



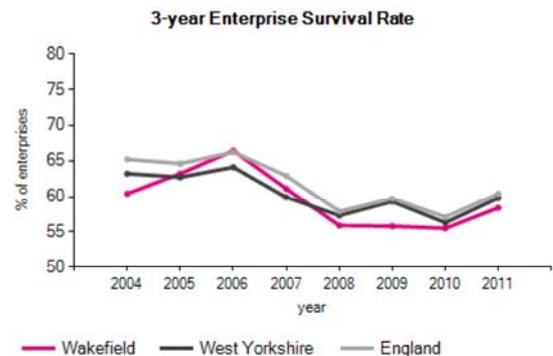
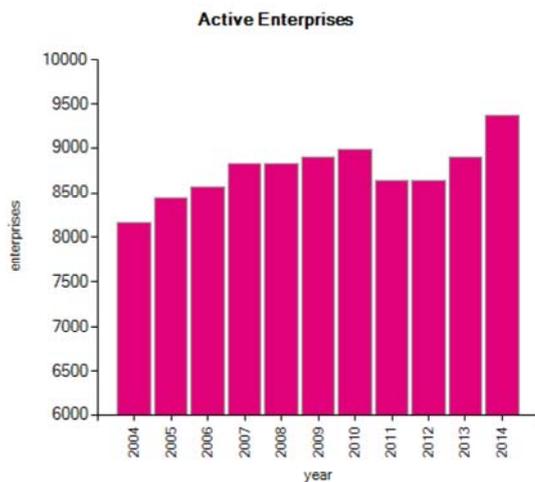
## Wakefield State of the District: Economy Selection: Wakefield

Information about the district's business demography and economic performance.

### Business Demography

Latest available figures show there are **9375** active enterprises in the district (**2014**). Growth in the number of businesses had been strong prior to the downturn, outperforming all of the Leeds City Region (LCR). During the downturn, however, the drop in the number of active enterprises fell more markedly than other places, although the numbers are now recovering. Data source: Office for National Statistics.

The prevailing economic conditions of the past decade have affected the chances of new businesses in different ways. Businesses born between 2004 and 2006 have fared relatively well, with survival rates improving towards the England average. Survival rates for businesses starting in 2007 and 2008 then dropped, as they did elsewhere during the economic downturn, although in Wakefield they fell further. For businesses starting in 2011, 57.4% have survived for three years, compared to 60.4% across England as a whole. Data source: Office for National Statistics



Births, deaths and active enterprises			
	Wakefield	West Yorkshire	England
Enterprise births (2014)	1,310	10,515	313,200
Enterprise deaths (2014)	870	7,360	217,175
Active enterprises (2014)	9,375	75,730	2,235,345

Source: Office for National Statistics

Health remains the largest employment sector in the district, followed by manufacturing. There is a significant amount of employment in retail, but the numbers have fallen over the past few years. Meanwhile, employment in transport and storage has increased. There has also been a 16% increase in employment in professional, scientific and technical industries, although the numbers of jobs are still relatively few.

There were 1,300 fewer public sector jobs in 2013 compared to 2010, and the proportion of employment that was public sector has reduced from 26% to 23%. Despite the reduction, local employment in the public sector is still higher than the England average (18%) and this puts the district under continued employment pressure as public sector spending continues to reduce.

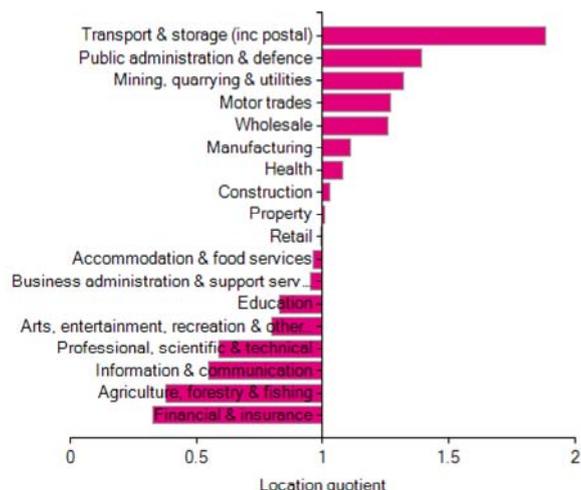
Employment by Industry Sector (BRES)		
	2010	2014
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	100	0
Mining, quarrying & utilities	1700	2200
Manufacturing	15300	17100
Construction	7100	6600
Motor trades	2900	3600
Wholesale	8000	7900
Retail	15400	13700
Transport & storage (inc postal)	11800	13500
Accommodation & food services	8300	9300
Information & communication	2400	2400
Financial & insurance	1700	2100
Property	1900	2400
Professional, scientific & technical	5100	5900
Business administration & support services	11500	12300
Public administration & defence	10500	8600
Education	11900	11800
Health	20000	21200
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	5200	4600

Specialisation within the district's industrial structure is quite pronounced, with a high degree of specialisation in transportation and storage and also in manufacturing and wholesale. Conversely, compared to nationally, there is relatively little employment in finance and insurance or communications and IT.

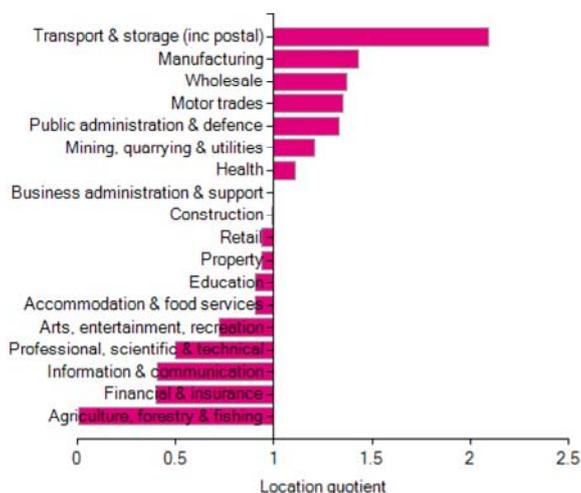
Over the last five years most industries have seen the extent of their specialisation vary slightly. The most noticeable trends have been a steady increase in the prominence of transport and storage and manufacturing, and a decline in the prominence of retail.

As with the national comparison, Wakefield's industrial structure within the Leeds City Region is dominated by a high degree of specialisation in the logistics sector. Public administration is also a significant specialism, reflecting the presence of sub-regional headquarters for organisations such as West Yorkshire Police. Data source: Office for National Statistics

Industry Specialisation within the Leeds City Region 2014



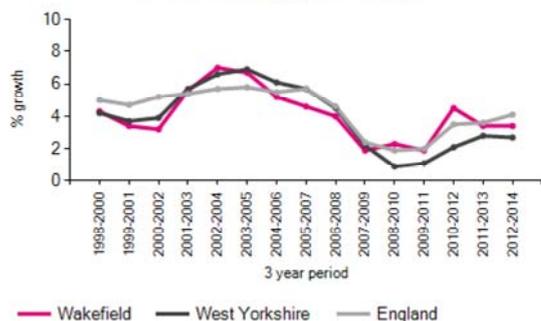
Industry Specialisation within Great Britain 2014



## Economic Output

A three-year average helps smooth out some of the volatility in the data and shows that Wakefield's GVA growth has slowed over the last decade. Nevertheless, growth has recovered from the pressures of the economic downturn and growth has been higher than the West Yorkshire average. Growth over the latest period was **3.4% (2012-2014)**. Data source: Office for National Statistics

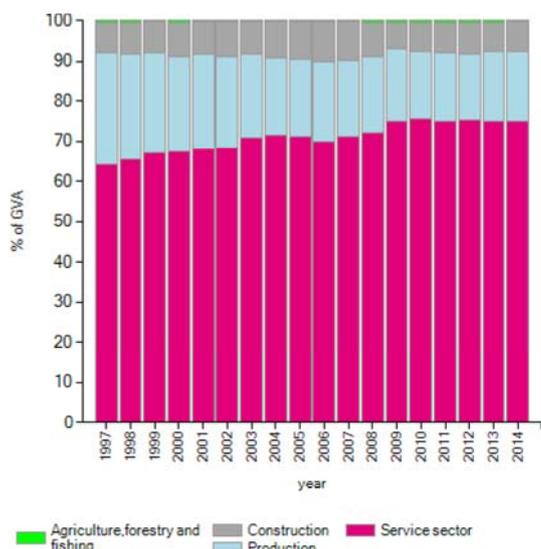
Growth in GVA (3-year average)



The economic output from Wakefield's service industries has risen to **75.1%** of GVA, compared to **64.3%** in 1997. At the same time, the contribution of production industries (which includes manufacturing) has decreased as a proportion. A similar change has occurred across the UK economy as a whole. Construction and agriculture account for relatively small portions of the local economy.

Within the service sector, the contribution of real estate activities has grown from 7% in 1998 to 11% of GVA in 2014. Data source: Office for National Statistics.

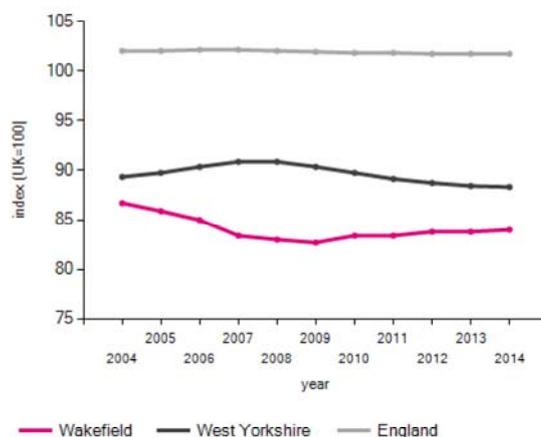
GVA by Industry Group



The overall productivity of the local economy can be measured by the GVA per hour worked. The graph below shows this productivity trend over recent years relative to the UK (index=100). The use of a relative index helps to control for the effects of inflation but it needs to be noted that a real increase in local productivity could show as a drop in relative productivity if the UK level increase was greater.

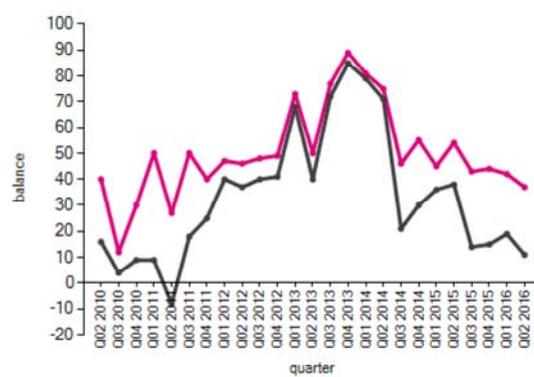
Wakefield's productivity fell between 2004 and 2009 (relative to the UK average) and then started to increase again slowly. The opposite has happened across West Yorkshire as a whole and the gap between Wakefield and West Yorkshire is continuing to narrow. Data source: Office for National Statistics

Productivity: GVA per hour worked (index)



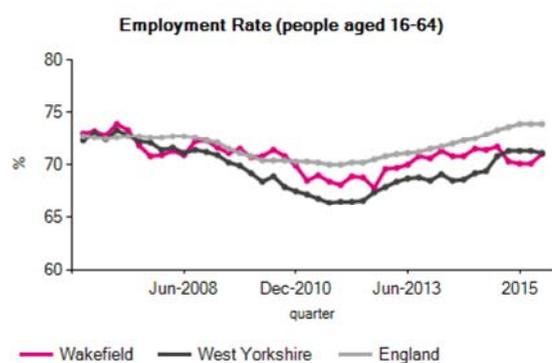
The Mid Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce Quarterly Economic Survey shows **37%** more companies than not (the balance) expect turnover to increase, and **11%** more companies than not expect profitability to increase. At Q2 2016, the MYCCI analysis stated that business activity was effectively trading-water during the EU Referendum period – particularly as the polling day became closer. It is apparent that many investment decisions have been left on hold awaiting the Referendum result. This uncertainty and lack of business confidence has also affected employment levels and home and export sales (although order intake has been quite good during the quarter). Data source: MYCCI

Business Confidence



— Turnover expectations — Profitability expectations

The employment rate in Wakefield has risen again after falling during the economic downturn. Currently, **71.0%** of **Wakefield** residents aged 16-64 are in employment (**Mar-2016**), compared to **71.1%** across **West Yorkshire** as a whole. Data source: Office for National Statistics



The 2011 Census showed 64% of working-age women are now economically active, up from 46% 30 years ago (1981). However, 44% of all female employees work part-time, and this level has remained fairly constant since 1981. These rates and trend is very similar to that seen across England as a whole.

The proportion of men who are economically active has risen from 71% in 2001 to 73% in 2011, with a similar increase across England as a whole (up to 75%). However, the proportion of male employees working part-time is now 10% - compared to just 1% in 1981. Again, this matches the pattern nationally.

Compared to ten years ago, 4,775 more Wakefield residents are now employed in higher occupations (managers, directors and senior officials; and professional occupations). Of all people in the occupations, 46% are now women, up substantially from 37% in 2001.

Employment by Occupation (% of people in employment)			
	Wakefield	West Yorkshire	England
Managers, directors and senior officials ⓘ	8.7% (13000 people)	9.3%	10.6%
Professional occupations ⓘ	11.9% (17700 people)	18.2%	19.9%
Associate professional and technical occupations ⓘ	11.0% (16400 people)	13.1%	14.3%
Administrative and secretarial occupations ⓘ	9.2% (13700 people)	9.8%	10.7%
People in employment in skilled trades occupations ⓘ	11.6% (17300 people)	10.3%	10.4%
People in employment in caring, leisure and other service occupations ⓘ	11.2% (16600 people)	9.5%	9.1%
People in employment in sales and customer service occupations ⓘ	8.6% (12800 people)	8.5%	7.5%
People in employment who are process, plant and machine operatives ⓘ	10.6% (15800 people)	8.4%	6.3%
People in employment in elementary occupations ⓘ	15.9% (23700 people)	12.0%	10.8%

Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan 15-16), Office for National Statistics