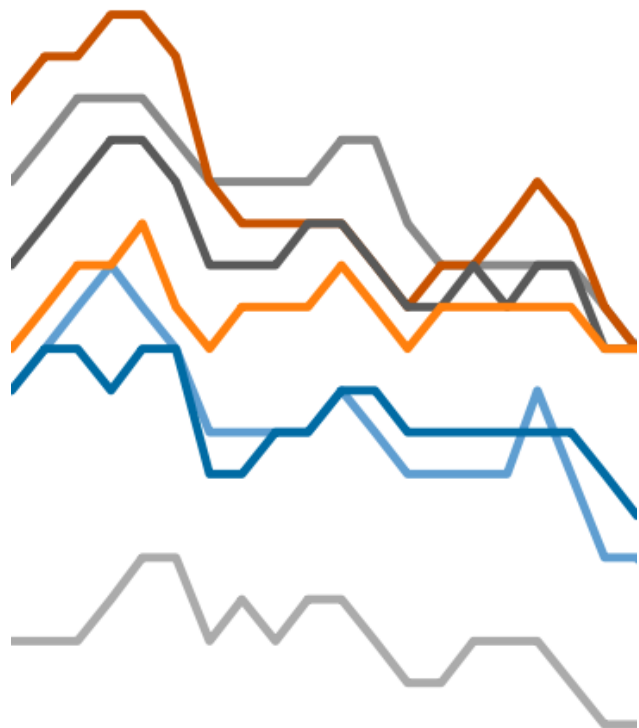# Unemployment Bulletin

July 2016 Data

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Contents

Introduction

The Unemployment Bulletin provides a monthly update of the latest unemployment and benefit data for Leicester and Leicestershire. The data is sourced from Nomis[1] 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 **14th September 2016**.

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[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 LLEP[3] area fell in July 2016, with 488 less people claiming JSA compared to June. There were a total of 5,904 claimants in the LLEP area in July 2016. In Leicester City there were 3,424 people of working age claiming JSA while in Leicestershire the figure was 2,480. In the LLEP area as a whole, 0.9 percent of the working population were claiming JSA in July 2016. The claimant rate was 1.5 percent in Leicester City and 0.6 percent in the county. This is compared to 1.2 percent in the East Midlands, 1.3 percent in England and 1.4 percent in the UK as a whole.

Across Leicestershire, all local authorities experienced a drop in the number of people claiming JSA in July 2016 compared to June. Charnwood experienced the greatest single decrease in the overall claimant count (49), closely followed by Hinckley & Bosworth (34). Blaby and Harborough experienced the smallest decrease, with three fewer claimants each.

Exploring the claimant rate for Leicestershire districts, four areas remained unchanged in July 2016. Charnwood, Melton, and Oadby & Wigston each experienced a 0.1 percentage point fall in claimant rate compared to June 2016. Hinckley and Bosworth experienced the highest overall claimant rate, with 0.8 percent of the working age population claiming JSA, followed by North West Leicestershire and Oadby & Wigston with 0.7 percent. Harborough experienced the lowest claimant rate with 0.4 percent.

Claimant Count (including Universal Credit)

In July 2016 there were a total of 7,785 claimants in the LLEP area, an increase of 35 since June. There was a total of 4,280 claimants in Leicester City (a drop of 90) and 3,500 in Leicestershire (an increase of 120). 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 July 2016; 1.9 percent in the city and 0.8 percent in the county. This is compared to 1.5 percent in the East Midlands, 1.7 percent in England and 1.8 percent in the UK.

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[2] N.B. In some cases, data reported by CESI is seasonally-adjusted and June not correspond with figures reported within this report and the accompanying dashboards. Views expressed are those of CESI and June not reflect the views of Leicestershire County Council.
[3] The Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) comprises of Leicester City and Leicestershire County.

Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood experienced the largest number of claimants in July 2016, with 910, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth with 730. Hinckley and Bosworth experienced the highest claimant rate in July 2016 with 1.1 percent of the working age population claiming JSA or Universal Credit, followed by North West Leicestershire with 1 percent. Harborough experienced the lowest claimant rate with 0.5 percent.

Other Data

Other figures of note include:
- 340 fewer claimants aged 25-49 in the LLEP area between June 2016 and July 2016;
- 350 fewer male and 135 fewer female JSA claimants in the LLEP area between June 2016 and July 2016;
- 120 fewer claimants in the LLEP area from elementary occupations between June 2016 and July 2016;
- 225 fewer claimants in the LLEP area from sales and customer services between June 2016 and July 2016;
- Spinney Hills Ward in Leicester exhibits the highest claimant count in the city, county and Rutland with 323 claimants. The next highest is Castle Ward in Leicester with 272;
- Freemen Ward exhibits the highest claimant rates with 2.2 percent of the working age population claiming JSA, followed by Braunstone Park and Rowley Fields, New Parks, and Loughborough Hastings Wards with 2.1 percent;
- Earl Shilton Ward exhibits the highest claimant count in the county, with 91 people, followed by Loughborough Hastings Ward with 89;
- 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 1.7;
- Across Leicestershire and Rutland market towns, Hinckley (including Burbage and Earl Shilton) exhibits the highest number of claimants, with 361, followed by Loughborough (including Hathern), with 297 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.

DWP Data

The DWP Benefits data for February 2016 were released in August. This data covers a wider range of benefits.

Chart 1 – DWP Benefits Claimants, upper tier authorities, 2010-16
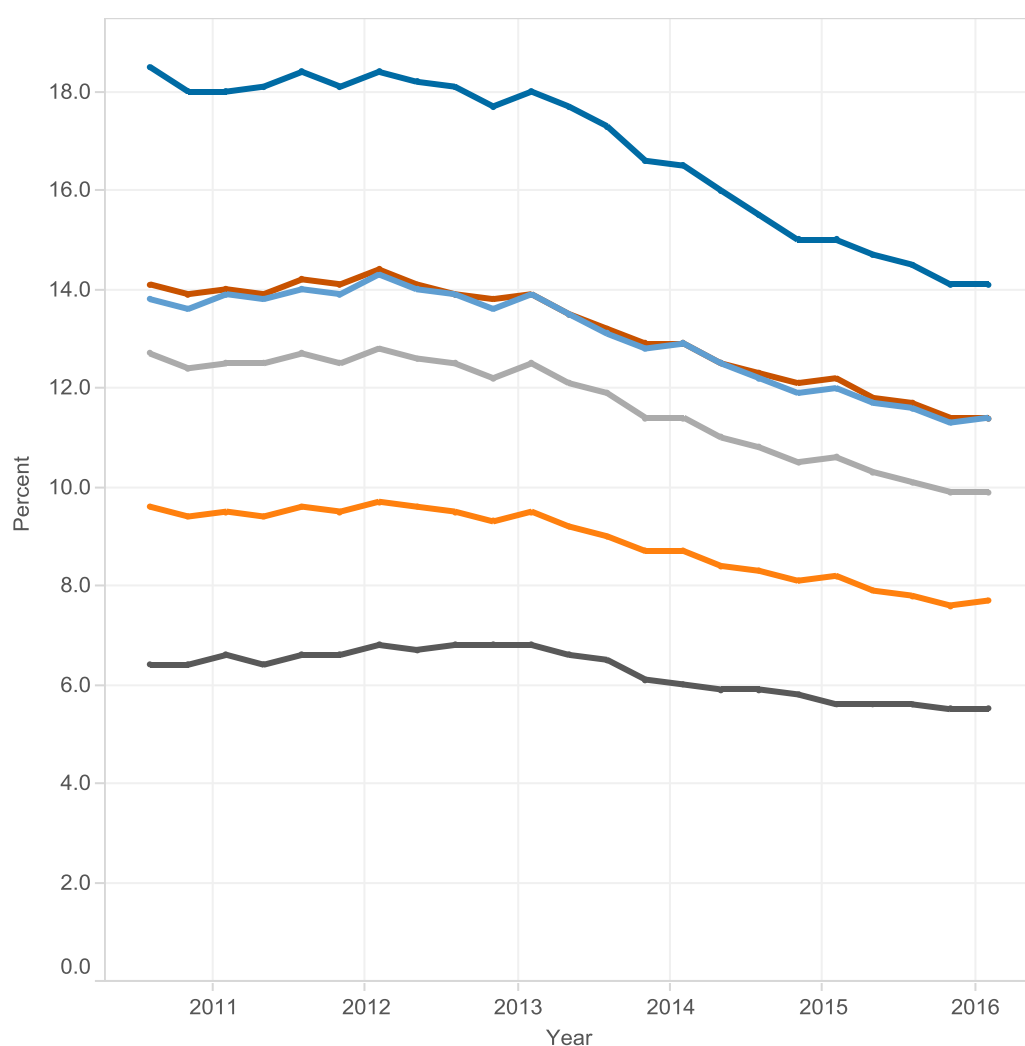
Source: ONS, 2016.

In the year to February 2016, there were 64,070 people claiming DWP Benefits in the LLEP area, an increase of 330 since the previous period. There were 31,940 people in Leicester City and 32,140 people in Leicestershire claiming DWP Benefits. This equates to 9.9 percent of the population in the LLEP area, 14.1 percent in the city and 7.7 percent in the county. In comparison, 11.4 percent of the East Midlands population were claiming DWP Benefits, and 11.4 in England.

Chart 2 - DWP Benefits Claimants, Leicestershire local authorities, 2010-16
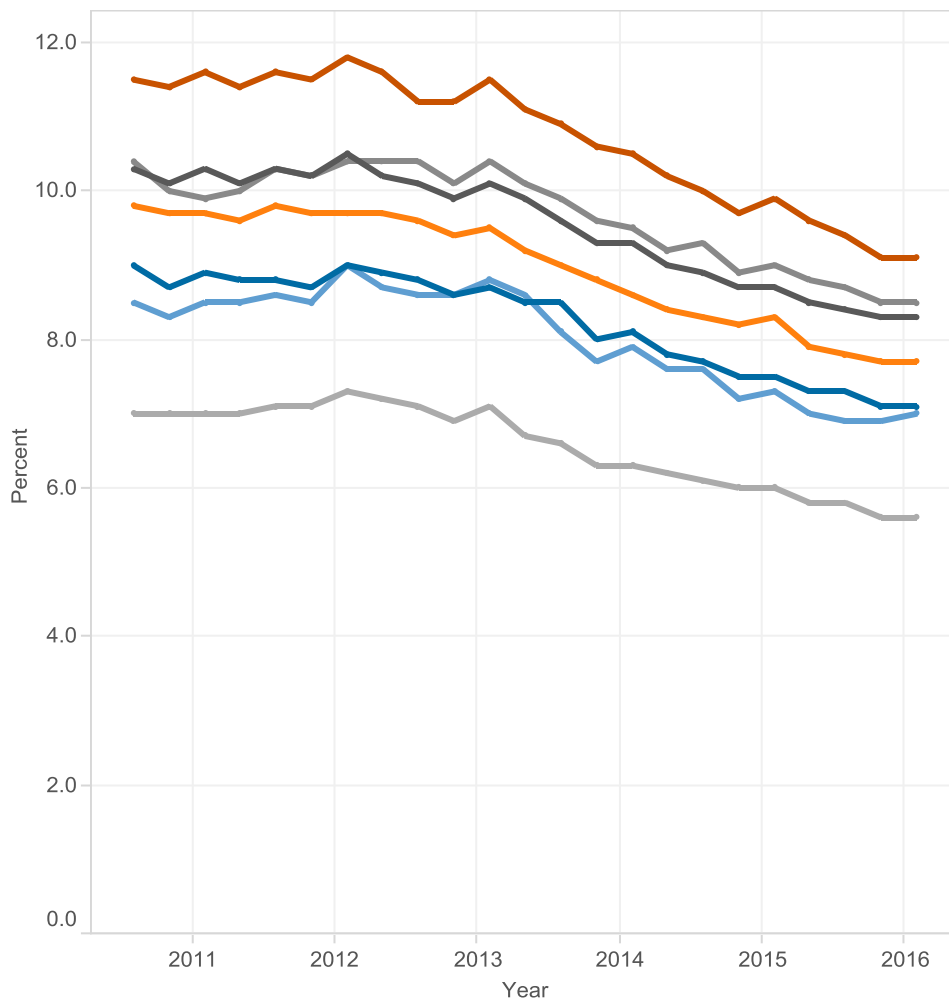
Source: ONS, 2016.

Across Leicestershire, Charnwood exhibited the highest number people claiming DWP Benefits in February 2016, with 8,790, followed by Harborough with 3,030. North West Leicestershire experienced the highest rate with 9.1 percent of the population claiming DWP Benefits, followed by Harborough with Oadby & Wigston with 9.5 percent.

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, July 2016.

Market Town	Claimants	Rate
Ashby de la Zouch	42	0.5
Coalville	205	0.9
Hinckley (inc. Burbage and Earl Shilton)	361	1.0
Loughborough (inc. Hathern)	297	0.6
Market Harborough	61	0.4
Melton Mowbray	144	0.8
Oadby	84	0.6
Oakham	32	0.5
Wigston	107	0.7

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, June 2016.

Area	White	BME	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Blaby	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Charnwood	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.6
Harborough	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.4	0.0
Melton	0.7	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West Leicestershire	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	3.1	2.0
Oadby and Wigston	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6
Leicester	**1.6**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**3.8**	**1.8**
Leicestershire	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**0.5**
Rutland	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
LLEP	**0.8**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**3.3**	**1.4**
East Midlands	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**3.8**	**1.9**
England	**1.1**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**2.1**

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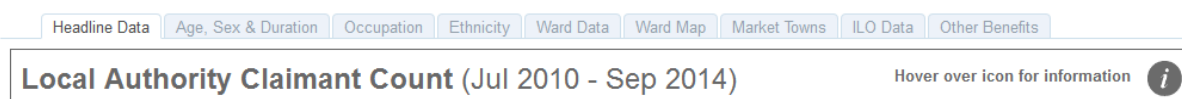
2. Dashboards display monthly claimant count by default. Where applicable, use the **radial buttons** to change the data displayed:

3. Where applicable, use the **check boxes** or **drop-down** list to switch between different combinations of categories:
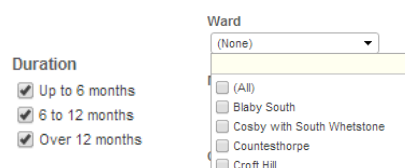
Where applicable, make selection and click **Apply** to update the dashboard.

4. For more information on a specific point, **hover** over the dashboard:
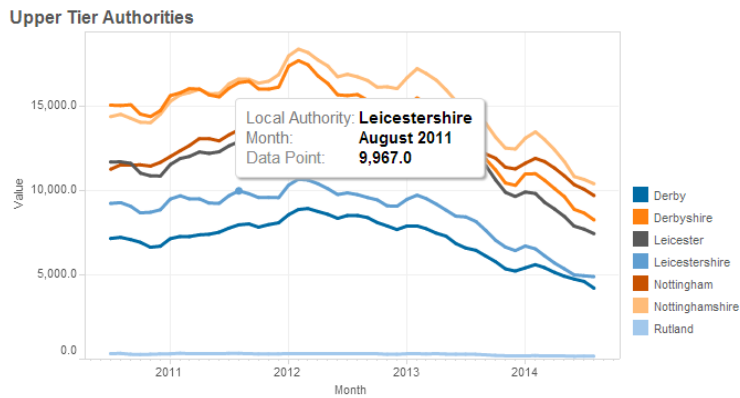
5. To highlight relevant data across the dashboard, **click** on a point or table cell:
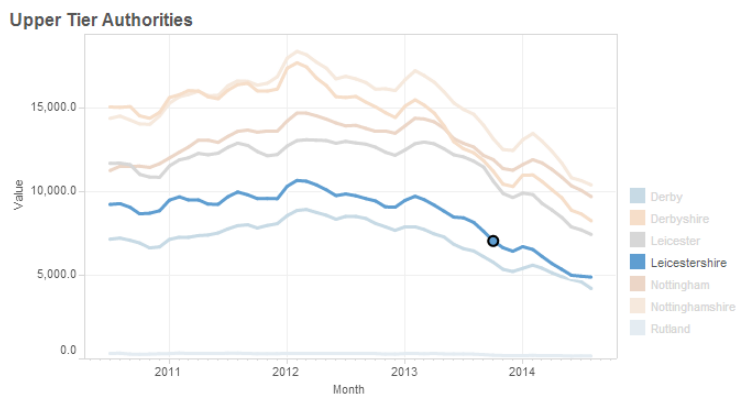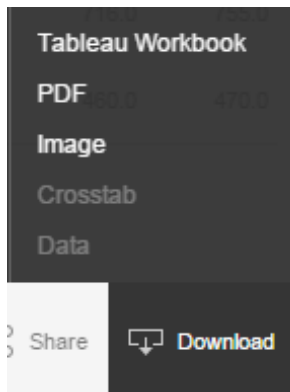

6. For more information on the dashboard, hover over the **icon**:
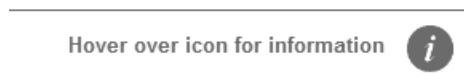
7. To undo, redo or rest the dashboard selection, use the **icons** at the bottom-left of the page:
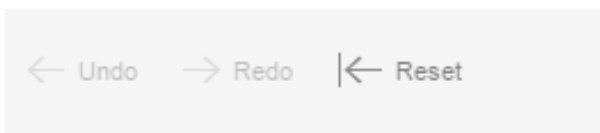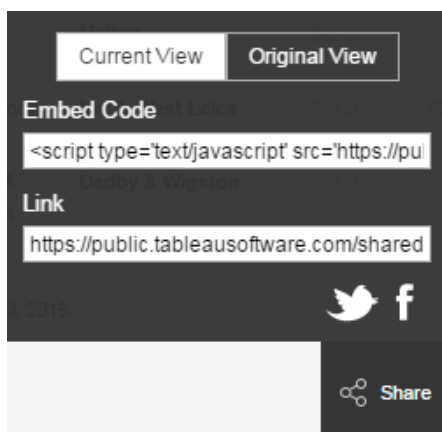
8. To export the dashboard, a specific chart or table, or the underlying data, click on an element and use the **Download icon** at the bottom-right of the dashboard:

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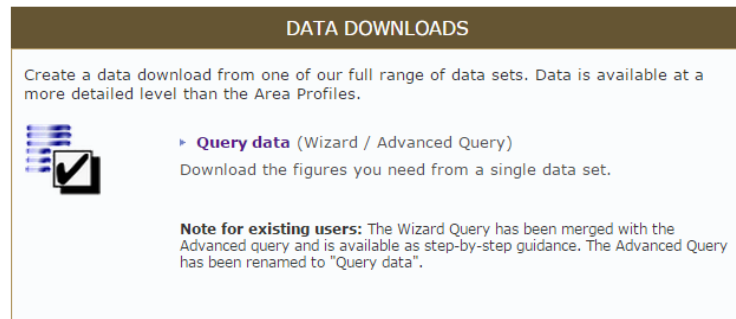
1. On the NOMIS homepage, select a geography from the **Area Profiles** menu and follow the instructions to access a selection of data for that area:

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

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:

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

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 વ્યવસ્થા કરીશું.

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

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