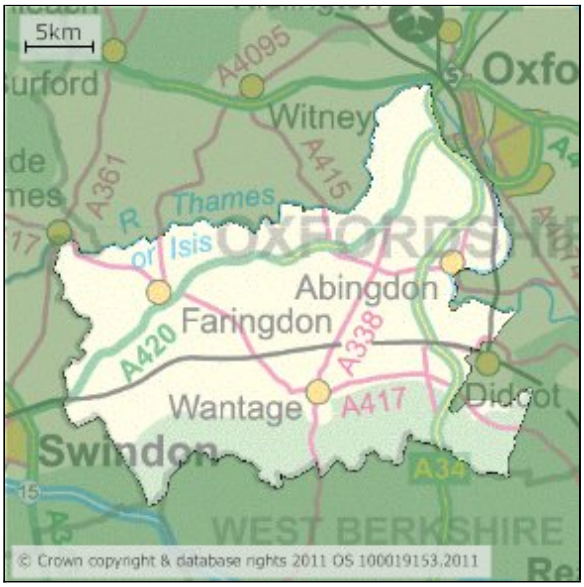
Labour Market Profile
Vale of White Horse

The profile brings together data from several sources. Details about these and related terminology are given in the definitions section.



RESIDENT POPULATION

Total population (2009)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	South East (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
All people	118,700	8,435,700	60,003,100
Males	59,000	4,134,900	29,495,400
Females	59,700	4,300,800	30,507,700

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Population aged 16-64 (2009)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people aged 16-64	74,700	62.9	64.1	65.0
Males aged 16-64	37,400	63.4	65.0	66.0
Females aged 16-64	37,200	62.4	63.2	64.0

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates
Notes: % is a proportion of total population

LABOUR SUPPLY

Employment and unemployment (Oct 2009-Sep 2010)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active†	62,800	81.0	79.3	76.3
In employment†	61,200	79.7	74.5	70.4
Employees†	51,800	67.8	63.8	60.9
Self employed†	9,400	11.9	10.3	9.0
Unemployed (model-based)§	2,700	4.2	6.0	7.7
Males				
Economically active†	34,600	89.1	85.8	82.6
In employment†	33,000	86.5	79.9	75.3
Employees†	26,900	71.3	65.4	62.1
Self employed†	6,100	15.1	14.2	12.8
Unemployed§	#	#	6.7	8.6
Females				
Economically active†	28,300	72.8	73.0	70.1
In employment†	28,300	72.8	69.1	65.4
Employees†	24,900	64.2	62.2	59.7
Self employed†	#	#	6.5	5.3
Unemployed§	!	!	5.1	6.6

Source: ONS annual population survey
Sample size too small for reliable estimate
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive
† numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64
§ numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Economic inactivity (Oct 2009-Sep 2010)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	13,800	19.0	20.7	23.7
Wanting a job	#	#	5.5	5.7
Not wanting a job	10,500	14.4	15.2	18.0
Males				
Economically inactive	4,000	10.9	14.2	17.4
Wanting a job	!	!	4.4	4.9
Not wanting a job	3,600	9.9	9.8	12.5
Females				
Economically inactive	9,800	27.2	27.0	29.9
Wanting a job	#	#	6.5	6.5
Not wanting a job	6,800	18.9	20.5	23.5

Source: ONS annual population survey
Sample size too small for reliable estimate
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive
Notes: Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64

Employment by occupation (Oct 2009-Sep 2010)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	34,000	55.5	48.3	44.4
1 Managers and senior officials	12,600	20.5	18.4	15.7
2 Professional occupations	9,900	16.1	14.8	13.9
3 Associate professional & technical	11,500	18.8	15.0	14.7
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	11,800	19.2	21.2	21.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	6,300	10.2	11.4	11.0
5 Skilled trades occupations	5,500	9.0	9.7	10.3
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	9,500	15.5	15.8	16.4
6 Personal service occupations	5,100	8.4	8.8	8.9
7 Sales and customer service occs	4,300	7.1	7.0	7.4
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	6,000	9.8	14.7	17.8
8 Process plant & machine operatives	#	#	4.9	6.6
9 Elementary occupations	#	#	9.8	11.1

Source: ONS annual population survey
Sample size too small for reliable estimate
Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Qualifications (Jan 2009-Dec 2009)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	29,600	41.2	32.6	29.9
NVQ3 and above	43,500	60.4	52.5	49.3
NVQ2 and above	54,200	75.2	69.0	65.4
NVQ1 and above	64,600	89.7	83.0	78.9
Other qualifications	3,100	4.3	7.9	8.8
No qualifications	4,300	6.0	9.2	12.3

Source: ONS annual population survey
Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.
Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64
% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Earnings by residence (2010)

	Vale of White Horse (pounds)	South East (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	592.9	547.8	501.8
Male full-time workers	648.6	604.6	541.9
Female full-time workers	498.6	461.4	440.0
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	15.58	13.98	12.65
Male full-time workers	16.15	15.13	13.24
Female full-time workers	12.82	12.29	11.75

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis
Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS

The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.

Total JSA claimants (May 2011)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	1,147	1.5	2.5	3.7
Males	792	2.1	3.4	5.0
Females	355	1.0	1.7	2.4

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions
Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender

JSA claimants by age duration (May 2011)

13/4/2011 Important note - Percentages in this table have changed. Percent now shows claimants as a proportion of the resident population of the same age. Previously it showed claimants as a percentage of all claimants.

	Vale of White Horse (level)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 18 to 24				
Total	285	3.4	4.8	7.0
Up to 6 months	235	2.8	3.9	5.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	45	0.6	0.7	1.2
over 12 months	5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Aged 25 to 49				
Total	625	1.6	2.6	3.9
Up to 6 months	395	1.0	1.7	2.4
Over 6 and up to 12 months	115	0.3	0.5	0.8
over 12 months	110	0.3	0.4	0.7
Aged 50 to 64				
Total	230	1.0	1.5	2.0
Up to 6 months	110	0.5	0.9	1.2
Over 6 and up to 12 months	60	0.3	0.3	0.4
over 12 months	60	0.3	0.3	0.4

Source: ONS claimant count - age duration with proportions
Note: % is number of persons claiming JSA as a proportion of resident population of the same age

Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (November 2010)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	5,420	7.3	10.6	14.5
By statistical group				
Job seekers	1,110	1.5	2.3	3.4
ESA and incapacity benefits	2,330	3.1	4.6	6.6

Lone parents	590	0.8	1.3	1.7
Carers	490	0.7	0.9	1.1
Others on income related benefits	160	0.2	0.4	0.5
Disabled	600	0.8	0.9	1.0
Bereaved	150	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	4,190	5.6	8.6	12.2

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the Definitions and Explanations below for details

Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

LABOUR DEMAND

Jobs density (2009)

	Vale of White Horse (jobs)	Vale of White Horse (density)	South East (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs density	66,000	0.88	0.80	0.78

Source: ONS jobs density
Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64.
Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Employee jobs (2008)

	Vale of White Horse (employee jobs)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	54,300	-	-	-
Full-time	39,200	72.2	69.0	68.8
Part-time	15,100	27.8	31.0	31.2
Employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	5,300	9.7	8.1	10.2
Construction	3,200	5.8	4.5	4.8
Services	44,800	82.5	85.7	83.5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	11,800	21.7	24.6	23.4
Transport & communications	2,000	3.8	5.9	5.8
Finance, IT, other business activities	15,800	29.1	24.0	22.0
Public admin, education & health	10,900	20.1	25.6	27.0
Other services	4,300	7.9	5.6	5.3
Tourism-related†	4,300	8.0	8.2	8.2

Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis
- Data unavailable
† Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the services industry (see the definitions section)
Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs
Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Earnings by workplace (2010)

	Vale of White Horse (pounds)	South East (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	580.4	523.7	500.4
Male full-time workers	637.6	574.9	540.5
Female full-time workers	468.5	444.1	439.8
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	14.93	13.29	12.62
Male full-time workers	16.14	14.33	13.21
Female full-time workers	12.65	11.84	11.73

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis
Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

Jobcentre plus vacancies (May 2011)

	Vale of White Horse	South East	Great Britain
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies (numbers)	366	28,689	229,407
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies per 10,000 population aged 16-64	49	53	59
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy	3.1	4.7	6.3

Source: Jobcentre Plus vacancies - summary analysis

BUSINESSES

VAT registered businesses (2007)

	Vale of White Horse (numbers)	Vale of White Horse (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	450	9.1	10.0	10.2
Deregistrations	325	6.6	7.2	7.3
Stock (at end of year)	4,945	-	-	-

Source: BERR - vat registrations/deregistrations by industry
Note: % is a proportion of stock (at end of year)

Definitions and Explanations

RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

LABOUR SUPPLY

Labour supply consists of people who are employed, as well as those people defined as unemployed or economically inactive, who can be considered to be potential labour supply. Information in this section relates to the characteristics of people living in an area.

Most labour supply data comes from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus further sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland. The survey includes data from a sample of around 256,000 people aged 16 and over.

As APS estimates are based on samples, they are subject to sampling variability. This means that if another sample for the same period were drawn, a different estimate might be produced. In general, the larger the number of people in a sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions. When the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates, the estimates are replaced with a #.

Economically Active

Economically active: People who are either in employment or unemployed.

Economic activity rate: People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

In employment: People who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg, on holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment rate: The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Employees and self employed: The division between employees and self employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status. The percentage show the number in each category as a percentage of all people aged 16-64. The sum of employees and self employed will not equal the in employment figure due to the inclusion of those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work in the latter.

Unemployed: Refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Model-based unemployed: As unemployed form a small percentage of the population, the APS unemployed estimates within local authorities are based on very small samples so for many areas would be unreliable. To overcome this ONS has developed a statistical model that provides better estimates of total unemployed for unitary authorities and local authority districts (unemployment estimates for counties are direct survey estimates). Model-based estimates are not produced for male or female unemployed.

The model-based estimate improves on the APS estimate by *borrowing strength* from the claimant count to produce an estimate that is more precise (i.e. has a smaller confidence interval). The claimant count is not itself a measure of unemployment but is strongly correlated with unemployment, and, as it is an administrative count, is known without sampling error. The gain in precision is greatest for areas with smaller sample sizes.

Unemployment rate: Unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

Economically Inactive

Economically inactive: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.

Wanting a job: People not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work.

Not wanting a job: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed and who do not want a job.

Occupation

Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2000. Descriptions of the job

titles included in each code are available in the SOC manuals which can be downloaded from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/archived/SOC2000/dissemination/index.html

Qualifications

Qualifications data are only be available from the APS for calendar year periods, for example, Jan to Dec 2005. The variables show the total number of people who are qualified at a particular level and above, so data in this table are not additive. Separate figures for each NVQ level are available in the full Annual Population Survey data set (wizard/advanced query).

The trade apprenticeships are split 50/50 between NVQ level 2 and 3. This follows ONS policy for presenting qualifications data in publications. Separate counts for trade apprenticeships can be obtained from the full APS data set (wizard/advanced query).

No qualifications: No formal qualifications held

Other qualifications: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications

NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

Earnings by Residence

The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. Information relates to a pay period in April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS

JSA Claimant Count

JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 resident in that area.

The count of total JSA claimants is mostly derived from the Jobcentre Plus computer records. For various reasons, e.g. a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a few claims have to be dealt with manually. These clerical claims, which amount to less than 1 per cent of the total, are counted separately and not analysed in as much detail as the computerised claims. The count of total JSA claimants includes clerical claims, but only the computerised claims are analysed by age and duration.

DWP Working-Age Client Group

The number of working-age people who are claiming one or more key DWP benefits. The key benefits are: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, ESA and incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker's allowance, and widow's benefit. The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. Throughout this period, only women below State Pension age are counted as working age benefit claimants."

The total count is broken down by statistical groups. These categorise each person according to the main reason why they are claiming benefit. Each client is classified to a single group.

Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to a group according to the top most benefit they receive. Thus a person who is a lone parent and receives Incapacity Benefit would be classified as incapacity benefits. Consequently, the group lone parent will not contain all lone parents as some will be included in the incapacity benefits group and Job seekers groups.

Key out-of-work benefits consists of the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

These groups have been chosen to best represent a count of all those benefit recipients who cannot be in full-time employment as part of their condition of entitlement. Those claiming solely Bereavement Benefits

or Disability Living Allowance (DLA) are not included as these are not out-of-work or income based benefits. DLA is paid to those needing help with personal care. These people can, and some will, be in full-time employment. If DLA claimants are also in receipt of JSA, IS, ESA or Incapacity Benefits in addition to DLA they will be counted under the relevant statistical group. In addition, we exclude those claiming solely carer's benefits or claiming carer's benefits alongside income support, as DWP does not pursue active labour market policies for this group. Carers benefits are paid to those with full time caring responsibilities. The group entitled to Carer's benefits alongside Income Support (IS) includes around 86,000 claimants and has been stable over time.

This Nomis series is different to that published in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Labour Market Statistics Bulletin (table 25) and on the DWP website at http://83.244.183.180/100pc/wa/tabtool_wa.html (against the link entitled "One-Click" Key Out-of-Work Benefits). This Nomis series uses DWP Jobseeker's Allowance numbers, whilst the other two series use the ONS claimant count for Jobseeker's Allowance. Details of the difference between these series can be found at http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/differences.pdf

LABOUR DEMAND

Labour demand includes jobs and vacancies available within the area.

Jobs Density

The numbers of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of residents aged 16-64 figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the relevant mid-year population estimates.

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 Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) - an employer survey conducted in December of each year. The survey samples around 78,000 businesses. The ABI records a job at the location of an employee's workplace (rather than at the location of the business's main office).

Full-time and part-time: In the ABI, part-time employees are those working for 30 or fewer hours per week.

Tourism-related includes the following sectors:
551 Hotels
552 Camping sites etc
553 Restaurants
554 Bars
633 Activities of travel agencies etc
925 Library, archives, museums etc
926 Sporting activities
927 Other recreational activities

Earnings by Workplace

The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. In 2004 information related to the pay period which included 21 April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

Jobcentre plus vacancies

The figures in the tables are based on the number of live unfilled vacancies handled by Jobcentre Plus. These are vacancies actively available to jobseekers on the count date and are derived as a by-product of administrative systems. Users should be aware of the following points when using and interpreting the series:

- Coverage relates just to vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus and as such represent a market share of vacancies throughout the whole economy. This proportion varies over time, according to the occupation of the vacancy and industry of the employer, and by local area.
- The time-series is susceptible to discontinuities arising from changes to vacancy taking and vacancy handling (e.g. 2006 changes to employer follow-up processes).
- Local area data can throw up spurious figures. For example, Lincoln local authority includes all national vacancies notified by the Ministry of Defence since these are recorded against a single central postcode irrespective of actual location.

For further details see: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/406.aspx

BUSINESSES

VAT Registered Businesses

VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. As such they are used widely in regional and local economic planning.

These figures do not, however, give the complete picture of start-up and closure activity in the economy. Some VAT exempt sectors and businesses operating below the threshold for VAT registration are not covered. At the start of 2005, the VAT threshold was an annual turnover of ?58,000, and 1.8 million of the estimated 4.3 million enterprises in the UK were VAT-registered.

However, some businesses do voluntarily register for VAT even though their turnover is below the threshold. Data for 2005 shows that around a fifth of all registrations have turnover below the VAT threshold.

Copyright

Under the terms of the Open Government Licence (OGL) and UK Government Licensing Framework (launched 30 September 2010), anyone wishing to use or re-use ONS material, whether commercially or privately, may do so freely without a specific application for a licence, subject to the conditions of the OGL and the Framework.

These new arrangements replace the previous Click-Use and Value Added Licences. For further information, go to the links above, phone 020 8876 3444 or email psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk

Users should include a source accrediation to ONS:

Source: Office for National Statistics

Copyright of a third party

The permission to reproduce Crown protected material does not extend to any material on this site which is identified as being authored by a third party. Authorisation to reproduce such material must be obtained from the copyright holders concerned.