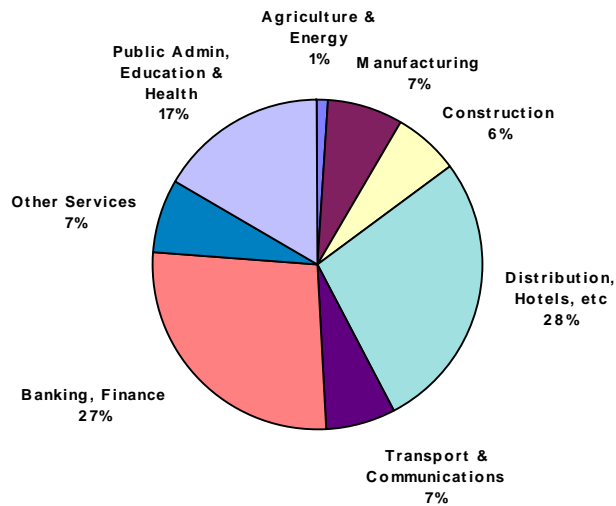




ANNUAL BUSINESS INQUIRY 2004 HERTSMERE

**Number of employee jobs by Industry Groups
HERTSMERE - 2004**

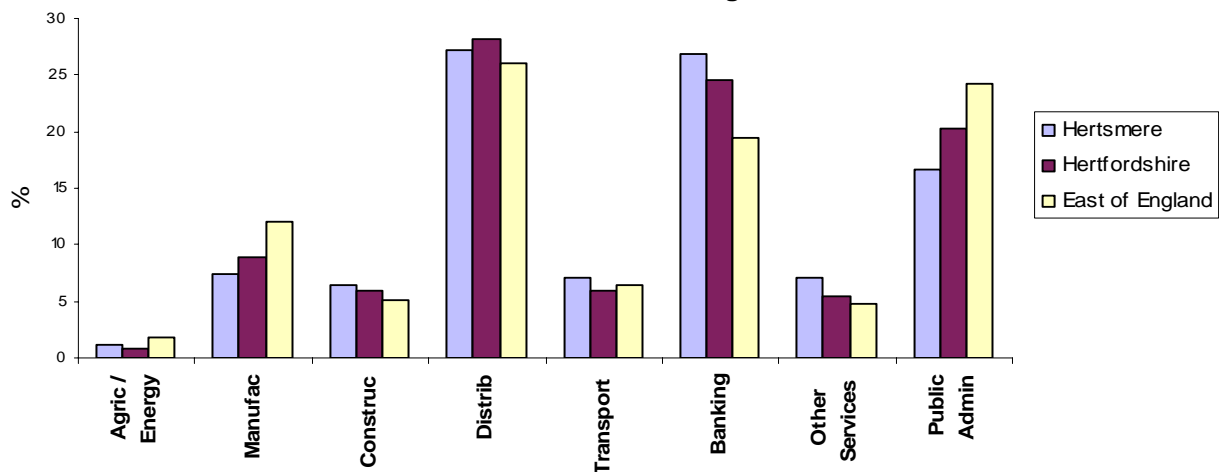


- The number of employee jobs in Hertsmere, 42,000, decreased by 3,200 (7.1%) since 2003.
- Although the overall number of jobs* fell, this has altered the distribution of jobs within the sectors.
- The Distribution, Banking and Public Admin sectors increased by 1%, while the Transport sector decreased by 3%.

	Total Employee jobs
Agric / Energy	500
Manufacturing	3,000
Construction	2,700
Distribution	11,400
Transport	3,000
Banking	11,300
Other Services	3,000
Public Admin	7,000
Total	42,000

Source: ONS 2004 Annual Business Inquiry

**Number of employee jobs by Industry Groups
Hertsmere, Herts & East of England - 2004**

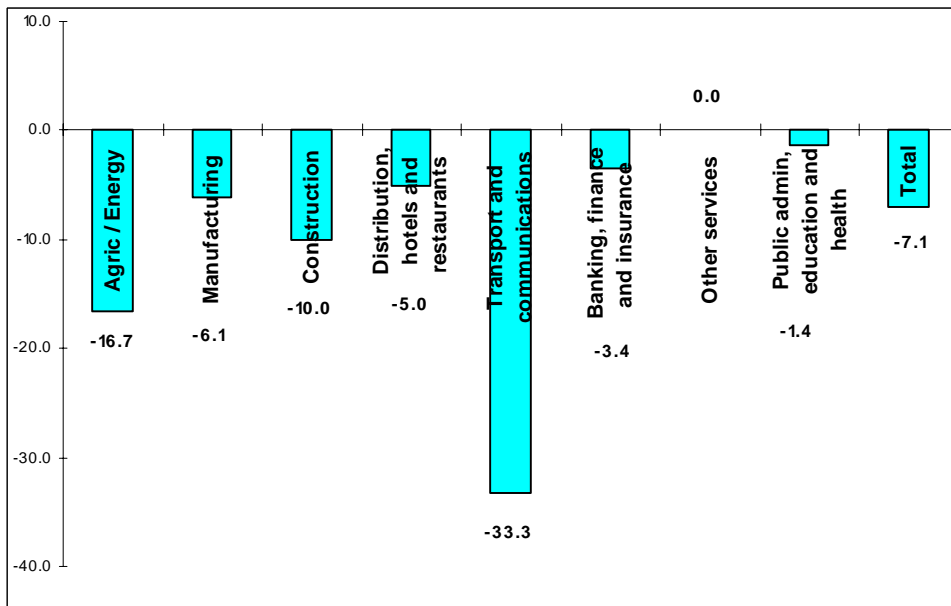


	2001	2002	2003 (revised)	2004	% change 2001 - 2004
Agriculture & Energy	400	300	600	500	25.0
Manufacturing Industries	3,800	3,500	3,300	3,000	-18.4
Construction	3,800	3,800	3,000	2,700	-28.9
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	11,400	11,400	12,000	11,400	0.0
Transport and Communications	5,000	5,000	4,500	3,000	-40.0
Banking, Finance & Insurance	21,500	12,300	11,700	11,300	-47.4
Other Service Industries	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000	11.1
Public Admin, Education & Health	8,200	7,200	7,100	7,000	-14.6
Total	56,800	46,500	45,200	42,000	-26.1

All figures in this fact sheet have been rounded to the nearest 100

NB: Data from the ABI are liable to constant revision and therefore may not always compare with earlier fact sheets or released datasets.

% Change in employee jobs by Industry Group 2003 - 2004 HERTSMERE



- There was no change in the number of employee jobs in the Other Services sector since 2003 which meant it was the only sector not to experience a decrease.
- The largest reduction in the number of jobs during this period, of 33.3%, was in the Transport sector. This was the largest decrease in this sector in any of the districts in Hertfordshire and reflected the overall trend in the county.
- The reductions in the number of jobs in the Construction, Distribution, Banking and Public Admin went against the general trends in the county.

Female / Male working patterns



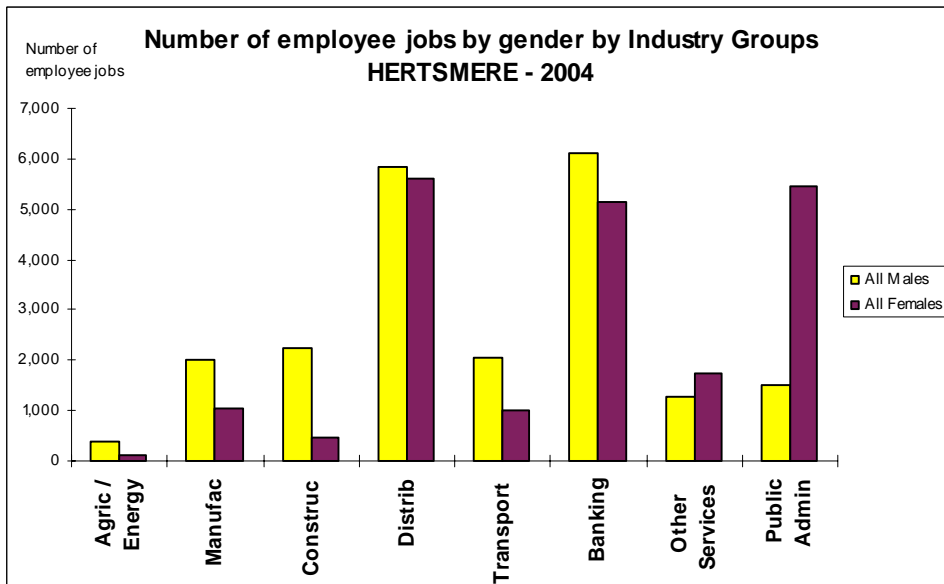
- 49.8% of all employee jobs belonged to females.
- There were 20,500 female employee jobs in Hertsmere.
- This was a decrease of 9.7% (2,200) since 2003.
- The sectoral split was:-
8% in *Production and Construction
92% in the **Service sector



- 51.2% of all employee jobs belonged to males.
- There were 21,500 male employee jobs in Hertsmere.
- This was a decrease of 3.6% (800) since 2003.
- The sectoral split was:-
22% in *Production and Construction
78% in the **Service sector

* The Production and Construction sector consists of the Agriculture & Energy, Manufacturing and Construction sectors.
** The Service sector consists of the Distribution, Transport, Banking, Other Services and Public Admin sectors.

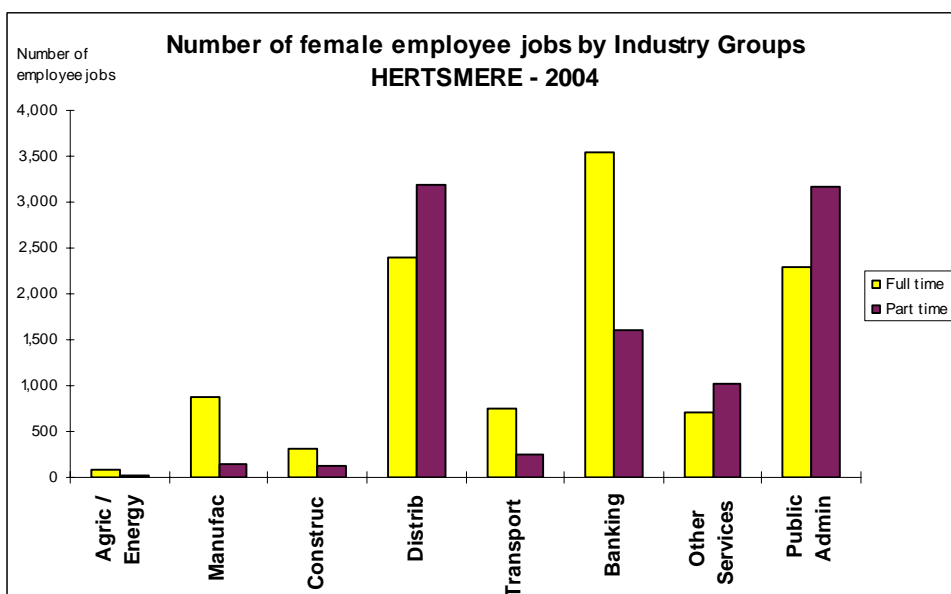
- Since 2003 the number of both male and female employee jobs fell. However, there was a significantly larger fall in the number of female jobs. This was mainly attributable to the decrease in the number of female full time jobs, especially in the Transport sector.
- The number of male full time jobs fell since 2003, particularly in the Transport sector.
- Although there was an overall fall in the number of employee jobs in Hertsmere since 2003, the percentage of male employee jobs increased from 49.6% to 51.2%.



- Male employee jobs outnumbered female in the Production and Construction sector with 4,700 male jobs and 1,600 female, a ratio of almost 3 to 1.
- In the Public Admin sector there were 5,400 female employee jobs and 1,500 male, a ratio of 3.6 to 1.
- Between 2003 and 2004 the number of female jobs in the Distribution sector fell by 600 compared to an increase in male jobs of 300. This resulted in slightly more male jobs than female in this sector, a reversal of the situation in 2003.



- 84% of male employee jobs (18,100) were full time with 16% (3,400) part time.
- Males were over 5 times more likely to be in full time jobs than part time.
- The Banking sector had the most male full time jobs with 5,500.
- 99% of male jobs in the Construction sector were full time.
- Between 2003 and 2004 the number of male full time jobs in the Distribution sector increased by 200 while the number of male part time jobs fell by nearly 100.



- 53% of female employee jobs (11,000) were full time with 47% (9,500) part time.
- The Banking sector had the most female full time jobs with 3,500.
- 86% of female jobs in the Manufacturing sector were full time.
- Between 2003 and 2004 the overall number of female full time jobs decreased, especially in the Transport sector, where there was a fall of 800.
- During the same period the largest fall in the number of female part time jobs was by 400 in the Distribution sector.

BUSINESS UNITS IN HERTSMERE

- In 2004 there were 4,581 Business Units in Hertsmere
- This represented 9.4% of the County total (48,846)

Number of Business Units in Hertsmere by Industry and Size 2004

	Number of Units employing 1 - 10	Number of Units employing 11 - 49	Number of Units employing 50 - 199	Number of Units employing 200 +
Agriculture and Energy	*	*	0	*
Manufacturing	228	*	*	*
Construction	386	22	*	*
Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	1,020	141	27	*
Transport & Communications	147	*	*	*
Banking, Finance & Insurance, etc	1,638	78	32	*
Other Services	428	33	*	0
Public Administration, Education & Health	156	103	27	*

*Confidential

NB: All the data used in this fact sheet are for Census Area Statistics (CAS) Ward boundaries as this allows for a time series analysis between 2001 and 2004.

PLEASE NOTE

The Annual Business Inquiry data relates to employee jobs and business units, not to employees and enterprises. These distinctions are important.

A significant number of employees have more than one job and it is these jobs that are counted not the employees as such. The other principal sources of employment data, the Census of Population and the Annual Population Survey focus instead on the main employment of individuals and therefore figures from these are not directly comparable with those from the ABI. Nevertheless, comparisons of the 2001 Census data and the 2001 ABI have revealed such large discrepancies in Hertfordshire, and in Hertsmere in particular, as to put into question the accuracy and usefulness of the ABI in the local context. For this reason econometric analysis for the new Local Economy Assessment is being based not on the raw ABI figures but on a series calibrated using the 1991 and 2001 Census data.

Business units should not be confused with enterprises. To work in a small unit that is the local office of a large company is not to work for a small enterprise.

The ABI is a sample survey drawn from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). ABI forms are sent to the address at which an employer holds the pay records for a particular part of the business. The majority of employers have one PAYE scheme but may choose to have more. In the main a PAYE business unit will represent an entire enterprise (eg a factory or shop, etc) and include all employees working there. In some cases there will be two or more units at the same address, reflecting a split PAYE scheme or more than one business activity being carried out from a single address. These "Reporting Units" are roughly equivalent to businesses' head offices, but are actually pay points. Information collected at Reporting Unit level is subsequently disaggregated to produce local estimates; drawing upon local unit information held on the IDBR from other surveys.

ABI Coverage

The ABI covers only Employee Jobs. Where the term jobs* is used in this fact sheet please read 'employee jobs'. It excludes members of the Armed Forces, domestic staff in private households, the self-employed, people under sixteen years of age, trainees on work related government training programmes who do not have a contract of employment, directors, partners and working proprietors not in receipt of a salary.

Part time employees are defined as those working for not more than 30 hours per week (less than 40 hours per week for agriculture and horticulture).

For further details regarding the ABI please see: "The launch of the Annual Business Inquiry", Labour Market Trends, May 2001.

