

Labour Market Profile
Exeter

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



RESIDENT POPULATION

Total population (2007)

	Exeter (numbers)	South West (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
All people	122,400	5,178,000	59,216,200
Males	60,400	2,536,200	29,054,100
Females	62,000	2,641,800	30,162,100

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Working age population (2007)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people - working age	82,900	67.7	60.1	62.2
Males - working age	43,600	72.2	64.7	66.2
Females - working age	39,300	63.4	55.7	58.3

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Notes: % is a proportion of total population

Working age includes males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59

LABOUR SUPPLY

Employment and unemployment (Oct 2007-Sep 2008)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active [†]	64,600	79.5	81.7	78.8
In employment [†]	61,600	75.7	78.5	74.5
Employees [†]	55,600	68.1	66.7	64.8
Self employed [†]	6,000	7.6	11.3	9.3
Unemployed (model-based) [§]	3,100	4.8	3.9	5.3
Males				
Economically active [†]	32,700	78.4	85.0	83.3
In employment [†]	30,000	72.0	81.4	78.6
Employees [†]	26,100	62.7	65.7	65.1
Self employed [†]	3,900	9.3	15.2	13.1
Unemployed [§]	#	#	4.1	5.6
Females				
Economically active [†]	32,000	80.7	78.2	73.9
In employment [†]	31,600	79.7	75.2	70.1
Employees [†]	29,400	74.0	67.7	64.4
Self employed [†]	#	#	6.9	5.2
Unemployed [§]	!	!	3.7	5.0

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 of working age (16-59/64)

§ numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

Economic inactivity (Oct 2007-Sep 2008)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	16,300	20.5	18.3	21.2
Wanting a job	#	#	5.0	5.6
Not wanting a job	13,500	16.9	13.3	15.6
Males				
Economically inactive	9,000	21.6	15.0	16.7
Wanting a job	#	#	4.3	4.6
Not wanting a job	7,500	18.0	10.8	12.0
Females				
Economically inactive	7,300	19.3	21.8	26.1
Wanting a job	#	#	5.8	6.6
Not wanting a job	5,900	15.7	16.0	19.4

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of working age

% is a proportion of total working age population

Employment by occupation (Oct 2007-Sep 2008)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	30,000	48.8	42.3	43.2
1 Managers and senior officials	10,400	16.9	16.1	15.5
2 Professional occupations	11,000	17.8	11.8	13.0
3 Associate professional & technical	8,700	14.1	14.3	14.6
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	12,600	20.5	23.6	22.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	7,000	11.4	11.2	11.4
5 Skilled trades occupations	5,600	9.1	12.4	10.9
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	9,200	14.9	16.7	15.7
6 Personal service occupations	6,100	9.9	8.7	8.1
7 Sales and customer service occs	#	#	7.9	7.5
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	9,700	15.8	17.4	18.7
8 Process plant & machine operatives	#	#	6.1	7.1
9 Elementary occupations	8,300	13.5	11.3	11.5

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 2007-Dec 2007)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	23,400	30.0	29.1	28.6
NVQ3 and above	44,000	56.3	49.2	46.4
NVQ2 and above	53,500	68.4	68.1	64.5
NVQ1 and above	63,500	81.2	82.6	78.1
Other qualifications	8,900	11.4	7.9	8.8
No qualifications	5,700	7.3	9.5	13.1

Source: ONS annual population survey

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

Numbers and % are for those of working age

% is a proportion of total working age population

Earnings by residence (2008)

	Exeter (pounds)	South West (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	398.6	450.8	479.3
Male full-time workers	444.2	498.3	525.0
Female full-time workers	325.5	377.5	412.7
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	9.67	11.14	12.01
Male full-time workers	10.43	12.06	12.72
Female full-time workers	9.30	9.94	10.96

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

Note: 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 (April 2009)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	2,405	2.9	3.1	4.1
Males	1,748	4.0	4.4	5.8
Females	657	1.7	1.7	2.2

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people

JSA claimants by age and duration (April 2009)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
By age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	795	33.2	29.9	29.5
Aged 25-49	1,215	50.6	52.0	54.3
Aged 50 and over	335	13.9	17.4	15.6
By duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	1,965	82.0	81.0	76.0
Over 6 up to 12 months	330	13.7	14.2	16.3
Over 12 months	100	4.2	4.8	7.7

Source: ONS claimant count - age and duration

Note: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (August 2008)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	8,830	10.6	11.7	14.2
Job seekers	1,250	1.5	1.5	2.4
Incapacity benefits	4,640	5.6	6.2	7.0
Lone parents	1,070	1.3	1.5	2.0
Carers	660	0.8	0.9	1.1
Others on income related benefits	280	0.3	0.4	0.5
Disabled	780	0.9	1.0	1.0
Bereaved	150	0.2	0.3	0.3
Key out-of-work benefits [†]	7,240	8.7	9.5	11.9

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

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

Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people

LABOUR DEMAND

Jobs density (2006)

	Exeter (jobs)	Exeter (density)	South West (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs density	95,000	1.18	0.90	0.88

Source: ONS jobs density

Notes: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.

Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Employee jobs (2007)

	Exeter (employee jobs)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	84,200	-	-	-
Full-time	56,200	66.7	65.4	69.0
Part-time	28,000	33.3	34.6	31.0
Employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	3,900	4.6	11.3	10.6
Construction	3,900	4.7	4.8	4.9
Services	74,400	88.3	81.8	83.0
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	18,200	21.6	25.3	23.3
Transport & communications	6,100	7.3	5.1	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	16,800	19.9	18.6	21.6
Public admin, education & health	29,800	35.4	28.0	26.9
Other services	3,500	4.1	4.7	5.2
Tourism-related [†]	5,000	6.0	9.2	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 (2008)

	Exeter (pounds)	South West (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	438.4	445.4	479.1
Male full-time workers	479.1	488.4	523.5
Female full-time workers	369.1	378.2	412.4
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	11.17	10.94	12.00
Male full-time workers	11.98	11.81	12.69
Female full-time workers	10.32	9.89	10.95

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

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

Jobcentre plus vacancies (April 2009)

	Exeter	South West	Great Britain
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies (numbers)	911	17,618	212,718
Unfilled jobcentre vacancies per 10,000 working age population	110	57	58
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy	2.6	5.5	7.1

Source: Jobcentre Plus vacancies - summary analysis

BUSINESSES

VAT registered businesses (2007)

	Exeter (numbers)	Exeter (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	305	9.2	8.9	10.2
Deregistrations	245	7.4	6.6	7.3
Stock (at end of year)	3,325	-	-	-

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.

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

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 #.

Working age: always refers to females aged 16 to 59 and males aged 16 to 64.

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.

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.

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.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp

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.

WORKING-AGE 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 working age population resident in that area. Working age is defined as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females.

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 (m: 16-64, f: 16-59) who are claiming one or more key DWP benefits. The key benefits are: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker's allowance, and widow's benefit.

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, incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

LABOUR DEMAND

Labour demand includes jobs and vacancies available within the area.

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 employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of working age residents 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.

Local authority profile for Exeter

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

This material is Crown Copyright. Users are granted permission to reproduce Crown Copyright material provided that a Click-Use Licence has been obtained from HMSO. The Click-Use Licence can be obtained from www.click-use.hmso.gov.uk. When reproducing this material, copyright and source should be acknowledged.