

Annual Economic Profile – Leicester and Leicestershire Area

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 in 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 and over	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-three-point one percent (669,600) of the local population are of working age (16-64 years old). The figure for England is 62.4%. The figure for Leicester is 66.4% and Leicestershire 61.5%. The larger concentration of the working age population in Leicester demonstrates its geography and position within the local area as the region’s capital and industrial centre.

The population profiles of Leicester and Leicestershire are very different. Leicester on average has a younger population and Leicestershire on older one. Fourteen-point six percent of the Leicester population are 18-24, compared to 8.7% for Leicestershire. In England the figure is 8.4%. Higher than average figures locally reflect the local student population attending one of the three local universities.

When we look at those who are 0-15 it is shown that Leicester has a higher concentration of its population in this age group. This is not the case for Leicestershire which has a larger share of the population (20.5%) in the 65 and over age group (average 18.4%). Leicester’s population of those that are 65 and over is 12.2%.

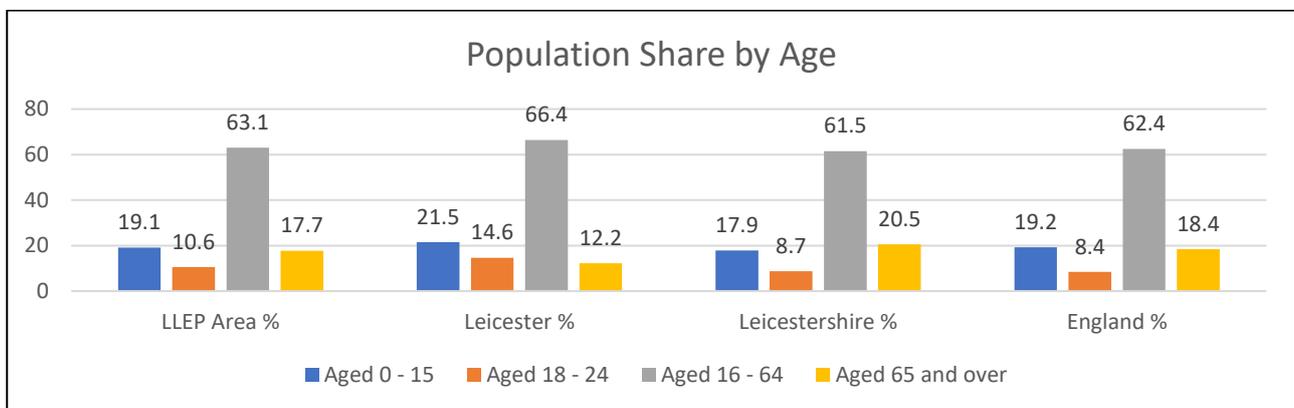


Figure 1 – Population by Age
Source: ONS Population Estimates

The figure below demonstrates the share of males and females that are of working age.

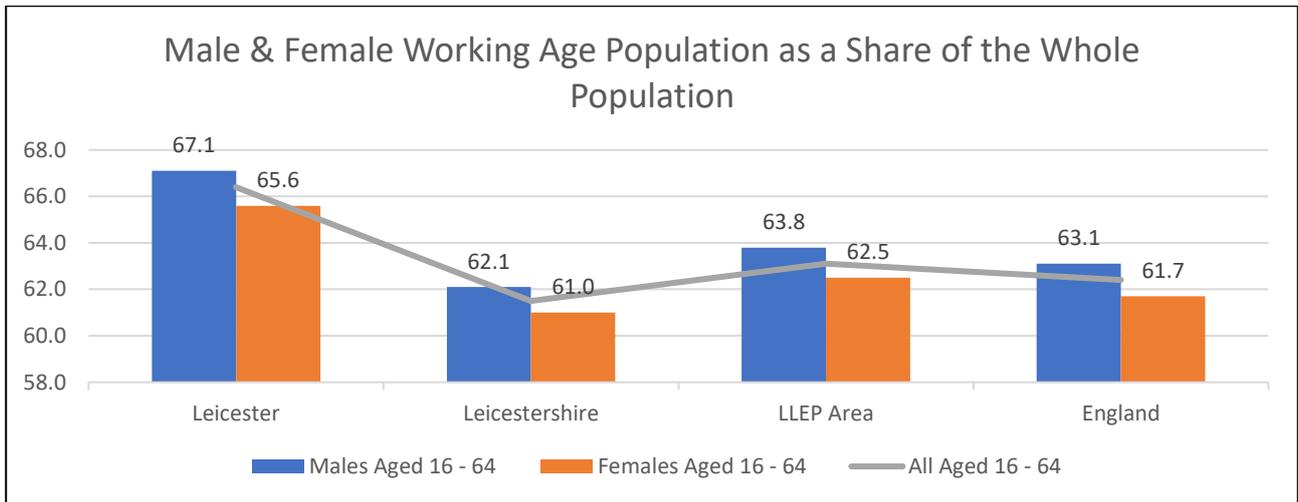


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

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%. Male and female activity rates in the Leicester and Leicestershire area differ with male activity rates being above average and female in line with the average.

The picture is very different in the City and County. In Leicestershire for example the three economic activity rates are all above average. In Leicester however the female activity rate is significantly lower than average. The female economic activity rate in Leicester is 71.1 compared to the England average of 75.4.

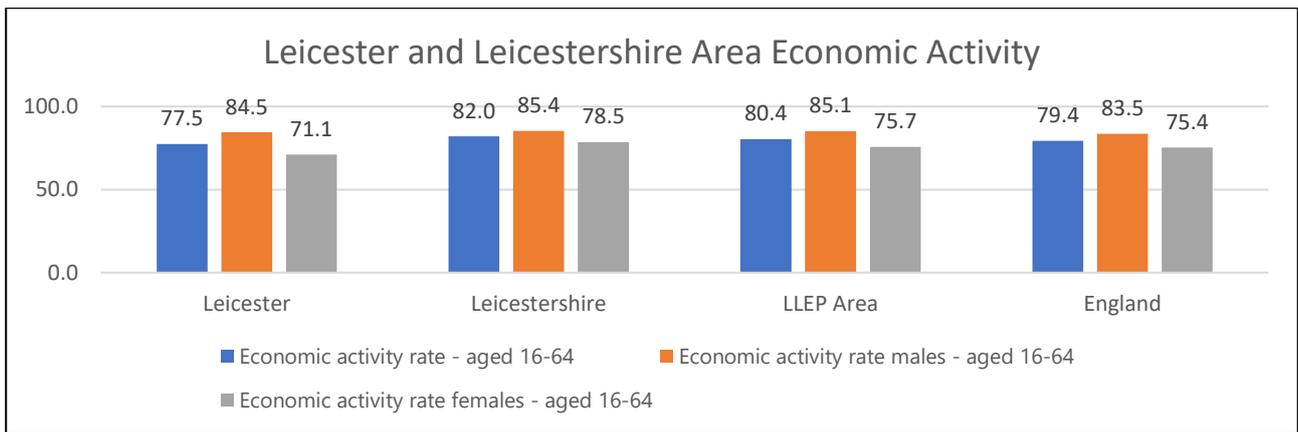


Figure 3 – Economic Activity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The graph below demonstrates those who are economically inactive. As might be expected the female inactivity rate in Leicester is high.

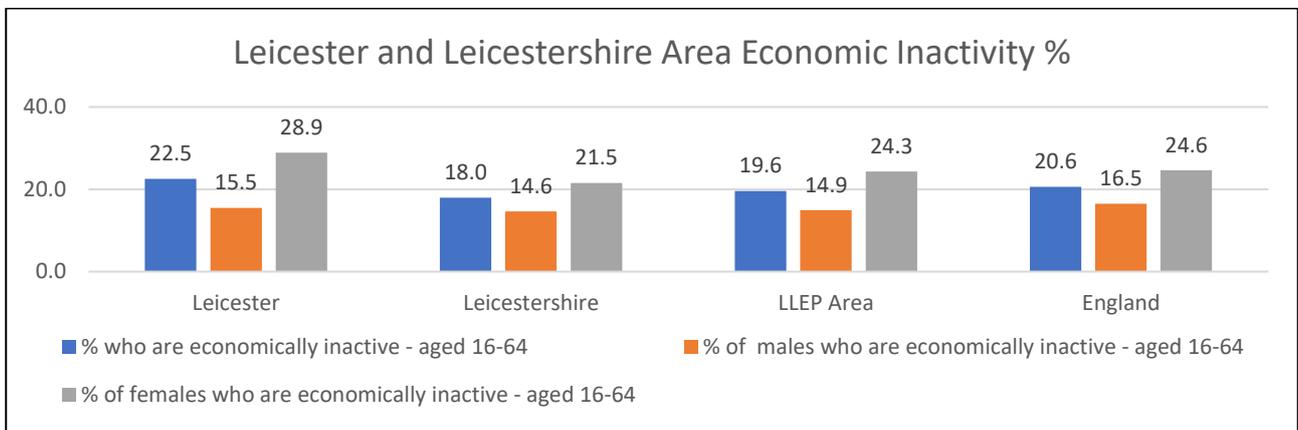


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

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

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area in 2019 there was employment of 498,000. In 2011 there was employment of 438,000. This is growth of 60,000 or 13.7%. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%. In the East Midlands the figure was 9.4%.

There are differences between Leicester and Leicestershire. In the City there was growth of 10.1% and in the County 15.7%. At a district level there was growth of 28.6% in Blaby and 26% in North West Leicestershire. Along with Harborough these same two districts experienced no growth over the period 2018 to 2019.

	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 Leicester and Leicestershire area over this period.

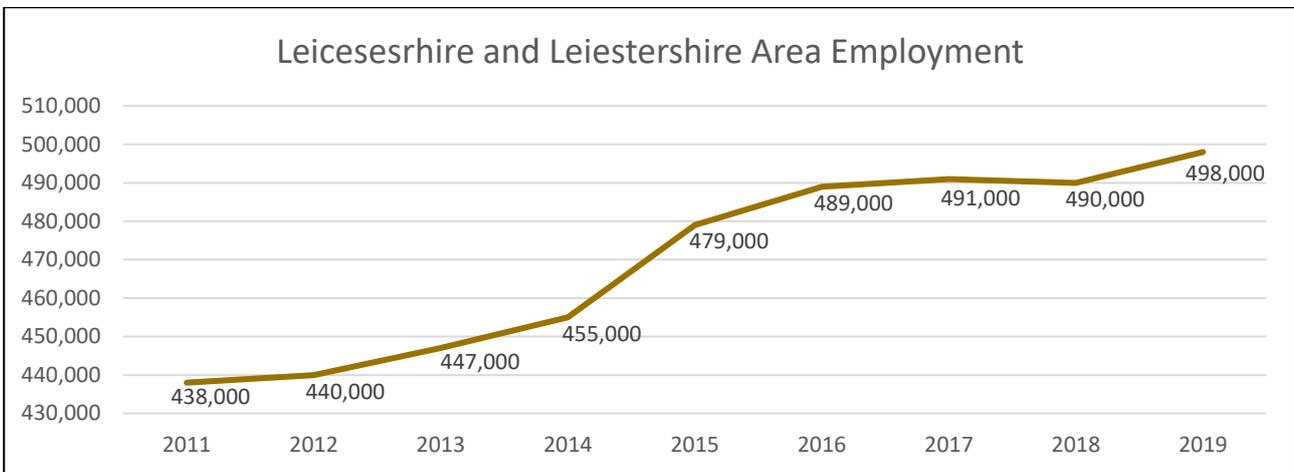


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The table and figures below breakdown this information further. It does this by looking at the industry structure for the Leicester and Leicestershire 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 the Manufacturing, Health, Education, and Retail sectors. Combined these made up 44.2% of all employment. In 2019 these same sectors only made up 41.7%. Although there is more employment in terms of numbers, the share of employment has fallen in each. The only sector that saw a fall in numbers over this period was Motor Trades. In terms of growth, Professional, Scientific and Technical employment grew by 84% and property 60%. Professional, Scientific and Technical employment grew by 21,000.

	LLEP Area 2011	LLEP Area 2011 %	LLEP Area 2019	LLEP Area 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 - 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6,000	1.4	6,000	1.2	1.3	0	0
Mining, quarrying & utilities	9,000	2.1	10,000	2.0	1.1	1,000	11.1
Manufacturing	59,000	13.5	65,000	13.1	7.8	6,000	10.2
Construction	20,000	4.6	22,000	4.4	5.0	2,000	10.0
Motor trades	10,000	2.3	9,000	1.8	1.9	-1,000	-10.0
Wholesale	24,000	5.5	28,000	5.6	3.9	4,000	16.7
Retail	41,000	9.4	43,000	8.6	9.2	2,000	4.9
Transport & storage	28,000	6.4	29,000	5.8	5.0	1,000	3.6
Accommodation & food services	24,000	5.5	29,000	5.8	7.5	5,000	20.8
Information & communication	9,000	2.1	11,000	2.2	4.4	2,000	22.2
Financial & insurance	10,000	2.3	10,000	2.0	3.5	0	0.0
Property	5,000	1.1	8,000	1.6	2.0	3,000	60.0
Professional, scientific & technical	25,000	5.7	46,000	9.2	9.2	21,000	84.0
Business administration & support services	35,000	8.0	39,000	7.8	8.9	4,000	11.4
Public administration & defence	21,000	4.8	21,000	4.2	3.9	0	0.0
Education	45,000	10.3	51,000	10.2	8.4	6,000	13.3
Health	48,000	11.0	49,000	9.8	12.4	1,000	2.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	19,000	4.3	23,000	4.6	4.6	4,000	21.1
Column Total	438,000	100.0	498,000	100.0	100.0	60,000	13.7

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 Leicester and Leicestershire economy and its share of employment is considerably higher than average. To a lesser extent this is also the case with wholesale and education. In terms of those broad industry areas where there is less employment than average include Accommodation and Food Services, Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance, Business Administration and Support Services and Health.

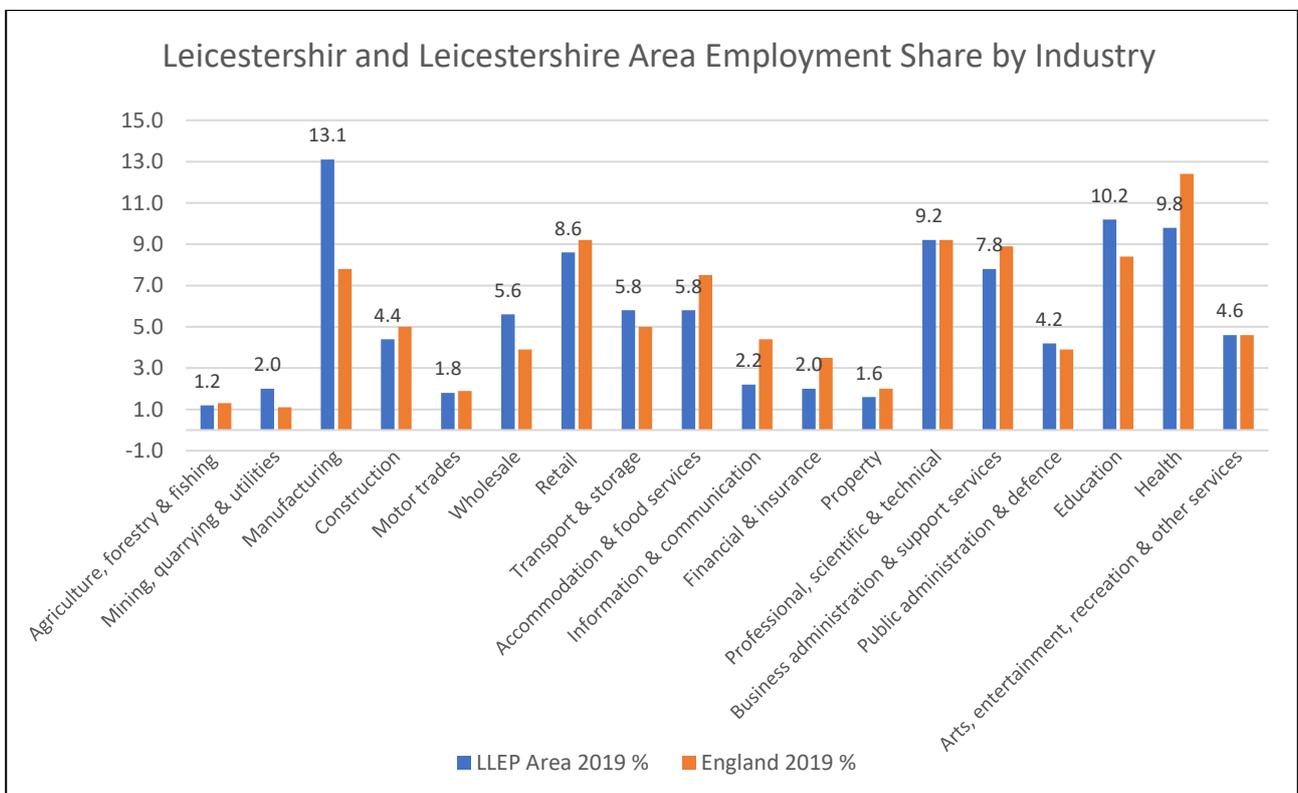


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area

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.

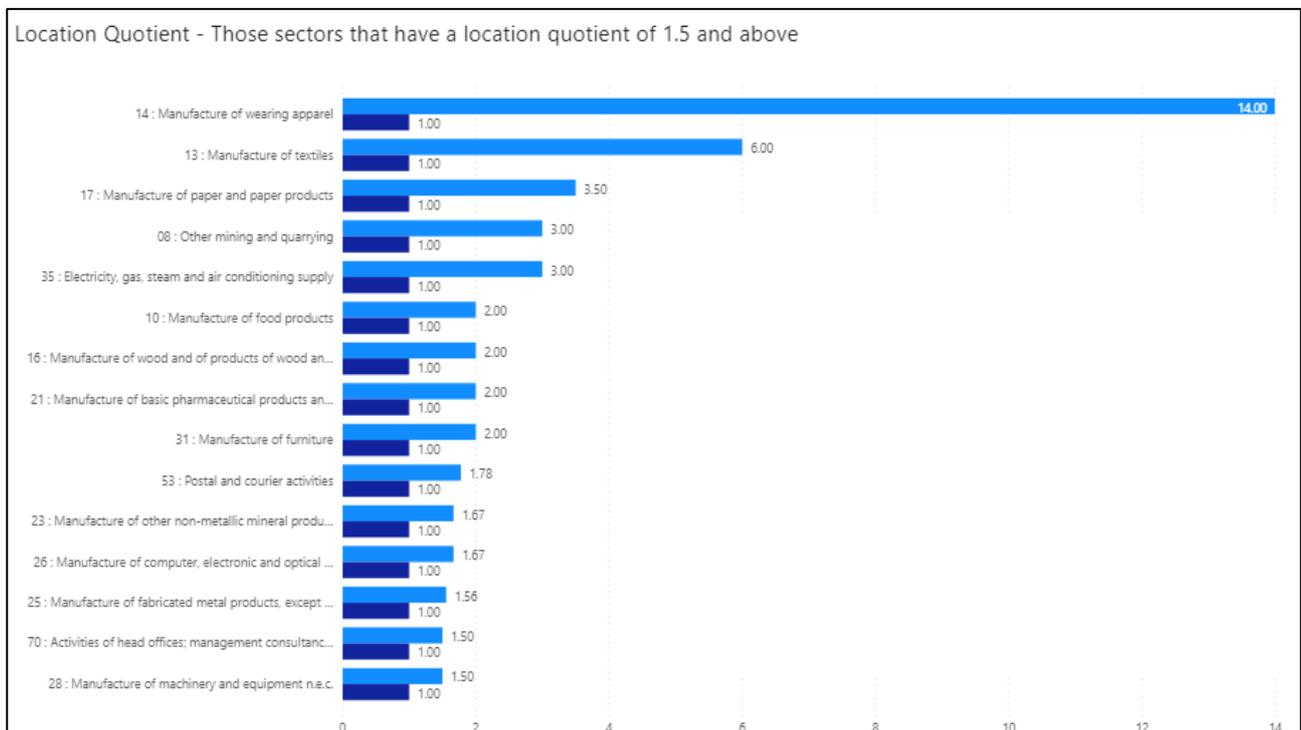


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The table below demonstrates these same sectors and how their share of employment compares to national figures. What is noticeable is that despite these sectors having a share of employment that is twice that of England, locally they only make up 17.5% of all employment. This is an important consideration when considering what industries should be supported locally.

LLEP Area Industry 2 Digit	LLEP Employment LQ	LLEP Employment	LLEP Employment Share	England Employment Share
70 : Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	1.5	21000	4.2	2.8
53 : Postal and courier activities	1.8	8000	1.6	0.9
35 : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.0	6000	1.2	0.4
31 : Manufacture of furniture	2.0	3000	0.6	0.3
28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.5	4500	0.9	0.6
26 : Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.7	2500	0.5	0.3
25 : Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.6	7000	1.4	0.9
23 : Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1.7	2250	0.5	0.3
21 : Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	2.0	800	0.2	0.1
17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.5	3500	0.7	0.2
16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	2.0	2000	0.4	0.2
14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel	14.0	7000	1.4	0.1
13 : Manufacture of textiles	6.0	6000	1.2	0.2
10 : Manufacture of food products	2.0	12000	2.4	1.2
08 : Other mining and quarrying	3.0	1500	0.3	0.1
Total	NA	87050	17.5	8.6

Table 5 – location Quotient Employment Numbers

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

Jobs

It was demonstrated earlier that manufacturing and wholesale are two areas where the Leicester and Leicestershire share of employment outperform the average. These are two broad industry areas containing concentrations of jobs considered to be low skilled, manual or poorly remunerated.

On inspection of different occupation areas within the Leicester and Leicestershire area it is shown that there is not that much of a difference between local and national figures. Both areas have a high share of professional and associate professional and technical 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
LLEP Area	62,800	104,400	70,500	47,000	56,700	49,200	36,200	42,000	57,500
LLEP Area %	11.9	19.7	13.3	8.9	10.7	9.3	6.8	7.9	10.9
England %	11.7	21.5	14.7	9.6	9.9	8.9	7.0	6.2	10.2

Table 6 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Locally however there are on average more process, plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations.

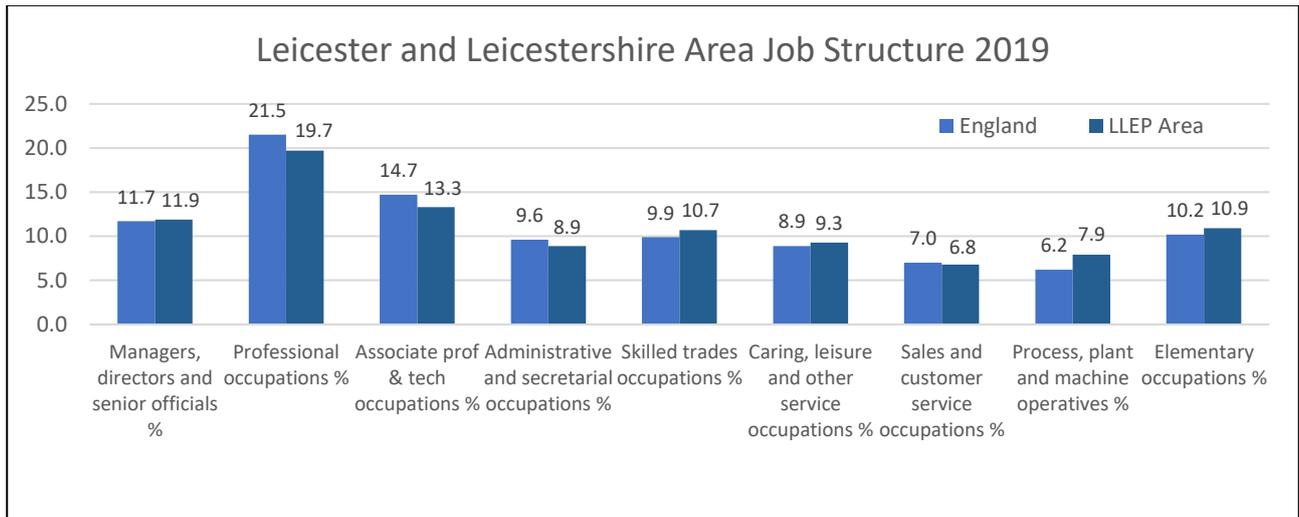


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

On first view this may not seem of value but when we look at the figures for the City and County there are some significant differences. In terms of Leicester it is demonstrated that there are on average significantly more manual/ unskilled jobs and fewer jobs that are senior, technical or professional.

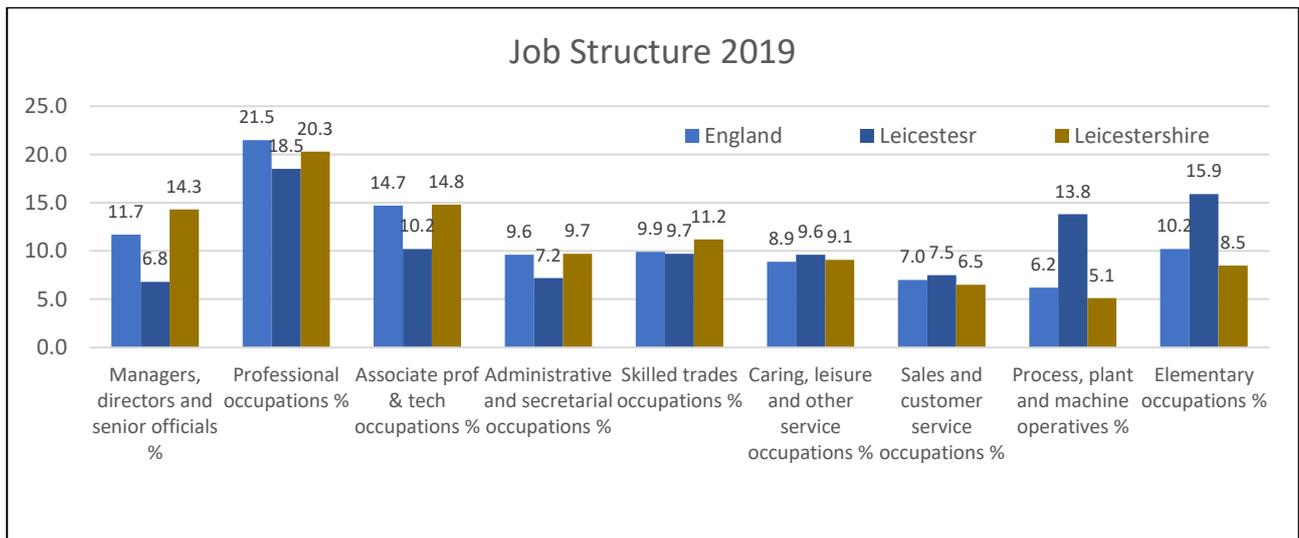


Figure 9 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment by Leicester and Leicestershire
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Earnings

As eluded to 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 to the those looking to enter the jobs market within that area.

The following information demonstrates the mean resident based and workplace earnings. These are compared to the national average for England for all, male and female resident, and workplace earners. In the case of the combined Leicester and Leicestershire area data is only available from 2014. As a result, all comparators and growth are measured from 2014.

Resident Earnings

In 2020 the median resident earnings for the Leicester and Leicestershire were £565.80. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £24. Between 2014 and 2020 Leicester and Leicestershire median resident earnings grew by £89.80. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £586.50. In England they were £627.30. This is a difference of £40.80.

Female resident earnings were £498.80. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £45.50.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings the difference in 2020 was £128.50 (below average).

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
LLEP Area	476	489.2	494	505.9	524.9	543.4	565.8	89.8
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-47.6	-42.7	-50.7	-49.9	-49.9	-48.7	-24	23.6
LLEP Area (Male)	517.5	534.7	539.7	543.0	568.7	583.6	586.5	69.0
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	-48	-39.7	-45.5	-55.4	-45.2	-51.9	-40.8	7.2
LLEP Area (Female)	417.9	425.4	443.8	454.3	455.0	471.5	498.8	80.9
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-47.6	-47.5	-39.6	-41.9	-56.2	-59.4	-45.5	2.1

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:

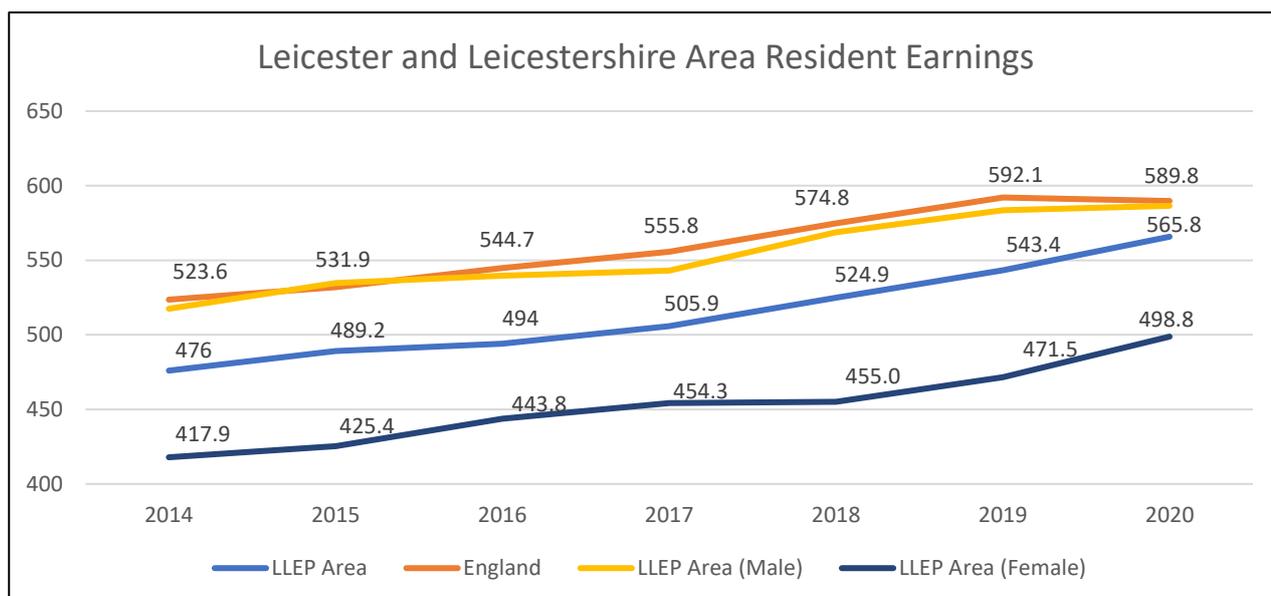


Figure 10 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for the Leicester and Leicestershire were £549 (resident earnings were £565.80). The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £40.90. Between 2014 and 2020 Leicester and Leicestershire median resident earnings grew by £69.90. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male workplace earnings were £575.20 (resident earnings were £586.50). In England they were £628. This is a difference of £52.80.

Female workplace earnings were £483.10 (resident earnings were £498.80). In England they were £544. This is a difference of £60.90.

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £144.90 (below average).

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
LLEP Area	479.1	487.3	489.2	500.8	512.8	525.1	549.0	69.9
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-44.4	-44.3	-55	-55	-62	-67.1	-40.9	3.5
LLEP Area (Male)	526.0	536.3	533.4	536.9	550.2	563.5	575.2	49.2
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference	-39.4	-37.8	-51.6	-61.6	-63.8	-72.7	-52.8	-13.4
LLEP Area (Female)	412.6	421.5	433.0	440.0	451.5	462.8	483.1	70.5
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference	-52.7	-51.4	-49.7	-56	-59.6	-67.2	-60.9	-8.2

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:

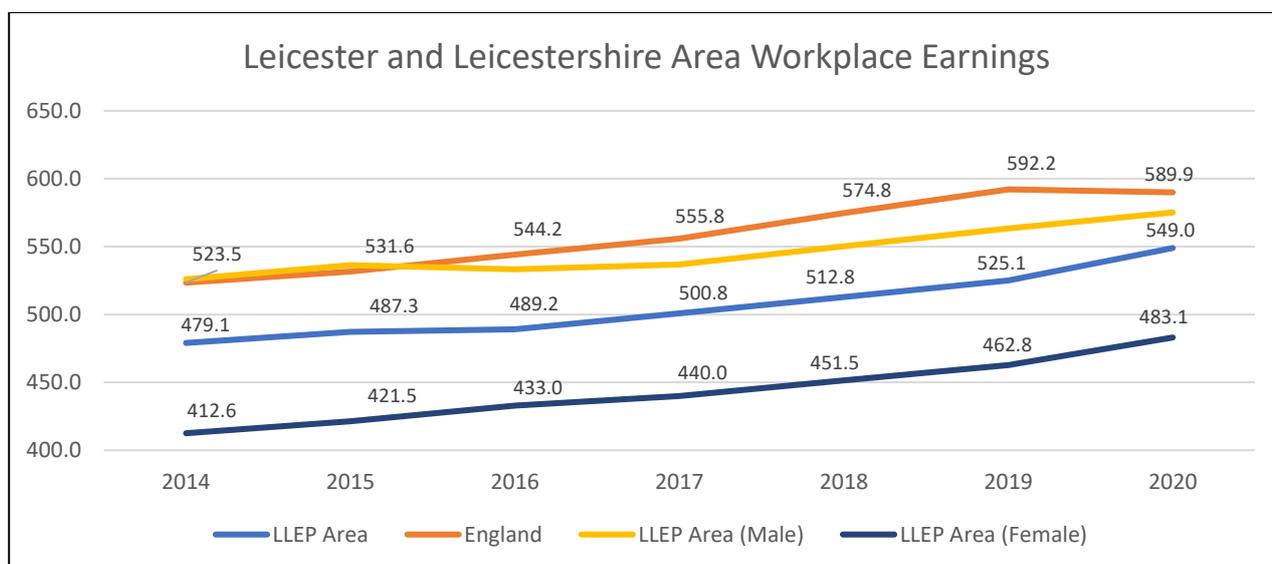


Figure 11 – Median Workplace Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Job Postings

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

The table below demonstrates the number of unique job postings for the years 2019 and 2020. This uses standard occupational codes (at a 2-digit level) and compares the share of unique job postings for each year. Two thousand and twenty occupation shares of 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. This is evidenced when we demonstrate how many unique postings there were in 2019 compared to 2020. In 2019 there were 136,735 and in 2020 124,139. Over the year there was a fall of 12,596 unique postings.

Of the 25 standard occupational codes there was only growth in 8 of the occupation areas. Of these and as might be expected during a pandemic, they include Health Professionals, Health and Social Care Associate Professionals and Caring Personal Service Occupations. However, the occupation area that saw the highest growth was Elementary Administration and Service Occupations.

The occupational areas that saw the largest shares of unique job postings were Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Administrative Occupations, Elementary Administration and Service Occupations and Caring Personal Service Occupations.

When comparing the figures for the Leicester and Leicestershire area and England for 2020 there are some notable difference in the share of unique job postings for each occupation area. On average there were more unique job postings in England that were for Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals. Locally there were on average more unique job postings in Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades, Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives and Elementary Administration and Service Occupations.

SOC	LLEP 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	6,582	6,286	4.8	5.1	5.4	(296)	(4.5)
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	2,042	2,124	1.5	1.7	1.8	82	4.0
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	10,370	9,473	7.6	7.6	10.0	(897)	(8.6)
22	Health Professionals	7,105	7,569	5.2	6.1	8.6	464	6.5
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	5,385	5,202	3.9	4.2	4.8	(183)	(3.4)
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	7,110	6,818	5.2	5.5	7.9	(292)	(4.1)
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	5,998	5,350	4.4	4.3	3.8	(648)	(10.8)
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	1,526	1,795	1.1	1.4	1.5	269	17.6
33	Protective Service Occupations	74	119	0.1	0.1	0.1	45	60.8
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	1,471	1,322	1.1	1.1	1.3	(149)	(10.1)
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	18,395	15,895	13.5	12.8	15.3	(2,500)	(13.6)
41	Administrative Occupations	14,735	10,818	10.8	8.7	7.8	(3,917)	(26.6)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	1,761	1,462	1.3	1.2	1.5	(299)	(17.0)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	99	183	0.1	0.1	0.1	84	84.8
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	9,079	7,651	6.6	6.2	4.4	(1,428)	(15.7)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	1,973	2,352	1.4	1.9	1.6	379	19.2
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	2,698	1,661	2.0	1.3	1.5	(1,037)	(38.4)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	9,522	10,213	7.0	8.2	8.0	691	7.3
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	931	752	0.7	0.6	0.7	(179)	(19.2)
71	Sales Occupations	2,938	2,422	2.1	2.0	1.8	(516)	(17.6)
72	Customer Service Occupations	2,752	2,240	2.0	1.8	1.3	(512)	(18.6)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	2,747	2,069	2.0	1.7	1.2	(678)	(24.7)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	9,471	8,175	6.9	6.6	3.2	(1,296)	(13.7)
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	2,191	1,575	1.6	1.3	0.8	(616)	(28.1)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	9,780	10,613	7.2	8.5	5.6	833	8.5
	Total Across All Occupations	136,735	124,139	100.0	100.0	100.0	(12,596)	(9.2)

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.

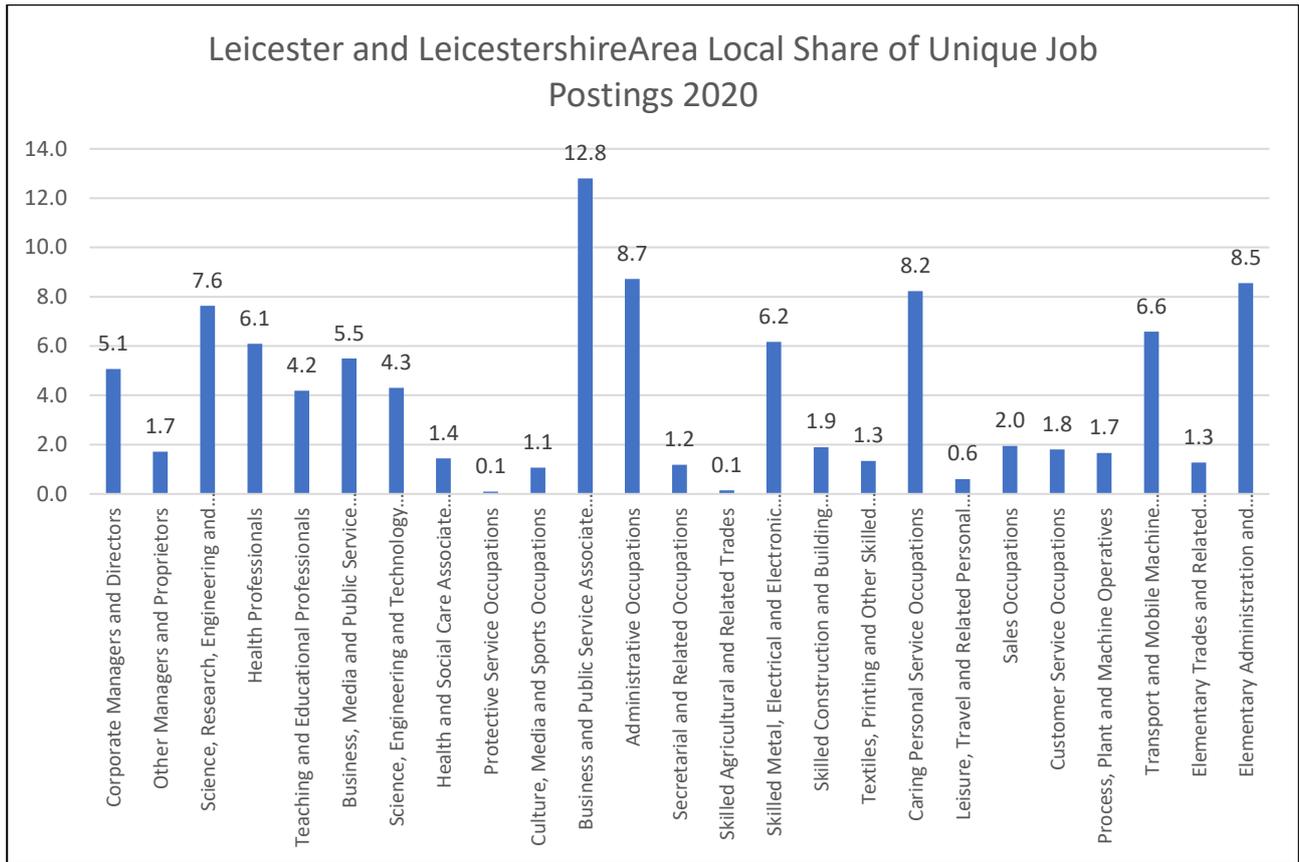


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

The figure below demonstrates the numbers of unique job postings over the period of 2020. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic is clear. Job postings only returned to those pre-pandemic levels in October.

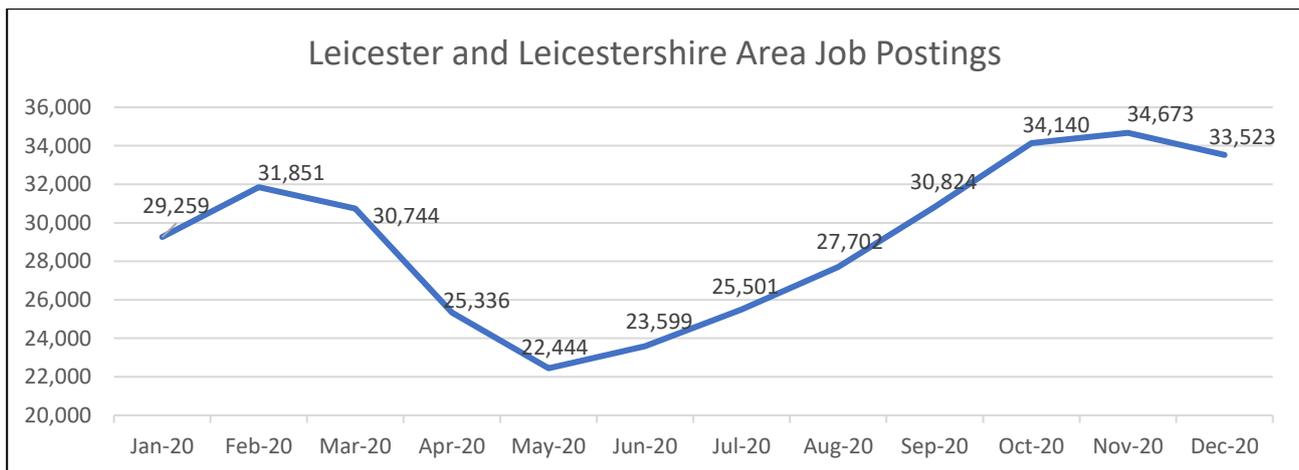


Figure 13: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Enterprises

In 2020 there were 43,365 enterprises. 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%.

	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 Leicester and Leicestershire area over the period.

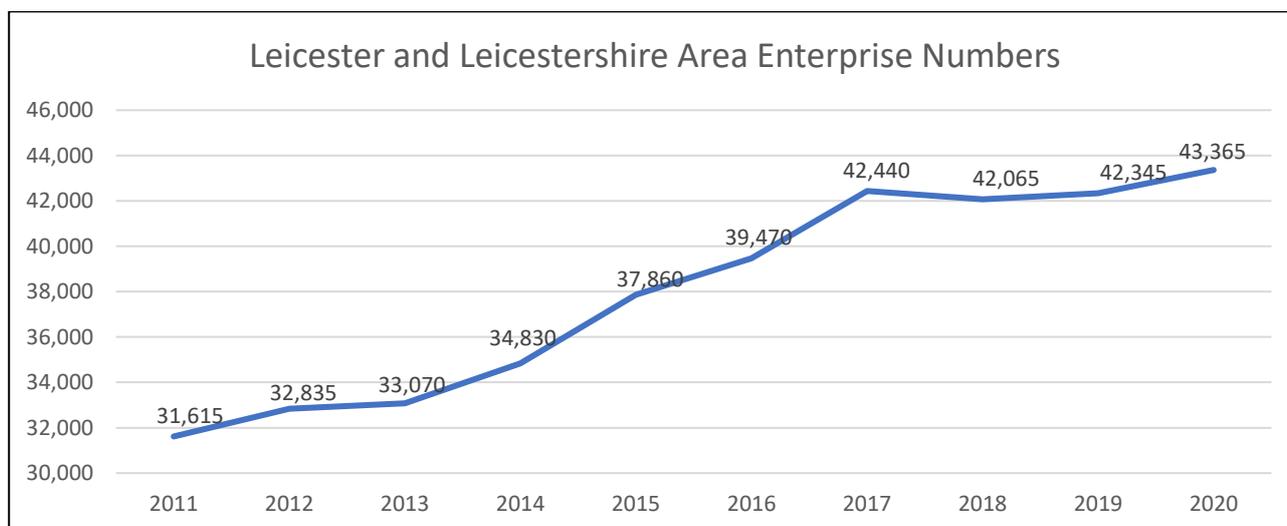


Figure 14: Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

Looking at individual industry areas it is seen that growth in terms of numbers over the period 2011 to 2020 has been greatest in Construction, Transport and Storage and in Professional, Scientific and Technical and Business administration & support services.

Construction and Professional, Scientific and Technical are the 2 broad industry areas that contain the largest share of businesses. Transport and storage along with Public Administration and Defence and Business Administration and Support Services over the period have had the greatest growth as a percentage of 2011 figures.

When compared to data for England it is seen that on average the Leicester and Leicestershire area has larger shares of Manufacturing, Wholesale, Transport and Storage and Financial and Insurance enterprises than England. England has larger shares of Construction, Information and Communication and Professional, Scientific and Technical enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	LLEP Area % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,660	1,820	1,800	140	8.4	4.2	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	100	185	190	90	90.0	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	3,105	3,375	3,445	340	11.0	7.9	4.9
Construction	3,725	4,630	4,725	1,000	26.8	10.9	12.8
Motor trades	1,140	1,495	1,485	345	30.3	3.4	2.8
Wholesale	2,110	2,095	2,110	0	0.0	4.9	3.8
Retail	3,115	3,395	3,385	270	8.7	7.8	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	1,300	2,330	2,610	1,310	100.8	6.0	4.6
Accommodation & food services	1,695	2,245	2,305	610	36.0	5.3	5.6
Information & communication	1,540	2,545	2,490	950	61.7	5.7	8.7
Financial & insurance	1,370	2,145	2,175	805	58.8	5.0	2.3
Property	1,170	1,725	1,800	630	53.8	4.2	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	4,035	6,125	6,025	1,990	49.3	13.9	17.5
Business administration & support services	1,945	3,260	3,740	1,795	92.3	8.6	8.8
Public administration & defence	60	155	160	100	166.7	0.4	0.3
Education	460	755	760	300	65.2	1.8	1.7
Health	1,195	1,710	1,765	570	47.7	4.1	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1,890	2,365	2,390	500	26.5	5.5	6.3
Column Total	31,615	42,345	43,365	11,750	37.2	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.

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 10 or more business failures are included.

Activity (prim. UK SIC 2007)	Solved Businesses	% Share	England % Share
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	501	7.9	6.5
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	493	7.8	7.0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	449	7.1	7.0
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	444	7.0	7.8
Other personal service activities	382	6.1	5.7
Food and beverage service activities	377	6.0	5.5
Land transport and transport via pipelines	290	4.6	2.8
Specialised construction activities	255	4.0	4.7
Real estate activities	231	3.7	4.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	230	3.6	3.3
Human health activities	193	3.1	2.6
Construction of buildings	170	2.7	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	155	2.5	1.6
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	146	2.3	2.7
Education	108	1.7	1.7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	99	1.6	1.8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	97	1.5	0.3
Employment activities	96	1.5	1.9
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	91	1.4	2.0
Services to buildings and landscape activities	88	1.4	1.0
Legal and accounting activities	78	1.2	1.3
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	73	1.2	1.1
Manufacture of textiles	62	1.0	0.2
Advertising and market research	62	1.0	0.9
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	52	0.8	1.3
Postal and courier activities	50	0.8	0.4
Information service activities	49	0.8	1.1
Other manufacturing	40	0.6	0.5
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	40	0.6	0.7
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	38	0.6	0.6
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	37	0.6	1.0
Civil engineering	36	0.6	0.7
Social work activities without accommodation	33	0.5	0.5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	31	0.5	0.3
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	29	0.5	1.1
Residential care activities	28	0.4	0.5
Publishing activities	26	0.4	0.8
Rental and leasing activities	26	0.4	0.4
Security and investigation activities	26	0.4	0.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	25	0.4	0.3
Accommodation	24	0.4	0.5
Manufacture of food products	22	0.3	0.4
Telecommunications	21	0.3	0.5
Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	20	0.3	0.4
Residents property management	18	0.3	0.4
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	17	0.3	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17	0.3	0.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	16	0.3	0.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	14	0.2	0.1
Scientific research and development	14	0.2	0.2
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	13	0.2	0.2
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	13	0.2	0.1
Manufacture of furniture	12	0.2	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10	0.2	0.2
Activities of membership organisations	10	0.2	0.3
n.a.	215	3.4	5.9
All	6,302	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. The manufacturing industry within the local area is worth nearly £4bn. This outweighs any other broad industry areas and in 2018 and provided employment of over 59,000. Health which had employment of 53,000 has a value of £1.9bn.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	2,520	179,081,967
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	10,480	1,616,727,605
3 : Manufacturing (C)	59,330	3,978,389,903
4 : Construction (F)	19,750	1,827,029,404
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	10,500	595,960,366
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	24,500	1,182,319,538
7 : Retail (Part G)	40,000	1,371,267,606
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	27,505	1,262,553,977
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	29,000	524,924,242
10 : Information & communication (J)	13,350	889,730,626
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	10,730	828,742,545
12 : Property (L)	6,000	758,501,441
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	38,500	1,651,049,721
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	40,400	1,247,113,807
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	20,500	1,112,857,143
16 : Education (P)	46,500	1,875,934,102
17 : Health (Q)	53,000	1,817,095,353
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	21,975	880,913,313
Column Total	474,540	23,600,192,657

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.

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

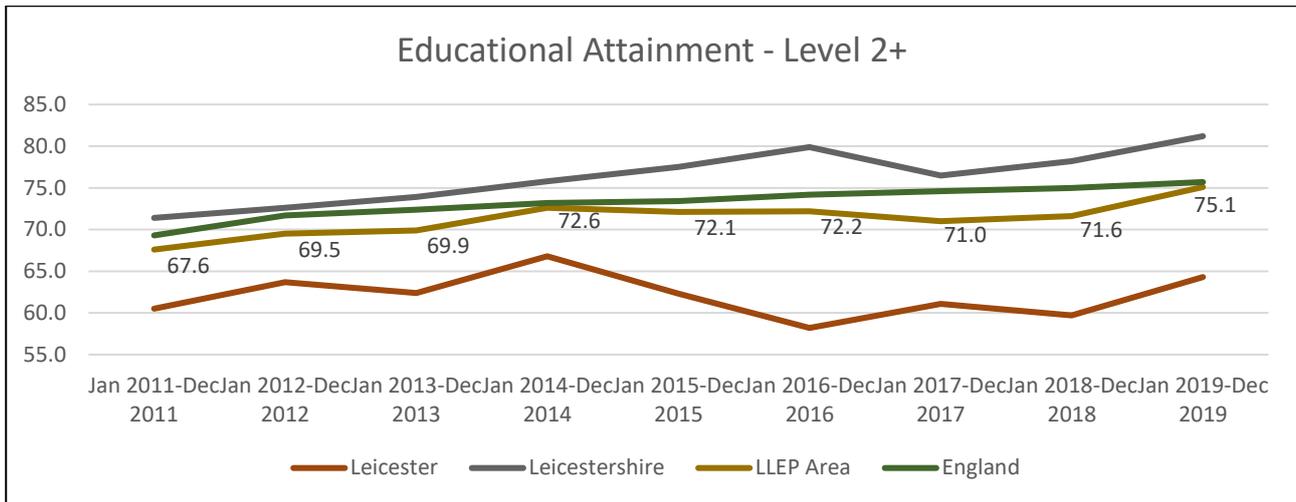


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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.

Considering that Leicester and Leicestershire areas is home to three universities it is unusual that the level of attainment is so low. Low attainment levels reflect the local industry structure and its ability/ need to attract higher qualified staff.

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

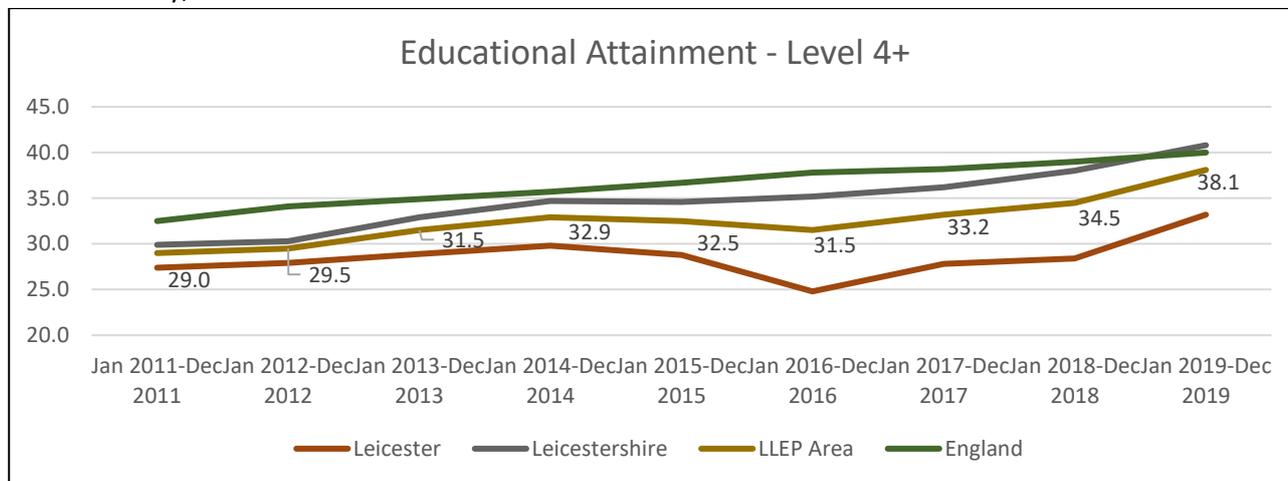


Figure 16 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and figure below provide an understanding apprenticeship take-up (starts) in the Leicester and Leicestershire 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 6,020 apprenticeship starts. Of these nearly 50% of all apprenticeship starts were either in Business, Administration and Law or Health, Public Service and Care.

Areas where there is no representation are Arts, Media and Publishing, Science and Mathematics and Social Services.

Seventy nine percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students. Men are more likely than females to undertake an apprenticeship.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	110	1.8
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	1680	28.0
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	610	10.1
Education and Training	240	4.0
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	890	14.8
Health, Public Services and Care	1300	21.6
Information and Communication Technology	250	4.2
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	100	1.7
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	830	13.8
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	780	13.0
Black/ African Caribbean	140	2.3
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	175	2.9
Not App/ Known	145	2.4
Other Ethnic Group	30	0.5
White	4,750	78.9
Male	3,180	52.3
Female	2,900	47.7
Under 18	1,635	27.0
19-24	1,700	28.1
25+	2,725	45.0

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts

Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

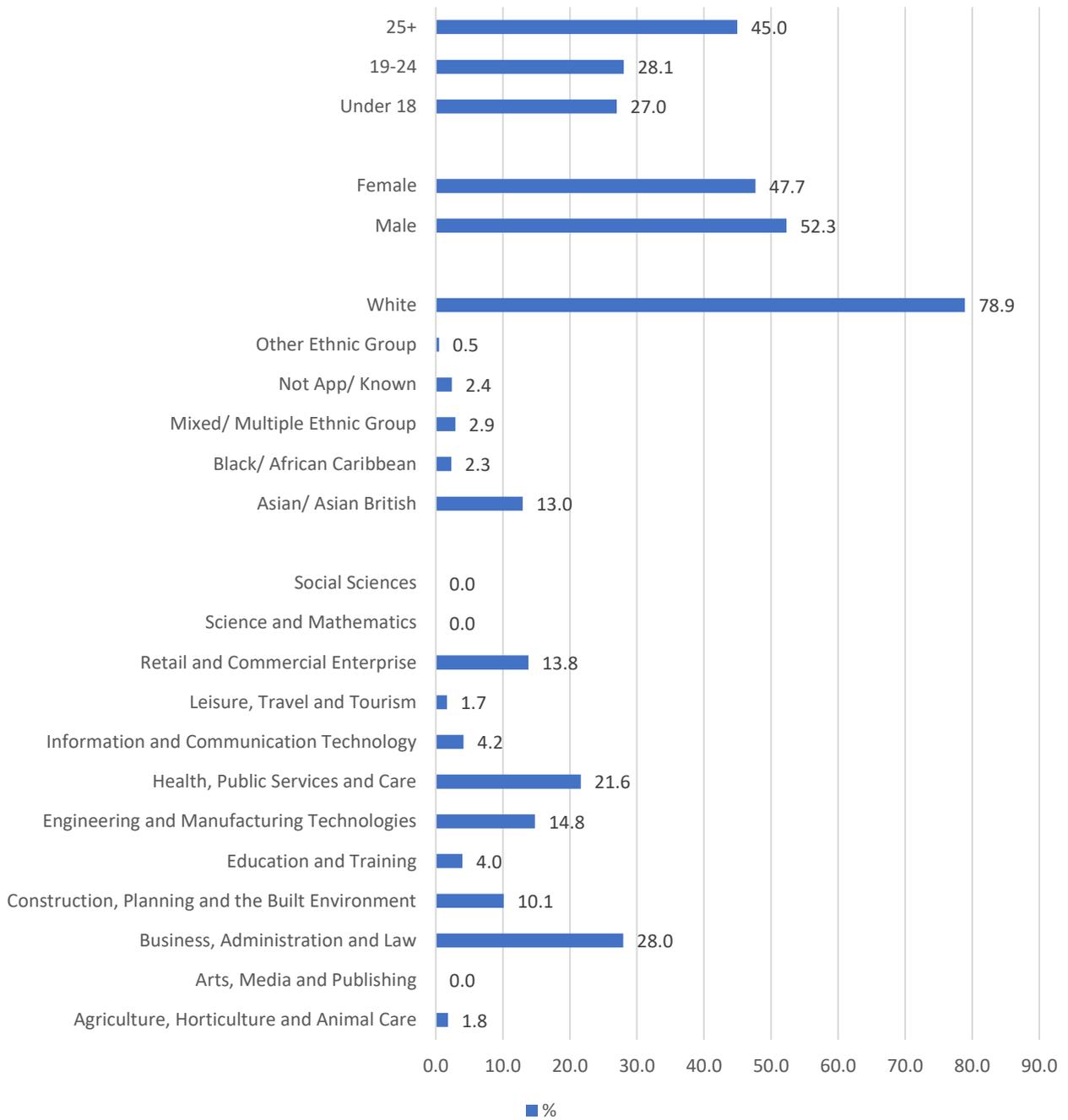


Figure 17 – Apprenticeship Starts
 Source: Department of Education