Wiltshire Strategic Economic Partnership

Quarterly Economic Review
January 2009

Prepared by
The Economic Intelligence Unit
Wiltshire County Council

Wiltshire
Strategic Economic
Partnership

QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW JANUARY 2009

Welcome to the eighth edition of the Wiltshire Quarterly Economic Review (QER) for January 2009 produced by the Economic Research & Intelligence Unit, Wiltshire County Council. It forms part of a series of reviews that are intended to provide information on the Wiltshire economy. We hope you find this publication useful and would appreciate any feedback that you may have.

The QER will contain quarterly economic indicators in every issue (i.e. employment rates, economic activity rates, unemployment rates, property prices), subject to availability. The indicators that are released on an annual basis will be included as and when they are made available. It is intended to include, whenever possible and if appropriate, information for the following geographies: national; regional; county; and districts, as well as comparative information from the previous four quarters. The primary aim of this document is to make sure that the latest economic data is made available to WSEP (Wiltshire Strategic Economic Partnership) partners, as soon as possible. Detailed analysis is usually reserved for the annual Economic Assessment.

Items in the January 2009 issue include:

Quarterly Indicators

- National Economic Update
- Employment
- Economic Activity
- Unemployment
- Job Vacancies
- Property Market
- Job Losses & Gains

Annual Indicators

- Average Earnings
- Gross Value Added
- Gross Disposable Household Income
- Business Enterprises
- VAT Registrations
- Employment Profile-Sectors
- Employment Changes

For releases of datasets not included in this issue please refer to previous Quarterly Economic Reviews and the Economic Assessment 2006-07.

All previous Economic Assessments and Quarterly Economic Reviews are available in the library section of the Wiltshire & Swindon Intelligence Network:
http://www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk/

Some of the items summarise larger datasets. Should you require more detailed information please contact the Economic Research & Intelligence Unit at Wiltshire County Council, Environmental Services, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 8JN:
Telephone 01225 718513 or E-mail susannaread@wiltshire.gov.uk

NATIONAL ECONOMIC UPDATE[1]

- In February 2009 the Bank of England dropped interest rates by half a percentage point to 1.0%. Rates had been as high as 5.0% as recently as October 2008. They are now at their lowest level in the Bank of England's 300 year history.

- In the final quarter of 2008 GDP contracted by 1.5 percent, compared with a decrease of 0.6 per cent in the third quarter. Manufacturing output made the largest contribution to this slow down, falling by 4.6 per cent.

- The employment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 74.2% in the three months to November 2008. The unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage points over this same period to 6.1%.

- The redundancies level for the three months to November 2008 was 225,000 up 78,000 over the quarter and 101,000 over the year. This is the highest figure since comparable records began in 1995.

- The Government's target measure of inflation (Consumer Price Index Inflation) was 3.1 per cent in December 2008, down from 4.1% since the previous month. The reduction in VAT rate had the largest downward effect. Clothing and footwear had a large downward effect due to the reduction in VAT on clothing and greater discounting on these products. Transport costs also had a large downward effect as prices of fuel fell.

- In the three months to November 2008 sales volume rose by 0.5%, compared with the previous three months. Total sales volume between September and November 2008 was 1.7% higher than the same period ending a year earlier.

- Manufacturing output decreased by 3.3% in the three months to November 2008, compared to the previous three months. The most significant decreases were seen in basic metals & metal production, transport equipment and paper, printing & publishing industries.

[1] Royal Bank of Scotland, Office for National Statistics, BBC.

LABOUR MARKET

This section provides an overview of headline key labour market indicators. The indicators normally used are: employment rate; unemployment rate (Claimant Count & ILO Unemployment); economic activity/inactivity rate; and Jobcentre Plus vacancies.

Employment

The employment rate is defined as the proportion of an economy's working age population that is in employment. It provides an indication of the level of engagement the area's residents are having with the labour market and the ability of an economy to create jobs. Table 1 shows the employment rate in Wiltshire during the period July 2007 to June 2008 to be 82.2%, above both the regional and national averages (78.5% and 74.5% respectively). Compared to the same period ending a year earlier the rate was 1.7 percentage points lower which contrasts with marginal increases at both regional and national levels. Salisbury (84.9%) was the district with the highest employment rate, followed by North Wiltshire (79.0%), West Wiltshire (76.4%) and Kennet (75.5%). Salisbury was also the only Wiltshire district to experience an increase in the employment rate, compared to the same period ending a year earlier.

Table 1: Employment Rate (%) of working age population

Area	July 2006 – June 2007	Oct 2006 – Sept 2007	Jan 2007 – Dec 2007	April 2007 – March 2008	July 2007 – June 2008
Great Britain	74.4	74.3	74.4	74.5	74.5
South West	78.2	78.5	78.2	78.5	78.5
Wiltshire	83.9	83.8	84.6	83.5	82.2
Swindon	80.0	79.9	79.2	79.1	79.1
Kennet	78.3	76.4	75.2	75.2	75.5
North Wiltshire	80.7	81.9	82.3	81.2	79.0
Salisbury	80.2	82.9	82.0	83.8	84.9
West Wiltshire	80.0	77.3	75.8	75.1	76.4

Source: Annual Population Survey~, 2009
~The APS is a new survey which supersedes the existing two datasets: the local area Labour Force Survey and the quarterly Labour Force Survey.

Economic Activity

The economic activity rate is a good indicator of the health of the labour market in an area. Persons are economically active if they are either employed or unemployed in a particular period. Economically active people can thus be defined as those who supply or want to supply their labour to produce goods and services for the economy. The rates are calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force (the labour force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons) as a percentage of the working age population. The economic activity rate in Wiltshire for the period July 2007 to June 2008 was 85.5%, above both the regional (81.6%) and national (78.8%) averages. Salisbury (88.1%) was the district with the highest economic activity rate, followed by North Wiltshire (83.7%), West Wiltshire (78.7%) and Kennet (78.2%). Salisbury experienced an increase in rates for the period ending June 2008, compared to the period ending June 2007, whilst the remaining districts all experienced a decrease in activity rates.

Table 2: Economic activity rate (%) of working age population

Area	July 2006 – June 2007	Oct 2006 – Sept 2007	Jan 2007 – Dec 2007	April 2007 – March 2008	July 2007 – June 2008
Great Britain	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.8
South West	81.4	A81.7	81.5	81.7	81.6
Wiltshire	86.4	86.1	87.1	86.9	85.8
Swindon	82.6	82.6	82.5	82.6	82.5
Kennet	79.9	77.9	77.1	77.1	78.2
North Wiltshire	84.1	85.1	85.8	85.4	83.7
Salisbury	83.5	86.4	86.3	88.1	88.1
West Wiltshire	82.0	79.5	79.0	77.9	78.7

Source: Annual Population Survey~, NOMIS 2009
~The APS is a new survey which supersedes the existing two datasets: the local area Labour Force Survey and the quarterly Labour Force Survey.

Table 3 shows the proportion of economically inactive people who want or do not want a job. In Wiltshire, 28.4% (approximately 13,200 people) of inactive people wanted a job, a larger proportion than the national (25.9%) average. Salisbury (33.7%, approximately 2,600 people) had the largest proportion of inactive people who wanted a job. West Wiltshire (30.9%, approximately 4,900 people) and Kennet (29.1%, approximately 2,900 people) also had significant proportions of inactive people wanting a job, compared to North Wiltshire where only 21.7% (approximately 2,800 people) of inactive people wanted a job.

Table 3: % of economically inactive who want/do not want a job, July 2007 – June 2008

	Great Britain	South West	Kennet	North Wiltshire	Salisbury	West Wiltshire	Swindon	Wiltshire
Want a job	25.9	28.1	29.1	21.7	33.7	30.9	29.1	28.4
Do not want a job	74.1	71.9	70.9	78.3	66.3	69.1	70.9	71.6

Source: Annual Population Survey~, NOMIS 2009
~The APS is a new survey which supersedes the existing two datasets: the local area Labour Force Survey and the quarterly Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

The Claimant Count is based on the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and is taken from monthly records. People claiming JSA must declare they are out of work, available for, capable of, and actively seeking employment during the week in which the claim is made. Claimant Count rates express the number of JSA claimants as a percentage of working age people in an area. Table 4 shows the Claimant Count for Wiltshire in December 2008 to be 1.7%, below both the regional (2.1%) and national (3.0%) averages. The Claimant rate in the County had risen 0.9 percentage points since December 2007, in line with the increase in rates at both regional and national levels. West Wiltshire (2.2%) was the district with the highest Claimant rate followed by North Wiltshire (1.7%), Kennet and Salisbury (both at 1.4%). Each of the districts had experienced an increase in claim rate since the same period ending a year earlier.

Table 4: Claimant Count, working age population

Area	Dec 2007		Sept 2008		Oct 2008		Nov 2008		Dec 2008	
	No	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*
Great Britain	767,688	2.1	914,931	2.5	939,900	2.6	1,022,481	2.8	1,117,512	3.0
South West	37,909	1.2	49,241	1.6	52,180	1.7	59,490	1.9	66,710	2.1
Swindon	1,653	1.4	2,682	2.2	2,773	2.3	3,100	2.6	3,427	2.8
Wiltshire	2,266	0.8	3,460	1.3	3,647	1.4	4,127	1.5	4,578	1.7
Kennet	328	0.7	470	1.0	499	1.1	587	1.2	663	1.4
North Wiltshire	657	0.8	996	1.2	1,118	1.4	1,219	1.5	1,361	1.7
Salisbury	462	0.7	695	1.0	704	1.0	830	1.2	953	1.4
West Wiltshire	819	1.1	1,299	1.8	1,326	1.8	1,491	2.0	1,601	2.2

Source: Claimant Count, NOMIS, 2009

The figures in Table 5 are based on the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) definition of unemployment which includes all those who are looking for work, whether or not they are on unemployment benefits. The contrast between the claimant count rate and the unemployment rate suggests that there is a difference in unemployment numbers, representing a few thousand working age people who could possibly be regarded as part of the 'hidden unemployed'. The 'hidden unemployed' do not claim or may not be entitled to Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and are therefore excluded from official unemployment statistics that are based on the Claimant Count.

Table 5 contains a series of moving averages between July 2006 and June 2008. During the period July 2007 to June 2008 the unemployment rate in Wiltshire was 4.0%, marginally above the regional average (3.9%) but still remaining below the national average (5.3%). Between July 2006 and June 2008, the unemployment rate in the County increased, whilst the regional and national rates remained relatively unchanged. North Wiltshire (5.7%) had the highest level of unemployment followed by Salisbury (3.6%), Kennet (3.4%) and West Wiltshire (2.9%). North Wiltshire had also experienced the largest increase in unemployment rate since the same period ending a year earlier.

Table 5: Unemployment (%) working age population

Area	July 2006 – June 2007		Oct 2006 – Sept 2007		Jan 2007 – Dec 2007		April 2007 – March 2008		July 2007 – June 2008	
	No	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*	*No*	*Rate*
Great Britain	1,552,100	5.4	1,546,200	5.4	1,532,000	5.3	1,534,200	5.3	1,541,100	5.3
South West	97,200	3.9	97,600	3.9	101,300	4.1	97,200	3.9	97,100	3.9
Swindon	3,000	2.9	2,700	2.6	3,000	2.9	4,000	3.9	4,200	4.1
Wiltshire	7,000	3.2	7,000	3.2	8,700	4.0	9,100	4.2	8,800	4.0
Kennet	#	#	#	#	800	2.3	900	2.5	1,200	3.4
North Wiltshire	2,700	4.1	2,500	3.8	2,700	4.0	3,300	4.9	3,700	5.7
Salisbury	2,100	3.9	2,300	4.0	2,800	5.0	2,800	4.9	2,100	3.6
West Wiltshire	1,500	2.4	1,600	2.7	2,400	4.1	2,100	3.6	1,700	2.9

Source: Annual Population Survey, NOMIS, 2009
Data for Kennet Districts have been excluded as the estimates are unreliable.

Job Vacancies

Jobcentre Plus Notified Vacancy Statistics have traditionally served as a proxy for economic activity over time and provide micro level information, for example snapshot information on vacancy levels in a particular location and for specific occupations. However, it should be noted that Jobcentre Plus only handles a certain proportion of vacancies in the economy. Measures of Jobcentre Plus market share will always be inexact but recent estimates from surveys suggest that it is between 1/3 and 1/2.

Table 6 shows there were 1,345 job vacancies notified to jobcentres in Wiltshire in December 2008. The largest requirement was for Elementary occupations (430 jobs), Sales & Customer Service occupations (197 jobs), and Associate Professional & Technical occupations (175 jobs). Skilled Trade (135 jobs), Administrative & Secretarial occupations (107 jobs) and Personal Service occupations (101 jobs) also had significant levels of labour demand. Elementary occupations were the largest requirement in three of the districts, whilst the largest requirement in West Wiltshire was for Sales & Customer Service occupations.

Table 6: Labour Demand – No. Vacancies Notified by Occupation, December 2008

Occupation	Swindon	Wiltshire	Kennet	North Wiltshire	Salisbury	West Wiltshire
Managers and Senior Officials	37	75	5	12	27	31
Professional Occupations	32	36	5	10	13	8
Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	172	175	19	48	51	57
Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	41	107	13	27	40	27
Skilled Trade Occupation	84	135	16	30	56	33
Personal Service Occupations	59	101	11	30	32	28
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	151	197	27	31	31	108
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	80	89	21	39	15	14
Elementary Occupations	203	430	45	144	148	93
Total	**859**	**1,345**	**162**	**371**	**413**	**399**

Source: Jobcentre Plus Vacancies, NOMIS 2009
Changes to Jobcentre Plus vacancy handling procedures may result in a drop of around 5% for inflows of newly notified vacancies.

In December 2008 there were 2,352 vacancies in the County remaining unfilled. The largest number of vacancies unfilled were in Elementary occupations (574 jobs). Sales & Customer Service occupations (428 jobs), Personal Service occupations (325 jobs), Associate Professional & Technical occupations (266 jobs) and Skilled Trade occupations (218 jobs) also had significant levels of unfilled demand. Elementary occupations were the largest requirement remaining unfilled in three of the districts, whilst the largest requirement in West Wiltshire was for Sales & Customer Service occupations.

Table 7: No. Vacancies Unfilled by Occupation, December 2008

Occupation	Swindon	Wiltshire	Kennet	North Wiltshire	Salisbury	West Wiltshire
Managers and Senior Officials	47	164	7	21	51	85
Professional Occupations	45	52	10	18	13	11
Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	225	266	19	94	69	84
Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	71	186	14	33	96	43
Skilled Trade Occupation	110	218	38	47	81	52
Personal Service Occupations	145	325	15	104	85	121
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	206	428	31	117	125	155
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	114	139	30	52	21	36
Elementary Occupations	1,126	574	71	155	265	83
Total	**2,089**	**2,352**	**235**	**641**	**806**	**670**

Source: Jobcentre Plus Vacancies, NOMIS 2009
Changes to Jobcentre Plus vacancy handling procedures may lead to a reduction in the recorded stocks of unfilled vacancies but in due course these are expected to reflect more accurately job opportunities available via Jobcentre Plus

Earnings

Earnings statistics provide an indicator of labour costs relating to both the supply and demand of labour. The earnings of residents in an area provides information about the characteristics of the labour supply, whilst the workplace based earnings data gives us information about the nature of labour demand arising from employers in an area. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is based on a sample of employees jobs from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records and data on hours and earnings is obtained from employers.

The 2007 ASHE survey operated with a 20% reduction in sample size, although the impact of this has been minimised by the largest reductions being carried out in industries where earnings are least variable. In addition to this, the ONS have also introduced a small number of methodological changes; these include the introduction of an automatic occupation coding tool and changes in the way that businesses who supply the ONS with data electronically are weighted.

Table 8 shows that average weekly workplace earnings in Wiltshire (£538) for 2008 were above the regional (£526) average, but remained below the national (£577) average. North Wiltshire (£576) continued to be the district with the highest weekly earnings, above the County and regional averages, whilst remaining on a par with the national average. Kennet (£515) had the lowest average weekly workplace earnings of all the Wiltshire districts.

Table 8: Mean Earnings (Full Time) (£), 2008

Area	Workplace		Residence	
	Weekly Earnings (£)	Earnings PA (£)	Weekly Earnings (£)	Earnings PA (£)
Great Britain	576.8	31,500	578.2	31,569
South West	525.9	28,182	531.5	28,348
Swindon	596.9	32,173	584.4	30,284
Wiltshire	538.5	29,104	587.6	31,252
Kennet	515.1	#	596.3	30,623
North Wiltshire	576.5	31,765	631.7	33,413
Salisbury	526.2	27,794	555.7	29,633
West Wiltshire	518.3	27,327	572.1	31,342

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, NOMIS 2009
Data for Kennet and North Wiltshire districts have been excluded since the estimates are unreliable

The ASHE also represents a shift in focus from average (Mean) levels of pay to the median level, as the former tends to get inflated by a relatively small number of people earning very high salaries. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has now adopted median earnings as its preferred measure because it is less influenced by extreme values. They believe it to be a more representative and less volatile measure than the mean. Table 9 displays gross median full time earnings by workplace and residence, for 2008. Median workplace earnings in Wiltshire (£464) were higher than earnings in the South West (£445) but below the Great Britain (£479) average. North Wiltshire was the district with the highest weekly workplace earnings, at £479 they were on a par with the national average, whilst Kennet had the lowest earnings by both workplace (£428) and residence (£469).

Average and Median weekly earnings of residents in Wiltshire were higher than workplace earnings. This shows that people living in Wiltshire are able to earn more by commuting out of the County for higher level occupations.

Table 9: Median Earnings (Full Time) (£), 2008

Area	Workplace		Residence	
	Weekly Earnings (£)	Earnings PA (£)	Weekly Earnings (£)	Earnings PA (£)
Great Britain	479.1	25,230	479.3	25,266
South West	445.4	23,537	450.8	23,930
Swindon	488.0	26,531	484.5	26,444
Wiltshire	464.1	23,761	494.6	25,436
Kennet	428.3	21,769	469.3	#
North Wiltshire	479.2	25,837	498.2	25,605
Salisbury	467.4	23,695	488.7	25,285
West Wiltshire	452.0	22,694	517.3	26,281

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, NOMIS 2009

GROSS VALUE ADDED

Gross Value Added (GVA) is the method favoured by the government for measuring economic output. It estimates, in pounds, the value of goods and services produced in the local area in one year (total GVA) and how this is related to the local population (GVA per head). The 'income approach' is used by the ONS to create GVA estimates which involves measuring the income generated in the form of wages and profits. The data for 2006 show that Wiltshire (£16,574) continues to have GVA per head below both the regional (£17,386) and national (£19,413) averages and is ranked 6th out of the 12 NUTS 3[2] areas in the South West (Table 10).

In terms of GVA growth over the period 1995 to 2006, Wiltshire (5.2%) ranked 10th out of the 12 NUTS 3 areas with a growth rate below the regional (6.3%) and national (6.5%) averages.

Table 10: Gross Value Added by NUTS 1, 2 & 3, Current Basic Prices, 1995/2006

Area	GVA 1995 (£million)	GVA 2006 (£million)	Growth of GVA (% per annum) 1995-2006	GVA per head 1995 (£)	GVA per head 2006 (£)	Growth of GVA per person (% per annum 1995-2006)
England	534, 559	985, 477	7.1%	11, 048	19,413	6.54%
South West	47, 879	89, 090	7.2%	10, 013	17,386	6.35%
Bristol, City of	5, 447	10,404	7.5%	13, 919	25,345	6.93%
N& NE Somerset, South Gloucestershire	6, 236	12,911	8.5%	10, 809	20,447	7.42%
Gloucestershire	5, 808	11,094	7.5%	10, 616	19,172	6.85%
Swindon	2, 787	5,232	7.3%	16, 209	28,037	6.34%
Wiltshire CC	4, 349	7,437	6.1%	10, 497	16,574	5.18%
Bournemouth and Poole	2, 755	5,586	8.3%	9, 293	18,742	8.19%
Dorset CC	3, 149	5,573	6.5%	8, 356	13,827	5.68%
Somerset	4, 422	8,344	7.4%	9, 242	16,088	6.40%
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	3, 239	6,284	7.8%	6, 744	11,939	6.67%
Plymouth	2, 440	3,814	4.8%	9, 748	15,374	4.86%
Torbay	1, 122	1,622	4.3%	8, 981	12,178	3.55%
Devon CC	6, 127	10,789	6.6%	9, 102	14,564	5.44%

Source: Adapted from National Statistics Headline GVA 1995 to 2005, 2008
(1) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the area in which commuters work.
(2) Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding
(3) GVA growth rate calculated by Economic Intelligence Unit, WCC.

2 *Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics, an EU categorisation*

GROSS DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

GVA does not necessarily paint an accurate picture of *economic living standards* in that area. In order to measure economic living standards it is probably advisable to use alternative measures such as Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI). GDHI represents the amount of money that households have available for consumption or savings after taking into account current taxes on income and wealth, pension contributions, mortgage interest payments and other outgoings such as non-life insurance premiums.

Table 11 shows that Wiltshire's GDHI per head at £14,997 in 2006, was higher than both the regional (£13,713) and national (£13,989) averages and also higher than any other NUTS 3 area within the South West. Over the period 1995 to 2006, the County's rate of growth of GDHI per head paralleled the rate of growth across England as a whole. However, Swindon, Bournemouth & Poole, Dorset, Plymouth and Devon all experienced growth rates above the level in Wiltshire.

Table 11: Gross Disposable Household Income, NUTS 1,2 and 3 areas, 1995/2006

Area	GDHI 1995 (£million)	GDHI 2006 (£million)	Growth of GDHI (% per annum) 1995-2006	GDHI per head 1995 (£)	GDHI per head 2006 (£)	Growth of GDHI per person (% per annum 1995-2006)
England	419, 929	710,114	6.0%	8, 679	13,989	5.41%
South West	41, 145	70,267	6.1%	8, 604	13,713	5.27%
Bristol, City of	3, 209	5,191	5.4%	8, 201	12,647	4.89%
N& NE Somerset, South Gloucestershire	5, 260	9,019	6.1%	9, 117	14,283	5.09%
Gloucestershire	4, 971	8,446	6.0%	9, 086	14,596	5.38%
Swindon	1, 505	2,769	6.9%	8, 754	14,837	5.91%
Wiltshire CC	3, 850	6,729	6.4%	9, 294	14,997	5.41%
Bournemouth and Poole	2, 508	4,229	6.0%	8, 459	14,188	5.89%
Dorset CC	3, 274	5,835	6.6%	8, 690	14,476	5.79%
Somerset	4, 163	7,089	6.0%	8, 699	13,668	5.09%
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	3, 716	6,414	6.2%	7, 737	12,185	5.11%
Plymouth	1, 832	2,952	5.4%	7, 321	11,899	5.49%
Torbay	964	1,645	6.1%	7, 717	12,351	5.35%
Devon CC	5, 893	9,949	5.9%	8, 755	13,430	6.33%

Source: Office for National Statistics

PROPERTY

This section examines residential and commercial property prices. It also contains an overview of office, industrial and employment land availability in Wiltshire.

Commercial Property Review

Wiltshire

Office

During the period November 2007 – November 2008, the overall availability of office floorspace within Wiltshire increased by 35.9% from a total of 535,196 sq ft to 727,562 sq ft; with the number of available individual units rising from 89 to 105. The trend seen at District level however was quite different, with the availability of office premises actually falling within Kennet, North Wiltshire and Salisbury; rising only in West Wiltshire. The decline seen in office premises availability in Salisbury in particular was quite significant, with a fall of 21.1%, compared to more modest declines in Kennet (4.1%) and North Wiltshire (3.1%). By comparison, the rise in the availability of office premises within the District of West Wiltshire was extremely dramatic, at 154.6% -which offset the decline witnessed across the rest of the County.

The notable decline in office premises availability seen in Salisbury between November 2007 and November 2008 can be principally attributed to the take up of 67,200 sq ft of floorspace at Station Works in Tisbury and only relatively small sized new units entering the market across the period. The more modest declines seen in both North Wiltshire and Kennet are also a product of larger units such as the Chorum site in Chippenham (35,000 sq ft) and Old Saw Mill in Savernake (4750 sq ft) being taken up and limited new floorspace entering the market.

In contrast, the dramatic increase in the availability of office premises seen within West Wiltshire across the November 2007 – November 2008 period is almost exclusively accounted for by 125,659 sq ft of floorspace becoming available at Unit 5a, Kennet Way in Trowbridge as well as 80,000 sq ft at the Ashville Centre, Hampton Park West in Melksham, with little property exiting the market at that time.

Table 12: Office Availability in Wiltshire, November 2007 – November 2008

Area	November 2007 Sq Ft	November 2008 Sq Ft
Kennet	16,890 sq ft (12)	16,197 sq ft (11)
West Wiltshire	158,008 sq ft (29)	402,345 sq ft (34)
North Wiltshire	137,197 sq ft (28)	132,923 sq ft (30)
Salisbury	223,101 sq ft (20)	176,096 sq ft (30)
Wiltshire	535,196 sq ft (89 units)	727,562 sq ft (105 units)

Figures in parentheses represent the number of sites
Source: Evolutive, Wiltshire County Council, 2009

Industrial

Between November 2007 and November 2008, the number of industrial units available across Wiltshire rose from 116 to 128, with total available industrial floorspace increasing sharply by 66.3% from 530,144 sq ft to 881,636 sq ft. In line with the trend at County level, both West Wiltshire and Kennet District experienced dramatic increases in industrial floorspace availability across the November 2007 –November 2008 period (240.3% and

117.7% respectively), whilst in contrast to this, North Wiltshire and Salisbury Districts both experienced quite notable declines (9.2% and 27.1% respectively).

The dramatic increase in the availability of industrial premises in West Wiltshire is principally a product of few properties being taken up and a number of large premises totalling 320,431 sq ft of floorspace collectively, coming onto the market across the November 2007-November 2008 period. –These properties include units at Woodcock Industrial Estate in Warminster (39,385 sq ft), West Wilts Trading Estate (75,387 sq ft), The Ashville Centre, Hampton Park West in Melksham (80,000 sq ft) and Unit 5a, Kennet Way in Trowbridge (125,659 sq ft). Similarly, the significant rise in industrial floorspace availability within Kennet can be accounted for chiefly by 61,804 sq ft of floorspace becoming available at the former Hygrade premises in Devizes as well as 6,179 sq ft at Salisbury Road Business Park in Pewsey and little property leaving the market at this time.

The notable reduction in the availability of industrial premises within Salisbury across the November 2007-November 2008 period is essentially down to the take up of large units at Lower Street in Harnham (23,916 sq ft) and Station Works in Tisbury (67,200 sq ft) and only relatively small new premises becoming available (sized between 1,000 sq ft and 2,000 sq ft). Similarly, the decline in industrial premises availability experienced in North Wiltshire can be attributed to the take up of a number of units at Glenmore Business Park on the Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate in Chippenham (measuring between 1,000 sq ft and 2,000 sq ft each) and very few new properties entering the market across the period.

Table 13: Industrial Availability in Wiltshire, November 2007 – November 2008

Area	November 2007 Sq Ft	November 2008 Sq Ft
Kennet	45,043 sq ft (15)	98,079 sq ft (17)
West Wiltshire	152,460 sq ft (31)	518,827 sq ft (46)
North Wiltshire	124,716 sq ft (40)	113,216 sq ft (31)
Salisbury	207,925 sq ft (30)	151,514 sq ft (34)
Wiltshire	530,144 sq ft (116 units)	881,636 sq ft (128 units)

Figures in parentheses represent the number of sites
Source: Evolutive, Wiltshire County Council, 2009

Employment Land

In the period November 2007 to November 2008, employment land availability within Wiltshire remained fairly static; rising by just 4.1% from 132.1 acres to 137.5 acres, with the total number of sites increasing from 12 to 13. At District level, employment land availability remained completely static within both Kennet and North Wiltshire and decreased only marginally within West Wiltshire (by 0.2%), whilst in Salisbury the availability of employment land increased by 5.2%.

The marginal decrease in the availability of employment land seen in West Wiltshire across the November 2007 – November 2008 period is explained by the take up of 0.3 acres of land at the Black Shed Industrial Park in Melksham, and only 0.27 acres of new employment land entering the market across the period at the Broadway Estate in Westbury. Conversely, the slight increase in employment land availability witnessed in Salisbury District is due to 5.4 acres of land becoming available at Pembroke Park in Salisbury, whilst no land was taken up during this time.

Table 14: Employment Land Availability in Wiltshire, November 2007 – November 2008

Area	November 2007 Acres	November 2008 Acres
Kennet	2.5 (1 site)	2.5 (1 site)
West Wiltshire	16.2 (5 site)	16.2 (5 sites)
North Wiltshire	10.4 (2 sites)	10.4 (2 sites)
Salisbury	103 (4 sites)	108.4 (5 sites)
Wiltshire	132.1 (12 sites)	137.5 (13 sites)

Figures in parentheses represent the number of sites
Source: Evolutive, Wiltshire County Council, 2009

Average Commercial Rents

The data in this section are taken from the Evolutive database managed by Wiltshire County Council. It is important to note that this database does not contain all floorspace available at any one time, but it provides a fairly representative picture of commercial property available in the county. However, it only represents properties currently on the market and does not represent averages rents paid or "commercial viability".

During the period Autumn 2007 to Autumn 2008, average commercial rents for office premises remained fairly static within Salisbury; rising by just 1.2% (from £7.56 per sq ft to £7.65 per sq ft). In Devizes, Trowbridge and Chippenham however change was more pronounced, with average commercial rents for office premises rising by 7.6% in Devizes (from £6.22 per sq ft to £6.69 per sq ft), rising by 17.8% in Trowbridge (from £10.54 per sq ft to £12.42 per sq ft) and falling by 2.6% in Chippenham (from £12.42 per sq ft to £12.10 per sq ft).

The rise seen in average commercial rents for office premises in Devizes can be attributed primarily to a unit becoming available at Hopton Park Industrial Estate with a rental price in excess of £10 per sq ft, which is significantly higher than the rental figures attached to other units available at that time. Similarly, the rise seen in average commercial office rents in Trowbridge across the Autumn 2007 to Autumn 2008 period is explained by the entrance onto the market of a highly priced unit at the Medical Centre on Wiltshire Drive -with a rental price in excess of £24 per sq ft. In contrast, the decline witnessed in average commercial rents for office premises in Chippenham is due to the take up of three units at Bank House, Bumpers Farm and Bellinger Close with rental prices of £14.08 per sq ft, £9.60 per sq ft and £16.50 per sq ft and only one new property entering the market across the period, with a rental price of £13.04 per sq ft.

With respect to average commercial rents for industrial premises across the period Autumn 2007 to Autumn 2008, all centres witnessed a rise in rental prices with the exception of Trowbridge which experienced a decline. Average commercial industrial rents rose by 12.1% in Chippenham (from £6.53 per sq ft to £7.32 per sq ft), by 4.0% in Devizes (from £5.72 per sq ft to £5.95 per sq ft), and by 0.9% in Salisbury (from £5.35 per sq ft to £5.40 per sq ft). By comparison, the average commercial rent figure for industrial premises in Trowbridge fell quite sharply from £4.41 per sq ft to £3.67 per sq ft –which is a decline of 16.8%.

The significant rise in average commercial rents for industrial premises experienced in Chippenham across the Autumn 2007 to Autumn 2008 period can be attributed to the entrance onto the market of a unit at Glenmore Business Park with a rental figure of £8.07 per sq ft, as well as the take up of a number of units with rental figures of less than £6.85 per sq ft. –In Autumn 2008 there were no units available with a rental price of less than £6.85 per sq ft, compared to 10 being available in Autumn 2007.

The notable increase in average commercial rents for industrial units in Devizes is essentially due to a highly priced unit becoming available at Hopton Park Industrial Estate – the rental price associated with this property was in excess of £10 per sq ft, which is significantly higher than the rental figures attached to other units available at that time. In Salisbury, the slight increase seen in average commercial rents for industrial premises is attributable to little take up of units over the period and the entrance onto the market of two properties at Whaddon Business Park and Glenmore Business Park with rents in excess of £8.00 per sq ft.

In Trowbridge, the significant decline seen in average commercial rents for industrial premises is explained by 3 cheaper units becoming available at Meadow Works on Court Street, which all had rental figures of less than £2.50 per sq ft and very little higher priced property moving onto the market at that time.

Table 15: Average Commercial Rents, (£ per sq. ft per annum), Autumn 2007 – Autumn 2008

Area	Sept/Oct/Nov 2007		Sept/Oct/Nov 2008	
	Office	Industrial	Office	Industrial
Chippenham	12.42	6.53	12.10	7.32
Devizes	6.22	5.72	6.69	5.95
Salisbury	7.56	5.35	7.65	5.40
Trowbridge	10.54	4.41	12.42	3.67

Figures in parentheses represent the number of sites
Source: Evolutive, Wiltshire County Council, 2009

Residential Property

The Land Registry deals with the sale of all properties in England and Wales. It holds the most comprehensive information published on residential property transactions and prices. During the third quarter of 2008 the average house price in Wiltshire was £252,373, below the average for the South West (£270,571) but above the average price for England & Wales (£224,064). Kennet District (£318,160) recorded the highest house price of all the Wiltshire districts, followed by Salisbury (£274,685), North Wiltshire (£246,574) and West Wiltshire (£207,162).

Overall house prices in Wiltshire had increased since the last reported quarter in line with the regional and national trend. Average house prices in Wiltshire were 6.1% higher than in the previously recorded quarter. At 19.5%, Kennet district experienced by far the largest increase in house prices of all the Wiltshire districts. North Wiltshire also saw high levels of growth in average house prices (5.5%), whilst growth in Salisbury (2.9%) and West Wiltshire (2.1%) was less noticeable. It is however important to note that, volume of sales has decreased significantly across the County, in line with the regional and national trends and this can result in some distortion of average house price data.

Between July and September 2008 the average house price in England & Wales was 2.8% lower than in the same period ending a year earlier. The South West performed better, with average house prices being 12.6% higher than in the same period ending a year earlier. House prices in Wiltshire were 1.6% lower in the period July to September 2008 compared to the period July to September 2007. This trend was reflected in three of the four Wiltshire districts; however, average house prices in Kennet grew by 8.4% since the same period ending a year earlier.

Table 16: Average house price (£)

Area	July-Sept 2007	Oct-Dec 2007	Jan-March 2008	April-June 2008	July-Sept 2008
England & Wales	£230,474	£222,256	£218,112	£219,262	£224,064
South West	£240,359	£234,847	£225,348	£225,929	£270,571
Wiltshire	£256,550	£249,324	£233,248	£237,805	£252,373
Swindon	£174,742	£178,105	£173,768	£173,074	£168,955
Kennet	£293,551	£273,767	£238,458	£266,331	£318,160
North Wiltshire	£252,118	£248,800	£239,760	£233,649	£246,574
Salisbury	£291,424	£287,823	£255,730	£266,815	£274,685
West Wiltshire	£216,438	£209,372	£205,587	£202,913	£207,162

Source: Residential Property Price Data, Land Registry 2008

VAT REGISTRATIONS/DE-REGISTRATIONS

The data below shows the VAT registrations and de-registrations for Wiltshire and its districts compared to the regional and national averages. It is important to note that registrations or de-registrations may not equate to the actual start up or closure of a business but provide a useful indicator of the health of the economy and levels of business entrepreneurship.

In 2007, there were approximately 37.7 new registrations per 10,000 population in Wiltshire, above both the regional (32.9) and national (34.0) averages. North Wiltshire (44.3) had the highest registration rate per 10,000 population. West Wiltshire (31.8) had the lowest registration rate of all the Wiltshire districts but remained above the regional and national average. Deregistration rates in the County (25.3) were slightly higher than the regional (24.2) and national (24.3) averages. However, this is not surprising since higher registration rates will also result in higher de-registration rates as some new businesses may have a relatively short lifespan.

Between 2006 and 2007 business stocks in Great Britain increased by around 2.9%. Business stocks in Wiltshire increased by 3.0% over this same period, a larger proportion than regionally (2.3%). The largest increase in stocks was seen in North Wiltshire (4.3% in each). Increases in business stocks in West Wiltshire, Kennet and Salisbury were slightly lower, at 3.0%, 2.7% and 1.9% respectively.

Table 17: VAT Registrations/De-registrations, 2007

Area	Registrations per 10,000 population	De-registrations per 10,000 population	Stocks at end of year (000s)	% change in stock 2006-2007
Great Britain	34.0	24.3	1964.9	2.9
South West	32.9	24.2	191.1	2.3
Swindon	34.6	19.3	5.1	5.7
Wiltshire	37.7	25.3	18.4	3.0
Kennet	38.7	26.6	3.5	2.7
North Wiltshire	44.3	25.4	5.9	4.3
Salisbury	35.8	28.1	4.7	1.9
West Wiltshire	31.8	21.9	4.3	3.0

Source: VAT Registrations, NOMIS 2009

INDUSTRY SECTORS

The data contained in this section derives from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). The ABI is a business survey (not a census) therefore it is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Data for the ABI 2007 is subject to two main discontinuities, summarised below;

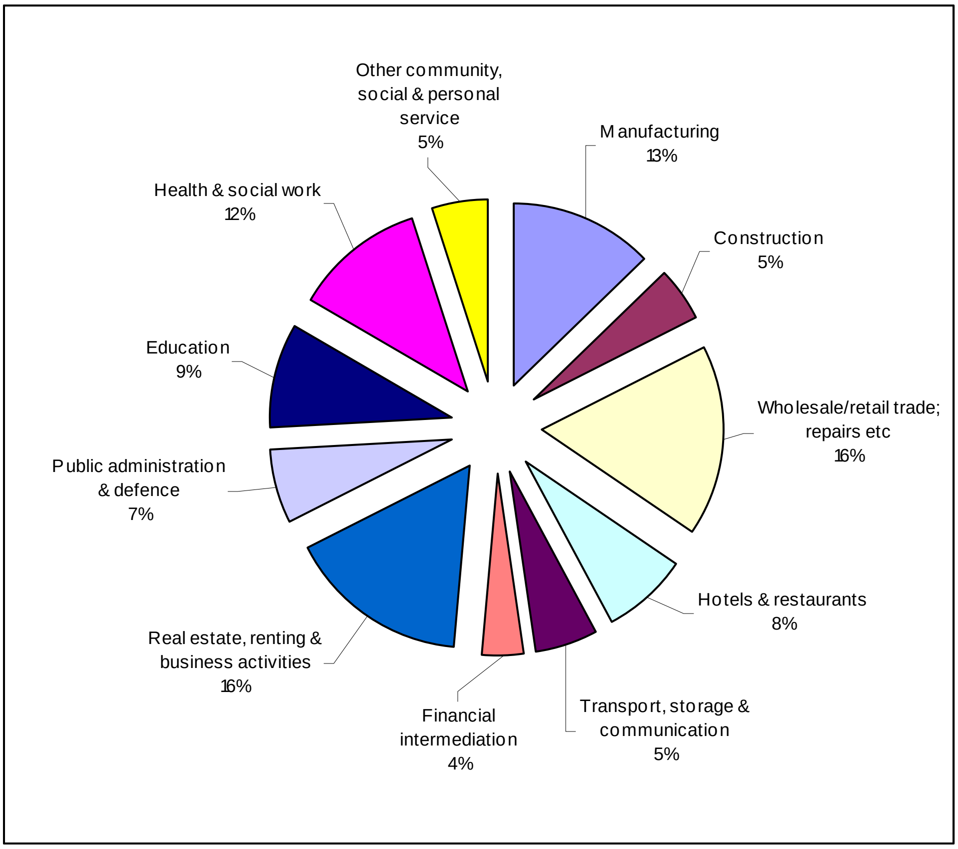
- The first phase in the move to the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) which will replace both the ABI/1 and the Business Register Survey (BRS) in 2009.

- Improvements to the methodology regarding minimum domains, increasing the robustness of more detailed information at lower level geographies.

Employment Profile (Workplace)

Figure 1 shows the employment profile of Wiltshire. The largest share of employment was in the Wholesale/Retail Trade and Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities sectors (16% in each). Manufacturing (13%), Health & Social Work (12%), Education (9%) and Hotels & Restaurants (8%) also had a significant presence in the County.

Figure 1: Wiltshire Employment Profile, 2007



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
Figures are aggregates from which agriculture class 0100 (1992 SIC) have been excluded.
Some figures have been suppressed by the Statistics of trade 1947
Some figures are too small to feature in this chart

Employment Changes

Table 18 shows that in Great Britain total employment increased by 0.9% between 2006 and 2007. This represents around 247,000 jobs. Employment in Wiltshire increased by around 4,900 jobs (2.8%) over the period. However, employment change in the districts was more varied, with Salisbury and West Wiltshire experiencing significant increases in employment levels (5.5% and 3.6% respectively), whilst North Wiltshire (0.1%) and Kennet (1.3%) experienced much lower levels of increased employment.

Table 18: Employment in Wiltshire and Swindon, 2006-2007

Area	2006	2007	% change 2006-2007
Great Britain	26,351,600	26,599,200	0.9
South West	2,217,800	2,236,600	0.8
Swindon	109,200	112,300	2.9
Wiltshire	175,600	180,600	2.8
Kennet	26,700	27,000	1.3
North Wiltshire	50,800	50,800	0.1
Salisbury	50,600	53,400	5.5
West Wiltshire	50,000	51,800	3.6

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, NOMIS 2009
**Figures are aggregates from which agriculture class 0100 (1992 SIC) has been excluded*
Figures have been rounded to nearest 100 – there might be slight discrepancies as a result of rounding

Changes in employment by sector between 2006 and 2007 are shown in Table 19. The largest decrease in employment in Wiltshire was seen in the Manufacturing sector (-800 jobs). There were also net losses in Other Community, Social/Personal Services (-500 jobs), Hotels & Restaurants (-200 jobs) and Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities. The largest increase in employment in the County was seen in the Financial Intermediation sector (2,400 jobs). The Transport, Storage & Communication (1,200 jobs), Construction (900 jobs), Health & Social work (900 jobs), Public Administration & Defence (700 jobs) and Education (300 jobs) sectors also experienced a significant increase in employment.

Table 19: Change in Employment 2006-2007

	Great Britain Change in Number of Employees	Wiltshire Change in Number of Employees
Agriculture, hunting and forestry*	-200	Increase less than 100
Fishing	700	Increase less than 100
Mining & quarrying	700	Increase less than 100
Manufacturing	-47,600	-800
Electricity, gas & water	15,000	Increase less than 100
Construction	32,800	900
Wholesale/retail trade; repairs etc	9,900	100
Hotels & restaurants	3,600	-200
Transport, storage & communication	-1,600	1,200
Financial intermediation	8,200	2,400
Real estate, renting & business activities	162,700	Decrease less than 100
Public administration & defence; social security	16,300	700
Education	36,700	300
Health & social work	16,300	900
Other community, social & personal service	-5,900	-500

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
#Data has been suppressed due to the restrictions imposed by the Statistics of Trade act 1947.
**Figures are aggregates from which agriculture class 0100 (SIC 1992) has been excluded.*
Figures have been rounded to nearest 100 – there might be slight discrepancies as a result of rounding

Business Enterprises

In 2007 the ABI data showed that there were around 20,800 business units in Wiltshire. Large firms (employing more than 300 people) in the County accounted for around 0.2% of all firms in the area. Micro firms (employing between 1 and 10 people) accounted for 86.7% of firms in Wiltshire, showing that the County has a larger presence of smaller firms than the regional and national average. Similarly, each of the districts in Wiltshire had a larger proportion of micro firms compared to the national average.

Table 20: Firms by Size (% of All Firms), 2007

	Great Britain	South West	Swindon	Wiltshire	Kennet	North Wiltshire	Salisbury	West Wiltshire
Large (300+ employees)	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Medium (50-299 employees)	3.2	2.8	4.4	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.7
Small (1-49 employees)	96.5	96.9	94.8	97.5	98.1	97.5	97.6	97.0
Micro (1-10 employees)	84.5	84.9	81.1	86.7	88.1	87.6	85.6	86.0

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
**Figures are aggregates from which agriculture class 0100 (SIC 1992) has been excluded.*

Table 21 shows firms by size and the proportion of the total employment that they account for. Large firms in Wiltshire accounted for 19.6% of employment in the County, lower than both the regional (21.7%) and national (25.0%) averages. However, Micro firms (26.1%) accounted for a much larger share of employment in the area, above both the regional (23.3%) and national (20.8%) averages.

Table 21: Firms by Size (% of Total Employment), 2007

	Great Britain	South West	Swindon	Wiltshire	Kennet	North Wiltshire	Salisbury	West Wiltshire
Large (300+ employees)	25.0	21.7	38.9	19.6	10.8	13.4	27.1	22.4
Medium (50-299 employees)	30.0	28.7	29.1	27.1	27.7	30.4	21.7	29.0
Small (1-49 employees)	45.0	49.6	32.0	53.3	61.5	56.3	51.1	48.6
Micro (1-10 employees)	20.8	23.3	13.2	26.1	32.4	27.8	24.2	23.1

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
**Figures are aggregates from which agriculture class 0100 (SIC 1992) has been excluded.*

JOB LOSSES AND GAINS

Table 22: Job Losses

Company	Location	Activity	Date Reported	No. of Jobs Losses	Comment
Honda	Swindon	Car Manufacturing	02/01/09	-1000	Firm to cut workforce by 1,000 jobs - up to 500 already taken voluntary redundancy
SDC	South Marston	Components and services supplier	01/12/08	-235	135 Perm staff and 100 agency workers to be let go- as a result of reduction in demand from Honda
Woolworths	Trowbridge	Retail	06/01/09	-70	70 staff made redundant as store closes
Dolby	Wootton Bassett	Manufacturing	13/11/08	-70	Up to 70 jobs lost as a firm reviews manufacturing facilities in the UK
Swindon Borough Council	Swindon	Council	09/12/08	-50	50 jobs to be made redundant at Swindon Council
Smallbone	Devizes	Furniture Company	13/11/08	-50	Up to a third of the 150 workforce to be made redundant
Woolworths	Melksham	Retail	06/01/09	-33	33 staff made redundant as store closes
Marks and Spencer	Trowbridge	Food Store	07/01/09	-29	Around 29 jobs lost as firm closes Trowbridge store - date of closure not yet known.
Woolworths	Warminster	Retail	06/01/09	-24	24 staff made redundant as store closes
Woolworths	Chippenham	Retail	06/01/09	-22	22 staff made redundant as store closes
Ridgeway	Swindon	Education	05/01/09	-3	School cutting 2/3 staff as result of reduction od number of pupils expected
Mark Wilkinson	Bromham	Furniture Manufacture	04/12/08	?	Firm to make a small number of redundancies- numbers not confirmed
Virgin Media	Trowbridge	Call Centre	14/11/08	?	Firm to cut 2,200 jobs by 2012 - unclear how many will be in Wiltshire as yet.

Source: Extracted from the local press. This is not an exhaustive list of all job gains in Wiltshire & Swindon reported in the last few months.

Table 23: Job Gains

Company	Location	Activity	Date Reported	No. of Jobs Gained	Comment
Success Tours	Trowbridge	Tour Operator	05/12/08	3	Moving to new premises and expanding workforce.
Trident	Swindon	Payment Services Company	01/11/08	18	Company expanding and moving to new premises
Sainsburys	Melksham	Retail	06/01/09	30	Store submitting plans to extend store- creating new jobs

Source: Extracted from the local press. This is not an exhaustive list of all job gains in Wiltshire & Swindon reported in the last few months.

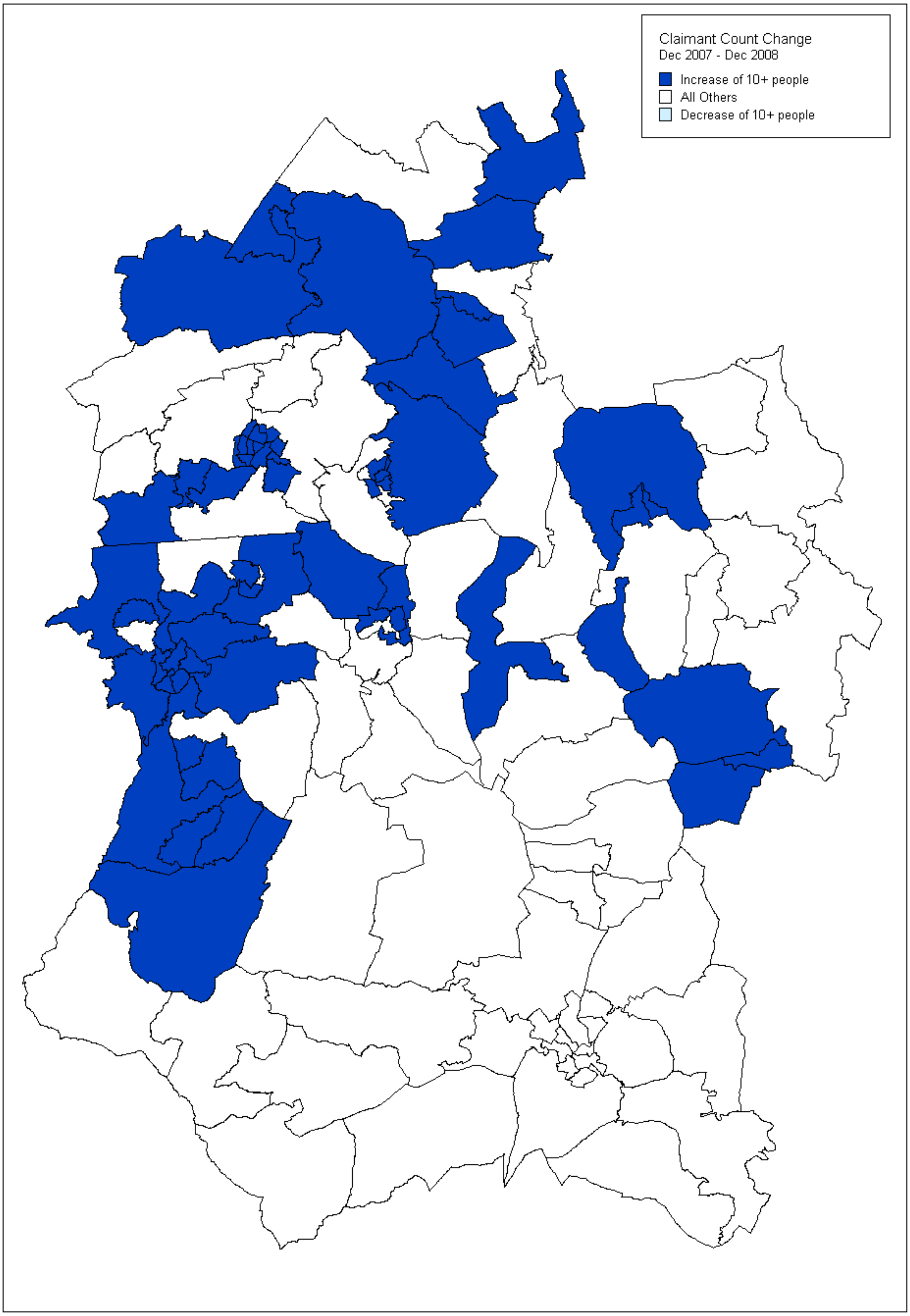
SUMMARY – KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Population Growth % 2001-2006	GVA Per Head (£) 2006	GVA Growth (%) per annum 1995-2005	Economic Activity Rate (%) July 07 – June 08	Employment Rate (%) July 07 – June 08	Claimant Count Rate (%) Dec 2008	Change in Employment (%) 2006-2007	Average Price (£) of Residential Property July to Sept 08
Great Britain *	2.48	19,413	7.1%	78.8	74.5	3.0	0.9	£224,064
South West	3.66	17,386	7.2%	81.6	78.5	2.1	0.8	£270,571
Wiltshire	3.32	16,574	6.1%	85.8	82.2	1.7	2.8	£252,373
Swindon	-	28,037	7.3%	82.5	79.1	2.8	2.9	£168,955
Kennet	2.51	-	-	78.2	75.5	1.4	1.3	£318,160
North Wiltshire	4.17	-	-	83.7	79.0	1.7	0.1	£246,574
Salisbury	1.23	-	-	88.1	84.9	1.4	5.5	£274,685
West Wiltshire	4.95	-	-	78.7	76.4	2.2	3.6	£207,162

Source: NOMIS, ONS, Land Registry, 2009

** England (Not Great Britain) is the national geographical area for residential property and GVA statistics.*

APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGE



APPENDIX 2: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Employment by Industry Sector, Kennet

Sector	Employment (No.) 2006	Employment (No.) 2007	Employment Share (%) 2007	Change in Employment (No.) 2006-2007
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	1,000	1,000	3.8	Increase less than 100
Manufacturing	3,200	3,200	11.8	Increase less than 100
Construction	1,400	1,600	5.8	100
Wholesale & retail trade	3,800	3,800	14.0	Decrease less than 100
Hotels & restaurants	2,000	2,200	8.0	100
Transport, storage & communication	600	700	2.6	Increase less than 100
Financial intermediation	300	200	0.9	Decrease less than 100
Real estate, renting & business activities	3,500	3,500	13.1	Increase less than 100
Public administration & defence; social security	3,100	2,800	10.4	-300
Education	3,000	3,000	11.2	Increase less than 100
Health & social work	3,000	3,500	12.9	500
Other community, social & personal service activities	1,800	1,500	5.5	-300

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
Fishing, mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water supply data has been suppressed due to the restrictions imposed by the Statistics of Trade act 1947
Change in employment calculated from original figures prior to rounding

Employment by Industry Sector, North Wiltshire

Sector	Employment (No.) 2006	Employment (No.) 2007	Employment Share (%) 2007	Change in Employment (No.) 2006-2007
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	900	900	1.8	Decrease less than 100
Manufacturing	8,800	8,100	15.8	-700
Construction	2,600	2,900	5.8	400
Wholesale & retail trade	8,200	8,400	16.6	200
Hotels & restaurants	3,700	3,500	6.9	-100
Transport, storage & communication	2,800	2,700	5.3	-100
Financial intermediation	500	500	1.1	Increase less than 100
Real estate, renting & business activities	8,300	8,800	17.4	500
Public administration & defence; social security	3,300	2,900	5.6	-400
Education	5,200	5,300	10.4	100
Health & social work	3,900	4,000	7.8	Increase less than 100
Other community, social & personal service activities	2,400	2,600	5.1	200

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
Fishing, mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water supply data has been suppressed due to the restrictions imposed by the Statistics of Trade act 1947
Change in employment calculated from original figures prior to rounding

Employment by Industry Sector, Salisbury

Sector	Employment (No.) 2006	Employment (No.) 2007	Employment Share (%) 2007	Change in Employment (No.) 2006-2007
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	900	900	1.6	Decrease less than 100
Manufacturing	4,100	4,200	7.9	200
Construction	1,600	1,700	3.2	Increase less than 100
Wholesale & retail trade	9,000	8,800	16.4	-200
Hotels & restaurants	3,600	3,600	6.8	Increase less than 100
Transport, storage & communication	2,200	2,300	4.2	Increase less than 100
Financial intermediation	2,500	5,000	9.3	2,400
Real estate, renting & business activities	9,000	9,600	18.0	600
Public administration & defence; social security	3,200	2,900	5.4	-400
Education	3,800	3,900	7.3	200
Health & social work	7,600	7,800	14.7	200
Other community, social & personal service activities	3,000	2,600	4.9	-400

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
Fishing, mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water supply data has been suppressed due to the restrictions imposed by the Statistics of Trade act 1947
Change in employment calculated from original figures prior to rounding

Employment by Industry Sector, West Wiltshire

Sector	Employment (No.) 2006	Employment (No.) 2007	Employment Share (%) 2007	Change in Employment (No.) 2006-2007
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	600	600	1.2	Increase less than 100
Manufacturing	7,800	7,600	14.6	-200
Construction	1,800	2,100	4.0	300
Wholesale & retail trade	9,300	9,400	18.1	Increase less than 100
Hotels & restaurants	5,100	4,900	9.5	-200
Transport, storage & communication	3,000	4,100	7.9	1,200
Financial intermediation	600	600	1.1	Decrease less than 100
Real estate, renting & business activities	8,200	7,000	13.6	-1,200
Public administration & defence; social security	1,500	3,200	6.2	1,700
Education	4,200	4,100	8.0	Decrease less than 100
Health & social work	5,400	5,600	10.7	200
Other community, social & personal service activities	2,400	2,400	4.7	Decrease less than 100

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Nomis, 2009
Fishing, mining & quarrying, electricity, gas & water supply data has been suppressed due to the restrictions imposed by the Statistics of Trade act 1947
Change in employment calculated from original figures prior to rounding