

## Ward Labour Market Profile Buckley Bistre East

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within Buckley Bistre East 2003 CAS ward which is in the Flintshire local authority.



## Resident population

### Total population (2001)

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Flintshire (numbers)</b>	<b>Great Britain (numbers)</b>
All people	3,463	148,594	57,103,923
Males	1,672	72,894	27,758,419
Females	1,791	75,700	29,345,504

Source: Census of Population (Table CAS002 - Sex and Marital Status)

### Working age population (2001)

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
All people - working age	2,190	63.2	61.8	61.5
Males - working age	1,127	67.4	65.6	65.1
Females - working age	1,063	59.4	58.3	58.0

Source: Census of Population (Table CAS002 - Sex and Age by Economic Activity)

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

## Labour Supply

### Economically active (2001)

	Buckley Bistre East (numbers)	Buckley Bistre East (%)	Flintshire (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Economically active	1,754	79.9	77.4	76.0
In employment	1,677	76.4	73.6	71.6
Employees	1,522	69.4	66.1	62.6
Self employed	155	7.1	7.5	9.0
Unemployed	77	4.4	4.8	5.8
<b>Males</b>				
Economically active	953	84.3	82.5	81.4
In employment	905	80.0	77.9	76.0
Employees	783	69.2	67.1	63.1
Self employed	122	10.8	10.8	12.9
Unemployed	48	5.0	5.6	6.5
<b>Females</b>				
Economically active	801	75.4	71.8	70.3
Employment	772	72.6	69.0	66.9
Employees	739	69.5	65.0	62.1
Self employed	33	3.1	4.0	4.8
Unemployed	29	3.6	3.9	4.8

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

Note: Percentages are based on working age population, except unemployed which is based on economically active.

### Economically inactive (2001)

	Buckley Bistre East (numbers)	Buckley Bistre East (%)	Flintshire (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Economically inactive	440	20.1	22.6	24.0
Retired	62	2.8	2.8	2.2
Student	87	4.0	3.7	5.5
Other	291	13.3	16.2	16.3
<b>Males</b>				
Economically inactive	178	15.7	17.5	18.6
Retired	44	3.9	3.8	3.0
Student	43	3.8	3.5	5.3
Other	91	8.0	10.3	10.4
<b>Females</b>				
Economically inactive	262	24.6	28.2	29.7
Retired	18	1.7	1.7	1.4
Student	44	4.1	3.9	5.7
Other	200	18.8	22.6	22.6

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

Note: Percentages are based on working age population.

**Hours worked (2001)**

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
<b>All people</b>				
Full time in employment	1,304	77.6	77.2	76.4
Part time in employment	376	22.4	22.8	23.6
<b>Males</b>				
Full time in employment	851	93.3	93.1	91.1
Part time in employment	61	6.7	6.9	8.9
<b>Females</b>				
Full time in employment	453	59.0	57.8	58.7
Part time in employment	315	41.0	42.2	41.3

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

Note: Figures are for working age and percentages are based on all persons in employment.

**Employment by occupation (2001)**

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
1 Managers and senior officials	184	11.0	12.5	14.9
2 Professional	98	5.8	9.1	11.2
3 Associate professional & technical	195	11.6	12.4	13.9
4 Administrative & secretarial	225	13.4	11.8	13.2
5 Skilled trades	278	16.6	13.6	11.8
6 Personal services	131	7.8	6.5	6.9
7 Sales and customer services	166	9.9	7.9	7.7
8 Process plant and machine operatives	200	11.9	13.6	8.7
9 Elementary occupations	200	11.9	12.6	11.8

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

Note: Figures are for working age by Soc 2000 major groups. Percentages are based on all persons in employment.

**Qualifications (2001)**

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
<b>All people</b>				
No qualifications or level unknown	913	35.1	36.7	35.8
Lower level qualifications	1,361	52.3	47.6	43.9
Higher level qualifications	327	12.6	15.7	20.4
<b>In employment</b>				
No qualifications or level unknown	414	24.8	25.9	25.6
Lower level qualifications	1,015	60.9	54.9	48.9
Higher level qualifications	238	14.3	19.3	25.5
<b>Unemployed</b>				
No qualifications or level unknown	17	25.0	35.4	38.4
Lower level qualifications	45	66.2	53.8	47.2
Higher level qualifications	6	8.8	10.8	14.5

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

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

**Working-age benefits**

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

**Total JSA claimants (December 2007)**

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
All people	26	1.2	1.6	2.1
Males	20	1.8	2.3	3.0
Females	6	0.6	0.9	1.2

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident working-age people.

**JSA claimants by age and duration (December 2007)**

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
<b>by age of claimant</b>				
Aged 18-24	5	23.1	32.7	29.8
Aged 25-49	15	61.5	50.2	53.6
Aged 50 and over	5	15.4	16.0	15.6
<b>by duration of claim</b>				
Up to 6 months	20	84.6	75.1	69.9
Over 6 up to 12 months	0	3.8	13.3	15.3
Over 12 months	5	11.5	11.6	14.8

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 (May 2007)**

	<b>Buckley Bistre East (numbers)</b>	<b>Buckley Bistre East (%)</b>	<b>Flintshire (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
Total claimants	255	11.6	13.9	14.2
Job seekers	30	1.4	1.8	2.3
Incapacity benefits	150	6.8	7.5	7.2
Lone parents	25	1.1	1.6	2.1
Carers	15	0.7	1.2	1.0
Others on income related benefits	5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Disabled	20	0.9	1.1	0.9
Bereaved	10	0.5	0.4	0.3

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas

Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident working-age people.

## 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 [Neighbourhood Statistics](#) site for areas in England and Wales and the [SCROL](#) site for areas in Scotland (2001 Census data are not available from the Nomis wizard or advanced queries).

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 Labour Force Survey. Although the ward profile includes comparative figures for local authorities and regions, ONS advises that at these geographic levels the LFS 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

**Population Base.** The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. As in 1981 and 1991, residents absent from home on Census night were required to be included on the Census form at their usual resident address. Wholly absent households were legally required to complete a Census form on their return.

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

### 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 59/64, expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16 to 59/64.

**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.

**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).

## Working-age Benefits

JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the working age population resident in that area. Working age is defined as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females. The working age population figures used to calculate proportions are derived from the mid-2002 population estimates for local authorities and Great Britain, and mid-2001 population estimates for wards.

The count of total JSA claimants is mostly derived from the Jobcentre Plus computer records. For various reasons, e.g. when a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a few claims have to be dealt with manually by local offices. These clerical claims, which amount to less than 1 per cent of the total, are counted separately and not analysed in as much detail as the computerised claims. The count of total JSA claimants includes clerical claims, but only the computerised claims are analysed by age and duration.

## Labour Demand

Labour demand includes information about jobs available in an area. Figures on this topic will be added to the profile when the Census workplace data for CAS wards becomes available in May 2004.

## 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:

- **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.
- **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 working age (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women).

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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