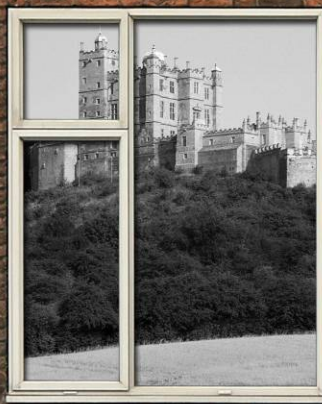




**NORTH DERBYSHIRE  
& BASSETLAW  
HOUSING MARKET AREA**



# Local Investment Plan

APPENDIX: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



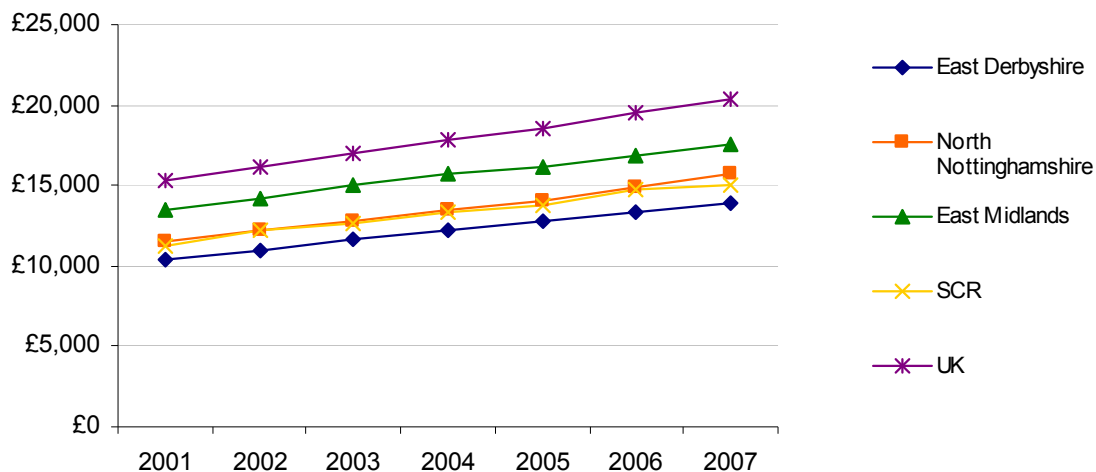
The economy of the HMA is continuing to restructure following the decline of traditional manufacturing industries. Significant progress has been made across the HMA to develop new businesses and sectors to provide employment. This LIP supports the HMA partners' ambitions for sustainable economic growth and prosperity. It is recognised that economic performance across the HMA needs to improve in order to do this.

In 2008 there were 143,731 people working in the HMA in 13,331 businesses, with 64% of employees working in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. Chesterfield is the largest source of employment in the HMA, with 48,300 jobs, followed by Bassetlaw (43,500).<sup>1</sup>

The three Derbyshire districts have a significant level of economic interdependency based around the Chesterfield Travel to Work Area. Whilst Bassetlaw has close economic ties with South Yorkshire and Sheffield City Region, it has a relatively self contained labour market, with 71% of its employed residents working in the district. The HMA has significant levels of out commuting and a high reliance on the car for travel to work journeys.

## Economic productivity across the HMA is lower than regional and national levels

GVA PER HEAD 2001-2007

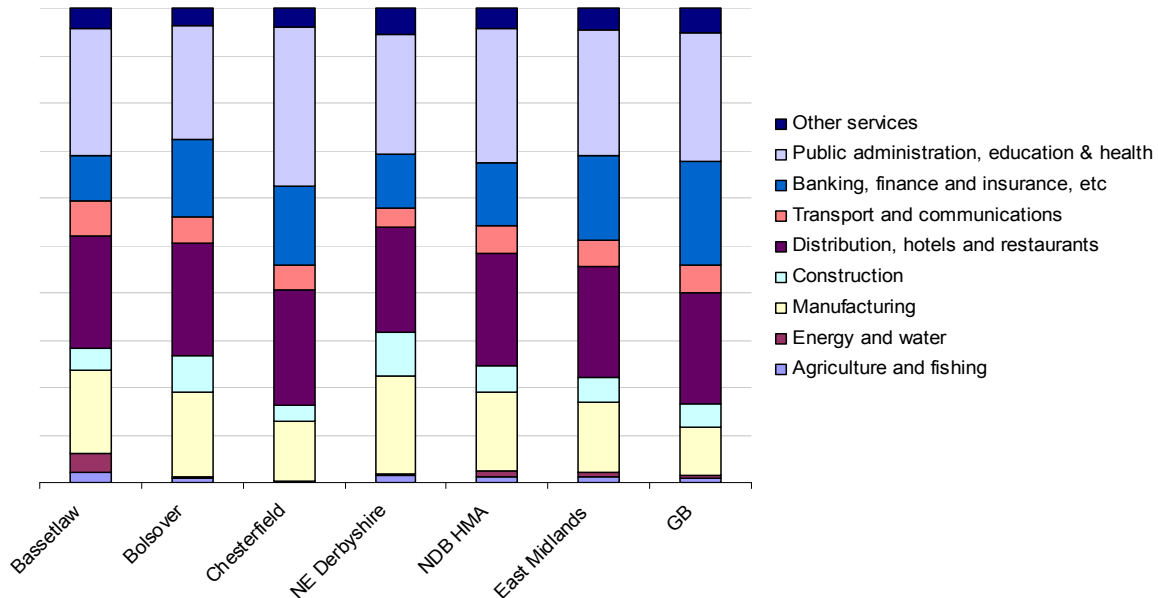


- GVA in East Derbyshire (which comprises of Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire districts) is lower than in the southern and western parts of the county at £13,959. This represents only 68% of the UK average.
- Bassetlaw is included in the North Nottinghamshire area which had a GVA per head of £15,731 in 2007 (77% of the UK average)

<sup>1</sup> Annual Business Inquiry, 2008

## Higher value knowledge based sectors continue to be under represented and high level reliance on public sector employment.

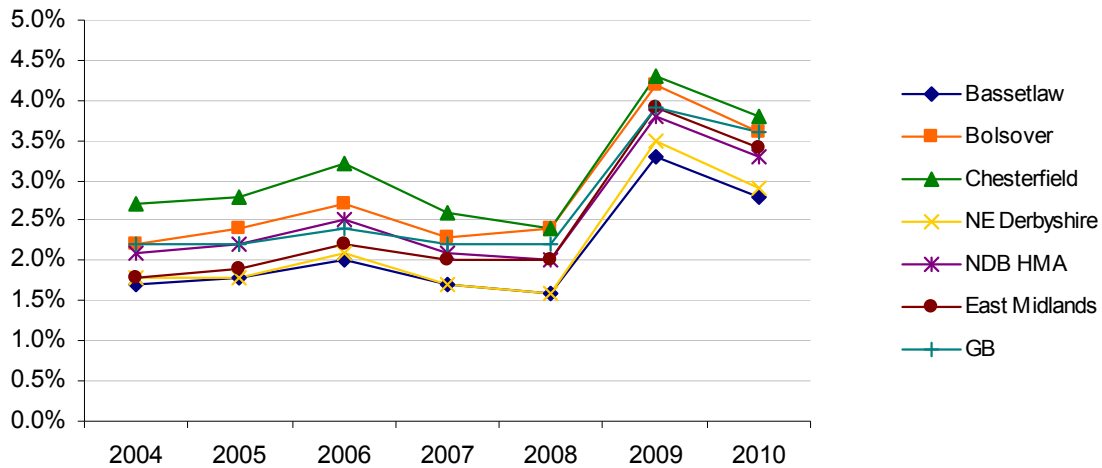
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, 2008



- The largest sector across the HMA is 'public administration, education and health', representing 28.3% of total employment in the area. Chesterfield in particular has a large reliance on this sector, employing a third of workers in the district. This level of exposure represents a key risk to the HMA economy with the current context of severe public funding cuts
- Between 1998 and 2008 employment in manufacturing has declined from, 26% of all jobs in the HMA to 16%. Despite recent economic restructuring, the area is still characterised by a high level of employment in manufacturing relative to the national and regional averages.
- The loss of employment in large companies in the area (for example BiWaters, GKN Sheepbridge Stokes) significantly outweighs employment created in new start businesses.
- The services sector, including banks, finance and insurance is under represented in the HMA, with only 13.4% of employees working in this sector.

## Unemployment in the HMA has fallen significantly since its peak of around 9% in the 1990s – but district wide figures mask local pockets of high unemployment

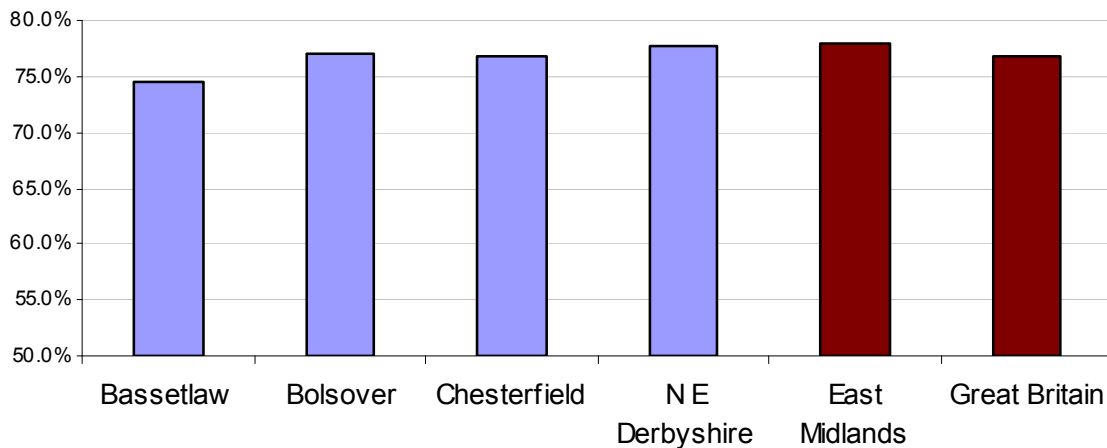
JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE CLAIMANT COUNT 2004-2010



- Between 2005 and 2010 unemployment in the HMA has increased at a lower rate compared to the regional and national averages, however, the HMA has a higher proportion of 18-24 year olds seeking work and claiming JSA for between 13 and 52 weeks.
- There are localities within the HMA where the unemployment rate is much higher - for example in the wards of Clay Cross, localities around Shirebrook, and Worksop South East.
- The current rate of unemployment in Chesterfield (4.3% in May 2010) is significantly higher than the national average.

## The overall economic activity rate in the HMA is reflective of national and regional averages – but there are higher than average rates of benefit dependency

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2009



- Economic activity rates in the HMA are reflective of the national and regional average, at 80.1%<sup>2</sup>, however, other data sources such as the level of benefit claimants, highlight a more complex picture.
- In November 2009 18.45% of the working age population across the HMA were claiming key out of work benefits (primarily Employment and Support Allowance). This compared to the regional average of 15.1% and national average of 15.8%.
- Bolsover and Chesterfield stand out as having the highest rate of claimant, and 21.3% and 20% respectively. This is reflective of the legacy of heavy industry and manufacturing across the HMA, poor health levels in some communities and an ageing population.

## Individual income levels in the HMA are on average lower than national and regional levels

- Across the HMA, the median weekly income is £361 compared to the regional average of £375 and national of £403.3. Bolsover has the lowest median weekly income of the four districts at £345.50 c. 15% below national average. This highlights the need to attract and retain higher value, higher skill businesses to the area.

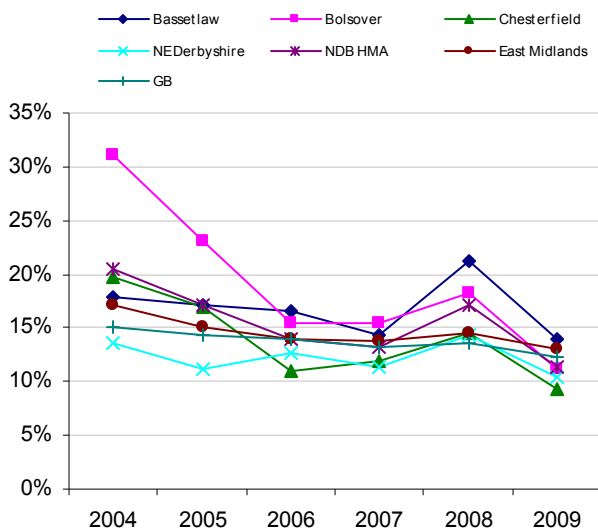
<sup>2</sup> Annual Population Survey, 2009

<sup>3</sup> Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, April 2010

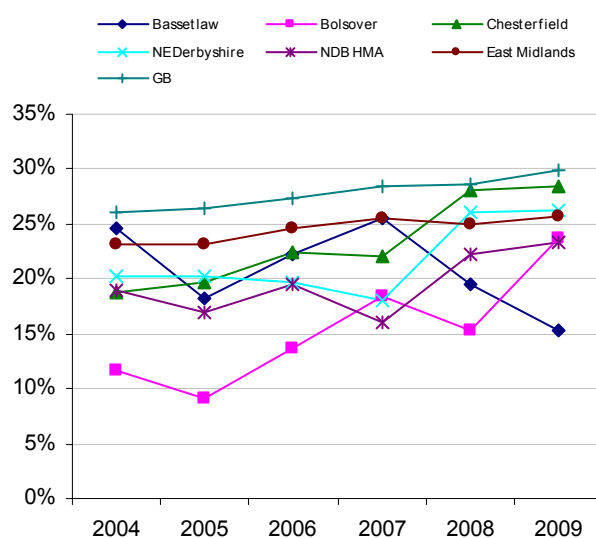
## Skills levels are below the regional and national average

- Please note that the data in the graph below is based on the Annual Population Survey. The data is a sample survey and as such should be regarded with some caution. Across the HMA the local authorities report that the proportion of the resident population with Level 4 qualifications is falling.

**% OF WORKING AGE POPULATION WITH LEVEL 4 QUALIFICATIONS**



**% OF WORKING AGE POPULATION WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS**



- Low skills attainment is identified as an issue in the HMA. The area has no Higher Education provision, and some districts have limited Further Education provision.
- 22.8% of the working age population having Level 4 plus which compares poorly to regional (25.4%) and national levels (29%).
- This HMA wide picture overlooks the varying skill and qualification levels within the four districts. In Bassetlaw and Bolsover very high levels of the population have no qualifications (20% and 16% respectively). Only 14.6% of the working age population in Bolsover have Level 4 plus qualifications, whilst Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire perform significantly better in this respect, achieving a rate higher than the regional average.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> It is noted however that Annual Population Survey figures should be treated with a degree of caution however. For example, at the time of the last census, Chesterfield had significantly fewer people with higher level qualifications and more people with no qualifications compared to the national average. The level of improvement in the intervening period is of such a scale to merit caution, particularly when considered alongside other indicators such as GCSE attainment, which shows Chesterfield improving at a rate slightly below the regional and national average.

