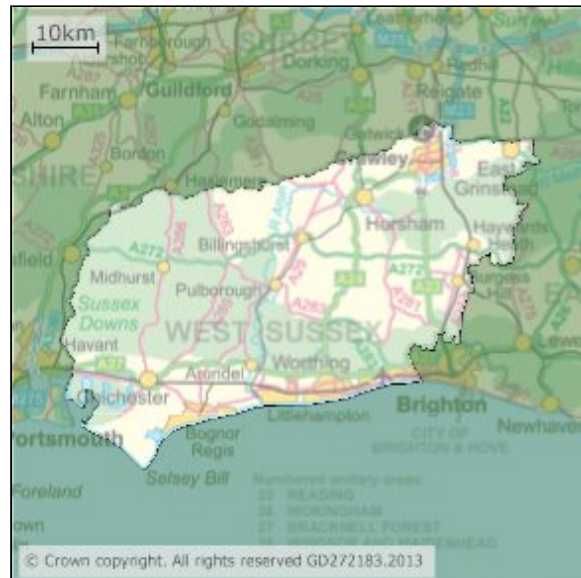


Labour Market Profile West Sussex

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



RESIDENT POPULATION

Total population (2013)

	West Sussex (level)	South East (level)	Great Britain (level)
All people	821,400	8,792,600	62,275,900
Males	398,200	4,323,700	30,635,700
Females	423,200	4,468,900	31,640,200

Source: mid-year population estimates

>Population aged 16-64 (2013)

	West Sussex (level)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	493,700	60.1	62.7	63.8
Males	242,500	60.9	63.4	64.6
Females	251,200	59.4	62.0	63.1

Source: mid-year population estimates

Notes: % is a proportion of total population

LABOUR SUPPLY

Employment and unemployment (Jul 2013-Jun 2014)

	West Sussex (numbers)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active [†]	427,200	82.8	79.9	77.5
In employment [†]	407,600	78.8	75.7	72.1
Employees [†]	343,500	67.9	64.3	61.6
Self employed [†]	60,500	10.4	11.0	9.9
Unemployed [§]	19,600	4.6	5.0	6.8
Males				
Economically active [†]	223,900	87.9	85.3	83.2
In employment [†]	215,000	84.2	81.0	77.1
Employees [†]	175,200	70.4	66.0	63.1
Self employed [†]	38,100	13.5	14.5	13.5
Unemployed [§]	9,000	4.0	4.9	7.1
Females				
Economically active [†]	203,300	77.7	74.6	71.8
In employment [†]	192,600	73.5	70.6	67.1
Employees [†]	168,300	65.6	62.6	60.2
Self employed [†]	22,400	7.3	7.5	6.4
Unemployed [§]	10,700	5.3	5.2	6.5

Source: ONS annual population survey

† 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 (Jul 2013-Jun 2014)

	West Sussex (level)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Total	84,100	17.2	20.1	22.5
Student	17,500	20.9	26.8	26.3
looking after family/home	24,100	28.6	27.0	25.5
temporary sick	#	#	1.8	2.2
long-term sick	16,200	19.3	16.8	21.4
discouraged	!	!	0.4	0.6
retired	14,300	17.0	16.9	15.0
other	9,500	11.3	10.2	9.0
wants a job				
wants a job	26,600	31.7	26.7	24.9
does not want a job	57,500	68.3	73.3	75.1

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive

Notes: numbers are for those aged 16-64

% is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

Employment by occupation (Jul 2013-Jun 2014)

	West Sussex (level)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	184,900	45.5	49.1	44.5
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	43,000	10.6	11.5	10.2
2 Professional occupations	76,200	18.7	21.7	19.9
3 Associate professional & technical	65,700	16.1	15.8	14.2
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	79,700	19.6	20.4	21.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	42,700	10.5	10.6	10.6
5 Skilled trades occupations	36,900	9.1	9.8	10.6
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	79,200	19.5	16.3	17.0
6 Caring, leisure and other service occupations	40,500	9.9	9.1	9.1
7 Sales and customer service occs	38,700	9.5	7.1	7.8
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	62,500	15.4	14.2	17.1
8 Process plant & machine operatives	19,900	4.9	4.8	6.3
9 Elementary occupations	42,700	10.5	9.3	10.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: level and % are for those aged 16+

% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Qualifications (Jan 2013-Dec 2013)

	West Sussex (level)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Individual levels				
NVQ4 and above	171,900	35.4	38.3	35.2
NVQ3 and above	274,600	56.5	59.3	55.8
NVQ2 and above	371,500	76.5	76.5	72.5
NVQ1 and above	431,600	88.9	88.4	84.4
Other qualifications	22,700	4.7	5.2	6.3
No qualifications	31,400	6.5	6.5	9.3

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.

level and % are for those aged 16-64

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

Earnings by residence (2014)

	West Sussex (pounds)	South East (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	538.3	567.0	520.8
Male full-time workers	588.2	620.6	561.5
Female full-time workers	453.2	493.7	463.0
Hourly pay - excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	13.63	14.39	13.15
Male full-time workers	14.62	15.38	13.70
Female full-time workers	11.61	13.13	12.34

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

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

From 15/04/2014 all the data in the hourly pay table (including time series data) has been amended to show "Hourly pay excluding overtime" instead of total hourly pay.

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 (October 2014)

	West Sussex (numbers)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	5,242	1.1	1.2	2.1
Males	3,286	1.4	1.5	2.7
Females	1,956	0.8	1.0	1.6

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: % is a proportion of claimant count + workforce jobs total

JSA claimants by age and duration (October 2014)

	West Sussex (level)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
All ages				
Total	5,230	1.1	1.2	2.1
Up to 6 months	3,420	0.7	0.8	1.2
Over 6 and up to 12 months	710	0.1	0.2	0.3
over 12 months	1,100	0.2	0.3	0.6
Aged 18 to 24				
Total	1,080	1.9	2.1	3.5
Up to 6 months	875	1.5	1.6	2.5
Over 6 and up to 12 months	95	0.2	0.2	0.4
over 12 months	115	0.2	0.3	0.5
Aged 25 to 49				
Total	2,780	1.1	1.3	2.2
Up to 6 months	1,770	0.7	0.8	1.2
Over 6 and up to 12 months	405	0.2	0.2	0.3
over 12 months	605	0.2	0.3	0.7
Aged 50 to 64				
Total	1,360	0.9	1.0	1.5
Up to 6 months	770	0.5	0.5	0.6
Over 6 and up to 12 months	210	0.1	0.1	0.2
over 12 months	380	0.2	0.3	0.6

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 (May 2014)

	West Sussex (numbers)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	44,680	9.0	9.4	12.9
By statistical group				
Job seekers	6,010	1.2	1.5	2.4

Local authority profile for West Sussex

ESA and incapacity benefits	22,450	4.5	4.4	6.2
Lone parents	4,110	0.8	0.9	1.2
Carers	4,830	1.0	1.1	1.4
Others on income related benefits	1,140	0.2	0.2	0.3
Disabled	5,130	1.0	1.0	1.2
Bereaved	1,030	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits[†]	33,700	6.8	7.1	10.2

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 (2012)

	West Sussex (jobs)	West Sussex (density)	South East (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs density	412,000	0.83	0.81	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 (2013)

	West Sussex (employee jobs)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	350,300	-	-	-
Full-time	228,000	65.1	66.5	67.7
Part-time	122,300	34.9	33.5	32.3
Employee jobs by industry				
Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)	1,400	0.4	0.2	0.3
Energy and Water (D-E)	3,300	0.9	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing (C)	25,100	7.2	6.4	8.5
Construction (F)	13,500	3.9	4.7	4.4
Services (G-S)	307,000	87.6	87.7	85.7
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	62,400	17.8	17.3	15.9
Transport storage (H)	26,800	7.6	4.1	4.5
Accommodation and food services (I)	28,300	8.1	7.3	7.0
Information and communication (J)	11,900	3.4	6.3	4.0
Financial and other business services (K-N)	71,200	20.3	20.8	21.8
Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	90,300	25.8	26.6	28.0
Other Services (R-S)	16,100	4.6	5.2	4.6

Source: ONS business register and employment survey

- Data unavailable

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs

Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Earnings by workplace (2014)

	West Sussex (pounds)	South East (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	507.9	541.4	520.2
Male full-time workers	551.3	589.9	560.6
Female full-time workers	452.2	475.0	462.5
Hourly pay - excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	12.77	13.77	13.14
Male full-time workers	13.53	14.54	13.68
Female full-time workers	11.43	12.66	12.33

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

From 15/04/2014 all the data in the hourly pay table (including time series data) has been amended to show "Hourly pay excluding overtime" instead of total hourly pay.

Jobcentre plus vacancies

The Jobcentre Plus vacancies table has been removed as the series is no longer being updated and there are no suitable alternative sources available. Historic vacancy datasets remain available through the wizard and advanced query functions.

BUSINESSES

UK Business Counts (2014)

	West Sussex (numbers)	West Sussex (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 to 9)	28,350	88.9	89.1	88.3
Small (10 to 49)	2,935	9.2	8.9	9.6
Medium (50 to 249)	480	1.5	1.6	1.7
Large (250+)	115	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	31,875	-	-	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 to 9)	31,505	84.1	84.3	82.9
Small (10 to 49)	4,850	12.9	12.7	13.8
Medium (50 to 249)	950	2.5	2.6	2.9
Large (250+)	150	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	37,460	-	-	-

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

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 percentages 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/ons/guide-method/classifications/archived-standard-classifications/standard-occupational-classification-2000/dissemination-media-and-availability/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.

Introduction of Universal Credit

The Pathfinder for Universal Credit started on 29 April 2013 with the introduction of this new benefit in one Jobcentre Plus office (Ashton under Lyne). Three further offices will take claims from Summer 2013 and the roll out of Universal Credit across the rest of the UK will commence in October 2013. Universal Credit will replace a number of means-tested benefits including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). It will not replace contributory based JSA.

The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Since October 1996 it has been a count of the number of people claiming JSA. Following a consultation in 2012 by ONS, it was agreed that, with the introduction of Universal Credit, the Claimant Count would include:

- people claiming contribution-based JSA (which is not affected by the introduction of Universal Credit),
- people claiming means-tested JSA during the transition period while this benefit is being gradually phased out, and
- people claiming Universal Credit who are not earning and who are subject to a full set of labour market

jobseeker requirements, that is required to be actively seeking work and available to start work.

The Claimant Count figures for May 2013 do not include claimants of Universal Credit. The absence of Universal Credit claimants is expected to have a very small effect on the Claimant Count for May 2013. This assessment reflects the small scale of the Pathfinder which initially only includes some of the new claims in Ashton under Lyne Jobcentre Plus office.

ONS is working with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to include jobseeker Universal Credit claims in the Claimant Count statistics as soon as possible. Universal Credit information will be collated and quality assured by DWP statisticians to ensure that they meet the necessary quality standards before being passed to ONS for inclusion in the Claimant Count estimates.

Some of the areas partially affected by the geographic coverage of the Pathfinder exercise as at May 2013 are:

- Region - E12000002 North West
- Local Authority: County/Unitary - E11000001 Greater Manchester
- Local Authority: Local/Unitary - E08000008 Tameside
- Parliamentary Constituencies 2010 - E14000537 Ashton-under-Lyne, E14000661 Denton and Reddish, E14000967 Stalybridge & Hyde

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 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) - an employer survey conducted in December 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).

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

Note All figures exclude farm-based agriculture

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>

UK Business Counts

The data contained in the table are compiled from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at March of the reference year. The IDBR contains information on VAT traders and PAYE employers in a statistical register which provides the basis for the Office for National Statistics to conduct surveys of businesses.

The table presents analysis of businesses at both Enterprise and Local Unit level. An Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

The employment information on the IDBR is drawn mainly from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES). Because this is based on a sample of enterprises, estimates from previous returns and from other ONS surveys have also been used. For the smallest units, either PAYE jobs or employment imputed from VAT turnover is used.

Estimates in the table are rounded to prevent disclosure.

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