

## Labour Market Profile - South East Cornwall Parliamentary Constituency

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



### Resident Population

Population aged 16-64 (2013)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South West (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
Total	52,800	3,327,500	39,865,700
Male	25,700	1,658,000	19,851,500
Female	27,100	1,669,600	20,014,200

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

### Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (Oct 2014-Sep 2015)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active†	41,200	76.4	80.8	77.7
In employment†	40,100	74.4	77.4	73.4

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Employees†	33,200	62.0	64.6	62.8
Self employed†	6,900	12.4	12.3	10.2
Unemployed§	#	#	4.0	5.4
<b>Males</b>				
Economically active†	23,000	86.1	85.9	83.2
In employment†	22,200	83.1	82.3	78.4
Employees†	17,000	64.4	65.5	64.2
Self employed†	5,200	18.7	16.4	13.8
Unemployed§	!	!	4.0	5.6
<b>Females</b>				
Economically active†	18,200	67.1	75.7	72.3
In employment†	17,900	66.1	72.5	68.4
Employees†	16,200	59.7	63.8	61.5
Self employed†	#	#	8.3	6.5
Unemployed§	!	!	4.1	5.3

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 2014-Sep 2015)

	South East Cornwall (level)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Total	12,300	23.6	19.2	22.3
Student	#	#	23.5	26.2
looking after family/home	3,400	27.6	22.7	25.3
temporary sick	!	!	1.9	2.2
long-term sick	3,000	24.1	20.6	21.8
discouraged	!	!	0.7	0.4
retired	3,000	24.4	18.1	14.0
other	#	#	12.5	10.0
wants a job	#	#	25.3	24.2
does not want a job	9,800	79.6	74.7	75.8

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

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

Employment by occupation (Oct 2014-Sep 2015)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	14,900	37.3	44.2	44.3
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	3,500	8.8	10.9	10.3

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2 Professional occupations	6,800	17.1	19.3	19.7
3 Associate professional & technical	4,500	11.3	13.9	14.1
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	9,200	22.9	22.1	21.4
4 Administrative & secretarial	4,500	11.3	10.2	10.7
5 Skilled trades occupations	4,600	11.5	11.8	10.6
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	7,500	18.7	17.0	17.0
6 Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	5,500	13.6	9.5	9.3
7 Sales and customer service occs	#	#	7.5	7.7
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	8,400	21.1	16.7	17.2
8 Process plant & machine operatives	#	#	5.6	6.3
9 Elementary occupations	6,000	14.9	11.0	10.8

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 2014-Dec 2014)

	South East Cornwall (level)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Individual levels</b>				
NVQ4 and above	18,900	36.4	36.6	36.0
NVQ3 and above	31,800	61.5	59.2	56.7
NVQ2 and above	41,600	80.5	76.5	73.3
NVQ1 and above	49,100	95.0	89.5	85.0
Other qualifications	#	#	4.9	6.2
No qualifications	#	#	5.6	8.8

Source: ONS annual population survey

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

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 (2015)

	South East Cornwall (pounds)	South West (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	444.7	498.8	529.6
Male full-time workers	479.5	539.6	570.4
Female full-time workers	419.7	440.1	471.6
<b>Hourly pay- excluding overtime</b>			
Full-time workers	11.12	12.57	13.33
Male full-time workers	11.22	13.24	13.93
Female full-time workers	10.71	11.57	12.57

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 (December 2015)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	458	0.9	0.9	1.5
Males	286	1.1	1.2	1.9
Females	172	0.6	0.7	1.1

Source: ONS Jobseeker's Allowance with rates and proportions

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

## JSA claimants by age and duration (December 2015)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>By age of claimant</b>				
Aged 18-24	75	16.8	17.6	17.2
Aged 25-49	235	51.5	55.0	57.1
Aged 50 and over	145	31.4	27.2	25.6
<b>By duration of claim</b>				
Up to 6 months	335	73.1	66.1	57.5
Over 6 up to 12 months	50	11.1	14.2	14.9
Over 12 months	70	15.7	19.7	27.6

Source: ONS Jobseeker's Allowance by age and duration

Note: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants

## Working-age client group - main benefit claimants (May 2015)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	6,320	12.0	10.6	12.2
<b>By statistical group</b>				
Job seekers	540	1.0	1.0	1.7
ESA and incapacity benefits	3,420	6.5	5.7	6.3
Lone parents	390	0.7	0.9	1.1
Carers	930	1.8	1.3	1.5
Others on income related benefits	160	0.3	0.2	0.3
Disabled	760	1.4	1.2	1.1
Bereaved	110	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main out-of-work benefits†	4,510	8.5	7.9	9.4

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group

† Main 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

## Employee jobs (2014)

	South East Cornwall (employee jobs)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	24,600	-	-	-
Full-time	15,200	62.0	64.8	68.3
Part-time	9,400	38.0	35.2	31.7
<b>Employee jobs by industry</b>				
Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)	100	0.5	0.3	0.4
Energy and Water (D-E)	300	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing (C)	3,100	12.5	9.2	8.5
Construction (F)	1,500	6.1	4.8	4.5
Services (G-S)	19,600	79.8	84.7	85.6
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	5,100	20.5	16.5	15.9
Transport storage (H)	800	3.4	3.5	4.5
Accommodation and food services (I)	2,900	11.7	8.7	7.1
Information and communication (J)	200	1.0	3.0	4.1
Financial and other business services (K-N)	3,000	12.3	20.0	22.2
Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	6,300	25.5	28.8	27.4
Other Services (R-S)	1,300	5.3	4.2	4.4

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 (2015)

	South East Cornwall (pounds)	South West (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	367.9	492.8	529.0
Male full-time workers	394.1	532.2	569.9
Female full-time workers	327.3	435.6	471.5
<b>Hourly pay - excluding overtime</b>			
Full-time workers	8.95	12.32	13.32
Male full-time workers	8.99	12.94	13.91
Female full-time workers	8.65	11.44	12.56

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

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

## 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 (2015)

	South East Cornwall (numbers)	South East Cornwall (%)	South West (numbers)	South West (%)
<b>Enterprises</b>				
Micro (0 to 9)	3,410	90.6	195,890	88.7
Small (10 to 49)	310	8.2	21,050	9.5
Medium (50 to 249)	35	0.9	3,185	1.4
Large (250+)	5	0.1	695	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220,825</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Local Units</b>				
Micro (0 to 9)	3,755	86.7	219,010	83.7
Small (10 to 49)	505	11.7	35,415	13.5
Medium (50 to 249)	65	1.5	6,450	2.5
Large (250+)	10	0.2	860	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261,735</b>	<b>-</b>

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:

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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 measure of those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance to produce an estimate that is more precise (i.e. has a smaller confidence interval). The amount of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance 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 2010. Descriptions of the job titles included in each code are available in the [SOC manuals](#).

## 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

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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

### Jobseeker's Allowance

This is the number of people claiming Jobseeker's 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 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 main DWP benefits. The main 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.

Main 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://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/wa/tabtool\\_wa.html](http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/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 Jobseeker's Allowance figures, using different methods and reference periods.



## 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 September 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.

## 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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