

Research Bulletin

Issue 9, December 2015

Welcome to the December edition of Elevation Networks Research Bulletin.

UNEMPLOYMENT

UK unemployment has reached a 10-year low, according to figures released by the Office of National Statistics this month.

In December, unemployment fell to 1.71 million, 110,000 fewer than in the period May to July 2015, representing an unemployment rate of 5.2 per cent; the lowest rate of unemployment since 2006.

A record 31.30 million people are now in work, up by 207,000 since the previous quarter.

- ONS Release: <http://ow.ly/W4nxm>

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Youth unemployment (for people aged 16-24) has fallen in line with the overlying employment figure. Figures released this month show that 625,000 young people aged 16-24 were unemployed in August to October 2015, a fall of 98,000 from the previous quarter and 129,000 lower than the previous year.

The unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds (the proportion of the economically active population who are unemployed) was 13.6%, compared to the overall employment rate of 5.2 per cent.

Long-term youth unemployment also fell during the quarter; 126,000 people aged 16-24 were classed as 'long-term unemployed' (unemployed for 12 months or more) for the period August to October, down by 23,000 on the previous period. Twenty per cent of

unemployed young people are classed as 'long-term' unemployed.

- Youth Employment: <http://ow.ly/W4qm2>

EDUCATION

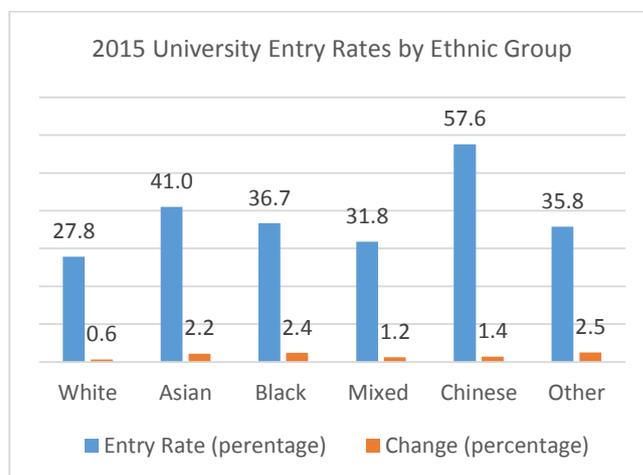
UCAS End of Cycle Report

Annual university entry statistics published by the UCAS university admission service indicate that women are 35 per cent more likely to go to university compared to men, the widest gap since comparable statistics become available.

The UCAS end of cycle statistics published this month show that a record number of 532,000 students enrolled on courses in UK universities for the 2015/16 academic year, representing a 3 per cent rise since last year. Over two-thirds (42 per cent) of 18 and 19 year olds secured university places this year.

However the entry statistics show significant regional variations, with young people from London 40 per cent more likely to enter university than their counterparts in the south-west and north-east regions of England, which have the lowest university entry rates in the country.

In terms of representation, white males from poorer backgrounds were the least likely to go to university proportionate to their ethnic group, whilst entry rates for all ethnic minorities exceeded those from white backgrounds.



Full report: <http://ow.ly/W4xD2>