

This bulletin includes the latest Claimant Count information, total job posting numbers, jobs by advertised salary, and job posting numbers by occupation, plus a section on Gloucestershire's productivity and Gross Value Added (GVA) figures per hour worked and per job filled for 2020 as well as historic.



# Jobs and Economic Bulletin

**JUNE 2022**

Jute Blackmon  
[jute.blackmon@gfirstlep.com](mailto:jute.blackmon@gfirstlep.com)

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## JUNE 2022

Please find the **June** update below, which includes the latest **Claimant Count** information, total **Job Posting** numbers, jobs by advertised salary and job posting numbers by occupation. This update also includes a section on Gloucestershire's productivity and **Gross Value Added (GVA)** figures per hour worked and per job filled for 2020 as well as historic.

### Executive summary

- In June 2022, the **Claimant Count** in Gloucestershire **decreased** by **235** persons to **8,820** but the overall rate **remained** at **2.3%**
- **Job posting numbers** for the month of **June** were around **17,417** which is a monthly **decrease** of around **722** job postings when compared to the revised May figure of 18,139
- Gloucestershire's **GVA per hour worked** in 2020 was **£35.69** and this was above the South West average (£33.72) but 5.4% below the UK average (£37.73). When compared to the other 37 Local Enterprise Partnerships, **Gloucestershire comes in at 13<sup>th</sup> out of 38** (1 having the highest GVA per hour worked).
- Gloucestershire's **GVA per filled job** stood at **£55,228** in 2020, which was above the South West average (£49,949) but 4.9% below the national average of (£58,054). When compared to the other 37 Local Enterprise Partnerships, **Gloucestershire comes in at 12<sup>th</sup> out of 38** (1 having the highest GVA per filled job).

### June Claimant Count

**Note:** the reference period for these Claimant Count figures is 9<sup>th</sup> June 2022.

This month saw the publication of the June **\*Claimant Count** figures: the **Gloucestershire** rate **remained** at **2.3%** (the value is expressed as a proportion of residents aged 16-64). The June total now stands at **8,820** compared to the May figure of 9,055 which is a monthly **decrease of 235 persons**. All districts saw a decrease in the estimated number of unemployed claimants.

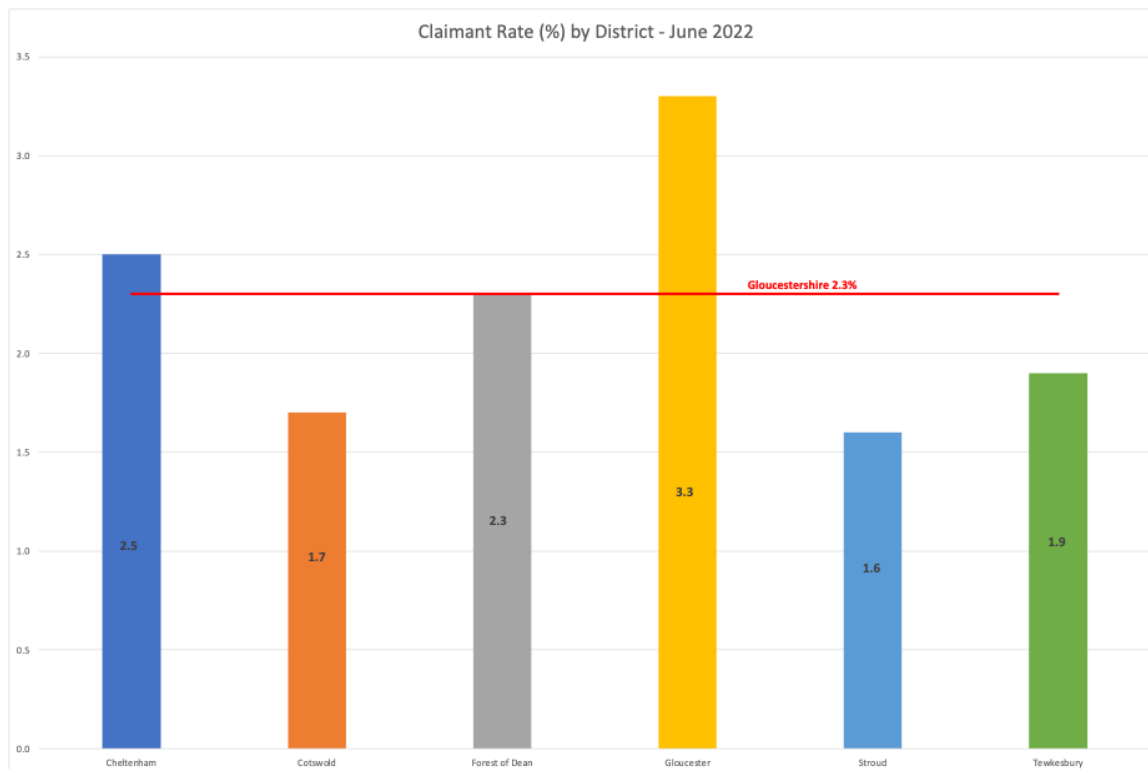
For reference, prior to the pandemic in February 2020, the Gloucestershire rate was 2.0% with 7,895 people claiming, peaking in August 2020 to 5.0% and 19,155 people claiming.

The June figure for the **South West** was **2.6%**, **England** was **3.8%** and the **UK** figure was **3.7%**.

For more information on the claimant count, please refer to the Gloucestershire County Council's monthly publications [here](#).

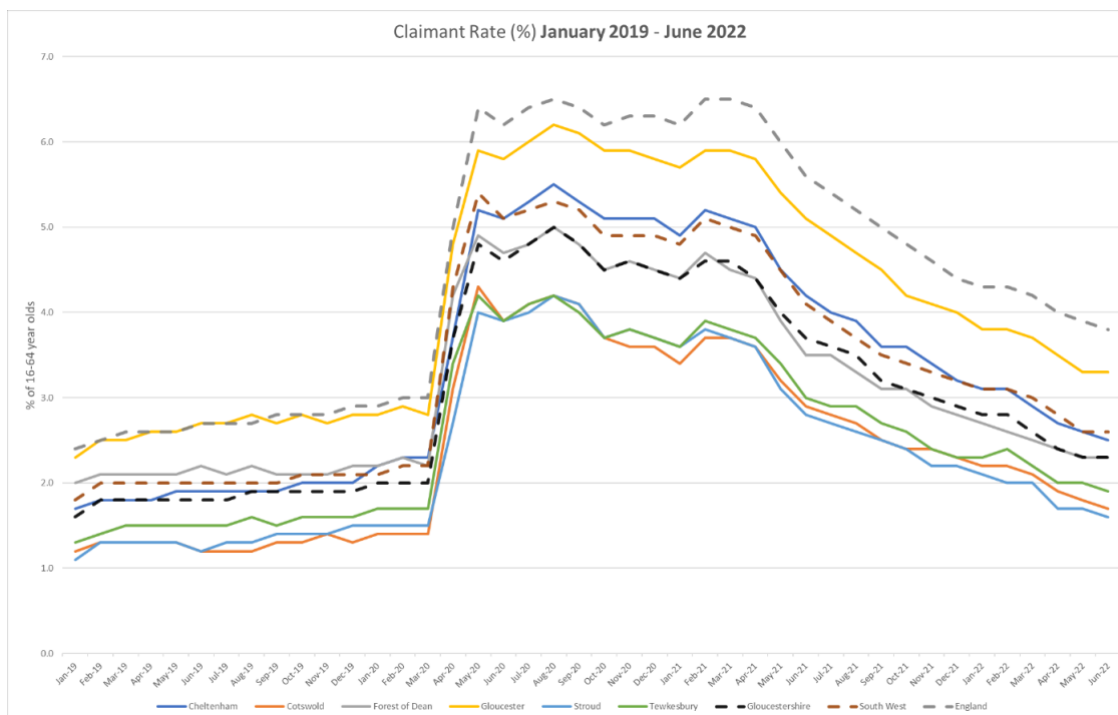


The below shows the claimant rate for June 2022 in Gloucestershire.



*\*The Claimant Count is a measure of the number of people who are unemployed and claiming benefits. For more information about Universal Credit please see the [ONS website](#).*

The below shows the current claimant rate for Gloucestershire at 2.3%, compared with all six districts, the South West and England from January 2019 to June 2022. The rate for Gloucestershire continues to be below that of England and the South West.

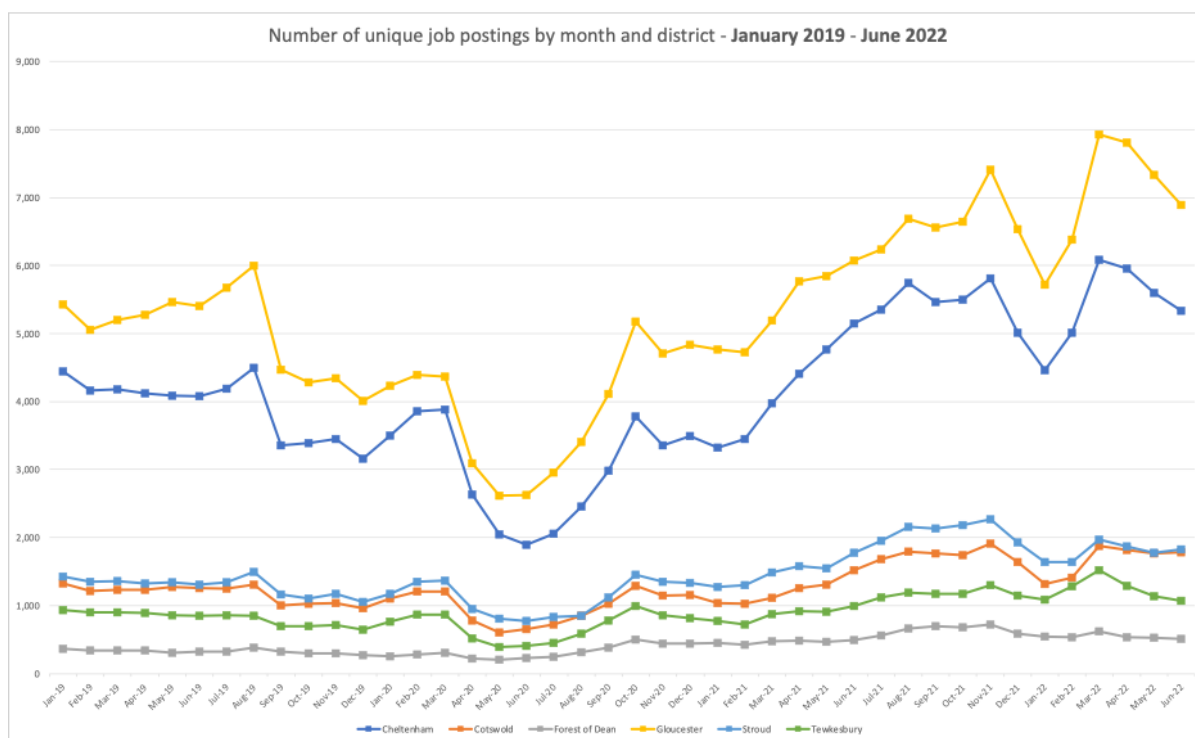




## Job posting numbers

**Job posting numbers** for the month of **June 2022** were around **17,417** which is a monthly **decrease** of around **722** job postings, when compared to the revised May 2022 figure of 18,139.

The below shows total jobs posted by district from **January 2019** to **June 2022**; most districts have seen a decrease in numbers when compared to May 2022, with the exception of Cotswold and Stroud which have seen a small increase.



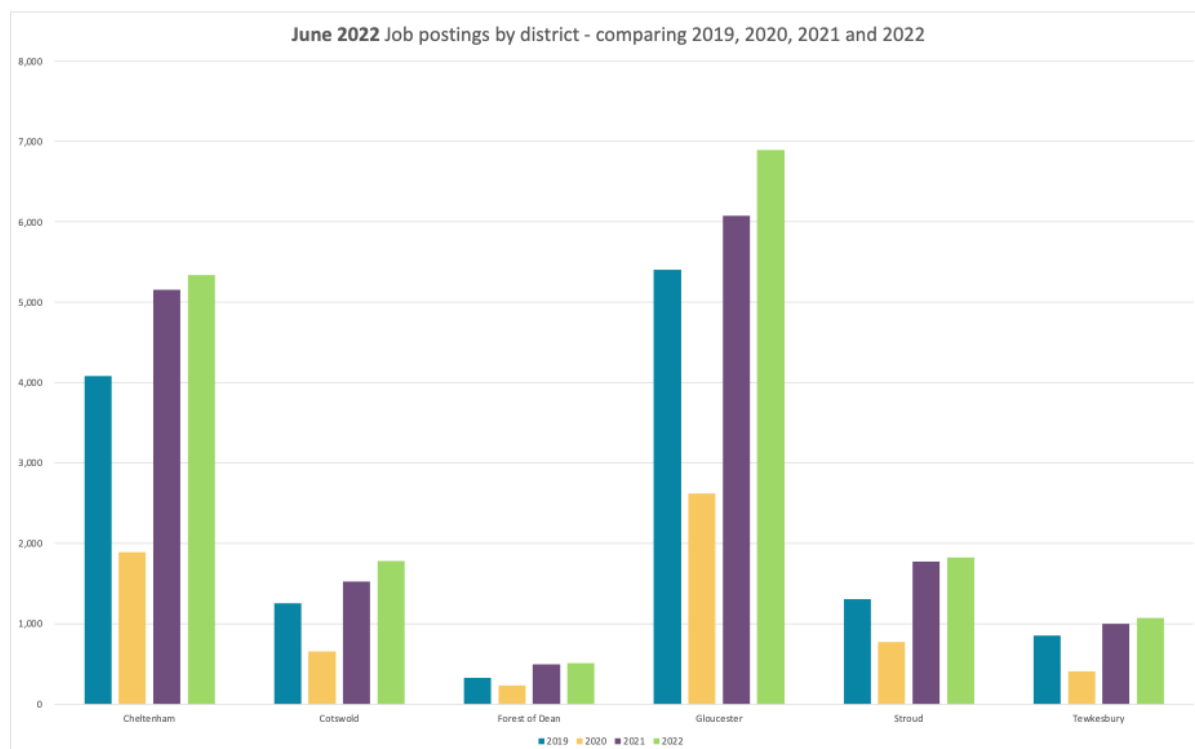
Source: Lightcast™. 2022

**Please note** – job posting numbers are based on snapshot data taken on the 6<sup>th</sup> July, numbers are provisional and subject to change. Job postings are collected from online sources, it doesn't capture postings that are not advertised online, this might result in undercounting for some occupations. This data shows any active posting rather than newly listed postings. A posting is removed from the count after it has been online for 61 days. A job posting does not necessarily result in a job and some jobs will be created without a job posting.



## Job posting numbers – district comparison

The below gives a district overview of total job postings for the month of June, comparing the same month in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Job posting numbers in June 2022 are higher than June in previous years, with the biggest increase seen in Gloucester.



Source: Lightcast™. 2022

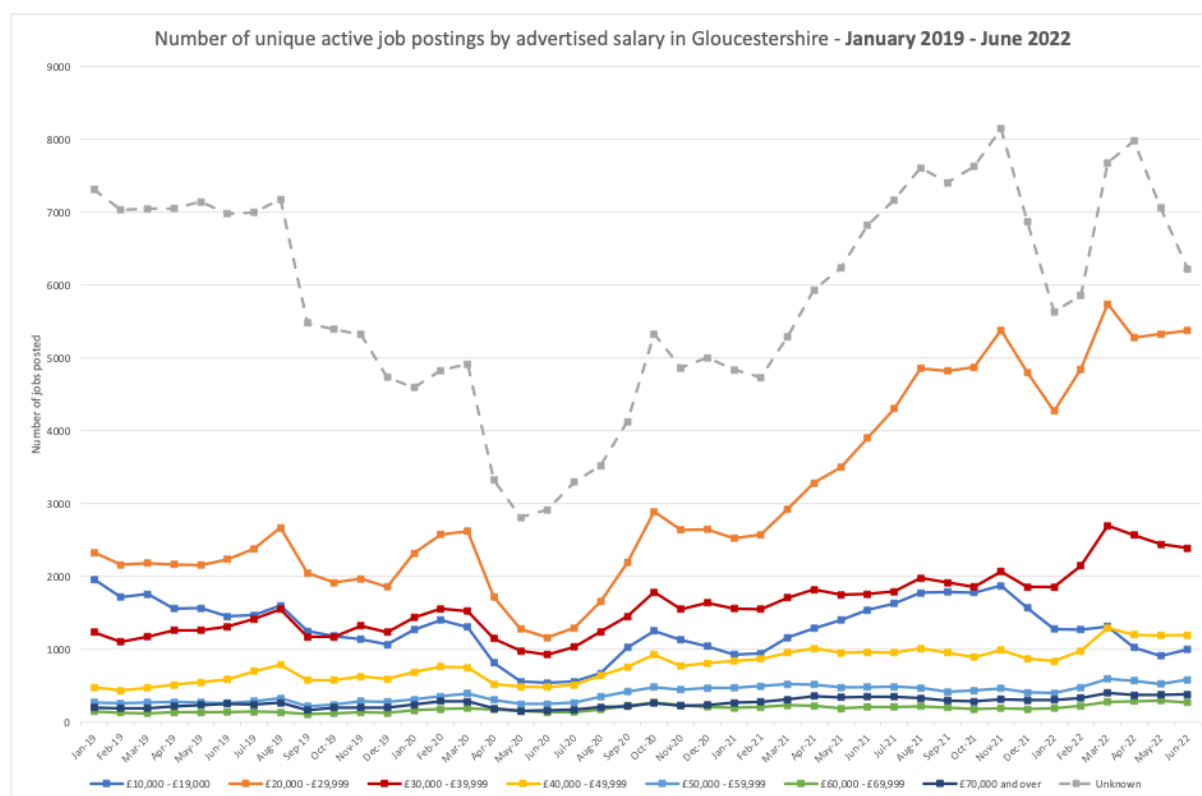


## Jobs by advertised salary

The below graph looks at job postings by advertised salary between January 2019 and June 2022. Please note that a significant proportion of postings don't show a salary, which are indicated by the grey line marked as 'unknown'.

The graph shows that all salary bands saw a dip in the number of advertised postings during the pandemic, with a notable dip between March 2020 before picking up again from August 2020 and dropping off again in November 2020. There has been a notable increase in the number of jobs posted in the £20-29k (orange line) salary range as well as those with salaries between £30-39k (red line), with other salaries seeing an increase but to a lesser extent.

The June update has seen a small decrease across several salary bands, however those marked as 'unknown' that do not show a salary have seen a decrease in numbers over the past two months. There has been a small increase in the number of jobs posted in the £20-29k (orange line) salary range as well as the £10-19k (blue line) and £50-59k (light blue line) salary bands.



Source: Lightcast™. 2022



## Occupations

The table below shows changes in the number of postings by broad occupation, comparing pre-pandemic February 2020 numbers with June 2021 and June 2022.

The trend displayed (chart on the right) is for the 3-year period January 2019 to June 2022. Cells highlighted green show the occupations that have seen an increase when compared to pre-pandemic February 2020.

All occupations saw an increase in June 2022 compared with pre-pandemic February 2020 numbers. The green bars in the trend chart show the peak in postings for that occupation and red bars highlighting the lowest number of postings for the period January 2019 to June 2022. The trend shows that a large number of occupations **peaked** in March 2022, except for **Administrative and Secretarial Occupations**, **Sales and Customer Service Occupations** and **Elementary Occupations** which peaked in November 2021. **Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations** peaked in May 2022 and most occupations are seeing slightly lower numbers in June 2022 when compared to previous months.

Vancancies by broad occupation	Feb 2020 Unique Postings	Jun 2021 Unique Postings	June 2022 Unique Postings	% change Feb 2020 - June 2022	Trend between January 2019 - June 2022
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	892	1,241	1,301	46%	
Professional Occupations	3,368	4,191	4,277	27%	
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,065	2,585	2,777	34%	
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	1,115	1,745	1,787	60%	
Skilled Trades Occupations	1,030	1,326	1,303	27%	
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	994	1,379	1,905	92%	
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	1,120	1,451	1,526	36%	
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	582	838	860	48%	
Elementary Occupations	718	1,113	1,621	126%	
<b>Total Across All Occupations</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>17,417</b>	<b>46%</b>	

Source: Lightcast™. 2022

## Top companies posting

The top five companies posting jobs in Gloucestershire in June 2022 were:

- NHS
- Gloucestershire County Council
- Tesco
- General Electric
- Gloucestershire College

**Please note** this does not include employment agencies, however employment agencies do form part of the total jobs posted in the report.



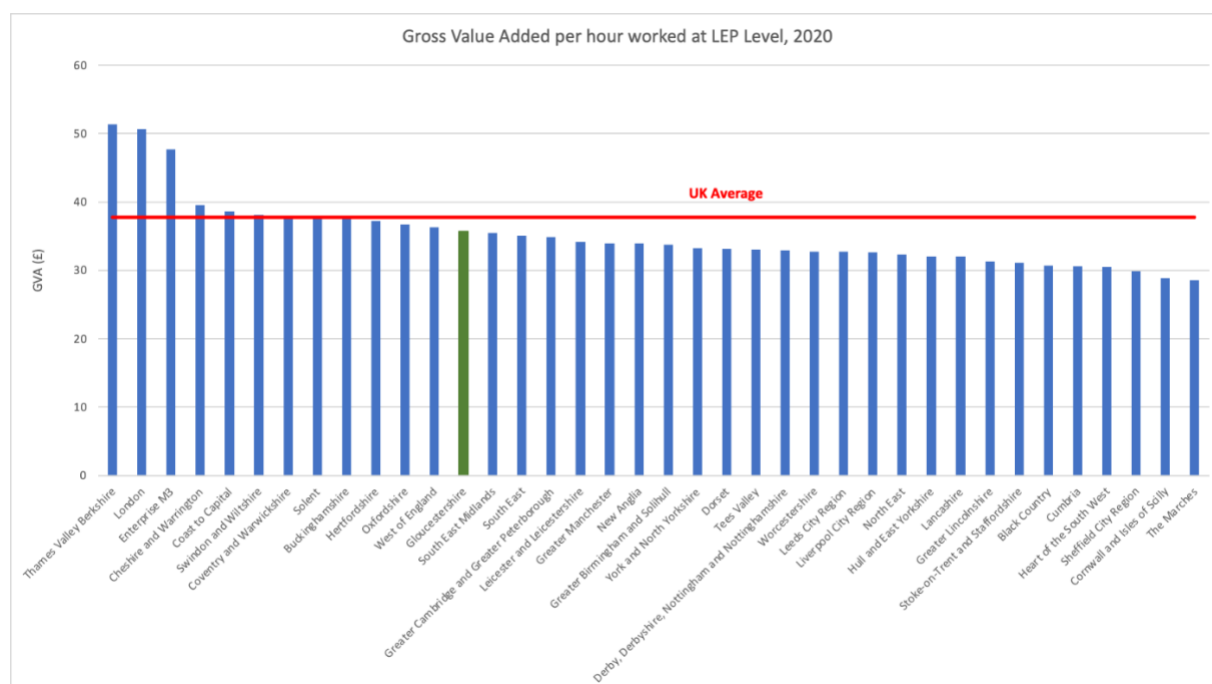
## Gloucestershire's Productivity

Productivity is defined as the amount of goods and services that a worker produces in that same period of time. A more productive workforce implies each worker is producing more units of goods and services, i.e. more cars per hour or more phone calls per minute. Labour productivity is an important factor in determining the productive potential of the economy.

Labour productivity can be calculated as output per worker, output per job or output per hour; with the latter being the more conventional approach. Productivity can grow as a result of technological advances or a better educated or more specialised workforce. From a policy perspective, if labour productivity is falling, it could be an indicator that more should be done to improve the delivery of education or job specialisation.

This month saw the publication by ONS of Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked and per worker. At a local level, productivity is measured in terms of gross value added per worker or per hour worked rather than gross domestic product. GVA is an estimate of the value (£) of the economic output of an industry minus the value of intermediate inputs used in the production process.

In 2020 Gloucestershire's GVA per hour worked was £35.69 this was above the South West average (£33.72) but 5.4% below the UK average (£37.73). The below shows that when compared to the other 37 Local Enterprise Partnerships, Gloucestershire comes in at 13<sup>th</sup> out of 38 (1 having the highest GVA per hour worked). Of those Local Enterprise Partnerships that have a higher GVA per hour worked than Gloucestershire, the majority (8 out of 12) are located in London and the South East region of England, the exceptions to these are the Cheshire and Warrington LEP, Swindon and Wiltshire, Coventry and Warwickshire, and West of England.

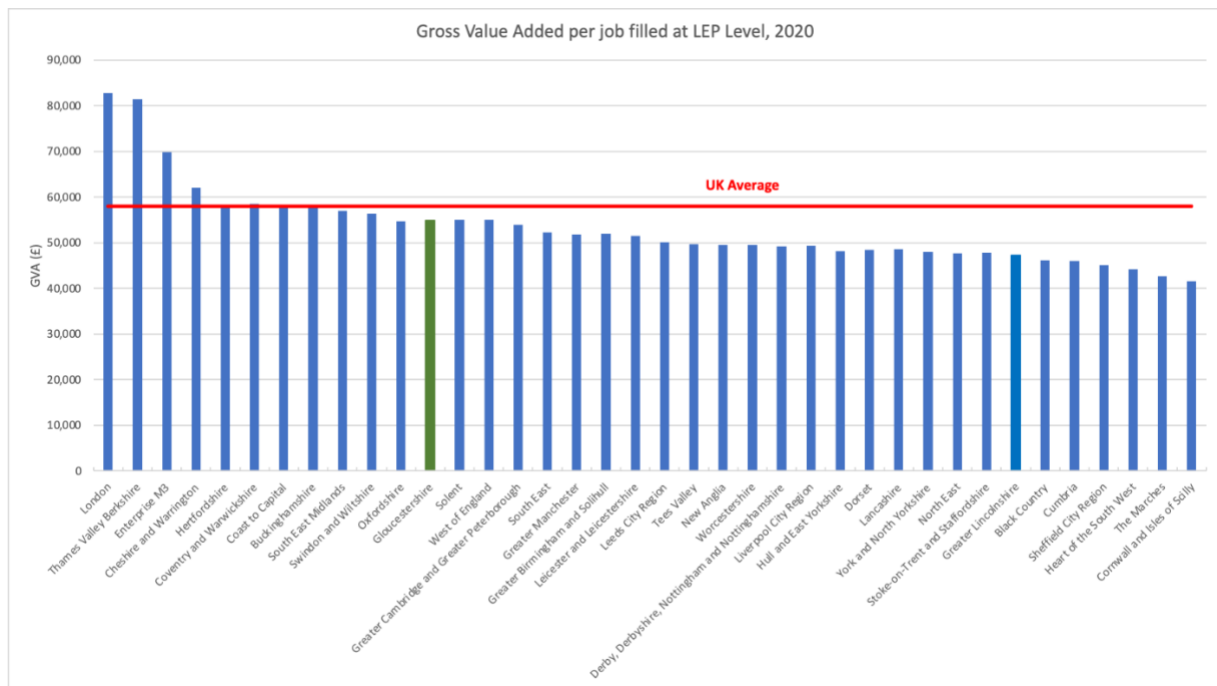


*Please note ONS published GVA data is provisional and subject to revisions in later releases.*





Gloucestershire GVA per filled job stood at £55,228 in 2020, which as with GVA per hour worked was above the South West average (£49,949) but 4.9% below the national average of (£58,054). The picture when compared with other LEPs is similar to that observed with GVA per hour worked, with Gloucestershire coming in at 12<sup>th</sup> out of 38 (1 having the highest GVA per filled job). Of those Local Enterprise Partnerships that have a higher GVA per filled job than Gloucestershire the majority (7 out of 11) are located in London and the South East region of England, the exceptions to these are Cheshire and Warrington LEP, Coventry and Warwickshire, South East Midlands and Swindon and Wiltshire.





## Gloucestershire's Productivity over time

The below shows that Gloucestershire has generally followed the national and regional trend in output per hour worked and per worker, with growth in productivity prior to the recession, followed by several years of limited growth, which has since been followed by a return to growth.

Gloucestershire's GVA per hour worked and per job filled has been just below the UK average for the majority, apart from a period between 2004 to 2007 where it was just above or equal to the UK figure. Since then both Gloucestershire's GVA per hour worked and per job filled has been below the UK figure, but has always been higher than the South West average.

GVA per hour worked increased between 2019 and 2020 in Gloucestershire, the South West and UK, but limited growth can be seen in the per job filled figures in these areas at this time.

