The Leeds Economy

CONTENTS

Historical Economic Development

1322 A fulling mill is erected on the east side of Leeds Bridge, encouraging the growth of cloth production in the district. Specialist workers, such as dyers gained Leeds a reputation as a finishing centre for the woollen industry in the surrounding area.

1626 Charter of Incorporation awarded by Charles I in recognition of Leeds' prosperity and fame in the making, selling and exporting of woollen cloth. Leeds adopts the Golden Fleece as its coat of arms.

1661 Cloth workers guild set up by the Corporation. Though cloth dominates the economic life of Leeds, the town is also important for other trades and professions. Five other guilds are formed. The first largely consists of building workers; the second shopkeepers. The three others consist of cordwainers (shoemakers); tailors and workers in hardware. Coal mining and quarrying continue to be highly important industries in the borough.

1698 Traveller Celia Fiennes wrote, "Leeds is a large town…esteemed the wealthyest town of its bigness in the County".

1699 Termination of the Aire and Calder Navigation gives Leeds a vital link eastwards to Hull and the North Sea.

1700 Termination of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal links Leeds to Liverpool and enables raw materials to be brought cheaply in bulk to the town.

1755 Act of Parliament aimed at improving street lighting described "The Town…is a place of great Trade and large extent, consisting of many streets, narrow lanes and alleys, inhabited by great numbers of Tradesmen, Manufacturers, Artificers..".

1758 Opening of Middleton Colliery Railway, the world's first commercial railway.

1792 Building begins on the world's first woollen factory at Bean Ings, Wellington Street by Benjamin Gott - one of the most significant and innovative figures in the history of the woollen industry.

1812 Matthew Murray builds the first successful steam engine at his Hunslet works in south Leeds.

1893 Yorkshire Factory Times writes "Leeds is at last a city" through incorporation by royal charter. In the same year, the Chamber of Commerce recognises that the "good fortune" of Leeds is based on a diversity of manufacturing and commercial activity.

1902 It was said that "the [Leeds] district is favoured by reason of the variety of its industries and the effects of bad trade are never felt to the same extent as in districts which are dependent on one or two industries merely."

1911 Tailoring, engineering and textiles are the three largest industries accounting for 45% of the workforce. 30,000 are employed in the ready-to-wear clothing industry alone, which grew further under the influence of Montague Burton (1885-1952).

1938 The Leeds Publicity and Development Department could state that the City is not only a centre for clothing, printing and engineering, but that "increasing interest is being given to furniture making, chemicals and soap manufacture, coach building, watches and clocks, fish canning, button making, electrical appliances and accessories."

1951 Only half of the workforce remains in manufacturing while over two fifths work in services. Between 1951and 1973, 37,000 jobs were lost in manufacturing whilst 32,000 were gained in the business and service sectors.
1974 Local government reorganisation increases the City's population by 50% to 750,000 and its area to 211 square miles. The creation of Leeds Metropolitan District is largely due to the recognition that the City had attained definite regional pre-eminence because of its long tradition of commercial activity.
1981 Manufacturing jobs decline to 80,000 jobs, but the strength of the service industries, employing almost 190,000, keep employment high by national standards.
1991 Employment in the financial sector grew by over two-thirds during the 1980s to 45,400. Manufacturing employs 64,000 across Leeds.
1992 First Direct, providing telephone banking services around the clock is the fastest growing employer in Leeds. It is significant to the economic changes in Leeds that their new premises were built on a site previously occupied by the manufacturer Waddingtons – its games division containing such global brands as Monopoly, Cluedo, and Subbuteo.
2005 Leeds becomes the second largest employer in the financial and business services sector outside London, with over 109,000 employees.
2005 According to The UK Legal 500, 'Leeds has a sophisticated and highly competitive legal market, second only to London'.
2009 Leeds is named as a pilot area for the Government's city region initiative which could give the Leeds city region new powers in areas such as housing, regeneration, transport and economic development.
2009 Leeds climbs into the top 25 cities in Europe to do business, according to Cushman and Wakefield's European Cities Monitor.

Gross Value Added and productivity

Sources of data

ONS produces annual estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) for different parts of the UK. The provisional data for 2013 was published in December 2014. The lowest spatial level for which they are made is NUTS 3. There are 128 NUTS 3 areas in Great Britain. Leeds MD is a NUTS 3 area in its own right, but some other NUTS 3 areas are groups of local authorities. For example, Calderdale and Kirklees together comprise a NUTS 3 area.

GVA in 2013

- Leeds MD's GVA was £20.4bn in 2013.
- It is around 44% of West Yorkshire's, 20% of Yorkshire and the Humber's, and 1.4% of GB's
- Leeds is by far the largest centre of economic activity in the Yorkshire and Humber region: it is 82% higher than Sheffield's and 133% higher than Bradford's, for example.
- Compared with other major GB cities and conurbations, its GVA is exceeded only by London (comprising five NUTS 3 areas - £338bn), Greater Manchester South (£38.6bn) and Birmingham (£24.1bn). It was higher than Glasgow (£19.3bn), Edinburgh (£18.6bn),Greater Manchester North (£17.6bn) and Tyneside (£17.2bn).

GVA growth

- Over the last 10 years, GVA growth in Leeds was marginally lower than West Yorkshire, but higher than the region as a whole. It was lower than UK.
- Over the last 5 years, again it was lower than these three areas.
- Of the 18 NUTS 3 areas given in the table below, Leeds had the 12th equal highest growth in the previous decade and 18th in the last 5 years.

GVA and GVA growth					
Selected Spatial Areas	**GVA, £bn**			**GVA growth (%)**	
	2003	**2008**	**2013 (Prov)**	**2003-2013**	**2008-2013**
GB	1042	1338	1492	43	12
NUTS 1					
London	208.4	286.3	338.5	62	18
Yorkshire and the Humber	74.6	94.4	101.7	36	8
NUTS 2					
West Yorks	33.5	43.5	46.2	38	6
South Yorks	16.4	20.4	22.6	38	10
E Yorks & N Lincs	12.4	15.6	16.3	31	5
North Yorks	12.3	14.8	16.6	34	12
NUTS 3					
Greater Manchester South	25.9	33.1	38.6	49	17
Birmingham	17.6	21.0	24.1	37	15
Leeds	**14.9**	**20.0**	**20.4**	**37**	**2**
Glasgow	13.6	17.8	19.3	42	8
Edinburgh	12.7	16.4	18.6	46	14
Greater Manchester North	13.6	16.6	17.6	30	6
Tyneside	11.7	15.5	17.2	47	11
Bristol	9.2	11.6	12.6	38	9
Sheffield	7.8	9.9	11.2	43	13
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	7.9	10.0	11.0	39	9
Calderdale/Kirklees	7.6	9.6	10.7	40	11
Liverpool	7.5	9.6	10.6	41	11
Bradford	6.6	8.3	8.7	32	5
Nottingham	6.2	7.9	8.7	40	10
Leicester	5.2	6.0	6.9	32	14
Wakefield	4.4	5.6	6.5	47	16
Hull	3.7	4.5	4.9	31	7
York	3.7	4.2	4.8	28	12
Leeds City Region	44.2	56.4	60.5	37	7
Source: Local Gross Value Added (ONS): Dec 2014					

Productivity

ONS has produced smoothed experimental statistics of two measures of labour productivity for the NUTS2 and NUTS3 subregions of the UK:

- GVA per filled job and
- GVA per hour worked

The analysis below cover GVA per filled job for 2007 to 2012, while GVA per hour worked covers 2008 to 2013.

- GVA per filled job in Leeds is estimated to be £45,460 in 2012, a 3% increase on 2007. Leeds data is higher than the Y&H region, but significantly less than London.
- GVA per hour worked was £28.6 in 2013, a 2% increase on 2008. Again Leeds does better than the region, but worse than London.

GVA per filled job			
Selected Spatial Areas	**GVA per filled job (£'000)**		**% change**
	2007	**2012**	**2007-2012**
UK	42.7	47.1	10
NUTS 1			
London	58.7	65.7	12
Yorkshire and the Humber	37.9	40.7	7
NUTS 2			
West Yorks	39.7	42.8	8
South Yorks	35.5	39.0	10
North Yorks	35.9	38.0	6
E Riding & N Lincs	38.7	40.6	5
NUTS 3			
Leeds	**44.0**	**45.5**	**3**
Bradford	38.3	41.0	7
Calderdale/Kirklees	35.7	40.0	12
Wakefield	36.3	42.1	16
York	39.8	40.1	1
Sheffield	36.8	41.0	11
Tyneside	37.3	41.1	10
Hull	36.5	38.7	6
Greater Manchester North	35.5	38.6	9
Greater Manchester South	41.5	45.2	9
Liverpool	39.6	44.3	12
Nottingham	39.0	42.7	9
Leicester	35.8	38.5	7
Birmingham	39.9	45.3	13
Bristol	44.2	48.0	9
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	39.5	42.4	7
Edinburgh	49.6	52.9	7
Glasgow	40.8	46.8	15
Leeds City Region	39.4	41.9	6
Source: ONS Experimental Statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-393200			

GVA per hour worked			
Selected Spatial Areas	**GVA per hour (£)**		**% change**
	2008	**2013**	**2008-2013**
UK	27.4	30.1	10
NUTS 1			
London	35.8	38.8	9
Yorkshire and the Humber	24.7	26.3	7
NUTS 2			
West Yorks	25.6	27.2	6
South Yorks	23.4	25.7	10
North Yorks	23.7	25.3	6
E Riding & N Lincs	25.3	26.0	3
NUTS 3			
Leeds	**28.0**	**28.6**	**2**
Bradford	24.4	27.0	10
Calderdale/Kirklees	23.7	25.9	9
Wakefield	23.4	26.1	12
York	25.8	27.1	5
Sheffield	24.5	27.7	13
Tyneside	23.8	27.4	15
Hull	23.7	23.8	1
Greater Manchester North	23.2	25.0	8
Greater Manchester South	26.3	28.8	9
Liverpool	25.6	28.6	12
Nottingham	25.3	26.3	4
Leicester	22.7	25.6	12
Birmingham	25.7	28.1	9
Bristol	27.7	28.8	4
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	25.5	28.3	11
Edinburgh	31.1	33.8	9
Glasgow	25.4	29.7	17
Leeds City Region	25.3	26.8	6

Source: ONS Experimental Statistics
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-393200

Sectors

10 years in Leeds

The table below shows sectoral changes between 2002 and 2012. Financial and business services showed an increase, while production activities and distribution decreased.

GVA distribution by sector:(%)			
	2002	2012	Change
Production	14	12	-2
Construction	6	5	-1
Distribution	18	15	-2
Info & comms	7	6	-
Finance & insurance	8	10	+1
Real estate activities	13	13	-1
Business services	10	15	+4
Public services	19	20	-
Total (incl other	100	100	

Comparisons with other major centres 2012

- 37% of GVA in 2012 in Leeds was accounted for by finance and business services. Only Glasgow, Edinburgh and Bristol have higher percentages.
- Leeds has the 3rd lowest level for public services.

GVA distribution by Sector in 2012 (%)						
	Prod	Distr	FBS	Public Servs	Other	Total (£m)
Greater Manchester South	10	19	37	19	15	36583
Birmingham	12	17	36	24	11	22708
Leeds	**12**	**15**	**37**	**20**	**16**	**19564**
Glasgow	10	14	39	22	14	18786
Edinburgh	6	13	47	22	12	18070
Greater Manchester North	18	20	23	22	17	17205
Tyneside	12	16	28	28	16	16650
Bristol	7	15	43	21	13	12470
Sheffield	13	16	27	28	15	10922
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	10	15	35	28	13	10573
Calderdale/Kirklees	20	21	26	19	14	10551
Liverpool	8	17	32	30	13	10512
Nottingham	7	18	36	26	14	8774
Bradford	19	17	27	25	12	8606
Leicester	19	16	23	31	12	6552
Wakefield	16	25	22	22	14	6263
Hull	26	17	19	26	11	4819
York	8	27	28	24	13	4617
Source: Local Gross Value Added (ONS) NB. These figures use SIC2007						

The next 10 years

A more detailed analysis for Leeds and forecasts for the next 10 years are available from the Regional Economic Intelligence Unit/ Experian Business Strategies model.

Output by sector, Leeds MD					
Sector	2015, £m	% of whole economy output in 2015	% of whole economy output in 2025	% change in output 2005-15	2015-25
Agriculture, mining	54	-	-	…	…
Manufacturing	1,845	8	7	+5	+9
Utilities	779	4	3	+67	+10
Construction	1,164	5	6	-9	+32
Wholesale and retail	2,407	11	11	+17	+27
Transport and storage	832	4	3	+2	+14
Accommodation, food services	824	4	3	+34	+16
Information & communication	1,496	7	7	+44	+29
Finance and business services	8,528	38	43	+18	+38
Public admin, educat'n & health	3,839	17	15	-2	+10
Personal services	355	2	1	+14	+11
Whole economy	22,124	100	100	+13	+25
Source: Experian Business Strategies (Winter 2014)					

Diversity

In terms of having an employee distribution similar to that of Great Britain, Sheffield and Leeds are the most diverse.

- In 2013 Leeds and Sheffield were the most diverse of the 14 major employment centres outside of London.
- Leeds has consistently ranked in the three most diverse locations.
- It emphasizes the fact that Leeds has retained its manufacturing strength as well as consolidating its position a major centre for finance and business services.

City	Rank	City	Rank
Sheffield	1	Liverpool	8
Leeds	2	Bradford	9
Bristol	3	Newcastle	10
Birmingham	4	Nottingham	11
Glasgow	5	Edinburgh	12
Cardiff	6	Manchester	13
Aberdeen*	7	Leicester	14
* The energy sector was excluded from the analysis, hence the reason for this ranking			

Business formation and the level of entrepreneurship

ONS Business Demography Methodology

The starting point for demography is the concept of a population of active businesses in a reference year. These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. Births and deaths are then identified by comparing active populations for different years.

Births: A birth is defined as a business that was present in year t, but did not exist in year t-1 or t-2. Births do not include entry into the population as a result of mergers, break-ups, split offs or other restructuring. It is important to note that a business that is active in year t could also have been a birth in year t.

Deaths: A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t but was no longer present on the active file in year t+1 or t+2.

Survivals: A business is deemed to have survived if having been a birth in year t or having survived to year t; it is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in any part of year t+1. A business is considered to have survived if it is active in any part of the survival year under consideration.

Comparison with BERR Statistics

The main difference between ONS Business Demography and the BERR VAT – based publication is the inclusion of PAYE only records. The Business Demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference year, whereas the BERR series is based on a snapshot taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register at a point in time in March.

Overall, the ONS Business Demography series shows higher numbers of business births and deaths than the BERR VAT-based statistics. The ONS enterprise national birth rate (as a proportion of active enterprises) was 13.1% in 2007, compared to 10.1% in the BERR VAT-based series. The ONS enterprise death rate (as a proportion of active enterprises) was 9.9% in 2007, compared to 7.3% in the BERR VAT-based series.

The figures do not give a complete picture of business start-ups and closures. Once non-VAT registered and non-PAYE are added in, the actual number is business in Leeds is probably between 45,000 and 50,000. This compares with a BERR stock figure of 20,700 in 2007 and an ONS figure of 26,115 in 2013.

Data are not available at the ward level.

VAT data: Stock, registrations and de-registrations

The table below shows the former BERR series and current ONS statistics. It covers the period 1997-2007 for the BERR series and 2004-2013 for the ONS series. It covers enterprises, not local units.

- The number of active businesses in Leeds has increased each year to 2013, reaching 26,155.
- The number of business births in 2013 was 3,895 while deaths were 2,670 – a net increase of 1,225.

Enterprise registrations and de-registrations, Leeds MD					
BERR series : VAT only					
Year	**Stock at start of year**	**Registrations**	**De-registrations**	**Net Change**	**Stock at end of year**
1997	17,485	1,955	1,690	265	17,750
1998	17,750	1,915	1,700	215	17,965
1999	17,965	1,860	1,730	135	18,095
2000	18,095	1,935	1,755	180	18,280
2001	18,280	1,835	1,765	70	18,350
2002	18,350	1,970	1,855	115	18,465
2003	18,465	2,140	1,720	420	18,885
2004	18,885	2,080	1,750	325	19,210
2005	19,210	1,975	1,545	430	19,640
2006	19,640	2,025	1,625	395	20,040
2007	20,040	2,435	1,770	670	20,710
ONS Business Demography series : VAT/PAYE					
		Births	**Deaths**	**B-D**	**Active**
2004		2,860	2,595	265	22,660
2005		2,955	2,650	305	22,965
2006		2,740	2,330	410	23,020
2007		2,995	2,420	575	23,690
2008		2,770	2,480	290	24,190
2009		2,500	3,030	-530	24,315
2010		2,830	2,790	40	24,780
2011		2,910	2,540	370	24,700
2012		2,970	2,745	225	25,100
2013		3,895	2,670	1,225	26,155
NB. The number of Active Businesses - Eurostat's definition - are those active at any time over the course of the calendar year, rather than a specific point in time. So the number of Active Businesses in 2013 will not equal those in 2012 + Births – Deaths.					

Comparative change in stock for main urban areas

For Britain's largest employment centres, Leeds with 26,155 active enterprises in 2013 - the 2nd largest after Birmingham with 32,235.

Between 2009 and 2013 growth in Leeds was 8%. This was higher than the Core Cities (7%), Great Britain (5%), Leeds City Region (4%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (2%).

Between 2012 and 2013, of the 15 areas covered Leeds equal 8th highest.

Main employment centres: Active enterprises					
	2013	**2012**	**2009**	**% change**	
				2009-13	**2012-13**
Aberdeen	9,750	9,285	8,035	**21**	5
Manchester	18,280	16,940	15,715	**16**	8
Edinburgh	18,255	17,525	16,195	**13**	4
Bristol	17,255	16,390	15,650	**10**	5
Leicester	10,605	9,940	9,740	**9**	7
Leeds	**26,155**	**25,100**	**24,315**	**8**	**4**
Glasgow	18,490	18,255	17,290	**7**	1
Newcastle	7,950	7,735	7,545	**5**	3
Birmingham	32,235	30,860	30,840	**5**	4
Nottingham	8,635	8,230	8,240	**5**	5
Cardiff	10,800	10,280	10,285	**5**	5
Kirklees	14,465	14,070	13,900	**4**	3
Bradford	15,200	14,875	14,700	**3**	2
Sheffield	15,815	15,340	15,300	**3**	3
Liverpool	12,570	11,955	12,205	**3**	5
Great Britain	2,392,965	2,316,705	2,282,200	5	3
Inner London	245,615	230,730	211,365	16	6
Leeds City Region	99,330	96,565	95,565	4	3
West Yorkshire	72,540	70,330	69,415	4	3
Yorkshire & Humber	170,195	165,840	166,825	2	3
Core Cities	168,185	161,085	157,385	7	4
Source: ONS – Business Demography: VAT + PAYE					

Birth rates

Leeds had a birth rate in 2013 of 77, lower than the GB rate (86), but higher than Leeds City Region (72%) and the Core Cities (73%).

Areas with high birth rates tend to have high death rates, reflecting the short lifespan of many new businesses.

Business birth rates	
	Births per 10,000 of working age population, 2013
Aberdeen	90
Manchester	93
Bristol	86
Leicester	84
Edinburgh	80
Leeds	**77**
Birmingham	76
Kirklees	74
Cardiff	70
Liverpool	70
Bradford	68
Glasgow	68
Nottingham	62
Newcastle	61
Sheffield	58
GB	86
Inner London	186
Core Cities	73
Leeds City Region	72
West Yorkshire	72
Yorkshire and Humber	69

Source: ONS – Business Demography
NB. Births are businesses started up in the area by residents and non-residents. They are not a measure of business formation by people living in the area.
NB: The 2013 analysis uses the 16-64 working age population as the denominator

Survival Rates

The table below shows the survival rates in years 1, 3 and 5 for births in 2008.

- Leeds had the 8th highest survival rate after 5 years.
- The 5th equal highest after 3 years
- The 2nd highest after 1 year

Survival rates of births in 2008			
Area	**1 year**	**3 years**	**5 years**
Aberdeen	92	66	48
Bristol	92	60	43
Kirklees	94	59	43
Edinburgh	89	57	42
Sheffield	91	58	42
Cardiff	93	57	42
Newcastle	90	57	42
Leeds	**93**	**57**	**41**
Bradford	93	55	39
Birmingham	92	54	37
Leicester	92	51	37
Glasgow	90	54	36
Nottingham	91	54	36
Liverpool	93	54	35
Manchester	91	50	34
GB	92	58	41
Inner London	86	50	35
Leeds City Region	94	58	42
Yorkshire and Humber	91	57	41
Core Cities	92	55	39
West Yorkshire	93	57	41
Source: ONS – Business Demography			

The table below shows the 1-year survival rates for businesses started between 2008 and 2012

- All areas showed a decrease in survival rates for businesses started in 2012
- Leeds had the 10th highest survival rate in 2012, compared with 4th highest in 2011

• 1-year survival rates for businesses started in:					
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Sheffield	91.5	91.4	87.5	92.8	92.5
Aberdeen	92.5	90.5	83.1	94.2	92.2
Leicester	91.9	88.7	87.0	92.7	92.1
Kirklees	94.2	93.2	88.3	94.6	92.0
Manchester	91.2	88.3	84.4	91.8	91.0
Nottingham	91.3	91.2	86.3	91.4	90.8
Birmingham	92.4	86.4	84.8	91.0	90.3
Bradford	92.6	92.3	88.7	94.9	90.1
Liverpool	92.8	90.2	87.2	92.2	90.1
Leeds	**93.0**	**91.0**	**85.3**	**93.8**	**89.6**
Bristol	92.0	90.0	84.1	91.9	89.3
Cardiff	92.8	90.6	86.3	92.5	89.1
Edinburgh	89.4	84.5	82.4	91.2	89.0
Glasgow	89.6	87.4	82.1	92.6	88.9
Newcastle	90.3	90.2	86.9	91.6	86.8
Leeds City Region	93.5	92.3	87.3	94.2	91.4
West Yorkshire	93.3	91.6	87.1	94.1	91.1
GB	92.2	90.9	86.7	93.1	91.2
Y & H	90.7	89.6	85.7	92.1	90.1
Core Cities	91.8	89.1	85.1	92.2	90.0
Inner London	85.5	85.9	82.8	90.7	88.0
Leeds Ranking	2nd	5th	9th	4th	10th
Source: ONS					

Age of Enterprise

The table below provides a snapshot of the age distribution of enterprises in the 16 major employment locations.

- Leeds has a similar age structure to Birmingham, but is 'older' than Manchester
- The structure is younger than the Leeds City Region and similar to the Core Cities as a whole.

Age of Business in 2013 (%)				
Area	**< 2 years**	**2-3 years**	**4-9 years**	**10+ years**
Sheffield	16	13	27	44
Kirklees	16	13	27	44
Bradford	16	13	26	44
Nottingham	18	14	26	43
Cardiff	18	12	28	42
Newcastle	18	14	27	41
Edinburgh	19	14	27	40
Leicester	19	15	26	40
Glasgow	20	14	26	40
Leeds	**19**	**14**	**27**	**40**
Liverpool	19	14	27	40
Birmingham	20	14	27	39
Bristol	19	14	28	39
Aberdeen	23	14	26	37
Manchester	24	16	26	34
Inner London	24	16	27	33
Leeds ranking: high to low	**6=**	**4=**	**3=**	**7=**
GB	17	13	26	44
Core Cities	19	14	27	40
Y & H	16	12	26	46
Leeds City Region	16	13	27	44
West Yorkshire	17	13	27	43
Source: ONS – IDBR This is a from a snapshot of IDBR at 12 March 2013 The above covers the 21,560 enterprises active on that date				

LEEDS ECONOMY HANDBOOK

Sectors

The stock of enterprises is available for 2014 from a snapshot of the ONS IBDR in March 2014. It covers the 22,600 active enterprises.

Long term time comparisons are not available because of the change in industrial classification between the current and earlier series.

Enterprise stock by industry: 2014 (%)					
	Leeds	**Leeds City Region**	**Yorks & Humber**	**Core Cities**	**GB**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.8	5.3	7.9	1.0	6.3
Production	6.3	7.3	7.3	5.9	5.6
Construction	11.5	11.7	12.2	9.8	11.7
Motor trades	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.8	3.0
Wholesale	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.6
Retail	9.4	10.1	9.8	10.5	8.4
Transport and storage	3.4	3.8	4.1	2.9	3.2
Accommodation & food servs	5.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	5.9
Information & communications	7.9	6.0	5.2	8.0	8.1
Finance & insurance	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.0
Property	5.1	4.2	3.8	4.8	3.7
Professional servs	18.5	15.2	14.0	18.2	17.8
Business, admin & support	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.0
Public administration	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Education	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Health	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.3
Arts, entertainment etc	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.5
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Source:ONS IDBR – Snapshot at March 2014					

Size of workplaces

The table below shows the percentage of enterprises by size band.

Enterprise stock by size band: 2014 (%)					
Employment	**Leeds**	**Leeds City Region**	**Yorks & Humber**	**Core Cities**	**GB**
0-9	86.1	86.9	86.8	85.2	88.3
10-49	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.9	9.6
50-249	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.7
250+	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Source:ONS IDBR - Snapshot at March 2014					