

Employment and Skills Briefing

The following information summarises the DWP: [\(Central England Group\) State of the Group Report \(July 2016\)](#) and provides a focus on East Midlands through District level, local authority, and LEP data. National data is also covered, providing a context for local employment and skills.

JSA & UC unemployment (claimant count)

The unadjusted JSA / UC (not in employment) claimant count (Central England Group) is 138,835 (June 2016). This is down 2.9% (4,205) from the previous month. The claimant count level is down by 4.1% on this time last year.

From May to June, the East Midlands based districts recorded a 0.3% increase (seasonally adjusted) in the claimant count (to 44,844).

Employment Rate

In the **East Midlands** for the period March to May 2016 the rate was **74.7%**, up 0.2%pts from the previous quarter.

ILO Unemployment*

ILO unemployment currently stands at 4.5% (106,000) in the **East Midlands**. This is unchanged from the previous quarter. The rate for the UK is 4.9%.

New JSA & UC Claims (on-flows)

Claimant count on-flows in the Central England Group totalled 79,316 from April to June 2016. This is a fall of 18% since the previous quarter.

In the **East Midlands** based districts unadjusted on-flows **fell by 20%** from the previous quarter

Stopping JSA Claims (off-flows)

UC claimants do not off-flow (i.e. close their claim) on starting employment.

For JSA claimants, seasonally adjusted off-flows in the Central England Group over the period April to June totalled 73,551 and are down by 0.2% from the previous quarter.

Looking at the **East Midlands** based districts, *unadjusted* off-flows are **down by 2.2%** from the previous quarter.

Vacancies

ONS statistics show that across the UK there were 747,000 job vacancies available at any one time for the period April to June 2016. This is 10,000 fewer than the previous quarter (January to March 2016) but is 15,000 higher than this time last year.

*ILO Unemployment is different from the claimant count, which measures only those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits (JSA since 1996). The claimant count is normally the lower measure because some unemployed people are not entitled to claim unemployment-related benefits, or choose not to do so.

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East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnerships JSA and UC Claimant Count (*unadjusted*), May to June 2016

Local Enterprise Partnership	May 2016	June 2016	change	% change
Leicester and Leicestershire	7,905	7,750	-155	-2.0
Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	23,310	22,725	-585	-2.5
South East Midlands	15,515	14,815	-700	-4.5
Northamptonshire	7,055	6,695	-360	-5.1
Greater Lincolnshire	12,995	12,275	-715	-5.5

Universal Credit – in employment, June 2016

The proportion of Universal Credit claimants in employment is currently 41% (Central England Group), up from 38% the previous month and 29% from a year ago. For the **East Midlands** based districts, the figure is **44%**.

Age and Duration of the Unemployed – June 2016

The age breakdown is that of the Claimant Count in Central England Group – those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and those in receipt of Universal Credit who are not in employment.

Age band	Numbers	% of Total	Great Britain %
18-24	28,835	20.8%	20.2%
25-49	77,245	55.6%	55.3%
50+	32,575	23.5%	24.2%

The number of people (Central England Group) who have been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance for more than six months has fallen by 15% to 55,320 over the past year although this figure has been fairly static in recent months.

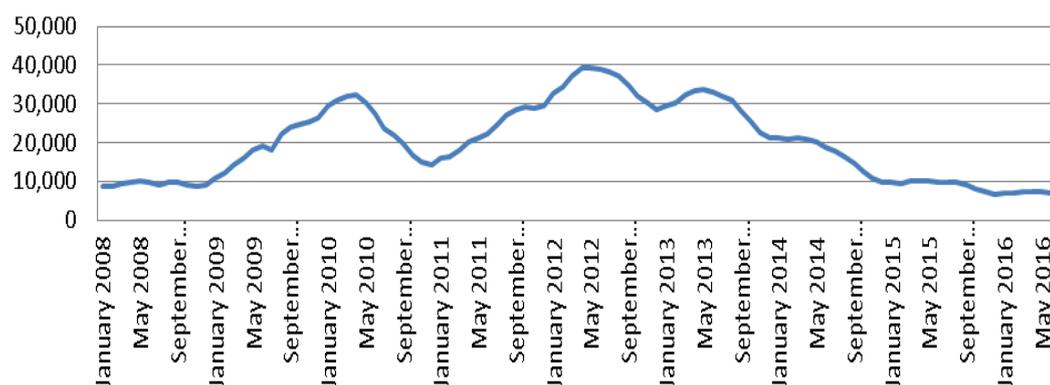
This needs to be seen in the context of significant volumes of people who would have claimed Jobseeker's Allowance over the last few months have claimed Universal Credit instead.

Central England Group continues to see significant reductions in its aged 18-24 Claimant Count register, recording a 10% fall since June last year.

For the **East Midlands** based districts, the fall has been 14% over the same period.

JSA claimants aged 18-24, claiming for 6 months plus, 2008 to 2016

Jobseeker's Allowance claimants aged 18-24 claiming for more than six months, Central England Group



Jobs Sought by Occupation (Central England Group)

Over the past 3 months jobseekers who have made new claims in the Central England Group have registered for work in the following top 15 occupational areas.

Occupation	Jobseeker volumes	Percentage of Total
Sales and retail assistants	33,890	54.3%
Other goods handling and storage occupations	3,855	6.2%
General office assistants/clerks	2,010	3.2%
Labourers in process and plant operations	865	1.4%
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	500	0.8%
Retail cashiers and check-out operators	480	0.8%
Cleaners, domestics	405	0.6%
Van drivers	355	0.6%
Shopkeepers and wholesale/retail dealers	350	0.6%
Care assistants and home carers	350	0.6%
Kitchen and catering assistants	250	0.4%
Traffic wardens	245	0.4%
Labourers in other construction trades	230	0.4%
Customer care occupations	210	0.3%
Labourers in building and woodworking trades	205	0.3%

Skills: Qualification levels in the East Midlands by LEP area (to December 2015)

Data on the qualification levels of the working age population (in LEP) is now available for the year to December 2015 (*previous Briefings reported 2014 data*)

LEP	%NVQ 4+	%NVQ 3+	%NVQ 2+	%NVQ 1+	%No Quals
D2N2	33.3	55.4	73.5	86	8.1
Greater Lincolnshire	27.7	50	69.4	84	7.6
Leicester and Leicester-shire	32.5	56.1	72.2	84.8	7.8
Northamptonshire	29.2	52.1	71.5	83.8	9.3
South East Midlands	34.8	54.4	72.1	84.5	9.1

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, %age of those aged 16-64

Green shading in the table above indicates increase in the percentage share of the given qualification (*since December 2014*) apart from those residents with no qualifications, where positive change was represented by a fall in the figure. *South East Midlands did record a 0.5 percentage point increase in persons with no qualifications.*

Dfe Report: "Widening Participation in HE, England, 2013/14 cohort

Released 3rd August 2016

Headlines:

- 22% of Free School Meal (FSM) pupils aged 15 in 2009/10 entered Higher Education by age 19 in the 2013/14 academic year. 39% of non-Free School Meal pupils did so; a gap of 17 percentage points.
- In the **East Midlands** based Local Authorities an estimated 15% of FSM pupils (7 percentage points lower than the national average) entered HE compared to 36% of Non-FSM; a gap of 21 percentage points (4 points greater than the national average).
- 64% of students who took A level and equivalent qualifications in independent schools and colleges progressed to the most selective Higher Education providers by age 19 in 2013/14, compared to 23% of those from state funded schools and colleges.

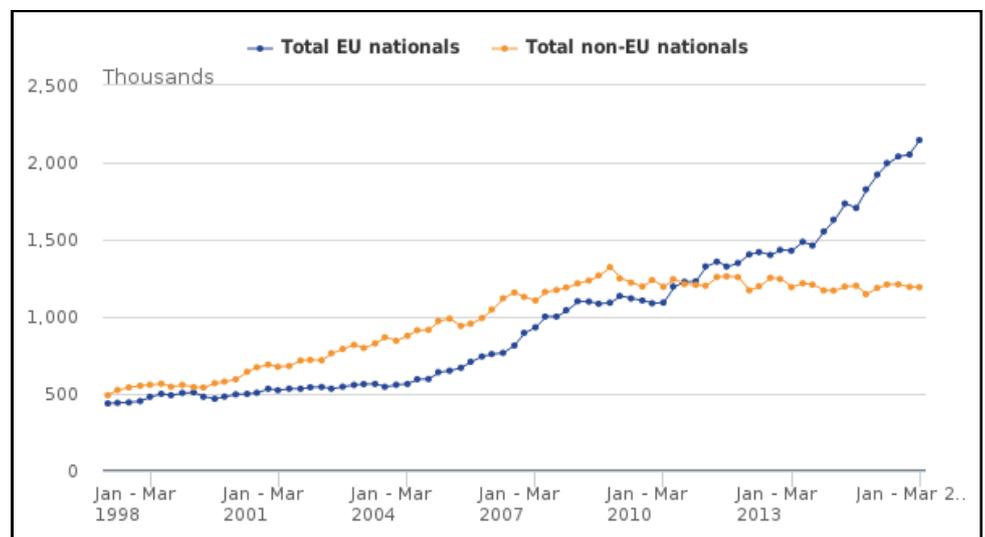
For full report please click [here](#)

UK Labour Market (ONS), July 2016*Main points for March to May 2016*

- There were 31.70 million people in work, 176,000 more than for the 3 months to February 2016 and 624,000 more than for a year earlier.
- There were 23.19 million people working full-time, 401,000 more than for a year earlier. There were 8.52 million people working part-time, 223,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The employment rate was 74.4%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971. The unemployment rate was 4.9%, down from 5.6% for a year earlier.
- There were 5.35 million people employed in the public sector for March 2016. This was slightly more (6,000) than for December 2015, and 21,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- Between January to March 2015 and January to March 2016: non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 229,000 to 3.34 million

For full report please click [here](#)

Chart: Non-UK nationals working in the UK, not seasonally adjusted 1998 to 2016 (Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS)

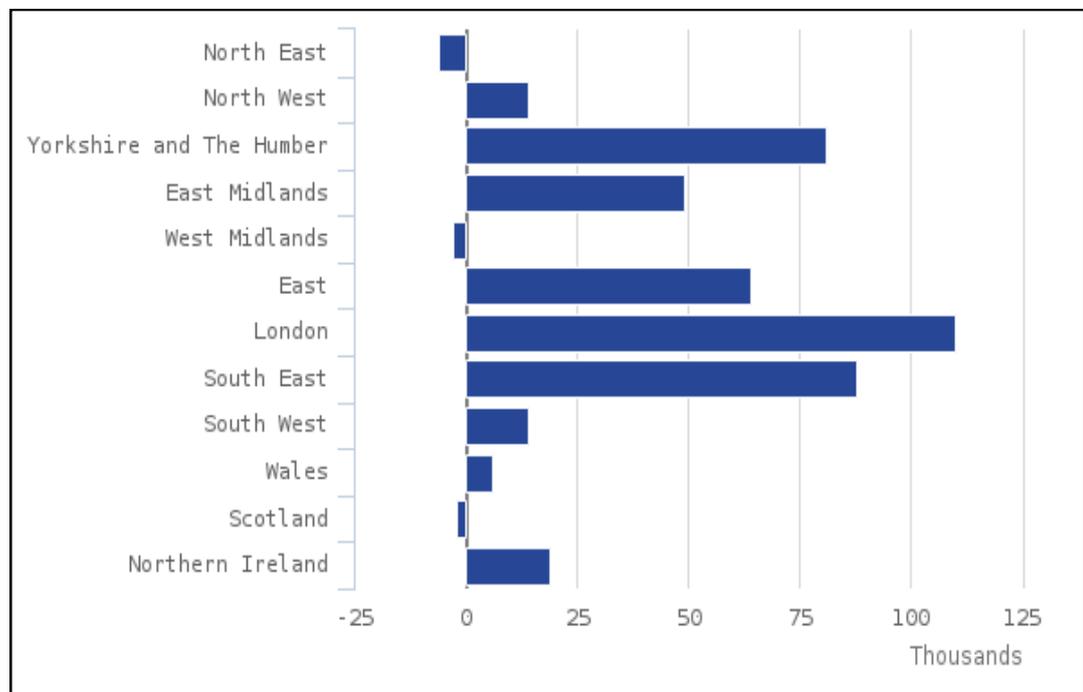


Regional Labour Market (ONS), July 2016

- For the 3 months ending May 2016, the highest employment rate in the UK was in the South East (78.3%) and the lowest was in Northern Ireland (69.0%).
- **The pattern for all regions currently suggests either flat or gently increasing employment rates.**
- Between December 2015 and March 2016, the largest increase in workforce jobs (*the number of filled jobs in the economy*) in the UK was in London, at 55,000. The largest decrease was in the South West, at 21,000.
- In March 2016, the region with the highest proportion of workforce jobs in the service sector was London at 91.3%.
- **The East Midlands, West Midlands and Wales all had the highest proportion of jobs in the production sector, at 12.8%.**

For full report please click [here](#)

Chart: Change in workforce jobs by region (seasonally adjusted) March 2015 and March 2016



Source : ONS