

Inclusive Recruitment in D2N2: Local Economic Context

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D2N2 Local Economic Partnership**

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Nottingham
Nottinghamshire

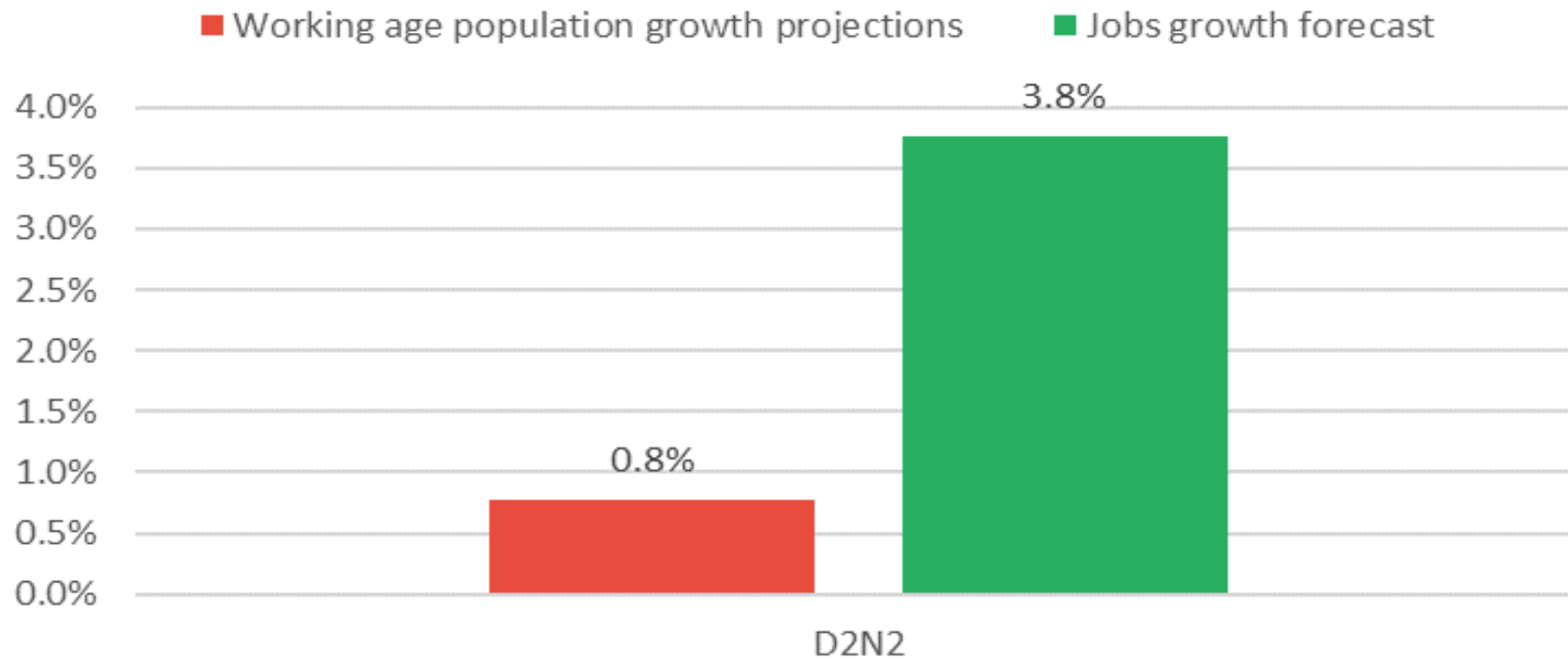
1. Economic Context

- D2N2 significant size and scale - £48 billion economy
- Manufacturing still dominant key sector
- Despite strengths persistent productivity lag – 14% behind the UK with an 8% income gap
- On skills below national average level 4
- Above average levels of no or level 1 skills
- Industry specific skills and labour shortages – STEM and HSC
- Poor progression and social mobility
- Low levels of adult re-skilling and up-skilling
- Regional variation with important urban-rural differences



2. Demographic 'squeeze'

Forecast jobs growth exceeds working age population growth

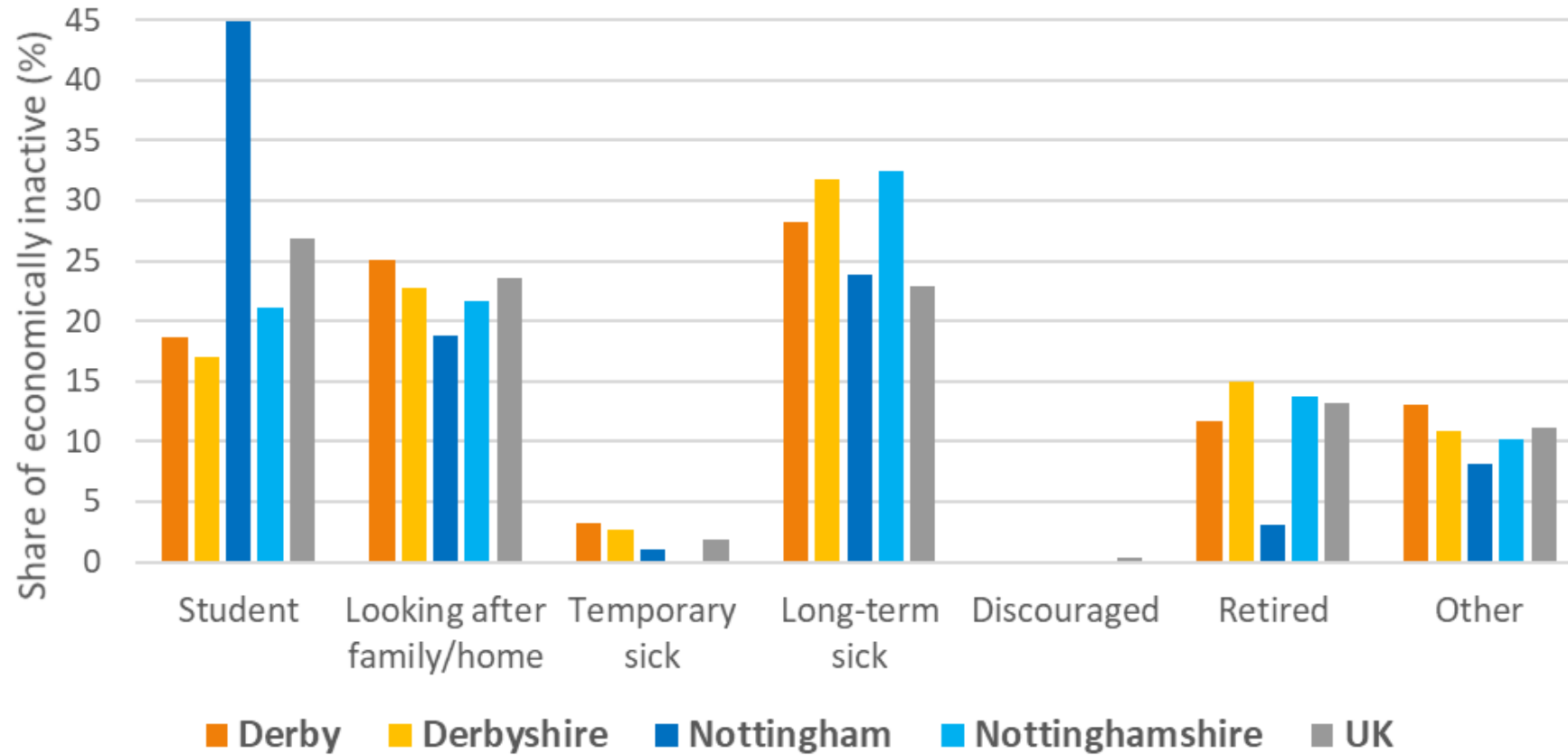


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3. Economic Inactivity

Economically Inactive Residents by Reason in D2N2





Long-term conditions employment gap

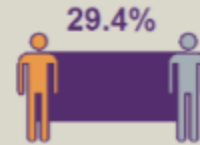
The gap between the employment rate for those with a long-term condition and the overall employment rate is a good reflection on how well the local system is enabling people with long-term conditions to achieve their employment potential.

Enabling people with long-term conditions to access work that supports their needs is fundamental to supporting people to have independence and autonomy in their lives.

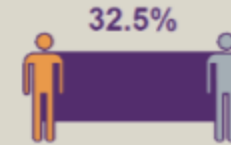
Focusing on the employment gap for people with long-term conditions provides an opportunity to reflect on how well the health system is working with local partners, including employers, to support employment.

Percentage point gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate (2016/17)

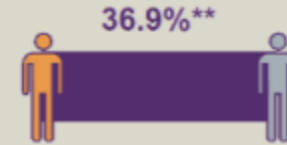
England



East Midlands



Nottinghamshire



** statistically worse than England



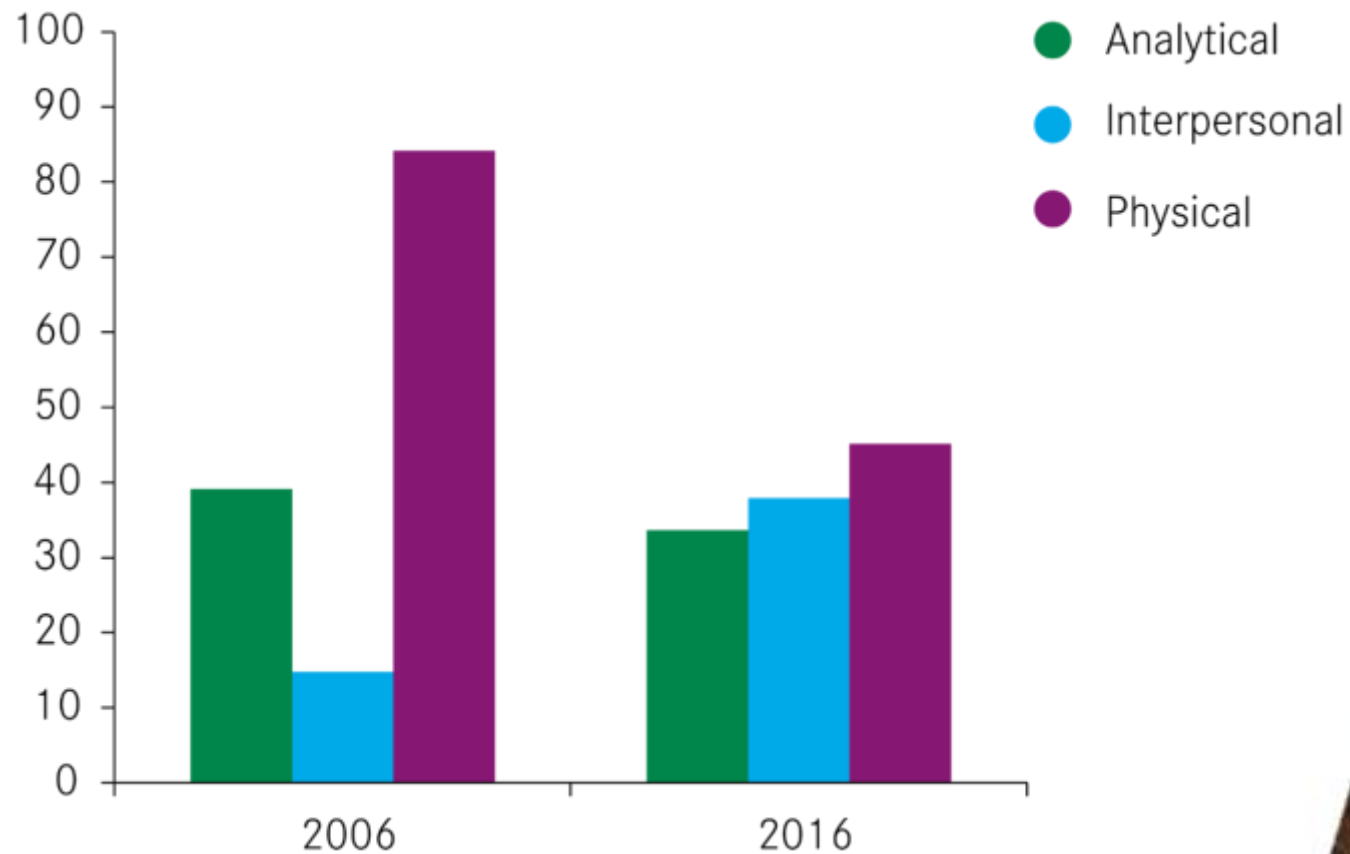
A national survey of adult health in Great Britain found that unemployed people were more than twice as likely as employed people to report having a limiting long-term condition (2013)



Nationally, having a long-term condition is associated with unemployment and worklessness. People with a long-term condition have an employment rate of only 60% (2014)

4. Changing Skills and roles

Shifting skill demand –
e.g.
assemblers



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Closing Remarks

- Responding to existing and emerging economic challenges
- Socio-economic disruption from Covid-19
- Changing demands of industry – increased digitalisation, shift to low carbon
- Skills key to attracting and growing business as part of recovery and growth – such as the Freeport
- In turn will support better regional outcomes on social mobility through progression
- Challenge planning for employment and skills needs in rapidly changing sectors and balancing current and future needs
- Maintain a focus on inclusion as an outcome throughout



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