

# Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Evidence Base Report

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## 2. Employment

### 2.1 Sectoral analysis

Nottinghamshire underwent major sectoral change in the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, in large due to the decline of the mining and textile industries and the resulting job losses. The service sector has emerged as a large industry group and major employer, behind the public sector which is the county's biggest employer. In 2008 public administration, education & health provided the most jobs (27.5% of all jobs); followed by distribution, hotels & restaurants (24%); and banking, finance & insurance. Nottinghamshire has a larger proportion of employment in energy & water and construction than either the East Midlands or Great Britain. In 2008 the rate of start-ups of enterprises and local units in Nottinghamshire was 41.7 per 10,000 adult residents, less than the averages in the East Midlands (46.7 per 10,000 residents) and England (57.2 per 10,000 residents). Figure 7 below shows the split of employment type by industrial sector.

In 2008 65.6% of employees in Nottinghamshire were full-time workers; and 48.5% of employees were female (51.5% were male).

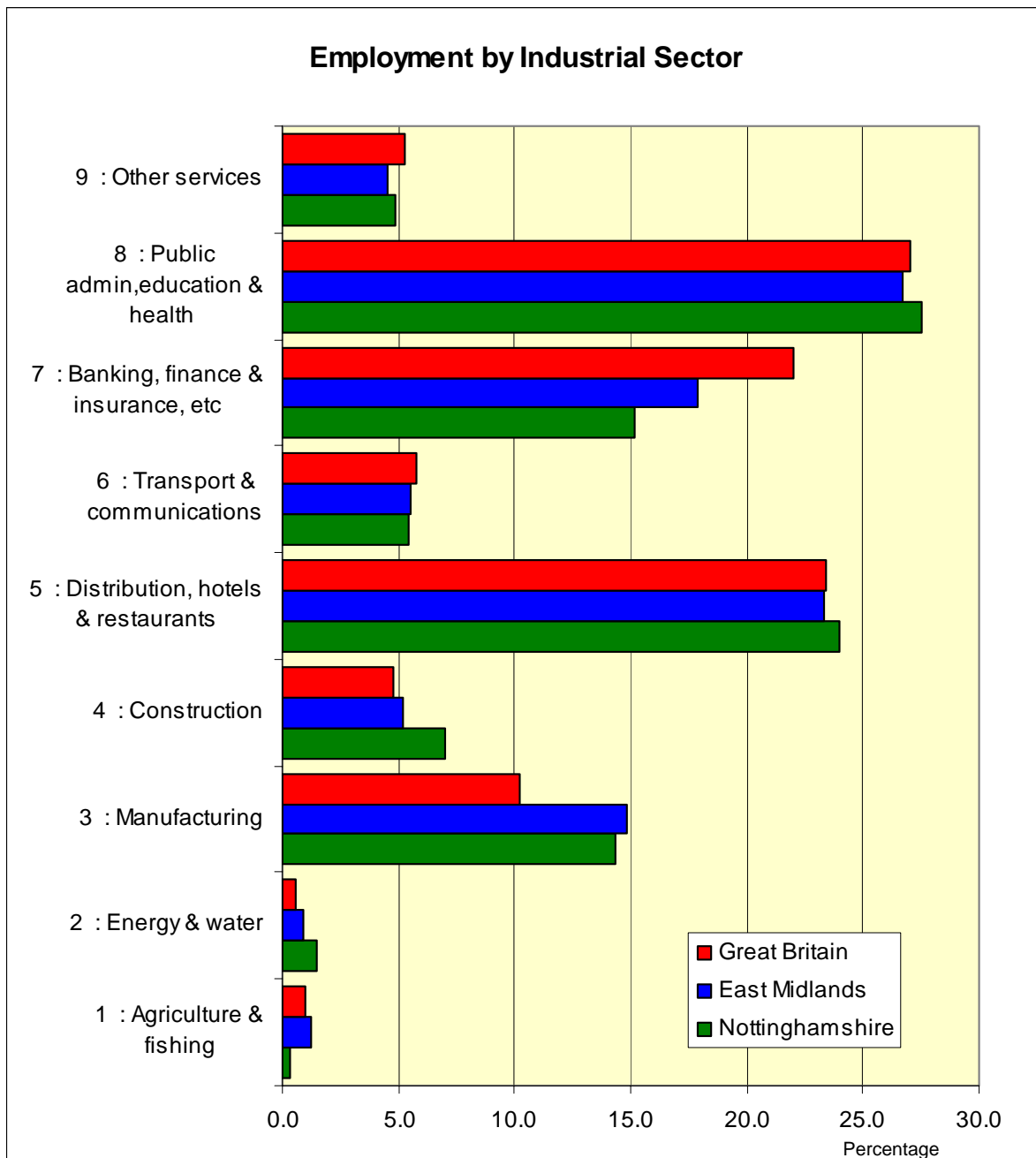


Figure 7: Split of employment type by industrial sector

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## 2.2 Employment change

Whilst employment in agriculture & fishing has increased by 18% between 2006 and 2008, the numbers involved are small with less than 150 extra jobs. Employment in banking, finance & insurance has increased by 14.7% (almost 5,500 extra jobs), whilst other services has increased by 12% (almost 1,500 extra jobs). Conversely, employment in public administration, education & health has decreased by 1% (around 800 fewer jobs) and employment in manufacturing has decreased by 0.3% (around 120 fewer jobs). Figure 8 below details the percentage change in type of employment.

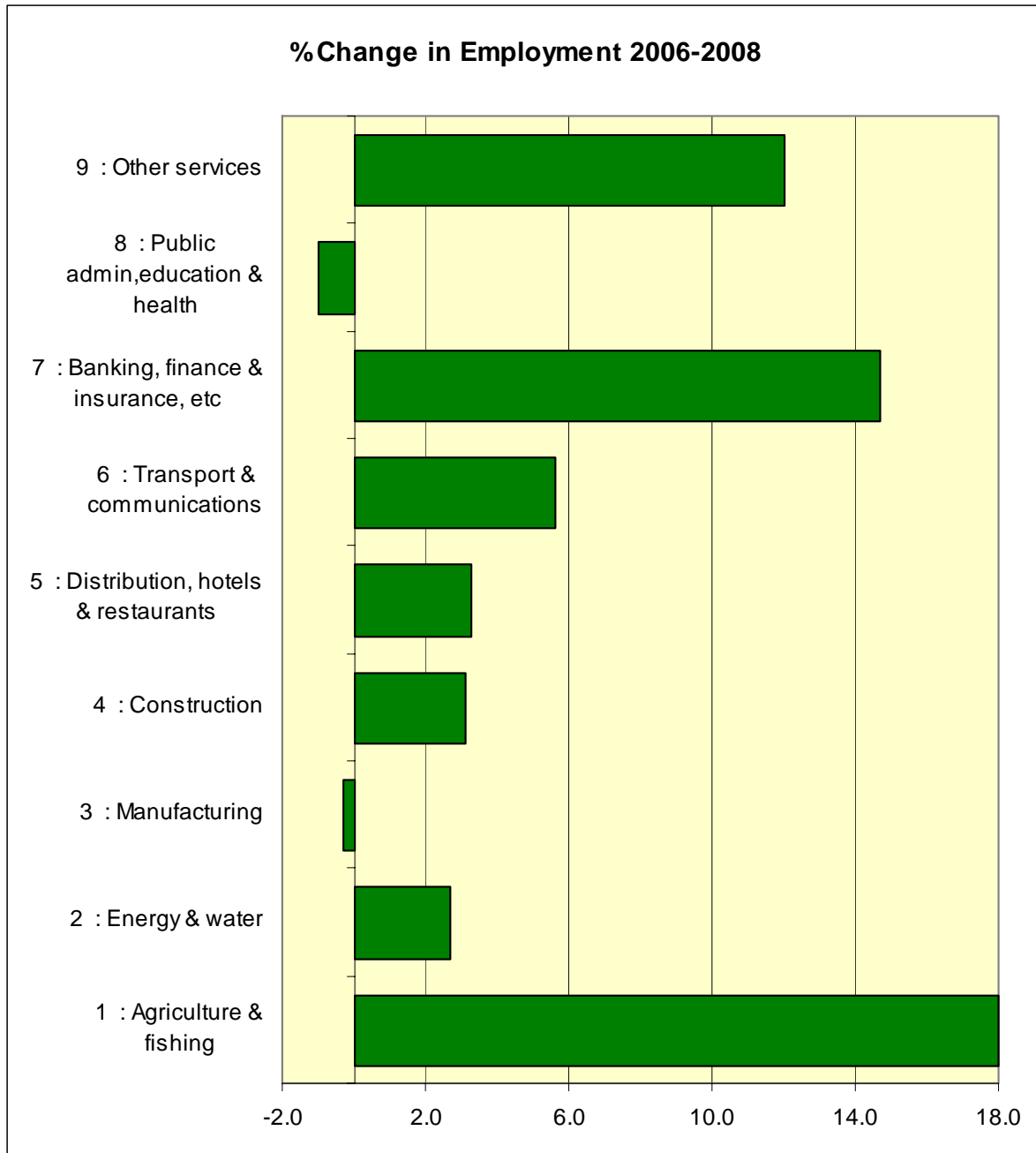


Figure 8: Percentage change in type of employment.

### 2.2.1 Job gain and loss announcements in Nottinghamshire during the past 12 months

Figures taken from the local press between September 2009 and August 2010 show that overall approximately 1,800 new jobs were announced in the past year, and 5,900 job losses. The retail sector has seen the largest job gains, with nearly 750 new jobs announced. Over 400 of these jobs were created by Tesco. Other net job gains were seen in accommodation and food services (140) and private social care (130).

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The largest net job losses announced in Nottinghamshire during the past 12 months were in the public sector (3,900). UK Coal announced more than 400 job losses as a result of the closure of Welbeck Colliery, the largest for a single private company during this period. Other sectors that have seen major net job losses were banking and insurance (300); construction (200); real estate (200); and arts, entertainment and recreation (200). These sectors are defined by industry rather than work function and therefore may not always correspond with SIC headings. Figure 9 below details the share of the job gains by sector during the period 01.09.09-31.08.10, whilst figure 10 below details the share of the job losses by sector during the period 01.09.09-31.08.10.

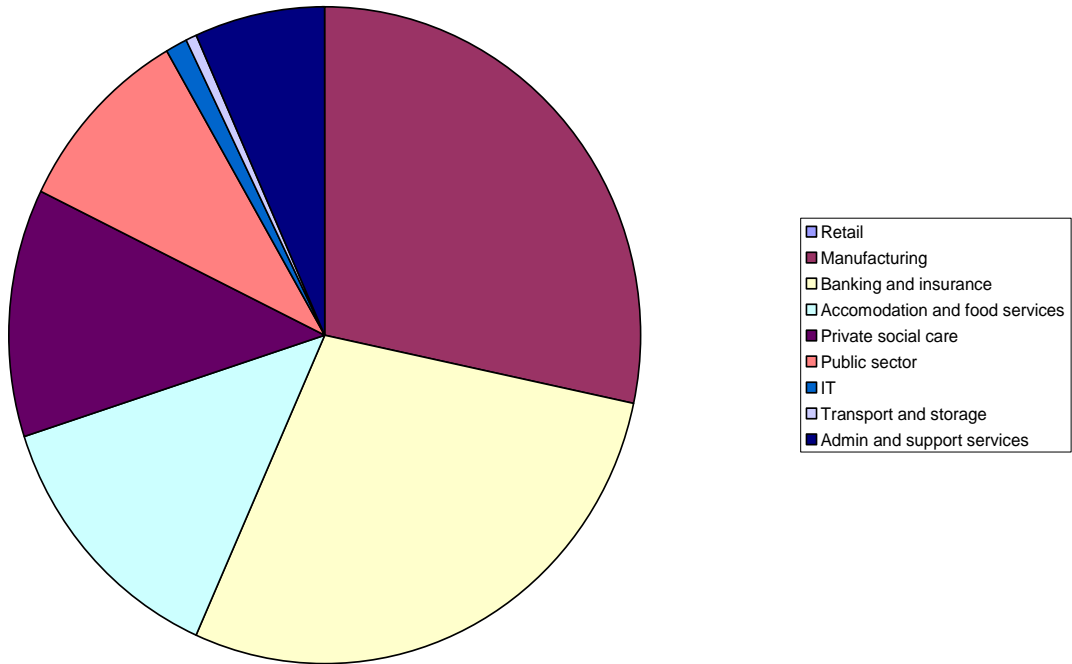


Figure 9: Share of the job gains by sector during the period 01.09.09-31.08.10  
Source: Local press

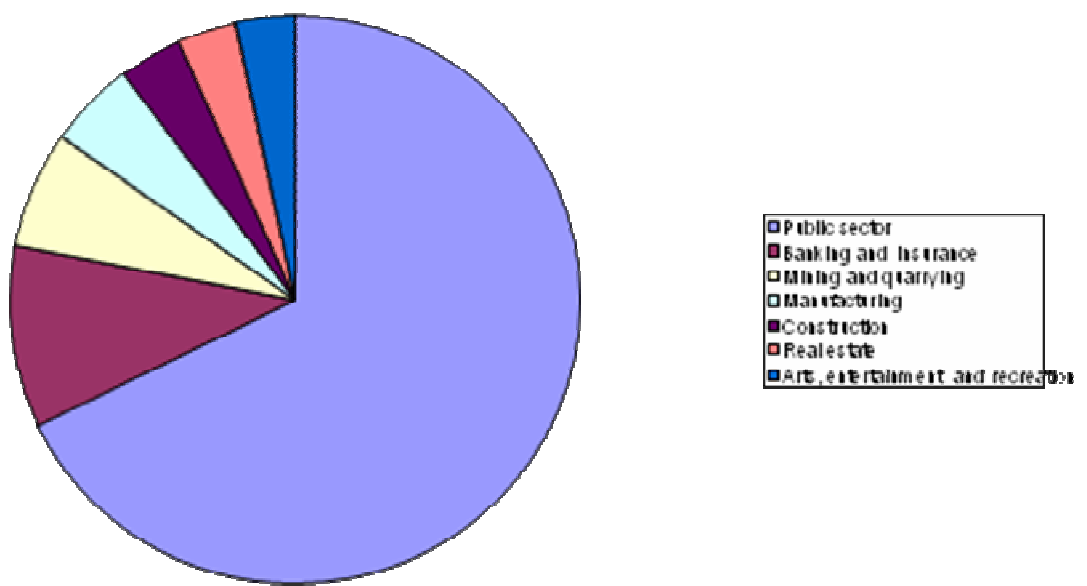


Figure 10: Share of the job losses by sector during the period 01.09.09-31.08.10  
Source: Local press  
October 2010

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## 2.3 Major employers in Nottinghamshire

Table 4 below details the ten largest employers in Nottinghamshire. Seven of the top ten largest employers (defined as companies/ organisations employing 500 or more workers) in the county are public sector, the largest of which is Nottinghamshire County Council. The largest private sector employer in the county is e.on UK, followed by Alliance Boots and Experian.

Table 4: The ten largest employers in Nottinghamshire

Company/organisation	No. of employees
Nottinghamshire County Council	29,000
Nottingham City Council	13,100
Nottingham University Hospital NHS Trust	13,100
e.on UK (Powergen)	6,600
The Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust	6,500
The University of Nottingham	6,000
Alliance Boots	6,000
Nottinghamshire Police	4,300
Nottingham Trent University	3,500
Experian	3,000

## 2.4 Centres of employment

In terms of employees in employment, the main employment centres in the county are Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop and the urban areas adjacent to the City boundary. The manufacturing industry tends to be concentrated in Netherfield & Colwick, central Newark and parts of Worksop and Ashfield. Banking, finance & insurance is spread more widely throughout Nottinghamshire but with a particular emphasis towards the south of the county.

Figure 11 below shows the numbers of industries in each county ward in Nottinghamshire. Figures 12 and 13 show the numbers of industries in manufacturing; and banking, finance and insurance respectively.

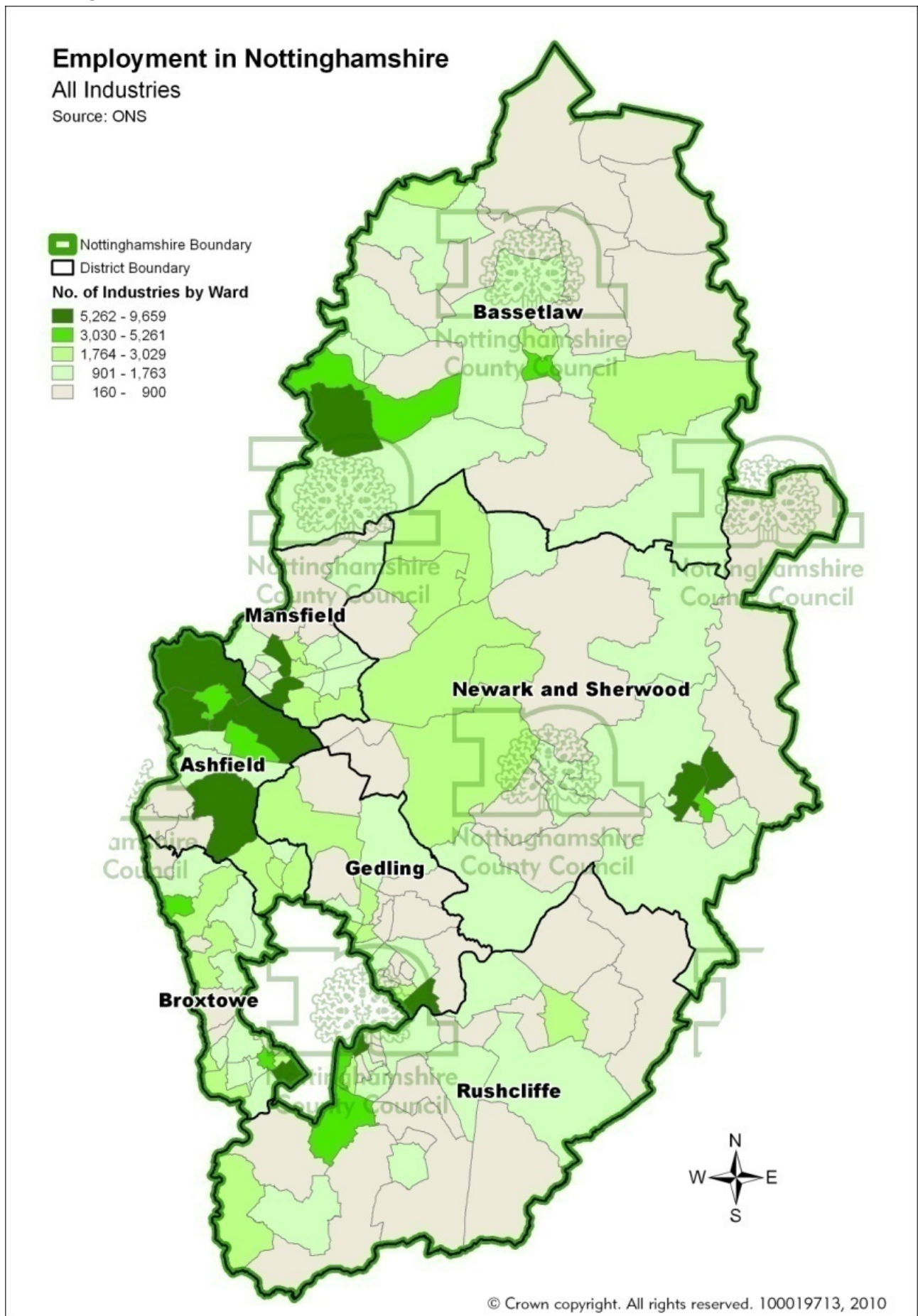


Figure 11: Numbers of industries in each county ward in Nottinghamshire (all industry)

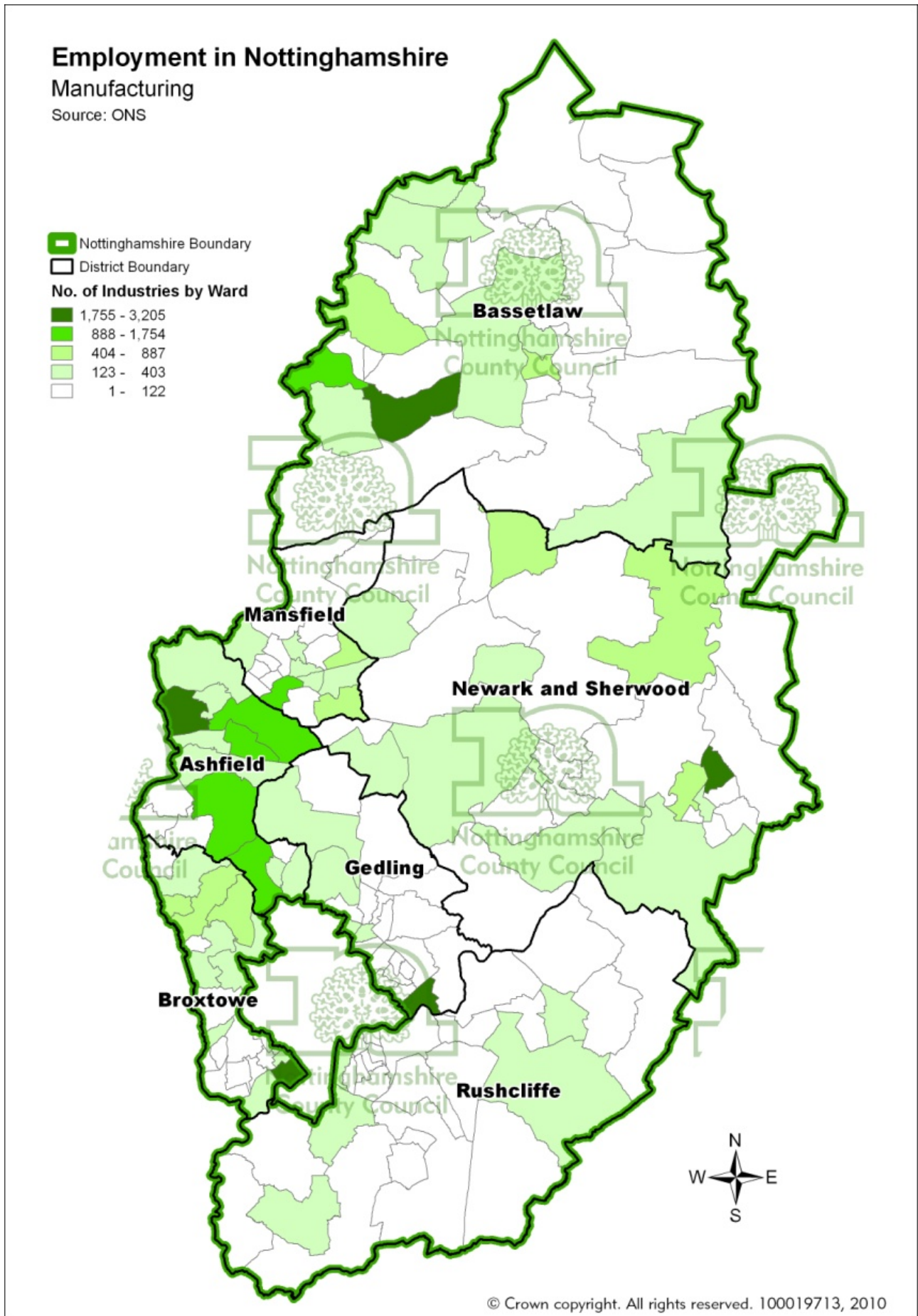


Figure 12: Numbers of manufacturing industries in each county ward in Nottinghamshire

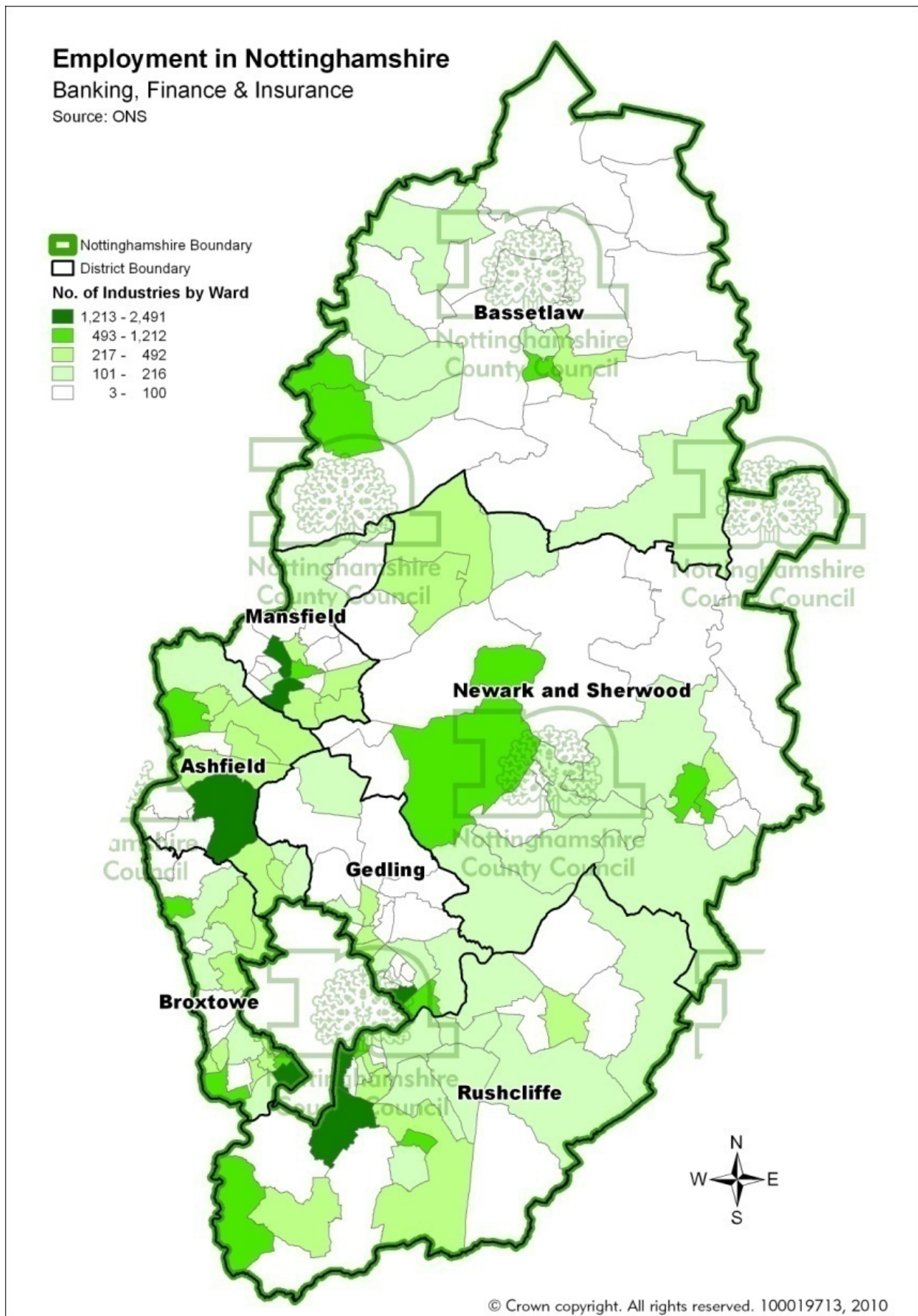


Figure 13: Numbers of banking, finance and insurance industries in each county ward in Nottinghamshire



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## 2.5 Access to employment

Table 5 below details the percentage of working age people (aged 16-74) with access to employment by public transport within 20 and 40 minutes. Figures 14 to 21 below show the time taken to travel to major employment destinations by public transport in Nottinghamshire (figure 14) and each of the seven districts (figures 15-21). Major employment destinations are locations where there are 500 or more employees (not necessarily employed by the same employer). Access to employment by public transport is generally good although it is worse from the more rural parts of the county as seen in the length of time taken to travel to them in the table and figures below.

Table 5: Access to employment by public transport

Area	Percentage of working age people (16-74 year olds) with access to employment by public transport within	
	20 minutes	40 minutes
Ashfield	94%	100%
Bassetlaw	85%	99%
Broxtowe	100%	100%
Gedling	95%	100%
Mansfield	99%	100%
Newark & Sherwood	80%	97%
Rushcliffe	93%	100%
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	92%	99%

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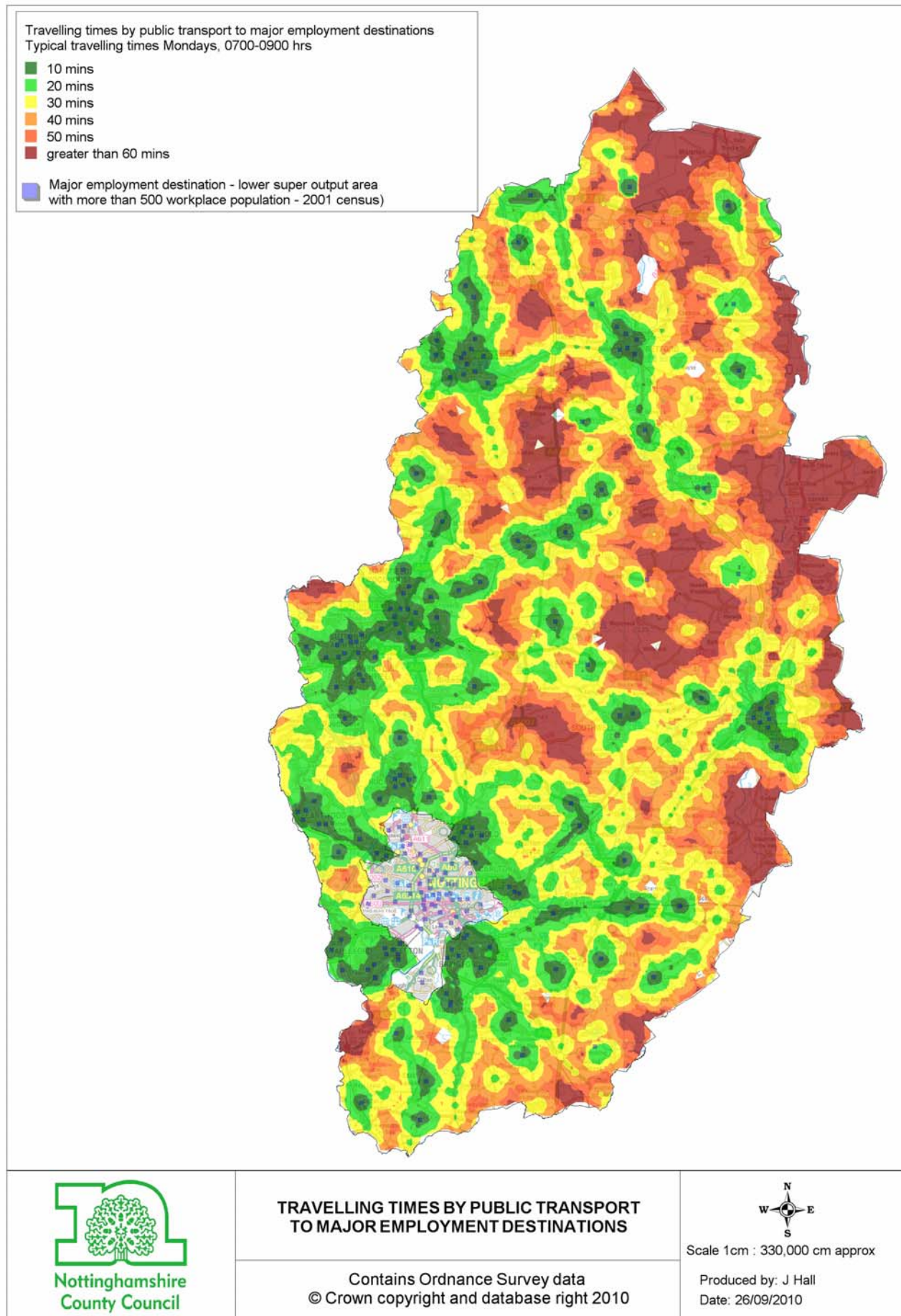


Figure 14: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Nottinghamshire

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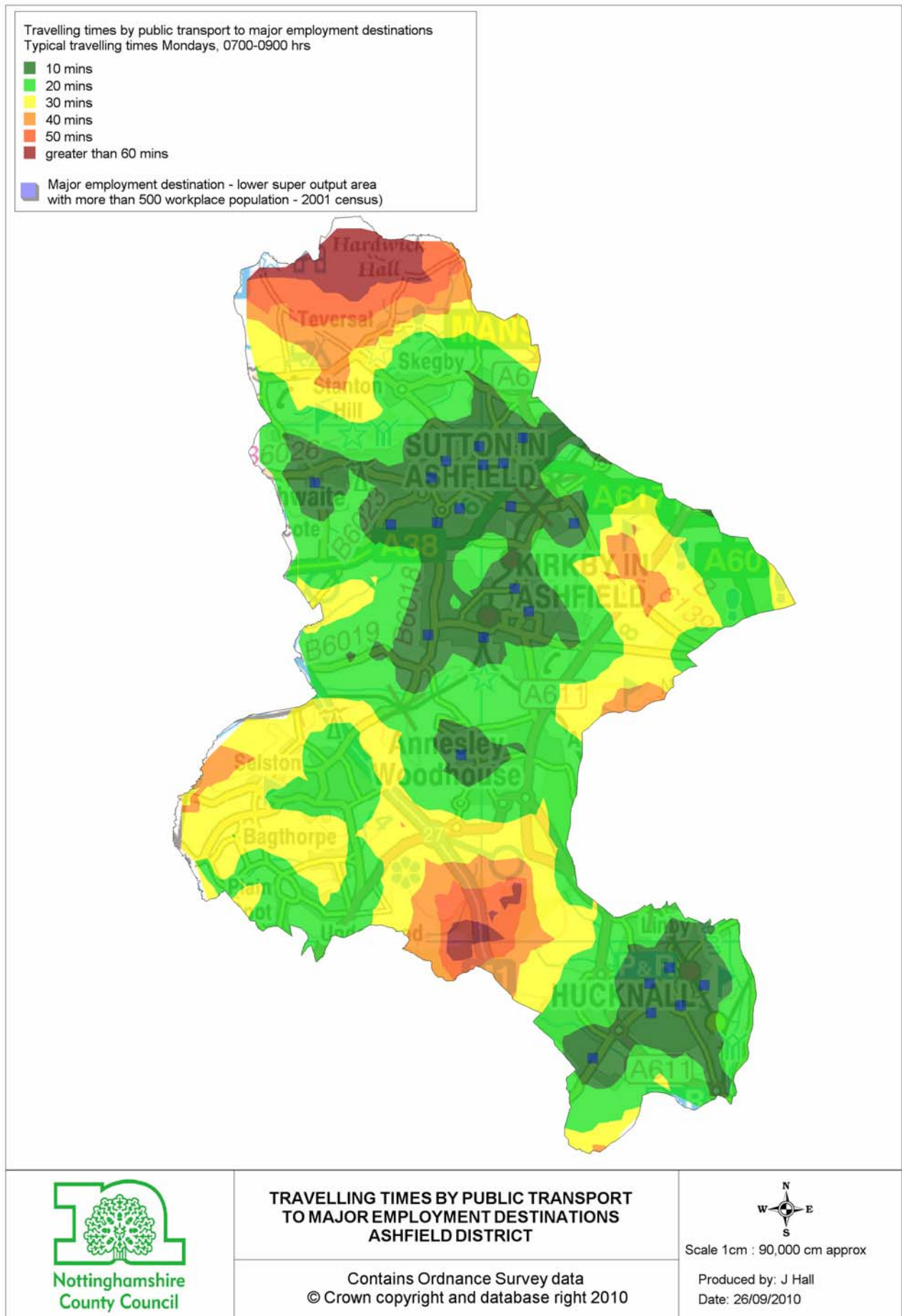


Figure 15: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Ashfield district  
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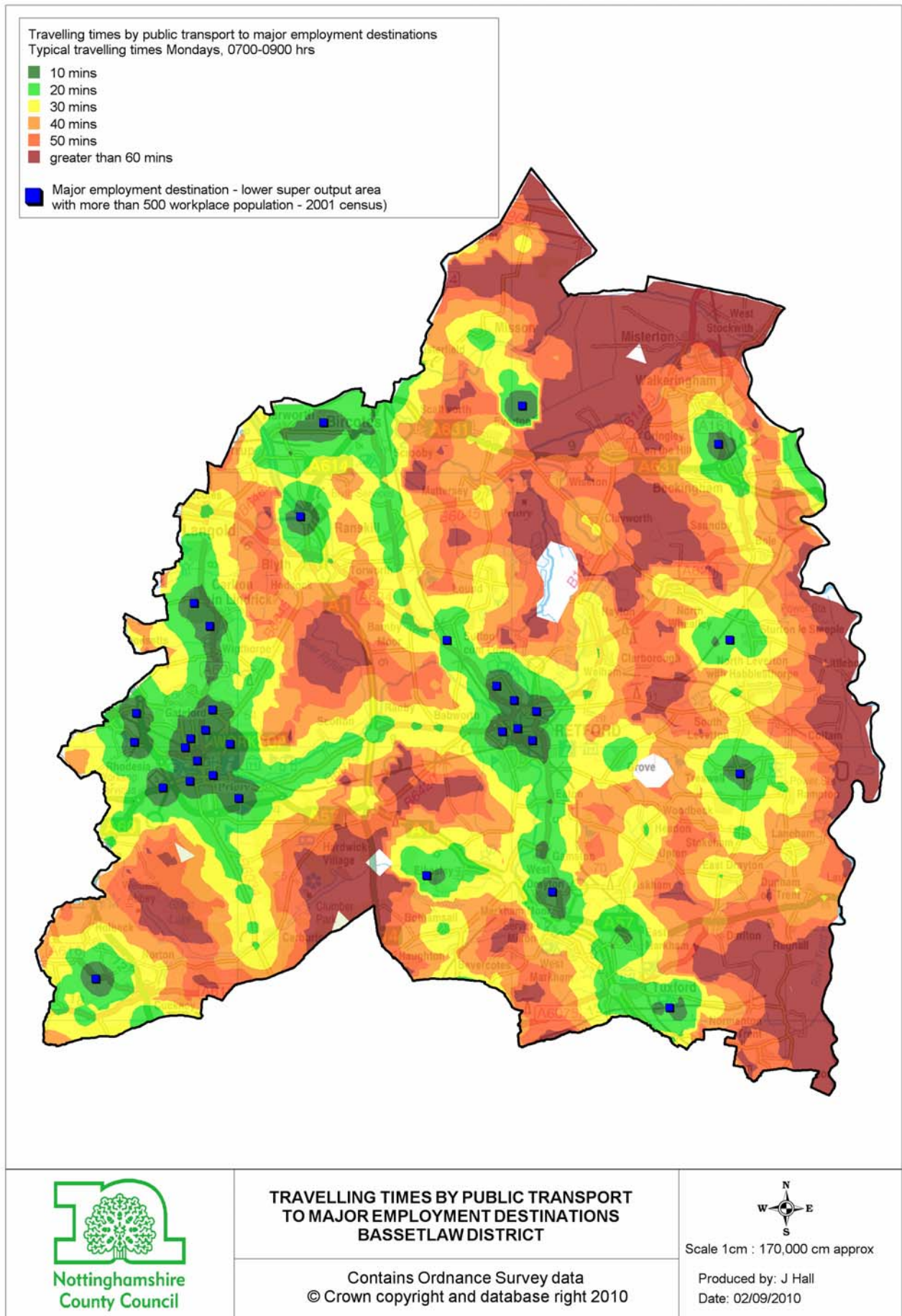


Figure 16: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Bassetlaw district

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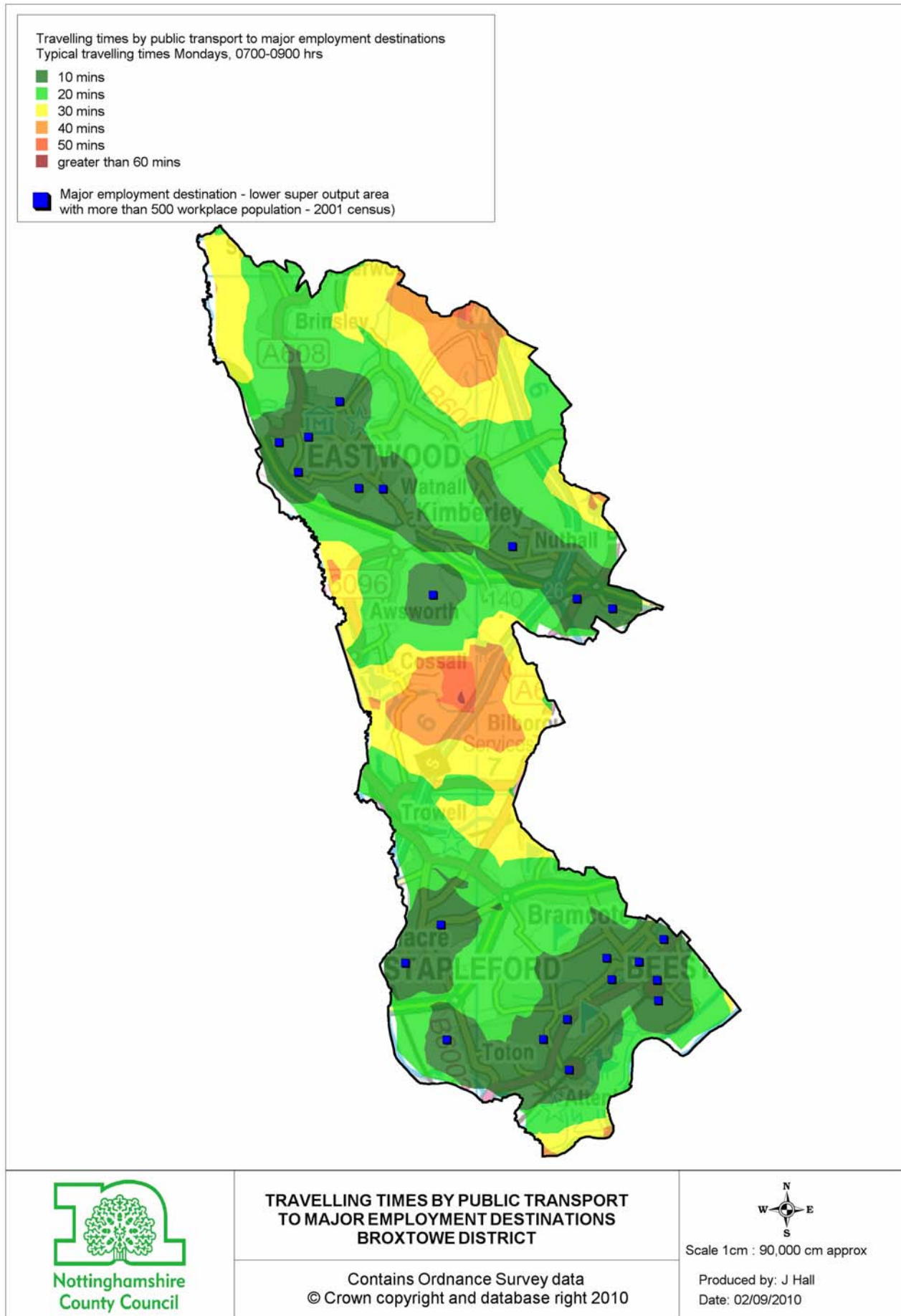


Figure 17: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Broxtowe district  
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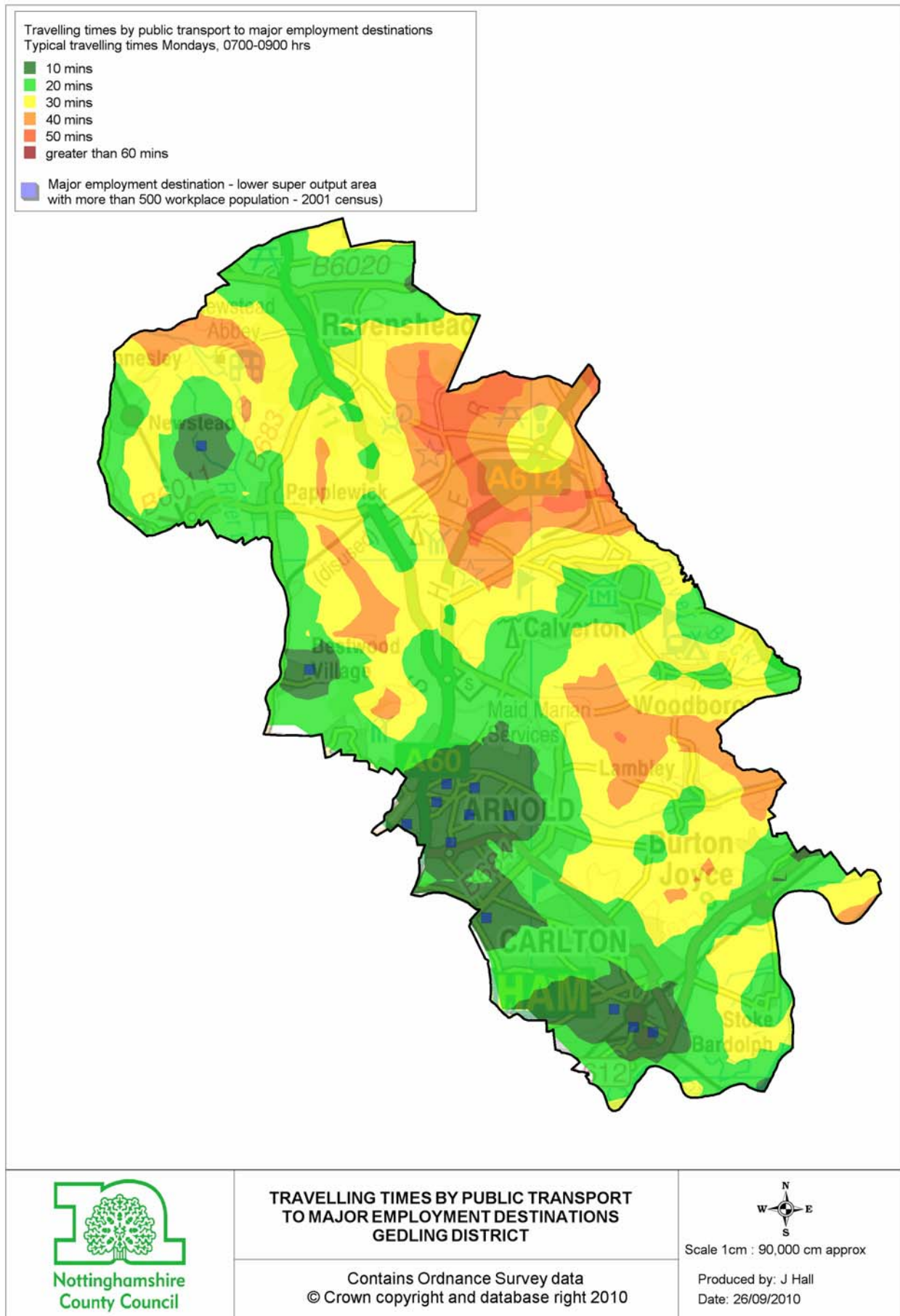


Figure 18: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Gedling district

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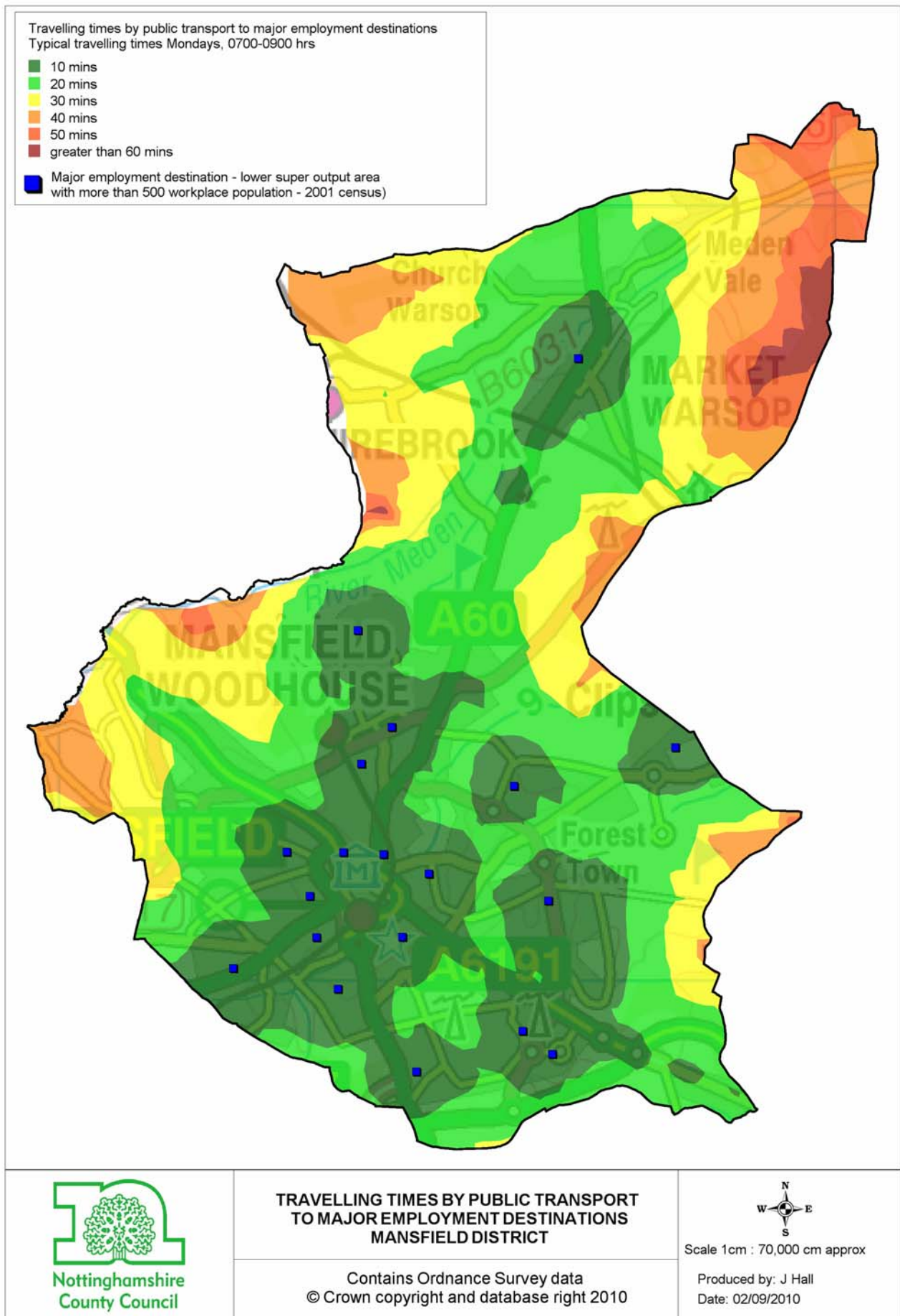


Figure 19: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Mansfield district  
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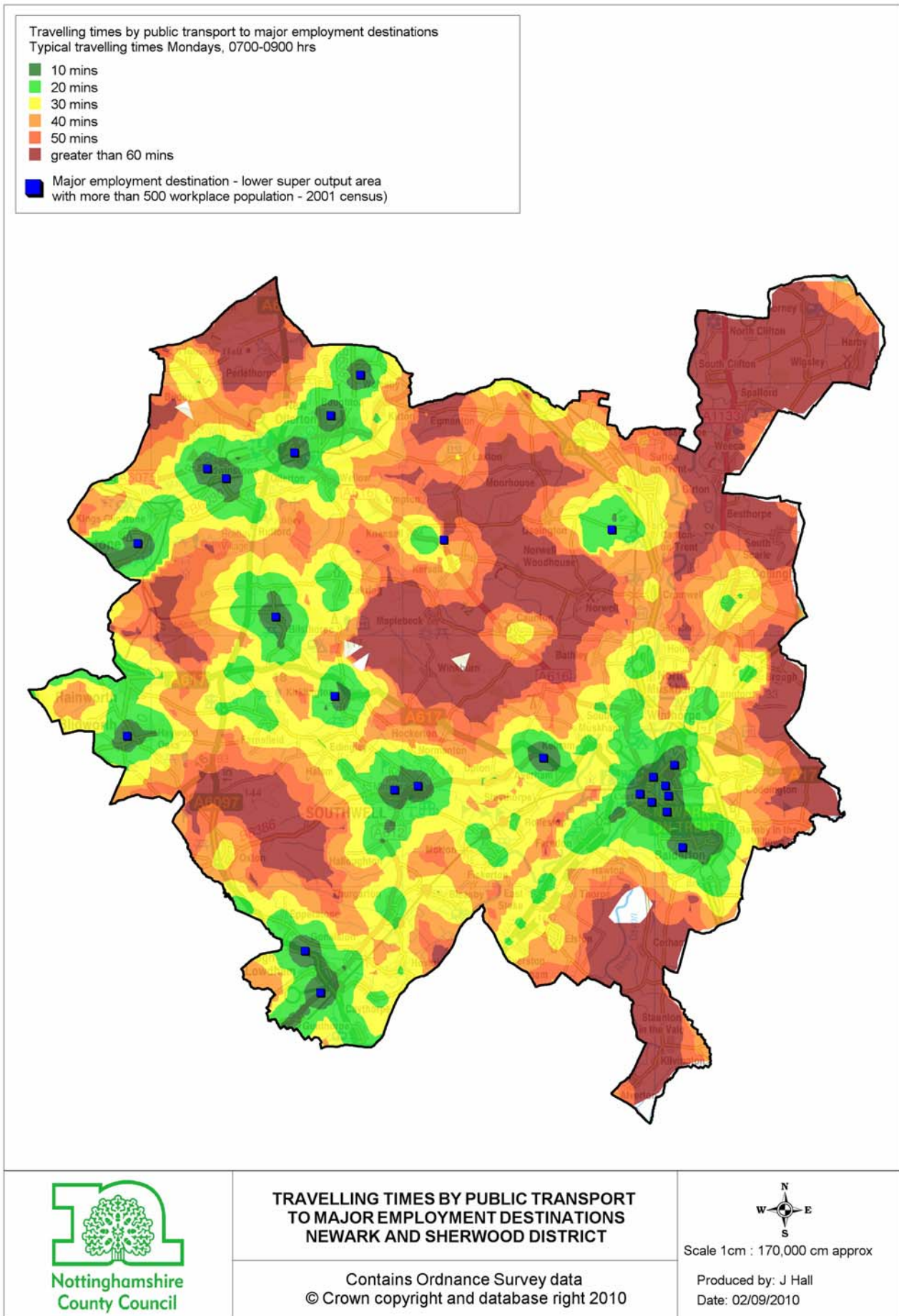


Figure 20: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Newark & Sherwood district



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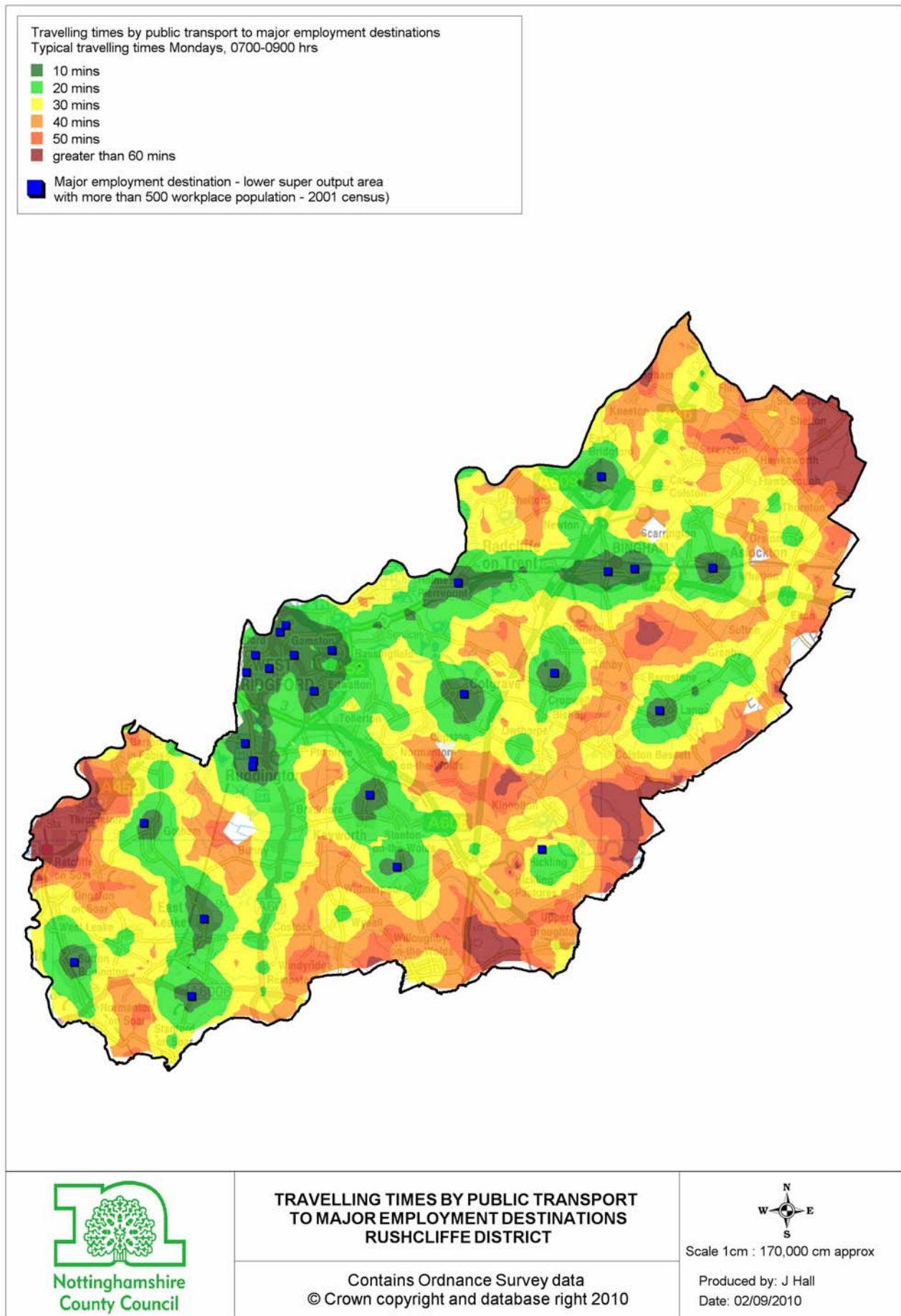


Figure 21: Travel times by public transport to major employment destinations in Rushcliffe district  
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## 2.6 Labour Market

The spatial variation in employment rates and qualification levels correlates closely with other socio-economic indicators for the county, with higher levels of performance in the south of the county, and lower levels in the north and west. Qualification levels in the worst performing districts are significantly below the regional and national averages.

The employment rate\* in Nottinghamshire in the year to December 2009 was 72.2%, the same as the East Midlands average but above the UK (70.6%). Employment rates in the districts ranged from 64.3% in Mansfield to 77.2% in Rushcliffe as detailed in table 6 below.

Table 6: Employment rates

Area	Employment rate
Ashfield	69%
Bassetlaw	71%
Broxtowe	73%
Gedling	75%
Mansfield	64%
Newark & Sherwood	75%
Rushcliffe	77%
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>71%</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics Labour market statistics: East Midlands August 2010

\*On August 11<sup>th</sup> 2010 the population figures used to calculate employment and unemployment rates were changed. This is to reflect that between 2010 and 2020 the state pension age for women will gradually increase from 60 to 65 years. As a result the rates will differ from those published previously.

The proportion of Nottinghamshire residents working in the three upper tier occupational groups in the year to September 2009 was 40.8%. This was above the East Midlands average of 40.2% but below the UK average of 43.6%.

### 2.6.1 Unemployment

The unemployment claimant count in Nottinghamshire in September 2010 stood at 25,773 representing a rate of 2.9% of the resident population aged 16-64, lower than both the East Midlands (3.3%) and the UK (3.6%). District unemployment rates, however, range from 3.8% in Mansfield to 1.8% in Rushcliffe. The worst unemployment tends to be in the west of the county with other pockets in Retford and central Newark. Ward rates peak in Ravensdale in Mansfield which has an unemployment rate of 7.7%. Table 7 below shows the unemployment rates in each district whilst figure 22 below details the unemployment rates in Nottinghamshire by county ward.

Table 7: Claimant count by district in Nottinghamshire in September 2009

Area	No. of claimants			Change over		Claimant count rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Month	Year	Male	Female	Total
Ashfield	1,899	789	2,688	-64	-545	5.1%	2.1%	3.6%
Bassetlaw	1,311	602	1,933	-4	-436	3.7%	1.7%	2.7%
Broxtowe	1,467	649	2,116	-26	-248	3.9%	1.8%	2.8%
Gedling	1,519	636	2,155	-7	-264	4.3%	1.7%	3.0%
Mansfield	1,759	674	2,433	-33	-344	5.5%	2.1%	3.8%
Newark & Sherwood	1,153	489	1,642	-77	-358	3.3%	1.4%	2.3%
Rushcliffe	911	405	1,316	-20	-185	2.5%	1.1%	1.8%

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council Employment Bulletin September 2010

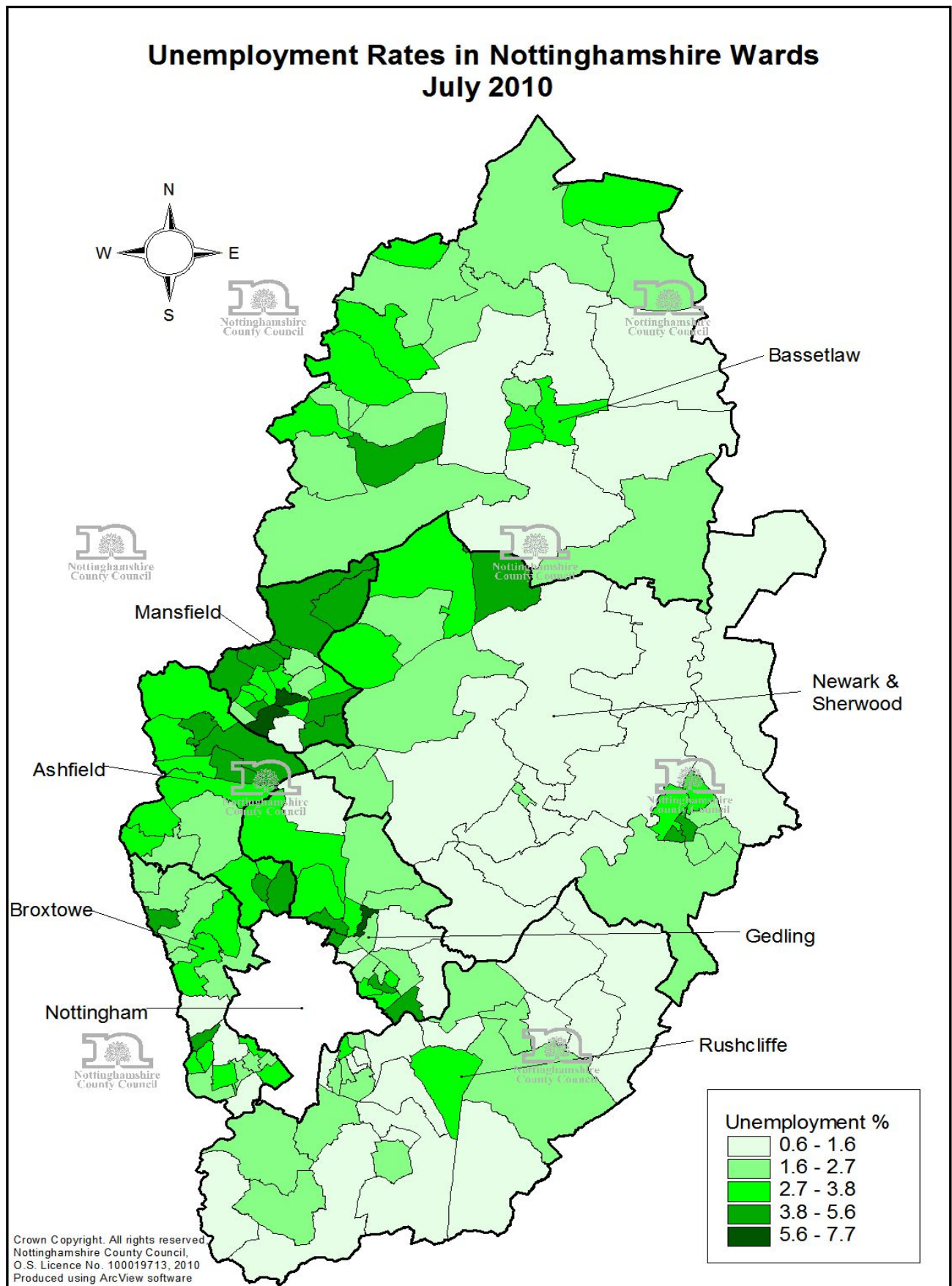


Figure 22: Unemployment rates in Nottinghamshire by county ward in July 2010  
Source: Nottinghamshire County Council Employment Bulletin

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## 2.6.2 Earnings

The median gross weekly earnings of Nottinghamshire full-time workers is £446.00 per week, compared to £456.60 for the East Midlands and £488.70 for the UK. Full-time workers in Mansfield are the poorest paid in Nottinghamshire with median gross weekly earnings of £404.30, whilst workers in Rushcliffe are the highest paid, earning £470.80 per week. Women in Nottinghamshire continue to earn less than men with median full-time weekly earnings of £380.70 compared to £484.10 earned by men. Figure 23 below details the gross weekly pay of full-time workers in the county, region and nationally.

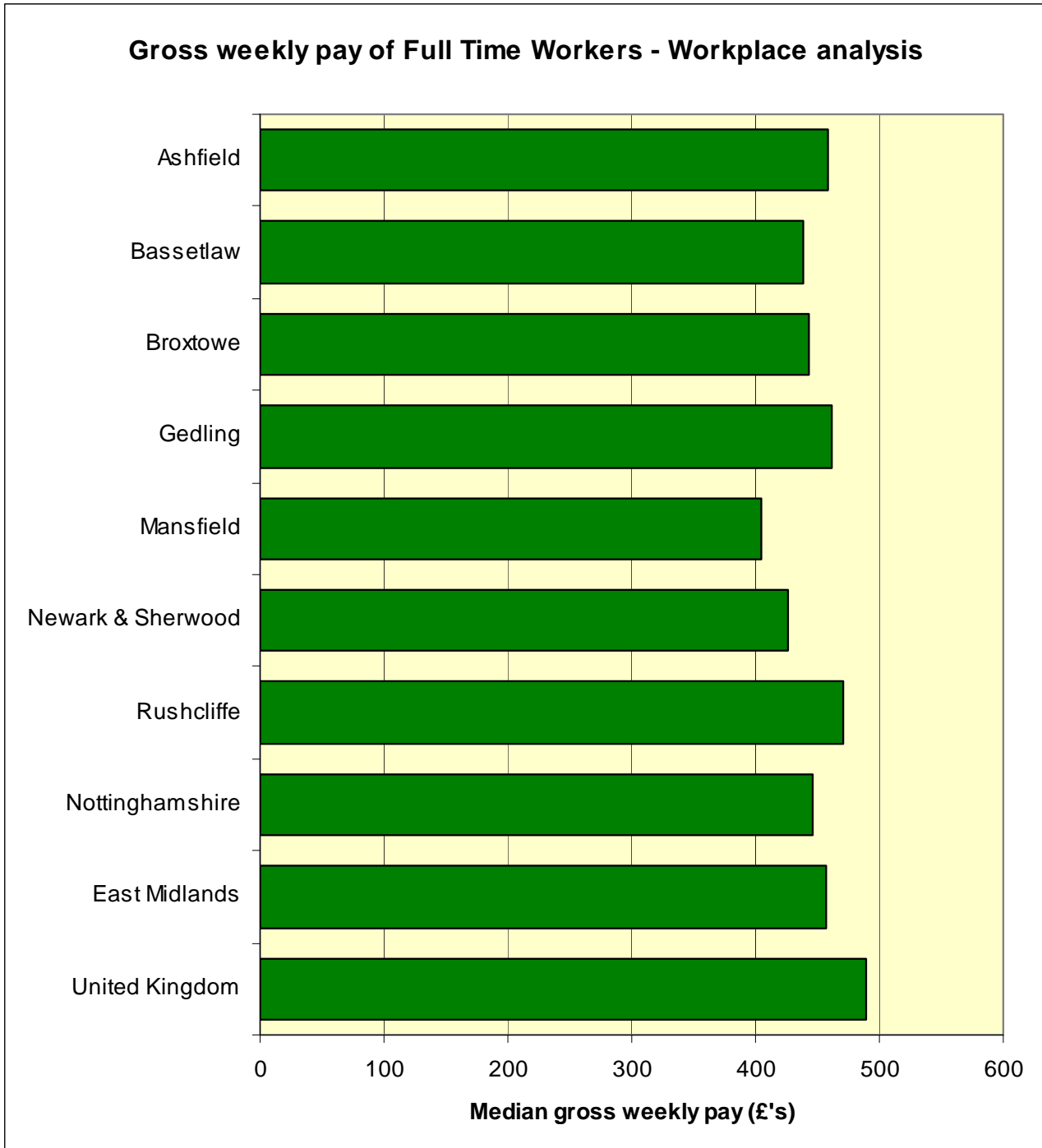


Figure 23: Gross weekly pay of full-time workers in each of the districts, the county, region and nationally

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## 2.6.3 Qualifications

The percentage of the 16-64 population with high level qualifications (equivalent to an NVQ Level 4 or higher) in Nottinghamshire was 26.3% in 2009, compared with 25.7% in the East Midlands and 29.8% in the UK. Rates in the districts ranged from 15.3% in Bassetlaw to 42.4% in Rushcliffe.

Table 8 below details the percentage of the population aged 16-64 with qualifications equivalent to NVQ4 or higher. The proportion of people qualified to NVQ4 or higher is generally increasing, although reductions have been seen in Bassetlaw, Gedling and Rushcliffe. The rate in Newark & Sherwood has been consistently increasing since 2006 and is now above the county and regional averages.

Table 8: Percentage of the population aged 16-64 with qualifications equivalent to NVQ4+ split by district.

Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ashfield	14.3	12.6	15.6	15.7	15.5
Bassetlaw	18.3	22.3	25.5	19.5	15.3
Broxtowe	33.4	32.9	35.4	36.3	35.7
Gedling	26.3	29.4	31.4	27.8	26.0
Mansfield	18.5	15.4	15.6	18.9	21.4
Newark & Sherwood	19.2	18.6	22.0	23.4	27.6
Rushcliffe	48.1	44.6	43.3	46.2	42.4
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	25.5	25.1	27.1	26.9	26.3
<b>East Midlands</b>	23.1	24.6	25.5	24.9	25.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	26.4	27.3	28.4	28.5	29.8

Source: Annual Population Survey

In 2009 the percentage of the population aged 16-64 with no qualifications was 11.6% in Nottinghamshire, compared to 13.0% in the East Midlands and 12.6% in the UK. Rates in the districts varied from 6.5% in Rushcliffe to 21% in Mansfield. The proportion of people with no qualifications is generally reducing. Broxtowe, Mansfield and Rushcliffe districts have, however, seen some increase in recent years. The rates in Gedling and Newark & Sherwood districts have been decreasing since 2006. Table 9 below details the percentage of the population aged 16-64 with no qualifications.

Table 9: Percentage of the population aged 16-64 with no qualifications

Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ashfield	16.6	15.2	13.4	18.0	10.7
Bassetlaw	17.2	16.5	14.4	21.2	14.0
Broxtowe	8.7	10.7	9.5	8.8	9.5
Gedling	10.8	17.9	13.8	10.2	8.0
Mansfield	18.8	12.2	16.4	15.1	21.0
Newark & Sherwood	8.6	15.9	15.1	14.0	12.4
Rushcliffe	4.1	9.6	9.1	4.5	6.5
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	12.1	14.0	13.0	13.1	11.6
<b>East Midlands</b>	15.0	14.0	13.7	14.5	13.0
<b>United Kingdom</b>	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.7	12.6

Source: Annual Population Survey

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## 2.7 Access to training

Table 10 below details the percentage of 16-19 year olds with access to further education colleges by public transport within 20 and 40 minutes. Figures 24 to hhh below show the time taken to travel to colleges of further education by public transport in Nottinghamshire (figure 24) and each of the seven districts (figures 25-31). Access to colleges by public transport is worst from the more rural parts of the county as seen in the length of time taken to travel to them in the table and figures below.

Table 10: Access to further education colleges by public transport

Area	Percentage of 16-19 year olds with access to further education colleges by public transport within	
	20 minutes	40 minutes
Ashfield	72%	97%
Bassetlaw	29%	71%
Broxtowe	62%	99%
Gedling	42%	99%
Mansfield	87%	99%
Newark & Sherwood	41%	91%
Rushcliffe	55%	92%
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	55%	92%

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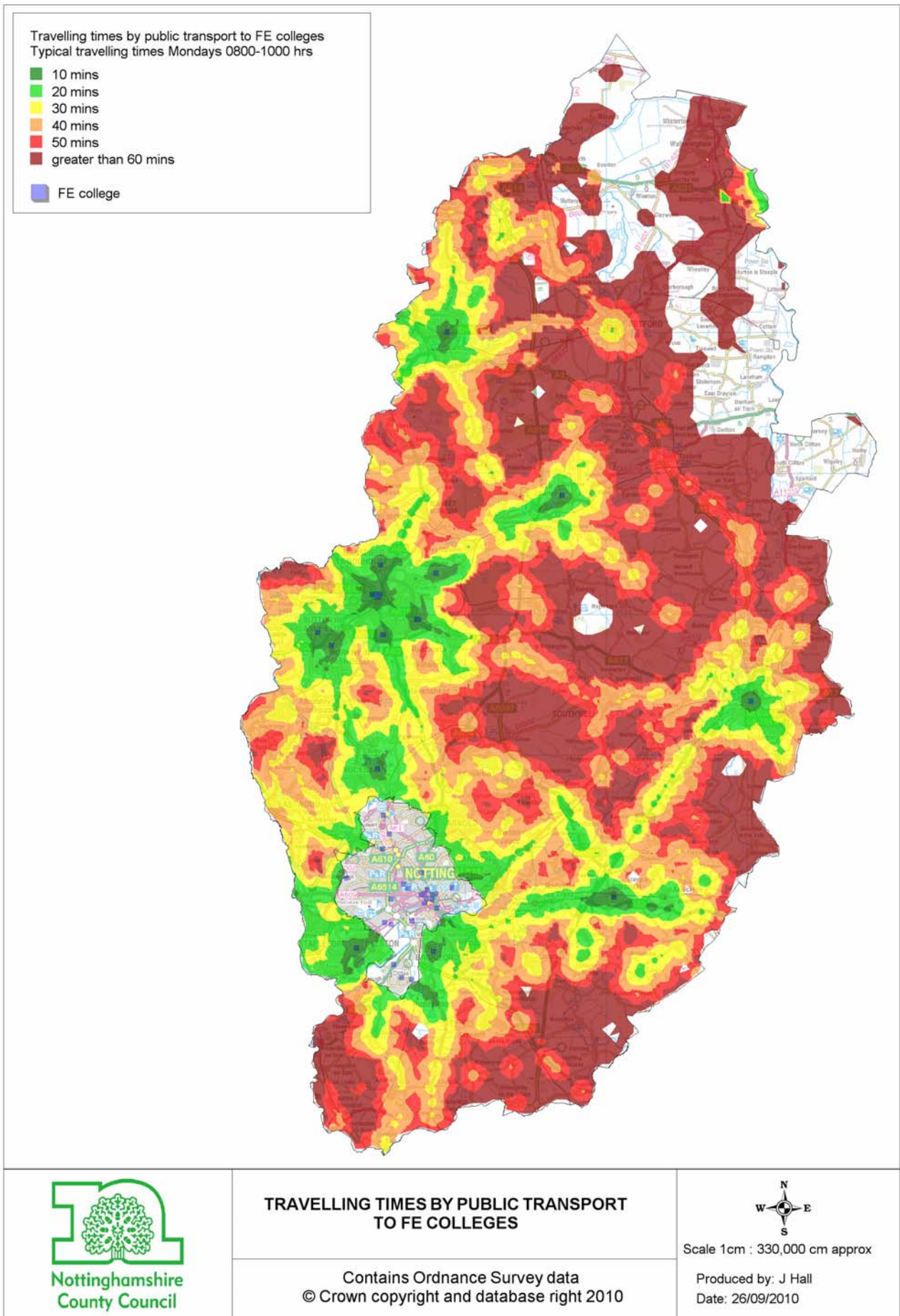


Figure 24: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Nottinghamshire

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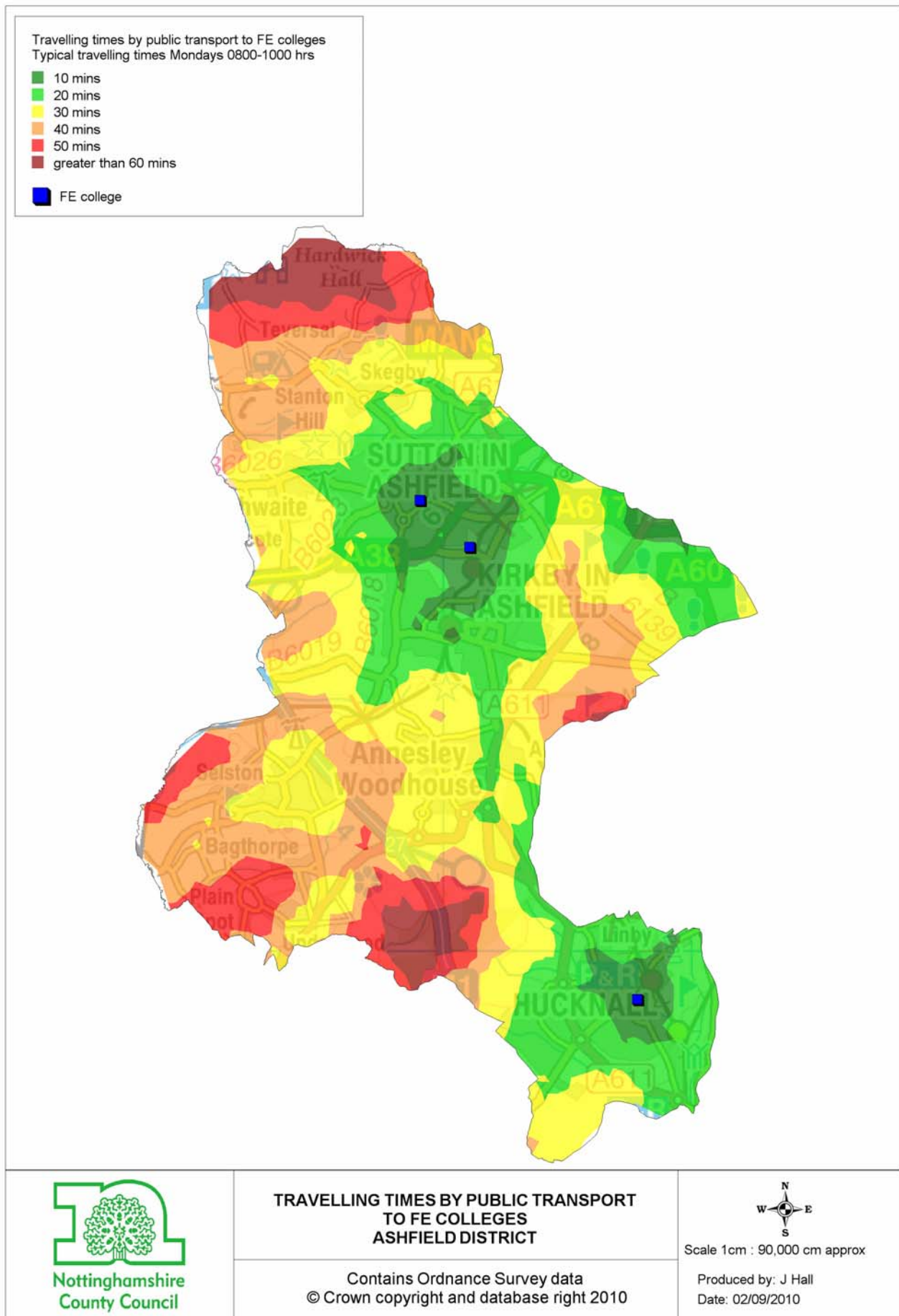


Figure 25: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Ashfield district



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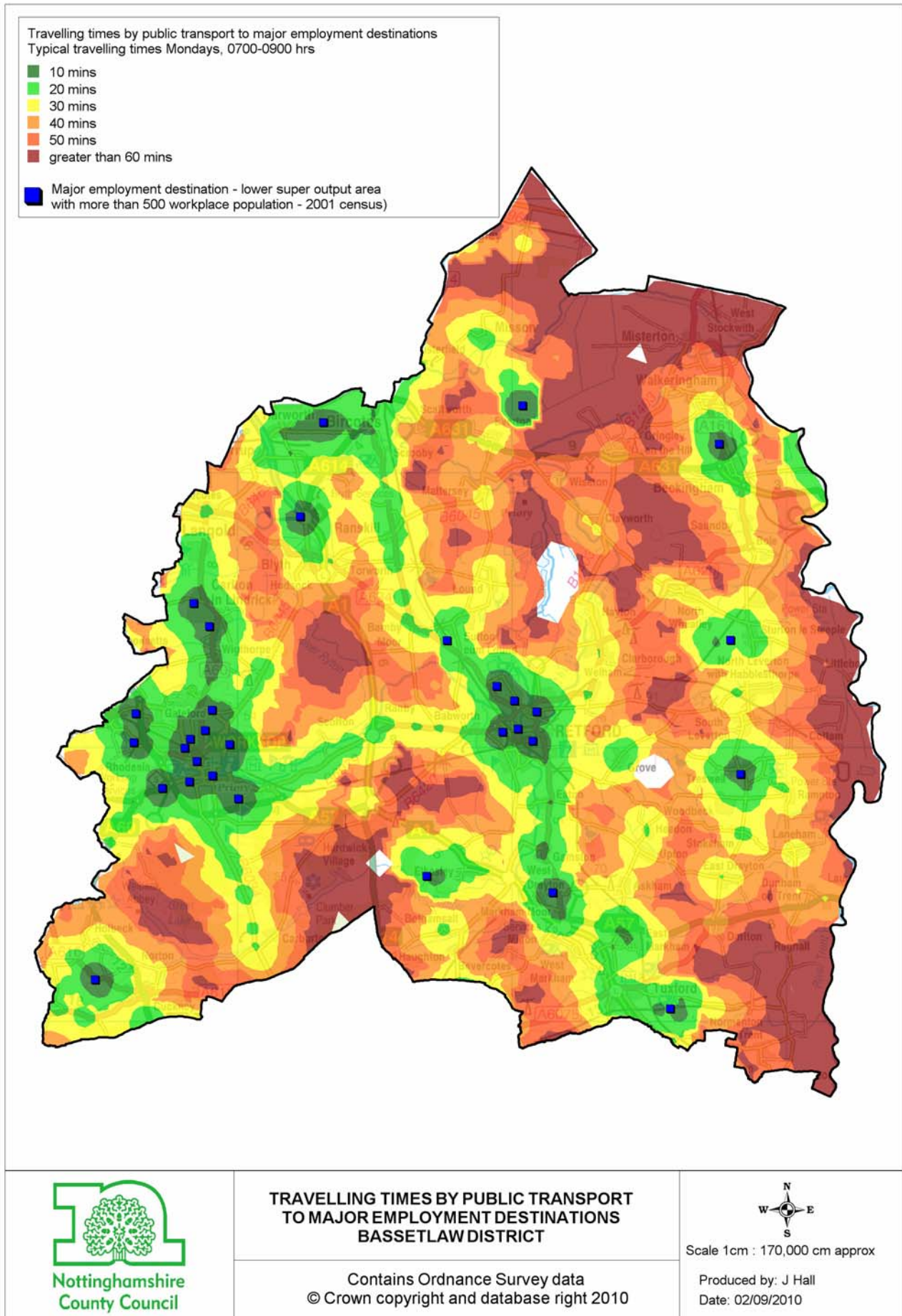


Figure 26: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Bassetlaw district

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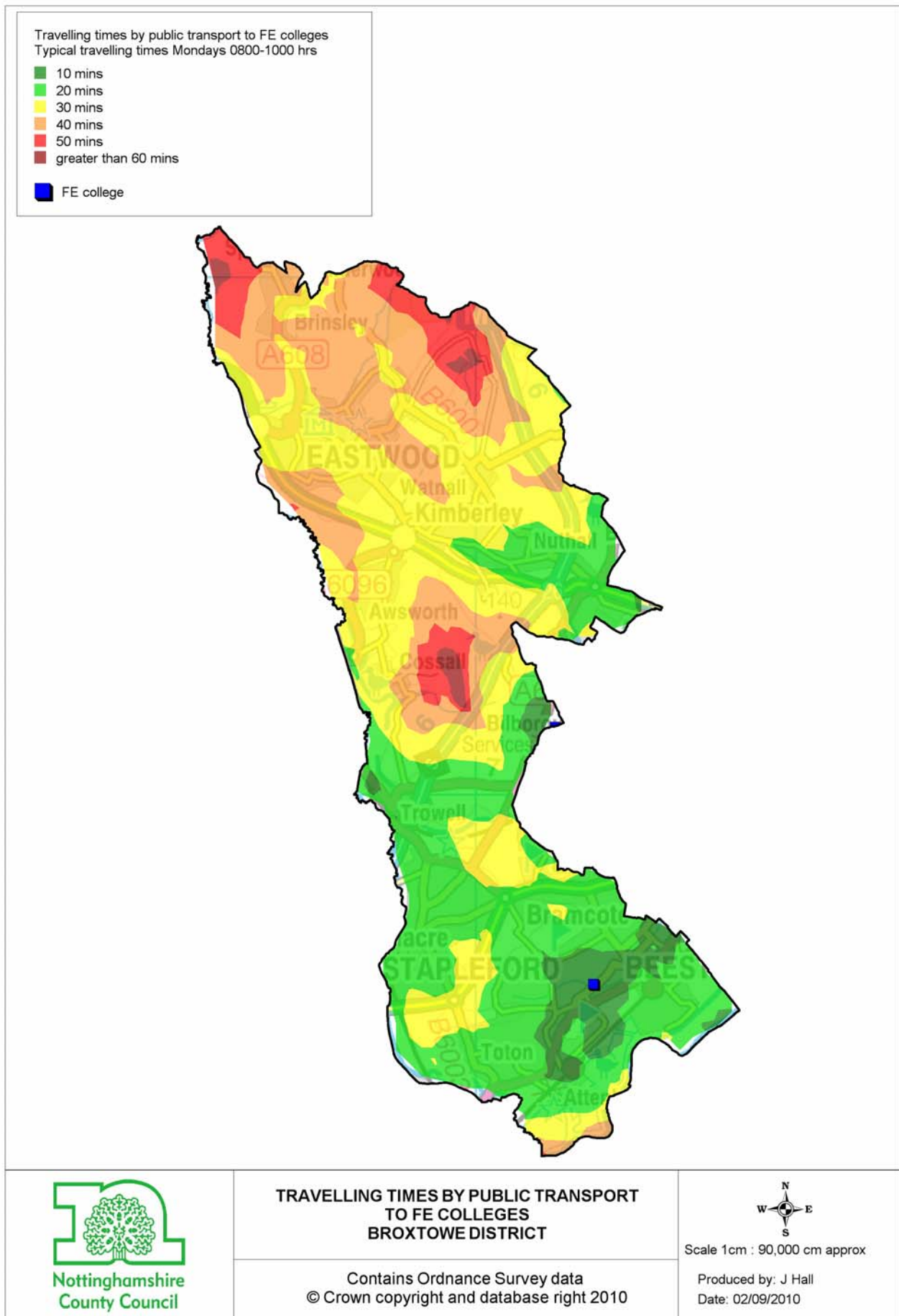


Figure 27: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Broxtowe district

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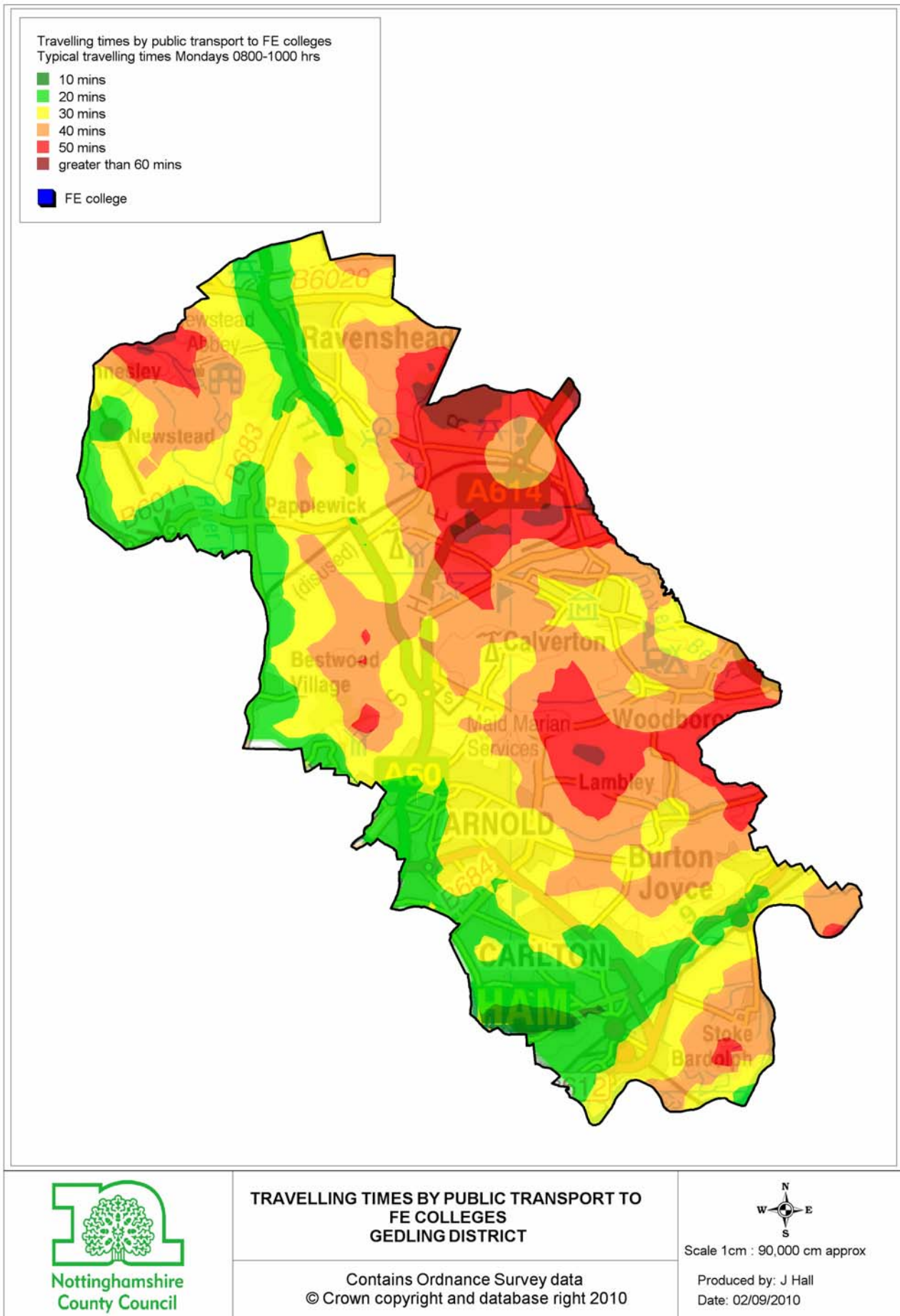


Figure 28: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Gedling district  
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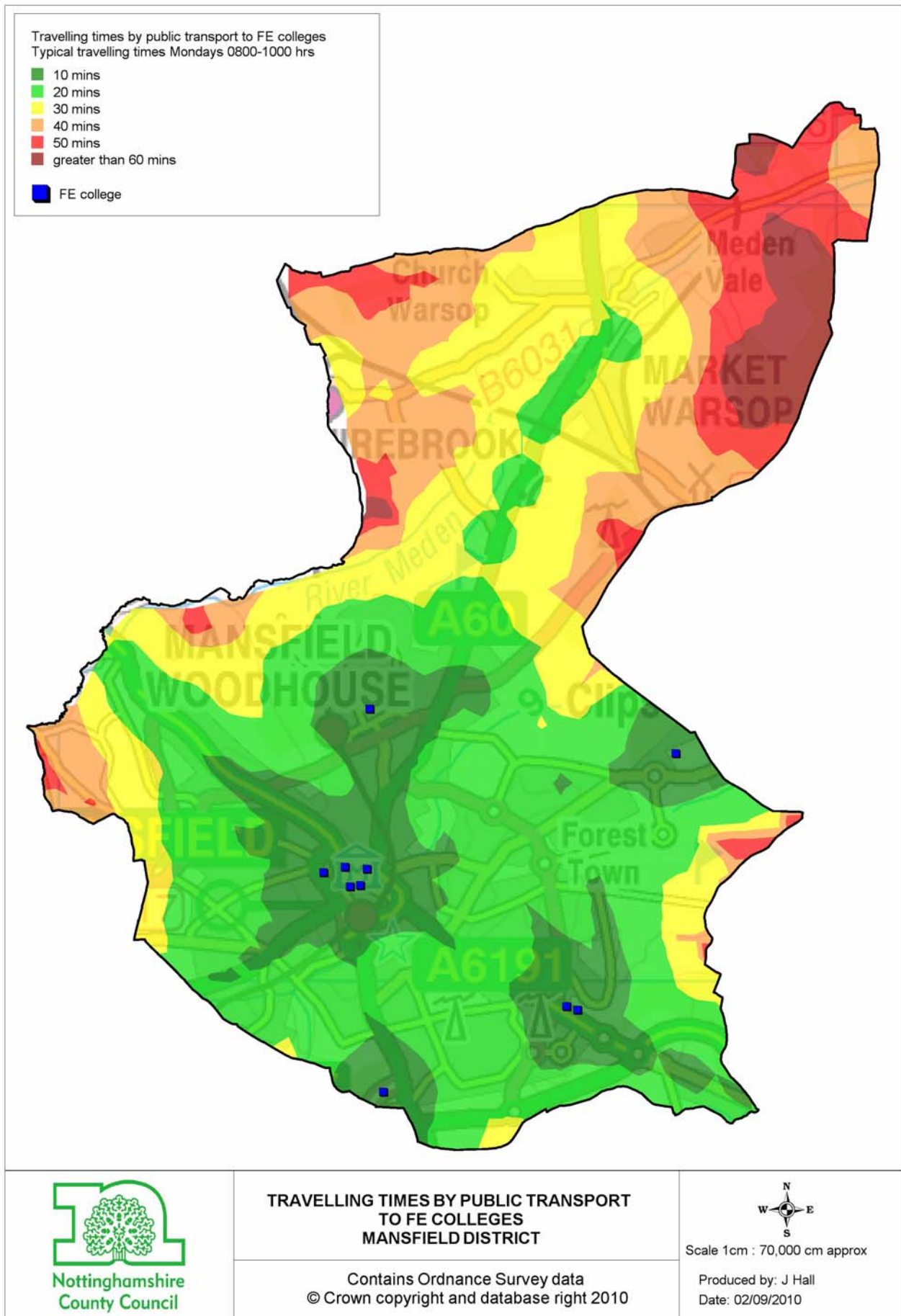


Figure 29: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Mansfield district

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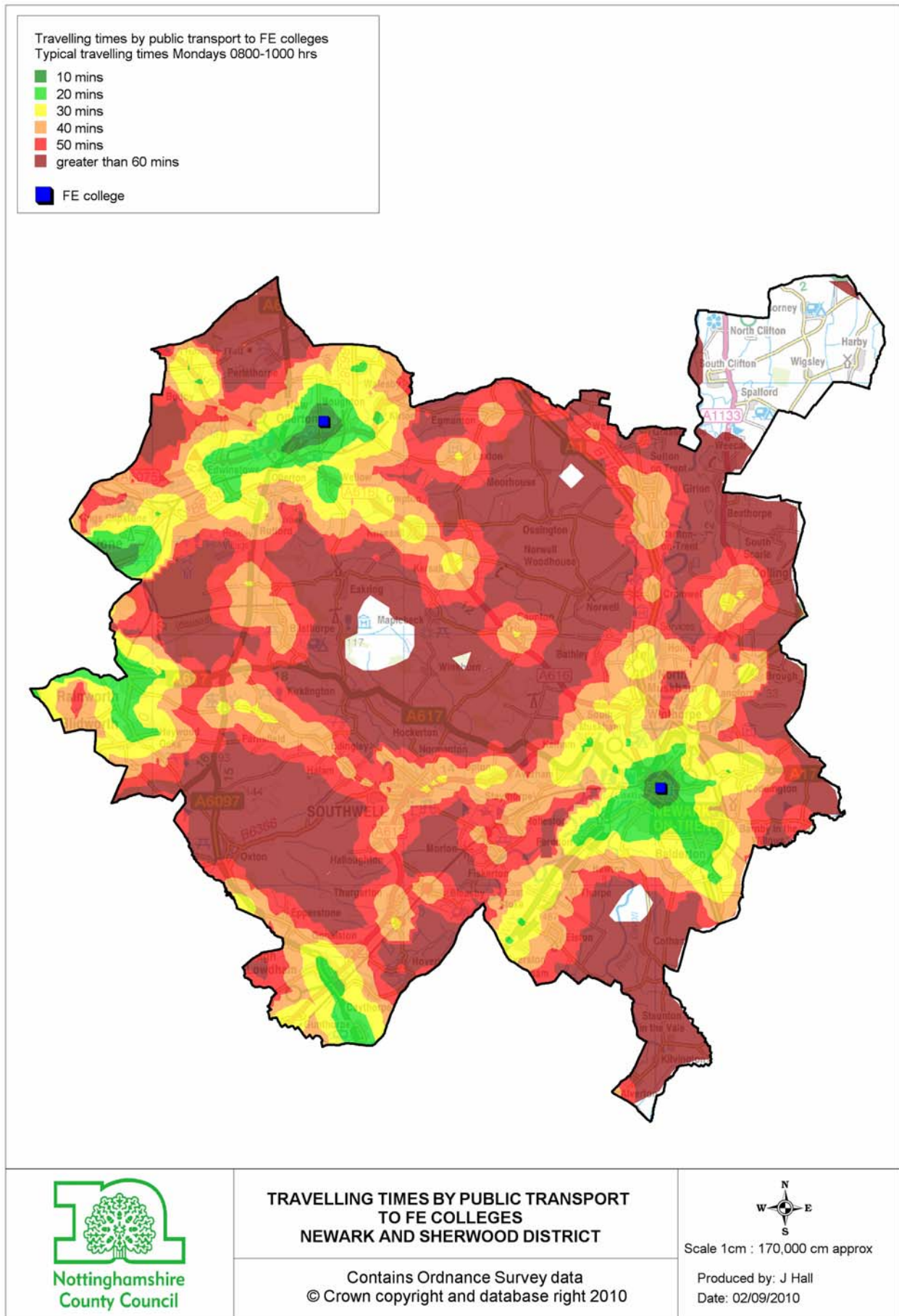


Figure 30: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Newark & Sherwood district

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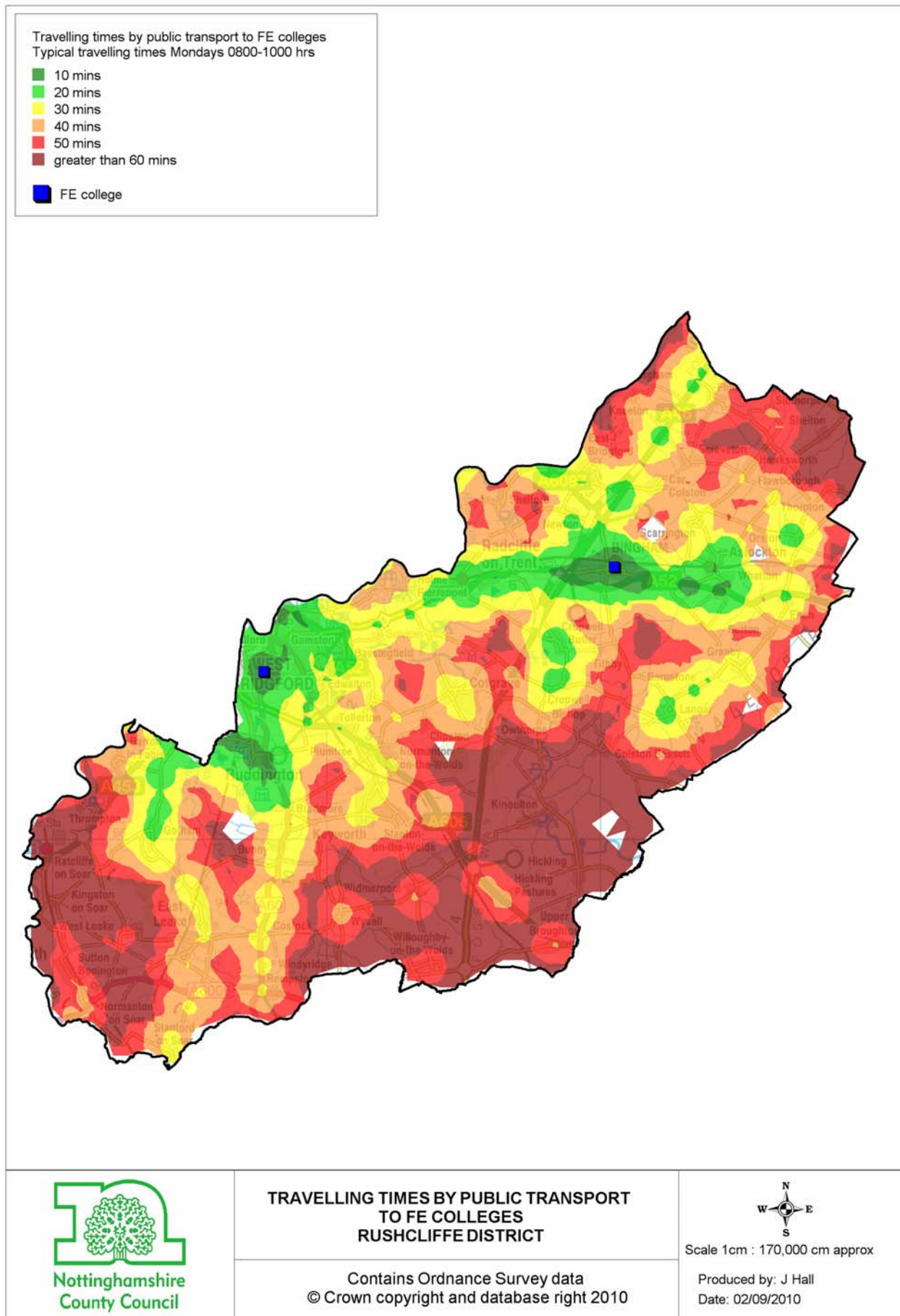


Figure 31: Travelling times by public transport to colleges of further education in Rushcliffe district