

Annual Economic Profile 2022

Harborough

Introduction

Since the completion of the last economic profile (2021) there have been many changes in the economy. At the time of the completion of the last profile, businesses were being presented with a range of unforeseen challenges that resulted from the Corona Virus pandemic and measures brought in by government. These challenged the way some businesses operated and forced many to look at alternative means of delivering goods and services.

The force of the pandemic continued into 2021 and 2022. This period marked the reopening of the economy and the withdrawal of government support for business. The pandemic and the reopening of markets has marked a resetting of the economy. Some industries have been affected more by the pandemic than others. How businesses/ industries have responded to the pandemic and the changes that have been brought about as a consequence will affect recovery.

The pandemic has affected all industries and what for many has been a tough period of trading has been further exasperated by world events. The resetting of and recovery of the economy looks to go well beyond 2022, the war in Ukraine, staff and skills shortages, Brexit, energy prices, a cost of living crises and inflationary pressures are set to prolong the recovery and uncertainty is likely to remain a key feature of the local and national economies.

Purpose

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

- Helps provide a snapshot of the local economy.
- Demonstrates how the local economy is performing.
- Shows what businesses support the economy and local employment and where this is changing.
- Illustrates where there are economic strengths and weaknesses.
- Helps to understand where there has been growth and how the economy has changed.

Note: It is important to understand that some data supplied has time-lags. As a result data may not fully appreciate how local and national events have impacted the economy.

Economic Activity & Inactivity

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area 509,700 people were economically active. This was 77.9% of those that were of working age. Of those that were of working age 31.2% (159,200) lived in Leicester and the rest in Leicestershire (68.8% or 350,500).

Of those that were of working age in Harborough district 45,700 or 85.4% were economically active. The England average was 78.7%. The 45,700 made up 9% of all those that were economically active in the Leicester and Leicestershire area and 13% of those in Leicestershire.

Of the male working age population 86.8% (23,400) were economically active. Of the female working age population 83.9% (22,400) were active.

Fifty one point one percent of those who were economically active were male and 48.9% were female. The England average was 52.2% and 47.8%.

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area 144,400 were economically inactive. This is 22.1% of those that were of working age.

Of those that were of working age 51.1% (73,800) lived in Leicester and the rest Leicestershire (48.9% or 70,500).

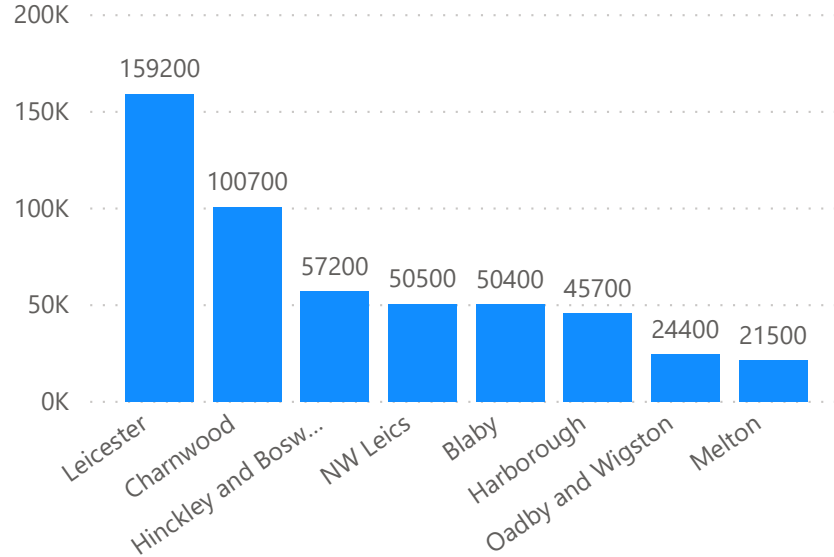
In the Harborough district of those that were of working age 14.6% (7,800) were inactive. The average was 21.3%. The 7,800 made up 5.4% of all those that were economically inactive in the Leicester and Leicestershire area and 11.1% of those in Leicestershire.

Of the male working age population 13.2% (3,600) were economically inactive. Of the female working age population 14.6% (4,300) were inactive.

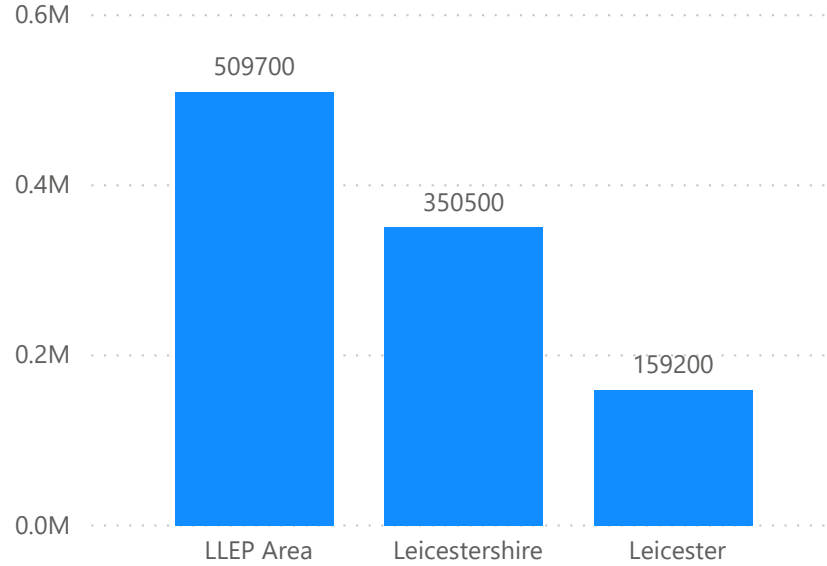
Forty five point six of those that were inactive were male and 54.4% female. The England average was 58.7% and 41.3%.

Economic Activity

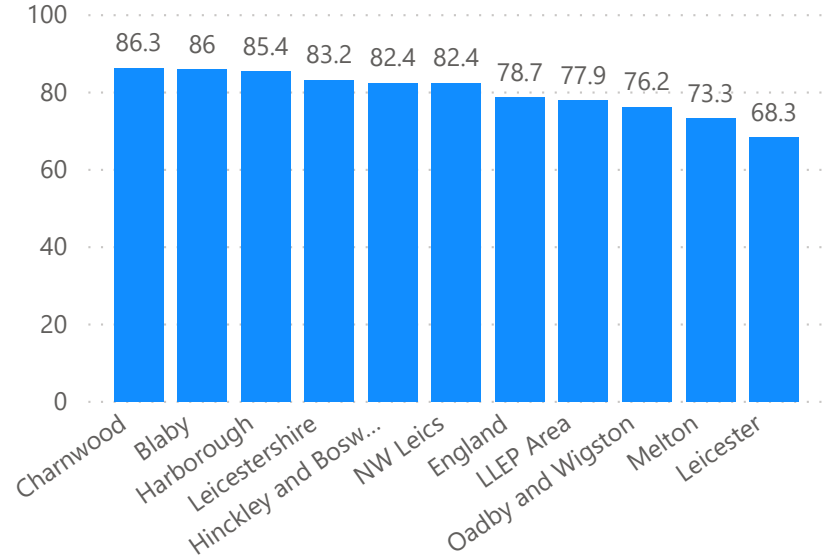
Active Numbers



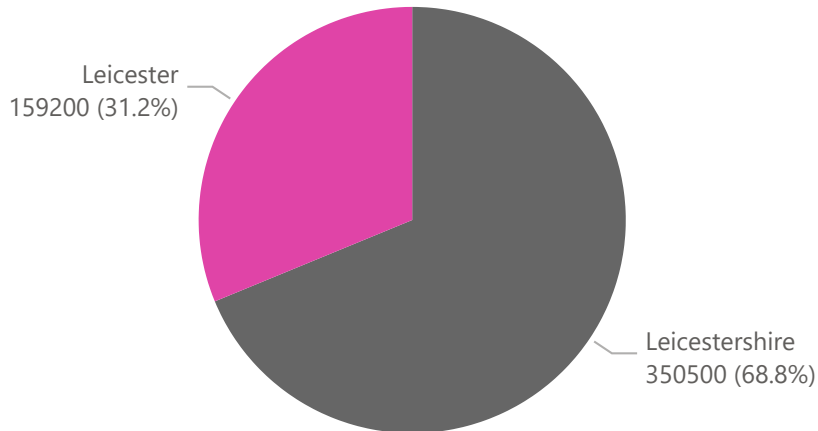
Activity LA Numbers



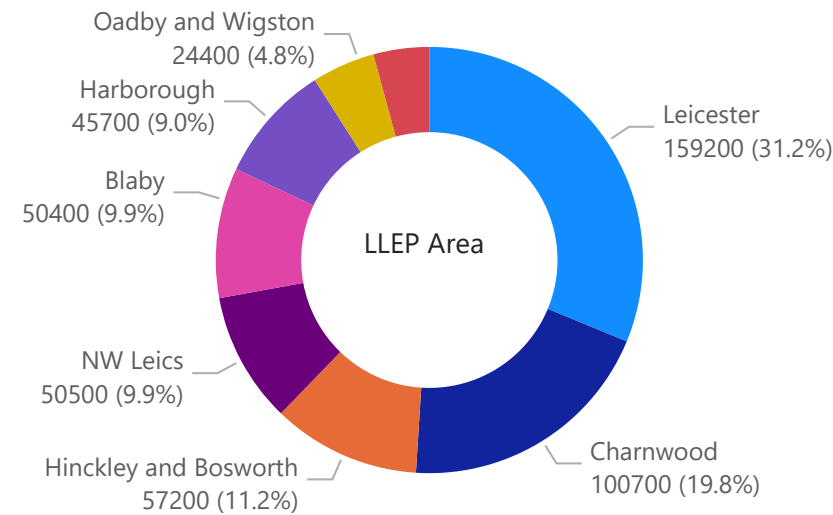
Activity District Shares



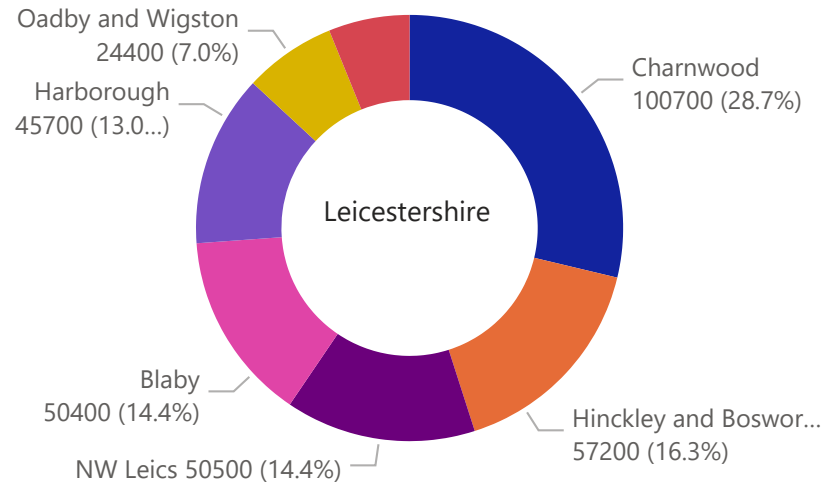
Activity Share



Activity Share (LLEP Area)

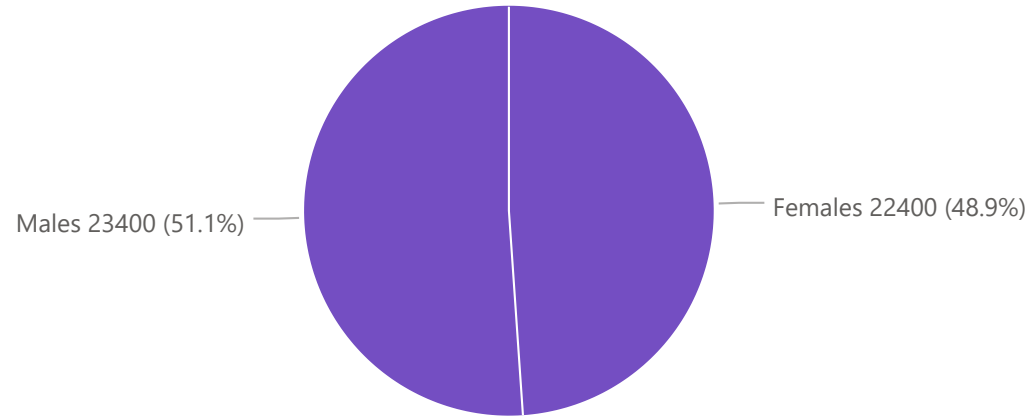


Activity Share (Leicestershire)

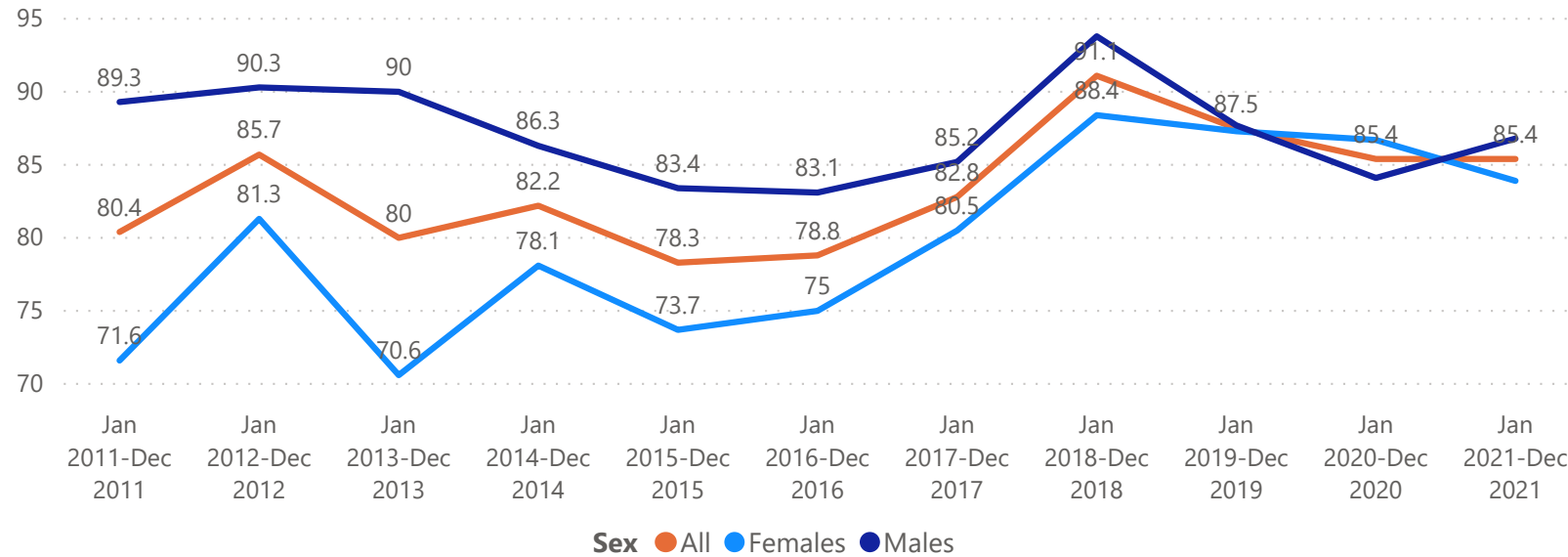


Economic Activity Sex

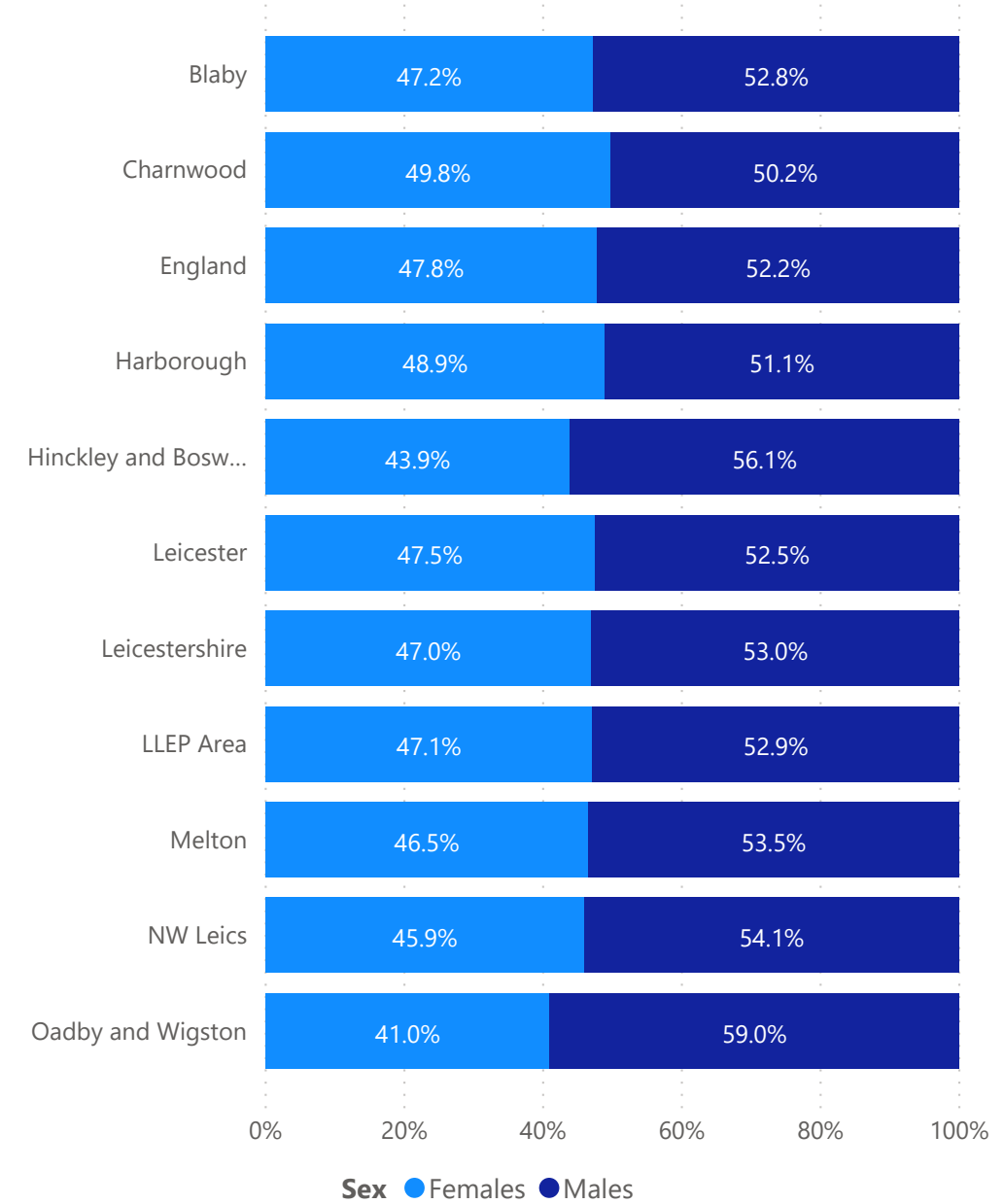
Activity Share



Activity Share Time Series

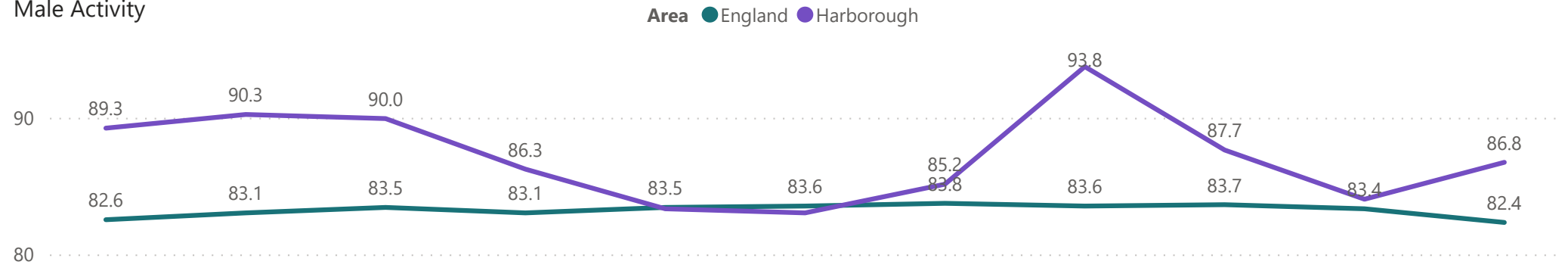


Activity Share Comparator

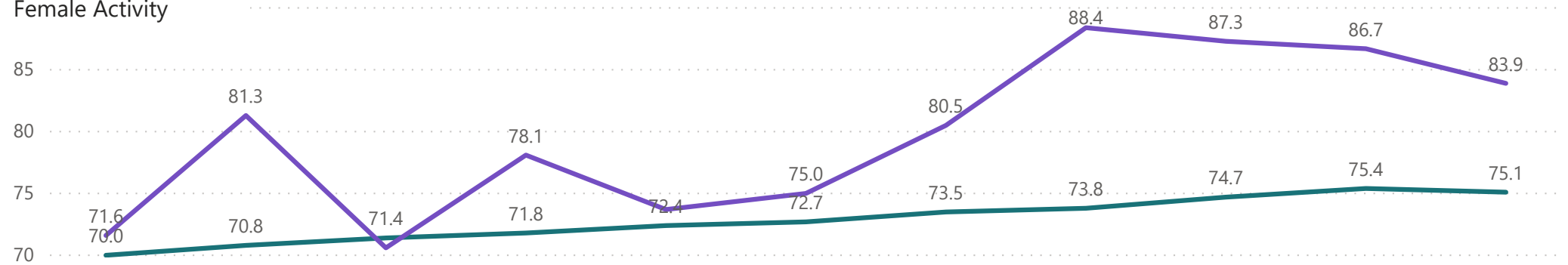


Economic Activity Sex

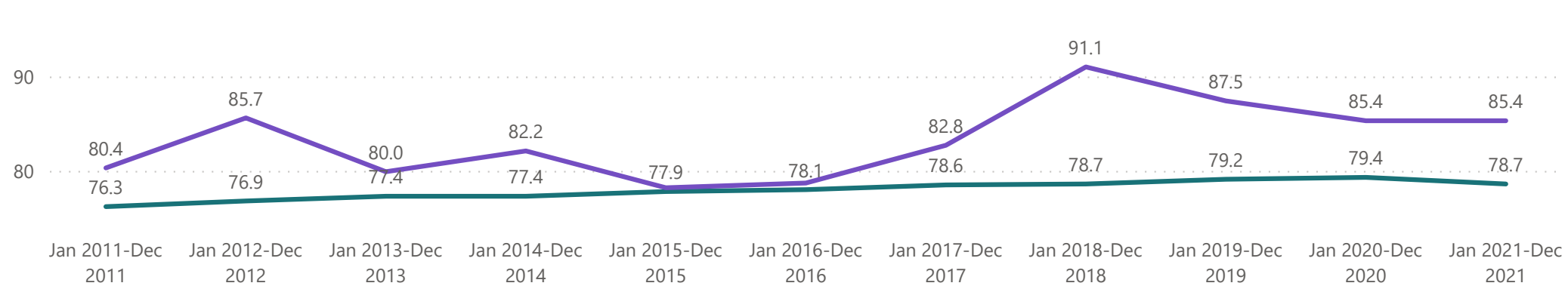
Male Activity



Female Activity

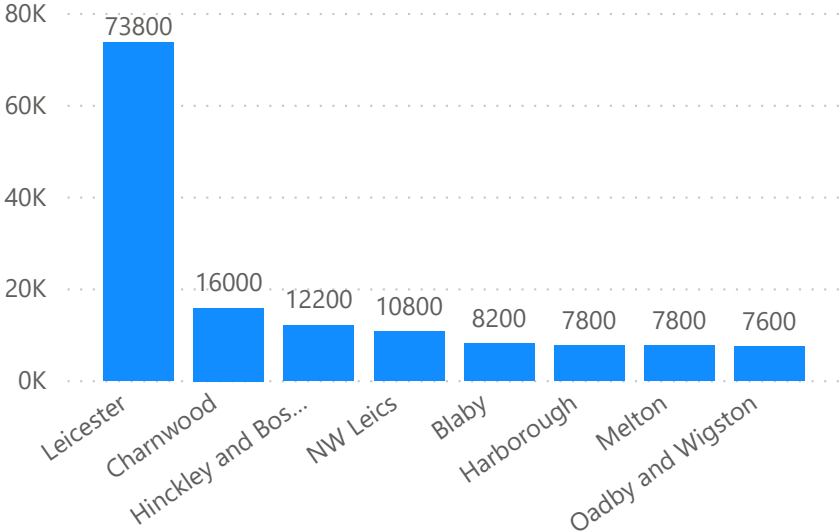


All Activity

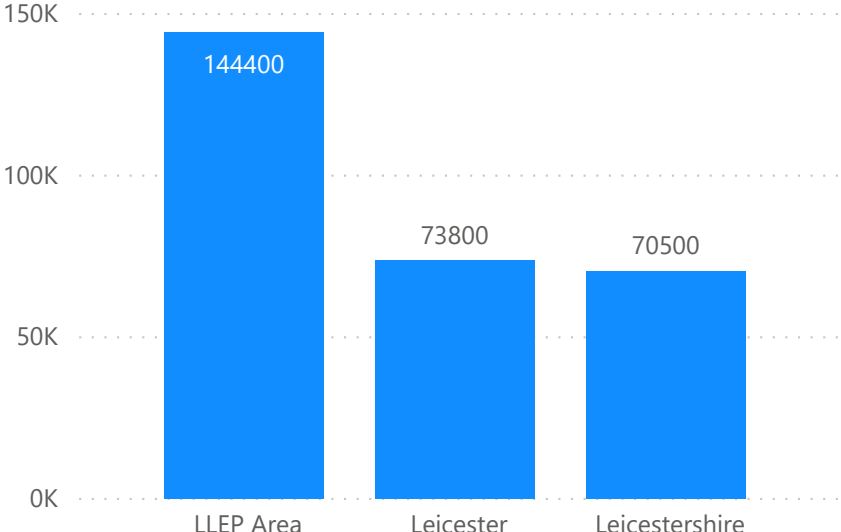


Economic Inactivity

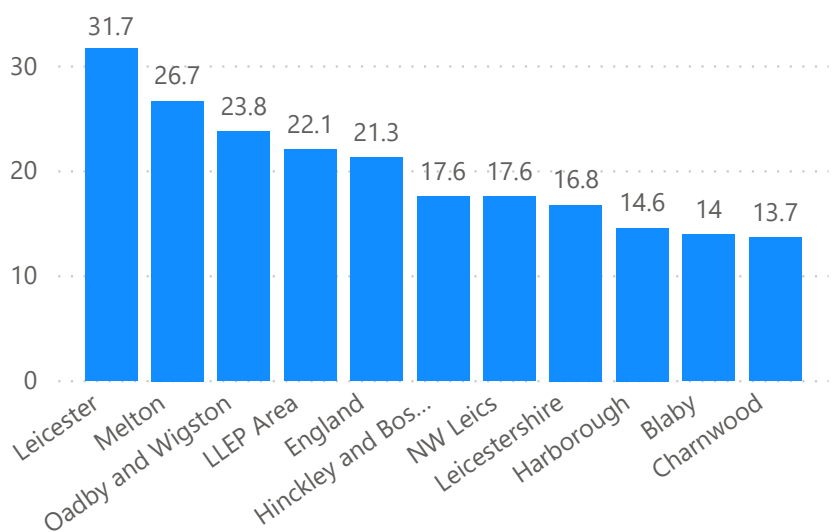
Inactive Numbers



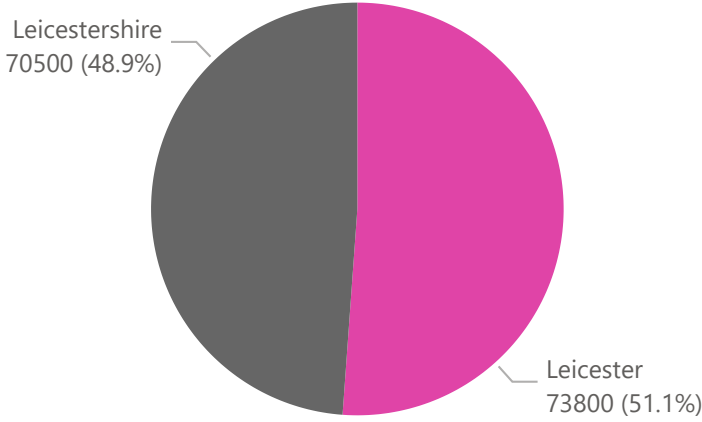
Inactivity LA Numbers



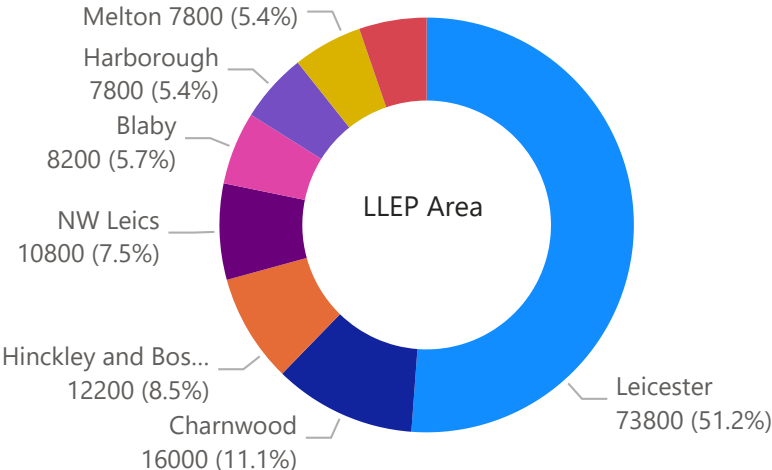
Inactivity District Share



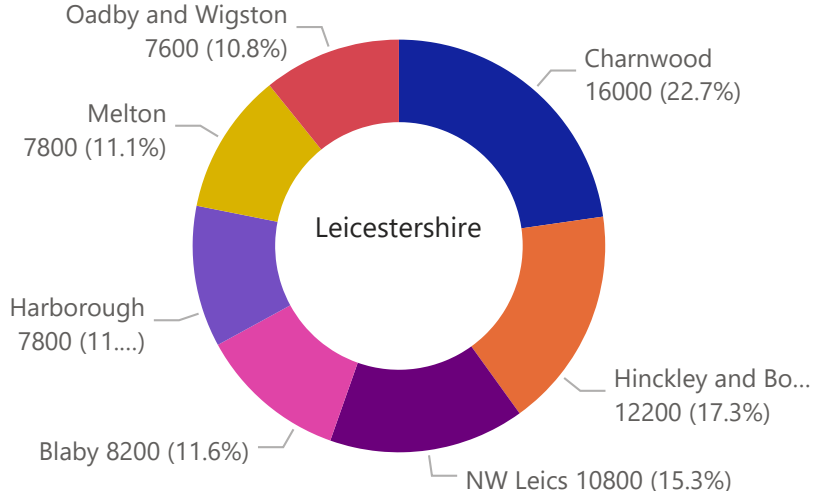
Inactivity Share



Inactivity Share (LLEP Area)

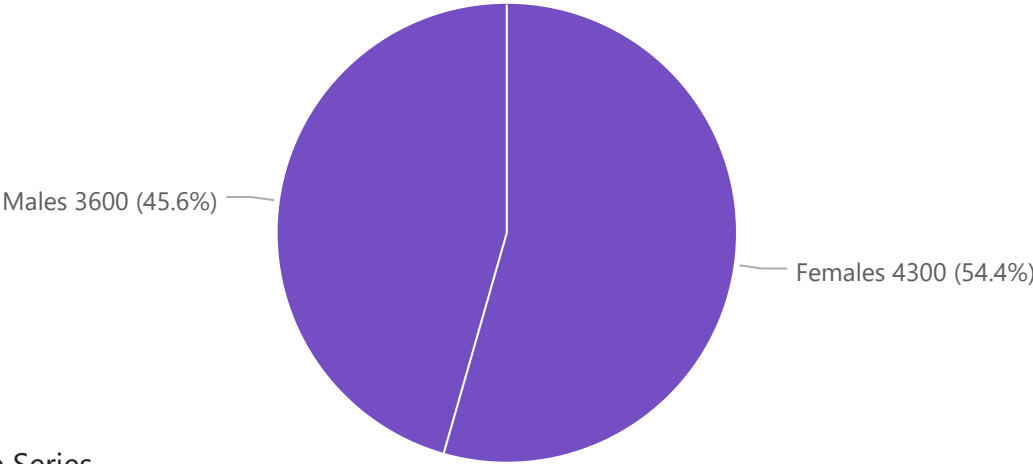


Inactivity Share (Leicestershire)

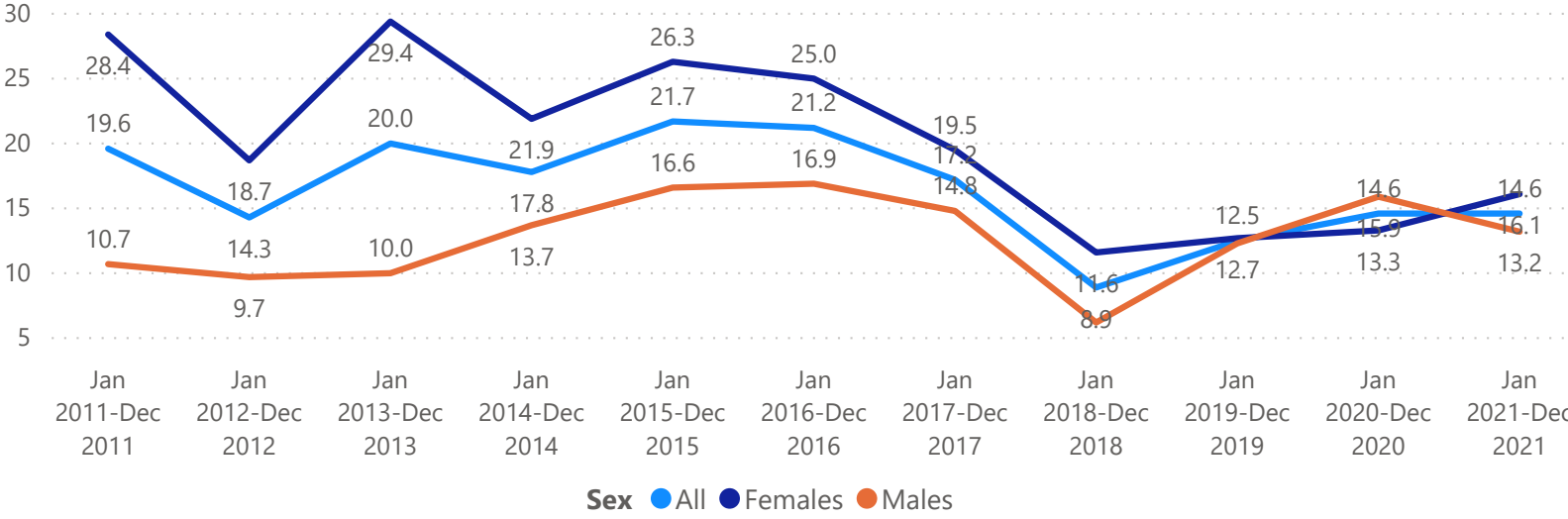


Economic Inactivity Sex

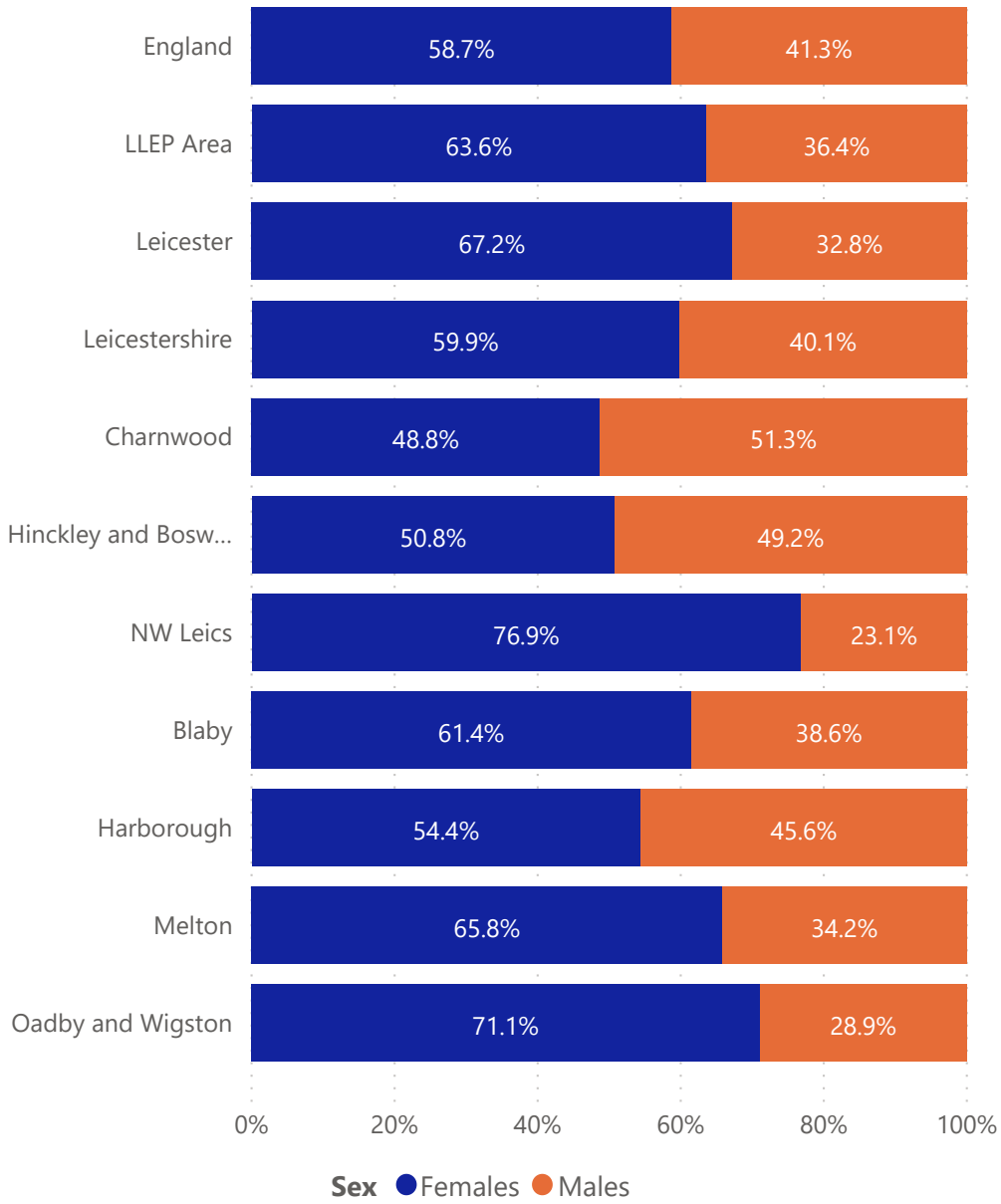
Inactivity Share



Inactivity Share Time Series

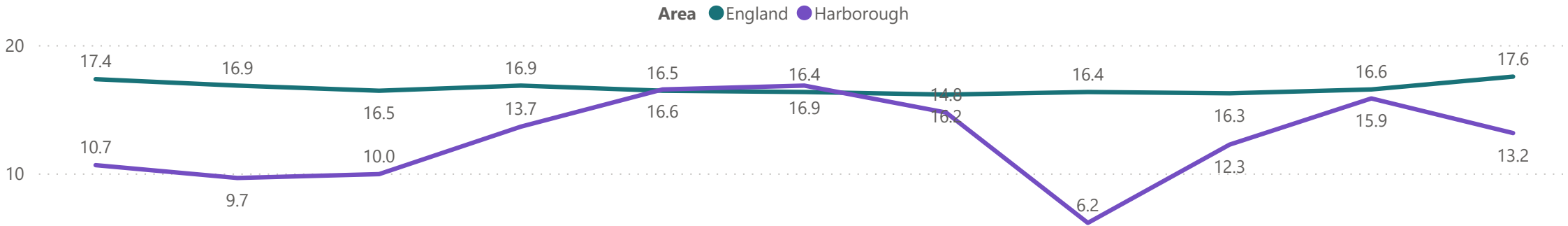


Inactivity Share Comparator

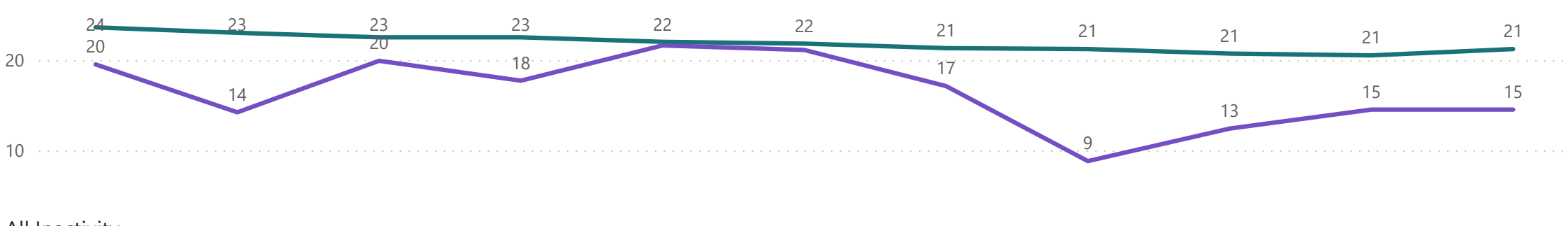


Economic Inactivity Sex (Timeseries)

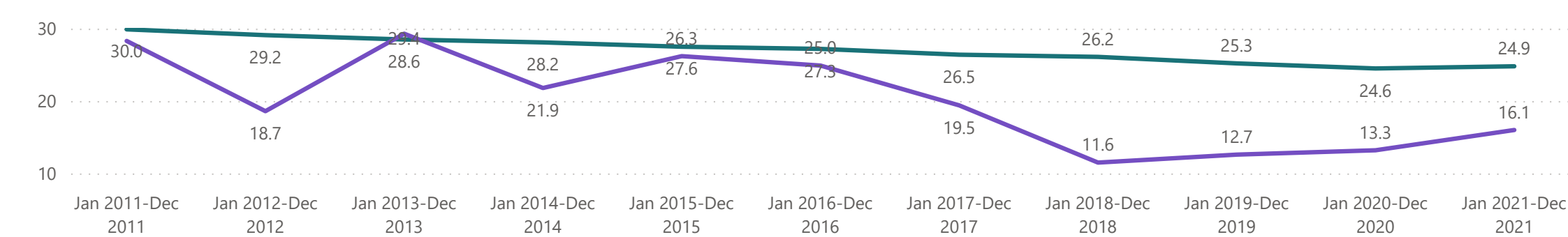
Male Inactivity



Female Inactivity



All Inactivity



Job Type

Data relating to employment by occupation is taken from the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey estimates.

With employment of 9,000 Professional Occupations, Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (8,000) and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (6,200) are the largest of the 9 broad occupation areas identified. Combined these make up 52.4% of local employment. These three broad occupation areas are perceived on average to be higher paid than others and require a higher knowledge/ skills set.

Along with Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations these 4 broad occupation areas all have a share of more than 10% of occupations.

At 19.2% the share of Managers, Directors and Senior Officials occupations in Harborough district is substantially higher than the English average of 10.8%. Other notable areas where there are higher shares are Skilled Trade and Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations.

Despite 19.6% being Professional Occupations in Harborough district, this is lower than average (23.9%).

Job Type Occupation Numbers

Employment by Broad Occupation Area

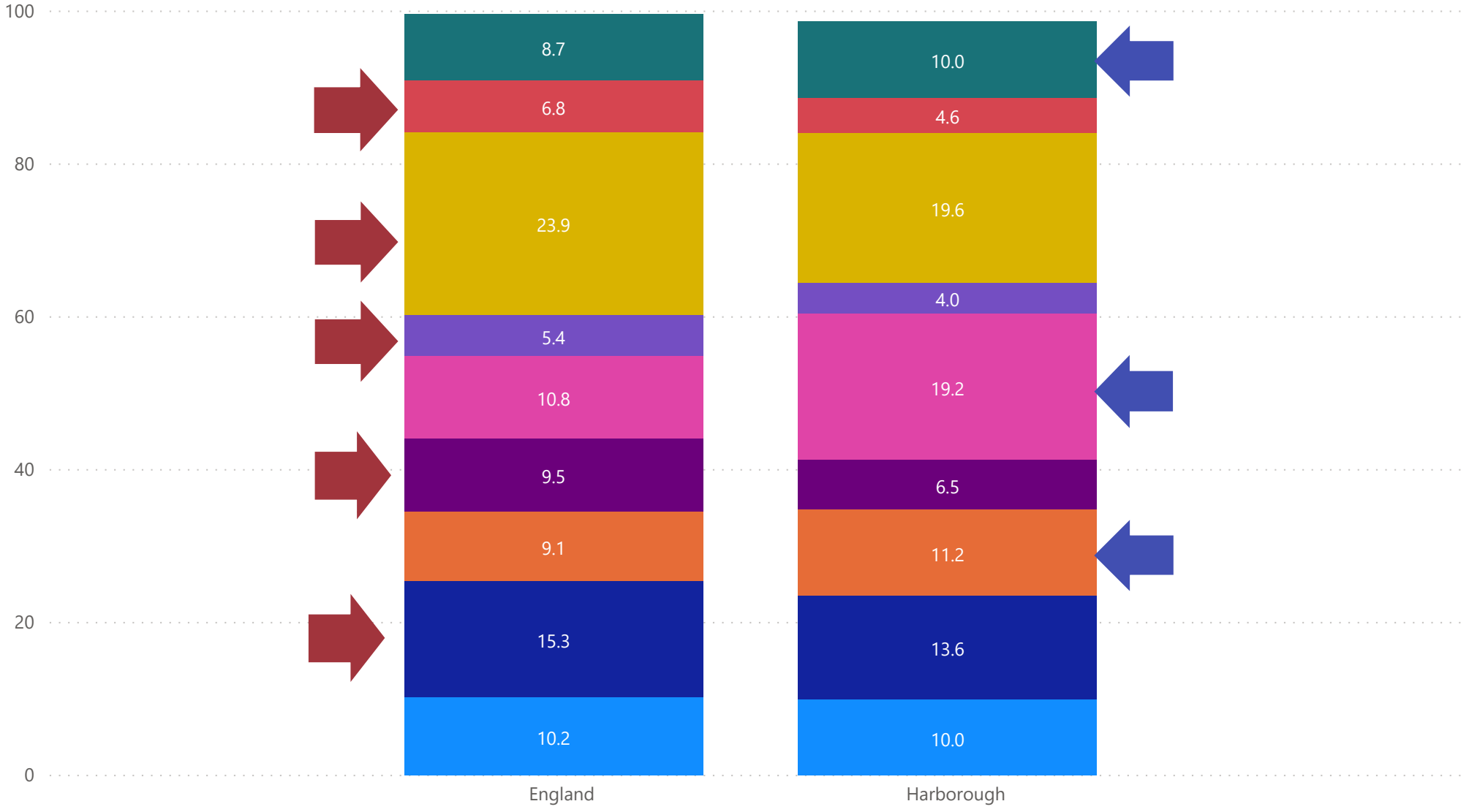


Job Type Occupation Share

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between areas

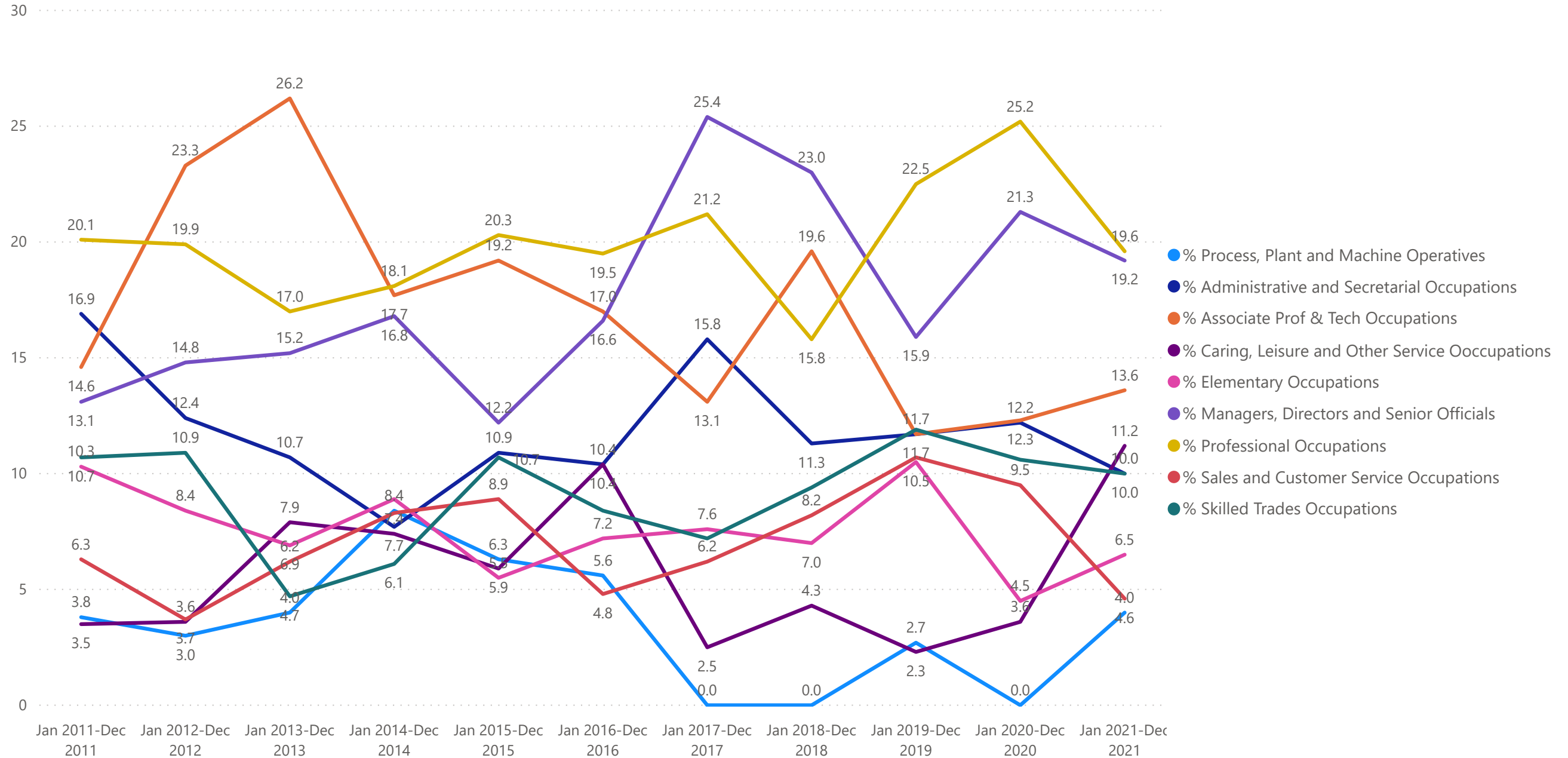
Employment Share by Broad Occupation Area

- % Administrative and Secretarial Occupations
- % Associate Prof & Tech Occupations
- % Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations
- % Elementary Occupations
- % Managers, Directors and Senior Officials
- % Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
- % Professional Occupations
- % Sales and Customer Service Occupations
- % Skilled Trades Occupations



Jobs - Growth (2011 to 2021)

Employment Share by Broad Occupation Area Time Series



Job Postings

In 2022 there have been 4,804 unique job postings in the Harborough area (up to the end of June). When the year to date of figures for June 2022 are compared to those for June 2016, 2017 etc. figures are the highest of the years observed.

Over the year 2021 there were 6,666 unique job postings. This was significantly higher than other years, however, this is likely to be exceeded in 2022.

From a low of 573 in June 2020 at the height of the pandemic, the number of job postings with some exceptions has grown significantly. Prior to the pandemic there were 1,289 unique job postings (March 2020). In June 2022 there were 2,130.

The high job posting figures demonstrate a few things depending on the industry, a continued underinvestment in people and skills, BREXIT, an ageing workforce, people opting to leave the workforce, skills and labour shortages and people accessing opportunities in other industries.

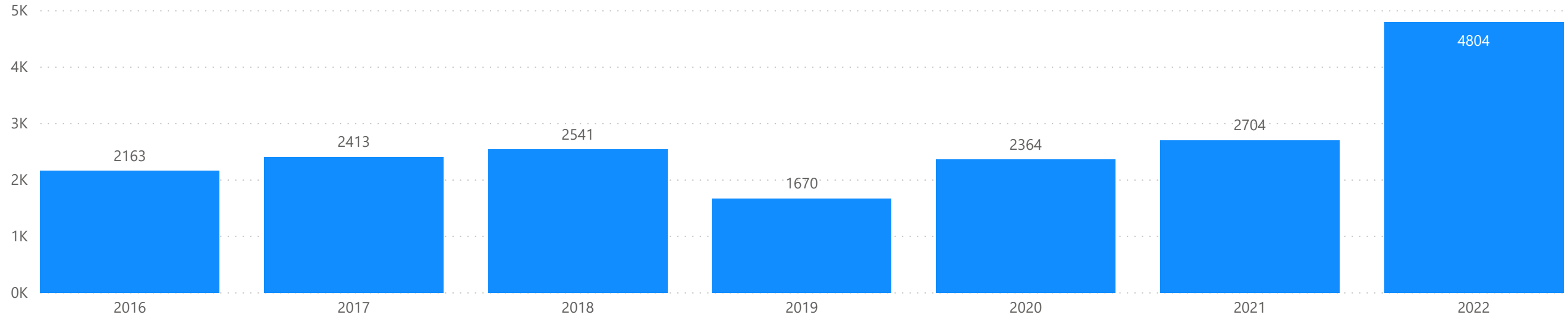
When comparing the share of job postings in Harborough district for the months February 2020 with those of June 2022, figures for June 2022 show that the number of job postings for Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives, Sales Occupations and Corporate Managers and Directors in June are higher.

When June figures are compared to those for England there were on average significantly more Elementary Administration and Service Occupations and Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives unique job postings in the Harborough district area. In England there are on average more Business, Media and Public Service Professionals, Health Professionals and Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals.

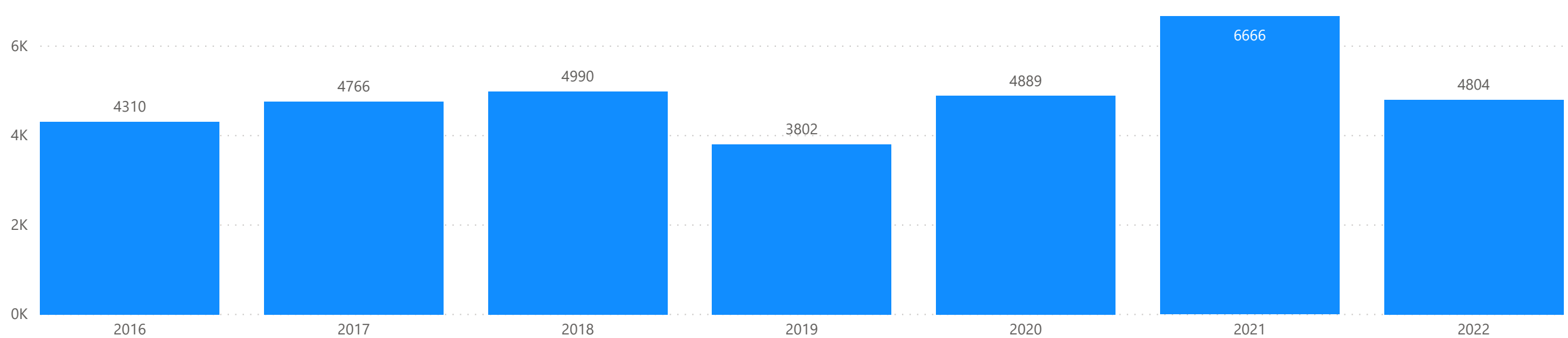
Job Postings Year to Date

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Job Postings Year to Date (June)



Job Postings Year to Date (Whole Year)



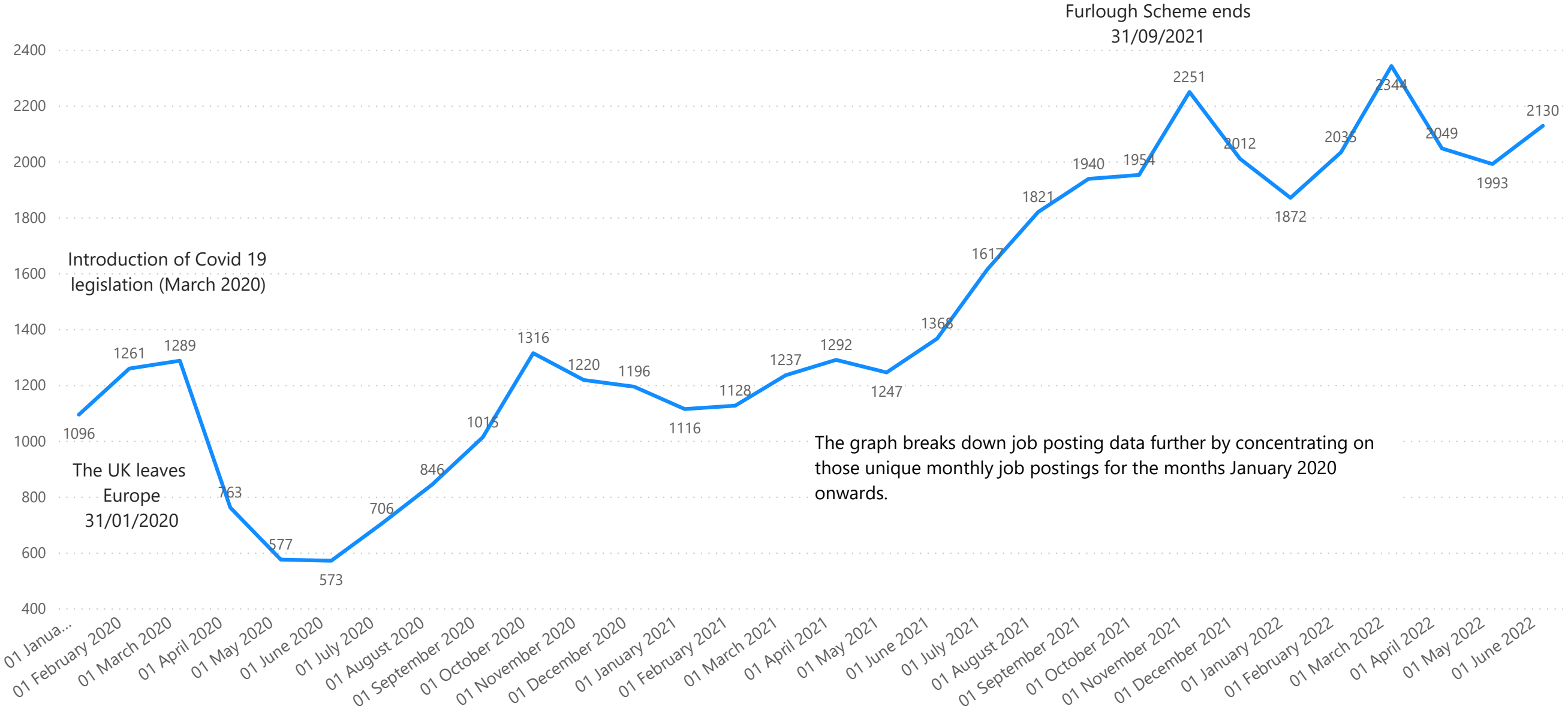
Job Postings 2016-2022

Job Postings January 2016 to Current



Job Postings 2020-2022

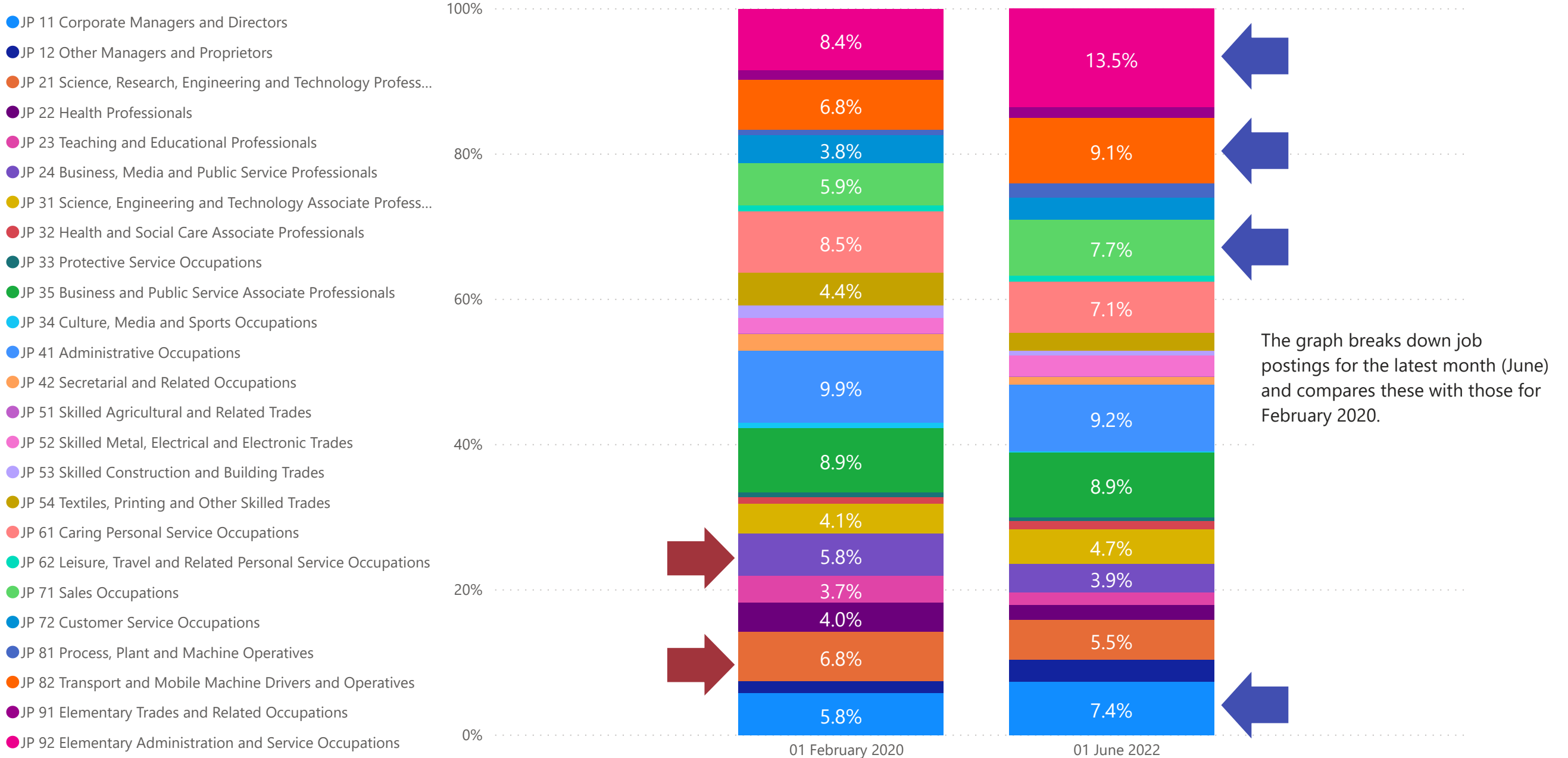
Job Postings January 2020 to Current



Job Postings Monthly Comparator

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between time periods

Job Postings Monthly Comparator Feb 2020 and June 2022



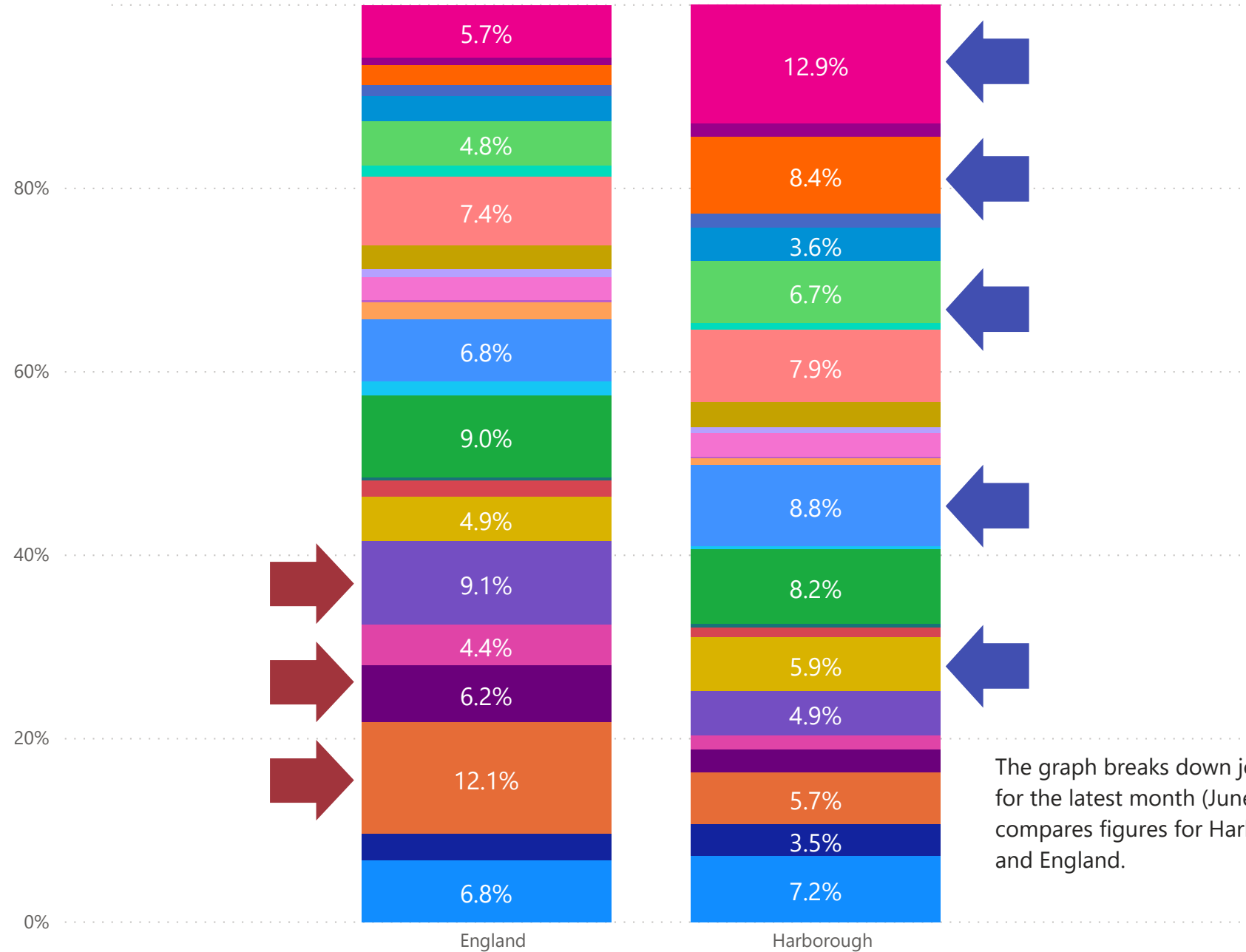
The graph breaks down job postings for the latest month (June) and compares these with those for February 2020.

Job Postings Monthly Geographic Comparator

Job Postings Comparator

- JP 11 Corporate Managers and Directors
- JP 12 Other Managers and Proprietors
- JP 21 Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Profe...
- JP 22 Health Professionals
- JP 23 Teaching and Educational Professionals
- JP 24 Business, Media and Public Service Professionals
- JP 31 Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Profe...
- JP 32 Health and Social Care Associate Professionals
- JP 33 Protective Service Occupations
- JP 35 Business and Public Service Associate Professionals
- JP 34 Culture, Media and Sports Occupations
- JP 41 Administrative Occupations
- JP 42 Secretarial and Related Occupations
- JP 51 Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades
- JP 52 Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades
- JP 53 Skilled Construction and Building Trades
- JP 54 Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades
- JP 61 Caring Personal Service Occupations
- JP 62 Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupati...
- JP 71 Sales Occupations
- JP 72 Customer Service Occupations
- JP 81 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
- JP 82 Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives
- JP 91 Elementary Trades and Related Occupations
- JP 92 Elementary Administration and Service Occupations

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between local and national figures.



The graph breaks down job posting for the latest month (June) and compares figures for Harborough and England.

Claimants

The number of claimants at the time of the production of this report was 955. Claimant numbers with a few exceptions has continued to fall since August 2020.

At the time of the introduction of government measures to tackle the pandemic, claimant numbers rose from 710 (March 2020) to 2,155, it's peak in August 2020.

Prior to the pandemic there had been business uncertainty in relation to the the UK leaving the EU. This had been demonstrated when the number of claimants between December 2016 and January 2020 (when the UK left the EU) went from 255 to 665 .

When comparing local and national claimant rates throughout the period 2016 to June 2022, Harborough's claimant rate has been consistently below England's.

At the time of writing this report (June 2022) the claimant rate was 1.7%. At the start of the pandemic (March 2020) the claimant rate was 1.3%. In April 2018 it was 0.5%.

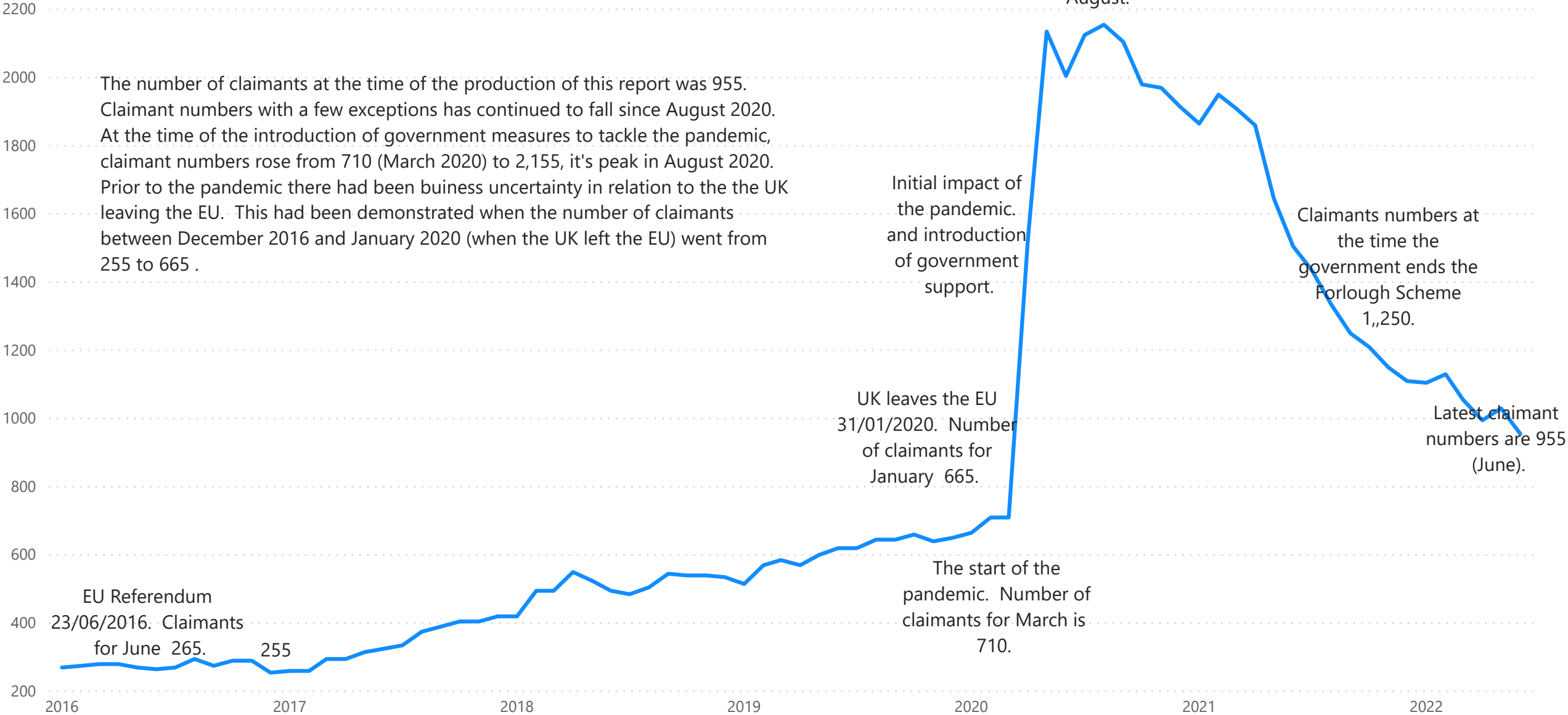
The claimant rates at a local and national level have as yet not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Historically there have been more male claimants than female claimants. At it's highest point (May 2020) the male claimant rate was 4.4%. At it's highest point the female claimant rate was 3.4%. The latest figure (June) was 1.7% for males and 1.6% for females. Figures are higher than pre-pandemic levels.

As with male claimants historically there been on average more claimants that are 18-24 years olds.

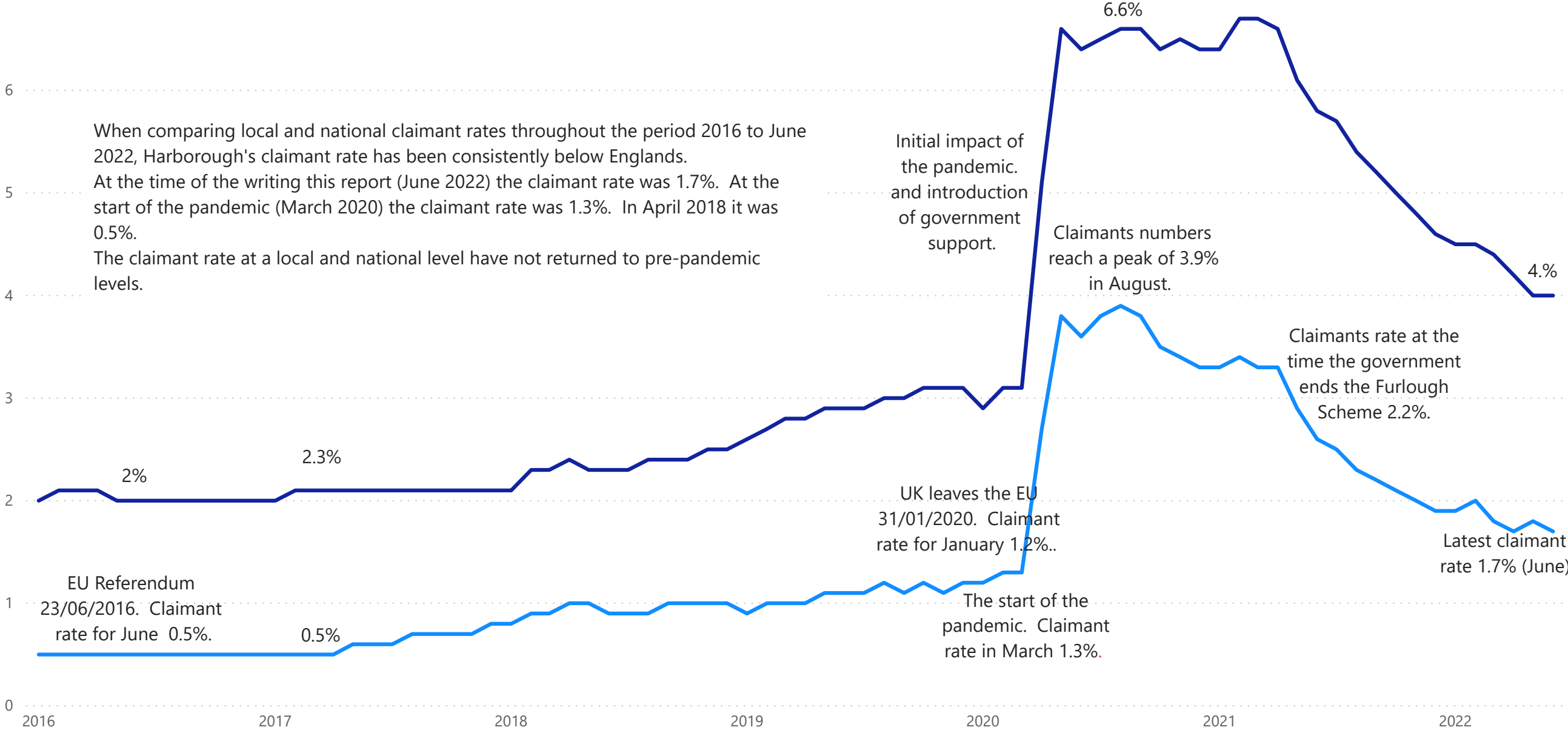
Claimant History

Claimant Numbers



Claimant History

Claimant Rate Comparator



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Initial impact of the pandemic and introduction of government support.

Claimants numbers reach a peak of 3.9% in August.

Claimants rate at the time the government ends the Furlough Scheme 2.2%.

UK leaves the EU 31/01/2020. Claimant rate for January 1.2%..

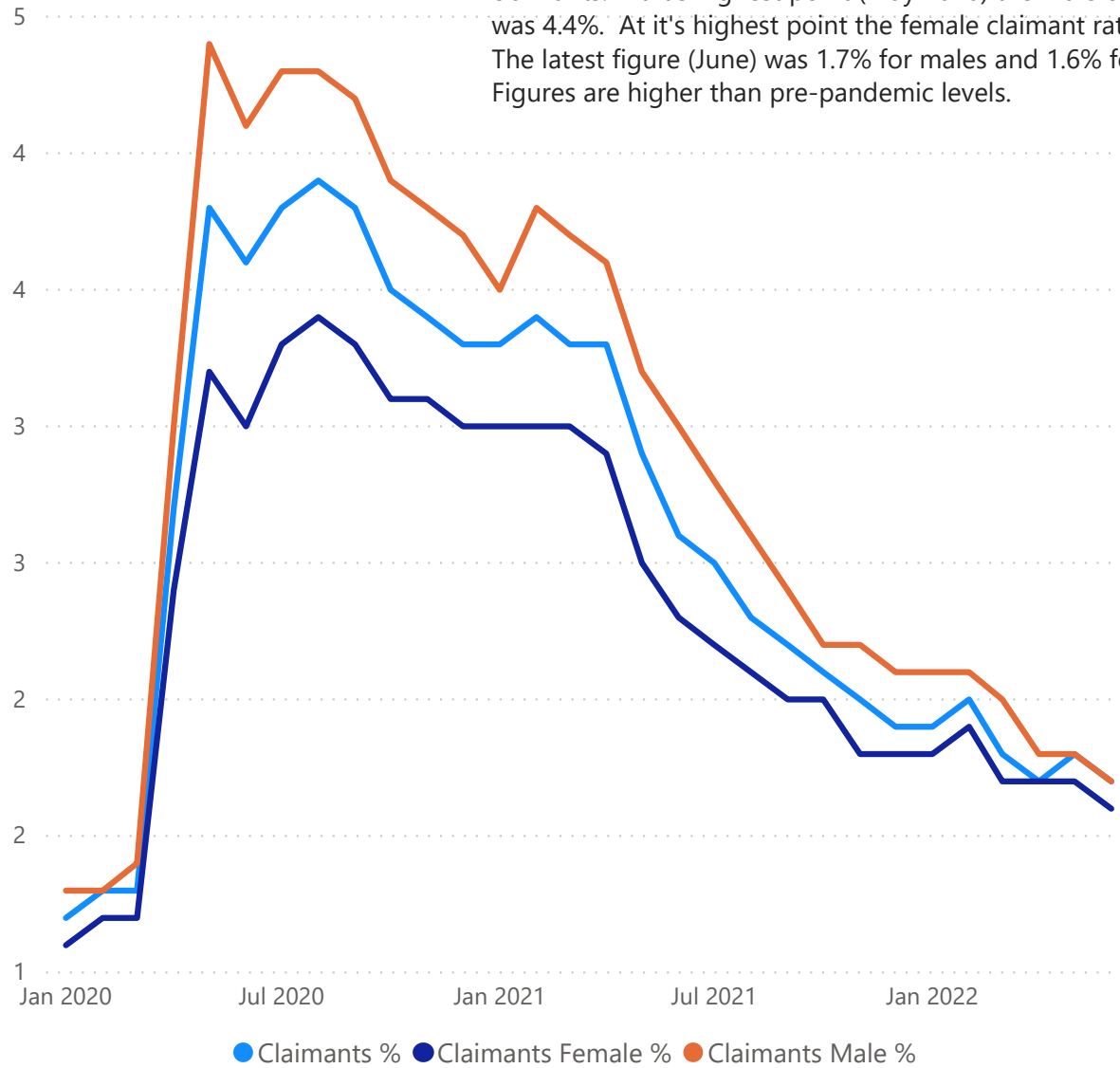
The start of the pandemic. Claimant rate in March 1.3%.

Latest claimant rate 1.7% (June).

Claimant History Comparator

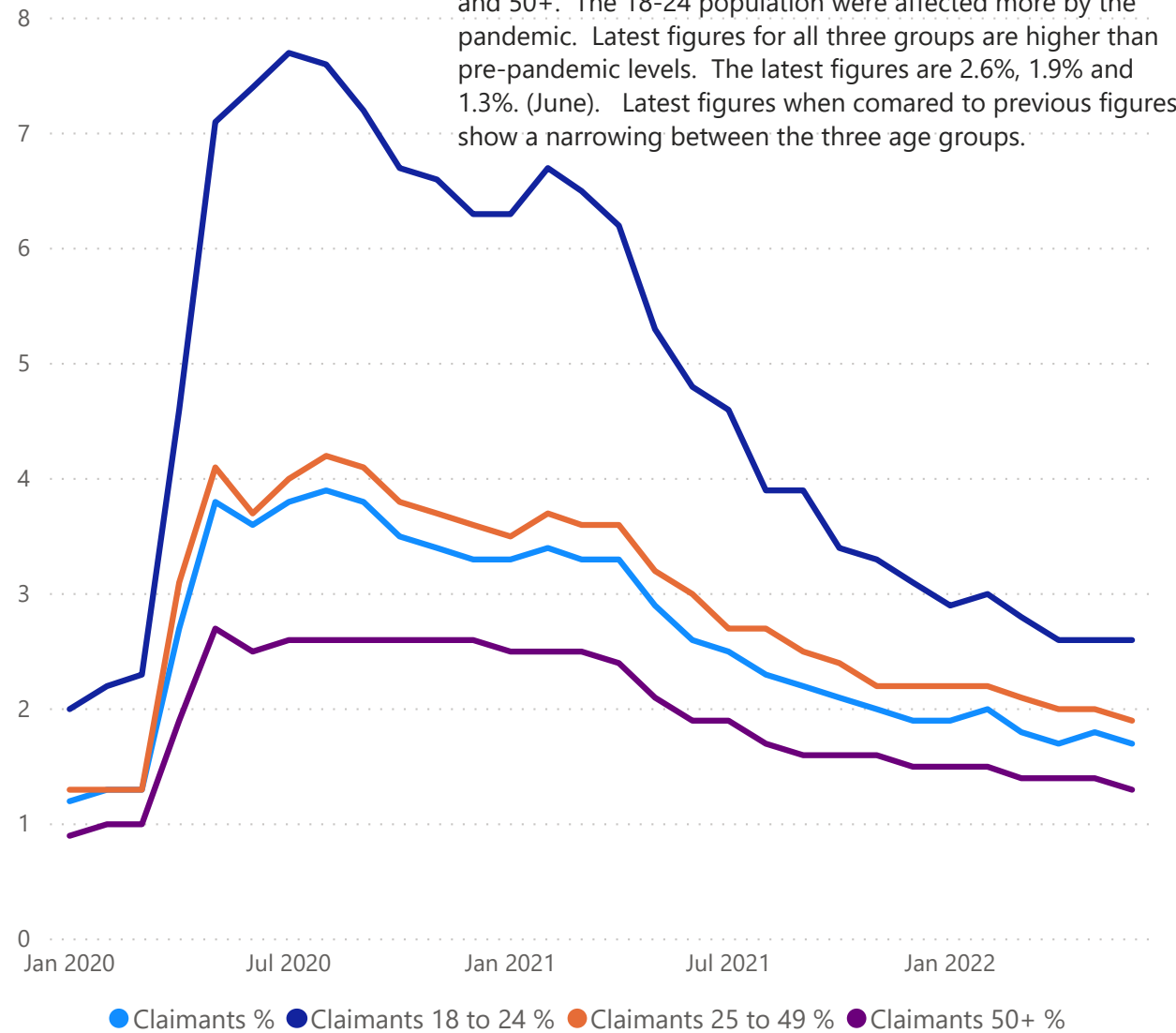
Claimant Rate Comparator by Sex

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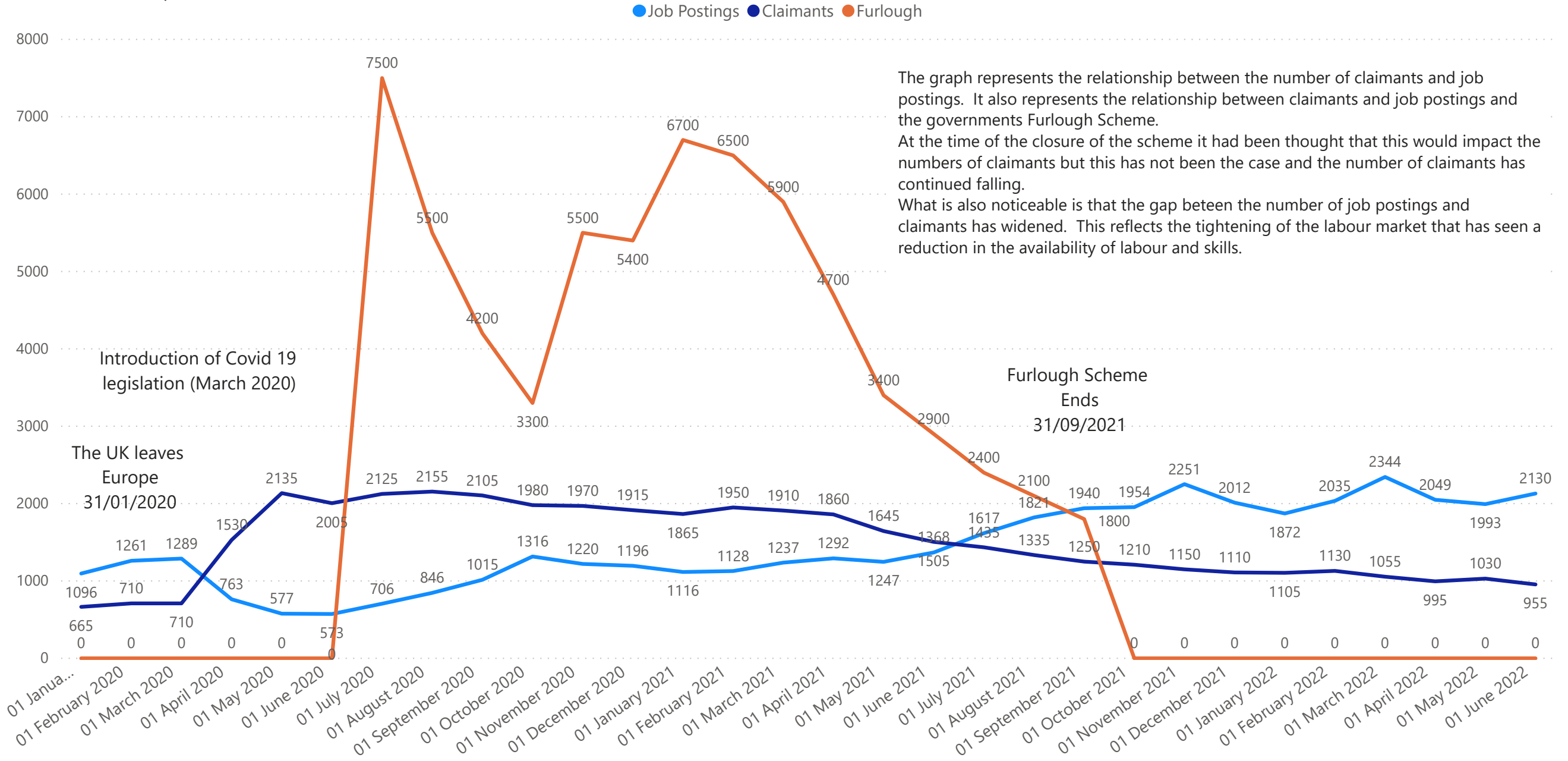
Claimant Rate Comparator by Age

As with male claimants there have historically been on average more claimants that are 18-24 years olds than 25-49 and 50+. The 18-24 population were affected more by the pandemic. Latest figures for all three groups are higher than pre-pandemic levels. The latest figures are 2.6%, 1.9% and 1.3%. (June). Latest figures when comared to previous figures show a narrowing between the three age groups.



Claimant History Comparator

Claimant Rate Comparator



Unemployment

The latest unemployment figure is 1,500 (3.2%) (reporting quarter January 2021 to December 2021). From the last reporting quarter there has been a fall in unemployment from 1,600 (3.4%). Over the last year (from January 2020 to December 2020) unemployment has fallen from 3.8% (1,800).

At a national level over the last year unemployment has fallen from 4.9% to 4.6%. Over the last reporting quarter the rate has fallen from 5%. Harborough's unemployment rate is 1.4 percentage point lower than the national rate.

The unemployment rate in Harborough has traditionally been below the national average although the difference has started to narrow.

For the last reporting quarter (Jan 21-Dec 21) 1,500 people were unemployed. For the same reporting quarter in 2019 the figure was 1,200. This translates to an unemployment rate of 2.3% in 2019 and an unemployment rate of 3.2% in 2021.

Unemployment

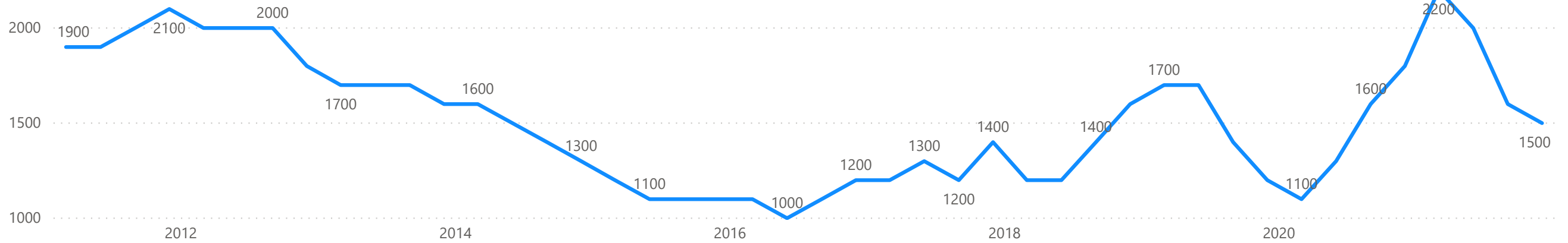
The graph demonstrates quarterley unemployment figures from 2011 to 2021. The latest figure is 1,500 (3.2%) (reporting quarter January 2021 to December 2021). From the last reporting quarter there has been a fall in unemployment from 1,600 (3.4%). Over the last year (from January 2020 to December 2020) unemployment has fallen from 3.8% (1,800).

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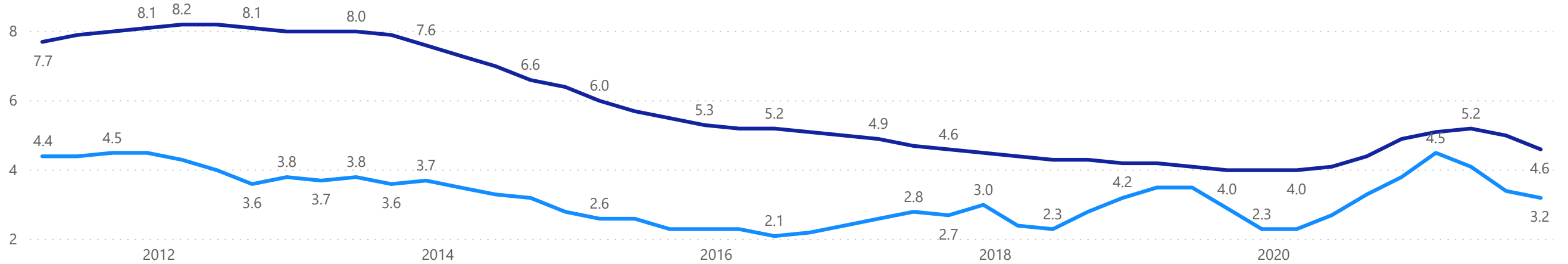
Unemployment Numbers

Geography ● Harborough



Unemployment Rate Comparator

Geography ● England ● Harborough

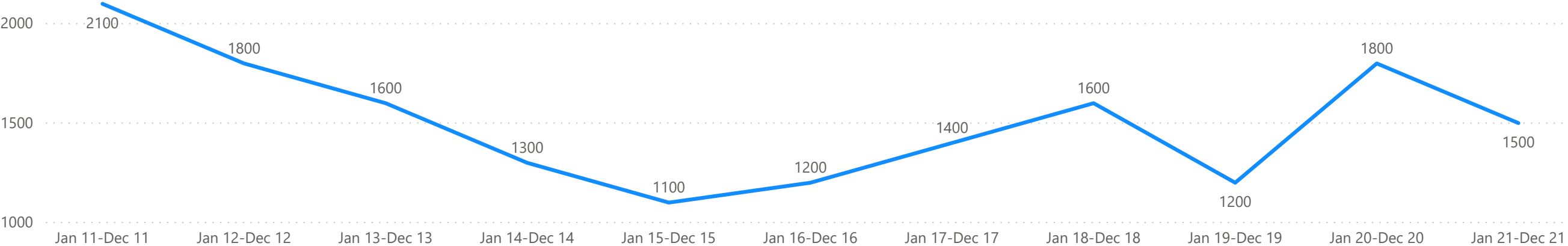


Unemployment (Reporting Quarter Jan to Dec)

Unemployment Numbers

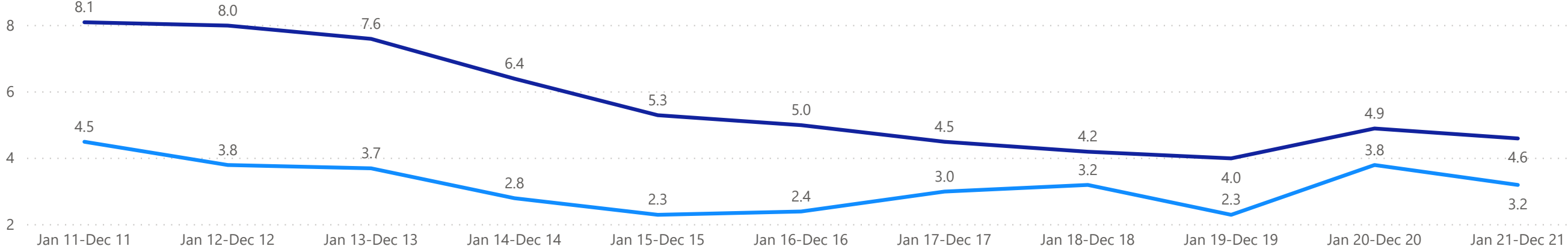
The graphs below compare the latest reporting quarter against the same reporting quarter in previous years (reporting quarter January to December). For the last reporting quarter (Jan 21-Dec 21) 1,500 people were unemployed. For the same reporting quarter in 2019 the figure was 1,200. This translates to an unemployment rate of 2.3% in 2019 and an unemployment rate of 3.2% in 2021. Unemployment in the Harborough area is below the national average.

Geography ● Harborough



Unemployment Rate Comparator

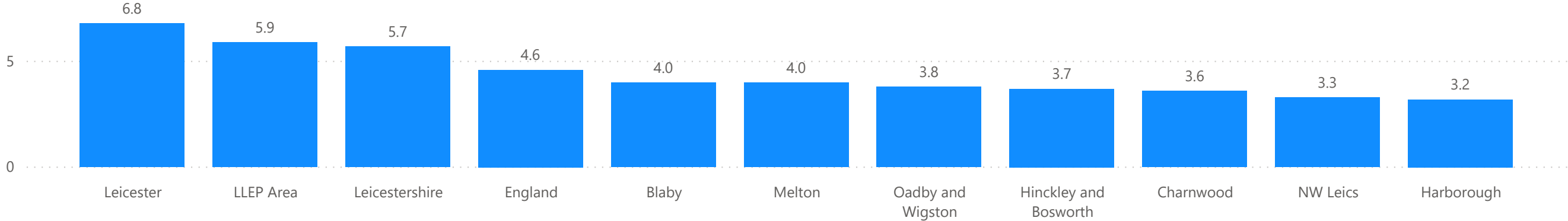
Geography ● England ● Harborough



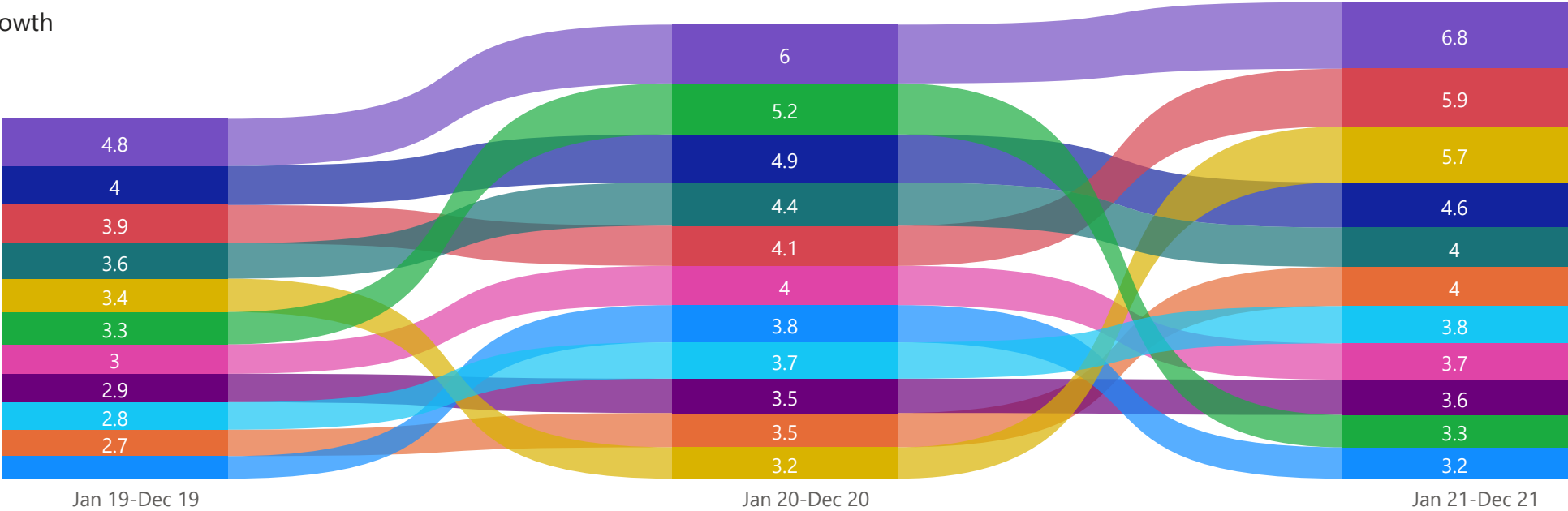
Unemployment Growth

Unemployment Comparator

Unemployment in Blaby along with Melton at 4% is the highest of the districts based in the Leicestershire area.



Unemployment Rate Growth



Geography ● Blaby ● Charnwood ● England ● Harborough ● Hinckley and Bosworth ● Leicester ● Leicestershire ● LLEP Area ● Melton ● NW Leics ● Oadby and Wigston

In 2021 there were 5,375 businesses. The majority of businesses in Harborough (90.7% or 4,875) were micro businesses (less than 10 staff). This is higher than average (89.8%).

There were 410 (7.6%) small businesses, 75 (1.4%) medium and 15 (0.3%) large businesses.

Combined small and medium sized (not micro) make up 485 (9%) businesses. The average is 9.8%

When compared to the national share of businesses there are on average more micro businesses and fewer small, medium and large businesses.

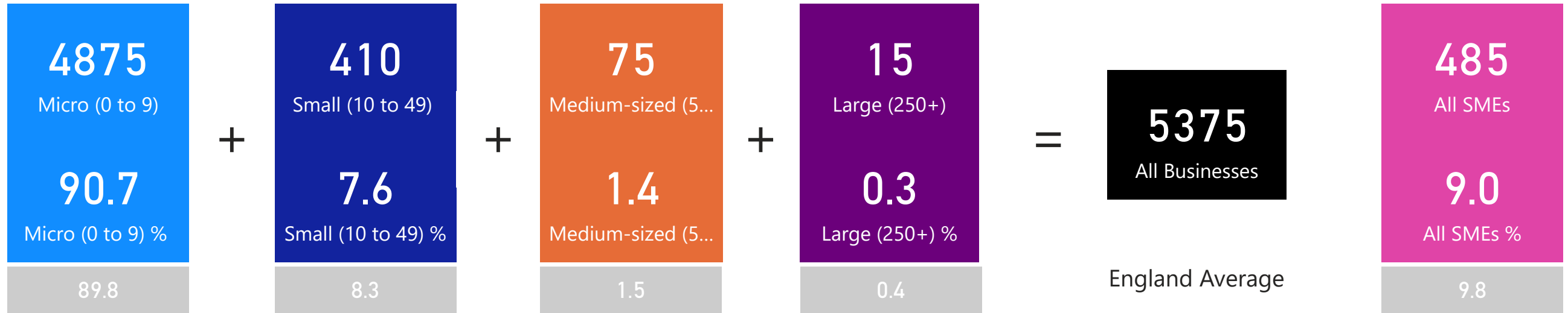
In terms of business numbers the three broad industry areas in Harborough with the largest share of businesses are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (10%), Construction (11.5%) and Professional, Scientific and Technical (17.2%).

When comparing local to national figures there are some notable business areas that differentiate the local area from the average. There are on average a larger share of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Property businesses and a smaller share of Accommodation and Food Services, Construction, Information and Communication, Retail and Transport and Storage businesses.

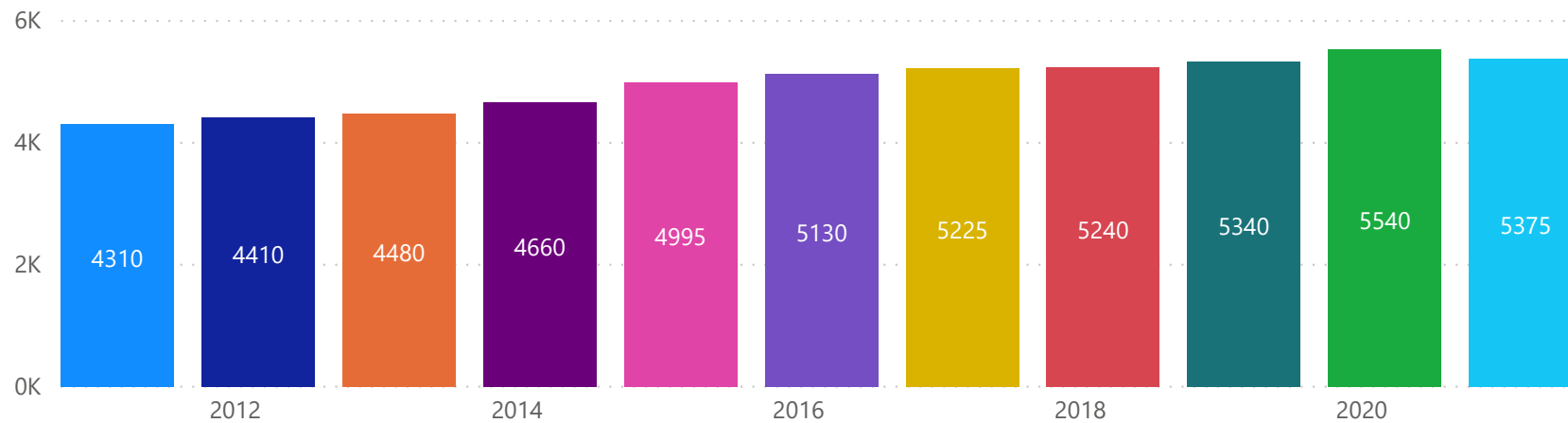
Businesses 2021

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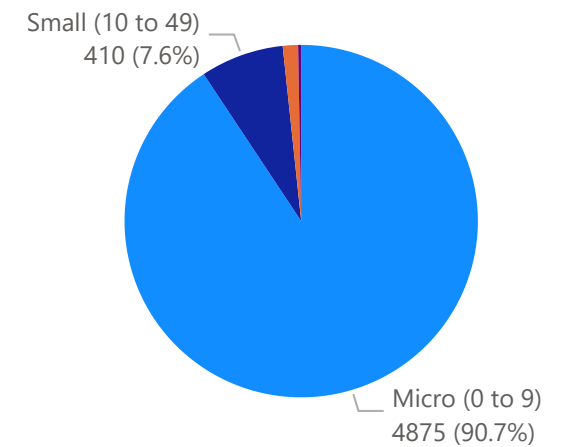
Business Size and Share



Business Numbers Time Series

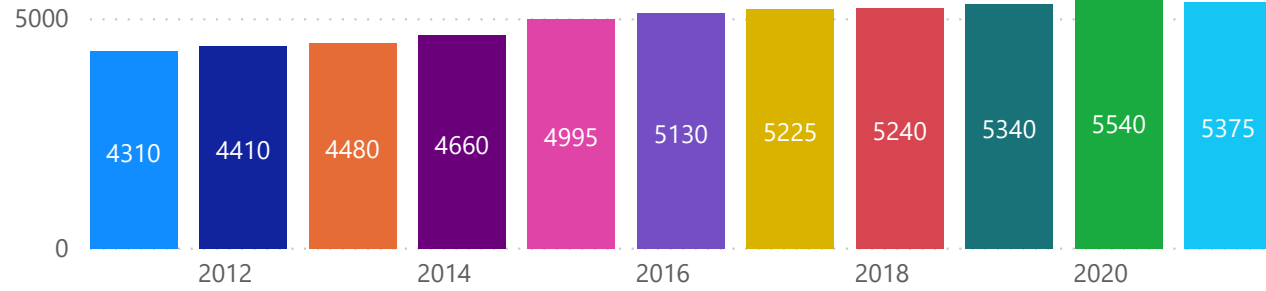


Business Size and Share

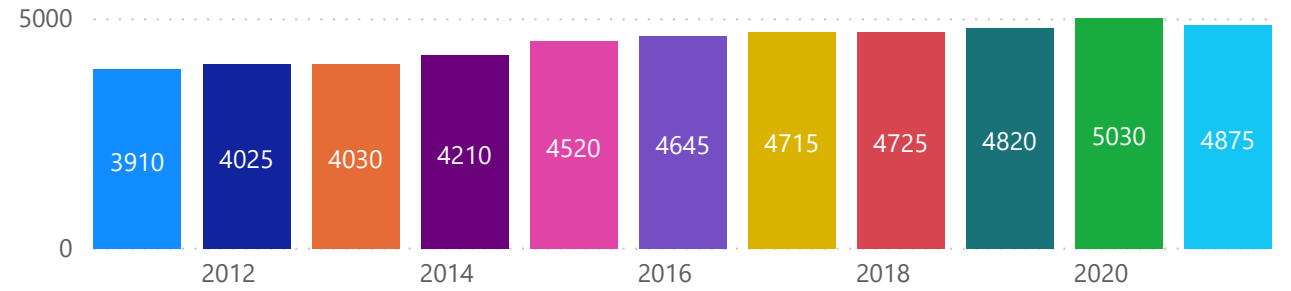


Business Size Time Series (2011 to 2021)

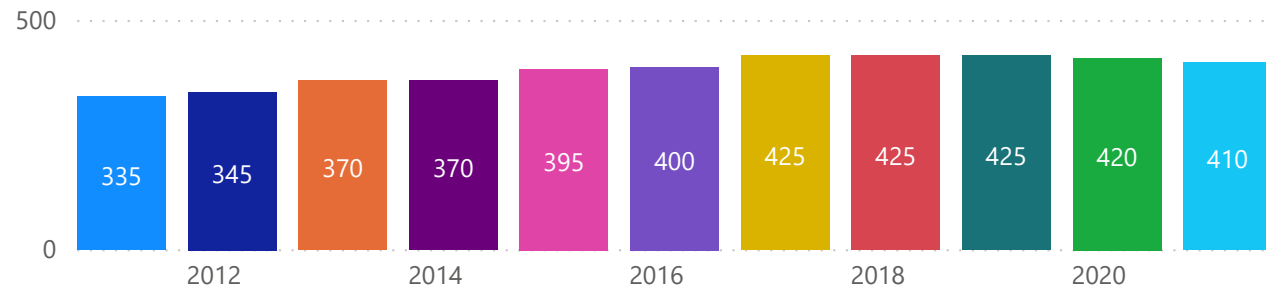
All Businesses



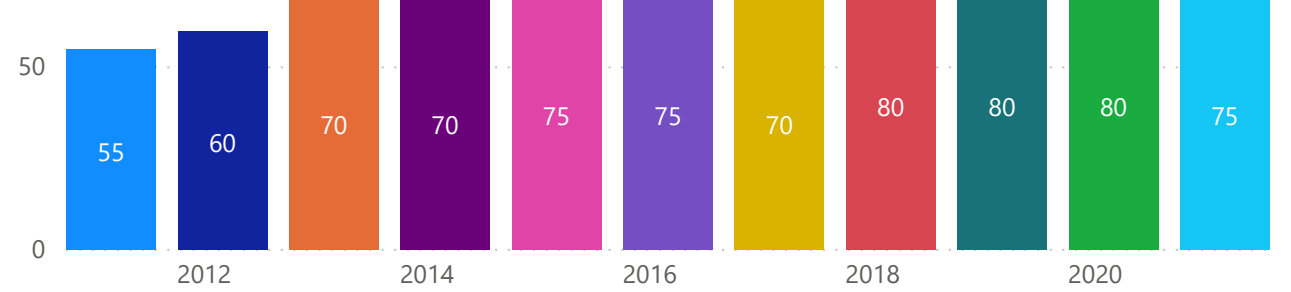
Micro Businesses



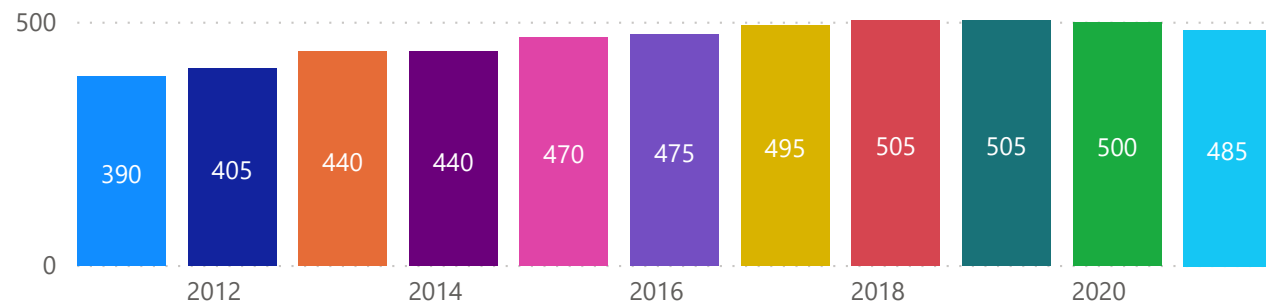
Small Businesses



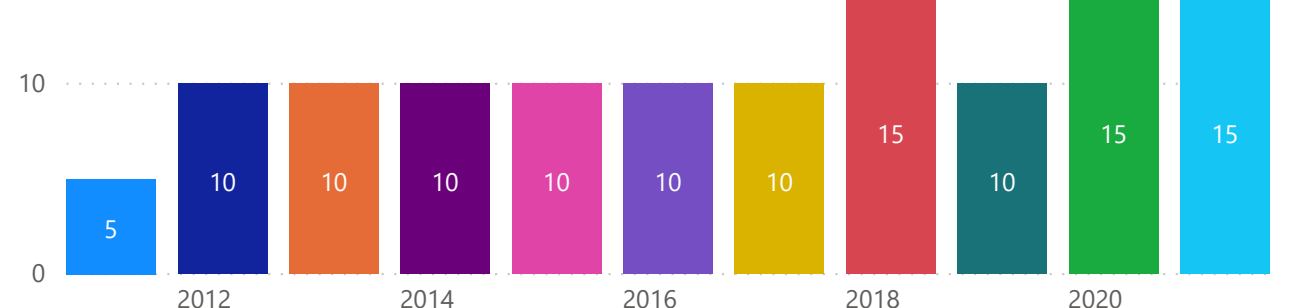
Medium Businesses



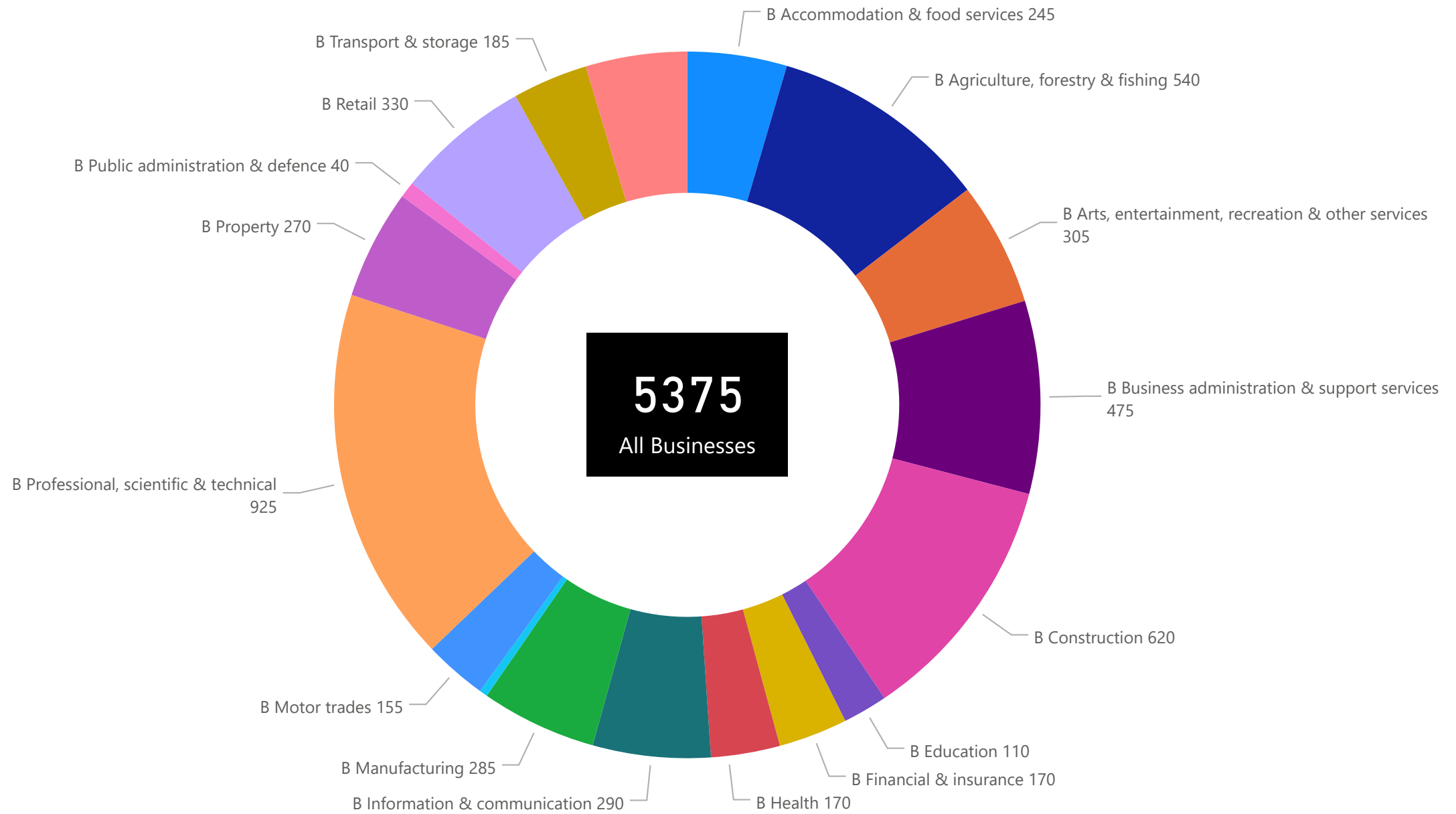
SME Businesses



Large Businesses



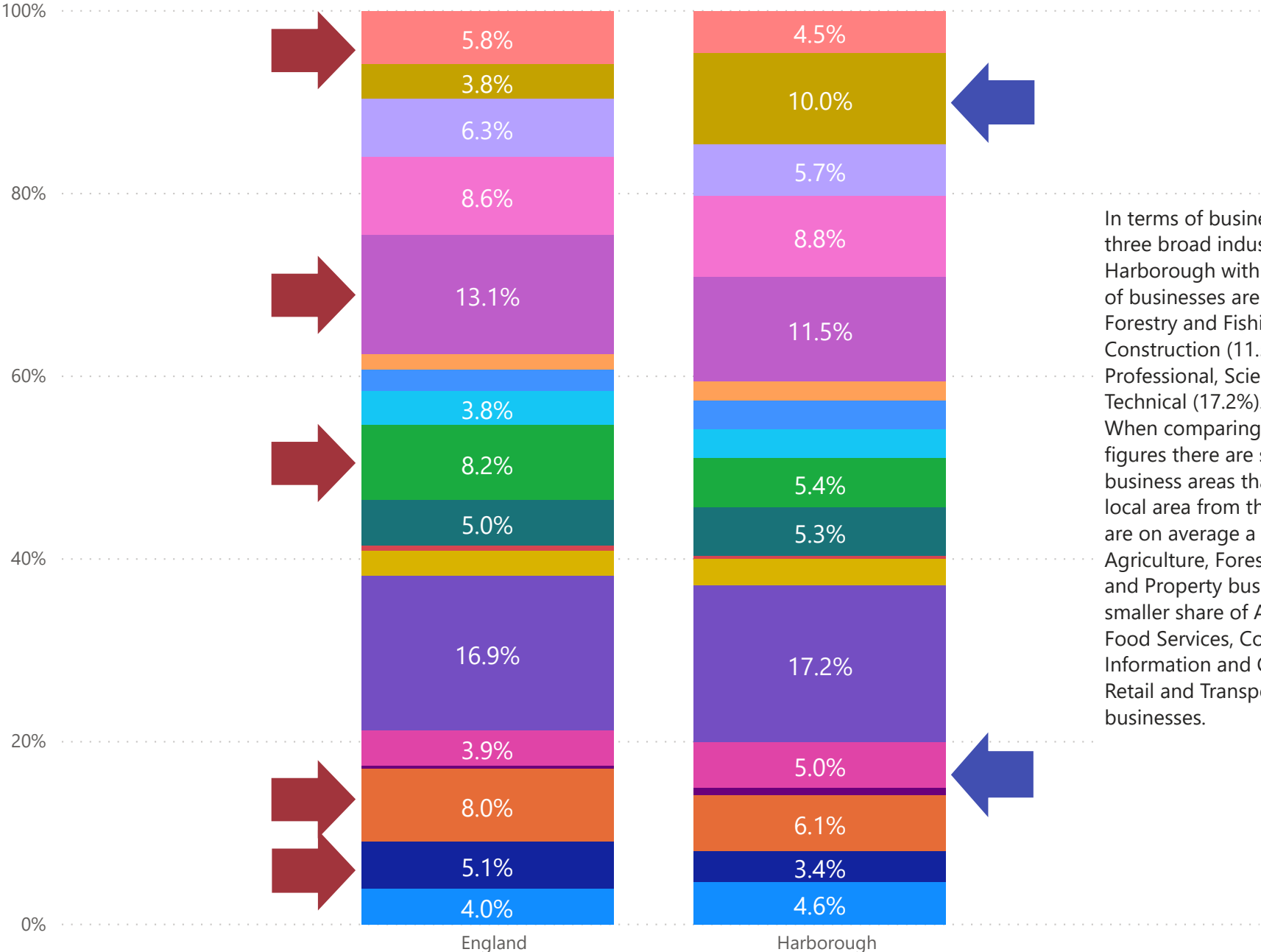
Business Structure 2021



Business Sector Share 2021 Comparator

Arrows demonstrate notable differences between local and national figures.

- B Wholesale %
- B Transport & storage %
- B Retail %
- B Public administration & defence %
- B Property %
- B Professional, scientific & technical %
- B Motor trades %
- B Mining, quarrying & utilities %
- B Manufacturing %
- B Information & communication %
- B Health %
- B Financial & insurance %
- B Education %
- B Construction %
- B Business administration & support services %
- B Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services %
- B Agriculture, forestry & fishing %
- B Accommodation & food services %



In terms of business numbers the three broad industry areas in Harborough with the largest share of businesses are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (10%), Construction (11.5%) and Professional, Scientific and Technical (17.2%). When comparing local to national figures there are some notable business areas that differentiate the local area from the average. There are on average a larger share of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Property businesss and a smaller share of Accomodation and Food Services, Construction, Information and Communication, Retail and Transport and Storage businesses.

Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

In June 2022 there were 87 business closures and 57 business openings.

Over the year up until the end of June there have been 578 closures and 426 openings. This is a difference of 152 businesses.

Traditionally the number of business incorporations has been with a few exceptions larger than business closures.

Monthly figures demonstrate that since September 2020, around the height of the Covid 19 pandemic, there have been many periods where the number of closures has exceeded the number of incorporations. There were also more closures around the time the UK left Europe (31/01/2020).

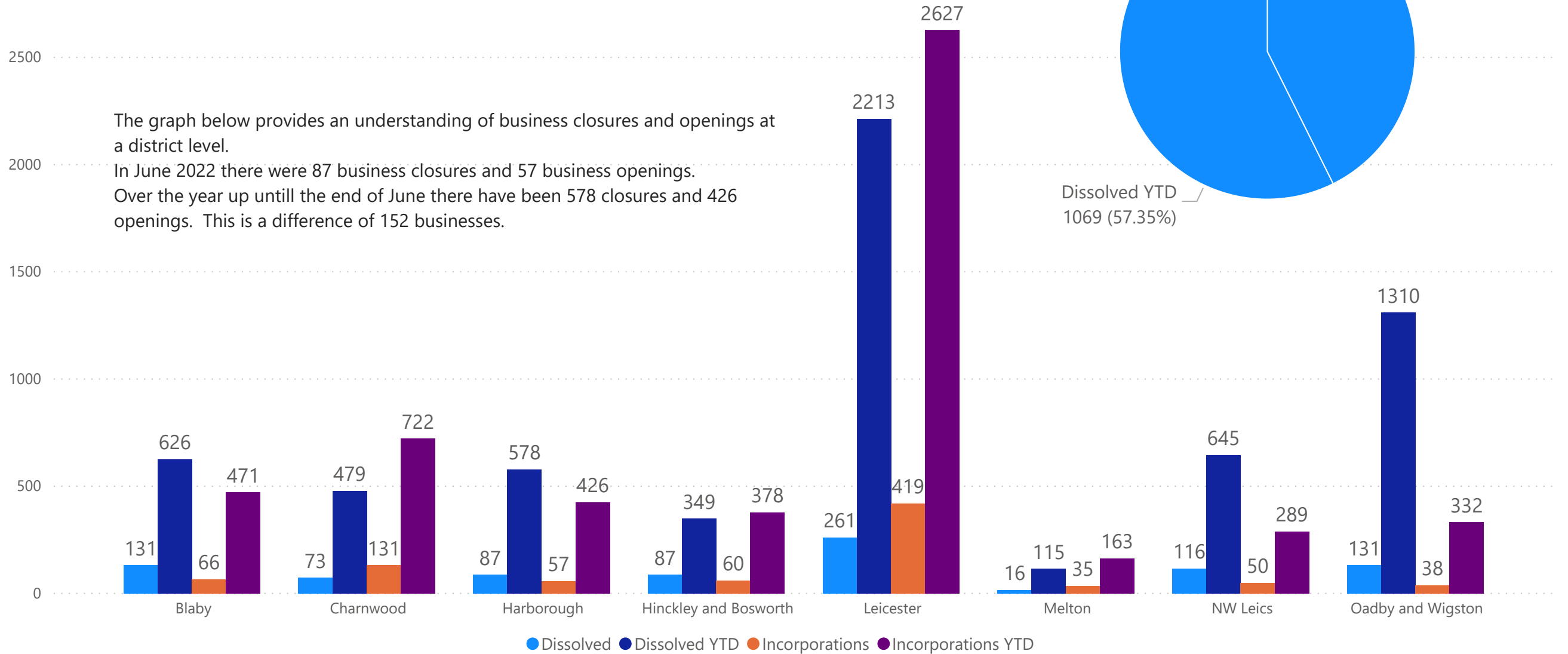
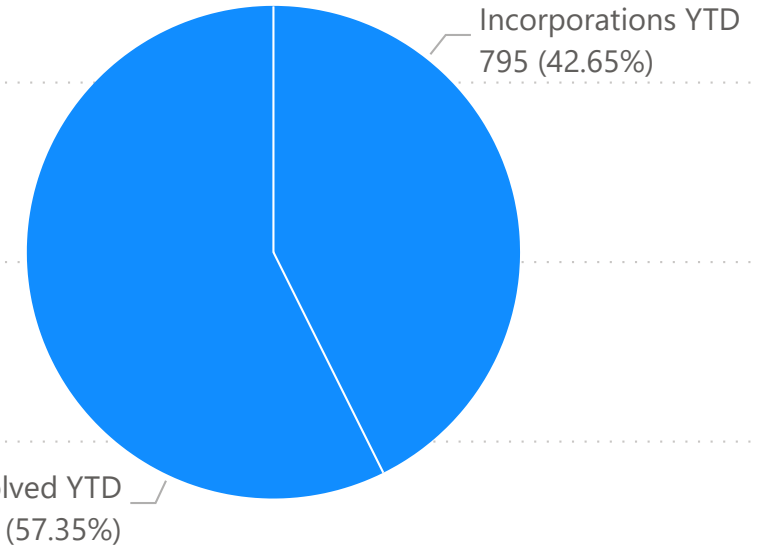
With the introduction of measures brought in by the government to protect business from the impact of the pandemic, between April and August 2020 there were falls in the numbers of businesses closing. From September 2020 onwards this has not been the case.

Since support for business ended in September 2021 the number of closures has outweighed the number of incorporations. This is further demonstrated in the year to date figures for 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses Monthly and YTD

The graph below provides an understanding of business closures and openings at a district level.
 In June 2022 there were 87 business closures and 57 business openings.
 Over the year up until the end of June there have been 578 closures and 426 openings. This is a difference of 152 businesses.



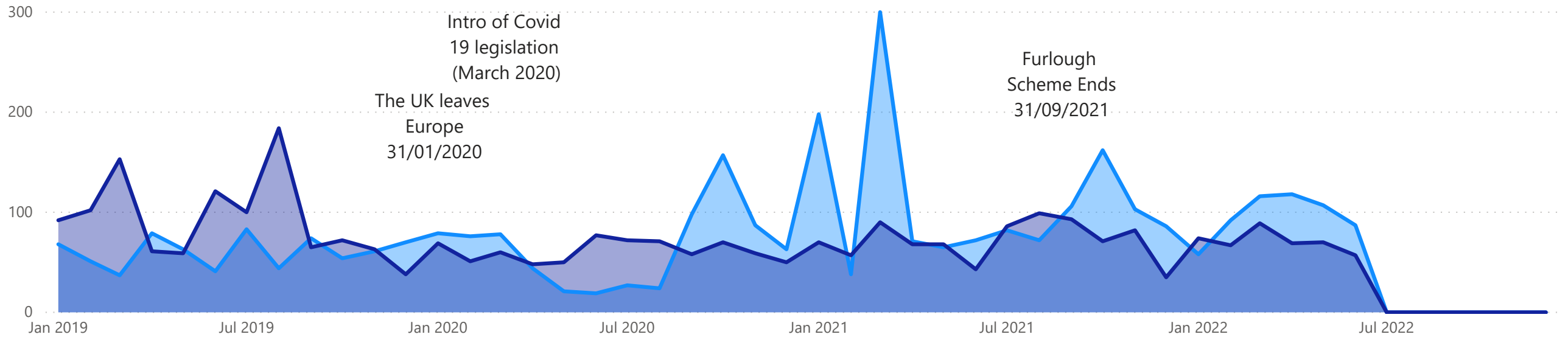
Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

Traditionally and as demonstrated in the graphs below, the number of business incorporations has been with a few exceptions larger than business closures. Monthly figures demonstrate that since September 2020, around the height of the Covid 19 pandemic, there have been many periods where the number of closures has exceeded the number of incorporations. There were also more closures around the time the UK left Europe (31/01/2020).

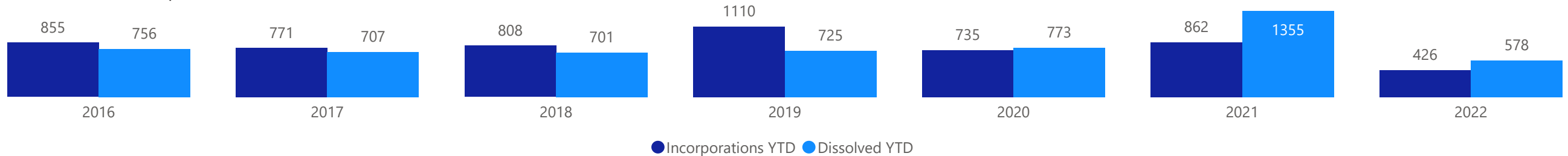
With the introduction of measures brought in by the government to protect business from the impact of the pandemic, between April and August 2020 there were falls in the numbers of businesses closing. From September 2020 onwards this has not been the case.

Since support for business ended in September 2021 the number of closures has outweighed the number of incorporations. This is further demonstrated in the year to date figures for 2020, 2021 and 2022 below.

Dissolved and Incorporated Monthly Businesses



Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses Year to Date



Employment

There are 11 sectors in the Harborough area that have employment of over 1,000. The largest of these being the Warehousing and Support Service Activities with employment of 5,000.

These sectors are only the largest in the area and they do not differentiate the area from others, for example the Education and Retail sectors are likely to have a strong presence across the Leicester and Leicestershire area and England as a whole.

These 11 sectors combined have employment of 24,500. The total employment for the area is 41,425. The sectors combined make up 59.1% of all employment in the Harborough area.

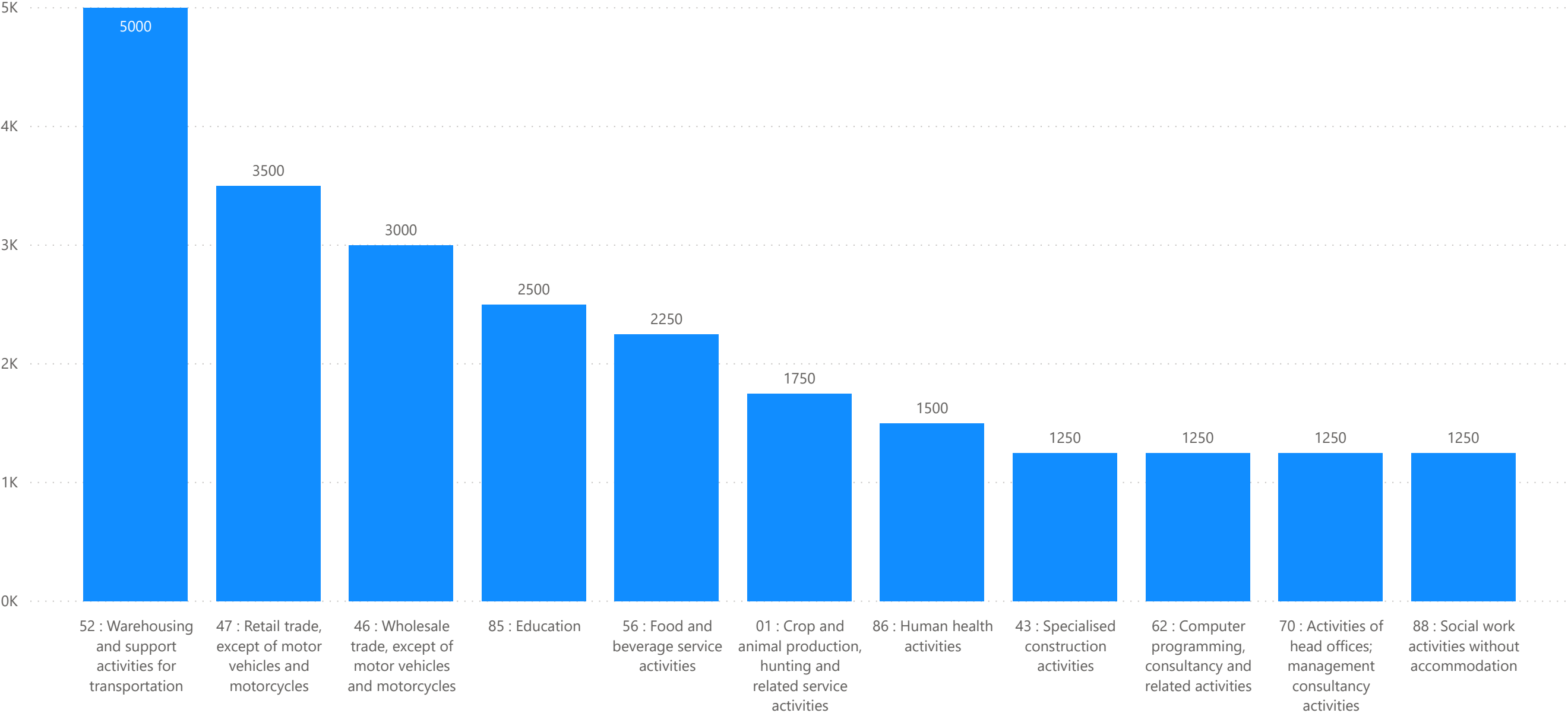
In the case of the sectors that differentiate the local area there are 20 that have a location quotient that is greater than 1. The largest of these is Warehousing and Support Activities for Transport.

It is generally accepted that a location quotient of 1.5 or more demonstrates a local speciality (this can be positive or negative). There are 10 of these.

Employment

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have the largest employment numbers. These sectors all have employment of over 1,000. There are 11 of these, the largest being the Warehousing and Support Service Activities with employment of 5,000. These sectors are the largest in the area but they may not differentiate it from others, for example the Education sector and Retail sectors are likely to have a strong presence across the Leicester and Leicestershire area and England as a whole. These 11 sectors combined have employment of 24,500. The total employment for the area is 41,425. The sectors combined make up 59.1% of all employment in the Harborough area.

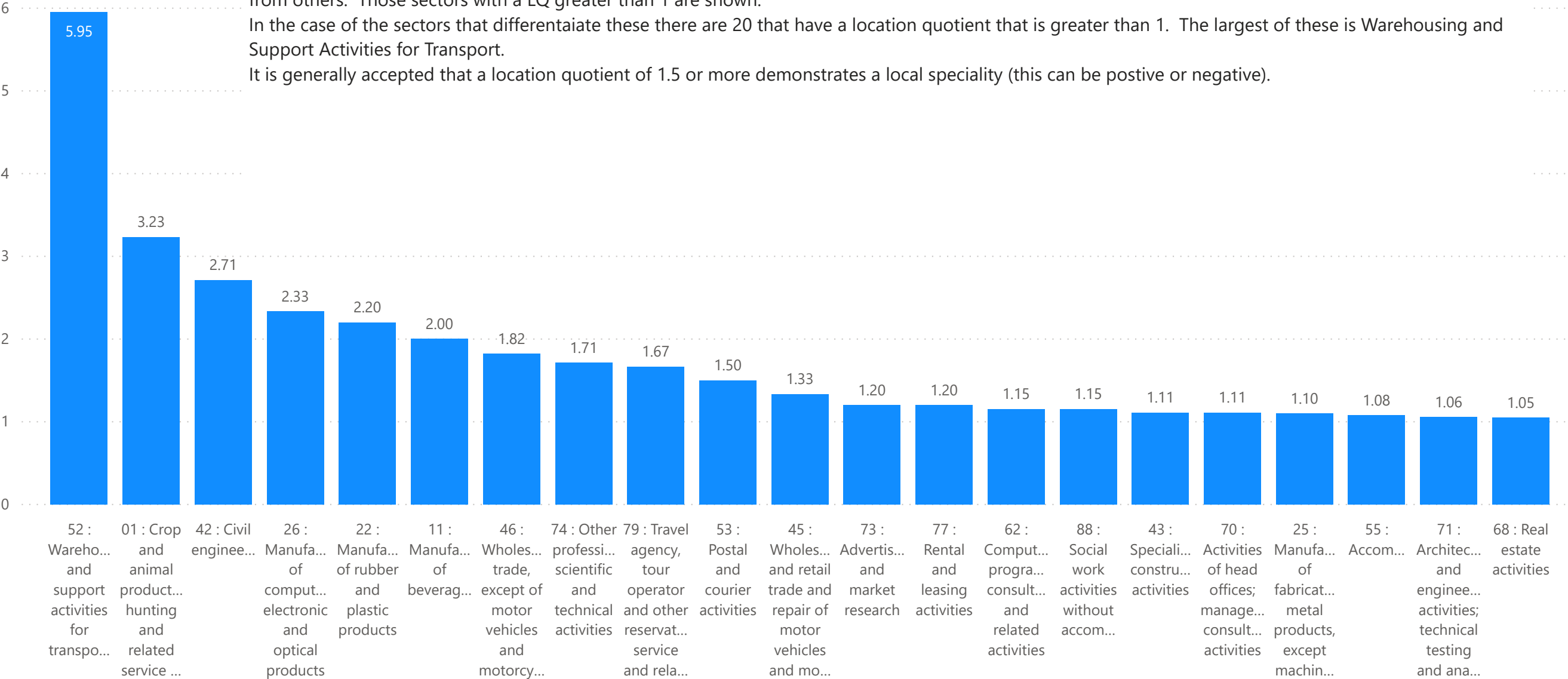
Employment Numbers



Employment

Employment and Location Quotient

Area ● Harborough



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.

In the case of the sectors that differentaiate these there are 20 that have a location quotient that is greater than 1. The largest of these is Warehousing and Support Activities for Transport.

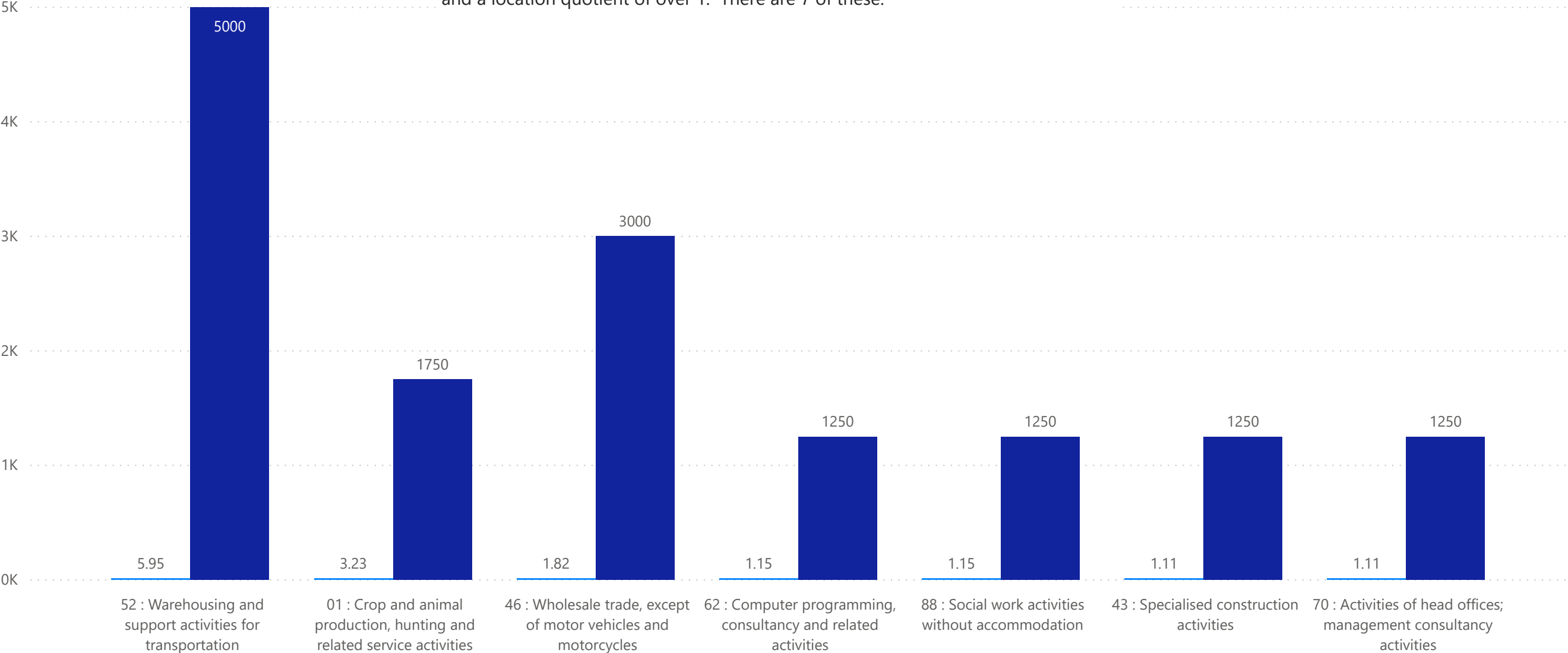
It is generally accepted that a location quotient of 1.5 or more demonstrates a local speciality (this can be postive or negative).

Employment Numbers and Location Quotients

Employment and Location Quotient

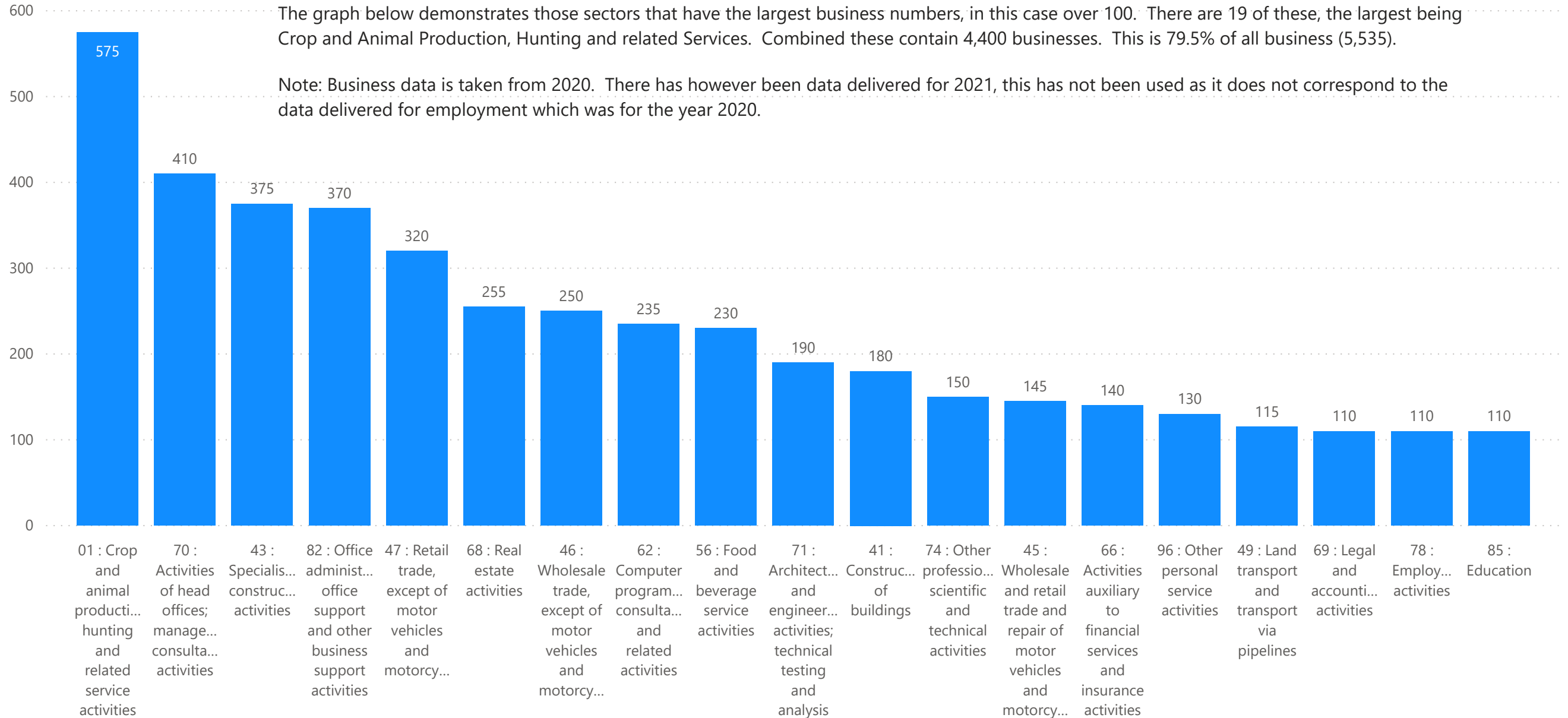
● Employment LQ ● Employment

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have employment of over 1,000 and a location quotient of over 1. There are 7 of these.



Employment (Businesses)

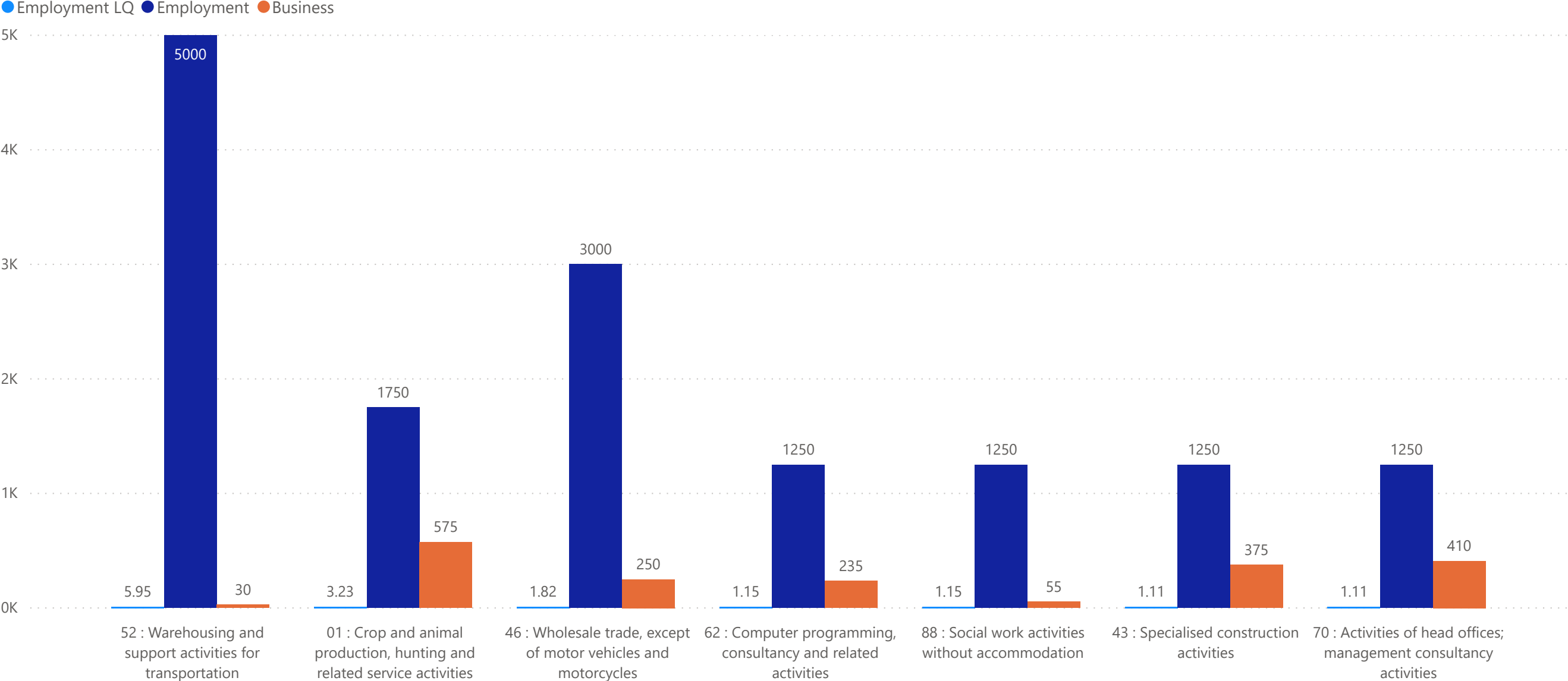
Businesses



Employment Numbers, Location Quotients and Businesses

Employment, Location Quotients and Businesses

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have employment of over 1,000 and have a location quotient of over 1. There are 7 of these which make up employment of 14,750 and 1,930 businesses.



Other

Earnings

Resident earnings in the Harborough district area are £648.30. This is above the average of £613.30.

Male resident earnings in the area are £726.70. Again this is higher than average (£661). Male resident earnings are higher than female resident earnings (£535.80). Female resident earnings in Harborough district are however lower than the national average (£557.10).

From 2020 to 2021 residents earnings in Harborough district fell. This was not the case nationally where they grew. The fall in resident earnings was felt by the female working age population as male resident earnings rose over the period.

Workplace earnings in the Harborough district area are £564 (resident earnings £648.30). This is below the average of £613.30.

Male workplace earnings in the area are £574.10 (resident earnings £726.70), again this is lower than average (£660.50). Male workplace earnings are higher than female workplace earnings (£517.50). Female workplace earnings in Harborough district are also lower than average (£557.30).

Workplace earnings are significantly below resident earnings and demonstrates that those living in the area take advantage of opportunities that lie outside.

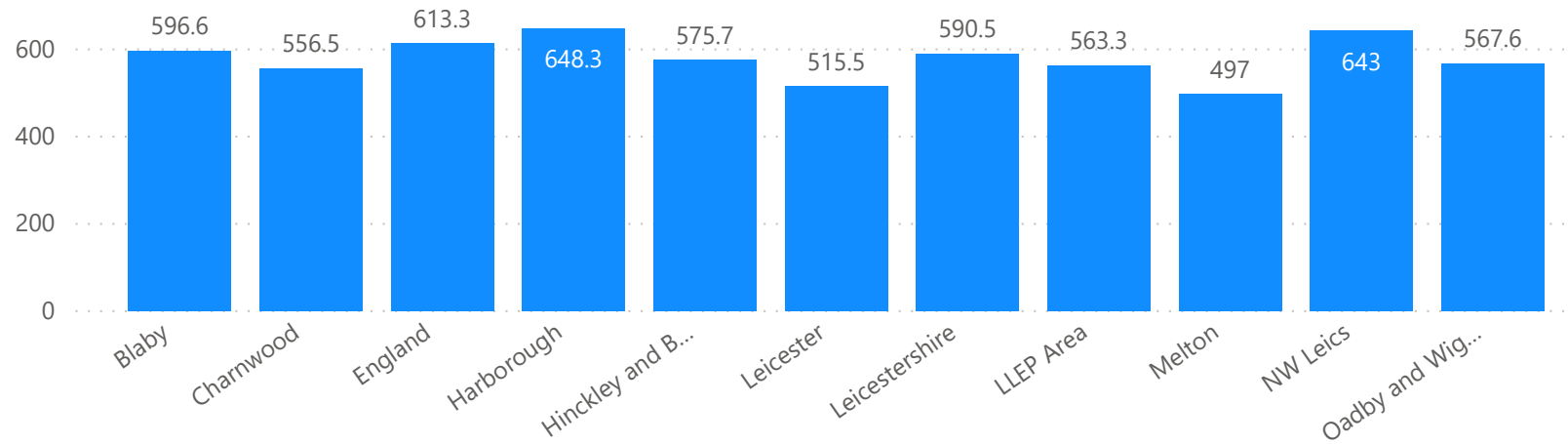
Resident Earnings

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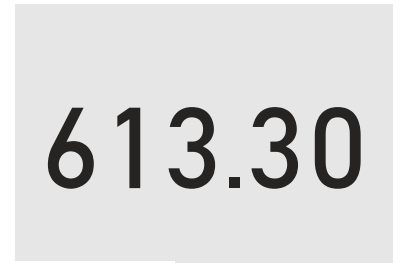
Geographic Comparator



Harborough

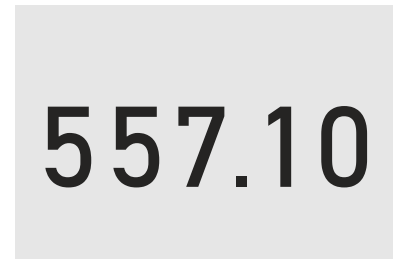
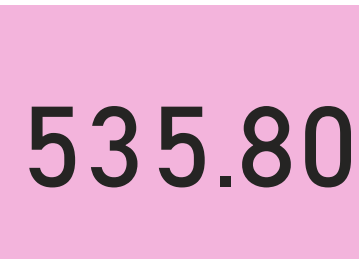
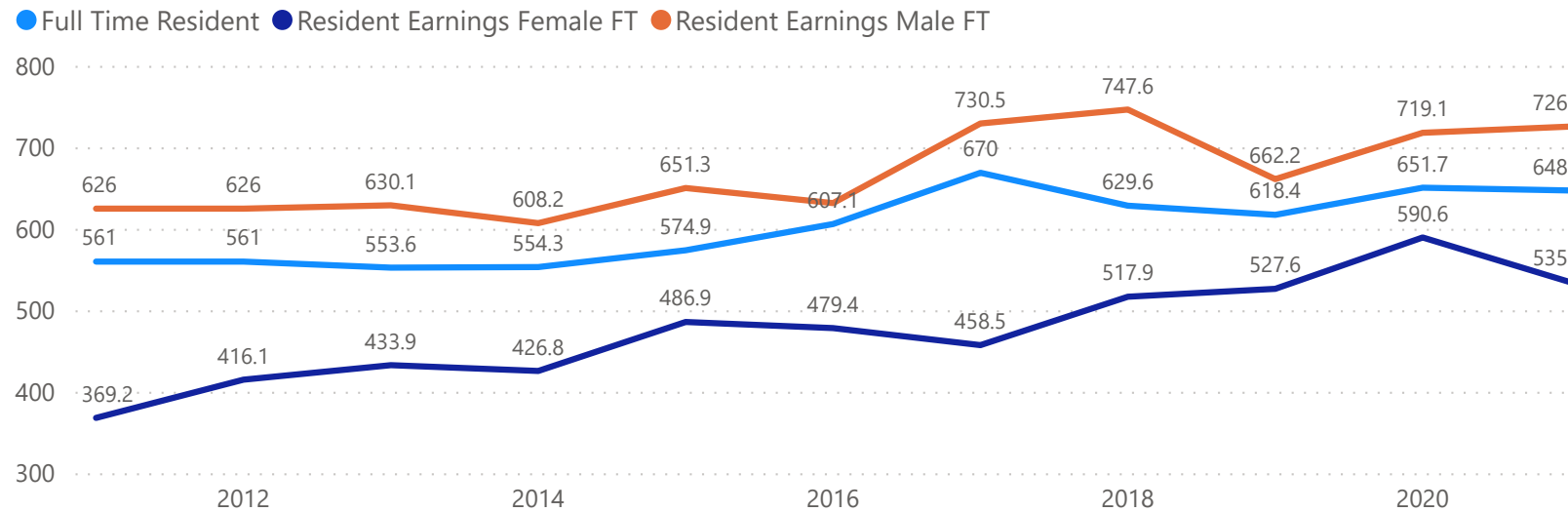


England

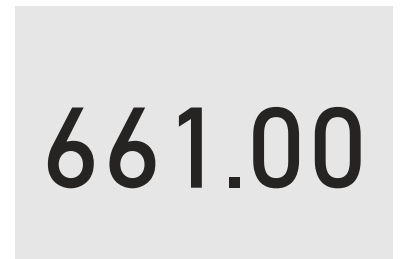


All

By Sex



Female

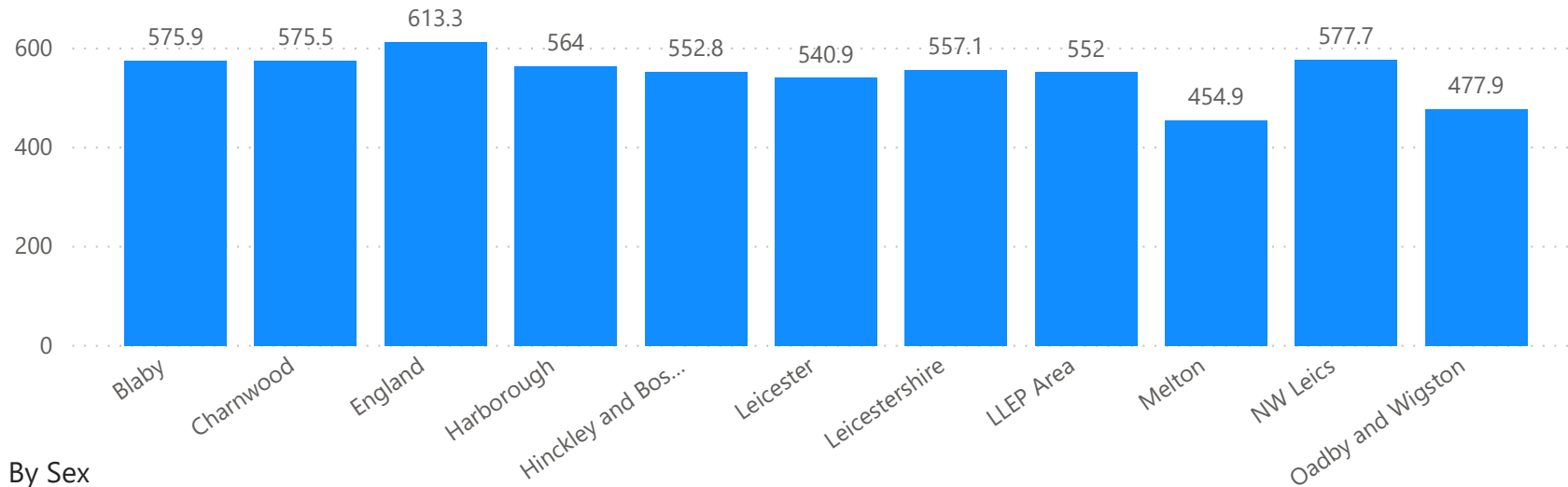


Male

Workplace Earnings

Workplace earnings in the Harborough district area are £564 (resident earnings £648,30). This is below the average of £613.30. Male workplace earnings in the area are £574.10 (resident earnings £726.70), again this is lower than average (£660.50). Male workplace earnings are higher than female workplace earnings (£517.50). Female workplace earnings in Harborough district are also lower than average (£557.30). Workplace earnings are significantly below resident earnings and demonstrates that those living in the Harborough district take advantage of opportunities that lie outside of the area.

Geographic Comparator



Harborough

England

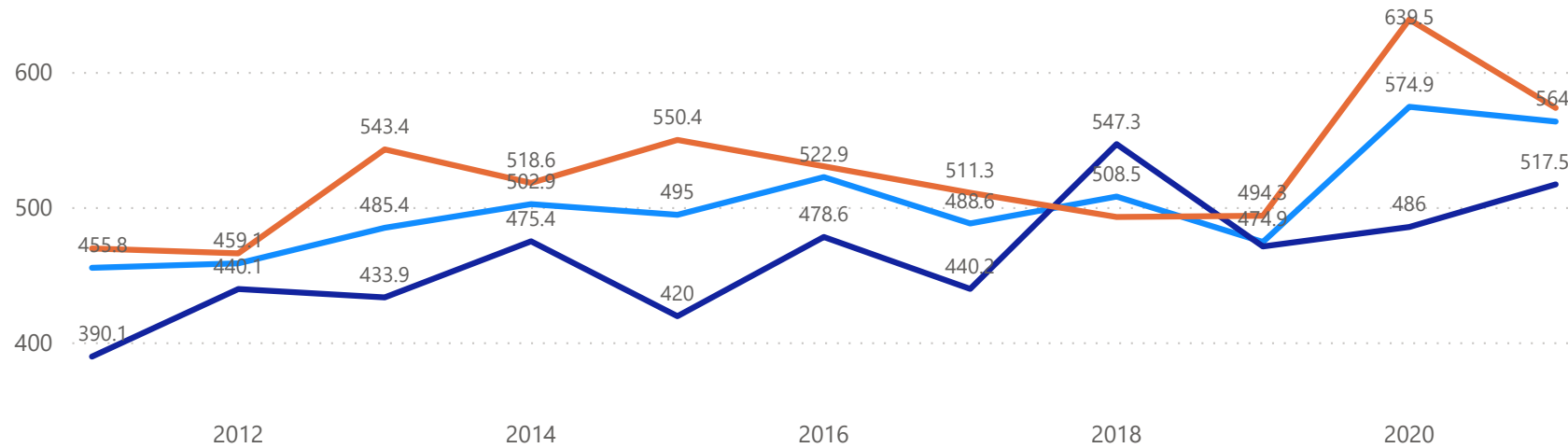
564.00

613.30

All

By Sex

● Full Time Workplace ● Workplace Earnings Female FT ● Workplace Earnings Male FT



517.50

557.30

Female

574.10

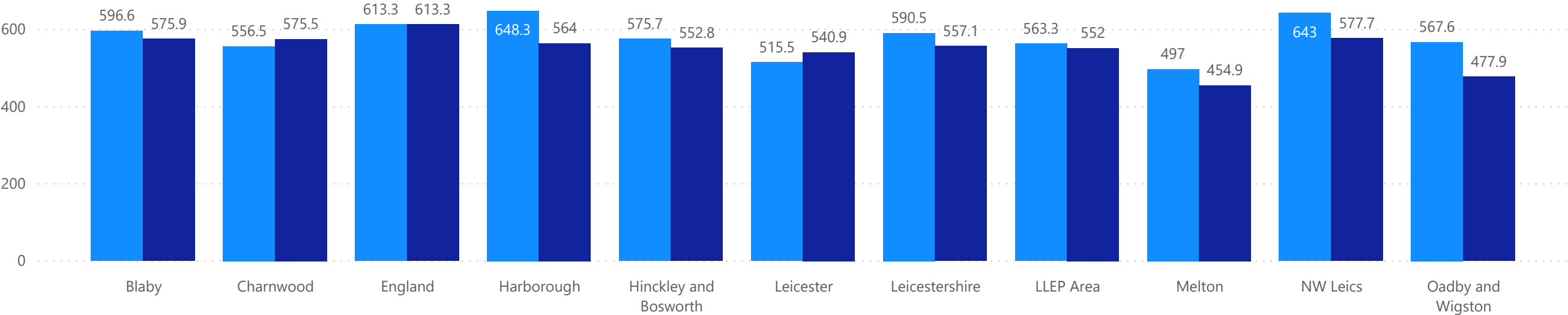
660.50

Male

Workplace Earnings

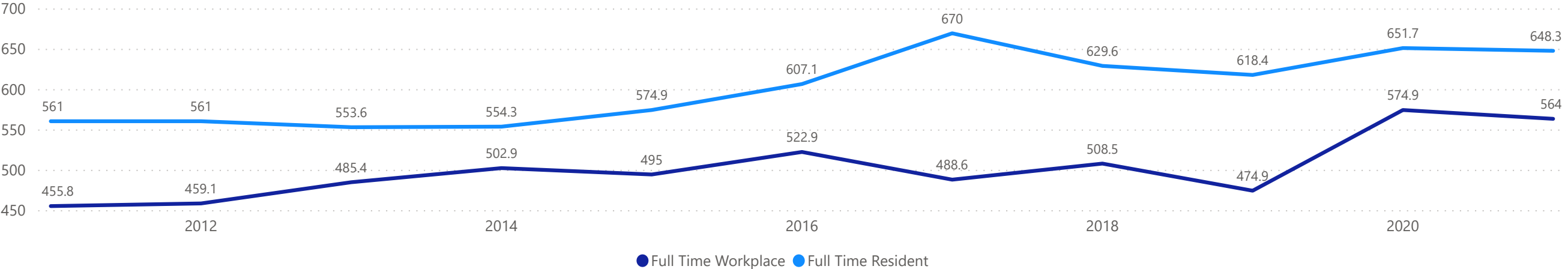
Geographic Resident and Workplace Earnings

The graph below demonstrates resident and workplace earnings and compares these against other areas locally and also with the national average. Other than resident earnings for Harborough and North West Leicestershire, figures are below the national average.



Resident and Workplace Earnings

The graph below demonstrates Harborough district resident and workplace earnings over the period 2011 to 2021. Both resident and workplace earnings have fallen over the period 2020 to 2021.



Qualifications

In the Harborough area those with an NVQ2+ make up 80.4% of the working age population. This is above the national average (78.2%) by 2.2 percentage points.

Those with an NVQ3 is 69.2%. This is 7.9 percentage points higher than the average (61.3%).

At 44.4% those with an NVQ4+ is higher than average (43.1%).

Over the period 2020 to 2021 the share of the working age population in Harborough district with an NVQ3+ has grown. However the share with an NVQ2+ and NVQ4+ has fallen.

Despite falls over the last year there has been significant growth since 2011 at all three levels.

Qualifications

Charnwood

England

0

6.4

0.0

43100

78.2

80.4

37100

61.3

69.2

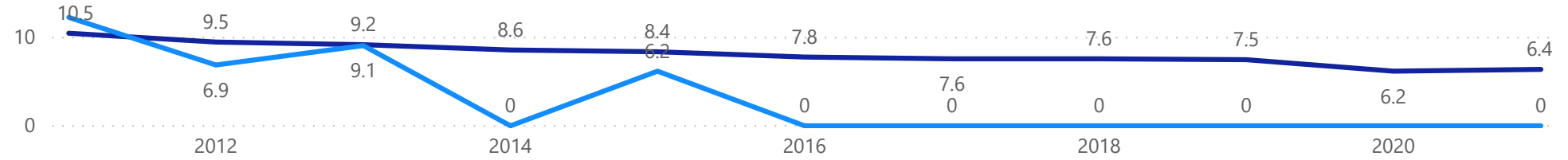
23800

43.1

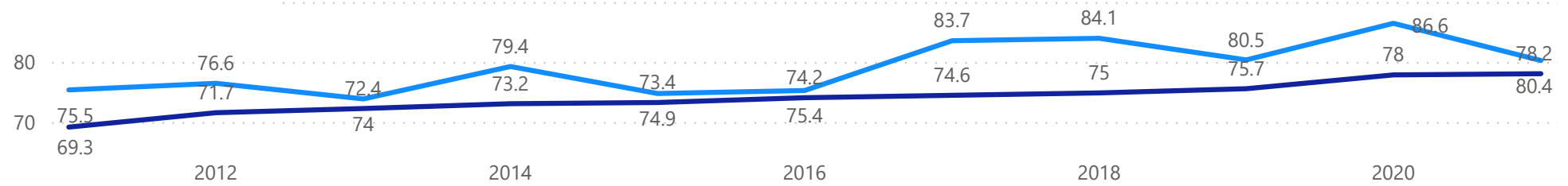
44.4

No Qualifications

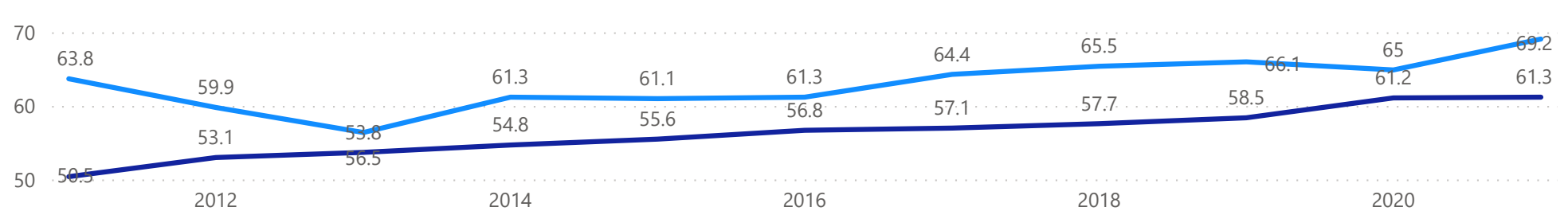
Geography ● England ● Harborough



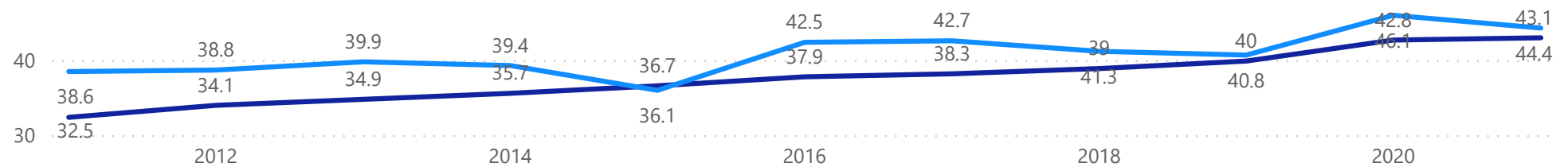
Thos with an NVQ2+



Thos with an NVQ3+



Thos with an NVQ4+



Note: Data for those with no qualifications is not available for the Harborough area as the sample size is too small to be reliable..

There are over 1 million people (1,067,000) living in the Leicester and Leicestershire area. Of these 33.2% live in the city and 66.8% in the county.

The population of Harborough district is 95,500. These make up 8.9% of the population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area and 13.4% of the Leicestershire population.

Of the 95,500 residents living in the Harborough district area 47,100 (49.3%) are male and 48,500 (50.7%) are female.

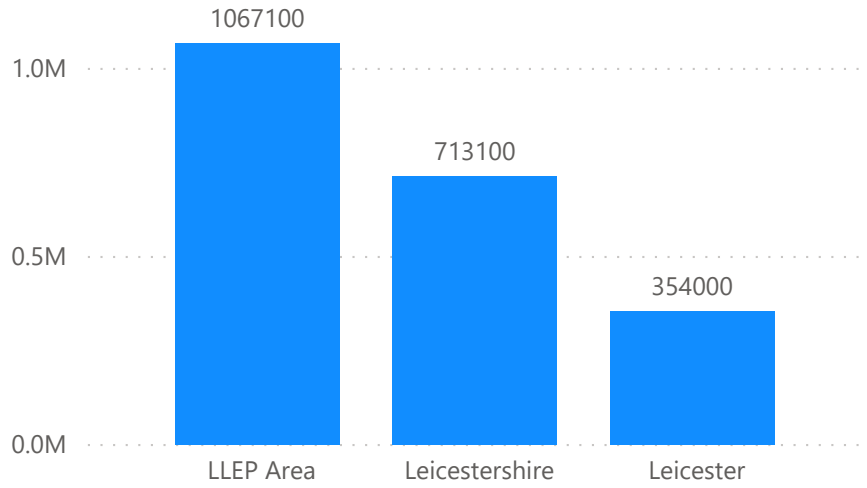
The female population of Harborough district make up 9% of the female population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area. The male population make up 8.9% of the male population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area.

Of the 95,500 residents living in the area 59.8% (57,200) are of working age (16-64), 18.2% (17,400) 0-15 and 22% (21,000) 65 and over.

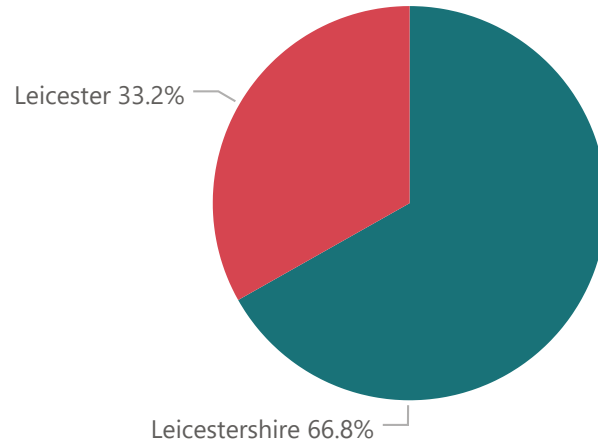
At 5.9% there are 5,700 residents who are 18-24 years old. In England the figure is 8.3%.

Population

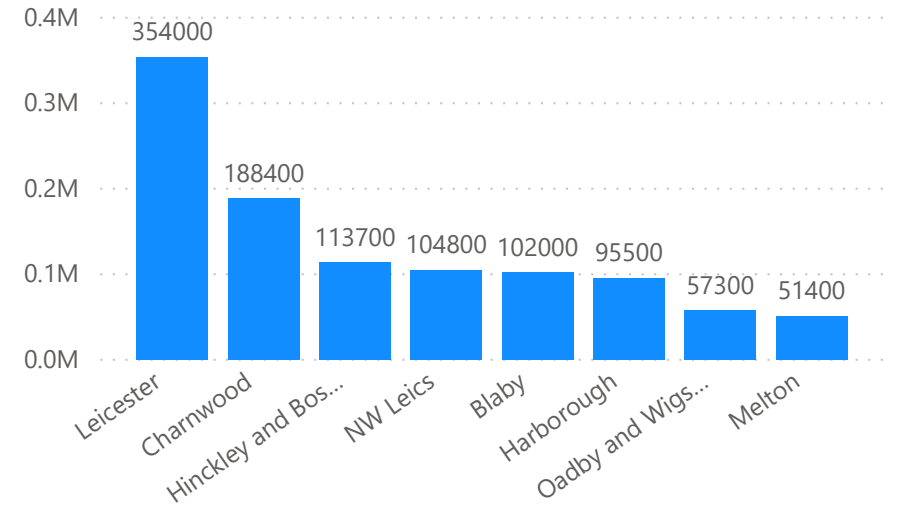
Population Numbers



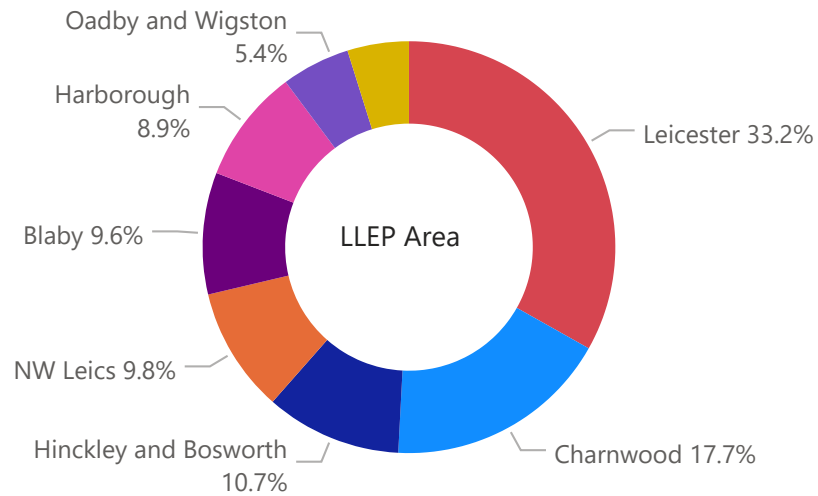
Population Share



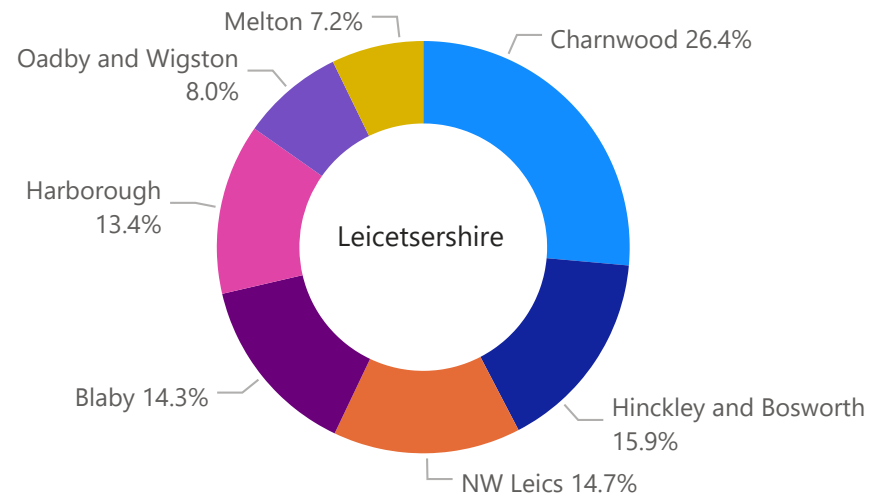
Population District Numbers



Population Share (LLEP Area)

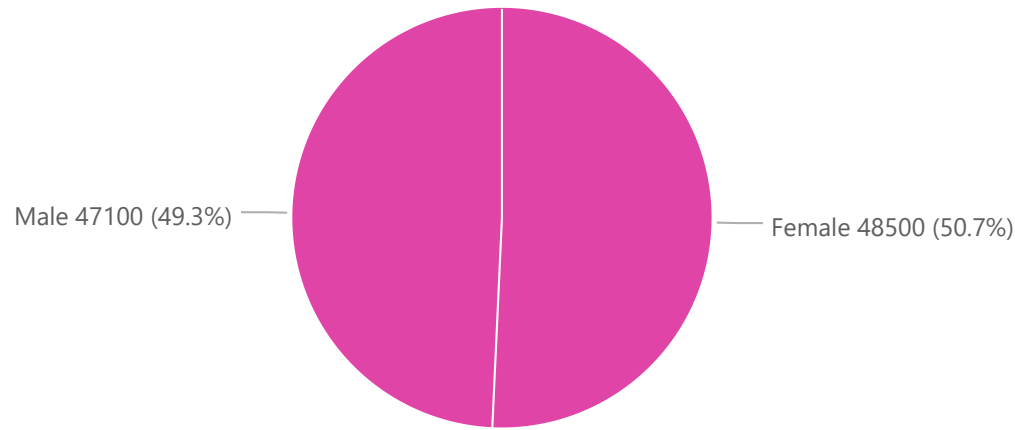


Population Share (Leicestershire)

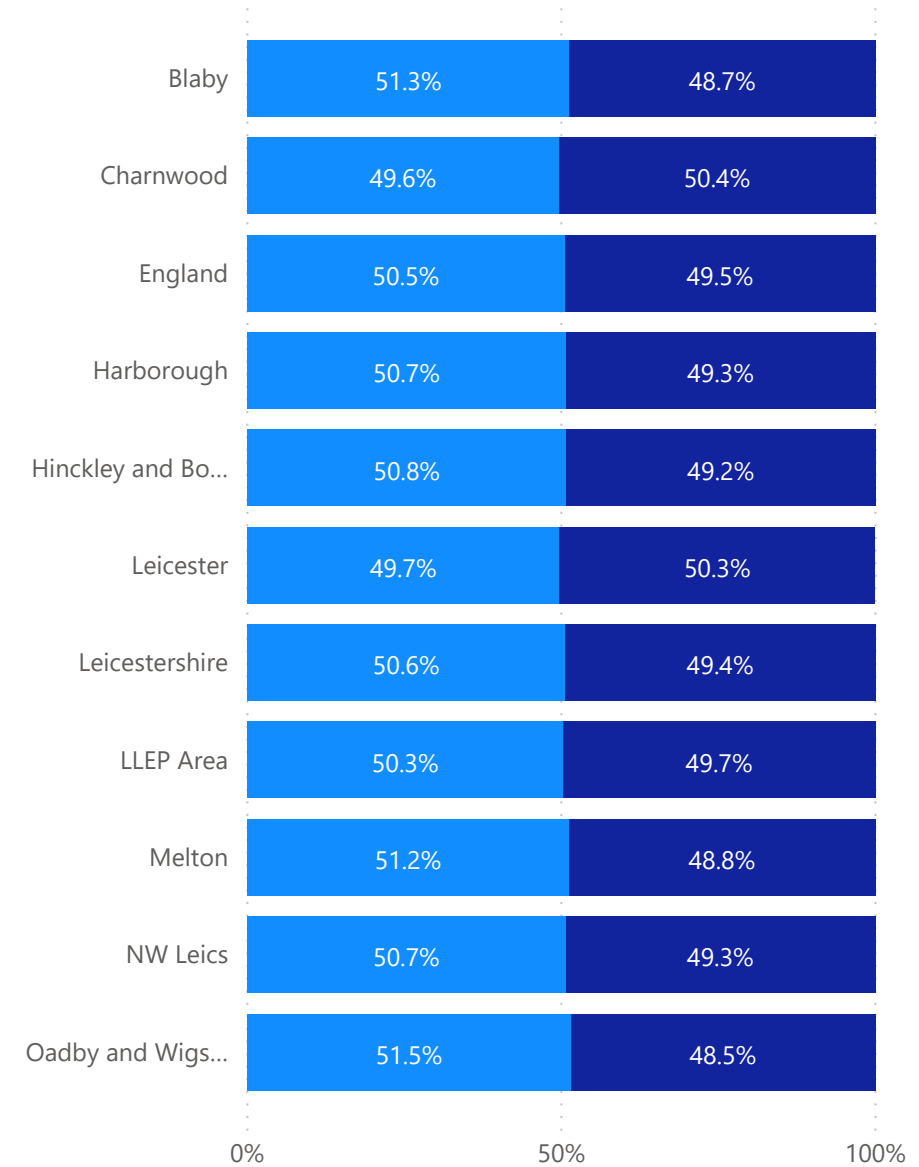


Population Sex

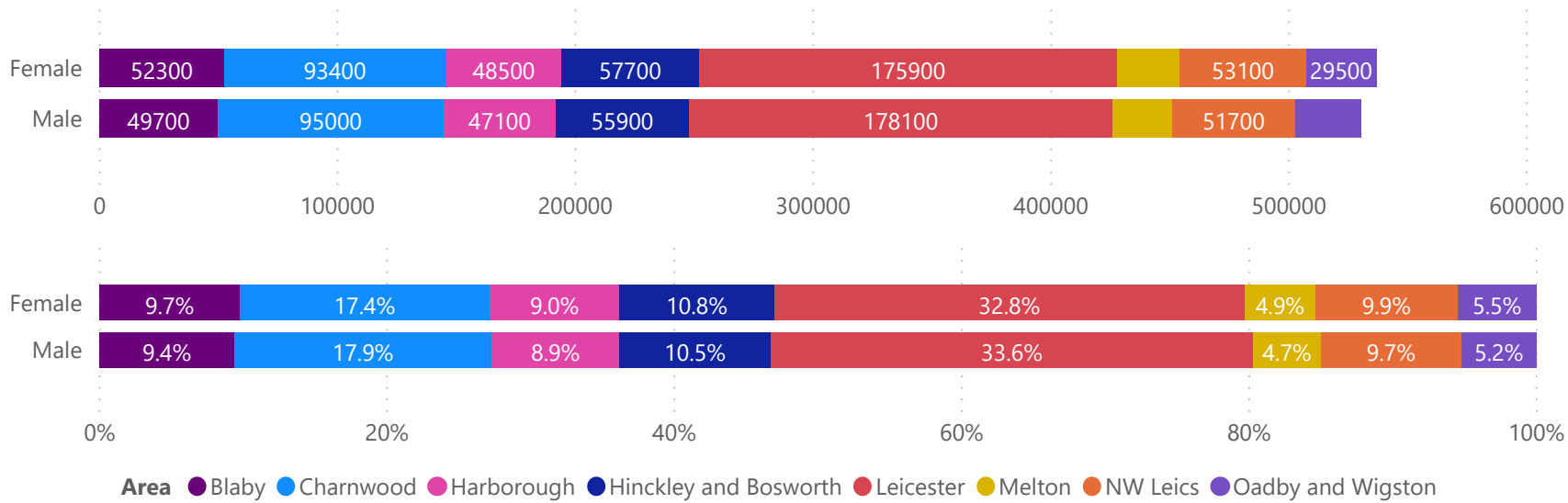
Population Share by Sex



Population Share by Sex



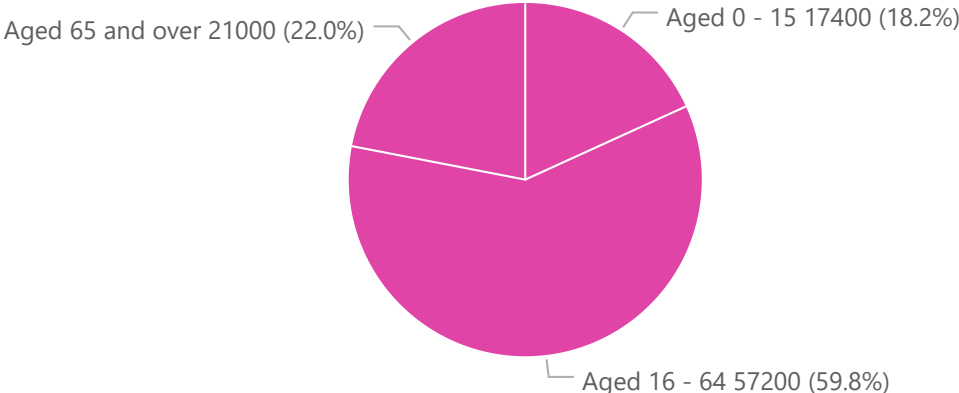
Population Share by Sex and Geography



Sex Female Male

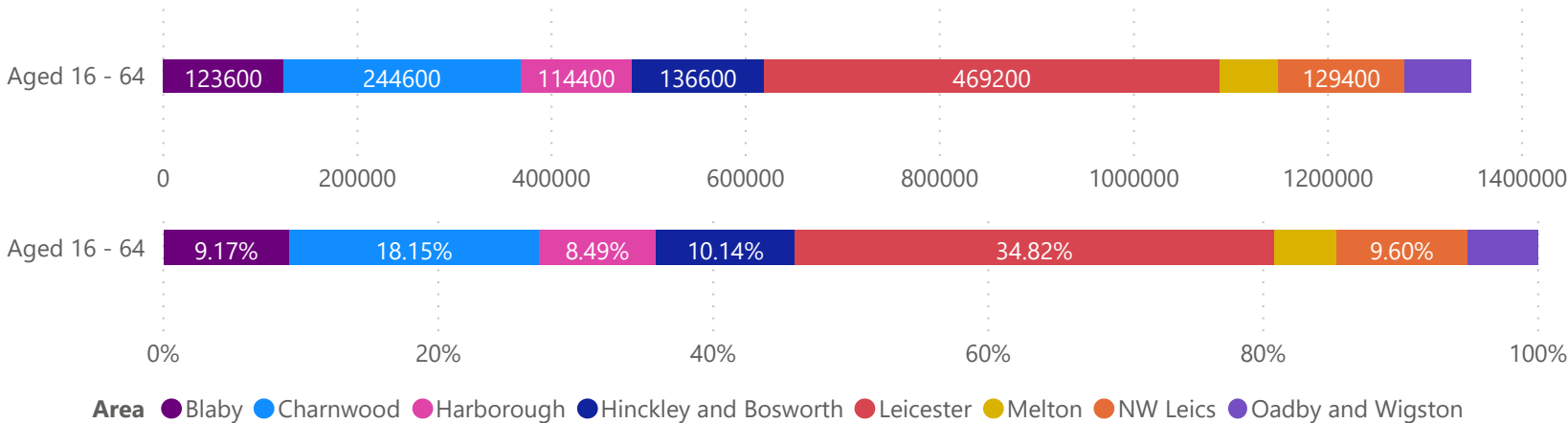
Population Age

Blaby Population Share by Age



18-24 Years Olds
 3000 Males + 2700 Females = 5700 Total

Population Share by Age (16-64) and Geography



Population Share by Age

