

**EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND PROGRAMME
2007-2013**

LOCAL SPECIFICATION

**YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER
WEST YORKSHIRE DISTRICT**

REF NO: Y & H 08

TITLE: JOB SUPPORT



European Union
European Social Fund
Investing in jobs and skills

DWP Department for
Work and Pensions

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Annex sets out the criteria for the Job Support provision to be delivered through ESF in the West Yorkshire Jobcentre Plus District. The provision will support Jobseeker Allowance (JSA) customers to progress into sustained employment. Prospective bidders will be required to submit full and detailed proposals, meeting the specific criteria below.

The Jobcentre Plus District of West Yorkshire covers the Local Authority areas of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield – more detailed information can be found at Annex 1

2. AIMS OF PROVISION

The aim of this provision is to engage with the following JSA customers who have opted out of participating in mainstream activity and move them into sustainable employment:

- Customers making a first claim to Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)
- Customers making repeat claims to JSA
- Customers transferring from Incapacity Benefit and Income Support to JSA
- Pre/post New Deal JSA customers.

3. DESIGN AND CONTENT

Contract Value

Indicative range - £3.6m to £4.5m

Indicative value of any potential extension – up to £2.25m

Indicative Starts Volume

The expectation is, as a minimum, that 3,500 participants will start the programme. Broken down into the following:

Model 1 - 1700

Model 2 - 1000

Model 3 - 800

The expectation is an average of 50% of participants from the 3 models will move in to employment, this is reflected in the different models i.e.

Model 1 – 50%

Model 2 – 30%

Model 3 – 70%

Programme delivery will be part-time between 4 and 13 weeks duration, with a minimum of 20 hours attendance each week for Model 1. Number of hours' attendance on Model 2 should reflect the needs of the customer. Model 3 should be flexible to meet employer and participant needs.

The programme will consist of three models of delivery:

- Model 1 – to support new JSA customers who are closer to the labour market.
- Model 2 – to support the harder to help JSA customers who have more complex needs i.e. persistent returners to JSA and pre and post New Deal customers.
- Model 3 – short term, employer demand led sector training.

4. ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Minimum activity requirements to include the following:

Model 1

- Detailed Initial Assessment – to identify participant needs/barriers/aims/strengths/weaknesses/employment objectives.
- Individually tailored training/action plan to identify how the objectives detailed at the Initial Assessment will be achieved, provision content and how barriers to employment will be addressed.
- Matrix accredited Information, Advice and Guidance should be an integral part of the programme.
- Jobsearch – including interviewing techniques, overcoming hurdles to employment, skills/strengths/experience, Labour Market intelligence, CV's, job leads, telephone techniques, mock interviews, time management etc
- 2 day motivational course to improve soft skills – including motivational, confidence building, overcoming barriers to work, life skills, personal appearance, work ethic, working with colleagues etc to address barriers to their retention in sustainable employment
- Work tasters – suitable to the customer's employment aims. To ensure particular emphasis to placements within the voluntary sector
- Short term qualifications such as CSCS, Health & Safety, Food Hygiene, First Aid etc funded by the Provider.
- Access to child care and care for dependant persons, where caring responsibilities are a barrier to labour market participation
- 13 weeks post employment support with a minimum of weekly contact via telephone, e-mail or personal visit.
- Bidders must demonstrate how they will contribute and add value to the local partnership structure to maximise funding opportunities and avoid duplication of both funding and provision.

Model 2

All activities within model 1 but provision should recognise the more complex needs of persistent returners to JSA and the harder to help New Deal customer group. The programme needs to recognise that this customer group will have major barriers to work and a number of individuals may have a learning disability. Additional activities should include:

- Innovative models of delivery
- One to one support
- Mentoring

- Post employment support up to 6 months
- Support to prepare customers to enter New Deal provision
- Support for participants who have been unsuccessful in securing employment whilst on New Deal and are in the Follow Through period.

Model 3

Short term demand led sector training, such as business administration, call centre training, retail, Fork Lift Truck, social care, manufacturing etc.

- The length of training should be flexible and tailored to employers needs i.e. between 3 days and up to 6 weeks. The District is not seeking a pre determined package but tenders should specify how they will respond to and meet individual employer requirements.
- A package of post employment support for both employer and employee for up to 6 months.
- Tenders should demonstrate linkages to the recently announced Local Employer Partnerships to offer pre employability training to meet the demand and needs of employers.
- Tenders should demonstrate linkages to Train to Gain to offer workforce development opportunities to the employee.

Training needs to be aligned to both jobs and growth; therefore, opportunities attracting funding should deliver or conclude in skills approved by the Sector Skills Councils.

It is expected that other benefit recipients will be able to access Model 3 i.e. Lone Parents, Incapacity Benefit customers.

Each participant must have an agreed action plan, which, is reviewed at least monthly and updated to include any agreed actions and next steps.

As a minimum this should include:

- Agree activity with customer;
- Job goals;
- Previous employment or experience;
- Previous training;
- Personal attributes that may help the customer into work;
- Personal circumstances which may affect their ability to work;
- Areas for development;
- Aims and objectives of any training to be undertaken; and
- What the participant expects to achieve as a result of participation on the programme.

5. TARGET GROUPS

JSA customers ineligible for New Deal, with an emphasis on returners to JSA and pre/post New Deal customers residing in the West Yorkshire District. It is expected that priority is given to:

JSA Customers who have returned to JSA within 6 months of their previous JSA claim ending; and

Customers moving either from Incapacity Benefit or Income Support to JSA.

Providers should aim to meet:

The expectation is that 50% of participant starts will be generated from the 20 priority wards within West Yorkshire.

The remaining 50% of starts are expected to be generated from the additional deprived wards identified in local area agreements.

The expected number of starts in each Local Authority area should reflect the JSA register in West Yorkshire.

6. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Delivery should be flexible, delivered in all Local Authority areas throughout West Yorkshire (Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield) including outreach community venues in order to meet the needs of the individual and encourage full participation.

7. REFERRALS

DWP requires the majority of the proposed volumes to be directly generated by the provider. There will still be the option for Jobcentre Plus and other organisations to refer customers to the provision, but this cannot be guaranteed nor numbers committed.

8. COHERENCE AND CONTEXT WITH OTHER PROVISIONS

DWP are seeking to enhance opportunities for all customers through increasing the choice and flexibility of support available. Proposed activity will not duplicate current provision or activity within the district; activity will complement and add value to existing provision allowing customers to move through a cohesive programme of support as they move from benefit dependency to self sufficiency and sustainable employment. This requires all parties involved in working with the customer group to come together to maximise funding within the district to deliver a cohesive package of support to customers.

9. NETWORKING/LINKS

Providers will need to provide evidence to demonstrate that they have existing links with relevant organisations in the target localities and be able to supply details of previous experience of delivering similar activities in the District. If the organisation does not have any such experience they will need to provide details of how they will address this gap.

The provider will have a good knowledge of the local labour market and the wide range of opportunities that are available. If the organisation does not have any such experience then they will need to provide details of they will address this gap. The Provider must also show evidence of the employers they are going to engage with to help move customers into sustained employment. Employers should be encouraged to participate in the programme, for example offering work tasters, guaranteed interviews or attending the programme to offer encouragement and advice.

10. MARKETING

A marketing plan is required showing how the provider will actively promote this provision to the relevant target audience e.g. target groups, employers etc in the West Yorkshire District. After contract award, the successful provider will be required to agree their marketing plan with Jobcentre Plus.

11. FUNDING MODEL / RATIO

Indicative Starts Volume

The expectation is, as a minimum, that 3,500 participants will start the programme.

Outcomes

The expectation is an average of 50% of participants from the 3 models will move in to employment, this is reflected in the different models i.e.

Model 1 – 50%

Model 2 – 30%

Model 3 – 70%

The funding model ratio for this particular specification is split between two elements

- Delivery Fee – 50%
- Outcome Fee – 50%

12. NON PAID OUTCOMES

It is expected that providers will need to keep records of and monitor:

65% of the Job Outcome figure remain in employment 6 months after starting work.

WEST YORKSHIRE DISTRICT INFORMATION QUARTER ENDING September 07

West Yorkshire is part of the Yorkshire and Humber region and comprises the clusters of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield. It is a vibrant mix of ethnic cultures and includes almost half of the regions economic output. It is the largest Jobcentre plus District and falls under the administrative area of 5 local authorities – Leeds City Council, Bradford Metropolitan District Council, Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, Kirklees Council and Calderdale Council.

Population

The combined working age population is 1,227,407 (2001 Census). The working age population is 2,118,600 taken from Nomis ONS midyear population estimates for West Yorkshire Met County (2005). 74.8% of the working age population are in employment between Jan06 – Dec06. 3.0% are claiming Jobseekers Allowance (Feb07) 2.2% are in receipt of Income Support (Feb07) and 7.6% are in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (Feb07)

Principal Industries / Key Employers

West Yorkshire's economy has been relatively buoyant over the last few years. With the decline of its traditional textile and heavy engineering industries the district is now a major centre for finance, manufacturing and commerce and has a large presence of public services including health, education and government.

Key growth sectors include media and communications industries, construction, health and social care, hospitality, logistics, retail and agencies.

Developments / Initiatives

Leeds is seen as the fastest growing city outside London. The Aire Valley Regeneration initiative in the city will open the largest employment site in Northern England. It is estimated that over 30,000 jobs will be created within the city over the next 20 years.

Wakefield's economy is moving forward and the city is taking advantage of its strategic location and development opportunities: Wakefield Waterfront project, Marsh Way development and Westgate re-development.

Smaller scale regeneration initiatives and mill redevelopments have been focused in the areas of Halifax, Dewsbury and Keighley. Huddersfield also has a number of opportunities based upon its University, strength in the creative industries, and development potential in the Lower Colne Valley.

Bradford has been awarded LEGL funding of £21.4 million over three years to fund enterprise and self-employment activities. The business led Urban Regeneration Company (URC) will transform Bradford's city centre. This will increase the city's competitiveness and generate job growth especially in retail and hospitality.

The District has good transport links via rail, road and air making it an ideal location for business start-ups and relocations.

Jobcentres

There are 25 Jobcentre plus offices in West Yorkshire:

Leeds: Eastgate, Guiseley, Harehills, Morley, Park Place, Pudsey, Seacroft, South Leeds, Southern House.

Bradford: Eastbrook Court, Westfield House, Keighley and Shipley

Wakefield: Castleford, Hemsworth, Pontefract and Wakefield.

Calderdale: Brighouse, Crossfield House Halifax Horton Street, Todmorden

Kirklees: Batley, Dewsbury, Spen Valley, Huddersfield Castle House.

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Leeds Cluster

Overview

Leeds is the second largest metropolitan district in England with a population of 715,402. The city is diverse and buoyant with a vibrant and fast growing economy and a strong labour market.

Leeds has been the key growth centre in the region for the last 20 years accounting for approximately 27% of the net jobs created, making it the largest centre for economic activity in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

The city has 40% of the sub-regional GVA, 41% of the employment, 35% of the VAT stock and the second highest earning rates.

Population

The working age population is 429,619 (2001 Census). The working age population is 461,700 taken from Nomis ONS midyear population estimates (2005). 77.5% of the working age population are in employment between Jan06 and Dec06. 3.0% of the population are claiming Jobseekers Allowance (Feb07) 2.1% are claiming Income Support (Feb07) and 6.6% claiming Incapacity Benefit (Feb07)

The Labour Market

Employment

- Total employment in Leeds is approximately 368,700 (Jan06 - Dec06)
- Employment rate is 77.5% (Jan06 – Dec06)
- Over 30,000 people commute to Leeds every day.
- Over the last 20 years Leeds has created more employee jobs than any other major city outside of London.

Unemployment

- 12,743 registered as unemployed (July07)
- Unemployment rate is 2.8% (July07)

Economically Inactive

- 30,600 (6.6%) are claiming IB/SDA (Feb07)
- 9,490 (2.1%) are lone parents (Feb07)

Principal Industries / Key Employers

- Manufacturing – Leeds is the third largest manufacturing centre in England, supporting over 55,000 jobs. Output is expected to increase from £2bn to £2.4bn by 2016.
- Construction – this is a strong and growing sector in the local economy with a total employment of 34,000. It is forecasted that employment will grow by 13% by 2016. Public sector investments in construction projects over the next 5-10 years are estimated to total £3bn.
- Retail – represents 10% of total employment in Leeds. It is increasingly characterised by part-time work and short contract or zero hour contract work. 63% of employees are women and 59% part-time.
- Finance and Business Services – Leeds is the second largest centre outside London for finance and business services with over 104,000 employees. This sector has seen a 40% job growth in the last 10 years.

- Public Sector – In Leeds the public sector accounts for 27% of total employment and includes: health, education, national and local government – social services, judicial services, and law enforcement and fire services.
- Media – Leeds is the third largest media location outside London and employs 3.3% of total employees.

Developments / Initiatives

- Leeds has been successful in bidding for LEGI funding and has been awarded £15.6 million over three years to fund enterprise and self-employment activities.
- The Aire Valley regeneration area will make a significant contribution to the long-term future growth and success of the city. It will generate 30,000+ jobs over the next 20 years, improve and enhance the image of the area, support residential development and reclaim/redevelop brownfield land making it sustainable for all.
- Eight city centre schemes over £100m have been proposed: Eastgate and Harewood retail led quarters; City One; Doncaster's site on Globe Road; Temple Works and Reality/Shop Direct sites at Holbeck Urban Village; Caddick developments at Quarry Hill, Sovereign Street, Victoria Road, and Wellington Place.
- £27m new Leeds Museum, which is under construction.
- £28m three phase development around the Grand theatre, which is under construction.
- £150m Trinity Quarter retail redevelopment off Boar Lane – proposed.
- £19m Northern Ballet Theatre at Quarry Hill.
- Continued development of The John Charles Centre for sport
- £25m development at Headingley by Yorkshire Cricket Club.
- St James Hospital £220m Cancer Care Centre which is under construction and the proposed £200m Children and Maternity Hospital.

Regeneration Areas

- Aire Valley
- Beeston Hill and Holbeck Urban Village
- West Leeds Gateway
- Woodhouse and Little London

Deprived Areas

Over the years public and private investment has been predominantly geared towards the city's centre thus resulting in an uneven spread of entrepreneurial activity and polarisation of the city. Leeds has therefore become known as a 'two speed/multi-speed' economy with a prosperous city centre and outer areas sitting side by side with an inner area suffering from multiple deprivation and neighbourhoods characterised by significant levels of worklessness and poverty.

Within Leeds there are 33 wards and within these wards there are 476 lower super output areas.

Wakefield Cluster

Overview

Wakefield is a vibrant and exciting district with a proud heritage, cosmopolitan feel and a buoyant future.

The district covers approximately 350 square kilometres and has a population of 315,172. The district is a diverse range of city, urban and rural communities and includes – Horbury, Ossett, Wrenthorpe, Stanley & Altofts, Normanton, Castleford, Pontefract, Knottingley, Featherstone, Hemsworth, South Kirkby and South Elmsall.

70% of the rural communities of the district are designated as green belt.

The city has 15% of the sub-regional GVA, 15% of the employment, 13% of the VAT stock and the fourth highest earning rates.

Population

The working age population is 186,014 (2001 Census). The working age population is 199,400 taken from Nomis ONS midyear population estimates (2005).

76.3% of the working age population are in employment between Jan06 – Dec06. 2.6% of the population are claiming Jobseekers Allowance (Feb07) 2.1% are claiming Income Support (Feb07) and 9.8% are in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (Feb07).

The Labour Market

Employment

- Total employment in Wakefield is approximately 151,700 (Jan06 – Dec06)
- Employment rate is 76.3% (Jan06 – Dec 06)

Unemployment

- 4,445 registered as unemployed (July07)
- Unemployment rate is 2.2% (July07)

Economically Inactive

- 5,280 (2.6%) are claiming IB/SDA (Feb07)
- 4,260 (2.1%) are lone parents (Feb07)

Principal Industries / Key Employers

- Manufacturing – 13.6% of total employment. This sector has continued to decline over the years.
- Distribution, hotels and restaurants (includes retail) – 27.9% of total employment
- Transport and communication – 11.1% of total employment. This sector has experienced the greatest employment growth, mainly due to the continued growth in the logistics sector.
- Banking, finance and insurance – 11.7% of total employment
- Public sector (includes health and education) – 25.5% of total employment

Over the year's traditional sectors such as engineering, food and drink, textiles and clothing manufacturing sectors have declined.

Developments / Initiatives

- Wakefield Way Action Plan – the Districts contribution to the Northern Way. The plan highlights key actions around bringing more people into employment; improving

education and skills; creating more businesses; improving transport infrastructure and services; building sustainable communities e.g. better housing.

- Marsh Way – a new market and shopping centre which will also include 64 apartments.
- Wakefield Waterfront – revitalising the historic waterfront through provision of high quality living, office and riverside leisure accommodation and activities..
- Westgate Key Development Area – creating a new and prosperous quarter of the city centre including Wakefield Westgate station, the former Express Dairy site and the former railway goods yard.
- Development of managed office space at Hemsworth – 28 managed office units at the Cedars Business Centre.
- Hemsworth Town Centre Redevelopment – a private initiative by a major supermarket chain to provide a new supermarket on land to the rear of the bus station.
- Lanthwaite Grange – a management company has secured funding to undertake major environmental improvements and security measures to regenerate the estate and make it more attractive for inward investment.
- South Kirkby Business Park – development of the industrial park.
- Wakefield Lane Improvement Area – development of a master plan for the area between Frickley Colliery and Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.
- Castleford Bus and rail Exchange - £14.4 million funding bid has been provisionally approved by the Department of Transport. Work is envisaged to start in 2008 with completed by 2010.

Regeneration Areas

- Wakefield Waterfront Project
- Marsh Way Development
- Westgate Re-development.

Deprived Areas

There are 3 wards in Wakefield that have been identified by Jobcentre plus as having high levels of deprivation and significant concentrations of worklessness. These are:

- Castleford Ferry Fryston
- South Kirkby
- Hemsworth

Bradford Cluster

Overview

Bradford is at the heart of one of the fastest growing economic areas in the UK. It is the second largest metropolitan district in the West Yorkshire sub-region after Leeds and the fourth largest in the country. It has a population of 477,800.

Bradford has the regions third largest economy and accounts for 9% of all employment in the region. It holds 9% of the regional business stock.

The city has 21% of the sub-regional GVA, 20% of the employment, 21% of the VAT stock and the lowest earning rates.

Bradford is ranked the fifth most employment deprived local authority in England according to the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Population

The working age population is 269,826 (2001 Census). The working age population is 295,500 taken from Nomis ONS midyear population estimates (2005). 69.2% of the working age population are in employment between Jan06 and Dec06. 3.4% of the population are claiming Jobseekers Allowance (Feb07) 2.6% in receipt of Income Support (Feb07) and 8.2% in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (Feb07).

The Labour Market

Employment

- Total employment in Bradford is approximately 208,100 (Jan06 – Dec06)
- Employment rate is 69.2% (Jan06 – Dec06)

Unemployment

- 9,059 registered as unemployed (July07)
- Unemployment rate is 3.1% (July07)

Economically Inactive

- 24,300 (8.2%) are claiming IB/SDA (Feb07)
- 7,610 (2.6%) are lone parents (Feb07)

Principal Industries / Key Employers

- Distribution, hotels and restaurants – accounting for 25.4% of total employment
- Public Sector – 28.2% of total employment
- Manufacturing – 17.9% of total employment
- Finance and Business Services – 14.8% of total employment

In general, there has been a general shift from manufacturing to service industries and a large increase in leisure and retail.

Developments / Initiatives

- Bradford has been successful in bidding for LEGI funding and has been awarded £21.4 million over three years to fund enterprise and self-employment activities.
- The city centre is undergoing huge redevelopment with an Urban Regeneration Company co-funded by Yorkshire Forward.
- Urban Splash is transforming Lister Mills into a mixed-use site with apartments, shops and offices.

- Broadway Development is nearly complete with further demolition of the ugly and unwanted 60's programmed to begin in the near future.
- £300 million Broadway Centre – this will boast 80 shops, apartments and shops and is expected to create approximately 3,000 jobs for which local people will be given priority.
- Redevelopment of Eastbrook Hall for homes.
- Yorkshire Forward is funding a £1.5 million Construction Centre at Carlton Bolling College. This will improve young people's job prospects and alleviate the expected skills gap in the district.
- The Bradford Channel Scheme - plans are in place for a £359 million canalside village, which will consist of 2,600 homes, offices, shops, healthcare and leisure facilities.

Regeneration Areas

- Regen 2000 (BD3 Area)
- Trident New Deal for Communities area – Bowling and Little Horton
- Bradford City Centre retail development

Deprived Areas

There are 8 wards in Bradford that have been identified by Jobcentre plus as having significant concentrations of worklessness. These are:

- Undercliffe
- University
- Bowling
- Bradford Moor
- Toller
- Tong
- Heaton
- Little Horton

Calderdale Cluster

Overview

Calderdale is located at the western edge of the sub-region and northeast of Greater Manchester. It has a population of 192,405 residing mainly in the towns of Halifax, Brighouse, Sowerby Bridge, Elland, Todmorden and Hebden Bridge. 64% of the Borough is in the Green Belt with a further 25% is predominantly high-level moorland.

The district has a strong economy with low unemployment levels but current and future skills levels are an area of concern

The Borough has 8% of the sub-regional GVA, 8% of the employment, 11% of the VAT stock and the third highest earning rates.

Calderdale contains contrasts of affluence and poverty and is ranked between 65th and 87th out of the 354 districts on the six indices of deprivation.

Population

The working age population is 112,180 (2001 Census). The working age population is 119,900 taken from Nomis ONS midyear population estimates (2005). 75.4% of the working age population are in employment between Jan06 – Dec06. 3.0% of the population are claiming Jobseekers Allowance (Feb07) 2.1% are in receipt of Income Support (Feb07) and 7.4% are in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (Feb07).

The Labour Market

Employment

- Total employment in Calderdale is approximately 91,700 (Jan06 – Dec06)
- Employment rate is 75.4% (Jan06 – Dec06)

Unemployment

- 3,222 registered as unemployed (July07)
- Unemployment rate is 2.7% (July07)

Economically Inactive

- 8,830 (7.4%) are claiming IB/SDA (Feb07)
- 2,530 (2.1%) are lone parents (Feb07)

Principal Industries / Key Employers

- Manufacturing – this sector has continued to decrease in recent years but still accounts for 25% of total employment.
- Finance and Business Services – HBOS is the single largest private sector employer.

Developments / Initiatives

- Group repair schemes in central Halifax and Sowerby Bridge
- The Upper Parkinson Lane regeneration project
- The Upper Valley Transformation Project – Harley Bank, Todmorden
- The Dudley's Estate, Illingworth regeneration project
- The Aked's Road regeneration project

Deprived Areas

There are 2 wards in Calderdale that have been identified by Jobcentre plus as having significant concentrations of worklessness. These are:

- Mixenden
- St John's (Park)

Kirklees Cluster

Overview

Kirklees is seen as the third largest economy in the city region behind Leeds and Bradford and has a population of 388,567.

Kirklees is rated the 85th most deprived local authority in England and Wales with 3 wards in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

The city has 16% of the sub-regional GVA, 16% of the employment, 20% of the VAT stock and the highest earning rates.

Population

The working age population is 229,768 (2001 Census). The working age population is 243,500 taken from Nomis ONS midyear population estimates (2005). 74.9% of the working population are in employment between Jan06 and Dec06. 2.7% of the population are claiming Jobseekers Allowance (Feb07) 2.1% are in receipt of Income Support (Feb07) and 7.3% are in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (Feb07).

The Labour Market

Employment

- Total employment in Kirklees is approximately 185,900 (Jan06 – Dec06)
- Employment rate is 74.9% (Jan06-Dec06)

Unemployment

- 6,033 registered as unemployed (July07)
- Unemployment rate is 2.5% (July07)

Economically Inactive

- 17,720 (7.3%) are claiming IB/SDA (Feb07)
- 5,090 (2.1%) are lone parents (Feb07)

Principal Industries / Key Employers

- Manufacturing – 21.9% of total employment
- Distribution, hotels and restaurants – 24.8% of total employment
- Finance and business services – 13.7% of total employment
- Public sector – 26.5% of total employment
- Construction – 4.3% of total employment
- Transport and communications – 4.2% of total employment

Developments / Initiatives

- Huddersfield Town – the retail core and the Queensgate area
- Kirklees/Manchester Road Gateway
- St Georges Quarter - a creative business and leisure corridor with high quality public space at St George's Square linking the railway station and the Kirklees Media Centre
- Colne Valley development potential
- Dewsbury smaller scale regeneration initiatives and mill redevelopments

Deprived Areas

Kirklees is not recognised as having any wards with significant deprivation using the Jobcentre plus criteria. However it does have several wards which fall within the top 10% most deprived nationally and which are Batley and Dewsbury in the north of Kirklees and Ashbrow and Deighton in the south. These are characterised by significant levels of worklessness and poverty.