

Labour Market Information Bulletin

July 2022 Edition

East Sussex Claimant Statistics - June 2022

Total number claiming Universal Credit (UC) any conditionality - **44,856**

Total claiming UC any conditionality as % of the working-age population - **14.1%**

Number of claimants of UC searching for work or Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) - **11,535**

UC/JSA searching for work % of the working-age population - **3.6%**

DWP Universal Credit (searching for work) Numbers for Sussex and Surrey

All claimants showing percentage change since Feb 2020 and monthly trend. East Sussex is in **yellow**, and West Sussex in **blue**.

ONS Crown Copyright, data taken from NOMIS on 20 July 2020: All 16+ Claimant Count	February 2020	May 2020	May 2022	June 2022	% increase since Feb 2020
	Pre-pandemic	Pandemic peak	Current monthly trend		Change since pre-pandemic
01796 : Crawley	2,400	6,255	1,910	1,760	-27%
01791 : Bexhill	845	1,520	965	925	9%
01748 : Hastings	3,435	6,780	4,155	4,010	17%
01792 : Bognor	1,150	2,720	1,375	1,350	17%
01624 : Worthing	2,610	6,360	3,200	3,165	21%
01798 : Eastbourne	3,080	6,805	3,995	3,935	28%
01802 : Haywards Heath	810	2,610	1,075	1,040	28%
01805 : Littlehampton	920	2,155	1,195	1,200	30%
01807 : Newhaven	930	2,220	1,265	1,235	33%
01793 : Brighton	4,030	9,100	5,450	5,405	34%
01795 : Chichester	1,270	3,190	1,860	1,725	36%
01797 : Hove	1,960	4,655	2,735	2,690	37%
01803 : Horsham	1,085	3,060	1,495	1,510	39%
01804 : Lewes Medwyn House	535	1,625	805	780	46%
01715 : Guildford	1,355	3,800	2,050	2,045	51%
01718 : Redhill	1,520	4,635	2,425	2,375	56%
01730 : Epsom	1,030	3,290	1,760	1,710	66%
01710 : Camberley	690	2,315	1,125	1,150	67%
01719 : Weybridge	1,440	4,290	2,455	2,445	70%
01539 : Staines	1,280	3,865	2,225	2,185	71%
01720 : Woking	845	2,655	1,455	1,480	75%
11225 : Crawley Forest Gate	-	-	2,080	2,045	NA
Column Total	33,225	83,915	47,060	46,170	39%

NB Some Crawley claims were moved to the new Forest Gate site in late 2020

Haywards Heath is highlighted as this is the main DWP centre for Wealden and Uckfield

Total claimant numbers in East Sussex remain above pre-pandemic level in all districts.

Positive signs are that unemployed figures continue to fall month on month but the rate of decrease is now slowing.

Affluent areas (such as Surrey and Lewes) have seen more of a percentage increase in the unemployed claimant count due to the pandemic. This is based on their low levels of unemployment prior to the pandemic magnifying the relative impact of the pandemic on the cohort.

Long-term UC unemployment claimants of 2 years or more are at 55% for East Sussex. Highest at 57% for Hastings and lowest at 51% in Lewes (note - not shown in this data).

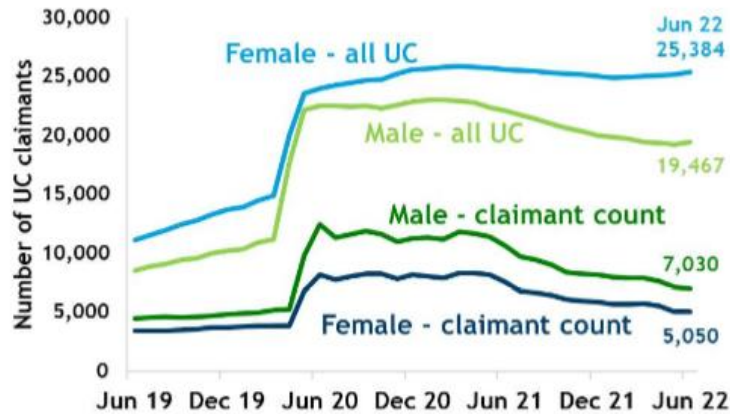
Claimants aged 18-24 showing percentage change since Feb 2020 and monthly trend. East Sussex is in **yellow**, and West Sussex in **blue**.

ONS Crown Copyright, data taken from NOMIS on 20 July 2020: 18-24 Claimant Count	February 2020	May 2020	May 2022	June 2022	% increase since Feb 2020
	Pre-pandemic	Pandemic peak	Current monthly trend		Change since pre-pandemic
01796 : Crawley	385	1,075	260	230	-40%
01792 : Bognor	180	480	135	135	-25%
01748 : Hastings	690	1,295	620	595	-14%
01791 : Bexhill	185	335	170	175	-5%
01805 : Littlehampton	160	355	160	155	-3%
01795 : Chichester	180	580	215	180	0%
01797 : Hove	320	720	325	320	0%
01798 : Eastbourne	615	1,305	670	675	10%
01807 : Newhaven	210	475	240	235	12%
01624 : Worthing	495	1,235	560	560	13%
01803 : Horsham	175	555	205	205	17%
01710 : Camberley	135	450	160	160	19%
01802 : Haywards Heath	120	460	165	150	25%
01793 : Brighton	740	1,795	910	930	26%
01718 : Redhill	245	830	315	315	29%
01719 : Weybridge	215	695	295	300	40%
01730 : Epsom	165	620	250	240	45%
01720 : Woking	125	445	180	185	48%
01539 : Staines	210	660	325	320	52%
01715 : Guildford	190	715	290	290	53%
01804 : Lewes Medwyn House	70	315	120	115	64%
11225 : Crawley Forest Gate	-	-	320	310	NA
Column Total	5,815	15,410	6,885	6,780	17%

It is noteworthy that 18-24-year-old UC claimants are now below pre-pandemic levels in Hastings and Bexhill. Unfortunately, Lewes and Eastbourne 18-24-year-old numbers have seen a monthly rise.

Claimants of UC in East Sussex by sex, June 2019-2022

Male and female claimants of Universal Credit and UC/JSA unemployed Claimant Count, June 2019-2022, East Sussex



A significant number of people in East Sussex, particularly women continue to claim UC.

Child Tax Credit can only be claimed if already receiving Working Tax Credit. Tax credits are being replaced by Universal Credit, so some UC claims are due to having responsibility for a child in addition to low earnings.

Claimant rates in East Sussex by type

Number of Universal Credit claimants by conditionality time series, June 2019-2022



Numbers claiming UC with no requirement to look for work continues to rise in East Sussex. It is now above those expected to be searching for work.

Not being seen as fit to work can have a long-term impact on mental and physical health as well as increasing social isolation.

[Graph source: East Sussex in Figures](#)

East Sussex Vacancy Statistics

Vacancies (unique job postings in June 2022) by District (data taken on 25/07/22):

- Wealden - 1,897
- Lewes - 2,216
- Eastbourne - 2,604
- Hastings - 2,126
- Rother - 811

Top 10 Posted Job Titles in East Sussex (Last 30 days as of 25/07/22)

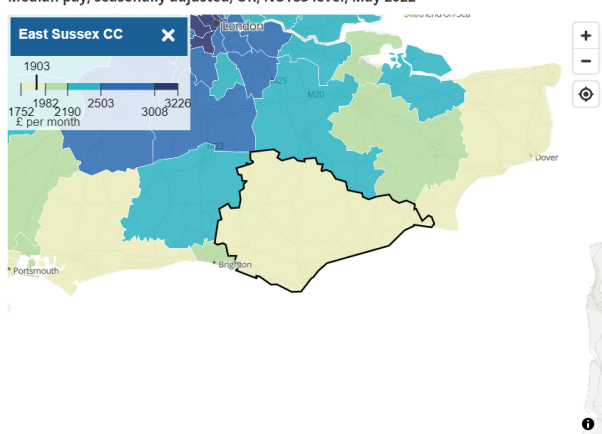
1. Support Workers
2. Care Assistants
3. Health Care Assistants
4. Night Assistants
5. Teaching Assistants
6. Registered Nurses
7. Staff Nurses
8. Kitchen Assistants
9. Labourers
10. Home Care Assistants

Monthly Median pay in East Sussex

Monthly median pay in East Sussex was recorded as £1,903 per month using the HM Revenue and Customs Pay As You Earn Real Time Information.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

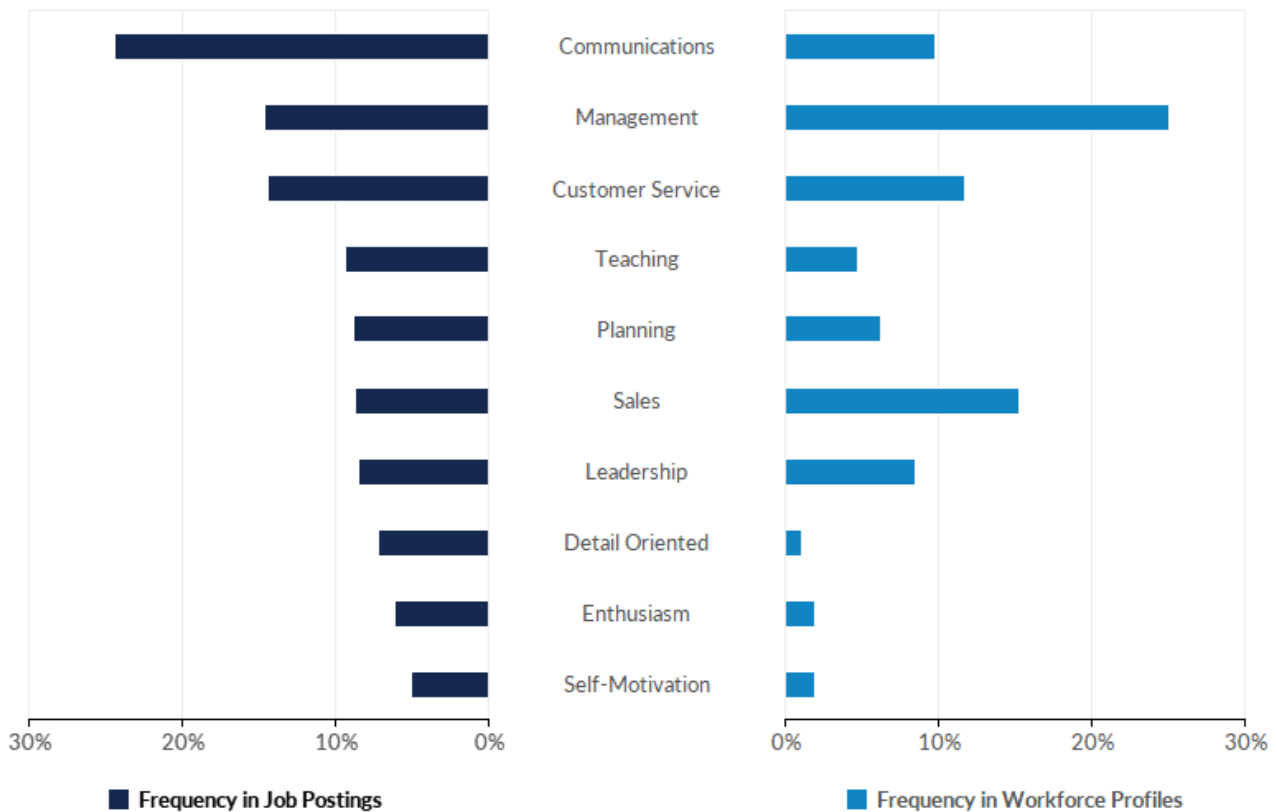
Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, May 2022



Source: HM Revenue and Customs Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and dataset right 2021

Skills demand in East Sussex

The graph represents the most common skills that have appeared in job postings and workforce profiles in East Sussex within the last thirty days as of (25/07/22).



Source: [Lightcast](#)

National Employment Picture

The percentage of people in employment is up. July figures show that over March to May, the rate of employment increased to 75.9%. This remains below the pre-pandemic figure of 76.6%.

Payrolled employee numbers are an estimated 29.6 million for June 2022, up by 31,000. Full-time, part-time and self-employed numbers all increased in the last quarter.

Total employed is **32.8 million**.

Total weekly hours worked for the UK workforce continue to rise. The average rise for part-time workers is 0.3 hours and there is a rise in part-time self-employment.

Vacancies remain high: **1,294,000** for April to June. Yet, this was the smallest quarterly vacancy rise since June to August 2020 indicating pent up, post pandemic demand may be slowing.

The largest increase in vacancies was in accommodation and food services, likely boosted by seasonal demand as summer approached.

In March to May 2022, the ratio of vacancies to unemployed is 1.0 for the fourth consecutive month.

Unemployment has decreased: currently 3.8% of those aged 16-64 who are expected to work. This is below pre-pandemic levels. There have been adjustments to those expected to work with increases in the number of benefits claimants being deemed not fit to work and early retirements. The total unemployed is **1,285,000**.

Economic inactivity has decreased on the quarter and the year to 21.1%. It has generally been decreasing for those aged 16-24 since 2021. However, the economic inactivity rate remains above pre-pandemic levels of Feb 2020. The total who are economically inactive is **8,748,000**.

Increasing inflation means that the rate of relative “real pay” growth is decreasing, amplifying the cost-of-living crisis.

Note that the largest bonuses were paid in the finance and business sector, and in construction. Many workplaces and business areas do not pay bonuses.

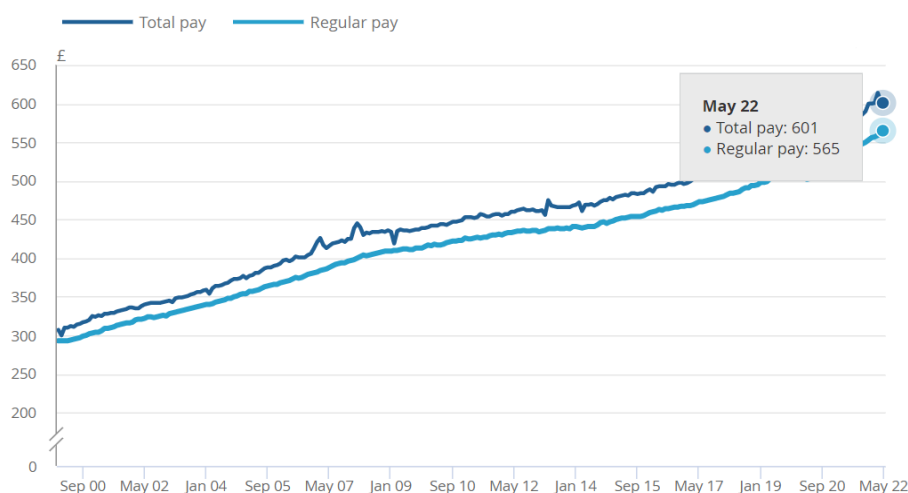
For March to May 2022, average total pay (including bonuses) increased by 6.2%, regular pay (excluding bonuses) by 4.3%.

Private sector pay grew by 7.2% in this period, public sector by 1.5%.

Adjusting for inflation, total pay fell by 0.9%, and regular pay by 2.8%. This is a record fall.

See the chart below - the figures are before deductions (tax and National Insurance).

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to May 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

The cost-of-living crisis has people ‘unretiring’. More over 50s are once again looking for work - some for mental and social stimulation but around 33% doing so for financial reasons.

Some commentators feel this boost of experience and maturity into the workforce can help plug the vacancy gaps.

Others are concerned that those who need work and go into low paid jobs will not challenge workplace abuses.

[Older workers returning to labour market amid cost of living crisis, analysis suggests \(peoplemanagement.co.uk\)](https://peoplemanagement.co.uk)

Industry Focus - Hair and Beauty

The Hair and Beauty industry offers a wide range of employment opportunities. The industry has a higher-than-average number of self-employed workers.

Many of the self-employed will run a salon or rent a chair in one. Other options are working in another fixed location (in a hotel beauty and treatment spa for example). Also common is peripatetic work, visiting clients in their own home or other settings.

In the period of January to March 2021, 225,000 people were employed as hairdressers or in other roles in the health and beauty industry. 60% of these people reported that they were self-employed. Compared to the same period pre-pandemic from January to March 2020 there were 275,000 people who reported being employed in the industry.

Out of the people working from January to March 2021:

- 87% were female
- 13% were male
- 54% were working full-time and 46% were part-time

The table below shows the number of apprenticeship starts in the Hair & beauty sector over the last three academic years.

Starts in Hair & Beauty apprenticeships			
2018/19 to 2020/21, England			
Year	Period of year		
	August-January	February-July	August-July
2018/19	7,204	4,128	11,332
2019/20	6,013	2,110	8,123
2020/21	4,273

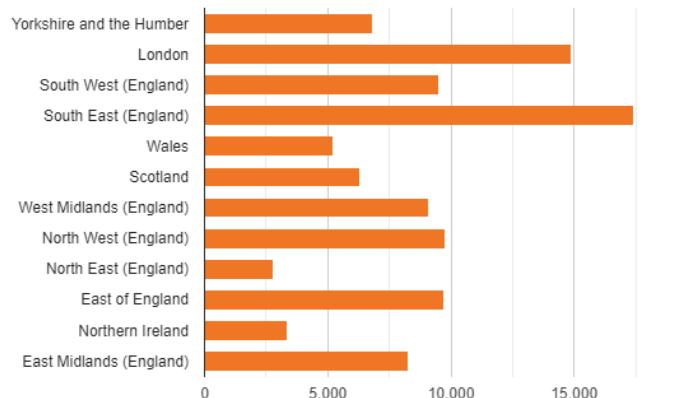
- Over half of hair and beauty businesses have an annual turnover that is less than £99,000 a year.
- There are over 46,000 hair and beauty businesses in the UK.
- Post-pandemic the number of beauty businesses in the UK continues to grow.
- Almost half of the workforce is aged 16-34
- Almost three-quarters of hair and beauty businesses employ less than five people

Source [Industry statistics 2021 sheet - National Hair & Beauty Federation \(nhbf.co.uk\)](https://www.nhbf.co.uk)

Hair and Beauty Industry Dashboard



REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT: BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS



Latest findings show that the industry is continuing to recover from pandemic measures. The continued growth since measures were eased has been interrupted by client and staff sickness due to the new Covid variants that emerged in Spring 2022. Results of the June to July 2022 survey show:

- 44% of businesses are making a profit (up from 30% on April 2022)
- 20% of businesses are making a loss (down from 27% on April 2022)
- 50% of businesses are reliant on Government support (down from 58% in April 2022)
- 27% report they are likely to take on new staff (up from 17% in April 2022)
- 17% have cut back on apprentices (little change from April 2022's 16%)
- 21% plan to take on apprentices (an increase on April 2022's 9%)

Routes into Hair and Beauty

There are a variety of routes into the Hair and Beauty industry. These include apprenticeships, further education courses, professional short courses and much more.

Courses available in East Sussex:

- Introduction to Barbering
- Hair and Beauty Studies Level 1
- Hair and Beauty Skills Level 1 Diploma
- Level 2 Extended Diploma in Beauty Therapy
- Hairdressing (Level 1 to 3)
- Barbering (Level 1 to 3)

Check out the East Sussex College Group courses section for more information - [Search | East Sussex College \(escg.ac.uk\)](#)

The scheme “Minding The Gaps” runs courses to support employment provision and has delivered a number of health and beauty-related short courses this academic year to support individuals towards employment.

These courses included:

- Spray Tanning
- Ear Piercing
- Gel Extensions

Apprenticeships

Apprenticeships are a respected and established route into the Health and Beauty industry, with a variety of opportunities in different roles across the industry.

Hairdressing apprenticeships are popular within the industry and currently, on the [Find an apprenticeship \(findanapprenticeship.service.gov.uk\)](https://findanapprenticeship.service.gov.uk), there are a number of hairdressing apprenticeship vacancies across East Sussex.

Apprenticeships roles in the Health and Beauty industry include:

- Hair Professional
- Beauty Therapist
- Nail Services Technician

Apprenticeships in health and beauty can lead to a wide range of work settings. You could become self-employed, work in high end spas, work seasonally in holiday resorts, provide services for funeral parlours or work behind the scenes at theatres, on film and TV sets.

Take a look at the wide range of fascinating careers in the Health and Beauty industry - [Beauty and wellbeing | Explore careers \(nationalcareers.service.gov.uk\)](https://nationalcareers.service.gov.uk)

Education and Training Highlights

Nationally there were 204,000 **apprenticeship starts** from August 2021 to January 2022.

This is a rise of 26% on the same period (which included pandemic lockdowns) for 2020/21.

Participation is at 622,300, up 8.1%.

In 2021/22 so far in the South East, we have 30,670 recorded starts and 7,680 achievers. Final data for the academic year is released in October following the year end on 31st July.

Apprenticeship achievements are down on the same period for 2020-21: 40,900 which is a fall of 50.3%. Overall, the apprenticeship achievement rate is 57.7% for 2021/22, down on 2018/19's 65.1%.

Achievement rates for young people are higher, at 59.5% for 16-18s and 63.1% for 19-23-year-olds in 2021/22 so far.

Low Apprenticeship achievement rates and high levels of withdrawal from the programme are a cause for concern. They are a key priority for the Department of Education who are introducing new rules and measures to help boost performance. Although the pandemic has clearly had an impact on achievement rates, the year-on-year declining trend pre-dates this. Many providers link this issue to the apprenticeship reforms introduced in 2017.

However, the impact of the pandemic on studies and accessing workplaces has also affected the achievement rate issue. It is notable that the highest rates of withdrawal from apprenticeship programmes over the last 2 years have been in areas most impacted by the pandemic such as Health & Social Care (with staff not able to meet the required study time expectations in work hours) and Hair & Beauty (where businesses were closed for long periods).

Nationally, under 19s accounted for around a quarter of starts, with 27.6% in 2021/22.

Advanced apprenticeship starts (qualifications at Level 3) accounted for 43.2% for 2021/22 so far nationally.

More detailed data for local areas is available for up to 2020/21.

There were 2,650 apprenticeship starters living in East Sussex in 2020/21:

680 were Intermediate (Level 2), 1,190 were Advanced (Level 3) and 780 Higher (Level 4 and above). This total represents a rise of 170 starts on 2019/20, but still down on 2018/19's 2,971.

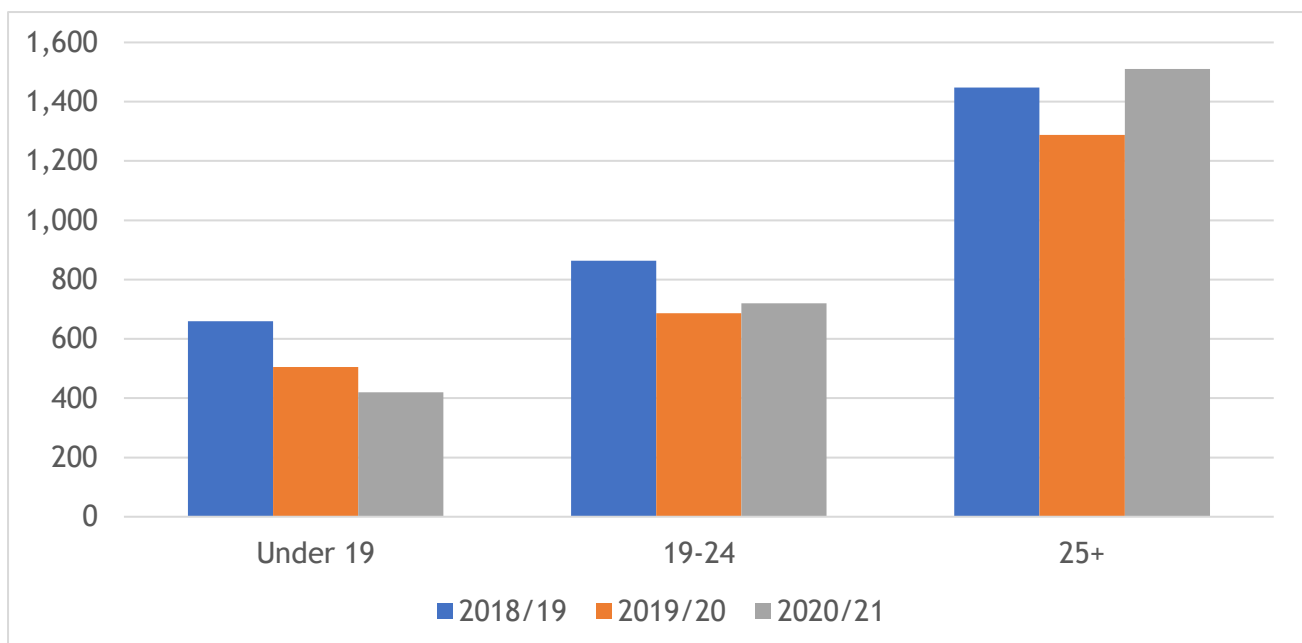
The table below shows starts per level in each district.

Apprenticeship starts by district by level in 2020/21

	Intermediate Apprenticeship	Advanced Apprenticeship	Higher Apprenticeship	Total
Eastbourne	120	230	160	510
Hastings	140	250	140	530
Lewes	110	220	130	460
Rother	110	180	130	420
Wealden	200	310	220	730
East Sussex	680	1,190	780	2,650

Source: East Sussex in Figures

Apprenticeship starts in East Sussex by Age in 2018/19 to 2020/21



Source: East Sussex in Figures

As the graph above shows, East Sussex under-19 apprenticeship starts have fallen from 22% of total starters in 2018/19 to 15% in 2020/21.

Of additional concern is that Intermediate (Level 2) apprenticeship starts have fallen from 1,129 in 2018/19 to 680 in 2020/21.

The combination of these two statistics is indicative of a trend of fewer young people accessing apprenticeship training. They are also typically starting their first job role as part of that programme of training.

The higher levels of starts for those aged 25+ and studying at Level 3 or above indicates individuals are already in employment and upskilling via the apprenticeship scheme rather than them starting new employment linked to training.

Of the 1,200 apprenticeship achievements in East Sussex in 2020/21, 410 were at Intermediate level, 580 Advanced and 220 Higher.

We shall be celebrating all East Sussex apprenticeship achievers (living in East Sussex or achieved in East Sussex) on the evening of Wednesday 19th October 2022. Look out for updates for this apprenticeship graduation event.

[ESiF \(eastsussexinfigures.org.uk\)](http://ESiF(eastsussexinfigures.org.uk))

[Apprenticeships and traineeships, Academic Year 2021/22 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/explore-education-statistics)

UCAS (the University and Colleges Admissions System) have found increasing numbers interested in degree/higher apprenticeships. Its [Careers Finder](#) has seen an increase in search traffic. The data showing the actual volume of ‘apply’ clicks is not available, but data does show ‘apply’ clicks increased by 6.58% on the same time last year.

UCAS published data on applications to university by its 30 June deadline.

Based on the participation by local areas (POLAR), record numbers of 18-year-olds applied to university from the most *disadvantaged* areas. 28.8% of all applications, up 27% on 2021.

Applications from the most *advantaged* postcodes continues to be over half at 59.5%.

The second least advantaged postcode application rate was 49%.

44.1% of the 683, 650 applicants were UK 18-year-olds.

Percentage changes in numbers compared to 2011 by age are shown below.

Age group, Gender, Domicile - UK/EU/Not EU

Age group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
⊕ 17 and under	-13%	-11%	-6%	-4%	-9%	-10%	-13%	-7%	0%	18%
⊕ 18	-17%	-14%	-11%	-11%	-11%	-12%	-11%	-9%	0%	5%
⊕ 19	21%	24%	25%	25%	17%	11%	7%	1%	0%	1%
⊕ 20	18%	25%	20%	17%	13%	7%	2%	2%	0%	-6%
⊕ 21 - 24	13%	17%	15%	11%	1%	-4%	-8%	-6%	0%	-12%
⊕ 25 - 29	5%	10%	11%	10%	-6%	-12%	-15%	-11%	0%	-20%
⊕ 30 - 34	1%	5%	4%	3%	-12%	-17%	-19%	-11%	0%	-15%
⊕ 35 and over	-12%	-4%	-3%	2%	-14%	-17%	-18%	-7%	0%	-12%
Total	-4%	-1%	0%	0%	-4%	-7%	-8%	-7%	0%	-1%

International applications are also up - increasing by 3% overall. Increases from Nigeria, China and India are up 58%, 10% and 20% respectively.

UCAS report that securing a university place is more competitive. But there are many places available in clearing and more institutions take personal circumstances (background, personal statements, other tests, experience, interviews) into account.

The first T level completers have applied to university this year. There were just under 500 and the majority have been made offers.

UCAS have provided data on percentage changes for certain specific areas of study. The graphs below are for UK applications only.

Note, that application numbers in 2020 and 2021 will have been affected by Covid. Many 2019 applicants were offered places regardless of summer 2020 exam results due to the pandemic.

Age group, Gender, Domicile - UK/EU/Not EU

Age group	2019	2020	2021	2022
+ 17 and under	-29%	-29%	0%	9%
+ 18	-26%	-21%	0%	0%
+ 19	-10%	-11%	0%	-3%
+ 20	-15%	-7%	0%	-8%
+ 21 - 24	-21%	-13%	0%	-18%
+ 25 - 29	-30%	-16%	0%	-25%
+ 30 - 34	-34%	-18%	0%	-15%
+ 35 and over	-37%	-12%	0%	-9%
Total	-27%	-15%	0%	-10%

Overall applications for **Nursing** are down 10%.

There have been significant falls in applications from those in their 20s.

The only rise has been in under 18s. It is difficult to comment without further analysis but economic pressures and Covid are likely to be major causes in decreases.

Male 18-year-old applications to nursing are up 18%, and by 3% for 19-year-olds. 19-year-old female applications have fallen 4%.

Age group, Gender, Domicile - UK/EU/Not EU

Age group	2019	2020	2021	2022
+ 17 and under	-56%	-8%	0%	4%
+ 18	-27%	-21%	0%	2%
+ 19	-19%	-20%	0%	-6%
+ 20	-17%	-13%	0%	0%
+ 21 - 24	-21%	-18%	0%	-17%
+ 25 - 29	-28%	-25%	0%	-21%
+ 30 - 34	-37%	-26%	0%	-10%
+ 35 and over	-34%	-24%	0%	-12%
Total	-27%	-22%	0%	-9%

Midwifery applications have also fallen on 2021, other than for 18-year-olds and younger.

Again, the largest decreases are in those in their 20s. This may be a reflection of those in the earlier stages of their employment choosing other forms of training and development.

There is a large increase in young men taking up midwifery, but this is from a low base.

The cross-party Commons Health & Social Care Select Committee states that the NHS is facing its biggest workforce crisis in its history.

The Committee's report published on 25 July 2022 writes that "As of September 2021, the NHS was advertising 99,460 vacant posts: for social care, it was 105,000."

There is increased demand for health and social care. More staff are needed in hospitals, residential care, nursing homes and to support people in their own home and the community.

[Workforce: recruitment, training and retention in health and social care - Health and Social Care Committee \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/workforce-recruitment-training-and-retention-in-health-and-social-care)

Age group, Gender, Domicile - UK/EU/Not EU

Age group	2019	2020	2021	2022
⊕ 17 and under				
⊕ 18	-38%	33%	0%	104%
⊕ 19				
⊕ 20		-38%	0%	-19%
⊕ 21 - 24	-25%	-21%	0%	4%
⊕ 25 - 29	-20%	-20%	0%	-18%
⊕ 30 - 34	-16%	-12%	0%	-17%
⊕ 35 and over	-12%	-7%	0%	-22%
Total	-20%	-17%	0%	-10%

Despite an overall fall of 10%, there is a large increase in the number of 18-year-olds applying for **teacher training**.

Perhaps there is an enthusiasm to inspire others via online learning following teenagers' experiences during the pandemic?

[2022 cycle applicant figures – 30 June deadline | Undergraduate | UCAS - for all 3 tables](#)

The Future of Work

Is hybrid and home working here to stay?

The general answer appears to be 'yes' but where you are, who you are and who you work for all play a part.

If you are in France, 29% of workers report working remotely once a week. This rises to

- 51% in Germany
- 50% in Italy
- 42% in Britain
- 36% in Spain

In Ireland, a survey found that of 27% who changed employer during Covid, 47% gave remote working as a factor.

Communication and attachment to the company identity are said to play a part in employee retention in France. This may explain some of the reason for lower remote working levels.

In Japan, this is also the case where there was little change in remote jobs in 2020-21. This may be due to many people not having the space for an office at home and a strong culture of presenteeism with long office hours expected of employees. Non-verbal communication is also very important culturally.

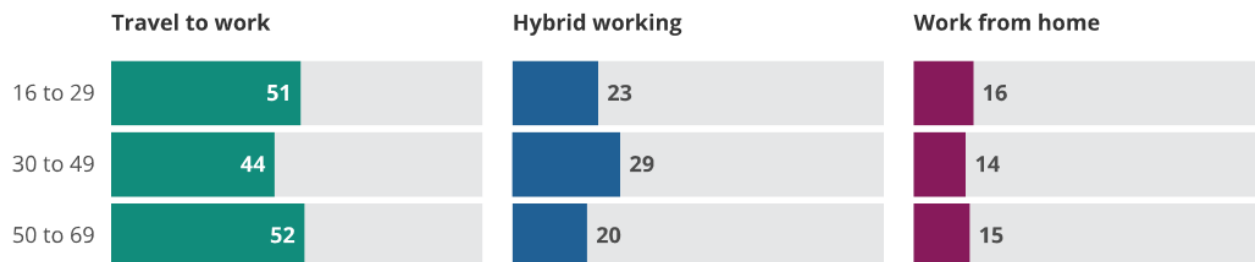
In other parts of the world, technological limitations have meant remote work is not even viable.

In the UK, you are more likely to work remotely, the more you earn. As a result, this also means you are less likely to work from home the younger you are or, conversely, if you are aged 50 and over.

Percentage of working adults by income with hybrid working:

- 8% of those earning up to £15,000
- 24% of those earning between £15,000 - £24,000
- 21% of those earning between £24,000 - £30,000
- 32% of those earning between £30,000 - £40,000
- 38% of those earning above £40,000

Percentage of working adults, by age, Great Britain, 27 April to 8 May 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

The 30 to 49 age group reported fewer distractions working from home (56%) than the younger group.

Only 8% of respondents reported no advantages to working from home.

Nearly half (48%) gave working with others as the most common disadvantage.

The percentage of businesses using or planning to use hybrid working models increased from 16% in autumn 2020 (in-between lockdowns, having experienced remote work or closures) to 23% in early April 2022.

Some jobs will have a large amount of work done at home (teachers marking and planning for example) but not be the main place of work.

In 2019, over half (53.1%) of those in the information and communication industry ever worked from home. This was followed by professional, scientific and technical activities at 46.3%. This drops to around one fifth (20.3%) for those in health and social work with the lowest numbers ever working from home at 10% for accommodation and food services.

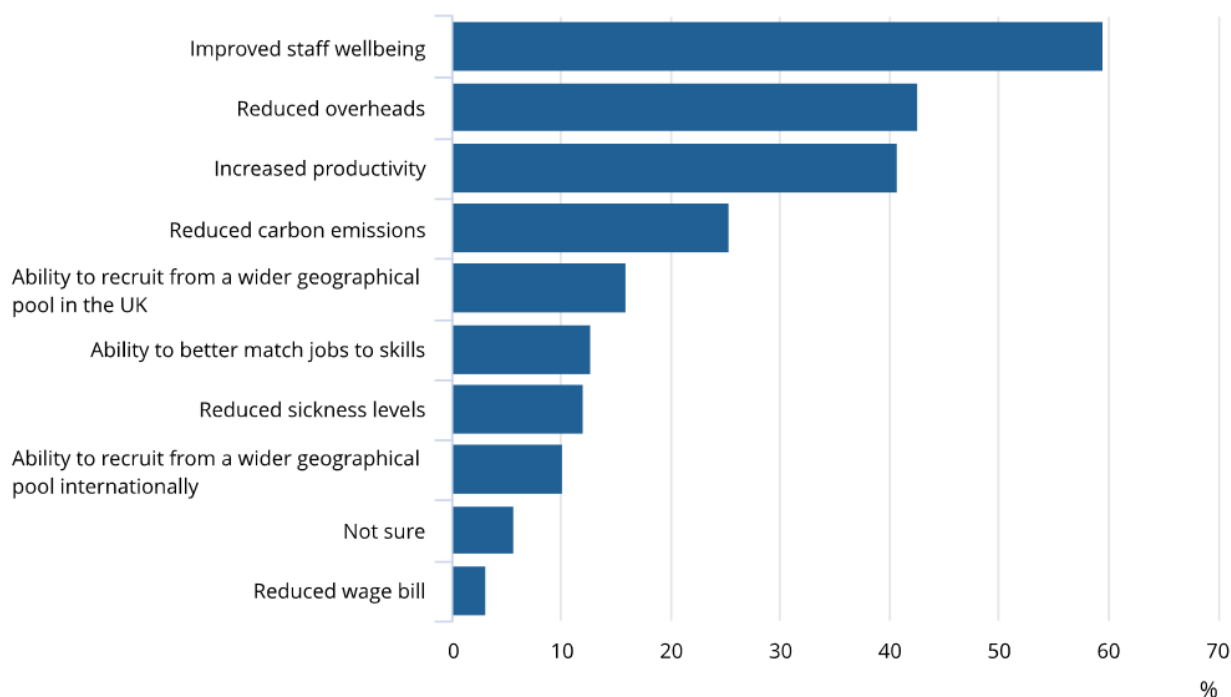
The technology to enable home working is needed. 60% of employees in information and communication work were provided with a portable device. This falls to around 13% for those in the retail trade.

Of course, there are many jobs that cannot be done remotely. Many roles still require individuals to be at a specific location to complete their duties. This could be due to public access needs (for example, a hospital/logistics/retail) or due to the use of onsite specialist machinery (such as manufacturing).

The Covid pandemic has reminded us of the importance of cleaners, retail assistants and health and care workers and others who all need to attend workplaces.

Train, bus, taxi and delivery drivers need to be out driving to get to where people and goods need to be.

Reasons for adopting homeworking as a permanent business model, businesses not permanently stopped trading, weighted by count, UK, 4 to 17 April 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Business and Lifestyle Survey

Businesses cite advantages to remote working as increased productivity, reduced overheads and carbon emissions. However, staff well-being is being put forward as the biggest reason. As some businesses have reduced their office space, or not increased it in line with increased staffing, increased remote working is inevitable.

Collaboration, spontaneity and ‘water cooler’ discussions are part of working alongside, not to mention meeting and chatting with others. It is worth remembering that the social aspect of work is something that the retired or unemployed highlight as the thing they miss most when not working.

[The countries resisting remote work - BBC Worklife](#)

[Technology intensity and homeworking in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

[Is hybrid working here to stay? - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

[The WFH revolution: how new ways of working are changing London \(kcl.ac.uk\)](#)

2021 Census

Initial 2021 census data results have been released. We look forward to finding out more about how the UK, and East Sussex has changed since 2011.

The population of England grew by 6.6% to just under 56.5 million people.

Wealden was closest to this with a rise of 7.5% which matches the average for population growth in the South East. Smaller population increases were seen in Hastings (0.9%), Eastbourne (2.3%), Lewes (2.5%) and Rother (2.8%).

And Finally

You won't have failed to notice in East Sussex, it's (been) hot out there!

For the first time, temperatures above 40°C have been recorded in the UK. Nine of the ten highest recorded temperatures in the UK (ranging from 36.5°C to 40.3°C in Coningsby on Tuesday 19 July) have occurred since 1990.

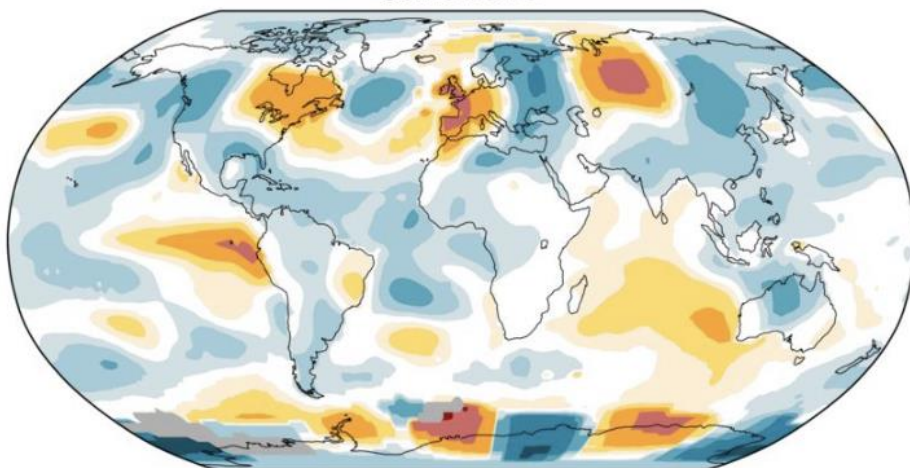
Summer 1976 was famously a 'scorcher' in Britain, but the chart below illustrates how much warmer the planet is today.

How global temperatures have changed

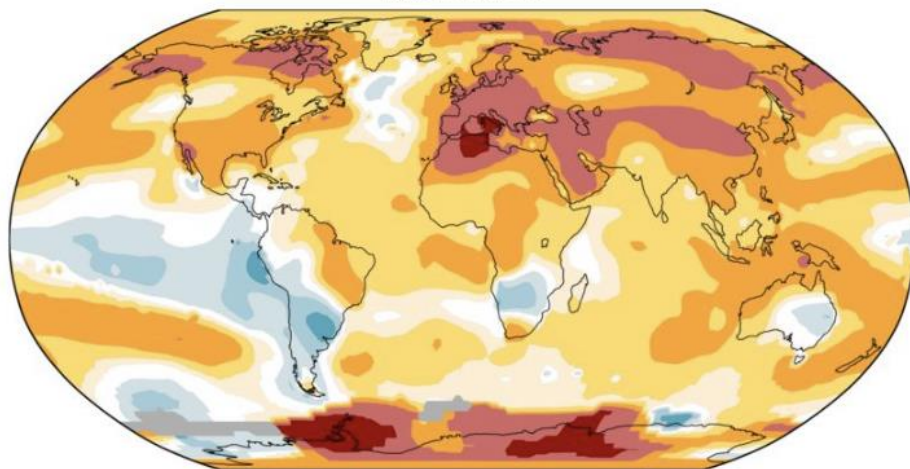
Temperatures (°C) compared with 1951-80 global averages



June 1976



June 2022



These proven rises in temperature demonstrate the need to reduce climate change caused by human activity. The United Nations (UN)'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) advise it is the greenhouse gas emissions caused by burning fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal) that has raised carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels. This traps more heat in the atmosphere.

The IPCC have stated a 43% reduction in the 36.3 billion tonnes of CO₂ emissions is needed by 2030. The ambition is to be at net zero by 2050.

The UK's Climate Change Committee (CCC) June 2022 progress report notes that the UK, is a country with targets and a Net Zero strategy. But progress is slow and the report states "The Net Zero Strategy contained warm words on many of the cross-cutting enablers of the transition, but there has been little concrete progress."

UK property and infrastructure are not built to deal with these temperatures.

Those passionate about the environment may feel working for an energy company is not for them. But we all use and need energy. So, looking at this as a career option is a positive step in being part of much needed change.

There are a variety of careers at all levels. Environmental charities, construction and engineering all need skilled workers to tackle the climate crisis.

Roles include:

- Renewable energy engineer
- Retrofitter
- Environmental engineer
- Recycling officer
- Climate change analyst
- Environmental scientist

Remember, all organisations need good administrators, personnel and finance staff.

[2022 Progress Report to Parliament - Climate Change Committee \(theccc.org.uk\)](https://www.theccc.org.uk/2022-progress-report-to-parliament/)

[Climate - BBC News](https://www.bbc.com/news/health-61844444)

Further useful LMI and Careers resources

- LMI For All - [Explore LMI data - LMI For All](#)
- Careers Hub - [Careers > East Sussex \(careerseastsussex.co.uk\)](#)
- Advice for Young People making choices [Careers > East Sussex \(careerseastsussex.co.uk\)](#)
- Advice for helping a child making choices - [Careers > East Sussex \(careerseastsussex.co.uk\)](#)
- Local Employment Sectors - [Careers > East Sussex \(careerseastsussex.co.uk\)](#)
- East Sussex in Figures (ESiF) - [Welcome to ESiF \(eastsussexinfigures.org.uk\)](#)
- Office for National Statistics - [Labour market overview, UK Statistical bulletins - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- Government funded training - [Free courses for jobs - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- [Skilled Worker visa: eligible occupations and codes - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

More links for this month's topics

[Apprenticeships and traineeships, Academic Year 2021/22 - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](#)

[Climate Change Jobs in the UK \(greenjobs.co.uk\)](#)

[Climate Change Jobs](#)

[9 things you can do about climate change \(imperial.ac.uk\)](#)

[Latest industry news - National Hair & Beauty Federation \(nhbf.co.uk\)](#)

[Body image | YoungMinds](#)

[The Parliamentary Health and Social Care Select Committee will publish a report on 'The impact of body image on mental and physical health on 1st December 2022.](#)

[Work in Adult Social Care: Explore roles and find a job in your local area](#)

[Home - HASO \(skillsforhealth.org.uk\)](#)

[Elon Musk takes campaign against working from home to another extreme | TechRadar](#)

[The WFH revolution: how new ways of working are changing London \(kcl.ac.uk\)](#)

[Time and money: why Londoners refuse to drop working from home | Working from home | The Guardian](#)

[Business and individual attitudes towards the future of homeworking, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

[Low-paid workers 'unlikely to report abuses out of fear' \(thelondoneconomic.com\)](#)

[Freelancers must plan now to avoid "unretirement" - Freelance Informer](#)