

EMPLOYEE ANALYSIS

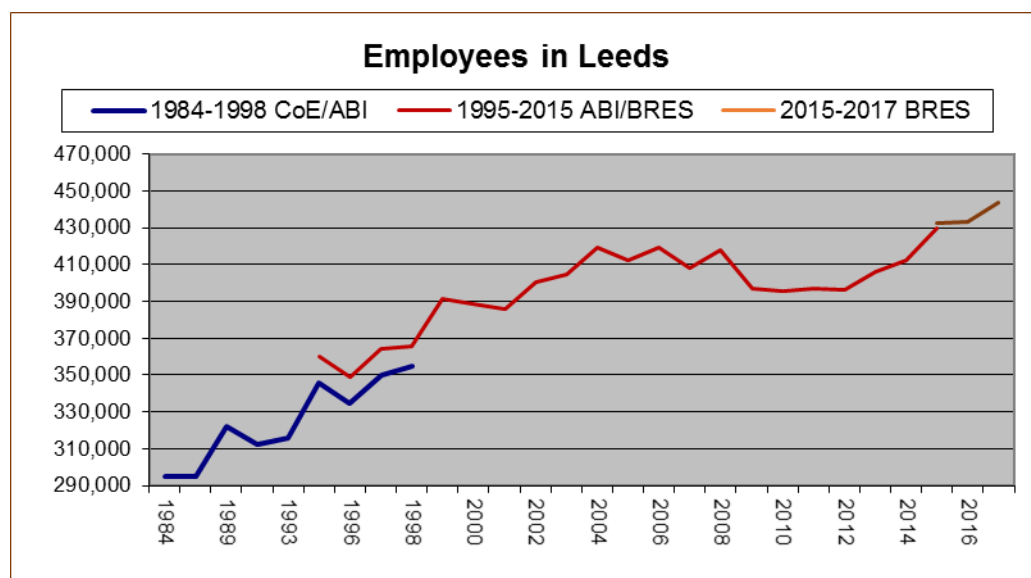
BACKGROUND TO THE DATA

Official government statistics: The economic status of all Leeds residents is available from the Annual Population Survey (APS, which replaced the Labour Force Survey), while workplace-based employee data is provided by the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)/BRES. A subset of the unemployed - benefit claimants - is available on a monthly basis. Comparable data for other cities is available from these sources.

EMPLOYEES 1984 ONWARDS

The survey results can fluctuate significantly from one year to the next so care should be taken in interpreting the results. This is because the surveys are based on a sample, so the results contain sampling errors. The results are also affected by two unmeasurables: the quality of the sampling frame and reporting errors by survey respondents.

The graph below shows the annual estimates for Leeds. Unexpected peaks and troughs are clearly evident.



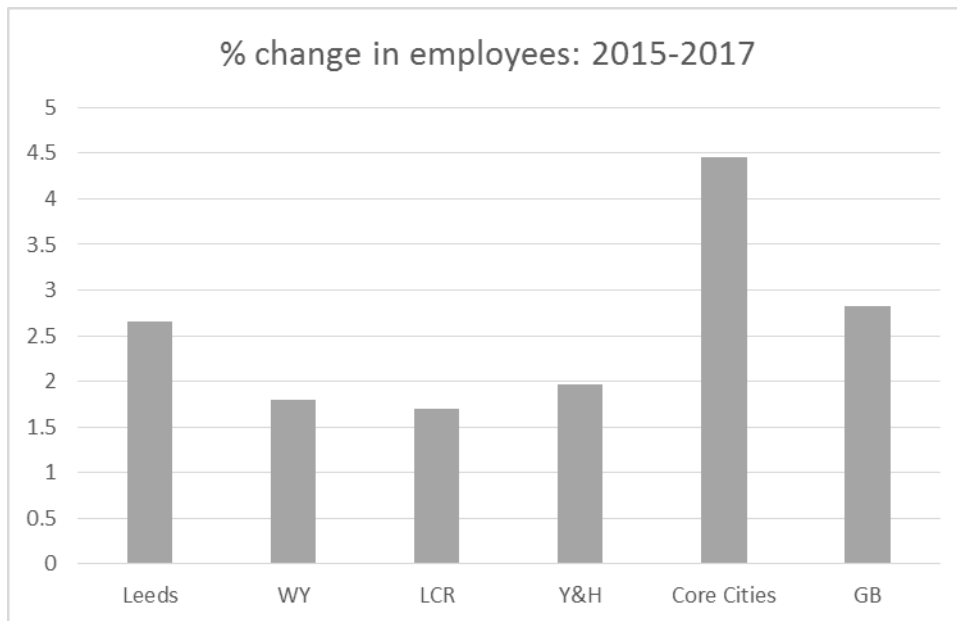
SPATIAL COMPARISONS: EMPLOYEES ONLY

2015-2017

For the period 2015 to 2017:

- Employee jobs in Leeds grew by 11,500 – a 2.7% increase. In comparison, the increase in West Yorkshire was 1.8%, the City Region 1.7% and in Yorkshire and the Humber 2.0%. For GB it increased by 2.8% and in the Core Cities as a whole by 4.5%.
- The ten Core Cities, which include Leeds, gained 134,500 jobs.
 - Manchester gained 36,000, Birmingham 23,500, Glasgow 14,500 and Leeds 11,500.

The table below shows the increase in net jobs for each of the areas.



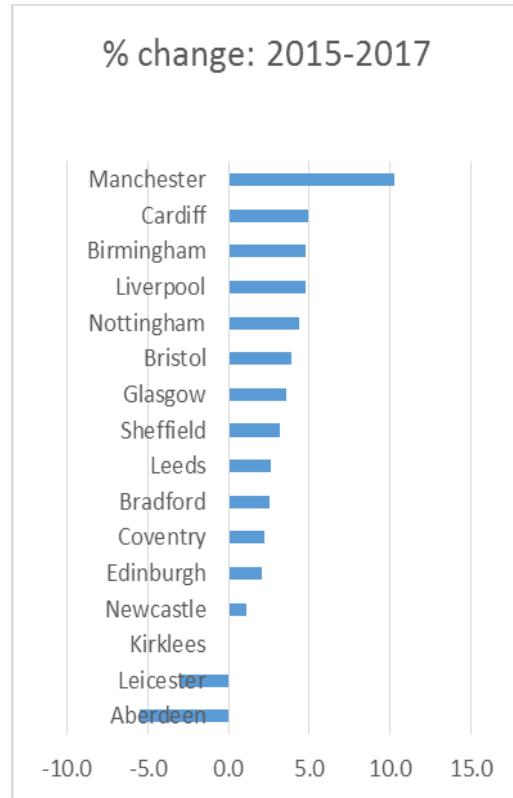
THE MAJOR EMPLOYMENT CENTRES

Of the 16 major centres outside London:

- Leeds with 444,000 employees was the second largest after Birmingham (with 517,500).
- The other key centres are Glasgow (415,500), Manchester (386,000) and Edinburgh (326,500).

Between 2015 and 2017

- 13 centres showed an increase over the period: Leeds had the 4th highest increase and the 9th highest % increase.



DIVERSITY 2017

The diversity rankings below are a measure of how the industrial structure of a particular location mirrors the structure of Great Britain as a whole.

- In 2017 Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham were the most diverse of the 14 major employee centres outside of London.
- Leeds has consistently ranked in the three most diverse locations.
- It emphasizes the fact that Leeds has retained its manufacturing strength as well as consolidating its position a major centre for finance and business services.

City	Rank	City	Rank
Leeds	1	Cardiff	8
Sheffield	2	Bradford	9
Birmingham	3	Newcastle	10
Glasgow	4	Nottingham	11
Bristol	5	Edinburgh	12
Liverpool	6	Manchester	13
Aberdeen*	7	Leicester	14

* The energy sector was excluded from the analysis, hence the reason for this ranking