

Annual Economic Profile 2022

Hinckley & Bosworth

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 costs, 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 the Hinckley and Bosworth district 57,200 or 82.4% were economically active. The England average was 78.7%. The 57,200 made up 11.2% of all those that were economically active in the Leicester and Leicestershire area and 16.3% of those in Leicestershire.

Of the male working age population 84.3% (32,100) were economically active. Of the female working age population 80.2% (25,100) were active.

Fifty six point one percent of those who were economically active were male and 43.9% 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% (70,500) lived in Leicester and the rest Leicestershire (48.9% or 73,800).

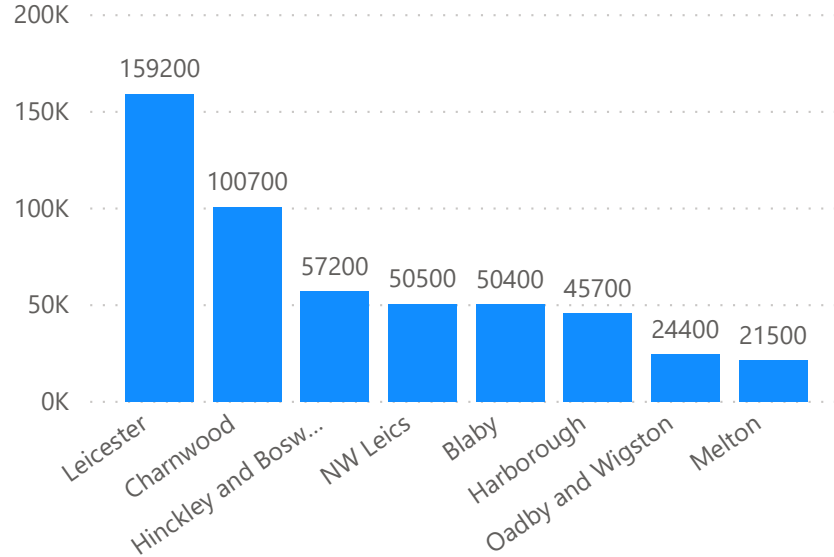
In Hinckley and Bosworth district of those that were of working age 17.6% (12,200) were inactive. The average was 21.3%. The 12,200 made up 8.5% of all those that were economically inactive in the Leicester and Leicestershire area and 17.3% of those in Leicestershire.

Of the male working age population 15.7% (6,000) were economically inactive. Of the female working age population 19.8% (6,200) were inactive.

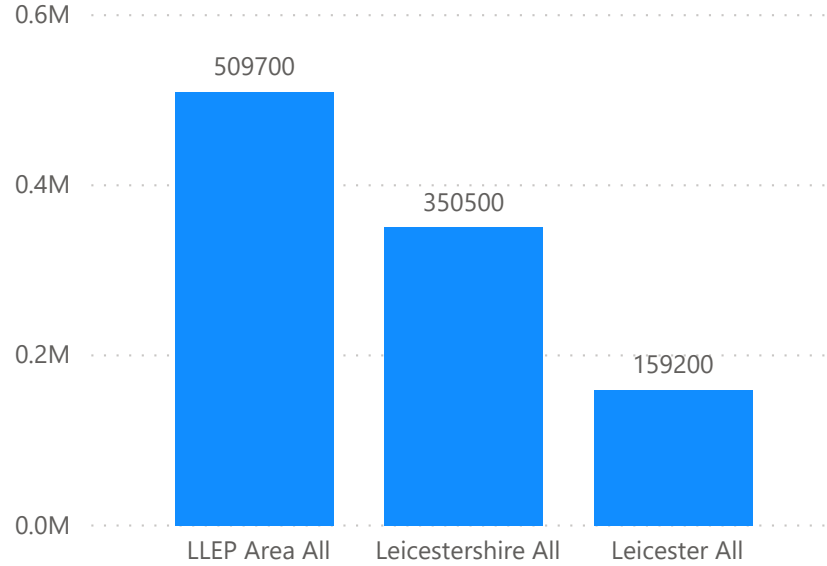
Forty nine point two percent of those that were inactive were male and 50.8% female. The England average was 58.7% and 41.3%.

Economic Activity

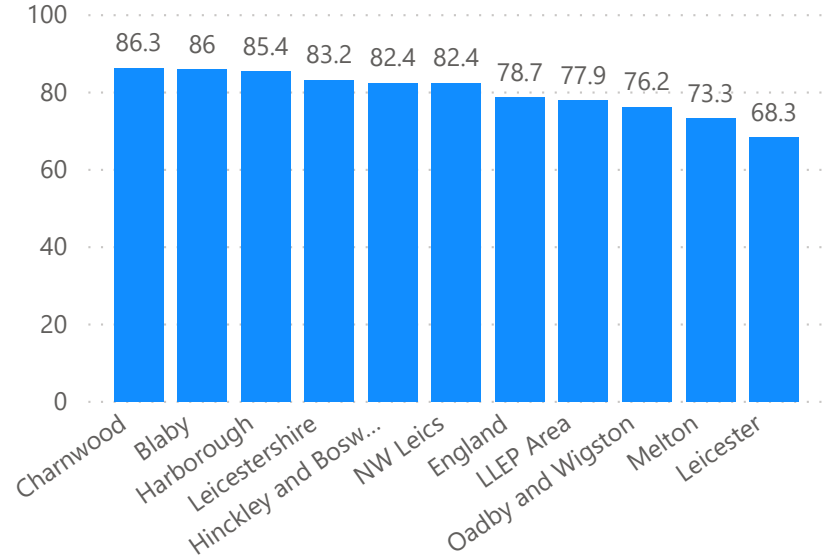
Active Numbers



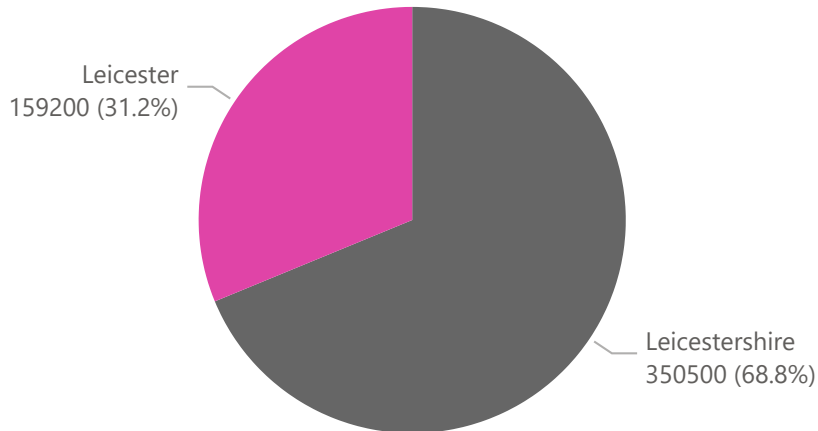
Activity LA Numbers



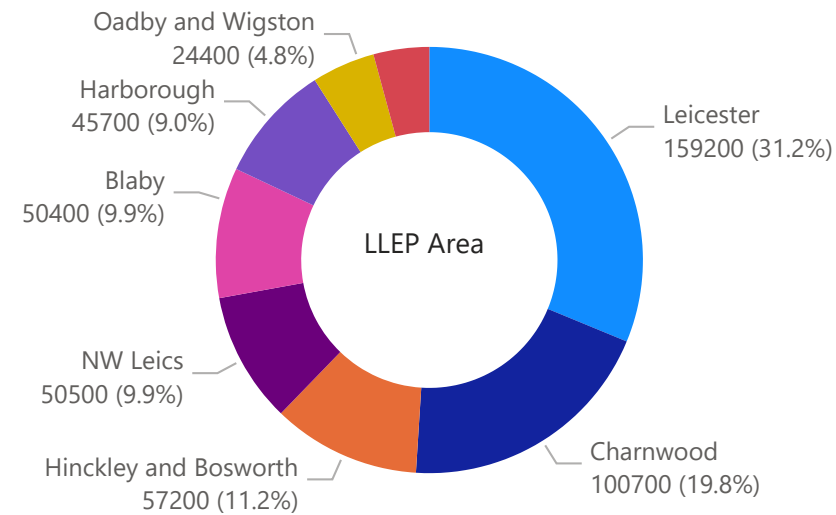
Activity District Shares



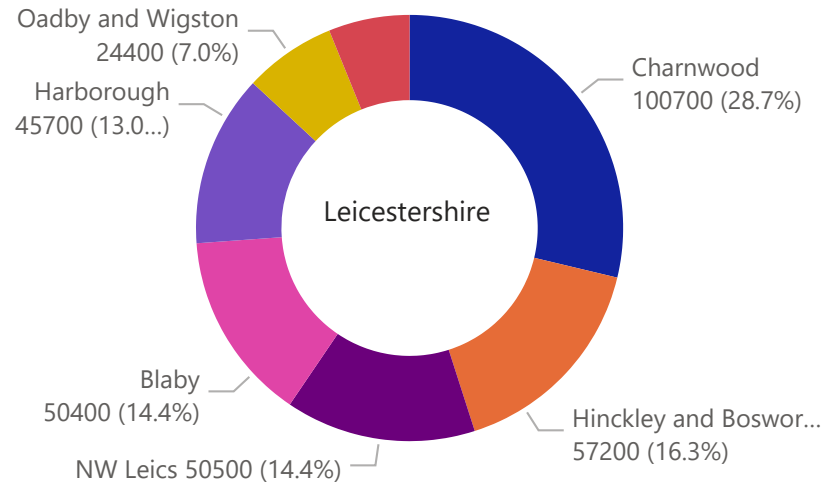
Activity LA Share



Activity Share (LLEP Area)

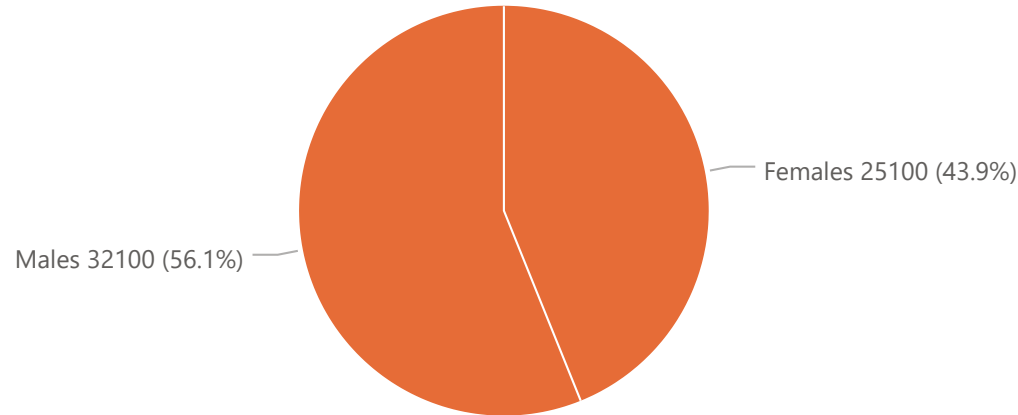


Activity Share (Leicestershire)

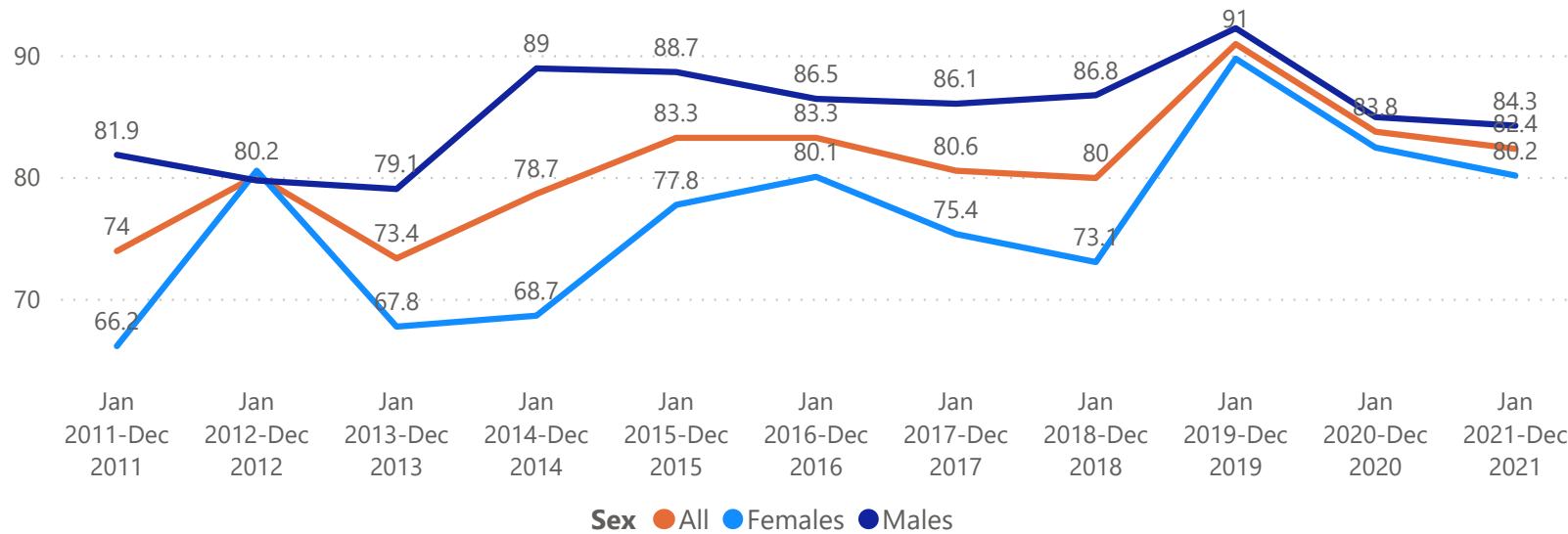


Economic Activity Sex

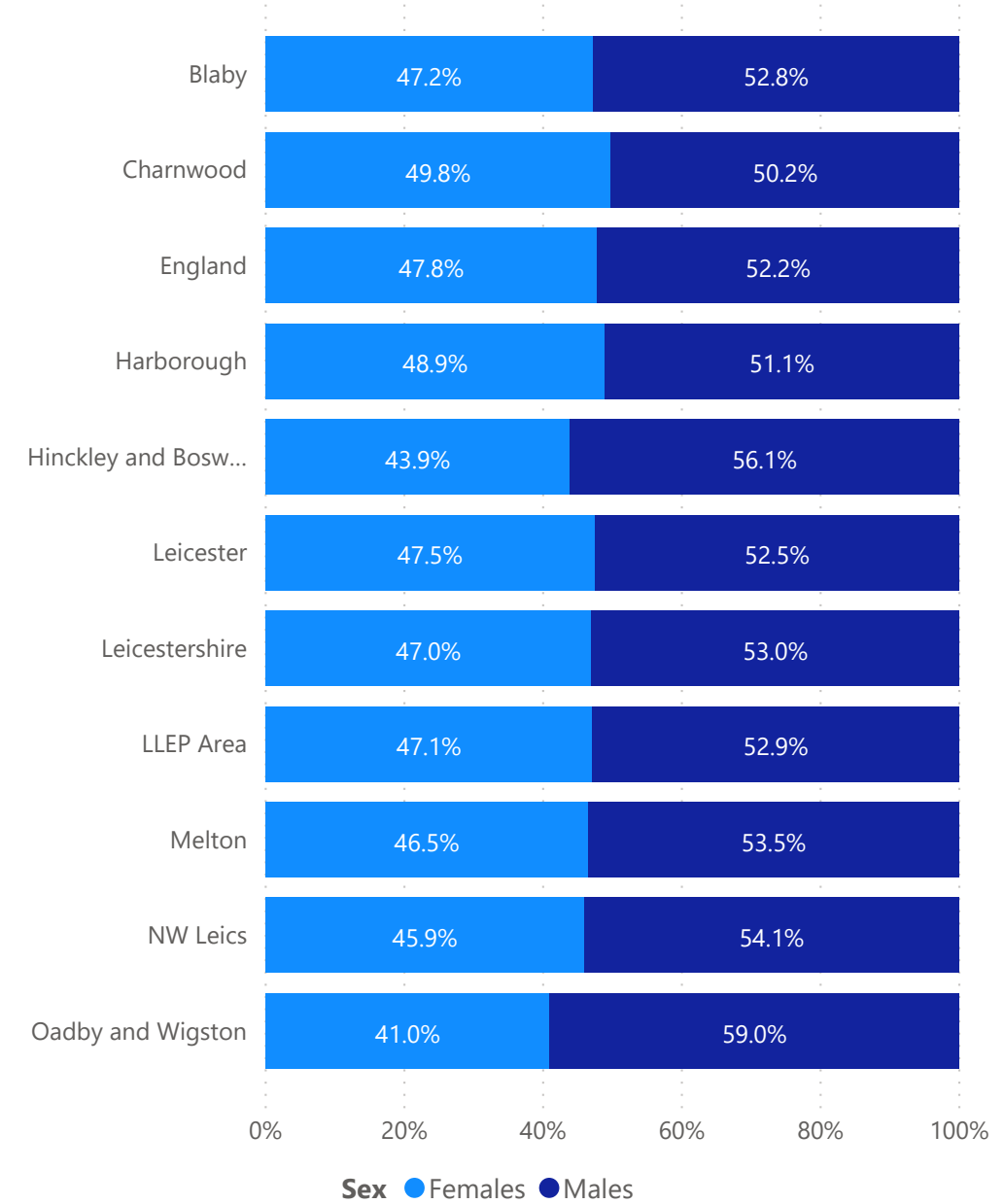
Activity Share



Activity Share Time Series



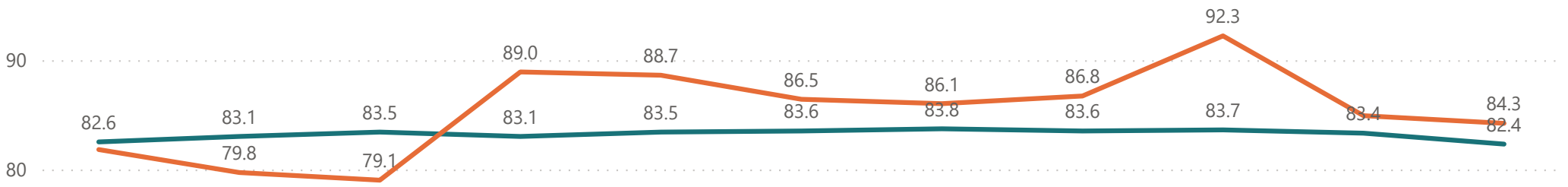
Activity Share Comparator



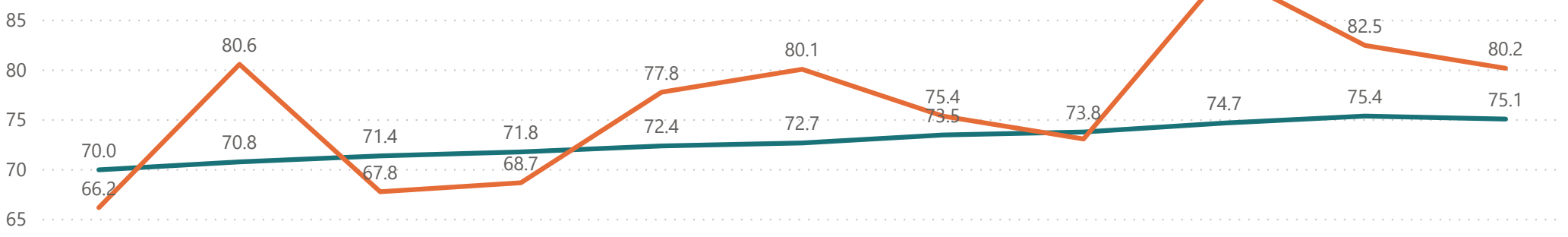
Economic Activity Sex

Male Activity

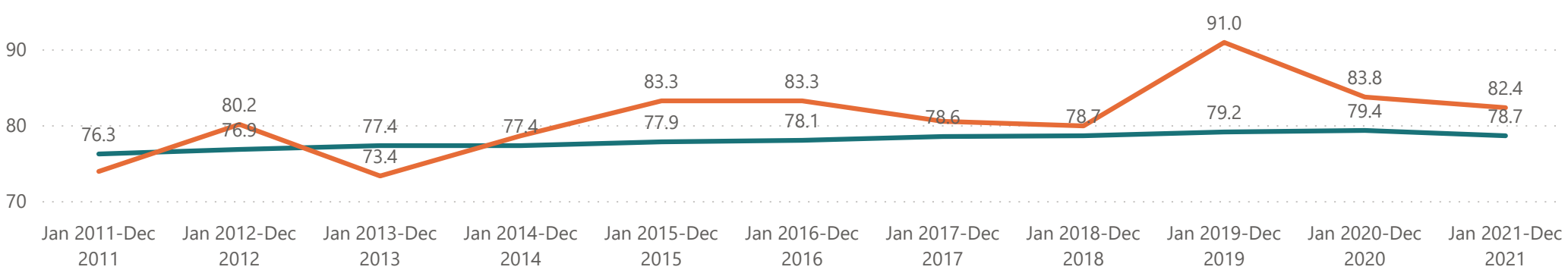
Area ● England ● Hinckley and Bosworth



Female Activity

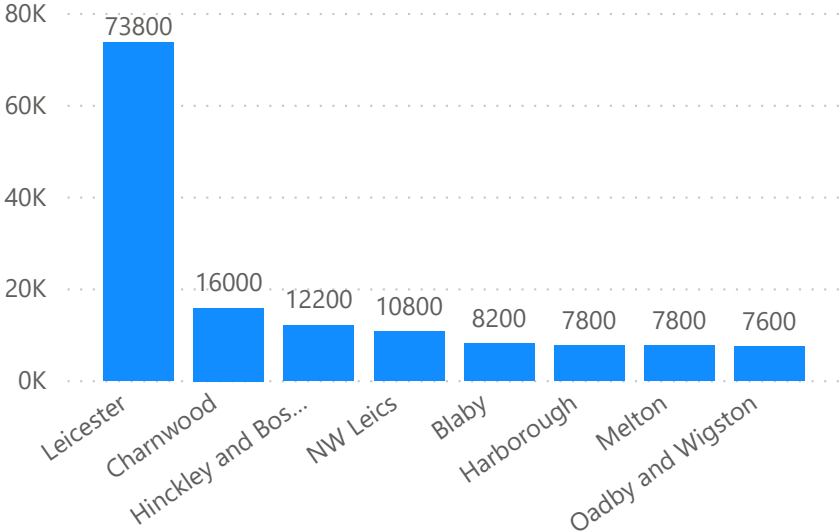


All Activity

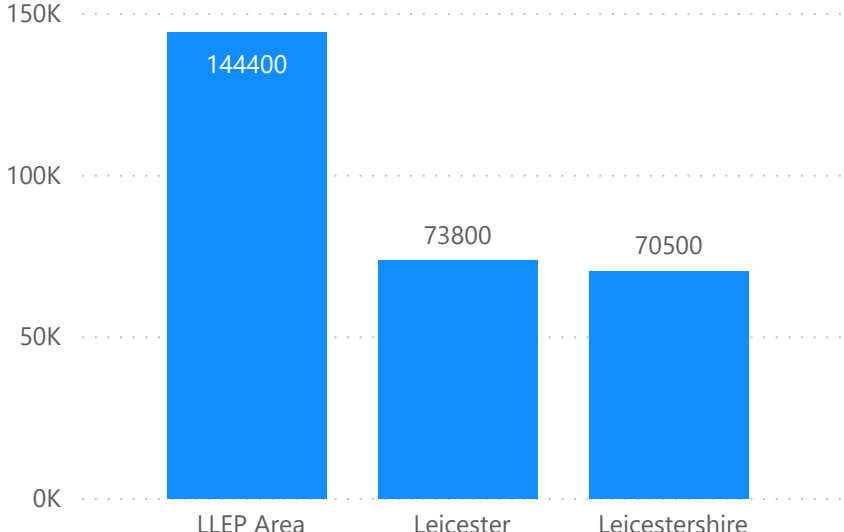


Economic Inactivity

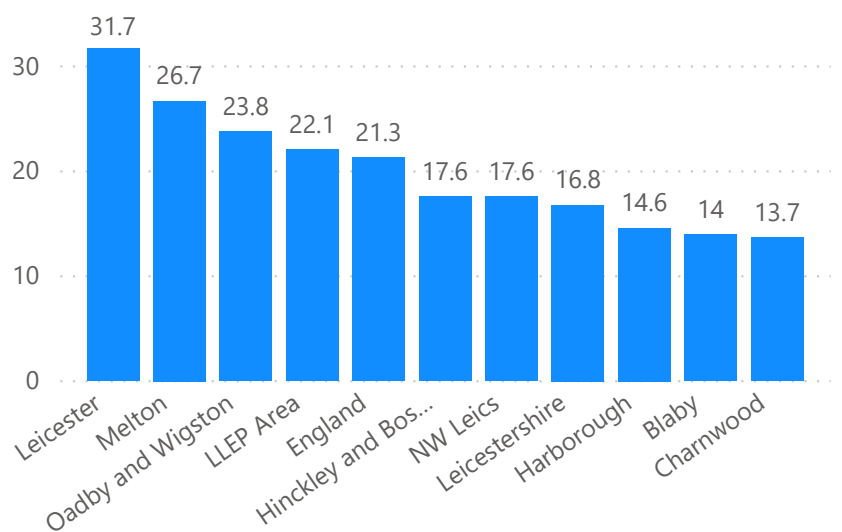
Inactive Numbers



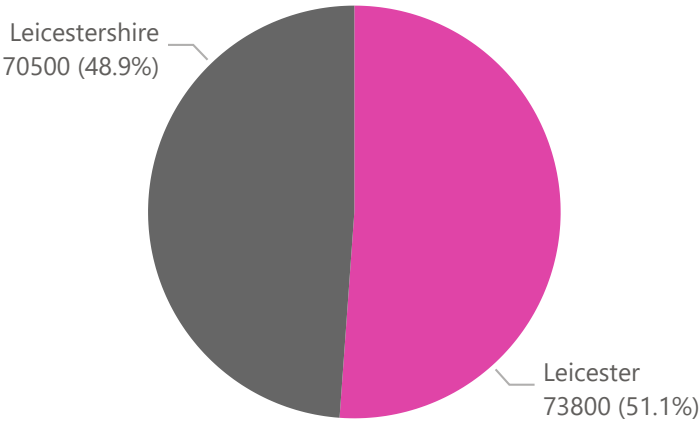
Inactivity LA Numbers



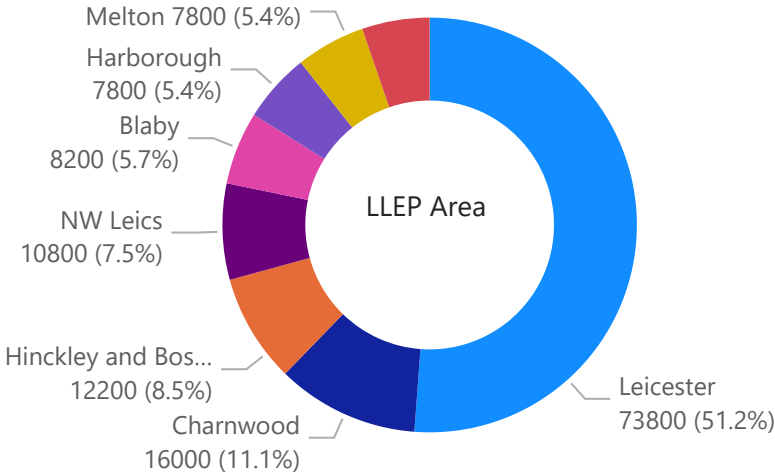
Inactivity District Shares



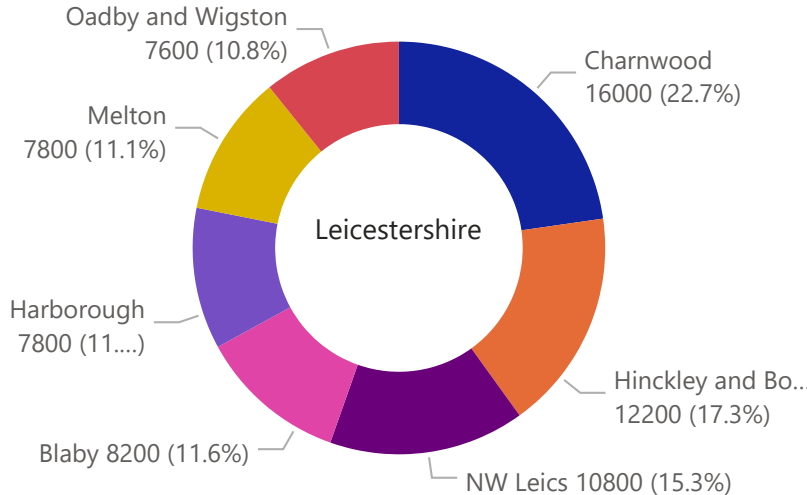
Inactivity LA Share



Inactivity Share (LLEP Area)

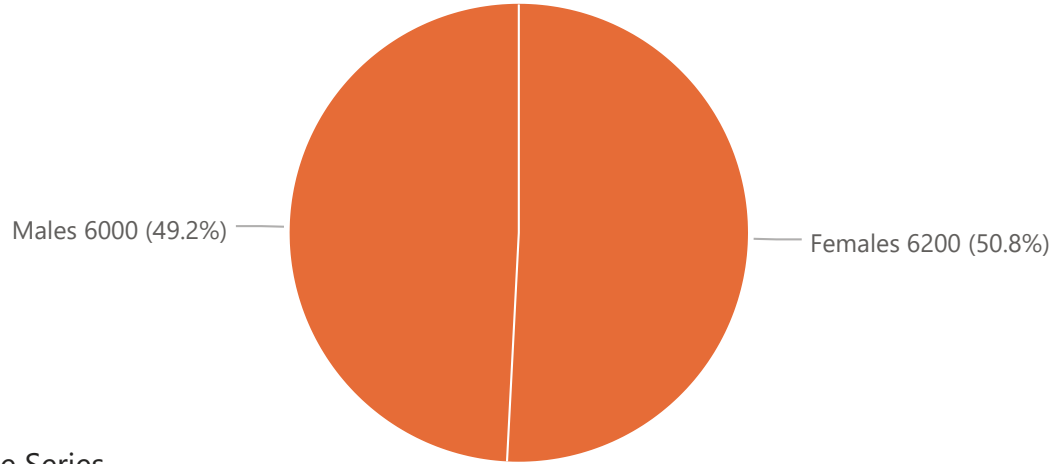


Inactivity Share (Leicestershire)

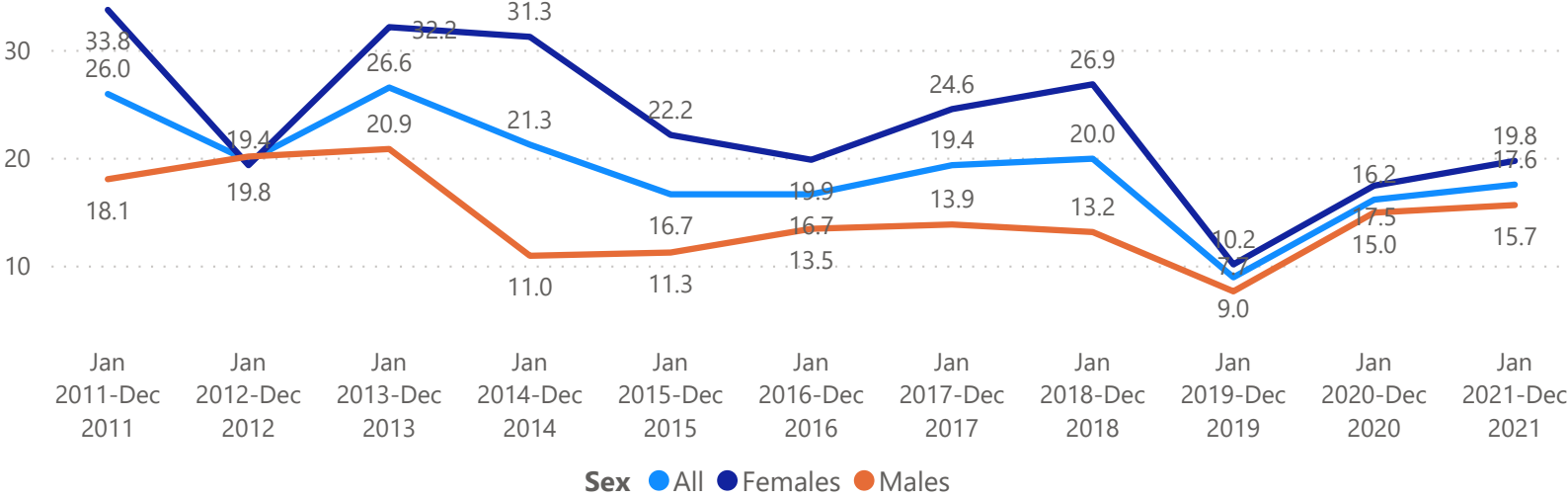


Economic Inactivity Sex

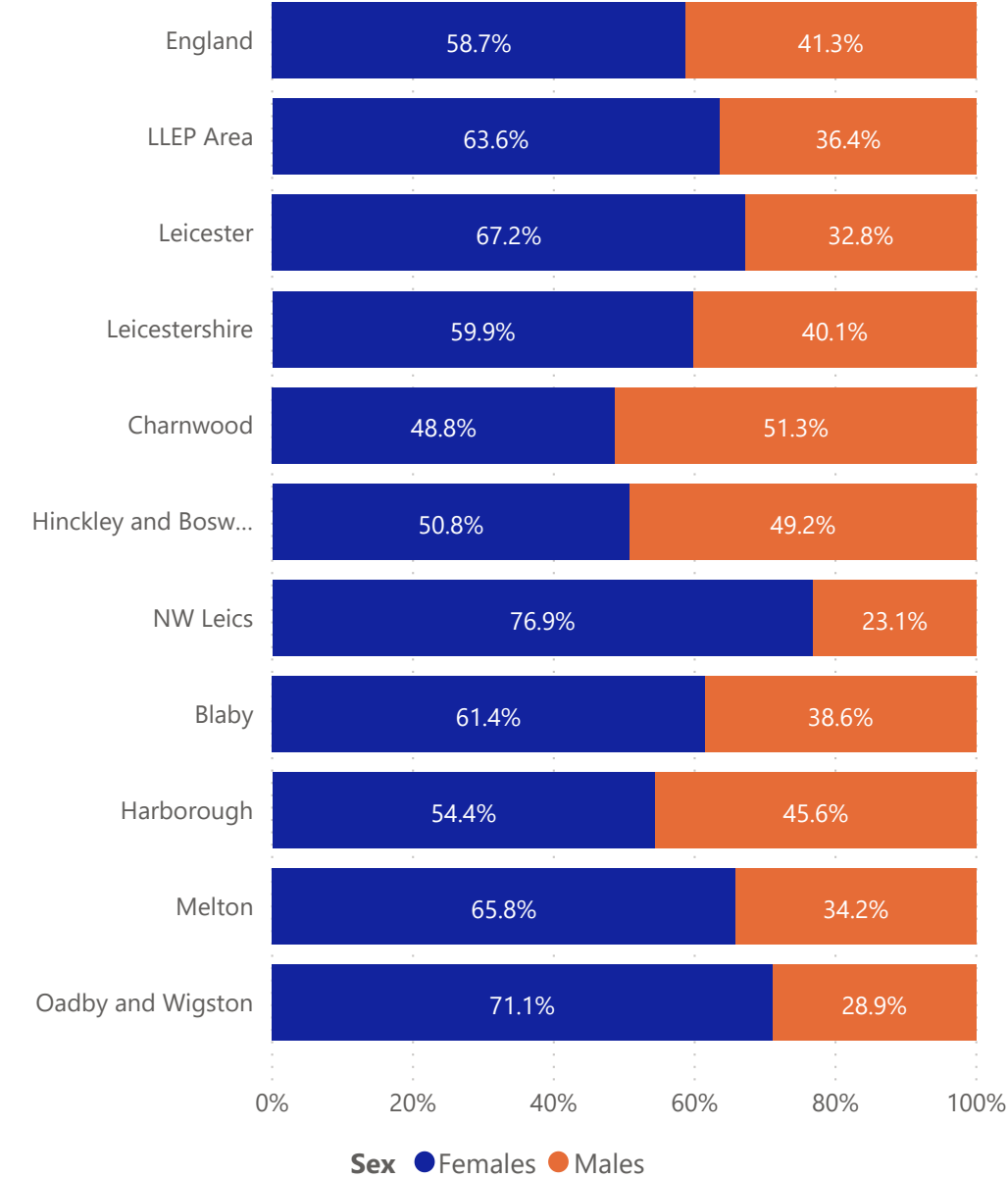
Inactivity Share



Inactivity Share Time Series

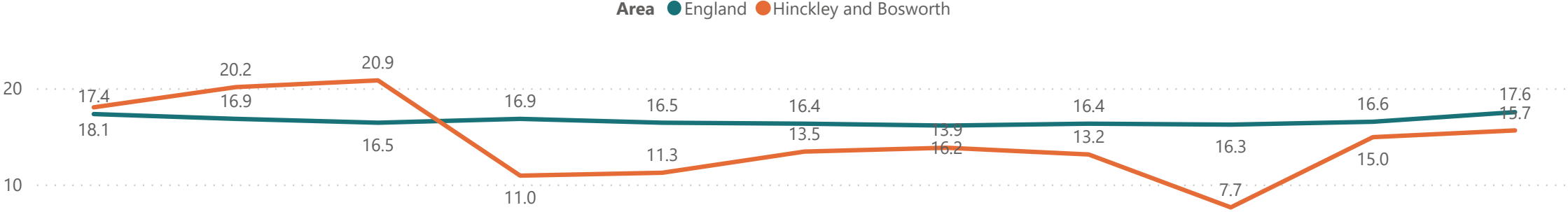


Inactivity Share Comparator

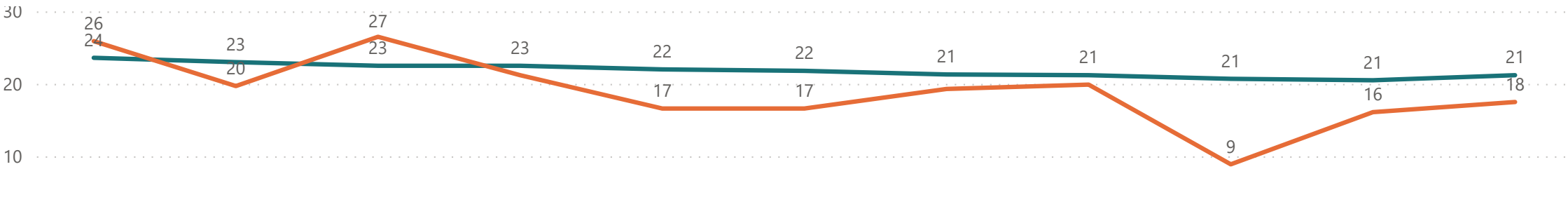


Economic Inactivity Sex (Timeseries)

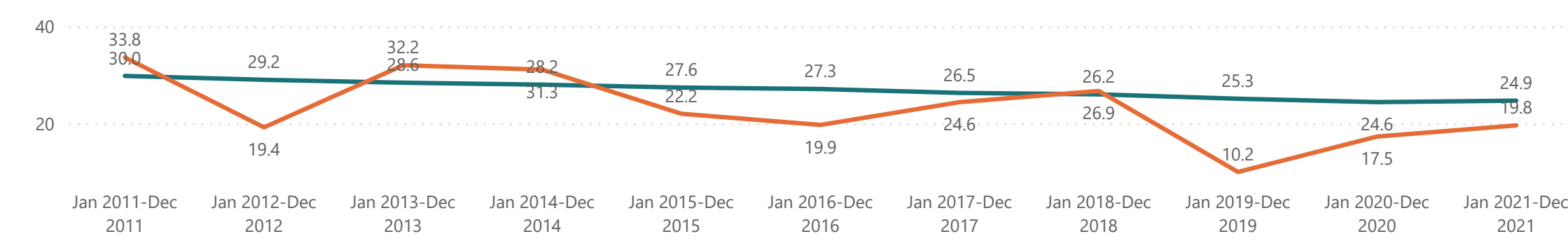
Male Inactivity



Female Inactivity



All Inactivity



Job Type

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

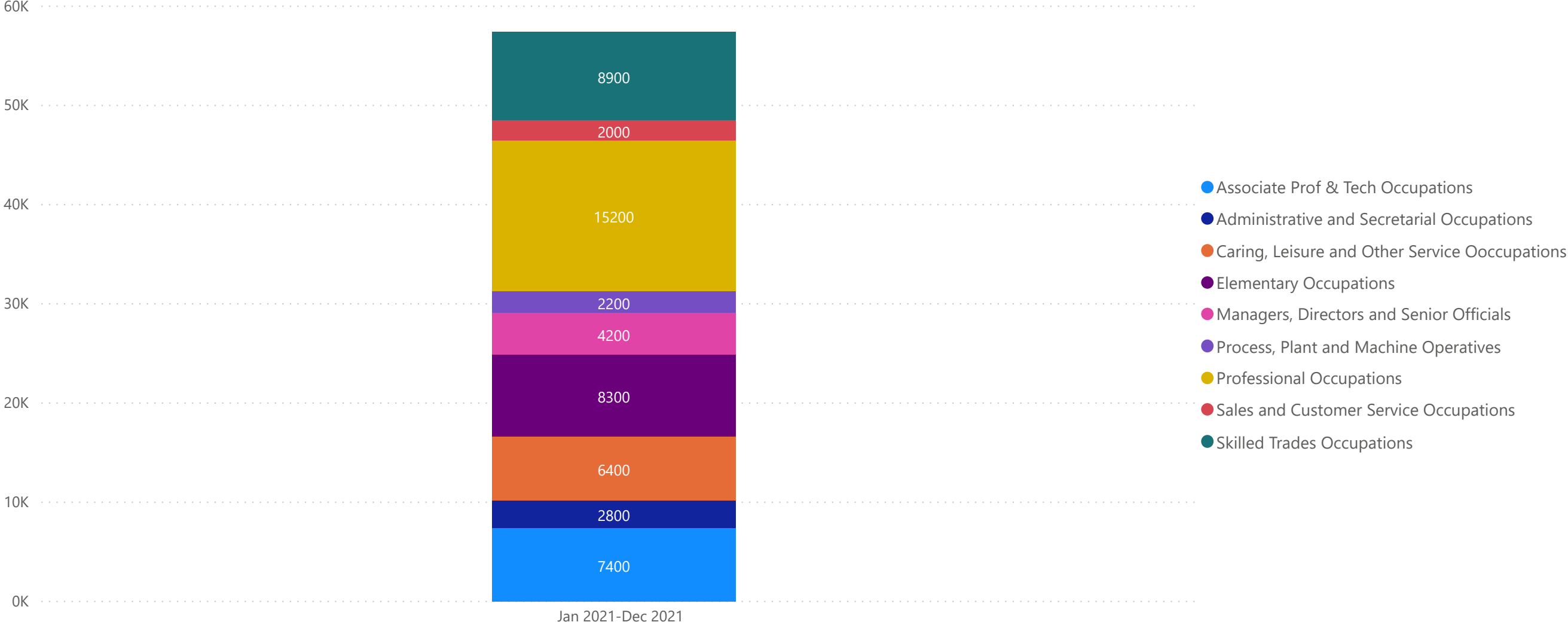
With employment of 15,200 Professional Occupations is the largest of the 9 broad occupation areas identified.

Of the 9 broad occupation areas identified there were 4 with over a 10% share of all jobs in the local area.

At 26.4% over a quarter of jobs are Professional Occupations. This is 2.5 percentage points higher than the national average (23.9%). Skilled Trade Occupations, Elementary Occupations and Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations are also higher than average.

Job Type Occupation Numbers

Employment by Broad Occupation Area

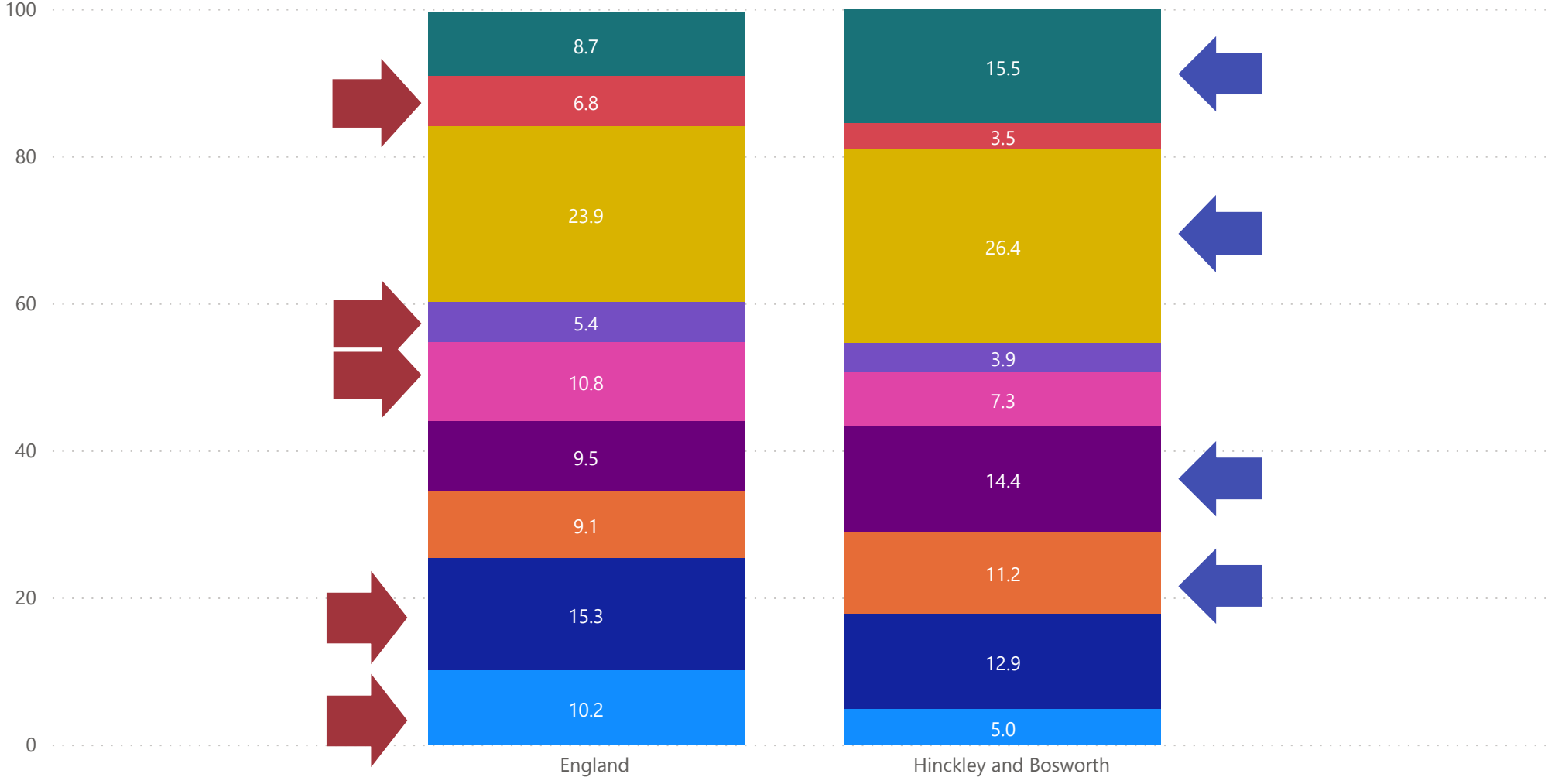


Job Type Occupation Share

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between areas

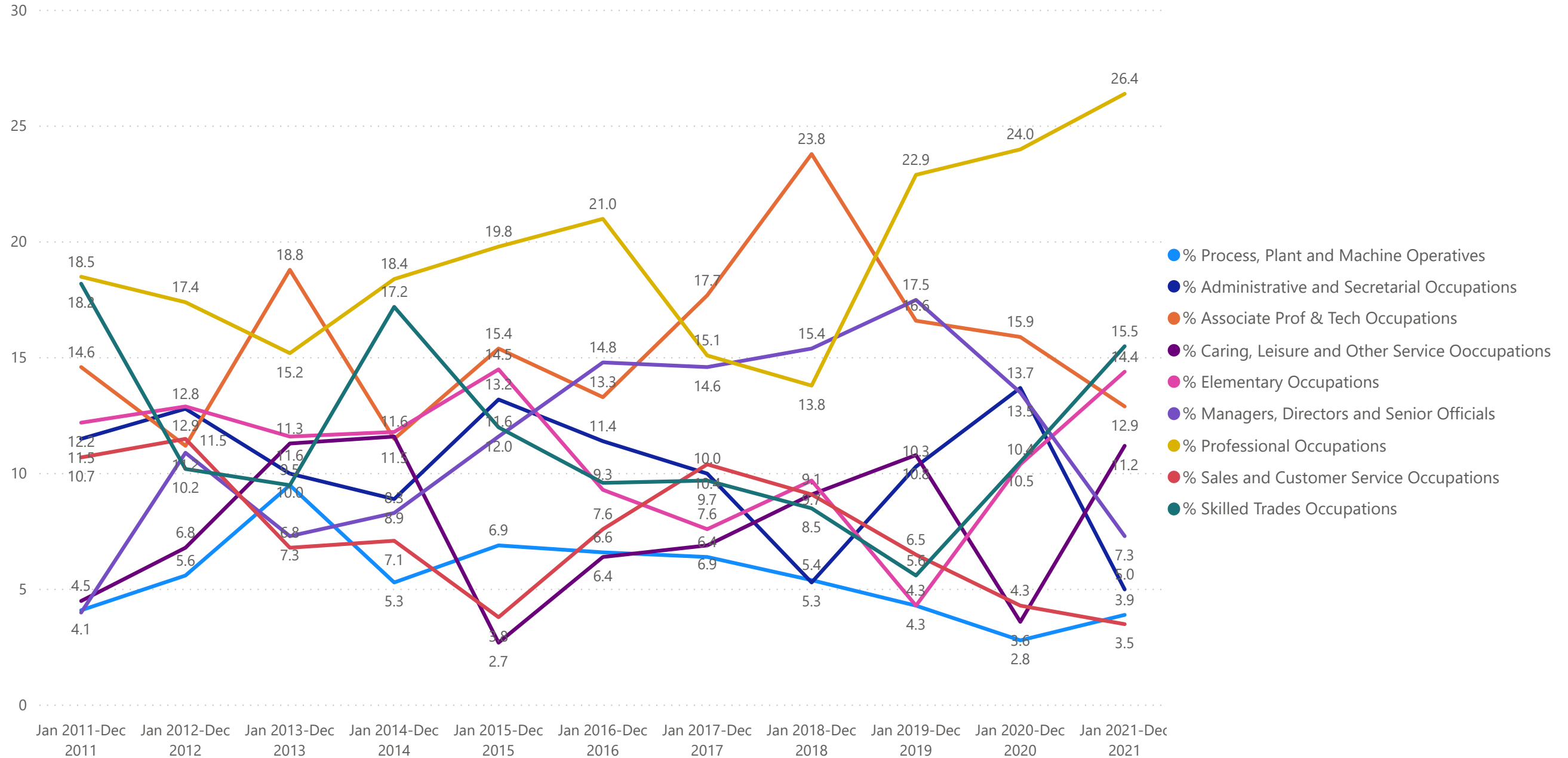
Employment Share by Broad Occupation Area

- % 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 4,201 unique job postings in the Hinckley and Bosworth 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 all the years observed.

Over the year 2021 there were 6,557 unique job postings. This was significantly higher than other years. This is likely to be surpassed in 2022.

From a low of 532 in May 2020 the number of job postings has with some exceptions continued to grow. The number of unique job postings in June 2022 was 1,857.

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.

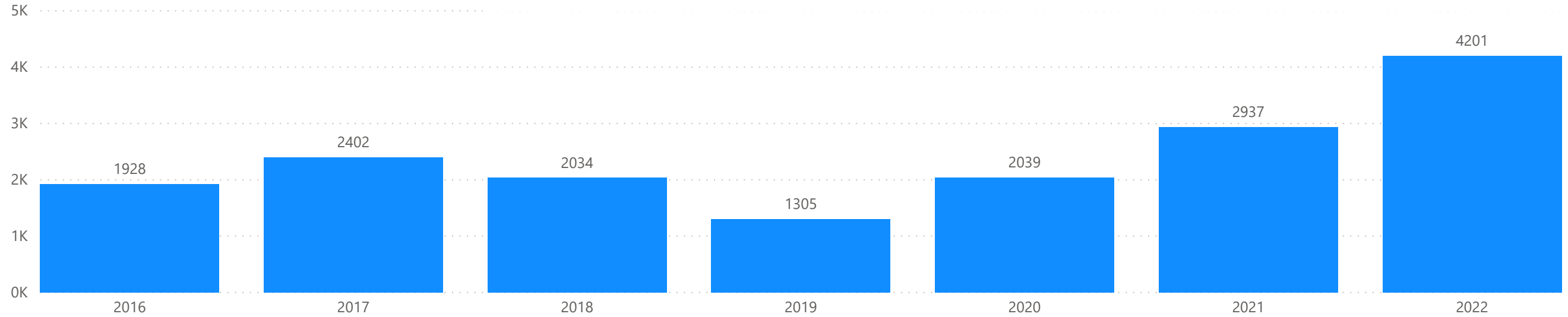
When comparing the share of job postings in Hinckley and Bosworth against the average for June 2022, the share of job postings that are for Elementary Administration and Service Occupations, Sales Occupations, Caring Personal Service Occupations and Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives are significantly higher in Hinckley and Bosworth.

Job Postings Year to Date

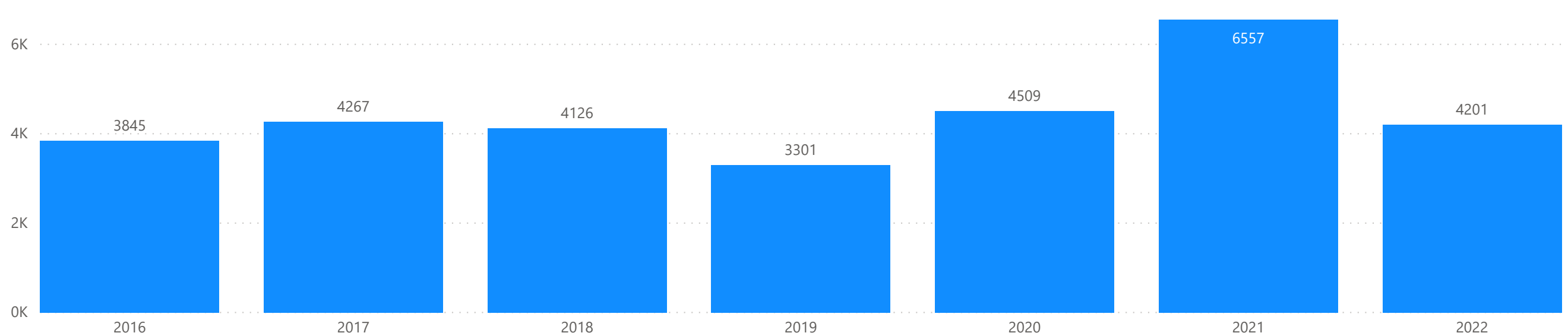
In 2022 there have been 4,201 unique job postings in the Hinckley and Bosworth area (up to the end of June). When the year to date of figures for June 2022 are compared to those for June 2016, 2017 etc. figures are the highest of all the years observed.

Over the year 2021 there were 6,557 unique job postings. This was significantly higher than other years. This is likely to be surpassed in 2022.

Job Postings Year to Date (June)



Job Postings Year to Date (Whole Year)



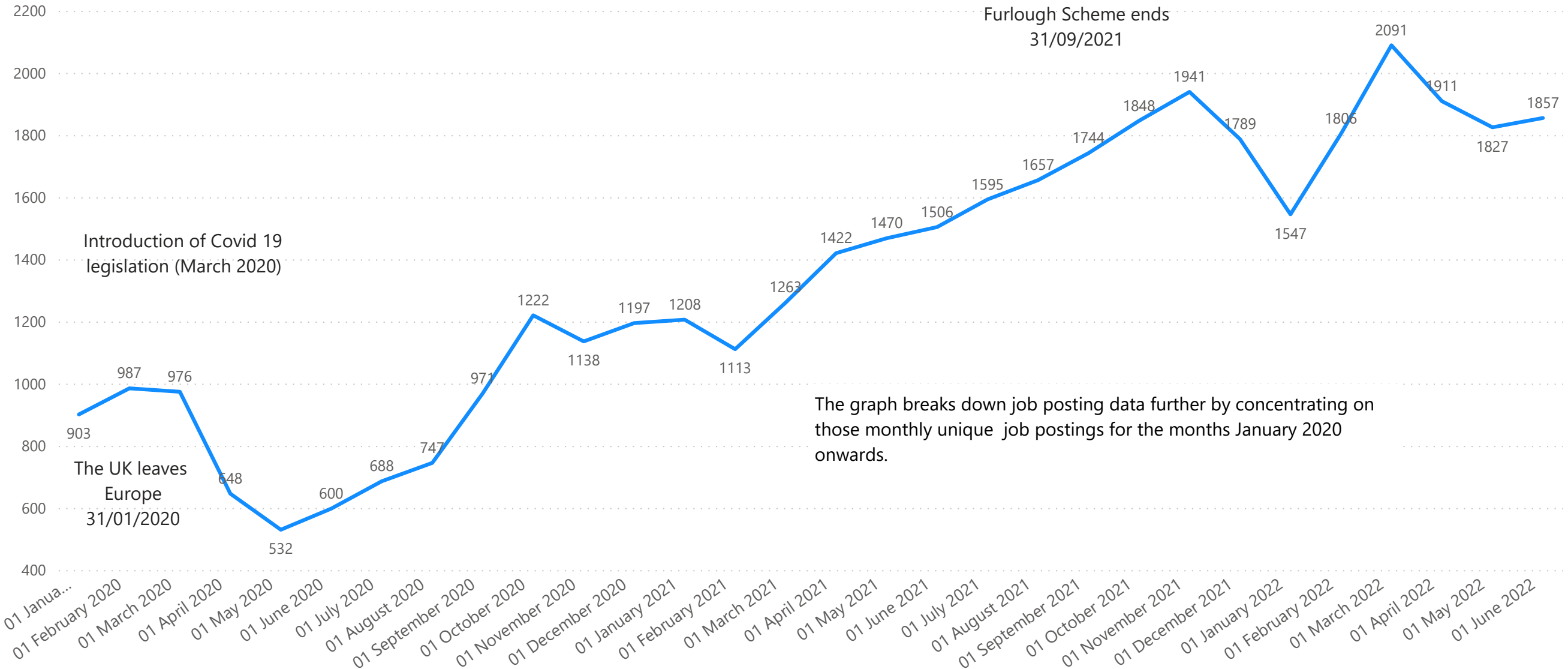
Job Postings 2016-2022

Job Postings January 2016 to Current



Job Postings 2020-2022

Job Postings January 2020 to Current

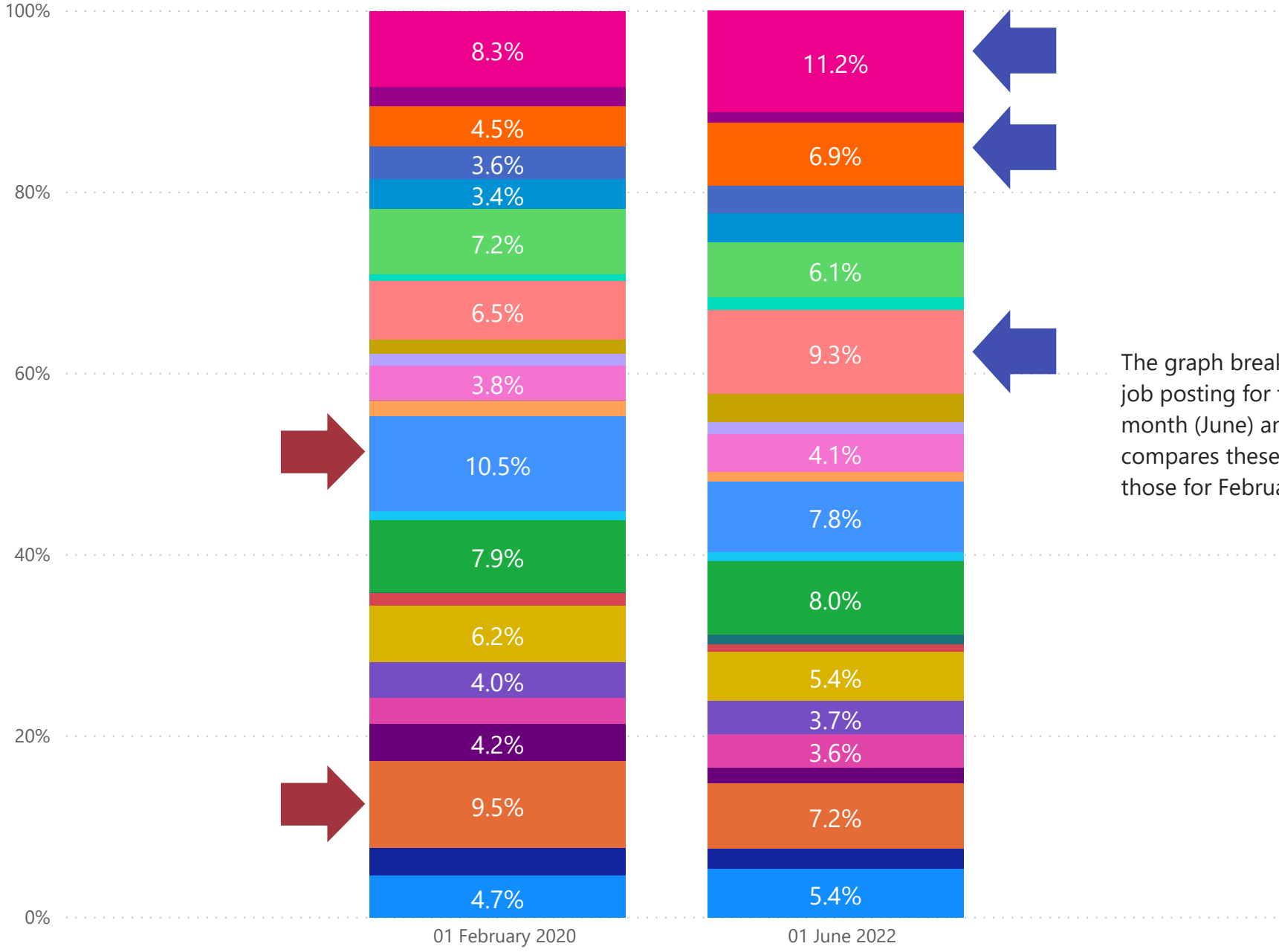


Job Postings Monthly Comparator

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between time periods

Job Postings Monthly Comparator Feb 2020 and June 2022

- JP 11 Corporate Managers and Directors
- JP 12 Other Managers and Proprietors
- JP 21 Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Profess...
- 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 Profess...
- 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 Occupations
- 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



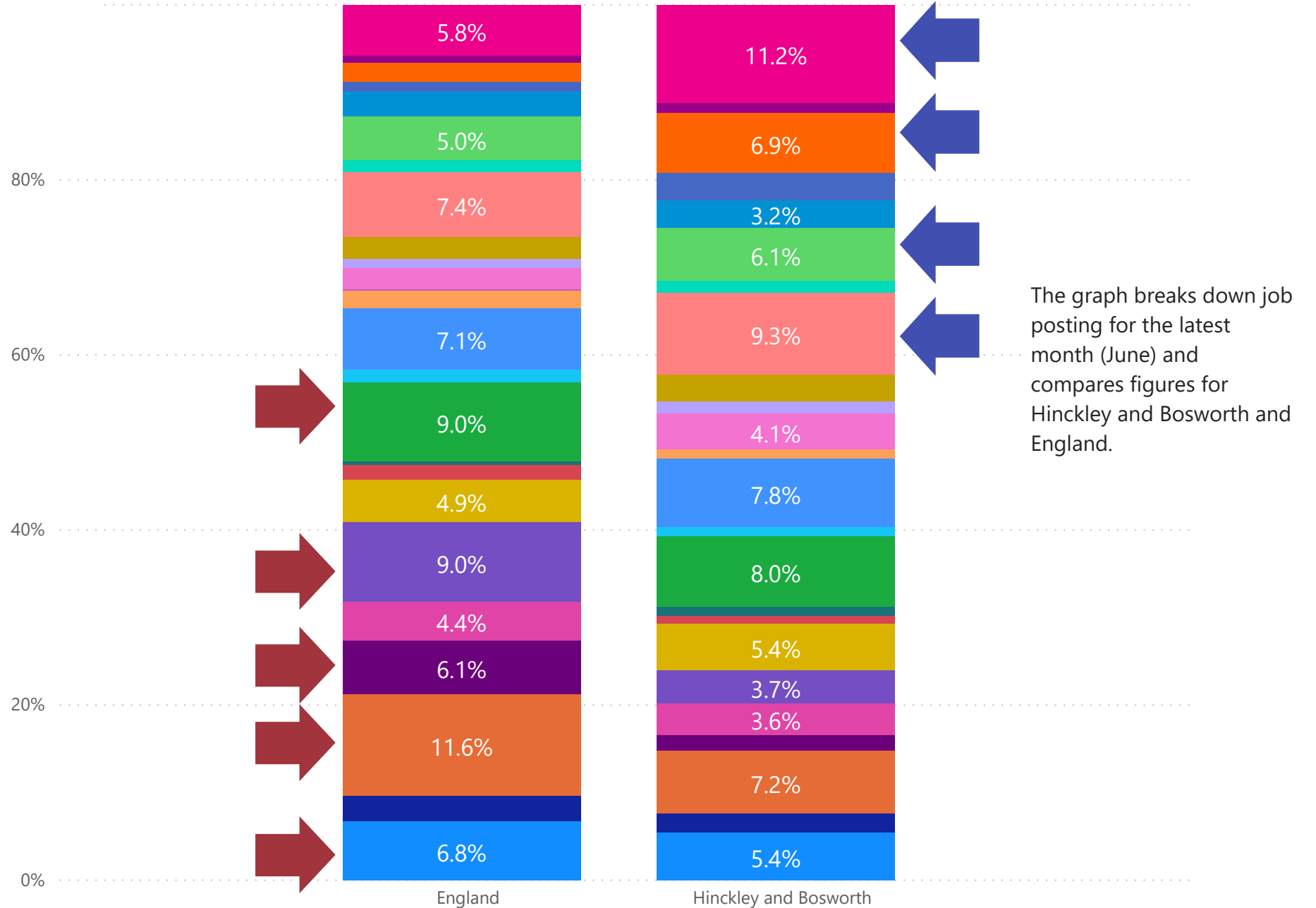
The graph breaks down job posting for the latest month (June) and compares these with those for February 2020.

Job Postings Monthly Geographic Comparator

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between local and national figures.

Job Postings Area 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



Claimants

The number of claimants at the time of the production of this report was 1,710. Claimant numbers with a few exceptions has continued to fall since February 2021.

At the time of the introduction of government measures to tackle the pandemic, claimant numbers rose from 1,400 (March 2020) to 3,165, 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 grew from 625 to 1,370. At 1,710 the latest figures are above pre-pandemic levels.

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

At the time of writing this report (June 2022) the claimant rate was 2.5%. At the start of the pandemic (March 2020) the claimant rate was 2.1%. In January 2017 it was 0.9%.

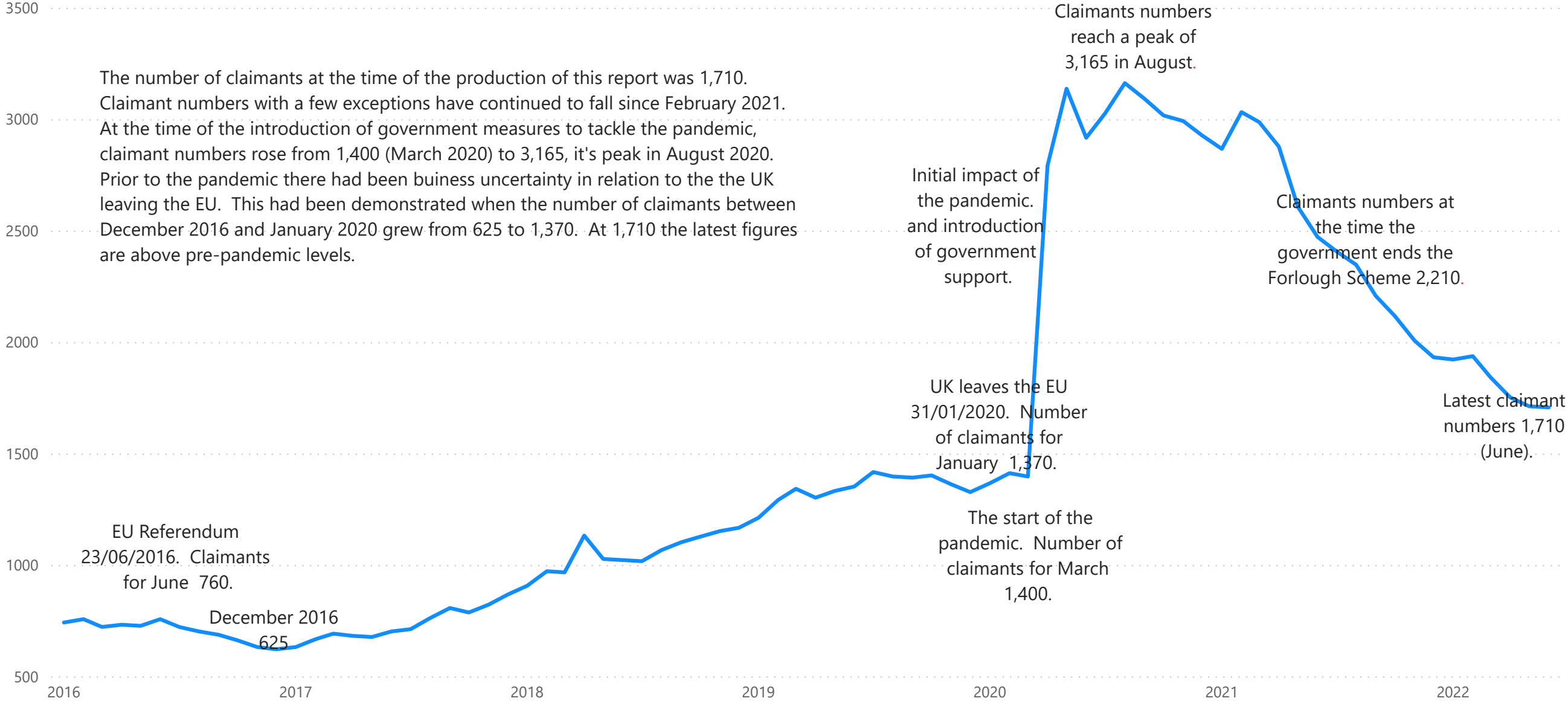
Claimant rates at a local and national level have not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Historically there have been more male claimants than female claimants. At it's highest point (May 2020) the male claimant rate was 5.5%. At it's highest point the female claimant rate was 4.1%. The latest figure (June) was 2.7% for males and 2.3% for females. Figures are higher than pre-pandemic levels.

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

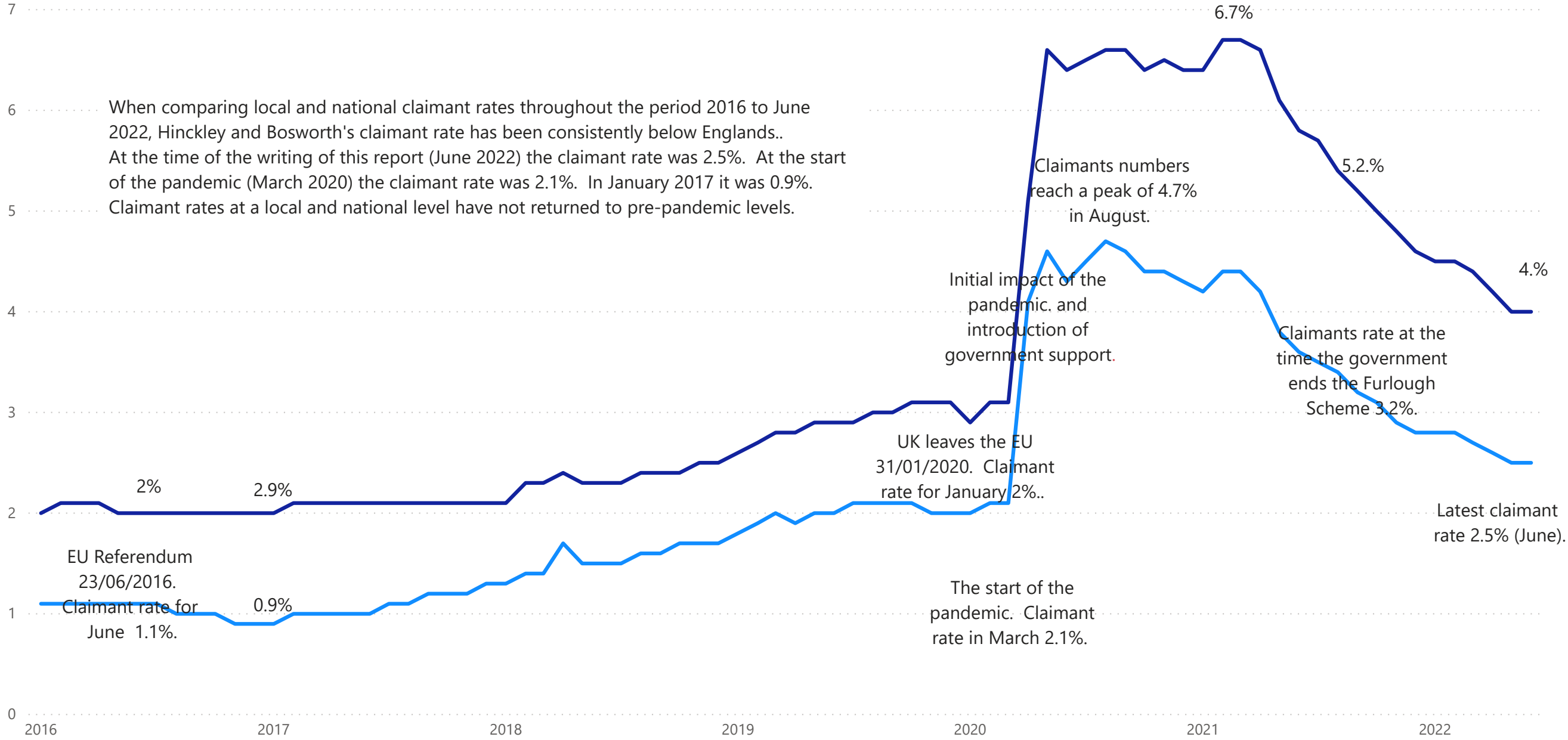
Claimant History

Claimant Numbers



Claimant History

Claimant Rate Comparator



EU Referendum
23/06/2016.
Claimant rate for
June 1.1%.

2.9%
0.9%

UK leaves the EU
31/01/2020. Claimant
rate for January 2%..

The start of the
pandemic. Claimant
rate in March 2.1%.

Initial impact of the
pandemic. and
introduction of
government support.

Claimants numbers
reach a peak of 4.7%
in August.

Claimants rate at the
time the government
ends the Furlough
Scheme 3.2%.

Latest claimant
rate 2.5% (June).

6.7%

5.2%

4%

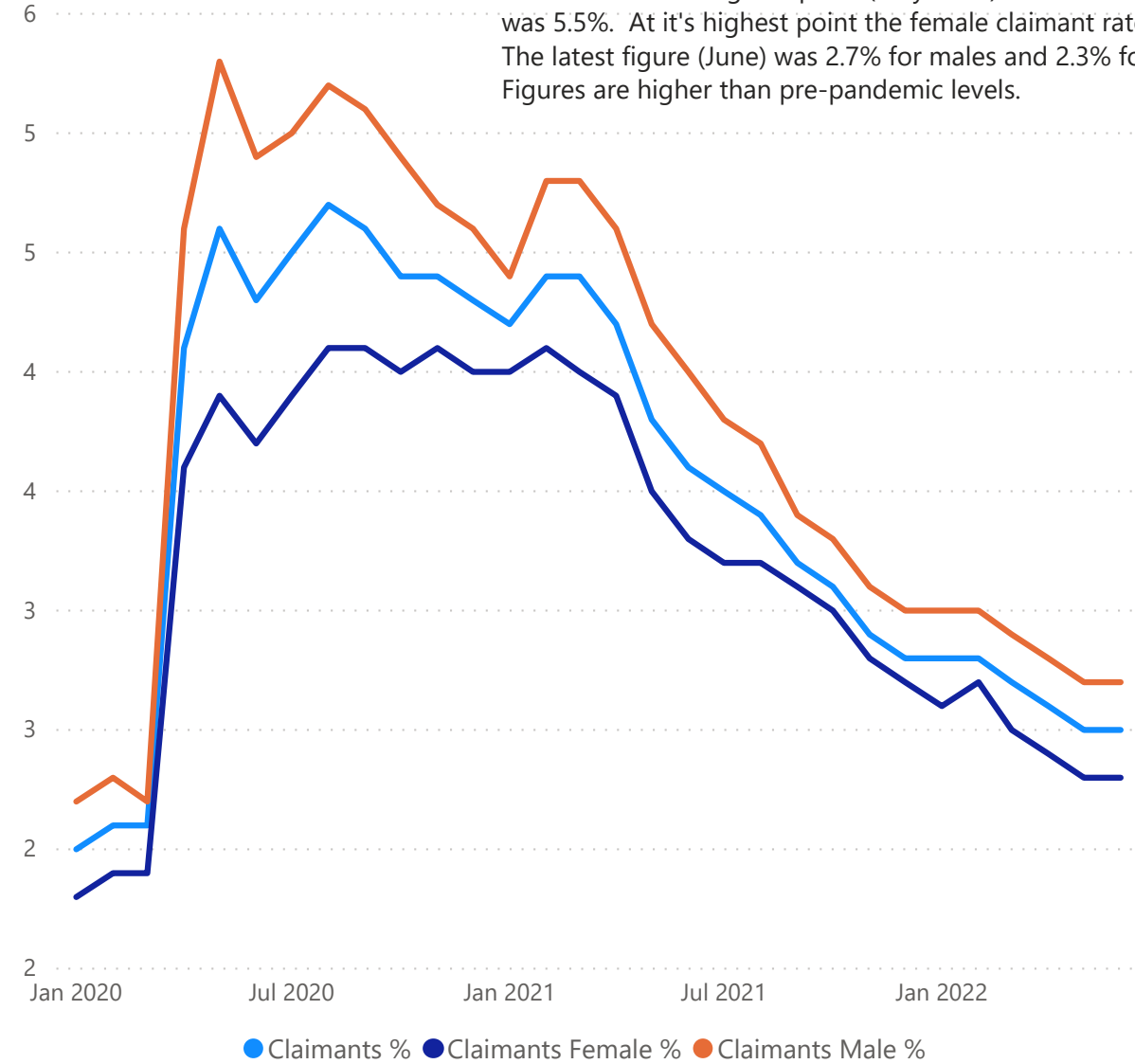
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Claimant History Comparator

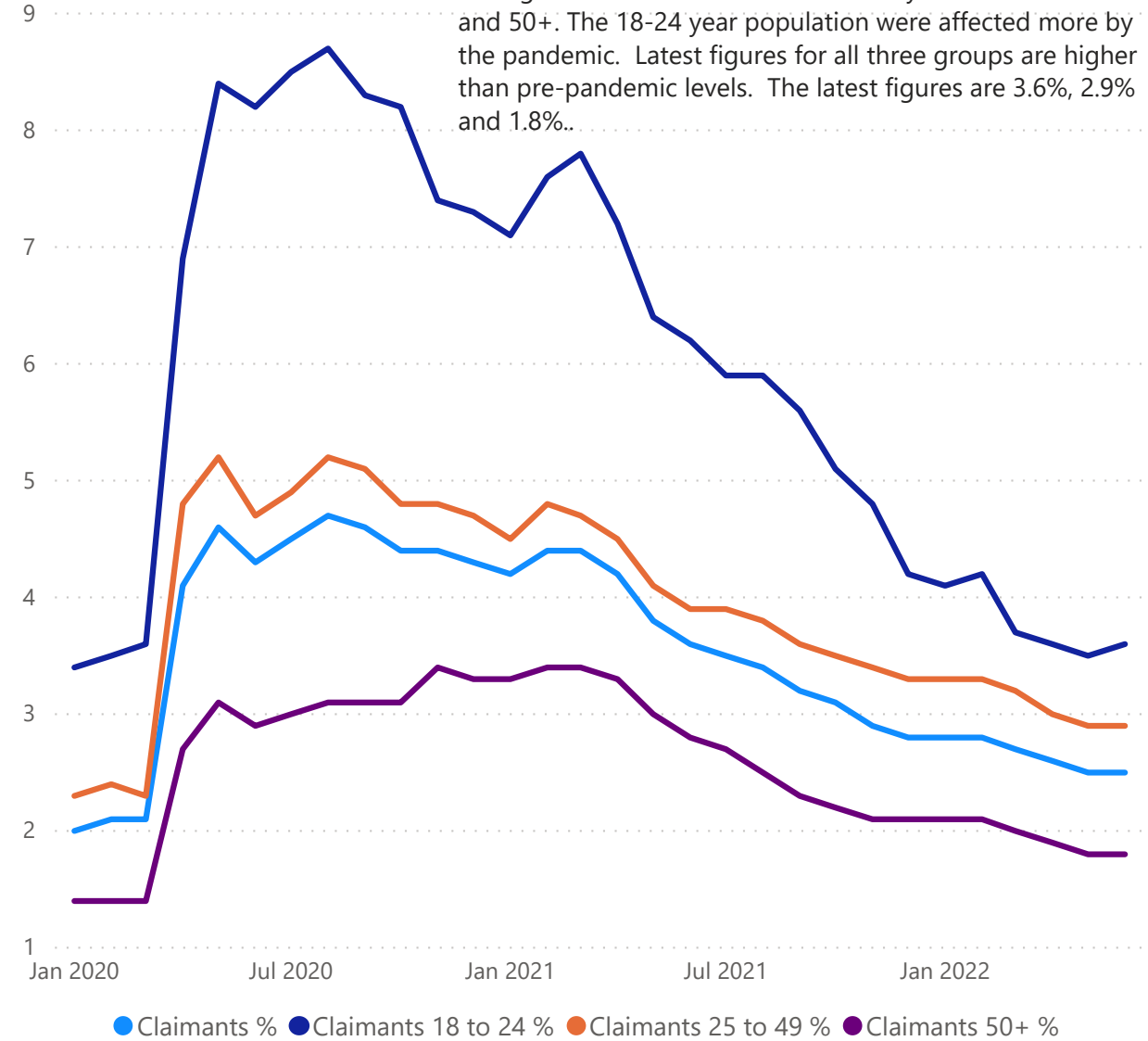
Claimant Rate Comparator by Sex

Historically there have been more male claimants than female claimants. At it's highest point (May 2020) the male claimant rate was 5.5%. At it's highest point the female claimant rate was 4.1%. The latest figure (June) was 2.7% for males and 2.3% for females. Figures are higher than pre-pandemic levels.



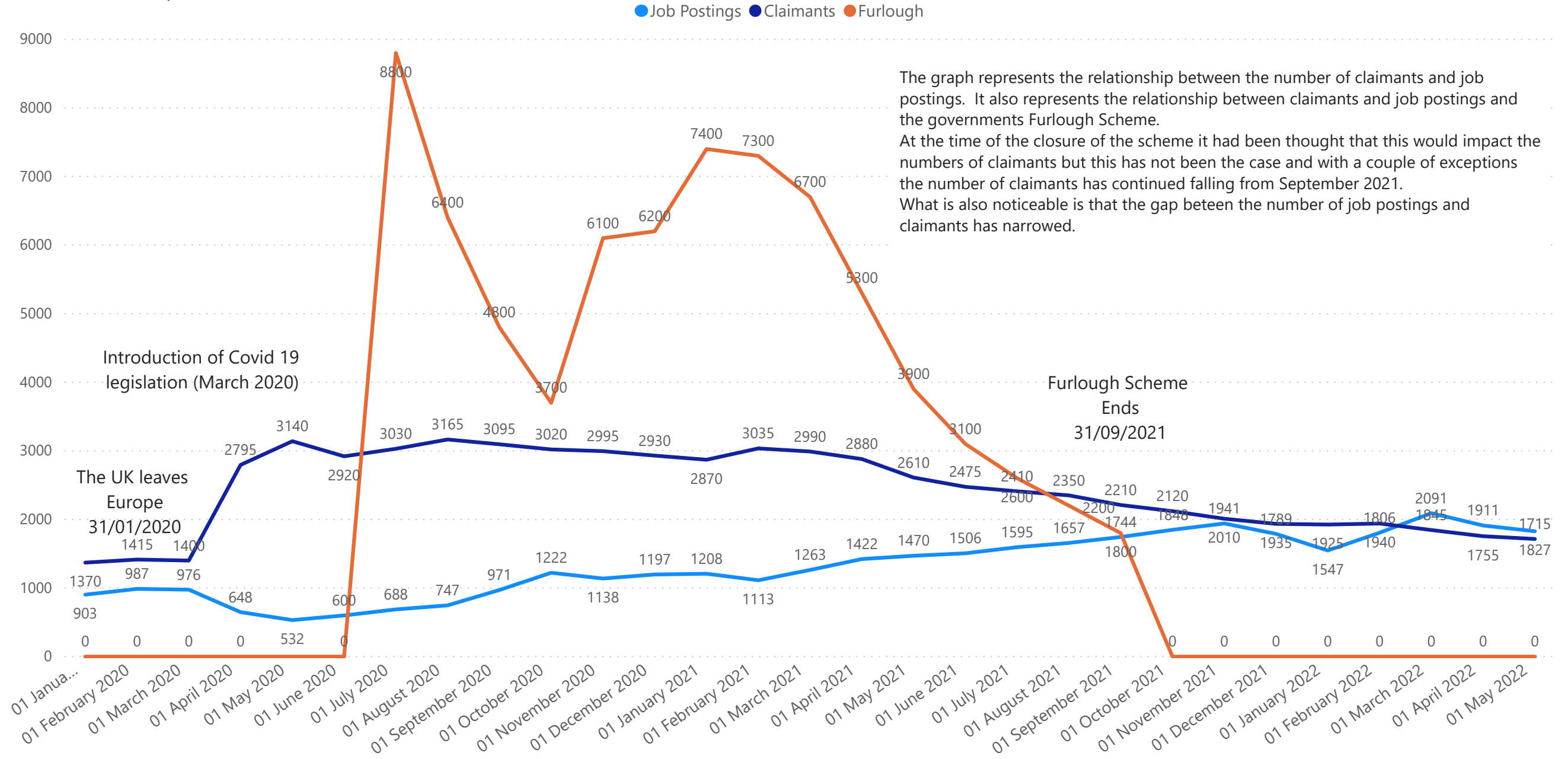
Claimant Rate Comparator by Age

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 year population were affected more by the pandemic. Latest figures for all three groups are higher than pre-pandemic levels. The latest figures are 3.6%, 2.9% and 1.8%..



Claimant History Comparator

Claimant Rate Comparator



Unemployment

The latest unemployment figure is 2,200. (3.7%) (reporting quarter January 2021 to December 2021). From the last reporting quarter there has been a fall in unemployment from 2,500 (4%). Over the last year (from January 2020 to December 2020) unemployment has fallen from 4%.

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%. Hinckley and Bosworth's unemployment rate is 0.9 of a percentage point lower than the national rate.

The unemployment rate in Hinckley and Bosworth has traditionally been below the national average. This is still the case but the gap between the two has narrowed.

For the last reporting quarter (Jan 21-Dec 21) 2,200 people were unemployed. For the same reporting quarter in 2019 the figure was 1,900. This translates to an unemployment rate of 3% in 2019 and an unemployment rate of 3.7% in 2021.

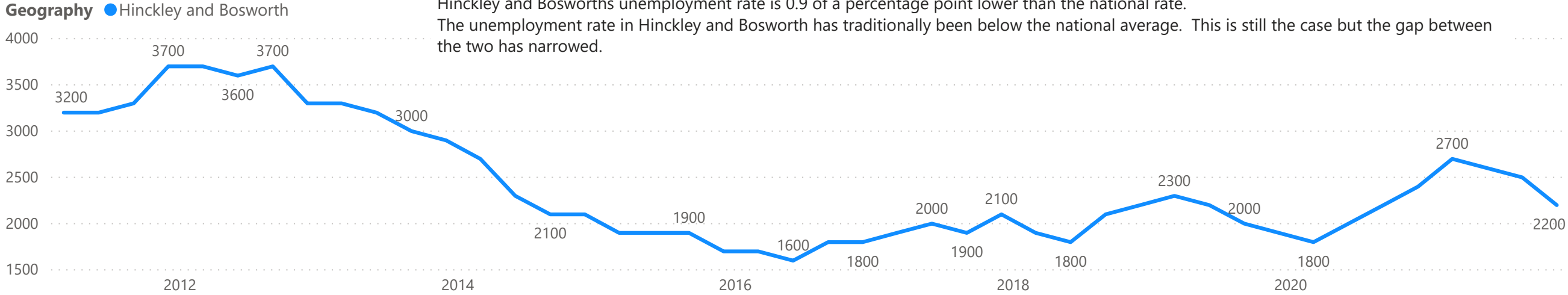
Unemployment

The graph demonstrates quarterley unemployment figures from 2011 to 2021. The latest figure is 2,200. (3.7%) (reporting quarter January 2021 to December 2021). From the last reporting quarter there has been a fall in unemployment from 2,500 (4%). Over the last year (from January 2020 to December 2020) unemployment has fallen from 4%.

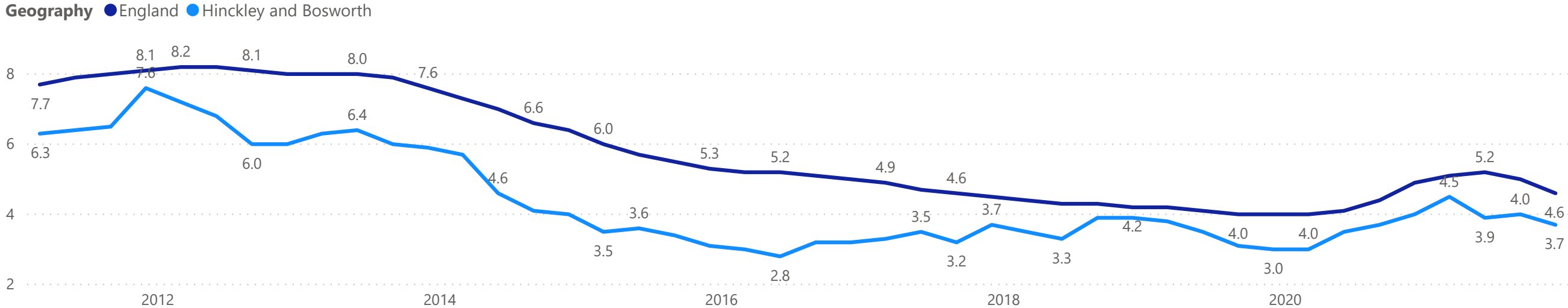
At a national level over the last year unemployment has fallen from 4.9% to 4.6%. Over the last reporting quarter the rate has fallen from 5%. Hinckley and Bosworths unemployment rate is 0.9 of a percentage point lower than the national rate.

The unemployment rate in Hinckley and Bosworth has traditionally been below the national average. This is still the case but the gap between the two has narrowed.

Unemployment Numbers



Unemployment Rate Comparator

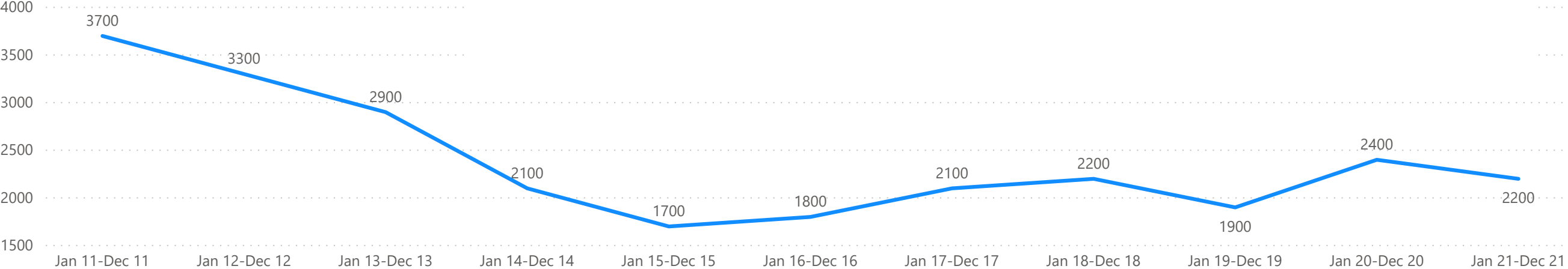


Unemployment (Reporting Quarter Jan to Dec)

Unemployment Numbers

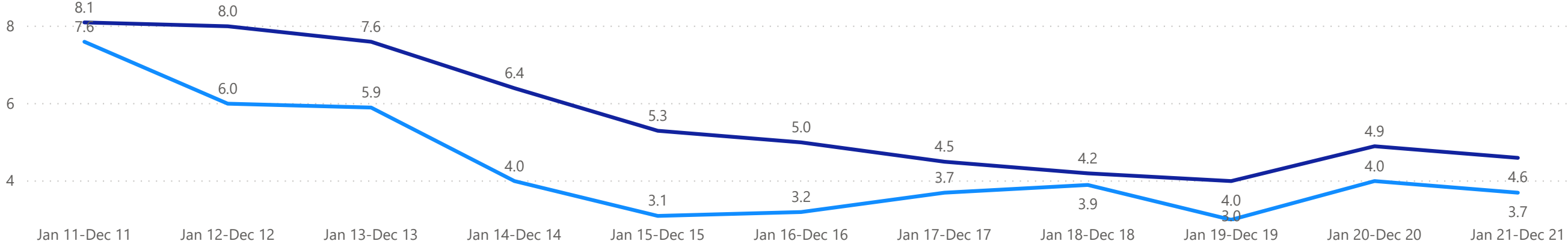
The graphs below compare the latest reporting quarter against the same reporting quarter in previous years (reporting quarter January to December).
 For the last reporting quarter (Jan 21-Dec 21) 2,200 people were unemployed. For the same reporting quarter in 2019 the figure was 1,900. This translates to an unemployment rate of 3% in 2019 and an unemployment rate of 3.7% in 2021.

Geography ● Hinckley and Bosworth



Unemployment Rate Comparator

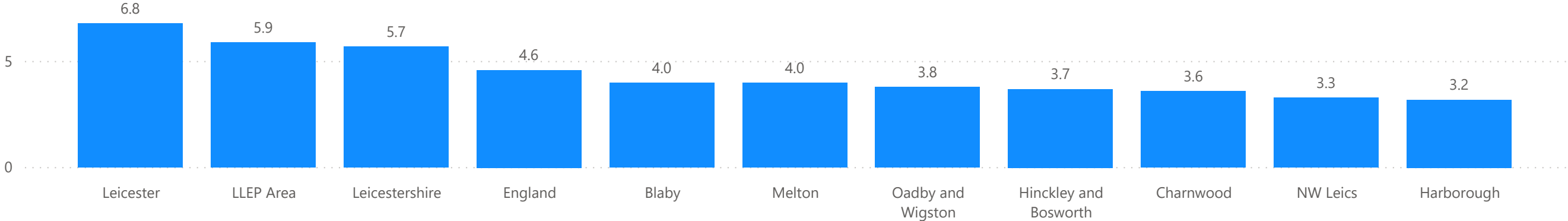
Geography ● England ● Hinckley and Bosworth



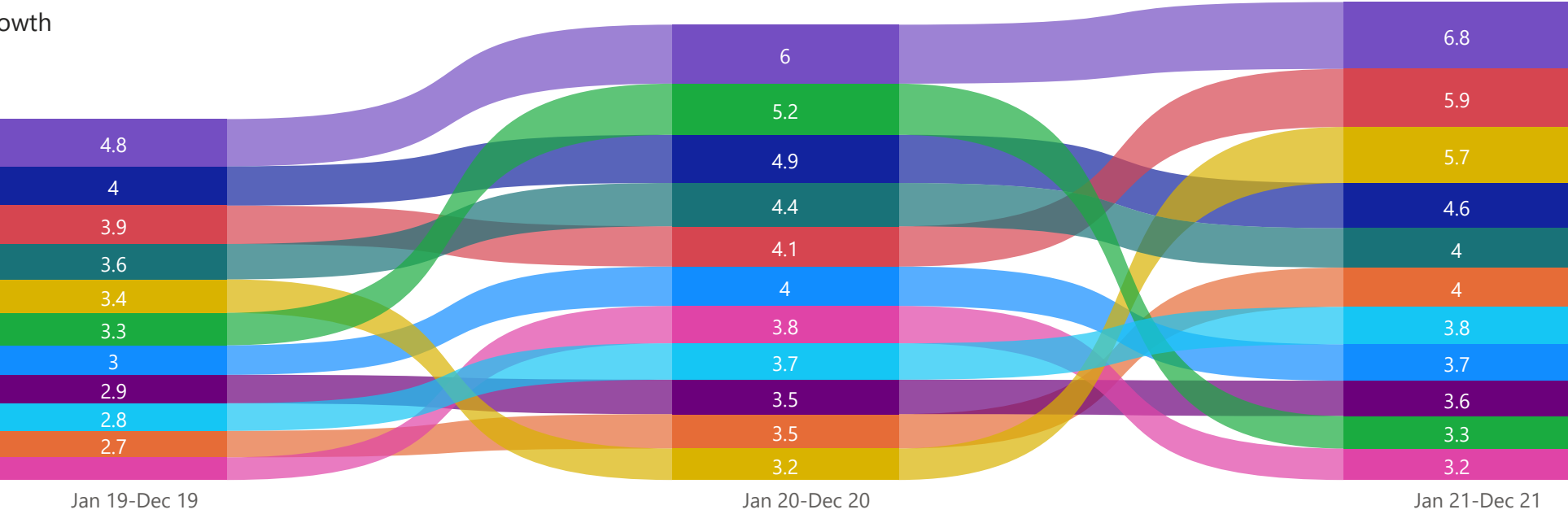
Unemployment Growth

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 4,805 businesses. The majority of businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth (90.3% or 4,340) were micro businesses (less than 10 staff). This is in line with the average (89.8%).

There were 385 (8%) small businesses, 65 (1.4%) medium and 15 (0.3%) large businesses.

The combined small and medium sized (not micro) make up 450 (9.4%) businesses.

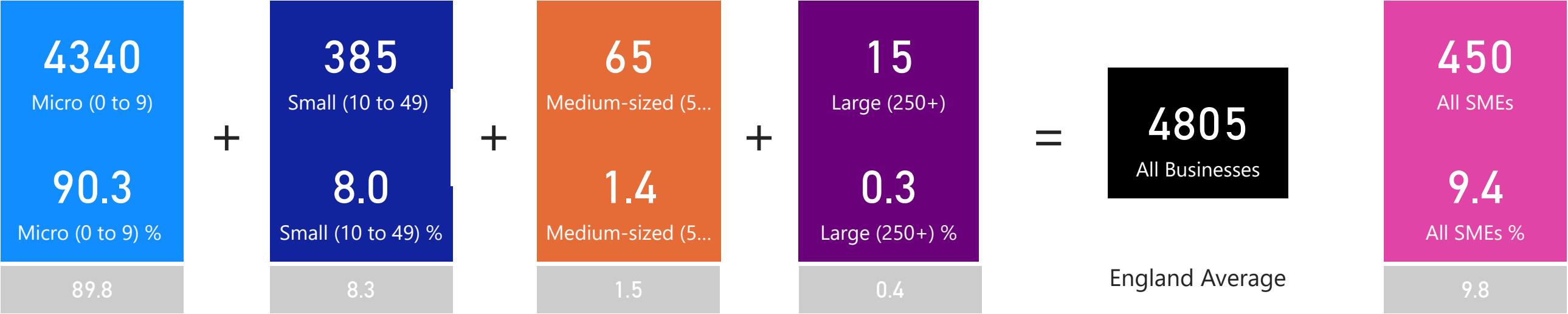
In terms of business numbers the two broad industry areas in Hinckley and Bosworth with the largest share of businesses are Construction (13.3%) and Professional, Scientific and Technical (13.4%).

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, Manufacturing and Transport and Storage businesses and a smaller share of Information and Communication, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Retail businesses.

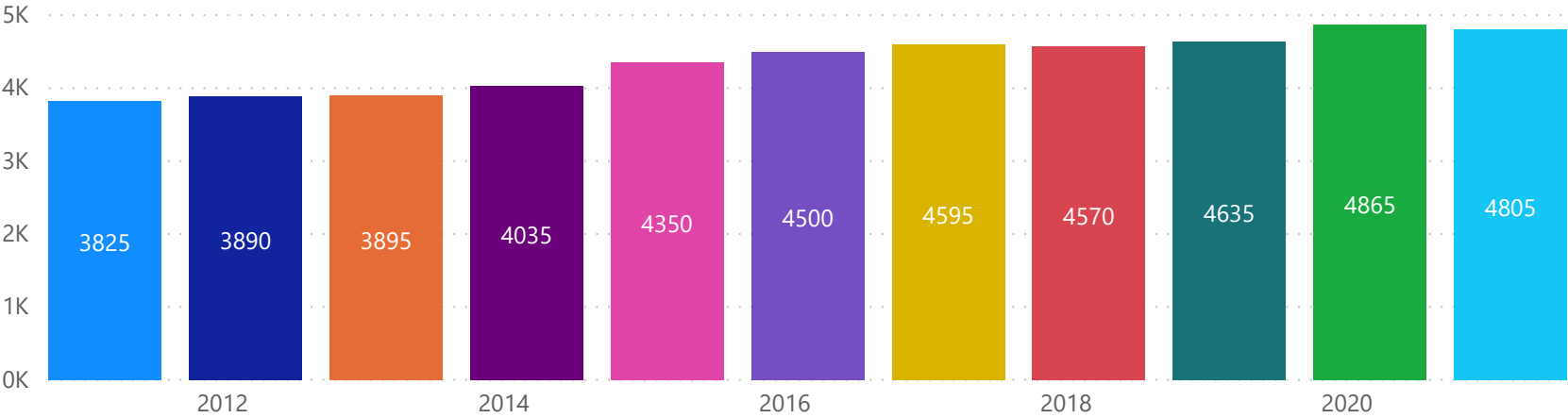
Businesses 2021 (UK Business Counts)

In 2021 there were 4,805 businesses. The majority of businesses in Hinckley and Bosworth (90.3% or 4,340) were micro businesses (less than 10 staff). This is in line with the average (89.8%). There were 385 (8%) small businesses, 65 (1.4%) medium and 15 (0.3%) large businesses. The combined small and medium sized (not mico) make up 450 (9.4%) businesses.

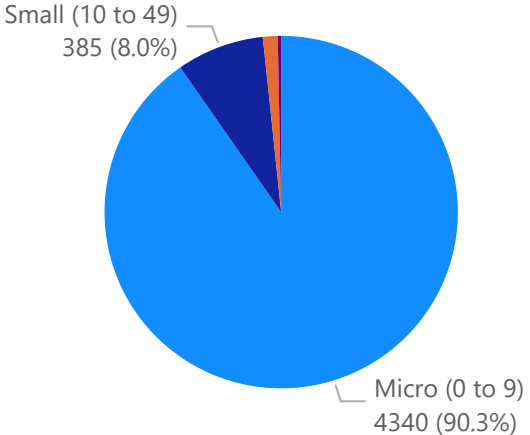
Business Size and Share



Business Numbers Time

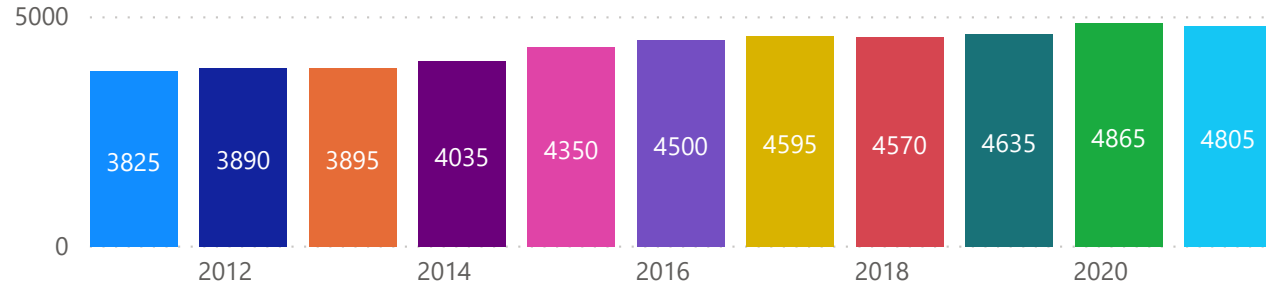


Business Size and Share

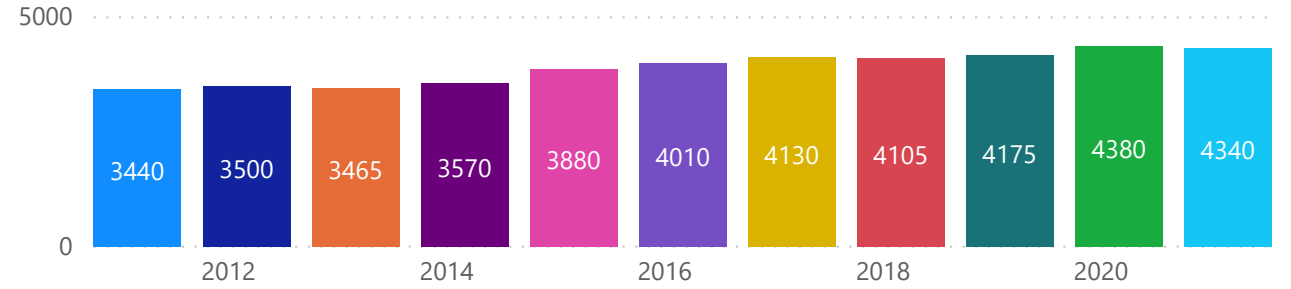


Business Size Time Series (2011 to 2021)

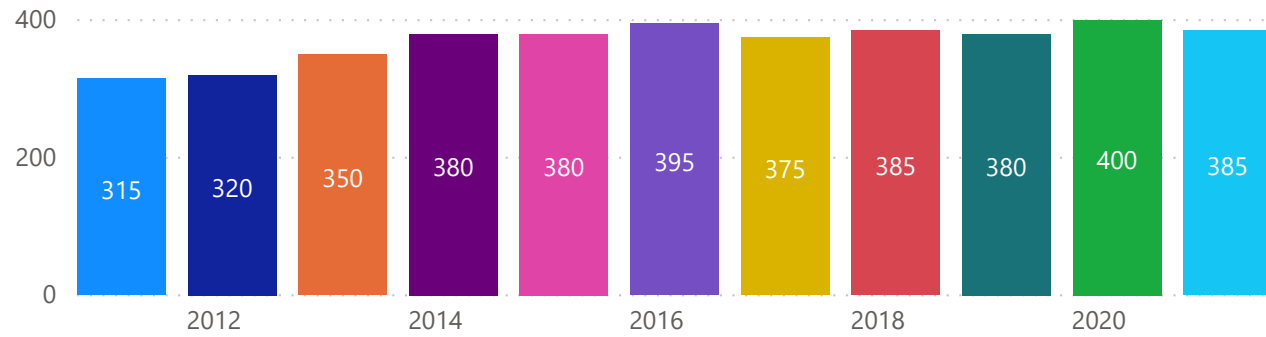
All Businesses



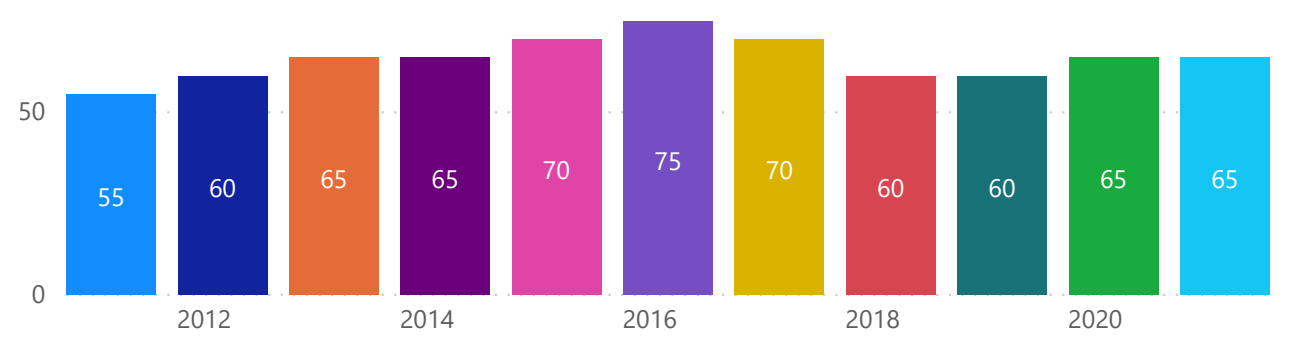
Micro Businesses



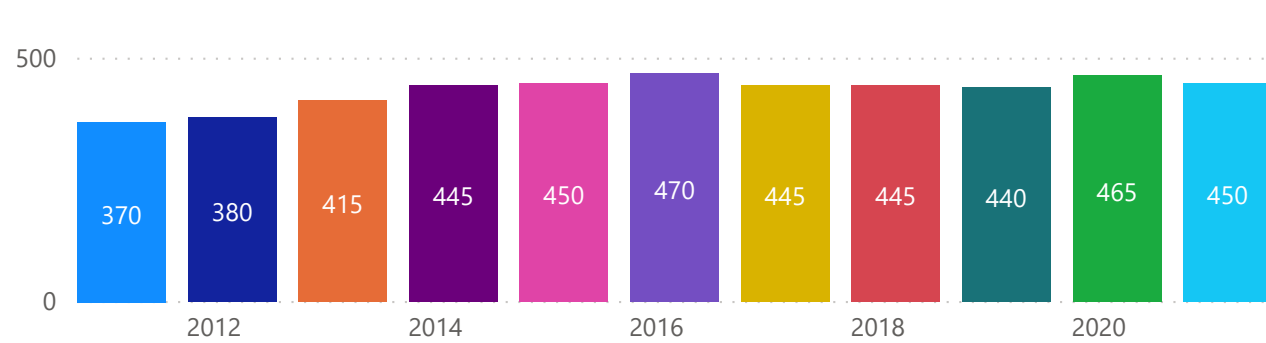
Small Businesses



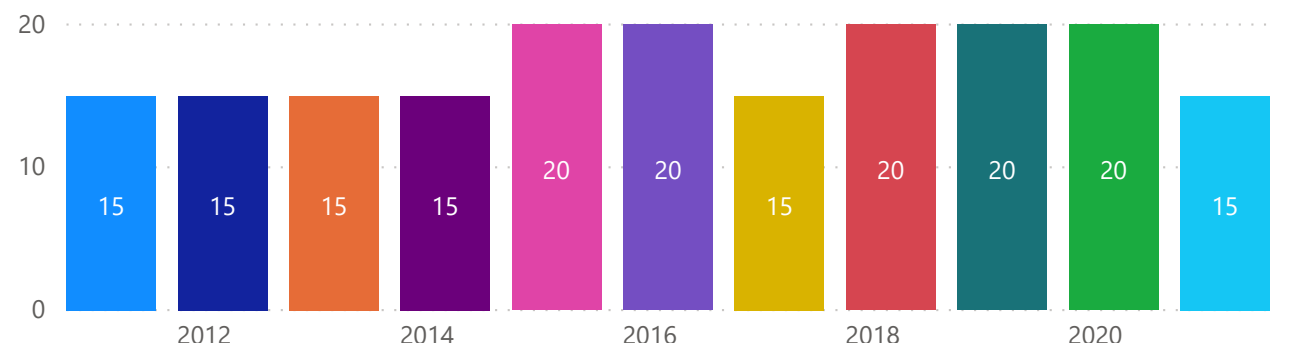
Medium Businesses



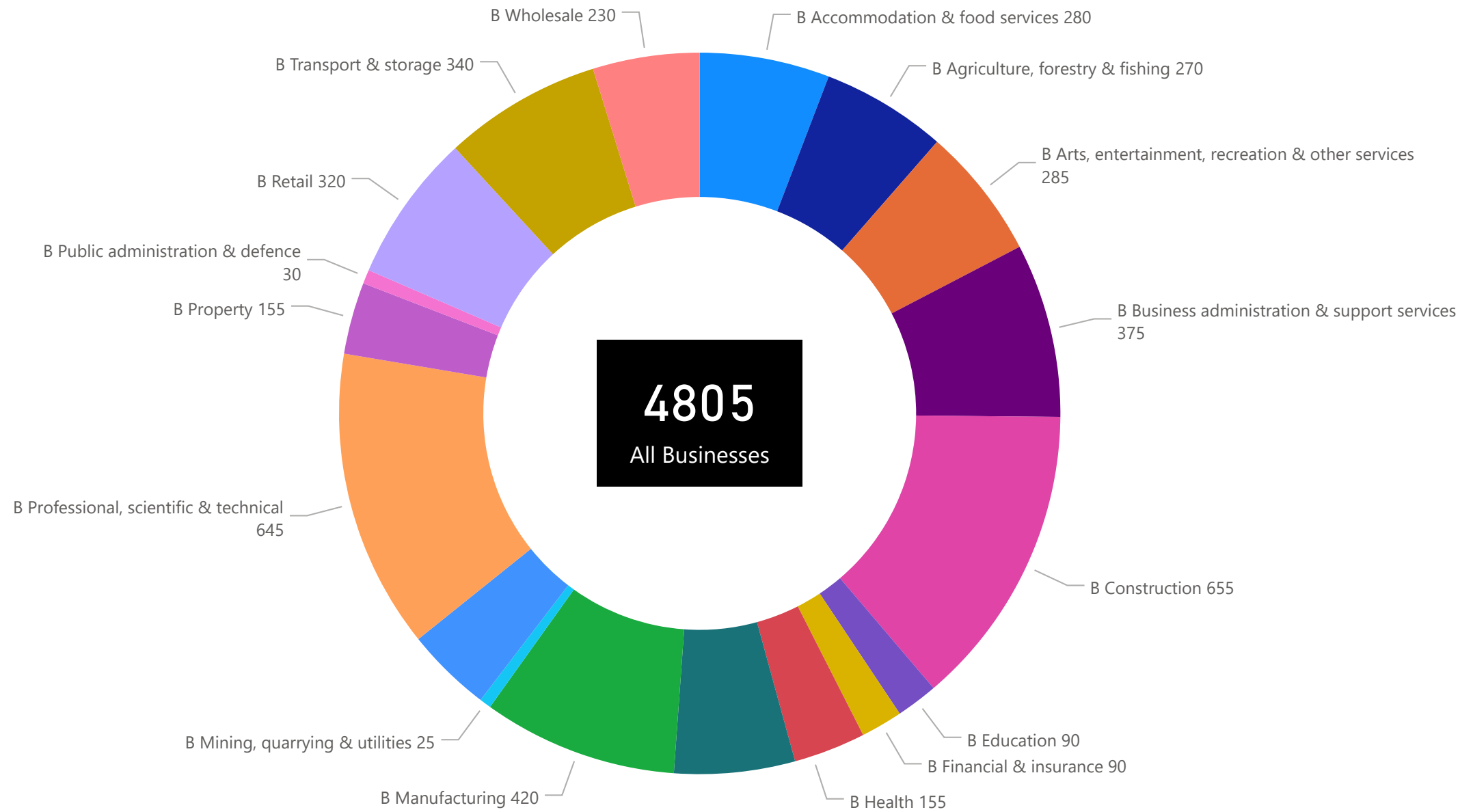
SME Businesses



Large Businesses



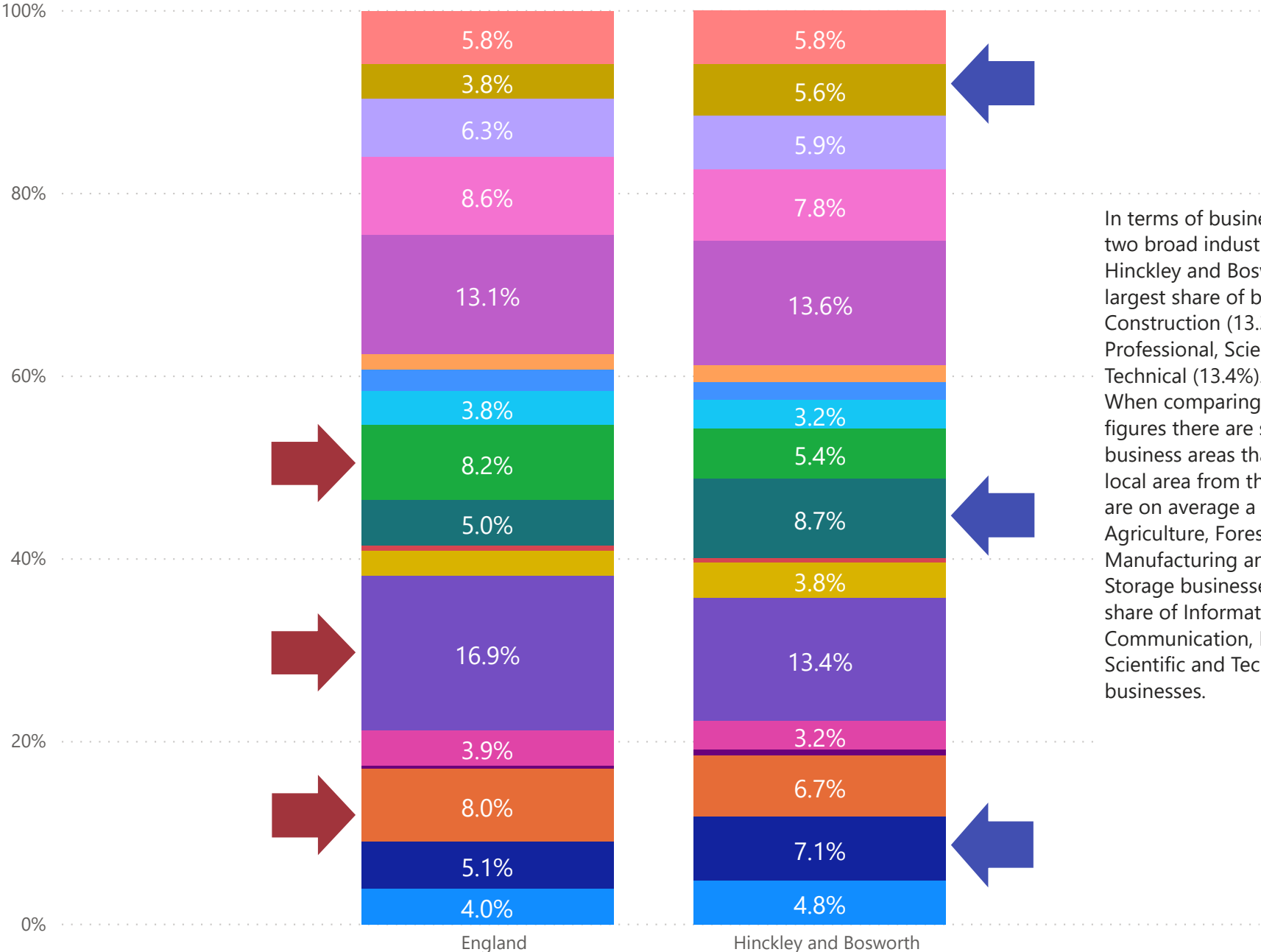
Business Structure 2021



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 two broad industry areas in Hinckley and Bosworth with the largest share of businesses are Construction (13.3%) and Professional, Scientific and Technical (13.4%). 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, Manufacturing and Transport and Storage businesses and a smaller share of Information and Communication, Professional, Scientific and Technical and Retail businesses.

Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

In June 2022 there were 87 business closures and 60 business openings.

Over the year up until the end of June there have been 349 closures and 378 openings. This is a difference of 29 businesses.

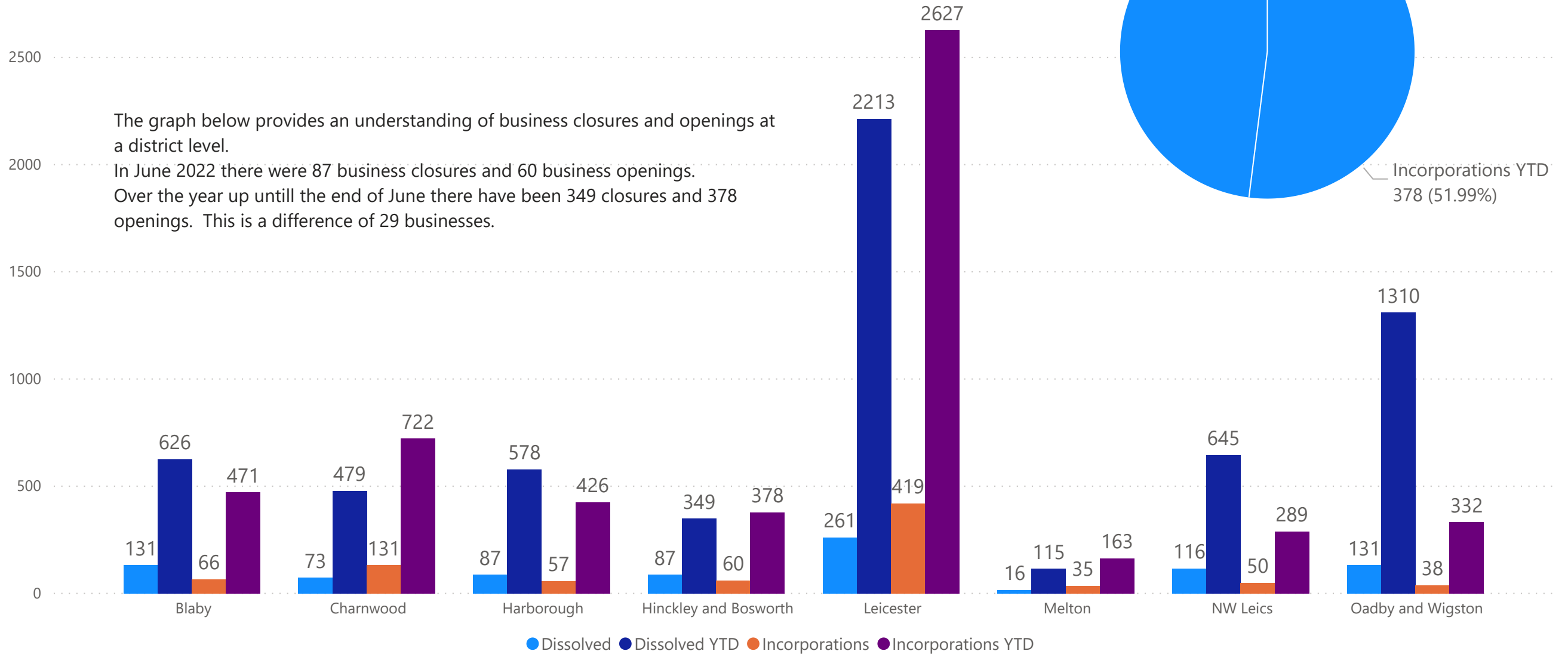
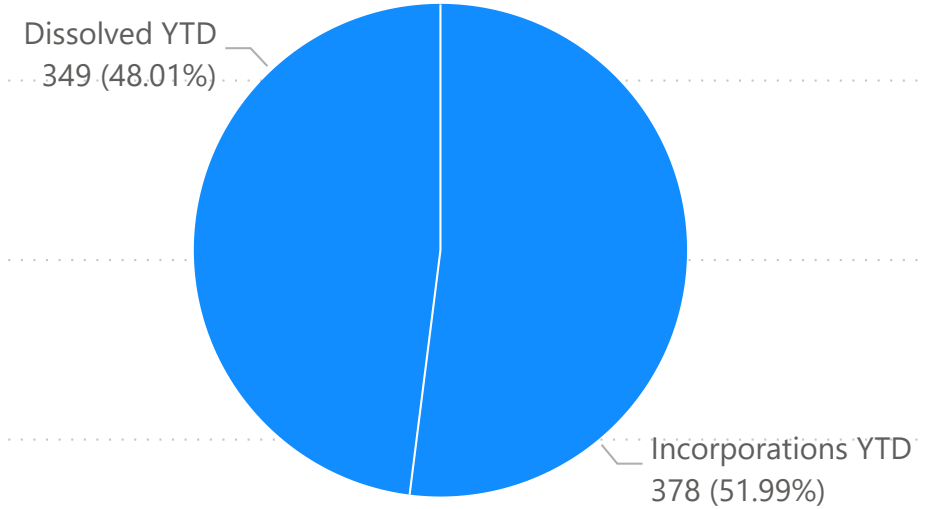
Traditionally the number of business incorporations has been larger than business closures. However this was not the case in 2021. Monthly figures demonstrate that in March, July, August and September of 2021 there were more closures than incorporations. This was also the case in October of 2020. In 2022 May and June figures show that there were more closures than incorporations.

Over the year 2021 there were 657 closures compared to 634 incorporations. Over the year in 2022 thus far there have been more incorporations.

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 60 business openings.
 Over the year up until the end of June there have been 349 closures and 378 openings. This is a difference of 29 businesses.

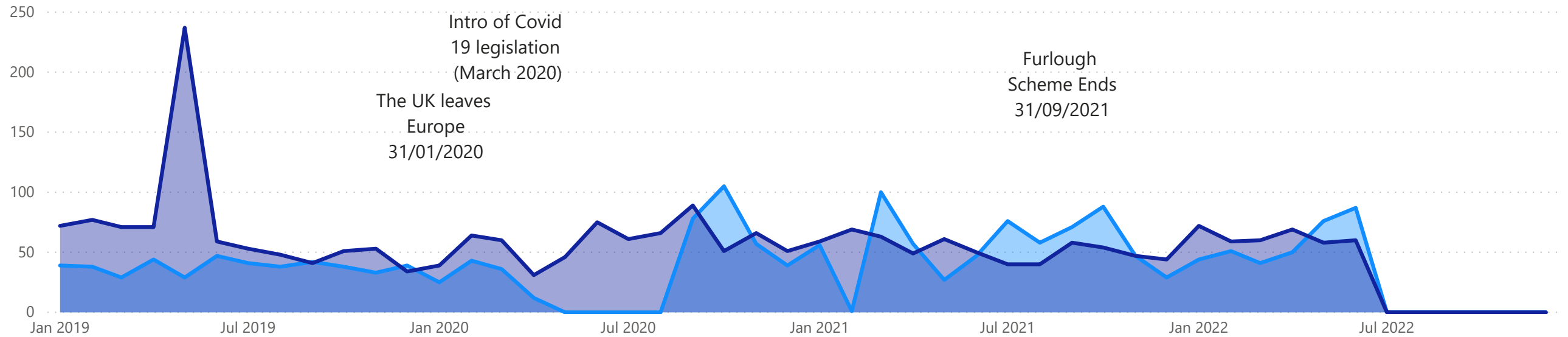


Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

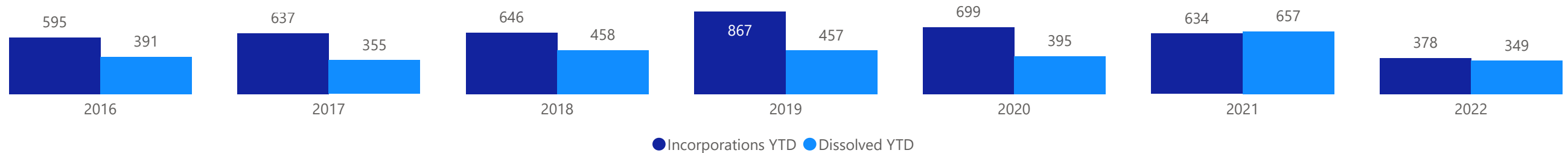
Traditionally and as demonstrated in the graphs below, the number of business incorporations has been larger than business closures. However this was not the case in 2021. Monthly figures demonstrate that in March, July, August and September of 2021 there were more closures than incorporations. This was also the case in October of 2020. In 2022 May and June figures show that there were more closures than incorporations.

Over the year 2021 there were 657 closures compared to 634 incorporations. Over the year in 2022 there have been more incorporations.

Dissolved and Incorporated Monthly Businesses



Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses Year to Date



Employment

There are 15 sectors that have employment of more than 1,000.

The largest sectors are Education, Retail , Food and Beveridge Service Activities and Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation.

The 15 sectors are only the largest within the area and do not necessarily differentiate the local industrial structure 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.

The 15 sectors combined employ 27,000. The total employment for the area is 44,205. The sectors combined make up 61.1% of all employment in the Hinckley and Bosworth area.

In the case of the sectors that differentaiate the local industrial structure there are 30 that have a location quotient that is greater than 1. The largest of these are Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditionng Supply, the Manufacture of Textiles, the Manufacturre of Machinery and Equipment, Scientific Research and Development and the Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products.

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

The 30 areas identified combined make up employment of 26,525 or 60% of all local employment.

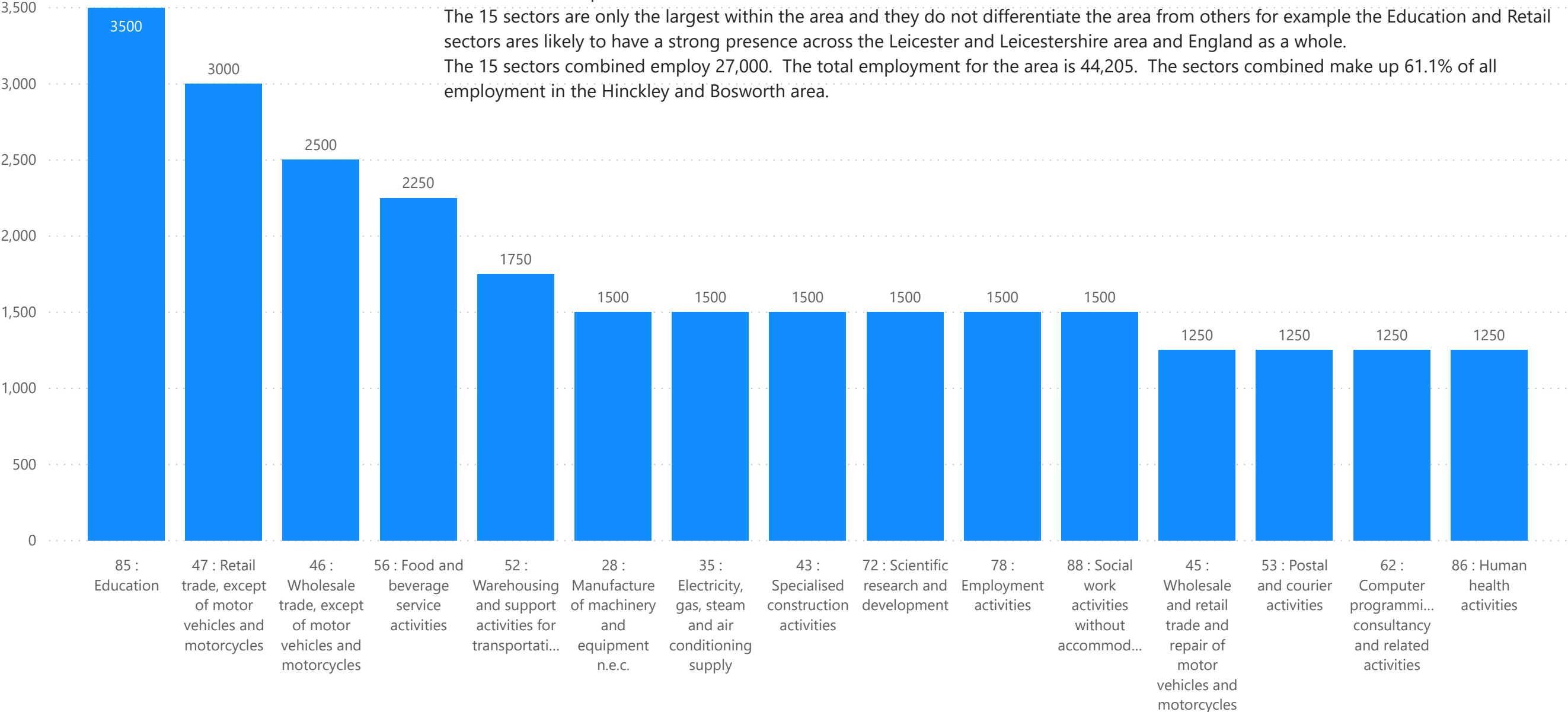
Employment

Employment Numbers

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have the largest employment numbers. These sectors all have employment of over 1,000. There are 15 of these, the largest being Education, Retail , Food and Beveridge Service Activities and Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation.

The 15 sectors are only the largest within 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.

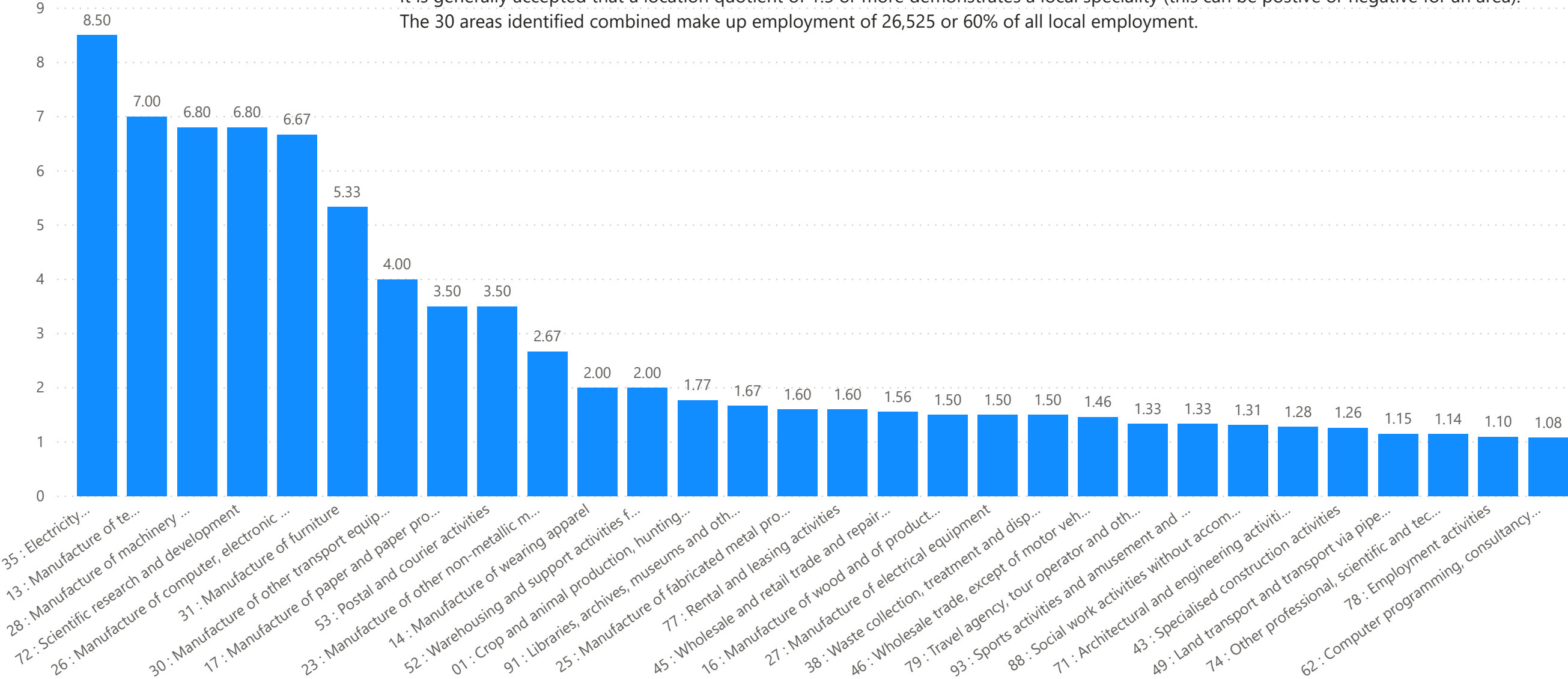
The 15 sectors combined employ 27,000. The total employment for the area is 44,205. The sectors combined make up 61.1% of all employment in the Hinckley and Bosworth area.



Employment

Employment and Location Quotient

Area ● Hinckley and Bosworth

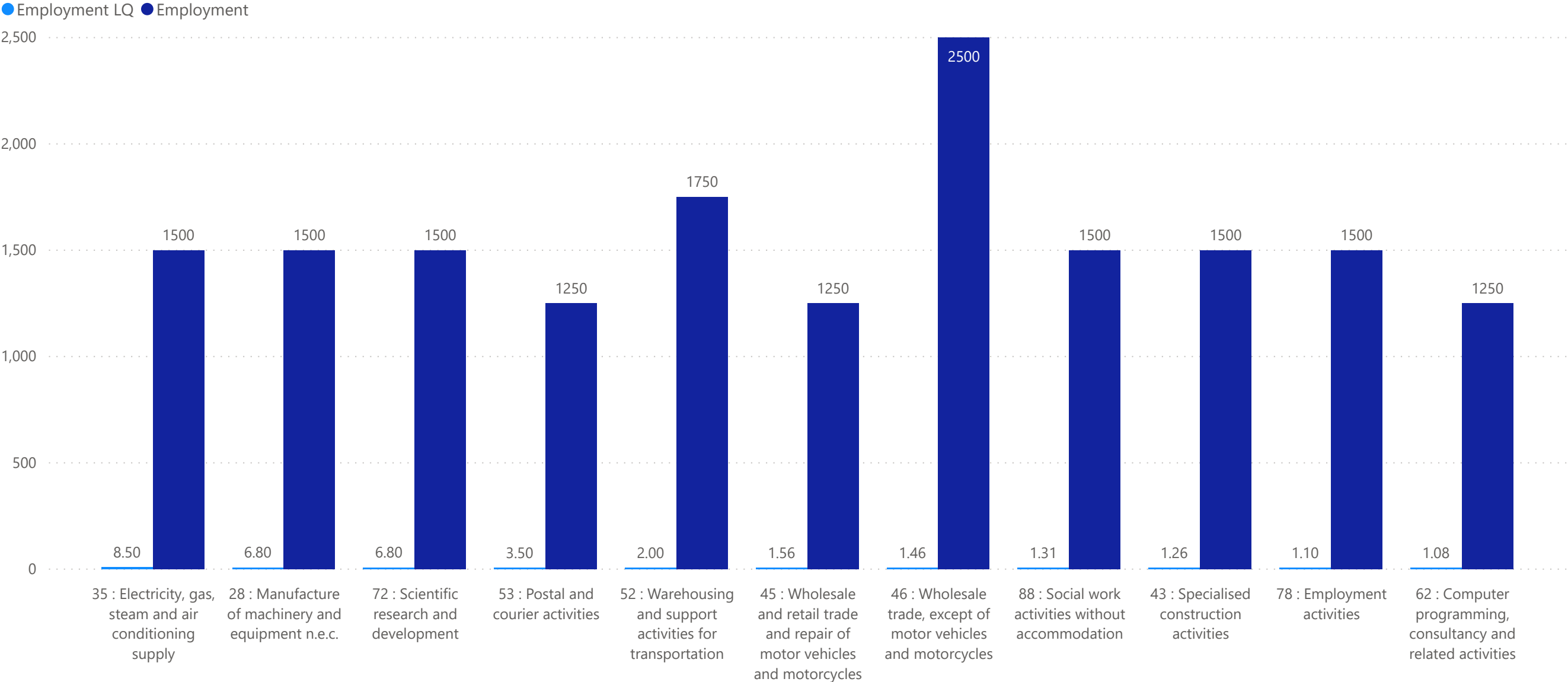


Using location quotients (LQ) based on each sectors employment share, the graph demonstrates what parts of the local industrial structure differentiate it from other area. Those sectors with a LQ greater than 1 are shown. In the case of the sectors that differentiate the local industrial structure there are 30 that have a location quotient that is greater than 1. The largest of these are Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply, the Manufacture of Textiles, the Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment, Scientific Research and Development and the Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products. It is generally accepted that a location quotient of 1.5 or more demonstrates a local speciality (this can be positive or negative for an area). The 30 areas identified combined make up employment of 26,525 or 60% of all local employment.

Employment Numbers and Location Quotients

Employment and Location Quotient

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have employment of over 1,000 and a location quotient of over 1. There are 11 of these.

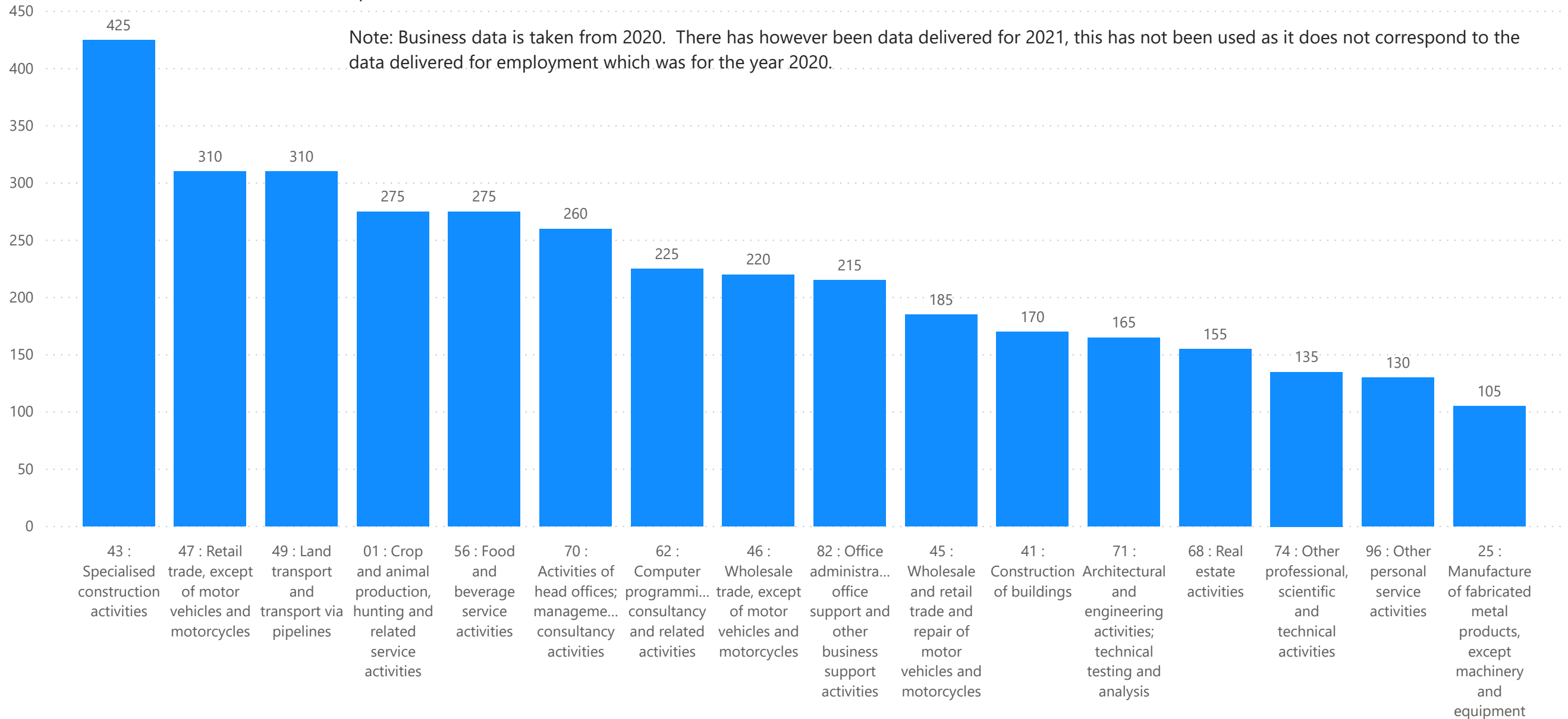


Employment (Businesses)

Businesses

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have the largest business numbers, in this case over 100.. There are 16 of these, the largest being Specialist Construction Activities. Combined the 16 sectors contain 3,560 businesses. This is 73.3% of all business (4,860).

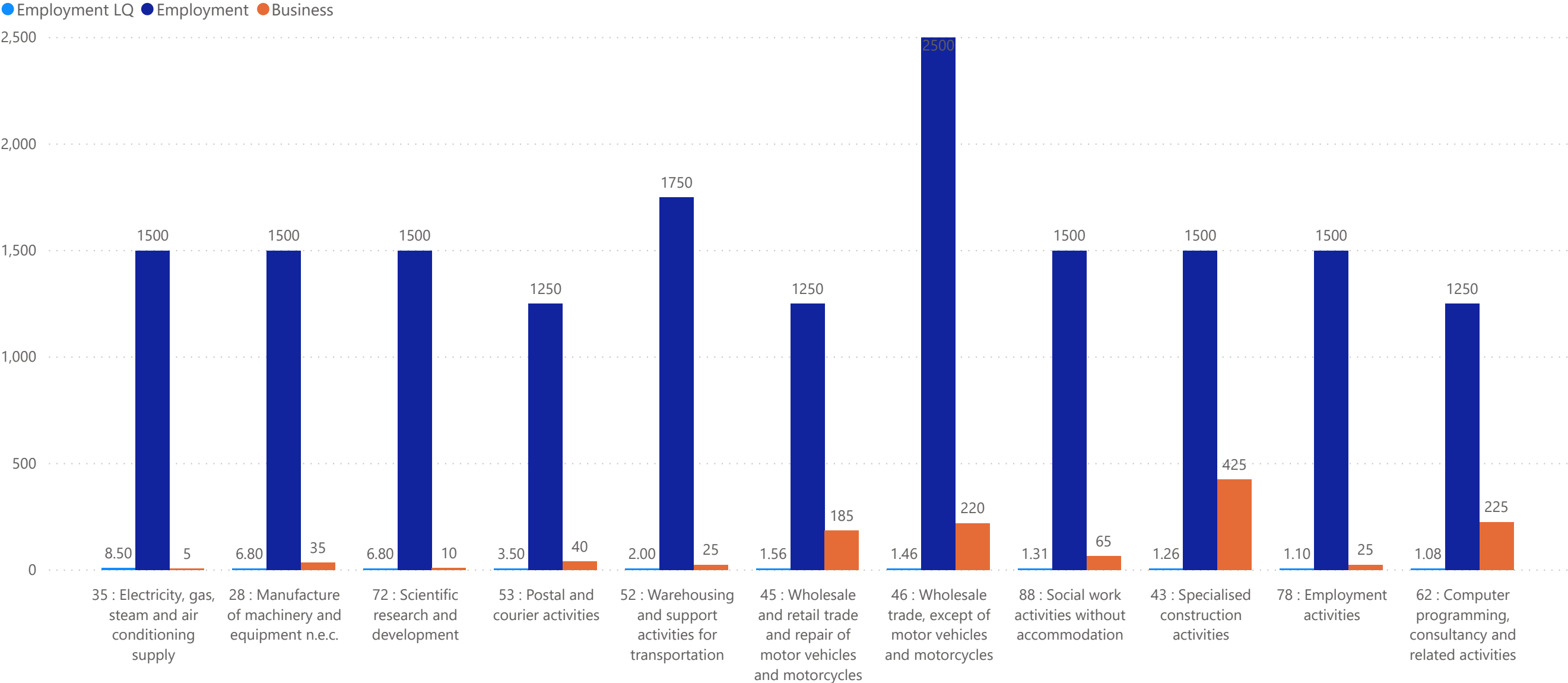
Note: Business data is taken from 2020. There has however been data delivered for 2021, this has not been used as it does not correspond to the data delivered for employment which was for the year 2020.



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 a location quotient of over 1. There are 9 of these which make up employment of 17,000 and 1,260 businesses. This translates to 38.5% of employment and 25.9% of businesses.



Other

Earnings

Median resident earnings in the Hinckley and Bosworth area are £575.70. This is below the average of £613.30.

Male resident earnings in the area are £630.40, again this is lower than average (£661). Male resident earnings are higher than female resident earnings (£519.60). Female resident earnings are below the national average (£557.10).

From 2020 to 2021 median residents earnings in Hinckley and Bosworth grew.

Median workplace earnings in the Hinckley and Bosworth area are £552.80 (resident earnings £575.70). This is below the average of £613.30.

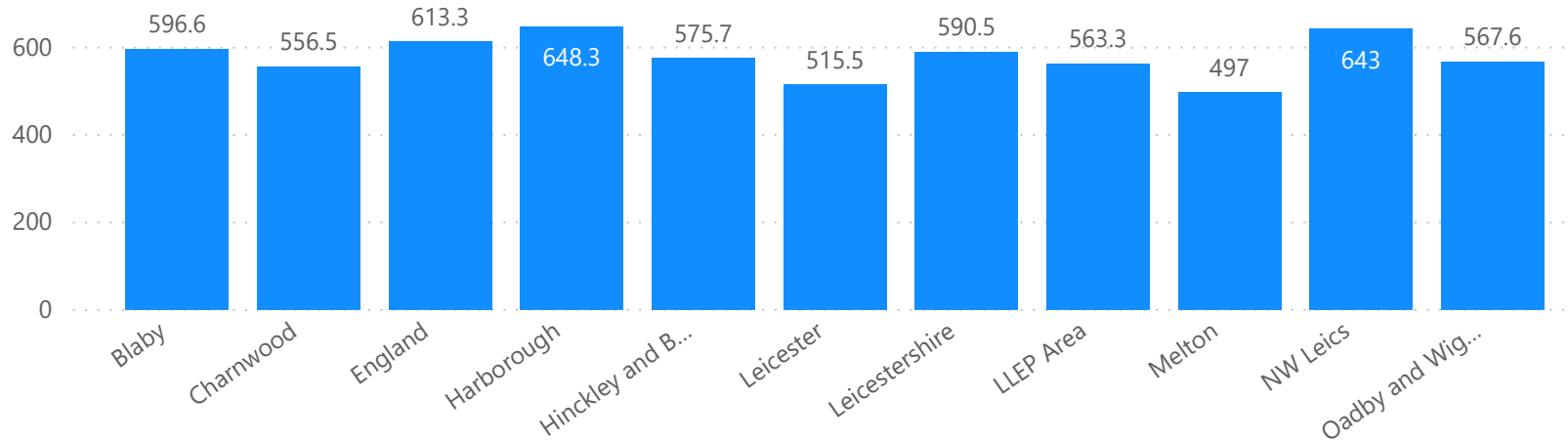
Male workplace earnings in the area are £616.50 (resident earnings £630.40), again this is lower than average (£660.50). Male workplace earnings are higher than female workplace earnings (£426.20). Female workplace earnings in Hinckley and Bosworth are also lower than average (£557.30).

From 2020 to 2021 female workplace earnings in Hinckley and Bosworth fell.

Resident Earnings

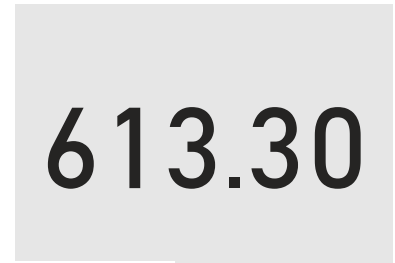
Median resident earnings in the Hinckley and Bosworth area are £575.70. This is below the average of £613.30. Male resident earnings in the area are £630.40, again this is lower than average (£661). Male resident earnings are higher than female resident earnings (£519.60). Female resident earnings are below the national average (£557.10). From 2020 to 2021 median residents earnings in Hinckley and Bosworth grew.

Geographic Comparator



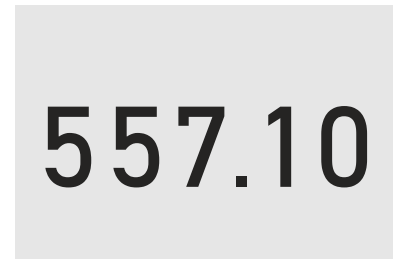
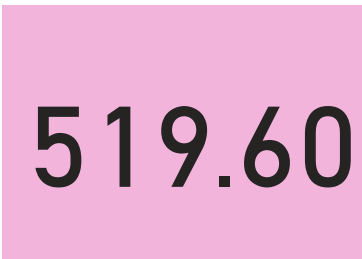
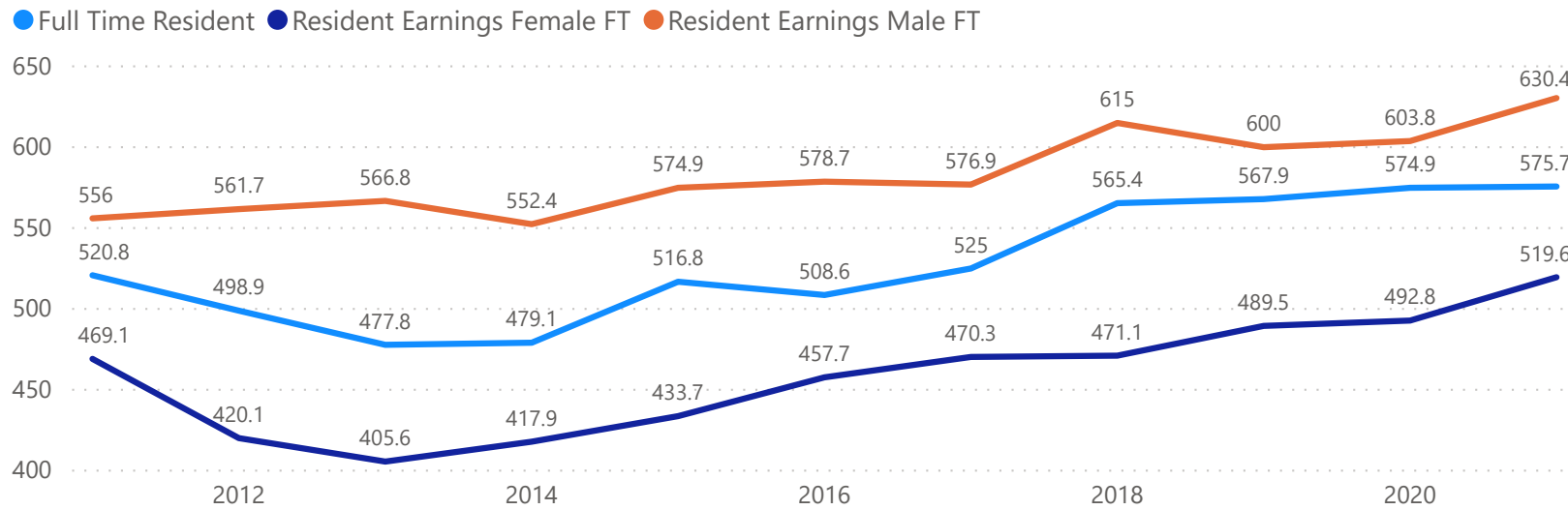
H&B

England

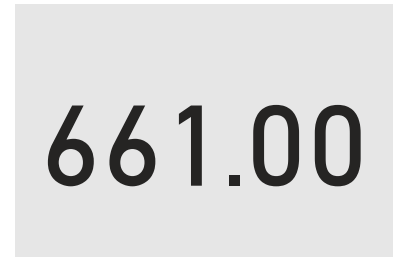
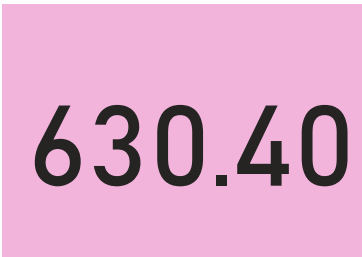


All

By Sex



Female

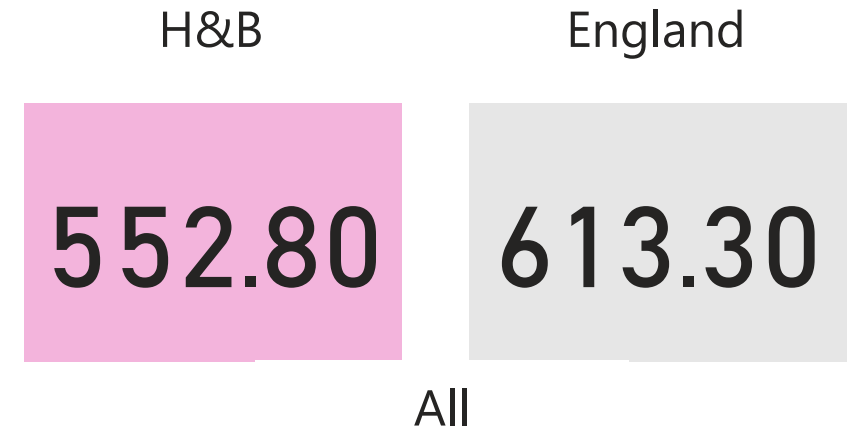
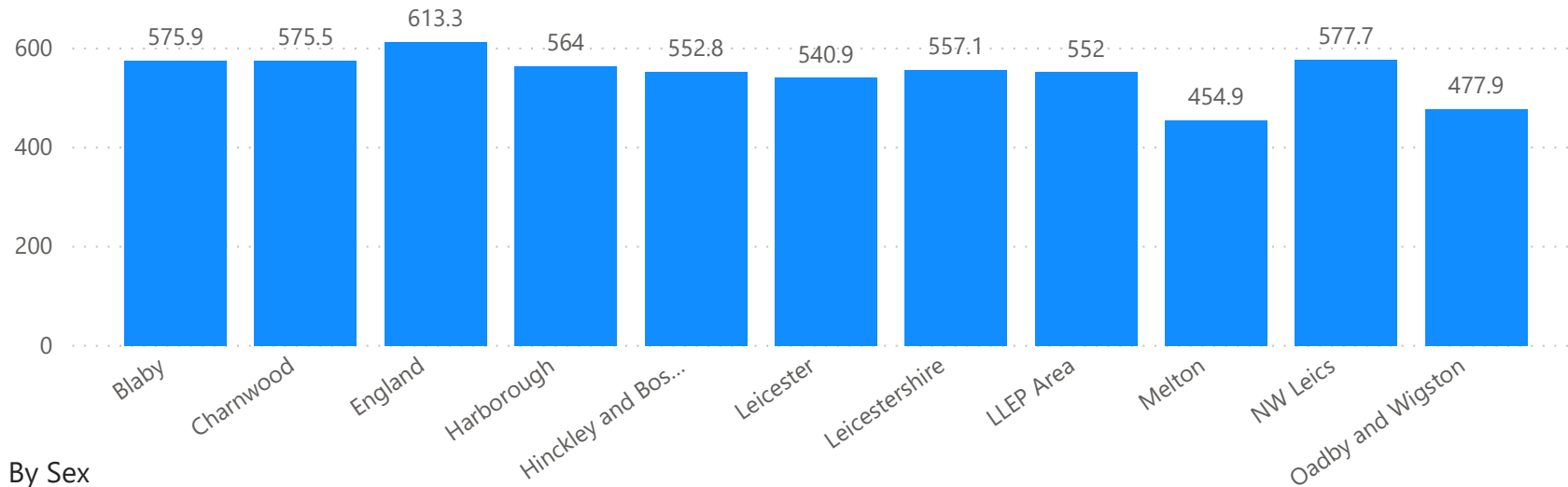


Male

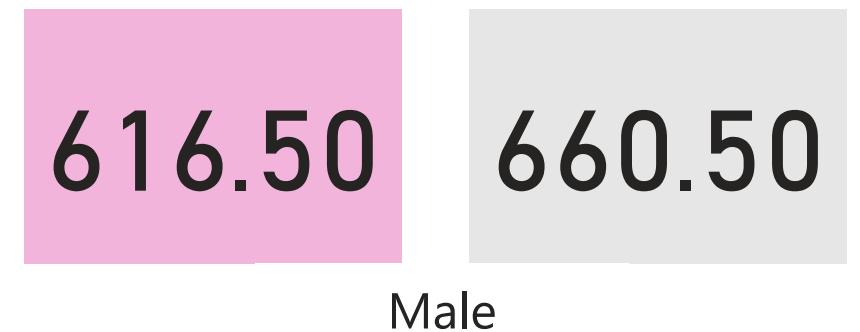
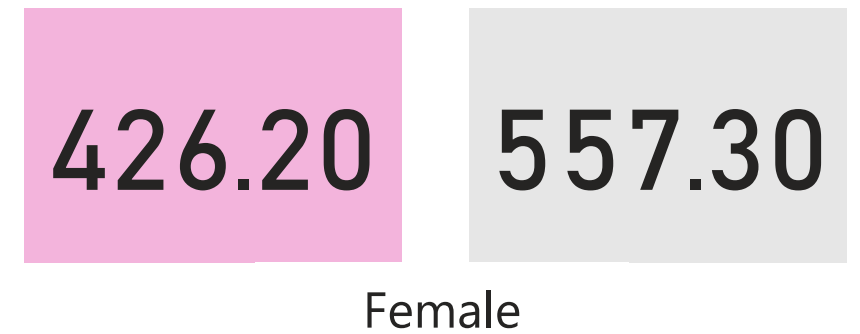
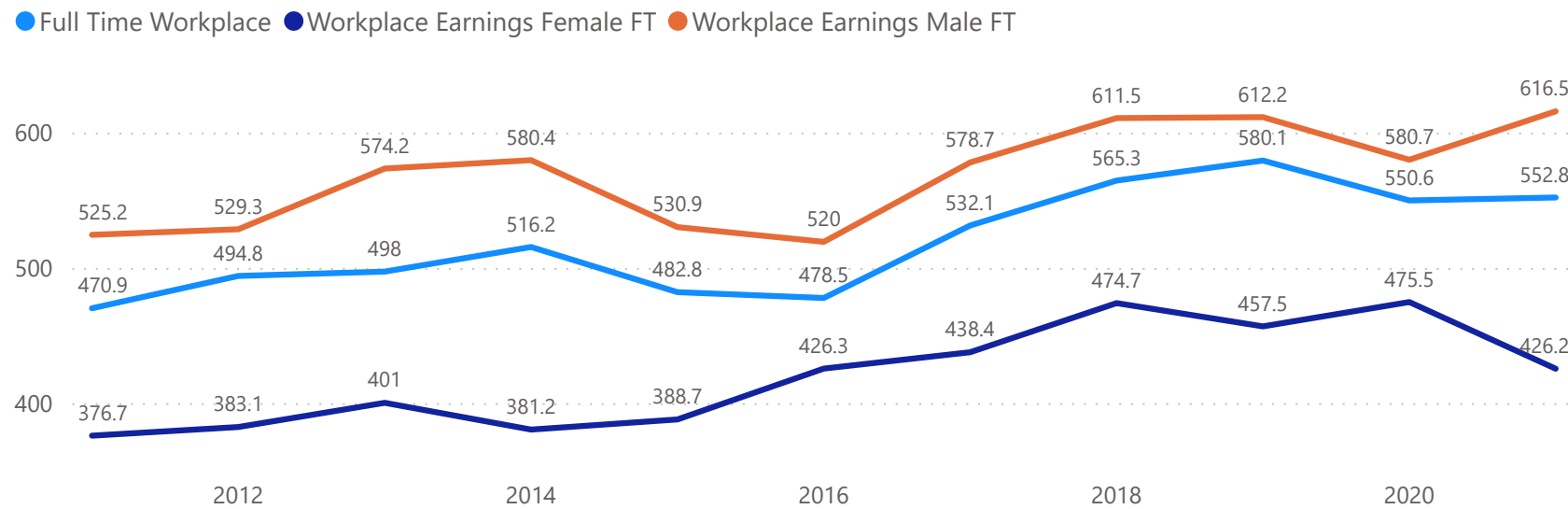
Workplace Earnings

Median workplace earnings in the Hinckley and Bosworth area are £552.80 (resident earnings £575.70). This is below the average of £613.30. Male workplace earnings in the area are £616.50 (resident earnings £630.40), again this is lower than average (£660.50). Male workplace earnings are higher than female workplace earnings (£426.20). Female workplace earnings in Hinckley and Bosworth are also lower than average (£557.30). From 2020 to 2021 female workplace earnings in Hinckley and Bosworth fell.

Geographic Comparator



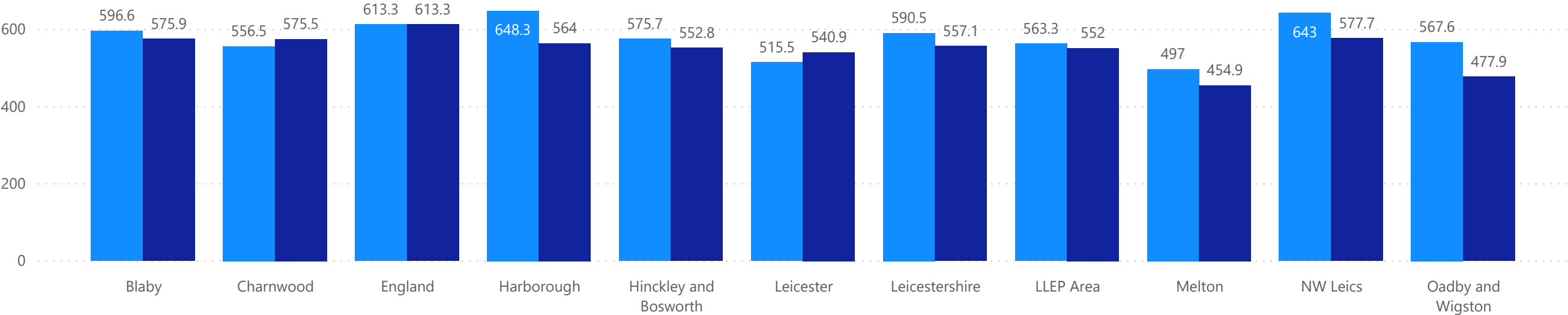
By Sex



Workplace Earnings

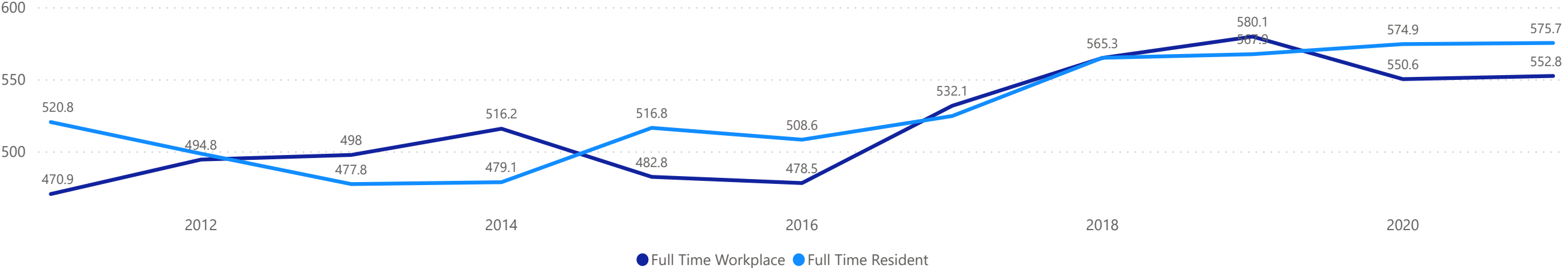
Geographic Resident and Workplace Earnings

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 Hinckley and Bosworth resident and workplace earnings over the period 2011 to 2021. Both resident and workplace earnings have grown over the period 2020 to 2021. This was also the case over the period 2011 to 2021.



Qualifications

In the the Hinckley and Bosworth district area those with an NVQ2+ make up 76.3% of the working age population. This is below the national average (78.2%).

Those with an NVQ3+ is 48.9%. This is 12.4 percentage points lower than the average (61.3%).

At 31.4% those with an NVQ4+ is significantly below the average (43.1%) (11.7 percentage points lower).

Those with no qualifications is higher than average.

Over the period 2020 to 2021 the share of the working age population in Hinckley and Bosworth with an NVQ2+, 3+ and 4+ has fallen. Those without qualifications has grown.

Qualifications

H & B

England

5500

6.4

8.0

52900

78.2

76.3

33900

61.3

48.9

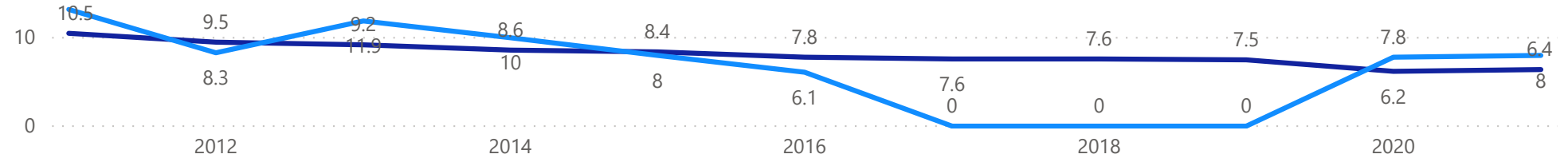
21800

43.1

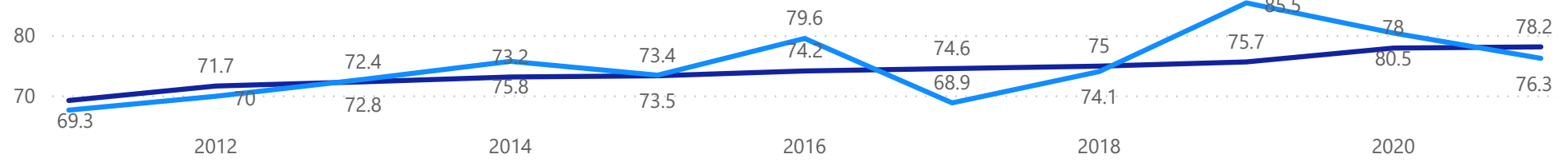
31.4

No Qualifications

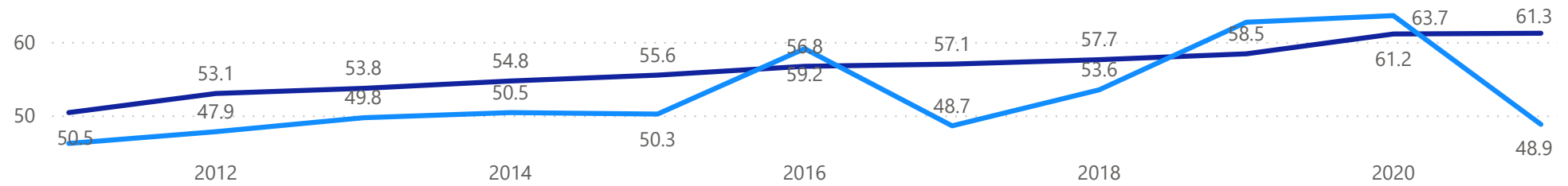
Geography ● England ● Hinckley and Bosworth



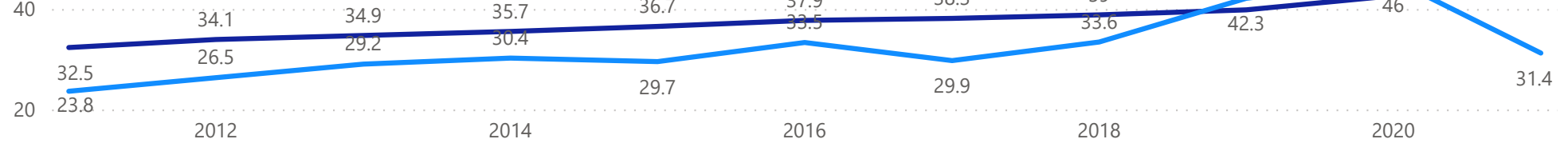
Thos with an NVQ2+



Thos with an NVQ3+



Thos with an NVQ4+



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 Hinckley and Bosworth district population is 113,700. These make up 10.7% of the population of the Leicester and Leicestershire area and 15.9% of the Leicestershire population.

Of the 113,700 residents living in the Hinckley and Bosworth district area 57,700 (50.8%) are female and 55,900 (49.2%) are male.

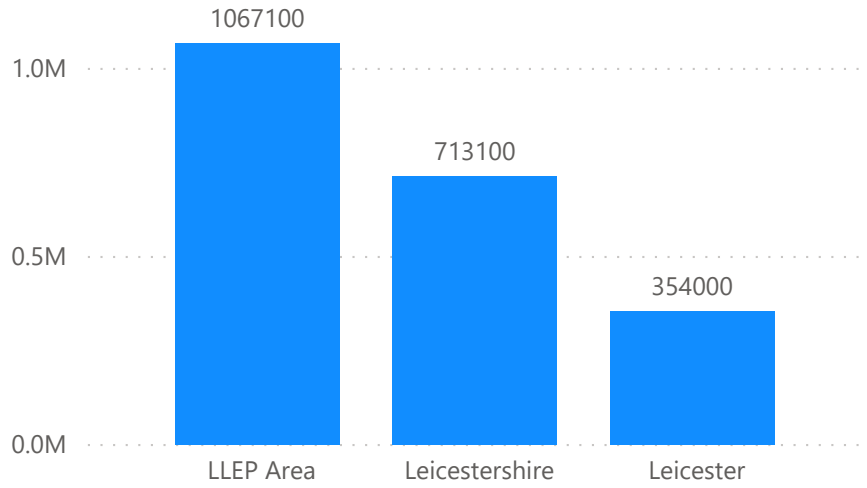
The female population of Hinckley and Bosworth district make up 10.8% of the female population of the Leicester and Leicestershire Area. The male population make up 10.5% of the male population.

Of the 113,700 residents living in the area 60.1% (68,300) are of working age (16-64), 17.8% (20,200) 0-15 and 22.2% (25,200) 65 and over.

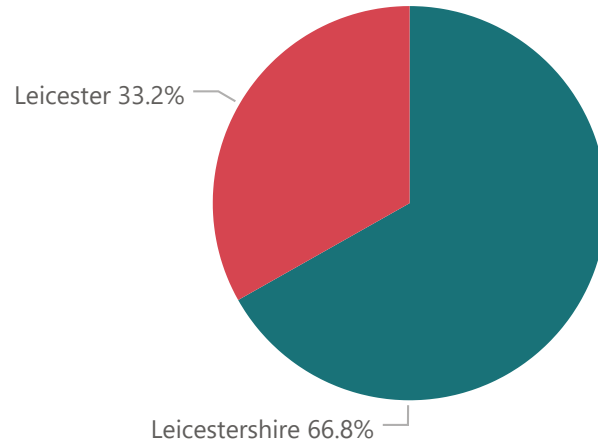
At 6.2% there are 7,100 residents who are 18-24 years old. In England the figure is 8.3%.

Population

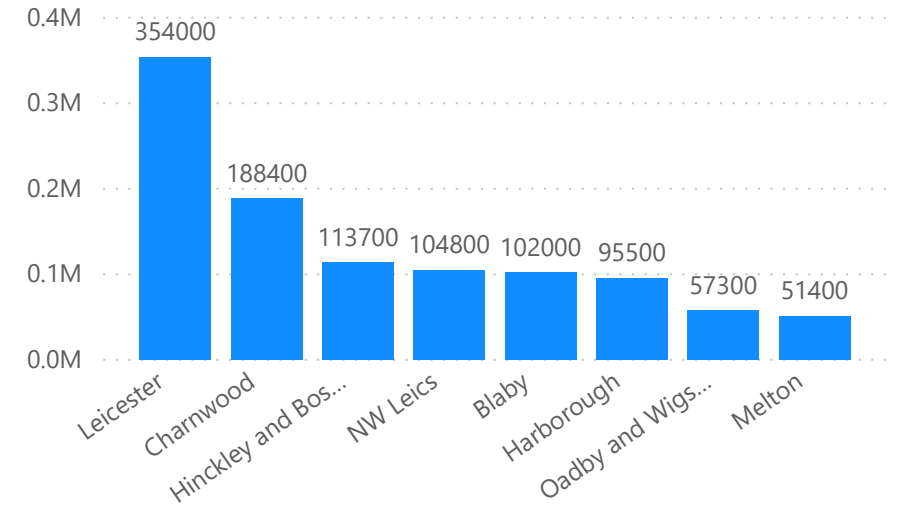
Population Numbers



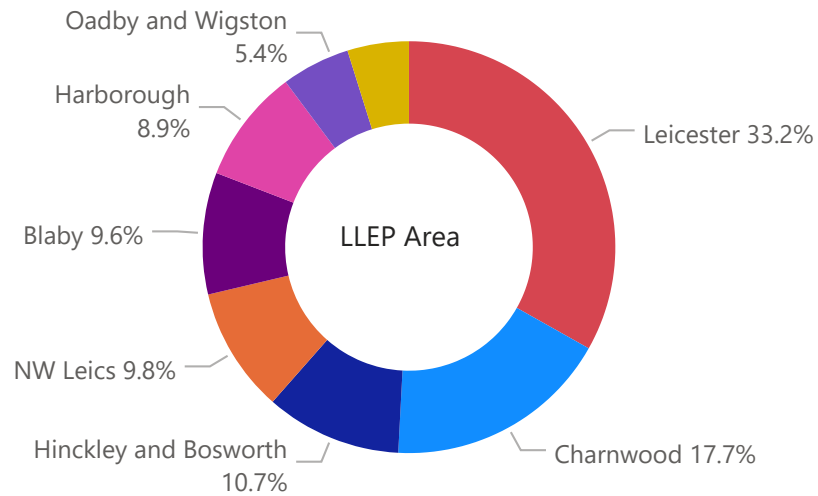
Population Share



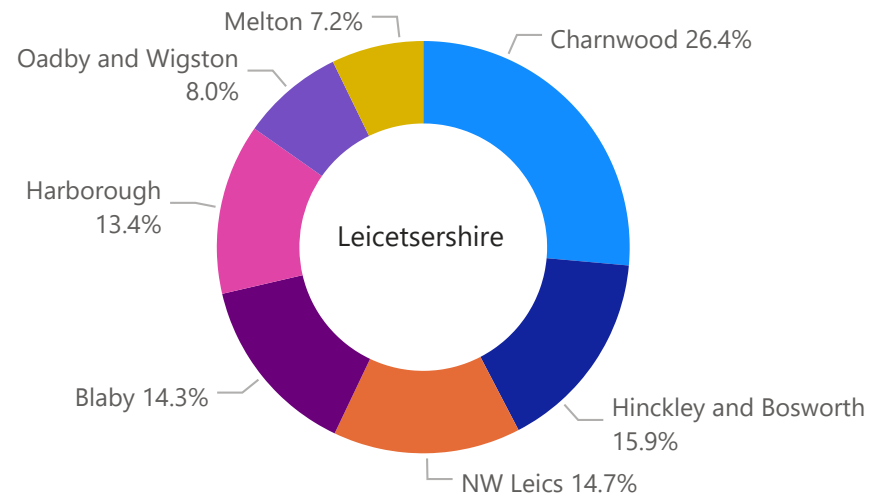
Population District Numbers



Population Share (LLEP Area)

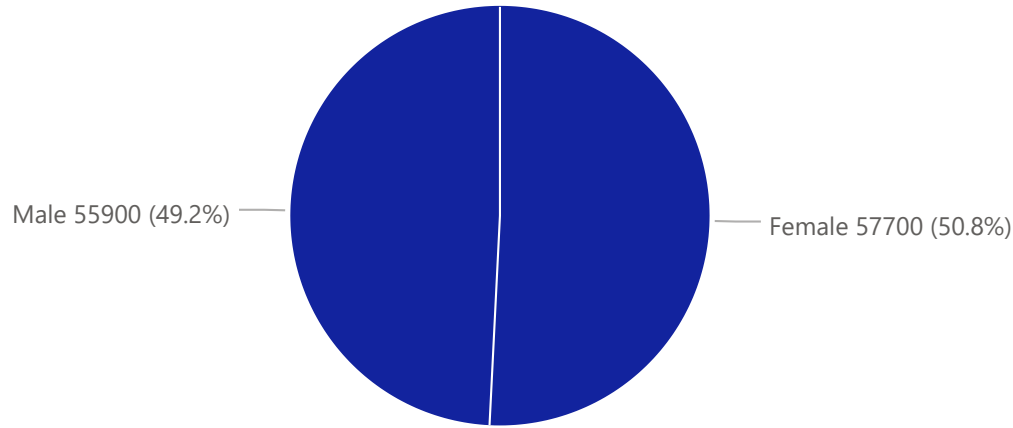


Population Share (Leicestershire)

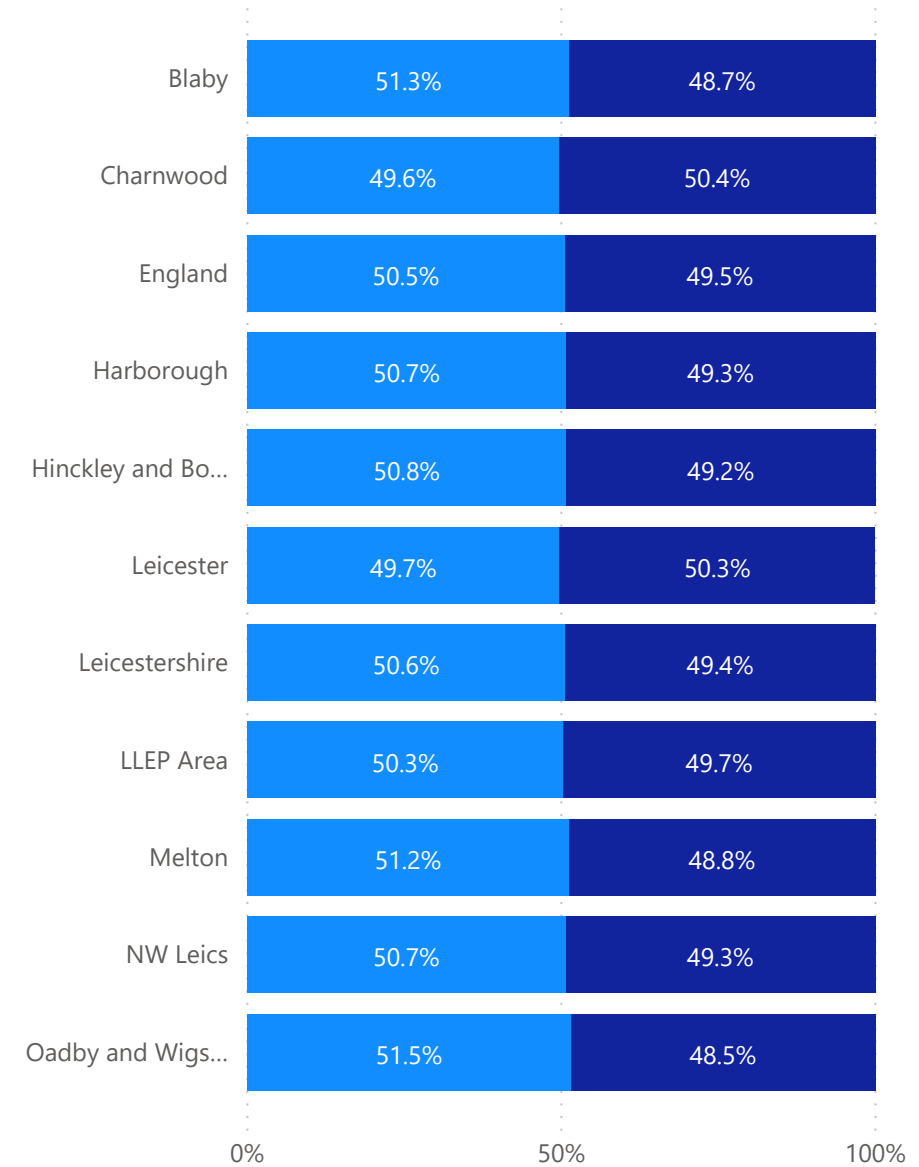


Population Sex

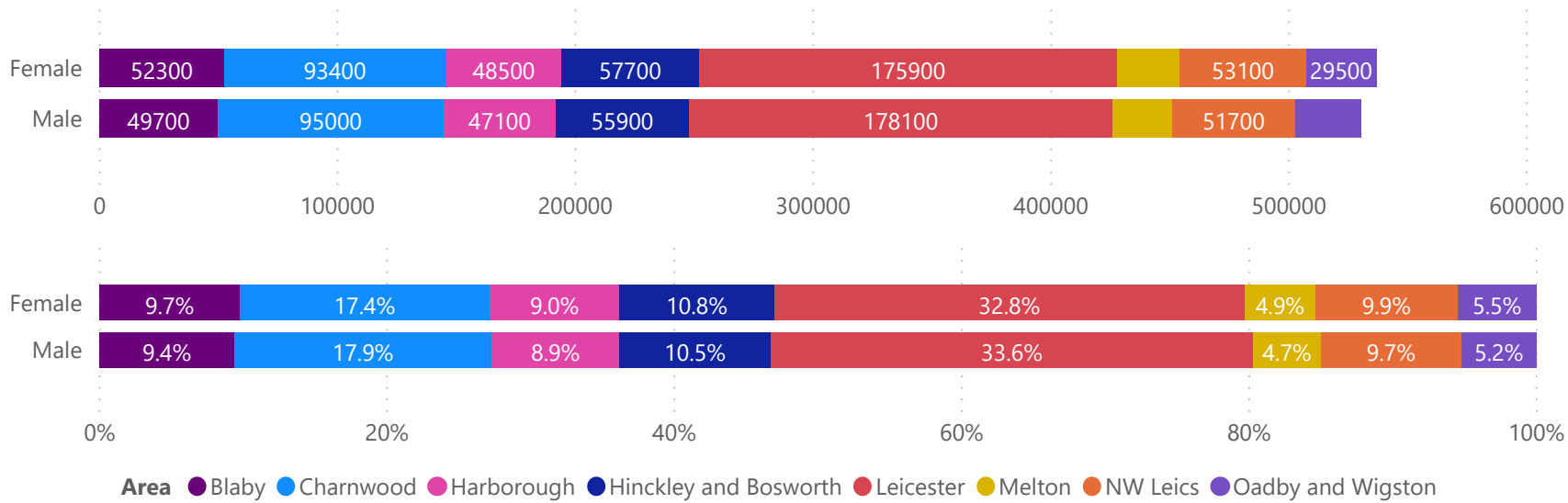
Population Share by Sex



Population Share by Sex



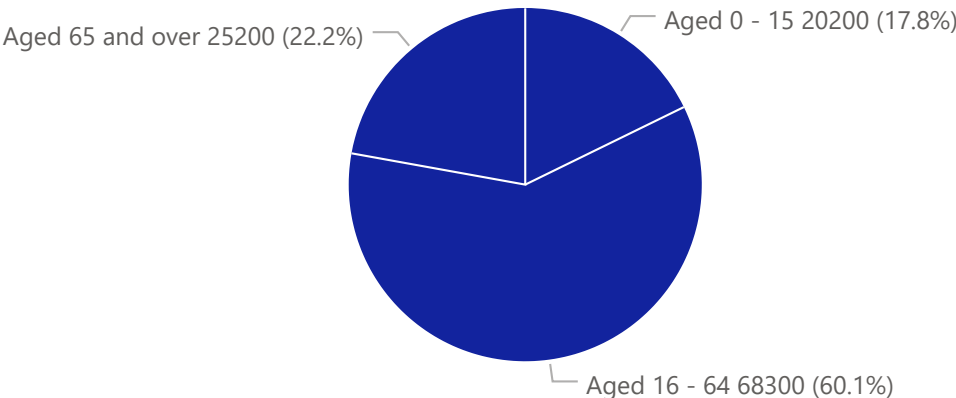
Population Share by Sex and Geography



Sex Female Male

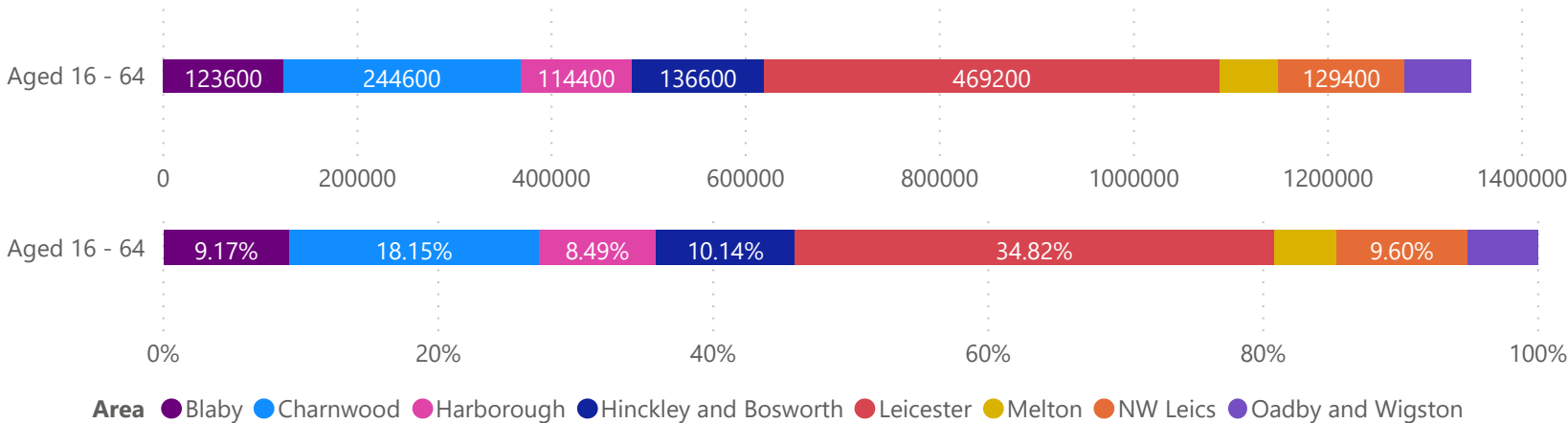
Population Age

Population Share by Age



18-24 Years Olds
3700 + **3400** = **7100**
 Males Females Total

Population Share by Age (16-64) and Geography



Population Share by Age

