

nomis official labour market statistics



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2003 CAS WARD SEARCH CRITERIA

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Ward Labour Market Profile 29ULGS : Lydd

This summary gives an overview of the labour market within 29ULGS : Lydd 2003 CAS ward which is in the [Shepway local authority](#).

All figures are the most recent available.

Use the tools at the top of each table to:

- View time-series figures
- Compare all wards in the authority
- Download data (Excel spreadsheet)
- Query the data in more detail

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01/12/2010 Important note - Figures in this profile which were previously shown for working age (16-59f/64m) are now shown for aged 16-64.

Resident population

Population aged 16-64 (2007)

	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	Shepway (numbers)	Great Britain (numbers)
All people - aged 16 to 64	3,700	61,000	38,984,800
Males - aged 16 to 64	1,900	29,900	19,466,200
Females - aged 16 to 64	1,900	31,200	19,518,600

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (2001)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active	2,423	70.2	74.6	74.0
In employment	2,300	66.6	70.5	69.8
Employees	1,944	56.3	60.5	61.0
Self employed	356	10.3	10.0	8.8
Unemployed	123	5.1	5.5	5.7
Males				
Economically active	1,387	80.7	82.7	81.4
In employment	1,308	76.1	77.7	76.0
Employees	1,038	60.4	63.1	63.1
Self employed	270	15.7	14.6	12.9
Unemployed	79	5.7	6.1	6.5
Females				
Economically active	1,036	59.7	66.7	66.8
Employment	992	57.2	63.4	63.7
Employees	906	52.2	58.0	59.0
Self employed	86	5.0	5.4	4.7
Unemployed	44	4.2	4.9	4.7

Source: 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)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	1,029	29.8	25.4	26.0
Retired	219	6.3	5.7	4.5
Student	95	2.8	3.2	5.3
Other	715	20.7	16.5	16.2
Males				
Economically inactive	331	19.3	17.3	18.6
Retired	85	4.9	3.9	3.0
Student	40	2.3	3.2	5.3
Other	206	12.0	10.2	10.4
Females				
Economically inactive	698	40.3	33.3	33.2
Retired	134	7.7	7.5	6.1
Student	55	3.2	3.2	5.2
Other	509	29.4	22.6	21.9

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

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

Hours worked (2001)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Full time in employment	1,776	77.0	74.7	75.9
Part time in employment	530	23.0	25.3	24.1
Males				

Full time in employment	1,218	93.2	91.3	91.1
Part time in employment	89	6.8	8.7	8.9
Females				
Full time in employment	558	55.9	55.1	58.0
Part time in employment	441	44.1	44.9	42.0

Source: 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)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
1 Managers and senior officials	270	11.7	14.0	14.8
2 Professional	108	4.7	8.7	11.1
3 Associate professional & technical	272	11.8	14.6	13.9
4 Administrative & secretarial	231	10.0	12.2	13.3
5 Skilled trades	358	15.6	12.3	11.6
6 Personal services	279	12.1	9.8	7.0
7 Sales and customer services	143	6.2	8.8	7.8
8 Process plant and machine operatives	250	10.9	7.8	8.6
9 Elementary occupations	389	16.9	12.0	11.9

Source: 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)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
No qualifications or level unknown	2,023	49.3	39.2	35.8
Lower level qualifications	1,717	41.8	46.3	43.9
Higher level qualifications	363	8.8	14.4	20.4
In employment				
No qualifications or level unknown	825	35.9	28.8	25.6
Lower level qualifications	1,211	52.7	53.7	48.9
Higher level qualifications	263	11.4	17.5	25.5
Unemployed				
No qualifications or level unknown	53	43.4	39.0	38.4
Lower level qualifications	63	51.6	51.3	47.2
Higher level qualifications	6	4.9	9.7	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.

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 (November 2010)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	160	4.3	3.9	3.5
Males	110	5.9	5.7	4.9
Females	50	2.6	2.3	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 (November 2010)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	45	28.7	27.0	28.5
Aged 25-49	85	51.9	53.5	55.7
Aged 50 and over	30	19.4	19.2	15.5
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	100	63.1	62.8	66.9
Over 6 up to 12 months	30	18.1	16.6	16.1
Over 12 months	30	18.8	20.6	16.9

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 2010)

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	29ULGS : Lydd (numbers)	29ULGS : Lydd (%)	Shepway (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	680	18.1	17.0	14.7
Job seekers	160	4.3	3.9	3.5
ESA and incapacity benefits	280	7.5	7.5	6.7
Lone parents	95	2.5	1.9	1.7
Carers	65	1.7	1.5	1.1
Others on income related benefits	25	0.7	0.6	0.5
Disabled	50	1.3	1.4	1.0
Bereaved	5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits [†]	560	14.9	14.0	12.4

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.

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.

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:

- **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 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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