

Annual Economic Profile – Charnwood District

Introduction

Twenty-twenty has been a difficult year for business. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic has presented many questions for employers and employees. The Corona Virus for many has challenged the way they do business and forced them to look at alternative means of delivering goods and services.

In twenty twenty-one the force of the pandemic continues to bite, and it is still uncertain how some industries will be affected, what is certain is that there will be a prolonged resetting of the local and national economies.

Purpose

Annual Economic Profiles have been produced since 2013. Their purpose is to bring data together data from a variety of sources that:

- Help provide a snapshot of the local economy.
- Show how the local economy is performing.
- Demonstrate what businesses support the economy and local employment and where this is changing.
- Show where there are economic strengths and weaknesses.
- Help understand where there has been growth and how the economy has changed.

Note: It is important to understand that data used although from national sources, due to time-lags can predate the onset of the Corona Virus pandemic. As the pandemic has impacted some industries more than others, this has affected the value of data. Where possible data relating to solved businesses, job postings has been used to supplement the profiles.

Population

The population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area is nearly 1.1 million. Of these 344,200 are based within Leicester (33.4%) and the rest (706,200 (66.6%)) in one of Leicestershire's 7 district authority areas.

In Charnwood district there are 185,900 residents. This is 17.5% of the population of Leicester and Leicestershire and 26.3% of Leicestershire.

Age	LLEP Area	%	Leicester	%	Leicestershire	%	Charnwood	%	England	%
Total	1,060,400	100.0	354,200	100.0	706,200	100.0	185,900	100.0	56,287,000	100.0
Aged 0 - 15	202,800	19.1	76,100	21.5	126,800	17.9	31,500	17.0	10,816,700	19.2
Aged 18 - 24	112,800	10.6	51,700	14.6	61,100	8.7	25,000	13.4	4,746,600	8.4
Aged 16 - 64	669,600	63.1	235,100	66.4	434,500	61.5	120,600	64.9	35,116,600	62.4
Aged 65+	188,000	17.7	43,100	12.2	144,900	20.5	33,700	18.1	10,353,700	18.4

Table 1 – Population

Source: ONS Population Estimates

Sixty-four-point nine percent (120,600) of Charnwood's population are of working age (16-64 years old). The figure for England is 62.4%. The figure for Leicestershire is 61.5%. and the Leicester and Leicestershire area combined 63.1%.

The population profiles of Leicester and Leicestershire are very different. Leicester has on average a younger population and Leicestershire an older one. In terms of Charnwood district this is not the case, only 18.1% of the population are 65 and over which is lower than average (18.4%).

Charnwood has a larger share of the population that are 18-24 (13.4% versus 8.4%). This reflects that Charnwood district is home to Loughborough University. Despite having a larger population that are 18-24, the part of the local population that are 0-15 is lower than average (17% versus 19.2%). The make-up of these two age groups demonstrates the influence of the local student population but also the transient nature of this.

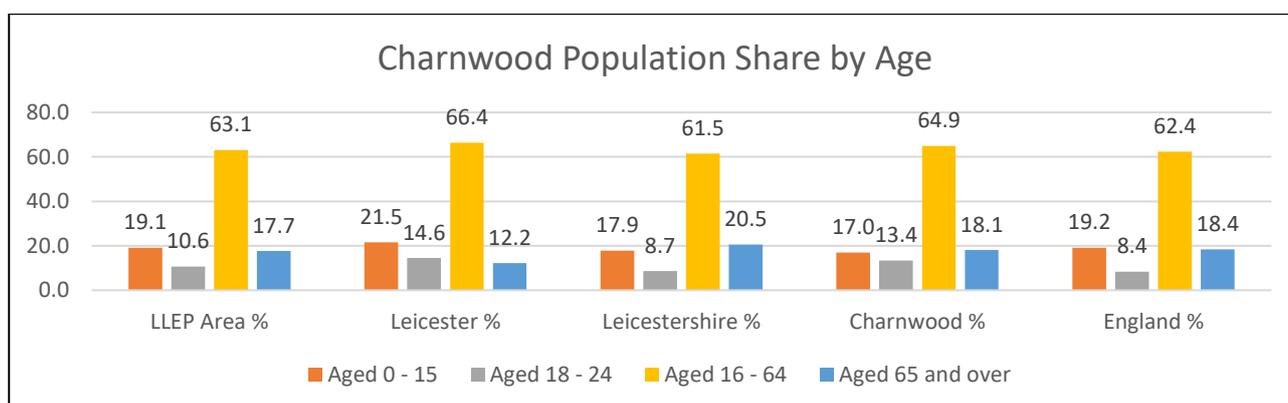


Figure 1 – Population by Age

Source: ONS Population Estimates

The figure below demonstrates the share of males and females that are of working age. Charnwood has a higher than average share of male and female residents that are of working age.

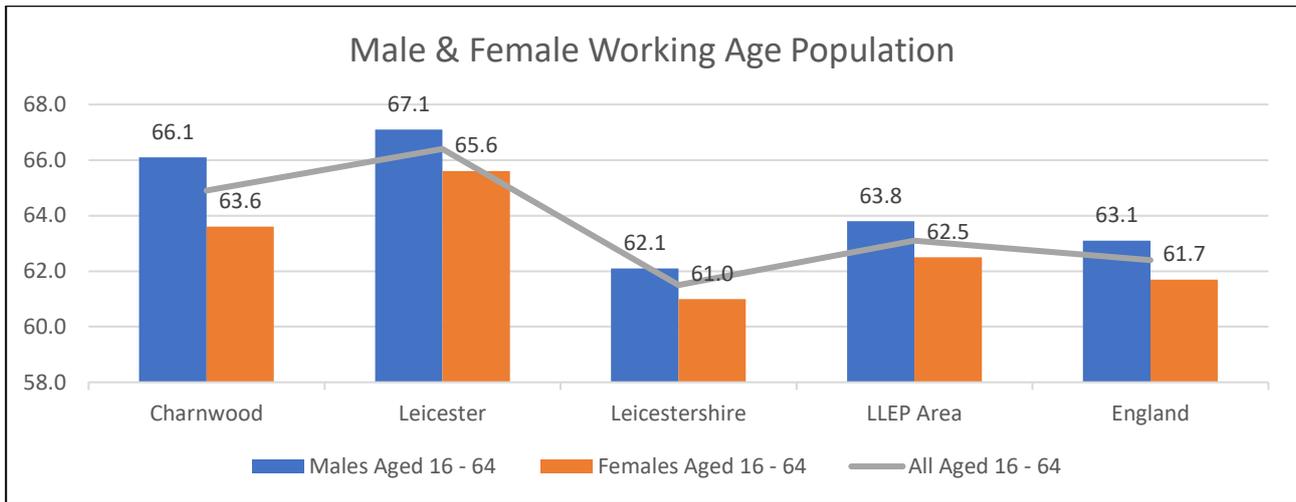


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Economic Activity/ Inactivity

The table and figures below provide an understanding of economic activity and inactivity at a local enterprise partnership, local and district authority level. These are compared with regional and national figures and are available for all, male and females of working age.

	Economic activity rate - aged 16-64	Economic activity rate males - aged 16-64	Economic activity rate females - aged 16-64	% who are economically inactive - aged 16-64	% of males who are economically inactive - aged 16-64	% of females who are economically inactive - aged 16-64
Blaby	80.8	81.1	80.5	19.2	18.9	19.5
Charnwood	83.0	84.7	81.0	17.0	15.3	19.0
Harborough	85.4	85.0	85.8	14.6	15.0	14.2
Hinckley & Bosworth	82.5	85.1	80.0	17.5	14.9	20.0
Melton	78.4	82.9	73.9	21.6	17.1	26.1
NW Leicestershire	77.1	86.8	68.4	22.9	13.2	31.6
Oadby & Wigston	86.7	96.7	75.7	13.3	NA	24.3
Leicester	77.5	84.5	71.1	22.5	15.5	28.9
Leicestershire	82.0	85.4	78.5	18.0	14.6	21.5
LLEP Area	80.4	85.1	75.7	19.6	14.9	24.3
East Midlands	79.7	83.9	75.5	20.3	16.1	24.5
England	79.4	83.5	75.4	20.6	16.5	24.6

Table 2 – Economic Activity and Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Latest figures demonstrate that the economic activity rate for the Leicester and Leicestershire area is 80.4%. This is above the average of 79.4%. In Charnwood the figure is 83%.

Male and female economic activity rates (84.7% and 81%) in Charnwood are higher than average (83.5% and 75.4%). The female activity rate at 81% is 5.6 percentage points above the average.

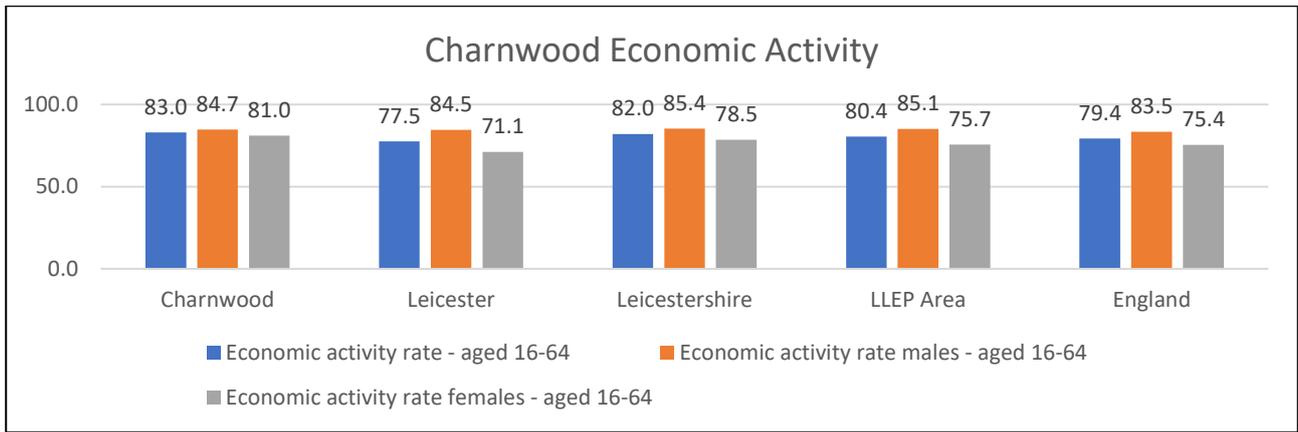


Figure 3 – Economic Activity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey
:

The figure below demonstrates those who are economically inactive. As might be expected the male and female inactivity rate in Charnwood are lower than average.

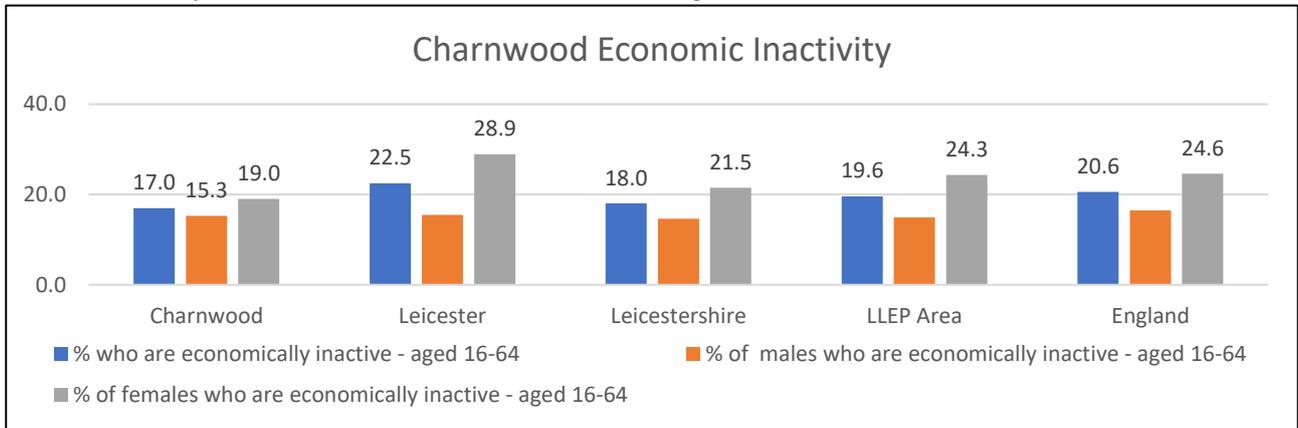


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

The table below demonstrates employment numbers and growth in employment over the periods 2011 to 2019 and 2018 to 2019.

In Charnwood district in 2019 there was employment of 69,000. In 2011 there was employment of 61,000. This is growth of 8,000 or 13.1%. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%, in Leicester 10.1% and in the Leicestershire 15.7%.

	2011	2016	2018	2019	Growth 2011 -19	% Growth 2011 -19	Growth 2018 -19	% Growth 2018 -19
Blaby	49,000	56,000	63,000	63,000	14,000	28.6	0	0.0
Charnwood	61,000	69,000	68,000	69,000	8,000	13.1	1,000	1.5
Harborough	38,000	42,000	43,000	43,000	5,000	13.2	0	0.0
Hinckley & Bosworth	40,000	43,000	44,000	45,000	5,000	12.5	1,000	2.3
Melton	21,000	22,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	9.5	0	0.0
NW Leicestershire	50,000	58,000	63,000	63,000	13,000	26.0	0	0.0
Oadby & Wigston	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	1,000	5.3	1,000	5.3
Leicester	158,000	179,000	166,000	174,000	16,000	10.1	8,000	4.8
Leicestershire	280,000	310,000	323,000	324,000	44,000	15.7	1,000	0.3
LLEP Area	438,000	489,000	490,000	498,000	60,000	13.7	8,000	1.6
East Midlands	1,982,000	2,133,000	2,150,000	2,168,000	186,000	9.4	18,000	0.8
England	24,063,000	26,330,000	26,809,000	27,154,000	3,091,000	12.8	345,000	1.3

Table 3 – Employment Numbers

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The figure below is a representation of employment growth in the Charnwood district over this period.

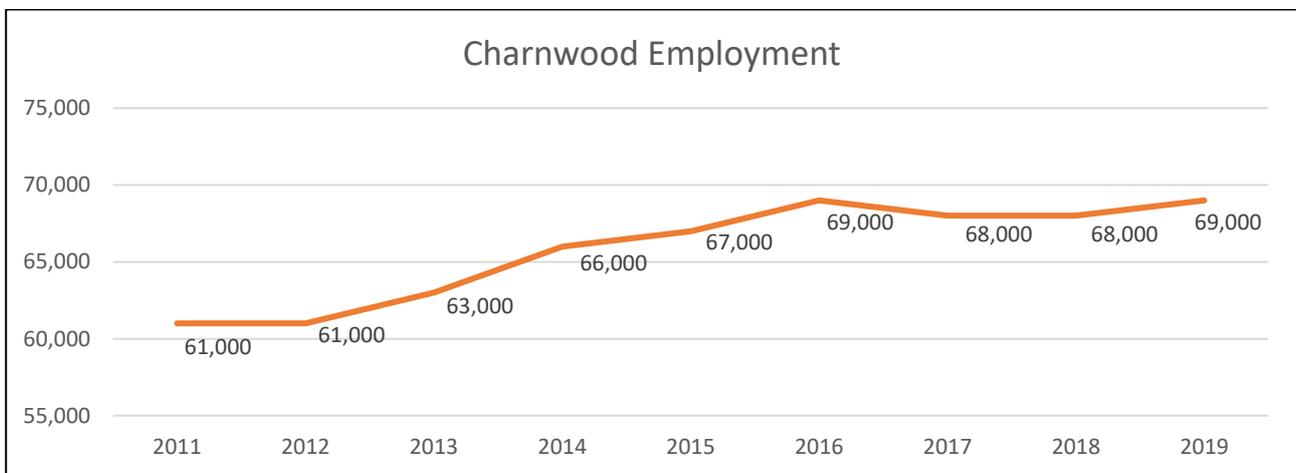


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The table and figure below breakdown this information further. It does this by looking at the industry structure for the Charnwood district area in 2011 and 2019, it demonstrates where there's been growth in employment numbers and it also compares the share of each broad industry area against the average.

In 2011 the share of employment was largest in the Health, Education, Manufacturing, Professional, Scientific and Technical, and Retail sectors. In 2011 these made up made up 55.8% of all employment. In 2019 these same sectors made up 52.1%. In England the share in 2019 was 47%.

The only sectors that saw negative growth over this period were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Mining, Quarrying and Utilities and Public, Administration and Defence.

When compared with the share of employment nationally the share in Charnwood on average is notably smaller in Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance, Business Administration and Support Services and Health. It is notably larger in Manufacturing, Wholesale, and Education.

	Charnwood 2011	Charnwood 2011 %	Charnwood 2019	Charnwood 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 - 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	900	1.5	800	1.2	1.3	-100	-11.1
Mining, quarrying & utilities	500	0.8	400	0.6	1.1	-100	-20.0
Manufacturing	9,000	14.8	9,000	13.0	7.8	0	0.0
Construction	3,000	4.9	3,500	5.1	5	500	16.7
Motor trades	1,500	2.5	1,500	2.2	1.9	0	0.0
Wholesale	3,500	5.7	4,500	6.5	3.9	1,000	28.6
Retail	6,000	9.8	6,000	8.7	9.2	0	0.0
Transport & storage	2,000	3.3	2,500	3.6	5	500	25.0
Accommodation & food services	3,500	5.7	4,500	6.5	7.5	1,000	28.6
Information & communication	1,250	2.0	1,750	2.5	4.4	500	40.0
Financial & insurance	700	1.1	700	1.0	3.5	0	0.0
Property	800	1.3	900	1.3	2	100	12.5
Professional, scientific & technical	5,000	8.2	6,000	8.7	9.2	1,000	20.0
Business administration & support services	3,500	5.7	4,500	6.5	8.9	1,000	28.6
Public administration & defence	1,750	2.9	1,500	2.2	3.9	-250	-14.3
Education	9,000	14.8	10,000	14.5	8.4	1,000	11.1
Health	5,000	8.2	5,000	7.2	12.4	0	0.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	3,000	4.9	4,000	5.8	4.6	1,000	33.3
Column Total	61,000	100.0	69,000	100.0	100	8,000	13.1

Table 4 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The figure below demonstrates employment share by industry and compares this with the England average. This demonstrates that Manufacturing and Education are key to the Charnwood economy.

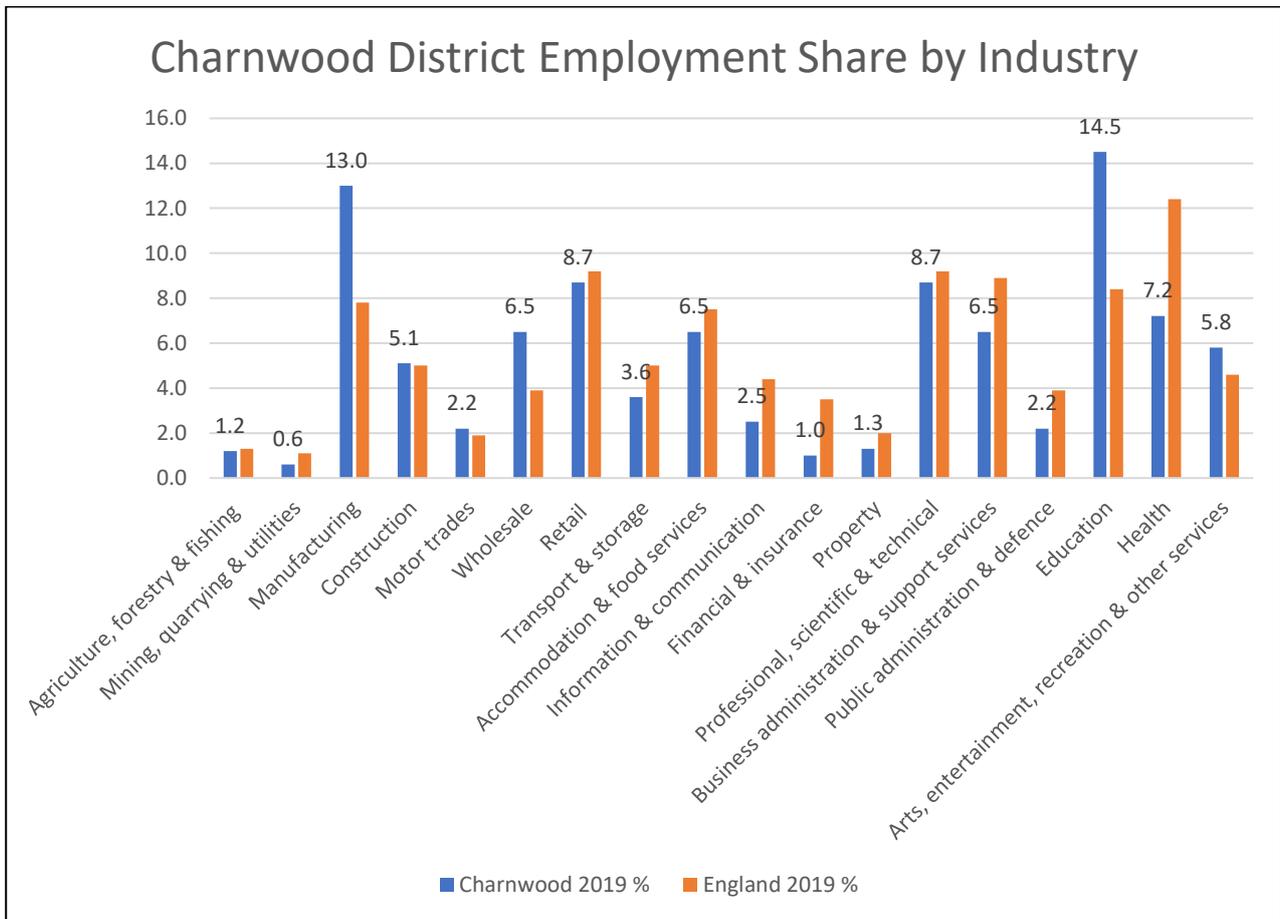


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Sector Analysis – Location Quotients

What differentiates the local industrial structure from others?

To understand what makes the local areas industry structure of different to others, location quotients for each sector area have been sought.

A location quotient is a ratio that is used to determine the concentration of a particular sector in an area in comparison to a larger benchmark area. Location quotients are traditionally used to compare a sector's share of employment.

For example, Sector A in the local area in 2019 employed 500 people or 2.1% of the local workforce. However, for the same period at a national level the same sector accounted 0.9% of all employment. Using the two percentage figures a location quotient can be sought. This is done by dividing the local percentage by the national one.

$$2.1/0.9 = 2.2 \text{ (Sector A location quotient)}$$

In general, a location quotient above 1.5 indicates that there is a degree of specialisation or concentration in a particular sector.

Note: It must be noted that a high location quotient does not always translate to a high employment share.

It must also be noted that an areas industry structure and its component parts will offer a range of opportunities and threats. The employment size of a sector may present a range of positives and negatives but cannot be viewed alone and areas must be considered such as a sectors value, productivity, ethics, it's age, image, attractiveness and how it will add value to those businesses and individuals that want to access it.

The figure below demonstrates those sectors locally that have a location quotient of 1.5 or above.

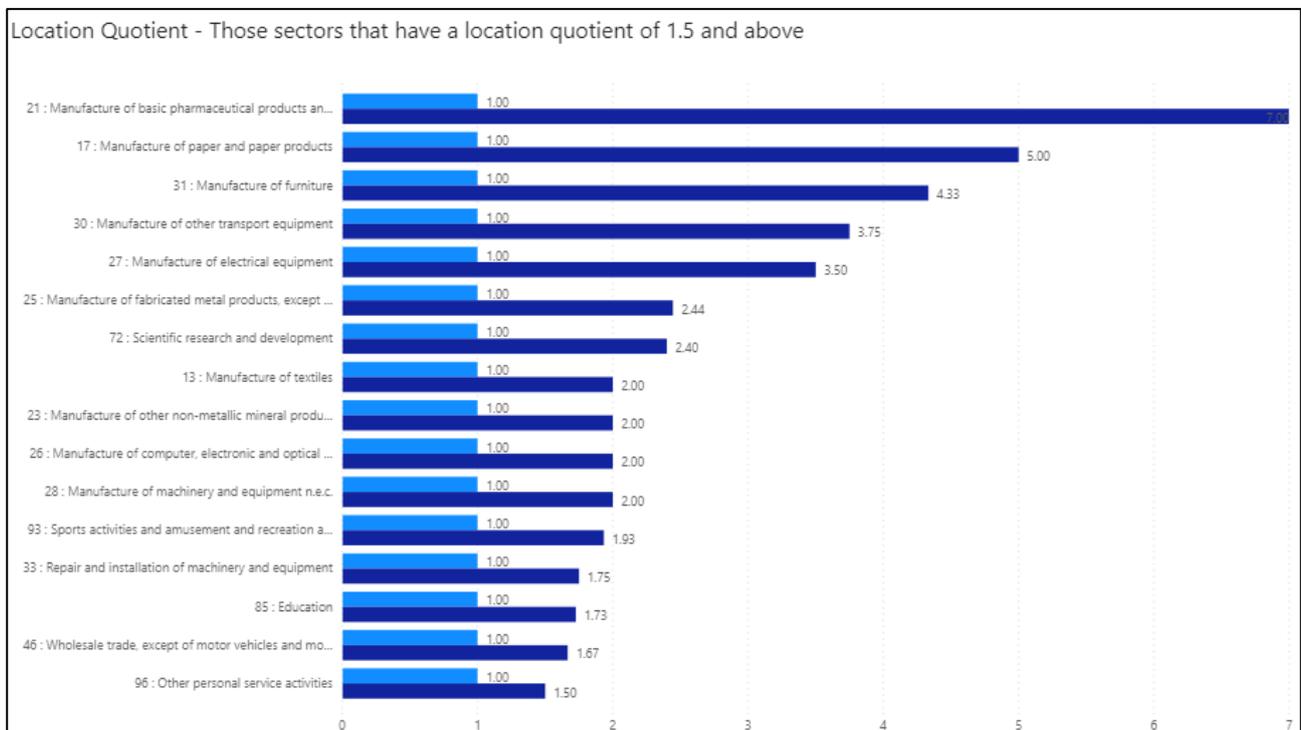


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The table below demonstrates these same sectors and how their share of employment compares to national figures.

Charnwood Industry 2 Digit	Charnwood Employment LQ	Charnwood Employment	Charnwood Employment Share	England Employment Share
13 : Manufacture of textiles	2.00	300	0.4	0.2
17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.00	700	1	0.2
21 : Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	7.00	500	0.7	0.1
23 : Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.00	400	0.6	0.3
25 : Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2.44	1500	2.2	0.9
26 : Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.00	400	0.6	0.3
27 : Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.50	450	0.7	0.2
28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.00	800	1.2	0.6
30 : Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.75	1000	1.5	0.4
31 : Manufacture of furniture	4.33	900	1.3	0.3
33 : Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.75	450	0.7	0.4
46 : Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.67	4500	6.5	3.9
72 : Scientific research and development	2.40	800	1.2	0.5
85 : Education	1.73	10000	14.5	8.4
93 : Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	1.93	2000	2.9	1.5
96 : Other personal service activities	1.50	1250	1.8	1.2
Total	NA	24700	36	18.2

Table 5 – location Quotient Employment Numbers

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The industrial structure of an area will impact upon the types of jobs that are needed to support it and the opportunities that it offers to the local workforce. It also has an impact on who is retained/ attracted to come and work within an area.

Jobs

It has been demonstrated that Charnwood districts share of employment in Education and Manufacturing outperform the average. This will inform the types of jobs that available within the Charnwood district area. The table below provides an understanding of the share of jobs by broad occupation area and compares these with the England average.

The table shows that Charnwood district has a higher than average share of professional occupations, associate professional and technical occupations, skilled trade occupations and process, plant and machine operatives. At 27.9% professional occupations is 6.4 percentage points higher than average (21.5%).

Charnwood district has a lower than average share of managers, directors and senior officials, caring, leisure and other service occupations and elementary occupations.

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate prof & tech occupations	Administrative and secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations
Charnwood	8,500	27,000	15,000	9,200	11,300	6,400	5,400	6,900	6,900
Charnwood %	8.8	27.9	15.5	9.5	11.7	6.6	5.6	7.1	7.2
England %	11.7	21.5	14.7	9.6	9.9	8.9	7	6.2	10.2

Table 6 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The figure below is a representation of the information above.

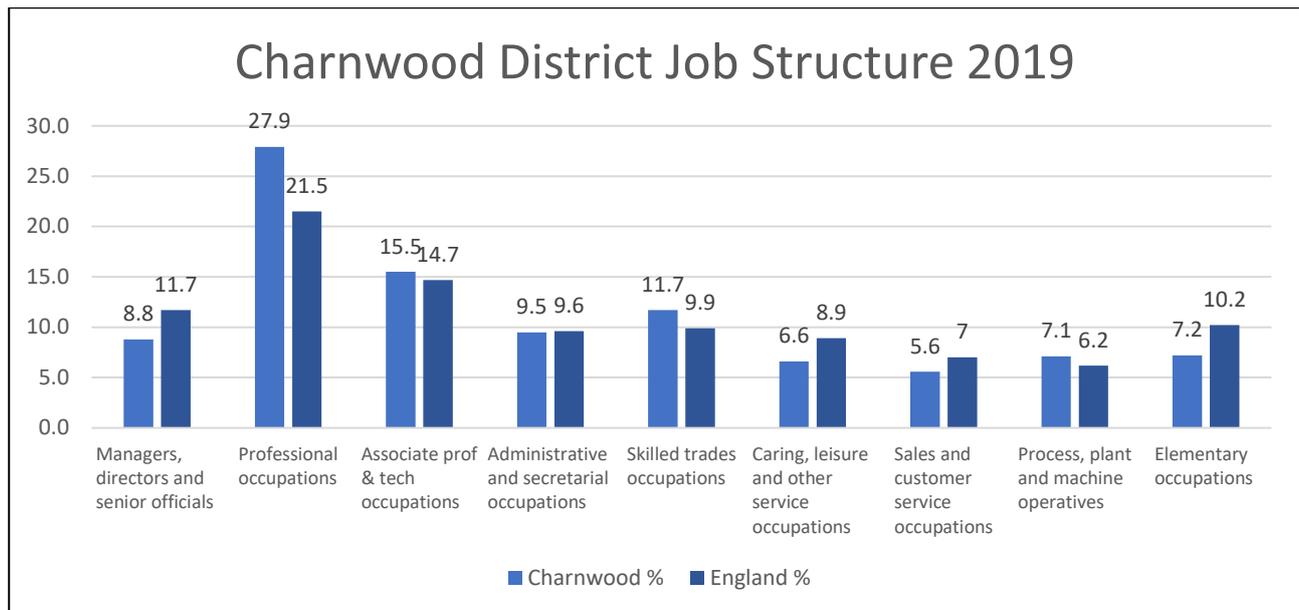


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Earnings

The industrial structure of an area will have an impact on the types of jobs that are available and the remuneration that is being offered within it.

The following information demonstrates mean resident based and workplace earnings in Charnwood. These are compared to the average for all, male and female resident based and workplace earners. Data is taken from 2014 onwards.

Resident Earnings

In 2020 the median resident earnings for the Charnwood district were £570. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £19.80. Between 2014 and 2020 Charnwood district median resident earnings grew by £56.90. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £599.50. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £27.80.

Female resident earnings were £493.60. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £50.70.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings the difference in 2020 was that female resident earnings were £83 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Charnwood	513.1	524.5	530.9	543.6	569	599	570	56.9
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-10.5	-7.4	-13.8	-12.2	-5.8	6.9	-19.8	-9.3
Charnwood (Male)	540.3	568.7	555.0	567.5	600.5	659.3	599.5	59.2
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	-25.2	-5.7	-30.2	-30.9	-13.4	23.8	-27.8	-2.6
Charnwood (Female)	472.4	479.1	476.0	473.5	466.5	516.2	493.6	21.2
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference Between	6.9	6.2	-7.4	-22.7	-44.7	-14.7	-50.7	-57.6

Table 7 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Resident earnings for the period 2014 to 2020 compared to the England average is presented below:

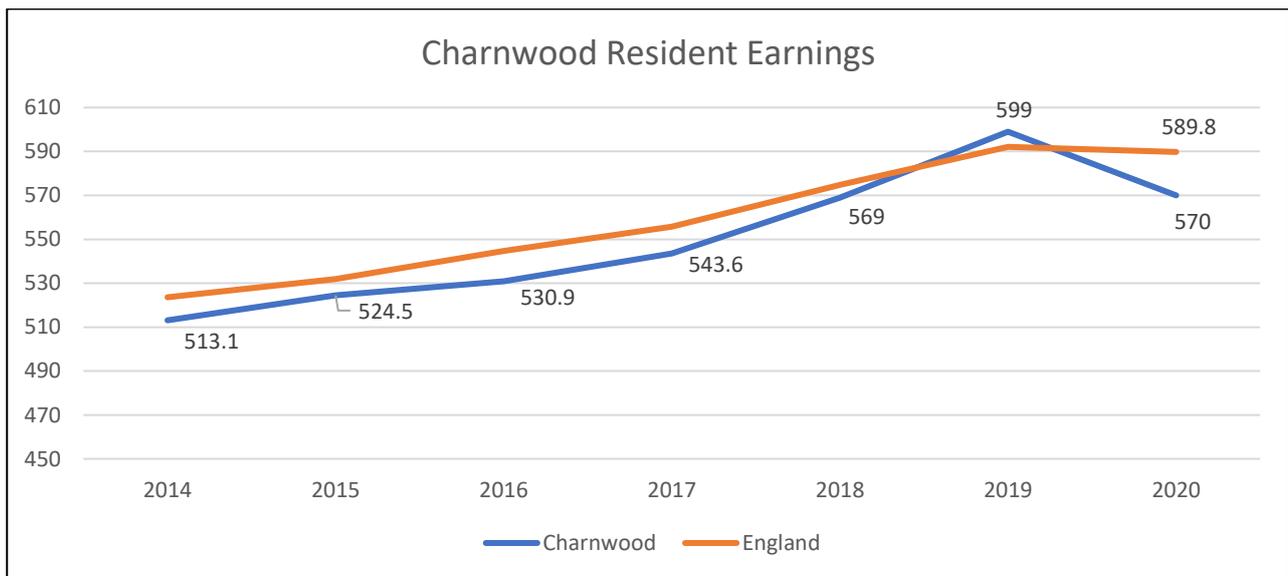


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Charnwood district were £536.70. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £53.20 (below average). Between 2014 and 2020 Charnwood district median workplace earnings grew by £27.60. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male resident earnings in Charnwood district were £575.20. In England they were £628. This is a difference of £52.80 (below average).

Female resident earnings were £472.50. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £71.50 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £155.50 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Charnwood	509.1	527.0	498.3	536.6	536.5	550.0	536.7	27.6
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-14.4	-4.6	-45.9	-19.2	-38.3	-42.2	-53.2	-38.8
Charnwood (Male)	565.2	576.0	555.3	584.4	610.1	630.2	575.2	10.0
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference Between Male & All	-0.2	1.9	-29.7	-14.1	-3.9	-6	-52.8	-52.6
Charnwood (Female)	379.9	384.7	426.6	413.9	432.3	460.2	472.5	92.6
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference Between Female & All	-85.4	-88.2	-56.1	-82.1	-78.8	-69.8	-71.5	13.9

Table 8 – Median Workplace Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

A representation of workplace earnings compared to the England average is presented below:

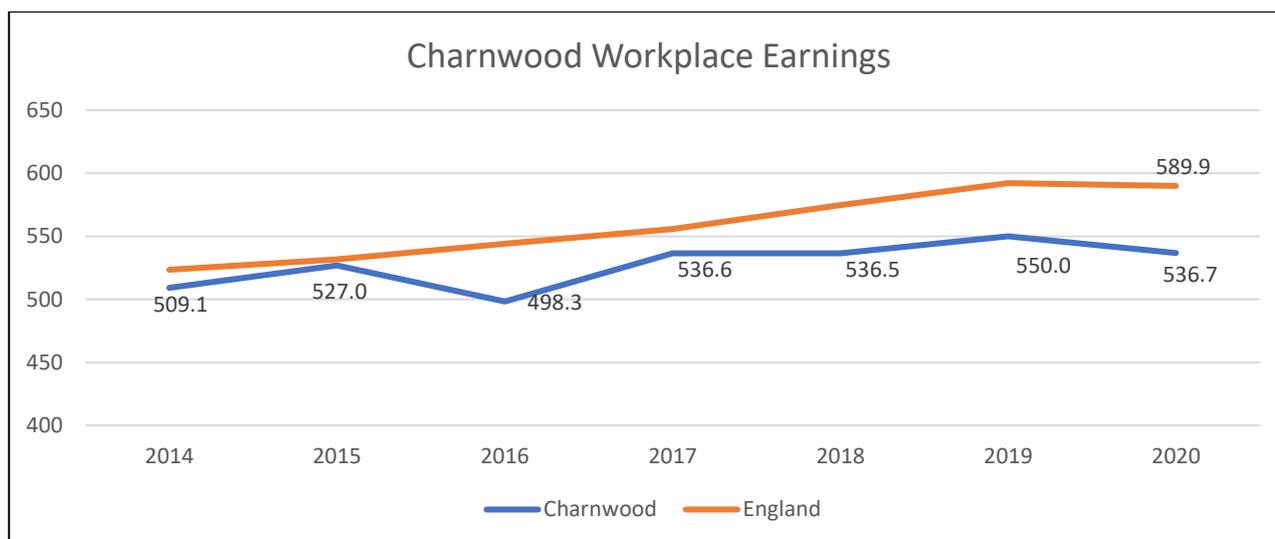


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Job Postings

To understand why wages are lower than average in the area it is useful to understand what jobs are being advertised locally.

The table below demonstrates the number of unique job postings for the years 2019 and 2020. This uses standard occupational codes (at a 2-digit level) and compares the share of unique job postings for each year.

Year 2020 occupation shares for unique postings are compared with the national average for each.

Before continuing it must be noted that figures for 2020 have been impacted by the Corona Virus pandemic. There were however more unique job postings in 2020 than 2019 (18,198 versus 19,174). This is a rise of 976 unique postings.

Of the 25 standard occupational codes there was growth in all but 9 of the occupation areas. Those occupation areas that saw the largest falls were Administrative Occupations, Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades and Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives.

Those occupation areas that saw the largest number of unique job postings were Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Caring Personal Service Occupations and Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals.

In terms of numbers those occupation areas that saw the largest growth in unique job postings were Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Caring Personal Service Occupations, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals.

The occupation area that saw the largest fall in job postings was Administrative Occupations.

When comparing the share of unique job postings with England, the share of postings in the Charnwood district is noticeably lower in Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals, Health Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals.

The occupation areas where Charnwood district has larger shares are Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals, Caring Personal Service Occupations, Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades and Elementary Administration and Service Occupations.

SOC	Charnwood Occupations	Unique Postings from Jan 2019 - Dec 2019	Unique Postings from Jan 2020 - Dec 2020	Share of Unique Job Postings 2019	Share of Unique Job Postings 2020	England Share of Unique Job Postings 2020	Growth in Unique Postings	% Growth in Unique Postings
11	Corporate Managers and Directors	800	906	4.4	4.7	5.4	106	13.3
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	402	328	2.2	1.7	1.8	(74)	(18.4)
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	1,306	1,624	7.2	8.5	10.0	318	24.3
22	Health Professionals	883	984	4.9	5.1	8.6	101	11.4
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	799	803	4.4	4.2	4.8	4	0.5
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	919	1,202	5.1	6.3	7.9	283	30.8
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	972	1,037	5.3	5.4	3.8	65	6.7
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	258	329	1.4	1.7	1.5	71	27.5
33	Protective Service Occupations	5	15	0.0	0.1	0.1	10	200.0
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	175	210	1.0	1.1	1.3	35	20.0
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	2,125	2,349	11.7	12.3	15.3	224	10.5
41	Administrative Occupations	2,005	1,608	11.0	8.4	7.8	(397)	(19.8)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	272	221	1.5	1.2	1.5	(51)	(18.8)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	17	34	0.1	0.2	0.1	17	100.0
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	1,221	1,180	6.7	6.2	4.4	(41)	(3.4)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	285	368	1.6	1.9	1.6	83	29.1
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	433	311	2.4	1.6	1.5	(122)	(28.2)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	1,476	2,050	8.1	10.7	8.0	574	38.9
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	122	130	0.7	0.7	0.7	8	6.6
71	Sales Occupations	403	390	2.2	2.0	1.8	(13)	(3.2)
72	Customer Service Occupations	399	343	2.2	1.8	1.3	(56)	(14.0)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	342	300	1.9	1.6	1.2	(42)	(12.3)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	1,005	868	5.5	4.5	3.2	(137)	(13.6)
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	247	256	1.4	1.3	0.8	9	3.6
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	1,327	1,328	7.3	6.9	5.6	1	0.1
	Total Across All Occupations	18,198	19,174	100.0	100.0	100.0	976	5.4

Table 9: Unique Job Postings

Source: EMSI

Note: EMSI job posting data is drawn from a range of sources and provides timely data on how the trend in the number of live job adverts is changing in the Leicester and Leicestershire area by occupation and geography. However, a number of these may not be removed from online job vacancy boards immediately once a position is filled, so the data may not fully reflect companies who have halted active recruitment.

The data is compiled from multiple job vacancy boards and adverts may still be considered "live" if the posting is still live on any board, even when it has already been removed from an alternative source.

The scope of online job adverts does not fully capture the region's economic activity because of differing advertising methods, for example, casual work may be advertised by word-of-mouth.

The figure below demonstrates the local share of unique job postings in 2020.

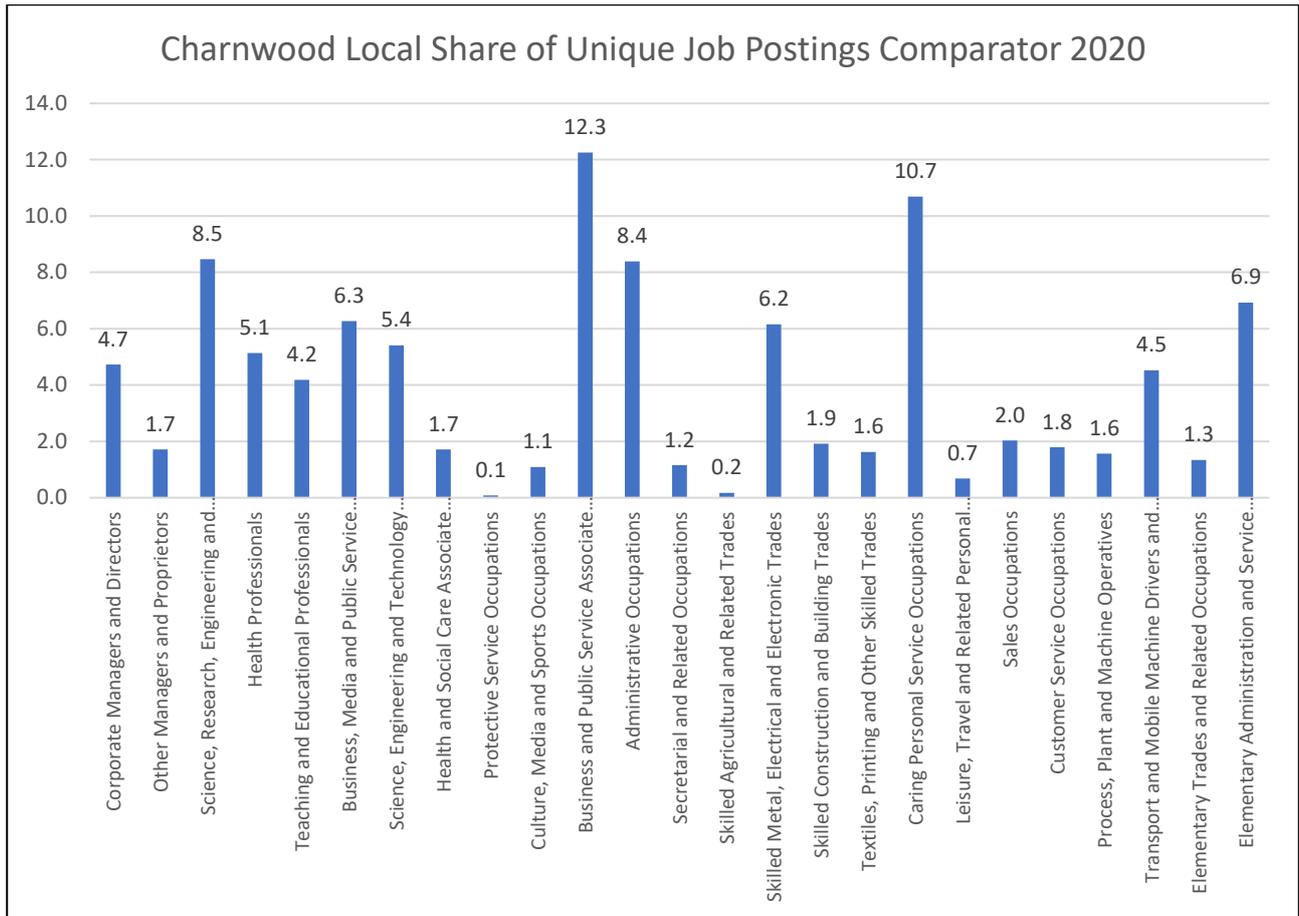


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

The figure below demonstrates the numbers of unique job postings over the year 2020. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic is clear. However, the number of unique job postings from September has been greater than the figures delivered before the pandemic.

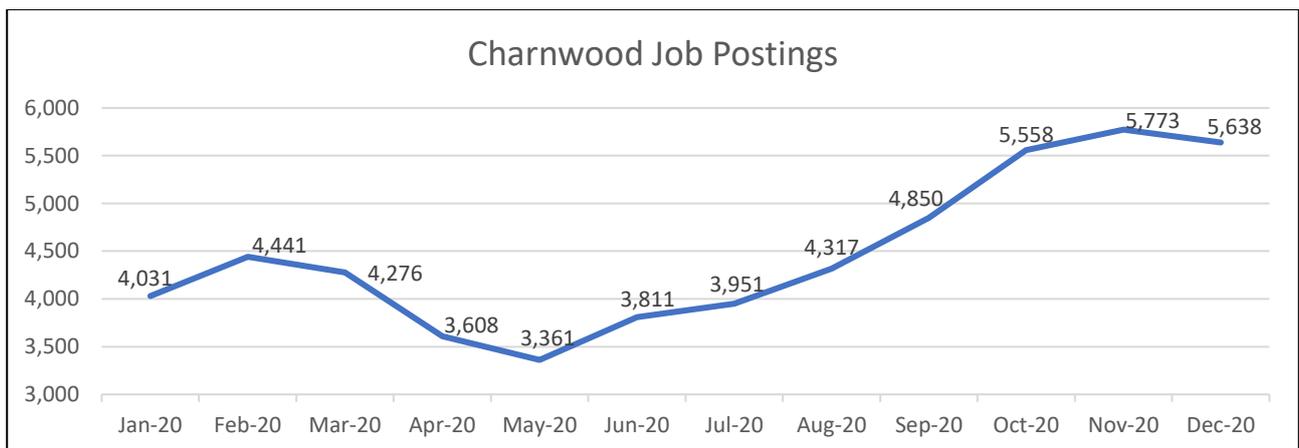


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Enterprises

In 2020 there were 43,365 enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire area. Over 13,000 of these were based in Leicester and more than 30,000 in Leicestershire.

Over the period 2011 to 2020 the number of enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire areas grew by 11,750. This is growth of 37.2%. In England there was growth of 34.3%. In Leicester over the same period there was growth of 64.6% and Leicestershire 27.8%.

In Charnwood district in 2011 there were 5,020 enterprises. In 2020 there were 6,710. This is growth of 1,690 enterprises or 33.7%. This is in line with the average for enterprise growth over the period (34.3%).

	2011	2016	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %
Blaby	3,335	4,170	4,085	4,180	845	25.3
Charnwood	5,020	6,185	6,700	6,710	1,690	33.7
Harborough	4,310	5,130	5,340	5,540	1,230	28.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	3,825	4,500	4,635	4,865	1,040	27.2
Leicester	8,030	10,960	12,775	13,215	5,185	64.6
Leicestershire	23,590	28,510	29,575	30,150	6,560	27.8
LLEP Area	31,615	39,470	42,345	43,365	11,750	37.2
Melton	2,155	2,500	2,560	2,530	375	17.4
NW Leicestershire	3,470	4,110	4,290	4,330	860	24.8
Oadby & Wigston	1,470	1,915	1,965	2,000	530	36.1
East Midlands	140,945	172,700	180,455	184,015	43,070	30.6
England	1,780,825	2,213,650	2,360,780	2,390,970	610,145	34.3

Table 10: Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

The figure below demonstrates the numbers and growth in enterprises in the Charnwood district area over the period 2011 to 2020.

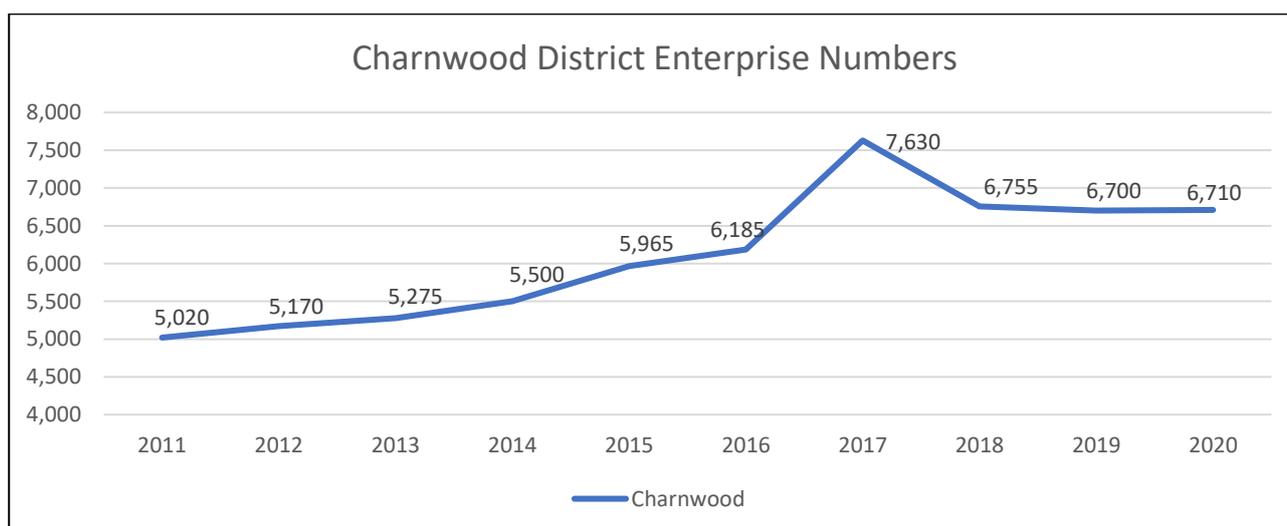


Figure 13: Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

Looking at individual industry areas it is seen that growth in terms of numbers over the period 2011 to 2020 has been greatest in Construction, Transport and Storage, Information and Communication, Professional,

Scientific and Technical, Business Administration and Support Services and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Service.

The industry areas that contain the largest share of businesses are Construction and Professional, Scientific and Technical.

When compared to 2020 data for England on average the Charnwood district area has significantly larger shares of Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail enterprises.

Notably England has larger shares of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Information and Communication and Professional, Scientific and Technical enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	Charnwood District % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	185	205	205	20	10.8	3.1	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	25	35	35	10	40.0	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	480	505	505	25	5.2	7.5	4.9
Construction	655	860	870	215	32.8	13.0	12.8
Motor trades	205	260	245	40	19.5	3.7	2.8
Wholesale	315	325	335	20	6.3	5.0	3.8
Retail	505	535	535	30	5.9	8.0	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	195	310	320	125	64.1	4.8	4.6
Accommodation & food services	300	395	390	90	30.0	5.8	5.6
Information & communication	275	400	400	125	45.5	6.0	8.7
Financial & insurance	95	130	135	40	42.1	2.0	2.3
Property	165	220	225	60	36.4	3.4	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	685	1,100	1,080	395	57.7	16.1	17.5
Business administration & support services	320	575	565	245	76.6	8.4	8.8
Public administration & defence	15	25	25	10	66.7	0.4	0.3
Education	80	135	125	45	56.3	1.9	1.7
Health	190	260	265	75	39.5	3.9	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	325	430	445	120	36.9	6.6	6.3
Column Total	5,020	6,700	6,710	1,690	33.7	100.0	100.0

Table 11: Industry Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

As employment numbers and enterprises have a time lag, data has been presented below for those industry areas that have seen business failures over the period 2020.

It is uncertain how closures have been affected by the introduction of legislation/ support schemes designed to assist businesses during the Corona Virus pandemic. It is thought that the introduction of things like the Furlough Scheme have acted as a break on the number of businesses failing.

The table below demonstrates the difference between closures locally and those for England.

Industry areas have been ordered to demonstrate which industries have had the greatest number of dissolved businesses. Only industry areas that have had 5 or more business failures are included.

Activity (prim. UK SIC 2007)	Solved Businesses	% Share	England % Share
Other personal service activities	174	19.7	5.7
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	67	7.6	6.5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57	6.4	7.0
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	55	6.2	7.0
Food and beverage service activities	53	6.0	5.5
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	36	4.1	7.8
Land transport and transport via pipelines	33	3.7	2.8
Specialised construction activities	32	3.6	4.7
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31	3.5	3.3
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	31	3.5	2.7
Construction of buildings	24	2.7	3.4
Real estate activities	24	2.7	4.0
Human health activities	23	2.6	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17	1.9	1.6
Legal and accounting activities	12	1.4	1.3
Education	12	1.4	1.7
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	11	1.2	2.0
Employment activities	11	1.2	1.9
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	10	1.1	1.8
Advertising and market research	10	1.1	0.9
Social work activities without accommodation	8	0.9	0.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	7	0.8	0.3
Postal and courier activities	7	0.8	0.4
Services to buildings and landscape activities	7	0.8	1.0
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	7	0.8	1.1
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	6	0.7	0.6
Activities of membership organisations	5	0.6	0.3
n.a.	33	3.7	5.9
All	884	100.0	100.0

Table 12 – Business Failures

Source: BVD Fame

Gross Value Added (GVA)

To understand how the local employment and industry structure impacts upon the local areas productivity it may be useful to look at local industry Gross Value Added (GVA).

GVA is a productivity measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy less the cost of all inputs and raw materials directly attributable to that production.

Productivity measures are often used to indicate how well a country can use its human and physical resources to generate economic growth. Strong economic growth will generally mean an improvement in living standards. However, productivity alone does not tell us everything about the economic wellbeing of different areas. The potential of any given place depends on the mix of industries, the infrastructure and the size of settlements it contains. **Based on these circumstances, even an area with low productivity might be performing as well as it can.**

GVA in the Leicester and Leicestershire area is £23.6bn. In Charnwood district it is £3.1bn. The broad industry areas with the largest share of GVA are Manufacturing and Education. These are the largest employers in the area and together employ nearly 19,000 employees. Their combined value is worth more than £983,000,000.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	435	30,750,820
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	515	57,460,899
3 : Manufacturing (C)	8,740	579,891,987
4 : Construction (F)	3,165	287,336,819
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	1,875	106,421,494
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	3,500	168,902,791
7 : Retail (Part G)	6,000	205,690,141
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	2,125	96,087,884
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	4,400	78,786,263
10 : Information & communication (J)	2,100	133,441,163
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	675	52,241,846
12 : Property (L)	700	88,491,835
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	5,190	275,810,497
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	4,385	139,583,731
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	1,625	88,214,286
16 : Education (P)	10,000	403,426,689
17 : Health (Q)	6,125	199,319,686
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	4,215	142,618,138
Column Total	65,770	3,134,476,966

Table 13 – ONS Gross Value Added by Industry Area

Source: ONS Regional Gross Value Added (balanced) by Industry: all NUTS Level Regions, ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Note: Gross Value-Added figures have been derived from data supplied by the Office for National Statistics that considers the Leicester, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire area as a whole. The data supplied has been broken down by the number of employees contained within that area and within each of the industry areas. Data has then been applied by each local geography. As a result, the data supplied should be treated with caution.

Education and Skills

Level 2

The data below is taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey and relates to the periods 2011 to 2018 and 2019.

The table and figure below demonstrate the numbers and growth of the working age population with a Level 2 and above. Data is demonstrated for local, district authority and local enterprise partnership areas. These can be compared with regional and national figures.

Area	Jan 2011- Dec 2011	Jan 2018- Dec 2018	Jan 2019- Dec 2019	Growth 2011 - 19	% Growth 2011 - 19	Growth 2018 - 19	% Growth 2018 - 19
Blaby	42,100	45,000	48,500	6,400	15.2	3,500	7.8
Charnwood	77,700	94,000	94,800	17,100	22.0	800	0.9
Harborough	39,100	43,800	43,100	4,000	10.2	-700	-1.6
Hinckley & Bosworth	44,200	49,200	57,100	12,900	29.2	7,900	16.1
Melton	24,100	22,300	22,400	-1,700	-7.1	100	0.4
NW Leicestershire	41,400	47,700	51,800	10,400	25.1	4,100	8.6
Oadby & Wigston	24,200	25,700	25,000	800	3.3	-700	-2.7
Leicester	133,100	139,500	151,400	18,300	13.7	11,900	8.5
Leicestershire	292,900	327,500	342,700	49,800	17.0	15,200	4.6
LLEP Area	426,000	467,000	494,100	68,100	16.0	27,100	5.8
East Midlands	1,944,500	2,110,900	2,184,900	240,400	12.4	74,000	3.5
England	23,373,100	25,974,700	26,292,100	2,919,000	12.5	317,400	1.2

Table 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area in 2019, 494,100 had a Level 2 and above. This is 75.1% of the working age population. In England the figure was 75.7%. The figure for Leicester was 64.3% and Leicestershire 81.2%.

Attainment in the Leicester and Leicestershire area is in line with the average. In Leicester however it is 11.4 percentage points lower than average.

In Charnwood district in 2019 there were 94,800 that had a Level 2 and above. This is 80.3% of the working age population.

The figure below presents timeseries data for the period 2011 to 2019 for the Charnwood, local enterprise partnership and national areas.

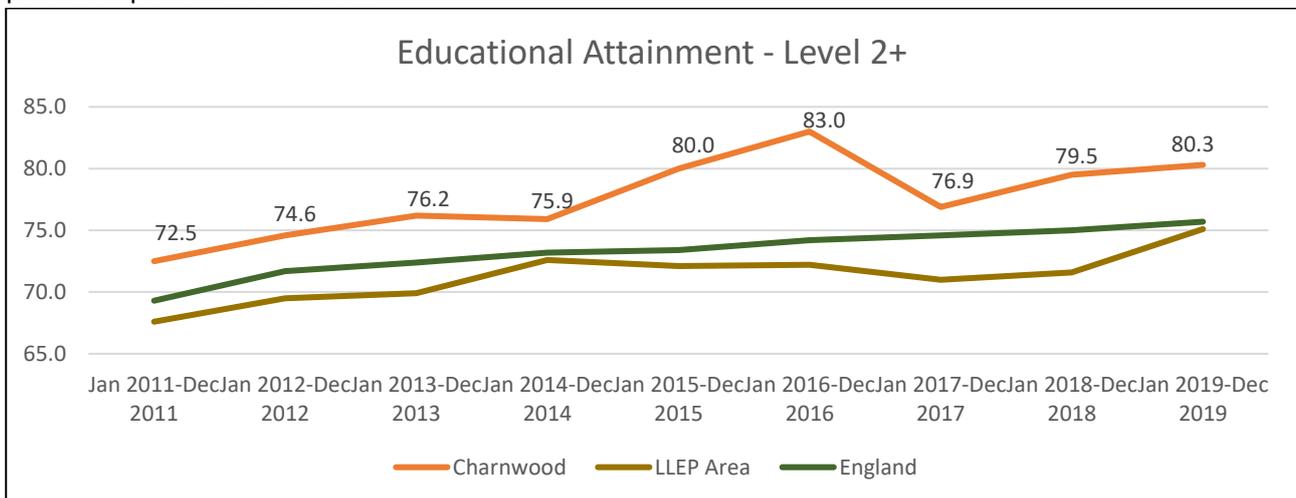


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Level 4

The data below is taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey and relates to the periods 2011 to 2018 and 2019.

The table and figure below demonstrate the numbers and growth of the working age population with a Level 4 and above. Data is demonstrated for local, district authority and local enterprise partnership areas. These can be compared with regional and national figures.

Area	Jan 2011- Dec 2011	Jan 2018- Dec 2018	Jan 2019- Dec 2019	Growth 2011 - 19	% Growth 2011 - 19	Growth 2018 - 19	% Growth 2018 - 19
Blaby	14,200	20,500	22,800	8,600	60.6	2,300	11.2
Charnwood	35,300	45,400	55,500	20,200	57.2	10,100	22.2
Harborough	20,000	21,500	21,900	1,900	9.5	400	1.9
Hinckley & Bosworth	15,600	22,300	28,300	12,700	81.4	6,000	26.9
Melton	10,700	11,500	8,100	-2,600	-24.3	-3,400	-29.6
NW Leicestershire	16,400	20,300	20,900	4,500	27.4	600	3.0
Oadby & Wigston	10,400	17,600	14,800	4,400	42.3	-2,800	-15.9
Leicester	60,300	66,400	78,300	18,000	29.9	11,900	17.9
Leicestershire	122,500	159,000	172,300	49,800	40.7	13,300	8.4
LLEP Area	182,800	225,400	250,600	67,800	37.1	25,200	11.2
East Midlands	806,600	974,400	1,001,500	194,900	24.2	27,100	2.8
England	10,972,000	13,513,600	13,906,500	2,934,500	26.7	392,900	2.9

Table 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area in 2019, 250,600 had Level 4 and above. This is 38.1% of the working age population. In England the figure was 40%. The figure for Leicester was 33.2% and Leicestershire 40.8%.

Attainment in the Leicester and Leicestershire area is below the average. In Leicester it is 6.8 percentage points lower than average.

In Charnwood district in 2019 there were 55,500 that had a Level 4 and above. This is 47% of the working age population. This is higher than average (40%).

The figure below presents timeseries data for the period 2011 to 2019 for the Charnwood, local enterprise partnership and national areas.

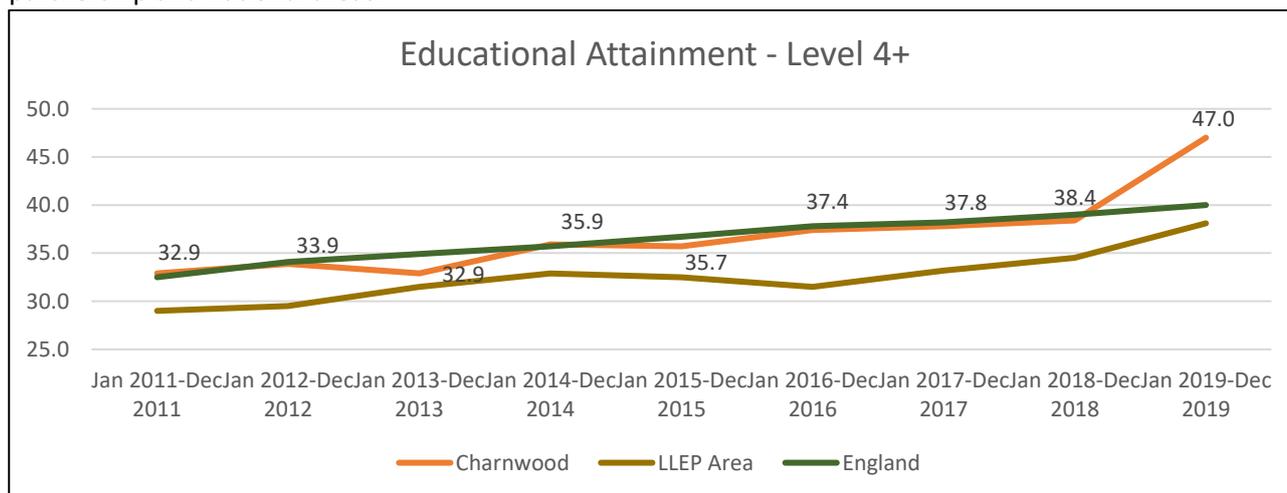


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and figure below provide an understanding apprenticeship take-up (starts) in the Charnwood district area by broad subject area, ethnicity, sex and age group in the academic year 2019/2020.

In the academic year 2019/2020 there were 1,040 apprenticeship starts. Of these 86.5% of all apprenticeships were either in Business, Administration and Law, Construction, Planning and the Built Environment, Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies, Health, Public Services and Care and Retail and Commercial Enterprise.

There is no representation from Arts, Media and Publishing, Science and Mathematics and Social Sciences.

Eighty-eight-point five percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students. On average there are more males than females undertaking apprenticeships.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	1.9
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	250	24.0
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	140	13.5
Education and Training	60	5.8
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	170	16.3
Health, Public Services and Care	180	17.3
Information and Communication Technology	30	2.9
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	1.9
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	160	15.4
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	70	6.7
Black/ African Caribbean	10	1.0
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	20	1.9
Not App/ Known	20	1.9
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0
White	920	88.5
Male	580	55.8
Female	460	44.2
Under 19	290	27.9
19-24	280	26.9
25+	470	45.2

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

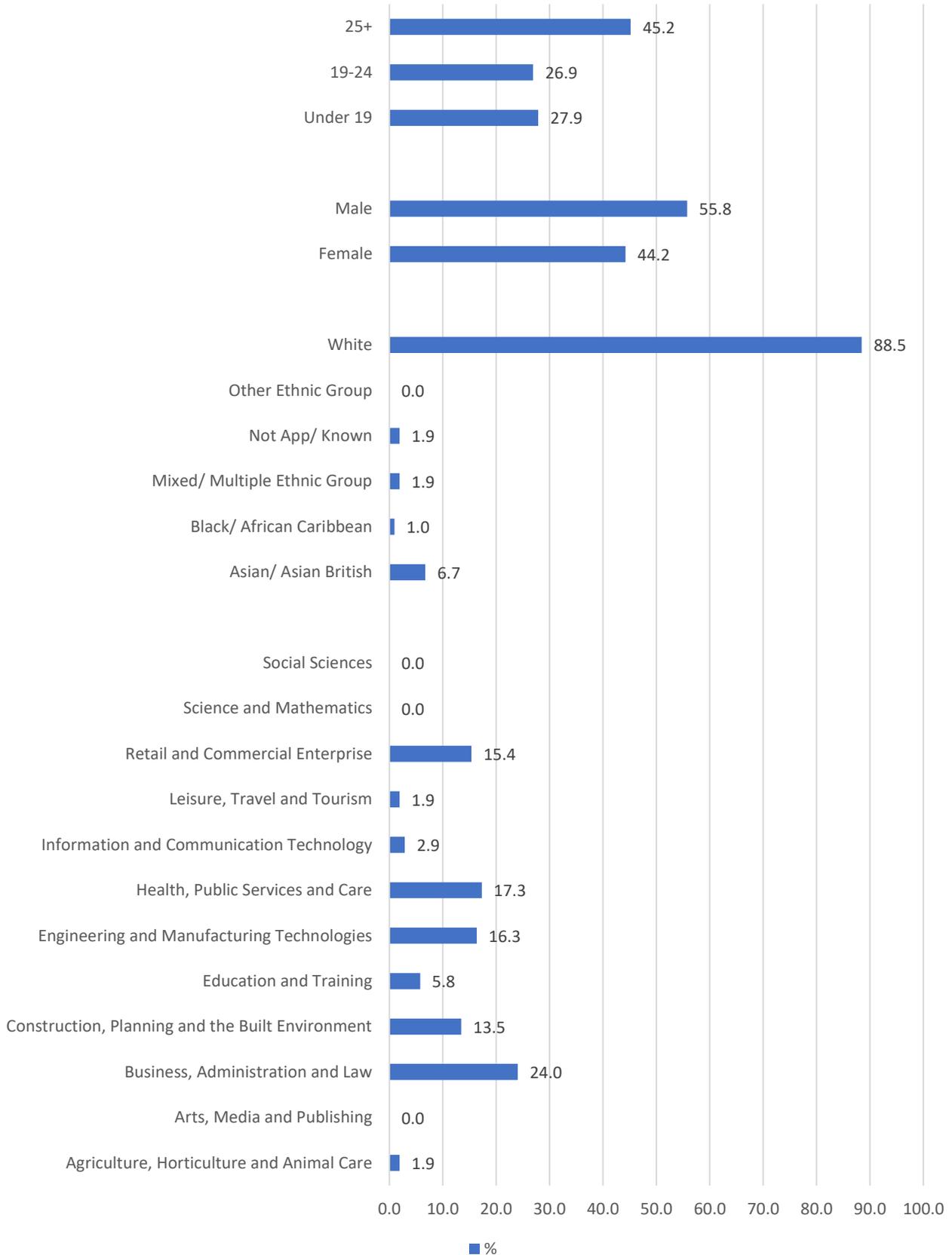


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education