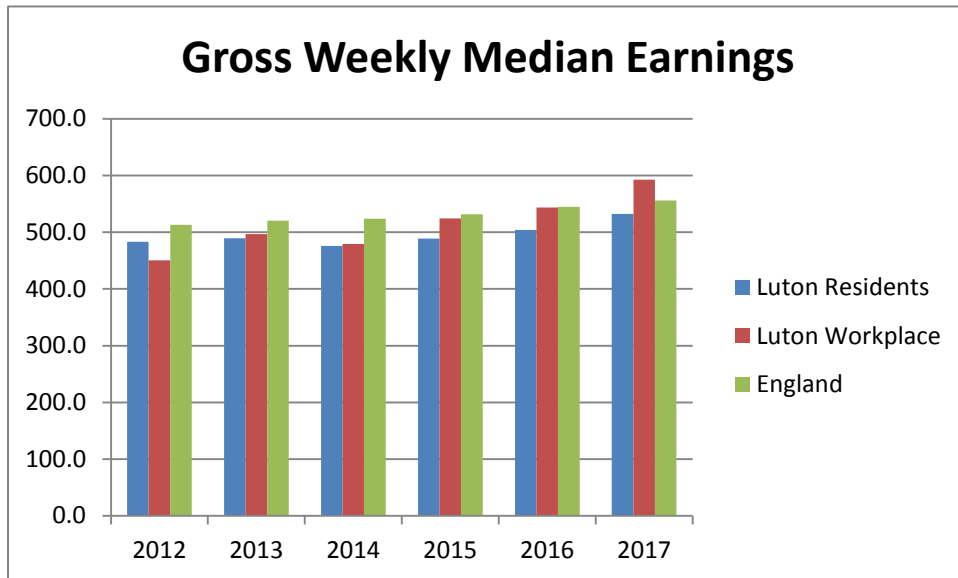


Indicator	Comparison	Trend
Unemployment	Higher	Falling
Worklessness	Worse	Falling
Economic Activity (Total)	Lower	Rising
Economic Activity (Male)	Lower	Rising
Economic Activity (Female)	Lower	Rising
Earnings (Residents)	Lower	Rising
Earnings (Workplace)	Higher	Rising
Gross Value Added (Per Head)	Lower	Rising
GVA (Per Worker)	Lower	Falling
% Without Qualifications	Higher	Falling
Digital Literacy	Higher	Rising
Key Stage 5 to Higher Education	Higher	Rising
KS5 to Russell Universities	Lower	Rising
% With Degree Level and Above	Lower	Rising
Business Creation	Higher	Rising
% in Management and Professional Jobs	Lower	No Change
% in Process & Elementary Jobs	Higher	No Change
% on Zero Hour Contracts	Higher	Rising

Earnings ↑



Source: Office for National Statistics

Full time and part time earnings have been increasing for Luton residents and the workplace based measure. Those who work in Luton but don't necessarily live in Luton earn more than the national average whereas Luton residents earn below the national average.

Gross Value Added ↑

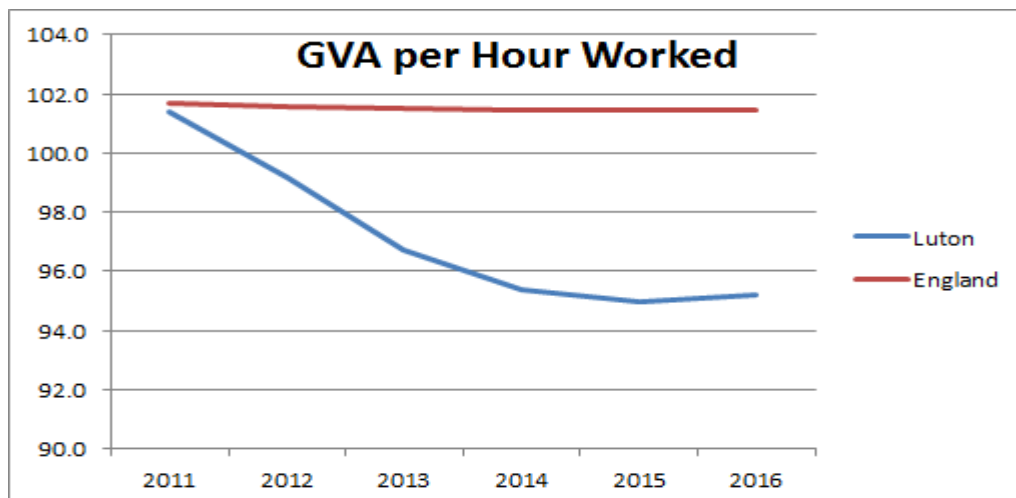
Luton	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	15-16 Growth
GVA (£ million)	4,312	4,243	4,412	4,756	5,008	5,325	6.3%
GVA Per Head £	21,174	20,611	21,211	22,543	23,326	24,563	5.3%
GVA Per Head Index	93.7	88.6	88.3	90.0	91.1	93.3	2.4%
England	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	15-16 Growth
GVA (£ million)	1,233,423	1,279,715	1,330,774	1,399,428	1,443,496	1,495,559	3.6%
GVA Per Head £	23,225	23,923	24,705	25,764	26,348	27,060	2.7%
GVA Per Head Index	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.8	102.9	102.8	-0.1%
UK=100							

Source: Office for National Statistics

Gross Value added is a measure of economic output. Gross Value Added (a measure of economic output) increased at a faster rate than the national figure between 2015 and 2016. Luton's GVA per head index is 6.7 per cent below the national average.

Productivity ↓

GVA Productivity per Hour Worked



Source: Office for National Statistics

Whilst total GVA and GVA per head are increasing the productivity per hour worked in Luton has been falling in relation to the national average. This is an indication that employment growth is not leading to extra productivity.

Employment ↑

Employment in Luton 2011-2016

Date	Employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employment
2011	84,000	59,000	25,000	86,000
2012	81,000	55,000	26,000	82,000
2013	85,000	58,000	27,000	87,000
2014	90,000	60,000	30,000	92,000
2015	87,000	61,000	26,000	89,000
2016	98,000	65,000	33,000	100,000
2015-16 Growth	11,000	4,000	7,000	11,000
2015-16 % Growth	12.6%	6.6%	26.9%	12.4%

Source: Business Register & Employment Survey, Office for National Statistics

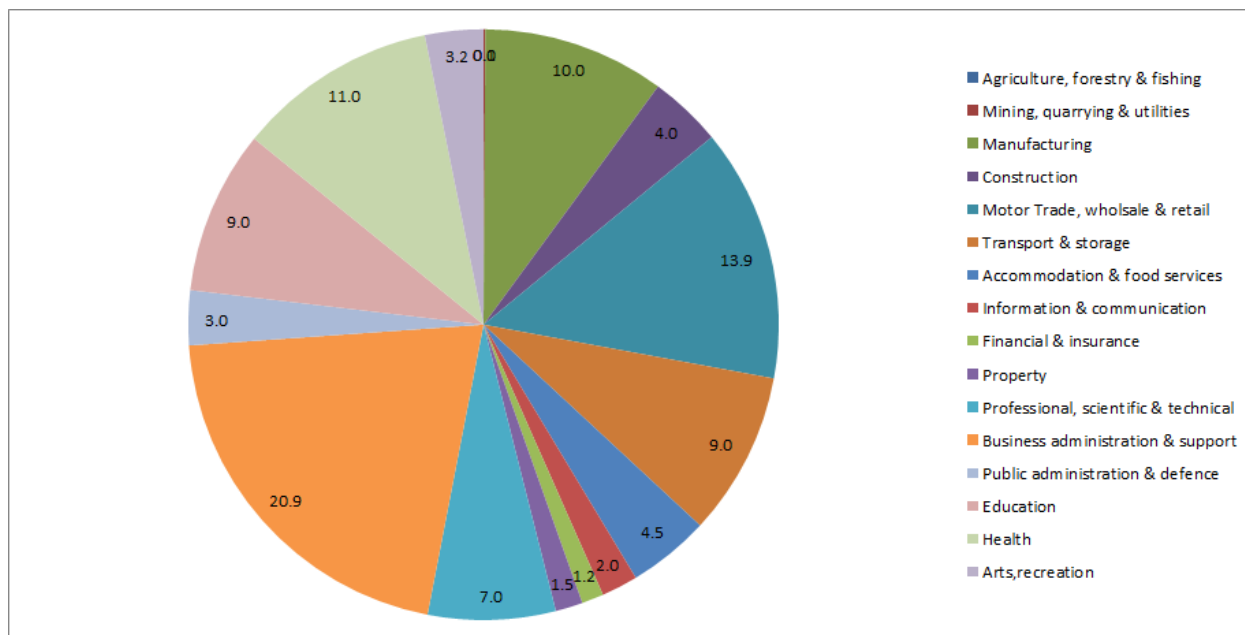
Employment in Britain 2011-2016

Date	Employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employment
2011	26,593,000	17,942,000	8,651,000	27,796,000
2012	26,753,000	17,997,000	8,756,000	27,905,000
2013	27,096,000	18,328,000	8,769,000	28,217,000
2014	27,932,000	19,082,000	8,850,000	28,970,000
2015	28,739,000	19,685,000	9,054,000	29,819,000
2016	29,268,000	19,842,000	9,426,000	30,305,000
2015-16 Growth	529,000	157,000	372,000	486,000
2015-16 % Growth	1.8%	0.8%	4.1%	1.6%

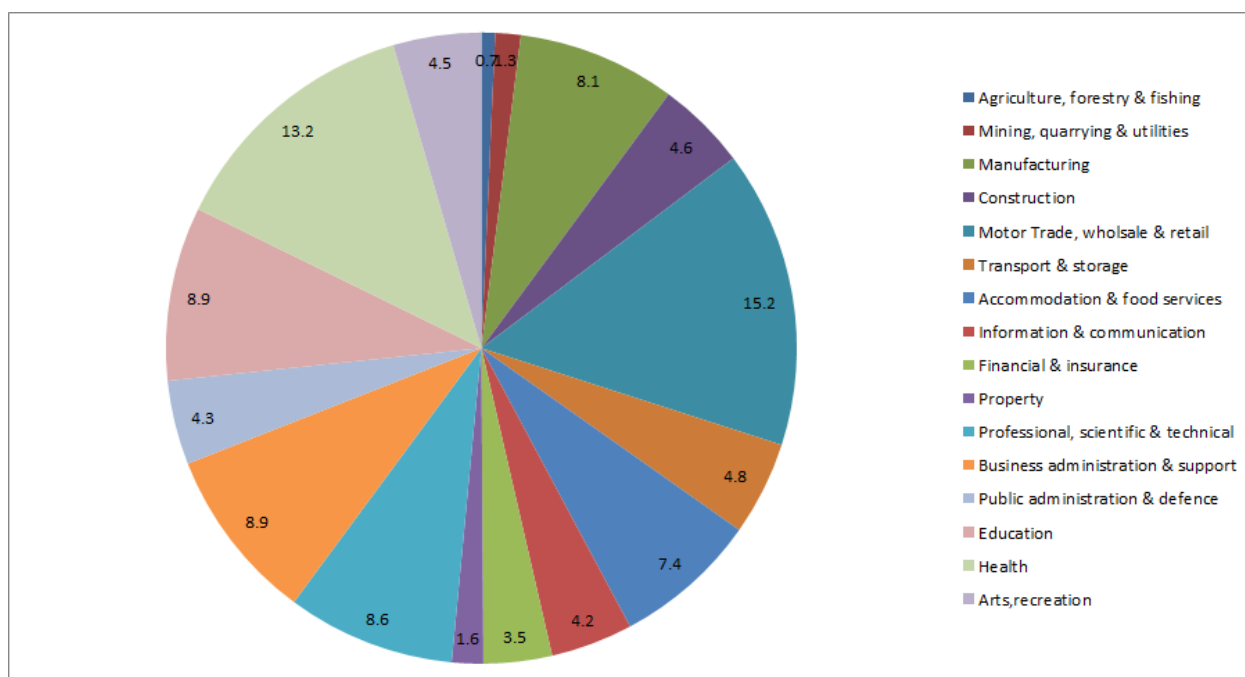
Source: Business Register & Employment Survey, Office for National Statistics

Employment in Luton increased at a faster rate than nationally between 2015 and 2016.

Employment by Industrial Sector in Luton



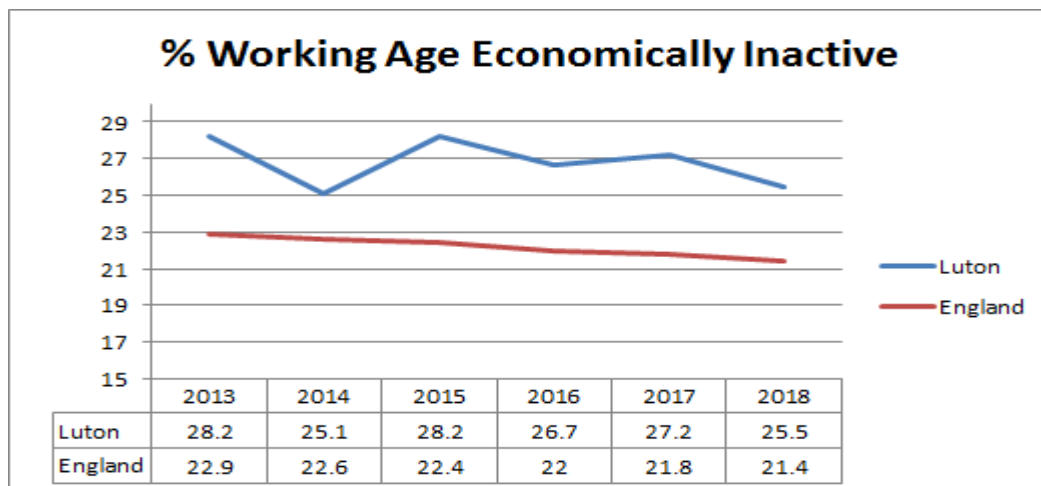
Employment by Industrial Sector in Britain



In Luton 20.9 per cent of people work in the business, admin and support sector in comparison to 8.9 per cent nationally. A smaller proportion of employees in Luton work in the 'professional & technical' sector than nationally, 3 per cent in comparison to 4.3 per cent. Despite a decline in manufacturing there is still a higher proportion in this sector in Luton than nationally, 10 per cent compared with 8.1 per cent.

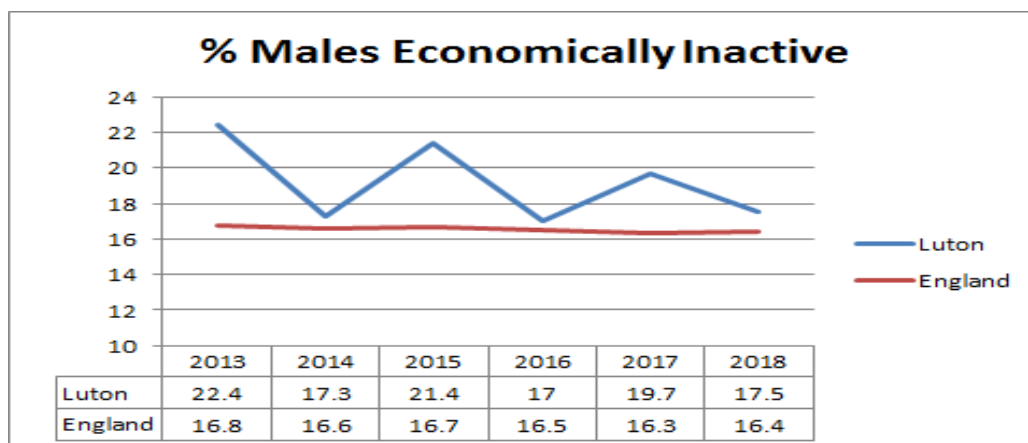
Economic Inactivity ↓

Percentage of the Working Age Population Economically Inactive



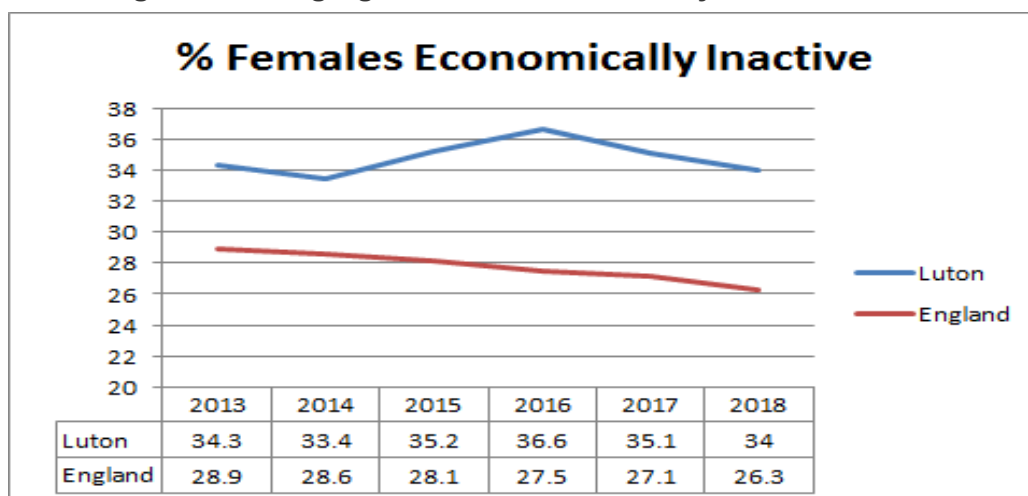
Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Percentage of Working Age Males Economically Inactive



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Percentage of Working Age Females Economically Inactive



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Economic inactivity has been falling both locally and nationally. Luton's economically inactive rate is higher than the national rate and particularly high for females.

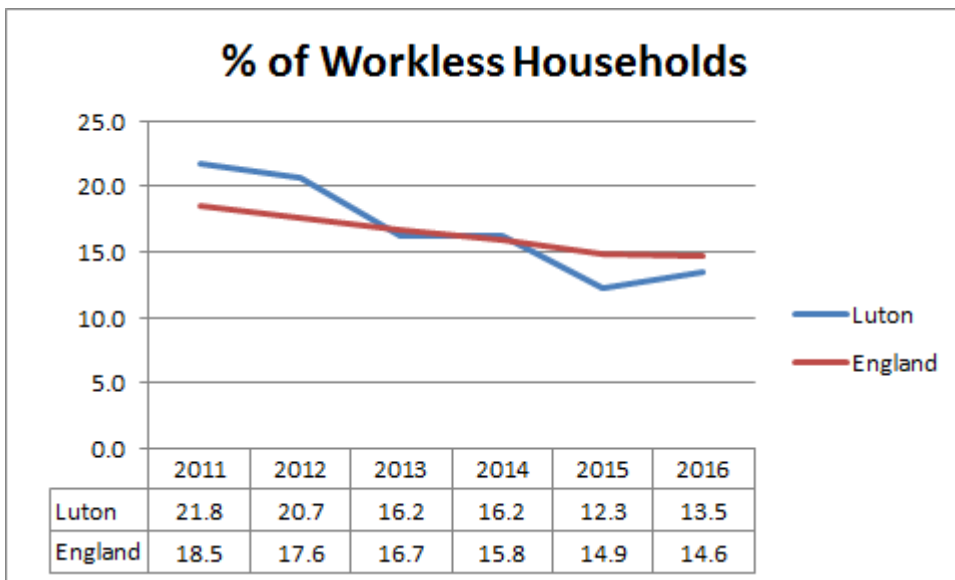
Zero Hour Contracts by Occupation in Luton ↑

Occupation	Zero Hour Contracts
Managers, directors and senior officials	200
Professional occupations	1,200
Associate prof & tech occupations	1,000
Administrative and secretarial occupations	800
Skilled trades occupations	700
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	2,100
Sales and customer service occupations	600
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,000
Elementary occupations	7,600
Total	15,200

Source: Business Intelligence Luton Council, Office for National Statistics

There are an estimated 15,200 zero hour contracts in Luton. This figure has been increasing.

Percentage of Workless Households ↓



Source: Office for National Statistics

The percentage of workless households in Luton is now below the national figure.

Commuting

Place of Residence for Luton Workers

2001 flow		2011 flow	
Luton	68.5%	Luton	54.4%
South Beds	13.4%	Central Beds	16.9%
Mid Beds	5.2%	St Albans	2.4%
Bedford	1.7%	North Herts	2.3%
		Bedford	2.2%

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Workplace of Luton Residents

Area	2001	Area	2011
Luton	65.5%	Luton	55.0%
South Beds	7.1%	Central Beds	11.3%
St Albans	4.1%	St. Albans	4.3%
Dacorum	3.0%	Dacorum	3.2%
Milton Keynes	2.0%	Welwyn Hatfield	2.8%
Mid Beds	1.4%	Milton Keynes	2.7%
Watford	1.3%	City of London	2.4%
City of London	1.2%	Bedford	1.7%
Bedford	1.2%	North Herts	1.7%

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Education

Luton & England GCSE Results, 2017

	Percentage of pupils who achieved a standard 9-4 pass English & Maths
Luton	56.3
England	59.1

Source: Department for Education

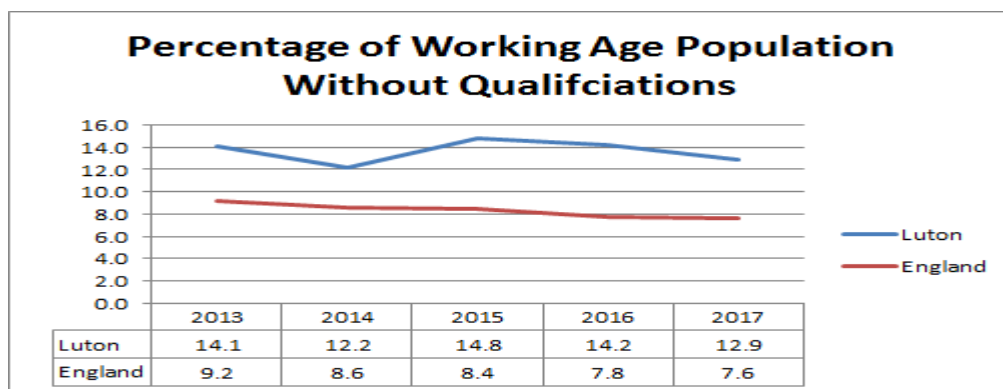
Key Stage 5 Destinations ↑

	Percentage of students with activity recorded in 2015/16 as:							
	Education destinations							
	Any sustained education destination	Further education college or other FE provider	Higher Education Institutions	Of which: Top third of HEIs	Oxford and Cambridge	Russell Group (incl. Ox. and Cam.)	Of which: all other HEIs and other providers	Other education destinations
England	66	13	51	18	1	12	32	2
Luton	74	8	59	14	-	7	45	7

Source: Department for Education

Luton has a higher proportion of people going to higher education from key stage 5 and a lower proportion going to Russell group institutions than nationally. The proportion going to higher education has been increasing in Luton.

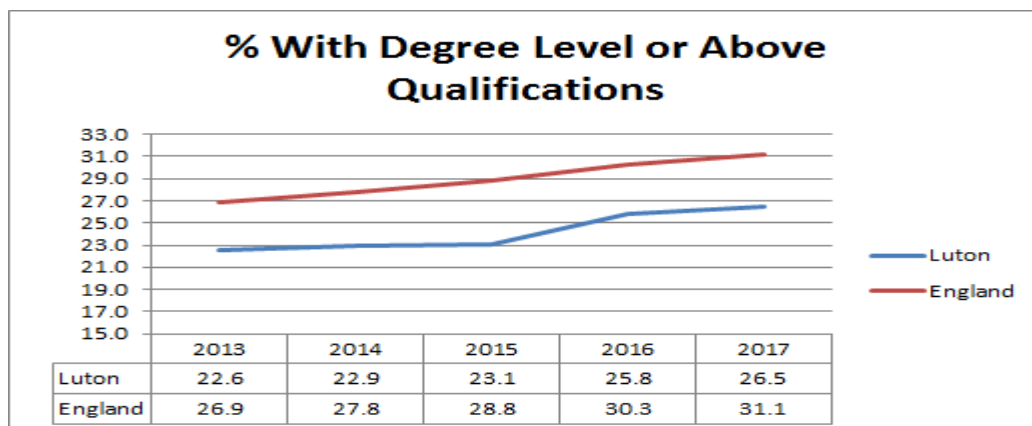
Percentage of Working Age Population Without Qualifications ↓



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

The proportion of the working age population in Luton without qualifications fell in the last year but is still higher than the national figure.

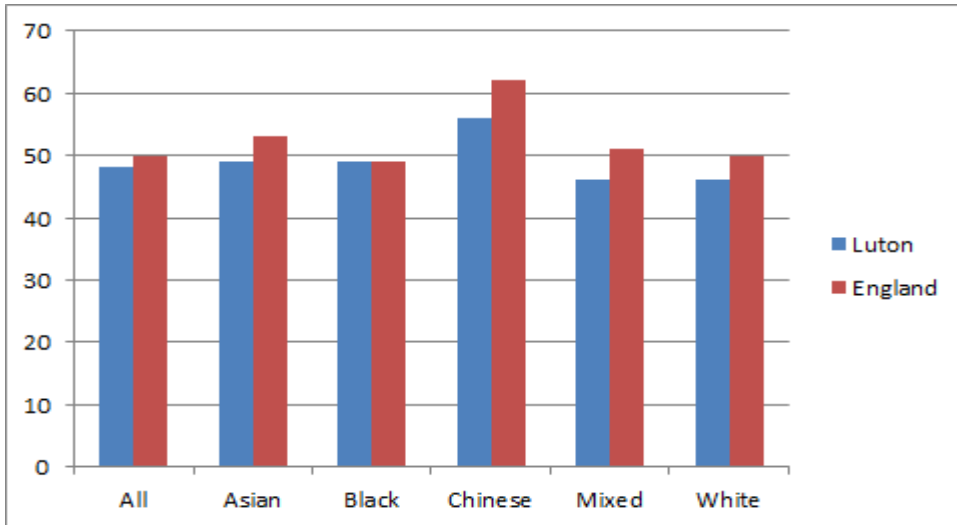
Percentage of Working Age Population With Degree Level & Above Qualifications ↑



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

The proportion of people with degree level and above qualifications in Luton is below the national figure but has been increasing.

**Percentage of Pupils Achieving GCSE-level exam results ('Attainment 8')
Luton & England by Ethnicity**



Source: Department for Education

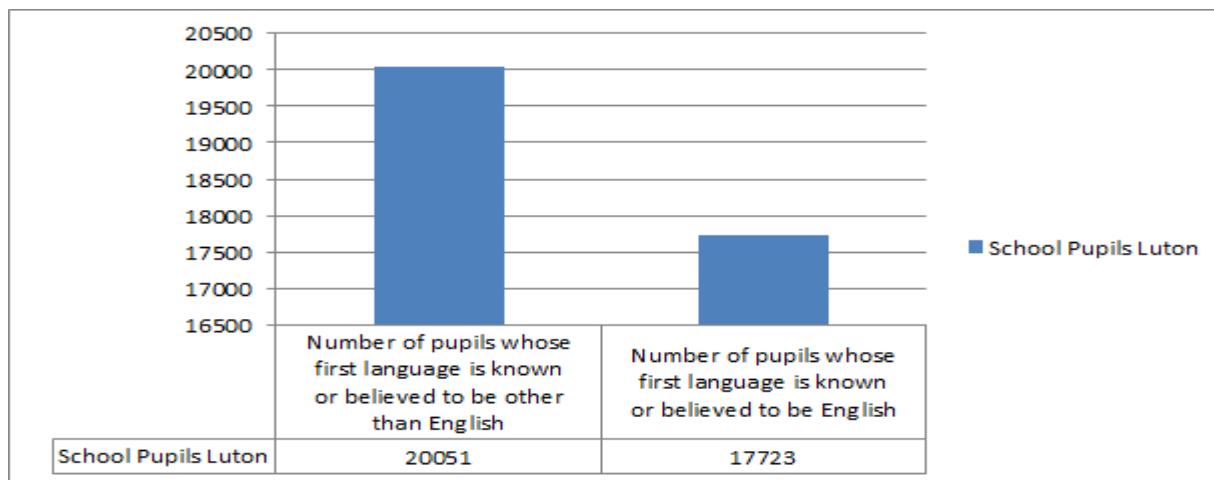
**Percentage of Pupils Achieving GCSE-level exam results ('Attainment 8')
Luton by Gender & Ethnicity**

Luton		
All	All	48
	Boys	46
	Girls	49
Asian	All	49
	Boys	49
	Girls	49
Black	All	49
	Boys	47
	Girls	51
Mixed	All	46
	Boys	43
	Girls	49
White	All	46
	Boys	45
	Girls	47
National Average		50

Source: Department for Education

Luton's GCSE attainment was slightly below the national average with white boys and mixed race boys having the lowest score.

Number of Pupils whose first language is not English ↑



Source: School Census, Dfe Schools, Pupils & Their Characteristics, January 2018

The number of pupils in Luton schools whose first language is not English is higher than pupils whose first language is English.

Digital Literacy

Digital Skills Levels ↑

	Luton	Mean for All Local Authorities
2015/16 Q2	8.67	8.57
2016/17 Q2	8.77	8.78

Source: Ipsos Connect

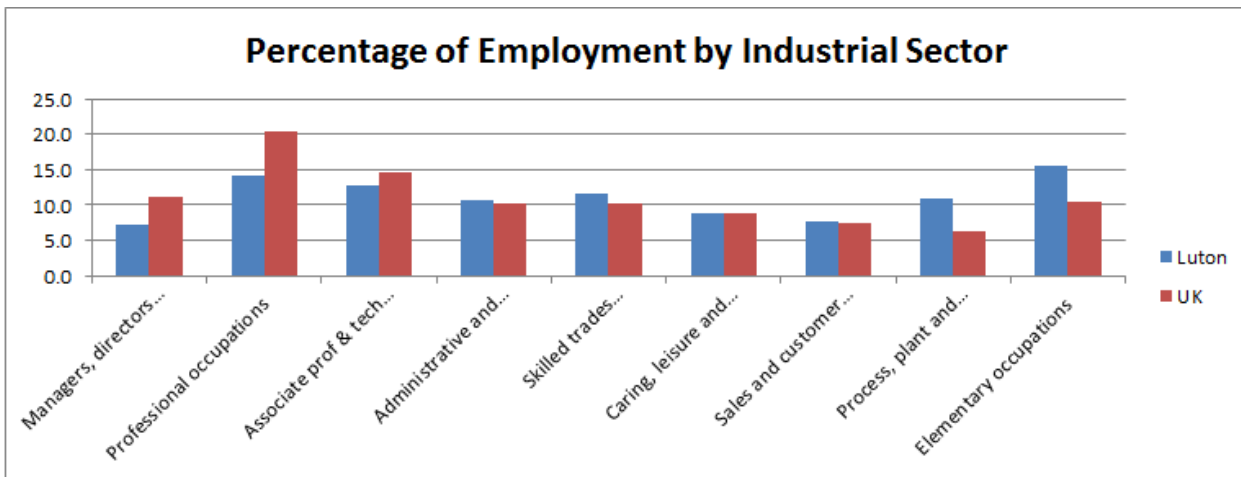
Digital literacy has been improving in Luton and is higher than the national average according to data from Ipsos Connect.

Luton by Occupation

Proportion of employees by Occupation, Luton & UK

	Luton	UK
Managers, directors and senior officials	7.1	11.2
Professional occupations	14.2	20.4
Associate prof & tech occupations	12.8	14.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	10.7	10.3
Skilled trades occupations	11.6	10.1
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	8.8	8.9
Sales and customer service occupations	7.7	7.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	11.0	6.2
Elementary occupations	15.5	10.4

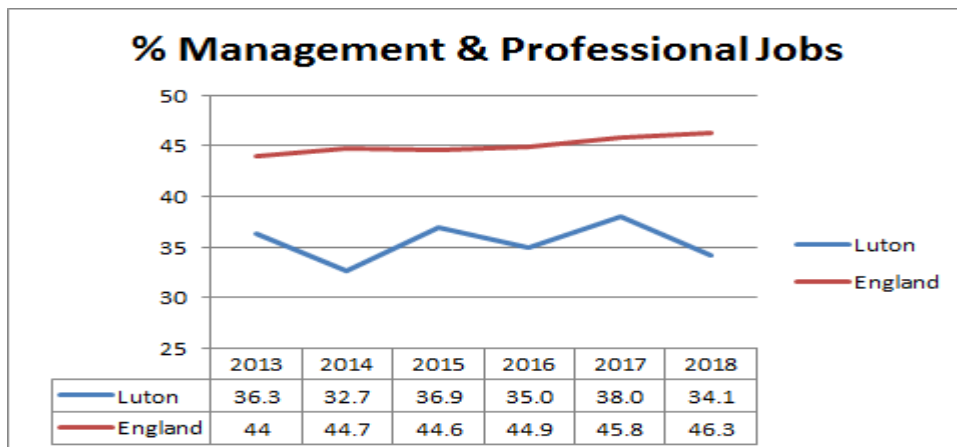
Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

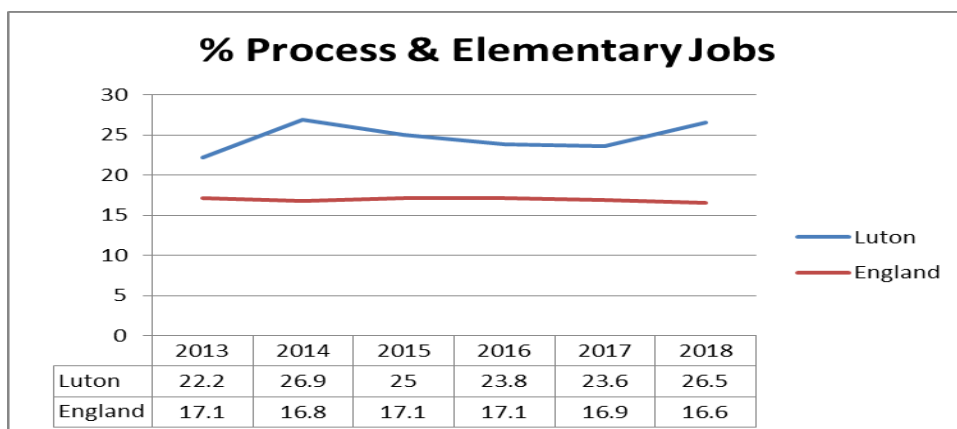
Luton has a lower proportion of workers in professional and high skilled sectors and a higher proportion in elementary occupations than the nationally. This has been a consistent trend.

Proportion of Employees in Management & Professional Jobs



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Proportion of Employees in Process & Elementary Jobs



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Business Growth

Number of New Businesses 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015-16 Growth
Luton	835	1,035	1,140	1,425	4,440	211.6%
United Kingdom	269,565	346,485	350,585	383,075	414,355	8.2%

Source: Business Demography, Office for National Statistics

Number of New Businesses 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015-16 Growth
Luton	715	640	710	805	890	10.6%
United Kingdom	252,400	237,725	246,480	282,865	327,775	15.9%

Source: Business Demography, Office for National Statistics

There has been strong growth in new businesses in Luton. However there are data quality issues.

Statement from the ONS regarding the reliability of these data:

Changes in VAT legislation meant that businesses had to pay VAT at the point of consumption, rather than production. This has led to a number of businesses (particularly overseas e-traders) registering at single addresses across the UK, usually near VAT offices. Since these tend to be for single transactions; 1. there are a lot of them, and 2. They are very short lived on the register. There are also a number of 'Managed Service Companies' appearing in the data that have the effect of distorting small area statistics, again by registering multiple times at a single location.