APPENDIX 1

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE - THE BASICS

Area: 108 sq miles (27,900 hectares).

Population: 97,200 (2015) – in the past 30 years the district has seen a 24% growth – higher than regional and national averages

Main settlements: According to the 2011 Census the largest population was in Coalville (36,801 people) followed by Ashby-de-la-Zouch (12,385), Castle Donington (6,350), Ibstock (5,961), Measham (5,200) and Kegworth (3,541).

People in employment: 56,000 (2015).

Top three employment sectors:

- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Manufacturing.

Self-employment: 5,500 people (September 2016).

Unemployment: 505 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (0.8%) (March 2017).

Jobs density: (ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64) 1.00 (East Midlands region: 0.78) GB (0.83).

Number of businesses: (local enterprises): 4,110 (2016)

- 86.7% employ fewer than 9 employees
- 10.3% employ between 10 - 49 employees
- 2.3% employ between 20 - 149 employees
- 0.6% employ over 250+

Major employers: Marks and Spencer Distribution, DHL, Stephenson College, NWLDC, Ibstock Brick, Amazon, Winbro Group Technologies, Cott Beverages, East Midlands Airport and Aggregate Industries.

Gross value added (GVA): £2.706 billion (2014) – 5.3% higher than the previous year. Above both regional average of 4.1% and English average of 4.4%.

Qualifications: 40% of the resident population aged 16 - 64 years holds an NVQ4 and above – higher than the regional average and national average. (Jan – Dec 2016).

Earnings: Full-time earnings £523.70 gross weekly pay (higher than regional average but lower than GB average) (2016).

- Males: £563.60 Females: £440.80.

Date: May 2017
Business Focus , NWLDC
Source: ONS/NOMIS 2017.

North West Leicestershire
DISTRICT COUNCIL

North West Leicestershire
Economic Profile

May 2017

North West Leicestershire District Council

North West Leicestershire
is a vibrant and growing district – located in the heart of the National Forest. It is a great place to do business, live or visit with beautiful countryside and historical buildings blended together with modern industrial and commercial premises and well served by a variety of lively towns and villages. Four major cities are in close proximity to the district – namely Leicester, Derby, Nottingham and Birmingham and an estimated 70% of the population of Great Britain live within a two hour drive. The principal town is Coalville and the main settlements are Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donington, Ibstock, Kegworth and Measham. It is served by the M1/M42 (A42) and A50 and is also home to East Midlands Airport – the UK's busiest 'pure' cargo airport.

North West Leicestershire is a mainly rural district, covering 27,900 hectares (108 sq. miles)

Population

The population of North West Leicestershire exceeds **97,000 people** (2015) – seeing **1.4% growth** in past year and over 8% in past 10 years – higher than Regional and National growth rates. Over a third of the population live in the wider Coalville area.

Employment

Due to the strong and diverse economy in North West Leicestershire, employment is not dominated by one main sector. The six leading employment sectors are:

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.1
Transportation and storage	14.3
Manufacturing	12.5
Administration and support service activities	10.7
Construction	6.2
Education	6.2

Business

The district is home to **4,110** (2016) business enterprises, of which **87%** employ less than **10 employees**. In contrast the district is home to some large employers, including Marks and Spencer Distribution, Ibstock Brick, DHL, Siemen's, Amazon, McVities, K P Snacks and Price Waterhouse Coopers to name but a few.

Output

The Gross Value Added (GVA) (which measures the value of goods and services produced in an area) shows that the North West Leicestershire economy was worth approximately £2.7 billion in 2014. The largest contributor to the NWL economy, in terms of GVA percentage, is the distribution, transport, accommodation and food sector, representing 26% of the district's GVA. This is followed by manufacturing with 18%.

This document is produced by North West Leicestershire District Council to provide a snapshot of the district's dynamic economy. The council's Business Focus Team is happy to assist with further information or to discuss business requirements.

BUSINESSES

North West Leicestershire district has a large number of businesses, most of which are of a small size. It is also home to the largest number of large employers, such as Marks and Spencer Distribution; Ibstock Brick; and PWC.

BUSINESS IN NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

Some Major Employers in North West Leicestershire District:

Aggregate Industries - Quarrying	Marks and Spencer Distribution - Logistics
Amazon - Logistics	North West Leicestershire District Council -Public Sector
Antails -Manufacturing	Norton Motorcycles – Transport Manufacturing
Barratt House Builders - Construction	Plastic Omnium – Automotive Equipment Manufacturing
Bloor Homes - Construction	Price Waterhouse Coopers – Financial Services
Cott Beveridge’s – Food & Drink Manufacturing	Siemens – Transportation Systems
Davidsons - Construction	Stephenson College - Education
DHL - Logistics	Tesco (Store) - Retail
East Midlands Airport - Transport	United Biscuits – Food & Drink Manufacturing
Ibstock Brick – Brick Manufacturing	Western Power – Electricity Distribution
K P Snacks – Food & Drink Manufacturing	Winbro – Hi-Tech Engineering

As the names above illustrate the District has a diverse economy and has proved robust during the Recession and has sprung out of it with strong economic and employment growth.

ACTIVE BUSINESSES

North West Leicestershire has seen a 16% growth in the number of business enterprises between 2010 and 2016 with the strongest growth being between 2014 and 2015. The District’s growth in businesses has been slower than the County; East Midlands Region and GB which all saw growth of over 20% over the 2010 – 2016 period. See Table 1 below.

<u>Table 1, showing the total number of business enterprises from 2010 to 2015</u>

	NWL		Leicestershire		East Midlands		GB	
	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %
2010 Total	3,535	-	23,725	-	143,310	-	2,031,845	-
2011 Total	3,470	-1.8	23,590	-0.6	140,945	-1.7	2,012,900	-0.9
2012 Total	3,605	3.9	24,395	3.4	144,510	2.5	2,081,700	3.4

2013 Total	3,640	1.0	24,470	0.3	145,295	0.5	2,100,890	6.9
2014 Total	3,775	3.7	25,535	4.4	151,770	4.5	2,197,000	4.6
2015 Total	4,005	6.0	27,515	7.8	164,690	8.5	2,382,370	8.4
2016 Total	4,110	2.6	28,510	3.6	172,700	4.9	2,485,410	4.3
2010 – 2016 Change	575	16.2	4,785	20.2	29,390	20.5	453,565	22.3

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) April 2017

Of the 4,110 enterprises in NWL the largest sector is Professional, Scientific and Technical Sector, which represents 16.7% followed by Construction at 11.8% and the Business Administration and Support services sector at 8%. The table below illustrates this.

Sectors which have seen the highest increase in number of enterprises between 2010 and 2016 are Public Administration and Defence (150% rise but from a low base); Financial and Insurance sector (62%) – businesses like PWC; Cooper Parry and Business Administration and Support services (44%); Sectors which have performed less well over the period are Accommodation & Food (-2.4%); Wholesale (-2.1%) and Retail (-1.8%).

Table 2: North West Leicestershire Business Enterprises by Sector

Business Enterprises	2010	2010	2016	2016				
	NWL	NWL	NWL	NWL	NWL	NWL	EM	GB
Industry	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Change	% Change	% Change	% Change
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	185	5.2	205	5.0	20	10.8	9.0	7.3
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	15	0.4	20	0.5	5	33.3	39.5	70.7
3 : Manufacturing (C)	275	7.8	290	7.1	15	5.5	4.1	4.9
4 : Construction (F)	460	13.0	485	11.8	25	5.4	4.7	11.2
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	160	4.5	170	4.1	10	6.3	12.3	10.6
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	240	6.8	235	5.7	-5	-2.1	-2.3	-0.4
7 : Retail (Part G)	275	7.8	270	6.6	-5	-1.8	-0.3	2.6
8 : Transport & storage (including postal) (H)	225	6.4	250	6.1	25	11.1	80.6	39.2
9 : Accommodation &	205	5.8	200	4.9	-5	-2.4	12.2	14.4

food services (I)								
10 : Information & communication (J)	185	5.2	230	5.6	45	24.3	28.8	42.9
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	65	1.8	105	2.6	40	61.5	37.8	26.0
12 : Property (L)	100	2.8	130	3.2	30	30.0	16.5	21.7
13 : Professional, scientific & 182.042.4 technical (M)	495	14.0	685	16.7	190	38.4	36.6	41.9
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	230	6.5	330	8.0	100	43.5	53.1	42.4
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	10	0.3	25	0.6	15	150.0	182.0	152.7
16 : Education (P)	70	2.0	100	2.4	30	42.9	36.0	34.7
17 : Health (Q)	100	2.8	130	3.2	30	30.0	47.2	43.0
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	245	6.9	250	6.1	5	2.0	11.9	12.1
All Industries	3,535	100.0	4,110	100.0	575	16.3	20.5	22.3
Source: ONS								
Figures may differ by small amounts from those published in ONS outputs due to the application of a different rounding methodology.								

Although the District has experienced an increase of 16.3% in the number of business enterprises between 2010 and 2016 this rise is lower than the Regional and national growth of 20.5% and 22.3% respectively.

NWL has the fourth largest number of active business units in the county at 4,110 (behind Charnwood; Hinckley & Bosworth and Blaby with 6,185, 4,500 and 4,170 respectively) and also performs well in this area in terms of business to working population ratio. A local unit is defined as an individual site (e.g. a factory or shop) in an enterprise. After a fall in the number of active businesses in 2011, the District has seen a year-on-year increase until the latest figure for 2016, although the rate of growth has slowed. In fact the District saw the smallest rise between 2015 and 2016 with only an additional 105 businesses in operation (2.6% higher). Whereas Oadby & Wigston saw a 6.4% increase and the County average grew by 3.6%. This growth was also significantly lower than the County; East Midlands Region and GB average.

Table 3: Number of Active Businesses Enterprises by Leicestershire District 2010 - 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change 2010-2016	% Change 2010 - 2016	Change 2015-2016	% Change 2015 - 2016
Leicestershire County	23,725	23,590	24,395	24,470	25,535	27,515	28,510	4,785	20.2	995	3.6
Blaby	3,305	3,335	3,555	3,360	3,650	3,950	4,170	865	26.2	220	5.6
Charnwood	5,130	5,020	5,170	5,275	5,500	5,965	6,185	1,055	20.6	220	3.7
Harborough	4,305	4,310	4,440	4,480	4,660	4,995	5,130	825	19.2	135	2.7
Hinckley and Bosworth	3,855	3,825	3,890	3,895	4,035	4,350	4,500	645	16.7	150	3.4
Melton	2,110	2,155	2,185	2,245	2,270	2,445	2,500	390	18.5	55	2.2
North West Leicestershire	**3,535**	**3,470**	**3,605**	**3,640**	**3,775**	**4,005**	**4,110**	**575**	**16.3**	**105**	**2.6**
Oadby and Wigston	1,485	1,470	1,550	1,570	1,650	1,800	1,915	430	29.0	115	6.4
EAST MIDLANDS REGION	143,310	140,945	144,510	145,295	151,770	164,690	172,700	29,390	20.5	8,010	4.9
GREAT BRITAIN	2,031,845	2,012,900	2,081,700	2,100,890	2,197,000	2,382,370	2,485,410	453,565	22.3	103,040	4.3

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Active Businesses

In 2016, North West Leicestershire had 4,735 active local business units (these are different base from above and are units not enterprises) and had seen an increase of 14.5% (600 units) since 2010. This compares to an increase of 15.7% in the East Midlands and 17.5% in the GB as a whole. Of these units, 96% employ less than 49 staff, which shows the importance of the micro and small businesses to our economy. A local unit is defined as an individual site (e.g. a factory or shop) in an enterprise.

Table 2 shows that although there are some large businesses based in the area (Amazon; DHL; Ibstock Brick et al), the majority of businesses are SMEs and cover a diverse range of sectors.

Table 4: Business Counts (2016) Local Business Units

	NWL (Number)	NWL (%)	Leicester shire (Number)	Leicester shire (%)	East Midlands (number)	East Midlands (%)	GB (number	GB (%)
Micro (0 to 9)	3,865	81.6	27,250	84.8	168,490	83.4	2,459,475	89.2
Small (10 to 49)	670	14.1	3,900	12.1	27,145	13.4	376,805	8.9
Medium (50 to 249)	175	3.7	845	2.6	5,650	2.8	77,630	1.6
Large (250+)	25	0.5	125	0.4	765	0.4	9,690	0.4
Total	4,735	100.0	32,120	100.0	202,045	100.0	2,554,510	100.0

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

The above table illustrates the number of local business units by size grouping. The vast majority of businesses employ less than 10 employees but North West Leicestershire has a lower proportion than the County; Region or nationally and is more dependent on medium or large employers. Although it does expose a higher risk of larger scale job loss if one establishment was to close the District has a good balance of enterprises across all size groupings.

Business Start-ups

North West Leicestershire district had 485 new start-up businesses in 2015, representing a rate of 80 start-ups for every 10,000 people of working age. New start-ups grew by 10% in the latest year (2015) after a fall in the previous year. However, business start-ups have experienced rises and falls over the period 2010 to 2015. This may have been partly caused by the falling unemployment figures, which will have reduced the pool of people with the incentive and even the opportunity to start a business. In reality, many start-ups don't survive their initial flurry of success – research from the insurer RSA found that more than half of new businesses don't survive beyond five years. The same study found that the biggest barriers to growth for UK companies are a perceived lack of bank lending, the costs attached to running a business/starting up, and cash flow issues.

Table 5: showing the number of new business start-ups from 2010 to 2015

	NWL		Leics		East Mids		GB	
	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %
Started in 2010	335	-	2,300	-	14,325	-	230,555	-
Started in 2011	385	14.9	2,680	16.5	16,055	12.1	257,625	11.7
Started in 2012	420	9.1	2,705	0.9	16,625	3.6	265,630	3.1
Started in 2013	480	14.3	3,220	19.0	22,035	32.5	341,630	28.6
Started in 2014	440	-8.3	3,300	2.5	22,035	0	345,780	1.2
Started in 2015	485	10.2	3,380	2.4	25,345	15.0	377,635	9.2

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

During 2013, there was a large increase in the numbers of businesses set up across all four areas listed above. This is due, in part, to a government scheme of the time designed to reduce the amount of unemployed and get people into work – the New Enterprise Scheme. Redundancy pay may also have had an impact, as some may have used this to start up a business.

Business Deaths

In 2015 370 businesses in the District ceased trading, although this was lower than in the previous twelve months. This latest drop in "business deaths" was the only fall in all of the Leicestershire Districts and against the Regional & National increase in business deaths. Even so the District has performed less well when 2010 is compared with 2015 figures – seeing a much lower decline than all, bar one Leicestershire District (Harborough) and the Regional & National average falls over the 5 year period.

Table 6: showing the number of business deaths from 2010 to 2015

	NWL		Leics		East Mids		GB	
	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %	Number	+/- %
Ceased in 2010	380	-	2,725	-	16,645	-	243,405	-
Ceased in 2011	340	-10.5	2,420	-11.2	15,025	-9.7	224,745	-8.3
Ceased in 2012	400	17.7	2,675	10.5	16,210	7.9	247,275	10.0
Ceased in 2013	350	-12.5	2,405	-10.1	15,090	-6.9	232,315	-6.1
Ceased in 2014	395	12.9	2,460	2.3	15,770	4.5	242,445	4.4
Ceased in 2015	370	-6.3	2,525	2.6	16,040	1.7	248,055	2.3

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

New businesses registered in North West Leicestershire district show slightly greater short-term survival (up to 3 years) and significantly higher comparable long-term survival rates when compared to Leicestershire, the East Midlands and Great Britain as a whole. Of the other Leicestershire Districts, only Melton area can boast a better three year survival rate than NWL.

Obviously over the past 15 years a number of well-known businesses have shut with a high number of staff being made redundant. Examples are United Biscuits in Ashby de la Zouch between 2003 -05 with around 900 job losses; Arla Dairy, again in Ashby with 370 jobs in 2013: Standard Soap in Ashby in 2012 with 155 job losses and more recently 137 jobs were lost at DHL Freight at Bardon and Dunelm in Coalville. Although devastating for those involved, the vast majority have secured other employment and unemployment is currently 0.8% of the working population.

TABLE 7 - SURVIVAL OF NEWLY BORN ENTERPRISES

REGION by BIRTHS AND THEIR SURVIVAL for 2010 to 2014	Births	1-year survival	1-year per cent	2-year survival	2-year per cent	3-year survival	3-year per cent	4-year survival	4-year per cent	5-year survival	5-year per cent
Leicestershire County	2,300	2,005	87.2	1,680	73.0	1,325	57.6	1,135	49.3	970	42.2
Blaby	340	290	85.3	235	69.1	200	58.8	170	50.0	135	39.7
Charnwood	500	440	88.0	375	75.0	285	57.0	245	49.0	220	44.0
Harborough	405	355	87.7	295	72.8	235	58.0	205	50.6	175	43.2
Hinckley and Bosworth	365	315	86.3	260	71.2	210	57.5	185	50.7	165	45.2
Melton	175	155	88.6	130	74.3	105	60.0	85	48.6	75	42.9
North West Leicestershire	**335**	**290**	**86.6**	**255**	**76.1**	**200**	**59.7**	**170**	**50.7**	**145**	**43.3**
Oadby and Wigston	180	160	88.9	130	72.2	90	50.0	75	41.7	55	30.6
EAST MIDLANDS REGION	14,325	12,650	88.3	10,600	74.0	8,260	57.7	6,985	48.8	6,000	41.9
GREAT BRITAIN	230,555	199,955	86.7	167,095	72.5	131,660	57.1	110,890	48.1	95,490	41.4

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy and is a good indicator of the importance of that sector to the local economy.

The GVA of all industries in North West Leicestershire rose from £1,421m in 1997 to £2,706m in 2014 – a rise of 90.4%. This compares favourably with the County & East Midland's figures of 86% respectively but below the UK as a whole which saw a rise of 97% - although this is skewed by London & the South East. The District has a robust economy and has a good mix of sectors.

The District's GVA growth of 90.4% was the 5th highest of the 8 City and District authorities, with Blaby experiencing the highest growth of 106.2% and Melton the lowest at 65%. (TABLE XX) In terms of the percentage share of the County, NWL saw their percentage share falling marginally from 18.5% to 18.2% - this compares to the Working Population share of 13.9% in 1997 and 14.3% in 2014.

The largest sector contributor to the NWL economy, in terms of GVA percentage, is Distribution, Transport, Accommodation and Food, representing 26% of the District's GVA. However, this figure has fallen slightly since 1997, when it accounted for a 27% share. The second highest, in terms of percentage share, is Manufacturing with an 18% share – this is substantially lower than its share in 1997 where it represented 31% - but since 2007 its percentage share has been very consistent. This compares with falls of XXX in Leicestershire, the East Midlands Region and UK as a whole. The third most valuable sector (by % share) is Business Services Activities. Unlike some Districts, NWL is not overly dependent on the Public Admin/Health & Education sector, which has experienced large financial cut backs. The sector represents 8.2% of total GVA but in Leicester City this stood at 32% in 2014 and in Blaby at 13%.

The most important sector in terms of monetary value (total value of the local economy) the top three are Distribution; Transport; Accommodation & Food (£709m); Manufacturing (£500m) and Business Service Activities (£321m).

In terms of which have been the key growth sectors in North West Leicestershire in the 1997 – 2014 period is Production (other than Manufacturing) - i.e. Mining & Quarrying; Gas; Electricity & Water et al) which saw the highest growth of 327% - see Table 8 below.

Table 8: GVA by Sector North West Leicestershire 1997 & 2014

	1997		2014		
	£m	% of total	£m	% of total	% Growth 1997-2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	0.63	12	0.44	33.33
Production other than manufacturing	59	4.15	252	9.31	327.12
Manufacturing	443	31.15	500	18.48	12.87
Construction	102	7.17	232	8.57	127.45
Distribution; transport; accommodation and food	389	27.36	709	26.20	82.26

Information and communication	28	1.97	78	2.88	178.57
Financial and insurance activities	24	1.69	49	1.81	104.17
Real estate activities	80	5.63	256	9.46	220.00
Business service activities	141	9.92	321	11.86	127.66
Public administration; education; health	114	8.02	221	8.17	93.86
Other services and household activities	33	2.32	76	2.81	130.30
	1,422	100.00	2,706	100.00	90.30

Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey 2016

HIGH GROWTH ENTERPRISES

High Growth Enterprises are all enterprises with average annualised growth greater than 20% per annum, over a three year period. Growth can be measured by the number of employees or by turnover. For this analysis growth has been measured using employment.

Table 9: Number of High Growth Enterprises

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2010 - 2014	% Change 2010 - 2014
North West Leicestershire	20	15	25	30	35	15	75
Leicestershire	110	115	145	150	150	40	36
East Midlands	705	655	760	815	940	235	33
Great Britain	9,980	9,445	11,375	12,280	13,920	3,940	40

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

Appendix One:

External Independent Reports:

Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index 2016

Grant Thornton has produced a vibrant economy index, which has generated much interest. It is a new way of measuring economic well-being in a wider context than a simple GDP measure. This index ranks places according to whether businesses, communities and individuals can thrive. It considers typical prosperity indicators alongside: Dynamism and Opportunity; Inclusion and Equality; Health, Wellbeing and Happiness; Resilience and Sustainability; and Community, Trust and Belonging.

The index ranks the 324 English Local Authorities according to their average score across 6 different categories (baskets) that Grant Thornton believe are required to create a vibrant economy. Each basket is effectively an index in its own right, based on a set of specifically selected economic, social or environment data sets (indicators) that are nationally available and aims to answer a specific question:

1. Prosperity – are we producing wealth and creating jobs?
2. Dynamism and Opportunity – are we developing an entrepreneurial and innovative culture to drive future growth?
3. Inclusion and Equality – is everyone benefiting from economic growth?
4. Health, Wellbeing and Happiness – are our people living healthy, active and fulfilling lifestyles?
5. Resilience and Sustainability – is our economy having a negative impact on the natural environment?
6. Community, Trust and Belonging – are we embracing the community and living lively and creative cultural lives?

In general, vibrancy is dominant in the South of England, with other standout pockets of vibrancy including Cheshire East; Trafford; York; Harrogate; Wiltshire; Bath; Warwick and Rushcliffe.

How did North West Leicestershire Perform?

NWL ranks 98th out of 324 authorities in the overall Vibrant Economy Index, placing it in a high status. The District performs most strongly in the Prosperity Index ranking it at 40th which is a marvellous achievement as the majority of those above were based in the South East or Cambridge corridor.

A number of tables below show how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Overall Vibrant Economy Index

Authority	Rank (out of 324)
Rushcliffe	29
Charnwood	34
Harborough	88
NWL	**98**
Blaby	102
Hinckley & Bosworth	112
Oadby & Wigston	172
South Derbyshire	209
North Warwickshire	221
Leicester	226
Erewash	249
Melton	288

Source: Grant Thornton 2016

1. **Prosperity** – is our economy producing wealth and creating jobs?

NWL performs particularly well on this indicator, ranking 40th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a very high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
NWL	**40**
Blaby	64
North Warwickshire	109
Leicester	111
Rushcliffe	122
Charnwood	155
Harborough	204
Oadby & Wigston	230
Erewash	234
South Derbyshire	244
Hinckley & Bosworth	279
Melton	314

Source: Grant Thornton 2016

1. **Dynamism and Opportunity** – are we developing an entrepreneurial and innovative culture to drive future growth?

   NWL performs well on this indicator, ranking 101th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking

Rushcliffe	11
Charnwood	20
Hinckley & Bosworth	69
Leicester	99
NWL	**101**
Harborough	148
South Derbyshire	169
Blaby	177
Oadby & Wigston	260
Erewash	268
North Warwickshire	274
Melton	299

3. **Inclusion and Equality** – is everyone benefiting from economic growth?
NWL performs well on this indicator, ranking 77th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Harborough	15
Rushcliffe	34
Blaby	36
Hinckley & Bosworth	69
NWL	**77**
South Derbyshire	84
Oadby & Wigston	86

Melton	102
North Warwickshire	125
Charnwood	137
Erewash	179
Leicester	303

4. **Health, Wellbeing and Happiness** – are our people living healthy, active and fulfilling lifestyles?
NWL performs moderately on this indicator, ranking 162th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a medium status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Rushcliffe	11
Charnwood	58
Oadby & Wigston	69
Harborough	73
Erewash	106
Melton	113
Hinckley & Bosworth	125
Blaby	149
NWL	**162**
North Warwickshire	184
Leicester	302

5. **Resilience and Sustainability** – is our economy having a negative impact on the natural environment?

NWL performs well on this indicator, ranking 115th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a high status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Charnwood	10
Hinckley & Bosworth	55
Harborough	103
NWL	**115**
South Derbyshire	134
Leicester	152
Blaby	155
Rushcliffe	187
North Warwickshire	280
Oadby & Wigston	289
Erewash	294
Melton	310

6. **Community, Trust and Belonging** – are we embracing the community and living lively and creative cultural lives?
NWL performs poor on this indicator, ranking 242th out of 324 Authorities – placing it in a low status. Below a table shows how NWL performs compared to other Leicestershire and neighbouring authorities.

Authority	Ranking
Leicester	57
Oadby & Wigston	71
Charnwood	116

Blaby	165
Harborough	167
Rushcliffe	170
South Derbyshire	229
Erewash	230
North Warwickshire	231
Hinckley & Bosworth	241
NWL	**242**
Melton	300

Appendix

Each category (basket) was made up from a variety of economic, social or environment indicators.

Prosperity

Indicators measured:

- Total GVA (£m)
- GVA per job (£000)
- Mean workplace weekly pay (£)
- Knowledge driven employment (%)
- Businesses turning over >£1m
- Businesses turning over £100m
- Foreign owned businesses (%)

Dynamism & Opportunity

Indicators measured:

- Business formation rate (%)
- High level of skills (%)
- Knowledge of workers (%)
- Patents granted (per 100,000 population)
- GCSEs – A – C Achieved (%)
- Higher education employment (%)

- R & D Employment

Inclusion & Equality

Indicators measured:

- Deprivation (score)
- Inequality (score)
- Average income (£)
- Child Poverty (score)
- Housing affordability (score)
- Employment rate (%)
- Benefit claimant rate (%)
- Homeless households (per 000 households)
- NEETs (%)
- Housing benefit claimant rate (% of all households)
- Long-term unemployed
- Fuel poor households (%)
- Unemployed inequality (ethnicity)

Health, Wellbeing & Happiness

Indicators measured:

- Sport participation (adults) (%)
- Adults overweight or obese (%)
- Life satisfaction (score)
- Happiness (score)
- Anxiety (score)
- Diabetes prevalence (%)
- Average life expectancy (years)
- Child obesity (year 6) (%)
- Mean hours worked differential

Resilience & Sustainability

Indicators measured:

- Air quality (score)
- Recycling rate (%)
- Co2 emissions per capita (Kt Co2)
- Energy consumption (GWh)
- New residential addresses created in National Flood Zone (%)

- Previously developed land usage (addresses per ha)
- Dwellings occupied (Number)
- Households on LA waiting list (%)
- Planning applications (Number)

Community, Trust and Belonging

Indicators measured:

- Community assets (per 1,000 population)
- Cultural amenities (per ha)
- Living alone, aged 50 & over (%)
- Valid voter turnout (per 1,000 pop)
- Ethnic diversity (score)

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE – Employment

Working Age Population:

According to the ONS Population Survey, in 2016 around 62.2% of the District's population were of working age (defined as 16 – 64 years) – slightly below the Leicestershire County average (62.5%); the East Midlands average (62.8%) and the British national average of 63.3%. These are the lowest percentages all areas in the Country have seen for many years and are a reflection of the Country's aging population.

The District ranks second in the 7 Leicestershire Districts, with only Charnwood (64.3%) having a larger percentage of their population of working age. In North West Leicestershire, a higher percentage of males (62.7%) than females (61.8%) are of working age, which reflects a national pattern and is a consequence of generally higher life expectancy of females, as seen across the UK.

There are 30,300 women of employment age in 2015 in the District compared with 30,200 men. Since 1992 (when employment statistics are measured on the same basis) the number of women of employment age has risen by 17% compared with 13% for males. This could be a result that the number of women in employment base was smaller in 1992 and hence the increase would be higher.

North West Leicestershire has a high proportion of economically active residents (80.6% - 49,700) particularly among males (26,000 84.6%), with 23,700 (76.6%) females. All proportions are higher than for Leicestershire; the East Midlands and GB, with the exception that, female economically active rate for the County is slightly higher at 77.3%.

The majority of economically active residents are employees in employment which account for 43,000 people meaning that 69.4% are employed. (See Appendix One)

Change in Employment Numbers:

The Table below shows that North West Leicestershire has seen a high level of growth between 2009 and 2015 in the number of its total employees – 12.0% - the highest of all the Leicestershire districts and far higher than the county; regional or national growth. The District has seen a number of new businesses such as Marks and Spencer and accountants, Cooper Parry, as well as many existing businesses expanding e.g. Bott; Ashfield in2Focus; and Ceva Logistics to name but a few.

Change in Total Number of Employees 2009 - 2015

District	2009	2015	Change	% Change
Blaby	48,000	53,000	5,000	10.4
Charnwood	62,000	64,000	2,000	3.2
Harborough	35,000	38,000	3,000	8.6
Hinckley & Bosworth	37,000	39,000	2,000	5.4
Melton	19,000	21,000	2,000	10.5
NWL	**50,000**	**56,000**	**6,000**	**12.0**
Oadby & Wigston	19,000	17,000	-2,000	-10.5
South Derbyshire	28,000	29,000	1,000	3.6
Leicestershire	270,000	288,000	18,000	6.7
East Midlands	1,892,000	1,979,000	87,000	4.6
Great Britain	26,466,000	28,357,000	1,891,000	7.1

Source: ONS Business Register & Employment Survey

Labour Supply

Jobs Density

North West Leicestershire has the 52nd highest Jobs Density's in the UK (out of 391 Local Authority Areas). Job density, representing the ratio of jobs to residents aged between 16 and 64 years, stood at 1.00 (60,000 jobs) – meaning, that in theory, there is a job available for all residents of working age. This is an extremely positive economic indicator and compares with figures of 0.77 for the County; 0.78 for the Region and 0.83 for GB as a whole.

Jobs Density 2015

North West Leicestershire	**1.0**
Blaby	0.95
GB	0.83
Melton	0.82
Harborough	0.79
East Midlands	0.78
Leicestershire	0.77
Hinckley & Bosworth	0.69
Charnwood	0.62
Oadby & Wigston	0.59

Source: ONS Jobs Density

In 2000, the Jobs density figure was 0.79 compared to 0.75 for the East Midlands and 0.79 for GB as a whole, the District has experienced a much higher rise in jobs available pro-rata. It reached its peak in 2012 at 1.05 and then fell in 2013 (0.94) and 2014 (0.93) before pulling back in 2015.

In and Out Commuting

According to the 2011 Census, the District saw a net inflow of 7,453 commuters to access work with 19,246 of the residents travelling outside the District for employment, whereas 26,699 commuted into North West Leicestershire to access employment. This shows the District has a wide array of employers, which attract workers from a wide area. Most of the neighbouring authorities see a net out-flow as illustrated in the table below:

Net Inflow/Outflow of Working Residents

North West Leicestershire	**+7,453**
South Derbyshire	-13,931
Rushcliffe	-9,409
Blaby	+3,698
Charnwood	-11,739
Harborough	-1,914
Hinckley & Bosworth	-11,241
Melton	-4,082
Oadby & Wigston	-5,284

Source 2011 Census – Neighbourhood Statistics

The data also shows that the District had 5,069 home workers and 3,327 with no fixed workplace (trades people/sales persons et al). Of the Home workers, 59.3% were Male and 40.7% Female. The largest industrial grouping of Home Workers in the District was Financial, Real Estate, Professional and Administrative Activities, with a 21% share.

The District accounted for 14% of the 36,303 County's Home Workers. The District ranks 4th of the County's seven districts in terms of absolute numbers.

Self Employed

According to the ONS Annual Population survey, in 2016 there were 4,700 self-employed in the District, of which 3,800 (81%) were male. No figure is given by ONS for the number of self-employed females due to small sample size but by deducting the male figure from the total number of self-employed it is assumed that 900 are female. This split of Males/Females is also found in other Leicestershire Districts.

Self-Employment (Jan 2016 – Dec 2016)

Area	Numbers	% of Leics	Males	%	Females	%
Blaby	8,500	17.7	7,200	85	300	15
Charnwood	12,100	25.2	8,400	69	3,800	31
Harborough	4,000	8.3	#	#	#	#
Hinckley & Bosworth	10,600	22.1	8,200	77	2,400	23
Melton	4,800	10.0	#	#	#	#
North West Leicestershire	4,700	9.8	3,800	81	900	19
Oadby & Wigston	3,100	6.5	#	#	#	#
Leicestershire	48,000	100.0	36,900	77	11,100	23

Source: ONS Annual Population survey

- sample size too small to disclose
Figures will not total 100 due to rounding, for the % of Leicestershire column.

Self-Employment in the District (and regionally and nationally) has fluctuated greatly since statistics were produced in 2004 – often a sign of the improvement or decline in the economy. At its height in 2012, self-employment in NWL stood at 9,200 representing 14.2% of those economically active but this is often a sign that people take on additional part time self-employed positions when jobs are under threat and money tight. However if the economy is strengthening it can see an increase in entrepreneurship as people see business opportunities in a growing economy.

The number of self-employed people aged over 65 has more than doubled in GB in the past five years to reach almost half a million in 2014. In general, Self-employed people tend to be older, with an average age of 47, compared with an average of 40 among employees.

Older people are using self-employment to stay working and earning as they approach and even pass their state pension age, possibly because they can't afford to retire.

Self-employed are those people who regard themselves as self-employed, that is, who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have employees.

Full and part time employment

Of the 56,000 employee jobs in North West Leicestershire, 75% (42,000) were Full-time and 23.2% (13,000) were Part-time (figures don't total correctly due to rounding and exclusion of self-employed; government-supported trainees and HM Forces and Farm-based agriculture).

More people are in Full-time employment in the District than the County; Regional or National average.

Employment by sector 2015

Sector	NWL Employee Jobs	NWL %	EM %	GB %
Mining and Quarrying (B)	1,750	3.1	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing (C)	7,000	12.5	13.5	8.3
Energy & Water (D & E)	800	1.4	1.6	1.1
Construction (F)	3,500	6.2	5.1	4.6
Wholesale & Retail (G)	9,000	16.1	17.1	15.8
Transportation & Storage (H)	8,000	14.3	5.1	4.7
Accommodation & Food Service (I)	3,000	5.4	5.7	7.2
Information & Communication (J)	1,250	2.2	2.3	4.2
Financial & Business Services (K-N)	12,300	24.1	19.5	22.6
Public Admin; Education & Health (O-Q)	6,800	12.1	26.0	26.9
Arts & other Services (R & S)	1,900	3.4	3.9	4.4
Total	56,000	100	100	100

Source: ONS Business Register & Employment Survey

All figures rounded and exclude some occupations so total does not come to 100%

As the above table shows key employment sectors in 2015 in North West Leicestershire were Financial & Business Services – employing nearly 1 in 4 employees; along with Wholesale & Retail (17%); Transport & Storage - 14.3% and Manufacturing (12.5%) being the Top 4 sectors. The Public Sector (12% of all jobs) represented a substantially lower percentage of District jobs than is the case regionally or nationally. In 2009, employment in the Transportation & Storage Sector stood at 8,000, which represented 16.0% of the total employee jobs. By 2015 (the latest data) the Sector still employed around 8,000 but its share of total employment had fallen to 14.3%, as some other sectors saw a higher percentage share. This sector is still a key employment sector and its importance is significantly higher than in the Region (5.1% share of total employment) and nationally (4.7%) but with East Midlands Airport and many related Distribution companies around the Airport and the District's central position this is hardly surprising.

Civil Service Jobs as a proportion of employees jobs 2016

One indicator which can show a reliance on public sector jobs, particularly in light of public sector financial cut-back is the amount of people employed in the Public Sector, is the proportion of Civil Service and Public Administration and Defence jobs as a proportion of total employees' jobs. In 2016, the District had a much lower number of people employed within the Civil Service than in the County; Region or nationally. This does not include Local Authority Jobs but a District such as Blaby also has a large number of jobs at the District & County Council with 5,000 jobs in the Public Administration and Defence and Compulsory Social Security sector, which represents over 9% of Blaby' employment. In comparison, North West Leicestershire only had around 800 (1.4%) in this sector.

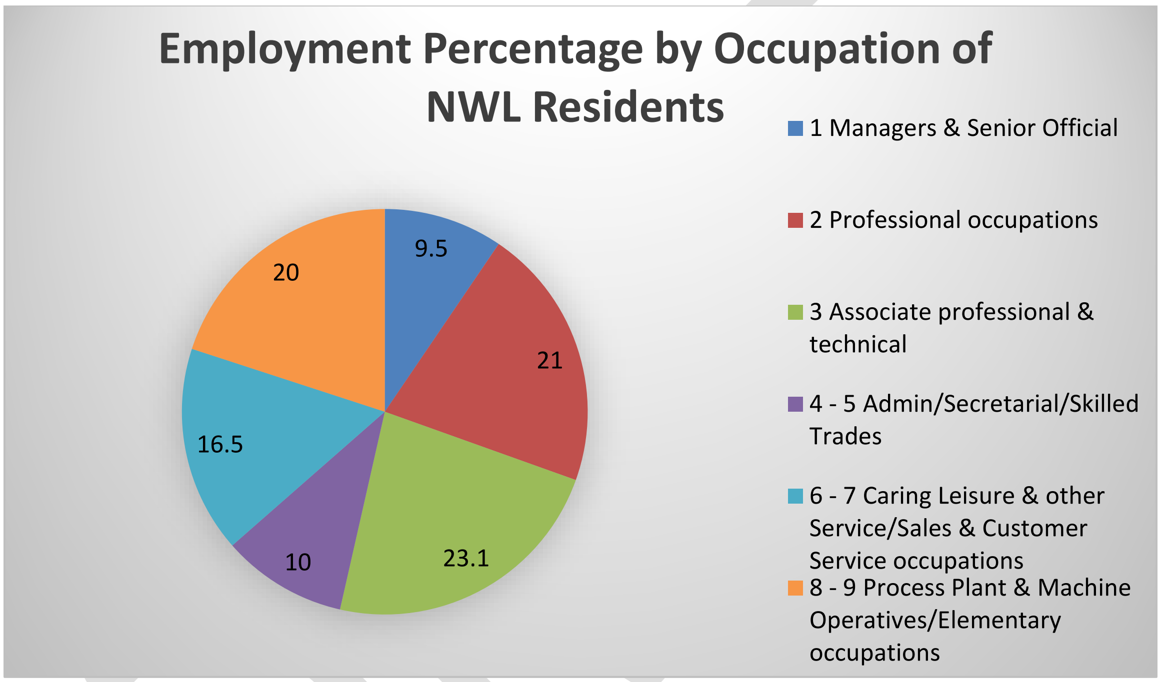
Civil Service Jobs

	NWL (Headcount)	NWL (%)	Leics (Headcount)	Leics (%)	East Midlands	Great Britain
Total civil service jobs	190	0.3	1,500	0.5	1.0	1.4
Full-time	14	0.2	1,170	0.4	0.7	1.1
Part -time	50	0.1	330	0.1	0.3	0.4

Source: ONS Annual Civil Employment Survey
Percentages based on % of total jobs that are civil service jobs.

Employment by Occupation

According to the ONS Annual Population Survey, in 2016 North West Leicestershire had a higher percentage of its working population in the first three major occupation groups than the county, region and country (NWL 53.6% to Leicestershire's 48.9% to East Midlands 41.1% to GB's 45.5%). These groups encompass Managers, Directors & Senior Officials; Professional Occupations and Associate Professional & Technical Occupations. This could also be partly due to many people residing in NWL, whilst commuting to other Cities such as Leicester; Birmingham; Nottingham; Derby et al as the excellent road links make commuting easy and the District offers good reasonably priced housing compared to some other areas.



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

It also compares well with other Leicestershire Districts, coming second to Charnwood (55.5% of its persons in all employment), which has a high proportion of residents employed in the University of Loughborough and companies such as 3M Health Care Ltd.

Percentage of Persons employed in Groups 1 – 3 (Managers/Professional/Technical) 2016

District	%
Charnwood	55.5
North West Leicestershire	**53.6**
Harborough	53.2
Hinckley & Bosworth	49.2
Blaby	42.6
Oadby & Wigston	37.8
Melton	35.5
Leicestershire	48.9
East Midlands	41.1
Great Britain	45.5

Source: ONS Annual population Survey

Compared with the most senior roles, the Process Plant & Machine Operatives and the Elementary Occupations tend to earn less and be more likely to be on temporary contracts. The District picture is somewhat different with NWL the third highest level

District	%
Melton	25.5
Oadby & Wigston	21.9
North West Leicestershire	**20.0**
Hinckley & Bosworth	15.9
Blaby	13.7
Harborough	12.8
Charnwood	11.5
Leicestershire	15.8
East Midlands	23.3
Great Britain	17.2

Source: ONS Annual population Survey

Between 2004 and 2016 the number of residents in Group 1-3 rose by 43% to stand at 25,500; whereas according to ONS annual population Survey data the number of Skilled Trades/Administration & Secretarial fell by 108%.

Qualifications

According to the latest figures from the ONS Annual Population Survey, educational attainment for North West Leicestershire residents is above average when compared to the County; Regional and National averages, with only a very small percentage of the District's population attaining no or low qualification levels (the sample size too small for a reliable estimate). 23,500 have an NVQ4 or above in 2016, representing 39.9% of the resident population aged 16 – 64 in the District. This places the District second highest of the 7 Leicestershire Districts.

Qualifications	North West Leicestershire	North West Leicestershire	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Actual	%	%	%	%
NVQ4 & Above	23,500	39.9	35.3	31.3	38.2
NVQ3	33,400	56.6	61.4	52.8	56.9
NVQ2	46,700	79.1	79.9	72.4	74.3
NVQ1	52,300	88.7	90.6	85.0	85.3
Other Qualifications	-	-	5.6	7.5	6.6
No Qualifications	-	-	3.8	7.5	8.0

Table shows the level of educational qualifications of working age residents on NWL, with a comparison of the proportions at each level with those of Leicestershire; the East Midlands& GB

- sample size too small for reliable estimate

Proportion of Resident Population aged 16 – 64 with an NVQ4 or Above by District

District	%
Harborough	42.4
North West Leicestershire	**39.9**
Charnwood	37.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	33.5
Blaby	31.5
Oadby & Wigston	26.9
Melton	25.2
Leicestershire	35.3
East Midlands	31.3
Great Britain	38.2

Source: ONS Annual population Survey

Wage rates

Earnings by place of work (2016)

NWL ranks 1st of the 7 Leicestershire Districts, with regard the highest gross weekly wages measured by place of work, for the Average Full-time wage and for Male Full Time Wages and second for Females. These figures are above both the County and regional average but lower than for GB (wages affected by higher salaries in London & the South East). It is notable that pay for females working by place of work is above the County and Regional averages but that median pay for females is 78% of the average male's earnings, compared to 83% nationally.

Wages are measured by both the "place of work" and the "place of residence" and give different figures as a local company may employ both local employees and those from further afield and for "place of residence" – this will include those who work and live in the District and those who commute outside but live in North West Leicestershire.

Earnings by Place of Work 2016

District	£ per week Full time workers	Rank	£ per week Male F/T workers	Rank	£ per week Female F/T workers	Rank
Blaby	482.8	4	544.4	3	424.6	5
Charnwood	498.1	3	554.4	2	426.5	4
Harborough	519.2	2	528.3	4	478.6	1
Hinckley & Bosworth	476.1	5	519.5	5	426.8	3
Melton	457.0	6	500.4	6	375.2	7
NWL	**523.7**	**1**	**563.6**	**1**	**440.8**	**2**
Oadby & Wigston	444.1	7	493.8	7	382.4	6
Leicestershire	496.6	-	537.8	-	426.3	-
East Midlands	483.2	-	529.3	-	421.6	-
Great Britain	540.2	-	580.6	-	480.8	-

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings – Workplace analysis.

Median earnings in pounds for employees in the area

The table below shows gross weekly wages by residence area – and, interestingly, this shows that within North West Leicestershire there is a difference to both the wages and the ranking compared with gross weekly wages by place of work. The District only ranks 4th out of the 7 Leicestershire Districts in terms of average wages; 3rd in terms of Male averages and 6th in terms of females. Median pay for females is

72% of the average male's earnings, compared to 83% nationally. Males who live in NWL earn more than those who work in the District, whereas Females earn substantially less. This could be that female residents are less likely than their male counterparts to commute to higher paid jobs outside the District, perhaps due to family commitments or the type of jobs on offer outside the district.

The difference between NWL wage rates by residence and by workforce for NWL indicate that businesses in our District tend to pay above the East Midlands average for both males and females but some of these jobs are filled by the in-commuters.

Earnings by place of Residence (2016)

District	£ per week Full time workers	Rank	£ per week Male F/T workers	Rank	£ per week Female F/T workers	Rank
Blaby	566.0	2	654.4	1	466.4	3
Charnwood	535.1	3	555.3	5	476.7	2
Harborough	607.2	1	632.5	2	484.8	1
Hinckley & Bosworth	505.7	5	579.5	4	455.3	5
Melton	468.7	6	523.6	6	371.3	7
NWL	**510.9**	**4**	**581.7**	**3**	**421.6**	**6**
Oadby & Wigston	460.0	7	460.0	7	456.2	4
Leicestershire	533.2	-	581.4	-	459.1	-
East Midlands	501.7	-	549.1	-	433.1	-
Great Britain	541.0	-	581.2	-	481.1	-

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings – Resident analysis.

Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area

The District has seen the average gross weekly wage increase from £363.7 in 2002 to £510.9 in 2016 – a rise of 41%- this increase compares favourably with the regional and national average, but there is a much varied picture across the Leicestershire districts.

The District performs well in terms of the increase in Male Full-time Gross Wages between 2002 and 2016 – seeing a 49% rise and ranking 2nd behind Blaby. However it is a very different picture for females, where the rise only stood at 34% making it lowest of the 7 Leicestershire Districts and substantially lower than the rise seen in the Region and Nationally.

District	% increase 2002 – 2016 in Total gross wages per week Full time workers	Rank	% increase 2002 – 2016 in Total gross wages per week F/T Male workers	Rank	% increase 2002 – 2016 in Total gross wages per week F/T Females workers	Rank
Blaby	47	1	55	1	58	1
Charnwood	44	2	39	4	53	3
Harborough	42	3	38	5	49	5
Hinckley & Bosworth	40	5	44	3	56	2
Melton	15	7	17	7	38	6
NWL	**41**	**4**	**49**	**2**	**34**	**7**
Oadby & Wigston	29	6	23	6	51	4
Leicestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	36	-	34	-	46	-
Great Britain	38	-	35	-	45	-

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings – Resident analysis.

Unemployed

In March 2017, Unemployment measured as Job Seekers Allowance Claimants stood at 505 or 0.8% of the resident population aged 16 – 64 years. This compares favourably with the regional average rate of 1.6% and nationally 2.0%. Of the 505 claimants, 315 (62%) are male and 190 (38%) are female.

Unemployment – Claimant Count March 2017

District	Males %	Females %	Total %
Blaby	0.9	0.6	0.7
Charnwood	1.0	0.6	0.8
Harborough	0.7	0.4	0.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	1.2	0.9	1.0
Melton	1.5	1.0	1.3
North West Leicestershire	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.8**
Oadby & Wigston	1.1	0.8	0.9
Leicestershire	1.0	0.7	0.8
East Midlands	2.1	1.1	1.6
Great Britain	2.5	1.4	2.0

Source: ONS Claimant Count – not seasonally adjusted

% is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16 -64 years

Unemployment – Time Duration

Unemployment (measured by claimants) has fallen by 70% between March 2013 and March 2017 – this is the highest fall of all of the Leicestershire Districts and far greater than the regional & national average. In the past year, the figure has fallen by 21% to stand at 505 people. This fall over the past twelve months was, by far, the highest in the County and far higher than regional & national averages.

Districts	2017	2017 %	2016	2016 %	2013	2013 %	% change 2013 - 17	% change 2016 – 17
Blaby	430	0.7	465	0.8	1,200	2.0	-64	-8

Charnwood	905	0.8	970	0.8	2,525	2.3	-64	-7
Harborough	290	0.5	280	0.5	780	1.5	-63	+4
Hinckley & Bosworth	695	1.0	720	1.1	1,655	2.5	-58	-4
Melton	395	1.3	325	1.0	755	2.4	-48	+22
North West Leicestershire	**505**	**0.8**	**635**	**1.1**	**1,660**	**2.8**	**-70**	**-21**
Oadby & Wigston	315	0.8	345	1.0	935	2.7	-66	-9
Leicestershire	3,535	0.8	3745	0.9	9,510	2.3	-63	=6
East Midlands	47,165	2.0	48,035	2.0	108,405	4.7	-57	-2
Great Britain	789,470	2.3	766,760	2.3	1,519,235	4.6	-48	+3

Source: ONS Claimant Count by sex & Age April 2016 not seasonally adjusted

In terms of age-structure of those unemployed, the District has seen declines in each of the three main age groups. With the younger age groups seeing the highest percentage fall over both the past 4 years and in the past twelve months.

North West Leicestershire

Age	2017	2017 %	2016	2016 %	2013	2013 %	% change 2013 - 17	% change 2016-17
16-17	0	0	0	0	5	0.2	-100	0
18-24	110	1.5	160	2.2	470	6.5	-77	-31
25-49	275	0.9	345	1.1	885	2.9	-69	-20
50+	115	0.6	130	0.7	300	1.6	-62	-12
All	505	0.8	635	1.1	1,660	2.8	70	-21

Source: ONS Claimant Count by sex & Age March 2016 not seasonally adjusted

Leicestershire

Age	2017	2017 %	2016	2016 %	2013	2013 %	% change 2013 - 17	% change 2016-17
16-17	5	0.0	5	0.0	20	0.1	-100	0
18-24	805	1.5	815	1.3	2,640	4.3	-70	-1
25-49	1,775	0.9	1,950	0.9	5,060	2.4	-65	-9
50+	950	0.6	970	0.7	1,785	1.4	-47	-2
All	3,535	0.8	3,745	0.9	9,510	2.3	-63	-6

Source: ONS Claimant Count by sex & Age March 2016 not seasonally adjusted

Looking into the duration of those unemployed there are 40 people in the District who have been unemployed for more than 2 years as in March 2017.

Appendix One

Employment and Unemployment (January 2016 – December 2016)

Labour Supply	NWL	NWL	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
	Actual	%	%	%	%
All economically active (+)	49,700	80.6	`79.9	78.1	77.8
- in Employment (+)	47,700	77.2	77.1	74.7	74.0
- Employees (+)	43,000	69.4	67.0	64.5	63.1
- Self Employment (+)	4,700	7.9	9.9	9.8	10.6
- Unemployment (model-based (*)	1,700	3.5	3.4	4.3	4.8
Economically active Males (+)	26,000	84.6	82.7	83.0	83.2
- in employment (+)	25,300	82.3	78.8	79.4	79.0
- Employees (+)	21,500	69.6	63.1	65.8	64.4
- Self Employed (+)	3,800	12.7	15.4	13.2	14.2
- Unemployed (*)	!	!	4.3	4.2	4.9
Economically active Females (+)	23,700	76.6	77.3	73.3	72.6
- In Employment (+)	22,400	72.0	75.4	70.1	69.1
- Employees (+)	21,500	69.1	70.8	63.2	61.7
- Self Employed (+)	!	!	4.6	6.5	7.0
- Unemployed (*)	#	#	2.4	4.3	4.7
Source: ONS Annual Population survey # Sample size too small for reliable estimate ! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive					

+ Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

- Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active.

NB: Economically Active: People who are either in employment or unemployed

Economic Activity Rate:

People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

In Employment:

People who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as employed or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (e.g. On holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work.

Employment rate:

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Employees and Self Employed

The division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents' own assessment of their employment status. The percentage show the number in each category as a percentage of all people aged 16-64. The sum of employees and self-employed will not equal the **in employment** figure due to the inclusion of those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work in the latter.

Unemployed

Refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Model-Based Unemployed

As unemployed form a small percentage of the population, the APS unemployed estimates within local authorities are based on very small samples so for many areas would be unreliable. To overcome this ONS has developed a statistical model that provides better estimates of total unemployed for unitary authorities and local authority districts (unemployment estimates for counties are direct survey estimates). Model-based estimates are not produced for male or female unemployed.

The model-based estimate improves on the APS estimate by *borrowing strength* from the measure of those claiming Jobseeker's Allowance to produce an estimate that is more precise (i.e. has a smaller confidence interval). The amount of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance is not itself a measure of unemployment but is strongly correlated with unemployment, and, as it is an administrative count, is known without sampling error. The gain in precision is greatest for areas with smaller sample sizes.