Cambridge Centre for Housing & Planning Research

Economic analysis of the Wisbech travel to work area

Appendices

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Appendix A: Wisbech's economic sectors

As a part of the economic analysis of Wisbech TTWA, several sectors for in depth analysis were considered but not taken forward for further analysis as they were considered on the existing evidence to not have as much economic potential as the agri-food sector. For each of the sectors listed below, the report considers the constraints to growth that the individual sectors face, specific to the Wisbech TTWA, and also begins to identify ways to overcome these challenges.

1. High value manufacturing sector

The Fenland Profile (2012) report suggests that the Fenland local economy, in particular, has relative strengths in technical testing and machinery manufacturing, which it states are considered to be high value industries. The majority of Fenland's 'high value' employment is in 'skilled trades occupations' (p.7). Yet despite this, the report notes that overall Fenland's local economy is heavily dependent on relatively low value manufacturing, processing and construction compared to Greater Cambridgeshire and nationally. Fenland has the county's lowest proportion of knowledge intensive workers.

In the project's baseline data analysis of the Wisbech area's main occupational groups, the largest LQ was process, plant and machine operatives (2.51), the second was elementary occupations (1.65) and the third was skilled trades (1.19). The smallest LQ was professional occupations (0.47), indicating that the proportion of professionals in the Wisbech Functional Area was below the national average.

East of England Forecasting model, quoted in the CEA (2012) report, estimates that labour productivity and GVA per capita in Fenland are the lowest of all Greater Cambridgeshire districts and significantly lower than UK figures. The baseline data analysis for the Wisbech area indicates that production (which includes manufacturing) sector has the strongest GVA per capita, yet the figures are low relative to the rest of the county.

The Fenland Profile (2012) report notes that the main weaknesses in the District's local economy which are likely to impede the growth potential for high-value manufacturing sector include:

- (i) the district having a low business density and low employment growth among local businesses, particularly since the recession;
- (ii) basic and intermediate level skills are poor with few residents qualified to degree level or above. The proportions qualified to NVQ levels 2 and 3 are very low, and lower than national average;
- (iii) poor accessibility of jobs by public transport, as well as relatively high levels of traffic congestion which affect business productivity;
- (iv) high and increasing numbers of unemployed and on incapacity benefit claimants which affect the local economy's resilience.

The main threats, noted in the report, which will continue to constrain growth in high valued manufacturing include:

- (i) low attainment and attendance levels of young people in education;
- (ii) evidence of skills shortages of local businesses, particularly in managerial, professional and skilled workers;
- (iii) a high proportion of long established businesses and low birth rate of new enterprises may indicate low 'business churn', a lack of competition and restricted innovation;
- (iv) over-representation of 18-24 year olds among the unemployed.

The AECOM (2011) report equally reiterates these constraints to growth in Fenland's market towns (see pp.13). It mentions, in particular, that low skills levels affect inward investment and economic spending power. A lack of aspirations influences young people and creates a perpetual cycle of low aspiration which makes long term intervention problematic.

The FDC (2012) Core Strategy suggests that for Wisbech, these "weaknesses" and "threats" are exacerbated. The report highlights the way in which the town is characterised by comparatively low skills levels, poor educational attainment and worklessness which all combine to undermine the town's competitiveness and ability to attract new investment. The proportion of long-established businesses and birth rate of new enterprises (start-ups), for Wisbech is likely to mirror that of Fenland district. The 'business churn' may be relatively worse which would inhibit competition and restrict innovation.

Diversifying the economy was a key theme in the Wisbech 2020 Vision workshops and the summit meeting and particularly how to reduce the dependency on manufacturing low down the value chain. The Fenland Profile (2012) reports note that Wisbech has fared worse in the economic recession, relative to other towns. Delivering a realistic long term economic growth strategy is therefore crucial, with the town building on its distinctive economic assets as well as complementing surrounding TTWA areas, Peterborough and Cambridgeshire county and adjacent counties as well. The potential to link to Alconbury Enterprise Zone and creation of economic spin-offs for the Wisbech area, for instance, needs to be explored.

FDC (2012) Core Strategy suggests the need for a greater variety of employment space to accommodate a range of new businesses as a way to diversify the local economy. The AECOM (2011) report supports this strategy, noting that increasing the allocation of employment land in market towns, like Wisbech, will help support future growth opportunities. Alongside these land allocations, it argues "an uplift in skills to support the economic expansion required to stimulate demand in the district is also required" (pp.218).

The CEA (2012) report equally stresses the need to address the skills gap in the county overall, particularly in higher value manufacturing, such as mechanical engineering, general engineering and electronics. It suggests that collaborative initiatives are needed with local businesses to identify problems and work through solutions to improve business growth potential, focusing, in particular, on management skills, ICT and marketing/selling skills. It also states that distinction needs to be made between small and medium sized companies, focusing on their specific issues. A one-size-fits-all approach, e.g. in relation to training and business advice, would not work.

Wisbech Vision 2020 report (2013) lists a number of the current building work projects to improve the town's business attraction and, in doing so, stimulate the local economy. A £7.2

million technology centre at the College of West Anglia, part funded by CCC and FDC, is nearing completion which will provide 'state of the art' workshop facilities for engineering, motorsports, motor vehicle engineering and electrical programmes.

Investment in the Thomas Clarkson Academy through the Building Schools for the future (BSF) scheme is another attempt to address some of Wisbech's skills gaps. Similarly improving facilities at the College of West Anglia (COWA) have been mooted. Whilst improving skills is vital to improve the town's competitiveness, this goes hand in hand with the need to also increase the range of employment opportunities available. The FDC (2012) Core Strategy notes the moving away of qualified young people, for instance, that is occurring from Wisbech area, as those with skills seek job opportunities elsewhere, and there are difficulties in recruiting skilled people back to the area.

A separate issue raised in the Fenland Profile (2012) report is the role that the next generation broadband will play in boosting business competitiveness and drawing in investment into the district. CCC states it is committed to deliver across the county 100% broadband cover by 2015 with a minimum 90% being superfast broadband. The AECOM (2011) report notes, however, that the initial mapping of broadband connectivity suggests that parts of Wisbech suffer from relatively poor connections, along with parts of its rural hinterland. It quotes 'the Mind the Gap: Digital England – a rural perspective' (2009) report by the Commission for Rural Communities, which notes that rural businesses, particular SMEs, which are a key source of innovation and rural wealth creation, will be affected by poor broadband connectivity if investment does not occur. Wisbech is, however, already seeing commercial roll out of broadband and areas not covered by the commercial roll out will be dealt with through the Connecting Cambridgeshire programme which will begin this year and be completed by 2015.

2. Logistics and storage sector

The Fenland Profile (2012) report notes that there has been a large net increase in business floor space for storage and distribution purposes in the district (i.e. B8 use class order). This may be reflected in the local GVA, yet the numbers employed in the sector are comparatively small relative to other sectors, particularly with increased mechanisation of logistics industry. The labour force proportion of transport and storage was 5.1% in the baseline data analysis of the Wisbech Functional Area while the national equivalent was 5.0%, indicating that although the industry is not dominant in the area, its labour force share was larger than that industry's share nationally.

Other nearby towns already have a head start on Wisbech with regard to this sector. The FDC (2012) Core Strategy notes that March, for instance, has benefited from Network rail depot being located there, and has significant investment in freight/rail depot infrastructure, and related engineering works. It also has greater connectivity to the rest of the county by road and rail. However, there may be specific aspects of this sector directly relevant to Wisbech local economic strengths, e.g. in the agri-food sector, in relation to food/drink processing and packaging, as well as in relation to its in-land port and related storage/distribution businesses.

3. Construction sector

Fenland Profile (2012) report notes that a dominant employment sector in the district is construction-based manufacturing i.e. low down the manufacturing value chain. The baseline data analysis shows that 9% of employees in the WFA are employed in construction. The CEA (2012) report notes, however, a potential skills gap in this sector for the county as a whole. It suggests, for instance, that gaps exist within the skilled trade professions as well as management skills. It also argues that the sector will require up-skilling, for instance, in energy efficiency methods of construction, e.g. low Carbon/BREEAM specialities. Retraining is especially necessary for small sub-contractors. The growth potential for this sector therefore may exist, particularly with investment in these new niche markets and re-skilling the existing labour force accordingly. This point was raised by delegates from housing associations and construction firms attending the Wisbech Vision 2020 workshops and the summit meeting.

4. Retail sector

Wisbech has long been a retail centre that serves its rural catchment area. FDC (2012) Core Strategy notes that the town is an important destination for comparison retail. The AECOM (2011) reports the extent to which local residents' retail expenditure is retained in the town rather than being spent in other locations e.g. Peterborough, Kings Lynn and March, which remain relatively high compared to other market towns.

Wisbech's retail sector, however has particularly suffered in the economic recession. The FDC (2009) Retail Study and AECOM (2011) reports note how the town's ranking has fallen considerably in the UK Shopping Index over time. A decline in employment levels is also supported by this project's baseline data analysis which shows that the sector experiencing the second largest LQ decline was in wholesale and retail (-0.16) and in terms of the proportional change in labour force by industry, the largest decline in share was experienced by wholesale and retail (-3.7 points).

Like many UK towns, Wisbech has witnessed retail closures, increased vacancy levels and falling footfall which undermines town's vitality and viability further. The FDC (2009) Retail Study also notes that there is a relatively limited retail offer at present, particularly in relation to fashion retail which is highly orientated toward the lower "value" end of the market. The town also has a relatively low prime Zone A retail rents compared with other comparator centres and problems with long term vacant units exist. Moreover, the town centre needs improvements to the quality of the public realm which also affects the town's overall vitality and viability.

The AECOM (2011) report also notes that relative to other towns in Fenland, Wisbech suffers higher levels of deprivation, lower levels of disposable income, and higher levels of residents on benefits, which all limit the local populations' ability to increase its consumer expenditure and support this sector's growth. Fenland Profile (2012) report also raises as a threat the district's ageing population, which will directly affect ability of residents to support the retail sector. It also mentions the over-representation of 18-24 year olds among the unemployed which will also impact on retail spend in the town.

FDC (2012) sets out strategies for new housing, employment and retail growth, which are all intended to uplift Wisbech, and in turn could further support the town's retail sector. New

urban extensions are proposed in the East (50 ha); South (60 ha); and West (150 ha) of Wisbech. The AECOM (2011) supports these growth figures, arguing that Wisbech (as well as March) has the ability to accommodate a large proportion of growth (homes, jobs and infrastructure), unlike other market towns in the district. However, the report also notes that the current economic downturn and lack of market activity, has impacted on the timing of these development proposals. Falls in housing completions across the district are also noted in the Fenland Profile (2012) report. The AECOM (2011) also notes that the market for employment and retail uses is also currently "very poor" (pp.214).

Whilst retail has suffered in the recession, there are different ways in which the sector may develop. People may be attracted to the town not by the increase in the number of standard high street shops, but by the development of niche shops, food, drink and entertainment options. The FDC (2009) Retail Study notes that Wisbech is currently lacking in cafes, coffee bars and restaurants as well as fast food and take-away outlets. The proportion of these categories of service outlets is below current UK average. This lack of availability of quality food and drink outlets could be addressed alongside improving the quality of the public realm to attract more shoppers and visitors to the town centre, and in particular to the port area which is being regenerated. The retail sector therefore has links to the tourism, leisure sector and the potential role of the port.

FDC (2009) notes that a number of retailers, including food retailers, had been looking for representation within Wisbech. Although this level of interest has dropped off in the recession, this interest may revive and could be positively encouraged.

5. Business administration and support services

The Fenland Profile (2012) report notes that business administration and support services are an important sector for the district, following after manufacturing and retail. The baseline data analysis for the Wisbech area shows that 7.3% of the labour force are employed in administrative and support service activities, after manufacturing, wholesale and retail, and health and social work.

The Fenland Profile report also reiterates that it has a high proportion of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises that employ 0-9 workers and business turnover is low. Self-employment figures for the district also suggest the district has a significant number of very small businesses, which may be concentrated within this particular sector. It also notes that the majority of self-employed businesses may be below VAT/PAYE threshold as well so cannot be captured by this data. Thus the figures may under-represent the growth in this sector.

As mentioned in 'high value' manufacturing sector (see above), low business density and low birth rates may restrict effective knowledge flow between people and companies and could constrain economic growth in this specific sector as well, particularly as business administration and support services are usually dependent on work generated from other sectors. The job density (ratio of total jobs to working age residents) is low for Fenland district i.e. labour demand is not as high as its available workforce. The Wisbech area is likely to mirror this trend.

6. Tourism sector – cultural industries

The FDC (2012) Core strategy notes that Wisbech town centre has suffered a steady decline, but the town does boast an "exceptional" built heritage and historic waterfront. The report states that Wisbech is a stopping point for tourists en route to the Norfolk coastline, which has not been tested. Examining visitor information would help clarify this point. At present, the town is poorly connected which will limit tourist-led growth.

CCC (2013) has published the first stage of the March to Wisbech Rail study, which examines the commercial viability of re-opening the line. Further stages of the study are currently being commissioned. Improving the town's connectivity, particularly through the rail network, would have a significant impact upon the future of the town and, in particular, its tourism sector. Lobbying the government on road improvements has also begun. The Wisbech 2020 Vision (2013) report, for instance, states that "as part of the A47 Alliance, Wisbech 2020 partners have met with the transport minister to get him to back the campaign and improve this vital link road" (CCC & FDC 2013, p.1).

The FDC (2009) Retail Study notes that although the town did not have a railway station, the bus station is centrally located and that the service is relatively good. It also has a number of public car parks, although the environmental quality of these areas needs improving. FDC (2009) Wisbech area transport study equally confirms these findings.

The FDC (2012) Core Strategy also notes that the town needs to capitalise on its physical distinctiveness and its waterfront to lever in greater tourist spend and boost the centre's vitality and growth in this particular sector. Regeneration strategies e.g. reusing historic buildings and improving green infrastructure were raised in the report as well as in the Wisbech 2020 Vision workshops and summit meetings. The FDC (2012) Core Strategy states that joint working is needed between Kings Lynn and West Norfolk borough council (KLWNBC), as well as CCC and Norfolk County council in order to make a concerted effort to boost the tourism sector within Wisbech.

At the Wisbech 2020 Vision workshops and the summit meeting, a number of potential ways to boost the tourism sector and attract visitors were raised. Event-led initiatives were considered to be one way forward, for instance, hosting a locally distinct food festival which capitalises on the town and its hinterland's agricultural heritage, distinct culture assets and local hospitality. The town already hosts a successful annual rose festival. Other suggestions included capitalising on Awdry's birth place and Thomas the Tank engine etc. Positive promotion campaigns and re-branding the town was considered to be critical component of future economic strategies. The fact that Wisbech was named "Capital of the Fens" could also help support these kinds of event-led initiatives as well.

The need for a Town Centre manager to coordinate and deliver these types of initiatives, as well as establishing a BID business improvement district to strengthen the town's retail and tourist offer through additional business levies will be addressed by the on-going Wisbech 2020 Vision work streams (see CCC & FDC 2013).

The CEA (2012) report notes that tailored business advice is needed to improve growth potential of the tourism sector in the county as a whole. It recommends that marketing and training advice that focuses on ways to improve customer care be provided for enterprises

involved in tourism attractions as well as for accommodation providers. Its suggestions on ways to improve the potential of the tourism sector are directly relevant to Wisbech. CCC has produced further studies specifically related to this sector. The baseline data analysis shows that the accommodation and food service activities sector's labour force is proportionately smaller in the area compared to the national proportion, with an LQ of 0.62 in the WFA. Ways to boost these employment levels therefore need to be considered.

7. Role of the port in relation to retail, leisure and tourism

Investment in the highways and regeneration of the land around the Nene waterfront has begun to improve the attractiveness of this location as a retail, leisure and tourist business location, which was halted during the economic recession.

Ways to further capitalise on the role of the port in relation to tourism, leisure and retail was a key theme in the Wisbech 2020 Vision workshops and summit meeting.

8. Creative industries sector

The CEA (2012) report notes that there is a shortage of media professionals e.g. in marketing, PR, advertising and branding, particularly in Fenland and that appropriate apprenticeship schemes could be developed in these areas. This would be of direct relevance to Wisbech as well. The Wisbech 2020 Vision (2013) report, for instance, highlights how the Thomas Clarkson Academy with FDC and CCC, for instance, has invested in performance space which has considerable benefits, particularly through the creation of youth employment in creative industries.

At present the sector appears weak in Wisbech and there is little evidence about its significance and growth potential to draw upon.

9. Clean-tech renewables sector

The CEA (2012) report notes that whilst there are opportunities for this sector to grow in the county overall, it will require investment in building technologies, recycling and ICT in clean-tech. Also skills are needed, particularly technical, engineering and ICT skills. This sector has the potential to be a key growth sector, particularly with the growing national interest in energy security.

The Fenland Profile (2012) report notes that investment in renewable energy infrastructure may provide supply chain opportunities for local businesses in the Fenland district. It notes that over half (90MW) of renewable energy capacity installed in Cambridgeshire since 1999 is located in Fenland, particularly due to the large number of wind turbines installed (48 in all).

The AECOM (2011) report equally reiterates Fenland strengths in wind resources, already witnessed in the development of eight schemes with 35 large turbines and 8 smaller ones. It references the Wind Turbine Development Policy Guidance (2009) for Fenland which determines the district's capacity for wind farms across the district. This may not necessarily create significant employment prospects, but other tangible benefits for the Wisbech local economy are likely.

The Wisbech 2020 Vision workshops and summit meeting discussed the role of the port and whether offshore wind farms/turbines are feasible here. The port is an in-land port and could have links with Great Yarmouth deep-sea port. Potential supply chain opportunities need investigation. Similarly, the economic potential of marine engineering and other maritime businesses were raised in the Wisbech 2020 Vision workshops and summit meeting.

10. Public sector

The CEA (2012) report notes that Cambridgeshire County Council is a key employer in the county, yet there are some hard to fill posts due to skills shortages, salary levels and cost of living, e.g. for social workers, social care posts, as well as technical roles. Recruitment and retention issues exist in this sector. Yet this may not be an issue specific to Wisbech area, as it has relatively low dependency on public sector employment relative to other nearby locations. The baseline data analysis shows that 4.4% of the labour force in the WFA is employed in public administration and defence; compulsory social security, compared to 5.4% in the County as a whole. The FDC (2012) Core Strategy notes that March, for instance, has the council offices and is the area's main administration centre within Fenland.

The Wisbech 2020 Vision (2013) report notes the £6.5m building works is being undertaken on the Cambridgeshire County Council's building (Awdry house) in Wisbech. This project is likely to create employment opportunities in the public sector. Such investment may have positive spin offs for the town as a whole.

Appendix B: Baseline data analysis

Area Definition

- This report defines the geographical area of the Wisbech economy in three ways WFA, GWFA and TTWA.
- The first area, and the one mainly used here, is the Wisbech Functional Area (WFA), which was defined in AECOM (2011).¹ WFA is one of the three segments of the Wisbech Travel-to-work Area (TTWA).
- Of the remaining two parts of the TTWA, a segment expanding over King's Lynn and West Norfolk is thought to be an area of residence for workers in the Wisbech economy. The Greater Wisbech Functional Area (GWFA) is an amalgam of this segment and the WFA.
- The third area is the TTWA itself.
- The map of these areas and their constituent Lower Super Output Areas are set out in Section A.

Labour force profile – evidence from the Census 2011

Industrial analysis

- Table B.1 shows the labour force in WFA, GWFA, TTWA and Fenland district by industry, and Table B.2 shows the proportions.
- In WFA, the largest industrial sector in terms of employment was manufacturing with 3,620 residents engaged in the industry, which equates to 20.6% of all residents in employment.
- The second largest was wholesale & retail (3,095 or 17.6%) and the third was health & social work (1,732 or 9.9%).
- This order was unchanged in GWFA.
- In TTWA, wholesale & retail is a larger employer than manufacturing, with health & social work third.
- Looking at the manufacturing sub-sectors, food manufacturing was the largest with 1,758 employees, or 48.6% of manufacturing workers in WFA. This is marginally greater than health & social work.

Table B. 1 Resident employees by industry (persons)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	718	1,081	1,385	1,466
B Mining and quarrying	7	10	14	29
C Manufacturing	3,620	4,571	5,812	6,941
C10-12 Manufacturing: Food, beverages and tobacco	1,758	2,086	2,364	2,387
C13-15 Manufacturing: Textiles, wearing apparel and leather and related products	285	341	392	373
C16,17 Manufacturing: Wood, paper and paper products	109	128	269	368
C19-22 Manufacturing: Chemicals, chemical products, rubber and plastic	82	152	286	394
C23-25 Manufacturing: Low tech	345	493	673	885
C26-30 Manufacturing: High tech	353	507	701	1,085
C18, 31, 32 Manufacturing: Other	688	864	1,127	1,449
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40	56	108	133
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	115	194	330	409
F Construction	1,573	2,339	3,477	4,318
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	3,095	4,413	6,262	7,662

¹ AECOM (2011) *Fenland Neighbourhood Planning Vision Stage 2 Report*. Fenland District. Available from www.fenland.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3502&p=0.

H Transport and storage	899	1,289	1,985	2,552
I Accommodation and food service activities	603	905	1,250	1,518
J Information and communication	225	351	570	853
K Financial and insurance activities	311	453	650	976
L Real estate activities	158	213	369	518
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	574	832	1,290	1,830
N Administrative and support service activities	1,275	1,589	2,235	2,745
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	772	1,084	2,201	2,804
P Education	1,272	1,845	2,637	3,274
Q Human health and social work activities	1,732	2,515	3,766	4,797
R,S Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	551	815	1,246	1,645
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	6	8	12	15
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	8	14	20	29
All categories: Industry	17,554	24,577	35,619	44,514

Note: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment .Source: CCHPR's analysis based on Census 2011.

Table B. 2 Resident employees by industry (proportion: %)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.8
B Mining & quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
C Manufacturing	20.6	18.6	16.3	15.6	10.2	8.7	8.8
C10-12 Food, beverages & tobacco	10.0	8.5	6.6	5.4	1.5	1.2	1.2
C13-15 Textiles, wearing apparel & leather & related products	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
C16,17 Wood, paper & paper products	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
C19-22 Chemicals, chemical products, rubber & plastic	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1
C23-25 Low tech	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.5
C26-30 High tech	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3
C18, 31, 32 Other	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.1
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
F Construction	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.7	7.2	8.6	7.7
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	17.6	18.0	17.6	17.2	14.1	16.4	15.9
H Transport & storage	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7	3.7	5.3	5.0
I Accommodation & food service activities	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.3	4.7	5.6
J Information & communication	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	5.2	3.9	4.1
K Financial & insurance activities	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	5.0	4.4
L Real estate activities	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
M Professional, scientific & technical activities	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.1	9.5	6.8	6.7
=N Administrative & support service activities	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	4.4	4.8	4.9
O Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	4.4	4.4	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.9
P Education	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	13.2	9.9	9.9
Q Human health & social work activities	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.5	12.4
R,S Arts, entertainment & recreation; other service activities	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.8
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - & services - producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations & bodies	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

- Table B.3 explores the characteristics of the labour force in and around Wisbech in comparison with the national pattern, drawing on a location quotient (LQ) approach.
- A LQ of industry *s* for the area *r* is measured as:

$$LQ_r^s = \frac{P_r^s}{P_r^s}$$
 , where

- P_r^s : labour force proportion of industry *s* in the area *r*;
- P^s : labour force proportion of industry s in England.

A LQ which is over 1 indicates that the industry's labour force is proportionately larger in the area compared to the national proportion. ² For example, the labour force proportion of transport & storage was 5.1% in WFA while the national equivalent was 5.0%. This produced a LQ of 1.02 for the industry in WFA, indicating that although the industry was not dominant in the area, its labour force share was larger than that industry's share nationally.

- In WFA, the largest LQ was observed in agriculture (5.05). Manufacturing was the second (2.33) and administrative services was the third (1.47).
- Looking at the manufacturing sub-sectors, food manufacturing had an enormous LQ of 8.19. Textile and wood /paper were also well represented with 3.97 and 2.38 respectively. Low tech was 1.32 whereas high tech was 0.86.
- The smallest three LQs were mining (0.23), households activities (0.28) and information & communication (0.31).

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5.05	5.43	4.80	4.07	1.97	1.31
B Mining & quarrying	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.38	0.45	0.70
C Manufacturing	2.33	2.10	1.84	1.76	1.15	0.98
C10-12 Food, beverages & tobacco	8.19	6.94	5.43	4.39	1.20	1.02
C13-15 Textiles, wearing apparel & leather & related products	3.97	3.39	2.69	2.05	0.77	0.65
C16,17 Wood, paper & paper products	2.38	2.00	2.89	3.17	1.76	0.97
C19-22 Chemicals, chemical products, rubber & plastic	0.44	0.59	0.76	0.84	1.30	1.04
C23-25 Low tech	1.32	1.34	1.27	1.33	0.89	0.80
C26-30 High tech	0.86	0.88	0.84	1.05	1.14	0.98
C18, 31, 32 Other	1.88	1.69	1.52	1.56	1.24	1.14
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	0.41	0.41	0.54	0.54	0.42	0.70
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.94	1.13	1.33	1.32	1.09	1.03
F Construction	1.17	1.24	1.27	1.26	0.93	1.12
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	1.11	1.13	1.10	1.08	0.89	1.03
H Transport & storage	1.02	1.05	1.11	1.14	0.74	1.06
I Accommodation & food service activities	0.62	0.66	0.63	0.61	0.77	0.84
J Information & communication	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.47	1.27	0.96
K Financial & insurance activities	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.52	1.14
L Real estate activities	0.62	0.59	0.71	0.80	0.89	0.99
M Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.61	1.42	1.01
N Administrative & support service activities	1.47	1.31	1.27	1.25	0.90	0.98
O Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	0.75	0.75	1.05	1.07	0.92	0.95
P Education	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.74	1.34	1.00
Q Human health & social work activities	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.93	0.93
R,S Arts, entertainment & recreation; other service activities	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.92	0.98
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - & services - producing activities of households for own use	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.72	0.71
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations & bodies	0.55	0.68	0.67	0.78	6.06	2.89

Table B. 3 Resident employees by industry (Location Quotient)

Source: As Table B.1.

² Recall that labour force is in this report is on the resident-count base and not on the full-time equivalent base.

- Tables B.4 and B.5 show the regional and sub-regional versions of the LQ analysis. The denominators of the LQ calculation were replaced by the regional and the sub-regional (Cambridgeshire) proportions respectively.³
- This measurement is expected to show the labour force characteristics of Wisbech in terms of industrial sector after addressing biases that might be equally observable across the region or sub-region (as they could be cancelled out in the calculation). However, this approach could be vulnerable to biases existing unevenly in the region or sub-region. For example, in the sub-regional approach, Wisbech's LQ of scientific activities industry could appear moderate due to the industry's significance specifically in Cambridge. Yet it could be quite high compared to the national picture.
- Both in the regional and sub-regional contexts, agriculture, manufacturing and administration were the largest three industries in WFA, as in the national comparison.
- The agricultural LQ declined to 3.86 (using the regional base) and 2.56 (using the sub-regional base) from 5.05 (the national base).
- The manufacturing LQ appeared more or less steady with 2.37 (regional), 2.03 (subregional) and 2.33 (national).
- Looking at manufacturing sub-sectors, the LQ for food manufacturing remained high with 8.02 (regional) and 6.80 (sub-regional).
- Textiles jumped to 6.07 (regional) and 5.13 (sub-regional), compared with 3.97 (national).
- Information & communications stayed small with 0.33 (regional) and 0.25 (subregional).

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3.86	4.15	3.67	3.11	1.51
B Mining & quarrying	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.54	0.64
C Manufacturing	2.37	2.14	1.87	1.79	1.17
C10-12 Food, beverages & tobacco	8.02	6.79	5.31	4.29	1.18
C13-15 Textiles, wearing apparel & leather & related products	6.07	5.19	4.12	3.14	1.18
C16,17 Wood, paper & paper products	2.45	2.05	2.98	3.26	1.81
C19-22 Chemicals, chemical products, rubber & plastic	0.43	0.56	0.73	0.81	1.25
C23-25 Low tech	1.64	1.67	1.58	1.66	1.11
C26-30 High tech	0.88	0.91	0.87	1.07	1.16
C18, 31, 32 Other	1.66	1.49	1.34	1.38	1.10
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	0.58	0.58	0.77	0.76	0.60
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.91	1.10	1.29	1.28	1.05
F Construction	1.04	1.11	1.13	1.13	0.83
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.05	0.86
H Transport & storage	0.97	0.99	1.05	1.08	0.70
I Accommodation & food service activities	0.73	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.91
J Information & communication	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.49	1.33
K Financial & insurance activities	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.44	0.45
L Real estate activities	0.62	0.60	0.72	0.80	0.90
M Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.48	0.50	0.54	0.61	1.41
N Administrative & support service activities	1.50	1.34	1.30	1.27	0.92
O Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	0.78	0.79	1.10	1.12	0.97
P Education	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.74	1.33
Q Human health & social work activities	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.94	1.01
R,S Arts, entertainment & recreation; other service activities	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.93
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - & services - producing activities of households for own use	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.39	1.01

Table B. 4 Resident employees by industry (LQ – base: East of England)

³ For GWFA and TTWA, strictly speaking, the CCC based LQs need adjustments, as the two local areas contain information in part from King's Lynn & West Norfolk. We suggest these LQs should be taken as a ratio of the local proportion to the sub-regional equivalent.

Table B. 5 Resident employees by industry (LQ – base: CCC)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
A Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2.56	2.75	2.43	2.06
B Mining & quarrying	0.51	0.52	0.50	0.84
C Manufacturing	2.03	1.83	1.60	1.53
C10-12 Food, beverages & tobacco	6.80	5.77	4.51	3.64
C13-15 Textiles, wearing apparel & leather & related products	5.13	4.38	3.48	2.65
C16,17 Wood, paper & paper products	1.35	1.13	1.64	1.80
C19-22 Chemicals, chemical products, rubber & plastic	0.34	0.45	0.59	0.65
C23-25 Low tech	1.48	1.51	1.42	1.50
C26-30 High tech	0.76	0.78	0.74	0.92
C18, 31, 32 Other	1.51	1.36	1.22	1.26
D Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	0.97	0.97	1.30	1.28
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	0.87	1.04	1.22	1.21
F Construction	1.25	1.33	1.37	1.36
G Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.22
H Transport & storage	1.38	1.42	1.50	1.55
I Accommodation & food service activities	0.81	0.86	0.82	0.80
J Information & communication	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.37
K Financial & insurance activities	0.78	0.81	0.80	0.96
L Real estate activities	0.69	0.67	0.80	0.90
M Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.43
N Administrative & support service activities	1.64	1.46	1.41	1.39
O Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	0.81	0.81	1.14	1.16
P Education	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.56
Q Human health & social work activities	0.85	0.88	0.91	0.93
R,S Arts, entertainment & recreation; other service activities	0.71	0.76	0.80	0.84
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - & services - producing activities of households for own use	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.39
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations & bodies	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.13

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Occupational Analysis

- Table B.6 shows the labour force according to occupational group in WFA, GWFA, TTWA and Fenland, and Table B.7 shows the proportions.
- In WFA, the largest occupational category was machine operatives with 3,163 persons, which amounts to 18.0% of all residents in employment.
- The second largest was elementary occupations (3,083 or 17.6%) and skilled trades (2,489 or 14.2%).
- The order of the top three was unchanged in GWFA.
- In TTWA, elementary occupations was a larger group than machine operatives, followed by skilled trades.
- In WFA, the smallest occupational group was sales & customer services (1,252 or 7.1%), followed by associate professional (1,374 or 7.8%) and professional (1,445 or 8.2%).

Table B. 6 Residents by occupation (persons)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	1,504	2,339	3,316	4,098
2. Professional occupations	1,445	2,162	3,164	4,195
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	1,374	2,000	3,236	4,342
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	1,476	2,194	3,328	4,507

5. Skilled trades occupations	2,489	3,696	5,227	6,318
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	1,768	2,510	3,788	4,723
7. Sales and customer service occupations	1,252	1,790	2,720	3,421
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	3,163	4,013	5,391	6,421
9. Elementary occupations	3,083	3,873	5,449	6,489
All categories: Occupation	17,554	24,577	35,619	44,514
Note & Source: As Table B.1.				

Table B. 7 Residents by occupation (proportion: %)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	8.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	11.2	11.4	10.9
2. Professional occupations	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.4	22.5	16.7	17.5
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	7.8	8.1	9.1	9.8	12.3	12.9	12.8
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.5	12.0	11.5
5. Skilled trades occupations	14.2	15.0	14.7	14.2	10.9	12.0	11.4
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.1	10.2	10.6	10.6	8.8	9.3	9.3
7. Sales and customer service occupations	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	6.8	7.9	8.4
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	18.0	16.3	15.1	14.4	7.0	7.3	7.2
9. Elementary occupations	17.6	15.8	15.3	14.6	9.9	10.6	11.1

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

- Table B.8 sets out the largest of the minor occupational groups (those which have 200 or more persons), and Table B.9 gives the proportions for the top ten.
- The first digit of the code number of each of the minor groups corresponds to the code number of the major group in the previous two tables.
- The largest minor group was process operatives (1,444 or 8.2%). In total, five minor groups in the table belong to the major group of process, plant and machine operatives.
- The second largest minor group was elementary process plant occupations (1,115 or 6.4%). It is one of the five elementary occupations in the table.
- The third was sales assistant or cashiers (969 or 5.5%), although the major group to which it belongs was the smallest in the previous tables.

Table B. 8 Residents by minor operational group (200 persons or more) in WFA

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
811. Process Operatives	1,444	1,646	1,880	1,971
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	1,115	1,221	1,472	1,621
711. Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers	969	1,374	2,044	2,495
613. Caring Personal Services	921	1,262	1,908	2,350
821. Road Transport Drivers	655	964	1,447	1,867
531. Construction and Building Trades	559	859	1,361	1,677
611. Childcare and Related Personal Services	469	677	1,015	1,310
922. Elementary Cleaning Occupations	462	593	996	1,233
231. Teaching and Educational Professionals	438	644	895	1,131
421. Secretarial and Related Occupations	419	626	862	1,125
925. Elementary Storage Occupations	378	453	622	802
822. Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	346	447	586	699
511. Agricultural and Related Trades	324	538	700	699
414. Other Administrative Occupations	323	468	739	1,039
112. Production Managers and Directors	318	508	712	825
412. Finance	315	469	672	908
812. Plant and Machine Operatives	313	418	603	779
331. Protective Service Occupations	310	398	750	948
911. Elementary Agricultural Occupations	304	427	552	574
124. Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	300	480	684	851
926. Other Elementary Services Occupations	298	447	683	849
354. Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	273	397	597	831

543. Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	264	378	530	632
118. Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	255	379	540	677
813. Assemblers and Routine Operatives	243	298	423	542
522. Metal Machining, Fitting and Instrument Making Trades	239	349	482	658
524. Electrical and Electronic Trades	236	354	518	647
523. Vehicle Trades	214	344	480	577
413. Records	202	290	443	632
223. Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	200	302	419	573
Note & Source: As Table B.1.				

Table B. 9 Residents by minor occupational group (proportion: % – largest 10 groups in WFA)

· · · · ·	0 1 1			0	0 1		
	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
811. Process Operatives	8.2	6.7	5.3	4.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	6.4	5.0	4.1	3.6	1.1	0.9	0.9
711. Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.8
613. Caring Personal Services	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.9	4.0
821. Road Transport Drivers	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	2.6	3.2	3.1
531. Construction and Building Trades	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.2	2.9
611. Childcare and Related Personal Services	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
922. Elementary Cleaning Occupations	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6
231. Teaching and Educational Professionals	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	5.2	4.2	4.3
421. Secretarial and Related Occupations	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.9

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

- Table B.10 shows the LQs of the main occupational groups. Tables B.11 and B.12 are the versions based on the region and sub-region.
- In WFA, the largest LQ was process, plant & machine operatives (2.51). The second was elementary occupations (1.65) and the third was skilled trades (1.19).
- The order of the top three remained the same both in the regional and sub-regional analyses.
- The smallest LQ was professional occupations (0.47, indicating that the proportion of professionals in WFA was below the national average). This was followed by associate professionals (0.61) and administrative occupations (0.73).
- The order at the bottom of the table remained unchanged in the regional context, but LQs based on the county shows managers & directors as the third smallest.

Table B. 10 Residents by occupation (LQ)

WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
0.79	0.88	0.86	0.85	1.03	1.05
0.47	0.50	0.51	0.54	1.29	0.96
0.61	0.64	0.71	0.76	0.96	1.00
0.73	0.78	0.82	0.88	0.92	1.04
1.25	1.32	1.29	1.25	0.96	1.05
1.08	1.09	1.14	1.14	0.94	1.00
0.85	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.81	0.94
2.51	2.27	2.11	2.01	0.98	1.02
1.58	1.42	1.38	1.31	0.89	0.96
	WFA 0.79 0.47 0.61 0.73 1.25 1.08 0.85 2.51 1.58	WFA GWFA 0.79 0.88 0.47 0.50 0.61 0.64 0.73 0.78 1.25 1.32 1.08 1.09 0.85 0.87 2.51 2.27 1.58 1.42	WFA GWFA TTWA 0.79 0.88 0.86 0.47 0.50 0.51 0.61 0.64 0.71 0.73 0.78 0.82 1.25 1.32 1.29 1.08 1.09 1.14 0.85 0.87 0.91 2.51 2.27 2.11 1.58 1.42 1.38	WFA GWFA TTWA Fenland 0.79 0.88 0.86 0.85 0.47 0.50 0.51 0.54 0.61 0.64 0.71 0.76 0.73 0.78 0.82 0.88 1.25 1.32 1.29 1.25 1.08 1.09 1.14 1.14 0.85 0.87 0.91 0.91 2.51 2.27 2.11 2.01 1.58 1.42 1.38 1.31	WFA GWFA TTWA Fenland CCC 0.79 0.88 0.86 0.85 1.03 0.47 0.50 0.51 0.54 1.29 0.61 0.64 0.71 0.76 0.96 0.73 0.78 0.82 0.88 0.92 1.25 1.32 1.29 1.25 0.96 1.08 1.09 1.14 1.14 0.94 0.85 0.87 0.91 0.81 0.81 2.51 2.27 2.11 2.01 0.98 1.58 1.42 1.38 1.31 0.89

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 11 Residents by occupation (LQ – base: East of England)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.99
2. Professional occupations	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.56	1.35
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	0.61	0.63	0.71	0.76	0.96
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	0.70	0.75	0.78	0.85	0.88
5. Skilled trades occupations	1.19	1.26	1.23	1.19	0.91
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	1.08	1.10	1.14	1.14	0.95

7. Sales and customer service occupations	0.91	0.92	0.97	0.98	0.86
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	2.47	2.23	2.07	1.97	0.96
9. Elementary occupations	1.65	1.48	1.44	1.37	0.93
Note & Source: As Table B 1					

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 12 Residents by occupation (LQ – base: CCC)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	0.76	0.85	0.83	0.82
2. Professional occupations	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.42
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	0.63	0.66	0.74	0.79
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	0.80	0.85	0.89	0.96
5. Skilled trades occupations	1.30	1.38	1.34	1.30
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	1.14	1.16	1.21	1.20
7. Sales and customer service occupations	1.05	1.07	1.13	1.13
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	2.57	2.33	2.16	2.06
9. Elementary occupations	1.78	1.59	1.55	1.47

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

- Table B.13 shows the 20 minor occupational groups with the largest LQs. Tables • B.14 and B.15 set out the 10 minor occupational groups with the largest LQs based on the regional and sub-regional averages respectively.
- In WFA, the largest LQ was process operatives (8.09) and the second largest was • elementary process plant operatives (7.12).
- On a count basis (see Table B.8), these minor groups were also the largest two but a • minor group with the third largest population (sales assistants and cashiers) failed to appear in the top LQ list. This shows it is small compared with the national average.
- Managers and proprieties in agriculture and related services (2.95), ranking 7th, is the • only minor group belonging to the major group of managers, directors and senior officials.
- In the regionally and sub-regionally based LQ table, the top five minor groups were • the same as those in the national LQ table.

Table B. 13 Residents by minor occupational group (LQ: Largest 20 groups in WFA)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
811. Process Operatives	8.09	6.59	5.19	4.35	1.27	0.94
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	7.12	5.57	4.63	4.08	1.28	1.00
911. Elementary Agricultural Occupations	6.62	6.64	5.93	4.93	1.73	1.34
822. Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	4.42	4.08	3.69	3.52	1.22	1.10
541. Textiles and Garments Trades	3.08	2.66	2.07	1.65	0.95	0.89
121. Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	2.95	4.25	3.60	2.73	2.20	1.57
521. Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	2.42	2.52	2.27	2.07	0.94	0.94
912. Elementary Construction Occupations	1.92	1.89	1.97	1.97	1.01	1.02
812. Plant and Machine Operatives	1.84	1.76	1.75	1.81	1.05	0.98
813. Assemblers and Routine Operatives	1.81	1.58	1.55	1.59	1.04	0.94
511. Agricultural and Related Trades	1.72	2.04	1.83	1.46	1.20	1.10
533. Construction and Building Trades Supervisors	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.55	1.01	1.10
544. Other Skilled Trades	1.47	1.38	1.30	1.39	0.96	1.06
924. Elementary Sales Occupations	1.47	1.32	1.39	1.27	0.89	1.14
925. Elementary Storage Occupations	1.40	1.20	1.14	1.17	0.71	1.03
532. Building Finishing Trades	1.33	1.23	1.13	1.22	0.86	1.07
613. Caring Personal Services	1.31	1.28	1.34	1.32	0.85	0.96
522. Metal Machining, Fitting and Instrument Making Trades	1.30	1.36	1.29	1.41	0.92	0.97
612. Animal Care and Control Services	1.29	1.58	1.61	1.53	1.81	1.41
525. Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades Supervisors	1.26	1.20	1.26	1.48	1.08	1.05

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 14 Residents by minor occupational group (LQ – base: East of England; Largest 10 groups in WFA)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC
811. Process Operatives	8.57	6.98	5.50	4.61	1.34
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	7.13	5.58	4.64	4.09	1.28
911. Elementary Agricultural Occupations	4.93	4.95	4.41	3.67	1.29
822. Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	4.00	3.69	3.34	3.19	1.11
541. Textiles and Garments Trades	3.46	2.99	2.33	1.85	1.07
521. Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	2.56	2.67	2.40	2.19	1.00
813. Assemblers and Routine Operatives	1.93	1.69	1.66	1.70	1.11
912. Elementary Construction Occupations	1.88	1.85	1.93	1.93	0.99
121. Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	1.88	2.70	2.29	1.73	1.40
812. Plant and Machine Operatives	1.87	1.79	1.78	1.84	1.06

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 15 Residents by minor occupational group (LQ – base: CCC; Largest 10 groups in WFA)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
811. Process Operatives	6.39	5.20	4.10	3.44
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	5.56	4.35	3.62	3.19
911. Elementary Agricultural Occupations	3.83	3.84	3.43	2.85
822. Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	3.61	3.33	3.02	2.88
541. Textiles and Garments Trades	3.23	2.79	2.18	1.73
521. Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	2.56	2.67	2.40	2.19
925. Elementary Storage Occupations	1.99	1.70	1.61	1.66
912. Elementary Construction Occupations	1.90	1.87	1.96	1.95
812. Plant and Machine Operatives	1.76	1.68	1.67	1.73
813. Assemblers and Routine Operatives	1.73	1.52	1.49	1.53

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

- Table B.16 shows the 20 minor occupational groups with the smallest LQs. Tables B.17 and B.18 set out the 10 minor occupational groups with the smallest LQs based on the regional and sub-regional averages respectively.
- In WFA, the smallest LQ was conservation and environmental associate professionals (0.00). The second and the third were chief executives & senior officials (0.18) and medical professionals (0.20) respectively.
- Of the 20 minor groups in the national LQ list, 8 belong to the major group of professional occupations while 7 are in the associated professional major group.
- In the regionally and sub-regionally based LQ list, the major group of professional occupations comprise 5 and 7 minor groups respectively.

Table B. 16 Residents by occupation minor group (LQ: smallest 20 groups in WFA)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
355. Conservation and Environmental associate professionals	0.00	0.52	0.60	0.29	0.80	0.96
111. Chief Executives and Senior Officials	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.21	1.26	0.93
247. Media Professionals	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.29	1.03	0.79
351. Transport Associate Professionals	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.32	0.84	0.96
213. Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	0.29	0.35	0.37	0.44	1.42	1.03
211. Natural and Social Science Professionals	0.31	0.37	0.40	0.49	4.30	1.27
241. Legal Professionals	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.74	0.73
242. Research and Administrative Professionals	0.35	0.41	0.45	0.48	1.26	0.97
341. Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	0.36	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.93	0.77
215. Research and Development Managers	0.38	0.54	0.55	0.46	2.82	1.21
221. Health Professionals	0.38	0.42	0.41	0.34	1.20	0.84
342. Design Occupations	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.58	0.93	0.90
222. Therapy Professionals	0.41	0.36	0.31	0.33	1.00	0.91
722. Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	0.41	0.42	0.60	0.90	0.86	0.96
721. Customer Service Occupations	0.42	0.43	0.53	0.66	0.60	0.82

114. Financial Institution Managers and Directors	0.42	0.39	0.48	0.57	0.68	1.19
353. Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.61	0.75	1.09
343. Sports and Fitness Occupations	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.63	0.90	1.04
113. Functional Managers and Directors	0.48	0.51	0.49	0.52	1.13	1.03
322. Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	0.52	0.57	0.65	0.62	0.74	0.83
Note & Source: As Table B.1.						

Table B. 17 Residents by occupation minor group (LQ – base: East of England; smallest 10 groups in WFA)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC
355. Conservation and Environmental associate professionals	0.00	0.54	0.63	0.30	0.83
111. Chief Executives and Senior Officials	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.22	1.35
211. Natural and Social Science Professionals	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.39	3.38
247. Media Professionals	0.25	0.29	0.27	0.36	1.30
213. Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.42	1.38
351. Transport Associate Professionals	0.29	0.21	0.23	0.34	0.88
215. Research and Development Managers	0.31	0.44	0.46	0.38	2.33
114. Financial Institution Managers and Directors	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.48	0.57
242. Research and Administrative Professionals	0.36	0.42	0.47	0.49	1.31
353. Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.56	0.69

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 18 Residents by occupation minor group (LQ – base: CCC; smallest 10 groups in WFA)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
355. Conservation and Environmental associate professionals	0.0	0 0.65	0.75	0.36
211. Natural and Social Science Professionals	0.0	0.09	0.09	0.11
215. Research and Development Managers	0.1	3 0.19	0.20	0.16
111. Chief Executives and Senior Officials	0.1	5 0.16	0.19	0.16
247. Media Professionals	0.1	9 0.22	0.21	0.28
213. Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	0.2	1 0.24	0.26	0.31
245. Librarians and Related Professionals	0.2	7 0.23	0.26	0.25
242. Research and Administrative Professionals	0.2	8 0.32	0.36	0.38
221. Health Professionals	0.3	1 0.35	0.34	0.28
351. Transport Associate Professionals	0.3	3 0.23	0.26	0.39

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Change in the Labour force – inter-census movement from 2001 to 2011

Change by industry

- Table B.19 shows the change in usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment during the inter-census period by industry. Note that the industrial classification was adjusted in order to compare the two census results.
- Over the decade, WFA saw an increase of around three thousand workers.
- The greatest increase was found in real estate, renting & business activities (662). The second and third greatest increases were in manufacturing (563) and health & social work (460) respectively.
- Only two industries experienced a decrease agriculture (-68) and finance (-34).

Table B. 19 Change in residents by industry (persons: 2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	-68	-277	-325	-255
Mining & quarrying	1	-2	-1	-12
Manufacturing	563	389	233	-190
Electricity; gas and water supply	90	147	258	318
Construction	365	531	776	934
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	18	17	62	196

Hotels and catering	106	203	324	399
Transport storage and communication	205	325	611	762
Financial intermediation	-34	-36	-80	-105
Real estate; renting and business activities	662	793	1,023	1,152
Public administration and defence	203	277	684	688
Education	375	561	843	1,163
Health and social work	460	671	1,022	1,323
Other	153	168	233	388
total	3,099	3,767	5,663	6,761

Note: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment. Minor disagreement of totals with the equivalents in the occupational analyses results from the data sources. Source: CCHPR's analysis based on Census 2001 (KS11A) and 2011.

- Table B.20 shows the growth rate over the same observation period, and Table B.21 gives the average annual change.
- In WFA, the greatest growth rate was presented by electricity, gas & water supply (138.5% or 9.1% p.a.) partly owing to the industry's low baseline level in 2001.
- The second highest was real estate, renting & business activities (49.2% or 4.1% p.a.) and the third was education (41.8% or 3.6% p.a.).
- Finance (-9.9% or -1.0% p.a.) and agriculture (-8.7% or -0.9% p.a.) showed a small decline.

Table B. 20 Change rate of residents by industry (%: 2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	-8.7	-20.4	-19.0	-14.8	-28.4	-39.2	-38.6
Mining & quarrying	16.7	-16.7	-6.7	-29.3	-34.4	-36.7	-21.6
Manufacturing	18.4	9.3	4.2	-2.7	-25.1	-33.5	-33.1
Electricity; gas and water supply	138.5	142.7	143.3	142.0	84.3	94.2	97.3
Construction	30.2	29.4	28.7	27.6	26.0	24.9	27.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	0.6	0.4	1.0	2.6	7.4	4.7	6.0
Hotels and catering	21.3	28.9	35.0	35.7	34.1	24.7	31.9
Transport storage and communication	22.3	24.7	31.4	28.8	65.7	37.0	43.7
Financial intermediation	-9.9	-7.4	-11.0	-9.7	-2.7	-4.8	2.4
Real estate; renting and business activities	49.2	43.1	35.6	29.2	10.3	8.3	11.1
Public administration and defence	35.7	34.3	45.1	32.5	6.0	20.2	16.7
Education	41.8	43.7	47.0	55.1	45.1	49.5	43.4
Health and social work	36.2	36.4	37.2	38.1	31.4	31.1	30.0
Other	37.1	25.1	22.3	29.8	18.7	11.4	7.8
total	21.4	18.1	18.9	17.9	14.6	10.5	12.1

Note & Source: As Table B.19.

Table B. 21 Average annual rate of change rate of residents by industry (% p.a.: 2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	-0.9	-2.3	-2.1	-1.6	-3.3	-4.9	-4.8
Mining & quarrying	1.6	-1.8	-0.7	-3.4	-4.1	-4.5	-2.4
Manufacturing	1.7	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-2.8	-4.0	-3.9
Electricity; gas and water supply	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	6.3	6.9	7.0
Construction	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
Hotels and catering	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.8
Transport storage and communication	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.6	5.2	3.2	3.7
Financial intermediation	-1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Real estate; renting and business activities	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.1
Public administration and defence	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.9	0.6	1.9	1.6
Education	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.7
Health and social work	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.7
Other	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.1	0.8
total	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.2

Note & Source: As Table B.19.

- Table B.22 sets out changes in the industrial shares with respect to labour force over the same decade in percentage terms.
- In WFA, real estate, renting & business activities saw the greatest share increase with 2.1 percentage points.
- Health & social work and education also showed proportional rises 1.1 and 1.0 points respectively.
- The largest decline in share was experienced by wholesale & retail (-3.7 points).
- Agriculture (-1.3), finance (-0.6) and manufacturing (-0.5) also declined.

Tuble Di 22 i Toportional change by madou y (percentage point: 2001 to 2011)											
	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England				
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	-1.3	-2.1	-1.8	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7				
Mining & quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1				
Manufacturing	-0.5	-1.5	-2.3	-3.3	-5.4	-5.8	-6.0				
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5				
Construction	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9				
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-3.7	-3.2	-3.1	-2.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9				
Hotels and catering	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8				
Transport storage and communication	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.7	1.8	2.0				
Financial intermediation	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4				
Real estate; renting and business activities	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1				
Public administration and defence	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.5	0.2				
Education	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.2				
Health and social work	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7				
Other	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2				

Table B. 22 Proportional change by industry (percentage point: 2001 to 2011)

Note & Source: As Table B.19.

- Table B.23 shows the change in LQ by industry over the same observation period. A positive (negative) change in a LQ means the industrial proportion in the local area increased greater or decreased less (increased less or decreased greater) than the national equivalent.
- Tables B.24 and B.25 show the change in LQ based on the regional and sub-regional averages respectively.
- In WFA, the share of agriculture saw the largest growth (1.37). The industry's proportion decreased over the decade (see the previous table) but the drop was much smaller than the agricultural share decline at the national level.
- Manufacture showed the second largest growth (0.90) this positive change was also achieved by the industry's smaller proportional decrease than the national decline.
- The greatest decrease was experienced by transport storage & communication (-0.19). The industrial shared was almost unchanged in WFA but it increased nationally.
- The second largest decline was in wholesale & retail (-0.16), due to a sharp proportional decline in WFA.
- A change in LQ using the regional standard was also the greatest for agriculture in terms of growth and greatest for transport storage & communication in terms of decline.
- The largest positive LQ based on the sub-regional standard was manufacturing while again transport storage & communication showed the greatest relative decline.

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	1.37	1.02	0.94	0.98	0.24	0.01
Mining & quarrying	0.06	0.00	0.02	-0.06	-0.10	-0.16
Manufacturing	0.90	0.75	0.59	0.49	0.10	0.01
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.14	-0.07	0.00
Construction	-0.07	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.01
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-0.16	-0.13	-0.12	-0.09	-0.01	0.00
Hotels and catering	-0.11	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.04
Transport storage and communication	-0.19	-0.16	-0.13	-0.15	0.11	-0.03
Financial intermediation	-0.09	-0.07	-0.09	-0.10	-0.04	-0.07
Real estate; renting and business activities	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.08	-0.04	-0.01
Public administration and defence	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.08	-0.12	0.04
Education	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.06
Health and social work	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.02
Other	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.07	0.05

Note & Source: As Table B.19.

Table B. 24 LQ (East base) change by industry (2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	1.03	0.76	0.70	0.74	0.18
Mining & quarrying	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.00
Manufacturing	0.91	0.75	0.59	0.49	0.09
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.16	-0.08
Construction	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.02
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-0.15	-0.13	-0.12	-0.09	-0.01
Hotels and catering	-0.09	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03
Transport storage and communication	-0.16	-0.13	-0.10	-0.11	0.14
Financial intermediation	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01
Real estate; renting and business activities	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.09	-0.02
Public administration and defence	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.04	-0.17
Education	-0.12	-0.08	-0.07	-0.02	-0.09
Health and social work	-0.05	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04
Other	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.03
Note & Source: As Table B.19.					

Table B. 25 LQ (CCC base) change by industry (2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
Agriculture; hunting; forestry & Fishing	0.43	0.20	0.20	0.28
Mining & quarrying	0.21	0.10	0.14	0.04
Manufacturing	0.67	0.54	0.41	0.32
Electricity; gas and water supply	0.16	0.22	0.27	0.27
Construction	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.02
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-0.16	-0.13	-0.13	-0.09
Hotels and catering	-0.14	-0.06	-0.03	-0.01
Transport storage and communication	-0.31	-0.28	-0.25	-0.28
Financial intermediation	-0.11	-0.07	-0.11	-0.11
Real estate; renting and business activities	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.09
Public administration and defence	0.14	0.15	0.28	0.21
Education	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.02
Health and social work	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Other	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.05

Note & Source: As Table B.19.

Change by occupation

- Table B.26 shows the change in usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment during the inter-census period by occupation.
- The greatest increase was found in process, plant & machine operatives (1,050). The second and third greatest increases were caring, leisure & other service occupations (752) and elementary occupations (506) respectively.
- Only mangers, directors & senior officials experienced a decrease (-300).

Table B. 26 Change in residents by occupation (persons: 2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
Managers, directors and senior officials	-300	-325	-426	-812
Professional occupations	478	814	1,159	1,643
Associate professional and technical occupations	26	44	188	303
Administrative and secretarial occupations	66	164	264	255
Skilled trades occupations	248	268	520	672
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	752	1,037	1,595	1,983
Sales and customer service occupations	190	347	559	698
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,050	1,106	1,286	1,196
Elementary occupations	506	275	563	713
total	3,016	3,730	5,708	6,651

Note: All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment . Minor disagreement of totals with the equivalents in the industrial analyses results from the data source. Source: CCHPR's analysis based on Census 2001 (CS039) and 2011.

- Table B.27 shows the growth rate over the same observation period, and Table B.28 is a per-annum version.
- In WFA, the greatest growth was in caring, leisure & other service occupations (74.0% or 5.7% p.a.).
- The second highest was process, plant & machine operatives (49.7% or 4.1% p.a.) and the third was professional occupations (49.4% or 4.1% p.a.).
- There was a decline in managers, directors & senior officials (-16.6% or -1.8% p.a.).

				-			
	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
Managers, directors and senior officials	-16.6	-12.2	-11.4	-16.5	-21.6	-22.7	-20.1
Professional occupations	49.4	60.4	57.8	64.4	75.5	69.6	74.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	1.9	2.2	6.2	7.5	2.9	5.1	4.0
Administrative and secretarial occupations	4.7	8.1	8.6	6.0	-2.0	-3.4	-4.1
Skilled trades occupations	11.1	7.8	11.0	11.9	10.9	9.1	9.9
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	74.0	70.4	72.7	72.4	55.1	53.1	52.1
Sales and customer service occupations	17.9	24.0	25.9	25.6	28.3	19.7	23.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	49.7	38.0	31.3	22.9	0.8	-1.0	-4.7
Elementary occupations	19.6	7.6	11.5	12.3	2.7	2.6	5.8
total	20.7	17.9	19.1	17.6	14.6	10.4	12.1

Table B. 27 Rate of change of residents by occupation (%: 2001 to 2011)

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Table B. 28 Average annual change rate of residents by occupation (% p.a. : 2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
Managers, directors and senior officials	-1.8	-1.3	-1.2	-1.8	-2.4	-2.5	-2.2
Professional occupations	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.7
Associate professional and technical occupations	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
Administrative and secretarial occupations	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Skilled trades occupations	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9

Caring, leisure and other service occupations	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Sales and customer service occupations	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Elementary occupations	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
total	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

- Table B.29 sets out changes in the occupational shares over the same decade.
- In WFA, process, plant & machine operatives had the greatest share increase with 3.5 percentage points.
- Caring, leisure & other services occupations and professional occupations also showed proportional rises 3.1 and 1.6 points respectively.
- The largest decline was experienced by managers, directors & senior officials (-3.8 points).
- Associate professional & technical occupations (-1.4), administrative & secretarial occupations (-1.3) and skilled trades (-1.2) also declined .

Table B. 29 Proportional change by occupation (percentage point: 2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East	England
Managers, directors and senior officials	-3.8	-3.3	-3.2	-3.8	-5.2	-4.9	-4.4
Professional occupations	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	7.8	5.8	6.2
Associate professional and technical occupations	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	-1.4	-0.6	-1.0
Administrative and secretarial occupations	-1.3	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.8	-1.7	-1.9
Skilled trades occupations	-1.2	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
Sales and customer service occupations	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
Process, plant and machine operatives	3.5	2.4	1.4	0.6	-1.0	-0.8	-1.3
Elementary occupations	-0.2	-1.5	-1.0	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

- Table B.30 shows the change in LQ by occupation over the same observation period. A positive (negative) change in a LQ means the operational proportion in the local area increased greater or decreased less (increased less or decreased greater) than the national equivalent.
- Tables B.31 and B.32 use change in LQ based on the regional and sub-regional averages respectively.
- In WFA, process, plant & machine operatives experienced the largest growth (0.79). This was a higher increase than nationally.
- The greatest decrease was experienced by professional occupations (-0.12). However this was less than the national decrease. The second largest decline was sales & customer service occupations (-0.11) – their share increased nationally.
- The change in LQ based on the regional and sub-regional averages was the greatest for process, plant & machine operatives.
- The greatest decline was professional occupations in the regionally based LQ context but sales & customer service occupation in the sub-regionally based LQ case.

Table B. 30 LQ change by occupation (2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
Managers, directors and senior officials	-0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	-0.04	-0.02
Professional occupations	-0.12	-0.07	-0.09	-0.06	-0.02	-0.01
Associate professional and technical occupations	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.03
Administrative and secretarial occupations	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.02
Skilled trades occupations	-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	-0.04	-0.01	0.01
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.02

Elementary occupations	0.08	-0.05	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.02
Process, plant and machine operatives	0.79	0.62	0.48	0.37	0.03	0.05
Sales and customer service occupations	-0.11	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	0.01	-0.02

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Table B. 31 LQ (East base) change by occupation (2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	ССС
Managers, directors and senior officials	-0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	-0.02
Professional occupations	-0.12	-0.07	-0.08	-0.06	0.00
Associate professional and technical occupations	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	-0.03	-0.06
Administrative and secretarial occupations	-0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.02
Skilled trades occupations	-0.09	-0.10	-0.07	-0.04	-0.02
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	-0.02
Sales and customer service occupations	-0.10	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.03
Process, plant and machine operatives	0.68	0.52	0.39	0.28	-0.02
Elementary occupations	0.10	-0.03	0.01	0.04	-0.03

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Table B. 32 LQ (CCC base) change by occupation (2001 to 2011)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
Managers, directors and senior officials	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.03
Professional occupations	-0.09	-0.05	-0.06	-0.04
Associate professional and technical occupations	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.01
Administrative and secretarial occupations	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.05
Skilled trades occupations	-0.07	-0.08	-0.05	-0.02
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
Sales and customer service occupations	-0.15	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05
Process, plant and machine operatives	0.75	0.58	0.44	0.33
Elementary occupations	0.17	0.03	0.07	0.09

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Section A Area definition





Table B. 33 Wisbech TTWA by LSOA

TTWA	WFA_3CAT	LSOA_2001_code	LSOA_2001	LSOA_2011_code	LSOA_2011
Wisbech	WFA	E01018063	Fenland 002A	E01018063	Fenland 002A
Wisbech	WFA	E01018066	Fenland 004A	E01018066	Fenland 004A
Wisbech	WFA	E01018067	Fenland 004B	E01018067	Fenland 004B
Wisbech	WFA	E01018068	Fenland 004C	E01018068	Fenland 004C
Wisbech	WFA	E01018069	Fenland 003A	E01018069	Fenland 003A
Wisbech	WFA	E01018070	Fenland 003B	E01018070	Fenland 003B
Wisbech	WFA	E01018071	Fenland 003C	E01018071	Fenland 003C
Wisbech	WFA	E01018073	Fenland 002B	E01018073	Fenland 002B
Wisbech	MFA	E01018077	Fenland 007A	E01018077	Fenland 007A
Wisbech	MFA	E01018078	Fenland 007B	E01018078	Fenland 007B
Wisbech	MFA	E01018079	Fenland 007C	E01018079	Fenland 007C
Wisbech	MFA	E01018080	Fenland 007D	E01018080	Fenland 007D
Wisbech	MFA	E01018081	Fenland 005A	E01018081	Fenland 005A
Wisbech	MFA	E01018082	Fenland 005B	E01018082	Fenland 005B
Wisbech	MFA	E01018083	Fenland 005C	E01018083	Fenland 005C
Wisbech	MFA	E01018084	Fenland 005D	E01018084	Fenland 005D
Wisbech	MFA	E01018085	Fenland 009A	E01018085	Fenland 009A
Wisbech	MFA	E01018086	Fenland 009B	E01018086	Fenland 009B
Wisbech	MFA	E01018087	Fenland 009C	E01018087	Fenland 009C
Wisbech	MFA	E01018088	Fenland 009D	E01018088	Fenland 009D
Wisherh	W/FA	F01018089	Fenland 003D	E01033111	Fenland 003H
Wisseen	••••	201010005		E01033112	Fenland 003I
Wisbech	WFA	E01018090	Fenland 004D	E01018090	Fenland 004D
Wisbech	WFA	E01018091	Fenland 004E	E01018091	Fenland 004E
Wisbech	WFA	E01018092	Fenland 004F	E01018092	Fenland 004F
Wisbech	WFA	E01018093	Fenland 003E	E01018093	Fenland 003E
Wisbech	WFA	E01018094	Fenland 001A	E01018094	Fenland 001A
Wisbech	WFA	E01018095	Fenland 001B	E01018095	Fenland 001B
Wisbech	WFA	E01018096	Fenland 001C	E01018096	Fenland 001C
Wisbech	WFA	E01018097	Fenland 001D	E01018097	Fenland 001D
Wisbech	WFA	E01018103	Fenland 003F	E01018103	Fenland 003F
Wisbech	WFA	E01018104	Fenland 003G	E01018104	Fenland 003G
Wisbech	WFA	E01018107	Fenland 002C	E01018107	Fenland 002C
Wisbech	WFA	E01018108	Fenland 002D	E01018108	Fenland 002D
Wisbech	WFA	E01018109	Fenland 002E	E01018109	Fenland 002E
Wisbech	MFA	E01018111	Fenland 010C	E01018111	Fenland 010C
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026659	King's Lynn & WN 016A	E01026659	King's Lynn & WN 016A
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026660	King's Lynn & WN 016B	E01026660	King's Lynn & WN 016B
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026661	King's Lynn & WN 016C	E01026661	King's Lynn & WN 016C
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026684	King's Lynn & WN 013A	E01026684	King's Lynn & WN 013A
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026685	King's Lynn & WN 013B	E01026685	King's Lynn & WN 013B
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026715	King's Lynn & WN 016D	E01026715	King's Lynn & WN 016D
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026716	King's Lynn & WN 016E	E01026716	King's Lynn & WN 016E
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026719	King's Lynn & WN 013C	E01026719	King's Lynn & WN 013C
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026720	King's Lynn & WN 013D	E01026720	King's Lynn & WN 013D
Wisbech	GWFA	E01026721	King's Lynn & WN 013E	E01026721	King's Lynn & WN 013E

Section B Supplementary labour force data from the Census 2011

Table B. 34 Residents by occupation & occupation minor group (persons)

			TT\A/A	Fonland
1 Managara directors and conjor officials	1 F04	GWFA	1 1 WA	1 000
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	1,504	2,339	3,310	4,098
11. Colporate managers and unectors	951	1,454	2,060	2,594
111. Chief Executives and Senior Officials	210	E08	19	20
112. Froduction Managers and Directors	318	508	240	825
113. Functional Managers and Directors	27	244	540 04	440
114. Financial institution Managers and Directors	37	48	207	120
115. Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	87	140	207	283
116. Senior Officers in Protective Services	41	57	03 101	94
117. Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	42	270	101	121
12. Other managers and preciois in Relair and Wholesale	200	3/9	1 220	1 504
12. Other managers and proprietors	553	122	1,230	1,504
121. Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	120	123	151	143
122. Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	139	201	272	351
123. Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	53	81	123	159
124. Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	300	480	684	851
2. Professional occupations	1,445	2,162	3,164	4,195
21. Science research, engineering and technology professionals	315	486	/38	1,057
211. Natural and Social Science Professionals	26	44	68	105
212. Engineering Professionals	153	219	332	459
213. Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	115	189	290	432
214. Conservation and Environment Professionals	14	20	27	39
215. Research and Development Managers	7	14	21	22
22. Health professionals	317	477	661	835
221. Health Professionals	92	144	203	210
222. Therapy Professionals	25	31	39	52
223. Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	200	302	419	573
23. Teaching and educational professionals	438	644	895	1,131
231. Teaching and Educational Professionals	438	644	895	1,131
24. Business, media and public service professionals	375	555	870	1,172
241. Legal Professionals	39	49	66	76
242. Research and Administrative Professionals	136	221	353	469
243. Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	75	106	181	248
244. Welfare Professionals	56	83	127	171
245. Librarians and Related Professionals	10	12	20	24
246. Quality and Regulatory Professionals	41	55	83	118
247. Media Professionals	18	29	40	66
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	1,374	2,000	3,236	4,342
31. Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	202	296	503	736
311. Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	125	196	326	469
312. Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	19	26	46	68
313. Information Technology Technicians	58	74	131	199
32. Health and social care associate professionals	117	180	282	335
321. Health Associate Professionals	44	69	96	115
322. Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	73	111	186	220
33. Protective Service Occupations	310	398	750	948
331. Protective Service Occupations	310	398	750	948
34. Culture, media and sports occupations	144	233	341	449
341. Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	75	122	169	205
342. Design Occupations	34	56	85	123
343. Sports and Fitness Occupations	35	55	87	121
35. Business and public service associate professionals	601	893	1,360	1,874
351. Transport Associate Professionals	5	5	8	15
352. Legal Associate Professionals	23	28	44	61
353. Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	159	234	369	538
354. Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	273	397	597	831
355. Conservation and Environmental associate professionals	0	3	5	3
356. Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	141	226	337	426

4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	1,476	2,194	3,328	4,507
41. Administrative occupations	1,057	1,568	2,466	3,382
411. Government and Related Organisations	146	215	414	568
412. Finance	315	469	672	908
413. Records	202	290	443	632
414. Other Administrative Occupations	323	468	739	1,039
415. Office Managers and Supervisors	71	126	198	235
42. Secretarial and related occupations	419	626	862	1,125
421. Secretarial and Related Occupations	419	626	862	1,125
5. Skilled trades occupations	2,489	3,696	5,227	6,318
51. Skilled agricultural and related trades	324	538	700	699
511. Agricultural and Related Trades	324	538	700	699
52. Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	879	1,320	1,846	2,323
521. Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	154	225	293	334
522. Metal Machining, Fitting and Instrument Making Trades	239	349	482	658
523. Vehicle Trades	214	344	480	577
524. Electrical and Electronic Trades	236	354	518	647
525. Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades Supervisors	36	48	73	107
53. Skilled construction and building trades	786	1,158	1,765	2,204
531. Construction and Building Trades	559	859	1,361	1,677
532. Building Finishing Trades	185	240	318	430
533. Construction and Building Trades Supervisors	42	59	86	97
54. Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	500	680	916	1.092
541. Textiles and Garments Trades	95	115	130	129
542. Printing Trades	51	69	95	116
543. Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	264	378	530	632
544. Other Skilled Trades	90	118	161	215
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	1.768	2.510	3,788	4,723
61 Caring personal service occupations	1 443	2,010	3 057	3 820
611 Childcare and Related Personal Services	469	677	1 015	1 310
612 Animal Care and Control Services	53	91	134	160
613. Caring Personal Services	921	1 262	1 908	2 350
62 Leisure travel and related personal service occupations	325	480	731	903
621 Leisure and Travel Services	68	88	148	195
622 Hairdressers and Related Services	171	262	295	471
623. Housekeening and Related Services	61	96	134	176
624. Cleaning and Housekeening Managers and Supervisors	25	34	54	170 61
7 Sales and customer service occupations	1 252	1 790	2 720	3 4 2 1
71 Sales occupations	1,252	1,750	2,720	2 9 9 9
71. Sales occupations	1,155	1 37/	2,410	2,525
712 Sales Related Occupations	71	1,574	172	2,400
712. Sales Neiateu Occupations	71	124	200	190
713. Sales Supervisors	95 117	154	200	230
721 Customer Service Occupations	00	140	251	202
721. Customer Service Managers and Supervicers	19	26	52	100
8 Process plant and machine operatives	2 162	4 012	5 201	6 421
81. Process, plant and machine operatives	3,103 2 111	4,013	2 107	2 661
811 Process Operatives	2,111	2,528	1 990	1 071
811. Plotess Operatives	1,444 212	1,040	1,000	1,971
812. Francish viacinine Operatives	242	200	422	F 4 2
813. Assemblers and Routine Operatives	245	166	425	242
814. Collisit action Operatives	1052	1 495	291	2 760
821. Read Transport Drivers	1,052	1,405	2,194	1 967
822. Nobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	246	904	1,447	1,007
822. Mobile Machine Drivers and Transport Operatives	540	447	200	104
0. Elementary occupations		74 2072	E 110 TOT	194 6 400
5. Liementally Uccupations	3,083	3,8/3	3,449	0,489
91. Elementary trades and related occupations	1,589	1,882	2,379	2,63/
911. Elementary Agricultural Occupations	304	427	552	5/4
912. Elementary Construction Occupations	1/0	234	355	442
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	1,115	1,221	1,4/2	1,621
92. Elementary administration and service occupations	1,494	1,991	3,070	3,852
921. Elementary Administration Occupations	124	177	291	395

922. Elementary Cleaning Occupations	462	593	996	1,233
923. Elementary Security Occupations	138	203	297	367
924. Elementary Sales Occupations	94	118	181	206
925. Elementary Storage Occupations	378	453	622	802
926. Other Elementary Services Occupations	298	447	683	849
All categories: Occupation	17,554	24,577	35,619	44,514
Note & Source: As Table B.1.				

Table B. 35 Residents by occupation & occupation minor group (proportion: %)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	8.6	9.5	9.3	9.2
11. Corporate managers and directors	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.8
111. Chief Executives and Senior Officials	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
112. Production Managers and Directors	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
113. Functional Managers and Directors	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
114. Financial Institution Managers and Directors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
115. Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
116. Senior Officers in Protective Services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
117. Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
118. Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
12. Other managers and proprietors	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4
121. Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
122. Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
123. Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
124. Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
2. Professional occupations	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.4
21. Science research, engineering and technology professionals	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
211. Natural and Social Science Professionals	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
212. Engineering Professionals	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
213. Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
214. Conservation and Environment Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
215. Research and Development Managers	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
22. Health professionals	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
221. Health Professionals	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
222. Therapy Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
223. Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
23. Teaching and educational professionals	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
231. Teaching and Educational Professionals	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
24. Business, media and public service professionals	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
241. Legal Professionals	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
242. Research and Administrative Professionals	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
243. Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
244. Welfare Professionals	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
245. Librarians and Related Professionals	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
246. Quality and Regulatory Professionals	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
247. Media Professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	7.8	8.1	9.1	9.8
31. Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
311. Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1
312. Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
313. Information Technology Technicians	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
32. Health and social care associate professionals	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
321. Health Associate Professionals	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
322. Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
33. Protective Service Occupations	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1
331. Protective Service Occupations	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.1
34. Culture, media and sports occupations	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
341. Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
342. Design Occupations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
343. Sports and Fitness Occupations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
35. Business and public service associate professionals	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2

351. Transport Associate Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
352 Legal Associate Professionals	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
352. Legal Associate Professionals	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
254. Salos, Marketing and Polated Associate Professionals	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
354. Sales, Marketing and Kelated Associate Professionals	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9
355. Conservation and Environmental associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
356. Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.1
41. Administrative occupations	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.6
411. Government and Related Organisations	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
412. Finance	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
413. Records	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
414. Other Administrative Occupations	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3
415. Office Managers and Supervisors	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
42. Secretarial and related occupations	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
421. Secretarial and Related Occupations	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
5. Skilled trades occupations	14.2	15.0	14.7	14.2
51. Skilled agricultural and related trades	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.6
511. Agricultural and Related Trades	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.6
52 Skilled metal electrical and electronic trades	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.2
521 Matal Forming Wolding and Polated Trades	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.2
521. Metal Machining, Weidling and Instrument Making Trades	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
522. Metal Machining, Fitting and instrument Making Trades	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
523. Venicie Trades	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
524. Electrical and Electronic Trades	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
525. Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades Supervisors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
53. Skilled construction and building trades	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0
531. Construction and Building Trades	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8
532. Building Finishing Trades	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
533. Construction and Building Trades Supervisors	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
54. Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5
541. Textiles and Garments Trades	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
542. Printing Trades	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
543. Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
544. Other Skilled Trades	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	10.1	10.2	10.6	10.6
61 Caring personal service occupations	8.2	83	86	86
611 Childcare and Related Personal Services	2.7	2.5	2.8	2 9
612 Animal Care and Control Services	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.5
612. Caring Descand Control Services	0.3 F 2	0.4	0.4	0.4 F 2
613. Carling Personal Services	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5
62. Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
621. Leisure and Travel Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
622. Hairdressers and Related Services	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
623. Housekeeping and Related Services	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
624. Cleaning and Housekeeping Managers and Supervisors	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
7. Sales and customer service occupations	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7
71. Sales occupations	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.6
711. Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6
712. Sales Related Occupations	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
713. Sales Supervisors	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
72. Customer service occupations	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
721. Customer Service Occupations	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
722. Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
8 Process plant and machine operatives	18.0	16.3	15.1	14.4
81 Process plant and machine operatives	12.0	10.3	9.0	82
811 Process Operatives	8.2	67	5.8	1.4
812. Plant and Machine Operatives	1.0	17	17	1.4
012. Fight and wideline Operatives	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
813. Assemblers and Koutine Operatives	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
814. Construction Operatives	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
82. I ransport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2
821. Road Transport Drivers	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2
822. Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
823. Other Drivers and Transport Operatives	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
9. Elementary occupations	17.6	15.8	15.3	14.6

91. Elementary trades and related occupations	9.1	7.7	6.7	5.9
911. Elementary Agricultural Occupations	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
912. Elementary Construction Occupations	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
913. Elementary Process Plant Occupations	6.4	5.0	4.1	3.6
92. Elementary administration and service occupations	8.5	8.1	8.6	8.7
921. Elementary Administration Occupations	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
922. Elementary Cleaning Occupations	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8
923. Elementary Security Occupations	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
924. Elementary Sales Occupations	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
925. Elementary Storage Occupations	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
926. Other Elementary Services Occupations	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9

Note & Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 36 NS-Sec (persons)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	1,416	2,145	3,170	4,118
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	502	752	1,045	1,267
L1 Employers in large establishments	0	2	3	1
L2 Higher managerial and administrative occupations	502	750	1,042	1,266
1.2 Higher professional occupations	914	1,393	2,125	2,851
L3.1 Traditional employees	470	708	1,078	1,432
L3.2 New employees	268	412	655	986
L3.3 Traditional self-employed	146	226	319	354
L3.4 New self-employed	30	47	73	79
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	4.013	5.923	8.886	11.363
L4 Lower professional and higher technical occupations	2.214	3.254	4.828	6.227
L4.1 Traditional employees	1.727	2,495	3.720	4.855
14.2 New employees	253	372	561	733
14.3 Traditional self-employed	192	315	441	505
L4.4 New self-employed	42	72	106	134
L5 Lower managerial and administrative occupations	1.121	1.699	2.520	3.159
16 Higher supervisory occupations	678	970	1,538	1.977
3. Intermediate occupations	2,923	4.247	6,608	8.617
17.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative occupations	1.684	2.480	3,829	5.041
17.2 Intermediate sales and service occupations	916	1.311	2,104	2.672
17.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary occupations	207	303	439	585
17.4 Intermediate engineering occupations	116	153	236	319
4 Small employers and own account workers	2 988	4 720	6 585	7 494
1.8 Employers in small establishments	2,300	1 151	1 607	1 772
18.1 Employers in small establishments in industry, commerce, services etc	625	987	1 419	1 594
18.2 Employers in small establishments in agriculture	82	164	188	178
19 Own account workers	2 281	3 569	4 978	5 722
191 Own account workers (non-professional)	2,201	3 208	4 503	5 289
19.2 Own account workers (agriculture)	176	361	475	433
5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations	2 518	3 503	5 170	6 241
10 Lower supervisory occupations	1 594	2 152	3 105	3 664
111 Lower technical occupations	924	1 351	2 065	2 577
111 Lower technical craft occupations	805	1 185	1 788	2,377
111.2 Lower technical process operative occupations	119	1,105	277	2,220
6 Semi-routine occupations	6 137	8 157	11 515	13 504
112 1 Semi-routine sales occupations	1 346	1 853	2 797	3 365
112.2 Semi-routine service occupations	1 723	2 401	2,757	4 275
112.2 Semi-routine technical occupations	510	672	947	1 181
112.5 Semi-routine operative occupations	1 728	2 002	2 5 8 8	2 833
112.5 Semi-routine agricultural occupations	1,720	530	2,500	2,055
112.5 Semi-routine derical occupations	407	471	697	900
112.7 Somi routine childcare occupations	331	120	102	200
7 Poutine occupations	5 042	6 5 7 0	0 2 2 8	10 040
113.1 Routine cales and service occupations	3,045 200	0,579 EAG	9,220 207	1 002
113.2 Routine production occupations	200	1 012	1 205	1 679
113.2 Routine production occupations	1 2/10	1 01/	2,303	2,020
LIS.5 Notifie technical occupations	1,549	1,914	2,730	5,565

L13.4 Routine operative occupations	2,290	2,831	3,964	4,619
L13.5 Routine agricultural occupations	189	276	341	308
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	1,759	2,261	3,104	3,409
L14.1 Never worked	1,140	1,446	1,991	2,162
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	619	815	1,113	1,247
L15 Full-time students	1,460	2,044	2,943	3,572
All categories: NS-SeC	28,257	39,579	57,209	69,258

Note: All usual residents aged 16 to 74. Source: As Table B.1.

Table B. 37 NS-Sec (proportion: %)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.9
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
L1 Employers in large establishments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
L2 Higher managerial and administrative occupations	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
1.2 Higher professional occupations	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.1
L3.1 Traditional employees	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
L3.2 New employees	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
L3.3 Traditional self-employed	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
L3.4 New self-employed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	14.2	15.0	15.5	16.4
L4 Lower professional and higher technical occupations	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.0
L4.1 Traditional employees	6.1	6.3	6.5	7.0
L4.2 New employees	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
L4.3 Traditional self-employed	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
L4.4 New self-employed	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
L5 Lower managerial and administrative occupations	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6
L6 Higher supervisory occupations	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
3. Intermediate occupations	10.3	10.7	11.6	12.4
L7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative occupations	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.3
L7.2 Intermediate sales and service occupations	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.9
L7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary occupations	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
L7.4 Intermediate engineering occupations	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
4. Small employers and own account workers	10.6	11.9	11.5	10.8
L8 Employers in small establishments	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6
L8.1 Employers in small establishments in industry, commerce, services etc.	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
L8.2 Employers in small establishments in agriculture	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
L9 Own account workers	8.1	9.0	8.7	8.3
L9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.6
L9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
L10 Lower supervisory occupations	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
L11 Lower technical occupations	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
L11.1 Lower technical craft occupations	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
L11.2 Lower technical process operative occupations	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
6. Semi-routine occupations	21.7	20.6	20.1	19.5
L12.1 Semi-routine sales occupations	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9
L12.2 Semi-routine service occupations	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2
L12.3 Semi-routine technical occupations	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
L12.4 Semi-routine operative occupations	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.1
L12.5 Semi-routine agricultural occupations	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
L12.6 Semi-routine clerical occupations	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
L12.7 Semi-routine childcare occupations	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
7. Routine occupations	17.8	16.6	16.1	15.8
L13.1 Routine sales and service occupations	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
L13.2 Routine production occupations	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4
L13.3 Routine technical occupations	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
L13.4 Routine operative occupations	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.7
L13.5 Routine agricultural occupations	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.9
L14.1 Never worked	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.1

L15 Full-time students	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Table B. 38 NS-Sec (LQ)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	CCC	East
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.57	1.40	1.04
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	0.75	0.80	0.77	0.77	1.19	1.08
L1 Employers in large establishments	0.00	0.24	0.25	0.07	1.22	0.96
L2 Higher managerial and administrative occupations	0.75	0.80	0.77	0.77	1.19	1.08
1.2 Higher professional occupations	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.51	1.47	1.03
L3.1 Traditional employees	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.49	1.66	0.98
L3.2 New employees	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.54	1.29	1.12
L3.3 Traditional self-employed	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.53	1.16	1.01
L3.4 New self-employed	0.52	0.59	0.63	0.56	1.14	1.13
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	0.68	0.72	0.74	0.78	1.04	1.04
L4 Lower professional and higher technical occupations	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.68	1.03	0.99
L4.1 Traditional employees	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.69	1.03	0.98
L4.2 New employees	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.74	1.05	1.09
L4.3 Traditional self-employed	0.49	0.57	0.55	0.52	1.01	0.96
L4.4 New self-employed	0.55	0.67	0.68	0.71	1.02	1.09
L5 Lower managerial and administrative occupations	0.80	0.86	0.89	0.92	1.05	1.12
L6 Higher supervisory occupations	0.87	0.89	0.98	1.04	1.07	1.09
3. Intermediate occupations	0.81	0.84	0.90	0.97	0.95	1.09
L7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative occupations	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.93	0.94	1.13
L7.2 Intermediate sales and service occupations	0.91	0.93	1.04	1.09	0.94	1.03
L7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary occupations	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.83	1.05	1.00
L7.4 Intermediate engineering occupations	0.98	0.92	0.99	1.10	1.07	1.20
4. Small employers and own account workers	1.12	1.27	1.22	1.15	0.97	1.10
L8 Employers in small establishments	1.07	1.25	1.20	1.10	0.95	1.03
L8.1 Employers in small establishments in industry, commerce, services etc.	1.00	1.12	1.12	1.04	0.91	1.02
L8.2 Employers in small establishments in agriculture	2.55	3.64	2.89	2.26	1.58	1.23
L9 Own account workers	1.14	1.27	1.23	1.17	0.98	1.12
L9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)	1.10	1.20	1.16	1.13	0.96	1.13
L9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)	2.03	2.97	2.71	2.04	1.31	0.99
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.29	1.29	1.31	1.31	0.96	1.02
L10 Lower supervisory occupations	1.47	1.42	1.41	1.38	0.99	1.03
111 Lower technical occupations	1.07	1.12	1.18	1.22	0.94	1.01
111.1 Lower technical craft occupations	1.07	1.12	1.17	1.20	0.96	1.02
L11.2 Lower technical process operative occupations	1.12	1.12	1.29	1.34	0.80	0.92
6. Semi-routine occupations	1.55	1.48	1.44	1.40	0.91	1.01
12.1 Semi-routine sales occupations	1.09	1.07	1.12	1.11	0.84	1.02
12.2 Semi-routine service occupations	1.16	1.16	1.21	1.18	0.87	0.98
L12.3 Semi-routine technical occupations	1.96	1.84	1.80	1.85	0.96	0.92
112.4 Semi-routine operative occupations	3.64	3.15	2.69	2.43	1.02	0.98
12.5 Semi-routine agricultural occupations	9.69	9.16	7.77	6.91	2.37	1.65
112.6 Semi-routine derical occupations	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.05	0.94	1.09
112.7 Semi-routine childcare occupations	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.82	1 18
7 Boutine occupations	1.62	1 51	1 47	1 44	0.87	0.96
113 1 Routine sales and service occupations	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.76	0.98
113.2 Routine production occupations	2 44	2 11	2.00	1 94	0.88	0.50
113.3 Routine technical occupations	1 46	1 48	1 46	1 49	0.88	0.98
113.4 Routine operative occupations	1 75	1 54	1 49	1 44	0.87	0.95
113 5 Routine agricultural occupations	5 40	5.63	1.75 4 81	2 50	2 04	1 49
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	1,11	1 02	0.97	0.88	0.56	0.73
114.1 Never worked	1.04	0.94	0.90	0.00	0.51	0.67
114.2 Long-term unemployed	1.27	1 20	1 13	1 05	0.67	0.87
L15 Full-time students	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.15	0.82

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Table B. 39 NS-Sec (LQ – base: East of England)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland	ССС
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.55	1.34
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	0.69	0.74	0.71	0.71	1.11
L1 Employers in large establishments	0.00	0.25	0.26	0.07	1.27
L2 Higher managerial and administrative occupations	0.70	0.74	0.72	0.72	1.11
1.2 Higher professional occupations	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.50	1.42
L3.1 Traditional employees	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.50	1.69
L3.2 New employees	0.32	0.35	0.39	0.48	1.14
L3.3 Traditional self-employed	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.53	1.15
L3.4 New self-employed	0.47	0.52	0.56	0.50	1.01
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.76	1.01
L4 Lower professional and higher technical occupations	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.69	1.04
L4.1 Traditional employees	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.71	1.05
L4.2 New employees	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.69	0.97
L4.3 Traditional self-employed	0.51	0.60	0.58	0.55	1.06
L4.4 New self-employed	0.50	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.94
15 Lower managerial and administrative occupations	0.72	0.77	0.79	0.82	0.94
16 Higher supervisory occupations	0.80	0.82	0.89	0.95	0.98
3 Intermediate occupations	0.00	0.02	0.83	0.55	0.50
1.7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative occupations	0.68	0.77	0.05	0.83	0.83
17.2 Intermediate sales and service occupations	0.00	0.71	1 01	1.06	0.05
17.3 Intermediate technical and auviliary occupations	0.05	0.51	0.76	0.83	1.05
17.4 Intermediate confine and advinary occupations	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.03	0.80
4. Small employers and ewe account workers	1.02	1 15	1 11	1.05	0.89
4. Small employers and own account workers	1.02	1.15	1.11	1.05	0.00
Lo Employers in small establishments in industry, commerce, convices etc.	1.04	1.21	1.17	1.07	0.92
Lo.1 Employers in small establishments in industry, commerce, services etc.	0.90	2.07	2.25	1.02	1.20
Lo. Que account workers	2.00	2.97	2.55	1.04	1.20
L9 Own account workers (non professional)	1.02	1.14	1.10	1.04	0.07
L9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)	0.98	1.00	1.03	1.00	0.85
L9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)	2.00	3.01	2.74	2.00	1.55
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.27	1.20	1.29	1.28	0.94
LTO Lower supervisory occupations	1.43	1.38	1.37	1.34	0.96
L11 Lower technical occupations	1.06	1.11	1.17	1.21	0.93
L11.1 Lower technical craft occupations	1.04	1.10	1.14	1.18	0.94
L11.2 Lower technical process operative occupations	1.21	1.21	1.39	1.45	0.87
6. Semi-routine occupations	1.54	1.46	1.43	1.38	0.90
L12.1 Semi-routine sales occupations	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.09	0.83
L12.2 Semi-routine service occupations	1.19	1.18	1.23	1.20	0.89
L12.3 Semi-routine technical occupations	2.13	2.00	1.95	2.01	1.04
L12.4 Semi-routine operative occupations	3.70	3.20	2.74	2.47	1.04
L12.5 Semi-routine agricultural occupations	5.86	5.54	4.70	4.18	1.44
L12.6 Semi-routine clerical occupations	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.96	0.87
L12.7 Semi-routine childcare occupations	0.76	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.70
7. Routine occupations	1.69	1.58	1.53	1.50	0.91
L13.1 Routine sales and service occupations	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.85	0.78
L13.2 Routine production occupations	2.89	2.50	2.37	2.30	1.04
L13.3 Routine technical occupations	1.49	1.51	1.49	1.52	0.90
L13.4 Routine operative occupations	1.84	1.62	1.57	1.51	0.92
L13.5 Routine agricultural occupations	3.62	3.77	3.22	2.40	1.37
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.52	1.40	1.33	1.20	0.77
L14.1 Never worked	1.55	1.41	1.34	1.20	0.76
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	1.47	1.38	1.30	1.21	0.77
L15 Full-time students	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	1.39

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Table B. 40 NS-Sec (LQ – base: CCC)

	WFA	GWFA	TTWA	Fenland
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.41
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	0.63	0.67	0.64	0.64
L1 Employers in large establishments	0.00	0.20	0.21	0.06

L2 Higher managerial and administrative occupations	0.63	0.67	0.65	0.65
1.2 Higher professional occupations	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35
L3.1 Traditional employees	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.29
L3.2 New employees	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.42
L3.3 Traditional self-employed	0.46	0.51	0.50	0.46
L3.4 New self-employed	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.50
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.75
L4 Lower professional and higher technical occupations	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.66
L4.1 Traditional employees	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.67
L4.2 New employees	0.60	0.63	0.66	0.71
L4.3 Traditional self-employed	0.48	0.56	0.54	0.51
L4.4 New self-employed	0.54	0.66	0.67	0.70
L5 Lower managerial and administrative occupations	0.76	0.82	0.85	0.88
L6 Higher supervisory occupations	0.81	0.83	0.91	0.97
3. Intermediate occupations	0.85	0.88	0.95	1.02
L7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative occupations	0.81	0.86	0.92	1.00
L7.2 Intermediate sales and service occupations	0.97	0.99	1.10	1.15
L7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary occupations	0.68	0.72	0.72	0.79
L7.4 Intermediate engineering occupations	0.92	0.86	0.92	1.03
4. Small employers and own account workers	1.16	1.31	1.26	1.19
L8 Employers in small establishments	1.13	1.32	1.27	1.16
L8.1 Employers in small establishments in industry, commerce, services etc.	1.09	1.23	1.22	1.14
L8.2 Employers in small establishments in agriculture	1.62	2.31	1.83	1.43
L9 Own account workers	1.17	1.30	1.26	1.19
L9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)	1.14	1.24	1.21	1.17
L9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)	1.55	2.27	2.07	1.56
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1.34	1.33	1.36	1.36
L10 Lower supervisory occupations	1.49	1.44	1.44	1.40
L11 Lower technical occupations	1.14	1.19	1.26	1.30
L11.1 Lower technical craft occupations	1.11	1.17	1.22	1.26
L11.2 Lower technical process operative occupations	1.40	1.39	1.61	1.68
6. Semi-routine occupations	1.71	1.62	1.59	1.54
L12.1 Semi-routine sales occupations	1.30	1.27	1.33	1.32
L12.2 Semi-routine service occupations	1.33	1.32	1.38	1.35
L12.3 Semi-routine technical occupations	2.04	1.92	1.87	1.93
L12.4 Semi-routine operative occupations	3.57	3.09	2.64	2.39
L12.5 Semi-routine agricultural occupations	4.08	3.86	3.27	2.91
L12.6 Semi-routine clerical occupations	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.11
L12.7 Semi-routine childcare occupations	1.09	1.09	1.13	1.15
7. Routine occupations	1.86	1.74	1.69	1.65
L13.1 Routine sales and service occupations	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.09
L13.2 Routine production occupations	2.77	2.39	2.27	2.20
L13.3 Routine technical occupations	1.66	1.68	1.66	1.70
L13.4 Routine operative occupations	2.00	1.77	1.71	1.65
L13.5 Routine agricultural occupations	2.64	2.75	2.35	1.76
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	1.99	1.82	1.73	1.57
L14.1 Never worked	2.03	1.84	1.75	1.57
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	1.91	1.80	1.70	1.57
L15 Full-time students	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Note & Source: As Table B.26.

Appendix C Sub-regional GVA by industry

		0				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture	642	731	748	786	776	851
Production	6,069	6,559	6,674	6,660	6,776	7,587
Construction	2,801	3,259	3,444	3,461	3,137	3,136
Wholesale & retail trade	4,486	4,810	4,880	4,761	4,890	5,110
Transport & storage	1,903	1,935	2,022	2,103	2,040	2,227
Accommodation & food service	1,142	1,221	1,269	1,363	1,300	1,446
Finance	2,644	2,537	2,517	2,279	2,064	2,016
Information, communication, real estate,						
business and service activies	9,795	11,109	11,919	12,093	11,653	12,068
Education	1,867	2,039	2,073	1,945	2,015	2,045
Health & social work	2,692	3,117	3,300	3,288	3,183	3,324
Public admin & other services	4,331	4,546	4,767	4,885	4,878	5,167

Table B. 41 GVA at current basic price (East Anglia: £ million)

Source: CCHPR's analysis based on ONS.

Appendix C: Estimate and projection of gross value added (GVA) of the agriculture, food-manufacturing and retail sectors in the Wisbech TTWA

The research identified, in consultation with the project steering group, three main sectors to take forward for further analysis. These were agriculture, agri-food and retail. The following analysis provides an estimate and future projection of the gross value added (GVA) of the agriculture, food-manufacturing and retail sectors in the Wisbech TTWA.

The geographical area of the Wisbech economy in this analysis is mainly the Wisbech Functional Area (WFA), one of the three segments of the Wisbech TTWA defined in AECOM (2011).

This is an experimental projection, and thus should be interpreted as an indicative reference but not as absolutely predictable information. Nevertheless, we believe this is the first and informative attempt to consider the future path of sub-sectoral industries for the small economy of the Wisbech TTWA.

1) Estimate of GVA by sector

Method

Table C.1 sets out the estimated gross value added (GVA) in the Agriculture, Foodmanufacturing and Retail sectors in the Wisbech Function Area (WFA) from 2001 to 2010.

The estimation methodology employed a top-down approach drawing on macro-economic, labour economic, demographic and business statistics from the national to the super output area levels. Of those pieces of information, the base was drawn from the GVA by broad industrial sector for Cambridgeshire CC. The most relevant part of the statistics is attached in the right half of the table.

The projected GVAs are measured by the current basic price employed in the ONS 2011 GVA estimate, which means the projection is reasonably free from inflationary impacts.

Key findings

In 2010 the agricultural GVA in the WFA was estimated at around \pounds 19 million – with an increase by \pounds 6 million from 2001.

The latest GVA for the food-manufacturing sector was £54 million, increasing by £11 million from 2001.

The GVA in the retail sector was £45 million in 2010, which suggests a recovery from the nation-wide recession in 2009.

The trends of the agriculture and the food-manufacturing sectors for the observation period appeared in line with the equivalents of the corresponding broad sectors at the county level.

The trend of the retail sector did not necessary follow the pattern of the distribution etc. sector in CCC – for example, in the three years to 2007. The inconsistency might arise from the relative robustness of the tourism sub-sector across CCC for the period.

						•		
		WFA		Cambridgeshire CC				
	agriculture	food-	retail	Agriculture,	Production	Distribution; transport;		
	-	manufacturing		forestry & fishing		accommodation & food		
2001	13	43	32	171	1,570	1,609		
2002	13	44	32	177	1,612	1,703		
2003	14	41	34	180	1,536	1,909		
2004	17	42	38	225	1,576	2,087		
2005	13	42	40	162	1,587	2,042		
2006	16	48	39	203	1,816	2,153		
2007	16	52	38	194	1,985	2,215		
2008	17	51	41	209	1,985	2,253		
2009	18	52	43	215	2,034	2,068		
2010	19	54	45	245	2,214	2,182		

Table C.1 GVA estimate by subsector for WFA and by sector for CCC (£s million)

Note: The GVA is based on the current basic price employed in estimating sub-regional GVA in 2011 by ONS. Following the sectoral categorisation by ONS and other relevant information, the retail sector excluded motor dealers. Source: For WFA, CCHPR analysis. For CCC, ONS.

2) Projections of GVA by sector

This section projects development of GVA for short, mid and long-term periods for the three selected sub-sectors in the WFA – agriculture, food-manufacturing and retail.

Macro-economic fundamentals

- Each sub-sectoral GVA projection will be subject to the development of macroeconomic fundamentals for the projection period.
- The latest provisional UK GDP growth in 2012 was only 0.2% (ONS), hinting that the three sub-sectors in the WFA were unlikely to have drastically increased their output last year.
- For 2013 and onwards, the major research organisations forecast the UK GDP growth as summarised in Table C.2. Overall, 2013 is forecasted to see a weak growth all the forecasts are at 1% or below.
- 2014 is expected to show improvement, albeit not very strong the forecasts range from 1.5% to 2.0%. Thereafter, all the forecasts are at or above 2.0%.
- Taking into account these forecasts and the past macro-economic data, we formulated three macro-economic scenarios (moderate, weak and robust) for our projections of the WFA economy (Table C.3).
- The growth rates after 2015 in the weak scenario took into account the average GDP growth rate over the decade to 2011 the period which contained the recession around 2009.

Table C.2 The OK ODT growth rate forecasts by selected organisations (70)							
	OBR	IMF	OECD	EC	NIESR	BoE	OE
2013	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
2014	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.0
2015	2.3	2.6			2.1	2.0	2.5
2016	2.7	2.6			2.3		2.8

Table C.2 The UK GDP growth rate forecasts by selected organisations (%)

Source: Office for Budget Responsibility. *Economic and fiscal outlook*; March 2013, P.81.

		/	
	moderate	weak	robust
2011*	1.1	1.1	1.1
2012*	0.2	0.2	0.2
2013	0.8	0.6	1.0
2014	1.8	1.5	2.0
2015	2.3	1.5	2.6
2016 & afterwards	2.6	1.5	2.8

Note: *published data by ONS.

A) Agriculture in the WFA

To project the GVA of the agricultural sector in the WFA, we employed three strategies – a baseline strategy, a high-value products oriented strategy, and a combination of the two. Each strategy does not take into account any exogenous or political shocks. The description of the strategies is in Table C.4.

This section does not identify high value product opportunities in the high value oriented strategy, but according to the Farm Business Survey, the unit gross margin did not significantly vary between cereal products, showing that non-cereal products are the highest value.

It is not possible to separately examine high-value production and low-value production as micro output, investment and labour-input data are not available. We do not know what proportion of capital and labour is currently allocated to produce, for example, high-value fruit. Therefore, the current production capacity allocation across the agricultural products in the WFA was set as the baseline, and any products whose unit value is above the current average (i.e. the baseline level) could be defined as "high value". Defining what kinds of products are high-valued was analysed through the interviews.

Findings

Table $\overline{C.5}$ presents nine alternative GVA projections according to the three strategies in each of the three macro-economic scenarios for every five years to 2030.

Recall that the projected GVAs are measured by the current basic price for the ONS 2011 GVA estimate, which means the projection is reasonably free from inflationary impacts.

Moderate macro-economic scenario

In the moderate macro-economic scenario, the baseline and mixed strategies fail to show an increase from the 2010 level, owing partly to the comparator year's good performance and, more importantly, the restrained macro-economic forecast up to 2014.

With the high value oriented strategy, however, the agricultural GVA is projected to marginally outperform the 2010 level in 2015.

With the baseline strategy GVA will recover above the 2010 level in 2020 and rise to £31 million in 2030. The mixed and high value oriented strategies will increase GVA at £35 million and £45 million respectively.

Weak macro-economic scenario

In the weak scenario, the projection with the mixed strategy appeared slightly below that with the baseline strategy in the moderate scenario. This suggests that the WFA farmers

speculating on a fragile macro-economic recovery but aspiring at least to the baseline output that would be achieved in the moderate economic environment would need to take a somewhat innovative strategy to do so.

Robust macro-economic scenario

In the robust scenario, the baseline GVA will be £23 million and £33 million in 2020 and 2030 respectively. Both levels are somewhat below the equivalents with the mixed strategy in the moderate macro-economic scenario. In other words, the agricultural GVA that could be achieved not by innovation but by a robust macro-economic growth could be less than the GVA that could be achieved with reasonable innovation in the moderate macro-economic scenario. So even if overall economic growth is very robust, it would be better to invest in more high valued production.

Table C.4 Strategies for agricultural output

Baseline strategy

- Labour force
 - the number of workers: gradually decline for the short term and then remain steady
 - skills/knowledge of elementary workers: develop as over the past decade to 2010
 - managerial workers: develop as over the past decade to 2010
- Capital: invested as over the past decade to 2010
- Change in allocation of labour and capital inputs to newly introduced high value products: limited (the pace of allocation change will be as over the past decade to 2010)

High value products oriented strategy

- Labour force
 - \circ $% \left({{\rm{T}}_{{\rm{T}}}} \right)$ the number of workers: gradually decline for a short term; and then steadily increase
 - skills/knowledge of elementary workers: robustly increase to adopt the routine methods for newly introduced high value products
 - managerial workers: significantly increase with respect to selection of products, planning, management and marketing
- Capital: renovated and invested for newly introduced high value products
- Change in allocation of labour and capital inputs to newly introduced high value products: Solid increase for example, 30% (in the mid-term) and 50% (in the long-term) of inputs will be allocated to products with 70% higher value than the current average of a unit value.

Mixed strategy

- Labour force
 - the number of workers: gradually decline for a short term, and then slowly increase
 - skills/knowledge of elementary workers: increase to adopt the routine methods for newly introduced high value products, albeit not as fast as in the HV oriented strategy
 - managerial workers: increase with respect to selection of products, planning, management and marketing
- Capital: renovated and invested for newly introduced high value products
- Change in allocation of labour and capital inputs to newly introduced high value products: increase for example, 30% (in the mid-term) and 50% (in the long-term) of inputs will be allocated to products with 20% higher value than the current average of a unit value.

macro econ	Year	base	mixed	HV oriented
	2010	19	19	19
	2015	18	19	21
moderate	2020	22	24	28
	2025	26	29	36
_	2030	31	35	45
	2010	19	19	19
	2015	18	18	20
weak	2020	20	21	24
	2025	22	24	29
	2030	25	27	34
	2010	19	19	19
	2015	18	19	21
robust	2020	23	24	29
	2025	27	30	39
	2030	33	37	50

Table C.5 Projections: GVA in Agricultural sector in WFA	(fs million)	
Table C.5 Trojections. GVA in Agricultural Sector in WTA	(L3 mmon)	£

Note: The GVA is based on the current basic price employed for the 2011 estimate by ONS. Source: CCHPR analysis.

B) Food- manufacturing in the WFA

The standard industrial categorisation does not have a sub-category of "agri-manufacturing", the best alternative is food-manufacturing.

For the GVA projection of the food-manufacturing sector in the WFA, we employed three strategies – a baseline strategy, a high valued products oriented strategy, and the combination of the two, as in Table C.6.

Findings

C.7 has nine alternative GVA projections according to the three strategies in each of the three macro-economic scenarios for every five years to 2030.

Moderate macro-economic scenario

The moderate macro-economic scenario will see a marginal decrease in the GVA in 2015. As shown in the agricultural projections, the good performance in 2010 and the somewhat fragile macro-economic environment expected up to 2014 would be associated with suppressed projection.

In the mid-term projections (in 2020), all the strategies will experience an obvious increase – the GVA is projected to range from £59 million (baseline) to £62 million (high value oriented).

Weak macro-economic scenario

In the weak scenario, even the high value oriented strategy fails to reach the baseline level in the moderate scenario. In this case, the most innovative strategy will be required to minimise the negative impact of the unfavourable macro-economic fundamentals.

Robust macro-economic scenario

In the robust scenario, the mixed strategy will obtain greater achievement than that with the high value oriented strategy in the moderate scenario.

Table C.6 Strategies for food-manufacturing output

Baseline

- Labour force
 - the number of workers: increase as steadily as over the past decade to 2010
 - skills/knowledge of elementary workers: develop as over the past decade to 2010
 - managerial workers: develop as over the past decade to 2010
- Capital: invested as over the past decade to 2010
- Change in allocation of labour and capital inputs to newly introduced high value products: limited (the pace of allocation change will be as over the past decade to 2010)

High value products oriented

- Labour force
 - the number of workers: in the short term, increase steadily and thereafter increase by attracting workers with new skills/knowledge
 - skills/knowledge of elementary workers: robustly increase to adopt the routine methods for newly introduced high value products
 - managerial workers: significantly increase with respect to selection of products, planning, management and marketing
- Capital: renovated and invested for newly introduced high value products
- Change in allocation of labour and capital inputs to newly introduced high value products: Solid increase for example, 20% (in the mid-term) and 40% (in the long-term) of inputs will be allocated to products with 25% higher value than the current average of a unit value. (The food-manufacturing sector has been less elastic than the agricultural sector so we cannot exemplify with unrealistically high percentages.)

Mixed

- Labour force
 - the number of workers: in the short term, increase steadily and thereafter increase by attracting workers with new skills/knowledge, albeit not as fast as in the high value oriented strategy
 - skills/knowledge of elementary workers: increase to adopt the methodology for newly introduced high-value products, albeit not as fast as in the high value oriented strategy
 - managerial workers: increase with respect to selection of products, planning, management and marketing
- Capital: renovated and invested for newly introduced high value products
- Change in allocation of labour and capital inputs to newly introduced high value products: increase for example, 20% (in the mid-term) and 40% (in the long-term) of inputs will be allocated to products with 13% higher value than the current average of a unit value.

macro econ	year	base	mixed	HV oriented
	2010	54	54	54
	2015	52	52	53
moderate	2020	59	60	62
	2025	67	70	72
	2030	76	80	84
	2010	54	54	54
	2015	51	51	52
weak	2020	55	56	57
	2025	60	61	63
	2030	65	67	69
	2010	54	54	54
	2015	52	53	54
robust	2020	60	62	64
	2025	70	72	76
	2030	81	85	89

Table C.7 Projections: GVA in Food-manufacturing sector in WFA (£s million)

Note & Source: As Table C.5.

C) Retail in the WFA

Table C.8 has three alternative GVA projections according to the three macro-economic scenarios for every five years to 2030.

Any politically, regulatory and innovative shocks are not reflected in the projections – for example, a shock arising from an opening of a mega retail centre in a particular year is not explicitly reflected in the projections. However, since more robust economic fundamentals are highly likely to be associated with a net increase in retail business units, the three scenarios reflect impacts of openings and closures of retail stores, which implicitly includes any new retail centre at some point over the projection period – such impacts do not appear as a shock in a particular year but would be averaged out and factorised over the projection period.

Moderate macro-economic scenario

In the moderate macro-economic scenario, the GVA fails to show a rise in 2015, but it will increase to £52 million in 2020 and £71 million in 2030.

Weak macro-economic scenario

The weak scenario shows a marginal decrease in GVA in 2015. It sets out a mid-term recovery and is projected to reach £56 million in 2030.

Robust macro-economic scenario

In the robust scenario, the GVA is expected to remain at the level in the moderate scenario up to 2020, and thereafter to show a positive margin from this level.

macro econ	moderate	weak	robust
2010	45	45	45
2015	44	43	44
2020	52	47	52
2025	61	52	62
2030	71	56	73

Table C. 8 Projections: GVA in Retail sector in WFA (£s million)

Note & Source: As Table C.5.

Summary

The GVA analysis shows that there is potential for strong GVA from the agriculture and agrifood sectors. However, the analysis shows that the likely contribution of retail is relatively weaker. Therefore, the retail employment sector was not taken forward for specific stakeholder consultation based on the weak growth potential identified in the analysis.

The employment sectors for the consultation were agriculture and agri-food, looking at how to support business growth and what the area needs to offer to support this.

Appendix D: Stakeholder consultation

Agri-food experts

Chair of Greater Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategy and Planning Director, Greater Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Executive team member; Greater Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Economic development Manager, Fenland District Council Director of West of Anglia college Agriculture specialist consultant Agriculture specialist consultant Local economic development consultant

Agri-food businesses

Industry representative Low value small scale arable farm Low value small scale arable farm with low value diversification Low value large scale arable farm Low value large scale arable farm part of national group Low value large scale arable farm Mixed low value arable and high value fruit small scale Low value farm with high value diversification into equine Low value arable farmer owned cooperative for storage, marketing and distribution High value fruit co-op for storage, marketing and distribution High value flower distributor High value fruit growing and processing into juice High value soft and top fruit organics High value flower grower High value large scale horticulture High value agriculture input supplier Low value international food manufacturer Low value international food manufacturer

