



Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership: Local Skills Report Data Annex

Annex A – Core Indicators supplied by the Department for Education
Annex B – Additional local data and reports

March 2021



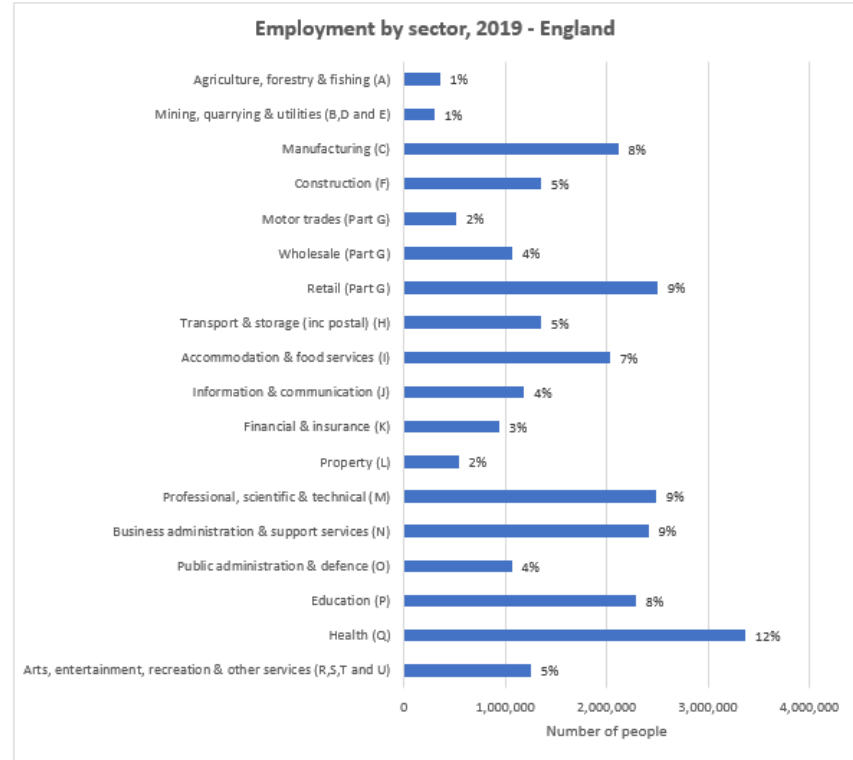
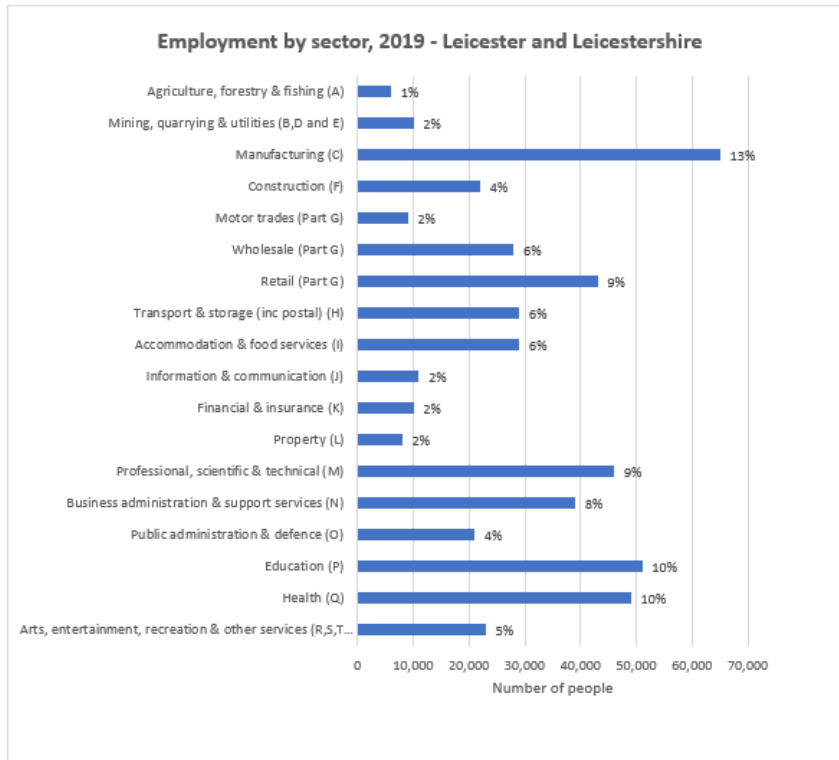
Local Skills Report Annex A - Core Indicators

Local Landscape – summary

- The LLEP area has a higher proportion of manufacturing jobs than nationally. This is reflected in occupation data where the LLEP has more elementary and plant and machine operatives and less workers in professional occupations. Commissioned data from Experian suggests that manufacturing will not be a growth area in the future.
- There are 42,480 businesses in the LLEP area, of which 98% have less than 49 employees. This is similar to the national picture. Business births and deaths in the LLEP are at a similar level whereas in 2015, business birth rates were higher and death rates lower in Leicester and Leicestershire compared to nationally. There has been a decrease in business births and increase in deaths over the past 5 years.
- The employment rate in the LLEP overtook national levels in 2020 after being lower since 2008. However, the published annual figures do not include the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Recent data shows the city area to be especially hard hit compared to Leicestershire districts. Apart from the impact on individuals, this may also affect business demand for products and services.
- Gross Value Added per hour (GVA) is lower locally than nationally and this has always been the case. This measures productivity, which is seen as an issue nationally. The drive to improve digital skills is one route to improved productivity.
- Weekly pay is lower in the LLEP area than England levels. More detailed data tells us this is more pronounced in the city (local analysis available at <https://www.lsr-online.org/economy.html>). The city of Leicester was also the lowest paid city in the East Midlands according to 2020 ASHE data.
- The population of the LLEP area has been annually since 2005. However, this has started to plateau in recent years. The impact on the working age population will be of interest as the LLEP area has traditionally used migrant labour to bolster the workforce and this may be more difficult in the future.
- Deprivation in the LLEP area is mainly concentrated in city neighborhoods.

Local Landscape Core Indicators Data

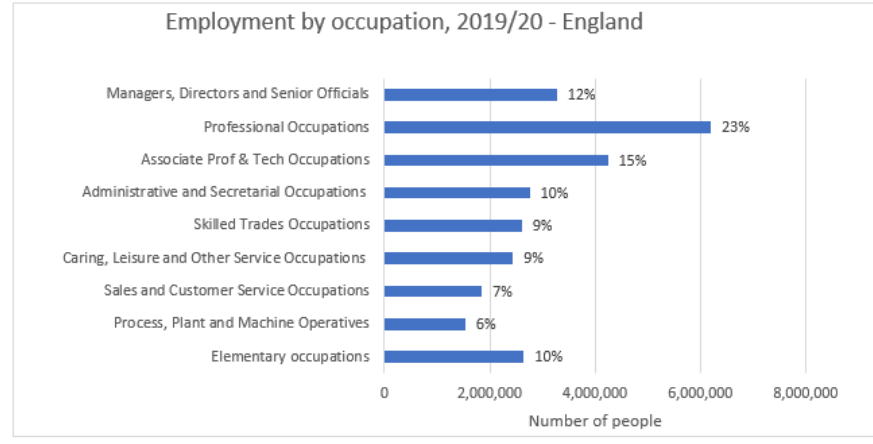
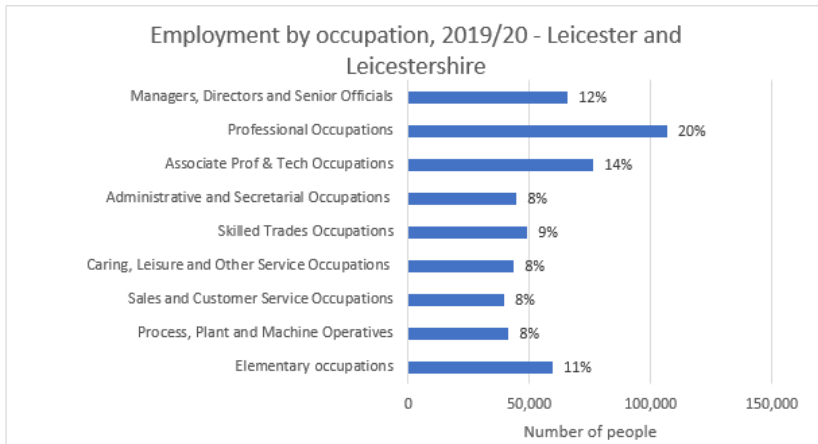
Employment by sector



Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/newbres6pub#>

Employment by Occupation

The most notable difference between the LLEP area and the national picture is the higher percentage of manufacturing jobs in the LLEP area, accounting for 13% of the workforce compared to 8% nationally. This has long been recognised as a characteristic of the local economy but is also an area which could see significant change in the future as automation may reduce some traditional 'operative' jobs but create new opportunities to support new technologies.



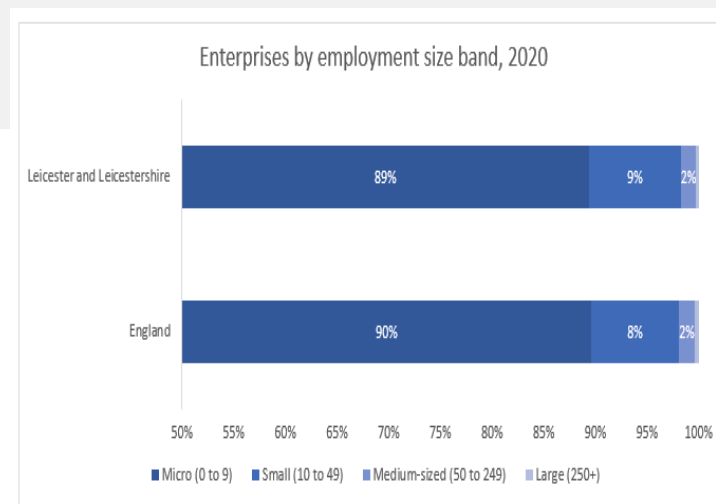
Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew>

Employment by occupation in the LLEP area mirrors the national picture to a large extent, with minor percentage differences between groups. A difference could be noted by combining Process, Plant and Machine Operatives with Elementary occupations as these occupations would be prevalent in Leicestershire's manufacturing base. In combination, these occupations are 3% higher locally than nationally. As noted in the sector commentary, this area of work may be impacted by technological changes and in the future, these occupations could see many jobs aligned to the growing logistics sector in the LLEP area. This could mean strong demand is maintained but in reality, the nature of the work changes to be driven less by manufacturing and more so by logistics.

Enterprise size

The LLEP area has a very similar breakdown of businesses by size compared to national, with 98% having less than 49 employees in both cases. This represents 42,480 businesses in the LLEP. The volume of small businesses emphasises the importance of making support available to businesses who do not always have the knowledge or expertise in-house.

Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/idbrent>

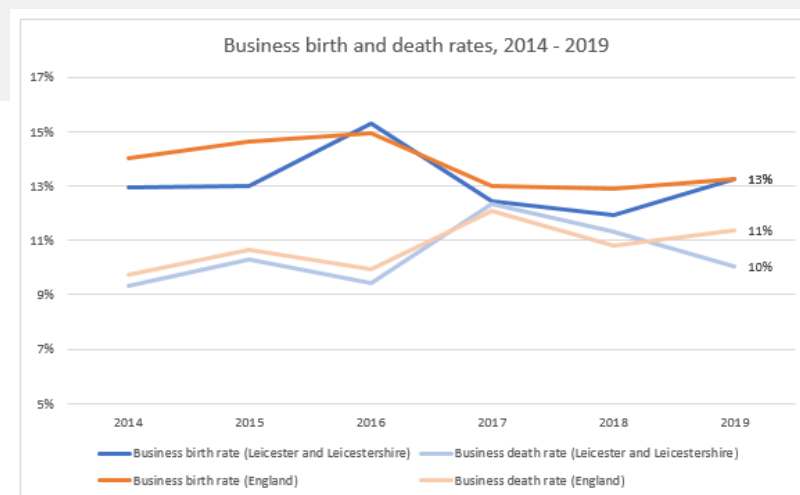


Business births and deaths

Business birth and death rates are now almost identical at national and local level. However, in 2015, business births were 3% higher than deaths in the LLEP area, whereas they are now the same. The impact of the pandemic is still unknown as some businesses closed but others appeared to fill gaps and support emerging needs.

Source:

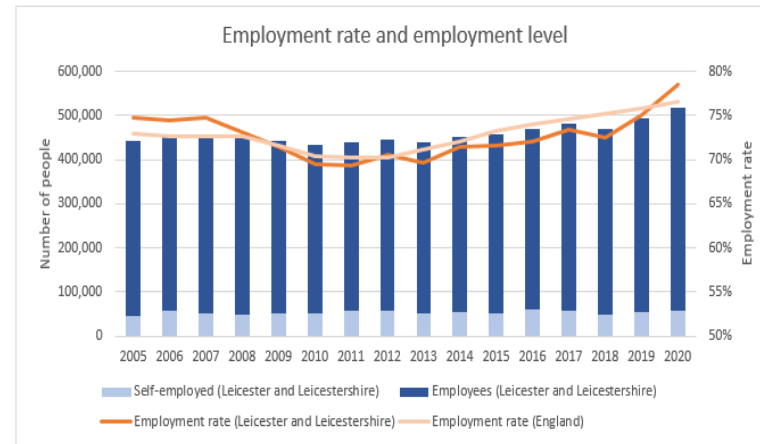
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/acti>



Employment rate and employment level

The LLEP area has a higher employment rate than the national rate. This was not the case for the last decade but the LLEP rate overtook the national rate in 2020. 2020 also saw the number of people employed in the LLEP area surpass half a million for the first time. However, we know from local statistics that the city of Leicester has lower employment levels than the surrounding districts.

Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew>

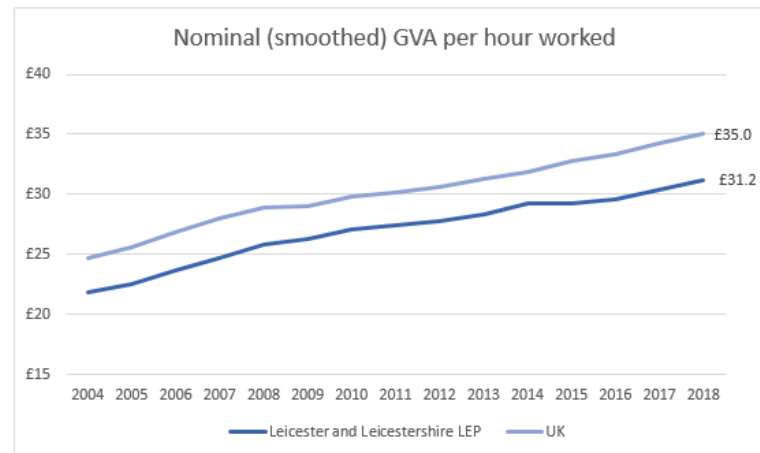


GVA worked per hour

GVA worked per hour is over 10% lower in the LLEP area than nationally. This has always been the case since 2004 when the data begins.

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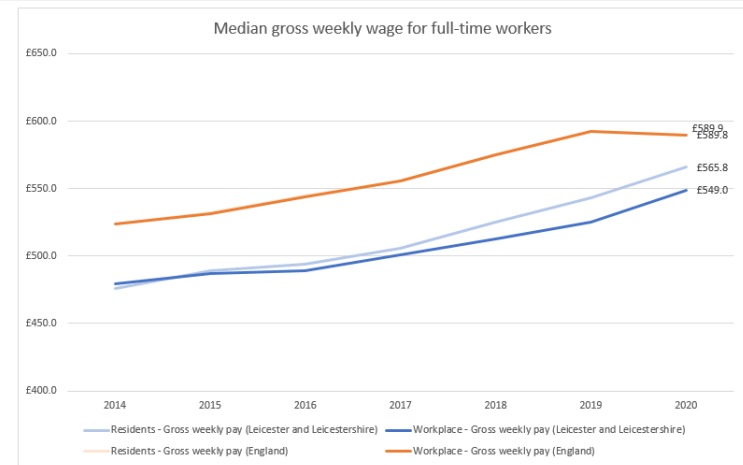
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/articles/regionalandsubregionalproductivityintheuk/february2020/relateddata>



Gross weekly pay

Gross weekly pay in the LLEP area is lower than national levels by approximately £50 - £70 per week (weekly pay by workplace is £20 lower than by residency in the LLEP area). The gap between national and local has always existed but the gap between residents and workplace locally has widened in the previous four years. Although pay in the LLEP area is average in the East Midlands area, the city of Leicester is the lowest of all local areas.

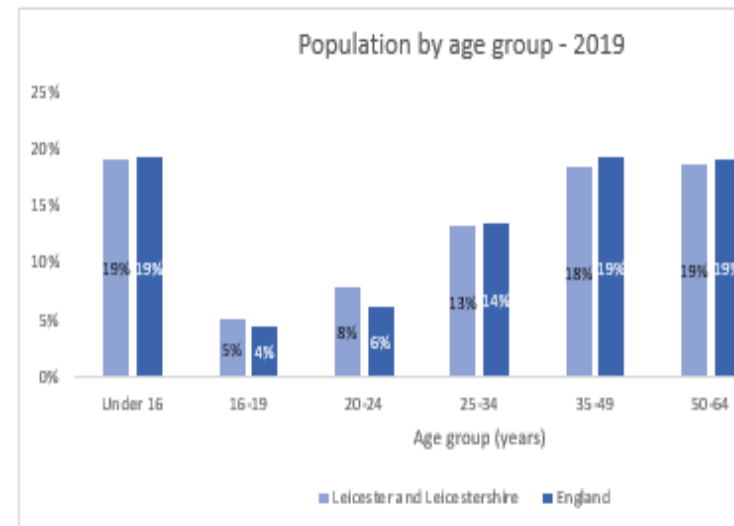
Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/ashe>



Population by age group

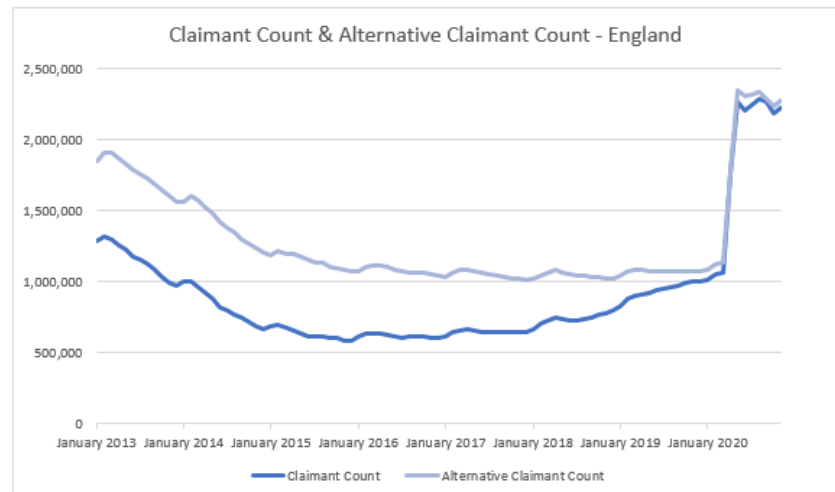
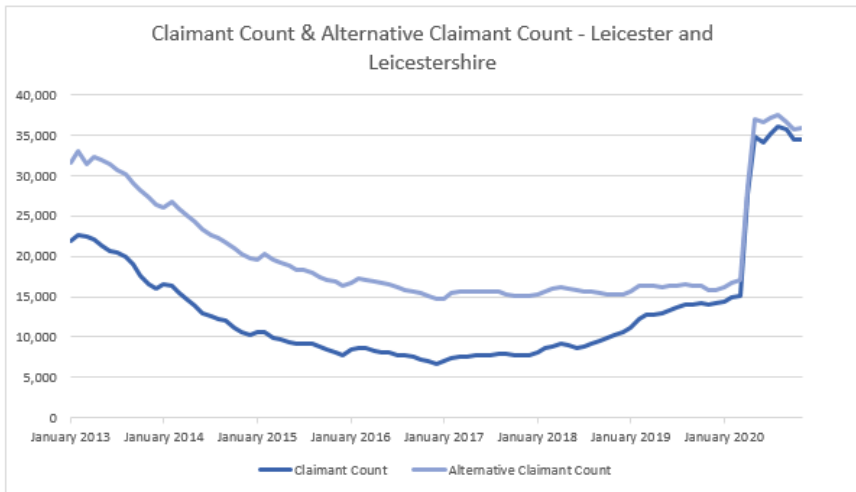
The LLEP area population looks very similar to age profile to England. England is known to have an ageing population, with 55% being over 35 years old and 18% locally and nationally over 65 years old. This will have implications for the future workforce for example, using the skills and experience of the older population but also the services required for the demographic group in both leisure and health.

Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk>



Claimant Count

The claimant count both locally and nationally has followed a similar pattern of falling steadily from 2013 before rising sharply in early 2020 due to the global pandemic. In the LLEP area, the alternative claimant count doubled in the space of two months. Unemployment in England is expected to peak later in 2021 when the government furlough scheme expires. This suggests an increased number of job seekers who may need support and possibly retraining.



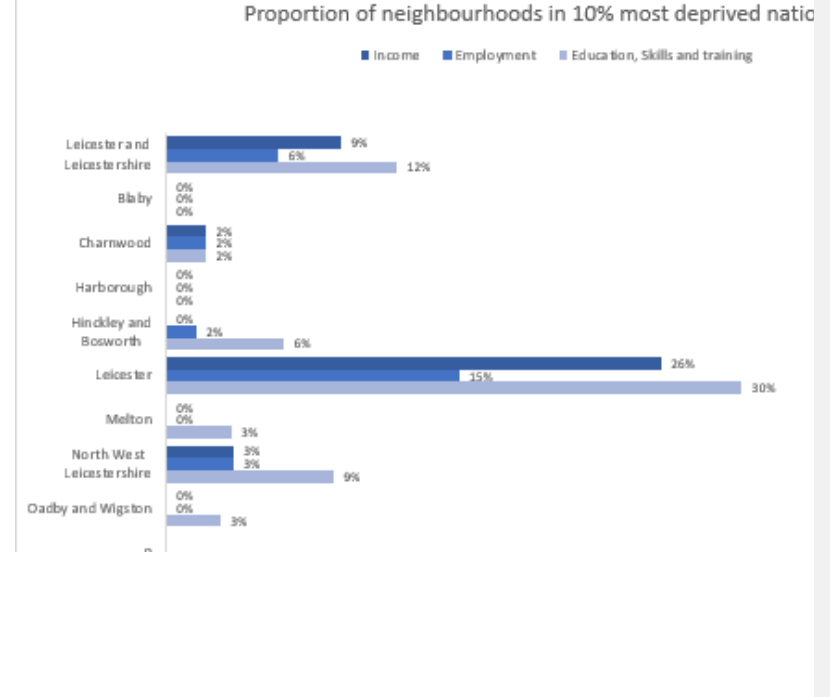
Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/ucjsa>
<https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>

Deprivation

There is a marked difference between levels of deprivation in the city and county of Leicestershire. The city of Leicester ranks highly on scales of deprivation, with up to 30% of neighbourhoods being amongst the most deprived in the country. In contrast, the county has very few areas with similar levels of deprivation. However, it should be noted that pockets of deprivation do exist in the county and are not unique to the city.

Addressing barriers to work experienced by disadvantaged communities is a key feature of the Local Skills Report with inclusive employment a theme throughout.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

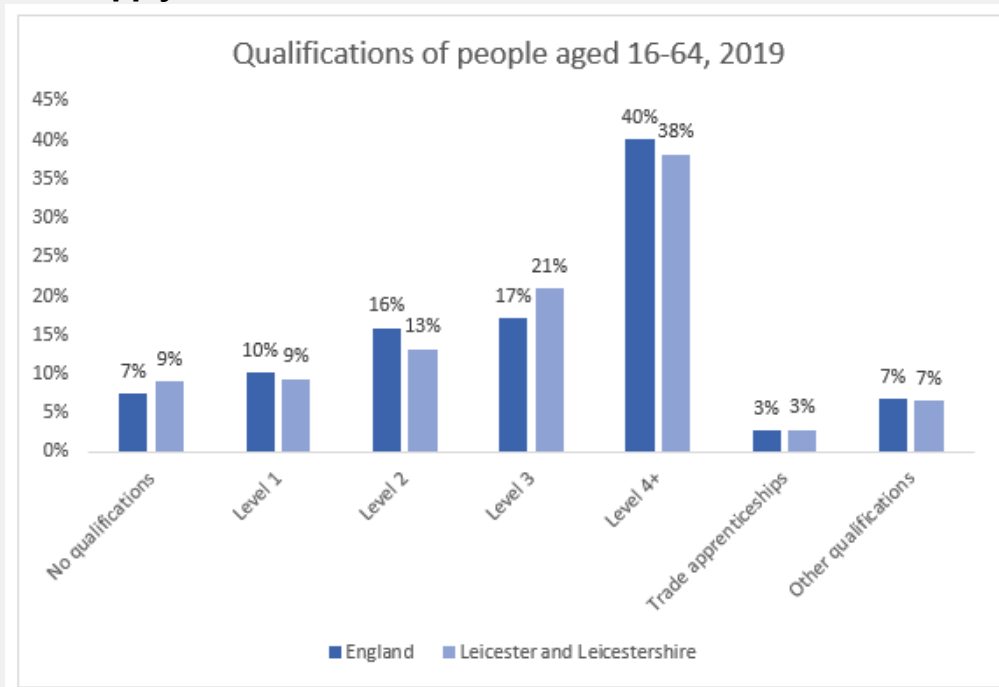


Skills Supply

Summary

- The LLEP area has less residents qualified to Level 4+ than nationally. There are also more people locally with no qualifications than at a national level, which is especially the case in the city.
- Courses taken at FE and Apprenticeships are generally similar at local and national level. Data available exclusively to the LLEP can be used to monitor how the local picture is reflected at course level as the skills plan develops.
- Business and Administrative studies account for 25% of HE qualifiers locally compared to 18% nationally. There are half as many studying Education subjects than nationally.
- At the age of 18, students locally are more likely to continue in education than an employment or apprenticeship destination.
- 59% of graduates locally and nationally have a destination of full-time employment. Approximately one third of graduates stay in the East Midlands after graduating although this falls slightly in the following five years whereas those residing in London increases over the same time period. Efforts to help keep skilled graduates in the area with skilled, well paid jobs are included in the skills plan.

Skills supply – core indicators data



Qualifications

There is a higher proportion of adults in the LLEP area whose highest qualification is Level 3 (A Level equivalent) and less at Level 4+. The LLEP area also has a higher proportion of adults who have no qualifications (this is known to be higher in the city area).

Inclusive employment and growth is a feature of the local skills report and initiatives such as the Adult Lifetime Skills Guarantee will help to address some of these issues.

Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew>

Achievements of learners aged 19+

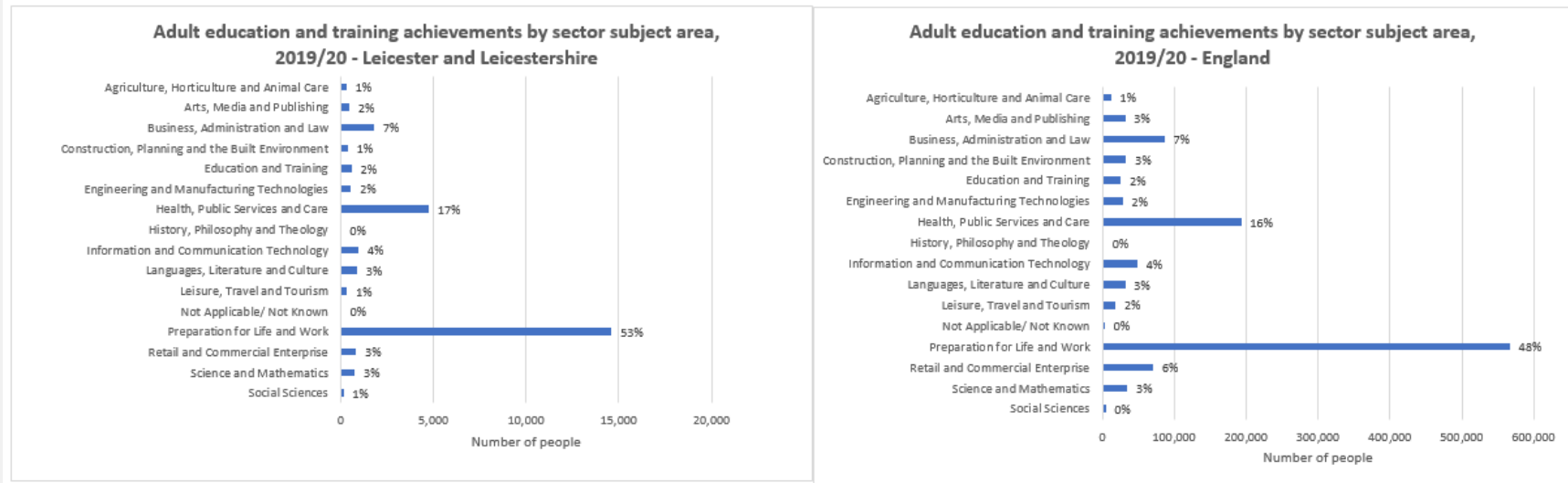
The top four sector subject areas are the same both locally and nationally:

- Preparation for life and work
- Health, Public Services and Care
- Business, Administration and Law

This is then followed by Information, Communication and Technology, and Retail and Commercial Enterprise. The same subjects are popular both locally and nationally but not in the same order.

The only noticeable difference is the higher prevalence of Construction at national level compared to locally.

Over half the courses in the LLEP area are Preparation for Life and Work, which is 5% higher than the national level. This could be a reflection of the high number of people in the LLEP area who have no qualifications and require foundation courses.



Source:

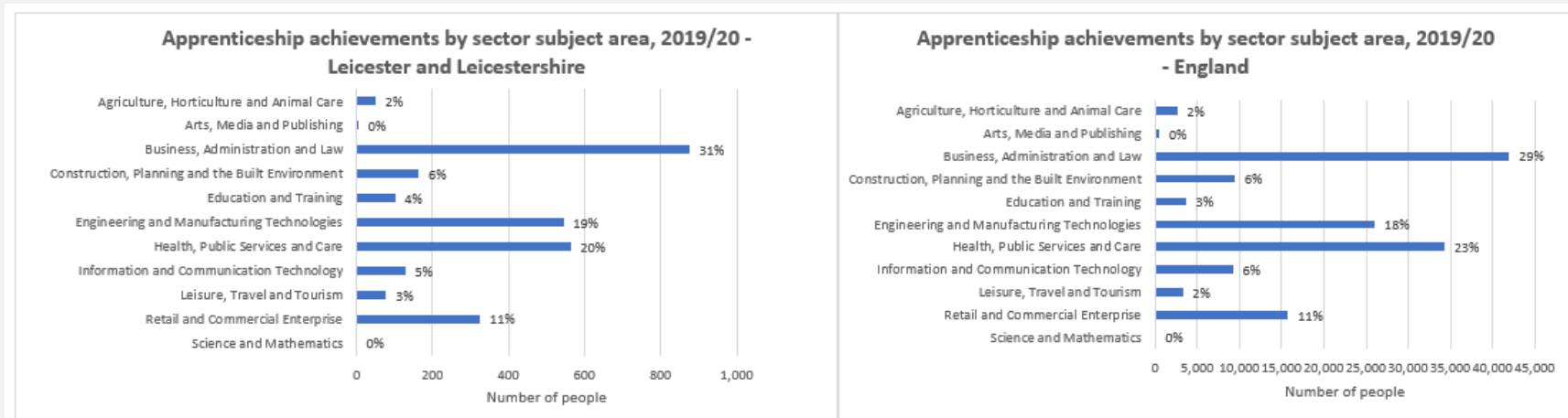
<https://content.explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/api/download/apprenticeships-and-traineeships/2019-20/ancillary/d33b6e81-562b-4457-5063-08d88c68ab27>

Apprenticeship achievements by sector subject area

The most popular subject areas are the same locally and nationally:

- Business, Administration and Law
- Health, Public Services and Care
- Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies

The latter two subjects have been identified as skills priorities in the LLEP area and will need qualified workers to support the success of the area plan. The LLEP area has fewer Health, Public Services and Care apprentices than nationally, currently an area of high labour demand.



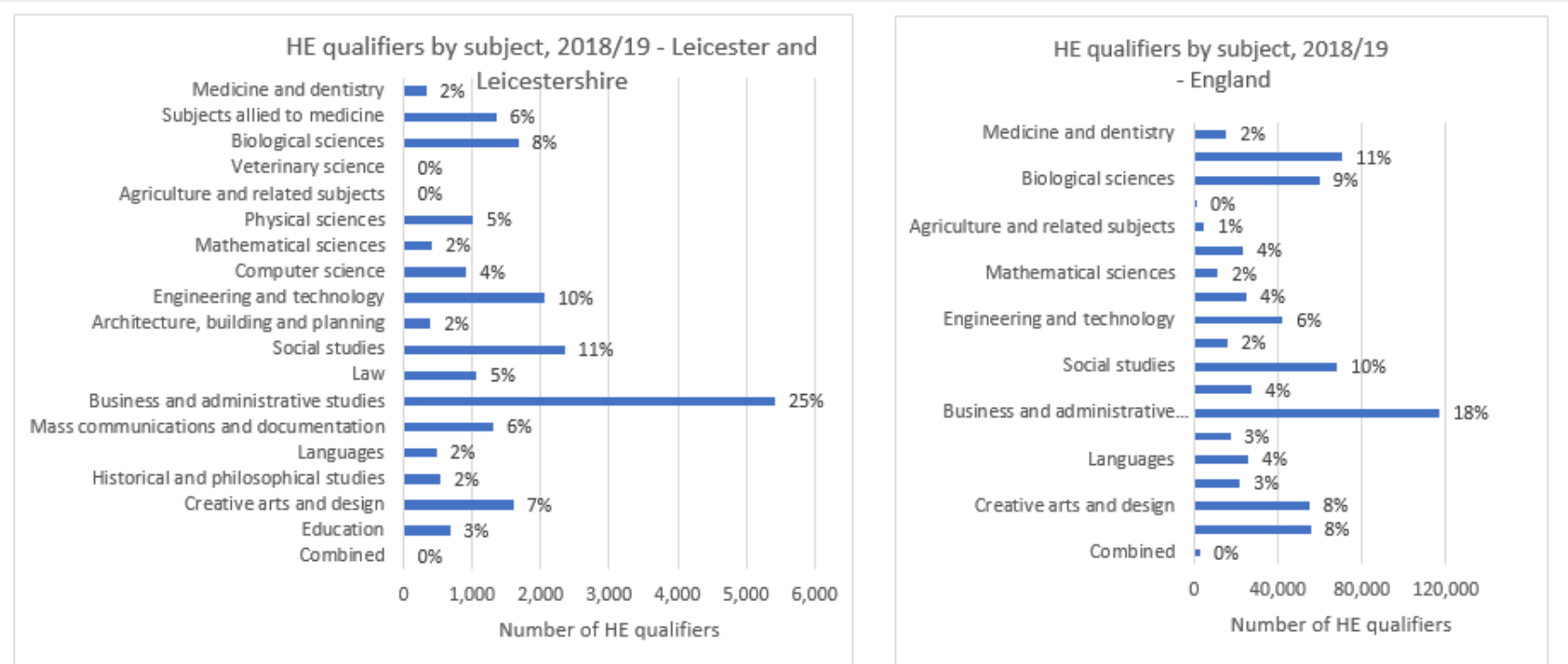
Source: <https://content.explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/api/download/apprenticeships-and-traineeships/2019-20/ancillary/d33b6e81-562b-4457-5063-08d88c68ab27>

HE Qualifiers

The LLEP area produced proportionately more graduates qualified in subjects related to Business and Administrative studies compared to national levels and more graduates in Engineering and Technology.

The main subject areas with less graduates locally compared to national were 'subjects allied to medicine' and Education.

Maintaining graduates in the local area, especially in technical subjects such as Engineering and Technology is a challenge noted in the Local Skills Report.



Source: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/table-19>

Key Stage Four destinations

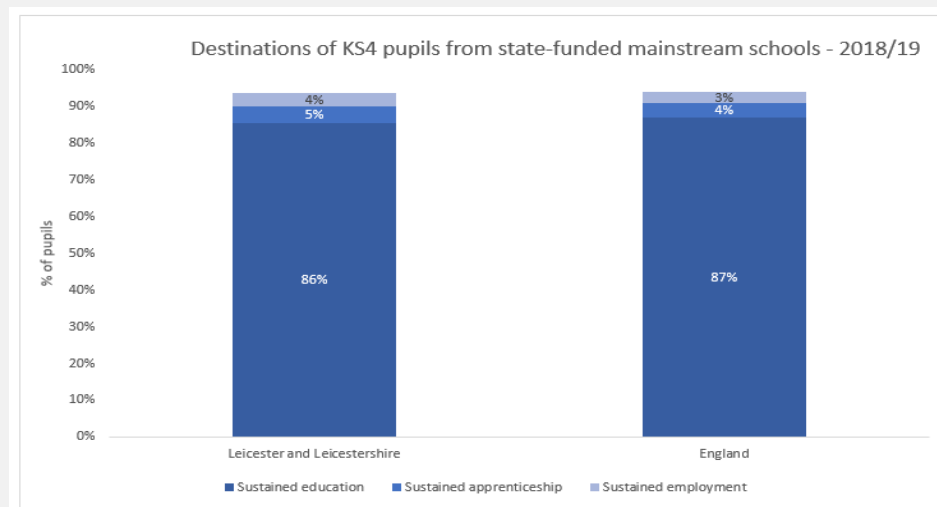
Destinations for KS4 students (aged 16) are very similar at local and national level, with proportionately slightly more pupils starting apprenticeships locally.

We know from local data that NEET* for this age group is more of a challenge in the city than in the county with January 2021 figures showing city levels to be twice as high (4.8% compared to 2.4%).

*Not in Education, Employment not Training

Source:

<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/key-stage-4-destination-measures#releaseHeadlines-charts>



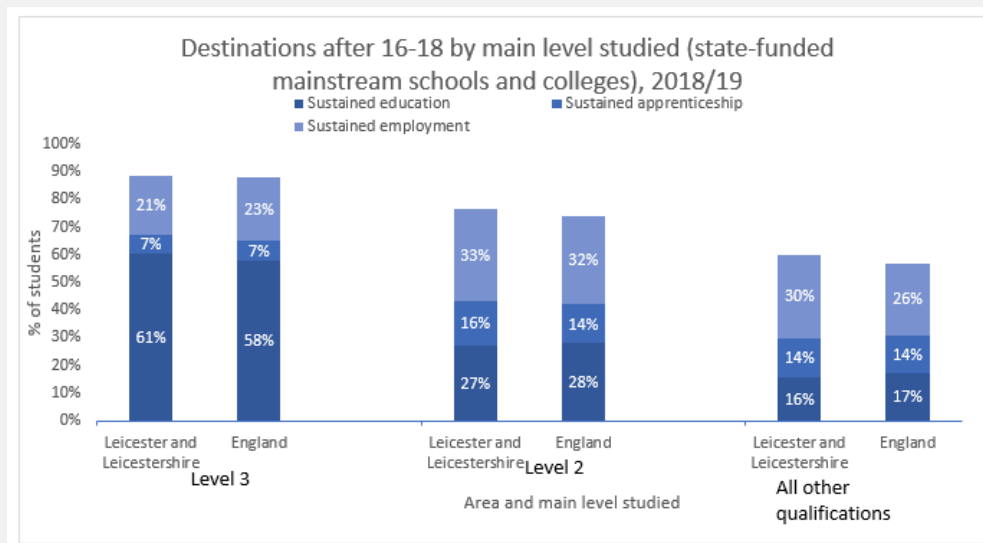
Destinations at aged 18

Level 3 students in the LLEP area (A Level equivalent) are slightly more likely to continue in education and less likely to go into employment.

Level 2 students (GCSE equivalent) are less likely to continue in education and more likely to start an apprenticeship by 2%.

Source:

<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/key-stage-4-destination-measures#releaseHeadlines-charts>

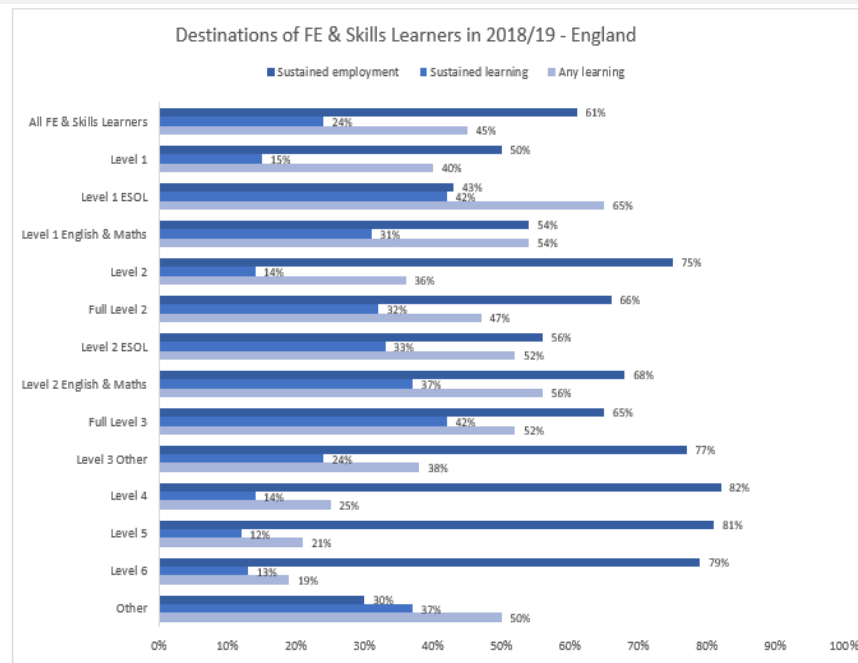
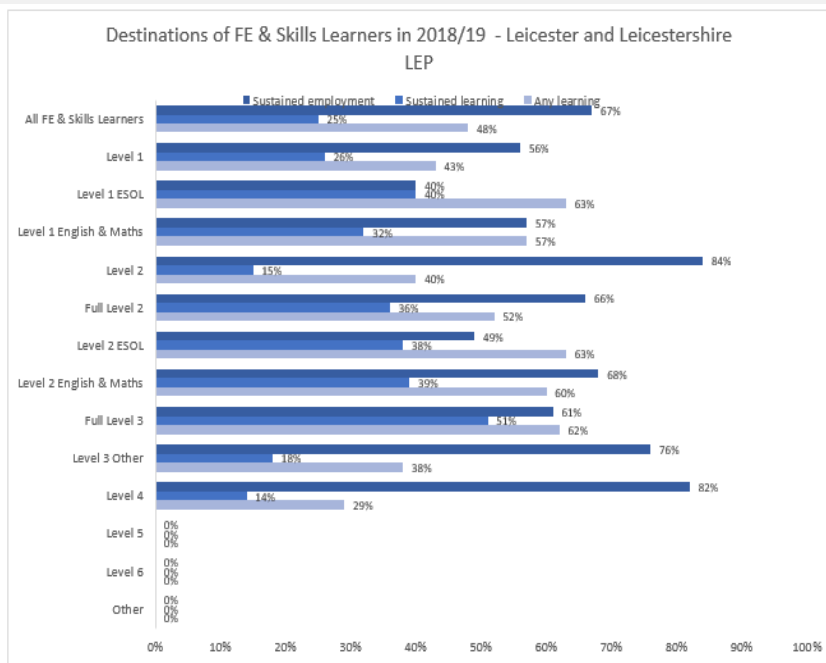


Destinations of FE and Skills learners

Learners in the LLEP area are more likely to progress into sustained employment after leaving FE than the same cohort nationally 67% compared to 61%. Learners studying at Level 2 are particularly likely to go into employment in the LLEP area compared to nationally, 84% compared to 75%.

The LLEP area is shown as having no learners at Level 5 or 6. A lack of learners above Level 4 is highlighted in the Local Skills Plan as qualifications at this level tend to be skilled vocational subjects in demand in the labour market.

Graph: Destinations of FE and Skills learners

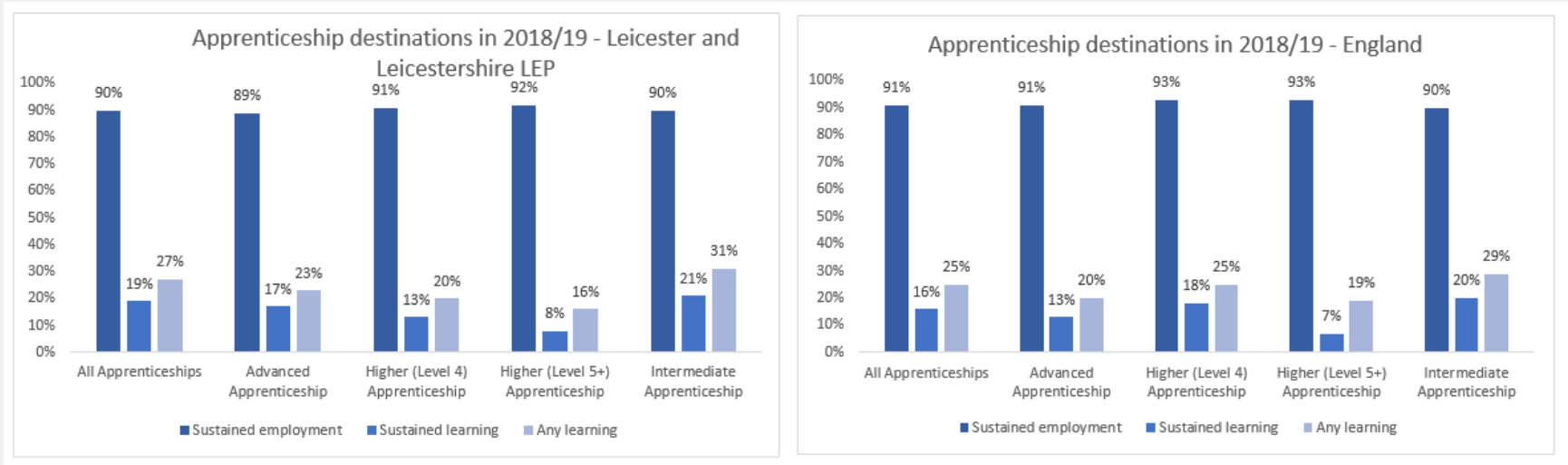


Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/16-18-destination-measure>

Apprenticeship Destinations

Apprenticeship destinations at local and national levels are quite similar with a few small differences.

Overall, approximately 9 out of 10 apprentices progress to sustained employment at both local and national levels. The LLEP area would like to see more apprentices and this is noted in the Local Skills Report.



Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/further-education-outcome-based-success-measures>

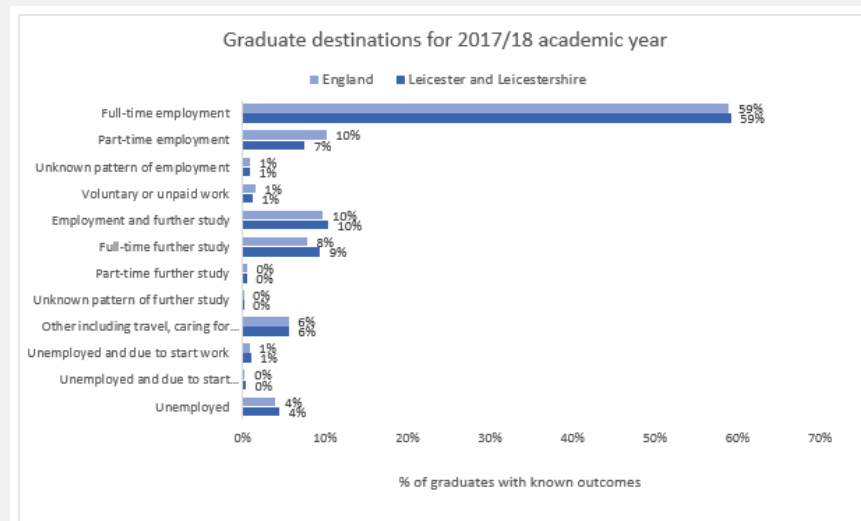
Graduate Destinations

Graduate destinations have an almost identical pattern at local and national level.

59% of graduates go on to full time employment.

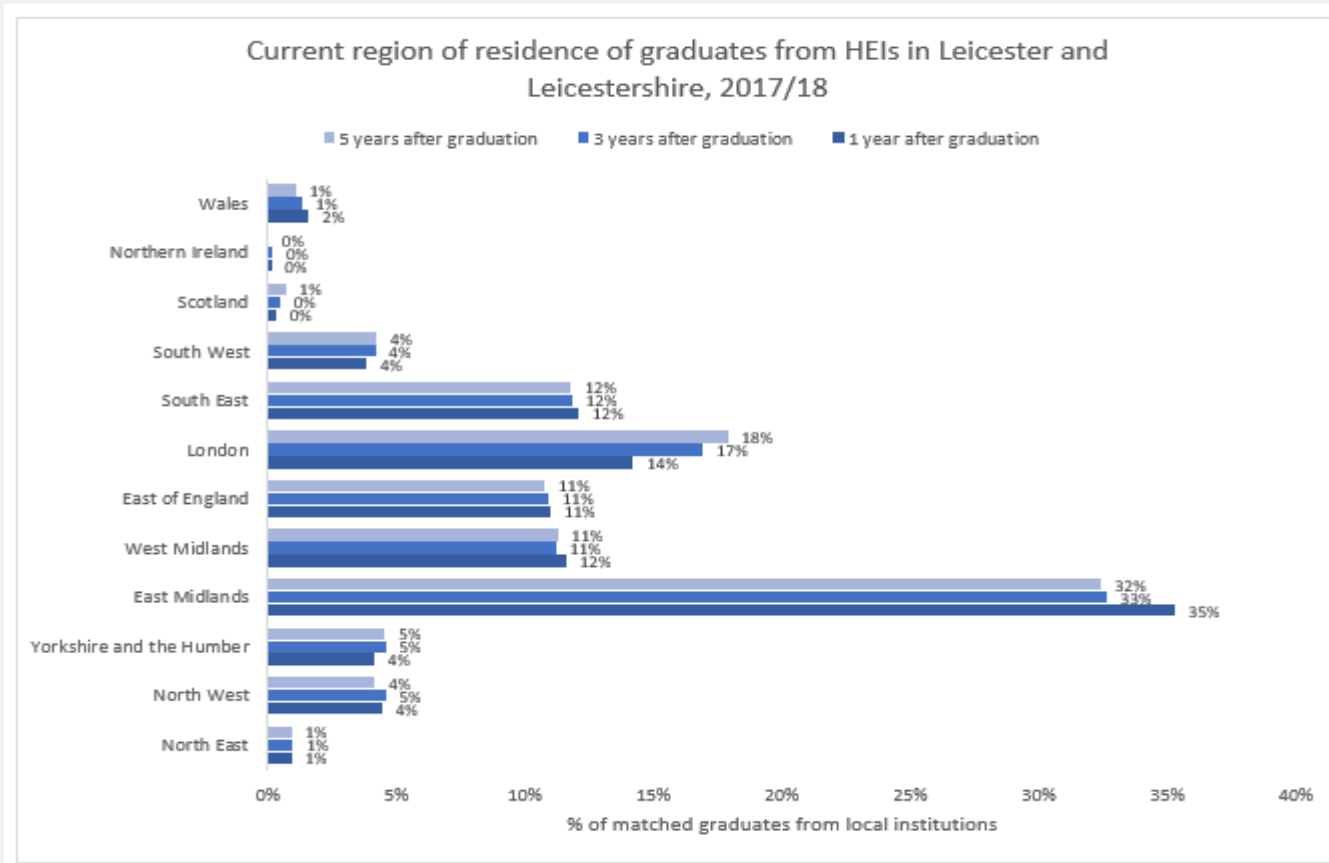
The challenge for the LLEP area is to encourage more graduates to remain in the area after completing studies, as well as Leicester and Leicestershire residents returning to the area after completing their studies elsewhere.

Source: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/graduates/table-6>



Graduate retention

The graph below shows that 35% of graduates from Leicester and Leicestershire universities remain in the area a year after graduation but this falls by 3% five years after graduation. The area that has an almost inverse change to this is London where 14% of graduates live one year after graduation but this rises to 18% five years after. This highlights the challenge of keeping skilled graduates in the area and ensuring well paid, desirable opportunities exist locally.



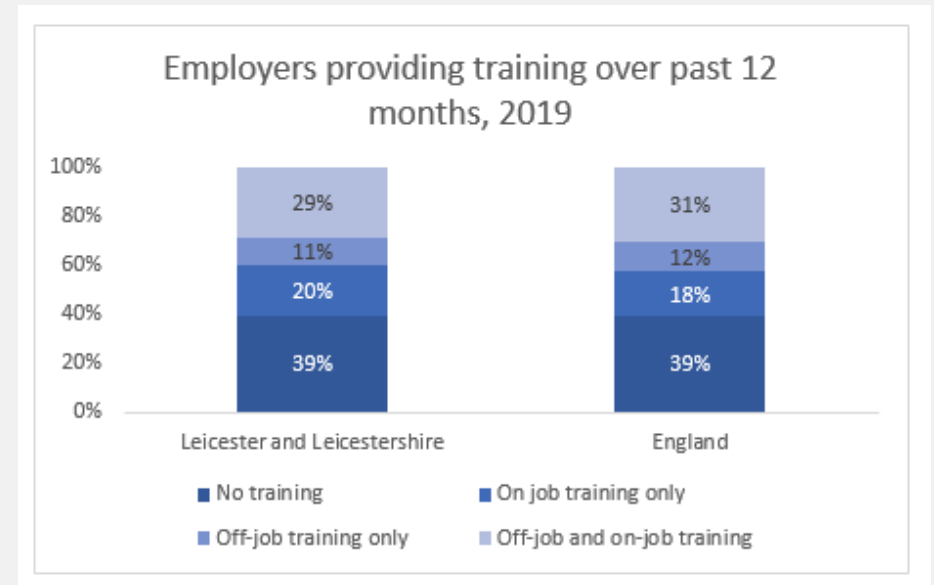
Source: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/graduates/table-6>

Employers providing training

Data for training provided by employers is very similar at local and national level.

The small difference between local and national data is that employers in the LLEP area are more likely to provide 'on job training only' and less likely to provide both off-job and on-job training.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>



Skills Demand

Summary

- Sectors with the highest forecast growth in the LLEP area may be affected by the pandemic – arts and entertainment has been hit hard but was forecast to be the highest growth area. Manufacturing was forecast for slow growth and this decline could be accelerated by the pandemic if businesses impacted struggle to bounce back.
- Health and Care occupations were forecast to be high growth areas, possibly due to the ageing population. The pandemic has increased the demand and the profile of health and care workers and more recent forecasts also predict growth in this area. Several occupations that could be defined as 'labour intensive' have low forecast growth. This has been linked to growing automation and other technological advances which could replace some manual tasks. However, the large logistics growth in the area could lead to rise in labour demand, at least in the short to medium term.

- Data shows that the LLEP area is lacking basic computer literacy and IT skills compared to the national picture, whereas more specialist IT skills are less of a problem locally. Both basic and advanced digital skills will form a key part of the LLEPs future strategy. The local business survey shows there has already been an acceleration of the predicted shift from physical to virtual services.

Skills demand core indicators

Leicester and Leicestershire LEP Sectors with highest forecast growth (2017-2027)	Sectors with lowest forecast growth (2017-2027)
1) Arts and entertainment	1) Agriculture
2) Health and social work	2) Rest of manufacturing
3) Information technology	3) Engineering
4) Water and sewerage	4) Real estate
5) Support services	5) Finance and insurance

Arts and Entertainment was the sector with the highest forecast growth in the LLEP area pre-COVID, but the sector was one of the hardest hit by the national lockdown so this may change. However, Health and social work is expected to continue to be an area of demand.

Manufacturing, a significant area of employment in the LLEP, was forecast to have low growth. This has been linked to a growth in automation.

Source: <https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/ier/wf7downloads/>

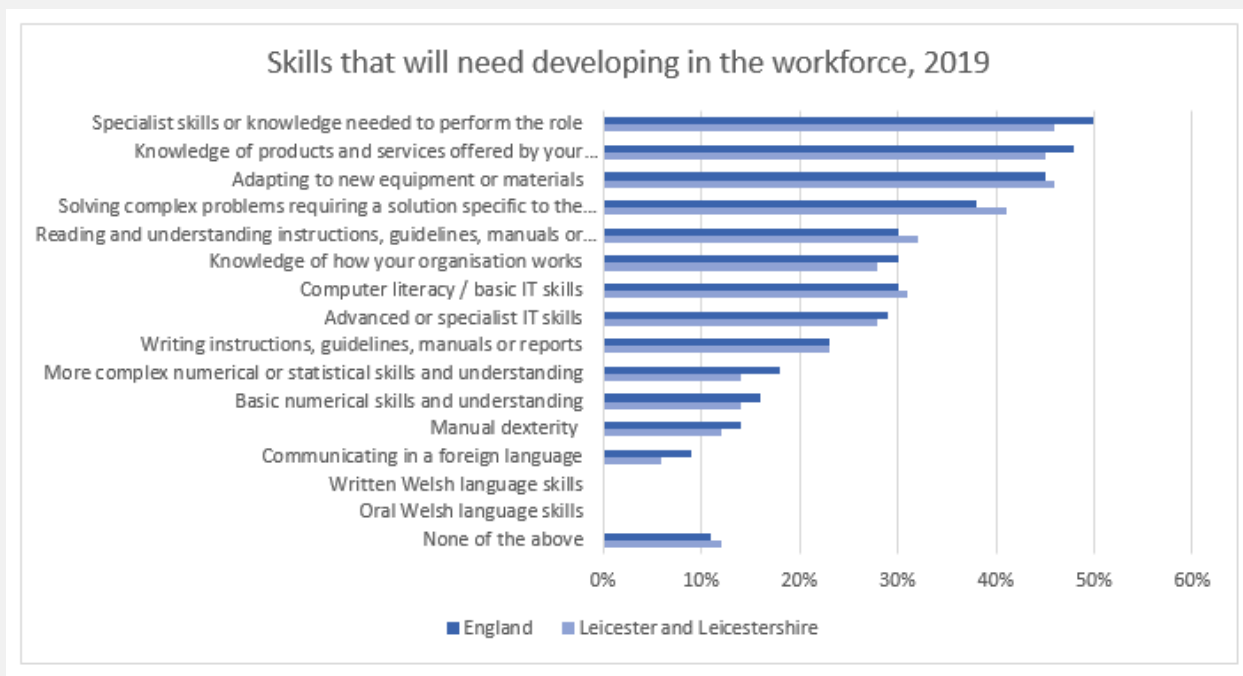
Leicester and Leicestershire LEP Occupations with highest forecast growth (2017-2027)	Occupations with lowest forecast growth (2017-2027)
1) Caring personal service occupations	1) Secretarial and related occupations
2) Customer service occupations	2) Process, plant and machine operatives
3) Health and social care associate professionals	3) Textiles, printing and other skilled trades
4) Corporate managers and directors	4) Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades
5) Business, media and public service professionals	5) Administrative occupations

The top three growth occupations in the LLEP area are all service based roles, including two involving health and care. These areas have seen even more demand since the pandemic.

Occupations with forecasts of low growth include several which form a core part of the LLEP employment base and relate to manufacturing.

Source: <https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/ier/wf7downloads/>

Workforce Skills



There are several areas where skills need developing in the LLEP area compared to national. This includes the key area of ‘Computer literacy and basic IT skills’, although advanced or specialist IT skills are more in demand locally than at a national level.

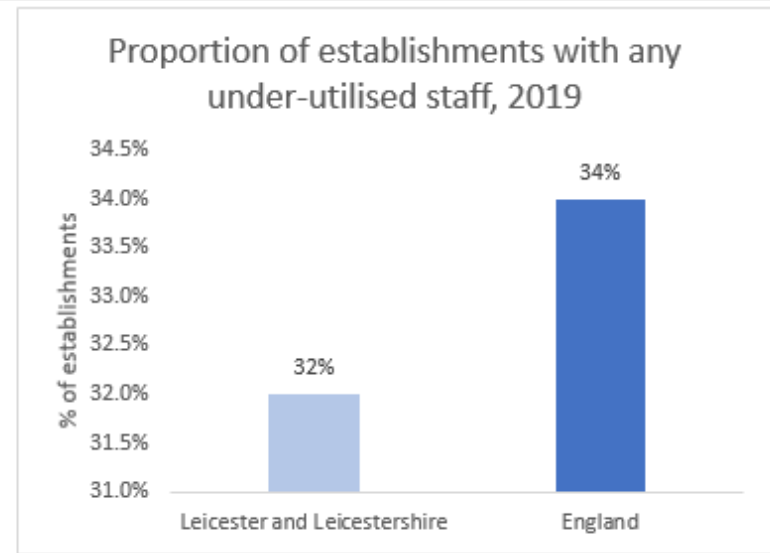
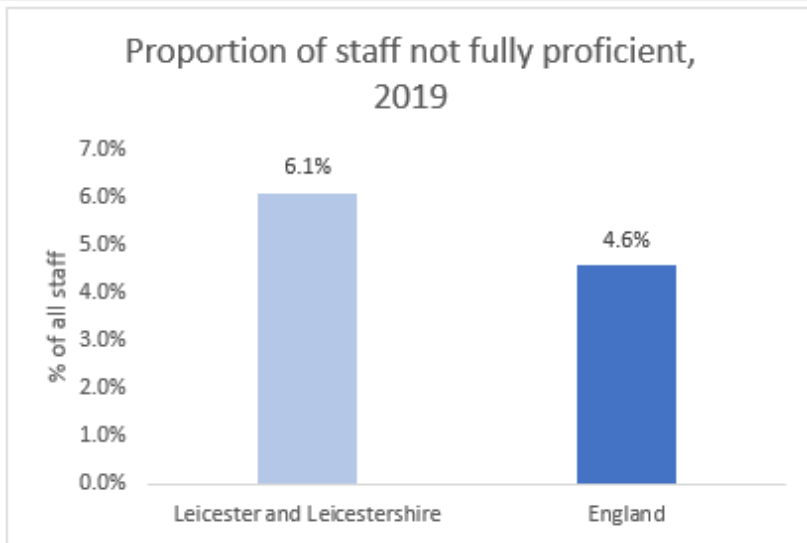
Addressing digital skills gaps is a core theme of the Local Skills Report.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>

Mapping Supply and Demand

Summary

- There are more staff in the LLEP area who are not fully proficient in their job than the national average, which would be a sign of a skills shortage. However, almost one third of establishments have staff who are under utilised, suggesting that staff are not always in the right place. The LEPs ambition to raise skill levels includes addressing in-work skills needs and is not limited to those outside of the labour market. Initiatives to address these issues, including skills transfer, are included in the Local Skills Report.
- Supply and demand issues are likely to be strongly impacted by the economic shock of the COVID-19 pandemic. Sectors such as hospitality and leisure were hit by lockdown closures, whereas areas such as logistics and health care saw an increased demand. There will be a need to reskill staff for different occupations but also deploy transferable skills in areas of demand.
- Further Supply and Demand information can be found elsewhere in the Employers Skills survey and is included in Annex B. Data suggests that the LLEP area has a greater reliance on migrant labour than many other LEPs. This includes both EU and non-EU labour. This could have implications for local job seekers who may require assistance in acquiring skills or labour market information.
- The impact of the UK exit from the European union is discussed in chapter 3. This could create labour demand for existing gaps but might also create demand for new roles and skills such as import and export expertise or entrepreneurial skills to explore new markets.



The LLEP area has a higher proportion of staff who are not fully proficient than at national levels. This has implications for staff training in the LLEP area. This could be addressed in part by the aim to improve skills transfer within the area, for example from universities to SMEs described in the Local Skills Report case studies. The area focus on improving digital skills will also improve staff proficiency.

The proportion of establishments with any under-utilised staff is slightly lower in the LLEP area but around one third as at national level. This represents a significant amount of staff and the measures to improve proficiency may also support staff under-utilisation.

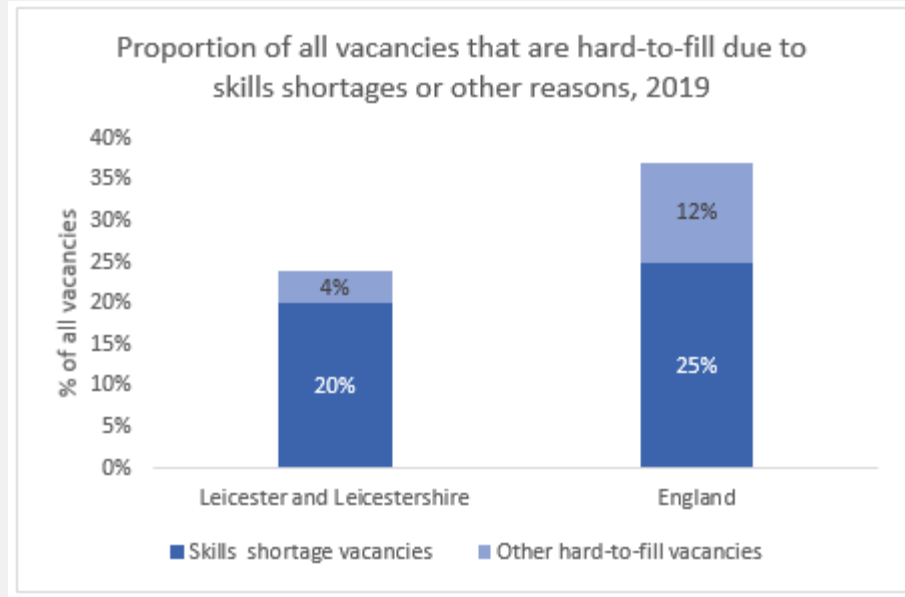
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>

24% of vacancies in the LLEP area are classed as 'hard to fill' due to skills shortages or other reasons, this compares to 37% nationally, suggesting that there are fewer recruitment problems in the LLEP.

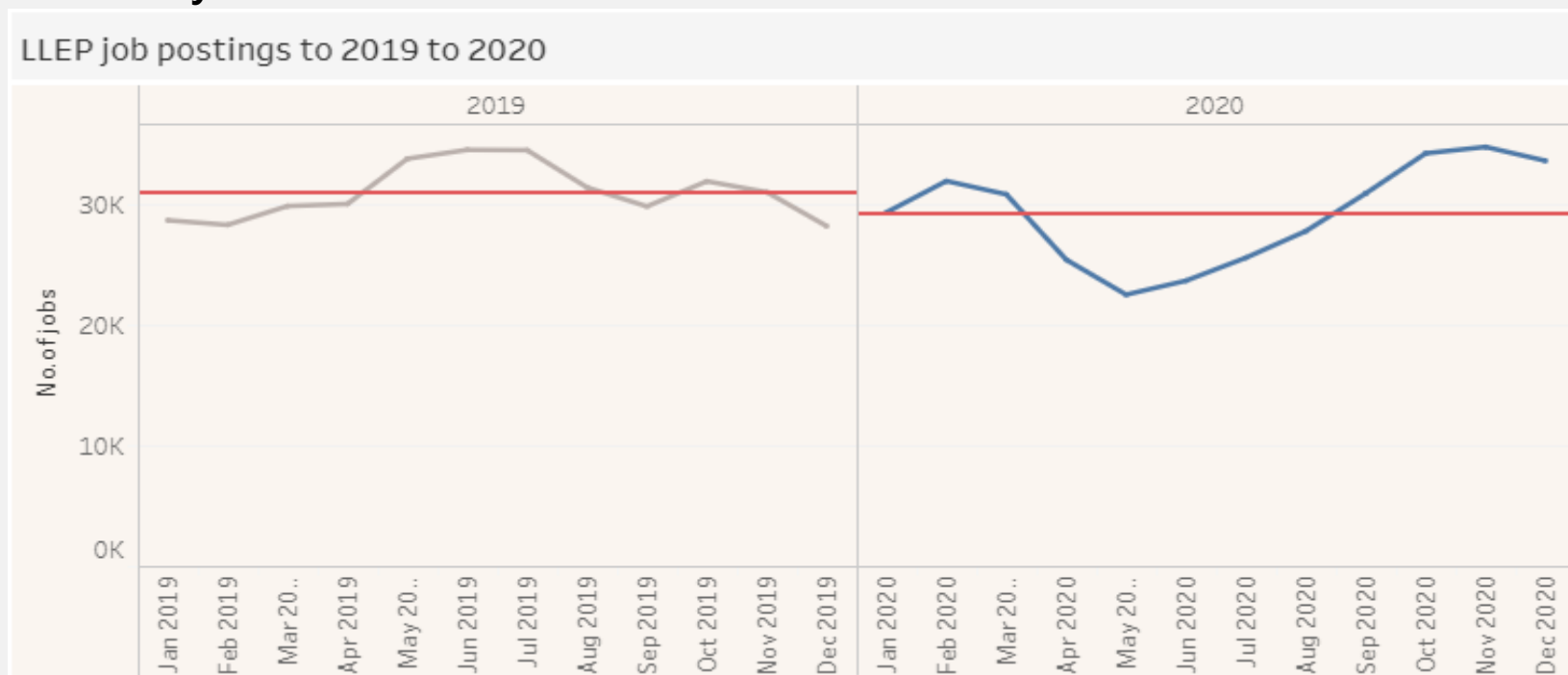
However, other data in annex B highlights that the LLEP area recruits more non-UK labour than nationally so the figures may be impacted by the UK exit from the European Union.

Source:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>



Local Vacancy Data



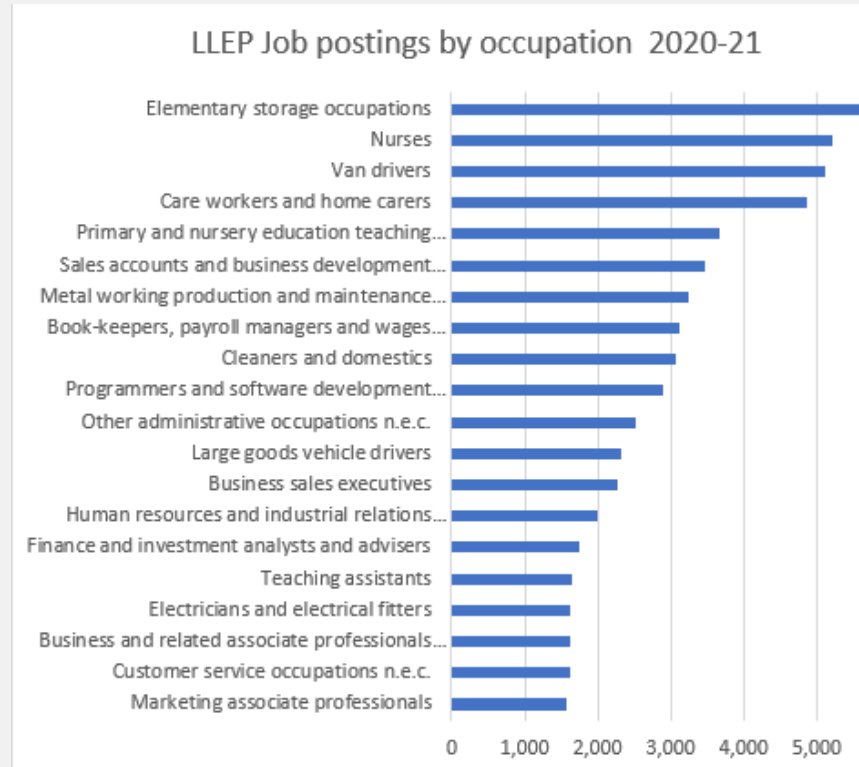
The data shows that 2020 saw a large drop in job postings due to the pandemic. This was coupled with a rise in job losses across England and locally. Although job postings did begin to rise again at the end of 2020, there were still fewer jobs advertised in 2020 overall locally compared to 2019 (i.e. potentially fewer people joining the workforce) and more people leaving the workforce through job losses, despite government support schemes.

Local data also shows that the jobs recovery in Leicester city is much slower than in the districts. This may be due to the concentration of hospitality, accommodation and retail jobs in the city centre.

Job posting data is taken from Emsi Economic Modelling, a subscription service. The numbers should be used as a guide only to demonstrate trends and is not intended to represent every available job in the LLEP area.

Job posting data for the previous year highlights the occupations that were particularly in demand during the 2020 global pandemic. An increased demand for home delivery for consumers led to more logistics jobs, for example Elementary storage occupations working in the distribution centres. Demand for health and care professionals was also high, driven by demands on the UK's healthcare systems.

Source: <https://www.economicmodeling.com/>



Annex B– Additional local data and reports

The LLEP produces regular data updates, research reports and strategic documents which have informed the development of the Local Skills Report and the key documents and data sources are listed below:

Title	Summary	URL
Covid-19 Economic Recovery Action Plan (December 2020)	The area's short-term economic recovery plan comprising priorities for immediate actions up to March 2022 including a chapter on People, Employment and Skills	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Covid-19-Economic-Recovery-Action-Plan-FINAL.pdf
Covid-19 Economic Recovery Action Plan – Interventions Matrix (February 2020)	A detailed matrix identifying individual interventions to achieve priorities identified in the action plan, lead organisations and SMART objectives	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2021/03/2021-03-30-LLEP-Recovery-Matrix.xlsx
Digital Skills and barriers to Training	Local qualitative research conducted at LLEP request as part of ESF provision	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2021/01/Digital-skills-and-barriers-to-training-exec-summary.pdf
Interim Covid-19 Impact Assessment: People, Employment & Skills (July 2020)	An assessment of the impact of Covid-19 on People, Employment and Skills, conducted in summer 2020 and	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Skills-and-Employment-Economic-Impact-Assessment.pdf
Skills Evidence Base Summary (March 2020)	A comprehensive pre Covid-19 skills evidence base was written for the Skills Advisory Panel in March 2020.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Skills-Evidence-Base-Summary-January-2020.pdf
Building the workforce of the future (March 2020)	Local resource for employers covering employer encounters, experience of the workplace, work placements, and getting involved with the new T-level industry placements.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Building-the-Workforce-of-the-Future-2020.pdf

Title	Summary	URL
Local Industrial Strategy Logic Chain Summary (August 2019)	Set of logic chains against each LIS foundation, including people.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Draft-Local-Industrial-Strategy-Logic-Chains.pdf
Local Industrial Strategy Executive Summary	An executive summary of the draft Local Industrial Strategy (LIS not published due to advent of Covid-19)	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Draft-Local-Industrial-Strategy-Executive-Summary.pdf
Local Industrial Strategy Economic Review (June 2019)	An economic review, including skills and employment, commissioned to inform the development of the Local Industrial Strategy.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/11/Local-Industrial-Strategy-Economic-Review-June-2019.pdf
Skills for the Future 2018-2030 (Nov 2018)	The Skills for The Future research identified skills needs by sector and occupation up to 2023.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/11/Skills-for-the-Future-2018-2030-Report.pdf

Leicester-Shire-Rutland Research and Statistics

The LLEP has developed an on-line data resource in partnership with Leicestershire County Council for partners to access the latest available economic information digitally and interactively. This is hosted on Leicester-Shire-Rutland Research and Statistics (LSR) <https://www.lsr-online.org>

The site currently contains the latest data on the following areas:

Contents of LSR Economic section			
Heading/hyperlink	Detail	Level	Updates
<u>Unemployment</u>	JSA, Universal credit (Age, gender, ethnicity)	County, District, Ward	Monthly
<u>Furlough data</u>	Employees furloughed inc. self-employed support	District	Monthly
<u>Enterprise data</u>	Business births, deaths and survival rates	District	Annual
<u>Apprenticeship data</u>	Type, Subject, Provider	District and LLEP	Annual
<u>House sales data</u>	Average house prices and sales volumes	District	Monthly
<u>Google Mobility Data</u>	Movement across retail, recreation and other settings	District	Weekly
<u>Leicestershire job postings</u>	Number of job postings	District	Monthly
<u>Employment</u>	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). Includes employment by industry.	District	Annual
<u>Earnings and Hours Worked</u>	ASHE survey - pay, hours inc. gender breakdown	LA and District	Annual
<u>NEET</u>	NEET and unknowns 16-17	LA and District	Monthly

This list is subject to updates during the year as new and relevant data becomes available.

Additional local intelligence reports

Since the advent of Covid-19 the LLEP has published a regular Economic and Business Intelligence Update which can be found at: <https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2021/01/2021-01-04-Issue-15-Business-and-Economic-Intelligence-Update.pdf>

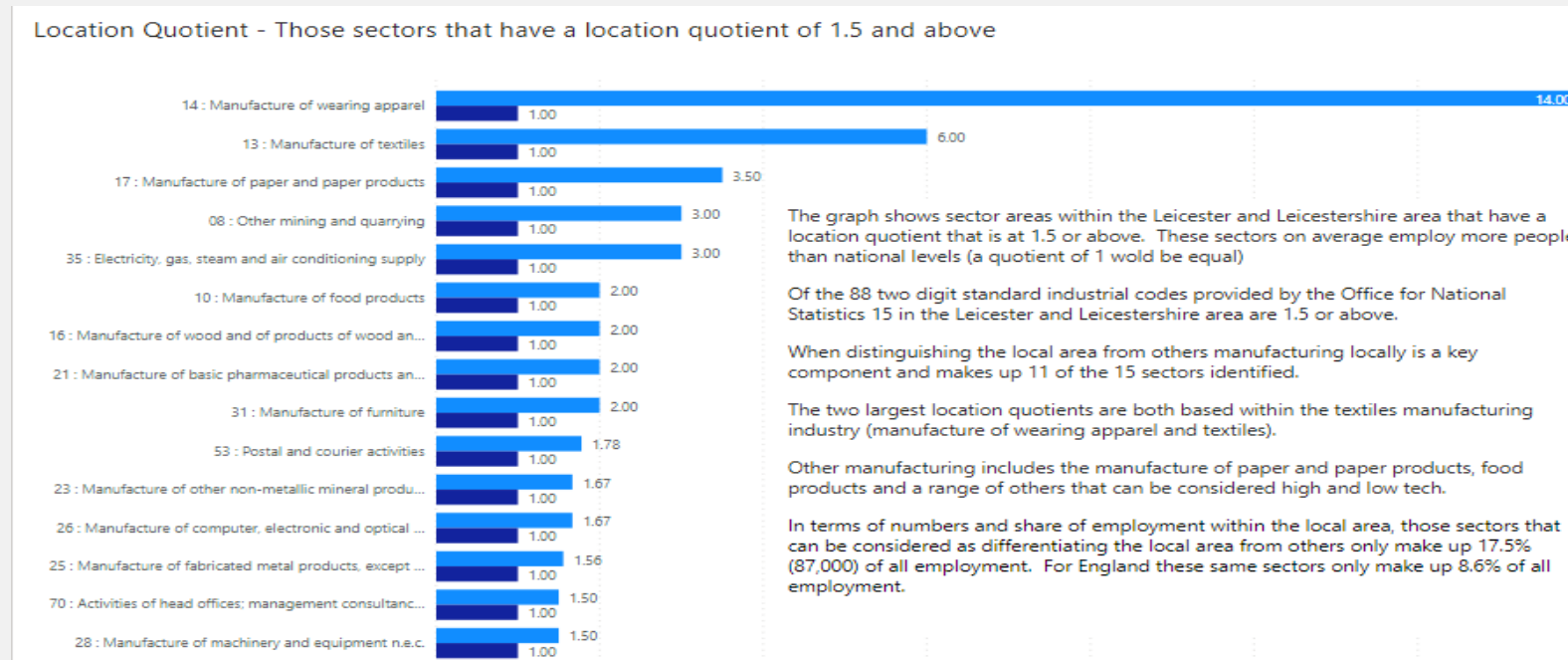
Additional data sets

Local Landscape

Sectors with a high Location Quotient in Leicester and Leicestershire

Graph 1 shows that Leicester and Leicestershire have a high location quotient in a variety of manufacturing sectors.

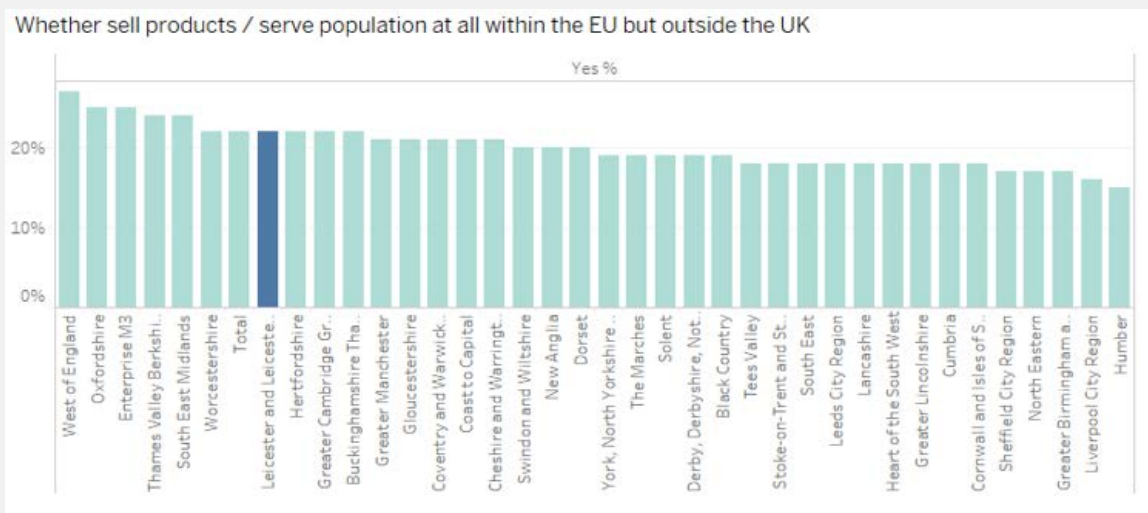
Graph 1



Source: <https://www.economicmodeling.com/>

Working with the EU

Graph 2 shows that the LLEP is higher than the majority of other LLEPs on measures of selling products and serving EU populations.



Graph 2.

Graph 2 suggests that the LLEP area will be impacted more than most other LEP areas by the UK exit from the European Union. The risks and opportunities of EU exit are detailed in chapter 3 of the Local Skills Report.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/employer-skills-survey-2019>

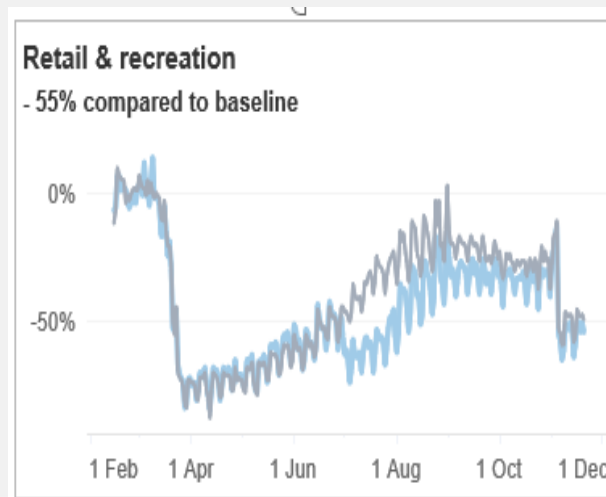
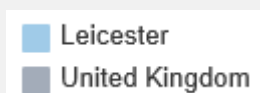
Extended lockdown in Leicester

Leicester City was placed under additional lockdown condition when restrictions in the rest of the country began to ease. This has caused additional problems for sectors already adversely impacted by the pandemic such as hospitality, accommodation and non-essential retail. The data below uses publicly available Google Mobility data.

Graph 3.

The graph shows how activity in Leicester City compared to the UK as a whole.

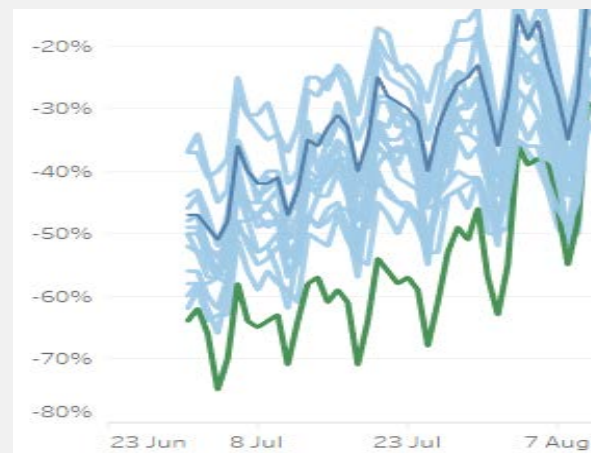
At the start of July, activity in Leicester was 75% below baseline whereas the UK was 36% below. By the end of August, activity in the UK was slightly above baseline as the country reopened but Leicester City remained 44% below baseline and did not reach national levels until November.



Summer activity in the largest English cities

Graph 4

Graph 4 shows that for a 2 month period during the summer, Leicester city saw the lowest activity of the biggest English cities. 75%-63% below baseline and frequently 15% behind the second lowest (usually Newcastle) and 25%-30% below average.



Skills Supply and EU Exit

Skill shortages by occupation

Table 1.

Occupation	Leicester and Leicestershire	England
HIGH-SKILL %	17.4%	34.1%
LABOUR-INTENSIVE %	37.9%	19.8%
MIDDLE-SKILL %	30.4%	23.0%
SERVICE-INTENSIVE %	14.2%	21.4%

Blue = higher

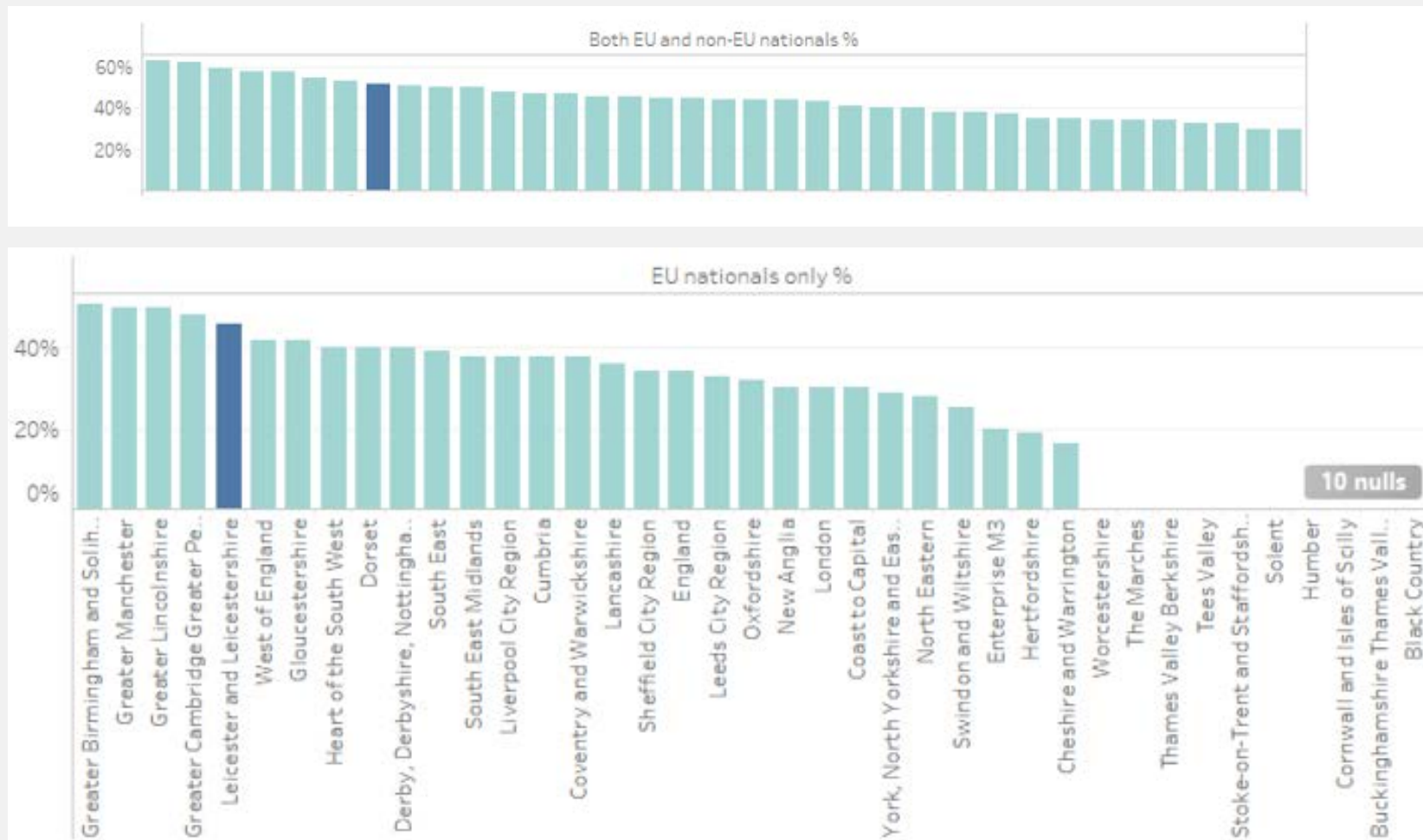
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/employer-skills-survey-2019>

Table 1 shows that the LLEP area has much higher skills shortages for middle-skill and labour-intensive roles when compared to national levels. Skills shortages for high skills and service-intensive roles are lower in the LLEP area than nationally. This data will be influenced by the prevalence of job type within the LLEP area and not necessarily a reflection of the available workers i.e. a lower demand for high skill workers could mean fewer high skilled jobs rather than a large supply of high skilled workers. Equally, high demand for Labour Intensive roles is likely to reflect the prevalence of manufacturing and logistics in the LLEP area.

Recruitment of non-UK staff

Graphs 5 and 6 show that the LLEP area is higher than the majority of other LEPs when recruiting overseas staff. Both from the EU and non-EU. Local knowledge and engagement with employers tell us that non-UK staff tend to be prevalent in labour intensive occupations such as manufacturing and areas of logistics such as warehousing and working in distribution centres. Non-UK staff are also an important part of the labour force in health care professions, especially adult social care.

Graphs 5 and 6



Proportion of staff that are from EU member states:

Table 2 shows that the LLEP area has a greater proportion of staff from EU member states.

This suggests that the higher prevalence of non-UK recruitment in the LLEP may be more due to the characteristics of the local labour market as shown in table 1 i.e. a prevalence of labour intensive roles and the resultant demand for labour in related occupations.

Table 2

	England	Leicester and Leicestershire
None %	82%	84%
Fewer than 20%	8%	9%
20-49%	5%	4%
50-80%	3%	1%
More than 80%	0%	0%
All of them %	1%	1%
Don't know %	1%	1%



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**If you require further information on anything within this report,
or are interested in getting involved with the LLEP, please email admin@llep.org.uk**

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