

Monthly Unemployment Update – June 2022

Tees Valley										
Unemployment Metric	Previous Year			Previous			Latest			Change
	May-21	27,587	6.7%	Apr-22	18,378	4.4%	May-22	18,231	4.4%	
Universal Credit*	May-21	27,587	6.7%	Apr-22	18,378	4.4%	May-22	18,231	4.4%	0.0%
Annual Population Survey	Dec-20	18,700	6.0%	Sep-21	20,400	6.5%	Dec-21	20,600	6.6%	0.1%
Alternative Claimant	Feb-21	32,183	7.8%	Jan-22	21,856	5.3%	Feb-22	22,095	5.3%	0.1%

Great Britain										
Unemployment Metric	Previous Year			Previous			Latest			Change
	May-21	2,213,542	5.4%	Apr-22	1,490,654	3.7%	May-22	1,470,368	3.6%	
Universal Credit*	May-21	2,213,542	5.4%	Apr-22	1,490,654	3.7%	May-22	1,470,368	3.6%	0.0%
Annual Population Survey	Dec-20	1,537,500	4.7%	Sep-21	1,561,100	4.8%	Dec-21	1,450,200	4.4%	-0.4%
Alternative Claimant	Feb-21	2,614,509	6.4%	Jan-22	1,667,430	4.1%	Feb-22	1,693,060	4.2%	0.1%

Next Releases: UC is 19th July 2022; APS is 19th July 2022 and AC is 19th July 2022. Multiple official rates of unemployment are produced at different times by various Government departments. Universal Credit (DWP) figures are released monthly, whilst Annual Population Survey (ONS) and Alternative Claimant Count (DWP) rates are quarterly. 'Latest' refers to the most recent data release, whilst 'Previous' indicates the second most recent figures. APS figures relate to all those aged 16+ and actively seeking work and uses the economically active population to calculate a rate. The AC rate is a model-based approach that estimates unemployment figures had UC been rolled out in all regions concurrently, as opposed to its actual, phased introduction. *Universal Credit are those 'Searching for Work' only.

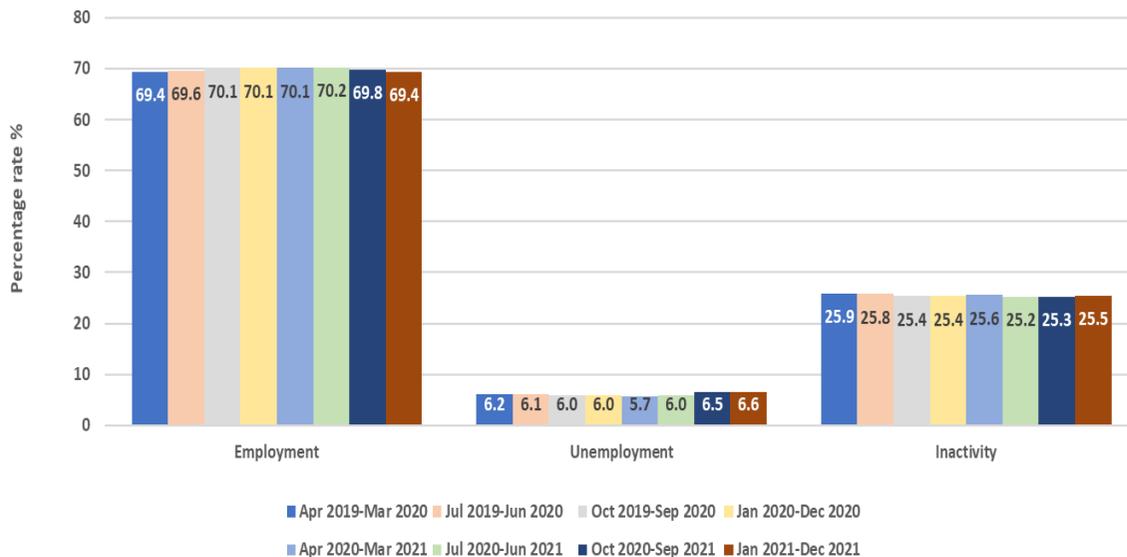
Month-on-month UC Claimants in Tees Valley fell slightly in numerical terms but were unchanged in rate terms whilst the other measures show small increases.

Alternative Claimant Count is up **0.1%** in February 2022 compared to January 2022, whilst the Annual Population Survey also saw an increase of **0.1%**.

Nationally, those claiming UC whilst searching for work fell to **3.6%** in May 2022 compared to the previous 3.7% in April 2022. Whilst the APS fell by **0.4%** for the year ending Dec 2021, compared to the previous reading.

For Great Britain, the Alternative Claimant Count rose slightly to 0.1% in February 2022 compared to the reading shown in January 2022.

Quarterly Changes in Tees Valley Rates

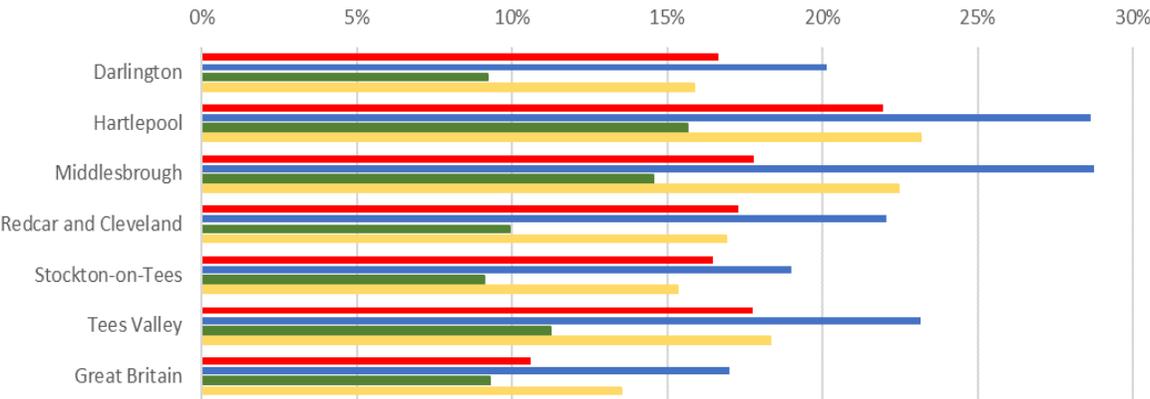


Source – APS/ONS: Tees Valley Employment and Economic Inactive rates of those aged 16-64 and Unemployment rate of those aged 16+ as a percentage of the economically active population.

- Tees Valley quarterly Unemployment rate is **6.6%**.
- This is an **increase of 0.1 percentage points** from the previous quarter. Tees Valley Employment, Unemployment and Economic Inactivity trends appear to be performing better than national trends. The Tees Valley employment rate is in line with Jan-Dec'19 pre-pandemic (GB down 1.0%), Tees Valley unemployment up 0.4% (GB up 0.5%) and Tees Valley economic inactivity down 0.4% (GB up 0.5%).
- North East regional data provides more up to date analysis for a wider geography. NE unemployment rate stands at 5.0% for Jan 22- Mar 22 (down 0.4% from Dec 21-Feb 22 reading). This is a greater fall than the unemployment rate for the whole of England (3.9% - down 0.1% from the previous reading).
- North East unemployment data has started to show a move back towards the national averages, after previously diverging in a negative direction from the national trends during October/November 2021.
- Economic inactivity rate of those aged 16-64 in Tees Valley has started to rise over the last two reading, up 0.3 percentage points for the year ending Sep '21 compared to the reading for year ending Mar '21.

Universal Credit – Tees Valley All Claimants Breakdown

Local Authority by Age

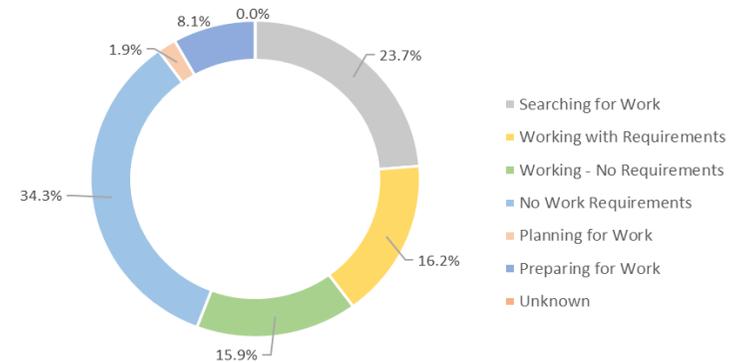


	Great Britain	Tees Valley	Stockton-on-Tees	Redcar and Cleveland	Middlesbrough	Hartlepool	Darlington
16-24	10.6%	17.7%	16.5%	17.3%	17.8%	21.9%	16.7%
25-49	17.0%	23.2%	19.0%	22.1%	28.8%	28.7%	20.1%
50-64	9.3%	11.3%	9.1%	9.9%	14.6%	15.7%	9.2%
16-64	13.5%	18.3%	15.3%	16.9%	22.5%	23.2%	15.9%

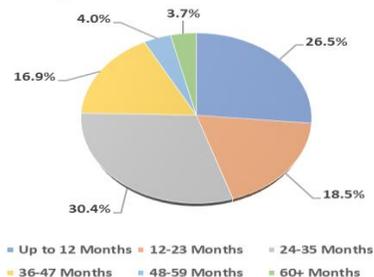
16-24 25-49 50-64 16-64

- 75,725 Tees Valley residents were claiming Universal Credit in May 2022.
- The 16-64 rate remained steady at **18.3% in May** and now sits **4.8 percentage points** above the GB average.
- Tees Valley's 16-24 rate (red) is **above** GB average by **7.1 percentage points**.
- At 23.2%, the Tees Valley 25-49 rate (blue) has increased by **0.2 percentage points** from April 2022 and now sits **6.2 percentage points above** the GB average.
- Those on UC searching for work account for **23.7%** of all claimants in the Tees Valley, which is down from 24.2% in April 2022.
- Those in employment make up **32.1%** of those claiming UC. This proportion was marginally up, **0.1 percentage points** on last month.
- Since January 2022, those on **UC Searching for Work** has fallen from **27.8%** of all claimants to **23.7%** in May, a fall of 4.1%. The majority of this shift can be seen through an increase of **2.9%** of those with **no work requirements**, in addition to a **1.0%** increase in those working.

Employment Status of Claimants



Length of Time on Universal Credit



Proportion of claimants on UC for more than 2 years



1.9%

- The average length of UC claims increased in May.
- UC claimants over 2 years now make up 55.0% of claimants as opposed to 53.1% in April 2022.
- For GB, claimants over 2 years make up 53.6%, which is 1.4 percentage points below the Tees Valley figure. However, the GB rate increased at a faster rate than in Tees Valley meaning the gap was reduced

Searching for Work: Not working, or very low earnings, required to secure better work.
Working with Requirements: In work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings
No Work Requirements: Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working.
Workings – No Requirements: Earnings over the level at which considered low.
Planning for Work: Expected to work in the future. Claimant required to attend periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
Preparing for Work: Expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or a child aged 2.