

LLEP Business and Economic Intelligence Update

Issue 33 – 30 June 2022

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1. Economic Roundup

A summary of some key announcements since the last update together with a round-up of recently published research and insights from a range of organisations.

Announcements/ Press Releases/ News Stories

[Introduction of T Levels](#) - Find out what T Levels courses include and how they work with other qualifications including grading and UCAS points - 07/06/2022

[New Digital Strategy to make UK a global tech superpower](#) - Tech Minister Chris Philp unveils new UK Digital Strategy at London Tech Week as new data shows the UK has overtaken China for investment in tech start-ups – 13/06/2022

Research

[Is hybrid working here to stay?](#) - An updated analysis of individuals and businesses' attitudes to home working, including prevalence of hybrid working and breakdowns by industry and personal characteristics. This article uses data from the voluntary for... - 23/05/2022

[Labour market and skills demand: horizon scanning and scenarios](#) - This report examines how the labour market might change in the future and what will cause it to change – 24/05/2022

[Opportunities and challenges of improving labour market information](#) - This report from the Skills and Productivity Board reviews the data and evidence gaps that currently limit understanding of skills mismatches – 25/05/2022

[How can skills promote productivity in poorer performing areas](#) - This paper from the Skills and Productivity Board raises key policy questions on the role of skills in levelling up, drawing on the existing evidence base – 25/05/2022

[Left behind localities and levelling up: skills and productivity](#) - This paper from the Skills and Productivity Board looks at how skills systems contribute to productivity at a local level – 25/05/2022

[Understanding current and future skills needs](#) - Policy report containing key findings relating to current and future skills matching – 25/05/2022

[Technical education learning survey](#) - Findings from a survey of T Level and T Level transition programme learners conducted in the summer of 2021 – 26/05/2022

[Research on early delivery of the T Level Transition Programme](#) - Report on the first year of the programme, including preparation, teaching and what students thought – 26/05/2022

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy](#) - The impact of challenges facing the economy and other events on UK businesses. Based on responses from the voluntary fortnightly business survey (BICS) to deliver real-time information to help assess issues impacting UK busi... - 01/06/2022

[Apprenticeship evaluation 2021: learner and employer surveys](#) - Results from the 2021 surveys into the views and experiences of employers and learners involved in apprenticeships – 06/06/2022

[Graduate labour market statistics: 2021](#) - These statistics provide information on graduate, postgraduate and non-graduate employment rates and earnings for England – 09/06/2022

[Labour Market Profiles](#) – The latest edition of the Labour Market Profiles can be accessed via the Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership website. Profiles are available at Local Enterprise Partnership, local and district authority geographies and contain a variety of data including claimant rates – 30/06/2022

2. Claimant Count

In May 2022 the claimant rate in the Leicester and Leicestershire area was 3.3%. This translates to 22,290 claimants. In April the figure was 3.2% (22,335). At a national level the claimant rate in England was 4.1%. This is 0.8 of a percentage point higher than the local

figure. The picture is very different in the city and county with Leicester having a claimant rate of 5.3% and Leicestershire 2.2%. This is a difference of 3.1 percentage points.

Leicester's claimant rate is 1.2 percentage points higher than the England average (4.1%).

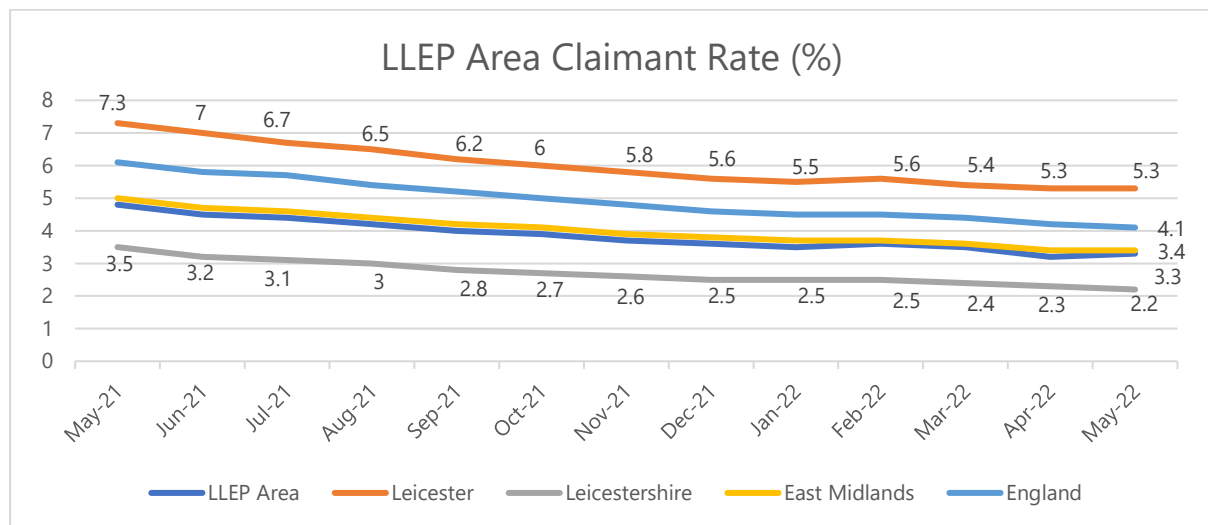


Figure 1: LLEP Area Claimant Rate (%) May 2021 – May 2022
Source: ONS

Figure 2 below provides a timeseries for the Leicester and Leicestershire area and compares this with regional and national figures.

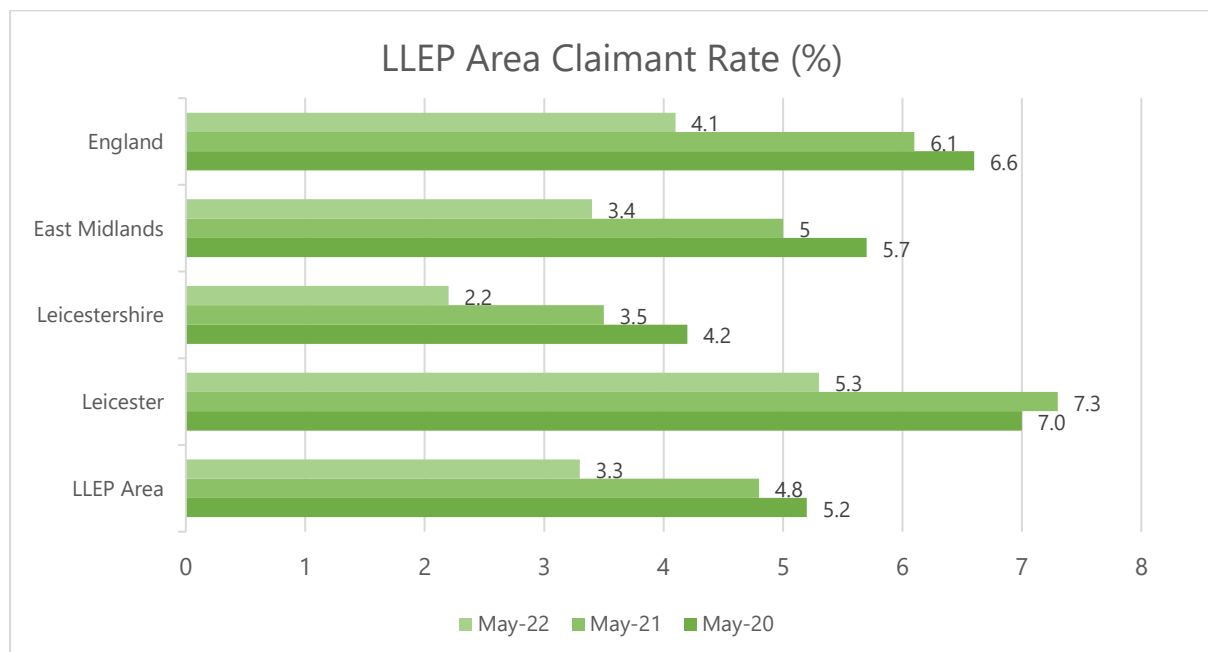


Figure 2: LLEP Area Claimant Rate (%) May 2020 – May 2022
Source: ONS

Of the 22,290 claimants over half (55.9% or 12,465) were based in Leicester (9,930 or 44.1% in Leicestershire).

In March 2020 the claimant rate was 2.3% (or 15,145). Between March 2020 and the end of May 2022 the claimant rate increased by 1 percentage point to 3.3% (22,290). This translates to an additional 7,145 claimants or a percentage increase of 47.2%.

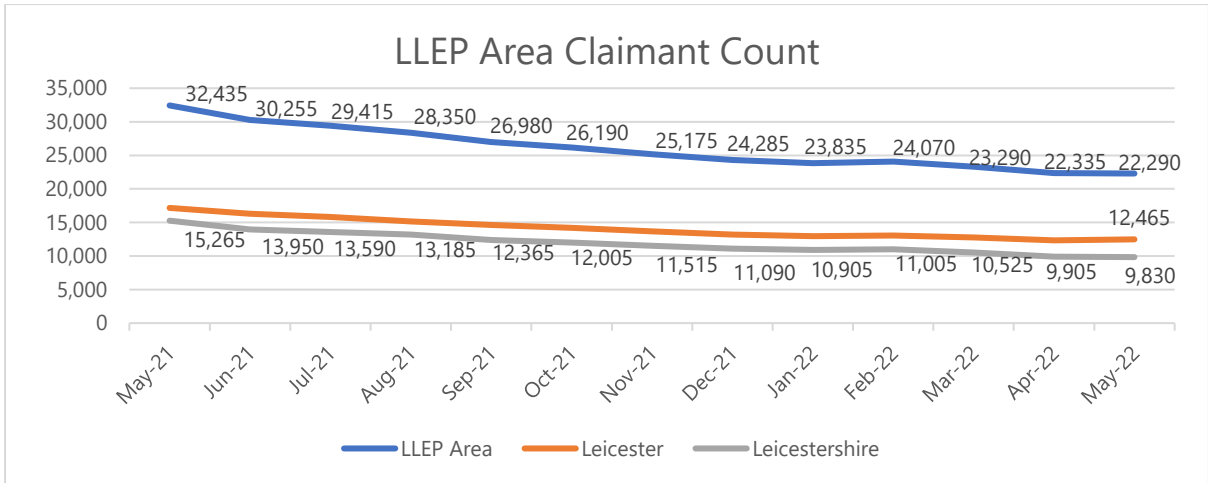


Figure 3: LLEP Area Claimant Count May 2021 – May 2022
Source: ONS

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area over the period March to August 2020 the number of claimants grew from 15,145 to 36,025 (it's peak locally). This was a rise of 20,880 claimants or 138%. When comparing the figures for August 2020 and May 2022 against those for March 2020 the difference has fallen from 20,880 to 7,145. Since May 2021 the number of claimants has fallen by 10,145.

Despite a small rise in the number of claimants in February the numbers of claimants since March 2021 have continued to fall. In 2022 staffing and skills shortages remain as issues.

Figure 12 later in the report, demonstrates the claimant rate over the period January 2021 to May 2022, the number of unique job postings (for the same period).

Figures 4 and 5 below project claimant numbers forward to the end of May 2023.

Projections are based on the last 3, 5 and 8 months and an average of these. These help to identify the direction of travel in relation to claimant numbers. The average figure for May 2023 is 16,105 or 2.4%.

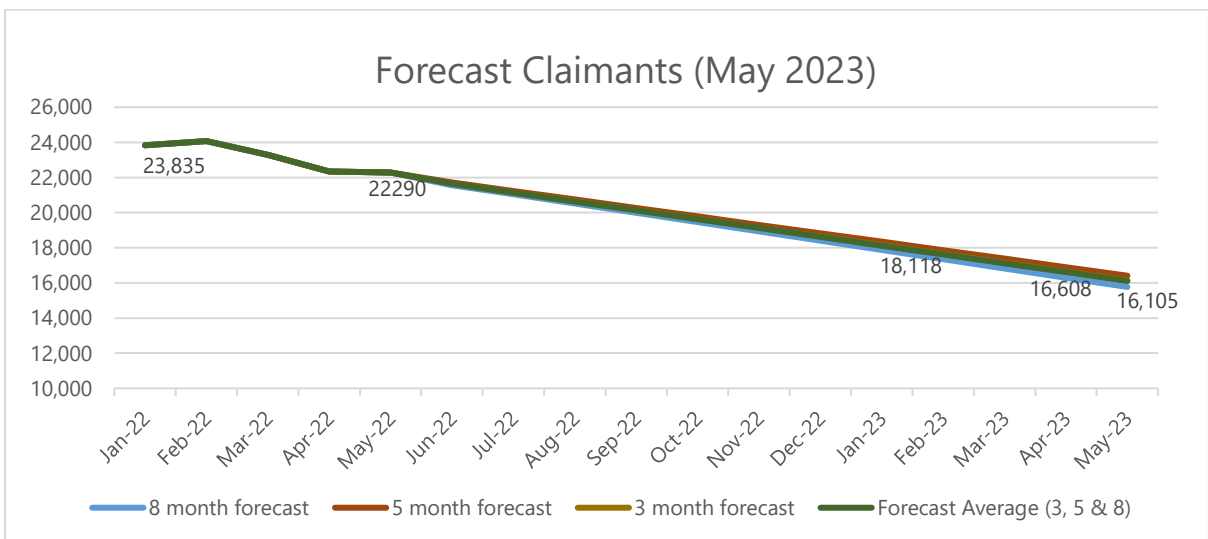


Figure 4: LLEP Area Claimant Forecast, 3, 5, 8 month and Forecast Average to May 2023.
Source Data: ONS

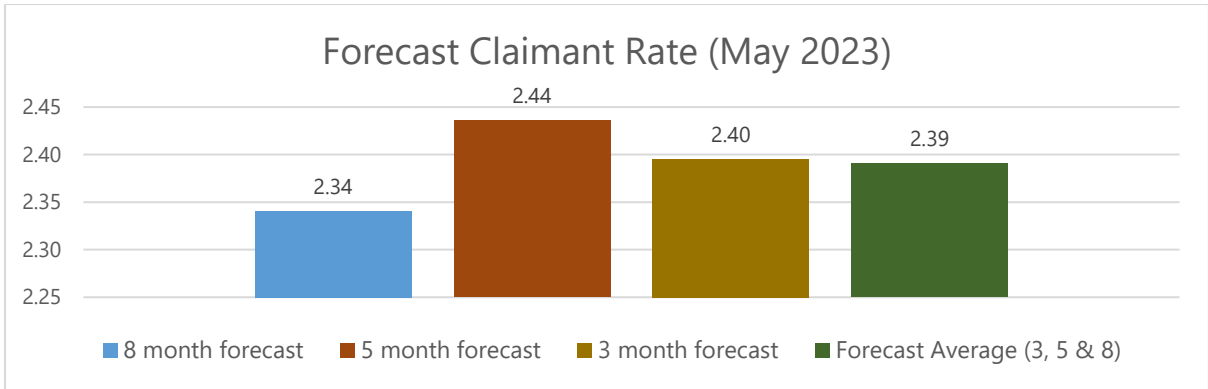


Figure 5: LLEP Area Claimant Rate Forecast, 3, 5, 8 and Forecast Average, May 2023.

Source Data: ONS

Note: It must be noted that these forecasts are linear, the reality is that claimant numbers are governed by a variety of events both foreseen and unforeseen, as such forecast data should be treated with caution.

The pandemic has affected all age groups. Figures for March 2022 demonstrate that there were on average a larger share of 25-49 years olds (3.9%) who were claimants than 18-24 years olds (3.3%) and claimants that were 50 and over (2.8%). Nationally the claimant rates were higher for 18-24 years olds (4.5%), 25-49 years olds (4.5%) and those who are 50 and over (3.2%).

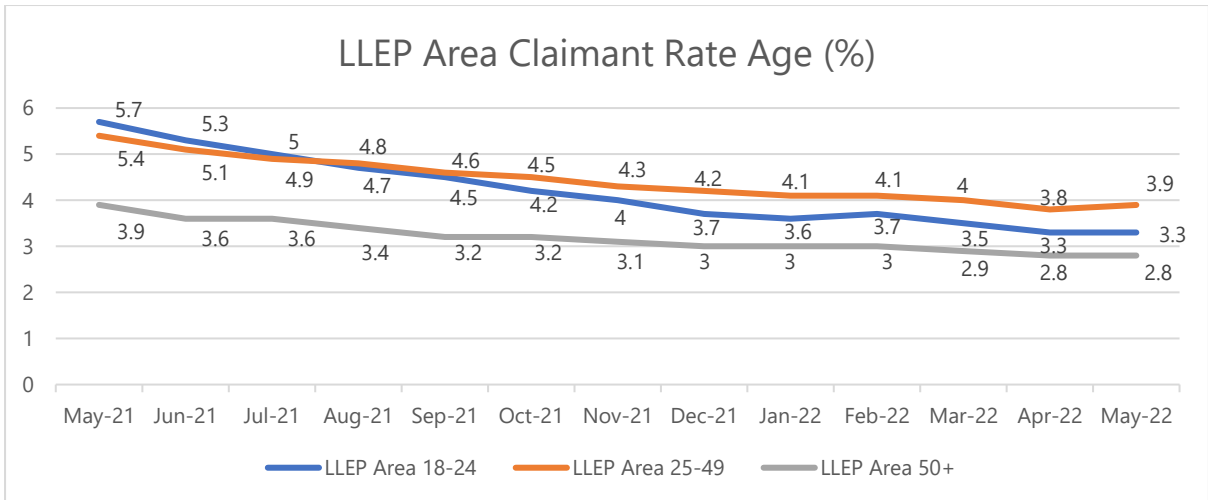


Figure 6: LLEP Area Claimant Rate by Age (%) May 2021– May 2022

Source: ONS

Figure 7 below demonstrates the claimant rate for 18-24 years olds for the Leicester and Leicestershire area and its component parts.

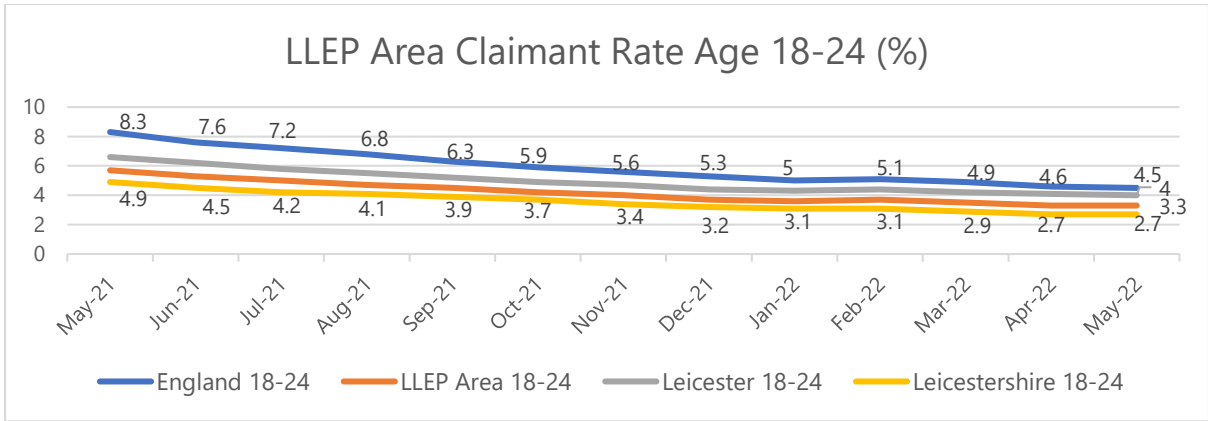


Figure 7: LLEP Area Claimant Rate by Claimants Aged 18-24 (%) May 2021 – May 2022
Source: ONS

Twelve thousand five hundred and eighty (56%) claimants were male and 9,710 (44%) were female.

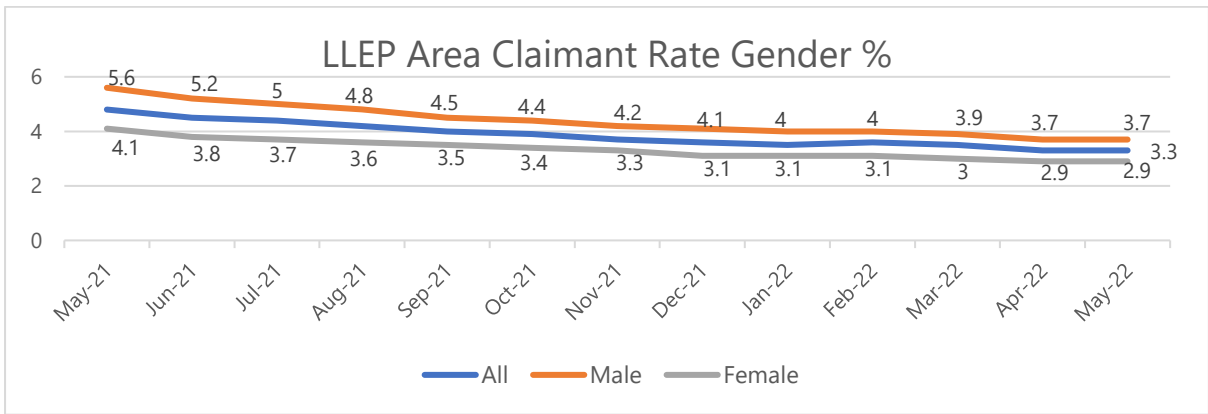


Figure 8: LLEP Area Claimant Rate by Gender (%) May 2021 – May 2022
Source: ONS

The figure below demonstrates the number of claimants in the Leicester and Leicestershire area over the period May 2014 to May 2022.

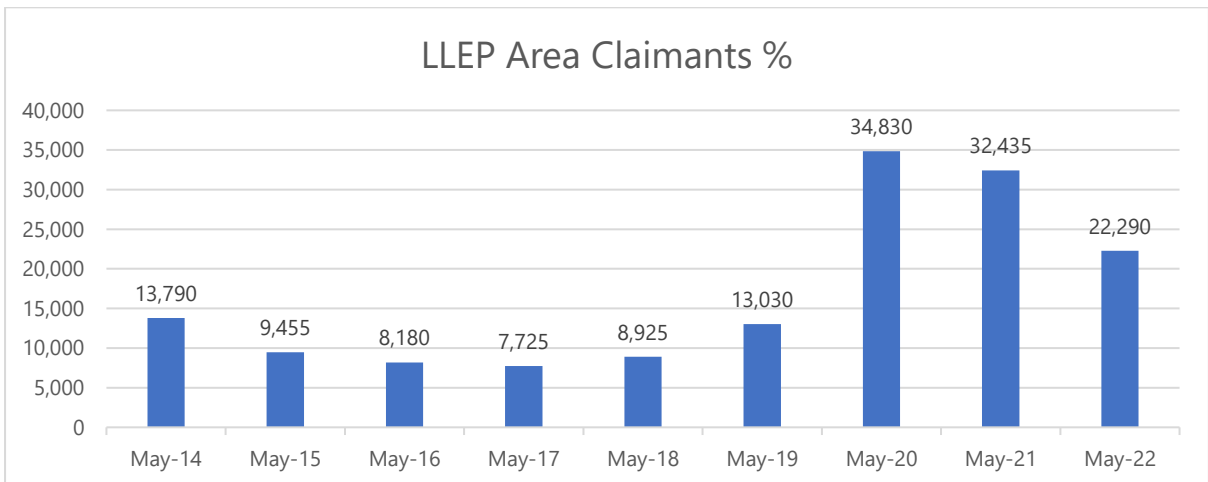


Figure 9: LLEP Area Claimant Count May 2014 - May 2022
Source: ONS

The figure below demonstrates claimant rates at a district level.

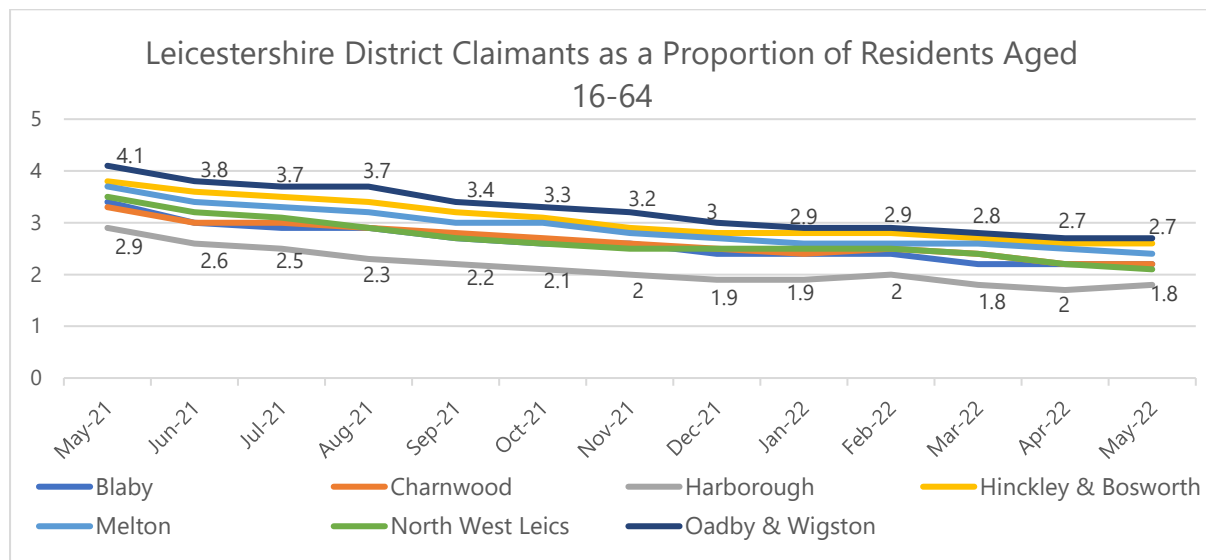


Figure 10: District Claimant Share of Working Age Residents May 2021 – May 2022
Source: ONS

Note: It must be noted that figures will be revised by the Office for National Statistics.

3. Universal Credit Claimants

Universal Credit claimants are placed in a conditionality group based on their circumstances and work capability and this determines what is expected of them during their claim.

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area most claimants are either in the working conditionality group or the searching/planning/preparing for work group. However there continues to be growth in those with no work requirements.

When compared to March 2020 all three groups have seen significant growth in numbers.

Over the last month (April to May) the numbers searching, planning, or preparing for work has fallen to 26,792 (from 26,887). However, the numbers who are working has risen (34,511 to 34,753).

From May 2021 those searching, planning, or preparing for work has fallen by 8,991. Over the same period those with no work requirements grew by 4,940 (17,469 to 22,409).

Since March 2020 there has been a steady but significant rise in the number of people who are not seeking work/ have no work requirements with numbers more than doubling during the period. In March 2020, the figure was 10,997 and in May 2022 it was 22,409 (a rise of 11,412).

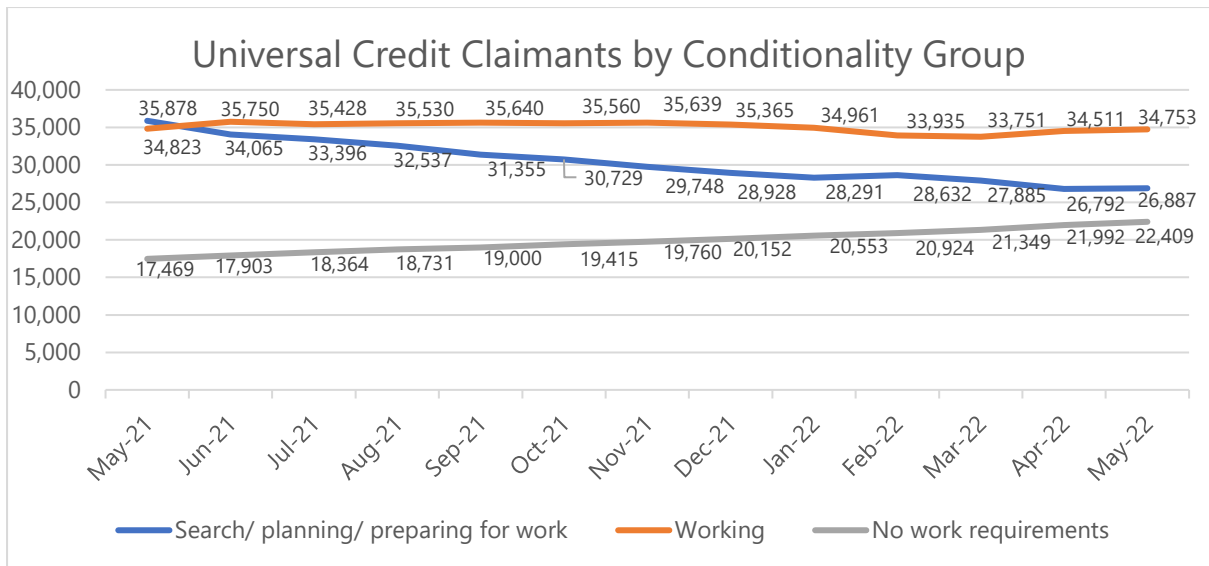


Figure 11: LLEP Area Universal Credit Claimant Count by Conditionality Group May 2021 – May 2022
 Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

For more data on Job Seekers Allowance and the Universal Credit claimant count by district, visit the [Unemployment Dashboard](#) on the LSR Portal.

4. Relationships

The figure below demonstrates the relationship between the claimant count, unique job postings and the Furlough scheme and its closure. Data is for the period 2021 and 2022 in the Leicester and Leicestershire area.

At the time of the closure of the Furlough scheme the 20,300 people still accessing it locally either returned to work, started new jobs elsewhere, left the workplace or became benefit claimants. At the time there were fears that the claimant rate would rise, despite this it has fallen from 4% in September to the current figure of 3.3%.

The numbers of unique postings have had a positive impact on the numbers of claimants, it also reflects the skills and staff shortfalls that are being experienced across many areas of the economy.

Skills and staff shortfalls reflect a few things including and depending on the industry, continued underinvestment in people and skills, BREXIT, an aging workforce, and people accessing opportunities that are in other industries.

Claimant figures for 2022 suggests that things may be slowing down. The cost-of-living crisis, energy and other price rises and increases in inflation translate to larger operating costs and further pressure on business and consumers.

Note: It must be noted that figures are subject to change and there are likely to be adjustments to those areas identified.

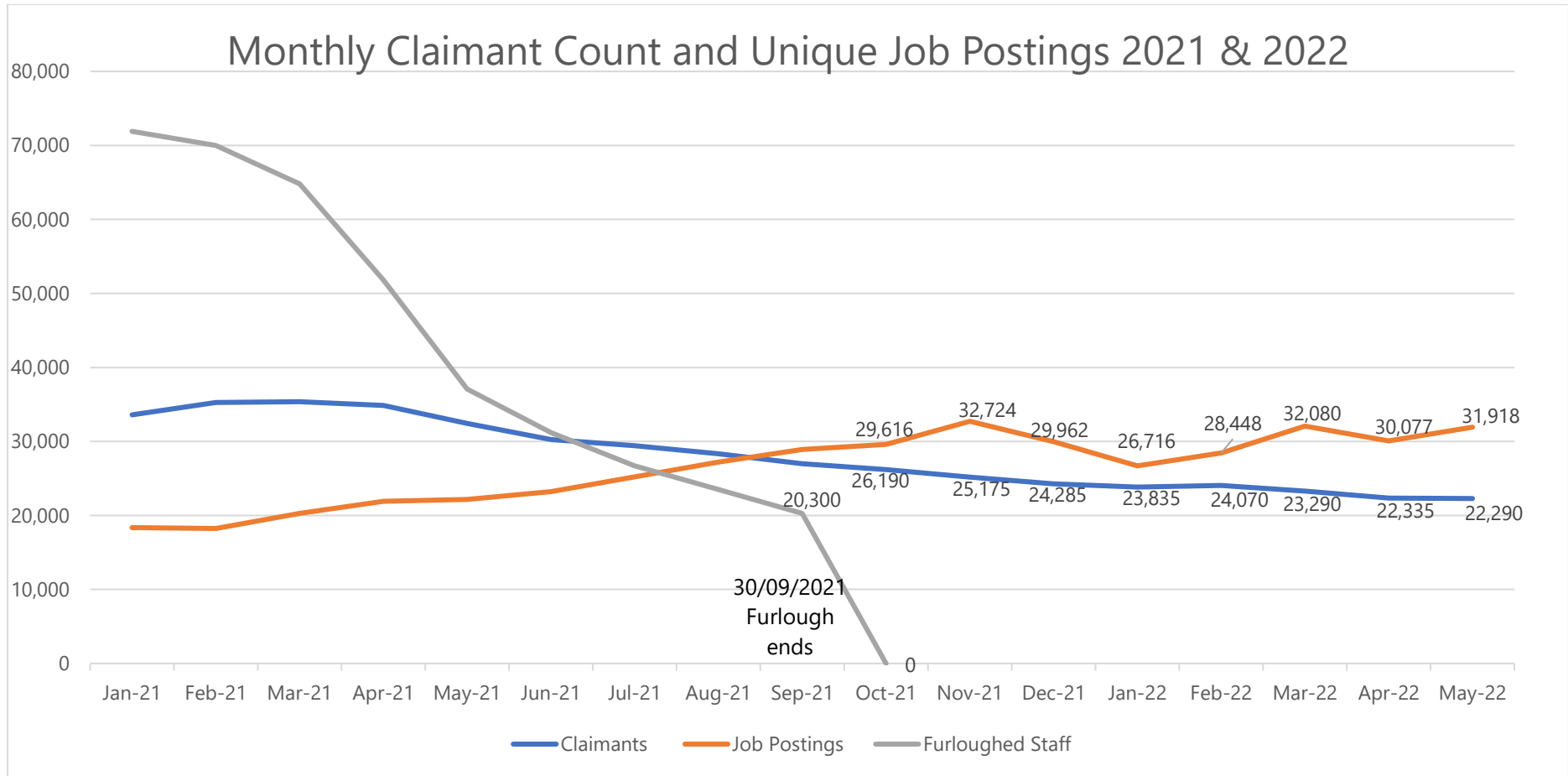


Figure 12: Monthly Claimant Count, Unique Job Postings and Total Number of Eligible Staff Furloughed January 2021 Onwards
 Source: ONS Claimant Count, EMSI Unique Job Postings and HMRC Job Retention Scheme

5. Job Postings

Unique 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, the number of job adverts being posted is not a direct measure of labour force demand. Job adverts 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 (EMSI now remove jobs from their Analyst platform after 61 days).

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.

Table 1 demonstrates unique job postings by occupation for May 2022. These are compared with March 2020, May 2021, and April 2022. Standard Occupation Codes are at a two-digit level.

The number of unique job postings for May 2022 is higher than May 2021 by 9,742 (31,918 compared to 22,176). This is a rise of 43.9%.

Over the last month the number of job postings grew from 30,080 to 31,918. This is a rise of 1,838 or 6.1%.

In terms of numbers, over the last year there have been rises in job postings in all but two of the occupation areas. Only Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades and Skilled Construction and Building Trades saw falls.

In the last 12 months the occupation areas that saw the largest growth in job postings numbers were:

- Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals
- Business and Public Service Associate Professionals
- Administration Occupations
- Caring Personal Service Occupations
- Elementary Administration and Service Occupations

In the last month there have been rises in all but five of the occupation areas.

As a means of further understanding how the local jobs market is changing, Table 2 demonstrates the year-to-date unique job postings figures for 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 and compares these. Across the job market the number of unique job postings (YTD) has increased from 39,232 in 2019 to 73,515 in 2022. This is growth of 34,283 or 87.4%. All occupations areas have seen growth except Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives.

2 Digit SOC	Occupation	Mar 2020 Unique Postings	May 2021 Unique Postings	Apr 2022 Unique Postings	May 2022 Unique Postings	Annual Growth	Annual Growth %	Monthly Growth Apr to May 2022	Monthly Growth % Apr to May 2022	Dif Mar 2020 May 2022	% Dif Mar 2020 May 2022
11	Corporate Managers and Directors	1,259	1,279	1,808	1,923	644	50.4	115	6.4	664	52.7
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	451	509	681	756	247	48.5	75	11.0	305	67.6
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	2,093	2,082	2,714	2,867	785	37.7	153	5.6	774	37.0
22	Health Professionals	972	1,052	1,487	1,575	523	49.7	88	5.9	603	62.0
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	1,242	894	1,189	1,267	373	41.7	78	6.6	25	2.0
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	1,451	1,634	1,975	2,180	546	33.4	205	10.4	729	50.2
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	1,209	1,191	1,914	1,888	697	58.5	(26)	-1.4	679	56.2
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	243	291	459	502	211	72.5	43	9.4	259	106.6
33	Protective Service Occupations	58	81	145	161	80	98.8	16	11.0	103	177.6
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	299	304	365	388	84	27.6	23	6.3	89	29.8
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	1,697	1,800	2,581	2,729	929	51.6	148	5.7	1,032	60.8
41	Administrative Occupations	1,663	1,833	2,481	2,644	811	44.2	163	6.6	981	59.0
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	327	297	457	508	211	71.0	51	11.2	181	55.4
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	22	58	34	37	(21)	-36.2	3	8.8	15	68.2
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	783	1,000	1,260	1,242	242	24.2	(18)	-1.4	459	58.6
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	261	495	298	297	(198)	-40.0	(1)	-0.3	36	13.8
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	381	318	574	698	380	119.5	124	21.6	317	83.2
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	1,314	1,433	2,274	2,550	1,117	77.9	276	12.1	1,236	94.1
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	165	158	350	377	219	138.6	27	7.7	212	128.5
71	Sales Occupations	1,244	1,233	1,755	1,833	600	48.7	78	4.4	589	47.3
72	Customer Service Occupations	575	710	973	987	277	39.0	14	1.4	412	71.7
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	308	467	613	591	124	26.6	(22)	-3.6	283	91.9
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	1,093	1,238	1,229	1,318	80	6.5	89	7.2	225	20.6
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	168	324	372	333	9	2.8	(39)	-10.5	165	98.2
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	933	1,360	2,008	2,188	828	60.9	180	9.0	1,255	134.5
Total		20,346	22,176	30,080	31,918	9,742	43.9	1,838	6.1	11,572	56.9

Table 1: LLEP area Job Postings by Standard Occupation Codes
Source: EMSI

SOC	Occupation	Unique Postings YTD 2019	% Share	Unique Postings YTD 2020	% Share	Unique Postings YTD 2021	% Share	Unique Postings YTD 2022	% Share	Growth 2019 - 2022	Growth %	Growth % Share
11	Corporate Managers and Directors	2,201	5.6	2,621	6.3	2,829	5.9	4,383	6.0	2,182	99.1	6.4
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	892	2.3	878	2.1	1,074	2.2	1,640	2.2	748	83.9	2.2
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	3,493	8.9	4,427	10.6	4,531	9.4	6,731	9.2	3,238	92.7	9.4
22	Health Professionals	1,969	5.0	2,009	4.8	2,444	5.1	3,510	4.8	1,541	78.3	4.5
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	1,773	4.5	2,541	6.1	2,016	4.2	3,288	4.5	1,515	85.4	4.4
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	2,393	6.1	2,883	6.9	3,500	7.3	4,744	6.5	2,351	98.2	6.9
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	2,141	5.5	2,531	6.1	2,665	5.6	4,535	6.2	2,394	111.8	7.0
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	514	1.3	540	1.3	668	1.4	1,160	1.6	646	125.7	1.9
33	Protective Service Occupations	78	0.2	118	0.3	172	0.4	374	0.5	296	379.5	0.9
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	593	1.5	594	1.4	654	1.4	881	1.2	288	48.6	0.8
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	3,004	7.7	3,417	8.2	3,718	7.7	6,102	8.3	3,098	103.1	9.0
41	Administrative Occupations	3,184	8.1	3,281	7.8	3,873	8.1	6,098	8.3	2,914	91.5	8.5
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	675	1.7	638	1.5	613	1.3	1,181	1.6	506	75.0	1.5
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	52	0.1	48	0.1	104	0.2	95	0.1	43	82.7	0.1
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	1,730	4.4	1,723	4.1	2,043	4.3	2,982	4.1	1,252	72.4	3.7
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	451	1.1	510	1.2	890	1.9	779	1.1	328	72.7	1.0
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	811	2.1	752	1.8	595	1.2	1,409	1.9	598	73.7	1.7
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	2,114	5.4	2,951	7.1	3,420	7.1	5,564	7.6	3,450	163.2	10.1
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	406	1.0	327	0.8	352	0.7	744	1.0	338	83.3	1.0
71	Sales Occupations	2,360	6.0	2,372	5.7	2,554	5.3	3,975	5.4	1,615	68.4	4.7
72	Customer Service Occupations	1,408	3.6	1,218	2.9	1,497	3.1	2,404	3.3	996	70.7	2.9
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	672	1.7	645	1.5	980	2.0	1,432	1.9	760	113.1	2.2
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	2,900	7.4	2,077	5.0	2,904	6.1	2,890	3.9	(10)	-0.3	0.0
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	545	1.4	344	0.8	650	1.4	884	1.2	339	62.2	1.0
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	2,598	6.6	2,106	5.0	2,951	6.1	5,508	7.5	2,910	112.0	8.5
	Total Across All Occupations	39,232	100.0	41,821	100.0	47,992	100.0	73,515	100.0	34,283	87.4	100.0

Table 2: LLEP area Job Postings Comparator by Standard Occupation Codes
Source: EMSI

Table 3 demonstrates job posting numbers by district area for May 2021 onwards. Figures for all the areas identified are higher this year (May) than last year.

Area	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22
Blaby	416	415	431	461	481	510	559	492	369	373	437	458	552
Charnwood	2,720	3,018	3,394	3,715	3,950	4,009	4,382	3,797	3,396	3,803	4,557	4,191	4450
Harborough	1,247	1,368	1,616	1,819	1,936	1,951	2,249	2,010	1,871	2,035	2,344	2,032	2119
Hinckley & Bosworth	1,470	1,505	1,593	1,652	1,738	1,841	1,936	1,786	1,546	1,806	2,088	1,892	1934
Melton	676	749	829	884	968	938	964	810	783	904	1,125	984	1030
North West Leics	2,814	2,901	3,199	3,453	3,620	3,512	3,615	3,365	2,895	3,227	3,965	4,020	4187
Oadby & Wigston	264	279	312	329	411	446	508	444	399	436	511	481	501
Total	9,607	10,235	11,374	12,313	13,104	13,207	14,213	12,704	11,259	12,584	15,027	14,058	14,773

Table 3: Unique Job Postings by Local & District Authority
Source: EMSI

Figure 13 provides an understanding of monthly job postings for the Leicester and Leicestershire area.

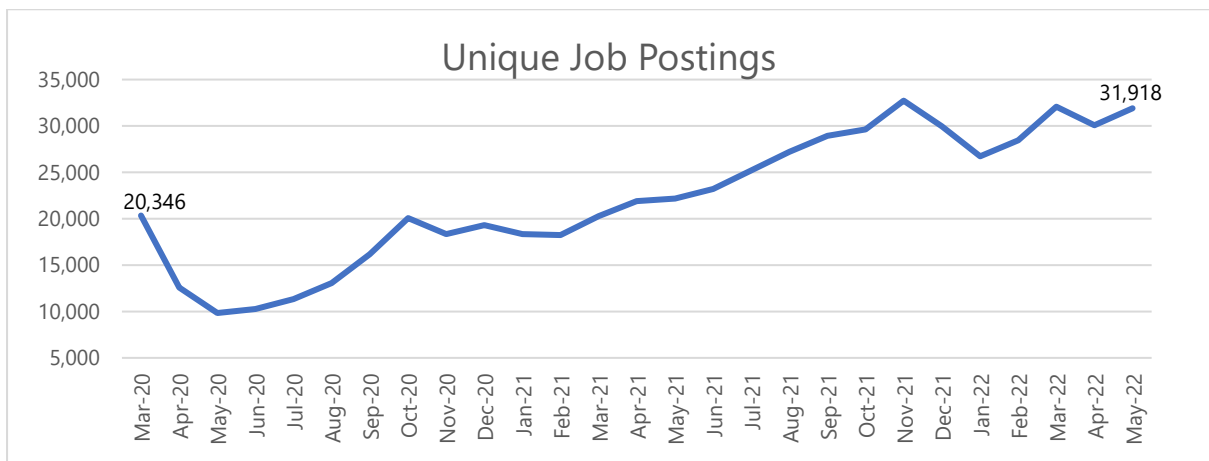


Figure 13: LLEP Area Unique Job Postings March 2020 to May 2022
Source: EMSI

Figure 14 shows job posting data for Leicester and Leicestershire.

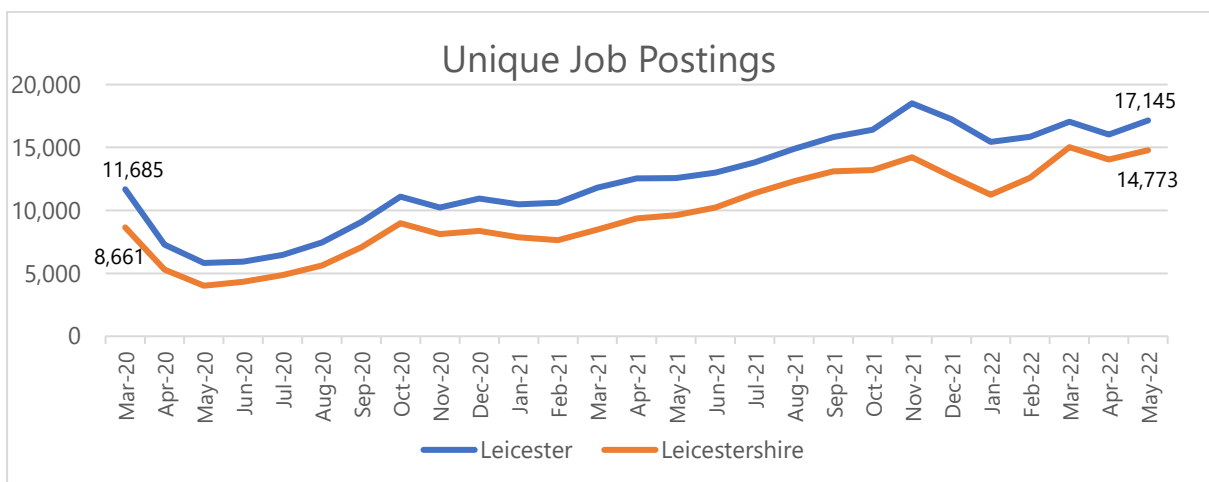


Figure 14: Leicester and Leicestershire Unique Job Postings March 2020 to May 2022
Source: EMSI

6. Business Closures and Incorporations

Since the start of March 2020, 21,504 businesses have ceased trading in the Leicester and Leicestershire area.

In May 2022 the number of businesses that ceased trading was 912. The figure for May 2019 was 532, 2020 69 and 2021 425. In April 2022 there were 1,096 businesses that ceased trading. This is a monthly fall of 184 business failures.

Figure 15 demonstrates the cumulative growth in business closures for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

In 2022 (to the end of May) there were 5,409 solved businesses. For the same period in 2019 the figure was 4,391, in 2020 2,177 and 2021 4,945.

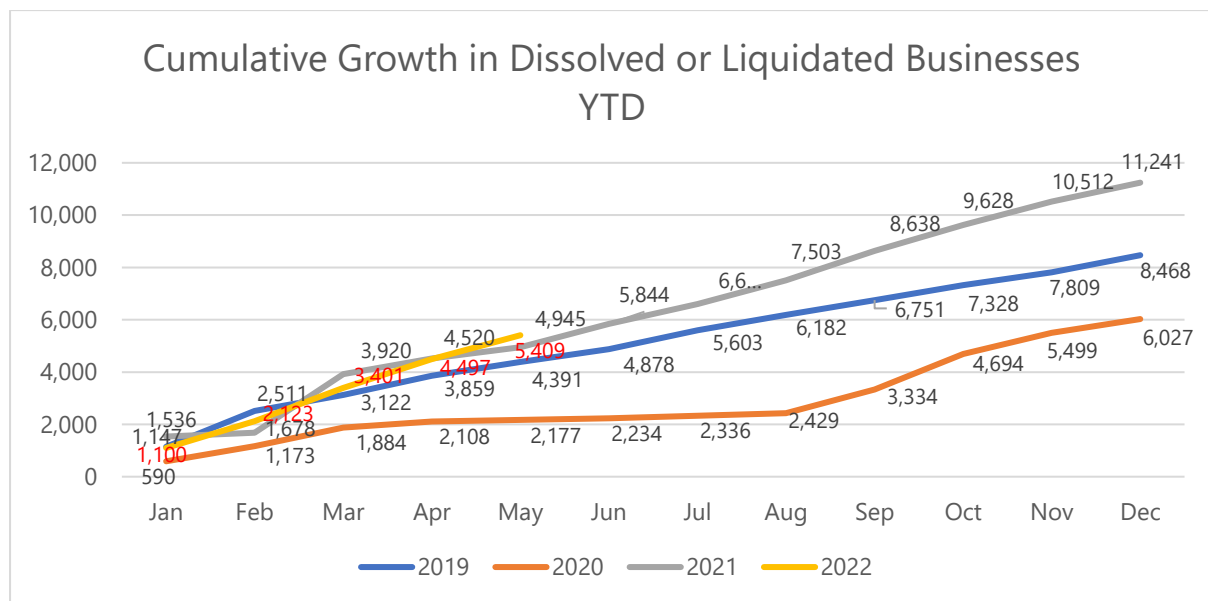


Figure 15: LLEP Area Cumulative Growth in Dissolved or Liquidated Businesses 2019, 20, 21 and 22.
Source: BVD Fame

Figure 16 below compares the monthly numbers of dissolved or liquidated businesses for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2020.

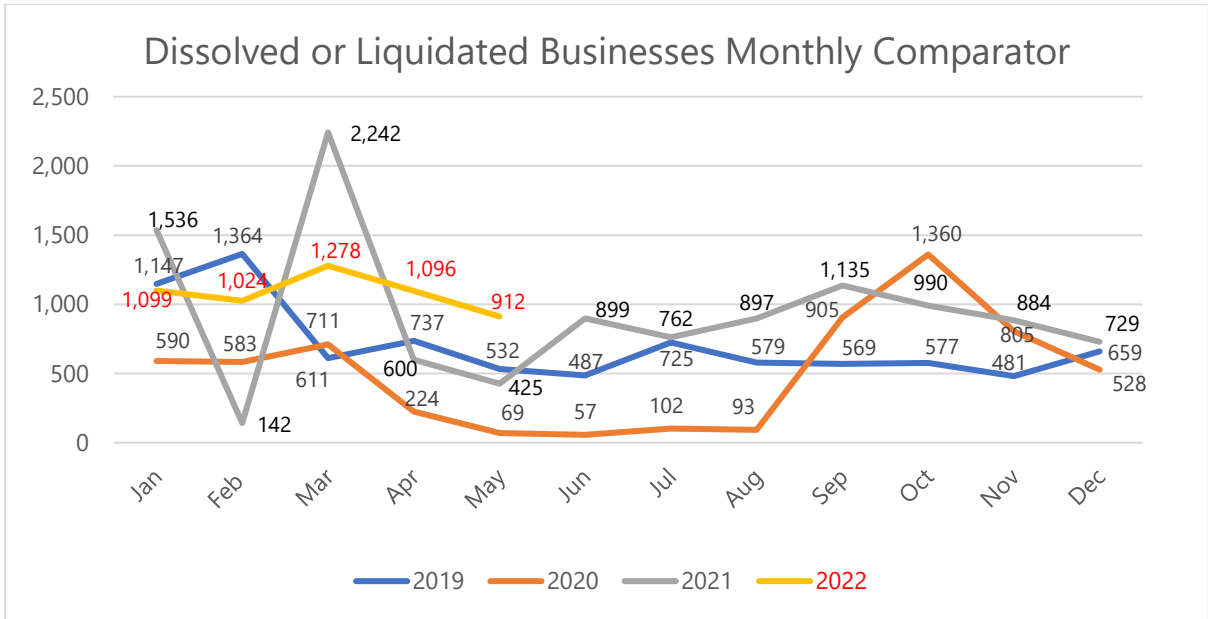


Figure 16: LLEP Area Dissolved or Liquidated Businesses Monthly Comparator
Source: BVD Fame

Since the beginning of March 2020 24,862 businesses have been incorporated within the Leicester and Leicestershire area.

Figure 17 demonstrates the cumulative growth for the years 2019, 20, 21 and 22.

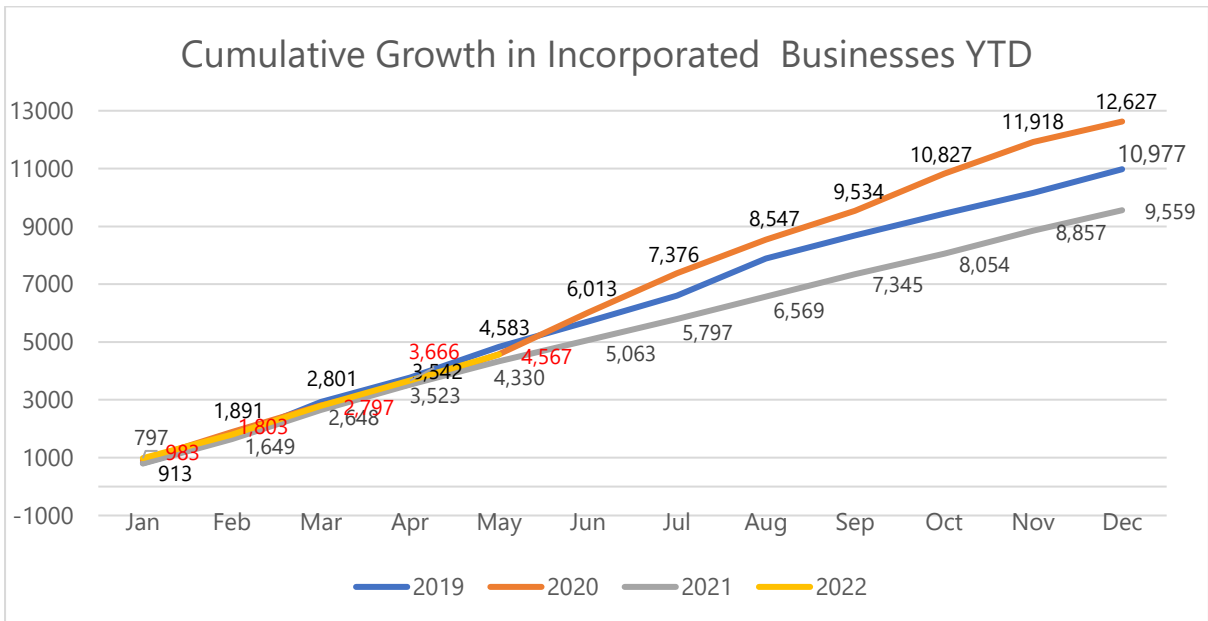


Figure 17: LLEP Area Cumulative Growth in Incorporated Businesses 2019, 20, 21 and 22.
Source: BVD Fame

In May 2022 the number of businesses that were incorporated was 901. The figure for May 2019 was 1,067, 2020 1,041 and 2021 807.

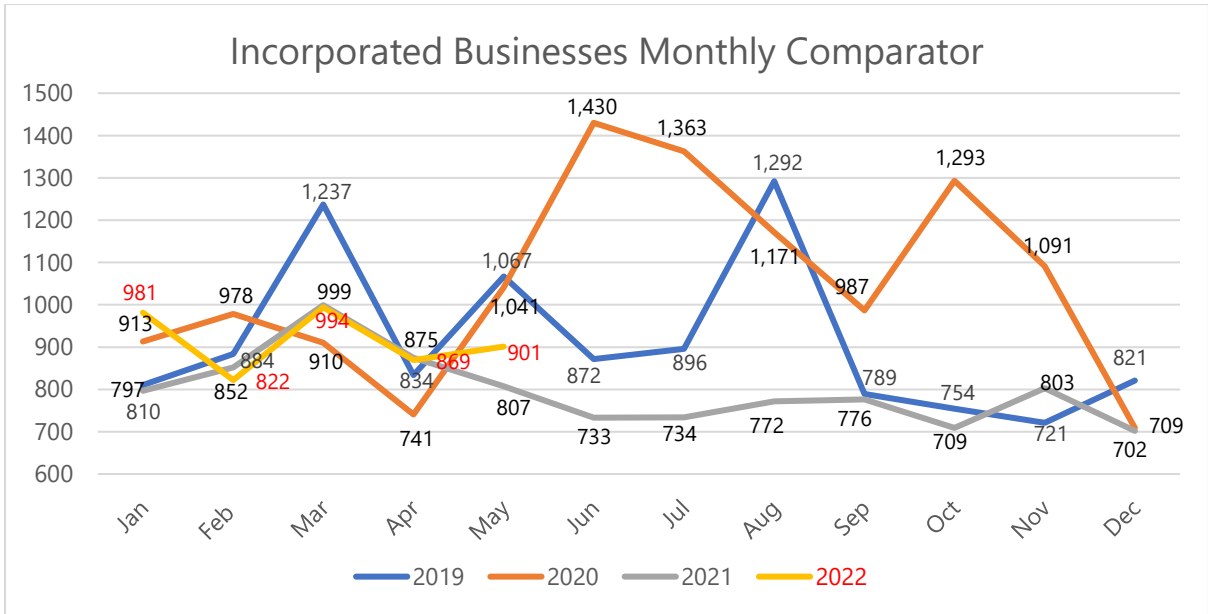


Figure 18: LLEP Area Incorporated Businesses Monthly Comparator
Source: BVD Fame

When comparing closures with incorporations in 2022 (YTD) there were 5,409 closures and 4,567 incorporations. This is a difference of 842.

Table 4 demonstrates those sectors where there have been 15 or more business failures and 15 or more incorporations for the year to date (2022). Table 4 also helps provide an understanding of the impact of the pandemic on business and how different sectors are reacting to it. It shows how different parts of the local business community are expanding and contracting and where business is bouncing back as the economy continues to reopen.

Activity (prim. UK SIC 2007)	Dissolved	%	Incorporated	%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,392	25.7	208	4.6
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	384	7.1	557	12.2
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	282	5.2	96	2.1
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	270	5.0	126	2.8
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	267	4.9	131	2.9
Food and beverage service activities	231	4.3	349	7.6
Other personal service activities	185	3.4	179	3.9
Land transport and transport via pipelines	183	3.4	201	4.4
Specialised construction activities	182	3.4	238	5.2
Real estate activities	180	3.3	450	9.9
Construction of buildings	129	2.4	174	3.8
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	99	1.8	88	1.9
Human health activities	97	1.8	219	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	92	1.7	149	3.3
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	84	1.6	52	1.1
Education	72	1.3	79	1.7
Services to buildings and landscape activities	69	1.3	168	3.7
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	69	1.3	60	1.3
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	60	1.1	140	3.1
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	50	0.9	43	0.9
Employment activities	49	0.9	52	1.1
Manufacture of textiles	48	0.9	24	0.5
Legal and accounting activities	47	0.9	43	0.9
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	47	0.9	13	0.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel	40	0.7	30	0.7
Information service activities	40	0.7	16	0.4
Advertising and market research	36	0.7	46	1.0
Other manufacturing	35	0.6	16	0.4
Postal and courier activities	34	0.6	12	0.3
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	30	0.6	25	0.5
Residential care activities	29	0.5	66	1.4
Manufacture of food products	29	0.5	28	0.6
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	27	0.5	25	0.5
Publishing activities	24	0.4	24	0.5
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	22	0.4	16	0.4
Security and investigation activities	21	0.4	18	0.4
Social work activities without accommodation	20	0.4	35	0.8
Accommodation	20	0.4	32	0.7
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	20	0.4	7	0.2
Telecommunications	19	0.4	10	0.2
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	18	0.3	22	0.5
Manufacture of furniture	15	0.3	19	0.4
Civil engineering	15	0.3	11	0.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	15	0.3	8	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13	0.2	26	0.6
All	5,409	100.0	4,567	100.0

Table 4 LLEP Area Dissolved or Liquidated and Incorporated Businesses by Sector Year to Date 2022

Source: BVD Fame

Note: Latest figures were gained on the 05/06/2022 and they may be subject to some adjustment. Figures may also reflect delays in notification and processing of data returns to Companies House.

7. Useful Links

GOV.UK

[GOV.UK](#) is a United Kingdom public sector information website, created by the Government Digital Service to provide a single point of access to HM Government services and data/information.

Leicester and Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership

The Local Enterprise Partnership works in partnership across the midlands. Information relating to its work can be accessed by going to the [Leicestershire Local Enterprise Partnership website](#).

LSR Online

Leicestershire County Council works in partnership with the LLEP to provide a single online portal for local economic data across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The [LSR Portal](#) holds data across a wide range of economic indicators (in addition to other measures including health and wellbeing), the majority of which are available at district level.

Midlands Engine Economic Observatory

The [Midlands Engine Economic Observatory](#) is an analytical function of the Midlands Engine, providing comprehensive and contemporary data, analysis and intelligence on the whole Midlands economy.

NOMIS

[Nomis](#) is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The [Office for National Statistics](#) produces comprehensive data and analysis on a range of topics that impact the economy and society.

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Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained within this report, Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership cannot be held responsible for any errors or omission relating to the data contained within the report.