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 2011 was published in December 2012. 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 2011

- Leeds MD's GVA was £18.0bn in 2011.
- 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 80% higher than Sheffield's and 117% 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 - £283bn), Greater Manchester South (£32.5bn) and Birmingham (£20.9bn). It was higher than Glasgow (£17.9bn), Edinburgh (£16.9bn),Greater Manchester North (£15.7bn) and Tyneside (£15.5bn).

GVA growth

- Over the last 10 years, GVA growth in Leeds was marginally lower than West Yorkshire and the region as a whole, and significantly lower than GB.
- 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 13th highest growth in the previous decade and 16th equal in the last 5 years.

GVA and GVA growth					
Selected Spatial Areas	**GVA, £bn**			**GVA growth (%)**	
	2001	**2006**	**2011 (Prov)**	**2001-2011**	**2006-2011**
GB	866.3	1135.4	1280.3	48	13
NUTS 1					
London	174.4	238.1	283.0	62	19
Yorkshire and the Humber	65.3	83.7	91.0	39	9
NUTS 2					
West Yorks	30.1	37.8	41.3	37	9
South Yorks	14.3	19.1	20.7	45	9
E Yorks & N Lincs	10.6	13.7	14.6	37	6
North Yorks	10.3	13.1	14.5	40	10
NUTS 3					
Greater Manchester South	23.0	29.3	32.5	41	11
Birmingham	15.4	18.7	20.9	35	12
Leeds	**13.2**	**17.1**	**18.0**	**36**	**5**
Glasgow	12.0	15.9	17.9	50	13
Edinburgh	10.7	14.8	16.9	58	14
Greater Manchester North	11.9	14.9	15.7	32	6
Tyneside	10.6	14.0	15.5	47	11
Bristol	8.0	10.1	11.7	47	16
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	7.0	9.0	10.1	43	11
Sheffield	6.9	9.0	10.1	45	12
Calderdale/Kirklees	6.9	8.6	9.5	37	11
Liverpool	6.3	8.1	9.1	46	13
Bradford	6.0	7.2	8.3	38	15
Nottingham	5.6	7.1	7.8	38	9
Leicester	4.7	5.8	6.3	35	9
Wakefield	4.0	5.0	5.6	39	12
Hull	3.2	4.0	4.2	32	4
York	3.2	3.9	4.1	28	5
Source: Local Gross Value Added (ONS)					

Productivity

In the past, this analysis looked at the GVA estimates produced by ONS and the employee data available from the ABI/BRES. The BRES data looks particularly suspect for Leeds so the analysis has been changed.

The analysis uses workplace data from the Annual Population Survey for 2006 and 2011.

- GVA per employee in Leeds is estimated to be £43,000 in 2011.
- It is higher than other areas in the region, but lower than London
- It was higher than all the other NUTS 3 areas except Manchester South, Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- Growth between 2006 and 2011 was 8% - 13th of the 18 NUTS 3 areas.

GVA per employee			
Selected Spatial Areas	**GVA per worker (£'000)**		**GVA per worker (%)**
	2006	**2011**	**2006-2011**
GB	41.6	47.2	13
NUTS 1			
London	61.0	68.9	13
Yorkshire and the Humber	35.3	39.4	12
NUTS 2			
West Yorks	35.8	41.3	15
South Yorks	33.9	37.2	10
North Yorks	36.6	40.1	10
E Riding & N Lincs	34.4	37.2	8
NUTS 3			
Leeds	**39.7**	**43.0**	**8**
Bradford	34.7	42.6	23
Calderdale/Kirklees	33.6	38.9	16
Wakefield	30.4	39.0	28
York	36.2	39.3	8
Sheffield	33.6	37.1	10
Tyneside	35.6	39.8	12
Hull	26.2	27.8	6
Greater Manchester North	35.0	37.2	6
Greater Manchester South	38.8	43.9	13
Liverpool	31.4	36.4	16
Nottingham	30.7	36.0	17
Leicester	29.9	32.8	10
Birmingham	36.4	41.7	14
Bristol	33.5	33.6	-
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	37.8	40.6	7
Edinburgh	47.2	53.5	13
Glasgow	38.3	43.9	15
Source: Local Gross Value Added (ONS) and workforce employment(APS)			

Sectors

10 years in Leeds

The table below shows sectoral changes between 2000 and 2010. Financial and business services and other services showed an increase, while production activities decreased.

GVA distribution by sector:(%)			
	2000	2010	Change
Production	17	13	-4
Construction	6	6	-
Distribution	20	16	-3
Finance & insurance	8	13	+5
Real estate activities	12	11	-1
Business services	10	13	+4
Public services	18	20	+2
Total (incl other	100	100	

Comparisons with other major centres 2010

- 37% of GVA in 2010 in Leeds is accounted for by finance and business services. Only Bristol and Edinburgh have higher percentages.
- Leeds has the lowest level for public services.

GVA distribution by Sector in 2010 (%)						
	Prod	Distr	FBS	Public Servs	Other	Total (£m)
Greater Manchester South	11	20	34	21	15	32824
Birmingham	13	17	33	25	12	20534
Leeds	**13**	**16**	**37**	**20**	**14**	**17770**
Glasgow	12	15	35	24	14	17736
Greater Manchester North	18	22	21	23	16	15371
Edinburgh	7	14	45	21	13	16894
Tyneside	14	17	24	30	16	15234
Bristol	9	16	41	21	12	11541
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	12	17	30	27	14	9911
Sheffield	14	17	28	28	13	9830
Calderdale/Kirklees	23	20	24	21	12	9336
Liverpool	10	19	27	33	11	9078
Bradford	24	19	24	24	10	8139
Nottingham	8	19	30	28	15	7701
Leicester	21	16	22	30	11	6214
Wakefield	19	26	20	22	13	5403
Hull	27	19	16	27	11	4145
York	9	27	27	24	14	4098
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	**2013, £m**	**% of whole economy output in 2013**	**% of whole economy output in 2023**	**% change in output**	
				2003-13	**2013-23**
Agriculture, mining	39	-	-	…	…
Manufacturing	1,506	8	7	-10	+13
Utilities	818	5	4	+34	+22
Construction	787	4	5	-39	+39
Wholesale and retail	1,889	10	11	-3	+28
Transport and storage	678	4	4	-24	+33
Accommodation, food services	645	4	4	-8	+33
Information & communication	1,103	6	6	+33	+34
Finance and business services	6,730	37	39	+26	+33
Public admin, educat'n & health	3,541	20	18	-2	+15
Personal services	313	1	1	+11	+18
Whole economy	18,802	100	100	+5	+26
Source: REIU/ Experian Business Strategies (Summer 2013)					

Diversity

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

EMPLOYEE DISTRIBUTION 2011										
	All Sectors	Manufact-uring		Wholesale & retail		Finance & Business Services		Public Admin	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Gt Britain		9		16		21		28	
Sheffield	1	10	2	17	2	18	4	34	11
Leeds	2	7	3	14	9	29	10	25	3
Birmingham	3	8	1	14	8	23	3	33	8=
Glasgow	4	5	6	14	10	28	9	24	7
Bradford	5	13	7	17	3	17	7	33	8=
Bristol	6	5	9	15	5	30	13	29	1
Aberdeen	7	7	4	11	13	24	5	25	4=
Cardiff	8	5	11	15	6	24	6	33	10
Liverpool	9	4	13	14	7	20	2	39	14
Newcastle	10	5	8	11	14	20	1	38	13
Nottingham	11	5	10	16	1	29	12	31	4=
Leicester	12	12	5	15	4	17	8	37	12
Edinburgh	13	2	14	12	11	29	11	31	6
Manchester	14	4	12	12	12	30	14	30	2
Source: BRES 2011 The rankings are chi-squared indices NB. Energy has been excluded from the All Sectors group, hence the high ranking for Aberdeen..									

Business Performance

Chamber of Commerce surveys

The table below provides a summary of the survey results between 2000 and 2011. The impact of the economic downturn can be seen in comparisons of figures between 2007 and 2008. The data for 2011 shows little improvement in manufacturing, while the service sector has improved in some areas.

LEEDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SURVEYS 2000 – 2011 FOURTH QUARTER EACH YEAR	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Manufacturing									
Home Sales	3	18	26	29	-36	0	31	6	15
Home Orders	-1	4	9	19	-41	-15	39	5	21
Export Sales	-25	-4	26	8	-23	0	49	38	26
Export Orders	-34	-18	4	0	-22	-9	49	37	18
Employment (last 3 months)	1	-26	17	7	-27	-7	7	6	5
Employment (next 3 months)	-1	5	13	13	-22	-14	29	3	9
Investment (plant and mach)	-4	4	17	3	-33	0	-14	14	20
Investment (training)	2	2	12	36	-22	14	-7	7	15
Non-Manufacturing									
Home Sales	39	20	31	31	-23	-5	7	11	21
Home Orders	27	8	31	15	-31	-2	0	4	18
Export Sales	5	-2	30	5	-6	29	25	31	17
Export Orders	-5	1	27	4	-15	31	0	30	13
Employment (last 3 months)	33	12	18	15	-18	-1	12	6	16
Employment (next 3 months)	32	14	30	27	-15	4	22	10	16
Investment (plant and mach)	14	15	21	12	-31	-14	25	9	8
Investment (training)	26	19	20	11	-15	18	16	11	12

The October - December 2012 survey is available at
http://www.yourchamber.org.uk/media/509990/lyncc_qes_q4_2012_screen.pdf

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 25,100 in 2012.

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 2004-2012 for the ONS series. It covers enterprises, not local units.

- The number of active businesses has increased each year to 2012, reaching 25,100.
- The number of business births in 2012 was 2,970 while deaths were 2,745 – a net increase of 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
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 2012 will not equal those in 2011 + Births – Deaths.					

Comparative change in stock for main urban areas

For Britain's largest employment centres, Leeds with 25,100 active enterprises is the 2nd largest after Birmingham with 30,860.

Between 2009 and 2012 growth in Leeds was 3.2%. This was higher than the Core Cities (2.1%), Great Britain (1.5%), Leeds City Region (1.0%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (-0.6%).

Between 2011 and 2012, of the 15 areas covered 13 showed an increase, with Leeds equal 4th highest.

Main employment centres: Active enterprises					
	2012	**2011**	**2009**	**% change**	
				2009-12	**2011-12**
Aberdeen	9,285	8,815	8,035	**16**	5
Edinburgh	17,525	17,115	16,195	**8**	2
Manchester	16,940	16,140	15,715	**8**	5
Glasgow	18,255	18,010	17,290	**6**	1
Bristol	16,390	15,925	15,650	**5**	3
Leeds	**25,100**	**24,700**	**24,315**	**3**	**2**
Newcastle	7,735	7,635	7,545	**2**	1
Leicester	9,940	9,705	9,740	**2**	2
Bradford	14,875	14,720	14,700	**1**	1
Kirklees	14,070	13,965	13,900	**1**	1
Birmingham	30,860	30,380	30,840	**-**	2
Nottingham	8,230	8,175	8,240	**-**	1
Cardiff	10,280	10,255	10,285	**-**	-
Sheffield	15,340	15,230	15,300	**-**	1
Liverpool	11,955	11,910	12,205	**-2**	-
Great Britain	2,316,705	2,285,225	2,282,200	1	1
Inner London	230,730	220,385	211,365	9	5
Leeds City Region	96,565	95,435	95,565	1	1
West Yorkshire	70,330	69,570	69,415	1	1
Yorkshire & Humber	165,840	164,620	166,825	-1	1
Core Cities	132,550	130,095	129,810	2	2
Source: ONS – Business Demography: VAT + PAYE					

Birth rates

Leeds had a birth rate in 2012 of 59, lower than the GB rate (67%). Areas with high birth rates tend to have high death rates, reflecting the short lifespan of many new businesses.

Business birth rates	
Area	**Birth rate per 10,000 of working age population, 2012**
Aberdeen	81
Bristol	70
Manchester	70
Edinburgh	63
Leeds	**59**
Leicester	56
Birmingham	56
Kirklees	55
Glasgow	55
Bradford	51
Cardiff	50
Newcastle	49
Liverpool	47
Nottingham	45
Sheffield	44
GB	67
Core Cities	56
Leeds City Region	56
West Yorkshire	55
Yorkshire and Humber	53

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 2012 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 2007. Leeds had the equal 4th highest survival rate after 5 years.

Survival rates of births in 2007			
Area	**1 year**	**3 years**	**5 years**
Aberdeen	97	71	54
Bristol	94	62	45
Edinburgh	95	62	45
Leeds	**97**	**60**	**43**
Cardiff	96	62	43
Newcastle	95	59	42
Kirklees	95	60	42
Bradford	96	61	41
Manchester	96	59	41
Glasgow	96	60	41
Birmingham	97	58	40
Nottingham	96	61	40
Sheffield	96	58	40
Leicester	97	60	39
Liverpool	94	57	38
GB	95	63	45
Inner London	94	59	41
Leeds City Region	96	61	43
Yorkshire and Humber	94	60	42
Core Cities	96	59	41
West Yorkshire	96	60	42
Source: ONS – Business Demography			

The table below shows the 1-year survival rates for businesses started between 2007 and 2011

- Only Inner London showed any increase in year-on-year survival rates proper to 2010.
- All areas showed an increase in 2011, with Leeds the 4th highest

1-year survival rates for businesses started in:					
Area	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Bradford	95.7	92.6	92.3	88.7	**94.9**
Kirklees	95.4	94.2	93.2	88.3	**94.6**
Aberdeen	96.7	92.5	90.5	83.1	**94.2**
Leeds	97.0	93.0	91.0	85.3	**93.8**
Glasgow	96.1	89.6	87.4	82.1	**92.6**
Sheffield	95.7	91.5	91.4	87.5	**92.8**
Leicester	97.0	91.9	88.7	87.0	**92.7**
Cardiff	96.3	92.8	90.6	86.3	**92.5**
Liverpool	94.4	92.8	90.2	87.2	**92.2**
Bristol	93.9	92.0	90.0	84.1	**91.9**
Manchester	95.6	91.2	88.3	84.4	**91.8**
Newcastle	94.8	90.3	90.2	86.9	**91.6**
Nottingham	96.1	91.3	91.2	86.3	**91.4**
Edinburgh	95.5	89.4	84.5	82.4	**91.2**
Birmingham	96.8	92.4	86.4	84.8	**91.0**
Leeds City Region	95.6	93.5	92.3	87.3	**94.2**
West Yorkshire	95.6	93.3	91.6	87.1	**94.1**
GB	95.4	92.2	90.9	86.7	**93.1**
Y & H	94.4	90.7	89.6	85.7	**92.1**
Core Cities	95.8	92.0	89.3	85.5	**92.1**
Inner London	94.0	85.5	**85.9**	82.8	**90.7**
Leeds Ranking	1st =	2nd	5th	9th	4th
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 high percentage for those less than 2 years old and between 4-9 years.
- The structure is younger than the Leeds City Region and similar to the Core Cities as a whole.

Age of Business in 2011 (%)				
Area	**< 2 years**	**2-3 years**	**4-9 years**	**10+ years**
Sheffield	15.0	12.7	28.2	44.2
Kirklees	15.9	13.0	27.0	44.2
Bradford	16.0	12.7	27.6	43.6
Cardiff	14.6	12.3	29.6	43.5
Nottingham	15.5	12.8	28.5	43.2
Newcastle	15.5	14.4	28.3	41.9
Edinburgh	17.4	13.2	28.0	41.5
Aberdeen	17.5	16.5	24.8	41.2
Leicester	17.7	13.7	27.6	40.9
Glasgow	18.0	14.3	27.2	40.5
Leeds	**17.5**	**13.6**	**28.4**	**40.4**
Liverpool	16.2	14.8	28.7	40.3
Birmingham	17.6	14.2	27.9	40.3
Bristol	16.4	14.3	29.4	39.9
Manchester	20.2	14.8	28.6	36.4
Inner London	19.9	15.6	28.7	35.7
Leeds ranking: high to low	**6=**	**10**	**7**	**11**
GB	15.5	12.8	28.5	43.2
Core Cities	17.0	14.0	28.4	40.5
Y & H	14.4	12.3	27.5	45.9
Leeds City Region	15.5	12.8	27.6	44.2
West Yorkshire	16.3	13.1	27.8	42.8
Source: ONS – IDBR 2011				

Sectors

The stock of enterprises is available for 2012 from the ONS IBDR.
Long term time comparisons are not available because of the change in industrial classification between the current and earlier series.

Enterprise stock by industry: 2012 (%)					
	Leeds	**Leeds City Region**	**Yorks & Humber**	**Core Cities**	**GB**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.4	4.7	7.1	0.6	5.9
Production	7.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.2
Construction	12.4	12.5	12.9	10.4	12.2
Motor trades	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.2
Wholesale	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.7	4.8
Retail	9.9	10.5	10.3	10.8	8.8
Transport and storage	3.2	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.1
Accommodation & food servs	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.1
Information & communications	7.4	5.6	4.7	7.4	7.6
Finance & insurance	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.1
Property	4.9	3.9	3.5	4.6	3.6
Professional servs	17.2	14.2	13.0	17.3	16.7
Business, admin & support	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.8
Public administration	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Education	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Health	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.6	4.1
Arts, entertainment etc	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.0
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Source:ONS IDBR 2012					

Size of workplaces

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

Enterprise stock by size band: 2012 (%)					
Employment	**Leeds**	**Leeds City Region**	**Yorks & Humber**	**Core Cities**	**GB**
0-9	86.3	87.4	87.3	85.7	88.6
10-49	10.8	10.3	10.4	11.4	9.4
50-249	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6
250+	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Source:ONS IDBR 2012					

Major organisations

Largest Employers in Leeds

53 companies and public sector organisations each employ more than 500 people in Leeds.

Employ	Organisation	Activity
Over 10,000	Leeds City Council	Local government
	Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	Healthcare services in Leeds
Over 2,000	British Telecommunications	Telecommunications
	BUPA	Medical services
	Direct Line Group	Insurance and motoring assistance
	First Direct	Telephone banking
	Halifax	Bank
	Leeds Metropolitan University	Higher education
	Royal Mail	Postal services
	University of Leeds	Higher education
	Ventura	Customer Management services
Over 1,000	ASDA Group	Retail
	British Library	Library; document supply centre
	Centrica	Gas distributor
	Department of Health	Government services
	Department for Work and Pensions	Government services
	G E Money	In store credit card services
	Halifax Direct	Direct Banking
	Leeds City Link	Bus and coach operators
	Moores Furniture Group	Kitchen & bedroom furniture
	PricewaterhouseCoopers	Chartered accountants
	Yorkshire Bank	Banking and financial services
	Yorkshire Power	Electricity supply
Over 500	Barclays Bank	Bankers
	BT Mobile	Telecommunications
	Commusischorleys	Direct mail and communications
	Dependable Services	Hygiene rental Services
	Depuy International	Medical equipment
	Elite Group	Freight forwarders
	Eversheds	Legal services
	HSBC	Banking
	HSBC Customer Service Centre	Telephone support
	IBM UK	Computer systems
	KPMG	Management consultancy
	Leeds Building Society	Building society
	Leeds Industrial Co-op Soc	Retail
	Lever Faberge	Toilet preparations manufacturer
	Lloyds TSB	Banking and allied financial services
	Loop Customer Management	Customer liaison, billing
	Marks & Spencer	Retail
	Nampak Cartons	Cartons for food sector
	National Westminster Bank	Bankers
	O2	Cellular phone operation
	Office Cleaning Services	Contract office and window cleaning
	Park Lane College	Further education
	Premier Farnell	Distribute electronic, electric products
	Schneider Electric	High voltage switchgear
	Scientific Games	Lottery and games tickets
	Symphony Group	Kitchen furniture
	Walker Morris	Commercial law firm

Yorkshire Post Newspapers	Newspapers and publications
Yorkshire Television	TV programme company
Yorkshire Water Services	Water and sewerage services

Source: Economic Policy, Leeds City Council

PLCs in Leeds

There are almost 68 plcs with headquarters in the Yorkshire and Humber region, with 24 based in Leeds. In West Yorkshire as a whole there are 39 plcs, with 49 in the wider Leeds City Region.

Augean	Waste management
T F & J M Braime	Presswork
British Small Companies VCT	Venture capital
British Smaller Tech. Comps. VCT2	Venture capital
Communisis	Information management & communications
Dart Group	Airlines
Datong	Intelligence gathering equipment
EMIS Group	Primary care software
Evocutis	Dermatology
Filtronic PLC	Design & manufacture of telecommunication systems
Getech Group	Geological studies
International Personal Finance	Consumer finance
Leeds Group	Leasing of assts
NJD Capital	Management activites
Premier Farnell	Electronic components
Proactis Holdings	Business software
Renew Holdings	Construction
Rensberg AIM VCT	Venture capital trust
Straight	Chemicals
Surgical Innovations Group	Surgical instruments
Team (Impression) Holdings	Printers
Town Centre Securities	Property development
Tracsis	Software
White Young Green	Consulting engineers

Source: Bureau Van Dijk: Fame, May 2013