

# Annual Economic Profile- Harborough

## 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 Harborough district there are 93,800 residents. This is 8.8% of the population of Leicester and Leicestershire and 13.3% of Leicestershire.

Age	LLEP Area	%	Leicester	%	Leicestershire	%	Harborough	%	England	%
Total	1,060,400	100.0	354,200	100.0	706,200	100.0	93,800	100.0	56,287,000	100.0
Aged 0 - 15	202,800	19.1	76,100	21.5	126,800	17.9	17,200	18.3	10,816,700	19.2
Aged 18 - 24	112,800	10.6	51,700	14.6	61,100	8.7	5,700	6.1	4,746,600	8.4
Aged 16 - 64	669,600	63.1	235,100	66.4	434,500	61.5	56,000	59.7	35,116,600	62.4
Aged 65+	188,000	17.7	43,100	12.2	144,900	20.5	20,600	21.9	10,353,700	18.4

Table 1 – Population

Source: ONS Population Estimates

Fifty-nine-point seven percent (56,000) of Harborough'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 LLEP area 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 Harborough district 21.9% of the population are 65 and over. This is 3.5 percentage points higher than average.

Harborough has on average a smaller share of the population that are aged 18-24 (6.2% versus 8.4%).

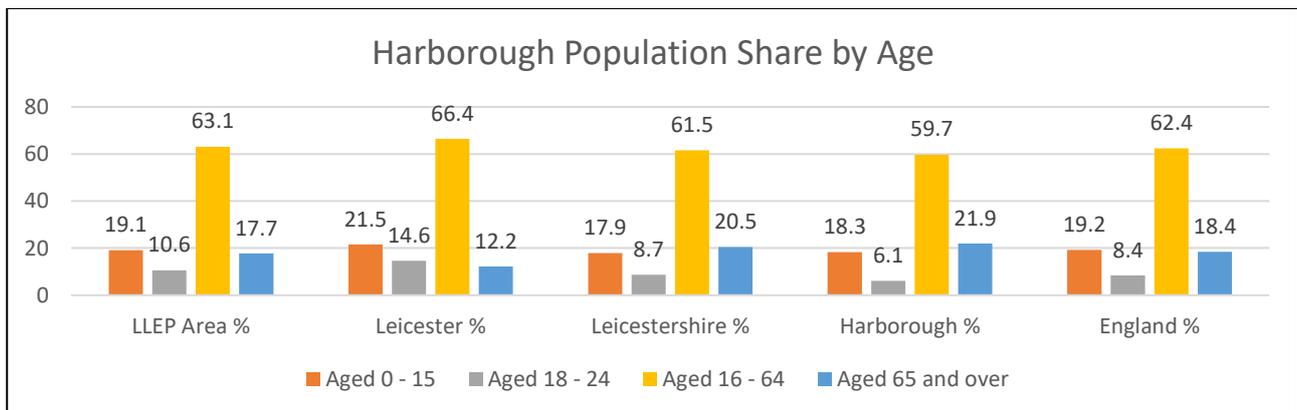


Figure 1 – Population by Age

Source: ONS Population Estimates

The figure below demonstrates the share of males and females that are of working age. Of the areas identified Harborough has a significantly lower share of male and female residents that are of working age.

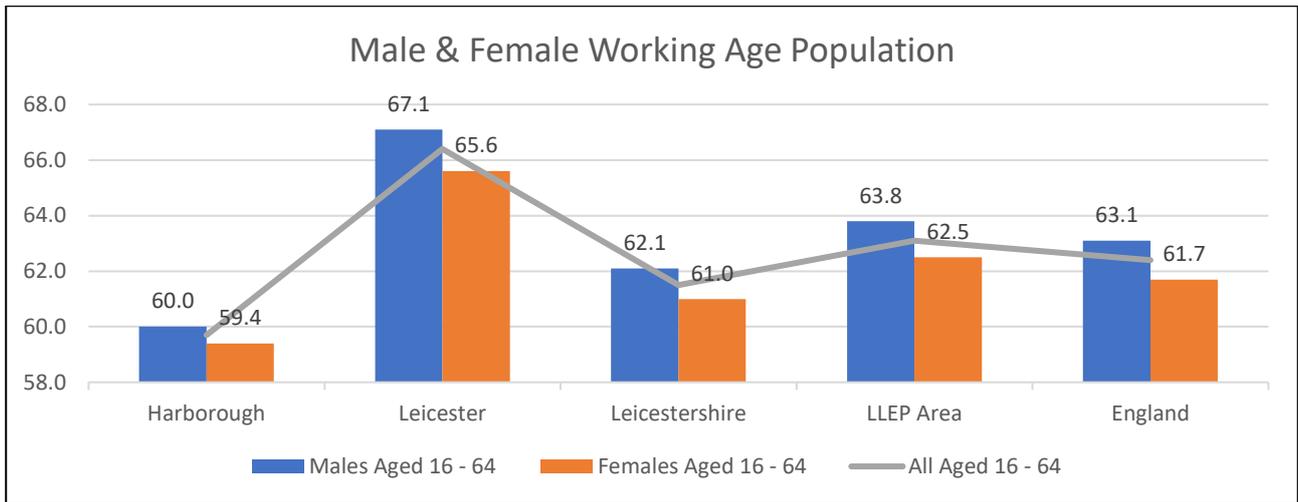


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex  
Source: ONS Population Estimates

### Economic Activity/ Inactivity

The table and graphs 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 currently 80.4%. This is above the average of 79.4%. In Harborough the figure is 85.4%. This is the second highest activity rate of the areas identified and 6 percentage points higher than the average.

Male and female economic activity rates in Harborough (85% and 85.8%) are both higher than average (84.7% and 81%). At 85.8% the female activity rate exceeds its male equivalent. The female activity rate is 10.4 percentage points higher than the England average (75.4%).

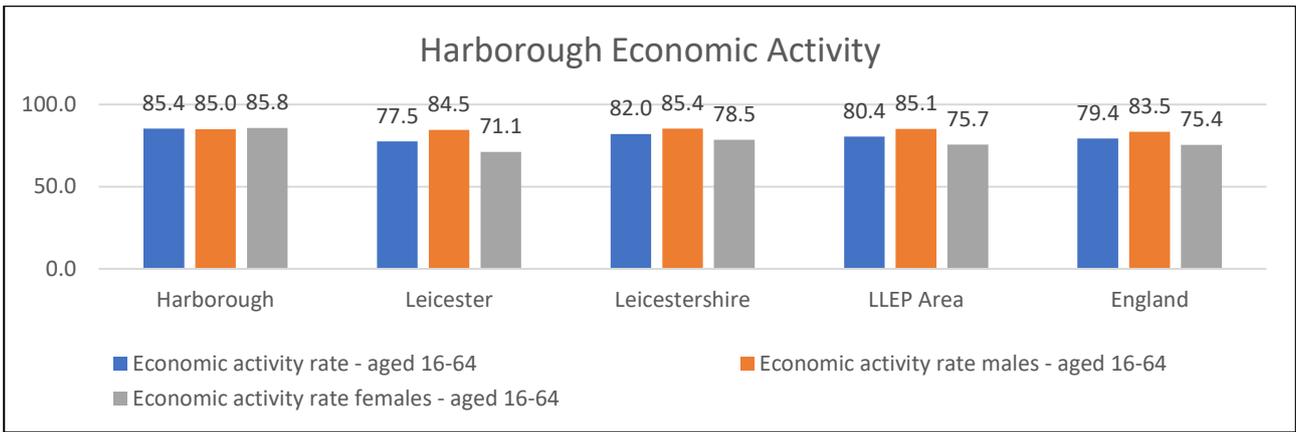


Figure 3 – Economic Activity  
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The figure below demonstrates those who are economically inactive. As might be expected inactivity rates are lower than average.

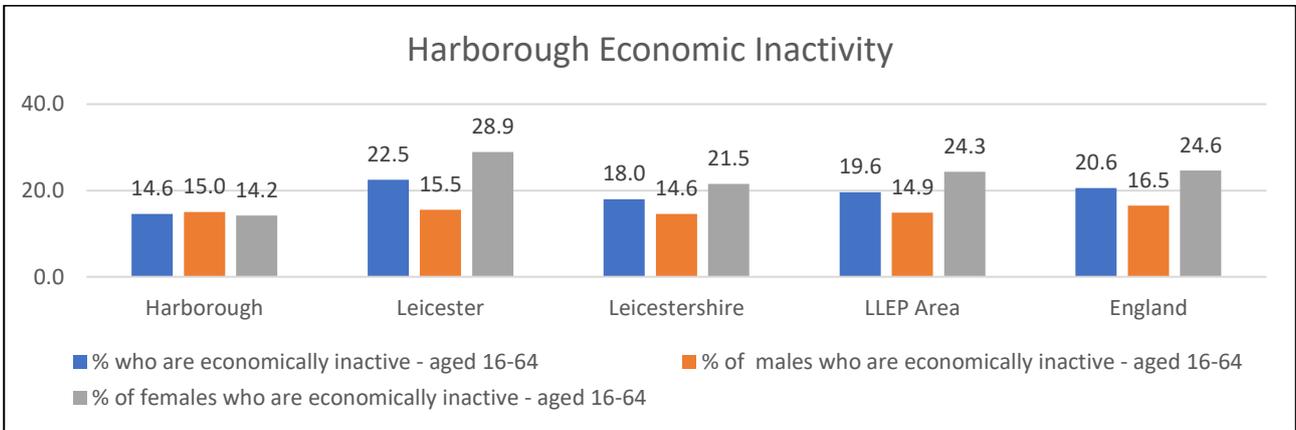


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity  
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

## Employment

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

In Harborough district in 2019 there was employment of 43,000. In 2011 there was employment of 38,000. This is growth of 5,000 or 13.2%. 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 Harborough district over this period.

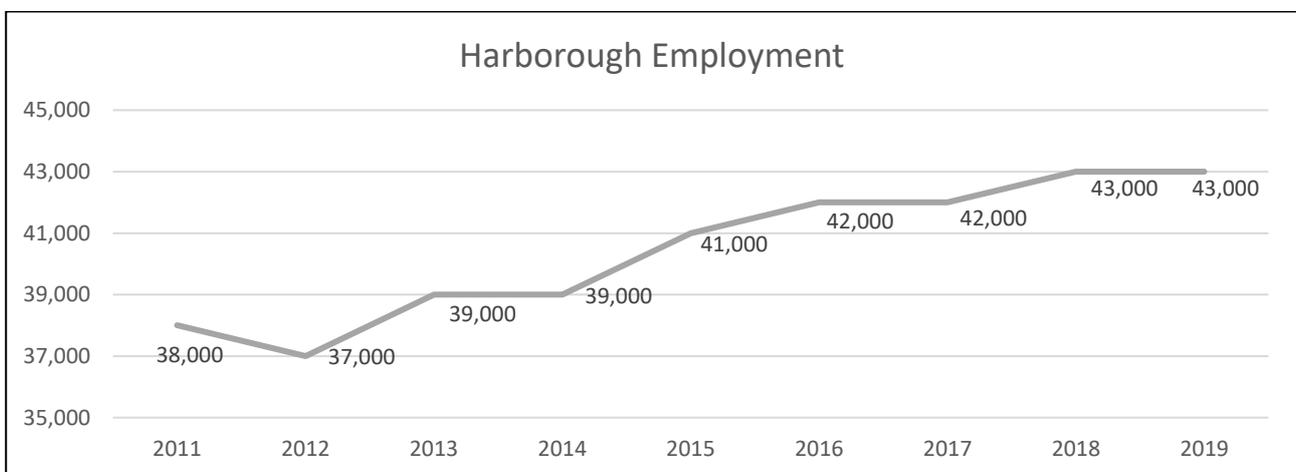


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

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 Harborough district in 2011 and 2019, it demonstrates where there has been growth in employment numbers between 2011 and 2019 and it compares the share of employment with the average.

In 2011 the share of employment was largest in Wholesale, Retail, Transport and Storage and Business Administration and Support Services. Together in 2011 these made up 44.7% of all employment. In 2019 these made up 38.3% of all employment. Over the period both Transport and Storage and Business Administration and Support Services saw falls in employment. These same sectors along with Professional, Scientific and Technical, Wholesale and Retail, are still the largest in the area. Transport and Storage at 14% is the largest.

Professional, Scientific and Technical had a 5.3% share of employment in 2011. In 2019 it was 9.3%. Employment in this broad sector area grew from 2,000 to 4,000. This is a 100% increase.

When compared with the share of employment nationally the share of employment on average is notably smaller in Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance and public services. However, it is notably larger in Wholesale, Transport and Storage and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

	Harborough 2011	Harborough 2011 %	Harborough 2019	Harborough 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 - 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,750	4.6	2,000	4.7	1.3	250	14.3
Mining, quarrying & utilities	700	1.8	450	0.9	1.1	-250	-35.7
Manufacturing	2,500	6.6	3,000	7.0	7.8	500	20.0
Construction	2,000	5.3	2,500	5.8	5	500	25.0
Motor trades	900	2.4	1,000	2.3	1.9	100	11.1
Wholesale	3,000	7.9	3,500	8.1	3.9	500	16.7
Retail	3,000	7.9	3,500	8.1	9.2	500	16.7
Transport & storage	7,000	18.4	6,000	14.0	5	-1,000	-14.3
Accommodation & food services	2,500	6.6	3,000	7.0	7.5	500	20.0
Information & communication	1,000	2.6	1,250	2.9	4.4	250	25.0
Financial & insurance	500	1.3	600	1.4	3.5	100	20.0
Property	450	1.2	900	2.1	2	450	100.0
Professional, scientific & technical	2,000	5.3	4,000	9.3	9.2	2,000	100.0
Business administration & support services	4,000	10.5	3,500	8.1	8.9	-500	-12.5
Public administration & defence	900	2.4	900	2.1	3.9	0	0.0
Education	2,500	6.6	3,000	7.0	8.4	500	20.0
Health	2,500	6.6	2,500	5.8	12.4	0	0.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1,500	3.9	1,750	4.1	4.6	250	16.7
Column Total	38,000	100.0	43,000	100.0	100	5,000	13.2

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 Transport and Storage is key to the Harborough district economy.

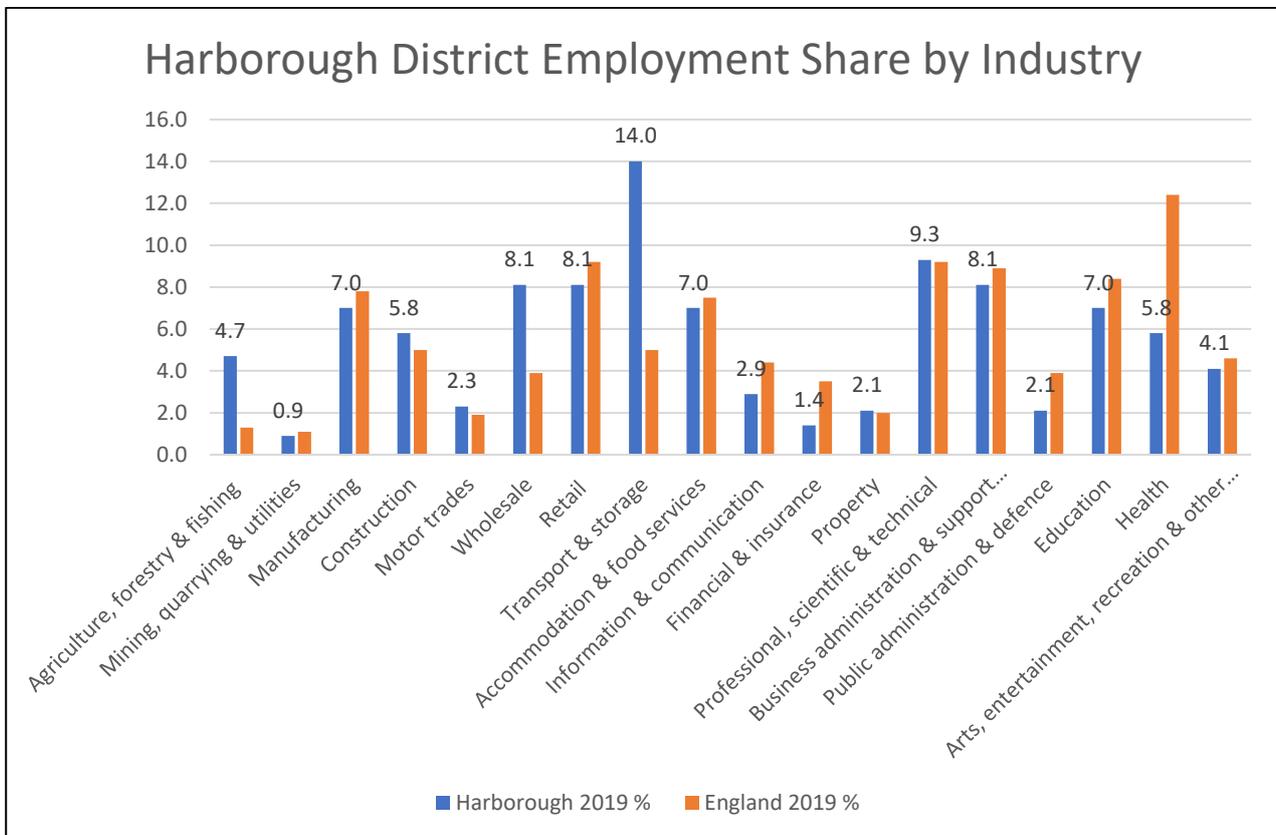


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area

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 different to others, location quotients for each sector area has 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.

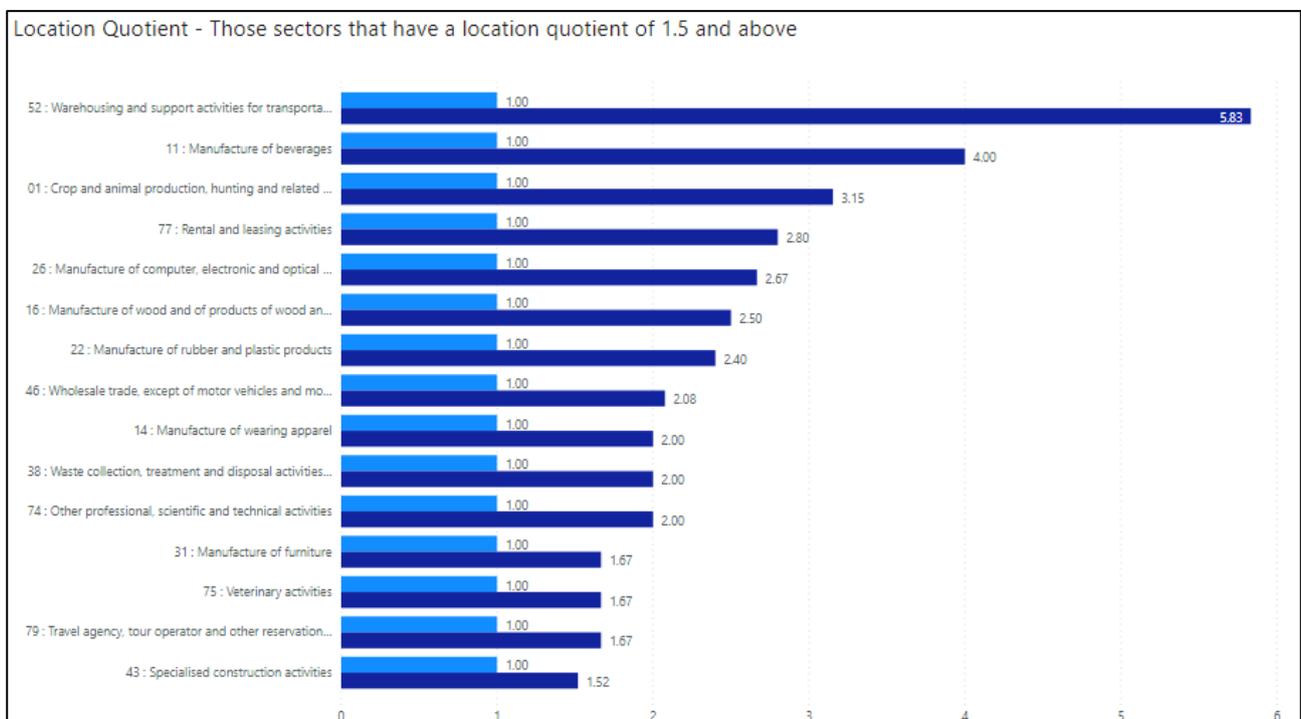


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

Industry 2 Digit	Harborough Employment LQ	Harborough Employment	Harborough Employment Share	England Employment Share
01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	3.15	1750	4.1	1.3
11 : Manufacture of beverages	4.00	150	0.4	0.1
14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.00	75	0.2	0.1
16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	2.50	200	0.5	0.2
22 : Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2.40	500	1.2	0.5
26 : Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.67	350	0.8	0.3
31 : Manufacture of furniture	1.67	200	0.5	0.3
38 : Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2.00	350	0.8	0.4
43 : Specialised construction activities	1.52	1750	4.1	2.7
46 : Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.08	3500	8.1	3.9
52 : Warehousing and support activities for transportation	5.83	4500	10.5	1.8
74 : Other professional, scientific and technical activities	2.00	600	1.4	0.7
75 : Veterinary activities	1.67	225	0.5	0.3
77 : Rental and leasing activities	2.80	600	1.4	0.5
79 : Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	1.67	200	0.5	0.3
Totals	NA	14950	35	13.4

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. In the case of Harborough, it's location and position in relation to London is also a key factor.

## Jobs

The table below provides an understanding of the share of jobs by broad occupation areas and compares these with the England average.

The table shows that Harborough district has a larger share of jobs that are managers, directors and senior officials, professional occupations, administrative and secretarial occupations, skilled trade occupations and sales and customer service occupations.

Caring, leisure and other service occupations and process, plant and machine operatives only make up 5% of occupations in the area.

	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
Harborough	7,800	11,000	5,700	5,700	5,800	1,100	5,300	1,300	5,100
Harborough %	15.9	22.5	11.7	11.7	11.9	2.3	10.7	2.7	10.5
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 some of the information above.

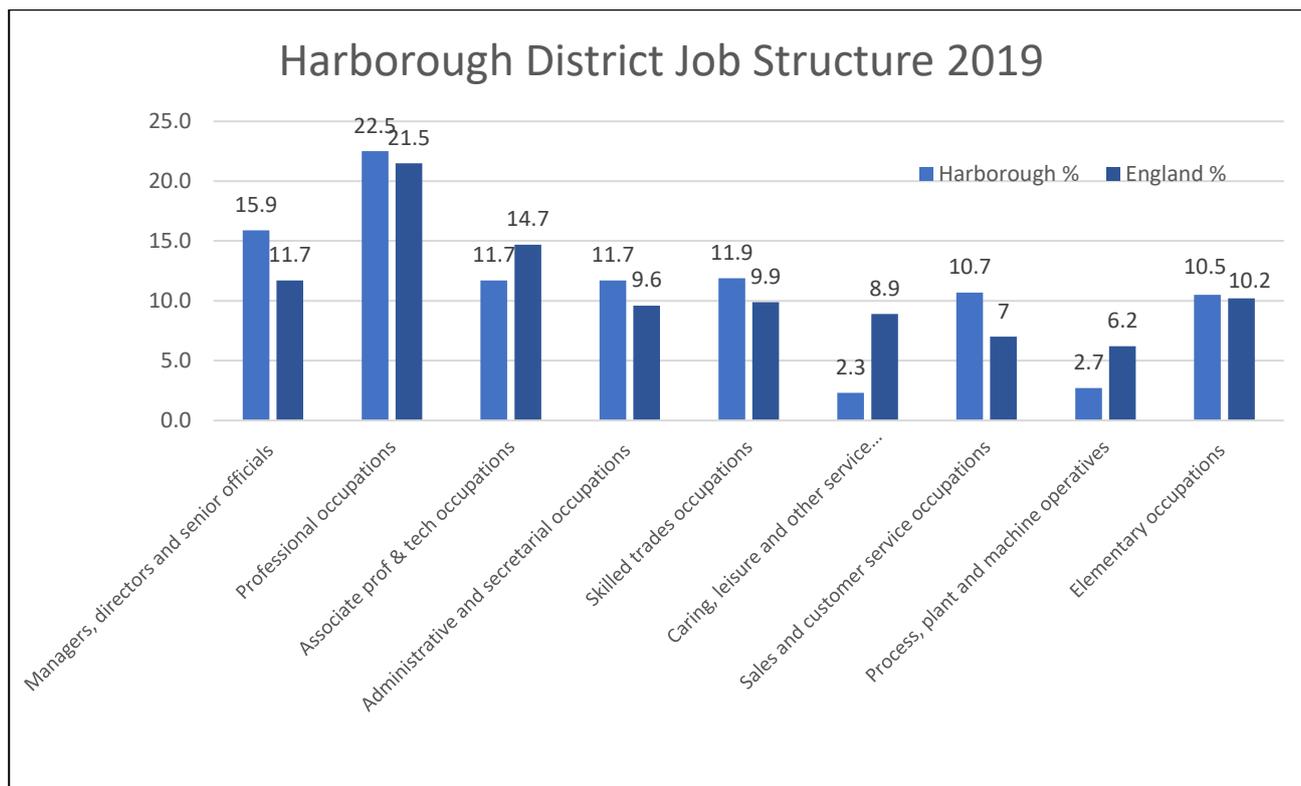


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment  
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

## 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 Harborough district. 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 Harborough district were £651.70. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £61.90. Between 2014 and 2020 Harborough district median resident earnings grew by £97.40. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £719.40. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £92.10.

Female resident earnings were £583.20. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £38.90.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings the difference in 2020 was that female resident earnings were £44.10 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Harborough	554.3	574.9	607.1	670	629.6	618.4	651.7	97.4
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	30.7	43	62.4	114.2	54.8	26.3	61.9	31.2
Harborough (Male)	608.2	651.3	632.8	730.5	747.6	662.2	719.4	111.2
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	42.7	76.9	47.6	132.1	133.7	26.7	92.1	49.4
Harborough (Female)	426.8	486.9	479.4	458.5	517.9	527.6	583.2	156.4
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-38.7	14	-4	-37.7	6.7	-3.3	38.9	77.6

Table 7 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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

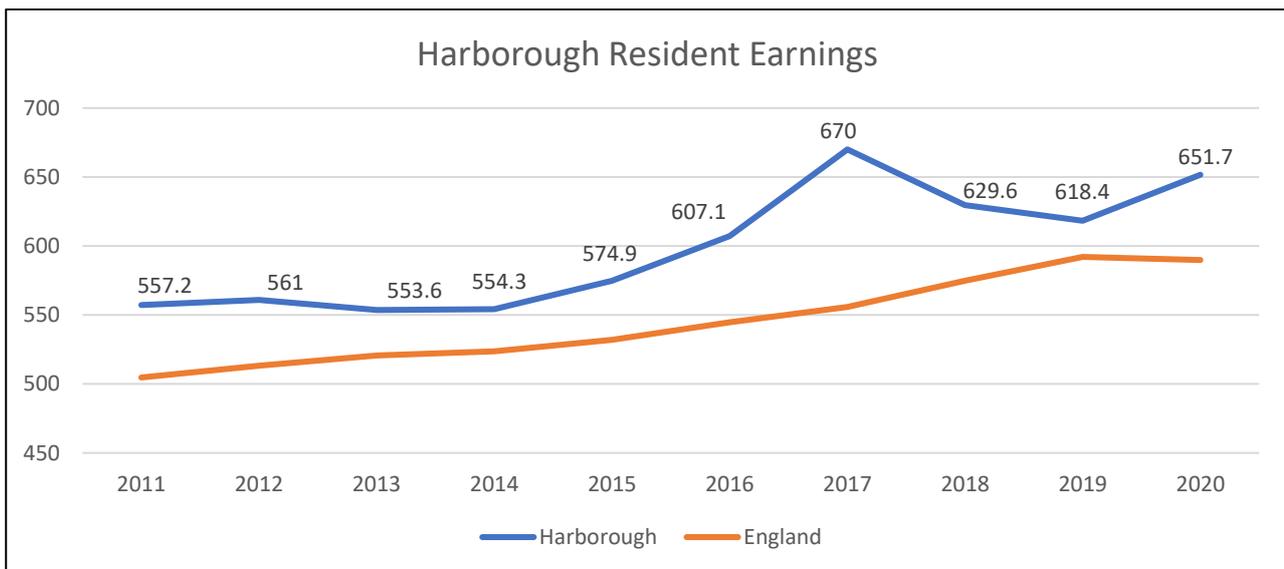


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

## Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Harborough district were £574.90. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £15 (below average). Between 2014 and 2020 Harborough district median workplace earnings grew by £72. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male resident earnings in Harborough district were £639.70. In England they were £628. This is a difference of £11.70 (above average).

Female resident earnings were £486.50. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £57.50 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £141.50 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Harborough	502.9	495.0	522.9	488.6	508.5	485.9	574.9	72
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-20.6	-36.6	-21.3	-67.2	-66.3	-106.3	-15	5.6
Harborough (Male)	518.6	550.4	530.9	511.3	493.4	494.3	639.7	121.1
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference Between Male & All	-46.8	-23.7	-54.1	-87.2	-120.6	-141.9	11.7	58.5
Harborough (Female)	475.4	420.0	478.6	440.2	547.3	471.6	486.5	11.1
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference Between Female & All	10.1	-52.9	-4.1	-55.8	36.2	-58.4	-57.5	-67.6

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:

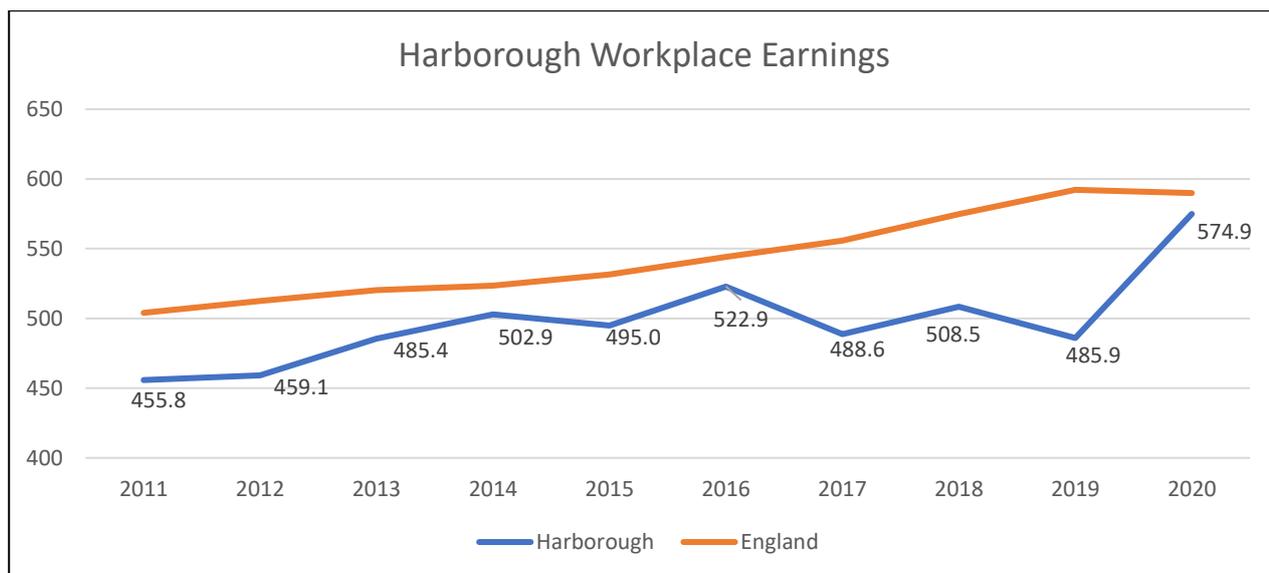


Figure 10– Median Workplace Earnings  
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

## Job Postings

To understand earnings further 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 highlighted that figures for 2020 have been impacted by the Corona Virus pandemic. There were however more unique job postings in 2020 than 2019 (9,465 versus 9,363). This is a rise of 102 unique postings and 2020 figures are in-line with those for 2019.

Of the 25 standard occupational codes there was growth in 11 occupation areas. Of these the occupation areas that saw the largest growth were Elementary, Administration and Service Occupations, Caring and Personal Service Occupations and Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives.

Those occupation areas that saw the largest falls were Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Administrative Occupations and Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades.

Those occupation areas that saw the largest number of unique job postings were Elementary Administration and Service Occupations, Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives. Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Caring Personal Service Occupations and Administrative Occupations.

When comparing the share of unique job postings locally with England, the share of postings in the Harborough district is noticeably lower in Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals. Where it has a larger share is in Elementary Administration and Service Occupations and Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives.

SOC	Harborough 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	433	463	4.6	4.9	5.4	30	6.9
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	97	140	1.0	1.5	1.8	43	44.3
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	590	437	6.3	4.6	10.0	(153)	(25.9)
22	Health Professionals	324	361	3.5	3.8	8.6	37	11.4
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	260	274	2.8	2.9	4.8	14	5.4
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	285	274	3.0	2.9	7.9	(11)	(3.9)
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	321	301	3.4	3.2	3.8	(20)	(6.2)
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	67	71	0.7	0.8	1.5	4	6.0
33	Protective Service Occupations	12	12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.0
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	89	68	1.0	0.7	1.3	(21)	(23.6)
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	1,119	895	12.0	9.5	15.3	(224)	(20.0)
41	Administrative Occupations	1,054	876	11.3	9.3	7.8	(178)	(16.9)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	118	96	1.3	1.0	1.5	(22)	(18.6)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	11	15	0.1	0.2	0.1	4	36.4
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	464	429	5.0	4.5	4.4	(35)	(7.5)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	103	118	1.1	1.2	1.6	15	14.6
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	339	193	3.6	2.0	1.5	(146)	(43.1)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	628	851	6.7	9.0	8.0	223	35.5
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	89	62	1.0	0.7	0.7	(27)	(30.3)
71	Sales Occupations	268	229	2.9	2.4	1.8	(39)	(14.6)
72	Customer Service Occupations	205	150	2.2	1.6	1.3	(55)	(26.8)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	150	99	1.6	1.0	1.2	(51)	(34.0)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	947	1,163	10.1	12.3	3.2	216	22.8
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	184	171	2.0	1.8	0.8	(13)	(7.1)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	1,206	1,717	12.9	18.1	5.6	511	42.4
	Total Across All Occupations	9,363	9,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	102	1.1

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, the number of 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.

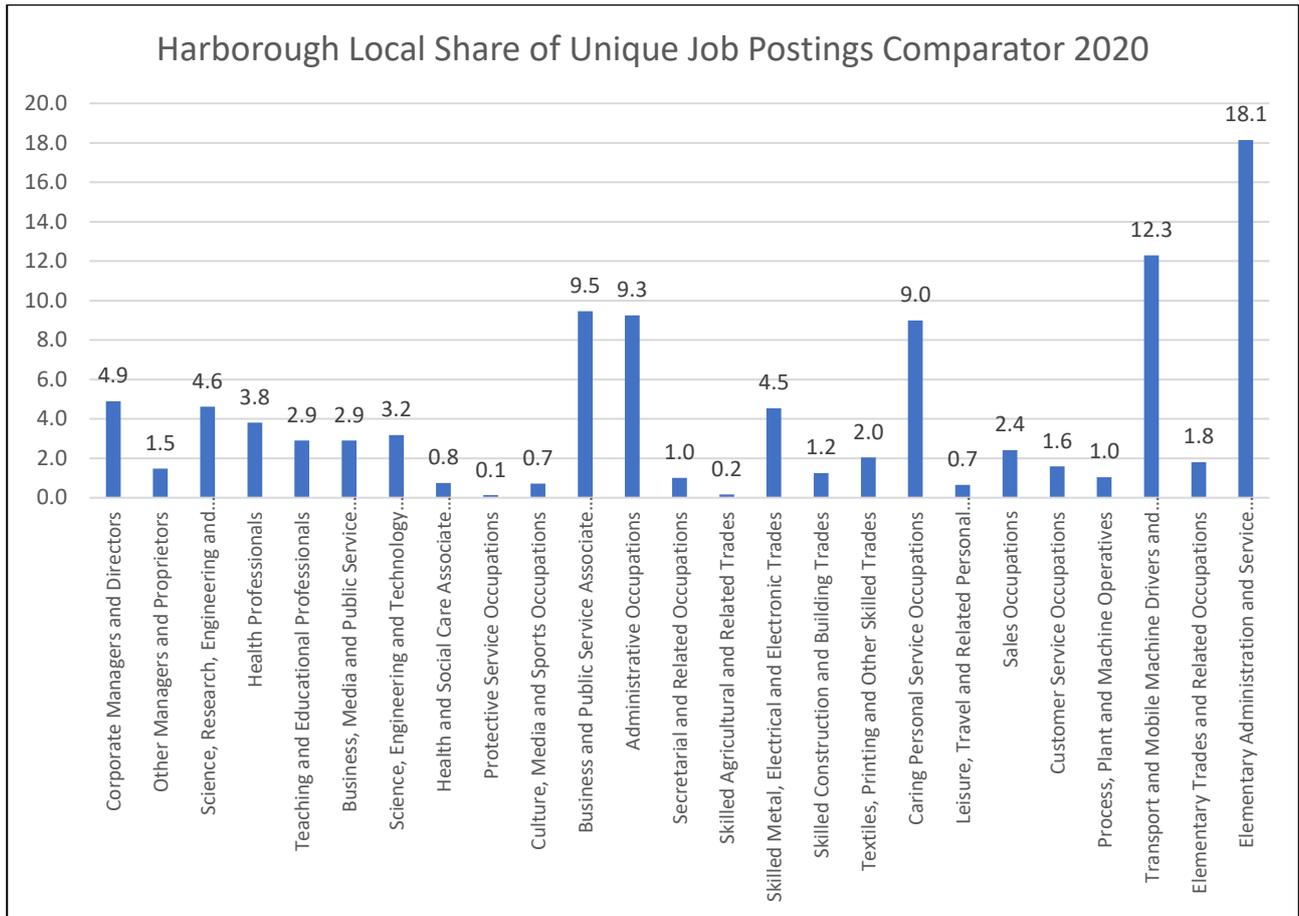


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings  
Source: EMSI

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

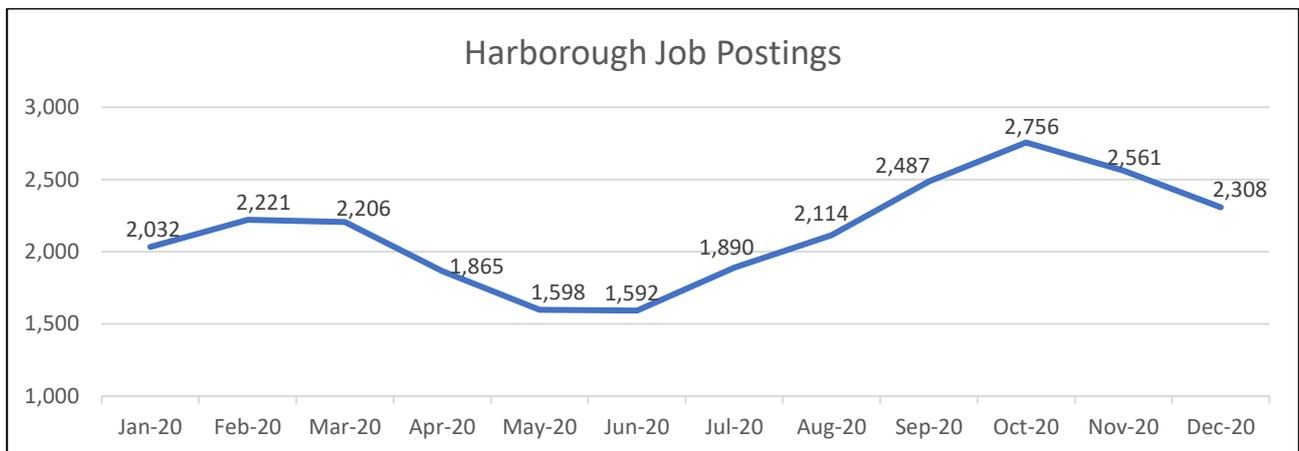


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings  
Source: EMSI

## 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 Harborough district in 2011 there were 4,310 enterprises. In 2020 there were 5,540. This is growth of 1,230 enterprises or 28.5%. This is below 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 Harborough district area over the period.

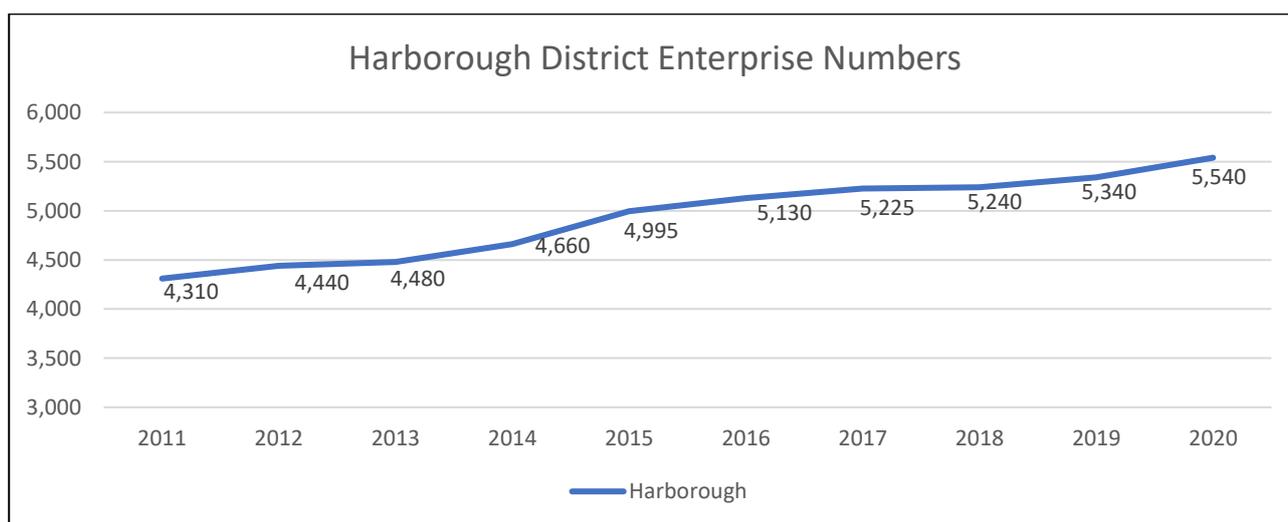


Figure 13: Enterprises

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, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services. These same 3 sectors contain the largest shares of enterprises.

When compared to 2020 data for England the share of enterprises locally is notably different in the following areas. On average the Harborough district area has significantly larger shares of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Business Administration and Support Services.

England has larger shares of Construction, Retail and information and Communication enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	Harborough District % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	540	585	585	45	8.3	10.6	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	15	20	20	5	33.3	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	275	290	285	10	3.6	5.1	4.9
Construction	495	565	595	100	20.2	10.7	12.8
Motor trades	120	150	145	25	20.8	2.6	2.8
Wholesale	270	250	250	-20	-7.4	4.5	3.8
Retail	345	335	320	-25	-7.2	5.8	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	140	180	180	40	28.6	3.2	4.6
Accommodation & food services	195	240	245	50	25.6	4.4	5.6
Information & communication	200	300	295	95	47.5	5.3	8.7
Financial & insurance	130	200	190	60	46.2	3.4	2.3
Property	185	250	255	70	37.8	4.6	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	660	940	920	260	39.4	16.6	17.5
Business administration & support services	305	435	645	340	111.5	11.6	8.8
Public administration & defence	5	45	45	40	800.0	0.8	0.3
Education	60	110	110	50	83.3	2.0	1.7
Health	125	155	165	40	32.0	3.0	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	245	290	295	50	20.4	5.3	6.3
Column Total	4,310	5,340	5,540	1,230	28.5	100.0	100.0

Table 11: Industry Enterprises  
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

As data for 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 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 during the pandemic.

The table below also 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
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	102	11.3	6.5
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	82	9.1	7.0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68	7.6	7.0
Food and beverage service activities	62	6.9	5.5
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	55	6.1	7.8
Specialised construction activities	38	4.2	4.7
Other personal service activities	37	4.1	5.7
Services to buildings and landscape activities	33	3.7	1.0
Real estate activities	30	3.3	4.0
Construction of buildings	29	3.2	3.4
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	25	2.8	2.7
Human health activities	23	2.6	2.6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22	2.4	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19	2.1	1.6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	18	2.0	1.8
Land transport and transport via pipelines	17	1.9	2.8
Education	16	1.8	1.7
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	15	1.7	2.0
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	14	1.6	1.1
Legal and accounting activities	13	1.4	1.3
Advertising and market research	13	1.4	0.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	9	1.0	0.3
Information service activities	9	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	8	0.9	0.5
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8	0.9	0.6
Telecommunications	8	0.9	0.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	6	0.7	0.3
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	6	0.7	0.7
Publishing activities	5	0.6	0.8
n.a.	26	2.9	5.9
All	899	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 Harborough district it is £1.9bn. The broad industry area with the largest share of GVA is Transport and Storage. In 2018 this had nearly 6,000 employees.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	815	58,436,066
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	425	42,671,230
3 : Manufacturing (C)	2,950	188,911,864
4 : Construction (F)	2,100	199,989,430
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	1,125	63,852,896
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	3,000	144,773,821
7 : Retail (Part G)	3,000	102,845,070
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	5,925	240,846,402
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	3,225	58,936,465
10 : Information & communication (J)	1,470	92,080,564
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	605	37,938,487
12 : Property (L)	500	63,208,453
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	3,315	122,676,812
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	3,665	133,737,196
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	800	43,428,571
16 : Education (P)	2,750	110,942,339
17 : Health (Q)	3,150	102,179,081
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	1,675	57,525,247
Column Total	40,495	1,864,979,995

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 Harborough district in 2019 there were 43,100 that had a Level 2 and above. This is 80.5% of the working age population. This is 4.8 percentage points above the average (75.7%). However, between, 2018 and 2019 those with a Level 2 and above fell from 84.1%

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

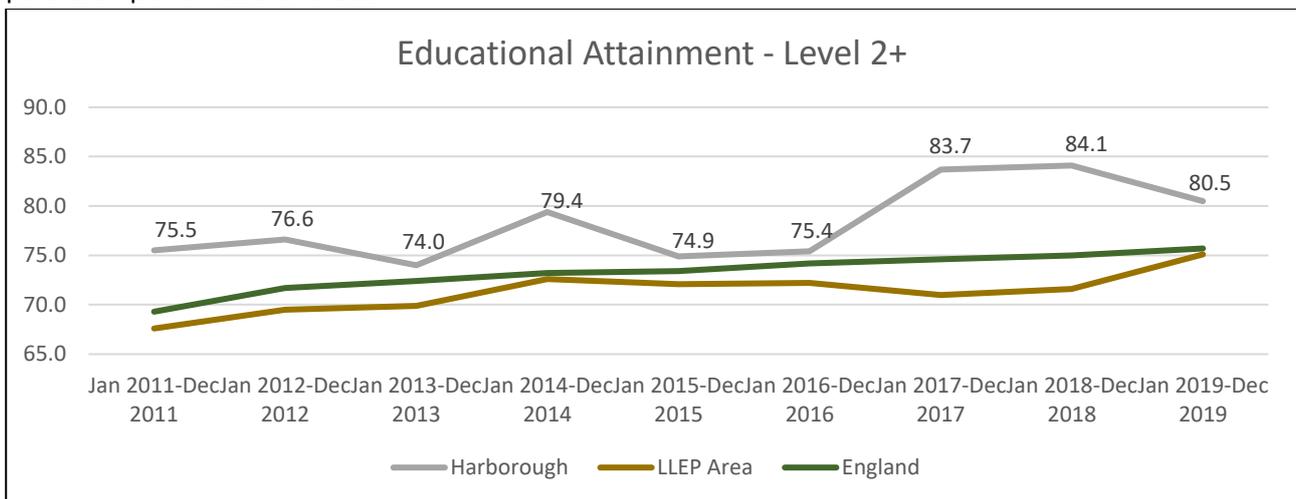


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above  
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

#### 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

Figure 13 – Educational Attainment Level 2 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 Harborough district in 2019 there were 21,900 that had a Level 4 and above. This is 40.8% 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 local enterprise partnership, local authority and national areas.

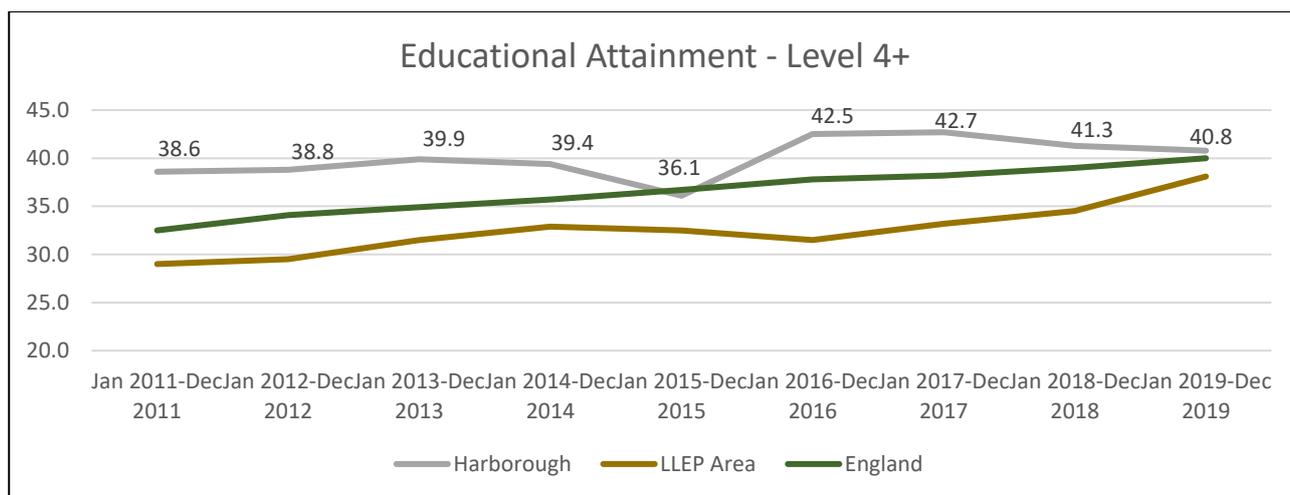


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

## Apprenticeship Starts

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

In the academic year 2019/2020 there were 470 apprenticeship starts. Of these 64.6% of all apprenticeships were either in Business, Administration and Law, Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies and Health, Public Services and Care.

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

Ninety- one-point five percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students. On average there are more males than females undertaking apprenticeships. At 54% male representation is 8 percentage points higher.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	4.2
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	140	29.2
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	50	10.4
Education and Training	20	4.2
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	70	14.6
Health, Public Services and Care	100	20.8
Information and Communication Technology	30	6.3
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	0	0.0
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	50	10.4
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	20	4.3
Black/ African Caribbean	0	0.0
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	10	2.1
Not App/ Known	10	2.1
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0
White	430	91.5
Female	220	45.8
Male	260	54.2
Under 19	140	29.8
19-24	130	27.7
25+	200	42.6

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts  
Source: Department of Education

## Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

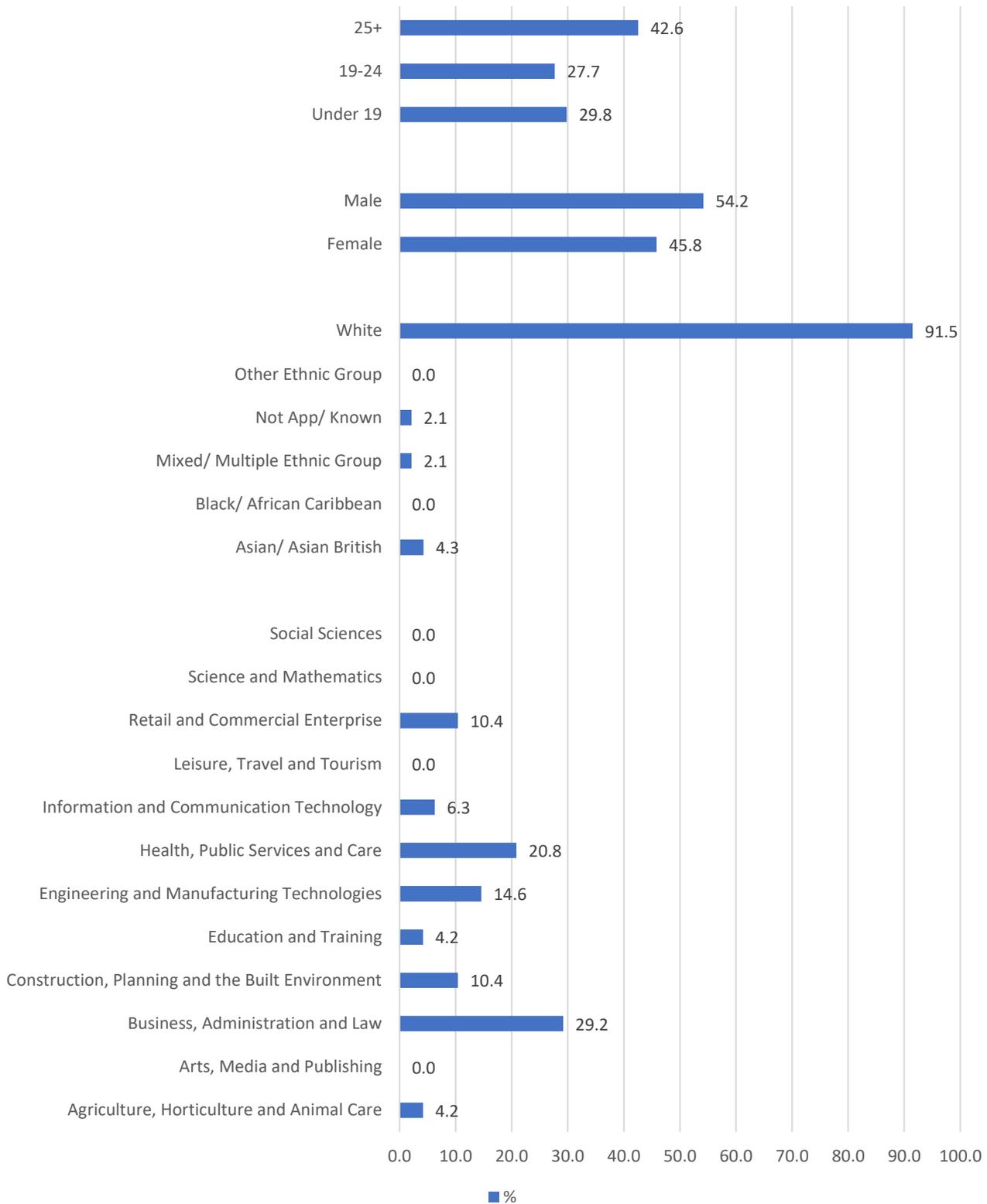


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts  
 Source: Department of Education