

Industry in Britain, full set of maps

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- Industrial specialisation (employment LQ, Local authority)
- Industrial specialisation (plants LQ, local authority)
- Plant size distribution (local authority)
- Business demography (local authority)
- Regional productivity (NUTS3)
- Regional innovation (NUTS2/3)
- Regional exports (NUTS3)

Industrial specialisation (employment LQ, Local authority)

Definition: The location quotient for industry “i” in region “r” is $LQ_{ir} = \frac{E_{ir}/E_r}{E_i/E}$, where E_{ir} are employee jobs in industry i in region r, E_r is the total number of employee jobs in region r, E_i is total employee jobs in industry i and E is the national total of employee jobs.

Source: Employment data at the local authority level, BRES ONS. Data for 2015.

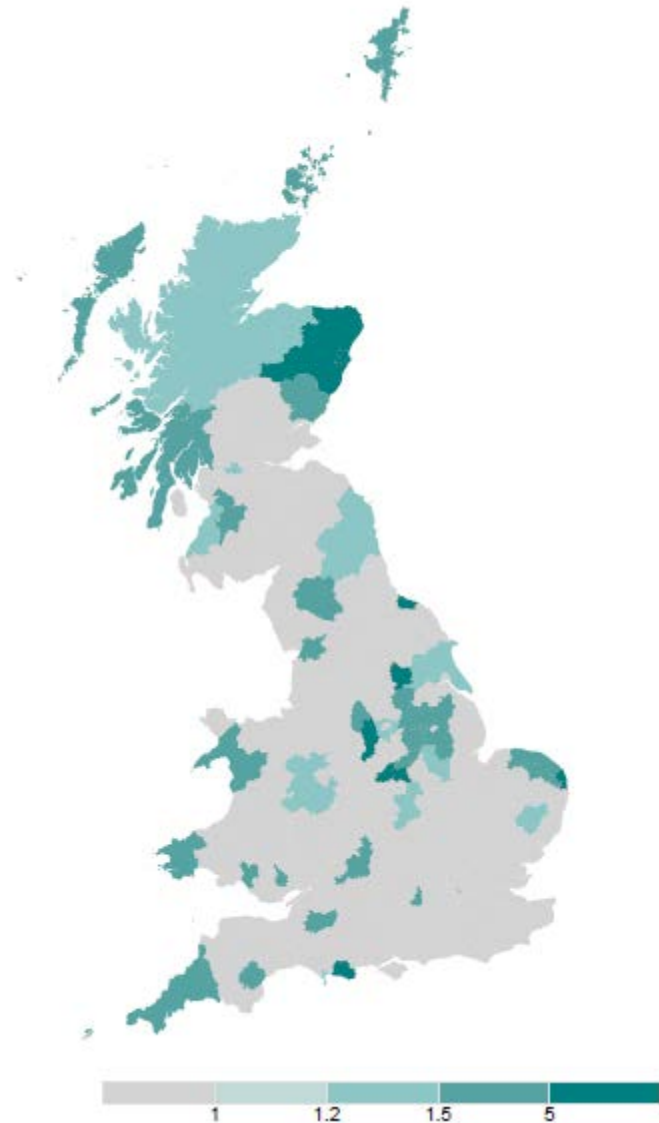
Click [here](#) for full description of SIC hierarchy

“Science and technology” and “creative” industries defined at 2 digit level (Nesta, 2015)

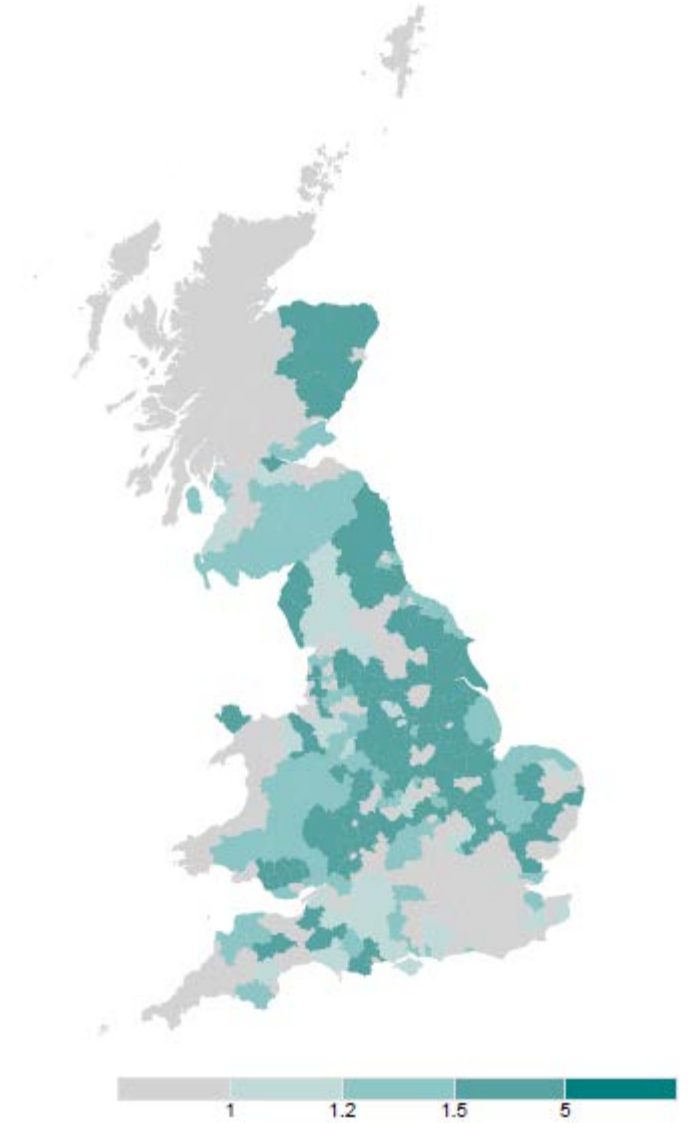
A: Agriculture, forestry, fishing



B: Mining and quarrying

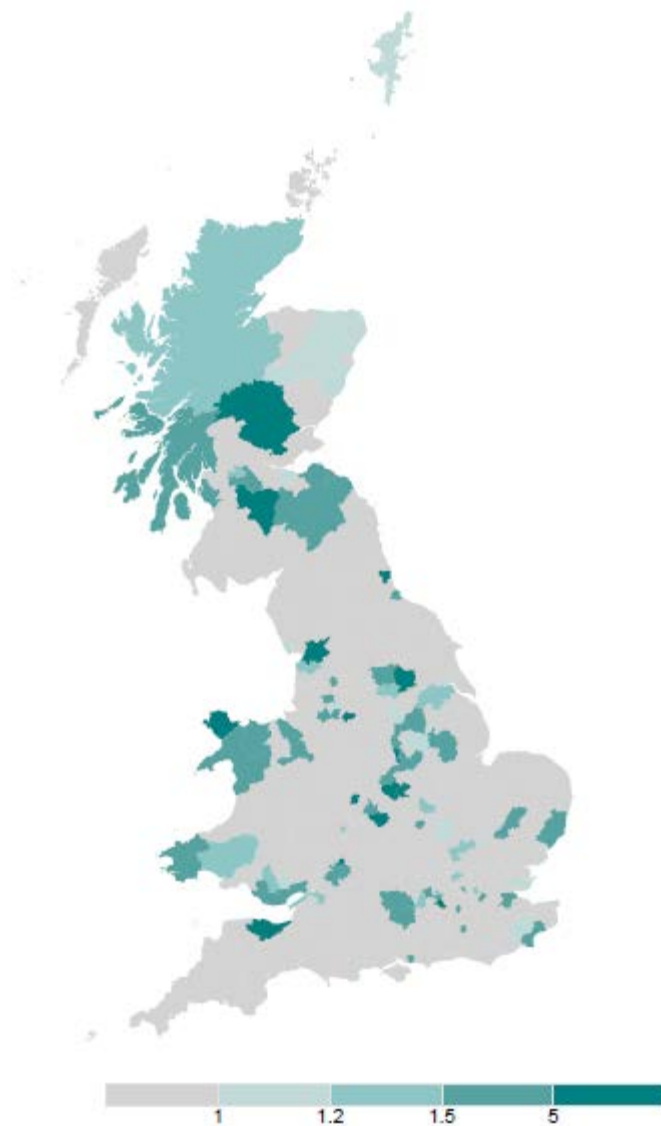


C: Manufacturing

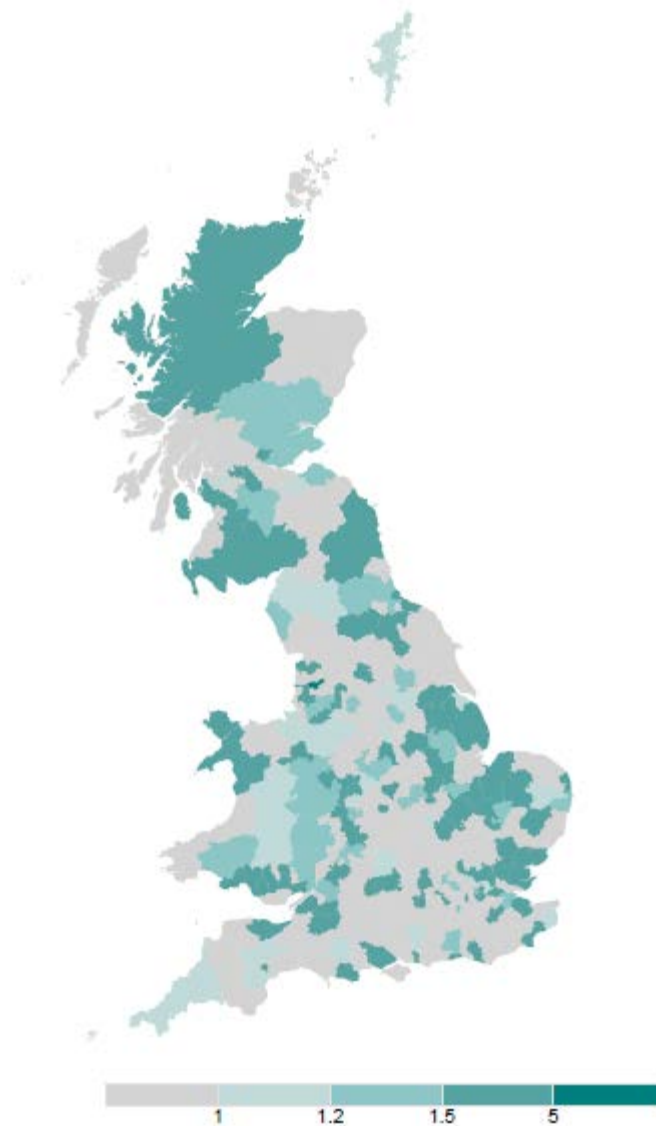


Employment LQs

D: Elec, gas, steam, air con



E: Water, sewerage, waste



F: Construction

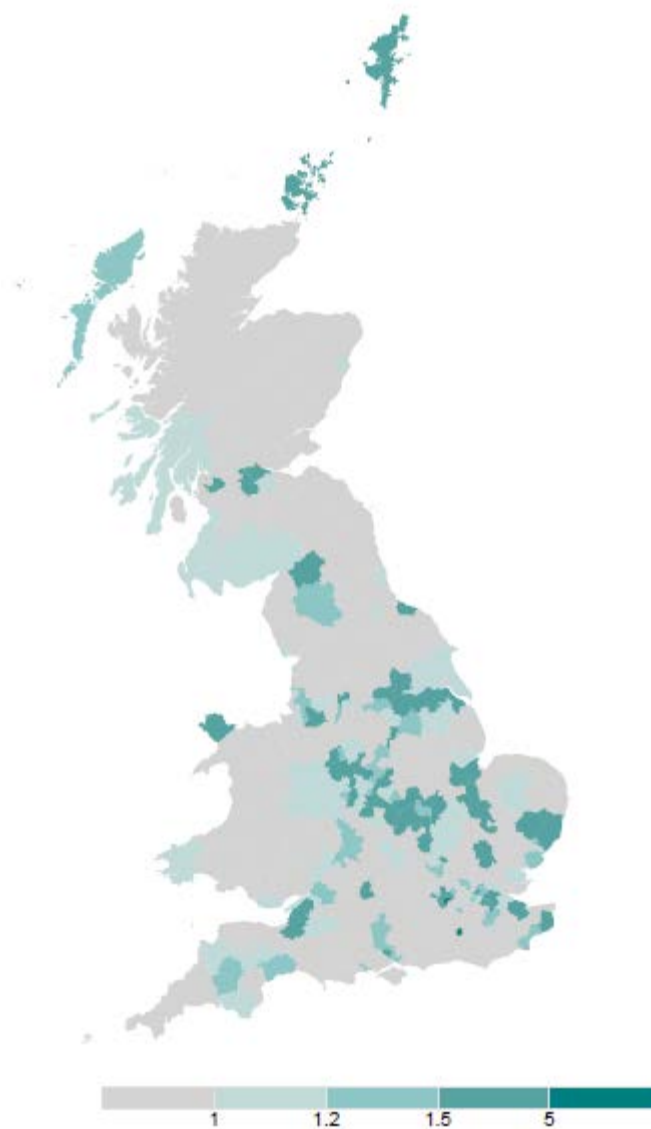


Employment LQs

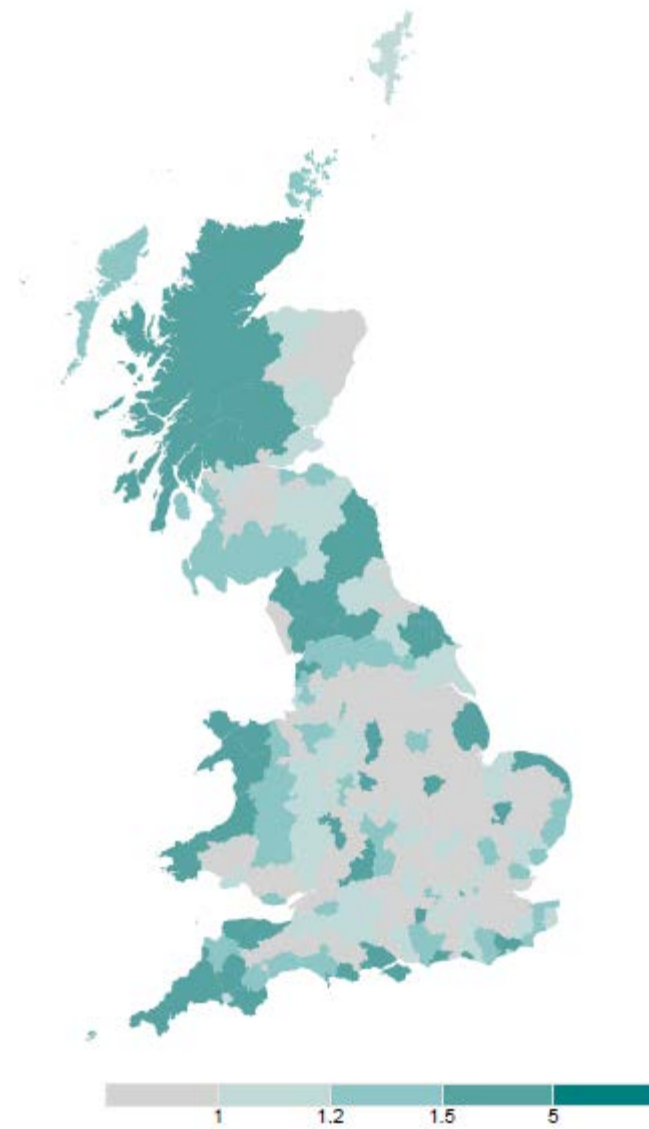
G: Wholesale & retail, repairs



H: Transport & storage



I: Accommodation & food



Employment LQs

J: Information & Comms



K: Finance & insurance



L: Real estate



Employment LQs

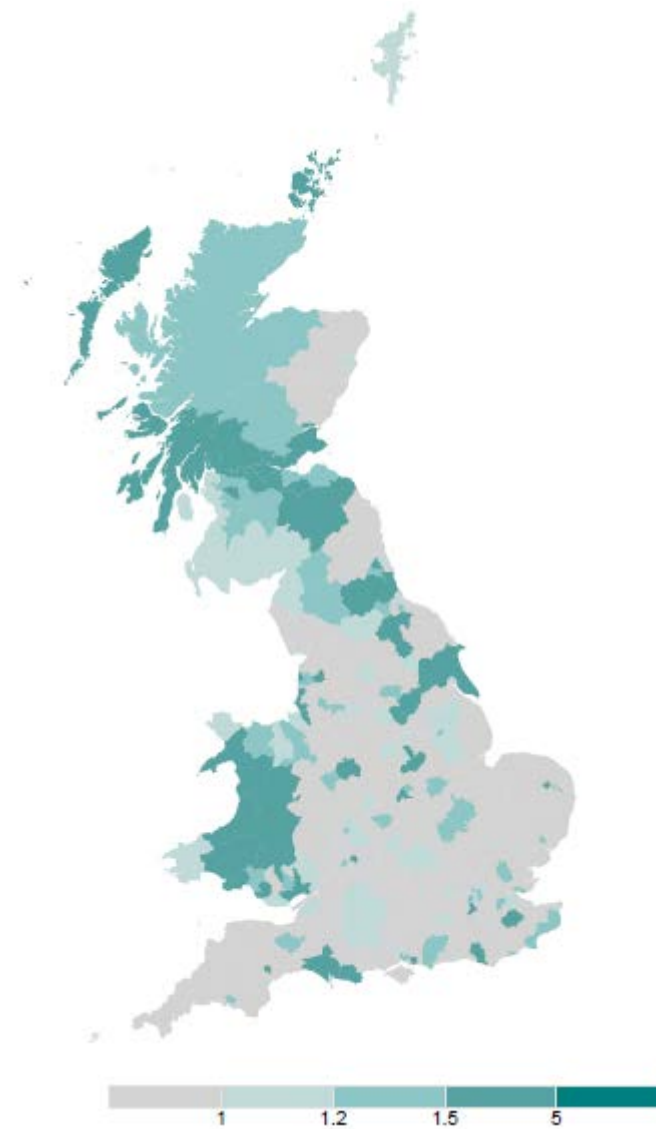
M: Prof, sci & technical



N: Administrative

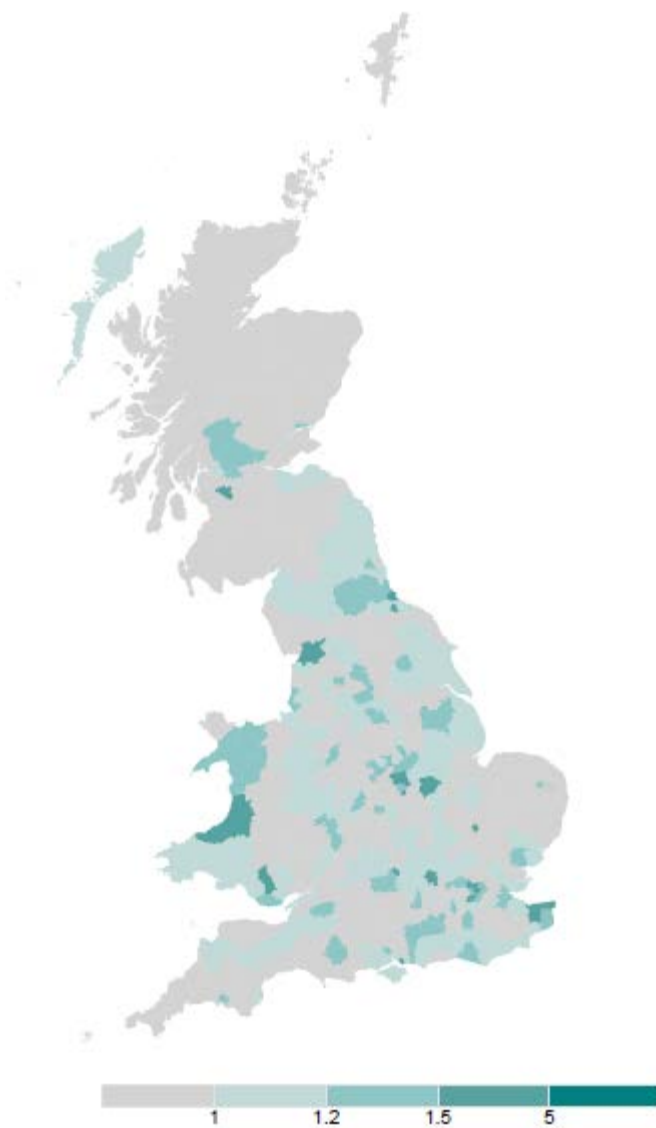


O: Public admin



Employment LQs

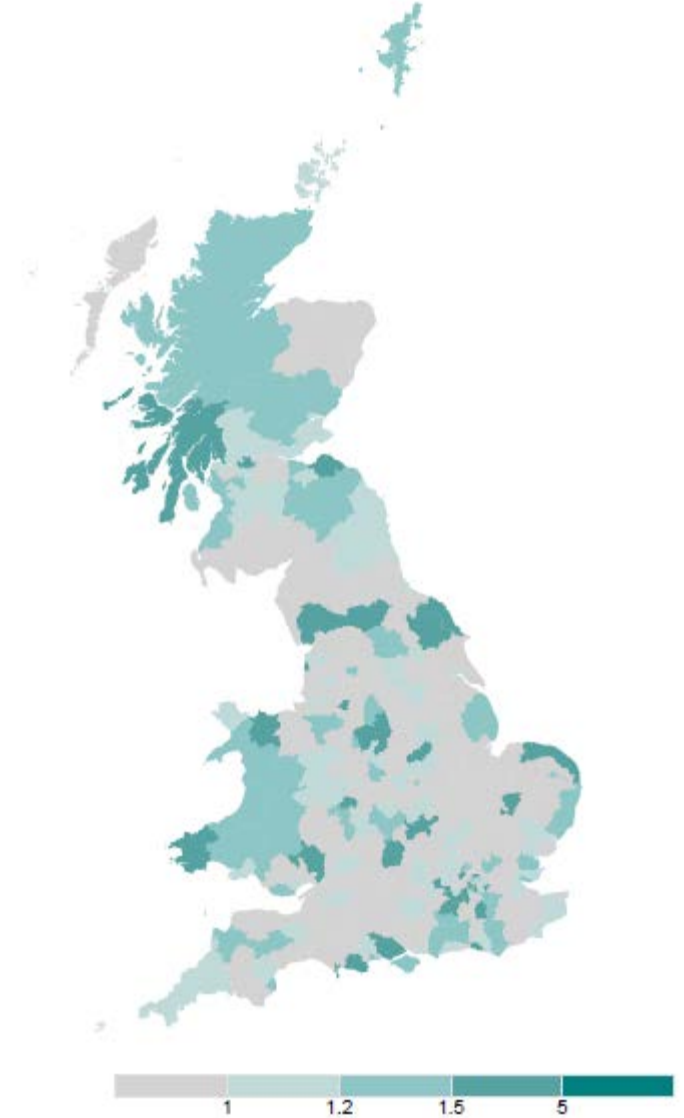
P: Education



Q: Health & social work



R: Arts, ent & rec



Employment LQs

S: Other service



Employment LQs

“Science and Technology”



“Creative”



Industrial specialisation (firms LQ, Local authority)

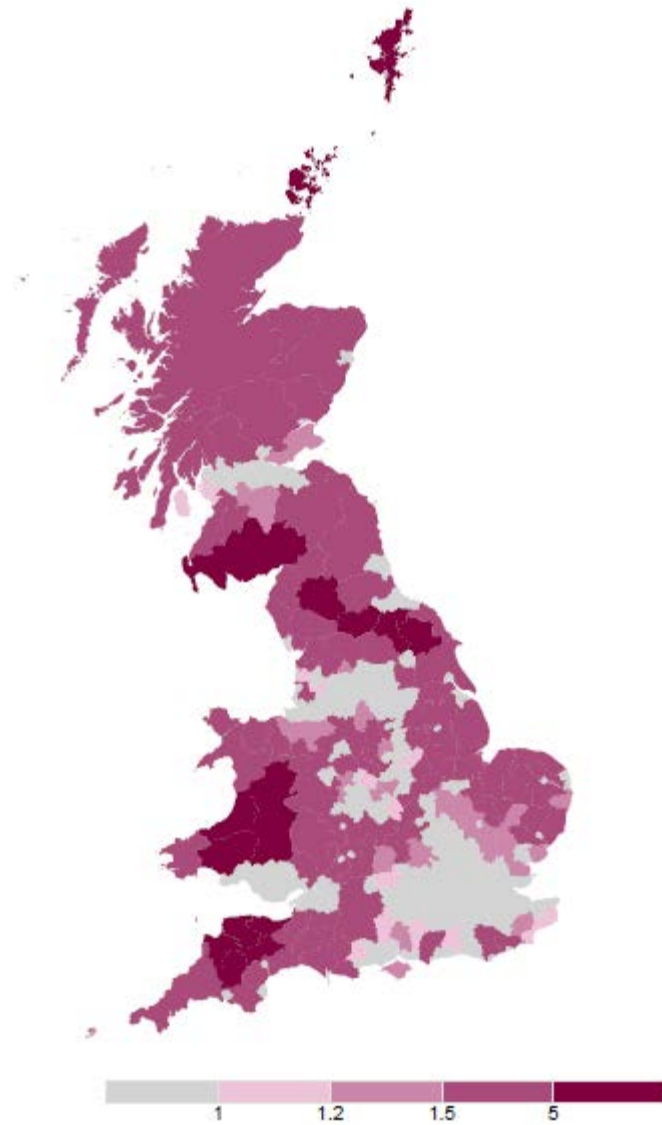
Definition: The location quotient for industry “i” in region “r” is $LQ_{ir} = \frac{F_{ir}/F_r}{F_i/F}$, where F_{ir} are firms in industry i in region r, F_r is the total number of firms in region r, F_i is total firms in industry i and F is the national total number of firms.

Source: Local units data at the local authority level, IDBR, ONS. Data for 2016.

Click [here](#) for full description of SIC hierarchy

“Science and technology” and “creative” industries defined at 2 digit level (Nesta, 2015)

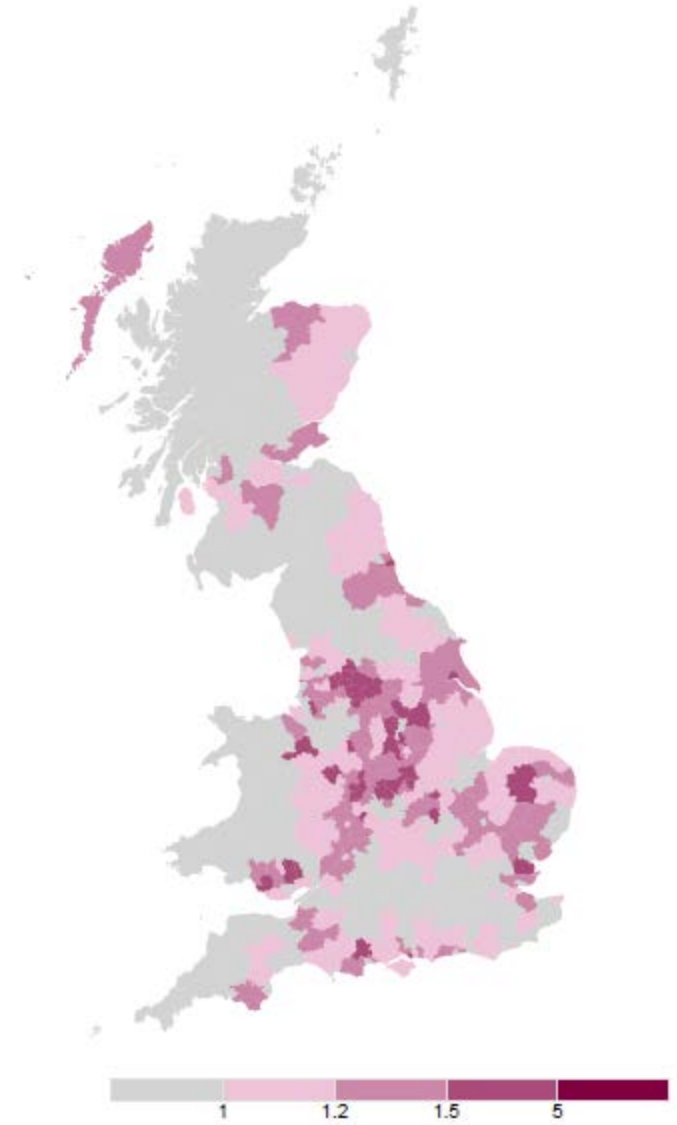
A: Agriculture, forestry, fishing



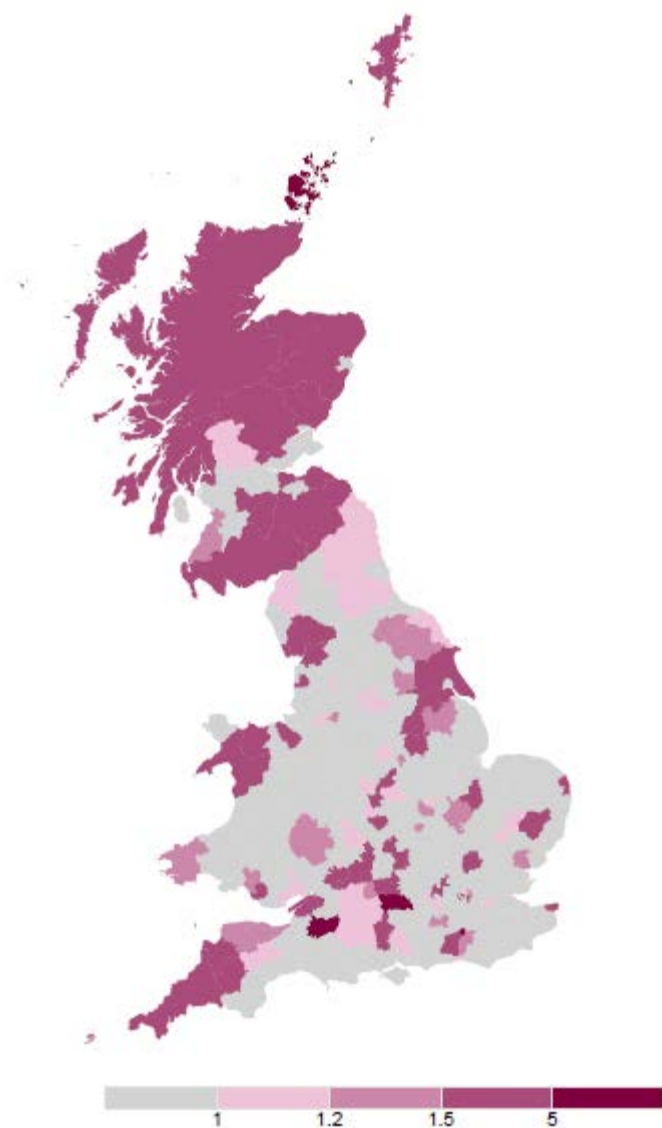
B: Mining and quarrying



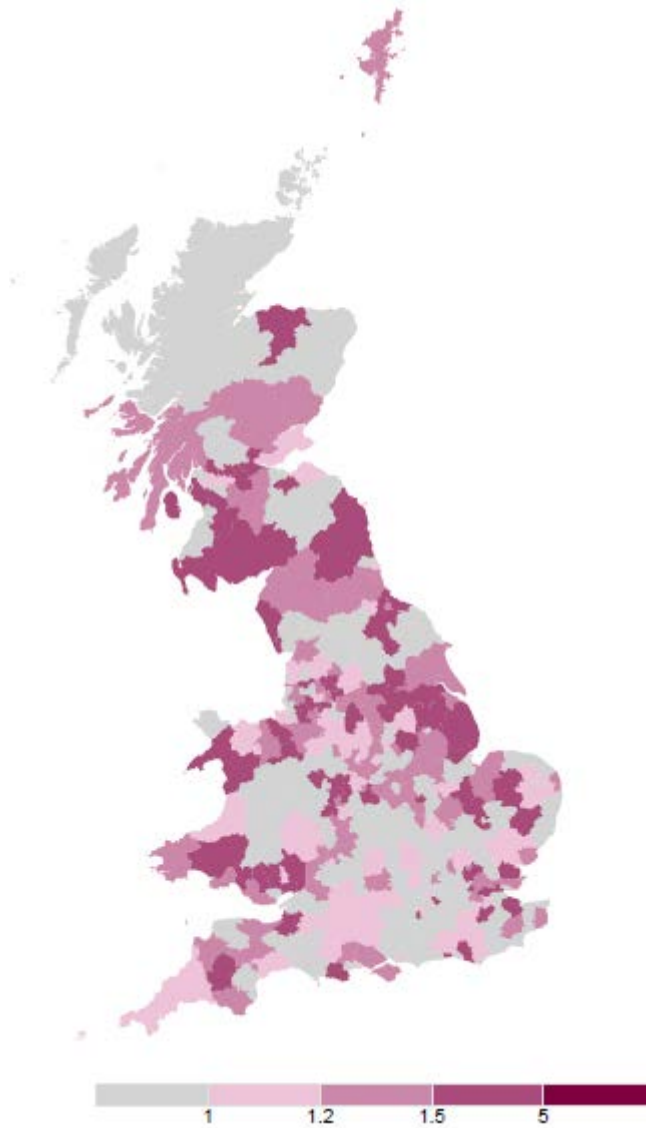
C: Manufacturing



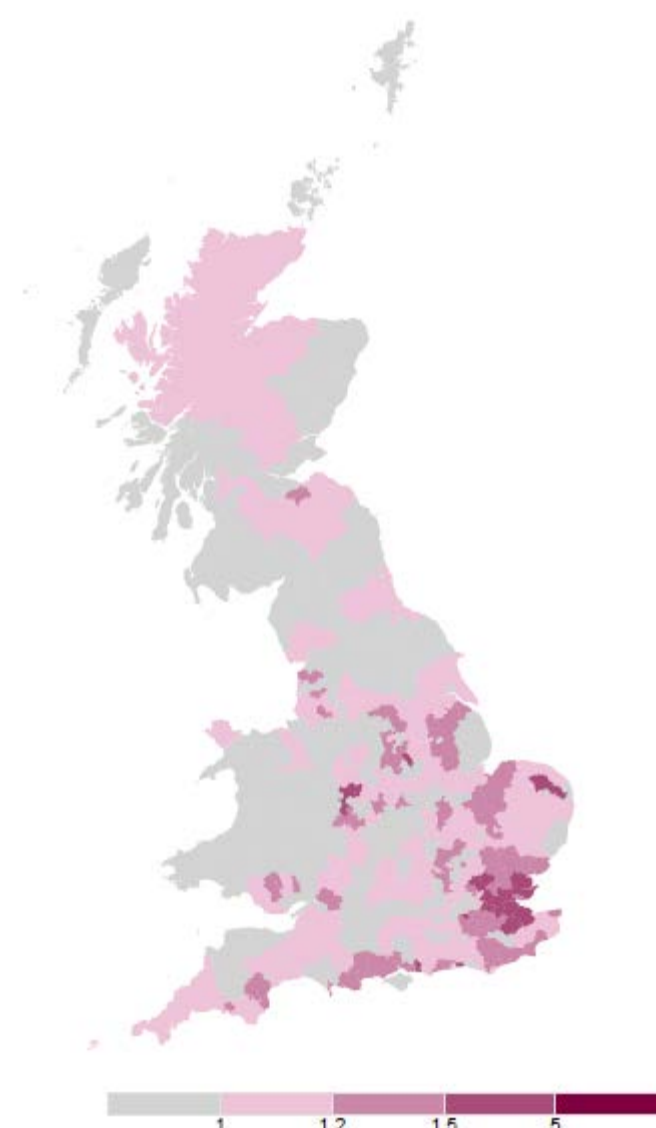
D: Elec, gas, steam, air con



E: Water, sewerage, waste



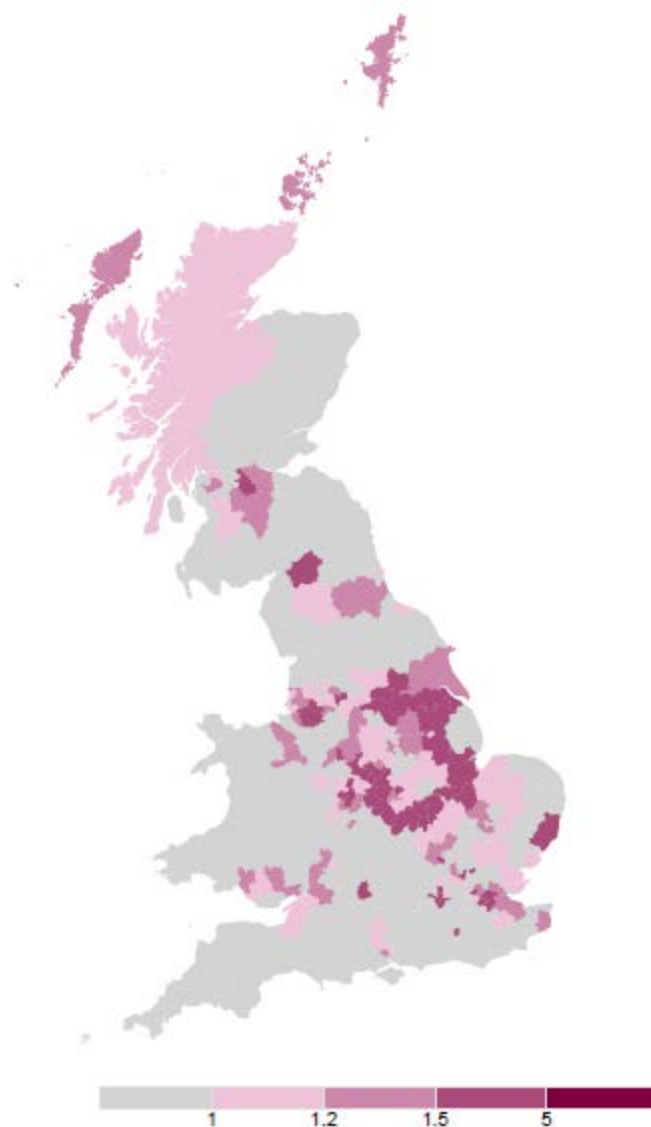
F: Construction



G: Wholesale & retail, repairs



H: Transport & storage



I: Accommodation & food



J: Information & Comms



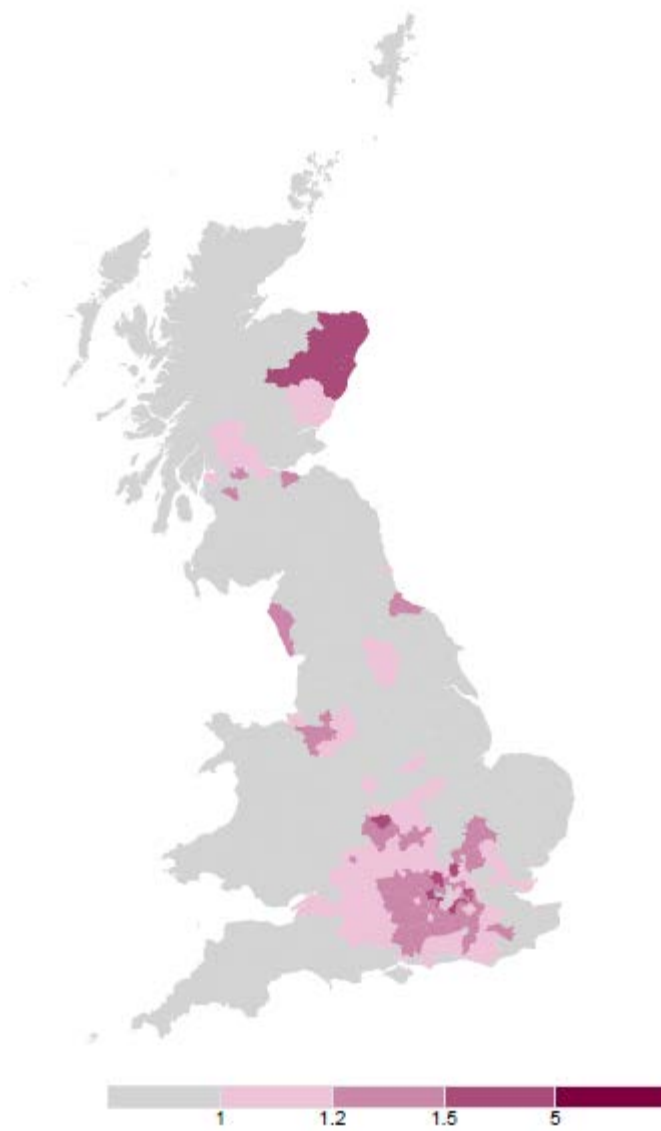
K: Finance & insurance



L: Real estate



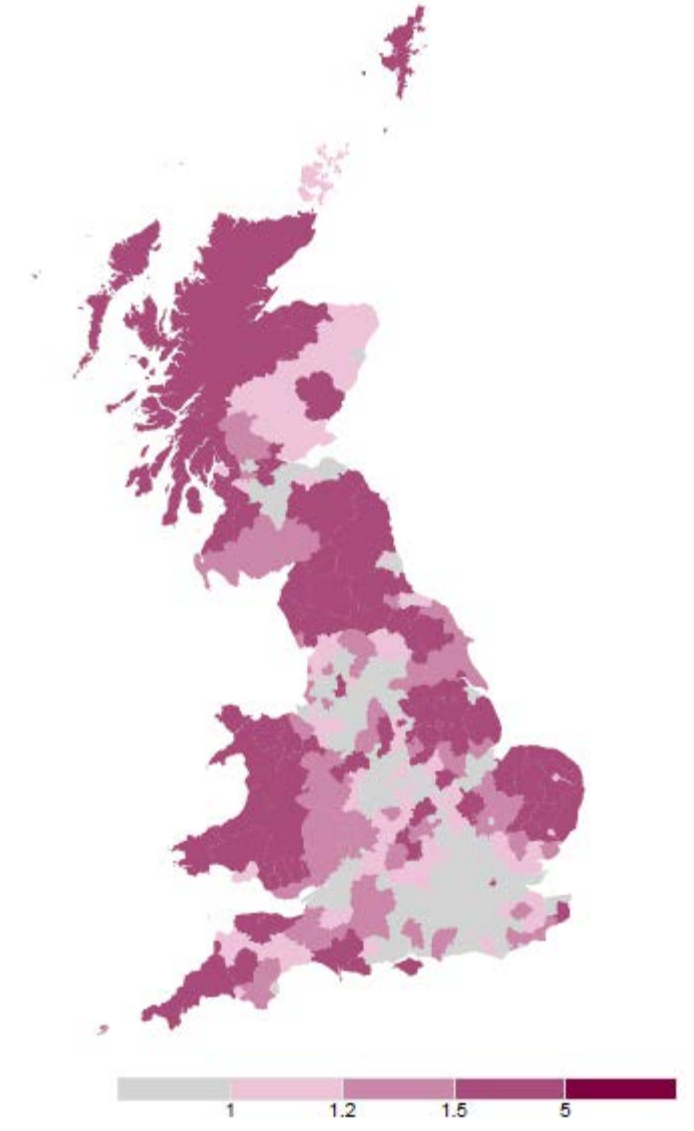
M: Prof, sci & technical



N: Administrative

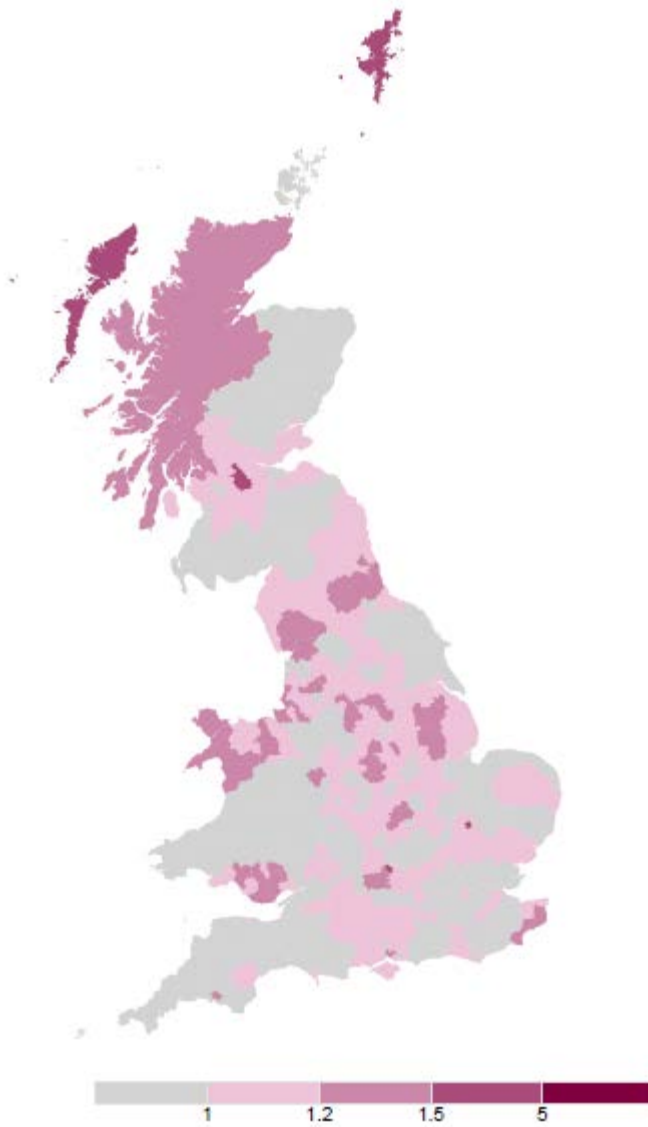


O: Public admin



Firm LQs

P: Education



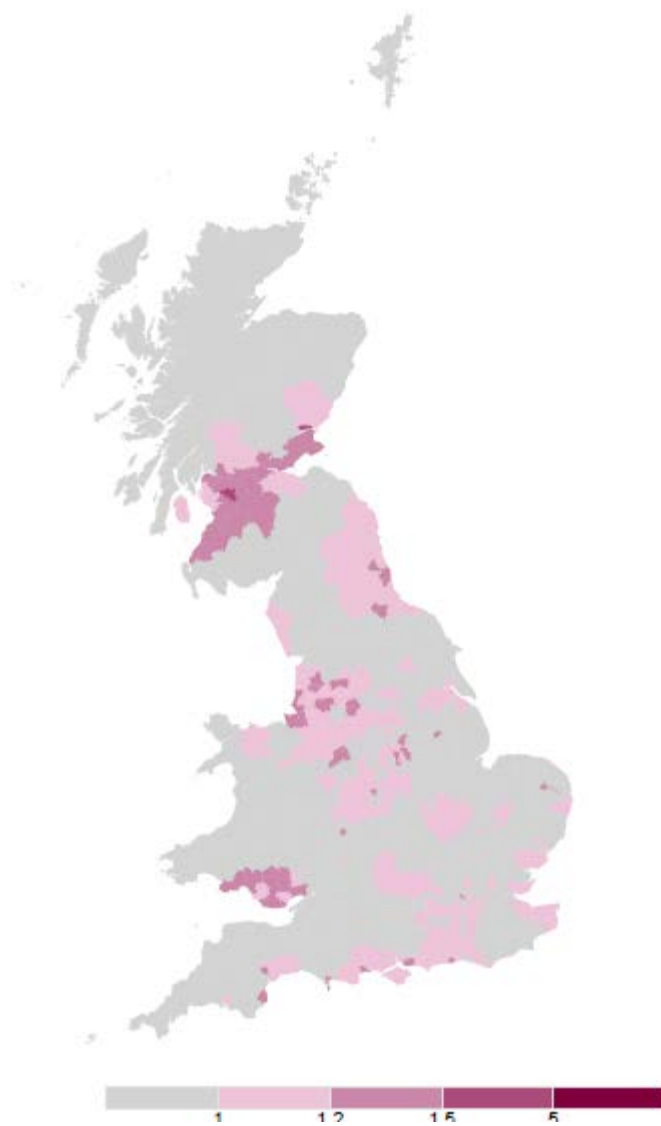
Q: Health & social work



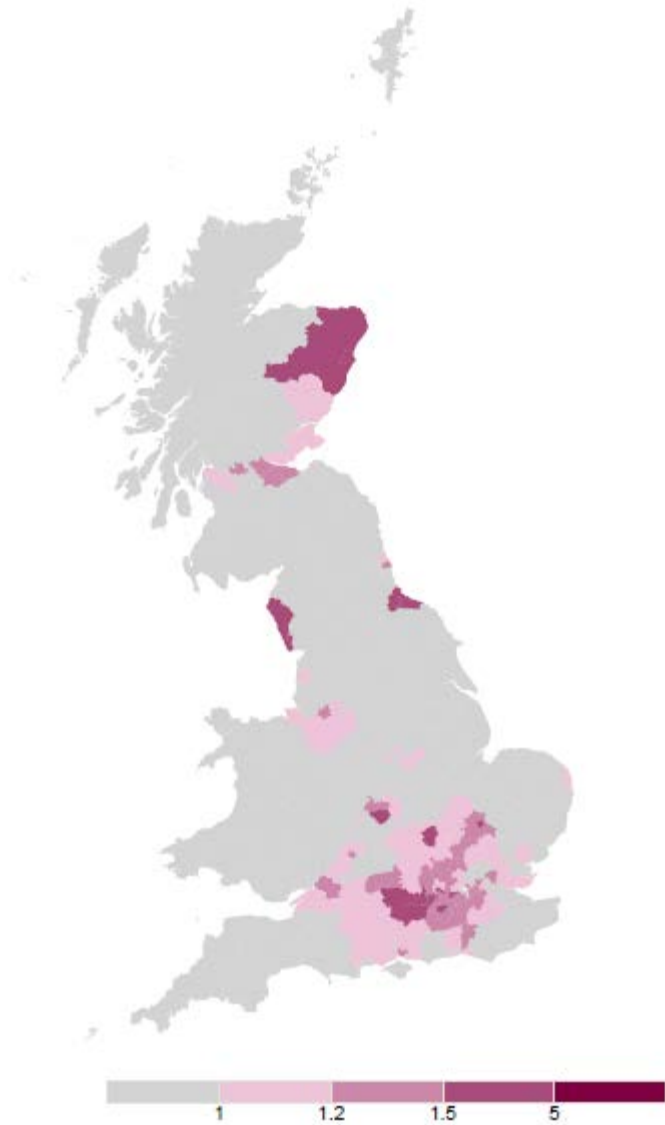
R: Arts & entertainment



S: Other service



“Science and Technology”



“Creative”



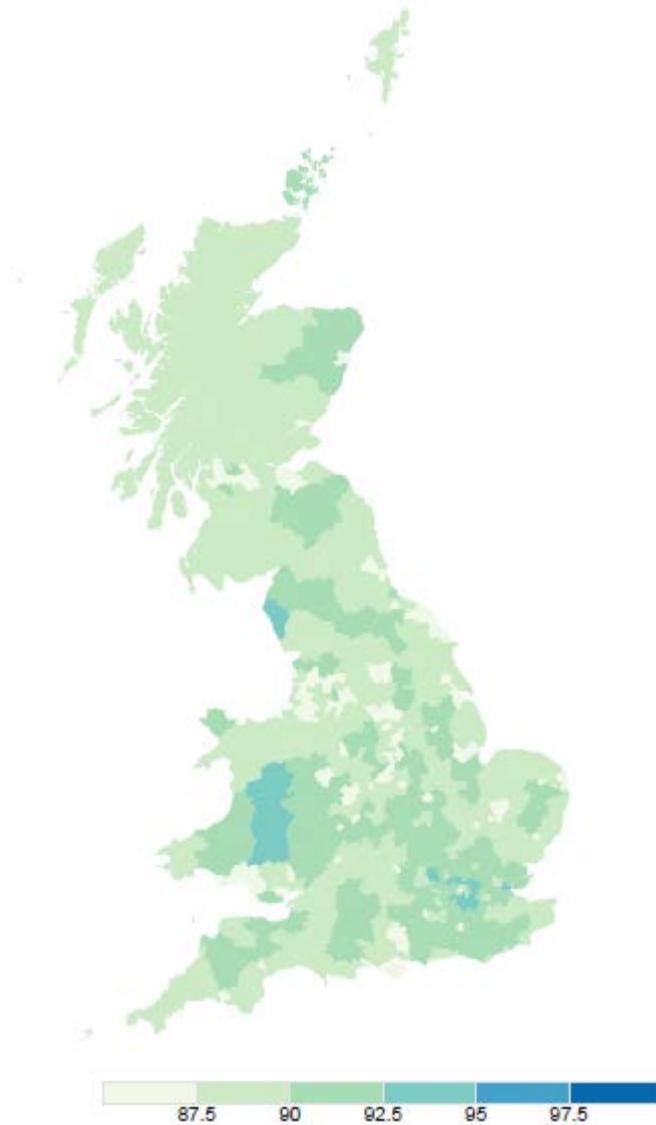
Plant size distribution

Definition:

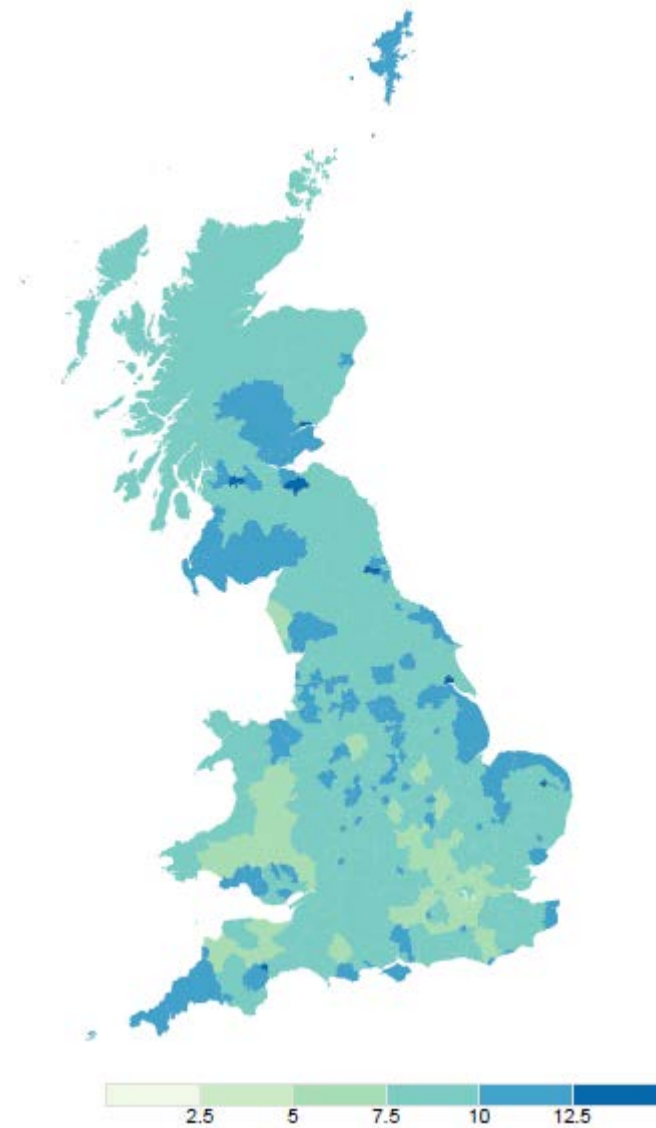
Share of total local units in different size bands, at the local authority level.

Source: IDBR, ONS. Data for 2016.

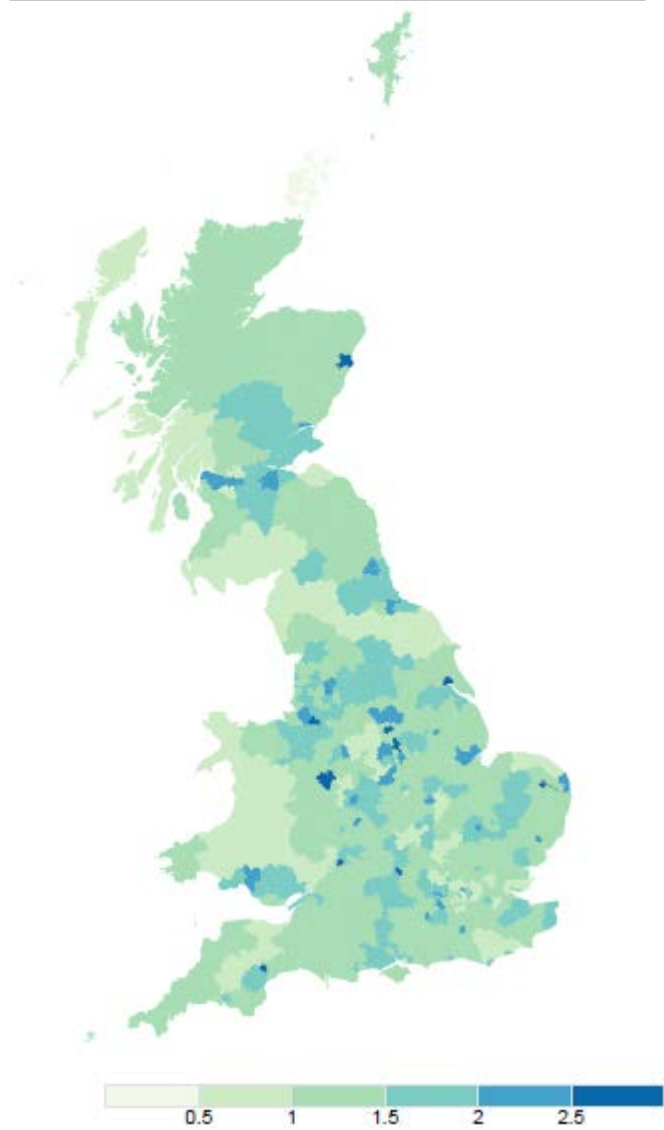
Micro (0-9)



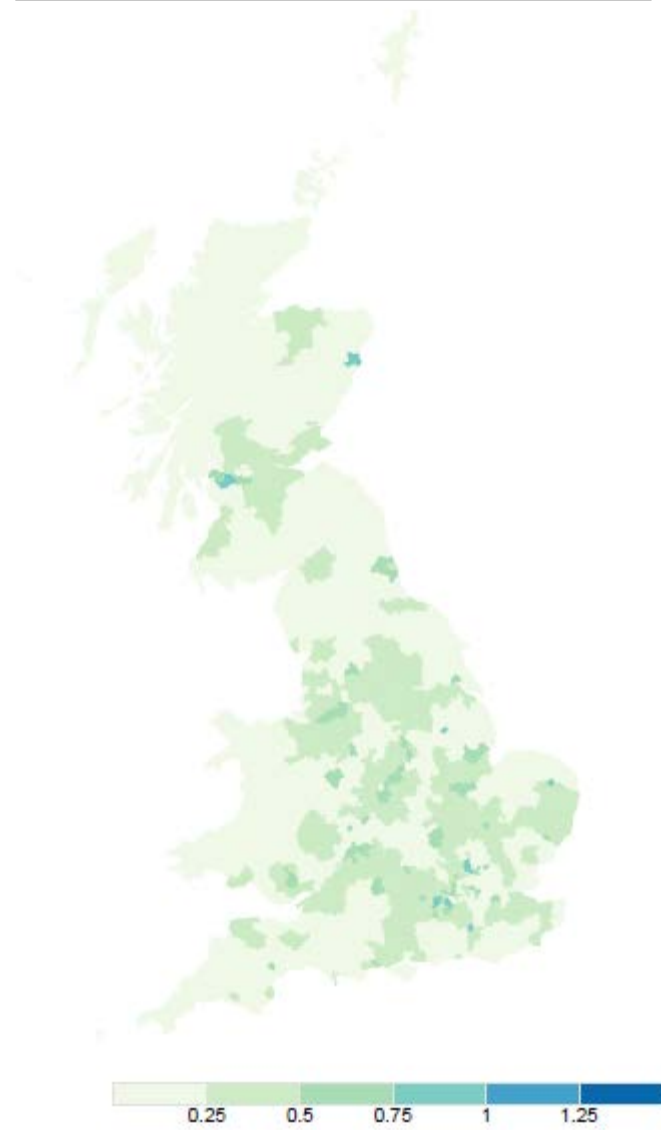
Small (10-49)



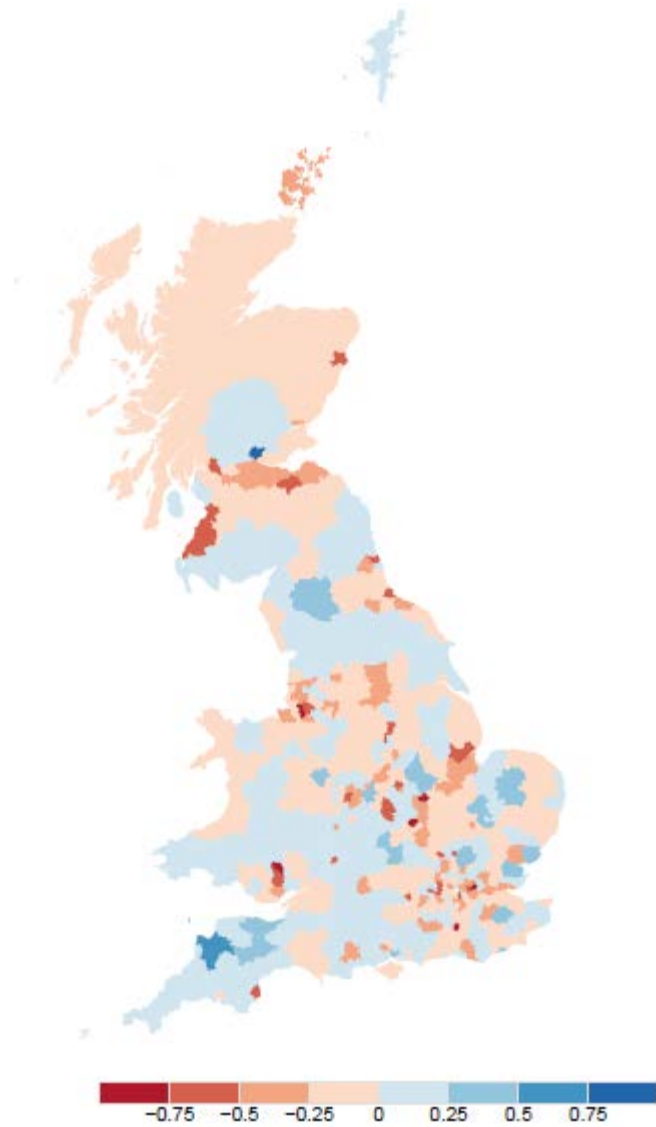
Medium (50-249)



Large (250+)



Change in medium-sized



Plant size

Business Demography

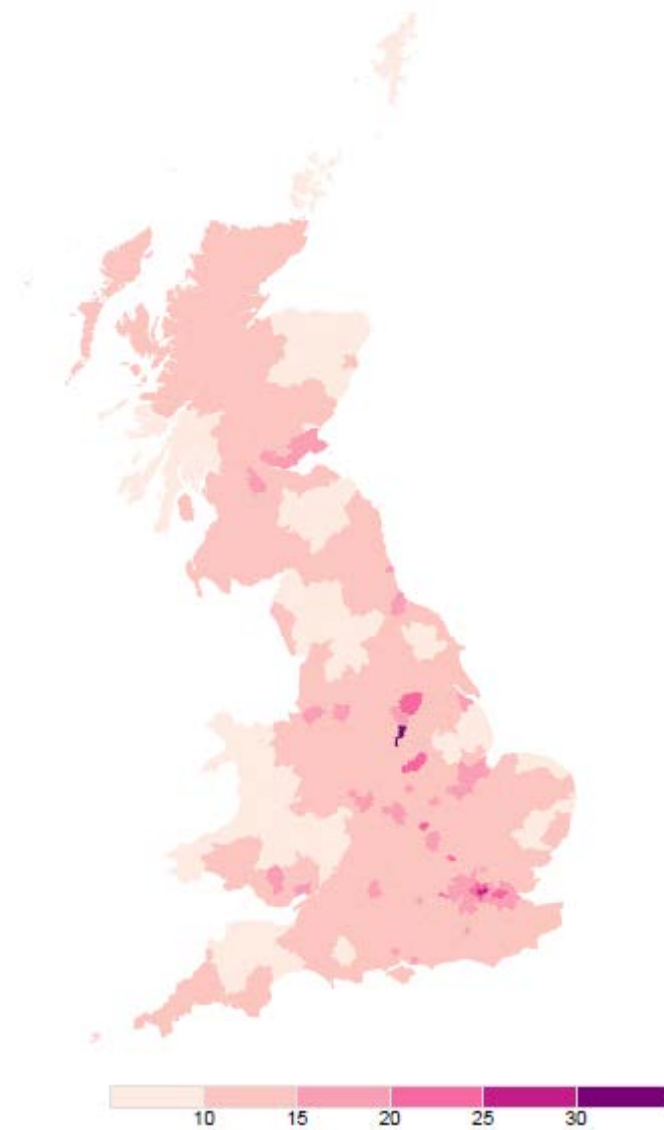
Definition:

Birth/death rates: Births or deaths divided by existing business population.

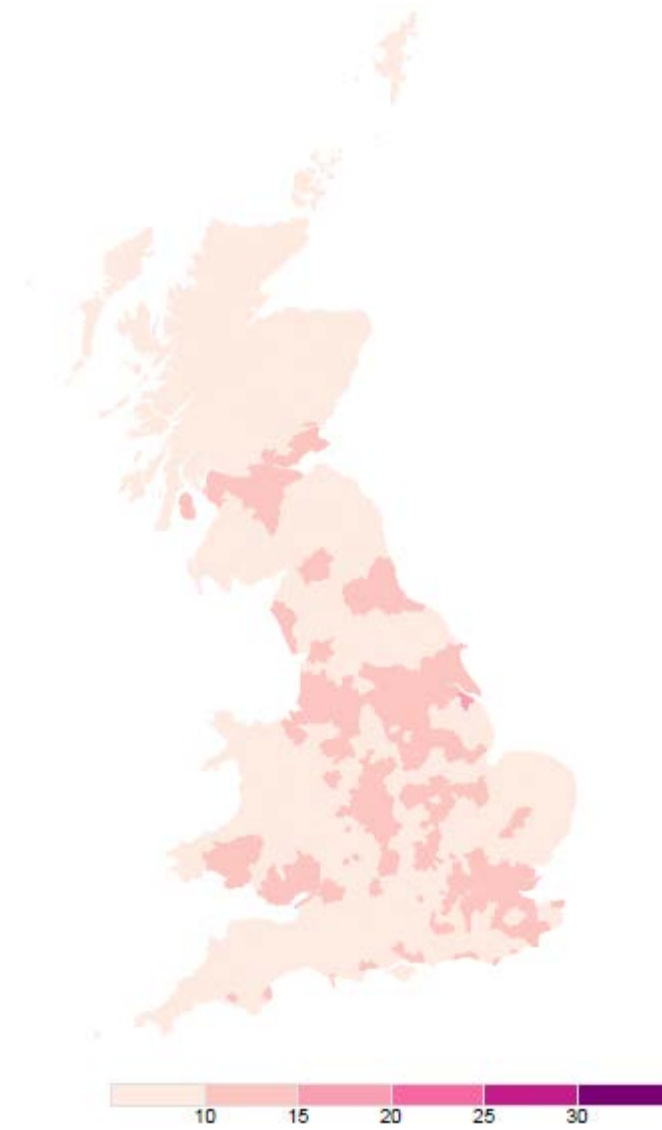
Survival rates: share of enterprises that survive for specified number of years after birth

Source: Source: ONS Business Demography

Birth rate (2015)



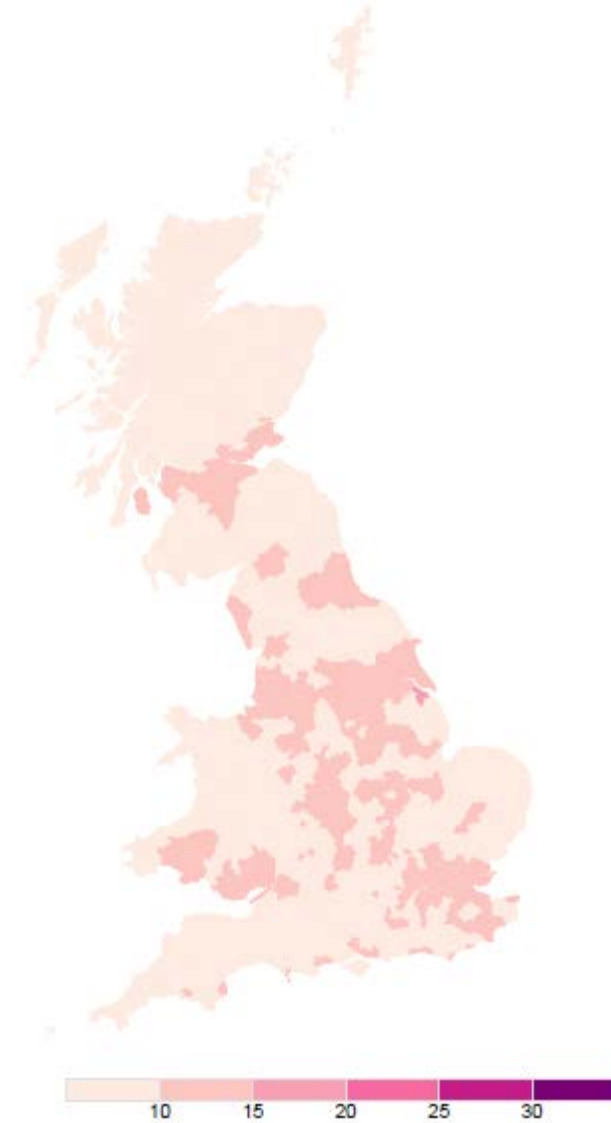
Birth rate (2010)



Death rate (2015)



Death rate (2010)



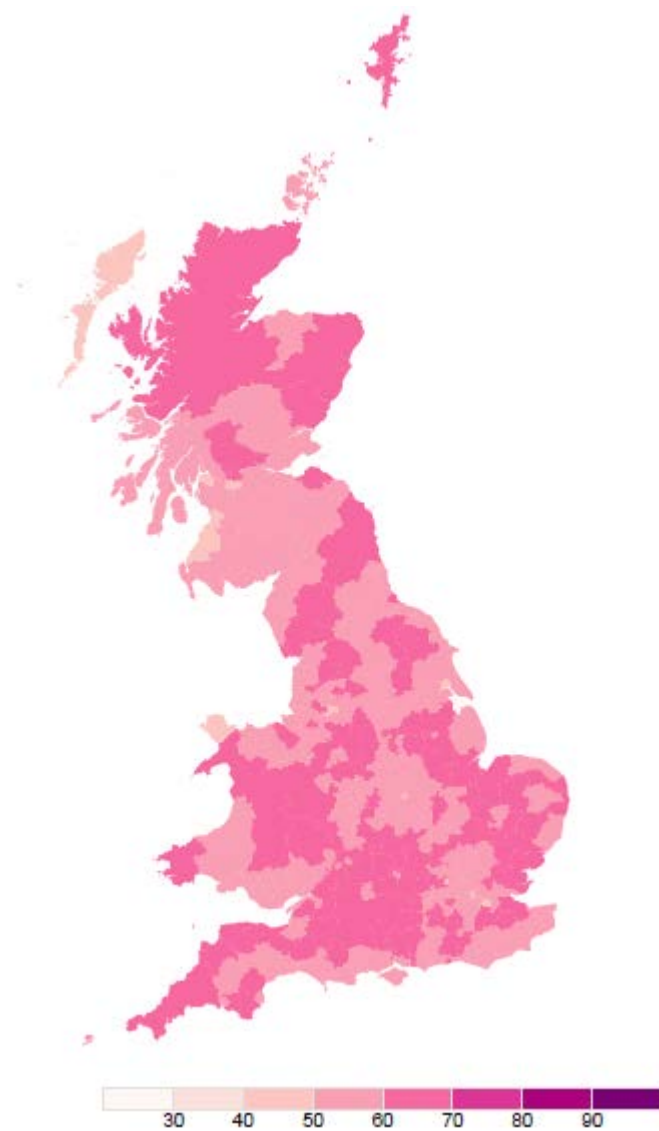
1 yr survival rate (2010 cohort)



1 yr survival rate (2011 cohort)



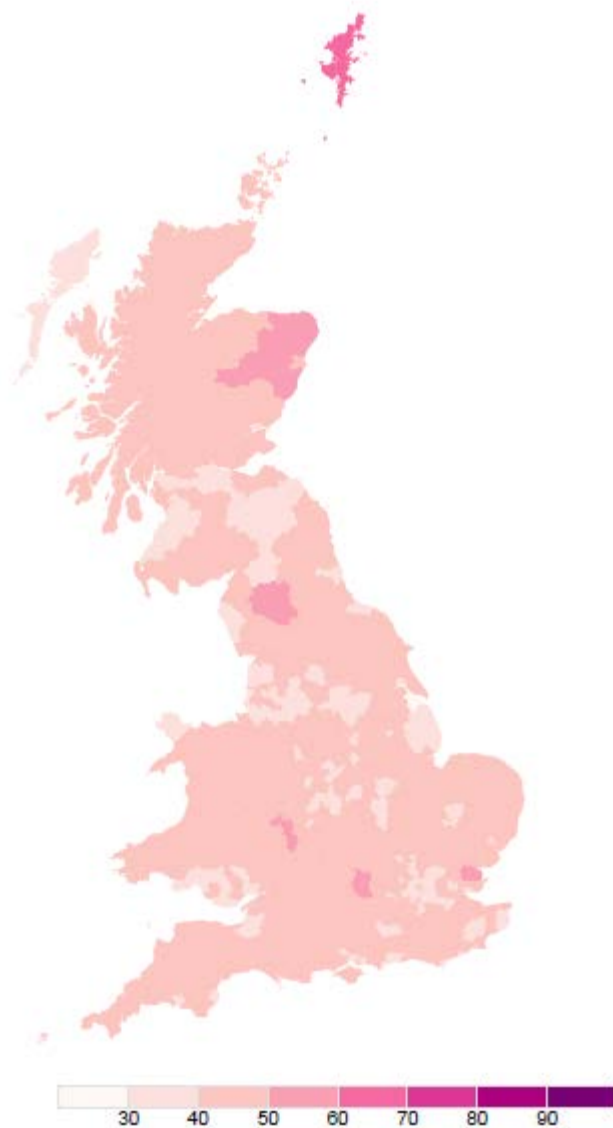
3 yr survival rate (2010 cohort)



3 yr survival rate (2011 cohort)



5 yr survival rate (2010 cohort)

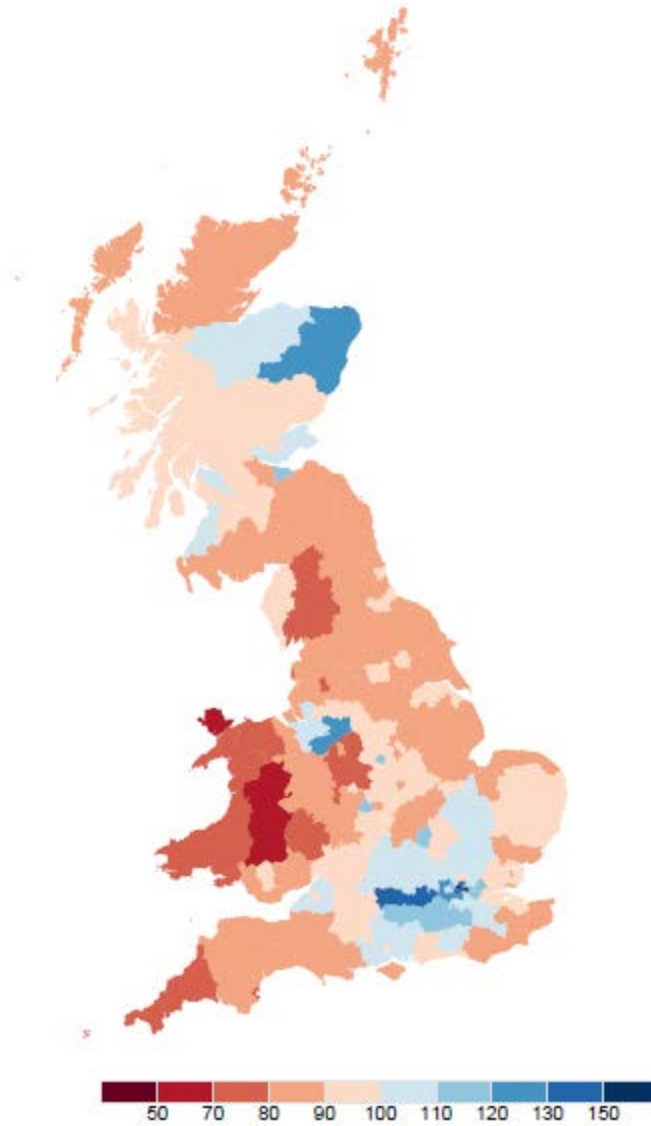


Regional Productivity

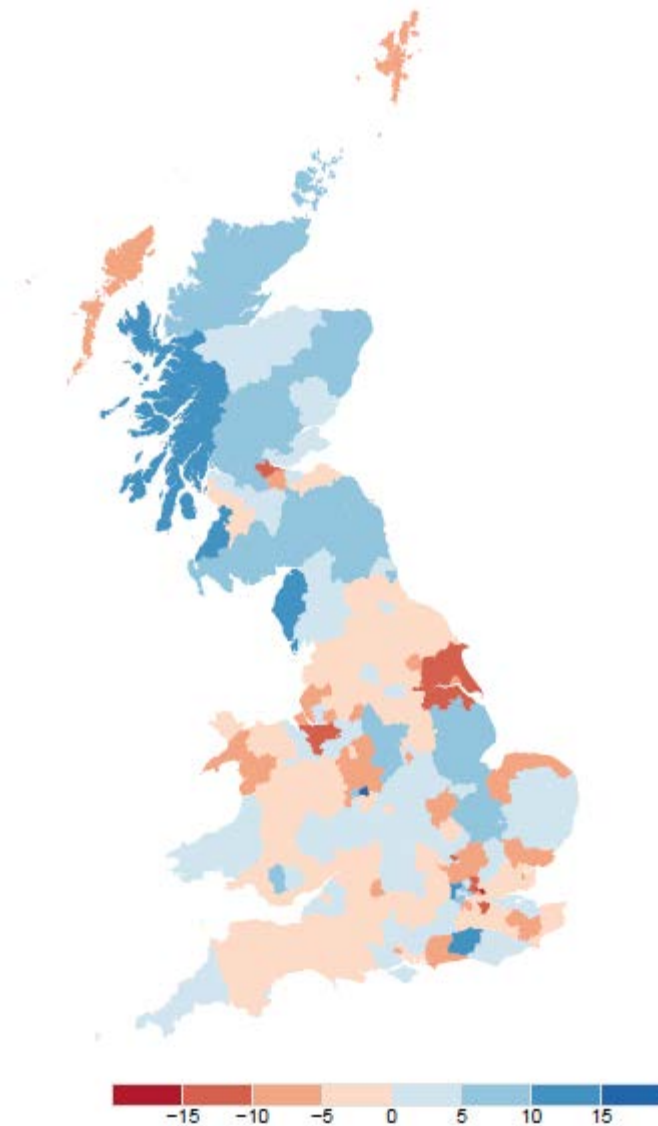
Definition: Productivity is calculated as GVA/hours worked, at the NUTS 3 region level

Source: UK data from ONS Regional and Subregional Productivity release (Jan 2017), German data from the federal states national accounts (VGRdL).

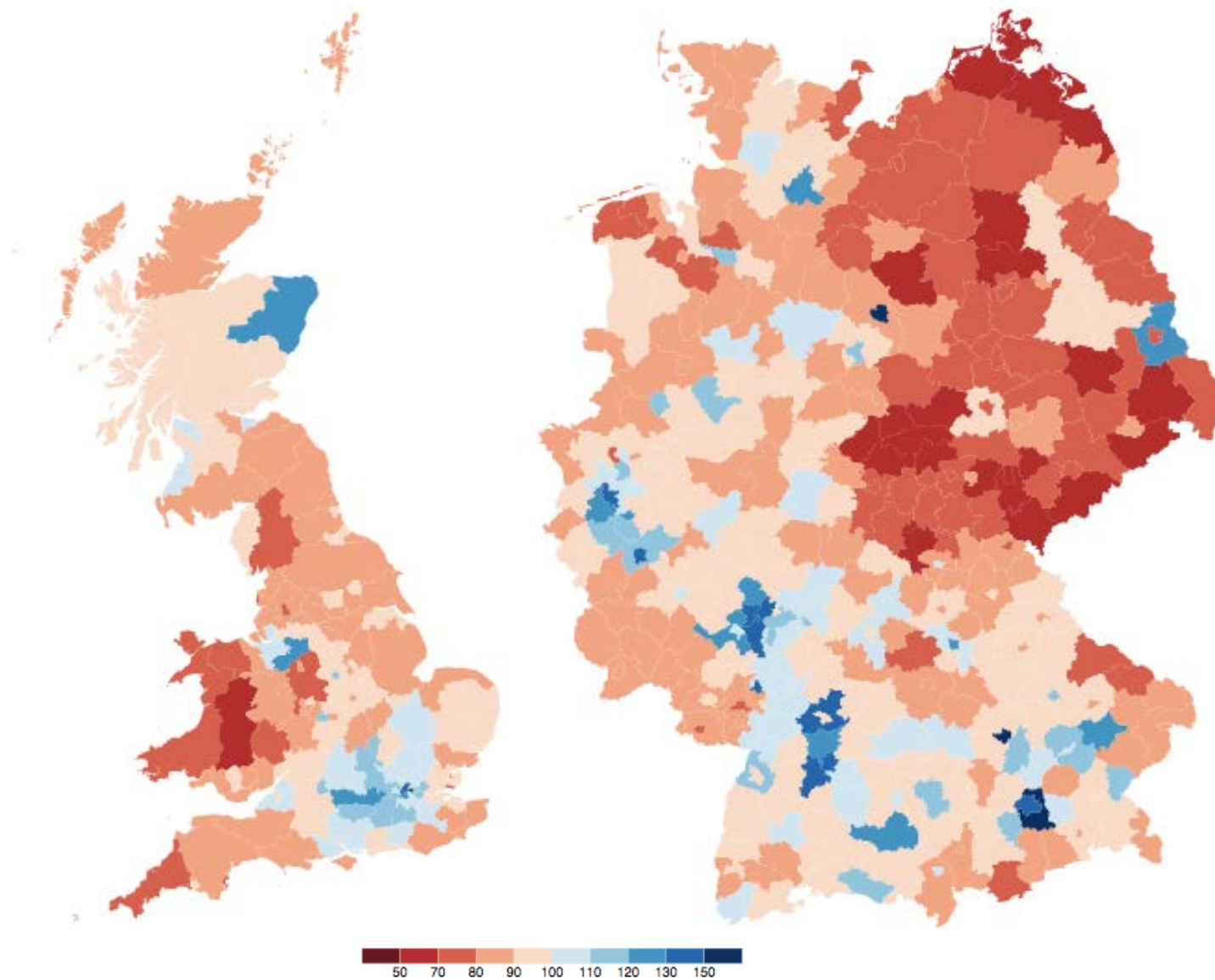
GVA/hour (UK=100)



GVA/hour % change (2008-15)

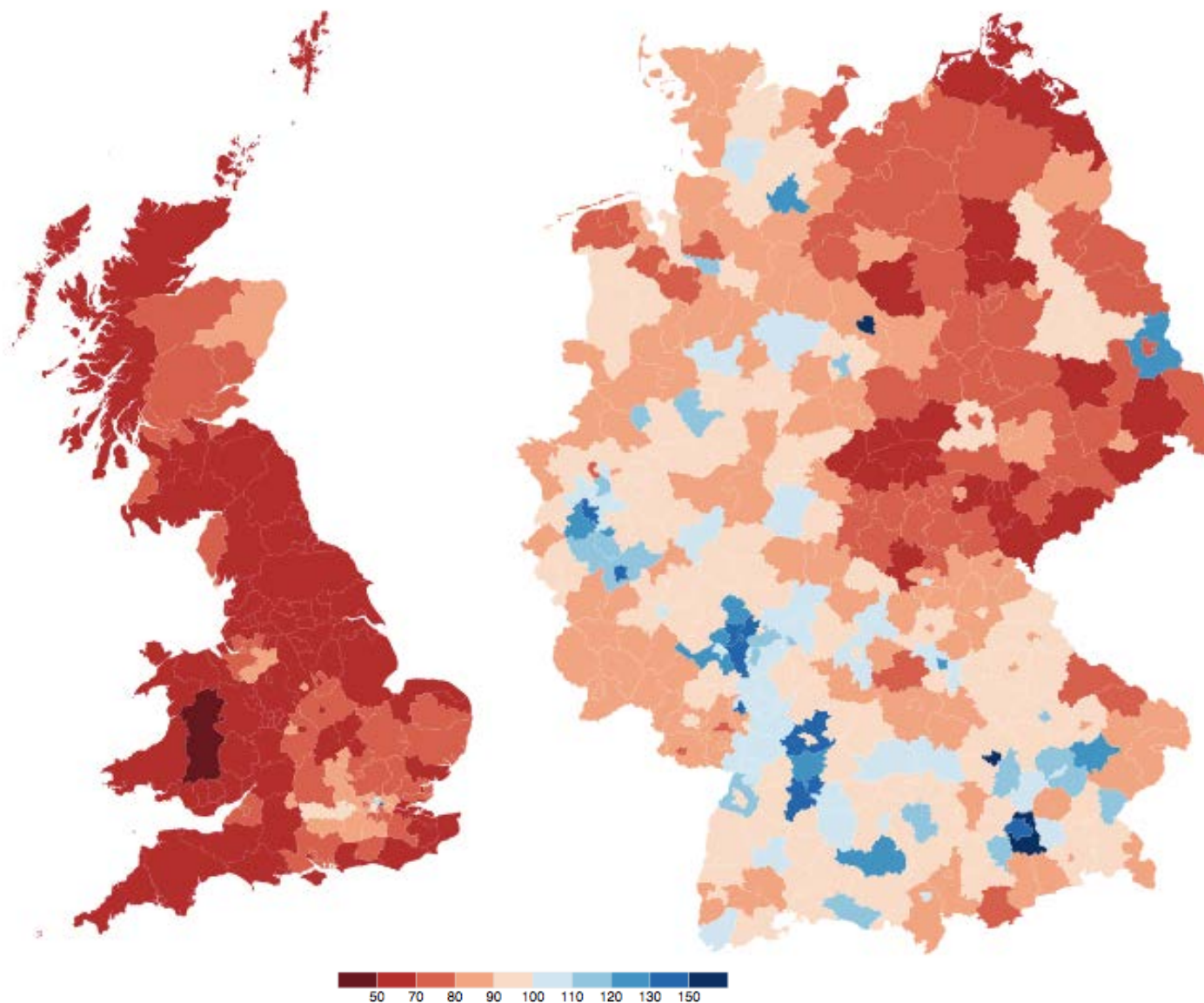


GVA/hour (national avg=100)



Productivity

GVA/hour (DE avg=100)



Productivity

Regional Innovation

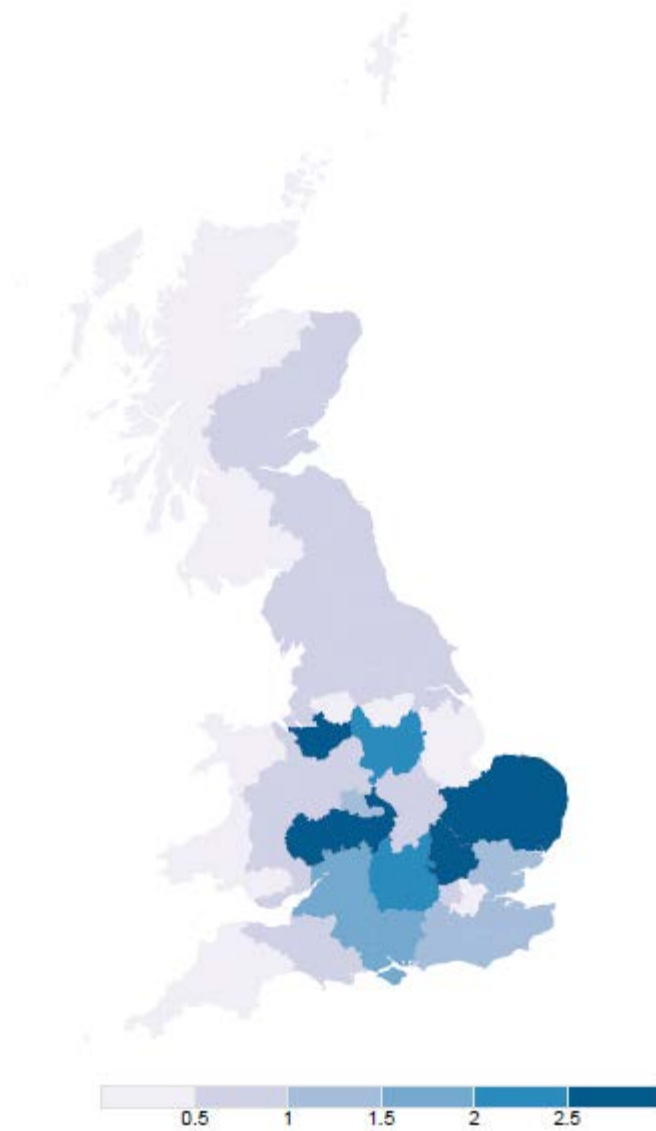
Definition: Business R&D as a % of GDP, and Patents / million people aged 16+

Source:

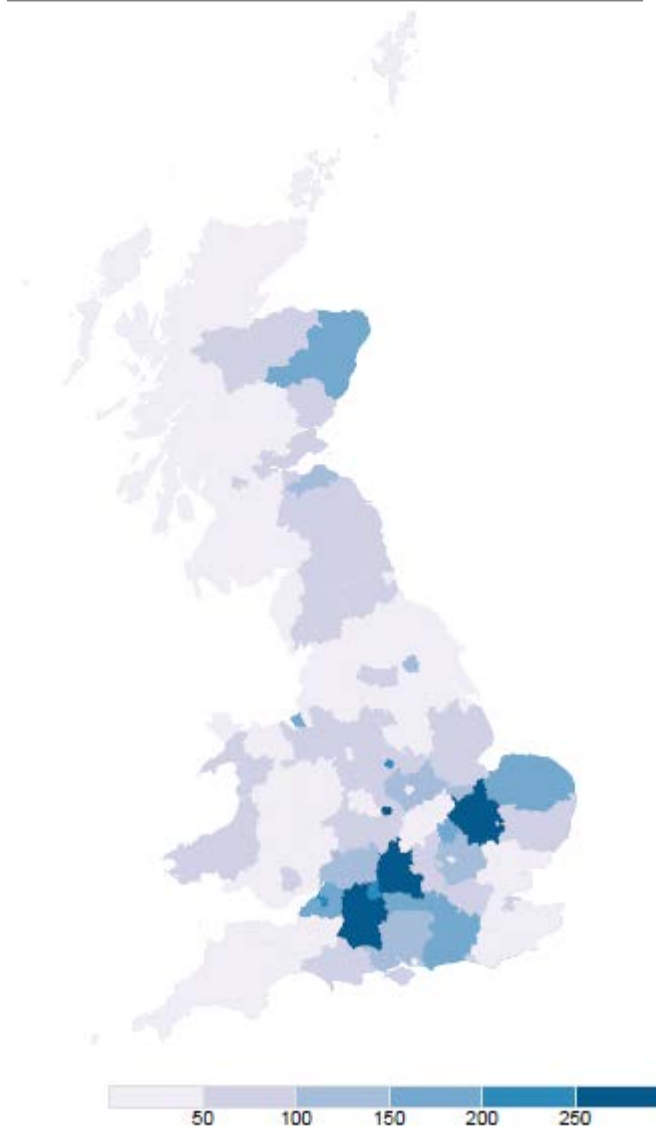
Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and NUTS 2 regions for 2014. Eurostat.

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year by NUTS 3 regions for 2012 (latest year available). Eurostat.

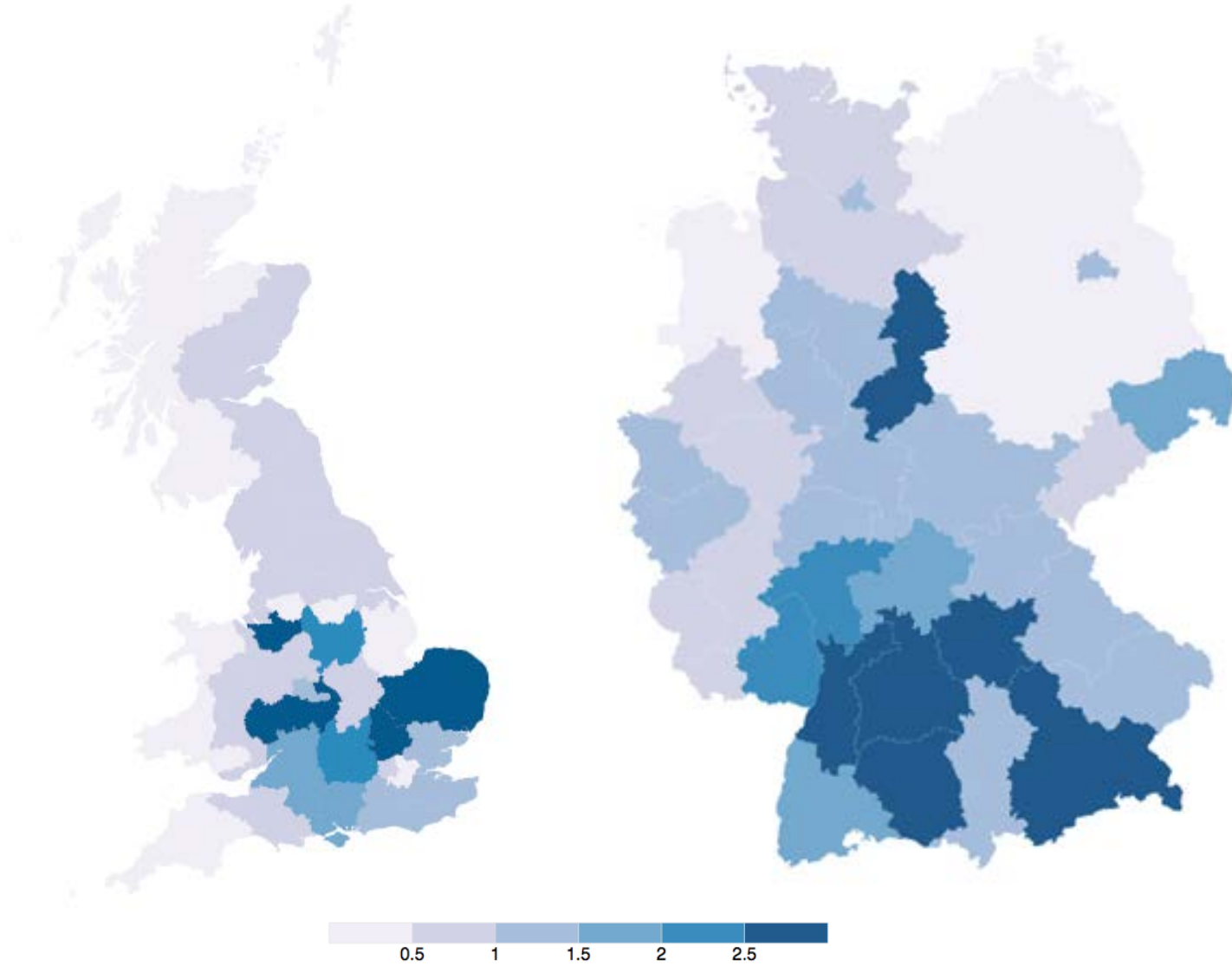
Business R&D/GDP



Patents/million 16+



Business R&D/GDP, UK and DE



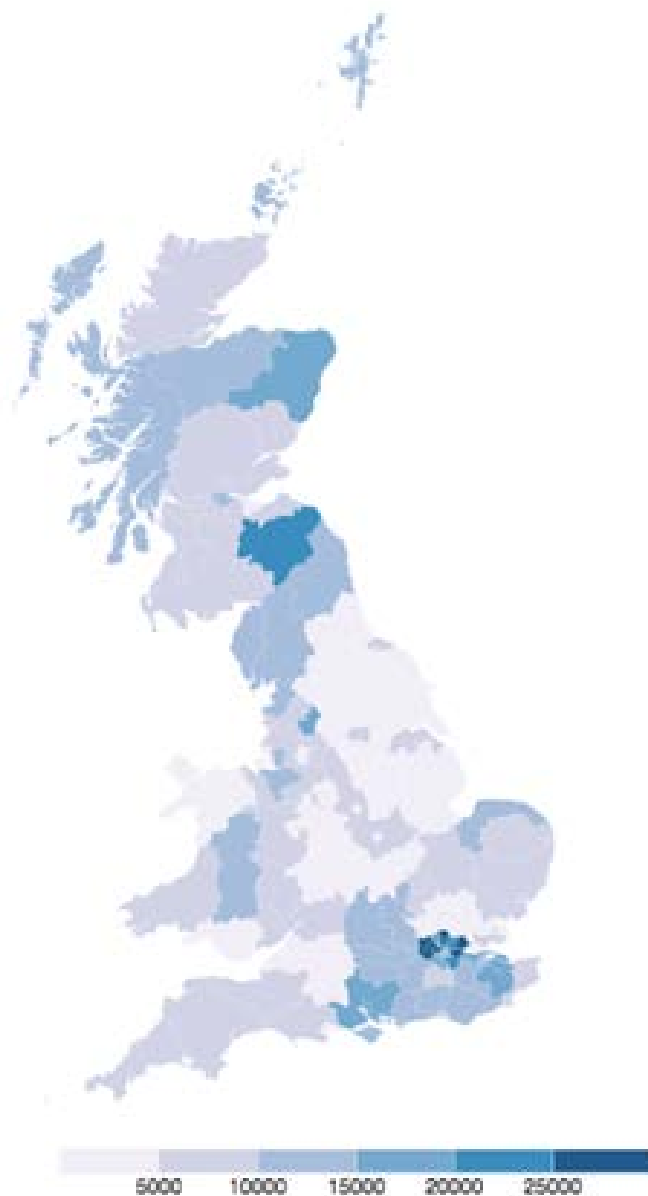
Regional Exports

Definition: Value of exports per worker (£)

Source: Calculations based on HMRC regional goods exports database, ONS service trade experimental statistics, Business and Register Survey and input output tables.

Notes: The most granular level export statistics are currently released at the NUTS1 level. We model NUTS3 goods and service exports. For this, we use the existing regional HMRC goods exports statistics and the ONS experimental service exports statistics. Both are at NUTS1 level, splitting exports out by broad sectors. To meaningfully apportion regional exports to NUTS3 regions we obtain, at the two digit level, export intensities from the Input Output tables and employment figures, also at two digit level, for each of the NUTS3 regions. These are used as factors to allocate a share of regional exports to its respective NUTS3 regions.

Goods exports/worker



Services exports/worker

