
LEICESTERSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018-2021

Economy

JULY 2018

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

FOREWORD

The purpose of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is to:

- To improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages.
- To determine what actions the local authority, the local NHS and other partners need to take to meet health and social care needs, and to address the wider determinants that impact on health and wellbeing.
- To provide a source of relevant reference to the Local Authority, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and NHS England for the commissioning of any future services.

The Local Authority and CCGs have equal and joint statutory responsibility to prepare a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Leicestershire, through the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 amended the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to introduce duties and powers for Health and Wellbeing Boards in relation to JSNAs.

The JSNA offers an opportunity for the Local Authority, CCGs and NHS England's plans for commissioning services to be informed by up to date information on the population that use their services. Where commissioning plans are not in line with the JSNA, the Local Authority, CCGs and NHS England must be able to explain why.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Productivity

- In 2016 the Gross Value Added (GVA) per head figure for Leicestershire and Rutland was £22,920. This is considerably lower than the GVA per head figure for both England (£27,060) and the UK (£26,584), but higher than the figure for the East Midlands (£21,502);
- GVA has been steadily increasing in Leicestershire since 2011, mirroring regional and national trends. However, the productivity gap between Leicestershire and England has widened since 1997.

Earnings

- In Leicestershire in 2017, median gross annual resident earnings were £23,113, higher than the figure for the East Midlands (£21,938), but lower than the figure for England (£23,743);
- Since 2002, median gross annual resident earnings in the county have increased by 35 percent, compared with 35 percent for the East Midlands and 37 percent for England. Over this period, Leicestershire earnings have remained higher than earnings for the East Midlands as a whole, but slightly below earnings for England;
- Harborough has highest median gross annual resident earnings in the county £27,583, significantly higher than the figure for the East Midlands (£21,070) and England (£22,654);
- In comparison, North West Leicestershire experienced the lowest median earnings in Leicestershire in 2017 (£20,843), almost £7,000 lower than Harborough district and much lower than the corresponding figures for Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

Employment

- There are 297,850 jobs in Leicestershire in 2016; 207,550 full time jobs and 87,950 part-time;
- Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the largest number of jobs, with 65,825, followed by North West Leicestershire, with 55,445 jobs and Blaby with 54,105.
- The Manufacturing industry is the largest employment sector in the area, with 41,000 jobs. This was followed by the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector (32,000) and Retail (27,000).
- The logistics sector (comprising Wholesale and Transport and Storage industries) is an important sector for Leicestershire. In 2016 the sector accounted for 41,000 jobs, 14 percent of all jobs;
- Accommodation and Food Services saw the largest increase in the number of jobs (43.8 percent) between 2015 and 2016, while the Business Administration and Support Services (12.5 percent) and the Education (7.7 percent) industries have both experienced a decline in the number of jobs since 2015.

- In Leicestershire, there were 22,000 jobs in the Health and Social Care workforce in 2016, of which 11,000 were full-time and 11,000 were part-time. Since 2009, there has been an increase of 2,600 jobs in the Health and Social Care sector.
- Across the districts, Charnwood has the highest number of jobs in the Health and Social Care industry, with 6,000 jobs, followed by Blaby (3,500). Melton has the lowest number of jobs in Health and Social Care, with 1,500 employees.

Businesses

- There were a total of 30,460 businesses in Leicestershire in 2017. Of these, the vast majority (89.5 percent) were micro businesses (under 10 employees);
- Leicestershire's size of business profile is broadly consistent with regional and national comparators, although the East Midlands region has a slightly larger proportion of small businesses and a slightly smaller proportion of micro businesses.

Business Survey

- A number of questions were included in the 2017 Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP) Business Survey which related to workforce issues such as job security and type of employment. The health needs of the working age population may be related to these workforce issues and have therefore been included in this assessment;
- One in ten respondents employed staff on temporary contracts while eight percent of respondents employed staff on zero-hours contracts and six percent of respondents employed agency staff. Seven percent of respondents were greatly concerned about staff retention while 12 percent of respondents had to reduce headcount over the previous 12 months, but only four percent were expecting to do so over the next 12 months. Almost one in three (30 percent) respondents reported difficulties in recruitment over the preceding 12 months, of which, 41 percent cited lack of required skills amongst applicants.

Education, Skills and Training

- In March 2018, there were 301 (2.2 percent) young people who were classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in Leicestershire.
- Within Leicestershire districts, Blaby and North West Leicestershire had the highest proportion of young people who were NEET, with 2.6 percent, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth, with 2.5 percent and Charnwood with 2.4 percent. The lowest proportion of young people NEET was in Harborough (1.3 percent) in March 2018.
- Leicestershire's workforce qualification levels compare favourably with England, however at NVQ Level 4 and above (first degree level), they fall slightly behind the national figure.
- The Health and Social Care sector is a key sector for the LLEP area, making up 11 percent of employment. The 'Skills for the Future' report highlighted Human Health and Social Work as one of the sectors in which the total jobs requirements is expected to be the largest between 2015 and 2022, with an extra 2,980 jobs forecast in absolute terms.

- Human Health Activities and Social Work Activities are predicted to be the main drivers of growth. At the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, Hospital Activities and Social Work for the Elderly and Disabled are expected to show the largest increases.
- While employers appear broadly satisfied with the volume of Higher Education provision available in the LLEP area, many of those employing graduates harbour some concerns about the collective ability of the area to attract and retain the highest calibre graduates. This appears particularly true of businesses in professional services (law, accountancy and finance), architectural practices, high tech engineering companies and businesses in the low carbon sector.

Travel to Work

- In Leicestershire in 2011, the proportion of employees travelling to work by car (either as a driver or passenger) was 75.8 percent. In comparison, 9.2 percent of employees in the county travelled to work on foot, while 4 percent travelled by bus and 2.7 percent by bicycle. The proportion of employees working from home in Leicestershire was 2.9 percent.
- At the time of the 2011 census, 84.7 percent of households had access to a car or van, while 15.3 percent had no access. Overall, there were over a third of a million cars or vans in Leicestershire (381,000).
- Of the residents aged 16-74 in employment in Leicestershire, 15.7 percent travelled less than two kilometres to their place of work. 14.7 percent travelled between 2 and 5 kilometres and 18.5 percent travelled between 5 and 10 kilometres. Over a quarter (33.1 percent) travelled over 10 kilometres.
- The average distance travelled to work in Leicestershire was 15.1km, compared to East Midlands with 15.4km and England with 14.9km.
- In 2011, a total of 244,403 people travelled to work in Leicestershire; 160,873 people lived and worked in the area and 83,530 people travelled into Leicestershire. There were 106,134 people living in Leicestershire, but travelled outside the authority for work and 36,303 people mainly worked at or from home and 23,128 people travelled to another place of work.
- Large numbers of workers travel from Charnwood and Blaby into Leicester City, followed by Oadby and Wigston. Charnwood and Harborough experienced the highest number of people mainly worked at or from home, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth, while Oadby and Wigston experienced the lowest. Charnwood had the highest number of people who had no fixed place of work, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby.

Unemployment

- The number of Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants in Leicestershire has fallen steadily since 2013, with the exception of seasonal variations at the start of each year and in the summer months. In May 2018, there were 1,865 individuals claiming JSA in Leicestershire;

0.4 percent of the working age population. This is compared to 1.1 percent in the East Midlands and England.

- Charnwood experienced the highest JSA claimants in May 2018, with 690, followed by Blaby (295). Charnwood has consistently experienced the highest claimant count by a considerable margin, while Melton and Oadby and Wigston have experienced the lowest claimant counts.
- The claimant rate for Leicestershire districts has generally fallen since 2013. In May 2018 Oadby and Wigston had the highest overall claimant rate (0.7 percent), followed by Charnwood (0.6) while Harborough and Melton experienced the lowest (0.2 percent).
- At a ward level, the highest claimant count in May 2018 was in Loughborough Hastings ward (106), which has held the highest count in the county since January 2016, followed by Loughborough Lemyngton Ward, with 64 claimants.
- In April 2018, the claimant rate for the BME group was 0.7 percent in Leicestershire, which was higher than the rate for White ethnicities (0.4 percent). Across broad ethnic groups, the rate for Black or Black British (1.4 percent) was the highest rate.
- In May 2018 there were 4,640 individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire, which constituted 1.1 percent of the working age population of the area, compared with 1.8 in the East Midlands, 2.1 in England and 2.2 in the United Kingdom.
- In May 2018, Hinckley and Bosworth experienced the largest number of individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in May 2018, with 1,055, closely followed by Charnwood with 970 claimants, while Oadby and Wigston experienced the smallest number of claimants (300). Melton experienced the highest claimant rate in May 2018 with 2.1 percent of the working age population claiming JSA or Universal Credit, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth with 1.6 percent. Blaby and Charnwood experienced the lowest claimant rate with 0.8 percent.

Other Benefits

- In the year to August 2017, there were 47,110 people claiming Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) Benefits in Leicestershire. Across Leicestershire, Charnwood exhibited the highest number of people claiming DWP Benefits, with 8,270.
- In Leicestershire, the most claimed DWP benefit was Disability Living Allowance (DLA) with 18,910 claimants, followed by Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), with 16,390. Other benefits that people were claiming were the Carers Allowance (6,190), Income Support (3,510), JSA (1,680) and Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) (430).

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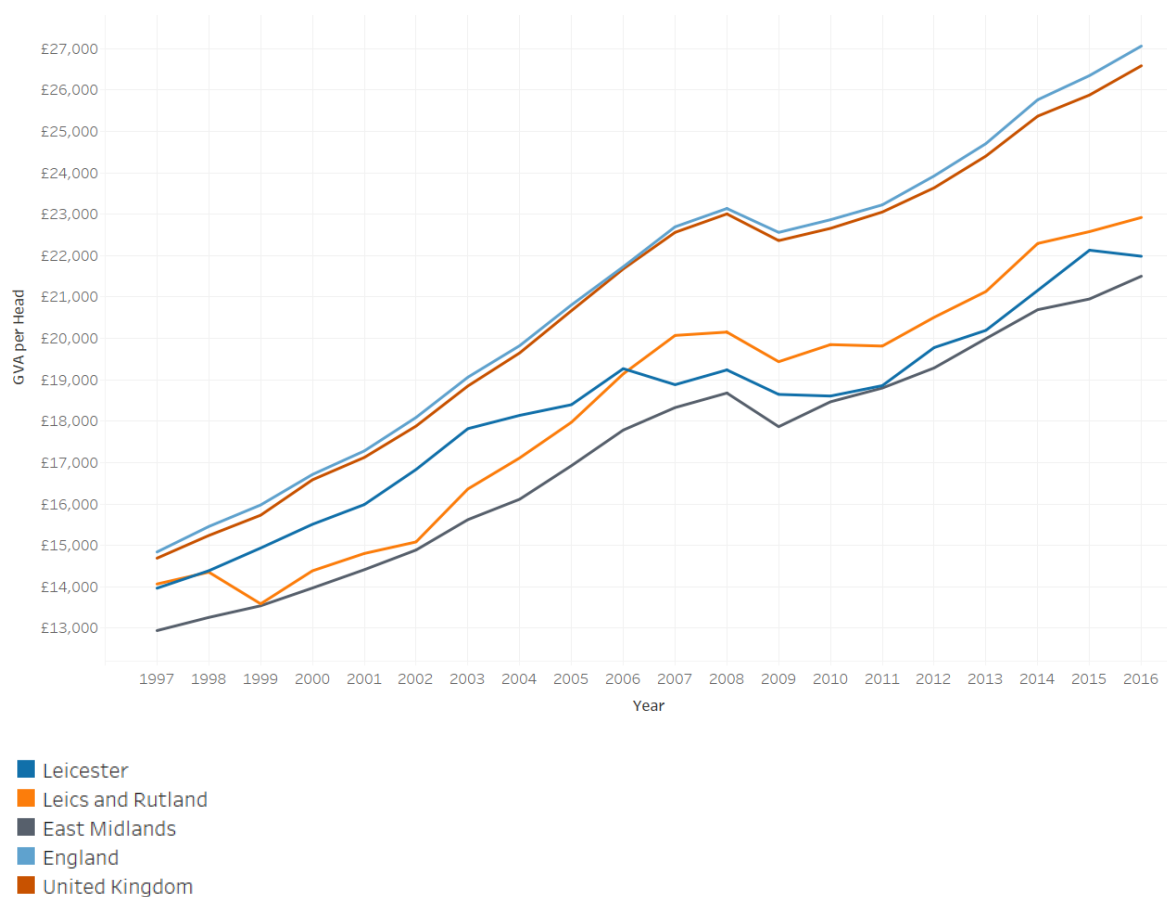
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Productivity

1. Gross Value Added

Productivity is measured by Gross Value Added (GVA) and is the value generated by any unit engaged in the production of goods and services.¹ GVA figures are released at NUTS3² level, covering Leicestershire and Rutland combined. No figures are available for Leicestershire only.

Figure 1 - GVA per Head, Income Approach, Current Prices, 1997-2016



Source: NOMIS, 2018

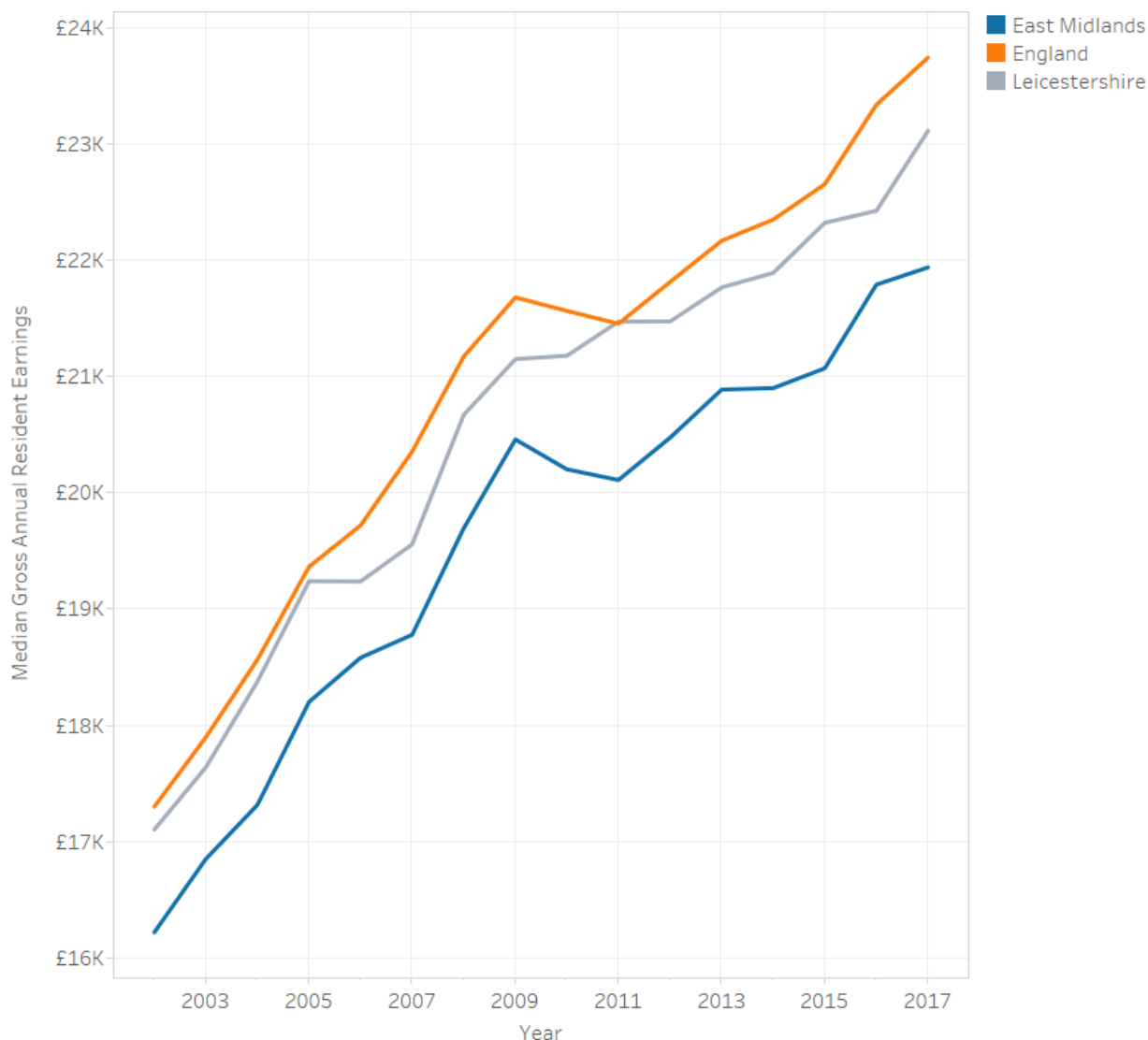
In 2016 the GVA per head figure for Leicestershire and Rutland was £22,920. This is considerably lower than the GVA per head figure for both England (£27,060) and the UK (£26,584), but higher than the figure for the East Midlands (£21,502). GVA has been increasing steadily for all the above areas since 2011, however, the productivity gap between Leicestershire and Rutland, and the East Midlands compared with England and the UK has widened since 1997.

Earnings

2. Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) dataset is released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The dataset contains information on earnings and hours worked for resident and workforce population at a local authority level. The chart below displays median gross fulltime annual pay for Leicestershire and regional and national comparators.

Figure 2 - Gross annual earnings, all resident workers, Leicestershire and comparators

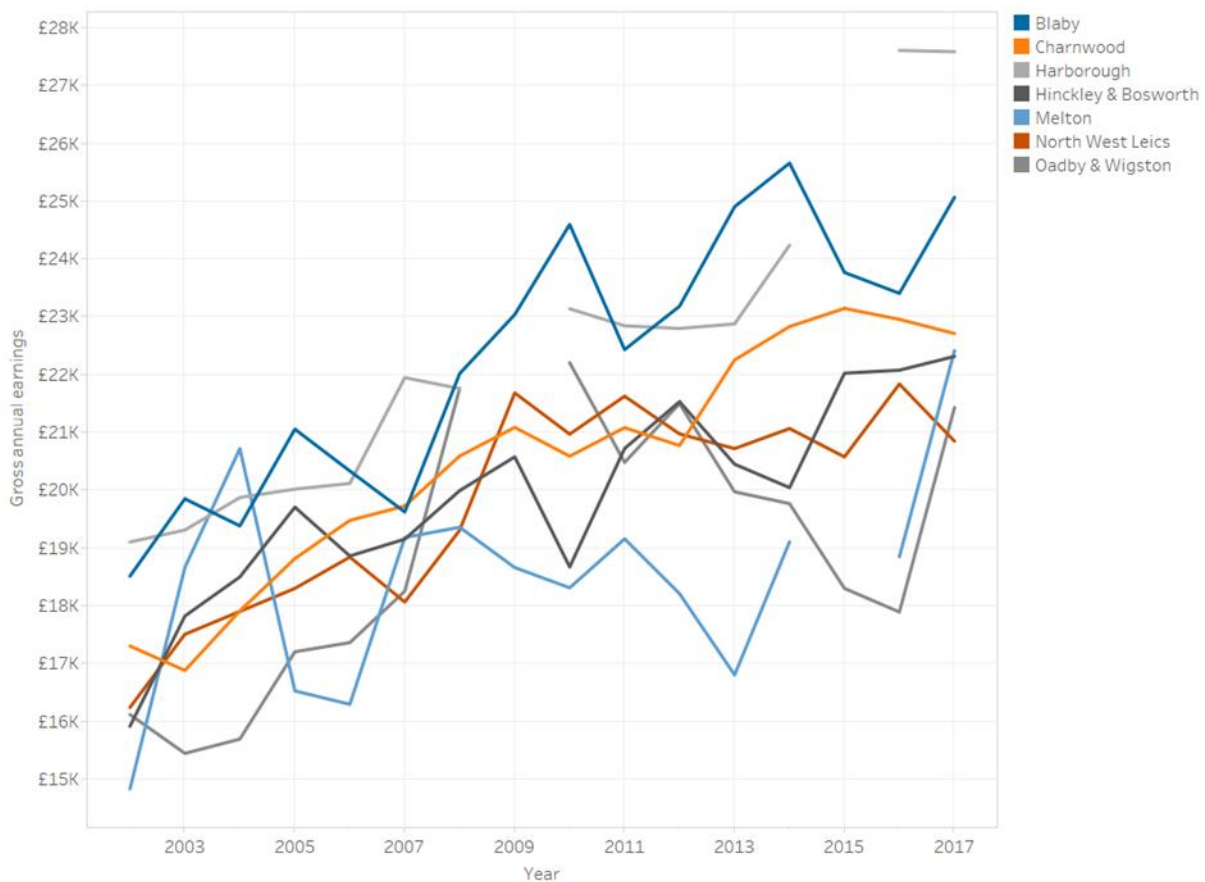


Source: NOMIS, 2017.

In Leicestershire in 2017, median gross annual resident earnings were £23,113, higher than the figure for the East Midlands (£21,938), but lower than the figure for England (£23,743). Median annual earnings for Leicestershire residents have increased steadily between 2002 and 2017, from £17,102 in 2002, an increase of just over £6,000. This equates to an increase of 35 percent, compared with 35 percent for the East Midlands and 37 percent for England. Over this period, Leicestershire earnings have remained higher than earnings for the East Midlands as a whole, but

slightly below earnings for England, with the exception of 2011, when Leicestershire earnings were fractionally higher than those for England.

Figure 3 - Gross annual earnings, all resident workers, Leicestershire districts



Source: NOMIS, 2017. Data not available for all years and districts due to sampling.

Overall, gross annual median resident earnings have increased since 2002 across Leicestershire local authorities. Harborough experiences the highest earnings in Leicestershire; the gross annual earnings for Harborough residents in 2017 was £27,583, almost £2,500 higher than the next highest (Blaby district with £25,062), and significantly higher than the figure for Leicestershire (£22,322), the East Midlands (£21,070) and England (£22,654). Earnings in Harborough have been increasing steadily since 2002, when annual earnings were £19,097.

In comparison, North West Leicestershire experienced the lowest median earnings in Leicestershire in 2017 (£20,843), almost £7,000 lower than Harborough district and much lower than the corresponding figures for Leicestershire, the East Midlands and England.

Since 2002, annual earnings for residents in all Leicestershire districts have increased steadily. Harborough has experienced the greatest actual increase, with earnings almost £8,500 higher in 2017 than they were in 2002, followed by Melton, which saw an increase of over £7,500. In comparison, North West Leicestershire experienced the smallest overall increase, with annual earnings increasing by £4,600 on average.

In terms of the percentage increase since 2002, Melton experienced the greatest increase, with annual earnings increasing by percent, followed by Harborough, which saw a 51 percent increase.

North West Leicestershire saw the smallest percentage increase, with annual resident earnings increasing by 28 percent since 2002.

The table below summarises median gross annual earnings by sex and full/ part time status for Leicestershire residents.

Figure 4 - Gross annual earnings, all resident workers, by sex and full/ part time, Leicestershire, districts and comparators

Geography	Total	Full Time Workers	Part Time Workers	Female	Female Full Time Workers	Female Part Time Workers	Male	Male Full Time Workers	Male Part Time Workers
Blaby	£25,062	£30,377	£9,629	£18,304	£25,032	£9,398	£33,723	£35,898	-
Charnwood	£22,706	£27,222	£8,852	£15,510	£24,198	£8,595	£27,001	£29,059	-
Harborough	£27,583	£37,003	-	£18,043	£22,969	-	£39,947	£41,354	-
Hinckley and Bosworth	£22,309	£27,376	-	£17,995	£23,668	-	£28,127	£29,761	-
Melton	£22,409	£27,084	£9,072	£14,498	£19,988	£9,069	£28,232	£29,823	-
North West Leics	£20,843	£26,533	£7,849	£15,018	£20,792	£7,799	£30,342	£31,980	-
Oadby and Wigston	£21,423	-	£9,445	£13,659	-	£8,918	-	-	-
Leicestershire	£23,113	£28,043	£8,963	£16,037	£23,409	£8,790	£29,207	£31,147	£9,915
East Midlands	£21,938	£26,529	£9,552	£16,470	£22,813	£9,450	£27,288	£29,217	£9,929
England	£23,743	£29,085	£9,821	£18,255	£25,418	£9,861	£29,237	£31,527	£9,655

Source: NOMIS, 2017. Not all data available due to sampling.

Median gross resident earnings for males in Leicestershire were greater than females; a gender gap of £13,170 in 2017. Full-time male employees in the county earned £7,738 more than female employees. Earnings for male part-time employees were £1,125 more than female part-time employees.

Across districts, earnings were higher for male employees than female employees for all the districts, with Harborough experiencing the largest gap, followed by Blaby and North West Leicestershire. There was a greater gender gap in earnings between male full-time employees and female full-time employees in Harborough (£18,385) followed by North West Leicestershire (£11,188 and Blaby (10,866).

Further information

A dashboard exploring the full ASHE dataset is available at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/views/AnnualSurveyofHoursEarningsASHE/HeadlineData?:embed=y&:display_count=yes:showVizHome=no#

Employment Structure

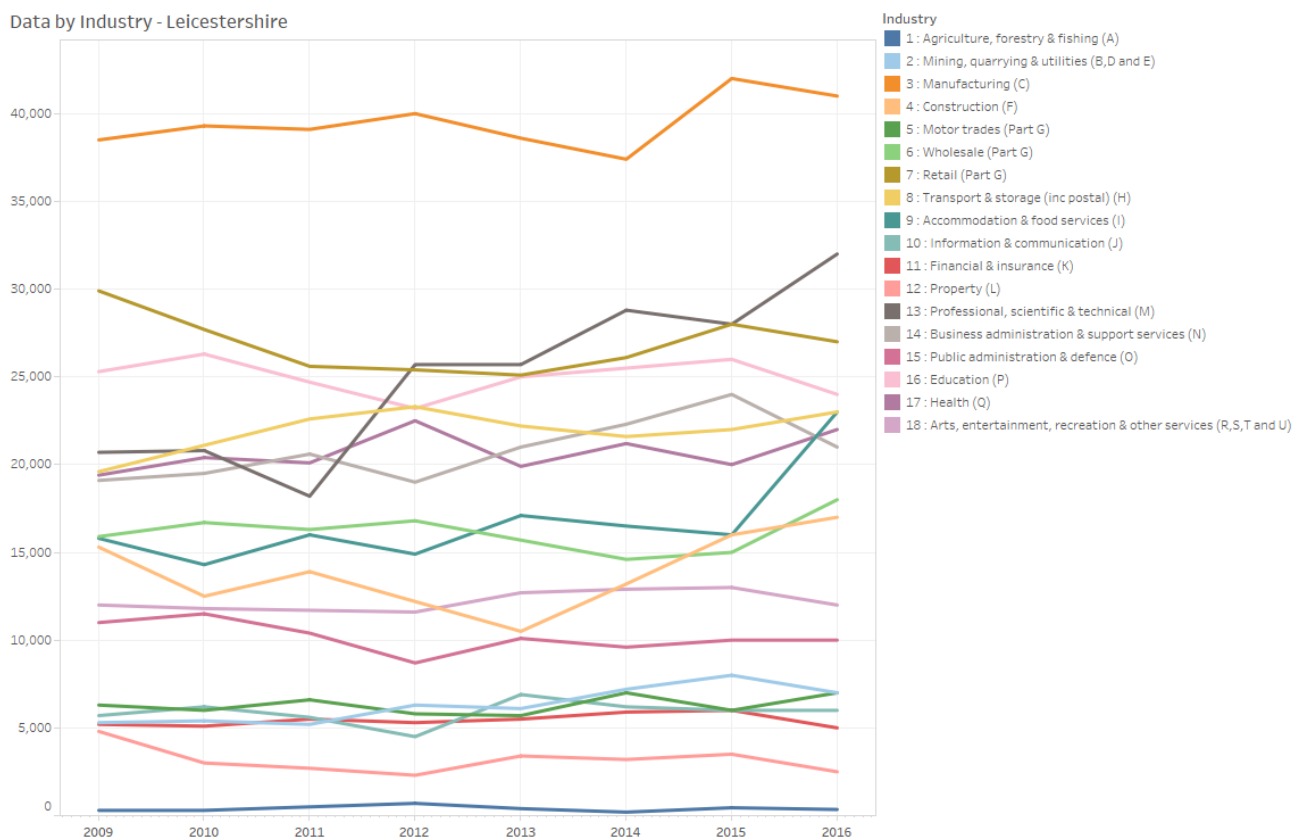
3. Jobs by Industry

The annual Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) dataset is released by Office for National Statistics (ONS). The data covers jobs located in Leicestershire by industrial sector, and full/part time employment from 2009.

The latest BRES figures (2016) shows there were 297,850 jobs in Leicestershire, of which 207,550 (69.7 percent) were full time jobs and 87,950 (30.3 percent) were part-time. Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood exhibited the largest number of jobs, with 65,825 (22.1 percent of all jobs in the county), followed by North West Leicestershire with 55,445 (18.6 percent) and Blaby with 54,105 jobs (18.1 percent).

The chart below displays total jobs by industry for Leicestershire.

Figure 5 - BRES Employment by Industry, 2009 - 2016, Leicestershire



Source: NOMIS, 2016.

The above chart shows that the manufacturing industry has the largest sector in the area, with 41,000 jobs. This was followed by Professional, Scientific and Technical (32,000) and Retail (27,000). The logistics sector is of particular importance for Leicestershire, given the central location of the county and good transport links. In 2016 the logistics sector (comprising Wholesale and Transport and Storage industries) accounted for 41,000 jobs in the county, 14 percent of all jobs.

The number of jobs in the Manufacturing industry had decreased by 2.4 percent since 2015, whereas those in Professional, Scientific and Technical industries had increased by 14.3 percent. In other sectors, Accommodation and Food services saw the largest increase in the number of jobs (43.8 percent growth) between 2015 and 2016, while the Business Administration and Support Services (-12.5 percent) and the Education (-7.7 percent) industries have both experienced a decline in the number of jobs since 2015.³

Within the county, Blaby has the highest number of jobs in the Professional, Scientific and Technical industry, an increase of 22.2 percent since 2015. Charnwood, Hinckley and Bosworth and Oadby and Wigston had the highest number of jobs in the Manufacturing industry, while Melton experienced a decline in this sector since 2015. In the Transport and Storage sector, Harborough and North West Leicestershire had the highest number of jobs, while in Accommodation and Food services sector, Charnwood and Harborough saw a large increase in the number of jobs between 2015 and 2016.

4. Human Health and Social Care Workforce

Looking specifically at the data for the Human Health and Social Care workforce in Leicestershire, there were 22,500 jobs in the county in 2016, an increase of 2,600 jobs since 2009. Of these jobs, 11,500 were full-time and 11,000 were part-time. Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood has the highest number of jobs in Human Health and Social Care, with 6,000 employees, followed by Blaby (3,500). Melton has the lowest number of registered employees in Human Health and Social Care, with 1,500 employees.

Further information

The BRES dashboard is available at the link below:

https://public.tableau.com/views/BRESDashboard/BRESDashboard?:embed=y&:display_count=yes:showVizHome=no#

Business Counts

The table below summarises the total number of businesses in Leicestershire and comparators, by size band.

Figure 6 - Businesses by size band, Leicestershire and comparators, 2017

Area Name	Employment Size band Name							
	Large (250+)		Medium-sized (50 to 249)		Small (10 to 49)		Micro (0 to 9)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Leicestershire	110	0.4%	475	1.6%	2,615	8.6%	27,260	89.5%
East Midlands	650	0.4%	2,905	1.6%	16,225	9.1%	157,610	88.8%
England	8,620	0.4%	35,330	1.5%	198,030	8.5%	2,078,900	89.6%
United Kingdom	9,825	0.4%	40,530	1.5%	231,715	8.7%	2,386,735	89.4%

Source; Nomis, 2018.

In 2017, there were a total of 30,460 businesses in Leicestershire. Of these, the vast majority (27,260, 89.5 percent) were micro businesses (under 10 employees). In comparison, there were 110 large businesses (250 employees and over), which made up just 0.4 percent of all businesses in the county.

In terms of business size, Leicestershire's profile is consistent with regional and national comparators, with the exception of the East Midlands; the region has a slightly larger proportion of small businesses (9.1 percent compared with 8.6 in Leicestershire) and a slightly smaller proportion of micro businesses (88.8 percent compared with 89.5 percent for Leicestershire).

5. 2017 Business Survey

The Leicester and Leicestershire Business Survey has been conducted since 1994, providing a robust source of intelligence about the local economy.

It has been used by the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership (LLEP), local business and other organisations to assess how the local economy is performing. The main objective of the research is to provide the LLEP and partners with information from the business community to inform strategic planning, decision-making, evidence-based policy and information to help attract funding.

A number of questions were included in the 2017 survey which related to workforce issues such as job security and type of employment, which could be linked to health needs of the working age population. The survey found that;

- 10 percent of respondents employed staff on temporary contracts;
- 8 percent of respondents employed staff on zero-hours contracts;
- 6 percent of respondents employed agency staff;
- 7 percent of respondents were greatly concerned about staff retention;
- 12 percent of respondents had reduced headcount over the previous 12 months, but only 4 percent were expecting to do so over the next 12 months;
- 30 percent of respondents reported difficulties in recruitment over the preceding 12 months;
- Of which, 41 percent cited lack of required skills amongst applicants as the main reason for recruitment difficulty.

Further information

The 2017 LLEP Business Survey results can be accessed in the following interactive dashboard:

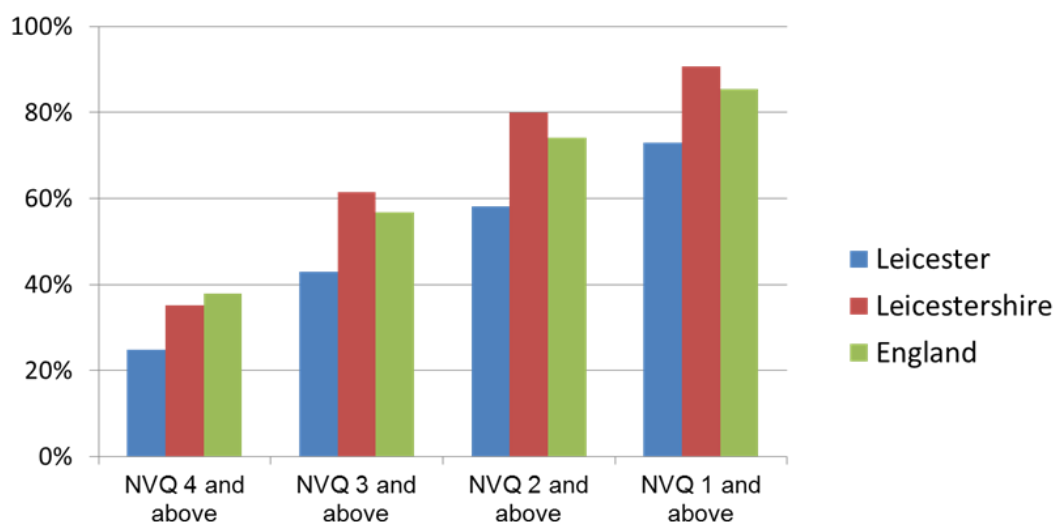
https://public.tableau.com/views/LLEPBusinessSurvey2017/Introduction?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Education, Skills and Training

6. Qualifications

Leicestershire qualification levels are well above England, up to National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 4 (undergraduate degree and equivalent) and above, where they fall slightly behind the national figure.

Figure 7 - Qualification levels, 16-64 year olds, 2016



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2016. A table of equivalent qualifications can be found in Appendix 1.

7. Employment Forecasts and Skills

The 'Skills for the Future' study undertaken on behalf of the LLEP in 2016 was commissioned in order to gather data on the changing patterns of employment within the LLEP area and to obtain input from employers on their future skills needs.

The Health and Social Care sector is a key sector for the LLEP area, making up 11 percent of employment. The Skills for the Future report highlighted Human Health and Social Work as one of the sectors in which the total jobs requirements (expansion + replacement demand) is expected to be the largest between 2015 and 2022, with an extra 2,980 jobs forecast in absolute terms. Furthermore, Human Health Activities and Social Work Activities are predicted to be the main drivers of growth. At the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, Hospital Activities and Social Work for the Elderly and Disabled are expected to show the largest increases.

The Skills for the Future report highlights Human Health and Social Work activities as exhibiting a skills gap below the national average, but skills shortages and training above the national average within the LLEP area.

While employers appear broadly satisfied with the volume of Higher Education (HE) provision available in the LLEP area, many of those employing graduates harbour some concerns about the collective ability of the area to attract and retain the highest calibre graduates. This appears

particularly true of businesses in professional services (law, accountancy and finance), architectural practices, high tech engineering companies and businesses in the low carbon sector.

Employers would welcome a co-ordinated, high profile effort to promote Leicester and Leicestershire as a more attractive first destination for graduates, emphasising the recent physical regeneration in Leicester and the relatively low cost of living.

Employers are increasingly interested in young people who can demonstrate commercial awareness, an entrepreneurial spirit, autonomy, an aptitude for project management and an understanding of e-commerce. Only a third of the businesses that contributed to this study rated the work readiness of the young people they had interviewed and/or recruited recently as either 'excellent' or 'good'. The main issues appeared to include communication/conversational skills, business/sector knowledge, unrealistic expectations, work ethic and timekeeping.

N.B. A new Skills for the Future study was commissioned by the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership in 2018. The first report will be available in September 2018.

Further information

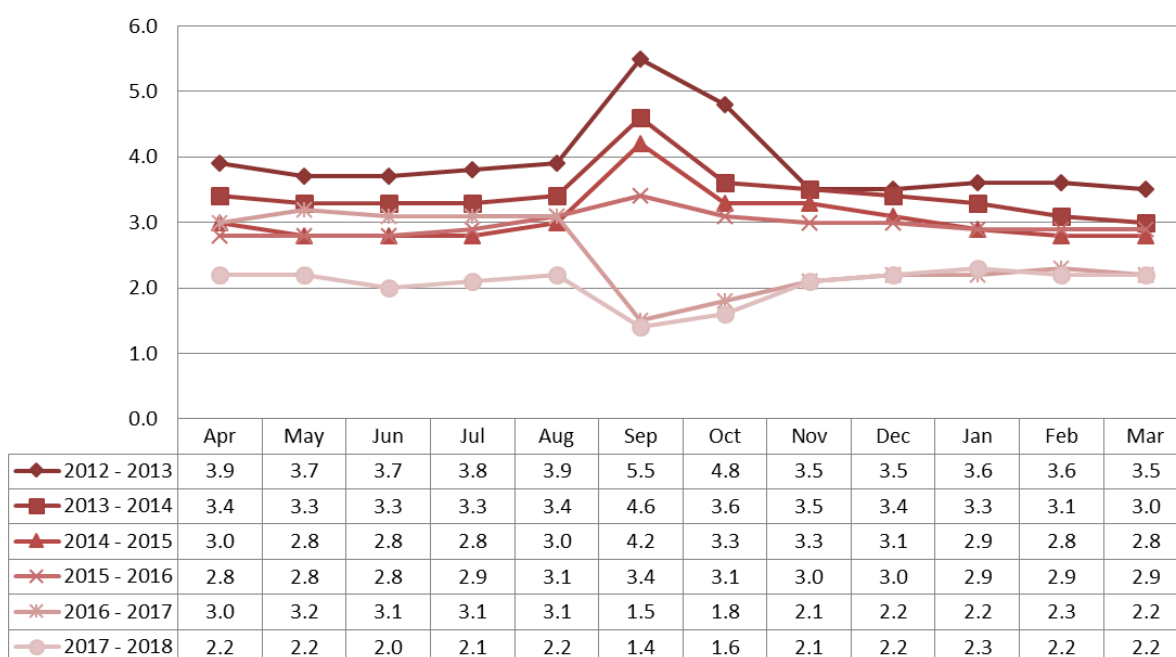
The LLEP Skills for the Future report is available at the link below:

<https://www.llep.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Skills-for-the-Future-Final-Report-with-ESF-logo-1.pdf>

8. Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training

Monthly data on the number of young people aged 16-17 not in education, employment or training (NEET) is provided by Prospects.

Figure 8 - Percentage of young people NEET in Leicestershire, March 2018



Source: Prospects, March 2018.

From September 2016 the Department for Education (DfE) changed the requirement on Local Authorities to track young people from academic age 16-19 year olds to academic age 16-17 year olds only. The adjustment factor used in the calculation of the NEET figure was also removed. As a result the NEET figures from September 2016 have fallen significantly as the numbers for the NEET group and total cohort have been reduced.

In March 2018, there were 301 young people (2.2 percent of the cohort) who were classified as NEET in Leicestershire. Overall, Leicestershire compares well against the regional and national average. The proportion of young people who were NEET remained relatively steady between November 2017 and March 2018, while between September and October 2017, the number of young people fell to the lowest point in the year. The trend for young people NEET in September 2012 mirrors the trend for September 2016 NEET.

The table below summarises NEET data for Leicestershire and districts for March 2018.

Figure 9 - Young people aged 16-17 NEET in Leicestershire, March 2018

Local Authority	NEET	Cohort Total	Percent
Blaby	53	2,027	2.6
Charnwood	74	3,081	2.4
Harborough	24	1,825	1.3
Hinckley and Bosworth	57	2,256	2.5
Melton	17	988	1.7
North West Leicestershire	54	2,043	2.6
Oadby and Wigston	22	1,232	1.8
Leicestershire	301	13,452	2.2

Source: Prospects, March 2018.

Within Leicestershire districts, Blaby and North West Leicestershire have the highest proportion of young people who are NEET in March 2018, with 2.6 percent, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth, with 2.5 percent and Charnwood with 2.4 percent. The lowest proportion of young people NEET in the county was in Harborough (1.3 percent).

Across Leicestershire wards, Coalville West had the highest proportion of young people who were NEET (11.1 percent) in March 2018, followed by Castle Rock (9.7 percent) and Spence Valley ward (7.5 percent). There were 40 wards in Leicestershire with no young people NEET.

Further information

For more information on NEET, please visit the link below

<http://www.prospects.co.uk/Contact-Us/Corporate-Head-Office/Prospects-in-Leicestershire->

Travel to Work

9. Method of Travel to Work

The table below summarises the results of the 2011 Census question on method of travel to work. In 2011, there were 324,575 people aged 16-74 in employment in Leicestershire. The table below shows the number and percentage of residents in Leicestershire who travel to work by different methods of travel in 2011.

Figure 10 – Method of travel to work, 2011

Method of Travel to Work	Leicestershire		England
	Persons	Percent	Percent
All Persons 16 to 74 in employment	324,575	100	100
Bicycle	8,670	2.7	3.0
Bus, minibus or coach	12,850	4.0	7.5
Driving a car or van	229,480	70.7	57.0
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	2,420	0.7	0.8
On foot	29,930	9.2	10.7
Passenger in a car or van	16,610	5.1	5.0
Taxi	680	0.2	0.5
Train	3,820	1.2	5.3
Underground, metro etc.	300	0.1	4.1
Work mainly at or from home	18,260	5.6	5.4
Other method of travel to work	1,530	0.5	0.6
Not in employment	154,890	-	-

Source: 2011 Census, ONS. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

In Leicestershire, the proportion of employees travelling to work by car (either as a driver or passenger) was 75.8 percent, compared with 62 percent for England. In comparison, 9.2 percent of employees in the county travelled to work on foot, compared with 10.7 percent for England.

A total of 4 percent of the working population travelled by bus and 2.7 percent by bicycle (compared with 7.5 and 3 percent for England respectively). The proportion of employees working from home in Leicestershire was 5.6 percent, broadly consistent with England (5.4 percent).

Further information

A more detailed breakdown of method of travel to work data can be found at the link below:

<http://www.lsr-online.org/population-and-census.html>

10. Car and Van Availability

The table below summarises car and van availability in Leicestershire;

Figure 11 - Car and van availability, Leicestershire, 2011

Cars	Leicestershire		England
	Persons	Percent	Percent
All Households	267,430	-	-
No cars or vans in household	40,820	15.3	25.8
1 car or van in household	110,470	41.3	42.2
2 cars or vans in household	88,380	33	24.7
3 cars or vans in household	20,570	7.7	5.5
4 or more cars or vans in household	7,200	2.7	1.9
All cars or vans in the area	380,880	-	-

Source: 2011 Census, ONS. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

At the time of the 2011 census, there were a total of 267,434 households in Leicestershire, of which 84.7 percent had access to a car or van. In comparison, 15.3 percent had no access, much lower than the figure for England (25.8 percent). A total of 41.3 percent of households had access to one car, while 43.4 percent had access to more than one car.

Overall, there were over a third of a million cars or vans in Leicestershire (380,884).

Further information

A more detailed breakdown of car and van availability data can be found at the link below:

http://public.tableau.com/views/Census2011-TransportKeyStats/HeadlineData?:embed=y&:display_count=no

11. Distance Travelled to Work

The table below summarises data on distance travelled to work in Leicestershire;

Figure 12 – Distance travelled to work, 2011

Area	Leicestershire		England
	Count	Percent	Percent
All people 16-74 in employment	324,580	-	-
Under 2km	51,130	15.8	16.5
2-5km	47,620	14.7	18.4
5-10km	59,990	18.5	17.3
10-20km	58,680	18.1	15.3
20-30km	21,940	6.8	5.7
30-40km	8,730	2.7	2.6
40-60km	7,620	2.3	2.3
60km and over	10,270	3.2	3.1
Work mainly at or from home	35,600	11.0	10.3
Other	23,000	7.1	8.5
Average distance (km)	15.1	-	-

Source: 2011 Census, ONS. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Of the residents aged 16-74 in employment in Leicestershire area at the time of the 2011 Census, 15.8 percent travelled less than two kilometres to their place of work, slightly lower than the figure for England (16.5 percent). Elsewhere, 14.7 percent travelled between 2 and 5 kilometres and 18.5 percent travelled between 5 and 10 kilometres. Over a quarter (33.1 percent) travelled over 10 kilometres, while the average distance travelled was just over 15.1 kilometres, similar to the value for England as a whole (14.9 kilometres).

Overall, just under half (48.9 percent) of the working population in the county travelled less than 10 kilometres to their place of work, considerably more than the figure for England as a whole (35.7 percent).

12. Destination of Travel to Work

In 2011, a total of 244,403 people travelled to work in Leicestershire; 160,873 people lived and worked in the area and 83,530 people travelled into Leicestershire. There were 106,134 people living in Leicestershire, but travelled outside the authority for work and 36,303 people mainly worked at or from home and 23,128 people travelled to another place of work.

The table below summarises travel to work patterns across Leicestershire districts.

Figure 13 - Travel to work origin and destination, Leicestershire Districts, 2011

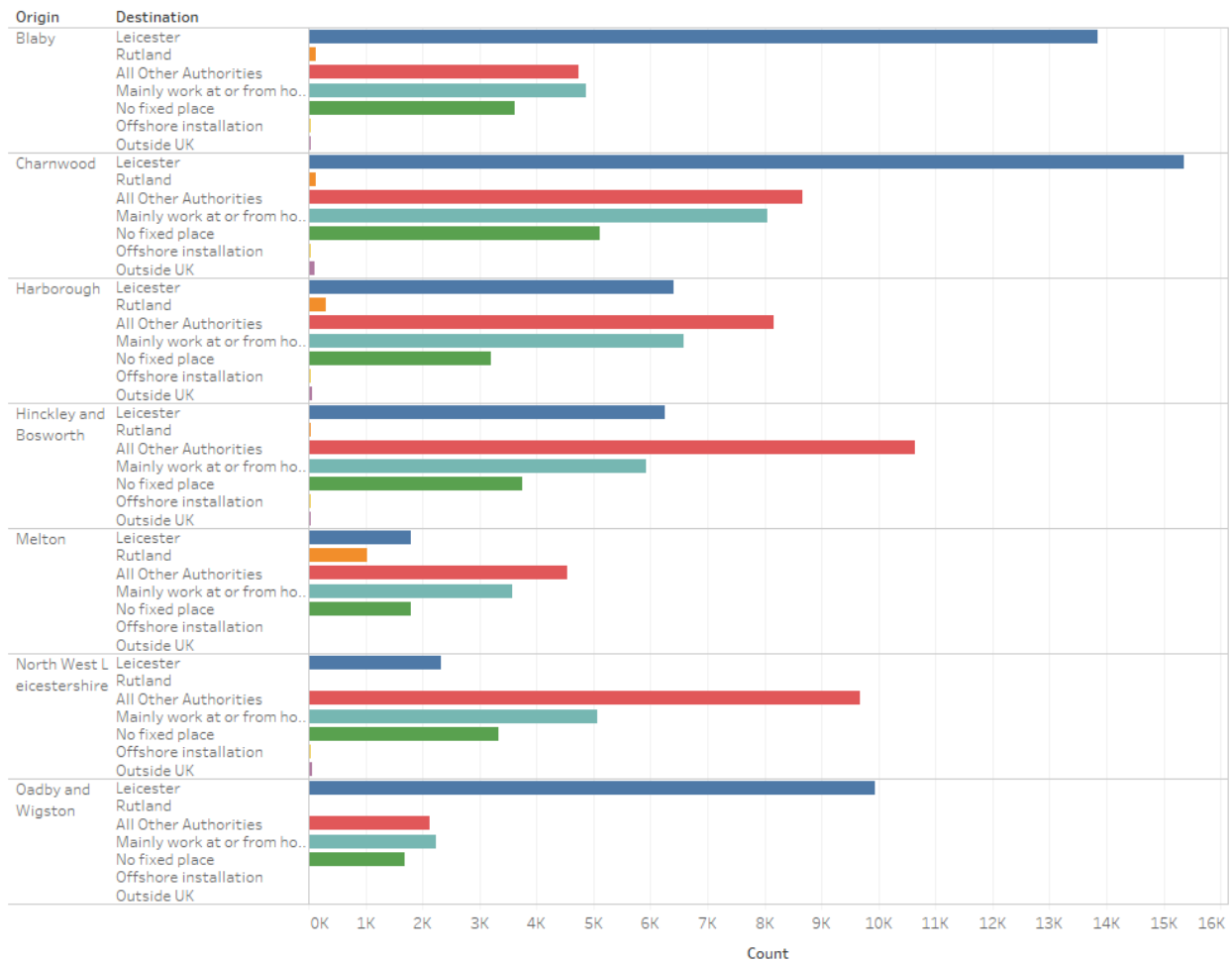
Origin	Destination						
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley and Bosworth	Melton	North West Leicestershire	Oadby and Wigston
Blaby	12,068	1,400	2,439	2,310	146	747	2,131
Charnwood	3,452	32,037	820	1,120	1,009	3,263	825
Harborough	2,920	641	13,159	857	184	293	1,628
Hinckley and Bosworth	3,901	1,443	2,067	17,419	205	1,870	458
Melton	566	1,454	229	181	10,770	274	103
North West Leicestershire	1,323	3,650	302	1,475	217	18,880	126
Oadby and Wigston	2,479	699	1,126	396	70	262	5,479

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

In terms of travelling to work outside the districts, Charnwood, Blaby and Oadby and Wigston experienced the highest number of people travelling to Leicester City, while Melton experienced the lowest number of people travelling outside the authority. Melton and Harborough experienced a higher number of people travelling to work in Rutland. Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire had the highest number of workforce travelling outside, to all the other authorities for work, followed by Charnwood and Harborough.

The chart below summarises the destination of all workers in Leicestershire.

Figure 14 - Destination of travel to work, Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, 2013.

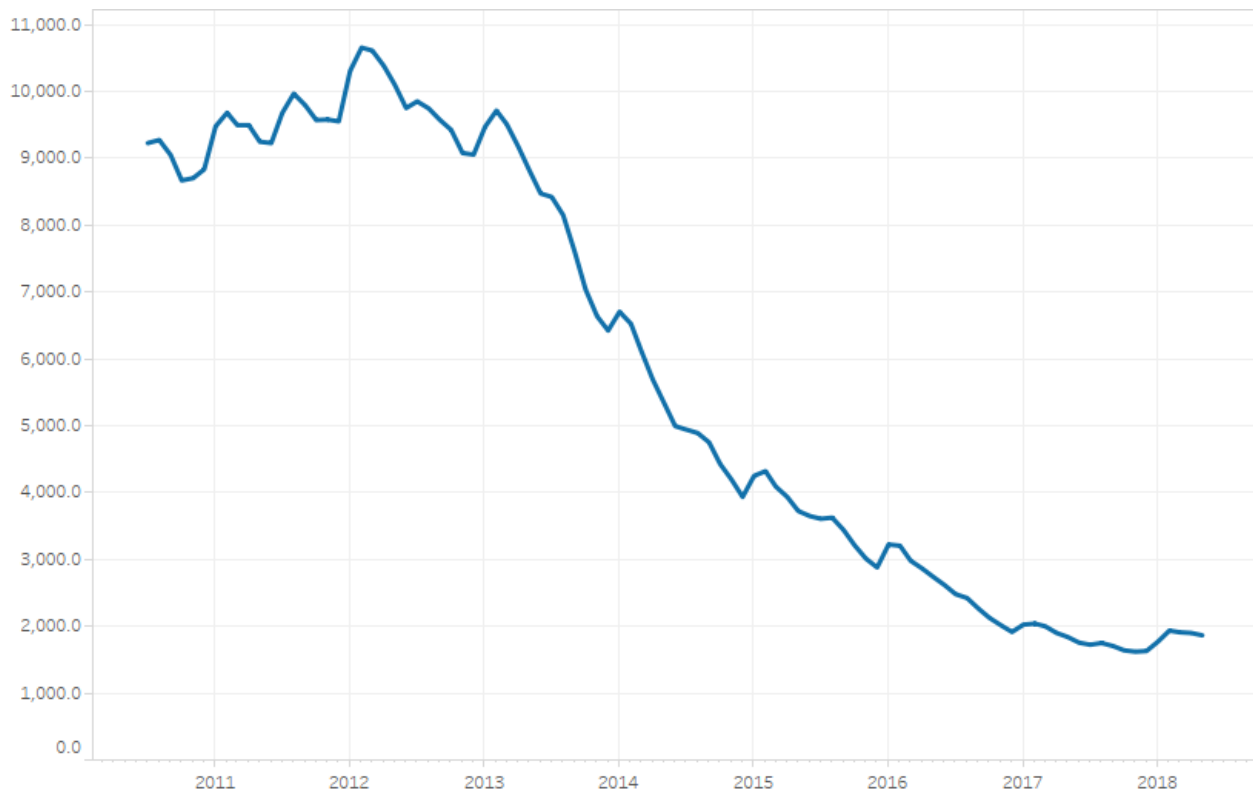
Looking at other destinations of work, large numbers of workers travel from Charnwood and Blaby into Leicester City, followed by Oadby and Wigston. Charnwood and Harborough experienced the highest number of people mainly worked at or from home, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth, while Oadby and Wigston experienced the lowest. Charnwood had the highest number of people who had no fixed place of work, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth and Blaby.

Unemployment

13. Claimant Count

Unemployment data is released monthly by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) through the NOMIS website. The Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) claimant count records the number of people claiming JSA and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. The chart below shows the total number of JSA claimants in Leicestershire between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 15 - JSA claimant count, monthly, 2010-2018, Leicestershire

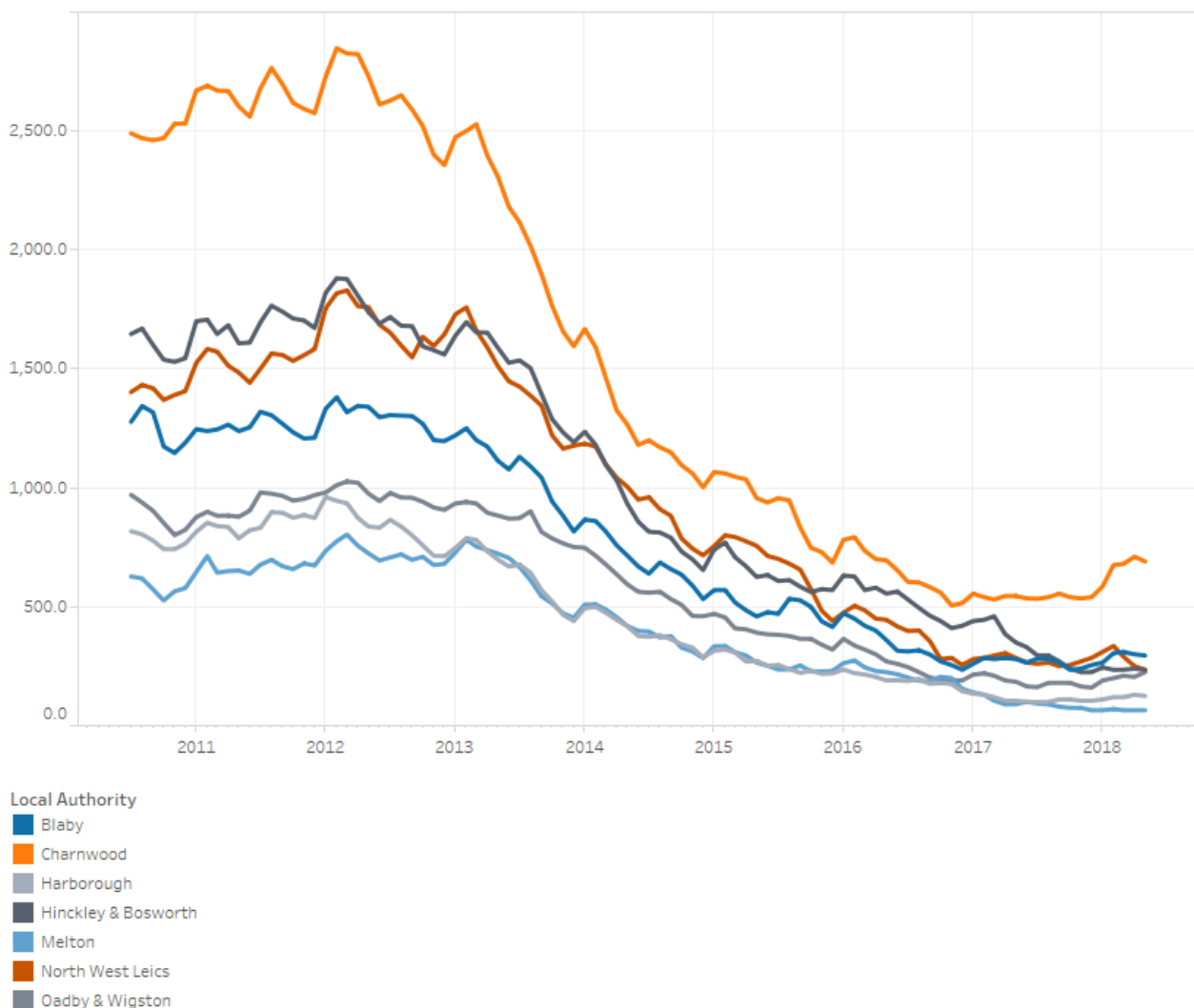


Source: NOMIS, 2018.

The chart above shows that the number of JSA claimants in Leicestershire has fallen steadily since 2010. The highest claimants made by individuals were in February 2012, with 10,655 claiming JSA in Leicestershire. In terms of seasonal trends, there is a spike in claimants at the start of each year as short-term, casual employment over the Christmas period comes to an end, with a levelling off of the claimant rate in the summer months as that year's school graduates enter the labour market. The latest figures (May 2018) show there were 1,865 individuals claiming JSA in Leicestershire, which constituted 0.4 percent of the working age population of the area.

The chart below shows the total number of JSA claimants across Leicestershire districts between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 16 - JSA claimant count, monthly 2010-2018, Leicestershire districts



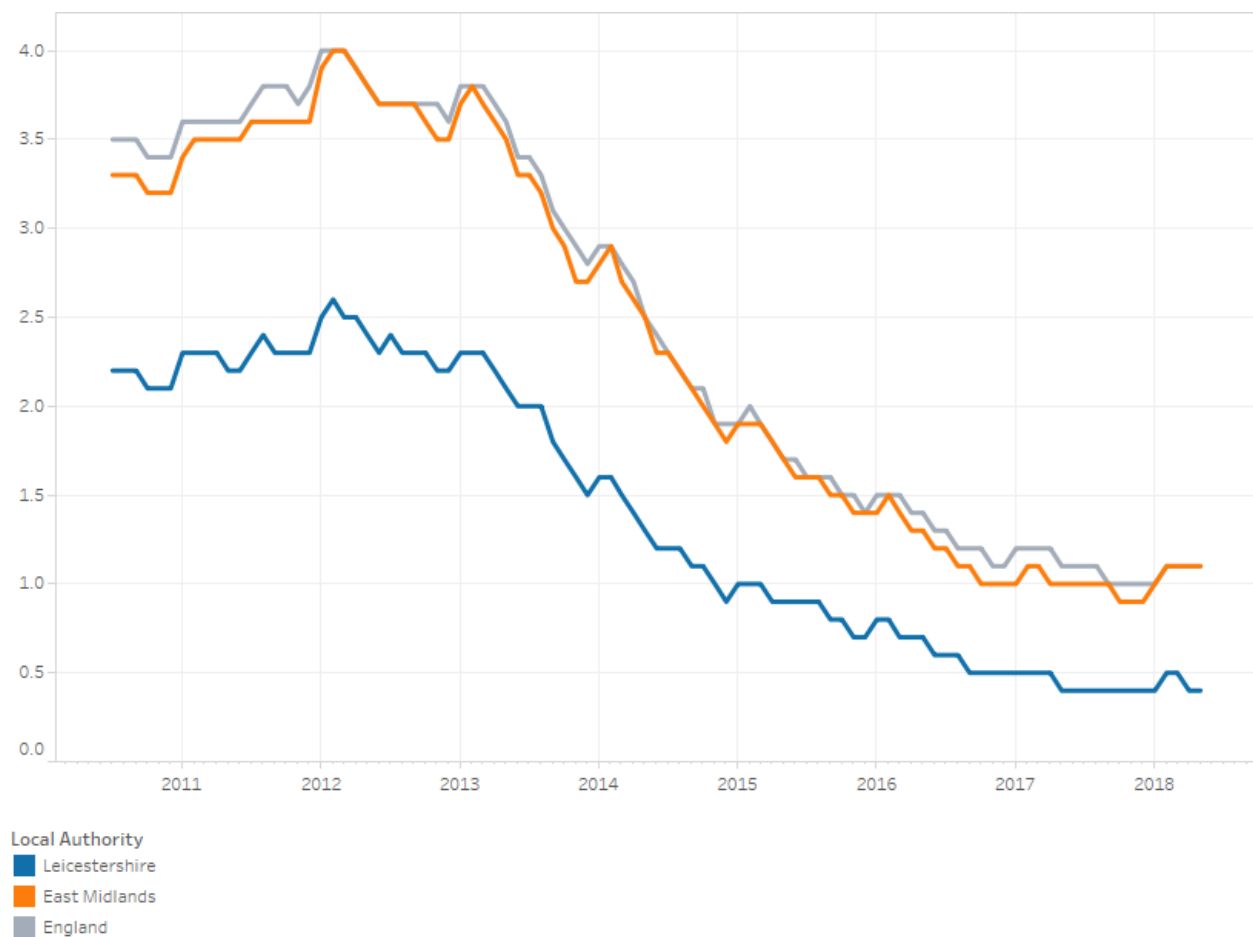
Source: NOMIS, 2018.

Since 2012, there has been an overall downward trend in the number of JSA claimants across all districts, although there is some seasonal variation, most notably a spike in claimants at the start of each year as short-term, casual employment over the Christmas period comes to an end, echoing the pattern for the county overall. In May 2018, Charnwood experienced the highest JSA claimants in March 2018, with 690, followed by Blaby (295), Hinckley and Bosworth and North West Leicestershire (both 235). Charnwood has consistently experienced the highest claimant count by a considerable margin, while Melton and Oadby and Wigston have experienced the lowest claimant counts, although this is obviously influenced by the overall population of each district.

14. Claimant Rate

The chart below shows the JSA claimant rate in Leicestershire between 2010 and 2018, compared to regional and national comparators.

Figure 17 - JSA claimant rate, monthly 2010-2018, Leicestershire, East Midlands, England

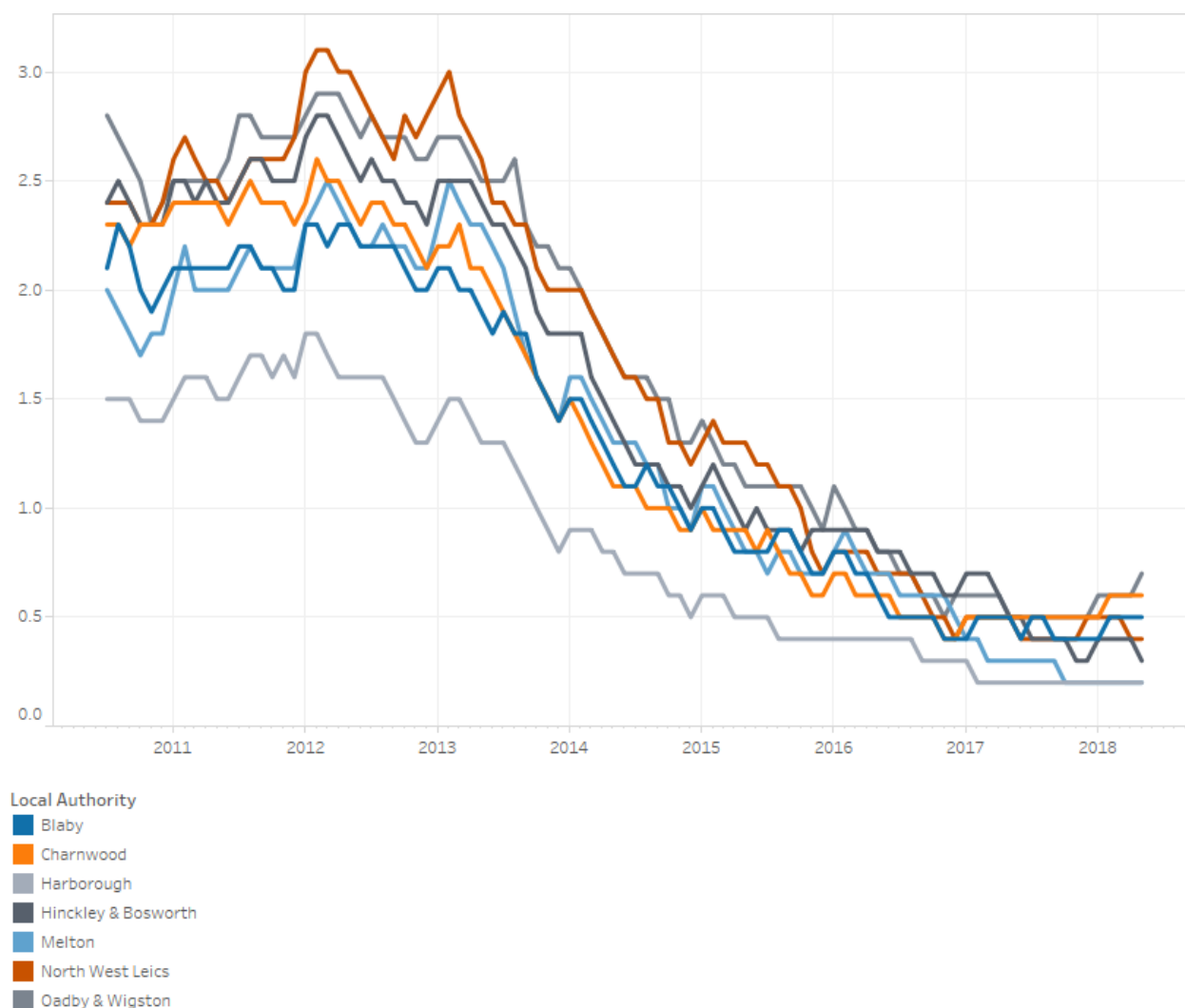


Source: NOMIS, 2018.

In terms of the claimant rate, 0.4 percent of the working age population in Leicestershire were claiming JSA in May 2018. This is compared to 1.1 percent in the East Midlands and England. Since July 2010, the claimant rate for Leicestershire districts generally peaked between February 2012 and July 2013, and has been decreasing since then. Leicestershire experienced the highest claimant rate in February 2012, with 2.6 percent of working age population and the lowest from May 2017 to January 2018 (0.4 percent). In terms of seasonal trends, spikes in claimants are affected by factors that tend to occur at the same time of the year, usually during summer as school leavers entering the labour market and Christmas period.

The chart below shows the JSA claimant rate in Leicestershire districts between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 18 - JSA claimant rate, monthly 2010-2018, Leicestershire districts



Source: NOMIS, 2018.

Across the districts, Oadby and Wigston had the highest overall claimant rate (0.7 percent) in May 2018, followed by Charnwood (0.6 percent) while Harborough and Melton experienced the lowest (0.2 percent). This is compared to 1.1 percent in the East Midlands and England. Since 2010, all districts experienced a general fall in the claimant rate, with Harborough consistently experiencing the lowest claimant rate compared to the rest of the districts. Claimant rates across all districts peaked between November 2011 and February 2013 and have been decreasing since then. Notably, all districts experienced a seasonal trend in claimant rates.

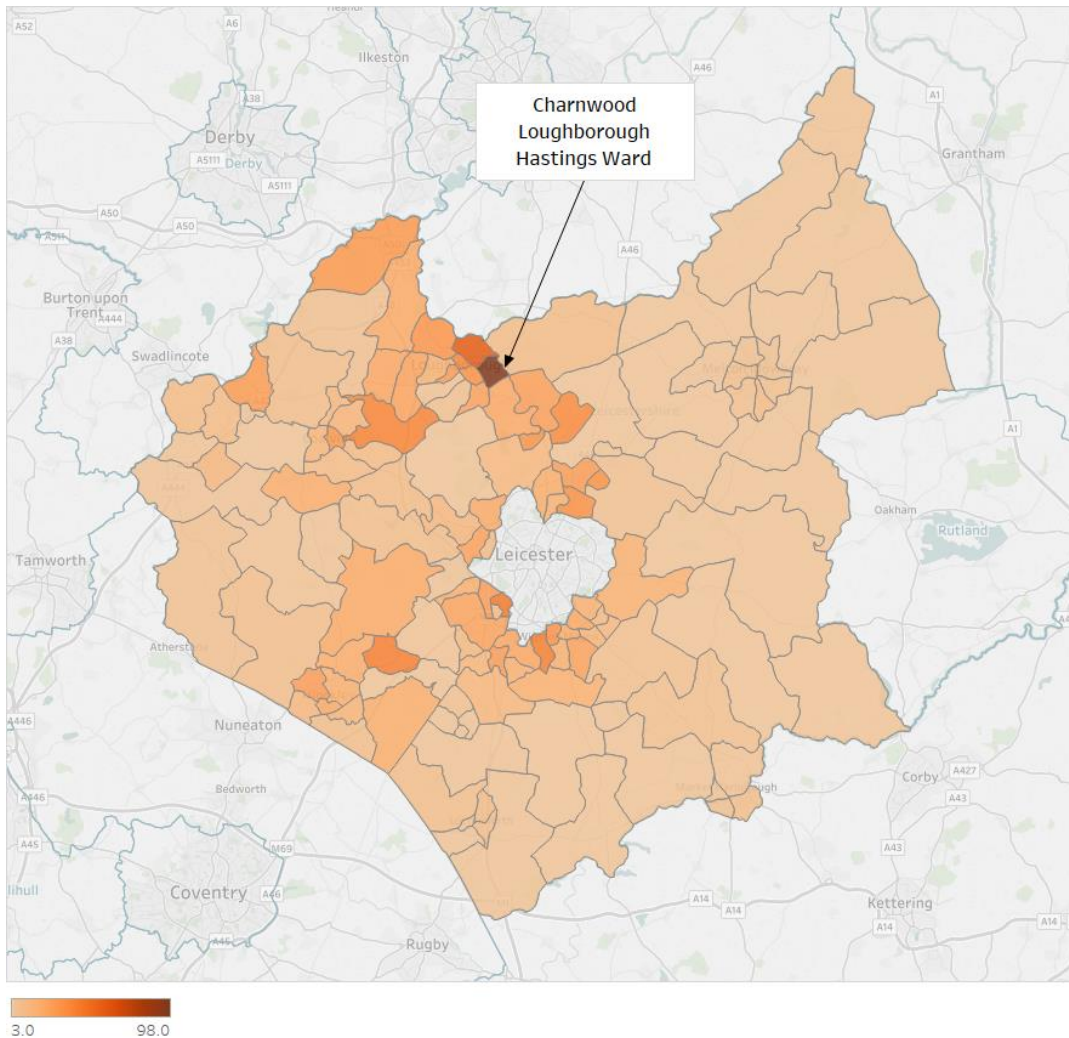
15. Claimant Count by Ward

At a ward level, the highest claimant count in May 2018 was in Loughborough Hastings ward (106), which has held the highest counts since January 2016, followed by Loughborough Lemyngton Ward, with 64 claimants. Wards that have held the highest count of JSA since 2010 are Loughborough Hastings, Loughborough Lemyngton, Earl Shilton, Greenhill, Barwell, and South Wigston. Since July 2010, for most Leicestershire wards the number of JSA claimants appeared to peak between September 2011 and February 2013, and have on the whole have been decreasing

ever since. Notably, unlike most Leicestershire wards, the claimant count in Earl Shilton was constantly increasing from August 2015 (115) to January 2016 (132). Since then, claimant count in Earl Shilton has decreased to 76 (February 2017). Earl Shilton featured the highest number of JSA claimants in Leicestershire wards from August 2015 (115) to July 2016 (91). Since then, Loughborough Hastings has featured the highest number of JSA claimants.

The map below shows the total number of JSA claimant count in Leicestershire wards in May 2018.

Figure 19 - JSA claimant count, May 2018, Leicestershire wards

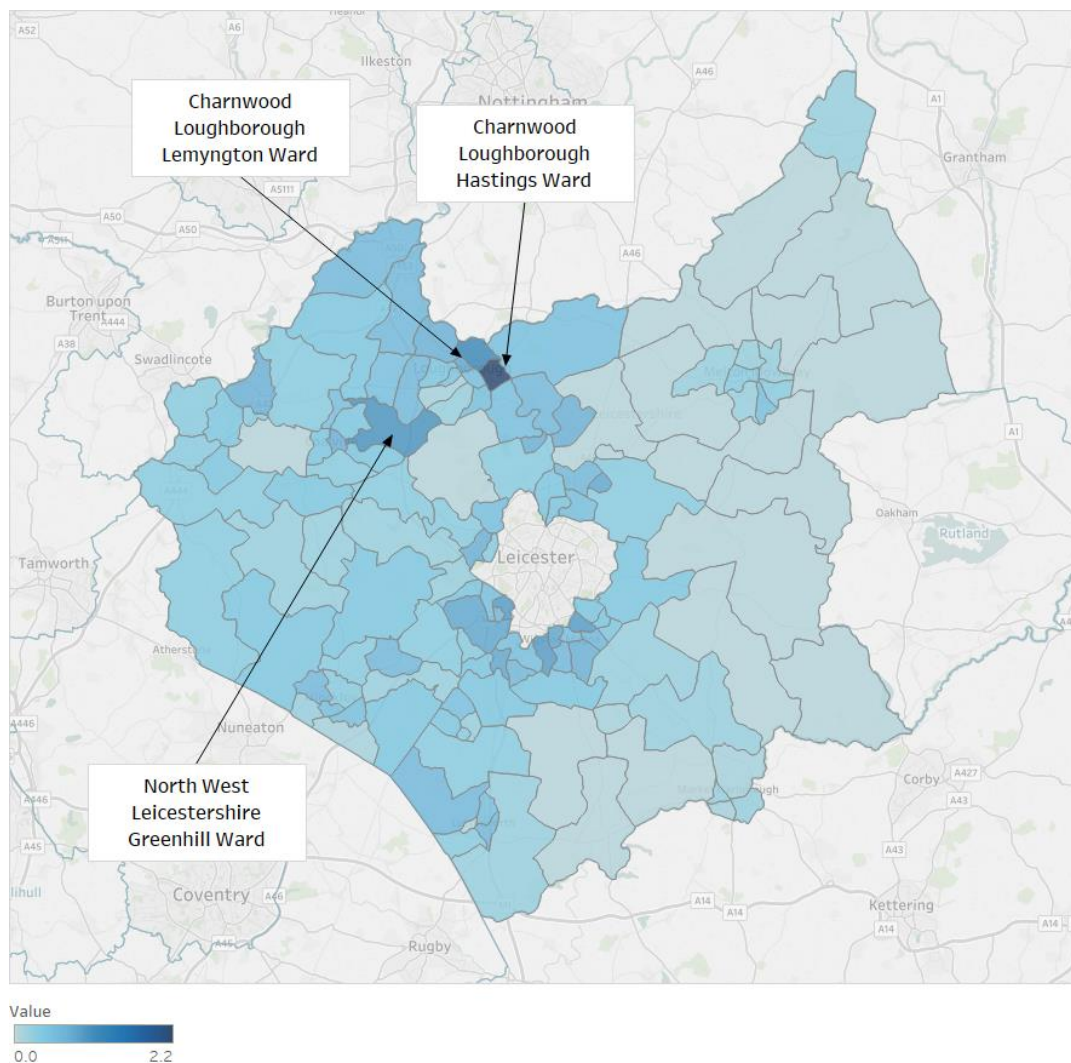


Source: NOMIS, 2018.

16. Claimant Rate by Ward

The map below shows the JSA claimant rate in Leicestershire wards in May 2018.

Figure 20 - JSA claimant rate, May 2018, Leicestershire wards



Source: NOMIS, 2018.

Looking at claimant rate across Leicestershire wards, the highest proportion in May 2018 was Loughborough Hastings ward (2.4 percent). Between January 2014 and January 2016, Loughborough Hastings and Greenhill regularly interchanged for the highest rate. Prior to and since this period, Loughborough Hastings has remained the Leicestershire ward with the highest rate, and unlike the decrease seen in all other wards, the proportion in Loughborough Hastings has remained fairly constant since April 2016 to May 2018. Since July 2010, for most Leicestershire wards the JSA claimant rate appeared to peak between May 2012 and July 2013, and has been decreasing until May 2018.

17. Claimant Count by Ethnicity

Looking at JSA claimants by ethnicity, in April 2018, there were 1,575 White claimants, 175 Asian or Asian British claimants, 40 Black or Black British claimants, 40 Chinese or other ethnic group claimants, and 20 mixed ethnicity claimants.

The table below shows the claimant rates by ethnicity for Leicestershire and districts in February 2018.

Figure 21 - JSA Claimant Rate by Ethnicity, April 2018.

Area	White	BME	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group
Blaby	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.9
Charnwood	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Harborough	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Melton	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North West Leicestershire	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.0
Oadby and Wigston	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6
Leicestershire	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8
East Midlands	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.0	3.7	2.1
England	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.2	2.0

Source: NOMIS, 2018. N.B. - JSA Claimant count by ethnicity is released one month behind the overall claimant count. 'Chinese' included in 'Other' as per NOMIS definition not as per 2011 Census definition. 'White Irish' included in 'White'.

In April 2018, the claimant rate for the BME population of Leicestershire was 0.7 percent, which was higher than the rate for White ethnicities (0.4 percent). Across broad ethnic groups, the rate for Black or Black British (1.4 percent) was the highest rate, followed by Chinese or other ethnic group (0.8).

18. Claimant Count (including Universal Credit)

Universal Credit is a new benefit which was introduced by the government in March 2016 to replace six existing benefits and tax credits:

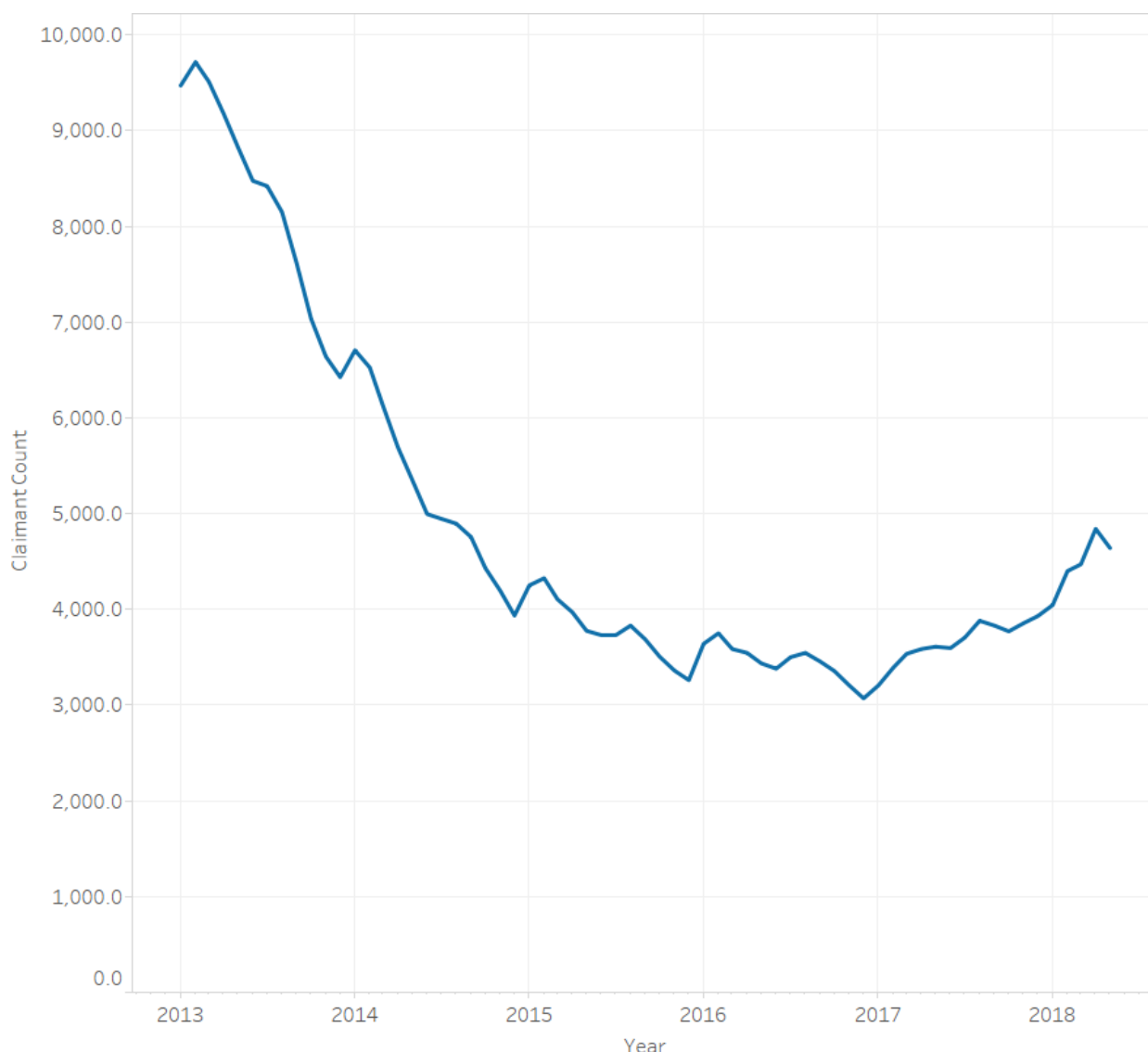
- Income based Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA);
- Housing benefit;
- Working Tax credit;
- Child tax credit;
- Income based Employment and Support Allowance (ESA); and

- Income Support (IS).

Following the introduction of Universal Credit from 2013 onwards, the claimant count is measured as the number of people claiming JSA plus the number of Universal Credit claimants. JSA will be gradually phased out as claimants will be moved across to Universal Credit. Currently, NOMIS publishes JSA claimants separately to Claimant Count (including Universal Credit).

The chart below shows the total number of individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire between 2013 and 2018.

Figure 22 - Claimant count, JSA or Universal Credit, monthly 2013-2018, Leicestershire



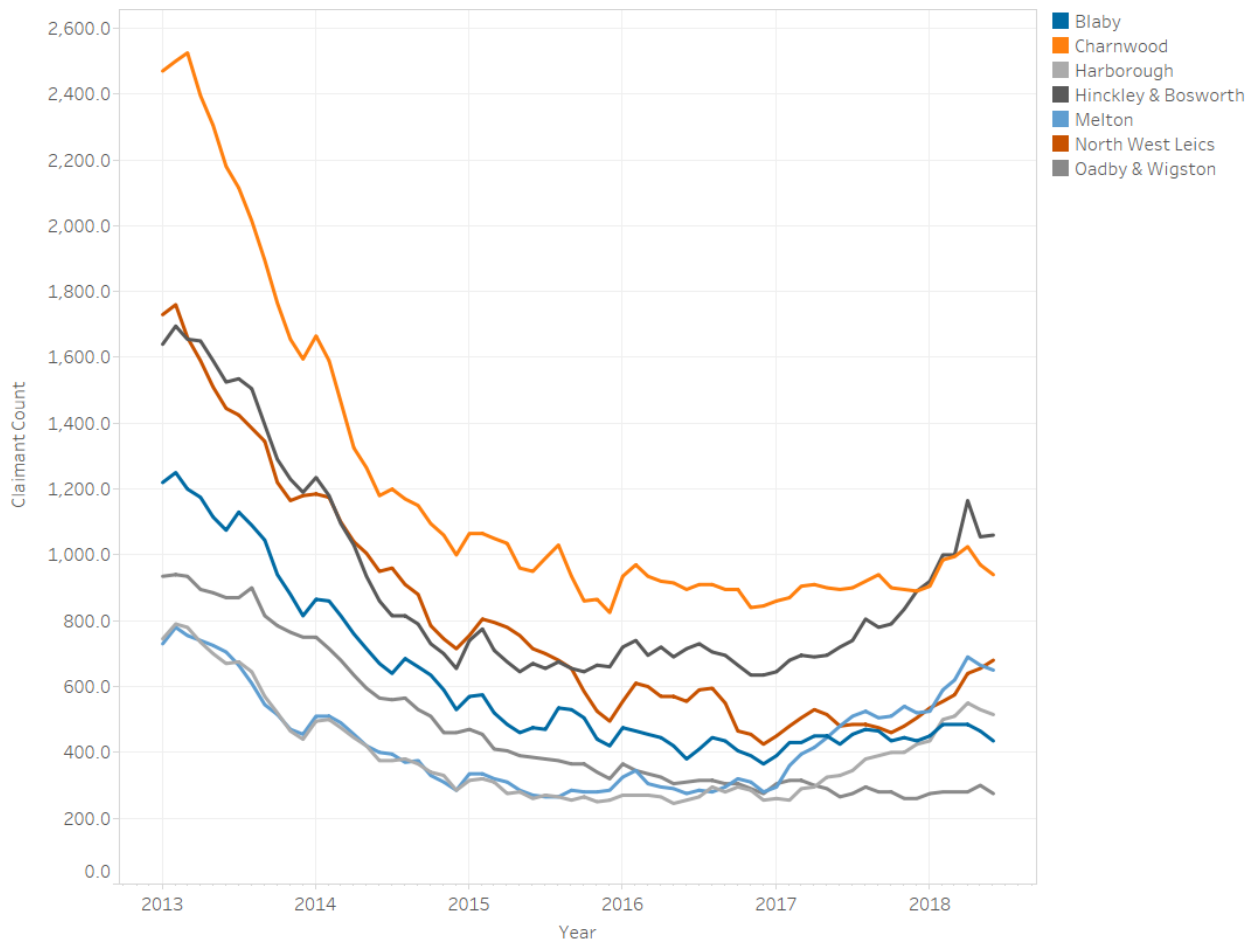
Source: NOMIS, 2018.

The chart above shows the number of individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire has fallen since 2013, but has begun to increase again since the beginning of 2017. The highest claimants made by individuals were in February 2013, with 9,715 claiming JSA or Universal credit in Leicestershire. In terms of seasonal trends, there is a spike in claimants at the start of each year as short-term, casual employment over the Christmas period comes to an end, with a levelling off

of the claimant rate in the summer months as that years' school graduates enter the labour market. The latest figures (May 2018) shows there were 4,640 individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire.

The chart below shows the total number of individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit claimants for Leicestershire districts between 2013 and 2018.

Figure 23 - Claimant count, JSA or Universal Credit, monthly 2013-2018, Leicestershire districts



Source: NOMIS, 2018.

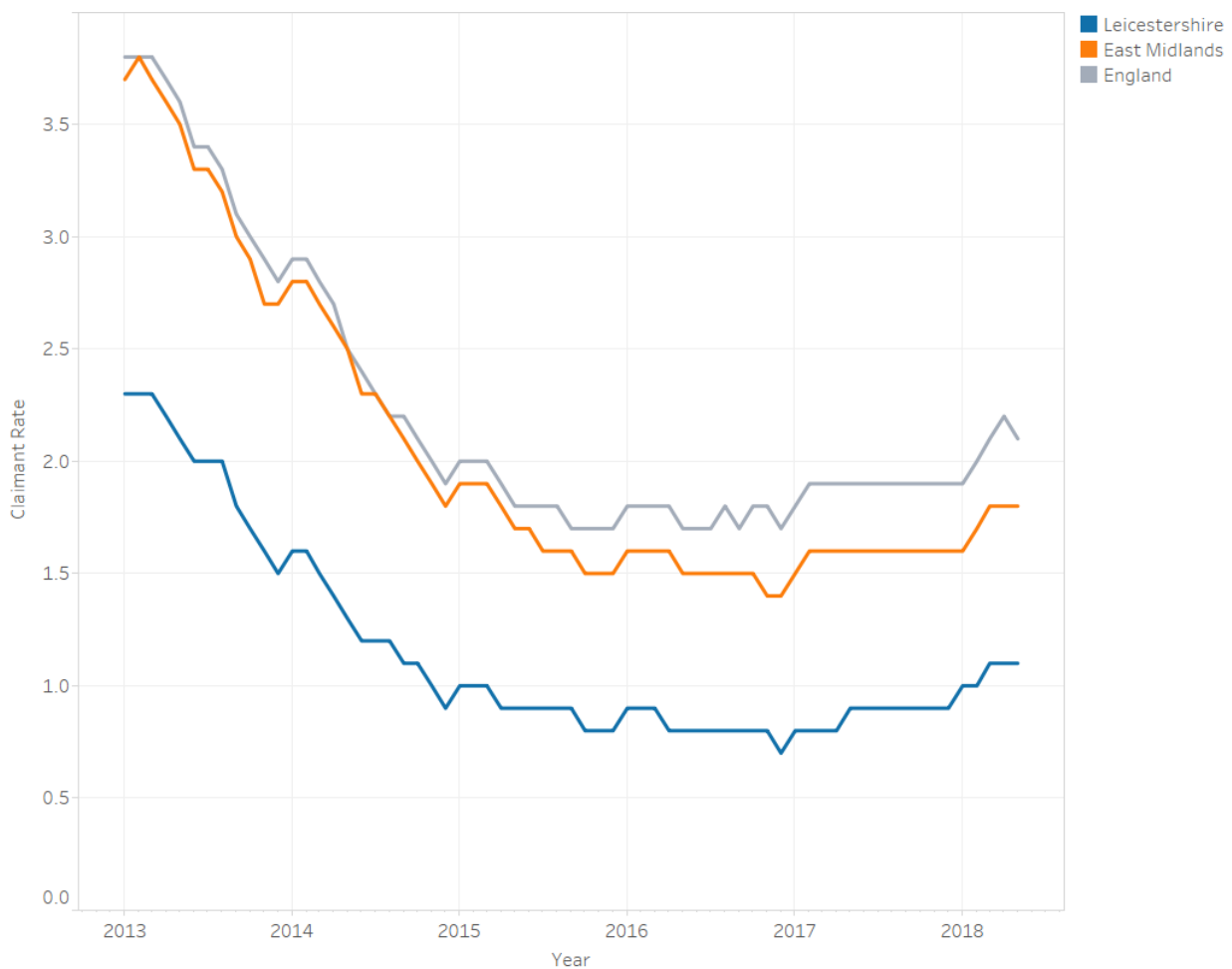
Following the county trend, all Leicestershire districts have experienced a general decline in the number of individual claiming JSA or Universal Credit since 2013, however, in most cases; this figure has begun to rise again from the beginning of 2017. In May 2018, Hinckley and Bosworth experienced the largest overall number of claimants (1,060), followed by Charnwood (940). Oadby and Wigston saw the smallest number of claimants by a significant amount, with 275.

For most of the period covered by the chart, Charnwood experienced the largest number of claimants, but since the start of 2018, Charnwood has been overtaken by Hinckley and Bosworth.

19. Claimant Rate (including Universal Credit)

The chart below shows the claimant rate for individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire between 2013 and 2018.

Figure 24 - Claimant rate, JSA or Universal Credit, monthly 2013-2018, Leicestershire

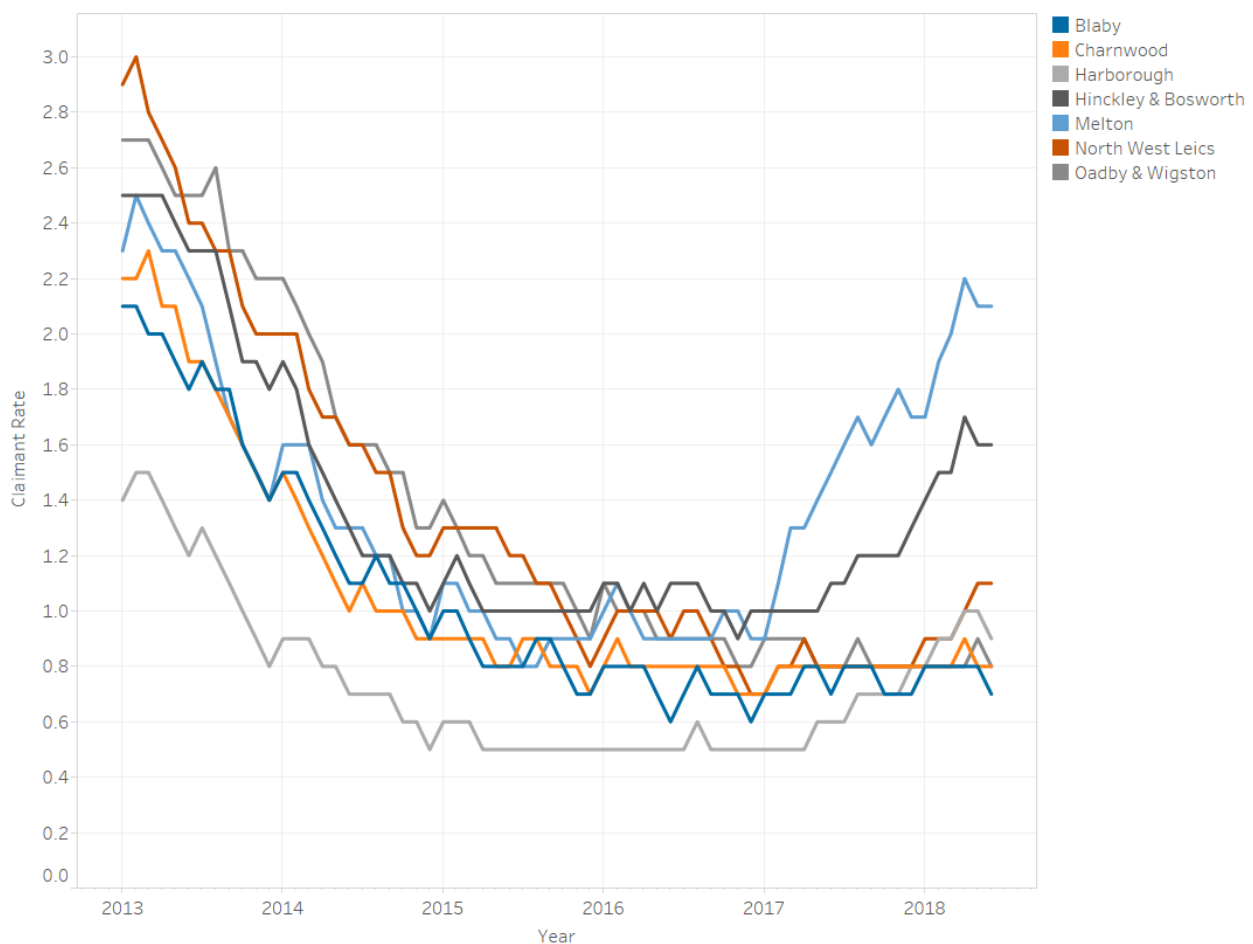


Source: NOMIS, 2018.

The latest figures (May 2018) show that 1.1 percent of the working age population were in receipt of JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire, compared with 1.8 in the East Midlands, 2.1 in England and 2.2 in the United Kingdom. Since 2013, the claimant rate for Leicestershire has been significantly lower than the rate for both the East Midlands and England. In May 2018, the claimant rate for Leicestershire was 0.7 percentage points lower than the rate for the region, and 1 percent lower than the rate for England as a whole.

The chart below shows the claimant rate for individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit in Leicestershire districts between 2013 and 2018.

Figure 25 - Claimant rate, JSA or Universal Credit, monthly 2013-2018, Leicestershire districts



Source: NOMIS, 2018.

Since 2013, there has been an overall downward trend in the claimant rate for individuals claiming JSA or Universal Credit across all districts, although there is some seasonal variation, most notably a spike in the rate in some districts at the start of each year as short-term, casual employment over the Christmas period comes to an end, echoing the pattern for the county overall. Melton experienced the highest claimant rate in May 2018 with 2.1 percent of the working age population claiming JSA or Universal Credit, followed by Hinckley and Bosworth with 1.6 percent. Blaby experienced the lowest claimant rate in the county with 0.8 percent, followed by Charnwood and Oadby and Wigston, both with 0.7 percent.

Further information

The full range of monthly unemployment data can be accessed through the following dashboard:

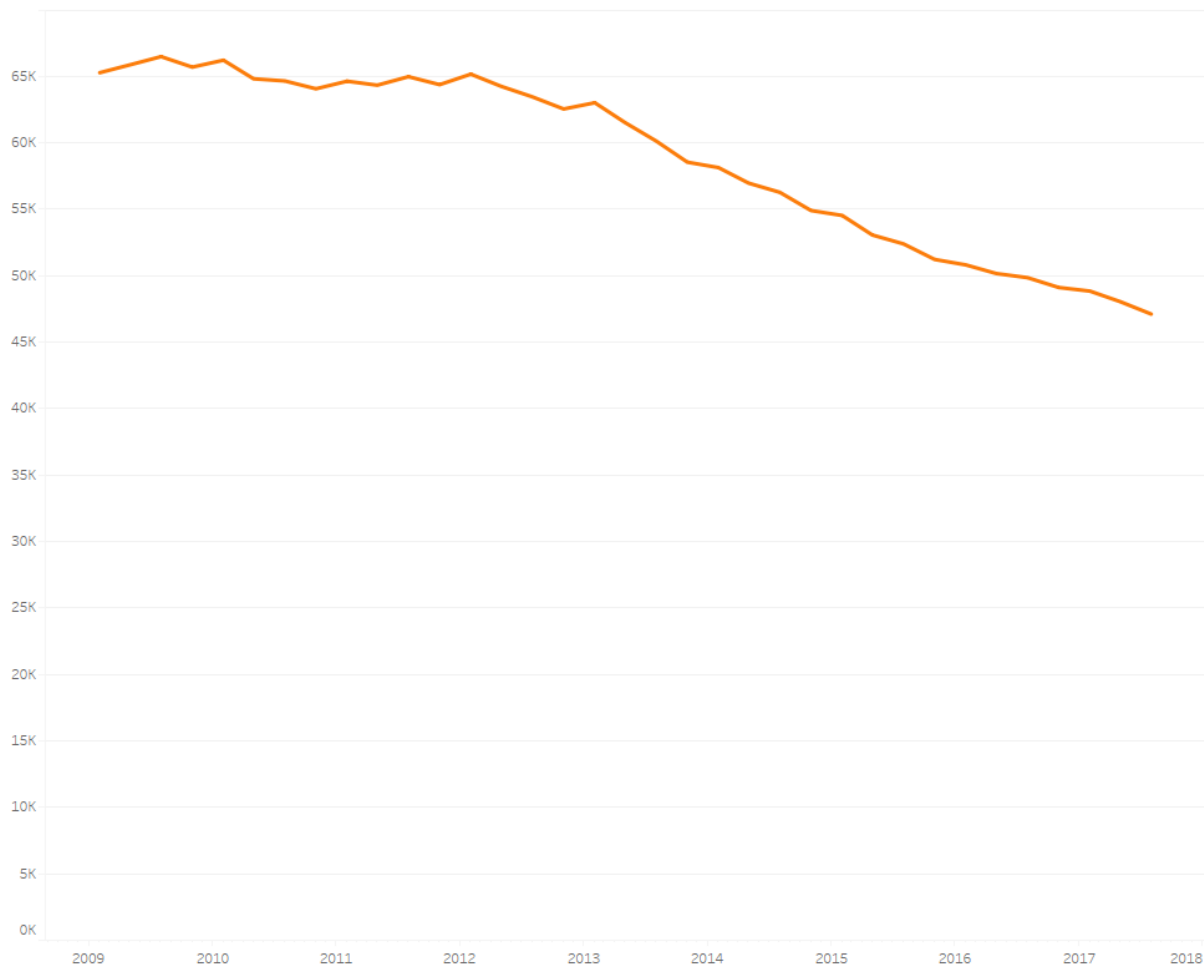
<https://public.tableau.com/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council#!/vizhome/UnemploymentBulletin/HeadlineData>

Other Benefits

20. Department of Work and Pensions Benefits

Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) benefits claimants are released quarterly by the Office for National Statistics through the NOMIS website. The August 2017 data was released in February 2018. The chart below shows the total number of DWP benefit claimants in Leicestershire between 2009 and 2018.

Figure 26 - DWP Benefits Claimants, 2009-2017, Leicestershire

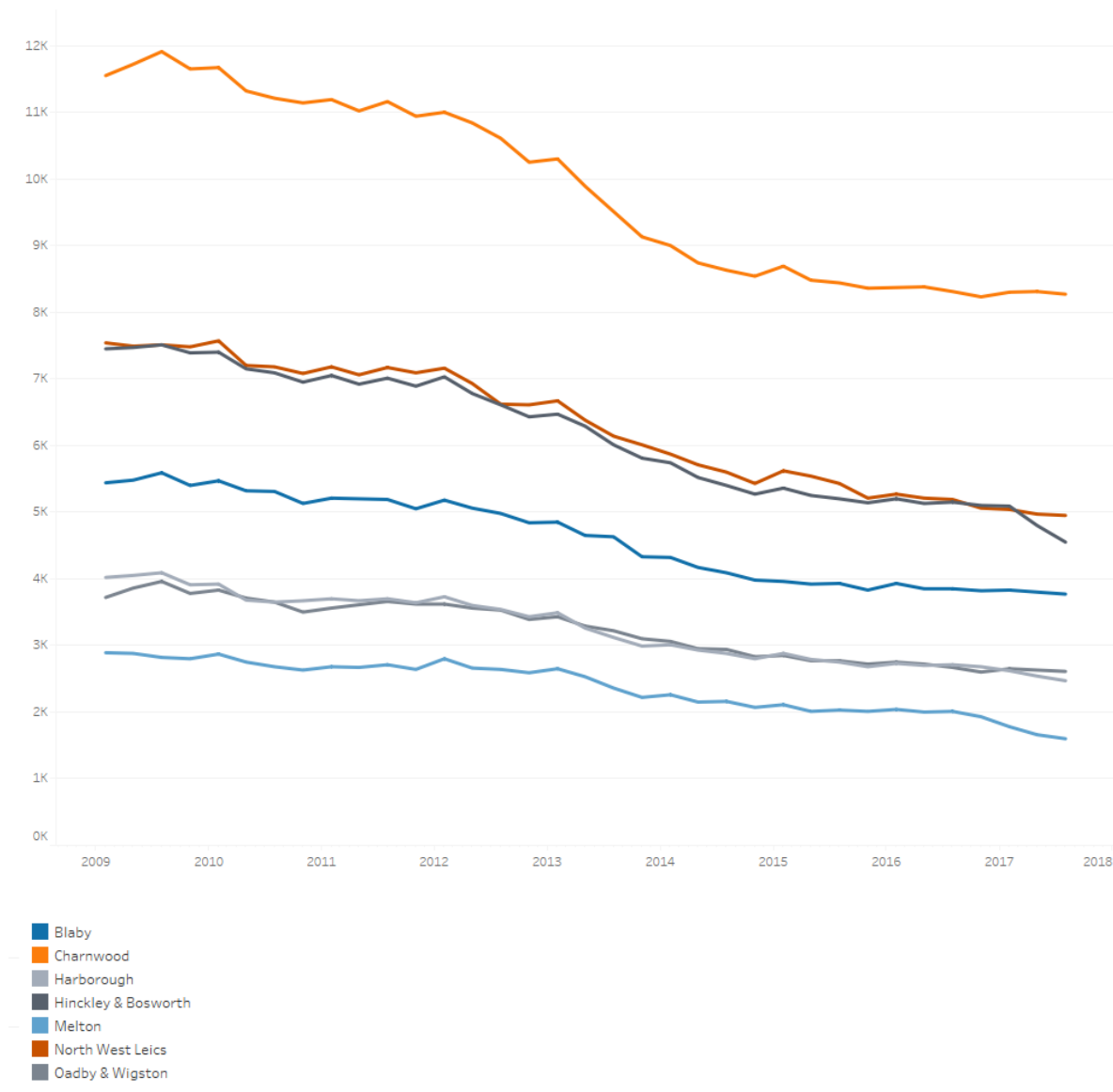


Source: NOMIS, 2017.

In the year to August 2017 (latest), there were 47,110 people claiming DWP Benefits in Leicestershire, a fall of 940 since the previous period. Since 2009, the total number of people claiming DWP benefits has decreased by 18,160 (27.9 percent). The highest numbers of individuals claiming benefits were in August 2009, with 66,480 claiming some sort of benefit in Leicestershire. In terms of seasonal trends, there is a spike in claimants in February and August, as short-term and casual contracts come to an end, however in May and November, there were fewer people claiming benefits, as school leavers join the labour market and there are more jobs available during Christmas period.

The chart below shows the total number of DWP benefit claimants in Leicestershire districts between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 27 - DWP Benefits Claimants, 2009-2017, Leicestershire districts



Source: NOMIS, 2017.

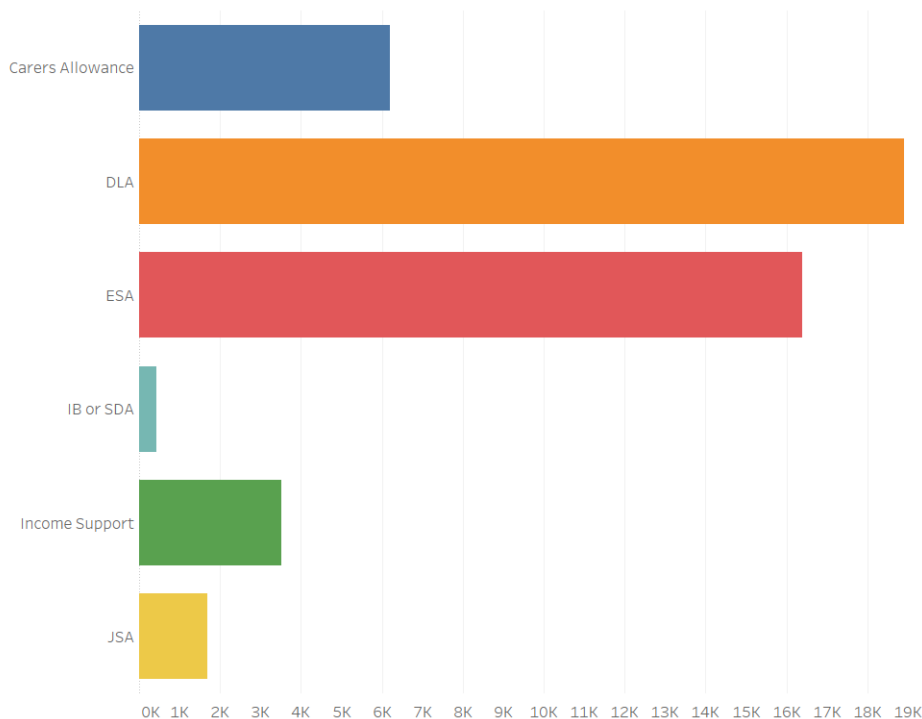
The chart above illustrates that, since 2009, there has been an overall downward trend in the number of people claiming benefits across all districts, although there is some seasonal variation, most notably a spike in claimants at the start of each year as short-term, casual employment over the Christmas period comes to an end, echoing the pattern for the county overall. Charnwood has the highest number of individuals claiming benefits, while Melton has the lowest since 2009. North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth are the second highest authorities to claim benefits, with both experiencing a narrow gap in claiming benefits, while the lowest districts claiming benefits after Melton are Harborough and Oadby and Wigston, both parallel to each other claiming benefits.

Across Leicestershire, Charnwood exhibited the highest number of people claiming DWP Benefits in August 2017, with 8,270, followed by North West Leicestershire with 4,950 and Hinckley and Bosworth with 4,550. In Melton, there were 1,600 people claiming DWP benefits, which is the lowest in the county to claim benefits. Hinckley and Bosworth had the largest fall of 250 people claiming benefits since previous period.

21. Department of Work and Pensions Benefits by type

The chart below shows the total number of DWP benefit claimants by benefit type in Leicestershire districts in the year to August 2017.

Figure 28 - DWP Benefits Claimants by Benefit type, August 2017, Leicestershire



Source: NOMIS, 2017.

The above chart shows the number of people claiming a range of DWP benefits in the year to August 2017. In Leicestershire, the most claimed DWP benefit was Disability Living Allowance (DLA) with 18,910, followed by Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), with 16,390. Other benefits that people were claiming were the Carers Allowance (6,190), Income Support (3,510), JSA (1,680) and Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA) (430) in August 2017.

Across Leicestershire districts, Charnwood experiences the largest number of claimants overall, with 8,210, followed by North West Leicestershire with 4,900 and Hinckley and Bosworth 4320. Melton has the smallest number of claimants overall with 1,540. All districts have experienced a general decline since 2009.

22. Benefits Claimants by age and gender

Looking across all the DWP benefits claimants by age groups in August 2017, Leicestershire experienced the highest number of people claiming ESA in the 35-44 age band, with 2,880

claimants. The next highest was the 25-34 band with 2,580 claimants, followed by the 55-59 band with 2,580 claimants.

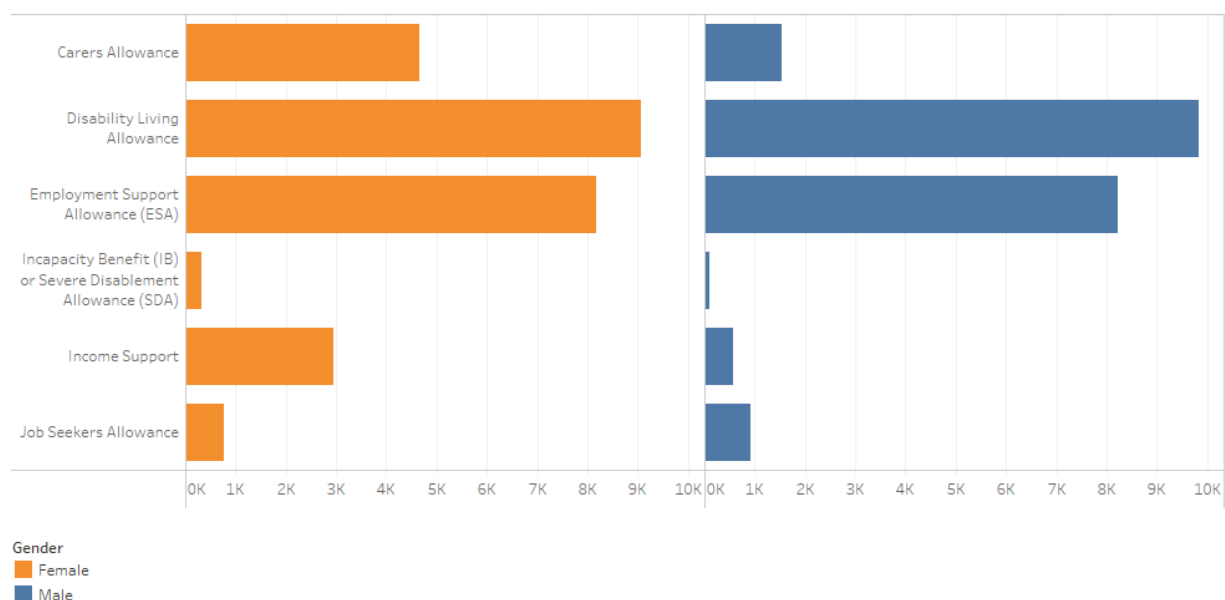
DLA was the second most claimed benefit in the county in the 70-74 age band (2,400 claimants), 1,830 claimants in the 11-16 age band and 1,820 claimants in the 5-11 age band. There were also relatively high numbers of claimants claiming Income Support in the 25-34 age band (1,210 claimants) and Carers Allowance, in the 45-59 age band (2,720 claimants).

Across all the districts, Charnwood experienced the highest number of claimants across all benefits. In the district there were 920 claimants in the 35-44 age group, 850 claimants in the 25-34 age group and 730 claimants in the over 60 age group on ESA benefit. North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth both experienced the highest number of ESA claimants in the 35-44 age group, with 480 claimants, and 440 claimants in the 55-59 age group.

Melton had the lowest claimed benefits across all the age groups. The Income Support benefit was claimed the highest in the 25-34 age group (350) and 35-44 age group (230) in Charnwood, followed by North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth. In Charnwood the Carers Allowance benefit was claimed the highest in the 55-59 age group (240) and 50-54 age group (230), followed by North West Leicestershire with 170 claimants in the 55-59 age group.

The table below shows the DWP benefits claimants by benefit type and gender for Leicestershire and districts in August 2017.

Figure 29 - DWP Benefits Claimants by Benefit type and gender, August 2017, Leicestershire.



Source: NOMIS, 2017.

Looking at DWP benefits claimants by gender in Leicestershire in August 2017 there were more males claiming DLA with 9,840 claimants, ESA with 8,230 and JSA with 920 claimants while on the other hand there were more females claiming Carers Allowance with 4,660 claimants, Income Support with 2,950 claimants and IB/ SDA with 330 claimants.

Across the Leicestershire districts, Charnwood experienced the highest number of male and female claimants for ESA, with more males claimed ESA than females, followed by North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth in August 2017. The second highest number of claimed benefit was Carers Allowance, with Charnwood having more females claiming benefit than males, followed by North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth. All districts had more males claiming JSA , with exception of Oadby and Wigston, with more females claiming benefit than males. Charnwood experienced the highest number of claimed Income Support benefit with more females claiming than males. Melton district has the lowest claimed benefits across all benefits.

Further information

A more detailed breakdown of benefits data can be accessed at the link below:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/r.i.team.leicestershire.county.council#!/vizhome/Economic-DWPbenefitsLocalAuthorities/DWPBenefitsDashboard>

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions
ELRCCG	East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group
GP	General Practitioner
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JHWS	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
JSA	JSA
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LLR	Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland
LPT	Leicestershire Partnership Trust
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MSOA	Middle Super Output Area
NHS	National Health Service
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PHE	Public Health England
WLCCG	West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group

Appendix

Appendix 1 - List of NVQ and equivalent qualifications:

Level	Academic	Other
Level 1	GCSE grades D - G, 3/Foundations S Grade, Scottish Access 1-2, Foundation GNVQ.	-
Level 2	GCSE grades A* - C, Scottish intermediate 2/Credit S Grade.	Intermediate GNVQ, BTEC first certificate.
Level 3	A-Level, Scottish higher.	AVCE, BTEC National, Certificate/Diploma, Vocational A-Levels.
		An ONC (Ordinary National Certificate) and OND (Ordinary National Diploma) are both broadly comparable to a Level 3 qualification
Level 4	Undergraduate	Full technical certificate, BTEC HND/HNC

Source: <https://www.cityandguilds.com/qualifications-and-apprenticeships/qualifications-explained/qualification-comparisons>

If you require information contained in this leaflet in another version e.g. large print, Braille, tape or alternative language please telephone: 0116 305 6803, Fax: 0116 305 7271 or Minicom: 0116 305 6160.

જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 6803 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા અવસ્થા કરીશું.

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0116 305 6803 ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਦਵਾਂਗੇ।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 6803 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں 0116 305 6803 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کر دیں گے۔

假如閣下需要幫助，用你的語言去明白這些資訊，請致電 0116 305 6803，我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tej informacji w Twoim języku, zadzwoń pod numer 0116 305 6803, a my Ci pomożemy.

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¹ ONS, 2018. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva> Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. These estimates of GVA are measured using the income approach, which involves adding up the income generated by resident individuals or corporations in the production of goods and services.

² NUTS3 is part of a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU. For more information please visit; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>

³ BRES data is survey based, which may result in large fluctuations in smaller industries or geographies.