

LLEP Business and Economic Intelligence Update

Issue 22 – 28 July 2021

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1. Economic Roundup

A summary of some of the key government announcements since the last update together with a round-up of recently published research reports and insights from a range of organisations.

Government Announcements/ Press Releases/ News Stories

[New funding from UK Space Agency will kickstart space technology projects](#) - Government grants worth up to £15,000 each are being made available. These will help UK companies get their ideas for space-based technologies or research off the ground. The deadline for applications is 12pm on 12/08/2021.

[New £30 million competition to make UK a pioneer in building 5G networks](#) - A £30 million competition to turn the UK into a leading global destination for developing the next generation of 5G networks has been launched.

The scheme will tackle the over-reliance on a small number of telecoms vendors by developing new, innovative solutions in the UK. It will help build confidence in the security and resilience of new 5G technology as it delivers social and economic benefits for people and businesses.

[Final Covid loans data reveals £80 billion of government support through the pandemic](#) -

Over 1.6 million loans have been provided. Government-backed loan schemes have supported businesses of all sizes across the UK, ranging from big manufacturers and exporters which have received Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loans, to innovative tech companies which have benefited from the Future Fund, as well as the millions of smaller businesses which have received a Bounce Back Loan.

[Skills training boosted across the country](#) - The government's [Skills Bootcamp](#) training programmes will be expanded across the country, offering an extra 16,000 fully funded places for adults to upskill or retrain. The expansion covers a range of digital and technical training including green skills, such as solar energy installation, sustainable agriculture, nuclear energy, and green transport, along with coding and software development, so more adults have the opportunity to access the skills and training they need that leads directly to a job.

Research

[Retail sales, Great Britain - Office for National Statistics](#) – A national estimate of retail sales in volume and value terms. Data is for May and is provided by sector (food, non-food, automotive fuels, on-line etc.).

[UK economy latest - Office for National Statistics](#) - A roundup of the latest data and analysis on the UK economy, business and jobs following Brexit and during the coronavirus pandemic.

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy - Office for National Statistics](#) – The impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and other events on UK businesses and the economy, based on responses from the fortnightly business survey about financial performance, workforce, price, trade and business resilience.

[Green Jobs Taskforce Report](#) - This brings together evidence on the skills needed for the transition to net zero. It sets out the Taskforce's recommendations for how government, industry, the education sector alongside other stakeholders can work together to grasp the opportunities of a green industrial revolution and meet the challenges of supporting high carbon sectors, their workers and the communities they support through the transition to net zero.

[Learning and Work Institute Labour Market Analysis](#) – Monthly analysis of latest labour market statistics that provide insights into the health of the labour market, what it means for peoples experience of work and what it means for groups facing labour market disadvantage.

[Centre for Cities High Street Recovery Tracker](#) - As the Coronavirus pandemic varies across the country, Centre for Cities tracks the recovery of high streets in Britain's cities and large towns. The tracker shows how high streets in the UK are faring compared to pre-lockdown levels of activity and the drivers behind it.

2. Claimant Count

In June 2021 the claimant rate in the Leicester and Leicestershire area was 4.6%. This translates to 31,000 claimants. In May the figure was 4.8% (32,435). At a national level the claimant rate in England was 5.7%. This is 1.1 percentage points higher than the local figure.

The picture is very different in the city and county with Leicester having a claimant rate of 7.1% and Leicestershire 3.3%. This is a difference of 3.8 percentage points. Leicester's claimant rate is 1.4 percentage points higher than the England average (5.7%).

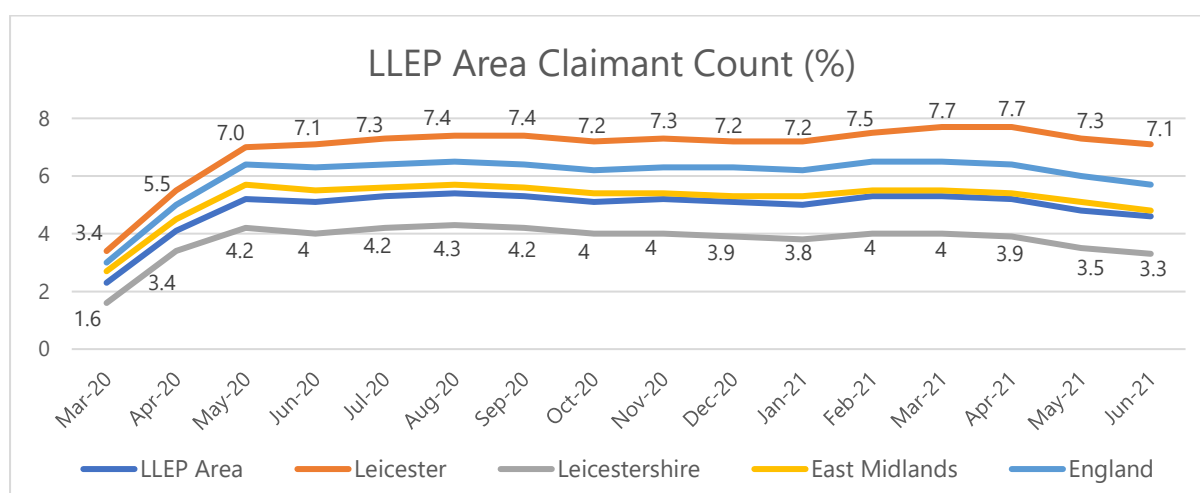


Figure 1 LLEP Area Claimant Count (%) March 20 – June 2021

Source: ONS

Of the 31,000 claimants over half (53.8% or 16,675) were based in Leicester.

In March 2020 the claimant rate was 2.3% (or 15,145). Between March 2020 and the end of June 2021 the claimant rate increased by 2.6 percentage points to 4.6% (31,000). This translates to an additional 15,855 claimants or a percentage increase of 105%.

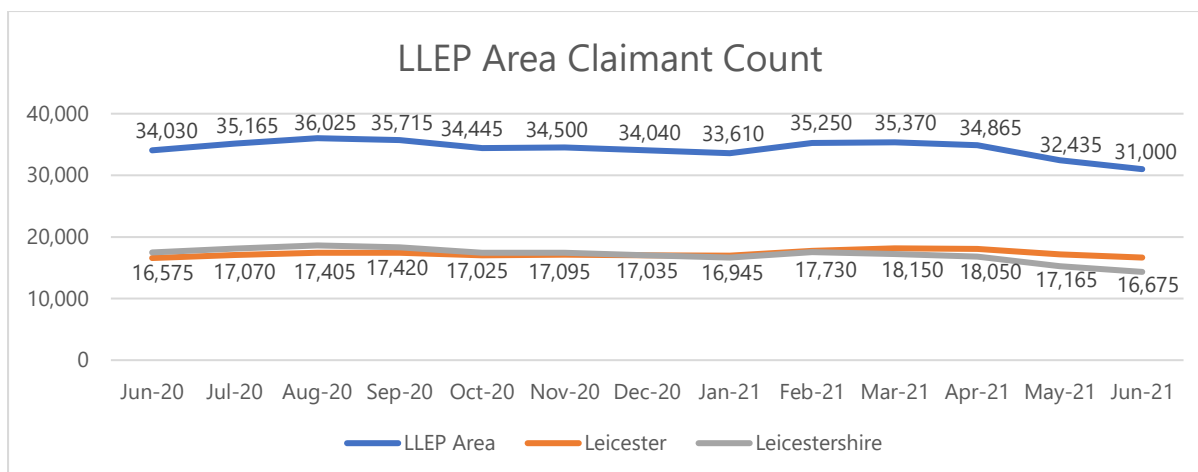


Figure 2 LLEP Area Claimant Count June 2020 - June 2021
Source: ONS

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area over the period March to August 2020 the number of claimants grew from 15,145 to 36,025. This was a rise of 20,880 claimants. When comparing the figures for August 2020 and June 2021 against those for March 2020 the difference has fallen from 20,080 to 15,855. This is a significant fall in claimants (4,225). Since March of this year the number of claimants has fallen by 4,370.

Since the initial rises in 2020 the claimant rate had been relatively static. Despite recent falls the initial shock and uncertainty caused by the Coronavirus continues and remains a feature of local and national economies. It is still unknown how the easing of restrictions, the reopening of some parts of the economy, reported skills/ staff shortages and the closure of the Job Retention Scheme in September will impact on claimant rates.

Figure 10 (page 10) later in the report demonstrates the claimant rate over the period January 2020 to May 2021, the number of unique job postings (for the same period) and the total number of eligible staff that have been furloughed (July 2020 to May 2021).

The pandemic has affected all age groups. Figures for June 2021 demonstrate that there were on average a larger share of 18-24 years olds (5.4%) who were claimants than 25-49 years olds (5.2%) and claimants that were 50 and over (3.7%). Nationally the claimant rates were higher for 18-24 years olds (7.7%), 25-49 years olds (6.2%) and those who are 50 and over (4.4%).

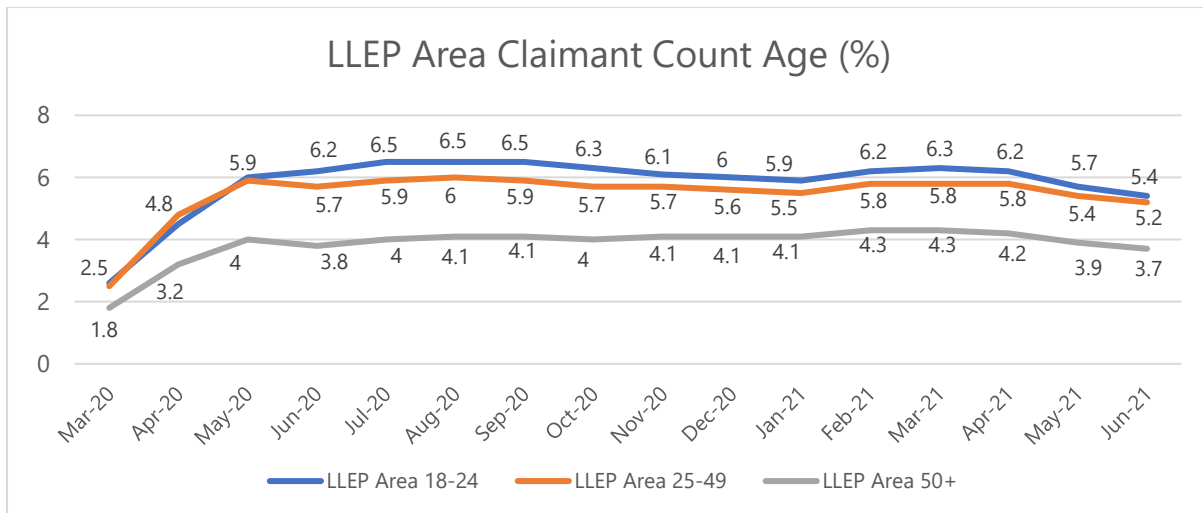


Figure 3 LLEP Area Claimant Count by Age (%) March 2020 – June 2021
Source: ONS

Figure 4 demonstrates the claimant rate for 18-24 years olds for the Leicester and Leicestershire area and its component parts and compares these with the average.

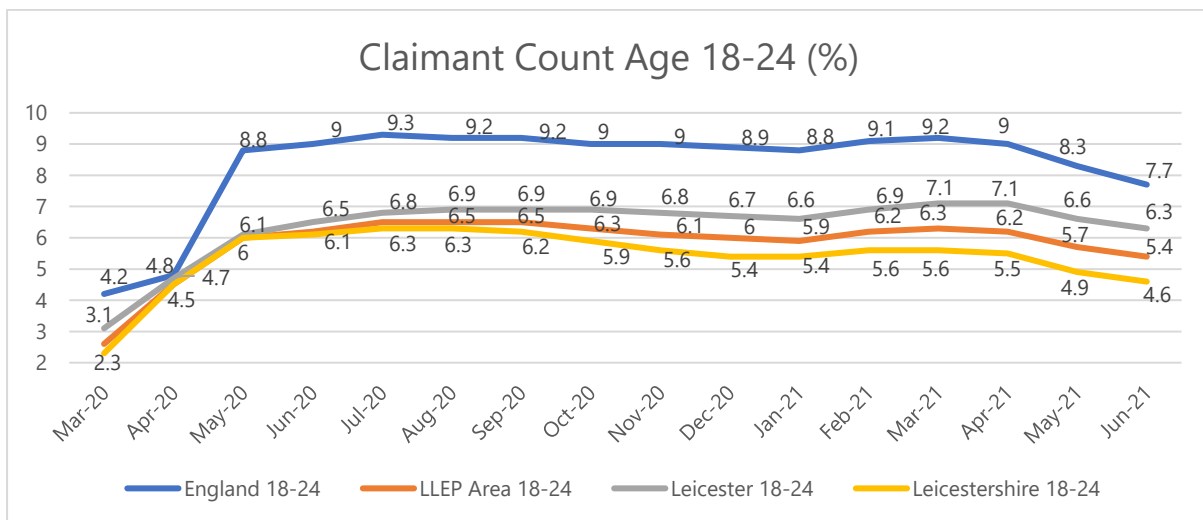


Figure 4 LLEP Area Claimant Count by Claimants Aged 18-24 (%) March 2020 – June 2021
Source: ONS

Seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy (58%) claimants were male and 13,030 (42%) were female. The male claimant rate in June 2021 was 5.3% and female rate 3.9%.

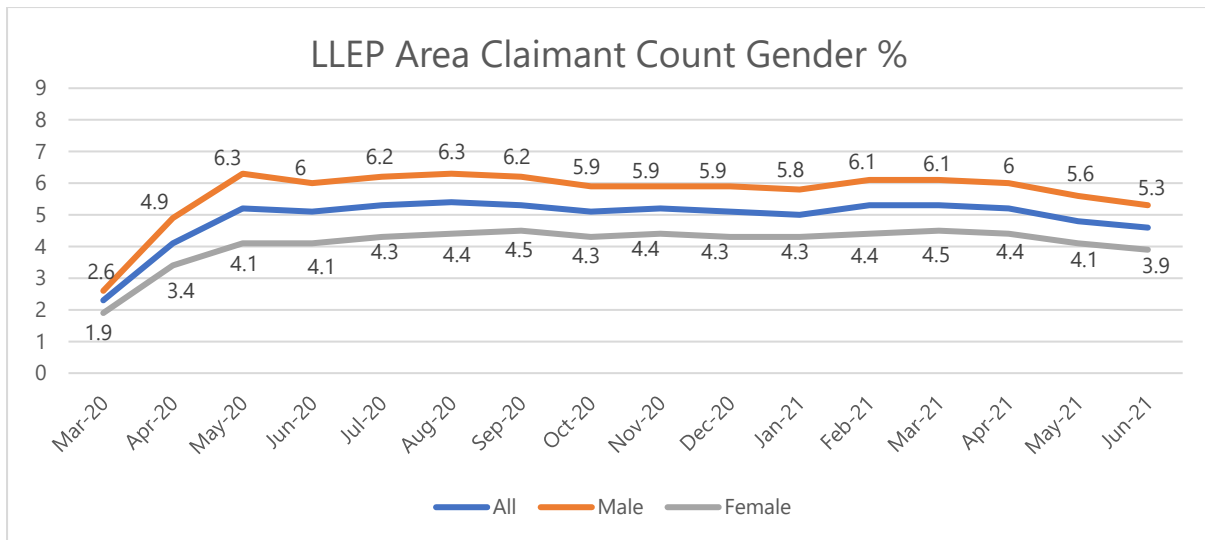


Figure 5 LLEP Area Claimant Count by Gender (%) March 2020 - June 2021
Source: ONS

Figure 6 demonstrates the number of claimants in the Leicester and Leicestershire area over the period June 2013 to June 2021.

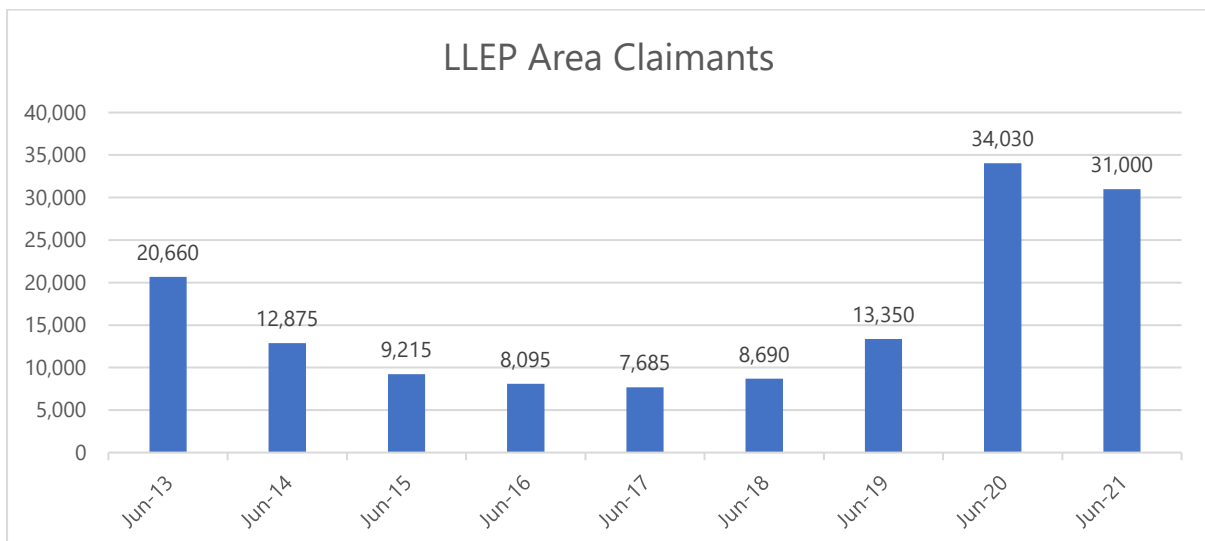


Figure 6 LLEP Area Claimant Count June 2013 – June 2021
Source: ONS

Figure 7 demonstrates the share of working age residents that are claimants at a district level.

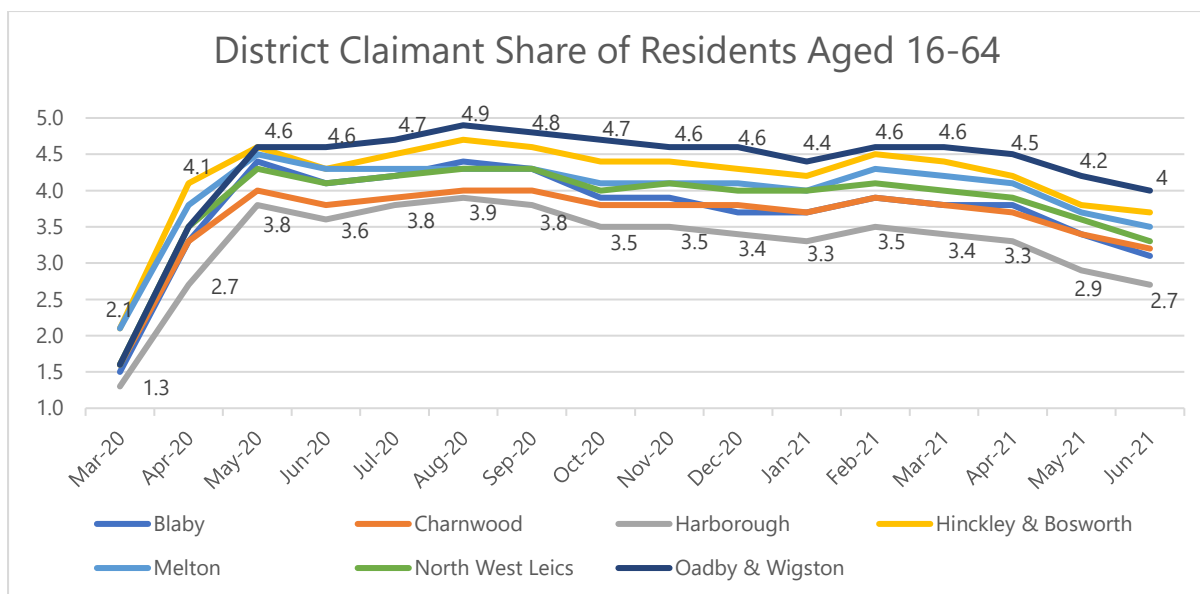


Figure 7 District Claimant Share of Working Age Residents March 2020 – June 2021

Source: ONS

Note: It must be noted that all June figures will be revised by the Office for National Statistics and it is likely that number will be lower than reported.

For more data on Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit claimant count data by district, visit the [Unemployment Dashboard](#) on the LSR Portal.

3. Universal Credit Claimants

Universal Credit claimants are placed in a conditionality group based on their circumstances and work capability and this determines what is expected of them during their claim.

In the Leicester and Leicestershire area most of the claimants are in either the working conditionality group or the searching/planning/preparing for work group.

When compared to March figures for 2020, all three groups have seen growth in numbers. At 34,881 those searching, planning, or preparing for work in June 2021 have become smaller over the last month (May to June) whereas those working has gone up.

Since March 2020 there has been a steady rise in the number of people who are not seeking work/ have no work requirements with numbers nearly tripling during the period. In March 2020 the figure was 10,997 and in June 2021 it was 17,971. This may be a direct result of those accessing the Job Retention Scheme.

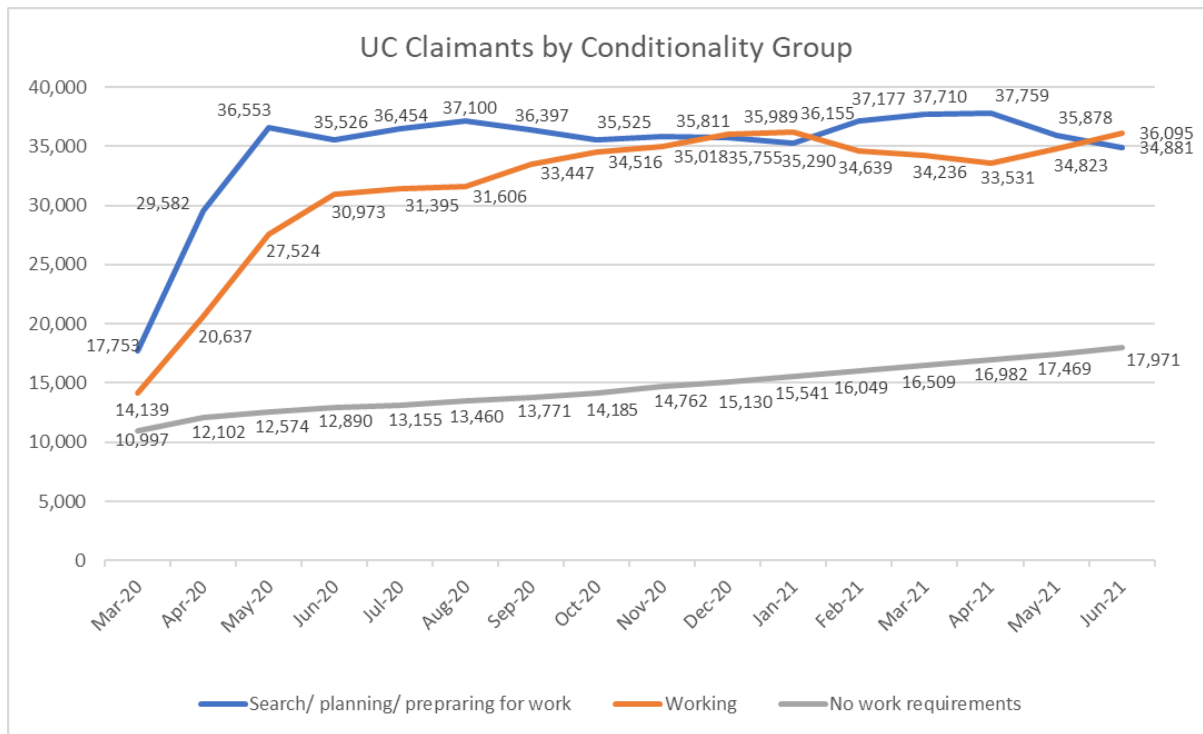


Figure 8 LLEP Area Universal Credit Claimant Count by Conditionality Group March 2020 – June 2021
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Search/ planning/ preparing for work	17,753	29,582	36,553	35,526	35,290	37,177	37,710	37,759	35,878	34,881
Working	14,139	20,637	27,524	30,973	36,155	34,639	34,236	33,531	34,823	36,095
No work requirements	10,997	12,102	12,574	12,890	15,541	16,049	16,509	16,982	17,469	17,971

Table 1: LLEP Area Universal Credit Claimant Count by Conditionality Group March 2020 – June 2021
Source: DWP via Stat-Xplore

4. Furloughed Employees

The information below is provided by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and are statistics that relate to the Governments Job Retention Scheme.

Table 2 provides an understanding of the take up of the scheme by showing the percentage of eligible employments furloughed for the months July 2020 to May 2021. Data is available for areas contained within the Leicester and Leicestershire area and can be compared with the England average.

Figures for May demonstrate that other than Leicester and Oadby and Wigston, local take-up is below average. The latest figures show a significant fall in the take up of the scheme in all the areas identified.

The government is set to continue contributing to furloughed worker's wages until the end of September 2021.

Area	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Blaby	17%	13%	9%	8%	12%	12%	15%	15%	13%	11%	8%
Charnwood	17%	12%	9%	7%	12%	12%	15%	15%	14%	11%	8%
England	17%	12%	9%	7%	13%	13%	15%	15%	15%	11%	8%
Harborough	17%	13%	10%	8%	13%	13%	15%	15%	14%	11%	8%
Hinckley & Bosworth	16%	12%	9%	7%	11%	12%	14%	14%	13%	10%	8%
Leicester	17%	12%	9%	7%	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%	12%	9%
Melton	16%	12%	9%	7%	12%	12%	15%	15%	13%	11%	8%
NW Leicestershire	16%	11%	8%	7%	11%	10%	13%	13%	12%	9%	7%
Oadby & Wigston	18%	13%	10%	8%	12%	13%	15%	15%	14%	12%	9%

Table 2. Uptake of Job Retention Scheme, % of Employments in the LLEP Area July 2020 – May 2021

Source: HMRC

Figure 9 and Table 3 demonstrate the total employments on furlough as of the 31/05/2021.

HMRC Furlough Statistics - overall numbers

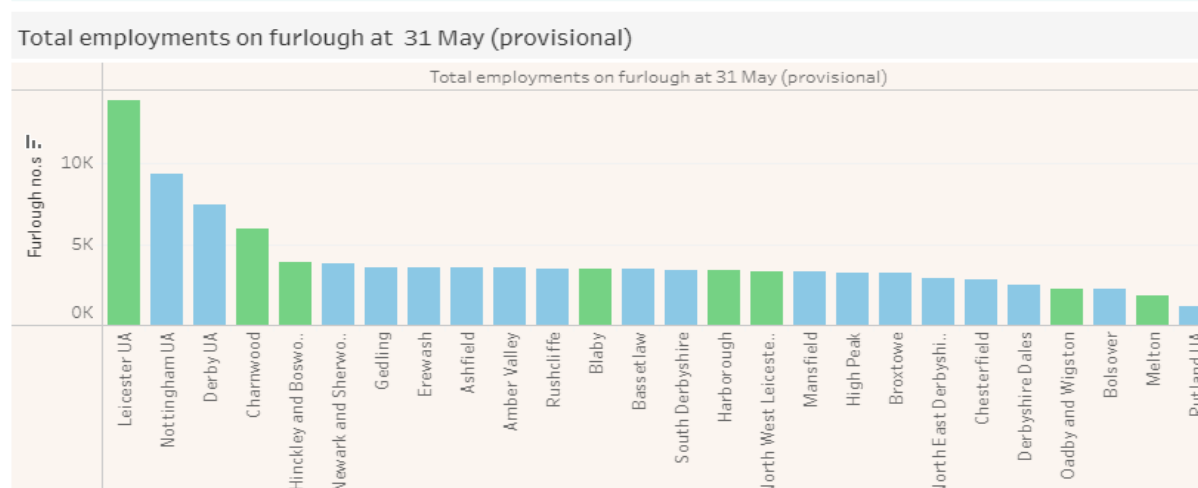


Figure 9 Total Employments Furloughed at 31 May 2021

Source: HMRC

Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	NW Leicestershire	Oadby & Wigston
3,500	6,000	3,400	3,900	13,900	1,800	3,300	2,200

Table 3. Total Employments Furloughed at 31 May 2021

Source: HMRC

For more detail including East Midlands comparators see the [Furloughed Staff Dashboard](#) on the LSR Portal.

Figure 10 below demonstrates the claimant rate over the period January 2020 to May 2021, the number of unique job postings (for the same period) and the total number of eligible staff that have been furloughed (July 2020 to May 2021).

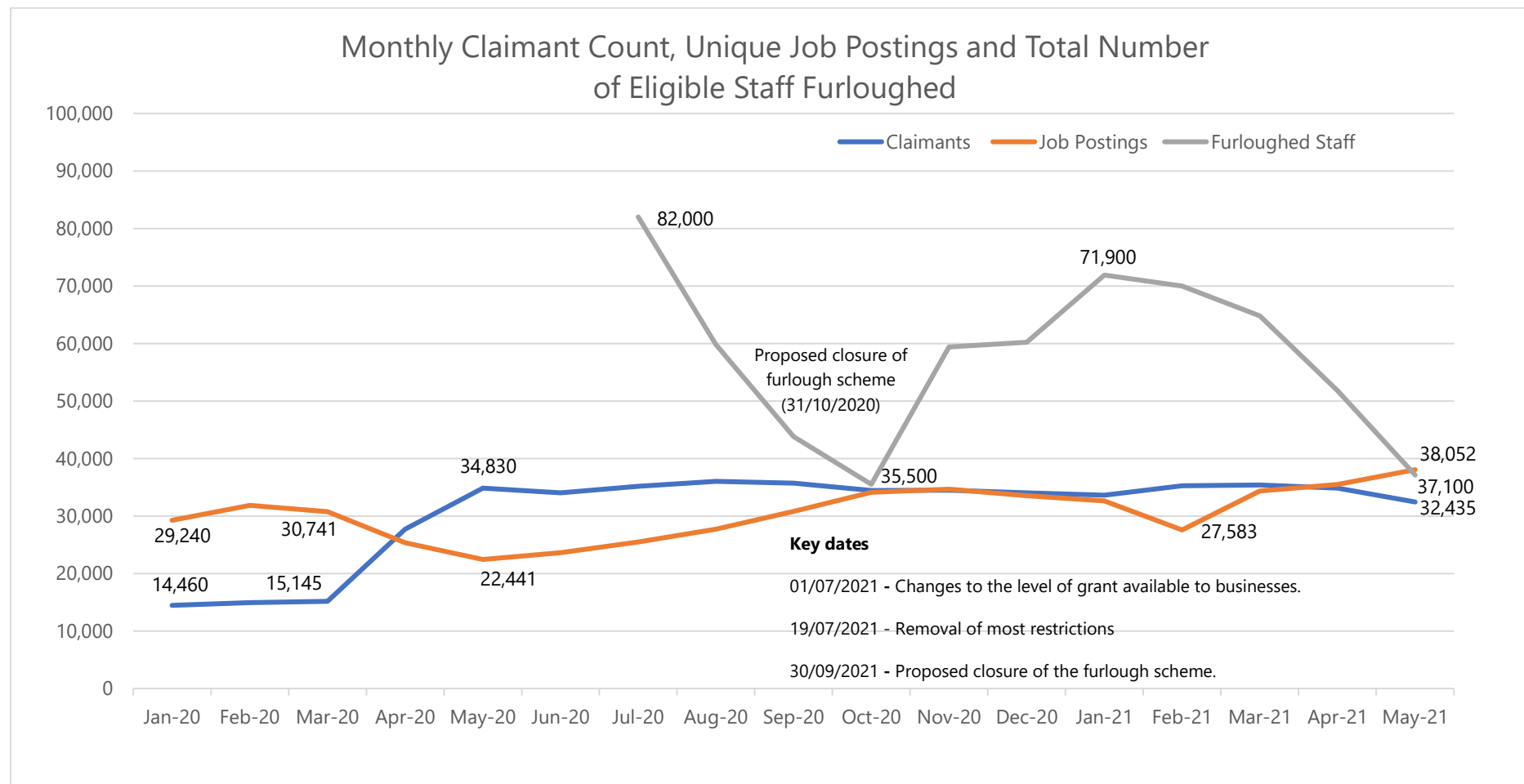


Figure 10: Monthly Claimant Count, Unique Job Postings and Total Number of Eligible Staff Furloughed
Source: EMSI Unique job Postings, HMRC Job retention and ONS Claimant Count

5. Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS)

HMRC have published data on the numbers claiming support through the Self Employment Income Support Scheme up to 06/06/2021.

Table 4 provides an understanding of the take up rate of the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme.

	Leicester	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Melton	NW Leics.	Oadby & Wigston
Total no. of claims made to 06/06/21	7,400	2,900	4,200	2,600	2,900	1,300	2,500	1,400
Total potentially eligible population	11,600	5,100	7,600	5,100	5,500	2,700	4,600	2,300
Total take-up rate	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

Table 4. SEISS Uptake in LLEP Area

Source: HMRC

For more detail in relation to the Self Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) see the [Furloughed Staff Dashboard](#) on the LSR Portal.

6. Job Postings

EMSI job posting data is drawn from a range of sources and provides timely data on how the trend in the number of live job adverts is changing in the Leicester and Leicestershire area by occupation and geography.

However, the number of job adverts being posted is not a direct measure of labour force demand. Job adverts may not be removed from online job vacancy boards immediately once a position is filled, so the data may not fully reflect companies who have halted active recruitment.

The data is compiled from multiple job vacancy boards and adverts may still be considered "live" if the posting is still live on any board, even when it has already been removed from an alternative source.

The scope of online job adverts does not fully capture the region's economic activity because of differing advertising methods, for example, casual work may be advertised by word-of-mouth.

Table 5 demonstrates unique job postings by occupation for June 2021. These are compared with March 2020, June 2020 and May 2021. Standard Occupation Codes are at a two-digit level.

The unique Job posting figure for June 2021 is higher than June 2020 by 16,603 (40,197 compared to 23,594). This is a rise of 70.4%. Other than May 2020 unique job posting figures for June 2020 are the lowest. These reflect the impact of the pandemic.

Over the last month the number of job postings grew from 38,052 to 40,197. This is a rise of 2,145 postings or 5.6%.

In terms of numbers, over the last year there have been rises in job postings in all the occupation areas.

In the last month of the 25 occupation areas, 4 had falls in job postings (Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals, Teaching and Educational Professionals, Protective Service Occupations and Skilled Construction and Building Trades). In the case of Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals this has been minimal.

Over the last year the occupation areas that saw the largest growth in the number of unique job postings were:

- Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals
- Business and Public Service Associate Professionals
- Administrative Occupations
- Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades
- Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives,
- Elementary Administration and Service Occupations,

2 Digit SOC	Occupation	Mar 2020 Unique Postings	June 2020 Unique Postings	May 2021 Unique Postings	June 2021 Unique Postings	Annual Growth	Annual Growth %	Monthly Growth May to Jun 2021	Monthly % Growth May to Jun 2021	Cumulative Growth from Mar 2020	Cumulative Growth % from Mar 2020
11	Corporate Managers and Directors	1,561	1,241	2,048	2,150	909	73.2	102	5.0	589	37.7
12	Other Managers and Proprietors	527	492	599	661	169	34.3	62	10.4	134	25.4
21	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	2,693	2,019	3,489	3,486	1,467	72.7	(3)	-0.1	793	29.4
22	Health Professionals	1,787	1,674	1,923	2,041	367	21.9	118	6.1	254	14.2
23	Teaching and Educational Professionals	1,334	1,258	1,455	1,314	56	4.5	(141)	-9.7	(20)	(1.5)
24	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	1,732	1,421	2,119	2,121	700	49.3	2	0.1	389	22.5
31	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	1,385	1,080	1,785	1,870	790	73.1	85	4.8	485	35.0
32	Health and Social Care Associate Professionals	372	337	446	466	129	38.3	20	4.5	94	25.3
33	Protective Service Occupations	29	12	58	44	32	266.7	(14)	-24.1	15	51.7
34	Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	412	288	410	424	136	47.2	14	3.4	12	2.9
35	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	4,601	3,120	5,159	5,402	2,282	73.1	243	4.7	801	17.4
41	Administrative Occupations	2,933	1,939	3,509	3,740	1,801	92.9	231	6.6	807	27.5
42	Secretarial and Related Occupations	429	298	389	429	131	44.0	40	10.3	0	0.0
51	Skilled Agricultural and Related Trades	34	43	54	65	22	51.2	11	20.4	31	91.2
52	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	1,959	1,480	2,801	2,994	1,514	102.3	193	6.9	1,035	52.8
53	Skilled Construction and Building Trades	502	357	887	818	461	129.1	(69)	-7.8	316	62.9
54	Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades	638	362	607	747	385	106.4	140	23.1	109	17.1
61	Caring Personal Service Occupations	2,053	1,955	2,351	2,561	606	31.0	210	8.9	508	24.7
62	Leisure, Travel and Related Personal Service Occupations	187	138	205	236	98	71.0	31	15.1	49	26.2
71	Sales Occupations	665	404	689	757	353	87.4	68	9.9	92	13.8
72	Customer Service Occupations	668	506	748	823	317	62.6	75	10.0	155	23.2
81	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	449	336	763	838	502	149.4	75	9.8	389	86.6
82	Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives	1,587	1,003	2,172	2,345	1,342	133.8	173	8.0	758	47.8
91	Elementary Trades and Related Occupations	279	178	532	589	411	230.9	57	10.7	310	111.1
92	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	1,929	1,653	2,854	3,276	1,623	98.2	422	14.8	1,347	69.8
Total		30,745	23,594	38,052	40,197	16,603	70.4	2,145	5.6	9,452	30.7

Table 5 LLEP area Job Postings by Standard Occupation Codes

Source: EMSI

Table 6 demonstrates job posting numbers by district area for this year and June 2020. Figures for all the areas identified are higher this year than last year.

Area	Jun-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Blaby	799	1,727	1,355	1,751	1,707	1,719	1,763
Charnwood	3,811	5,446	4,695	5,628	5,563	6,266	6,545
Harborough	1,592	2,209	1,828	2,409	2,435	2,648	2,874
Hinckley & Bosworth	1,889	2,880	2,574	3,450	3,856	4,185	4,330
Leicester	11,535	14,357	12,061	14,393	14,939	15,772	16,179
Leicestershire	12,061	18,247	15,522	19,970	20,547	22,280	24,018
Melton	916	1,112	950	1,173	1,286	1,379	1,455
North West Leicestershire	2,661	4,216	3,599	4,884	5,101	5,187	5,996
Oadby & Wigston	393	657	520	674	599	896	1,055
Total	23,596	32,604	27,583	34,363	35,486	38,052	40,197

Table 6 Unique Job Postings by Local & District Authority
Source: EMSI

Figure 11 provides and understanding of job postings for the Leicester and Leicestershire area from March 2020.

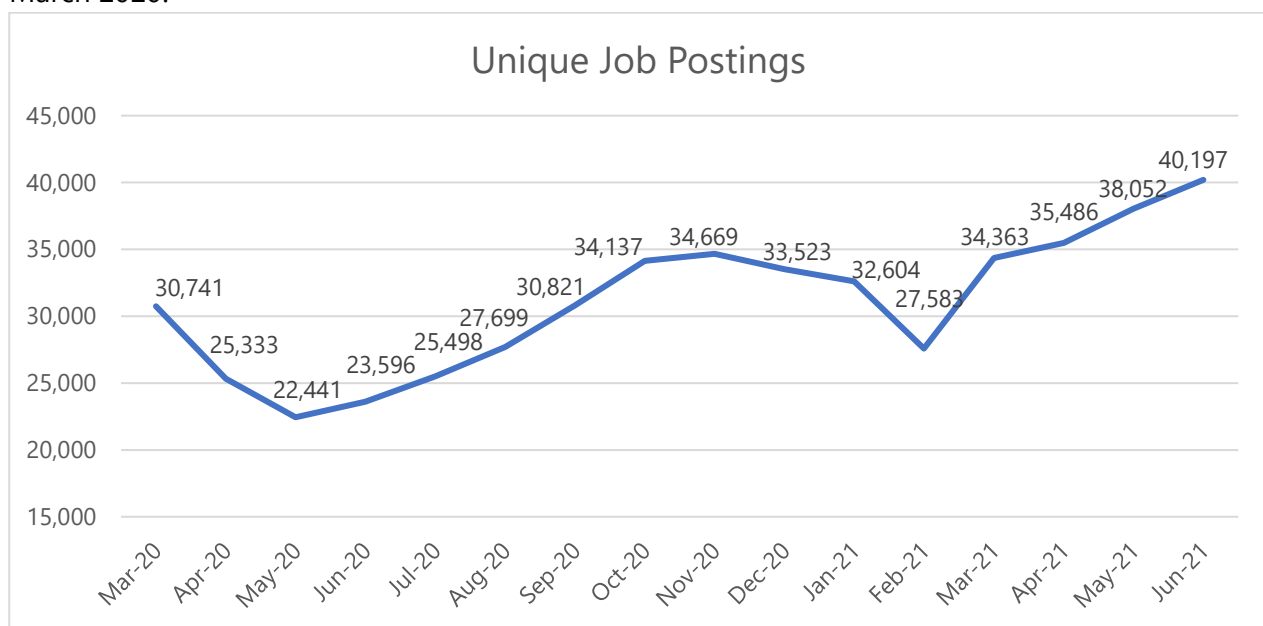


Figure 11 LLEP Area Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

Despite unique job postings being higher in June 2021 than pre pandemic figures in the Leicester and Leicestershire area, Figure 12 shows that job posting data in the Leicester and Leicestershire areas presents two different pictures. In Leicestershire from August of 2020 there have been more unique job postings than the last figure supplied prior to the pandemic (March 2020). In Leicester this is not the case and figures have continually failed to exceed the figure delivered for March 2020. This demonstrates that Leicester has not recovered to pre-pandemic job posting levels.

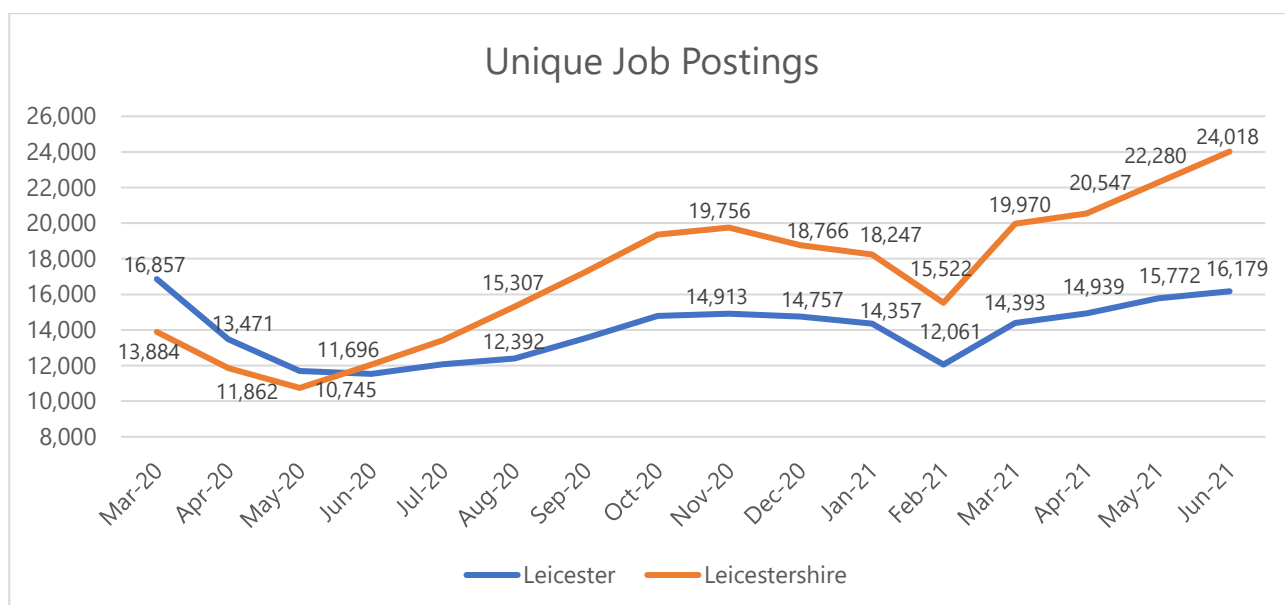


Figure 12 Leicester and Leicestershire Unique Job Postings
Source: EMSI

More detailed breakdowns of job postings by district are available from brendan.brockway@llep.org.uk.

7. Business Closures and Incorporations

Since the start of March 2020, 10,995 businesses have ceased trading in the Leicester and Leicestershire area. For the same period in 2019/20 the number was 8,549. This is a difference of 2,446 business closures.

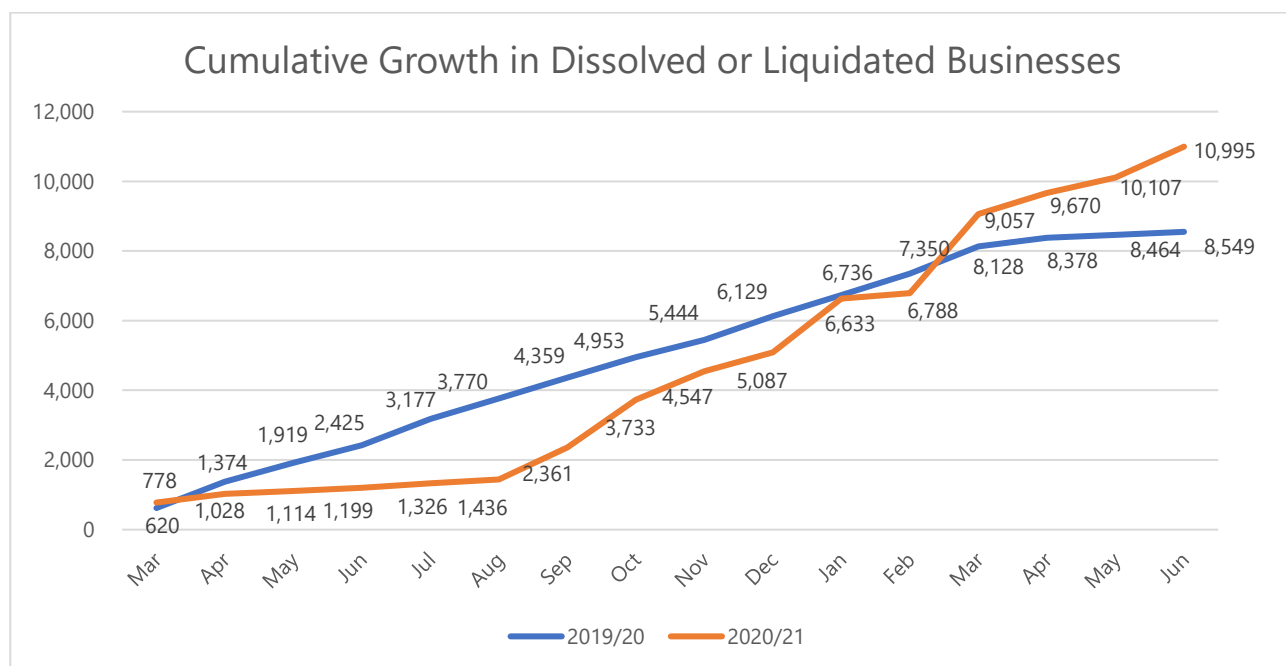


Figure 13 LLEP Area Dissolved or Liquidated Businesses Comparator March 2020 – June 2021
Source: BVD Fame

In March 2020 there were 778 closures. In August the number had fallen to just 110. The fall in business closures can be attributed to those measures brought in by government during lockdown.

Figures for September and October 2020 demonstrated steep rises in businesses failures. The rise in business failures reflected the proposed closure of measures that were brought in by the government. However, these same measures were extended. Business failures went from a high of 1,372 in October to 814 in November. In December there was a further fall to 540. After a sharp increase in January (1,546) there was a steep fall in February (to 155). In March there was a significant rise to 2,269. Figures for April and May demonstrated falls in closures. The figure for June 2021 demonstrates a rise to 888. When compared to the June figure for 2020 (85) and 2019 (506) the latest figure is higher.

In 2021 (to the end of June 2021) there have been 5,908 solved businesses. For the same period in 2020 the figure was 2,420 and 2019, 4,952. Again, closures in 2021 are higher than in 2019 and 2020.

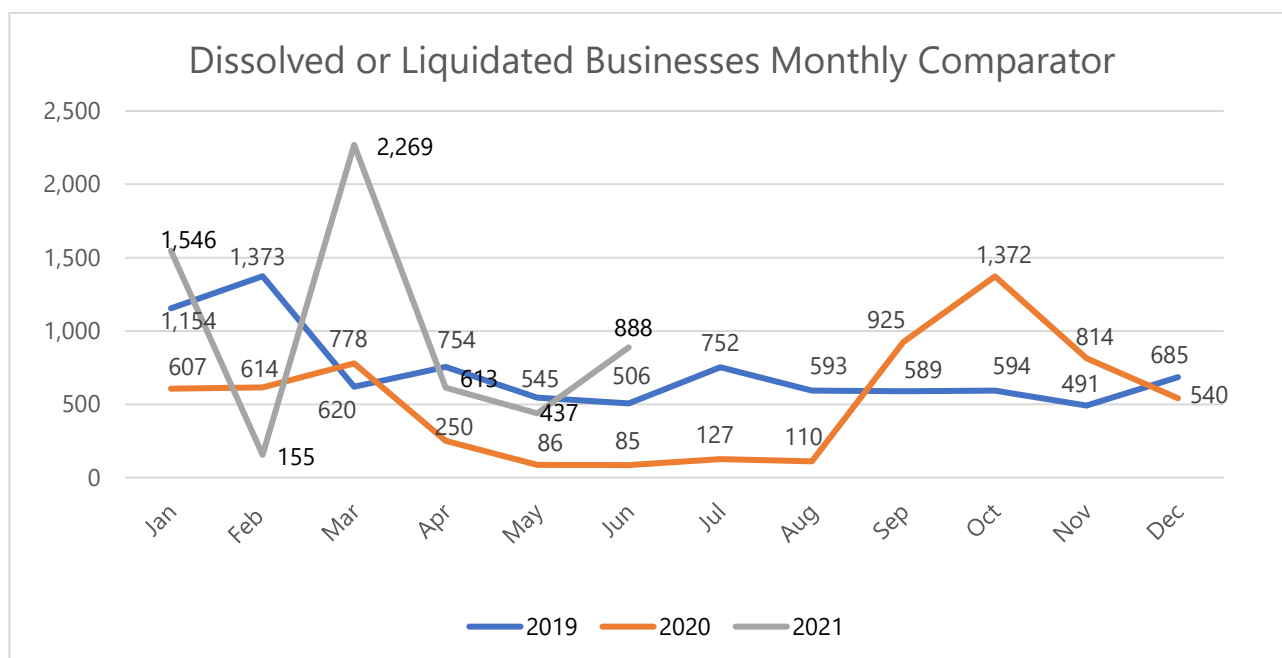


Figure 14 LLEP Areas Dissolved and Liquidated Businesses Monthly Comparator
Source: BVD Fame

Since the beginning of March 2020 15,451 businesses have been incorporated within the Leicester and Leicestershire area. Over the same period in 2019/20, 15,115 businesses were incorporated. This is a difference of 336.

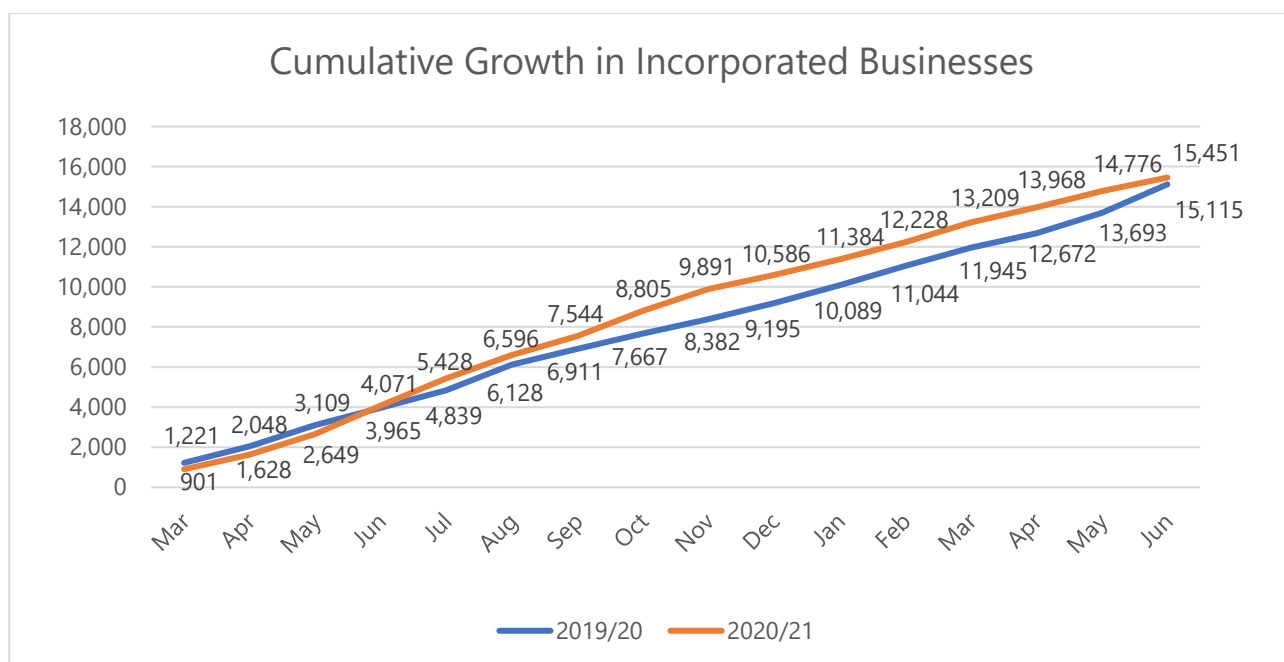


Figure 15 LLEP Area Cumulative Growth in Incorporated Businesses Comparator
Source: BVD Fame

In October of 2020 1,261 businesses were incorporated, in November 1,086 were incorporated. The number of incorporations fell significantly in December to 695. From January 2021 figures have remained static. The latest figure (June 2021) is 675. This is below the figure for the same period in 2020 and 2019.

When comparing closures with incorporations in 2021 there have been 5,908 closures and 4,865 incorporations. This is a difference of 1,043 more closures.

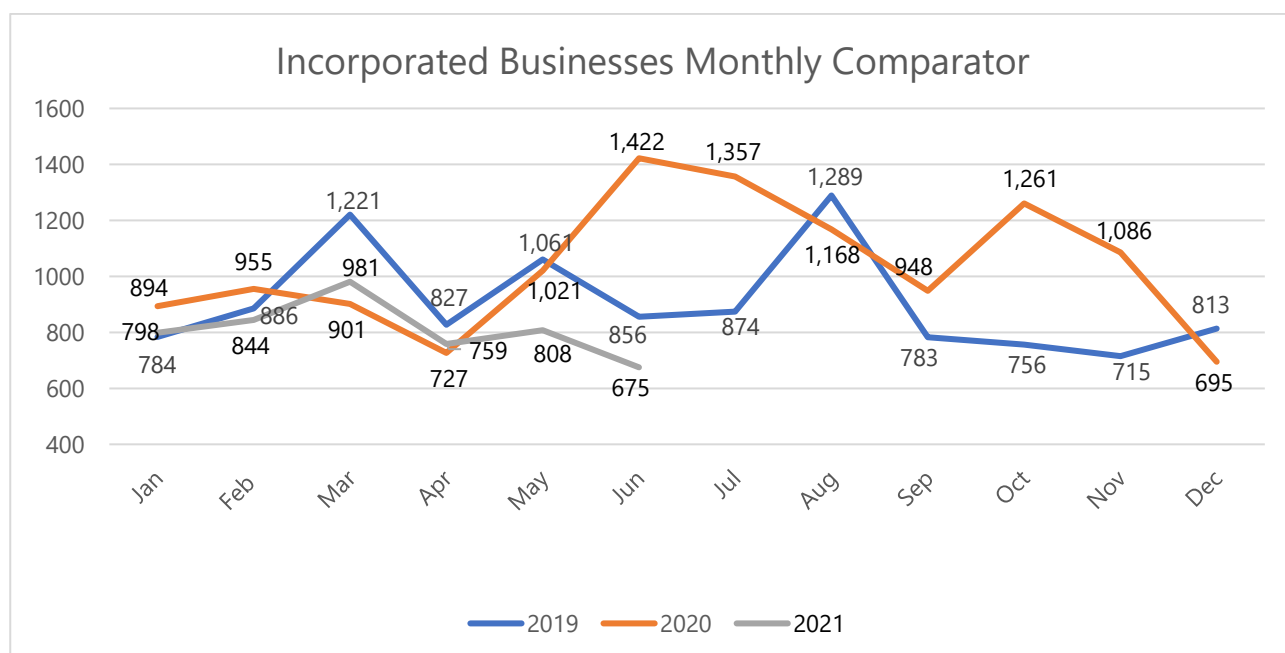


Figure 16 LLEP Area Incorporated Businesses Monthly Comparator
Source: BVD Fame

Table 7 demonstrates those sectors where there have been 5 or more business failures. For these same sectors the table also demonstrates the number of incorporations. Data contained in Table 7

is for June 2021. The data also helps to provide an understanding of the impact of the pandemic on business and how different sectors are reacting to it.

	Dissolved	%	Incorporated	%	Difference
82 : Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	118	13.3	11	1.6	-107
78 : Employment activities	88	9.9	6	0.9	-82
47 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	66	7.4	101	15.0	35
96 : Other personal service activities	65	7.3	24	3.6	-41
62 : Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	59	6.6	12	1.8	-47
56 : Food and beverage service activities	35	3.9	48	7.1	13
49 : Land transport and transport via pipelines	32	3.6	23	3.4	-9
43 : Specialised construction activities	30	3.4	34	5.0	4
45 : Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28	3.2	14	2.1	-14
70 : Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	28	3.2	17	2.5	-11
46 : Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25	2.8	24	3.6	-1
68 : Real estate activities	25	2.8	90	13.3	65
41 : Construction of buildings	22	2.5	19	2.8	-3
86 : Human health activities	21	2.4	20	3.0	-1
64 : Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	20	2.3	26	3.9	6
71 : Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	20	2.3	4	0.6	-16
85 : Education	15	1.7	13	1.9	-2
81 : Services to buildings and landscape activities	10	1.1	15	2.2	5
13 : Manufacture of textiles	9	1.0	1	0.1	-8
74 : Other professional, scientific and technical activities	9	1.0	33	4.9	24
90 : Creative, arts and entertainment activities	9	1.0	8	1.2	-1
93 : Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	9	1.0	9	1.3	0
14 : Manufacture of wearing apparel	8	0.9	11	1.6	3
53 : Postal and courier activities	8	0.9	5	0.7	-3
69 : Legal and accounting activities	8	0.9	2	0.3	-6
32 : Other manufacturing	6	0.7	2	0.3	-4
22 : Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5	0.6	0	0	-5
52 : Warehousing and support activities for transportation	5	0.6	10	1.5	5
73 : Advertising and market research	5	0.6	5	0.7	0
n.a.	29	3.3	10	1.5	-19
All	888	100.0	675	100.0	-213

Table 7 LLEP Area Dissolved or Liquidated and Incorporated Businesses by Sector June 2021

Source: BVD Fame

Note: Latest figures were gained on the 13/07/2021 and they may be subject to some adjustment. Figures may also reflect delays in notification and processing of data returns to Companies House.

8. Useful Links

LSR Online

Leicestershire County Council is working in partnership with the LLEP to provide a single online portal for local economic data across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The [LSR Portal](#) holds data across a wide range of economic indicators (in addition to other measures including health and wellbeing), the majority of which are available at district level.

Midlands Engine Economic Observatory

The [Midlands Engine Economic Observatory](#) is an analytical function of the Midlands Engine, providing comprehensive and contemporary data, analysis and intelligence on the whole Midlands economy including a monthly regional impact *monitor*, reporting on the impact of Covid-19 on the region's economy.

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The ONS produces comprehensive data and analysis on coronavirus ([COVID-19 in the UK](#)) and its effect on the economy and society.

NOMIS

[Nomis](#) is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.

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