

Annual Economic Profile – Melton 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 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.

In Melton district there are 51,200 residents. This is 4.8% of the population of Leicester and Leicestershire and 7.3% of Leicestershire.

Age	LLEP Area	%	Leicester	%	Leicestershire	%	Melton	%	England	%
Total	1,060,400	100.0	354,200	100.0	706,200	100.0	51,200	100.0	56,287,000	100.0
Aged 0 - 15	202,800	19.1	76,100	21.5	126,800	17.9	9,000	17.6	10,816,700	19.2
Aged 18 - 24	112,800	10.6	51,700	14.6	61,100	8.7	3,200	6.3	4,746,600	8.4
Aged 16 - 64	669,600	63.1	235,100	66.4	434,500	61.5	30,400	59.4	35,116,600	62.4
Aged 65+	188,000	17.7	43,100	12.2	144,900	20.5	11,800	23.1	10,353,700	18.4

Table 1 – Population
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Fifty-nine-point four percent (30,400) of Melton’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 Melton district 23.1% of the population are 65 and over. This is 4.7 percentage points higher than average (18.4%).

Melton district has on average a smaller share of the population that are aged 18-24 (6.3% versus 8.4%) and 0-15 (17.6% versus 19.2%).

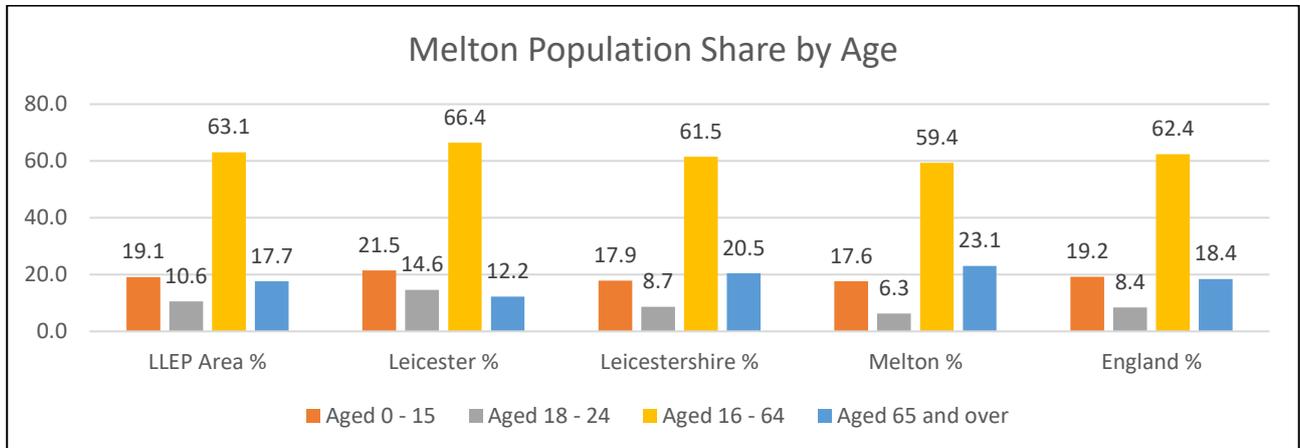


Figure 1 – Population by Age
Source: ONS Population Estimates

The figure below demonstrates the share of males and females that are of working age. Lower than average figures for Melton district impact the ability of local business to recruit.

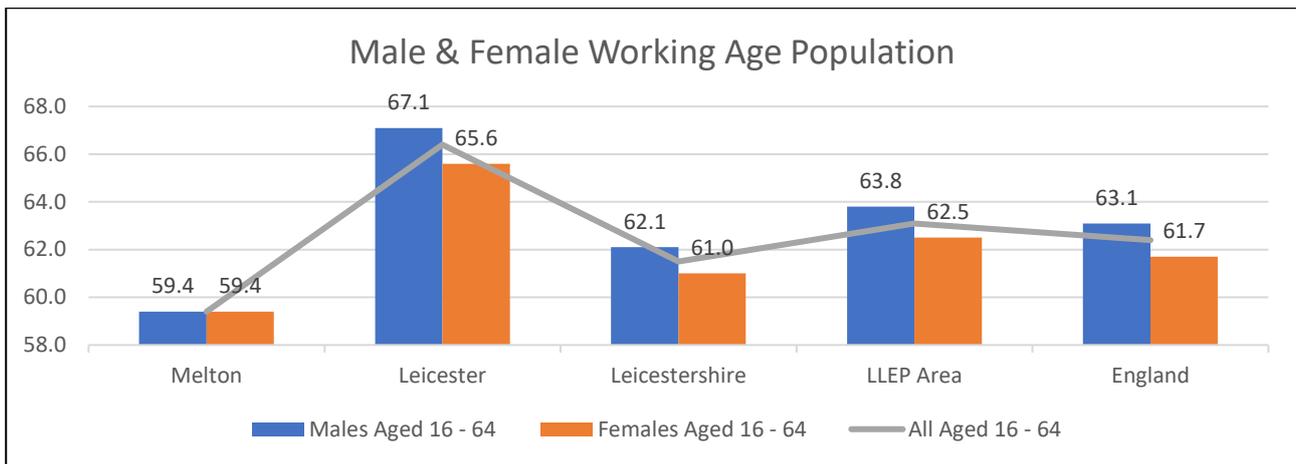


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Economic Activity/ Inactivity

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

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

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

Latest figures demonstrate that the economic activity rate for the Leicester and Leicestershire area is currently 80.4%. This is above the average of 79.4%. In Melton district the figure is 78.4%. Both male and female economic activity rates in Melton district are lower than average.

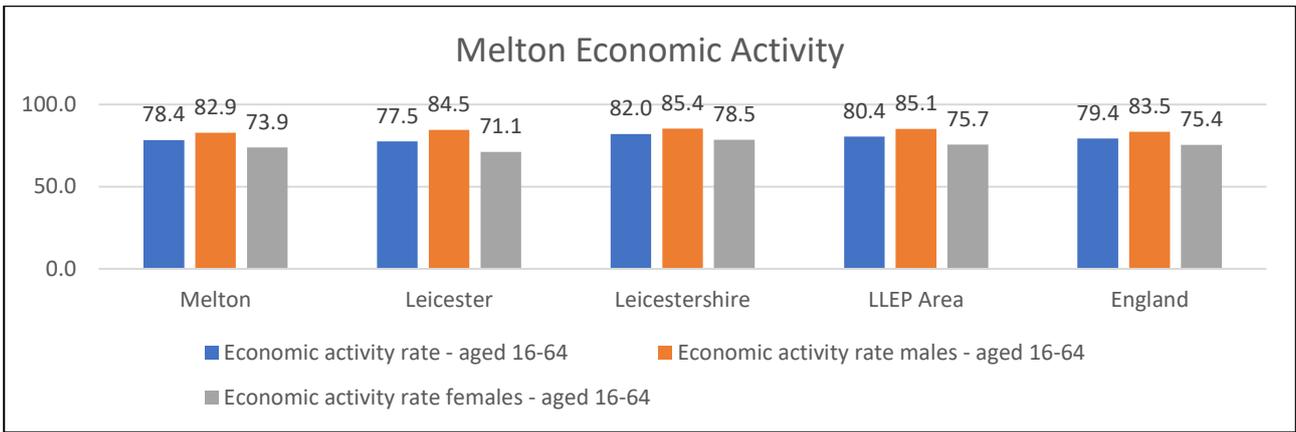


Figure 3 – Economic Activity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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

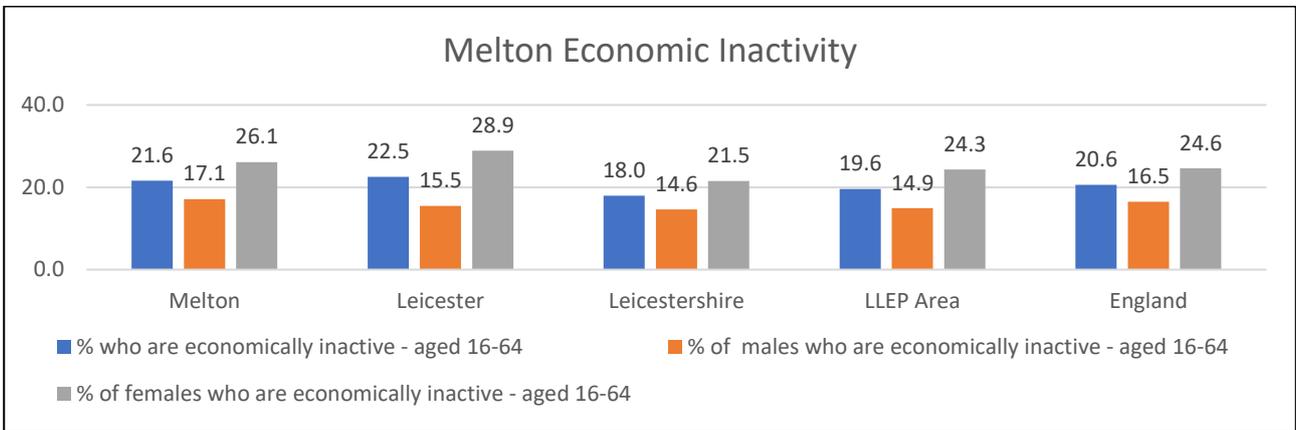


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

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

In Melton district in 2019 there was employment of 23,000. In 2011 there was employment of 21,000. This is growth of 2,000 or 9.5%. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%, in Leicester 10.1% and in Leicestershire 15.7%.

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

Table 3 – Employment Numbers

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

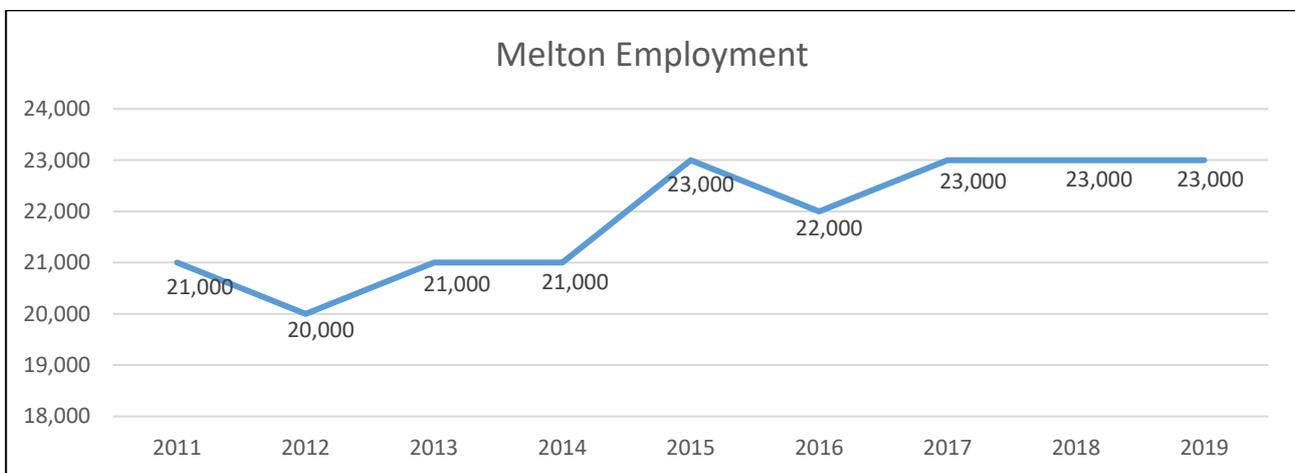


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

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

In 2011 the share of employment was largest in Manufacturing (21.4%). This was also the case in 2019. In 2019 Manufacturing made up nearly a fifth of all employment (19.6%). The figure for England in 2019 was 7.8%. This is a difference of 11.8 percentage points.

Over the period 2011 to 2019 the Motor Trades, Information and Communications and Health industries all saw falls in employment.

Professional, Scientific and Technical had a 4.8% share of employment in 2011. In 2019 it was 8.7%. Business Administration and Support Services grew from 4.8% to 6.5%.

When compared with the share of employment nationally the share of employment is notably smaller in Information and Communication and Financial and Insurance, Business Administration and Support Services and Health. However, it is notably larger in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Manufacturing and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services.

	Melton 2011	Melton 2011 %	Melton 2019	Melton 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 - 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,250	6.0	1,250	5.4	1.3	0	0.0
Mining, quarrying & utilities	200	1.0	225	1.0	1.1	25	12.5
Manufacturing	4,500	21.4	4,500	19.6	7.8	0	0.0
Construction	1,000	4.8	1,000	4.3	5	0	0.0
Motor trades	1,000	4.8	350	1.5	1.9	-650	-65.0
Wholesale	900	4.3	1,000	4.3	3.9	100	11.1
Retail	1,750	8.3	2,000	8.7	9.2	250	14.3
Transport & storage	800	3.8	800	3.5	5	0	0.0
Accommodation & food services	1,500	7.1	1,500	6.5	7.5	0	0.0
Information & communication	500	2.4	175	0.8	4.4	-325	-65.0
Financial & insurance	175	0.8	225	1.0	3.5	50	28.6
Property	450	2.1	600	2.6	2	150	33.3
Professional, scientific & technical	1,000	4.8	2,000	8.7	9.2	1,000	100.0
Business administration & support services	1,000	4.8	1,500	6.5	8.9	500	50.0
Public administration & defence	400	1.9	500	2.2	3.9	100	25.0
Education	2,000	9.5	2,000	8.7	8.4	0	0.0
Health	1,750	8.3	1,250	5.4	12.4	-500	-28.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1,500	7.1	1,750	7.6	4.6	250	16.7
Column Total	21,000	100.0	23,000	100.0	100.0	2,000	9.5

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 Melton economy.

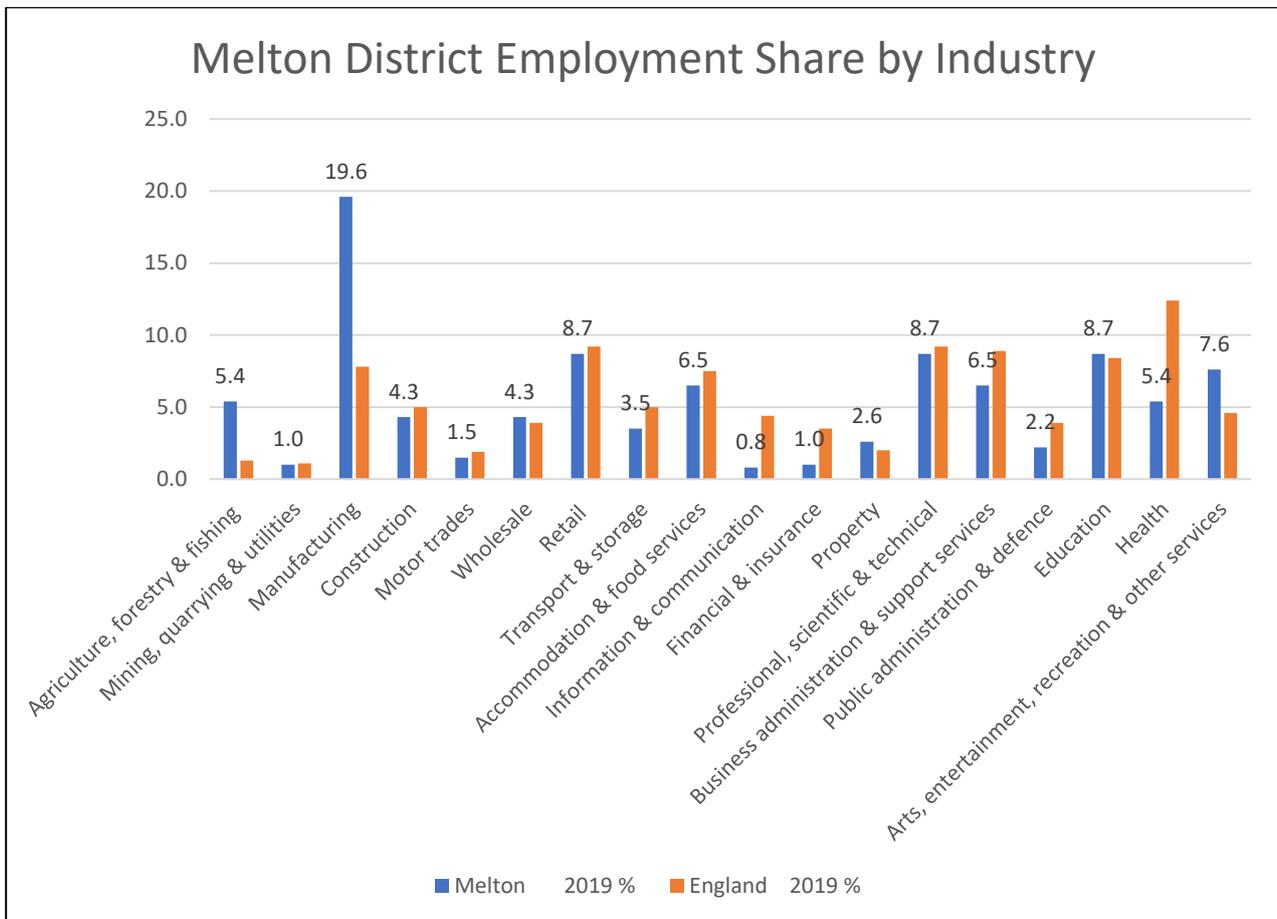


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Sector Analysis – Location Quotients

What differentiates the local industrial structure from others?

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

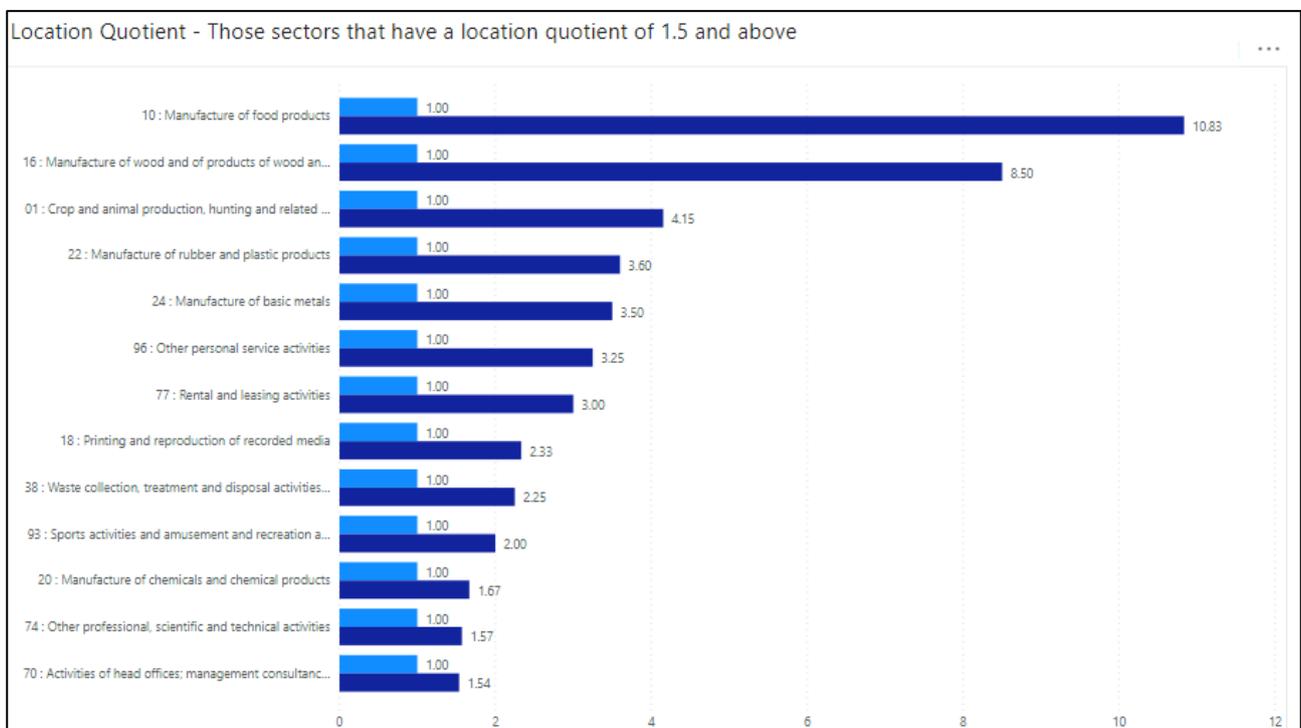


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

Melton Industry 2 Digit	Melton Employment LQ	Melton Employment	Melton Employment Share	England Employment Share
01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	4.15	1250	5.4	1.3
10 : Manufacture of food products	10.83	3000	13	1.2
16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	8.50	400	1.7	0.2
18 : Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.33	150	0.7	0.3
20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1.67	100	0.5	0.3
22 : Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3.60	400	1.8	0.5
24 : Manufacture of basic metals	3.50	150	0.7	0.2
38 : Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2.25	200	0.9	0.4
70 : Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	1.54	1000	4.3	2.8
74 : Other professional, scientific and technical activities	1.57	250	1.1	0.7
77 : Rental and leasing activities	3.00	350	1.5	0.5
93 : Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	2.00	700	3	1.5
96 : Other personal service activities	3.25	900	3.9	1.2
Totals	NA	8850	38.5	11.1

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 Melton district has on average a larger share of jobs that are Managers, Directors and Senior Officials but a much smaller share of, Professional Occupations, Associate Professional and Technical Occupations, Administrative and Secretarial Occupations and Skilled Trades Occupations. This is especially marked in the case of Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations

The table also demonstrates that on average Melton district have more Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations, Sales and Customer Service occupations, Process, Plant and Machine Operatives and Elementary Occupations. This demonstrates that a large concentration of occupations is either low skilled and/ or low paid.

	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
Melton	4,100	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,700	3,100	3,100	2,400	3,900
Melton %	16.1	9.4	9.3	6.3	6.8	12.2	12.3	9.5	15.3
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 pictorial representation of some of the information above.

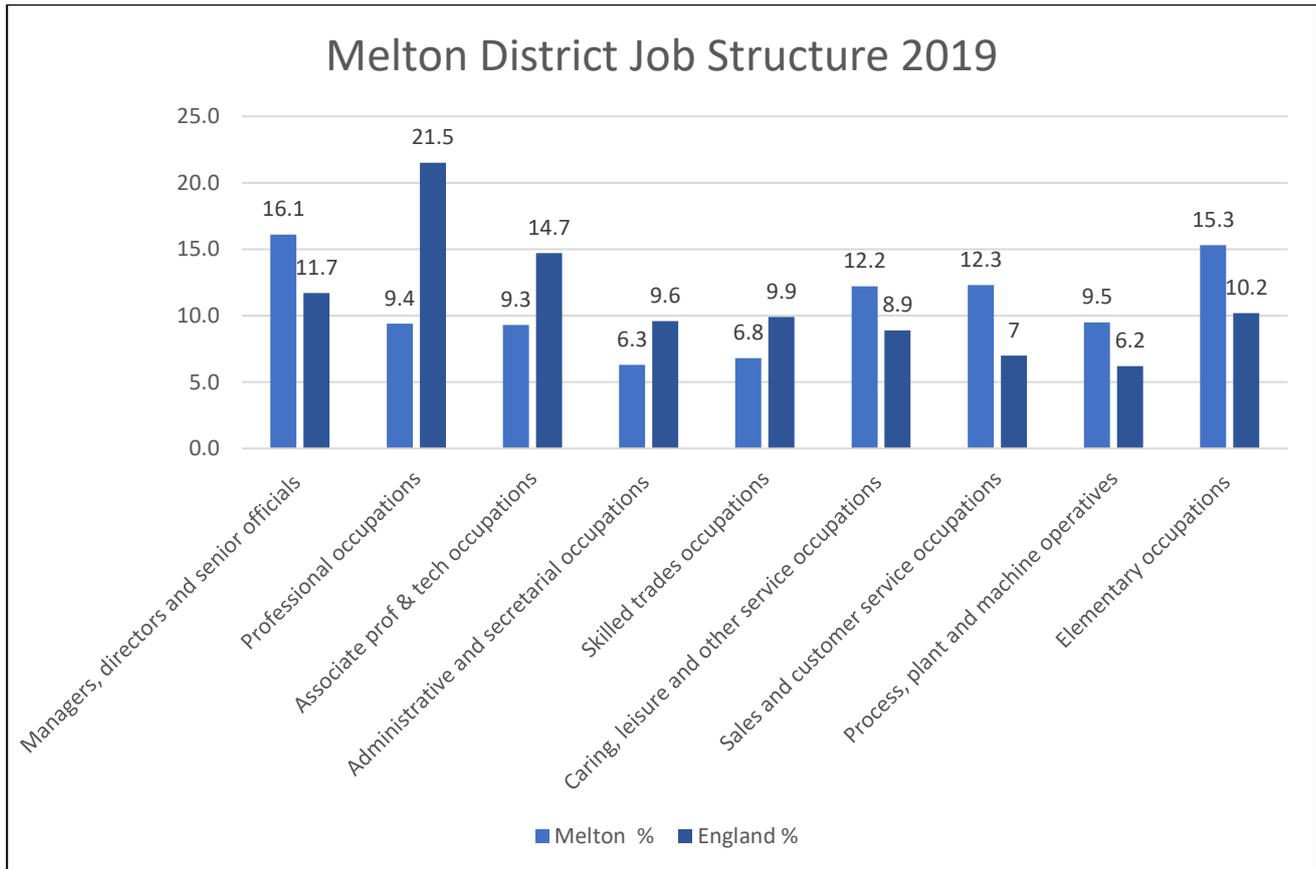


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 Melton 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 Melton district were £526,10. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £63.70. Between 2014 and 2020 Melton district median resident earnings grew by £57.80. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £530.70. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £96.60.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Melton	468.3	483.2	467.2	509.8	520	512.7	526.1	57.8
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-55.3	-48.7	-77.5	-46	-54.8	-79.4	-63.7	-8.4
Melton (Male)	528.4	530.3	522.1	518.1	536.7	546.8	530.7	2.3
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	-37.1	-44.1	-63.1	-80.3	-77.2	-88.7	-96.6	-59.5
Melton (Female)	369.1	377.7	371.3	463.7	439.3	442.1		-369.1
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-96.4	-95.2	-112.1	-32.5	-71.9	-88.8	-544.3	-447.9

Table 7 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Note: The female sample size was too small to include resident earnings.

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

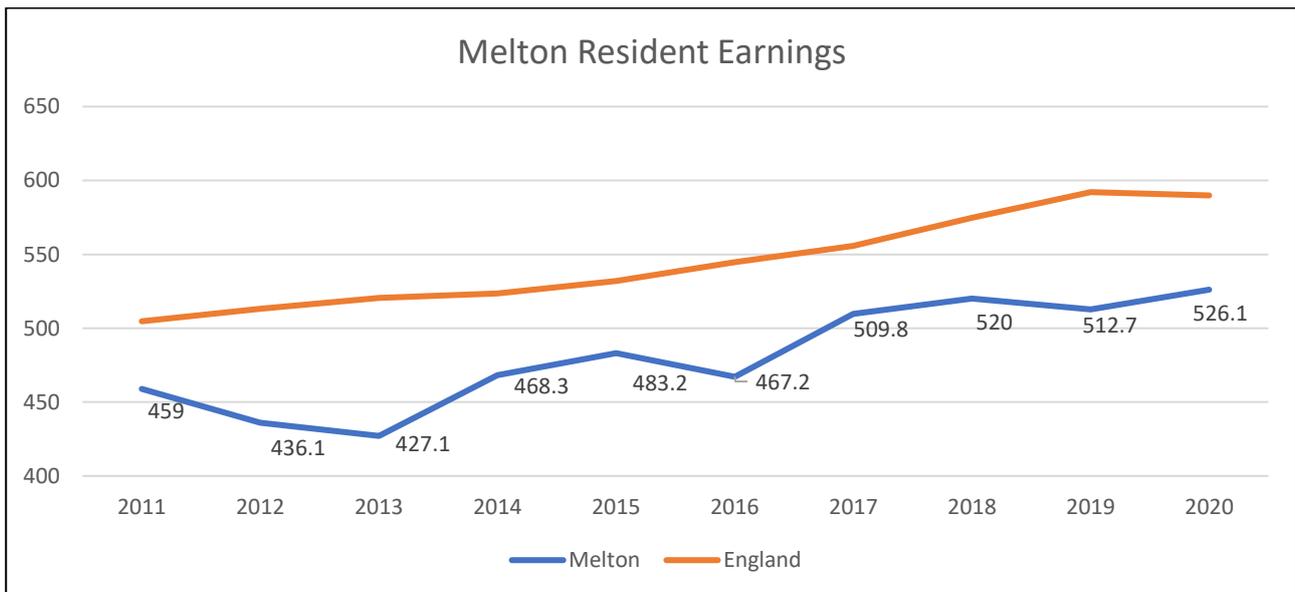


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Melton district were £446.70. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £143.20. Between 2014 and 2020 Melton District median workplace earnings grew by £45.30. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male resident earnings were £490.20. In England they were £628. This is a difference of £137.80 (below average)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Melton	401.4	458.0	461.6	432.9	481.3	488.0	446.7	45.3
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-122.1	-73.6	-82.6	-122.9	-93.5	-104.2	-143.2	-21.1
Melton (Male)	440.8	504.1	500.2	475.6	501.8	506.8	490.2	49.4
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference	-124.6	-70	-84.8	-122.9	-112.2	-129.4	-137.8	-13.2
Melton (Female)	360.4	321.2	380.8	368.1	427.8	371.3		-360.4
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference	-104.9	-151.7	-101.9	-127.9	-83.3	-158.7	-544	-439.1

Table 8 – Median Workplace Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Note: The female sample size was too small to include workplace earnings.

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

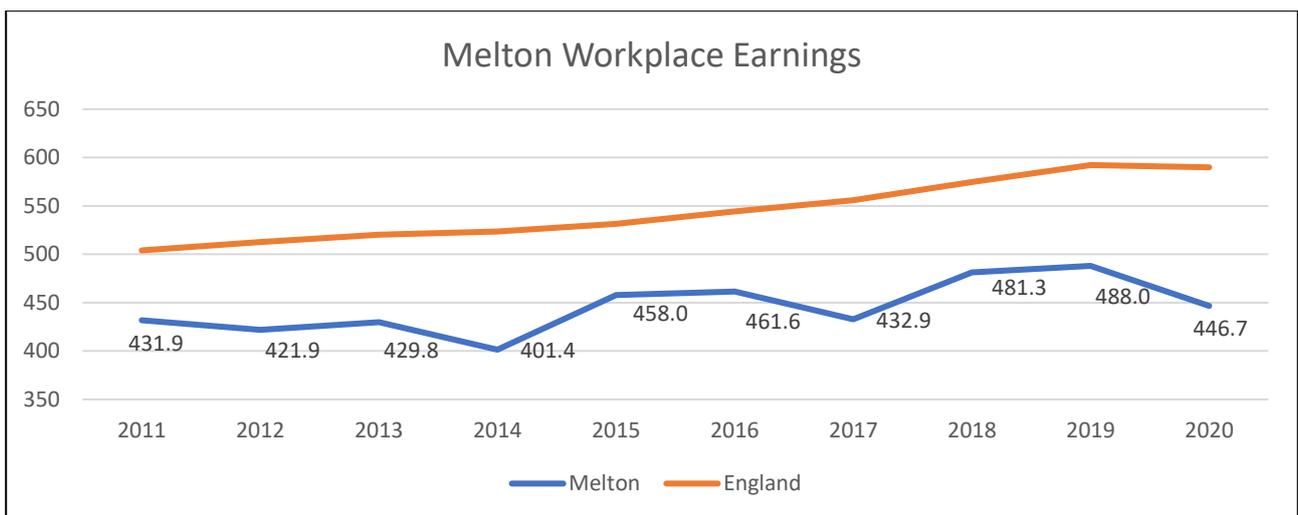


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings

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 more unique job postings in 2019 than 2020 (5,112 versus 4,918). This is a fall of 195 postings.

Of the 25 standard occupational codes there was growth in 14 occupation areas. Of these the occupation areas that saw the largest growth in numbers were 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 Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Caring Personal Service Occupations, Elementary Administration and Service Occupations, Health Professionals and Administrative Occupations.

When comparing the share of unique job postings locally with England, the share of postings in Melton district is noticeably lower in Science, Research, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals. Where Melton district has a larger share is in Elementary Administration and Service Occupations, Transport, Mobile Machine Drivers, Sales Occupations and Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades.

SOC	Melton 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	231	246	4.5	5.0	5.4	15	6.5
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	58	93	1.1	1.9	1.8	35	60.3
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	262	261	5.1	5.3	10.0	(1)	(0.4)
22	Health Professionals	303	387	5.9	7.9	8.6	84	27.7
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	164	240	3.2	4.9	4.8	76	46.3
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	162	166	3.2	3.4	7.9	4	2.5
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	224	246	4.4	5.0	3.8	22	9.8
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	64	74	1.3	1.5	1.5	10	15.6
33	Protective Service Occupations	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1	0.0
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	64	50	1.3	1.0	1.3	(14)	(21.9)
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	494	492	9.7	10.0	15.3	(2)	(0.4)
41	Administrative Occupations	492	355	9.6	7.2	7.8	(137)	(27.8)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	84	65	1.6	1.3	1.5	(19)	(22.6)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	4	30	0.1	0.6	0.1	26	650.0
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	397	290	7.8	5.9	4.4	(107)	(27.0)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	80	105	1.6	2.1	1.6	25	31.3
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	323	139	6.3	2.8	1.5	(184)	(57.0)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	411	480	8.0	9.8	8.0	69	16.8
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	66	47	1.3	1.0	0.7	(19)	(28.8)
71	Sales Occupations	157	169	3.1	3.4	1.8	12	7.6
72	Customer Service Occupations	108	76	2.1	1.5	1.3	(32)	(29.6)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	119	129	2.3	2.6	1.2	10	8.4
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	206	238	4.0	4.8	3.2	32	15.5
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	111	102	2.2	2.1	0.8	(9)	(8.1)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	528	436	10.3	8.9	5.6	(92)	(17.4)
	Total Across All Occupations	5,112	4,917	100.0	100.0	100.0	(195)	(3.8)

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.

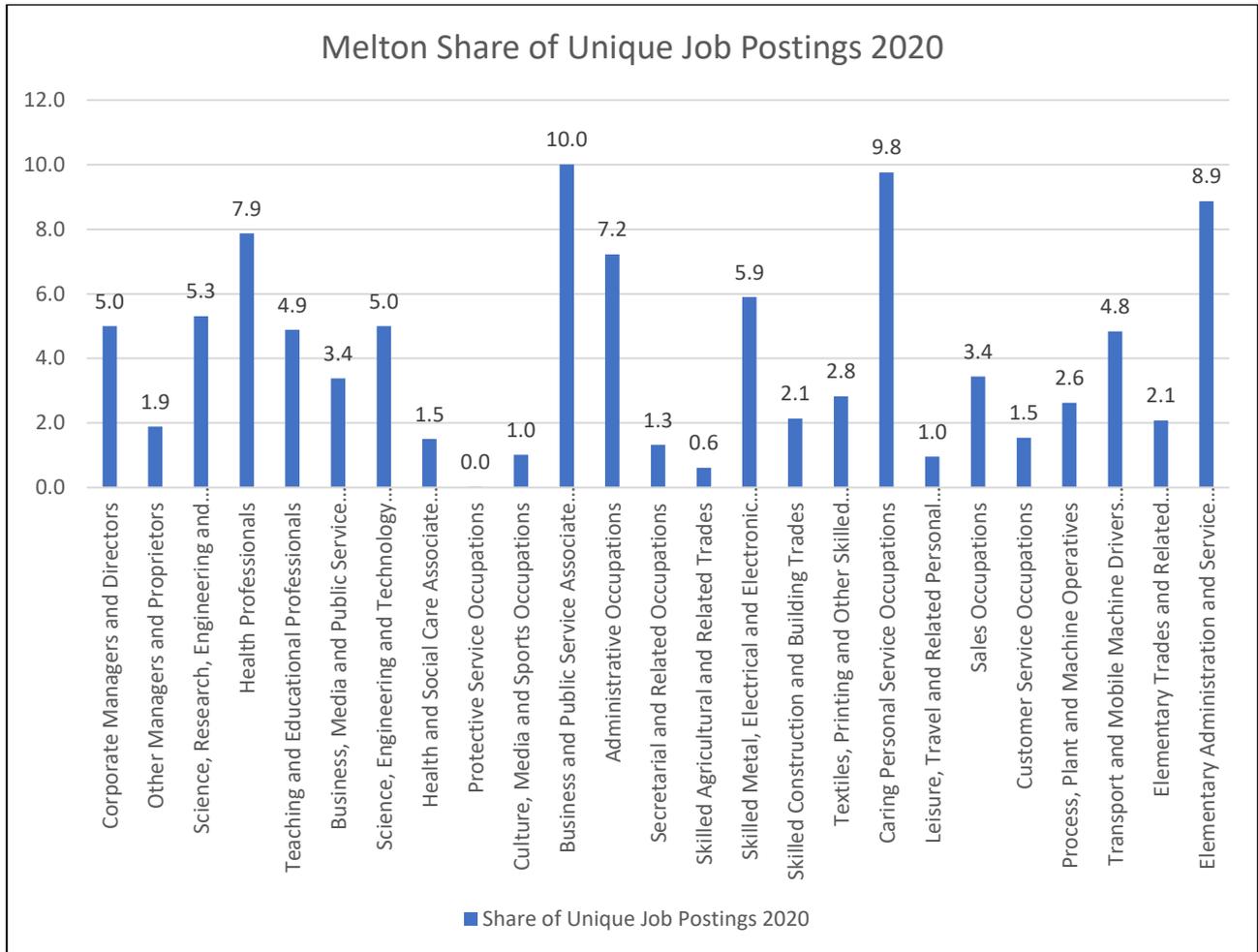


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

The figure below demonstrates the numbers of unique job postings over the period of 2020. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic is clear. Only in October and November did the number of unique job postings exceed those prior to the pandemic (January to March 2020).

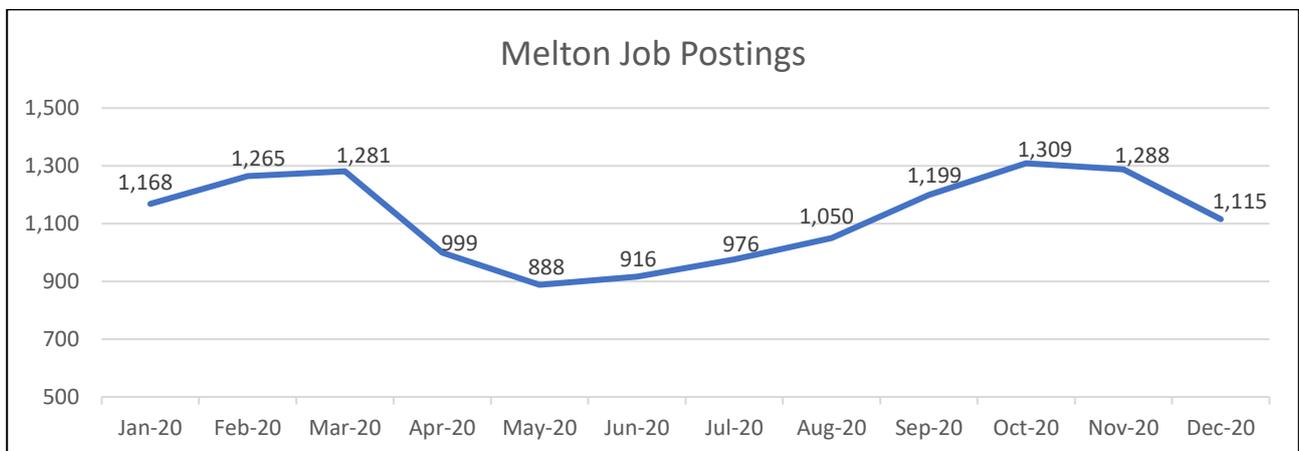


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

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 Melton district in 2011 there were 2,155 enterprises. In 2020 there were 2,530. This is growth of 375 enterprises or 17.4%. This is significantly below average for enterprise growth (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 Melton district area over the period.

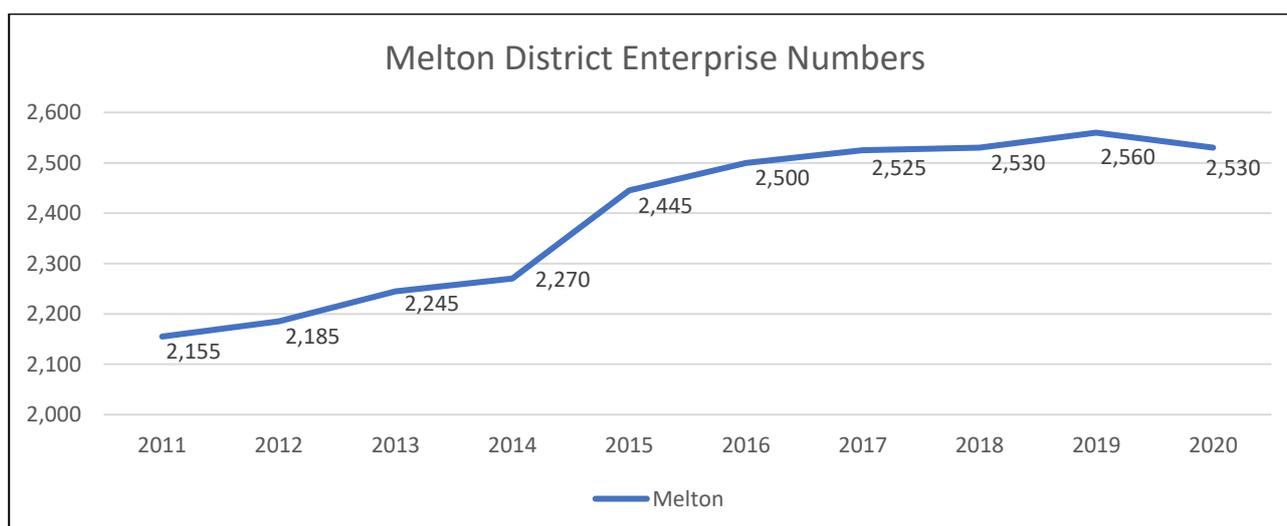


Figure 13: Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

Looking at individual industry areas growth in terms of numbers over the period 2011 to 2020 has been greatest in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction and Professional Scientific and Technical Services.

When compared to 2020 data for England the share of enterprises locally is notably different in the following areas. On average Melton district has larger shares of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing and Manufacturing enterprises. Notably England has larger shares of Professional, Scientific and Technical, Information and Communication and Retail enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	Melton District % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	345	395	395	50	14.5	15.6	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	5	15	15	10	200.0	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	145	155	155	10	6.9	6.1	4.9
Construction	275	325	320	45	16.4	12.6	12.8
Motor trades	70	75	75	5	7.1	3.0	2.8
Wholesale	115	115	115	0	0.0	4.5	3.8
Retail	160	155	145	-15	-9.4	5.7	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	85	80	80	-5	-5.9	3.2	4.6
Accommodation & food services	110	120	120	10	9.1	4.7	5.6
Information & communication	80	105	100	20	25.0	4.0	8.7
Financial & insurance	25	50	45	20	80.0	1.8	2.3
Property	70	95	95	25	35.7	3.8	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	310	405	400	90	29.0	15.8	17.5
Business administration & support services	145	205	195	50	34.5	7.7	8.8
Public administration & defence	5	15	15	10	200.0	0.6	0.3
Education	35	40	40	5	14.3	1.6	1.7
Health	50	75	70	20	40.0	2.8	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	125	145	145	20	16.0	5.7	6.3
Column Total	2,155	2,560	2,530	375	17.4	100.0	100.0

Table 11: Industry Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

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

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

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

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

Activity (prim. UK SIC 2007)	Solved Businesses	% Share	England % Share
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	23	11.2	6.5
Specialised construction activities	11	5.3	4.7
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	11	5.3	7.8
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	10	4.9	7.0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9	4.4	7.0
Food and beverage service activities	7	3.4	5.5
Services to buildings and landscape activities	7	3.4	1.0
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	7	3.4	1.1
Construction of buildings	6	2.9	3.4
Land transport and transport via pipelines	6	2.9	2.8
Real estate activities	6	2.9	4.0
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	6	2.9	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5	2.4	1.6
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5	2.4	3.3
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	5	2.4	2.0
Education	5	2.4	1.7
Human health activities	5	2.4	2.6
Other personal service activities	5	2.4	5.7
n.a.	10	4.9	5.9
All	206	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 Melton district it is £1.1bn. 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)	495	35,314,754
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	205	21,239,141
3 : Manufacturing (C)	4,770	323,861,544
4 : Construction (F)	810	73,893,628
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	425	24,122,205
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	900	43,432,146
7 : Retail (Part G)	1,750	59,992,958
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	695	31,385,858
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	1,575	29,391,616
10 : Information & communication (J)	235	13,893,097
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	230	23,781,197
12 : Property (L)	375	47,406,340
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	1,315	44,876,212
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	1,455	71,738,699
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	500	27,142,857
16 : Education (P)	1,750	70,599,671
17 : Health (Q)	1,900	61,931,264
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	1,385	62,833,337
Column Total	20,770	1,066,836,524

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 Melton district in 2019 there were 22,400 that had a level 2 and above. This is 76% of the working age population. This is 0.3 percentage points above the average (75.7%).

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

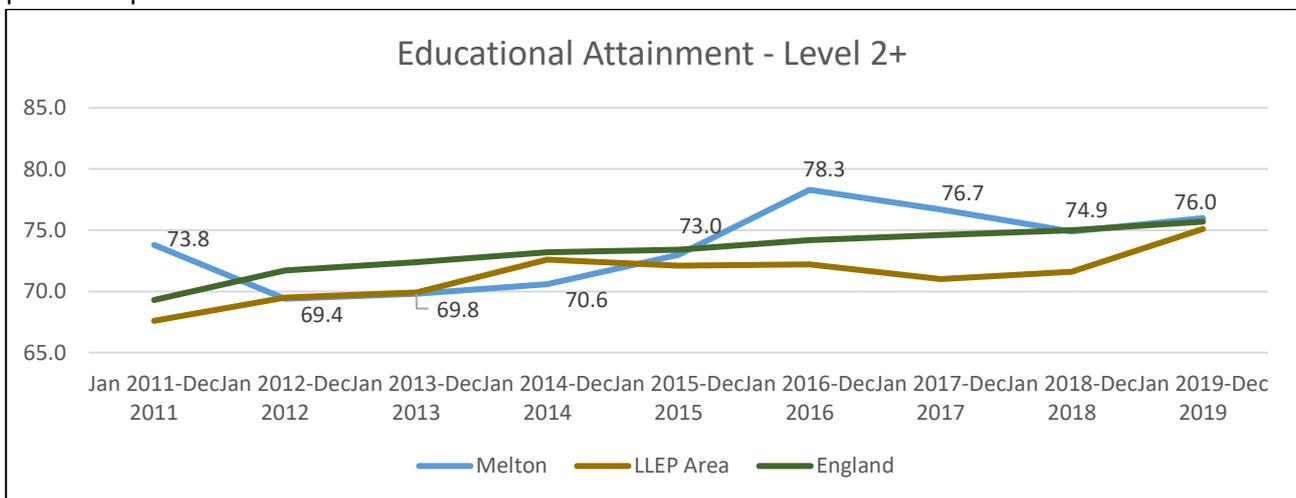


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 Melton district in 2019 there were 8,100 that had a level 4 and above. This is 27.5% of the working age population. This is 12.5 percentage points below average (40%).

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

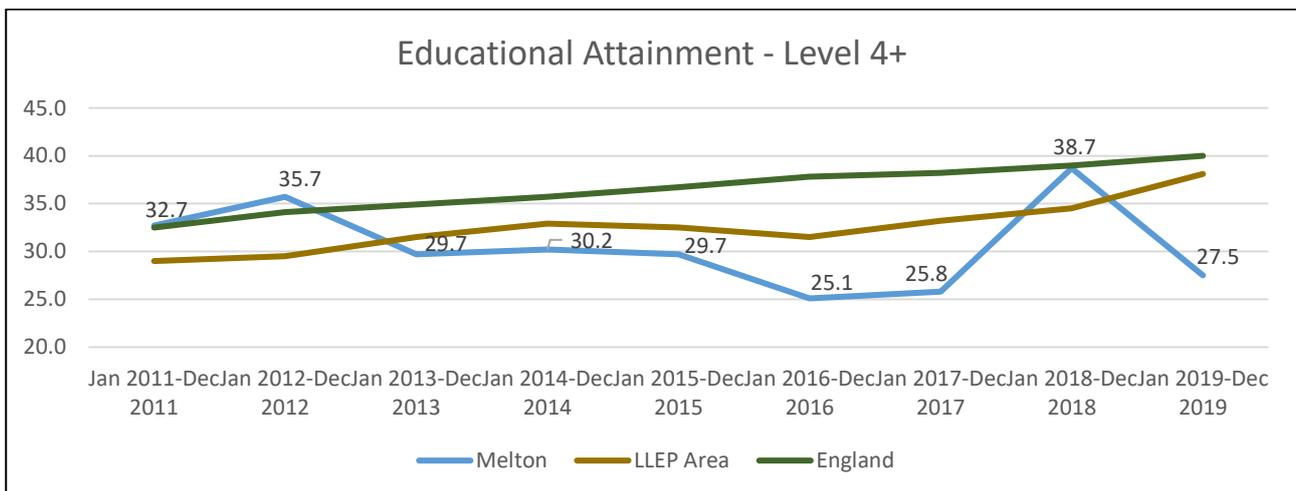


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and figure below provide an understanding apprenticeship take-up (starts) in Melton 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 270 apprenticeship starts. Of these 59.2% of all apprenticeships were either in Business, Administration and Law, Health, Public Services and Care and Retail and Commercial Enterprises.

Ninety- six-point three percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students. On average there are more males than females undertaking apprenticeships.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	3.7
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	60	22.2
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	20	7.4
Education and Training	10	3.7
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	40	14.8
Health, Public Services and Care	50	18.5
Information and Communication Technology	10	3.7
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	0	0.0
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	50	18.5
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	0	0.0
Black/ African Caribbean	0	0.0
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	0	0.0
Not App/ Known	10	3.7
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0
White	260	96.3
Male	140	51.9
Female	130	48.1
Under 19	80	29.6
19-24	80	29.6
25+	110	40.7

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

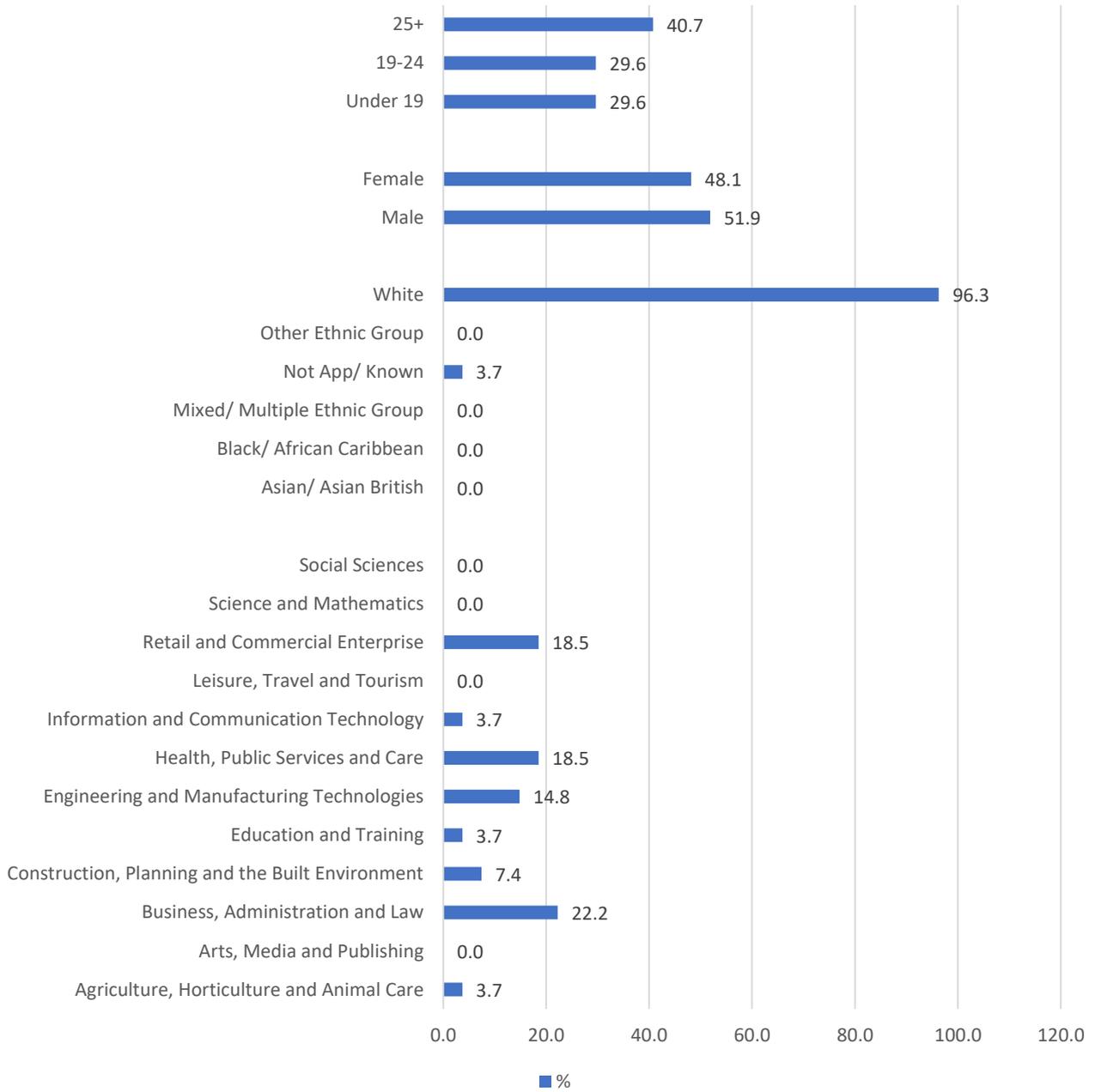


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
 Source: Department of Education