

Labour Market Profile - Inverclyde 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 (2015)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Scotland (Numbers)	Great Britain (Numbers)
Total	49,800	3,492,500	40,465,900
Male	24,100	1,717,800	20,187,900
Female	25,700	1,774,700	20,277,900

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Note: Percentages are based on total population.

Labour Supply

Employment and unemployment (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	38,400	77.5	77.8	78.7

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In Employment†	36,600	73.8	74.5	75.4
Employees†	33,200	67.6	65.5	64.4
Self Employed†	3,000	5.7	8.6	10.7
Unemployed§	1,800	4.6	4.1	4.1

Males

Economically Active†	19,200	80.0	81.8	83.5
In Employment†	18,100	75.0	78.1	79.9
Employees†	15,700	65.9	65.8	65.5
Self Employed†	2,100	8.3	11.9	14.2
Unemployed§	1,200	6.0	4.4	4.2

Females

Economically Active†	19,200	75.1	74.0	73.9
In Employment†	18,500	72.7	71.1	70.8
Employees†	17,500	69.2	65.2	63.4
Self Employed†	900	3.2	5.5	7.2
Unemployed§	#	#	3.8	4.1

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

† - 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 (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)

	Inverclyde (Level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Total	10,900	22.5	22.2	21.3
Student	1,900	17.7	25.7	26.8
Looking After Family/Home	1,700	15.9	18.2	23.6
Temporary Sick	#	#	2.0	1.9
Long-Term Sick	4,400	40.8	27.7	22.9
Discouraged	!	!	0.4	0.4
Retired	1,600	15.1	15.3	13.1
Other	900	8.6	10.7	11.3
Wants A Job	1,500	14.2	21.3	20.6
Does Not Want A Job	9,300	85.8	78.7	79.4

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclousive

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 (Apr 2018-Mar 2019)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	13,400	36.9	43.1	46.8
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	2,600	7.0	8.8	10.9
2 Professional Occupations	6,100	16.6	20.9	20.9
3 Associate Professional & Technical	4,700	12.9	13.3	14.8

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Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	7,200	20.0	21.2	20.1
4 Administrative & Secretarial	3,800	10.3	10.1	9.9
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	3,500	9.5	11.0	10.1
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7	9,100	25.1	18.1	16.5
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	4,500	12.3	9.6	9.0
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	4,600	12.6	8.4	7.4
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	6,600	18.1	17.6	16.6
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	2,100	5.8	6.6	6.3
9 Elementary Occupations	4,500	12.2	11.0	10.3

Source: ONS annual population survey

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Qualifications (Jan 2018-Dec 2018)

	Inverclyde (Level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	17,800	36.7	44.2	39.3
NVQ3 And Above	25,500	52.8	59.7	57.8
NVQ2 And Above	34,900	72.2	75.0	74.9
NVQ1 And Above	39,100	80.8	83.5	85.4
Other Qualifications	2,900	6.1	6.8	6.8
No Qualifications	6,400	13.2	9.7	7.8

Source: ONS annual population survey

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 place of residence (2018)

	Inverclyde (Pounds)	Scotland (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	566.3	562.7	571.1
Male Full-Time Workers	571.5	599.0	612.2
Female Full-Time Workers	545.0	515.4	510.0
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	14.41	14.30	14.36
Male Full-Time Workers	13.81	14.66	14.89
Female Full-Time Workers	14.83	13.84	13.56

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

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

Out-Of-Work Benefits

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Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Claimant count by sex - not seasonally adjusted (August 2019)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People	2,465	5.0	3.3	2.8
Males	1,565	6.5	4.1	3.3
Females	900	3.5	2.5	2.4

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

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

Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (August 2019)

	Inverclyde (Level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 16+	2,465	5.0	3.3	2.8
Aged 16 To 17	15	0.9	0.7	0.3
Aged 18 To 24	545	8.5	4.8	3.9
Aged 18 To 21	325	9.0	5.3	4.2
Aged 25 To 49	1,365	5.8	3.5	3.0
Aged 50+	545	3.0	2.4	2.4

Source: ONS Claimant count by sex and age

Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of the same age

Working-age client group - main benefit claimants - not seasonally adjusted (November 2016) [Discontinued]

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Claimants	9,200	17.5	13.0	11.0
By Statistical Group				
Job Seekers	780	1.5	1.4	1.1
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	5,850	11.1	7.8	6.1
Lone Parents	610	1.1	0.9	1.0
Carers	1,170	2.2	1.7	1.7
Others On Income Related Benefits	130	0.2	0.2	0.2
Disabled	560	1.1	0.9	0.8
Bereaved	110	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits†	7,370	14.0	10.2	8.4

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

Notes: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Figures in this table do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit

Labour Demand

Employee jobs (2017)

Inverclyde	Inverclyde	Scotland	Great Britain
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	(Employee Jobs)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total Employee Jobs	29,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	18,000	62.1	66.1	67.5
Part-Time	11,000	37.9	33.9	32.5
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B : Mining And Quarrying	0	0.0	1.3	0.2
C : Manufacturing	1,750	6.0	7.4	8.2
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	40	0.1	0.7	0.5
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	20	0.1	0.8	0.7
F : Construction	700	2.4	5.7	4.8
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	4,000	13.8	14.3	15.2
H : Transportation And Storage	1,750	6.0	4.4	4.7
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	1,750	6.0	7.7	7.5
J : Information And Communication	1,250	4.3	2.8	4.4
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	1,250	4.3	3.4	3.5
L : Real Estate Activities	600	2.1	1.3	1.7
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	1,250	4.3	6.9	8.4
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	3,000	10.3	7.8	9.1
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,500	5.2	6.4	4.3
P : Education	2,500	8.6	7.9	8.9
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	6,000	20.7	16.3	13.3
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	800	2.8	2.8	2.6
S : Other Service Activities	450	1.6	1.8	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

- Data unavailable

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture
Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces
Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Earnings by place of work (2018)

	Inverclyde (Pounds)	Scotland (Pounds)	Great Britain (Pounds)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-Time Workers	662.5	563.2	570.9
Male Full-Time Workers	730.9	598.9	611.8
Female Full-Time Workers	574.0	516.2	509.8
Hourly Pay - Excluding Overtime			
Full-Time Workers	16.66	14.31	14.35
Male Full-Time Workers	18.77	14.70	14.88
Female Full-Time Workers	15.28	13.86	13.55

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

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

Businesses

UK Business Counts (2018)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (Numbers)	Scotland (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	1,445	87.6	153,515	87.9
Small (10 To 49)	160	9.7	17,745	10.2
Medium (50 To 249)	30	1.8	2,770	1.6
Large (250+)	10	0.6	700	0.4
Total	1,650	-	174,730	-
Local Units				
Micro (0 To 9)	1,725	79.3	179,695	81.2
Small (10 To 49)	345	15.9	33,990	15.4
Medium (50 To 249)	85	3.9	6,630	3.0
Large (250+)	20	0.9	1,050	0.5
Total	2,175	-	221,370	-

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:

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People who are either in employment or unemployed.

Economic Activity Rate:

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 percentage 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.

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

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 place of Residence

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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

Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

The Claimant Count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants 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 measure of the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed is still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. Consequently this component of the total Claimant Count does not yet correctly reflect the target population of unemployed claimants and is subject to revisions. For this reason the Claimant Count is currently designated as Experimental Statistics.

The Claimant Count is mostly derived from DWP administrative systems. For various reasons, e.g. a claimant's National Insurance number is not known, a small number of claims have to be dealt with manually. These clerical claims do not have as much detail as the computerised claims and therefore, whilst part of the claimant count by sex table, cannot be included the age breakdown.

Rates By Age

Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently the counts for this age group are typically very low.

DWP Working-Age Client Group

From August 2017 DWP discontinued this dataset when they changed the way they publish their benefit statistics. The last period of data is the November 2016 figures published in May 2017.

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 Bulletin. The Nomis series uses DWP Jobseeker's Allowance numbers, whilst the Labour Market Bulletin uses the Claimant Count, using different methods, coverage 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 Place Of Work

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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