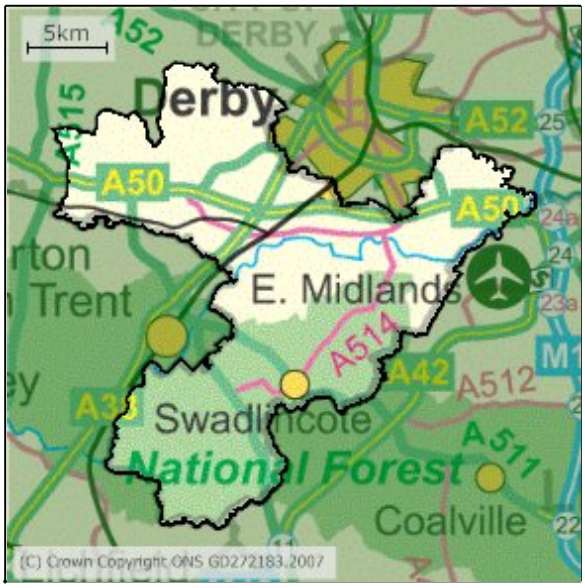
Labour Market Profile
South Derbyshire

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



Resident population

Total population (2005)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	East Midlands (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
All people	87,700	4,306,300	58,485,000
Males	43,700	2,124,200	28,634,900
Females	44,000	2,182,100	29,850,200

Source: midyear population estimates

Working age population (2005)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people - working age	54,800	62.5	61.8	62.1
Males - working age	28,700	65.6	65.5	65.8
Females - working age	26,100	59.4	58.2	58.5

Source: midyear population estimates
Note a: % is a proportion of total population

Labour supply

Economically active (Apr 2005-Mar 2006)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active†	50,500	89.1	80.1	78.3
In employment†	48,500	85.4	76.4	74.3
Employees†	42,500	75.0	66.6	64.6
Self employed†	5,300	9.2	9.4	9.2
Unemployed§	2,000	4.0	4.6	5.0
Males				
Economically active†	25,600	90.6	84.7	83.1
In employment†	24,300	85.8	80.4	78.5
Employees†	20,600	72.8	66.5	64.9
Self employed†	3,300	11.9	13.6	13.2
Unemployed§	1,400	5.3	5.0	5.5
Females				
Economically active†	24,900	87.4	75.3	73.2
In employment†	24,200	85.0	72.0	69.8
Employees†	21,900	77.3	66.7	64.4
Self employed†	2,000	6.4	5.0	5.0
Unemployed§	!	!	4.1	4.4

Source: annual population survey
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive
† numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-59/64)
§ numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Economically inactive (Apr 2005-Mar 2006)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	6,000	10.9	19.9	21.7
Wanting a job	1,700	3.1	5.3	5.4
Not wanting a job	4,300	7.8	14.6	16.3
Males				
Economically inactive	2,600	9.4	15.3	16.9
Wanting a job	1,100	3.8	4.3	4.4
Not wanting a job	1,600	5.5	11.0	12.5
Females				
Economically inactive	3,400	12.6	24.7	26.8
Wanting a job	!	!	6.2	6.4
Not wanting a job	2,700	10.2	18.5	20.4

Source: annual population survey
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive
Note a: Numbers and % are for those of working age

Note b: % is a proportion of total working age population

Employment by occupation (Apr 2005-Mar 2006)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	19,600	40.5	38.6	41.9
1 Managers and senior officials	7,400	15.2	15.2	14.9
2 Professional occupations	8,100	16.8	11.3	12.7
3 Associate professional & technical	4,100	8.5	12.1	14.3
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	15,500	31.9	23.1	23.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	7,200	14.9	11.1	12.5
5 Skilled trades occupations	8,200	17.0	12.0	10.9
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	6,000	12.3	15.2	15.6
6 Personal service occupations	4,000	8.3	7.9	7.9
7 Sales and customer service occs	1,900	4.0	7.3	7.7
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	7,400	15.3	22.9	18.9
8 Process plant & machine operatives	1,900	3.9	9.4	7.5
9 Elementary occupations	5,600	11.4	13.5	11.4

Source: annual population survey
Note a: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
Note b: % is a proportion of all persons in employment

Qualifications (Jan 2005-Dec 2005)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	16,400	30.2	23.4	26.5
NVQ3 and above	29,500	54.1	42.2	44.4
NVQ2 and above	41,500	76.1	60.6	62.9
NVQ1 and above	46,700	85.7	76.9	77.2
Other Qualifications	3,400	6.3	7.9	8.4
No Qualifications	4,400	8.0	15.0	14.3

Source: annual population survey
Note a: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.
Note b: Numbers and % are for those of working age
Note c: % is a proportion of total working age population

Earnings by residence (2006)

	South Derbyshire (pounds)	East Midlands (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	423.2	426.5	449.6
Male Full Time Workers	478.5	470.0	490.5
Female Full Time Workers	336.9	358.5	387.6
hourly pay			
Full Time Workers	10.36	10.53	11.26
Male Full Time Workers	11.11	11.23	11.91
Female Full Time Workers	9.70	9.46	10.28

Source: annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

Note a: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

Working-age 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 (November 2006)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	691	1.3	2.3	2.5
Males	478	1.7	3.1	3.5
Females	213	0.8	1.3	1.4

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions
Note a: % is a proportion of resident working age people

JSA claimants by age and duration (November 2006)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	200	29.3	30.3	29.7
Aged 25-49	330	48.1	51.2	52.7
Aged 50 and over	155	22.2	17.4	16.5
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	500	72.8	65.4	65.1
Over 6 up to 12 months	105	14.9	18.4	17.8
Over 12 months	85	12.3	16.2	17.1

Source: claimant count - age and duration
Note a: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

Labour demand

Jobs density (2004)

	South Derbyshire (jobs)	South Derbyshire (density)	East Midlands (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs Density	34,000	0.62	0.78	0.83

Source: jobs density
Note a: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.
Note b: Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Employee jobs (2004)

	South Derbyshire (employee jobs)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	28,800	-	-	-
Full-time	20,800	72.4	67.0	68.0
Part-time	7,900	27.6	33.0	32.0
employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	7,600	26.3	17.4	11.9
Construction	1,600	5.6	4.8	4.5
Services	19,000	66.2	75.8	82.1
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	5,000	17.2	25.1	24.7
Transport & communications	1,800	6.3	5.7	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	5,300	18.3	15.2	20.0
Public admin, education & health	6,100	21.1	25.5	26.4
Other services	900	3.3	4.3	5.1
Tourism-related†	2,300	7.9	7.5	8.2

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

Earnings by workplace (2006)

	South Derbyshire (pounds)	East Midlands (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	459.7	421.6	448.6
Male Full Time Workers	471.4	463.9	489.4
Female Full Time Workers	356.3	349.8	387.1
hourly pay			
Full Time Workers	11.21	10.31	11.24
Male Full Time Workers	11.62	11.02	11.88
Female Full Time Workers	9.38	9.20	10.26

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

Businesses

VAT registered businesses (2005)

	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	260	10.0	9.4	9.7
Deregistrations	200	7.7	7.7	8.3
Stock (at end of year)	2,610	-	-	-

Source: vat registrations/deregistrations by industry
Note a: % 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.

The population estimates contain the latest revisions including the new provisional population estimates for Manchester published by the Office for National Statistics on 4 Nov 2003.

Working age includes males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

Labour Supply

All figures in this section, except earnings, come from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is a new survey and is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the annual LFS sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland, plus an extra boost aimed at achieving a sample of at least 500 economically active adults in each local authority district in England. This first publication of APS data covers the period January to December 2004, and includes data from a sample of over 214,000 UK households consisting of around 500,000 people, of whom over 390,000 are aged 16 and over.

As APS estimates are based on statistical 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 the sample, the smaller the variation between estimates. Estimates for smaller areas such as local/unitary authorities are therefore less reliable than those for larger areas such as regions and countries. When the sample size is considered too small to produce reliable estimates, the estimates are replaced with a # in tables.

The concepts and definitions used are agreed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), an agency of the United Nations. As a household survey, the figures relate to where people live.

Economically active

Economically active: People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed.

Economic activity rate (working age): The number of people, who are economically active aged 16 to 59/64, expressed as a percentage of all working age people.

In employment: People aged 16 or over 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 (on holiday, for example); those on Government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment rate (working age): The number of people in employment aged 16 to 59/64 expressed as a percentage of all working age people.

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 working age people. 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.

Unemployment: 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.

Unemployment rate (working age): The number of unemployed people aged 16 to 59/64 expressed as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16 to 59/64.

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.

Qualifications

Further processing is needed before qualifications data can be published from the APS. Until this is completed, the qualifications data will continue to be taken from the 2003 annual Labour Force Survey.

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. 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.

Working-age Benefits

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 working age population resident in that area. Working age is defined as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females. The working age population figures used to calculate claimant count proportions are derived from the mid-2002 population estimates.

The count of total JSA claimants is mostly derived from the Jobcentre Plus computer records. For various reasons, e.g. when a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a few claims have to be dealt with manually by local offices. 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.

Labour Demand

Labour demand includes jobs and vacancies - data on vacancies will be included in the profile when they become available for local authority areas.

Jobs density

The numbers of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64). For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of working age residents figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the mid-2001 population estimates.

Employee jobs

The number of jobs held by employees. 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

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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.

The source of these figures is the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) which contains records of all businesses registered for VAT. Coverage of the statistics is complete in all parts of the economy except a few VAT exempt sectors and the very smallest one person businesses operating below the threshold for VAT registration (at the end of 2002, the VAT threshold was an annual turnover of 55,000).

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