

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) Statistics: October 2020

Summary

- In total, the Black Country LEP area had 54,900 employments furloughed on the 31st August¹. This was 10.7% of eligible employments for the scheme, matching the England take-up rate.
- Across the Black Country, there were a higher percentage of males furloughed, 11.6% (29,800) compared to females, 9.8% (25,000).
- The West Midlands region had 278,400 employments furloughed on the 31st August, this was a decrease of 39.1% from the 456,800 employments furloughed on 1st July. This is a similar decrease to the UK figure of 42.3%.
- Preliminary figures show that 41.0% of employments furloughed on the 31st August were in the age range of 25 to 44. The next highest percentage was 34.0% for those between 45-64 years old, followed by 18-24 years old at 13.9%.
- In all age bands the number of employments furloughed in the UK decreased from 1st July to 31st August. The decrease has been greater in percentage terms for younger workers, with number of employments furloughed in the under 18's category at -55.5% (-82,700) and the 18 to 24 years old category the figure was -49.9% (-454,400). The percentage decrease for all ages across the UK was -42.3% (-2,399,100).
- Across the UK, businesses with over 250 employees have made the highest value of claims for periods to 31st August with £14.7bn. This is followed by businesses with employer size 25-49 with £5.6bn, and then 100-249 with £3.9bn.
- Across the UK 33% (218,400) of eligible employments were furloughed in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector as of August 31st, the highest percentage of all sectors. The next highest is accommodation and food services with 27% (592,800), and other service activities with 23% (129,500). Preliminary estimates show that furloughing of staff across all sectors continued to decrease up to 31 August across the UK.

Full Briefing

Introduction

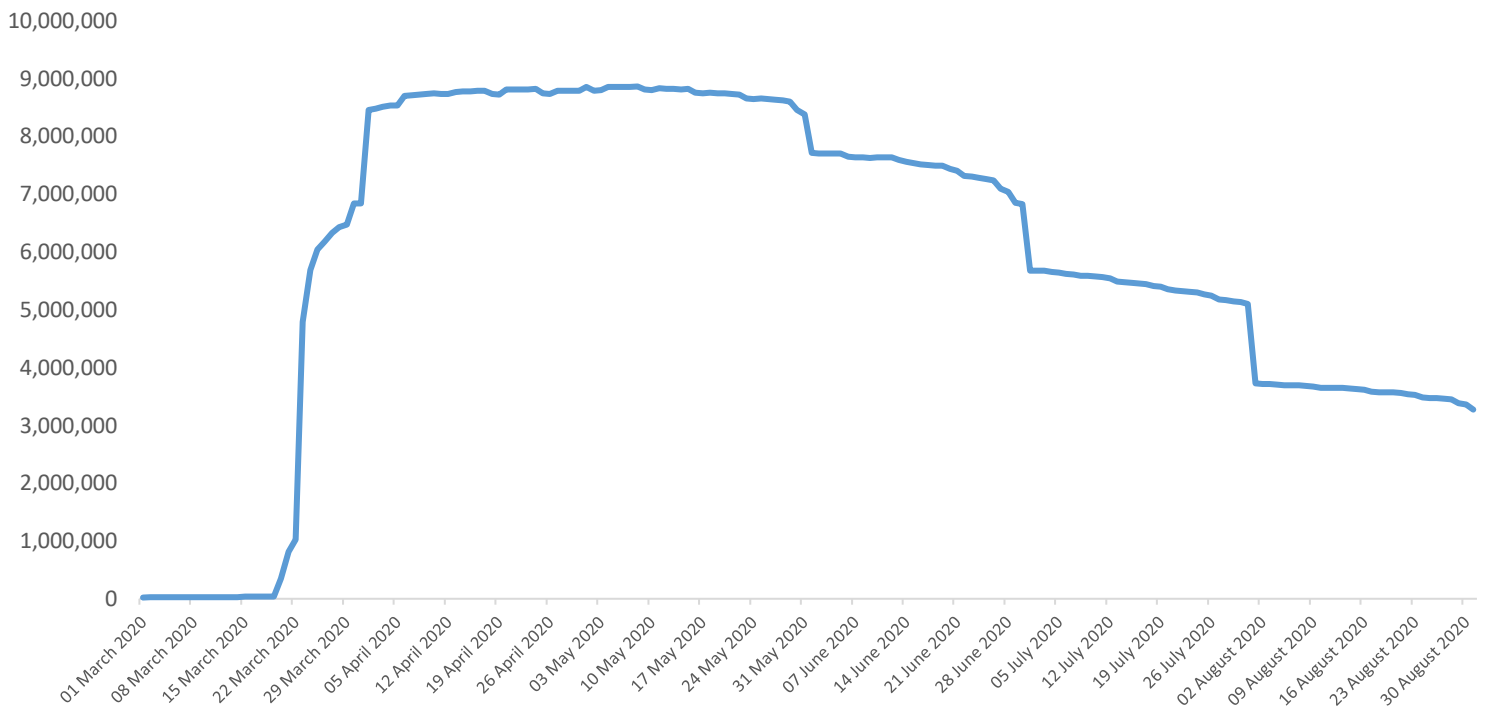
- This is the fifth release of Official Statistics on the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS). This release provides analysis of claims for periods up to 31 August 2020. The data used includes claims submitted to HMRC by 30 September 2020.
- The data for July and August is incomplete as claims relating to these months may still be filed; thus, the figures for July and August should therefore be considered preliminary results and will be revised in future releases.
- This release extends the daily time series presented in the last release up to the end of August and includes analysis of the use of CJRS as at 31 August.

Furloughed Employments per day – UK

- Since the peak of 8.9 million employments furloughed on 8th May in the UK, followed by reductions in June, preliminary figures show that the number of employments furloughed continued to fall throughout July to 5.1 million on 31st July and 3.3 million on 31st August.

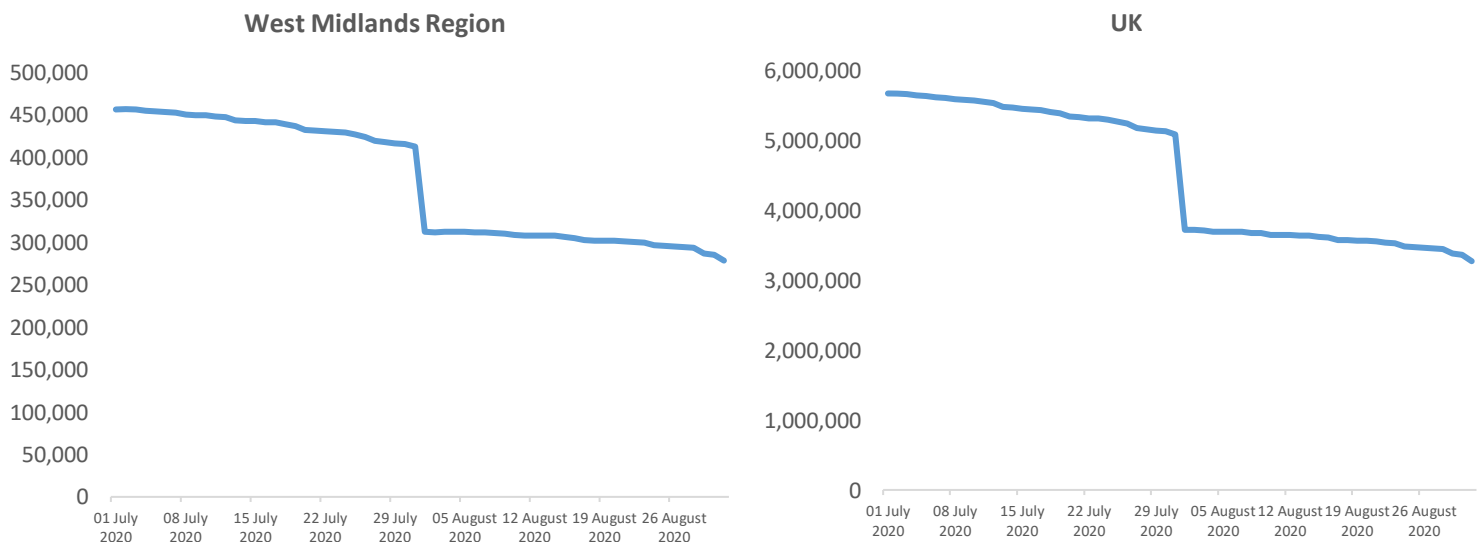
¹ 177,500 employments in the Black Country LEP area have been furloughed at some point, but 54,900 remain furloughed as of 31st August 2020.

Figure 1 – UK Employments Furloughed Over Time.



- The West Midlands region had 278,400 employments furloughed on the 31st August, this was a decrease of 39.1% from the 456,800 employments furloughed on 1st July. This is a similar decrease to the UK figure of 42.3%.

Figure 2 – West Midlands Region vs UK Comparison Furlough Per Day (1st July – 31st August)

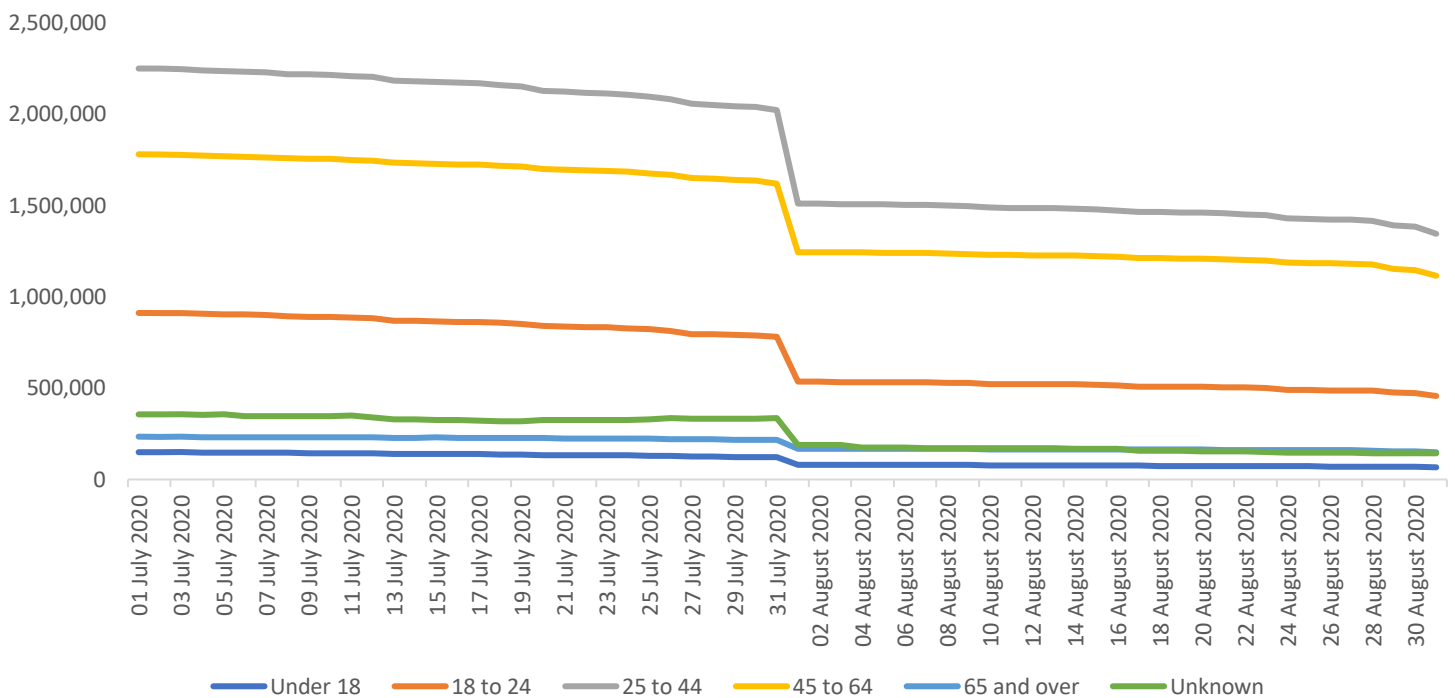


Age - UK

- Preliminary figures show that across all age bands the number of employments furloughed decreased between 1st July to 31st August in the UK.

- For employments where the employee was aged 25 to 44, the number of employments was 2.25 million on 1st July. This decreased by 227,000 to 2.02 million employments furloughed on 31st July and fell further to 1.34 million by 31st August, a decrease of 40.2% in total.
- The number of employments furloughed with employees in the 18 to 24 age band was 911,000 on 1st July. Provisional figures show this decreased to 781,700 employments furloughed by 31st July and 456,600 employments furloughed by 31st August. This is a decrease of 49.9% between the 1st July to 31st August.
- Where the employee was 65 or over, the number of employments furloughed was 232,700 on 1st July. Preliminary figures for this age band show the number of employments furloughed decreased to 215,300 by 31st July and 148,600 by 31st August. This is a decrease of 36.1% between the 1st July to 31st August.

Figure 3 – UK Employments Furloughed by Age



Gender – Black Country LEP

- In total, the Black Country LEP area had 54,900 employments furloughed on the 31st August. This was 10.7% of eligible employments for the scheme.
- There were a higher percentage of males furloughed, 11.6% (29,800) compared to females, 9.8% (25,000).
- The local authority with the highest percentage of employments furloughed Sandwell with 11.2% (15,900). Wolverhampton had the lowest percentage with 9.9% (11,400).
- The local authority with the highest percentage of males furloughed was Sandwell with 12.2% (8,700). Wolverhampton had the lowest percentage with 10.8% (6,200).
- The local authority with the highest percentage of female employments furloughed was Sandwell with 10.2% (7,200). Wolverhampton had the lowest with 9.0% (5,200).

Table 1 – Black Country LEP Local Authorities Eligible Employments Furloughed by Gender

	Female			Male			Total		
	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take up-rate	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take-up rate	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take-up rate
Dudley	6,700	70,200	9.5%	8,000	69,100	11.6%	14,800	139,200	10.6%
Sandwell	7,200	70,300	10.2%	8,700	71,600	12.2%	15,900	142,000	11.2%
Walsall	5,900	58,200	10.1%	6,900	59,100	11.7%	12,800	117,300	10.9%
Wolverhampton	5,200	57,500	9.0%	6,200	57,300	10.8%	11,400	114,700	9.9%
BCLEP	25,000	256,200	9.8%	29,800	257,100	11.6%	54,900	513,200	10.7%

- The parliamentary constituency in the Black Country LEP with the highest percentage of eligible employments furloughed on 31st August 2020 was Aldridge-Brownhills with 11.9% (4,100). This was followed by Warley with 11.6% (5,000). Wolverhampton North East had the lowest percentage of employments furloughed at 9.5% (3,900).
- Aldridge-Brownhills along with West Bromwich East were the parliamentary constituencies with the highest percentage of male employments furloughed on 31st August with 12.4% (2,100 and 2,500 respectively). Wolverhampton North East had the lowest percentage of male workers furloughed with 10.2% (2,000).
- The parliamentary constituency in the Black Country LEP with the highest percentage of eligible female employments furloughed on 31st August 2020 was Aldridge-Brownhills with 11.4% (2,000). This was followed by Warley with 10.8% (2,300). Wolverhampton North East had the lowest percentage of female employments furloughed at 8.1% (1,700).

Table 2 – Black Country LEP Parliamentary Constituencies Eligible Employments Furloughed by Gender

	Female			Male			Total		
	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take up-rate	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take-up rate	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take-up rate
Aldridge-Brownhills	2,000	17,600	11.4%	2,100	16,900	12.4%	4,100	34,500	11.9%
Dudley North	1,600	18,400	8.7%	2,100	18,100	11.6%	3,700	36,600	10.1%
Dudley South	1,700	17,800	9.6%	2,000	17,500	11.4%	3,600	35,300	10.2%
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	2,000	19,800	10.1%	2,300	19,700	11.7%	4,300	39,500	10.9%
Stourbridge	2,100	19,700	10.7%	2,300	19,500	11.8%	4,400	39,200	11.2%
Walsall North	1,900	20,400	9.3%	2,300	20,500	11.2%	4,200	40,900	10.3%
Walsall South	2,000	20,100	10.0%	2,600	21,700	12.0%	4,600	41,800	11.0%
Warley	2,300	21,200	10.8%	2,600	21,700	12.0%	5,000	43,000	11.6%
West Bromwich East	2,100	20,000	10.5%	2,500	20,100	12.4%	4,500	40,100	11.2%
West Bromwich West	2,000	20,800	9.6%	2,600	21,300	12.2%	4,500	42,100	10.7%
Wolverhampton North East	1,700	20,900	8.1%	2,100	20,000	10.5%	3,900	40,900	9.5%
Wolverhampton South East	1,900	19,900	9.5%	2,400	20,500	11.7%	4,300	40,400	10.6%
Wolverhampton South West	1,900	19,400	9.8%	2,000	19,600	10.2%	3,900	39,000	10.0%
BCLEP	25,000	256,200	9.8%	29,800	257,100	11.6%	54,900	513,200	10.7%

Employment Size – UK

- Across the UK, businesses with over 250 employees have made the highest value of claims for periods to 31st August with £14.7bn. This is followed by businesses with employer size 25-49 with £5.6bn, and then 100-249 with £3.9bn.

- Businesses with 20-49 employees have had the highest take up rate of the scheme, with 48,700 eligible employers using it up until 31st August, 55.3% of eligible businesses. This was followed by 52.9% of eligible businesses with employer size 50-99, and then 52.6% of businesses with employer size 100-249.
- Those businesses with an employer size of 2-4 furloughed the highest percentage of eligible employments with 25.4%, followed by 5-9 with 22.3% and then businesses with employer size of 1 with 21.1%.

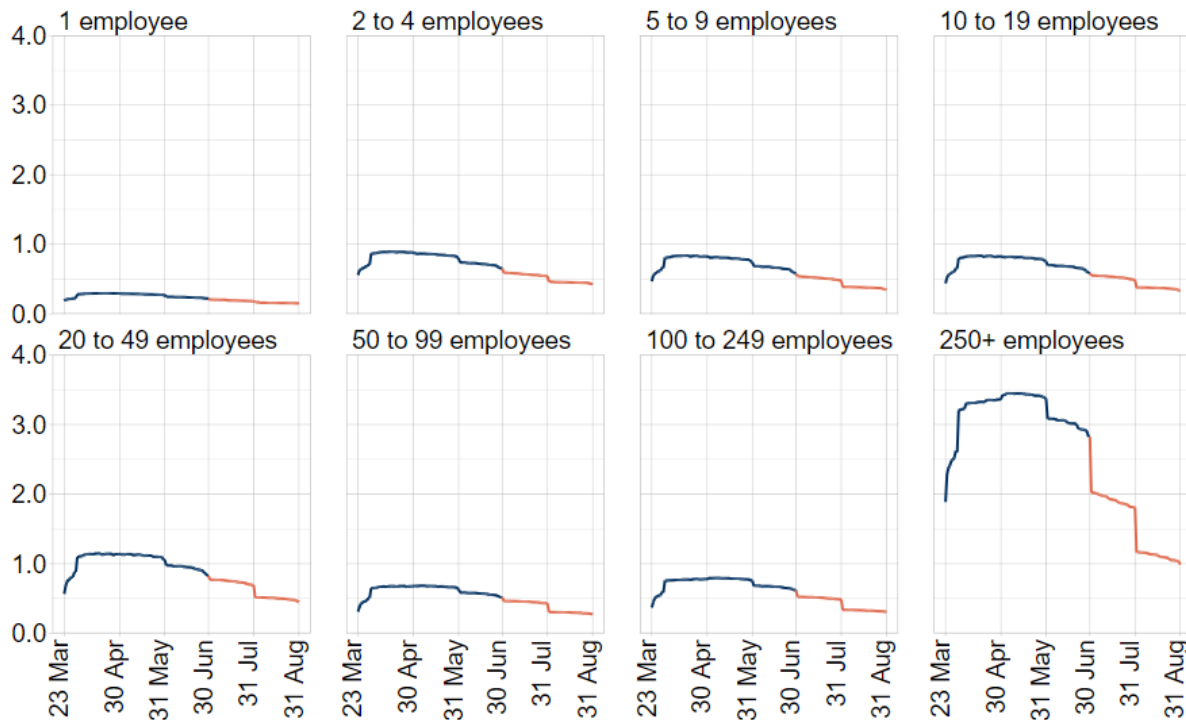
Table 3 – Employers and Employers Eligible Employments Furloughed by Employer Size

Employer size	Employers			Employments			Value of claims made for periods to 31 August (£ million)
	Employers furloughing staff	Eligible employers	Take-up rate	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take-up rate	
1	148,400	727,500	20.4%	153,600	727,600	21.1%	1,039
2 to 4	236,100	667,600	35.4%	427,600	1,682,900	25.4%	3,318
5 to 9	104,700	242,700	43.1%	345,100	1,547,800	22.3%	3,429
10 to 19	62,700	136,000	46.1%	333,000	1,792,700	18.6%	3,689
20 to 49	48,700	88,000	55.3%	448,900	2,615,200	17.2%	5,554
50 to 99	15,400	29,100	52.9%	272,200	1,977,600	13.8%	3,474
100 to 249	9,100	17,300	52.6%	303,400	2,606,900	11.6%	3,944
250+	5,700	11,700	48.7%	987,800	17,402,300	5.7%	14,691
Unknown	500			3,200			36
Total	631,300	1,919,800	32.9%	3,274,900	30,353,200	10.8%	39,173

- Across all employer sizes, the number of employments furloughed continued to decrease between 30th June and 31st August in the UK.
- 3.45 million employments were furloughed by large employers with 250 or more employments on 5th May (the peak for this category). This reduced to 2.82 million employments furloughed by 30th June. Preliminary figures for the largest employers show 1.80 million employments furloughed by 31st July and 987,800 employments furloughed by 31st August. This is the largest proportionate decrease across all employer size bands between the peak and 31 August (71%). Note that it is believed that the figures for larger employers are more subject to revision due to them submitting claims less promptly than those for smaller employers.
- Employers with 20 to 49 employments had a peak of 1.15 million employments furloughed on 16th April, compared with a peak of 795,400 for employers with 100 to 249 employments on 1st May.
- Employers with one employment had a peak of 295,700 employments furloughed on 20th April, compared to 219,400 employments furloughed on 30th June. A net decline of 76,300. Preliminary figures show this decreased further to 182,500 employments furloughed by 31st July and 153,600 employments furloughed by 31st August.

Figure 4 – Furloughed Employments by Employer Size Over Time - UK

– Furloughed employments – Preliminary figures (incomplete data)



Source: HMRC CJRS data and PAYE Real Time Information

Sectors – UK

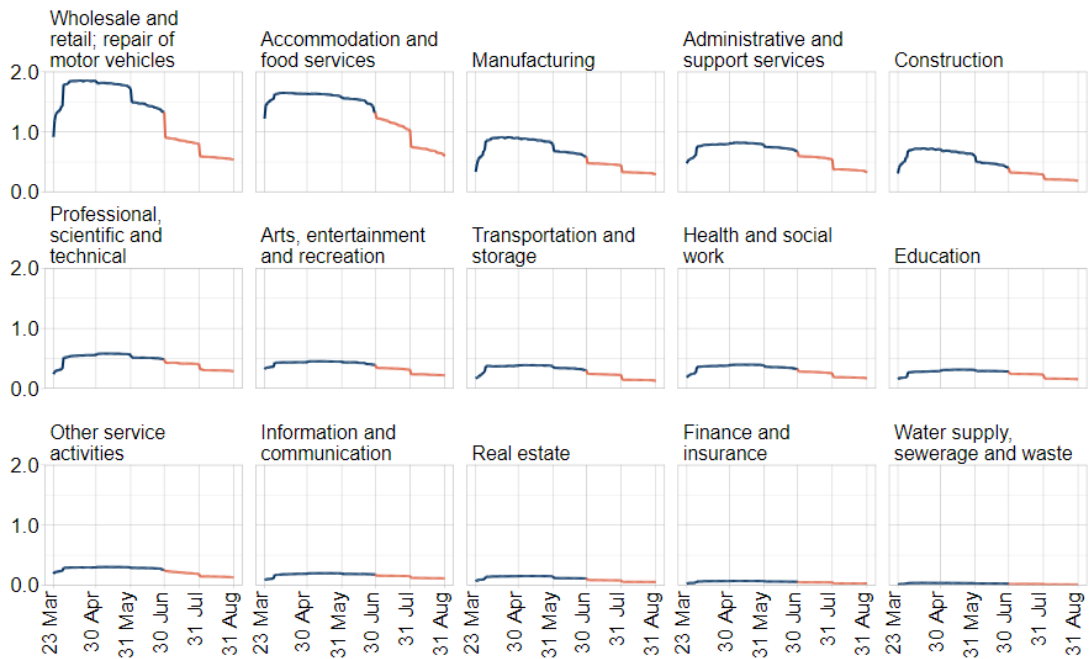
- Following on from the last release which covered the period to 31st July, preliminary estimates show that furloughing of staff across all sectors continued to decrease up to 31st August across the UK.
- Furloughing of staff in the wholesale and retail sector peaked on 24th April at 1.85 million employments furloughed. This dropped to 1.33 million employments furloughed by 30 June. Preliminary figures for this sector show 801,000 jobs furloughed at 31st July and 535,100 jobs furloughed at 31st August.
- Accommodation and food services peaked at 1.65 million employments furloughed on 10th April. There was a net decline of 325,700 employments to 1.32 million employments furloughed by 30th June. Preliminary figures for this sector show 1.03 million employments furloughed by 31st July and 592,800 employments furloughed by 31st August.
- The manufacturing sector had a peak of 911,000 employments furloughed on 17th April. This reduced to 583,600 by 30th June. Preliminary figures for this sector show 444,400 employments furloughed at 31st July and 292,500 employments furloughed at 31st August.
- In construction, furloughing peaked on 14th April with 723,600 employments furloughed, with this falling to 404,200 employments on 30th June. Preliminary figures for this sector show 290,800 employments furloughed at 31st July and 185,700 employments furloughed at 31st August. This was the third largest proportionate decrease from the peak to 31st August across all sectors (74%) except for energy production and supply and mining and quarrying, but these sectors had far fewer employments furloughed.
- Furloughing in arts and entertainment sector peaked later than other sectors on 15th May 2020 with 455,100 employments furloughed on that date. To 30th June there was been a net

decrease of 61,700 employments furloughed in this sector. Preliminary figures for this sector show 314,600 employments furloughed at 31st July and 218,400 employments furloughed at 31st August.

- This means that this 33% (218,400) of eligible employments were furloughed in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector as of August 31st, the highest percentage of all sectors. The next highest is accommodation and food services with 27% (592,800), and other service activities with 23% (129,500).

Figure 5 – Furloughed Employments by Sector Over Time – UK

– Furloughed employments – Preliminary figures (incomplete data)



Source: HMRC CJRS data

Source:

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme statistics: October 2020

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/coronavirus-job-retention-scheme-statistics-october-2020?utm_source=492c2b9e-12e6-4404-89d2-819a58ba45d0&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate