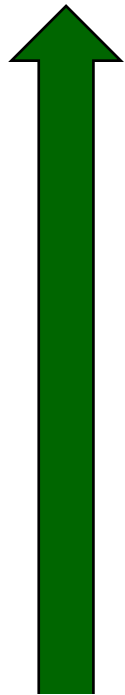
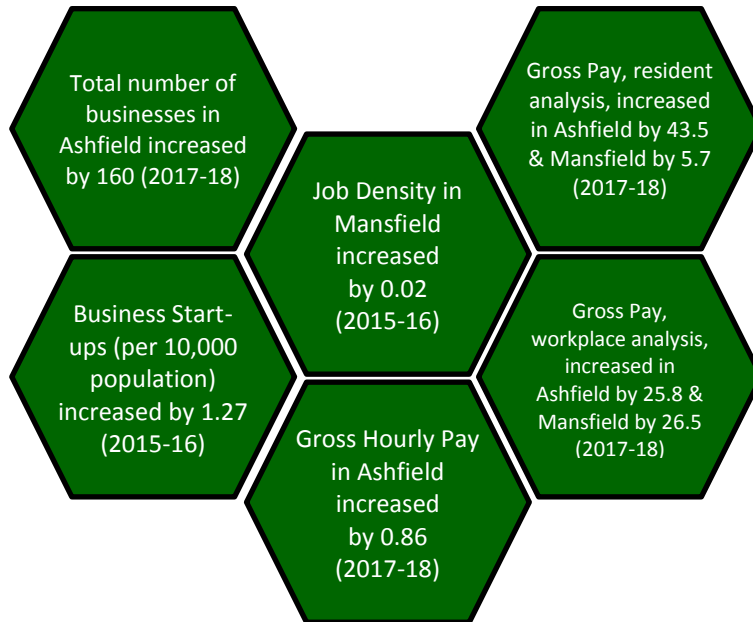


5 Businesses

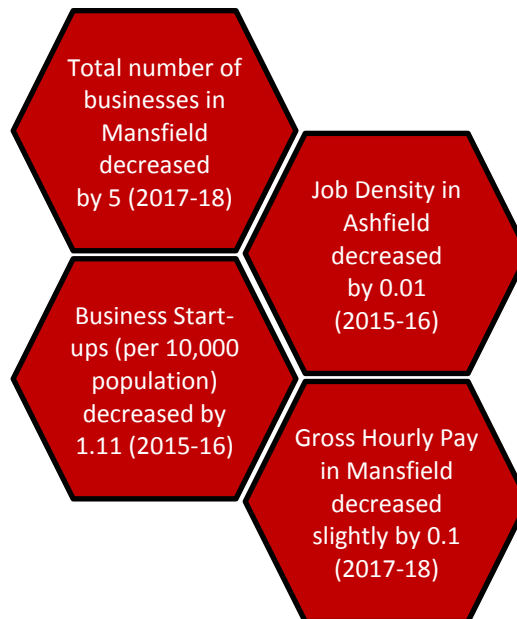
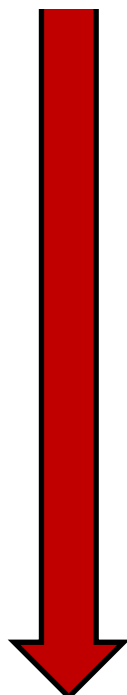
Key Performance Indicators



Improving



Worsening



5.1 Business counts

An extract compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Enterprises that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band and detailed industry. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group.

Employment Sizeband 2018

	Ashfield		Mansfield		East Midlands		England	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Micro (0 to 9)	2,630	86.2	2,370	86.5	158,840	88.9	2,073,890	89.5
Small (10 to 49)	325	10.7	305	11.1	16,300	9.1	199,135	8.6
Medium-sized (50 to 249)	75	2.5	50	1.8	2,930	1.6	36,050	1.6
Large (250+)	20	0.7	10	0.4	680	0.4	8,985	0.4
Total	3,050		2,740		178,745		2,318,060	

Source: NOMIS

Ashfield has a higher than average proportion of small, medium and large businesses.

Mansfield has a larger than average proportion of small and medium sized businesses but an average proportion of large businesses.

Both Ashfield & Mansfield have a smaller than average number of micro businesses.

Employment Sizeband 2010-2018

Date	Total	Ashfield				Total	Mansfield			
		Micro (0 to 9)	Small (10 to 49)	Medium-sized (50 to 249)	Large (250+)		Micro (0 to 9)	Small (10 to 49)	Medium-sized (50 to 249)	Large (250+)
2010	2,530	2,140	305	65	15	2,270	1,925	290	50	10
2011	2,410	2,030	295	65	20	2,225	1,900	270	45	10
2012	2,440	2,045	310	70	20	2,260	1,925	280	45	10
2013	2,455	2,045	310	80	20	2,220	1,875	295	45	5
2014	2,480	2,065	315	80	20	2,260	1,915	280	55	10
2015	2,700	2,280	320	80	20	2,540	2,185	295	55	10
2016	2,800	2,385	320	80	20	2,645	2,290	295	55	10
2017	2,890	2,475	320	75	20	2,745	2,380	300	55	10
2018	3,050	2,630	325	75	20	2,740	2,370	305	50	10

Source: NOMIS

In 2015, ONS extended the coverage of businesses to include a population of solely PAYE based businesses that were previously excluded because of the risk of duplication. In total, in 2015, 105,000 businesses have been added. Improvements in matching of administrative data and research into those units excluded has indicated that the risk of duplication is very small. The addition of these businesses brings the publication in line with Business Demography and the BIS Business Population Estimates, both of which include these businesses. For more information, see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/news/files/UKBusinessCoverage.pdf>.

Business Counts – Enterprises by Industry (2018)

Industry	Ashfield		Mansfield		East Midlands		England	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	70	2.3	35	1.3	11,075	6.2	99,615	4.3
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	20	0.7	10	0.4	905	0.5	11,475	0.5
3 : Manufacturing (C)	305	10.0	200	7.3	12,100	6.8	116,880	5.0
4 : Construction (F)	505	16.6	505	18.4	22,945	12.8	288,200	12.4
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	140	4.6	165	6.0	6,565	3.7	64,865	2.8
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	135	4.4	120	4.4	7,680	4.3	90,855	3.9
7 : Retail (Part G)	420	13.8	260	9.5	13,470	7.5	173,540	7.5
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	165	5.4	150	5.5	11,110	6.2	97,245	4.2
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	180	5.9	170	6.2	10,055	5.6	126,685	5.5
10 : Information & communication (J)	130	4.3	115	4.2	9,845	5.5	202,500	8.7
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	40	1.3	45	1.6	4,660	2.6	52,320	2.3
12 : Property (L)	55	1.8	90	3.3	6,085	3.4	85,830	3.7
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	310	10.2	285	10.4	25,695	14.4	418,855	18.1
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	215	7.0	215	7.8	14,290	8.0	200,700	8.7
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	5	0.2	5	0.2	880	0.5	6,735	0.3
16 : Education (P)	55	1.8	45	1.6	3,215	1.8	40,030	1.7
17 : Health (Q)	105	3.4	140	5.1	7,375	4.1	94,665	4.1
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	195	6.4	185	6.8	10,790	6.0	147,065	6.3
Column Total	3,050		2,740		178,745		2,318,060	

Source: NOMIS, UK Business Counts - Enterprises

Note: In 2015, ONS extended the coverage of businesses to include a population of solely PAYE based businesses that were previously excluded because of the risk of duplication. In total, in 2015, 105,000 businesses have been added. Improvements in matching of administrative data and research into those units excluded has indicated that the risk of duplication is very small. The addition of these businesses brings the publication in line with Business Demography and the BIS Business Population Estimates, both of which include these businesses. For more information, see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/news/files/UKBusinessCoverage.pdf>.

The Top 5 highest number of enterprises by industry in each district are:

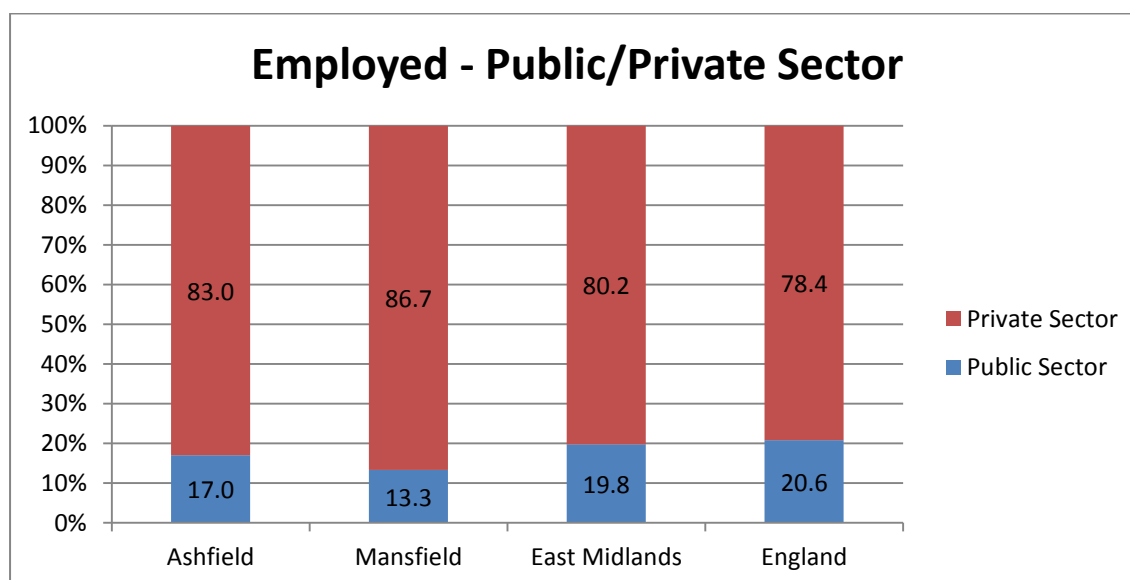
Ashfield	Mansfield	England
1. Construction	1. Construction	1. Professional, scientific & technical
2. Retail	2. Professional, scientific & technical	2. Construction
3. Professional, scientific & technical	3. Retail	3. Information & communication
4. Manufacturing	4. Business administration & support services	4. Business administration & support services
5. Business administration & support services	5. Manufacturing	5. Retail

Ashfield & Mansfield have a *higher* than average proportion of businesses in; manufacturing, construction, motor trades, Wholesale, Retail, Transport & Storage, Accommodation and food services

Ashfield & Mansfield have a *lower* than average proportion of businesses in; agriculture, forestry & fishing, information & communication, financial & insurance, property, professional, scientific & technical, business administration & support services and public administration & defence.

5.2 Employment by Sector

Public/Private Sector employment, Jan 2017-Dec 2017



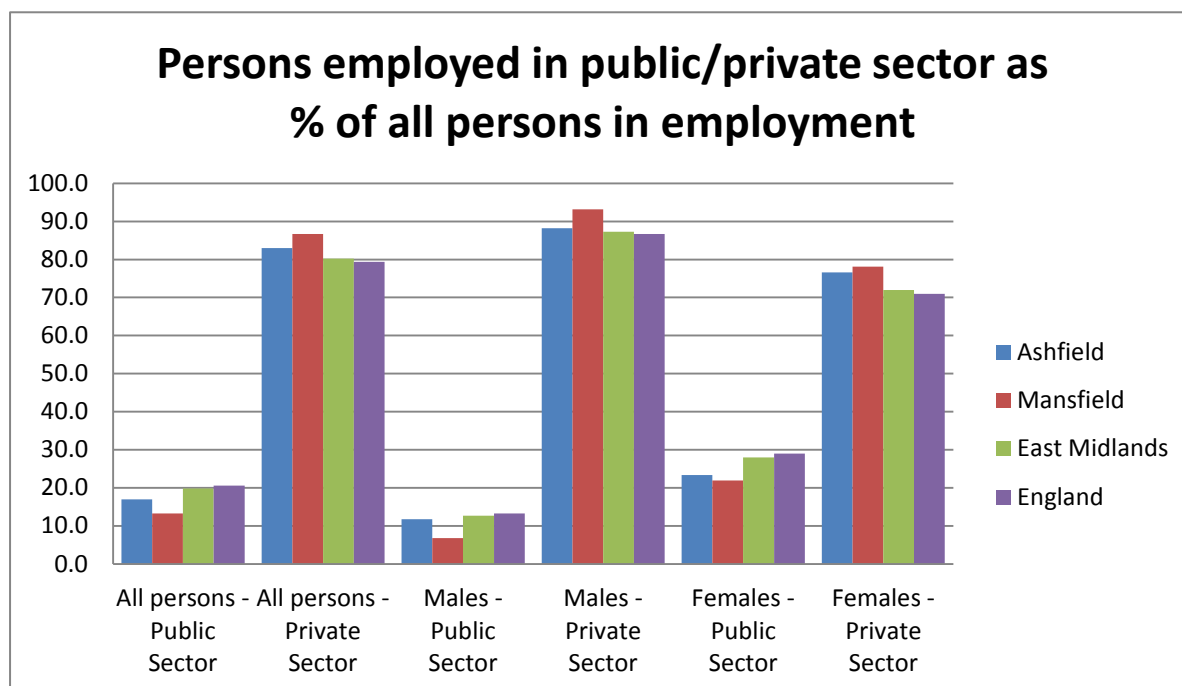
Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Ashfield & Mansfield has a lower than average proportion of employment in the public sector and a higher than average proportion of employment in the private sector.

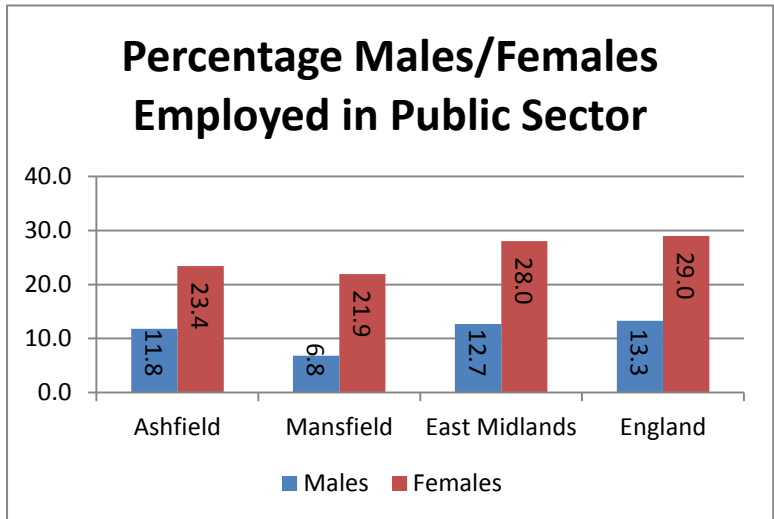
	Public Sector				Private Sector			
	Ashfield	Mansfield	East Midlands	England	Ashfield	Mansfield	East Midlands	England
2010	29.2	23.7	24.6	24.4	70.8	76.3	75.4	75.6
2011	25.1	22.0	22.8	23.5	74.9	78.0	77.2	76.5
2012	24.1	22.0	22.4	22.8	75.9	78.0	77.6	77.2
2013	23.0	24.2	23.0	22.6	77.0	75.8	77.0	77.4
2014	20.4	28.5	22.0	21.9	79.6	71.5	78.0	78.1
2015	14.4	20.4	21.7	21.5	85.6	79.6	78.3	78.5
2016	11.1	19.6	20.9	21.2	88.9	80.4	79.1	78.8
2017	17.0	13.3	19.8	20.6	83.0	86.7	80.2	79.4

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Private/Public sector employment by gender (January – December 2017)

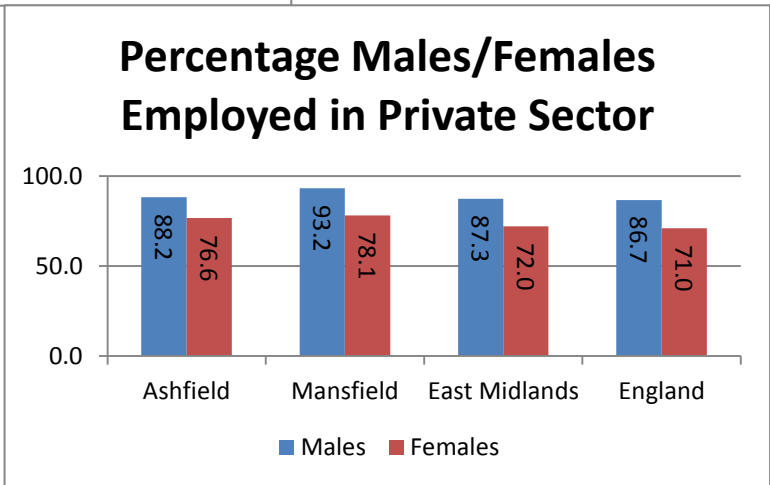


Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey



In the Public Sector there are a larger proportion of females than males working in the public sector and this is also seen in the East Midlands and England.

In the Private sector this trend is reversed and there are higher proportions of males working in the private sector than females. This is also seen across the East Midlands and England.



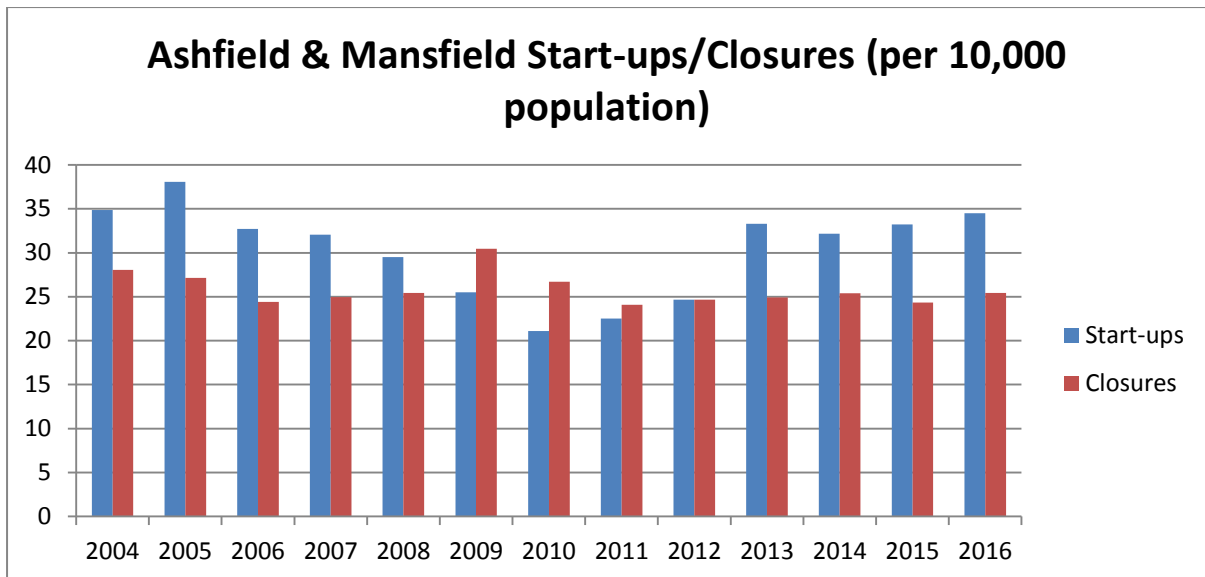
Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

5.3 Business Start-ups/Closures

The **Centre for Cities** categorises **Ashfield and Mansfield as a ‘small city’**, although it does not officially hold city status. The Centre’s research focuses on the UK’s 64 largest cities and towns, defined as primary urban areas.

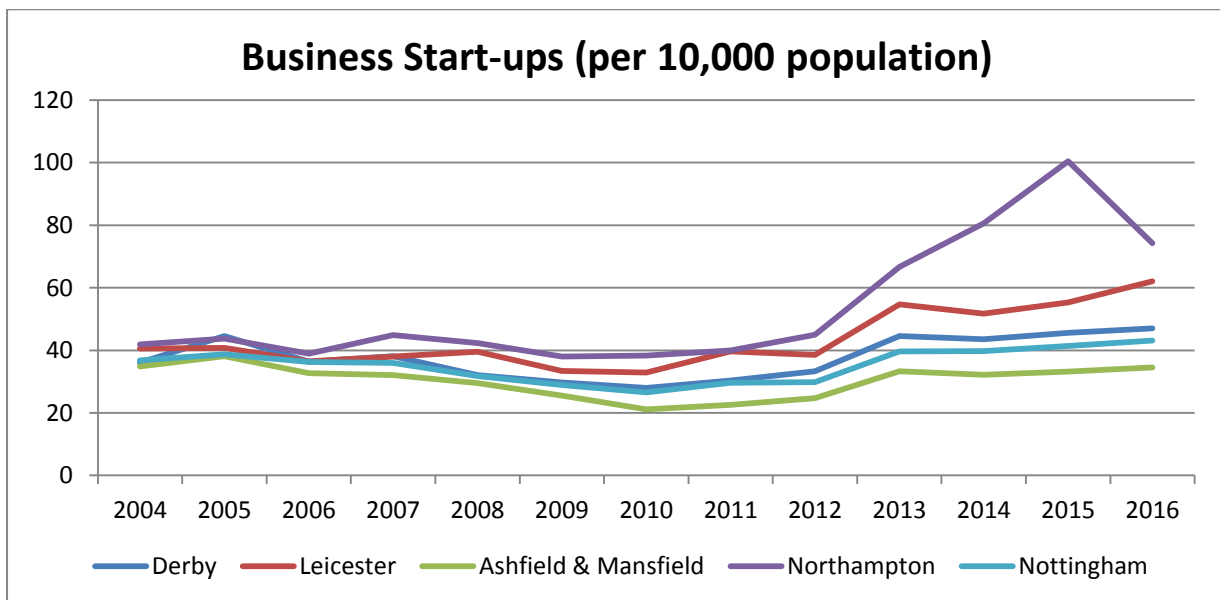
Business starts – The number of new businesses started in that city, per 10,000 people.

Business closures – The number of businesses closing in that city, per 10,000 people.



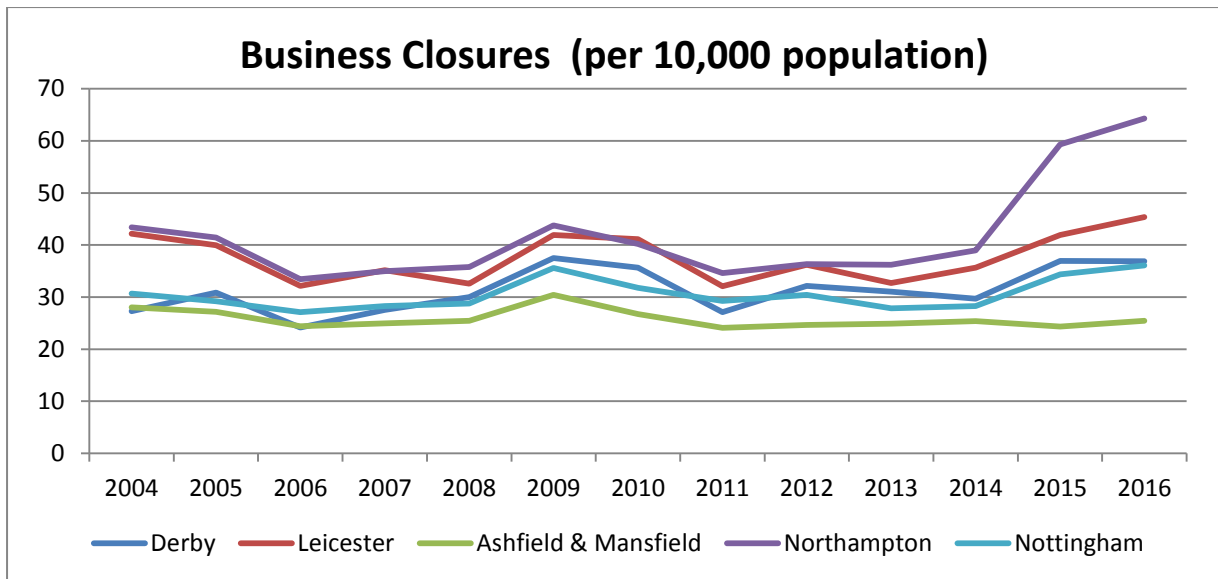
Source: Centre for Cities

The proportion of start-ups between 2004 and 2007 was higher than the business closures. This situation changed in 2009 when the closures exceeded the business start-ups and at this time the recession hit the UK. During an economic recession, small businesses are often hit the hardest. Some industries are affected more than others, and typically luxury items and services suffer first as both business and customers cut back on spending. From 2013 we can see this situation change again with a higher number of businesses starting up than closing.



Source: Centre for Cities

In 2016 Mansfield city had the lowest start up rate in the East Midlands. It was ranked in the bottom 10 cities overall with a low start up rate of 34.50 compared to national average of 63.12.



Source: Centre for Cities

In 2016 Mansfield city had the lowest closure rate of 25.44 compared to national average of 49.93.

Business churn rate – The difference between business start-ups and business closures as a percentage of the total number of businesses in the city.

	Business Churn Rate 2016 (%)
Derby	3.62
Leicester	4.9
Mansfield	3.83
National Average	3.45
Nottingham	2.46

Source: Centre for Cities

Business Stock - The number of businesses across the city for every 10,000 people.

GVA per worker - A measurement of the productivity of workers in a city

Patents granted - The patents registered in that city per 100,000 people. Note, this is used as a proxy to measure innovation. Service-based trademarks and process innovations are not counted here.

	Business stock 2016 (per 10,000 population)	GVA per worker 2016	Patent Applications 2015 (per 100,000 of population)
Derby	280.05	52232.21	67.69
Leicester	341.37	44719.06	12.65
Mansfield	236.31	42494.62	13.12
National Average	381.76	56612.21	18.17
Nottingham	285.85	43882.35	18.12

Source: Centre for Cities

5.4 Travel to work

Method of travel to work

The method of travel (2001 specification) used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. This topic is only applicable to people who were in employment in the week before the census.

This table prioritises workplace address information over method of travel to identify home-workers, to allow a direct comparison with data from the 2001 Census. For example, a person who has indicated their place of work as their home address and said that they travel to work by driving a car or van (e.g. visiting clients) appears in the category 'Work mainly at or from home', as was the case in 2001. 'All other methods of travel to work' includes 'Motorcycle; scooter or moped', 'Taxi', 'Passenger in a car or van', 'Bicycle', 'On foot' and 'Other method of travel to work'.

	Work mainly at or from home		Train, underground, metro, light rail, tram, bus, minibus or coach		Driving a car or van		All other methods of travel to work	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ashfield	4,209	7.59	4,653	8.39	35,972	64.83	10,650	19.19
Mansfield	3,669	7.56	3,298	6.79	32,091	66.08	9,503	19.57
East Midlands	219,671	10.18	163,938	7.60	1,339,867	62.10	434,254	20.13
England	2,631,930	10.40	4,152,453	16.41	13,630,712	53.86	4,893,793	19.34

Source: NOMIS, Census 2011

Ashfield and Mansfield has a substantially higher than average proportion of workers that travel to work by car and a much lower proportion that travel by public transport. The percentage of employees working from home is also below the East Midlands and England average.

Distance travelled to work

This applies to the distance in kilometres between a person's residential postcode and their workplace postcode, measured in a straight line. Derived distances that result in a distance travelled that exceeds 1200km are treated as invalid and a value is imputed. A distance travelled of 0.1km indicates that the workplace postcode is the same as the residential postcode. 'Work mainly at or from home' is comprised of those that ticked either the 'Mainly work at or from home' box for the address of workplace question or the 'Work mainly at or from home' box for the method of travel to work question. 'Other' includes no fixed place of work, working on an offshore installation and working outside of the UK.

	Less than 10km		10km to less than 30km		30km and over		Work mainly at or from home		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		%
Ashfield	31,791	57.30	12,052	21.72	3,439	6.20	4,209	7.59	3,993	7.20
Mansfield	27,233	56.08	10,652	21.94	3,258	6.71	3,669	7.56	3,749	7.72
East Midlands	1,131,532	52.44	462,338	21.43	186,465	8.64	219,671	10.18	157,724	7.31
England	13,220,038	52.23	5,307,261	20.97	2,009,280	7.94	2,631,930	10.40	2,140,379	8.46

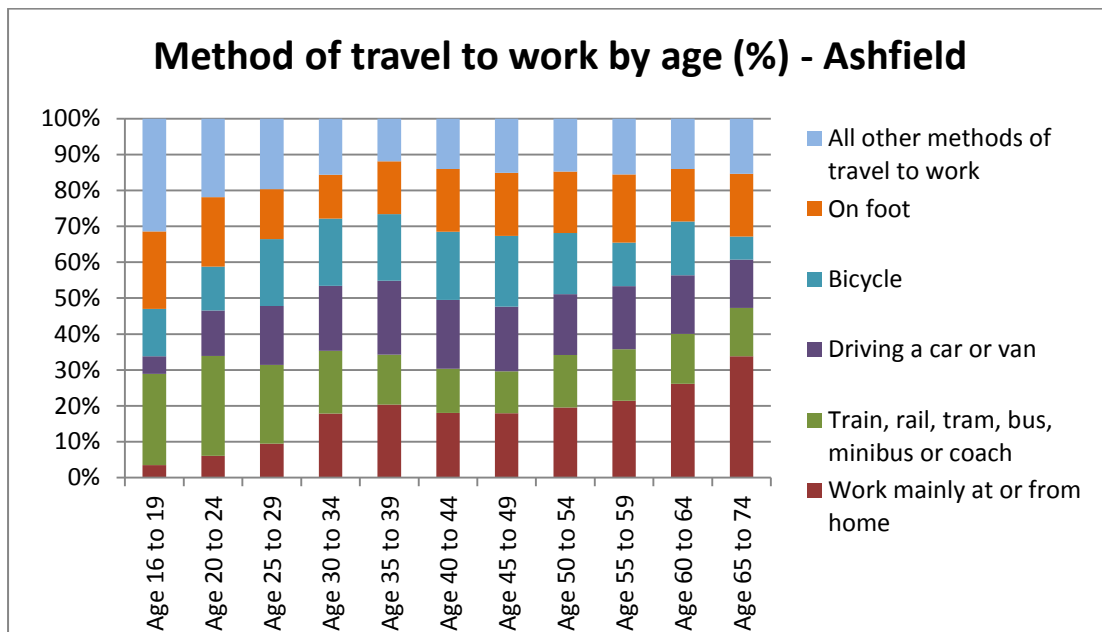
Source: NOMIS, Census 2011

Ashfield and Mansfield has a greater than average proportion of workers who travel less under 30km to work and a lower than average percentage that travel 30km or over.

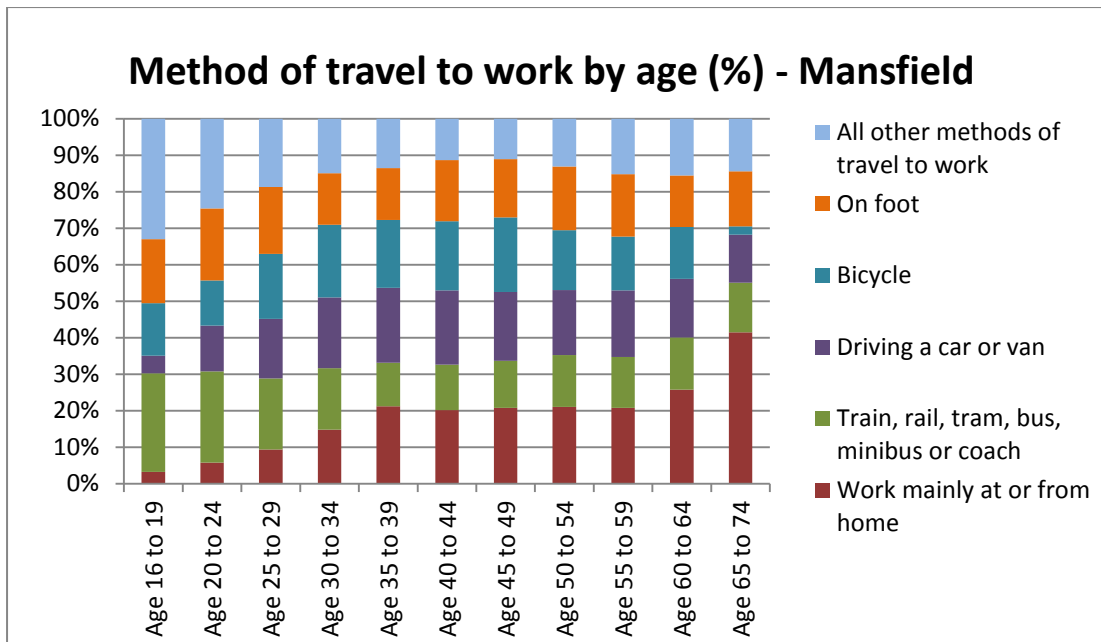
Method of travel to work by age (as a percentage) 2011

The following Methods of travel to work are available:

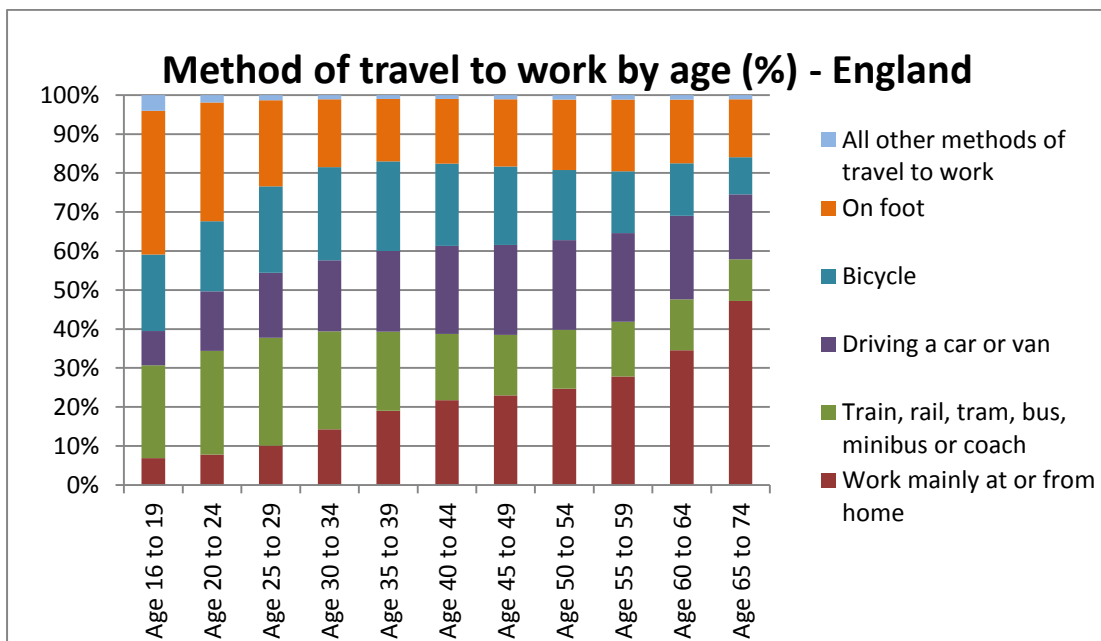
- Work mainly at or from home
- Train, underground, metro, light rail, tram, bus, minibus or coach
- Driving a car or van
- Bicycle
- On foot
- All other methods of travel to work - 'All other methods of travel to work' includes 'Motorcycle; scooter or moped', 'Taxi' and 'Other method of travel to work'.



Source: NOMIS, Census 2011



Source: NOMIS, Census 2011



Source: NOMIS, Census 2011

Although Ashfield and Mansfield are similar areas, the methods of travel between the two areas does differ slightly. In Ashfield the highest percentage of methods of travel for aged 16-29 is 'train/bus' but in Ashfield it is 'all other methods'. This varies significantly from England where the highest percentage of travel to work is 'on foot' followed by the 'train/bus'.

Both Ashfield & Mansfield have a significantly higher than average proportion of 'all other methods of travel to work' when compared to the England average.

For Ashfield and Mansfield for the age category 30-45 the most popular method of travel to work is 'driving a car or van' compared to England which is 'bicycle'.

The highest percentage of method of travel to work for Ashfield, Mansfield and England for those aged 45-59 is 'working mainly from home'. This is also the case for those aged 60-70.

5.5 Employee Jobs

Business Register and Employment Survey is an employer survey of the number of jobs held by employees and detailed industry (5 digit SIC2007). The survey records a job at the location of an employees workplace.

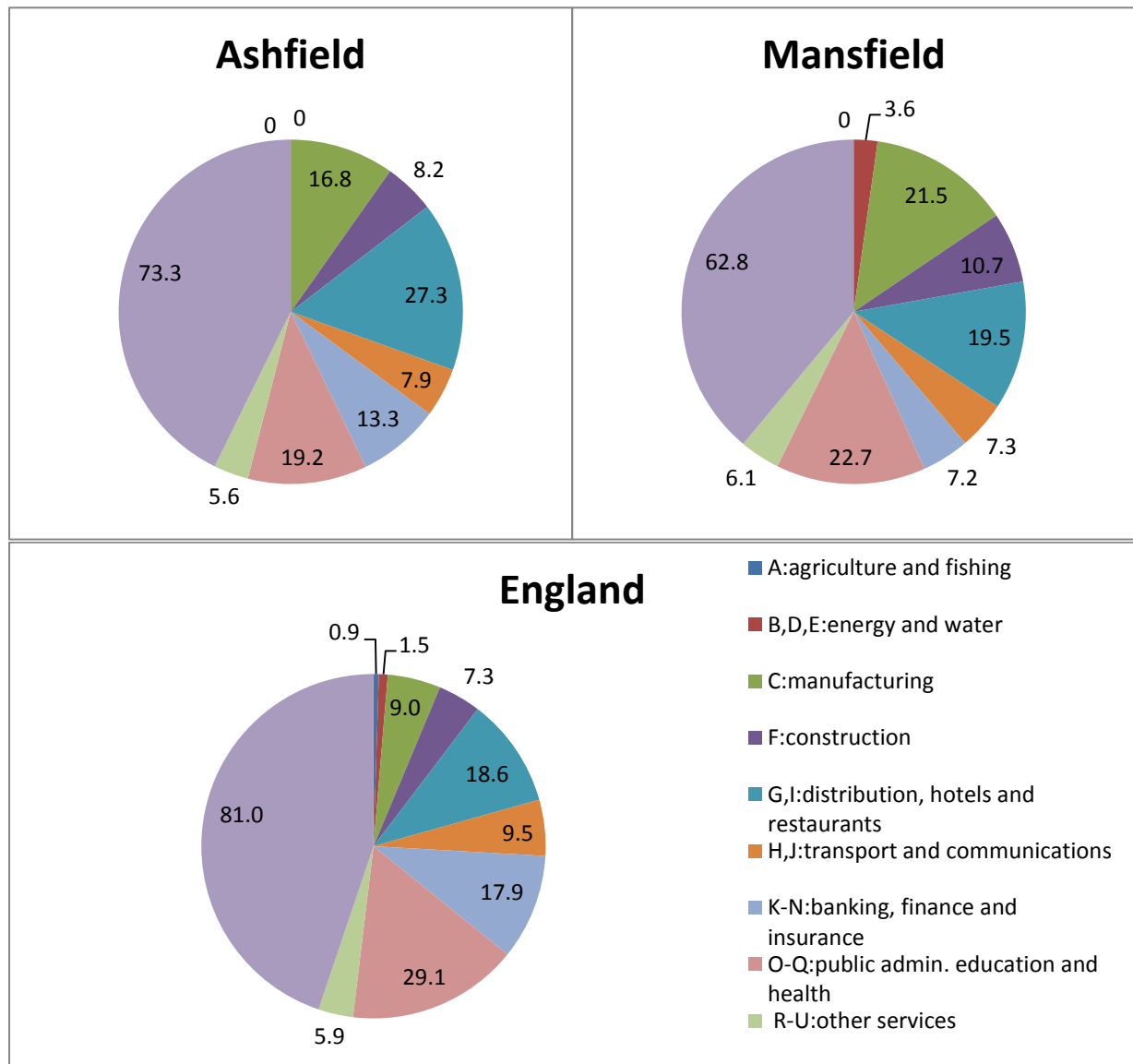
Employees by Industry Percentage (2017)

Industry	Ashfield	Mansfield	East Midlands	England
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	2.9	0.6	1.8	1.2
3 : Manufacturing (C)	21.2	12.5	13.7	8.1
4 : Construction (F)	9.6	5.6	4.3	4.8
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.7
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	5.8	3.8	4.5	4.0
7 : Retail (Part G)	7.7	12.5	9.3	9.5
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	3.8	2.0	5.5	4.8
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	4.3	5.6	6.8	7.4
10 : Information & communication (J)	2.9	1.8	2.8	4.5
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	0.4	1.5	1.7	3.5
12 : Property (L)	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.7
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	4.3	3.8	6.3	8.7
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	3.8	15.0	9.8	9.3
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	1.7	4.4	3.6	3.9
16 : Education (P)	6.7	10.0	8.7	9.0
17 : Health (Q)	19.2	15.0	13.5	12.8
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	1.9	4.4	3.5	4.5

Source: Nomis, Business Register and Employment Survey

The industry with the highest percentages of employment in Ashfield is Manufacturing and Health and in Mansfield it is Business administration and support services and Health. This compares to England where the two highest percentages are Health and Retail.

Employment by industry classification, July 2017-June 2018



Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey is a residence based labour market survey and the above charts show the percentage of all in employment by industry classification (SIC2007). Where category sizes are 0-2 this may be shown as 0.

Ashfield (16.8%) and Mansfield (21.5%) have a much higher percentage of residents employed in Manufacturing compared to the England average (9%).

Ashfield (27.3%) and Mansfield (19.5%) have a higher percentage of residents employed in distributions, hotels and restaurants compared to the England average (18.6%).

Ashfield (13.3%) & Mansfield (7.2%) have a lower percentage of residents employed in banking, finance and insurance compared to the England average (17.9%)

Ashfield (19.2%) and Mansfield (22.7%) have a lower percentage of residents employed in public admin, education and health when compared to the England average (29.1%)

Employment by occupation (July 2017 - June 2018)

Major group	General nature of qualifications, training and experience for occupations in the major group
Managers, directors and senior officials	A significant amount of knowledge and experience of the production processes and service requirements associated with the efficient functioning of organisations and businesses.
Professional occupations	A degree or equivalent qualification, with some occupations requiring postgraduate qualifications and/or a formal period of experience-related training.
Associate professional and technical occupations	An associated high-level vocational qualification, often involving a substantial period of full-time training or further study. Some additional task-related training is usually provided through a formal period of induction.
Administrative and secretarial occupations	A good standard of general education. Certain occupations will require further additional vocational training to a well-defined standard (e.g. office skills).
Skilled trades occupations	A substantial period of training, often provided by means of a work based training programme.
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	A good standard of general education. Certain occupations will require further additional vocational training, often provided by means of a work-based training programme.
Sales and customer service occupations	A general education and a programme of work-based training related to Sales procedures. Some occupations require additional specific technical knowledge but are included in this major group because the primary task involves selling.
Process, plant and machine operatives	The knowledge and experience necessary to operate vehicles and other mobile and stationary machinery, to operate and monitor industrial plant and equipment, to assemble products from component parts according to strict rules and procedures and subject assembled parts to routine tests. Most occupations in this major group will specify a minimum standard of competence for associated tasks and will have a related period of formal training.
Elementary occupations	Occupations classified at this level will usually require a minimum general level of education (that is, that which is acquired by the end of the period of compulsory education). Some occupations at this level will also have short periods of work-related training in areas such as health and safety, food hygiene, and customer service requirements.

	Ashfield %	Mansfield %	East Midlands %	England %
Managers, directors and senior officials	8.4	5.8	10.9	11.2
Professional occupations	13.5	5.6	17.1	20.4
Associate prof & tech occupations	10.6	9.9	13.6	14.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	16.8	9.7	10.0	10.2
Skilled trades occupations	9.2	18.1	11.2	9.9
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	5.7	10.3	8.8	8.9
Sales and customer service occupations	8.2	13.4	7.5	7.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	13.7	12.9	8.2	6.2
Elementary occupations	14.0	12.9	12.2	10.5

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Ashfield has higher than average proportions of employment in the following occupations: administrative and secretarial occupations, sales and customer service, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations. A significant change since 2015 when the top occupation was: managers, directors and senior officials at 13.3% compared England average of 10.5% at that time, this is now below the England Average.

Mansfield has higher than average proportions of employment in the following occupations: Skilled trades occupations, caring, leisure and other service occupations, sales and customer service occupations, process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations. There is a much lower percentage of manager, director and senior officials and professional occupations when compared to the England average.

Total vacancies notified by industry January-November 2012 (Note: Discontinued in 2012)

	Ashfield		Mansfield	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture & Fishing	9	0.08	20	0.19
Energy & Water	60	0.52	22	0.21
Manufacturing	201	1.74	110	1.06
Construction	209	1.81	207	1.99
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	422	3.66	980	9.44
Transport & communications	184	1.60	100	0.96
Banking, finance & insurance, etc.	8665	75.19	7515	72.42
Public Administration, education & health	1362	11.82	921	8.88
Other services	412	3.58	502	4.84
Total	11524		10377	

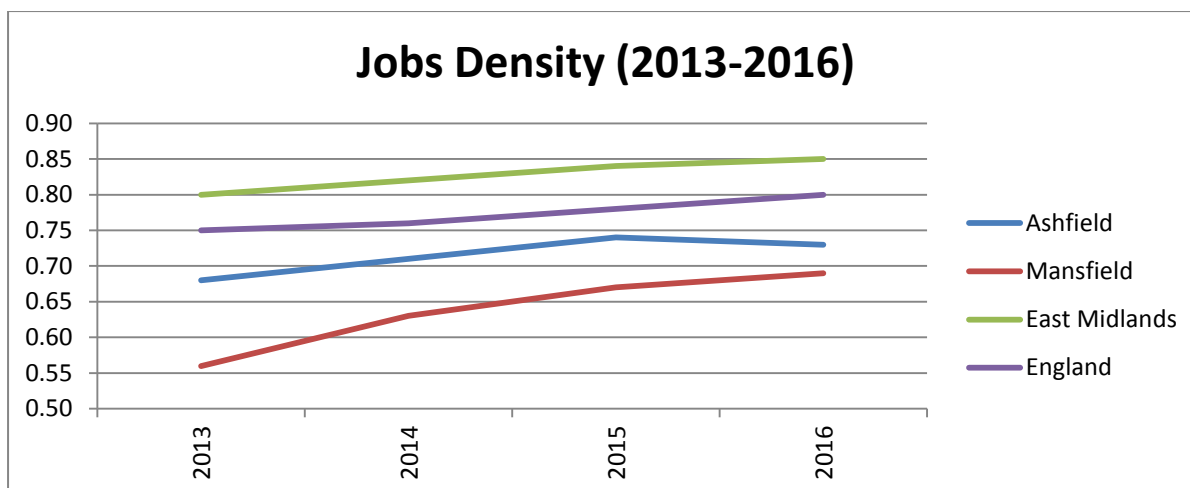
Source: NOMIS, Jobcentre Plus Summary Analysis

The highest vacancies by industry in 2012 were: Distribution, hotels & restaurants, Banking, finance & insurance, public administration, education & health and other services.

Jobs density (2016)

The numbers of jobs per resident aged 16-64. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

Total job estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand in outputs. This rounding reflects that the figures are estimates subject to sampling and non-sampling error. However, maximum precision has been used at each stage of the compilation of the data, and the jobs density figures are calculated from unrounded numbers of total jobs.



Source: NOMIS, Jobs Density

The jobs density for 2016 in Ashfield (0.73) and Mansfield (0.69) is lower than the East Midlands (0.85) and England (0.80) average. Although Ashfield's jobs density did see an improvement between 2013 (0.68) and 2015 (0.74) in 2016 it saw a slight decline (0.73). Mansfield has seen an improvement throughout the period (from 0.56 in 2013 to 0.69 in 2016).

Employee jobs

The number of jobs held by employees. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs density table. The information comes from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) - an employer survey conducted in September of each year. The BRES records a job at the location of an employee's workplace (rather than at the location of the business's main office). Data excludes farm-based agriculture.

	Ashfield	Mansfield	East Midlands	Great Britain
2015	51,000	38,000	1,995,000	28,565,000
2016	51,000	40,000	2,047,000	29,045,000
2017	52,000	40,000	2,073,000	29,375,000

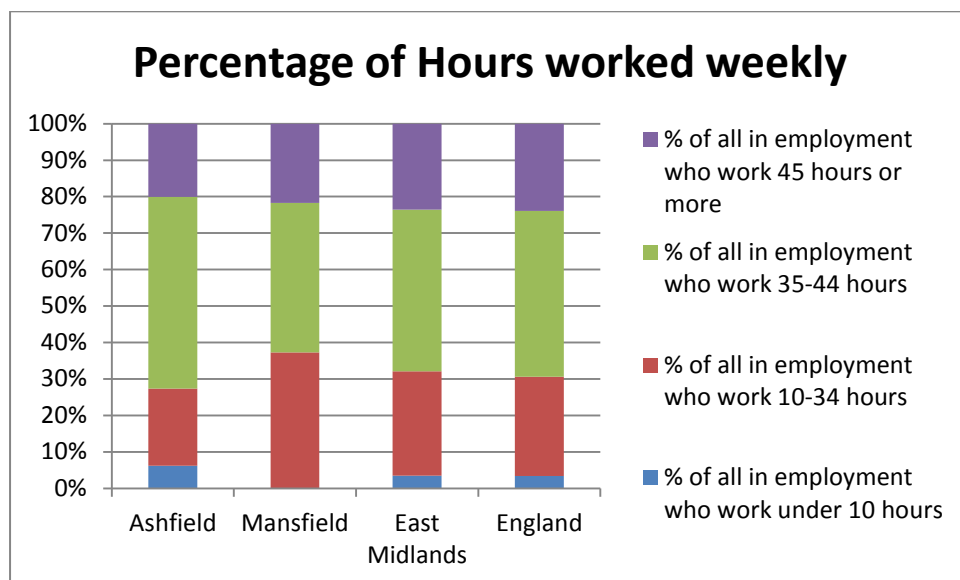
Source: NOMIS District Profiles time series: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

The number of employee jobs in Ashfield has increased by 1.9% since 2015 which is substantially higher than the national average.

The employee jobs in Mansfield shows an overall decline of 5% since 2015 which is significantly lower than the national average.

5.6 Hours Worked

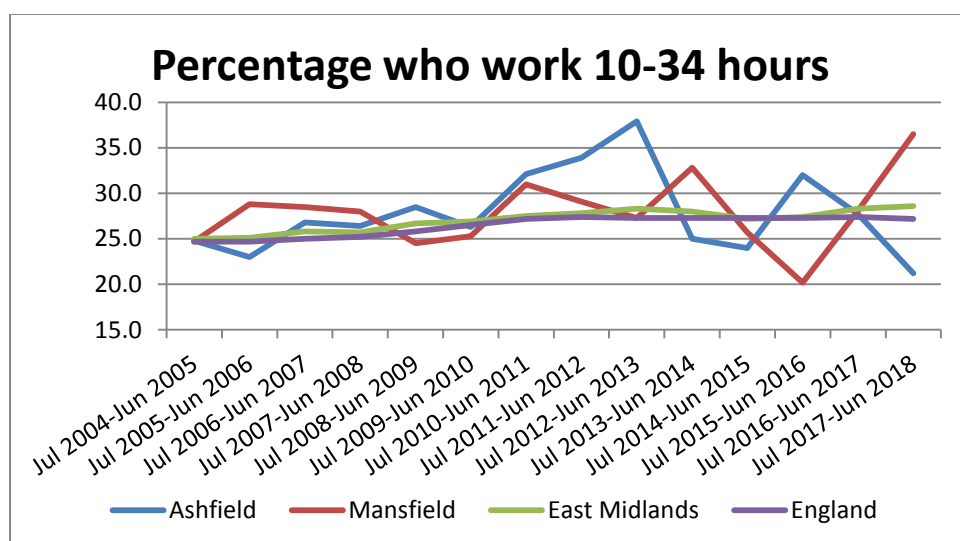
Hours worked (weekly) - July 2017 - June 2018



Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

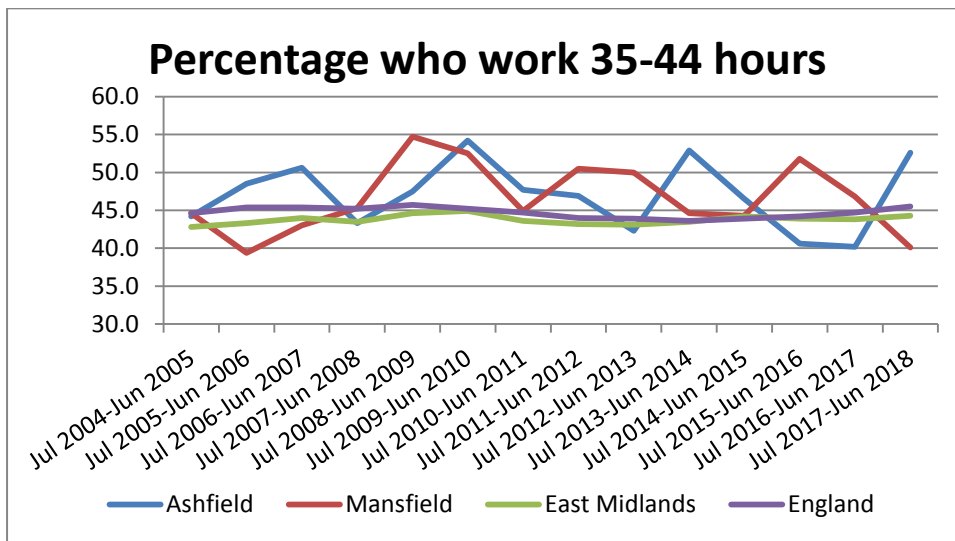
The percentage of people in Ashfield working under 34 hours per week is low (27.4%) when compared to the England average (30.6%). The proportion working in excess of 35 hours (72.7%) was higher than the England average (69.4%).

The percentage of people in Mansfield working under 34 hours per week is higher (36.5%) when compared to the England average (30.6%). The proportion working in excess of 35 hours (61.4%) was slightly lower than the England average (69.4%). The percentage of people working under 34 hours in Mansfield has increased since 2015 when there was 29.1% which was below the England average (30.9%) at that time.



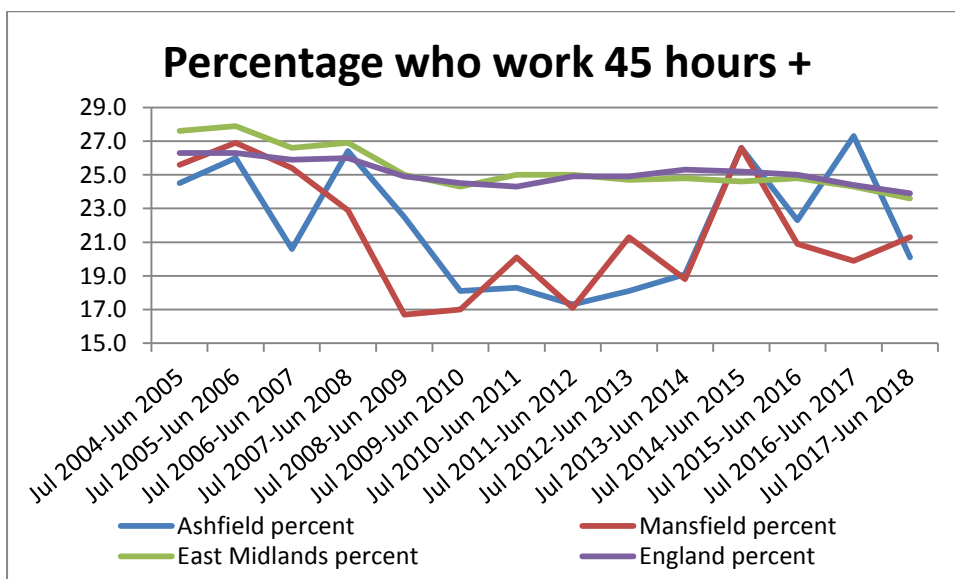
Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

The percentage of the population working 10-34 hours in Ashfield decreased between 2016 and 2018 which is below the England average and in Mansfield it increased which is above the England average.



Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

The percentage of the population working 35-44 hours in Ashfield increased between 2017 and 2018 which is above the England average and in Mansfield it decreased between 2016 and 2018 and is below the England average.



Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

The percentage of Mansfield population working over 45 hours has increased between 2017 and 2018. The percentage of population in Ashfield working over 45 hours has decreased since 2017. Both districts are below the England average.

Weekly hours worked by gender

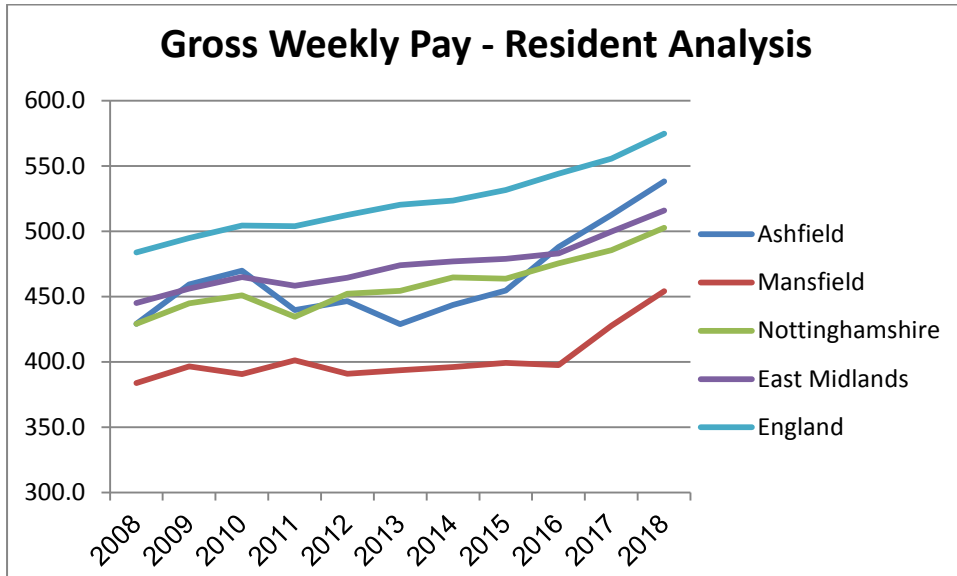
July 2017-June 2018	Ashfield	Mansfield	East Midlands	England
% of all in employment who work under 10 hours	6.2	!	3.5	3.4
% of all in employment who work 10-34 hours	21.2	36.5	28.6	27.2
% of all in employment who work 35-44 hours	52.6	40.1	44.3	45.5
% of all in employment who work 45 hours or more	20.1	21.3	23.6	23.9
% of males in employment who work under 10 hours	!	!	2.1	2.1
% of males in employment who work 10-34 hours	7.4	16.8	13.5	13.9
% of males in employment who work 35-44 hours	61.8	48.7	50.6	50.9
% of males in employment who work 45 hours or more	30.8	34.5	33.8	33.1
% of females in employment who work under 10 hours	13.3	!	5.2	4.8
% of females in employment who work 10-34 hours	37.1	58.4	45.8	42.2
% of females in employment who work 35-44 hours	41.9	30.6	37.1	39.5
% of females in employment who work 45 hours or more	7.6	6.6	11.9	13.6

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2).
Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey

- Ashfield has a lower than average number of people working 10-34 hours and 45 hours or more. There is a higher than average number working under 10 hours and 35-44 hours when compared to the East Midlands and England averages.
- Mansfield has a lower than average proportion working less than 10 hours and 25-44 hours and 45 hours or more. There is a higher than average percentage working 10-34 hours when compared to the East Midlands and England averages.
- Ashfield has a high proportion of males at 61.8% working 35-44 hours when compared to East Midlands (50.6%) and England (50.9%).
- Ashfield has a higher than average percentage of females who work under 10 hours at 13.8% compared to England average of 4.8%.
- Mansfield has a high percentage of males who work 10-34 hours at 16.8% compared to the England average of 13.9%.
- Mansfield has a higher percentage of females who work 10-34 hours at 58.4% compared to the England average of 42.2%.

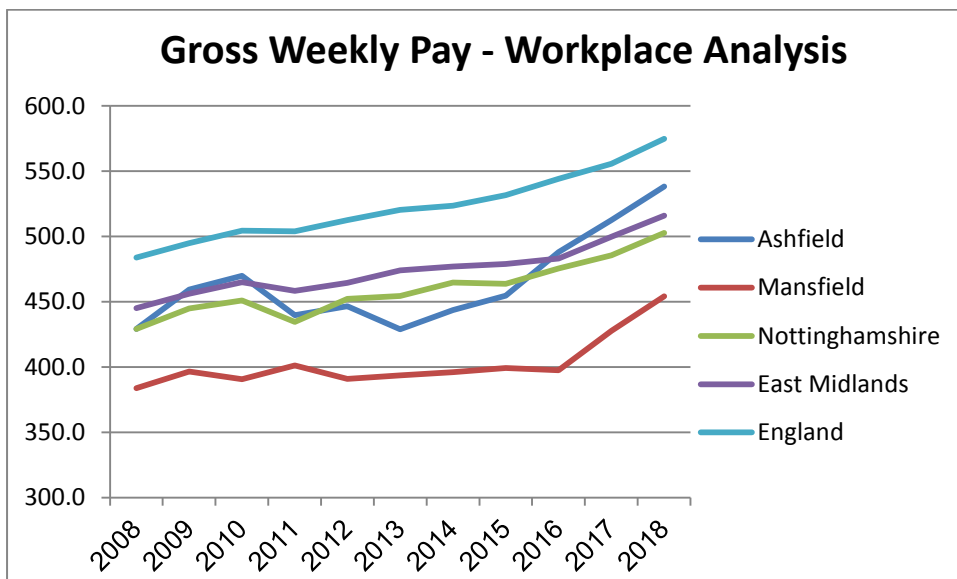
5.7 Earnings

Weekly gross pay



Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey, Resident Analysis

Since 2008 in the resident analysis gross weekly pay has increased by 31.5% in Ashfield and 10.7% in Mansfield compared to the England average of 18.7%. The gap between Ashfield and England in 2008 was 89.2 and in 2018 it was 54.9 showing that this gap has reduced but is still below the England average. The gap between Mansfield and England in 2008 was 75.1 and in 2018 was 121.7 showing an overall increase in the gap and although in recent years this has improved it is considerably below the England average.



Source: NOMIS Annual Population Survey, Workplace Analysis

Since 2008 in the resident analysis gross weekly pay has increased by 25.4% in Ashfield and 18.3% in Mansfield compared to the England average of 18.8%. The

gap between Ashfield and England in 2008 was 54.6 and in 2018 is now 36.6 showing a reduction in the gap. The gap between Mansfield and England in 2008 was 100 and in 2018 it is 120.6 showing an increasing gap and although in recent years this has been an improvement it is still considerably below the England average.

Hourly Gross pay – Workplace analysis, 2018

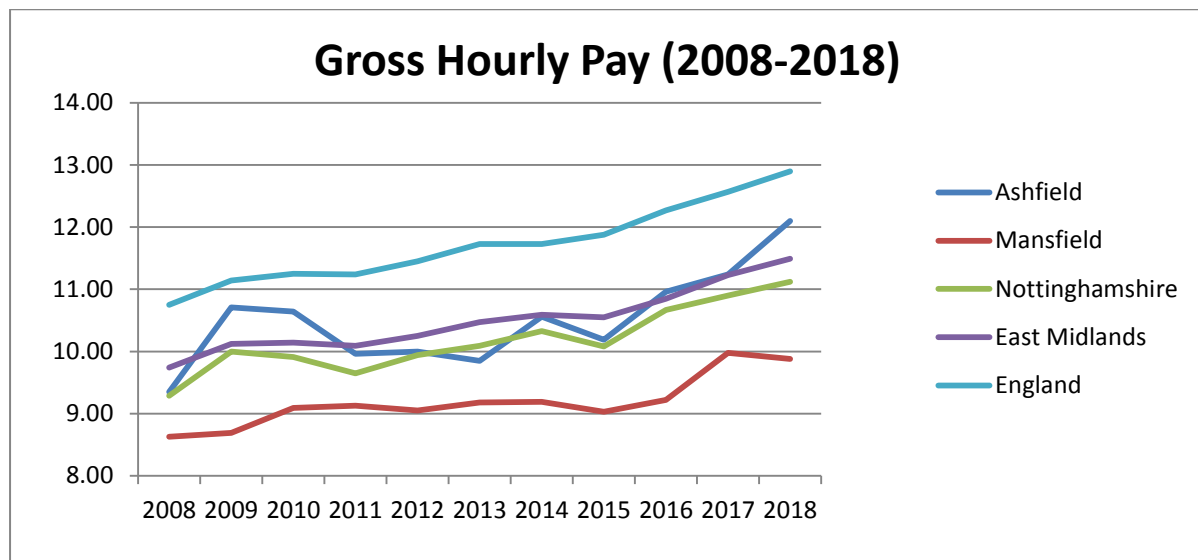
2018	Ashfield	Mansfield	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
Male	13.32	10.71	12.44	12.76	14.31
Female	10.65	9.46	10.00	10.21	11.52
Total	12.10	9.88	11.12	11.49	12.90
Full Time Workers	13.49	11.24	12.55	12.81	14.49
Part Time Workers	9.52	8.62	8.84	8.93	9.37

Source: NOMIS Annual Survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Both Ashfield and Mansfield have less than the England average for gross hourly rates of pay.

Full time workers in Ashfield and Mansfield receive less than the England average.

Part time workers in Mansfield are paid less than the England average, however, in Ashfield part time workers are paid slightly higher than the England average.



Source: NOMIS Annual Survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

The gross hourly pay increased between 2008 and 2018, by 29.4% in Ashfield and by 14.48% in Mansfield compared to England at 20%, with Ashfield above average and Mansfield below average when compared to England average.

The difference in gross hourly pay between Ashfield and England was £1.40 in 2008 and this was reduced to £0.80 in 2018. Although still below the England average the gap has reduced over this period. The difference in gross hourly pay between

Mansfield and England was £2.10 in 2008 and in 2018 it was £3.00 showing that the gap between Mansfield and England is increasing and remains substantially below the England average.

5.8 Job Related Training

Jul 2017-Jun 2018	Ashfield	%	Mansfield	%	East Midlands	%	England	%
Aged 16-64 - All people : All people	76,600		66,500		2,921,000		34,716,500	
Aged 16-64 - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	2,100	2.7	6,000	9.0	301,700	10.3	3,359,900	9.7
Aged 16-64 - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	5,500	7.2	11,400	17.1	545,200	18.7	6,363,600	18.3
Aged 16-64 - Males : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	1,500	3.9	2,300	7.0	142,800	9.8	1,574,200	9.1
Aged 16-64 - Males : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	2,500	6.6	6,700	20.4	263,900	18.2	3,026,900	17.5
Aged 16-64 - Females : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	!	!	3,700	11.0	158,900	10.8	1,785,700	10.2
Aged 16-64 - Females : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	3,000	7.8	4,700	14.0	281,300	19.1	3,336,700	19.1
Employees and Self- Employed aged 16-64 - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	2,100	4.0	5,300	11.5	300,300	13.9	3,349,900	12.9
Employees and Self- Employed aged 16-64 - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	5,500	10.4	10,600	23.0	543,400	25.1	6,347,800	24.4
Employees aged 16-64 - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	2,100	4.6	4,900	12.2	281,900	14.9	3,089,400	13.9
Employees aged 16-64 - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	5,500	12.0	9,300	23.1	512,000	27.1	5,856,700	26.3
In managerial and Professional Occupations - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	1,500	8.1	2,000	18.3	157,100	16.5	1,961,200	15.5
In managerial and Professional Occupations - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	2,200	11.9	2,900	26.6	278,000	29.2	3,665,700	29.0
In Service Industries (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	1,500	3.9	3,900	13.4	254,500	15.4	2,920,000	13.8
In Service Industries (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related	3,900	10.2	5,700	19.5	449,600	27.2	5,469,500	25.9

Jul 2017-Jun 2018	Ashfield	%	Mansfield	%	East Midlands	%	England	%
training in last 13 weeks								
In Private Services (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	!	!	1,500	8.0	120,200	11.8	1,389,400	10.3
In Private Services (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	2,400	8.3	3,300	17.6	210,900	20.6	2,611,900	19.3
In Production (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	!	!	!	!	30,500	9.4	273,000	9.9
In Production (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	1,600	15.2	3,200	26.0	65,000	20.0	545,100	19.8
In Public Sector (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 4 weeks	!	!	2,400	23.1	134,300	21.3	1,530,700	20.0
In Public Sector (SIC 2007) - All people : Received job related training in last 13 weeks	1,400	14.9	2,400	23.1	238,800	37.9	2,857,700	37.4

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2).
Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Ashfield has a lower than average proportion of people receiving training in any area with job related training for all people at 2.7% in the last 4 weeks and 7.2% in the last 13 weeks compared to the England average of 9.7% and 18.3% respectively.

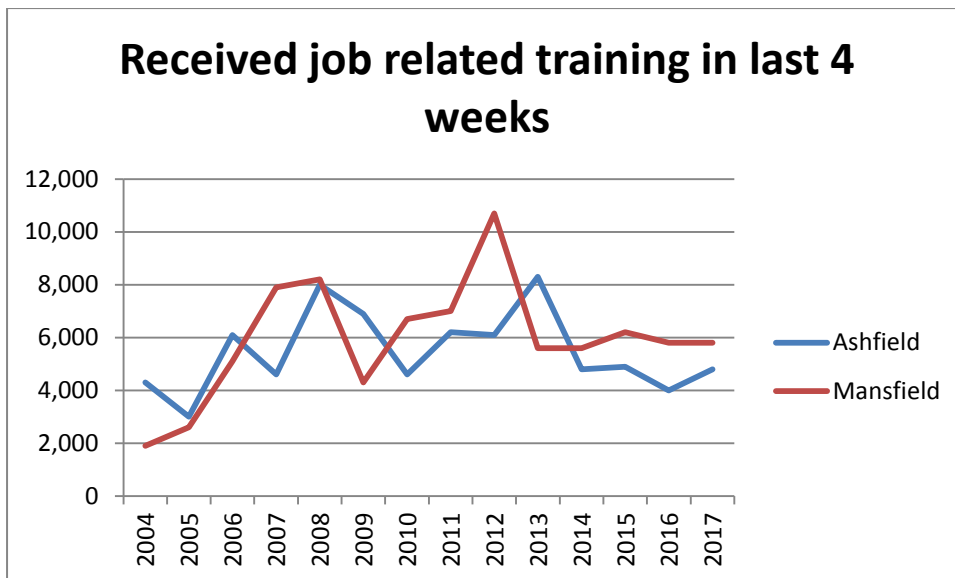
Mansfield has a slightly lower than average proportion of people receiving training with job related training for all people at 9% in the last 4 weeks and 17.1% in the last 13 weeks compared to the England average of 9.7% and 18.3% respectively.

Mansfield has a higher than average proportion of Males receiving job related training in the last 13 weeks at 20.4% compared to England average of 17.5%.

Mansfield have two occupations that received a higher than average proportion of people undertaking training:

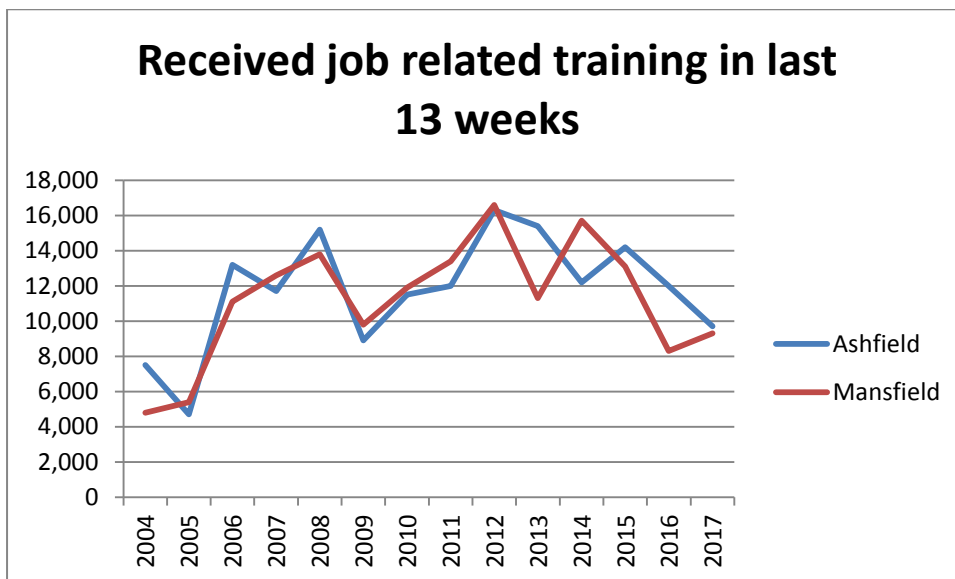
- managerial and professional occupations receiving training in the last 4 weeks at 18.3% compared to England average at 15.5%
- production receiving training in the last 13 weeks at 26% compared to England average of 19.8%

Percentage of job related training in last 4 weeks 2004 to 2017



Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Percentage of job related training in last 13 weeks 2004 to 2017



Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey

Since 2004 the overall percentage of job related training in the last 4 weeks has been a little erratic over time but both districts remain similar.