



THE UK FILM ECONOMY

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FACTS IN FOCUS

The UK film industry is a valuable sector of the British economy. In 2018 (the last year for which we have data), its direct contribution to Gross Domestic Product was £7 billion. Between 2015 and 2019, the number of companies involved in the industry increased by 28.5%. In 2019, film production companies represented 51% of companies and 32% of turnover.

- In 2018, the UK film industry had a turnover of £16.7 billion.
- The UK film industry's direct contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represented over 6% of the GDP of all the creative industries.
- The industry exported £2 billion worth of services in 2018, made up of £1.6 billion in royalties and £364 million in film production services.
- Exports in 2018 were 34% higher than in 2009.
- The UK film trade surplus in 2018 was £1.3 billion.
- In 2019, there were over 8,400 film production companies and almost 3,000 post-production companies in the UK.
- There were 430 film distributors and 275 film exhibitors.
- The majority of companies were small (turnover under £250,000).
- The production, post-production and distribution sectors were concentrated in London and the South East, while the exhibition sector was more dispersed.
- Outside London and the South East, there were significant production and post-production clusters in the East of England, the South West and the North West.

THE UK FILM ECONOMY

FILM INDUSTRY TURNOVER, 2009-2018

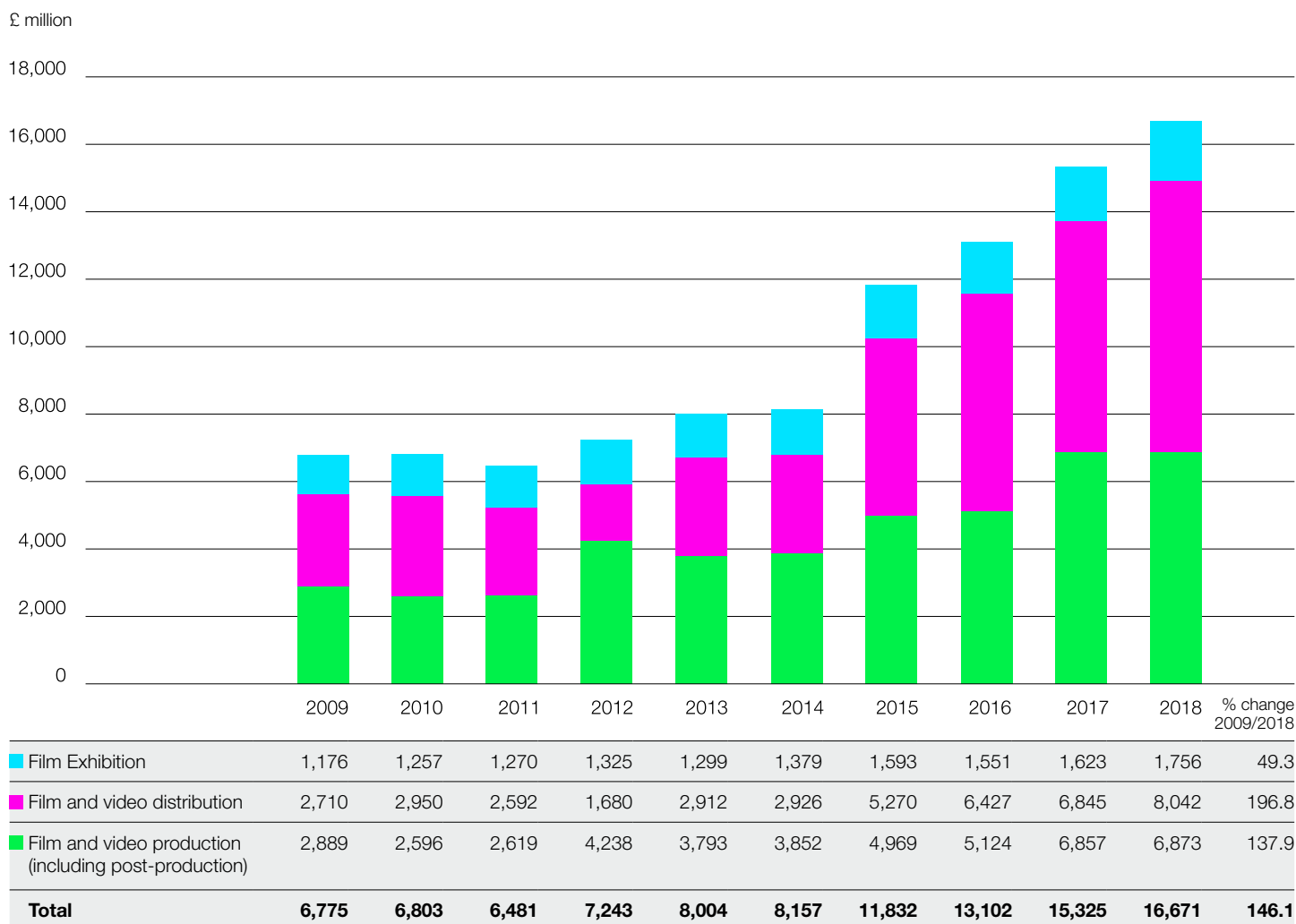
Figure 1 shows the total turnover of the UK's three main film industry sectors (film and video production, film and video distribution and film exhibition) for the 10-year period 2009-2018. Each of the three sectors has shown growth over the decade, with total industry turnover increasing by 146% from £6.8 billion in 2009 to £16.7 billion in 2018, largely due to the increase in production and distribution turnover. However, for 2009, 2011 and 2012 the turnover for film and video distribution includes only film distribution as the data for video distribution are not disclosed to maintain confidentiality.

The chart shows that turnover for film distribution decreased substantially from £2.6 billion in 2011 to £1.7 billion in 2012 but, according to the Office for National Statistics, this is mainly due to the restructuring of some businesses and the resultant changes to their industrial classifications. (For details of the Standard Industrial Classification [SIC] framework, see the notes to Figure 1.) The reclassifications are contained within the SIC code 5913 (film, video and TV programme distribution). Between 2013 and 2018, the combined turnover for film and video distribution increased by 176% from £2.9 billion to £8.0 billion.



Image: *Dumbo* © 2018 Disney Enterprises, Inc. All rights reserved.

Figure 1 Total turnover of UK film industry by sector, 2009-2018



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Survey

Notes:

'Total turnover' is expressed in current values, i.e. not adjusted for inflation.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes are used to classify businesses according to the type of their economic activity. The classifications were last revised in 2007. The SIC codes can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/standard-industrial-classification-of-economic-activities-sic>.

We define film and video production as the sum of 2007 SIC codes 59111 (film production), 59112 (video production) and 5912 (film, video and TV post-production), film and video distribution is the sum of 59131 (film distribution) and 59132 (video distribution) and film exhibition is 5914 (film exhibition).

For 2009, 2011 and 2012, only film is included in the distribution sector as the data for video distribution are confidential.

Data for 2016 and 2017 have been revised since publication of the 2019 Statistical Yearbook.

The 2007 SIC codes allow for a more detailed breakdown of industry turnover by sub-sector, as shown in Table 1. This gives an official measure of film production and distribution separate from video production and distribution. The figures reflect the high sunk costs associated with the production and marketing of feature films.

Table 1 Total turnover of UK film industry by sub-sector, 2018

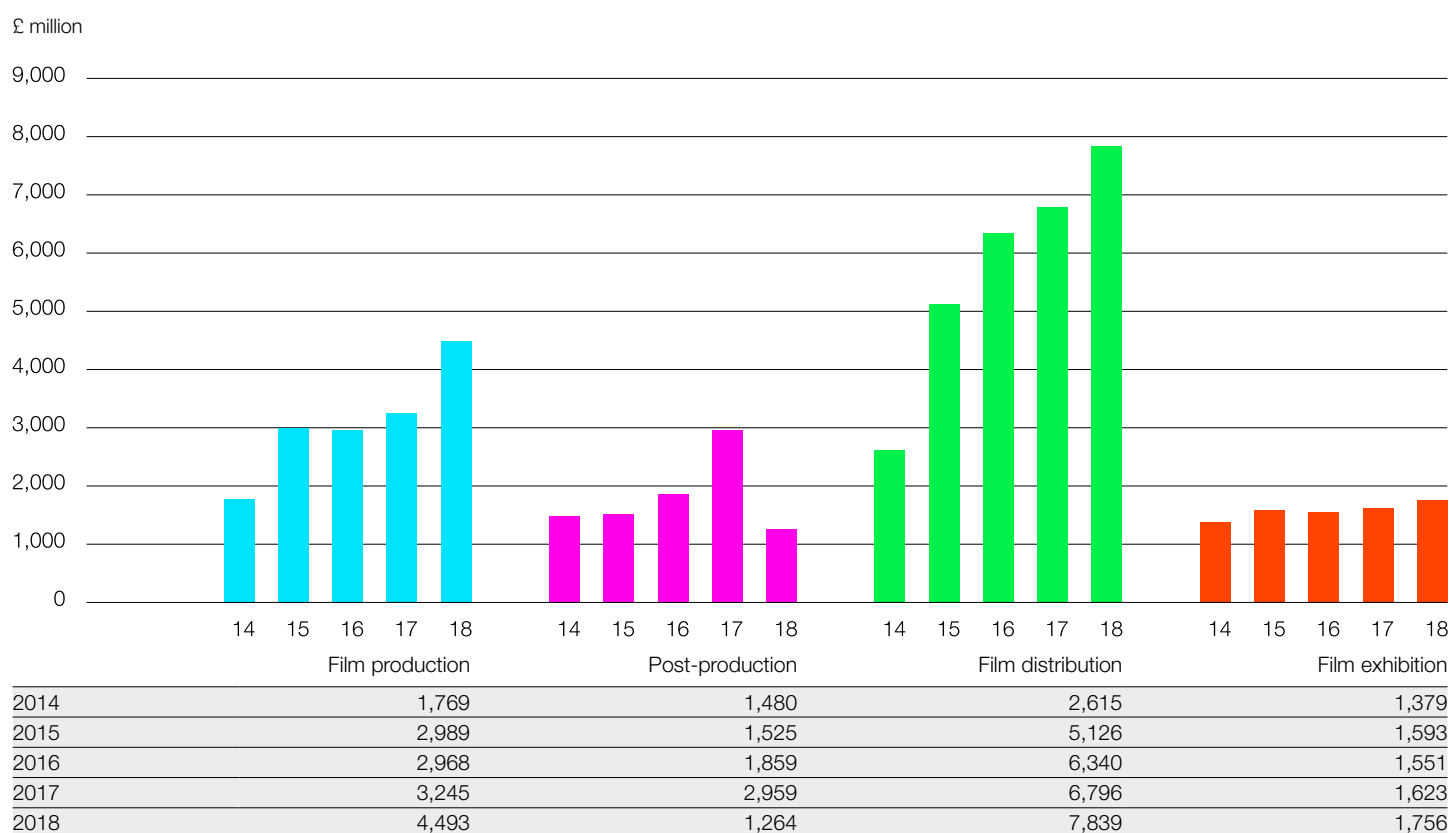
Sub-sector	Turnover (£ million)	% of total
Film production	4,493	27.0
Video production	1,116	6.7
Film, video and TV post-production	1,264	7.6
Film distribution	7,839	47.0
Video distribution	203	1.2
Film exhibition	1,756	10.5
Total	16,671	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Survey

Note: Companies in the post-production sector usually work on films, commercials, videos and television programmes, and therefore have a combined statistical classification.

Figure 2 shows the annual turnover of film production, film, video and TV post-production, film distribution and film exhibition from 2014 to 2018. Film distribution had the highest annual turnover of all film industry sub-sectors throughout the period and was the only sector to show consistent year-on-year increases. In addition to film distribution (15%), in 2018 both film production (38%) and film exhibition (8%) saw increased turnover compared with 2017, but film, video and TV post-production saw a significant decrease (-57%).

Figure 2 Total turnover of film sub-sectors, 2014-2018



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Survey

Notes:

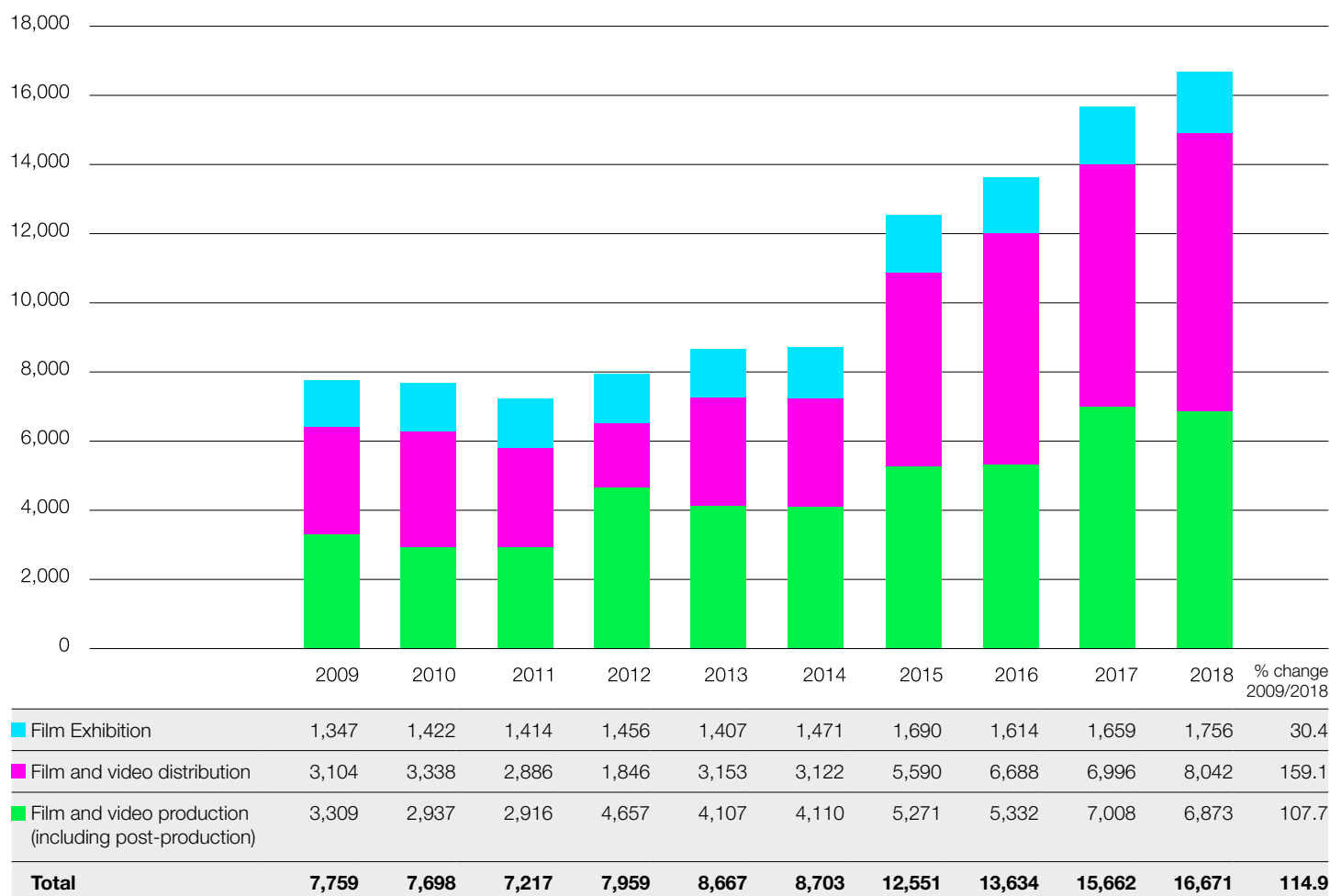
See notes to Table 1.

Data for 2016 and 2017 have been revised since publication of the 2019 Statistical Yearbook.

Total industry turnover between 2009 and 2018 expressed in real terms, i.e. with the effects of inflation removed, is shown in Figure 3. The real increase since 2009 has been 160% for film and video distribution, 108% for film and video production (including post-production) and 30% for film exhibition. Overall, in real terms, the industry in 2018 was more than double its size in 2009.

Figure 3 Inflation-adjusted turnover of UK film industry by sector, 2009-2018

£ million (2018 pounds)



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry and Annual Business Survey, HM Treasury

Notes:

The deflator used to calculate real values is the UK whole economy deflator, which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp-september-2020-quarterly-national-accounts>.

Values expressed in constant 2018 pounds.

For sector classifications, see notes to Figure 1.

For 2009, 2011 and 2012, only film is included in the distribution sector as the data for video distribution are confidential.

Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

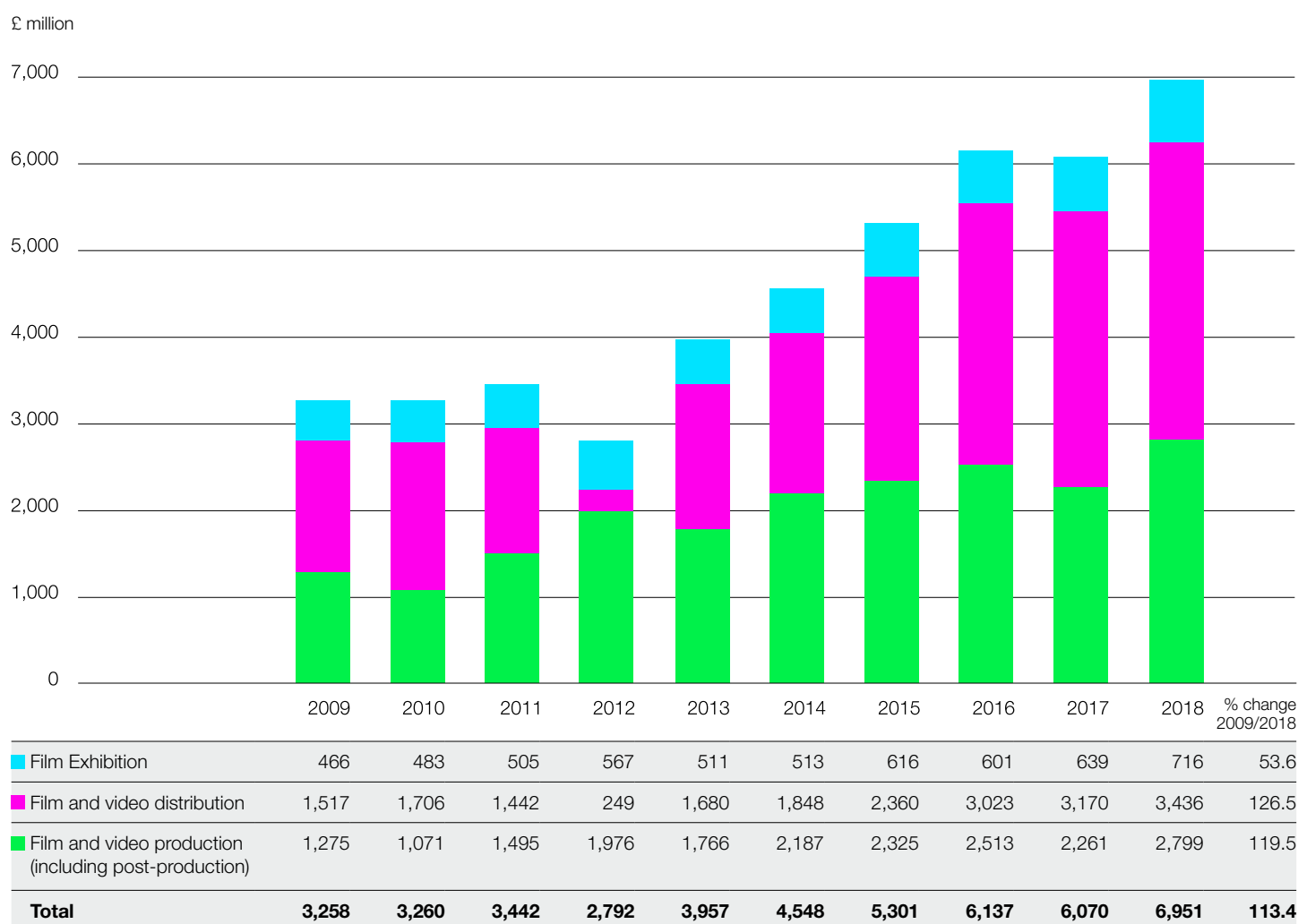
FILM INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO GDP, 2009-2018

The direct contribution an industry makes to UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is measured by its gross value added (GVA). 'Value added' is industry turnover minus the cost of inputs bought from other industries. The main components of value added are wages and salaries, interest and company profits. Value added is therefore a measure of an industry's ability to generate income for its workers, company owners and investors.

The UK film industry's GVA in 2018 was £7 billion (Figure 4). According to data published by the Government in November 2019, the GVA for all UK creative industries in 2018 was £111.7 billion, so film accounted for over 6% of all creative industries' value added.

In 2018, distribution accounted for 49% of total film industry GVA, production (including post-production) accounted for 40% and exhibition for 10%. (As with turnover, the value added for film distribution decreased significantly between 2011 and 2012 due to the reclassification of businesses in the distribution sector.) Between 2009 and 2018, total GVA for the film industry increased by 113%.

Figure 4 UK film industry gross value added, 2009-2018



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry and Annual Business Survey

Notes:

'Gross value added' is expressed in actual values, i.e. not adjusted for inflation.

For 2009, 2011 and 2012, only film is included in the distribution sector as the data for video distribution are confidential.

Data for 2016 and 2017 have been revised since publication of the 2019 Statistical Yearbook.

Table 2 shows the GVA breakdown in 2018 by the 2007 SIC codes. The Office for National Statistics reports zero gross value added for video production, which is primarily due to investments in projects that show returns in later years.

Table 2 UK film industry gross value added by sub-sector, 2018

Sub-sector	GVA (£ million)	% of total
Film production	1,931	27.8
Video production	0	-
Film, video and TV post-production	868	2.5
Film distribution	3,376	48.6
Video distribution	60	0.9
Film exhibition	716	0.3
Sector total	6,951	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Survey

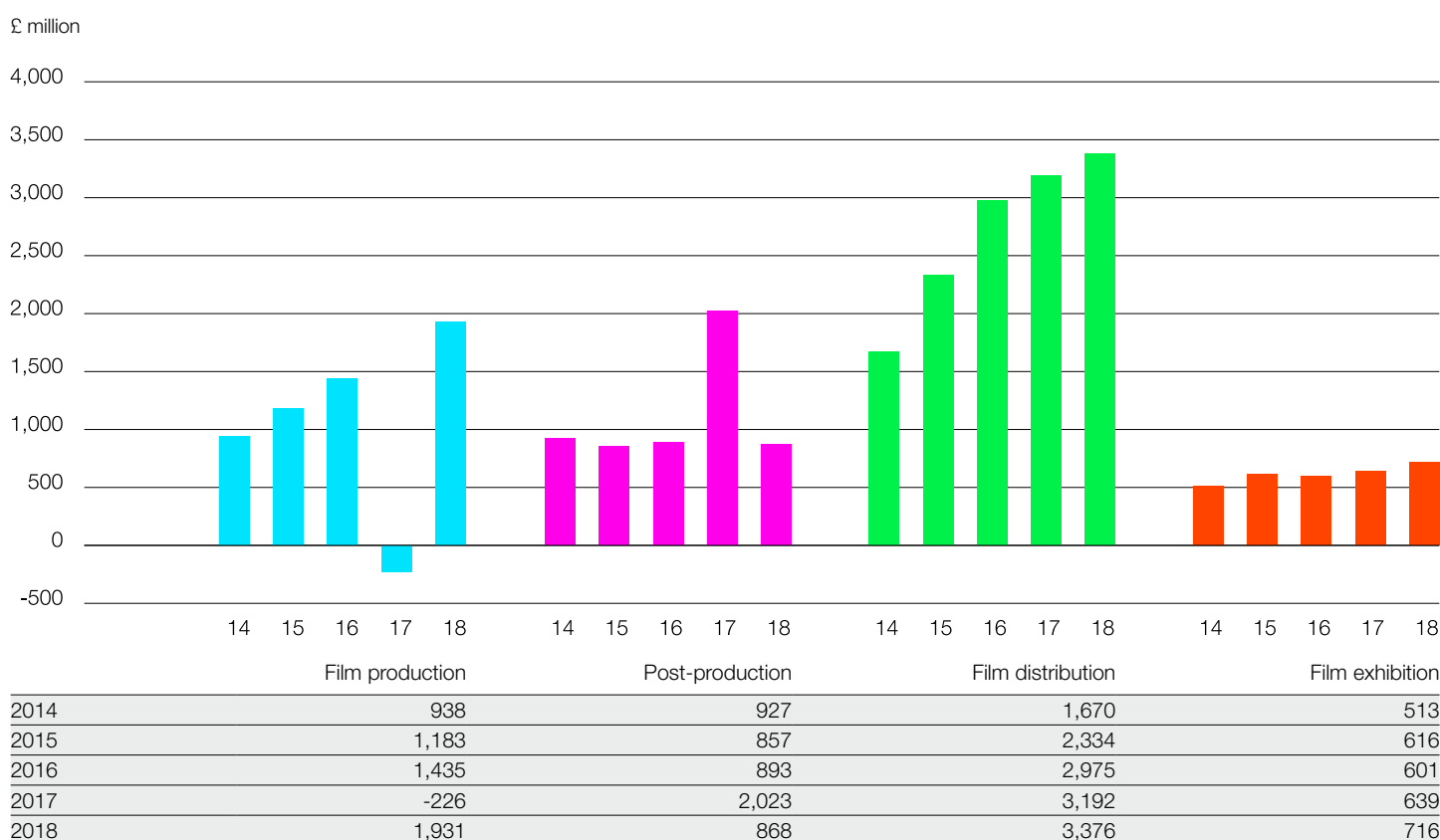
Notes:

Companies in the post-production sector usually work on films, commercials, videos and television programmes, and therefore have a combined statistical classification.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of GVA by sub-sector from 2014 to 2018. As with turnover, film distribution consistently had the highest value added over the period; it was the only sub-sector to see year-on-year increases in GVA, which rose from £1.7 billion in 2014 to £3.4 billion in 2018. Film production also saw a significant increase in GVA over the period, while GVA was broadly constant for film, video and TV post-production (with the exception of 2017) and film exhibition.

Figure 5 Gross value added of film sub-sectors, 2014-2018



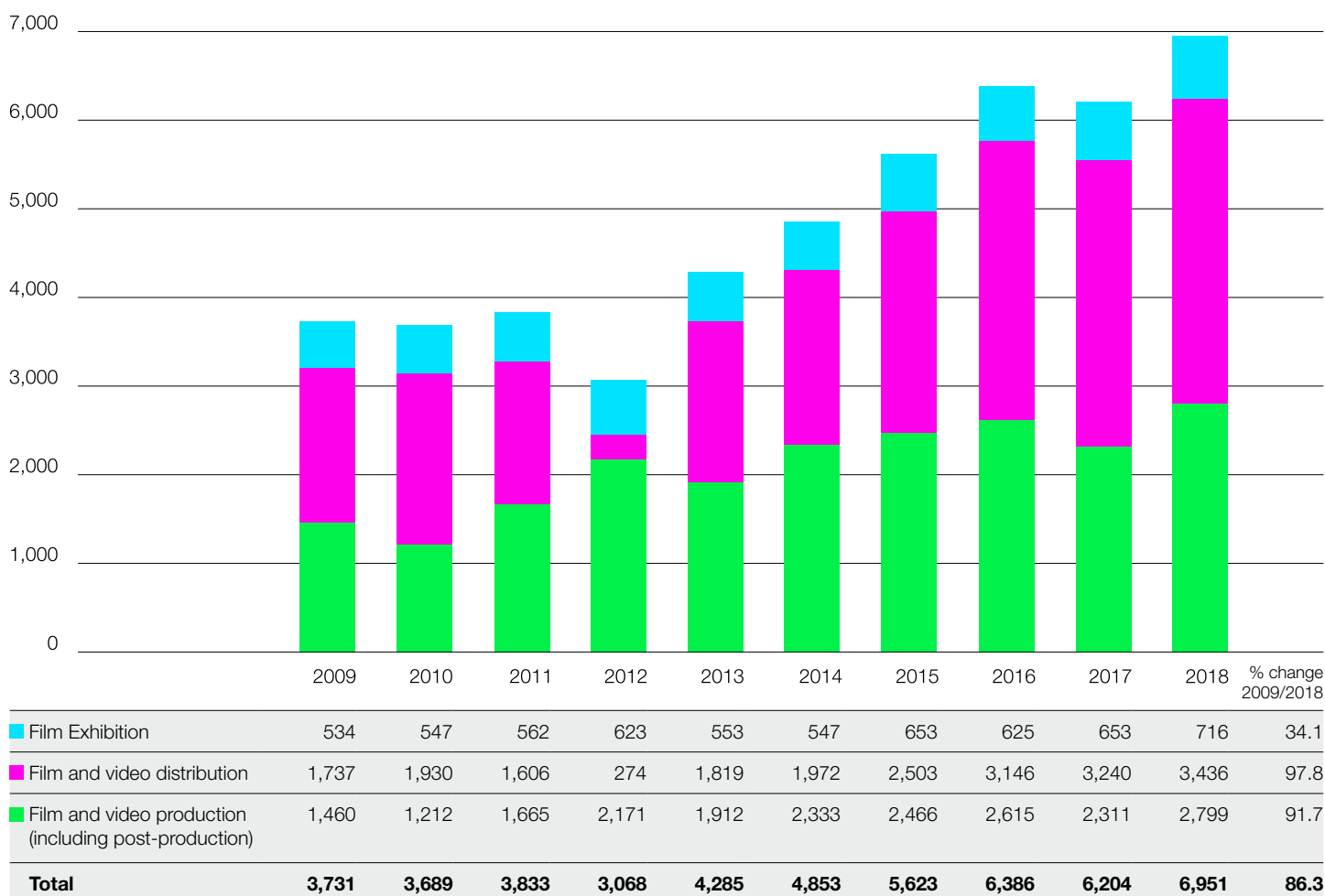
Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Survey

See notes to Table 2.

Figure 6 shows the industry's value added expressed in real terms, i.e. with the effects of inflation removed. For the three years 2009 to 2011, real GVA was around £3.7 billion - £3.8 billion (in 2018 pounds) but decreased to £3 billion in 2012. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in GVA for film distribution caused by the reclassification of companies within the distribution sector. However, the distribution element increased substantially in 2013. In real terms, GVA for the film industry as a whole in 2018 was 86% higher than in 2009.

Figure 6 UK film industry real gross value added, 2009-2018

£ million (2018 pounds)



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry, HM Treasury

Notes:

The deflator used to calculate real values is the UK whole economy deflator, which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp-september-2020-quarterly-national-accounts>.

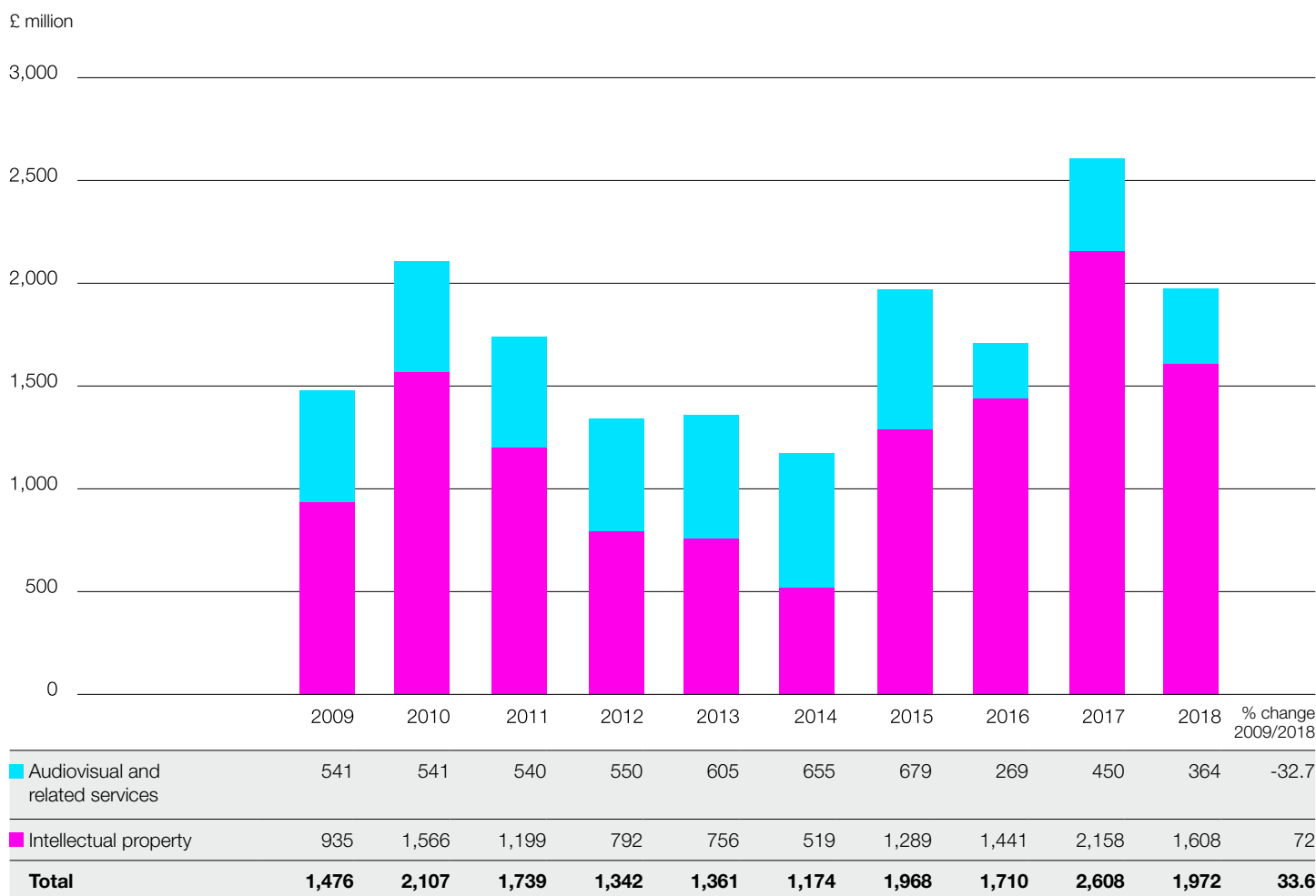
Values expressed in constant 2018 pounds.

For 2009, 2011 and 2012, only film is included in the distribution sector as the data for video distribution are confidential.

FILM EXPORTS, 2009-2018

The UK film industry exported £2.0 billion worth of services in 2018 (the latest year for which data are available), of which £1.6 billion (82%) comprised royalties earned overseas from the exploitation of UK intellectual property and £0.4 billion (18%) comprised the sale of UK-based audiovisual and related services to foreign investors (Figure 7). The export value of intellectual property decreased by 25% compared with 2017, while the export value of audiovisual and related services decreased by 19%. While lower than the record high reported for 2017, the value of film exports in 2018 was 34% greater than in 2009.

Figure 7 UK film industry exports, 2009-2018



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of International Trade in Services

Notes:

Data for 2019 is expected to be available at the end of January 2021.

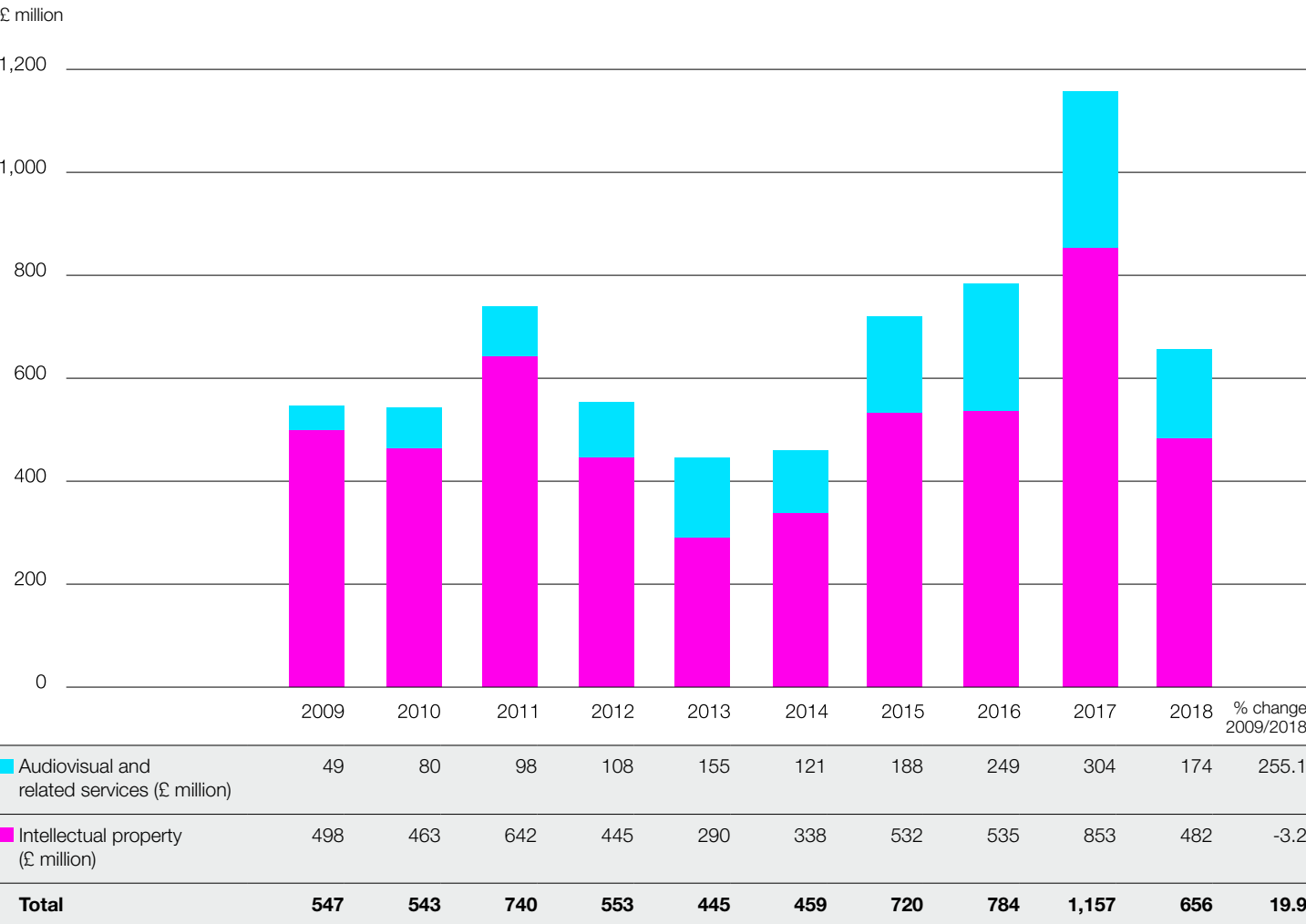
This chart shows the results for film companies only.

FILM IMPORTS, 2009-2018

The UK film industry imported £656 million worth of services in 2018, of which £482 million (73%) comprised intellectual property and £174 million (27%) comprised audiovisual and related services. Total imports were 43% lower than in 2017.

As Figure 8 shows, while royalties from intellectual property consistently make up the majority of imports, the share accounted for by audiovisual and related services has grown in recent years. One possible explanation for this increase could be the categorisation of the non-UK spend of UK/USA inward investment productions as imports of services by the UK subsidiaries of major US studios. However, this explanation cannot be confirmed as the survey returns are confidential.

Figure 8 UK film industry imports, 2009-2018

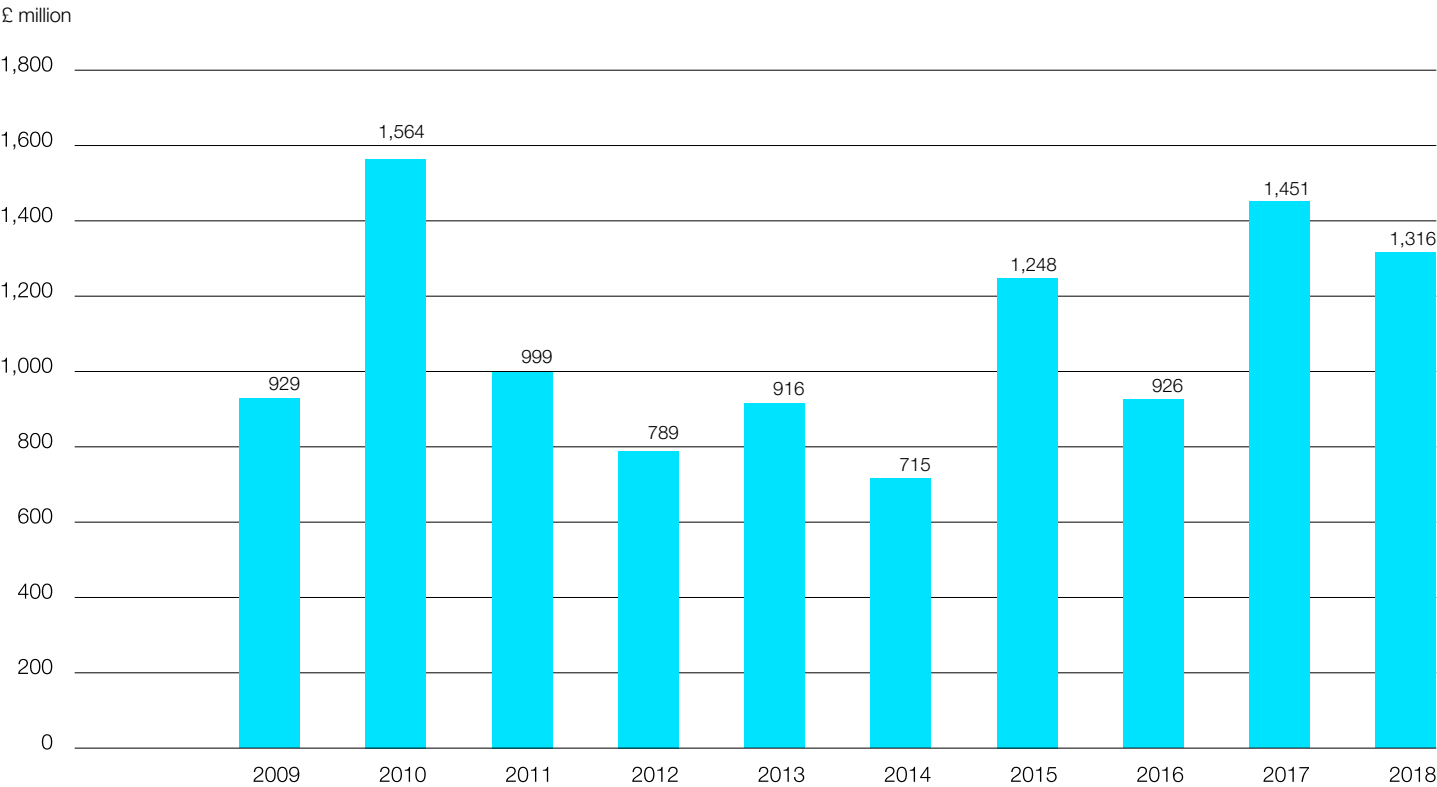


Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of International Trade in Services
See notes to Figure 7.

THE FILM TRADE BALANCE, 2009-2018

The film industry made a continuous positive contribution to the UK balance of payments between 2009 and 2018, as Figure 9 shows. The trade surplus (positive balance of exports over imports) in 2018 was £1.3 billion, the third highest recorded surplus of the 10-year period.

Figure 9 Trade surplus of UK film industry, 2009-2018



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of International Trade in Services

Note: 'Trade surplus' equals exports minus imports. Where a company (e.g. the UK subsidiary of a US major) receives income from another country on behalf of its parent company and subsequently passes it on to its parent company, this is recorded both as a receipt and a payment, leaving the measure of the trade surplus unaffected.

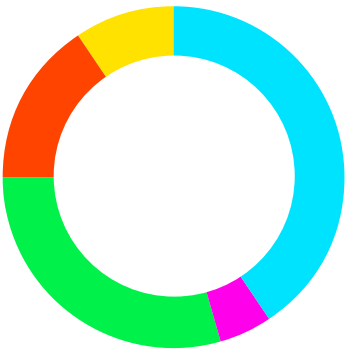
FILM EXPORT MARKETS

Figure 10 shows the geographic distribution of UK film exports for the years 2014-2018. The leading export destinations were the European Union (41%) and the USA (29.5%). Notably, Asia's share of exports was at a record high of 16%. Exports to European countries not in the EU accounted for 5% of the total, while the rest of the world accounted for 9%.

Figure 10 Destination of UK film exports as percentage of the total, 2014-2018

	%
EU	40.6
Other Europe	5.0
USA	29.5
Asia	15.6
Rest of the world	9.3
Total	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of International Trade in Services



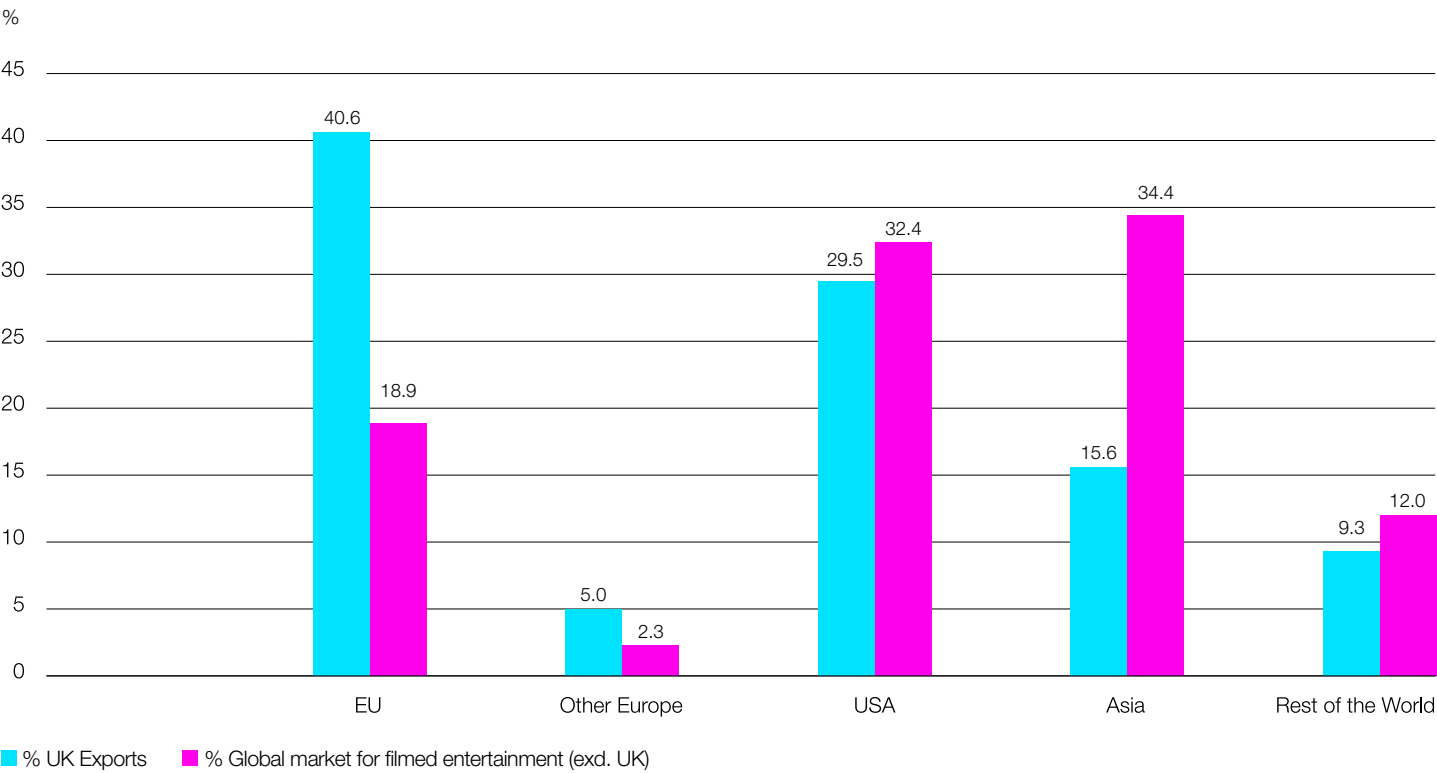
UK FILM EXPORTS COMPARED WITH THE GLOBAL MARKET FOR FILMED ENTERTAINMENT

A useful comparison can be made between UK film export shares and the geographical distribution of the global market for filmed entertainment (Figure 12). For the EU and ‘other Europe’ the shares of UK exports were higher than the shares of the ex-UK global filmed entertainment market in those regions, whereas the reverse was true for the USA, Asia and ‘rest of the world’. The differences that stand out are:

- The higher proportion of UK exports to the EU (41%) compared with the EU’s 19% share of the ex-UK global filmed entertainment market; and
- The lower proportion of UK exports to Asia (16%) compared with the Asian countries’ share of the ex-UK global market (34%).

The latter discrepancy reflects the strength of the main Asian countries (China, India, Japan and South Korea) in their own markets, and the consequent lower market shares for UK (and USA) films. There are also export restrictions in the Chinese market.

Figure 11 UK export shares, 2014-2018, compared with the global market for filmed entertainment, 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of International Trade in Services, Omdia, BFI

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE UK'S FILM TRADE SURPLUS

The geographical distribution of the UK's film trade surplus for 2014-2018 shows a similar pattern to that of exports, as shown in Table 3. The largest surpluses were with the EU and the USA. During the period, non-UK EU countries accounted on average for 46% of the UK's film trade surplus, while the USA accounted for 23%.

Table 3 International transactions of the UK film industry by geographical area, annual average, 2014-2018

	Exports (£ million)	Imports (£ million)	Balance (£ million)	% balance
EU	761.0	244.2	516.8	46.1
Other Europe	92.8	30.2	62.6	5.6
USA	552.8	298.8	254.0	22.7
Asia	293.0	77.2	215.8	19.3
Rest of the world	175.0	103.4	71.6	6.4
Total	1,874.6	753.8	1,120.8	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of International Trade in Services

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.



Image: Diego Maradona courtesy of Altitude Distribution

FILM INDUSTRY COMPANIES, 2015-2019

This section details the size, turnover and geographical distribution of film industry companies in the UK. The data and date range differ from the estimates shown in the previous section as they are drawn from different sources.

Data on turnover

The data in this section are from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which is maintained by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These data differ from the estimates shown in the first section in this chapter, which are based on the ONS's Annual Business Survey (ABS). The ABS collects data from a sample of businesses across the UK, whereas the IDBR is a comprehensive list of UK businesses, compiled by combining several data sources, including VAT and PAYE data from HMRC as well as data from other business surveys conducted by the ONS. The differences between the estimates are due to variances in the sources, sample size and the time periods during which the data are collected. The estimates derived from the ABS are National Statistics and considered by the ONS to be the more robust data. These estimates tend to value down turnover compared to the IDBR.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES IN THE FILM INDUSTRY

The number of companies involved in the film industry increased by 28.5% between 2015 and 2019, compared to the UK all-industries average of 11% (Table 4). The majority of film industry growth is the result of an expansion in the number of companies working in the production sector: the number of video production companies increased by 64%, while there was a 24% increase in the number of film production companies. The growth in the former may partly be explained by the rise in demand for online audiovisual content over the period, while the latter increase may reflect the number of special purpose vehicles (SPVs) created for specific productions but which remain in existence as companies after the completion of those titles. (These SPVs will usually only be involved in the production of one film.)

In 2019, there were 8,415 film production companies, 2,970 film, video and TV post-production companies, 430 film distribution companies and 275 film exhibition companies.

Table 4 Number of companies by sub-sector, 2015-2019

Sub-sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Growth 2015-2019 (%)
Film production	6,805	7,420	8,115	8,165	8,415	23.7
Video production	2,545	2,980	3,390	3,735	4,185	64.4
Film, video and TV post-production*	2,660	2,870	2,965	2,915	2,970	11.7
Film distribution	420	380	395	420	430	2.4
Video distribution	85	75	80	90	105	23.5
Film exhibition	230	255	255	270	275	19.6
Total	12,745	13,980	15,200	15,595	16,380	28.5
UK all industries	2,449,415	2,554,510	2,668,810	2,669,440	2,718,435	11.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

All figures are rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure.

* Companies in the post-production sector usually work on films, commercials, videos and television programmes, and therefore have a combined statistical classification.

For details of the Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) see notes to Figure 1.

As Table 5 shows, there were increases in company turnover in film production (104%), film distribution (227%) and film exhibition (27%) between 2015 and 2019, but a fall in turnover for film, video and TV post-production (-7%). Total turnover for film industry companies increased by 108.5% over the period, rising from £9.1 billion to £19 billion.

Table 5 Turnover of companies by sub-sector, £ million, 2015-2019

Sub-sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Growth 2015-2019 (%)
Film production	2,967.3	3,833.1	4,509.4	6,102.6	6,062.1	104.3
Video production	357.1	397.6	477.4	534.5	624.2	74.8
Film, video and TV post-production	1,477.6	1,309.1	1,800.6	1,844.1	1,370.4	- 7.3
Film distribution	2,776.2	4,306.2	4,871.3	6,788.4	9,069.5	226.7
Video distribution	187.7	233.5	190.8	129.5	152.8	- 18.6
Film exhibition	1,339.3	1,405.0	1,593.1	1,614.9	1,704.1	27.2
Total	9,105.2	11,484.4	13,442.6	17,013.9	18,983.0	108.5

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

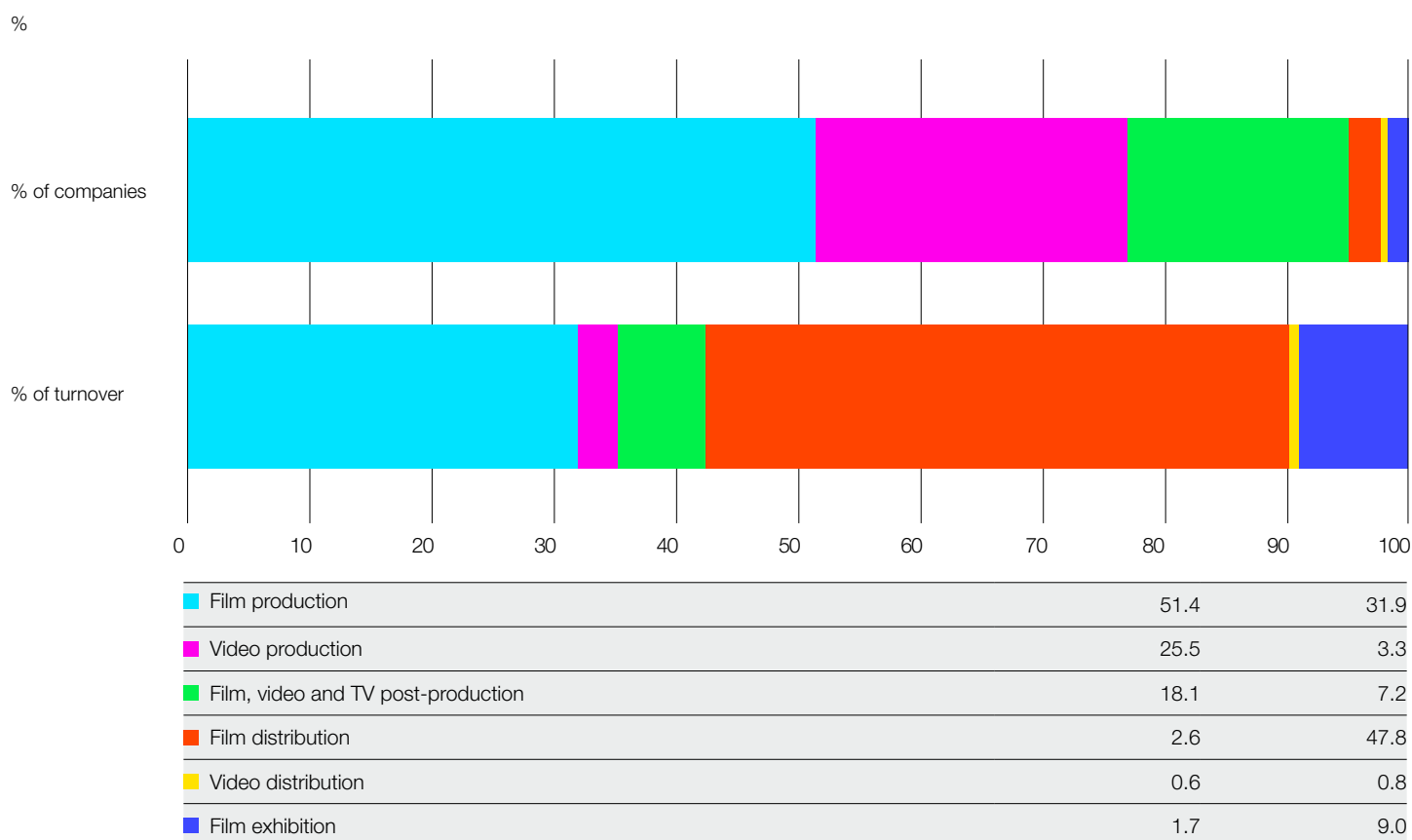
Notes:

Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

See notes to Table 4.

Film distributors represented 3% of film industry companies in 2019 but accounted for 48% of industry turnover (Figure 12). This reflects the dominant position of the UK subsidiaries of the major US studios in the film value chain. Film production companies represented 51% of companies and just under one third (32%) of turnover.

Figure 12 Percentage of film and video companies and turnover by sub-sector, 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

See notes to Table 4.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF FILM COMPANIES

The size distribution of film companies in 2019 is shown in Tables 6 to 9. In all sectors the majority of companies were very small with an annual turnover of less than £250,000.

Table 6 Size distribution of film production companies, 2019

Turnover size band (£ million)	Number	%	Turnover (£ million)	%
≥5.0	200	2.4	c	c
1.0-4.99	415	4.9	821.0	13.5
0.5-0.99	335	4.0	225.4	3.7
0.25-0.49	695	8.3	232.9	3.8
0.1-0.24	2,885	34.3	411.6	6.8
0.05-0.09	2,055	24.4	155.3	2.6
<0.05	1,835	21.8	c	c
Total	8,415	100.0	6,062.1	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

'c' indicates the data have been made confidential by the Office for National Statistics to avoid disclosing details of individual companies.

Number/percentage share of companies may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 7 Size distribution of post-production companies, 2019

Turnover size band (£ million)	Number	%	Turnover (£ million)	%
≥5.0	50	1.7	781.2	57.0
1.0-4.99	105	3.5	232.9	17.0
0.5-0.99	120	4.0	82.1	6.0
0.25-0.49	165	5.6	57.6	4.2
0.1-0.24	665	22.4	97.9	7.1
0.05-0.09	1,285	43.3	104.4	7.6
<0.05	575	19.4	14.3	1.0
Total	2,970	100.0	1,370.4	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

Numbers/percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 8 Size distribution of film distribution companies, 2019

Turnover size band (£ million)	Number	%	Turnover (£ million)	%
≥5.0	40	9.3	8,947.3	98.7
1.0-4.99	30	7.0	c	c
0.5-0.99	35	8.1	c	c
0.25-0.49	50	11.6	16.9	0.2
0.1-0.24	90	20.9	14.0	0.2
0.05-0.09	75	17.4	5.5	0.1
<0.05	110	25.6	1.7	<0.1
Total	430	100.0	9,069.5	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

'c' indicates the data have been made confidential by the Office for National Statistics to avoid disclosing details of individual companies.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 9 Size distribution of film exhibition companies, 2019

Turnover size band (£ million)	Number	%	Turnover (£ million)	%
≥5.0	15	5.5	1,546.7	90.8
1.0-4.99	55	20.0	105.4	6.2
0.5-0.99	35	12.7	25.7	1.5
0.25-0.49	35	12.7	12.9	0.8
0.1-0.24	65	23.6	9.9	0.6
0.05-0.09	35	12.7	2.4	0.1
<0.05	35	12.7	1.1	0.1
Total	275	100.0	1,704.1	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FILM COMPANIES IN THE UK

Tables 10 and 11 show the national/regional distribution of film companies and film company turnover in 2019. In total, 70% of film companies were concentrated in London and the South East, and 79% of turnover was generated by companies located in these two regions. The London concentration was particularly strong for distribution (60.5% of companies and 99% of turnover) but the exhibition sector was more widely spread across the UK, with 73% of companies and 42% of turnover associated with companies based outside London.

While London and the South East dominate in production and post-production, there are significant regional centres, particularly in the East of England, the South West and the North West.

Table 10 National/regional distribution of film companies, 2019

	Film production		Post-production		Film distribution		Film exhibition		Total UK film	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	7,930	94.2	2,795	94.1	410	95.3	230	83.6	11,365	94.0
London	4,570	54.3	1,505	50.7	260	60.5	75	27.3	6,410	53.0
South East	1,375	16.3	550	18.5	70	16.3	40	14.5	2,035	16.8
East	630	7.5	220	7.4	25	5.8	25	9.1	900	7.4
South West	470	5.6	185	6.2	15	3.5	25	9.1	695	5.7
North West	255	3.0	120	4.0	15	3.5	20	7.3	410	3.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	225	2.7	65	2.2	5	1.2	15	5.5	310	2.6
West Midlands	185	2.2	70	2.4	15	3.5	15	5.5	285	2.4
East Midlands	150	1.8	55	1.9	5	1.2	10	3.6	220	1.8
North East	70	0.8	25	0.8	0	-	5	1.8	100	0.8
Scotland	235	2.8	85	2.9	10	2.3	15	5.5	345	2.9
Wales	175	2.1	65	2.2	5	1.2	20	7.3	265	2.2
Northern Ireland	75	0.9	25	0.8	5	1.2	10	3.6	115	1.0
UK	8,415	100.0	2,970	100.0	430	100.0	275	100.0	12,090	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

The overall total differs from that in Table 4 as it excludes figures for video production and distribution.

Count of companies is rounded to the nearest five for disclosure reasons.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 11 National/regional distribution of film company turnover, 2019

	Film production		Post-production		Film distribution		Film exhibition		Total UK film	
	Turnover (£ million)	%	Turnover (£ million)	%	Turnover (£ million)	%	Turnover (£ million)	%	Turnover (£ million)	%
England	5,750	94.9	1,316	96.0	9,060	99.9	1,647	96.7	17,773	97.6
London	3,863	63.7	1,040	75.9	8,956	98.8	994	58.3	14,853	81.6
South East	510	8.4	123	8.9	29	0.3	15	0.9	677	3.7
East	965	15.9	c	c	45	0.5	c	c	1,061	5.8
South West	177	2.9	40	2.9	c	c	29	1.7	c	c
North West	75	1.2	c	c	8	0.1	c	c	83	0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	92	1.5	13	0.9	c	c	9	0.5	c	c
West Midlands	34	0.6	10	0.7	c	c	3	0.2	c	c
East Midlands	24	0.4	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
North East	10	0.2	c	c	c	c	c	c	13	0.1
Scotland	49	0.8	24	1.7	c	c	c	c	136	0.7
Wales	68	1.1	c	c	c	c	c	c	68	0.4
Northern Ireland	195	3.2	c	c	c	c	34	2.0	230	1.3
UK	6,062	100.0	1,370	100.0	9,069	100.0	1,704	100.0	18,206	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics, Inter-Departmental Business Register

Notes:

Data as at March 2019.

'c' indicates the data have been made confidential by the Office for National Statistics to avoid disclosing details of individual companies.

The geographic distribution of turnover is given by the location of the company, not its local units, so a London concentration may be overstated for companies such as cinema chains which have local units around the UK.

The overall total differs from that in Table 5 as it excludes figures for video production and distribution.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.



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