

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET

21 October 2014

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**DERBYSHIRE ECONOMIC REVIEW – SEPTEMBER 2014
(Strategic Policy and Budget)**

1. Purpose of the Report

To present the latest Quarterly Economic Review - September 2014 to Cabinet.

2. Information and Analysis

Background

The Derbyshire Economic Review is a quarterly economic update produced by the Council. The update, which is attached at Appendix A for consideration, provides an overview of the current economic conditions in Derbyshire and summarises key economic trends to support broader discussions and policy developments across the Authority. The Review also supports and facilitates the delivery of partnership activity, most notably through the Derbyshire Economic Partnership, the Local Transport Board and the D2N2 (Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP).

Summary of Key Findings

The key findings for the latest quarterly review, which highlight the changes since the previous review in June, are outlined below:

- Derbyshire's economy has shown strong growth in quarter two of 2014 with performance nudging ahead of that regionally, continuing the recovery that began a year ago. Improved UK sales and activity in export markets have been key factors.
- Whilst claimant unemployment is slightly lower than the England average, hotspots of concern still exist around parts of Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Gamesley and Buxton.
- The general upward trend in long-term unemployment has levelled off, with the figures for the last seven months remaining steady in the county. However, with 28.2% of unemployed people being out of work for more than a year, the level is still relatively high and remains a concern.
- Youth unemployment rates are continuing to fall but are still an issue, particularly in certain areas of the county e.g. Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Bolsover,

and Gamesley. In 9 out of 177 wards, youth unemployment is more than double the national average.

- Although fewer Derbyshire residents are claiming an Out of Work Benefit (OoWB) than a year ago, the number of claimants varies considerably. In particular there are eight wards where more than 20% of 16-64 year olds are claiming an OoWB.
- New jobs have been created across the county with a number of announcements between May and July 2014, for example, the creation of 300 jobs at Derby based call centre Webhelp UK, plans by haulage firm NR Evans to recruit 50 HGV drivers in Hilton, and the opening of a new store in Chesterfield by homeware and DIY retailer Boyes.
- The self employment level in the county is falling and has recently dipped below that for England. For much of the last three years the self employment rate has been higher in the county than the national one so it will be important that this is monitored.
- The county is a net exporter of labour. Recently released data shows that at the time of the 2011 Census, 128,436 workers commuted out of the county, whilst 72,964 travelled in; a net loss of 55,472.
- There are continued signs of confidence developing in the housing market locally with house prices having been on the rise since the summer of 2013. However, average house prices in the county (£125k) remain significantly lower than the national average (£172k).

‘In focus’ topic - The Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement

The Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement (DESS) has been developed through the Derbyshire Economic Partnership (DEP). The DESS is a three-year rolling strategy which has been developed alongside the Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment (LEA) 2014, and aims to help ensure that partners are all working to the same goal, creating the conditions to allow businesses and people to flourish. The DESS aims to build on the solid foundations for strong economic growth in Derbyshire and is structured around three themes, boosting investment and place making, fostering enterprise and business growth, and creating the workforce to support growth. The strategy will be under continual review via the DEP.

3. Equality and Diversity Considerations

The analysis highlights that there are a number of areas within the county where there are relatively high levels of unemployment, particularly amongst young people. It is important that the Council works to enhance the labour market prospects of Derbyshire’s workforce and the September 2014 Review highlights some examples of activities which will be undertaken to reduce disparities in unemployment across the county.

4. Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: financial, legal, prevention of crime and disorder, human resources, environmental, health, property and transport considerations. Additionally Economy, Transport and Environment have been consulted in preparing the report.

5. Key Decision

No

6. Call-in

It is not required that call-in be waived in respect of the decisions proposed in this report.

7. Background Papers

Files and supporting papers held in the Policy and Research Division, Chief Executive's Office.

8. Officer's Recommendation

It is recommended that Cabinet note the information presented within the Derbyshire Economic Review - September 2014 and that the findings be used to support future service planning and policy development.

**Ian Stephenson
CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

Policy and Research, Chief Executive's

Derbyshire Economic Review - September 2014

Introduction

This document gives a brief overview of the latest statistics and news on the Derbyshire¹ economy both in a national and local context. The report provides a “snapshot” of the Derbyshire economy, to help inform the development and delivery of future economic strategies in the area. It is primarily based on evidence available from the Derbyshire Observatory, which is a single information source for partners and organisations across the county. The update also provides information on an ‘In focus’ topic, in this edition: the Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement.

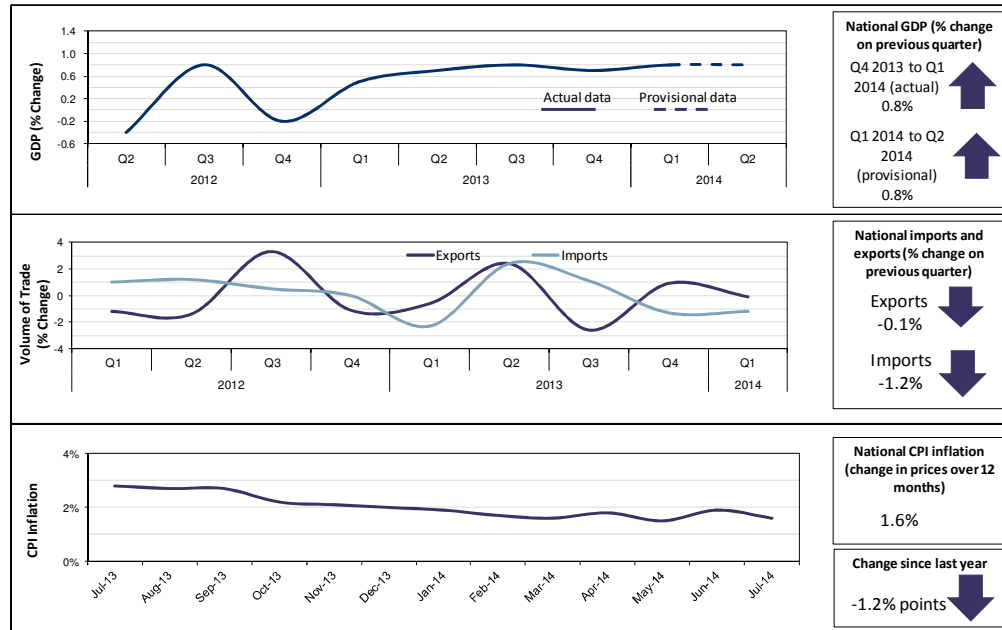
Contents

Overview	2	<i>Labour Market Continued</i>	
National Economic Context	3	Claimant Unemployment Rate	8
Gross Domestic Product	3	Long-term Unemployment Rate	9
Volume of Trade	3	Youth Unemployment Rate	10
Consumer Prices Index	4	Out of Work Benefits	10
Bank of England Interest Rate	4	Housing Market	12
Local Economic Context	5	Average House Prices	12
Business Conditions	5	House Sales Index	12
Investment	5	In Focus	12
Job Losses and Gains	6	Derbyshire Economic Strategy	
Labour Market	7	Statement	13
Economic Activity Rate	7	End Notes	15
Employment Rate	7		
Unemployment Rate (ILO)	8		
Self Employment Rate	8		

Overview

- Nationally, economic growth provisionally increased by 0.8% between quarter 1 and quarter 2 of 2014. This is the sixth consecutive quarter of growth and demonstrates that the economy is recovering. In quarter 2 2014 GDP was estimated to be 0.2% above the pre-downturn peak in quarter 1 2008, and 3.2% higher than a year ago. Since mid 2013, UK GDP growth has been one of the fastest among the G7 economies.
- The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) inflation rate monitors changes in the price of goods and services purchased by households. The annual CPI rate stands at 1.6% for the 12 months to July 2014, down 0.3% points from June 2014, and below the national target of 2.0%.
- The Derbyshire economy showed strong growth in quarter 2 of 2014, according to the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire Chamber of Commerce's State of the Economy Index, with performance nudging ahead of that regionally and continuing the recovery that began a year ago.
- The county has above average levels of labour market participation and in March 2014 the employment rate stood at 75.7% compared with 71.9% for England.
- In July 2014, the overall claimant count unemployment rate was lower in Derbyshire (1.8%) than England (2.3%), although hotspots still exist across the county where unemployment levels are very high e.g. Rother (5.5%) and St Helens (4.9%) in Chesterfield, Ilkeston North (5.2%) and Ilkeston Central (5.1%) in Erewash and Gamesley (4.5%) in High Peak.
- 28.2% of all unemployment claimants in Derbyshire have been out of work for more than a year, slightly less than the national average (30.5%).
- Youth unemployment in Derbyshire stands at 3.2%, marginally higher than the England rate of 3.0%. In 9 out of the county's 177 wards, the problem is particularly acute where the level of youth unemployment is more than double the national rate.
- Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour. From the 2011 Census 128,436 workers commuted out of the county, whilst 72,964 travelled in; a net loss of 55,472.

National Performance Indicators



According to provisional data, national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an indicator of economic growth, is estimated to have increased by 0.8% between quarter 1 and quarter 2 of 2014². GDP for two of the four main industrial groupings (services and production) increased in quarter 2 of 2014, whereas output was flat in construction and decreased by -0.2% in agriculture.

The largest contribution to GDP growth is from the service sector, with output from services contributing 0.8% to the increase in GDP. Output in the service sector is now 3.0% higher than in quarter 1 of 2008 prior to the economic downturn. Production has also shown growth, constituting 0.1% of the GDP increase, although output still remains 11.4% below its pre-economic downturn peak in quarter 1 2008.

The volume of trade for exports decreased by -0.1% in quarter 1 of 2014 whilst there was a decrease of -1.2% in imports³. With exports contracting to a lesser extent than imports, the net trade balance has improved compared to the previous quarter, with the net trade deficit reducing from £5.5billion in quarter 4 of 2013 to £4.2billion in

in quarter 1 of 2014. This has resulted in net trade making a positive (0.3%) contribution to GDP in quarter 1 of 2014.

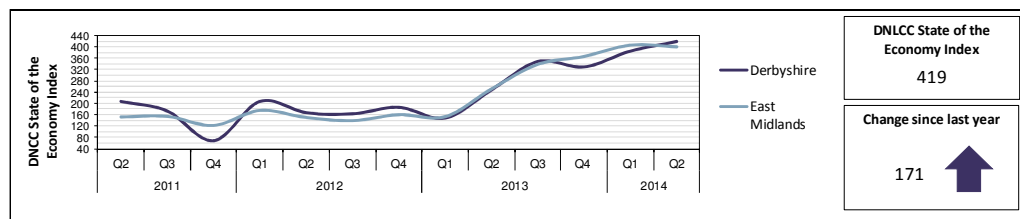
The annual CPI inflation rate currently stands at 1.6% for the 12 months to July 2014, down from 1.9% in June 2014⁴. A reduction in clothing prices provided the largest contribution to the fall. Other large downward effects came from the alcohol, financial services and food product groups. The largest, partially offsetting, upward effect came from transport, particularly second hand cars and sea transport. This is the seventh month in a row that the CPI rate has been below the Bank of England's Target of 2.0%. The path that inflation takes over the next few months will be a key factor in determining when interest rates begin to increase.

The Bank of England interest rate remains at 0.5%⁵. Over recent months the Bank of England has indicated that interest rates will need to start to rise to keep inflation in check, if the economy continues to expand. The accelerating housing market has led some commentators to suggest that this might begin as early as the end of 2014. Although UK data for April to June 2014 shows that the number of people out of work has dropped to 2.1 million, the lowest since late 2008, average earnings growth is, at 0.6%, trailing inflation. This suggests that the economy might be able to sustain a higher level of employment without generating additional inflationary pressures, and may make it less likely that interest rates will rise before 2015. The Bank of England highlighted the following national trends as at July 2014⁶:

- Retail sales and consumer services have continued to grow at a steady rate.
- Activity in the housing market has eased.
- Business capital investment plans suggest steady growth.
- Business services activity is generally growing across the sector.
- Manufacturing output has continued to grow steadily although sterling's appreciation has impacted on export margins.
- Construction output has continued to grow strongly.
- Corporate credit conditions have continued to improve.
- Employment intentions have risen and recruitment difficulties have increased.

More information can be found at: <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/>

Business Conditions



Businesses in Derbyshire have shown strong performance during quarter 2 2014, according to the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire Chamber of Commerce's (DNLCC) most recent Quarterly Economic Survey⁷, continuing the recovery that began a year ago. DNLCC's State of the Economy Index improved by 34 points compared with the previous quarter, whereas regionally there was a slight fall of 6 points. There has been a rise in businesses reporting improved activity in export markets, which if maintained could contribute to the rebalancing of the UK's trade deficit. UK sales have also improved and there has been a significant jump in local firms reporting improved cashflow. However, whilst business confidence remains high there has been a slight dip in confidence about future turnover. This could in part reflect continuing uncertainties with issues such as the UK's relationship with Europe and potential Scottish devolution. Additionally, whilst there was a rise in the number of businesses who expanded their workforce over the last quarter, there has been a slight fall in the optimism of businesses about future recruitment.

Investment

The Derbyshire Economic Partnership received a total of 23 enquiries from firms seriously looking to invest in the county⁸ between May and July 2014, an increase on the 6 enquiries received in the previous quarter. The previous quarter's figure may have been affected by seasonality with firms focused on the financial year-end. However, the latest figure is also up on the 17 enquiries received a year ago. Businesses looking to locate in the county can access a range of support through the [Invest in Derbyshire](http://investinderbyshire.co.uk) website, supported by D2N2 and UK Trade & Investment (UKTI).

Job Losses and Gains

The following job losses and gains information relates to organisations in Derbyshire (including Derby City), and is drawn from articles in the local press between May and July 2014.

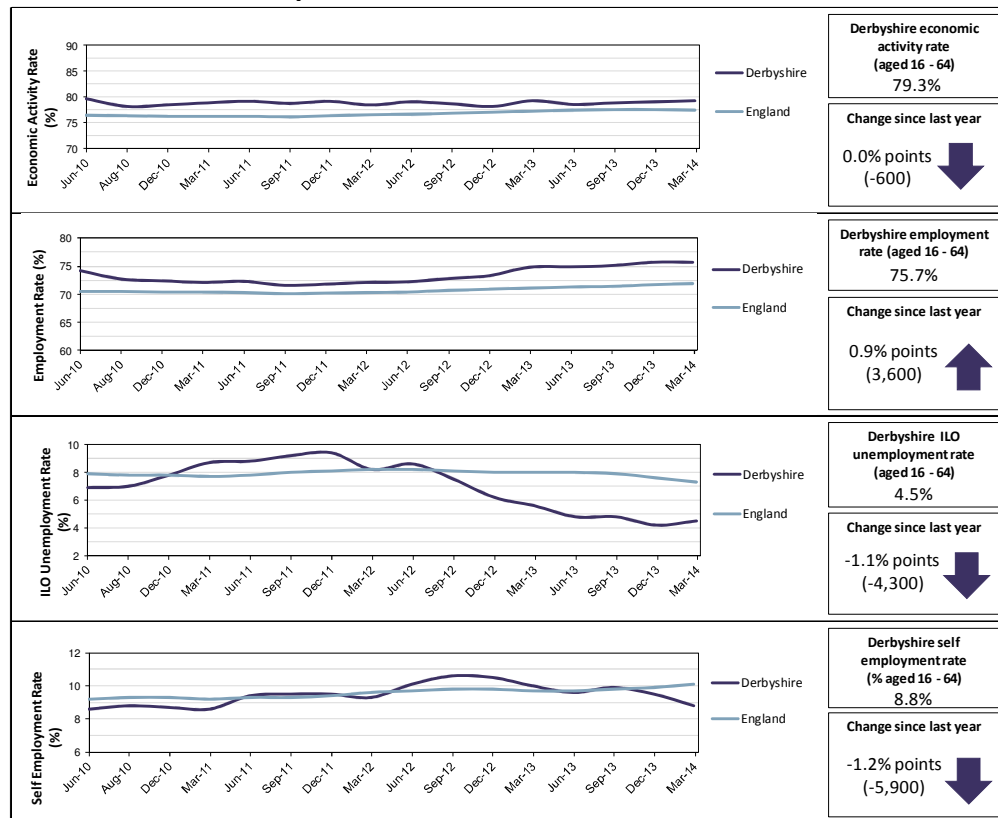
Job Losses

- In July camping retailer Go Outdoors announced that it had scrapped plans to relocate to Chesterfield which would have created around 150 jobs.
- It was reported in June that a number of jobs could be lost at Burton and South Derbyshire College as a result of cuts to government funding for 2014/15.
- In June it was announced that up to 15 staff roles could become redundant at John Port School in Etwall due to budget pressures.

Job Gains

- Derby based call centre, Webhelp UK, announced in June that it is creating 300 jobs after winning a contract with mobile firm EE.
- Haulage firm NR Evans announced in July that it was looking to recruit 50 HGV drivers at its Hilton site after a new contract to deliver goods for Tesco.
- Supermarket chain Aldi is planning to open a store in Alvaston by the end of 2014 creating around 30 jobs.
- Homeware and DIY retailer Boyes opened a new store in Chesterfield in July creating around 30 jobs.
- Rail engineering business, Rail Vehicle Engineering Limited, plans to open a new paint shop in Derby in the Autumn which is expected to create more than 30 jobs.

Labour Market Participation



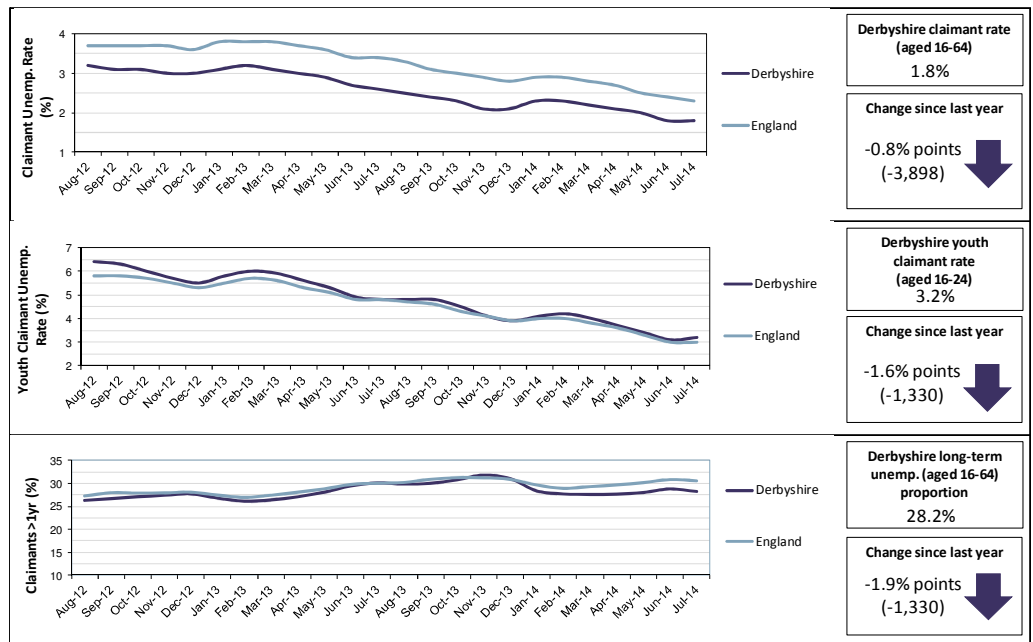
Source: Annual Population Survey, April 2013-March 2014, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright.

The county has above average levels of labour market participation. The economic activity rate in Derbyshire is currently 79.3%⁹, higher than the national rate of 77.5%. Employment within the county has risen by 0.9% points since last year and at 75.7%¹⁰, remains higher than the national average (71.9%).

International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹¹ unemployment is regarded as the official measure of unemployment. It has a much wider definition than the monthly claimant count of unemployment and includes people who are out of work and claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) as well as those who are actively looking for work but not necessarily claiming unemployment related benefits. It can therefore produce different levels and patterns of unemployment to the claimant count.

In March 2014, the ILO unemployment rate in Derbyshire stood at 4.5%, 2.8% points lower than the England rate. Locally there has been a decline of -1.1% points in the rate over the last year, however, there has been a marginal increase in the last quarter which has seen the gap narrowing slightly with England.

Over the last 12 months, self employment levels locally have fallen, with the number of working-age self employed people in Derbyshire decreasing by 5,900 (-1.2% points) to stand at 8.8%, lower than the level of 10.1% for England.



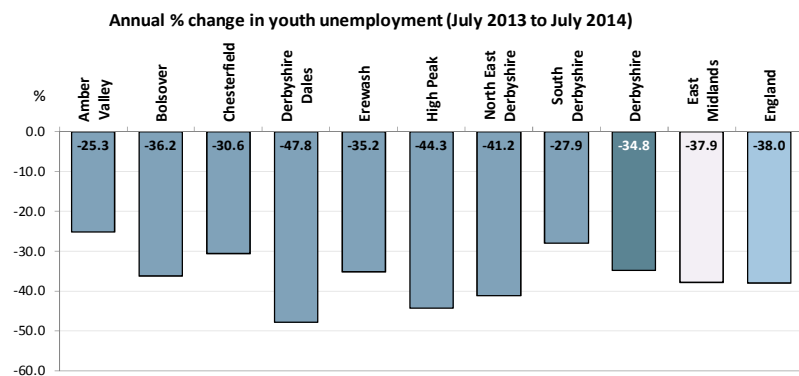
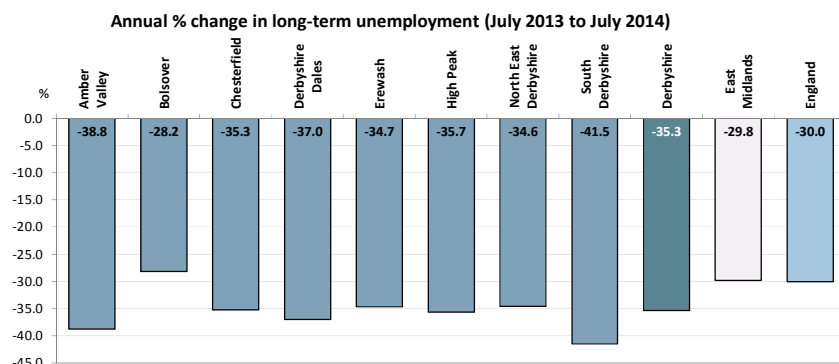
Source: Claimant Count, July 2014, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright.

The overall claimant count unemployment rate is based on a count of all people claiming Job Seekers Allowance. In Derbyshire the rate is currently 1.8%, lower than the England rate of 2.3%¹². Since the spring of 2012, claimant count unemployment has been generally decreasing, with the latest figures seeing the gap between Derbyshire and England narrowing slightly. Hotspots exist across the county where unemployment levels are particularly high, including the wards of Rother and St Helens in Chesterfield, Ilkeston North, Ilkeston Central and Cotmanhay in Erewash, and Gamesley and Barms in High Peak.

Labour Market

28.2% of the county's unemployment claimants have been out of work for more than a year, a lower proportion than this time last year (30.1%). The general upward trend in long-term unemployment has levelled off, with the figures for the last seven months remaining steady in the county. This has seen a marginal gap open up with England where the proportion has continued to increase slightly in recent months.

Analysis by district can highlight which areas are contributing most to the changes county-wide. All districts have shown a decrease in the number of people who have been unemployed for over a year in the last 12 months. The greatest annual percentage decline is shown by South Derbyshire (-41.5%) and the lowest by Bolsover (-28.2%). All districts except Bolsover have shown rates of decrease larger than the East Midlands and England.



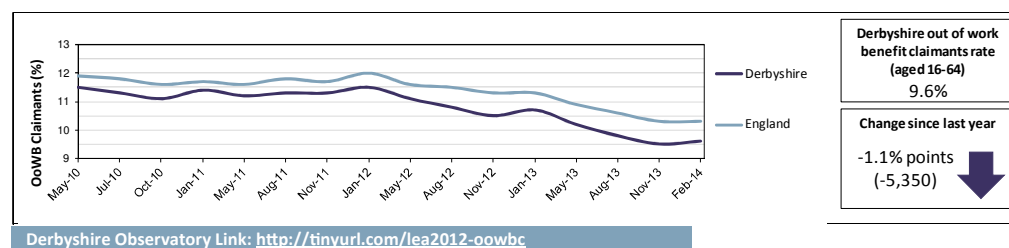
Source: Claimant Count, July 2014, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright.

Derbyshire Observatory Link: <http://tinyurl.com/lea2012-unemp>

Labour Market

Since the early part of 2012, youth unemployment levels both locally and nationally have generally declined, particularly for the county, so that Derbyshire's youth unemployment rate (3.2%) is now only marginally higher than the national average (3.0%)¹³. Over the last year, all districts have shown a decline in youth unemployment levels, but the greatest annual percentage decline is within Derbyshire Dales (-47.8%) and the lowest in Amber Valley (-25.3%).

The improving economic output appears to be feeding through to youth unemployment levels. The level of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Derbyshire in 2013/14 (4.4%) has also fallen below the England level (4.7%) for the first time in a number of years¹⁴. However, the rate of youth unemployment in the county still remains nearly double the total unemployment rate. Additionally recent research commissioned by the Local Government Association¹⁵ predicts that as the UK economy grows in the future there will be potentially skills gaps linked to the increased demand for higher level competencies in the job market. It will be important that the skills of young people are matching future job requirements. To assist in this area, DCC is to produce an Employment Strategy for Young People.



According to the latest data, 5,350 fewer Derbyshire residents (9.6%) are claiming an Out of Work Benefit (OoWB)¹⁶ than a year ago, a lower percentage than the England average of 10.3%¹⁷. Across Derbyshire the number of claimants varies considerably, in particular there are eight wards where more than 20% of 16-64 year olds are claiming an OoWB. These are Gamesley in High Peak, Rother, Loundsley Green, Middlecroft and Poolsbrook and St Helen's in Chesterfield, Ilkeston North in

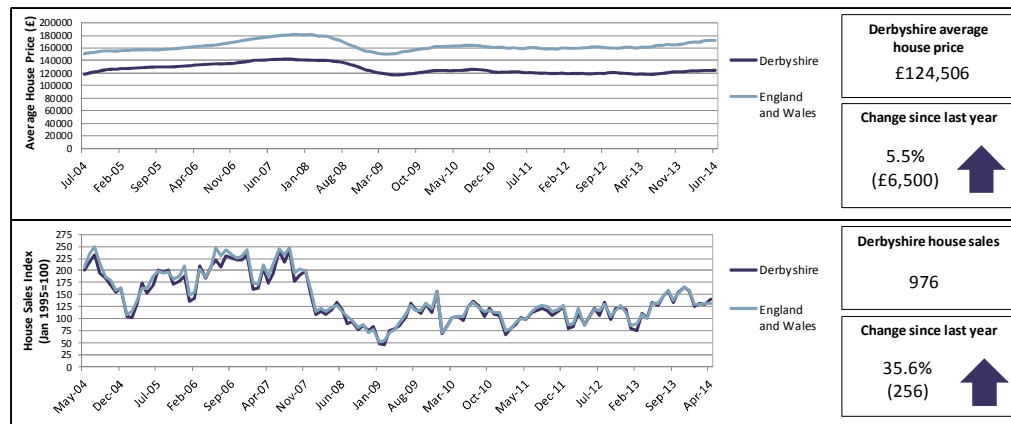
Erewash, and Shirebrook North West and Shirebrook East in Bolsover.

The welfare system is currently in a state of reform leading to changes to the range of benefits that are available. The spotlight section in the next economic review will give some more detail about the nature and potential impact of the changes. The table below provides information on some of the key benefits available.

Indicator	Number	Rate		Annual change		Annual trend
		Derbyshire	England	Number	%	
Individual benefits (February 2014)						
All Benefit Claimants	61,270	12.6	12.9	-4,920	-7.4	↓
Out of Work Benefit Claimants	46,360	9.6	10.3	-5,350	-10.3	↓
Employment Support Allowance (ESA)	25,540	5.3	5.0	6,250	32.4	↑
- Long term claimants (1yr or more)	14,690	57.5	57.8	7,260	97.7	↑
- 18 to 24 year old claimants	2,020	7.9	8.2	330	19.5	↑
Lone Parent Income Support (LPIS)	4,890	1.0	1.2	-100	-2.0	↓
- 18 to 24 year old claimants	1,660	33.9	29.4	-60	-3.5	↓
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	368	Numbers too small		No trend data		→
Universal Credit	Not yet rolled out in Derbyshire					
Household benefits (May 2014)						
Housing Benefit claimants	50,976	15.3	19.3	-1,255	-2.4	↓
Households affected by removal of Spare Room Subsidy	5,377	10.5	8.8	-551	-9.3	↓
- 1 Bedroom	4,401	81.8	82.7	-380	-7.9	↓
- 2 or more bedrooms	976	18.2	17.3	-171	-14.9	↓
Benefit Cap	220	Numbers too small		No trend data		→

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)/ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright., February and May 2014.

In Derbyshire, 12.6% of residents are claiming any benefit, 5.3% ESA and 1.0% LPIS, which is similar to England. However, a higher proportion of LPIS claimants are aged 18 to 24 in Derbyshire (33.9%) than England (29.4%). There are a lower proportion of households claiming housing benefit in the county (15.3%) than England (19.3%) but a higher proportion of claimants have been affected by removal of the spare room subsidy (10.5% compared with 8.8%)¹⁸. Over the last year, the majority of benefits in Derbyshire have seen a reduction in claimants, the exception being ESA which has seen an increase in annual trends, particularly in the number of long-term claimants.



Source: House Price Index, Land Registry, June 2014, © Crown Copyright.

Across England and Wales house prices have been rising since the middle of 2013, indicating a recovery in the housing market. House prices in the county are consistently lower than the nationally with the average price of a house in Derbyshire currently £124,506 compared with £172,011 for England and Wales¹⁹. Additionally the gap between Derbyshire and England and Wales has continued to widen in the last quarter with house prices rising by 5.5% in Derbyshire since last year, compared with 6.4% across England and Wales.

Across the country Greater London is still leading the way, with prices rising by 16.4% over the last year, although some commentators are suggesting that house prices in the area may be reaching their peak. However, not all parts of the UK are benefiting from the recovery, e.g. in the North East and North West there has been relatively little growth. Despite this the Bank of England has recently announced proposals to cap riskier mortgage lending which aims to stop the housing market getting out of control in the future.

There were a total of 976 property transactions in the county in April 2014. This is an increase of 35.6% on the previous year, higher than the national figure of 30.6%, indicating a returning confidence to the housing market locally. However, it is well below the figure of 1,218 transactions in April 2007 prior to the recession.

The Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement

The Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement (DESS) has been developed through the Derbyshire Economic Partnership (DEP). The DESS is a three-year rolling strategy, which sits alongside the Derby Economic Strategy, and brings together the ambitions of local authorities, private and third sector partners across the county. The Strategy, which has been developed alongside the Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment (LEA) 2014, aims to help ensure that partners are all working to the same goal, creating the conditions to allow businesses and people to flourish.

The DESS outlines that Derbyshire is important economically, contributing more than £10 billion in economic output, being home to major businesses such as Toyota, Thorntons, Sports Direct and Buxton Water, and having strong manufacturing and visitor economies. The strategy states that the county's economy has solid foundations for strong economic growth including a strong business base across a range of sectors, an educated workforce, and quality sites and premises for growing businesses. The DESS will aim to build on these and further reinforce the county's position as a major driver in the regional economy, making traditional industries resilient and open to innovation, whilst attracting emerging higher value sectors that can take advantage of Derbyshire's strengths.

The EU Growth Programme, a major source of funding for Derbyshire, and D2N2 priorities in the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), set the context for the DESS, which is structured around three themes: boosting investment and place making; fostering enterprise and business growth, and creating the workforce to support growth, with each supported by a number of strategic objectives. The DESS outlines what priorities for action will underpin the objectives and what the likely geographic focus for these will be.

The county's economic success is closely linked to that of our neighbours and vice versa. Recently released data from the 2011 Census²⁰ shows that Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour, meaning that more people travel out of the county to work than travel in. A total of 128,436 workers commuted out of the county in 2011, whilst

72,964 travelled in; a net loss of 55,472, with only Chesterfield and Derbyshire Dales showing a net gain of commuters. The DESS looks beyond the county's borders and gives due regard to the strategies and activities of wider partners such as those in the Sheffield City Region and Greater Manchester Combined Authority. The strategy divides the county into three economic zones based upon the spatial pattern of existing and future opportunities.

Firstly the North East Economic Zone, which primarily includes Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Districts and the Borough of Chesterfield, with the northern fringe influenced by developments within the Sheffield City Region. Securing growth, whilst reducing disparities and improving prosperity within communities, will be a feature of development across this zone.

Secondly the North West Economic Zone, which primarily covers High Peak and Derbyshire Dales, extending into the rural areas of North East Derbyshire and western Amber Valley. This zone, for which Manchester is an important influence, provides significant opportunities for continued diversification of the economy and transition to higher value added businesses building on the already high levels of entrepreneurship, manufacturing sector and high quality landscape.

Thirdly, the South Zone which includes South Derbyshire, Erewash and Amber Valley. This zone has a relatively buoyant economy and is an area of engineering excellence with considerable growth potential. The area, which is influenced by developments within Derby and Nottingham, has a fast growing population so creating employment opportunities and providing housing will be important.

The DESS identifies 10 'must do' interventions which are required to kick-start growth. These include developing and delivering a pipeline of transport infrastructure projects; maximising growth in micro and small businesses, and raising the employability skills of young people. The DESS will be under continual review via the DEP who will review and update an Action Plan on an annual basis. Links to the DESS and the LEA can be found below:

DESS: http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/meetings_decisions/meetings/cabinet/1762014_cabinet.asp

LEA: <http://observatory.derbyshire.gov.uk/IAS/lea/>

¹Data for Derbyshire in the review does not include Derby City unless otherwise stated.

²Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Preliminary Estimate, Quarter 2 2014, ONS © Crown Copyright. Published July 2014.

³Statistical Bulletin, Quarterly National Accounts, Quarter 1 2014, ONS © Crown Copyright. Published June 2014.

⁴Statistical Bulletin, Consumer Price Inflation (CPI), July 2014, ONS © Crown Copyright. Published August 2014.

⁵Bank of England, Monetary Policy Committee Decisions, August 2014. Published August 2014. Note, this indicator is known as 'the bank rate'.

⁶Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions, July 2014. Published July 2014.

⁷Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire Chamber of Commerce, Quarterly Economic Survey, Q2 2014. Published July 2014.

⁸Derbyshire Economic Partnership, 2014. Published August 2014.

⁹The economic activity rate is the percentage of the working age population (age 16-64) who are employed or International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployed.

¹⁰The employment rate is the percentage of the working age population (age 16-64) who are employed including the self employed.

¹¹The ILO 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 the claimant count unemployment noted below.

¹²Claimant 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.

¹³Youth unemployment relates to people aged 16-24. The rates for young people at ward level are unofficial and have been calculated using population figures from the 2012 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

¹⁴NEET snapshot, November 2013-January 2014, DCC Children and Younger Adults (Informa on, Research and Analysis). Published 2014.

¹⁵Realising Talent: employment and skills for the future, Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion (for the Local Government Association). Published July 2014.

¹⁶Out of Work Benefits relates to the population claiming Job Seekers Allowance, Employment Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

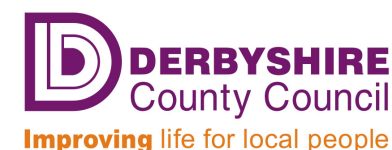
¹⁷DWP Benefits, February 2014, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright. Published August 2014.

¹⁸Housing benefit spare room subsidy is shown as a percentage of those households claiming housing benefit.

¹⁹House Price Index, Land Registry, June 2014, © Crown Copyright. Published July 2014.

²⁰2011 Census, Table WU01EW, Location of Usual Residence and Place of Work by Sex, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright.

Version	Author	Date	Contact
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Source		Geography	
Various, see End Notes		Derbyshire, East Midlands, England	



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