

Annual Economic Profile – Oadby and Wigston

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 Oadby and Wigston district there are 57,000 residents. This is 5.4% of the population of Leicester and Leicestershire and 8.1% of Leicestershire.

Age	LLEP Area	%	Leicester	%	Leicestershire	%	Oadby & Wigston	Oadby & Wigston %	England	%
Total	1,060,400	100.0	354,200	100.0	706,200	100.0	57,000	100.0	56,287,000	100.0
Aged 0 - 15	202,800	19.1	76,100	21.5	126,800	17.9	10,500	18.4	10,816,700	19.2
Aged 18 - 24	112,800	10.6	51,700	14.6	61,100	8.7	5,900	10.3	4,746,600	8.4
Aged 16 - 64	669,600	63.1	235,100	66.4	434,500	61.5	34,100	59.9	35,116,600	62.4
Aged 65+	188,000	17.7	43,100	12.2	144,900	20.5	12,400	21.7	10,353,700	18.4

Table 1 – Population
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Fifty-nine-point nine percent (34,100) of Oadby and Wigston'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 Oadby and Wigston district 21.7% of the population are 65 and over. This is 3.3 percentage points higher than average (18.4%).

Oadby and Wigston district has on average a larger share of the population that are aged 18-24 (10.3% versus 8.4%).

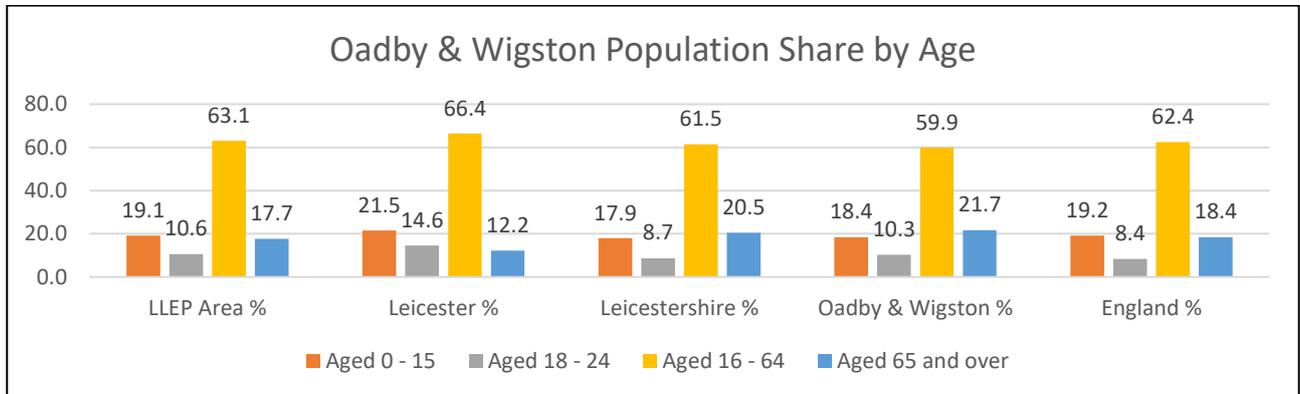


Figure 1 – Population by Age
Source: ONS Population Estimates

The figure below demonstrates the share of males and females that are of working age. Oadby and Wigston has the lowest share of male and female residents of working age of the areas identified.

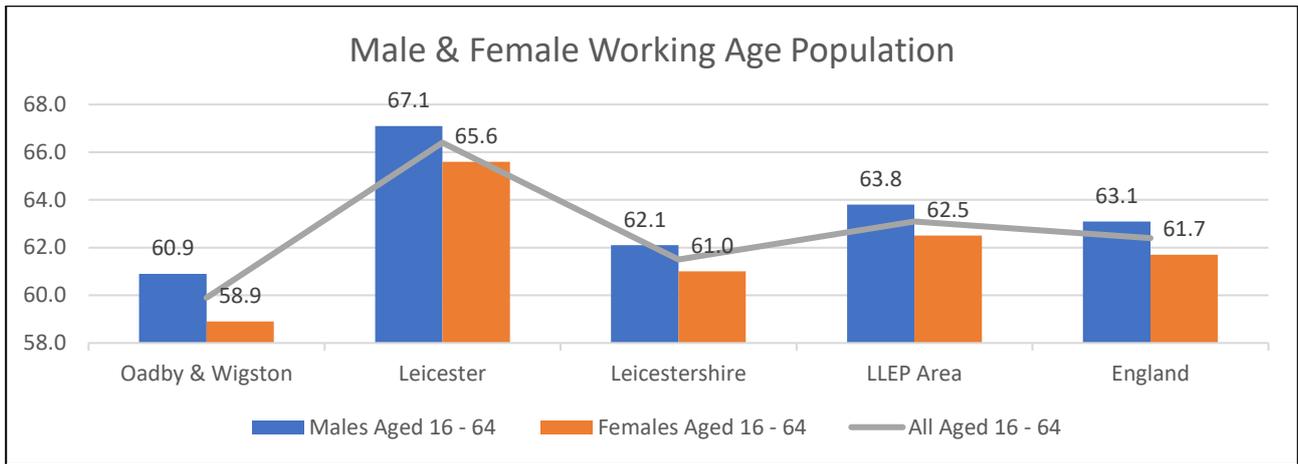


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Economic Activity/ Inactivity

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

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

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

Latest figures demonstrate that the economic activity rate for the Leicester and Leicestershire area is currently 80.4%. This is above the average of 79.4%. In Oadby and Wigston district the figure is 86.7%.

Male and female economic activity rates in Oadby and Wigston district are higher than average. The activity rate for males is 96.7% (compared to 83.5%).

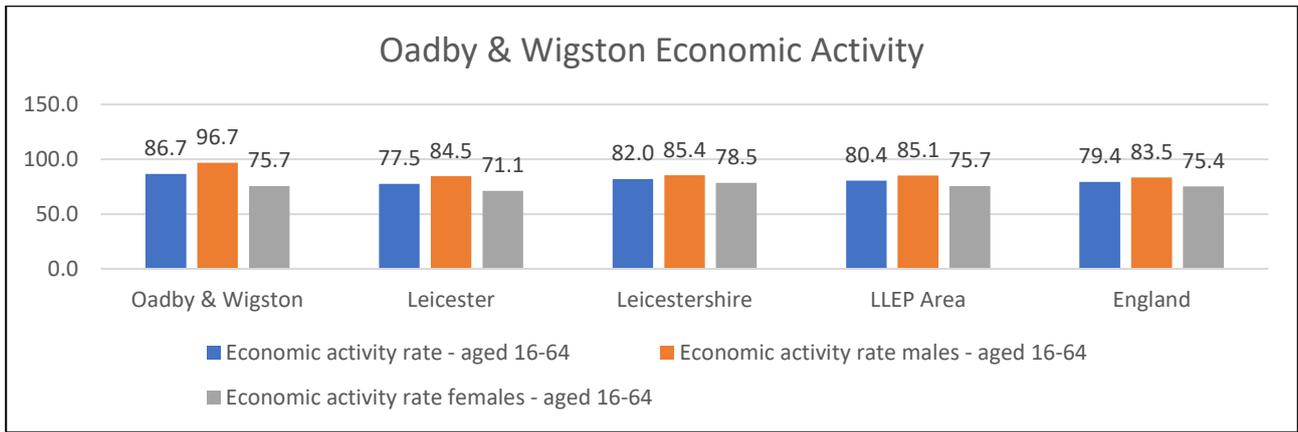


Figure 3 – Economic Activity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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

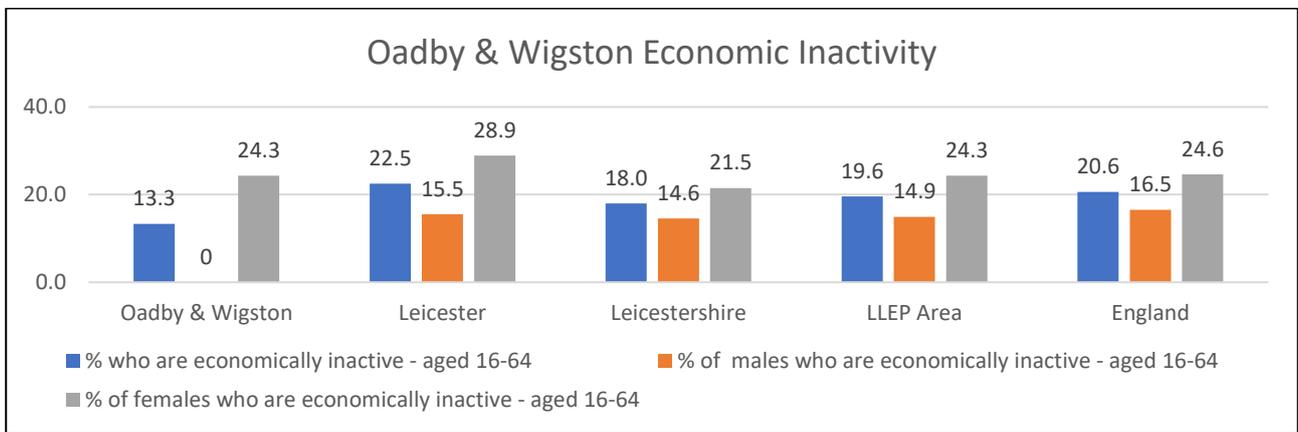


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey
Note: Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive

Employment

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

In the Oadby and Wigston district in 2019 there was employment of 20,000. In 2011 there was employment of 19,000. This is growth of 1,000 or 5.3%. This is the smallest growth of the area's identified. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%, in Leicester 10.1% and in the Leicestershire 15.7%.

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

Table 3 – Employment Numbers

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

The figure below is a representation of employment growth in the Oadby and Wigston district over this period.

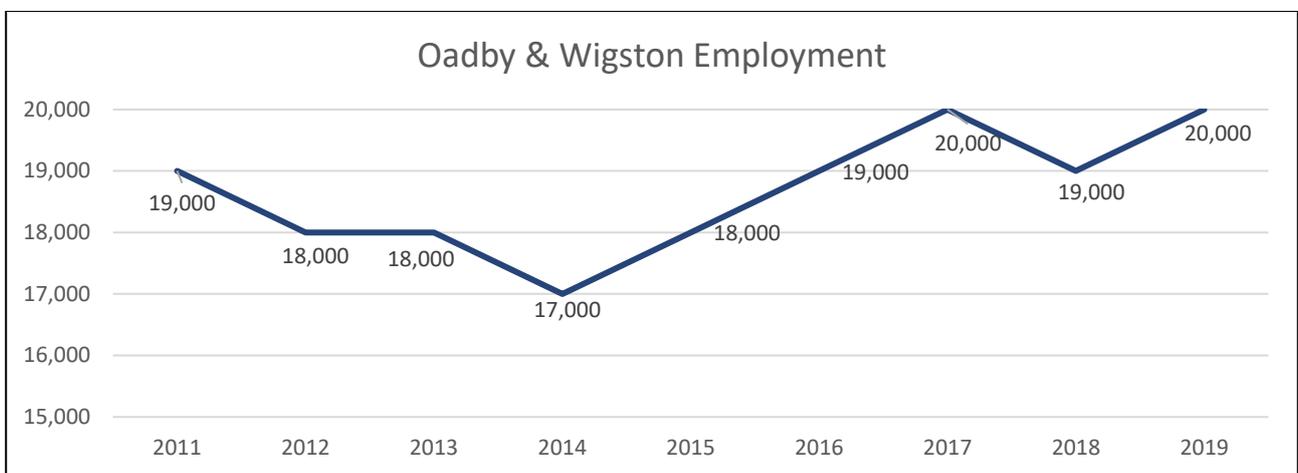


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

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

In 2011 the share of employment was largest in Manufacturing, Retail, Education and Health. Together these made up 57.9% of all employment. In 2019 these made up 46.2% of all employment. Over the period the share of employment in manufacturing fell significantly (21.1% to 12.5%).

The share of Professional, Scientific and Technical grew from 2.6% to 4.5%, Business Administration and Support Services from 5.3% to 7.5%, Accommodation and Food services from 5.3% to 7.5% and Wholesale from 6.6% to 8.8%.

When compared with the share of employment nationally the share of employment on average is notably smaller in Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance, Professional, Scientific and Technical, Business Administration and Support Services and Health. However, it is notably larger in Manufacturing, Wholesale, Retail, Education and Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services.

	Oadby & Wigston 2011	Oadby & Wigston 2011 %	Oadby & Wigston 2019	Oadby & Wigston 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 – 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	40	0.2	45	0.2	1.3	5	12.5
Mining, quarrying & utilities	40	0.2	40	0.2	1.1	0	0.0
Manufacturing	4,000	21.1	2,500	12.5	7.8	-1,500	-37.5
Construction	900	4.7	900	4.5	5	0	0.0
Motor trades	175	0.9	175	0.9	1.9	0	0.0
Wholesale	1,250	6.6	1,750	8.8	3.9	500	40.0
Retail	2,500	13.2	2,250	11.2	9.2	-250	-10.0
Transport & storage	500	2.6	600	3.0	5	100	20.0
Accommodation & food services	1,000	5.3	1,500	7.5	7.5	500	50.0
Information & communication	175	0.9	250	1.2	4.4	75	42.9
Financial & insurance	300	1.6	350	1.8	3.5	50	16.7
Property	350	1.8	225	1.1	2	-125	-35.7
Professional, scientific & technical	500	2.6	900	4.5	9.2	400	80.0
Business administration & support services	1,000	5.3	1,500	7.5	8.9	500	50.0
Public administration & defence	700	3.7	600	3.0	3.9	-100	-14.3
Education	2,250	11.8	2,500	12.5	8.4	250	11.1
Health	2,250	11.8	2,000	10.0	12.4	-250	-11.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1,000	5.3	1,250	6.2	4.6	250	25.0
Column Total	19,000	100.0	20,000	100.0	100.0	1,000	5.3

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, Wholesale, Retail and Education are key to the Oadby and Wigston economy.

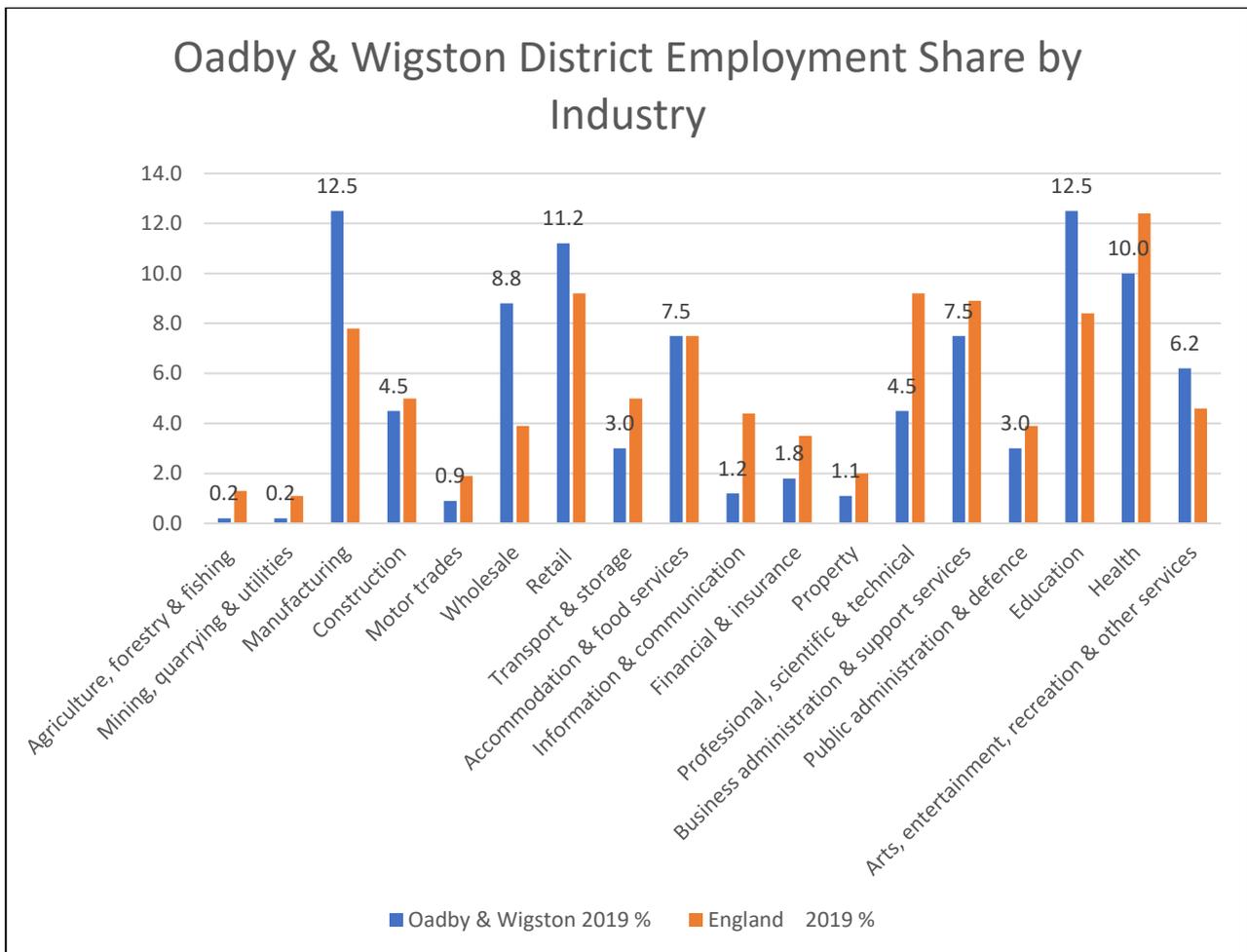


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area
 Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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.

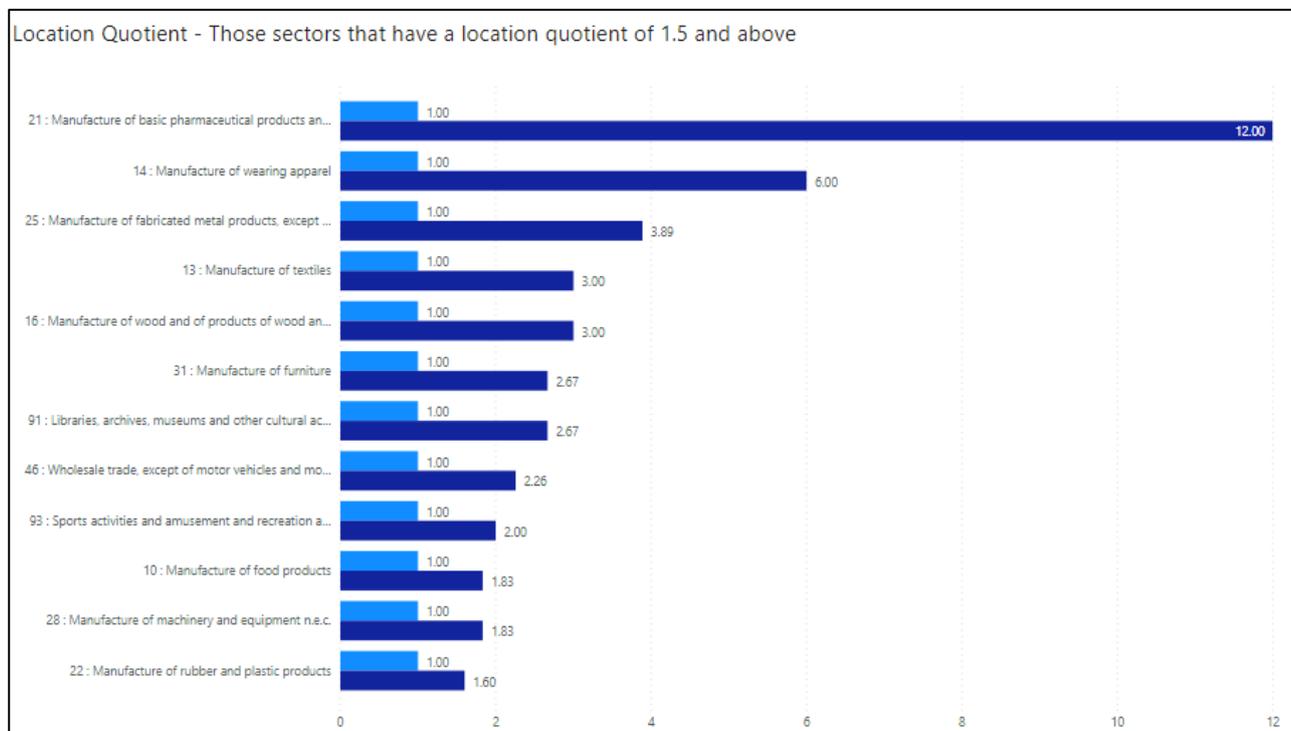


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

Oadby & Wigston Industry 2 Digit	Oadby & Wigston Employment LQ	Oadby & Wigston Employment	Oadby & Wigston Employment Share	England Employment Share
10 : Manufacture of food products	1.83	450	2.2	1.2
13 : Manufacture of textiles	3.00	125	0.6	0.2
14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel	6.00	125	0.6	0.1
16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	3.00	125	0.6	0.2
21 : Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	12.00	250	1.2	0.1
22 : Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1.60	150	0.8	0.5
25 : Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3.89	700	3.5	0.9
28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.83	225	1.1	0.6
31 : Manufacture of furniture	2.67	150	0.8	0.3
46 : Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.26	1750	8.8	3.9
91 : Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	2.67	150	0.8	0.3
93 : Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	2.00	600	3	1.5
Totals	NA	4800	24	9.8

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 in 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 Oadby and Wigston district has a significantly larger share of occupations that are Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (26.5 versus 11.7%). The table also shows that on average it has fewer Professional Occupations, Skilled Trade Occupations, Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations and Sales and Customer Service 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
Oadby & Wigston	8,300	6,700	8,400	3,700	8,900	6,400	1,600	1,300	2,700
Oadby & Wigston %	26.5	12.8	15.3	11.0	6.5	6.5	4.7	6.2	10.4
England %	11.7	21.5	14.7	9.6	9.9	8.9	7	6.2	10.2

Table 6 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

The figure below is a representation of some of the information above.

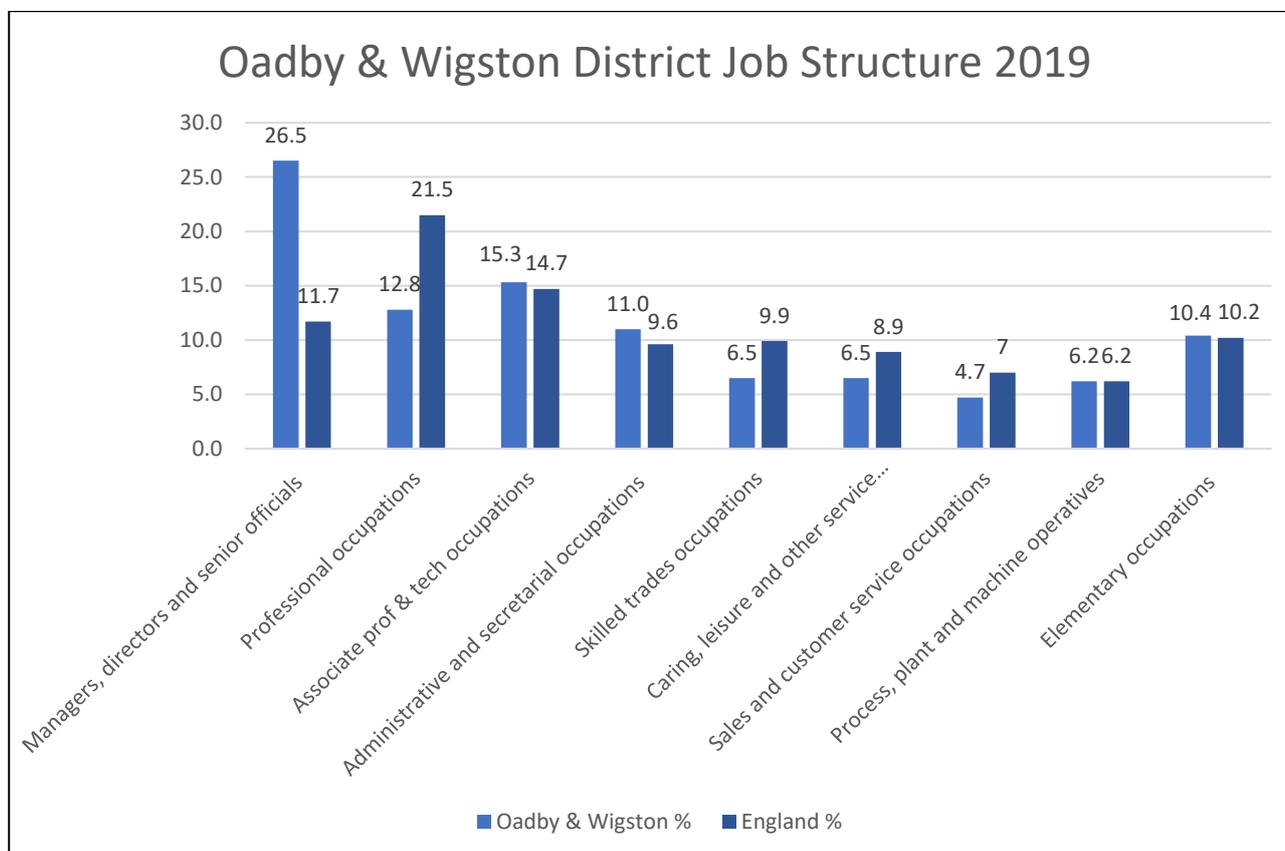


figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Earnings

The industrial structure of an area will have an impact on the types of jobs that are available and the remuneration that is being offered within it.

The following information demonstrates mean resident based and workplace earnings in Oadby and Wigston district. These are compared to the average for all, male and female resident based and workplace earners. Data is taken from 2014 onwards.

Resident Earnings

In 2020 the median resident earnings for the Oadby and Wigston district were £596.80. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £7. Between 2014 and 2020 Oadby and Wigston district median resident earnings grew by £145.90. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £731.30. In England they were 627.30. This is a difference of £104.

Female resident earnings were £500.400. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £43.90.

When comparing local female resident earnings against the England average male resident earnings the difference was that female resident earnings were £126.90 below the male average. When compared to local male earnings they are £230.90 lower.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Oadby & Wigston	450.9	457.9	460	500.6	546	554.9	596.8	145.9
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-72.7	-74	-84.7	-55.2	-28.8	-37.2	7	79.7
Oadby & Wigston (Male)	488.1	493.2	460.0	500.0	536.8	563.4	731.3	243.2
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	-77.4	-81.2	-125.2	-98.4	-77.1	-72.1	104.0	181.4
Oadby & Wigston (Female)	408.6	438.6	458.9		547.4	498.0	500.4	91.8
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-56.9	-34.3	-24.5	-496.2	36.2	-32.9	-43.9	13

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:

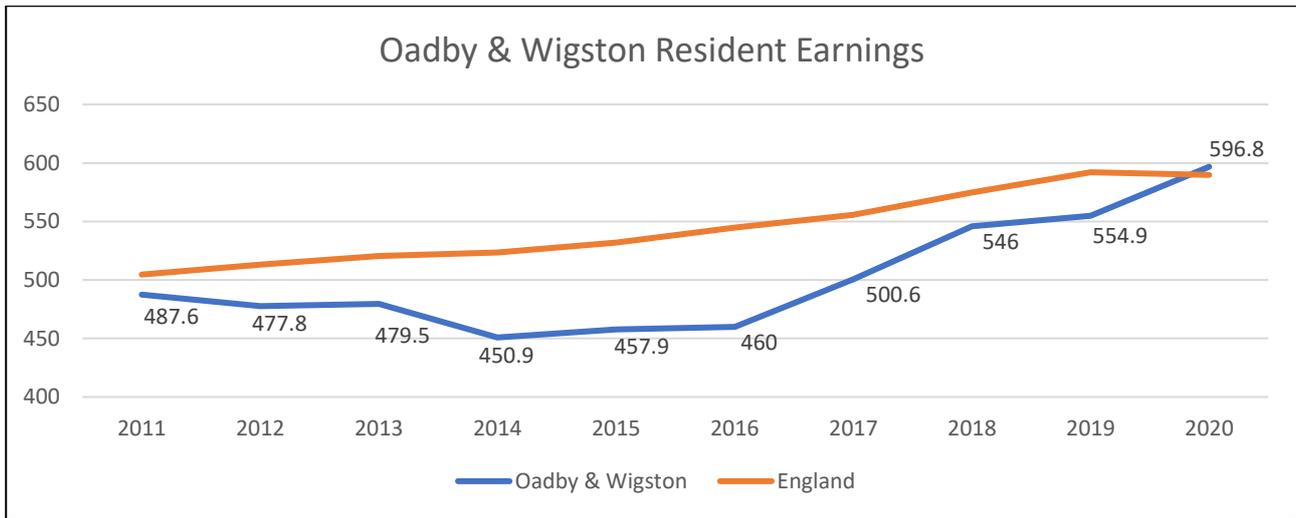


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Oadby and Wigston district were £450. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £139.90. Between 2014 and 2020 Oadby and Wigston district median workplace earnings grew by £35.50. In England there was growth of £66.40.

Female resident earnings were £421.20. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £122.80 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £206.80 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Oadby & Wigston	414.5	426.3	444.0	482.5	439.7	502.6	450.0	35.5
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-109.0	-105.3	-100.2	-73.3	-135.1	-89.6	-139.9	-30.9
Oadby & Wigston (Male)	427.5	476.0	480.8	517.9	521.2	552.9		-427.5
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference	-137.9	-98.1	-104.2	-80.6	-92.8	-83.3	-628.0	-490.1
Oadby & Wigston (Female)	403.9	342.6	395.4	393.1	381.6	401.5	421.2	17.3
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference	-61.4	-130.3	-87.3	-102.9	-129.5	-128.5	-122.8	-61.4

Table 8 – Median Workplace Earnings
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Note: Sample size too small for a reliable estimate of local male workplace earnings.

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

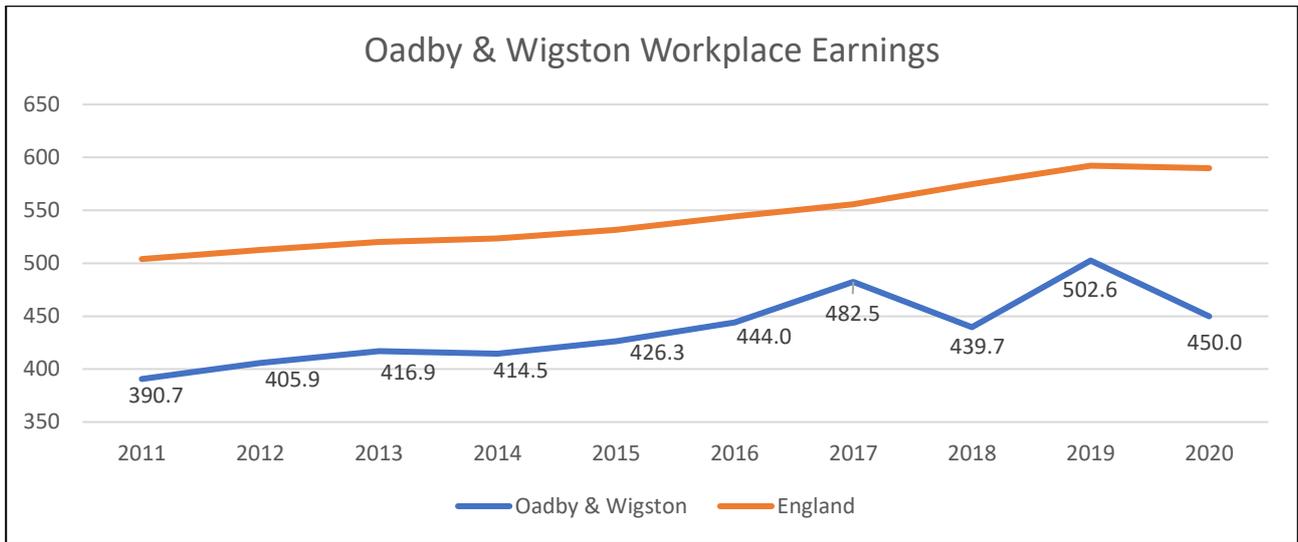


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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 however more unique job postings in 2020 than 2019 (2,723 versus 2,296). This is a rise of 427 postings.

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

Those occupation areas that saw the largest number of unique job postings were Caring Personal Service Occupations, Elementary Administration and Service Occupations, Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Health Professionals and Administrative Occupations.

When comparing the share of unique job postings locally with England, the share of postings in the Oadby and Wigston is noticeably lower in Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals.

Where Oadby and Wigston district has a notably larger share is in Elementary Administration and Service Occupations and Caring Personal Service Occupations.

SOC	Oadby & Wigston 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	93	129	4.1	4.7	5.4	36	38.7
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	36	55	1.6	2.0	1.8	19	52.8
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	97	144	4.2	5.3	10.0	47	48.5
22	Health Professionals	126	215	5.5	7.9	8.6	89	70.6
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	125	99	5.4	3.6	4.8	(26)	(20.8)
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	53	63	2.3	2.3	7.9	10	18.9
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	79	101	3.4	3.7	3.8	22	27.8
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	25	54	1.1	2.0	1.5	29	116.0
33	Protective Service Occupations	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0.0
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	25	28	1.1	1.0	1.3	3	12.0
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	205	238	8.9	8.7	15.3	33	16.1
41	Administrative Occupations	198	207	8.6	7.6	7.8	9	4.5
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	40	50	1.7	1.8	1.5	10	25.0
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(1)	(100.0)
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	160	166	7.0	6.1	4.4	6	3.8
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	24	29	1.0	1.1	1.6	5	20.8
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	43	49	1.9	1.8	1.5	6	14.0
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	330	467	14.4	17.2	8.0	137	41.5
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	22	25	1.0	0.9	0.7	3	13.6
71	Sales Occupations	64	74	2.8	2.7	1.8	10	15.6
72	Customer Service Occupations	67	55	2.9	2.0	1.3	(12)	(17.9)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	73	66	3.2	2.4	1.2	(7)	(9.6)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	171	129	7.4	4.7	3.2	(42)	(24.6)
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	41	32	1.8	1.2	0.8	(9)	(22.0)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	198	248	8.6	9.1	5.6	50	25.3
	Total Across All Occupations	2,296	2,723	100.0	100.0	100.0	427	18.6

Table 9: Unique Job Postings

Source: EMSI

Note: EMSI job posting data is drawn from a range of sources and provides timely data on how the trend in the number of live job adverts is changing in the Leicester and Leicestershire area by occupation and geography. However, a number of these may not be removed from online job vacancy boards immediately once a position is filled, so the data may not fully reflect companies who have halted active recruitment.

The data is compiled from multiple job vacancy boards and adverts may still be considered "live" if the posting is still live on any board, even when it has already been removed from an alternative source.

The scope of online job adverts does not fully capture the region's economic activity because of differing advertising methods, for example, casual work may be advertised by word-of-mouth.

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

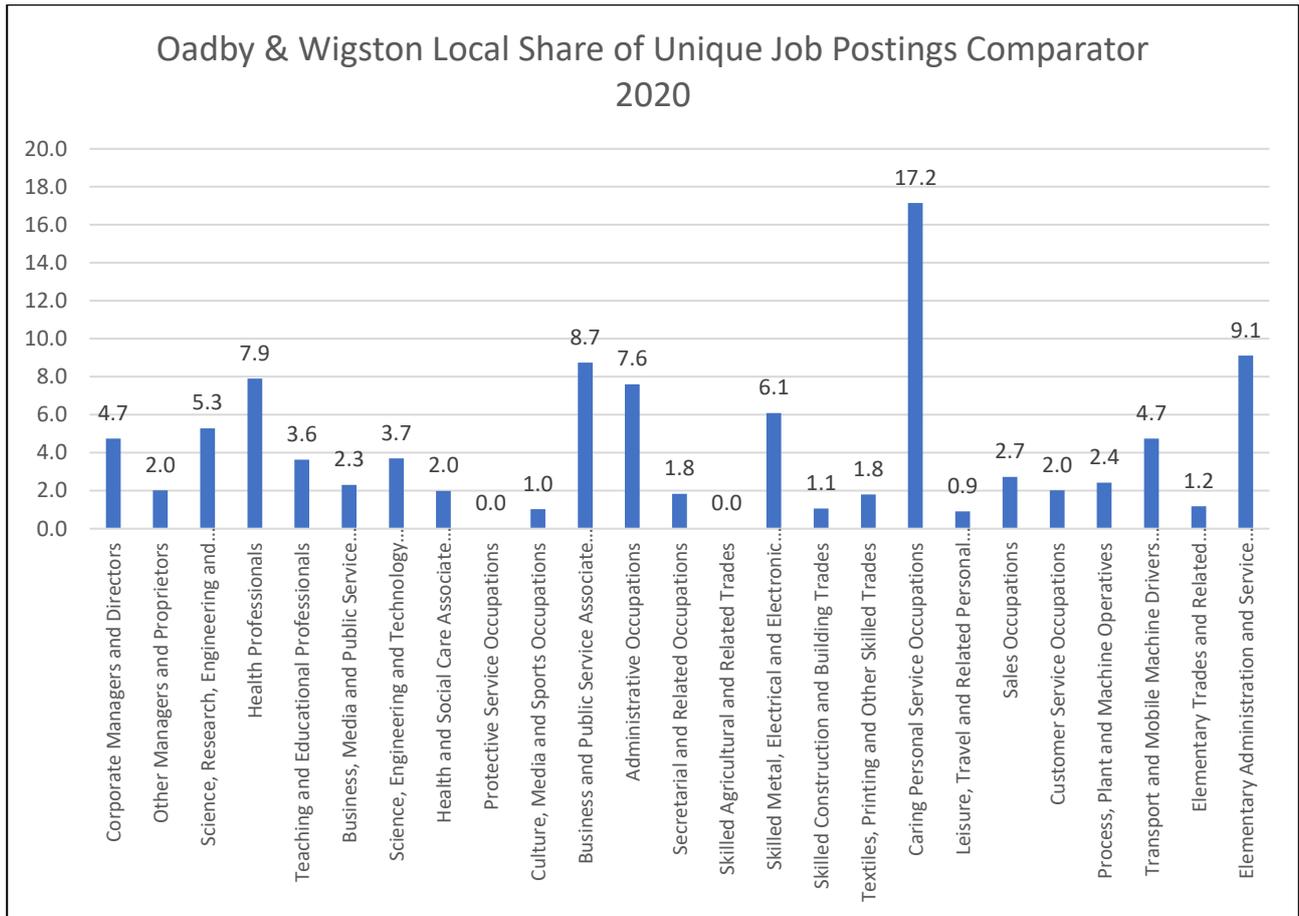


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

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

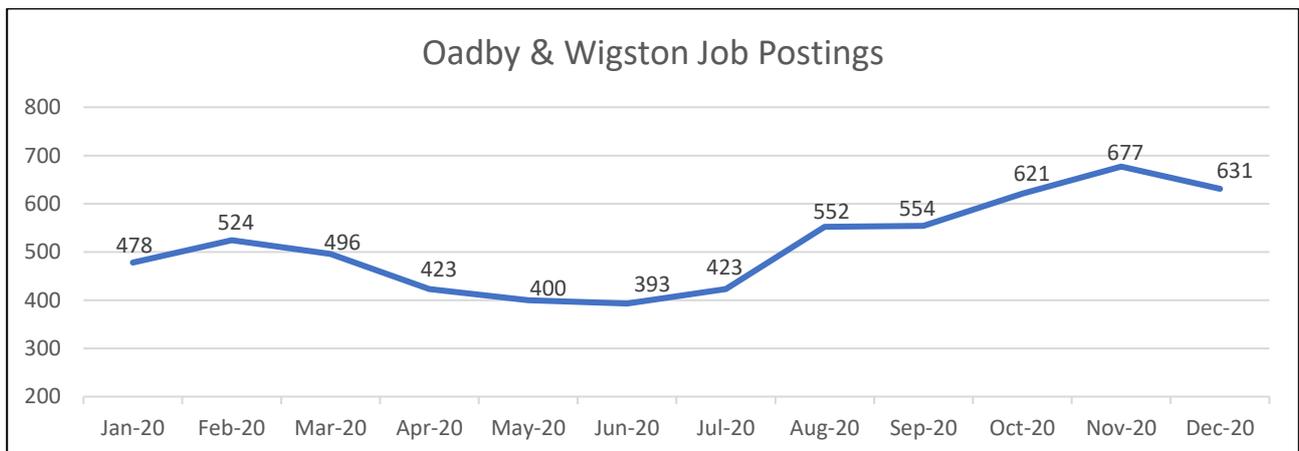


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Enterprises

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

Over the period 2011 to 2020 the number of enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire areas grew by 11,750. This is growth of 37.2%. In England there was growth of 34.3%. In Leicester over the same period there was growth of 64.6% and Leicestershire 27.8%.

In the Oadby & Wigston district in 2011 there were 1,470 enterprises. In 2020 there were 2,000. This is growth of 530 enterprises or 36.1%.

	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 Oadby and Wigston area over the period.

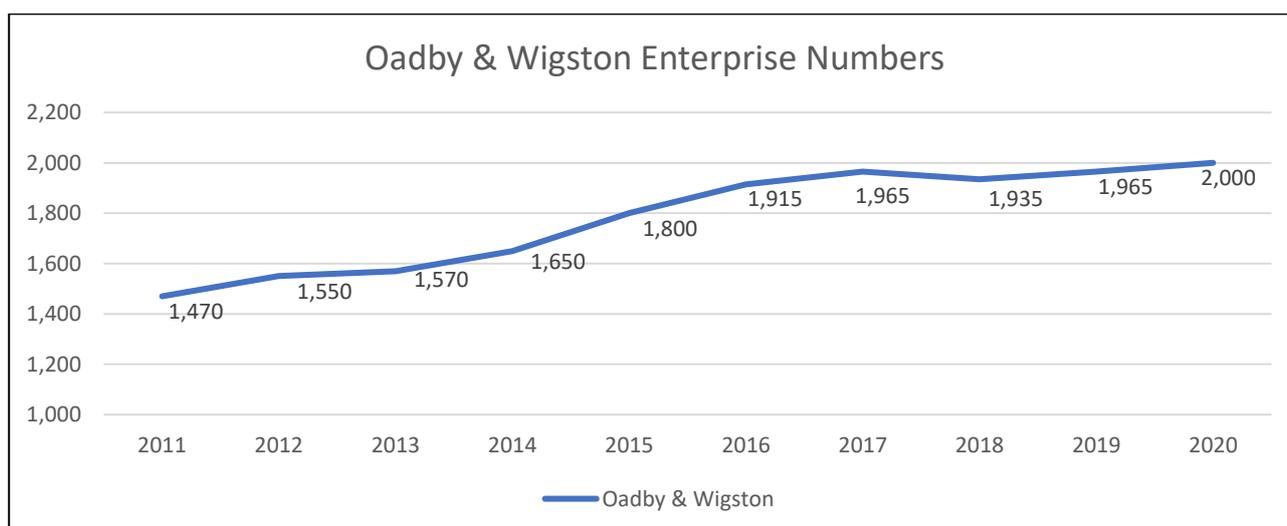


Figure 13: Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

Looking at individual industry areas it is seen that growth in terms of numbers over the period 2011 to 2020 has been greatest in Professional Scientific and Technical, Health and Information and Communications.

When compared to 2020 data for England the share of enterprises locally is notably different in the following areas. On average the Oadby and Wigston district has larger shares of Manufacturing, Wholesale and Health enterprises.

England notably has larger shares of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	Oadby & Wigston % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	10	10	10	0	0.0	0.5	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	5	10	5	0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Manufacturing	185	200	195	10	5.4	9.8	4.9
Construction	200	240	255	55	27.5	12.8	12.8
Motor trades	50	60	65	15	30.0	3.3	2.8
Wholesale	130	125	120	-10	-7.7	6.0	3.8
Retail	160	170	155	-5	-3.1	7.8	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	60	100	105	45	75.0	5.3	4.6
Accommodation & food services	65	95	95	30	46.2	4.8	5.6
Information & communication	70	140	150	80	114.3	7.5	8.7
Financial & insurance	35	45	50	15	42.9	2.5	2.3
Property	55	80	90	35	63.6	4.5	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	155	270	280	125	80.6	14.0	17.5
Business administration & support services	95	130	125	30	31.6	6.3	8.8
Public administration & defence	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Education	20	40	45	25	125.0	2.3	1.7
Health	75	150	155	80	106.7	7.8	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	100	105	100	0	0.0	5.0	6.3
Column Total	1,470	1,965	2,000	530	36.1	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	21	9.4	6.5
Real estate activities	18	8.0	4.0
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	15	6.7	7.0
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14	6.3	7.0
Land transport and transport via pipelines	13	5.8	2.8
Food and beverage service activities	12	5.4	5.5
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10	4.5	3.3
Human health activities	10	4.5	2.6
Specialised construction activities	7	3.1	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7	3.1	1.6
Other personal service activities	7	3.1	5.7
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	6	2.7	7.8
Education	6	2.7	1.7
Construction of buildings	5	2.2	3.4
n.a.	8	3.6	5.9
All	224	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 Oadby and Wigston district it is £0.9bn. The broad industry area with the largest share of GVA is Manufacturing.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	15	998,689
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	70	10,048,735
3 : Manufacturing (C)	2,730	194,309,109
4 : Construction (F)	910	78,559,083
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	230	13,054,370
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	1,750	84,451,396
7 : Retail (Part G)	2,125	72,848,592
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	510	23,797,052
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	1,165	20,429,182
10 : Information & communication (J)	400	15,676,791
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	305	20,214,263
12 : Property (L)	180	22,755,043
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	640	25,122,781
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	1,535	58,646,786
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	600	32,571,429
16 : Education (P)	2,500	100,856,672
17 : Health (Q)	2,400	76,608,797
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	980	32,257,278
Column Total	19,045	883,206,048

Table 13 – ONS Gross Value Added by Industry Area

Source: ONS Regional Gross Value Added (balanced) by Industry: all NUTS Level Regions, ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Note: Gross Value-Added figures have been derived from data supplied by the Office for National Statistics that considers the Leicester, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire area as a whole. The data supplied has been broken down by the number of employees contained within that area and within each of the industry areas. Data has then been applied by each local geography. As a result, the data supplied should be treated with caution.

Education and Skills

Level 2

The data below is taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey and relates to the periods 2011 to 2018 and 2019.

The table and figure below demonstrate the numbers and growth of the working age population with a Level 2 and above. Data is demonstrated for local, district authority and local enterprise partnership areas. These can be compared with regional and national figures.

Area	Jan 2011- Dec 2011	Jan 2018- Dec 2018	Jan 2019- Dec 2019	Growth 2011 - 19	% Growth 2011 - 19	Growth 2018 - 19	% Growth 2018 - 19
Blaby	42,100	45,000	48,500	6,400	15.2	3,500	7.8
Charnwood	77,700	94,000	94,800	17,100	22.0	800	0.9
Harborough	39,100	43,800	43,100	4,000	10.2	-700	-1.6
Hinckley & Bosworth	44,200	49,200	57,100	12,900	29.2	7,900	16.1
Melton	24,100	22,300	22,400	-1,700	-7.1	100	0.4
NW Leicestershire	41,400	47,700	51,800	10,400	25.1	4,100	8.6
Oadby & Wigston	24,200	25,700	25,000	800	3.3	-700	-2.7
Leicester	133,100	139,500	151,400	18,300	13.7	11,900	8.5
Leicestershire	292,900	327,500	342,700	49,800	17.0	15,200	4.6
LLEP Area	426,000	467,000	494,100	68,100	16.0	27,100	5.8
East Midlands	1,944,500	2,110,900	2,184,900	240,400	12.4	74,000	3.5
England	23,373,100	25,974,700	26,292,100	2,919,000	12.5	317,400	1.2

Table 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area in 2019, 494,100 had a level 2 and above. This is 75.1% of the working age population. In England the figure was 75.7%. The figure for Leicester was 64.3% and Leicestershire 81.2%.

Attainment in the Leicester and Leicestershire area is in line with the average. In Leicester however it is 11.4 percentage points lower than average.

In the Oadby and Wigston district in 2019 there were 25,000 that had a level 2 and above. This is 78.6% of the working age population. This is 2.9 percentage points above the average (75.7%).

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

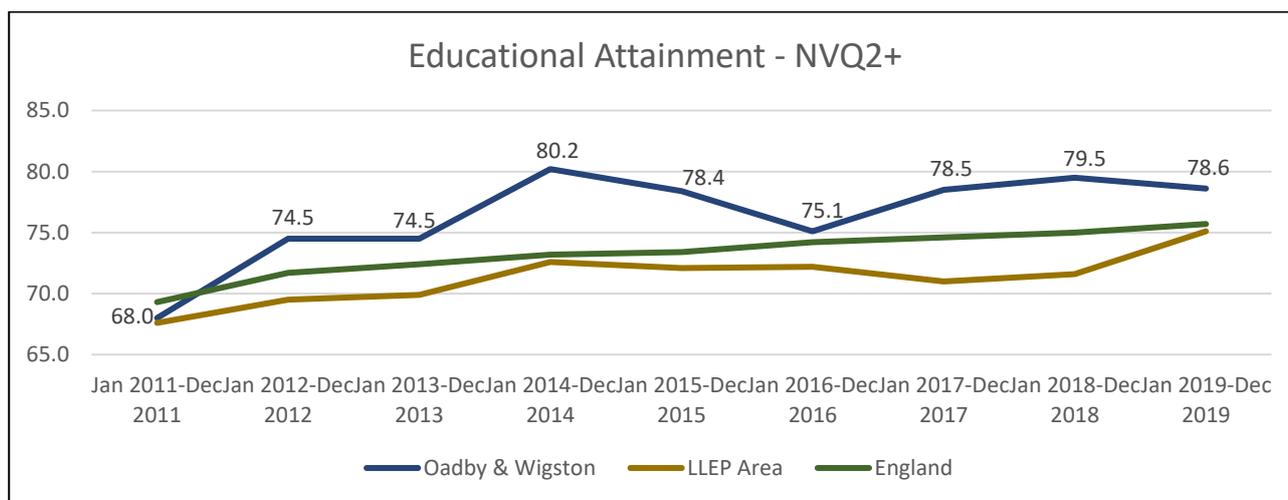


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 Leicestershire and Leicestershire area in 2019, 250,600 had level a 4 and above. This is 38.1% of the working age population. In England the figure was 40%. The figure for Leicester was 33.2% and Leicestershire 40.8%.

Attainment in the Leicester and Leicestershire area is below the average. In Leicester it is 6.8 percentage points lower than average.

In the Oadby and Wigston district in 2019 there were 14,800 that had a level 4 and above. This is 46.7% of the working age population. This is 6.7 percentage points higher than average (40%).

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

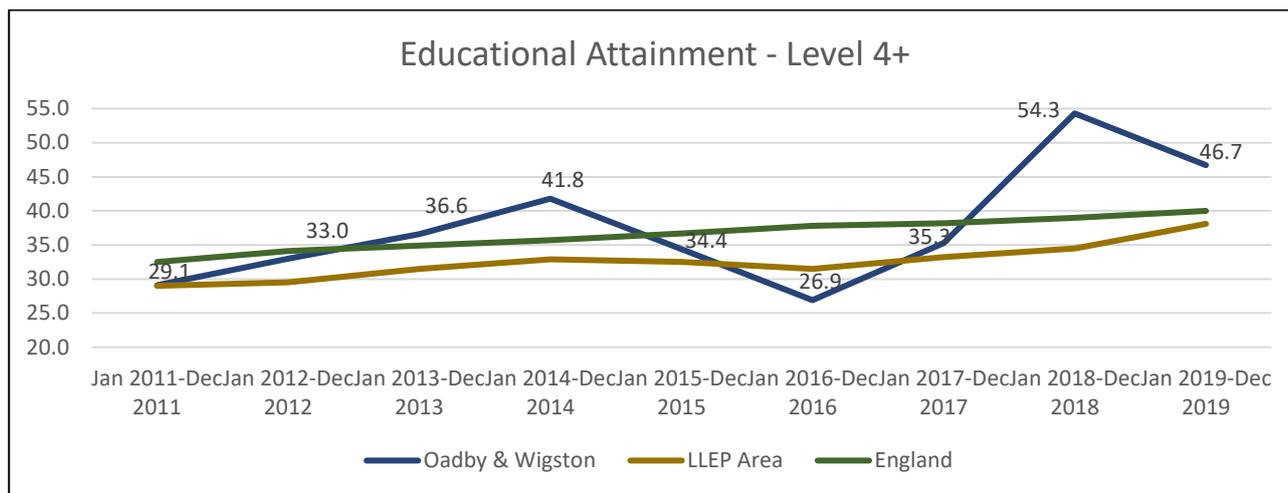


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and graph below provide an understanding apprenticeship take-up (starts) in the Oadby and Wigston 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 330 apprenticeship starts. Of these 69.7% of all apprenticeships were either in Business, Administration and Law, Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies and Health, Public Services and Care.

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

Sixty-nine-point seven percent of apprenticeships are taken up by white students and 21.2 by Asian/ Asian British. On average there are more females than males undertaking apprenticeships. At 51.5% female representation is 3 percentage points higher than male.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	3.0
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	100	30.3
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	30	9.1
Education and Training	10	3.0
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	40	12.1

Health, Public Services and Care	90	27.3
Information and Communication Technology	20	6.1
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	10	3.0
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	30	9.1
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	70	21.2
Black/ African Caribbean	10	3.0
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	10	3.0
Not App/ Known	20	6.1
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0
White	230	69.7
Male	160	48.5
Female	170	51.5
Under 19	80	24.2
19-24	90	27.3
25+	160	48.5

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts

Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

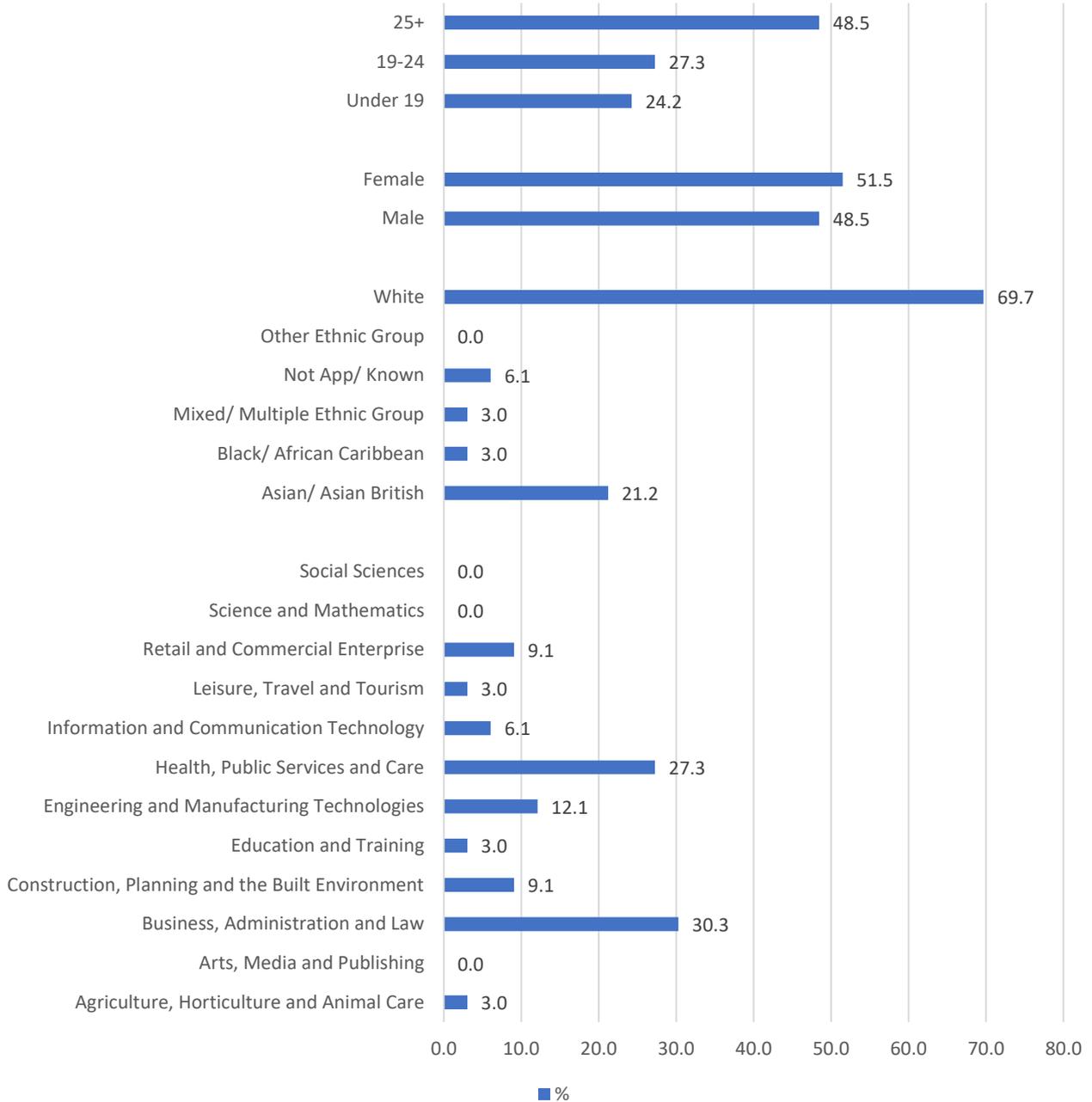


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
 Source: Department of Education