RESEARCH PERIODICAL

EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON

How the City compares with the rest of London

OXFORD ECONOMICS

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CITY OF LONDON

Overview

Based on employment numbers over the last ten years, the economy of Central London has been growing consistently faster than London's economy as a whole, largely thanks to a high inflow of professional business services (e.g. market research, design, R&D, engineering and architecture). In terms of both employment and GVA Central London lags behind the City, but still ranks as one of the strongest economic areas in the UK.

Definition of *Central London*

In this feature article we divide Greater London into three areas: 'London City', 'Central London' and the 'Rest of London'. London City includes the three boroughs covered in detail in the main *London Outlook* report – the City of London, Westminster and Tower Hamlets. Central London is the area around the London City and consists of Camden, Hackney, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth and Southwark. The Rest of London therefore includes all the other boroughs of Greater London.

Sectoral Composition

London City's total employment in 2011 was reported to be 1.3 million, up by 48,700 from the year before. Due to the presence of financial zones such as Bank and Canary Wharf, London City is very heavily concentrated in financial and business services[1], which together account for more than half of the area's employment. Within business services the biggest subcategory by far are professional services which employ 226,000 people, while administrative and real estate activities employ 156,600. The presence of Westminster, with its numerous tourist attractions and government departments, also means that London City has a relatively high share of both trade & hospitality sectors and public services.

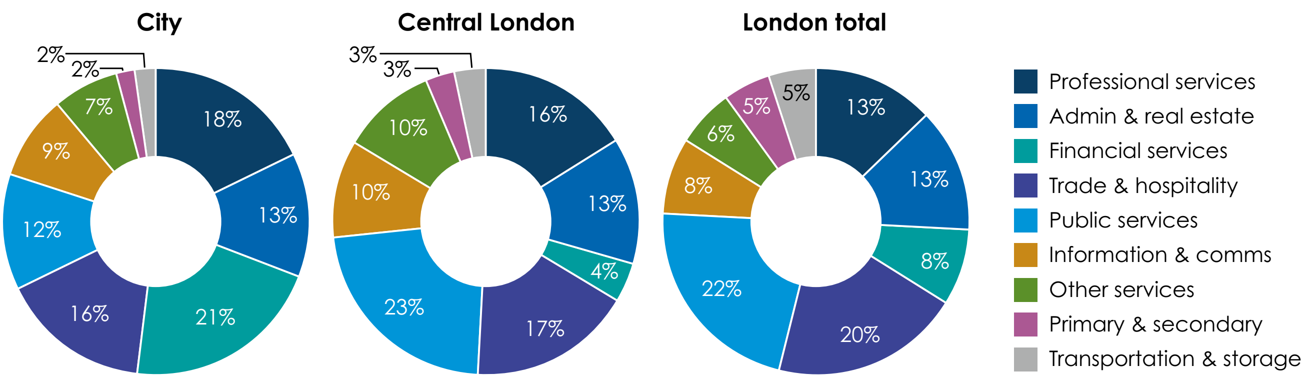
Similarly to the City, the biggest employers in Central London are business services, which in 2011 employed 319,000 out of the area's total employment of 1.1 million. The second biggest sector, however, are public services, providing 262,000 jobs.

While the City's public services employment is less than half the size of that in Central London, this suggests that a lot of the schools and hospitals have historically been forced to relocate from the city centre to the fringe as a result of high demand for space from the private sector and hence higher rents.

At the same time, compared to the City, Central London has a very small share of financial services, further evidence of their overwhelming concentration in the Bank and Canary Wharf areas. Overall the economic structure of Central London is quite similar to that of London as a whole. However, the share of business services is not quite as high in Greater London, and generally its economy is more diverse with bigger contributions from trade, transportation, primary and secondary sectors.

1. defined as professional services, admin and real estate activities

Sectoral breakdown of employment 2011

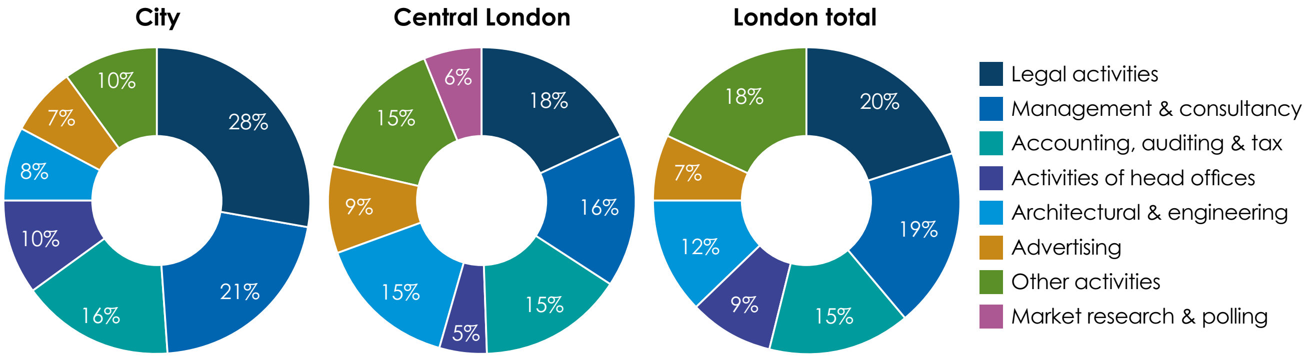


Source: NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey

An in-depth look at Professional Services

Interestingly, when looking at the structure of professional services in Central London, one thing that stands out is a much bigger presence of the more 'creative' subsectors such as architecture, advertising and market research. While the City is closely focused on legal, management & consultancy and accounting activities, this perhaps suggests that the 'creative' industries are choosing to locate in the fringe rather than in the centre due to lower rents, and generally fewer need to be in the city centre. Potentially due to the same reasons, the share of head office activities is larger in the City compared to the rest of Central London.

Professional services 2011



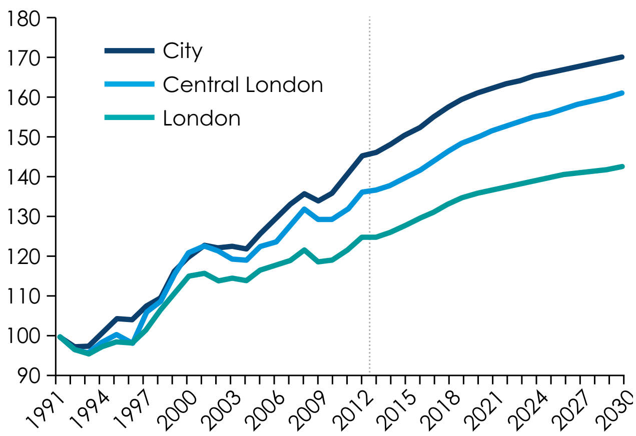
Source: NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey

Performance of Central London

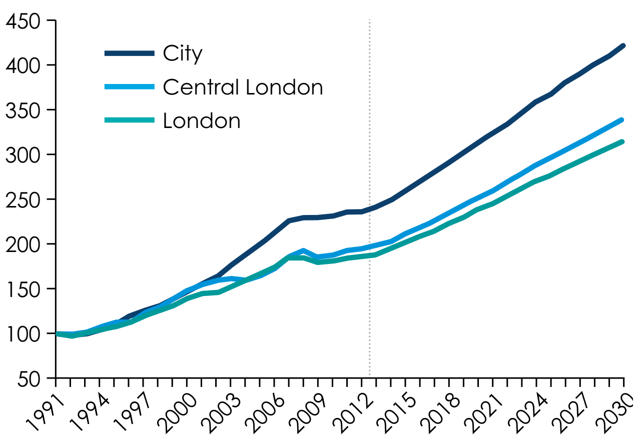
Having already examined a 'snapshot' picture of Central London, in this section we evaluate the performance of the area over time. Between the years of 1991 and 2000, total employment in Central London was moving more or less in line with the City and averaged a growth rate of 2.2% per annum. The majority of this relatively strong expansion was underpinned by robust performances from business services, trade and accommodation & food services. The early 2000's saw employment falling in Central London, which coincides with and can be partly explained by the Dot Com bubble bursting (although its effects were more pronounced in the US). Since then employment in Central London has been continuously growing faster than in London on the whole, but at the same time somewhat slower than employment in the City. During the financial crisis of 2009–10 employment in Central London fell by 26,000, reflecting the general trend within Greater London. The recovery however was quick, and already by 2011 total employment was back to its pre-crisis level. Overall between 1991 and 2012 employment growth in Central London has been closely tracking the City, albeit at a slower pace during the last few years.

Our forecast is for Central London employment to continue growing faster than Greater London over 2012-18 and achieve an average rate of 1.4%. The main industries driving this forecast are again business services (with all three of its subsectors contributing strongly), accommodation & food services, but also information & communication and construction. As a

Employment index 1991–2030 (1991 = 100)



GVA index 1991–2030 (1991 = 100)



result of the ongoing budget cuts, falling employment in the public sector (the second biggest employer of the area) is expected to be the main hindrance on Central London economy. Although over 2012-18 the forecast employment growth will be marginally slower than that of the City, in the longer term over 2018-30 this situation will reverse, as higher rents, and lower spare capacity in floorspace and other infrastructure constraints in the City force firms into Central London.

Based on the employment numbers, our GVA estimates show the economy of Central London growing roughly in line with Greater London, outpacing it slightly in recent years and continuing to do so in the forecast. At the same time GVA of the City has been rising significantly faster, which together with the fact that employment growth in the two areas has been more or less similar, points to much higher productivity growth in the City. This in turn is to some extent explained by the different industrial structures of the centre and the fringe, and reflects the fact that productivity growth in financial services (second biggest industry of the London City) has been a lot more robust than in any other industry across London. Higher productivity in the City is also reflected in workplace-based wages, which currently stands at around £950 per week, while in Central London the figure is notably lower at around £700 per week.

Key Metrics

Below is the table showing some of the key economic and social indicators across the London City, Central London, Rest of London and London as a whole. The numbers are colour coded as follows: amongst the four areas presented green indicates top relative performance, yellow/orange indicates average performance and red indicates weaker performance in each of the given measures. It is interesting to note that although employment in Central London has been growing much faster than in London, unemployment in the area is relatively high at 4.8%, compared to London's rate of 4.1%. Combined with workplace wages being significantly lower than residence based wages, this could, in part by explained by the fact workers in the City live predominantly Central London.

Area	% of employed: managers	% of employed: graduates	Residence based wages (£ weekly)
City	13.8	66.3	839
Central London	13.9	68.9	713
Rest of London	10.5	49.8	600
London	11.3	54.4	639
United Kingdom	9.9	38.4	501

Area	Unemployment rate (%)	Youth unemployment (%)	Long term unemployment (%)
City	3.8	11.7	0.9
Central London	4.8	11.6	1.1
Rest of London	4.0	13.1	0.6
London	4.1	12.7	0.7
United Kingdom	4.7	21.0	0.6

Area	2010 business births (per 100 working age population)	% of employed: professional services (M)	Productivity (000s)
City	28.8	17.7	86.3
Central London	11.5	15.1	50.8
Rest of London	8.1	7.1	42.2
London	10.1	9.5	47.8
United Kingdom	6.1	7.5	40.8

Area	Workplace based wages (£ weekly)	% of employed: self employed	CAGR GDP growth % (2002–2012)
City	954	16.9	4.5
Central London	703	17.4	1.7
Rest of London	537	15.9	1.3
London	698	16.2	1.7
United Kingdom	501	13.2	0.0

Source: NOMIS – APS, ASHE, Claimant Count, Oxford Economics

Note: Conditional Formatting has been used in order to highlight which areas are performing best according to each indicator. Dark green represents a top performance relative to other areas, yellow represents a median performance and red represents a weaker performance relative to other areas.

Specialist Sectors within Central London

Analysis of detailed employment data for Central London reveals that legal activities and management consultancy activities to be the area's largest sectors with the remainder of the list being dominated by professional services subsectors. The next section uses Location Quotient (LQ) analysis to evaluate the relative presence of each of these industries in the London City and Central London. Bar charts on the next page show the share of employment in each of these industries relative to London (i.e. London's share = 100)[2].

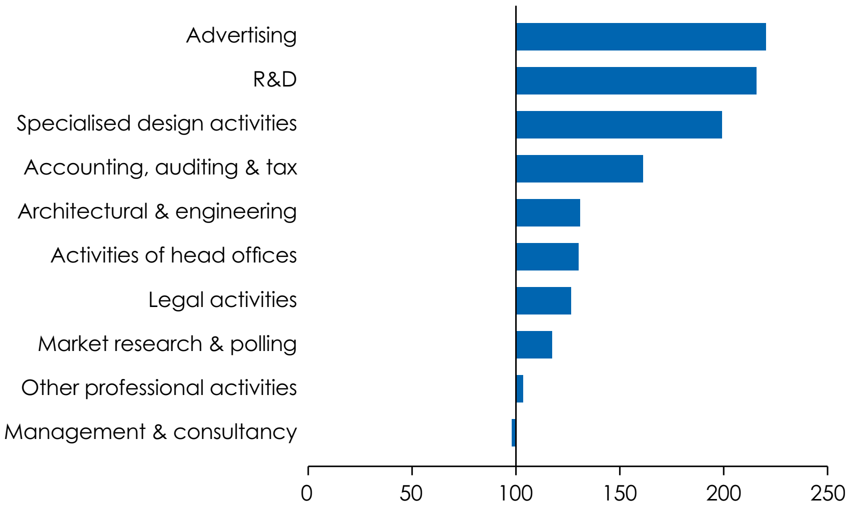
When comparing Central London to the whole of London (chart on the right), it is evident that Central London has a larger share of all but one specialist sector. Advertising, research and specialist design activities stand out in particular as having more than double London's share. Management consultancy activities are actually slightly higher in London as a whole than in Central London – possibly due to London data being skewed because of the large number of firms situated within the City itself.

A similar chart that compares London City to the whole of London shows that the City has a much higher concentration of head office, legal, accounting and auditing activities. At the same time its share of market research and opinion polling services is less than half that of London, while architectural and design activities have a slightly bigger weight in London than in the City.

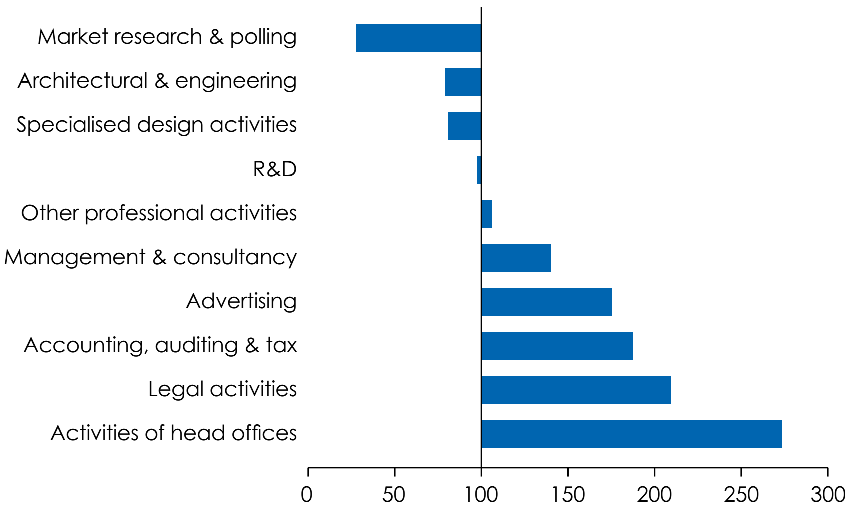
Top 10 three digit sectors in Central London	Employment (000s)
Legal activities	64.9
Management consultancy activities	49.6
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	36.7
Activities of head offices	23.3
Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy	19.1
Advertising	15.7
Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	8.7
Research and and experimental development on natural sciences and engineersing	4.7
Market research and public opinion polling	3.1
Specialised design activities	3.1

Source: NOMIS, Business Register and Employment Survey

Central London to London LQ 2011 (Base = 100)



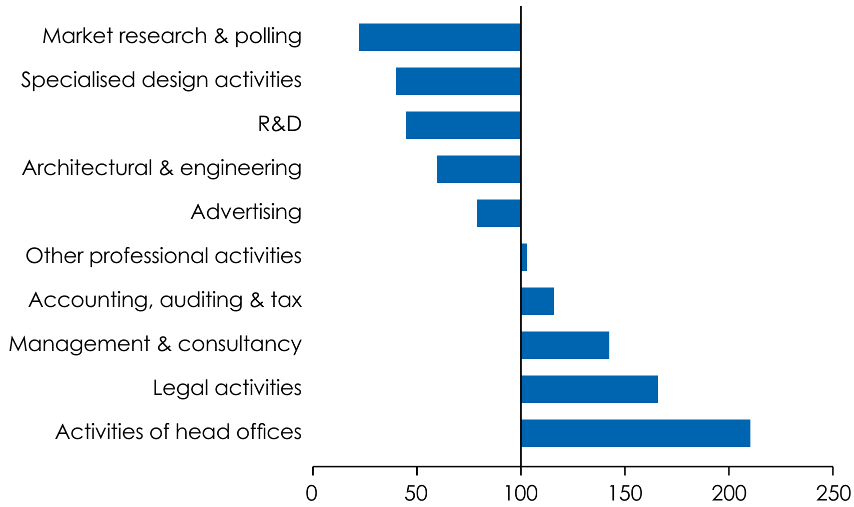
City to London LQ 2011 (Base = 100)



2. Sectors with a quotient greater than 100 (i.e. bar charts to the right) means that the first geography has more of that sector than the second geography (in the example above bars to the right are sectors which Central London has more of than London as a whole) Sectors with a quotient less than 100 (i.e. bars charts to the left) means that the first geography has less of the sector than the second geography)

Now for the most interesting assessment, the last chart reveals that when looking at the City against Central London, the concentration of employment in our ten specialist sectors is split exactly down the middle, with both areas being more dominant in five sectors. The City has a higher share of 'corporate' activities such as legal and management & consultancy, while Central London hosts more 'creative' industries, such as market research, design, architecture, advertising, etc. This could be evidence of business services heavy reliance on networking and/or a corporate presence tending to locate more in the City than businesses that can be as productive working individually.

City to Central London LQ 2011 (Base = 100)



How Central London has changed

The table below shows the contrast in the annual growth rates between the two periods. If we closely examine a ten year snapshot during the economy's expansion (1997-2007) – most sectors in Central London saw significant growth, particularly for high value sectors such as professional, scientific and technical activities.

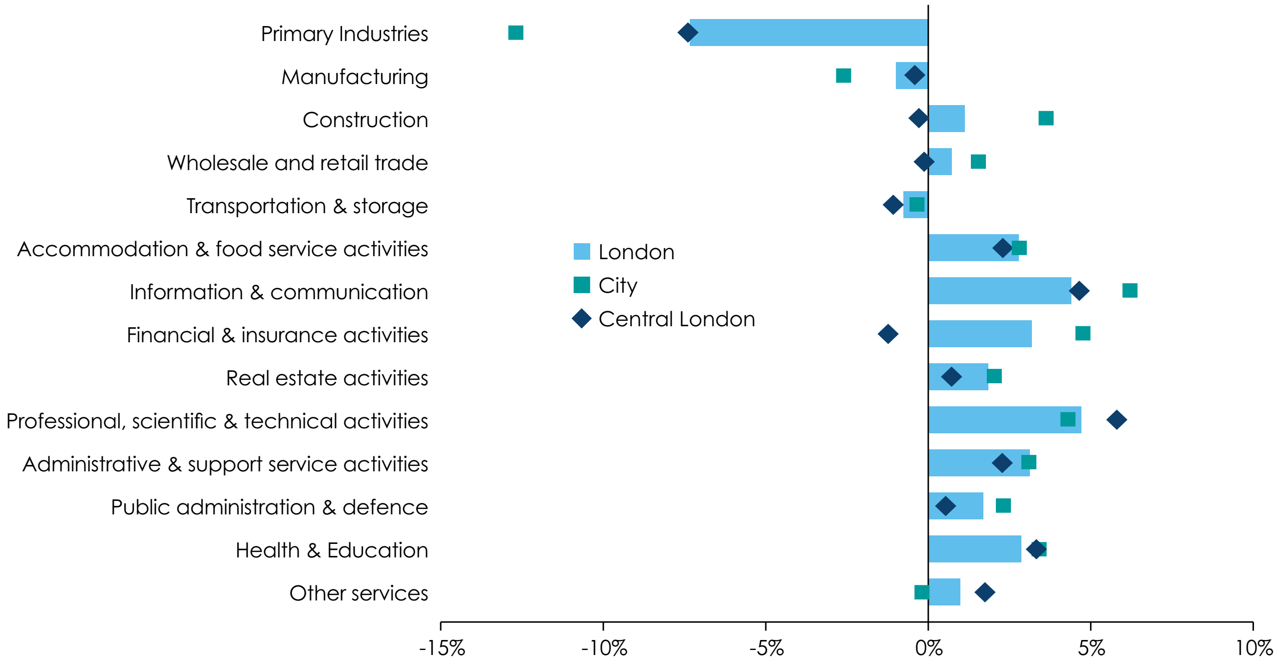
Whilst the rate of growth slowed significantly over the recessionary period (2007–2012), the majority of sectors continued to expand within Central London. The fastest rate of growth was reported within the accommodation and food service sector, largely underpinned by the 2012 Olympics.

Compound annual GVA growth in Central London	1997–2007	2007–2012
Primary Industries	8.2	-5.2
Manufacturing	-0.8	-0.6
Construction	0.2	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1.2	0.0
Transportation and storage	1.9	-3.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2.7	3.5
Information and communication	8.9	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	3.7	-1.0
Real estate activities	2.5	2.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.8	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	5.6	1.1
Public administration and defence	0.5	1.7
Health and Education	3.4	2.2
Other services	3.6	1.0
Total	4.2	0.9

Source: Oxford Economics

Over 2002–12, GVA of the City has been growing faster than that of Central London in almost every industry. As previously discussed, most of this is due to higher productivity growth in the City; however, one industry that has been performing better in Central London is professional services. This is potentially explained by a number of reasons such as higher rents, overcrowding, and lower tier services possibly moving away from the City. Growth of business services in Central London seems to have come at the expense of primary and secondary industries – which may have been displaced from Central London to outer London or even further. Overall, there is general evidence of a division of London geographically by sector – with certain sectors shifting location over time, depending on how they value the need to be located in the City.

Central London to London LQ 2011 (Base = 100)



Key Indicators by Borough

"City" boroughs

"Central London" boroughs

Borough	% of Employed: Managers	% of Employed: Graduates	Residence based wages (£ weekly)
Barking and Dagenham	3.6	34.1	469
Barnet	12.2	59.9	637
Bexley	10.1	30.2	565
Brent	9.8	35.9	481
Bromley	10.8	48.8	652
Camden	13.1	72.2	796
City of London	-	-	1176
Croydon	10.3	44.2	560
Ealing	9.9	58.0	592
Enfield	11.1	45.1	550
Greenwich	8.0	52.1	606
Hackney	9.2	59.4	589
Hammersmith and Fulham	13.3	67.5	785
Haringey	12.6	61.4	563
Harrow	10.2	50.4	592
Havering	9.7	22.8	551
Hillingdon	10.0	38.6	561
Hounslow	9.7	53.1	547
Islington	12.9	72.9	800
Kensington and Chelsea	22.5	70.9	1366
Kingston upon Thames	13.1	57.1	684
Lambeth	14.0	69.8	646
Lewisham	8.8	61.6	564
Merton	12.0	54.6	676
Newham	7.5	50.4	450
Redbridge	9.4	43.9	596
Richmond upon Thames	18.4	62.9	835
Southwark	11.4	68.1	665
Sutton	11.1	41.2	560
Tower Hamlets	10.4	61.9	674
Waltham Forest	7.1	48.3	519
Wandsworth	13.8	73.2	806
Westminster	17.1	70.7	1019

Source: NOMIS – APS, ASHE, Claimant Count, Oxford Economics

Note: Conditional Formatting has been used in order to highlight which areas are performing best according to each indicator. Dark green represents a top performance relative to other areas, yellow represents a median performance and red represents a weaker performance relative to other areas.

"City" boroughs

"Central London" boroughs

Borough	Unemployment Rate (%)	Youth Unemployment (%)	Long Term Unemployment rate (%)
Barking and Dagenham	6.2	26.0	1.0
Barnet	3.0	9.0	0.5
Bexley	3.2	30.5	0.4
Brent	4.5	33.3	1.0
Bromley	3.0	18.8	0.4
Camden	3.6	29.2	0.7
City of London	2.1	-	0.6
Croydon	4.4	37.2	0.6
Ealing	3.9	23.4	0.6
Enfield	5.1	31.3	0.8
Greenwich	4.5	26.2	0.5
Hackney	6.2	16.8	1.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.9	23.8	1.0
Haringey	5.9	24.0	1.4
Harrow	2.7	17.6	0.3
Havering	3.6	22.5	0.6
Hillingdon	2.8	16.5	0.3
Hounslow	3.1	17.0	0.2
Islington	4.7	19.5	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	3.1	37.0	0.9
Kingston upon Thames	1.9	18.8	0.2
Lambeth	5.3	27.3	1.2
Lewisham	5.4	30.0	0.7
Merton	2.8	21.3	0.3
Newham	5.3	28.8	1.0
Redbridge	3.9	16.5	0.5
Richmond upon Thames	1.7	18.7	0.2
Southwark	5.2	40.1	1.1
Sutton	2.8	26.9	0.4
Tower Hamlets	5.8	24.5	1.4
Waltham Forest	5.4	31.7	0.9
Wandsworth	2.8	21.8	0.6
Westminster	3.3	25.9	0.7

Source: NOMIS – APS, ASHE, Claimant Count, Oxford Economics

Note: Conditional Formatting has been used in order to highlight which areas are performing best according to each indicator. Dark green represents a top performance relative to other areas, yellow represents a median performance and red represents a weaker performance relative to other areas.

"City" boroughs

"Central London" boroughs

Borough	2010 Business Births (per 1000 of working age population	% of Employed: Professional Services (M)	Productivity (000s)
Barking and Dagenham	5.8	3.4	45.4
Barnet	11.3	6.2	43.5
Bexley	6.2	4.4	38.8
Brent	8.5	5.8	42.0
Bromley	8.2	9.4	39.5
Camden	18.8	12.6	56.8
City of London	285.9	47.1	111.3
Croydon	6.8	8.9	43.0
Ealing	7.8	5.9	43.3
Enfield	7.4	4.8	39.7
Greenwich	6.7	5.3	40.4
Hackney	9.9	12.7	48.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	13.3	18.9	52.9
Haringey	7.9	5.1	37.6
Harrow	10.0	8.6	43.1
Havering	6.5	5.4	39.6
Hillingdon	7.1	4.7	50.0
Hounslow	8.6	14.5	50.6
Islington	12.0	26.3	57.9
Kensington and Chelsea	15.7	9.5	46.1
Kingston upon Thames	8.5	8.1	42.3
Lambeth	7.4	9.7	47.2
Lewisham	5.4	4.4	38.1
Merton	9.3	7.6	39.5
Newham	6.3	3.7	41.8
Redbridge	8.9	6.4	38.2
Richmond upon Thames	12.0	10.3	44.0
Southwark	8.9	12.9	48.3
Sutton	6.7	6.1	35.1
Tower Hamlets	11.2	41.0	83.6
Waltham Forest	6.7	3.7	38.3
Wandsworth	10.0	7.2	46.1
Westminster	38.4	16.3	63.9

Source: NOMIS – APS, ASHE, Claimant Count, Oxford Economics

Note: Conditional Formatting has been used in order to highlight which areas are performing best according to each indicator. Dark green represents a top performance relative to other areas, yellow represents a median performance and red represents a weaker performance relative to other areas.

"City" boroughs

"Central London" boroughs

Borough	Workplace based wages (£ weekly)	% of Employed: Self Employed	CAGR GDP Growth % (2002–2012)
Barking and Dagenham	563	14.7	1.5
Barnet	497	23.5	1.8
Bexley	457	12.8	-0.1
Brent	477	20.8	0.4
Bromley	477	16.7	3.1
Camden	750	15.5	2.4
City of London	1187	-	3.8
Croydon	522	12.7	-0.1
Ealing	542	19.6	0.4
Enfield	495	15.6	0.2
Greenwich	524	14.3	1.9
Hackney	646	18.0	0.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	671	16.2	3.1
Haringey	473	15.4	1.1
Harrow	476	17.6	0.1
Havering	491	14.7	2.9
Hillingdon	656	10.3	2.2
Hounslow	665	13.5	1.5
Islington	759	16.4	2.8
Kensington and Chelsea	583	25.4	-0.5
Kingston upon Thames	527	11.1	1.6
Lambeth	667	14.6	2.0
Lewisham	476	14.4	0.9
Merton	516	19.4	0.6
Newham	545	12.4	2.9
Redbridge	478	16.8	0.4
Richmond upon Thames	555	21.8	2.3
Southwark	705	14.5	3.4
Sutton	451	14.8	0.4
Tower Hamlets	1025	13.4	7.7
Waltham Forest	490	17.3	0.6
Wandsworth	584	14.0	2.1
Westminster	790	20.4	2.1

Source: NOMIS – APS, ASHE, Claimant Count, Oxford Economics

Note: Conditional Formatting has been used in order to highlight which areas are performing best according to each indicator. Dark green represents a top performance relative to other areas, yellow represents a median performance and red represents a weaker performance relative to other areas.

Forecasts

Forecasts for City area

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020
Employment (000s)							
Primary industries	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	10.0	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.4
Construction	32.9	36.7	38.9	40.0	41.0	42.3	46.8
Wholesale & retail trade	98.4	105.2	104.5	103.0	104.5	106.4	114.1
Transportation & storage	28.3	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.4	27.0	28.3
Accommodation & food services	96.4	110.1	115.6	114.4	116.0	118.2	125.9
Information & communication	105.6	115.8	120.9	122.8	125.6	128.4	139.9
Financial & insurance activities	255.5	273.7	278.9	279.5	281.9	282.7	286.3
Real estate activities	35.1	30.9	32.7	33.2	33.9	34.8	39.4
Professional, scientific & technical activities	234.6	226.1	242.0	246.3	252.2	258.7	291.1
Administrative & support services	115.3	125.7	132.8	135.4	138.8	142.5	160.7
Public administration & defence	74.3	69.0	67.5	65.6	63.7	62.0	59.1
Health & education	90.7	94.0	92.7	92.3	91.7	91.0	92.4
Other services	76.7	80.9	81.0	81.1	82.7	84.5	94.1
Total employment	1254.9	1303.6	1343.2	1349.1	1367.8	1387.8	1486.5
Output							
GVA (£2009, m)	107523	109653	109980	111947	115830	120359	145259
Employment (%)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Av. Growth 2016-20**
Primary industries	-24.5	-13.4	4.4	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2	-5.5
Manufacturing	-5.3	-14.0	-0.3	-1.8	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9
Construction	-8.5	11.6	5.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade	-10.8	6.9	-0.7	-1.4	1.4	1.8	1.4
Transportation & storage	-3.7	-9.6	0.5	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.8
Accommodation & food services	-1.2	14.3	5.0	-1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2
Information & communication	7.4	9.7	4.4	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.6
Financial & insurance activities	3.6	7.1	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3
Real estate activities	-1.7	-12.1	5.9	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.4
Professional, scientific & technical activities	2.3	-3.6	7.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.3
Administrative & support services	8.6	9.1	5.6	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3
Public administration & defence	6.3	-7.1	-2.1	-2.8	-3.0	-2.6	-0.5
Health & education	-2.8	3.6	-1.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.5
Other services	6.8	5.4	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.2	2.0
Total employment	1.5	3.9	3.0	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Output (%)							
GVA	1.3	2.0	0.3	1.8	3.5	3.9	3.8

Forecasts for Central London area

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020
Employment (000s)							
Primary industries	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing	21.6	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4
Construction	43.6	46.2	48.2	49.3	50.4	51.6	56.2
Wholesale & retail trade	93.0	97.1	99.5	97.4	98.3	99.5	105.2
Transportation & storage	48.3	42.7	44.3	44.5	45.4	46.4	48.8
Accommodation & food services	78.1	88.2	95.5	94.2	95.4	97.0	103.4
Information & communication	109.1	116.6	120.6	121.5	123.2	124.9	130.7
Financial & insurance activities	40.3	43.5	44.1	43.8	43.9	43.7	42.7
Real estate activities	20.8	19.0	20.0	20.4	20.9	21.4	24.2
Professional, scientific & technical activities	181.4	180.0	191.2	195.0	200.0	205.3	235.5
Administrative & support services	114.0	120.4	125.3	127.8	130.8	134.1	152.0
Public administration & defence	50.2	50.8	49.8	48.4	47.0	45.8	44.1
Health & education	204.5	212.3	209.9	209.0	207.7	206.6	211.9
Other services	90.0	90.0	92.6	92.3	93.6	95.4	104.9
Total employment	1095.9	1122.0	1156.4	1159.2	1172.0	1187.1	1275.0
Output							
GVA (£2009, m)	58085	59839	60197	61202	63106	65296	78099
Employment (%)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Av. Growth 2016-20**
Primary industries	-23.1	15.9	5.5	-5.2	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5
Manufacturing	13.7	-35.3	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Construction	-4.3	5.9	4.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade	-1.0	4.4	2.5	-2.0	0.9	1.3	1.1
Transportation & storage	-8.6	-11.5	3.6	0.6	1.9	2.2	0.9
Accommodation & food services	3.0	13.0	8.3	-1.4	1.3	1.7	1.2
Information & communication	-1.0	6.8	3.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.8
Financial & insurance activities	2.5	8.0	1.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.5
Real estate activities	-11.5	-8.6	4.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5
Professional, scientific & technical activities	0.9	-0.8	6.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7
Administrative & support services	2.6	5.6	4.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
Public administration & defence	7.8	1.2	-2.0	-2.8	-2.9	-2.6	-0.3
Health & education	-4.1	3.8	-1.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	0.7
Other services	6.5	0.0	2.9	-0.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
Total employment	-0.1	2.4	3.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Output (%)							
GVA	0.4	3.0	0.6	1.7	3.1	3.5	3.7

Forecasts for London

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020
Employment (000s)							
Primary industries	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.4
Manufacturing	136.5	138.1	139.3	137.2	135.5	133.7	123.7
Construction	275.5	284.3	296.3	300.9	306.1	312.4	335.0
Wholesale & retail trade	567.8	587.0	596.8	586.9	593.7	602.7	641.5
Transportation & storage	254.5	257.1	264.9	266.6	271.4	277.1	290.5
Accommodation & food services	310.2	340.7	362.2	357.8	362.8	369.3	394.0
Information & communication	341.0	367.4	381.0	384.7	390.9	397.4	420.5
Financial & insurance activities	343.1	360.6	366.7	366.7	368.9	369.3	369.8
Real estate activities	98.1	87.7	91.9	93.3	95.4	97.9	110.7
Professional, scientific & technical activities	599.1	584.0	620.8	631.2	645.8	661.9	749.6
Administrative & support services	476.9	477.6	495.9	503.7	514.7	527.1	592.8
Public administration & defence	238.9	231.7	227.2	221.0	214.7	209.3	201.6
Health & education	805.2	825.6	816.3	812.9	807.3	802.5	819.1
Other services	344.2	360.0	368.5	367.2	372.9	379.9	417.7
Total employment	4795.2	4906.0	5032.2	5034.2	5084.2	5144.4	5470.0
Output							
GVA (£2009, m)	272657	278729	279419	283482	291930	301740	357473

Employment (%)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Av. Growth 2016-20**
Primary industries	-12.8	1.4	4.7	-5.3	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9
Manufacturing	-0.9	1.1	0.9	-1.5	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6
Construction	-3.5	3.2	4.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.3
Wholesale & retail trade	-4.8	3.4	1.7	-1.7	1.2	1.5	1.2
Transportation & storage	-4.2	1.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.1	0.8
Accommodation & food services	2.1	9.8	6.3	-1.2	1.4	1.8	1.2
Information & communication	3.3	7.7	3.7	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.0
Financial & insurance activities	2.3	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	-3.4	-10.7	4.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Professional, scientific & technical activities	1.5	-2.5	6.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.4
Administrative & support services	6.5	0.2	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
Public administration & defence	2.2	-3.0	-2.0	-2.7	-2.9	-2.5	-0.3
Health & education	-1.7	2.5	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.6
Other services	6.1	4.6	2.4	-0.3	1.5	1.9	1.8
Total employment	0.4	2.3	2.6	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Output (%)							
GVA	0.9	2.2	0.2	1.5	3.0	3.4	3.4