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# Bath & North East Somerset Council

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**Bath and NE Somerset  
Worklessness Assessment - August 2010**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Why a Worklessness Assessment?

Earlier this year, as part of a wider partnership bid of the four West of England authorities Bath and NE Somerset was successful in securing funding for placing 45 jobs through the former government's Future Jobs Fund, intended as a counter-recessionary measure to fund new jobs for 18-24 year olds who were long-term unemployed.

With a view to understanding the local causes and consequences of worklessness a national review was undertaken by Stephen Houghton, Leader of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council into the role of English local authorities in tackling worklessness, published in March 2009. <sup>(1)</sup> This recommended (among other proposals) that local authorities should carry out assessments of the scale and scope of worklessness in their areas.

In its response to the Houghton Review, the former government agreed with the proposal for worklessness assessments and the production of local Work and Skills Plans (in this case The West of England Partnership led). Through The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 Local Authorities had a duty to carry out Local Economic Assessments of their areas, which included the production of a Worklessness Assessment.

## 1.2 The contents of the Preliminary Worklessness Assessment

This report sets out:

- The current structure of the workless population in Bath and NE Somerset, compared with The West of England and Britain as a whole;
- Changes in the structure of the workless population over time;
- Areas of concentration within the County;
- Bath and NE Somerset's current occupational structure;
- Identified barriers to work;
- Areas of likely future employment growth, taking into account the County's sectoral and occupational structure

## 1.3. What are we assessing? Defining worklessness

What do we mean by worklessness? Essentially, the workless population can be seen as consisting of four groups.

Firstly, those in receipt of Jobseekers' Allowance (JSA) (i.e. people who are out of work, looking for and available for work and claiming benefit).

(1) Tackling Worklessness: A review of the contribution of English local authorities and partnerships: Final Report (the Houghton Review); Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) (March 2009)

Secondly, those who are in receipt of Incapacity Benefits. This category encompasses people receiving a range of benefits, including:

- Incapacity Benefits (IB);
- Income Support (where they are eligible for IB, but have made insufficient National Insurance contributions);
- The new Employment and Support Allowance, which is currently being phased in and will replace IB entirely by 2011; and
- Severe Disablement Allowance

Obviously, many in receipt of Incapacity Benefits would be unable to work in any circumstances. However, qualification for Incapacity Benefits does not necessarily mean an inability to work, just evidence of sufficient ill health not to be required to look for work. Consequently, it is generally thought that a large number of those on Incapacity Benefits are 'hidden unemployed' (2), and would be able to work if there were job opportunities present and/ or the appropriate support available to enable benefit recipients to access them. The Government recognises this in the Department for Work and Pension's (DWP) target to reduce the number of Incapacity Benefits recipients by a million by 2016. (3)

Thirdly, those claiming Income Support for Lone Parents IS(LP).

A fourth workless group consists of those who are available for work, but who are not claiming unemployment-related or Incapacity Benefits. This group includes people for whom it is not worthwhile signing on (for example because JSA is means tested after six months and partners' earnings or former employer pension receipts may disqualify them). It will also include some young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), who may be living with parents and not claiming any benefit. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment captures people in this category as unemployed (in addition to those claiming JSA). However, because ILO data is based on a survey sample, the figures are not quoted at County level (although they are at county level) (4). There are of course others who are voluntarily workless (i.e. they have decided not to work, are not looking for work, are not claiming any state benefit and are generally affluent). Those in full-time education are also voluntarily without paid work. However, these groups are not considered within the scope of this report.

In addition to these groups, it is important to bear in mind that there will be people who, while not workless, will be working to a lower capacity than they might otherwise choose or be capable of. This category would include people who are working part-time but may be looking for full-time employment, or self employed people experiencing low demand. As this report focuses on worklessness, rather than under-capacity working, we have not considered these groups in detail here.

(2) *The Diversion from "Unemployment" to "Sickness" across British Regions and Districts*, CRESR, C Beatty and S Fothergill; Sheffield Hallam University (2004)

(3) DLA claimants – a new assessment: The characteristics and aspirations of the Incapacity Benefit claimants who receive Disability Living Allowance; Christina Beatty, Steve Fothergill and Deborah Platts-Fowler; <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2009-2010/rrep585.pdf>

(4) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 6th Edition (Geneva, ILO, 2009).

## **Sources of data sets used in this assessment**

Within this report, we have generally used the 'out-of-work benefits' figures defined by the DWP. These include JSA claimants, claimants of the various forms of Incapacity Benefits, out-of-work lone parents (mainly claiming IS(LP)), and a small number of people claiming other income-related out-of-work benefits.

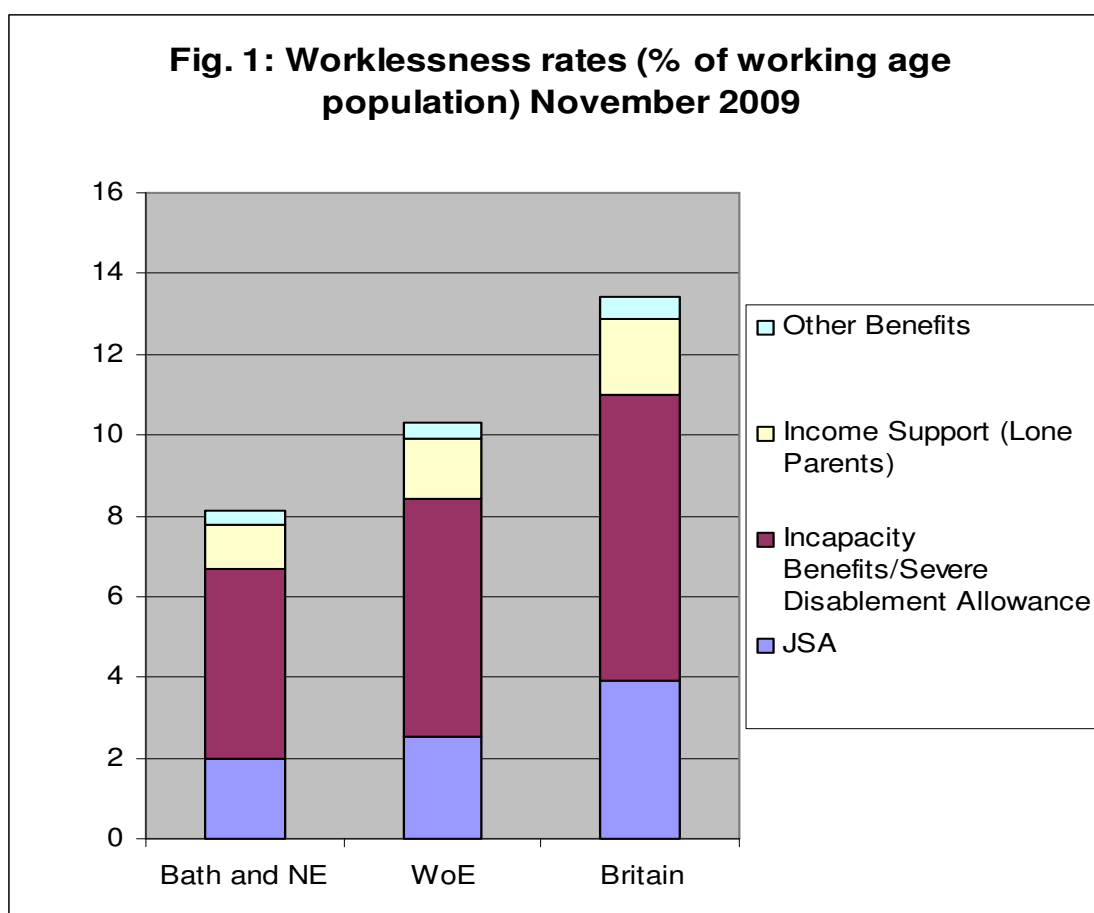
Overall, we have used data available to June 2010 in this document. Some data sets are more up to date than others. For example, JSA claimant count numbers are released every month for the preceding month, but Incapacity Benefit claimant numbers have a longer delay before publication. So that the information is comparable, total worklessness figures are presented for November 2009, which was the most recent month for which data for all types of worklessness were available at the point of completion of this report. Where we refer to the 'working age population', we mean males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59, based on ONS mid-year population estimates for 2009 this was 60,600 Males and 53,300 or 113,900 in Bath and NE Somerset. The West of England (WoE) figure is an average of all four authorities of Bath and NE Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire.

The next chapter provides an overview of the extent of worklessness in Bath and NE Somerset compared with the situation elsewhere in The West of England, and Britain as a whole. Chapters 3 and 4 consider in more detail the characteristics of individual benefit claimant groups and their spatial distribution throughout the County. Chapter 5 considers barriers to employment. Finally Chapter 6 looks at Future Employment forecasts and likely demand for labour in Bath and NE Somerset.

## 2. The scale of worklessness in Bath and NE Somerset

### 2.1. Overall worklessness

In November 2009, 2379 people in Bath and NE Somerset were claiming Job Seekers Allowance. Whilst also in November 2009, 9260 people in Bath and NE Somerset were either unemployed and claiming JSA or were on some form of incapacity or other out-of-work benefit which meant that they were not accessing employment. (5) 9260 equates to 8.1% of the working age population. This is 2 % lower than the West of England as a whole, over 5% lower than nationally.



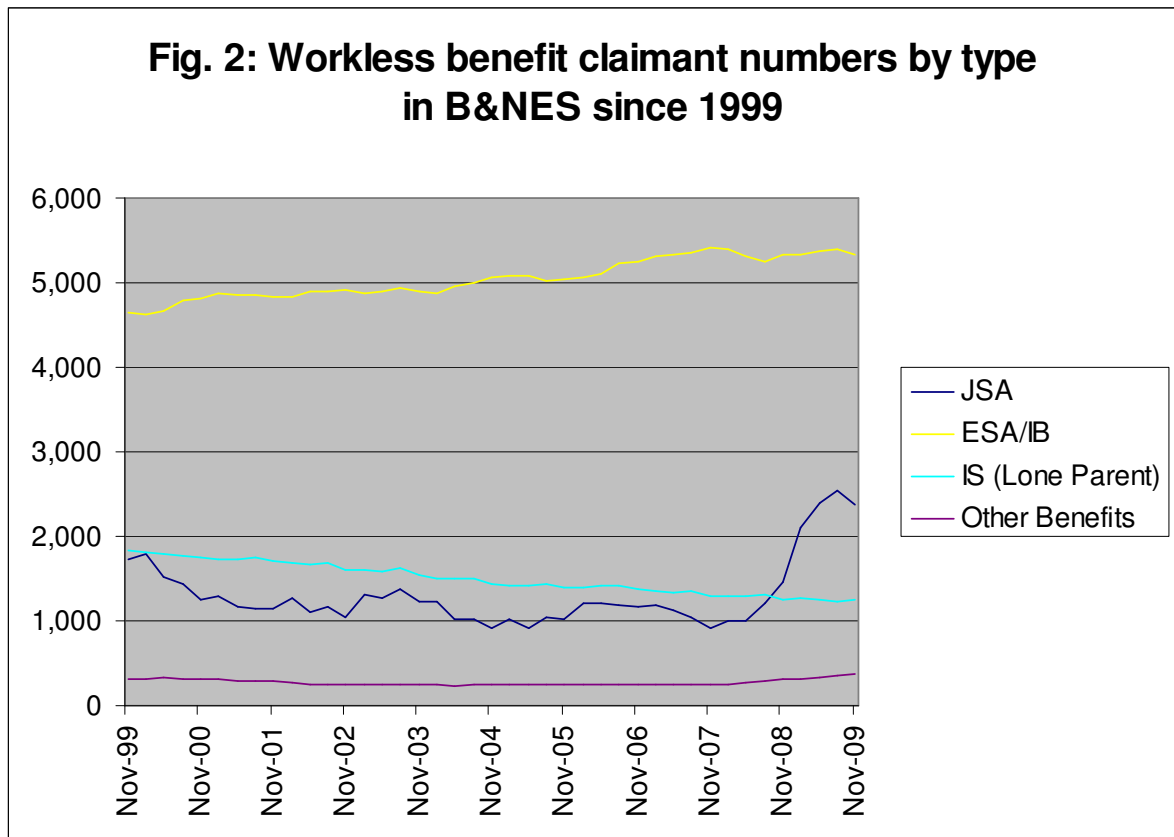
	Bath and NE %	WoE %	Britain %
JSA	2.1	2.55	3.9
Incapacity Benefits/Severe Disablement Allowance	4.7	5.85	7.1
Income Support (Lone Parents)	1.1	1.5	1.9
Other Benefits	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>Total Out of Work Benefits</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (www.nomisweb.co.uk)

(5) Benefit claimants – working age clients for small area ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Whilst the extent and distribution of worklessness in Bath in NE Somerset in general is below average there are specific concentrations of worklessness in ten Bath and NE Somerset wards, in which more than 10% of the working age population in those wards are claiming out-of-work benefits (the worklessness rate). In Twerton ward alone in November 2009 22% of the working age population were claiming an out-of-work benefit. One can assume based on the longevity of claims for these benefits in these ten wards its clear this is likely an ongoing issue. (6)

## 2.2. Changes in worklessness in B&NES over time



Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (www.nomisweb.co.uk)

In common with the rest of the country, the composition by benefit type of the workless population has changed significantly since the 1980s. From a peak in the early 1990s recession, JSA/ unemployment benefit claimant numbers fell fairly consistently, despite a rise over the past two years in response to the recently finished recession. However, numbers claiming Incapacity Benefits grew substantially throughout the 1980s and 1990s as a result of industrial restructuring and benefits policy, and have largely plateaued (with a gradual increase) over the past decade (see Fig. 2 above). This has led to the current position, where Incapacity Benefit claimants account for around twice the number of JSA claimants.

(6) Table 1 and 2 in Annex 2 of this report illustrate this in more detail.

The fact that Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance levels have not fallen despite falling unemployment initially seems surprising, since it might be expected that levels might reduce either as a result of a tightening labour market or as those that moved onto Incapacity Benefit following industrial restructuring in the 1980s and 1990s in certain areas of Bath and NE Somerset were now entering retirement age. Greater analysis of the characteristics of claimants in Chapter 3 provides further explanation for this.

Numbers of lone parents receiving income support have fallen steadily over the past decade as government policies have increasingly required lone parents to look for work. Although it's also important to point out that transference to other benefits (such as through a doctor's note and claimancy of Incapacity Benefits) by previous lone parent income support claimants may mask this apparent reduction as well.

### **2.3. Overall scale of worklessness in B&NES: Some conclusions**

The overall worklessness rate is lower in B&NES than The West of England or the country as a whole.

Numbers of people claiming every type of out-of-work benefit are lower in Bath and NE Somerset than in the West of England or nationally.

However, the proportions of the workless population claiming each type of benefit are similar to the national average.

Numbers claiming Employment Support Allowance (ESA) Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance account for the largest claimant group in the workless population in Bath and NE Somerset.

While Employment Support Allowance (ESA) Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance claimants appear to be remaining steady and in contrast Income Support Lone Parent claimants are consistently decreasing they both have remained an unresolved feature over the past decade rather than being decisively tackled.



## 3 Characteristics of worklessness

### 3.1 Who makes up the workless population?

This chapter looks more closely at the make-up of the different groups of benefit claimants that comprise the workless population, amongst other variables comparing the age, gender and length of time out of work for workless people in Bath and NE Somerset, The West of England and Britain.

### 3.2 Jobseekers' Allowance claimants

In June 2010, there were 2148 people in Bath and NE Somerset claiming JSA, 1.9% of the working age population. This unemployment rate was lower than the West of England at 2.4% and the national rate of 3.8%.

**Table 1: JSA claimant count for Bath and NE Somerset , June 2009 - July 2010**

Date	Number	%
June 2009	2,379	2.1
July 2009	2,437	2.1
August 2009	2,541	2.2
September 2009	2,488	2.2
October 2009	2,415	2.1
November 2009	2,379	2.1
December 2009	2,324	2.0
January 2010	2,508	2.2
February 2010	2,544	2.3
March 2010	2,495	2.2
April 2010	2,369	2.1
May 2010	2,238	2.0
June 2010	2,148	1.9
July 2010	2,122	1.9

Source: Claimant Count. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

#### ***Claimant characteristics***

Table 2 sets out a snapshot of the composition of the JSA claimant population in Bath and NE Somerset compared with the West of England, and Britain as a whole:

**Table 2: Characteristics of JSA claimants, June 2010**

	<b>Bath and NE Somerset (number)</b>	<b>Bath and NE Somerset (%)</b>	<b>The West of England (number)</b>	<b>The West of England (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (number)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
<b>Age</b>						
<b>18-24</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1168</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>424500</b>	<b>27</b>
Under 19	170	8	384	8	122,500	9
20-29	665	31	1,458	32	456,555	33
30-39	450	21	1,005	22	292,265	21
40-49	515	24	1,004	22	296,360	21
50-59	305	14	634	14	200,545	15
Over 60	40	2	60	1	15,725	1
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1,515	71	3,235	71	989,380	71
Female	630	29	1,310	29	394,570	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>2145</b>		<b>4542</b>		<b>1383950</b>	
<b>Duration</b>						
Up to 6 weeks	515	24	1,024	23	289,675	21
6-13 weeks	400	19	867	19	243,520	18
13-26 weeks	505	24	1056	23	300,980	22
6 months - 1 year	440	21	960	21	299,055	22
1-2 years	245	11	588	13	206,775	15
Over 2 years	40	2	50	1	43,945	3
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
White	1,925	90	3,715	82	982000	71
Ethnic minority	105	5	550	12	190000	14
Mixed	35	2	110	2	27000	2
Asian or Asian British	15	0.5	90	2	69000	5
Black or Black British	40	2	310	7	82000	6
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	15	0.5	40	1	27000	2
Unknown	115	5	280	6	13000	1

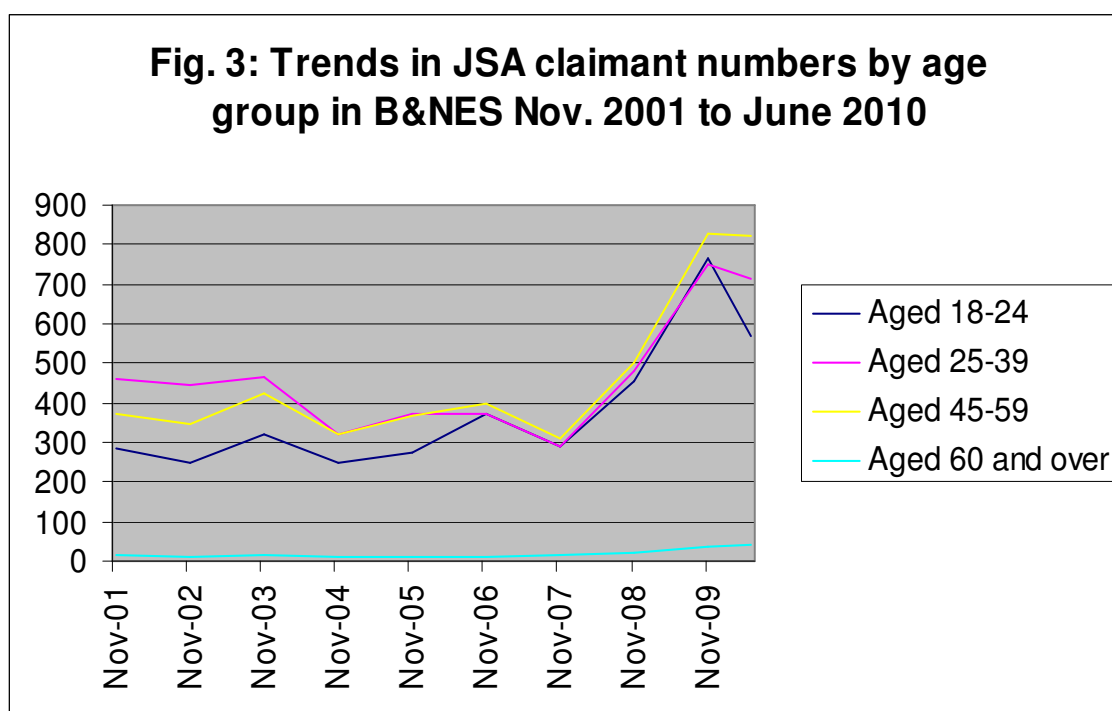
Source: Claimant Count. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

The age and gender composition of JSA claimants in Bath and NE Somerset is broadly the same as that in the rest of the West of England and Britain as a whole. Turning to length of time claiming JSA, a total of 725 people had been claiming (in June) for more than six months, 34% of the total number of claimants. This is a lower rate than nationally (40%) or in the West of England (35%), and has gently decreased as a proportion of the total unemployed population in recent months. As with the West of England and Nationally, numbers unemployed for more than two years are at present minimal.

## Impacts of recession

How has recession impacted on JSA claimant numbers? Overall numbers have risen in Bath and NE Somerset, as they have elsewhere, although claimant numbers have plateaued over the past few months on a downward trend.

While the largest number of JSA claimants is the 18-24 age group and with the economic downturn, unemployment rates among this group have increased, however, the recession has not affected some groups more than others in Bath and NE Somerset.

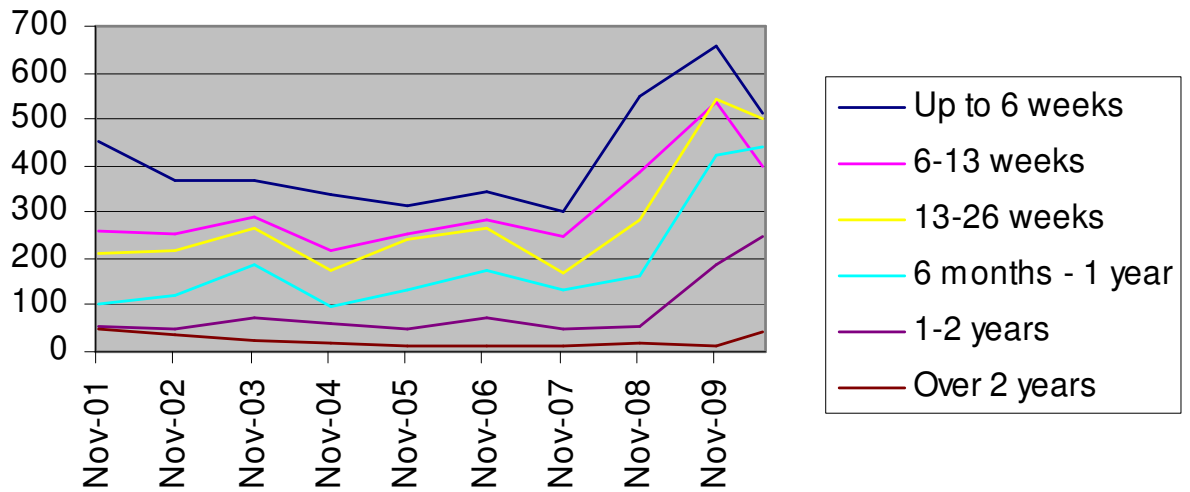


	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-39	Aged 45-59	Aged 60 and over
November 2001	285	460	370	15
November 2002	250	445	345	10
November 2003	320	465	425	15
November 2004	250	320	320	10
November 2005	275	370	365	10
November 2006	370	375	400	10
November 2007	290	290	310	15
November 2008	455	480	500	20
November 2009	765	750	830	35
June 2010	570	715	820	40

Source: Claimant Count – Occupation. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

Over the past two years both short-term and longer term unemployment has increased (apart from the small number of very long term unemployed (two years or more). However, numbers of those unemployed for less than six months increased sharply at the start of the recession, but have since fallen back as a proportion of the workless population, while longer term unemployment appears to be steady, this will depend on economic circumstances in the wider national economy.

**Fig. 4: Trends in JSA claimant numbers by duration in B&NES between Nov. 2001 and June 2010**



	Up to 6 weeks	6-13 weeks	13-26 weeks	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	Over 2 years
November 2001	455	260	210	100	55	50
November 2002	370	255	215	120	50	35
November 2003	370	290	265	185	75	25
November 2004	340	215	175	95	60	20
November 2005	315	255	240	135	50	15
November 2006	345	285	265	175	70	15
November 2007	300	245	170	130	50	15
November 2008	550	385	285	160	55	20
November 2009	655	535	545	425	185	15
June 2010	515	400	500	440	245	40

Source: Claimant Count – Occupation. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

## Usual occupation

JSA claimants are disproportionately represented among elementary occupations (occupations with simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort). While elementary occupations represent 13% of all employment in Bath and NE Somerset, 25% of all those claiming JSA considered these as their 'usual occupations'.

The preponderance of people normally working in elementary occupations (generally lower skilled and lower paid) among the unemployed is replicated across the West of England, and Britain as a whole.

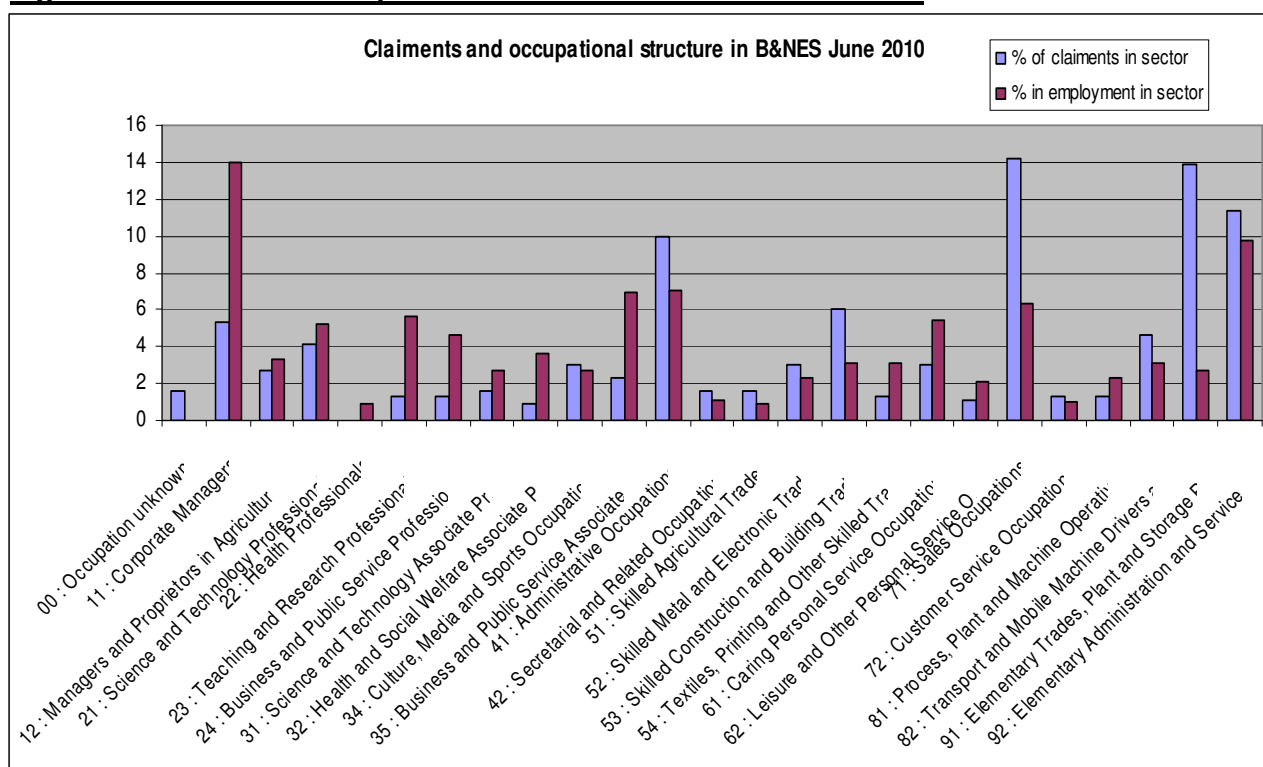
Table 3 sets out unemployment by usual occupation, while Fig. 6 compares JSA claimants with the broad occupational composition of the local economy.

**Table 3: JSA claimants by usual occupation, June 2010**

Occupational Group	Bath and NE Somerset (Number)	Bath and NE Somerset (%)	WoE (%)	Britain (%)
0 : Occupation unknown	35	2	1	0.1
1 : Managers and Senior Officials	175	8	6	4
2 : Professional Occupations	145	7	5	3
3 : Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	175	8	7	6
4 : Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	250	12	11	11
5 : Skilled Trades Occupations	265	13	12	13
6 : Personal Service Occupations	90	4	5.5	6
7 : Sales and Customer Service occupations	335	15	16	18
8 : Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	130	6	8	10
9 : Elementary Occupations	545	25	28	29

Source: Claimant Count – Occupation. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

**Fig. 5 Claimants and Occupational Structure in B&NES June 2010**



Occupational Groups in more detail	% of claimants in sector	% in employment in sector
00 : Occupation unknown	1.6	x
11 : Corporate Managers	5.3	14.0
12 : Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture and Services	2.7	3.3
21 : Science and Technology Professionals	4.1	5.2
22 : Health Professionals	0	0.9
23 : Teaching and Research Professionals	1.3	5.6
24 : Business and Public Service Professionals	1.3	4.6
31 : Science and Technology Associate Professionals	1.6	2.7
32 : Health and Social Welfare Associate Professionals	0.9	3.6
34 : Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	3	2.7
35 : Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	2.3	6.9
41 : Administrative Occupations	10	7.0
42 : Secretarial and Related Occupations	1.6	1.1
51 : Skilled Agricultural Trades	1.6	0.9
52 : Skilled Metal and Electronic Trades	3	2.3
53 : Skilled Construction and Building Trades	6	3.1
54 : Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	1.3	3.1
61 : Caring Personal Service Occupations	3	5.4
62 : Leisure and Other Personal Service Occupations	1.1	2.1
71 : Sales Occupations	14.2	6.3
72 : Customer Service Occupations	1.3	3
81 : Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	1.3	2.3
82 : Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	4.6	3.1
91 : Elementary Trades, Plant and Storage Related Occupations	13.9	2.7
92 : Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	11.4	9.8

Source: Claimant Count – Occupation. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (www.nomisweb.co.uk)

### 3.3 Incapacity Benefits

**Incapacity Benefit (IB)** was introduced in April 1995 and is paid to people who are incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions.

**Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)** was paid to those unable to work for 28 weeks in a row or more because of illness or disability. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for Severe Disablement Allowance.

**Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)** was introduced on 27 October 2008, and replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support, paid because of an illness or disability, for new customers only.

As previously highlighted, people on Incapacity Benefits comprise the largest single group in the workless population. In June 2010, 5330 Bath and NE Somerset residents were in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) and other forms of Incapacity Benefits, representing approximately 4.7% of the working age population, fairly similar to WoE and nationally as a whole.

#### Claimant characteristics

Table 4 sets out a snapshot of Incapacity Benefits and Severe Disability Allowance claimants in Bath and NE Somerset in November 2009. It should however be noted that this does not include claimants of the new ESA.

**Table 4: Characteristics of IB/ SDA claimants, November 2009**

	Bath and NE Somerset (number)	Bath and NE Somerset (%)	The West of England (number)	The West of England (%)	Great Britain (number)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Benefit</b>						
Incapacity Benefit (all types)	4,080	89.5	32425	90	1984840	89
Severe Disablement Allowance	480	10.5	3675	10	238,410	11
	<b>4,560</b>		<b>36100</b>		<b>2223250</b>	
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	2,650	58	21145	59	1,269,340	57
Female	1,910	42	14955	41	953,910	43
<b>Age</b>						
16-24	250	5	1840	5	100,810	5
25-49	2410	53	19210	53	1052100	47
50-59	1340	30	10730	30	761660	34
60 and over	560	12	4320	12	308610	14
<b>Duration</b>						
Up to 6 months	40	0.8	270	1	17830	0.1
6 months – 1 year	10	0.2	220	1	19460	0.1
1-2 years	490	11	3930	11	224,090	10
2-5 years	1100	24	8790	24	490,840	22
5 years and over	2920	64	22890	63	1,471,020	66

Condition						
Mental/ behavioural disorders	2,260	50	17630	49	961,550	43
Digestive/Respiratory/ Circulatory	260	5.5	2420	7	185300	8
Musculoskeletal	540	11.5	5190	14	377,850	17
Injury/ poisoning	270	6	1930	5	104870	5
Other	1,230	27	8930	25	593,680	27

Source: DWP benefit claimants – Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Incapacity Benefit claimants tend to be older and disproportionately male, and most claimants have been on Incapacity Benefits for lengthy periods: over three quarters of IB and SDA claimants have been in receipt of these benefits for over two years. There is relatively little difference between the composition of the IB/SDA population in Bath and NE Somerset and that elsewhere in the country.

What are the medical reasons for incapacity? The most common reason is mental and behavioural disorders (around 50% of claimants in Bath and NE Somerset, which is almost exactly the same as the proportion for the West of England and the country as a whole). This category includes stress and depression, more severe mental health conditions and disorders related to drug and alcohol dependency. (7) The remaining medical reasons for entitlement broadly track the national picture, with musculoskeletal disorders accounting for the second most common cause of incapacity (11.5% of claimants in Bath and NE Somerset). As the data does not include new claimants (who would be receiving ESA instead of IB), shorter durations are not captured. Even so, November 2009 data still shows that 88% of claimants had been claiming for two years or more.

### **Incapacity Benefits – reassessing claims**

It has been announced by the Department for Work and Pensions that from October 2010 Jobcentre Plus will start reassessing the claims of people who are receiving Incapacity Benefit, Income Support paid on the grounds of disability and Severe Disablement Allowance to see if they are fit for work. They state that people who are capable of work will move onto Jobseeker's Allowance where they satisfy the conditions of entitlement for that benefit. People who need more support while they prepare for work will get that help on Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). Those people who are most disabled or terminally ill will not be expected to look for work and will be eligible to claim ESA. (8)

There are questions that would be raised surrounding the employability of people with mental health concerns, and equally the way they would be received by employers who have vacancies available. Substantial employability training and skills support will be required to help the long term unemployed to gain sustained employment. With long periods out of work, low qualification levels and limited reported desire to work, the challenge of bringing Incapacity Benefits claimants back into the labour market is high. Whilst levels of suitable work will exist for a proportion of people currently on Incapacity Benefits, however, doubt surrounds the volume and accessibility of this employment.

(7) Understanding and Tackling Worklessness Volume 1; CLG (October 2009); p50

(8): Incapacity Benefit Reassessment Process: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/adviser/updates/ib-reassessing-claims/>



### 3.4 Lone parents

**Table 5: Characteristics of Income Support (Lone Parent) claimants, Nov. 2009**

	Bath and NE Somerset (number)	Bath and NE Somerset (%)	The West of England (number)	The West of England (%)	Great Britain (number)	Great Britain (%)
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	50	4	100	4	25,650	4
Female	1,200	96	2,662	96	670,030	96
<b>Age</b>						
16-24	300	24	687	25	174,860	25
25-34	465	37	1,102	40	280,790	40
35-44	395	32	775	28	191,020	28
45-49	70	6	145	5	35,850	5
50-54	20	2	40	1	10,400	1
55-59	0	0	10	0.3	2,740	0.4
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Duration</b>						
Up to 6 months	200	16	375	14	98,370	14
6 months – 1 year	150	12	310	11	81,930	12
1-2 years	225	18	445	16	119,010	17
2-5 years	315	25	732	27	179,850	26
5 years and over	360	29	900	32	216,520	31
<b>Number of Children</b>						
1 child	550	44	1,220	44	309,980	45
2 children	430	34	902	32	223,690	32
3 children	190	15	402	15	106,010	15
4 children	50	4	162	6	39,000	6
5 or more children	20	2	78	3	16,990	2

Source: DWP benefit claimants – Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

In November 2009, 1250 people in Bath and NE Somerset were in receipt of Income Support for Lone Parents IS (LP), 1.1% of the working age population. This compares with 1.5% in The West of England and 1.9% nationally. The figure in November 1999 was 1840 people or 1.8% of the Bath and NE Somerset working population. In November 2009, 96% of claimants were female and young (with over 61% aged under 34). Over 54% of claimants had been doing so for over two years (29% for over 5 years). Which is all similarly mirrored in the West of England and nationally.

As highlighted previously, recipients of IS(LP) have fallen steadily in response to government policy over the past decade and continue to do so. This has included financial incentives in the tax system through tax credits such as Working Tax Credit, and Family Tax Credit; investment in Early Years and Extended Services provision as well as work of Teenage Pregnancy support in Children's Services, all of which have played their part in reducing numbers. Currently, lone parents who are seen as capable of work can claim Income Support until their youngest child reaches age 10, at which point normally they will be required to claim Jobseeker's Allowance. From

October 2010 this will be reduced to when their youngest child reaches age 7. In the present government's Emergency Budget Statement of June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2010, it was announced that since children are in full-time education from age 5, lone parents with a youngest child over five will be required to claim Jobseeker's Allowance if they are seen to be capable of work rather than Income Support. The latter change is expected to be implemented in early 2012. (9) This will go some way to increase an otherwise only gentle decline in Lone Parent Income Support claimancy rates in Bath and NE Somerset, yet it's likely to only lead to transference of the underlying issues to another benefit. Whilst new Single Work Programme arrangements are likely to see long-term claimants of Job Seekers Allowance (over 6 months on an unbroken claim) receiving Department for Work and Pensions sponsored interventions of more concerted individualised support, the nature and depth of this support has yet to be made clear and will vary according to those contracted to provide it. (10) Economic downturn and only a limited labour market demand in Bath and NE Somerset for individuals with below-Level 2 qualifications (the latter being a predominant feature amongst lone parent claimants) will mean an intermittent on-off claimancy of Job Seekers Allowance rather than progression into sustained employment. Ideally, family-friendly quality training and employment opportunities for lone parents would be the goal.

### 3.5 Young people not in employment, education or training

In Bath and NE Somerset in May 2010, there were 171 young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training, representing around 3.9% of people in that age group and 1590 or 5.9% in the West of England.

The percentage of young people in learning continues to increase in Bath and NE Somerset. The NEET rate has decreased by 0.5% over the year. Young People in jobs without training (JWT) (this does not include temporary or part time employment) has decreased by 2.5% since May 2009 last year. The EET rates for Teenage Parents, Care Leavers and BME young people is also strong for Bath and NE Somerset. (11)

16-18 cohort number		
	May 2010	May 2009
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	4452	4841
<b>West of England</b>	26316	27110

	May 2010		May 2009	
	16-18 yr olds in learning		16-18 yr olds in learning	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	3917	88.00%	4166	86.10%
<b>WOE</b>	22618	85.90%	22297	82.20%
	May 2010		May 2009	
	Adjusted NEET number	Adjusted NEET %age	Adjusted NEET number	Adjusted NEET %age
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	171	3.90%	210	4.40%
<b>WOE</b>	1525	5.90%	1792	6.70%

(9) <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/welfare-reform/lone-parents/>

(10) More background on the Single Work Programme is available here:

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/supplying-dwp/what-we-buy/welfare-to-work-services/work-programme/>

(11) Connexions West, July 2010

	May 2010		May 2009	
	16-18 yr olds in JWT		16-18 yr olds in JWT	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	152	3.40%	287	5.90%
<b>WOE</b>	1192	4.50%	1846	6.80%

	May 2010		May 2009	
	NEET+JWT		NEET+JWT	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	323	7.30%	497	10.30%
<b>WOE</b>	2717	10.30%	3638	13.40%

	Teenage mothers in EET			
	May 2010		May 2009	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	27	51.90%	19	33.30%
<b>WOE</b>	277	41.70%	260	40.60%

	% 16-19 with LDD in EET			
	May 2010		May 2009	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	250	82.00%	281	82.90%
<b>WOE</b>	1169	82.80%	1302	81.70%

	% 16-19 year olds in EET	
	May 2010	May 2009
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	89.50%	90.30%
<b>WOE</b>	88.10%	23.70%

	19 year old care leavers in EET			
	May 2010		May 2009	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	19	73.10%	6	75.00%
<b>WOE</b>	68	60.20%	73	70.90%

	Unadjusted NEET - May 2010				Unadjusted NEET - May 2009			
	White British		BME and other groups		White British		BME and other groups	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>B&amp;NES</b>	147	3.90%	11	1.60%	181	4.7%	21	2.20%
<b>WOE</b>	1291	5.70%	171	4.60%	1465	6.50%	233	5.20%

**NEET – Not in Education Employment or Training**  
**JWT – Jobs Without Training**  
**LDD – Learning Difficulties and Disabilities**  
**EET – Education Employment or Training**  
**BME – Black Minority Ethnic**

### **3.6 The characteristics of worklessness in Bath and NE Somerset: Some conclusions**

The age and gender composition of JSA claimants is broadly the same in Bath and NE Somerset as in the West of England and the rest of the country, with nearly three quarters of claimants male, and some 39% aged under 30.

During the recession, the number of people unemployed for less than six months had increased sharply, reflecting the speed of the downturn.

Though unemployment is highest among the young it rose during recession amongst all age groups in a similar way.

Around half of JSA claimants are normally in elementary or customer service occupations. The recession seems to have reinforced this, with sharp rises in these occupational groups (as well as skilled trades), but fairly shallow rises in unemployment among managerial and professional groups.

Incapacity Benefit claimants tend to be older and disproportionately male (in line with the West of England the rest of the country).

Of all Incapacity Benefit/ severe disablement allowance claimants, 50% are accounted for by mental and behavioural disorders and nearly two thirds (64%) have been in receipt of benefits for over five years.

Barriers to access to the labour market by Incapacity Benefit claimants appear formidable, given the low level of qualifications of claimants and long term detachment from the labour market.

Lone parents (IS(LP) claimants) have fallen consistently but only steadily over the past decade and are overwhelmingly female and young.

Rates of young people not in employment, education or training continue to fall, and remain low relative to the rest of The West of England yet frequently encapsulate multiple forms of disadvantage.

## 4. The geography of worklessness in Bath and NE Somerset

### 4.1 Worklessness at local level

The previous chapters have provided a picture of the workless population in Bath and NE Somerset at county-wide level, comparing it with the sub-regional and national position. This chapter maps out worklessness by ward and highlights areas of concentration.

Where there is a genuine reduction in B&NES' unemployment rate from the height of the recent recession, this can not be said for 10 key wards, where their JSA as well as out-of-work benefit claimancy in general remains relatively constant at a relatively high level.

For reference, **Annex 1** of this Assessment contains a map showing the wards in Bath and NE Somerset on which the data in this chapter is based. A full breakdown of the worklessness figures for each ward is contained in Annex 2.

### 4.2 Total worklessness at local level

The Bath and NE Somerset worklessness rate in November 2009 was 8.1%. Locally, worklessness is highly concentrated in groups of neighbouring wards.

#### **Bath:**

Twerton ward has a total worklessness rate of 22%, Southdown – 12%,

Combe Down with a worklessness rate of 11%

Abbey ward has a total worklessness rate of 12%, Walcot and Kingsmead both with 10%.

#### **Somer Valley:**

Radstock ward has a total worklessness rate of 12%, with neighbouring Paulton with 10%.

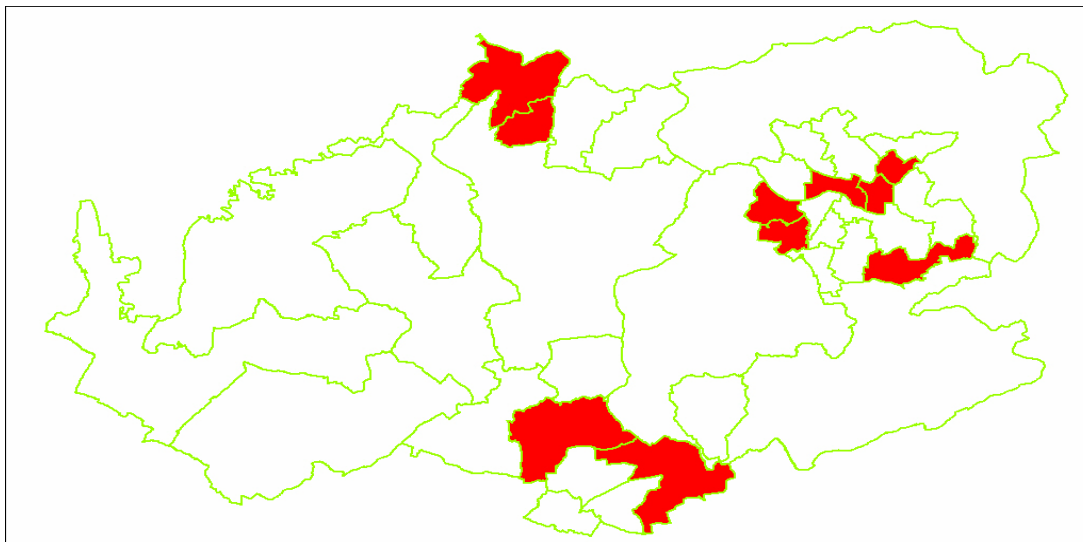
#### **Keynsham:**

Keynsham North and South both have a worklessness rate of 11%.

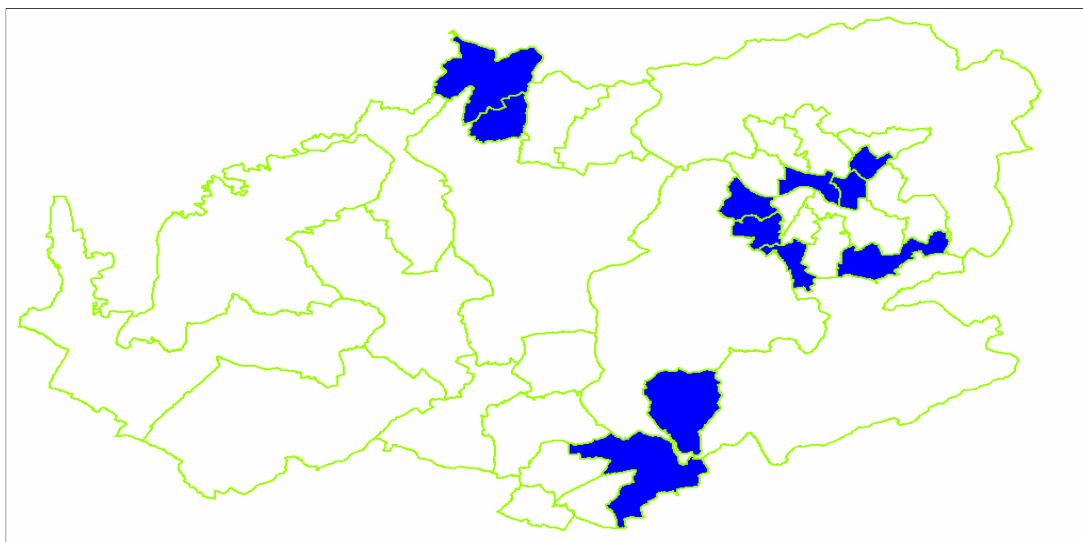
These 10 wards with worklessness rates of over 10% account for 47% of Bath and NE Somerset's 37 ward's total worklessness.

**Fig. 6/7/8/9: Concentrations of worklessness in Bath and NE Somerset in November 2009**

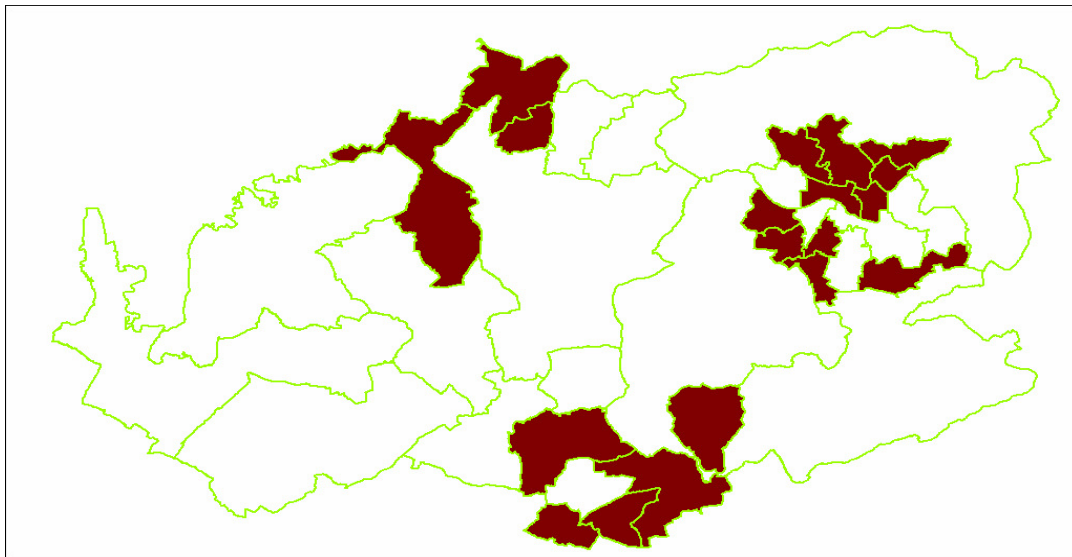
**The 10 B&NES wards with a worklessness rate of 10% and above in November 2009. (B&NES average - 8.1%)**



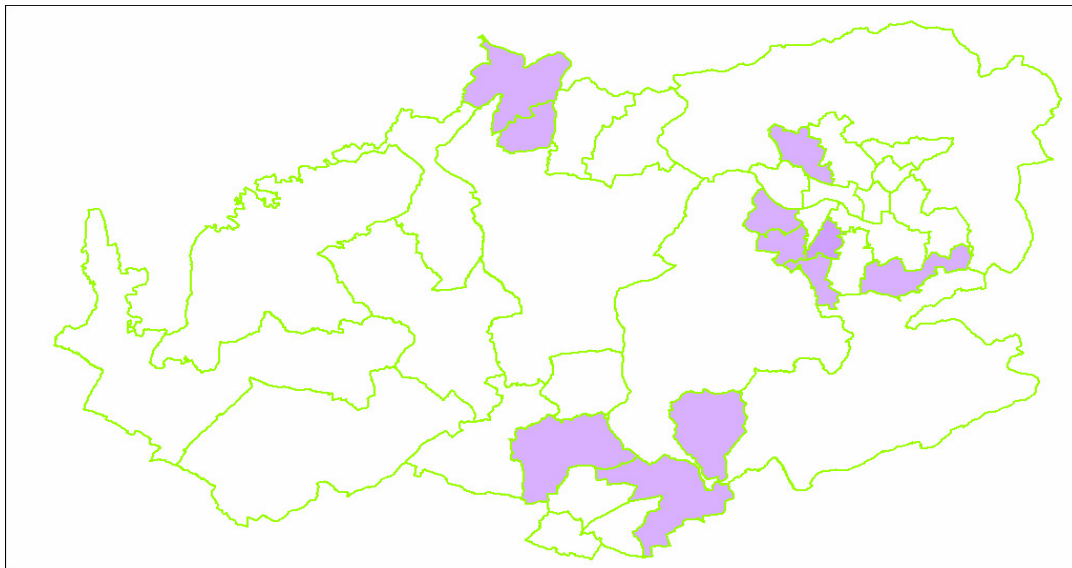
**Wards with an unemployment rate (JSA) of over 2.0% for over a year (B&NES Average - 2.1%)**



**Wards with an ESA/ Incapacity Benefits/SDA rate the same and above the B&NES average in November 2009 (4.7%)**



**Wards with an Income Support Lone Parent rate the same and above the B&NES average in November 2009 (1.1%)**



The composition of worklessness follows the same pattern throughout Bath and NE Somerset, with those areas with the highest JSA claimant counts also having the highest proportions of the population in receipt of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance and Income Support for Lone Parents. Tables 1 and 2 in Annex 2 are based on figures for November 2009, as this is the latest period for which data for all types of out-of-work benefit is available.

Looking at JSA claimant numbers (which are released more frequently), it appears that while there have been steady reductions in unemployment in Bath and NE Somerset as a whole, a high rate is particularly marked in the most deprived wards. Recession appears to be reinforcing existing patterns of spatial concentration. (12)

### **4.3 The geography of worklessness in Bath and NE Somerset: Some conclusions**

Worklessness of all types is particularly concentrated in a number of wards, with four sets of neighbouring wards exhibiting the most intense concentrations of all out-of-work benefits.

While JSA claimancy appears to be steadily decreasing across-county, increases by volume are the greatest in those localities with the highest existing incidence.

Where overall worklessness rates are highest, Incapacity Benefit claimants constitute a higher proportion of the total.

(12) Annex 3 of this report illustrates this in more detail.



## 5 Barriers to work

### 5.1. Understanding the barriers

Some of the barriers to work have been highlighted in the previous chapters. This chapter seeks to develop the analysis further. Recent evidence from worklessness reduction programmes and other research identifies three main sets of barriers to work, (13) which provide the structure for this chapter:

**Supply-side** factors (the skills, qualifications and attitudes of workless people)

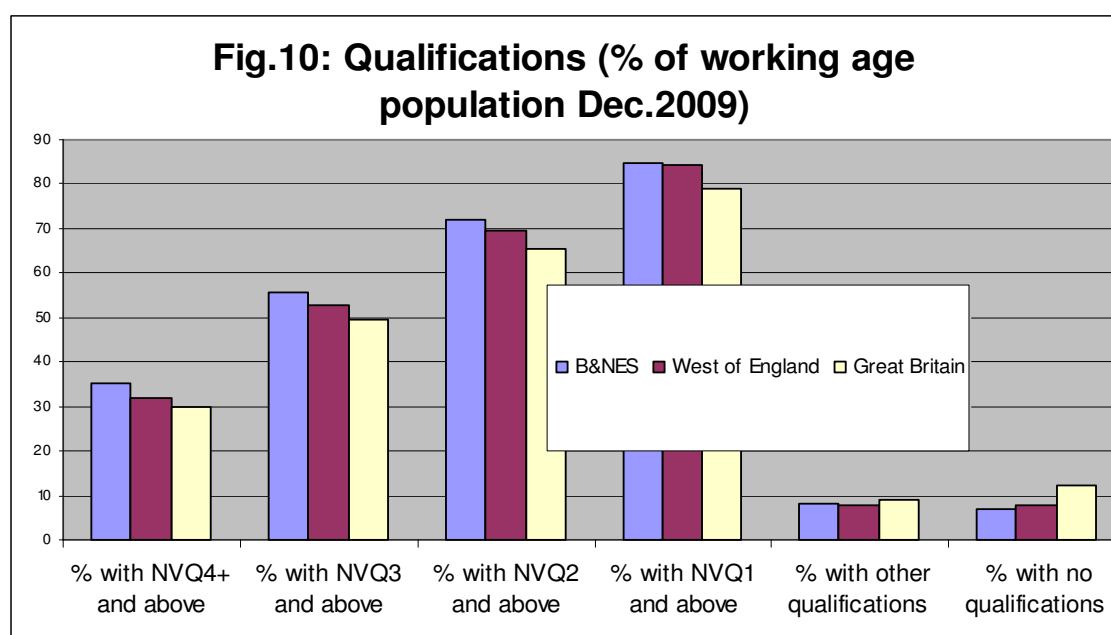
**Demand-side** factors (the number, type and location of jobs and local recruitment practices)

**Institutional** factors (the way in which housing markets, transport systems, childcare availability, etc. work to support or hinder access to work)

### 5.2 Supply side barriers

#### Skills

The most obvious supply-side barrier is a lack of skills in relation to those demanded by employers. Bath and NE Somerset's general skills profile (or at least, its qualifications profile) is more developed compared with that of the country as a whole and for the rest of The West of England.



	B&NES	West of England	Great Britain
% with NVQ4+ and above	35.3	31.9	29.9
% with NVQ3 and above	55.6	53	49.3
% with NVQ2 and above	72	69.7	65.4
% with NVQ1 and above	84.7	84.3	78.9
% with other qualifications	8.3	7.8	8.8
% with no qualifications	7.1	7.9	12.3

Source: Annual Population Survey; ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

(13) Understanding and Tackling Worklessness Volume 1; CLG (October 2009); p26

As indicated previously however, qualification levels are significantly lower among the workless population.

Formal qualifications and skills aren't always the same thing, but demand is increasing for formalised knowledge in areas of activity (for example in parts of the construction industry) that might previously not have required such qualifications. (14) Those with low formal skills do not match with a lot of work in Bath and NE Somerset and the skills demanded by its employers. This mismatch is especially the case for Incapacity Benefit Claimants who are generally older and a large proportion of whose prior experience is generally unskilled, while Lone Parents who have generally below Level 2-qualifications with only minimal skilled work experience, if at all. Linked with this are the barriers presented by a lack of job-search experience, ability to complete standardised application forms, interview skills and overall ability to maintain work when gained.

### **Physical and mental health**

Physical and mental health as a barrier to work was discussed in Chapter 3, particularly in relation to Incapacity Benefits. However, Chapter 3 also noted the limited active desire on the part of many Incapacity Benefit claimants to seek work, reflecting frequent long-term detachment from the labour market. It is likely that in some cases, employer discrimination (or perceptions that employers may be discriminatory) towards those with physical or mental disabilities also hampers the ability of some to find employment.

### **Attitudinal and aspirational barriers**

Inter-generational unemployment in households reinforces attitudes and maintains low aspirations for work. Such a culture may be reinforced by the low attainment at school and the apparent lack of skills in wider family members and the low expectation to gain better-paid and sustained employment. This is especially the case if the short-term economic gain from work is (or is perceived to be) only marginal (or even negative, once child-care and transport costs are taken into account). Linked with this, length of time out of work/informal work is likely to reduce self-confidence and aspiration. It is also suggested that low-wage, low-skilled and insecure jobs are often unattractive, particularly for Incapacity Benefit claimants who could potentially access work but who would give up the security of long-term benefits to do so. (15)

## **5.3 Demand side barriers**

### **Lack of jobs, and appropriate jobs**

The most obvious demand side barrier is an aggregate lack of employment opportunities. A lack of jobs appropriate to the skills of the workless population is also relevant. Chapter 3 set out the over-representation of people looking for work in elementary occupations compared with the representation of such jobs in the economy. This is borne out by lower levels of manual-work agencies in Bath and NE Somerset.

(14) Understanding and Tackling Worklessness Volume 2; CLG (October 2009); p27

(15) Understanding and Tackling Worklessness Volume 2; CLG (October 2009); p32

The impact of the informal economy on the willingness of workless people to access employment is debatable, with some studies suggesting that informal economic activity is often supplementary to formal work and provides security where that formal work is low-paid and insecure. (16)

## **5.4 Institutional barriers**

### **Research into barriers to work in worklessness programmes elsewhere in Britain identified five main institutional barriers (17):**

Firstly, the dynamics of the housing market in local areas. This particularly relates to the tendency of people in work to leave the areas in which they previously lived, while those who remain on benefits stay. As is the case in Bath and NE Somerset, the existence of social-housing provision is often mirrored by the concentration of worklessness. The impact of the quality and availability of this housing on worklessness has not been explored in Bath and NE Somerset.

Secondly, the 'benefits trap', many are discouraged from taking up short-term or insecure posts because of the complications and potential financial cost of reapplying for benefits when the post comes to an end. Local support providers have identified this as a significant limitation, preventing benefit recipients from taking work that may potentially prove longer term or enhance their future employment prospects, but cannot be guaranteed. This is potentially reinforced by the focus benefits system on securing permanent work, sometimes making it impractical for potential workers, who in turn may require a step-by-step approach to realising sustained employment which they themselves can maintain.

Thirdly, access to childcare. This overlaps with the wider benefits trap, given the cost of childcare, and the fact that many parents are trapped in needing childcare to access work, but being unable to afford it until they are in work. Childcare may also act as a barrier to sustainable work (given the difficulties of managing work on limited childcare). With changes in Income Support for Lone parents, this is likely to affect an increasing number of workless people. In Bath and NE Somerset with a relatively developed Early Years and Extended Services provision this is not necessarily a significant barrier, however, it's not clear the take-up of this resource amongst Lone Parent Income Support claimants.

Fourthly, spatial mobility and physical access to work. This relates to the ability to actually get to places of work, which for Bath and NE Somerset is not a particularly major barrier, albeit the cost of transport and willingness of people to travel beyond their neighbourhoods.

Finally, the amount and cost of appropriate educational and training provision available. This relates closely to the skills barrier presented earlier and the relevance of skills provision to the demands of local employers.

(16) Understanding and Tackling Worklessness Volume 2; CLG (October 2009); p33

(17) Understanding and Tackling Worklessness Volume 2; CLG (October 2009); pp 38-40

## 6. Employment demand

### 6.1. Current and future opportunities

Where will future employment opportunities come from? This chapter attempts to summarise:

- Recent trends in sectoral and occupational employment change;
- Likely areas of future growth

### 6.2. Recent trends

Over the past decade, Bath and NE Somerset's economy has, like The West of England, seen a rise in employment in the service sector and a contraction in manufacturing and traditional engineering sectors in the Radstock and Midsomer Norton area. In this area 24% of jobs are in manufacturing, well over double that of the county, the West of England and nationally. <sup>(18)</sup> Whilst wholesale and retail accounts for 16% of employment in Bath and NE Somerset as is similar to the West of England, there are however, higher proportions of public admin, health and education jobs than the West of England and nationally. <sup>(19)</sup>

Considering occupation type, the composition of Bath and NE Somerset's employment profile has changed along the lines of that of the rest of the country, with increases in professional and associate professional jobs and a gradual decline in elementary and (especially) administrative jobs). This reflects the mismatch identified earlier in this report between the normal occupational profile of the unemployed and that required by available vacancies.

Like the rest of The West of England, Bath and NE Somerset's business stock is dominated by small and medium sized enterprises, with over 80% of all firms in the county employing less than ten people. <sup>(20)</sup>

### 6.3. Areas of future growth

Sectoral forecasting should be accompanied by a note of caution, especially given the past recession. Over the medium term if not long term for example, it is likely that job growth in the public sector, which has been substantial in recent years will be much less in light of public expenditure cuts.

<sup>(18)</sup> B&NES – Business Growth and Employment Land Study; Roger Tym and Partners; March 2009; p20

<sup>(19)</sup> Employee numbers: Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis 2008; ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

<sup>(20)</sup> Employee numbers: Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis 2008; ONS Crown Copyright Reserved ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

However, looking at Bath and NE Somerset over the period to 2030, research carried out in the sectoral composition by the South West Observatory's Autumn 2009 projections (using Roger Tym and Partners calculations) <sup>(21)</sup> forecast employment growth in:

- Business and Financial services
- Transport and Communication
- Public sector activities (although forecasts may now be much weaker, rising long term demand for health and social care and for educational services is likely to mean increasing employment demand eventually)

**Table 6 Sectoral Pattern of FTE Employment in Bath and NE Somerset in 2010 and 2030**

	Share of total FTE employment in 2010	Share of total FTE employment in 2030	Change in share of total FTE employment 2010 to 2030
Agriculture etc.	1.1%	0.8%	-0.3%
Extraction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manufacturing	8.3%	4.7%	-3.6%
Utilities	0.5%	0.2%	-0.3%
Construction	6.3%	4.7%	-1.6%
Distribution	13.4%	13.0%	-0.4%
Hotels & Catering	6.3%	6.2%	-0.1%
Transport & Communication	4.6%	5.2%	0.7%
Financial Services	3.0%	4.1%	1.1%
Business Services	18.7%	28.2%	9.5%
Public Admin & Defence	7.7%	6.4%	-1.3%
Education	9.3%	6.0%	-3.3%
Health & Social	15.4%	15.9%	0.5%
Other Services	5.4%	4.5%	-0.9%

(21) B&NES – Business Growth and Employment Land Study; Roger Tym and Partners; Revised June 2010; p22

**Table 7 Bath and NE Somerset Employment Scenarios by sector 2006 - 2026**

Jobs	Base Year	Scenario 1 (Observatory)			Scenario 2 ( RTP output based)		
	2006	2026	Change 06-26	% Change	2026	Change 06-26	% Change
Agriculture etc.	2,384	751	-1,634	-69%	788	-1,597	-67%
Extraction	0	0	0		0	0	
Manufacturing	7,724	4,613	-3,110	-40%	4,841	-2,882	-37%
Utilities	984	224	-759	-77%	236	-748	-76%
Construction	5,544	4,279	-1,266	-23%	4,490	-1,054	-19%
Distribution	13,642	14,036	394	3%	14,731	1,088	8%
Hotels & Catering	7,133	7,250	117	2%	7,609	476	7%
Transport & Communicati	3,220	4,611	1,391	43%	4,839	1,619	50%
Financial Services	2,574	3,568	994	39%	3,745	1,171	45%
Business Services	14,981	24,288	9,307	62%	25,490	10,509	70%
Public Admin & Defence	4,960	5,796	836	17%	6,083	1,123	23%
Education	11,345	7,919	-3,426	-30%	8,310	-3,034	-27%
Health & Social	14,469	16,755	2,286	16%	17,584	3,115	22%
Other Services	4,701	4,685	-16	0%	4,917	215	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,662</b>	<b>98,776</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>103,662</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>11%</b>

Source: SW Observatory, RTP

Regardless of the numerical forecasts or the medium-term impact of public spending cuts, to a large extent growth will be highest in those occupations requiring higher level skills, namely Business and Financial Services. Whilst one could assume the larger proportion of employment demand in Health and Social Care will be of lower-skilled care roles, as well as a reasonable proportion of the jobs in Transport and Communications, this highlights the need to support the skills development of Bath and NE Somerset's workless population, so as to overcome the apparent mismatch of employment demand with such groups apparent skills-capacity to warrant their applying for jobs.

#### 6.4. Future demand: some conclusions

- Demand for jobs requiring skills at Level 2 or below are declining and will continue to do so. This presents a major mismatch between the skills of most workless people and those that will be demanded by industry.
- Demand for intermediate skills is expected to be fairly constant, with demand for higher level skills continuing to increase strongly.

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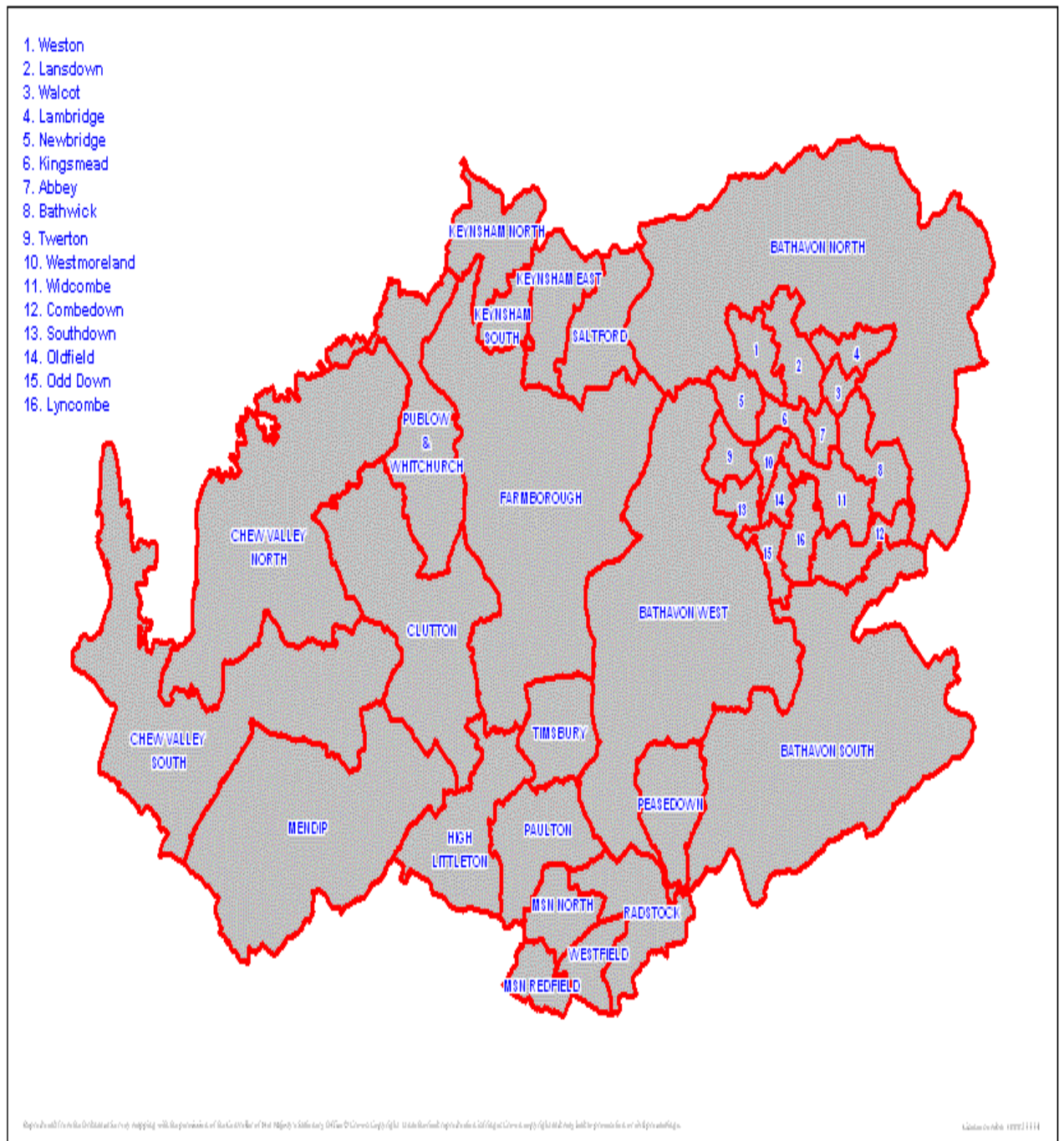
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# Annex 1

## Ward Map of Bath and NE Somerset



<http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/councilanddemocracy/electedrepresentatives/parishandtowncouncils/Pages/wardmap.aspx>



## Annex 2

Table 1 – Worklessness by ward (% of ward's working age population):

Ward	JSA June 2009	JSA June 2010	JSA July 2010	JSA Nov 2009	ESA/ Incapacity Benefits/ SDA	Income Support (LP)	Other	Total (inc. JSA November 2009 only)
<b>Abbey</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>12</b>
Bathavon North	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.9	3	0.9	0.2	6
Bathavon South	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.6	0.6	0	4
Bathavon West	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	3.1	0.9	0.6	6
Bathwick	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	1	0	0	1
Chew Valley North	0.7	1.5	0.9	2	2.4	0	0	4
Chew Valley South	0.6	1	0.7	2.4	0.3	0	0.3	3
Clutton	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	3	0.7	0.7	6
<b>Combe Down (Fox Hill)</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>11</b>
Farmborough	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	3	0.3	0.3	5
High Littleton	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.3	5
Keynsham East	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.3	7
<b>Keynsham North</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Keynsham South</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Kingsmead</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10</b>
Lambridge	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	4.7	0.9	0.5	8
Landsdown	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.1	4.7	0.6	0.3	8
Lyncombe	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	3.1	0.3	0.1	5
Mendip	0.6	1	1.2	1.5	3.3	0.9	0.3	6
Midsomer Norton North	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.7	0.8	0.1	6
Midsomer Norton Redfield	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	4.9	1	0.5	8
Newbridge	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.8	0.4	6
Odd Down	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	5.1	1.7	0.3	9
Oldfield	3.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	5	1.1	0.3	8
<b>Paulton</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10</b>
Peasdown St John	3.2	2.3	2.3	2	4.7	1.1	0.2	8
Publow and Whitchurch	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	5.4	0.7	0.3	8
<b>Radstock</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12</b>
Saltford	1.1	1	0.9	1.3	2.9	0.2	0	4
<b>Southdown</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12</b>
Timsbury	1.2	1.7	1.9	2	5.3	1	0	8
<b>Twerton</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Walcot</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10</b>
Westfield	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	5	0.8	0.3	8
Westmoreland	3.4	1.4	1.1	1.7	3.7	0.2	0.2	6
Weston	2.5	1.9	1.6	2	4.9	1.4	0.3	9
Widcombe	3.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.4	5
<b>B&amp;NES Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>

**Table 2 - Worklessness by ward (numbers):**

Ward	JSA June 2009	JSA June 2010	JSA July 2010	JSA Nov 2009	ESA/ Incapacity Benefits/ SDA	Income Support (LP)	Other	Total (inc. JSA November 2009 only)
<b>Abbey</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>535</b>
Bathavon North	71	59	49	75	120	35	10	240
Bathavon South	16	12	11	15	45	10	0	70
Bathavon West	26	25	24	30	55	15	10	110
Bathwick	13	8	6	10	30	0	0	40
Chew Valley North	16	19	13	25	30	0	0	55
Chew Valley South	15	15	11	15	35	5	5	60
Clutton	30	16	15	25	45	10	10	90
<b>Combe Down (Fox Hill)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>370</b>
Farmborough	31	20	22	25	45	5	5	80
High Littleton	40	30	32	25	55	10	5	95
Keynsham East	61	52	56	60	115	20	5	200
<b>Keynsham North</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Keynsham South</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Kingsmead</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>405</b>
Lambridge	61	63	61	55	155	30	15	255
Landsdown	72	52	47	65	145	20	10	240
Lyncombe	40	46	47	50	105	10	5	170
Mendip	13	16	21	25	55	15	5	100
Midsomer Norton North	84	62	63	60	130	30	5	225
Midsomer Norton Redfield	67	52	53	50	150	30	15	245
Newbridge	64	63	57	60	100	30	15	205
Odd Down	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>340</b>
Oldfield	<b>84</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>375</b>
Paulton	64	56	55	55	180	50	10	295
Peasdown St John	75	97	98	85	195	45	10	335
Publow and Whitchurch	28	26	23	25	80	10	5	120
<b>Radstock</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>440</b>
Saltford	26	23	21	30	65	5	0	100
<b>Southdown</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>455</b>
Timsbury	28	25	31	30	80	15	0	125
<b>Twerton</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>780</b>
<b>Walcot</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>430</b>
Westfield	87	55	58	70	180	30	10	290
Westmoreland	79	64	53	80	175	10	10	275
Weston	58	55	50	60	145	40	10	255
Widcombe	77	66	76	75	110	15	20	220
<b>B&amp;NES Total</b>	<b>2357</b>	<b>2148</b>	<b>2122</b>	<b>2280</b>	<b>5350</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>9260</b>

## Annex 3

### (JSA)/Unemployment Rate trend over time for those wards presently above the B&NES average of around 1.9% of working age population

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions; ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [Nomisweb.co.uk]

Date	Abbey		Combe Down (Foxhill)		Keynsham North		Keynsham South		Kingsmead	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Feb-04	92	2.1	42	1.3	26	0.9	25	0.9	92	2.3
Nov-04	60	1.4	53	1.6	20	0.7	28	1	47	1.2
Feb-05	65	1.5	48	1.5	18	0.6	25	0.9	58	1.4
Nov-05	71	1.6	43	1.3	28	0.9	26	0.9	60	1.5
Feb-06	74	1.6	44	1.3	36	1.1	26	0.9	70	1.7
Nov-06	71	1.5	48	1.4	26	0.8	29	1	66	1.6
Feb-07	81	1.8	38	1.1	48	1.5	29	1	66	1.6
Nov-07	57	1.2	49	1.4	31	1	24	0.8	43	1
Dec-07	55	1.2	45	1.3	31	1	23	0.8	46	1.1
Jan-08	61	1.3	51	1.5	29	0.9	25	0.8	53	1.3
Feb-08	66	1.4	44	1.3	21	0.6	32	1.1	55	1.3
Nov-08	77	1.7	56	1.6	44	1.4	41	1.4	61	1.4
Dec-08	83	1.8	65	1.9	46	1.4	46	1.6	55	1.3
Jan-09	93	2	57	1.6	48	1.5	54	1.8	69	1.6
Feb-09	126	2.8	75	2.2	67	2.1	60	2	84	2
Mar-09	112	2.5	83	2.4	78	2.4	64	2.2	88	2.1
Apr-09	111	2.4	84	2.4	86	2.7	65	2.2	93	2.2
May-09	116	2.5	78	2.2	81	2.5	76	2.6	94	2.2
Jun-09	103	2.3	89	2.6	84	2.6	77	2.6	95	2.2
Jul-09	109	2.4	91	2.6	88	2.7	76	2.6	93	2.2
Aug-09	118	2.6	90	2.6	78	2.4	78	2.6	95	2.2
Sep-09	113	2.5	92	2.7	73	2.3	70	2.4	92	2.2
Oct-09	115	2.5	81	2.3	79	2.4	73	2.5	96	2.3
Nov-09	105	2.3	85	2.4	77	2.4	72	2.4	88	2.1
Dec-09	93	2	92	2.7	77	2.4	71	2.4	92	2.2
Jan-10	112	2.5	100	2.9	100	3.1	83	2.8	92	2.2
Feb-10	122	2.7	104	3	103	3.2	85	2.9	101	2.4
Mar-10	111	2.4	107	3.1	101	3.1	81	2.7	102	2.4
Apr-10	102	2.2	99	2.9	98	3	73	2.5	96	2.3
May-10	98	2.1	85	2.4	88	2.7	71	2.4	91	2.2
Jun-10	93	2	85	2.4	79	2.4	65	2.2	79	1.9
Jul-10	100	2.2	90	2.6	77	2.4	68	2.3	86	2

Date	Odd Down		Peasedown		Radstock		Southdown		Twerton		Walcot	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Feb-04	51	1.5	27	0.6	27	0.8	61	1.7	84	2.5	97	2.2
Nov-04	31	0.9	21	0.5	22	0.6	39	1.1	61	1.8	69	1.6
Feb-05	28	0.8	31	0.7	38	1.1	36	1	63	1.8	79	1.8
Nov-05	31	0.9	29	0.7	19	0.5	54	1.5	95	2.8	76	1.7
Feb-06	39	1.1	31	0.7	48	1.3	67	1.8	87	2.4	91	2
Nov-06	45	1.2	37	0.9	40	1.1	52	1.4	82	2.3	88	1.9
Feb-07	39	1	41	0.9	50	1.3	49	1.3	85	2.3	75	1.6
Nov-07	42	1.1	20	0.5	45	1.2	42	1.1	80	2.2	56	1.2
Dec-07	38	1	24	0.6	52	1.4	34	0.9	81	2.2	63	1.4
Jan-08	34	0.9	26	0.6	55	1.5	41	1.1	82	2.2	70	1.5
Feb-08	42	1.1	31	0.7	53	1.4	40	1	88	2.4	70	1.5
Nov-08	64	1.7	50	1.2	75	2	42	1.1	94	2.6	71	1.6
Dec-08	64	1.7	56	1.3	84	2.3	58	1.5	102	2.8	91	2
Jan-09	72	1.9	65	1.5	83	2.2	64	1.7	115	3.1	103	2.3
Feb-09	80	2.1	95	2.2	91	2.4	91	2.4	142	3.9	109	2.4
Mar-09	93	2.5	92	2.1	106	2.8	99	2.6	151	4.1	132	2.9
Apr-09	106	2.8	92	2.1	110	3	101	2.6	155	4.2	133	2.9
May-09	96	2.5	92	2.1	111	3	92	2.4	159	4.4	116	2.5
Jun-09	92	2.4	97	2.2	112	3	103	2.7	158	4.3	118	2.6
Jul-09	88	2.3	97	2.2	113	3	108	2.8	164	4.5	136	3
Aug-09	94	2.5	96	2.2	113	3	116	3	169	4.6	154	3.4
Sep-09	96	2.5	100	2.3	115	3.1	116	3	171	4.7	151	3.3
Oct-09	102	2.7	81	1.9	107	2.9	114	3	178	4.9	162	3.5
Nov-09	101	2.7	88	2	118	3.2	123	3.2	166	4.5	166	3.6
Dec-09	84	2.2	90	2.1	115	3.1	117	3.1	164	4.5	151	3.3
Jan-10	99	2.6	95	2.2	131	3.5	110	2.9	186	5.1	152	3.3
Feb-10	93	2.5	104	2.4	136	3.6	115	3	186	5.1	144	3.1
Mar-10	88	2.3	100	2.3	141	3.8	112	2.9	178	4.9	153	3.3
Apr-10	91	2.4	94	2.2	126	3.4	99	2.6	164	4.5	139	3
May-10	76	2	91	2.1	122	3.3	106	2.8	173	4.7	137	3
Jun-10	81	2.1	97	2.2	119	3.2	103	2.7	164	4.5	129	2.8
Jul-10	76	2	98	2.3	105	2.8	99	2.6	155	4.2	134	2.9