

Annual Economic Profile- Leicester

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.

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

Table 1 – Population

Source: ONS Population Estimates

Sixty-six-point four percent (235,100) of Leicester'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. Leicester has only 12.2% of the population that are 65 and over. This is 6.2 percentage points lower than average (18.4%).

Leicester has a larger share of the population that are aged 18-24 (14.6% versus 8.4%) and 0-15 years olds (21.5% versus 19.2%).

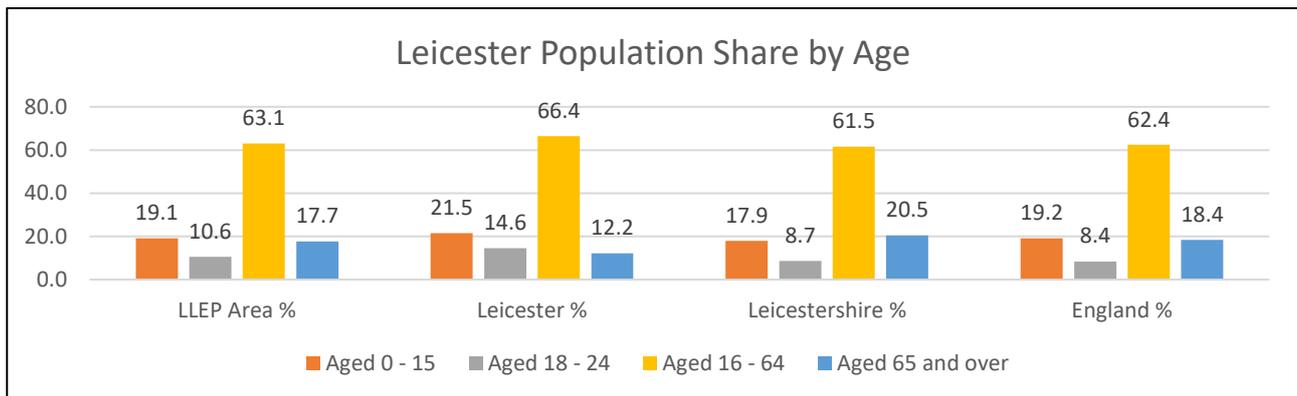


Figure 1 – Population by Age

Source: ONS Population Estimates

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

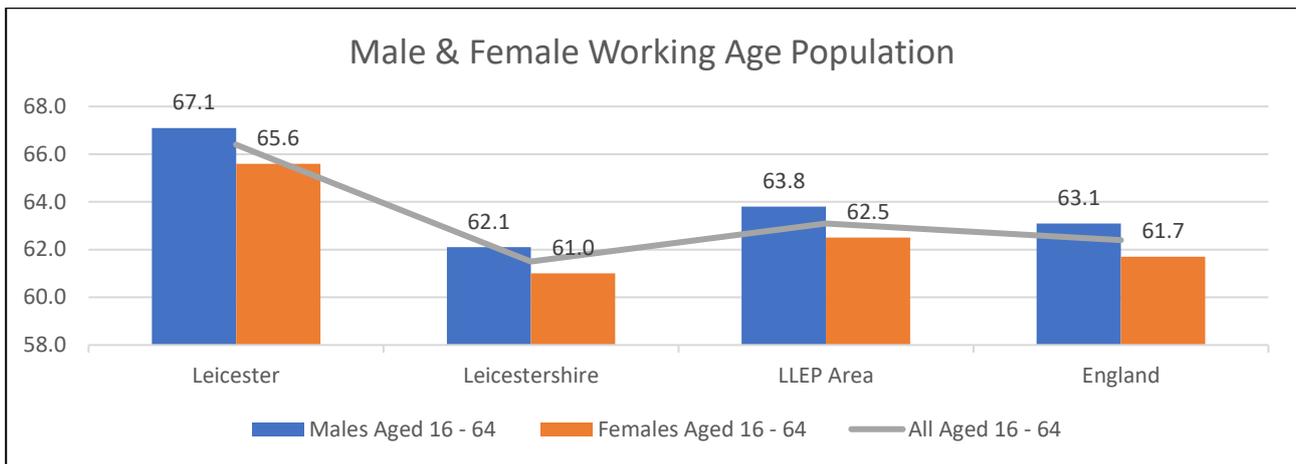


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

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 Leicester the figure is 77.5% (below average).

At 71.1% the female economic activity rate in Leicester is 4.3 percentage points lower than average (75.4%).

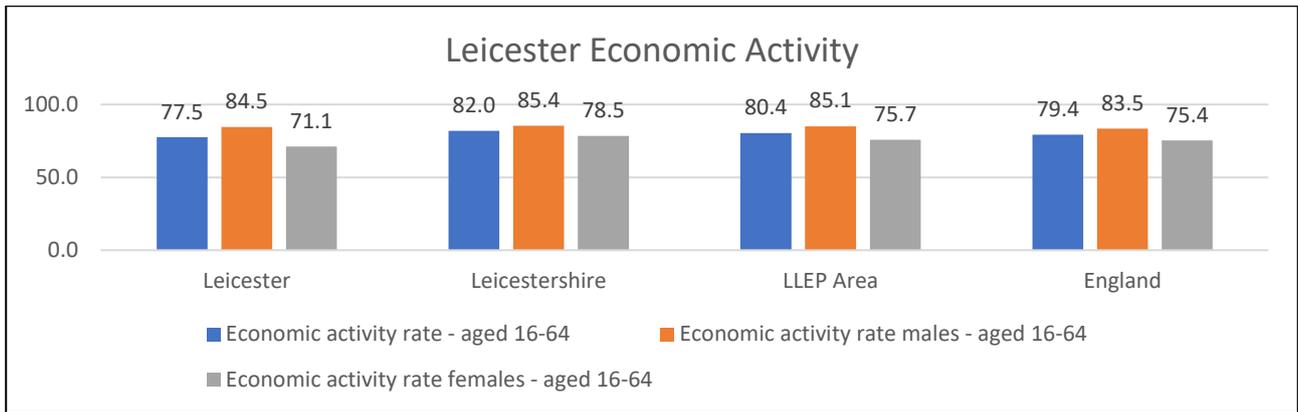


Figure 3 – Economic Activity and Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The figure below demonstrates those who are economically inactive in Leicester.

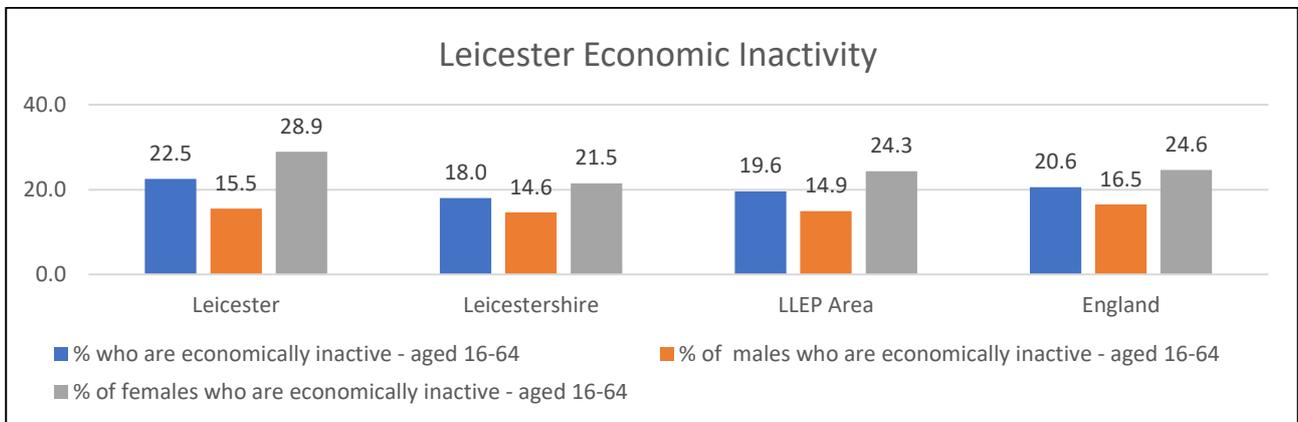


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

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

In Leicester in 2019 there was employment of 174,000. In 2011 there was employment of 158,000. This is growth of 16,000 or 10.1%. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%, in the LLEP area 13.7% and 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 Leicester over the period.

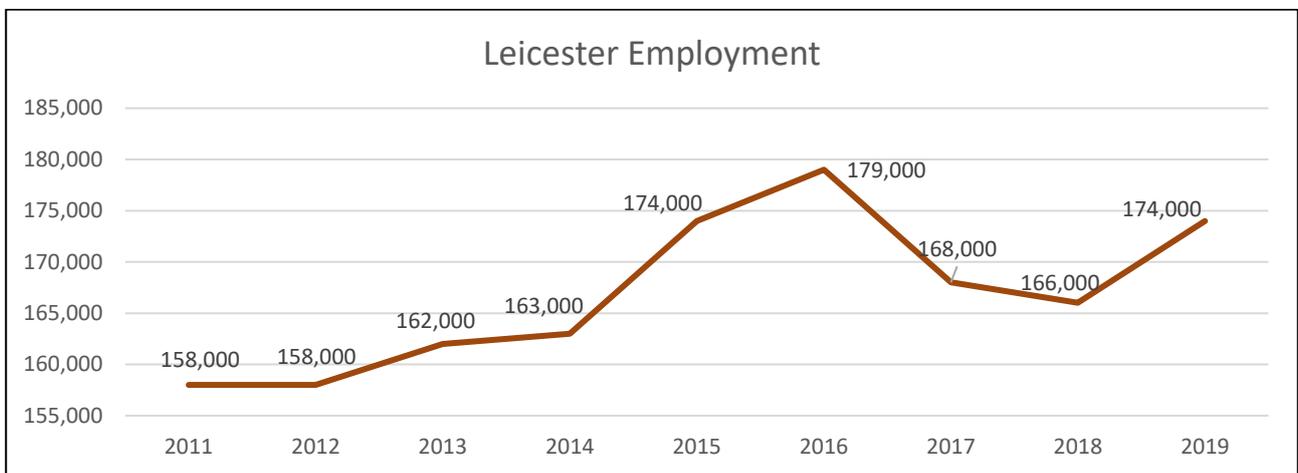


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

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 Leicester 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 and 2019 shares of employment were largest in Health, Education and Manufacturing. In 2011 these made up 41.8% (66,000) of all employment. In 2019 these made up 44.3% (77,000) of all employment. Manufacturing employment over this period grew by 6,000 or 31.6%.

Professional, Scientific and Technical had a 3.8% (6,000) share of employment in 2011. This grew to 5.2% (9,000) in 2019.

Over the period Mining, Quarrying and Utilities, Construction and Public Administration and Defence all saw falls in employment.

When compared with the share of employment nationally the share of employment on average is notably smaller in Accommodation and Food Services, Information and Communication and Professional, Scientific and Technical. However, it is notably larger in Manufacturing, Education and Health.

	Leicester 2011	Leicester 2011 %	Leicester 2019	Leicester 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 - 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	30	0.0	150	0.1	1.3	120	400.0
Mining, quarrying & utilities	4,000	2.5	1,250	0.7	1.1	-2,750	-68.8
Manufacturing	19,000	12.0	25,000	14.4	7.8	6,000	31.6
Construction	5,000	3.2	4,500	2.6	5	-500	-10.0
Motor trades	2,500	1.6	2,500	1.4	1.9	0	0.0
Wholesale	7,000	4.4	8,000	4.6	3.9	1,000	14.3
Retail	14,000	8.9	15,000	8.6	9.2	1,000	7.1
Transport & storage	4,500	2.8	4,500	2.6	5	0	0.0
Accommodation & food services	8,000	5.1	9,000	5.2	7.5	1,000	12.5
Information & communication	3,500	2.2	4,500	2.6	4.4	1,000	28.6
Financial & insurance	4,000	2.5	4,500	2.6	3.5	500	12.5
Property	1,750	1.1	2,500	1.4	2	750	42.9
Professional, scientific & technical	6,000	3.8	9,000	5.2	9.2	3,000	50.0
Business administration & support services	14,000	8.9	15,000	8.6	8.9	1,000	7.1
Public administration & defence	10,000	6.3	9,000	5.2	3.9	-1,000	-10.0
Education	20,000	12.7	23,000	13.2	8.4	3,000	15.0
Health	27,000	17.1	29,000	16.7	12.4	2,000	7.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	7,000	4.4	8,000	4.6	4.6	1,000	14.3
Column Total	158,000	100.0	174,000	100.0	100.0	16,000	10.1

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 the public services are key to the Leicester economy.

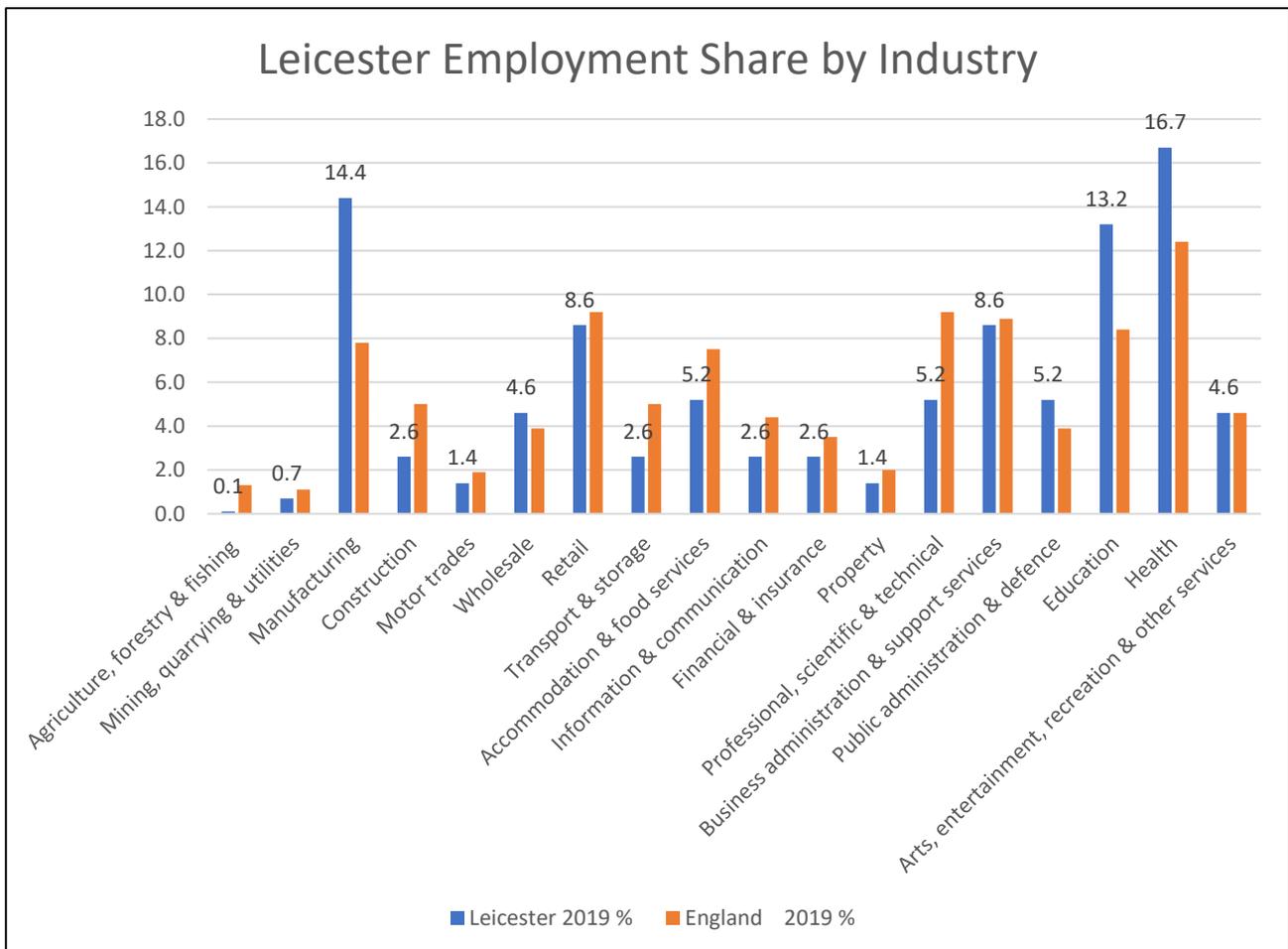


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area

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 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.

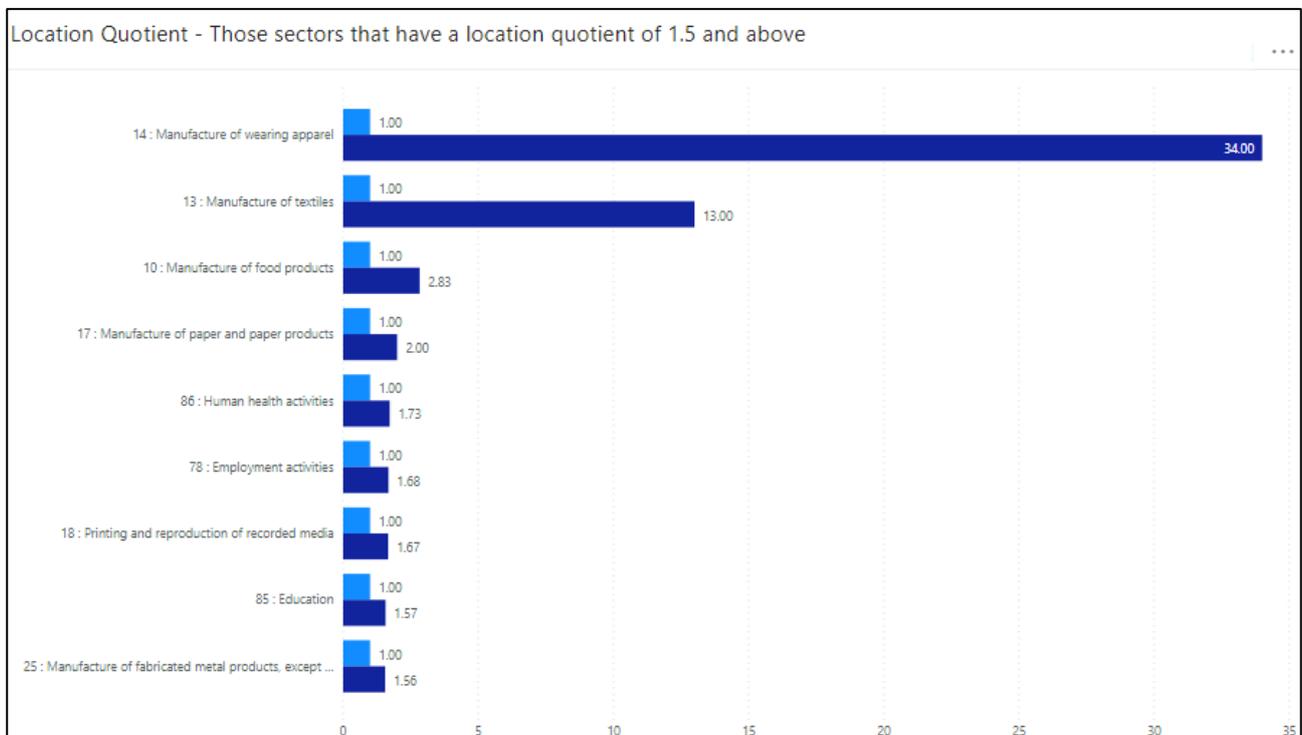


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

Leicester Industry 2 Digit	Leicester Employment LQ	Leicester Employment	Leicester Employment Share	England Employment Share
10 : Manufacture of food products	2.83	6000	3.4	1.2
13 : Manufacture of textiles	13.00	4500	2.6	0.2
14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel	34.00	6000	3.4	0.1
17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products	2.00	700	0.4	0.2
18 : Printing and reproduction of recorded media	1.67	800	0.5	0.3
25 : Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.56	2500	1.4	0.9
78 : Employment activities	1.68	9000	5.2	3.1
85 : Education	1.57	23000	13.2	8.4
86 : Human health activities	1.73	22000	12.6	7.3
Totals	NA	74500	42.7	21.7

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 Leicester has a smaller share of jobs that are Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, Professional Occupations, Associate Professional and Technical Occupations and Administrative and Secretarial Occupations.

The table also shows that on average Leicester has significantly more Process, Plant and Machine Operatives and Elementary Occupations. Leicester's occupational structure on average when compared to England supports lower paid and lower skilled jobs.

	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
Leicester	11,600	31,700	17,500	12,400	16,600	16,400	12,800	23,600	27,200
Leicester %	6.8	18.5	10.2	7.2	9.7	9.6	7.5	13.8	15.9
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.

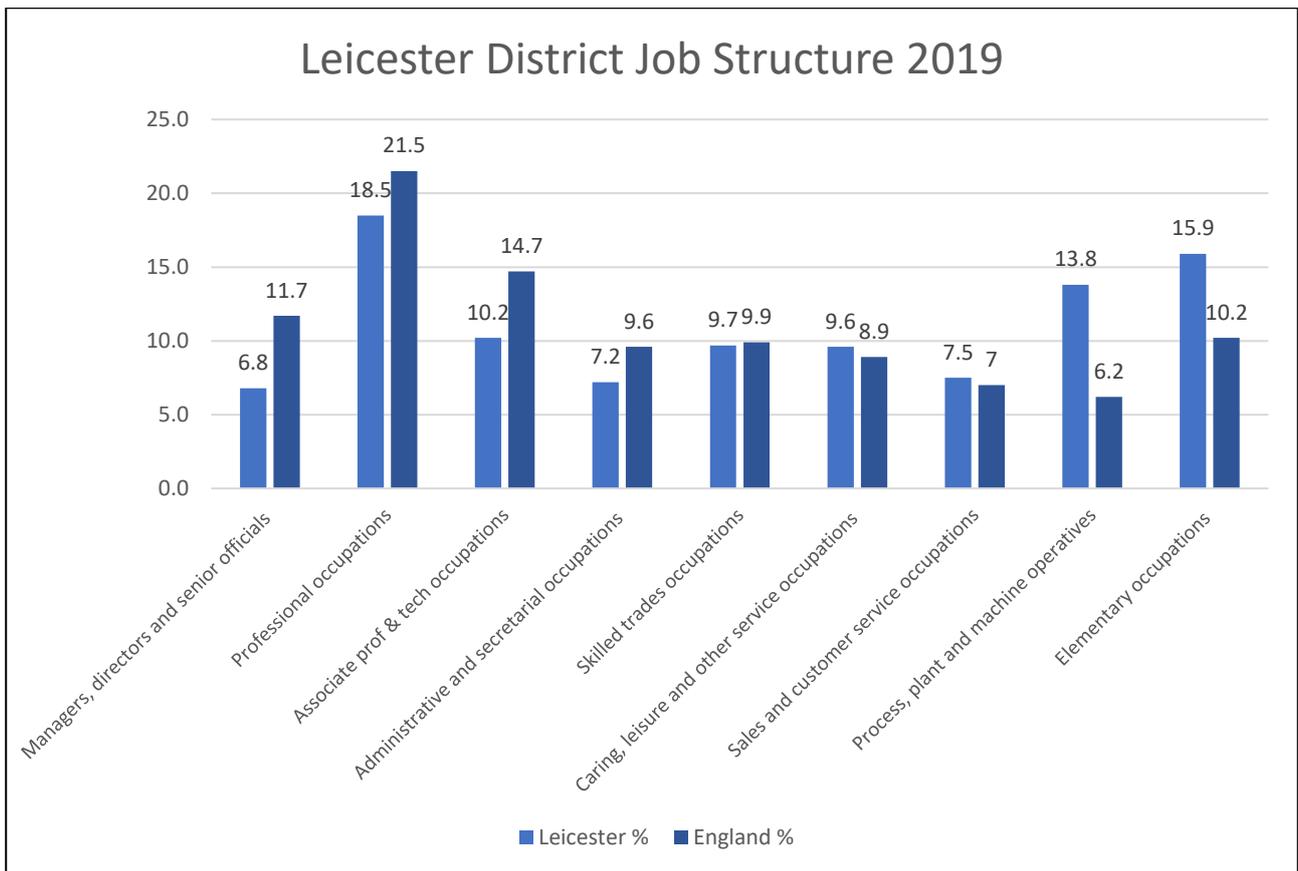


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
 Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 Leicester. 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 Leicester were £481.60. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £108.20. Between 2014 and 2020 Leicester’s resident earnings grew by £68.90. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £504.30. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £123.

Female resident earnings were £433.60. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £110.70.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings the difference in 2020 was £193.70 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Leicester	412.7	421.7	433	439.6	439.5	458.4	481.6	68.9
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-110.9	-110.2	-111.7	-116.2	-135.3	-133.7	-108.2	2.7
Leicester (Male)	422.6	431.2	440.8	457.8	456.9	480.6	504.3	81.7
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	-142.9	-143.2	-144.4	-140.6	-157	-154.9	-123.0	19.9
Leicester (Female)	401.2	401.0	412.8	415.5	410.0	424.8	433.6	32.4
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-64.3	-71.9	-70.6	-80.7	-101.2	-106.1	-110.7	-46.4

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:

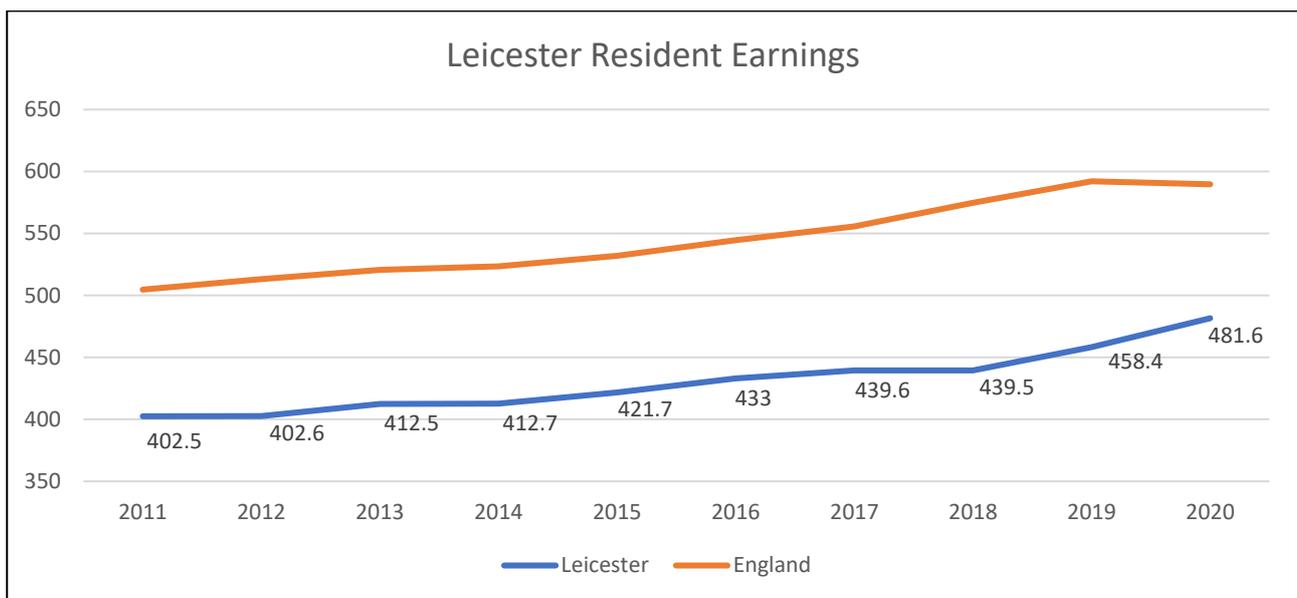


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Leicester were £536.20. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £53.70. Between 2014 and 2020 Leicester's median workplace earnings grew by £62.20. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male workplace earnings were £568.80. In England they were £628. This is a difference of £59.20 (below average).

Female workplace earnings were £504.20. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £39.80 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £123.80 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Leicester	474.0	481.3	486.3	498.0	487.8	495.1	536.2	62.2
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-49.5	-50.3	-57.9	-57.8	-87	-97.1	-53.7	-4.2
Leicester (Male)	515.1	532.2	522.4	514.0	508.1	504.3	568.8	53.7
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference	-50.3	-41.9	-62.6	-84.5	-105.9	-131.9	-59.2	-8.9
Leicester (Female)	421.9	426.2	451.5	467.2	449.4	477.1	504.2	82.3
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference	-43.4	-46.7	-31.2	-28.8	-61.7	-52.9	-39.8	3.6

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:

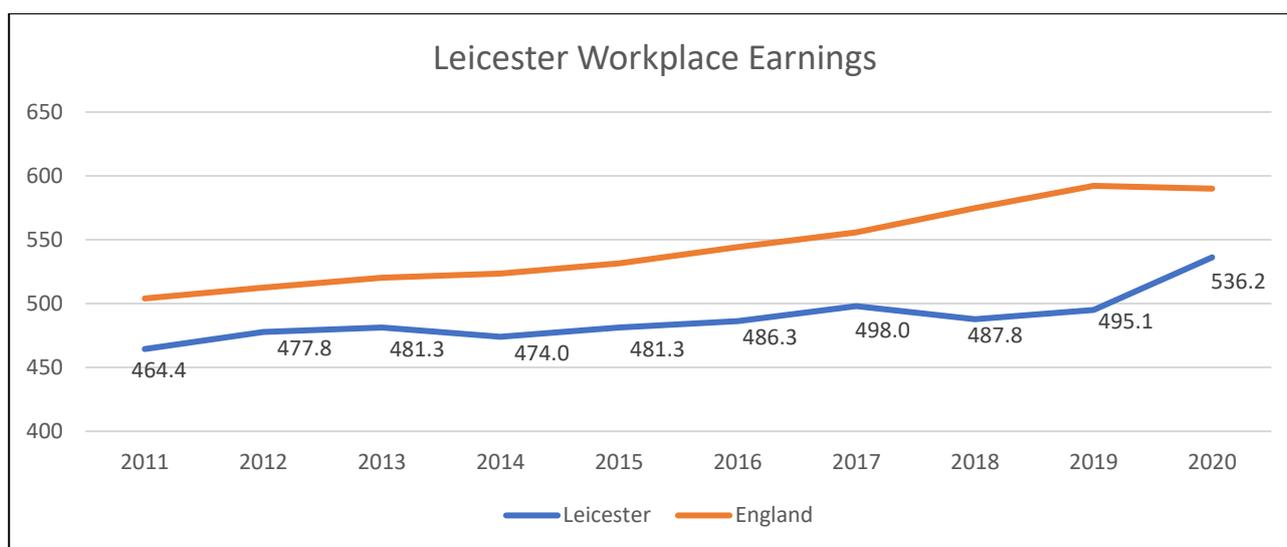


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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 fewer unique job postings in 2020 than 2019 (56,179 versus 76,306). This is a fall of 17,127 postings.

Of the 25 standard occupation codes there was growth in only 4 occupation areas. This was minimal. Those occupation codes that saw growth were Health and Social Care Associate Professionals, Protective Service Occupations, Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades and Skilled Construction and Building Trades.

Those occupation areas that saw the largest number of unique job postings in 2020 were Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Administrative Occupations, Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, Caring Personal Service Occupations and Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades.

When comparing the share of unique job postings locally with England, the local picture is not that different to the national one. There is however a larger share in Leicester of Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades and a lower share of Business, Media and Public Service Professionals.

SOC	Leicester 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	3,853	2,909	5.3	5.2	5.4	(944)	(24.5)
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	1,163	1,058	1.6	1.9	1.8	(105)	(9.0)
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	6,709	5,101	9.2	9.1	10.0	(1,608)	(24.0)
22	Health Professionals	4,781	4,369	6.5	7.8	8.6	(412)	(8.6)
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	3,485	2,869	4.8	5.1	4.8	(616)	(17.7)
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	4,633	3,633	6.3	6.5	7.9	(1,000)	(21.6)
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	3,200	2,297	4.4	4.1	3.8	(903)	(28.2)
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	868	878	1.2	1.6	1.5	10	1.2
33	Protective Service Occupations	50	70	0.1	0.1	0.1	20	40.0
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	936	711	1.3	1.3	1.3	(225)	(24.0)
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	11,617	8,602	15.8	15.3	15.3	(3,015)	(26.0)
41	Administrative Occupations	7,642	4,667	10.4	8.3	7.8	(2,975)	(38.9)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	907	726	1.2	1.3	1.5	(181)	(20.0)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	36	51	0.0	0.1	0.1	15	41.7
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	4,835	3,513	6.6	6.3	4.4	(1,322)	(27.3)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	1,133	1,208	1.5	2.2	1.6	75	6.6
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	1,086	636	1.5	1.1	1.5	(450)	(41.4)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	4,791	3,994	6.5	7.1	8.0	(797)	(16.6)
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	498	324	0.7	0.6	0.7	(174)	(34.9)
71	Sales Occupations	1,536	1,027	2.1	1.8	1.8	(509)	(33.1)
72	Customer Service Occupations	1,298	899	1.8	1.6	1.3	(399)	(30.7)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	1,210	877	1.7	1.6	1.2	(333)	(27.5)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	3,183	2,301	4.3	4.1	3.2	(882)	(27.7)
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	617	446	0.8	0.8	0.8	(171)	(27.7)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	3,239	3,013	4.4	5.4	5.6	(226)	(7.0)
	Total Across All Occupations	73,306	56,179	100.0	100.0	100.0	(17,127)	(23.4)

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

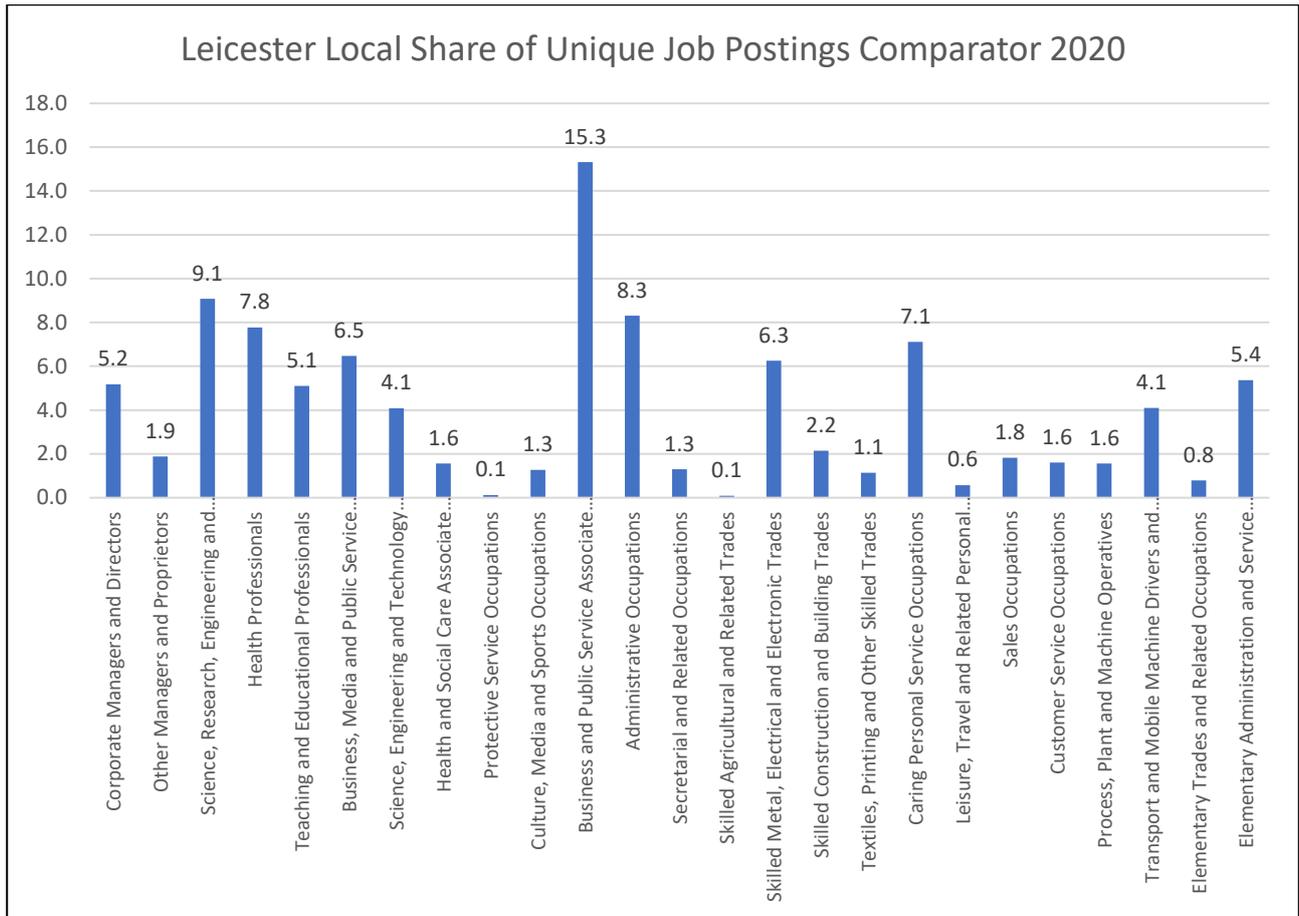


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

The figure below demonstrates the numbers of unique job postings over the period of 2020. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic is clear. Although there has been growth in the number of unique job postings, the level of job postings has failed to reach those experienced prior to the pandemic.



Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Enterprises

In 2020 there were 43,365 enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire area. Thirteen thousand two hundred and fifteen 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%. Growth in Leicester is over 30 percentage points higher than the average.

	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 Leicester over the period.

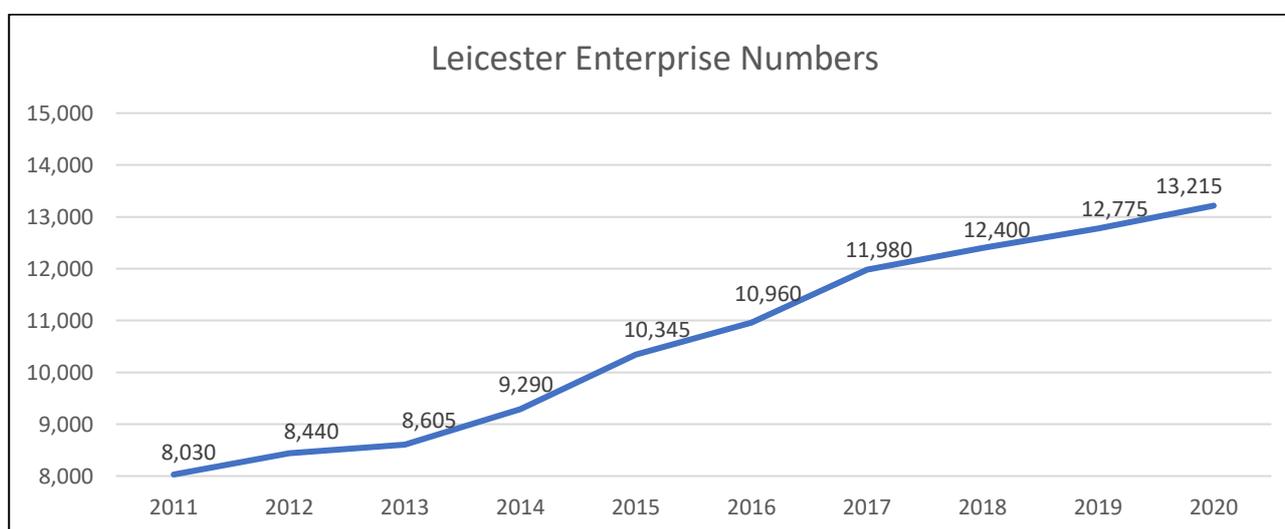


Figure 13: Enterprises

Source: ONS UK Business Counts

There are more Manufacturing, Retail, Financial and Insurance, Professional Scientific and Technical, Business Administration and Support Services and transport and storage businesses in Leicester.

In terms of growth in numbers of businesses over the period 2011 to 2020 this has been greatest in Transport and Storage, Financial and Insurance, Professional, Professional Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services.

When compared to 2020 data for England the share of enterprises locally is notably different in many areas. On average Leicester has larger shares of Manufacturing, Retail and Financial and Insurance enterprises. Notably England has larger shares of Construction, Professional, Scientific and Technical, Information and Communication and as might be expected Agriculture Forestry and Fishing enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	Leicester % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	20	15	15	-5	-25.0	0.1	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	20	35	40	20	100.0	0.3	0.5
Manufacturing	1,095	1,235	1,295	200	18.3	9.8	4.9
Construction	595	800	810	215	36.1	6.1	12.8
Motor trades	300	470	470	170	56.7	3.6	2.8
Wholesale	625	685	690	65	10.4	5.2	3.8
Retail	1,130	1,370	1,395	265	23.5	10.6	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	275	930	1,015	740	269.1	7.7	4.6
Accommodation & food services	510	775	800	290	56.9	6.1	5.6
Information & communication	370	850	795	425	114.9	6.0	8.7
Financial & insurance	515	1,155	1,210	695	135.0	9.2	2.3
Property	295	615	655	360	122.0	5.0	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	865	1,465	1,420	555	64.2	10.7	17.5
Business administration & support services	420	875	1,085	665	158.3	8.2	8.8
Public administration & defence	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Education	115	180	185	70	60.9	1.4	1.7
Health	435	680	695	260	59.8	5.3	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	445	640	635	190	42.7	4.8	6.3
Column Total	8,030	12,775	13,215	5,185	64.6	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 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 has 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
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	212	9.7	7.0
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	198	9.0	7.8
Food and beverage service activities	160	7.3	5.5
Land transport and transport via pipelines	128	5.8	2.8
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	116	5.3	7.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	107	4.9	3.3
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	97	4.4	6.5
Human health activities	95	4.3	2.6
Other personal service activities	88	4.0	5.7
Real estate activities	85	3.9	4.0
Manufacture of wearing apparel	72	3.3	0.3
Specialised construction activities	68	3.1	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	65	3.0	1.6
Construction of buildings	53	2.4	3.4
Manufacture of textiles	43	2.0	0.2
Employment activities	35	1.6	1.9
Education	34	1.5	1.7
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	31	1.4	2.0
Postal and courier activities	28	1.3	0.4
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	28	1.3	2.7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	25	1.1	1.3
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	22	1.0	1.8
Residential care activities	21	1.0	0.5
Advertising and market research	20	0.9	0.9
Services to buildings and landscape activities	20	0.9	1.0
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	20	0.9	1.1
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	17	0.8	1.0
Legal and accounting activities	14	0.6	1.3
Manufacture of food products	13	0.6	0.4
Civil engineering	13	0.6	0.7
Social work activities without accommodation	13	0.6	0.5
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	12	0.5	1.1
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	12	0.5	0.7
Information service activities	11	0.5	1.1
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	11	0.5	0.4
Security and investigation activities	9	0.4	0.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	8	0.4	0.3
Accommodation	8	0.4	0.5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	7	0.3	0.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	7	0.3	0.1
Telecommunications	7	0.3	0.5
Other manufacturing	6	0.3	0.5
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	5	0.2	0.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	5	0.2	0.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	0.2	0.3
Rental and leasing activities	5	0.2	0.4
Residents property management	5	0.2	0.4
n.a.	73	3.3	5.9
All	2,195	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 Leicester it is £7.8bn. The broad industry areas with the largest share of GVA were Manufacturing and Health. These same two sectors have the largest number of employees.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	45	3,240,000
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	1,230	178,854,708
3 : Manufacturing (C)	20,230	1,339,181,006
4 : Construction (F)	4,235	384,999,991
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	3,000	170,274,390
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	7,000	337,805,582
7 : Retail (Part G)	13,500	462,802,817
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	3,775	169,725,687
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	9,150	162,649,899
10 : Information & communication (J)	5,220	453,996,711
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	4,455	322,791,291
12 : Property (L)	1,875	237,031,700
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	7,735	384,052,493
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	13,900	394,231,397
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	8,500	461,428,571
16 : Education (P)	20,500	827,024,712
17 : Health (Q)	30,250	1,083,772,707
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	8,460	392,406,194
Column Total	163,060	7,766,269,857

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% (151,400) 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.

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

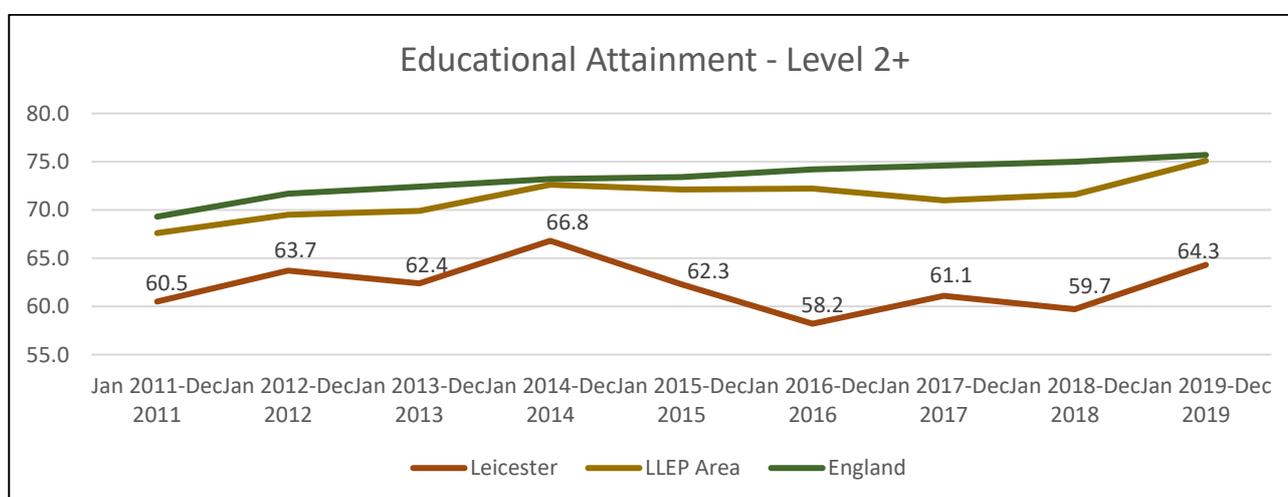


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above

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% (78,300) 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.

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

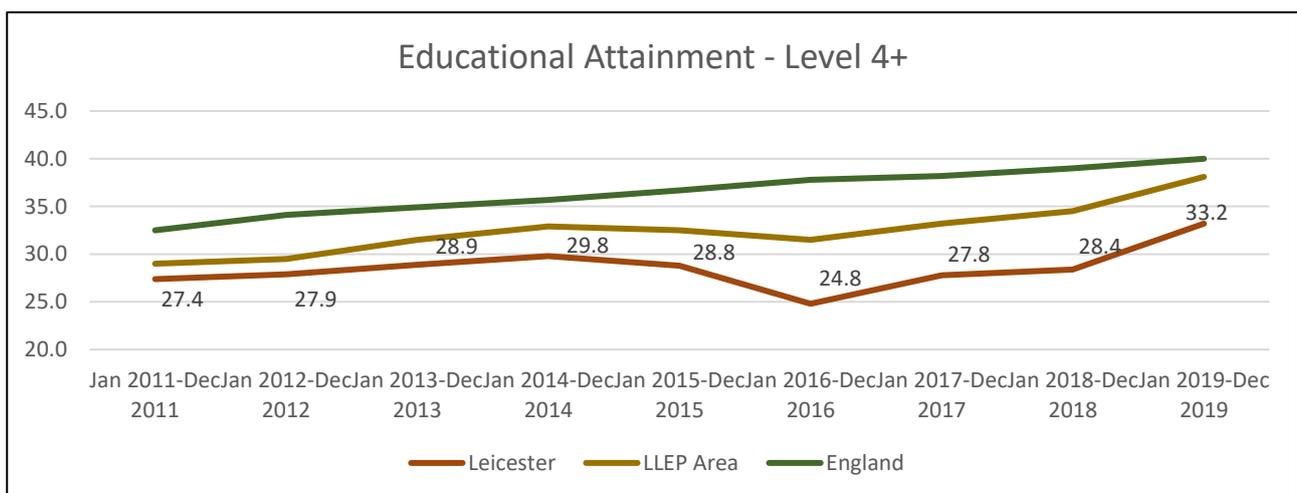


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and figure below provide an understanding apprenticeship take-up (starts) in the Leicester 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 1,760 apprenticeship starts. Of these 73.3% of all apprenticeships were either in Business, Administration and Law, Health, Public Services and Care and Retail and Commercial Enterprises.

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

Fifty-one-point seven percent of apprenticeships are taken up by White students and 31.3% by Asian/ Asian British students.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	0.6
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	470	26.7
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	110	6.3
Education and Training	70	4.0
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	180	10.2
Health, Public Services and Care	510	29.0
Information and Communication Technology	80	4.5
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	1.1
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	310	17.6
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	550	31.3
Black/ African Caribbean	110	6.3
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	110	6.3
Not App/ Known	60	3.4
Other Ethnic Group	30	1.7
White	910	51.7
Male	890	50.3
Female	880	49.7
Under 19	360	20.5
19-24	470	26.7
25+	930	52.8

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts

Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

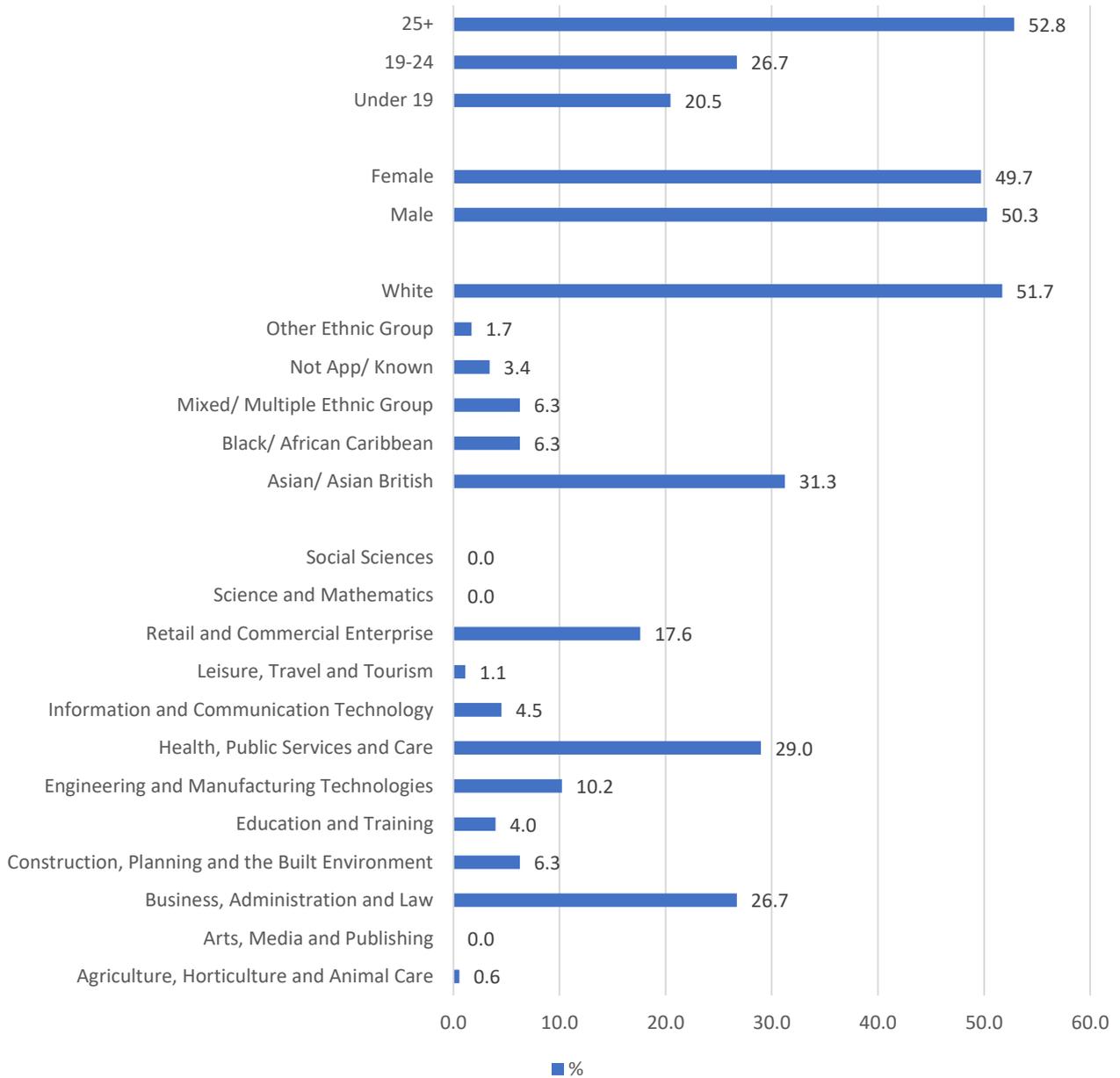


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education