



Labour Market Analysis

Monthly Update – August
Release

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Economic Growth Service

1. Summary	1
1.1 Cornwall	1
1.2 United Kingdom	5
2. Cornwall	7
2.1 Jobseekers Allowance	7
2.2 Community Network Areas	11
2.3 Jobseekers by occupation - changes	13
2.4 JSA on and off-flows	15
2.5 Labour market – Resident data	16
2.6 Labour market - Workplace data	21
2.7 Vacancies	24
2.8 Claimant Count	24
2.9 Benefit claimants – Working age client group	27
2.10 Universal Credit	28
3. United Kingdom	29
3.1 Main points for the three months to June 2018	29
3.2 Summary of Labour Market Statistics	31
3.3 Employment	31
3.4 Public and Private Sector Employment	34
3.5 Actual Hours Worked	34
3.6 Workforce Jobs	35
3.7 Average Weekly Earnings	36
3.8 Unemployment	38
3.9 Economic Inactivity	40
3.10 Young People in the Labour Market	42
3.11 Redundancies	43
3.12 Vacancies	44

1. Summary

1.1 Cornwall

Jobseekers Allowance

- The total JSA figure in July for Cornwall was 1,866. Since June numbers in Cornwall have decreased by 280 or 13.0%.
- The July figure for Cornwall was the lowest recorded for any July during the run of data since 1992.
- Compared to July 2017, the number of claimants in Cornwall decreased by 569 or 23%.
- Since November 2012, the numbers have fallen in each month compared to the same month in the previous year in Cornwall.
- Comparing the change in numbers for Cornwall between July and the previous June each year (since 1992) indicates that numbers decreased in 22 of the 27 years and increased in 5.
- Cornwall's JSA rate in July was 0.6%, down 0.1 point on the 0.7% figure in June¹.
- Compared to July 2017, Cornwall's rate fell from 0.7% to 0.6%.

Community Network Areas

- On a monthly basis 16 of the 19 CNAs saw decreases, with 3 no change (0 or + or- 1).
- Compared to July 2017, all areas with the exception of Hayle & St. Ives saw decreases.
- Highest JSA rates in July were in Camborne-Pool-Redruth (1.0%) then Bodmin, St. Austell and West Penwith (all 0.8%). Lowest rates were found in Bude, Caradon, Launceston, Liskeard & Looe and Wadebridge & Padstow (all 0.3%). Compared to July 2017, 14 areas saw rates decline with 5 stable.

Occupations

- Comparing July 2018 to June 2018, overall numbers decreased by 280. There were no occupations where numbers rose, 19 occupations which were static and 7 where numbers fell.
- In July 2018 there were 580 fewer jobseekers² compared to July 2017. Of the 26 occupational groups, there was 1 group where numbers rose, 9 were static and 16 saw numbers fall.

¹ The JSA rate is based on the number of claimants as a proportion of population aged 16-64. Although the number of JSA claimants may change the rate may not, depending on whether the change in numbers is enough to alter the rate.

² All numbers are rounded. Includes 'Occupation unknown'.

JSA on and off-flows

- In July there were 359 off-flows and 92 on-flows. Of the 360³ off-flows, 44.4% were accounted for by people obtaining a job, 19.4% failed to sign and 16.7% were for reasons not known.

Labour market – Resident based

- Labour market figures for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly from the Annual Population Survey are available up to March 2018⁴. This data set covers those of working age namely the 16-64 age group who are resident in the area⁵.
- In total there were 325,600 aged 16-64, of whom 253,500 were economically active with 245,100 who were employed. Of those employed; 186,500 were employees with 56,800 self-employed⁶; while 170,500 worked full-time with 74,300 working part-time. There were 8,400 who were unemployed, and 72,100 who were economically inactive.
- The figures show that over the last year the total aged 16-64 has moved up⁷, the numbers of economically active fell while the numbers of economically inactive have increased. Employment numbers were down, with a slight rise in self-employed numbers, but a significant fall in employee numbers. The number of those working full-time fell back while part-time numbers rose. The number of unemployed fell over the year, continuing a recent trend.
- Looking at percentage changes over the year, there was a 2% increase in the 16-64 age group, while economically active numbers fell by 2% while the number who were inactive increased by 16%. The number employed was down by 2%, with self-employed up by 3% and employees down by 4%. Full-time numbers were down by 5% while Part-time were up by 6%.
- Over the year, the employment rate fell from 77.7% to 75.3%, the self-employment share of employment moved up from 21.9% to 23.3%. The share taken by full-time decreased from 71.8% to 69.6% while part-time went up from 28.1% to 30.3%. Unemployment rates fell back from 3.7% to 3.3%.
- The latest figures show that there were 18,500 people aged 65 plus in the workforce. This represents 7.0% of the workforce, up from the figure of 6.8% a year earlier.
- Numbers working on a non-permanent/flexible basis rose over the year by 1,300 from 9,300 to 10,600, while the rate rose from 3.5% to 4.0%⁸.

³ Numbers are always rounded for this dataset.

⁴ Figures cover a year and are produced quarterly; all figures for age group 16-64.

⁵ Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

⁶ Numbers may not sum to all those employed.

⁷ Due to the volatility of the data changes in figures from one period to another may not reflect underlying trends.

⁸ Those working on a non-permanent basis as a % of all employed.

Labour market - Workplace data

- Latest data shows all those in employment all those in employment, including those aged 65 plus, whose workplace is in Cornwall⁹, up to the year ending March 2018. The data shows there were 260,100 working in Cornwall. Of these 68,400 were self-employed, with 183,200 employees, and with another 8,500 employees deemed to be working on a flexible basis. Compared to the previous quarter total employment has moved up slightly. Over the year, numbers in employment, across all categories increased by 2,900 from 257,200 to 260,100, this was attributable to an increase in self-employed and those on flexible contracts, offsetting the fall in employee numbers. The number on flexible contracts increased from 6,900 to 8,500.
- Average employment figures are running at 258,520 over the last five quarters compared to 258,500 for the previous five quarters.
- Over the year as a share of the workforce, the self-employed share was up by 1.8%, while the employee share fell back and those on flexible contracts moved up marginally.
- Workplace employment since 2004. Numbers peaked in early 2008 pre-recession, and then fell back before rising until early 2011. Numbers then fell back again until late 2012. Numbers then increased to peak in mid 2014 at 260,700. Numbers then fell back before peaking at 263,300 in late 2016, with a dip for two quarters then going back up to 262,300 in mid 2017, with numbers below that for the latest quarters.

Sixty-five plus

- Overall since 2004 there has been a general upward trend in both the numbers and share of the workforce of those aged 65 plus. In 2004 there were 6,600 while the figure in mid 2011 was 15,000. Numbers dipped in the 2011 downturn before recovering in early 2014. From then onwards numbers dipped until late 2015 at 12,700 then rose to peak in late 2016 at 20,000, before falling back and now stands at 18,300.

Vacancies

- In July there were 2,290 job postings in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. This was up by 90 (4%) from 2,200 in June but down by 27% from 3,150 in July 2017.
- Analysis of the data shows that 'Health & social work' was the largest group with 23.2% of total vacancies followed by 'Accommodation & food services' with 16.4%.

Claimant count

- The latest claimant count ¹⁰figures show a total of 4,570 in Cornwall in July, up by 110 on the June total of 4,460. Compared to July 2017 the total was up by 420 or +10.1% from 4,150¹¹.

⁹ Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

¹⁰ The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed: from April 2015, the Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all JSA claimants

¹¹ NB Previous figures are superseded each month.

- Over the year comparative figures were Cornwall +10.1%, Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly +10.0%, England + 14.5% and United Kingdom +13.5%.
- In July the claimant count rate was 1.4%, the same as the June figure. This compared to rates of 2.1% in England and 2.2% for the United Kingdom. Compared to July 2017 the rate in Cornwall is up from 1.3% to 1.4%. In contrast the rate in England rose by 0.3 points and the UK also saw an increase of 0.3 points.

Benefit claimants – working age client group

- The latest release brings the working age data up to February 2018. This gives a total of 28,860 who were claiming a range of out-of-work benefits.
- The all working age benefits total rose on a quarterly basis but fell slightly on an annual basis. On a quarterly basis there were increases in both ESA and JSA totals. Comparing February 2018 with February 2017, there was a rise in ESA claimants but falls for the other groups.
- For February 2018 compared to February 2017, the number on ESA rose by 2.4%, while numbers on JSA fell by 11.7%.

1.2 United Kingdom

Main points for the three months to June 2018

- Estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that, between the quarter January to March 2018 and the quarter April to June 2018, the number of people in work increased, the number of unemployed people decreased but the number of people aged from 16 to 64 years not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased.
- There were 32.39 million people in work, 42,000 more than for the quarter January to March 2018 and 313,000 more than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who were in work) was 75.6%, unchanged compared with the quarter January to March 2018 but higher than for the same quarter a year earlier (75.1%).
- There were 780,000 people (not seasonally adjusted) in employment on “zero-hours contracts” in their main job, 104,000 fewer than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- There were 1.36 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 65,000 fewer than for the quarter January to March 2018 and 124,000 fewer than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate (the number of unemployed people as a proportion of all employed and unemployed people) was 4.0%; it has not been lower since December 1974 to February 1975.
- There were 8.73 million people aged from 16 to 64 years who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 77,000 more than for the quarter January to March 2018 but 31,000 fewer than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- The economic inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who were economically inactive) was 21.2%, higher than for the quarter January to March 2018 (21.0%) but slightly lower than for the same quarter a year earlier (21.3%).
- Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.7% excluding bonuses, and by 2.4% including bonuses, compared with a year earlier.
- Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in real terms (that is, adjusted for price inflation) increased by 0.4% excluding bonuses, and by 0.1% including bonuses, compared with a year earlier.

Introduction

This report sets out the latest data relating to the labour market, based on the data released by the Office for National Statistics (some of which is provided through NOMIS).

NB JSA figures for Cornwall and other areas in Section 2 are not seasonally adjusted and include those aged 16-64s. Figures provided in Section 3 at a UK level are seasonally adjusted and cover those aged 18-64. These are the figures cited on the BBC and other media outlets. Hence, the difference in format will account for any discrepancy in the figures.

2. Cornwall

2.1 Jobseekers Allowance

The latest JSA count data for July was released on 14th August 2018.

[This figure is considered to underestimate the actual numbers unemployed, as it does not include people who are actively seeking work but not claiming Jobseekers Allowance, who are however included in the unemployment figures which are taken as a more accurate representation of the situation. NB. Not seasonally adjusted. Figures for Cornwall cover the unitary area only].

The total JSA figure in July for Cornwall was 1,866. Since June numbers in Cornwall have decreased by 280 or 13.0%. Within the South West, 14 of the 16 County/Unitary areas saw decreases in the number of claimants from the previous month, with one increase. [Isles of Scilly, no data]. Cornwall saw the largest decrease of -13.0%, followed by Gloucestershire at -8.3% and Bournemouth at -7.8%. The fall in Cornwall was above the usual fall in percentage terms for the period. The July figure for Cornwall was the lowest recorded for any July during the run of data since 1992. The UK figure was down by 3.7%, England was down by 3.9% and South West England down by 6.0%. All details in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: JSA count – numbers

Date	July	June	July	Change			
	2017	2018	2018	Monthly		Annual	
Area	No's	No's	No's	No's	%	No's	%
Bath and NE Somerset	209	179	169	-10	-5.6	-40	-19
Bournemouth	1,306	765	705	-60	-7.8	-601	-46
Bristol, City of	3,644	3,905	3,625	-280	-7.2	-19	-1
Cornwall	2,435	2,146	1,866	-280	-13.0	-569	-23
Devon	2,574	2,730	2,596	-134	-4.9	22	1
Dorset	1,260	662	642	-20	-3.0	-618	-49
Gloucestershire	2,420	1,454	1,333	-121	-8.3	-1,087	-45
Isles of Scilly	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
N Somerset	651	280	264	-16	-5.7	-387	-59
Plymouth	2,485	1,417	1,369	-48	-3.4	-1,116	-45
Poole	689	363	338	-25	-6.9	-351	-51
Somerset	949	510	500	-10	-2.0	-449	-47
South Gloucestershire	1,047	1,162	1,159	-3	-0.3	112	11
Swindon	578	289	294	5	1.7	-284	-49
Torbay	942	1,069	1,035	-34	-3.2	93	10
Wiltshire	1,411	632	607	-25	-4.0	-804	-57
Cornwall & IoS	2,437	2,147	1,867	-280	-13.0	-570	-23
SW England	22,602	17,564	16,503	-1,061	-6.0	-6,099	-27
England	379,222	351,579	338,038	-13,541	-3.9	-41,184	-11
UK	482,689	439,029	422,578	-16,451	-3.7	-60,111	-12

These figures are suppressed as value is 1 or 2.

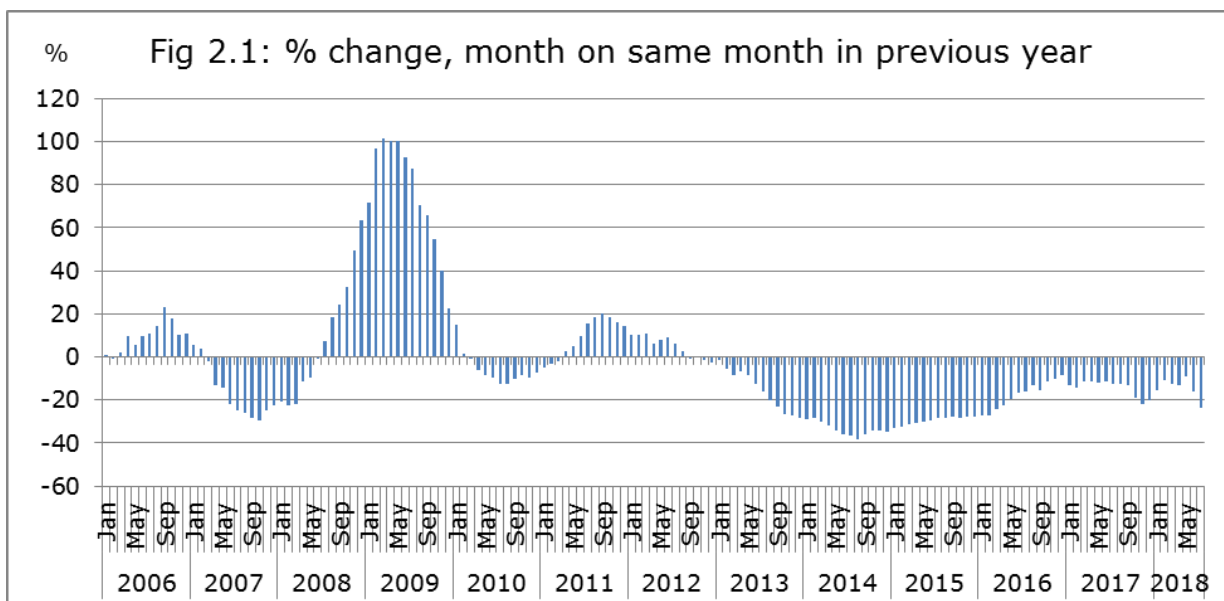
[Evidence presented to the House of Commons Work and Pensions Committee suggests that a proportion of JSA claimants who are sanctioned move off JSA but

do not gain employment. It is not known what impact this has on the JSA figures but the implication is that they under-estimate the actual figures].

Compared to July 2017, the number of claimants in Cornwall decreased by 569 or 23%. This compares to decreases across the UK of 12% and England by 11%, while the SW England figure fell by 27%. Cornwall therefore saw a larger fall in percentage terms compared to the UK and England, but below the SW England figure. Over the year 12 authorities saw a decrease in numbers with 3 showing an increase. The largest percentage decreases were North Somerset (-59%), Wiltshire (-57%), and Swindon (-49%). South Gloucestershire saw an increase of 11%.

Since November 2012, the numbers have fallen each month compared to the same month in the previous year in Cornwall.

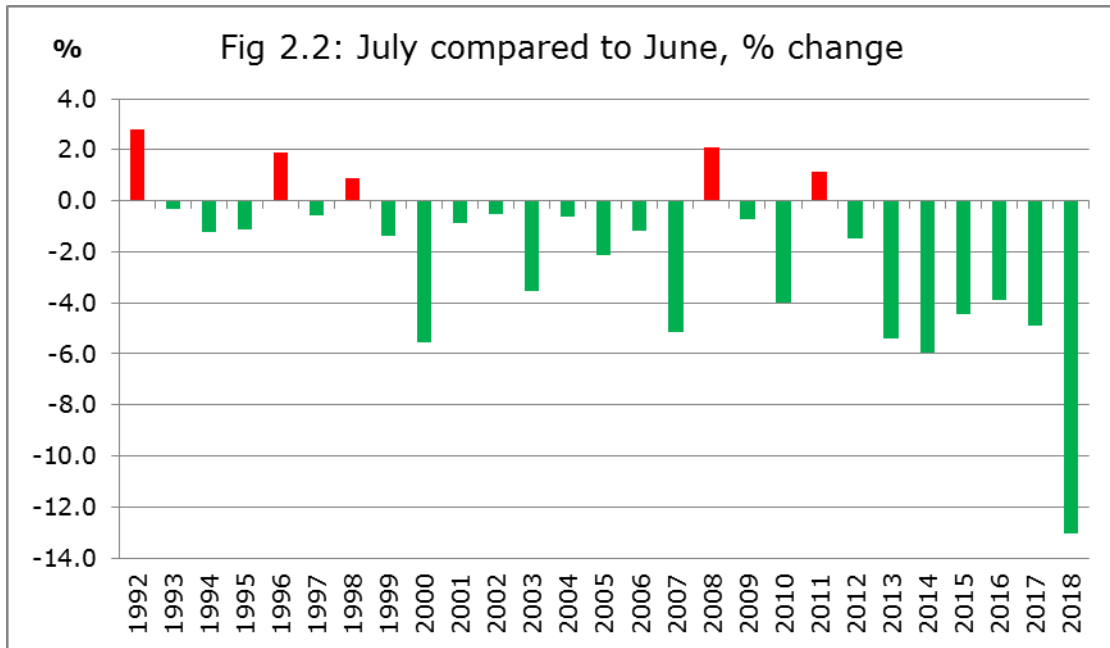
Fig 2.1 tracks the change comparing each month with the same month in the previous year in percentage terms since 2006. The labour market started to turn down in July 2008 with increases in job seeker numbers rising thereafter, peaking in the quarter March to May 2009. The rate of increase then fell back before returning to positive territory in March 2010 with numbers decreasing. However by April 2011 the situation deteriorated again with an increase in claimants until December 2011, remaining in negative territory until August 2012. From November 2012 the position turned positive, with a year-on-year percentage fall, peaking in -38% in August 2014. After that there was a reduction in the rate of fall, with six months stable at -12%. Since September 2017 the rate of decline increased with -19% in October, -22% in November and -20% in December. However, in January the rate fell back to -15% and -11% in February. The latest figures show a reversion to the recent trend of larger decreases with -16% in June and -23% in July.



Comparing the change in numbers for Cornwall between July and the previous June each year (since 1992) indicates that numbers decreased in 22 of the 27 years and increased in 5. The downward movement in numbers appears to reflect the general state of the economy. Increases in 2008 and 2011 are in line

with the downturns at that time. The latest decline of 13.1% is the largest recorded above the average of -2.2% over the period.

Figure 2.2 below shows the change expressed in percentage terms for each year.



JSA rate

Cornwall’s JSA rate in July was 0.6%, down 0.1 point on the 0.7% figure in June. Compared to the previous month, JSA rates fell in 3 local authorities, and were stable in 12. [There is no data for the Isles of Scilly].

Comparative JSA count rates in July were: Cornwall 0.6%, UK 1.0%, England 1.0% and South West England 0.5% respectively.

Compared to July 2017, Cornwall’s rate fell from 0.7% to 0.6%. Eleven authorities saw rates fall over the year, while 2 saw rates remain stable and 2 (South Gloucestershire and Torbay) saw rates rise. [Isles of Scilly, no data].

All data is in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: JSA count – rate					
	July	June	July	Change	
	2017	2018	2018	Monthly	Annual
Area	%	%	%	%	%
Bath and NE Somerset	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Bournemouth	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	-0.4
Bristol, City of	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Cornwall	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
Devon	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Dorset	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2
Gloucestershire	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Isles of Scilly	#	#	#	#	#
North Somerset	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3
Plymouth	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.7
Poole	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.4
Somerset	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1
South Gloucestershire	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1
Swindon	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Torbay	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.1	0.1
Wiltshire	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.3
Cornwall & IoS	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
SW England	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.2
England	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	-0.1
UK	1.2	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.2

2.2 Community Network Areas

The number of claimants and the JSA rate varies within Cornwall, and different areas show different trends. Table 2.3 compares the most recent figures and shows changes on a monthly and annual basis. On a monthly basis 16 of the 19 CNAs saw decreases, with 3 no change (0 or + or- 1). The largest decreases were in West Penwith (-20%), then Falmouth & Penryn (-18%), then Newquay and Truro & Roseland (both -16%).

Compared to July 2017, all areas with the exception of Hayle & St. Ives saw decreases. The largest decreases were Liskeard & Looe (-57%), Bude (-55%), and Caradon (-47%).

Table 2.3: CNA, JSA count – numbers							
Area	July	June	July	Change			
	2017	2018	2018	Monthly		Annual	
	No's	No's	No's	No's	%	No's	%
Bodmin	123	111	99	-12	-11	-24	-20
Bude	58	26	26	0	0	-32	-55
Camelford	38	30	30	0	0	-8	-21
Caradon	68	38	36	-2	-5	-32	-47
China Clay	135	113	105	-8	-7	-30	-22
Cornwall Gateway	114	83	77	-6	-7	-37	-32
Camborne-Pool-Redruth	495	436	375	-61	-14	-120	-24
Falmouth & Penryn	227	213	175	-38	-18	-52	-23
Hayle & St Ives	90	103	95	-8	-8	5	6
Helston & Lizard	115	103	90	-13	-13	-25	-22
Launceston	68	44	38	-6	-14	-30	-44
Liskeard & Looe	134	58	57	-1	-2	-77	-57
Newquay	150	127	107	-20	-16	-43	-29
St Agnes & Perranporth	37	40	36	-4	-10	-1	-3
St Austell	171	167	146	-21	-13	-25	-15
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	70	60	51	-9	-15	-19	-27
Truro & Roseland	128	148	124	-24	-16	-4	-3
Wadebridge & Padstow	33	36	32	-4	-11	-1	-3
West Penwith	181	210	167	-43	-20	-14	-8
Cornwall	2,435	2,146	1,866	-280	-13	-569	-23

It should be noted that as JSA count figures are based on where people live rather than where they work, changes do not necessarily reflect the local economy but also commuting patterns. Vacancies require skills sets which are not always available in the immediate locality and jobs will of course be open to competition.

Table 2.4 shows the JSA rate by CNA¹². Highest rates in July were in Camborne-Pool-Redruth (1.0%) then Bodmin, St. Austell and West Penwith (all 0.8%). Lowest rates were found in Bude, Caradon, Launceston, Liskeard & Looe and Wadebridge & Padstow (all 0.3%). Compared to July 2017, 14 areas saw rates decline with 5 stable.

¹² Rates based on 2015 MYE data.

Table 2.4: CNA, JSA – rate

Period	July	June	July	Change	
	2017	2018	2018	Monthly	Annual
Area	%	%	%	%	%
Bodmin	1.0	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.2
Bude	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Camelford	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1
Caradon	0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.4
China Clay	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Cornwall Gateway	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.2
Camborne-Pool-Redruth	1.4	1.2	1.0	-0.2	-0.4
Falmouth & Penryn	0.8	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Hayle & St Ives	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Helston & Lizard	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Launceston	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Liskeard & Looe	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.4
Newquay	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.3
St Agnes & Perranporth	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
St Austell	0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.1
Truro & Roseland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Wadebridge & Padstow	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
West Penwith	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.0
Cornwall	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.1

2.3 Jobseekers by occupation - changes

Comparing July 2018 to June 2018, overall numbers decreased by 280. There were no occupations where numbers rose, 19 occupations which were static and 7 where numbers fell. The largest decrease was for 'Sales Occupations' down 235 from 1,605 to 1,370.

[The figures show claimants usual occupation; it does not mean that when they get a job it is in that occupation]

All data is in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Changes in jobseeker numbers – July 2018 compared to June 2018			
Period	June	July	Change
Usual Occupation	No's	No's	No's
00 : Occupation unknown	120	120	0
12 : Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture and Services	0	0	0
21 : Science and Technology Professionals	0	0	0
22 : Health Professionals	0	0	0
23 : Teaching and Research Professionals	0	0	0
24 : Business and Public Service Professionals	0	0	0
31 : Science and Technology Associate Professionals	5	5	0
32 : Health and Social Welfare Associate Professionals	0	0	0
33 : Protective Service Occupations	0	0	0
34 : Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	5	5	0
35 : Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	0	0	0
42 : Secretarial and Related Occupations	0	0	0
52 : Skilled Metal and Electronic Trades	5	5	0
54 : Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	10	10	0
61 : Caring Personal Service Occupations	15	15	0
62 : Leisure and Other Personal Service Occupations	5	5	0
72 : Customer Service Occupations	5	5	0
81 : Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	10	10	0
82 : Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	5	5	0
41 : Administrative Occupations	40	35	-5
51 : Skilled Agricultural Trades	25	20	-5
53 : Skilled Construction and Building Trades	10	5	-5
91 : Elementary Trades, Plant and Storage Related Occupations	60	55	-5
92 : Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	70	65	-5
11 : Corporate Managers	140	115	-25
71 : Sales Occupations	1,605	1,370	-235
Total	2,135	1,855	-280

In July 2018 there were 580 fewer jobseekers¹³ compared to July 2017. Of the 26 occupational groups, there was 1 group where numbers rose, 9 were static and 16 saw numbers fall – (Table 2.6)¹⁴. The biggest reductions were: ‘Sales occupations’ (-365), ‘Elementary Trades, Plant and Storage Related Occupations’ (-50), and ‘Elementary Administration and Service Occupations’ (-35).

Table 2.6: Changes in jobseeker numbers – July 2018 compared to July 2017			
Period	2017	2018	Change
Usual Occupation	No's	No's	No's
62 : Leisure and Other Personal Service Occupations	0	5	5
21 : Science and Technology Professionals	0	0	0
22 : Health Professionals	0	0	0
23 : Teaching and Research Professionals	0	0	0
24 : Business and Public Service Professionals	0	0	0
33 : Protective Service Occupations	0	0	0
51 : Skilled Agricultural Trades	20	20	0
54 : Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	10	10	0
61 : Caring Personal Service Occupations	15	15	0
72 : Customer Service Occupations	5	5	0
12 : Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture and Services	5	0	-5
31 : Science and Technology Associate Professionals	10	5	-5
32 : Health and Social Welfare Associate Professionals	5	0	-5
34 : Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	10	5	-5
35 : Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	5	0	-5
42 : Secretarial and Related Occupations	5	0	-5
52 : Skilled Metal and Electronic Trades	10	5	-5
82 : Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	10	5	-5
53 : Skilled Construction and Building Trades	15	5	-10
81 : Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	20	10	-10
00 : Occupation unknown	145	120	-25
41 : Administrative Occupations	60	35	-25
11 : Corporate Managers	145	115	-30
92 : Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	100	65	-35
91 : Elementary Trades, Plant and Storage Related Occupations	105	55	-50
71 : Sales Occupations	1,735	1,370	-365
Total	2,435	1,855	-580

¹³ All numbers are rounded. Includes ‘Occupation unknown’.

¹⁴ The figures do not necessarily show which occupations people have moved into only the usual occupation of the claimant prior to claiming JSA.

2.4 JSA on and off-flows

In July there were 359 off-flows and 92 on-flows. Of the 360¹⁵ off-flows, 44.4% were accounted for by people obtaining a job, 19.4% failed to sign and 16.7% were for reasons not known. All details in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Off-flows –reasons		
Reason	No's	%
Found work or increased work to more than 16 hours a week	160	44.4
Failed to sign	70	19.4
Not known	60	16.7
Claimed benefit other than JSA	30	8.3
Gone abroad	15	4.2
Ceased claiming	15	4.2
Other reasons	10	2.8
Government supported training	0	0
Education or approved training	0	0
Total	360	100

NOMIS state: *The percentage of off-flows with a "not known" or "failed to sign" destination has increased since the start of the series (representing 44% of total UK off-flows in July 2009). This is because the completion levels of the forms filled in by JSA leavers have decreased. Many of these unknown leavers will have moved into employment.*

¹⁵ Numbers are always rounded for this dataset.

2.5 Labour market – Resident data

Labour market figures for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly from the Annual Population Survey are available up to March 2018¹⁶. This data set covers those of working age namely the 16-64 age group who are resident in the area¹⁷.

In total there were 325,600 aged 16-64, of whom 253,500 were economically active with 245,100 who were employed. Of those employed; 186,500 were employees with 56,800 self-employed¹⁸; while 170,500 worked full-time with 74,300 working part-time. There were 8,400 who were unemployed, and 72,100 who were economically inactive.

The figures show that over the last year the total aged 16-64 has moved up¹⁹, the numbers of economically active fell while the numbers of economically inactive have increased. Employment numbers were down, with a slight rise in self-employed numbers, but a significant fall in employee numbers. The number of those working full-time fell back while part-time numbers rose. The number of unemployed fell over the year, continuing a recent trend.

All data in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Labour market indicators – Cornwall & IoS							
Date	Period					Change	
	Apr-16 Mar-17	Jul-16 Jun-17	Oct-16 Sep-17	Jan-17 Dec-17	Apr-17 Mar-18	Prev Qtr	Year
Group	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's
16-64	320,600	322,600	322,400	324,500	325,600	1,100	5,000
Econ active	258,500	260,500	254,100	255,800	253,500	-2,300	-5,000
Econ inactive	62,100	62,100	68,300	68,700	72,100	3,400	10,000
Employed	249,000	252,000	246,200	248,300	245,100	-3,200	-3,900
Unemployed	9,500	8,400	7,800	7,500	8,400	900	-1,100
Employees	193,900	190,400	187,700	189,800	186,500	-3,300	-7,400
Self employed	54,400	60,000	57,100	57,100	56,800	-300	2,400
Full-time	178,800	178,500	175,100	175,900	170,500	-5,400	-8,300
Part-time	69,900	73,300	70,700	71,900	74,300	2,400	4,400

Looking at percentage changes over the year, there was a 2% increase in the 16-64 age group, while economically active numbers fell by 2% while the number who were inactive increased by 16%. The number employed was down by 2%, with self-employed up by 4% and employees down by 4%. Full-time numbers were down by 5% while Part-time were up by 6%.

¹⁶ Figures cover a year and are produced quarterly; all figures for age group 16-64.

¹⁷ Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

¹⁸ Numbers may not sum to all those employed.

¹⁹ Due to the volatility of the data changes in figures from one period to another may not reflect underlying trends.

Table 2.9: Labour market indicators – Cornwall & IoS

Date	Apr 16 to Mar 17	Apr 17 to Mar 18	Change year-on-year	
Group	No's	No's	No's	%
16-64	320,600	325,600	5,000	2
Econ active	258,500	253,500	-5,000	-2
Econ inactive	62,100	72,100	10,000	16
Employed	249,000	245,100	-3,900	-2
Unemployed	9,500	8,400	-1,100	-12
Employees	193,900	186,500	-7,400	-4
Self employed	54,400	56,800	2,400	4
Full-time	178,800	170,500	-8,300	-5
Part-time	69,900	74,300	4,400	6

Over the year, the employment rate fell from 77.7% to 75.3%, the self-employment share of employment moved up from 21.9% to 23.3%. The share taken by full-time decreased from 71.8% to 69.6% while part-time went up from 28.1% to 30.3%. Unemployment rates fell back from 3.7% to 3.3%.

Table 2.10: Labour market indicators – Cornwall & IoS

Date	Period					Change	
	Apr-16	Jul-16	Jul-16	Jan-17	Apr-17		
	Mar-17	Jun-17	Jun-17	Dec-17	Mar-18		
Group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Econ active	80.6	80.7	78.8	78.8	77.8	-1	-2.8
Econ inactive	19.4	19.3	21.2	21.2	22.2	1	2.8
Employed	77.7	78.1	76.4	76.5	75.3	-1.2	-2.4
Unemployed	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3	0.4	-0.4
Employees	78.1	76.0	76.7	76.9	76.7	-0.2	-1.4
Self employed	21.9	24.0	23.3	23.1	23.3	0.2	1.4
Full-time	71.8	70.8	71.1	70.8	69.6	-1.2	-2.2
Part-time	28.1	29.1	28.7	29	30.3	1.3	2.2

Fig 2.3 shows trends over time. Pre-recession employment figures peaked at 236,300 then fell back between 2008 and 2010 before picking up in mid-2011. Self-employed numbers increased from early 2006 until early 2008 before falling back slightly. Highs were reached again in late 2011 (52,300), declining up to early 2013 before rising again and peaking at 55,100 in 2014. Numbers then fell back before picking up again in 2016 to reach 56,800 for the latest period. Employee numbers rose from 2004 to 2006 (191,000), then steadily declined to 172,300 in 2010. Numbers then rose again to reach 188,300 in mid-2014, since when numbers fell back until early 2015, then remained stable prior to the latest increases to stand at 186,500. After reaching a low of 7,500 in early 2006 the numbers of unemployed rose to peak in 2010 at 23,000 before falling back to 12,400 in early 2012. Numbers climbed again until mid-2013 to 15,600 then fell until mid-2015 to 9,700. There was then a period when numbers rose again reaching 15,100 in mid 2016, since when numbers have fallen back, although they have now moved up slightly to stand at 8,400.

Economic activity numbers peaked in the mid and late 2011 periods then fell back until mid 2012. Numbers then increased reaching 255,500 in late 2014 before dropping back to a low of 250,800 in mid 2016. Since then numbers have climbed back with the latest figure at 253,500. After dipping down in late 2016 to mid 2017, economic inactivity numbers have moved again to stand at 72,100.

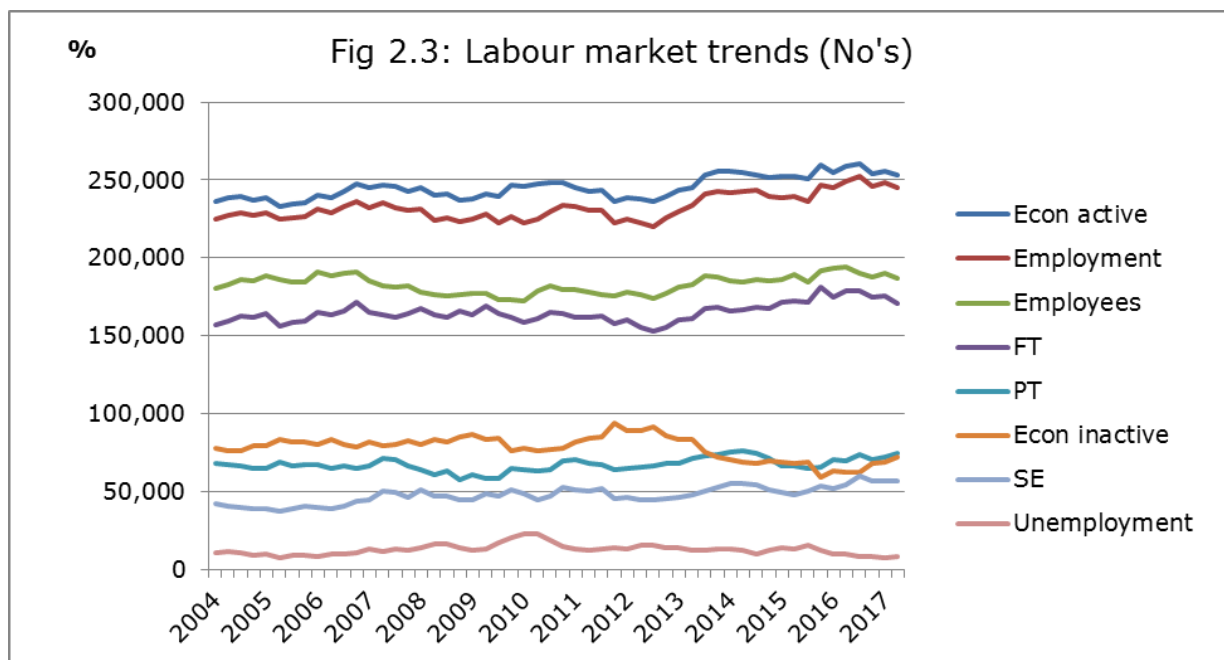
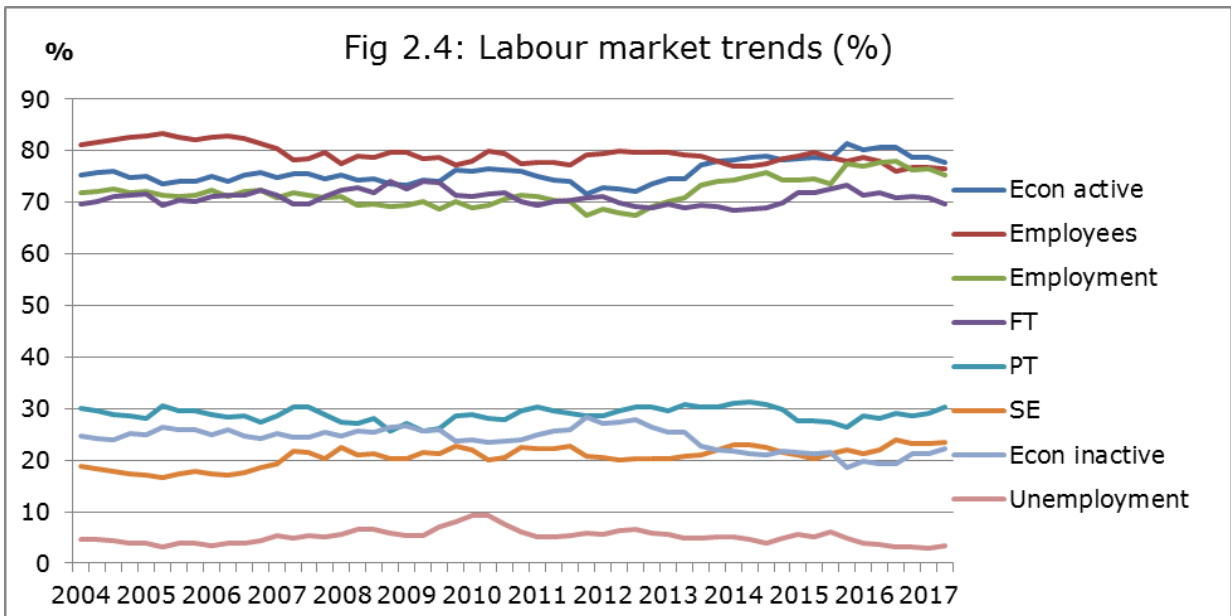


Fig 2.4 shows rates and shares over time. From 2004 to 2007 employees accounted for over 80% of the workforce. Their share fell slightly to lows around 77% in 2008 and mid 2012 with a slight rise thereafter. However levels are still below the 80% level, averaging 76.6% over the last year. The self-employed share followed the opposite pattern, averaging 23.4% over the last year.

Unemployment reached lows in early 2006 (3.2%) to 2006 (3.5%). There was then a steady upward trend to reach 9.4% in 2010. Thereafter the rate fell, down to 3.8% in mid 2015 followed by a number of increases to reach 6% in mid 2016. The rate has fallen since then and now stands at 3.3%. In terms of full-time employment, pre-recession the figure hovered around 70.7%, rising to 72.6% from 2008 to mid-2011, from early 2013 to late 2015 the share fell below 70%, before rising and averaging 70.6% over the last year, similar to the pre-recession figure.



Comparing Cornwall to the UK using the average for four sets of yearly data²⁰, removes some of the volatility in the data. Comparing the averages in Table 2.11 below shows that: employment rates are marginally above the UK rates. Economically active rates are similar to the UK average while inactive rates are below. As expected both self-employment and part-time employment are higher in Cornwall and conversely employee levels and full-time employment are lower. Average unemployment runs at 3.1%, below the UK average.

Table 2.11: Labour market indicators - Cornwall and UK			
	Cornwall	UK	Ratio
Status	%	%	%
Econ active	79.0	78.1	1.01
Economically inactive	21.0	21.9	0.96
Employed	76.6	74.5	1.03
Unemployed	3.1	4.6	0.69
Employees	76.6	85.7	0.89
Self employed	23.4	14.3	1.64
Full-time	70.6	74.7	0.94
Part-time	29.3	25.1	1.17

The ratio shows with the figure for Cornwall divided by the UK figure. E.g. 79.0 divided by 78.1 gives a ratio of 1.01. Numbers greater than 1 show Cornwall has a higher percentage than the UK, less than 1 show that Cornwall has a lower percentage share than the UK.

All employment, flexible and 65+

The latest figures show that there were 18,500 people aged 65 plus in the workforce. This represents 7.0% of the workforce, up from the figure of 6.8% a year earlier.

²⁰ Each period covers one year, and each year includes 3 of the quarters covered in the previous year.

Numbers working on a non-permanent/flexible basis rose over the year by 1,300 from 9,300 to 10,600, while the rate rose from 3.5% to 4.0%²¹.

All details in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12: All Employment – Cornwall							
Group	Period					Change	
	Apr-16	Jul-16	Oct-16	Jan-17	Apr-17	Prev Qtr	Year ago
	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18		
	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's
65+	18,200	19,100	19,100	19,500	18,500	-1,000	300
16-64	249,000	252,000	246,200	248,300	245,100	-3,200	-3,900
All	267,200	271,100	265,300	267,800	263,600	-4,200	-3,600
Non-permanent	9,300	11,200	8,800	10,500	10,600	100	1,300
Group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
65+	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.0	-0.3	0.2
16-64	93.2	93.0	92.8	92.7	93.0	0.3	-0.2
Non-permanent	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.5

[The category flexible includes: Flexible working hours, Annualised hours contract, Term time working, Job Share, Nine day fortnight, Four and a half day week, Zero-hours contract, On call working].

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, 17 July 2018.

²¹ Those working on a non-permanent basis as a % of all employed.

2.6 Labour market - Workplace data

Table 2.13 shows all those in employment, including those aged 65 plus, whose workplace is in Cornwall²², up to the year ending March 2018. The data shows there were 260,100 working in Cornwall. Of these 68,400 were self-employed, with 183,200 employees, and with another 8,500 employees deemed to be working on a flexible basis. Compared to the previous quarter total employment has moved up slightly. Over the year, numbers in employment, across all categories increased by 2,900 from 257,200 to 260,100, this was attributable to an increase in self-employed and those on flexible contracts, offsetting the fall in employee numbers. The number on flexible contracts increased from 6,900 to 8,500.

Average employment figures are running at 258,520 over the last five quarters compared to 258,500 for the previous five quarters.

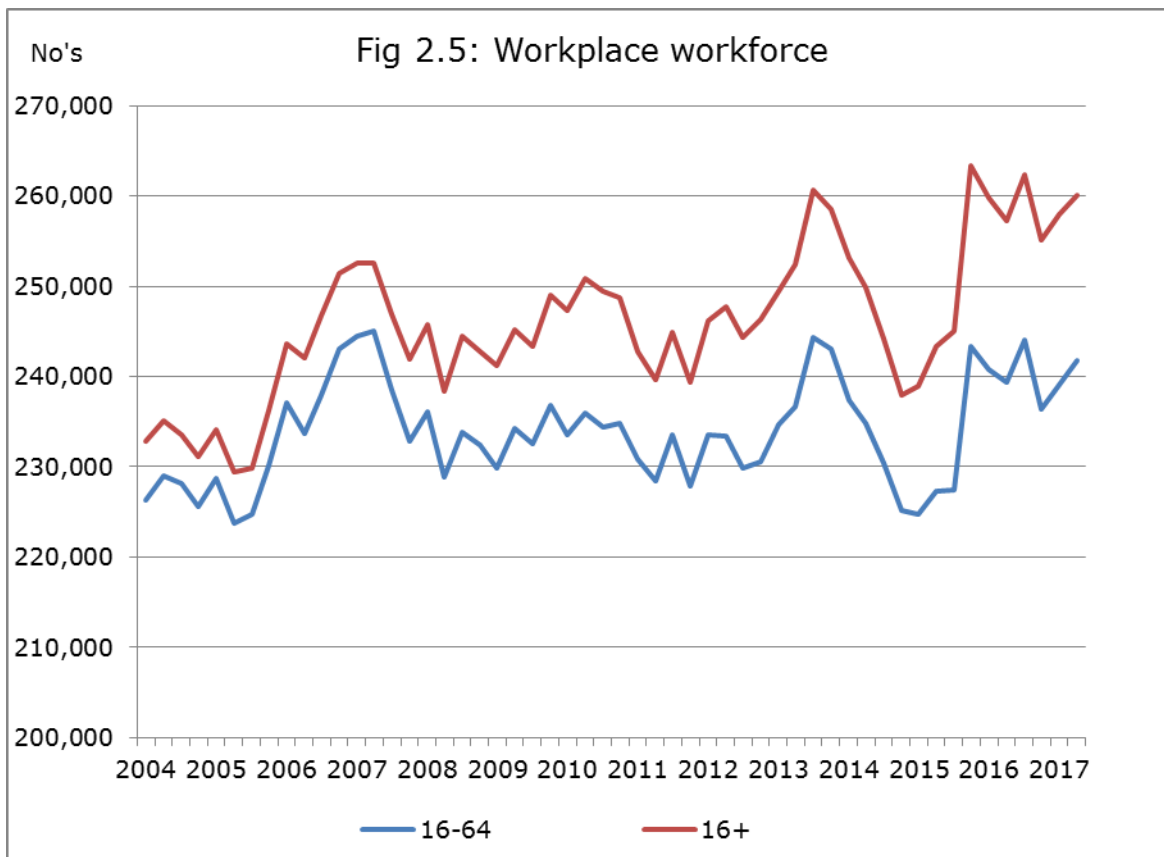
Table 2.13: Workplace Employment (No's)							
	Period					Change	
	Apr-16	Jul-16	Oct-16	Jan-17	Apr-17	Prev Qtr	Year ago
	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18		
Group	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's
Employees	187400	184200	180500	180800	183200	2400	-4200
Self-employed	62900	70400	67700	68400	68400	0	5500
Other flexibility	6900	7700	6900	8700	8500	-200	1600
All	257200	262300	255100	257900	260100	2200	2900

Over the year as a share of the workforce, the self-employed share was up by 1.8%, while the employee share fell back and those on flexible contracts moved up marginally. All in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Workplace Employment (%)							
	Period					Change	
	Apr-16	Jul-16	Oct-16	Jan-17	Apr-17	Prev Qtr	Year ago
	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18		
Group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employees	72.9	70.2	70.8	70.1	70.4	0.3	-2.4
Self-employed	24.5	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.3	-0.2	1.8
Other flexibility	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.3	-0.1	0.6
All	100	100	100	100	100	0	0

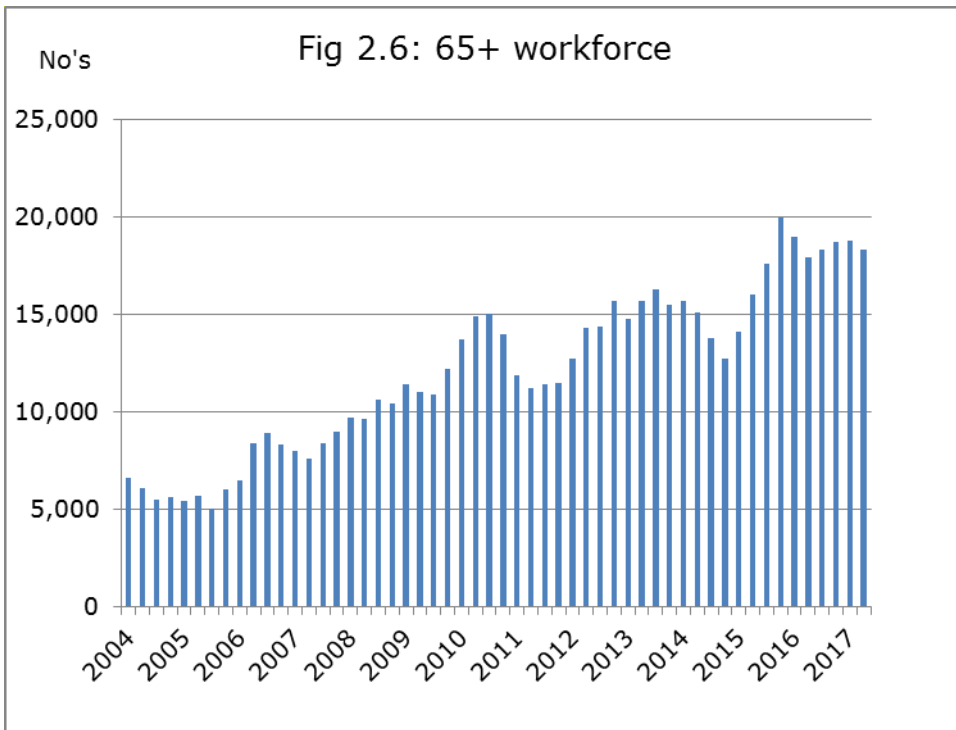
²² Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

Fig 2.5 shows workplace employment since 2004. Numbers peaked in early 2008 pre-recession, and then fell back before rising until early 2011. Numbers then fell back again until late 2012. Numbers then increased to peak in mid 2014 at 260,700. Numbers then fell back before peaking at 263,300 in late 2016, with a dip for two quarters then going back up to 262,300 in mid 2017, with numbers below that for the latest quarters. The chart also shows the 16-64 workforce.

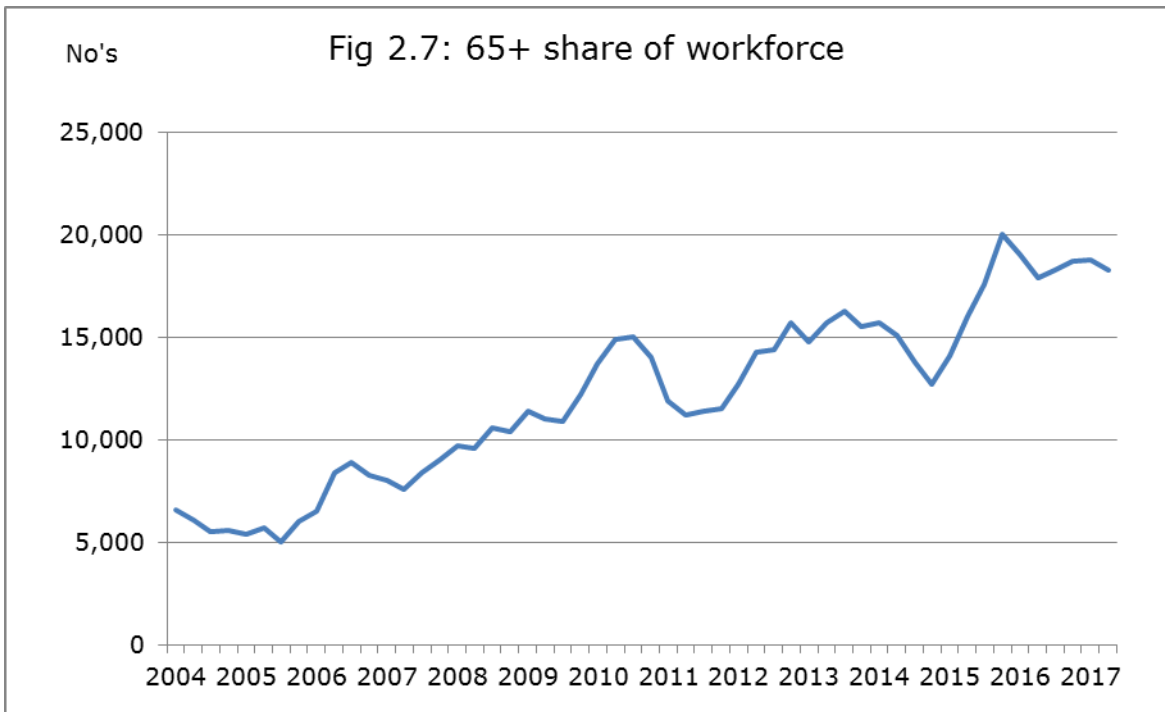


Sixty-five plus

Figs 2.6 and 2.7 set out what has happened to those aged 65 plus in the workplace workforce. Overall since 2004 there has been a general upward trend in both the numbers and share of the workforce of those aged 65 plus. In 2004 there were 6,600 while the figure in mid 2011 was 15,000. Numbers dipped in the 2011 downturn before recovering in early 2014. From then onwards numbers dipped until late 2015 at 12,700 then rose to peak in late 2016 at 20,000, before falling back and now stands at 18,300.



In 2004, the 65 plus age group constituted 2.8% of the workforce, by late 2013 it had reached 6.4% and now stands at 7.0%.



[NB Workplace data is now provided at both a Cornwall and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly level. However, there are issues about the accuracy of the latter set of data as the discrepancy between the two data sets is substantial. Therefore data for Cornwall is used instead].

Source: ONS, APS, Workplace analysis, 17 July 2018.

2.7 Vacancies

In July there were 2,290 job postings in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. This was up by 90 (4%) from 2,200 in June but down by 27% from 3,150 in July 2017.

Analysis of the data shows that 'Health & social work' was the largest group with 23.2% of total vacancies followed by 'Accommodation & food services' with 16.4%.

Table 2.15: Vacancies by sector			
Code	Sector	No's	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	0.1
B	Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
C	Manufacturing	133	8.4
D	Energy	0	0.0
E	Water, sewerage & waste	14	0.9
F	Construction	39	2.5
G	Wholesale, retail & motors	167	10.5
H	Transportation and storage	29	1.8
I	Accommodation and food services	259	16.4
J	Information and communication	10	0.6
K	Financial and insurance	34	2.1
L	Real estate	25	1.6
M	Professional, scientific and technical	102	6.4
N	Administrative and support services	26	1.6
O	Public admin etc.	121	7.6
P	Education	228	14.4
Q	Health and social work	367	23.2
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	7	0.4
S	Other services	17	1.1
T	Households	4	0.3
All		1,584	100.0

[NB. The vacancy data used here is from a different source than that used by ONS at a UK level].

Source: Labour Insight/Jobs, Burning Glass.

2.8 Claimant Count

The latest claimant count ²³figures show a total of 4,570 in Cornwall in July, up by 110 on the June total of 4,460. Compared to July 2017 the total was up by 420 or +10.1% from 4,150²⁴.

Over the year comparative figures were Cornwall +10.1%, Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly +10.0%, England +14.5% and United Kingdom +13.5%.

²³ The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed: from April 2015, the Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all JSA claimants

²⁴ NB Previous figures are superseded each month.

Table 2.16: Claimant count (16+)				
Date	Cornwall	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	England	United Kingdom
Jul-17	4,150	4,155	644,635	796,485
Aug-17	3,985	3,990	649,715	802,270
Sep-17	3,890	3,895	648,820	795,465
Oct-17	3,845	3,845	649,360	793,380
Nov-17	4,025	4,030	648,135	791,945
Dec-17	4,295	4,300	654,535	801,070
Jan-18	4,600	4,605	677,225	829,375
Feb-18	4,825	4,830	715,080	874,980
Mar-18	4,865	4,870	730,930	893,560
Apr-18	4,735	4,735	759,610	926,685
May-18	4,625	4,625	743,950	907,375
Jun-18	4,460	4,465	737,955	902,105
Jul-18	4,570	4,570	737,830	903,955
Monthly change	110	105	-125	1,850
Annual change	420	415	93,195	107,470
% Monthly change	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.2
% Annual change	10.1	10.0	14.5	13.5

Source: NOMIS/DWP.

In July the claimant count rate was 1.4%, the same as the June figure. This compared to rates of 2.1% in England and 2.2% for the United Kingdom. Compared to July 2017 the rate in Cornwall is up by 0.1 point from 1.3% to 1.4%. In contrast the rate in England rose by 0.3 points and the UK also saw an increase of 0.3 points.

Table 2.17: Claimant count (16-64)				
Date	Cornwall	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	England	United Kingdom
Jul-17	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.9
Aug-17	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Sep-17	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Oct-17	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Nov-17	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Dec-17	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9
Jan-18	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0
Feb-18	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1
Mar-18	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.2
Apr-18	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.2
May-18	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2
Jun-18	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2
Jul-18	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2
Monthly change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Annual change	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3

Source: NOMIS/DWP, 14 August 2018.

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in

particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

[The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed:

- from April 2015, the Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all JSA claimants*
- between May 2013 and March 2015, the Claimant Count includes all out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all JSA claimants*
- between October 1996 and April 2013, the Claimant Count is a count of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)*
- between January 1971 (when comparable estimates start) and September 1996, it is an estimate of the number of people who would have claimed unemployment-related benefit if Jobseeker's Allowance had existed at that time*

The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment-related benefits but who do not receive payment. For example, some claimants will have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus. Some people claim JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits]. NOMIS

2.9 Benefit claimants – Working age client group

The latest release brings the working age data up to February 2018. This gives a total of 28,860 who were claiming a range of out-of-work benefits.

The all working age benefits total rose on a quarterly basis but fell slightly on an annual basis. On a quarterly basis there were increases in both ESA and JSA totals. Comparing February 2018 with February 2017, there was a rise in ESA claimants but falls for the other groups.

Table 2.18: Cornwall - No's							
Group\Period	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	Change	
	2017	2017	2017	2017	2018	Qtr	Annual
ESA	21210	21310	21400	21710	21720	10	510
JSA	3150	2570	2280	2420	2780	360	-370
Others on income related benefit	4600	4480	4500	4440	4360	-80	-240
Total	28960	28360	28180	28570	28860	290	-100

For February 2018 compared to February 2017, the number on ESA rose by 2.4%, while numbers on JSA fell by 11.7%.

Table 2.19: Cornwall – Annual change				
Group\Period	Feb	Feb	Annual	
	2017	2018	No's	%
ESA	21210	21720	510	2.4
JSA	3150	2780	-370	-11.7
Others on income related benefit	4600	4360	-240	-5.2
Total	28960	28860	-100	-0.3

[NB. This dataset varies slightly from the previous dataset which has not been updated by DWP].

Source: NOMIS/DWP, Benefit claimants, July 2018.

2.10 Universal Credit

This section presents details of Universal Credit data. The transfer of all claimants to UC is not complete and therefore these figures are for the record rather than a complete picture.

In July there were 5,773 UC claimants in Cornwall. The main group was 'Searching for work', which accounted for 46.8% of the total.

Table 2.20: UC July 2018 - Cornwall		
Conditionality group	No's	%
Searching for work	2704	46.8
Working – no requirements	960	16.6
Working – with requirements	753	13.0
No work requirements	1123	19.5
Preparing for work	106	1.8
Planning for work	127	2.2
Total	5773	100.0

As the transition from providing a various range of benefits to Universal Credit continues, it is possible to track the numbers of UC claimants. UC claimants can be grouped into various categories relating to conditionality. These are set out below.

[As people are still being transferred it is not possible to draw any conclusions from changes in numbers over time].

Table 2.21: Universal Credit - conditionality	
Conditionality	Description a) Aged 1 - 2, prior to April 2017. (b) Aged 3 - 4, prior to April 2017.
Searching for work	Not working, or with very low earnings. Claimant is required to take action to secure work - or more / better paid work. The Work Coach supports them to plan their work search and preparation activity.
Working - with requirements	In work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings
No work requirements	Not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
Working - no requirements	Individual or household earnings over the level at which conditionality applies. Required to inform DWP of changes of circumstances, particularly if at risk of decreasing earnings or losing job.
Planning for work	Expected to work in the future. Lone parent / lead carer of child aged 1 ^(a) . Claimant required to attend periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
Preparing for work	Expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or a child aged 2 ^(b) , the claimant is expected to take reasonable steps to prepare for work including Work Focused Interview.

Source: DWP.

3. United Kingdom

3.1 Main points for the three months to June 2018

- Estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that, between the quarter January to March 2018 and the quarter April to June 2018, the number of people in work increased, the number of unemployed people decreased but the number of people aged from 16 to 64 years not working and not seeking or available to work (economically inactive) increased.
- There were 32.39 million people in work, 42,000 more than for the quarter January to March 2018 and 313,000 more than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- The employment rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who were in work) was 75.6%, unchanged compared with the quarter January to March 2018 but higher than for the same quarter a year earlier (75.1%).
- There were 780,000 people (not seasonally adjusted) in employment on “zero-hours contracts” in their main job, 104,000 fewer than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- There were 1.36 million unemployed people (people not in work but seeking and available to work), 65,000 fewer than for the quarter January to March 2018 and 124,000 fewer than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate (the number of unemployed people as a proportion of all employed and unemployed people) was 4.0%; it has not been lower since December 1974 to February 1975.
- There were 8.73 million people aged from 16 to 64 years who were economically inactive (not working and not seeking or available to work), 77,000 more than for the quarter January to March 2018 but 31,000 fewer than for the same quarter a year earlier.
- The economic inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who were economically inactive) was 21.2%, higher than for the quarter January to March 2018 (21.0%) but slightly lower than for the same quarter a year earlier (21.3%).
- Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation) increased by 2.7% excluding bonuses, and by 2.4% including bonuses, compared with a year earlier.
- Latest estimates show that average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain in real terms (that is, adjusted for price inflation) increased by 0.4% excluding bonuses, and by 0.1% including bonuses, compared with a year earlier.

Source: ONS.

All data is shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: UK - Labour market indicators				
Indicator	Measure	Period	Comparisons	
		3M²⁵ to June 18	3M to Mar 18	Year ago
Employment ²⁶	Rate	75.6		75.1
In employment (16+)	No's	32.39m	+42,000	+313,000
Employees	No's	27.45m		+369,000
Self-employed	No's	4.77m		+38,000
Total hours worked per week	No's	1.03bn	-0.6m	
Average hours worked per week	Nos	31.9	-	-0.4
Unemployment	Rate	4.0		
Unemployment	No's	1.36m		-124,000
Unemployed - over 12 months	No's	356,000		-18,000
Unemployed -16-24	No's	492,000		-53,000
Inactivity	Rate	21.2	21.0	21.3
Inactivity	No's	8.73m	+77,000	-31,000
Redundant	No's	98,000	=	-14,000
Indicator	Measure	June 18		Year earlier
Average regular weekly pay (ex bonuses) ²⁷		£488		£474
		Mar 18	Dec 17	Year ago
Workforce jobs	No's	35.18m	+123,000	+193,000
		Mar 18	Dec 17	Year ago
Public sector employment ²⁸	No's	5.36m	+10,000	
Private sector employment	No's	27.04m	+136,000	
		3 M to July 18	3 M to Apr 18	Year ago
Vacancies	No's	829,000	+20,000	+51,000

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Market Statistics, Statistical Bulletin, 14 August 2018.

²⁵ Months

²⁶ 16-64 age group

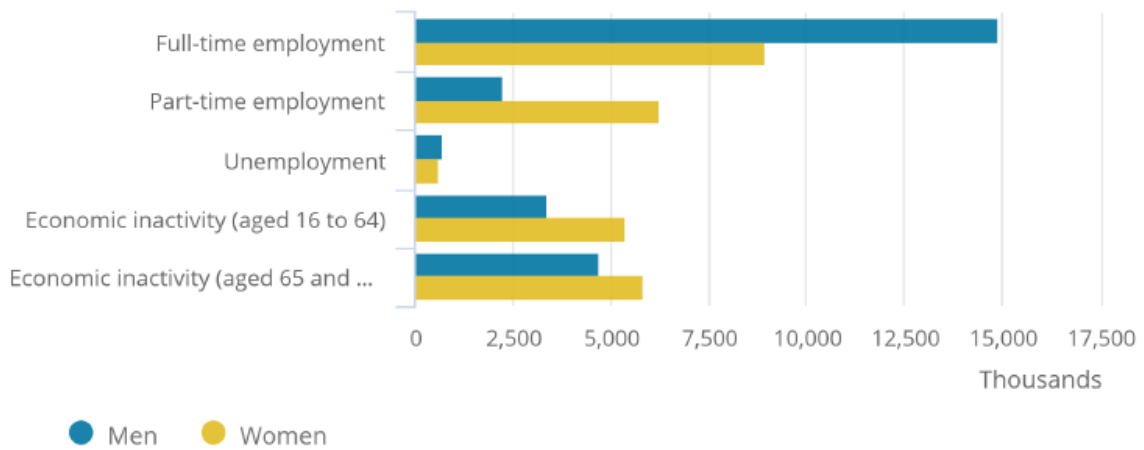
²⁷ Great Britain

²⁸ Mainly reflecting reclassification of some educational bodies.

3.2 Summary of Labour Market Statistics

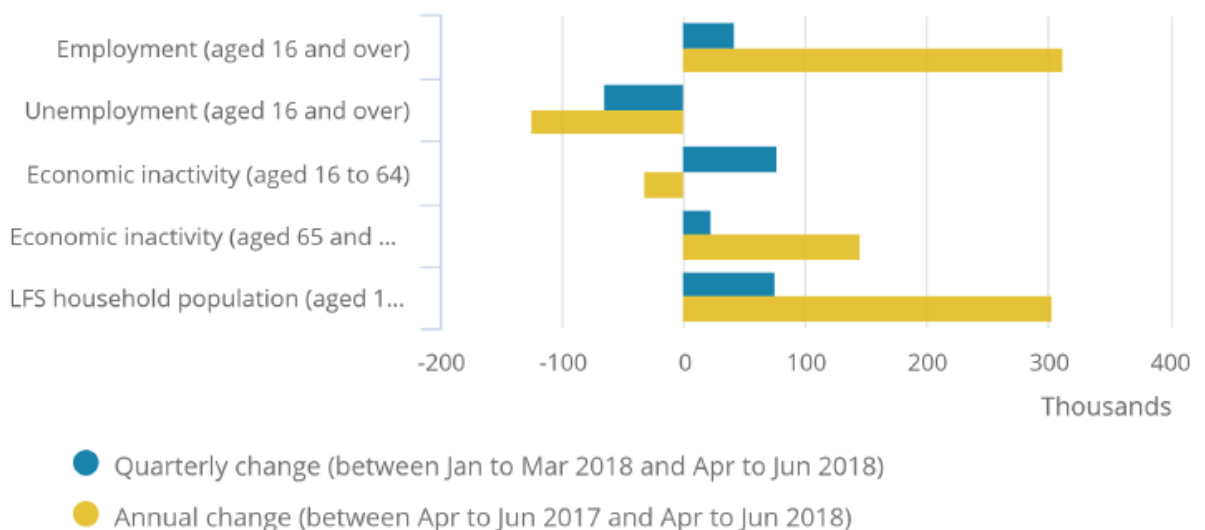
Figs 3.1 and 3.2 show the latest estimates, for April to June 2018, for employment, unemployment and economic inactivity and show how these estimates compare with the previous quarter (January to March 2018) and the previous year (April to June 2017). Comparing the estimates for April to June 2018 with those for January to March 2018 provides the most robust short-term comparison.

Fig 3.1: Summary of UK labour market statistics for April to June 2018, seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

Fig 3.2: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of people in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

3.3 Employment

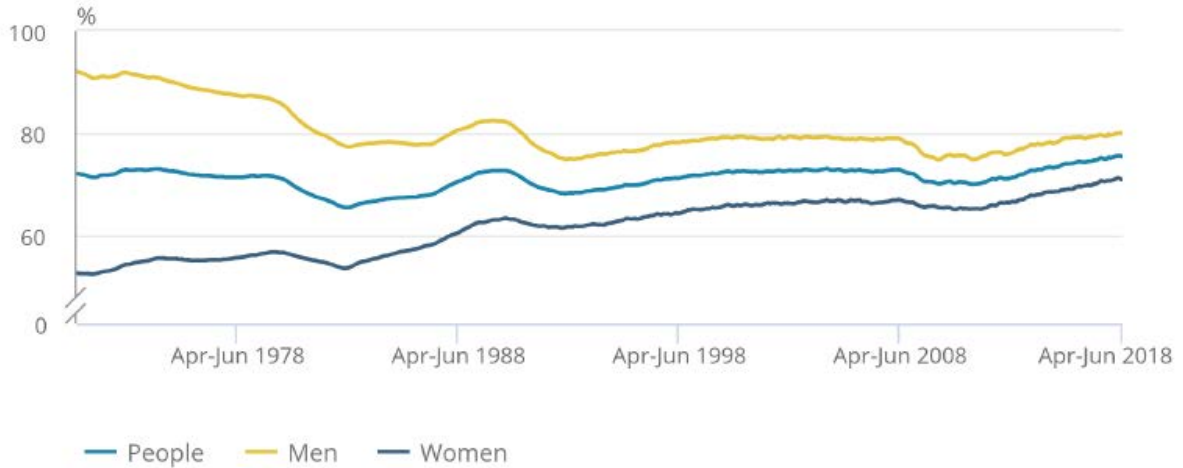
Employment measures the number of people in work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job.

Commentary

The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years in work is known as the employment rate. Fig 3.3 shows the employment rates for people, men and

women aged from 16 to 64 years since comparable records began in 1971. The lowest employment rate for people was 65.6% in 1983, during the economic downturn of the early 1980s. The employment rates for people, men and women have been generally increasing since early 2012. For the latest time period, April to June 2018, the employment rate for people was 75.6%, up from 75.1% for a year earlier.

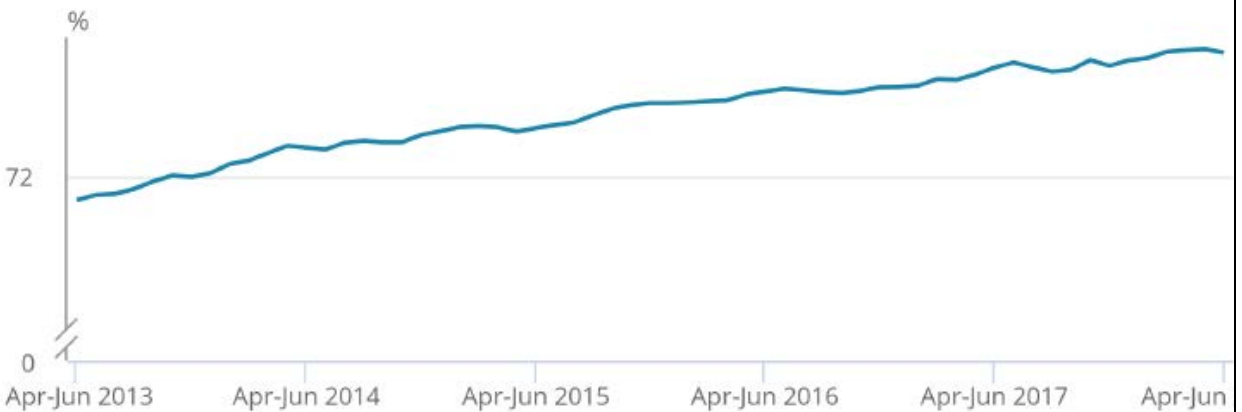
Fig 3.3: UK Employment rate (aged 16 to 64) - January to March 1971 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Fig 3.4 looks in more detail at the employment rate for the last 5 years.

Fig 3.4: UK Employment rate (16 to 64), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2013 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

For April to June 2018:

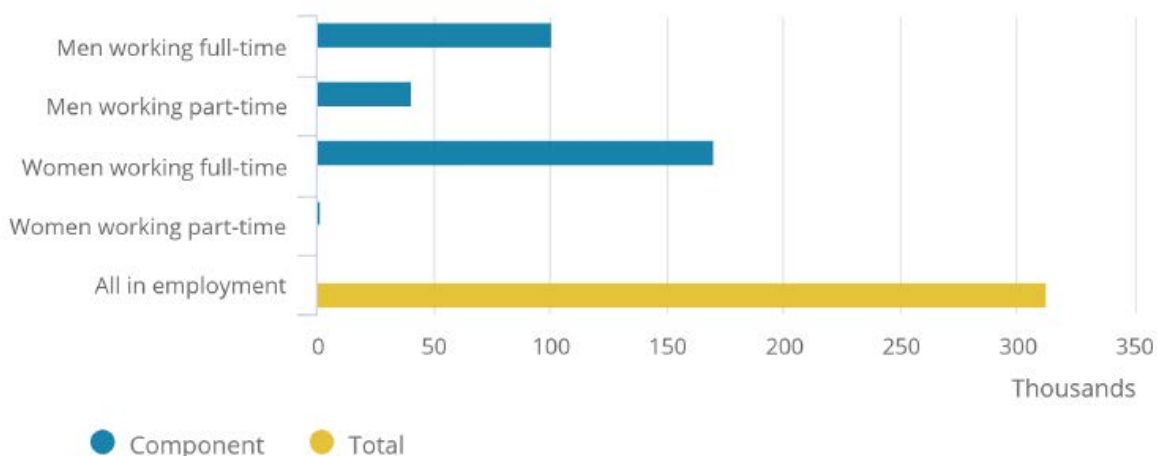
- 75.6% of people aged from 16 to 64 years were in work, up from 75.1% for a year earlier
- 80.1% of men aged from 16 to 64 years were in work; the employment rate for men has not been higher since February to April 1991
- 71.0% of women aged from 16 to 64 years were in work, up from 70.5% for a year earlier

The increase in the employment rate for women over the last few years has been partly due to ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

For April to June 2018, there were 32.39 million people in work, 42,000 more than for January to March 2018 and 313,000 more than for a year earlier.

Fig 3.5 shows that more than half of the annual increase in the number of people in employment (313,000) was due to more women in full-time employment (170,000), with the number of men in full-time employment increasing by 101,000 over the year.

Fig 3.5: Changes in people in employment in the UK between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018, seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the estimates for employees and self-employed people for April to June 2018 with those for a year earlier:

- employees increased by 369,000 to 27.45 million (84.8% of all people in work)
- self-employed people decreased by 38,000 to 4.77 million (14.7% of all people in work)

Employees and self-employed people do not account for all people in employment as there are two minor additional categories; unpaid family workers and people on government-supported training and employment programmes.

Notes for Employment

1. Employment consists of employees, self-employed people, unpaid family workers and people on government supported training and employment programmes.

2. Unpaid family workers are people who work in a family business who do not receive a formal wage or salary but benefit from the profits of that business.

The Government supported training and employment programmes series does not include all people on these programmes; it only includes people engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training who are not included in the employees or self-employed series. People on these programmes NOT

engaging in any form of work, work experience or work-related training are not included in the employment estimates; they are classified as unemployed or economically inactive.

Comparisons of public and private sector employment over time are impacted by changes to the composition of these sectors. For example, if a publicly owned body is privatised, public sector employment will fall and private sector employment will increase by an equivalent amount. This is known as a reclassification effect.

3.4 Public and Private Sector Employment

What is public and private sector employment?

Public sector employment measures the number of people in paid work in the public sector. The public sector comprises central government, local government and public corporations. Estimates of public sector employment are obtained from information provided by public sector organisations.

Private sector employment is estimated as the difference between total employment, sourced from the Labour Force Survey, and public sector employment.

Commentary

For March 2018:

- there were 5.36 million people employed in the public sector, 10,000 more than for December 2017
- there were 27.04 million people employed in the private sector, 136,000 more than for December 2017
- 16.5% of all people in work were employed in the public sector (the lowest proportion since quarterly records began in 1999) and the remaining 83.5% worked in the private sector.

Between March 2017 and March 2018, public sector employment fell by 102,000 and private sector employment increased by 542,000. These annual changes have been impacted by the reclassification of English housing associations, which are included in the private sector from December 2017 but are included in the public sector between September 2008 and September 2017. Excluding the effects of this reclassification, public sector employment increased by 42,000 and private sector employment increased by 398,000 between March 2017 and March 2018.

For March 2018, there were 1.64 million people employed in the National Health Service (30.6% of all people employed in the public sector) and there were 1.51 million people employed in public sector education (28.2% of all people employed in the public sector).

3.5 Actual Hours Worked

What is actual hours worked?

Actual hours worked measures the number of hours worked in the economy. Changes in actual hours worked reflect changes in the number of people in employment and the average hours worked by those people.

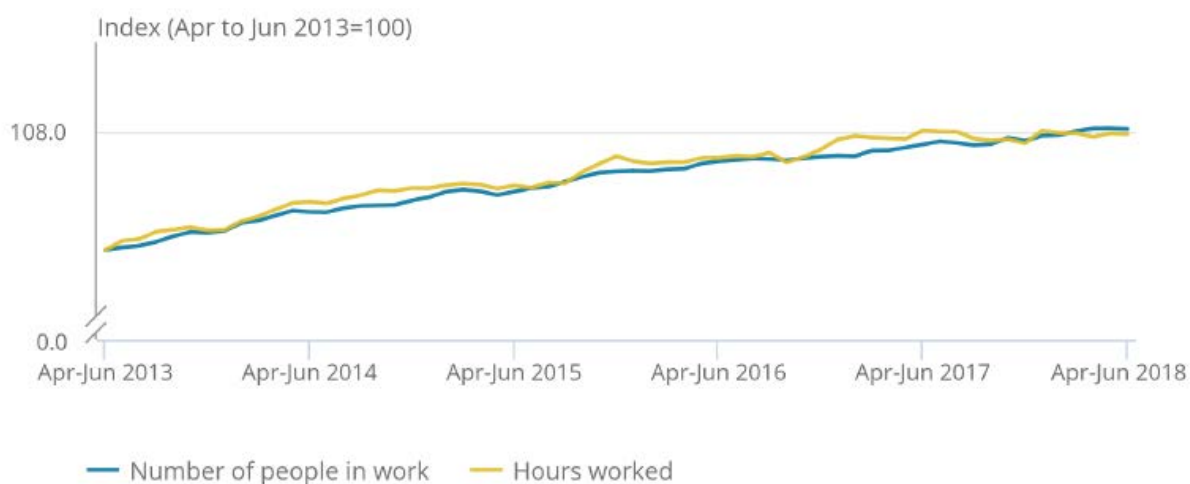
Commentary

Between January to March 2018 and April to June 2018, the number of people in employment increased by 42,000, but total hours worked fell slightly (by 0.6

million) to 1.03 billion. This small fall in total hours worked reflected a fall in average weekly hours worked by both full-time and part-time workers.

Fig 3.6 shows total hours worked and the number of people in work, as indices, for the last 5 years.

Fig 3.6: Total hours worked and number of people in work in the UK, seasonally adjusted April to June 2013 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

For April to June 2018:

- people worked, on average, 31.9 hours per week, slightly fewer than for January to March 2018 and 0.4 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working full-time worked, on average, 37.0 hours per week in their main job, slightly fewer than for January to March 2018 and 0.5 hours fewer than for a year earlier
- people working part-time worked, on average, 16.2 hours per week in their main job, 0.2 hours fewer than for January to March 2018 and slightly fewer than for a year earlier

3.6 Workforce Jobs

What is Workforce Jobs?

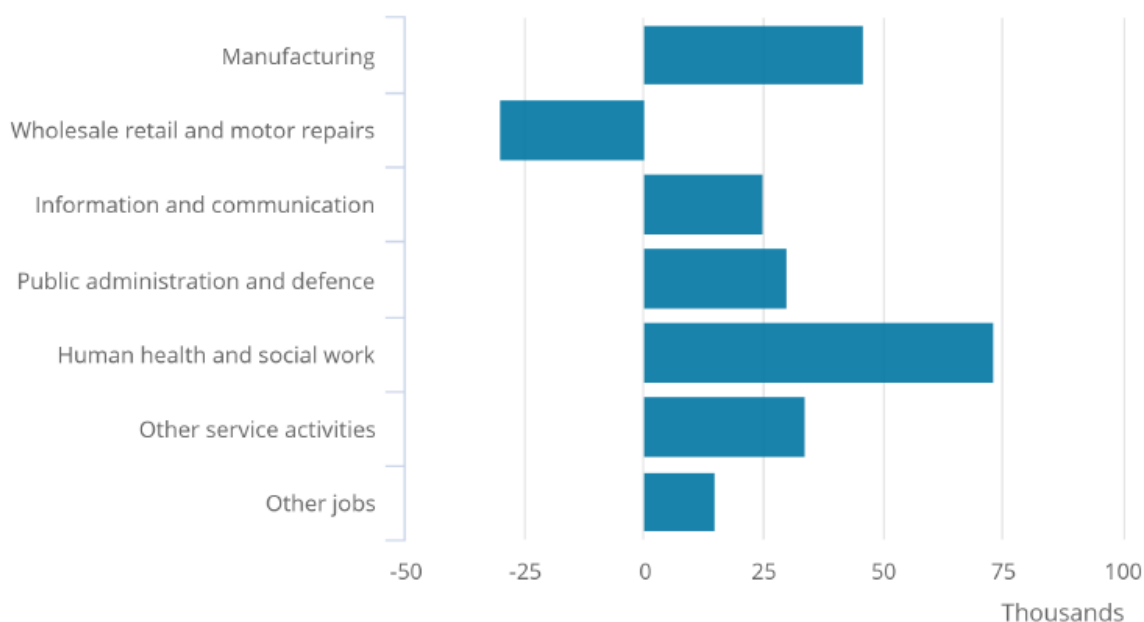
Workforce jobs measures the number of filled jobs in the economy. The estimates are mainly sourced from employer surveys. Workforce jobs is a different concept from employment, which is sourced from the Labour Force Survey, as employment is an estimate of people and some people have more than one job.

Commentary

For March 2018, there were 35.18 million workforce jobs, 123,000 more than for December 2017 and 193,000 more than for a year earlier.

Fig 3.7 shows changes in the number of jobs by industrial sector between March 2017 and March 2018.

Fig 3.7: Changes in the number of jobs in the UK between March 2017 and March 2018, seasonally adjusted.



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at a longer-term comparison, between June 1978 (when comparable records began) and March 2018:

- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sectors fell from 26.4% to 7.9%
- the proportion of jobs accounted for by the services sector increased from 63.2% to 83.4%

3.7 Average Weekly Earnings

What is Average Weekly Earnings?

Average Weekly Earnings measures money paid to employees in Great Britain in return for work done, before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates do not include earnings of self-employed people. Estimates are available for both total pay (which includes bonuses) and for regular pay (which excludes bonus payments).

Commentary

For June 2018 in nominal terms (that is, not adjusted for price inflation):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £488 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £474 per week for a year earlier
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £518 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, up from £507 per week for a year earlier

Between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018, in nominal terms:

- regular pay increased by 2.7%, slightly lower than the growth rate between March to May 2017 and March to May 2018 (2.8%)
- total pay increased by 2.4%, slightly lower than the growth rate between March to May 2017 and March to May 2018 (2.5%)

Fig 3.8 compares the annual growth rates for both regular and total pay, in nominal terms, for the last 5 years.

Fig 3.8: Great Britain nominal average earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2013 to April to June 2018.

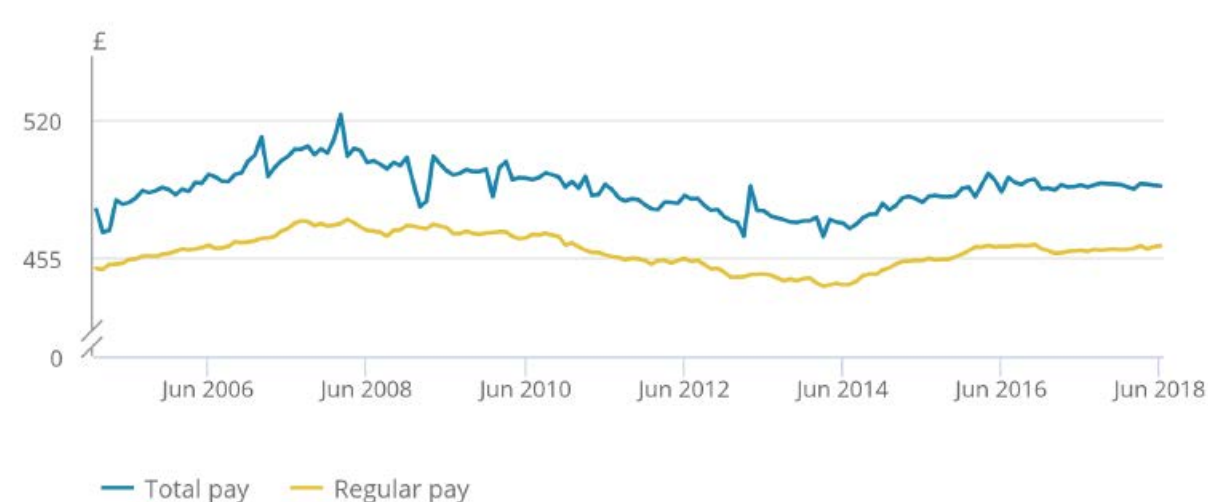


Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey, Office for National Statistics

For June 2018 in real terms (constant 2015 prices):

- average regular pay (excluding bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £461 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, £12 lower than the pre-downturn peak of £473 per week for March 2008
- average total pay (including bonuses) for employees in Great Britain was £489 per week before tax and other deductions from pay, £33 lower than the pre-downturn peak of £522 per week for February 2008.

Fig 3.9: Great Britain average weekly earnings at constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted January 2005 to June 2018.



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, Office for National Statistics

Between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018, in real terms (that is, adjusted for consumer price inflation), regular pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 0.4% and total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 0.1%.

These estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation.

The CPIH figures and, consequently, the estimates of average weekly earnings in real terms, start in January 2005. Between January 2005 and June 2018:

- average total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 37.7% (from £376 per week to £518 per week)
- the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) increased by 35.2%

Notes for Average Weekly Earnings

1. The estimates relate to Great Britain and include salaries but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.

2. As well as pay settlements, the estimates reflect bonuses, changes in the number of paid hours worked and the impact of employees paid at different rates joining and leaving individual businesses. The estimates also reflect changes in the overall structure of the workforce; for example, fewer low paid jobs in the economy would have an upward effect on the earnings growth rate.

3.8 Unemployment

What is unemployment?

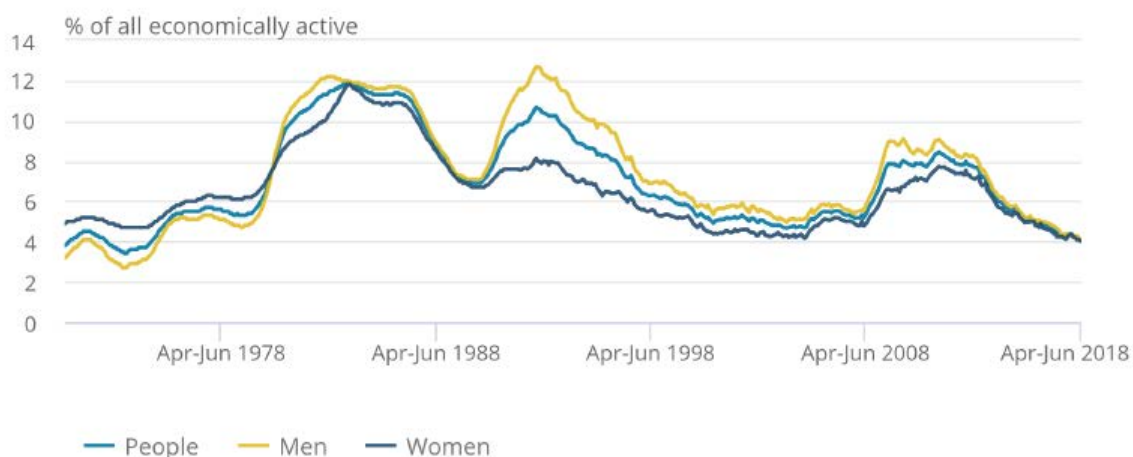
Unemployment measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks.

Commentary

The proportion of the economically active population (all employed and unemployed people) who are unemployed is known as the unemployment rate. As shown in Fig 3.10 (which shows unemployment rates for people, men and women), the lowest unemployment rate for people since comparable records began in 1971 was 3.4% in late 1973 to early 1974 and the highest rate, 11.9%, was in 1984 during the economic downturn of the early 1980s.

The unemployment rate for people for the latest time period, April to June 2018, was 4.0%, the lowest since the mid-1970s.

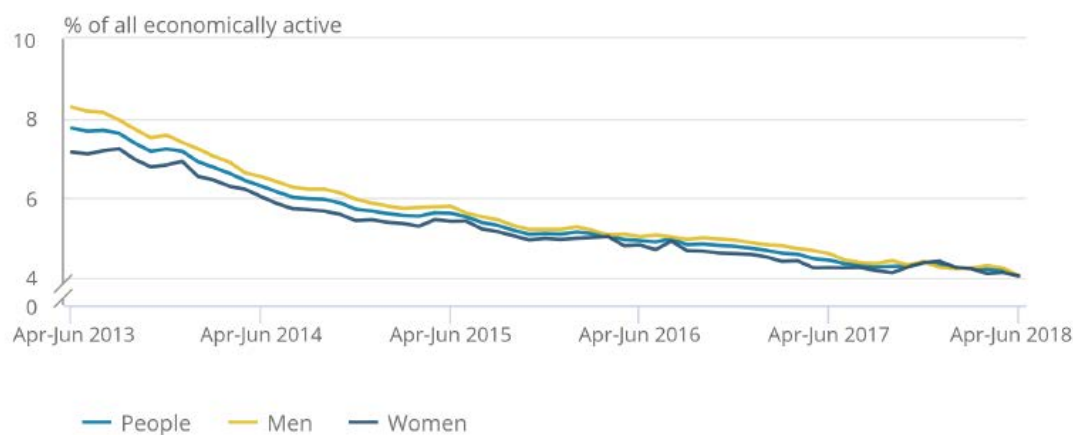
Fig 3.10: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted, January to March 1971 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Fig 3.11 looks in more detail at the unemployment rate for the last 5 years.

Fig 3.11: UK Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2013 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey: Office for National Statistics

For April to June 2018:

- the unemployment rate for people was 4.0%; it has not been lower since December 1974 to February 1975
- the unemployment rate for men was 4.0%; it has not been lower since April to June 1975
- the unemployment rate for women was 4.0%; the lowest since comparable records began in 1971

For April to June 2018, there were:

- 1.36 million unemployed people, 124,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since November 1975 to January 1976
- 721,000 unemployed men, 97,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since August to October 1975
- 639,000 unemployed women, 27,000 fewer than for a year earlier and the lowest since September to November 2005

Looking at unemployment by how long people have been out of work and seeking work, for April to June 2018, there were:

- 795,000 people who had been unemployed for up to six months, 81,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 209,000 people who had been unemployed for between six months and one year, 26,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- 356,000 people who had been unemployed for over one year, 18,000 fewer than for a year earlier

3.9 Economic Inactivity

What is economic inactivity?

Economically inactive people are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last four weeks and/or they are unable to start work within the next two weeks.

Commentary

The proportion of people, aged from 16 to 64 years, not in work and neither seeking nor available to work is known as the economic inactivity rate. Fig 3.12 shows that, since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for people has been generally falling (although it increased during economic downturns) due to a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women. The economic inactivity rate for men has been gradually rising.

Fig 3.12: UK economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted January to March 1971 to April to June 2018

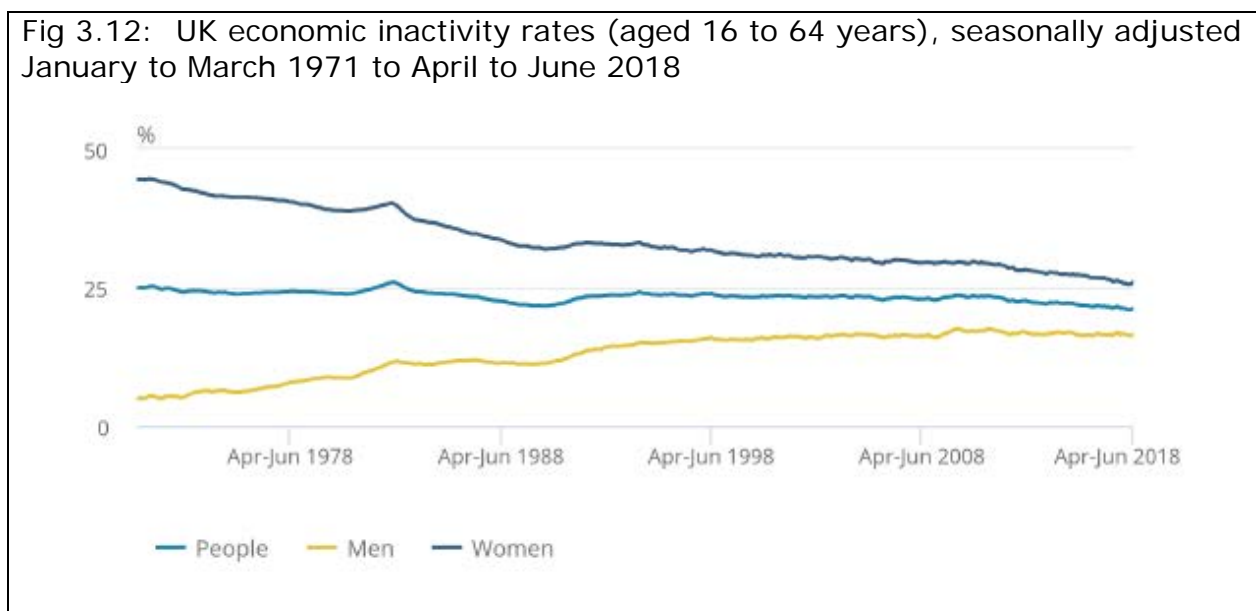


Fig 3.13 looks in more detail at the economic inactivity rate for people since comparable records began in 1971. The economic inactivity rate for people increased during the economic downturn of the early 1980s, reaching a record high of 25.9% in 1983. As the economy improved in the late 1980s, it resumed its downward path, before the economic downturn of the early 1990s drove it back up again. Following an increase in the economic inactivity rate during the economic downturn of 2008 to 2009, it again resumed a generally downward path.

Fig 3.13: UK economic inactivity rate (people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted January to March 1971 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Looking at the latest figures for April to June 2018:

- the economic inactivity rate for people was 21.2%, higher than for January to March 2018 (21.0%) but slightly lower than for a year earlier (21.3%)
- the economic inactivity rate for men was 16.4%, unchanged compared with January to March 2018 but slightly higher than for a year earlier (16.3%)
- the economic inactivity rate for women was 25.9%, higher than for January to March 2018 (25.6%) but lower than for a year earlier (26.3%)

For April to June 2018, there were 8.73 million people aged from 16 to 64 years not in work and neither seeking nor available to work (known as economically inactive). This was:

- 77,000 more than for January to March 2018
- 31,000 fewer than for a year earlier

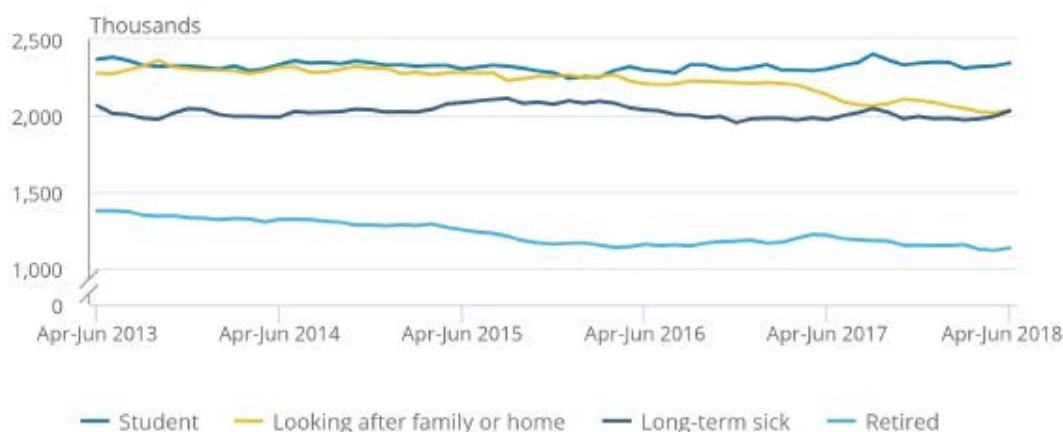
Looking in more detail at the 8.73 million people aged from 16 to 64 years who were economically inactive for April to June 2018, the three largest categories were students (26.8% of the total), people looking after the family or home (23.3% of the total) and long-term sick (23.3% of the total):

- there were 2.34 million people who were not looking for work because they were studying, 39,000 more than for a year earlier
- there were 2.03 million people who were not looking for work because they were looking after the family or home, 101,000 fewer than for a year earlier
- there were 2.03 million people who were not looking for work due to long-term sickness, 59,000 more than for a year earlier

The fourth largest category within economic inactivity for those aged from 16 to 64 years was retired (13.0% of the total). There were 1.14 million people who were not looking for work because they had retired, 84,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Fig 3.14 shows that the categories showing the largest falls over the five-year period from April to June 2013 to April to June 2018 were looking after the family and home and the retired category, both of which fell by 242,000. This reflects ongoing changes to the State Pension age for women, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years, as well as more women in younger age groups participating in the labour market.

Fig 3.14: UK Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2013 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

3.10 Young People in the Labour Market

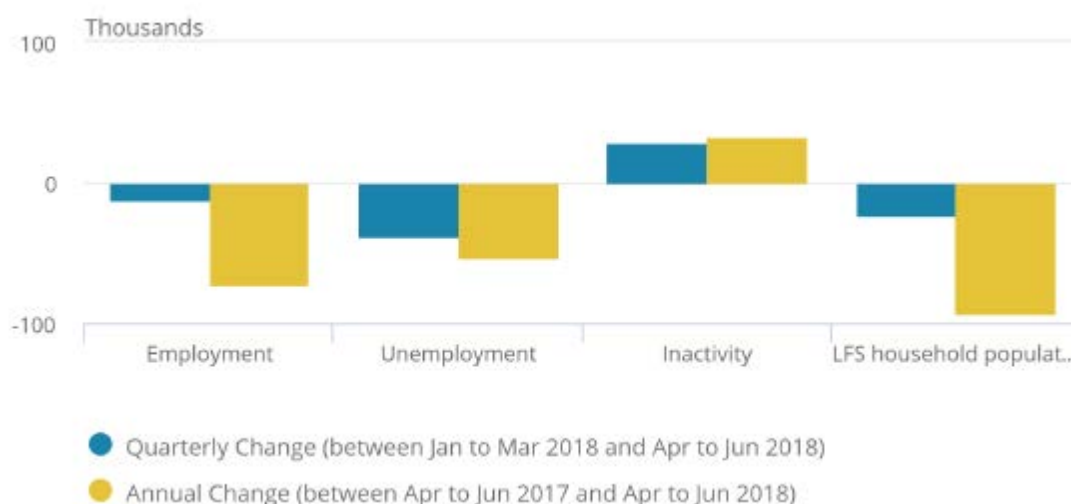
It is a common misconception that all people in full-time education are classified as economically inactive. This is not the case as people in full-time education are included in the employment estimates if they have a part-time job and are included in the unemployment estimates if they are seeking part-time work.

Commentary

Fig 3.15 shows that the UK household population is falling for those aged from 16 to 24 years. It also shows that, for people aged from 16 to 24 years, between April to June 2017 and April to June 2018:

- the number of people in employment fell by 73,000 to 3.85 million
- the number of unemployed people fell by 53,000 to 492,000 (the lowest since comparable records for unemployment by age group began in 1992)
- the number of economically inactive people increased by 33,000 to 2.68 million (most of whom were full-time students)

Fig 3.15: Quarterly and annual changes in the number of young people (aged 16 to 24 years) in the UK labour market, seasonally adjusted.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

For April to June 2018, the unemployment rate for those aged from 16 to 24 years was 11.3%, the lowest youth unemployment rate since comparable records for unemployment by age group began in March to May 1992.

However, it was substantially higher than the unemployment rate for all people aged 16 years and over (4.0%).

The unemployment rate for those aged from 16 to 24 years has been consistently higher than that for older age groups since comparable records began in 1992.

Between March to May 1992 and April to June 2018, the proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 years who were in full-time education increased substantially from 26.2% to 43.8%. This has impacted on the youth unemployment rate because the increase in the number of young people going into full-time education has reduced the size of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work). A fall in the size of the economically active population leads to a higher unemployment rate (because the unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed, not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed).

Notes:

FTE = Full-time education.

The "Not in full-time education" series includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training.

3.11 Redundancies

What are redundancies?

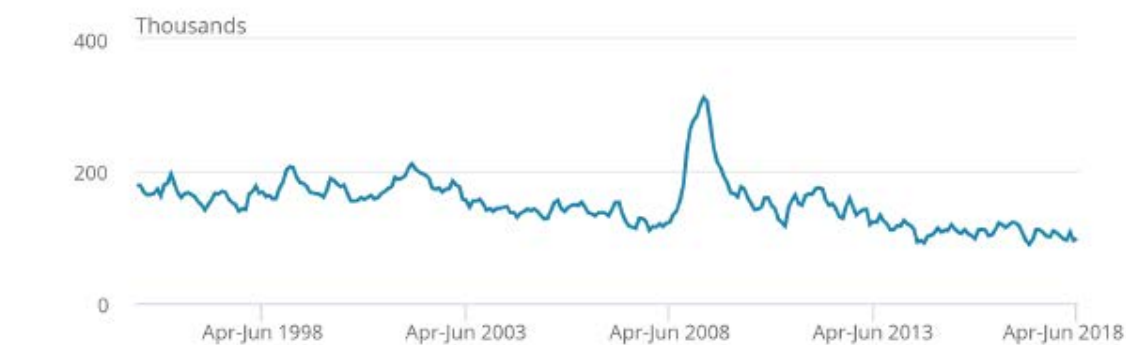
The redundancies estimates measure the number of people who have been made redundant or have taken voluntary redundancy.

Commentary

For April to June 2018, 98,000 people had become redundant in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews, little changed compared with January to March 2018 but 14,000 fewer than for a year earlier.

Fig 3.16 shows the number of redundancies since comparable records began in 1995.

Fig 3.16: Number of redundancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, March to May 1995 to April to June 2018.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

3.12 Vacancies

What are vacancies?²⁹

Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking to recruit outside their business or organisation.

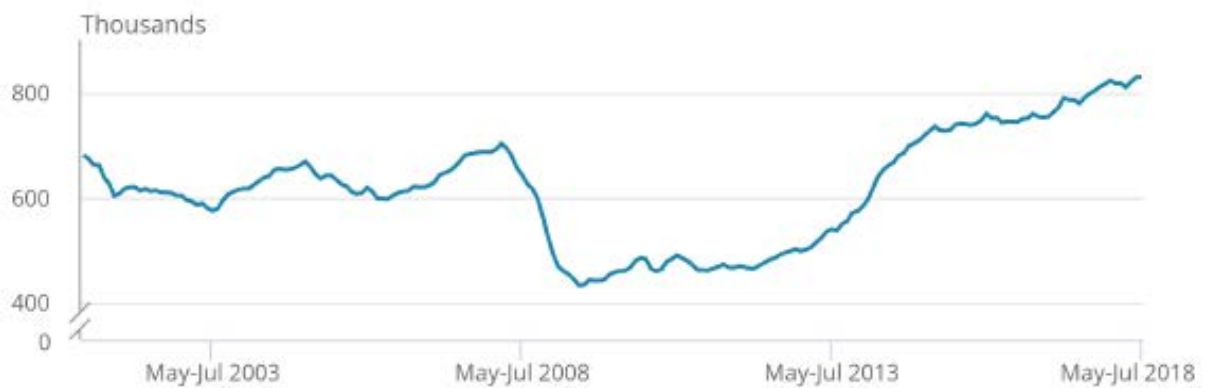
Commentary

There were 829,000 job vacancies for May to July 2018. This was:

- 20,000 more than for February to April 2018
- 51,000 more than for a year earlier the highest since comparable records began in 2001

Fig 3.17 shows the number of job vacancies since comparable records began in 2001.

Fig 3.17: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, April to June 2001 to May to July 2018.



Source: Vacancy Survey, Office for National Statistics

Between May to July 2017 and May to July 2018, the industrial sectors showing the largest increases in vacancies were human health and social work (up 15,000) and transport and storage (up 11,000).

There were 2.8 job vacancies per 100 employee jobs for May to July 2018. The industrial sector showing the largest vacancy rate was accommodation and food service activities (4.1 vacancies per 100 filled employee jobs).

The sector showing the smallest vacancy rate was public administration and defence (1.6 vacancies per 100 filled employee jobs).

Notes:

1. The estimates exclude the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector".

²⁹ These vacancies are different from those used in the Cornwall section, which are not official statistics.

Prepared by: Peter Wills

Economic Growth Service.

14 August 2018.

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