

2011 Census data for Carmarthenshire County Council – Economic Activity (All People)

All people	Carmarthenshire		Wales		England & Wales	
All aged 16-74	132,930		2,245,166		41,126,540	
Economically active						
Employee: part-time	18,475	13.9%	313,022	13.9%	5,646,290	13.7%
Employee: full-time	44,839	33.7%	799,348	35.6%	15,815,912	38.5%
Self-employed	14,642	11.0%	194,029	8.6%	3,987,661	9.7%
Unemployed	4,962	3.7%	96,689	4.3%	1,799,536	4.4%
Full-time student	3,299	2.5%	73,647	3.3%	1,410,470	3.4%
Economically inactive						
Retired	24,097	18.1%	361,501	16.1%	5,682,192	13.8%
Student (including full-time students)	5,992	4.5%	133,880	6.0%	2,389,711	5.8%
Looking after home or family	5,007	3.8%	86,396	3.8%	1,781,530	4.3%
Long-term sick or disabled	9,055	6.8%	140,760	6.3%	1,714,894	4.2%
Other	2,562	1.9%	45,894	2.0%	898,344	2.2%
Unemployed						
Age 16 to 24	1,612	1.2%	30,772	1.4%	502,438	1.2%
Age 50 to 74	920	0.7%	16,820	0.7%	332,683	0.8%
Never worked	726	0.6%	14,951	0.7%	291,072	0.7%
Long-term unemployed	2,018	1.5%	38,428	1.7%	706,924	1.7%

Definitions

Economic Activity:

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

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The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economically Active:

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically active if, in the week before the census, they were:

- in employment, as an employee or self-employed*
- not in employment, but were seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or*
- not in employment, but waiting to start a job already obtained and available.*

Full-time students who fulfil any of these criteria are classified as economically active and are counted separately in the 'Full-time student' category of economically active - they are not included in any of the other categories such as employees or unemployed.

Economically Inactive:

A person aged 16 to 74 is described as economically inactive if, in the week before the census, they were not in employment but did not meet the criteria to be classified as 'Unemployed' This includes a person looking for work but not available to start work within two weeks, as well as anyone not looking for work, or unable to work - for example retired, looking after home/family, permanently sick or disabled. Students who fulfil any of these criteria are also classified as economically inactive. This does not necessarily mean in full-time education and excludes students who were working or in some other way were economically active.

Employed (in employment):

A person aged 16 to 74 is defined as employed (or in employment) if in the week before the census they carried out at least one hour's paid work, either as an employee or self-employed. This includes casual or temporary work, on a government-sponsored training scheme, doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business, being away from work ill, on maternity leave, or on holiday or temporarily laid off.

Full-time Student:

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a schoolchild or student in full-time education. Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address.

Full-time Working:

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Long-term Unemployed:

A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.

Main Job:

The 'Main job' of a person aged 16 to 74 is the job in which they usually work the most hours. For people not working at the time of the census the main job relates to the person's last job. Topics based on employment all relate to a person's main job.

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Part-time Working:

Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less per week. This applies to the number of hours a person aged 16 to 74 in employment in the week before the census worked in their main job, and includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Unemployed:

A person aged 16 to 74 is classified as unemployed if they are not in employment, are available to start work in the next two weeks, and either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.