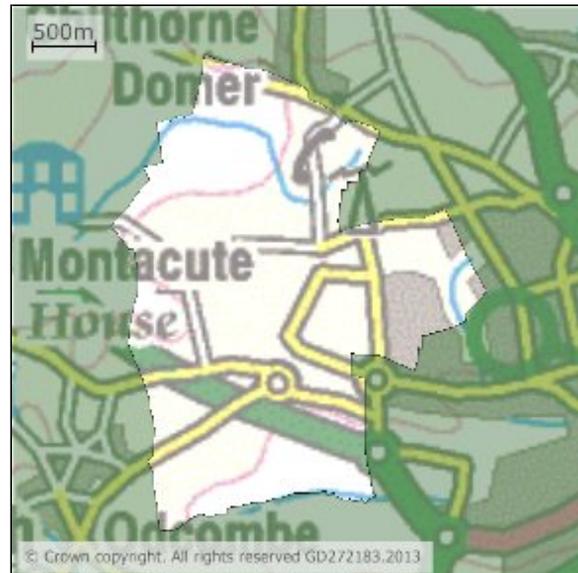


Ward Labour Market Profile 40UDJS : Brympton

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within 40UDJS : Brympton 2003 CAS ward which is in the South Somerset local authority.



Resident population

Population aged 16-64 (2010)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	South Somerset (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
All people - aged 16 to 64	4,700	97,500	39,711,800
Males - aged 16 to 64	2,400	48,700	19,761,600
Females - aged 16 to 64	2,300	48,700	19,950,200

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (2001)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active	2,994	85.6	78.7	74.0
In employment	2,959	84.6	76.1	69.8
Employees	2,760	78.9	64.4	61.0
Self employed	199	5.7	11.7	8.8
Unemployed	35	1.2	3.3	5.7
Males				
Economically active	1,614	90.7	86.8	81.4
In employment	1,591	89.4	83.8	76.0
Employees	1,453	81.6	67.7	63.1
Self employed	138	7.8	16.1	12.9
Unemployed	23	1.4	3.4	6.5
Females				
Economically active	1,380	80.3	70.5	66.8
Employment	1,368	79.6	68.2	63.7
Employees	1,307	76.1	61.0	59.0
Self employed	61	3.6	7.2	4.7
Unemployed	12	0.9	3.2	4.7

Source: 2001 Census of Population (Table CAS028 - Sex and Age by Economic Activity)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

Economic inactivity (2001)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	504	14.4	21.3	26.0
Retired	67	1.9	5.7	4.5
Student	123	3.5	2.9	5.3
Other	314	9.0	12.8	16.2
Males				
Economically inactive	166	9.3	13.2	18.6
Retired	24	1.3	3.8	3.0
Student	75	4.2	2.9	5.3
Other	67	3.8	6.6	10.4
Females				
Economically inactive	338	19.7	29.5	33.2
Retired	43	2.5	7.6	6.1
Student	48	2.8	2.9	5.2
Other	247	14.4	19.1	21.9

Source: 2001 Census of Population (Table CAS028 - Sex and Age by Economic Activity)

Note: Percentages are based on population aged 16-64.

Ward labour market profile for 40UDJS : Brympton

Hours worked (2001)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Full time in employment	2,273	77.0	73.5	75.9
Part time in employment	680	23.0	26.5	24.1
Males				
Full time in employment	1,509	95.1	92.4	91.1
Part time in employment	78	4.9	7.6	8.9
Females				
Full time in employment	764	55.9	50.0	58.0
Part time in employment	602	44.1	50.0	42.0

Source: 2001 Census of Population (Table CAS029 - Sex and Age by Hours Worked)

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16-64 and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Employment by occupation (2001)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
1 Managers and senior officials	375	12.7	13.4	14.8
2 Professional	340	11.5	10.0	11.1
3 Associate professional & technical	464	15.7	12.4	13.9
4 Administrative & secretarial	430	14.5	11.2	13.3
5 Skilled trades	406	13.7	16.2	11.6
6 Personal services	170	5.7	7.4	7.0
7 Sales and customer services	271	9.2	7.4	7.8
8 Process plant and machine operatives	210	7.1	9.5	8.6
9 Elementary occupations	293	9.9	12.4	11.9

Source: 2001 Census of Population (Table CAS033 - Sex and Occupation by Age)

Note: Figures are for persons aged 16-64 by Soc 2000 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

Qualifications (2001)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
No qualifications or level unknown	920	24.6	34.3	35.8
Lower level qualifications	2,202	58.9	48.5	43.9
Higher level qualifications	618	16.5	17.2	20.4
In employment				
No qualifications or level unknown	485	16.7	26.2	25.6
Lower level qualifications	1,870	64.5	54.3	48.9
Higher level qualifications	542	18.7	19.5	25.5
Unemployed				
No qualifications or level unknown	15	29.4	32.0	38.4
Lower level qualifications	27	52.9	53.2	47.2
Higher level qualifications	9	17.6	14.8	14.5

Source: 2001 Census of Population (Table CAS032 - Sex and Age and Level of Qualifications by EA)

Note: All figures are for persons aged 16 to 74.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFITS

The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work.

Total JSA claimants (February 2014)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	43	0.9	1.3	3.0
Males	30	1.3	1.8	3.9
Females	13	0.6	0.9	2.1

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

JSA claimants by age and duration (February 2014)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	10	25.6	30.5	25.3
Aged 25-49	25	60.5	49.5	56.2
Aged 50 and over	5	14.0	19.6	18.3
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	35	86.0	71.8	57.0
Over 6 up to 12 months	5	7.0	14.5	14.2
Over 12 months	5	7.0	13.7	28.8

Source: claimant count - age and duration

Note: The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of all JSA claimants.

DWP benefit claimants (August 2013)

	40UDJS : Brympton (numbers)	40UDJS : Brympton (%)	South Somerset (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	340	7.2	10.3	13.6
Job seekers	40	0.9	1.4	3.2
ESA and incapacity benefits	155	3.3	5.2	6.1
Lone parents	30	0.6	0.8	1.3
Carers	40	0.9	1.1	1.3
Others on income related benefits	10	0.2	0.3	0.4
Disabled	55	1.2	1.2	1.2
Bereaved	10	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits [†]	235	5.0	7.7	10.9

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas

† 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: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Definitions and Explanations

Most of the figures in this report are derived from the 2001 Census which was held on 29 April 2001. Further 2001 Census statistics are available from the Nomis wizard/advanced query for areas in England and Wales and the [SCROL](#) site for areas in Scotland.

Census figures are used as these provide the only comprehensive source of labour market information at ward level. ONS' preferred source for this information at higher levels (local authority, parliamentary constituency, regions) is the Annual population survey. Although the ward profile includes comparative figures for local authorities and regions, ONS advises that at these geographic levels the APS figures available in the local authority profile should be used in preference to the Census figures in the ward profile. Further information on comparing Census and LFS data is given below.

The wards used are referred to as CAS (Census Area Statistics) wards. These are based on administrative ward boundaries legally in force at the end of 2002, which includes ward boundaries that became operative in a number of local authorities in May 2003, and some others that become operative in May 2004.

In some cases, different tables may show different counts for the same population, this is due to disclosure protection measures used to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of information about identifiable individuals.

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

Economic activity: They relate to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.

Economically active: All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active. In addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are included.

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

Economically inactive: Within the Economic Activity classification, a person is either Economically Active or Inactive. Specific categories of Economic Inactivity are: Retired, Student (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), Looking after family/ home, Permanently sick/ disabled and Other. A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within 2 weeks is counted as Economically Inactive.

Ward labour market profile for 40UDJS : Brympton

Main job: The main job is the job in which a person usually works the most hours. Questions on employment relate to each person's main job.

In employment: Any person who did paid work in the week before the Census, whether as an employee or self-employed, is described as employed or in employment. 'Paid work' includes casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour; being on a government-sponsored training scheme; being away from a job/business ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off; or doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business.

Employment rate: The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the resident population.

Employee: The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' It relates to the person's main job in the week before the Census or, if not working in the week before the Census, their last main job.

Self-employed: The distinction between employee and self employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?' It relates to the person's main job in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last main job.

Hours worked: The question on how many hours a week a person usually works in their main job is used to derive whether a person is working full-time (31 hours or more a week) or part-time (30 hours or less per week).

Full-time working: Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week.

Part-time working: Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week.

Unemployed: A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) standard classification.

Occupation: A person's occupation is coded from the response to the question asking for the full title of the Main job and the description of what is done in that job. It is coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Qualifications: The term 'no qualifications' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications. The term 'lower level' qualifications is used to describe qualifications equivalent to levels 1 to 3 of the National Key Learning Targets (i.e. GCSE's O levels, A levels, NVQ levels 1-3). The term 'Higher level' refers to qualifications of levels 4 and above (i.e. first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications).

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 those aged 16-64 resident in that area. Population figures used to calculate proportions are derived from the mid-2007 population estimates for local authorities and Great Britain, and mid-2006 population estimates for wards in England and Wales or mid-2001 for wards in Scotland and Ireland.

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.

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

- 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>

Comparisons with LFS and Neighbourhood Statistics Census data

The 2001 Census asked people to answer a number of questions about different aspects of their working lives. These questions were developed to approximate to those used in ONS' Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is the basis for the labour supply tables in the Local Authority profile. These follow the internationally standard definitions set out in the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). However, the Census is self-completed by householders which means that data from this source can be classified only approximately to the ILO definitions. Also, the Census includes people living in institutions, such as soldiers' barracks, which the LFS does not, at present, cover fully.

As a result, comparisons between the Census and LFS results on the labour market can only be approximate. To minimise the difference, the Census data in the Nomis ward profiles have been chosen to as closely match the LFS definitions as possible. The Nomis ward profile figures, therefore, generally differ to those available through the [Neighbourhood Statistics](#) site. The main reasons for

this are:

- o Treatment of full-time students. In the Neighbourhood Statistics Census figures, full-time students are not included in the separate figures for in employment or unemployed but are separately identified as economically active students. In the Nomis ward profiles, economically active students are included in either the in employment or unemployed categories to match the LFS definitions and ILO guidelines. Those in employment are considered to be employees.
- o Age groupings. The Census results available through Neighbourhood Statistics cover the 16-74 age group, whereas the Census data in the Nomis ward profiles are typically presented for person aged 16-64.

In addition, there are a number of reasons why differences between the ways in which Census and LFS data are collected lead to differences in estimates between the two sources. Census forms were distributed to each household, which completed the form and returned it. LFS data is collected by interviewers, who can help the individual understand the questions and check some of the information as it is provided.

ONS advise that the greater definitional precision of the LFS is sufficiently important that aggregate estimates of employment, unemployment and inactivity from the LFS should be preferred to those from the Census.

ONS's expectation is that estimates of employment from the Census will be lower than those from the LFS, but estimates of unemployment will be higher.

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