

# How is the recession affecting different parts of the country?

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Elena Magrini, Centre for Cities

Chair: Andrew Carter, Centre for Cities

[#cfccovidjobs](#)

MagriniElena

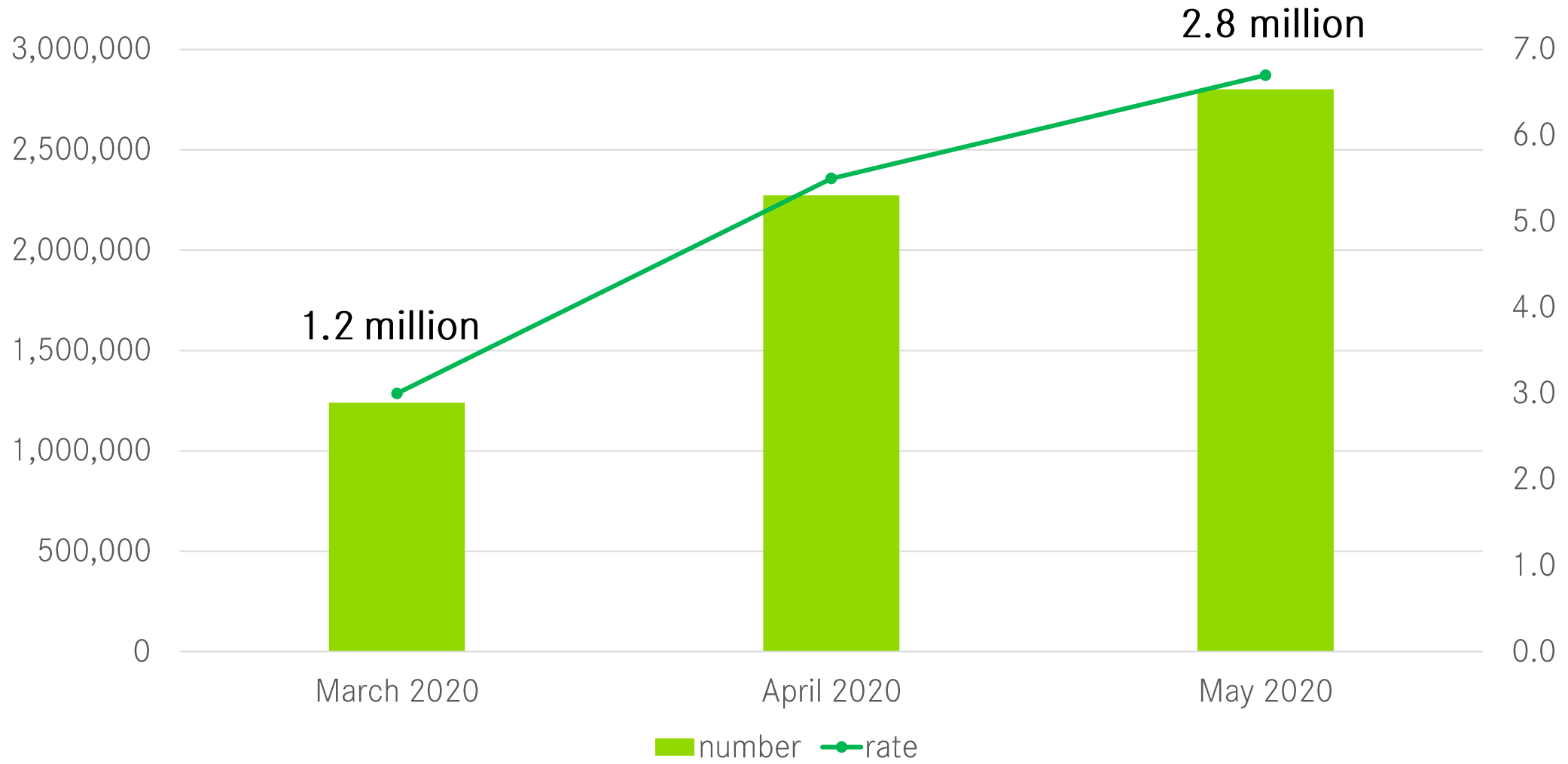




## **We are now starting to have a much clearer picture of what is happening across the country**

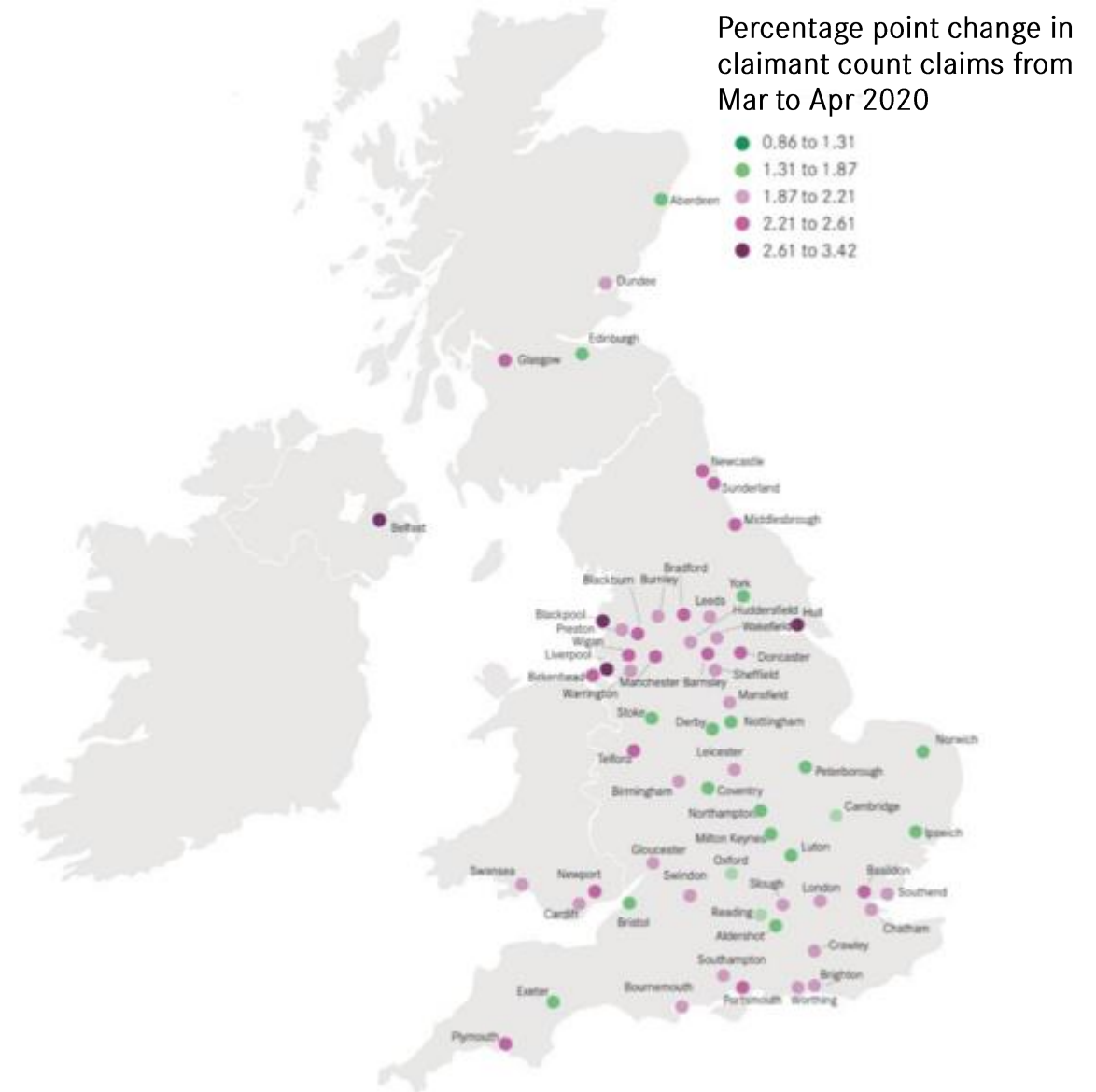
1. Increase in Claimant Count claims since March 2020
2. Take-up of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme
3. Take-up of the Self-employment Income Support Scheme

# There has been a spike in unemployment claims since the lockdown



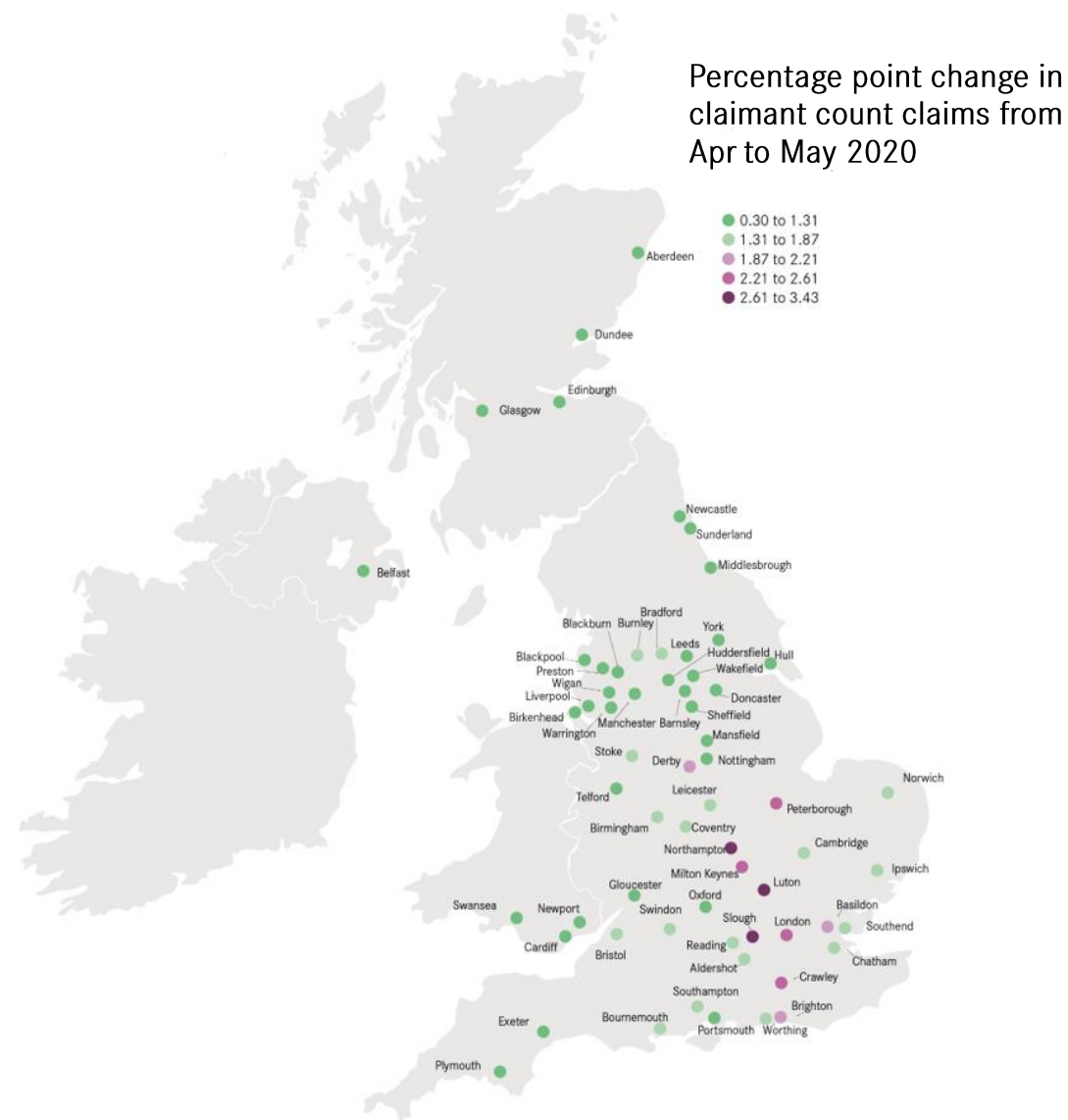
# Initially, places with weaker economies in the North and Midlands saw the biggest rises in unemployment claims...

		Percentage point change in claimant count claims from Mar to Apr 2020
1.	Blackpool	3.4
2.	Liverpool	2.9
3.	Hull	2.8
4.	Belfast	2.6
5.	Manchester	2.6
6.	Doncaster	2.6
7.	Barnsley	2.5
8.	Sunderland	2.5
9.	Telford	2.4
10.	Newcastle	2.4



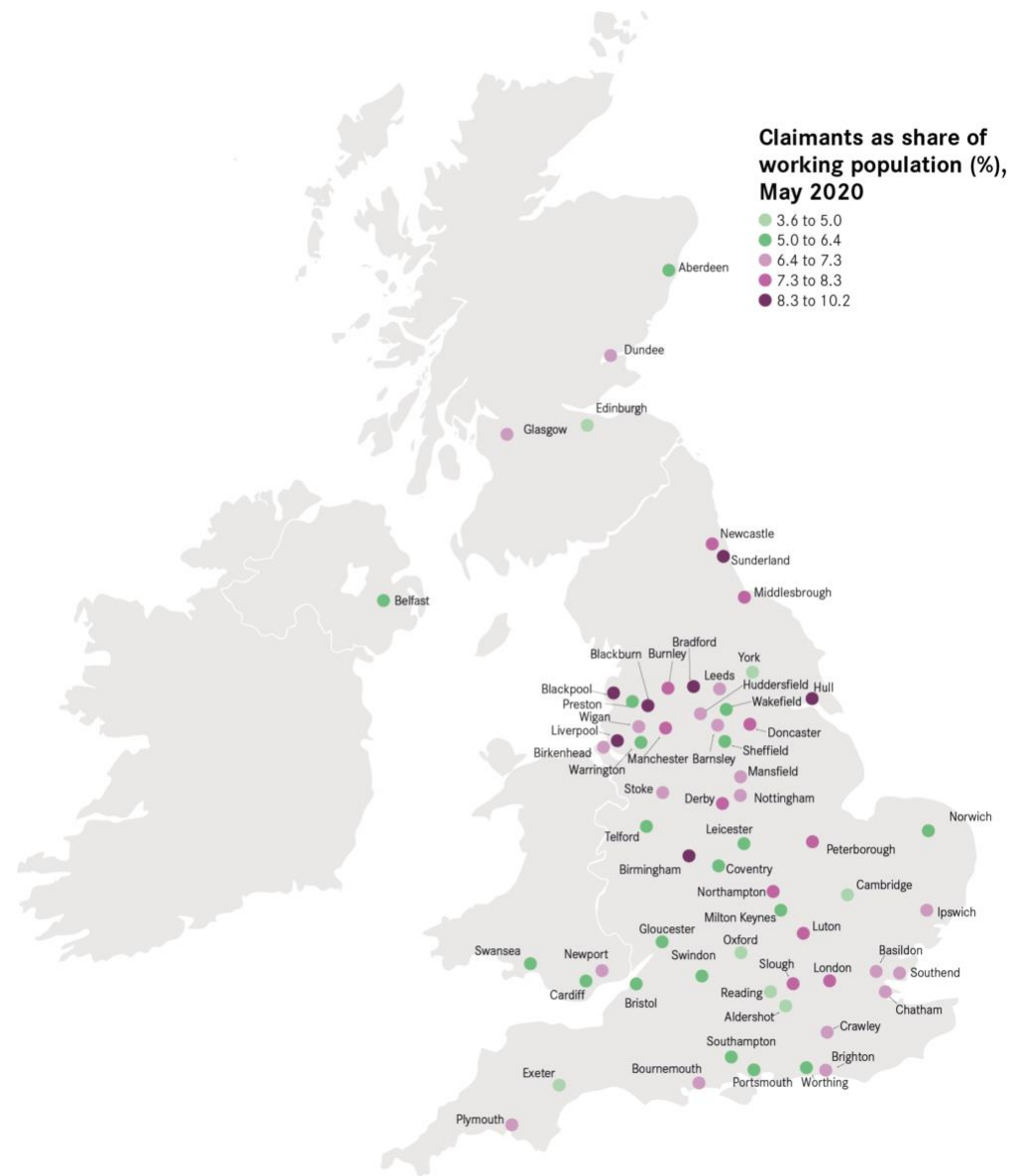
# ...But in the last month, southern cities and large towns with strong economies have been catching up

		Percentage point change in claimant count claims from Apr to May 2020
1.	Luton	3.1
2.	Northampton	2.8
3.	Slough	2.8
4.	London	2.5
5.	Crawley	2.4
6.	Milton Keynes	2.3
7.	Peterborough	2.3
8.	Derby	2.0
9.	Basildon	1.9
10.	Brighton	1.9



# Cities and large towns in the North and Midlands continue to have the largest rates of claimant counts

		Claimant count as share of working-age population, May 2020 (%)
1.	Blackpool	10.1
2.	Hull	9.8
3.	Birmingham	9.4
4.	Bradford	9.1
5.	Liverpool	8.8
6.	Sunderland	8.3
7.	Blackburn	8.3
8.	Luton	8.3
9.	Middlesbrough	8.2
10.	Burnley	8.0





# This is also true when looking at unemployment claims for young people

## Young people:

Rank	City	May Claimant Count (%)	Rank	City	May Claimant Count (%)
1	Blackpool	11.9	54	Southampton	5.2
2	Doncaster	11	55	Coventry	5.1
3	Sunderland	10.9	56	Bristol	5
4	Bradford	10.8	57	Cardiff	5
5	Hull	10.4	58	Reading	4.7
6	Burnley	10.3	59	Edinburgh	4.3
7	Peterborough	10.3	60	York	3
8	Middlesbrough	10.2	61	Exeter	2.9
9	Blackburn	9.9	62	Oxford	2.2
10	Barnsley	9.9	63	Cambridge	2.2

Source: ONS, Claimant Count May 2020. ONS, Population Estimates 2019.



## Having said that, some southern cities are moving up the ranking

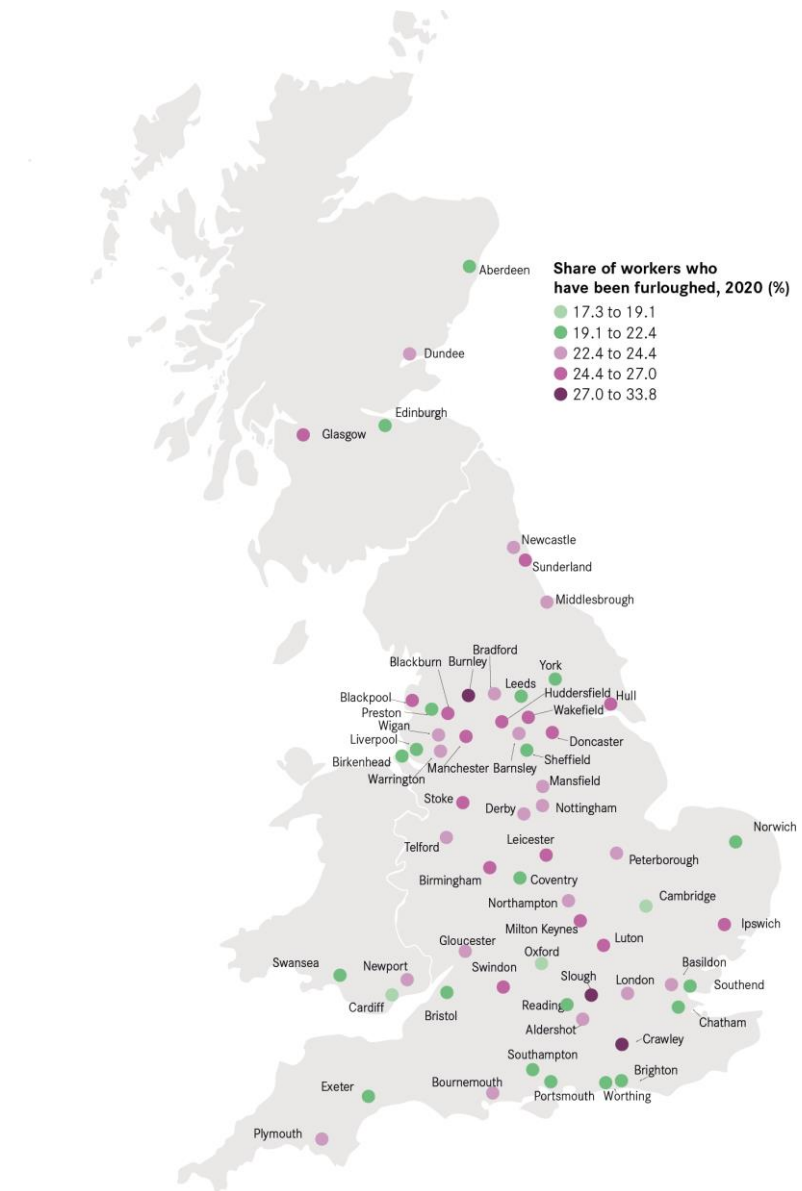
	Biggest movers	Rank in March	Rank in May
Slough	1	38	12
Crawley	2	44	20
London	3	39	17
Northampton	4	37	16
Luton	5	28	8
Basildon	6	35	19

**Southern cities** are catching up with their counterparts in the North and Midlands.

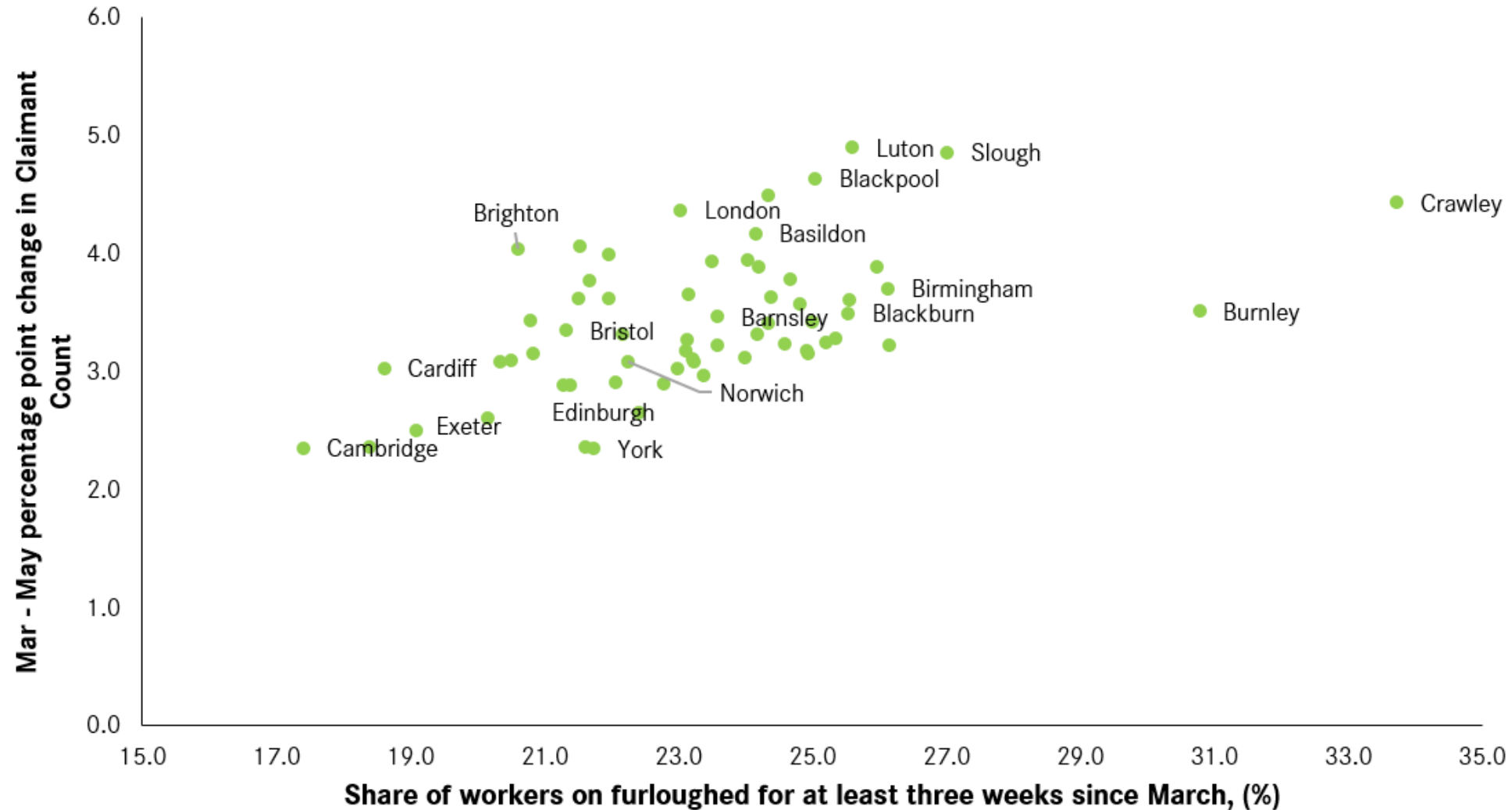


# There is also great variation in the take-up of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme

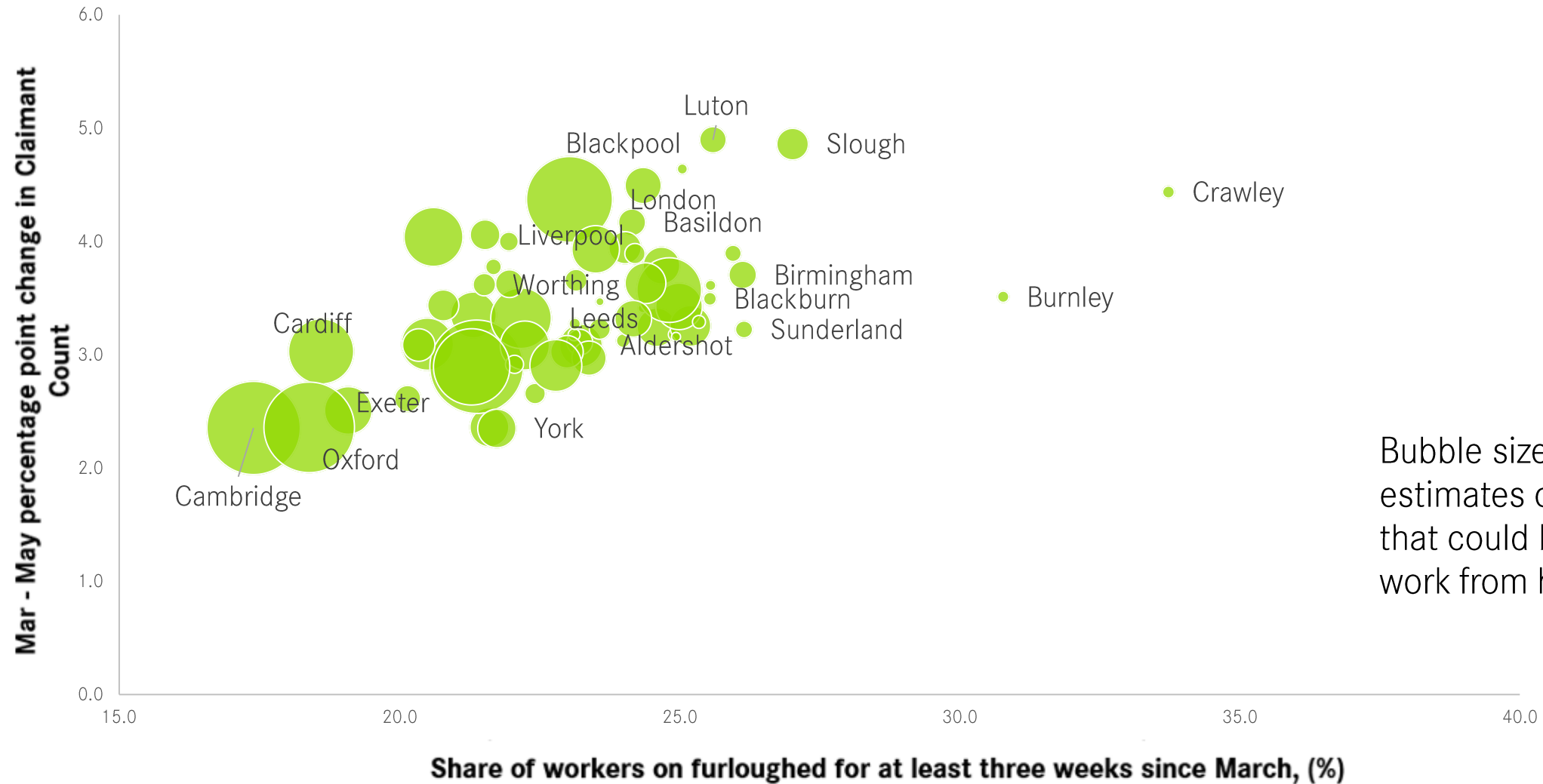
		Workers on furloughed for at least 3 weeks since Mar 2020 (%)
1.	Crawley	33.7
2.	Burnley	30.8
3.	Slough	27.0
4.	Sunderland	26.2
5.	Birmingham	26.1
6.	Hull	26.0
7.	Luton	25.6
8.	Doncaster	25.6
9.	Blackburn	25.5
10.	Stoke	25.4



# With places with large shares of workers on the JRS seeing largest increases in unemployment claims too



# This is reflective of the nature of jobs at risk of redundancy due to Coronavirus



Bubble size:  
estimates of workers  
that could be able to  
work from home

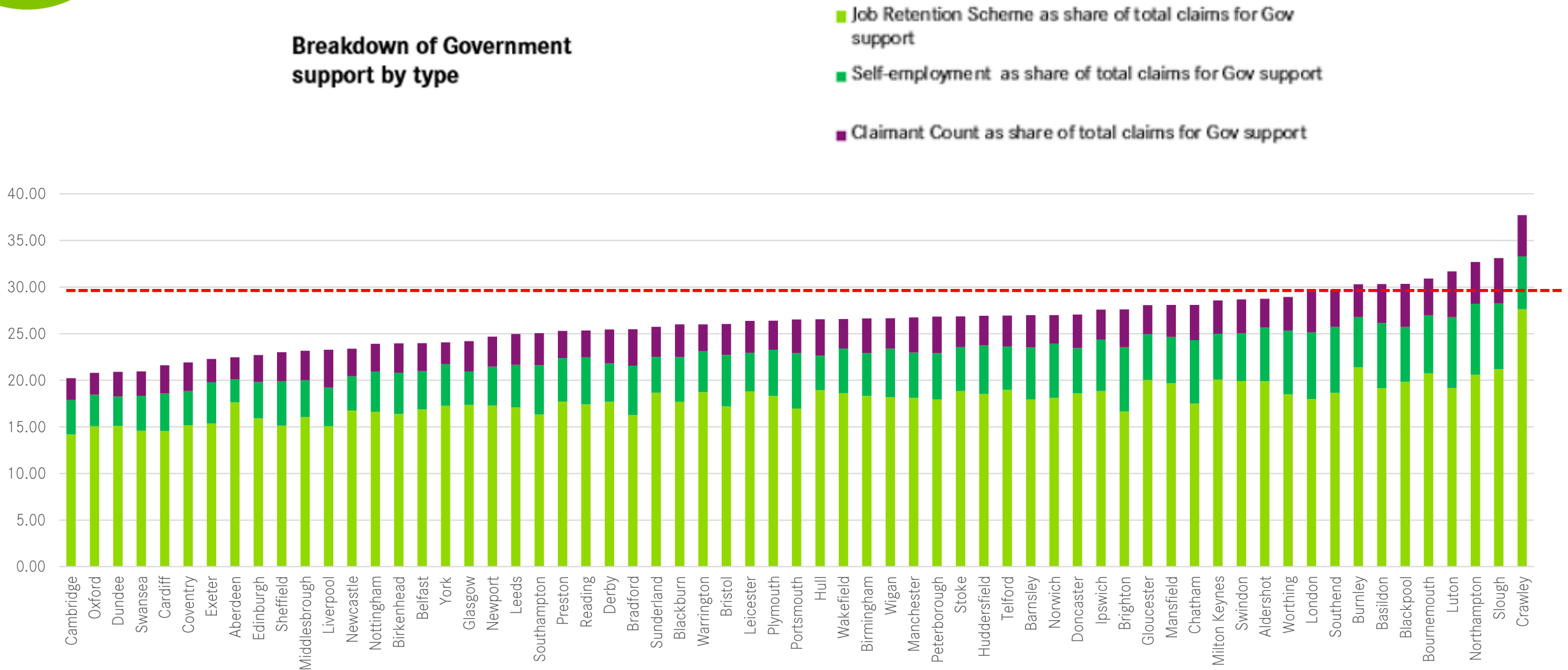


# In addition to that there has also been variation in the take-up of the Self-employment Income Support Scheme

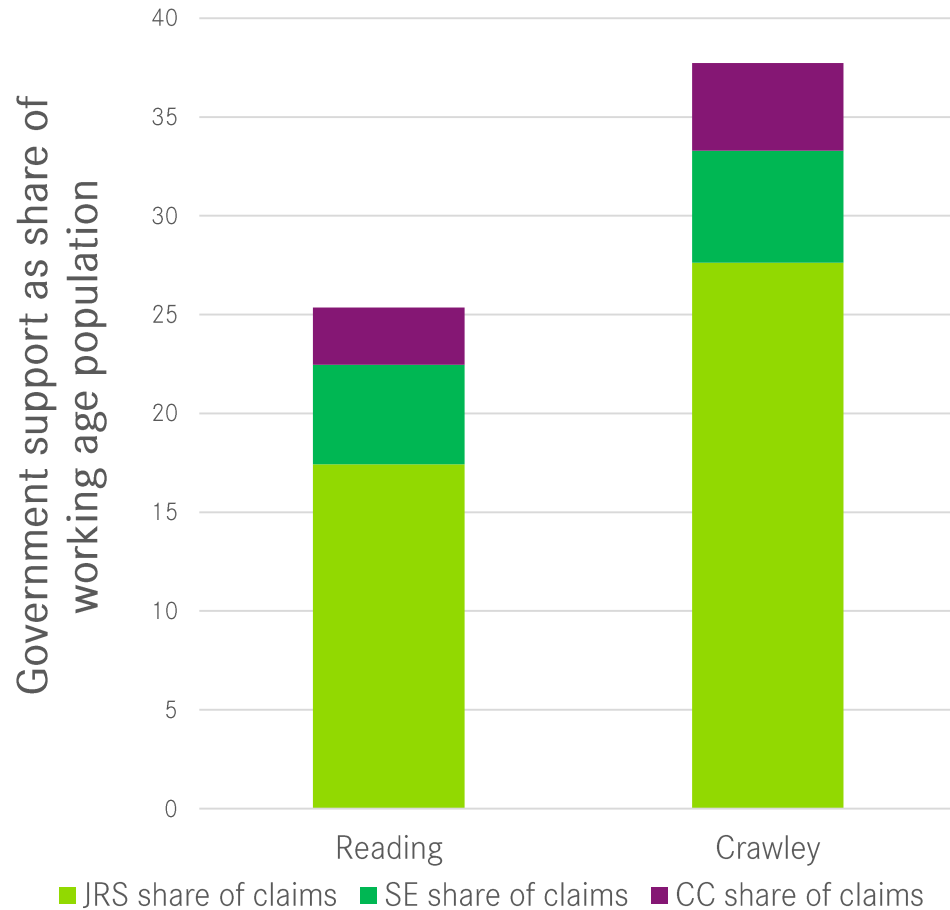
Rank	City	Share of self-employed using the Self-employment Income Support Scheme	Rank	City	Share of self-employed using Self-employment Income Support Scheme
1	Blackpool	75.5	54	Luton	69.4
2	Wigan	74.6	55	Milton Keynes	68.6
3	Plymouth	74.5	56	London	67.2
4	Mansfield	74.5	57	Northampton	66.9
5	Sunderland	74.4	58	Ipswich	66.2
6	Cardiff	74.4	59	Aberdeen	66.1
7	Sheffield	74.4	60	Slough	65.7
8	Newport	74.4	61	Peterborough	64.6
9	Telford	74.3	62	Oxford	64.3
10	Southend	74.3	63	Cambridge	64

# Altogether, some places are currently much more reliant on government support than others

Breakdown of Government support by type



# A tale of two cities...



Reading: 25.4%

Crawley: 37.7%



# What does this mean for policy?

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- Unemployment is rising, and it is rising fast → **BIG RESPONSE**
- The Job Retention Scheme has been successful at preventing even more extreme rises in unemployment → **GRADUAL PHASING OUT**
- Coronavirus has hit every place – but at different pace, suggesting the recovery might also take different speed → **LOCALLY TAILORED**



# What can the Government do?

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1. Support for people to quickly go back to work (matching, investment in JCP and career advice)
2. Careful phase out of the Job Retention Scheme shifting support from businesses to workers (grant for upskilling or retraining)
3. Support job creation in places with weaker economies (green jobs, infrastructure projects)



# Thank you

[e.magrini@centreforcities.org](mailto:e.magrini@centreforcities.org)

**020 7803 4304**

**#cfccovidjobs**

**MagriniElena**

