OXFORD ECONOMICS

The UK market for business services

The national, regional and constituency picture in 2013

Report prepared by Oxford Economics for the Business Services Association

January 2015

THE BUSINESS SERVICES ASSOCIATION

OXFORD ECONOMICS

Contents

List of tables

List of charts

Summary of methodology

- This report sets out the value of select service activities in the UK, which we collectively label 'business services', including estimates at the national, regional and parliamentary constituency level. It is similar to a report published in 2012 concerned with the provision of outsourced services, except that this report covers all UK-business-to-UK-business and UK-business-to-UK-government activity in four broad areas – namely telecommunications and IT services, facilities management, business process outsourcing and construction-related services – as well as the provision of frontline public services by private sector entities.
- Our primary measure of industry size is the turnover derived from activities of these types. Our estimates are derived by combining information on turnover by sector found in the Annual Business Survey (ABS) with that contained in official supply and use tables concerned with the pattern of transactions between different sectors of the UK economy.
- More precisely, where possible we took as our starting point the 2013 turnover of business units classified to the industries of interest in the ABS. We then estimated the proportion of that turnover relating (in most cases) to UK-business-to-UK-business and UK-business-to-UK-government transactions, by reference to the latest summary and detailed supply and use tables (relating to 2012 and 2010 respectively).
- Exceptions to this methodology include property repair and maintenance work, where turnover is calculated by reference to official output figures for construction contractors' output by type; public transport services (within frontline services for local government), where we take the total turnover of the relevant sector in the ABS and then deduct provision by publicly-owned providers based on information from government accounts; and other outsourced frontline public services, where we count only sales by the market sector concerned to either the non-market sector as a whole or to the corresponding part of the non-market sector only.
- Having estimated industry turnover, we then established the gross value added (GVA) and jobs directly attributable to these activities, most typically using the GVA-to-turnover and employment-to-GVA ratios found in the ABS. Finally, at the national level, we estimated the tax contribution of the industry by estimating the breakdown of GVA into component parts such as profits and wages, and deriving the consequent likely payment of five major company and employee taxes, based on ratios in the national accounts.
- Estimates for 2013 turnover and GVA at the regional level were then calculated by reference to the proportionate split for each industry in the latest available regional version of the ABS (which relates to 2012 data). Jobs were then allocated taking into account the pattern of relative productivity indicated by industry-level data in the regional accounts and regional labour market statistics.
- Finally, estimates at the constituency level were made by allocating the regional total for jobs for each sector of interest in proportion to total jobs for the corresponding detailed-level industry, using the Business Register Employment Survey. GVA and turnover at the constituency level were then derived, using the region-by-industry GVA-to-jobs and turnover-to-GVA ratios implicit in the regional level estimates.

Executive summary

- Oxford Economics was asked by the BSA – The Business Services Association – to estimate the value of certain UK-business-to-UK-business and UK-business-to-UK-government activities, referred to collectively as 'business services'. This value was to be expressed in terms of both turnover and gross value added (GVA) and, in addition, associated job numbers and tax revenue flows were to be calculated. Estimates of turnover, GVA and jobs were also to be set out at the regional and parliamentary constituency levels. This report sets out the results.

- These activities include all UK-business-to-UK-business and UK-business-to-UK-government transactions in 11 fields: telecommunications; IT and data-related services; catering; combined facilities support services; cleaning and related activities; landscape service activities; security services; office and other business support services; property repair and maintenance; property development services; and engineering-related consultancy and testing. Private provision of frontline public services is also included.

- Putting all of the evidence together, we find turnover across all of these sectors to be in the region of £263 billion, equivalent to 8¾% of total economy-wide output. A detailed breakdown of turnover by sector of provider is set out in the report. The split between customer type by institutional sector is around 70%-30% in favour of the private rather than public realm.

- We further estimate that these services contribute around £142 billion a year to the gross value added measure of UK output – output net of spending on bought-in supplies and goods and services, essentially equal to the sum of wages and profits. That is 9¼% of the total. In the process these activities directly support around 3.3 million jobs, equivalent to 10¼% of all UK workforce jobs or 11¾% of the nation's employee jobs.

- Businesses in these sectors are likely to pay some £16 billion a year to the UK exchequer in corporation tax, employers' national insurance and business property rates (in relation to the included activities alone). On top of this, their employees will pay something like £17½ billion in income tax and employee NICs as a result of their earnings in connection with these activities. The total contribution relating to these five taxes alone, of £33½ billion, accounts for 10½% of all revenues from these sources and would have been sufficient to fund the entire activities of the Department of Transport, Home Office and Ministry of Justice combined.

- At the regional level, the share of business services jobs in total jobs ranges from 8¼% in Northern Ireland to 11¾% in the South East. This ratio is also somewhat below the national average in Yorkshire and the Humber and Wales, but for the remaining seven countries and regions it falls into the fairly narrow 9¾%-10¾% range.

1 Introduction

This report sets out estimates of the value of business services. This includes sales to other UK businesses and to parts of the UK government by UK-based providers of telecommunications and IT services, facilities management, business process outsourcing and construction-related services. It also includes the provision of frontline public services by private entities to or on behalf of the public authorities.

Two monetary values are measured, namely turnover and gross value added (GVA)[1], and in addition estimates are presented concerned with associated jobs and tax revenue flows. We also set out estimates for turnover, GVA and jobs at the regional and parliamentary constituency levels.

As in previous Oxford Economics reports for the BSA[2], concerned with 'outsourced' activities, at the national level this task involved estimating the turnover resulting from firms operating in the included markets, mainly by combining total turnover for the relevant sector as found in the Annual Business Survey (ABS) with the split by customer type in sector sales contained in the national accounts supply and use (input-output) tables. Measures of gross value added (GVA), employment and UK tax contributions were then arrived at taking into account ratios implicit in the ABS and other official datasets.

Estimates were then derived for the standard regions and countries of the UK, by allocating the national totals for turnover and GVA in proportion to the split for each sector in the regional version of the ABS. Employment was then allocated taking into account the relative productivity pattern indicated by other region-by-industry official datasets. The regional-level estimates in turn were then broken down into estimates for the Westminster parliamentary constituencies, based on detailed official employment data.

1.1 Sectors and activities covered

Table 1.1 sets out the activities covered by the estimates in this report.

[1] Gross value added (GVA) is equal to output or turnover, measured net of taxes on products such as VAT, minus goods and services bought in from other entities. It therefore comprises total employment costs and profits, together with a few remaining taxes on production (chiefly business rates and business vehicle duties). It is also sometimes referred to as 'GDP at basic prices'. The 'headline' measure of gross domestic product, i.e. 'GDP at market prices', is equal to GVA with taxes on products added back.

[2] Oxford Economics, *The size of the UK outsourcing market – across the private and public sectors*, April 2011, and *UK outsourcing across the public and private sectors: An updated national, regional and constituency picture*, November 2012 .

Table 1.1: Activities covered by this report

Sector in this study		Sector(s) in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007)	Sales by[1,2]	Sales to[2,3]
Telecommunications and IT services	Telecommunications	Telecommunications (61)	Domestic providers of services other than entities classified to the non-market and NPISH sectors[5]	Domestic providers of goods and services
	IT and data-related services	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (62); Data processing, hosting and related activities, and web portals (63.1)		
Facilities management	Catering	Food and beverage service activities (56)		
	Combined facilities management	Combined facilities support activities (81.1)		
	Cleaning and related activities	Cleaning activities (81.2)		
	Landscape services	Landscape service activities (81.3)		
	Security services	Security and investigation activities (80)		
Business process outsourcing	Office and other business support services	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities (82)		
Construction-related services	Property repair & maintenance	Specialised construction activities (43) (part[4])		
	Property development services	Development of building projects (41.1); Architectural activities (71.11)		
	Engineering-related consultancy and testing	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy (71.12); Technical testing and analysis (71.2)		
Outsourced frontline public services	Frontline services for local government	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, and materials recovery (38)[6]; Urban and suburban passenger land transport (49.31)[5,7]; Education (85)[6,8]; Residential care activities (87)[6,8]; Social work activities without accommodation (88)[6,8]		Non-market domestic providers of goods and services[7,8]
	Frontline services for central government	Remediation activities and other waste management services (39)[9]; Activities of employment placement agencies (78.1) (part[10]); Public administration, defence and compulsory social security (84)[8,11]		
	Frontline health services	Human health activities (86)[8]		

[1] The value of sales is measured net of taxes on products such as VAT and excise duties. [2] The detailed supply-and-use table splits out non-market providers and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) in the case of certain industrial sectors where this is deemed relevant. The non-market sector relates to government functions delivered free at the point of use, so some public sector activity (e.g transport-related) is not classified as non-market. The NPISH sector includes universities as well as charities and clubs. [3] Sales to households and for export are therefore excluded except in the case of public transport. The supply-and-use table also separates out sales of a capital nature from other business-to-business transactions, although these are not significant in the case of most sectors covered by this report. [4] Property repair and maintenance (R&M) does not fit well with the SIC classification; nor is the supply-and-use table that useful as work of a capital nature is separated out and not split by customer type. This activity is therefore based on the official measure of the output of construction contractors, with all R&M work for public sector clients and all non-residential R&M work for private sector clients being counted. [5] For local public transport services, all services operated by public sector bodies are excluded even though these do not appear as 'non-market' in the supply-and-use table.[6] A minority of these services are allocated to central rather than local government. [7] Sales to all entities are counted in the case of local public transport services, including sales directly to private households, on the grounds that this provision can be regarded as being 'on behalf of' the public authorities. [8] For education, health, residential care and social work, and public administration and defence, only sales by the 'market sector' to the corresponding 'non-market' sector are counted. [9] A minority of these services are allocated to local rather than central government. [10] Activity relating to the Work Programme only. [11] This should include activities relating to e.g. courts, prisons and defence, other than those allocated instead to the 'security services' sector.

1.2 Report structure

The remainder of this report is set out as follows:

- Chapter 2 sets out our conclusions on the overall size of the market for these services in the UK, in terms of annual turnover, gross value added and employment, together with the sector's contribution to key tax revenues. The tables in this chapter include a breakdown by industry of provider and by institutional sector (government or business[3]) of the client.
- Chapter 3 summarises the results at a regional level, and highlights some key points relating to the breakdown at a parliamentary constituency level.
- Chapter 4 sets out how the results for turnover, GVA and employment at the national level were derived, looking at each sector in turn, together with a brief description of the methodology used to arrive at the regional and local level results.
- More detailed tables relating to the national and regional picture are included in the Annex, along with the top-level estimates for parliamentary constituencies.

Glossary and abbreviations used

ABS – Annual Business Survey – an official survey showing turnover, gross value added, other financial indicators and employment for UK industries at a detailed level.

Basic prices – a valuation net of taxes on products such as VAT.

BSA – The Business Services Association.

Business services – the range of select service activities covered by this report, as set out in Table 1.1.

Final demand – purchases of goods and services for final use, e.g. by household consumers. This is distinguished from intermediate demand.

GDP – gross domestic product – the total net value of goods and services produced by the economy or by an industrial sector, measured at market prices.

GVA – gross value added – the total net value of goods and services produced by the economy or an industrial sector, measured at basic prices. An industry's GVA will be equal to its output or turnover net of its intermediate consumption.

Industry or industrial sector – businesses and other providers of goods and services classified by type of output.

[3] In most cases this split is based on the split in 'intermediate' purchases in the supply-and-use tables, with sales to 'government' equated to sales to identified 'non-market' entities and sales to 'business' equated to all other intermediate sales. Sales to some public sector operations (most notably public corporations) will therefore be counted as sales to 'business' rather than 'government' as a result, as will sales to non-profit institutions serving households. However, all outsourced local public transport activity (within 'frontline services for local government') is counted as 'government sector', including sales to private as well as public sector entities.

Input-output table – a table showing transactions between different sectors of an economy as well as the value of final outputs and consumption.

Institutional sector – businesses and other providers of goods and services classified by ownership (private / public sector) and/or pricing practices (market / non-market / NPISH sector).

Intermediate consumption or intermediate demand – goods and services bought by one producer from another and then used up in the production process.

Market prices – a valuation inclusive of taxes on products such as VAT.

Market providers – businesses and other entities producing goods and/or services and selling them on a commercial basis.

Non-market providers – public sector entities producing services to be provided free at the point of use to final consumers.

NPISH sector – non-profit institutions serving households – private entities providing goods and services to households on a free or non-commercial basis, including charities, clubs and universities amongst others.

Output – the gross value of activity attributed to an industry, essentially the same as turnover.

Outsourced services – services typically undertaken ‘in-house’ in the past, but now provided by a separate private business. This can include services provided by one business to another as well as services provided by a business to a government body.

Purchasers’ prices – market prices.

SIC – standard industrial classification. An official system for classifying businesses and other providers of goods and services into industries, at both broad and detailed levels, with each industry being given a numerical identifier. For example, ‘services to buildings and landscape activities’ form SIC sector 81 in the latest (2007) classification, while ‘cleaning activities’ within that form SIC sector 81.2. ‘Services to buildings and landscape activities’ form a ‘two digit-level’ industry while ‘cleaning activities’ form a ‘three digit-level’ industry.

Supply-and-use table – input-output table.

Turnover – the value of an industry’s sales.

Workforce jobs – the total number of jobs in the economy including self-employed jobs as well as employee jobs. The number of workforce jobs is a little higher than the headline ‘employment’ figure, which refers to the total number of people in employment (including self-employment), as some individuals have more than one job.

Yorkshire and H. – Yorkshire and the Humber.

2 The UK market for business services

In this Chapter we set out our key conclusions on the annual turnover and gross value added of the service activities within the scope of this report, together with the sector's contribution to UK employment and tax revenues. The methodology used to arrive at these results is set out in Chapter 4.

2.1 Estimates of total turnover

Based on the data sources detailed in Chapter 4, we estimate that turnover across all of the service activities covered by this report amounted to around £263 billion in 2013, equivalent to some 8¾% of economy-wide output. Table 2.1 sets out some detail in terms of service provided and institutional sector of the client. In terms of the latter, the split is around 70%-30% in favour of work for the business sector rather than the government sector.

Table 2.1: The UK market for business services

	Turnover (£ billion)			Gross value added (£ billion)		
2013	**Work for govern-ment sector**	**Work for business sector**	**Total**	**Work for govern-ment sector**	**Work for business sector**	**Total**
Teleommunications and IT services						
Telecommunications	3.2	23.4	26.6	1.3	9.7	11.1
IT and data-related services	2.0	46.4	48.4	1.2	28.0	29.2
Facilities management						
Catering	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.1
Combined facilities management	1.7	9.8	11.5	0.7	4.2	4.9
Cleaning and related activities	1.1	6.3	7.4	0.8	4.7	5.5
Landscape services	0.5	3.0	3.5	0.3	1.6	1.9
Security services	1.6	5.4	7.0	1.1	3.8	4.9
Business process outsourcing						
Office and other business support services	0.7	14.8	15.5	0.4	7.3	7.7
Construction-related services						
Property repair and maintenance	16.2	15.0	31.2	7.0	6.4	13.4
Property development services	1.5	20.3	21.8	0.8	11.4	12.3
Engineering-related consultancy and testing	2.7	36.8	39.5	1.4	19.5	20.9
Outsourced frontline public services						
Frontline services for local government	32.2	-	32.2	18.2	-	18.2
Frontline services for central government	3.7	-	3.7	2.3	-	2.3
Frontline health services	12.2	-	12.2	9.3	-	9.3
Total business services	**80.1**	**182.8**	**262.9**	**45.2**	**97.4**	**142.5**
- As % total UK output	*2.6%*	*6.0%*	*8.7%*	-	-	-
- As % total UK gross value added	-	-	-	*3.0%*	*6.4%*	*9.3%*
- As % of total	*30%*	*70%*	*100%*	*32%*	*68%*	*100%*

Chart 2.1: Business services' share of UK output

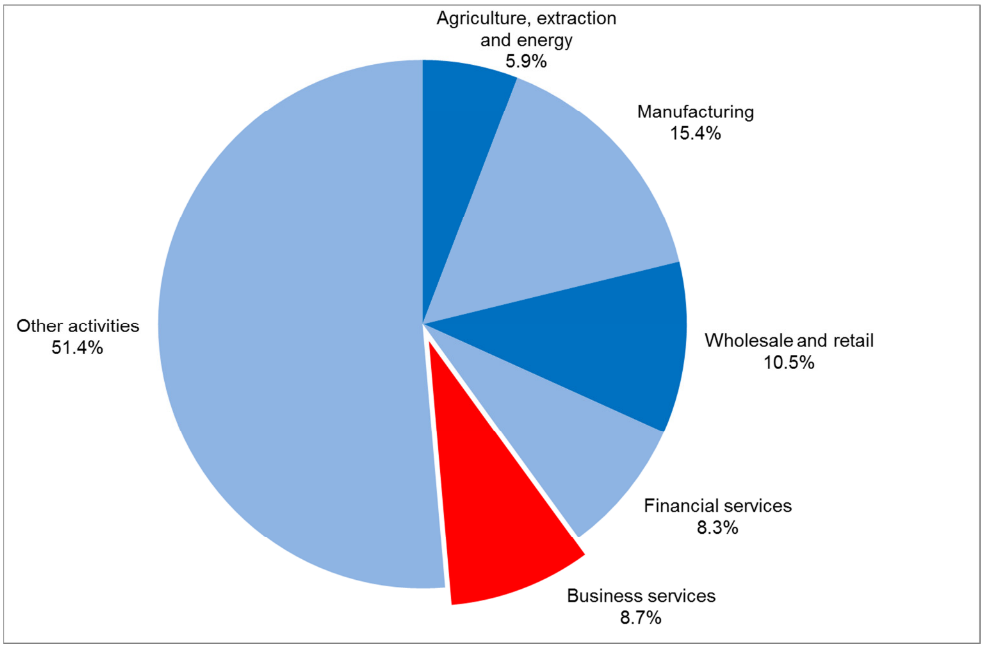


Chart 2.2: Business services' activity by institutional sector of client

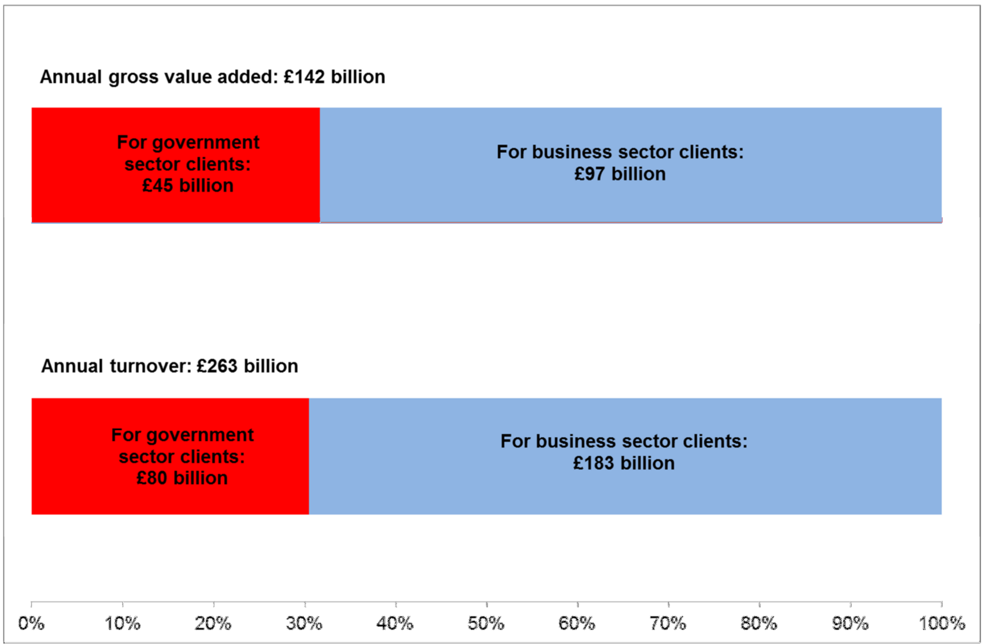
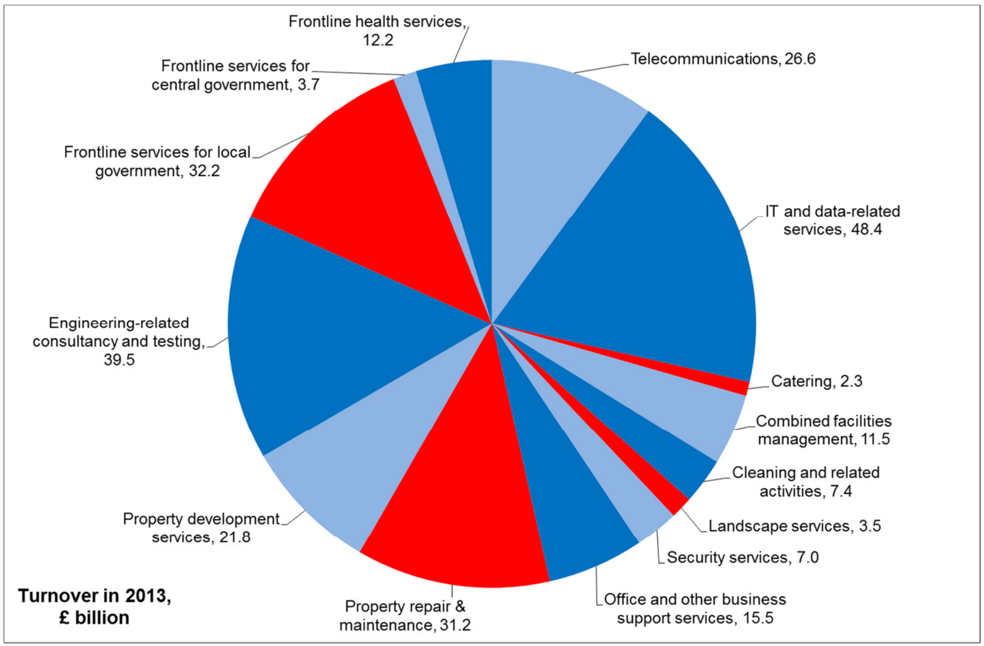


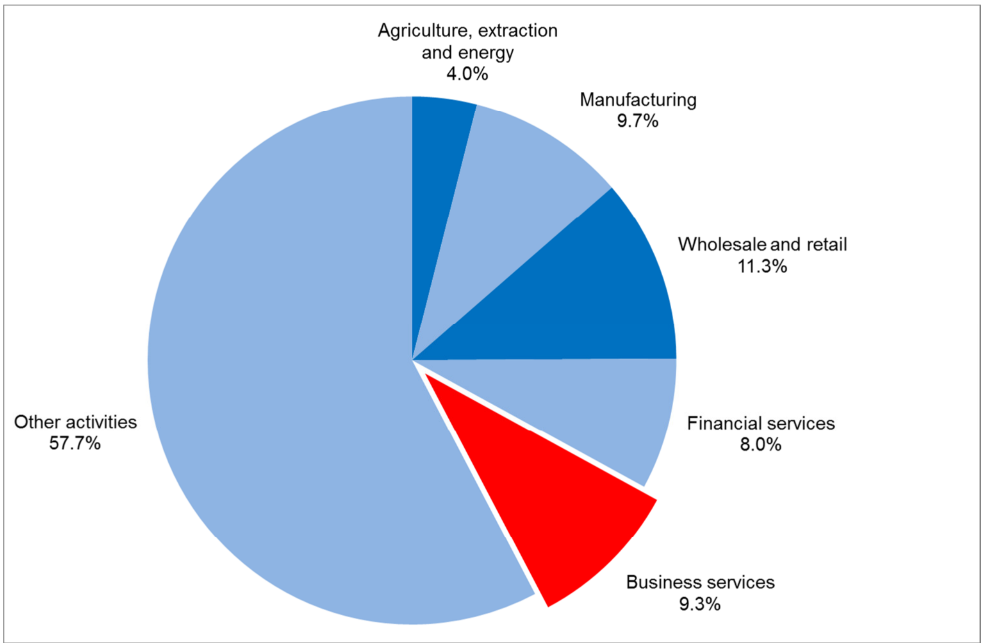
Chart 2.3: Turnover of business services by activity



2.2 Contribution to UK gross value added

Table 2.1 also shows estimates of gross value added – output net of spending on bought-in supplies of goods and services – which is essentially equal to the sum of employment costs, profits and business property rates.

Chart 2.4: Business services' share of UK GVA

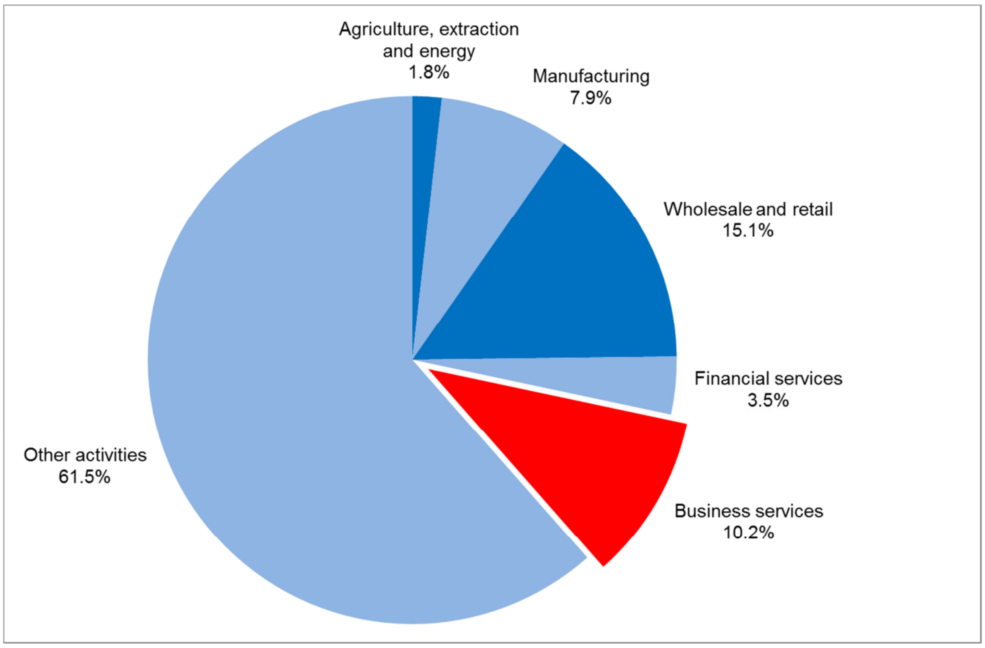


At around £142 billion, this work accounts for some 9¼% of economy-wide gross value added. The sector's share of value added is, therefore, a little higher than its share of total output, consistent with the ratio of bought-in goods and services to these companies' own labour and capital input being lower than for other producers across the UK. This in turn will reflect these companies' focus on tailored services as opposed to e.g. the manufacture and/or distribution of goods.

2.3 Contribution to UK employment

Estimates of employment in these sectors can be worked out by looking at the ratio of jobs to gross value added in the nearest sectors available, mainly from the Annual Business Survey but where necessary using other official data. On this basis we calculate that some 3.3 million jobs are supported by business services activities. That is equivalent to 10¼% of all UK workforce jobs (employee plus self-employed jobs), or 11¾% of UK employee jobs.

Chart 2.5: Business services' share of UK jobs

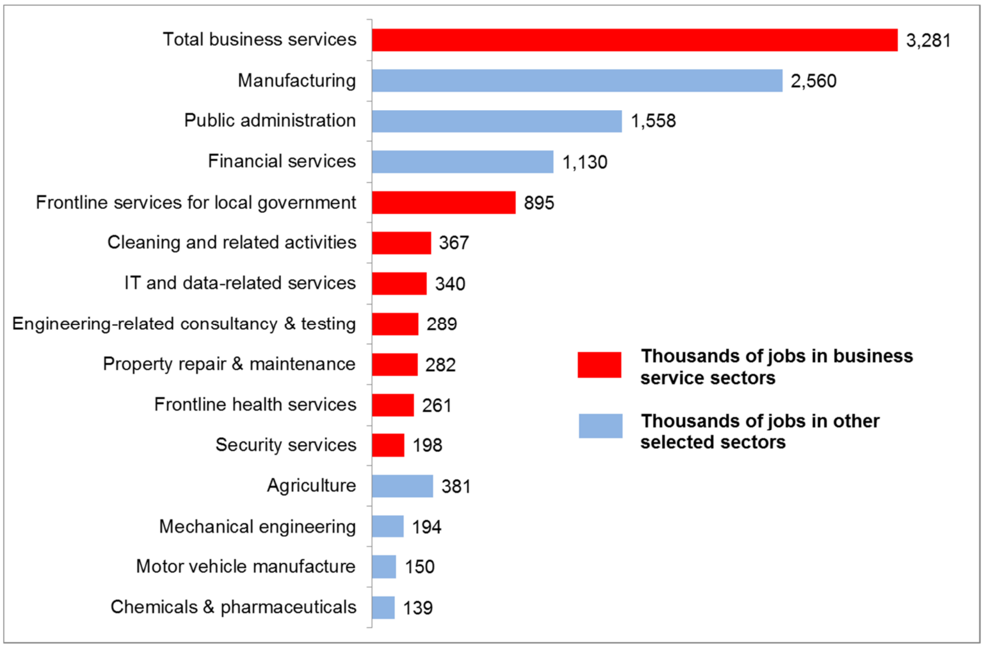


The number of jobs directly dependent on business services is put at some 895,000 in frontline services for local authorities, 367,000 in cleaning and related activities, 340,000 in IT and data-related activities, 289,000 in engineering-related consultancy and testing, 282,000 in property repair and maintenance, 261,000 in frontline health services and 198,000 in security services.

Comparatively high productivity levels in telecommunications, IT and data-related services, property development services and engineering-related consultancy and testing mean that the share of jobs supported by these activities is low in comparison with the share of GVA generated. Table A1 in the Annex sets out more detail by sector with an indication of how these estimates were arrived at.

As Chart 2.6 shows, the total business services sector, as defined in this report, is estimated to employ many more individuals than the whole of manufacturing, and more than financial services and public administration put together. In addition, jobs supported by the largest business services sub-sectors as we have defined them compare well with those supported in high-profile industrial sectors such as mechanical engineering, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and motor vehicle manufacture, and with employment (including self-employment) across the whole of the agricultural sector.

Chart 2.6: Jobs in business services in context



2.4 Contribution to the exchequer

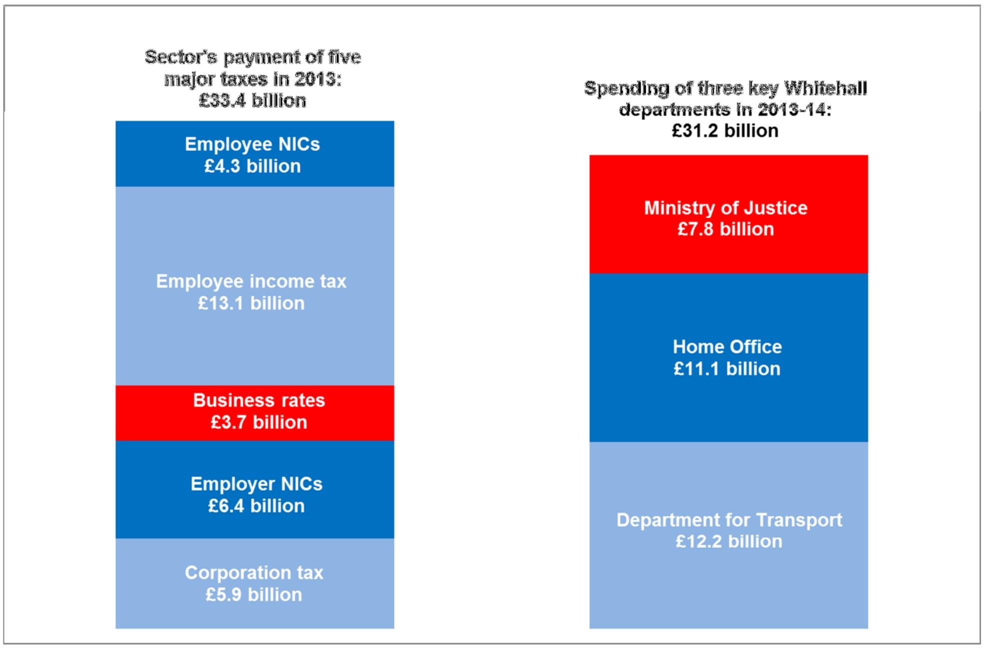
Given the sector's contribution to value added and employment, we would expect it to make a significant contribution to the UK exchequer. Details of our estimates here are set out in Table A2 in the Annex.

Looking at just three major business taxes – corporation tax, employers' national insurance contributions and business rates – we would expect companies in this sector to have paid in the region of £16 billion in 2013 in relation to the activities covered by this study. In addition, the firms' employees will have paid around £17½ billion in income tax and employee national insurance in that year, relating to their earnings derived from those activities. That makes a total of £33½ billion, equivalent to almost 10½% of all revenues from these five taxes in 2013.

To put this in context, the spending totals for three key government departments combined, namely the Department for Transport, Home Office and Ministry of Justice, amounted to £32¼ billion in the government financial year ending in March 2014.

These calculations do not include other taxes that might be paid by these firms in the course of their operations, other taxes generated as an indirect result of their activities, or other taxes paid by their employees. Taxes such as VAT, fuel duties, other excise duties and stamp duties also raise significant amounts, a proportion of which would relate directly or indirectly to firms undertaking activities of this kind.

Chart 2.7: Sector tax contribution



3 Regional and constituency-level estimates

Estimates of turnover and GVA were derived for the standard regions and countries of the UK, by allocating the national totals in proportion to the total values for the associated (refined-level) industries in the regional version of the Annual Business Survey, with jobs then allocated by reference to relative productivity patterns indicated by other official region-by-industry datasets. These values in turn were then broken down into constituency-level figures, based on the detailed constituency-level employment data that is available.

3.1 Regional-level estimates

Table 3.1 summarises how turnover and GVA would be allocated across the countries and regions of the UK if, as it is reasonable to assume, that allocation were in proportion to the distribution of these values for the associated industries across the nation. It also sets out our estimates of employment, calculated by reference to official indicators of GVA and jobs on a region-by-industry basis, and the associated shares of each regional economy accounted for by business services. More detail is set out in Table A3 in Annex 1.

Table 3.1: UK business services by region

Business services activity by region						
	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover as % total regional output	GVA as % total regional GVA	Jobs as % total regional jobs
North East	7.4	4.3	112.0	8.1%	9.7%	10.0%
North West	23.2	13.1	364.0	8.0%	9.3%	10.7%
Yorkshire and H.	16.0	7.7	213.8	7.6%	7.6%	8.5%
East Midlands	12.7	7.2	214.6	6.9%	8.2%	9.8%
West Midlands	20.2	10.1	273.2	9.0%	9.2%	10.3%
East of England	23.0	12.3	302.9	8.9%	9.4%	10.3%
London	60.3	33.7	513.7	8.9%	9.3%	9.7%
South East	50.8	27.4	531.9	11.8%	12.4%	11.7%
South West	17.7	10.0	285.5	8.0%	9.0%	10.5%
Wales	6.6	3.6	125.5	6.2%	7.1%	9.3%
Scotland	21.1	11.1	274.6	8.8%	9.5%	10.5%
Northern Ireland	3.9	2.1	69.3	6.1%	6.7%	8.2%
Total UK	**262.9**	**142.5**	**3,281.1**	**8.7%**	**9.3%**	**10.2%**

As Table 3.1 and Chart 3.1 illustrate, the share of business services GVA in total regional GVA is highest in the South East, at 12.4%. Seven regions are reasonably close to the UK average of 9.3%, with Yorkshire and the Humber (7.6%) and the East Midlands (8.2%) below the average, and Northern Ireland (6.7%) and Wales (7.1%) having the lowest shares.

Compared to the previous reports concerned specifically with 'outsourced' services, one notable difference is the shift from 'below average' to a little 'above average' in the cases of Scotland and the North East. This is largely explained by the relative importance of engineering-related services and telecommunications to the Scottish and North Eastern economies respectively – activities which make up an important part of the 'business services' sector but most of which did not count as 'outsourced' for the purposes of the previous reports.

Chart 3.1: Sector contribution to gross value added by region

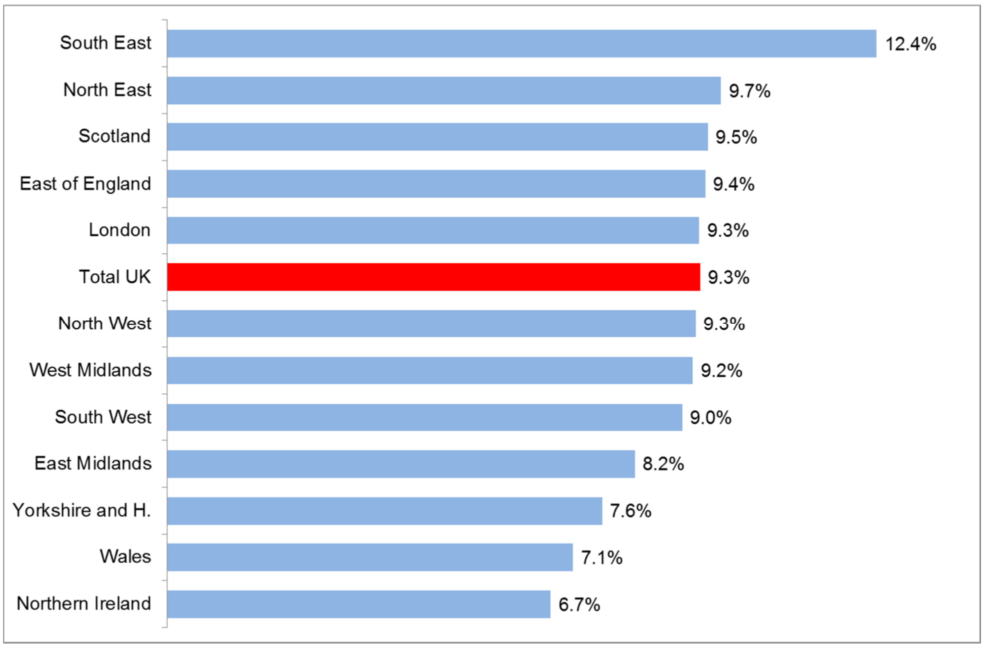
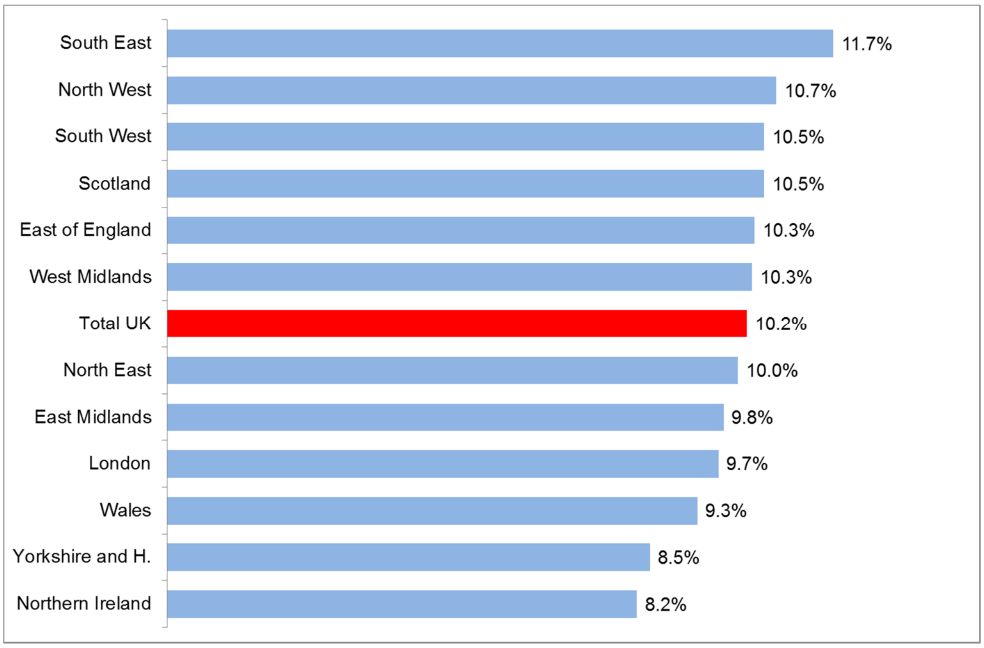


Chart 3.2: Sector contribution to employment by region



For shares in regional employment (Table 3.1 and Chart 3.2), the pattern is similar for the most part, as would be expected, with the South East being most reliant on these services in relative terms and Northern Ireland the least. However, there is some 're-ordering' amongst the regions in the middle of the range, when compared with the picture for GVA, reflecting a complicated pattern of relative ratios. For example, in London's case implied productivity is 151% of the UK average (measured in money terms) for these services specifically, compared with 144% of the UK average across all sectors of the economy. This has the effect of pushing London down the 'league table' when considering the relative importance of jobs provided by the sector as opposed to the relative importance of GVA generated by the sector.

With the sector share in total jobs at 10.2% across the UK as a whole, the separate countries and regions fall into the 8¼%-11¾% range.

3.2 Constituency-level estimates

Starting with the regional-level estimates and taking into account detailed employment data, estimates were then derived for the Westminster parliamentary constituencies using the methodology described in Section 4.4.

These results are set out in Table A4 in the Annex. The estimated share of business services sector activity in total local economic activity varies between 3% and 25% in the case of turnover, between 3¾% and 22¾% in the case of GVA, and between 4¼% and 21½% in the case of workforce jobs.

We would stress that these estimates have been derived in a 'top-down' manner from available official statistics concerned with each industry's total economic activity, rather than the specific proportion of that activity falling within our definition of the sector. The figures can be regarded as giving a broad indication of the value of activity and associated number of jobs that could reasonably be expected to relate to business services activity in each local area. They are not based on an actual count of this work and should therefore be treated with a suitable degree of caution.

4 How the estimates are derived

The basic methodology for arriving at our estimates of turnover was as follows:

- Step 1: Determine whether the work of a particular industrial sector includes activities of a 'business services' nature, and take the turnover as reported for 2013 in the latest Annual Business Survey (ABS) as the starting point.
- Step 2: Split that turnover into sales by customer type – final households, overseas customers, UK business-to-business transactions, UK business-to-government transactions – by assuming that it is split in proportion to total demand for the nearest corresponding product group as indicated by the national accounts input-output (supply and use) tables[4].
- Step 3: Determine which of these categories of transaction should be counted for the purposes of this report. In most but not all cases this would be UK business-to-business and business-to-government sales, as reflected in 'intermediate consumption'[5].

For a few sectors a different methodology had to be used, as explained at the relevant points in the remainder of this chapter.

[4] Industry turnover is similar to industry output at basic prices, i.e. valued excluding taxes such as VAT charged on the sale of products by the industry (though still effectively including the cost of such taxes where they are levied on purchases by the industry). The input-output tables meanwhile show how sales of the corresponding product group are split between 'intermediate' purchases by other producers (including parts of government in their role as 'producers'), broken down by industrial sector of purchaser, and categories of 'final demand' including UK household consumption, exports and UK government consumption (relating to government in its role as funder of services provided free at the point of use to the public). 'Fixed investment' – covering purchases of a capital nature by businesses, households and government – is a further, single 'final demand' category. For the purposes of this study we have had to combine information from two input-output tables: the latest full and in-depth table which relates to 2010, and the most recent summary table which relates to 2012. The former allows for a much more accurate picture of the pattern of transactions as required for these purposes, by showing the split in purchases of domestic output measured at basic prices, and by separating out 'non-market' providers and 'non-profit institutions serving households' (NPISH) for relevant sectors. The second gives a more up-to-date picture, but with the value of transactions relating to domestic output and imports combined and measured at purchasers' prices (i.e. inclusive of sales taxes), and with no separation of the industries into market, non-market and NPISH producers. In some cases the industry in the ABS used to provide the starting point for the turnover figure may be too refined to be replicated in the input-output table, requiring us to use a broader corresponding industry in order to estimate the split by customer type. Our estimates therefore involve several implicit assumptions and – for this as well as other reasons – should therefore be viewed as approximations.

[5] Intermediate consumption in the input-output tables is broken down by industry of purchaser, rather than public and private purchasers as such, although the detailed 2010 table does split out 'non-market' service providers. 'Sales' of services by these providers line up precisely with 'government final consumption'. For the typical sector we therefore count sales of business services to these entities as sales to the 'government sector', and all other business services sales as being sold to the 'business sector'. However, not all public sector activity is counted as 'non-market' and so most work for public corporations, and a small amount of that for parts of central and local government, will be captured in the 'work for business sector' category. The latter category will also include services provided to private non-profit organisations of all kinds.

4.1 National level estimates of turnover by sector

4.1.1 Telecommunications and IT services

Telecommunications: The 'telecommunications' sector in the ABS (section 61 of the latest standard industrial classification ('SIC 2007')) corresponds precisely to this sector. Total industry turnover here is put at £61.8 billion in 2013. Using the 2012 and 2010 input-output tables ('summary' and 'detailed' respectively), demand for domestically-produced services within section 61 is estimated to split in the following way by customer type:

- Intermediate consumption by non-market producers: 5%.
- Intermediate consumption by other producers: 38%.
- Household consumption: 43%.
- Fixed investment: 2%.
- Exports: 13%.

Taking business-to-business and business-to-government transactions (excluding 'fixed investment') as being the relevant activity for the purposes of this report results in our estimated turnover figure of £26.6 billion, of which £3.2 billion is classified as work for the government sector.

IT and data-related services: These activities are taken to correspond to sections 62 ('computer programming, consulting and related activities') and 63.1 ('data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals') in the ABS, with the remainder of section 63 ('information service activities') excluded. Total turnover of these sectors in 2013 was £85.4 billion.

In the input-output tables, section 62 alone had to be used to estimate the split by customer type. This yielded the following proportions:

- Intermediate consumption by non-market producers: 2%.
- Intermediate consumption by other producers: 54%.
- Fixed investment: 33%.
- Exports: 9%.

As in the 2011 and 2012 'outsourcing' studies we count as 'business services' all transactions classified to intermediate consumption, while excluding those of a capital nature. Our consequent estimate for relevant turnover is £48.4 billion, of which £2.0 billion relates to work for the government.

4.1.2 Facilities management

Catering: Taking the wider catering industry to be section 56 in the ABS ('food and beverage service activities'), this sector's overall turnover amounted to £56.0 billion in 2013. Based on the input-output tables, demand for the precisely-corresponding product group was split in broadly the following way:

- Intermediate consumption by non-market producers: 2%.
- Intermediate consumption by other producers: 3%.
- Final household consumption: 91%.
- Exports: 5%.

Business-to-business and business-to-government transactions therefore account for only a small proportion of demand. Counting all of these sales as 'business services' for the purposes of this report, we find relevant turnover to be £2.3 billion, including £0.8 billion of activity for government sector clients.

(In principle, it would probably be preferable to take only 'event catering activities' and 'other food service activities' – sections 56.21 and 56.29, with turnover of £8.3 billion – as the starting point for this estimate, thereby excluding the activities of restaurants and bars altogether. However, the input-output tables do not show the pattern of demand specifically for these services, and simply splitting this total in proportion to demand for the wider catering sector would almost certainly result in a severe under-estimate of the relevant activity.)

Combined facilities management: Turnover of businesses classified to the 'combined facilities support activities sector' (SIC 81.1) amounted to £11.6 billion in 2013. The split in demand for the whole of section 81 ('services to buildings and landscape'), meanwhile, is estimated to be:

- Intermediate consumption by non-market producers: 14%.
- Intermediate consumption by other producers: 84%.
- Exports: 2%.

On this basis turnover of activities classified to the UK market amounts to £11.5 billion, of which £1.7 billion was accounted for by government sector clients.

Cleaning and related activities: 'Cleaning activities' (SIC 81.2) covers a wide array of services, from general cleaning of buildings through to specific types of industrial cleaning as well as, for example, janitorial services[6] and pest control.

The ABS shows turnover for this sector to have been £7.5 billion in 2013. Combining this with the split in demand for the wider 'services to buildings and landscape' sector (above), we calculate a relevant turnover figure of £7.4 billion in 2013, of which £1.1 billion related to services for the government sector.

Landscape services: The turnover of 'landscape service activities' (SIC 81.3) was £3.6 billion in 2013. Combining this with the above demand split for the wider sector results in a relevant turnover value of £3.5 billion, of which £0.5 billion relates to work for government clients.

Security services: Taking 'security and investigation activities' (SIC 80) to be the relevant sector here, the ABS shows turnover to have been £7.2 billion in 2013 while the input-output tables point to a split in demand as follows:

- Intermediate consumption by non-market producers: 22%.
- Intermediate consumption by other producers: 76%.
- Household consumption: 1%.
- Exports: 4%.

Taking all intermediate consumption to be relevant, sector turnover in 2013 would have been £7.0 billion, including £1.6 billion of output for government clients.

---

[6] Firms undertaking textile services may be classified either to this category or to the 'washing and cleaning of textiles and fur' sub-sector (96.01), depending on the precise nature of the main activity of the business concerned. The latter falls within the 'other personal service activities' industry (96), which is excluded from this analysis.

4.1.3 Business process outsourcing

Office and other business support services: For the purposes of this report we take the whole of SIC code 82 (‘office administrative, office support and other business support activities’) to be relevant. This includes ‘combined office administrative service activities’ (82.11), ‘photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities’ (82.19), ‘activities of call centres’ (82.2), ‘organisation of conventions and trade shows’ (82.3), ‘activities of collection agencies and credit bureaux’ (82.91), ‘packaging activities’ (82.92) and ‘other business support activities not elsewhere specified’ (82.99).

The ABS shows how in 2013 the turnover of this sector totalled £45.7 billion. For the precisely corresponding sector, the input-output tables point to a split in demand as follows:

- Intermediate consumption by non-market producers: 2%.
- Intermediate consumption by other producers: 32%.
- Fixed investment: 1%.
- Exports: 64%.

With a majority of these services exported, the UK-based market for these services works out at £15.5 billion in total, of which £0.7 billion is for non-market sector clients.

4.1.4 Construction-related services

Property repair and maintenance: These activities can be thought of as cutting across various activities within the ‘specialised construction activities’ sector (43), with a significant amount of value counted within ‘fixed investment’ and therefore not separated out by client type in the input-output tables. Consequently, neither the ABS nor the input-output tables are helpful in this case. Instead, as in the previous reports relating to ‘outsourcing’ activity, we rely for our estimate of turnover on the construction output dataset published regularly by the Office for National Statistics.

This covers only the work of private sector firms classified as ‘construction contractors’, and therefore excludes work carried out by other companies on their own behalf (from utility companies and supermarkets to smaller operations with their own maintenance teams), as well as public sector directly-employed workforces. Consequently we count the value of all repair and maintenance (R&M) work covered by this dataset, other than that relating to private sector housing, as being relevant here – i.e. R&M activity relating to public and privately-owned non-residential buildings and structures, plus public housing R&M work.

On this basis – and taking into account equivalent data for Northern Ireland as well as the main dataset that is limited to Great Britain – we arrive at a total of £31.2 billion of work in 2010. Of this amount, a little more than a half – some £16.2 billion – was for or on behalf of national or local government.

Property development services: This category combines SIC category 41.1 (development of building projects) with SIC 71.11 (architectural activities). In 2013, total turnover for providers of these services totalled £29.2 billion. To estimate the split in demand by client group we had to use demand for the domestic output of SIC 71 as a whole (‘architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis’). This showed the following pattern:

- Intermediate demand by non-market producers: 5%.

- Intermediate demand by other producers: 70%.
- Household consumption: 1%.
- Fixed investment: 9%.
- Exports: 15%.

Taking intermediate demand as the relevant activity, this results in an estimated turnover for the sector of £21.8 billion, of which £1.5 billion relates to work for the government sector.

Engineering-related consultancy and testing: This sector is defined as embracing ‘engineering activities and related technical consultancy’ (71.12) and ‘technical testing and analysis’ (71.2), which the ABS shows to have had a turnover of £53.0 billion in 2013. Based on the above demand composition for the wider industry (SIC 71) results in a relevant turnover of £39.5 billion, of which £2.7 billion arose from work for the government.

4.1.5 Outsourced frontline public services

For the purposes of this report ‘outsourced frontline public services’ have been split between those for local government, those for central government, and frontline health services. For various reasons it is difficult to take the ABS as the starting point for turnover in the case of most activities included here, so different approaches have been taken.

Table 4.1: Market and non-market provision in the detailed input-output table

Waste management in the estimated 2012 input-output table £ billion							
Sales to:	38 Waste collection etc service providers (market)	38 Waste collection etc service providers (non-market)	Other non-market producers	Other producers	Local govern-ment final consump-tion	Other final demand (mainly exported services)	Total intermediate and final demand
Sales of							
38 Waste collection etc services (market provision)	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.8	-	6.4	13.4
38 Waste collection etc services (non-market provision)	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	6.2
All other products	6.3	1.3					
Total consumption of domestic output, basic prices	7.3	3.4					
Imports	1.1	0.4					
Taxes on products	0.4	0.7					
Gross value added	5.0	1.7					
Total output	13.8	6.2					

Total frontline services for local and central government: The following methods were used to arrive at the total value of different types of service for local and central government bodies:

- ***Waste management activities*:** Table 4.1 shows part of the pattern of transactions in Oxford Economics’ estimated domestic input-output table for 2012 (based on the official summary table for 2012 and detailed table for 2010). Ratios found in the detailed table allow us to separate out market from non-market provision in the case of industries with both types of provider – including ‘waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery’ (SIC 38) – and to identify transactions between market and non-market entities. It can be seen how market providers of waste collection services undertook £2.1 billion of work for non-market providers of such services – this being the value of outsourced local public waste collection.

Market providers of these services were also paid £1.0 billion by other parts of the government sector. We take the total of £3.1 billion of sales to clients across the government sector as having been the relevant turnover in 2012. This is then scaled up to an estimated £3.3 billion for 2013, based on growth in turnover of the corresponding sector in the ABS (the sector there combining public and private sector provision).

- ***Remediation services:*** Remediation services include the clean-up of contaminated buildings and sites, including nuclear decommissioning. The ABS shows that in 2013 turnover of SIC 39 (‘remediation activities and other waste management services’) was just under £0.5 billion. The input-output tables meanwhile show this to have been split between intermediate demand by non-market produces, intermediate demand by other producers and fixed investment in the ratio 75%-18%-8%. Counting intermediate demand by non-market producers only in this case (as we are only including outsourced public services here), relevant turnover amounts to just under £0.4 billion. Looking ahead, it seems likely that activity in this area will become much more significant, given that the Government has made provision for £69.8 billion of future costs in relation to nuclear decommissioning[7].
- ***Law and order, justice and defence functions:*** In order to capture the value of private sector work undertaken in relation to courtroom, prison, prisoner rehabilitation and defence-related services, we took the value of sales by the ‘public administration and defence’ market sector (SIC 84) to the ‘public administration and defence’ non-market sector from the estimated input-output table for 2012. This amount[8] was a comparatively modest £0.3 billion – although it is possible that work of this nature will become more significant in the years ahead. It was scaled down marginally to arrive at an estimate for 2013, in line with the change in nominal GVA for the sector as a whole. (No indicator of turnover or output in 2013 is available as this sector is not included in the ABS.)
- ***The Work Programme:*** We took the value of this programme to contractors to be £0.7 billion, taken from the government’s detailed expenditure plans[9]. (Businesses involved in the Work Programme are likely to be classified to the ‘employment services’ sector, so this value will not be captured elsewhere.)
- ***Frontline educational services:*** For frontline educational services we have taken the purchase by non-market education providers only of marketed education provision (SIC 85), which amounted to £5.3 billion in 2012, based on our estimated input-output table for that year. This was scaled to £5.8 billion for 2013, based on growth in turnover in the corresponding sector in the ABS (the sector there comprising all non-government education providers including universities and other non-profit bodies as well as market providers).

---

[7] Source: *Whole of Government Accounts, year ended 31 March 2013* (published June 2014).

[8] Some aspects of these services, e.g. delivery of prisoners, may already be captured instead in the turnover of security services providers. Work counted as being of a ‘capital’ nature will also be excluded.

[9] *Department for Work and Pensions Business Plan, 2013-15*, published on the official ‘No 10’ website.

- ***Residential care and social work:*** Similarly, provision of residential care and social work activities (87 and 88), solely by market providers to non-market providers of these services, as based on the input-output table, amounted to £15.6 billion in 2012. This is scaled to £17.2 billion in our estimates for 2013, in line with growth in corresponding sector turnover in the ABS (the sector there comprising market, non-market and non-profit providers alike).
- ***Local public transport services:*** In 2013 turnover in the ABS of the 'urban and suburban passenger land transport sector' (section 49.31, which excludes inter-urban rail services) amounted to some £12.1 billion. Of this, we would put a value of £8.3 billion on provision by private sector suppliers, taking into account what we know from other sources about the turnover of public sector providers[10]. In this case we take the entire turnover, much of which relates to sales to private households, as being 'on behalf of' the public authorities and therefore the relevant value for these purposes.

Splitting services between local and central government: Turnover for each of these activities was then split, based on the split in categories of public services output between local and central government consumption. For example, all non-market waste management activity is counted as 'local government consumption' – the £6.2 billion figure in Table 4.1 – and so 100% of the £2.1 billion figure in that table is allocated to 'frontline services for local government'. But the additional £1.0 billion of private waste management provision to government mainly serves 'public administration and defence' functions, public sector output of which is split between local and central government consumption in the ratio of 33%-67%. Overall, this means that relevant private waste management activities are split between 'services for local government' and 'services for central government' in the ratio of 78%-22%.

All local public transport services were allocated to local government, while all work in the law and order, justice and defence fields, together with that for the Work Programme, was allocated to central government. Otherwise, the split between local and central government was 10%-90% for remediation services, 81%-19% for educational services, and 96%-4% for residential care and social work activities.

Frontline healthcare services: Sales of marketed healthcare (SIC 86) to non-market healthcare providers totalled some £10.5 billion in 2012 on the basis of the estimated input-output table, and only these services are counted here[11]. This is scaled up to £12.2 billion for 2013, based on turnover growth in the corresponding sector in the ABS (the sector there comprising market and other non-government provision of healthcare of some but not all kinds).

4.2 National level estimates of GVA and employment

Estimates for GVA and employment were for the most part calculated by applying GVA-to-turnover and employment-to-GVA ratios, as found for the corresponding sectors in the ABS, to the sector turnover estimates. (We used the 'average during the year' figures for employment.)

For those sectors which did not rely on the ABS to arrive at the turnover figure, the following methodologies were employed to estimate the relevant GVA figures:

---

[10] Transport for London fare revenue is put at £3.8 billion for 2012/13 (source: *HM Treasury Whole of Government Accounts*) and we take this as accounting for the bulk of public sector turnover in this field.

[11] Purchases by the non-market health services sector of privately-provided waste management and remediation services are included in 'frontline services for central government'.

- For property repair and maintenance, the ABS GVA-to-turnover ratio for 'specialised construction activities' (SIC 43) was used.
- For waste management, public administration and defence activities, frontline educational services, frontline health services and residential care and social work, turnover was scaled to GVA using the GVA-to-output ratio for market providers only, as found in the estimated 2012 input-output table.
- For Work Programme contractors, the ABS GVA-to-turnover ratio for 'employment placement agencies' (SIC 78.1) was used.

The employment-to-GVA ratios then used in these cases were:

- The ABS ratios for 'specialised construction', 'waste collection etc' and 'employment placement agencies' (for property repair and maintenance, waste management and Work Programme contractors respectively).
- Ratios based on the regular ONS datasets for GVA and workforce jobs (for market and non-market provision combined), to apply to market providers of public administration and defence services, education, healthcare, and residential care and social work. (The ABS does not cover the first of these sectors and does not provide GVA and employment data on a consistent basis for the last three.)

4.3 Estimating the regional level values

Estimates for turnover and GVA at the regional level were then derived by allocating the national total across the regions in proportion to the allocation by region for the associated detailed-level ('three-digit') industries found in the ABS[12].

In doing this we are making the implicit assumption that the proportion of turnover and GVA of each industry to be counted in our definition (i.e. typically business-to-business and business-to-government work) is the same from one region to the next. However, there is little reason to believe that these proportions would vary between the regions in a systematic way.

Exceptions had to be made as follows:

- Turnover and GVA for sector 71.1 (architectural and engineering services) were split in fixed ratios between architectural services (71.11) and engineering (71.12), with the results to the former added to the figures for development of building projects (41.1) to arrive at estimates for property development and the results for the latter added to the figures for technical testing (71.2) to obtain the estimates for engineering-related consultancy and testing.
- The figures for local public transport were first calculated before excluding provision by public sector bodies, with the regional pattern here assumed to be proportionate to that for sector 49.3 ('other' passenger land transport, of which urban and suburban passenger land transport accounts for around two thirds by value). The figure for London was then reduced by excluding the turnover and value added assigned to Transport for London.

[12] The latest regional pattern shown in the ABS is for 2012.

- Turnover and value added for law and order, justice, defence and Work Programme activities were assumed to be distributed across the regions in proportion to identifiable public expenditure other than on education, health and social protection[13].

It should be noted that money values in the southern regions will tend to be buoyed by the higher price level in those regions, so that the spread of values there (if looked at per worker or per head of population) would in all probability be exaggerated compared with a 'real-terms' picture concerned with price-adjusted activity. But differences between regions in terms of the *share* of total economic activity should not be influenced in a systematic way by this effect.

As employment data is not available by region and industry in the Annual Business Survey, the national total for jobs within each business services sector was allocated across regions by reference to the productivity pattern implied by (a) regional GVA data by broad-level industry from the Regional National Accounts and (b) regional workforce jobs data by broad-level industry in the ONS labour market statistics dataset.

Percentage figures at the regional level were then derived taking into account the National Statistics data available for total GVA and workforce jobs by region[14]. However, no regional split is available for output and we have simply assumed that the output-to-GVA ratio is the same throughout the nation for each broad-level industry.

4.4 Estimating the constituency level values

The constituency-level estimates are derived in turn from the regional-level estimates. Here, the starting point for the 11 regions and countries of Great Britain was to apportion estimated regional business services jobs, within each of the business services sectors, in proportion to total jobs by constituency for the associated detailed-level ('three digit') industry in the Business Register Employment Survey[15]. The same dataset is used to apportion economy-wide workforce jobs within each region across the constituencies[16], in order to estimate the base for the percentage figures. For Northern Ireland, data at the constituency level is only available at the broadest industry level, and our estimates have had to be made on the basis of that less refined breakdown in that case.

Gross value added for each constituency, for both business services activity and total activity, was then derived from the jobs estimates, taking into account relative productivity levels for each industry within each region, as implied by the regional dataset. Business services turnover in turn was estimated using the (national) turnover-to-GVA ratios for each business services industry. To assess output across the local economy as a whole – in order to derive the percentage figures – we assume that the overall output-to-GVA ratio is the same throughout the nation for each broad-level industry.

---

[13] Source: HM Treasury *Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA) 2014*, using the latest results which relate to 2012-13.

[14] The figures for total regional GVA exclude a small amount – mainly North Sea oil GVA – not allocated to any region, none of which is generated by the business services sector. Consequently a weighted average of the regional percentages would be marginally higher than the overall UK percentage figure.

[15] The use of this survey is governed by rules concerned with disclosure, effectively preventing the presentation of constituency-by-industry results.

[16] The Survey covers most but not all jobs.

Annex: Detailed tables

Table A.1: Estimation of sector employment

Sector of study	SIC sector[1]	GVA per person employed (£000)[2]	Employment per £1m of GVA in sector	GVA, £ billion	Employment, thousands
Comunications and IT services					
Telecommunications	61	121.9	8.2	11.1	90.7
IT and data-related services	62; 63.1	85.9	11.6	29.2	340.5
Facilities management					
Catering	56	17.3	57.8	1.1	63.0
Combined facilities management	81.1	36.1	27.7	4.9	135.2
Cleaning and related activities	81.2	14.9	67.1	5.5	367.1
Landscape services	81.3	31.4	31.9	1.9	60.2
Security services	80	24.5	40.8	4.9	197.9
Business process outsourcing					
Office and other business support services	82	63.7	15.7	7.7	120.7
Construction-related activities					
Property repair and maintenance	43	47.6	21.0	13.4	281.8
Property development services (development of building projects; architectural services)	41.1; 71.11	120.8	8.3	12.3	101.4
Engineering-related consultancy and testing	71.12; 71.2	72.3	13.8	20.9	288.6
Outsourced frontline public services					
Frontline services for local government[3]		20.4	49.1	18.2	895.5
Frontline services for central government[3]		29.0	34.5	2.3	77.7
Frontline health services	86	35.8	28.0	9.3	260.8
Total business services					
Level		**43.4**	**23.0**	**142.5**	**3,281.1**
- As % total UK workforce jobs					*10.2%*
- As % total UK employee jobs					*11.8%*

[1] In principle the GVA covered relates only to sales by 'market providers' within these sectors to other UK-based goods and service providers, or in the case of outsourced 'frontline' public services only to some or all UK-based 'non-market' service providers. However, the GVA-to-employment ratio used is based on that for the sector as a whole. [2] Ratio based on that found in the Annual Business Survey (ABS) unless otherwise stated. [3] Results are first calculated separately by type of activity, with employment in each case then split between local and central government services in proportion to the split used for turnover and GVA. For a majority of these activities it is not possible to use the ABS, and where that is the case the ratios are based on the regular National Statistics national accounts and workforce jobs datasets. The SIC sectors covering these activities are 38, 39, 78.1, 84, 85, 87 and 88.

Table A.2: Estimation of sector tax contribution

	£ billion, 2013
Estimated split in sector gross value added[1]	
Wage bill	74.3
Employer contributions (NICs plus pensions)	13.9
Taxes on production net of subsidies	3.7
Gross operating surplus	50.7
Total	**142.5**
Estimated payment of three major business taxes	
Corporation tax[2]	5.9
Employers' national insurance contributions[3]	6.4
Business rates[4]	3.7
Total	**16.0**
Estimated payment by employees of two further main taxes	
Income tax[5]	13.1
Employees' national insurance contributions[3]	4.3
Total	**17.4**
Estimated total of five major taxes	
Amount	**33.4**
As % total government receipts of these taxes	*10.4%*

[1] Based on the split for the total non-financial corporate sector in Blue Book 2014 (for 2012). [2] Based on the same ratio of corporation tax to gross operating surplus as across the whole of the private non-financial corporate sector (in 2012). [3] Based on the same ratio of NICs to wages as across the whole economy (in 2013). [4] Business rates are essentially equal to taxes net of subsidies on production (other than on products). Across the economy as a whole other such taxes (e.g. business vehicle duties) are broadly balanced by subsidies. [5] Based on the share of income tax in wages being equal to the share of total household income tax in total household net income (in 2013).

Table A.3: Regional estimates by industrial sector

Turnover, GVA and jobs of business services by sector and region

	Telecommunications			IT and data-related services			Catering		
	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)
North East	1.38	0.57	5.5	0.79	0.53	7.5	0.07	0.03	2.2
North West	2.33	0.96	9.5	3.48	2.15	30.7	0.21	0.10	6.3
Yorkshire and H.	1.76	0.61	6.0	2.04	1.20	17.3	0.15	0.06	4.4
East Midlands	0.62	0.24	2.6	1.94	1.20	18.7	0.11	0.05	3.6
West Midlands	1.47	0.58	5.1	3.17	1.74	22.1	0.21	0.11	6.2
East of England	1.51	0.75	7.5	3.31	1.97	28.7	0.17	0.08	4.6
London	6.74	3.01	17.7	13.65	8.34	71.4	0.55	0.27	11.8
South East	7.16	2.87	20.1	14.44	8.73	88.6	0.33	0.16	9.2
South West	1.62	0.69	7.8	2.56	1.51	24.8	0.18	0.09	6.0
Wales	0.44	0.18	2.1	0.71	0.41	6.6	0.08	0.04	2.4
Scotland	1.33	0.45	5.1	1.80	1.12	18.3	0.16	0.08	5.0
Northern Ireland	0.22	0.14	1.6	0.52	0.35	5.8	0.04	0.02	1.3
Total	**26.58**	**11.06**	**90.7**	**48.43**	**29.24**	**340.5**	**2.27**	**1.09**	**63.0**

	Combined facilities management			Cleaning and related activities			Landscape services		
	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)
North East	0.23	0.12	3.7	0.23	0.17	13.0	0.12	0.07	2.5
North West	1.71	0.92	27.9	0.64	0.47	35.2	0.28	0.16	5.3
Yorkshire and H.	0.65	0.26	8.2	0.40	0.31	24.6	0.18	0.10	3.6
East Midlands	0.33	0.12	3.6	0.32	0.23	17.6	0.19	0.11	3.7
West Midlands	1.84	0.62	18.9	0.58	0.44	33.4	0.34	0.20	6.7
East of England	0.99	0.35	9.5	0.71	0.56	38.7	0.42	0.21	6.5
London	2.51	1.05	21.5	1.77	1.32	67.4	0.25	0.13	3.1
South East	0.94	0.41	9.9	1.38	0.93	56.8	0.78	0.40	11.1
South West	0.58	0.16	4.4	0.49	0.37	25.5	0.33	0.19	5.9
Wales	0.27	0.11	3.8	0.22	0.16	14.5	0.17	0.10	3.9
Scotland	1.28	0.70	21.4	0.52	0.41	30.8	0.35	0.17	5.9
Northern Ireland	0.15	0.07	2.4	0.15	0.11	9.6	0.13	0.05	2.1
Total	**11.49**	**4.88**	**135.2**	**7.41**	**5.47**	**367.1**	**3.53**	**1.89**	**60.2**

	Security services			Office and other business support services			Property repair & maintenance		
	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)
North East	0.15	0.10	4.6	0.31	0.19	3.6	1.04	0.52	12.6
North West	0.75	0.54	25.3	1.18	0.68	12.4	3.24	1.48	32.6
Yorkshire and H.	0.39	0.21	10.3	1.04	0.47	9.0	2.01	0.96	22.7
East Midlands	0.55	0.42	20.4	0.88	0.40	7.4	2.35	1.00	22.8
West Midlands	0.45	0.25	11.8	1.31	0.46	8.5	2.54	1.09	24.5
East of England	0.45	0.32	13.7	1.00	0.44	7.3	3.50	1.46	29.1
London	2.30	1.71	54.9	4.88	2.47	30.4	4.11	1.70	26.3
South East	0.99	0.65	24.9	2.41	1.26	18.5	5.55	2.11	40.5
South West	0.32	0.23	9.9	1.30	0.69	11.6	2.76	1.11	26.0
Wales	0.21	0.13	7.4	0.44	0.19	4.0	1.01	0.45	11.3
Scotland	0.29	0.21	9.9	0.59	0.34	6.2	2.41	1.26	26.5
Northern Ireland	0.12	0.09	4.8	0.17	0.09	1.9	0.66	0.27	6.8
Total	**6.98**	**4.85**	**197.9**	**15.51**	**7.70**	**120.7**	**31.19**	**13.40**	**281.8**

Turnover, GVA and jobs of business services by sector and region (continued)									
	Property development services			Engineering-related consultancy and testing			Frontline services for local government		
	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)
North East	0.55	0.38	4.5	1.12	0.62	11.2	1.10	0.68	32.4
North West	1.43	0.82	8.4	3.13	1.85	29.0	3.65	2.06	112.4
Yorkshire and H.	1.09	0.46	5.1	2.79	1.09	18.3	2.26	1.14	58.2
East Midlands	0.74	0.40	4.1	1.65	0.92	14.4	2.09	1.28	69.5
West Midlands	1.11	0.68	6.9	2.59	1.60	24.6	2.52	1.41	77.5
East of England	2.20	1.23	10.9	4.29	2.20	29.8	3.01	1.73	84.4
London	7.51	4.49	25.3	6.88	3.91	33.6	5.60	2.65	89.8
South East	3.60	2.02	17.3	6.40	3.38	44.0	4.44	2.72	136.9
South West	1.10	0.67	7.7	2.46	1.49	26.2	2.63	1.65	93.5
Wales	0.30	0.17	2.0	0.78	0.38	6.6	1.47	0.82	46.3
Scotland	1.81	0.81	7.9	7.09	3.25	48.0	2.65	1.65	71.8
Northern Ireland	0.35	0.13	1.3	0.32	0.18	2.8	0.80	0.44	22.8
Total	**21.80**	**12.25**	**101.4**	**39.51**	**20.88**	**288.6**	**32.21**	**18.25**	**895.5**
	Frontline services for central government			Frontline health services			Total business services		
	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)	Turnover (£bn)	GVA (£bn)	Jobs (000s)
North East	0.11	0.07	2.5	0.23	0.22	6.2	7.43	4.27	112.0
North West	0.43	0.23	8.6	0.77	0.68	20.5	23.24	13.10	364.0
Yorkshire and H.	0.31	0.16	5.9	0.88	0.70	20.2	15.95	7.73	213.8
East Midlands	0.23	0.14	5.2	0.71	0.69	20.9	12.71	7.18	214.6
West Midlands	0.28	0.17	6.2	1.79	0.71	20.8	20.19	10.06	273.2
East of England	0.30	0.18	6.5	1.12	0.84	25.5	22.98	12.32	302.9
London	0.65	0.44	10.8	2.88	2.21	49.7	60.29	33.69	513.7
South East	0.57	0.34	11.7	1.80	1.44	42.5	50.80	27.44	531.9
South West	0.28	0.19	7.4	1.03	0.92	28.8	17.66	9.95	285.5
Wales	0.24	0.14	5.4	0.31	0.32	9.2	6.64	3.60	125.5
Scotland	0.26	0.15	5.3	0.50	0.46	12.6	21.06	11.06	274.6
Northern Ireland	0.09	0.05	2.1	0.19	0.14	4.0	3.92	2.13	69.3
Total	**3.75**	**2.25**	**77.7**	**12.22**	**9.33**	**260.8**	**262.87**	**142.53**	**3,281.1**

Table A.4: Estimates by parliamentary constituency

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (1)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Berwick-upon-Tweed	112	66	1.9	6.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Bishop Auckland	139	82	2.6	5.2%	6.3%	7.7%
Blaydon	212	115	3.4	8.0%	8.9%	9.6%
Blyth Valley	189	110	3.1	7.9%	10.1%	11.9%
City of Durham	236	153	4.8	6.8%	8.0%	9.0%
Darlington	324	184	4.3	11.5%	12.3%	10.5%
Easington	109	68	2.1	2.9%	5.0%	7.3%
Gateshead	544	318	8.4	11.8%	14.0%	14.6%
Hartlepool	151	89	2.9	4.9%	6.7%	9.2%
Hexham	174	104	2.9	7.5%	9.0%	9.6%
Houghton and Sunderland South	220	115	2.5	4.0%	6.7%	9.7%
Jarrow	185	114	3.4	7.0%	9.5%	11.9%
Middlesbrough	319	184	5.1	7.2%	8.2%	8.6%
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	124	76	2.2	9.7%	11.2%	11.1%
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	675	391	9.1	11.3%	11.5%	9.4%
Newcastle upon Tyne East	327	200	5.3	7.2%	8.2%	8.4%
Newcastle upon Tyne North	298	183	4.0	12.3%	14.7%	12.2%
North Durham	138	82	2.5	7.4%	8.6%	10.3%
North Tyneside	325	171	3.9	11.6%	12.0%	11.3%
North West Durham	136	80	2.5	6.8%	8.7%	10.3%
Redcar	160	93	2.8	5.3%	6.6%	8.5%
Sedgefield	396	189	3.4	13.1%	14.2%	10.6%
South Shields	155	93	3.5	8.9%	9.9%	13.8%
Stockton North	323	195	5.1	8.5%	10.5%	10.6%
Stockton South	358	212	4.9	10.5%	13.7%	12.7%
Sunderland Central	237	143	4.5	7.0%	8.1%	8.9%
Tynemouth	584	299	5.6	17.6%	18.7%	13.3%
Wansbeck	111	68	2.2	5.3%	6.6%	7.9%
Washington and Sunderland West	165	94	3.0	3.2%	4.4%	6.4%
NORTH EAST	**7,427**	**4,271**	**112.0**	**8.1%**	**9.7%**	**10.0%**

Estimated value of stategic business activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (2)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Altrincham and Sale West	484	281	5.6	11.5%	12.2%	11.0%
Ashton-under-Lyne	171	93	2.8	5.4%	6.2%	7.9%
Barrow and Furness	224	126	3.7	5.8%	7.7%	9.6%
Birkenhead	250	145	5.0	7.9%	9.3%	13.3%
Blackburn	333	186	5.0	6.9%	8.0%	8.5%
Blackley and Broughton	346	200	5.2	10.5%	11.3%	12.3%
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	133	79	2.4	5.9%	7.1%	7.8%
Blackpool South	142	84	3.0	4.9%	5.8%	7.9%
Bolton North East	195	108	3.4	5.8%	6.3%	8.9%
Bolton South East	198	119	3.6	5.6%	6.6%	8.5%
Bolton West	266	139	3.3	7.6%	8.4%	8.5%
Bootle	204	117	4.1	5.9%	6.6%	9.8%
Burnley	195	109	3.8	5.8%	6.8%	9.8%
Bury North	291	159	4.0	8.6%	9.5%	9.7%
Bury South	204	113	4.2	6.1%	8.1%	13.4%
Carlisle	344	193	6.1	8.2%	9.3%	12.1%
Cheadle	333	198	4.9	10.1%	11.5%	11.2%
Chorley	365	221	8.8	12.4%	14.6%	21.5%
City of Chester	414	245	6.4	7.5%	8.3%	9.1%
Congleton	247	140	3.6	8.5%	10.0%	10.7%
Copeland	276	159	3.9	6.8%	9.3%	10.0%
Crewe and Nantwich	300	173	4.5	5.8%	7.3%	8.1%
Denton and Reddish	152	83	2.1	6.4%	7.7%	8.1%
Eddisbury	197	115	3.1	6.5%	7.9%	8.2%
Ellesmere Port and Neston	192	104	2.8	5.8%	7.0%	7.5%
Fylde	302	172	4.2	6.4%	8.1%	8.8%
Garston and Halewood	202	116	4.1	4.6%	5.9%	9.3%
Halton	261	143	3.8	9.3%	10.7%	11.4%
Hazel Grove	244	127	3.1	11.1%	12.0%	12.8%
Heywood and Middleton	193	107	3.4	5.6%	6.7%	8.6%
Hyndburn	188	101	3.1	5.4%	6.6%	8.6%
Knowsley	323	176	6.4	8.4%	9.8%	14.5%
Lancaster and Fleetwood	193	110	3.5	6.4%	7.0%	8.6%
Leigh	250	143	3.9	8.2%	9.6%	11.1%
Liverpool, Riverside	841	477	11.9	7.8%	8.1%	8.5%
Liverpool, Walton	162	99	3.1	7.6%	9.1%	9.3%
Liverpool, Wavertree	198	118	3.5	8.1%	9.4%	11.6%
Liverpool, West Derby	81	50	2.2	6.8%	7.2%	11.9%
Macclesfield	294	171	4.4	7.7%	9.1%	9.7%
Makerfield	170	98	3.1	9.2%	10.9%	14.0%
Manchester Central	1,234	740	17.7	6.9%	7.6%	7.9%
Manchester, Gorton	117	67	2.1	7.1%	7.6%	9.0%
Manchester, Withington	290	171	4.1	13.0%	13.6%	13.2%
Morecambe and Lunesdale	235	132	4.4	7.9%	11.0%	14.4%
Oldham East and Saddleworth	234	129	3.7	7.7%	8.8%	10.3%
Oldham West and Royton	213	125	3.6	5.2%	6.2%	8.2%
Pendle	270	133	3.1	7.4%	8.6%	9.1%
Penrith and The Border	201	109	3.3	6.1%	6.9%	8.1%
Preston	429	233	6.8	8.6%	9.2%	10.5%
Ribble Valley	453	231	5.8	6.3%	7.1%	8.2%

Rochdale	229	121	3.5	6.7%	7.6%	9.2%
Rossendale and Darwen	171	97	2.9	6.2%	7.8%	10.0%
Salford and Eccles	854	495	15.6	10.1%	11.7%	15.8%
Sefton Central	100	58	2.0	6.9%	7.2%	9.1%
South Ribble	248	137	3.8	9.8%	10.9%	12.0%
Southport	166	96	3.5	6.7%	7.3%	9.8%
St Helens North	146	79	2.3	6.7%	7.6%	9.0%
St Helens South and Whiston	314	190	6.7	7.4%	9.0%	12.7%
Stalybridge and Hyde	148	81	2.4	6.1%	8.1%	10.2%
Stockport	818	450	12.1	12.6%	17.1%	20.9%
Stretford and Urmston	626	370	11.6	7.5%	9.6%	13.1%
Tatton	524	297	6.2	9.4%	10.2%	9.9%
Wallasey	106	59	2.2	7.1%	8.1%	10.9%
Warrington North	836	446	8.9	16.0%	17.4%	14.0%
Warrington South	899	503	15.0	16.2%	18.5%	21.4%
Weaver Vale	648	353	6.5	15.3%	17.1%	13.5%
West Lancashire	230	126	3.7	5.9%	7.0%	8.3%
Westmorland and Lonsdale	227	125	3.8	6.1%	6.7%	8.2%
Wigan	274	154	4.7	6.7%	7.8%	9.6%
Wirral South	211	120	3.3	9.0%	10.6%	11.4%
Wirral West	97	61	1.9	7.6%	9.0%	9.3%
Workington	166	93	3.0	5.8%	7.1%	9.5%
Worsley and Eccles South	229	116	2.7	9.7%	9.9%	9.6%
Wyre and Preston North	208	120	3.9	6.9%	7.7%	9.4%
Wythenshawe and Sale East	729	383	8.4	11.4%	12.1%	11.3%
NORTH WEST	**23,238**	**13,100**	**364.0**	**8.0%**	**9.3%**	**10.7%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (3)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Barnsley Central	304	158	6.0	8.3%	8.6%	12.9%
Barnsley East	89	45	1.4	4.5%	5.3%	6.3%
Batley and Spen	259	136	4.3	7.1%	8.1%	10.1%
Beverley and Holderness	168	84	2.6	5.2%	5.6%	6.8%
Bradford East	254	118	3.5	6.4%	6.0%	7.5%
Bradford South	140	70	2.4	4.9%	5.5%	7.2%
Bradford West	250	138	4.5	4.9%	5.2%	6.4%
Brigg and Goole	194	91	2.6	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%
Calder Valley	293	139	3.7	7.2%	7.3%	7.5%
Cleethorpes	287	128	3.2	8.0%	8.7%	8.6%
Colne Valley	156	83	2.4	6.2%	7.1%	8.1%
Dewsbury	234	107	2.8	6.4%	6.4%	7.0%
Don Valley	120	59	2.1	6.2%	6.3%	7.9%
Doncaster Central	424	209	6.4	7.5%	7.6%	8.3%
Doncaster North	146	72	2.2	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%
East Yorkshire	171	85	2.3	6.2%	6.2%	6.9%
Elmet and Rothwell	423	210	5.9	11.8%	11.8%	14.3%
Great Grimsby	198	97	3.1	5.1%	5.2%	6.8%
Halifax	263	131	3.4	5.8%	5.9%	6.7%
Haltemprice and Howden	211	107	2.9	7.2%	7.6%	8.2%
Harrogate and Knaresborough	412	209	6.1	9.5%	9.2%	10.2%
Hemsworth	107	53	1.6	4.9%	5.2%	5.9%
Huddersfield	268	129	3.6	6.1%	5.7%	6.5%
Keighley	201	102	2.9	6.7%	7.1%	8.0%
Kingston upon Hull East	191	91	2.9	4.4%	5.1%	6.6%
Kingston upon Hull North	107	57	1.9	4.3%	5.8%	7.9%
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	509	240	6.5	9.6%	9.1%	9.0%
Leeds Central	1,639	786	20.4	9.0%	8.7%	9.3%
Leeds East	267	123	3.4	7.3%	7.4%	9.6%
Leeds North East	214	103	3.0	14.7%	12.3%	14.0%
Leeds North West	203	98	2.4	8.6%	7.8%	8.1%
Leeds West	264	127	3.8	4.5%	5.9%	8.6%
Morley and Outwood	553	243	5.8	14.2%	12.6%	11.5%
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	248	115	3.0	4.4%	4.8%	5.6%
Penistone and Stocksbridge	207	101	2.4	8.6%	9.0%	8.6%
Pudsey	347	178	4.4	10.0%	10.1%	10.8%
Richmond (Yorks)	359	163	4.7	9.0%	8.2%	9.6%
Rother Valley	204	101	2.6	8.3%	9.1%	9.1%
Rotherham	270	134	3.6	7.3%	7.8%	7.9%
Scarborough and Whitby	181	93	3.1	5.5%	5.6%	7.1%
Scunthorpe	203	98	2.9	4.7%	5.2%	6.3%
Selby and Ainsty	310	144	3.8	6.7%	7.8%	8.8%
Sheffield Central	1,079	486	10.4	12.2%	10.2%	8.8%
Sheffield South East	279	133	3.9	6.7%	6.7%	7.3%
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	404	193	4.8	9.5%	10.0%	9.6%
Sheffield, Hallam	134	70	1.8	8.2%	7.5%	9.5%
Sheffield, Heeley	127	63	1.7	10.8%	10.0%	9.0%
Shipley	241	118	3.0	8.0%	7.4%	9.1%
Skipton and Ripon	258	129	4.0	6.5%	6.4%	7.9%
Thirsk and Malton	211	102	3.0	5.6%	5.5%	6.8%
Wakefield	360	181	5.4	7.6%	7.5%	8.9%
Wentworth and Dearne	312	147	3.7	9.7%	10.6%	10.0%
York Central	362	174	4.7	7.3%	6.6%	6.8%
York Outer	345	175	4.8	9.4%	9.0%	10.1%
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	**15,955**	**7,730**	**213.8**	**7.6%**	**7.6%**	**8.5%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (4)						
	Turnover, £ million	**GVA, £ million**	**Jobs, thousands**	**Turnover as % of all local output**	**GVA as % of all local GVA**	**Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs**
Amber Valley	223	127	4.0	5.4%	6.8%	9.2%
Ashfield	304	177	5.4	6.0%	8.2%	10.4%
Bassetlaw	208	121	3.8	4.9%	6.3%	8.3%
Bolsover	263	138	3.8	7.3%	8.7%	9.5%
Boston and Skegness	174	103	3.6	4.9%	5.8%	7.1%
Bosworth	225	122	3.5	4.7%	6.4%	7.8%
Broxtowe	280	155	4.0	9.7%	10.8%	11.2%
Charnwood	187	102	2.9	7.3%	8.2%	8.9%
Chesterfield	333	203	5.8	8.7%	10.4%	10.8%
Corby	195	110	3.4	4.5%	5.5%	6.7%
Daventry	289	157	4.5	7.7%	8.2%	9.7%
Derby North	323	203	5.9	10.4%	12.4%	12.6%
Derby South	548	307	7.9	7.3%	9.0%	9.9%
Derbyshire Dales	192	109	3.0	6.3%	7.0%	7.6%
Erewash	197	108	3.4	6.4%	7.5%	9.3%
Gainsborough	173	97	3.3	7.3%	7.9%	12.0%
Gedling	168	98	3.4	7.9%	9.2%	13.0%
Grantham and Stamford	241	140	4.9	6.0%	7.0%	10.1%
Harborough	250	140	4.2	7.8%	8.3%	10.7%
High Peak	185	104	3.6	6.3%	7.2%	9.9%
Kettering	300	175	5.0	8.4%	10.3%	11.1%
Leicester East	167	101	3.2	4.6%	6.4%	8.2%
Leicester South	482	280	8.1	4.6%	6.8%	8.4%
Leicester West	302	159	5.1	7.7%	8.4%	11.2%
Lincoln	309	180	6.3	7.1%	7.9%	10.1%
Loughborough	260	151	4.8	7.0%	7.9%	10.1%
Louth and Horncastle	181	103	4.0	7.0%	7.8%	12.2%
Mansfield	234	127	4.5	7.6%	8.3%	11.1%
Mid Derbyshire	147	82	2.4	8.3%	8.8%	9.9%
Newark	323	168	4.4	7.8%	8.7%	9.6%
North East Derbyshire	199	110	3.3	8.6%	9.6%	12.1%
North West Leicestershire	327	173	4.4	6.3%	7.1%	7.7%
Northampton North	214	117	3.8	6.0%	7.1%	9.6%
Northampton South	312	186	5.8	6.3%	7.3%	8.3%
Nottingham East	646	374	10.4	14.5%	14.6%	16.4%
Nottingham North	215	115	3.7	9.5%	9.6%	13.1%
Nottingham South	675	408	11.9	7.0%	8.0%	8.2%
Rushcliffe	283	165	4.6	9.1%	10.5%	11.8%
Rutland and Melton	203	113	3.2	6.0%	6.7%	7.9%
Sherwood	197	110	4.0	8.0%	9.0%	12.3%
Sleaford and North Hykeham	321	168	5.1	9.0%	10.0%	11.6%
South Derbyshire	223	124	3.3	7.3%	8.8%	9.4%
South Holland and The Deepings	215	114	3.5	6.0%	7.0%	8.2%
South Leicestershire	391	211	5.4	5.9%	7.4%	7.9%
South Northamptonshire	355	197	5.3	6.7%	7.4%	8.5%
Wellingborough	263	149	4.9	6.9%	8.1%	10.4%
EAST MIDLANDS	**12,706**	**7,182**	**214.6**	**6.9%**	**8.2%**	**9.8%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (5)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Aldridge-Brownhills	197	91	2.4	9.3%	9.2%	9.4%
Birmingham, Edgbaston	365	191	5.2	9.5%	8.8%	9.1%
Birmingham, Erdington	198	100	3.2	6.4%	6.8%	8.2%
Birmingham, Hall Green	173	90	2.9	8.0%	8.1%	9.7%
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	207	92	3.2	11.1%	9.7%	11.4%
Birmingham, Ladywood	1,694	861	19.7	8.8%	8.4%	8.7%
Birmingham, Northfield	186	97	3.1	5.8%	8.3%	11.6%
Birmingham, Perry Barr	192	97	2.7	8.0%	8.1%	8.5%
Birmingham, Selly Oak	176	84	3.0	8.5%	8.3%	11.2%
Birmingham, Yardley	369	174	3.8	11.1%	10.6%	9.6%
Bromsgrove	353	181	5.4	11.8%	11.2%	13.6%
Burton	348	171	4.4	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%
Cannock Chase	255	127	3.4	8.4%	8.8%	8.6%
Coventry North East	396	195	5.4	10.6%	10.6%	10.8%
Coventry North West	135	73	2.3	6.6%	7.5%	8.8%
Coventry South	762	398	9.2	9.3%	9.7%	10.0%
Dudley North	346	158	5.4	14.2%	12.6%	14.7%
Dudley South	228	120	3.5	5.7%	6.9%	7.9%
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	188	97	2.6	7.3%	7.7%	8.5%
Hereford and South Herefordshire	340	170	5.1	7.6%	7.6%	9.7%
Kenilworth and Southam	687	390	7.6	19.7%	21.9%	17.2%
Lichfield	320	169	4.9	9.1%	10.0%	11.7%
Ludlow	190	97	2.7	7.3%	7.5%	9.2%
Meriden	740	385	9.3	17.4%	16.5%	16.7%
Mid Worcestershire	281	142	4.0	7.1%	7.2%	8.8%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	243	125	3.4	7.7%	7.6%	8.1%
North Herefordshire	189	99	3.0	7.4%	7.6%	9.9%
North Shropshire	283	141	4.0	8.8%	8.8%	9.7%
North Warwickshire	422	213	5.7	9.4%	10.3%	10.7%
Nuneaton	195	100	2.8	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%
Redditch	330	159	3.7	9.2%	9.7%	8.6%
Rugby	404	219	5.0	11.4%	12.5%	10.8%
Shrewsbury and Atcham	443	217	6.2	10.3%	9.6%	10.9%
Solihull	338	174	5.2	6.0%	7.3%	9.0%
South Staffordshire	215	112	2.9	10.2%	10.8%	11.1%
Stafford	342	163	4.4	8.8%	8.2%	8.6%
Staffordshire Moorlands	160	83	2.9	7.9%	8.3%	11.2%
Stoke-on-Trent Central	674	287	7.8	12.4%	11.0%	11.3%
Stoke-on-Trent North	139	68	2.3	5.7%	6.0%	8.0%
Stoke-on-Trent South	147	72	2.3	4.4%	5.2%	7.2%
Stone	208	103	3.0	9.0%	9.1%	10.4%
Stourbridge	153	78	2.4	8.1%	8.4%	10.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	404	209	5.0	10.7%	9.9%	10.4%
Sutton Coldfield	260	133	4.4	10.2%	9.8%	11.7%
Tamworth	318	172	6.2	9.7%	10.5%	14.1%
Telford	579	298	6.1	11.4%	12.2%	11.1%
The Wrekin	218	110	3.4	7.4%	7.4%	8.7%
Walsall North	167	81	2.9	5.7%	5.7%	8.4%
Walsall South	276	136	3.7	6.9%	6.6%	7.2%
Warley	196	95	3.3	7.9%	8.0%	10.7%

Warwick and Leamington	695	358	8.1	9.8%	12.6%	12.2%
West Bromwich East	520	209	6.4	16.0%	13.2%	16.4%
West Bromwich West	360	164	5.5	3.3%	5.2%	9.6%
West Worcestershire	232	121	3.3	8.1%	8.3%	9.5%
Wolverhampton North East	258	134	4.1	5.4%	5.6%	7.6%
Wolverhampton South East	163	78	2.5	5.5%	5.6%	7.8%
Wolverhampton South West	694	275	8.0	25.1%	18.2%	19.7%
Worcester	433	222	6.2	8.0%	8.1%	10.4%
Wyre Forest	205	102	3.0	7.3%	7.0%	8.6%
WEST MIDLANDS	**20,193**	**10,058**	**273.2**	**9.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.3%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (6)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Basildon and Billericay	482	258	6.1	8.0%	9.0%	10.0%
Bedford	466	247	5.7	8.8%	9.2%	9.2%
Braintree	253	131	3.4	7.2%	7.5%	9.3%
Brentwood and Ongar	613	333	7.3	14.8%	15.5%	15.0%
Broadland	271	139	3.7	8.1%	9.0%	10.8%
Broxbourne	316	172	4.2	6.9%	7.3%	8.4%
Bury St Edmunds	506	297	11.9	7.8%	9.4%	16.4%
Cambridge	1,046	581	11.2	14.6%	14.2%	11.8%
Castle Point	186	97	2.6	9.6%	9.7%	10.5%
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	348	173	4.4	10.6%	11.2%	12.1%
Chelmsford	503	278	6.1	8.2%	8.3%	8.9%
Clacton	141	74	2.5	7.1%	7.3%	9.8%
Colchester	464	257	6.1	8.3%	8.7%	9.6%
Epping Forest	328	180	5.1	9.4%	9.4%	12.7%
Great Yarmouth	494	265	5.1	14.6%	16.0%	11.8%
Harlow	488	233	6.7	12.0%	11.6%	13.4%
Harwich and North Essex	222	118	3.1	7.9%	8.3%	9.3%
Hemel Hempstead	532	286	5.5	11.9%	12.4%	10.6%
Hertford and Stortford	452	240	6.3	8.3%	8.5%	10.1%
Hertsmere	457	246	5.2	8.8%	9.1%	9.3%
Hitchin and Harpenden	438	256	8.6	11.4%	12.9%	19.5%
Huntingdon	522	283	6.4	8.2%	9.4%	9.8%
Ipswich	414	226	5.9	6.1%	7.0%	8.4%
Luton North	207	124	4.5	9.4%	11.4%	14.9%
Luton South	442	246	6.9	6.7%	7.4%	9.4%
Maldon	321	164	3.7	10.4%	10.8%	10.8%
Mid Bedfordshire	458	239	4.8	12.5%	12.6%	12.0%
Mid Norfolk	238	122	3.4	7.3%	7.4%	9.2%
North East Bedfordshire	280	148	3.5	8.2%	8.7%	9.4%
North East Cambridgeshire	253	131	3.6	6.1%	7.0%	8.5%
North East Hertfordshire	344	184	4.1	8.1%	8.7%	9.8%
North Norfolk	147	77	2.2	6.0%	6.1%	7.7%
North West Cambridgeshire	443	238	5.3	8.6%	9.3%	10.0%
North West Norfolk	243	132	3.5	5.8%	6.5%	7.8%
Norwich North	555	245	7.1	11.6%	10.5%	14.0%
Norwich South	437	242	6.0	6.6%	6.7%	7.5%
Peterborough	441	240	5.7	6.4%	6.9%	7.0%
Rayleigh and Wickford	226	117	2.5	9.6%	9.8%	9.7%
Rochford and Southend East	283	151	3.7	5.7%	5.9%	7.4%
Saffron Walden	489	279	6.9	10.1%	11.5%	11.8%
South Basildon and East Thurrock	253	140	3.5	8.8%	9.3%	10.6%
South Cambridgeshire	702	392	8.7	13.0%	14.1%	13.0%
South East Cambridgeshire	663	353	7.0	11.8%	13.4%	12.1%
South Norfolk	287	165	4.9	6.9%	8.2%	10.5%
South Suffolk	289	153	4.0	8.2%	9.2%	10.5%
South West Bedfordshire	297	159	4.0	6.6%	6.9%	8.7%
South West Hertfordshire	363	197	4.3	8.5%	8.6%	9.0%
South West Norfolk	270	133	3.4	7.4%	8.2%	9.0%
Southend West	215	124	4.0	9.2%	9.9%	12.5%
St Albans	568	306	6.3	12.3%	12.6%	10.7%

Stevenage	457	245	5.8	10.0%	11.3%	11.2%
Suffolk Coastal	476	244	4.6	9.2%	10.3%	8.9%
Thurrock	284	144	4.2	5.5%	5.8%	6.9%
Watford	617	338	7.0	8.5%	8.8%	7.4%
Waveney	239	120	3.5	6.6%	7.0%	8.8%
Welwyn Hatfield	648	348	9.4	10.1%	10.1%	11.3%
West Suffolk	314	157	3.8	6.9%	7.3%	8.0%
Witham	293	154	3.8	7.9%	8.7%	10.0%
EAST OF ENGLAND	**22,984**	**12,319**	**302.9**	**8.9%**	**9.4%**	**10.3%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (7)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Barking	393	219	4.6	10.5%	11.3%	12.7%
Battersea	751	402	5.4	12.4%	12.2%	9.9%
Beckenham	349	190	3.3	13.6%	13.7%	13.2%
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	2,471	1,358	19.6	11.2%	11.2%	10.5%
Bethnal Green and Bow	1,063	619	10.0	9.3%	10.0%	11.1%
Bexleyheath and Crayford	307	157	3.0	6.4%	8.1%	9.3%
Brent Central	561	291	5.5	7.3%	7.6%	8.5%
Brent North	503	273	4.4	9.6%	10.0%	9.0%
Brentford and Isleworth	1,173	640	8.6	9.3%	9.3%	8.5%
Bromley and Chislehurst	562	290	5.5	8.6%	8.8%	11.8%
Camberwell and Peckham	299	168	3.5	9.6%	10.3%	10.6%
Carshalton and Wallington	431	240	5.2	12.6%	13.6%	15.4%
Chelsea and Fulham	757	442	6.4	9.7%	10.2%	8.8%
Chingford and Woodford Green	391	239	5.7	13.3%	15.3%	19.4%
Chipping Barnet	414	234	4.1	9.8%	10.3%	11.1%
Cities of London and Westminster	12,803	7,218	76.6	6.8%	7.0%	6.5%
Croydon Central	574	318	4.1	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%
Croydon North	412	231	4.5	9.8%	10.7%	10.9%
Croydon South	479	255	4.4	13.1%	13.2%	12.7%
Dagenham and Rainham	261	137	2.8	6.7%	7.5%	8.5%
Dulwich and West Norwood	339	198	3.9	9.0%	10.4%	10.8%
Ealing Central and Acton	733	393	5.4	8.2%	8.5%	7.3%
Ealing North	402	208	2.9	10.3%	10.7%	8.2%
Ealing, Southall	228	134	2.3	6.8%	8.3%	7.6%
East Ham	280	160	2.9	7.1%	7.9%	7.5%
Edmonton	299	167	3.8	7.6%	8.2%	10.8%
Eltham	234	129	2.2	11.3%	12.2%	11.0%
Enfield North	381	228	4.8	8.0%	9.7%	10.7%
Enfield, Southgate	330	179	2.8	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%
Erith and Thamesmead	277	143	2.9	8.5%	8.9%	10.1%
Feltham and Heston	755	413	8.3	11.8%	12.5%	13.7%
Finchley and Golders Green	614	342	4.7	10.4%	10.1%	9.5%
Greenwich and Woolwich	530	291	5.4	9.5%	10.3%	10.1%
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	328	183	2.7	10.4%	10.1%	10.0%
Hackney South and Shoreditch	1,611	975	19.1	14.3%	15.5%	20.0%
Hammersmith	1,201	677	8.5	9.7%	9.9%	7.6%
Hampstead and Kilburn	537	319	5.2	9.6%	10.0%	10.2%
Harrow East	337	184	2.8	10.9%	11.1%	10.6%
Harrow West	576	300	4.6	12.2%	11.6%	10.2%
Hayes and Harlington	739	418	6.9	6.4%	7.7%	6.8%
Hendon	540	307	4.7	9.7%	9.8%	8.8%
Holborn and St Pancras	3,365	1,960	27.1	8.9%	9.6%	8.2%
Hornchurch and Upminster	365	189	3.4	10.6%	10.1%	10.8%
Hornsey and Wood Green	395	223	3.9	10.3%	10.5%	10.6%
Ilford North	305	167	2.7	11.5%	12.0%	10.5%
Ilford South	439	256	4.8	10.4%	11.1%	11.6%
Islington North	334	187	3.6	8.2%	8.6%	9.9%
Islington South and Finsbury	3,872	2,023	21.5	14.3%	13.7%	10.9%
Kensington	732	423	7.7	6.2%	6.3%	7.4%
Kingston and Surbiton	611	339	5.1	9.2%	9.3%	7.8%

Lewisham East	292	163	3.4	10.6%	10.4%	13.4%
Lewisham West and Penge	252	134	2.6	9.1%	9.1%	10.8%
Lewisham, Deptford	305	177	4.2	8.9%	9.5%	12.0%
Leyton and Wanstead	367	217	6.0	12.4%	13.7%	18.9%
Mitcham and Morden	248	130	2.4	9.2%	9.3%	9.9%
Old Bexley and Sidcup	355	196	4.3	11.3%	11.7%	15.5%
Orpington	386	216	3.8	10.3%	11.1%	11.2%
Poplar and Limehouse	2,798	1,550	27.4	7.0%	7.4%	13.9%
Putney	399	228	3.2	11.7%	11.9%	9.9%
Richmond Park	713	412	5.8	12.7%	13.2%	10.4%
Romford	384	213	4.4	8.3%	9.1%	10.1%
Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	421	242	3.7	11.9%	12.3%	11.0%
Streatham	648	297	5.7	24.9%	20.4%	20.3%
Sutton and Cheam	466	273	5.6	10.1%	10.9%	12.6%
Tooting	365	227	4.4	10.0%	11.6%	11.3%
Tottenham	272	139	2.6	6.6%	6.5%	7.2%
Twickenham	620	344	4.8	10.7%	10.6%	9.7%
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	693	426	10.5	6.5%	8.0%	10.6%
Vauxhall	1,760	1,000	15.7	15.9%	16.6%	14.9%
Walthamstow	243	130	2.5	7.0%	7.1%	8.2%
West Ham	453	256	5.2	6.4%	7.2%	8.4%
Westminster North	454	256	3.9	8.5%	8.6%	8.1%
Wimbledon	754	421	7.7	10.7%	11.1%	11.4%
LONDON	**60,290**	**33,689**	**513.7**	**8.9%**	**9.3%**	**9.7%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (8)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Aldershot	1,085	609	10.6	18.0%	19.4%	17.8%
Arundel and South Downs	305	164	3.8	9.3%	9.5%	10.7%
Ashford	469	256	6.2	8.8%	9.8%	10.6%
Aylesbury	527	294	6.2	10.3%	10.5%	11.3%
Banbury	574	311	6.4	9.0%	9.7%	9.5%
Basingstoke	965	519	8.5	11.9%	13.0%	10.9%
Beaconsfield	662	356	6.8	11.4%	11.1%	11.1%
Bexhill and Battle	253	135	3.7	8.6%	8.7%	11.5%
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	230	122	3.5	8.0%	8.4%	10.5%
Bracknell	671	371	6.4	13.3%	13.4%	11.3%
Brighton, Kemptown	314	181	4.5	9.7%	10.4%	11.3%
Brighton, Pavilion	639	356	6.2	10.2%	10.2%	8.5%
Buckingham	363	198	4.0	9.6%	10.3%	10.1%
Canterbury	471	256	5.8	9.7%	9.7%	9.2%
Chatham and Aylesford	241	123	3.6	7.7%	8.0%	11.2%
Chesham and Amersham	416	226	4.3	11.0%	11.2%	10.8%
Chichester	456	255	6.3	7.6%	8.1%	9.6%
Crawley	853	436	9.5	8.6%	9.6%	9.6%
Dartford	649	351	8.7	10.2%	11.0%	12.3%
Dover	196	103	3.1	6.9%	7.3%	9.8%
East Hampshire	452	246	5.4	11.0%	11.8%	12.5%
East Surrey	501	267	6.6	12.3%	12.9%	15.0%
East Worthing and Shoreham	342	175	3.5	8.3%	9.9%	10.1%
Eastbourne	270	153	4.9	7.2%	7.8%	10.5%
Eastleigh	631	335	6.3	10.0%	10.4%	10.3%
Epsom and Ewell	606	331	6.6	16.0%	16.4%	14.8%
Esher and Walton	577	317	6.0	14.0%	14.1%	13.1%
Fareham	529	278	6.0	10.6%	11.1%	11.7%
Faversham and Mid Kent	344	182	4.0	9.7%	10.5%	11.3%
Folkestone and Hythe	325	174	4.8	7.0%	8.1%	10.7%
Gillingham and Rainham	223	126	3.4	8.0%	9.0%	10.4%
Gosport	242	129	3.1	9.1%	9.7%	10.3%
Gravesham	222	116	2.8	8.0%	8.1%	9.2%
Guildford	848	477	8.6	11.9%	12.5%	10.6%
Hastings and Rye	308	169	4.8	8.3%	8.9%	11.4%
Havant	457	246	4.8	12.6%	13.4%	12.4%
Henley	629	344	6.6	13.5%	13.9%	12.7%
Horsham	533	286	5.5	11.5%	11.7%	11.2%
Hove	406	219	5.0	7.9%	9.5%	11.9%
Isle of Wight	392	214	6.1	7.6%	8.1%	10.3%
Lewes	316	167	4.1	8.9%	9.1%	10.9%
Maidenhead	1,165	636	9.2	19.3%	19.2%	14.4%
Maidstone and The Weald	470	257	6.9	9.0%	9.2%	11.7%
Meon Valley	541	284	5.5	11.3%	11.7%	10.8%
Mid Sussex	434	238	5.2	8.1%	8.4%	9.6%
Milton Keynes North	1,476	751	10.5	14.7%	14.2%	10.3%
Milton Keynes South	883	502	9.8	12.5%	13.7%	12.3%
Mole Valley	1,036	569	8.6	19.8%	19.8%	15.5%
New Forest East	400	212	4.7	10.0%	11.3%	11.4%
New Forest West	341	180	4.2	9.5%	9.6%	11.1%

Newbury	1,364	665	9.1	15.6%	15.3%	11.7%
North East Hampshire	1,070	541	7.5	24.1%	22.7%	16.6%
North Thanet	229	122	4.1	9.5%	10.0%	14.2%
North West Hampshire	377	193	4.0	8.1%	8.5%	8.7%
Oxford East	665	400	9.5	8.7%	9.3%	9.1%
Oxford West and Abingdon	592	332	5.9	9.9%	10.5%	9.9%
Portsmouth North	997	570	8.4	13.7%	17.0%	13.0%
Portsmouth South	322	176	4.1	7.1%	7.5%	7.4%
Reading East	1,563	887	12.4	16.5%	17.5%	12.9%
Reading West	1,036	544	8.1	19.5%	19.6%	14.6%
Reigate	534	291	6.8	8.6%	8.8%	10.7%
Rochester and Strood	501	264	6.4	8.5%	9.4%	11.2%
Romsey and Southampton North	612	318	5.1	19.6%	19.9%	15.0%
Runnymede and Weybridge	1,171	645	10.0	12.6%	15.1%	12.2%
Sevenoaks	640	331	6.2	14.2%	13.9%	13.8%
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	365	192	4.5	8.2%	9.0%	10.2%
Slough	1,829	931	11.2	21.3%	21.6%	13.5%
South Thanet	231	126	3.6	7.8%	8.4%	10.4%
South West Surrey	713	389	7.1	15.0%	15.0%	13.5%
Southampton, Itchen	315	169	4.4	6.4%	6.4%	7.8%
Southampton, Test	445	267	7.5	8.0%	8.9%	10.7%
Spelthorne	561	298	5.2	13.9%	14.0%	12.5%
Surrey Heath	981	553	12.2	17.8%	19.5%	19.4%
Tonbridge and Malling	525	273	5.1	11.2%	11.0%	10.3%
Tunbridge Wells	458	248	5.2	9.2%	9.4%	10.0%
Wantage	761	414	7.4	13.8%	14.8%	12.8%
Wealden	397	210	4.6	11.0%	11.3%	11.3%
Winchester	851	463	9.3	14.2%	14.6%	13.7%
Windsor	953	519	8.3	13.9%	14.0%	11.4%
Witney	483	254	4.9	10.1%	10.5%	10.1%
Woking	862	475	8.4	17.2%	17.9%	14.9%
Wokingham	1,093	587	9.8	19.3%	21.2%	18.6%
Worthing West	356	206	6.0	8.8%	9.4%	12.6%
Wycombe	705	380	7.7	12.4%	12.9%	12.8%
SOUTH EAST	**50,796**	**27,436**	**531.9**	**11.8%**	**12.4%**	**11.7%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (9)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Bath	461	280	7.1	9.7%	10.5%	10.6%
Bournemouth East	211	129	4.6	6.5%	7.5%	10.9%
Bournemouth West	402	227	6.3	8.0%	8.4%	10.0%
Bridgwater and West Somerset	217	122	4.1	5.1%	6.8%	8.8%
Bristol East	231	129	4.0	9.8%	11.6%	12.6%
Bristol North West	281	168	5.4	7.8%	9.1%	10.9%
Bristol South	321	174	5.3	11.0%	12.1%	13.8%
Bristol West	1,209	710	16.1	9.4%	10.2%	10.0%
Camborne and Redruth	220	126	3.6	8.0%	9.3%	10.6%
Central Devon	231	122	3.8	8.7%	9.4%	11.2%
Cheltenham	534	314	8.7	10.3%	11.4%	12.5%
Chippenham	366	208	5.8	9.0%	10.5%	12.5%
Christchurch	253	138	4.1	7.7%	8.6%	10.4%
Devizes	213	121	3.7	7.2%	7.6%	10.3%
East Devon	333	185	5.1	7.3%	8.4%	9.5%
Exeter	635	347	9.2	9.3%	10.1%	10.9%
Filton and Bradley Stoke	940	520	11.0	12.9%	14.6%	12.7%
Forest of Dean	164	94	3.2	6.5%	7.7%	10.9%
Gloucester	439	253	7.5	6.3%	8.3%	10.8%
Kingswood	334	171	5.8	15.0%	14.9%	18.0%
Mid Dorset and North Poole	203	115	3.0	6.9%	8.3%	9.2%
Newton Abbot	183	100	3.5	7.1%	7.6%	9.8%
North Cornwall	173	94	3.2	4.7%	5.2%	7.3%
North Devon	233	133	4.5	6.1%	7.2%	9.2%
North Dorset	244	134	4.0	8.1%	8.9%	10.9%
North East Somerset	226	129	3.8	9.0%	10.2%	11.7%
North Somerset	370	214	6.3	8.4%	9.3%	13.2%
North Swindon	378	198	5.5	8.5%	9.6%	9.9%
North Wiltshire	342	187	4.4	13.6%	14.7%	13.2%
Plymouth, Moor View	209	131	4.3	6.6%	8.4%	10.7%
Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	307	176	5.8	5.1%	6.0%	8.2%
Poole	362	212	6.4	6.3%	7.4%	10.0%
Salisbury	344	189	5.4	8.7%	9.1%	10.0%
Somerton and Frome	261	149	4.2	8.0%	9.6%	10.5%
South Dorset	169	96	3.1	7.7%	8.4%	9.2%
South East Cornwall	133	75	2.6	5.6%	6.5%	8.7%
South Swindon	552	302	7.1	8.5%	9.6%	9.8%
South West Devon	303	155	4.5	10.5%	11.7%	13.0%
South West Wiltshire	239	137	4.7	5.3%	6.0%	9.1%
St Austell and Newquay	249	133	4.2	8.0%	8.4%	9.7%
St Ives	154	86	3.0	6.3%	6.6%	8.5%
Stroud	313	174	4.5	6.9%	8.8%	9.4%
Taunton Deane	397	237	7.1	8.6%	10.1%	11.2%
Tewkesbury	404	214	5.6	7.7%	9.1%	10.0%
The Cotswolds	363	210	5.1	8.6%	9.7%	9.9%
Thornbury and Yate	330	159	4.3	7.4%	7.5%	9.4%
Tiverton and Honiton	194	111	3.5	7.0%	8.1%	9.5%
Torbay	215	132	5.0	7.1%	8.1%	10.9%
Torridge and West Devon	188	105	3.4	7.6%	8.3%	10.4%
Totnes	185	102	3.3	6.5%	6.8%	9.2%
Truro and Falmouth	283	164	5.1	6.9%	7.5%	9.1%
Wells	264	146	4.4	7.2%	7.9%	8.8%
West Dorset	274	157	5.1	6.3%	7.0%	9.4%
Weston-Super-Mare	282	165	6.0	8.3%	9.4%	13.1%
Yeovil	338	190	5.6	6.7%	8.4%	9.9%
SOUTH WEST	**17,659**	**9,951**	**285.5**	**8.0%**	**9.0%**	**10.5%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (10)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Aberavon	139	70	2.6	4.2%	4.7%	8.2%
Aberconwy	111	61	2.0	7.3%	7.8%	7.8%
Alyn and Deeside	272	146	4.2	5.3%	7.0%	8.6%
Arfon	161	92	2.7	6.2%	7.0%	7.7%
Blaenau Gwent	78	44	2.1	4.1%	4.9%	9.7%
Brecon and Radnorshire	127	69	2.4	6.8%	7.3%	8.6%
Bridgend	308	177	6.0	8.7%	10.3%	12.8%
Caerphilly	167	91	4.2	6.5%	7.5%	12.9%
Cardiff Central	328	180	5.6	7.1%	6.9%	7.8%
Cardiff North	324	172	5.4	6.8%	8.5%	9.9%
Cardiff South and Penarth	577	288	10.4	8.3%	9.4%	14.2%
Cardiff West	188	106	4.5	9.2%	9.4%	14.4%
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	98	52	2.0	5.5%	6.6%	8.8%
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	166	92	3.4	6.4%	6.9%	8.6%
Ceredigion	116	65	2.2	5.8%	6.1%	6.9%
Clwyd South	78	43	1.5	4.3%	6.0%	8.5%
Clwyd West	131	70	2.6	7.3%	7.4%	9.7%
Cynon Valley	88	48	1.6	7.0%	7.8%	9.4%
Delyn	100	54	1.8	4.5%	5.0%	6.4%
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	88	44	1.6	5.8%	5.8%	7.2%
Gower	83	45	1.9	5.7%	6.6%	9.5%
Islwyn	90	48	1.8	3.9%	4.9%	7.5%
Llanelli	143	78	2.8	6.6%	7.6%	9.3%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	150	79	2.4	6.7%	7.4%	8.8%
Monmouth	166	94	2.9	6.3%	7.1%	8.1%
Montgomeryshire	121	65	2.2	5.8%	6.5%	8.4%
Neath	81	46	1.8	6.2%	7.0%	9.3%
Newport East	123	64	2.0	5.1%	6.1%	7.1%
Newport West	235	129	4.0	5.2%	5.7%	7.4%
Ogmore	88	47	1.5	6.2%	7.3%	8.3%
Pontypridd	211	114	4.1	5.5%	6.5%	8.8%
Preseli Pembrokeshire	119	67	2.4	5.7%	6.5%	8.4%
Rhondda	63	37	1.5	5.9%	7.1%	9.6%
Swansea East	288	152	4.5	7.7%	8.1%	9.3%
Swansea West	243	139	5.2	7.7%	8.0%	10.6%
Torfaen	181	99	3.1	5.3%	6.2%	8.1%
Vale of Clwyd	157	91	3.4	6.7%	7.5%	10.3%
Vale of Glamorgan	144	78	3.1	5.5%	6.4%	9.6%
Wrexham	185	105	3.9	4.9%	6.2%	8.1%
Ynys Mon	120	65	2.3	5.9%	7.8%	10.3%
WALES	**6,637**	**3,604**	**125.5**	**6.2%**	**7.1%**	**9.3%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (11)						
	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Aberdeen North	604	323	7.5	10.3%	10.2%	10.0%
Aberdeen South	1,456	696	12.8	19.6%	16.6%	16.7%
Airdrie and Shotts	211	116	2.8	8.5%	10.0%	9.5%
Angus	274	140	3.4	9.3%	10.2%	10.7%
Argyll and Bute	265	141	3.8	7.9%	8.3%	9.3%
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	154	86	2.9	5.4%	5.7%	8.2%
Banff and Buchan	255	134	3.2	6.7%	8.3%	8.7%
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	237	127	3.4	6.1%	7.0%	8.6%
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	260	130	2.9	11.3%	11.7%	11.2%
Central Ayrshire	210	108	3.1	6.0%	6.8%	8.4%
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	537	275	6.2	10.6%	12.2%	12.3%
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	224	116	3.0	6.0%	7.9%	9.7%
Dumfries and Galloway	248	131	3.6	7.5%	8.0%	9.2%
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	153	86	2.4	5.2%	6.1%	7.5%
Dundee East	164	89	2.5	6.8%	7.5%	9.2%
Dundee West	338	179	4.7	7.4%	7.6%	8.1%
Dunfermline and West Fife	455	215	4.6	9.9%	10.5%	10.9%
East Dunbartonshire	151	79	2.1	8.8%	8.7%	9.8%
East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	258	142	4.1	6.5%	7.7%	9.7%
East Lothian	154	85	2.5	5.5%	6.8%	8.2%
East Renfrewshire	144	79	2.4	8.8%	9.0%	11.2%
Edinburgh East	351	210	6.9	5.6%	6.2%	8.4%
Edinburgh North and Leith	950	509	10.6	8.5%	9.0%	9.1%
Edinburgh South	162	95	2.8	8.1%	8.5%	9.6%
Edinburgh South West	540	271	5.5	10.0%	9.3%	9.7%
Edinburgh West	624	353	9.4	11.6%	13.0%	15.8%
Falkirk	226	130	3.7	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%
Glasgow Central	2,266	1,173	27.6	11.8%	11.4%	12.6%
Glasgow East	194	110	3.3	5.4%	6.7%	9.3%
Glasgow North	171	97	2.7	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%
Glasgow North East	582	318	8.7	15.4%	17.0%	21.0%
Glasgow North West	144	88	2.7	4.9%	6.6%	9.1%
Glasgow South	86	50	1.5	3.6%	4.9%	6.9%
Glasgow South West	237	142	4.4	5.9%	7.0%	9.0%
Glenrothes	230	127	4.1	5.8%	7.0%	10.1%
Gordon	1,374	653	11.4	15.9%	14.8%	15.2%
Inverclyde	266	140	3.6	10.3%	10.4%	11.4%
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	380	211	5.3	7.3%	8.2%	8.2%
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	236	133	4.3	7.7%	9.3%	11.9%
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	198	112	3.5	7.3%	8.5%	10.8%
Lanark and Hamilton East	240	136	4.4	3.3%	5.4%	8.4%
Linlithgow and East Falkirk	306	160	4.1	7.1%	8.0%	9.3%
Livingston	636	303	6.6	12.3%	12.2%	11.4%
Midlothian	237	126	3.2	9.0%	9.4%	9.9%
Moray	241	125	3.1	6.7%	7.6%	8.2%
Motherwell and Wishaw	196	107	3.4	7.6%	8.4%	10.8%
Na h-Eileanan An Iar	60	31	0.9	6.1%	6.2%	7.7%
North Ayrshire and Arran	148	82	2.5	6.0%	7.9%	9.9%
North East Fife	135	74	2.0	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%
Ochil and South Perthshire	193	103	3.1	6.1%	6.8%	9.1%

Orkney and Shetland	138	75	2.2	6.5%	7.5%	8.4%
Paisley and Renfrewshire North	349	195	5.6	7.9%	9.6%	11.9%
Paisley and Renfrewshire South	145	86	3.0	6.2%	7.1%	9.7%
Perth and North Perthshire	265	145	3.9	5.6%	6.7%	7.8%
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	155	84	2.1	6.5%	7.1%	7.0%
Rutherglen and Hamilton West	264	151	5.0	6.8%	9.7%	15.1%
Stirling	248	133	3.2	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	966	452	7.5	21.6%	19.3%	16.3%
West Dunbartonshire	174	95	2.7	6.1%	6.6%	8.2%
SCOTLAND	**21,063**	**11,059**	**274.6**	**8.8%**	**9.5%**	**10.5%**

Estimated value of business services activity by Westminster parliamentary consituency in 2013 (12)

	Turnover, £ million	GVA, £ million	Jobs, thousands	Turnover as % of all local output	GVA as % of all local GVA	Jobs as % of all local workforce jobs
Belfast East	444	224	7.2	9.3%	9.7%	11.4%
Belfast North	531	301	8.1	10.8%	11.6%	12.0%
Belfast South	706	405	14.0	8.9%	9.3%	12.9%
Belfast West	100	55	2.1	4.6%	4.5%	6.6%
East Antrim	77	45	1.2	3.7%	4.8%	5.1%
East Londonderry	141	72	2.7	5.1%	5.4%	7.5%
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	150	78	2.5	3.7%	4.2%	5.1%
Foyle	249	146	4.5	6.6%	7.5%	8.6%
Lagan Valley	189	98	3.6	5.1%	5.5%	7.1%
Mid Ulster	114	55	1.5	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%
Newry & Armagh	178	96	3.4	5.0%	5.6%	6.8%
North Antrim	153	80	2.7	4.3%	4.9%	6.5%
North Down	92	49	1.9	4.9%	5.1%	6.8%
South Antrim	215	119	3.7	5.3%	6.0%	7.0%
South Down	121	61	2.1	5.4%	5.7%	6.7%
Strangford	134	72	2.3	5.6%	5.9%	6.9%
Upper Bann	199	107	3.6	4.5%	5.3%	6.8%
West Tyrone	131	65	2.1	5.1%	5.2%	6.3%
NORTHERN IRELAND	**3,924**	**2,129**	**69.3**	**6.1%**	**6.7%**	**8.2%**

UNITED KINGDOM	**262,873**	**142,527**	**3,281.1**	**8.7%**	**9.3%**	**10.2%**

OXFORD
Abbey House, 121 St Aldates
Oxford, OX1 1HB, UK
Tel: +44 1865 268900

LONDON
Broadwall House, 21 Broadwall
London, SE1 9PL, UK
Tel: +44 207 803 1400

BELFAST
Lagan House, Sackville Street
Lisburn, BT27 4AB, UK
Tel: +44 28 9266 0669

NEW YORK
817 Broadway, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10003, USA
Tel: +1 646 786 1863

PHILADELPHIA
303 Lancaster Avenue, Suite 1b
Wayne PA 19087, USA
Tel: +1 610 995 9600

SINGAPORE
No.1 North Bridge Road
High Street Centre #22-07
Singapore 179094
Tel: +65 6338 1235

PARIS
9 rue Huysmans
75006 Paris, France
Tel: + 33 6 79 900 846

email: mailbox@oxfordeconomics.com

www.oxfordeconomics.com

OXFORD ECONOMICS