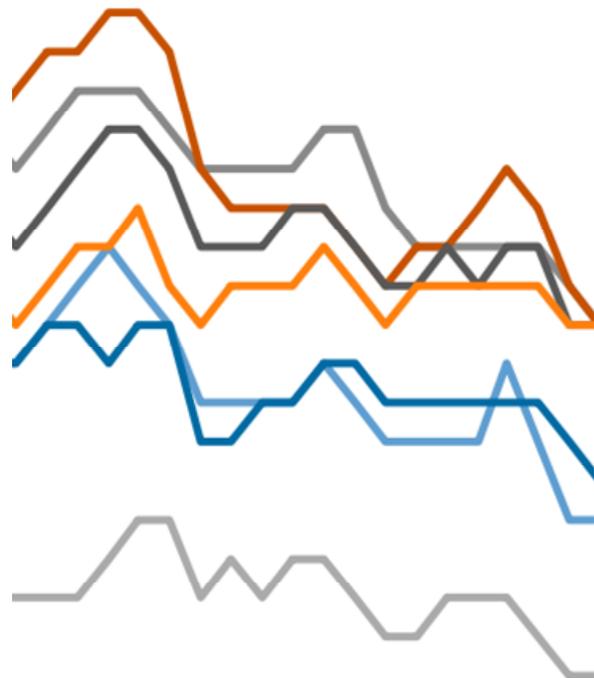


Unemployment Bulletin

April 2016 Data

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Produced by the Strategic Business Intelligence Team at Leicestershire County Council.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this report, Leicestershire County Council cannot be held responsible for any errors or omission relating to the data contained within the report.

About the Strategic Business Intelligence Team

The Strategic Business Intelligence Team is based in the Strategy and Business Intelligence Branch of the Chief Executive's Department at Leicestershire County Council. We carry out a broad spectrum of work on wide-ranging topics using a variety of skills and techniques.

Our clients include a range of partner organisations as well as county council service departments. Local communities and Councillors are also key users of the team's work. We also collaborate with a diverse set of partner organisations, locally and further afield, to deliver new and innovative research and insight. Examples include the GiCentre at City University, London on data visualisation and the Centre for Social Action at DeMontfort University on research into social capital.

The work of the team can be summarised into six broad areas:

- **Data visualisation and analytics** - the team use a range of software packages, including Tableau and Excel to produce fast and effective analysis of data to support service delivery;
- **Customer insight** - a deep truth based on an understanding of customer behaviour, experiences and attitudes and their needs from a service;
- **Evaluation** - using Social Return on Investment (SROI) to put financial values on the important impacts of a project, organization or programme as identified by stakeholders;
- **Facts and figures** - simple profiles either by geography or theme;
- **Strategic assessments** - generally to summarise the existing evidence available highlighting any emerging evidence and potential gaps;
- **Consultation and primary research** - using primary research techniques, including surveys and focus group to collect and interpret insight from residents, service users, staff and other stakeholders; and
- **Commissioning research and insight** - procuring and project managing research and insight from external agencies and suppliers.

For more information on how the team can offer support your department or organisation, please contact the team on the details below.

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Introduction

The Unemployment Bulletin provides a monthly update of the latest unemployment and benefit data for Leicester and Leicestershire. The data is sourced from Nomis¹ which contains data from the Office for National Statistics, the Department of Work and Pensions and other official sources. Some figures have been calculated by Leicestershire County Council and where this is the case it is stated in the source.

There are a number of ways of measuring unemployment and this bulletin mainly focuses on Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) which records the number or proportion of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is released on a monthly basis and is available to ward level.

Unemployment Dashboards

The majority of unemployment data is available from a dashboard produced by the Strategic Business Intelligence Team at Leicestershire County Council and published on LSR Online. The dashboard is available from the following link:

https://public.tableausoftware.com/views/UnemploymentBulletin/HeadlineData?:embed=y&:display_count=no:showVizHome=no#

Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

In addition, the annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) provides data on employment by industry and is available from the following link:

https://public.tableausoftware.com/views/BRESData/BRESDashboard?:embed=y&:display_count=no:showVizHome=no#

Archived Reports

Archived Unemployment Bulletins and other reports produced by Leicestershire County Council are available on the Leicestershire Statistics and Research Online website from the following link:

<http://www.lsr-online.org/reports.html?query=Keyword...&tag=Unemployment&category1=&month=&age=3&sort=latest&submit=Filter>

Next Release

The next unemployment data will be released by the Office National for Statistics on **15th June 2016**.

¹ For more information, please visit www.nomisweb.co.uk

Commentary

National

A comprehensive commentary on the national labour market is produced by the Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion (CESI) and is available at the following link:

<http://www.cesi.org.uk/statistics/labour>²

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

JSA Claimants

The overall number of JSA claimants for the LLEP³ area fell in April 2016, with 480 less people claiming JSA compared to March 2016, in part a result of the roll out of the Universal Credit across the country. There were a total of 6,975 claimants in the LLEP area in April 2016. In Leicester City there were 4,115 people of working age claiming JSA while in Leicestershire the figure was 2,865. In the LLEP area, 1.1 percent of the working population were claiming JSA in April 2016. The claimant rate was 1.8 percent in Leicester City and 0.7 percent in the county. This is compared to 1.3 percent in the East Midlands, 1.4 percent in England and 1.5 percent in the UK as a whole.

Across Leicestershire, all the local authorities experienced a drop in the number of people claiming JSA, with exception of Hinckley and Bosworth, which saw a small increase (10). Charnwood and North West Leicestershire experienced the largest fall (35) followed by Blaby, and Oadby and Wigston both experiencing a drop of 20 claimants. Charnwood experienced the highest number of individual claimants in April 2016, with 700 claimants.

In terms of the claimant rate, Hinckley and Bosworth, and Oadby and Wigston experienced the highest proportion of the working age population claiming JSA in the county with 0.9 percent while Harborough experienced the lowest rate with 0.4 percent. Melton experienced a 0.1 percentage point drop while all the other areas remained unchanged.

Claimant Count (including Universal Credit)

In April 2016 there were a total of 8,050 claimants in the LLEP area; 4,505 in Leicester City and 3,545 in Leicestershire. In terms of the claimant rate, 1.2 percent of the working age population were claiming JSA or Universal credit in April 2016; 2 percent in the city and 0.8 percent on the county.

Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood experienced the largest number of claimants in April 2016, with 920, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth with 720. Hinckley and Bosworth

² N.B. In some cases, data reported by CESI is seasonally-adjusted and may not correspond with figures reported within this report and the accompanying dashboards. Views expressed are those of CESI and may not reflect the views of Leicestershire County Council.

³ The Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) comprises of Leicester City and Leicestershire County.

experienced the highest claimant rate in April 2016 with 1.1 percent of the working age population claiming JSA or Universal Credit, followed by North west Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston, both with 1 percent.

Other Data

Other figures of note include:

- 175 fewer claimants aged 16-24 in the LLEP area between March 2016 and April 2016;
- 290 fewer claimants aged 25-49 in the LLEP area between March 2016 and April 2016;
- 355 fewer male and 130 fewer female JSA claimants in the LLEP area between March 2016 and April 2016;
- 75 fewer claimants in the LLEP area from elementary occupations between March 2016 and April 2016;
- 280 fewer claimants in the LLEP area from sales and customer services between March 2016 and April 2016;
- 175 fewer claimants in the LLEP area of non-White British ethnicity between February 2016 and March 2016;
- Spinney Hills Ward in Leicester exhibits the highest claimant count in the city, county and Rutland with 376 claimants. The next highest is Castle Ward in Leicester with 303;
- Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields Ward exhibit the highest claimant rates with 2.7 percent of the working age population claiming JSA, followed by Charnwood and Freeman Wards with 2.5 percent;
- Loughborough Hastings Ward exhibits the highest claimant rate in the county, with 2.1 percent of the working age population claiming JSA, followed by Greenhill Ward with 2.0;
- Across Leicestershire and Rutland market towns, Hinckley (including Burbage and Earl Shilton) exhibits the highest number of claimants, with 402, followed by Loughborough (including Hathern), with 331 claimants.

Unemployment Data

The following section covers data released periodically (i.e. ILO data) and additional data not covered by the unemployment dashboards, as and when released. Rates for market towns and ethnicity are calculated separately due to changes in population denominators which would affect trend data.

JSA Claimant Rates by Market Towns

The table below displays the JSA claimant count and rate for Leicestershire and Rutland market towns.

Table 1 – JSA Claimant Count and Rates by Market Towns, April 2016.

Market Town	Count	Rate
Hinckley (inc. Burbage and Earl Shilton)	402	1.1
Wigston	123	0.8
Coalville	243	1.0
Melton Mowbray	150	0.9
Ashby de la Zouch	47	0.6
Oadby	103	0.7
Loughborough (inc. Hathern)	331	0.7
Oakham	36	0.5
Market Harborough	67	0.5

Source: JSA-NOMIS, 2016; ONS, 2015.

N.B. Rates are calculated using the mid-2014 experimental resident population aged 16-64.

Data for market towns is based on aggregated ward data. Historical rate data and a list of wards covering market towns are available from archived versions of the unemployment bulletin, available via the link on page 5.

JSA Claimant Rates by Ethnicity

The table below displays the JSA claimant count rate by broad ethnic group for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Data on claimant count by ethnicity is released one month behind the overall claimant count data. Rates are calculated using 2011 Census population data for people aged 16-64:

Table 2 – JSA Claimant Rate by Ethnicity, April 2016.

Area	White	BME	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Blaby	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.9
Charnwood	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8
Harborough	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Melton	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West Leicestershire	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
Oadby and Wigston	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.1	0.6
Leicester	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.5	4.3	2.0
Leicestershire	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7
Rutland	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
LLEP	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	3.8	1.6
East Midlands	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.3	4.2	2.0
England	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.4	4.2	2.3

Source: JSA-NOMIS, 2016; ONS, 2011.

N.B. JSA Claimant count by ethnicity release one month behind the overall claimant count.

‘Chinese’ included in ‘Other’ as per NOMIS definition not as per 2011 Census definition.

‘White Irish’ included in ‘White’.

Historical rate data by ethnicity is available from archived versions of the unemployment bulletin available via the link on page 5.

Data Guide

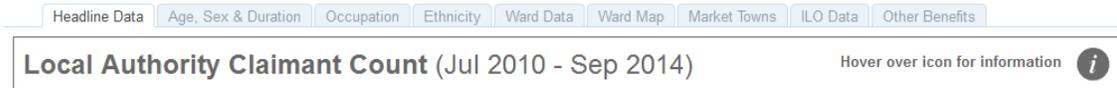
This guidance has been created to help you get the most out of the various sources of unemployment data available through the accompanying dashboards and official sources.

Unemployment Dashboards

A range of interactive dashboards have been created by the Research and Insight Team to help interested parties access relevant data and understand change over time and across geographies. Links to all dashboards currently managed by the team are included in the **References** section below.

How to use the dashboards

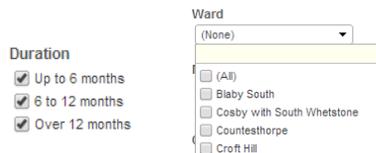
1. Use the **tabs** at the top of the page to navigate between dashboards:



2. Dashboards display monthly claimant count by default. Where applicable, use the **radial buttons** to change the data displayed:



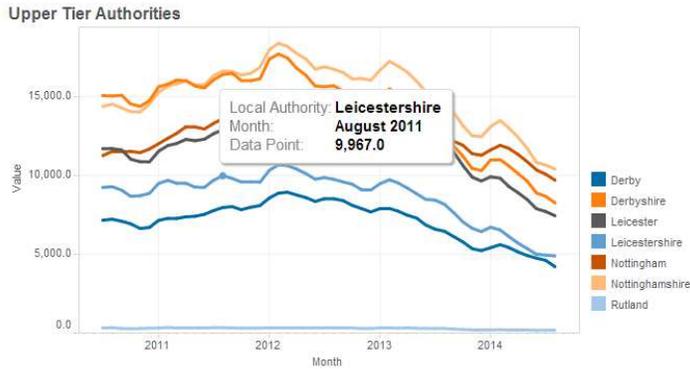
3. Where applicable, use the **check boxes** or **drop-down** list to switch between different combinations of categories:



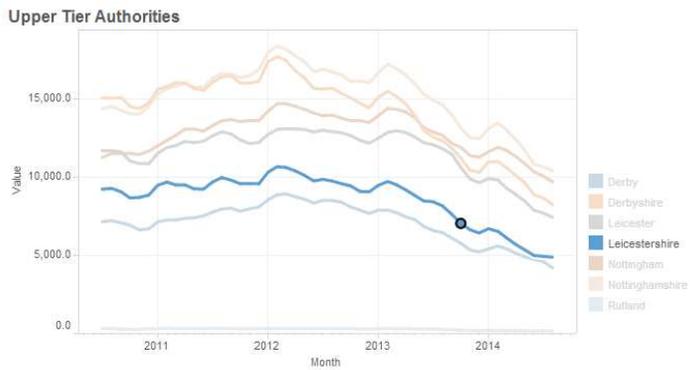
Where applicable, make selection and click **Apply** to update the dashboard.

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4. For more information on a specific point, **hover** over the dashboard:



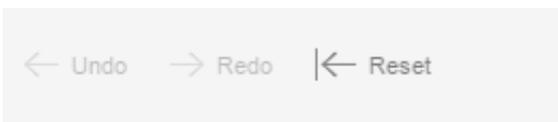
5. To highlight relevant data across the dashboard, **click** on a point or table cell:



6. For more information on the dashboard, hover over the **icon**:

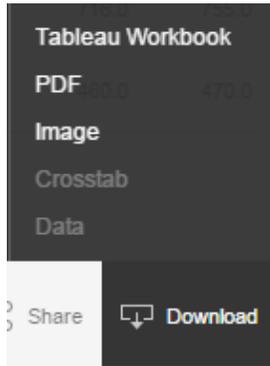


7. To undo, redo or reset the dashboard selection, use the **icons** at the bottom-left of the page:



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8. To export the dashboard, a specific chart or table, or the underlying data, click on an element and use the **Download icon** at the bottom-right of the dashboard:



When exporting **data**, use the tabs at the top of the **View Data** window that appears to select the summary, or underlying data.

9. To share the dashboard, or a specific view, use the **Share icon** in the bottom-right corner:



10. To go to the Tableau homepage, or browse the Strategic Business Intelligence Team Tableau Public page, click on the links at the bottom of the page.



NOMIS

A complete set of statistics for a specific area can be downloaded from the NOMIS website, available at the following link:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

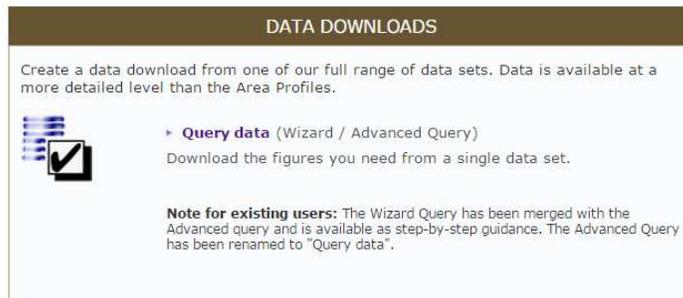
N.B. The layout of the NOMIS website was updated in November 2015.

1. On the NOMIS homepage, select a geography from the **Area Profiles** menu and follow the instructions to access a selection of data for that area:



The screenshot shows a dark green header with the text "AREA PROFILES". Below the header, there is a light blue box containing the following text: "View a labour market profile of an area. Includes some of the data from our key datasets on population, employment, unemployment, qualifications, earnings, benefit claimants and businesses." Below this text is a list of five links, each preceded by a blue right-pointing arrow: "Regional and National Profile", "Local Authority Profile (district/county areas)", "2011 Ward Profile (smaller areas, England & Wales only)", "Local Enterprise Partnerships Profile", and "2010 Parliamentary Constituencies Profile".

2. For more comprehensive data, follow the **Query Data** link from the **Data Downloads** menu and follow the instructions:

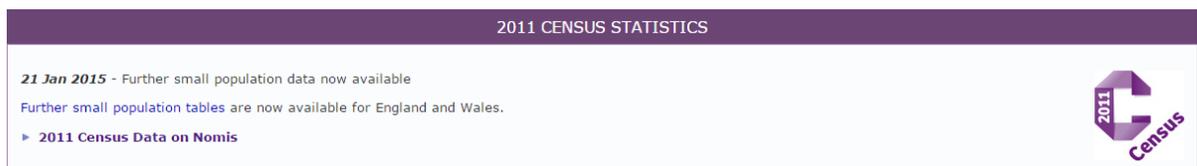


The screenshot shows a dark brown header with the text "DATA DOWNLOADS". Below the header, there is a light blue box containing the following text: "Create a data download from one of our full range of data sets. Data is available at a more detailed level than the Area Profiles." Below this text is a blue icon of a document with a checkmark. To the right of the icon is a list of one link, preceded by a blue right-pointing arrow: "Query data (Wizard / Advanced Query)". Below this link is the text: "Download the figures you need from a single data set." Below this text is a "Note for existing users": "The Wizard Query has been merged with the Advanced query and is available as step-by-step guidance. The Advanced Query has been renamed to 'Query data'."

Population and Census Data

Population data used to calculate rates can be accessed from NOMIS using the **Data Downloads** menu above and following the instructions.

The full range of 2011 Census data can be accessed from the **2011 Census Statistics** menu on the NOMIS homepage:



The screenshot shows a dark purple header with the text "2011 CENSUS STATISTICS". Below the header, there is a light blue box containing the following text: "21 Jan 2015 - Further small population data now available". Below this text is the text: "Further small population tables are now available for England and Wales." Below this text is a list of one link, preceded by a blue right-pointing arrow: "2011 Census Data on Nomis". In the bottom right corner of the box is the 2011 Census logo, which consists of a stylized 'C' with the year '2011' inside it and the word 'Census' below it.

Definitions & Further Information

JSA Claimant Count

JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of those aged 16-64 resident in that area.

Market Towns

The Market Town geographies are defined by Leicestershire County Council and figures are calculated using ONS Claimant Count (JSA) figures and mid 2014 resident population aged 16-64.

Unemployment: International Labour Organisation (ILO) Definition

Official estimates of unemployment in the UK are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) using the internationally agreed International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. The ILO definition is based on the number of people without jobs who are looking for and available to start work. The LFS unemployment figures which are subject to sampling differences are not available for smaller areas.

Unemployment Rate (LFS ILO definition) - expresses the number of unemployed people resident in an area as a percentage of the economically active working age population resident in that area.

Labour Force Survey - The Labour Force Survey is a random sample survey which is carried out throughout the UK. It is conducted every three months using around 53,000 households. The survey collects information about the personal circumstances and work of everyone living in these households. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) uses the Labour Force Survey as its source for unemployment data. Unemployment is measured through questions asked in the survey and not by interviewing everybody in the country. Answers are then weighted to represent everyone. As with any sample survey there is sampling variability and this is high for areas below regional level. Therefore, the figures are not reliable for small areas. Each month the ONS releases statistics on the number of people who are unemployed in the United Kingdom for the latest available 3-month rolling period.

Other Department for Work and Pensions Benefits Statistics

Job Seekers Allowance is one of a number of types of benefit which is related to worklessness, and recipients of this benefit constitute the most visible group of people who are out of work. However, many people have been diverted away from Job Seekers Allowance on to other benefits, the largest number being onto Incapacity Benefit. Nationally, the number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit is over three times the number of people out of work and claiming JSA.

One method of classifying benefit claimants is by breaking them down into statistical groups. This presents the main reason why an individual is claiming benefit. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the top most benefit which they receive. In this way each claimant only appears once, even though they November claim

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more than one benefit - the total number of working-age people who are claiming one or more key benefits is often used as a proxy for worklessness.

These figures are provided by the Department for Work and Pensions and are updated quarterly.

If you require information contained in this leaflet in another version e.g. large print, Braille, tape or alternative language please telephone: 0116 305 6803, Fax: 0116 305 7271 or Minicom: 0116 305 6160.

જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 6803 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા અવસ્થા કરીશું.

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0116 305 6803 ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਦਵਾਂਗੇ।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 6803 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کریں گے۔
0116 305 6803

假如閣下需要幫助，用你的語言去明白這些資訊，請致電 0116 305 6803，我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tej informacji w Twoim języku, zadzwoń pod numer 0116 305 6803, a my Ci pomożemy.

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