

Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership: Local Skills Report Data Annex

Annex A:

**Core Indicators supplied by the
Department for Education**

Annex B:

Additional local data and reports

January 2022





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Core Indicator set

Local Landscape: summary

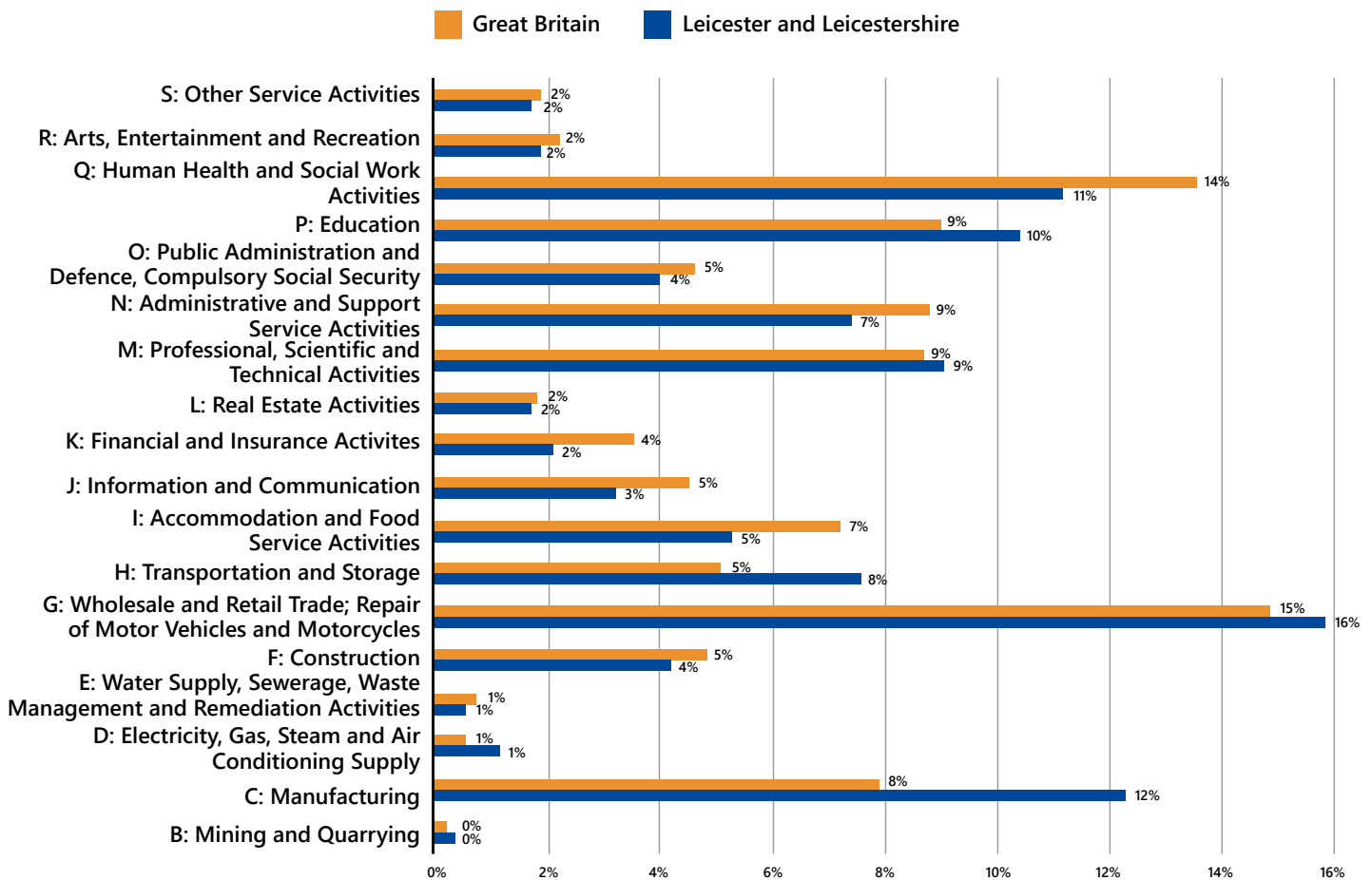
- The LLEP area has a higher proportion of manufacturing jobs than nationally. This is reflected in occupation data which shows that 12% of LLEP jobs are classed as manufacturing compared to 8% nationally. Commissioned data from Oxford Econometrics suggests that Manufacturing will not see jobs growth in the future but the sector will see productivity gains from technology.
- The LLEP area still has a high proportion of labour intensive jobs with 11.4% of jobs in Elementary occupations compared to 9.1% nationally.
- There are 46,155 businesses in the LLEP area, of which 98.1% have less than 49 employees. This is identical to the national picture. Business births and deaths in the LLEP area both rose in 2020 demonstrating the volatility of the economy.
- The employment rate in the LLEP overtook national levels in 2020 after being lower since 2008 and remains higher. Self employment is slightly higher nationally than locally, comprising 8.3% of the total compared to 7.7% locally.
- Gross Value Added per hour (GVA) is lower locally and nationally and this has always been the case. This measures productivity, which is seen as an issue nationally. The drive to improve digital skills is one route to improved productivity.
- Weekly pay is lower in the LLEP area than England levels. More detailed data tells us this is more pronounced in the city. Leicester city was also the lowest paid city in the East Midlands according to 2020 ASHE data.
- Deprivation in the LLEP area is mainly concentrated in city neighbourhoods where a quarter of local areas are amongst the most deprived in the country.



Employment by Industry

The main difference between the LLEP area and the national picture is the higher percentage of manufacturing jobs in the LLEP area, accounting for 12% of the workforce compared to 8% nationally. The other notable difference is the higher number of Human Health and Social Work jobs nationally: 14% compared to 11% in the LLEP area.

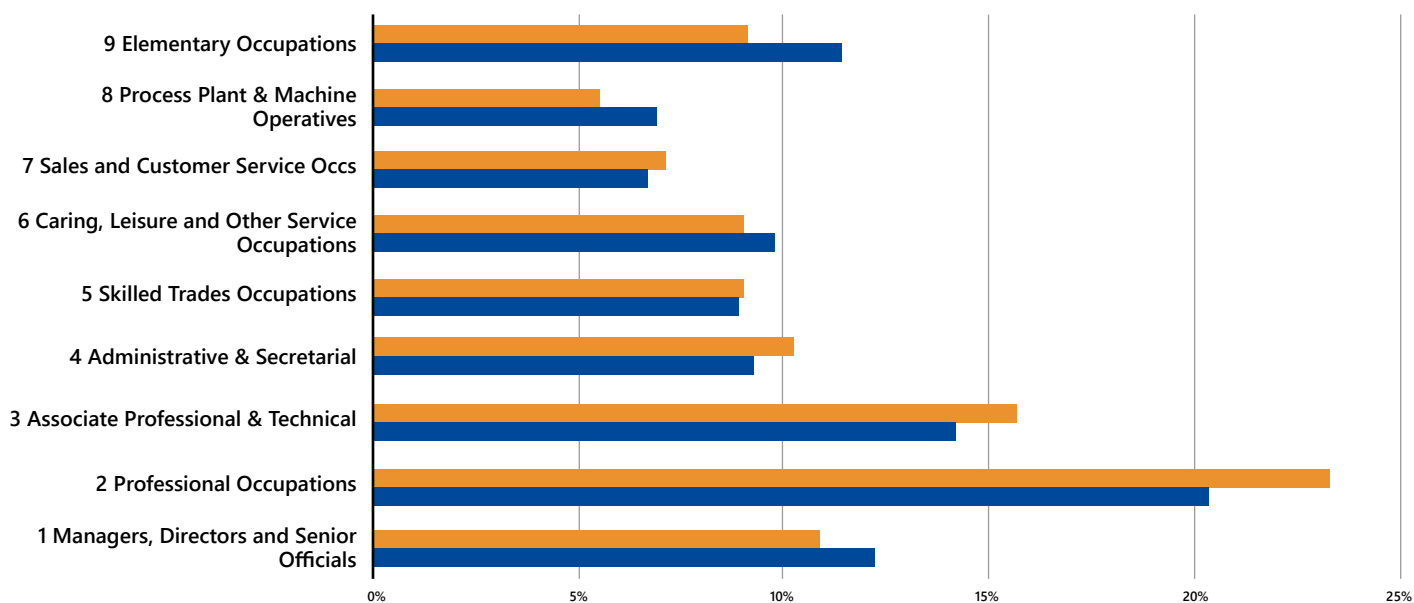
Employment by Industry - 2020



Employment by occupation

Employment by occupation in the LLEP area demonstrates the local demand for labour intensive roles with 11.4% employed in Elementary occupations compared to 9.1% nationally. The proportion employed in professional occupations is 2.9% higher nationally than locally.

Employment by Occupation

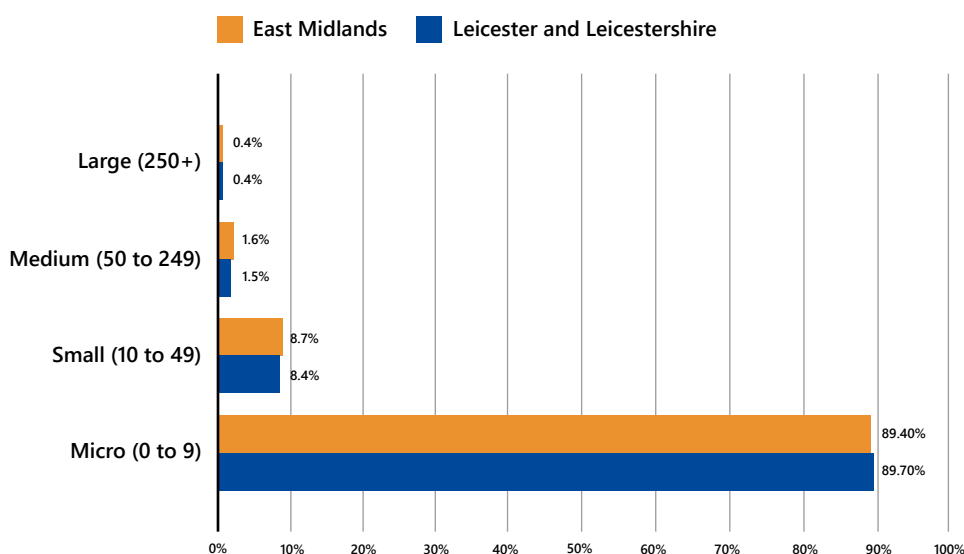


	1 Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	2 Professional Occupations	3 Associate Professional & Technical	4 Administrative & Secretarial	5 Skilled Trades Occupations	6 Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	7 Sales and Customer Service Occs	8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	9 Elementary Occupations
Great Britain	10.90%	23.30%	15.60%	10.20%	9.00%	9.00%	7.10%	5.60%	9.10%
Leicester and Leicestershire	12.20%	20.40%	14.20%	9.30%	8.90%	9.80%	6.70%	6.90%	11.40%

Enterprise size

The LLEP area has an identical breakdown of businesses by size compared to national, with 98% having less than 49 employees in both cases. This represents 46,155 businesses in the LLEP. The LLEP area has slightly more micro businesses than the East Midlands.

Enterprise Size



Source: Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Business births and deaths

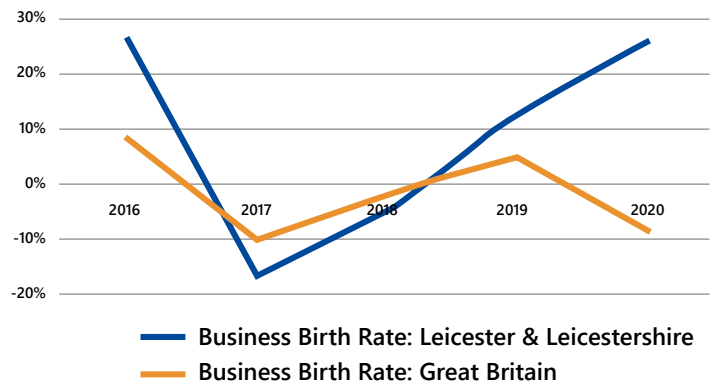
Business birth and death rates have undergone some volatility during 2020 due to the pandemic.

Business births showed a large rise in the LLEP area compared to a dip nationally.

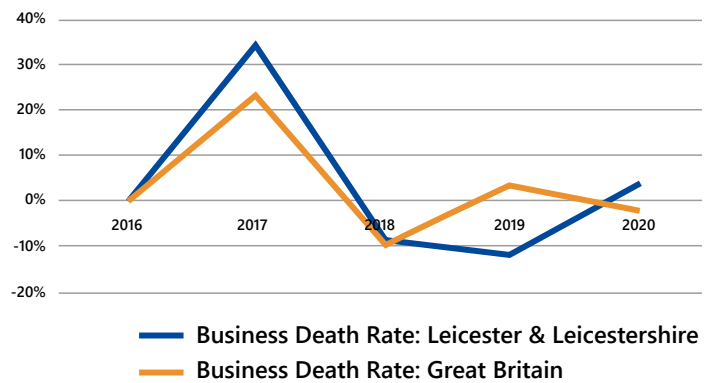
In the LLEP area, business death rates rose after a year-on-year fall in 2019. This differed to national rates where business deaths did not rise.

Source: [Business births, deaths and survival rates](#) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Business Birth Rate



Business Death Rate

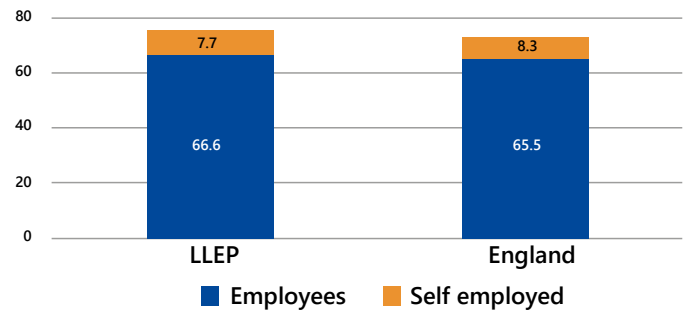


Employment rate and employment level

The LLEP area has a slightly higher employment rate than the national rate. The rate of employees is higher in the LLEP area whereas self-employment rates are higher nationally.

Source: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics](#) (nomisweb.co.uk)

Employment rates

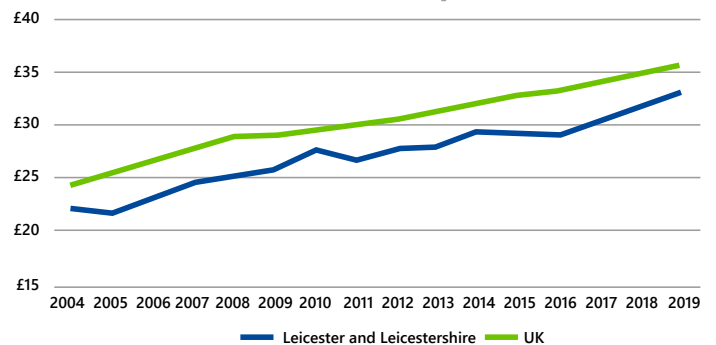


GVA worked per hour

GVA worked per hour is over 10% lower in the LLEP area than nationally. This has always been the case since 2004 when the data begins.

Source: [Gross Value Added \(GVA\)](#) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Nominal (smoothed) GVA per hour worked



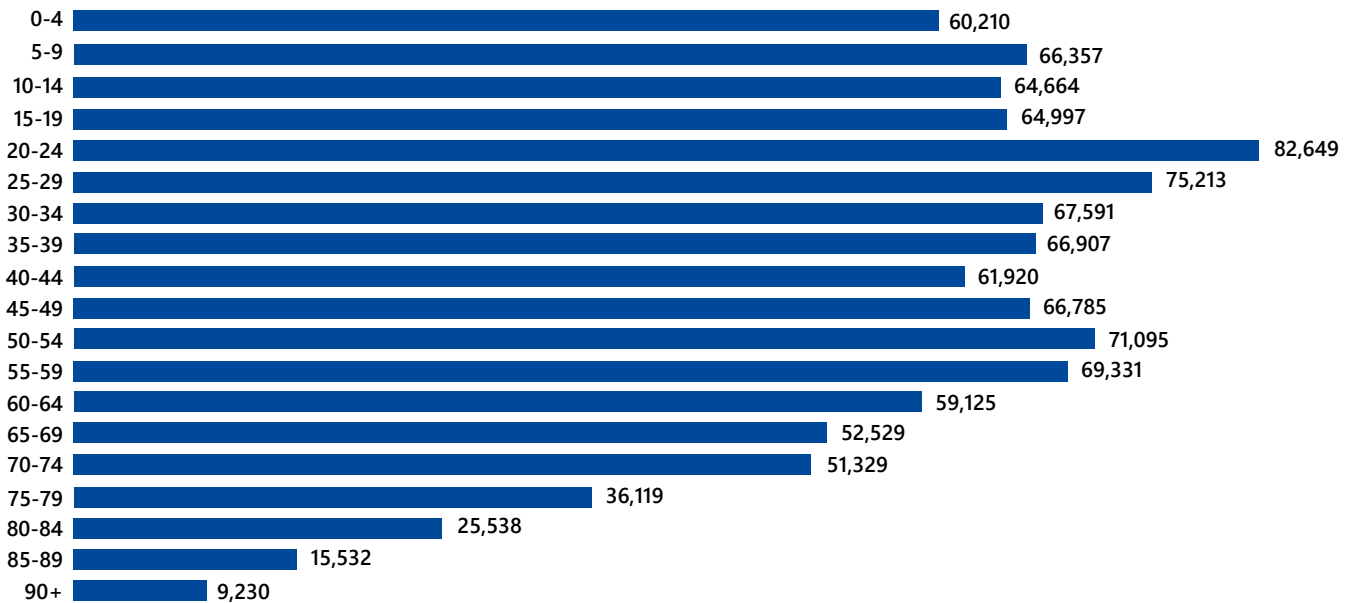
Population by age group

The population of the LLEP area sees a bulge in numbers between the ages of 20-29 which should help a growing workforce.

There are now approximately 190,000 people aged over 65 resident in the LLEP area.

Source: [Population estimates - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

2020 LLEP area population

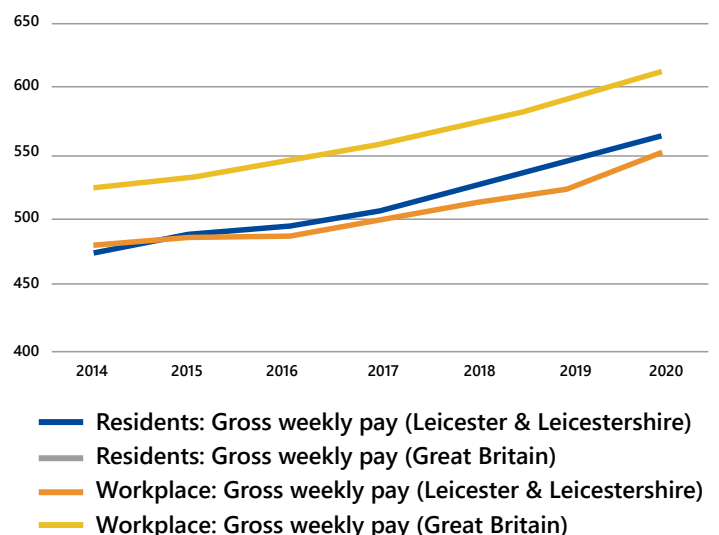


Gross weekly pay

Gross weekly pay in the LLEP area remains lower than national levels by approximately £50 - £70 per week (weekly pay by workplace is £20 lower than by residency in the LLEP area). Pay has risen nationally and locally in the past year although this is thought to be affected by a reduction in low paid jobs during the pandemic (e.g. hospitality).

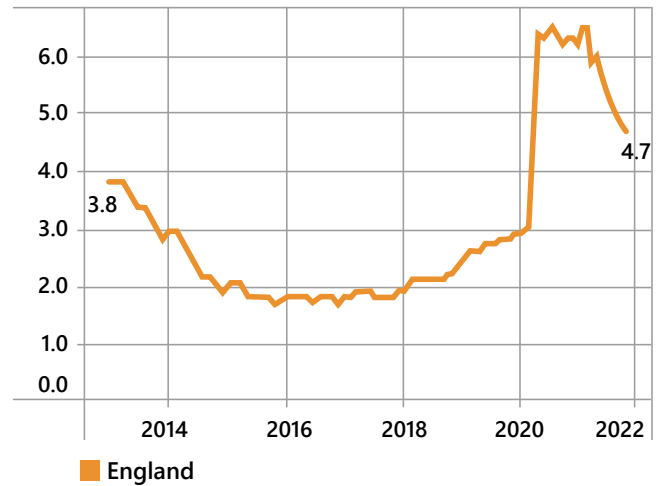
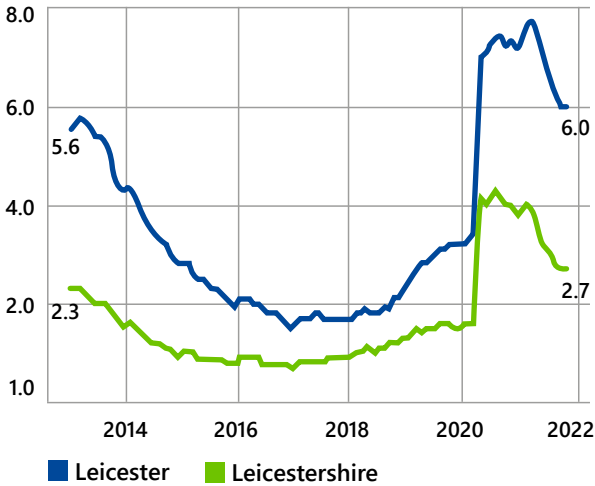
Source: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)

Median gross weekly wage for full-time workers



Claimant count

The claimant count both locally and nationally has followed a similar pattern of falling steadily from 2013 before rising sharply in early 2020 due to the global pandemic and falling more recently. In the LLEP area, the alternative claimant count doubled in the space of two months. The recent reported level was 26,00 after reaching levels of around 38,000 in early 2020.



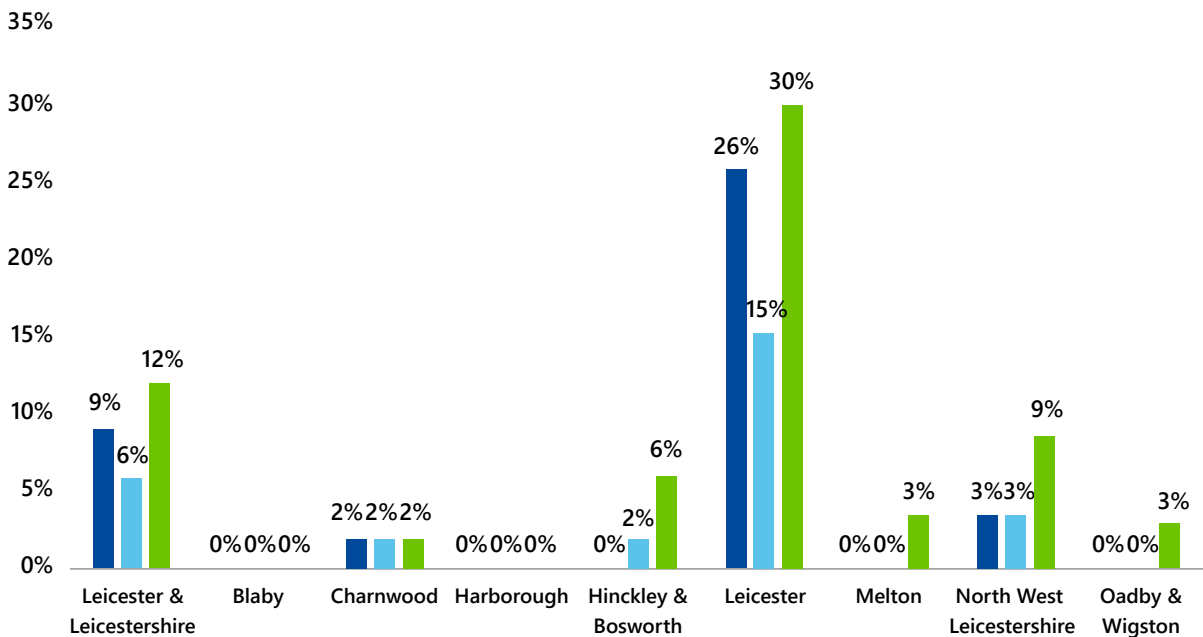
Source: [Economy | LSR Online \(Isr-online.org\)](https://www.isr-online.org)

Deprivation

There is a marked difference between levels of deprivation in the city and county of Leicestershire. The city of Leicester ranks highly on scales of deprivation, with up to 30% of neighbourhoods being amongst the most deprived in the country. In contrast, the county has very few areas with similar levels of deprivation. However, it should be noted that pockets of deprivation do exist in the county and are not unique to the city.

Source: [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Proportion of neighbourhoods 10% most deprived nationally - Leicester and Leicestershire





Skills supply: summary

- The LLEP area has less residents qualified to Level 4+ than nationally. There are also more people locally with no qualifications than at a national level, which is especially the case in the city.
- Courses taken at FE and Apprenticeships are generally similar at local and national level. Data available exclusively to the LLEP can be used to monitor how the local picture is reflected at course level.
- Business and Administrative studies account for 20.5% of HE undergraduate qualifiers locally compared to 15.7% nationally.

There are also more Engineering and Technology graduates locally than nationally (10.1% and 6.2% respectively)

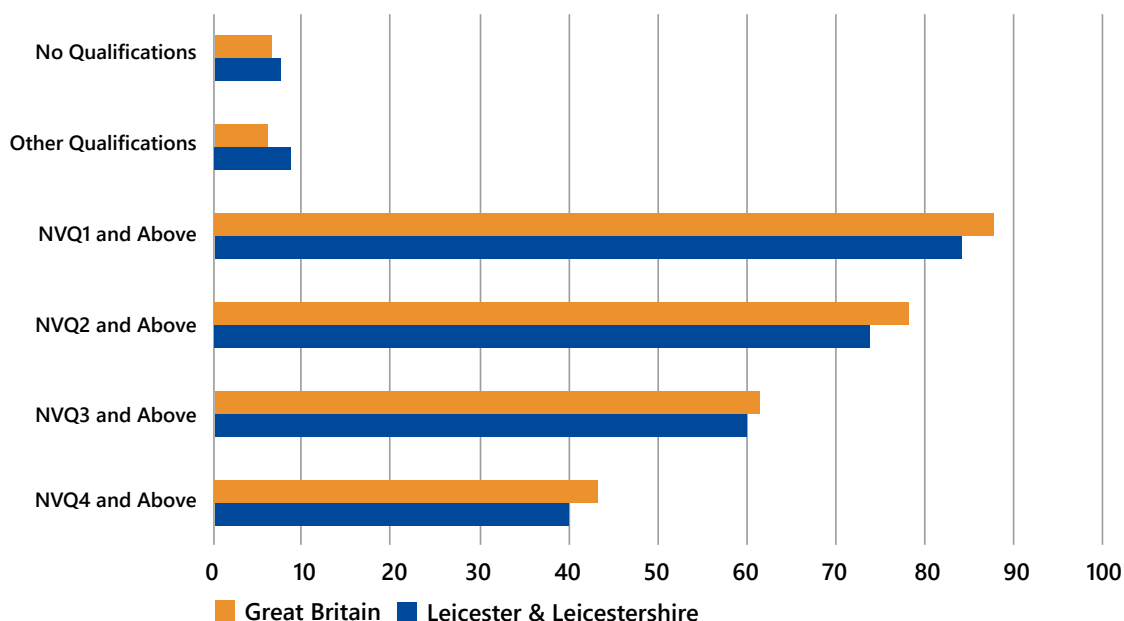
- The most popular apprenticeships locally are Health, Public Service and Care, this is different to nationally where Business, Administration and Law is most popular.
- 34.5% of undergraduates from the LLEP area remain in the East Midlands one year after graduation. This is the lowest region nationally and compares with 54.4% of graduates nationally. Efforts to help keep skilled graduates in the area with skilled, well paid jobs are included in the skills plan.

Qualifications

There is a higher proportion of adults in the LLEP area whose highest qualification is Level 3 (A Level equivalent) and less at Level 4+. The LLEP area also has a higher proportion of adults who have no qualifications (this is known to be higher in the city area).

Source: [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)

Qualifications of people aged 16-64, 2020



Achievements of learners aged 19+

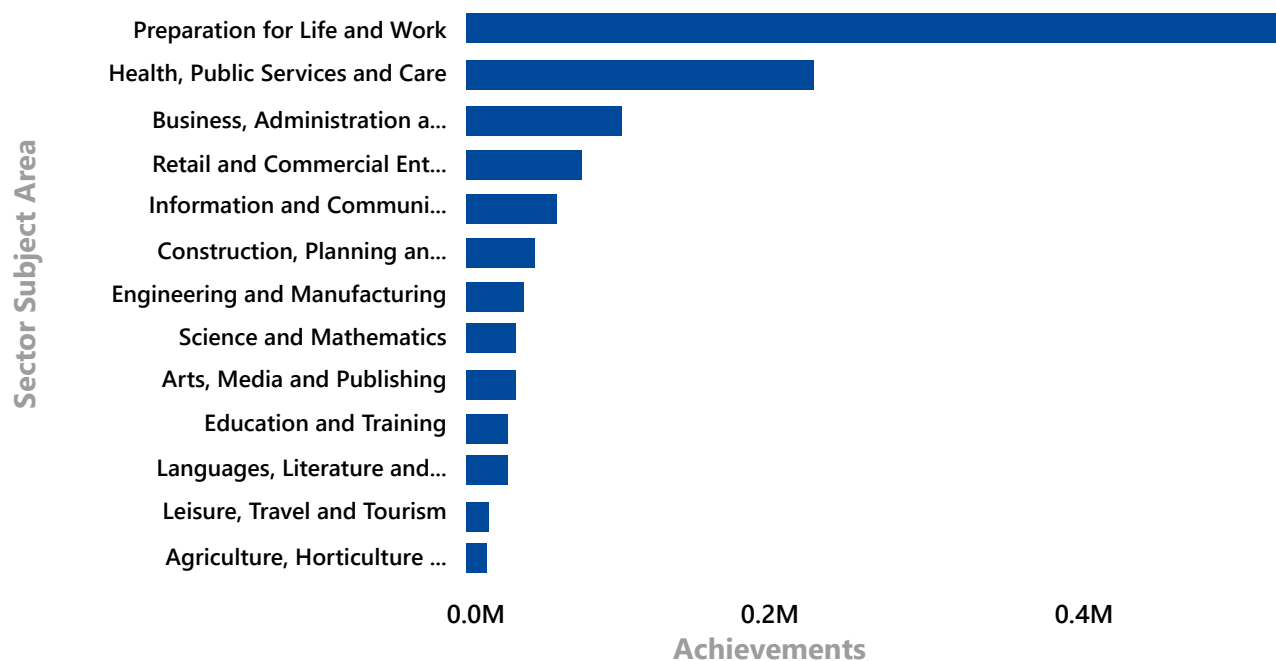
The top four sector subject areas are the same both locally and nationally:

- Preparation for life and work
- Health, Public Services and Care
- Business, Administration and Law
- Retail and Commercial Enterprise

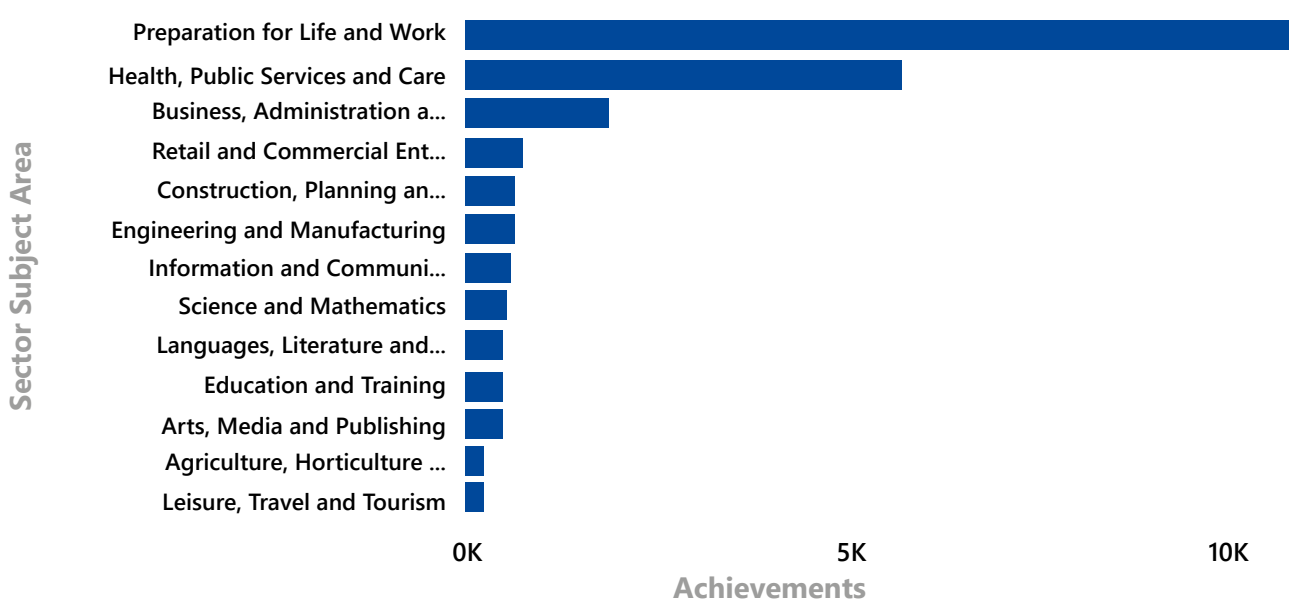
This is followed by Information, Communication and Technology nationally but Construction, Planning and Built environment locally. This is a change from 2018/19 when ICT was more popular locally but has now been overtaken by Construction and Engineering and Manufacturing.

Source: [Statistics: 16 to 19 attainment - GOV.UK](#)

England 2019/20



LLEP area 2019/20



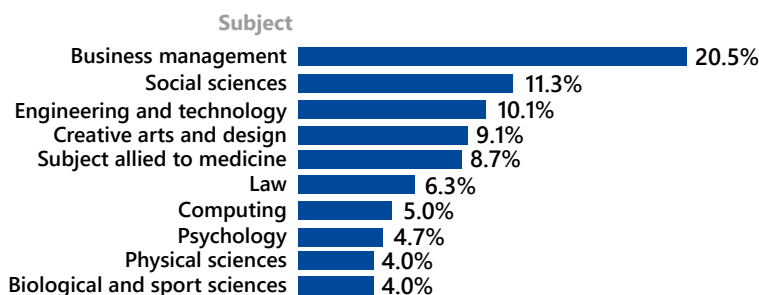
Higher Education Qualifiers

The LLEP area produced proportionately more undergraduates qualified in subjects related to Business and Administrative studies compared to national levels and more graduates in Engineering and Technology.

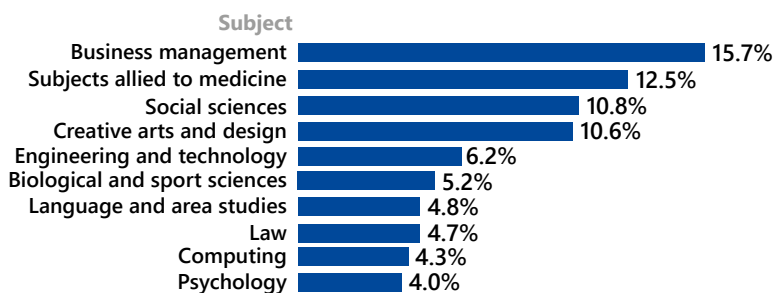
The main subject areas with less graduates locally compared to national were 'subjects allied to medicine' and Education.

Undergraduate outcomes by subject

LLEP area universities



England



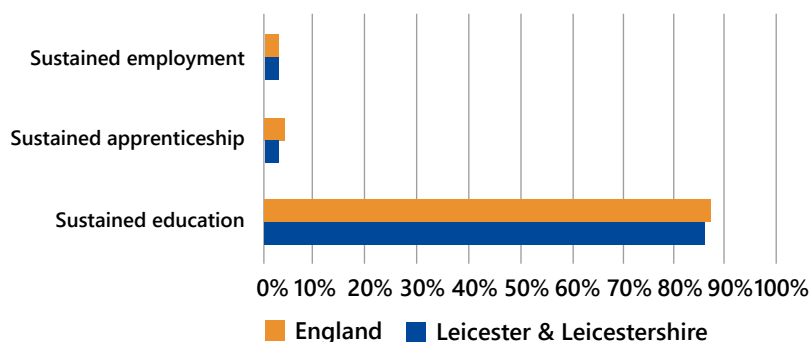
Source: [Data and analysis | HESA](#)

Key Stage Four destinations

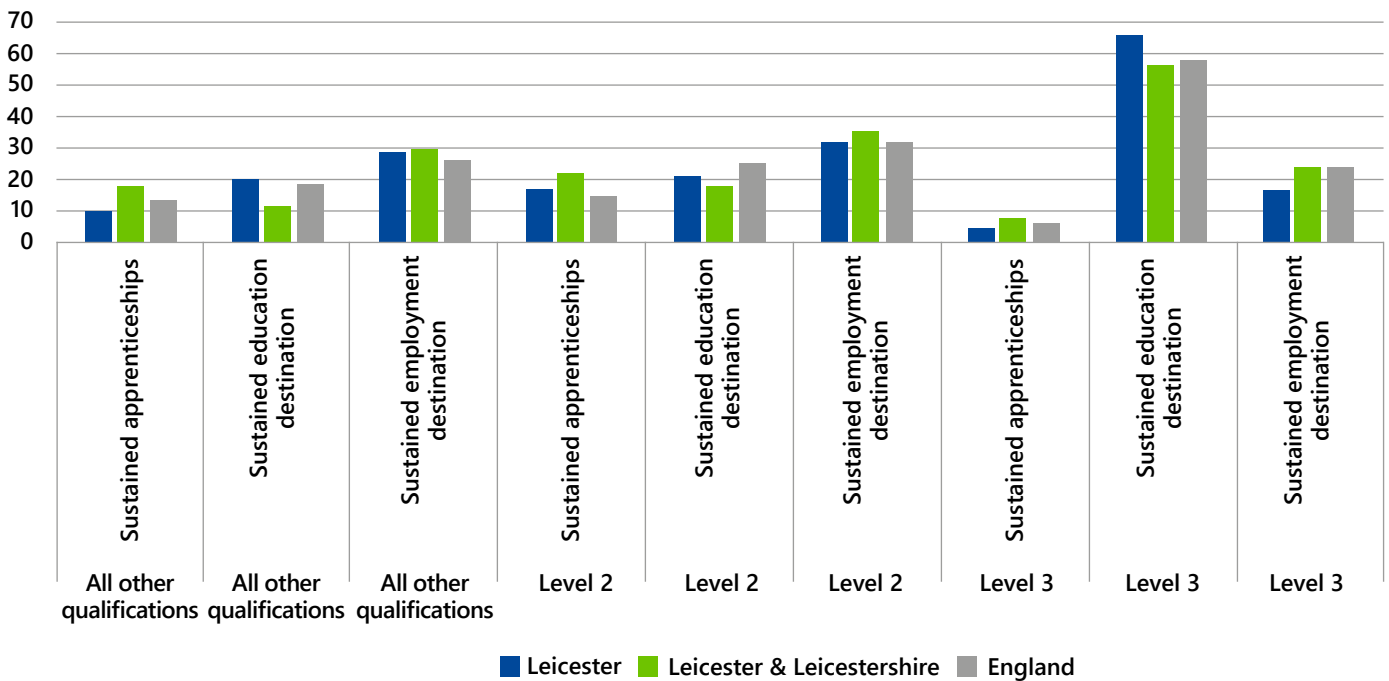
Destinations for KS4 students (aged 16) are very similar at local and national level, with proportionately slightly more pupils starting apprenticeships and remaining in education nationally.

Source: [Statistics: destinations of key stage 4 and 16 to 18 \(KS5\) students - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Destinations of KS4 pupils from state-funded mainstream schools 2019/20



Destinations after 16-18 by main level studied



Destinations at aged 18

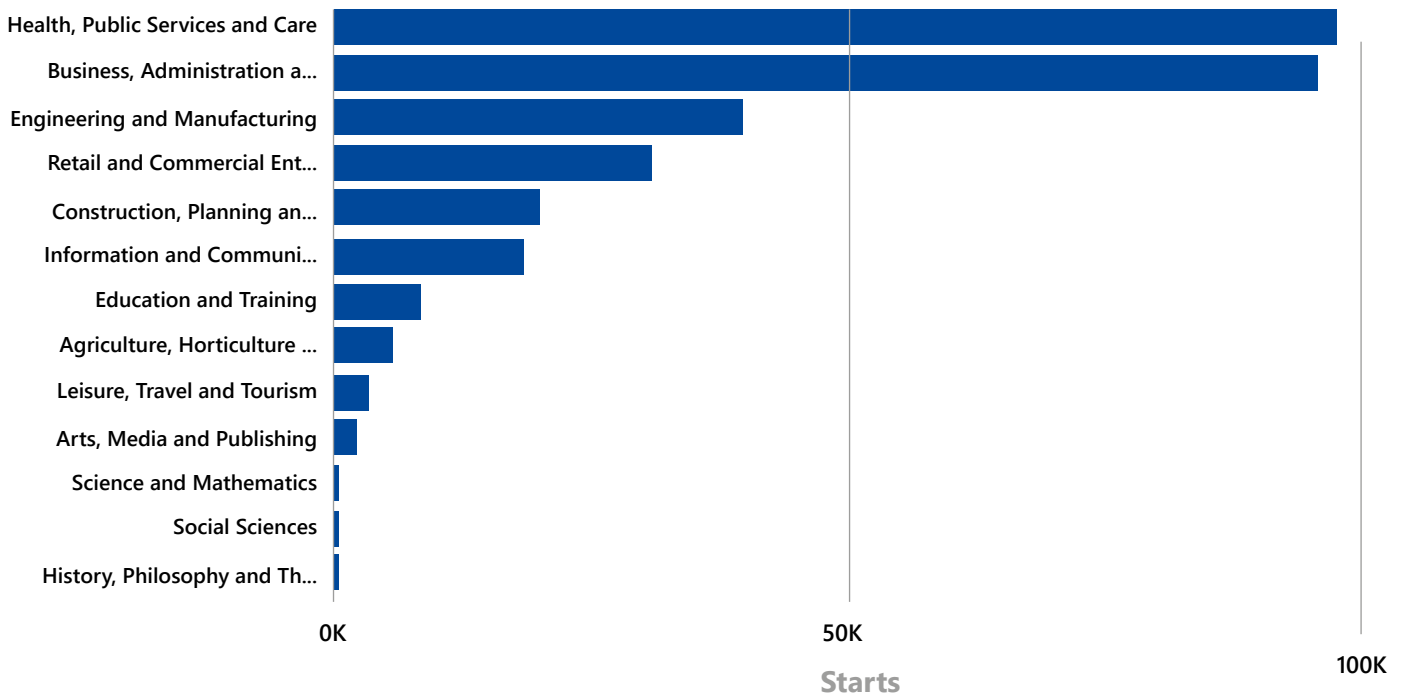
Level 3 students in the city area (A Level equivalent) are slightly more likely to continue in education and less likely to go into employment. County students are more likely to go into employment than city or national students.

Level 2 students (GCSE equivalent) in the county are more likely to start an apprenticeship than city or national. Both city and county students are less likely to go into an education destination than nationally.

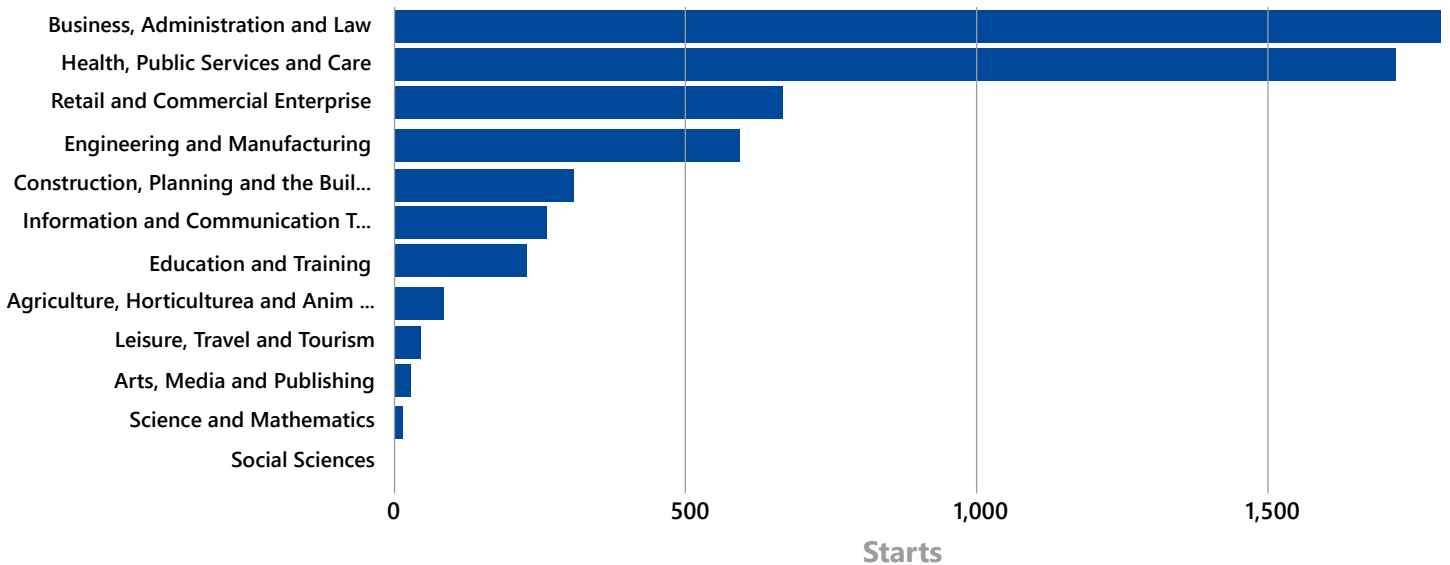
Source: [Statistics: destinations of key stage 4 and 16 to 18 \(KS5\) students - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/statistics/destinations-of-key-stage-4-and-16-to-18-ks5-students)

Apprenticeships

LLEP area apprenticeship starts 2020/21



England Apprenticeship starts 2020/21



Apprenticeship starts by sector subject area

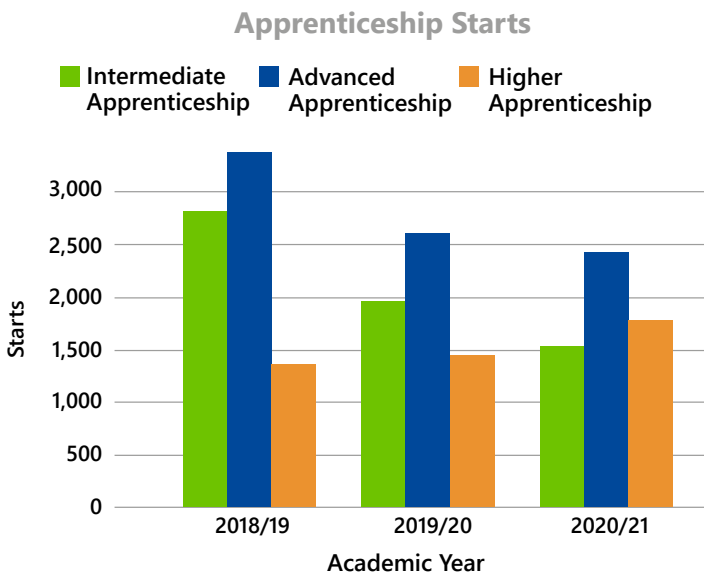
The most popular subject areas locally are:

- Health, Public Services and Care
- Business, Administration and Law
- Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies

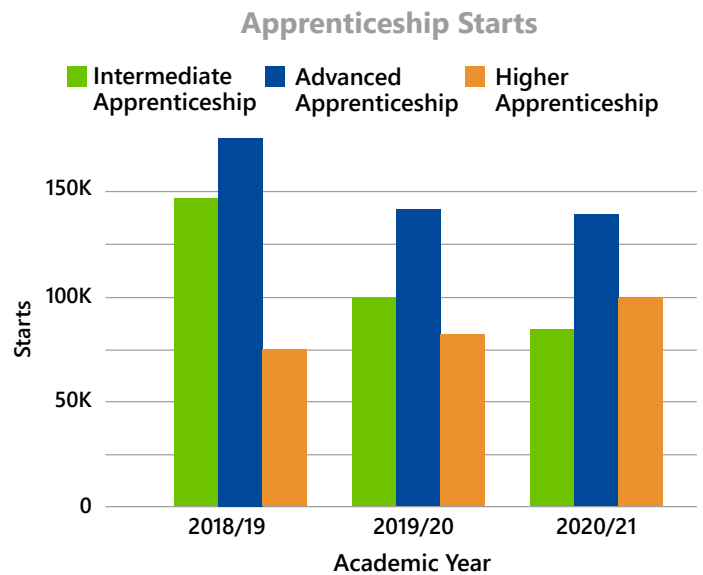
This differs from the national picture where Retail and Commercial Enterprise is the third most popular subject.

Source: [Apprenticeships and traineeships data - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

LLEP area starts



England starts



Apprenticeship starts at local and national levels show a very similar pattern. Higher Apprenticeships have increased in popularity over the past three years, whilst Intermediate and Advanced Apprenticeships have gradually declined.

Source: [Apprenticeships and traineeships data - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/apprenticeships-and-traineeships-data)

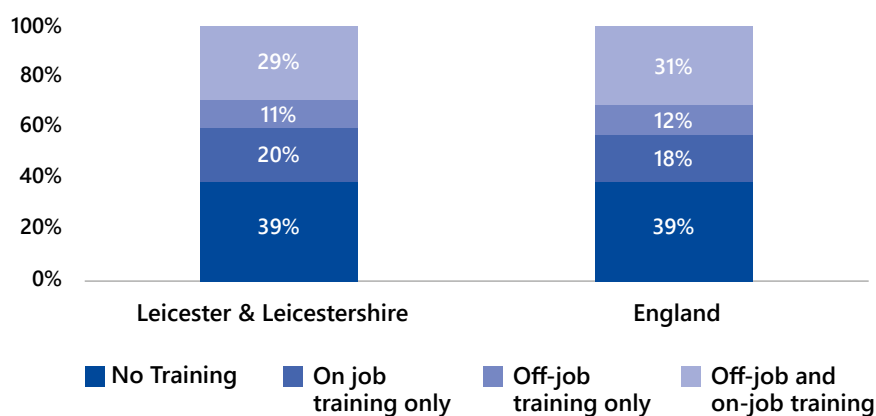
Employers providing training

Data for training provided by employers is very similar at local and national level.

The small difference between local and national data is that employers in the LLEP area are more likely to provide 'on job training only' and less likely to provide both off-job and on-job training.

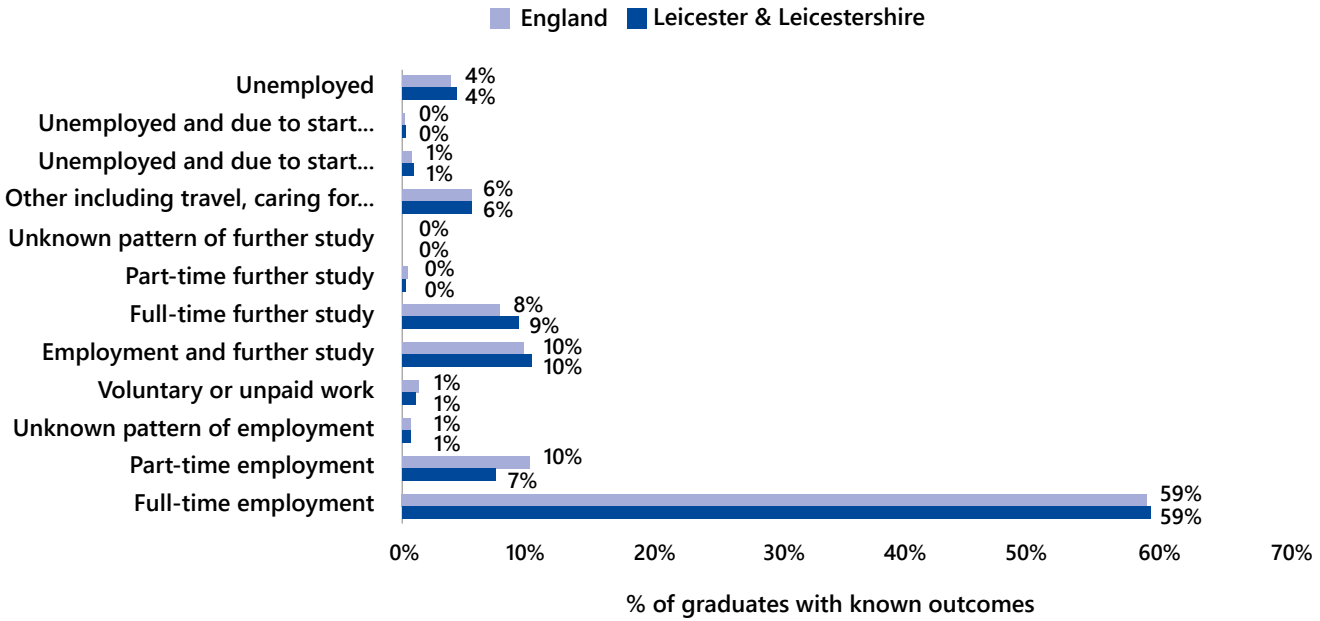
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>

Employers providing training over past 12 months, 2019



Graduate retention and destinations

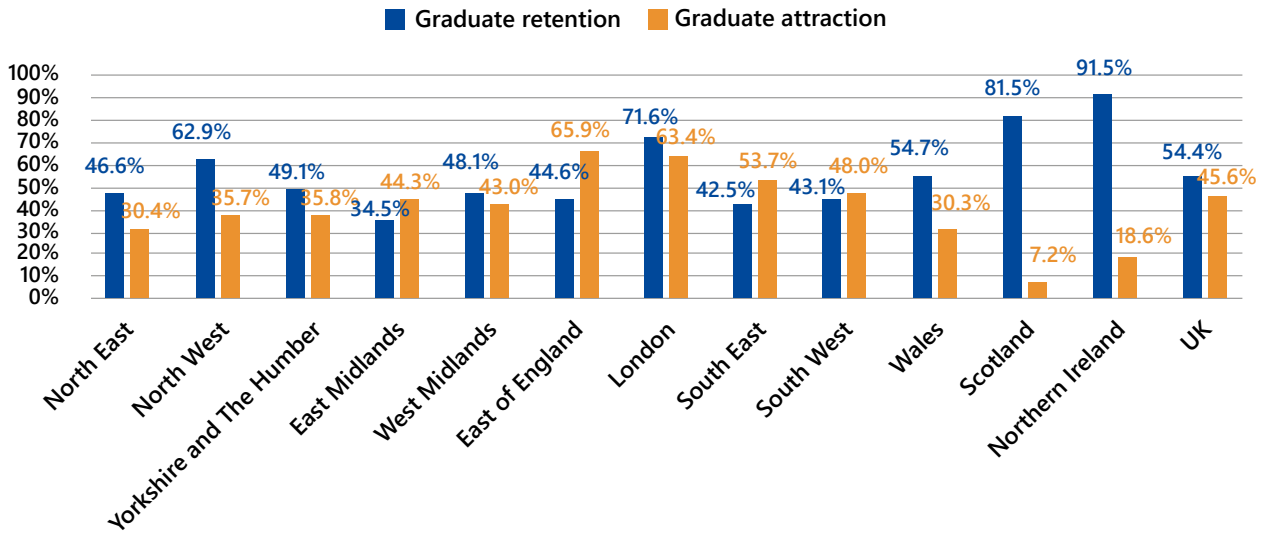
Graduate destinations for 2017/18 academic year



Graduate destinations have an almost identical pattern at local and national level. 59% of graduates go on to full time employment.

Source: [Data and analysis | HESA](#)

First degree



34.5% of undergraduates from the LLEP area remain in the East Midlands one year after graduation. This is the lowest region nationally and compares with 54.4% of graduates nationally (2018/19 data).

Source: [Regional brain drain and gain in the UK: Regional patterns of graduate retention and attraction \(birmingham.ac.uk\)](#)



Skills Demand summary

- Sectors with the highest forecast growth in the LLEP area may be affected by the pandemic – Arts and entertainment has been hit hard but was forecast to be the highest growth area. Manufacturing was forecast for slow growth and this decline could be accelerated by the pandemic.
- Health and Care occupations were forecast to be high growth areas, possibly due to the ageing population. The pandemic has increased the demand and the profile of health and care workers and more recent forecasts also predict growth in this area. Several occupations that could be defined as ‘labour intensive’ have low forecast growth. This has been linked to growing automation and other technological advances which could replace some manual tasks.
- Data shows that the LLEP area is lacking basic computer literacy and IT skills compared to the national picture, whereas more specialist skills are less of a problem locally. Both basic and advanced digital skills will form a key part of the LLEPs future strategy. The local business survey shows there has already been an acceleration of the predicted shift from physical to virtual services.
- Local vacancy data shows a recent rise in vacancies and high vacancy volumes for so-called ‘white collar’ occupations.

Leicester and Leicestershire LLEP

Sectors with highest forecast growth (2017-2027)	Sectors with lowest forecast growth (2017-2027)
1) Arts and entertainment	1) Agriculture
2) Health and social work	2) Rest of manufacturing
3) Information technology	3) Engineering
4) Water and sewerage	4) Real estate
5) Support services	5) Finance and insurance

Arts and Entertainment was the sector with the highest forecast growth in the LLEP area pre-COVID but the sector was one of the hardest hit by the national lockdown. Manufacturing was forecast to have low growth, a significant area of employment in the LLEP.

Leicester and Leicestershire LLEP

Occupations with highest forecast growth (2017-2027)	Occupations with lowest forecast growth (2017-2027)
1) Caring personal service occupations	1) Secretarial and related occupations
2) Customer service occupations	2) Process, plant and machine operatives
3) Health and social care associate professionals	3) Textiles, printing and other skilled trades
4) Corporate managers and directors	4) Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades
5) Business, media and public service professionals	5) Administrative occupations

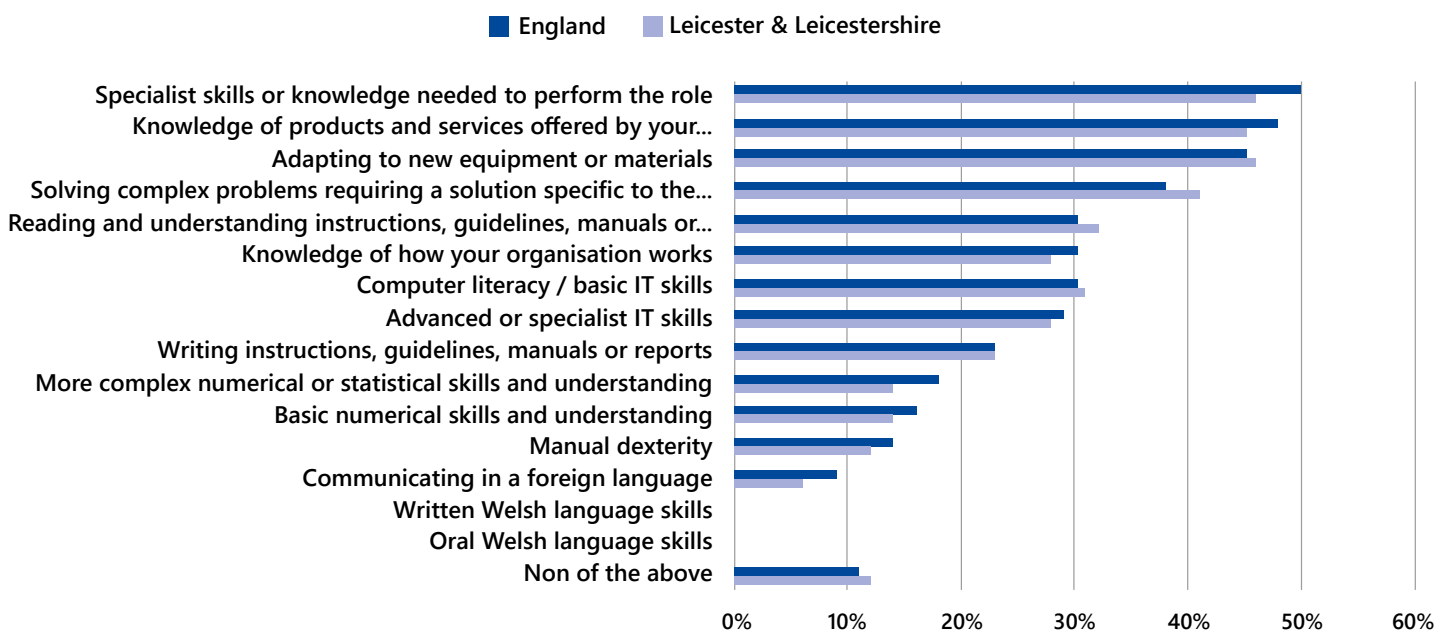
The top three growth occupations in the LLEP area are all service based roles, including two involving health and care. These areas have seen even more demand since the pandemic. Occupations with forecasts of low growth include several which form a core part of the LLEP employment base and relate to manufacturing.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>

There are several areas where skills need developing in the LLEP area compared to national. This includes the key area of 'Computer literacy and basic IT skills', although advanced or specialist IT skills are more in demand locally than at a national level.

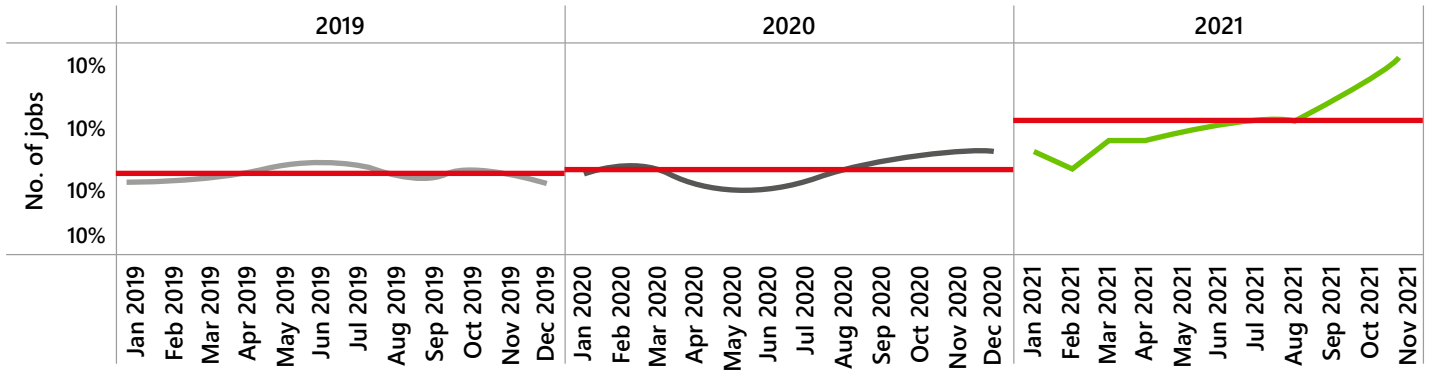
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>

Skills that will need developing in the workforce, 2019



Local vacancy data

LLEP job postings from 2019 to 2021



Local job posting data shows vacancies over twice the level of 2019 and 2020. This has risen steeply since the summer and is driven in part by the demand for labour in the booming logistics sector.

Source: <https://tableau.leics.gov.uk/#/views/JobPostings/JobPostings?:iid=1>

Job Postings by occupation

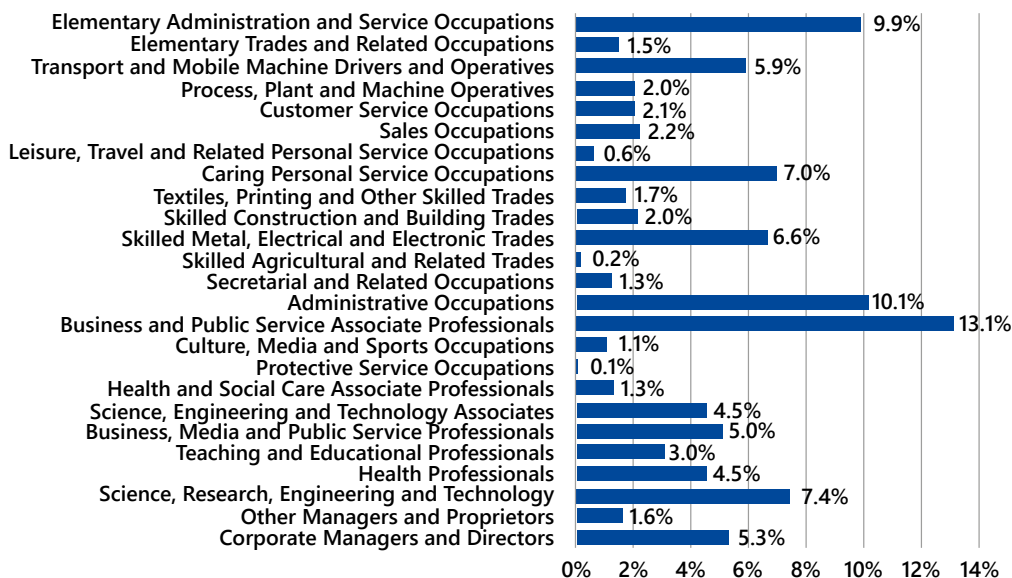
Local job posting data shows that the majority of job posting in the previous year have been so-called 'office jobs' with the top three comprising around a third of all vacancies:

- Elementary Administration and Service Occupations (9.9%)
- Administrative Occupations (10.1%)
- Business and Public Service Associate Professionals (13.1%)

The high profile shortages such as HGV drivers are of lower volume.

Source: Emsi - Labor Market Analytics & Economic Data (economicmodeling.com)

LLEP Job Postings by Occupation (Jan 2021 - Nov 2021)



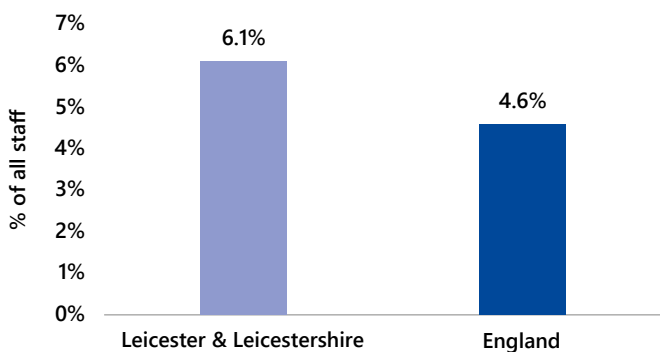
Mapping Supply and Demand



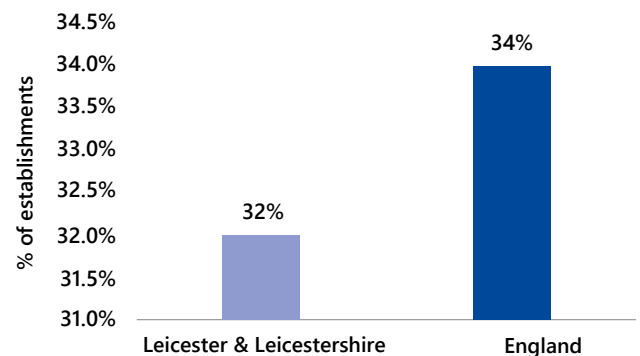
Mapping supply and demand summary

- There are more staff in the LLEP area who are not fully proficient in their job than the national average, which would be a sign of a skills shortage. However, almost 1/3 of establishments have staff who are under utilised, suggesting that staff are not always in the right place. The LLEPs ambition to raise skill levels includes addressing in-work skills needs and is not limited to those outside of the labour market.
- Further Supply and Demand information can be found elsewhere in the Employers Skills survey. Data suggests that the LLEP area has a greater reliance on migrant labour than many other LEPs. This includes both EU and non EU labour.

Proportion of staff not fully proficient, 2019



Proportion of establishments with any under-utilised staff, 2019

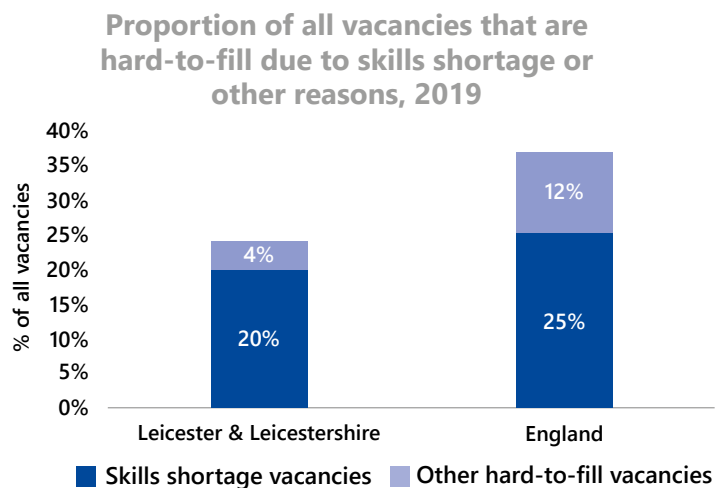


The LLEP area has a higher proportion of staff who are not fully proficient than at national levels.

The proportion of establishments with any under-utilised staff is slightly lower in the LLEP area but around 1/3 as at national level.

The LLEP area has 5% less hard-to-fill vacancies due to skills shortages than nationally. 20% of vacancies locally are classed as 'hard to fill' compared to a quarter nationally.

Source for supply and demand data: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>





The LLEP produces regular data updates, research reports and strategic documents which have informed the development of the Local Skills Plan and the key documents and data sources are listed below.

Planning and Strategy

The following documents have all been produced by the LLEP and used in the development of the Local Skills Report

Title	Summary	URL
Economic Growth Strategy (December 2021)	The area's Economic Growth Strategy (2021-2030) comprising priorities and strategy up to 2030.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2021/12/LLEP-Economic-Growth-Strategy.pdf
Sector Profiles	Research on the LLEP areas 15 key sectors conducted by Cambridge Econometrics	https://llep.org.uk/our-economy/sector-profiles/
Digital Skills and barriers to Training	Local qualitative research conducted at LLEP request as part of ESF provision	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2021/01/Digital-skills-and-barriers-to-training-exec-summary.pdf
Skills Evidence Base Summary (March 2020)	A comprehensive pre Covid-19 skills evidence base was written for the Skills Advisory Panel in March 2020.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Skills-Evidence-Base-Summary-January-2020.pdf
Building the workforce of the future (March 2020)	Local resource for employers covering employer encounters, experience of the workplace, work placements, and getting involved with the new T-level industry placements.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/12/Building-the-Workforce-of-the-Future-2020.pdf
Skills for the Future 2018-2030 (Nov 2018)	The Skills for The Future research identified skills needs by sector and occupation up to 2023.	https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/11/Skills-for-the-Future-2018-2030-Report.pdf

Leicester-Shire-Rutland Research and Statistics

The LLEP has developed an on-line data resource in partnership with Leicestershire County Council for partners to access the latest available economic information digitally and interactively. This is hosted on Leicester-Shire-Rutland Research and Statistics (LSR) <https://www.lsr-online.org>

The site currently contains the latest data on the following areas:

Contents of LSR Economic section

Heading/ hyperlink	Detail	Level	Updates
Unemployment	JSA, Universal credit (Age, gender, ethnicity)	County, District, Ward	Monthly
Furlough data	Employees furloughed inc. self employed support	District	Monthly
Enterprise data	Business births, deaths and survival rates	District	Annual
Apprenticeship data	Type, Subject, Provider	District and LLEP	Annual
House sales data	Average house prices and sales volumes	District	Monthly
Google Mobility Data	Movement across retail, recreation and other settings	District	Weekly
Leicestershire job postings	Number of job postings	District	Monthly
Employment	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). Includes employment by industry.	District	Annual
Earnings and Hours Worked	ASHE survey - pay, hours inc. gender breakdown	LA and District	Annual
NEET	NEET and unknowns 16-17	LA and District	Monthly

This list is subject to updates during the year as new and relevant data becomes available.

Additional local intelligence reports

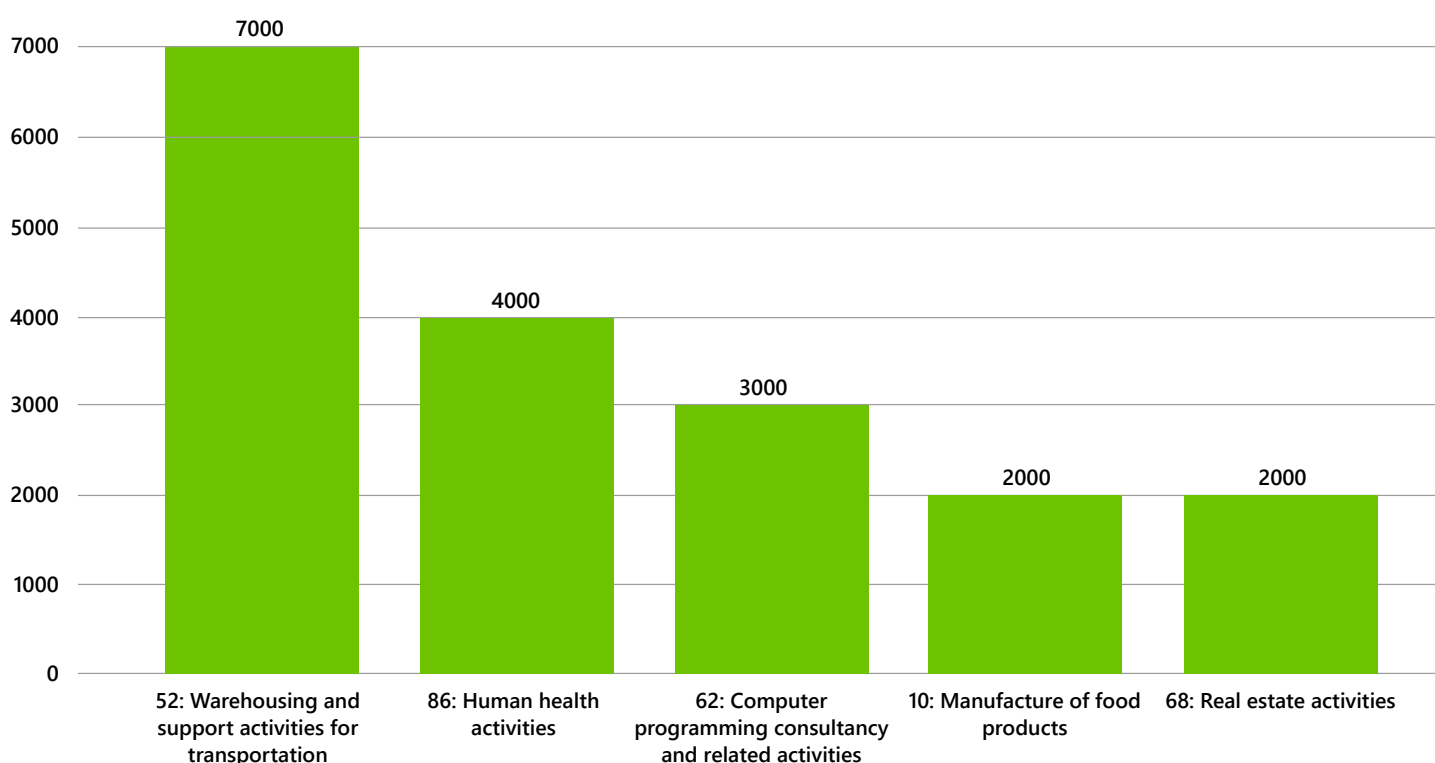
Since the advent of Covid-19 the LLEP has published a regular Economic and Business Intelligence Update which can be found at: <https://llep.org.uk/app/uploads/2021/12/2021-12-23-Issue-27-LLEP-Business-and-Economic-Intelligence-Update-FINAL.pdf>

Pandemic impact on employment

Graph 1 shows which sectors saw employment growth during the volatile 2019-2020 period when the impact of the pandemic was first felt. The logistics sector saw the strongest growth, followed by Human health activities.

Graph 1

Positive Employment Growth (2019-2020)

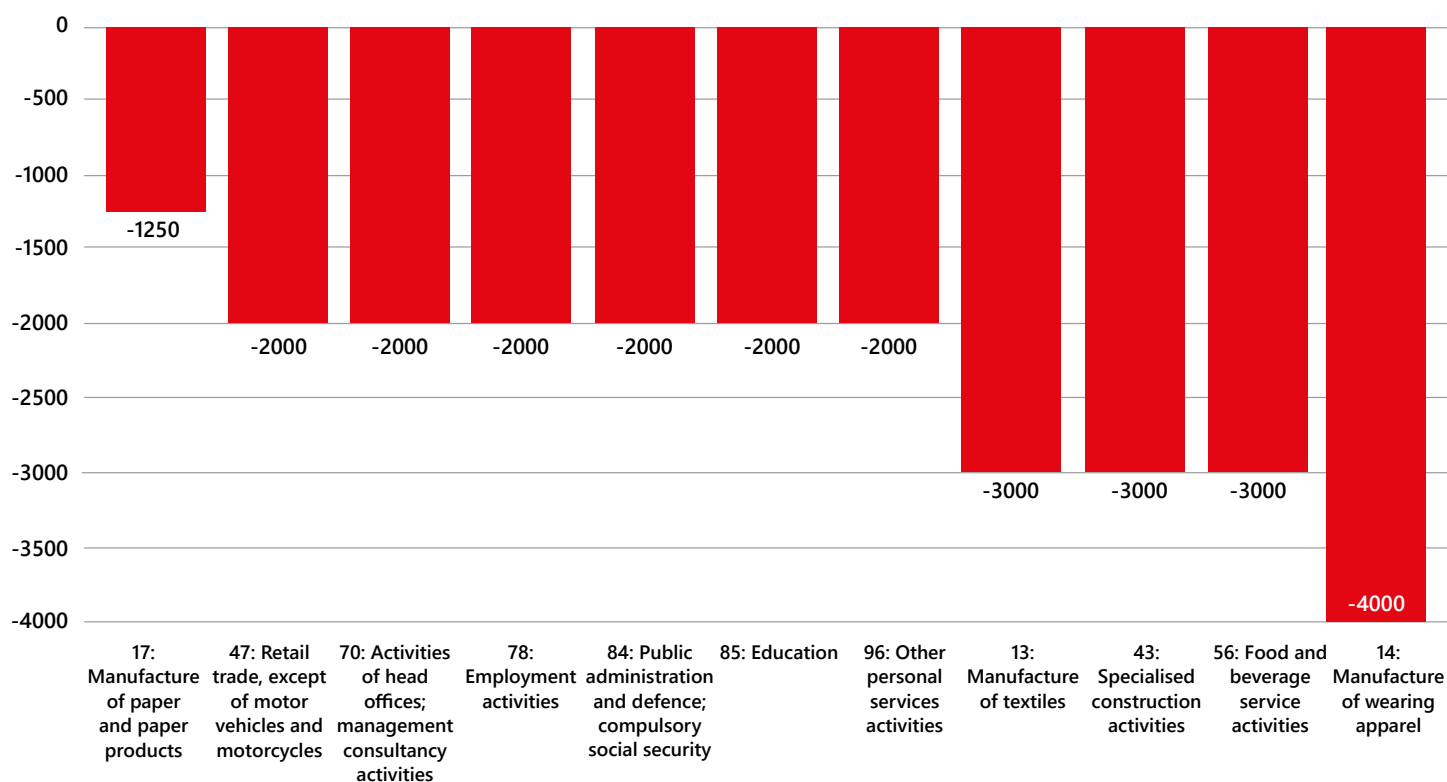


The industries highlighted below are those in the LLEP area that have had positive employment growth of 1,250 or more. In the case of warehousing and support activities for transportation this was growth of 7,000. Warehousing and support activities for transportation and manufacture of food products were identified as sectors with the large concentrations of employment in the LLEP area.

Graph 2 shows the sectors that saw negative growth during the same period. Manufacturing and hospitality were hardest hit.

Graph 2

Negative Employment Growth (2019-2020)



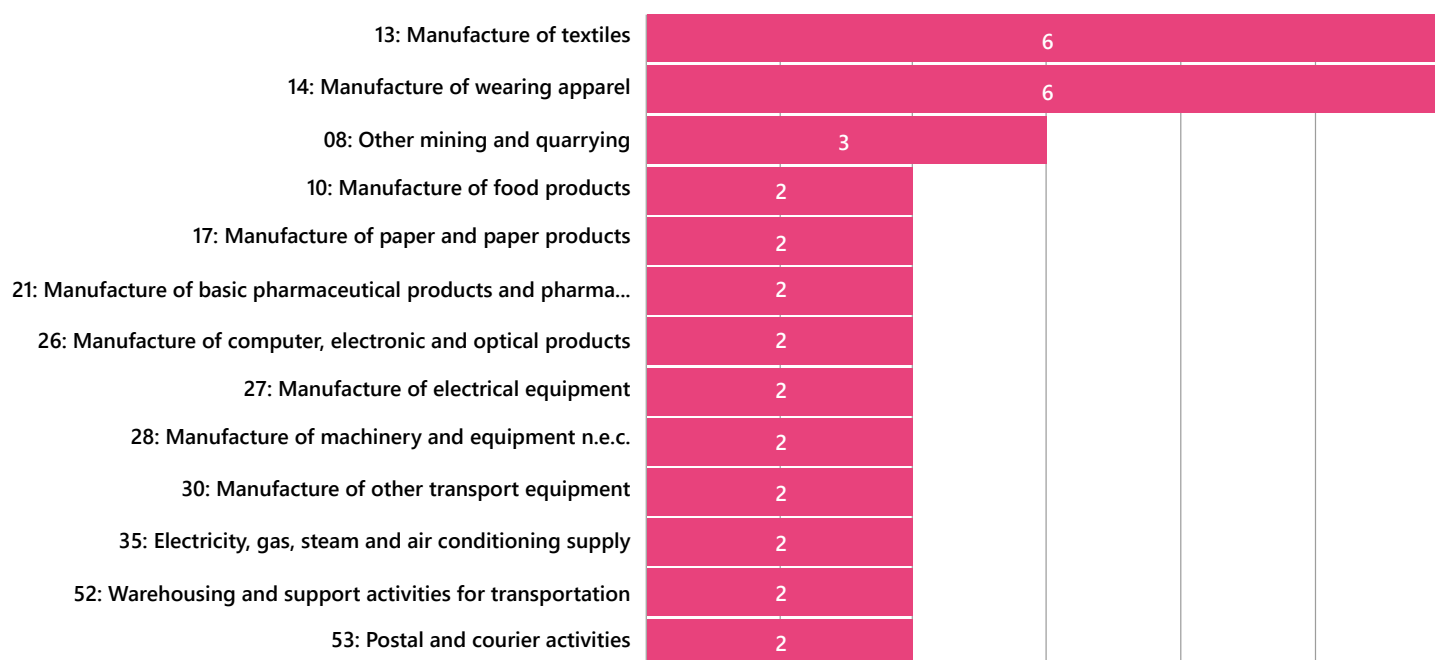
The industries highlighted are those in the LLEP area that have had negative employment growth of 1,250 or more. The textiles/clothing manufacturing sector has been hit hardest. These along with the manufacture of paper and paper products were identified as sectors that differentiate the local area from others.

Sectors with a high Location Quotient in Leicester and Leicestershire

Graph 3 shows that Leicester and Leicestershire has a high location quotient in a variety of manufacturing sectors. A location quotient shows how a location varies to the national picture.

Graph 3

What differentiates the LLEP Area when comparing it to others?



Using location quotients (LQ) based on each sectors employment share, the graph demonstrates what parts of the local industrial structure differentiate it from others. Those sectors with a LQ greater than 1 are shown.

Ten of thirteen 13 sectors are manufacturing with the top 2 relating to textiles/clothing manufacturing.

Only manufacture of food products; warehousing; and support activities for transportation were identified as some of the largest sectors in the LLEP area. Manufacturing employment overall accounts for 12% of employment locally compared to 8% (England).

Source: data for graphs 1,2 and 3 were taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey 2020 <https://www.ons.gov.uk/searchdata?q=Business%20Register%20and%20Employment%20Survey%20>

Impact of leaving the European Union

Excerpts from the Employer Skills 2019 survey relating to the impact of leaving the European Union on the LLEP area are shown below:

Skill shortages by occupation

Table 1.

Occupation	Leicester & Leicestershire	England
HIGH-SKILL %	17.4%	34.1%
LABOUR-INTENSIVE %	37.9%	19.8%
MIDDLE-SKILL %	30.4%	23.0%
SERVICE-INTENSIVE %	14.2%	21.4%

Blue = higher

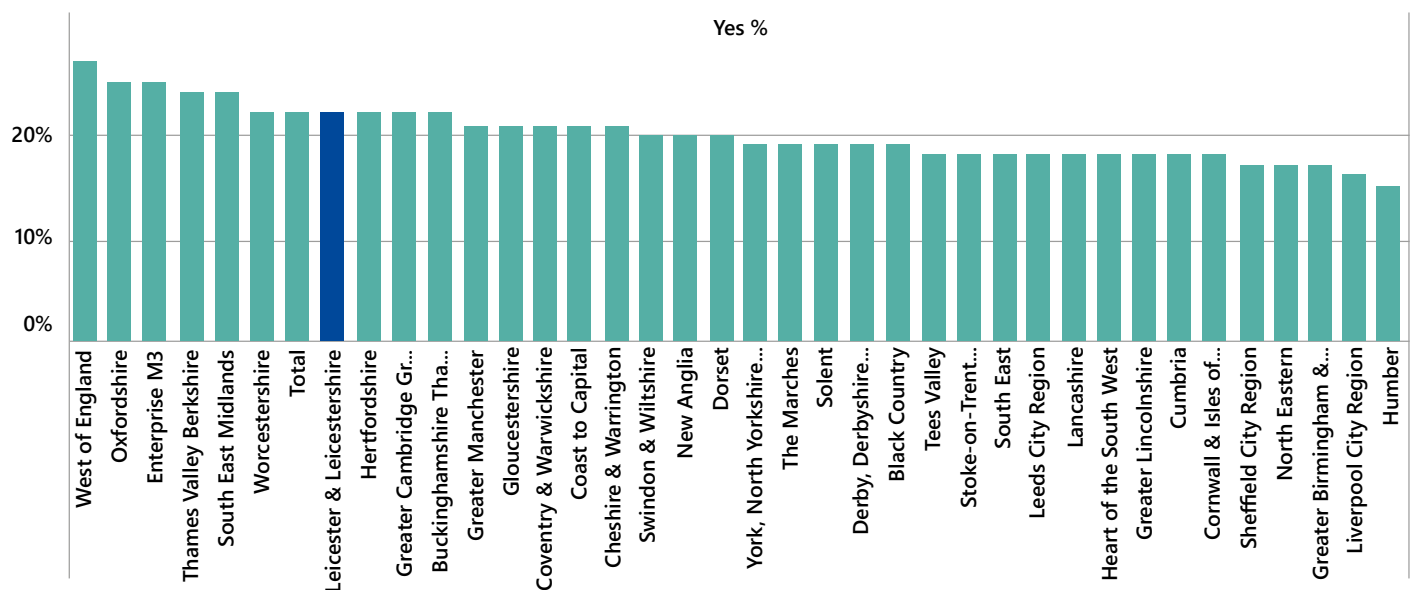
Table 1 shows that the LLEP area has much higher skills shortages for middle-skill and labour intensive roles when compared to national levels. Skills shortages for high skills and service-intensive roles are lower in the LLEP area than nationally. EU workers were often recruited into labour intensive roles such as factory and warehouse work.

Working with the EU

Graph 4 shows that the LLEP is higher than the majority of other LLEPs on measures of selling products and serving EU populations.

Graph 4.

Whether sell products/serve population at all within the EU but outside the UK



Recruitment of non-UK staff

Graphs 5 and 6 show that the LLEP area is higher than the majority of other LEPs when recruiting overseas staff. Both from the EU and non-EU.

Graphs 5 and 6

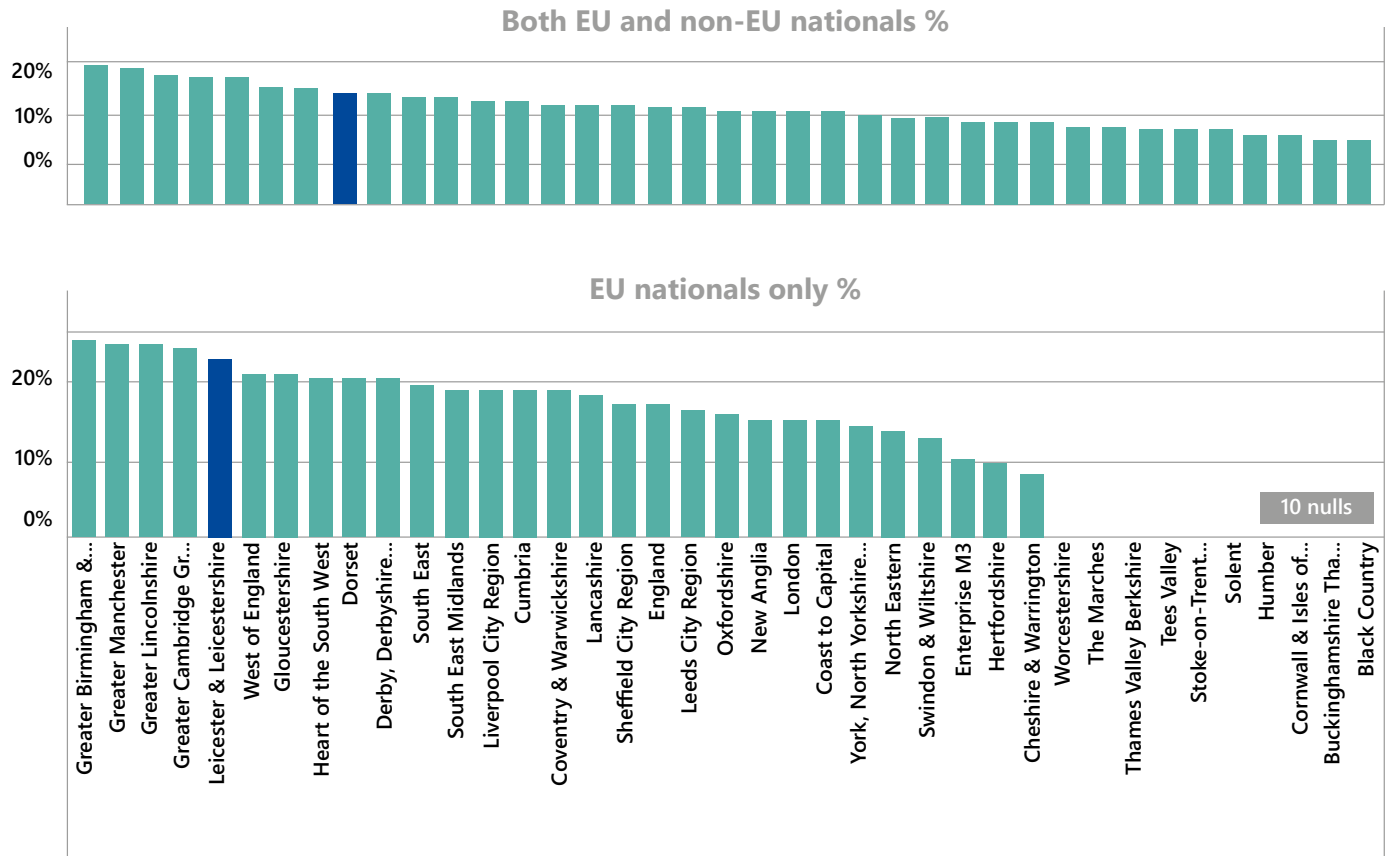


Table 2 shows that overall, the data does not show that the LLEP area has a greater proportion of staff from EU member states (non UK).

This suggests that the higher prevalence of non-UK recruitment in the LLEP may be more due to the characteristics of the local labour market as shown in table 1 i.e. a prevalence of labour intensive roles and the resultant demand for labour.

Table 2

Proportion of staff that are from EU member states:

	England	Leicester and Leicestershire
None %	82%	84%
Fewer than 20%	8%	9%
20-49%	5%	4%
50-80%	3%	1%
More than 80%	0%	0%
All of them %	1%	1%
Don't know %	1%	1%

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employer-skills-survey-2019-england-results>

Contact Details

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