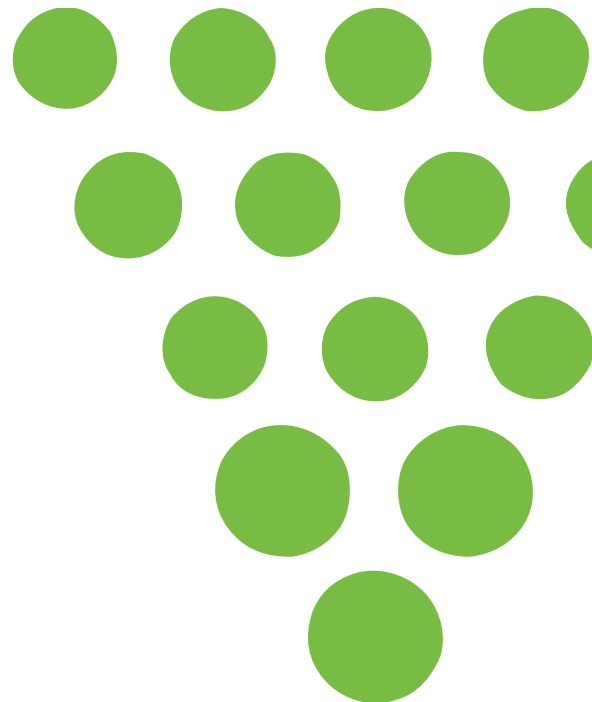




# Labour Market Analysis

August 2019

Economic Growth and Development



# Contents

<b>A. Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
1 Cornwall	3
2 United Kingdom	6
<b>B. Cornwall</b>	<b>8</b>
1 Alternative Claimant Count	8
2 Claimant Count	10
3 Universal Credit	10
4 Jobseekers Allowance	13
5 Benefit claimants – Working age client group	14
6 Labour market – Resident data	15
7 Labour market - Workplace data	22
8 Vacancies	25
<b>C. United Kingdom</b>	<b>32</b>
1 Main points for the three months to June 2019	32
2 Employment	32
3 Unemployment	33
4 Economic inactivity	34
5 Earnings growth	35
6 Vacancies	36

## A. Summary

### 1 Cornwall

#### Alternative Claimant Count

- The latest figure for May 2019 shows there were 8,866 claimants, down by 173 on the April total of 9,039 but up by 771 on the May 2018 total of 8,095.
- Over the year the rate<sup>1</sup> has increased from 2.5% to 2.7%.

#### Claimant Count

- The latest claimant count<sup>2</sup> figures show a total of 7,325 in Cornwall in July, the figure for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly was 7,335.

#### Universal Credit

- In July<sup>3</sup> there were 18,016 UC claimants<sup>4</sup> in Cornwall. The main group was 'Searching for work', which accounted for 6,487 or 36% of the total.
- Of the 18,016 in Cornwall, 11,194 (62%) were not in employment with 6,818 (38%) in employment.
- The breakdown by Parliamentary Constituency shows St. Austell and Newquay had the largest number with 3,730, with a rate of 6.2%<sup>5</sup>. The highest rate was in Camborne and Redruth at 6.9%. The lowest rates were in St. Ives and Truro and Falmouth both at 4.5%.

#### Jobseekers Allowance

- The total JSA figure in July for Cornwall was 844 and the rate was 0.3%. For Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, the figures were the same, 844 and the rate was 0.3%.
- The main group of Jobseekers in July 2019 consisted of those in 'Sales Occupations' at 555, followed by 'Occupation unknown' with 130.

#### Benefit claimants – Working age client group

- The latest release brings the working age data up to November 2018. This gives a total of 23,220 who were claiming a range of out-of-work benefits.

<sup>1</sup> The rate is derived using the 16-64 economically active figures for residents from the Annual Population Survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> NB Each month's figures are provisional and revised a month later.

<sup>4</sup> 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 presenting a complete picture.

<sup>5</sup> As a % of all those aged 16-64.

- The all working age benefits total fell on a quarterly basis and also on an annual basis.

### Labour market – Resident based

- Labour market figures for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly from the Annual Population Survey are available up to March 2019<sup>6</sup>. This data set covers those of working age namely the 16-64 age groups who are resident in the area<sup>7</sup>.
- In total there were 328,200 aged 16-64, of whom 257,400 were economically active and 70,800 who were economically inactive. A total of 250,600 were employed. Of these; 194,500 were employees with 54,400 self-employed<sup>8</sup>; while 176,500 worked full-time with 73,800 working part-time. There were 6,800 who were unemployed.
- The figures show that over the last year the total aged 16-64 has remained stable<sup>9</sup>, with marginal changes in the numbers of economically active and economically inactive. Employment numbers were up, with a fall in self-employed numbers but an increase in employee numbers. The number of those working full-time rose while part-time numbers fell back. The number of unemployed remained at the same level over the year.
- Looking at percentage changes over the year, the 16-64 age group remained stable; economically active numbers increased by 1.0% while the number who were inactive decreased by 3.0%. Numbers employed were up by 2.0%, mainly due to a rise of 4% for employees, while Self-employed numbers were down 5%. Full-time numbers were up by 3% while Part-time were down by 1%.
- Over the year, the employment rate rose from 75.3% to 76.4%, the self-employment share of employment moved back from 23.2% to 21.7%. The share taken by full-time increased from 69.6% to 70.4% while part-time fell from 30.3% to 29.5%. Unemployment rates fell from 3.3% to 2.6%.

### All employment, flexible and 65+

- The 16 plus age group grew slightly over the year, as did numbers in employment and the economically inactive. Those working on a non-permanent/flexible basis rose over the year by 900 from 10,700 to 11,600.

<sup>6</sup> Figures cover a year and are produced quarterly; all figures for age group 16-64.

<sup>7</sup> Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

<sup>8</sup> Numbers may not sum to all those employed.

<sup>9</sup> Due to the volatility of the data changes in figures from one period to another may not reflect underlying trends.

- The share of those in employment rose slightly over the year while the unemployment rate fell back as did the economically inactive share. The rate of those in non-permanent employment rose from 4.0% to 4.3%<sup>10</sup>.
- The latest figures show that there were 20,200 people aged 65 plus in the workforce. This represents 7.5% of the workforce, up from the figure of 7.0% a year earlier.

### **Labour market - Workplace data**

- Latest data shows all those in employment, including those aged 65 plus, whose workplace is in Cornwall<sup>11</sup>, up to the year ending March 2019. The data shows there were 263,500 working in Cornwall. Of these 63,900 were self-employed, with 188,300 employees, and with another 11,300 employees deemed to be working on a flexible basis. Compared to the previous quarter total employment has risen slightly. Over the year however, numbers in employment rose marginally by 1,900 from 261,600 to 263,500. The relatively stable employment figures masked the rise in employee numbers while self-employment numbers fell back. The number on flexible contracts increased from 8,500 to 11,300.
- Average employment figures are running at 260,580 over the last five quarters compared to 259,860 for the previous five quarters.
- Over the year as a share of the workforce, the self-employed share was down by 2.1% points, while the employee share rose by 1.1% points and those on flexible contracts moved up by 1.0 points.

### **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 followed by an upward trend until the 2011 downturn. From 2014 onwards, numbers recovered to peak in late 2016 at 20,000. Since then the total has varied and now stands at 19,600.

### **Vacancies**

- In July 2019, there were 2,484 job postings in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. This was up 590 (31%) from 1,894 in June, and also up by 8% from 2,290 in July 2018. [NB. The vacancy data used here is from a different source than that used by ONS at a UK level].

---

<sup>10</sup> Those working on a non-permanent basis as a % of all employed 16+.

<sup>11</sup> Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

- The rolling three month figures show an average of 2,129 vacancies per month in the May to July period compared to 2,267 for the same period in 2018. In 2017 the figure was 3,361..
- Vacancy data at Parliamentary Constituency level shows that the highest rates – the vacancy number as a percentage of all those employed aged 16-64 - occurred in Truro & Falmouth at 1.8% with the lowest rates in South East Cornwall at 0.4%.

## 2 United Kingdom

### Main points for the three months to June 2019

- The UK employment rate was estimated at 76.1%, the joint-highest on record since comparable records began in 1971.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.9%; lower than a year earlier (4.0%); on the quarter the rate was 0.1 percentage points higher.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.7%, a joint-record low.
- Estimated annual growth in average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain increased to 3.7% for total pay (including bonuses) and 3.9% for regular pay (excluding bonuses).
- In real terms (after adjusting for inflation), total pay is estimated to have increased by 1.8% compared with a year earlier, and regular pay is estimated to have increased by 1.9%.

## 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).

As Universal Credit has been rolled out it has impacted on the numbers claiming Jobseekers Allowance making them increasingly unreliable and unrepresentative of those seeking work and claiming benefits. Therefore the briefing has been revised so that the JSA section is now much reduced in scope – basically showing the monthly figures without any comparison over time – and at the end of the monthly reporting section rather than the beginning.

The Alternative Claimant Count, Claimant Count and Universal Credit figures are now at the front of the monthly labour market section. Until Universal Credit has been fully rolled out it will be difficult to determine whether changes in numbers or the rate reflect changes in the labour market or the transition to the new system. However, the Alternative Claimant Count is the best measure of trends over time.

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.

## B. Cornwall

### 1 Alternative Claimant Count

[Released quarterly]

There is currently an issue with the three existing counts related to work related claimants – Claimant Count, Jobseekers Allowance and Universal Credit - in that they do not allow a comparison over time. To overcome this problem the DWP have created an alternative measure – the Alternative Claimant Count - which captures those available and searching for work. This allows for a comparison over time.

The latest figure for May 2019 shows there were 8,866 claimants, down by 173 on the April total of 9,039 but up by 771 on the May 2018 total of 8,095.

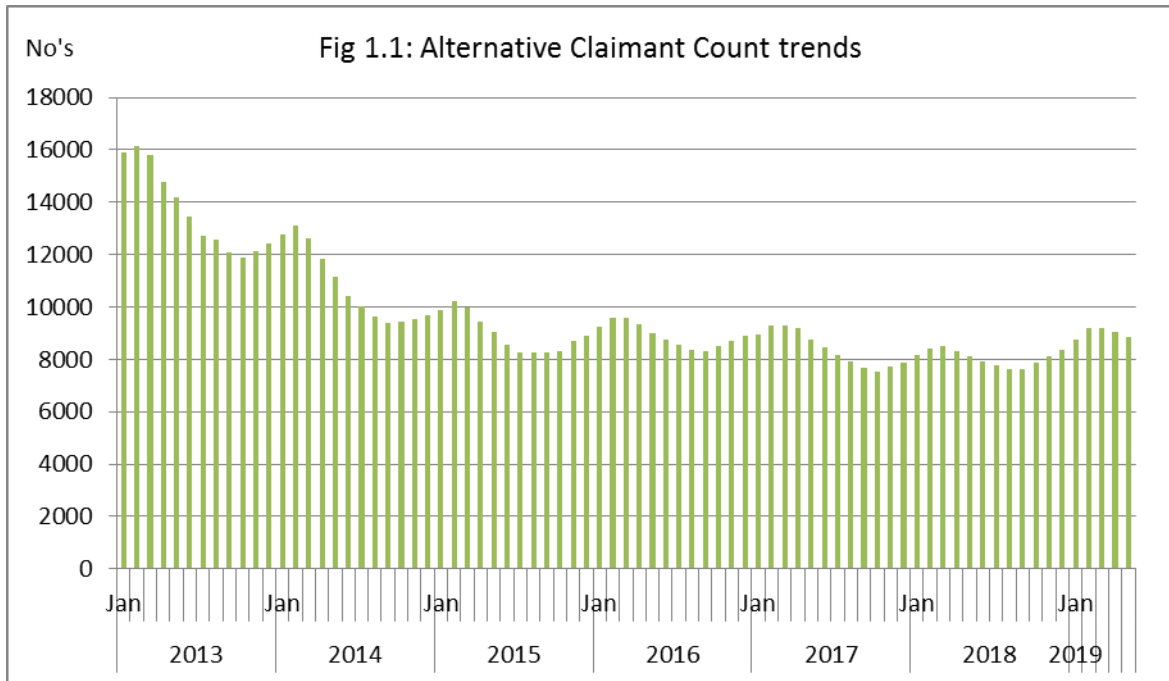
Over the year the rate<sup>12</sup> has increased from 2.5% to 2.7%.

<b>Table 1.1: Alternative Claimant count</b>			
Date		No's	Rate
2018	May	8095	2.5
	Jun	7902	2.4
	Jul	7771	2.4
	Aug	7641	2.3
	Sep	7648	2.3
	Oct	7850	2.4
	Nov	8115	2.5
	Dec	8365	2.6
	Jan	8746	2.7
	Feb	9199	2.8
	Mar	9186	2.8
	Apr	9039	2.8
	May	8866	2.7
		No's	Rate
	Monthly change	-173	-0.1
	Annual change	771	0.2
		%	
	Monthly change	-1.9	
	Annual change	9.5	

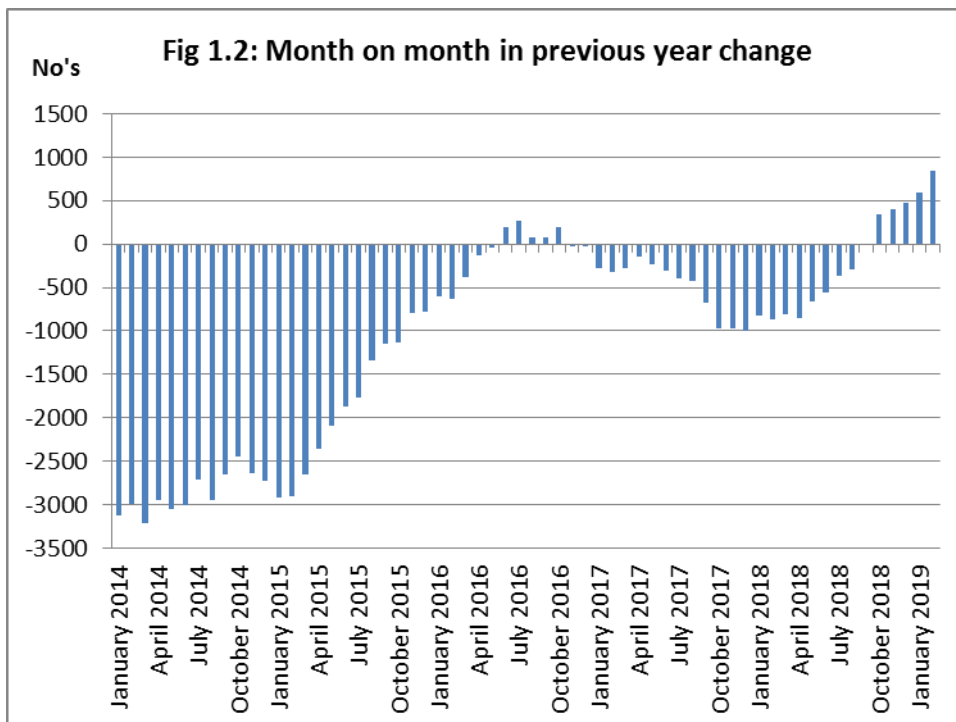
<sup>12</sup> The rate is derived using the 16-64 economically active figures for residents from the Annual Population Survey.



Fig 1.1 illustrates trends in the numbers on the ACC have changed over time. There is a seasonal pattern with peaks in the winter months.



For most of the period covered by the data, numbers decreased each month compared to the same month in the previous year. However, since October 2018, there has been an increase in the number of claimants compared to the same month in the previous year.



*The statistics form a modelled statistical series. The statistics are formed as a count of the number of people claiming a benefit that is – or would be under Universal Credit – related to being actively available and searching for work i.e. the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA), or Universal Credit Searching for Work conditionality (excluding those on the health journey pre-Work Capability Assessment), or a legacy benefit or Child tax Credit that would under Universal Credit place the claimant with Searching for Work conditionality. [DWP]*

Source: DWP, 16 April 2019.

## 2 Claimant Count

The latest claimant count<sup>13</sup> figures show a total of 7,325 in Cornwall in July, the figure for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly was 7,335.

Source: NOMIS/DWP, 13 August 2019.

## 3 Universal Credit

In July<sup>14</sup> there were 18,016 UC claimants<sup>15</sup> in Cornwall. The main group was ‘Searching for work’, which accounted for 6,487 or 36% of the total. [NB. Numbers may not sum to the total]. There were 18,035 claimants in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

<b>Table 3.1a: UC July 2019</b>			
Conditionality Regime/Area	Cornwall	Isles of Scilly	CloS
	No’s	No’s	No’s
Searching for work	6487	12	6494
Working – with requirements	2926	6	2938
No work requirements	4006	..	4004
Working – no requirements	3110	..	3114
Preparing for work	927	..	927
Planning for work	553	..	553
<b>Total</b>	<b>18016</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18035</b>

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> NB Each month’s figures are provisional and revised a month later.

<sup>15</sup> 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 presenting a complete picture.

<b>Table 3.1b: UC July 2019</b>			
Conditionality Regime/Area	Cornwall	Isles of Scilly	CloS
	%	%	%
Searching for work	36	60	36
No work requirements	16	30	16
Working – no requirements	22		22
Working – with requirements	17		17
Preparing for work	5		5
Planning for work	3		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Of the 18,016 in Cornwall, 11,194 (62%) were not in employment with 6,818 (38%) in employment.

<b>Table 3.2: UC July 2019</b>			
Area	Cornwall	Isles of Scilly	Total
	No's	No's	No's
Not in employment	11194	6	11204
In employment	6818	14	6831
<b>Total</b>	<b>18016</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18035</b>
Area	Cornwall	Isles of Scilly	Total
	%	%	%
Not in employment	62	30	62
In employment	38	70	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.3 shows the breakdown by Parliamentary Constituency. St. Austell and Newquay had the largest number with 3,730, with a rate of 6.2%<sup>16</sup>. The highest rate was in Camborne and Redruth at 6.9%. The lowest rates were in St. Ives and Truro and Falmouth both at 4.5%.

<b>Table 3.3: UC July 2019 – Cornwall &amp; Isles of Scilly</b>		
Parliamentary Constituency	No's	%
Camborne and Redruth	3371	6.9
North Cornwall	3051	5.7
South East Cornwall	2969	5.2
St Austell and Newquay	3730	6.2
St Ives	2402	4.5
Truro and Falmouth	2510	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18035</b>	<b>5.5</b>

[Rate based on UC claimants as % of those aged 16-64 in the area – APS data].

<sup>16</sup> As a % of all those aged 16-64.

UC claimants can be grouped into various categories relating to conditionality. These are set out in table 3.4.

[As the transition from providing a various range of benefits to Universal Credit continues, it will be possible to track the numbers of UC claimants. However, as people are still being transferred it is not possible to draw any conclusions from changes in numbers over time].

<b>Table 3.4: Universal Credit – conditionality</b>	
<b>Conditionality</b>	<b>Description a) Aged 1 - 2, prior to April 2017. (b) Aged 3 - 4, prior to April 2017.</b>
<b>Searching for work</b>	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.
<b>Working - with requirements</b>	In work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings.
<b>No work requirements</b>	Not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
<b>Working - no requirements</b>	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.
<b>Planning for work</b>	Expected to work in the future. Lone parent / lead carer of child aged 1 <sup>(a)</sup> . Claimant required attending periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
<b>Preparing for work</b>	Expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or a child aged 2 <sup>(b)</sup> , the claimant is expected to take reasonable steps to prepare for work including Work Focused Interview.

Source: DWP, Stat-Xplore.

## 4 Jobseekers Allowance

### JSA numbers and rate

The total JSA figure in July for Cornwall was 844 and the rate was 0.3%. For Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, the figures were the same, 844 and the rate was 0.3%.

### JSA by occupation

Table 4.1 shows that the main group of Jobseekers in July 2019 consisted of those in 'Sales Occupations' at 555, followed by 'Occupation unknown' with 130.

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

<b>Table 4.1: Jobseeker numbers by occupation - July 2019</b>	
<b>Usual Occupation</b>	<b>No's</b>
71 : Sales Occupations	555
00 : Occupation unknown	130
11 : Corporate Managers	40
92 : Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	35
91 : Elementary Trades, Plant and Storage Related Occupations	30
41 : Administrative Occupations	20
51 : Skilled Agricultural Trades	5
52 : Skilled Metal and Electronic Trades	5
53 : Skilled Construction and Building Trades	5
61 : Caring Personal Service Occupations	5
72 : Customer Service Occupations	5
81 : Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	5
82 : Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	5
12 : Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture and Services	0
21 : Science and Technology Professionals	0
22 : Health Professionals	0
23 : Teaching and Research Professionals	0
24 : Business and Public Service Professionals	0
31 : Science and Technology Associate Professionals	0
32 : Health and Social Welfare Associate Professionals	0
33 : Protective Service Occupations	0
34 : Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	0
35 : Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	0
42 : Secretarial and Related Occupations	0
54 : Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	0
62 : Leisure and Other Personal Service Occupations	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>845</b>

Source: NOMIS/DWP.

## 5 Benefit claimants – Working age client group

The latest release brings the working age data up to November 2018. This gives a total of 23,220 who were claiming a range of out-of-work benefits.

The all working age benefits total fell on a quarterly basis and also on an annual basis.

**Table 5.1: Cornwall - No's**

Group\Period	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Change	
	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	Qtr.	Annual
ESA	21,710	21,720	21,600	20,650	19,740	-910	-1,970
Others on income related benefit	4,450	4,360	4,180	3,860	3,480	-380	-970
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,160</b>	<b>26,080</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>24,510</b>	<b>23,220</b>	<b>-1,290</b>	<b>-2,940</b>

[NB. This dataset varies slightly from the previous dataset which has not been updated by DWP. JSA claimants are also excluded].

Source: NOMIS/DWP, Benefit claimants, 14 May 2019.

## 6 Labour market – Resident data

Labour market figures for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly from the Annual Population Survey are available up to March 2019<sup>17</sup>. This data set covers those of working age namely the 16-64 age groups who are resident in the area<sup>18</sup>.

In total there were 328,200 aged 16-64, of whom 257,400 were economically active and 70,800 who were economically inactive. A total of 250,600 were employed. Of these; 194,500 were employees with 54,400 self-employed<sup>19</sup>; while 176,500 worked full-time with 73,800 working part-time. There were 6,800 who were unemployed.

The figures show that over the last year the total aged 16-64 has remained stable<sup>20</sup>, with marginal changes in the numbers of economically active and economically inactive. Employment numbers were up, with a fall in self-employed numbers but an increase in employee numbers. The number of those working full-time rose while part-time numbers fell back. The number of unemployed remained at the same level over the year.

All data in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Labour market indicators – Cornwall & IoS							
Date	Period					Change	
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Prev Qtr	Year
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19		
Group	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's
16-64	327,600	327,700	329,400	327,600	328,200	600	600
Econ active	255,000	251,300	253,300	252,000	257,400	5,400	2,400
Econ inactive	72,600	76,400	76,100	75,600	70,800	-4,800	-1,800
Employed	246,600	242,900	246,200	245,300	250,600	5,300	4,000
Unemployed	8,400	8,400	7,100	6,700	6,800	100	-1,600
Employees	187,500	188,800	192,400	190,500	194,500	4,000	7,000
Self employed	57,300	52,500	52,700	52,900	54,400	1,500	-2,900
Full-time	171,600	167,000	166,700	167,600	176,500	8,900	4,900
Part-time	74,800	75,400	79,300	77,500	73,800	-3,700	-1,000

Looking at percentage changes over the year, the 16-64 age group remained stable; economically active numbers increased by 1.0% while the number who were inactive decreased by 3.0%. Numbers employed were up by 2.0%, mainly due to a rise of 4% for

<sup>17</sup> Figures cover a year and are produced quarterly; all figures for age group 16-64.

<sup>18</sup> Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

<sup>19</sup> Numbers may not sum to all those employed.

<sup>20</sup> Due to the volatility of the data changes in figures from one period to another may not reflect underlying trends.

employees, while Self-employed numbers were down 5%. Full-time numbers were up by 3% while Part-time were down by 1%.

**Table 6.2: Labour market indicators – Cornwall & IoS**

Date	Apr-17	Apr-18	Change year-on-year	
	Mar-18	Mar-19		
Group	No's	No's	No's	%
16-64	327,600	328,200	600	0.0
Econ active	255,000	257,400	2,400	1.0
Econ inactive	72,600	70,800	-1,800	-3.0
Employed	246,600	250,600	4,000	2.0
Unemployed	8,400	6,800	-1,600	-19.0
Employees	187,500	194,500	7,000	4.0
Self employed	57,300	54,400	-2,900	-5.0
Full-time	171,600	176,500	4,900	3.0
Part-time	74,800	73,800	-1,000	-1.0

Over the year, the employment rate rose from 75.3% to 76.4%, the self-employment share of employment moved back from 23.2% to 21.7%. The share taken by full-time increased from 69.6% to 70.4% while part-time fell from 30.3% to 29.5%. Unemployment rates fell from 3.3% to 2.6%.<sup>21</sup>

**Table 6.3: Labour market indicators – Cornwall & IoS**

Date	Period					Change	
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Qtr	Qtr-on-qtr
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19		in previous year
Group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Econ active	77.8	76.7	76.9	76.9	78.4	1.5	0.6
Econ inactive	22.2	23.3	23.1	23.1	21.6	-1.5	-0.6
Employed	75.3	74.1	74.7	74.9	76.4	1.5	1.1
Unemployed	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	-0.1	-0.7
Employees	76.0	77.7	78.1	77.6	77.6	0.0	1.6
Self employed	23.2	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.7	0.1	-1.5
Full-time	69.6	68.7	67.7	68.3	70.4	2.1	0.8
Part-time	30.3	31.0	32.2	31.6	29.5	-2.1	-0.8

Fig 6.1 shows trends over time. Overall, since 2004:

- The number aged 16-64 rose by 14,500 or 4.6%;
- Economically active rose by 21,300 from 236,100 to 257,400 or 9.0%;
- Economically inactive fell by 6,800 from 77,600 to 70,800 or 8.8%;

<sup>21</sup> NB totals for sub-categories may not sum to 100, due to rounding.



- Employment increased by 25,400 from 225,200 to 250,600 or 11.3%;
- Much of the increase in employment can be related to the overall increase in population with a small transfer from the economically inactive. The increase in employment was largely a result of bigger rises in self-employment;
- Employee numbers went up by 14,100 from 180,400 to 194,500, (an increase of 7.8%);
- The number of self-employed rose from 41,800 to 54,400, an increase of 12,600 or 30.1%;
- The trend towards part-time also continued, with part-time numbers up from 67,800 to 73,800 (+6,000 or 8.8%);
- Full-time numbers rose by 19,300 from 157,200 to 176,500 or 12.3%;
- Unemployment fell by nearly two-fifths (37.0%), down 4,000 from 10,800 to 6,800.

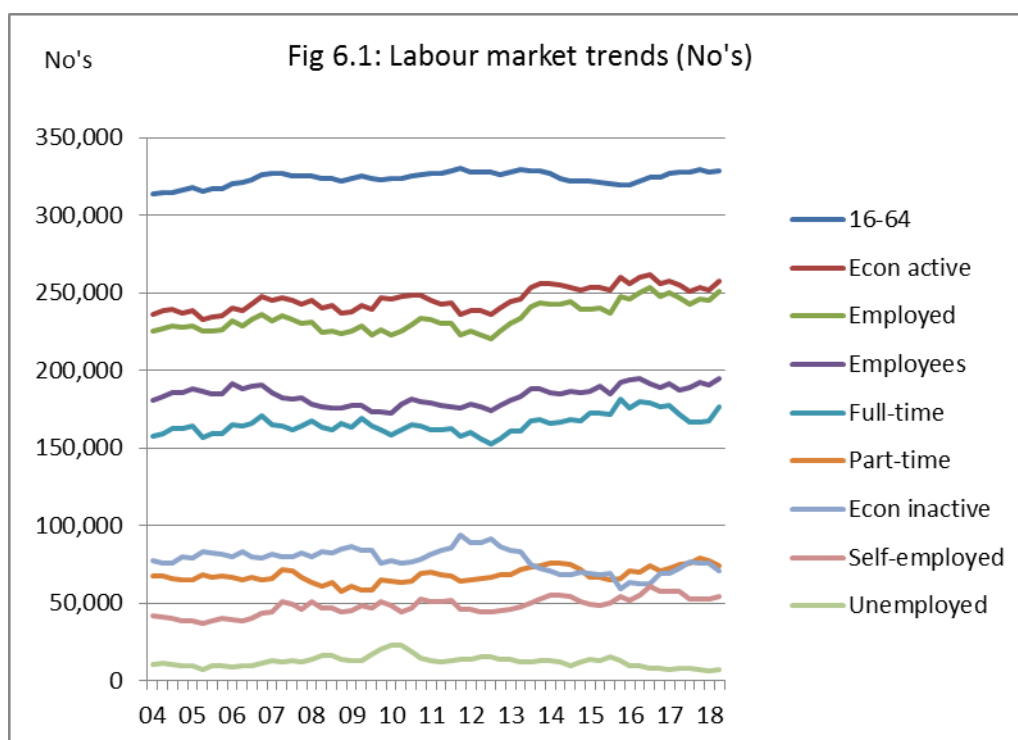


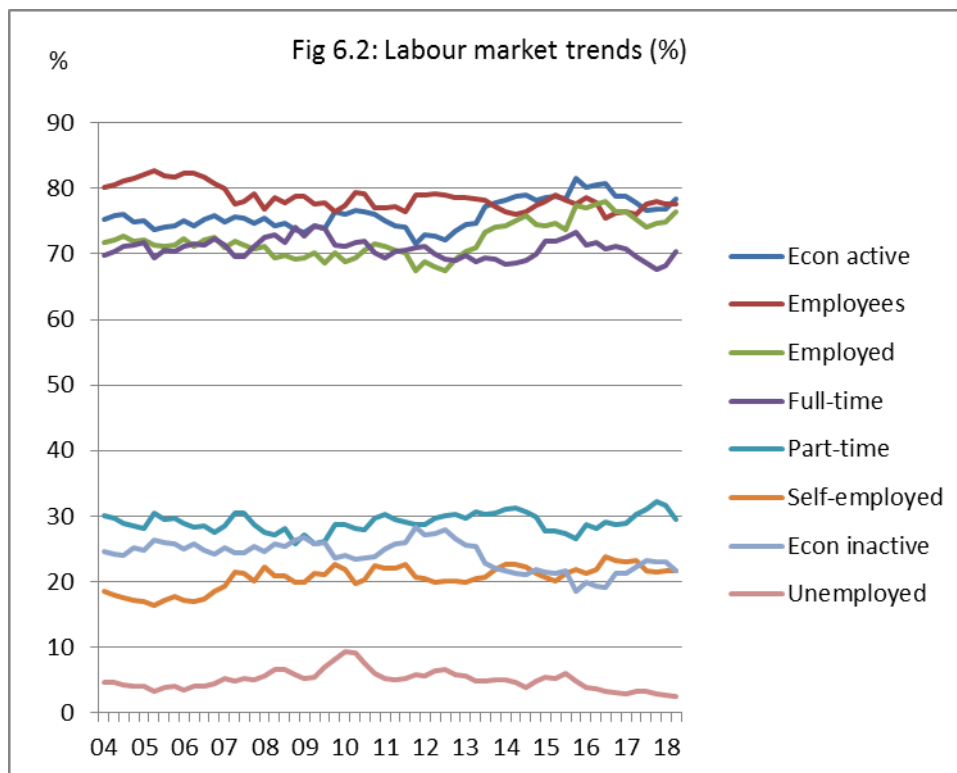
Fig 6.2 shows rates and shares over time. Since 2004:

- Economically active rate went up from 75.3% to 78.4%, up 3.1% points;
- Economically inactive rate fell back from 24.7% to 21.6%, down 3.1% points;
- Employment rate rose from 71.8% to 76.4%, up 4.6% points;
- Of those in employment, employees fell back from 80.1% to 77.6%, down 2.5% points;
- Conversely, the self-employed share rose from 18.5% to 21.7%, up 3.2% points.

The steady move towards more part-time and less full-time employment was reversed:

- Part-time down 0.6 points from 30.1% to 29.5%;

- Full-time up 0.6 points from 69.8% to 70.4%;
- The unemployment rate fell back 2.0 points from 4.6% to 2.6%.



Comparing Cornwall to the UK using the average for four sets of yearly data<sup>22</sup>, removes some of the volatility in the data. Comparing the averages in Table 6.4 below shows that: employment rates are the same as the UK rates. Economically active rates slightly below the UK average while inactive rates are just above. 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 2.9%, below the UK average of 4.3%.

Table 6.4: Labour market indicators - Cornwall and UK			
	Cornwall	UK	Ratio
Status	%	%	%
Econ active	77.2	78.3	1.0
Economically inactive	22.8	21.7	1.1
Employed	75.0	75.0	1.0
Unemployed	2.9	4.3	0.7
Employees	77.8	85.5	0.9
Self employed	21.6	14.1	1.5
Full-time	68.8	75.0	0.9
Part-time	31.1	24.9	1.3

<sup>22</sup> Each period covers one year, and each year includes 3 of the quarters covered in the previous year.

The ratio shows with the figure for Cornwall divided by the UK figure. E.g. 77.2 divided by 78.3 gives a ratio of 1.0. Numbers greater than 1 show Cornwall has a higher percentage than the UK, less than 1 shows that Cornwall has a lower percentage share than the UK.

### All employment, flexible and 65+

The 16 plus age group grew slightly over the year, as did numbers in employment and the economically inactive. Those working on a non-permanent/flexible basis rose over the year by 900 from 10,700 to 11,600.

Table 6.5: Labour market indicators 16+							
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Change	
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Qtr	Qtr on qtr a year ago
	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's		
16+	462,600	460,700	462,100	467,700	468,800	1,100	6,200
Employed	265,200	261,700	265,700	266,000	270,800	4,800	5,600
Unemployed	8,400	8,400	7,300	7,000	7,100	100	-1,300
Econ inactive	189,000	190,600	189,000	194,800	190,900	-3,900	1,900
Employees	193,700	195,000	198,200	198,500	202,800	4,300	9,100
Self-employed	68,900	64,300	65,600	64,200	65,000	800	-3,900
Non-permanent employment	10,700	9,300	11,500	11,100	11,600	500	900

The share of those in employment rose slightly over the year while the unemployment rate fell back as did the economically inactive share. The rate of those in non-permanent employment rose from 4.0% to 4.3%<sup>23</sup>.

Table 6.6: Labour market indicators 16+							
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Change	
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Qtr	Qtr on qtr a Year ago
	%	%	%	%	%		
Employment	57.3	56.8	57.5	56.9	57.8	0.9	0.5
Unemployed	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	-0.1	-0.6
Econ inactive	40.9	41.4	40.9	41.6	40.7	-0.9	-0.2
Employees	73.0	74.5	74.6	74.6	74.9	0.3	1.9
Self-employed	26.0	24.6	24.7	24.2	24.0	-0.2	-2.0
Non-permanent employment	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	0.1	0.3

The latest figures show that there were 20,200 people aged 65 plus in the workforce. This represents 7.5% of the workforce, up from the figure of 7.0% a year earlier.

<sup>23</sup> Those working on a non-permanent basis as a % of all employed 16+.

All details in Table 6.7.

<b>Table 6.7: Labour market indicators 16+</b>							
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Change	
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Qtr	Qtr on qtr a Year ago
<b>Group</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>No's</b>
65+	18,600	18,800	19,500	20,700	20,200	-500	1,600
16-64	246,600	242,900	246,200	245,300	250,600	5,300	4,000
All	265,200	261,700	265,700	266,000	270,800	4,800	5,600
<b>Group</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
65+	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.5	-0.3	0.5
16-64	93.0	92.8	92.7	92.2	92.5	0.3	-0.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, 16 July 2019.

## 7 Labour market - Workplace data

Table 7.1 shows all those in employment, including those aged 65 plus, whose workplace is in Cornwall<sup>24</sup>, up to the year ending March 2019. The data shows there were 263,500 working in Cornwall. Of these 63,900 were self-employed, with 188,300 employees, and with another 11,300 employees deemed to be working on a flexible basis. Compared to the previous quarter total employment has risen slightly. Over the year however, numbers in employment rose marginally by 1,900 from 261,600 to 263,500. The relatively stable employment figures masked the rise in employee numbers while self-employment numbers fell back. The number on flexible contracts increased from 8,500 to 11,300.

Average employment figures are running at 260,580 over the last five quarters compared to 259,860 for the previous five quarters.

Table 7.1: Workplace Employment (No's)							
	Period					Change	
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Prev Qtr	Year ago
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19		
Group	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's	No's
Employees	184100	186800	184800	185800	188300	2500	4200
Self-employed	69000	64500	64800	63900	63900	0	-5100
Other flexibility	8500	7900	9400	9900	11300	1400	2800
<b>All</b>	<b>261600</b>	<b>259200</b>	<b>259000</b>	<b>259600</b>	<b>263500</b>	<b>3900</b>	<b>1900</b>

Over the year as a share of the workforce, the self-employed share was down by 2.1% points, while the employee share rose by 1.1% points and those on flexible contracts moved up by 1.0 points. All in Table 7.2.

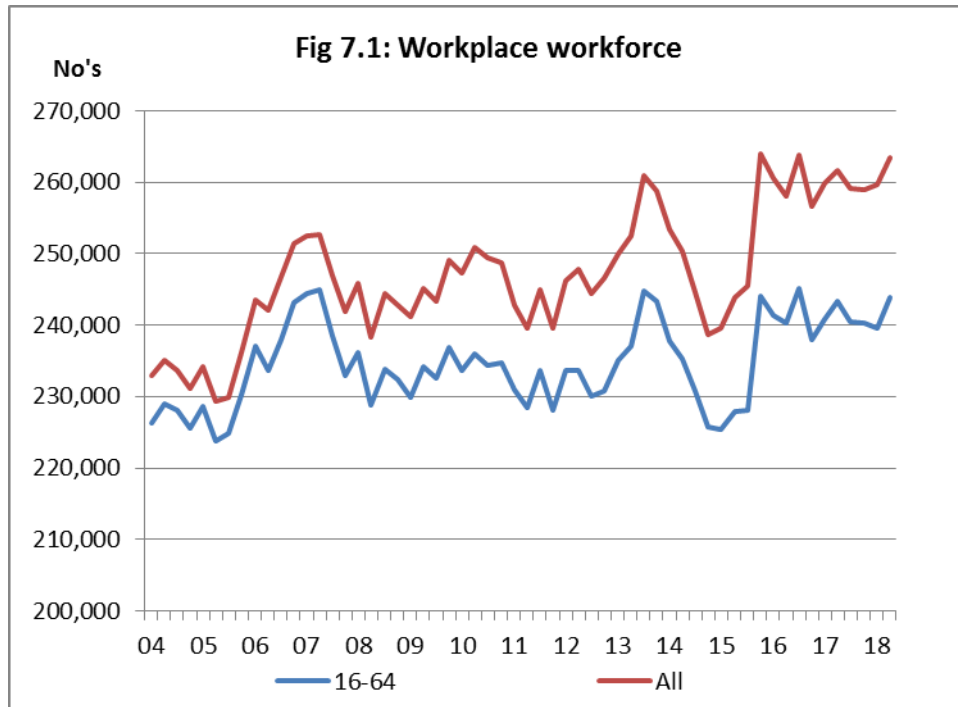
Table 7.2: Workplace Employment (%)							
	Period					Change	
	Apr-17	Jul-17	Oct-17	Jan-18	Apr-18	Prev Qtr	Year ago
	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19		
Group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employees	70.4	72.1	71.4	71.6	71.5	-0.1	1.1
Self-employed	26.4	24.9	25.0	24.6	24.3	-0.4	-2.1
Other flexibility	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.3	0.5	1.0
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Fig 7.1 shows workplace employment since 2004. Numbers peaked in early 2008 pre-recession, with a decline and lower figures before peaking in mid 2014 and falling back

<sup>24</sup> Data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

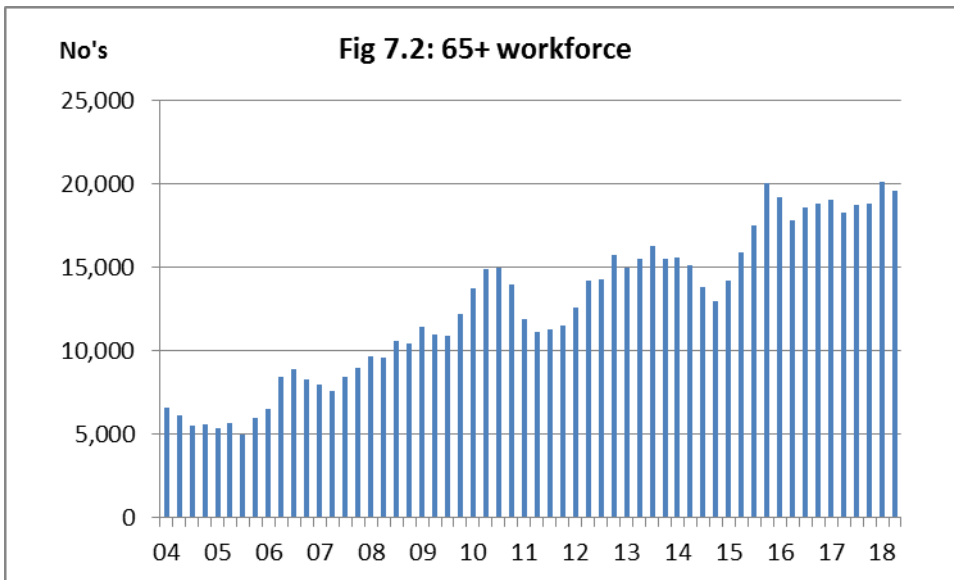
to late 2015. There was then a recovery in numbers up to late 2016, numbers then trended before a slight uptick with the latest figure at 263,500.

[Some of the movement in the data reflects the sample size; however the dip from mid 2013 to 2015 seems real enough].

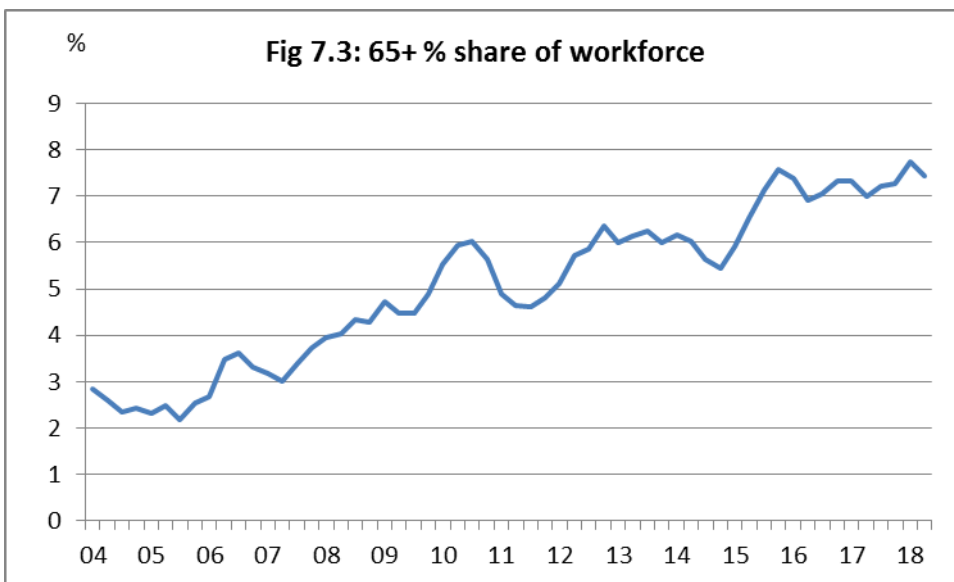


### Sixty-five plus

Figs 7.2 and 7.3 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 followed by an upward trend until the 2011 downturn. From 2014 onwards, numbers recovered to peak in late 2016 at 20,000. Since then the total has varied and now stands at 19,600.



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 7.4%. Over the last 8 quarters, the average share has been 7.3%.



[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].

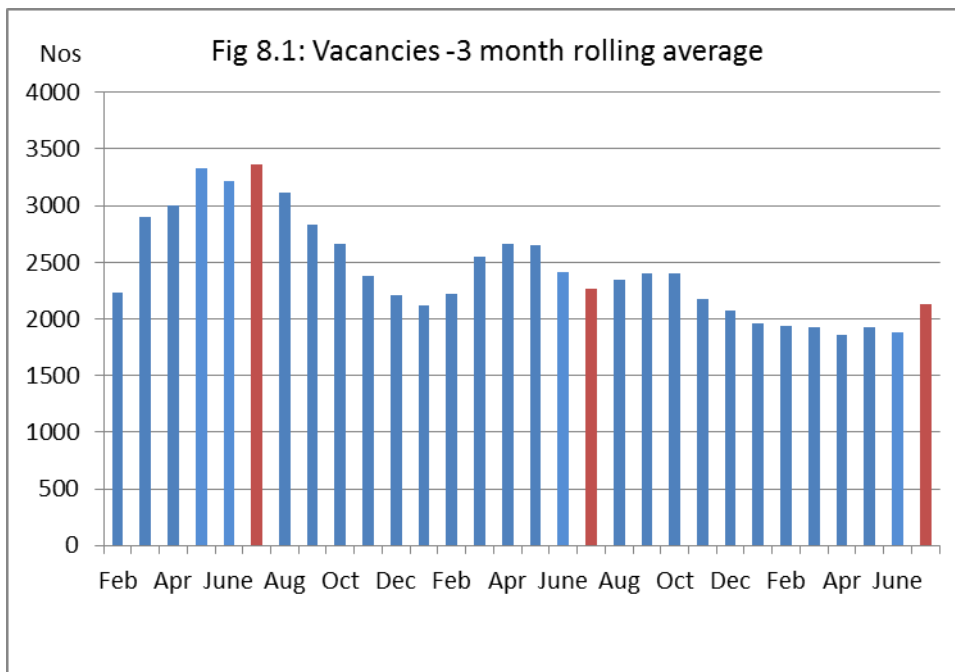
Source: ONS, APS, Workplace analysis, 16 July 2019.



## 8 Vacancies

In July 2019, there were 2,484 job postings in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. This was up 590 (31%) from 1,894 in June, and also up by 8% from 2,290 in July 2018. [NB. The vacancy data used here is from a different source than that used by ONS at a UK level].

The rolling three month figures show an average of 2,129 vacancies per month in the May to July period compared to 2,267 for the same period in 2018. In 2017 the figure was 3,361.



Vacancy data at Parliamentary Constituency level shows that the highest rates – the vacancy number as a percentage of all those employed aged 16-64 - occurred in Truro & Falmouth at 1.8% with the lowest rates in South East Cornwall at 0.4%.

Table 8.1: Vacancies by Parliamentary Constituency			
PC	Vacancies	% rate	Employed
Camborne & Redruth	224	0.6	39,100
North Cornwall	486	1.2	41,400
SE Cornwall	151	0.4	40,600
St. Austell & Newquay	331	0.7	49,400
St. Ives	247	0.6	39,300
Truro & Falmouth	751	1.8	40,700
<b>Cornwall</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>250,600</b>

[Parliamentary Constituency data based on best-fit towns. Not all vacancies can be allocated to towns or Parliamentary Constituencies, therefore both numbers and the rate are an under-estimate of the total. Employed derived from APS resident based, 16-64 age group]

Truro was the top town accounting for 589 or 26.9% of all vacancies. Altogether the top ten towns accounted for 75.4% of all vacancies.

<b>Table 8.2: Top ten towns</b>					
<b>Town</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>
Truro	589	26.9	Falmouth	111	5.1
Bodmin	205	9.4	Bude	92	4.2
Newquay	162	7.4	Liskeard	79	3.6
St. Austell	134	6.1	Penzance	78	3.6
Redruth	132	6.0	Launceston	70	3.2
			<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>75.4</b>

[As % of total vacancies]

Table 8.3 shows the top 10 vacancies by job title. Chef was the top job title followed by General Labourer.

<b>Table 8.3: Top ten vacancies by job title</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>
Chef	129	5.2
General Labourer	50	2.0
Staff Nurse	45	1.8
Cleaner	42	1.7
Registered Nurse	37	1.5
Teaching Assistant	37	1.5
Personal Care Assistant	36	1.4
HGV2 / LGV C Driver	27	1.1
Receptionist	27	1.1
Social Worker	26	1.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>18.4</b>

[% based on vacancies where the title was given]

Table 8.4 shows vacancies by sector. Not all vacancies can be allocated to a sector so the table below presents only a partial picture. The highest share was in 'Health and social work' at 32%, then 'Accommodation & food services' at 12.5% and 'Public admin' at 10.9%.

**Table 8.4: Vacancies by sector**

Code	Sector	No's	%	Code	Sector	No's	%
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	0.1	K	Financial and insurance	9	0.5
B	Mining and quarrying	2	0.1	L	Real estate	26	1.5
C	Manufacturing	101	6.0	M	Professional, scientific and technical	123	7.3
D	Energy	2	0.1	N	Administrative and support services	47	2.8
E	Water, sewerage & waste	24	1.4	O	Public admin etc.	184	10.9
F	Construction	40	2.4	P	Education	175	10.3
G	Wholesale, retail & motors	132	7.8	Q	Health and social work	542	32.0
H	Transportation and storage	40	2.4	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	4	0.2
I	Accommodation and food services	212	12.5	S	Other services	16	0.9
J	Information and communication	12	0.7	T	Households	1	0.1
				<b>All</b>		<b>1,694</b>	<b>100.0</b>

[% based on vacancies where the industry sector was named]

Table 8.5 shows the top ten employers including recruitment agencies, with vacancies. The top employer was the NHS with 283 then Cornwall Council with 203.

**Table 8.5: Vacancies by employer - top ten**

Sector	No's	%	Sector	No's	%
National Health Service	283	21.7	Concorde Limited	21	1.6
Cornwall Council	203	15.6	The Rick Stein Group	20	1.5
GB Company Limited	75	5.7	Alliance Boots	19	1.5
St Austell Brewery Company Limited	32	2.5	Falmouth University	17	1.3
GLL Limited	26	2.0	Wetherspoon JD plc	17	1.3
			<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>54.6</b>

[% share based on those vacancies with named employers].

Of the 2,484 jobs advertised, 1,570 (63.2%) were permanent with 468 (18.8%) temporary. 1,780 (71.7%) were full-time, 266 (10.7%) were part-time. 33 or 1.3% were for jobs where people could work from home.

Table 8.6: Job type					
Type	No's	%	Type	No's	%
Permanent	1570	63.2	Full-time	1780	71.7
Temporary	468	18.8	Part-time	266	10.7
Internship	4	0.2	Unknown	438	17.6
Apprenticeships	91	3.7	Work from home	33	1.3
Unknown	351	14.1	All	2484	100.0

[% based on total vacancies]

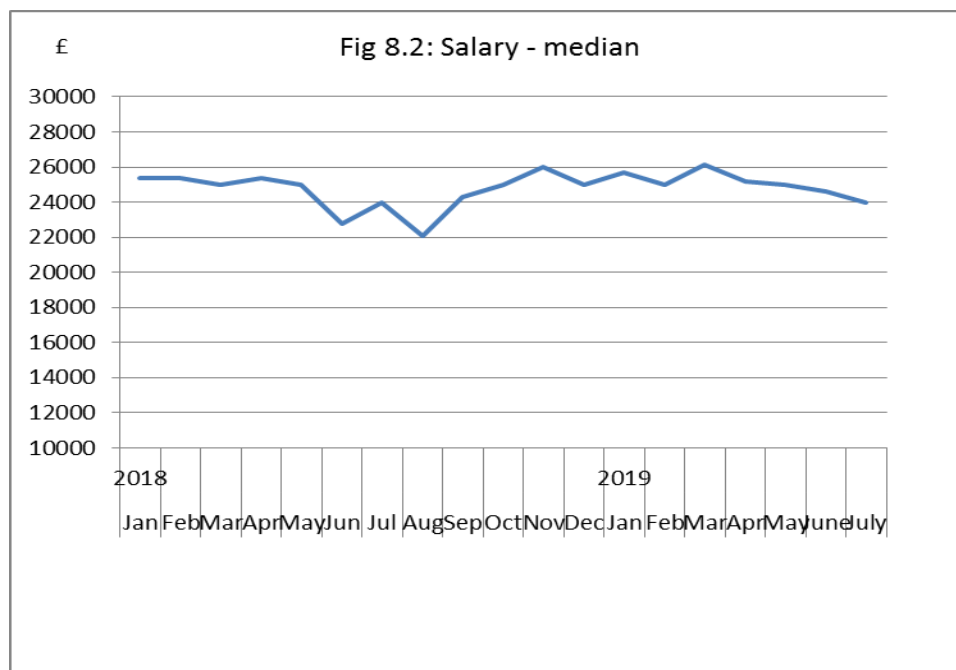
3.1% of vacancies were jobs with salaries below £15,000, with 63% between £15,000 and £29,999.

Table 8.7: Salaries					
Range	No's	%	Range	No's	%
£10,000 to £14,999	48	3.1	£50,000 to £59,999	34	2.2
£15,000 to £19,999	490	31.6	£60,000 to £69,999	31	2.0
£20,000 to £29,999	487	31.4	£70,000 to £79,999	14	0.9
£30,000 to £39,999	284	18.3	£80,000 to £89,999	9	0.6
£40,000 to £49,999	123	7.9	More than £90,000	30	1.9
				<b>1,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>

[% share based on those vacancies where a salary was included].

Mean real-time salary = £29,200. Median real-time salary = £24,000.

Fig 8.2 shows salaries since January 2018 for all vacancies. The totals dipped in June and August 2018, then moved up to November 2018, they were then static but have slipped back since March.



[Labour Insight uses data from real-time job postings. Salary figures are pro rata to reflect full-time, annual wage status].

Table 8.8 shows the top ten vacancies by occupational groups (using the two digit code). These accounted for 66.6% of all vacancies. 'Health professionals' at 12.0%, 'Caring personal service occupations' at 8.7%, and 'Elementary administration and service occupations' at 8.3% were the top three groups.

<b>Table 8.8: Top ten occupations (2 digit)</b>		
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>
HEALTH PROFESSIONALS (22)	298	12.0
CARING PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (61)	216	8.7
ELEMENTARY ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (92)	205	8.3
TEXTILES, PRINTING AND OTHER SKILLED TRADES (54)	178	7.2
ADMINISTRATIVE OCCUPATIONS (41)	174	7.0
BUSINESS, MEDIA AND PUBLIC SERVICE PROFESSIONALS (24)	134	5.4
SCIENCE, RESEARCH, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PROFESSIONALS (21)	122	4.9
SALES OCCUPATIONS (71)	117	4.7
CORPORATE MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS (11)	106	4.3
BUSINESS AND PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (35)	105	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>66.6</b>

[% based on total vacancies]

Table 8.9 shows the top ten vacancies by occupation (4 digit level). These accounted for 32.6% of all vacancies. 'Nurses' topped the list followed by 'Chefs'. It should be noted that vacancy numbers also reflect the amount of 'churn', which for some occupations such as 'Care workers and home carers', 'Chefs' and 'Kitchen and catering assistants' is higher than the average.

<b>Table 8.9: Top ten occupations (4 digit)</b>		
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>
Nurses (2231)	180	7.2
Chefs (5434)	130	5.2
Care workers and home carers (6145)	92	3.7
Other administrative occupations n.e.c. (4159)	82	3.3
Kitchen and catering assistants (9272)	67	2.7
Teaching assistants (6125)	56	2.3
Sales related occupations n.e.c. (7129)	55	2.2
Elementary construction occupations (9120)	54	2.2
Customer service occupations n.e.c. (7219)	47	1.9
Cleaners and domestics (9233)	46	1.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>32.6</b>

[% based on total vacancies]

Table 8.10 shows that the most required education level is 'GCSEs, Standard Grades, Level 2 S/NVQs' with 49.6% of the total. However, the figures are only for those vacancies where the education level is specified. Not all vacancies can be allocated to an education level so the table below presents only a partial picture.

<b>Table 8.10: Vacancies by education level</b>		
<b>Level</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>
Postgraduate Degrees, Level 5 Certificates/Diplomas, Level 5 S/NVQs	3	0.8
Bachelor's Degrees, Graduate Certificates/Diplomas	110	29.2
Foundation Degrees, HNDs	2	0.5
HNCs, Level 4 Certificates/Diplomas, Level 4 S/NVQs	35	9.3
A-Levels, Highers, Level 3 S/NVQs	40	10.6
GCSEs, Standard Grades, Level 2 S/NVQs	187	49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>100.0</b>

[% share based on those vacancies with a specified education requirement]

Table 8.11 shows the most in demand skills are 'CUSTOMER AND CLIENT SUPPORT: Basic Customer Service' at 39% and 'EDUCATION AND TRAINING: Teaching' at 34%. Not all vacancies have required skills so the table below presents only a partial picture. Of those vacancies where skills were included, many may have several required skills listed.

<b>Table 8.11: Top ten skill clusters</b>		
<b>Skill cluster</b>	<b>No's</b>	<b>%</b>
CUSTOMER AND CLIENT SUPPORT: Basic Customer Service	287	39
EDUCATION AND TRAINING: Teaching	255	34
PERSONAL CARE AND SERVICES: Food And Beverage Service	207	28
SALES: General Sales	144	19
ADMINISTRATION: Administrative Support	131	18
BUSINESS: People Management	122	16
ADMINISTRATION: General Administrative And Clerical Tasks	120	16
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: Microsoft Office And Productivity Tools	106	14
HEALTH CARE: Mental And Behavioural Health Specialties	96	13
BUSINESS: Project Management	94	13

[% based on those vacancies where the information was available]

Table 8.12 shows the top ten certifications in demand, headed by Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) Card.

<b>Table 8.12: Top ten Certifications required</b>	
Certification	No's
Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) Card	72
General Dental Council (GDC) Registration	26
Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) Registration	26
Registered General Nurse (RGN)	23
Cavendish Care Certificate	22
General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC) Registration	22
Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) Registration	21
Dentist	16
Lifeguard	13
Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) Card	12
General Medical Council (GMC) Registration	12

Table 8.13 below shows vacancies by automation risk level. Although the low risk level is the largest category at 49.7% of vacancies, there were 16.8% of vacancies at a high risk of being automated.

<b>Table 8.13: Vacancies by automation risk level</b>		
Automation risk level	No's	%
High	417	16.8
Medium	827	33.3
Low	1235	49.7
NA	5	0.2
<b>All</b>	<b>2484</b>	<b>100.0</b>

[% share based on those vacancies where an automation risk level is available]

The table below shows the top vacancies (10 or more) at the highest risk of automation.

<b>Table 8.14: Vacancies with highest risk of automation</b>	
Occupation	No's
Other administrative occupations n.e.c.	82
Kitchen and catering assistants	67
Elementary construction occupations	54
Receptionists	36
Book-keepers, payroll managers and wages clerks	27
Chartered and certified accountants	18
Company secretaries	12
Elementary administration occupations n.e.c.	11
Personal assistants and other secretaries	10

Source: Labour Insight/Jobs, Burning Glass.

## C. United Kingdom

### 1 Main points for the three months to June 2019

- The UK employment rate was estimated at 76.1%, the joint-highest on record since comparable records began in 1971.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.9%; lower than a year earlier (4.0%); on the quarter the rate was 0.1 percentage points higher.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.7%, a joint-record low.
- Estimated annual growth in average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain increased to 3.7% for total pay (including bonuses) and 3.9% for regular pay (excluding bonuses).
- In real terms (after adjusting for inflation), total pay is estimated to have increased by 1.8% compared with a year earlier, and regular pay is estimated to have increased by 1.9%.

### 2 Employment

Estimated employment rates for men and women aged from 16 to 64 years have been generally increasing since early 2012. For April to June 2019, the estimated employment rate:

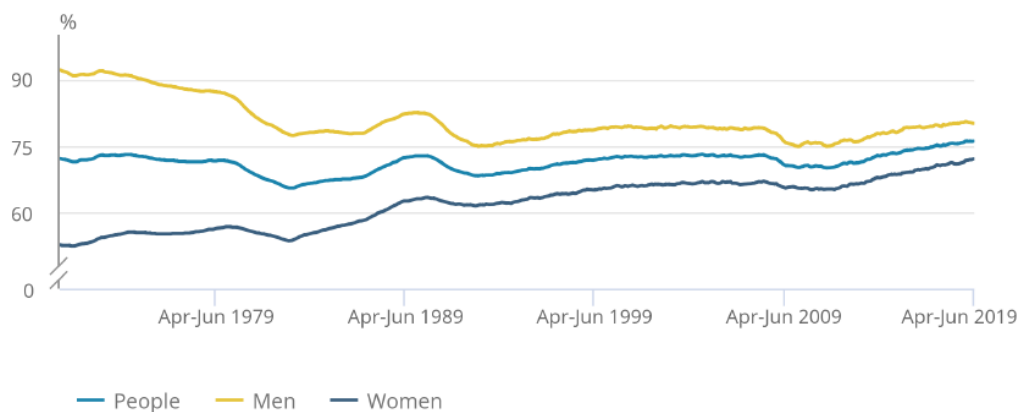
- for everyone was estimated at 76.1%, the joint-highest on record since comparable records began in 1971
- for men was 80.1%; unchanged from a year earlier but down 0.2 percentage points on the quarter, the third consecutive quarterly decrease
- for women was 72.1%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971

The increase in the employment rate for women in recent years is partly because of changes to the State Pension age for women, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

Estimates for April to June 2019 show 32.81 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, this is a record high and 425,000 more than for a year earlier. This annual increase of 425,000 was mainly because of more people working full-time (up 262,000 on the year to reach 24.11 million). Part-time working also showed an increase of 162,000 on the year to reach 8.70 million.



Fig 2.1: UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, January to March 1971 to April to June 2019.



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

### 3 Unemployment

Estimated unemployment rates for both men and women aged 16 years and over have been generally falling since late 2013.

For April to June 2019, the estimated unemployment rate:

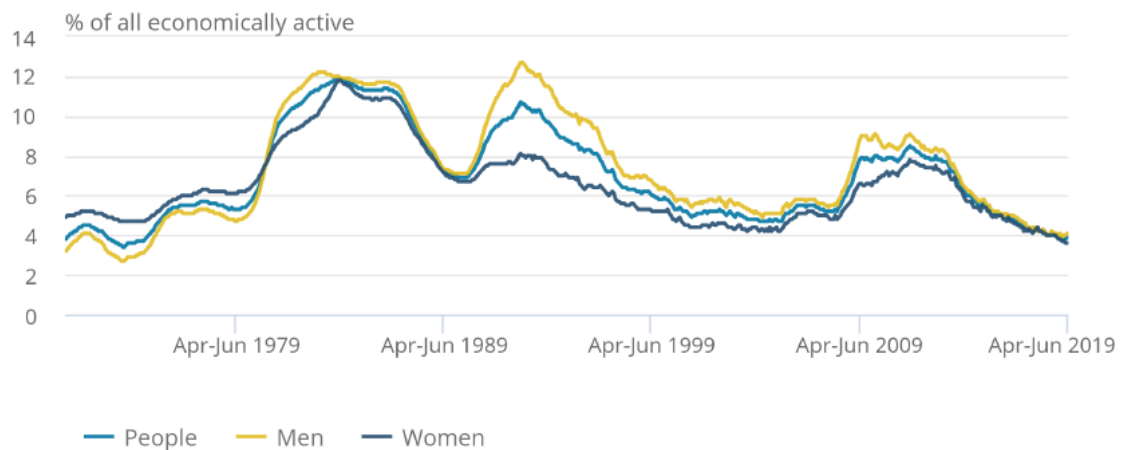
- for everyone was 3.9%, lower than a year earlier (4.0%), on the quarter the rate was 0.1 percentage points higher
- for men was 4.1%, slightly higher than a year earlier (4.0%)
- for women was 3.6%, the joint-lowest since comparable records began in 1971

For April to June 2019, an estimated 1.33 million people were unemployed, 33,000 fewer than a year earlier and 732,000 fewer than five years earlier.

Looking in more detail at this fall of 732,000 unemployed people over the last five years:

- people unemployed for up to 6 months fell by 197,000 to 793,000
- people out of work for between 6 and 12 months fell by 137,000 to 194,000
- the largest fall was for people unemployed for over one year (down 398,000 to 342,000)

Fig 3.1: UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, January to March 1971 to April to June 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### 4 Economic inactivity

Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged from 16 to 64 years has been generally falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women.

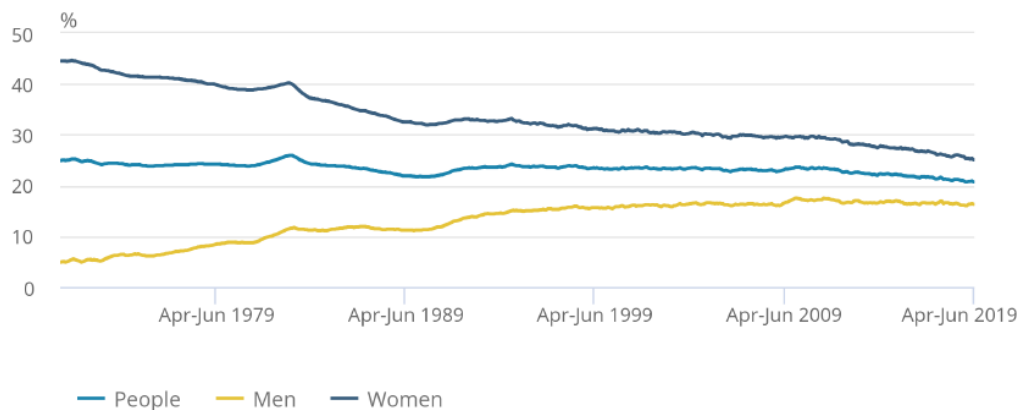
For people aged from 16 to 64 years, for April to June 2019, the estimated economic inactivity rate:

- for all people was 20.7%, a joint-record low
- for men was 16.3%
- for women was 25.1%, a record low

Estimates for April to June 2019 showed 8.56 million people aged from 16 to 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was:

- 176,000 fewer than a year earlier
- 445,000 fewer than five years earlier

Fig 4.1: UK economic inactivity rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, January to March 1971 to April to June 2019.



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

## 5 Earnings growth

Annual growth in both total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay (excluding bonuses) has accelerated in recent months. Two contributing factors were introduced in April that have a potential impact in this reporting period, these are:

- pay increases for some NHS staff, which will impact public sector pay growth
- the introduction of the new National Living Wage rate (4.9 percentage points higher than the 2018 rate) and National Minimum Wage rates, which will impact the lowest-paid workers in sectors such as wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants

For June 2019, average regular pay, before tax and other deductions, for employees in Great Britain was estimated at:

- £505 per week in nominal terms
- £469 per week in real terms (constant 2015 prices), higher than the estimate for a year earlier (£460 per week), but £4 (0.8%) lower than the pre-recession peak of £473 per week for April 2008.

The equivalent figures for total pay are £499 per week in June 2019 and £525 in February 2008, a 5.0% difference.

Fig 5.1: Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to April to June 2019.



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

## 6 Vacancies

The estimated number of vacancies in the UK fell sharply during the recession of 2008 to 2009. Since 2012, it has generally increased although it has been falling since early 2019. For May to July 2019, there were an estimated 820,000 vacancies in the UK, 20,000 fewer than a year earlier and 20,000 fewer than for the previous quarter (February to April 2019).

Fig 6.1: Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2001 to May to July 2019.



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey.

## Glossary

### Employment

Employment measures the number of people in paid work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are in paid work.

### 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. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

### Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as economically inactive) 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 in the next two weeks. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 years who are not in the labour force.

### Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings measures money paid by employers to employees in Great Britain before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates are not just a measure of pay rises as they also reflect, for example, changes in the overall structure of the workforce. More high-paid jobs in the economy would have an upward effect on the earnings growth rate”.

Prepared by:

**Peter Wills**

Economic Analyst

Economic Growth Service

13<sup>th</sup> August 2019

If you would like this information  
in another format please contact:

**Cornwall Council, County Hall  
Treyew Road, Truro TR1 3AY**

Email: **[comments@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:comments@cornwall.gov.uk)**

Telephone: **0300 1234 100**

**[www.cornwall.gov.uk](http://www.cornwall.gov.uk)**