

Annual Economic Profile – North West Leicestershire District

Introduction

Twenty-twenty has been a difficult year for business. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic has presented many questions for employers and employees. The Corona Virus for many has challenged the way they do business and forced them to look at alternative means of delivering goods and services.

In twenty twenty-one the force of the pandemic continues to bite, and it is still uncertain how some industries will be affected, what is certain is that there will be a prolonged resetting of the local and national economies.

Purpose

Annual Economic Profiles have been produced since 2013. Their purpose is to bring data together data from a variety of sources that:

- Help provide a snapshot of the local economy.
- Show how the local economy is performing.
- Demonstrate what businesses support the economy and local employment and where this is changing.
- Show where there are economic strengths and weaknesses.
- Help understand where there has been growth and how the economy has changed.

Note: It is important to understand that data used although from national sources, due to time-lags can predate the onset of the Corona Virus pandemic. As the pandemic has impacted some industries more than others, this has affected the value of data. Where possible data relating to solved businesses, job postings has been used to supplement the profiles.

Population

The population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area is nearly 1.1 million. Of these 344,200 are based within Leicester (33.4%) and the rest (706,200 (66.6%)) in one of Leicestershire’s 7 district authority areas.

In the North West Leicestershire district, there are 103,600 residents. This is 9.8% of the population of Leicester and Leicestershire and 14.7% of Leicestershire.

Age	LLEP Area	%	Leicester	%	Leicestershire	%	NW Leicestershire	%	England	%
Total	1,060,400	100.0	354,200	100.0	706,200	100.0	103,600	100.0	56,287,000	100.0
Aged 0 - 15	202,800	19.1	76,100	21.5	126,800	17.9	19,000	18.3	10,816,700	19.2
Aged 18 - 24	112,800	10.6	51,700	14.6	61,100	8.7	7,300	7.0	4,746,600	8.4
Aged 16 - 64	669,600	63.1	235,100	66.4	434,500	61.5	63,800	61.6	35,116,600	62.4
Aged 65+	188,000	17.7	43,100	12.2	144,900	20.5	20,800	20.1	10,353,700	18.4

Table 1 – Population
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Sixty-one-point six percent (63,800) of North West Leicestershire’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 North West Leicestershire 20.1% of the population are 65 and over. This is 1.7 percentage points higher than average (18.4%).

North West Leicestershire district has on average a smaller share of the population that are aged 18-24 (7% versus 8.4%).

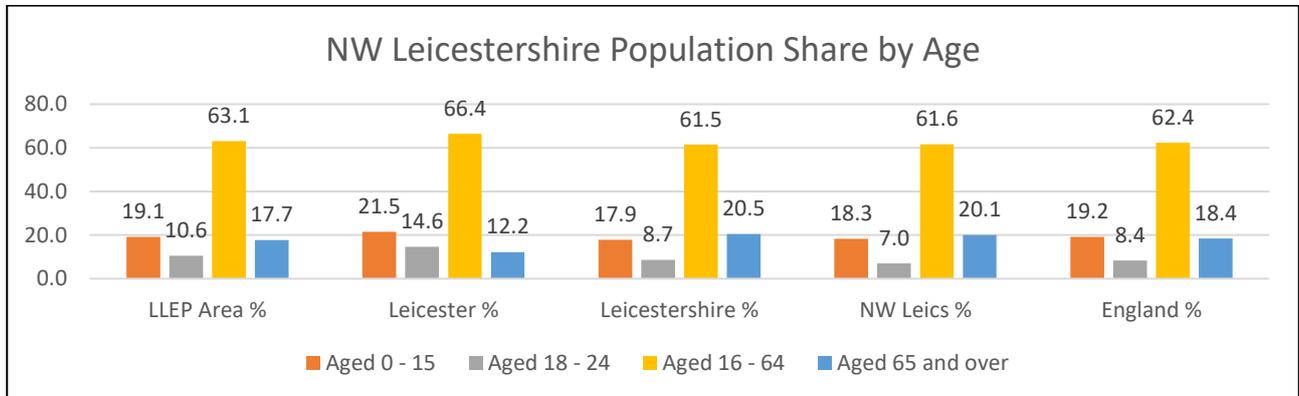


Figure 1 – Population by Age
Source: ONS Population Estimates

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

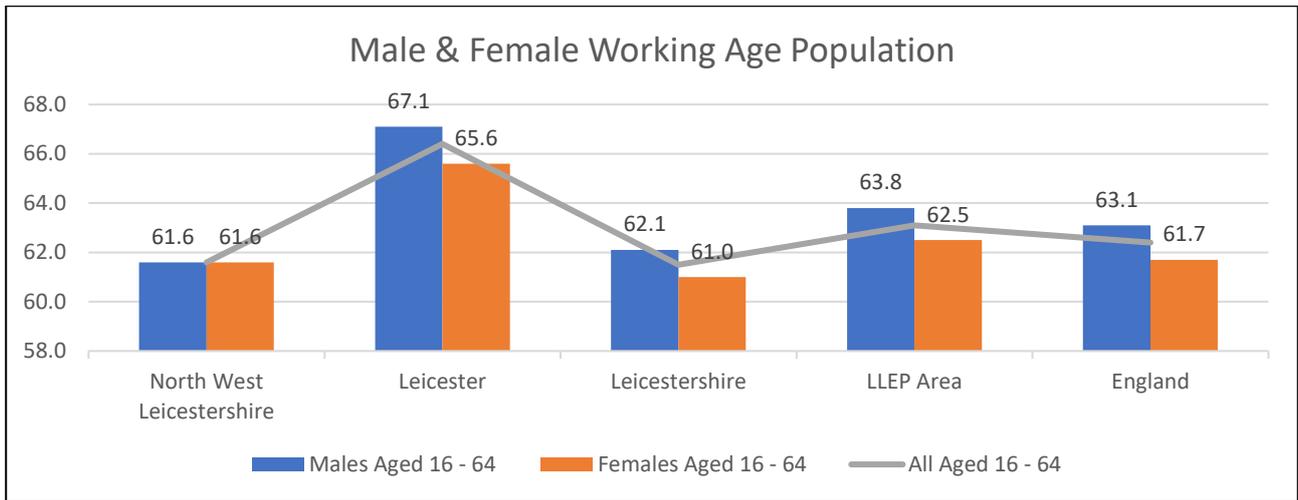


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

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 80.4%. This is above the average of 79.4%. In North West Leicestershire the figure is 77.1% (below average).

Male and female economic activity rates in North West Leicestershire differ. The male activity rate is higher than average (86.8% versus 83.5%) and females lower than average (68.4% versus 75.4%).

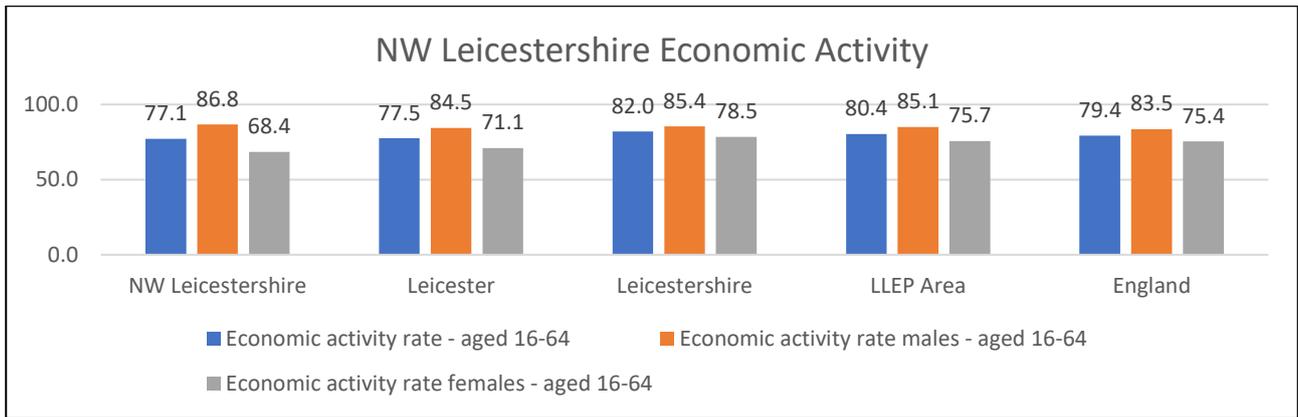


Figure 3 – Economic Activity and Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The figure below demonstrates those who are economically inactive.

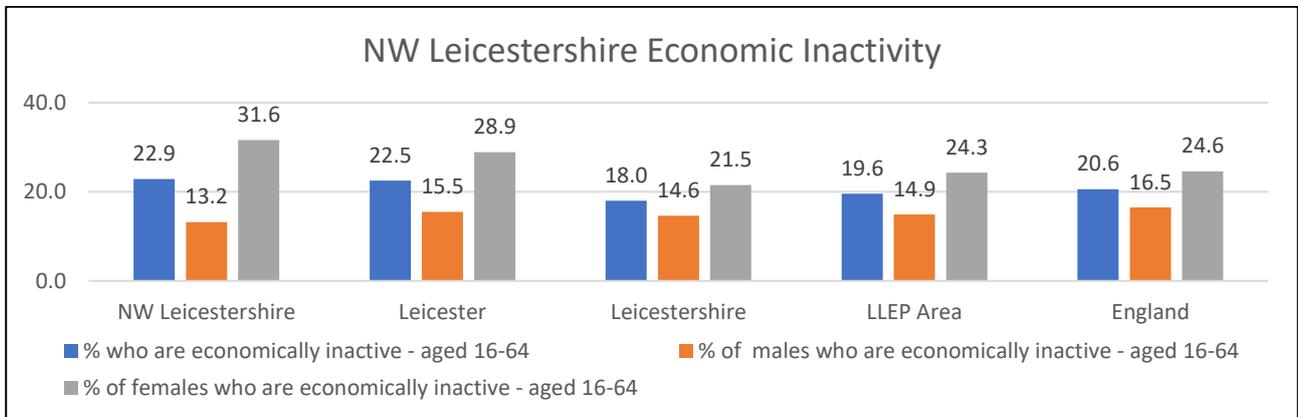


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

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

In the North West Leicestershire district in 2019 there was employment of 63,000. In 2011 there was employment of 50,000. This is growth of 13,000 or 26%. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%, in Leicester 10.1% and in the Leicestershire 15.7%.

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

Table 3 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The figure below is a graphical representation of employment growth in the North West Leicestershire district over this period.

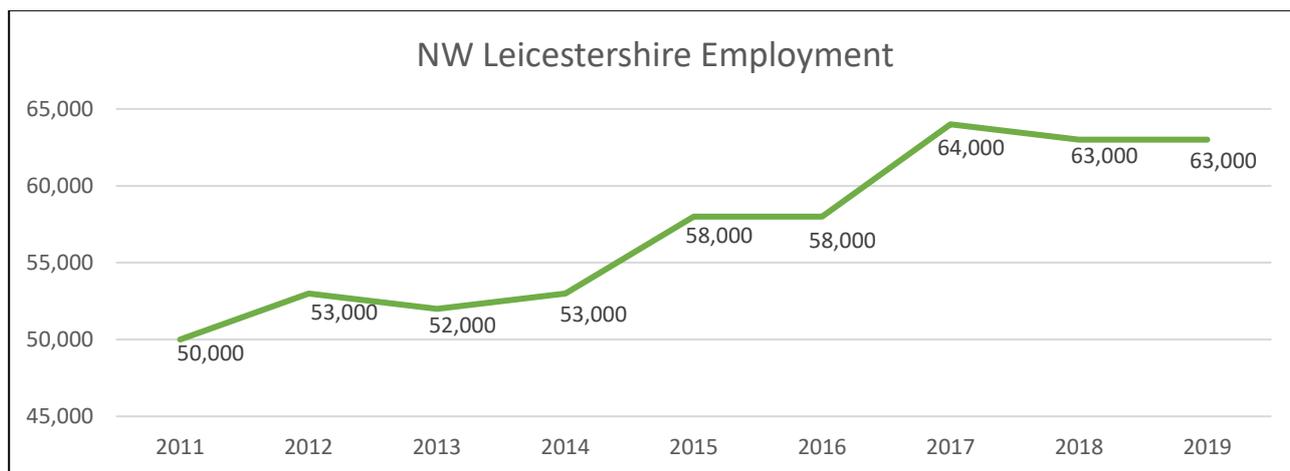


Figure 5 – Employment Growth
Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The table and figure below breakdown this information further. It does this by looking at the industry structure for the North West Leicestershire district area in 2011 and 2019, it demonstrates where there has been growth in employment numbers between 2011 and 2019 and it also compares the share of each broad industry area against the average.

In 2011 the share of employment was largest in Manufacturing, Transport and Storage and Business Administration and Support Services. Together these made up 41% of all employment. In 2019 these made up 38.1% of all employment. Despite having a smaller share of businesses all three areas didn't experience negative growth in employment numbers. Transport and Storage is the largest employing industry in the area.

Professional, Scientific and Technical had a 6% share of employment in 2011. In 2019 it was 11.1%. Other areas that demonstrated notable growth were Mining, Quarrying and Utilities and Business Administration and Support Services.

Over the period the Motor Trades and Health sectors saw falls in employment.

When compared with the share of employment nationally, the share of employment on average is notably smaller in the public services (Health etc.), Retail, Accommodation and Food Services, Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance. However, it is notably larger in Mining, Quarrying and Utilities, Manufacturing, Wholesale, Transport and Storage, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services.

	NW Leicestershire 2011	NW Leicestershire 2011 %	NW Leicestershire 2019	NW Leicestershire 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 – 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	800	1.6	800	1.3	1.3	0	0.0
Mining, quarrying & utilities	800	1.6	2,000	3.2	1.1	1,200	150.0
Manufacturing	8,000	16.0	8,000	12.7	7.8	0	0.0
Construction	3,000	6.0	3,500	5.6	5	500	16.7
Motor trades	1,500	3.0	1,250	2.0	1.9	-250	-16.7
Wholesale	4,000	8.0	4,000	6.3	3.9	0	0.0
Retail	3,500	7.0	4,000	6.3	9.2	500	14.3
Transport & storage	8,000	16.0	9,000	14.3	5	1,000	12.5
Accommodation & food services	3,000	6.0	3,500	5.6	7.5	500	16.7
Information & communication	900	1.8	1,500	2.4	4.4	600	66.7
Financial & insurance	500	1.0	900	1.4	3.5	400	80.0
Property	600	1.2	1,500	2.4	2	900	150.0
Professional, scientific & technical	3,000	6.0	7,000	11.1	9.2	4,000	133.3
Business administration & support services	4,500	9.0	7,000	11.1	8.9	2,500	55.6
Public administration & defence	800	1.6	800	1.3	3.9	0	0.0
Education	3,500	7.0	3,500	5.6	8.4	0	0.0
Health	2,500	5.0	2,000	3.2	12.4	-500	-20.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1,750	3.5	2,000	3.2	4.6	250	14.3
Column Total	50,000	100.0	63,000	100.0	100.0	13,000	26.0

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, Transport and Storage, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services are key to the North West Leicestershire Economy.

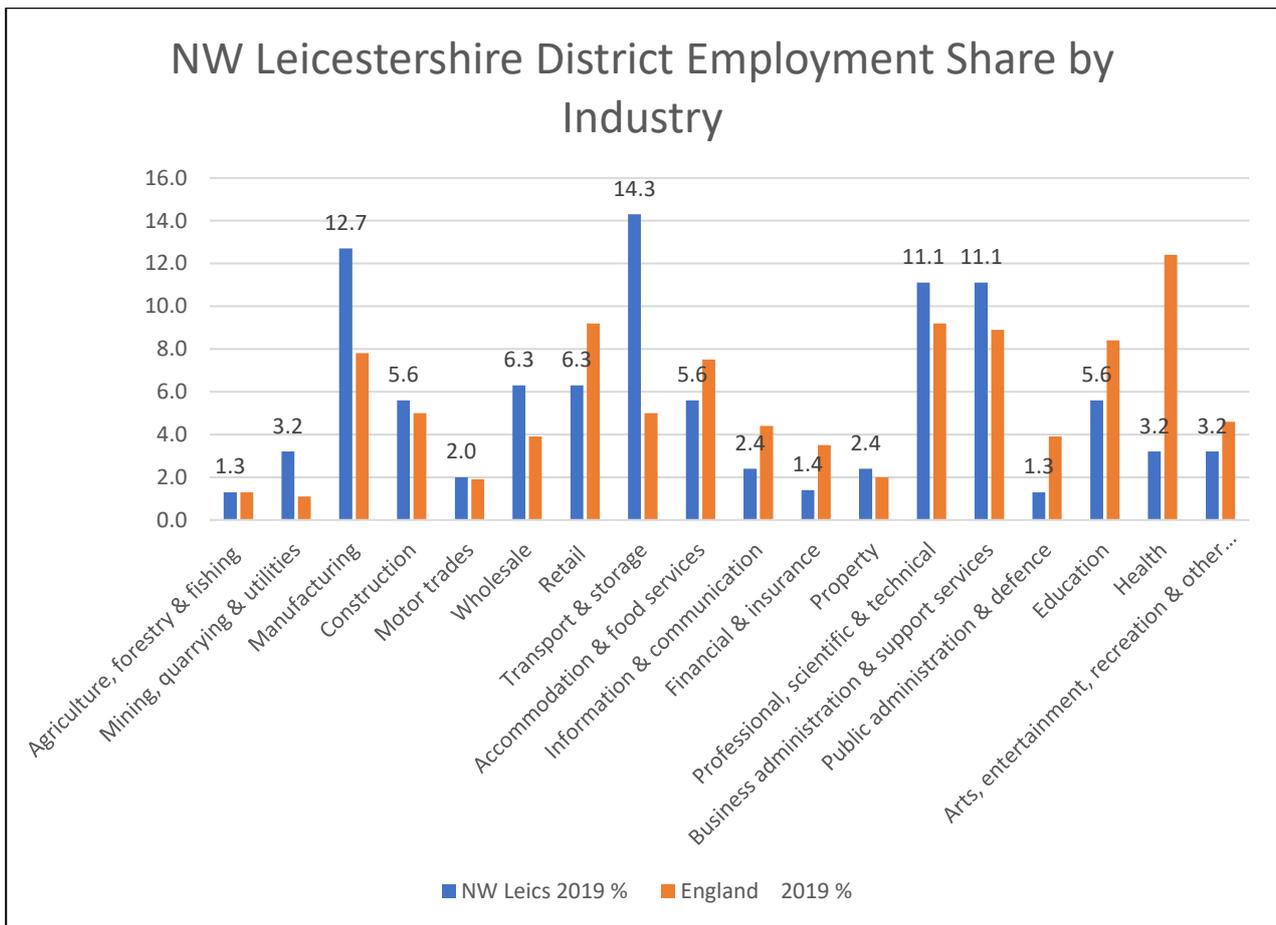


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area
 Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Sector Analysis – Location Quotients

What differentiates the local industrial structure from others?

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

A location quotient is a ratio that is used to determine the concentration of a particular sector in an area in comparison to a larger benchmark area. Location quotients are traditionally used to compare a sector’s share of employment.

For example, Sector A in the local area in 2019 employed 500 people or 2.1% of the local workforce. However, for the same period at a national level the same sector accounted 0.9% of all employment. Using the two percentage figures a location quotient can be sought. This is done by dividing the local percentage by the national one.

$$2.1/0.9 = 2.2 \text{ (Sector A location quotient)}$$

In general, a location quotient above 1.5 indicates that there is a degree of specialisation or concentration in a particular sector.

Note: It must be noted that a high location quotient does not always translate to a high employment share.

It must also be noted that an areas industry structure and its component parts will offer a range of opportunities and threats. The employment size of a sector may present a range of positives and negatives but cannot be viewed alone and areas must be considered such as a sectors value, productivity, ethics, it’s

age, image, attractiveness and how it will add value to those businesses and individuals that want to access it.

The figure below demonstrates those sectors locally that have a location quotient of 1.5 or above.

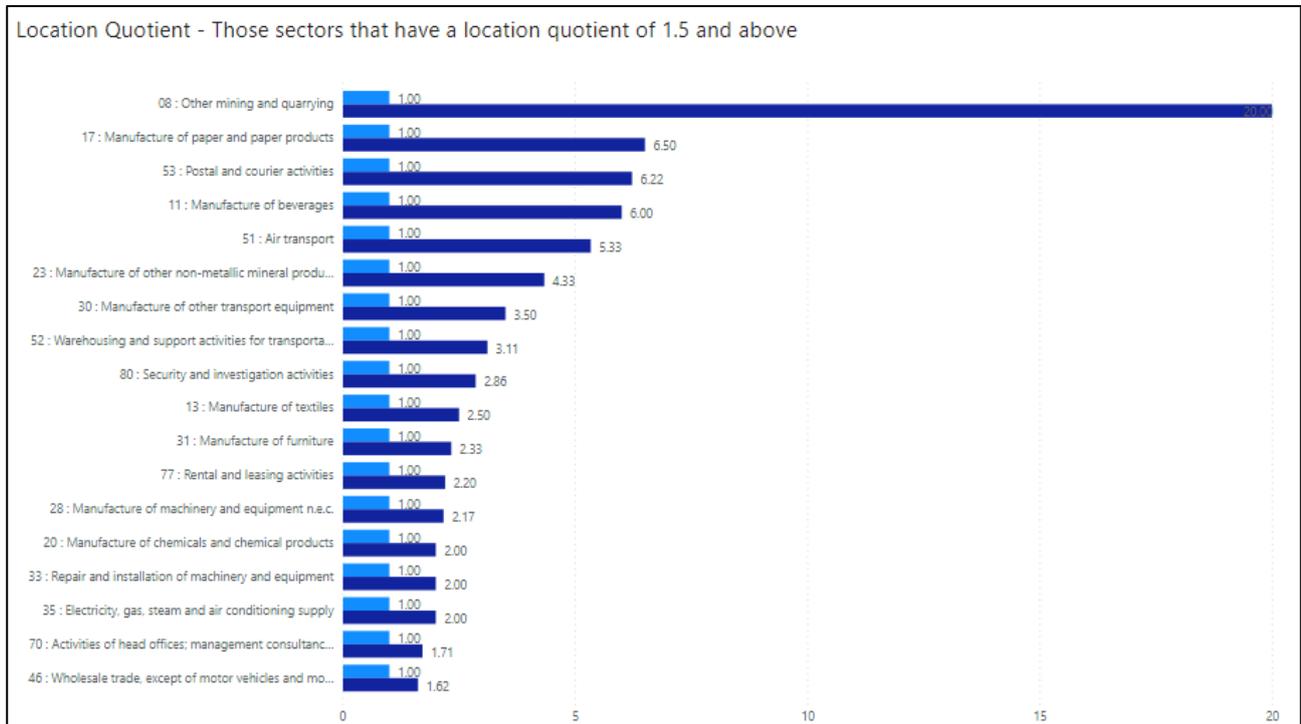


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

NW Leicestershire Industry 2 Digit	NW Leicestershire Employment LQ	NW Leicestershire Employment	NW Leicestershire Employment Share	England Employment Share
08 : Other mining and quarrying	20.00	1250	2	0.1
11 : Manufacture of beverages	6.00	400	0.6	0.1
13 : Manufacture of textiles	2.50	300	0.5	0.2
17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products	6.50	800	1.3	0.2
20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2.00	400	0.6	0.3
23 : Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4.33	800	1.3	0.3
28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.17	800	1.3	0.6
30 : Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.50	900	1.4	0.4
31 : Manufacture of furniture	2.33	450	0.7	0.3
33 : Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.00	500	0.8	0.4
35 : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.00	500	0.8	0.4
46 : Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.62	4000	6.3	3.9
51 : Air transport	5.33	1000	1.6	0.3
52 : Warehousing and support activities for transportation	3.11	3500	5.6	1.8
53 : Postal and courier activities	6.22	3500	5.6	0.9
70 : Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	1.71	3000	4.8	2.8
77 : Rental and leasing activities	2.20	700	1.1	0.5
80 : Security and investigation activities	2.86	1250	2	0.7
Totals	NA	24050	38.3	14.2

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 North West Leicestershire district has larger share of jobs that are Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, Associate Professional and Technical occupations, Skilled Trade occupations and Caring, Leisure and Other Service occupations.

The table also shows that on average North West Leicestershire has fewer Professional occupations, Administrative and Secretarial occupations, Sales and Customer Service occupations, Process, Plant and Machine Operatives and Elementary occupations.

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate prof & tech occupations	Administrative and secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	Sales and customer service occupations	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations
NW Leicestershire	8,300	6,700	8,400	3,700	8,900	6,400	1,600	1,300	2,700
NW Leicestershire %	17.1	13.7	17.2	7.6	18.3	13.2	3.3	2.7	5.6
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.

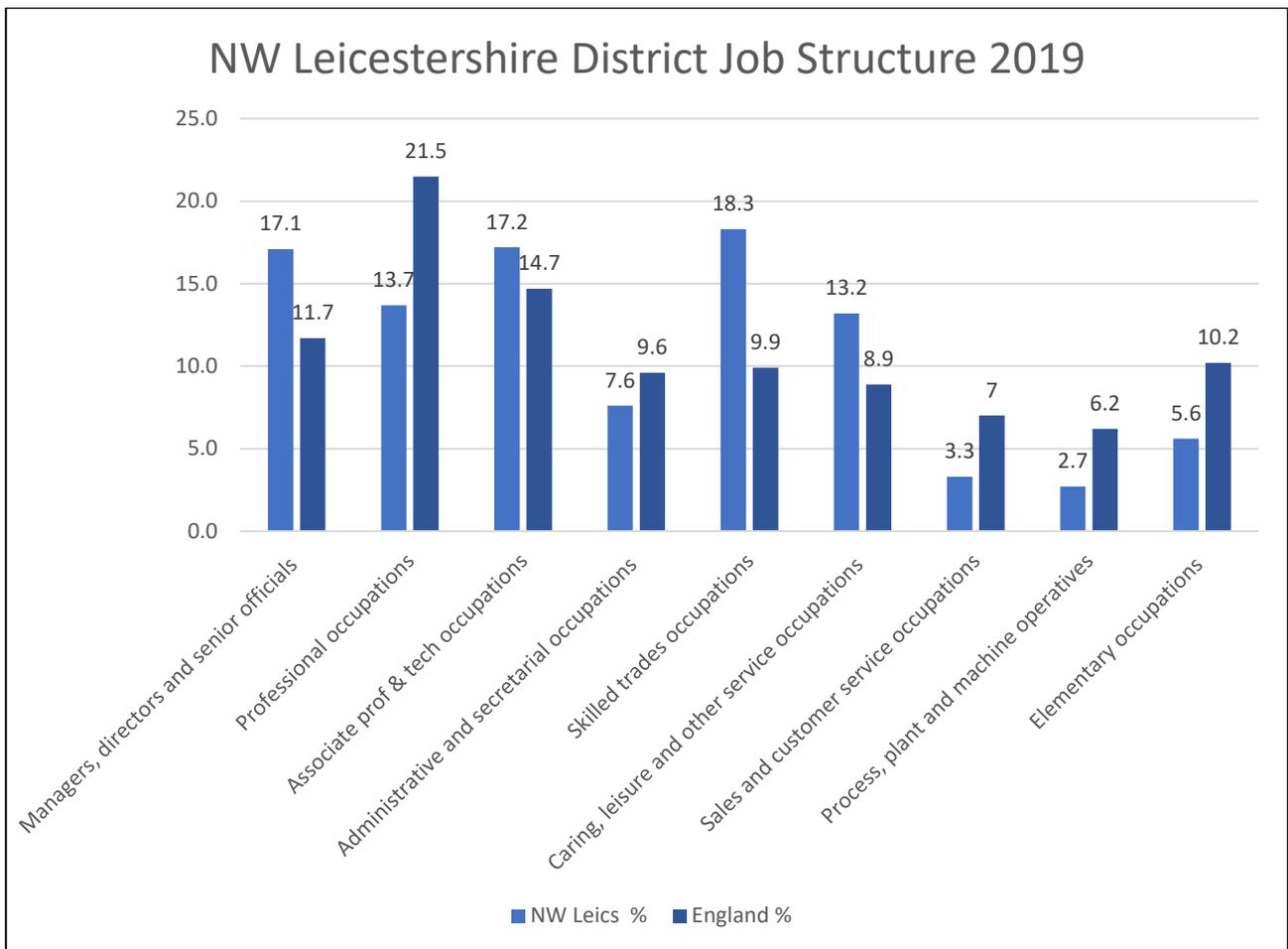


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 North West Leicestershire. These are compared to the average for all, male and female resident based and workplace earners. Data is taken from 2014 onwards.

Resident Earnings

In 2020 the median resident earnings for the North West Leicestershire district were £572.30. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £17.50. Between 2014 and 2020 North West Leicestershire district median resident earnings grew by £83.50. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £579. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £48.30.

Female resident earnings were £516.10. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £28.20.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings, in 2020 female resident earnings were £111.20 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
NW Leicestershire	488.8	499	509.8	540.8	577.5	596.2	572.3	83.5
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-34.8	-32.9	-34.9	-15	2.7	4.1	-17.5	17.3
NW Leicestershire (Male)	563.6	566.0	576.8	619.4	658.5	659.8	579.0	15.4
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	-1.9	-8.4	-8.4	21	44.6	24.3	-48.3	-46.4
NW Leicestershire (Female)	401.4	401.1	421.5	425.1	441.5	465.9	516.1	114.7
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-64.1	-71.8	-61.9	-71.1	-69.7	-65	-28.2	35.9

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:

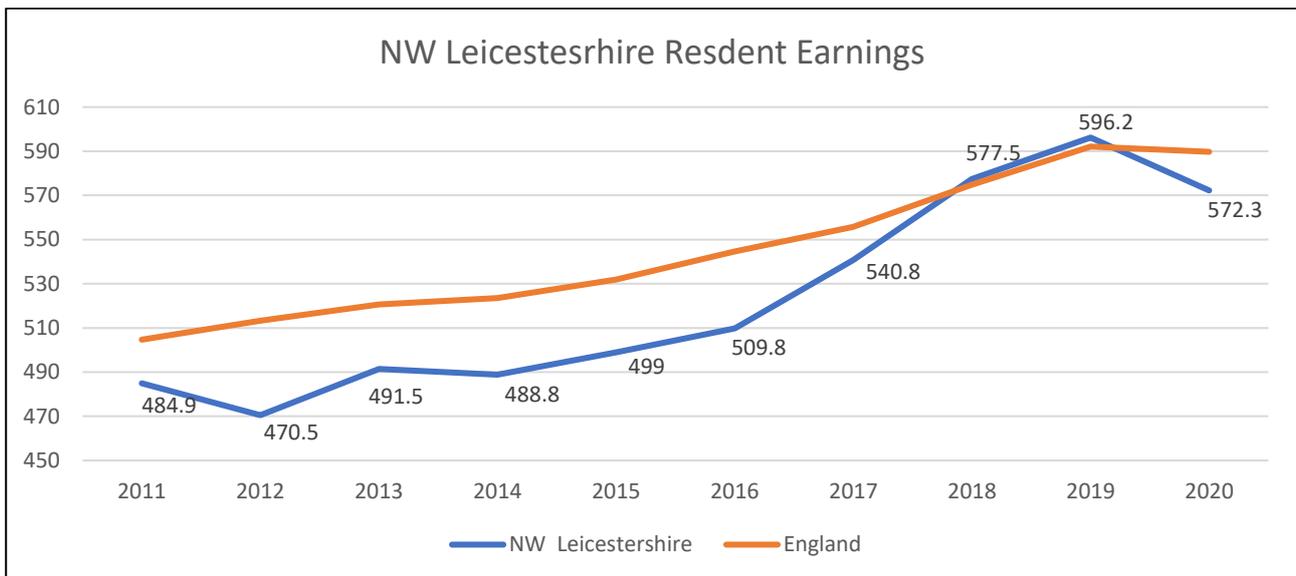


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for North West Leicestershire District were £566.60. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £23.30. Between 2014 and 2020 North west Leicestershire District median workplace earnings grew by £88.20. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Male resident earnings were £576.90. In England they were £628. This is a difference of £51.10 (below average)

Female resident earnings were £484.20. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £59.80 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £143.80 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
NW Leicestershire	478.4	482.6	522.0	509.7	526.0	542.1	566.6	88.2
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-45.1	-49	-22.2	-46.1	-48.8	-50.1	-23.3	21.8
NW Leicestershire (Male)	513.5	497.5	559.9	533.1	536.6	584.8	576.9	63.4
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference	-51.9	-76.6	-25.1	-65.4	-77.4	-51.4	-51.1	0.8
NW Leicestershire (Female)	408.2	414.4	439.4	434.7	459.0	465.9	484.2	76.0
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference	-57.1	-58.5	-43.3	-61.3	-52.1	-64.1	-59.8	-2.7

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:

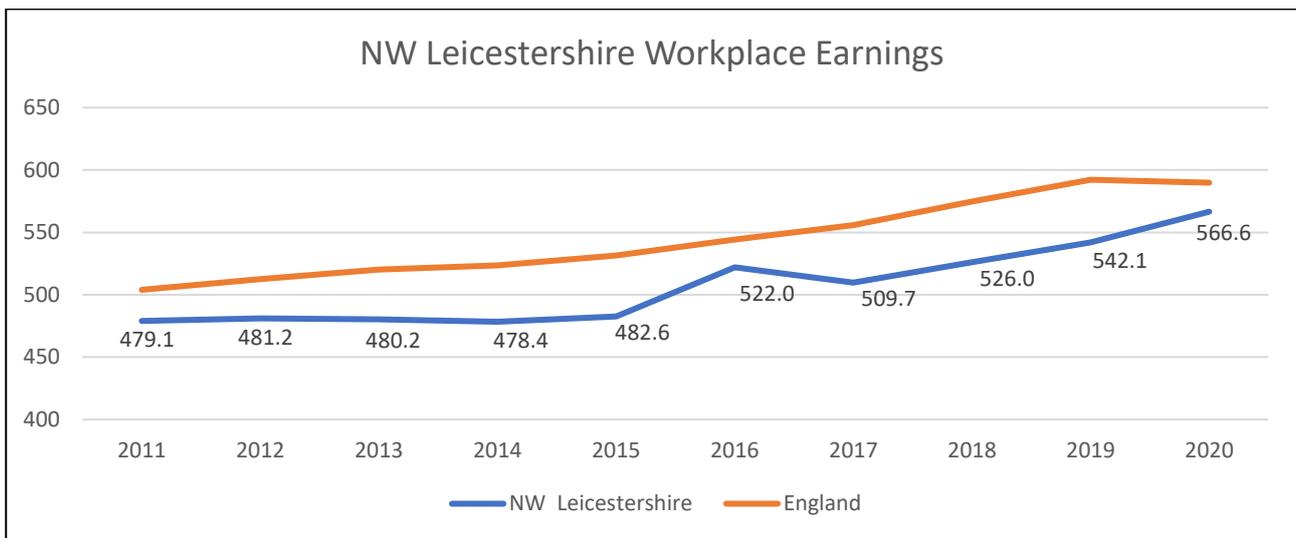


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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.

Occupation shares for unique postings in 2020 are compared with the national average for each.

Before continuing it must be highlighted that figures for 2020 have been impacted by the Corona Virus pandemic. There were however more unique job postings in 2020 than 2019 (15,060 versus 14,218). This is a rise of 842 postings.

Of the 25 standard occupational codes there was growth in all but 8 occupation areas. Of these the occupation areas that saw the largest growth in numbers were Corporate Managers and Directors, Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals, Business and Public Service Associate Professionals and Elementary Administration and Service Occupations. These 6 occupation areas make up nearly 43% of all unique job postings in the area.

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

When comparing the share of unique job postings locally with England, the share of postings in the North West Leicestershire district is noticeably lower in Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, Teaching and Educational Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals, Business and Public Service Associate Professionals and Caring Personal Service Occupations.

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

SOC	NW Leicestershire 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	648	814	4.6	5.4	5.4	166	25.6
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	96	193	0.7	1.3	1.8	97	101.0
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	619	962	4.4	6.4	10.0	343	55.4
22	Health Professionals	281	505	2.0	3.4	8.6	224	79.7
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	230	329	1.6	2.2	4.8	99	43.0
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	450	760	3.2	5.0	7.9	310	68.9
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	625	698	4.4	4.6	3.8	73	11.7
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	116	146	0.8	1.0	1.5	30	25.9
33	Protective Service Occupations	4	7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3	75.0
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	35	67	0.2	0.4	1.3	32	91.4
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	1,359	1,557	9.6	10.3	15.3	198	14.6
41	Administrative Occupations	1,887	1,554	13.3	10.3	7.8	(333)	(17.6)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	136	122	1.0	0.8	1.5	(14)	(10.3)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	13	32	0.1	0.2	0.1	19	146.2
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	1,175	1,123	8.3	7.5	4.4	(52)	(4.4)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	224	281	1.6	1.9	1.6	57	25.4
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	171	119	1.2	0.8	1.5	(52)	(30.4)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	710	802	5.0	5.3	8.0	92	13.0
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	51	61	0.4	0.4	0.7	10	19.6
71	Sales Occupations	186	184	1.3	1.2	1.8	(2)	(1.1)
72	Customer Service Occupations	342	354	2.4	2.4	1.3	12	3.5
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	420	310	3.0	2.1	1.2	(110)	(26.2)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	2,260	1,901	15.9	12.6	3.2	(359)	(15.9)
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	558	333	3.9	2.2	0.8	(225)	(40.3)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	1,622	1,846	11.4	12.3	5.6	224	13.8
	Total Across All Occupations	14,218	15,060	100.0	100.0	100.0	842	5.9

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.

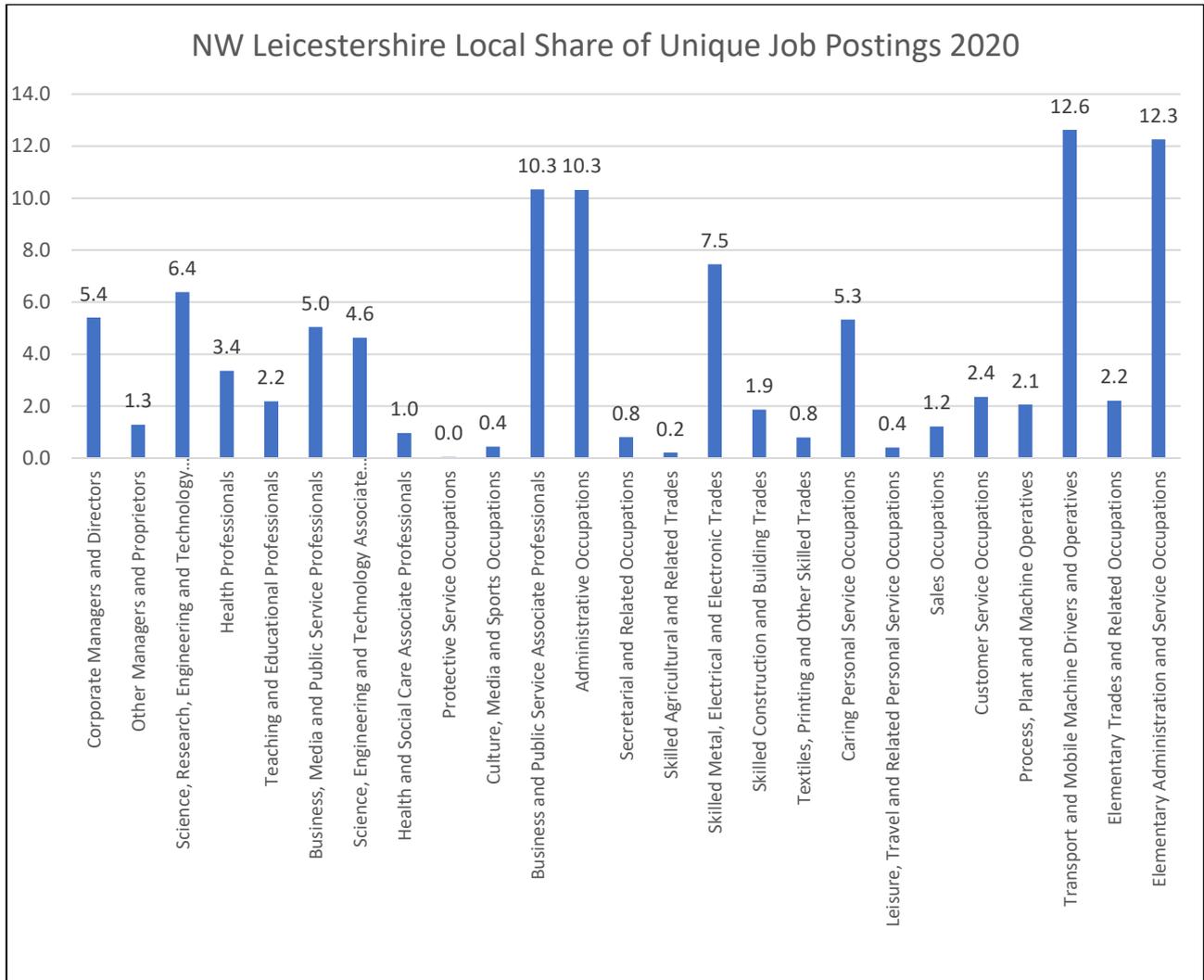


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

The figure below demonstrates the numbers of unique job postings over the period of 2020. The impact of the Corona Virus pandemic is clear. However, the number of unique job postings from August were greater than the figures delivered before the pandemic.

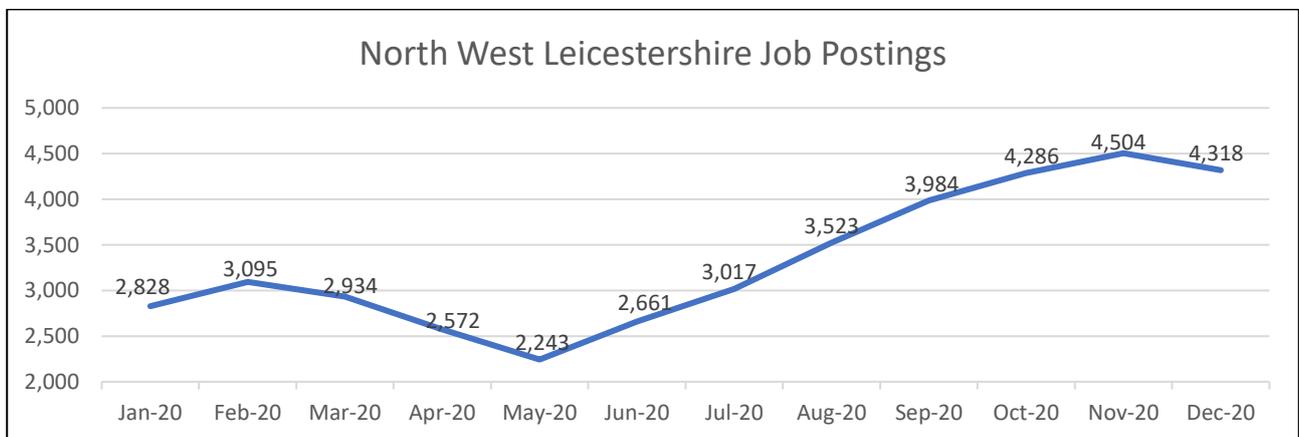


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Enterprises

In 2020 there were 43,365 enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire area. Over 13,000 of these were based in Leicester and more than 30,000 in Leicestershire.

Over the period 2011 to 2020 the number of enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire area 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 North West Leicestershire in 2011 there were 3,470 enterprises. In 2020 there were 4,330. This is growth of 860 enterprises or 24.8%. This is below the average for enterprise growth over the period (34.3%).

	2011	2016	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %
Blaby	3,335	4,170	4,085	4,180	845	25.3
Charnwood	5,020	6,185	6,700	6,710	1,690	33.7
Harborough	4,310	5,130	5,340	5,540	1,230	28.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	3,825	4,500	4,635	4,865	1,040	27.2
Leicester	8,030	10,960	12,775	13,215	5,185	64.6
Leicestershire	23,590	28,510	29,575	30,150	6,560	27.8
LLEP Area	31,615	39,470	42,345	43,365	11,750	37.2
Melton	2,155	2,500	2,560	2,530	375	17.4
NW Leicestershire	3,470	4,110	4,290	4,330	860	24.8
Oadby & Wigston	1,470	1,915	1,965	2,000	530	36.1
East Midlands	140,945	172,700	180,455	184,015	43,070	30.6
England	1,780,825	2,213,650	2,360,780	2,390,970	610,145	34.3

Table 10: Enterprises

Source: ONS UK Business Counts

The figure below demonstrates the numbers and growth in enterprises in North West Leicestershire over the period.

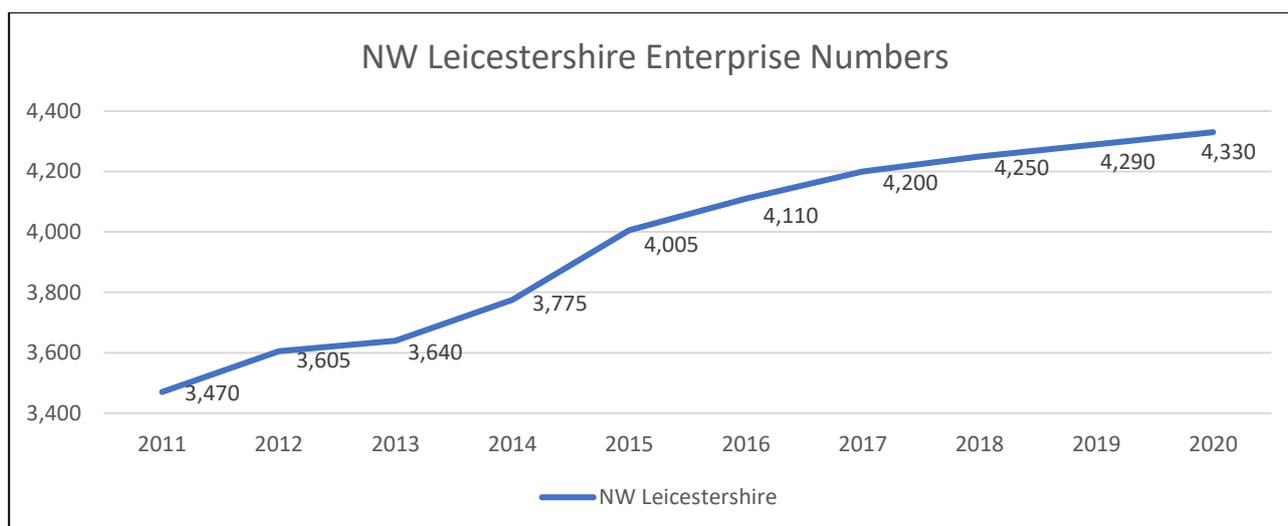


Figure 13: Enterprises

Source: ONS UK Business Counts

Looking at individual industry areas it is seen that growth in terms of numbers over the period 2011 to 2020 has been greatest in Construction, Professional, 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 the following areas. On average North West Leicestershire district has larger shares of Manufacturing, Wholesale and Transport and Storage enterprises. However, England has larger shares of Retail, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Information and Communication enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	NW Leicestershire District % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	185	205	195	10	5.4	4.5	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	15	25	25	10	66.7	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	275	325	320	45	16.4	7.4	4.9
Construction	435	530	540	105	24.1	12.5	12.8
Motor trades	160	170	165	5	3.1	3.8	2.8
Wholesale	240	215	220	-20	-8.3	5.1	3.8
Retail	270	270	275	5	1.9	6.4	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	215	265	280	65	30.2	6.5	4.6
Accommodation & food services	195	230	220	25	12.8	5.1	5.6
Information & communication	185	235	245	60	32.4	5.7	8.7
Financial & insurance	75	110	125	50	66.7	2.9	2.3
Property	115	155	175	60	52.2	4.0	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	485	715	685	200	41.2	15.8	17.5
Business administration & support services	220	335	365	145	65.9	8.4	8.8
Public administration & defence	10	25	25	15	150.0	0.6	0.3
Education	65	95	95	30	46.2	2.2	1.7
Health	105	120	125	20	19.0	2.9	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	230	255	260	30	13.0	6.0	6.3
Column Total	3,470	4,290	4,330	860	24.8	100.0	100.0

Table 11: Industry Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

As data for employment numbers and enterprises has 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
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	144	18.4	7.0
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	108	13.8	6.5
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	82	10.5	7.8
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	32	4.1	2.7
Specialised construction activities	31	4.0	4.7
Food and beverage service activities	27	3.5	5.5
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26	3.3	7.0
Legal and accounting activities	22	2.8	1.3
Other personal service activities	22	2.8	5.7
Real estate activities	21	2.7	4.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20	2.6	3.3
Land transport and transport via pipelines	20	2.6	2.8
Construction of buildings	18	2.3	3.4
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	17	2.2	2.0
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	17	2.2	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13	1.7	1.6
Human health activities	13	1.7	2.6
Education	10	1.3	1.7
Information service activities	8	1.0	1.1
Employment activities	8	1.0	1.9
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	7	0.9	1.1
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	7	0.9	0.7
Advertising and market research	6	0.8	0.9
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	6	0.8	1.1
Civil engineering	5	0.6	0.7
n.a.	26	3.3	5.9
All	781	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 North West Leicestershire it is £3.2bn. The broad industry areas with the largest share of GVA are Manufacturing and Transport & Storage. In 2018 these had the largest share of employees.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	340	23,829,508
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	2,625	288,563,933
3 : Manufacturing (C)	8,130	563,577,409
4 : Construction (F)	3,700	355,645,325
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	1,625	92,231,961
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	3,750	180,967,276
7 : Retail (Part G)	3,500	119,985,915
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	9,375	476,589,551
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	3,650	69,074,646
10 : Information & communication (J)	1,705	92,610,976
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	700	60,530,768
12 : Property (L)	1,125	142,219,020
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	5,325	206,632,775
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	7,565	225,857,060
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	750	40,714,286
16 : Education (P)	3,250	131,113,674
17 : Health (Q)	2,250	73,151,080
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	1,910	77,836,478
Column Total	61,275	3,221,131,641

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 North West Leicestershire in 2019 there were 51,800 that had a level 2 and above. This is 82.3% of the working age population. This is 6.6 percentage points above the average (75.7%).

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

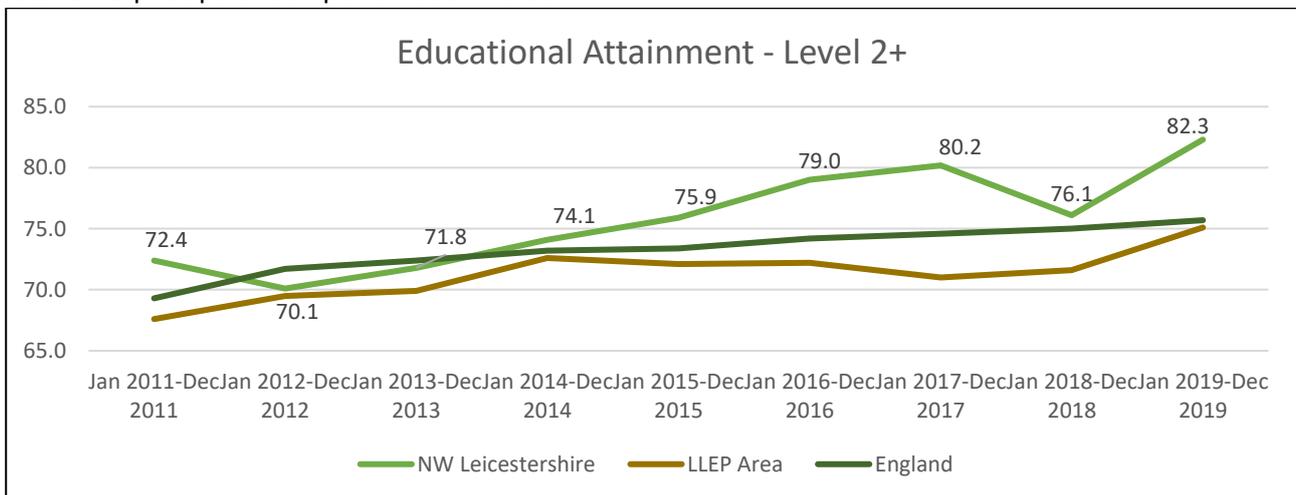


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 North West Leicestershire in 2019 there were 20,900 that had a level 4 and above. This is 33.3% of the working age population. This is 6.7 percentage points lower than average (40%).

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

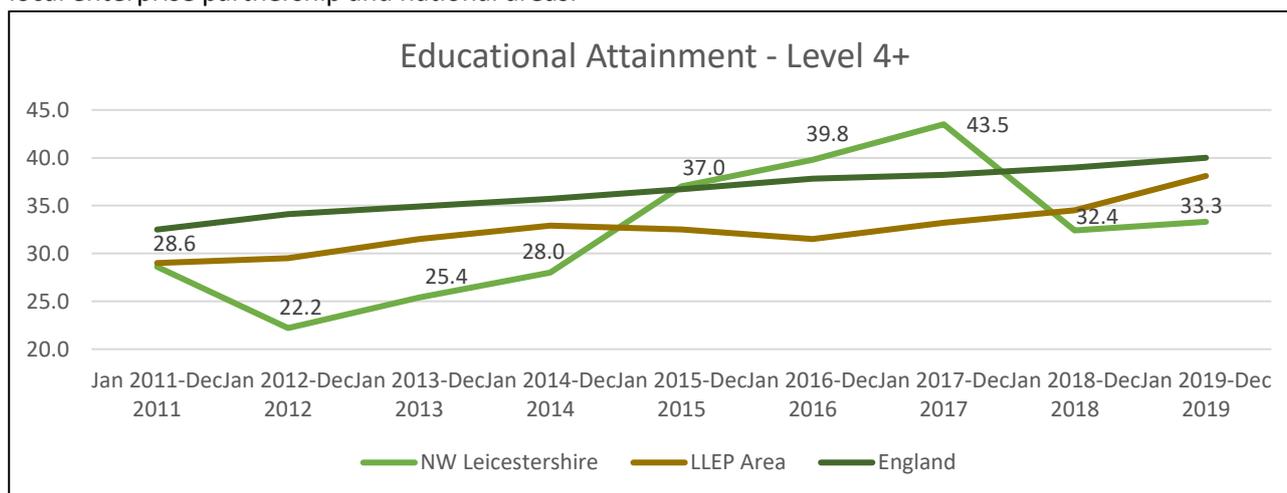


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and graph below provide an understanding apprenticeship take-up (starts) in the North West Leicestershire 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 760 apprenticeship starts.

Of these 51.1% of all apprenticeships were either in Business, Administration and Law and Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies.

Ninety- four-point seven percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students. On average there are more males than females undertaking apprenticeships. At 55.3% male representation is 10.6 percentage points higher.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	1.3
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	220	28.9
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	100	13.2
Education and Training	20	2.6
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	170	22.4
Health, Public Services and Care	120	15.8
Information and Communication Technology	20	2.6
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	2.6
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	80	10.5
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	10	1.3
Black/ African Caribbean	0	0.0
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	20	2.6
Not App/ Known	10	1.3
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0
White	720	94.7
Male	420	55.3
Female	340	44.7
Under 19	240	31.6
19-24	240	31.6
25+	280	36.8

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts

Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

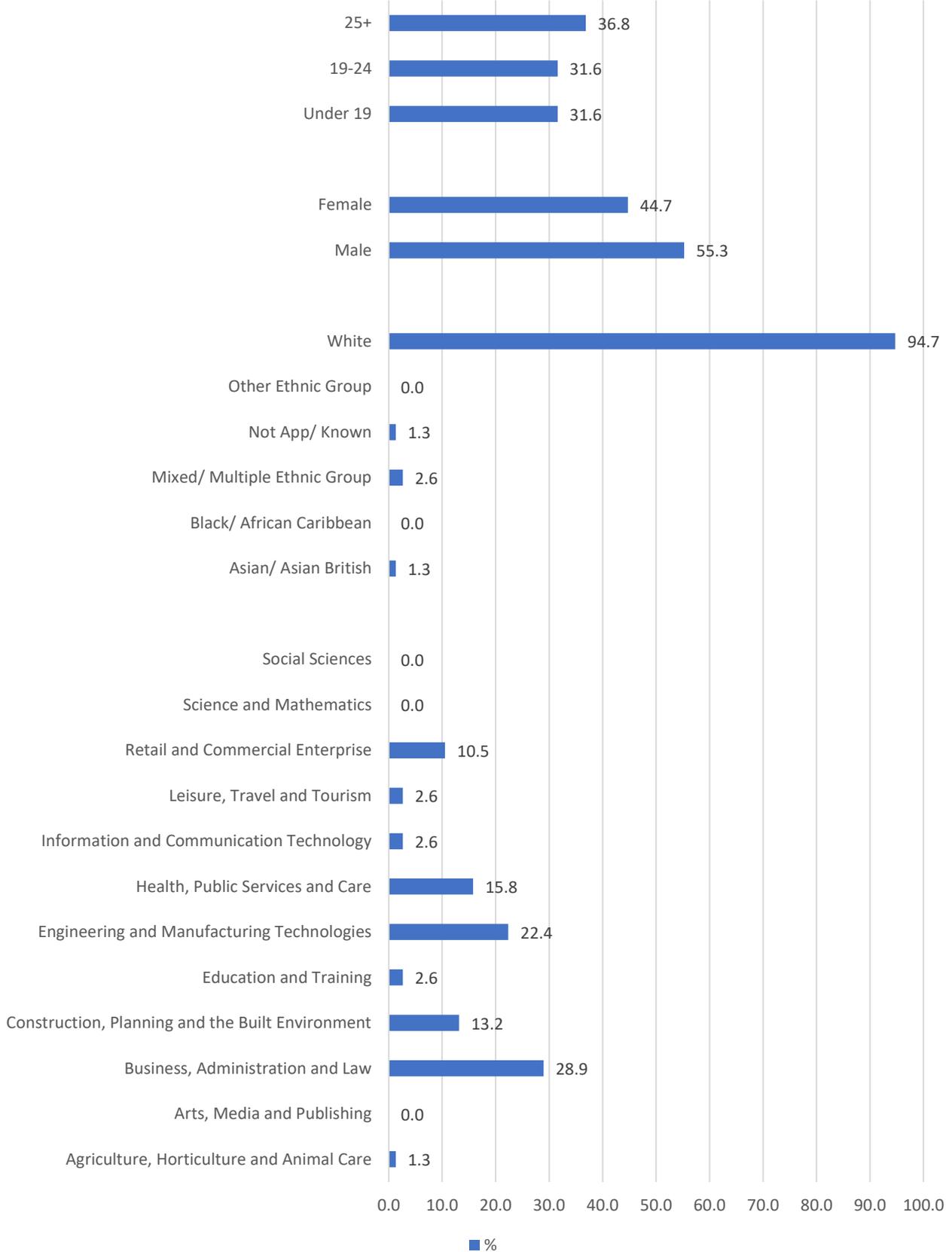


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education