UNEMPLOYMENT

There are two unrelated measures:

- **Unemployment estimates** at the local authority level from the Annual Population Survey.
- The **claimant count** which provides data down to the ward level.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- The quarterly Annual Population Survey (APS) surveys a sample of people, including a question on unemployment. This measure considers that you are unemployed and if you are actively looking for work.
- From this survey ONS publishes one unemployment rate, which conforms to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment. The measure relates the numbers unemployed to the number of residents economically active, and is available at to the local authority level.
- At the local authority level, ONS also produces estimates from its work on experimental statistics. These are deemed more reliable than the standard data available from the APS referred to above.
- APS is a sample survey so the estimates are liable to sampling errors (eg. Unemployment in Leeds was 16,700 (+/- 4,000) in September 2019)

See

https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/annualpopulationsurveyapsqmi

CLAIMANTS

The Claimant Count - JSA

Historically the Claimant Count was the number of people who signed on to claim Jobseeker's Allowance. The introduction of Universal Credit (UC) has impacted on these figures meaning that it is no longer a valid measure of the claimant count.

The ONS withdrew the Claimant Count from their national Labour Market Statistics Bulletin in March 2017, stating that the Claimant Count was no longer a reliable economic indicator.

DWP Alternative Claimant Count

DWP have developed an alternative count as a way of estimating what the claimant count would have looked like had UC been fully implemented and legacy benefit current claimants migrated on UC. This Alternative Claimant Count is to lift the historic Claimant Count to what it could have been under a "Universal Credit world". The new statistics show the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits comprising:

1. Universal Credit – All Work Requirements conditionality group (excluding those on the health journey pre-Work Capability Assessment)
2. Estimates of those claimants who would have been in the All Work Requirements conditionality group under UC if it had been fully implemented since 2013.

The new statistics do not measure unemployment, as defined by the ILO. They measure the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits. This will not cover all of the people who meet the ILO definition. This was also the case with the previous measure of claimant count. Data is available at the ward level, unlike the APS.

See https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/alternative-claimant-count-statistics-background-information-and-methodology/alternative-claimant-count-statistics-background-information-and-methodology

UNEMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR CITIES

Unemployment in Leeds was 16,700 (+/- 4,000) in September 2019.
Of the 14 major cities, Leeds had the 2nd highest unemployed and declined by 53% over the last 5 years.

Unemployment in major cities			
	Sept 2019	Sept 2014	% change
Birmingham	41,500	57,600	-28
Leeds	**16,700**	**35,400**	**-53**
Glasgow	16,400	27,900	-41
Manchester	15,400	24,500	-37
Bradford	14,100	23,600	-40
Sheffield	12,500	26,400	-53
Bristol	11,100	18,400	-40
Nottingham	11,100	17,300	-36
Liverpool	10,300	26,900	-62
Leicester	9,500	15,600	-39
Cardiff	8,800	13,800	-36
Kirklees	8,600	16,600	-48
Edinburgh	8,300	15,800	-47
Kirklees	8,600	16,600	-48
Newcastle	8,200	13,900	-41
LCR	57,000	115,100	-50
Core Cities	150,000	266,600	-42
Source: Unemployment: ONS Experimental Statistics (Year to Sept 2019): aged 16+ years			

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
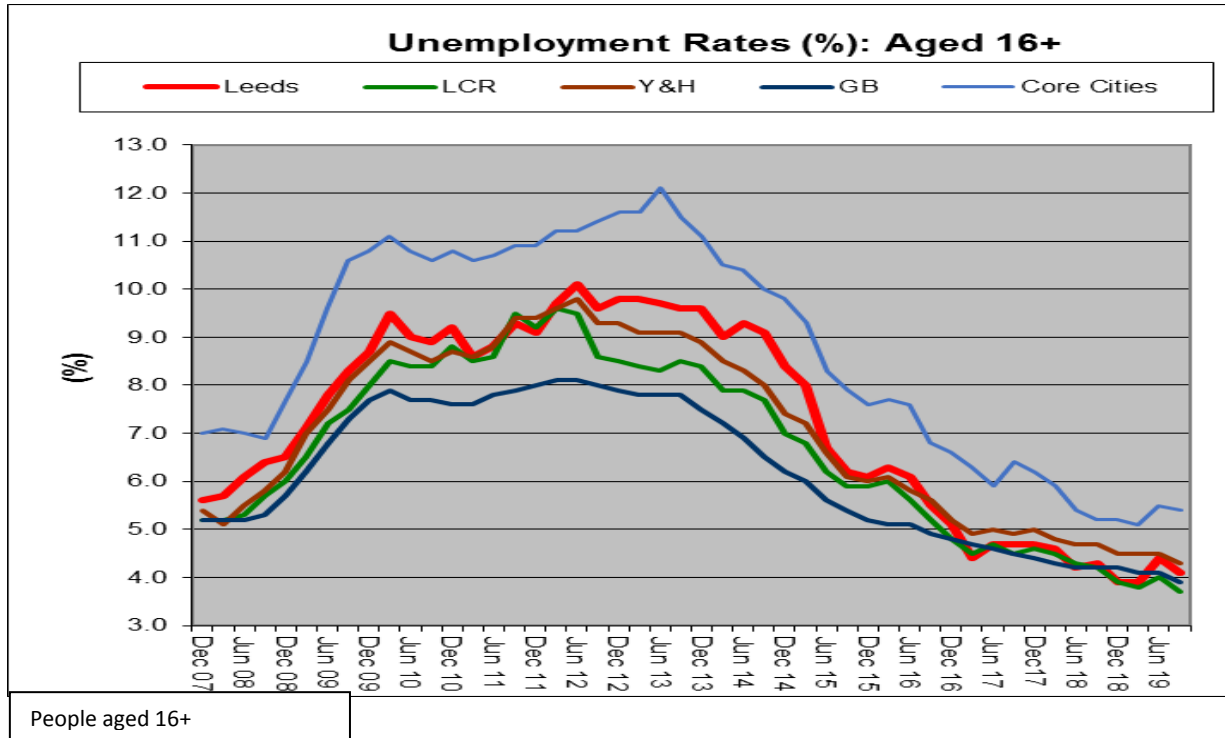The table below shows the proportions and rates for the 14 major employment centres outside of London.
Leeds is the 2nd equal lowest unemployment rate. The decline over the last 5 years was the 2nd highest.

Unemployment rates in major cities (%)			
City	Sept 2019	Sept 2014	Change
Birmingham	7.8	11.6	-3.8
Nottingham	6.9	11.2	-4.3
Bradford	5.9	9.4	-3.5
Manchester	5.5	9.6	-4.1
Leicester	5.4	9.8	-4.4
Newcastle	5.4	10.1	-4.7
Glasgow	5.2	9.5	-4.3
Cardiff	4.4	7.5	-3.1
Sheffield	4.2	9.1	-4.9
Liverpool	4.2	12.0	-7.8
Bristol	4.2	7.9	-3.7
Kirklees	4.1	8.2	-4.1
Leeds	**4.1**	**9.1**	**-5.0**
Edinburgh	2.9	6.0	-3.1
LCR	3.7	7.7	-4.0
Core Cities	5.4	10.0	-4.6

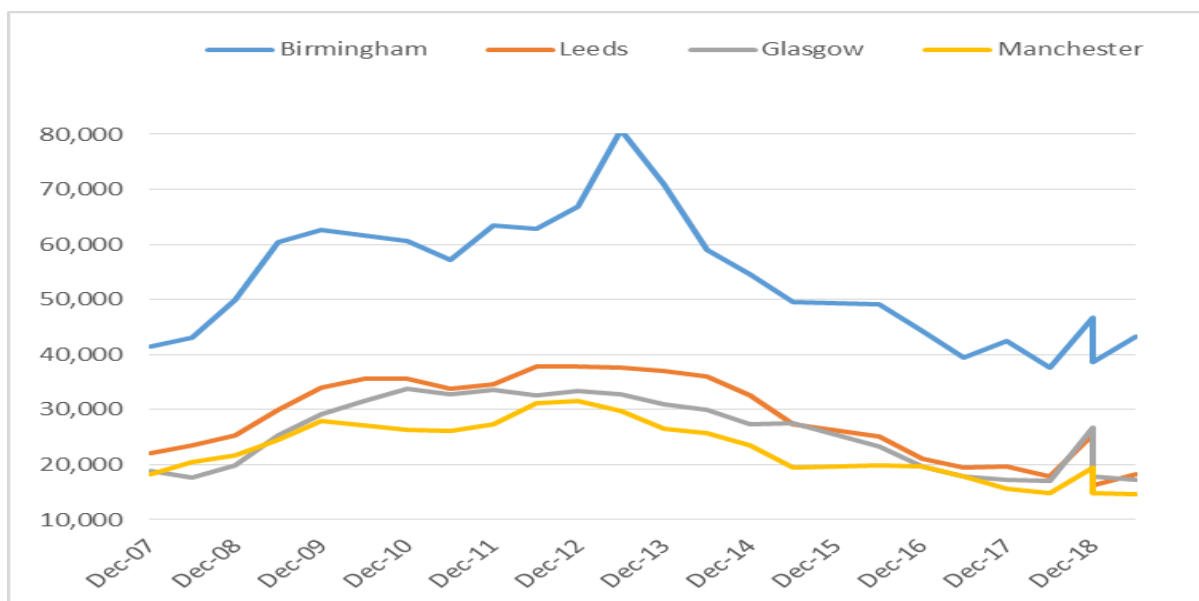## CURRENT APS UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: LEEDS, YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER, GB

The chart below shows unemployment rates from the Annual Population Survey (former Labour Force Survey).

It clearly shows the effect of the last reession.

People aged 16+

- Between 1997 and 2005, all areas have seen a continuous decline in unemployment rates, with Leeds lower than the region or GB between 1997 and 2005.
- From 2007 to 2017 the Leeds rate has been above the GB rate, but significantly lower than the Y&H and the Core Cities as a whole.
- During 2019, the Leeds rate is higher than Leeds City Region and GB.

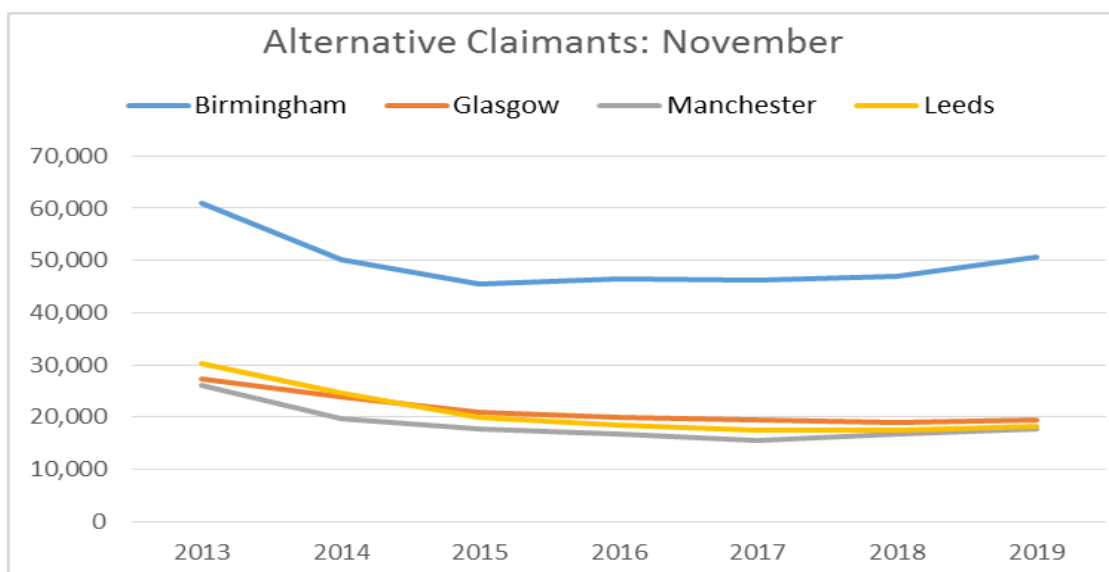## UNEMPLOYMENT FOR TOP 4 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Alternative Claimant Count

The table below shows the change between November 2014 and November 2019. Leeds

In 2019 Leeds had the 3rd highest Alternative Claimant Count and one of the highest % decreases over the last 5 years.

	Nov 2019	Nov 2014	% change
Birmingham	50,608	50,160	+1
Glasgow	19,412	23,826	-19
Leeds	**18,122**	**24,483**	**-26**
Manchester	17,730	19,601	-10
Bradford	16,882	20,468	-18
Liverpool	15,509	17,876	-13
Sheffield	12,576	17,320	-27
Nottingham	10,528	13,243	-21
Hull	10,073	13,204	-24
Kirklees	9,756	11,752	-17
Leicester	9,030	12,262	-26
Bristol	8,854	11,129	-20
Cardiff	8,765	10,891	-20
Newcastle	8,585	9,323	-8
Edinburgh	7,366	10,592	-30
Wakefield	6,700	8,434	-21
Barnsley	5,052	6,730	-25
Calderdale	4,606	5,777	-20
York	1,705	2,487	-31
Harrogate	1,305	1,243	+5
Selby	876	1,253	-30
Craven	424	535	-21
West Yorkshire	56,066	70,914	-21
Leeds City Region	65,428	83,162	-21
Core Cities	170,689	197,852	-14

Alternative claimants for largest centres

Alternative Claimants by Ward

The table below shows:

- The number of claimants by ward for November 2019 and the % change on 2014.
- Claimants as a proportion of people aged 14-64 in 2018
- Index of Deprivation 2019 ward rank

The wards with the highest claimant proportion tend to be those ranked most deprived in the IoD 2019.

LEEDS WARD	Claimants 2019	% change on 2014	Clamant proportion (%)	IoD 2019 rank
Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	1,577	-27	8.7	2
Gipton & Harehills	1,631	-32	8.2	1
Killingbeck & Seacroft	1,055	-14	7.0	3
Armley	1,142	-26	6.9	6
Beeston & Holbeck	1,022	-26	5.9	10
Middleton Park	1,037	-20	5.9	4
Chapel Allerton	894	-20	5.4	7
Hunslet & Riverside	1,107	-29	5.3	5
Bramley & Stanningley	648	-29	4.4	8
Farnley & Wortley	681	-22	4.4	9
Kirkstall	666	-27	4.1	12
Temple Newsam	487	-24	3.8	11
Cross Gates & Whimoor	411	-24	3.0	13
Pudsey	395	-30	2.6	20
Roundhay	363	-20	2.6	21
Morley South	358	-34	2.5	16
Alwoodley	320	-29	2.4	15
Little London & Woodhouse	714	-20	2.3	14
Weetwood	312	-40	2.2	17
Moortown	317	-26	2.2	19
Rothwell	266	-18	2.2	32
Adel & Wharfedale	233	-16	2.1	18
Otley & Yeadon	260	-16	2.0	27
Headingley & Hyde Park	465	-45	1.5	31
Calverley & Farsley	276	-24	1.9	23
Kippax & Methley	233	-13	1.8	29
Morley North	245	-34	1.8	30
Ardsley & Robin Hood	256	-28	1.7	22
Horsforth	205	-1	1.5	28
Garforth & Swillington	163	-34	1.4	24
Guiseley & Rawdon	168	-21	1.2	25
Wetherby	131	-20	1.2	33
Harewood	82	-28	0.8	26
Leeds	18,122	-26	3.5	