The
LowDown

Issue 34
December 2013

Contents

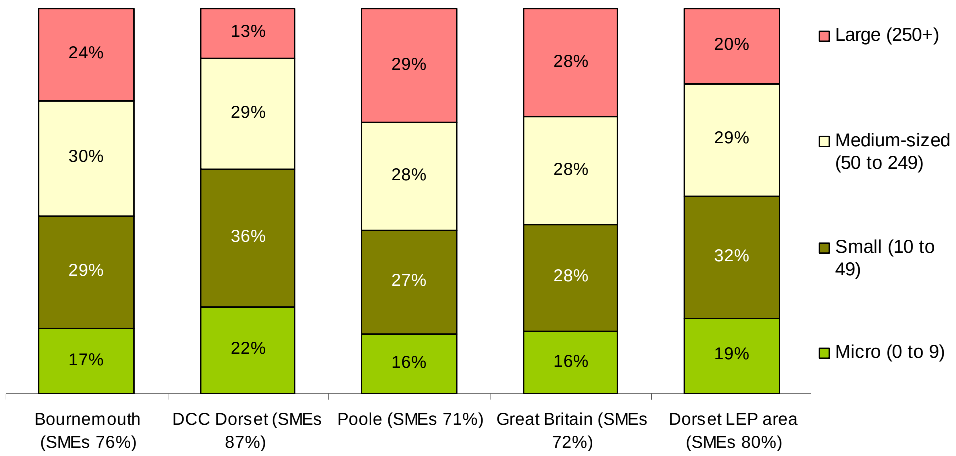
As we reach the end of 2013, we catch up in the LowDown with some of the datasets recently released. Data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2013 is due to come out later this month.

There have been many releases of data from the Census of Population 2011 and we are planning a special edition of the LowDown in the New Year to look at a selection of labour market tables. In the meantime, enjoy the festive season!

Business Register and Employment Survey 2012

The provisional 2012 BRES dataset has now been released. A new analysis indicates that about 80% of employees in the Dorset LEP area work in small and medium sized units (SMEs) of fewer than 250 employees – highest in DCC Dorset at 87%. This compares with 72% in Great Britain as a whole.

Employees by employer size band 2012



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2012, Office for National Statistics

Comparing the provisional 2012 BRES figures with the finalised 2011 data, the implication is that the number of employees in employment in the BDP area rose overall by about 3,200 (1.1%) with Poole up by about 1,900 employees, Bournemouth up by about 1,300 but DCC Dorset unchanged overall[1].

Employees in employment by sector

About 20% of employees work in the public sector and 80% in the private sector – the same as nationally. Bournemouth and Poole have higher levels working in the private sector (82% and 83% respectively compared with 78% in DCC Dorset). Public sector employment is highest locally in West Dorset at 31%.

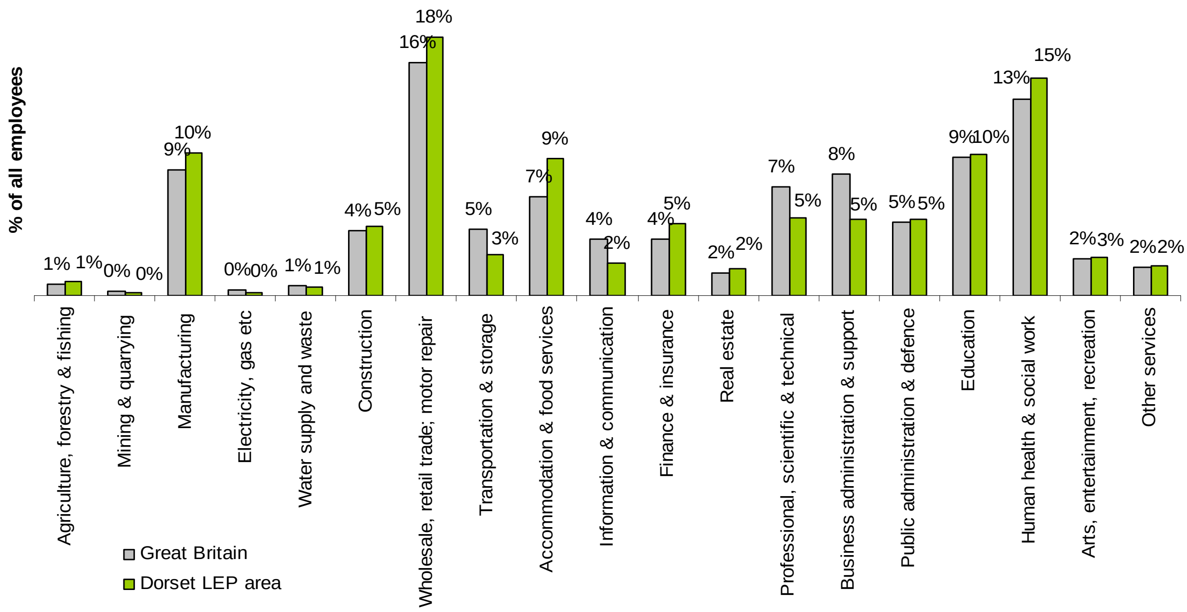
The percentage of part-time employees is above the national average in the Dorset LEP area: 38% compared with 33% in Great Britain as a whole. Bournemouth and DCC Dorset have higher levels of part-time working (both at 40%) than Poole (34%). Weymouth & Portland (48%) and West Dorset (43%) are particularly high.

[1] Note: BRES is a sample survey subject to sample variation. For sector analysis , an estimate for agriculture employment has been added based on DEFRA data – in the published BRES dataset, agriculture data are not currently included at lower geographies.

Business Register and Employment Survey 2012 (cont)

Key employment sectors in the Dorset LEP area are Wholesale & retail; Human health & social work; Manufacturing; and Education, together accounting for more than half of employees in employment.

Employees in employment by sector 2012



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2012, Office for National Statistics

In Bournemouth, growth was largely in Admin & support services (+900); Education (+500); Real estate (+400); and then Arts, entertainment & recreation, Professional, scientific & technical and Wholesale & retail each rose by about 200. Human health & social work declined by almost 400, Public admin & defence shrank by about 300, and both Financial & insurance activities and Information & communication fell by about 200.

In Poole, Manufacturing and Education each grew by about 500 employees; Wholesale & retail was up by about 400; Admin & support services rose by 300; and both Professional, scientific & technical and Arts, entertainment & recreation grew by about 200. Contraction was largely in Water supply, sewerage & waste management and Transportation & storage (each down by about 200).

DCC Dorset saw growth largely in Public admin & defence (+2,200 centred in West Dorset); Wholesale & retail (+700 with only Weymouth & Portland seeing a decline); Accommodation & food service (+500 largely in East Dorset, West Dorset and Christchurch); Arts, entertainment & recreation (+500 largely in East Dorset, North Dorset and Purbeck); Manufacturing (+400 largely in West Dorset, East Dorset and North Dorset); and Financial & insurance activities (+200 largely in East Dorset and West Dorset). Contraction was largely in Education (-2,400 spread across the county); Admin & support services (-500 largely in East Dorset); Transportation & storage (-500 largely in North Dorset and East Dorset); Real estate (-400 especially in North Dorset and West Dorset); Construction (-200 mostly in Christchurch and East Dorset); and Professional, scientific & technical (-200 largely in East Dorset).

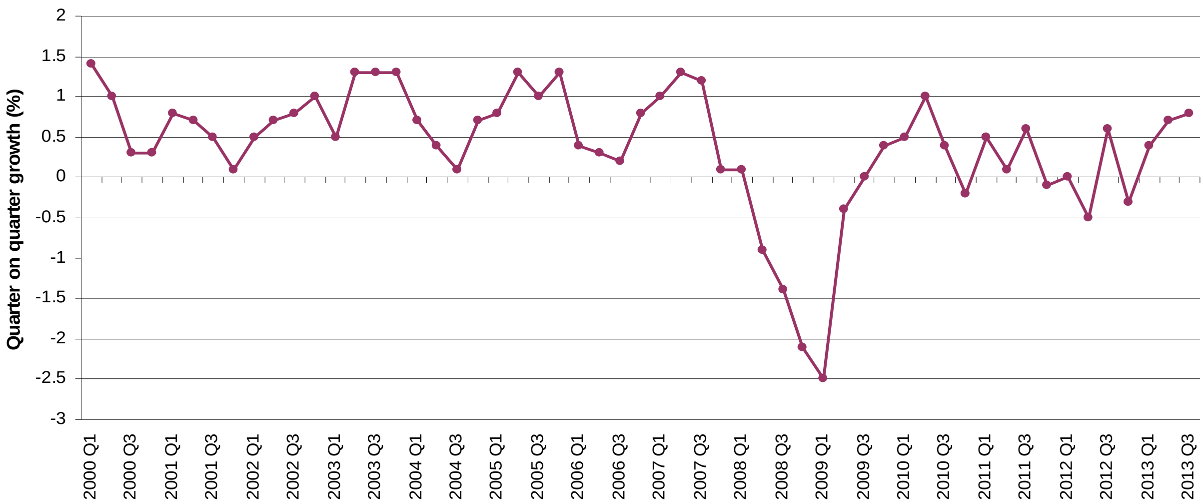
For more information, contact Steph Farr on 01305 221328 s.farr@dorsetcc.gov.uk

Economy Update

In the third quarter of 2013, the UK economy grew by 0.8% according to revised GDP estimates from the Office for National Statistics – the fastest pace in three years (see their bulletin at GDP bulletin). Over the quarter, output grew across the board: up by 1.4% in agriculture; 0.5% in production; 2.5% in construction and 0.7% in services.

The largest contribution to growth in Q3 2013 came from the services sector with widespread growth across all parts of the sector. Growth in construction was largely attributed to new work on private housing and private commercial and private housing repair and maintenance. Whilst growth was seen in the production sectors, activity remained low. Business surveys suggest continued robust growth in the fourth quarter.

Quarterly change in GDP from 2000: UK



CPI inflation saw an unexpectedly large fall from 2.9% in June to 2.2% in October and is expected to fall a little further in the near term, although a number of factors could affect this. The near-term outlook for inflation is lower than expected in the last quarter and may well fall nearer to the two per cent target over the next year or so if domestic price pressures do not intensify. The full report can be found at Inflation Report Nov 13.

The greatest threat to the UK economy continues to arise from Eurozone adjustments to competitiveness and indebtedness. Within the UK economy, growing confidence may well lead to a faster than anticipated revival in domestic demand. Improving labour productivity will be important to steady the absorption of spare capacity without inflationary pressures, and the continued adjustments between public and private sector could still pose a threat to recovery.

The Lowdown

Economy Update (cont)

In the labour market, employment has grown considerably this year, but productivity remains low with the lack of recovery in productivity worse for service industries (excepting finance and communications) than manufacturing, and weaker in small firms than large ones. Stronger productivity performance is evident in firms that export and firms with high levels of ICT[1]. International comparison shows a weakening of the UK's position last year with output per hour and output per worker both below the G7 average[2].

Further strengthening of the labour market was indicated in the November Report on Jobs (Markit jobs report Nov 13), derived from a monthly survey of recruitment and employment consultancies. Demand for permanent staff rose substantially with slowing demand for temporary/contract staff.

The November release of the Lloyds Bank Regional Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI Nov 13) also showed strong job creation in October. The combined business activity of all English regions continued to increase strongly, driven by a strong expansion of incoming new work with the South West region performing strongly.

Dorset LEP Update

More details can be found at LEP news

Osprey Quay
The first phase of the regeneration project, Liberty Square, is now complete.

Dorset LEP conference: Focusing on our Future, Friday 11th October
Almost 400 business delegates came together to focus on the future growth of Dorset's economy at the Dorset LEP's first conference. As well as reflecting upon the achievements of the Dorset LEP since its formation in 2012, business leaders heard about plans for its future direction and how it is achieving economic growth in the county.

Draft Dorset Skills Plan
The new draft Skills Plan has been published on the LEP website for public consultation. The plan will align all of Dorset's post 16 education organisations to deliver against a common agenda. Covering the period 2014 to 2016, the plan will be developed in collaboration with the Dorset LEP, colleges, universities, other skills providers, local authorities and employers.

Draft EU Structural & Investment Funding Strategy
Following consultation, the draft strategy has been submitted to Government, setting out how the £40m of EU Funding allocated to Dorset will be invested. A formal response is due in November 2013.

Skills support for the workforce
Dorset LEP and Serco Vocational Training will use nearly £900,000 of European funding to help employees in Dorset's small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to acquire vital skills to aid business growth. As a priority, the campaign has already identified a number of workforce skills such as customer service, IT, managerial and linguistic skills as major areas to tackle to help boost the county's strengths in engineering and manufacturing, retail, leisure and tourism.

[1]Micro-data Perspectives on the UK Productivity Conundrum - An Update', October 2013, Office for National Statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171766_329419.pdf

[2]International Comparisons of Productivity – first estimates 2012, September 2013, Office for National Statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=International+Comparison+of+Productivity

Dorset LEP Update (cont)

Superfast broadband deal

A multi-million pound contract to bring faster broadband to thousands more Dorset homes and businesses was signed in July. Dorset County Council and BT agreed a £31.75 million deal which will see high-speed fibre optic broadband becoming available to 97 per cent of premises in the county within three and a half years. Surveying work on the project will start in the autumn and the first locations to be upgraded will be announced later this year.

North Dorset Business Park

Works to provide infrastructure, including a high speed broadband connection, have commenced upon a six hectare site in North Dorset. North Dorset Business Park in Sturminster Newton will be transformed into a fully serviced and 'development ready' business park, creating up to 250 jobs. The Business Park is a joint venture between landowners Dorset County Council, the Homes and Communities Agency and North Dorset District Council.

Regeneration in Boscombe

In May, the LEP awarded £1.5million to Bournemouth Council to develop 11 affordable family homes in Boscombe, with gardens and a shared allotment area with an orchard.

Growing Places Fund – Field International Ltd

In May, the LEP celebrated the completion of a £2m project with Field International Ltd – the first private business investment from the £9.6m Growing Places Fund for projects which generate economic activity and help Dorset's economy grow. Organisations must be able to pay back all funds invested for re-investment in future developments. Poole based Field International Ltd is an internationally renowned manufacturing company specialising in defence and aerospace. This investment will safeguard 85 jobs in Poole and should create a further 20, including some apprenticeship positions, over the next few years.

Castle Court Osprey Quay, Portland

In April, the Dorset LEP Board voted to invest £500,000 from the Growing Places Fund in the Castle Court Osprey Quay, Portland development which will see expansion of employment and residential units. The new scheme will provide 39 new homes, 1,000 square metres of workspace and a new public square. This investment will transform a formerly derelict area into an attractive site to attract new businesses and residents to Portland.

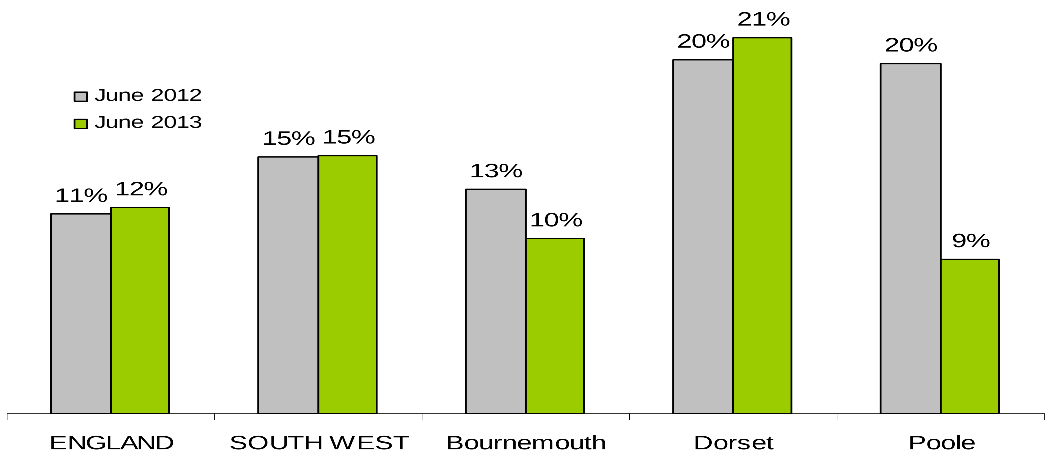
Bournemouth and Poole City Region Deal

The Bournemouth and Poole City Region Deal is being progressed with government, and is looking to give the region more localised powers and extra funding. Focused on unlocking investment sites and removing barriers to economic growth, the Bournemouth and Poole City Bid outlines a number of options to improve access to Bournemouth Airport such as transport improvements to the B3073 and the A338, and improving links between Canford Bottom and Blackwater. Likewise at the Port of Poole, the bid outlines the potential economic opportunities by improving the transport links on the surrounding roads. The local authorities of Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch, along with key partners, will now enter into negotiations with government to look at the Bournemouth and Poole City Region Deal in further detail. This process is likely to be completed towards the end of 2013. For more information contact Adrian Trevett on 01202 633032 or a.trevett@poole.gov.uk

Dorset's Youth Labour Market

In June 2013, there were almost 2,650 16-18 year old residents in the area in full or part-time employment, almost 2,000 in DCC Dorset, 350 in Bournemouth and 300 in Poole[1]. When the proportions are examined, it is clear that DCC Dorset continues to have a large proportion of young people employed, at almost double the England average. Although figures suggest that Poole has seen a large drop in the proportion of young people who are employed, this should be regarded with some caution as there is currently a large number of young people whose current education or employment status is unknown, although these figures are improving month on month.

Percentage of 16-18 year old cohort in employment



The types of employment recorded include Apprenticeships, Employment with Training, and Employment without Training, as shown in the chart overleaf.

In June 2013, there were 1,130 local 16-18 year olds in employment without accredited training, (870 in DCC Dorset, 170 in Bournemouth and 90 in Poole). Since then, the government has raised the participation age for education and training and from September 2013 young people are required to stay in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. In September 2015 this will rise again and all young people will need to stay in education or training until their 18th birthday. Young people can be employed and train alongside their employment to meet these requirements.

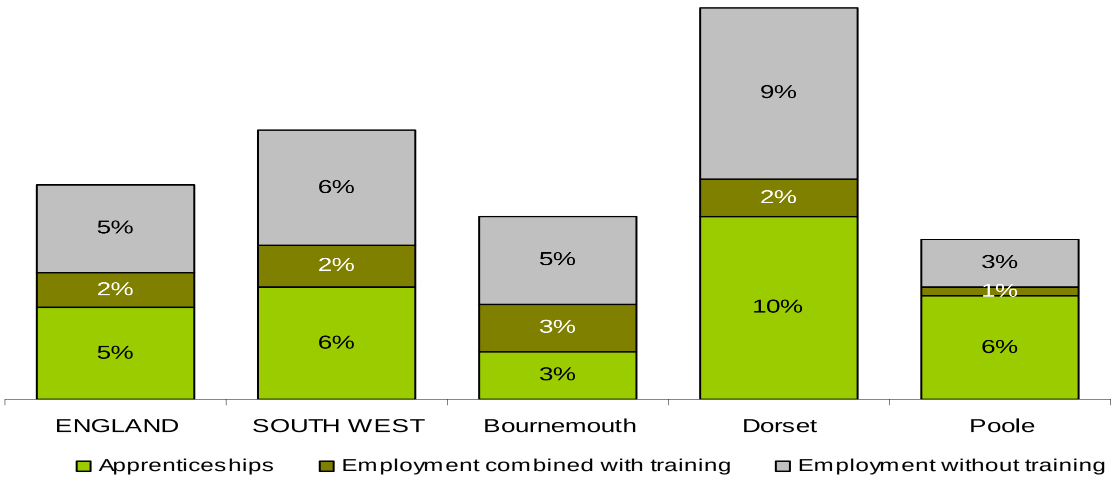
Employment without training describes a young person who is employed for more than 20 hours per week for eight or more weeks who is not undertaking Ofqual accredited training alongside their work. To be counted as employment with training, the training must be accredited training that is equal to at least 280 hours over the year, but can be taken flexibly in the evening, at weekends or through distance learning.

DCC Dorset continues to have a high proportion of young people in an Apprenticeship. In June 2013 there were ten per cent: twice the England average and higher than the south west (six per cent). The conurbation's figures were more in line with national and regional figures: Bournemouth three per cent, Poole six per cent. However, it is positive to note that there is an indication that Bournemouth's Apprenticeship numbers have increased by 14.8% and Poole's by 23.2% compared with last year, and Poole has the highest Apprenticeship growth nationally across all ages (according to June 2013 unpublished figures). The three most popular Apprenticeships started by local 16-18 year olds were Engineering, Hairdressing and IT. Apprenticeships continue to be the preferred option for employment with training for young people as this meets the education requirements of the raised participation age.

[1]CCIS (Client Caseload Information System), Department for Education

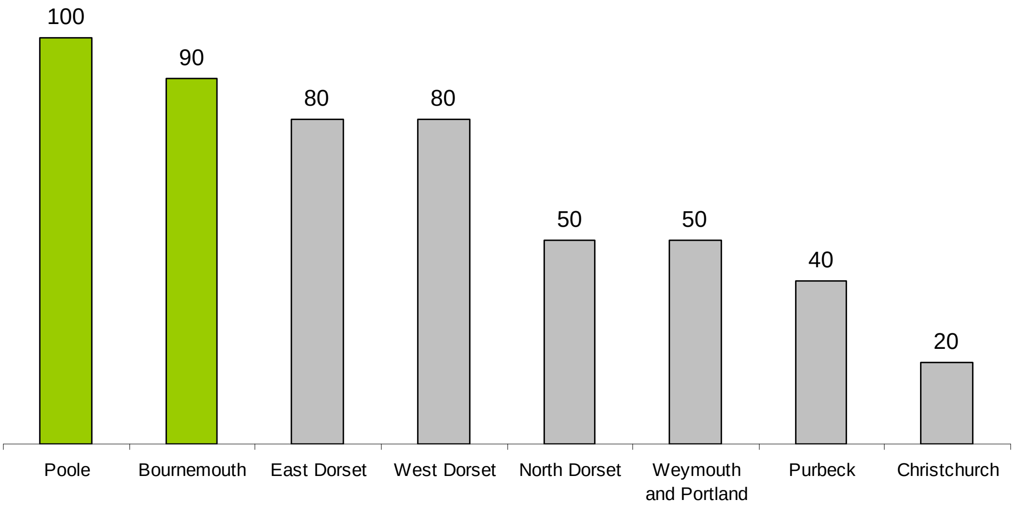
Dorset's Youth Labour Market (cont)

Employment with or without accredited training (% of 16-18 year old cohort)



To increase the take-up of Apprenticeships for young people, SME employers can claim a £1,500 payment for each 16-24 year old Apprentice they take on, (up to ten grants available for each employer). The National Apprenticeship Service reports that since the start of the scheme in February 2012 until April 2013, 510 local Apprentices have earned a £1,500 payment for their employer.

February 2012 to April 2013 grant payments made



Apprenticeship training for 16-18 year olds is fully funded by government. For those aged 19 or over, the employer will be expected to make a contribution as a fee or 'in kind'. For more information about the age grant and Apprenticeships go to NAS . The National Apprenticeship Service, an independent agency, will help you recruit or apply for Apprenticeship.

A New Approach to **Apprenticeships**

Following the Richard Review of Apprenticeships last year, an implementation plan for delivering Apprenticeship reform in England has now been published, setting out the way in which Apprenticeships will be developed, undertaken and assessed in future and how this will be implemented[1].

The purpose of an Apprenticeship will be to train those aged 16 and over to achieve the Apprenticeship standard as set by employers to enable them to carry out a skilled role effectively. Substantial training will be required to achieve this. New employer standards will replace the current frameworks and these will be short documents outlining the knowledge and competency required for mastery of a specific occupation. Apprentices will be assessed and graded against the appropriate standard, primarily through competency testing at the end of the Apprenticeship. All Apprenticeships will last a minimum of 12 months and all will include off-the-job training.

Leading employers and professional bodies have already signed up to lead Trailblazer projects demonstrating good practice and approaches. The reforms will be implemented from 2015-16 and, from 2017/18, all new Apprenticeship starts should be based on the new standards.

The Apprenticeship will remain an all-age programme open to new and existing employees. There will be a stronger focus on English and maths with Advanced and Higher Apprenticeships requiring achievement at level 2 before taking the Apprenticeship end test.

There is a large untapped market of both employers and potential Apprentices – nationally, only 13% of employers currently employ Apprentices and many may well be unaware of the benefits Apprenticeships can offer.

The benefits to the individual of completing an Apprenticeship are numerous including earning a wage whilst gaining an industry standard qualification and undertaking a real job, and a high percentage of apprentices end up being offered a permanent job with the employer.

There are also potential benefits for businesses including reduced training and recruitment costs and increased productivity: the average apprentice increases productivity by £214 per week[2]. Eighty-five per cent of those establishments that offer formal Apprenticeships agree that they offer a value for money method of training staff[3]. The evaluation of Apprenticeships survey 2012[4] reveals that the highest proportion of benefits seen by UK employers who have had an apprentice were: improved productivity (72%); improved staff morale (69%); and improved product/service quality (67%).

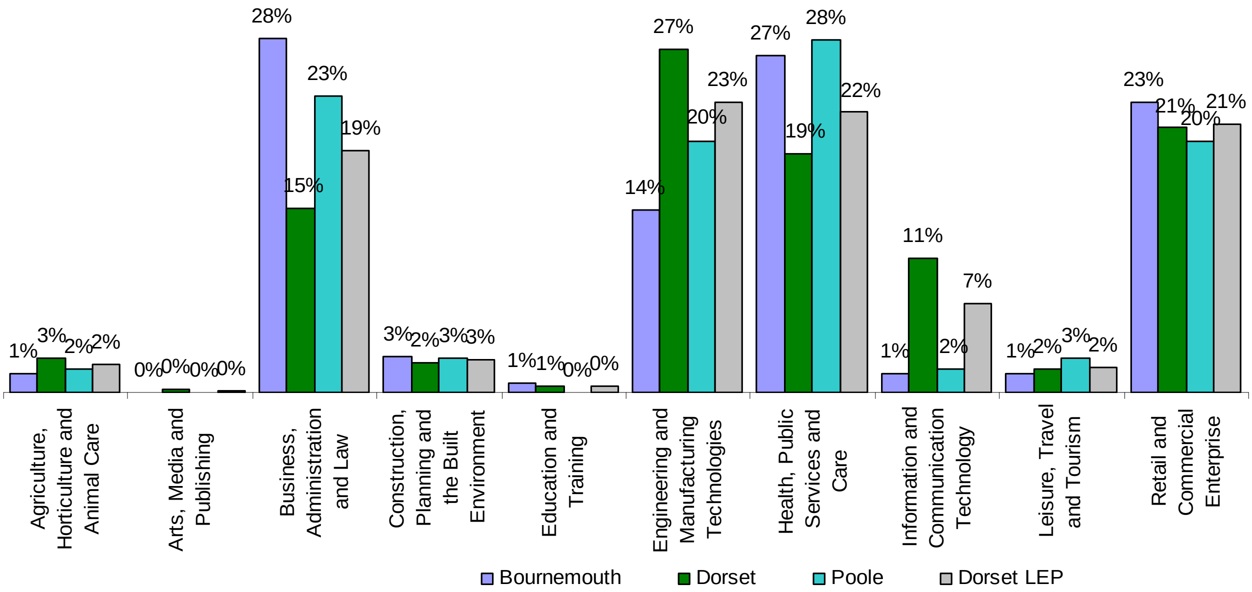
[1] Future of Apprenticeships
[2] Source: Productivity Matters: The impact of Apprenticeships on the UK economy, March 2013 – The Centre for of Economics and Business Research
[3] Source: UKCEPS 2012
[4] Source: BIS research paper number 77. Evaluation of Apprenticeships: employers (May 2012). Note: Data based on UK employers who had people complete an Apprenticeship with them in the 18 months previous.

A New Approach to Apprenticeships (cont)

Apprenticeships in Dorset
In the academic year 2012/13 there were 8,380 Apprenticeship starts in the Dorset LEP area[5], down five per cent over the year in line with the national average. The majority of starts were in DCC Dorset (5,020: down 15% over the year). In Poole and Bournemouth there were increases in the number of starts (up by 18% and 14% respectively).

By sector, between August 2012 and April 2013 the majority of Apprenticeships starts in Bournemouth were in Business, Administration and Law (390); in Poole they were in Health, public services and care (310); and in DCC Dorset the most starts were in Engineering and Manufacturing technologies (1,020)[6].

Apprenticeship starts by sector



There are many incentives available to employers thinking of taking on an Apprentice including the Apprenticeship Grant for Employers – an incentive payment of £1,500 per 16-24 year old Apprentice for firms with up to 1,000 employees who have not started an Apprentice for 12 months. Of the 510 AGE 16-24 incentive payments made to employers in the Dorset LEP area between February 2012 and April 2013[7],most were in DCC Dorset (320), followed by Poole (100) and Bournemouth (90).

For those aged 16-18, 100% of funding for the Apprenticeship training can be sourced from the government. Funding is also available for those aged 19-24 (up to 50%) and for those aged 25+ (up to 40%). For more information on funding options see Apprenticeship support.

Apprenticeships are also available to those over 24 years looking to complete an advanced or higher Apprenticeship and these might be funded, in part by the individual. Funding can be sought by the apprentice via the 24+ advanced learning loan for advanced or higher Apprenticeship courses. For more information see the Skills Funding Agency website for details on how to apply and who is eligible 24+ Advanced Learning.

[5]Source: Apprenticeship starts – full year provisional figures, October 2013, Skills Funding Agency and BIS
[6]Source: Apprenticeship programme starts by LEA and sector subject area (Quarter 3, 2013), Skills Finding Agency and BIS
[7]Source: AGE 16-24 incentive breakdown by region, Local Authority & SSA, February 2012-April 2013, Skills Funding Agency and BIS

Business Demography 2012

The business demography dataset for the year to November 2012 gives statistics on business births, deaths and survival rates. Nationally, the number of business births saw a further increase between 2011 and 2012 but the number of business deaths rose after falling in the previous year. In 2011, the number of business births was higher than business deaths for the first time since 2008 and this recurred in 2012.

In 2012, the Dorset LEP area had a net total of about 30,430 active enterprises registered for PAYE and/or VAT, down marginally on the previous year.

The creation of new enterprises can be expressed as births per 10,000 of the resident population. In 2012 in the Dorset LEP area, this was 40.1 – below the national average, particularly in DCC Dorset at 38.1 births per 10,000 residents. This is likely to arise from the structure of its population, with a high proportion of older people resident here. If we look at business births per 10,000 of the population aged 16-64 years, then the Dorset LEP area lies much closer to the national average and above the South West regional average.

Enterprise births and deaths, 2012

	Count	Births	Deaths	Births as % of count	Deaths as % of count	Births per 10k pop	Births per 10k 16-64 yr pop
ENGLAND AND WALES	2,158,385	248,245	232,810	11.5%	10.8%	43.9	68.5
SOUTH WEST REGION	206,260	20,235	20,620	9.8%	10.0%	37.9	61.0
Dorset LEP area	**30,430**	**3,010**	**3,180**	**9.9%**	**10.5%**	**40.1**	**66.3**
Bournemouth UA	6,495	800	725	12.3%	11.2%	42.8	64.4
Poole UA	6,180	630	685	10.2%	11.1%	42.4	69.1
DCC Dorset	17,755	1,580	1,770	8.9%	10.0%	38.1	66.2
Christchurch	1,950	200	180	10.3%	9.2%	41.7	77.5
East Dorset	4,380	395	440	9.0%	10.0%	45.0	81.7
North Dorset	2,935	260	265	8.9%	9.0%	37.5	63.0
Purbeck	1,980	165	185	8.3%	9.3%	36.4	62.3
West Dorset	4,650	365	465	7.8%	10.0%	36.7	64.6
Weymouth and Portland	1,860	195	235	10.5%	12.6%	30.0	48.8

In 2012, the highest rates of business births nationally were in: specialised construction activities; retail trade; food/beverage service activities; computer programming/consultancy; head office activities/management consultancy; other professional/scientific/technical activities; office admin/business support activities (data are not available at local level). The highest number of deaths were in specialised construction activities; retail trade; food/beverage service activities; head office activities/management consultancy; office admin/business support activities.

Business survival rates are generally higher in the Dorset LEP area than nationally, particularly in Poole and DCC Dorset where, in 2012, 48% of enterprises born in 2007 survived for five years compared with 45% nationally and 43% in Bournemouth. However, business survival became tougher and of enterprises born nationally in 2006, 97% survived for at least one year. This dropped to 87% of enterprises born in 2010 but rose to 93% in 2011.

Source: Business Demography 2012 Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survival (ONS)

UK Business: Activity, Size and Location

2013

The 2013 dataset for UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2013 was released on 3rd October as a snapshot of data collected from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IBDR) on 12th March 2013.

As at 2013, the Dorset LEP area has approximately 33,525 local units[1], this is down by 175 on 2012 (down by 0.5%). Within the Dorset LEP area, Bournemouth, Poole and DCC Dorset all saw a loss in the number of local units with Bournemouth seeing the greatest proportionate loss at 0.9%. The South West, as a whole, saw an increase of 0.1% in local units and England & Wales saw an increase of 0.6% overall.

The Dorset LEP area contains a higher proportion of local units per 10,000 of the population, at 447, compared with 415 in England & Wales. This was highest in DCC Dorset at 487 local units per 10,000 of the population, compared with 368 in Bournemouth and 432 in Poole.

Within DCC Dorset, West Dorset was the only district not to see a loss in local units with an increase of 25 businesses representing a 0.4% increase. West Dorset also has the highest proportion of local units per 10,000 of population at 588 and contains 29% of DCC Dorset's local units.

Local units by sector

In 2013, in the Dorset LEP area (as nationally), the largest representation of businesses was in the following sectors: professional, scientific and technical (12.5%), construction (12.5%) and retail (11.4%). The largest sectors in Bournemouth and Poole were the same, however, in DCC Dorset the largest sectors were: construction (12.4%), professional, scientific and technical (12%), and agriculture, forestry and fishing (10.6%).

Local units by size

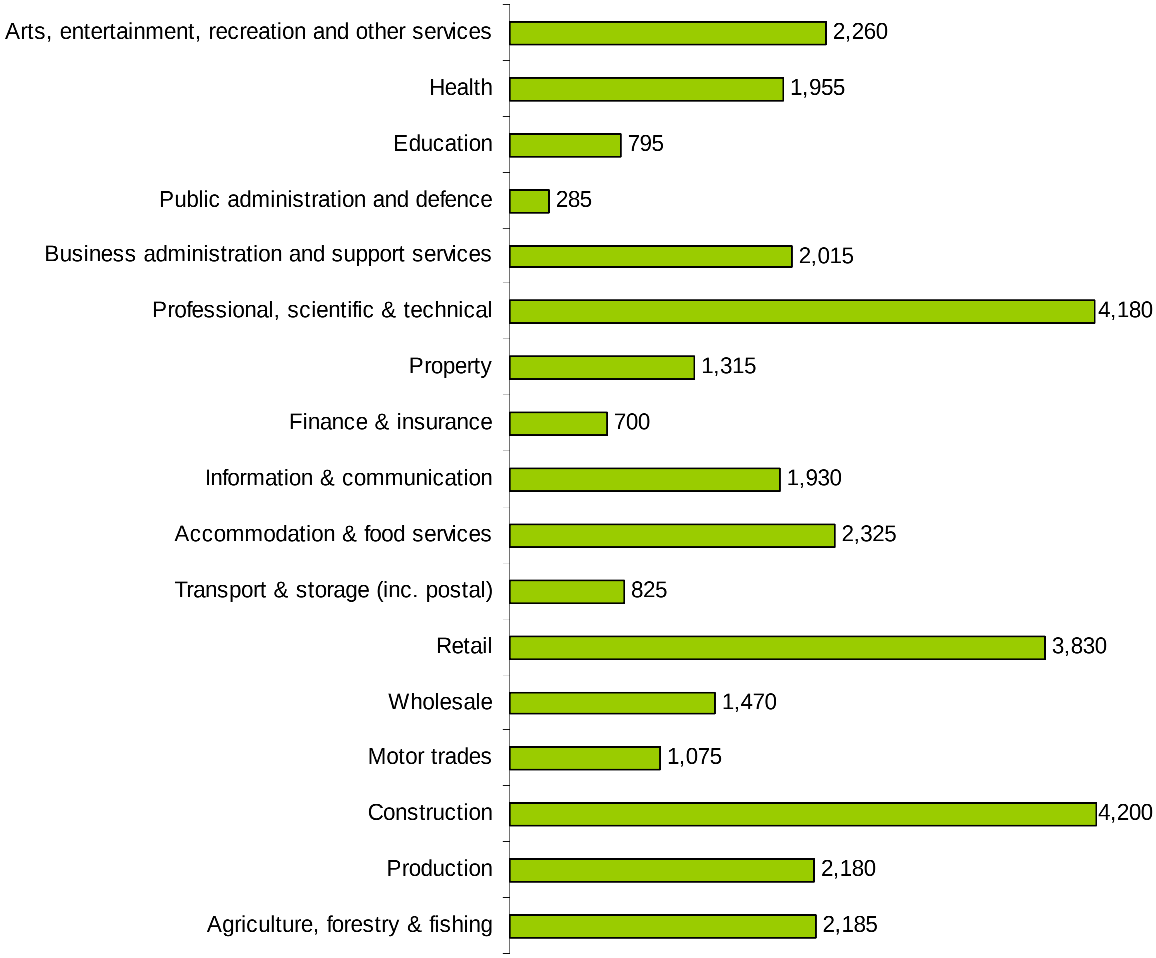
The majority of local units in the Dorset LEP area are very small with more than two-thirds employing 0-4 people (68%), this is much the same as at a regional and national level. Within the Dorset LEP area, DCC Dorset has the highest proportion of local units employing 0-4 people at 70%; Bournemouth and Poole both have proportions of around two-thirds.

The proportion of businesses in the Dorset LEP area that employ 100 or more people is 1.2%, with the highest proportion in Poole at 1.7%: the figure for England & Wales is 1.5%.

[1] Local units refers to individual sites eg a factory or shop

UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2013 (cont)

Local units by sector in the Dorset LEP area, 2013



<u>Local enterprises by turnover</u>

In 2013, the Dorset LEP area has around 28,082 enterprises[2], down by 0.5% (143 enterprises) since 2012. This contrasts with the South West which saw a 0.3% increase and England & Wales which saw a one per cent increase.

Seventy-one per cent of enterprises in the Dorset LEP area had turnover of less than £250,000 in the year and the majority of those had turnover of between £100,000 and £249,000 (29%).

<u>Age of enterprises</u>

The highest proportion of businesses in the Dorset LEP area is aged ten years or more (47%), higher than in England & Wales (43%) but below the South West (49%). In Bournemouth, only 39% of enterprises are aged ten years or more whereas in DCC Dorset more than half are, (52%). The proportion of businesses aged ten years or more in the Dorset LEP area has grown by about four per cent since 2012.

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2013, ONS

For more information, contact Steph Farr on 01305 221328 s.farr@dorsetcc.gov.uk

[2]Enterprise refers to a group of commonly owned local units eg a head office

National Insurance Number Registrations to Overseas Nationals

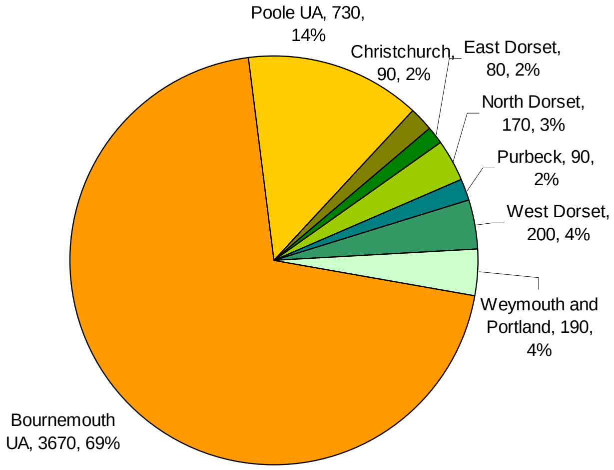
Data received annually from Department for Work & Pensions, recording the number of national insurance number (NINo) registrations allocated to non-UK nationals, continues to act as an indicator of the numbers of international migrant workers coming to the Dorset LEP area to work and live. The latest data for the year 2012/13 were released in August 2013.

Total numbers

In 2012/13 the total new NINo registrations in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole from overseas nationals was 5,214, increasing 1.8% from the 2011/12 figure of 5,122. Bournemouth maintains the largest number of new registrations with 3,669, an increase of 5.2% on the previous year. The chart below shows the NINo registrations for 2012/13 by local authority area in the Dorset LEP area.

2012/13 NINo registration by location of registration

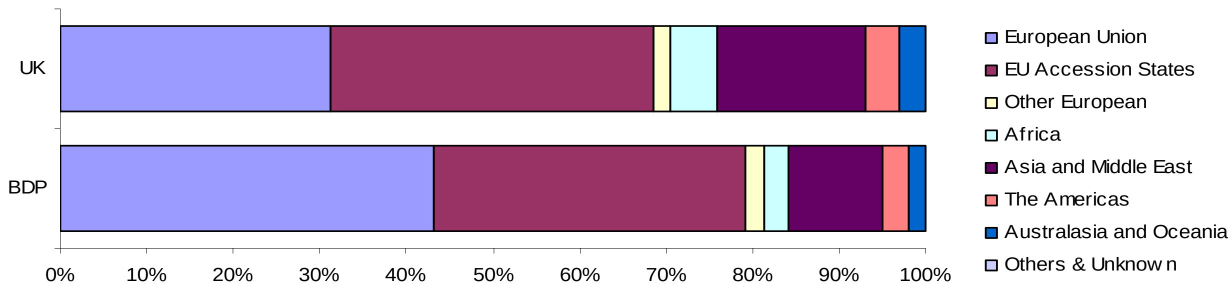
There was an increase in the number of new registrations in half of all Dorset local authorities between 2011/12 and 2012/13 – Bournemouth (up 5.2%), Christchurch (15.8%), West Dorset (13.6%) and Weymouth and Portland (8.7%); and a decrease in Poole (-11.2%), East Dorset (-10.9%), North Dorset (-17.2%) and Purbeck (-4.3%). National figures showed a decrease in new registrations of -6.6%.



Origin of international migrants

In 2012/13, just over 43% of new registrations in the Dorset LEP area were from EU countries, (all EU countries prior to 2004). 36% were from EU Accession Countries, (joining the EU since May 2004), and 11% from Asia and the Middle East. The chart below shows the origins of migrants in the Dorset LEP area and the total across the UK.

NINo Allocations by Country of Origin 2012/13



Whilst there is little difference between the proportion of migrants from the EU accession countries (UK 37%, the Dorset LEP area 36%), substantial differences between Dorset and the UK total are seen in the proportion of migrants from elsewhere within the European Union (all EU countries prior to 2004) and in Asia and the Middle East. In the Dorset LEP area, migrants from elsewhere within the EU made up 43% of all new NINo registrations in 2012/13 as opposed to 31% across the UK, and registrations from Asia made up 17% of the UK total as opposed to 11% of the Dorset LEP area total.

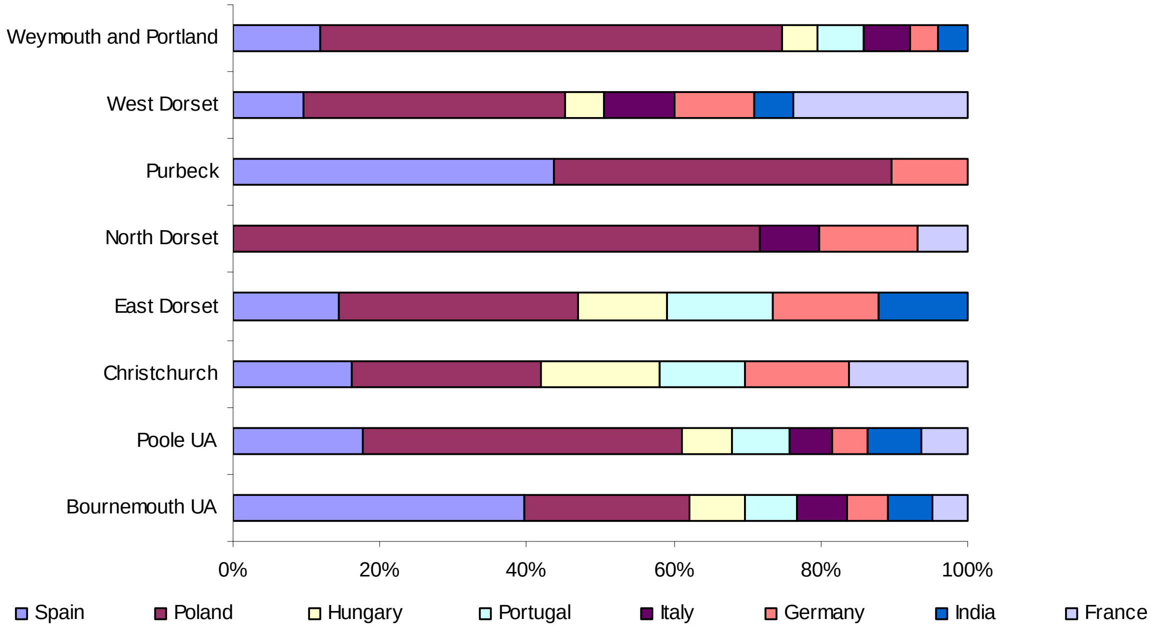
National Insurance Number Registrations to Overseas Nationals (cont)

Country of origin

More detailed analysis shows that the majority of newly registered migrants across Dorset are from Spain. The total proportion of NINo registrations from Spain was 22% for 2012/2013 (1,146), the majority of these registering in Bournemouth (a fifth of the Dorset LEP area total), and mostly aged 18-34. This is much higher than the UK proportion of eight per cent.

In a break from the past trend, Polish immigrants represent the second highest proportion of NINo registrations in the Dorset LEP area, having made up the highest proportion since the EU expansion in 2004. The proportion of Polish migrants to the Dorset LEP area is coming into line with the UK average, having historically been quite a bit higher: the proportion of registrations from Polish migrants to Dorset was 18% of the Dorset total in 2011/12 in comparison to 13% of the UK total. In 2012/13, 19% of NINo registrations in Dorset were from Poland in comparison to 16% of the UK total.

The chart below shows the proportion of NINo registrations from the top 8 most common countries of origin in the Dorset LEP for each of Dorset's Local Authorities.

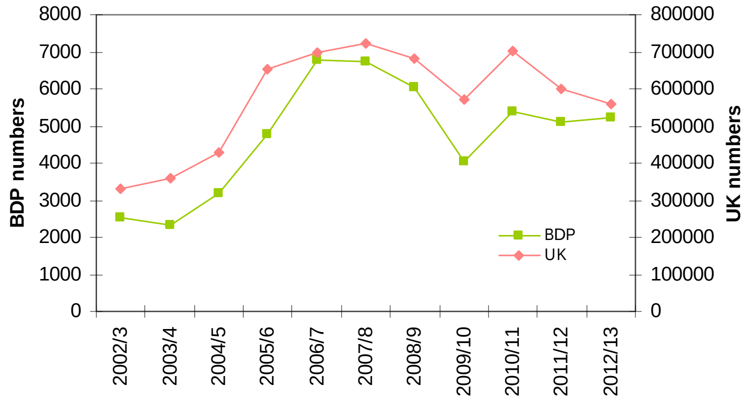


Immigrants from Poland continue to make up the highest proportion of NINo registrations in all Local Authorities with the exception of Bournemouth.

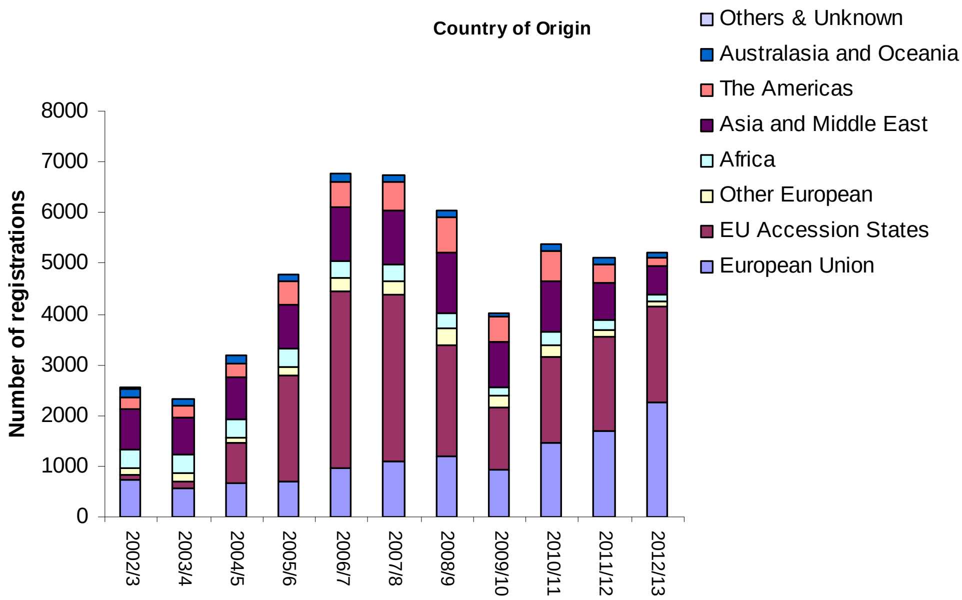
National Insurance Number Registrations to Overseas Nationals (cont)

Changes over time

The chart below shows the numbers for the UK and the Dorset LEP area, clearly showing similar patterns in the changing number of new registrations since 2002. New registrations increased significantly following the expansion of the EU in 2004, peaking in 2007/08. Numbers then fell for a couple of years but increased in 2010/11 only to drop again in 2011/12. Numbers continued to decrease countrywide in 2012/13, but rose slightly in Dorset.



The country of origin of migrant workers coming to the Dorset LEP area has also changed over time. The chart below shows the number of registrations to the Dorset LEP area by country of origin. It clearly shows the increase in the number of new registrations from the Accession Countries from 2004/05 to 2006/07. It also shows a steady increase in the number of migrants from EU countries (all EU countries prior to 2004). Bournemouth is driving the change in patterns seen in the Dorset LEP area. Similar overall trends are seen in most of the other Dorset LAs, with the exception of East Dorset and Purbeck where numbers dropped dramatically since 2008/9 and have since remained low. Also in Poole, North Dorset and Weymouth & Portland, numbers of migrants from EU accession states continue to remain higher than those from EU countries in 2012/13.



For more information, contact Rebecca Murphy on (01305 221334) r.murphy@dorsetcc.gov.uk

Key statistics

	1 Population: mid-year estimates for 2012			2 Total population: projections for 2021
	Total population	16-64 Population	16-64 as % of total	Interim ONS projection 2011 based
England & Wales	56,567,800	36,238,600	64%	England 57,687,800
South East	8,724,700	5,504,600	63%	9,453,500
South West	5,339,600	3,316,700	62%	5,743,200
Dorset LEP area	750,300	454,000	61%	804,300
Bournemouth	186,700	124,200	67%	201,200
DCC Dorset	414,900	238,700	58%	440,100
Poole	148,600	91,100	61%	163,100
Christchurch	48,000	25,800	54%	53,300
East Dorset	87,800	48,700	55%	93,800
North Dorset	69,300	41,300	60%	72,100
Purbeck	45,300	26,500	59%	48,000
West Dorset	99,500	56,500	57%	106,300
Weymouth & Portland	65,000	40,000	61%	66,600

	3 Life expectancy at birth (years)		4 Economic activity rate
	Males	Females	% of all resident population aged 16-64 years
Great Britain	England 78.9	England 82.9	77.3%
South East	80.0	83.8	79.7%
South West	79.8	83.7	79.0%
BDP area	na	na	81.1%
Bournemouth	78.6	83.3	76.6%
DCC Dorset	81.1	85.1	83.1%
Poole	80.1	84.1	81.6%
Christchurch	81.6	85.3	77.4%
East Dorset	83.0	86.4	82.0%
North Dorset	81.8	85.5	86.0%
Purbeck	80.8	85.8	79.2%
West Dorset	80.5	84.9	87.1%
Weymouth & Portland	78.6	82.9	83.4%

	5 Employees in employment, 2012		
	Total	In manufac-turing	In service sector
Great Britain	26,720,000	2,298,000 (9%)	22,668,500 (85%)
South East	3,767,100	2,480,00 (7%)	3,274,700 (87%)
South West	2,233,600	219,100 (10%)	1,857,100 (83%)
BDP area	300,900	29,400 (10%)	251,500 (84%)
Bournemouth	74,900	1,800 (2%)	70,700 (94%)
DCC Dorset	151100	17,300 (11%)	120,500 (80%)
Poole	74,800	10,300 (14%)	60,400 (81%)
Christchurch	17,700	2,300 (13%)	14,400 (82%)
East Dorset	29,100	4,400 (15%)	21,800 (75%)
North Dorset	23,200	2,900 (12%)	17,600 (76%)
Purbeck	16,100	2,200 (14%)	12,100 (75%)
West Dorset	47,400	5,000 (10%)	38,500 (81%)
Weymouth & Portland	17,600	600 (4%)	16,000 (91%)

continued

Key statistics (cont)

	6 Median gross weekly earnings of full time employees, 2012			
	- work-place based	% of GB	- residence based	% of GB
Great Britain	£508	100%	£508	100%
South East	£537	106%	£556	109%
South West	£467	92%	£477	94%
BDP area	na	na	na	na
Bourne-mouth	£479	94%	£482	95%
DCC Dorset	£459	90%	£480	95%
Poole	£486	96%	£520	102%
Christchurch	£477	94.1%	£486	96%
East Dorset	£459	90.3%	£518	102%
North Dorset	£380	74.8%	£480	94%
Purbeck	£481	95.5%	£440	87%
West Dorset	£453	89.2%	£506	100%
Weymouth & Portland	£438	86.2%	£449	88%

	7 Claimant unemployment		
	Total (Oct 2013) not seasonally adjusted	Rate % (of total resident population aged 16-64 years)	% long term unemployed (> 12 mths)
Great Britain	1,208,630	3.0	31.2
South East	104,385	1.9	26.3
South West	66,775	2.0	25.1
BDP area	7,480	1.6	20.4
Bournemouth	3,030	2.4	23.8
DCC Dorset	2,955	1.2	18.7
Poole	1,500	1.6	17.1
Christchurch	365	1.4	22.2
East Dorset	505	1.0	20.4
North Dorset	425	1.0	18.4
Purbeck	295	1.1	13.9
West Dorset	495	0.9	14.4
Weymouth & Portland	865	2.2	20.6

	8 Gross disposable household income 2011	
	£ per head	Index UK=100
Great Britain	England £16,251	England 101.4
South East	£18,087	112.8
South West	£16,014	99.9
BDP area	Dorset & Somerset £16793	Dorset & Somerset 104.7
Bournemouth	Bmth & Poole £16834	Bmth & Poole 105
DCC Dorset	£17,395	108.5
Poole	Bmth & Poole £16834	Bmth & Poole 105
Christchurch	na	na
East Dorset	na	na
North Dorset	na	na
Purbeck	na	na
West Dorset	na	na
Weymouth & Portland	na	na

	9 5+ GCSEs or equivalent at A*-C inc maths/English 2011-12	10 Business demography 2012		11 GVA (£ per resident head) 2011
	Residence based	Enterprise count	Business birth rate	
Great Britain	England 58.8%	England	11.6%	UK £21,368
South East	60.2%	380,620	10.8%	£22,369
South West	57.5%	206,260	9.8%	£19,093
BDP area	na	30,430	9.9%	NA
Bournemouth	58.9%	6,495	12.3%	Bmth & Poole £21,218
DCC Dorset	55.6%	17,755	8.9%	£16,538
Poole	56.6%	6,180	10.2%	Bmth & Poole £21,218
Christchurch	53.6%	1,950	10.3%	na
East Dorset	61.4%	4,380	9.0%	na
North Dorset	57.0%	2,935	8.9%	na
Purbeck	48.7%	1,980	8.3%	na
West Dorset	58.0%	4,650	7.8%	na
Weymouth & Portland	49.1%	1,860	10.5%	na

continued

Key statistics (cont)

	12 IMD 2010 rank (where 1= most deprived)
Great Britain	na
South East	na
South West	na
BDP area	na
Bournemouth	102
DCC Dorset	na
Poole	183
Christchurch	230
East Dorset	302
North Dorset	228
Purbeck	218
West Dorset	190
Weymouth & Portland	94

	13 Average house prices Oct 2013 (HPI)		14 Lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings ratio, 2012	15 Net dwelling completions 2012/13
	All property types	change over the year		
Great Britain	England & Wales £165,515	3.1%	England 6.59	na
South East	£216,004	4.0%	na	na
South West	£174,645	2.4%	na	na
BDP area	na	na	na	1,772
Bournemouth	£173,191	1.1%	8.07	639
DCC Dorset	£211,628	2.0%	9.75	925
Poole	£210,255	2.6%	9.34	208
Christchurch	na	na	10.73	71
East Dorset	na	na	11.84	61
North Dorset	na	na	9.87	144
Purbeck	na	na	11.45	79
West Dorset	na	na	10.36	366
Weymouth & Portland	na	na	7.61	204

Sources	
1	National Statistics, June 2013
2	Office for National Statistics 2012
3	Office for National Statistics 2009-11 (April 2013 release)
4	Annual Population Survey, July12-June13 (ONS)
5	Business Register and Employment Survey, 2012 (ONS)
6	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2012 (ONS)
7	Claimant Count data (ONS)
8	GDHI data, ONS 2011
9	Neighbourhood Statistics (DfE) Sept 2011-Aug 2012—by location of pupil residence
10	Business demography data 2011 (ONS)
11	GVA at current basic prices data 2012 (ONS)
12	Indices of Deprivation, 2010 (DCLG) - Note: six measures available for LAs should be looked at for the whole picture
13	House Price Index, all property types, HM Land Registry
14	Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings, Communities and Local Government
15	Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council, Poole Council, as at 16/08/2013

Links

Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership	www.dorsetlep.co.uk/
Borough of Poole	www.boroughofpoole.com
Bournemouth Borough Council	www.bournemouth.gov.uk
Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry	www.dcci.co.uk
Dorset County Council	www.dorsetforyou.com
Dorset District and Borough Councils	www.dorsetforyou.com
Economy Module (formerly SWO)	http://economy.swo.org.uk/
Skills and Learning Module	www.swslim.org.uk/
Public Health England	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england
National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk
Neighbourhood Statistics	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
NOMIS	www.nomisweb.co.uk
Federation of Small Businesses	www.fsb.org.uk

The listed websites have not been vetted and the editors take no responsibility for them or for any further links which may be contained within them.

The LowDown is produced by Dorset County Council in partnership with Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole.

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