

Improving Local Labour Market Performance in UK: The role of family and friendship support network.

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ABSTRACT

The efficiency and effectiveness of the labour market can be gauged by the level of economic inactivity and unemployment in that economy. Worklessness is a term commonly used to describe the unemployed and the economically inactive. Worklessness can be defined as “individuals who are unemployed and claiming unemployment benefits, individuals who are economically inactive and eligible for inactivity benefits (who may or may not be claiming them), and individuals who are working exclusively in the informal economy (who may or may not be claiming benefits)”. They recognize that there are a wide range of groups - lone parents, minority ethnic groups, disabled people, and carers - who are more likely to be disadvantaged in the labour market and have a higher risk of being workless and living in deprived areas.

AIM OF THE STUDY

This Research shows the interventions that focus on improving the skills and qualifications of workless applicants and applicants from disadvantaged areas are very successful in creating employment opportunities for addressing worklessness and exclusion. The evidence from literature shows that friendship and local based social networks increase labour force participation among young people and also gives

them advantage in the labour market. The main aim of this study would be to identify, examine and analyze the role that individuals, their family, friendship and networks could play in job-seeking behavior in different areas in United Kingdom. It is envisaged that the final outcome of this research will reveal the nature, characteristics and essential features of social capital support networks and the part they can play in curbing the unemployment and economic inactivity in different areas.