

## Welcome

This is a summary (updated monthly) of some of the most important information about labour market and employment trends for those advising young people in Central London.

Trevor Bottomley  
Employment & Labour Market Consultant

## News & Publications

[Social mobility and ethnicity](#), from the Institute for Fiscal Studies looks at how ethnic economic gaps open up across those born or raised in the UK. The UK's second-generation minority ethnic groups are performing well in education, especially in terms of attainment of degree-level education. This is striking because those from ethnic minority groups born or brought up in the UK are much more likely than those from white UK backgrounds to have been disadvantaged in childhood. For example, nearly 60% of second-generation Indian and Bangladeshi men and around 50% of Indian, Bangladeshi and Caribbean women have tertiary qualifications, compared with under 30% of their white majority comparators. However, employment disadvantage of minority ethnic groups still persists. Men and women from most ethnic minority groups have lower employment rates among those economically active than their white majority counterparts. For those in work, education does offer a route to attaining a higher social class for some minority groups. Indian and Bangladeshi men and Indian and Caribbean women achieve considerably greater levels of occupational success than their disadvantaged family origins might suggest. But this is not the case for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, despite the fact that they are successful in education. These different patterns of social mobility suggest that efforts to improve social mobility in general will not benefit all groups equally.

[Out of the woods?](#) briefing from the Resolution Foundation looks at young people's mental health and labour market status as the economy reopens. The proportion of economically-active young adults either unemployed or fully furloughed has halved since May 2020, to around 16 per cent at the end of May 2021. But they remain harder hit than older people, being two-and-a-half times more likely to be out of work. Young people are also less optimistic about their mental health in general, and certain groups are facing more difficulties than others. One-in-four young women and students say their mental health is poor, and young people who are out of work, on the lowest pay or in financial difficulty are also struggling, highlighting that they are not all out of the woods just yet.

## London Economy

The latest London forecast from [GLA Economics](#) (issued May 2021) suggested that:

- London's real Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rate is forecast to be 5.4% this year due to the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. This growth rate is expected to increase slightly to 6.9% in 2022 before moderating to 3.1% in 2023.
- London is forecast to see a fall in the number of workforce jobs in 2021 (-3.6% in annual terms) although this will recover in 2022 (2.9%) before accelerating in 2023 (4.2%).
- London's household income and expenditure are both forecast to grow in all years of the forecast period.

## Employment

The Office for National Statistics [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) website has data on employment, unemployment, wages and qualifications at national, regional, local authority and ward level. The latest figures for employment by industry sector (based on March 2021 data):

Sector	London %	UK %
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.1	1.1
Manufacturing	2.5	7.4
Construction	4.6	6.4
Wholesale, Retail & Vehicle Repair	10.9	14.1
Transport & Storage	5.4	5.2
Hospitality & Catering	6.6	6.3
IT & Communications	7.9	4.2
Finance	7.2	3.3
Real Estate	2.7	1.9
Professional, Scientific & Technical	13.5	9.4
Administration	10.0	8.3
Public Administration & Defence	4.5	4.7
Education	7.1	8.4
Health & Social Work	10.6	12.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.1	2.6
Other Services	2.9	2.6

## Future Employment

The report from GLA Economics shows that jobs in London (pre COVID-19 crisis) were projected to grow by an annual average rate of 0.78%, equivalent to 49,000 jobs per annum, to reach 6.907 million in 2041. The report also provides future projections for both the occupations and qualifications of those employed in London:

- Jobs in the professional, real estate, scientific and technical sector were expected to grow strongly, accounting for over a third of the total increase expected in London to 2041.
- Strong employment growth was also expected in the administrative and support services, accommodation and food services, information and communications sectors, education and health sectors - the six sectors accounting for nearly three fifths of the expected total London increase in jobs to 2041.
- Declines were projected in manufacturing and some other sectors, including wholesale, transportation & storage and public administration.

The full report can be found in the [GLA London Datastore](#).

[COVID-19 and the London Economy](#) from GLA Economics forecasts that the economic outlook for the short and medium-term remains negative, with a subdued output recovery in 2021 and beyond and a further fall in employment this year before jobs start growing again. The impact for hard-hit sectors was estimated to be much higher than the economy-wide reduction. Accommodation and food service activities were estimated to lose almost half of their Gross Value Added in 2020, with transportation and storage, arts, entertainment and recreation, and education, all expected to lose between one quarter and one-fifth of their output.

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate in London remains higher than the UK as a whole and much higher than the South East. The [June 2021 ONS Regional Labour Market Statistics](#) (covering the period February to April 2021) show that:

- Unemployment in London was 6.5% compared to 4.7% for the UK as a whole and 3.8% in the South East.

Figures for May 2021 from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) show that:

- The all-age claimant rate was 8.0% in London, above the 6.0% for the UK as a whole.
- The 18-24 claimant rate was 10.2% in London, above the 8.2% for the UK as a whole.
- The 18-21 claimant rate was 9.8% in London, above the 8.2% for the UK as a whole.

The monthly [COVID-19 Labour Market Analysis](#) from GLA Economics (issued in June 2021) covers the three months to April 2021:

- Payrolled employees up by almost 34,500 or 0.9% on the previous month (a third consecutive month of growth) but still down on the previous year (-1.7%).
- Unemployment rate estimated at 6.5%, down 0.7% on the previous quarter but up 1.5% on the year (and above the UK average of 4.7%).
- Employment rate estimated at 74.7%, broadly stable on the previous quarter (up 0.2%) but down 1.5% from a year earlier.
- Workforce jobs in London estimated at 5.8 million in March 2021, up by 58,900 from December 2020 but still down by 245,300 jobs from March 2020.

## Graduate Employment

What do graduates do? 2020/21 reveals a graduate labour market in relatively good health at the time of survey (those graduating in the 2017-18 academic year). According to the data, published by Prospects Luminare:

- The majority of graduates were in employment 15 months after graduating.
- Only 5.5% were unemployed and looking for work.
- 71.8% of employed graduates were in a professional-level job.
- 66% went to work in their home region of the UK.
- 12% of graduates were in further study.
- The average salary for graduates who went straight into full-time employment in the UK was £24,217.

The full report can be found on the [Prospects Luminare](#) website.

[ISE Student Recruitment Survey 2020](#), from Institute of Student Employers, found that the number of graduate jobs dropped by 12% in 2020 with the majority of employers anticipating further decline next year. Some sectors have reduced hiring considerably while others such as the charitable and public sector has increased hiring. Graduate jobs in retail have seen the largest cut at 45%. However, IT and engineering continue to struggle to find the staff they need. 42% of employers found it difficult to fill IT jobs in programming and development and 35% struggled to recruit engineers. Heavy competition and a lack of graduates with the necessary skills were the most common reasons. The data also shows the significant increased competition for jobs - this year employers received 14% more applications for graduate roles and 9% more for internships and placements. Many have been forced to significantly reduce internships and placement opportunities this year (29% and 25% respectively).

## Apprenticeships

In London the number of people of all ages starting an apprenticeship increased by over 400% between 2005-06 and 2016-17, before falling following the introduction of the levy. The proportion of under 25-year-old starters fell from 100% to 54% nationally over the same period, with London below the national average for under 19 starters.

[Provisional figures](#) from the DfE show that apprenticeship starts for the whole of 2019/20 fell 18% on the previous academic year. Apprenticeships for young people aged 16 to 18 were the hardest hit overall, dropping by 22%. Apprenticeship starts now appear to be recovering after recent data showed a less dramatic percentage drop amid the pandemic.

[Recent figures](#) published by the DfE show there were 161,900 starts recorded from August 2020 to January 2021, compared to 198,600 reported for the same period pre-Covid-19 in 2019/20 – a 23% fall. Those aged under 19 accounted for the biggest fall, with starts for this age group dropping 33%. Starts for level 2 apprenticeships similarly dropped by 36%.



Vacancies in Central London (\*within 10 miles of Victoria station) saw a marked increase from 311 in July 2020, to 1,400 on 6 July 2021, but still well below the pre-COVID 19 figure of 1,916 in July 2019.

The GOV.UK [Find an apprenticeship service](#) advertises vacancies across the country. Looking at a sample of advertised vacancies in Central London (within 10 miles of Victoria station) on 16 June 2021:

Sector	I n t e r m e d i a t e	A d v a n c e d	H i g h e r	D e g r e e	T o t a l / A d v e r t i s e d
Agriculture, Horticulture & Animal Care	5	2	-	1	8
Arts, Media & Publishing	-	12	-	-	12
Business, Administration & Law	44	194	12	8	258
Construction	34	10	4	12	60
Education & Training	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering & Manufacturing*	86	42	1	1	130
Health, Public Service & Care	138	268	4	-	410
Information Technology	-	87	25	3	115
Leisure, Travel & Tourism	-	-	-	-	-
Retail & Commercial Activity	311	80	16	-	407

\* Engineering & Manufacturing includes some Chef vacancies

## Minimum & Living Wage

The National Minimum Wage is set by the government, based on recommendations from the Low Pay Commission. It is the minimum hourly rate that employers must pay their workers. In April 2016 the government introduced a new National Living Wage, that must be paid to workers who are 25. This new National Living Wage is not be confused with the London Living Wage, which is not binding on employers, is based on the cost of living in London and is set by the Living Wage Foundation.

	London	National Minimum/Living Wage				
	Living Wage	25+***	21-24***	18-20	Under 18	Apprentice**
current rate	£10.85*	£8.9	£8.36	£6.56	£4.62	£4.30

1

\* The London Living Wage rate changes every November, while the National Living wage and National Minimum Wage rates change every April.

\*\* This rate is for apprentices under 19 or those in their first year. All other apprentices are entitled to the National Minimum Wage for their age.

\*\*\* From 1 April 2021 the National Living Wage will apply to those aged 23 and over (currently applies to those 25 and over).

This bulletin is produced for the Central London local authorities of Camden, Hackney, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark, Wandsworth and Westminster.

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[trevor@londonlmi.co.uk](mailto:trevor@londonlmi.co.uk)