

GROSS VALUE ADDED AND PRODUCTIVITY

SOURCES OF DATA

ONS produces annual estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) for different parts of the UK. The data for 2018 was published in Dec 2019. The lowest spatial level for which they are made is NUTS 3.

NB. Productivity data for 2018 will be available in February 2020.

GVA IN 2018

- Leeds MD's GVA was £26.2bn in 2018.
- It is around 47% of West Yorkshire's, 21% of Yorkshire and the Humber's, and 1.4% of UK's
- Leeds is by far the largest centre of economic activity in the Yorkshire and Humber region: it is 108% higher than Sheffield's and 177% higher than Bradford's, for example.
- Compared with other major GB cities and conurbations outside London, its GVA is exceeded only by Birmingham (£29.1bn). It was higher than Edinburgh (£24.7bn), Manchester (£22.6bn) and Glasgow (£20.4bn).

GVA GROWTH

- Over the last 10 years, GVA growth in Leeds was 28% - the same as West Yorkshire, but higher than the region as a whole. It was lower than UK.
- Of the 17 NUTS 3 areas given in the table below, Leeds had the 9th highest growth in the previous decade and 7th in the last 5 years.

GVA and GVA growth					
Selected Spatial Areas	GVA, £bn			GVA growth (%)	
	2008	2013	2018	2008-2018	2013-2018
UK	1438	1591	1909	33	20
Yorkshire and the Humber	98.5	104.7	123.6	26	18
West Yorks	43.2	46.6	55.4	28	19
Leeds City Region	57.6	62.1	73.6	28	19
Core Cities	139.2	152.4	183.1	31	20
NUTS 3					
Birmingham	21.1	23.4	29.1	38	24
Leeds	20.5	21.7	26.2	28	21
Edinburgh	17.1	19.4	24.7	44	28
Manchester	15.5	17.3	22.6	45	30
Glasgow	16.9	17.9	20.4	21	14
Tyneside	16.0	17.0	19.6	23	15
Bristol	10.5	11.8	14.7	41	25
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	10.2	11.9	14.3	39	20
Liverpool	10.9	11.4	13.4	24	18
Sheffield	10.3	11.4	12.6	23	11
Calderdale & Kirklees	9.2	10.7	12.2	33	22
Nottingham	7.4	8.6	10.1	37	18
Bradford	7.7	8.5	9.5	23	11
Leicester	6.2	6.7	8.3	34	23
Wakefield	5.9	6.3	7.4	26	17
York	5.2	5.6	6.4	23	14
Hull	5.7	5.4	6.2	8	15

Source: Local Gross Value Added (ONS): Dec 2019

SECTORS

10 YEARS IN LEEDS

The table below shows sectoral changes between 2008 and 2018.

GVA distribution by sector: (%)			
	2008	2018	Change
Production	15	11	-4
Construction	7	6	-1
Distribution	16	16	-
Info & comms	7	8	1
Finance & insurance	13	11	-2
Real estate activities	10	10	-
Business services	13	17	4
Public services	17	19	2
Total (incl other)	100	100	

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER MAJOR CENTRES 2018

- 37% of GVA in 2018 in Leeds was accounted for by finance and business services. Only Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol have higher or equal percentages.
- Leeds has the lowest level for public services.

GVA distribution by Sector in 2018 (%)						
	Prod	Distr	FBS	Public Servs	Other	Total (£m)
Birmingham	15	16	29	25	15	29079
Leeds	10	16	37	19	18	26239
Edinburgh	6	12	48	21	13	24697
Manchester	6	19	40	20	15	22550
Glasgow	10	15	34	24	18	20441
Tyneside	10	17	29	25	19	19593
Bristol	7	18	37	22	16	14727
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	18	13	33	23	13	14272
Liverpool	11	18	27	28	16	13450
Sheffield	11	18	28	29	14	12639
Calderdale/Kirklees	24	18	26	20	11	12215
Nottingham	10	18	29	27	16	10114
Bradford	20	18	26	26	9	9482
Leicester	14	14	28	29	15	8309
Wakefield	19	24	21	23	13	7416
York	10	21	33	24	11	6351
Hull	31	17	20	22	10	6179

Source: Local Gross Value Added (ONS)

PRODUCTIVITY

ONS has produced smoothed experimental statistics of two measures of labour productivity for the NUTS2 and NUTS3 subregions of the UK:

- GVA per filled job, which is affected by the FT/PT split and
- GVA per hour worked

The analysis below cover 2012 to 2017.

- GVA per filled job in Leeds is estimated to be £49,500 in 2017, a 12% increase on 2012. Leeds data is higher than the Y&H region, but significantly less than London.
- GVA per hour worked was £30.3 in 2017, a 9% increase on 2012. Again Leeds does better than the region, but worse than London.

GVA per filled job			
Selected Spatial Areas	GVA per filled job (£'000)		% change
	2012	2017	2012-2017
UK	48.4	54.3	12
NUTS 1			
London	69.1	77.1	12
Yorkshire and the Humber	41.2	45.0	9
NUTS 2			
West Yorks	42.3	46.6	10
South Yorks	39.5	43.3	10
North Yorks	39.3	43.8	11
E Riding & N Lincs	42.8	44.1	3
NUTS 3			
Leeds	44.3	49.5	12
Bradford	41.0	45.2	10
Calderdale/Kirklees	40.8	43.3	6
Wakefield	41.1	46.0	12
York	40.4	45.6	13
Sheffield	40.3	43.7	8
Tyneside	42.2	46.7	11
Hull	39.2	39.9	2
Manchester	44.4	49.5	12
Liverpool	43.9	46.2	5
Nottingham	37.6	41.3	10
Leicester	39.2	44.7	14
Birmingham	42.9	51.1	19
Bristol	46.1	48.6	5
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	43.8	47.7	9
Edinburgh	52.8	67.2	27
Glasgow	41.5	45.5	10
Leeds City Region	41.9	46.4	11
Source: ONS Experimental Statistics: Feb 2019			
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/datasets/subregionalproductivitylabourproductivitygvaaperhourworkedandgvaaperfilledjobindicesbyuknuts2andnuts3subregions			

GVA per hour worked			
Selected Spatial Areas	GVA per hour (£)		% change
	2012	2017	2012-2017
UK	30.3	33.7	11
NUTS 1			
London	40.6	44.9	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.0	28.8	10
NUTS 2			
West Yorks	26.4	29.3	11
South Yorks	25.1	27.6	10
North Yorks	25.6	28.2	10
E Riding & N Lincs	26.8	29.6	11
NUTS 3			
Leeds	27.7	30.3	9
Bradford	26.4	30.0	14
Calderdale/Kirklees	25.2	27.8	10
Wakefield	24.9	28.1	13
York	26.6	30.7	15
Sheffield	26.2	28.2	8
Tyneside	27.0	29.7	10
Hull	24.1	27.0	12
Manchester	27.4	29.4	7
Liverpool	28.1	29.1	4
Nottingham	23.4	25.2	8
Leicester	24.7	26.5	8
Birmingham	26.6	30.9	16
Bristol	28.4	31.0	9
Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan	28.2	30.9	10
Edinburgh	34.5	41.8	21
Glasgow	25.9	29.1	12
Leeds City Region	26.3	29.2	11

PRODUCTIVITY IN LEEDS

