

Annual Economic Profile – Hinckley & Bosworth 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 the Hinckley and Bosworth district there are 113,100 residents. This is 10.7% of the population of Leicester and Leicestershire and 16% of Leicestershire.

| Age | LLEP Area | % | Leicester | % | Leicestershire | % | Hinckley & Bosworth | % | England | % |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Total | 1,060,400 | 100.0 | 354,200 | 100.0 | 706,200 | 100.0 | 113,100 | 100.0 | 56,287,000 | 100.0 |
| Aged 0 - 15 | 202,800 | 19.1 | 76,100 | 21.5 | 126,800 | 17.9 | 20,100 | 17.8 | 10,816,700 | 19.2 |
| Aged 18 - 24 | 112,800 | 10.6 | 51,700 | 14.6 | 61,100 | 8.7 | 7,300 | 6.4 | 4,746,600 | 8.4 |
| Aged 16 - 64 | 669,600 | 63.1 | 235,100 | 66.4 | 434,500 | 61.5 | 68,000 | 60.1 | 35,116,600 | 62.4 |
| Aged 65+ | 188,000 | 17.7 | 43,100 | 12.2 | 144,900 | 20.5 | 25,000 | 22.1 | 10,353,700 | 18.4 |

Table 1 – Population
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Sixty-point one percent (68,000) of Hinckley and Bosworth'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 Hinckley and Bosworth district 22.1% of the population are 65 and over. This is 3.7 percentage points higher than average (18.4%).

Hinckley and Bosworth district has on average a smaller share of the population that are aged 18-24 (6.4% versus 8.4%). It also has a smaller share of 0-15 years old.

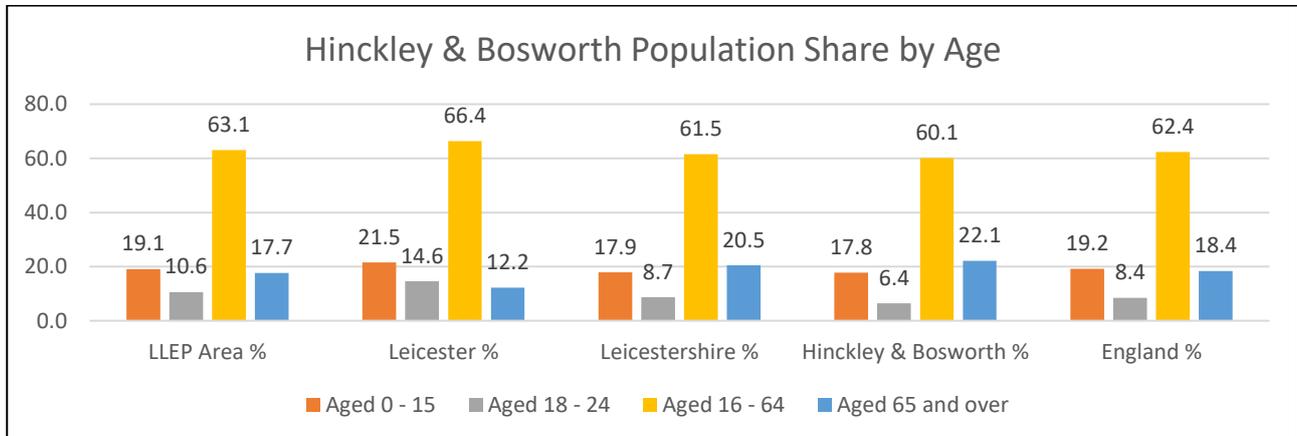


Figure 1 – Population by Age
Source: ONS Population Estimates

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

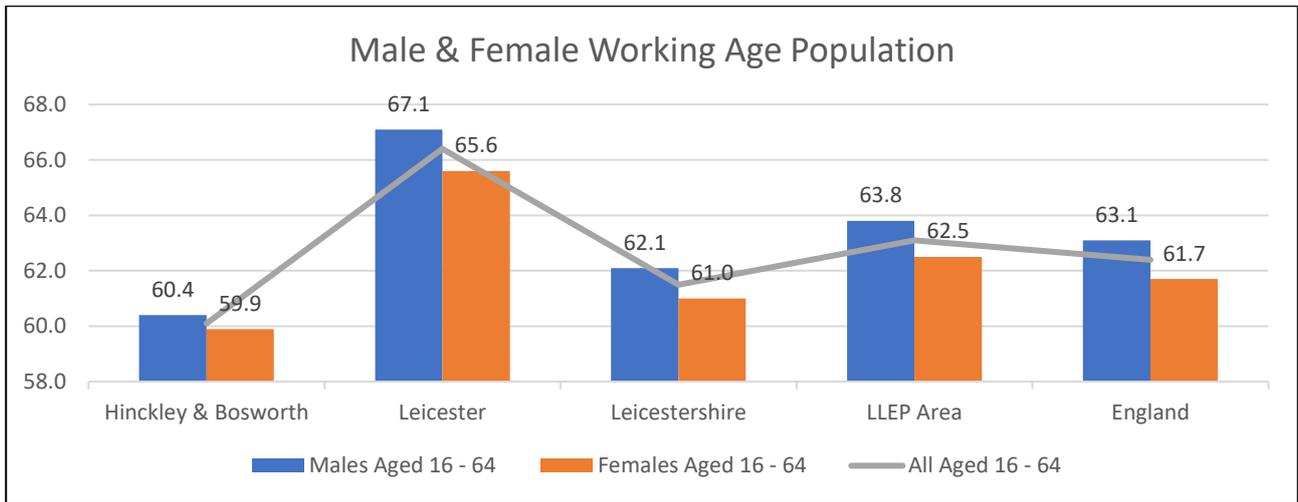


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Economic Activity/ Inactivity

The table and 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 | ! | 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 Hinckley and Bosworth district the figure is 82.5%.

Male and female economic activity rates in Hinckley and Bosworth (85.1% and 80%) are higher than average (83.5% and 75.4%).

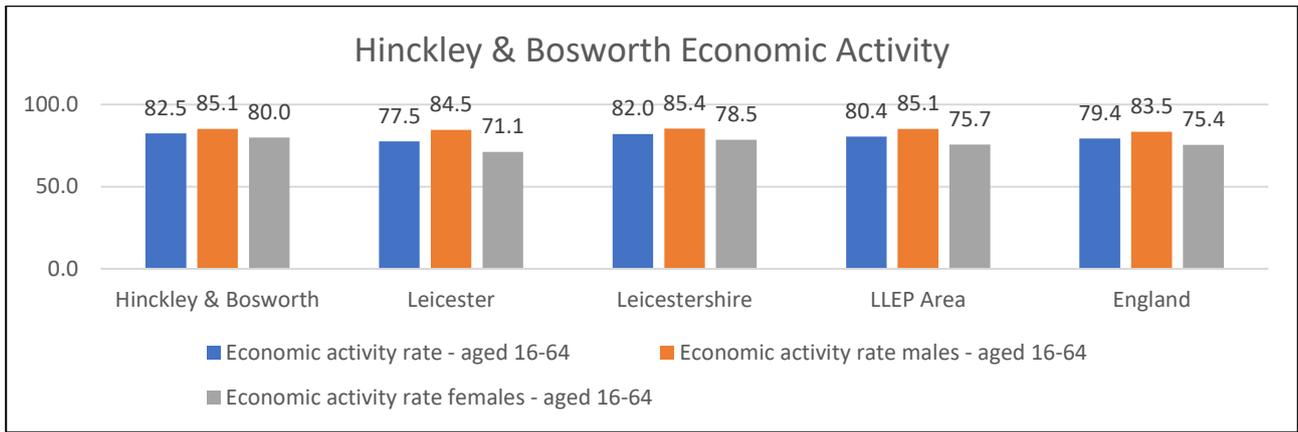


Figure 3 – Economic Activity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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

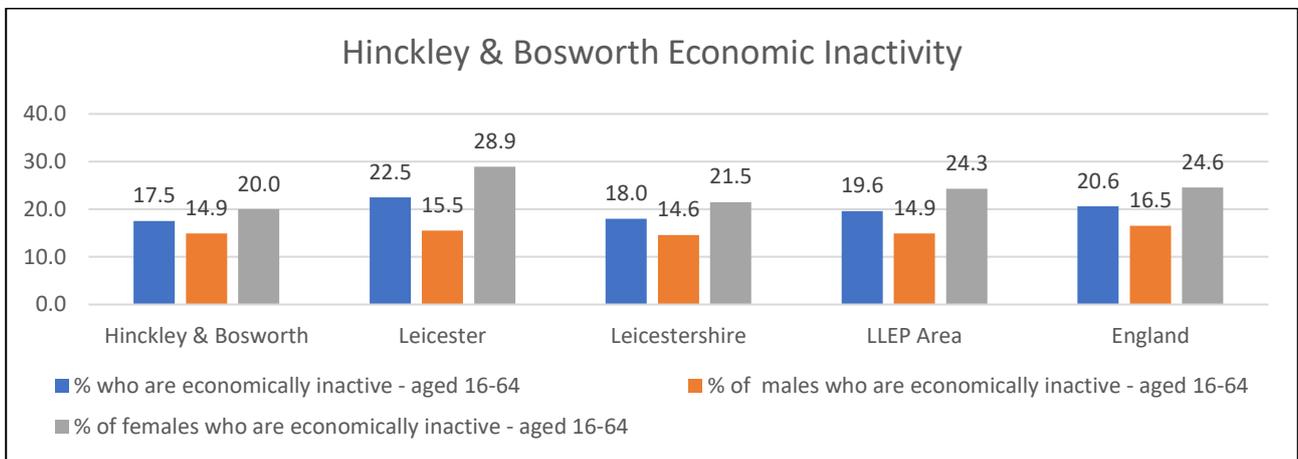


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

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

In the Hinckley & Bosworth district in 2019 there was employment of 45,000. In 2011 there was employment of 40,000. This is growth of 5,000 or 12.5%. 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 graphical representation of employment growth in the Hinckley and Bosworth district over this period.

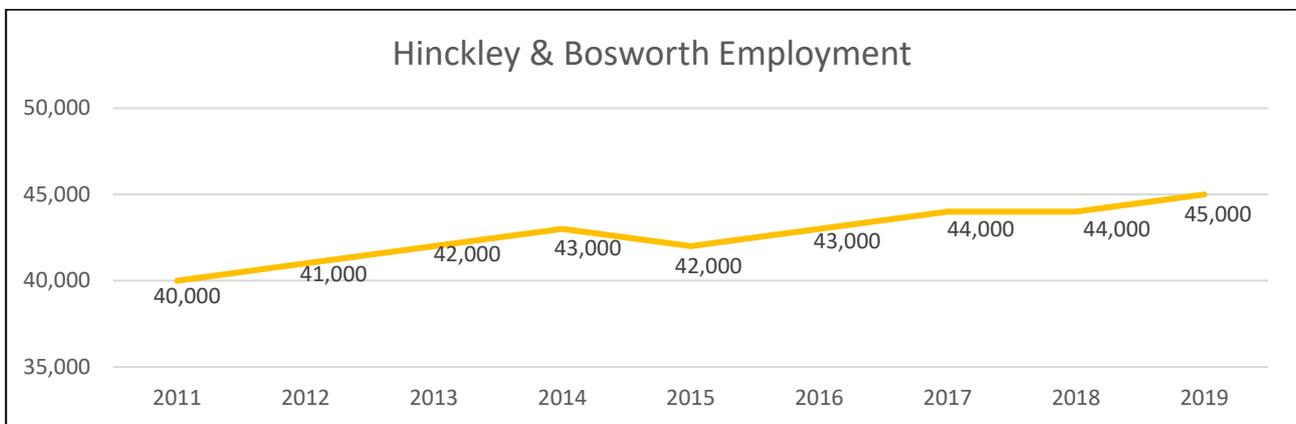


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

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 Hinckley and Bosworth district area in 2011 and 2019, it demonstrates where there has been growth in employment numbers between 2011 and 2019 and it also compares the share of each broad industry area against the average.

In 2011 the share of employment was largest in Manufacturing, Retail and Business Administration and Support Services. Together these made up 40% of all employment. In 2019 these made up 34.5% of all employment. Over the period only Business Administration and Support Services saw a fall in employment. In 2019 these same sectors along with Professional, Scientific and Technical and Education are the largest in the area.

Professional, Scientific and Technical had a 6.2% share of employment in 2011. In 2019 it was 8.9%. Transport and storage grew from 4.4% to 6.7%.

Over the period the Business Administration and Support Services, Financial and Insurance and Information and Communication sectors all saw falls in employment.

When compared with the share nationally the share of employment on average is notably smaller in Health, Information and Communication and Financial and Insurance. However, it is notably larger in Mining, Quarrying and Utilities, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Transport and Storage.

In the Hinckley and Bosworth district the Manufacturing Sector accounts for 17.8% of employment. The figure for England is 7.8%. This is a difference of 10 percentage points.

| | Hinckley & Bosworth 2011 | Hinckley & Bosworth 2011% | Hinckley & Bosworth 2019 | Hinckley & Bosworth 2019% | England 2019 % | Growth 2011 - 2019 | Growth 2011 – 2019 % |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 800 | 2.0 | 900 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 100 | 12.5 |
| Mining, quarrying & utilities | 1,000 | 2.5 | 1,750 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 750 | 75.0 |
| Manufacturing | 8,000 | 20.0 | 8,000 | 17.8 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 2,250 | 5.6 | 2,250 | 5.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Motor trades | 1,000 | 2.5 | 1,250 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 250 | 25.0 |
| Wholesale | 2,000 | 5.0 | 2,500 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 500 | 25.0 |
| Retail | 3,500 | 8.8 | 4,000 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 500 | 14.3 |
| Transport & storage | 1,750 | 4.4 | 3,000 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 1,250 | 71.4 |
| Accommodation & food services | 2,500 | 6.2 | 3,000 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 500 | 20.0 |
| Information & communication | 900 | 2.2 | 800 | 1.8 | 4.4 | -100 | -11.1 |
| Financial & insurance | 800 | 2.0 | 500 | 1.1 | 3.5 | -300 | -37.5 |
| Property | 300 | 0.8 | 600 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 300 | 100.0 |
| Professional, scientific & technical | 2,500 | 6.2 | 4,000 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 1,500 | 60.0 |
| Business administration & support services | 4,500 | 11.2 | 3,500 | 7.8 | 8.9 | -1,000 | -22.2 |
| Public administration & defence | 600 | 1.5 | 600 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Education | 3,000 | 7.5 | 3,500 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 500 | 16.7 |
| Health | 3,000 | 7.5 | 3,000 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services | 2,000 | 5.0 | 2,000 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Column Total | 40,000 | 100.0 | 45,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5,000 | 12.5 |

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 is key to the Hinckley and Bosworth economy.

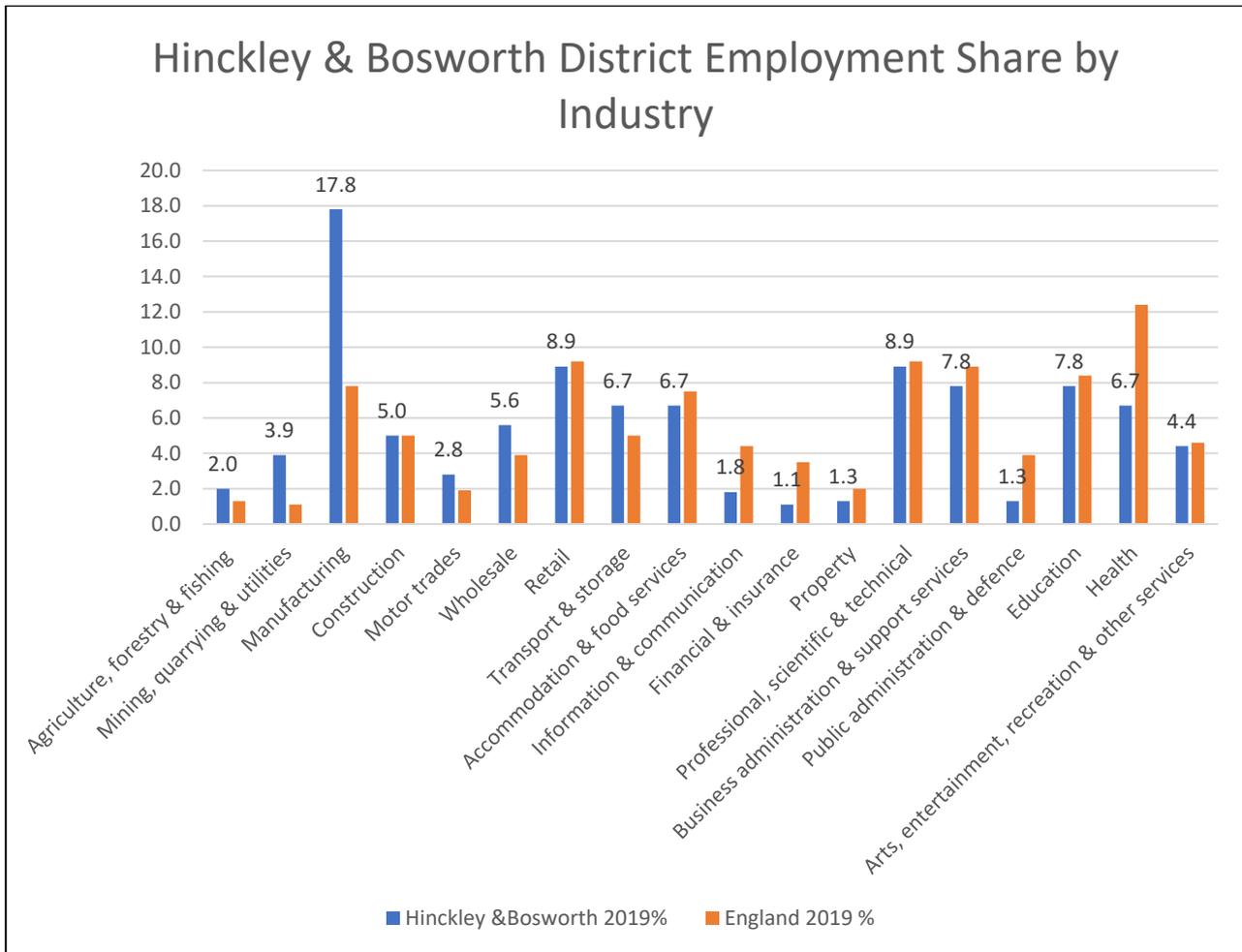


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area
 Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Sector Analysis – Location Quotients

What differentiates the local industrial structure from others?

To understand what makes the local areas industry structure different to other 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.

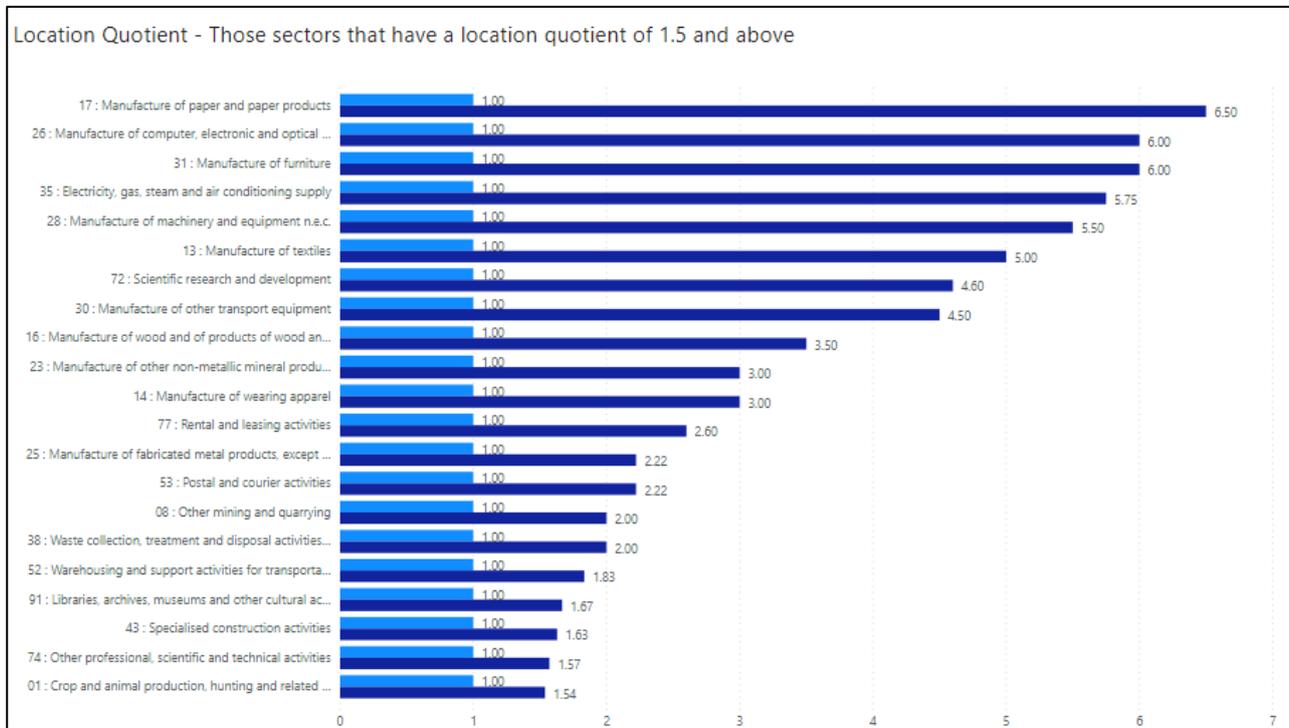


Figure 7 – Location Quotient
Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

| Industry 2 Digit | Hinckley & Bosworth Employment LQ | Hinckley & Bosworth Employment | Hinckley & Bosworth Employment Share | England Employment Share |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities | 1.54 | 900 | 2 | 1.3 |
| 08 : Other mining and quarrying | 2.00 | 100 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 13 : Manufacture of textiles | 5.00 | 450 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel | 3.00 | 150 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials | 3.50 | 300 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products | 6.50 | 600 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| 23 : Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 3.00 | 400 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| 25 : Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 2.22 | 900 | 2 | 0.9 |
| 26 : Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 6.00 | 800 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | 5.50 | 1500 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| 30 : Manufacture of other transport equipment | 4.50 | 800 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| 31 : Manufacture of furniture | 6.00 | 800 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 35 : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 5.75 | 1000 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| 38 : Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery | 2.00 | 350 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 43 : Specialised construction activities | 1.63 | 2000 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| 52 : Warehousing and support activities for transportation | 1.83 | 1500 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| 53 : Postal and courier activities | 2.22 | 900 | 2 | 0.9 |
| 72 : Scientific research and development | 4.60 | 1000 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| 74 : Other professional, scientific and technical activities | 1.57 | 500 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 77 : Rental and leasing activities | 2.60 | 600 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 91 : Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities | 1.67 | 225 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Totals | NA | 15775 | 35.1 | 13.1 |

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

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 Hinckley and Bosworth district has larger share of jobs that are Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical occupations, Administrative and Secretarial occupations and Caring, Leisure and Other Service occupations.

The table also shows that on average Hinckley and Bosworth district has fewer Skilled Trade occupations, Sales and Customer Service occupations, Process, Plant and Machine Operatives 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 |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Hinckley & Bosworth | 10,700 | 14,000 | 10,200 | 6,300 | 3,400 | 6,600 | 4,000 | 2,700 | 2,600 |
| Hinckley & Bosworth % | 17.5 | 22.9 | 16.6 | 10.3 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| 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.

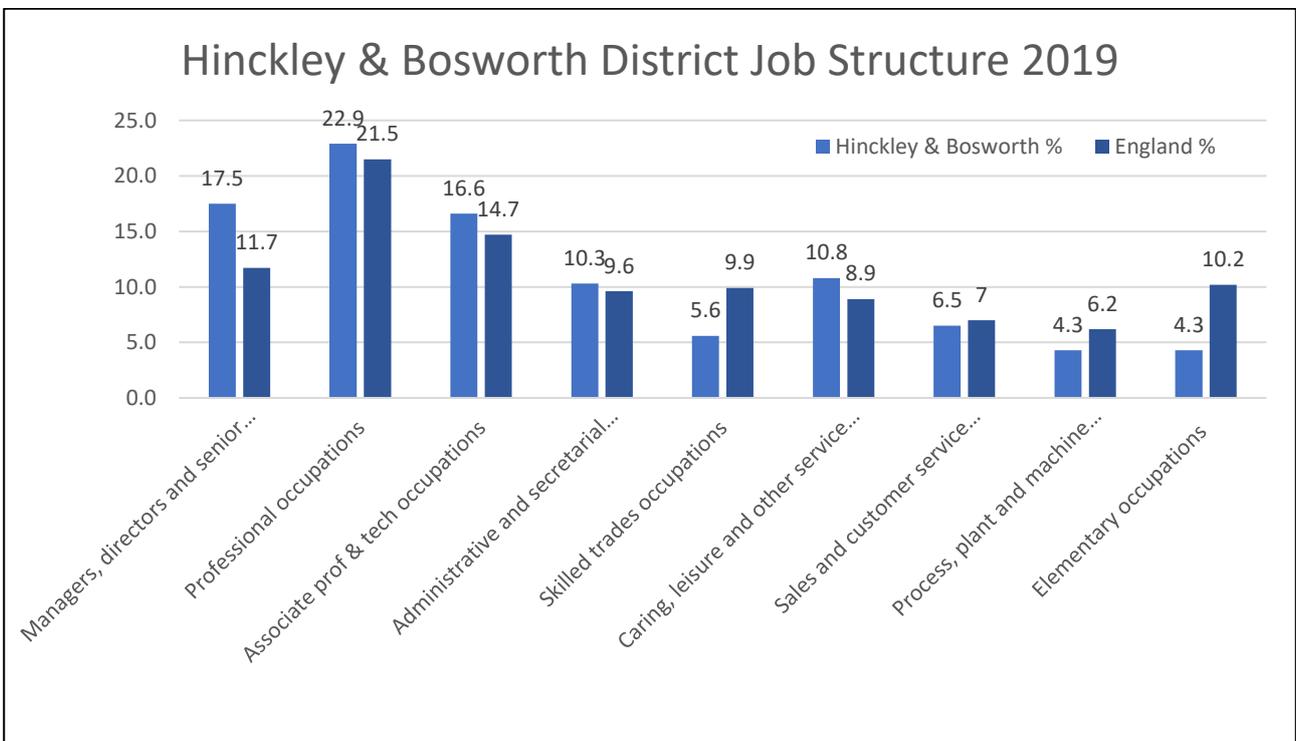


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 Hinckley and Bosworth 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 Hinckley and Bosworth district were £578. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £11.80. Between 2014 and 2020 Hinckley and Bosworth district median resident earnings grew by £98.90. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £608.90. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £18.40.

Female resident earnings were £495.30. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £49.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings the difference in 2020 was that female resident earnings were £131.60 below the male average.

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Growth 2014-2020 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Hinckley & Bosworth | 479.1 | 516.8 | 508.6 | 525 | 565.4 | 567.9 | 578 | 98.9 |
| England | 523.6 | 531.9 | 544.7 | 555.8 | 574.8 | 592.1 | 589.8 | 66.2 |
| Difference | -44.5 | -15.1 | -36.1 | -30.8 | -9.4 | -24.2 | -11.8 | 32.7 |
| Hinckley & Bosworth (Male) | 552.4 | 574.9 | 578.7 | 576.9 | 615.0 | 600.0 | 608.9 | 56.5 |
| England (Male) | 565.5 | 574.4 | 585.2 | 598.4 | 613.9 | 635.5 | 627.3 | 61.8 |
| Difference | -13.1 | 0.5 | -6.5 | -21.5 | 1.1 | -35.5 | -18.4 | -5.3 |
| Hinckley & Bosworth (Female) | 417.9 | 433.7 | 457.7 | 470.3 | 471.1 | 489.5 | 495.3 | 77.4 |
| England (Female) | 465.5 | 472.9 | 483.4 | 496.2 | 511.2 | 530.9 | 544.3 | 78.8 |
| Difference | -47.6 | -39.2 | -25.7 | -25.9 | -40.1 | -41.4 | -49 | -1.4 |

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:

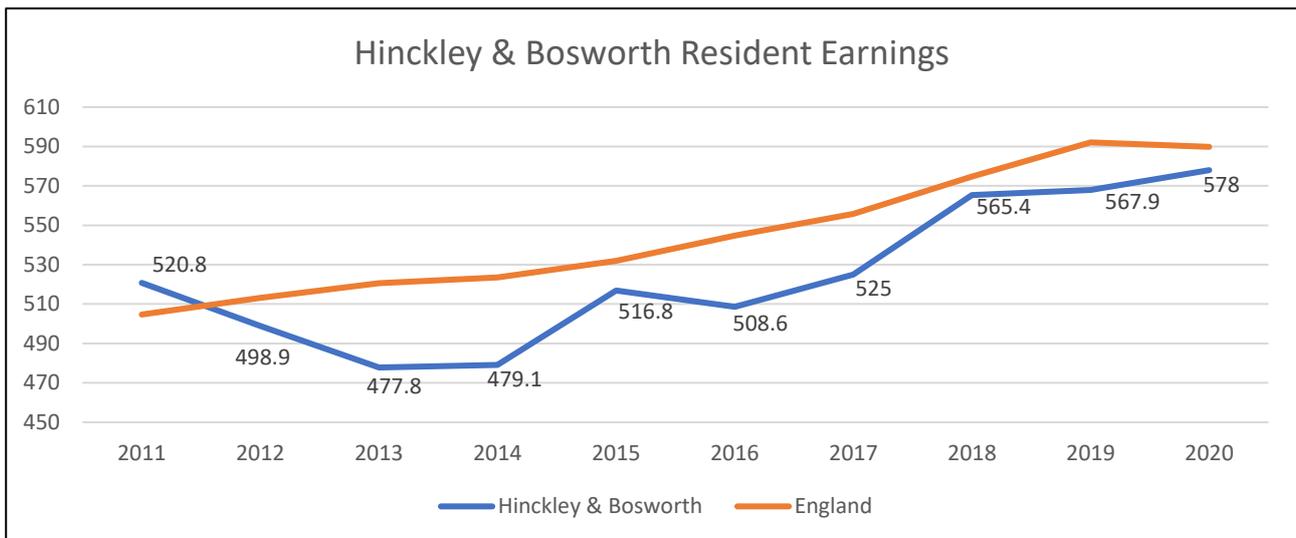


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Hinckley and Bosworth District were £553.10. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £36.80. Between 2014 and 2020 Hinckley and Bosworth District median workplace earnings grew by £36.90. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male resident earnings were £581.70. In England they were £628. This is a difference of £46.30 (below average)

Female resident earnings were £471.30. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £72.70 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £156.70 below the male average.

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Growth 2014-2020 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Hinckley & Bosworth | 516.2 | 482.8 | 478.5 | 532.1 | 565.3 | 578.1 | 553.1 | 36.9 |
| England | 523.5 | 531.6 | 544.2 | 555.8 | 574.8 | 592.2 | 589.9 | 66.4 |
| Difference | -7.3 | -48.8 | -65.7 | -23.7 | -9.5 | -14.1 | -36.8 | -29.5 |
| Hinckley & Bosworth (Male) | 580.4 | 530.9 | 520.0 | 578.7 | 611.5 | 612.2 | 581.7 | 1.3 |
| England (Male) | 565.4 | 574.1 | 585.0 | 598.5 | 614.0 | 636.2 | 628.0 | 62.6 |
| Difference | 15.0 | -43.2 | -65 | -19.8 | -2.5 | -24 | -46.3 | -61.3 |
| Hinckley & Bosworth (Female) | 381.2 | 388.7 | 426.3 | 438.4 | 474.7 | 457.5 | 471.3 | 90.1 |
| England (Female) | 465.3 | 472.9 | 482.7 | 496.0 | 511.1 | 530.0 | 544.0 | 78.7 |
| Difference | -84.1 | -84.2 | -56.4 | -57.6 | -36.4 | -72.5 | -72.7 | 11.4 |

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:

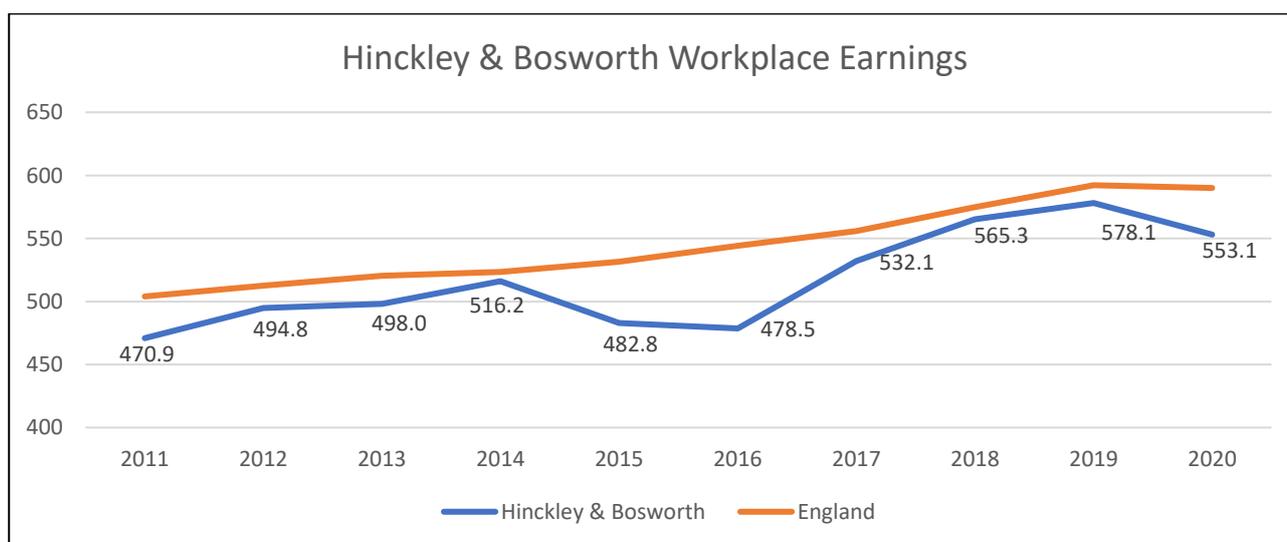


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings

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 (10,612 versus 9,088). This is a rise of 1,512 postings.

Of the 25 standard occupational codes there was growth in all but 6 occupation areas. Of these the occupation areas that saw the largest growth in numbers were Elementary, Administration and Service Occupations, Caring and Personal Service Occupations, Teaching and Educational Professionals and Health Professionals.

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 Hinckley and Bosworth district is noticeably lower in Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, and Business, Media and Public Service Professionals.

Where Hinckley and Bosworth district has a larger share is in Elementary Administration and Service Occupations and Transport, Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives and Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades.

| SOC | Hinckley & Bosworth 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 | 357 | 507 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 150 | 42.0 |
| 12 | Other Managers and Proprietors | 144 | 198 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 54 | 37.5 |
| 21 | Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals | 490 | 619 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 129 | 26.3 |
| 22 | Health Professionals | 237 | 425 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 188 | 79.3 |
| 23 | Teaching and Educational Professionals | 192 | 428 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 236 | 122.9 |
| 24 | Business, Media and Public Service Professionals | 390 | 385 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 7.9 | (5) | (1.3) |
| 31 | Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals | 370 | 392 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 22 | 5.9 |
| 32 | Health and Social Care Associate Professionals | 67 | 102 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 35 | 52.2 |
| 33 | Protective Service Occupations | 1 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5 | 500.0 |
| 34 | Culture, Media and Sports Occupations | 84 | 105 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 21 | 25.0 |
| 35 | Business and Public Service Associate Professionals | 985 | 1,129 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 15.3 | 144 | 14.6 |
| 41 | Administrative Occupations | 950 | 956 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 6 | 0.6 |
| 42 | Secretarial and Related Occupations | 133 | 88 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | (45) | (33.8) |
| 51 | Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades | 10 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 10.0 |
| 52 | Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades | 603 | 686 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 83 | 13.8 |
| 53 | Skilled Construction and Building Trades | 85 | 185 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 100 | 117.6 |
| 54 | Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades | 248 | 153 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | (95) | (38.3) |
| 61 | Caring Personal Service Occupations | 697 | 964 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 267 | 38.3 |
| 62 | Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations | 64 | 73 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 9 | 14.1 |
| 71 | Sales Occupations | 226 | 231 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 5 | 2.2 |
| 72 | Customer Service Occupations | 198 | 227 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 29 | 14.6 |
| 81 | Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | 228 | 189 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | (39) | (17.1) |
| 82 | Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives | 918 | 895 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 3.2 | (23) | (2.5) |
| 91 | Elementary Trades and Related Occupations | 222 | 165 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | (57) | (25.7) |
| 92 | Elementary Administration and Service Occupations | 1,189 | 1,493 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 5.6 | 304 | 25.6 |
| | Total Across All Occupations | 9,088 | 10,612 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,524 | 16.8 |

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.

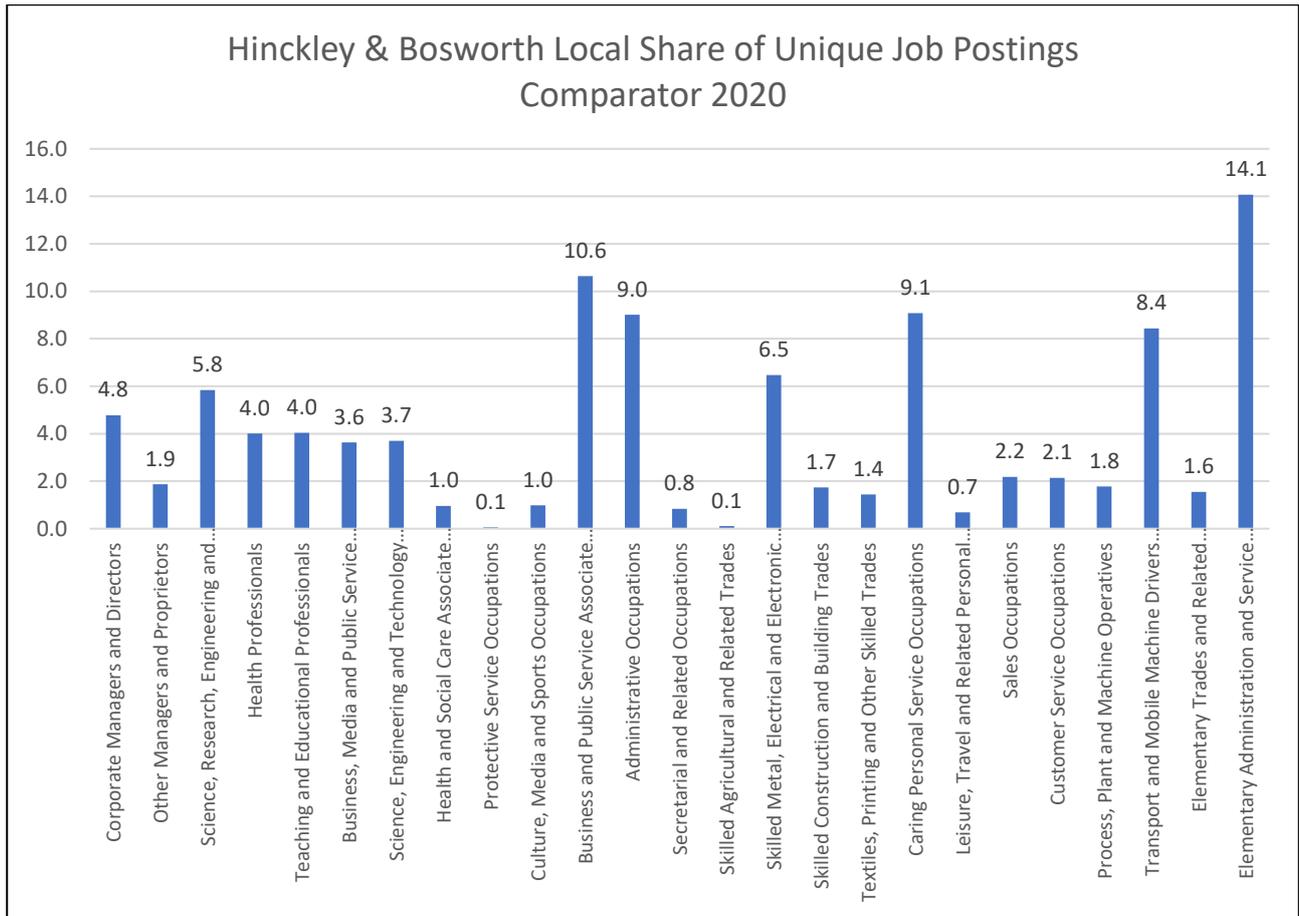


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

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

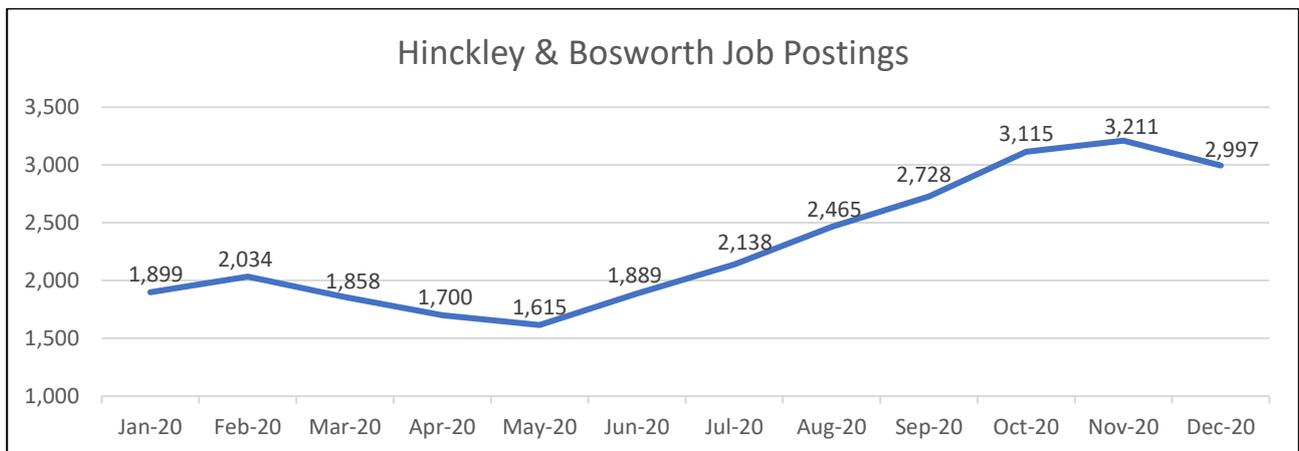


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

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 the Hinckley and Bosworth district in 2011 there were 3,825 enterprises. In 2020 there were 4,865. This is growth of 1,040 enterprises or 27.2%. 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 Hinckley and Bosworth district area over the period.

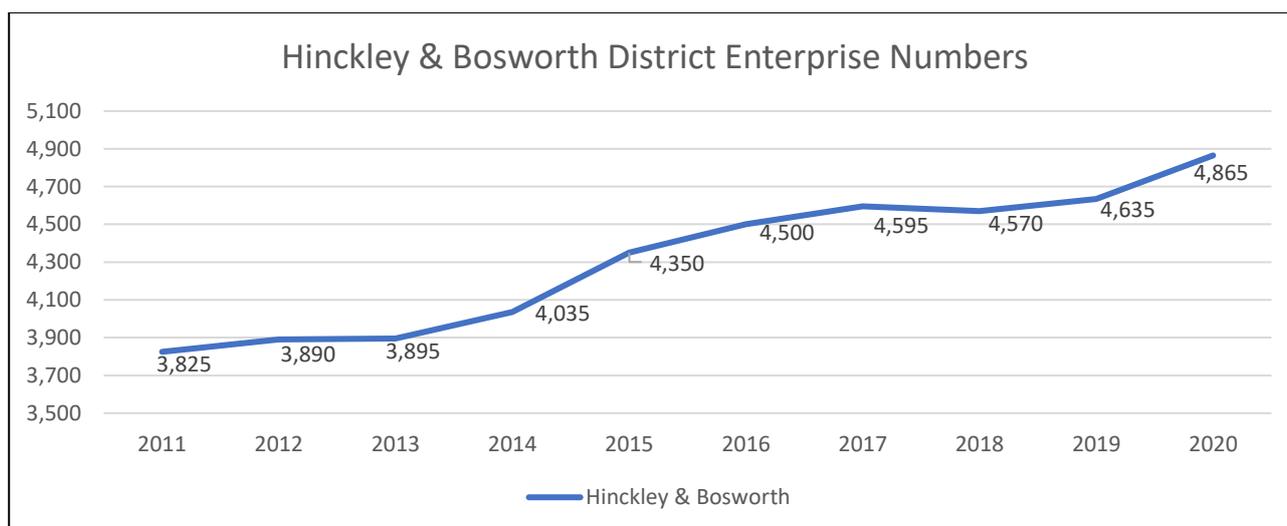


Figure 13: Enterprises

Source: ONS UK Business Counts

Looking at individual industry areas growth in numbers over the period 2011 to 2020 this has been greatest in Construction, Transport and Storage, Professional Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services.

When compared to data for England the share of enterprises locally is notably different in the following areas. On average the Hinckley and Bosworth district has larger shares of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Manufacturing and Transport and Storage enterprises. England has larger shares of Professional, Scientific and Technical and Information and Communication enterprises.

| | 2011 | 2019 | 2020 | Growth 2011 - 20 | Growth 2011 - 20 % | Hinckley & Bosworth District % Share 2020 | England % Share 2020 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 260 | 285 | 285 | 25 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 4.2 |
| Mining, quarrying & utilities | 5 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 400.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 390 | 405 | 415 | 25 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 4.9 |
| Construction | 505 | 610 | 645 | 140 | 27.7 | 13.3 | 12.8 |
| Motor trades | 135 | 175 | 185 | 50 | 37.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale | 235 | 220 | 220 | -15 | -6.4 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Retail | 315 | 310 | 310 | -5 | -1.6 | 6.4 | 7.6 |
| Transport & storage (inc postal) | 200 | 240 | 375 | 175 | 87.5 | 7.7 | 4.6 |
| Accommodation & food services | 210 | 250 | 285 | 75 | 35.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Information & communication | 195 | 285 | 265 | 70 | 35.9 | 5.4 | 8.7 |
| Financial & insurance | 70 | 85 | 90 | 20 | 28.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Property | 140 | 160 | 155 | 15 | 10.7 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Professional, scientific & technical | 475 | 685 | 675 | 200 | 42.1 | 13.9 | 17.5 |
| Business administration & support services | 260 | 345 | 380 | 120 | 46.2 | 7.8 | 8.8 |
| Public administration & defence | 10 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 200.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Education | 45 | 90 | 95 | 50 | 111.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Health | 115 | 145 | 155 | 40 | 34.8 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services | 250 | 280 | 285 | 35 | 14.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Column Total | 3,825 | 4,635 | 4,865 | 1,040 | 27.2 | 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 |
|---|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Land transport and transport via pipelines | 34 | 8.5 | 2.8 |
| Specialised construction activities | 25 | 6.3 | 4.7 |
| Food and beverage service activities | 23 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities | 22 | 5.5 | 6.5 |
| Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 21 | 5.3 | 7.0 |
| Computer programming, consultancy and related activities | 21 | 5.3 | 7.0 |
| Real estate activities | 17 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Office administrative, office support and other business support activities | 17 | 4.3 | 7.8 |
| Other personal service activities | 15 | 3.8 | 5.7 |
| Education | 12 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Other professional, scientific and technical activities | 11 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Construction of buildings | 10 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 10 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 9 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis | 9 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities | 9 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 8 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Services to buildings and landscape activities | 8 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Other manufacturing | 7 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Warehousing and support activities for transportation | 6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Human health activities | 6 | 1.5 | 2.6 |
| Employment activities | 5 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| n.a. | 21 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| All | 398 | 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 the Hinckley and Bosworth district it is £2.3bn. The broad industry area with the largest share of GVA is Manufacturing. In 2018 this had the largest share of employees.

| Industry (Broad Industry Area) | 2018 Employees | 2018 GVA |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| 1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A) | 335 | 23,957,377 |
| 2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E) | 1,775 | 303,700,755 |
| 3 : Manufacturing (C) | 7,195 | 485,044,198 |
| 4 : Construction (F) | 1,710 | 149,900,416 |
| 5 : Motor trades (Part G) | 1,250 | 70,947,663 |
| 6 : Wholesale (Part G) | 2,250 | 108,580,366 |
| 7 : Retail (Part G) | 3,750 | 128,556,338 |
| 8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H) | 2,530 | 110,443,130 |
| 9 : Accommodation & food services (I) | 2,950 | 54,012,323 |
| 10 : Information & communication (J) | 1,060 | 45,096,733 |
| 11 : Financial & insurance (K) | 490 | 39,344,025 |
| 12 : Property (L) | 550 | 69,529,299 |
| 13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M) | 2,940 | 219,083,900 |
| 14 : Business administration & support services (N) | 4,295 | 142,465,111 |
| 15 : Public administration & defence (O) | 600 | 32,571,429 |
| 16 : Education (P) | 3,500 | 141,199,341 |
| 17 : Health (Q) | 3,450 | 110,082,912 |
| 18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U) | 1,755 | 64,277,047 |
| Column Total | 42,385 | 2,298,792,361 |

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 the Hinckley and Bosworth district in 2019 there were 57,100 that had a level 2 and above. This is 85.5% of the working age population. This is 9.8 percentage points above the average (75.7%).

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

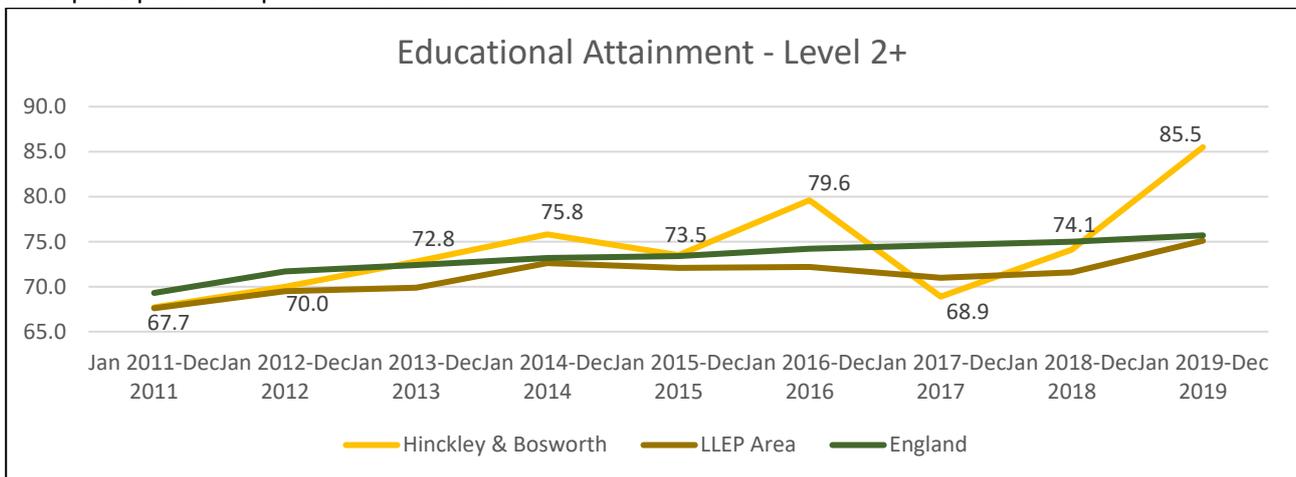


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 the Hinckley and Bosworth district in 2019 there were 28,300 that had a level 4 and above. This is 42.3% of the working age population. This is 2.3 percentage points 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.

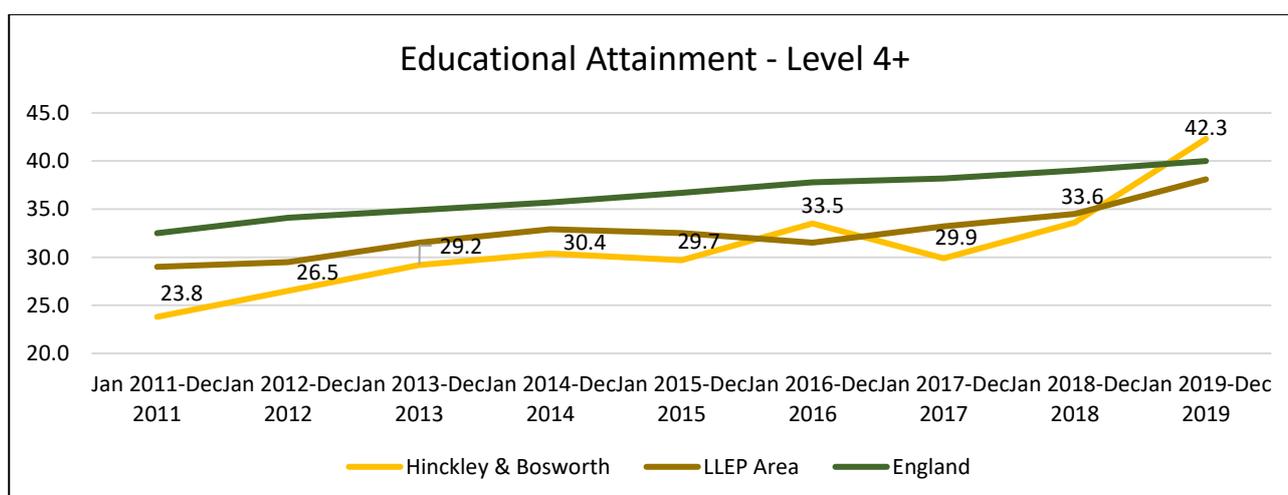


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

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

In the academic year 2019/2020 there were 700 apprenticeship starts. Of these 67.1% 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- four-point three percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students. On average there are more females than males undertaking apprenticeships. At 52.9% female representation is 5.8 percentage points higher.

| | Data | % |
|--|------|------|
| Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care | 20 | 2.9 |
| Arts, Media and Publishing | 0 | 0.0 |
| Business, Administration and Law | 230 | 32.9 |
| Construction, Planning and the Built Environment | 60 | 8.6 |
| Education and Training | 30 | 4.3 |
| Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies | 120 | 17.1 |
| Health, Public Services and Care | 120 | 17.1 |
| Information and Communication Technology | 20 | 2.9 |
| Leisure, Travel and Tourism | 20 | 2.9 |
| Retail and Commercial Enterprise | 70 | 10.0 |
| Science and Mathematics | 0 | 0.0 |
| Social Sciences | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | |
| Asian/ Asian British | 10 | 1.4 |
| Black/ African Caribbean | 10 | 1.4 |
| Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group | 10 | 1.4 |
| Not App/ Known | 10 | 1.4 |
| Other Ethnic Group | 0 | 0.0 |
| White | 660 | 94.3 |
| | | |
| Female | 370 | 52.9 |
| Male | 330 | 47.1 |
| | | |
| Under 19 | 220 | 31.4 |
| 19-24 | 190 | 27.1 |
| 25+ | 290 | 41.4 |

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

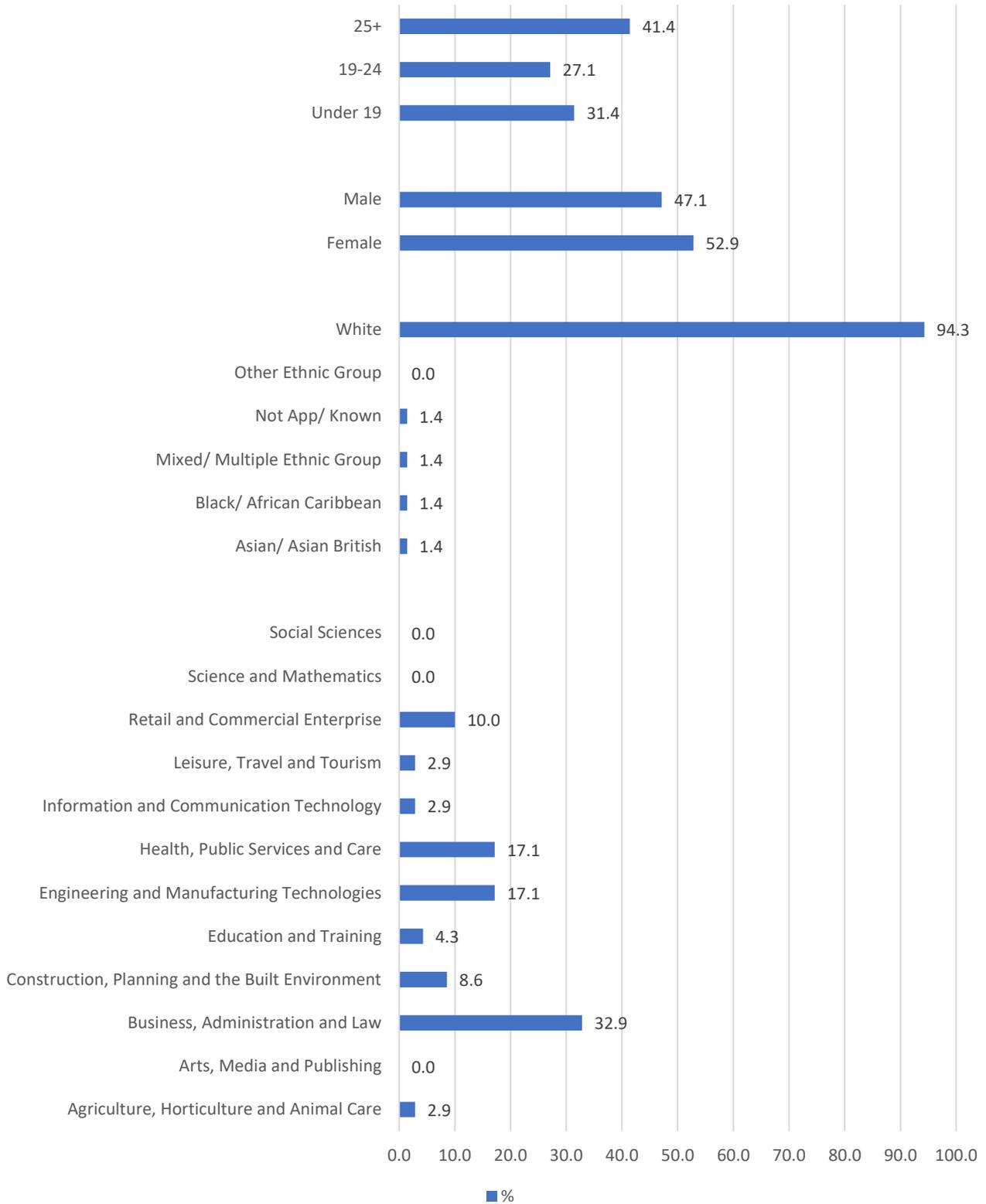


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
 Source: Department of Education