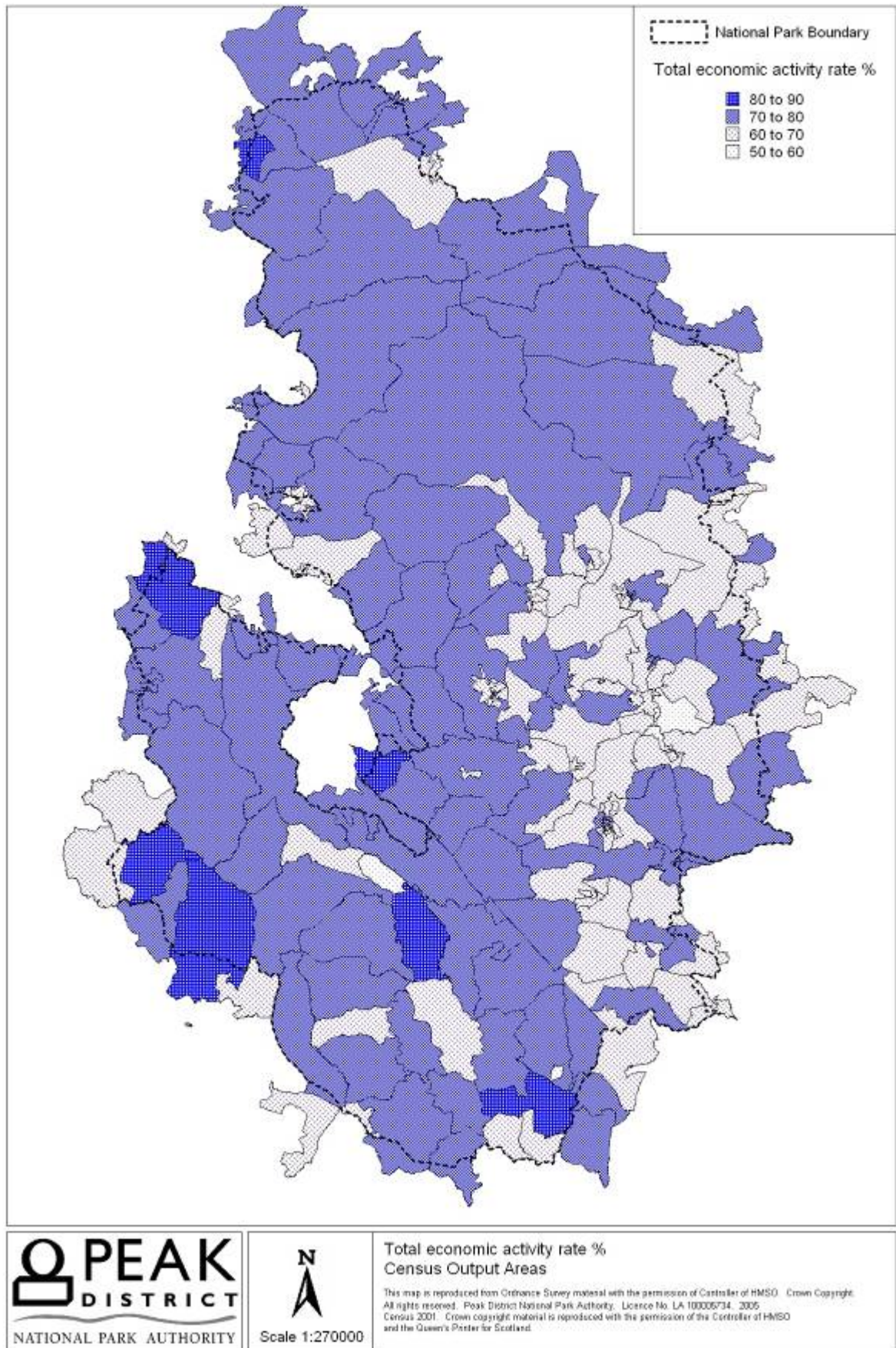
The proportion of males aged 16 to 74 who were economically active was higher than the average for the whole population at 76%. This figure was however in line with the average for the male population age 16 to 74 in the East Midlands and England (both 74%).

Map 18 shows that for most Output Areas covering the National Park the proportion of males aged 16 to 74 who were economically active was between 70% and 90%. No areas where economic activity was particularly higher or lower than the National Park average were apparent.

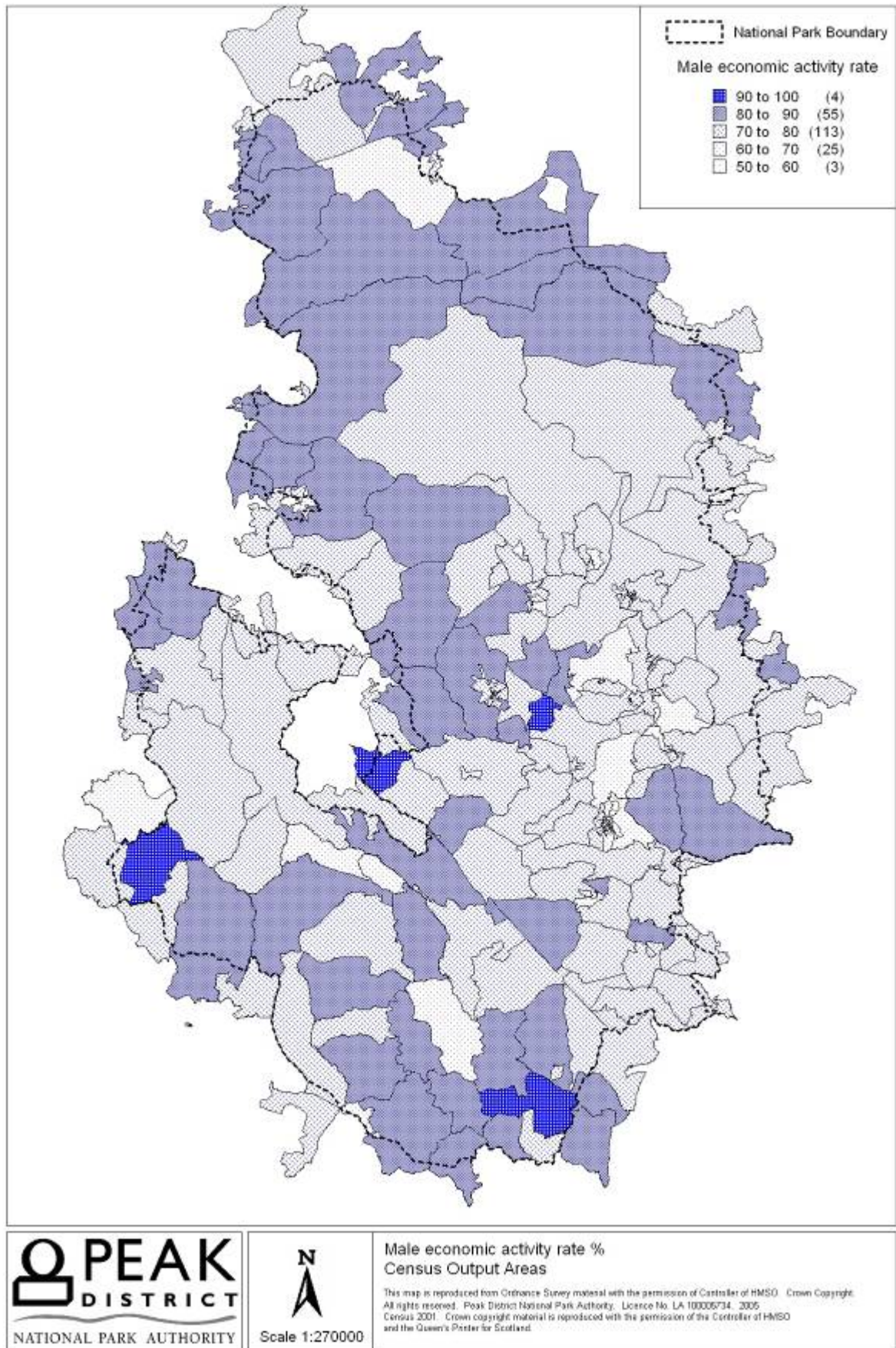
The proportion of females aged 16 to 74 who were economically active was lower than that of the males at 62%. However, this was similar to the 60% in the East Midlands and also England.

Map 19 shows that the proportion of females aged 16 to 74 who were economically active was between 60% and 70% for the majority of Output Areas covering the National Park. No areas where economic activity was particularly higher or lower than the National Park average was apparent.

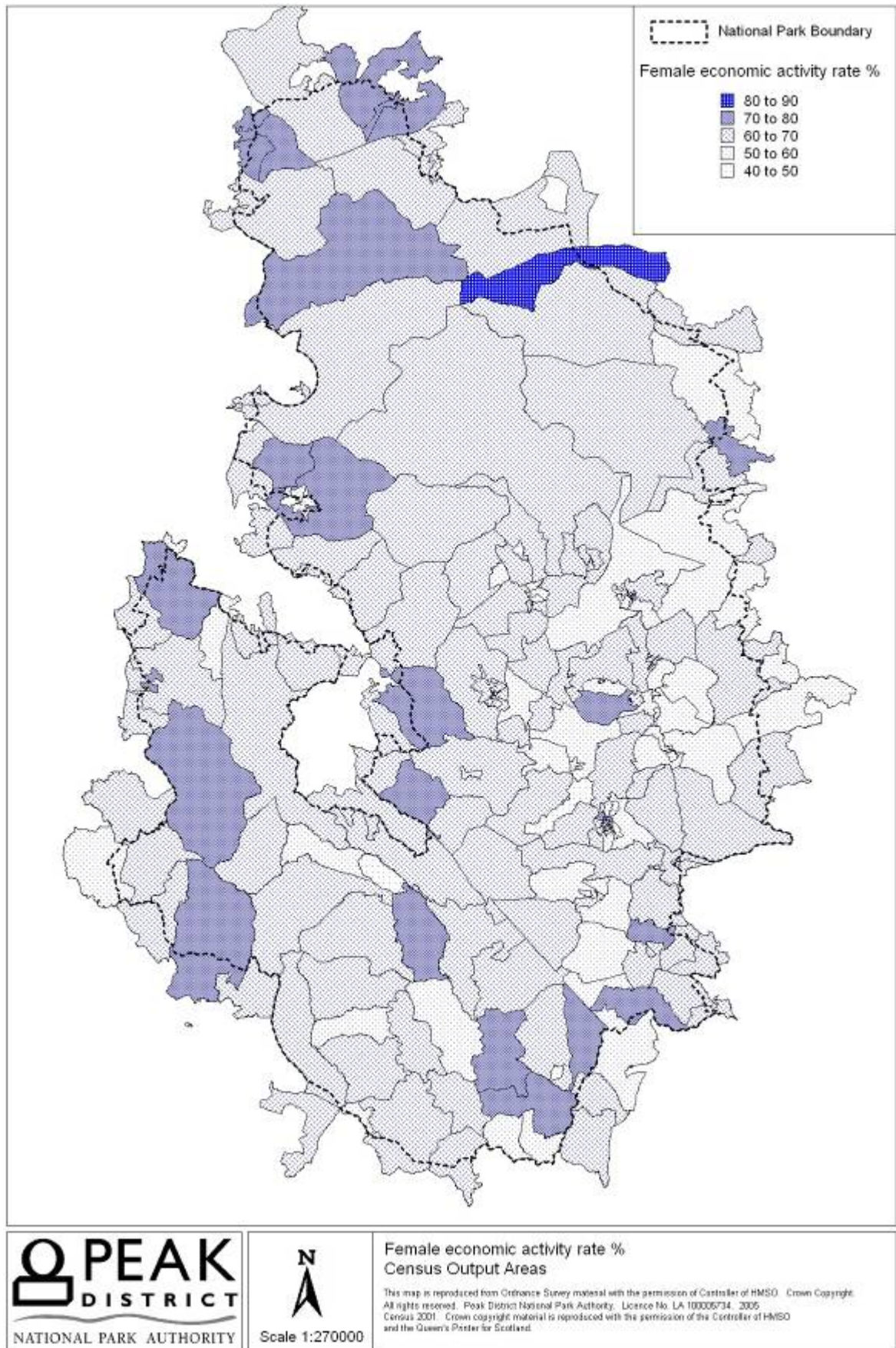
Map 17: Proportion of residents in each Output Area who are economically active



Map 18: Proportion of males in each Output Area who are economically active



Map 19: Proportion of females in each Output Area who are economically active



5.2 Economically active residents

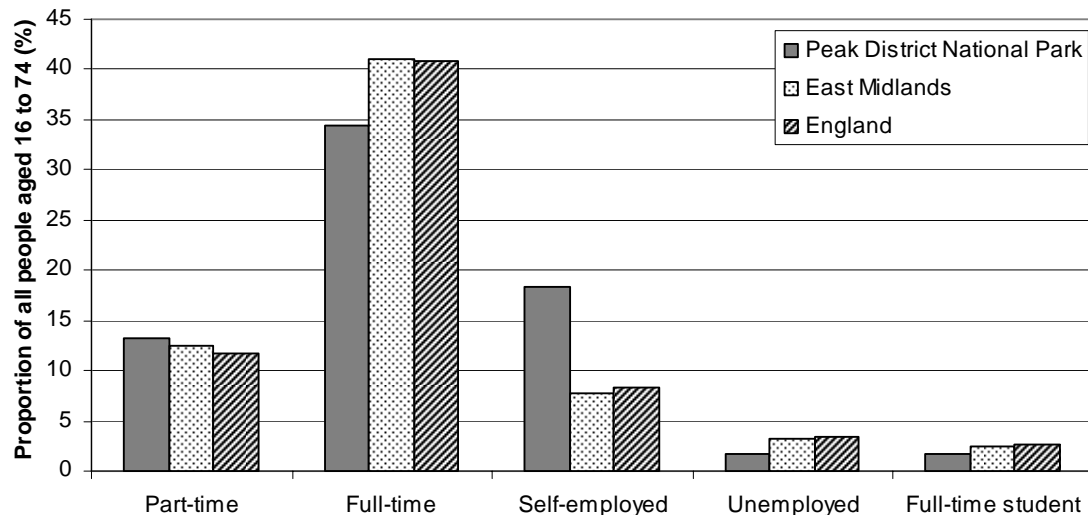
The economic activity type that accounted for the largest proportion of residents (34%) was full-time employment (Figure 17). This was followed by self-employed (18%) and then part-time (13%).

The 2001 Census of population recorded unemployment in the Peak District at 1.73% of 16 to 74 year olds.

The proportion of people in full-time employment in the National Park was lower than the East Midlands or England (both 41%), whereas the proportion of self-employed people was much higher (18% in the National Park compared to 8% for both East Midlands and England). There were similar levels of people who were part-time in the Peak District, East Midlands and England.

The proportion of 16 to 74 year olds who were unemployed in the Peak District National Park was far lower than the East Midlands (3.27%) or England (3.35%).

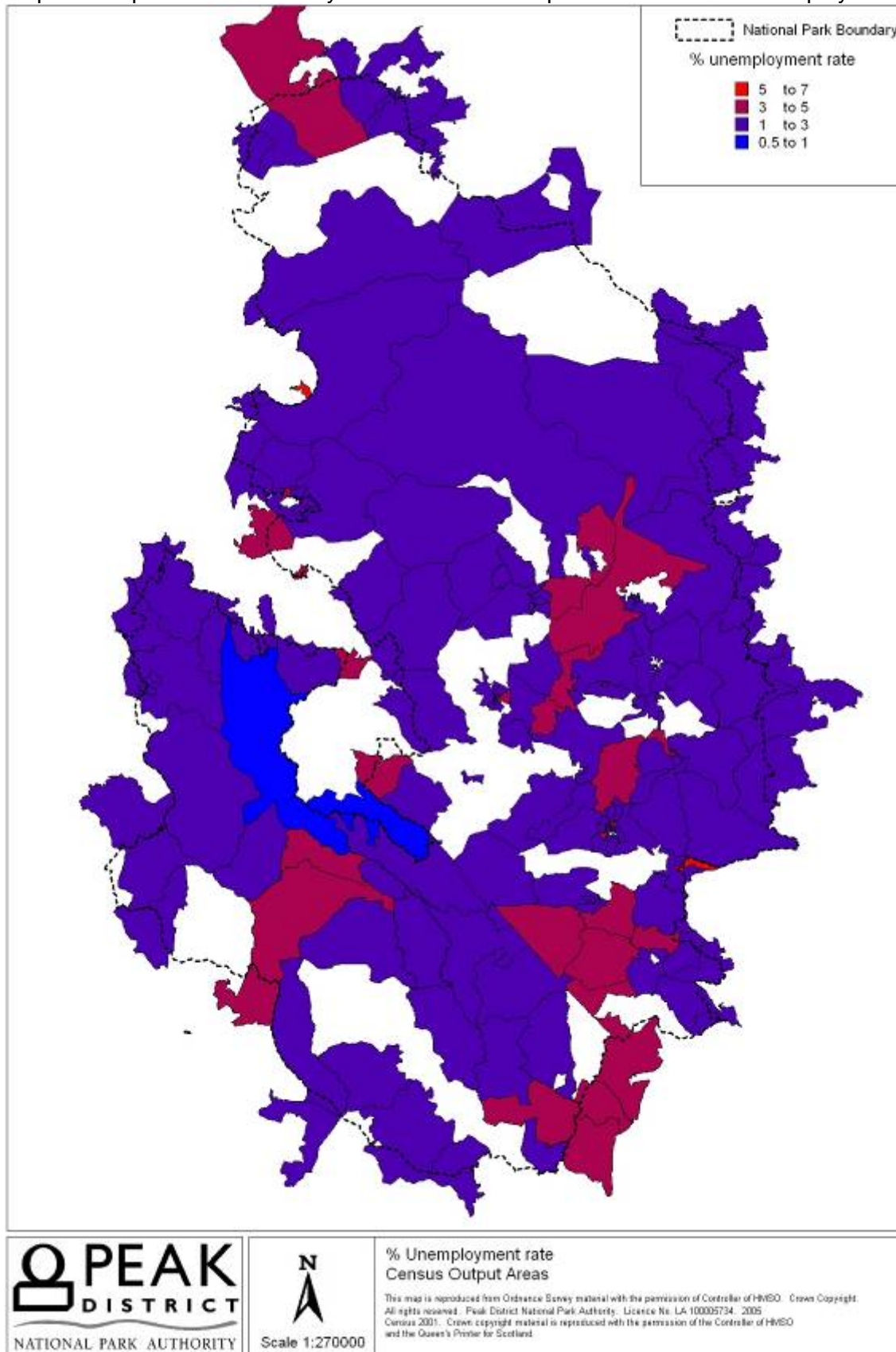
Figure 17: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year olds who were economically active as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year olds



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Although the proportion of 16 to 74 year olds who were unemployed varied from less than 0.5% to 7% within the Output Areas covering the National Park, the distribution of the highest and lowest unemployment rates were fairly randomly distributed (Map 20).

Map 20: Proportion of 16 to 74 year olds in each Output Area who were unemployed¹



¹ White areas have less than 0.5% unemployment

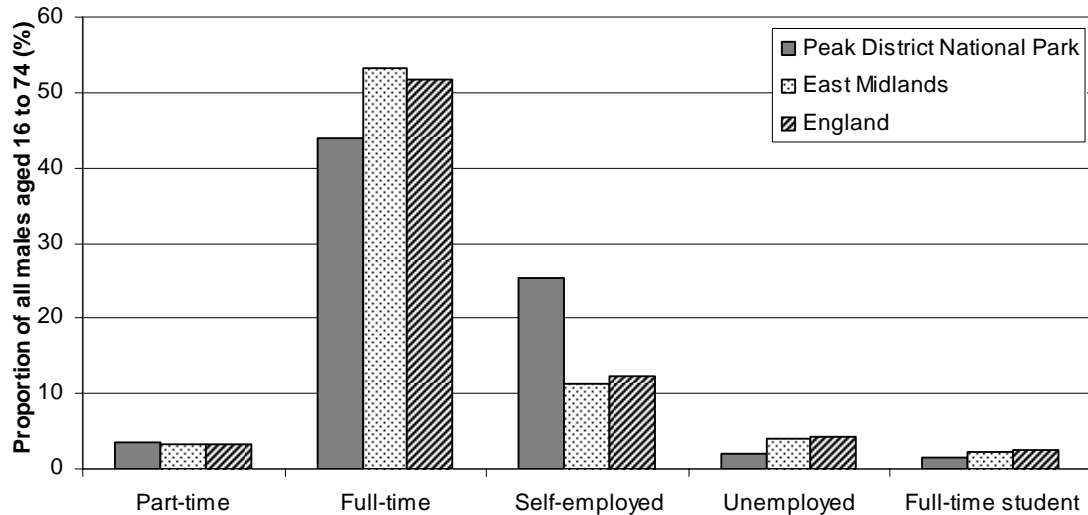
As with the National Park population as a whole, the economic activity type that accounted for the largest proportion of males aged 16 to 74 was full-time employment followed by self-employed (Figure 18). However, for both of these economic activity types the proportion of males was higher than the population as a whole (44% employed and 25% self-employed).

There were very few males in part-time employment (3%), a far lower proportion than for the whole National Park population.

The proportion of males in full-time employment in the National Park was lower than the East Midlands (53%) or England (52%), whereas the proportion of self-employed people was much higher (11% in the East Midlands and 12% in England).

The proportion of 16 to 74 year old males who were unemployed in the Peak District National Park (2.07%) was lower than the East Midlands (4.08%) or England (4.27%).

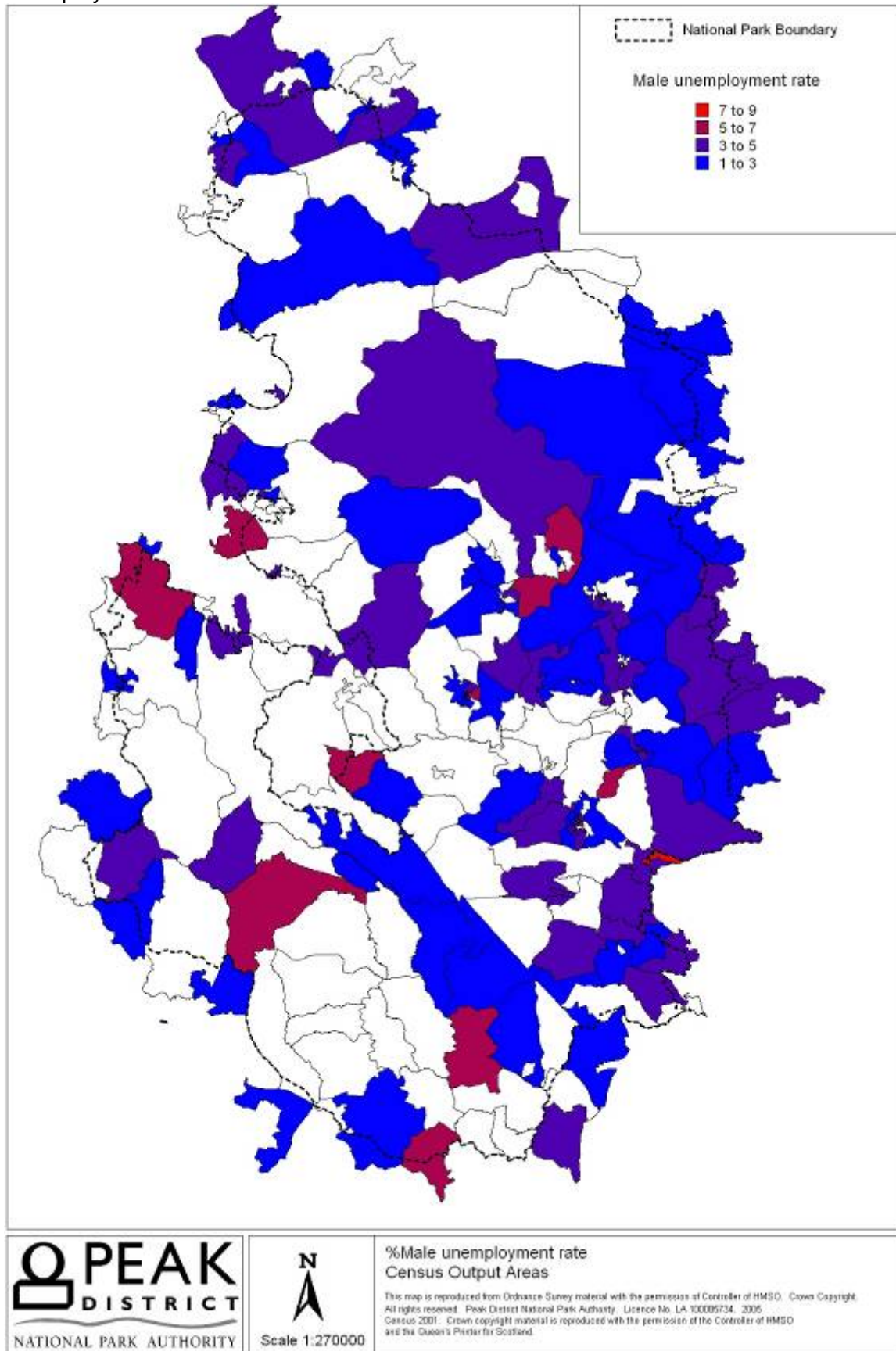
Figure 18: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old males who were economically active as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old males



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The areas in the Peak District that had the lowest levels of unemployed males were in the western central and southern areas (Map 21). However, this area also had some isolated Output Areas that had some of the highest levels of male unemployment in the National Park.

Map 21: Proportion of 16 to 74 year old males in each Output Area who were unemployed



NB: White areas have less than 1% unemployed

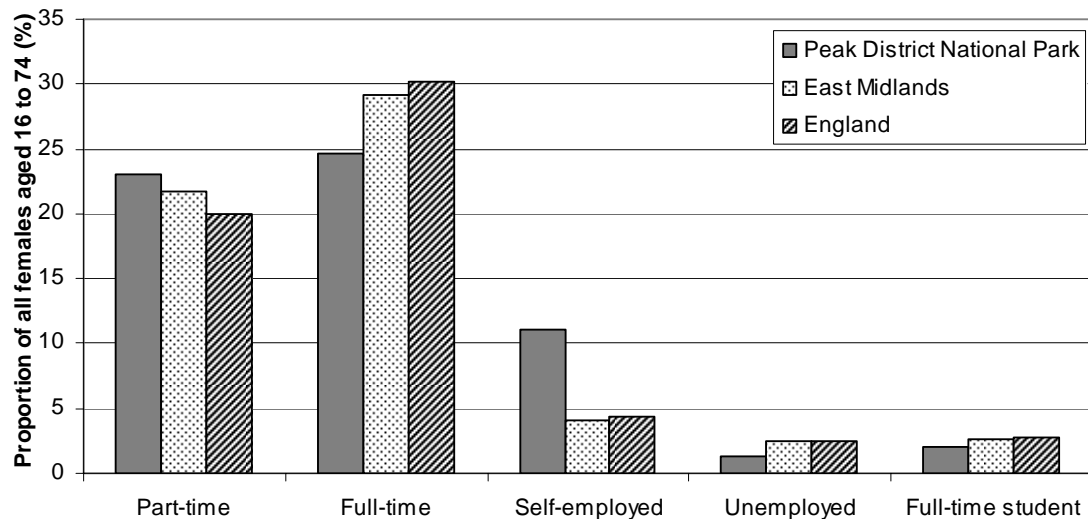
The economic activity of female residents in the Peak District was different to that of the males. There were similar proportions of females aged 16 to 74 in the National Park who were in full-time employment (25%) and part-time employment (23%).

There were proportionally fewer self-employed females in the Peak District (11%) compared to males (25%).

The proportion of females in full-time employment in the National Park was slightly lower than the East Midlands (29%) or England (30%); the proportion in part-time employment was similar (22% in East Midlands and 20% in England); and the proportion of self-employed females was much higher (4% in the East Midlands and England).

The proportion of 16 to 74 year old females who were unemployed in the Peak District National Park (1.38%) was lower than the East Midlands (2.47%) or England (2.45%).

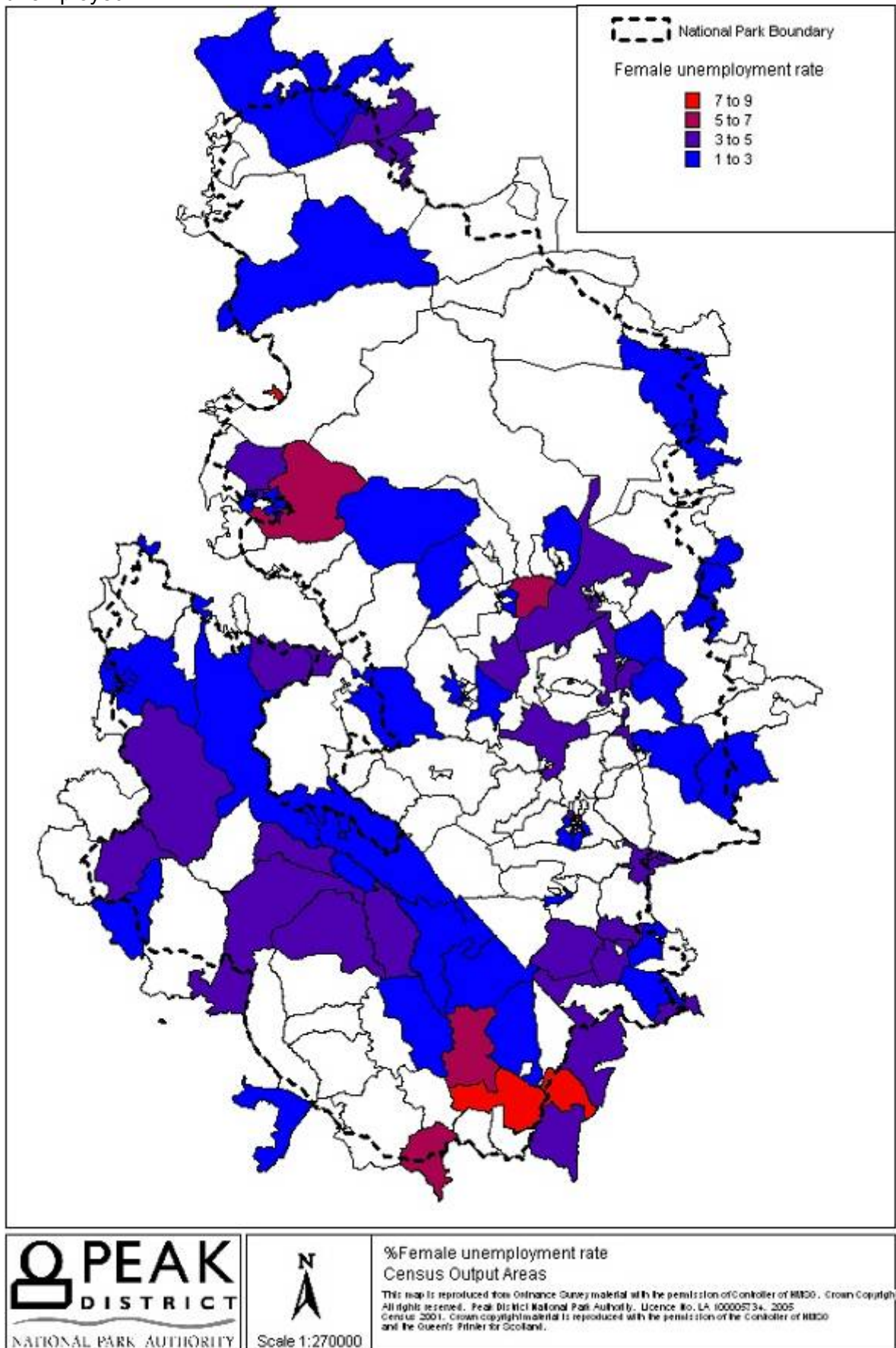
Figure 19: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old females who were economically active as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old females



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The distribution of unemployed females across the Peak District (Map 22) is different to the distribution of males across the area (Map 21). The Output Areas with high levels of female unemployment were particularly concentrated around the central and southern parts of the National Park.

Map 22: Proportion of 16 to 74 year old females in each Output Area who were unemployed



5.3 Economically inactive residents

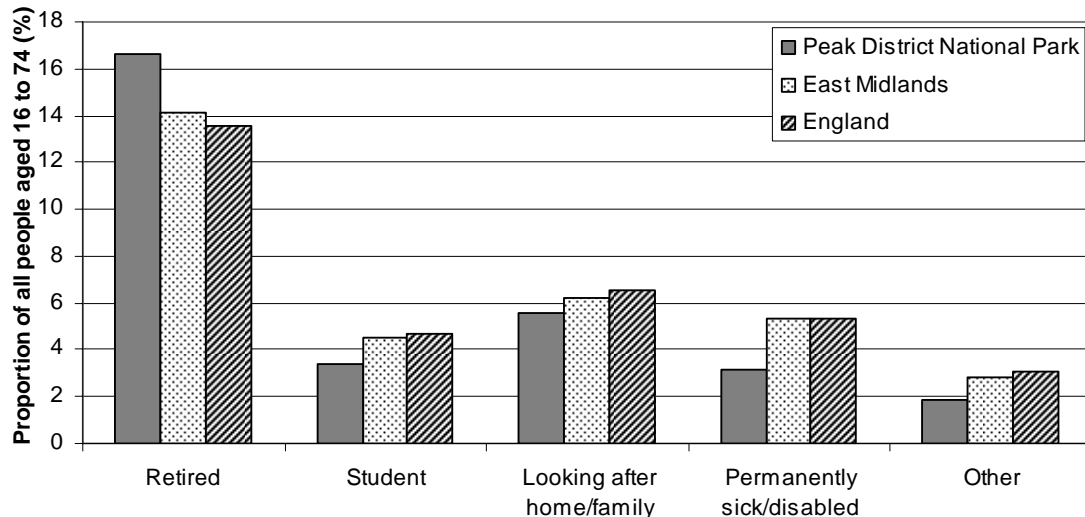
Figure 20 shows that the largest proportion of economically inactive residents in the National Park were retired (17% of all 16 to 74 year olds). The next largest proportion was looking after the home/family (6%).

The largest proportion of economically inactive residents in the East Midlands and England were also retired, although the proportion in the National Park (17% of all 16 to 74 year olds) was slightly higher than that for the East Midlands or England (both 14%).

The proportion of people in the National Park looking after the home/family was similar to that of the East Midlands and England (around 6%).

There were slightly fewer economically inactive students in the National Park (3%) compared to the East Midlands (4%) and England (5%) and also fewer people who were permanently sick/disabled (3% in the National Park compared to 5% in the East Midlands and England).

Figure 20: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year olds who were economically inactive as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year olds



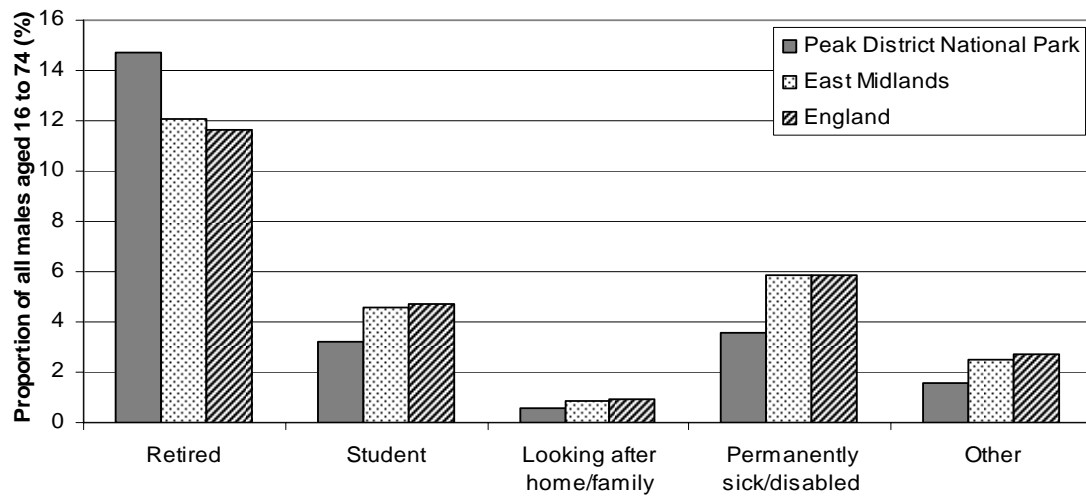
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Figure 21 shows that the largest proportion of economically inactive males living in the Peak District were retired (15% of all 16 to 74 year olds).

The largest proportion of economically inactive male residents in the East Midlands and England were also retired, although the proportion in the National Park (15% of all 16 to 74 year olds) was slightly higher than that for the East Midlands or England (both 12%).

There were proportionally slightly fewer male residents in the National Park who were permanently sick/disabled (4%) compared to the East Midlands (6%) and England (6%) and also slightly fewer students (3% in the National Park compared to 5% in the East Midlands and England).

Figure 21: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old males who were economically inactive as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year olds



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

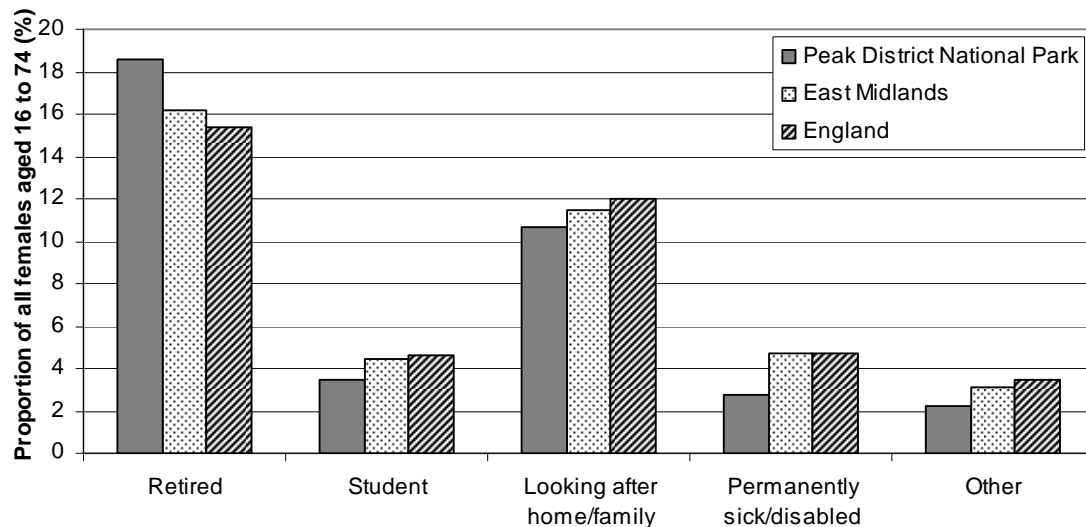
Figure 22 shows that, as with male residents, the largest proportion of economically inactive females living in the Peak District were retired. However, the proportion of retired females in the National Park was higher than the proportion of males (19% of females compared to 15% of males). A larger proportion of females were looking after the home/family (11% compared to males (1%).

The largest proportion of economically inactive female residents in the East Midlands and England were also retired, although at slightly lower levels than in the Peak District (16% East Midlands and 15% England).

The proportions of females in the National Park who were looking after the home/family or students were similar to those in the East Midlands and England.

There was a slightly lower proportion of female students in the Peak District (3%) compared to the East Midlands (5%) and England (5%).

Figure 22: Economic activity of 16 to 74 year old females who are economically inactive as a proportion of all 16 to 74 year old females



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

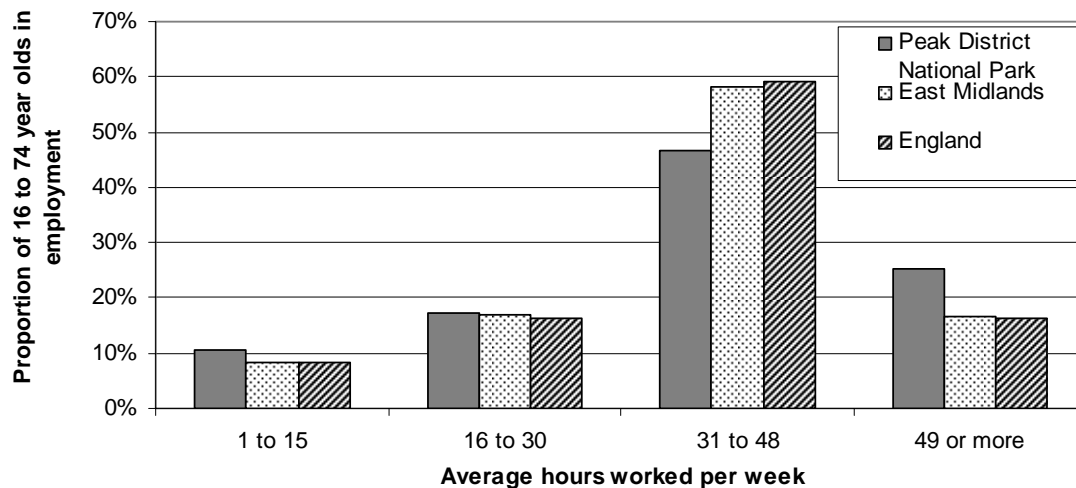
5.4 Hours of work

Just under half (47%) of all 16 to 74 year old Peak District residents in employment worked for between 31 and 48 hours per week (Figure 23) and a quarter worked for 49 hours or more (25%).

As with the Peak District residents, the largest group of 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the East Midlands and England worked for between 31 and 48 hours. However, proportionally more of the East Midlands (58%) and England (59%) working population worked between 31 and 48 hours compared to the Peak District residents. In contrast, a larger proportion of the Peak District working population worked for 49 or more hours a week than in the East Midlands (17%) or England (16%).

In 2001, 72% of the working population worked for 31 hours or more, slightly lower than in 1991 (77%).

Figure 23: Number of hours worked by all 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

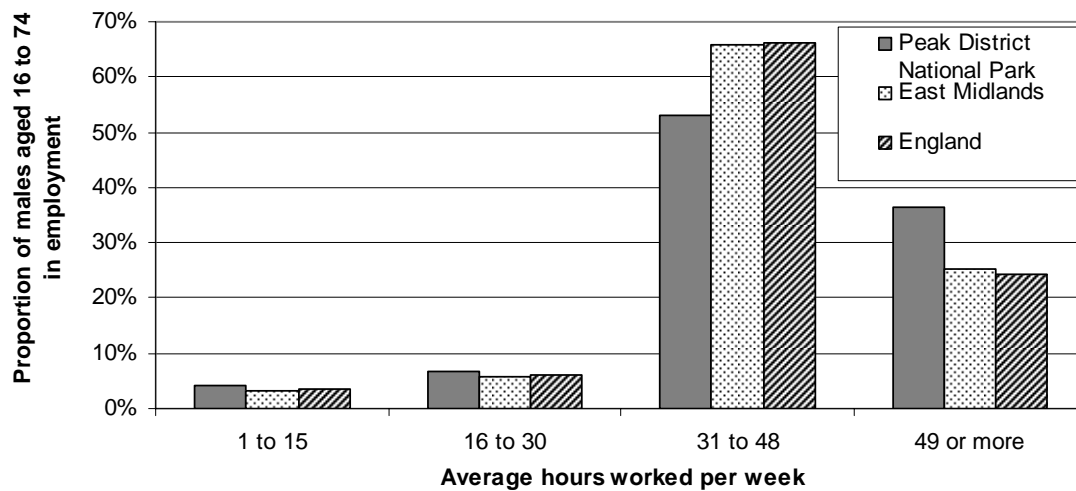
Over half (53%) of all 16 to 74 year old males in the Peak District in employment worked for between 31 and 48 hours per week (Figure 24) and over a third worked for 49 hours or more (37%).

The proportion of male Peak District residents who worked 30 hours or less was similar to that of the East Midlands and England. However, fewer Peak District males worked between 31 and 48 hours than in the East Midlands (66%) and England (66%) and a larger proportion worked for 49 hours or more (25% in East Midlands and 24% in England).

On average male residents of the Peak District National Park worked 46 hours per week in 2001. This was higher than the average for the East Midlands (43 hours) or England (42 hours).

In 2001, 90% of the working male population worked for 31 hours or more, slightly lower than in 1991 (94%).

Figure 24: Number of hours worked by male 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

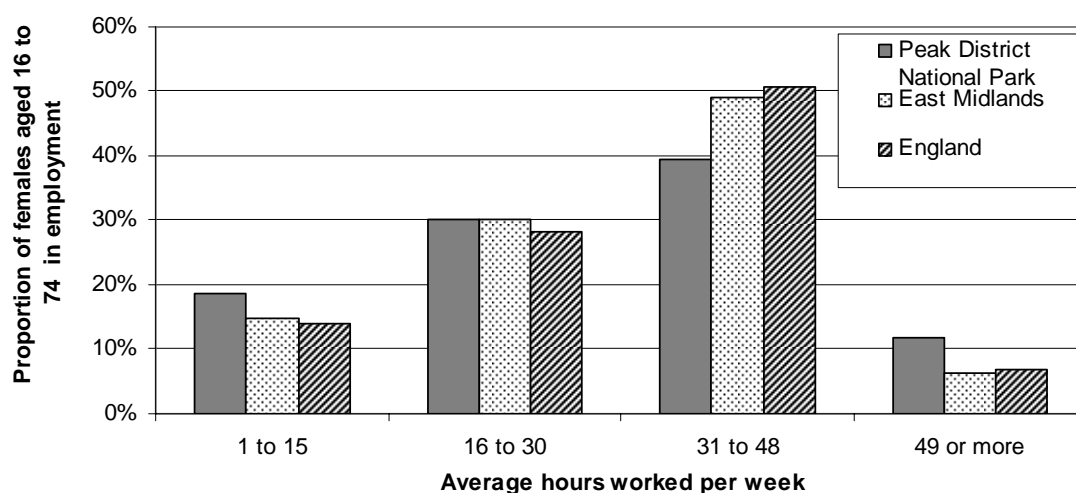
Female residents tended to work fewer hours than male residents. Half of all females worked 30 hours or less compared to 10% of males and 12% worked 49 hours or more compared to 37% of males.

The proportion of female Peak District residents who worked 30 hours or less was slightly higher than in the East Midlands (45%) or England (42%). However, a larger proportion of Peak District females worked for 49 hours or more (6% in the East Midlands and 7% in England).

On average female residents of the Peak District worked 31 hours per week. This was the same as the average for the East Midlands and England.

There was little change in the working hours of females between 1991 and 2001.

Figure 25: Number of hours worked by female 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

5.5 Industry of resident employment

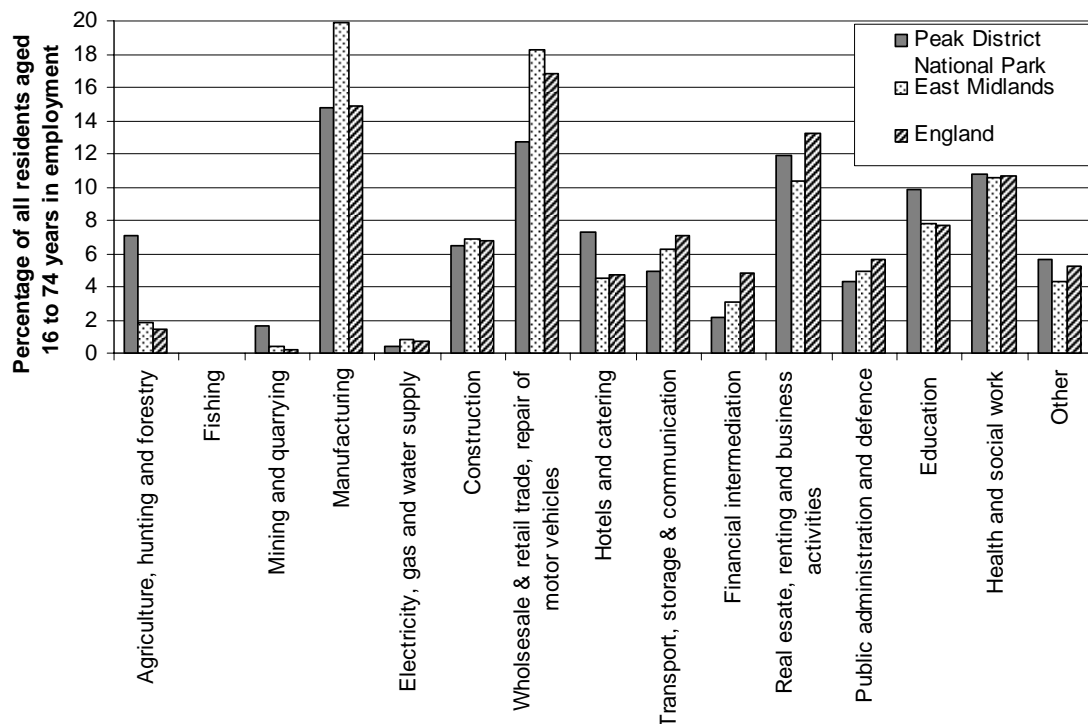
The industries that employed the largest proportions of Peak District residents (Figure 26) were 'manufacturing' (15%) followed by 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' (13%), 'real estate, renting and business activities' (12%), 'health and social work' (11%) and 'education' (10%).

The four major industries in which the Peak District residents were employed were also the four major industries of employment for the residents of the East Midlands and England. However the proportions of residents in each area working in each industry differed. The most prominent differences were that:

- A larger proportion of the East Midlands population (20%) worked in 'manufacturing' compared to the Peak District and England (15% for both),
- Larger proportions of the population in the East Midlands (18%) and England (17%) worked in 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' compared to the Peak District (13%),
- A larger proportion of the Peak District population (7%) worked in 'agriculture, hunting and forestry' than either the East Midlands (2%) or England (1%).

The 2001 data on occupation is not directly comparable with the 1991 data due to the difference in definition of the working age group.

Figure 26: Industry of employment of all 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



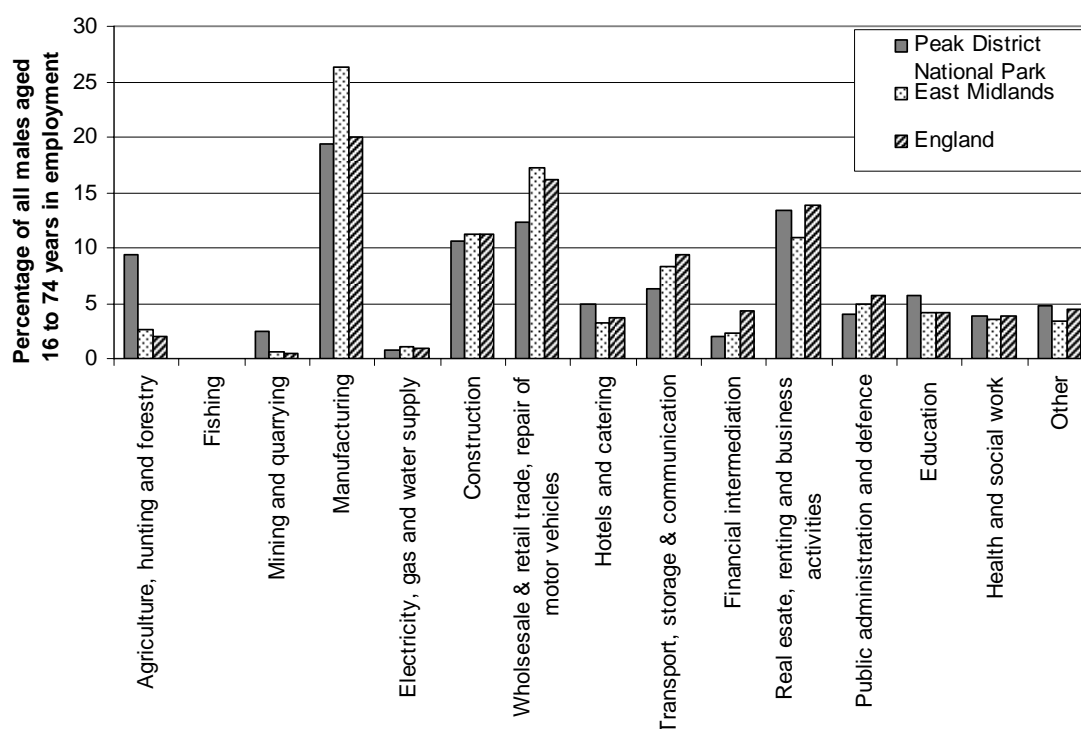
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The industries that employed the largest proportions of Peak District males (Figure 27) were 'manufacturing' (19%) followed by 'real estate, renting and business activities' (13%), 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' (12%), 'construction' (11%) and 'agriculture, hunting and forestry' (9%).

The four major industries in which the Peak District males were employed were also the four major industries of employment for the males of the East Midlands and England. However the proportions of residents in each area working in each industry differed. In particular a larger proportion of the East Midlands males population (26%) worked in 'manufacturing' compared to the Peak District (19%) and England (20%), and a lower proportion of males in the Peak District (12%) worked in 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' compared to the East Midlands (17%) and England (16%).

The importance of 'agriculture, hunting and forestry' to the male residents of the Peak District (9% of males) was far higher than for the East Midlands (3%) or England (2%).

Figure 27: Industry of employment of all 16 to 74 year old males in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The employment profile of the female residents of the Peak District was very different to that of the male residents (Figures 27 and 28).

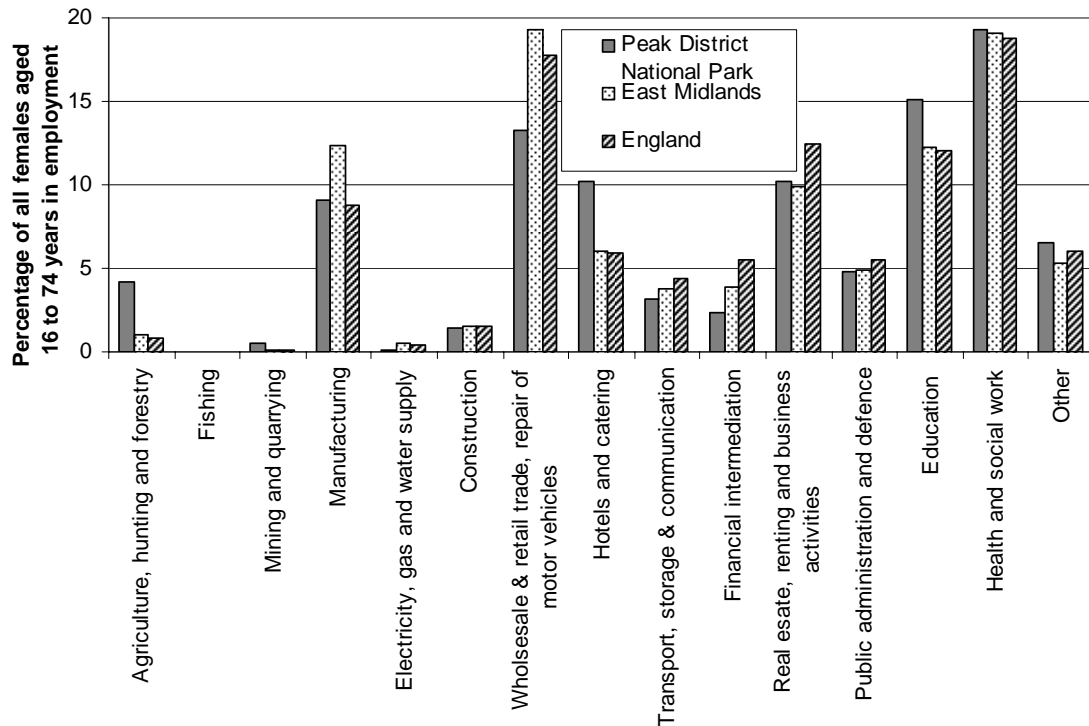
The industries that employed the largest proportions of Peak District females were 'health and social work' (19%) followed by 'education' (15%), 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' (13%), 'hotels and catering' (10%), 'real estate, renting and business activities' (10%) and 'manufacturing' (9%).

The six major industries in which the Peak District females were employed were also the major industries of employment for females in the East Midlands and England. However the proportions of residents in each area working in each industry differed. In particular, where 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' was the third largest industry of Peak District females (13%) it was joint largest in the East Midlands (19%) and England (18%) with 'health and social work' (19% for all three areas).

'Manufacturing' employed proportionally more female residents in England as a whole (12%) compared to either the Peak District (9%) or the East Midlands (9%).

'Education', 'hotels and catering' and 'agriculture, hunting and forestry' were more important industries for the Peak District female residents than in the East Midlands or England by between 3% and 4% per industry.

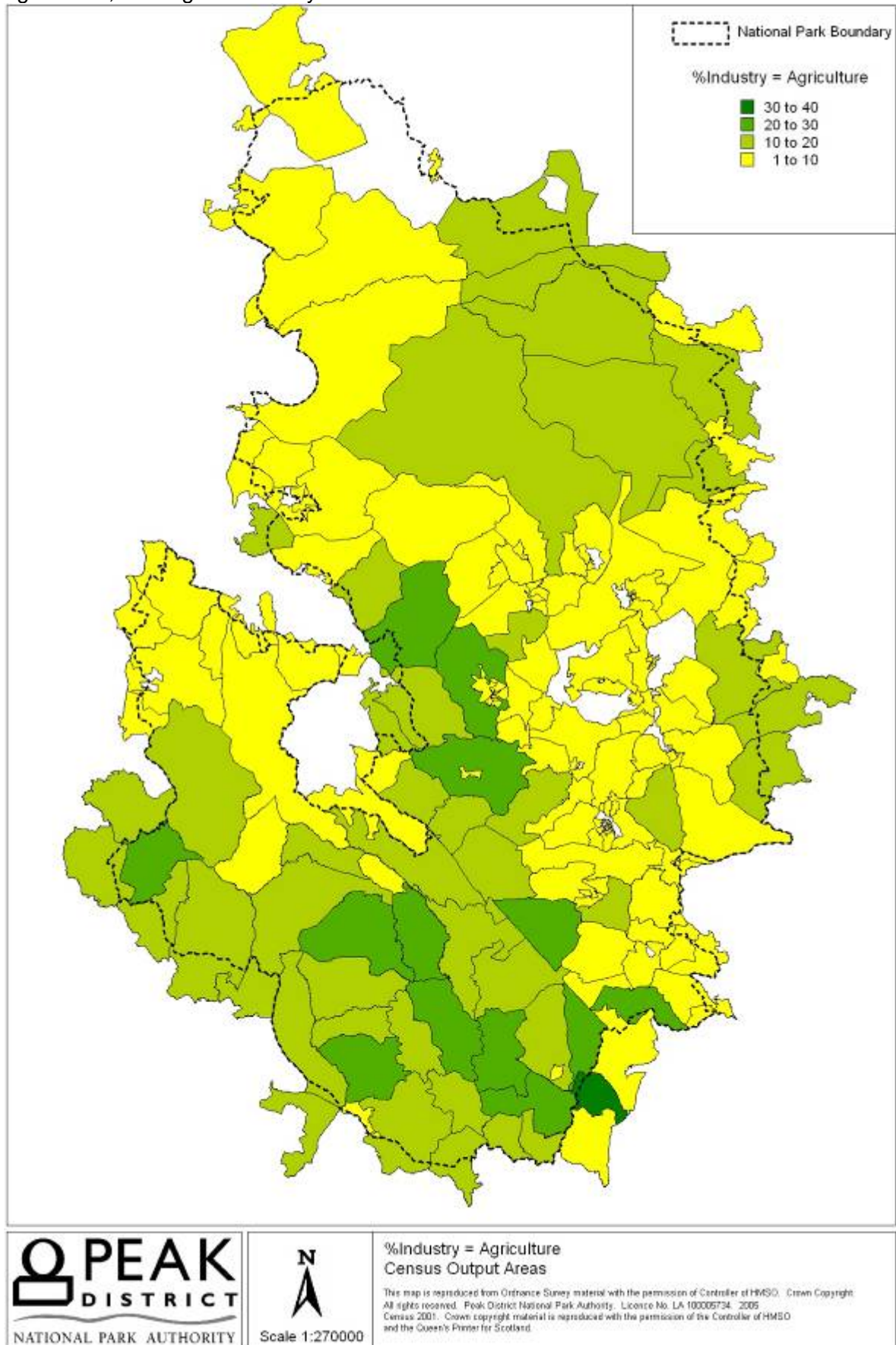
Figure 28: Industry of employment of all 16 to 74 year old females in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



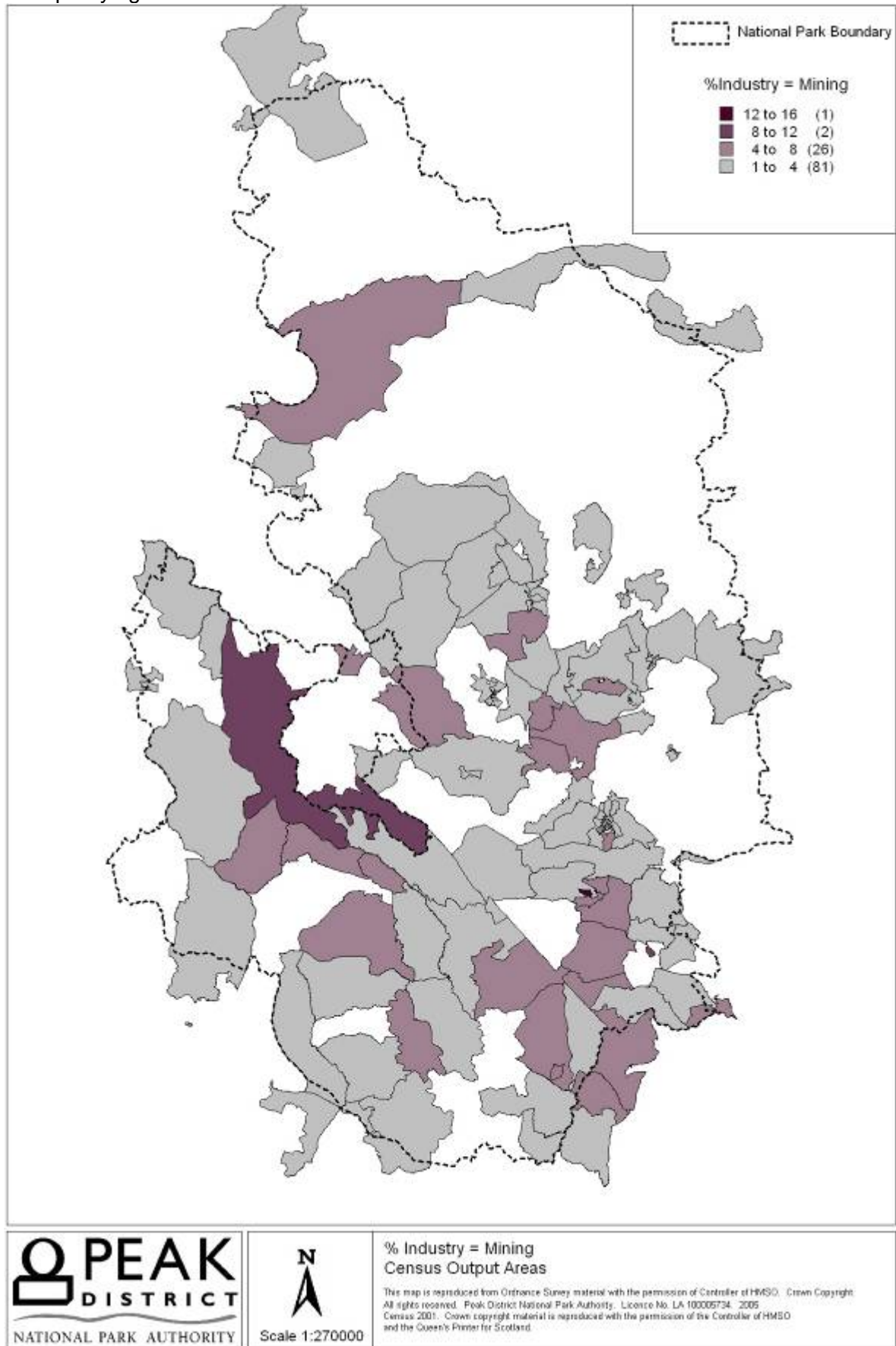
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Map 23 indicates a high proportion of residents in the south western and central western areas of the National Park worked in 'agriculture, hunting and forestry'. Maps 24 to 29 show that residents working in these industries were scattered around the National Park. Map 30 indicates that 'public administration and defence' was a major industry for residents living generally in areas where 'agriculture, hunting and forestry' was not common.

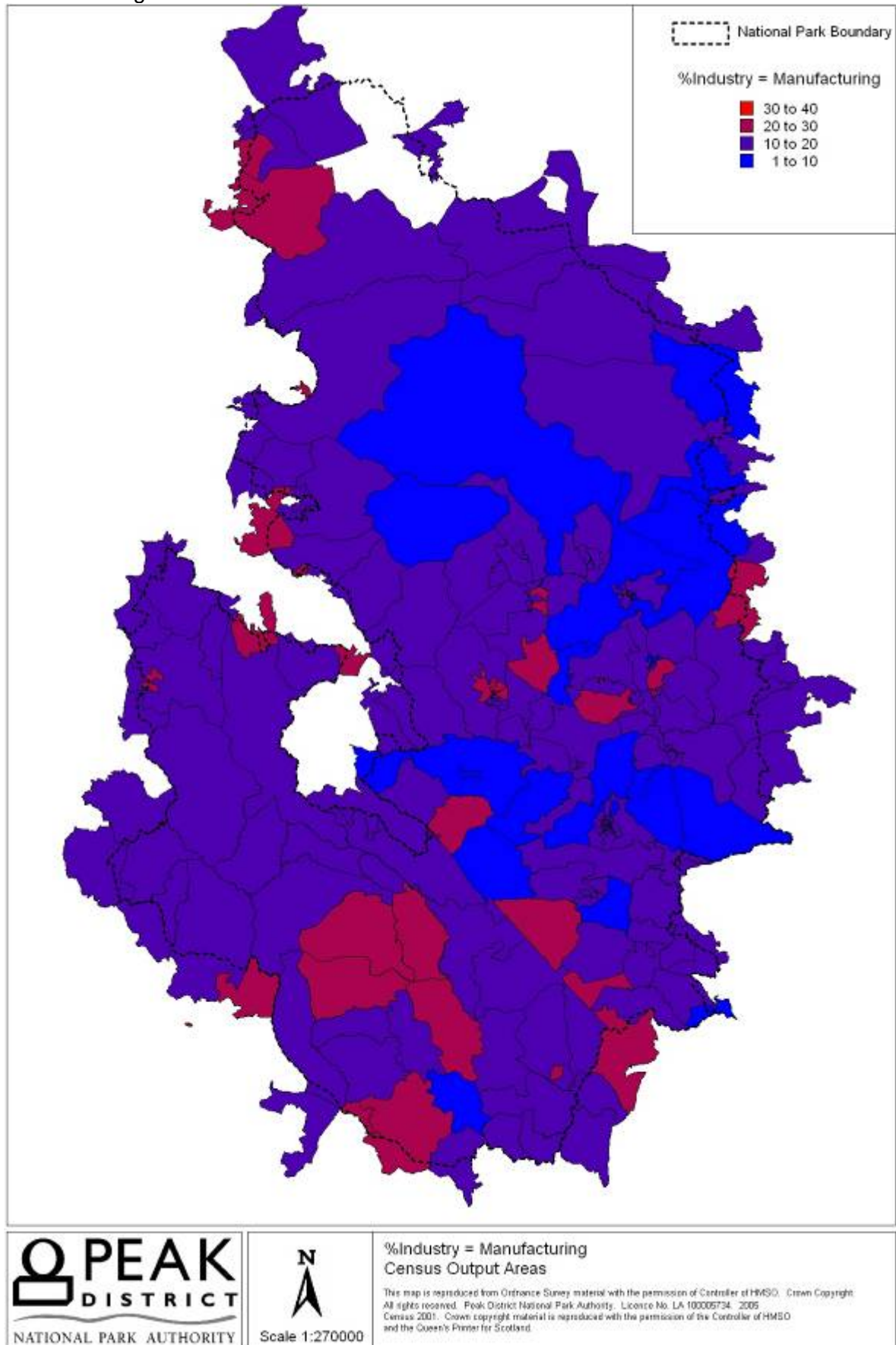
Map 23: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in agriculture, hunting and forestry



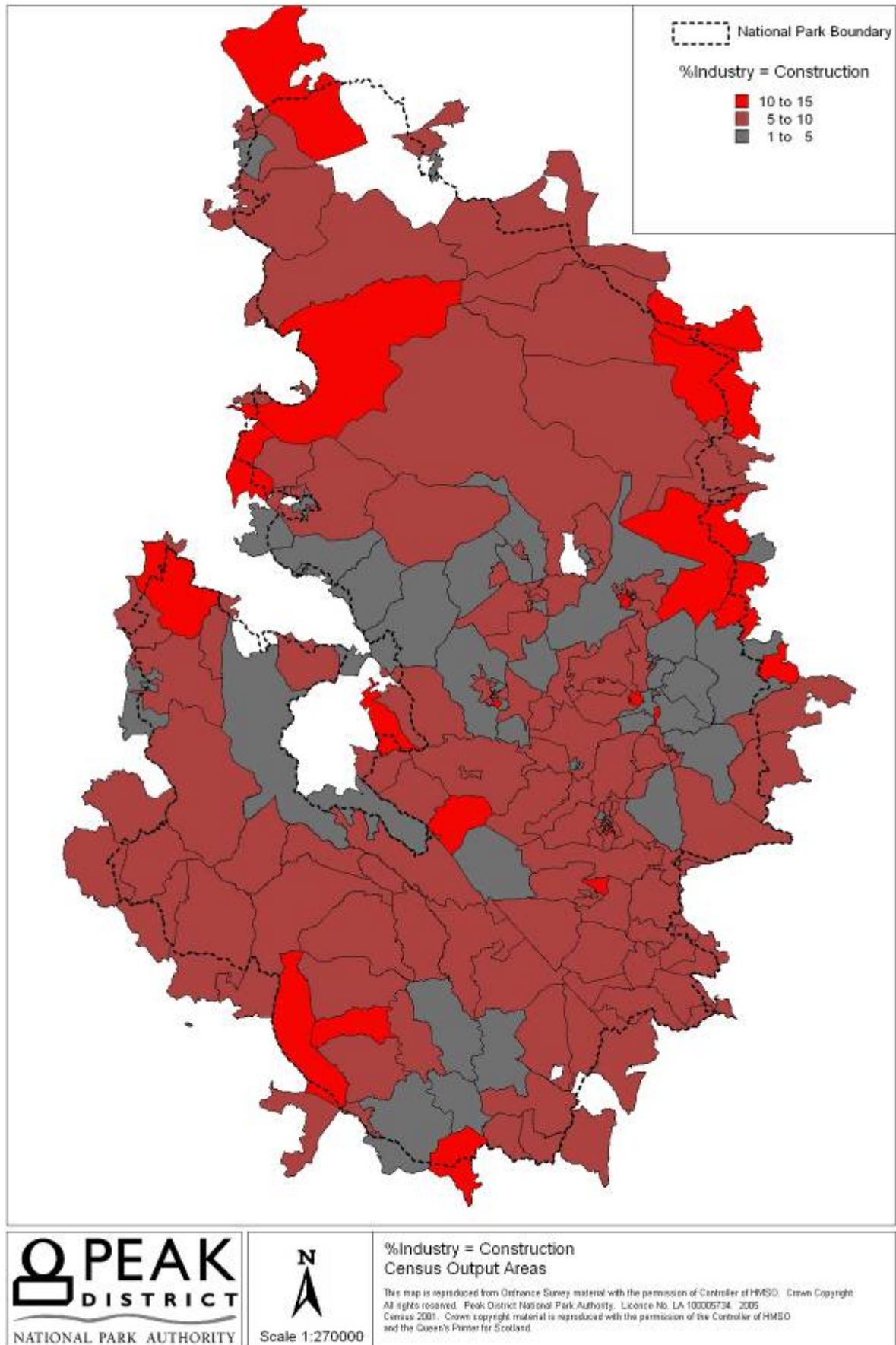
Map 24: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in mining and quarrying



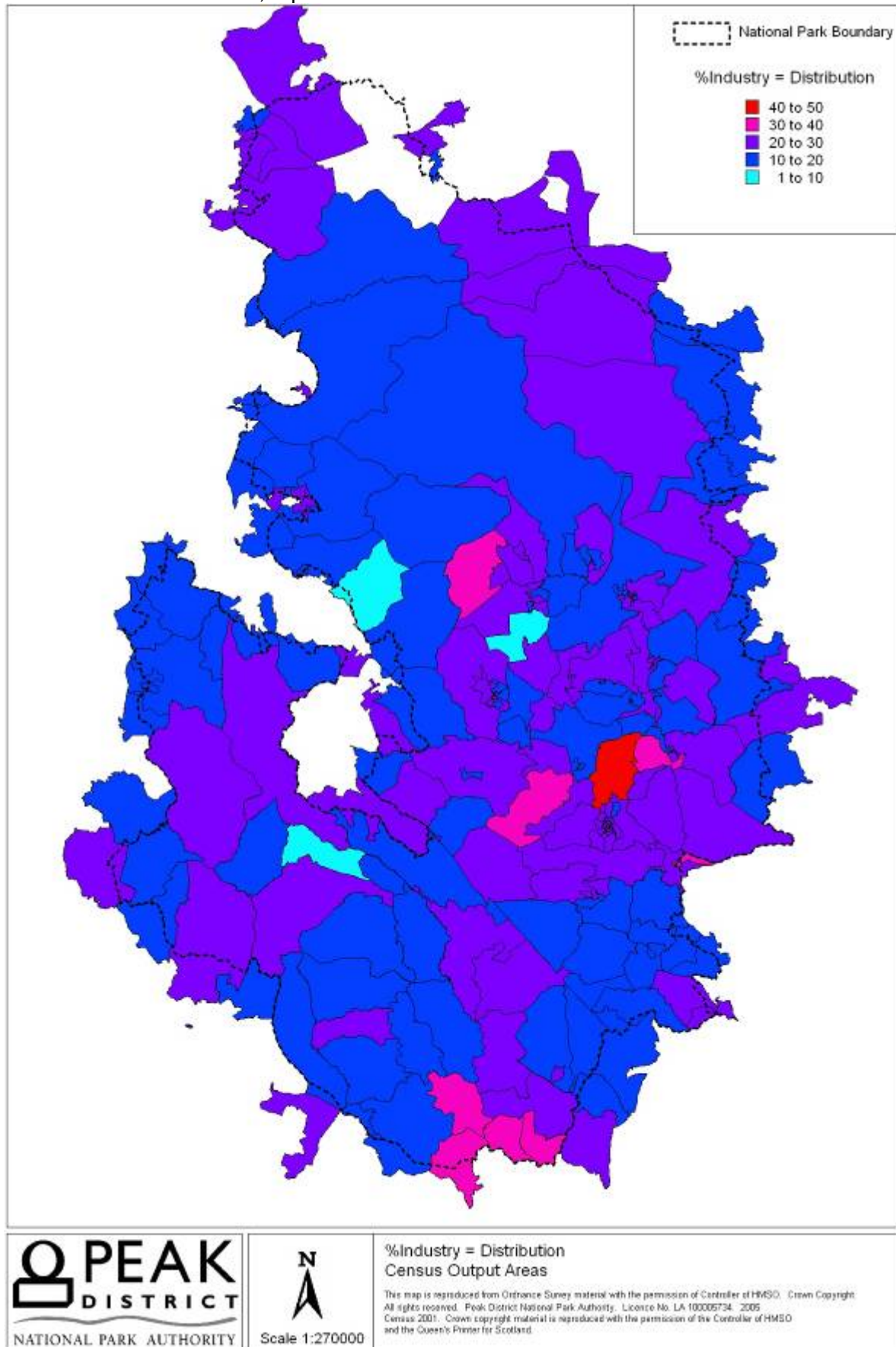
Map 25: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in manufacturing



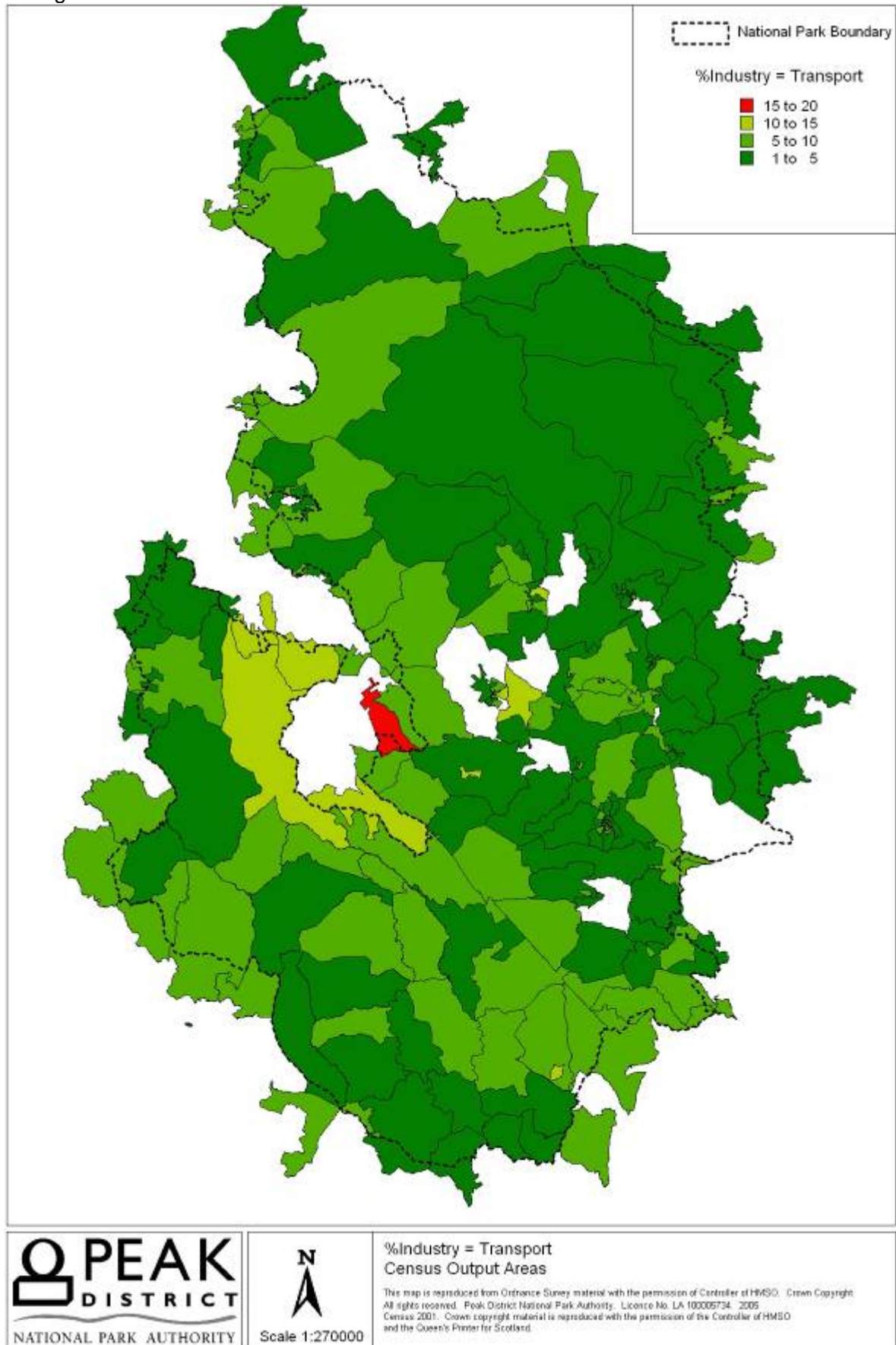
Map 26: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in construction



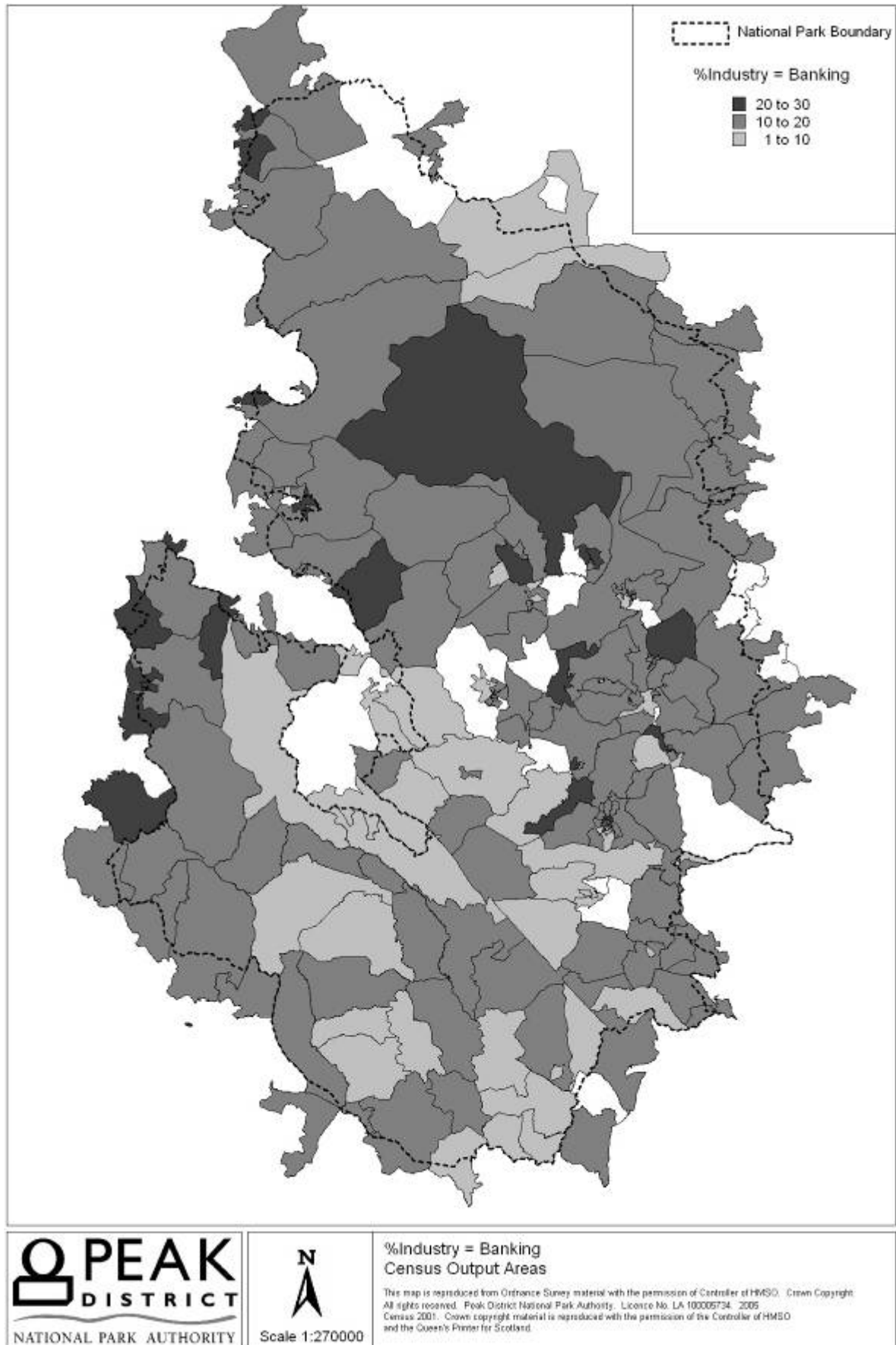
Map 27: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles



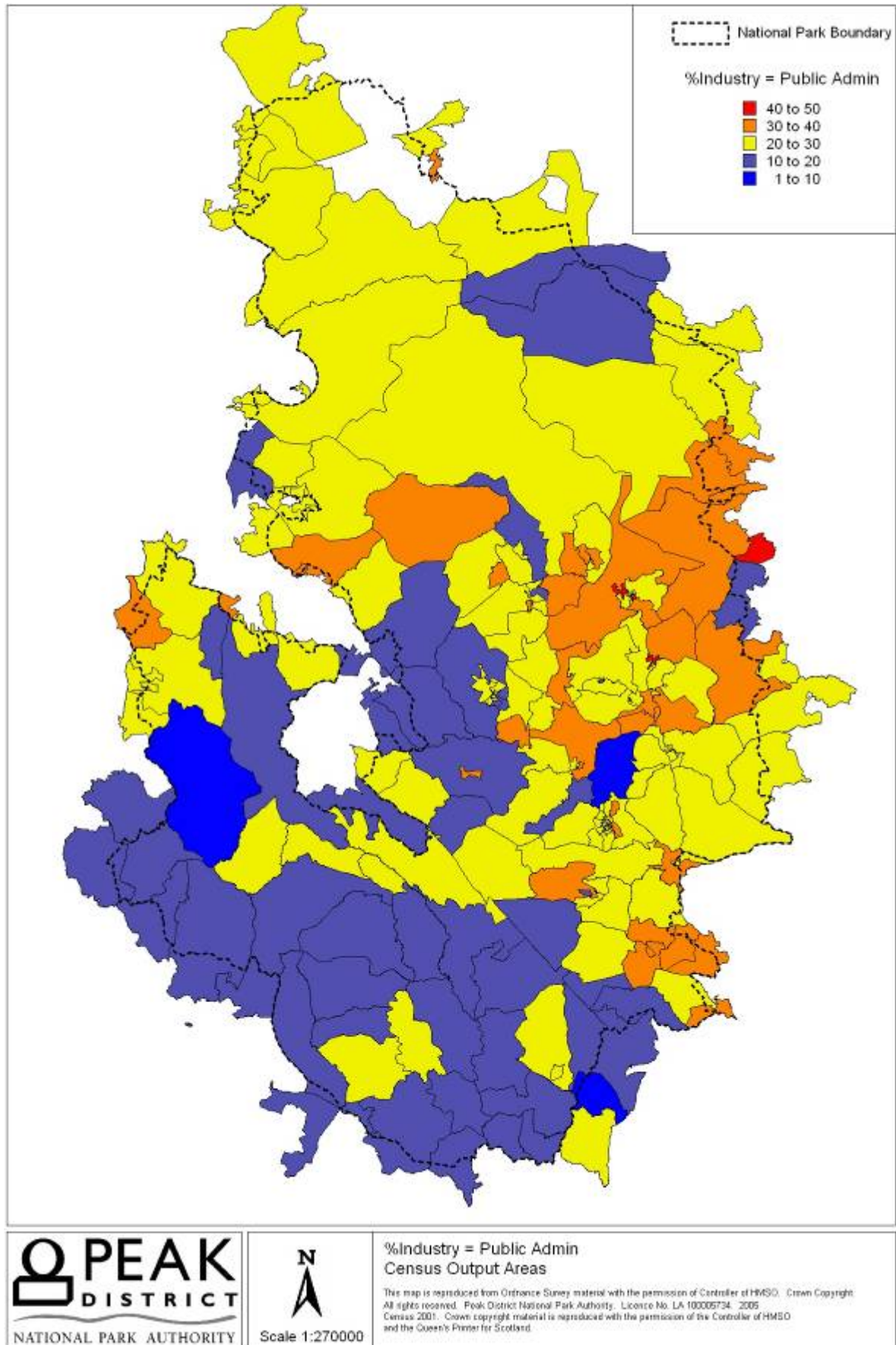
Map 28: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in transport, storage and communication



Map 29: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in financial intermediation



Map 30: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in public administration and defence

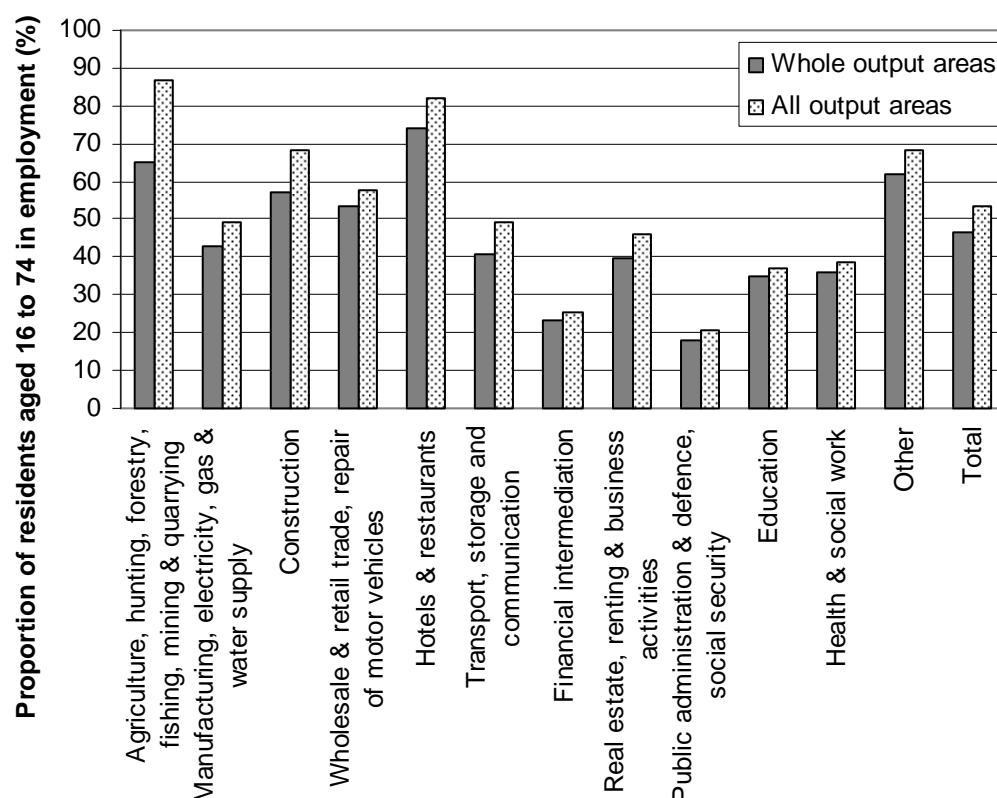


5.6 Industry of residents who work in the Peak District¹

Around half of the residents of the Peak District National Park (Figure 29) worked in the Park (47% in the whole Output Areas and 54% in all Output Areas). This was slightly lower than the estimated 59% of residents who worked in the National Park in 1991.

Larger proportions of residents who worked in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying', 'hotels and restaurants' and 'other industries' worked within the National Park than worked outside. In contrast the majority of residents who worked in 'financial intermediation', 'public administration and defence, social security', 'education' and 'health and social work' worked outside of the National Park.

Figure 29: Residents who work in the Peak District by industry



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Data on residents working in the National Park by industry in 1991 is not available.

5.7 Industry of employment available in the Peak District²

There were between 12,138 (whole Output Areas) and 16,166 (all Output Areas) main³ jobs in the Peak District National Park.

¹ As data to fit the National Park boundary is not available, two figures are provided: one for all Output Areas that cover the National Park and the other for Output Areas that fall entirely within the National Park (whole Output Areas)

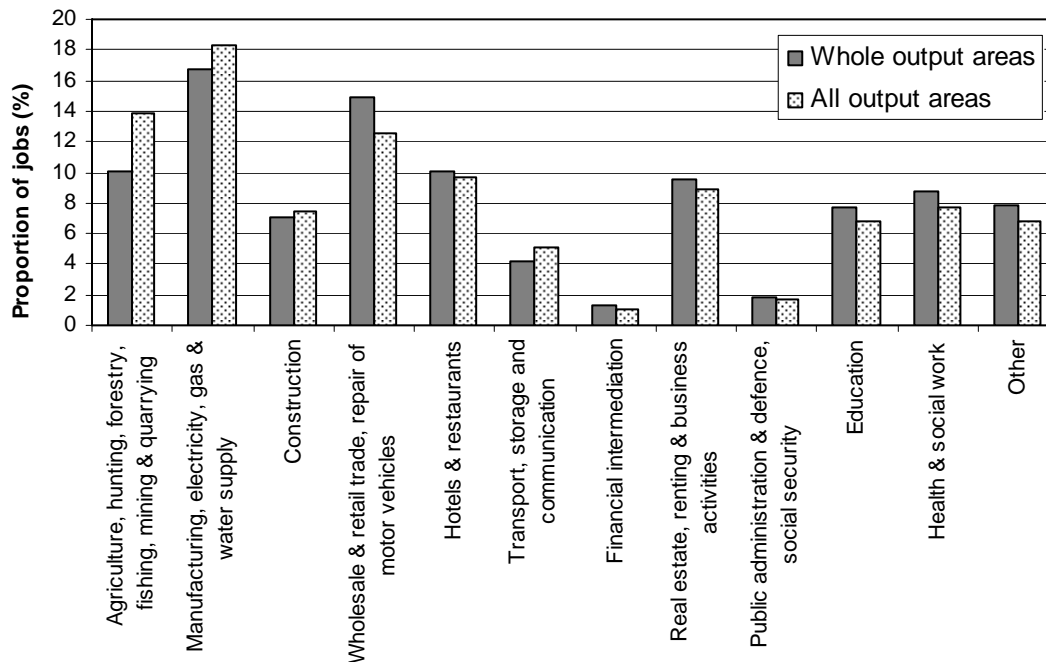
² As data to fit the National Park boundary is not available, two figures are provided: one for all Output Areas that cover the National Park and the other for Output Areas that fall entirely within the National Park (whole Output Areas)

³ Likely to be an under estimate. Data provided excludes secondary jobs held by people. Also, people who report to a depot put the depot's address which is likely to be outside of the National Park

The largest employers in the Peak District (Figure 30) were 'Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply' (17% in whole Output Areas, 18% in all Output Areas) and 'wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles' (15% in whole Output Areas, 13% in all Output Areas).

A higher proportion of jobs in 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying' in all Output Areas (14%) were filled by residents than in the whole Output Areas (10%).

Figure 30: Main jobs in the Peak District by industry



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The number of jobs in the Peak District in 2001 was similar to that in 1991 (14,600).

5.8 Jobs in the National Park filled by residents by industry

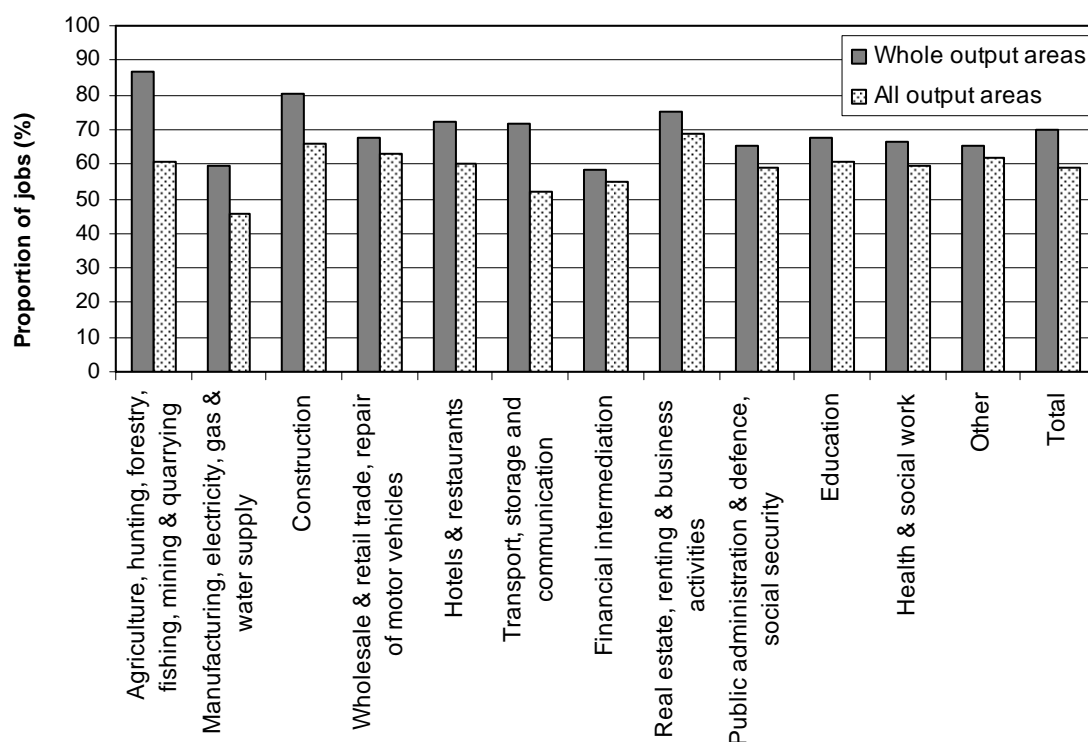
Over half of all jobs in the Peak District (Figure 31) were filled by National Park residents (59% in all Output Areas, 70% in whole Output Areas). This is slightly lower than the 71% of jobs estimated to be filled by residents in 1991.

The jobs available in the Peak District were mainly filled by National Park residents for all of the industry types. Only 'manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply' saw a figure below 50%.

For all industries a larger proportion of jobs in the whole Output Area geography was filled by residents of the National Park compared to the all Output Area geography.

The profile of employment of residents in the two geographies was slightly different. For the whole Output Area geography the largest proportion of jobs filled by residents was 'agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying' (87%) followed by 'construction' (80%) and 'real estate, renting and business activities' (75%). In contrast, the largest proportion of jobs filled by residents in the all Output Area geography was 'real estate, renting and business activities' (69%) followed by 'construction' (66%) and 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles' (63%).

Figure 31: Jobs filled by residents of the Peak District National Park by industry



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

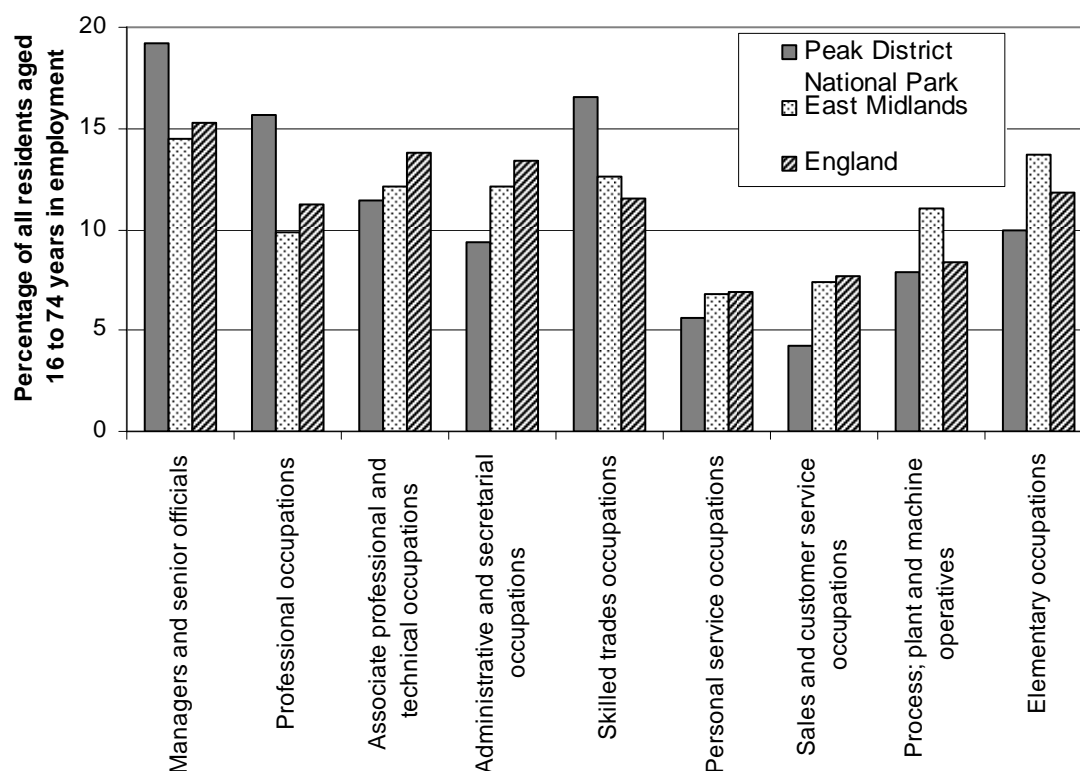
5.9 Occupation of resident employment

The occupation undertaken by the largest proportion of Peak District residents (19%) was 'managers and senior officials' (Figure 32). This was closely followed by 'skilled trades' (17%) and 'professionals' (16%).

The occupations accounting for the smallest proportion of residents were 'sales and customer service' (4%) and 'personal service' (6%).

The occupation profile of Peak District residents was different that of the East Midlands or England. There were proportionally more 'managers and senior officials' (19% compared to 14% and 15% respectively), 'skilled trades occupations' (17% compared to 13% and 12% respectively) and 'professional occupations' (16% compared to 10% and 12% respectively). All other occupations were undertaken by proportionally fewer residents in the Peak District compared to the East Midlands or England.

Figure 32: Occupation of all 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

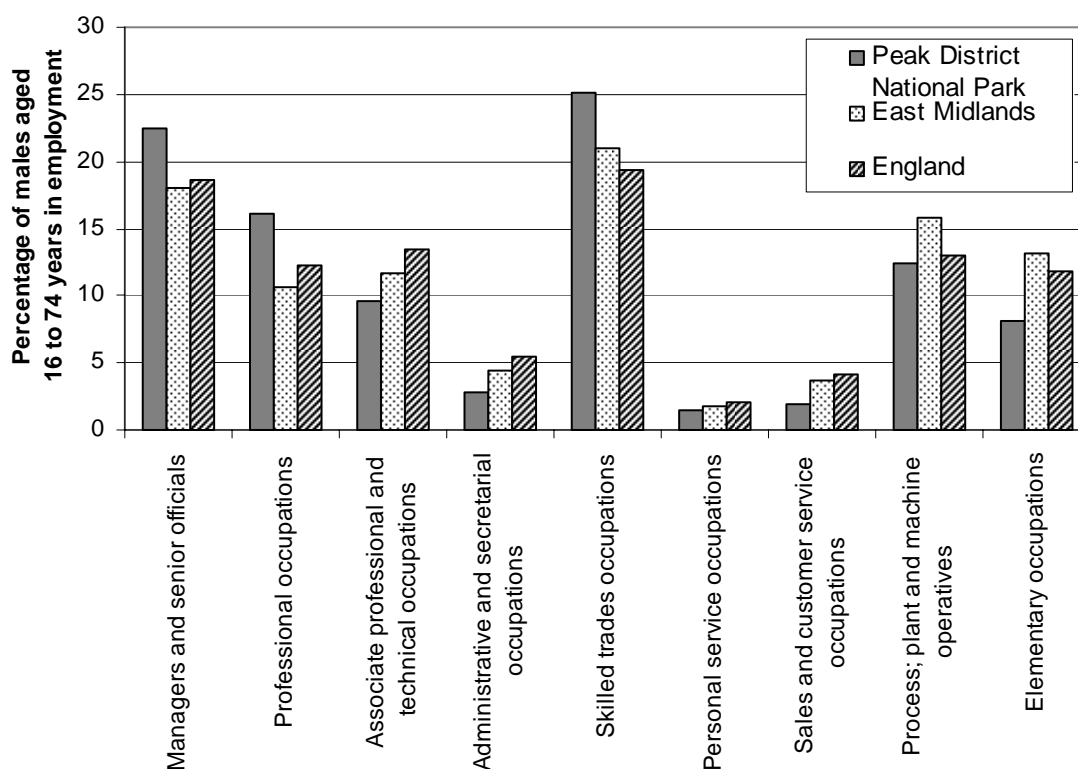
The 2001 data on occupation is not directly comparable with the 1991 data due to the difference in definition the working age group and changes in the Standard Occupational Classification.

The profile of occupations for male residents was different to that for the whole community (Figures 32 and 33). The largest proportion of male residents worked as 'skilled trades' (25%), followed by 'managers and senior officials' (23%). These proportions were higher than that for the whole of the Peak District residents.

The occupations that accounted for the lowest proportion of Peak District male residents were 'personal service occupations' (1%), 'sales and customer service occupations' (2%) and 'administrative and secretarial occupations' (3%).

'Managers and senior officials' and 'professional occupations' were also the main occupations in the East Midlands and England, but at lower rates than in the Peak District. There was also a larger proportion of males in 'professional occupations' in the Peak District compared to the East Midlands and England. There were proportionally fewer male Peak District residents in all other occupations than in the East Midlands and England.

Figure 33: Occupation of all 16 to 74 year old males in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England

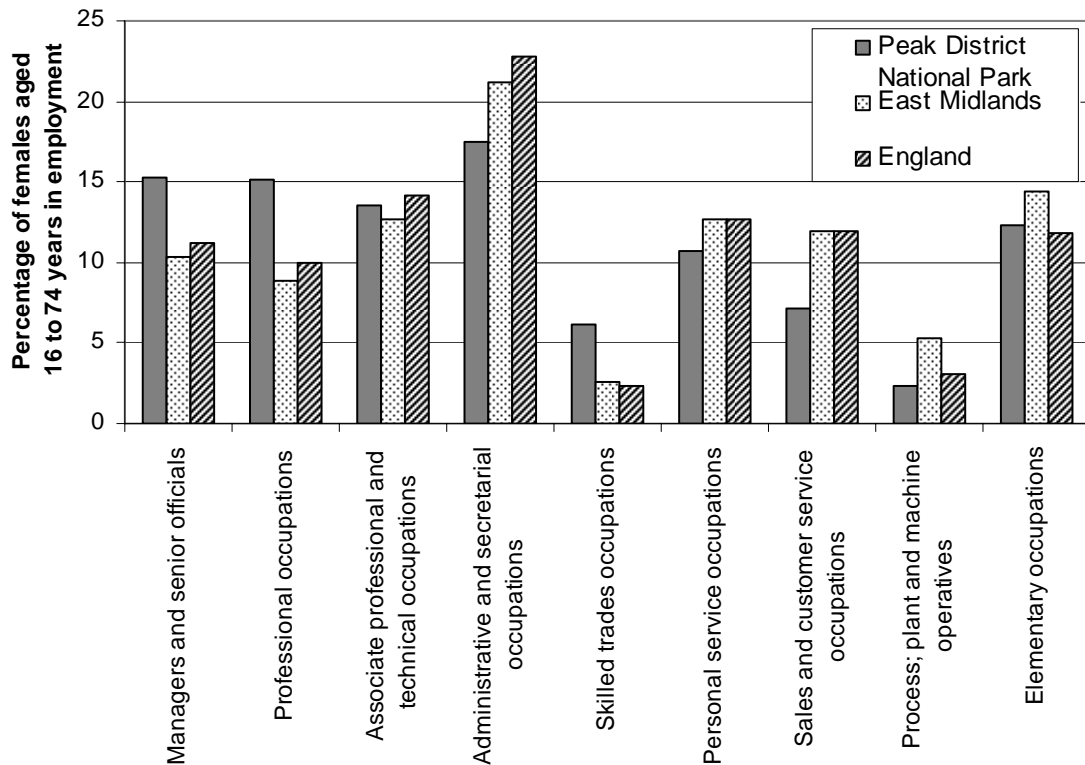


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The occupations of 16 to 74 year old Peak District females in employment were very different to that of the males (Figures 33 and 34). The occupation that accounted for the largest proportion of females was 'administrative and secretarial' (17%). This was followed by 'managers and senior officials' (15%), 'professionals' (15%) and 'associate professional and technical occupations' (14%). There were very few females in 'skilled trades occupations' (6%), but the occupation that accounted for the fewest Peak District females was 'process; plant and machine operatives' (2%).

There were proportionally more 'managers and senior officials', 'professionals' and 'skilled trades occupations' living in the Peak District than in the East Midlands (10%, 9% and 3% respectively) or England (11%, 10% and 2% respectively). All other occupations accounted for either similar or lower proportions of females in the Peak District compared to the East Midlands or England.

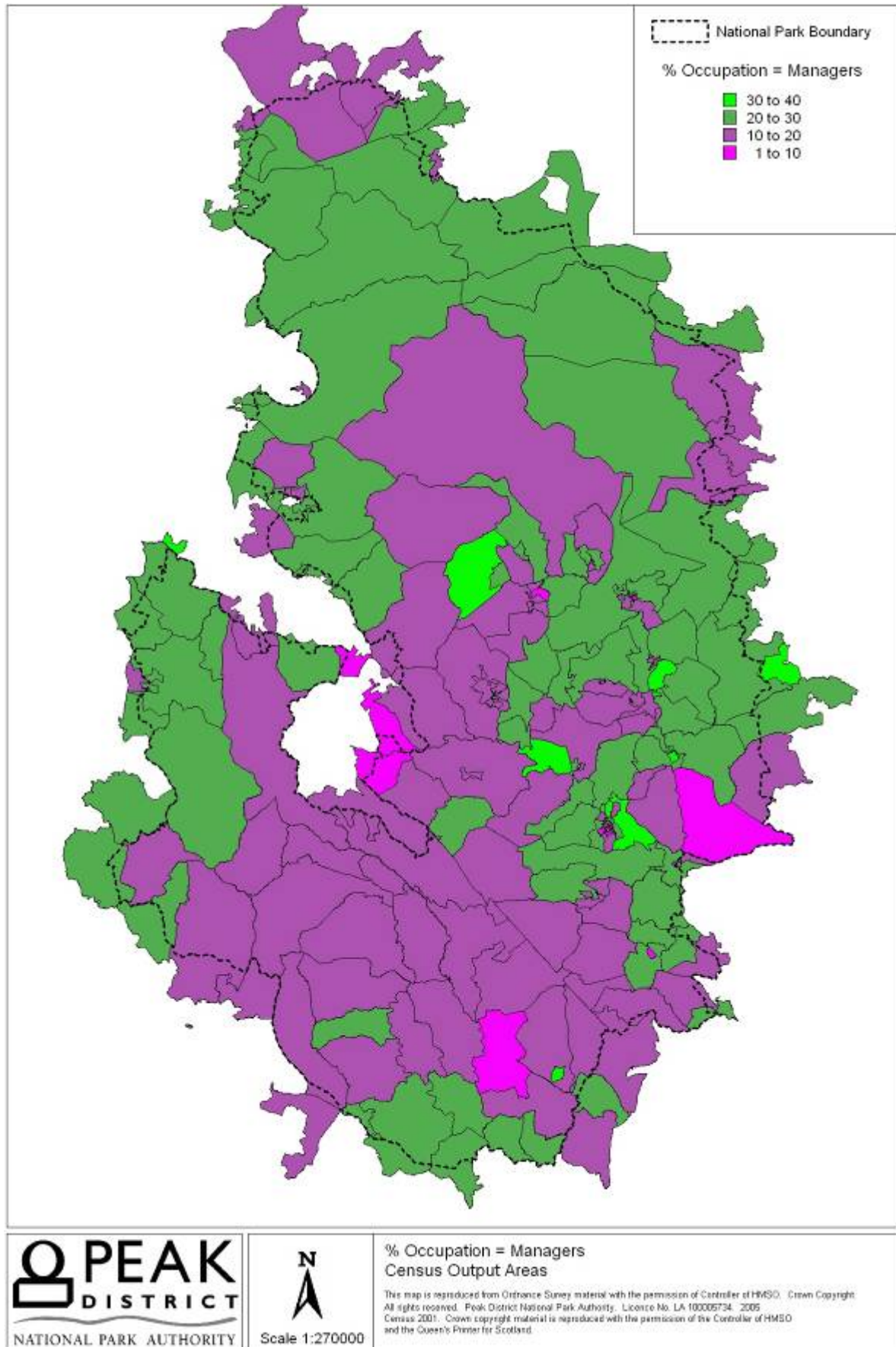
Figure 34: Occupation of all 16 to 74 year old females in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



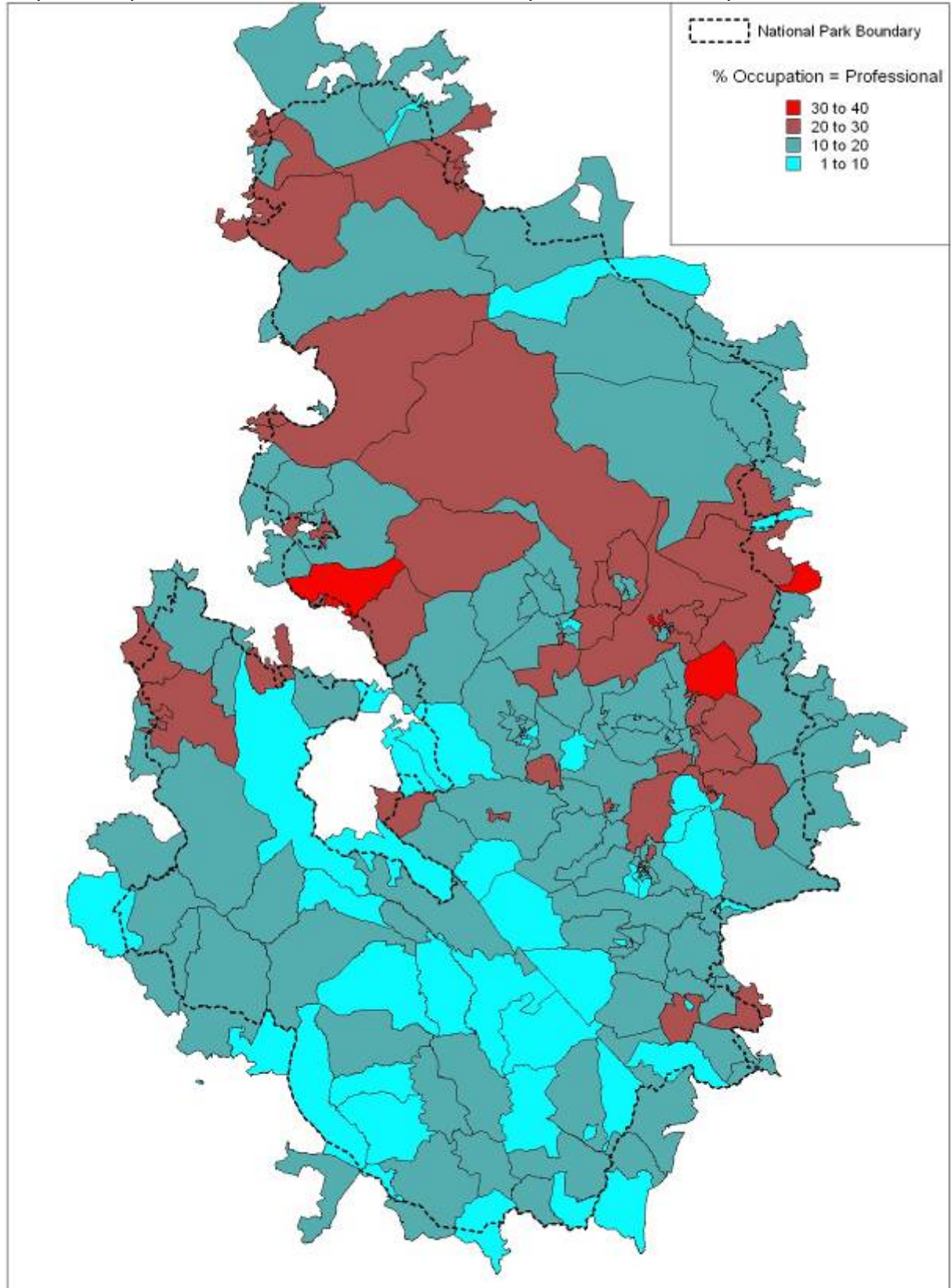
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

Maps 31 to 39 show that the distribution of residents by occupation was not completely random. Managers and senior officials accounted for larger proportions of the populations around the outskirts of the National Park, particularly towards Sheffield, Manchester and Macclesfield; higher proportions of professionals, associate professionals and technicians tended to be located towards the north of the National Park; residents working in administration or secretarial occupations, personal service occupations, sales or customer services did not seem to have a preference for location; skilled trades people tended to be concentrated around the north east and south west of the National Park; process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations tended towards the south of the National Park.

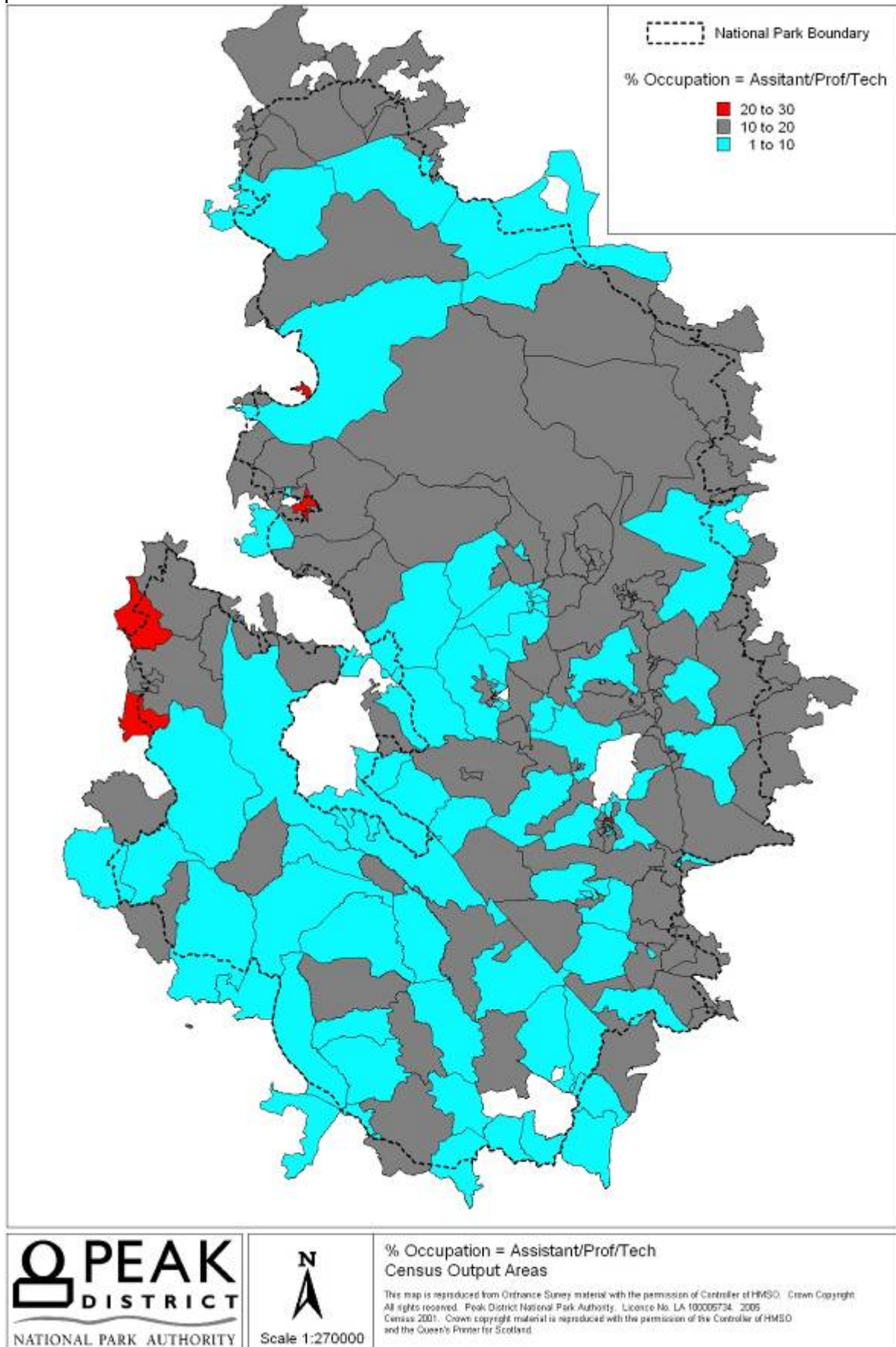
Map 31: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were managers or senior officials



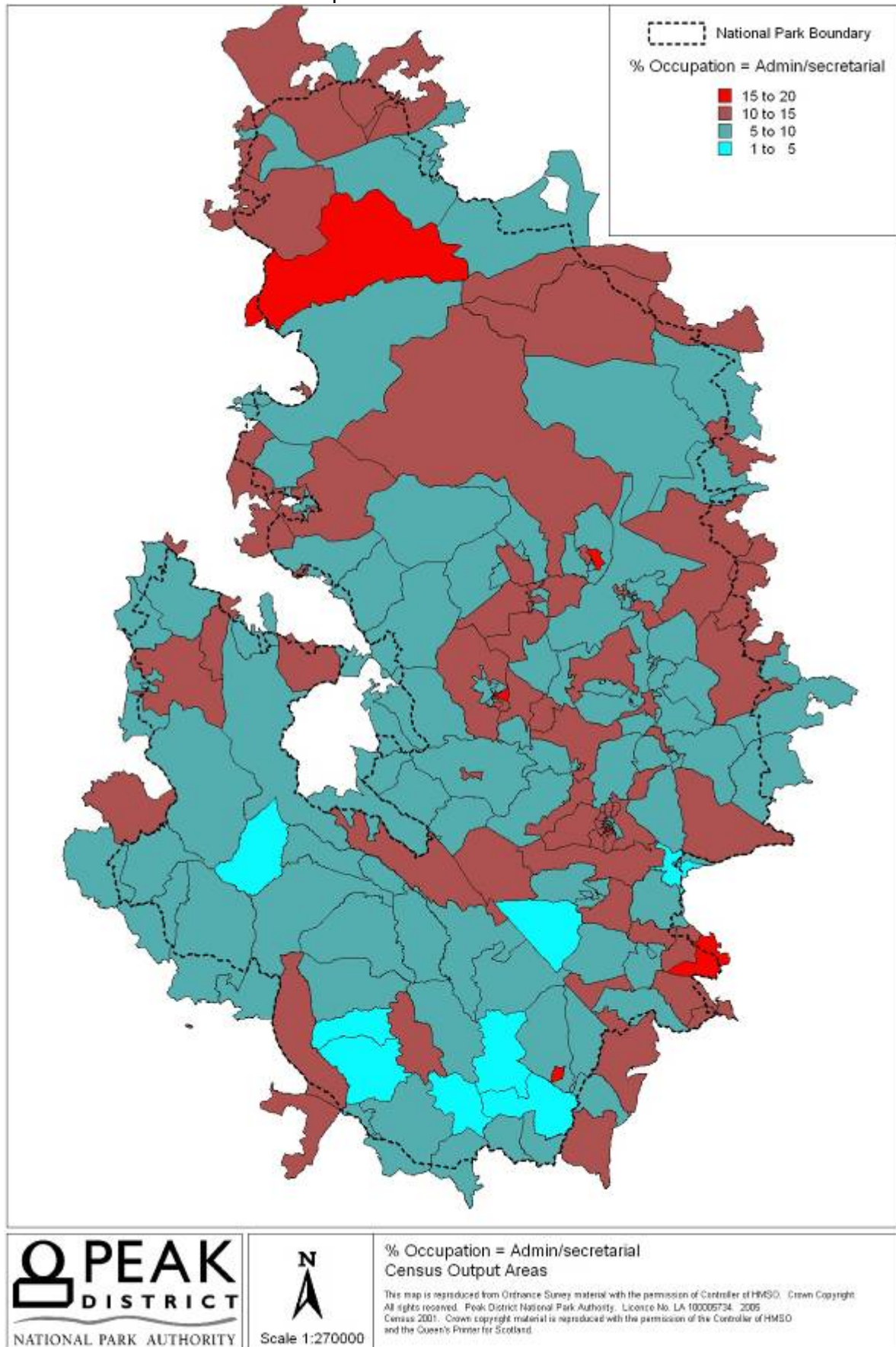
Map 32: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were professionals



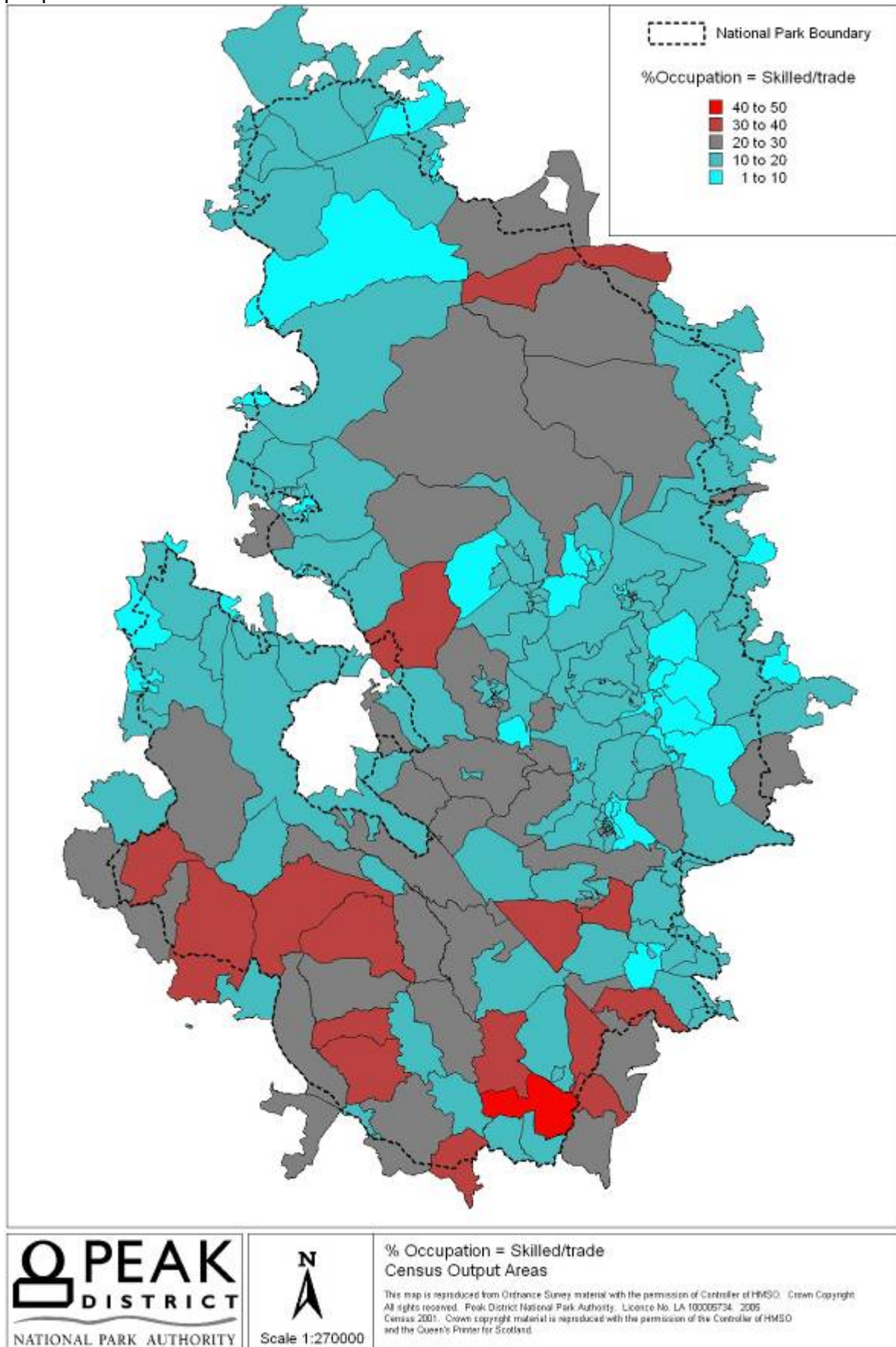
Map 33: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were associate professionals or technicians



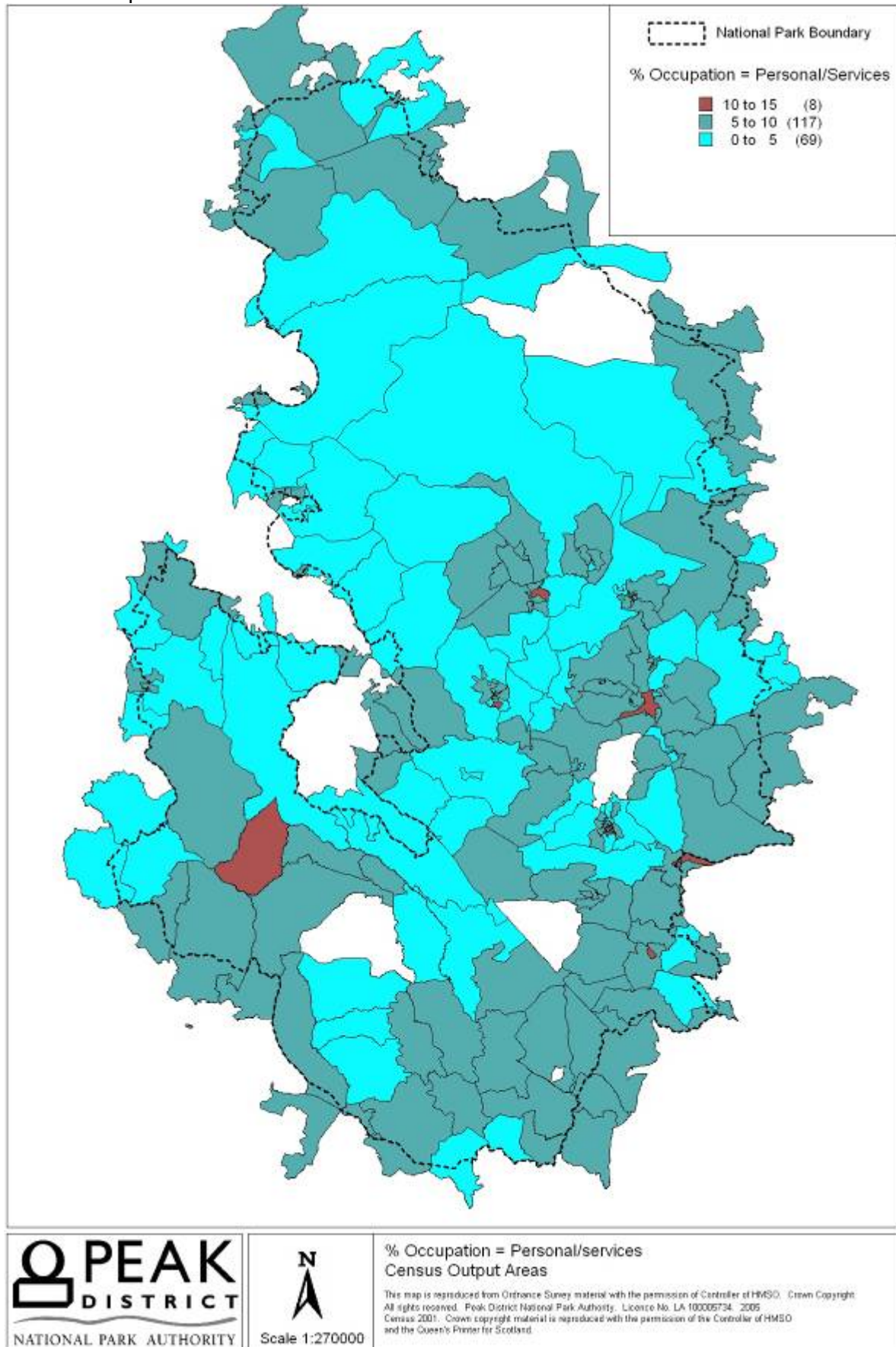
Map 34: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in administration or secretarial occupations



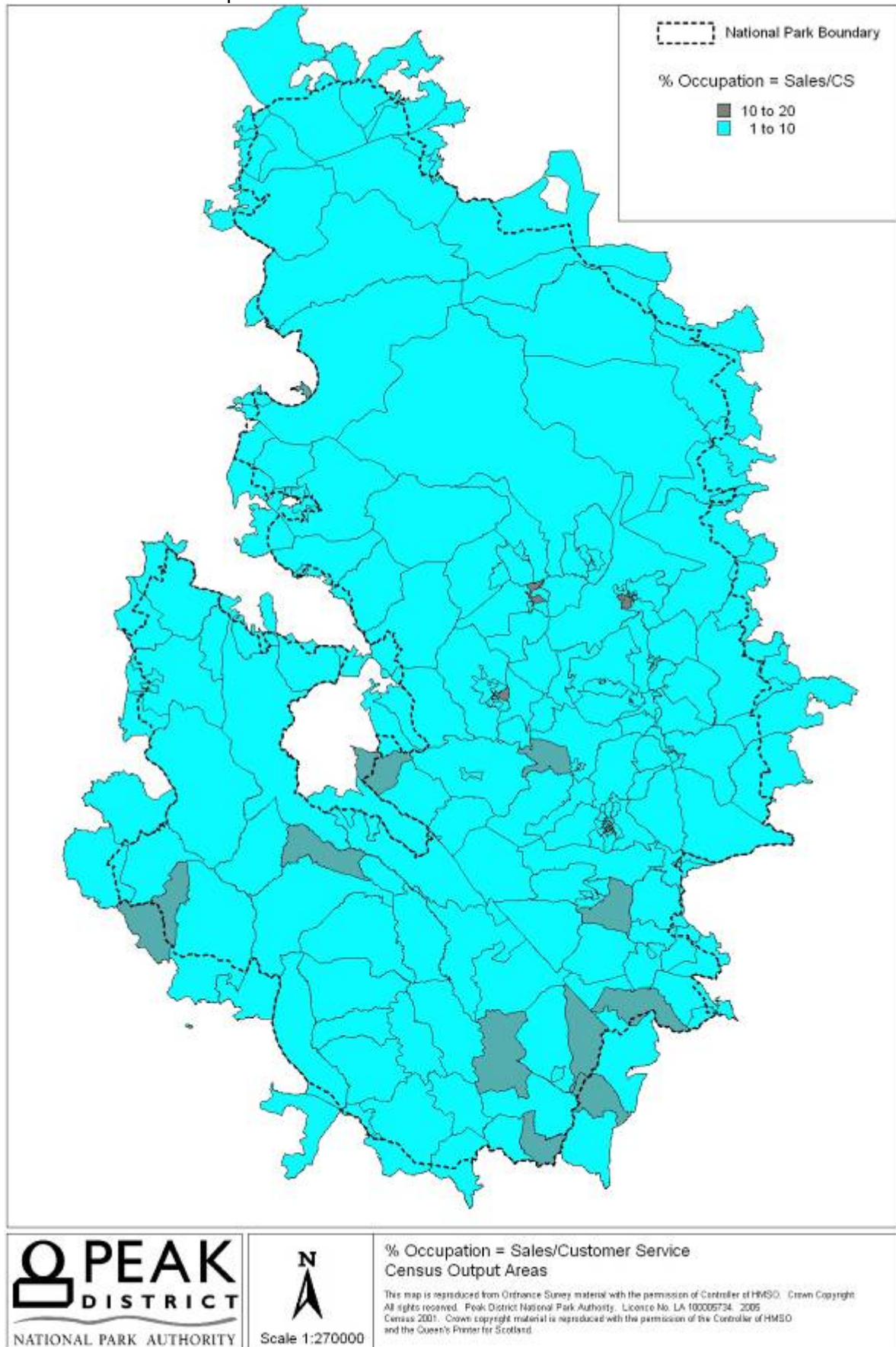
Map 35: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were skilled trades people



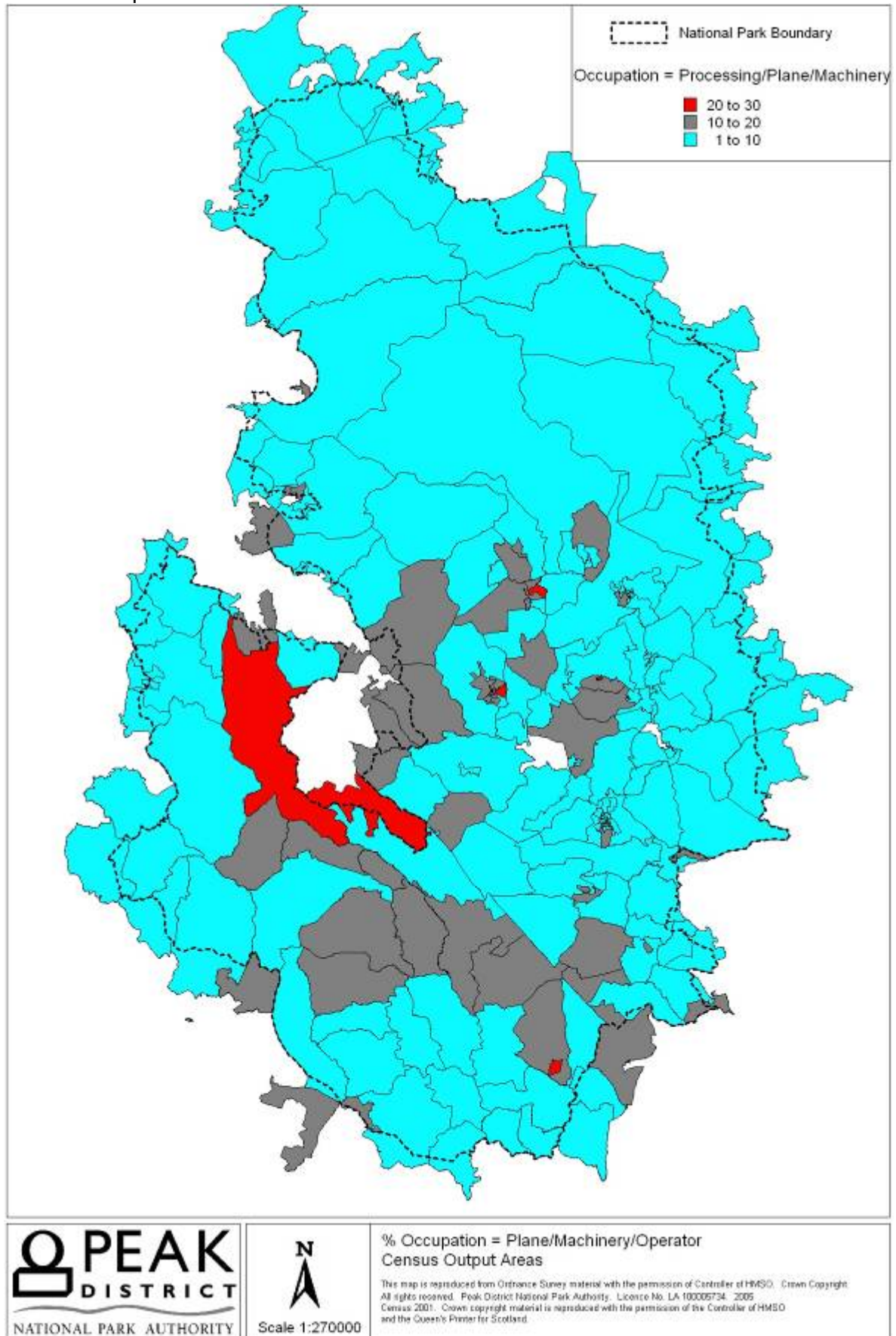
Map 36: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in personal service occupations



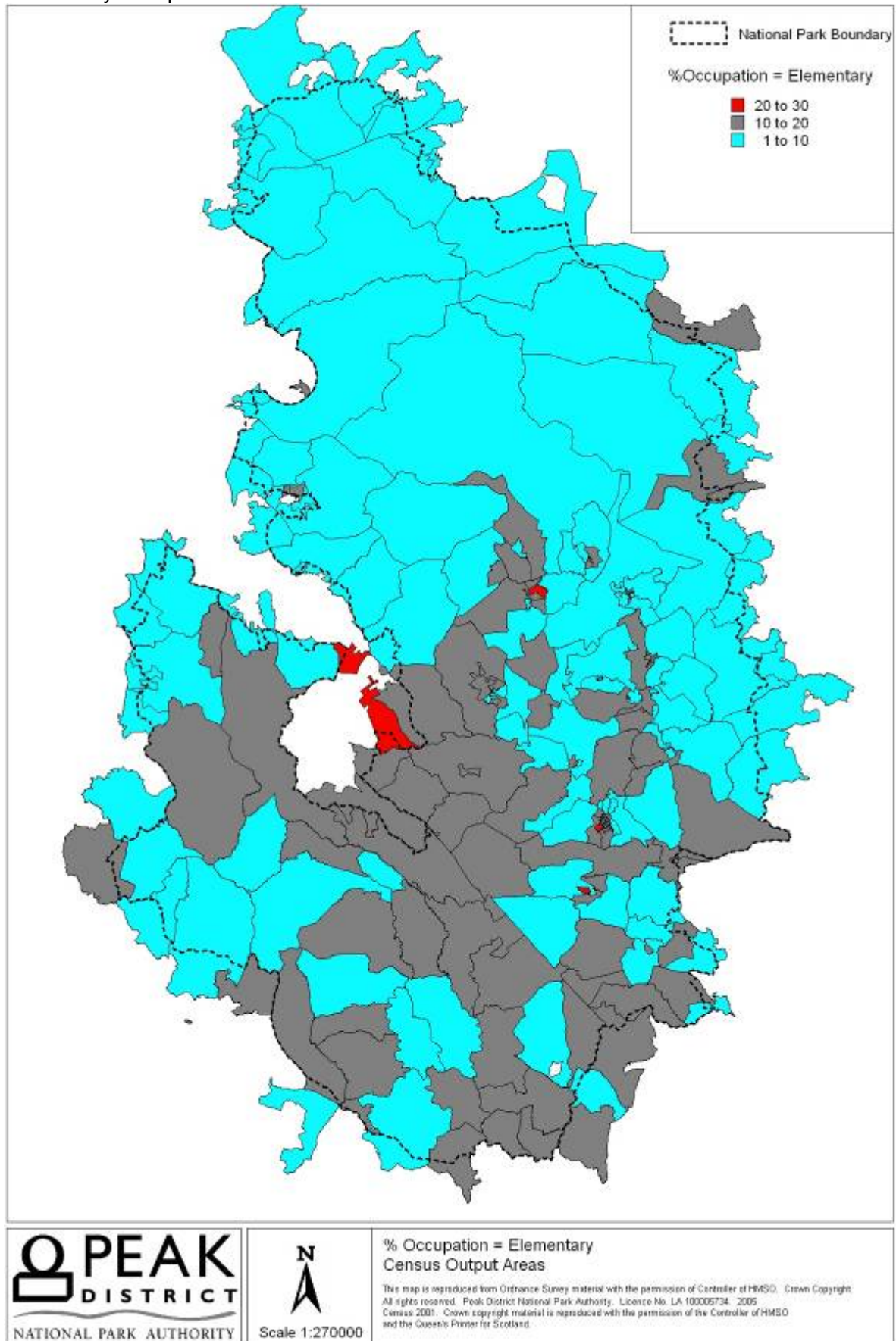
Map 37: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in sales or customer service occupations



Map 38: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who were process, plant or machine operatives



Map 39: Proportion of residents in work in each Output Area who worked in elementary occupations

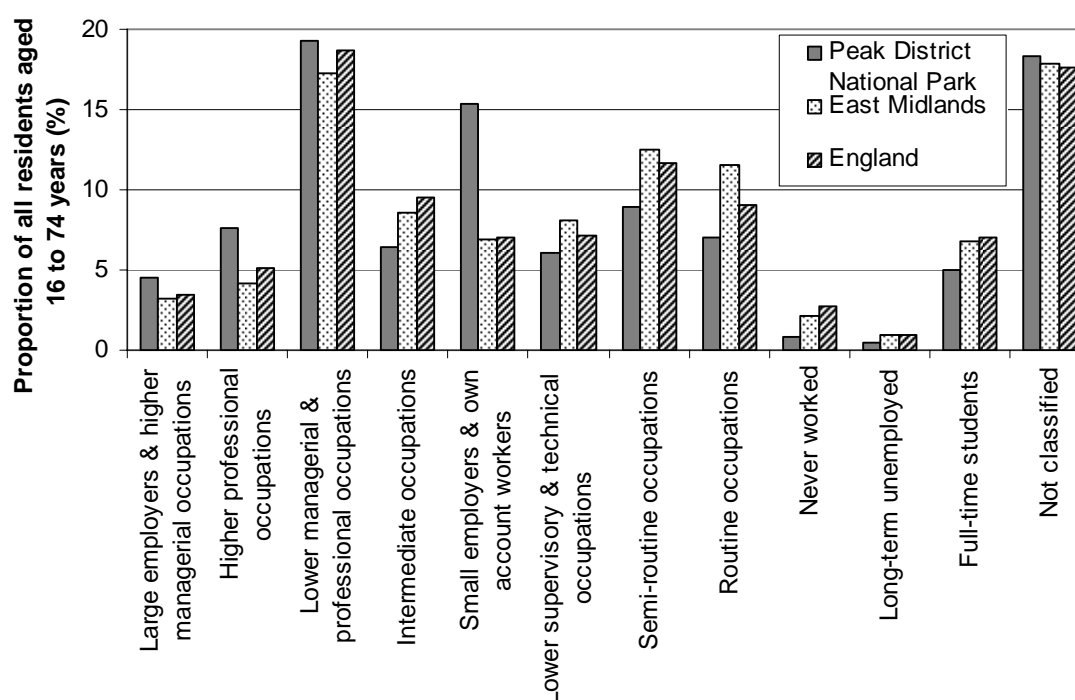


5.10 Socio-economic classification of residents

The largest proportion (19%) of 16 to 74 year olds in employment living in the Peak District were in 'lower managerial and professional occupations' (Figure 35) followed by 'small employers and own account workers' (15%). Very few residents were 'long-term unemployed' (0.5%) or had 'never worked' (1%).

The most prominent difference between the Peak District and the East Midlands and England was the larger proportion of 'small employers and account workers' in the Peak District (15% compared to 7% in the East Midlands and 7% in England). There was also a higher proportion of 'higher professional occupations' in the Peak District (8%) compared to the East Midlands (4%) or England (5%). In contrast, there were lower proportions of Peak District residents in 'intermediate', 'lower supervisory and technical', 'semi routine' and 'routine' occupations.

Figure 35: Socio-economic classification of 16 to 74 year olds in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



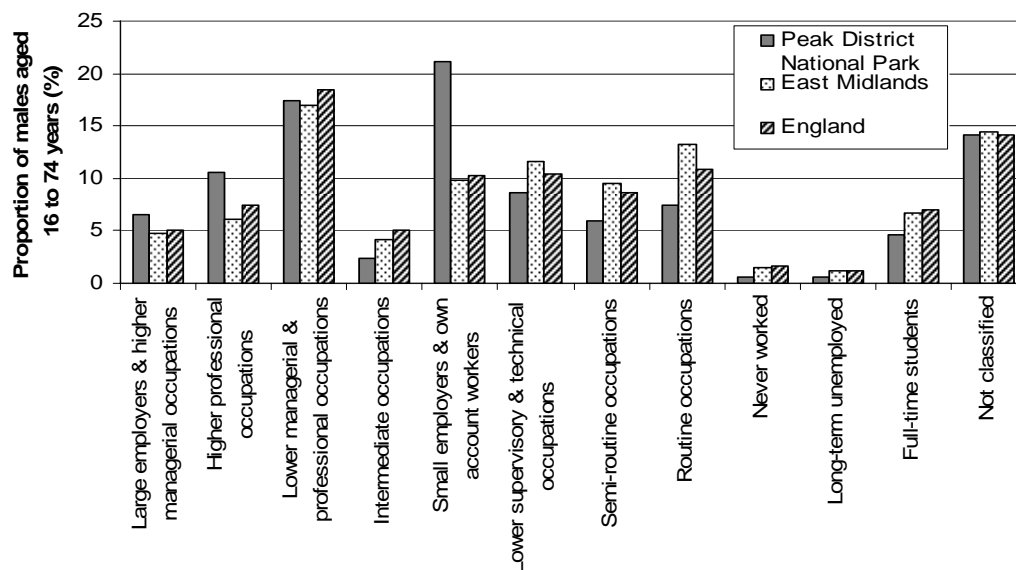
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The 2001 data on socio-economic classification is not directly comparable with the 1991 data due to differences in definition of the working age group.

The socio-economic classification for the largest proportion of Peak District males (Figure 36) was 'small employers and own account workers' (21%), followed by 'lower managerial and professional occupations' (17%). The lowest proportions of residents were 'long-term unemployed' and 'never worked' (both around 0.5%).

The socio-economic classification of male Peak District residents was different to that of the East Midlands or England. The most prominent difference was the larger proportion of 'small employers and account workers' in the Peak District (21%) compared to the East Midlands (10%) or England (10%). There was also a higher proportion of 'higher professional occupations' in the Peak District (11%) compared to the East Midlands (6%) or England (7%). In contrast there were lower proportions of Peak District residents in 'intermediate occupations', 'lower supervisory and technical occupations', 'semi routine occupations' and 'routine occupations'.

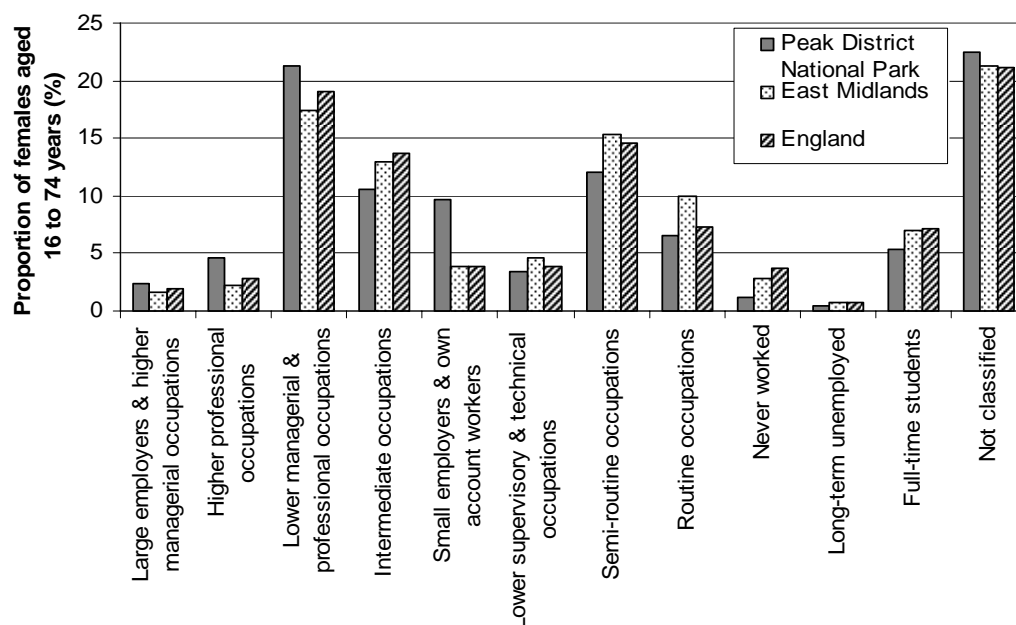
Figure 36: Socio-economic classification of 16 to 74 year old males in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

The socio-economic classification of females in the Peak District was very different to that of the males (Figures 36 and 37). The classification that accounted for the largest proportion of females (except not classified) was 'lower managerial and professional occupations' (21%) followed by 'semi-routine occupations' (12%). There were several socio-economic classifications that accounted for only very small proportions of females in the Peak District. These were 'long-term unemployed' (less than 0.5%), 'never worked' (1%), 'large employers and higher managerial occupations' (2%), 'lower supervisory and technical occupations' (3%) and 'higher professional occupations' (5%).

Figure 37: Socio-economic classification of 16 to 74 year old females in employment in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England

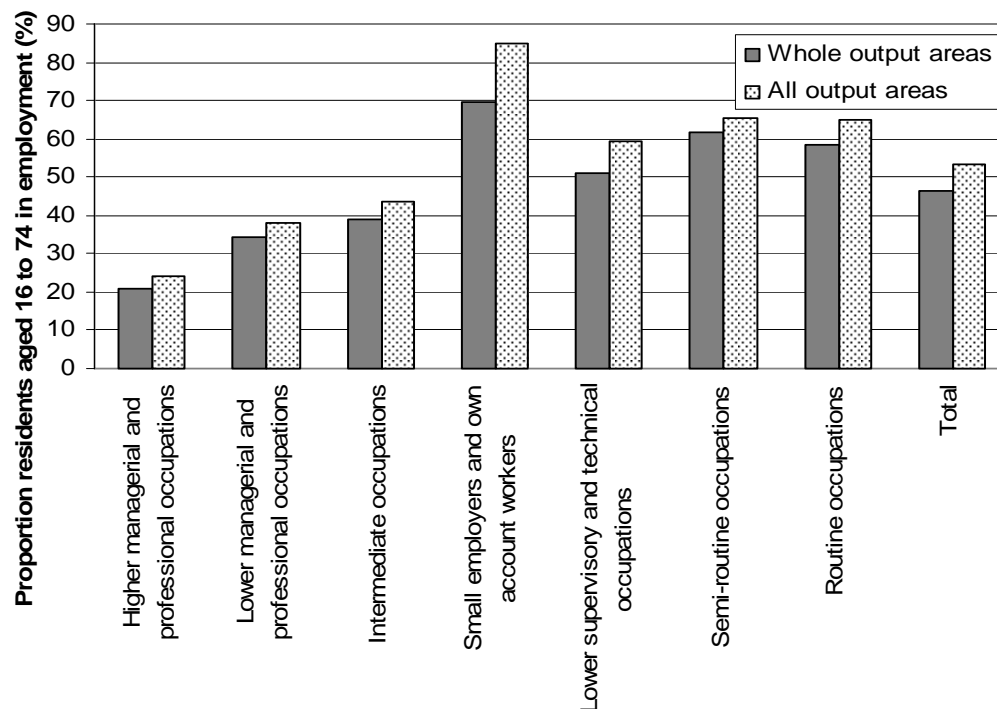


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

5.11 Socio-economic classification of residents who work in the Peak District ⁴

Most residents working in the higher socio-economic classifications ('higher managerial and professional', 'lower managerial and professional' and 'intermediate') worked outside of the National Park (Figure 38) whereas those in the lower socio-economic classifications ('lower supervisory and technical', 'semi-routine' and 'routine') mainly worked in the National Park. The majority of 'small employers or own account workers' also worked within the National Park (between 69% and 85%).

Figure 38: Residents who work in the Peak District by socio-economic classification



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

5.12 Socio-economic classification of employment available in the Peak District ⁵

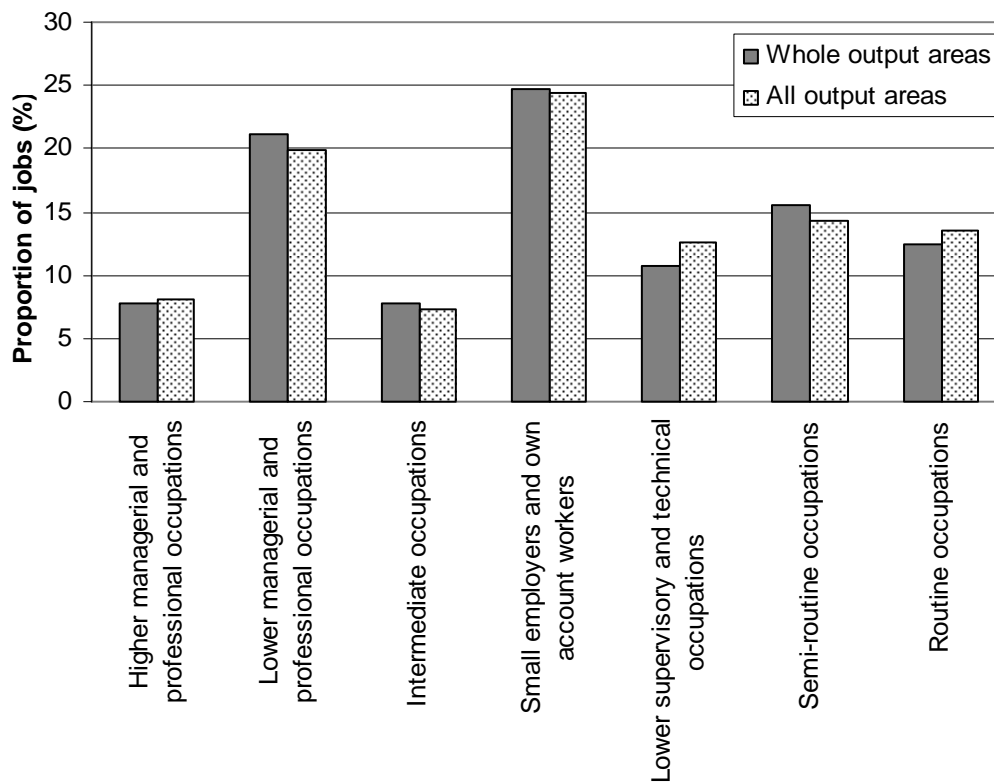
The highest proportions of jobs in the Peak District (Figure 39) were for 'small employers and own account workers' (25% and 24%) and 'lower managerial and professional occupations' (21% and 20%). The lowest proportions of jobs were 'higher managerial and professional occupations' and 'intermediate occupations' (8%).

There was little difference in the socio-economic classification of jobs between the whole Output Area geography and the all Output Area geography. This indicates little difference between the jobs inside the National Park and those around its borders.

⁴ As data to fit the National Park boundary is not available, two figures are provided: one for all Output Areas that cover the National Park and the other for Output Areas that fall entirely within the National Park

⁵ As data to fit the National Park boundary is not available, two figures are provided: one for all Output Areas that cover the National Park and the other for Output Areas that fall entirely within the National Park

Figure 39: Main jobs in the Peak District by socio-economic classification



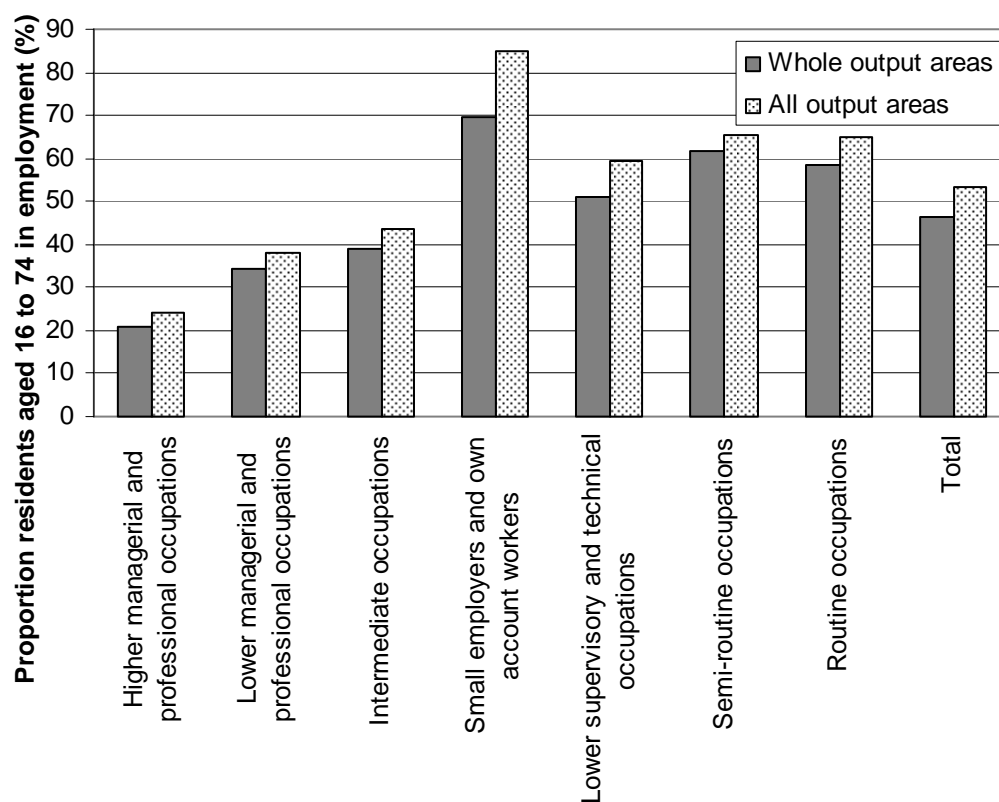
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

5.13 Jobs in the National Park filled by residents by socio-economic classification

Around three quarters (Figure 40) of the 'small employers and own account workers' jobs in the Peak District are filled by residents (69% in whole Output Areas and 85% in all Output Areas). Over half of the jobs in 'lower supervisory and technical occupations', 'semi-routine occupations' and 'routine occupations' were also filled by Peak District residents. In contrast, very few of the 'higher managerial and professional occupations' (between 21% and 24%) or the 'lower managerial and professional occupations' (between 34% and 38%) were filled by residents.

Comparison between the two different geographies with regards to the proportions of jobs filled by residents shows some differences. The most striking difference was the lower proportion of 'small employers and lone account workers' (65%) in the whole Output Areas compared to the all Output Areas geography (85%).

Figure 40: Jobs filled by residents of the Peak District National Park by socio-economic classification



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

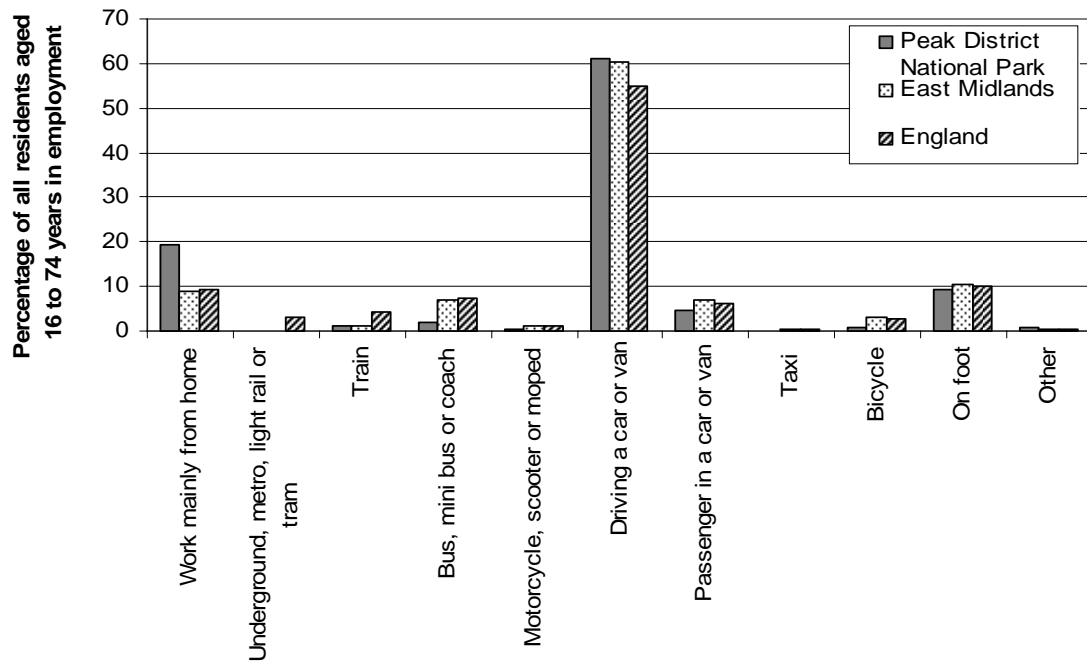
6 Travel to work data

6.1 Mode of transport to work

By far the most popular form of travel to work for Peak District residents (Figure 41) was the car/van (61% driving and 5% as a passenger). All other modes of transport were used by fewer than 20% of the National Park population in total. However, 19% of the residents of the Peak District worked from home and therefore had no transport requirements to reach work.

A larger proportion of Peak District residents worked from home (19%) compared to the East Midlands or England (both 9%). Furthermore, although the proportion of Peak District residents driving a car/van to get to work (61%) was similar to that of the East Midlands (60%), it is higher than the figure for England (55%). Other modes of transport were less popular with Peak District residents compared to the East Midlands or England. In particular, only 2% of Peak District residents used a bus, minibus or coach compared to 7% in the East Midlands and 8% in England.

Figure 41: Mode of travel to work of residents in the Peak District National Park, East Midlands and England



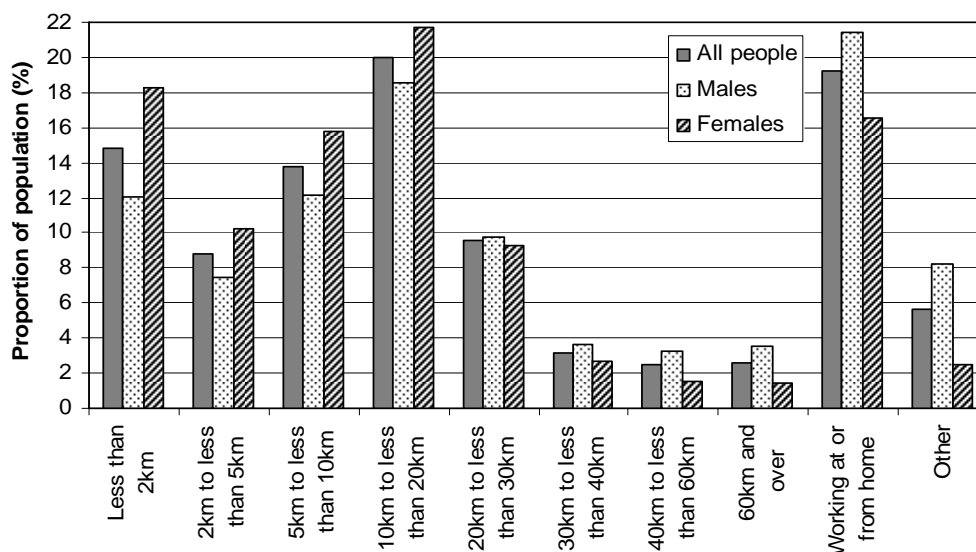
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright

6.2 Distance travelled to work

The most common distance travelled to work by residents of the Peak District (Figure 42) was between 10km and 20km (20%). However, a similar proportion of the population (19%) worked from home. Very few residents travelled more than 30km (8%).

The pattern of distances travelled to work by males was slightly different to that for females. Most females (66%) travel less than 20km to work whereas half of all males travel this distance. In contrast, a larger proportion of males work from home (21%) or were classed as 'other' (8%) compared to females (17% worked from home and 2% were classed as other).

Figure 42: Distance travelled to work by residents of the Peak District National Park



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities, Crown Copyright