



Employment Bulletin

A Monthly Analysis of Employment, Unemployment and Jobs

EB 10/14

September 2014

Unemployment according to the Government's preferred measure was 1.97 million in the three months to August 2014, down 154,000 from the previous three months and down 538,000 from the same period a year ago. The unemployment rate was 6.0%, down 0.5 from the previous three months and down 1.7 from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds was 16.0% in the three months to August 2014, down 1.7 on the quarter and down 5.3 on the year. There were 733,000 unemployed young people aged from 16 to 24 in the quarter June to August 2014. Comparisons of youth unemployment over time are complicated by the fact that unemployment rates are calculated as the number of unemployed people divided by the economically active population which excludes those not seeking or available for work.

Key Facts

- * **Claimant count in Nottinghamshire falls by 733 over the month.**
- * **Jobless total now 19,342.**
- * **Claimant count rates in September (residence based);**
United Kingdom 2.3%
East Midlands 2.1%
Nottinghamshire 2.7%
County 2.0%
City 4.3%
- * **LFS Unemployment in the United Kingdom 1,970,000 or 6.0% of the workforce.**

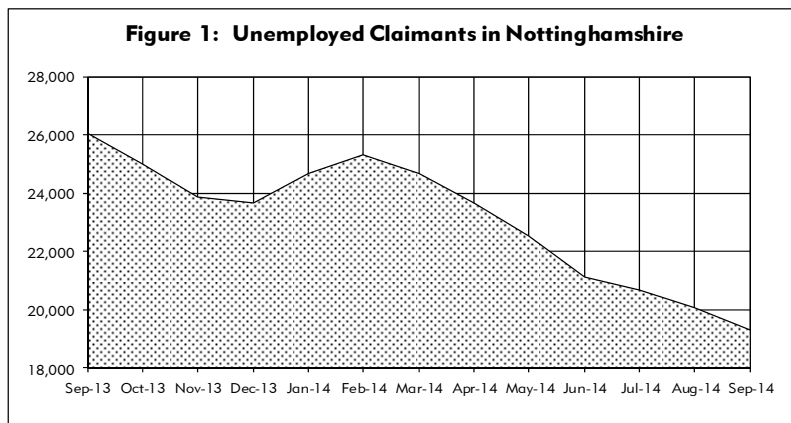
The proportion of people aged from 16 to 24 in full-time education has increased substantially from 26.2% for March to May 1992 to 44.2% for June to August 2014. Increasing numbers of young people going into full-time education reduces the size of the economically

active population and therefore increases the unemployment rate. The lowest youth unemployment rate was 11.6% for spring 2001 and the highest rate was 22.5% for winter 2011.

The seasonally adjusted claimant figure for the United Kingdom decreased by 18,600 last month to 951,900 and was down 394,500 over the year.

The number of people in employment aged 16 and over increased by 46,000 over the quarter to reach 30.76 million. The employment rate for those aged 16 to 64 is now 73.0%, up 0.1 from the previous quarter and up 1.5 from a year earlier.

The number of people in full-time employment increased by 37,000 on the quarter to reach 22.48 million. The



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number of people in part-time employment was 8.28 million in the three months to August 2014, up 10,000 on the previous quarter.

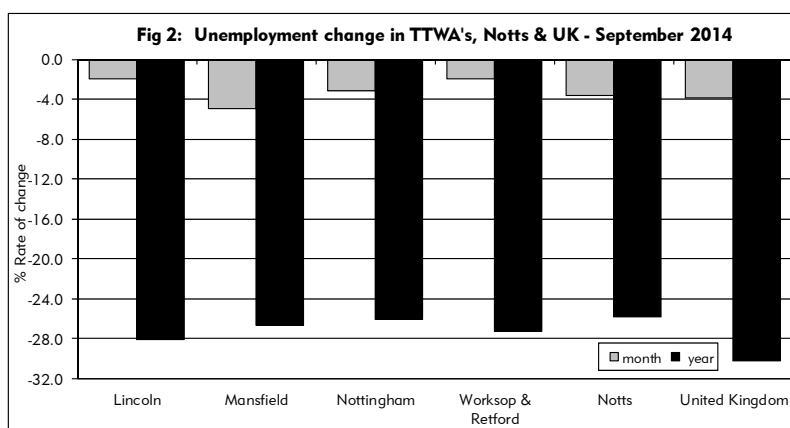
In the three months to August 2014, there were 9.03 million economically inactive people aged from 16 to 64, up 113,000 from the previous quarter but down 46,000 from a year earlier.

Average total pay (including bonuses) was £479 per week in August 2014. Over the year total pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 0.7%. Average regular pay (excluding bonuses) was £452 per week in August 2014. Over the year regular pay for employees in Great Britain rose by 0.9%. Between August 2013 and August 2014, the Consumer Prices Index increased by 1.5%.

There were 674,000 job vacancies in the three months to September 2014, up 18,000 from the three months to June 2014 and up 130,000 on a year earlier.

There were 2.9 unemployed people per vacancy in the period from June to August 2014, down 0.4 on the quarter and down by 1.8 on the year.

In the three months to August 2014, 95,000 people became redundant in the three months prior to their Labour



Force Survey interview. This is down 22,000 from the previous three months and down 39,000 on the year. The redundancy rate was 3.7 per 1,000 employees, down 0.9 from the previous three months and down 1.6 from a year earlier.

The unadjusted claimant figure for the United Kingdom has decreased by 37,909 over the month to 923,240. The proportion unemployed calculated on the residence base now stands at 2.3% of the population aged 16-64.

The number of claimants in Nottinghamshire decreased by 733 between August and September 2014. The total of 19,342 is 6,744 less than it was a year ago (see figure 1).

The proportion unemployed in Nottinghamshire is now 2.7%. This is higher than the East Midlands (2.1%) and the United Kingdom (2.3%).

Between August and September 2014, unemployment decreased in all of the four Travel To Work Areas in the County (figure 2). Mansfield experienced the largest decrease, with a rate of change of -5.0%, followed by Nottingham with -3.2% and Lincoln and Worksop & Retford both with -2.0%.

Compared with September 2013, all of the four TTWA's in the County have reduced numbers of claimants. The largest change has been in Lincoln with a rate of change of -28.1% followed by Worksop & Retford with -27.3% Mansfield with -26.7% and Nottingham with -26.1%.

Unemployment decreased in all of the seven Local Authority Districts in the County between August and September 2014. The largest decreases were in Broxtowe with -7.9% and Ashfield with -6.0%. Unemployment in the

Table 1: Claimant Count, September 2014

Area	No. of Claimants			Change over		Claimant Count Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Month	Year	Male	Female	Total
UK seasonally adjusted	615,600	336,300	951,900	-18,600	-394,500	3.0	1.6	2.3
United Kingdom	580,990	342,250	923,240	-37,909	-401,485	2.9	1.7	2.3
East Midlands	37,384	22,816	60,200	2,691	-28,094	2.6	1.6	2.1
Notts County (a)	6,199	3,760	9,959	-432	-3,975	2.5	1.5	2.0
Nottm City (b)	6,038	3,345	9,383	-301	-2,769	5.4	3.2	4.3
Nottinghamshire (a+b)	12,237	7,105	19,342	-733	-6,744	3.4	2.0	2.7

The rates shown in tables 1-4 are supplied by ONS. They are calculated by expressing the claimant count figures as a proportion of the resident population aged 16-64 derived from the latest mid-year population figures.

City of Nottingham decreased by 301 over the month resulting in a rate of change of -3.1%.

The rates of change have varied throughout the County over the year, from -34.6% in Broxtowe to -24.2% in Mansfield. Nottingham City changed by -22.8% over the year.

Unemployment decreased in all of the eight

Parliamentary Constituencies in the County during September. Ashfield and Broxtowe recorded the largest decreases, both experiencing a rate of change of -7.9% followed by Gedling with -3.7% and Bassetlaw with -3.1%. Over the month Nottingham East has changed by -3.4%, Nottingham North by -3.2% and Nottingham South by -2.6%.

All of the eight

Parliamentary Constituencies in the County have decreased numbers of claimants compared with the same period last year resulting in rates of change ranging from -24.2% in Mansfield to -33.8% in Broxtowe. The three Nottingham Constituencies have rates of change of -20.4% in Nottingham East, -25.3% in Nottingham North and -22.7% in Nottingham South.

Table 2: Claimant Count by Travel To Work Areas in Nottinghamshire, September 2014

Travel To Work Area	No. of Claimants			Change over		Claimant Count Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Month	Year	Male	Female	Total
Lincoln	2,994	1,669	4,663	-97	-1,825	2.9	1.6	2.2
Mansfield	2,734	1,704	4,438	-236	-1,617	3.0	1.8	2.4
Nottingham	9,602	5,514	15,116	-500	-5,344	3.5	2.0	2.8
Worksop & Retford	1,003	604	1,607	-32	-603	2.7	1.7	2.2

Proportions for Travel To Work Areas are calculated using the mid-2009 resident 16-64 population.

Table 3: Claimant Count by Local Authority Districts in Nottinghamshire, September 2014

District	No. of Claimants			Change over		Claimant Count Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Month	Year	Male	Female	Total
Ashfield	1,190	754	1,944	-125	-704	3.1	1.9	2.5
Bassetlaw	913	558	1,471	-52	-546	2.6	1.6	2.1
Broxtowe	714	458	1,172	-101	-619	2.0	1.3	1.7
Gedling	898	526	1,424	-63	-655	2.5	1.4	2.0
Mansfield	1,246	723	1,969	-50	-627	3.7	2.1	2.9
Newark & Sherwood	742	462	1,204	-22	-494	2.1	1.3	1.7
<i>Nottingham**</i>	<i>6,038</i>	<i>3,345</i>	<i>9,383</i>	<i>-301</i>	<i>-2,769</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Rushcliffe	496	279	775	-19	-330	1.4	0.8	1.1

*Figures relating to the Unitary Authority of Nottingham City in tables 3 & 4 are shown in italics.

Table 4: Claimant Count by Parliamentary Constituencies in Nottinghamshire, September 2014

Constituency	No. of Claimants			Change over		Claimant Count Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Month	Year	Male	Female	Total
Ashfield	928	620	1,548	-132	-622	2.9	1.9	2.4
Bassetlaw	881	541	1,422	-45	-507	2.7	1.7	2.2
Broxtowe	596	377	973	-84	-497	1.9	1.2	1.6
Gedling	805	453	1,258	-49	-575	2.8	1.5	2.1
Mansfield	1,246	723	1,969	-50	-627	3.7	2.2	2.9
Newark	496	327	823	-23	-419	1.6	1.1	1.3
<i>Nottingham East</i>	<i>2,491</i>	<i>1,273</i>	<i>3,764</i>	<i>-131</i>	<i>-967</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>
<i>Nottingham North</i>	<i>2,061</i>	<i>1,305</i>	<i>3,366</i>	<i>-111</i>	<i>-1,140</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>
<i>Nottingham South</i>	<i>1,486</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>2,253</i>	<i>-59</i>	<i>-662</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Rushcliffe	438	238	676	-18	-276	1.5	0.8	1.1
Sherwood	809	481	1,290	-31	-452	2.8	1.6	2.2

Proportions for Parliamentary Constituencies are calculated using the mid-2009 resident 16-64 age population.

NB: On 15th October 2014 ,ONS updated the Ward geography to 2011 Census Wards. As a result Ward unemployment rates have not been made available in time for this months Employment Bulletin.

Fuel Poverty

The latest sub-regional fuel poverty figures for England were released by the Department of Energy and Climate Change on the 12th June 2014. They relate to 2012 and use the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition to calculate the number of fuel poor households at all spatial levels from region to Local Super Output Area (LSOA).

Low Income High Cost indicator

As its name suggests, the LIHC indicator defines fuel poverty as the combination of facing high costs and having a low income. The threshold for low income is set at 60% of median income and the threshold for high costs is the contemporary median bill, representing “typical” energy requirements for households in England.

A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth. This is usually defined as 21 degrees for the main living room and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms.

Although the emphasis in the definition is on heating the home, fuel costs in the definition of fuel poverty also include spending on heating water, lights and appliance usage and cooking costs.

The LIHC indicator is used for identifying households suffering from fuel poverty but it should be recognised that it is difficult to target the fuel poor with very great precision. Also certain dwelling characteristics are strongly associated with fuel poverty e.g. any low income household in a home with an E, F or G energy efficiency rating is highly likely to be fuel poor.

Fuel Poverty in the Regions

There are over a quarter of a million households in fuel poverty in the East Midlands region representing 13.2% of all households in the region. The South East region has the smallest proportion of fuel poor households (7.8%) and the West Midlands region has the highest proportion (15.2%).

Table 1: Fuel Poverty by Region

Region	Number of households ¹	Number of households in fuel poverty ¹	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
North East	1,109,018	128,971	11.6
North West	2,976,114	335,344	11.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,274,473	244,850	10.8
East Midlands	1,935,410	256,017	13.2
West Midlands	2,242,988	340,226	15.2
East of England	2,394,681	206,319	8.6
London	3,114,862	276,782	8.9
South East	3,552,475	276,860	7.8
South West	2,335,218	217,210	9.3

¹Note: Household and fuel poverty numbers at region level come from the national fuel poverty statistics, 2012

Fuel Poverty in the Local Authority areas in Nottinghamshire

Just over 12% of households in the County are fuel poor compared with 13.2% in the East Midlands and 10.4% in England. There are only small variations between the districts, Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood have the highest level of fuel poor households, both with rates of 12.7%. Rushcliffe and Gedling have the lowest rates with 11.5% and 11.0% respectively. The City of Nottingham has a much higher level of fuel poor households with a rate of 18.4%.

Table 2: Fuel Poverty by Local Authority

LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
Ashfield	51,969	6,507	12.5
Bassetlaw	48,696	6,193	12.7
Broxtowe	47,816	5,736	12.0
Gedling	50,400	5,522	11.0
Mansfield	45,851	5,796	12.6
Newark and Sherwood	49,815	6,311	12.7
Rushcliffe	46,827	5,367	11.5
Nottinghamshire	341,374	41,432	12.1
Nottingham	128,819	23,648	18.4

Fuel Poverty in the Parliamentary Constituency areas in Nottinghamshire

At the Parliamentary Constituency level it is the three Nottingham constituencies that have the highest rates; Nottingham East with 21.3%, Nottingham South with 17.4% and Nottingham North with 16.3%. The ex-mining areas of Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield also have high proportions of fuel poor households with rates of 12.8%, 12.6% and 12.6% respectively. The more urban areas of Broxtowe, Rushcliffe and Gedling have relatively low rates of 11.9%, 11.7% and 11.0% respectively.

Table 3: Fuel Poverty by Parliamentary Constituency

Parliamentary Constituency	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
Ashfield	44,302	5,691	12.8
Bassetlaw	44,940	5,665	12.6
Broxtowe	41,373	4,911	11.9
Gedling	41,140	4,542	11.0
Mansfield	45,851	5,796	12.6
Newark	42,600	5,232	12.3
Nottingham East	42,933	9,151	21.3
Nottingham North	42,458	6,928	16.3
Nottingham South	43,428	7,569	17.4
Rushcliffe	40,182	4,685	11.7
Sherwood	40,986	4,910	12.0

Fuel Poverty in the Lower Super Output Areas in Nottinghamshire

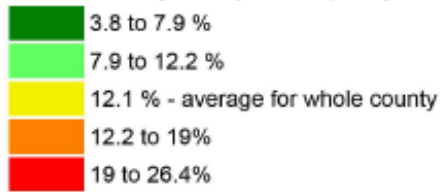
The data for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) shows that the rates of fuel poor households range from 26.4% in a LSOA in Trent Bridge Ward in Rushcliffe to 3.8% in a LSOA in Toton & Chilwell Meadows in Broxtowe.

Table 4: Fuel Poverty by LSOA (highest and lowest rates in Nottinghamshire)

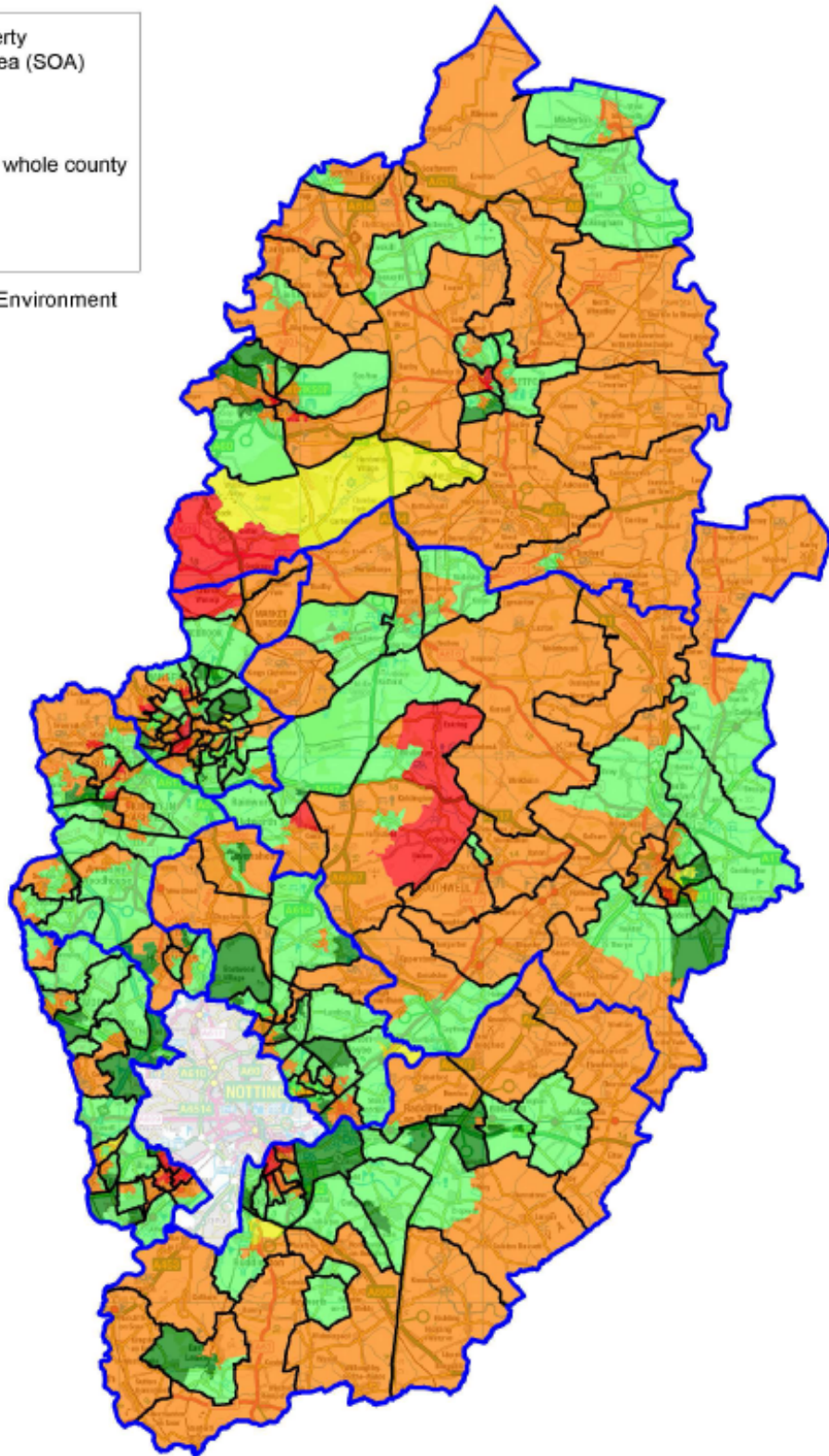
LSOA Name	Ward Name	LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
Rushcliffe 005E	Trent Bridge	Rushcliffe	633	167	26.4
Broxtowe 009D	Beeston North	Broxtowe	550	138	25.1
Broxtowe 009B	Beeston North	Broxtowe	600	145	24.2
Rushcliffe 005F	Trent Bridge	Rushcliffe	694	165	23.8
Rushcliffe 005D	Trent Bridge	Rushcliffe	704	165	23.4
Newark and Sherwood 009D	Magnus	Newark and Sherwood	608	138	22.7
Bassetlaw 012A	Worksop North West	Bassetlaw	616	139	22.6
Rushcliffe 005C	Musters	Rushcliffe	509	114	22.4
Mansfield 004D	Woodhouse	Mansfield	587	129	22.0
Broxtowe 009C	Beeston North	Broxtowe	638	138	21.6
Bassetlaw 012C	Worksop South East	Bassetlaw	698	150	21.5
Bassetlaw 014B	Welbeck	Bassetlaw	465	99	21.3
Rushcliffe 007A	Compton Acres	Rushcliffe	520	26	5.0
Bassetlaw 016A	Worksop North East	Bassetlaw	753	36	4.8
Ashfield 009E	Kirkby in Ashfield West	Ashfield	538	26	4.8
Broxtowe 003D	Greasley (Giltbrook & Newthorpe)	Broxtowe	563	26	4.6
Mansfield 007E	Maun Valley	Mansfield	897	40	4.5
Gedling 016B	Bonington	Gedling	667	30	4.5
Bassetlaw 013B	Worksop South	Bassetlaw	652	29	4.4
Bassetlaw 006B	Worksop North	Bassetlaw	756	32	4.2
Rushcliffe 006D	Gamston	Rushcliffe	752	31	4.1
Ashfield 015B	Hucknall West	Ashfield	498	20	4.0
Rushcliffe 002E	Bingham West	Rushcliffe	615	24	3.9
Broxtowe 015C	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	Broxtowe	1,004	38	3.8

The map highlights that generally speaking the more rural areas in Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe have larger proportions of fuel poor households than the urban areas around the City boundary and the built up areas of Ashfield and Mansfield. However, there are concentrations of fuel poor households in the towns of West Bridgford, Beeston, Mansfield, Retford and Newark. There are also concentrations of fuel poor households in the areas around Eakring, Edingley, Holbeck and Church Warsop.

% of households in fuel poverty
within each Super Output Area (SOA)



Data source : Department of Environment
& Climate Change, 2012



Fuel Poverty in Nottinghamshire - 2012



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