

COTM April 2021 Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) Update

This month's chart looks at the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme for the period of May 2020 to February 2021 and it looks at the breakdown of gender as a percentage of eligible employments and Industry type for each Oxfordshire district. The data for this bitesize comes from HMRC and has been reviewed by the Office for National Statistics. This dataset includes all claims made by employers up until 15 March 2021 for support for the wages of furloughed staff up to 28 February 2021. For more information, please visit [HMRC coronavirus \(COVID-19\) statistics](#).

1. District change over time

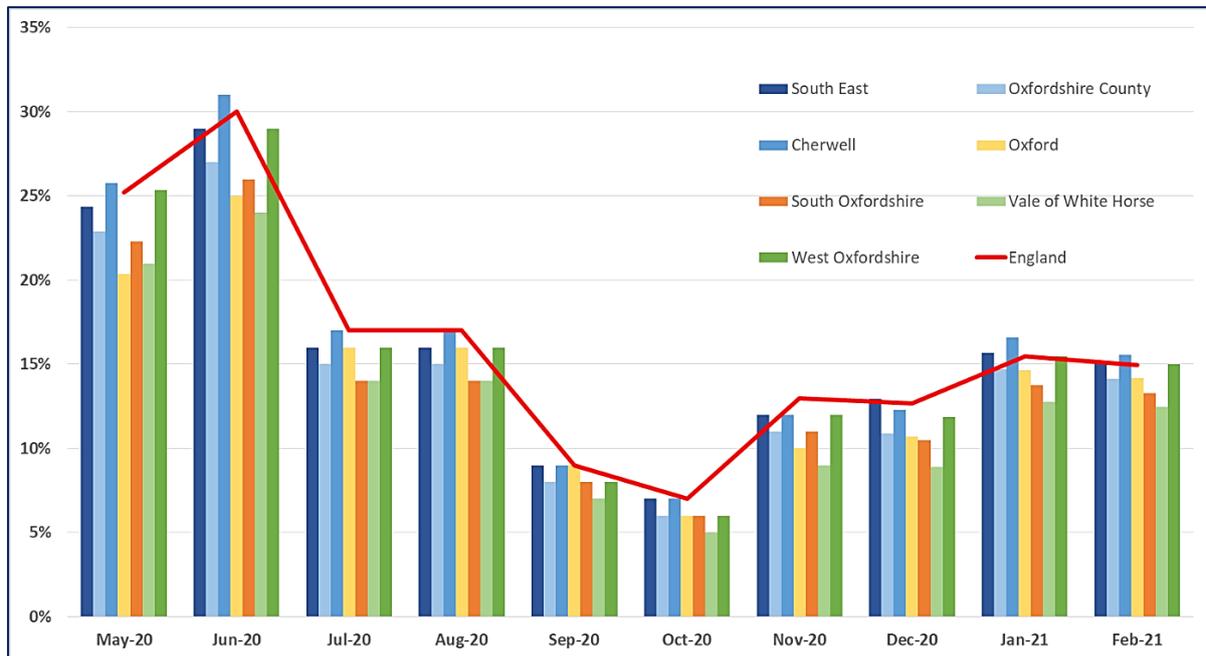
The take-up rate of employments furloughed in Oxfordshire has changed dramatically over the 10-month period (May-2020 to Feb-2021), following a pattern similar to both the South East and England averages. Between June and October 2020, the rate of employments furloughed in Oxfordshire decreased by 21%, however, between October 2020 and February 2021, the rate of employments furloughed increased by 8%.

District figures show that:

- The take-up rate in Cherwell accounted for 16% of total eligible employments in February 2021, the highest in Oxfordshire and higher than the national rate (15%).
- The same analysis shows that furloughed employments in Oxford City account for 14% of total eligible employments in February 2021, indicating that there has been a decrease of 47% between the June 2020 and February 2021 figures.
- The latest furlough figures in South Oxfordshire show that the district had a take-up rate of 13% in February 2021, the second lowest in Oxfordshire and 50% less than June 2020.
- Vale of White Horse is currently the district with the lowest take-up rate with 12.5% of furloughed employments in February 2021 and a decrease of 50% compared to June 2020.
- The latest furlough figures in West Oxfordshire show that the district (as of February 2021) had a take-up rate of 15%, just below Cherwell's (16%) and similar to the national rate (15%) which indicates a 49% decrease since June 2020.

For a full comparison in the rate of employments furloughed in all the districts, Oxfordshire, South East and England, please see the chart below.

Figure 1 Take-up rate of employments furloughed as a percentage of total employments eligible (districts v Oxfordshire v South East v England) May 2020 – February 2021



Source: [HMRC - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\) Statistics](#)

2. Gender

Overall, the percentage of employments furloughed in all the districts is higher in female employees than it is for male employees. This might become apparent in some districts more than others. In order to understand these figures they should be evaluated in combination with the number of employments furloughed in each industry for each district (see next section).

- The proportion of female employees in Cherwell who are furloughed is higher than England, South East and Oxfordshire averages, and 2.3% higher than furloughed males in the district.
- The proportion of employments furloughed in Oxford City is similar in both females and male employees and it remains below country, region and county averages.
- South Oxfordshire registers a difference of 3.3% between female and male furloughed employments and it remains below country, region and county averages.
- In Vale of White Horse, the proportion of female employments furloughed is 2.8% higher than male employments and remains well below country, region and county averages.
- West Oxfordshire shows the highest gap in the take-up rate between female and male employments, where female employment take-up rate (together with Cherwell) is higher than country, region and county averages.

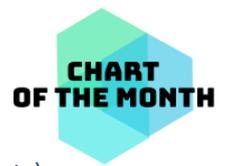
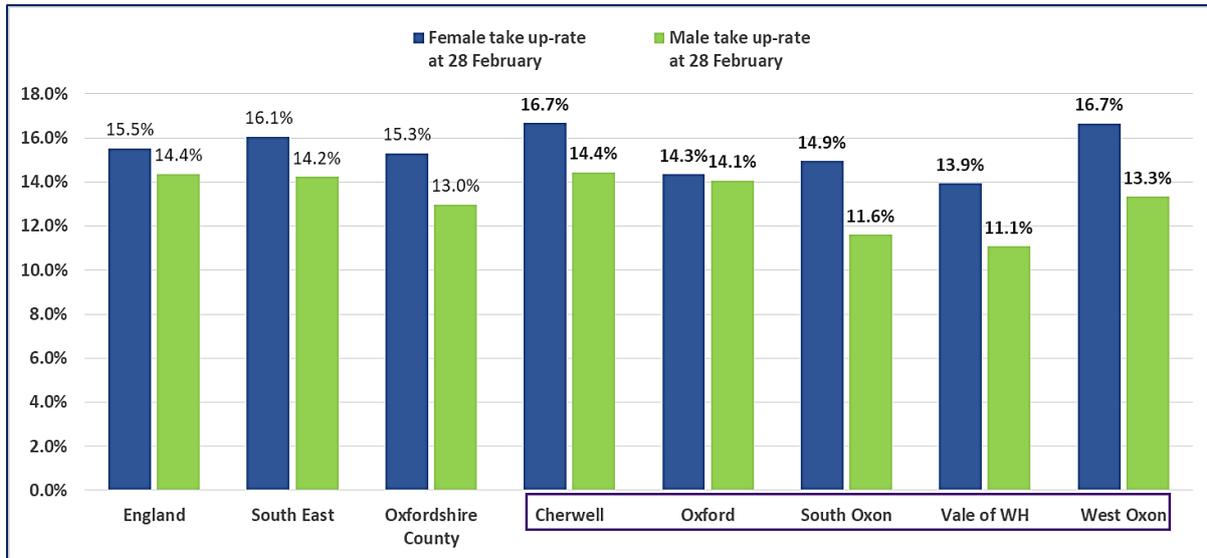


Figure 2 CJRS by country, region, local authority and gender (as a % of eligible employments) February 2021

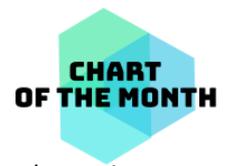


Source: [HMRC - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\) Statistics](#)

3. Industries

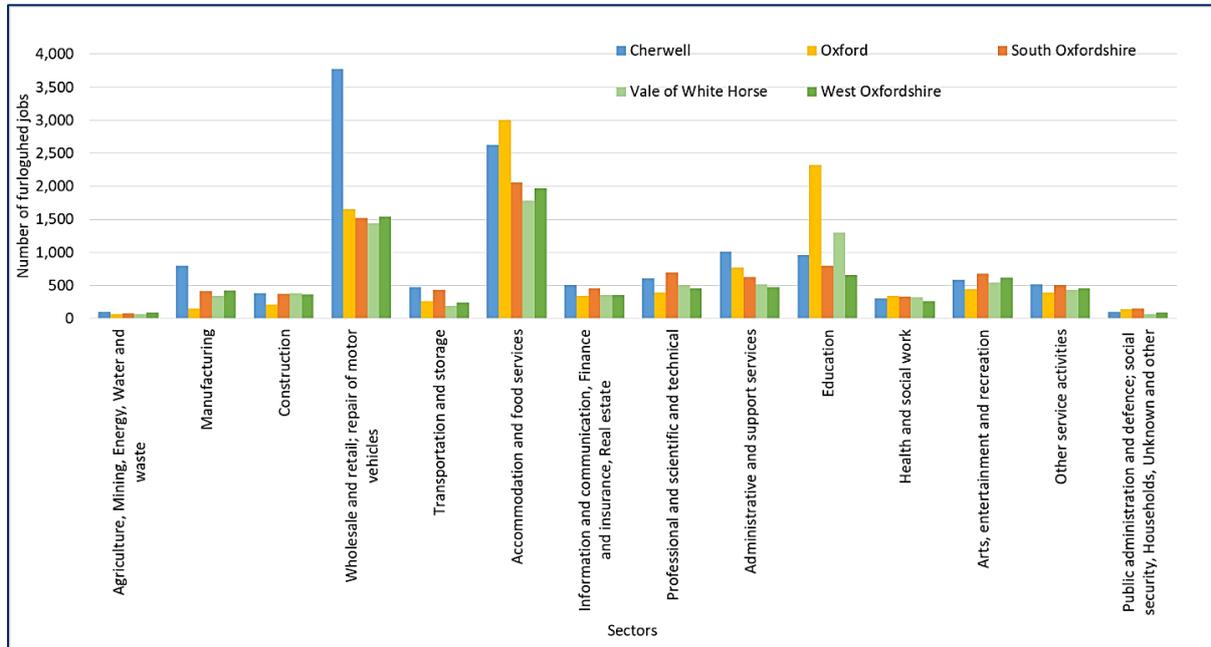
The industries with the largest portion of employments furloughed as of 15 March 2021 were: Accommodation and food services with a total of 11,440 employments furloughed, followed by wholesale and retail with 9,930, and Education with 6,040 employments furloughed.

- Industries with the largest proportion of total employments furloughed in Cherwell are: Wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles with 3,780 (30%), followed by accommodation and food services with 2,630 (21%).
- Industries with the largest proportion of total employments furloughed in Oxford City are: Accommodation and food services with 3,000 (29%), followed by Education with 2,320 (22%).
- In the case of South Oxfordshire, industries experiencing the largest proportion of total employments furloughed are: Accommodation and food services with 2,060 (23%), followed by Wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles with 1,520 (17%).
- Industries with the largest proportion of total employments furloughed in Vale of White Horse are: Accommodation and food services with 1,780 (22%), followed by Wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles with 1,440 (17%).

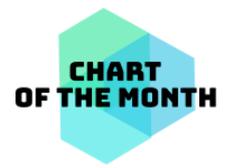


- In West Oxfordshire, the largest proportion of total employments furloughed are in: Accommodation and food services with 1,970 employments (24%) and Wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles with 1,540 (19%).

Figure 3 CJRS by Local Authority and Industry (February 2021)



Source: [HMRC - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\) Statistics](#)



4. References:

Source:

[HMRC - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\) Statistics](#)

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On behalf of:

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- South Oxfordshire District Council
- Vale of White Horse District Council
- West Oxfordshire District Council

Data notes and briefings from this service are available at [District Data Service website](#).