

2011 Census Outputs

Fifth Release, Phase 3: Detailed Characteristics on Labour Market

Introduction

The data from the 2011 census has been released in phases by the Office for National Statistics since the first in July 2012, with each phase going into more detail and covering a different theme of the census. This release provides detailed characteristics tables about the labour market within Barnet. This briefing covers the following elements of the labour market;

- Economic Activity
- Hours Worked
- Industry and Occupations
- Homeworkers
- Qualifications

Detailed characteristics refer to multivariate statistics combining two or more sets of data, for example, ethnic group of dependent child by sex. A comprehensive list of detailed characteristics can be found on the [nomis¹](#) website run by ONS.

Summary

- On the 2011 census night, there were 186,984 economically active people² in Barnet aged 16 or over, equivalent to 66.06% of the total 16 and over population.
- During the period 2001 to 2011 the proportion of people in employment decreased marginally from 61.6% to 61.1%. Although the actual number of people in employment rose from 140,542 to 164,302.
- Between the same period unemployment rates reduced from 6.2% to 4.9%. The highest unemployment rates in 2011 were among young adults; 16-19 year olds (34.9%); 20-21 year olds (23.2%); and 22-24 year olds (13.1%).
- In 2011 29.0% of employed residents were in part time work, this is the same as the England average but higher than the London rate of 25.7%.
- The largest industries by employment were the Wholesale and Retail Trade which accounted for 14.6% (25,141 residents) of employment within Barnet. This was followed by Human Health and Social Work Activities 11.6% (20,014); Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities 11.4% (19,652); and Education 11.4% (19,589).
- The largest occupations by employment were Professional Occupations (24.7%); Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (14.9%); and Managers, Directors and Senior Professionals (13.6%).

¹ http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/detailed_characteristics

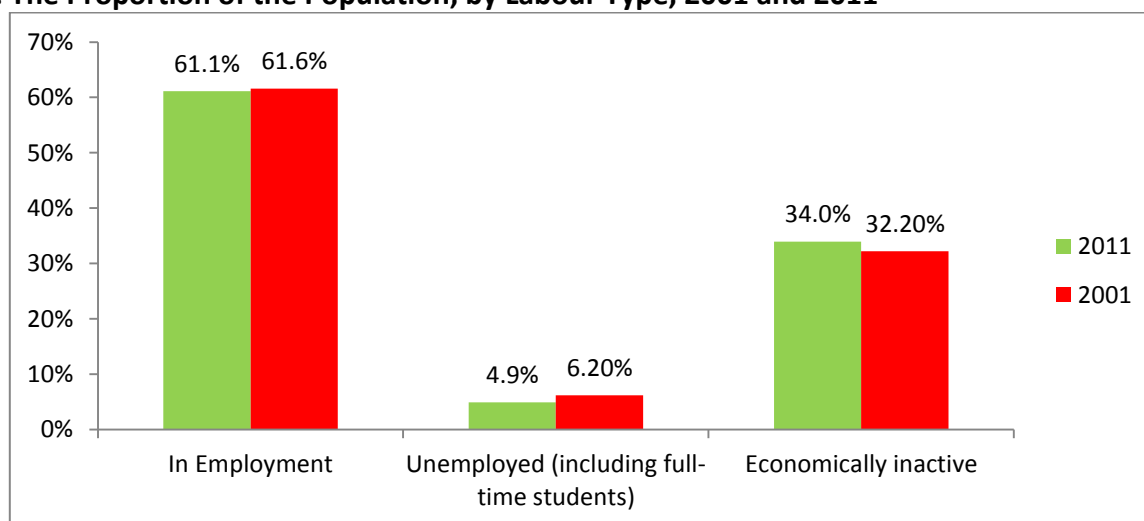
² Those who are economically active are either in employment or actively seeking and available for work.

- In 2011 there were 21,611 homeworkers in employment in Barnet.
- 50.8% of people in employment were educated to level 4 or above (broadly equivalent to degree level). This was marginally above the London rate of 49.0% and significantly above the England rate of 35.4%.
- In contrast, the proportion of people with no qualifications in Barnet was 6.7%, which was below the London and England rates of 7.5% and 9.5% respectively.

Economic Activity

- According to the 2011 Census, there were 186,319 economically active people³ in Barnet aged 16 or over, equivalent to 66.06% of the total 16 over population.
- The economically active population is comprised of two distinct groups – those that are employed and those that are unemployed⁴. Together with the economically inactive⁵ population, these three categories account for the entire 16 and over population.
- Figure 1 shows the 16 and over population by share of each of the three labour market categories in 2001 and 2011. Over this period the proportion of people in employment decreased marginally from 61.6% to 61.1%. Although the actual number of people in employment rose from 140,542 in 2001 to 164,302 in 2011.
- In 2011 34.0% of people were classified as economically inactive, an increase of 1.8% since 2001. This was primarily driven by the number of retired residents, which increased from 23,035 in 2001 to 43,445 in 2011 (an 88.6% increase).

Figure 1: The Proportion of the Population, by Labour Type, 2001 and 2011



Unemployment

- The highest rates of unemployment were amongst 16-19 year olds (34.9%), followed by 20-21 year olds (23.2%) and then 22-24 year olds (13.1%).

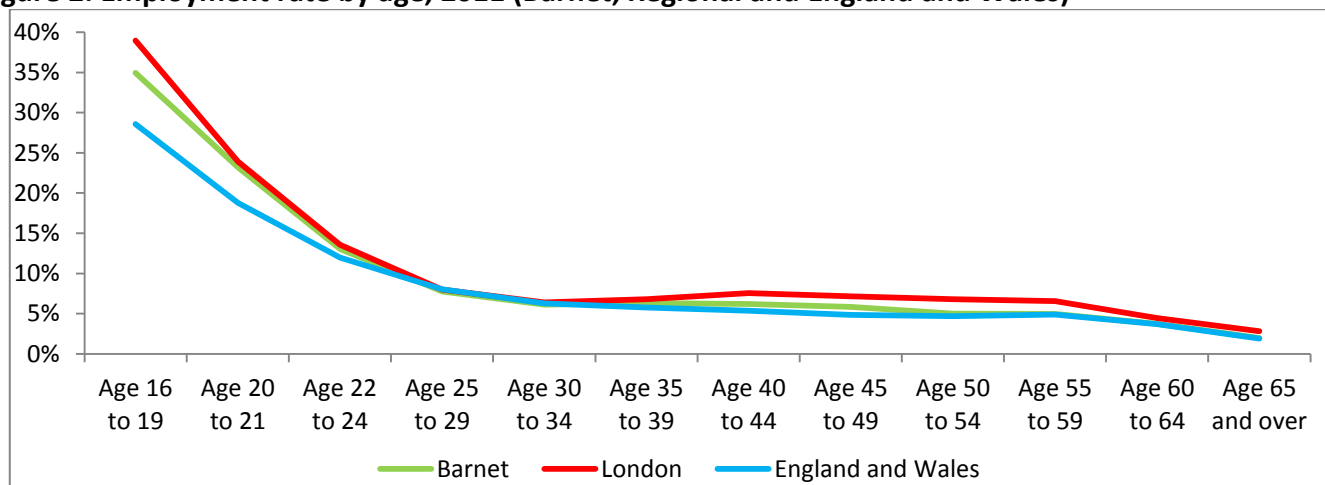
³ Those who are economically active are either in employment or actively seeking and available for work.

⁴ Those not in employment but actively seeking and available for work

⁵ Those not in work, not seeking work and not available for work

- As can be seen in Figure 2, the higher rate of unemployment amongst younger age groups is in line with both local and national comparisons.
- One of the primary explanations given for higher rates of unemployment amongst young adults is that they have had less time than older adults to acquire the necessary skills and experience required for the labour market⁶.

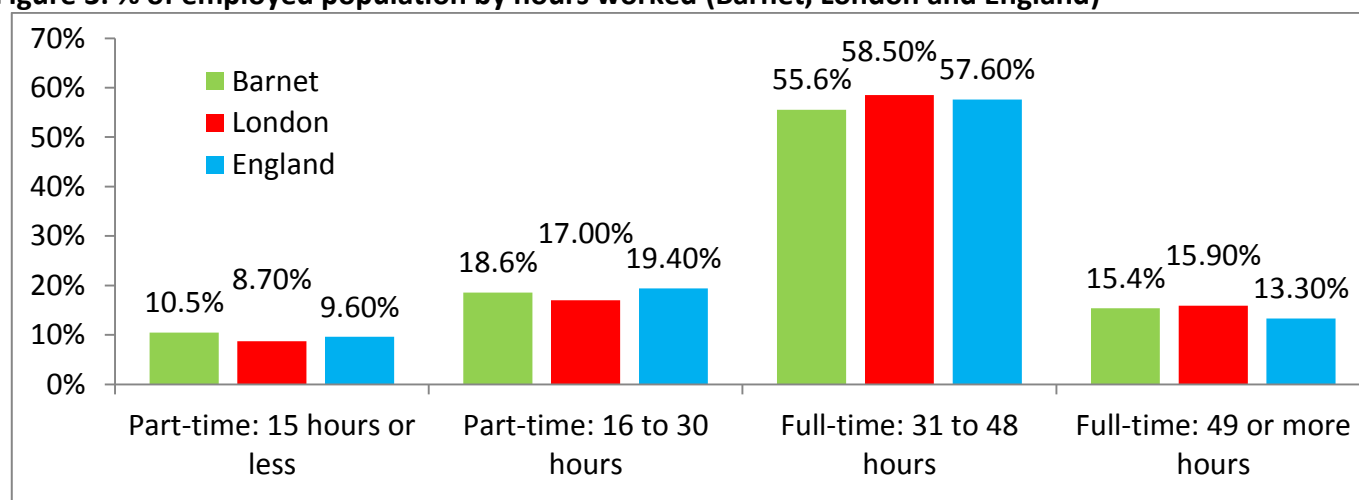
Figure 2: Employment rate by age, 2011 (Barnet, Regional and England and Wales)



Employment Status

- Figure 3 shows the distribution of employed residents by the number of weekly hours worked.
- In 2011, Barnet residents were less likely to work longer hours than the London average with a smaller share in full-time employment (71.0% and 74.4% respectively). Although the Barnet rate was in line with the national figure of 70.9%.
- Barnet also had the same percentage of people in part-time employment (29.0%) as England, above the 25.7% average for London.

Figure 3: % of employed population by hours worked (Barnet, London and England)

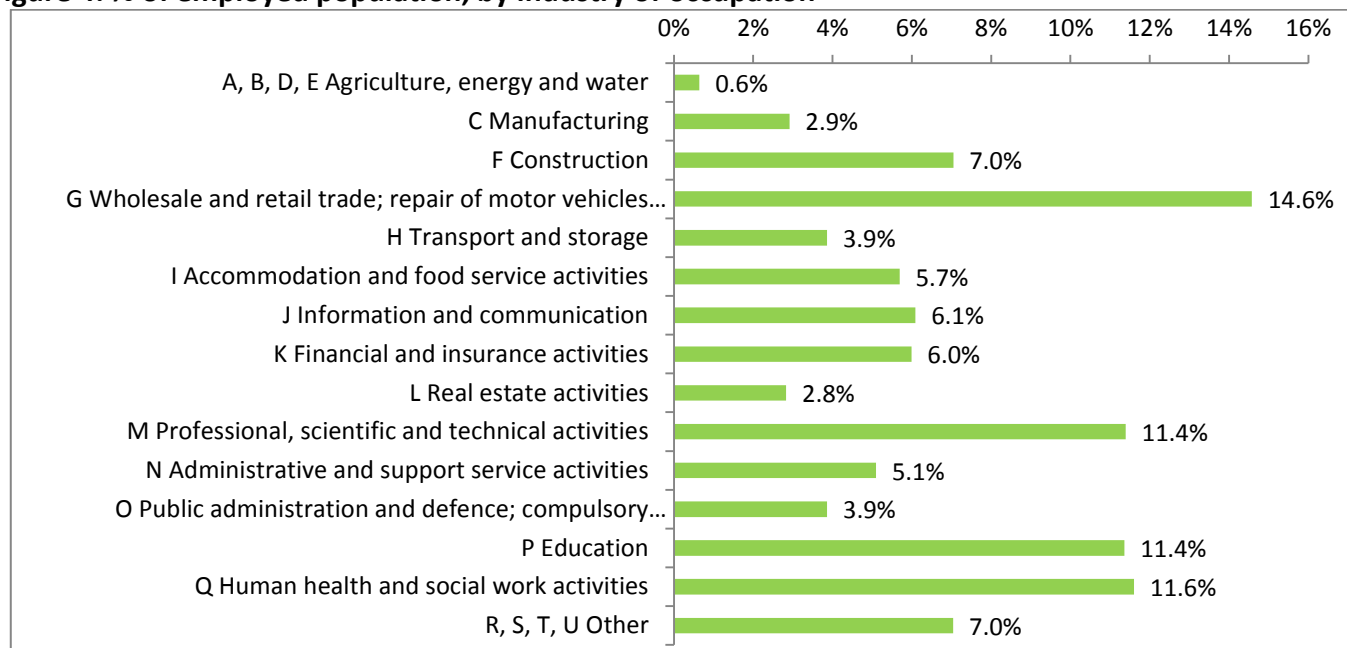


⁶ Tom Maclnnes, H. A. (2014). *Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion*. London: Joseph Roundtree Foundation.

Industry and Occupation

- Figure 4 shows the proportion of employed residents by industry.
- The largest industry by employment was the Wholesale and Retail Trade which accounted for 14.6% of employment within the borough (25,141 residents). This was followed by Human Health and Social Work Activities 11.6% (20,014); Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities 11.4% (19,652); and Education 11.4% (19,589).

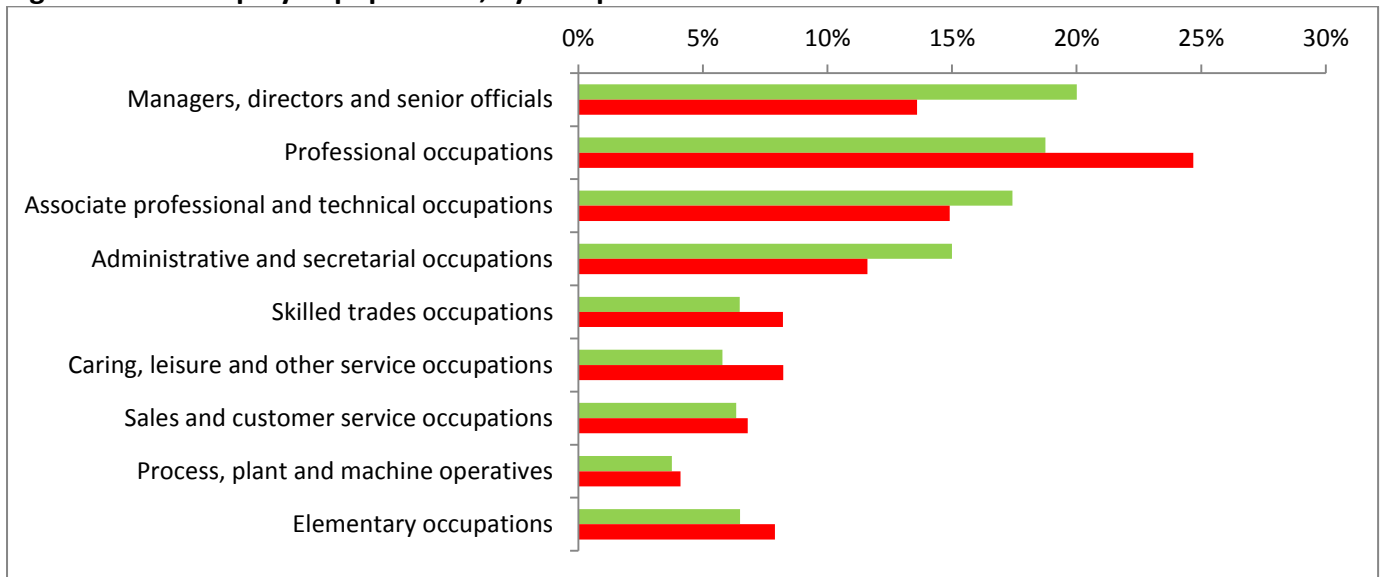
Figure 4: % of employed population, by industry of occupation



- Figure 5 shows the breakdown of employed residents by occupation type in 2001 and 2011.
- In 2011 the highest proportion of Barnet residents were employed in Professional Occupations (24.7%); Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (14.9%); and Managers, Directors and Senior Professionals (13.6%).
- The occupations with the lowest levels of employment were Process, Plant and Machine Operatives (4.1%); and Sales and Customer Service Occupations (6.8%).
- During the period 2001 to 2011 Professional Occupations experienced the largest increase in employment (5.9%), whereas the largest reductions were experienced in Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (-6.4%).
- Barnet is a net exporter of high-skilled workers, notably to central London and the City. London-wide employment data to 2011 suggests that since 2009 there have been considerable job losses in professional business services. The indication is that there has been a shakeout in management and technical roles, from the central London areas, and an increase in professional roles, perhaps in part through the increase in self-employed consultancies from those made redundant⁷.

⁷ Middlesex University London, Developing an Economic Growth Strategy for Barnet Enterprise Dynamics in the Barnet Economy, January 2013

Figure 5: % of employed population, by occupation



Employment Type

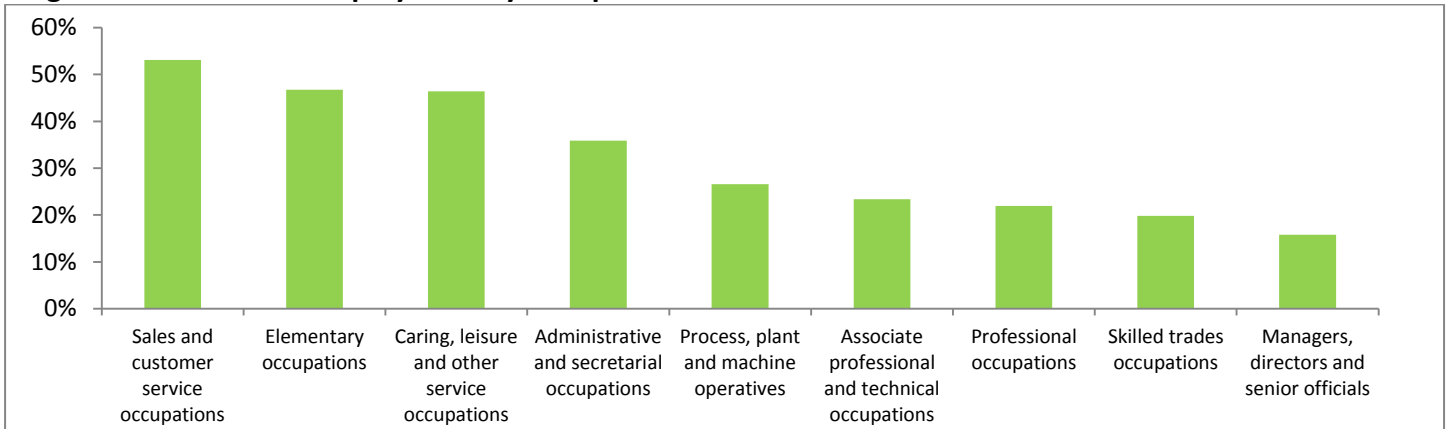
- In 2011, of Barnet residents in employment 71% were in full-time work whereas 29% were in part time employment.
- As you can see in Table 1, by gender this varies significantly with only 19% of males in part time work compared to 41% of females. This is in line with regional and national trends and is due in part to family commitments demanding more flexible – and therefore often shorter – working hours for women.

Table 1: % Employment by Type and Gender

	Full Time	Part Time
Total Population	71%	29%
Male	81%	19%
Female	59%	41%

- Figure 6 breaks down the part-time employment by occupation type. Occupations are listed in order of their average pay scale, with occupations with the average lowest wages located on the left of the axis.
- The highest levels of part time employment occurred within lower paid occupations such as Sales and Customer Service Occupations; Elementary Occupations and Caring and Other Service Occupations.

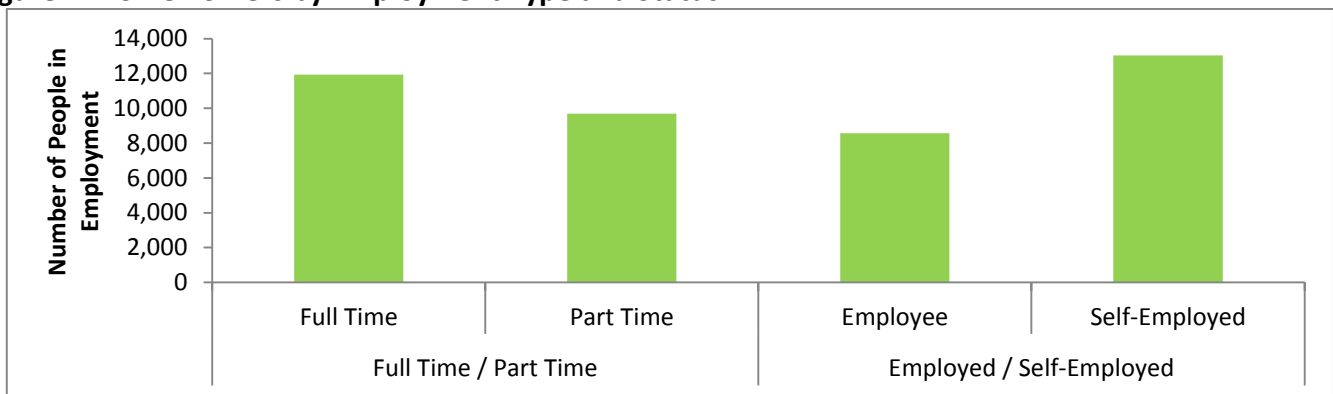
Figure 6: % Part-time Employment by Occupation



Homeworking

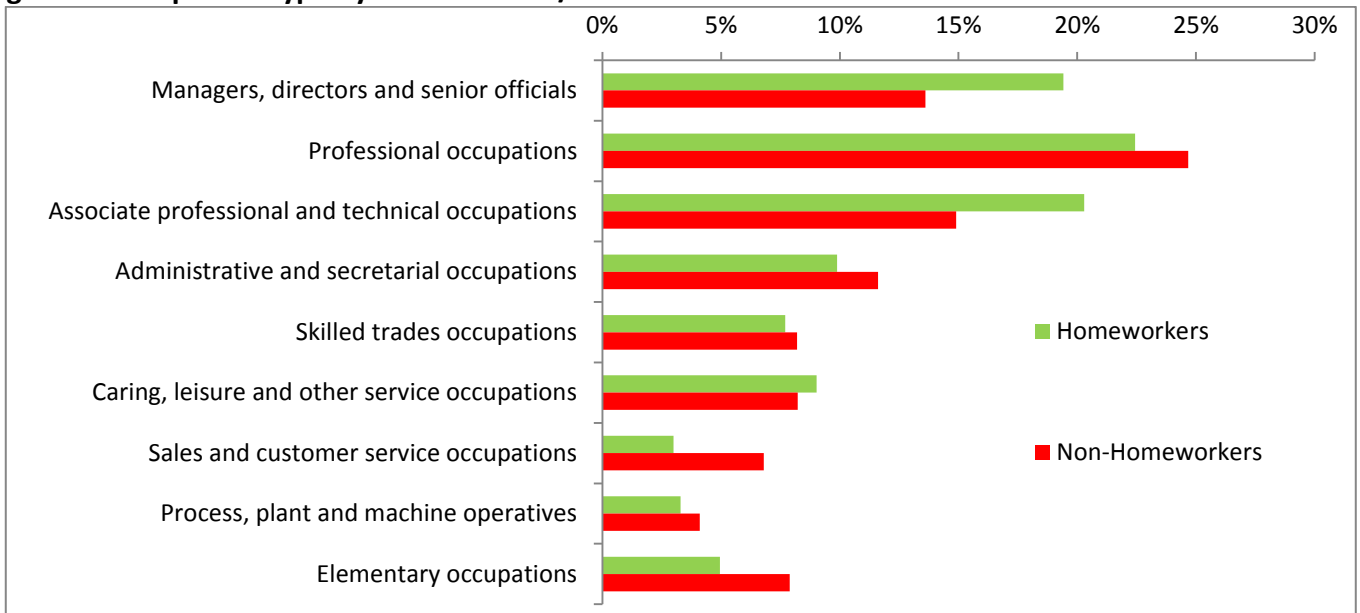
- In 2011 there were 21,611 people working from home in Barnet. As can be seen in Figure 7, a higher proportion of homeworkers were in full-time work (55.2%) compared to part-time work (44.8%). Although the total part time rate across all of the labour force was 29.0% and so there was a higher rate of part time workers amongst homeworkers.
- Figure 7, also displays the amount of self-employed homeworkers and employed homeworkers. 60.3% of homeworkers are self-employed, compared to the total self-employed rate of 24.3% for Barnet.

Figure 7: Homeworkers by Employment Type and Status



- Figure 8 shows the breakdown of homeworkers and non-homeworkers by occupation type. As with non-homeworkers, Professional Occupations accounted for the largest proportion of homeworkers (22.4%).
- There were a significantly larger proportion of homeworkers working as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials and Associate Professionals and Technical Occupations than non-homeworkers, 19.4% and 20.3% compared to 13.6% and 14.9% respectively.
- On the other hand, Sales and Customer Service Occupations and Elementary Occupations had the smallest level of people employed as homeworkers. This is unsurprising due to the nature of work activities in these types of occupations.

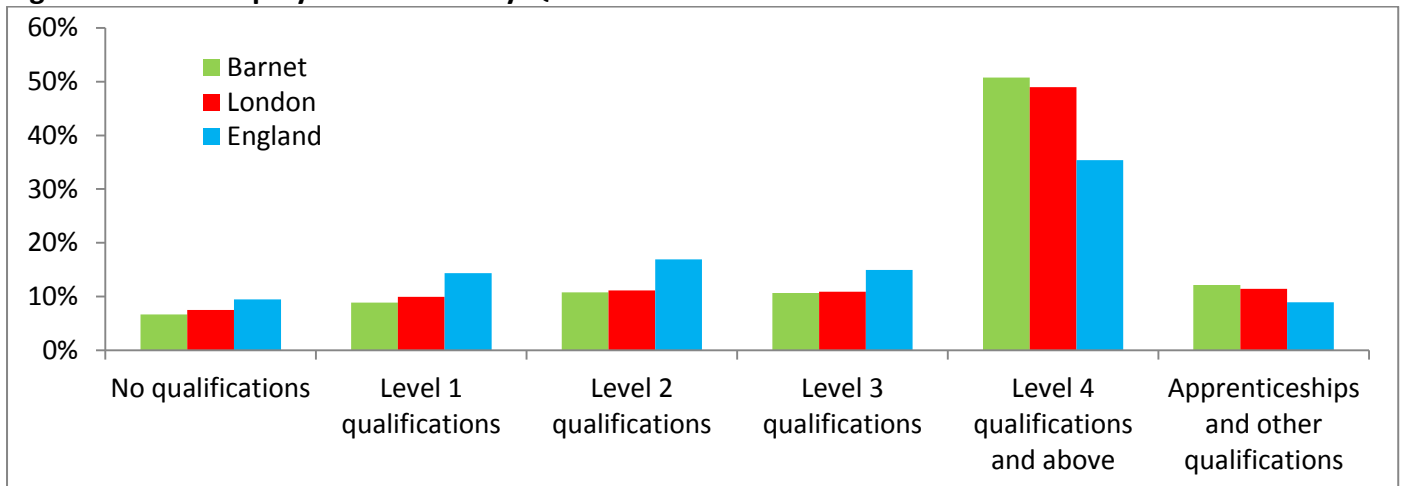
Figure 8: Occupation Type by Homeworker / Non-homeworker



Qualifications

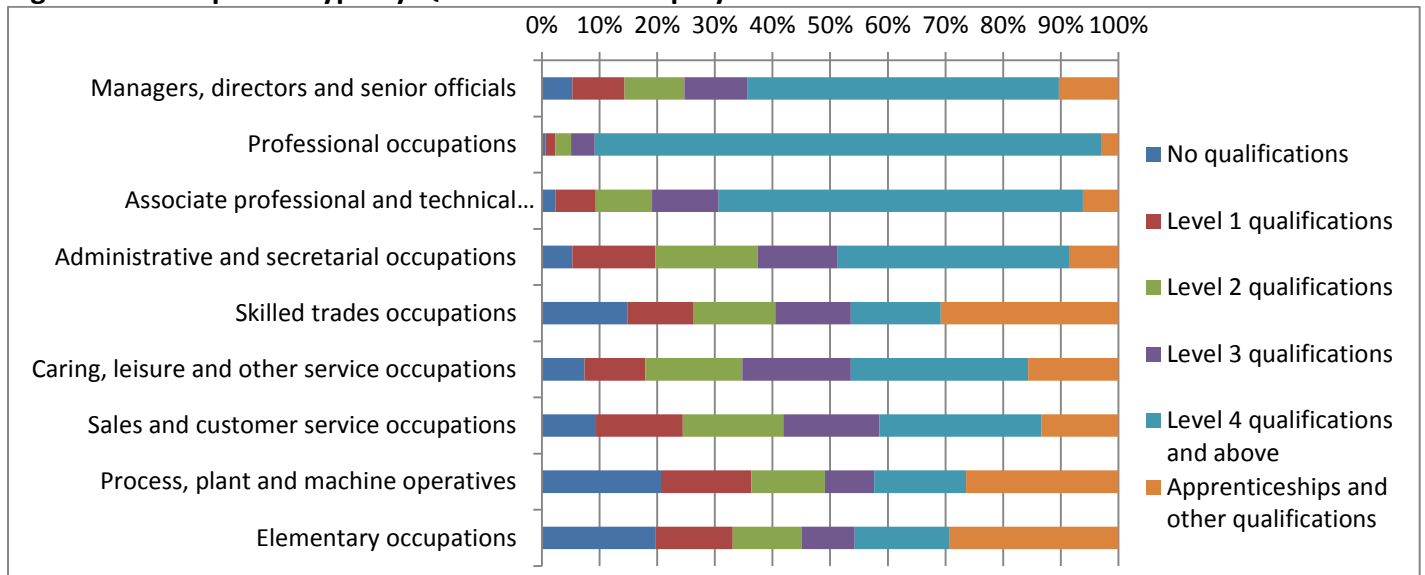
- In 2011 Barnet was a highly qualified borough, with 50.8% of people in employment educated to level 4 or above (broadly equivalent to degree level). This was marginally above the London rate of 49.0% and significantly above the England rate of 35.4%.
- In contrast, the proportion of people with no qualifications in Barnet was 6.7%, which was below the London and England rates of 7.5% and 9.5% respectively.

Figure 10: % of Employed Residents by Qualification Held



- As can be seen in Figure 11, a significant proportion of people with qualifications at level 4 or above were employed in some of the highest paid occupations, with 87.9% (35,624) of people employed in Professional Occupations holding at least level 4 qualifications.
- Whereas the top four highest paid occupations accounted for the lowest levels of employees with apprenticeships. Skilled Trade Occupations and Elementary Occupations had the largest proportion of people with apprenticeships 30.8% and 29.3% respectively.

Figure 11: Occupation Type by Qualification of Employees



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