

Isle of Wight 2011 census atlas

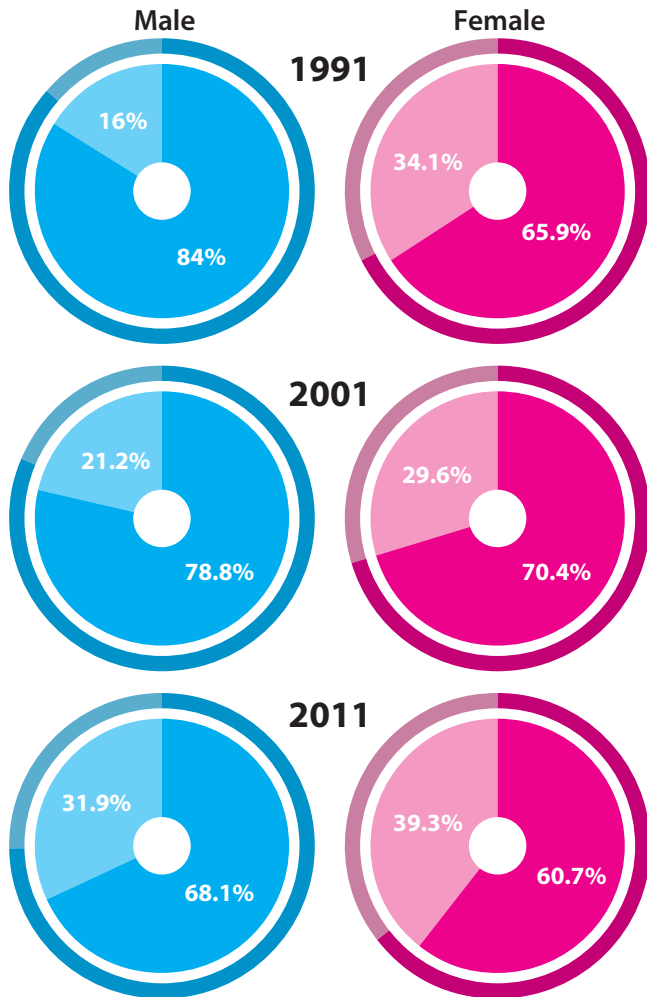
Section 5

# Employment



Questions about people's employment form a key part of the census. Answers relating to type of job, the industry employed in, hours of work and the journey to work combine to present an important picture about the employment and skills of Island residents.

## Workforce numbers



Inner circles show Isle of Wight figures, outer circles show England & Wales

Economically active<sup>1</sup> ■ ■ Economically inactive<sup>2</sup> ■ ■

Workforce category 1991	Males 16-64			Females 16-59		
	Isle of Wight Numbers	Isle of Wight %	England & Wales %	Isle of Wight Numbers	Isle of Wight %	England & Wales %
Economically active <sup>1</sup>	30,371	84.0	86.6	21,887	65.9	67.6
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	5,785	16.0	13.4	1,325	34.1	32.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Workforce category 2001	Males 16-64			Females 16-59		
	Isle of Wight Numbers	Isle of Wight %	England & Wales %	Isle of Wight Numbers	Isle of Wight %	England & Wales %
Economically active <sup>1</sup>	30,847	78.8	81.5	25,177	70.4	70.3
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	8,299	21.2	18.5	10,589	29.6	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,766</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Workforce category 2011	Males 16-74			Females 16-74		
	Isle of Wight Numbers	Isle of Wight %	England & Wales %	Isle of Wight Numbers	Isle of Wight %	England & Wales %
Economically active <sup>1</sup>	33,606	68.1	74.9	30,612	60.7	64.5
Economically inactive <sup>2</sup>	15,738	31.9	25.1	19,791	39.3	35.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,344</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,403</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Even though the age of the workforce has risen, there are still more economically inactive individuals as a percentage than in the past. There is also a particularly high increase among men

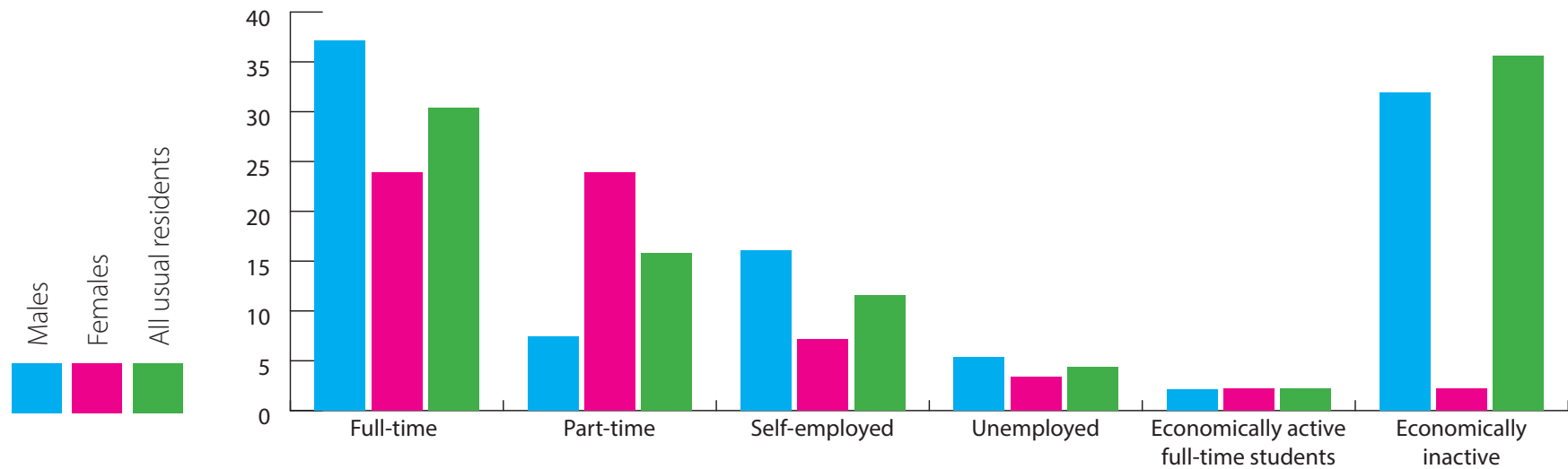
<sup>1</sup> Economically active – In work or available for work.

<sup>2</sup> Economically inactive – Not in work or not available for work due to illness, disability or choice.



# Economic activity

This graph shows the economic activity levels of Isle of Wight residents aged 16-74.



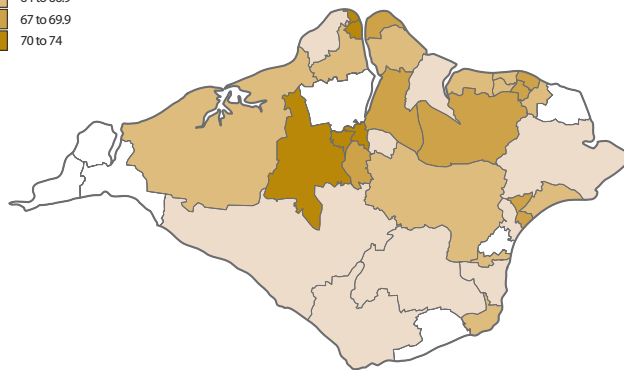
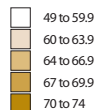
	Full-time	Part-time	Self-employed	Unemployed	Economically active full-time students	Economically inactive
Males	37.1%	7.4%	16.1%	5.4%	2.1%	31.9%
Females	23.9%	23.9%	7.2%	3.4%	2.3%	39.3%
All usual residents	30.4%	15.8%	11.6%	4.4%	2.2%	35.6%



# Distribution of economically active population

The map below illustrates where the economically active population aged 16 to 74 were living at the time of the census. The highest concentrations are around the centre of the Island where the majority of jobs are located.

Percentage of ward population aged 16 to 74

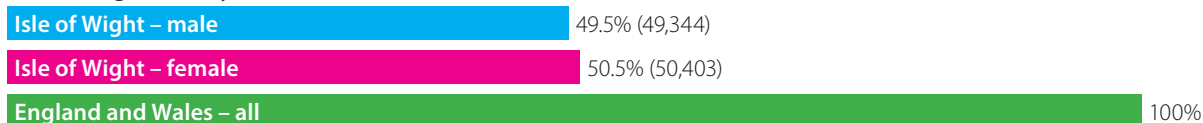


Note: This map includes persons over pensionable age who consider themselves to be economically active.

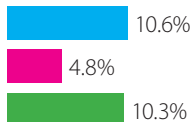
# Social class

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) has been introduced to help define and characterise the household's social position. One family or household member is selected as a household reference person (HRP) to define the household's position.

## All HRPS aged 16-74 years<sup>1</sup>



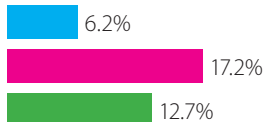
## Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations (eg, ICT managers, clergy)



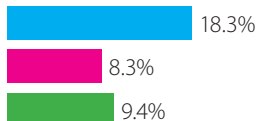
## Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (eg, customer care managers)



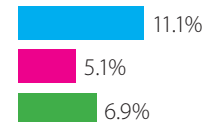
## Intermediate occupations (eg, prison officers)



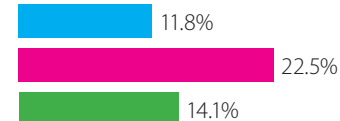
## Small employers and own account workers (eg, glaziers, window fabricators and fitters)



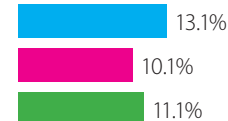
## Lower supervisory and technical occupations (eg, screen printers, motor mechanics)



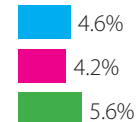
## Semi-routine occupations (eg, care assistants and home carers)



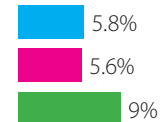
## Routine occupations (eg, hairdressers, car park attendants)



## Never worked or long-term unemployed



## Not classifiable<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Total HRPS for the Isle of Wight is 99,747, England & Wales is 41,126,540.

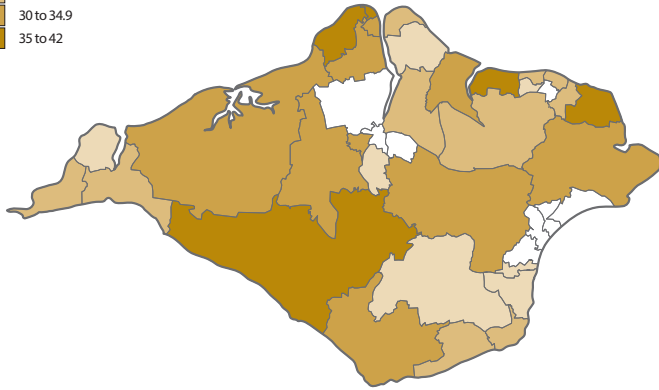
<sup>2</sup>'Not classifiable' includes people who have not been coded; those who cannot be allocated to an NS-SeC category and all full-time students regardless of whether they are economically active or inactive.



# Location of people by NS-SeC

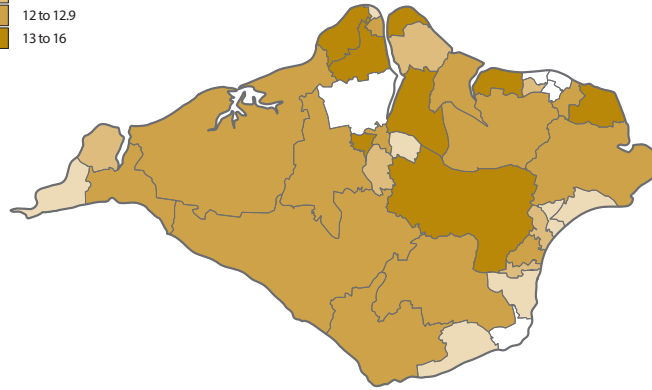
**Managerial, administrative and professional occupations (percentage of ward population aged 16-74)**

- 19 to 22.9
- 23 to 25.9
- 26 to 29.9
- 30 to 34.9
- 35 to 42



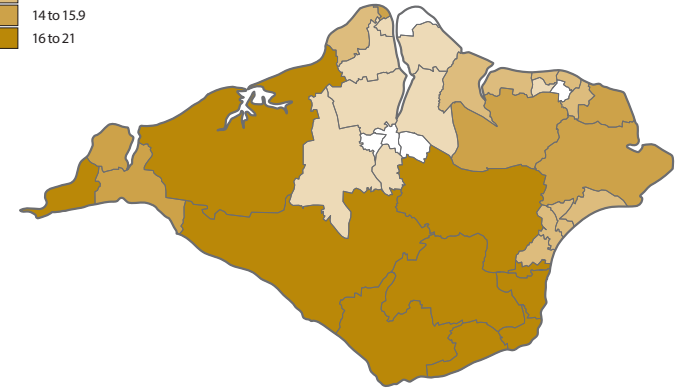
**Intermediate occupations (percentage of ward population aged 16-74)**

- 8 to 9.9
- 10 to 10.9
- 11 to 11.9
- 12 to 12.9
- 13 to 16



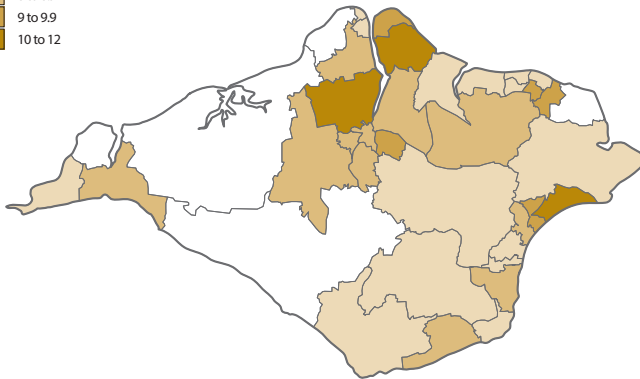
**Small employers and own account workers (percentage of ward population aged 16-74)**

- 7 to 9.9
- 10 to 11.9
- 12 to 13.9
- 14 to 15.9
- 16 to 21



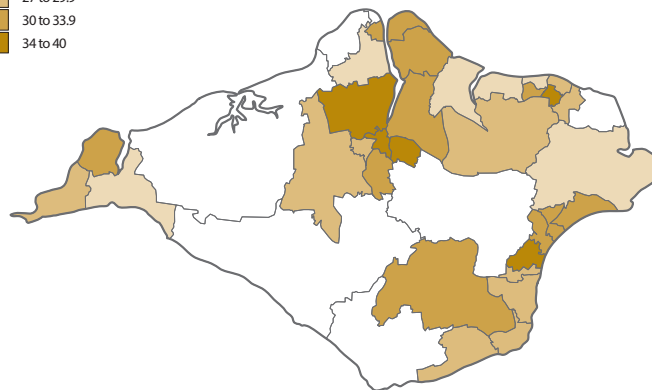
**Lower supervisory and technical occupations (percentage of ward population aged 16-74)**

- 5 to 6.9
- 7 to 7.9
- 8 to 8.9
- 9 to 9.9
- 10 to 12



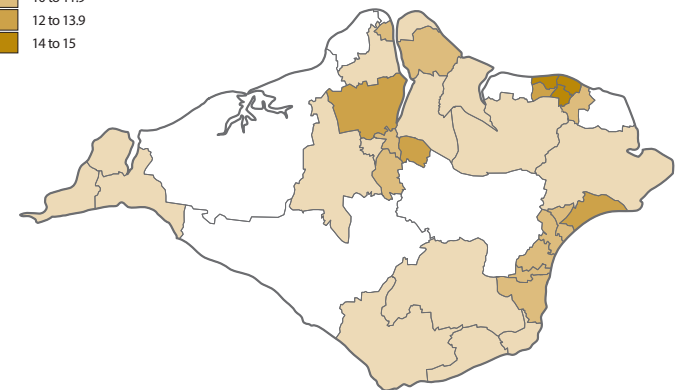
**Semi-routine and routine occupations (percentage of ward population aged 16-74)**

- 19 to 22.9
- 23 to 26.9
- 27 to 29.9
- 30 to 33.9
- 34 to 40



**Long-term unemployed and not classified (percentage of ward population aged 16-74)**

- 6 to 7.9
- 8 to 8.9
- 10 to 11.9
- 12 to 13.9
- 14 to 15

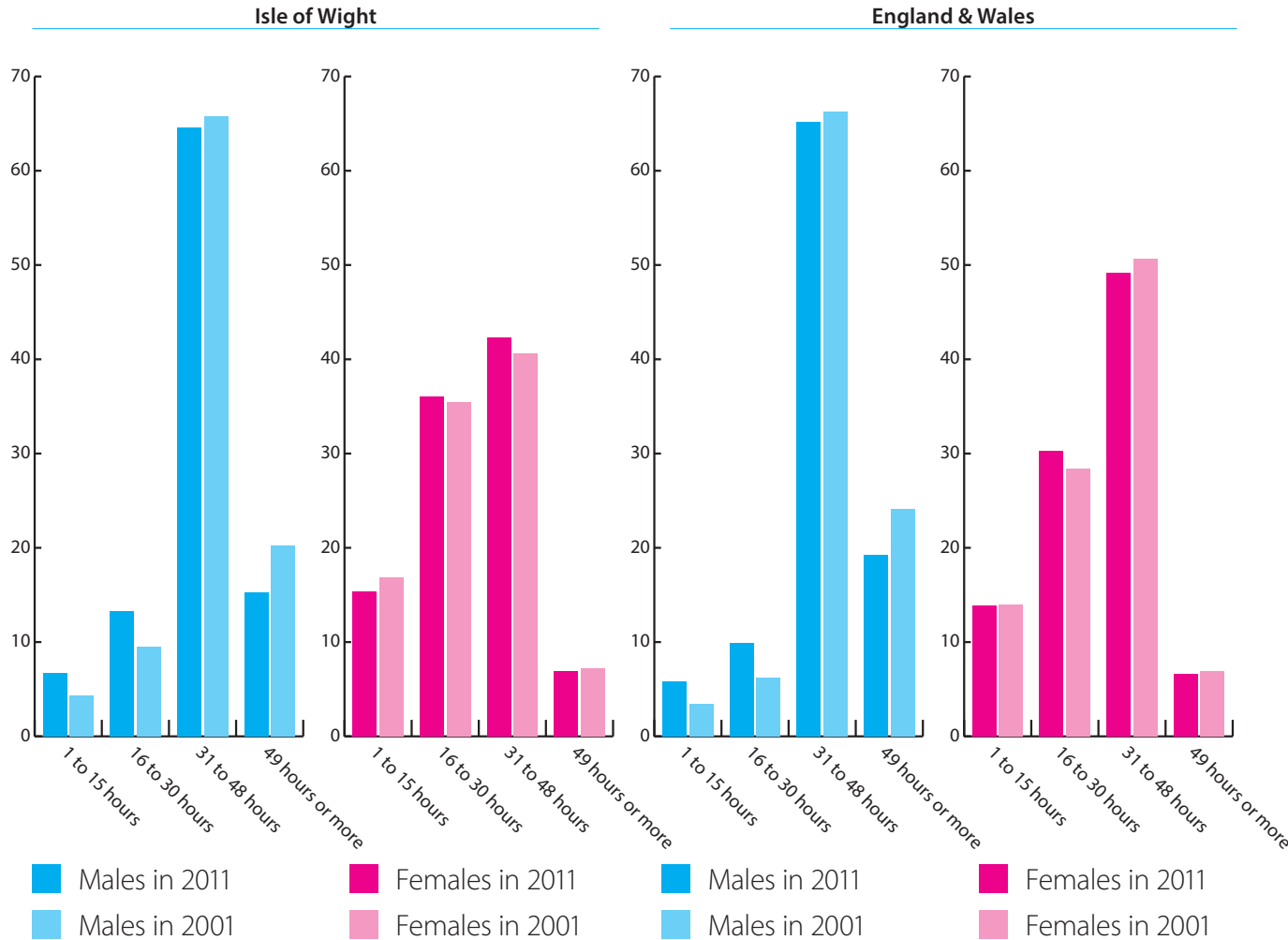




# Hours of work

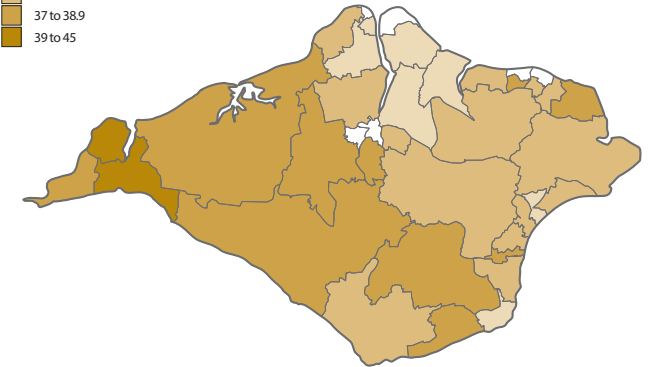
These charts show the average number of hours worked in their main job in the week before the census (not including unpaid voluntary work).

The largest proportion of both males and females worked between 31-48 hours per week on the Isle of Wight which follows the figures for England and Wales. The numbers of males and females working more than 49 hours a week has reduced, along a similar line to England and Wales.



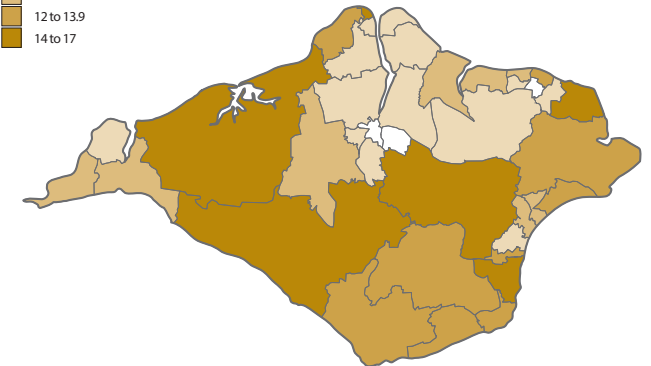
**Hours worked - 30 or less per week**  
(percentage of ward population aged 16-74 in employment)

- 27 to 32.9
- 33 to 34.9
- 35 to 36.9
- 37 to 38.9
- 39 to 45



**Hours worked - 49 or more per week**  
(percentage of ward population aged 16-74 in employment)

- 6 to 7.9
- 8 to 9.9
- 10 to 11.9
- 12 to 13.9
- 14 to 17





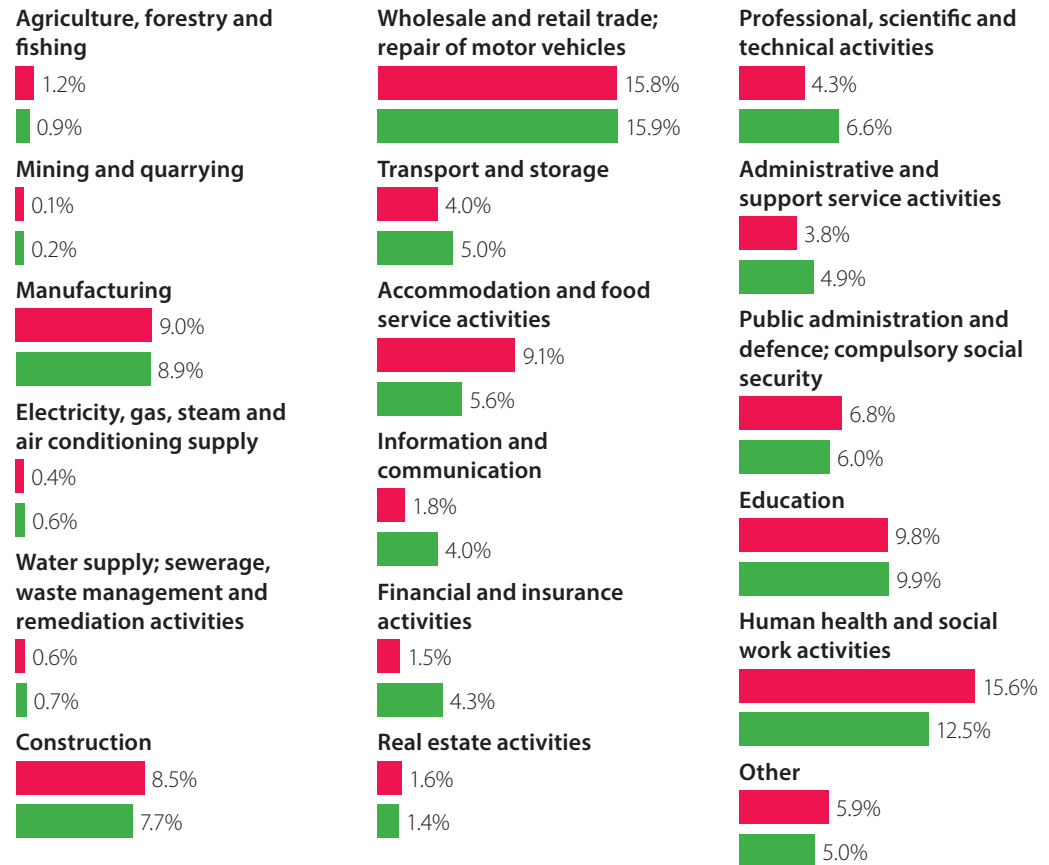
## Employment by occupation type

All employed people aged 16-74



A person's occupation is coded to the 2010 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification. Jobs are classified in terms of their skill level and skill content. Variations in skill requirements will be found from job to job and between different workplaces. Consequently, not all definitions can be expected to coincide exactly with specific jobs in any particular establishment or in a given locality.

## Employment by Industry type



The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (UK SIC (07)). Responses are based on the nature of industry they work in rather than their particular occupation. Therefore a cleaner working for a school would be classified to education, but to health and social work if employed in a hospital.

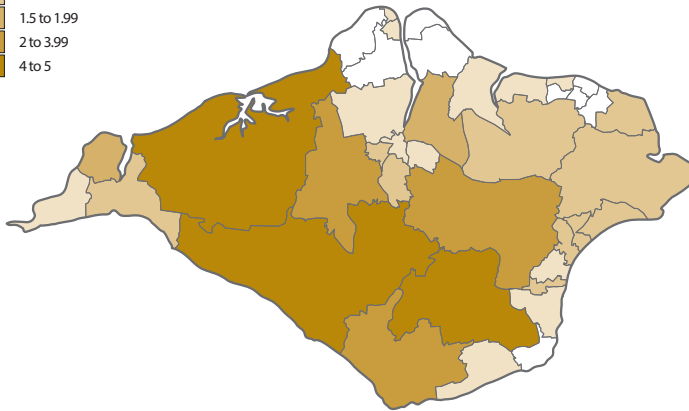
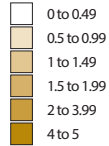


# Residence of employees

Maps of residence of employees suggest there is a link between where people live and the type of employment they undertake, whether by choice or availability of jobs or suitable accommodation.

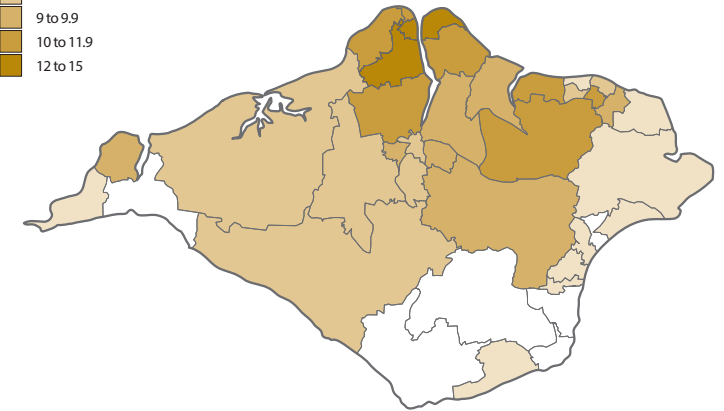
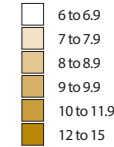
The map on the right shows that rural locations and some coastal areas on the Island are more likely to be where agriculture, forestry and fishing workers live.

**Agriculture, forestry and fishing (percentage of ward population aged 16-74 in employment)**

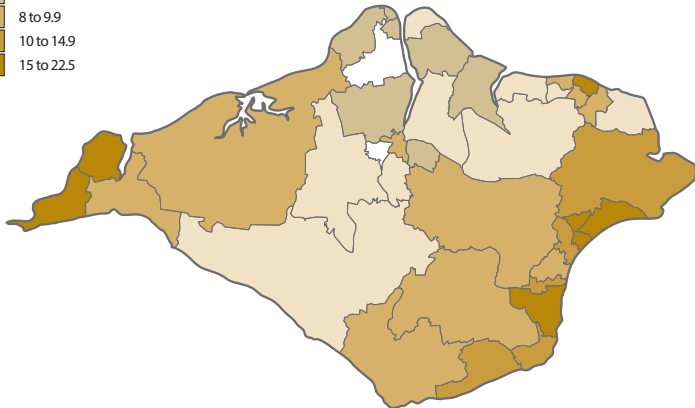
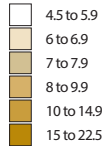


Employees in manufacturing appear to be more likely to live in the Cowes/Newport/Ryde triangle where these types of industry are more common

**Manufacturing (percentage of ward population aged 16-74 in employment)**

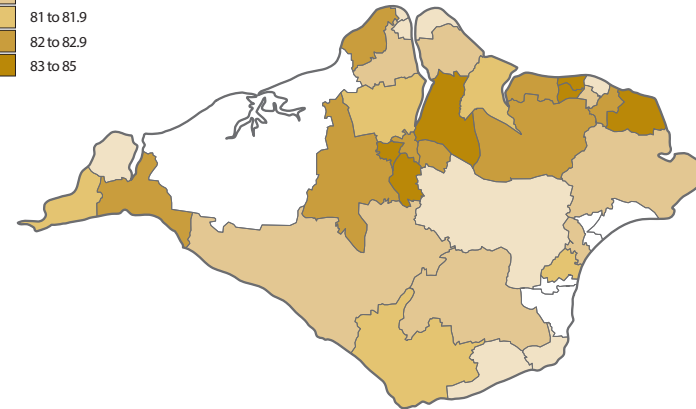
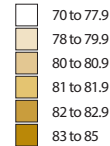


**Accommodation and food services (percentage of ward population aged 16-74 in employment)**



As would probably be expected, the highest numbers of employees in hotels and restaurants live closest to the coastal resorts in the South East of the Island where tourism predominates.

**Other services (percentage of ward population aged 16-74 in employment)**



Many of the 'other services' referred to in this category (eg, public administration, local government etc.) are located in the Newport area.



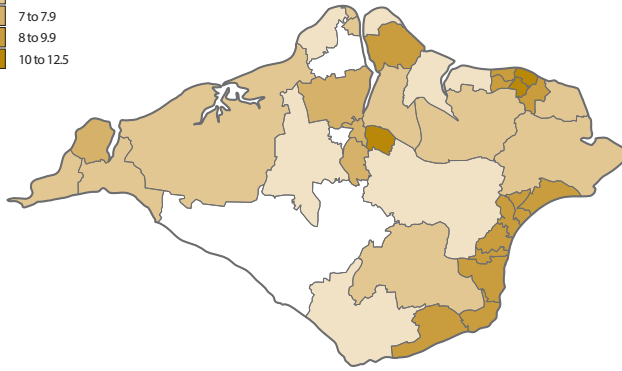


# Unemployment

At the time of the census, the areas of highest unemployment were focussed around major towns. These figures cannot be directly compared with the claimant count figures as a different method of analysis is used.

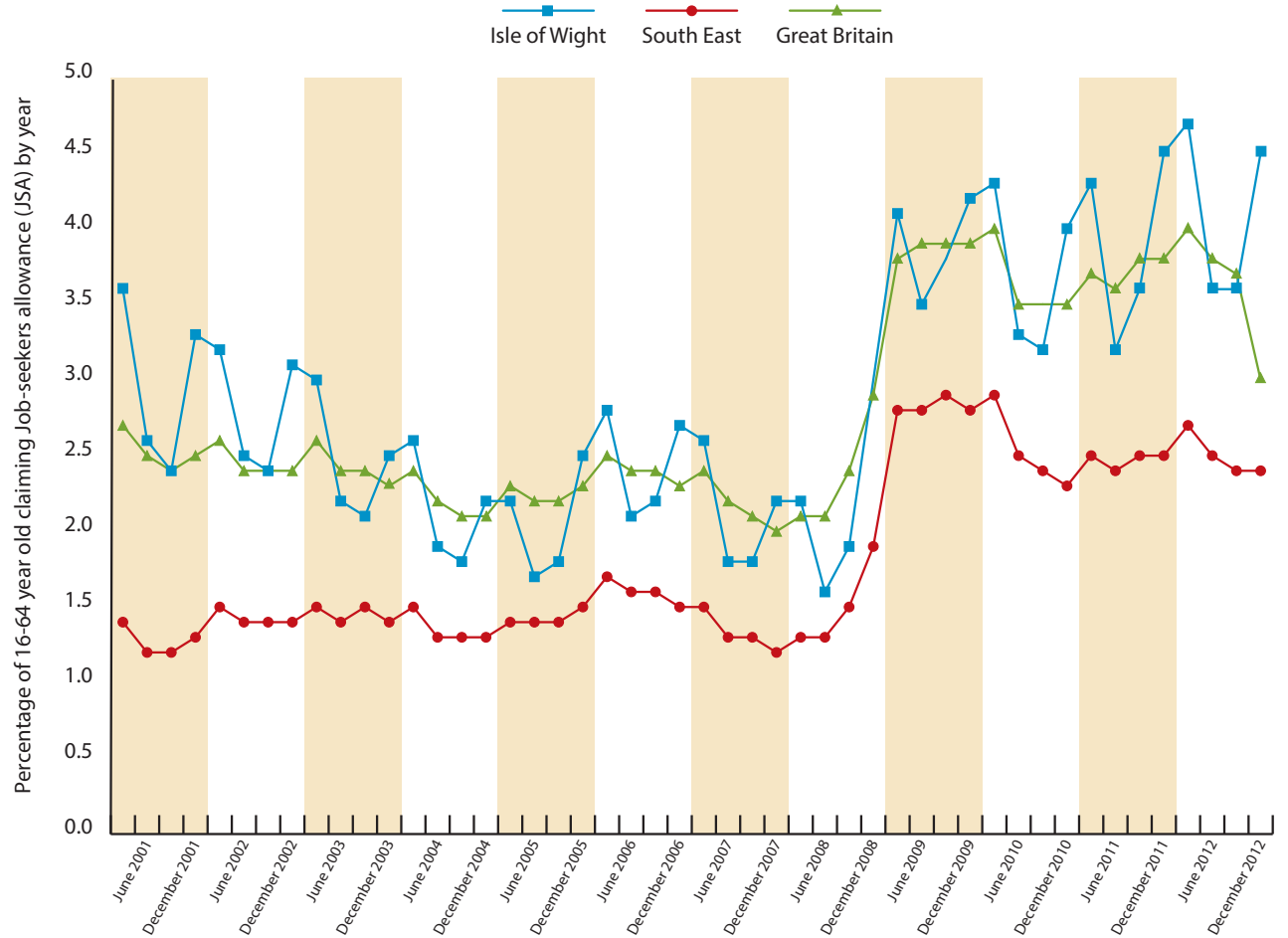
Unemployed (percentage of economically active usual residents aged 16-74)

- 2.8 to 3.9
- 4 to 4.9
- 5 to 6.9
- 7 to 7.9
- 8 to 9.9
- 10 to 12.5



The Census shows that unemployment is highest in the 25-49 years age group on the Island, followed by the 16-24 years age group. When compared with England & Wales, the Island has more unemployment in the under 25s and the 50 and overs but less in the 25-49s.

Age	% unemployed	
	Isle of Wight	England & Wales
16-24	1.3	1.2
25-49	2.1	2.3
50-74	0.9	0.8



Although the general claimant count rate fell steadily until mid-2008, after a sharp increase, it has roughly stayed the same since 2009. What can be clearly seen is the Island's high dependency on the tourist trade. Seasonal work causes the claimant rate to increase during winter and fall during the summer. The Isle of Wight is also consistently higher than the South East average although, seasonal variations aside, follows roughly the same path as the Great Britain rate.