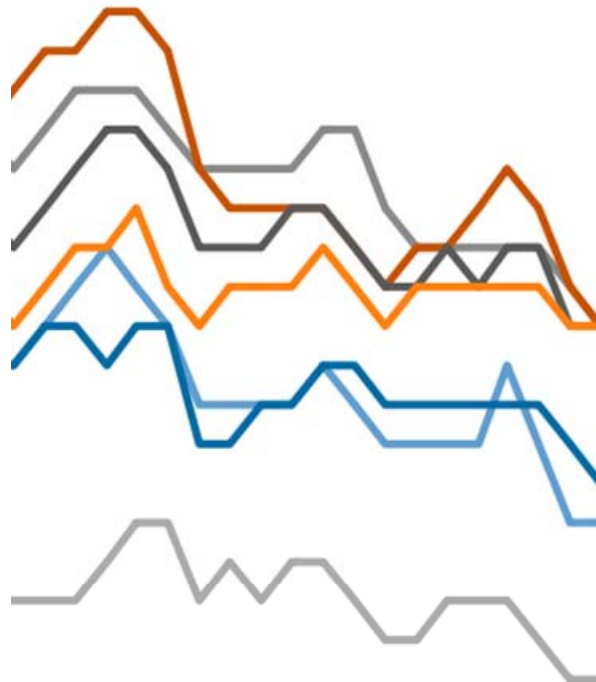


Unemployment Bulletin

January 2018 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.

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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 **21st March 2018**.

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

Commentary

National

A comprehensive commentary on the national labour market is produced by the Learning and Work Institute and is available at the following link:

<https://www2.learningandwork.org.uk/statistics/labour>²

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

JSA Claimants

The overall number of JSA claimants for the LLEP³ area increased in January 2018, with 295 more people claiming JSA compared to December 2017. This is most likely due to the end of short term seasonal employment over the 2017 holiday period. There were a total of 4,460 claimants in the LLEP area in January 2018. In Leicester City there were 2,695 people of working age claiming JSA while in Leicestershire the figure was 1,770. In the LLEP area as a whole, 0.7 percent of the working population were claiming JSA in January 2018. The claimant rate was 1.2 percent in Leicester City and 0.4 percent in the County. This is compared to 1.0 percent in the East Midlands, 1.0 percent in England and 1.1 percent in the UK as a whole.

Across Leicestershire, all local authorities experienced a rise in the number of people claiming JSA, with exception of Melton Borough, which saw no change. Charnwood experienced the greatest single increase in the overall claimant count (45), followed by Oadby and Wigston (30), North West Leicestershire (25) and Hinckley and Bosworth (20).

With regards to the claimant rate for Leicestershire districts, no districts experienced a change in the claimant rate between December 2017 and January 2018, with the exception of Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston, which rose by 0.1 point. Oadby and Wigston experienced the highest overall claimant rate (0.6 percent) while Harborough and Melton experienced the lowest claimant rate (0.2 percent).

Claimant Count (including Universal Credit)

In January 2018 there were a total of 8,090 JSA and Universal Credit claimants in the LLEP area, with 220 more people claiming JSA and Universal Credit since December 2017. There were a total of 4,045 claimants in Leicester City and 4,045 in Leicestershire. In terms of the claimant rate, 1.2 percent of the working age population in the LLEP area were claiming JSA or Universal credit in January 2018; 1.7 percent in the City and 1.0 percent in the County.

² N.B. In some cases, data reported by the Learning and Work Institute is seasonally-adjusted and may not correspond with figures reported within this report and the accompanying dashboards. Views expressed are those of the Learning and Work Institute.

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

This is compared to 1.6 percent in the East Midlands, 1.9 percent in England and 2.0 percent in the UK.

Across Leicestershire districts, Hinckley and Bosworth experienced the largest number of claimants in January 2018, with 920, followed by Charnwood with 905 claimants. Melton experienced the highest claimant rate in December 2017 with 1.7 percent of the working age population claiming JSA or Universal Credit, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth with 1.4 percent. Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough and Oadby and Wigston all experienced the lowest claimant rate with 0.8 percent.

Other Data

Other figures of note include:

- 205 more male claimants and 100 more females claimants in the LLEP area between December 2017 and January 2018;
- 280 more claimants claiming for up to 6 months in the LLEP area between December 2017 and January 2018;
- 235 more claimants in the LLEP area from Sales and Customer Service occupations between December 2017 and January 2018 (further supporting the notion that the increase in the claimant rate is due to seasonal trends);
- Spinney Hills Ward in Leicester exhibits the highest claimant county in the city, county and Rutland with 246 claimants, followed by New Parks Ward with 229 claimants and Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields Ward with 218 claimants. All three wards are in Leicester City;
- The ward with the highest claimant count in the county by a considerable margin was Loughborough Hastings, with 87 claimants, followed by Loughborough Lemyngton Ward with 57 claimants;
- New Parks Ward exhibits the highest claimant rate in the city, county and Rutland with 2.2 percent of the working age population claiming JSA, followed by Loughborough Hastings Ward in the county with 2.0 percent;
- Across Leicestershire and Rutland market towns, Loughborough exhibits the highest number of claimants, with 314, followed by Coalville with 159 claimants and Hinckley with 152 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, January 2018.

Market Town	Count	Rate
Ashby de la Zouch	42	0.5
Coalville	159	0.7
Hinckley (inc. Burbage and Earl Shilton)	152	0.4
Loughborough (inc. Hathern)	314	0.7
Market Harborough	20	0.1
Melton Mowbray	50	0.3
Oadby	66	0.4
Oakham	18	0.3
Wigston	73	0.5

Source: JSA-NOMIS, 2017; ONS, 2015.

N.B. Rates are calculated using the mid-2015 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, December 2017.

Area	White	BME	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Blaby	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9
Charnwood	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Harborough	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Melton	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West Leicestershire	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.0
Oadby and Wigston	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.6
Leicester	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.3
Leicestershire	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
Rutland	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLEP	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.1
East Midlands	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.9	2.9	1.7
England	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	3.0	2.0

Source: JSA-NOMIS, 2017; 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

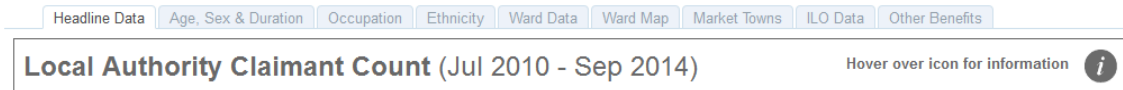
This guidance has been created to help you get the most out of the various sources of unemployment data available through the accompanying dashboards and official sources.

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

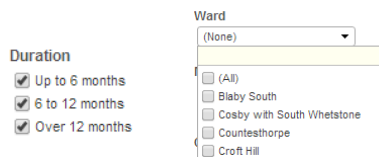
1. Use the **tabs** at the top of the page to navigate between dashboards:



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



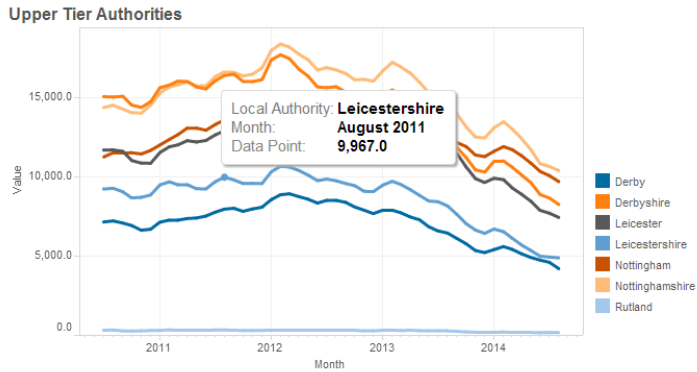
3. Where applicable, use the **check boxes** or **drop-down** list to switch between different combinations of categories:



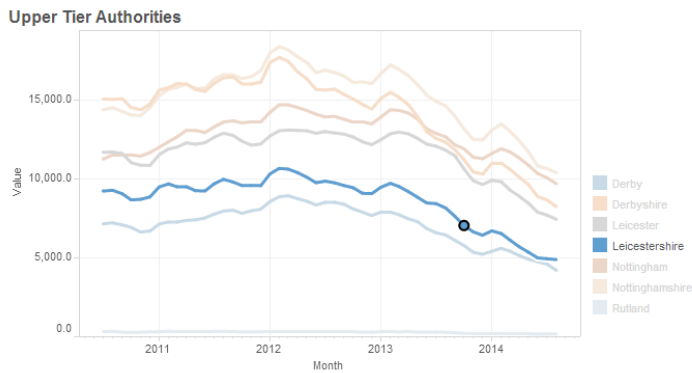
Where applicable, make selection and click **Apply** to update the dashboard.

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



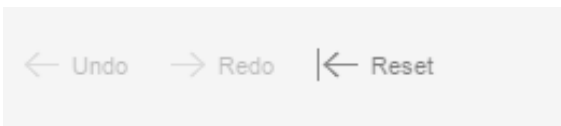
5. To highlight relevant data across the dashboard, **click** on a point or table cell:



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

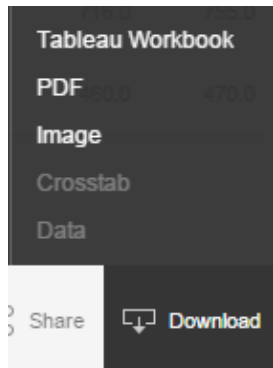


7. To undo, redo or reset the dashboard selection, use the **icons** at the bottom-left of the page:



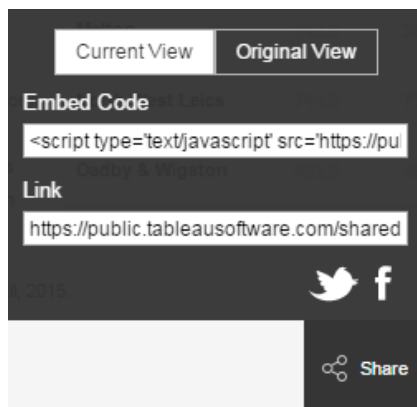
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8. To export the dashboard, a specific chart or table, or the underlying data, click on an element and use the **Download icon** at the bottom-right of the dashboard:



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 Business Intelligence Service 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>

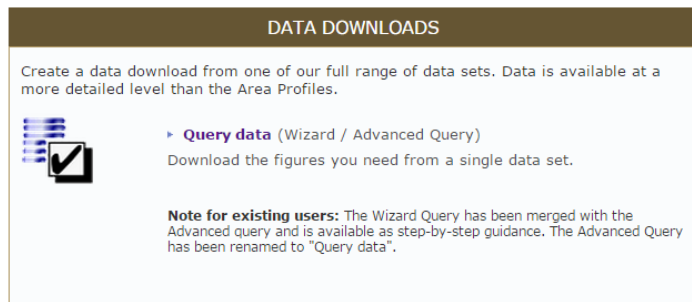
N.B. The layout of the NOMIS website was updated in November 2015.

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 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:

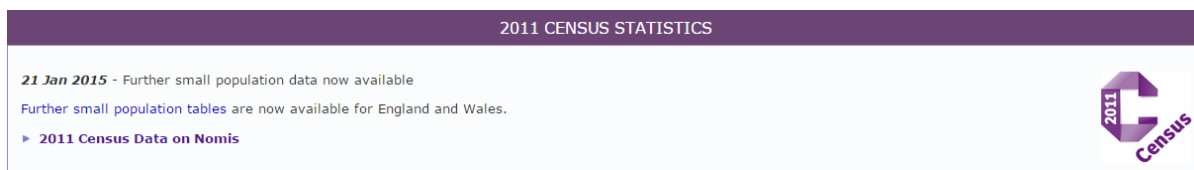


The screenshot shows a dark green header with the text "DATA DOWNLOADS". Below the header, there is a light blue box containing the following text: "Create a data download from one of our full range of data sets. Data is available at a more detailed level than the Area Profiles." Below this text is a list of one link, preceded by a right-pointing arrow: "Query data (Wizard / Advanced Query)". Below the 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'." To the left of the link is a small icon of a document with a checkmark.

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 right-pointing arrow: "2011 Census Data on Nomis". To the right of the link is a small icon of the 2011 Census logo, which is a stylized 'C' with the year '2011' inside 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.

Working age client group datasets are no longer being produced by DWP and will therefore no longer be updated. The last period for which these datasets are available is November 2016.

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 ਫੋਨ 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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