

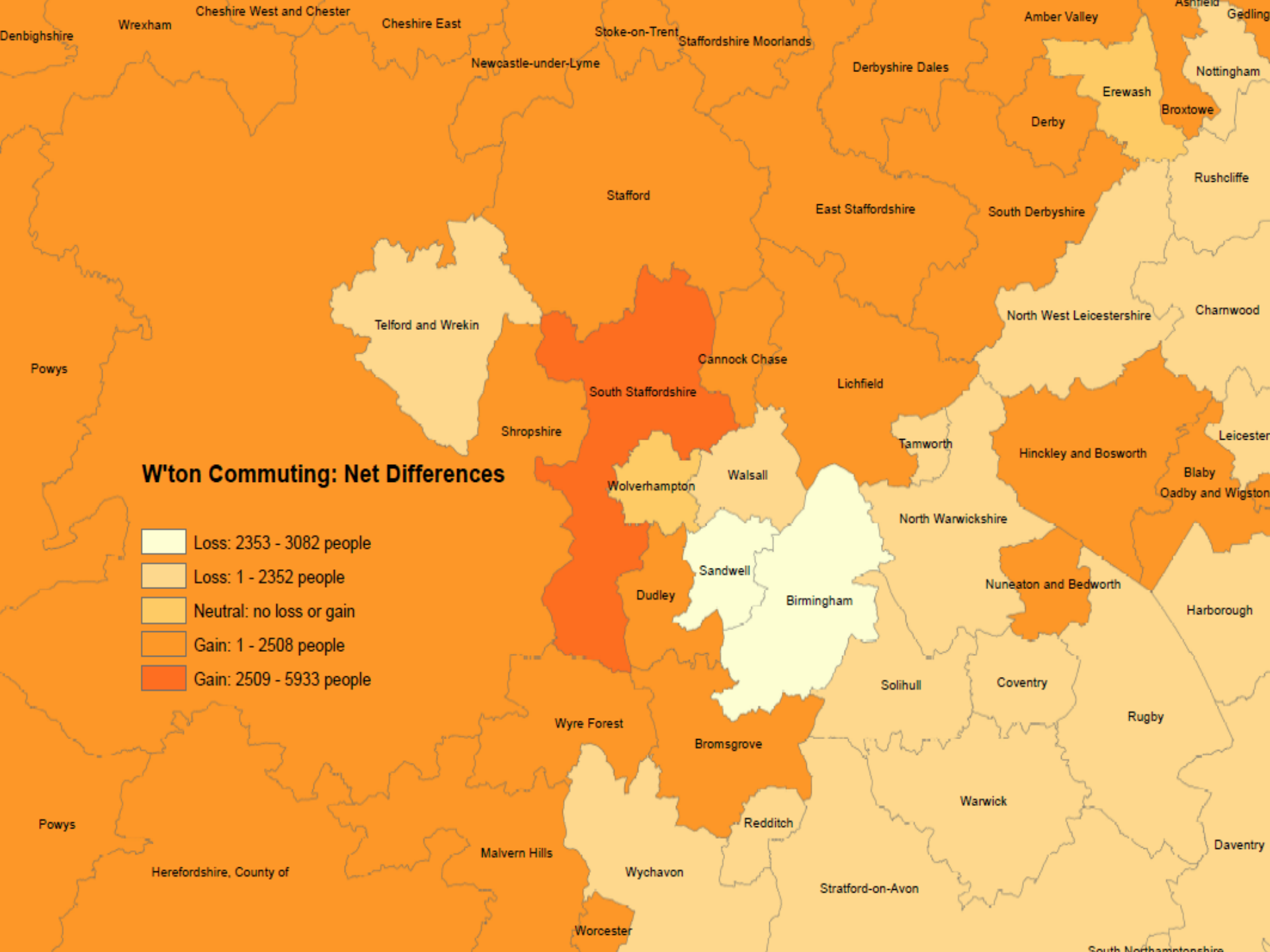
The Scale of the Challenge: Employability and Skills in Wolverhampton

v9

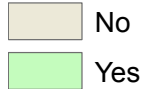


Overall health of the economy

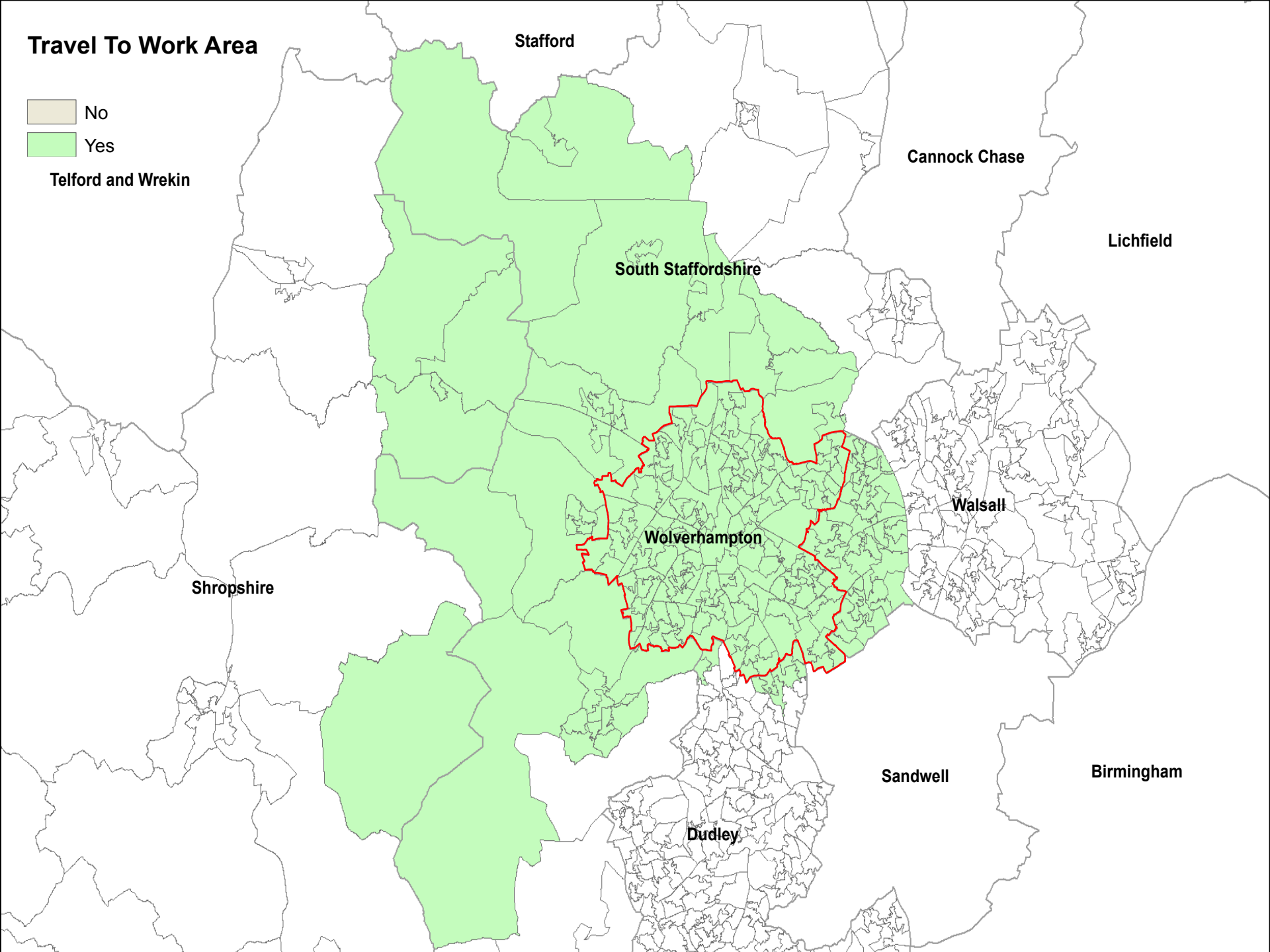
- **Commuting patterns (net flows back and forth)**
- **Travel to Work Area (TTWA)**
- **Job Density**
- **Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per head**
- **Employee Jobs within Wolverhampton**



Travel To Work Area



Telford and Wrekin



Stafford

Cannock Chase

Lichfield

South Staffordshire

Walsall

Wolverhampton

Shropshire

Sandwell

Birmingham

Dudley

Job Density

Wolverhampton is a net importer of jobs from elsewhere: there are 3,889 more workers in Wolverhampton local authority's area than Wolverhampton residents with a job in another local authority.

Job Density		
Date	Wolverhampton	England
2007	0.78	0.80
2008	0.75	0.79
2009	0.73	0.77
2010	0.78	0.77
2011	0.79	0.78
2012	0.77	0.79

One way of looking at the jobs in the city is via job density: a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

A high job density ratio indicates a local labour market which has many openings for local residents; there are 122,000 total jobs in Wolverhampton, but even if every member of working-age population of the city wanted a job here, there would not be enough jobs to accommodate them all.

A job density rate of 0.77 means Wolverhampton is 142nd of 326 English local authorities on this measure.

Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per head

GVA measures the value of the goods and services produced in an area or sector of the economy. It is primarily used to monitor the performance of the economy, and the overall economic well-being of an area.

Between 2006 and 2013, the GVA for Wolverhampton rose by £744 million; alternatively, the GVA rose by 17.8% for Wolverhampton compared to 22.7% for England.

GVA per head (£)		
Date	Wolverhampton	England
2006	17180	20757
2007	17096	21799
2008	17073	22232
2009	16474	21750
2010	18073	22555
2011	18311	22975
2012	19032	23475
2013	19548	24091

GVA per head for Wolverhampton rose from £17,180 in 2006 to £19,548 in 2013, a 13.8% rise compared to a 16.1% rise in England.

GVA per head measures the economic output produced in an area and divides it by the number of residents in that area. Therefore, estimates of GVA per head will be low in areas with significant levels of outward commuting and high resident populations and vice versa.

Employee Jobs in Wolverhampton

Industry (% of total employees)	Wolverhampton	England
Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)	0.0	0.2
Energy and Water (D-E)	0.5	1.0
Manufacturing (C)	14.4	8.5
Construction (F)	4.9	4.3
Services (G-S)	80.3	86.1

Wolverhampton has a greater proportion of manufacturing jobs (15,600 total) than England.

Data covers employee jobs, not total employment, so it excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

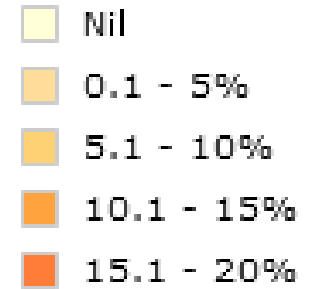
108,800 employee jobs in the city in 2013; 68% full-time and 32% part-time.

The Services (G-S) group is comprised of:		
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	17.2	16.0
Transport storage (H)	3.4	4.6
Accommodation and food services (I)	4.2	6.9
Information and communication (J)	1.8	4.3
Financial and other business services (K-N)	18.6	22.4
Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	31.1	27.4
Other Services (R-S)	3.9	4.5

Situation for local residents

- **Working-age (16-64) unemployment**
- **18-24, 25-49, 50-64 unemployment**
- **Qualifications: 'No Qualifications' and Level 4+ NVQ**
- **Skills of residents (Skills For Life)**
- **Jobs held by residents, their occupations**

16-64 unemployment



Nov 2014

Number unemployed: 7,461

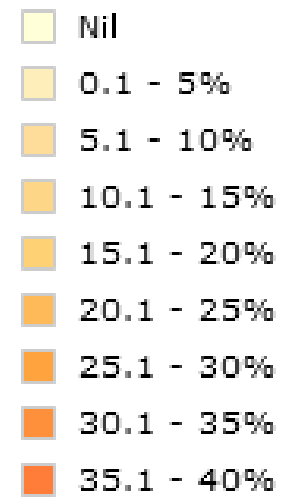
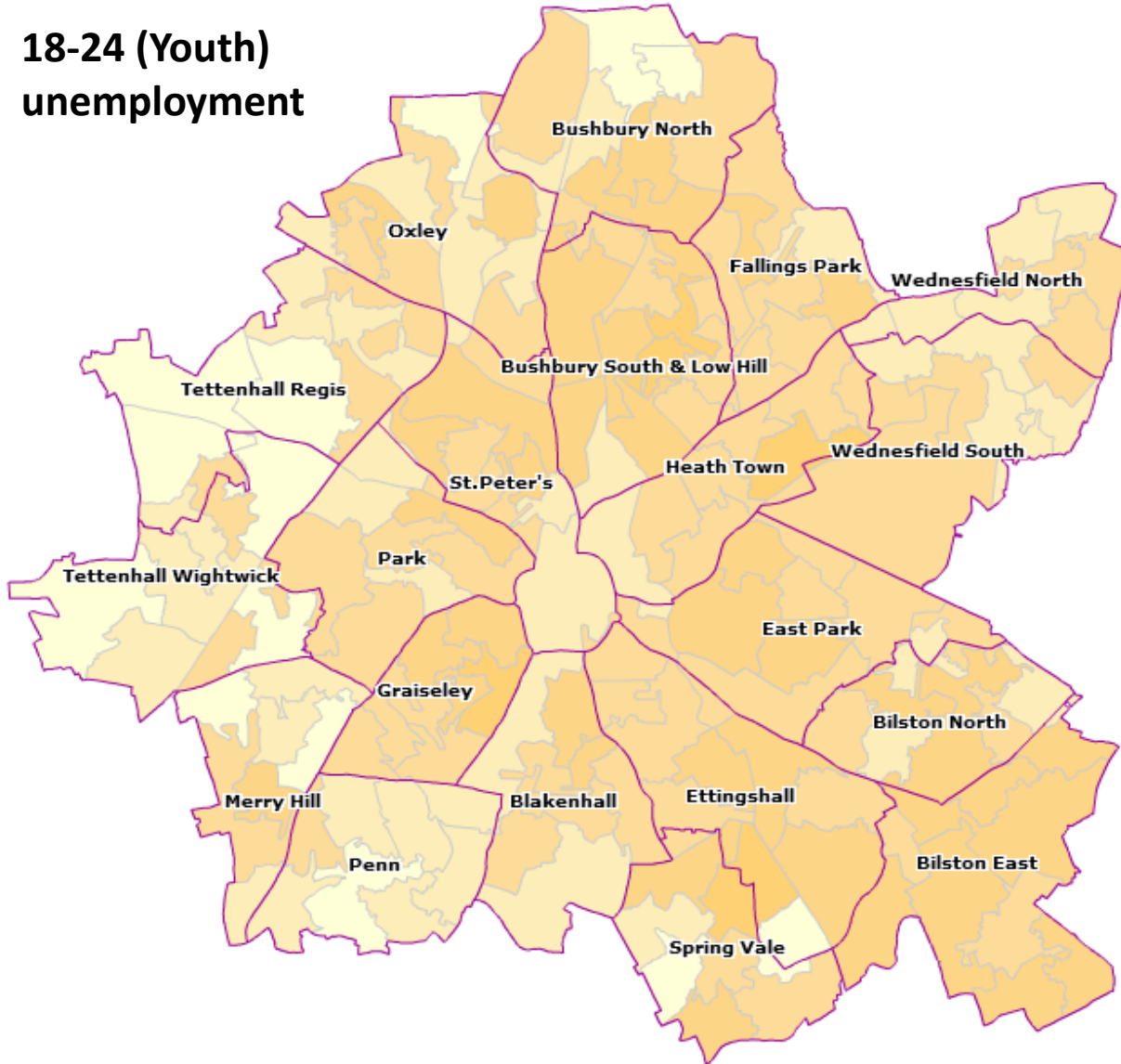
City rate: 4.7%

England rate: 1.9%

Wton's rank (of 326): 3rd

Number to close gap: -254 off
JSA to catch next Local Authority

18-24 (Youth) unemployment



Nov 2014

Number unemployed: 1,750

City rate: 7.2%

England rate: 3.1%

Wton's rank (of 326): 4th

Number to close gap: -18 off
JSA to catch next Local Authority

Unemployment across the life cycle (November 2014)

We monitor youth unemployment, but there are also other age groups affected:

25-49 Age Band

Number unemployed: 4,340

City rate: 5.0%

England rate: 2.1%

Wton's rank (of 326): 4th

Number to close gap: -37 off JSA
to catch next Local Authority

50-64 Age Band

Number unemployed: 1,370

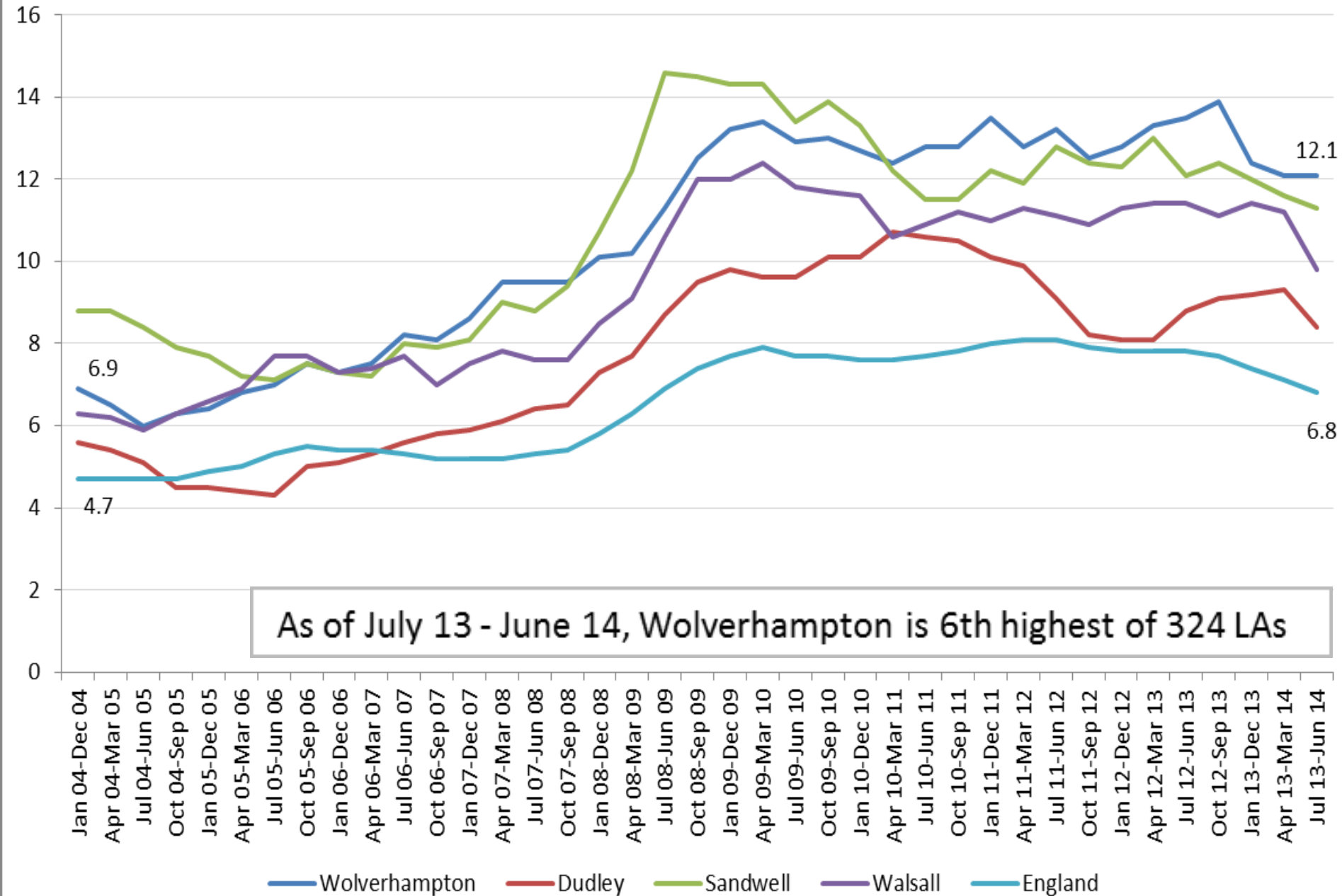
City rate: 3.2%

England rate: 1.4%

Wton's rank (of 326): 9th

Number to close gap: -27 off JSA
to catch next Local Authority

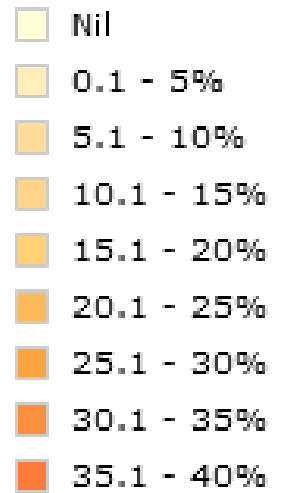
Unemployment (Model Based) - ILO definitions



As of July 13 - June 14, Wolverhampton is 6th highest of 324 LAs

Out-of-Work Benefits (OOW)

This is JSA + ESA + Lone Parents + 'Others on income-related benefits'



May 2014

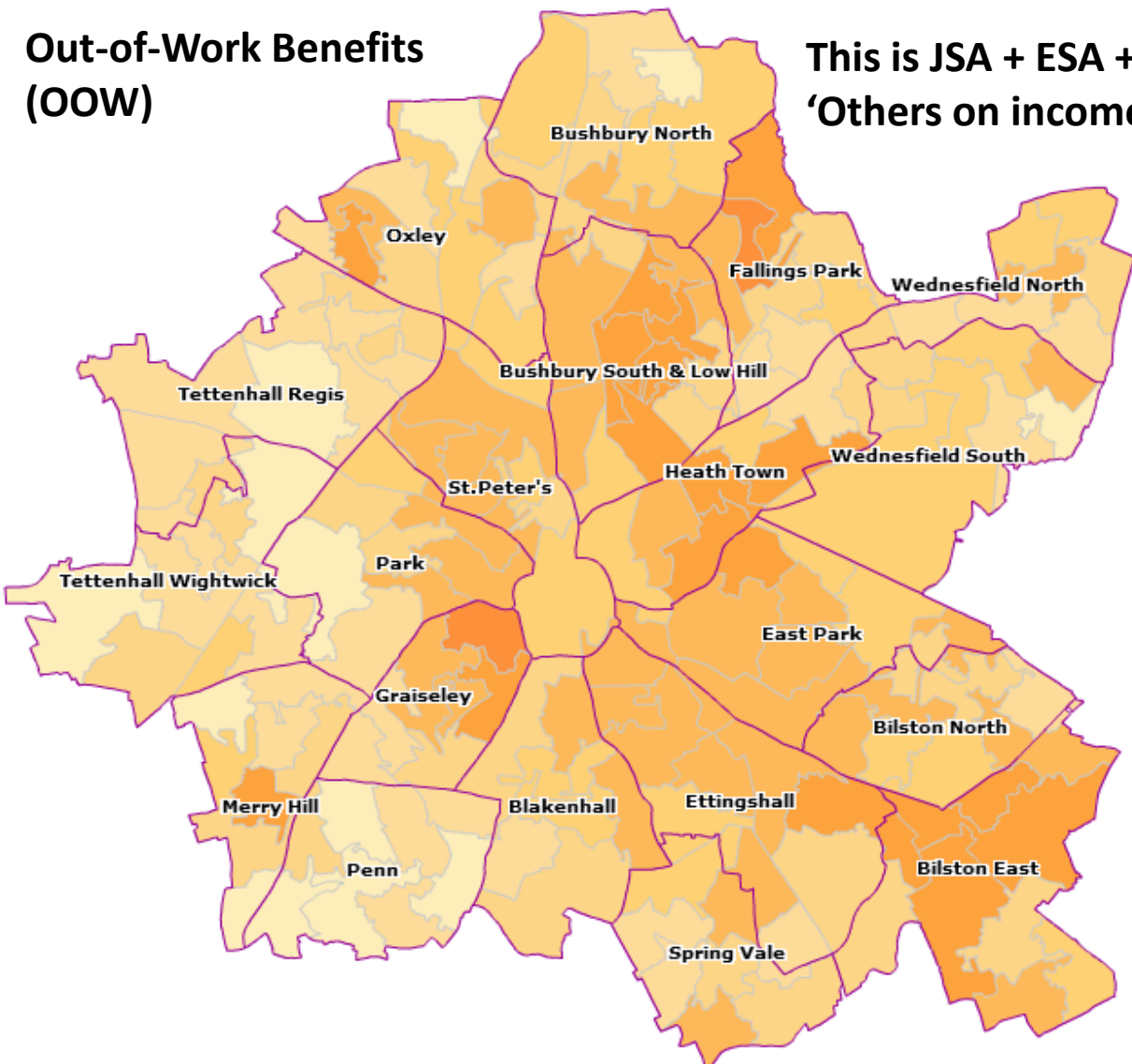
Number on OOW: 25,930

City rate: 16.3%

England rate: 9.8%

Wton's rank (of 326): 8th

Number to close gap: -653 off OOW benefits to catch next Local Authority



2013 Annual Population Survey: Qualifications of residents aged 16-64

No Qualifications (Ranked 1 st in England)		
Date	Wolverhampton	England
2013	22.9%	9.1%
<p>Wolverhampton's rate of 22.9% of people with no qualifications equals 34,600 people. To match England's rate of 9.1%, we need to reduce the number with no qualifications in the city to 13,823 people, a reduction of 60% from the baseline. This means that 20,777 people of the current 'no qualifications' cohort would need to get a qualification.</p>		

Level 4+ Qualifications (Ranked 308th in England)		
Date	Wolverhampton	England
2013	20.0%	35.0%
<p>Wolverhampton's rate of 20.0% of people with level 4+ qualifications equals 30,300 people. To match England's rate of 35.0%, we need to increase the number with L4+ qualifications in the city to 52,953 people, an increase of 75% from the baseline. This means that 22,653 people of the current 'less than level 4' cohort would need to get a degree-equivalent qualification.</p>		

Skills For Life (2011) estimates, covering % of residents aged 16-65 with basic skills

Literacy	Entry Level and Below	Level 1	Level 2 +
Wolverhampton	19.0	31.8	49.1
England	14.9	28.5	56.6

Numeracy	Entry Level and Below	Level 1	Level 2 +
Wolverhampton	58.6	24.4	17.0
England	49.1	29.0	21.9

English not spoken as a first language	ESOL	Not ESOL
Wolverhampton	9.5	90.5
England	10.8	89.2

“Adults with skills below Entry Level 3 may not be able to understand price labels on pre-packaged food or pay household bills.”

Entry Level 1: Expected of 5-7 year olds
 Entry Level 2: Expected of 7-9 year olds
 Entry Level 3: Expected of 9-11 year olds

Level 1: Equivalent to GCSE D-G grades
 Level 2: Equivalent to GCSE A*-C grades

Skills For Life (2011) estimates, covering % of residents aged 16-65 with basic skills

Word-Processing	Entry Level and Below	Level 1	Level 2 +
Wolverhampton	74.6	11.2	14.2
England	60.0	15.0	25.0

Email	Entry Level and Below	Level 1	Level 2 +
Wolverhampton	56.1	7.1	36.8
England	40.0	8.0	52.0

Spreadsheets	Entry Level and Below	Level 1	Level 2 +
Wolverhampton	78.3	11.3	10.4
England	66.0	17.0	17.0

“Performance on the three practical ICT skill areas varied. Of the three practical components, respondents tended to perform at the highest levels on the emailing component. Respondents were least likely to achieve a Level 2 or above on the spreadsheet components.”

Entry Level 1: Expected of 5-7 year olds
 Entry Level 2: Expected of 7-9 year olds
 Entry Level 3: Expected of 9-11 year olds

Level 1: Equivalent to GCSE D-G grades
 Level 2: Equivalent to GCSE A*-C grades

Please note, England data for these 3 indicators was rounded in the source.

NS-SeC Employment Category	% of W'ton residents (16 to 64)	% of Eng residents (16 to 64)	Example NS-Sec job descriptions
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	6.1	10.6	Doctor, Lawyer, Dentist, Engineers
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	16.2	21.1	Teachers, Nurses, Journalists, Actors, Police Sargeant
3. Intermediate occupations	11.3	12.6	Secretaries, fireman, Auxiliary Nurses
4. Small employers and own account workers	6.8	9.1	Self-employed builders, hairdressers, shopkeepers with own shop
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.8	6.7	Train drivers, Plumber, Supervisors, Foreman , Electrician
6. Semi-routine occupations	17.4	13.5	Shop assistant, security guard, call centre worker, care assistant
7. Routine occupations	14.3	10.3	Bus drivers, Waitresses, Cleaners, Refuse collectors
8. Never worked & long-term unemployed	10.5	5.9	W'ton Residents: their occupations (Census 2011)
Full-time students	10.6	10.2	

Future employment trends

- **Total jobs, by sex, part and full-time, and self-employment**
- **Growing and shrinking employment sectors**
- **Projected number of jobs, replacement demand**

Please note, all the following relates to the Black Country LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership) area, not just Wolverhampton - UKCES Working Futures 2012-2022 data

Job trends 2012 – 2022 at Black Country LEP

Total jobs rise of 21k between 2012 and 2022 – a 4.2% rise vs baseline. This compares to a projected 5.9% rise for England.

2012 (thousands)

Employment by Gender	FT	PT	SE	Total
Male employment	192	36	41	269
Female employment	106	106	17	229
Total employment	298	142	58	498

2022 (thousands)

Employment by Gender	FT	PT	SE	Total
Male employment	190	43	40	274
Female employment	115	112	17	245
Total employment	306	156	57	519

FT = Full-Time, PT = Part-Time, SE = Self-Employed

Total jobs for males forecast to increase by 5k; jobs for females forecast to increase by 16k

Full-time jobs for males projected to decrease by 2k; for females, projected rise of 9k

Part-time jobs for males projected to increase by 7k; for females, projected rise of 6k

Self-employed jobs for males projected to decrease by 1k; for females, static (no change)

Sector (% change of workforce)	% change between 2012 and 2022
Electricity and gas	16.8
Health and social work	14.7
Professional services	14.4
Real estate	13.8
Other services	13.1
Construction	11.9
Arts and entertainment	8.8
Support services	8.3
Transport and storage	7.3
Information technology	7.1
Water and sewerage	6.0
Finance and insurance	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	3.4
Accommodation and food	2.4
Food drink and tobacco	1.7

Sector (% change of workforce)	% change between 2012 and 2022
Media	-1.7
Education	-3.0
Rest of manufacturing	-10.0
Engineering	-10.3
Public admin. and defence	-10.6
Mining and quarrying	-20.7
Agriculture	-22.6

Headcount projections about growing and shrinking employment sectors in the Black Country LEP (Local Enterprise Partnership) area between 2012 and 2022

Sector (thousands of jobs)	2012	2022	Net Change	Replacement Demand	Total Requirement
Health and social work	69	79	10	29	40
Wholesale and retail trade	87	90	3	33	36
Support services	45	48	4	18	21
Construction	36	40	4	13	17
Education	41	39	-1	17	15
Rest of manufacturing	60	54	-6	20	14
Transport and storage	28	30	2	11	13
Professional services	18	20	3	7	10
Accommodation and food	23	23	1	9	10

The fields with the fastest-growing headcount aren't necessarily those with the most jobs available. The table shows the number of jobs per occupation, net change since 2012 (new openings working in the field through expansion), and the expected replacement demand (the gap left by people leaving the labour force for various reasons such as retirement).

Total requirement most in 'Health and Social Work' and 'Wholesale and retail trade'. 'Support Services' includes call centres, admin, cleaning, and recruitment amongst others.

Sources used

- Commuting patterns (net flows back and forth) - [Census 2011](#)
- Travel to Work Area (TTWA) - [ONS Travel To Work Area](#)
- Job Density - [NOMIS Labour Market Profile](#)
- Gross Value Added (GVA) - [ONS Regional GVA, Tables 3.1 & 3.2](#)
- Employee Jobs within Wolverhampton - [Business Register & Employment Survey](#)
- Unemployment - [Claimant Count](#)
- Out-of-Work Benefits - [DWP Benefits](#)
- Qualifications: 'No Qualifications' and Level 4+ NVQ - [Annual Population Survey](#)
- Skills of residents - [Skills For Life Survey 2011](#)
- Jobs held by residents, their occupations - [Census 2011](#)
- Future employment trends – [UKCES Working Futures](#)

More data is available, in the Unemployment Briefing, and Census tables, including:

- Occupations by age, sex, ethnicity and disability
- Economic activity by age, sex, ethnicity, year of arrival
- Qualifications by age, sex, ethnicity and disability