

Annual Economic Profile- Leicestershire

Introduction

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

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

Purpose

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

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

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

Population

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

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

Table 1 – Population
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Sixty-one-point five percent (434,500) of Leicestershire's population are of working age (16-64 years old). The figure for England is 62.4%. The figure for Leicester's is 66.4% and the Leicester and Leicestershire 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 Leicestershire 20.5% of the population are 65 and over. This is 2.1 percentage points higher than average (18.4%).

Leicestershire's population share of 18-24 years olds (8.7% versus 8.4%) is in line with the average and 0-15 years olds smaller than average (17.9% versus 19.2%).

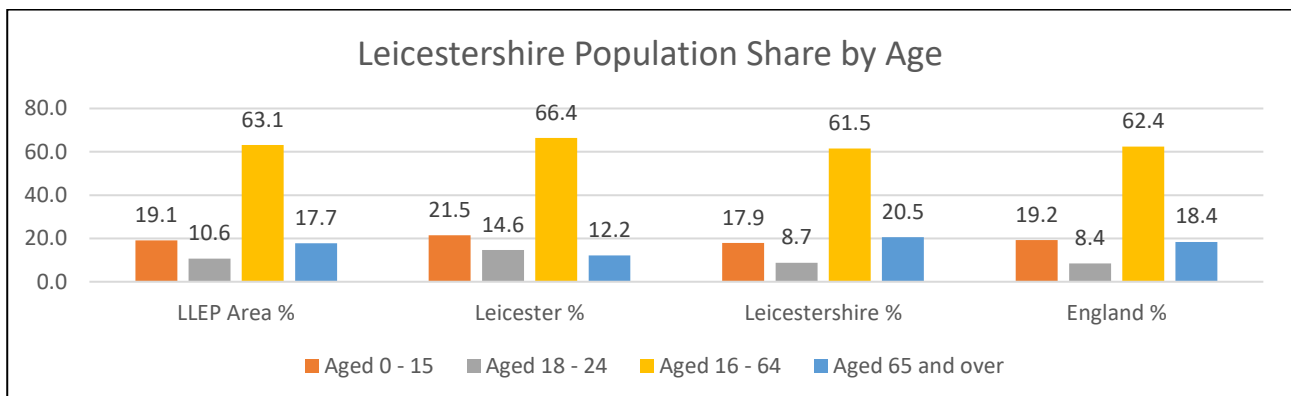


Figure 1 – Population by Age
Source: ONS Population Estimates

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

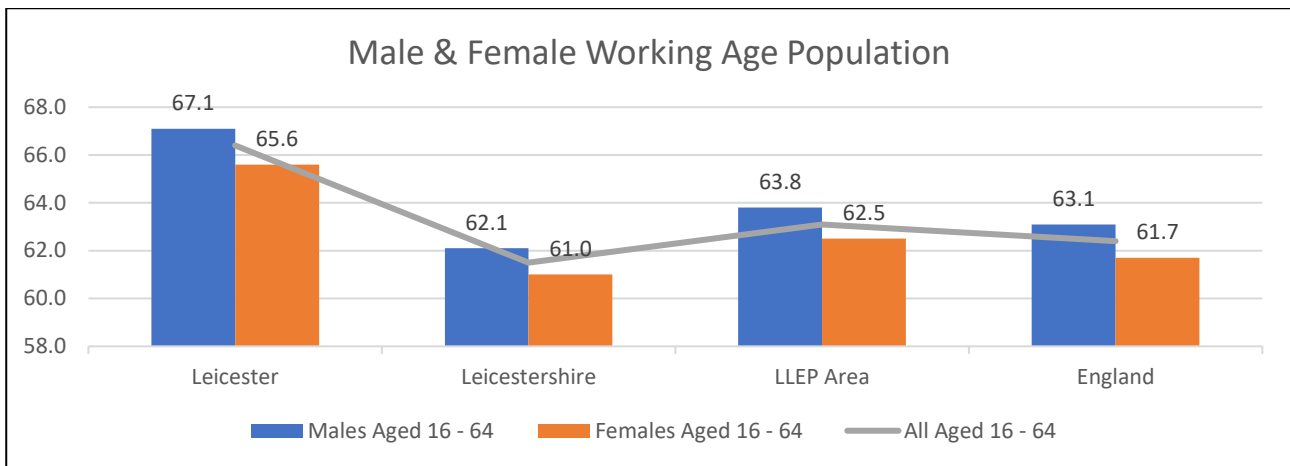


Figure 2 – Working Age Population by Sex
Source: ONS Population Estimates

Economic Activity/ Inactivity

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

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

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

Latest figures demonstrate that the economic activity rate for the Leicester and Leicestershire area is currently 80.4%. This is above the average of 79.4%. In Leicestershire the figure is 82% (above average).

The female economic activity rate in Leicestershire at 78.5%. This is 3.1 percentage points above average (75.4%). The male activity rate (85.4%) is 1.9% above the average (83.5%).

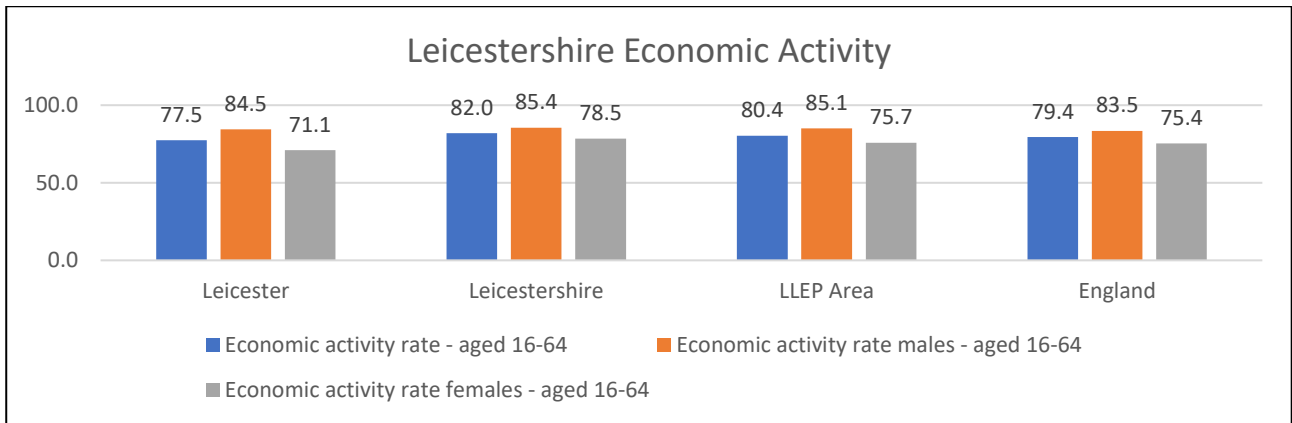


Figure 3 – Economic Activity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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

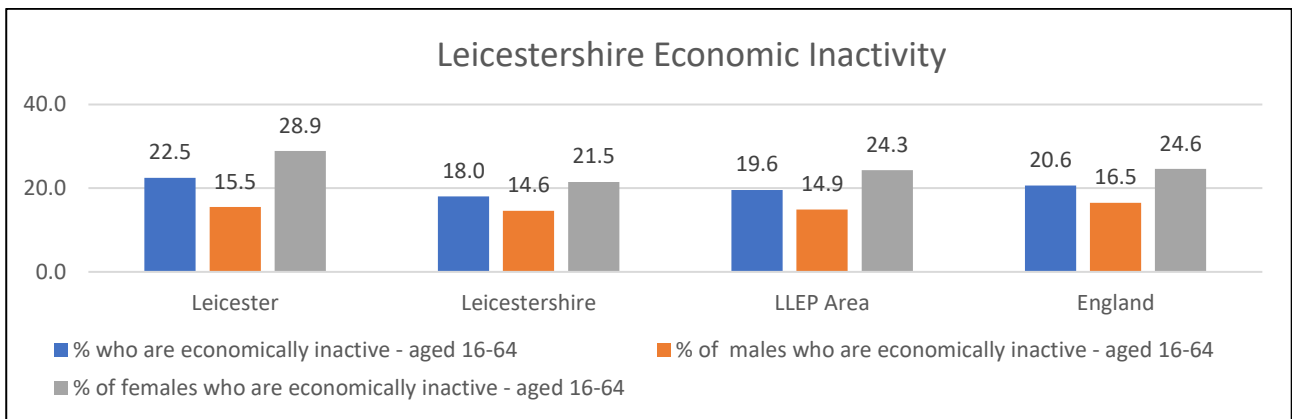


Figure 4 – Economic Inactivity
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Employment

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

In Leicestershire in 2019 there was employment of 324,000. In 2011 there was employment of 280,000. This is growth of 44,000 or 15.7%. In England over the same period there was growth of 12.8%, in the LLEP area 13.7% and Leicester 10.1%.

	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 Leicestershire over the period.

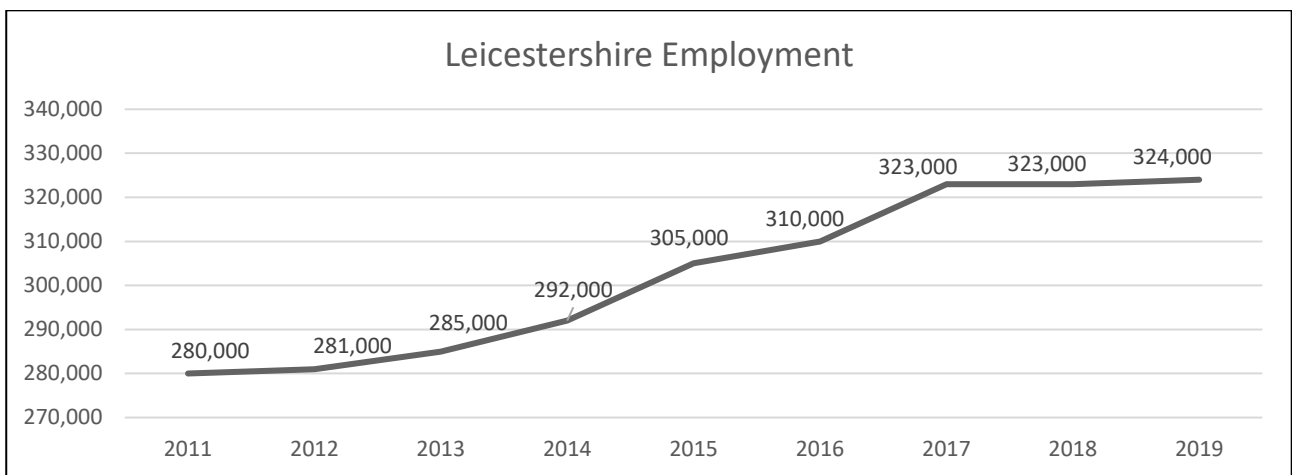


Figure 5 – Employment Growth

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

In 2011 the two largest shares of were in Manufacturing and Retail. In 2019 the sectors with the largest shares of employment were Manufacturing and Professional, Scientific and Technical. Together these made up 71,000 or 22% of all employment. Over the period employment in Manufacturing remained static at 40,000. In the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector employment grew from 19,000 to 31,000. This is an increase of 12,000 or 63.2%

Over the period none of the sectors saw falls in employment.

When compared with the share of employment nationally the share of employment on average is notably smaller in Accommodation and Food Services, Health, Information and Communication, and Financial and Insurance. However, locally the employment share is larger in Mining, Quarrying and Utilities, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Transport and Storage.

	Leicestershire 2011	Leicestershire 2011 %	Leicestershire 2019	Leicestershire 2019 %	England 2019 %	Growth 2011 - 2019	Growth 2011 - 2019 %
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6,000	2.1	6,000	1.9	1.3	0	0.0
Mining, quarrying & utilities	5,000	1.8	9,000	2.8	1.1	4,000	80.0
Manufacturing	40,000	14.3	40,000	12.4	7.8	0	0.0
Construction	15,000	5.4	18,000	5.6	5	3,000	20.0
Motor trades	7,000	2.5	8,000	2.5	1.9	1,000	14.3
Wholesale	17,000	6.1	18,000	5.6	3.9	1,000	5.9
Retail	27,000	9.6	28,000	8.7	9.2	1,000	3.7
Transport & storage	23,000	8.2	24,000	7.4	5	1,000	4.3
Accommodation & food services	17,000	6.1	21,000	6.5	7.5	4,000	23.5
Information & communication	6,000	2.1	8,000	2.5	4.4	2,000	33.3
Financial & insurance	6,000	2.1	7,000	2.2	3.5	1,000	16.7
Property	3,500	1.2	4,500	1.4	2	1,000	28.6
Professional, scientific & technical	19,000	6.8	31,000	9.6	9.2	12,000	63.2
Business administration & support services	21,000	7.5	27,000	8.4	8.9	6,000	28.6
Public administration & defence	10,000	3.6	12,000	3.7	3.9	2,000	20.0
Education	25,000	8.9	26,000	8.0	8.4	1,000	4.0
Health	21,000	7.5	23,000	7.1	12.4	2,000	9.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	12,000	4.3	15,000	4.6	4.6	3,000	25.0
Column Total	280,000	100.0	323,000	100.0	100.0	43,000	15.4

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, Construction, Wholesale, Retail, Transport and Storage, and Education are key to the Leicestershire economy.

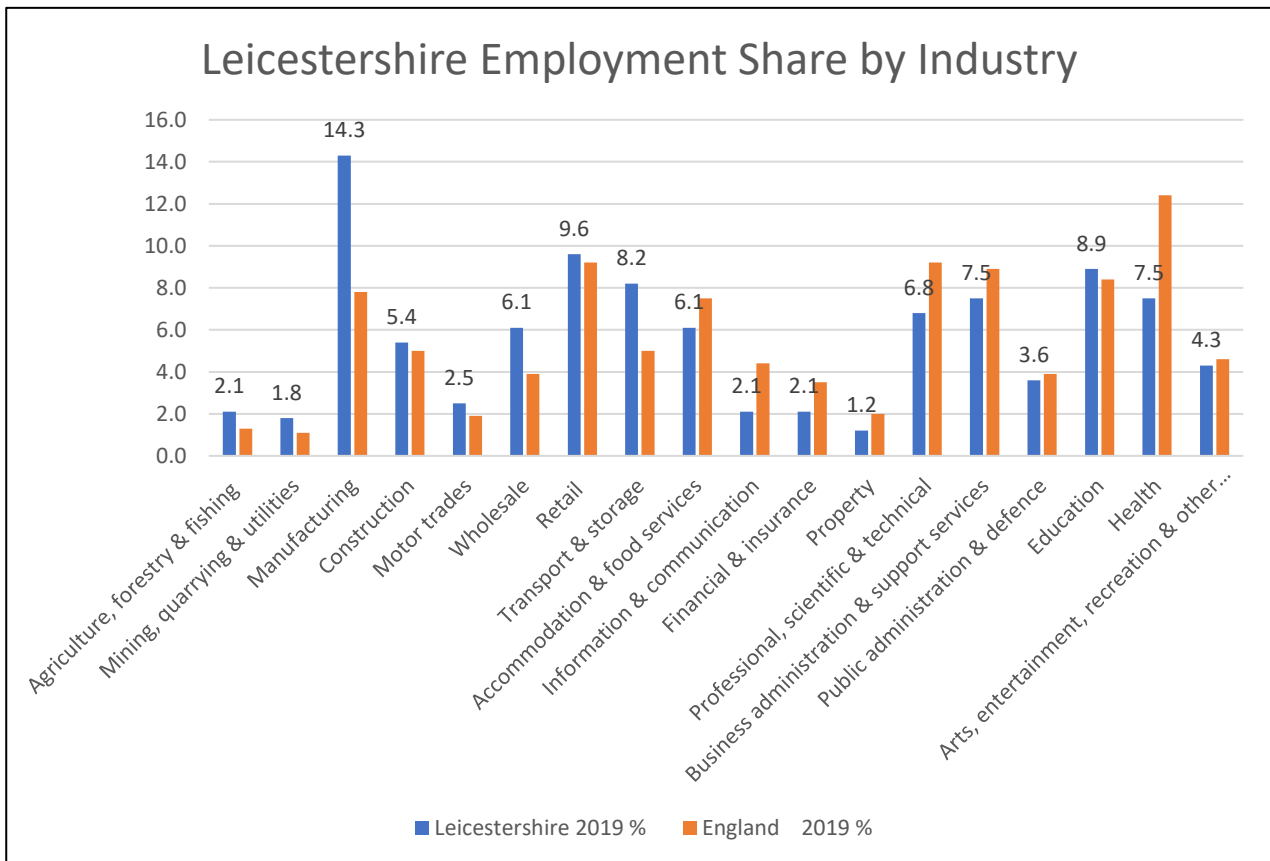


Figure 6 – Employment Numbers by Industry Area
Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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 for 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.

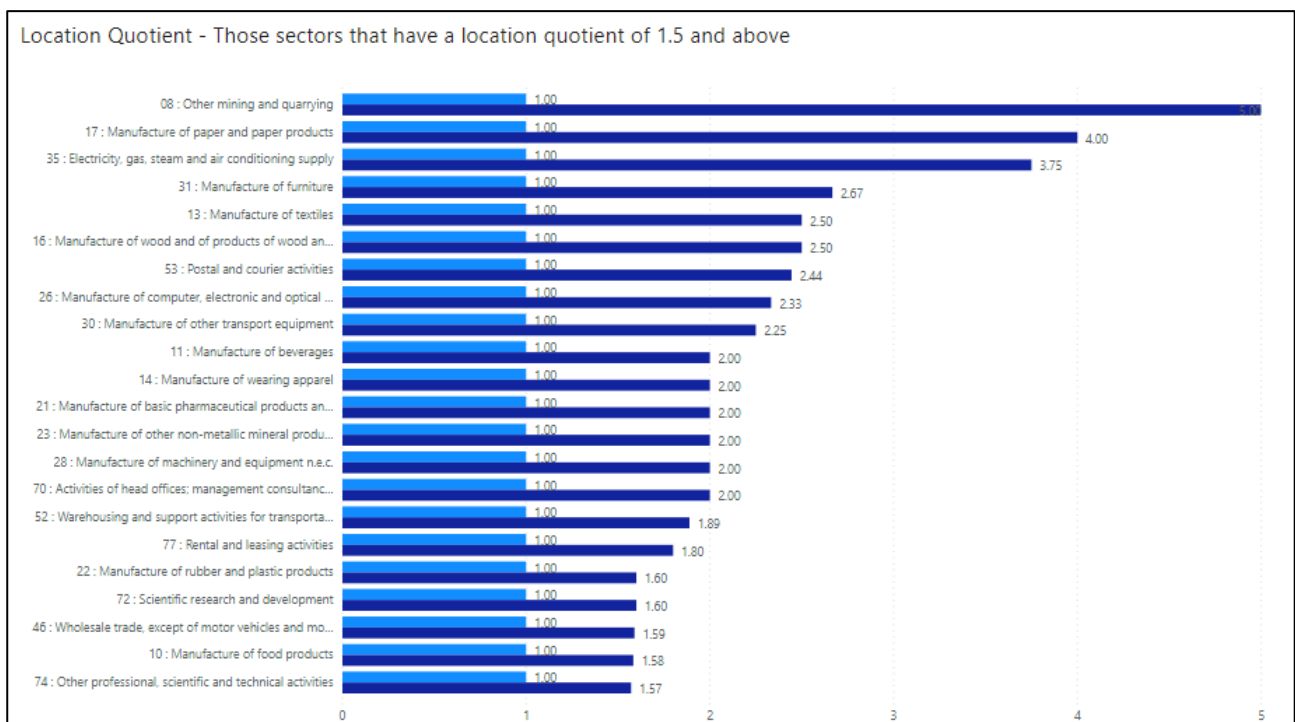


Figure 7 – Location Quotient

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

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

Industry 2 Digit	Leics Employment LQ	Leics Employment	Leics Employment Share	England Employment Share
08 : Other mining and quarrying	5.00	1500	0.5	0.1
10 : Manufacture of food products	1.58	6000	1.9	1.2
11 : Manufacture of beverages	2.00	600	0.2	0.1
13 : Manufacture of textiles	2.50	1500	0.5	0.2
14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel	2.00	500	0.2	0.1
16 : Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	2.50	1500	0.5	0.2
17 : Manufacture of paper and paper products	4.00	2500	0.8	0.2
21 : Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	2.00	800	0.2	0.1
22 : Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1.60	2500	0.8	0.5
23 : Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.00	2000	0.6	0.3
26 : Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.33	2250	0.7	0.3
28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.00	4000	1.2	0.6
30 : Manufacture of other transport equipment	2.25	3000	0.9	0.4
31 : Manufacture of furniture	2.67	2500	0.8	0.3
35 : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.75	5000	1.5	0.4
46 : Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.59	20000	6.2	3.9
52 : Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1.89	11000	3.4	1.8
53 : Postal and courier activities	2.44	7000	2.2	0.9
70 : Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	2.00	18000	5.6	2.8
72 : Scientific research and development	1.60	2500	0.8	0.5
74 : Other professional, scientific and technical activities	1.57	3500	1.1	0.7
77 : Rental and leasing activities	1.80	3000	0.9	0.5
Totals	NA	101150	31.5	16.1

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 Leicestershire’s Job Structure is like the average. There are some differences, and these mainly relate to those smaller shares employed as Process, Plant and Machine Operatives and Elementary Occupations. In Leicestershire there are also larger shares of Managers, Directors and Senior Official and Skilled Trades 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
Leicestershire	51,300	72,700	53,000	34,700	40,100	32,700	23,400	18,400	30,300
Leicestershire %	14.3	20.3	14.8	9.7	11.2	9.1	6.5	5.1	8.5
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.

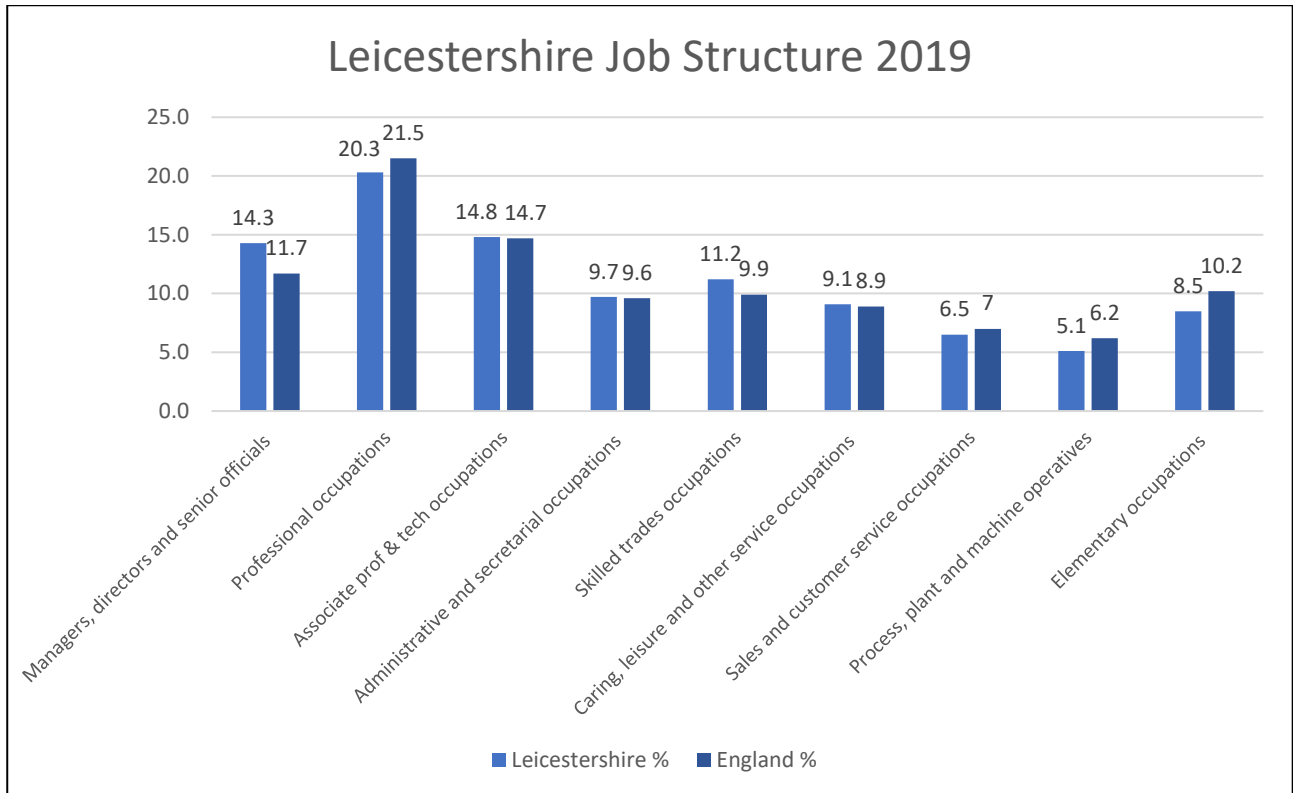


Figure 8 – Broad Occupation Share of Employment
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

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 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 Leicestershire were £584.70. The England average was £589.80. The difference between the two is £5.10. Between 2014 and 2020 Leicestershire’s median resident earnings grew by £80.80. In England there was growth of £66.20.

Male resident earnings were £623.90. In England they were £627.30. This is a difference of £3.40.

Female resident earnings were £518.20. In England they were £544.30. This is a difference of £26.10.

When comparing local female resident earnings against England average male resident earnings the difference in 2020 was that female resident earnings were £109.10 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Leicestershire	503.9	527	531	539.1	573	583.7	584.7	80.8
England	523.6	531.9	544.7	555.8	574.8	592.1	589.8	66.2
Difference	-19.7	-4.9	-13.7	-16.7	-1.8	-8.4	-5.1	14.6
Leicestershire (Male)	566.5	576.4	581.1	590.9	632.3	633.2	623.9	57.4
England (Male)	565.5	574.4	585.2	598.4	613.9	635.5	627.3	61.8
Difference	1.0	2	-4.1	-7.5	18.4	-2.3	-3.4	-4.4
Leicestershire (Female)	421.2	442.6	458.8	465.3	479.9	501.6	518.2	97.0
England (Female)	465.5	472.9	483.4	496.2	511.2	530.9	544.3	78.8
Difference	-44.3	-30.3	-24.6	-30.9	-31.3	-29.3	-26.1	18.2

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:

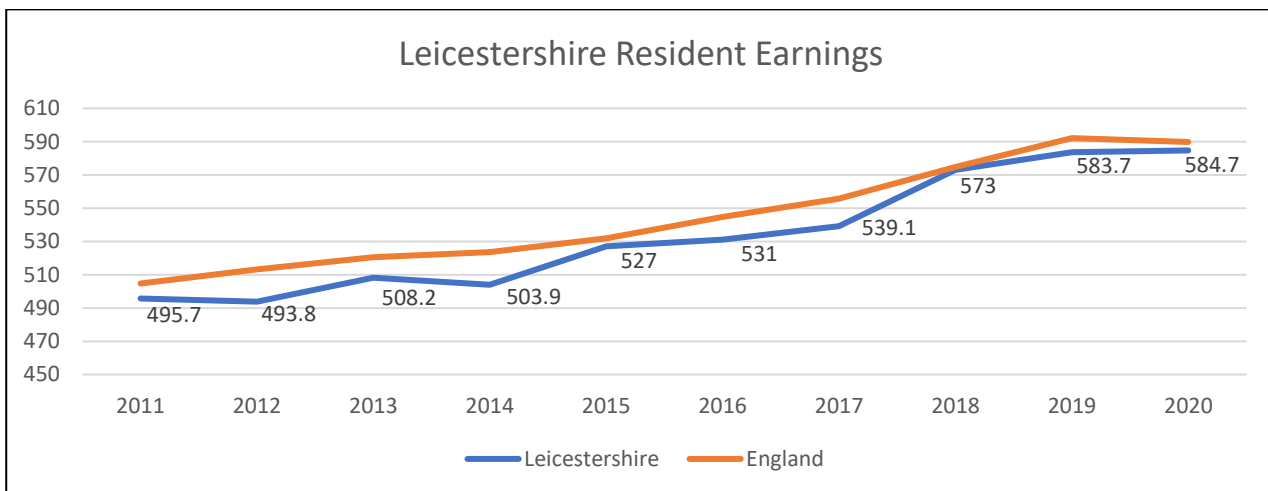


Figure 9 – Median Resident Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Workplace Earnings

In 2020 the median workplace earnings for Leicestershire were £551.90. The England average was £589.90. The difference between the two is £38. Between 2014 and 2020 Leicestershire's median workplace earnings grew by £68.50. 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 £479.10. In England they were £544. This is a difference of £64.90 (below average).

When comparing local female workplace earnings against England average male workplace earnings the difference in 2020 was £148.90 below the male average.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Growth 2014-2020
Leicestershire	483.4	488.7	493.2	509.7	526.6	536.6	551.9	68.5
England	523.5	531.6	544.2	555.8	574.8	592.2	589.9	66.4
Difference	-40.1	-42.9	-51	-46.1	-48.2	-55.6	-38.0	2.1
Leicestershire (Male)	528.3	538.1	536.6	550.1	565.4	587.1	576.9	48.6
England (Male)	565.4	574.1	585.0	598.5	614.0	636.2	628.0	62.6
Difference	-37.1	-36	-48.4	-48.4	-48.6	-49.1	-51.1	-17.8
Leicestershire (Female)	405.5	409.6	426.2	430.6	452.1	454.5	479.1	73.6
England (Female)	465.3	472.9	482.7	496.0	511.1	530.0	544.0	78.7
Difference	-59.8	-63.3	-56.5	-65.4	-59	-75.5	-64.9	7.2

Table 8 – Median Workplace Earnings

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

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

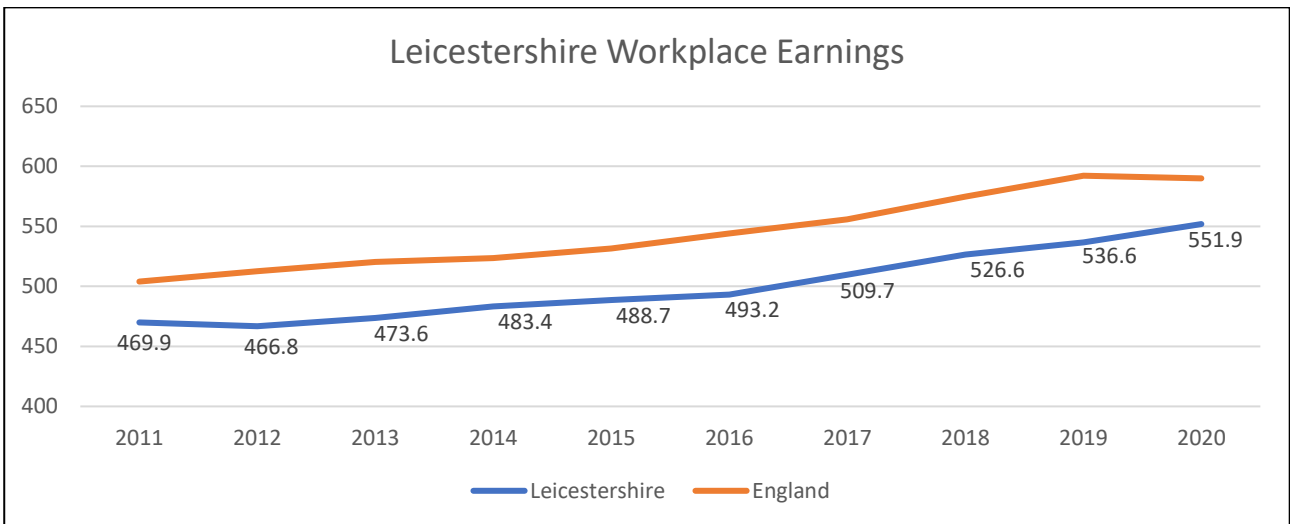


Figure 10 – Median Workplace Earnings

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. However, there were more unique job postings in 2020 than in 2019 (67,940 versus 63,429). This is a rise of 4,531 postings.

Of the 25 standard occupation codes those occupation areas that saw the largest growth in numbers were Caring Personal Service Occupations and Elementary Administration and Service Occupations.

Those occupation areas that saw the largest number of unique job postings in 2020 were Business and Public Service Associate Professionals, Administrative Occupations, Caring Personal Service Occupations, Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives and Elementary Administration and Service Occupations.

When comparing the share of unique job postings locally with England there are larger shares in Leicestershire of Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives and Elementary Administration and Service Occupations. There are on average larger shares Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Health Professionals, Business, Media and Public Service Professionals and Business and Public Service Associate Professionals in England.

SOC	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	2,729	3,377	4.3	5.0	5.4	648	23.7
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	879	1,066	1.4	1.6	1.8	187	21.3
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	3,661	4,372	5.8	6.4	10.0	711	19.4
22	Health Professionals	2,324	3,200	3.7	4.7	8.6	876	37.7
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	1,900	2,333	3.0	3.4	4.8	433	22.8
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	2,477	3,185	3.9	4.7	7.9	708	28.6
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	2,798	3,053	4.4	4.5	3.8	255	9.1
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	658	917	1.0	1.3	1.5	259	39.4
33	Protective Service Occupations	24	49	0.0	0.1	0.1	25	104.2
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	535	611	0.8	0.9	1.3	76	14.2
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	6,778	7,293	10.7	10.7	15.3	515	7.6
41	Administrative Occupations	7,093	6,151	11.2	9.1	7.8	(942)	(13.3)
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	854	736	1.3	1.1	1.5	(118)	(13.8)
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	63	132	0.1	0.2	0.1	69	109.5
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	4,244	4,138	6.7	6.1	4.4	(106)	(2.5)
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	840	1,144	1.3	1.7	1.6	304	36.2
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	1,612	1,025	2.5	1.5	1.5	(587)	(36.4)
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	4,731	6,219	7.5	9.2	8.0	1,488	31.5
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	433	428	0.7	0.6	0.7	(5)	(1.2)
71	Sales Occupations	1,402	1,395	2.2	2.1	1.8	(7)	(0.5)
72	Customer Service Occupations	1,454	1,341	2.3	2.0	1.3	(113)	(7.8)
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	1,537	1,192	2.4	1.8	1.2	(345)	(22.4)
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	6,288	5,874	9.9	8.6	3.2	(414)	(6.6)
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	1,574	1,129	2.5	1.7	0.8	(445)	(28.3)
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	6,541	7,600	10.3	11.2	5.6	1,059	16.2
	Total Across All Occupations	63,429	67,960	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,531	7.1

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.

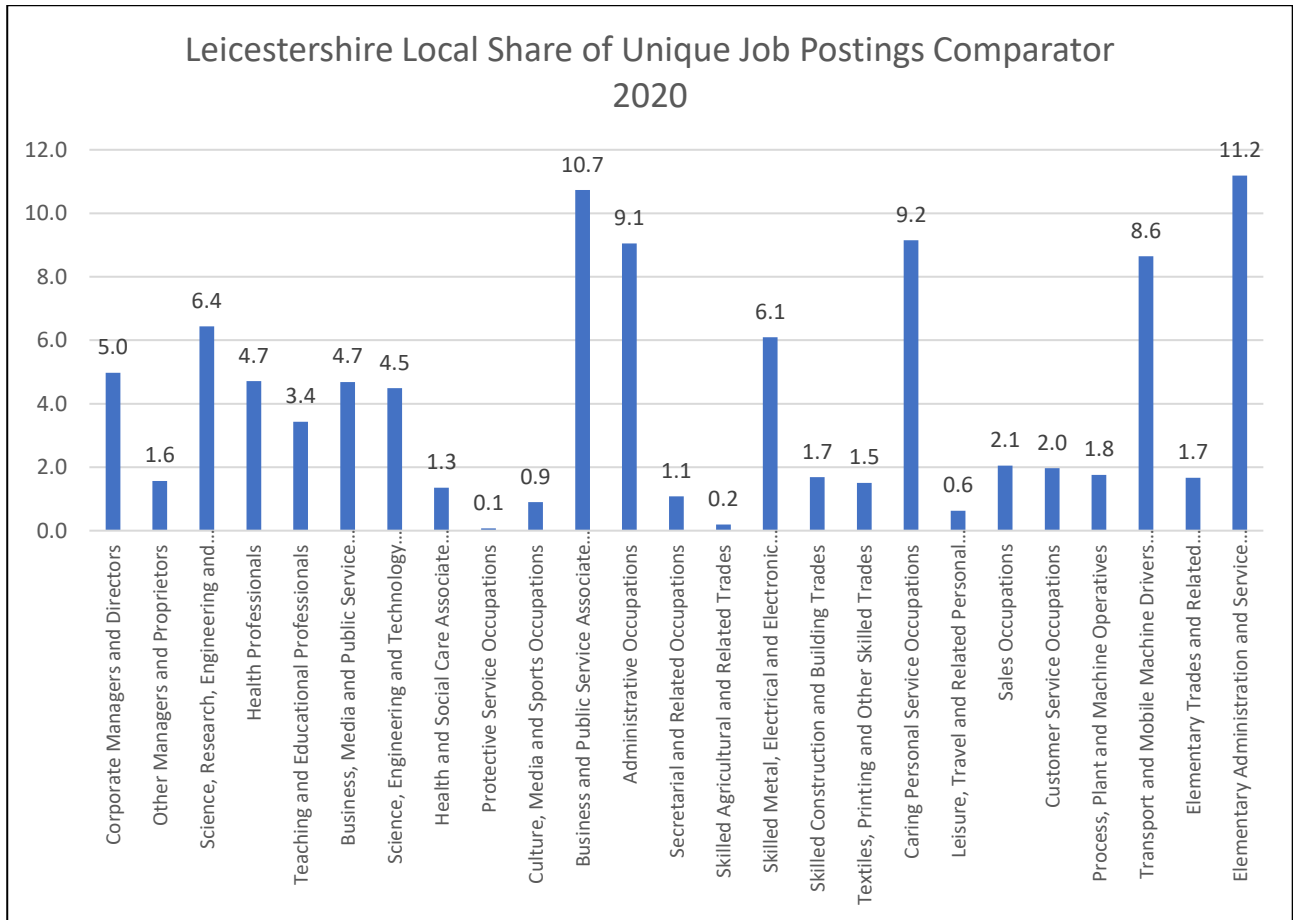


Figure 11: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

The figure below demonstrates the numbers of unique job postings over the period of 2020. Although the impact of the pandemic is clear on job postings in and around May, job posting figures from August were higher than those delivered pre-pandemic.

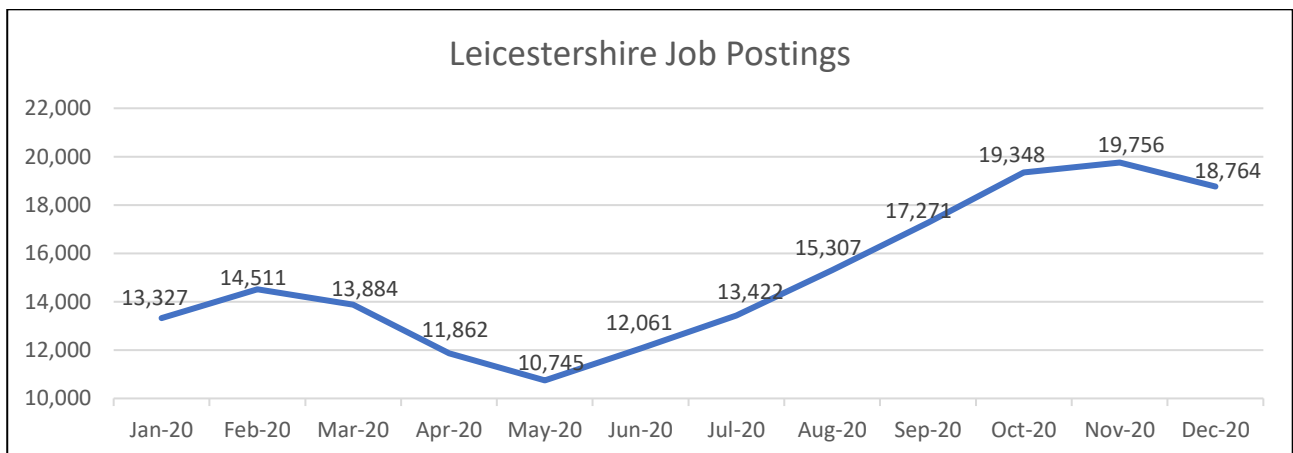


Figure 12: Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Enterprises

In 2020 there were 43,365 enterprises in the Leicester and Leicestershire area. Thirteen thousand two hundred and fifteen were based in Leicester and 30,150 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% (6,560).

	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 Leicestershire over the period.

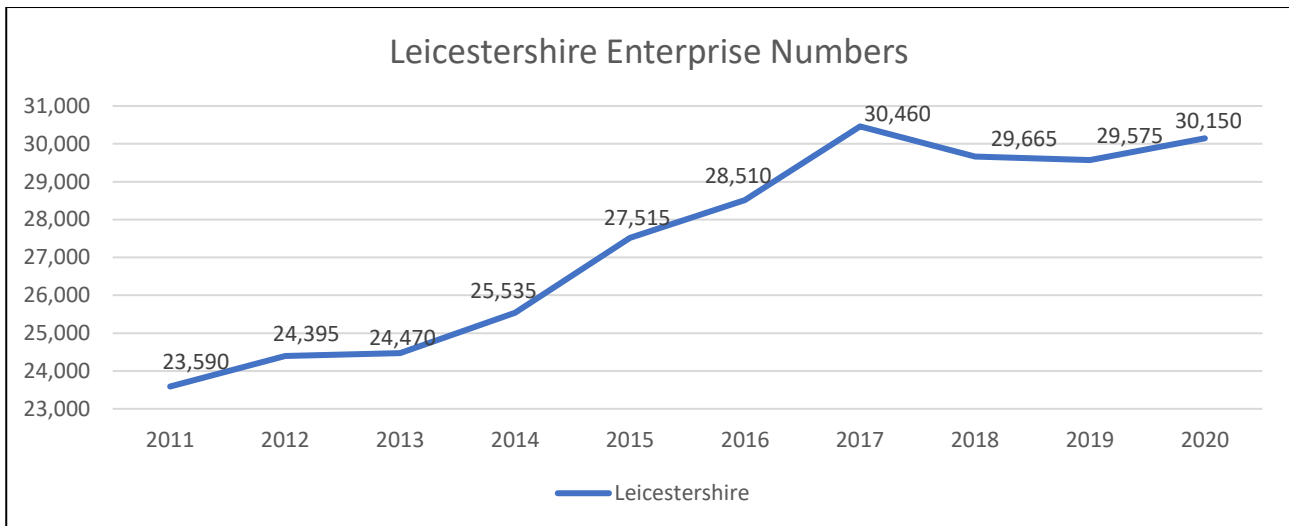


Figure 13: Enterprises
Source: ONS UK Business Counts

There are a larger number of Manufacturing, Construction, Professional, Professional Scientific and Technical and Business Administration and Support Services enterprises.

In terms of growth in numbers of enterprises over the period 2011 to 2020 this has been greatest in Professional Scientific and Technical, Business Administration and Support Services and Construction.

Over the period only the Wholesale industry saw a fall in the number of enterprises.

When compared to 2020 data for England the share of enterprises locally is notably different in the following areas. On average Leicestershire has a larger share of Manufacturing enterprises and England larger shares of Professional, Scientific and Technical and Information and Communication enterprises.

	2011	2019	2020	Growth 2011 - 20	Growth 2011 - 20 %	Leicestershire % Share 2020	England % Share 2020
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,640	1,805	1,785	145	8.8	5.9	4.2
Mining, quarrying & utilities	85	150	150	65	76.5	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	2,015	2,145	2,150	135	6.7	7.1	4.9
Construction	3,130	3,830	3,915	785	25.1	13.0	12.8
Motor trades	840	1,025	1,010	170	20.2	3.3	2.8
Wholesale	1,485	1,410	1,420	-65	-4.4	4.7	3.8
Retail	1,980	2,020	1,990	10	0.5	6.6	7.6
Transport & storage (inc postal)	1,025	1,400	1,590	565	55.1	5.3	4.6
Accommodation & food services	1,185	1,470	1,510	325	27.4	5.0	5.6
Information & communication	1,175	1,695	1,695	520	44.3	5.6	8.7
Financial & insurance	850	990	960	110	12.9	3.2	2.3
Property	875	1,110	1,145	270	30.9	3.8	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical	3,170	4,655	4,610	1,440	45.4	15.3	17.5
Business administration & support services	1,525	2,390	2,650	1,125	73.8	8.8	8.8
Public administration & defence	60	155	160	100	0.0	0.5	0.3
Education	345	575	580	235	68.1	1.9	1.7
Health	760	1,030	1,070	310	40.8	3.5	3.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	1,445	1,720	1,755	310	21.5	5.8	6.3
Column Total	23,590	29,575	30,150	6,560	27.8	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 10 or more business failures are included.

Activity (prim. UK SIC 2007)	Solved Businesses	% Share	England % Share
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	404	9.8	6.5
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	377	9.2	7.0
Other personal service activities	294	7.2	5.7
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	246	6.0	7.8
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	237	5.8	7.0
Food and beverage service activities	217	5.3	5.5
Specialised construction activities	187	4.6	4.7
Land transport and transport via pipelines	162	3.9	2.8
Real estate activities	146	3.6	4.0
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	123	3.0	3.3
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	118	2.9	2.7
Construction of buildings	117	2.8	3.4
Human health activities	98	2.4	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	90	2.2	1.6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	77	1.9	1.8
Education	74	1.8	1.7
Services to buildings and landscape activities	68	1.7	1.0
Legal and accounting activities	64	1.6	1.3
Employment activities	61	1.5	1.9
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	60	1.5	2.0
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	53	1.3	1.1
Advertising and market research	42	1.0	0.9
Information service activities	38	0.9	1.1
Other manufacturing	34	0.8	0.5
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	33	0.8	0.6
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	28	0.7	0.7
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	27	0.7	1.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel	25	0.6	0.3
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	24	0.6	0.3
Civil engineering	23	0.6	0.7
Postal and courier activities	22	0.5	0.4
Publishing activities	22	0.5	0.8
Rental and leasing activities	21	0.5	0.4
Social work activities without accommodation	20	0.5	0.5
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	20	0.5	1.0
Manufacture of textiles	19	0.5	0.2
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	17	0.4	0.3
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	17	0.4	1.1
Security and investigation activities	17	0.4	0.5
Accommodation	16	0.4	0.5
Telecommunications	14	0.3	0.5
Residents property management	13	0.3	0.4
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	12	0.3	0.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	12	0.3	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12	0.3	0.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	11	0.3	0.1
Scientific research and development	11	0.3	0.2
Manufacture of furniture	10	0.2	0.2
n.a.	142	3.5	5.9
All	4,107	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 Leicestershire it is £15.9bn. The broad industry area with the largest share of GVA was Manufacturing. Mining, Quarrying and Utilities despite having considerably fewer employees has GVA of £1.4bn.

Industry (Broad Industry Area)	2018 Employees	2018 GVA
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	2,510	178,524,590
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	9,295	1,447,402,028
3 : Manufacturing (C)	39,325	2,660,576,912
4 : Construction (F)	15,625	1,454,221,513
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	7,500	425,685,976
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	17,500	844,513,956
7 : Retail (Part G)	26,500	908,464,789
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	23,000	1,060,243,770
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	20,000	365,852,525
10 : Information & communication (J)	8,155	439,812,985
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	6,150	514,965,187
12 : Property (L)	4,000	505,667,627
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	30,200	1,240,589,881
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	26,600	865,846,533
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	11,500	624,285,714
16 : Education (P)	26,000	1,048,909,390
17 : Health (Q)	23,000	739,072,645
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	13,625	501,751,675
Column Total	310,485	15,826,387,696

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 Leicestershire was 81.2% (342,700).

Attainment in the Leicester and Leicestershire area is in line with the average. In Leicestershire however it is 6.5 percentage points higher than average.

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

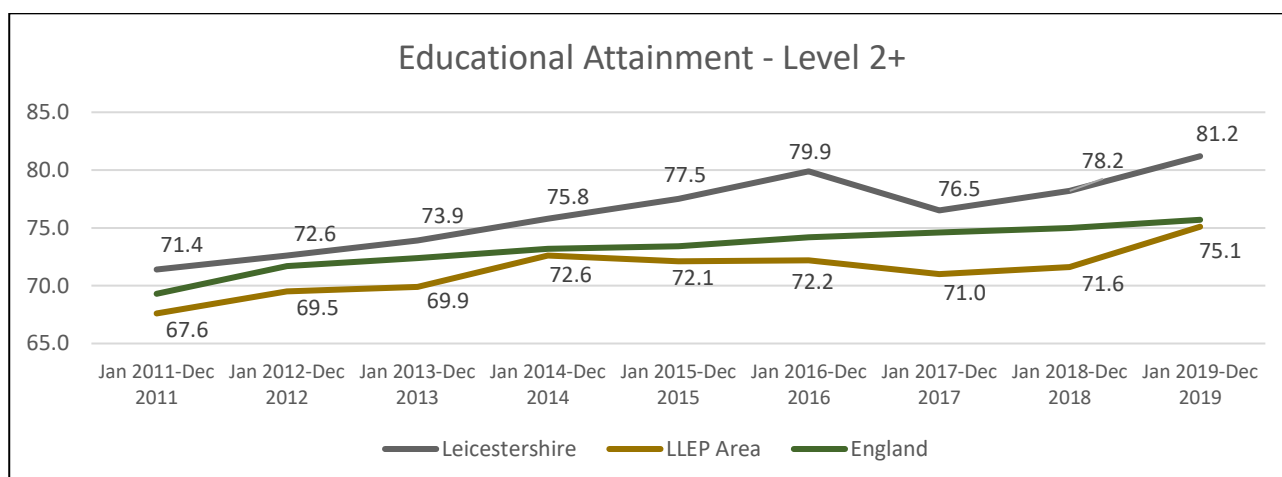


Figure 14 – Educational Attainment Level 2 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Level 4

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

The table and figure below demonstrate the numbers and growth of the working age population with a Level 4 and above. Data is demonstrated for local, district authority and local enterprise partnership areas. These can be compared with regional and national figures.

Area	Jan 2011- Dec 2011	Jan 2018- Dec 2018	Jan 2019- Dec 2019	Growth 2011 - 19	% Growth 2011 - 19	Growth 2018 - 19	% Growth 2018 - 19
Blaby	14,200	20,500	22,800	8,600	60.6	2,300	11.2
Charnwood	35,300	45,400	55,500	20,200	57.2	10,100	22.2
Harborough	20,000	21,500	21,900	1,900	9.5	400	1.9
Hinckley & Bosworth	15,600	22,300	28,300	12,700	81.4	6,000	26.9
Melton	10,700	11,500	8,100	-2,600	-24.3	-3,400	-29.6
NW Leicestershire	16,400	20,300	20,900	4,500	27.4	600	3.0
Oadby & Wigston	10,400	17,600	14,800	4,400	42.3	-2,800	-15.9
Leicester	60,300	66,400	78,300	18,000	29.9	11,900	17.9
Leicestershire	122,500	159,000	172,300	49,800	40.7	13,300	8.4
LLEP Area	182,800	225,400	250,600	67,800	37.1	25,200	11.2
East Midlands	806,600	974,400	1,001,500	194,900	24.2	27,100	2.8
England	10,972,000	13,513,600	13,906,500	2,934,500	26.7	392,900	2.9

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

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area in 2019, 250,600 had level 4 and above. This is 38.1% of the working age population. In England the figure was 40%. The figure for Leicestershire was 40.8% (172,300).

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

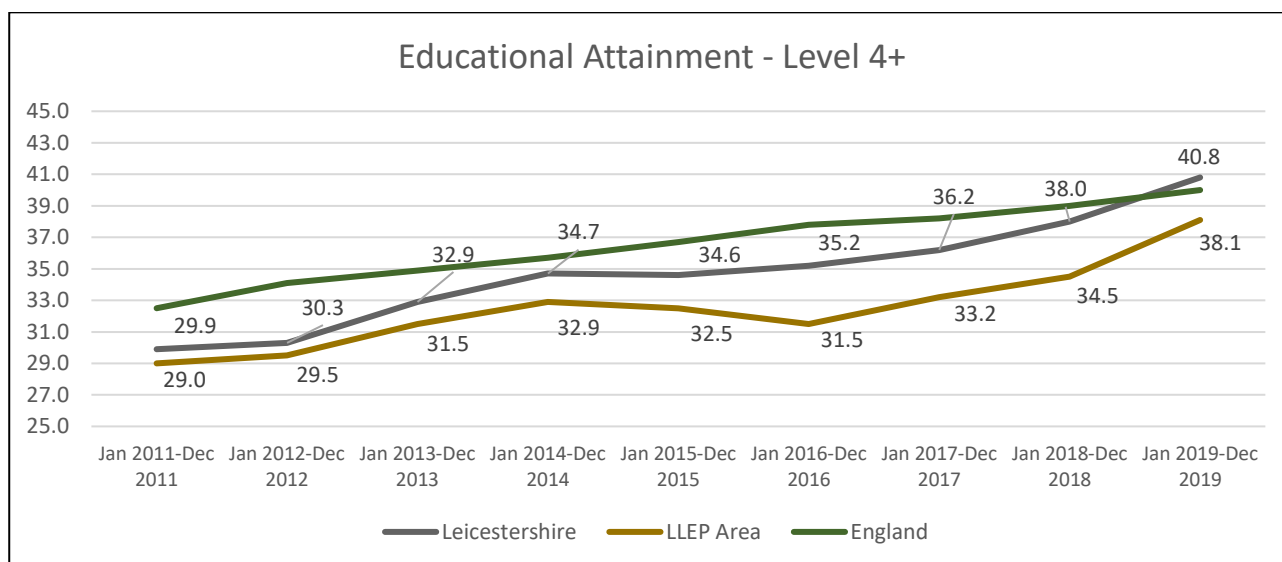


Figure 15 – Educational Attainment Level 4 and Above
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Apprenticeship Starts

The table and figure below provide an understanding of apprenticeship take-up (starts) in the Leicestershire area by broad subject area, ethnic group, sex and age group in the academic year 2019/2020.

In the academic year 2019/2020 there were 4,250 apprenticeship starts. Of these 28.5% of all apprenticeships were in Business, Administration and Law.

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

Ninety- point-one percent of apprenticeships are taken up by White students. There were more males than females undertaking apprenticeships.

	Data	%
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	100	2.4
Arts, Media and Publishing	0	0.0
Business, Administration and Law	1210	28.5
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	500	11.8
Education and Training	170	4.0
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	710	16.7
Health, Public Services and Care	790	18.6
Information and Communication Technology	170	4.0
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	80	1.9
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	520	12.2
Science and Mathematics	0	0.0
Social Sciences	0	0.0
Asian/ Asian British	230	5.4
Black/ African Caribbean	30	0.7
Mixed/ Multiple Ethnic Group	65	1.5

Not App/ Known	85	2.0
Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0
White	3,840	90.1
Male	2,290	53.1
Female	2,020	46.9
Under 19	1,275	29.7
19-24	1,230	28.6
25+	1,795	41.7

Table 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education

Apprenticeship Starts 2019/20 %

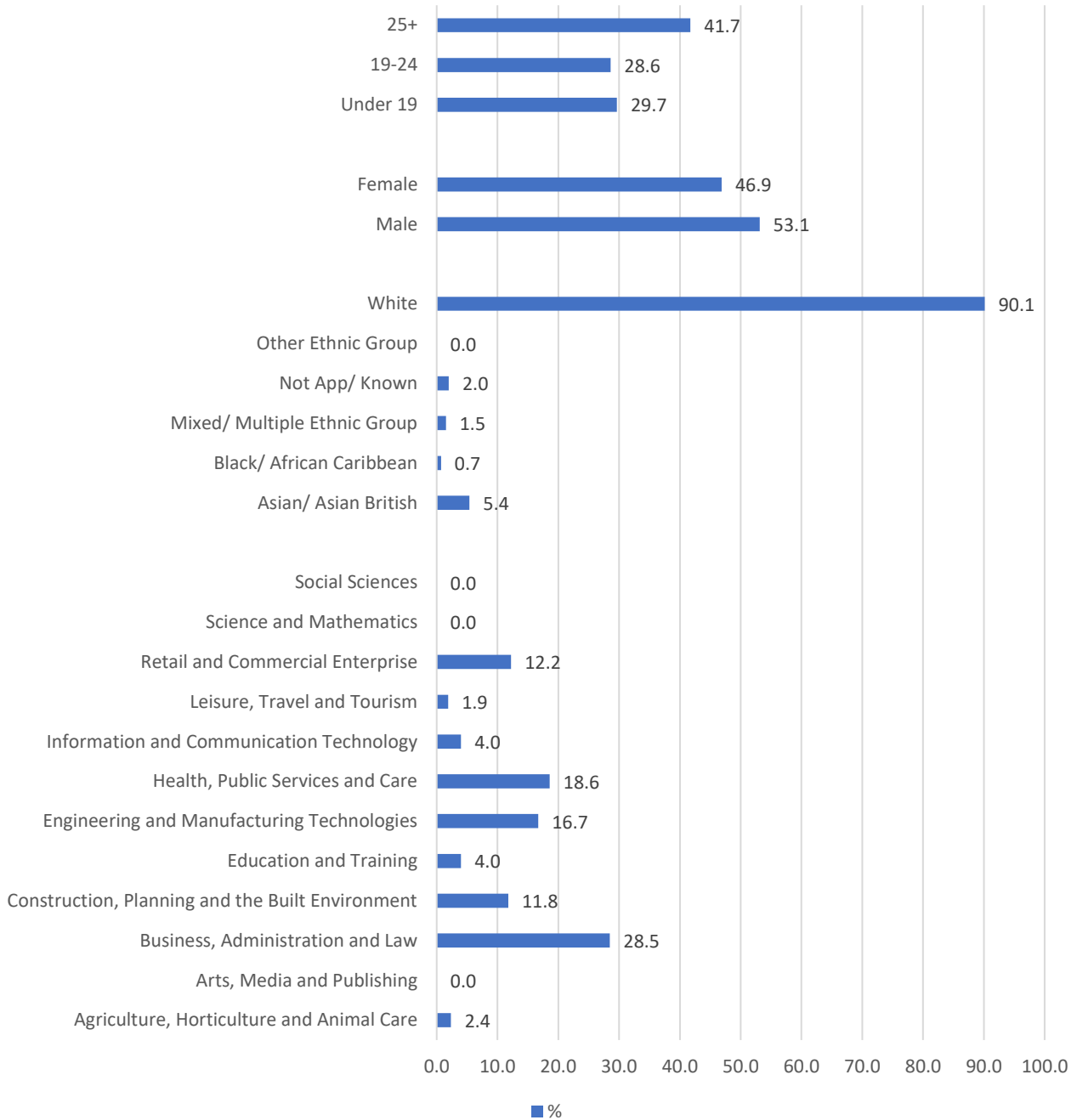


Figure 16 – Apprenticeship Starts
Source: Department of Education