

Annual Economic Profile 2022

Leicester & Leicestershire

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:

- Help provide a snapshot of the local economy.
- Demonstrate how the local economy is performing.
- Show what businesses support the economy and local employment and where this is changing.
- Illustrate where there are economic strengths and weaknesses.
- Help 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. The England average was 78.7%.

Of those that are of working age 31.2% (159,200) lived in Leicester and the rest in Leicestershire (68.8% or 350,500).

Of the male working age population 83.7% (269,500) were economically active. Of the female working age population 72.3% (240,200) were active.

Fifty two point nine percent of those who were economically active were male and 47.1% were female. This was similar to the England average (52.2% and 47.8%).

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area 144,400 were economically inactive. This was 22.1% of those that were of working age. The average was 21.3%.

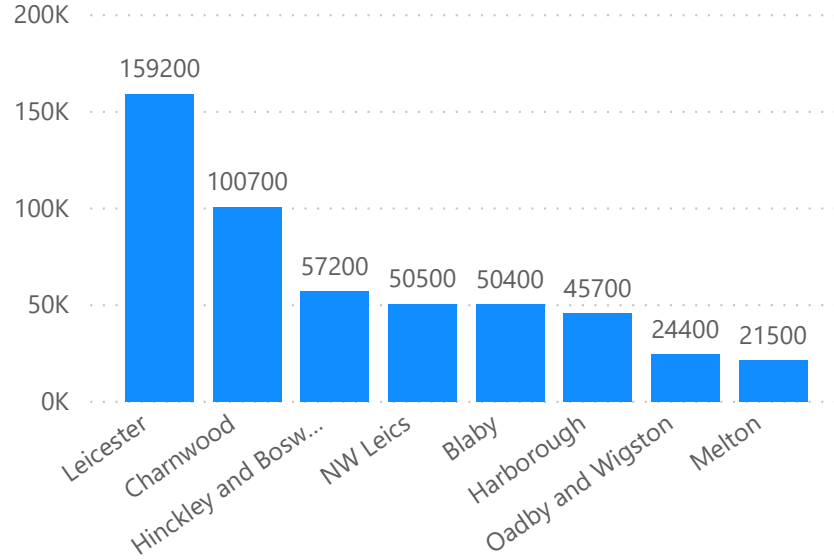
Of those that were of working age that were economically inactive, 51.1% (73,800) lived in Leicester and the rest Leicestershire (48.9% or 70,500).

Of the male working age population 16.3% (52,500) were economically inactive. Of the female working age population 27.7% (91,800) were inactive.

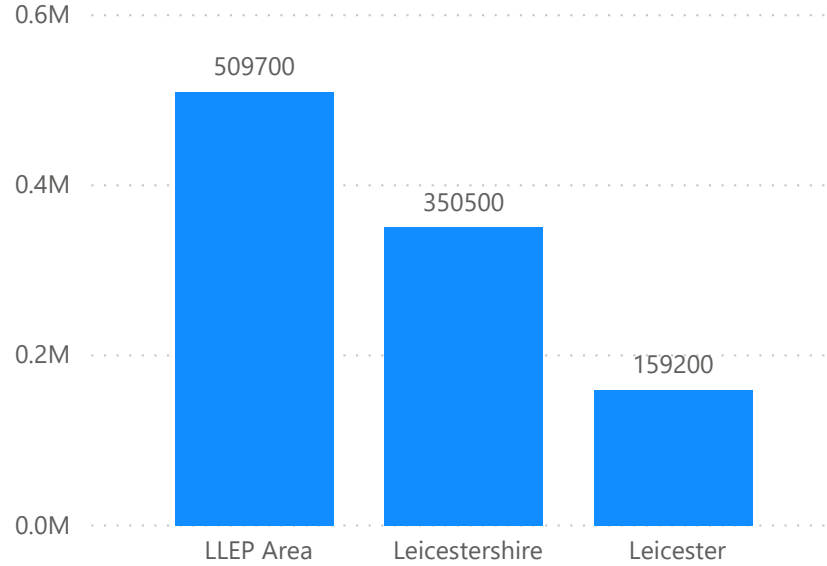
Sixty three point six percent of those that were inactive were female and 36.4% male. The England average was 58.7% and 41.3%.

Economic Activity

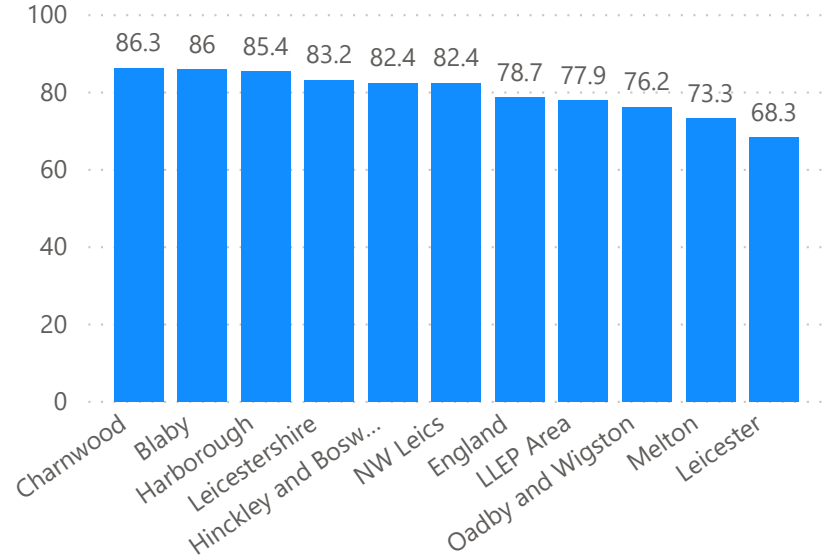
Active Numbers



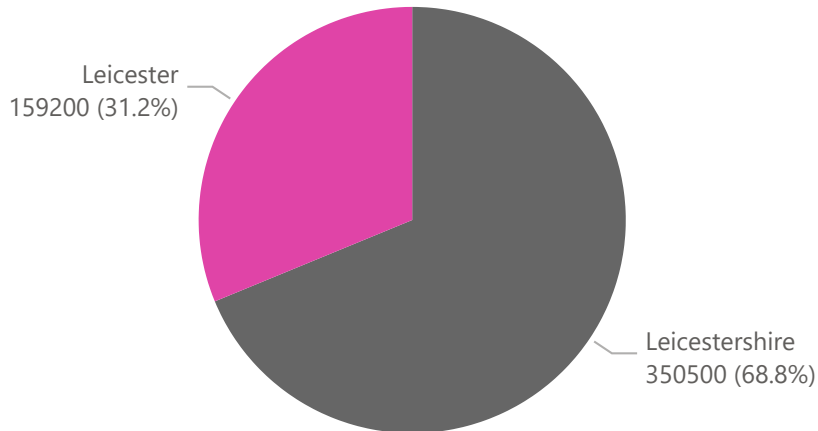
Activity LA Numbers



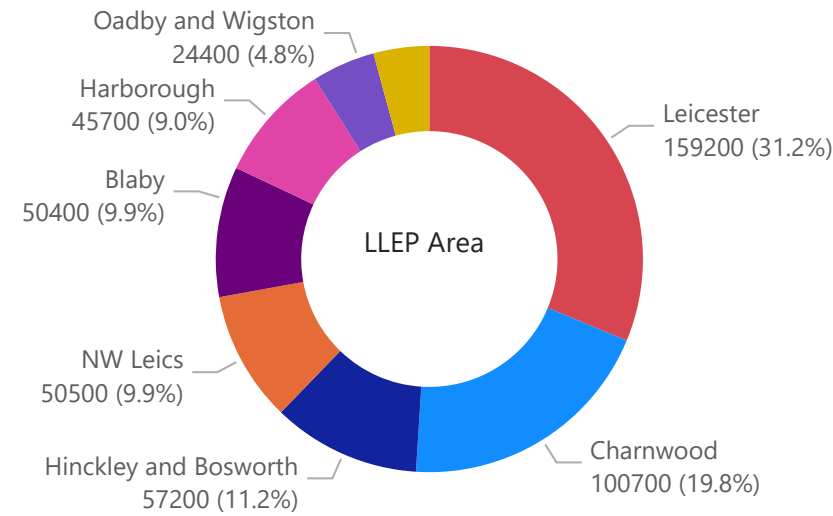
Activity District Share



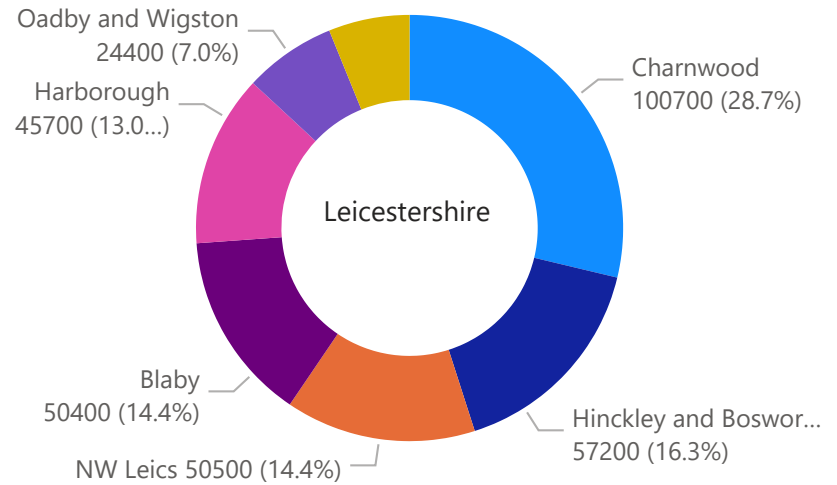
Activity LA Share



Activity Share (LLEP Area)

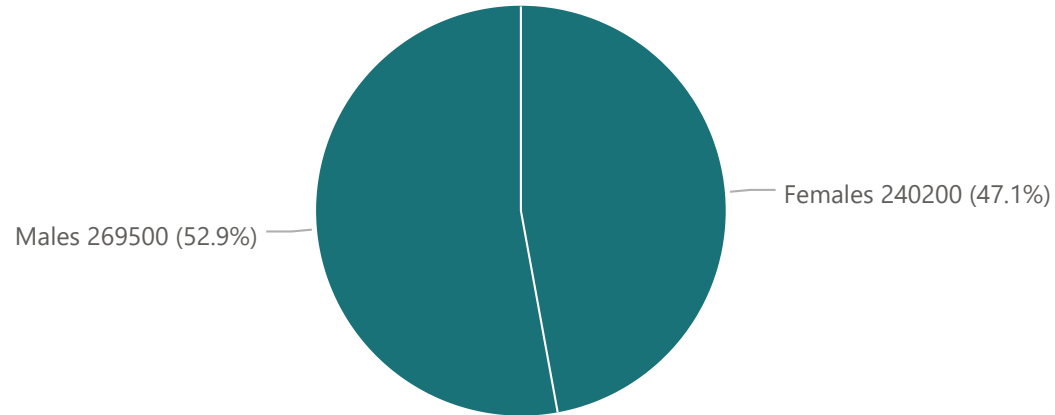


Activity Share (Leicestershire)

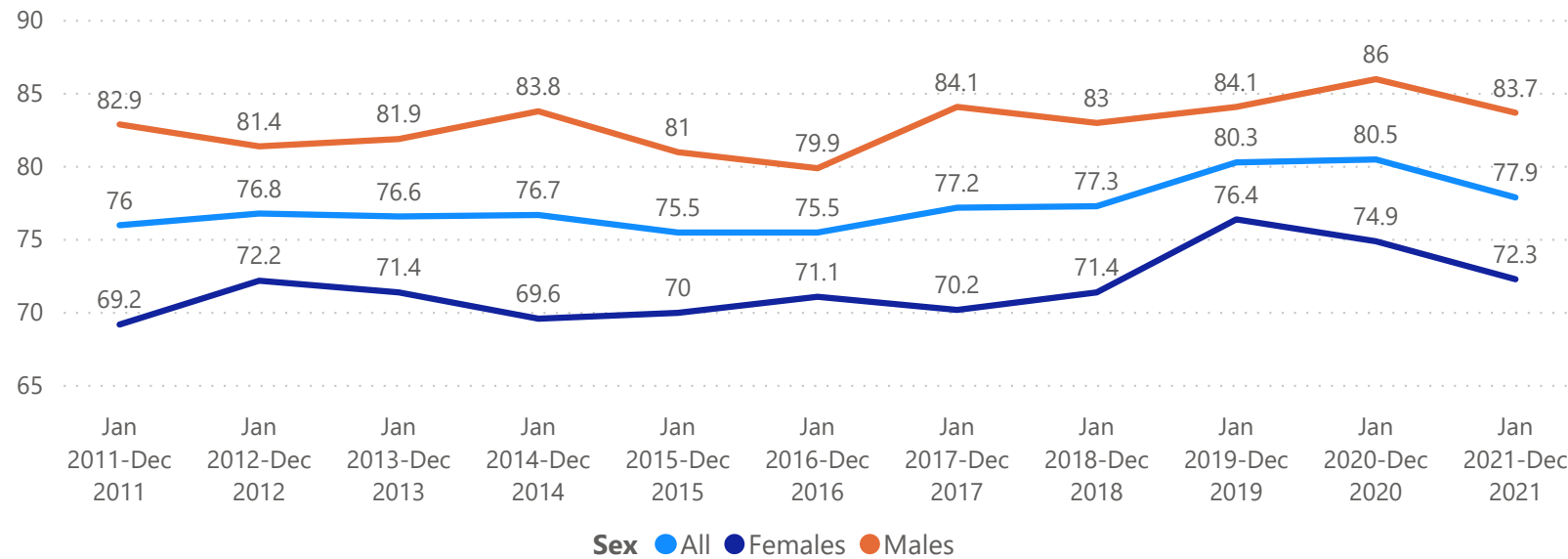


Economic Activity Sex

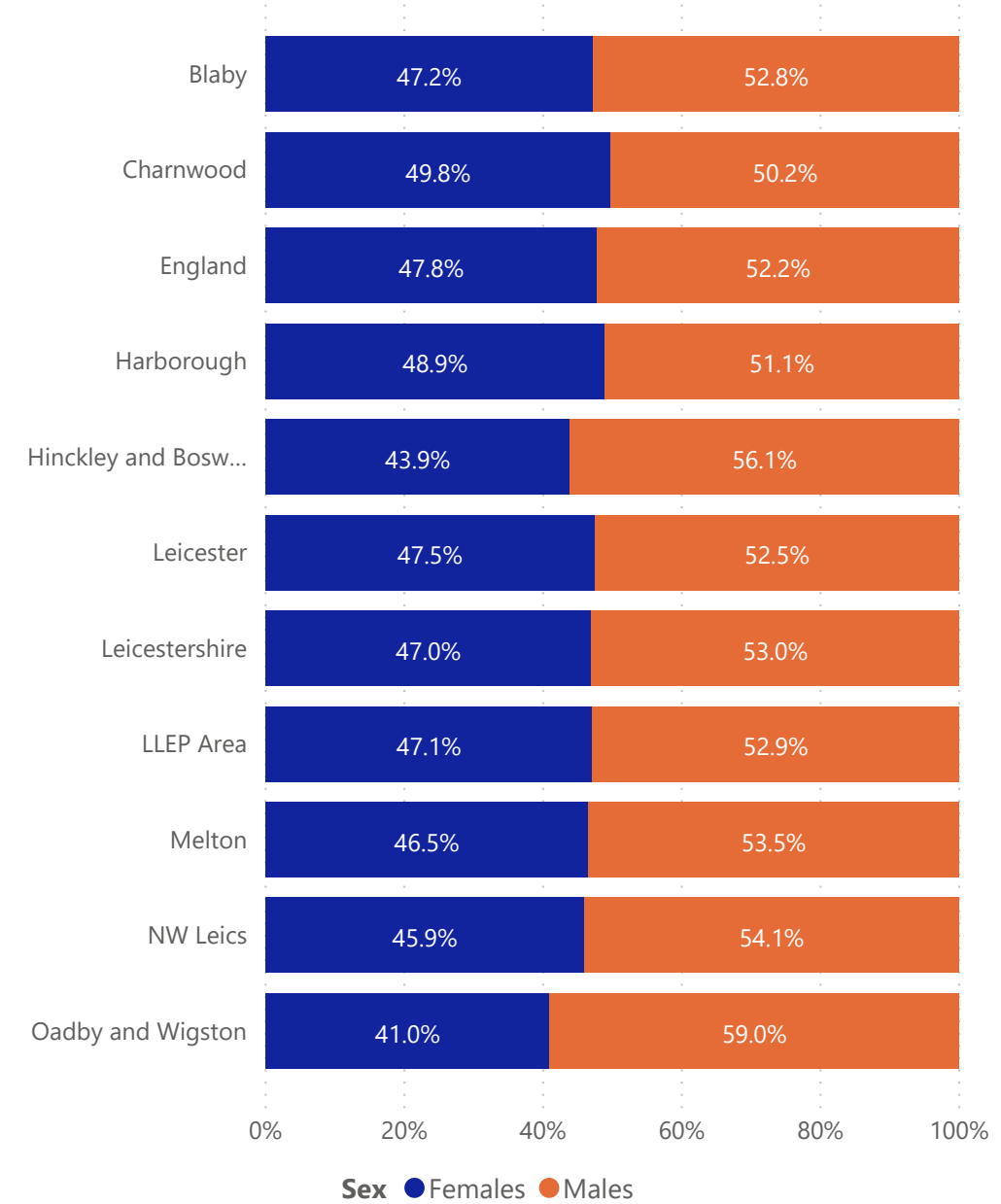
Activity Share



Activity Share Time Series



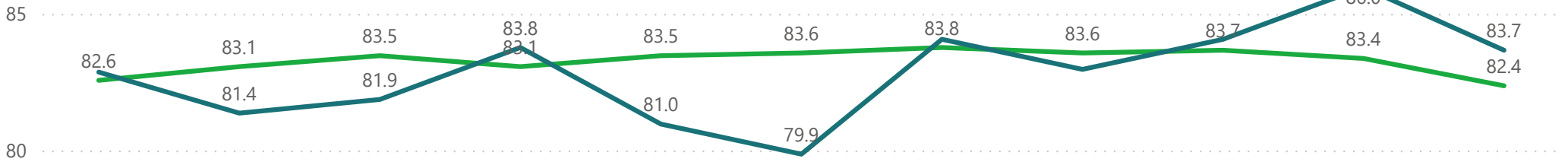
Activity Share Comparator



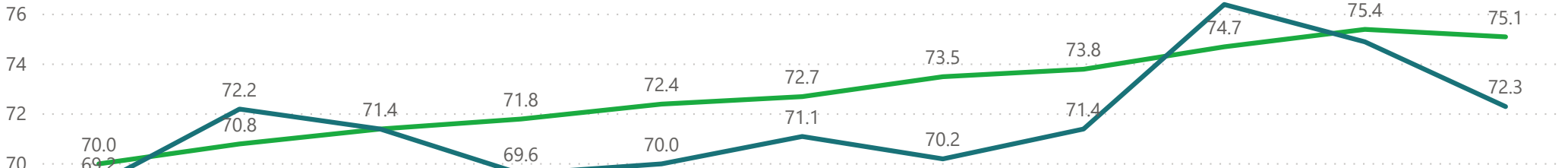
Economic Activity Sex

Male Activity

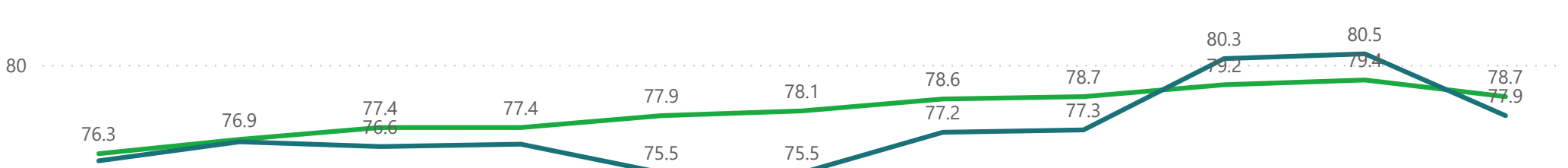
Area ● England ● LLEP Area



Female Activity



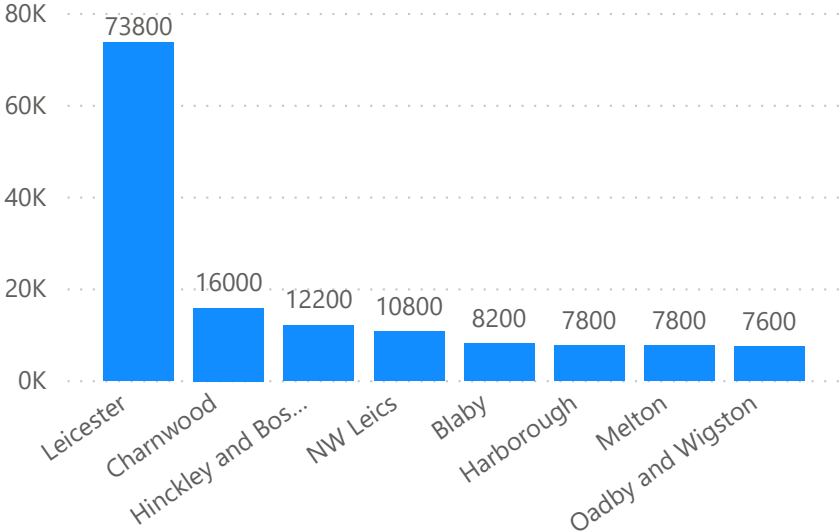
All Activity



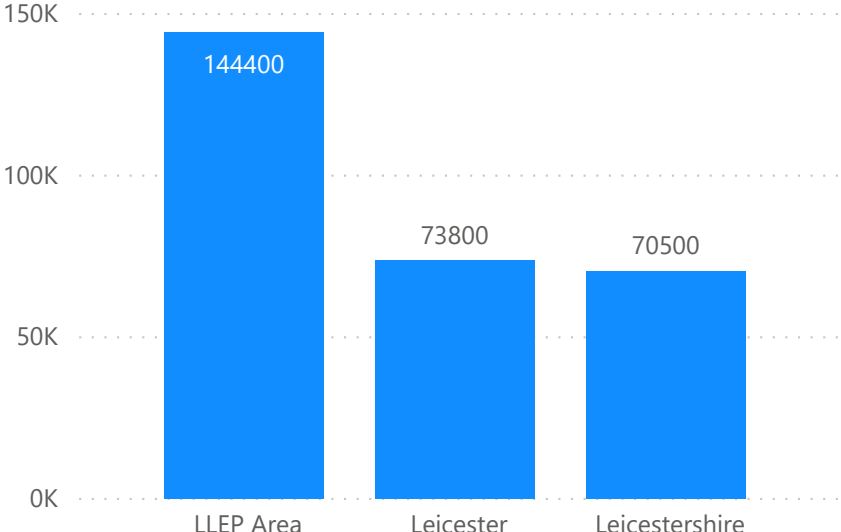
Jan 2011-Dec 2011 Jan 2012-Dec 2012 Jan 2013-Dec 2013 Jan 2014-Dec 2014 Jan 2015-Dec 2015 Jan 2016-Dec 2016 Jan 2017-Dec 2017 Jan 2018-Dec 2018 Jan 2019-Dec 2019 Jan 2020-Dec 2020 Jan 2021-Dec 2021

Economic Inactivity

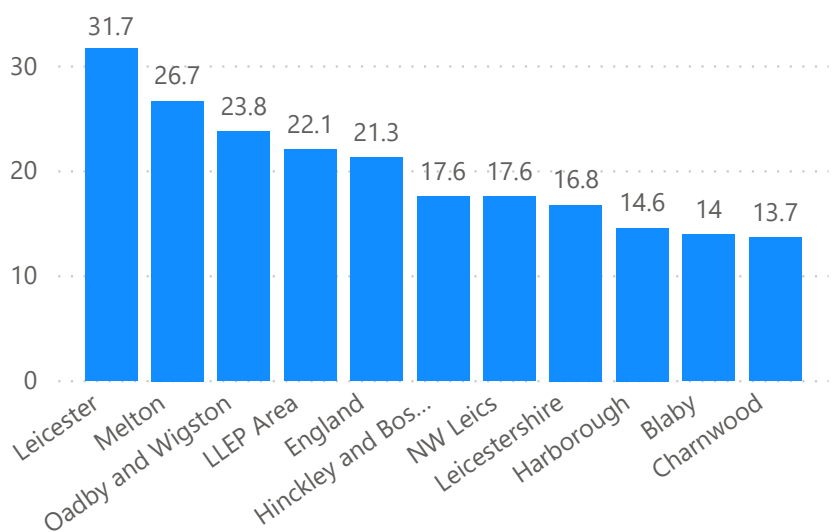
Inactive Numbers



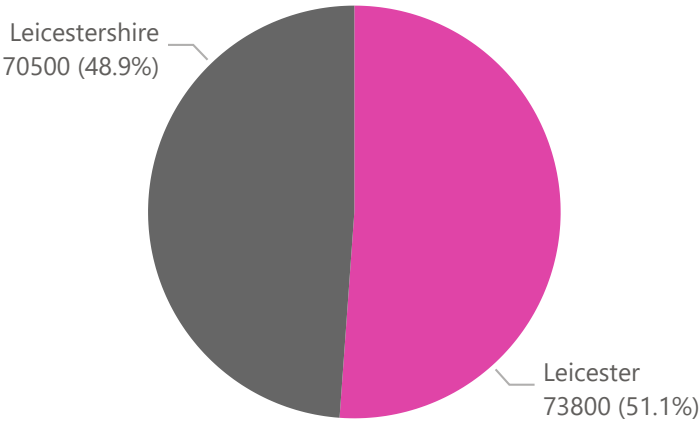
Inactivity LA Numbers



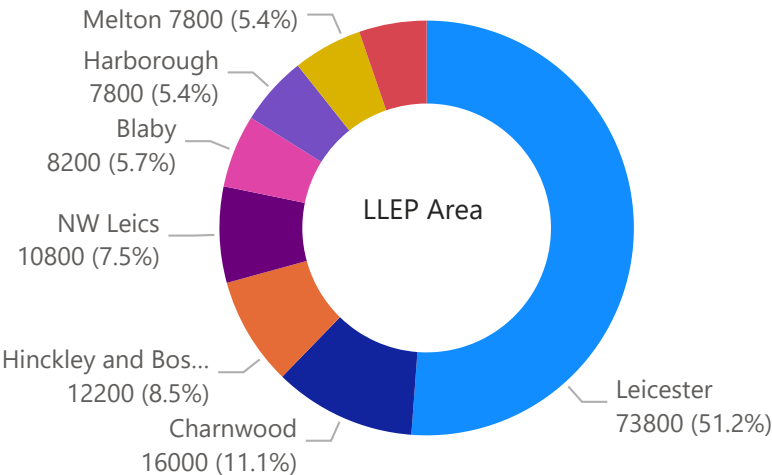
Inactivity District Shares



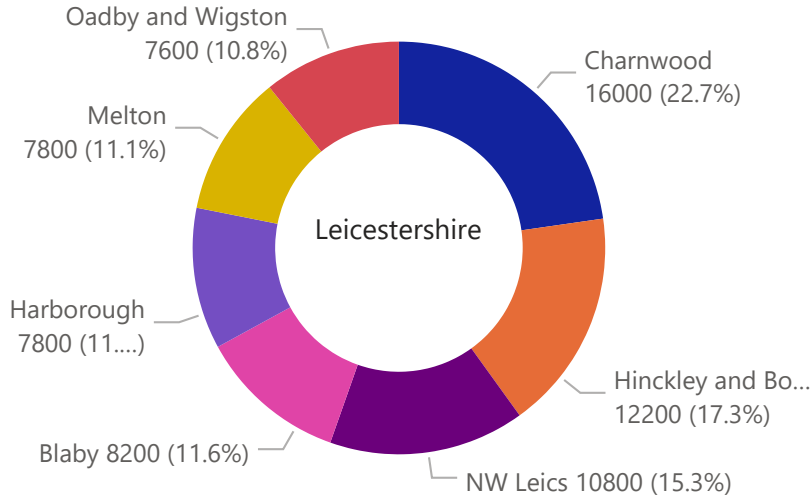
Inactivity Share



Inactivity Share (LLEP Area)

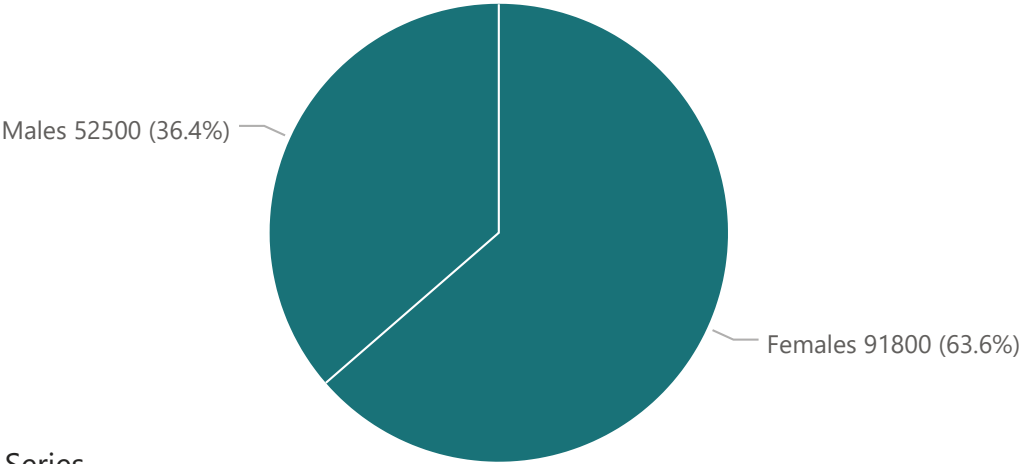


Inactivity Share (Leicestershire)

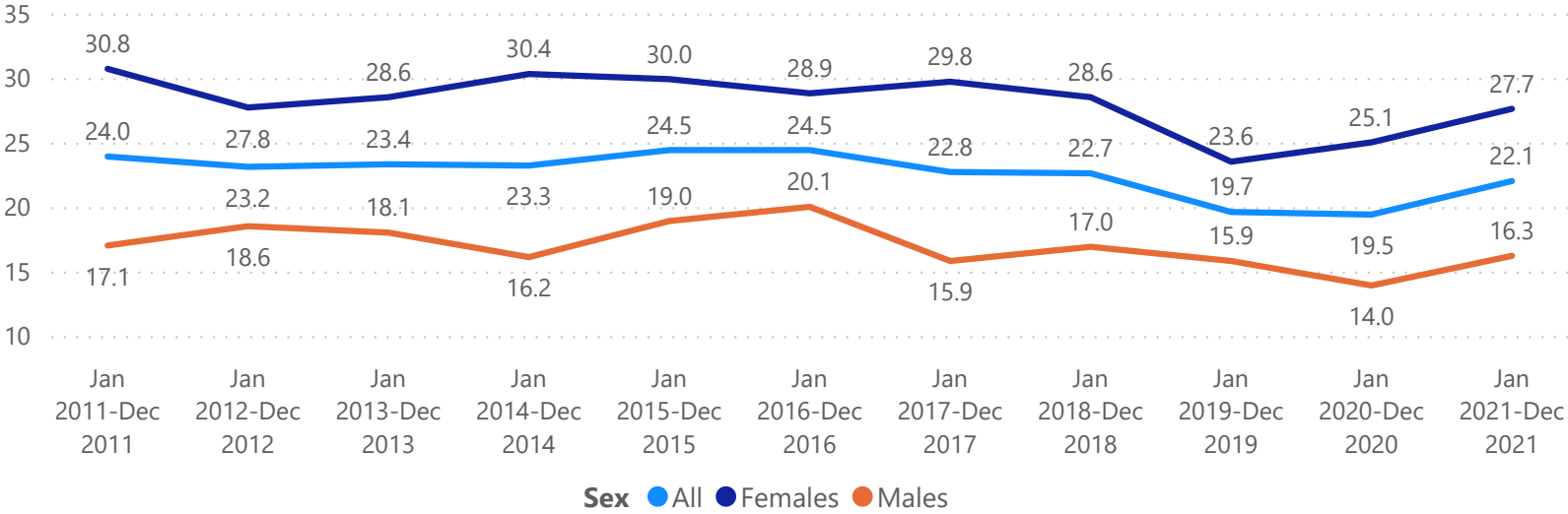


Economic Inactivity Sex

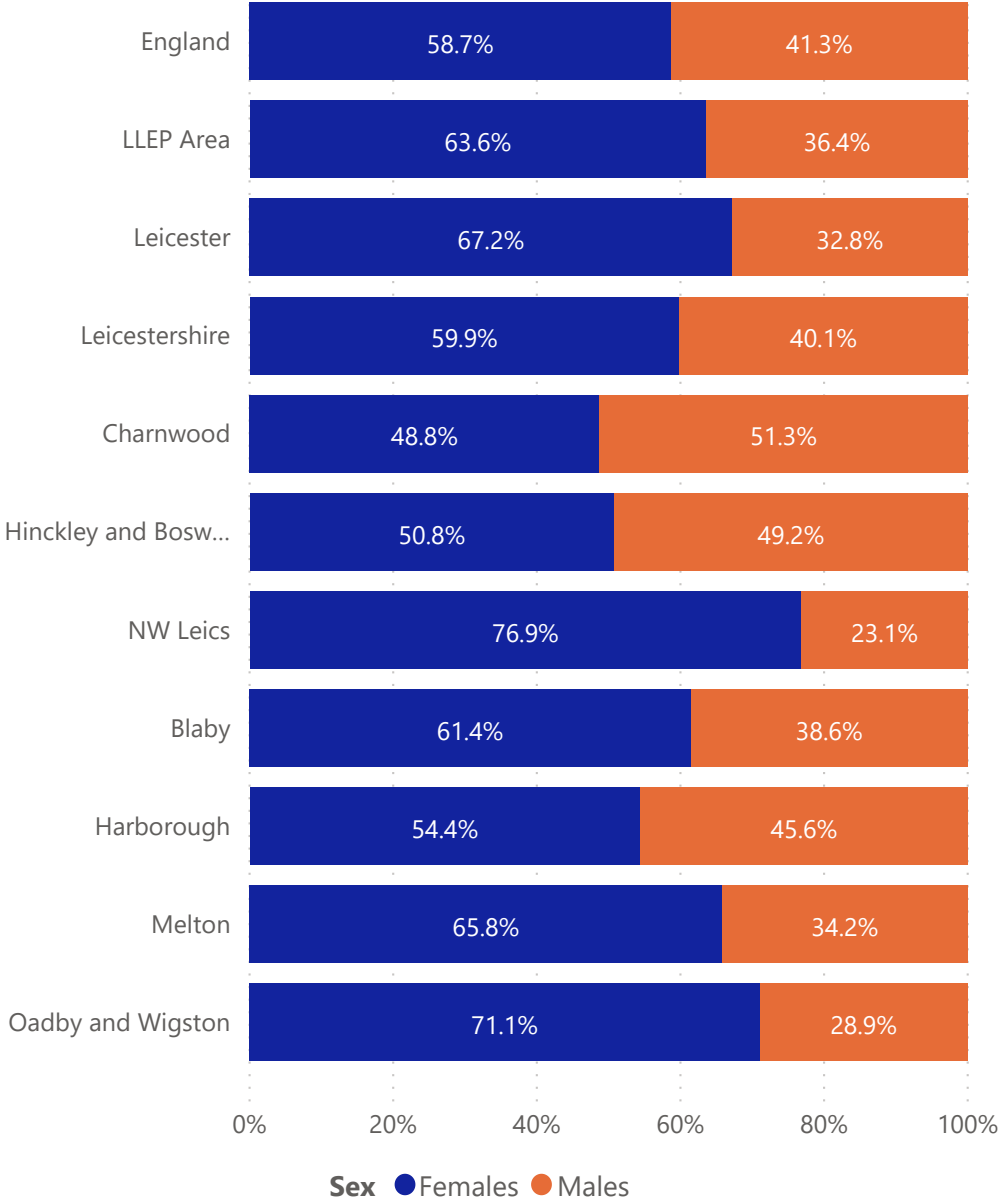
Inactivity Share



Inactivity Share Time Series

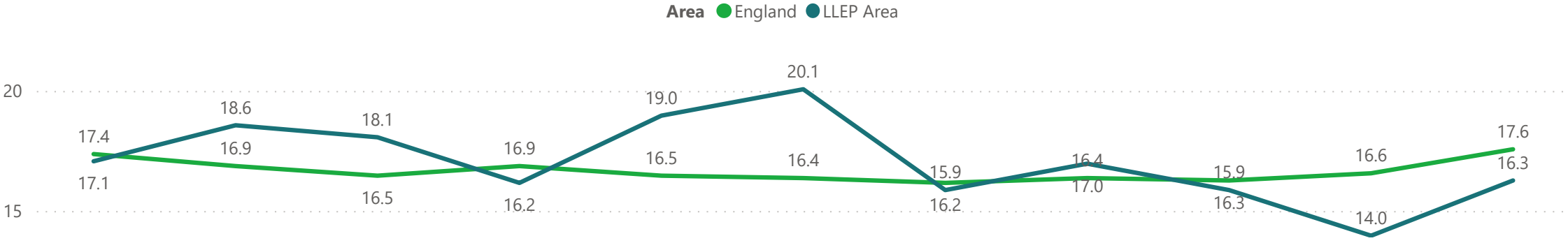


Inactivity Share Comparator

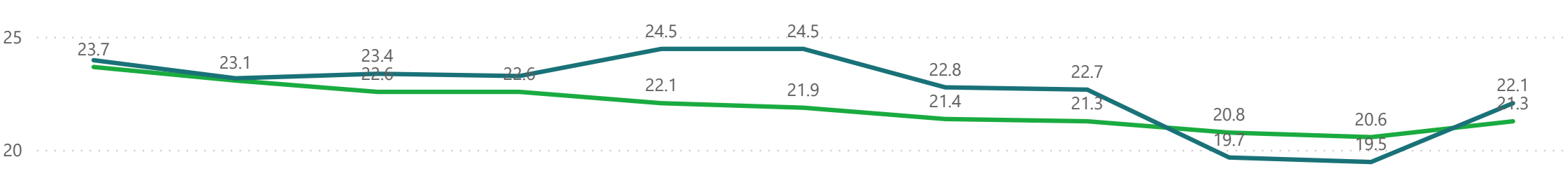


Economic Inactivity Sex (Timeseries)

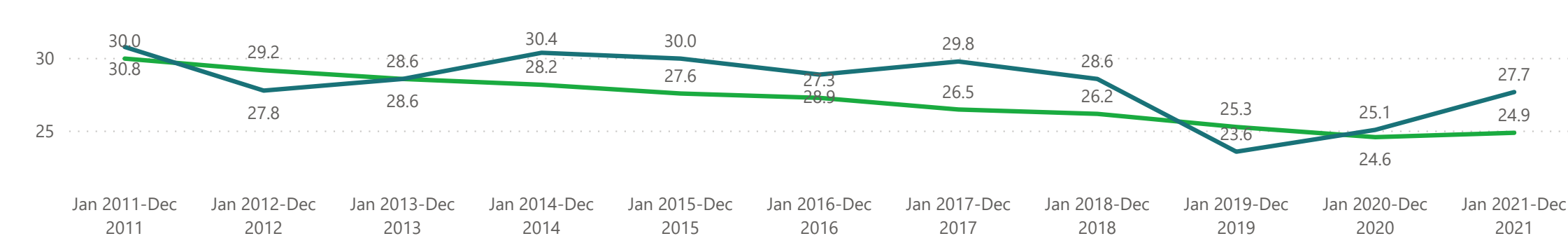
Male Inactivity



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 101,600 Professional Occupations is the largest of the 9 broad occupation areas identified.

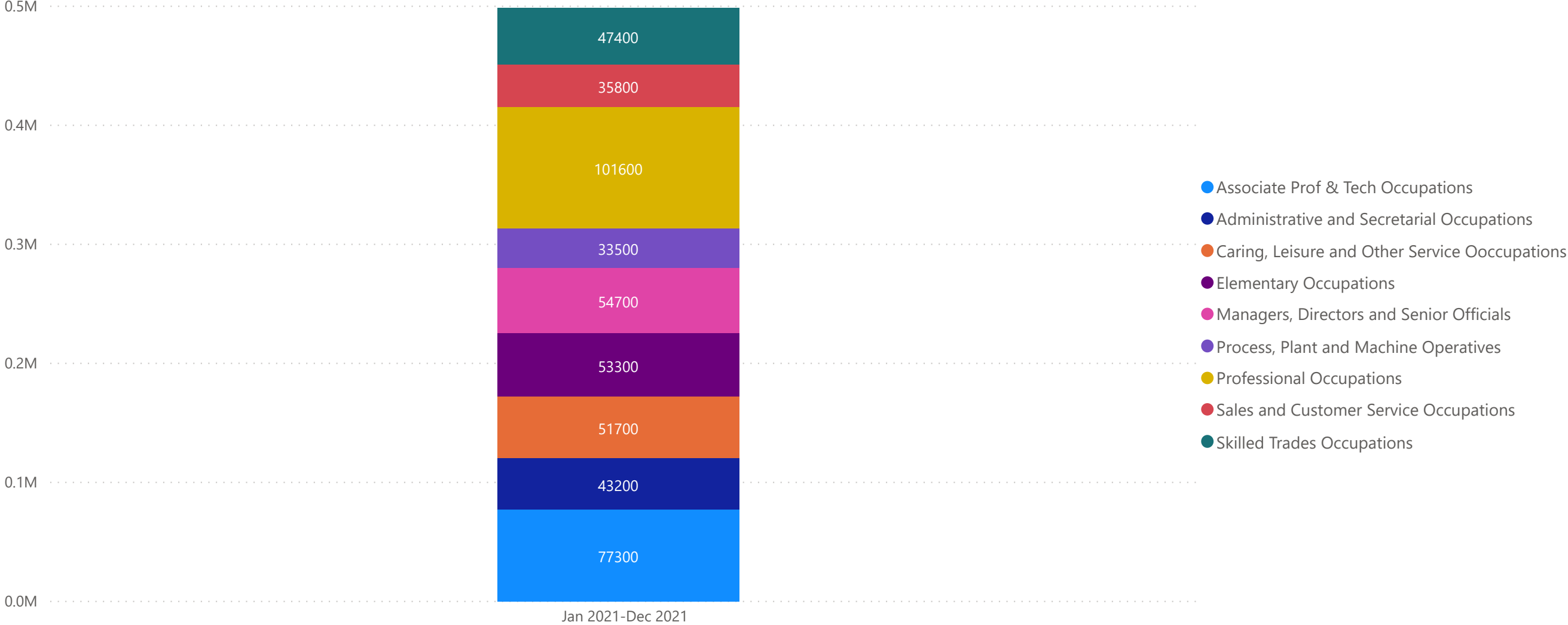
Of the 9 broad occupation areas identified there were 5 with over a 10% share of jobs.

With a share of 20.3% of all jobs Professional is the largest occupation area, it is however smaller than average (23.9%). There are also fewer Administration and Secretarial Occupations.

The Leicester and Leicestershire area has on average a larger share of Process, Plant and Machine Operatives, Elementary Occupations and Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations. These 3 are areas that are considered as requiring a weaker knowledge/ skills set. This is often reflected in how they are remunerated.

Job Type Occupation Numbers

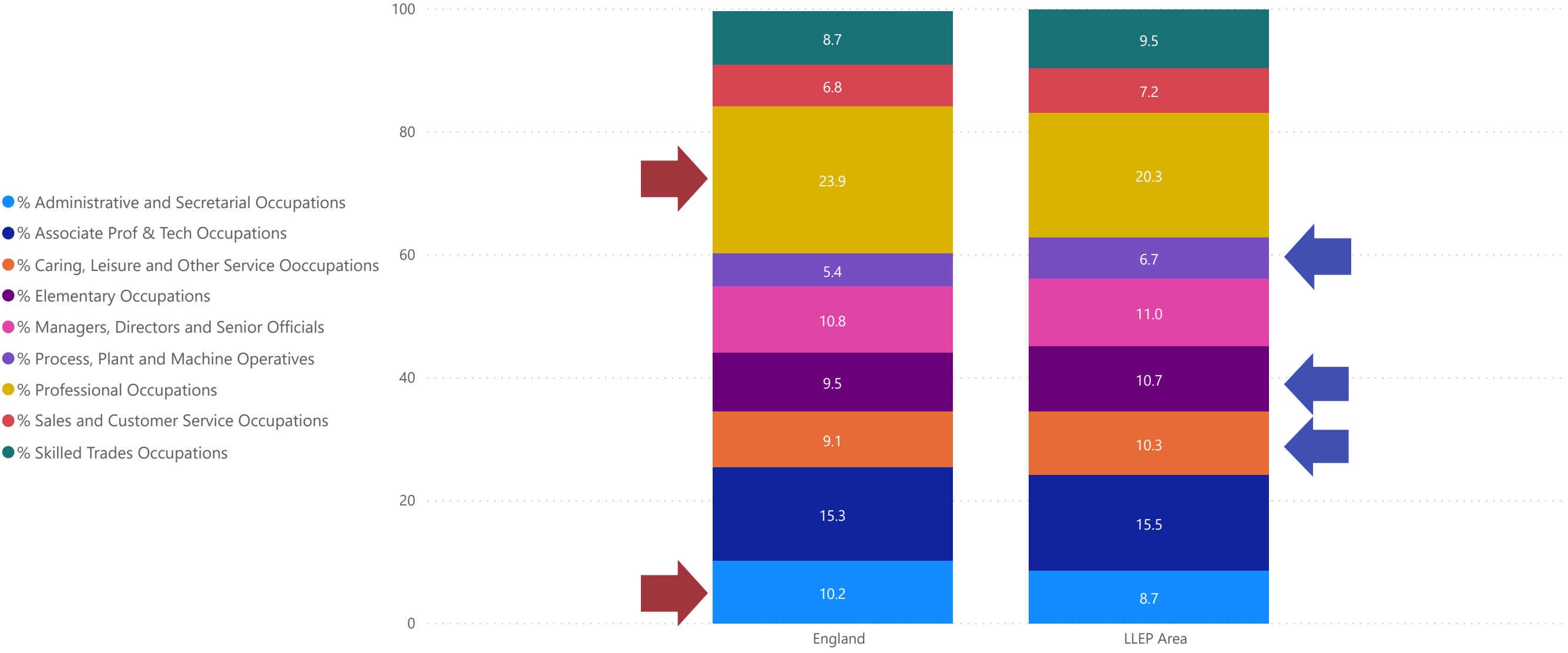
Employment by Broad Occupation Area



Job Type Occupation Share

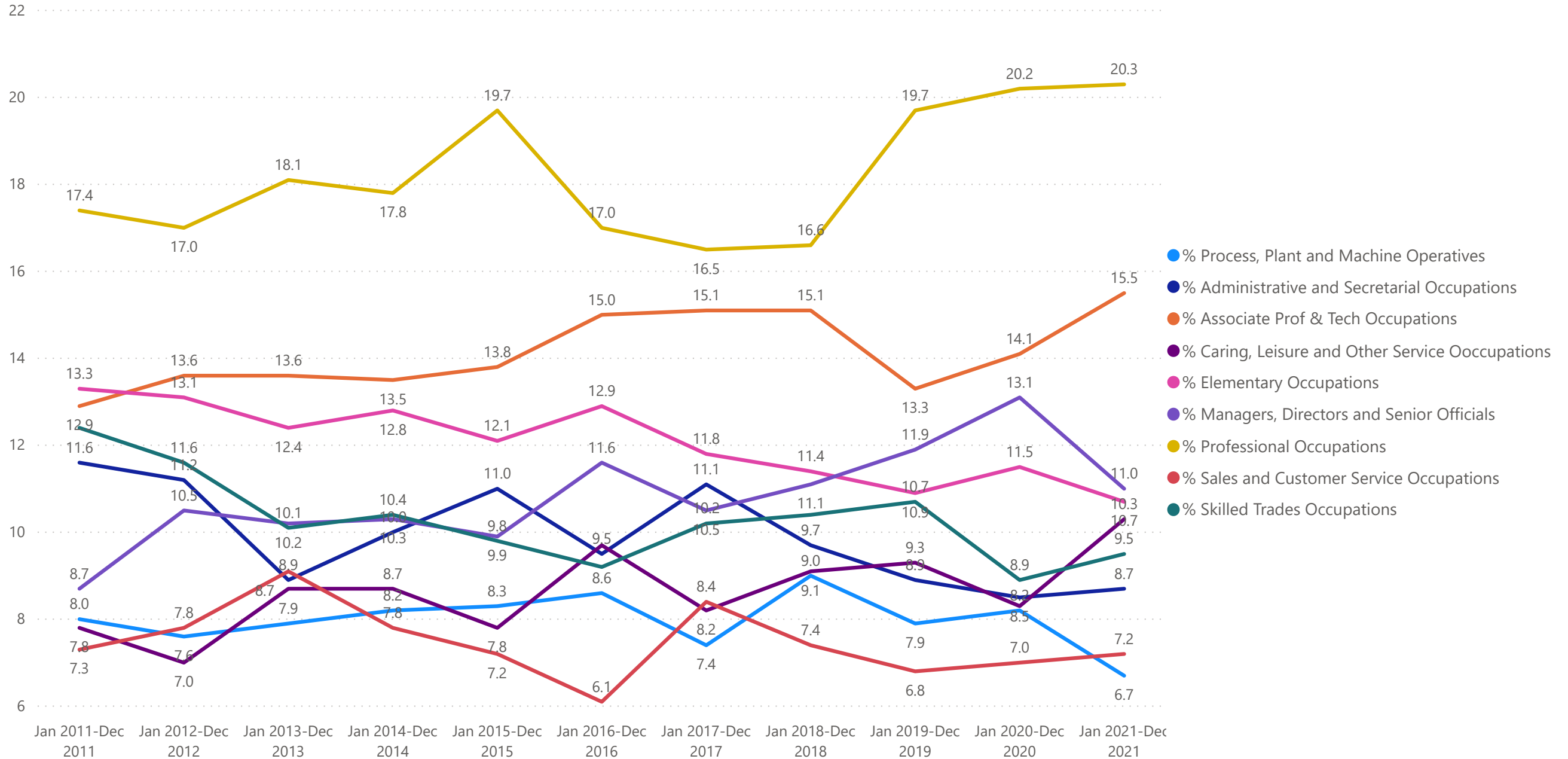
Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between areas

Employment Share by Broad Occupation Area



Jobs - Growth (2011 to 2021)

Employment Share by Broad Occupation Area Time Series



Job Postings

In 2022 there have been 69,407 unique job postings in the Leicester and Leicestershire area (up to the end of June). When the year to date figures for June 2022 are compared to those for June 2016, 2017 etc. figures for 2022 are the highest of the years observed.

Over the year 2021 there were 103,845 unique job postings. This was significantly higher than other years. From a low of 9,948 in May 2020 at the height of the pandemic, the number of job postings with a few exceptions has continued to grow. The figure for June 2022 was 30,237.

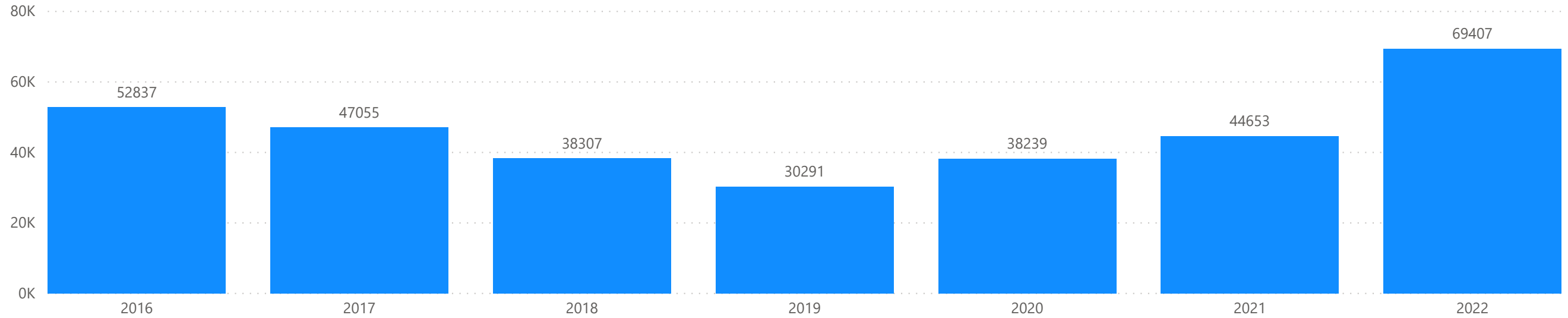
The high job posting figures demonstrate a few things depending on the industry, a continued underinvestment in people and skills, BREXIT, an ageing workforce, people opting to leave the workforce, skills and labour shortages and people accessing opportunities in other industries.

The Leicester and Leicestershire share of job postings is higher than the England average for Elementary Administration and Service Occupations, Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives, Sales Occupations and Administrative Occupations. The share is lower for Business, Media and Public Service Professionals, Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals and Health Professionals.

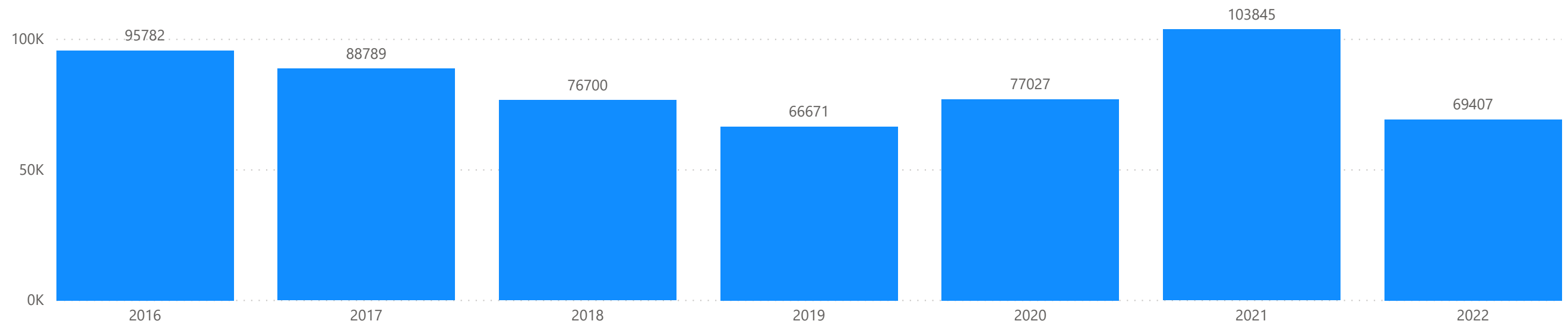
Job Postings Year to Date

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Job Postings Year to Date (June)

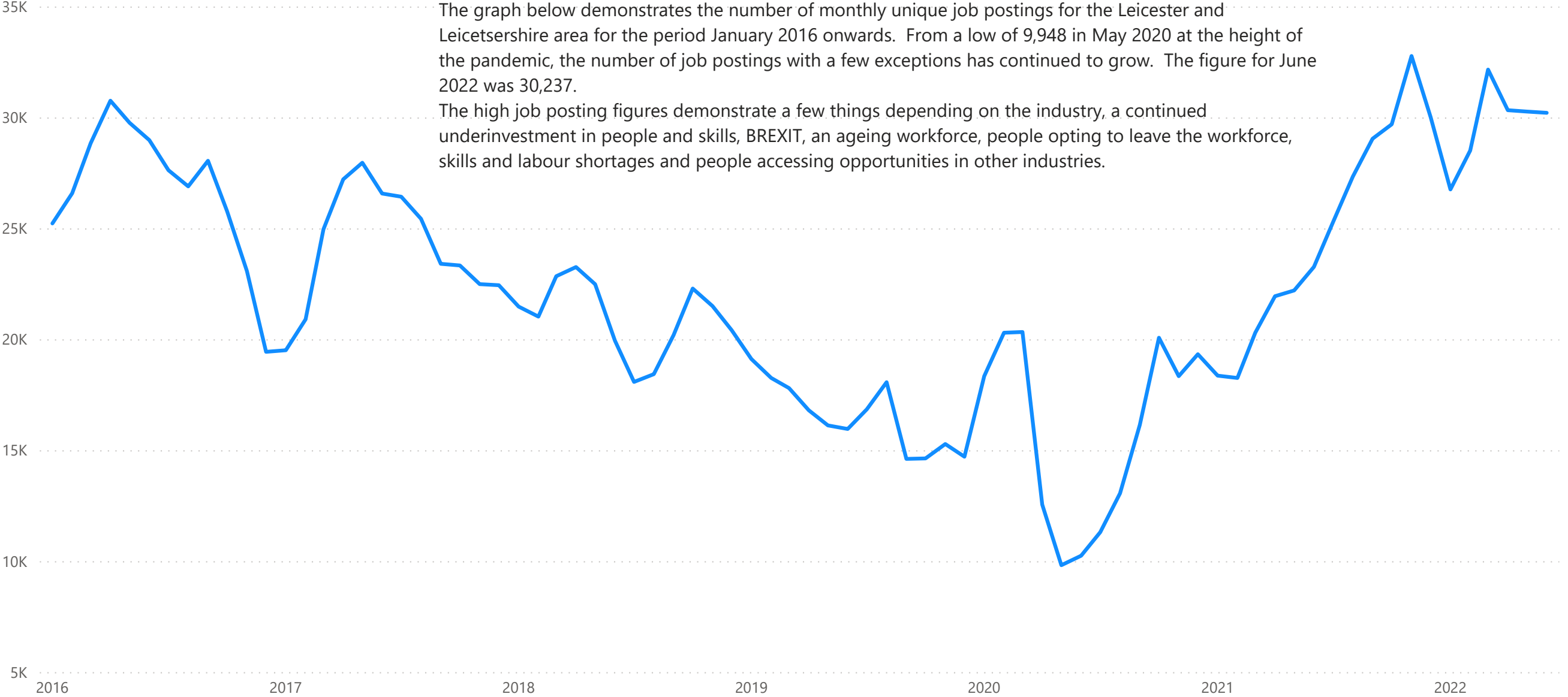


Job Postings Year to Date (Whole Year)



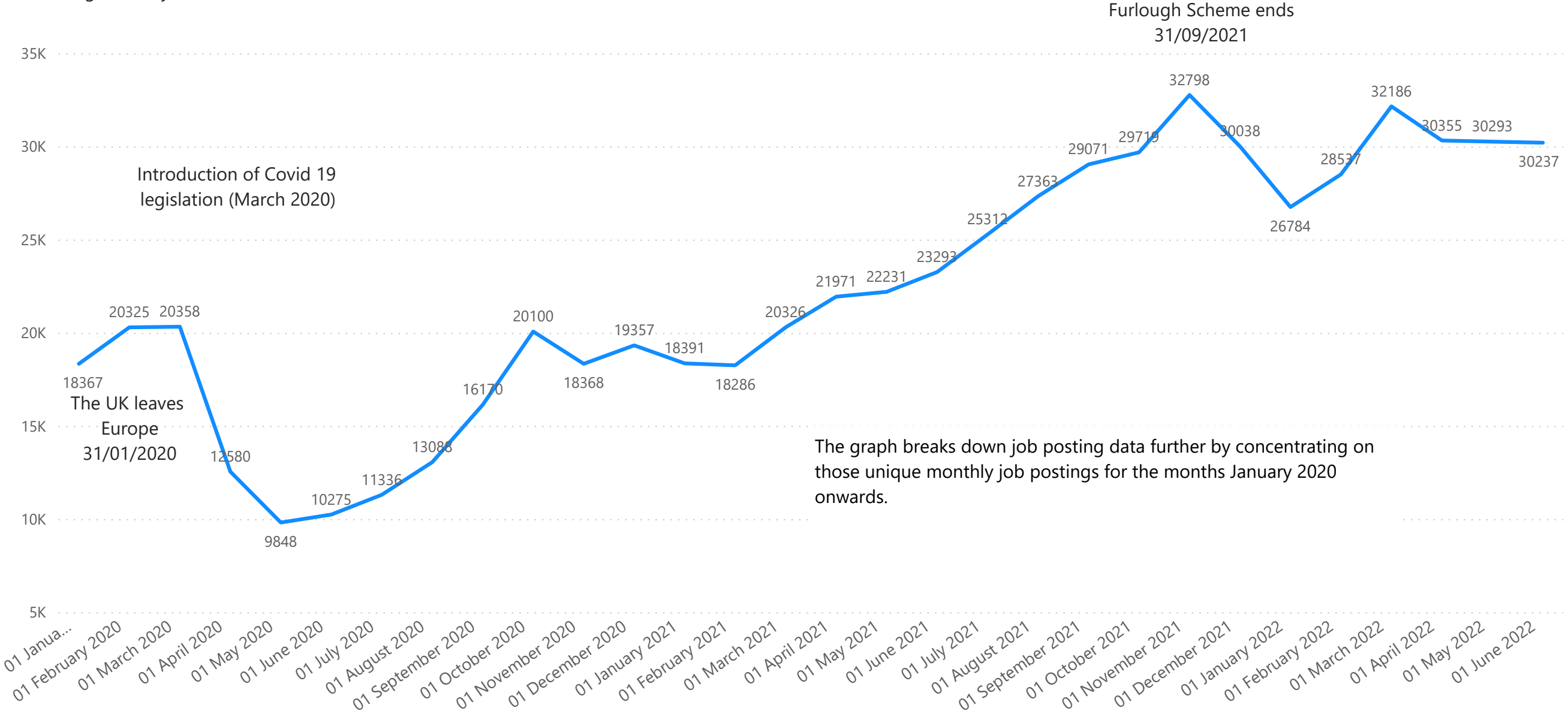
Job Postings 2016-2022

Job Postings January 2016 to Current



Job Postings 2020-2022

Job Postings January 2020 to Current

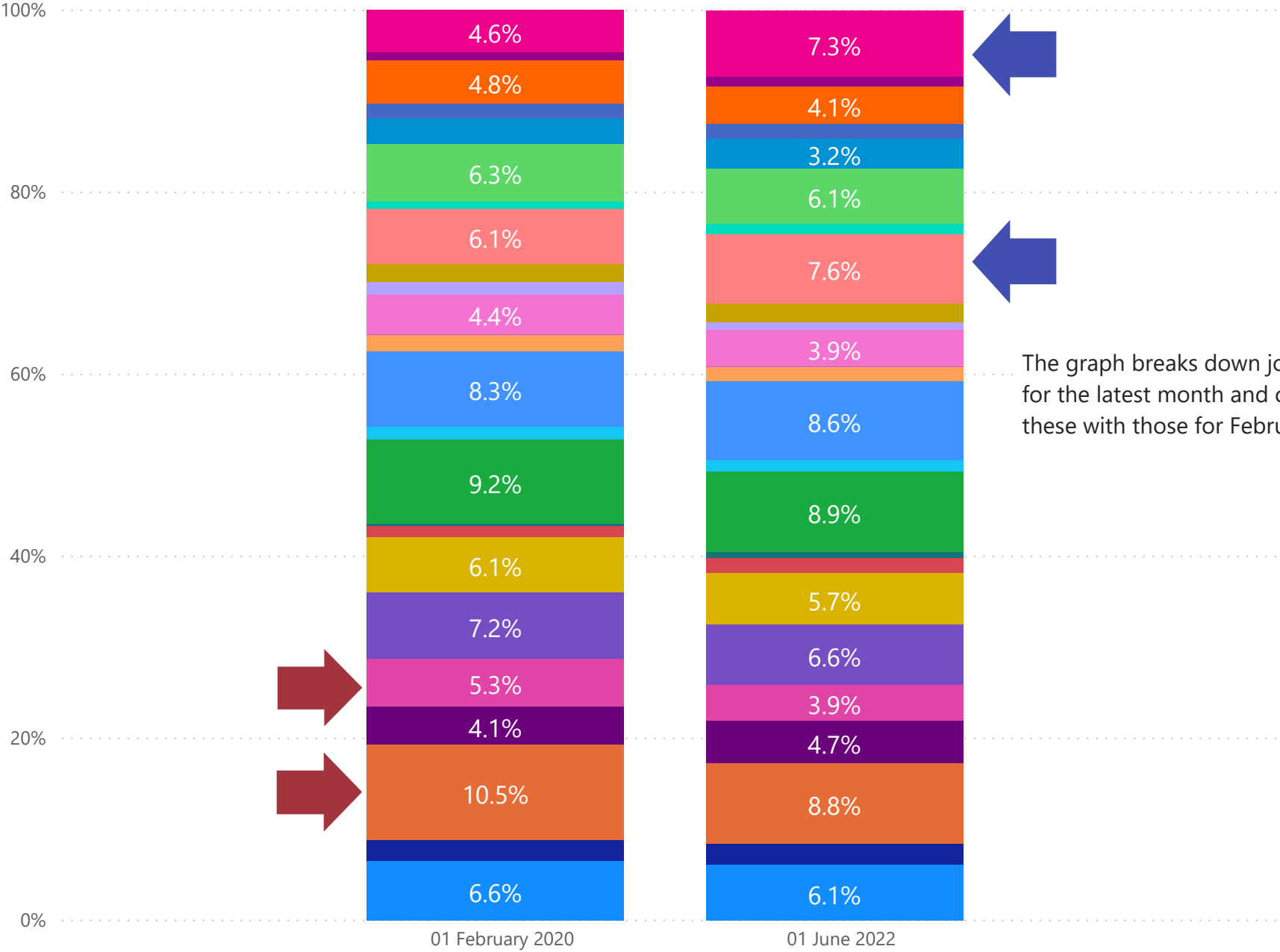


Job Postings Monthly Comparator

Arrows demonstrate some notable differences between time periods

Job Postings Monthly Comparator Feb 2020 and June 2022

- 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



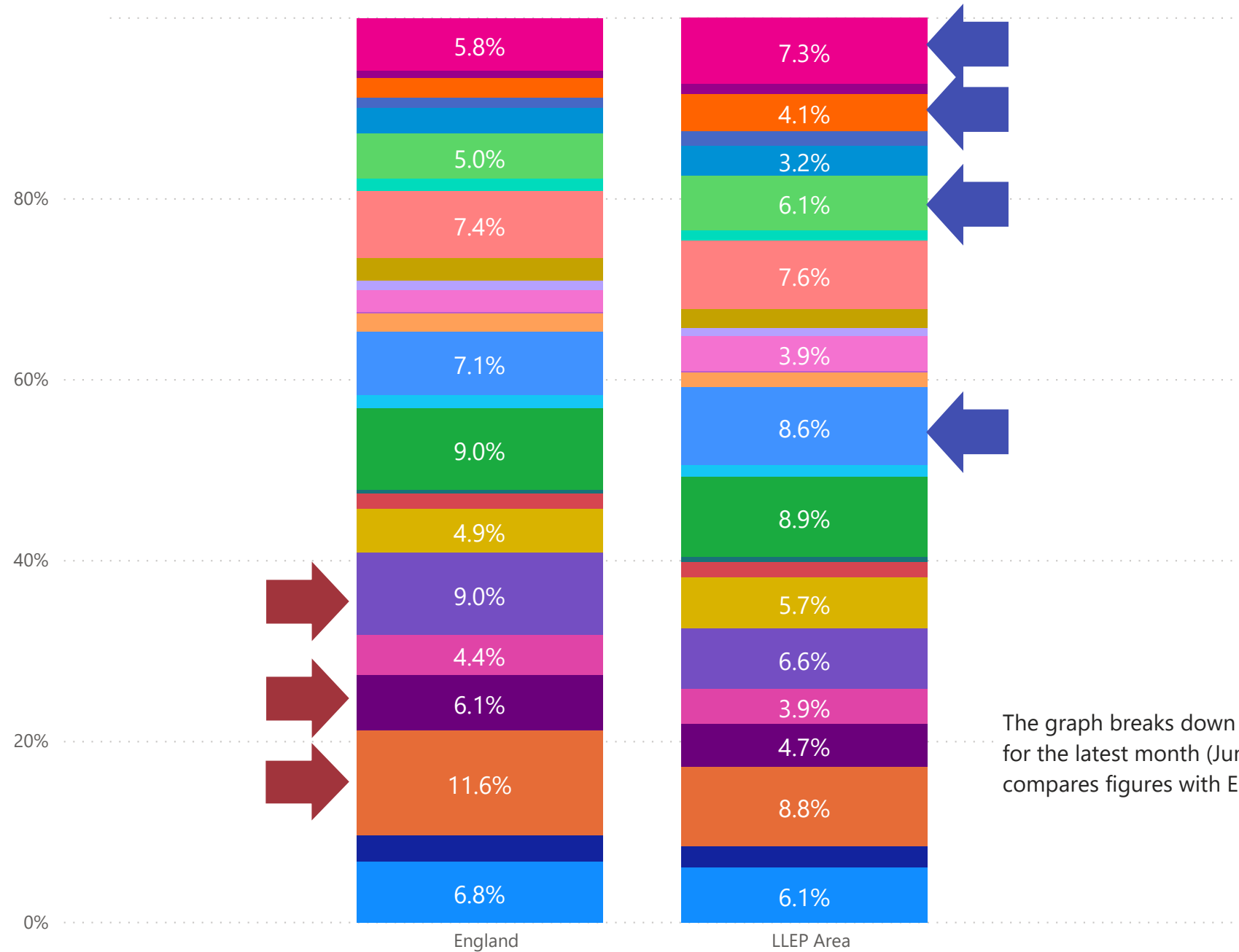
The graph breaks down job posting for the latest month and compares these with those for February 2020.

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...
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- 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 with England.

Claimants

The number of claimants at the time of the production of this report was 21,490. Claimant numbers with a few exceptions have continued to fall since March 2021.

At the time of the introduction of government measures to tackle the pandemic, claimant numbers rose from 14,145 (March 2020) to 36,065, 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 March 2020 more than doubled (6,670 to 15,145).

When comparing local and national claimant rates throughout the period 2016 to June 2022, Leicester and Leicestershires claimant rate has been consistently below Englands.

At the time of writing this report (June 2022) the claimant rate was 3.2%. At the start of the pandemic (March 2020) the claimant rate was 2.3%. In January 2017 it was 1%.

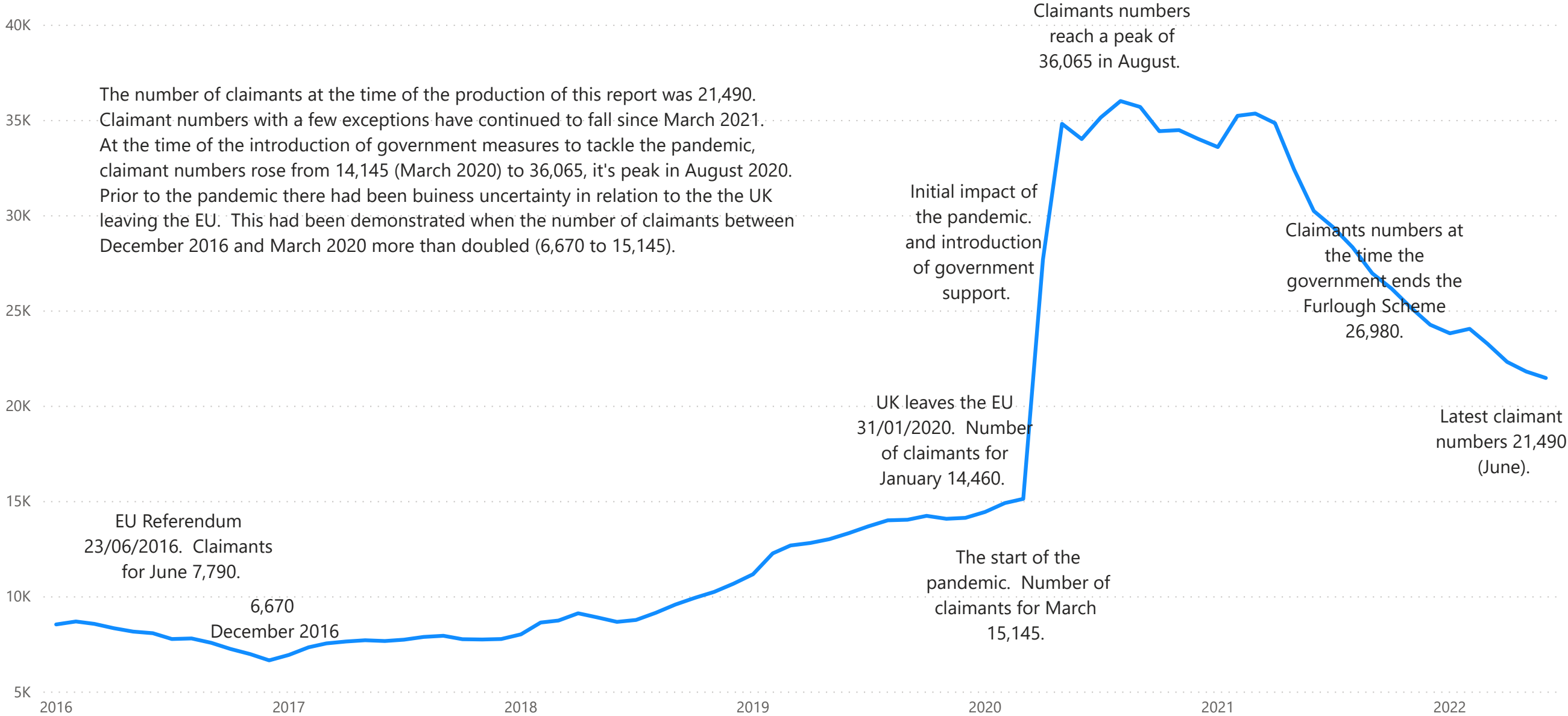
Claimant rates at a local and national level have not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Historically there have been more male claimants than female claimants. At it's highest point (May and August 2020) the rate was 6.3%. At it's highest the female claimant rate was 4.5%.

The latest figure (June) was 3.6% for males and 2.8% for females. Figures are higher than pre-pandemic levels.

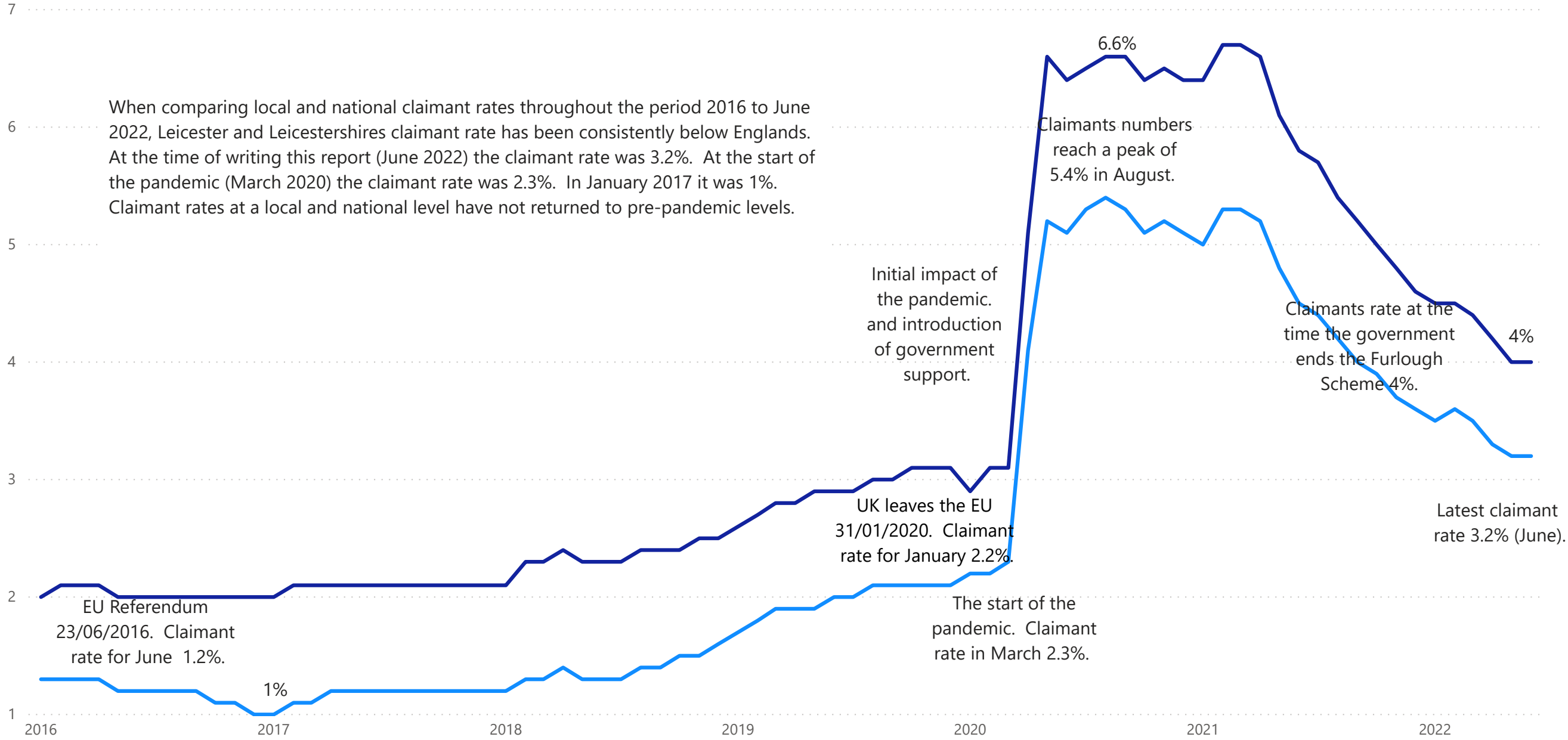
Claimant History

Claimant Numbers



Claimant History

Claimant Rate Comparator



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EU Referendum
23/06/2016. Claimant
rate for June 1.2%.

1%

UK leaves the EU
31/01/2020. Claimant
rate for January 2.2%.

The start of the
pandemic. Claimant
rate in March 2.3%.

Claimants numbers
reach a peak of
5.4% in August.

6.6%

Claimants rate at the
time the government
ends the Furlough
Scheme 4%.

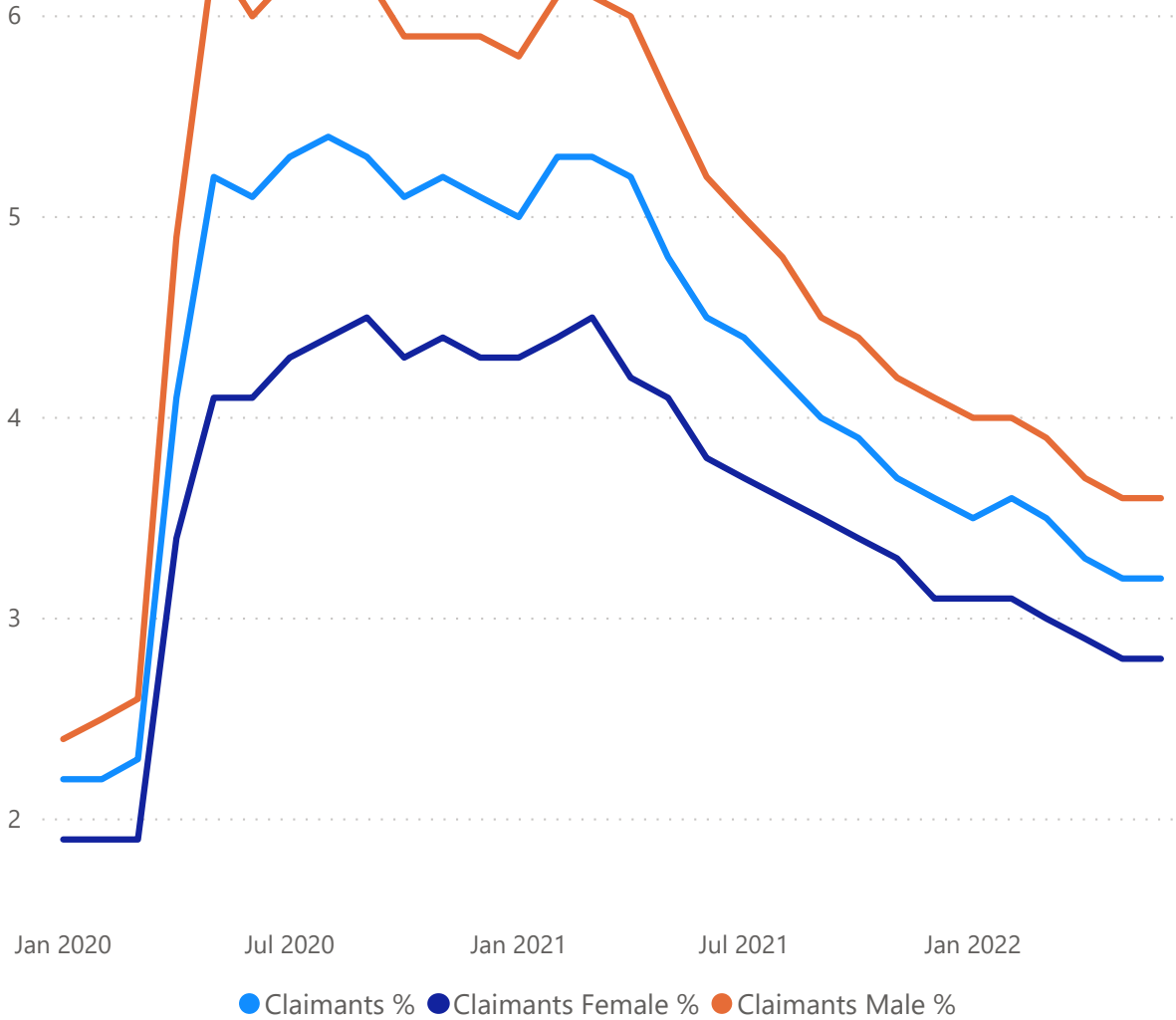
4%

Latest claimant
rate 3.2% (June).

Claimant History Comparator

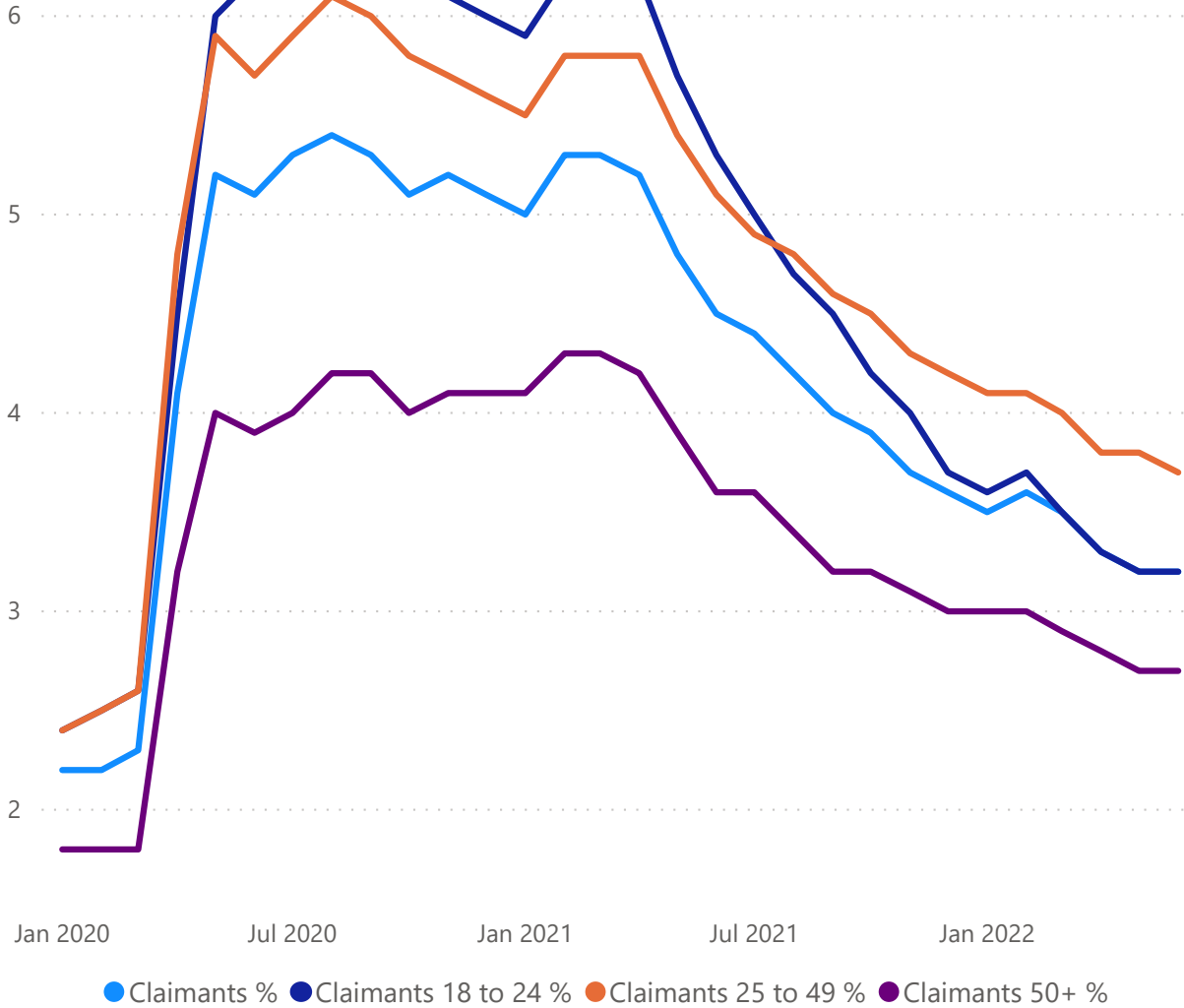
Claimant Rate Comparator by Sex

Historically there have been more male claimants than female claimants. At it's highest point (May and August 2020) the rate was 6.3%. At it's highest the female claimant rate was 4.5%. The latest figure (June) was 3.6% for males and 2.8% for females. Figures are higher than pre-pandemic levels.



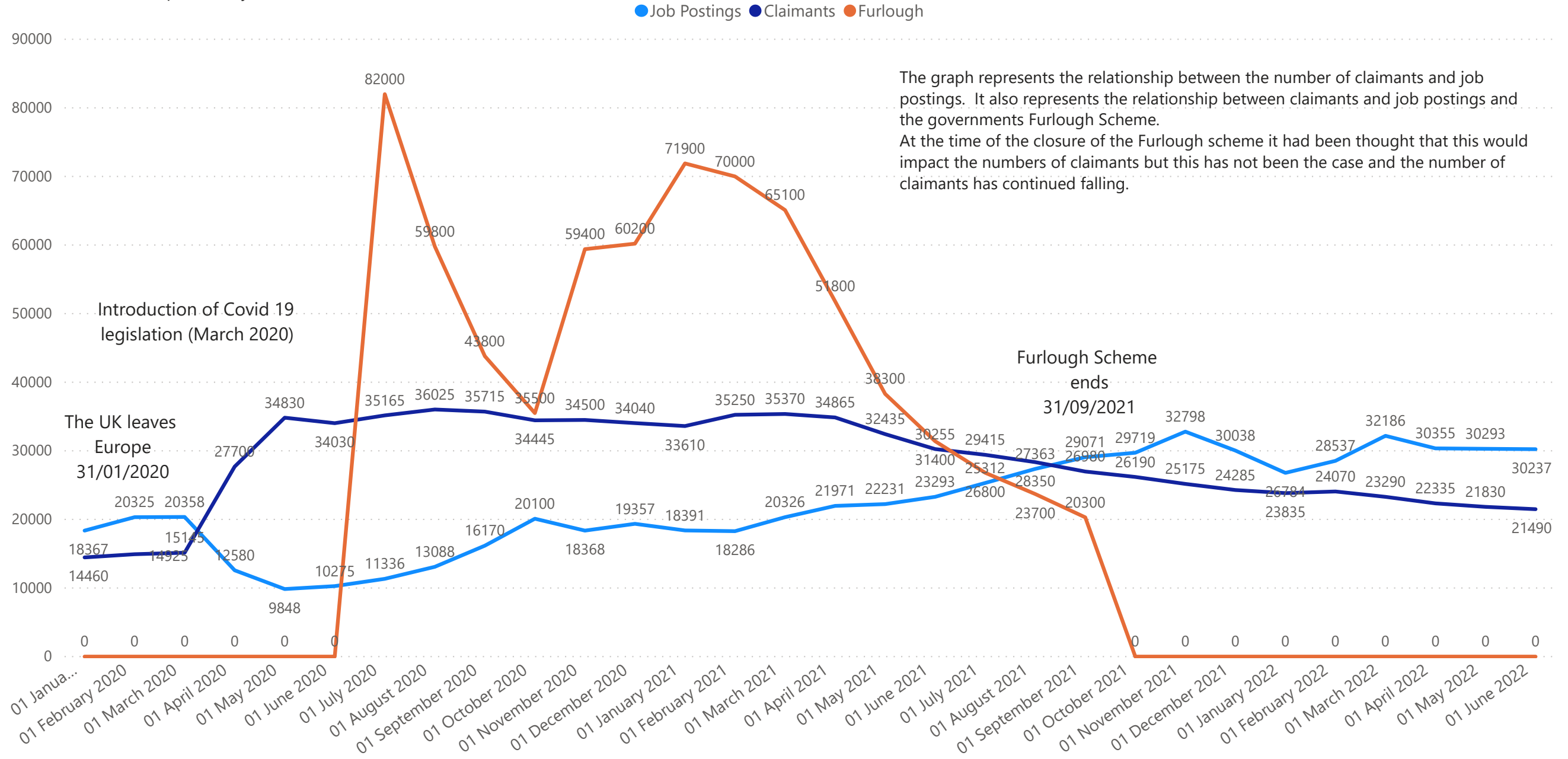
Claimant Rate Comparator by Age

During the pandemic there had been a larger rate of 18-24 years olds that were claimants. Since August 2021 there have been more 25-49 years olds. Figures are higher than pre-pandemic levels.



Claimant History Comparator

Claimant Rate Comparator by Sex



Unemployment

The latest unemployment figure is 31,200 (5.9%) (reporting quarter January 2021 to December 2021). From the last reporting quarter there has been a fall in unemployment from 33,700 (6.2%). Over the last year (from January 2020 to December 2020) unemployment has grown from 4.1%.

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%. Leicester and Leicestershire's unemployment rate is 1.3 percentage points higher than the national rate.

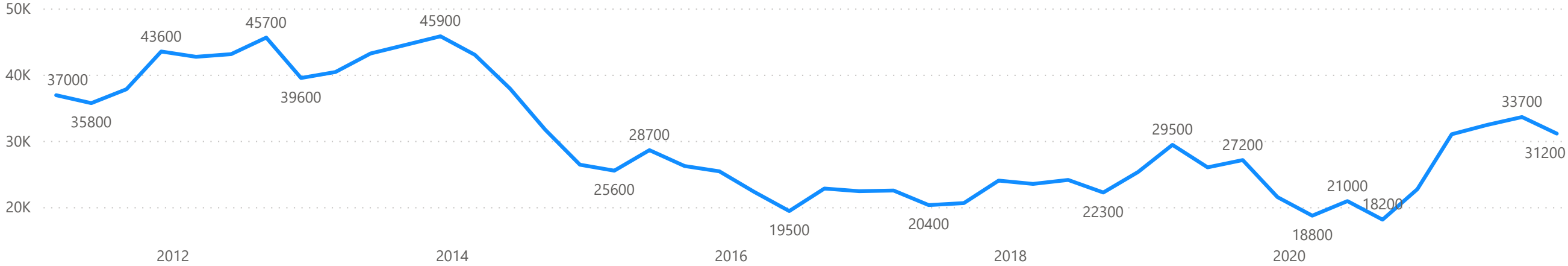
For the last reporting quarter (Jan 21-Dec 21) 31,200 people were unemployed. For the same reporting quarter in 2019 the figure was 21,600. This translates to an unemployment rate of 3.9% in 2019 and an unemployment rate of 5.9% in 2021.

Unemployment

The graph demonstrates quarterly unemployment figures from 2011 to 2021. The figure is 31,200 (5.9%) (reporting quarter January 2021 to December 2021). From the last reporting quarter there has been a fall in unemployment from 33,700 (6.2%). Over the last year (from January 2020 to December 2020) unemployment has grown from 4.1%. 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%. Leicester and Leicestershire's unemployment rate is 1.3 percentage points higher than the national rate.

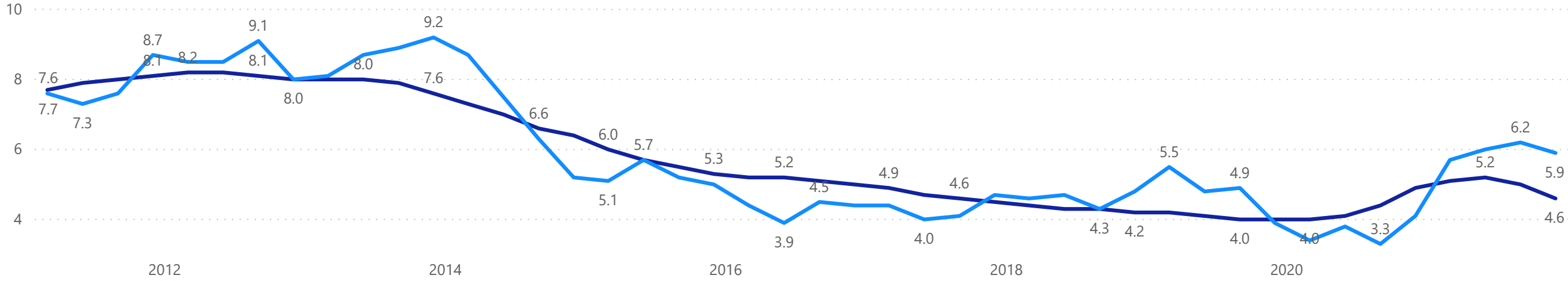
Unemployment Numbers

Geography ● LLEP Area



Unemployment Rate Comparator

Geography ● England ● LLEP Area

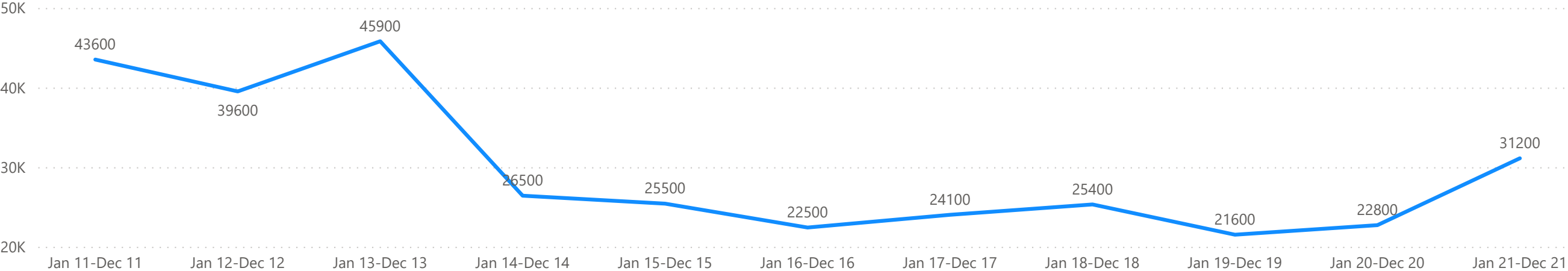


Unemployment (Reporting Quarter Jan to Dec)

Unemployment Numbers

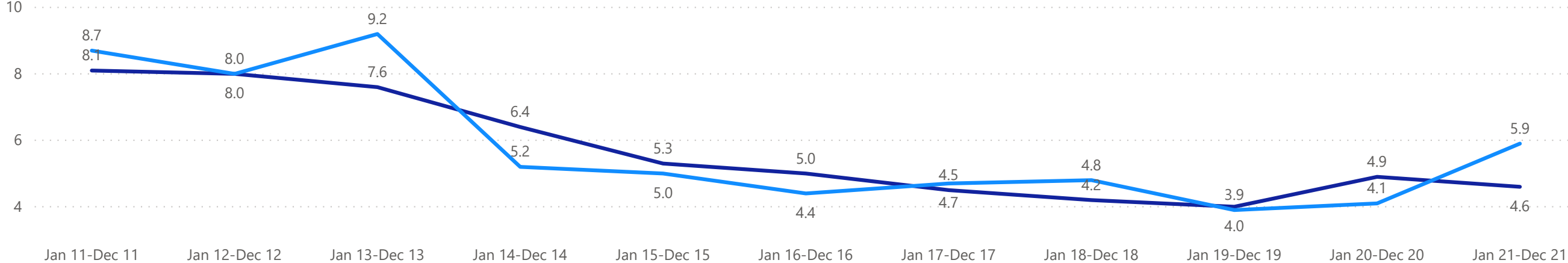
The graphs below compare the latest reporting quarter against the same reporting quarter in previous years (reporting quarter January to December).
 For the last reporting quarter (Jan 21-Dec 21) 31,200 people were unemployed. For the same reporting quarter in 2019 the figure was 21,600. This translates to an unemployment rate of 3.9% in 2019 and an unemployment rate of 5.9% in 2021.

Geography ● LLEP Area



Unemployment Rate Comparator

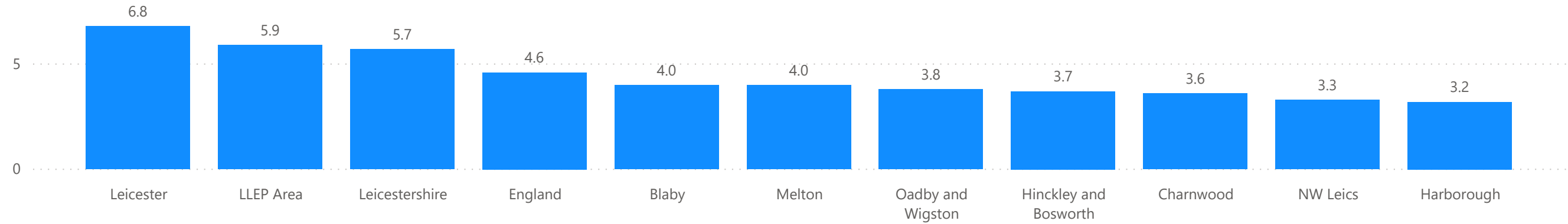
Geography ● England ● LLEP Area



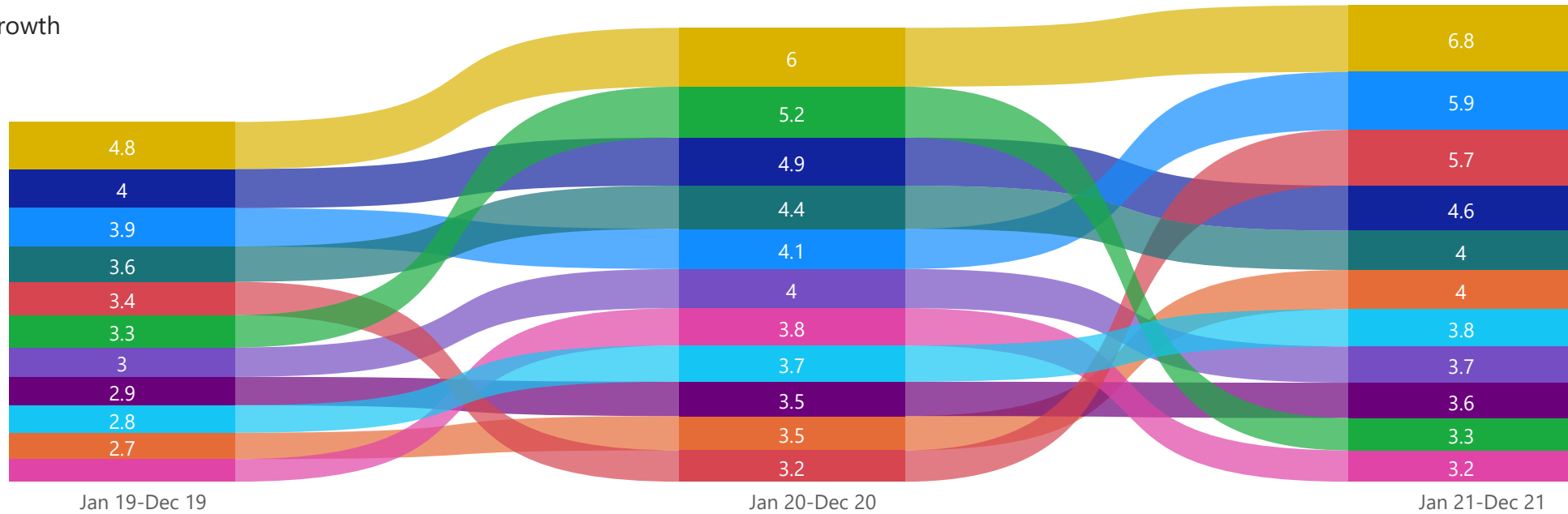
Unemployment Growth

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

Business

In 2021 there were 46,155 businesses. The majority of businesses in the area (89.7% or 41,395) were micro businesses (less than 10 staff). This is in line with the average (89.8%).

There were 3,890 (8.4%) small businesses, 705 (1.5%) medium and 165 (0.4%) large businesses.

Combined small and medium sized (not micro) make up 4,595 (10%) businesses.

When compared to the national share of businesses the shape of the local business structure in terms of size is similar to the England average.

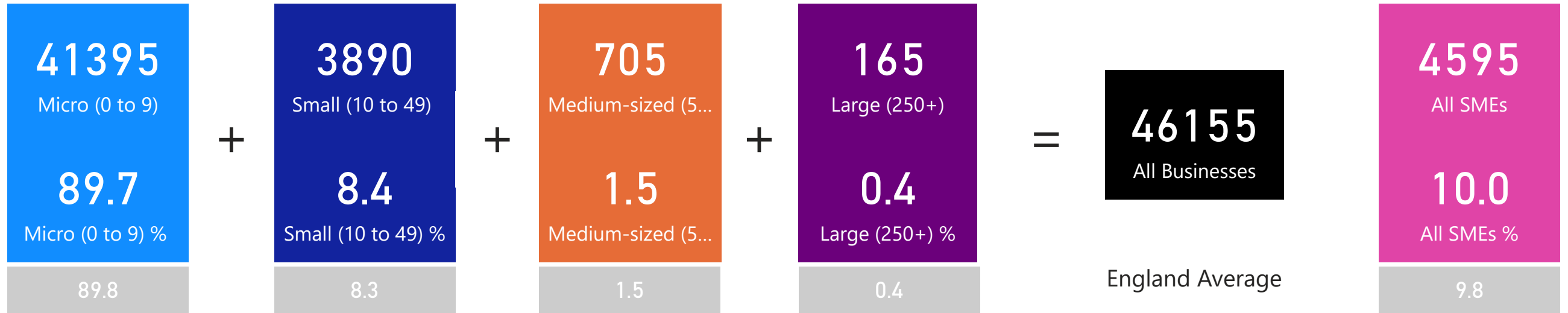
In terms of business numbers the three broad industry areas in Leicester and Leicestershire with the largest share of businesses are Construction (10.6%), Professional, Scientific and Technical (12.8%) and Business Administration and Support Services (9.3%).

When comparing local to national figures there are some sectors that differentiate the local area from the average. There are on average a larger share of Business Administration and Support Services, Manufacturing, Transport and Storage and Wholesale businesses. There are a smaller share of Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services, Construction and Professional, Scientific and Technical businesses.

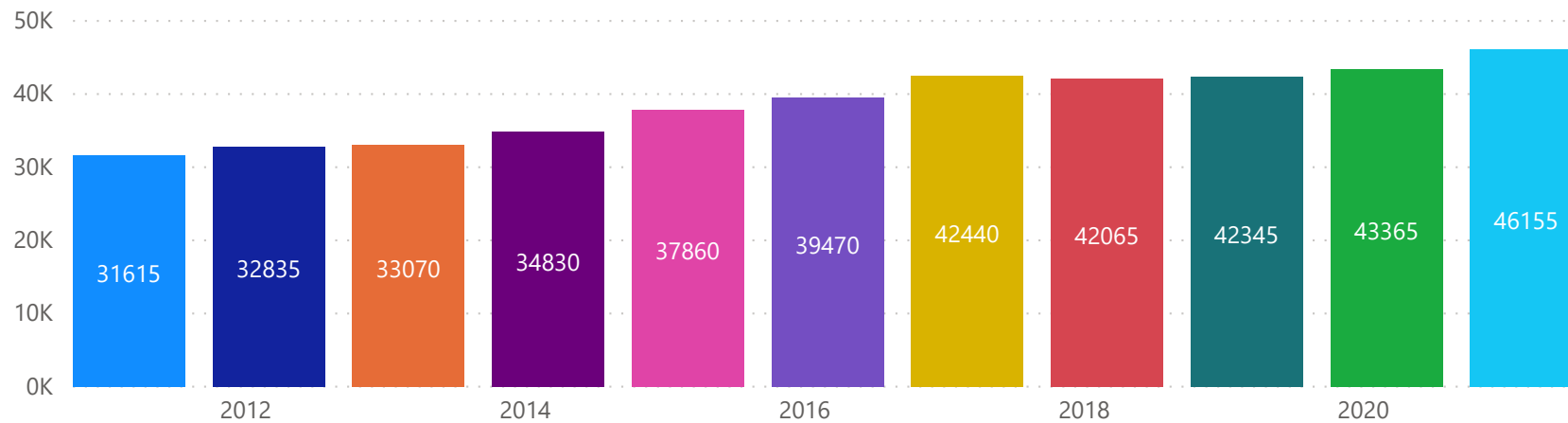
Businesses 2021 (UK Business Counts)

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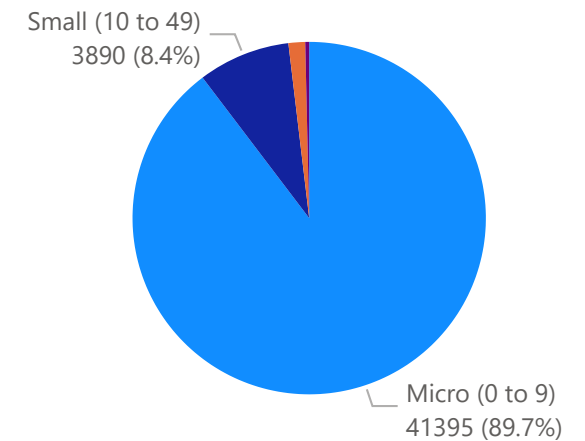
Business Size and Share



Business Numbers Time Series

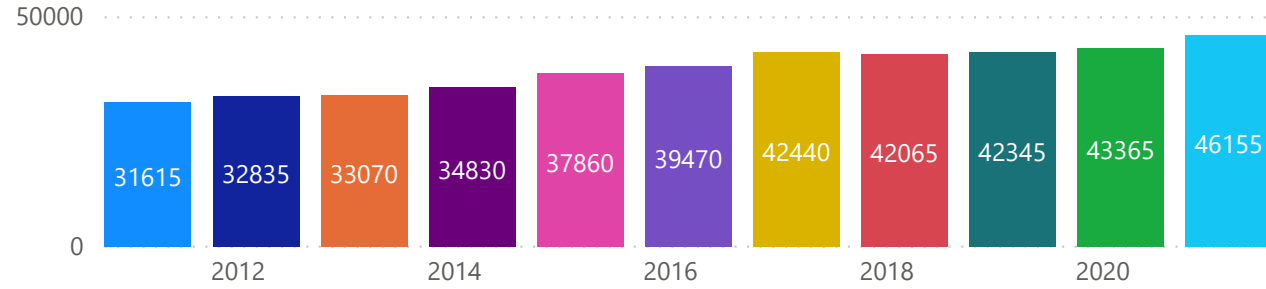


Business Size and Share

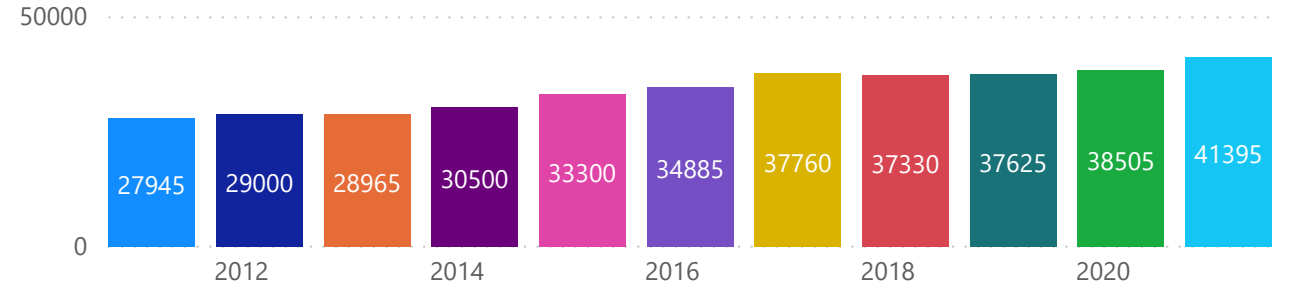


Business Size Time Series (2011 to 2021)

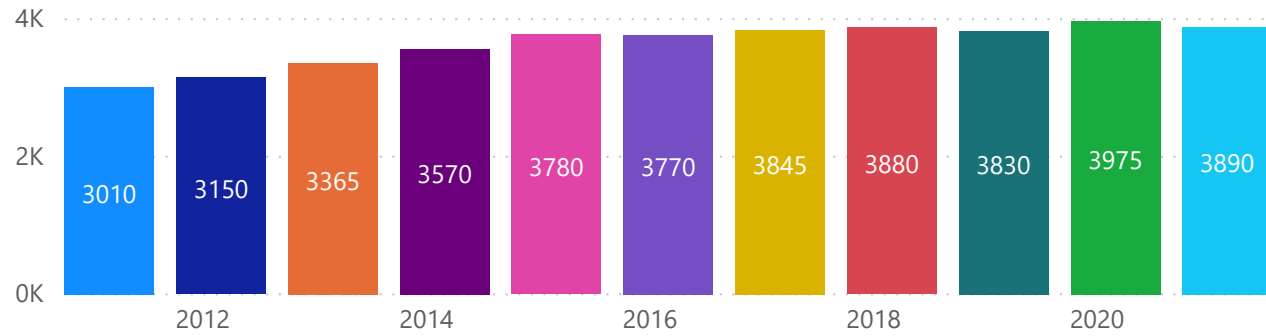
All Businesses



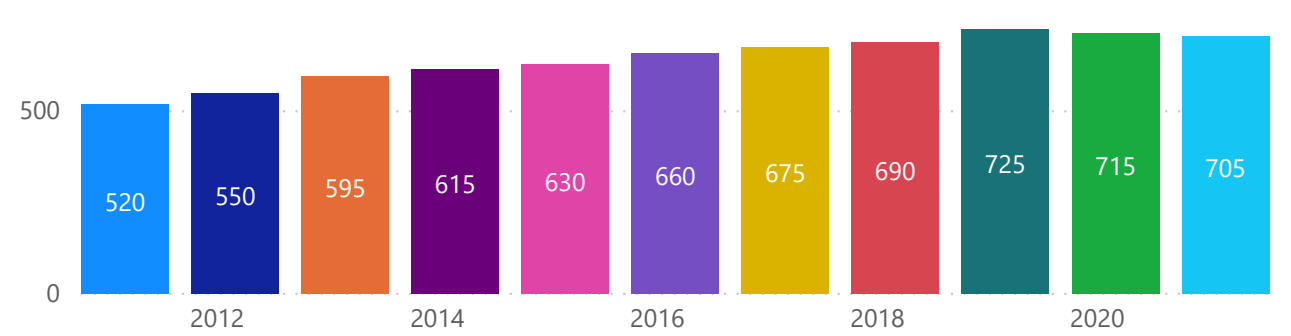
Micro Businesses



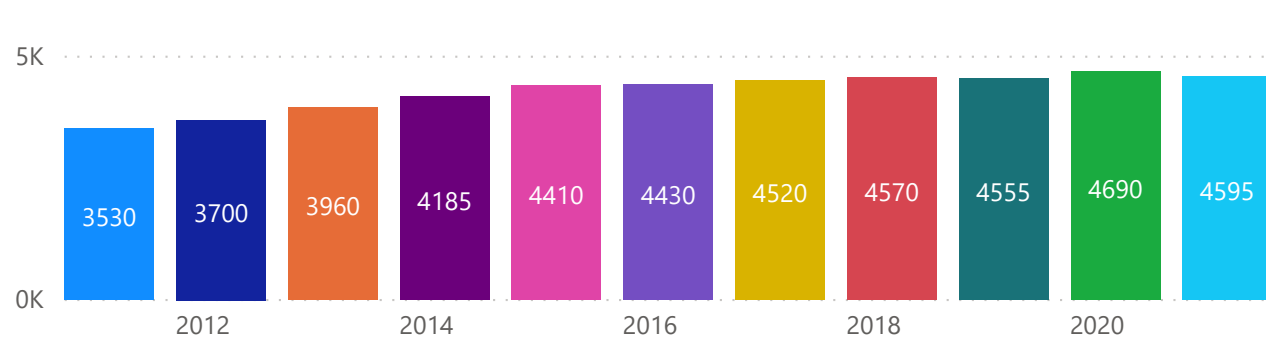
Small Businesses



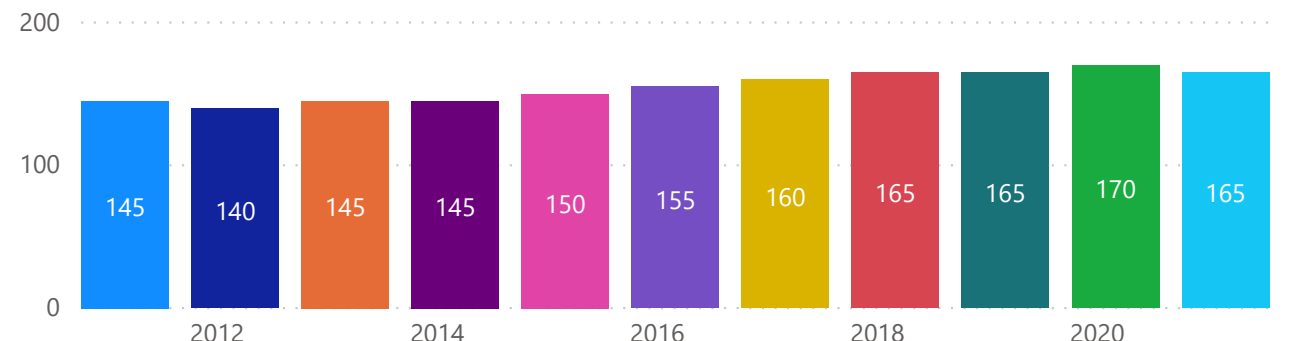
Medium Businesses



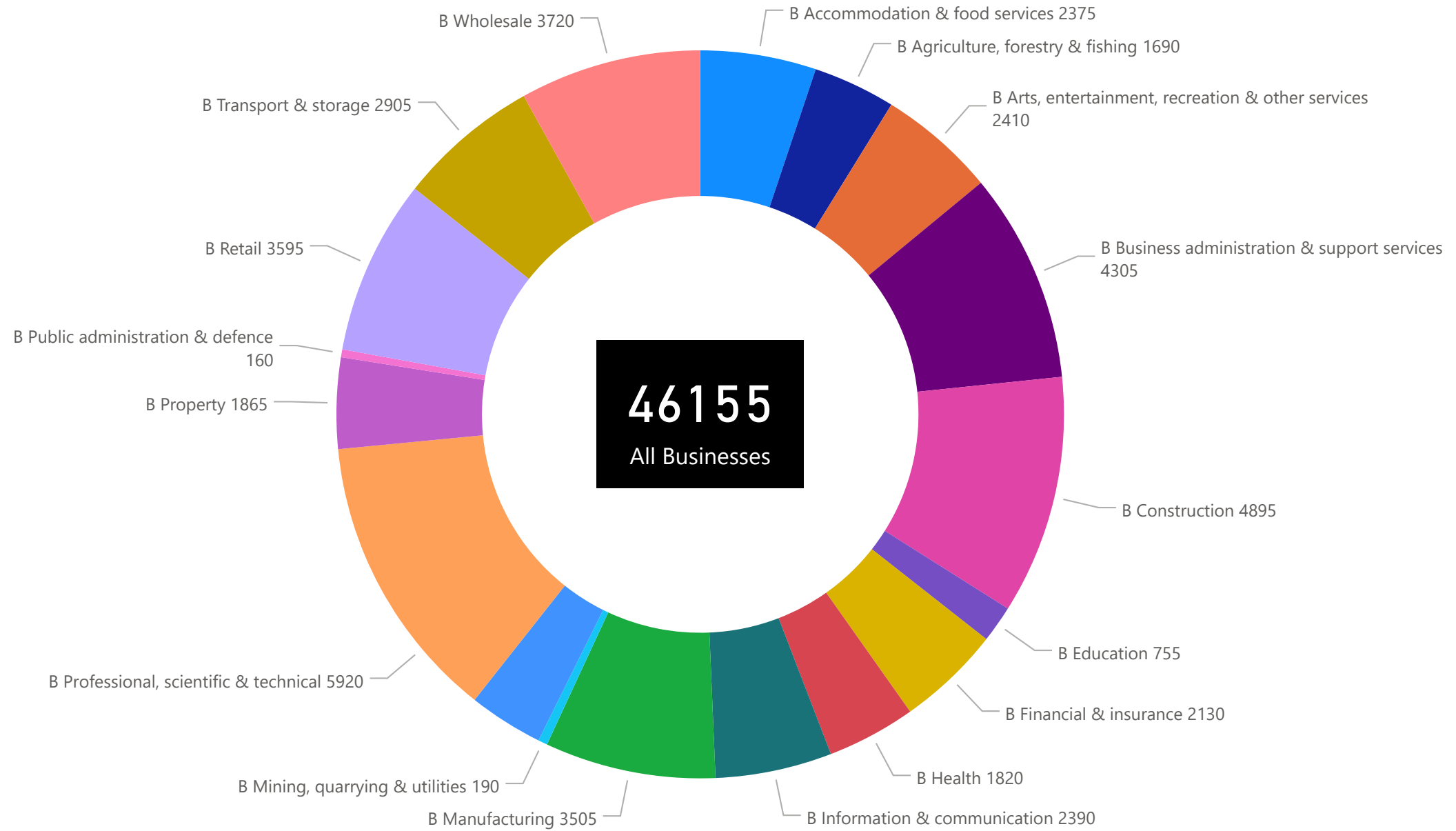
SME Businesses



Large Businesses



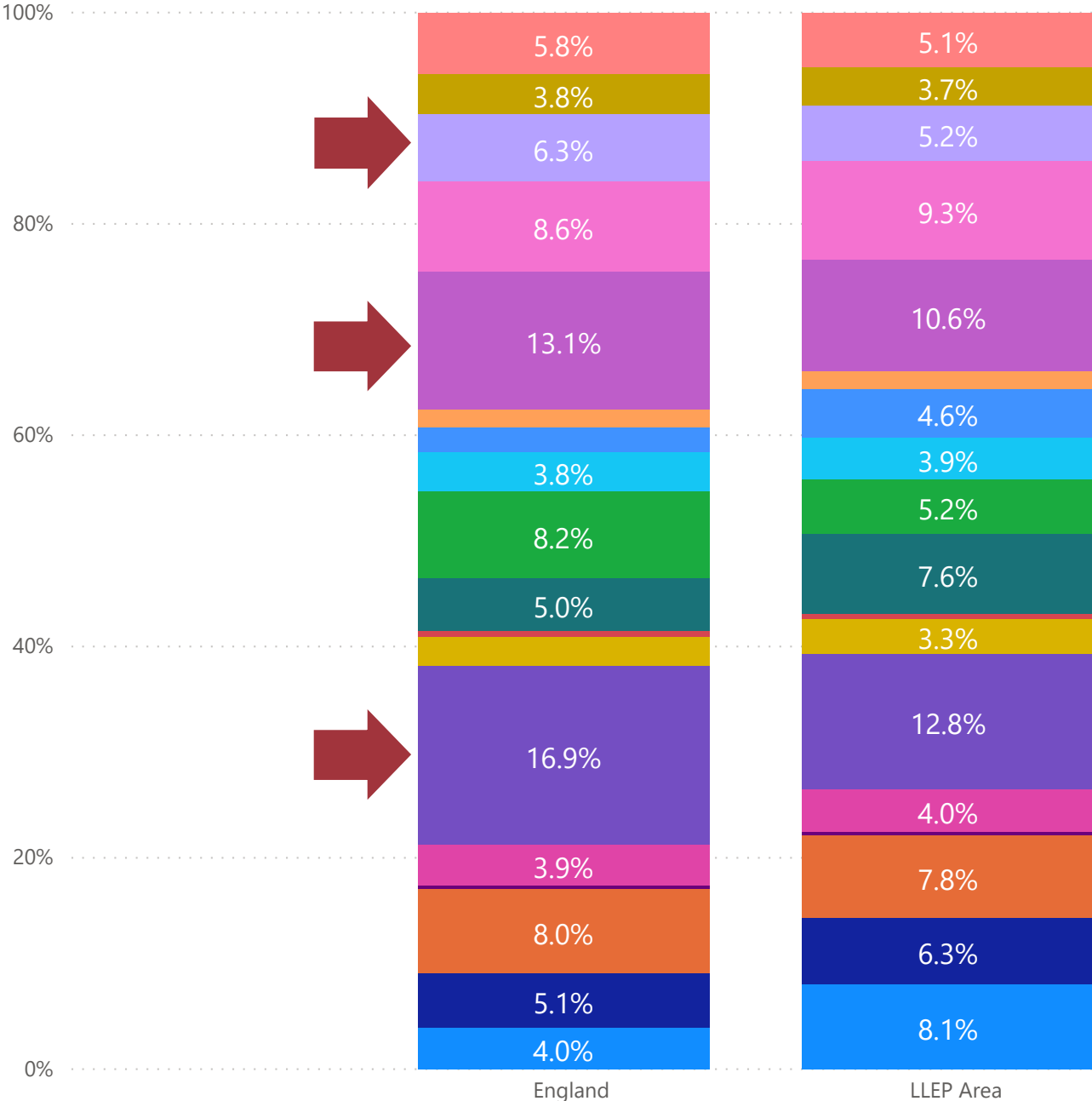
Business Structure 2021



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 %



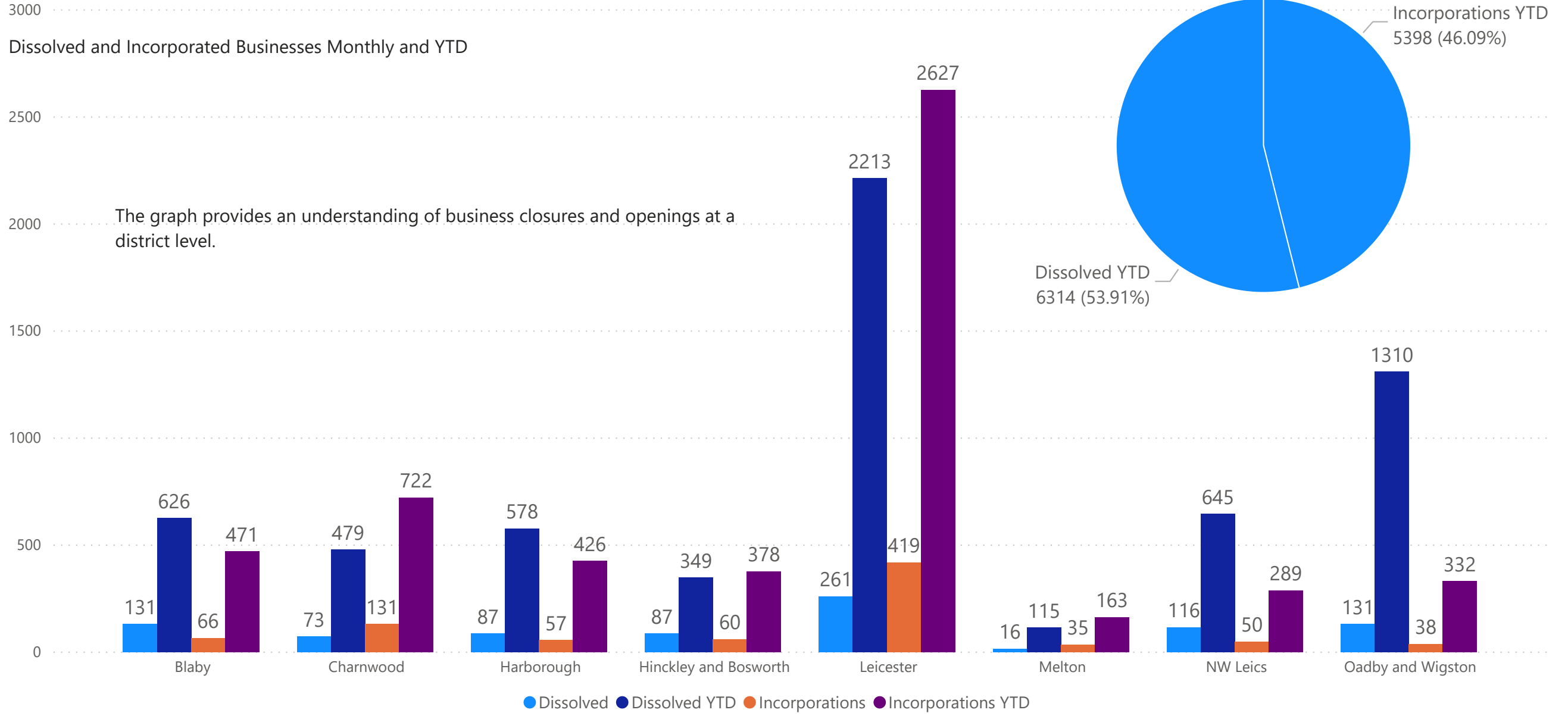
In terms of business numbers the three broad industry areas in Leicester and Leicestershire with the largest share of businesses are Construction (10.6%), Professional, Scientific and Technical (12.8%) and Business Administration and Support Services (9.3%). When comparing local to national figures there are some sectors that differentiate the local area from the average. There are on average a larger share of Business Administration and Support Services, Manufacturing, Transport and Storage and Wholesale businesses. There are a smaller share of Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services, Construction and Professional, Scientific and Technical businesses.

Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

Traditionally the number of business incorporations has been larger than business closures. Other than 3 monthly data points prior to the pandemic (February 2018, January and February 2019) the number of incorporations has been higher than the number of closures. This continued until October 2020. Prior to this, in March 2020 the government had brought in measures to protect business from the impact of the pandemic and between March and August 2020 there was a fall in the number of business closures and a rise in the number of incorporations. Around this time there were record numbers of claimants.

The period September 2020 to September 2021 marked a period of uncertainty where the numbers of incorporations often exceeded the number of closures and vice versa. This was a period where it was uncertain when and how the economy would open. Since support for business ended in September 2021 the number of closures has often outweighed the number of incorporations. This is further demonstrated in the year to date figures for 2021 and 2022 which show larger numbers of closures than incorporations.

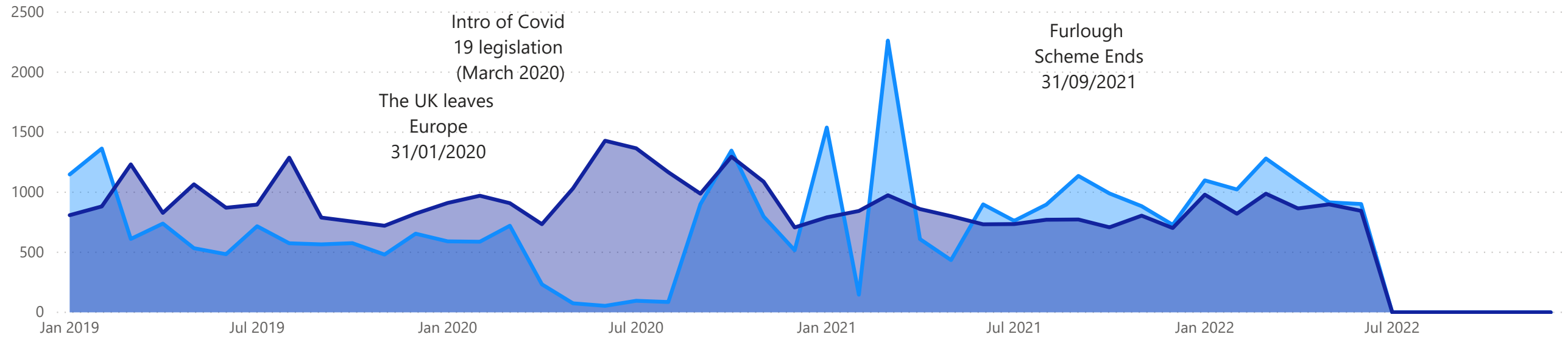
Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses



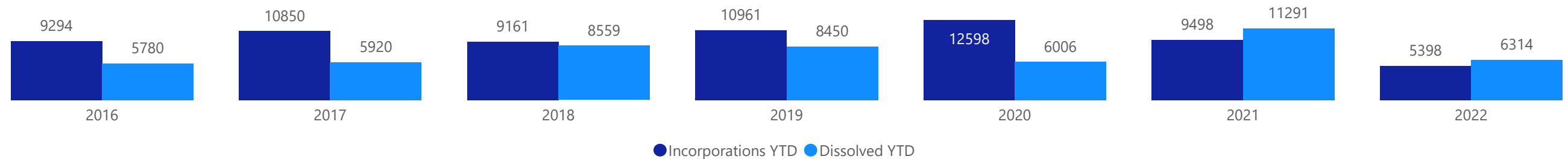
Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses

Traditionally and as demonstrated in the graphs below, the number of business incorporations has been larger than business closures. Other than 3 monthly data points prior to the pandemic (February 2018, January and February 2019) the number of incorporations has been higher than the number of closures. This continued until October 2020. Prior to this, in March 2020 the government had brought in measures to protect business from the impact of the pandemic and between March and August 2020 there was a fall in the number of business closures and a rise in the number of incorporations. The period September 2020 to September 2021 marked a period of uncertainty where the numbers of incorporations often exceeded the number of closures and vice versa. This was a period where it was uncertain when and how the economy would open and grow. Since support for business ended in September 2021 the number of closures has often outweighed the number of incorporations. This is further demonstrated in the year to date figures for 2021 and 2022 which show larger numbers of closures than incorporations.

Dissolved and Incorporated Monthly Businesses



Dissolved and Incorporated Businesses Year to Date



Employment

There are 26 sectors in the Leicester and Leicestershire area that have employment of over 5,000 – the largest of these are Education, Retail and Human Health Activities.

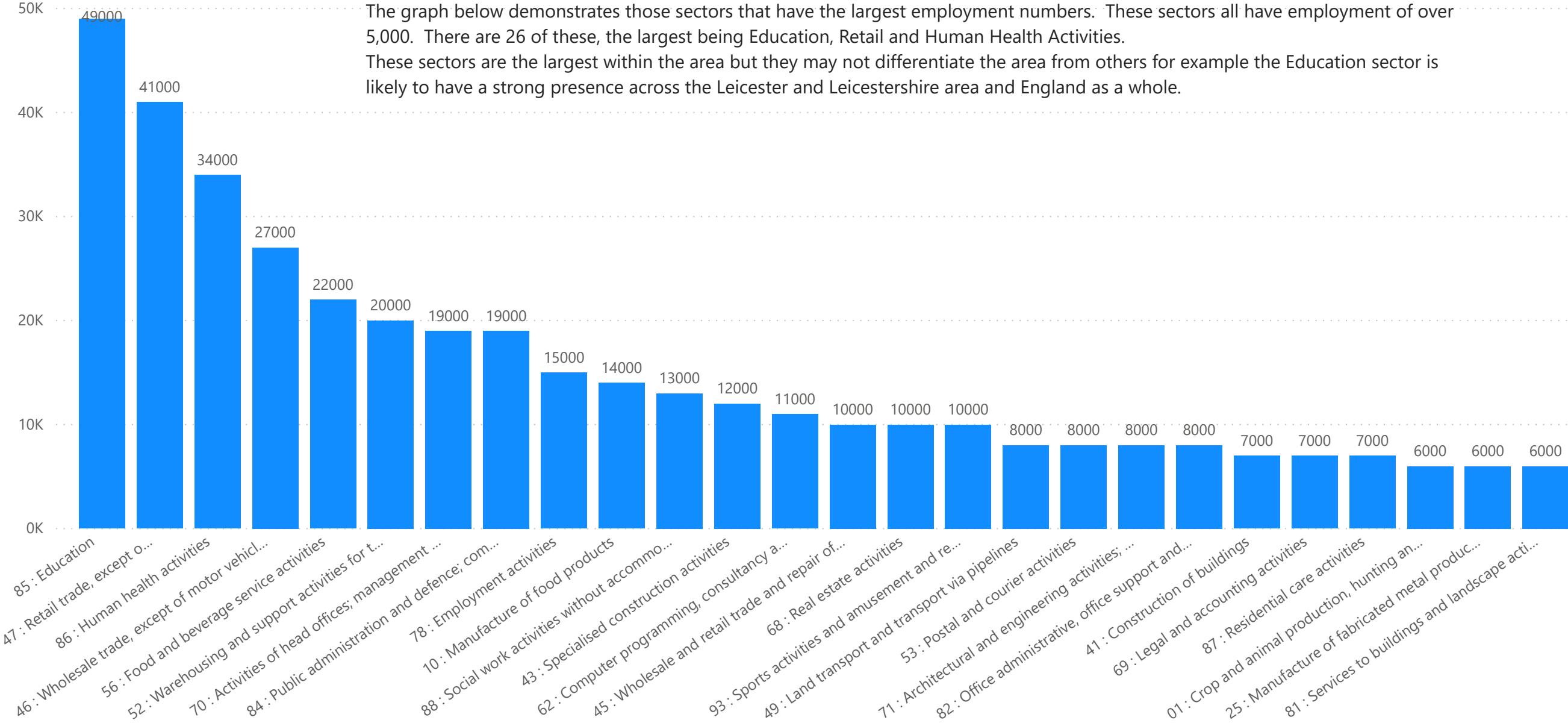
Although these sectors are the largest in the area they may not differentiate it from others, for example the Education sector is likely to have a strong presence across the Leicester and Leicestershire area and England as a whole. This would also be the case with Health and Retail.

In terms of those industries or sectors that differentiate the local area from others, location quotients (LQ) can be used. Using LGs based on each sectors employment share, it is demonstrated that there are 27 sectors that have a location quotient that is greater than 1 (the England average is always 1). The sectors that have the largest location quotients relate to Textiles Manufacturing.

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). A larger LQ does not always translate to large employment numbers. There are however some sectors that have a large LQ, employ large numbers of people and support many businesses. For example Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation has a LQ of 2.05, has employment of 20,000 and supports 250 businesses locally.

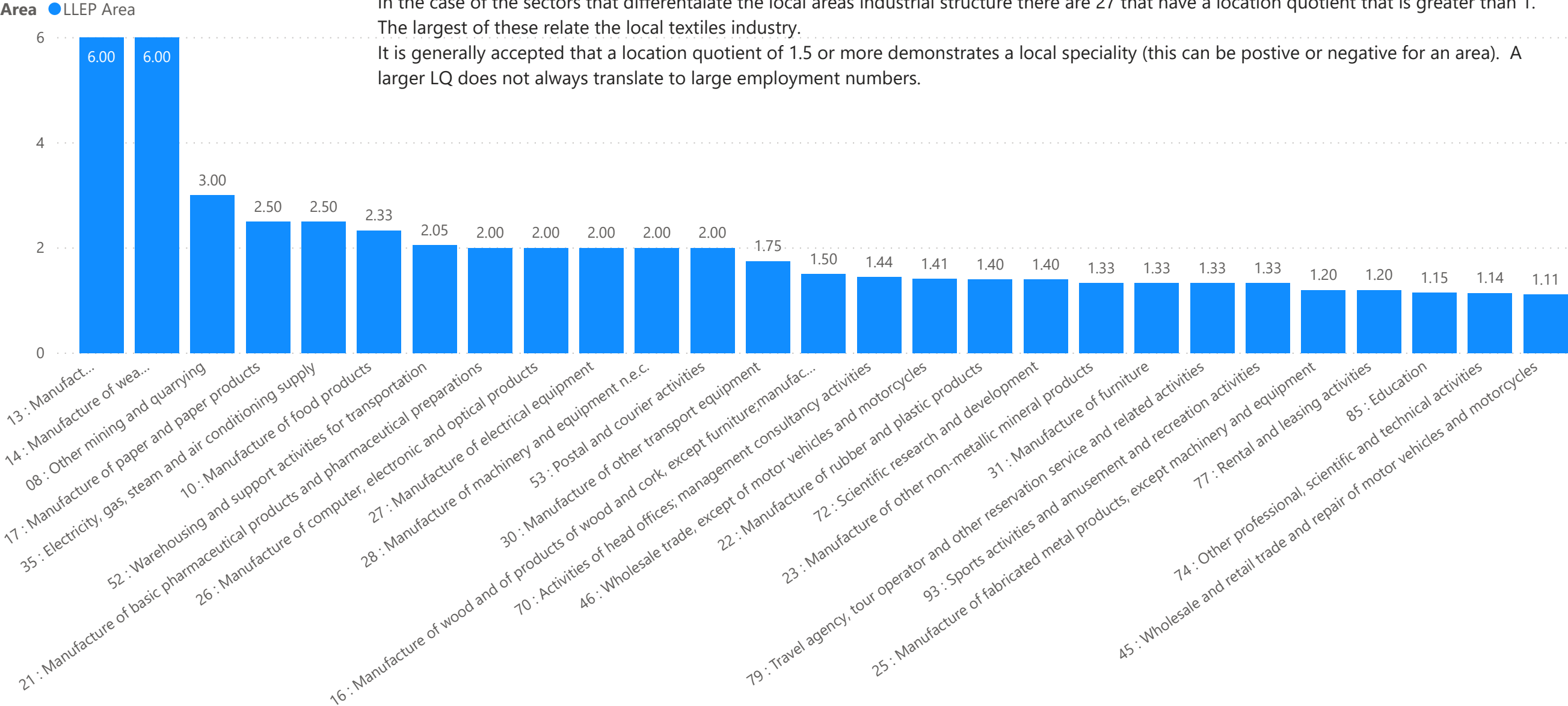
Employment

Employment Numbers



Employment

Employment and Location Quotient



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 the local areas industrial structure there are 27 that have a location quotient that is greater than 1. The largest of these relate the local textiles industry.

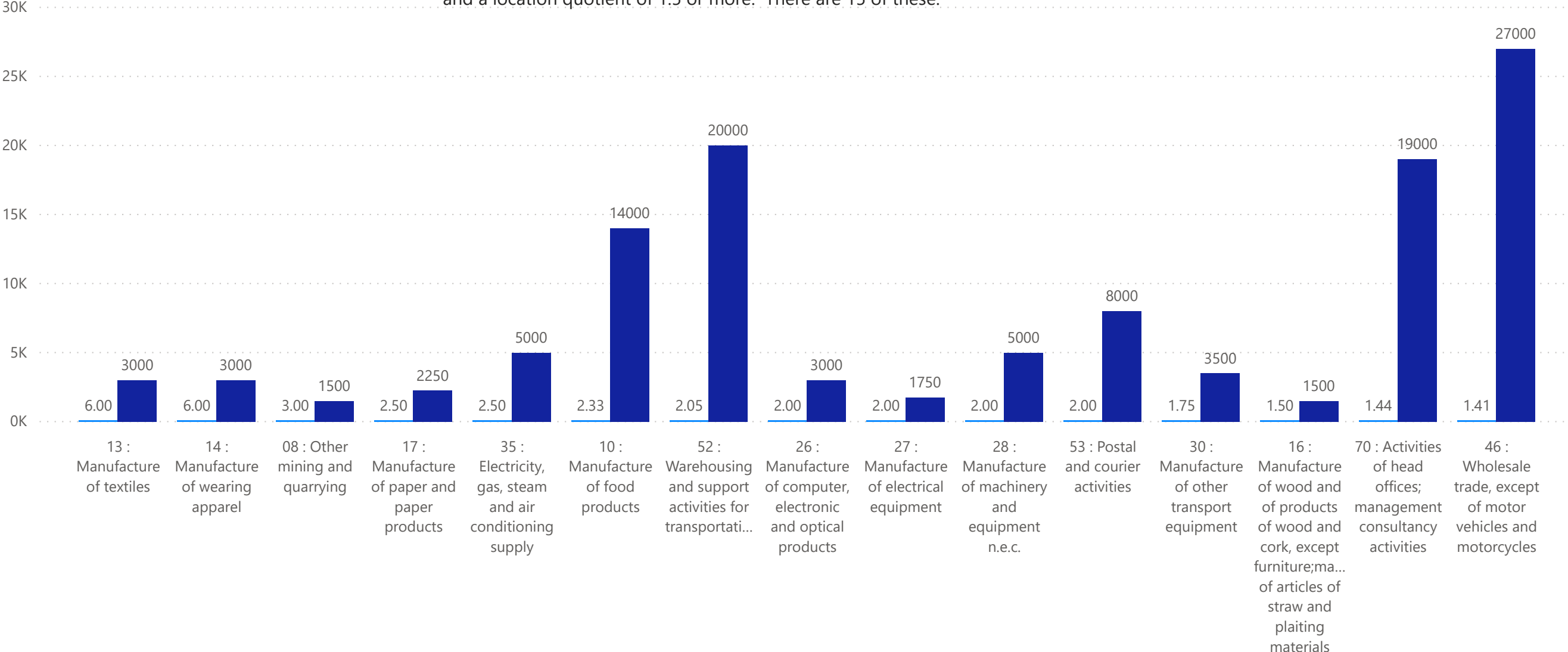
It is generally accepted that a location quotient of 1.5 or more demonstrates a local speciality (this can be postive or negative for an area). A larger LQ does not always translate to large employment numbers.

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 1.5 or more. There are 15 of these.

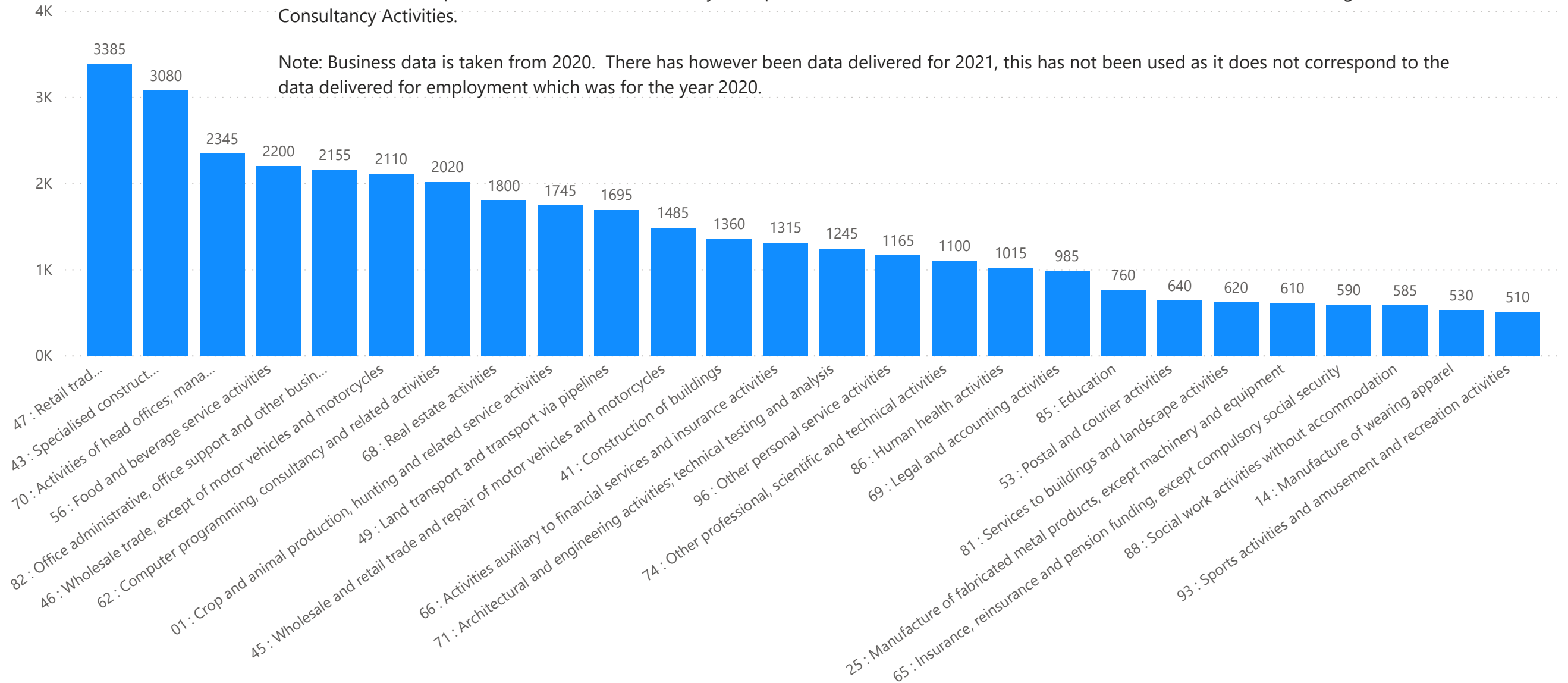


Employment (Businesses)

Businesses

The graph below demonstrates those sectors that have the largest business numbers, in this case over 500. There are 26 of these, the largest being the Retail Trade Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, Specialist Construction Activities and Activities of Head Offices and Management Consultancy Activities.

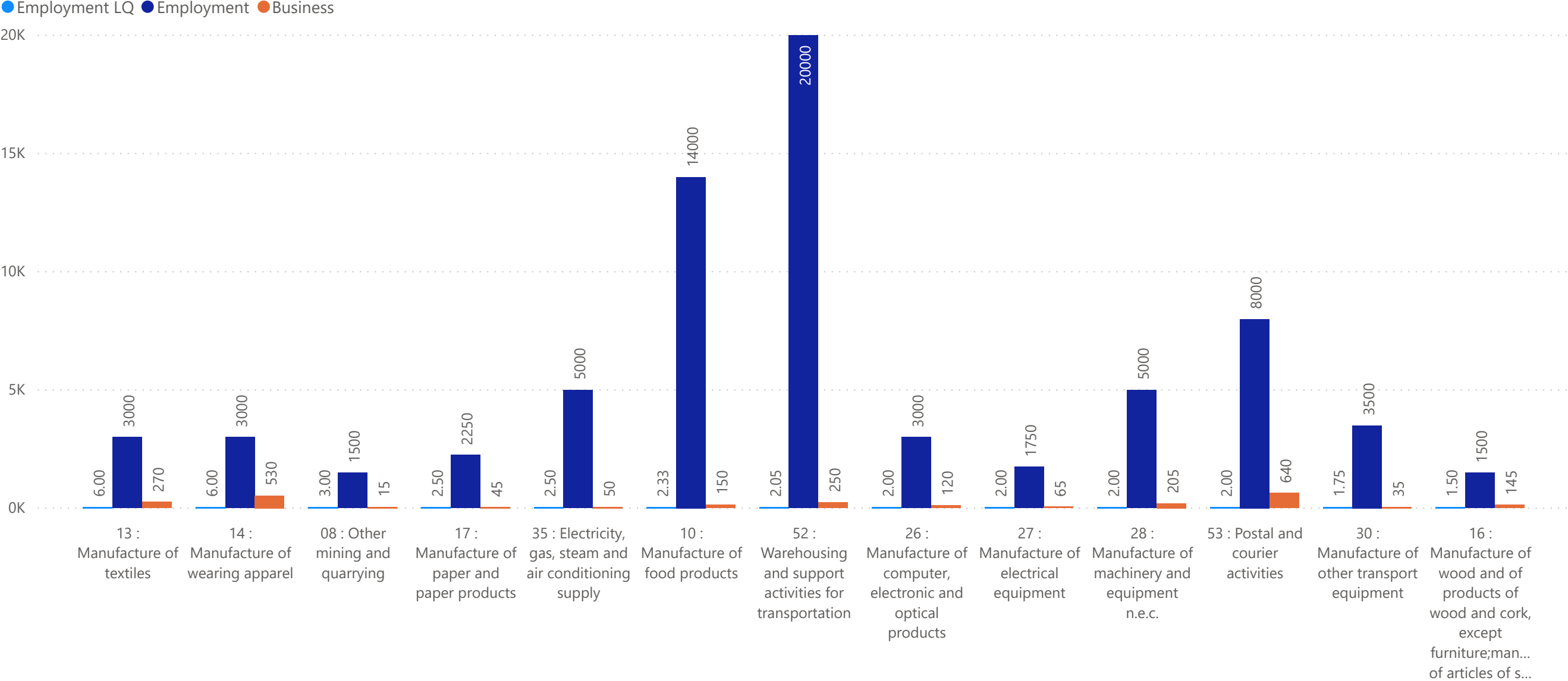
Note: Business data is taken from 2020. There has however been data delivered for 2021, this has not been used as it does not correspond to the data delivered for employment which was for the year 2020.



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 1.5 or more. It also considers business numbers.



Other

Earnings

Resident earnings in the Leicester and Leicestershire area are £563.30. This is below the average of £613.30.

Male resident earnings in the area are £601.10, again this is lower than average (£661). Male resident earnings are higher than female resident earnings (£498.30). Female resident earnings are lower than the national average (£557.10).

From 2020 to 2021 residents earnings in Leicestershire fell. This was not the case nationally where they grew.

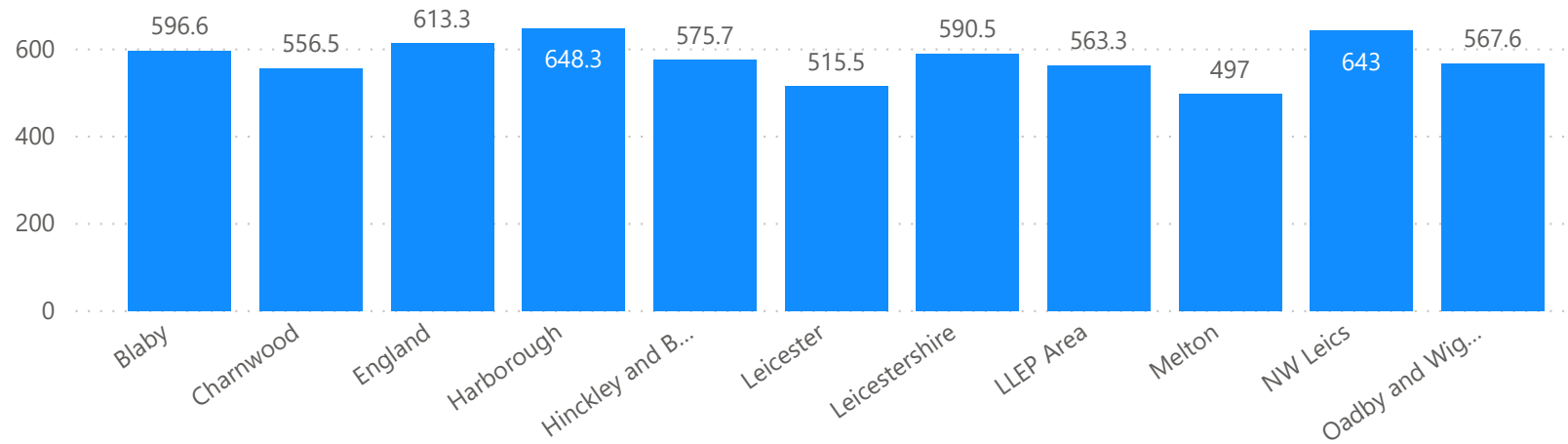
Workplace earnings in the Leicester and Leicestershire area are £552 (resident earnings £563.30). This is below the average of £613.30.

Male workplace earnings in the area are £586.90 (resident earnings £601.10), again this is lower than average (£660.50). Male workplace earnings are higher than female workplace earnings (£500.60). Female workplace earnings in Leicester and Leicestershire are also lower than average (£557.30).

Resident Earnings

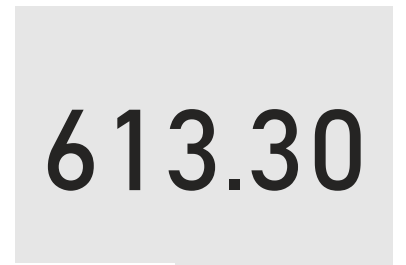
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Geographic Comparator



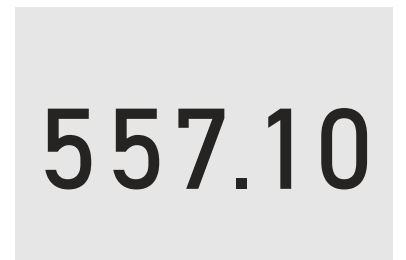
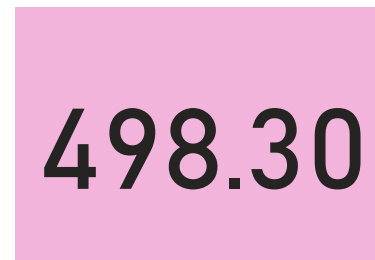
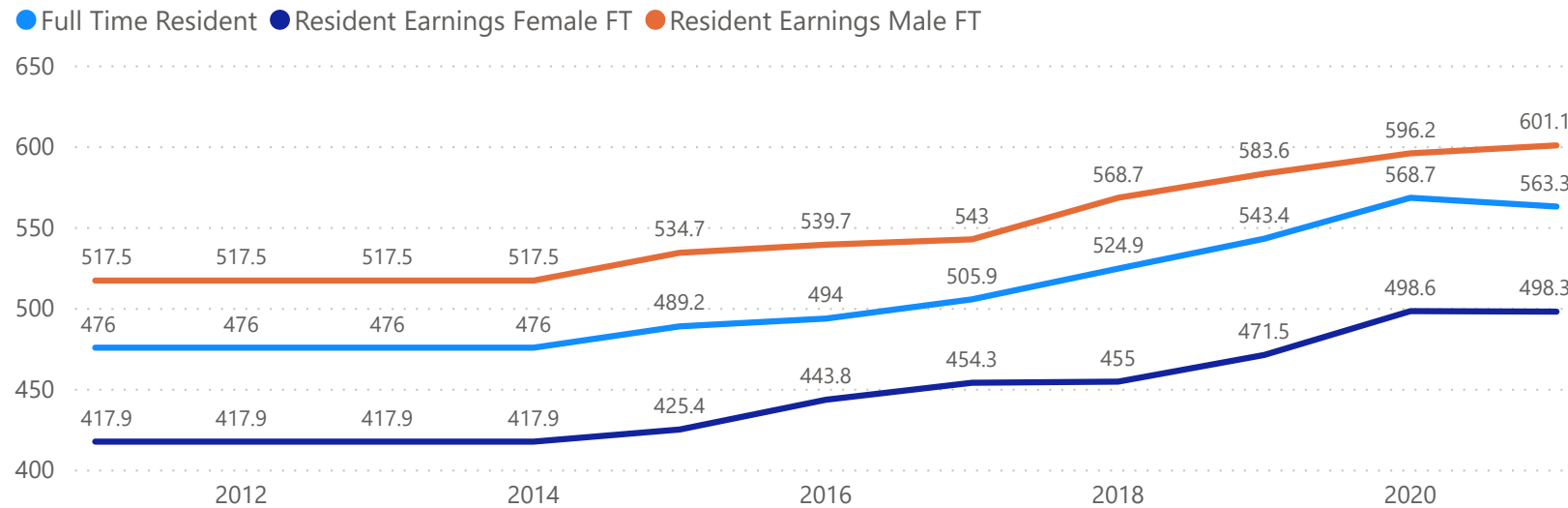
L & L

England

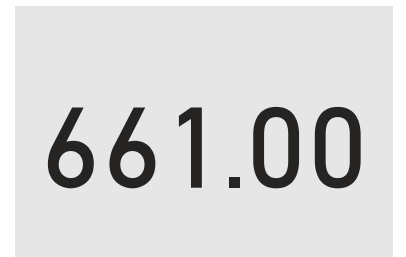


All

By Sex



Female

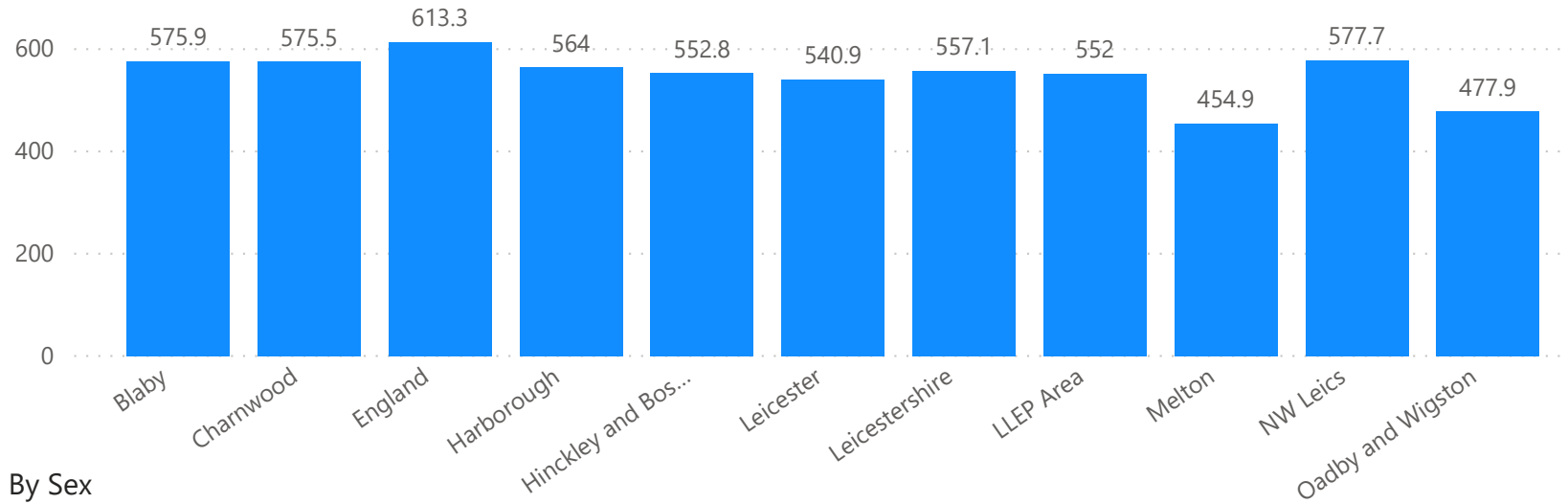


Male

Workplace Earnings

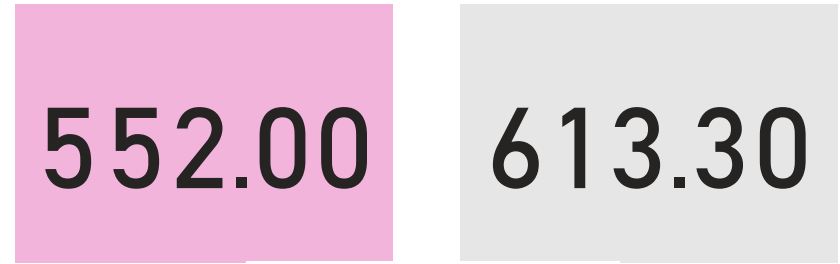
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Geographic Comparator



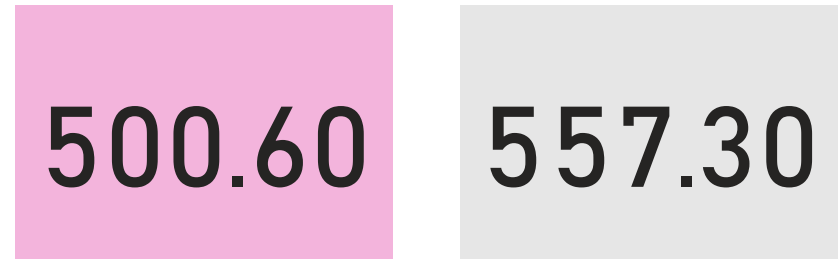
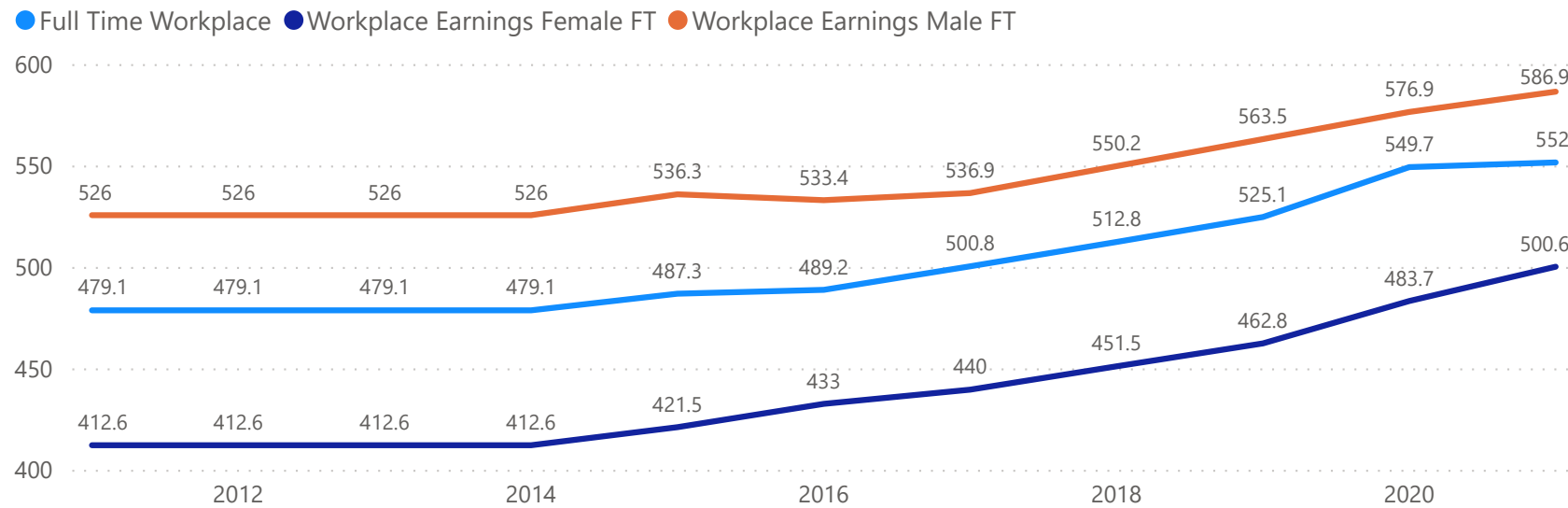
L & L

England

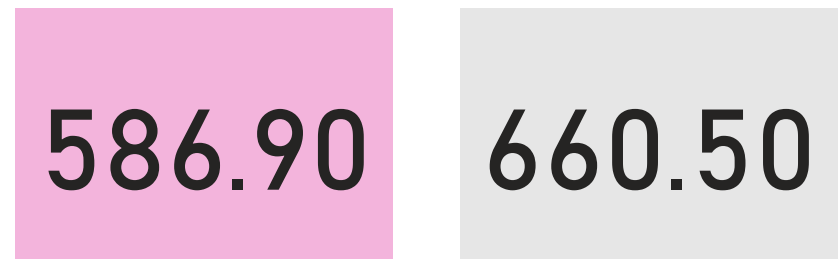


All

By Sex



Female

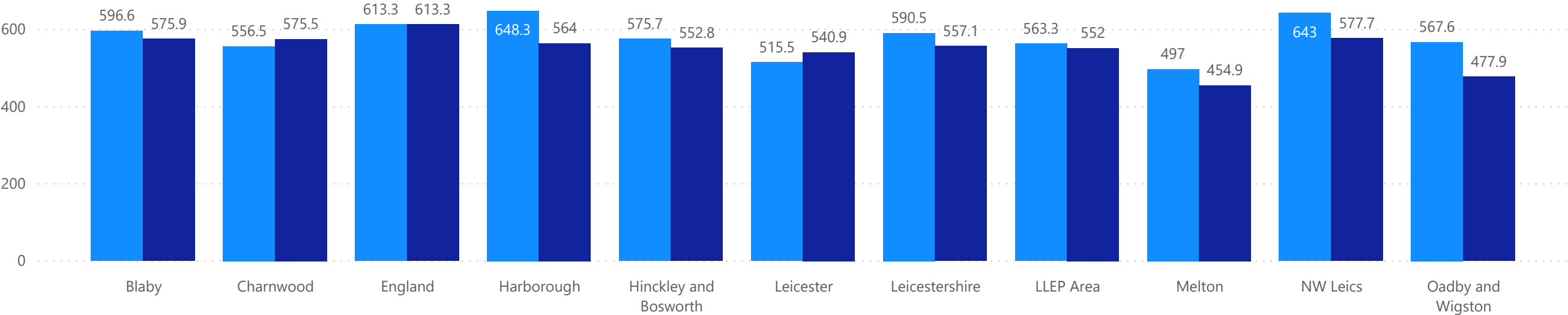


Male

Workplace Earnings

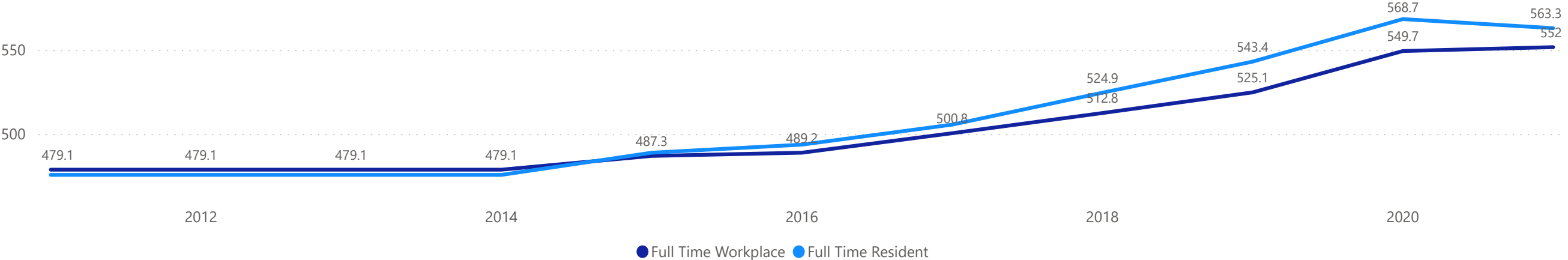
Geographic Resident and Workplace Earnings

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 Leicester and Leicestershire resident and workplace earnings over the period 2011 to 2021. Resident earnings have fallen over the period 2020 to 2021. Workplace earnings have grown.



Qualifications

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area those with an NVQ2+ make up 77.9% of the working age population. This is in line with the national average (78.2%).

Those with an NVQ3+ is 59.9%. This is 1.4 percentage points lower than the average (61.3%).

At 38.8% those with an NVQ4+ is 4.3 percentage points below the average (43.1%).

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

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

The share of the working age population without qualifications in the area has grown from 7.4% to 8% over the period 2020 to 2021.

Qualifications

L & L

England

52100

6.4

8.0

508300

78.2

77.9

390900

61.3

59.9

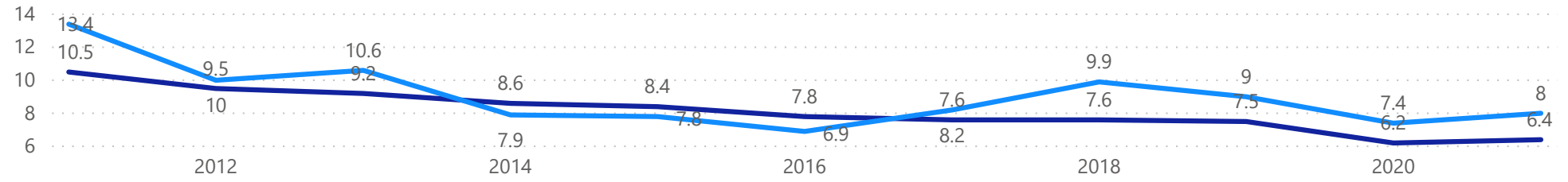
253200

43.1

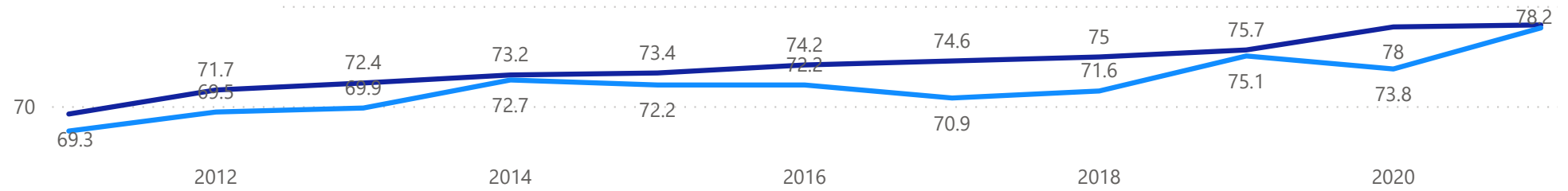
38.8

No Qualifications

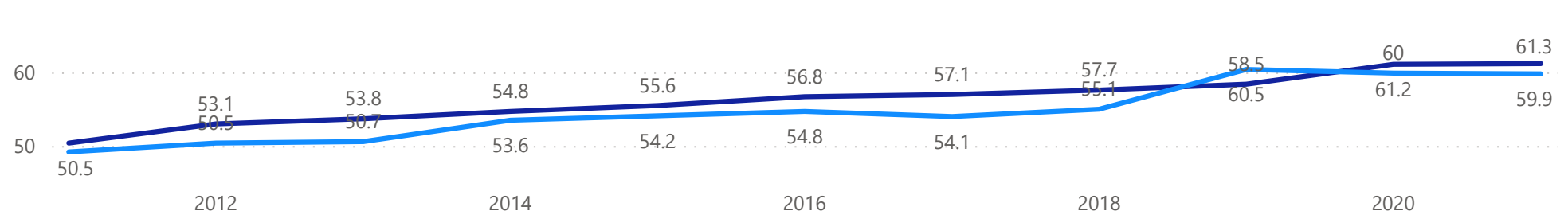
Geography ● England ● LLEP Area



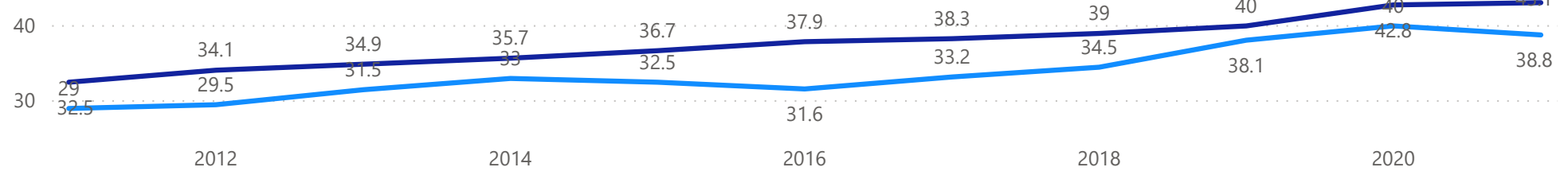
Thos with an NVQ2+



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.

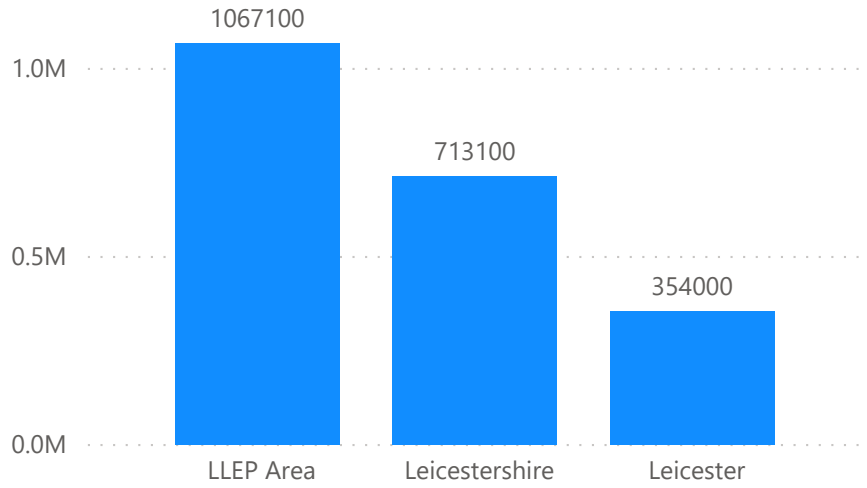
Of the 1,067,000 residents living in the area 530,400 (49.7%) were male and 536,700 (50.3%) are female.

Of the 1,067,000 residents 63.1% (673,600) are of working age (16-64), 19% (203,300) 0-15 and 17.8% (190,300) are 65 and over.

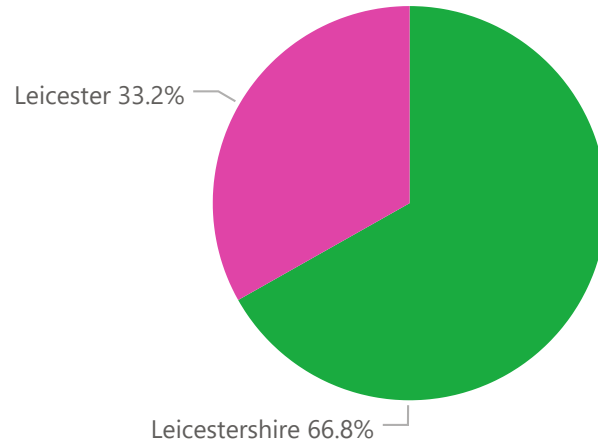
At 10.4% there are 111,600 residents who are 18-24 years old. In England the figure is 8.3%.

Population

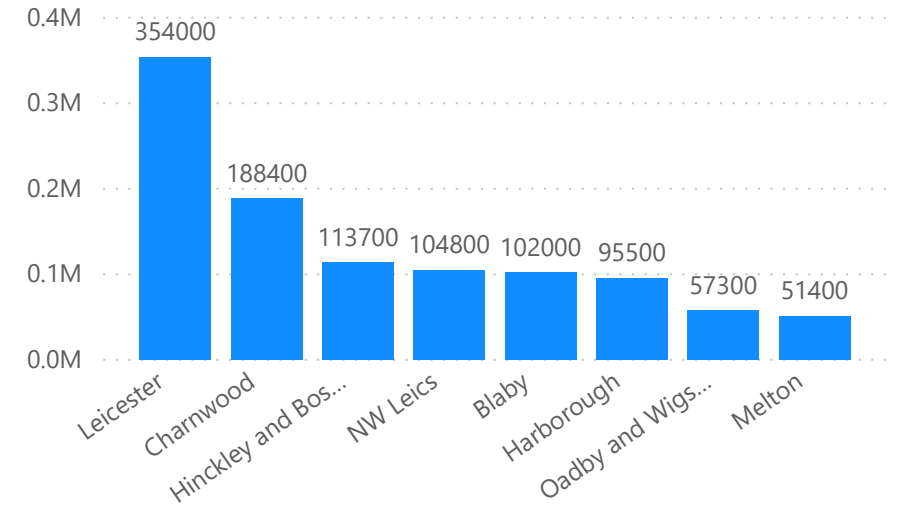
Population Numbers



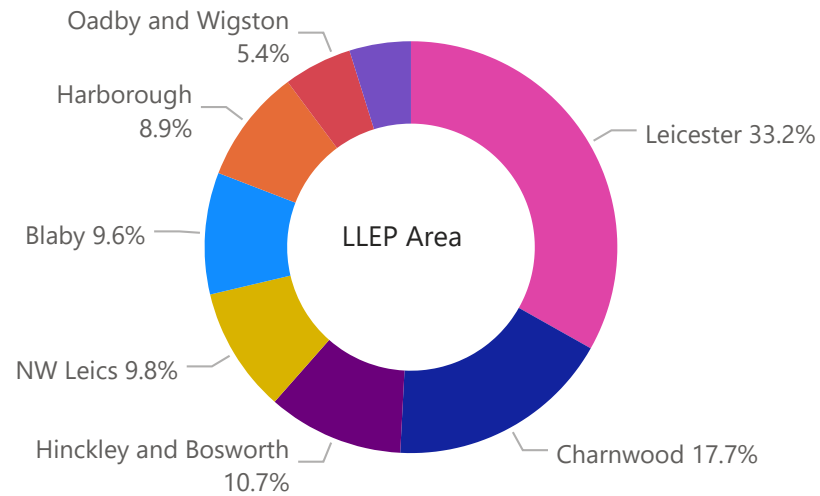
Population Share



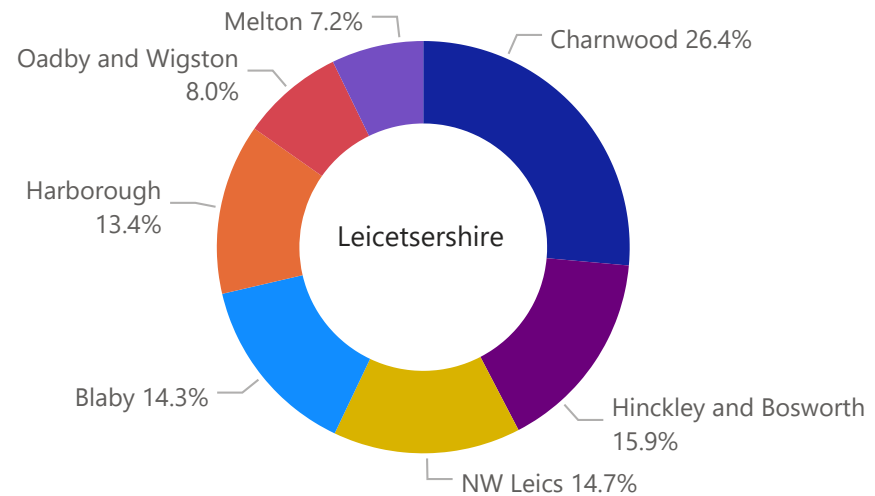
Population District Numbers



Population Share (LLEP Area)

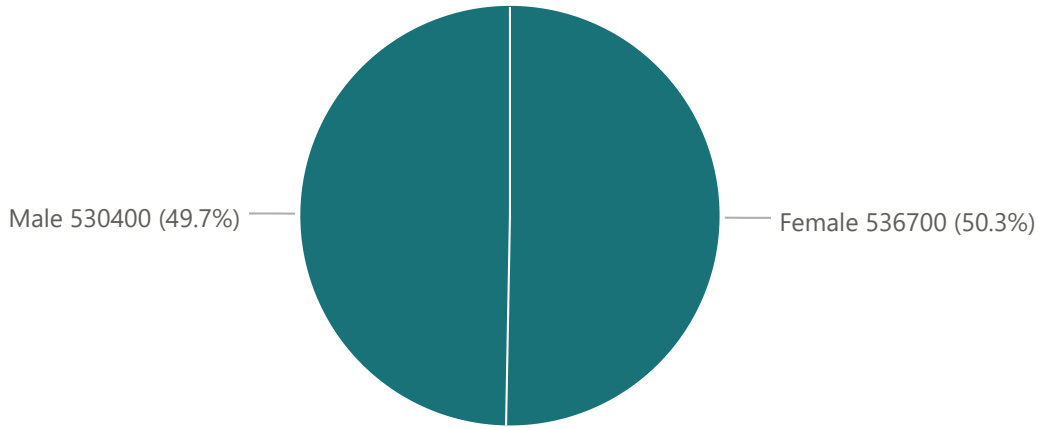


Population Share (Leicestershire)

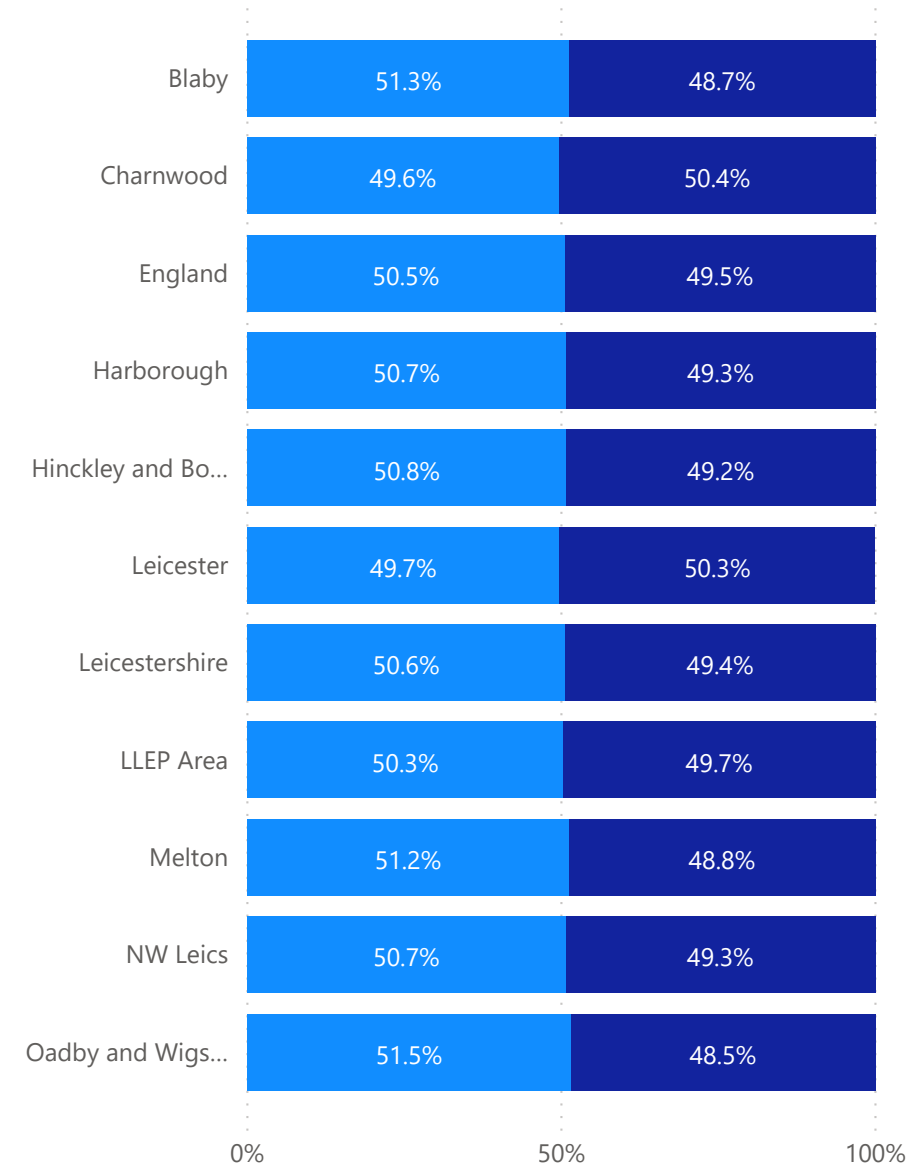


Population Sex

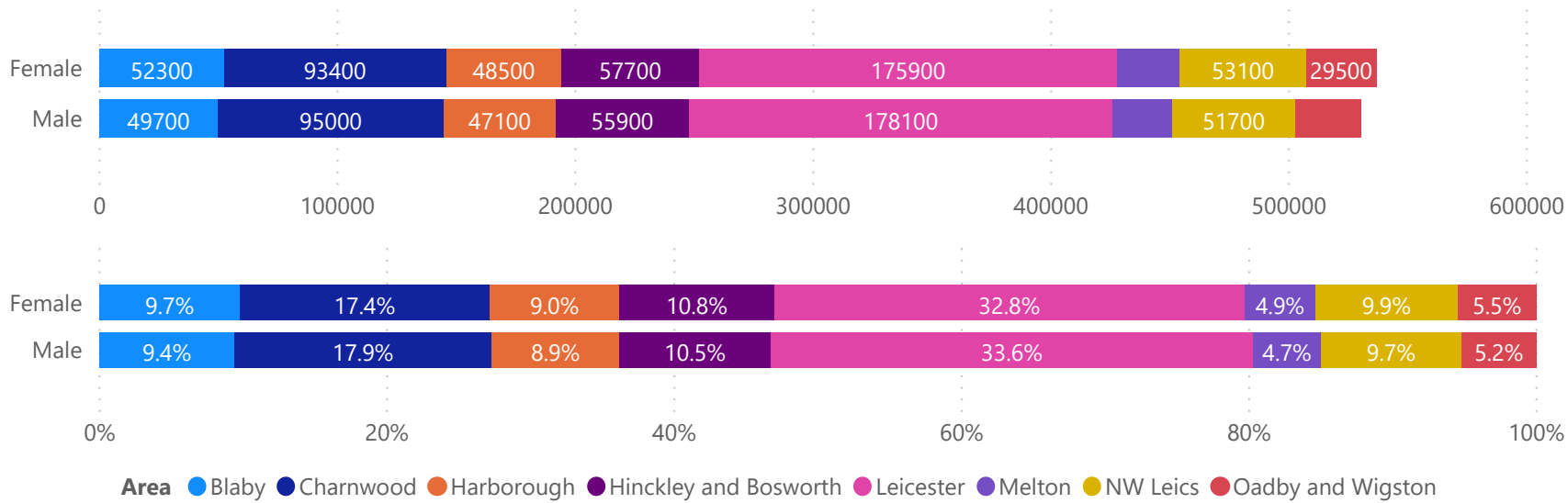
Population Share by Sex



Population Share by Sex



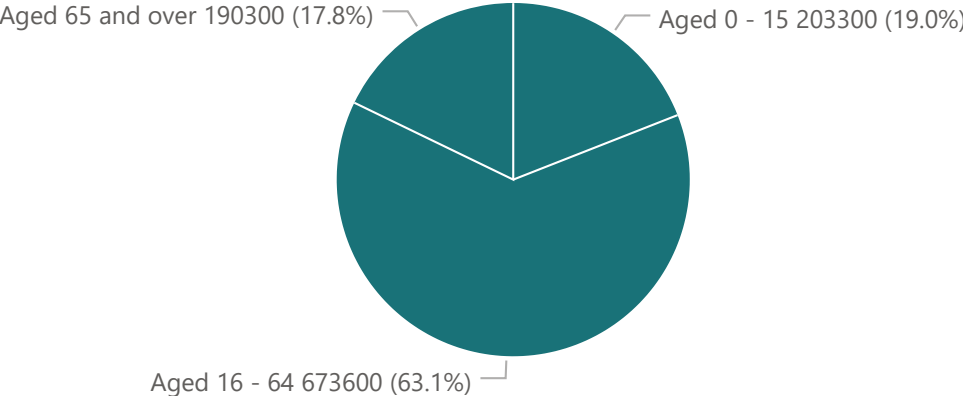
Population Share by Sex and Geography



Sex Female Male

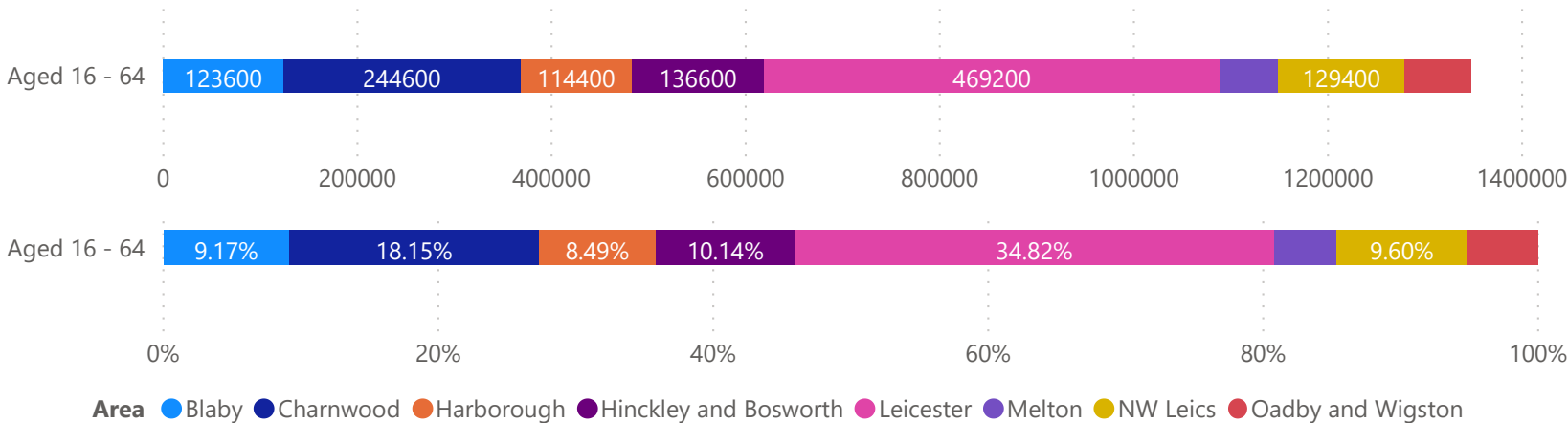
Population Age

Population Share by Age



18-24 Years Olds **58600** + **52800** = **111500**
 Males Females Total

Population Share by Age (16-64) and Geography



Population Share by Age

