

Derbyshire Economic Update September 2021

Introduction

This document gives a brief overview of the latest information on the Derbyshire¹ economy both in a national and local context. It is primarily based on evidence available from the [Derbyshire Observatory](#), which is a single information source for organisations and individuals across the county.

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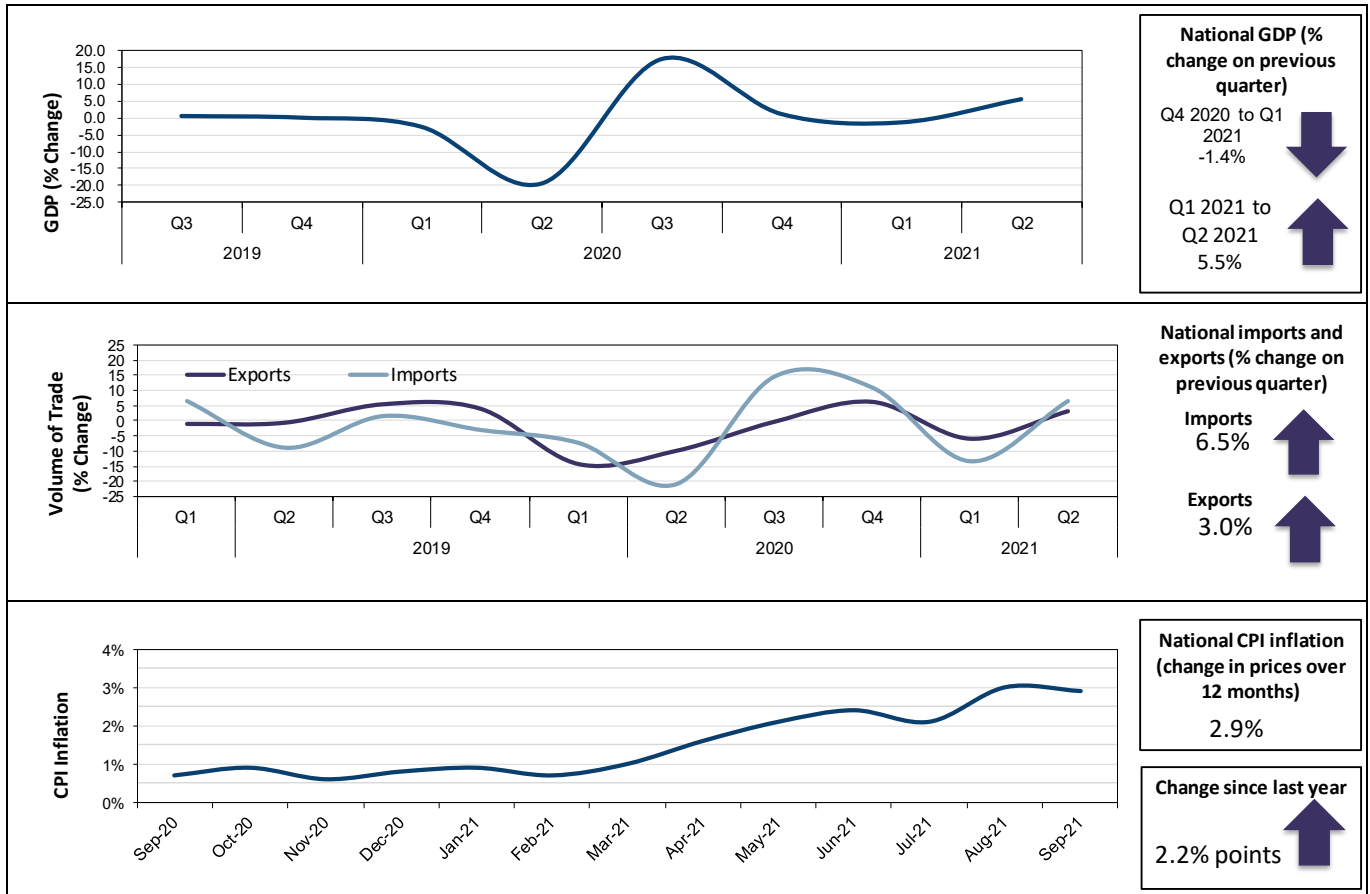
Overview

- UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have decreased by 5.5% in quarter two of 2021, following the easing of coronavirus restrictions. The level is now 3.3% below where it was before the pandemic at the end of 2019. There have been increases in services, production, and construction output over the quarter.
- The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) rose by 2.9% in the 12 months to September 2021, down from 3.0% in the year to August, although still relatively high.
- The East Midlands Chamber of Commerce's (EMCC) Quarterly Economic Survey (QES) shows Derbyshire has shown a dip in economic performance in quarter three of 2021 following four quarters of improvement. This is at odds with the wider East Midlands where improvement has continued in quarter three. Despite this, business confidence in Derbyshire remains ahead of the pre-pandemic position.
- The employment rate in Derbyshire was 76.6% in the second quarter of 2021 and is 1.1% points lower than a year ago.
- The claimant count unemployment rate in Derbyshire, based on a count of all people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or unemployment related Universal Credit (UC), is currently 3.4% (16,940 residents), 1.7% points lower than nationally. The county's unemployment rate is now 1.3% points lower than it was a year ago.
- Youth unemployment in Derbyshire stood at 4.5% (3,205 people aged 16-24) in September 2021, lower than the England rate (5.2%). The last year has seen the number of young people out of work in the county decrease by -34.9% (1,715 people).
- In August 2021 the average price of a house in Derbyshire was £206,118, an increase of 10.7% over the last 12 months, higher than that nationally (9.8%).

National Economic Context

National Performance Indicators

Trends in UK Gross Domestic Product, trade and inflation



Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Quarterly National Accounts, UK: April to June 2021, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright; UK Trade, July 2021 and GDP First Quarterly Estimate, UK: April to June 2021, ONS © Crown Copyright, and Consumer Price Inflation, UK: July 2021, ONS © Crown Copyright.

UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have increased by 5.5% in quarter two of 2021, following the easing of coronavirus restrictions². The level is now 3.3% below where it was prior to the coronavirus pandemic at the end of 2019. There have been increases in services, production, and construction output over the quarter.

Services output increased by 6.5% and is now 2.2% below quarter four 2019 levels. The wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities, education, and health provided the largest quarterly contributions to services output growth, all of which are important sectors for the county. The accommodation and food service activities (87.6%) and wholesale and retail trade (13.1%) increases were in response to the re-opening of indoor hospitality, Euro 2020, and the re-opening of non-essential retail. There was also a 20.6% increase in education output, reflecting the re-opening of schools and increased attendance rates. The health and social care sector expanded by 8.6%.

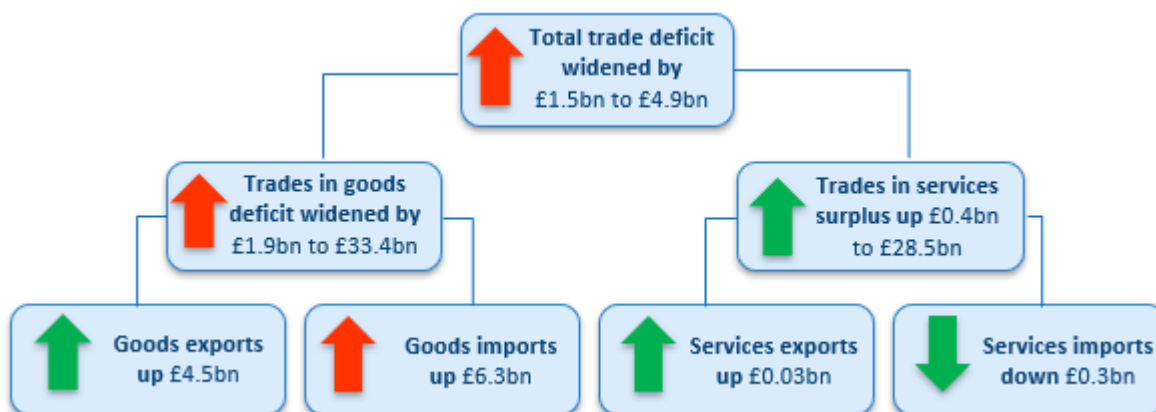
Production output rose by 1.0% in quarter two, although it is 2.8% below its pre-pandemic level. The rise this quarter was driven by a 1.8% increase in manufacturing, particularly food products, beverages and tobacco, and machinery and equipment. The production of motor vehicles, an important sector for the county, fell by 16.7% in this quarter, being particularly impacted by the global semiconductor shortages. There was also a contraction of 15.9% in mining and quarrying within the production sector.

Construction output increased by 3.8% during the quarter, reflecting a rise in new work, particularly infrastructure, and repair and maintenance. Construction has now broadly recovered to pre-pandemic levels. However, limited availability of certain construction products, most notably timber, steel, cement and tiles was an issue for some businesses.

The UK experienced the largest increase in GDP in quarter two compared with France, Spain, Germany and the United States, some of its key competitors. Of these, the latter is, however, the only economy to have recovered to its pre-pandemic levels, at 0.8% higher.

Additionally, household consumption (7.2%) and business investment (4.5%) increased in quarter two, although both are still below their quarter four 2019 levels, at 6.3% and 12.8% respectively.

Changes in UK trade May to July 2021 compared with the previous three months



Source: UK Trade, July 2021 ONS, © Crown Copyright.

Note: the arrow direction indicates whether a component has increased or decreased, while the colour denotes the impact the direction of a movement has had on the trade balance and whether it is better (green) or red (worse).

The period May to July 2021 has seen a widening of the trade deficit³. Although exports have risen by around £4.5bn over the last three months, imports have increased by a greater amount, £6.3bn. The trade deficit has therefore widened by £1.5bn and now stands at £4.9bn. Trade levels increased between May and July compared with the previous three months. This reflects the opening up of the UK economy as lockdown measures eased under the Government’s roadmap. UK manufacturers saw exports rise by £4.5bn but imports increase by £6.3bn leading to a widening of the trade deficit for goods of £1.9bn. The UK service sector saw a rise of £0.03bn in exports and a drop in imports of £0.3bn leading to its trade surplus increasing by £0.4bn.

Just focusing on July, total exports of goods fell, driven by falls to EU countries. Growing numbers of people were asked by the NHS Test and Trace app to self-isolate in July which led to staff shortages across all industries. Self-isolation, coupled with loss of EU drivers in the workforce after Brexit, has caused a significant potential shortage of HGV drivers contributing to falling exports. Total imports of goods also fell in July 2021, again driven by falling imports from EU countries. Imports of miscellaneous manufactures, machinery and transport equipment and food and live animals all fell in July 2021.

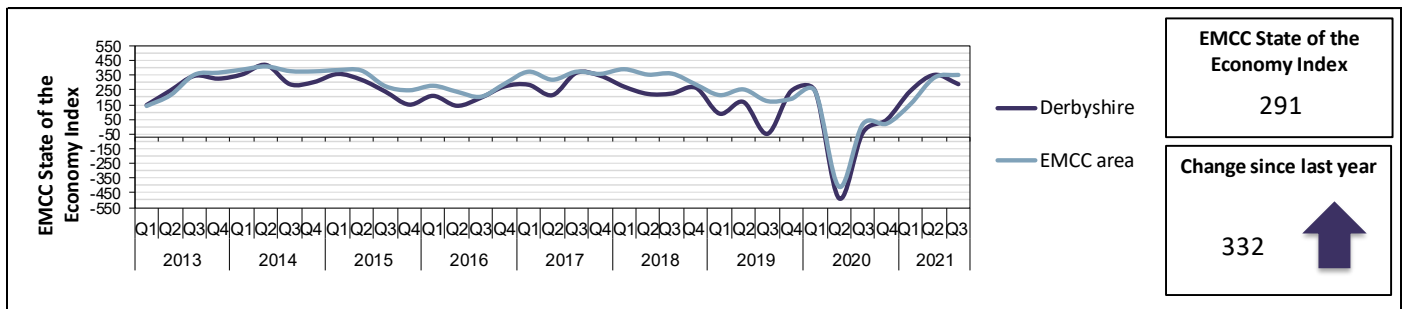
The Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) rose by 2.9% in the 12 months to September 2021, down from 3.0% in August 2021. The largest upward contribution to the rate came from transport (0.9% points) with further large upward contributions from housing and household services (0.7% points), and restaurants and hotels, and recreation and culture (both 0.3% points). Over the last year, inflation has risen by 2.2% points and for the last five months has been above the Bank of England's target for inflation of 2.0%. A range of factors are behind the rise, including increased demand for goods and services as UK lockdown restrictions have been eased, global shortages of raw materials due to supply chain difficulties and also the impact of Government Covid-19 related policies on prices, such as the Eat out to Help out scheme in the Summer of 2020.

The Bank of England's (BoE) Monetary Policy Committee voted unanimously (seven in favour, two against) to maintain the UK interest rate at 0.1% in November 2021. The UK economic recovery has continued, with spending on the rise, incomes increasing and greater job availability. Rising demand for goods and services and a shortage in supply of raw materials has pushed up prices and therefore inflation. Higher energy prices have also contributed to this. The BoE expects inflation to keep rising and reach a peak of 5% in the Spring of 2022 before falling back towards the 2% target over the next couple of years. Despite the relatively high levels of inflation, the Bank has decided to keep the interest rate as it is for the moment, although a modest rise can be expected over the next year or so to help bring inflation back towards its target.

Local Economic Context

Business Conditions

State of the Economy Index for Derbyshire and the East Midlands



Source: Quarterly Economic Survey, Quarter three 2021, East Midlands Chamber of Commerce.

The East Midlands Chamber of Commerce's (EMCC) Quarterly Economic Survey (QES), carried out between the end of August and middle of September, shows Derbyshire has shown a dip in economic performance in quarter three of 2021 following four quarters of improvement⁵. This is at odds with the wider East Midlands where improvement has continued in quarter three. Despite this, business confidence in Derbyshire remains ahead of the pre-pandemic position.

The quarter one and two results for 2021 had shown that many firms had shown adaptability in being able to respond and trade effectively during and following the lockdown in the early part of the year. However, the quarter three results show that some firms locally found the trading environment more difficult over the Summer.

There has been a fall in the county's performance for nine of the 12 indicators that comprise the Chamber's State of the Economy Index although in all but one of these, more firms have a positive view than a negative one. The exception is export orders, where there has been a net negative result this quarter. It seems that the UK market is holding up better for the county's firms than the export one. This is likely to reflect some of the well documented difficulties in accessing and moving supplies and goods internationally being experienced by manufacturers across the UK. This sector is the largest in Derbyshire, which may account for the difference in performance this quarter with the East Midlands, where the sector is smaller.

Other areas that appear to be issues for employers locally are future employment levels, where confidence has fallen this quarter and also investment, both in training and machinery, which is a potential concern given its importance in closing the wider productivity gap with the UK.

The results for quarter three have translated into a dip in business confidence about future turnover and profitability, although both remain in net positive territory, particularly turnover. The improvement in quarter two shown in the proportion of firms operating at full capacity has levelled off in quarter three, with 41% of Derbyshire respondents in the survey saying that they were operating at 100% capacity this time.

Inflation remains a concern for the county's firms. Price pressures continue to come from increased raw material costs, pay settlements and, increasingly, energy costs.

Recruitment difficulties have also continued to be evident for firms locally this quarter with 67% of those who recruited experiencing problems in doing so. Again, this reflects some of the issues being experienced across the UK in firms getting the staff they need.

In summary, more of the county's businesses are positive than negative about the economic landscape locally. However, the improvement seen over the last year as the economy recovers has stalled this quarter. Performance in export markets, investment appetite, price pressures and recruitment difficulties are areas where firms are highlighting challenges. The views of businesses locally in the fourth quarter of 2021 will depend on well they respond to these challenges and the extent to which the economic climate allows them to do so.

Investment

Invest in Derbyshire and the Derbyshire Economic Partnership received 12 investment enquiries between June and September 2021. This is fewer than the 22 for the previous period and reflects some of the challenges that have been reported elsewhere in the document this quarter. Eight of the enquiries were in manufacturing, two in retail and leisure, and one in each of the commercial office and creative sectors.

The latest business investment data from the Office for National Statistics, which covers the second quarter of 2021, slightly behind the time period reported for investment enquiries locally, showed that business investment across the UK grew by 4.5%⁷.

Despite this business investment nationally is still 12.8% lower than the pre-pandemic level. It will be important to see if the dip shown locally in quarter three is reflected in the national data when it is published.

Markham Vale continues to grow and develop with new businesses selecting the business park as the location to meet their growing business plans. Following on quickly from the construction completion of the two Orion buildings in the previous quarter, the building owners Aver Property confirmed a deal with a leading UK furniture and lighting company Gallery Direct to take the 224,000 sq. ft Orion One building. Discussions have also started for the lease of Orion Two which is expected to be announced during the next quarter. Additionally, construction has started on the new drive-thru restaurant for Chesters which will add to the wide range of service facilities on Enterprise Way.

Job Losses and Gains

The following job losses and gains information relates to Derbyshire (including Derby City) and is drawn from articles from digital sources and online local press between June and August 2021. The progress of the vaccination programme and ending of lockdown measures are predicted to help the economy recover. However, recovery is uneven across sectors, with manufacturing and construction having made significant progress but travel and hospitality remaining suppressed. The hospitality, transport and some parts of the agriculture sectors are experiencing difficulties in staff recruitment and retention. This is not necessarily totally due to the pandemic but also linked to the regulations following Brexit. Going forward it is predicted that there will be some permanent shifts in the way we work and consume goods and services. Some firms are financially restructuring and there is a move towards securing storage and logistics

facilities. Recovery is also uneven across the UK, with the East Midlands ranked 5th out of the nine regions in England for recovery in 2021 and predicted to fall to eighth by 2022.

Job losses

July

- Derby firm, Utility Exchange Online, announced that 42 jobs would be lost with the sale of the assets out of administration.

August

- Around 70 people lost their jobs at Derby manufacturing firm Garrandale after administrators were called into the firm, that supplies rail depot equipment to train companies.

Job gains

June

- The planned East Midlands Intermodal Park, opposite Toyota, north of Etwall in South Derbyshire, could have 10,600 jobs on site and a total of 19,900 jobs when including those connected to the site. This could potentially bring in £910m into the area each year.
- Derby-based SureScreen Diagnostics is to create up to 1,000 new jobs after agreeing to purchase a new manufacturing centre near junction 27 of the M1. The expansion follows an order for tens of millions of COVID-19 antigen tests.
- Engineering group, Nèos International is to establish its group headquarters and new composite subsidiary at Raynesway, Derby, creating up to 150 jobs.
- Caravan and motorhome supplier Kimberley has bought land in Chesterfield to open its third site in a move that will create 35 full time and five part time jobs.

July

- JD Sports announced that it is to take on a massive new warehouse on Derby Commercial Park, off Raynesway, Derby, that will employ up to 500 people.

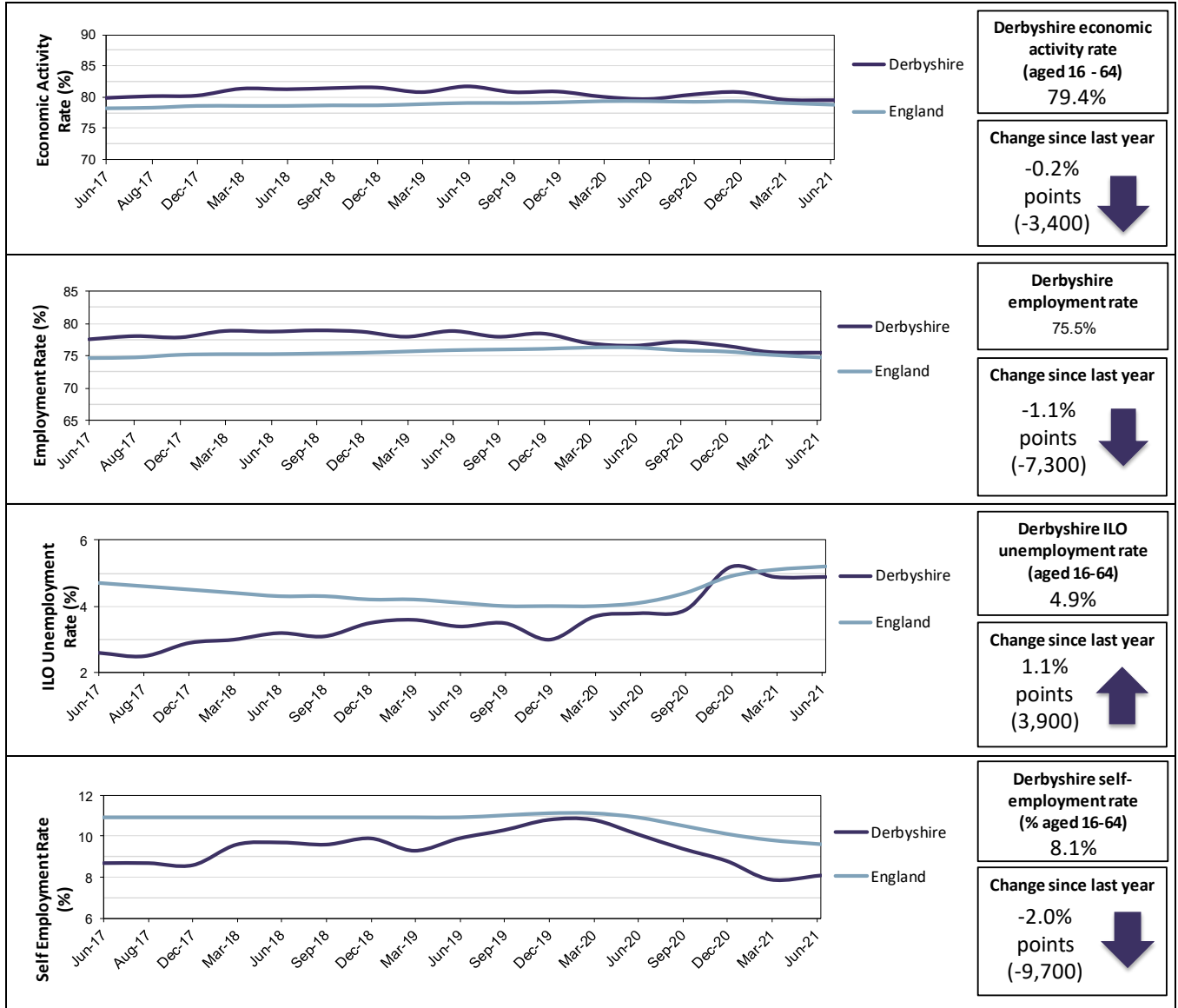
August

- Due to expansion, distribution firm Great Bear has 100 new jobs available at Markham Vale.
- Set up in 2020, Chesterfield based City Couriers Direct has gone from one person to a 10 person team and nearly 70 couriers.
- Derby IT firm Neuways has more than doubled its workforce to 45 people over the last three months.
- Located at Blackwell near South Normanton, civil engineering company All Foundations has gone through a pre-pack administration, saving 35 jobs.
- Food delivery company Deliveroo has started to operate in Buxton this month with a number of jobs on offer.

Labour Market

Labour Market Participation

Trends in economic activity, employment, ILO unemployment and self-employment for Derbyshire and the East Midlands.



Source: Annual Population Survey, July 2020 to June 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright.

The economic activity rate⁸ for the county has decreased slightly from 79.6% to 79.4% over the last year but it shows that economic activity has held up reasonably well over the last 12 months, with the level remaining above that for England.

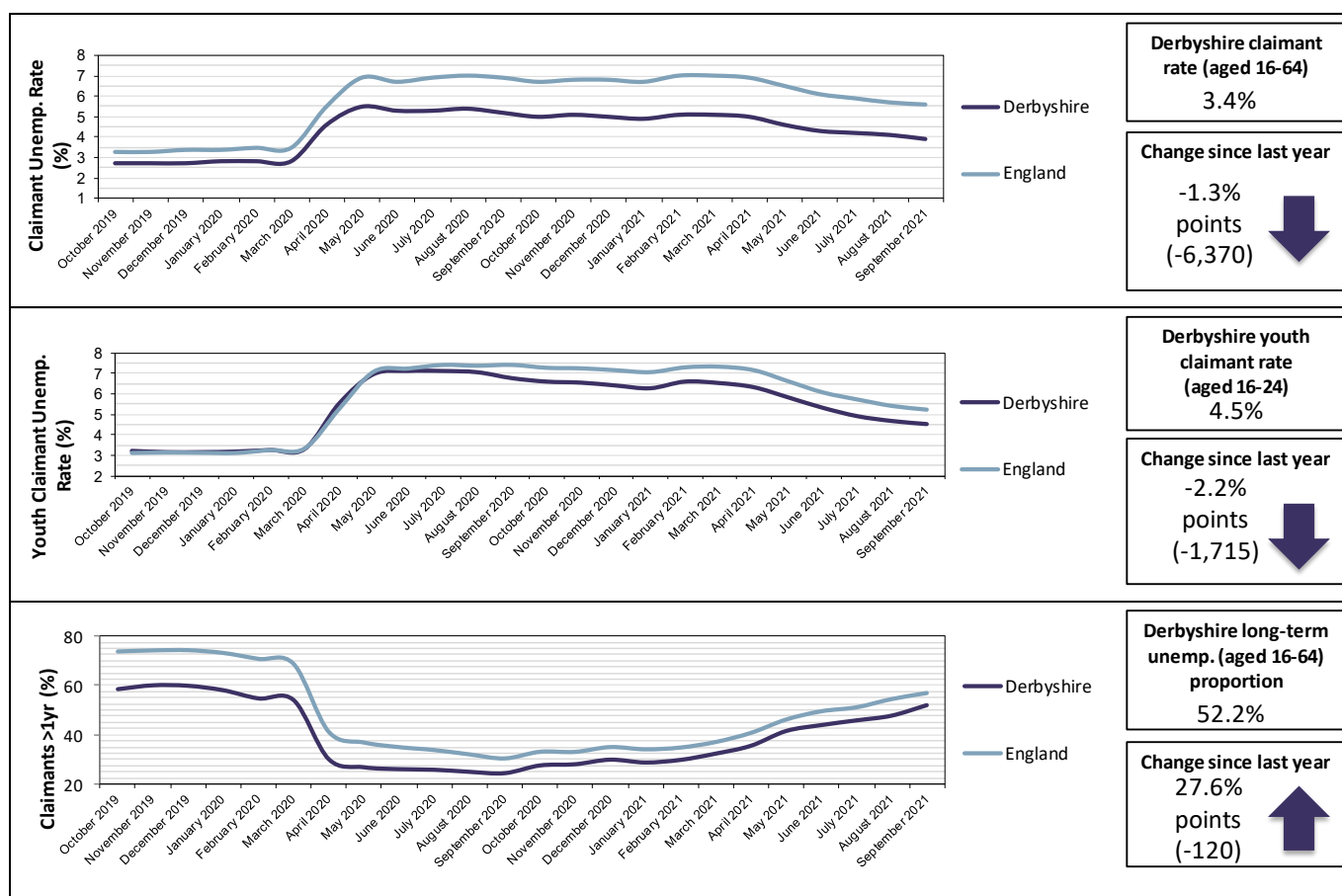
However, the employment rate⁹ in Derbyshire decreased from 76.6% to 75.5% over the last 12 months, although again it remains above the England rate (74.7%). Five of Derbyshire's eight districts have seen a drop in employment rate over the last year, the largest falls being seen in Derbyshire Dales (-14.0% points) and South Derbyshire (-9.6% points). Chesterfield has seen the greatest increase of 11.7% points. The easing of lockdown measures has seen an increase in employment levels in some areas of the economy locally but sectors such as tourism and hospitality have been hit hard and have also struggled to recruit staff as the lockdown measures have eased.

One of the key reasons for the fall in the county's employment rate is due to the decline that has taken place in self-employment locally. The self-employed in Derbyshire appear to have been particularly affected with the level having dropped by 2.0% points over the last year to 8.1%, the lowest it has been in nearly six years. Nationally there has been a dip too but not quite as significant.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹⁰ is regarded as the official measure of unemployment. The Derbyshire rate has increased by 1.1% points since last year to 4.9% but is below the England rate of 5.2%.

Unemployment in Derbyshire

Trends in claimant count unemployment for Derbyshire and the East Midlands



Source: Claimant count (overall and youth) and JSA (long-term), September 2021, ONS (NOMIS) © Crown Copyright.

The claimant count unemployment rate in Derbyshire, based on a count of all people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or unemployment related Universal Credit (UC), is currently 3.4% (16,940 residents), 1.7% points lower than nationally¹¹. The county's unemployment rate is now 1.3% points lower than it was a year ago. In September 2021 Rother (8.1%) in Chesterfield, Gamesley (8.0%) in High Peak and Cotmanhay (7.4%) in Erewash were the wards locally with the highest unemployment rates.

April 2020 saw a sharp rise in unemployment levels because of the coronavirus pandemic, partly because of the broader range of people able to claim UC due to the support put in place by the Government. However, since then the level has been relatively stable with the furlough scheme having had a moderating impact. As lockdown

measures eased on 12th April 2021 and 17th May 2021, and ended completely on 19th July 2021, under the Government’s roadmap, more businesses have been able to open and alongside this consumer demand has risen. This is reflected in the downward movement in the unemployment figures since the Spring of 2021.

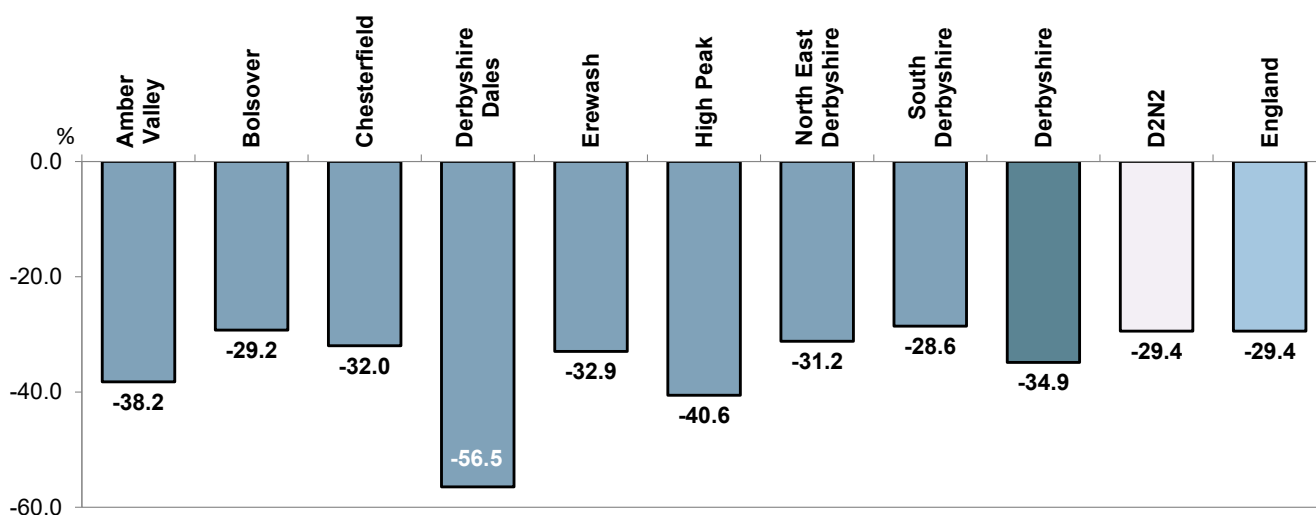
The furlough scheme and other measures to help businesses such as PAYE and business rate holidays came to an end at the end of September, and there is still uncertainty as to what will happen when such schemes end. The first indications will not really be known until unemployment data is released for October.

Workers made redundant during the pandemic appear to be responding to a rise in vacancies to re-enter the labour market. However, there are some sectors such as hospitality, accommodation and transport experiencing a shortage of staff. The number of UK job vacancies in July to September 2021 was a record high of 1,102,000, an increase of 318,000 from its pre-pandemic January to March 2020 level¹². This was the second consecutive month the three-month average has risen over one million. In Derbyshire in September 2021, there were 5,500 vacancies in the labour market, 13.0% higher than prior to the onset of the pandemic¹³.

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in Derbyshire stood at 4.5% (3,205 people aged 16-24) in September 2021¹⁴, lower than the England rate (5.2%). Rother (12.0%) in Chesterfield has the highest youth unemployment rate out of all Derbyshire wards followed by St Helen’s (10.3%) in Chesterfield and Cotmanhay (10.2%) in Erewash. Across the county there are 49 wards experiencing levels of youth unemployment more than the England rate of 5.2%. Erewash and Bolsover have the highest number (10 each) followed by Chesterfield, with nine wards.

Annual percentage change in youth unemployment (September 2020 to September 2021)



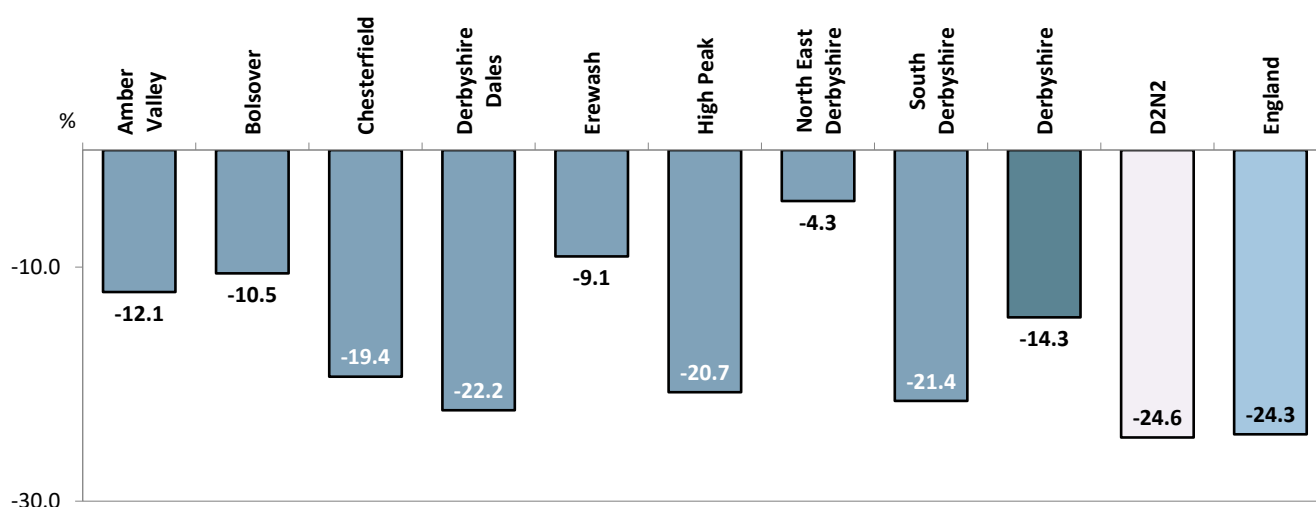
Source: Claimant count, September 2021, ONS (NOMIS) © Crown Copyright

Note: D2N2 is the Local Enterprise Partnership covering Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Nottinghamshire

The last year has seen the number of young people out of work in the county decrease by -34.9% (1,715 people). The overall percentage decrease in youth unemployment for Derbyshire is significantly higher than that for England, -29.4%. All Derbyshire districts experienced a decrease in the number of young people unemployed, with the greatest decrease being in Derbyshire Dales (-56.5% or 175 residents) followed by High Peak (-40.6% or 215 residents). This may reflect the reopening of the visitor economy, strong in both districts, since the ending of lockdown restrictions in July.

Long-term Unemployment

Annual percentage change in long term unemployment (September 2020 to September 2021)



Source: JSA, September 2021, ONS (NOMIS) © Crown Copyright

Of Derbyshire's JSA unemployment claimants, 52.2%, 720 residents, have been out of work for more than a year, lower than the 56.9% across England. Over the last year the trend in the proportion, shown in the line chart on page 11, has been upwards. This reflects the fact that newer claimants who have been able to claim JSA because of losing their jobs or reduced hours during the pandemic may have found other jobs or seen their hours increased.

However, when looking at the absolute number of long-term unemployed claimants compared with a year ago there has been a fall as shown in the chart above. This is because the easing of lockdown restrictions has enabled both long-term and newer unemployment claimants to find work, just that the latter have done so in greater numbers. The decline locally (-14.3%) is greater than that seen nationally (-24.3%). The number of JSA long-term unemployed residents has fallen in all eight districts over the last year. Derbyshire Dales (-22.2%) saw the greatest decline, followed by South Derbyshire (-21.4%).

Key Benefits

A table of date for Derbyshire and England for some key benefits.

Indicator	Number	Rate (%)		Annual change		Annual trend
		Derbyshire	England	Number	%	
Individual benefits (February 2021 except UC)						
Employment Support Allowance (ESA)/ Incapacity Benefit (IB)	24,674	5.0	4.4	-669	-2.6	↓
Long term claimants (1yr or more)	23,066	93.5	94.1	-1111	-4.6	↓
18 to 24 year old claimants (ESA only)	784	3.2	3.0	-313	-28.5	↓
Income Support (IS)	2,590	0.5	0.6	-797	-23.5	↓
Lone Parent Income Support (LPIS)	1,229	0.3	0.3	-560	-31.3	↓
Long term claimants (1yr or more)	1,227	99.8	99.9	-557	-31.2	↓
18 to 24 year old claimants	88	7.2	7.4	-165	-65.2	↓
Personal Independence Payment (PIP)/ Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	54,685	8.2	7.3	2067	3.9	↑
Universal Credit (UC) (July 2021)*	58,168	11.9	14.7	2,848	5.1	↑
Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)	2,687	0.5	0.7	1,050	64.1	↑
Carers allowance	12,055	2.5	2.3	455	3.9	↑
State Pension	164,613	24.8	21.1	-1445	-0.9	↓
Pension Credits	17,503	10.6	12.7	-961	-5.2	↓
Household benefits (May 2021 except Benefit Cap)						
Housing Benefit claimants	29,314	8.4	10.3	-2,939	-9.1	↓
Households affected by removal of Spare Room Subsidy	2,873	9.8	7.2	-345	-10.7	↓
1 Bedroom	2,317	80.6	81.1	-301	-11.5	↓
2 or more bedrooms	552	19.2	18.9	-45	-7.5	↓
Benefit Cap (February 2021)*	175	0.0	0.1	-74	-29.7	↓

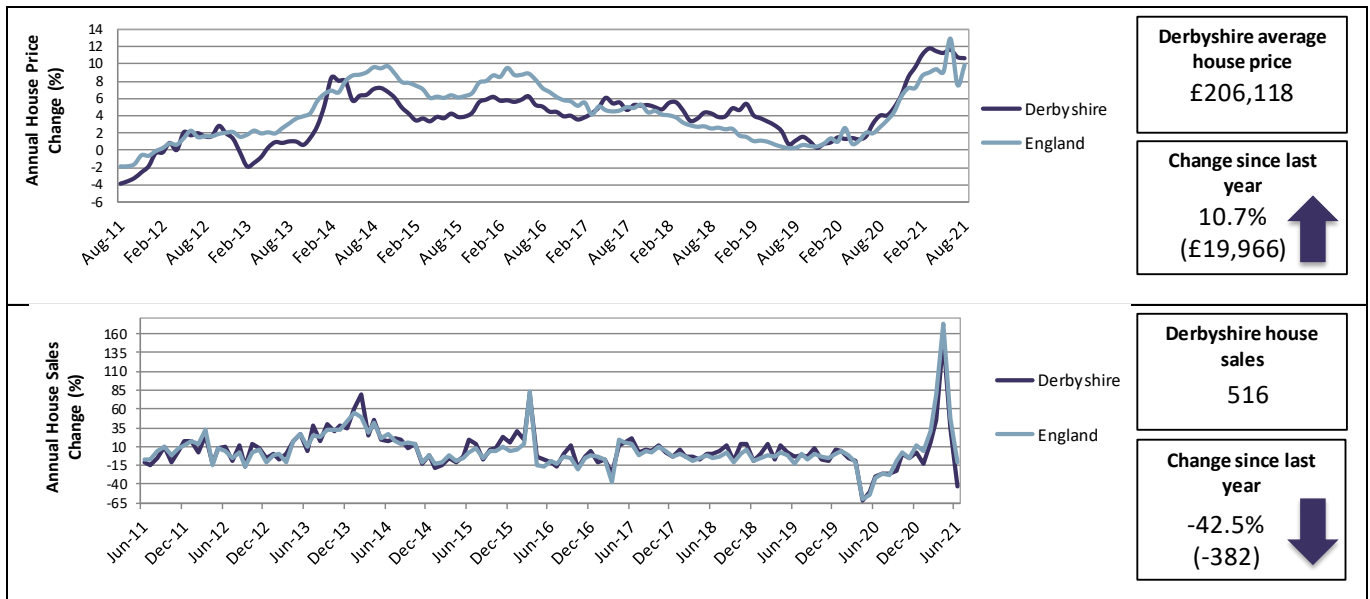
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Stat-Xplore), February 2021, May 2021 and July 2021/2019 Mid-year population estimates and 2018 based household projections, ONS © Crown Copyright

In Derbyshire 5.0% of working age (16-64) people are claiming ESA. Of these, 93.5% have been claiming ESA for over 12 months and 3.2% are aged 18-24. There are 2,590 residents (0.5%) claiming Income Support, with 1,229 being lone parents. Virtually all of the lone parent claimants have been claiming Income Support for more than 12 months. More than 54,500 (8.2%) people aged 16+ are claiming PIP/DLA, an increase on the previous year. The number of UC claimants in the county is just under 60,000, with more people claiming UC because of the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic, although the proportion is lower than nationally. There has been a significant increase in JSA claimants as a result of the pandemic too. There are 12,055 (2.5%) people locally claiming Carers Allowance, a rise on the last year. More than 164,000 (24.8%) residents are receiving a State Pension¹⁵, greater than the proportion for England, with 17,503 of these claiming Pension Credits (10.6%). There are more than 29,000 (8.4%) of Derbyshire households claiming Housing Benefit, with 9.8% of these affected by the removal of the spare room subsidy¹⁶. More than 170 households had a Benefit Cap applied locally in February 2021.

Housing

House Prices and Sales

Trends in house prices and house sales for Derbyshire and England



Source: UK House Price Index, ONS and HM Land Registry, August 2021, © Crown Copyright.

Average house prices for the year to August 2021 increased in all nine regions in England, with the national average being £280,921, an annual increase of 9.8%. Locally, in August 2021 the average price of a house in Derbyshire was £206,118, an increase of 10.7% over the last 12 months, higher than that nationally. Despite this, the average price of a house in the county is currently 26.6% below the England average. All districts in Derbyshire have seen house prices rise over the past year, the largest increase being in Bolsover (16.0%), closely followed by North East Derbyshire (12.5%).

House prices continue to increase, but at a slower rate than previously. This can be attributed to several factors including the partial ending of the Government’s stamp duty holiday from 30th June 2021, with a threshold decrease until 30th September 2021. This continues to push demand as buyers of homes worth more than £125,000 seek to complete purchases before the threshold reverts to £125,000. There is also a lack of properties for sale, favourable lending conditions with interest rates remaining low, an accumulation of savings during the pandemic and continued high demand for more spacious properties. Demand for rental property also remains strong in most parts of the UK, causing rents to increase.

The latest monthly figure for house sales in Derbyshire shows that only 516 houses were sold in June, the 3rd lowest number in more than 10 years. Over the last year the level has dropped by -42.5%, much lower than the -11.6% nationally. In comparison to the recent rise in demand from buyers and accompanying rise in prices, the number of properties coming onto the market has not kept pace resulting in fewer sales. Estate agency group Propertymark recently reported that nationally there was an average of 19 buyers for every available property on the market, a relatively high number.

End Notes

- ¹ Data for Derbyshire in the review does not include Derby City unless otherwise stated.
- ² Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Quarterly National Accounts, UK: April to June 2021, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright.
- ³ UK Trade, July 2021 and GDP First Quarterly Estimate, UK: April to June 2021, ONS © Crown Copyright.
- ⁴ Consumer Price Inflation, UK: September 2021, ONS © Crown Copyright.
- ⁵ Quarterly Economic Survey, quarter three 2021, East Midlands Chamber.
- ⁶ Derbyshire Economic Partnership, June to September 2021.
- ⁷ Business Investment in the UK: April to June 2021, ONS © Crown Copyright.
- ⁸ The economic activity rate is the percentage of the working age population (age 16-64) who are employed or International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployed.
- ⁹ The employment rate is the percentage of the working age population (age 16-64) who are employed.
- ¹⁰ ILO unemployment is regarded as the official measure of unemployment. It has a much wider definition than the claimant count and includes people who are out of work and claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit as well as those who are actively looking for work but not necessarily claiming unemployment related benefits. The ILO measure defines the unemployed as people who are without work, are available to start work within the next two weeks and have actively sought work within the previous four weeks. This is used in the Annual Population Survey and is not compatible with claimant count unemployment.
- ¹¹ Claimant count unemployment is derived from administrative data generated by the system of benefits paid to people who are out of work. It is a different definition and measure of unemployment than the ILO unemployment noted above. Additionally, claimant count unemployment published by the ONS now includes Universal Credit claimants as well as Jobseekers Allowance claimants. This is now the headline measure of unemployment. Data for the youth unemployment rate is based on the Claimant Count and that for long-term unemployment is still based on Jobseekers Allowance claimants.
- ¹² Vacancies and Jobs in the UK: October 2021. ONS © Crown Copyright.
- ¹³ Labour Insight, Burning Glass, September 2021.
- ¹⁴ Youth unemployment relates to people aged 16-24. The rates at ward level are unofficial and have been calculated using population figures from the Mid-Year Population Estimates published by ONS.
- ¹⁵ State pension statistics released in August 2021 by the Department for Work and Pensions, covering up to February 2021, include an estimate of some state pension cases. A new statistical dataset that will allow analysis to include all cases will be published in the near future with historical data refreshed to correct any undercount.
- ¹⁶ Housing benefit spare room subsidy is shown as a percentage of those households claiming housing benefit



Policy and Research, Commissioning, Communities and Policy

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Version	1.0 Public
Author	Commissioning Communities and Policy, Policy and Research
Date	17 th November 2021
Contact	research@derbyshire.gov.uk
Source	Various, see End Notes
Geography	England, Derbyshire, Districts