

UK Local Growth Dashboard

March 2017

Introduction

The UK Local Growth Dashboard has been developed by the Enterprise Research Centre (ERC) and builds on the LEP Growth Dashboard first launched in June 2014. Its purpose is to present a set of growth metrics for start-ups and existing firms across a range of sub-national geographies in the UK (NUTS 2) with a specific focus on each of the 39 English Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas. Alongside these metrics it provides some other contextual data for each LEP including the changing sectoral composition of local economies over time. The Local Growth Dashboard can be used as a source of evidence to inform discussions on priorities in business support concerning small business growth and includes easily understood metrics which can be readily updated on an annual basis. This report is designed to simply present the data for others to use and it is not the intention here to investigate the reasons for these variations as that can be found elsewhere in the research outputs of the ERC and the wider research and policy literature.

The growth metrics which are used in the Dashboard are :

- 3-year survival rates of start-ups (2013-16)
- Proportion of 2013 start-ups that reach £1m T/O (2013-16)
- Proportion of £1-2m T/O businesses born before 2013 which grow to £3m T/O (2013-16)
- High-Growth Firm (OECD Definition) Incidence Rate (2013-16)
- Small High-Growth Incidence Rate (2013-16) – a new metric this year adopting a methodology advocated to avoid the exclusion of firms with less than 10 employees from the OECD definition.

The metrics on HGFs and SHGFs are currently only available for the English LEPs but the data for the rest of the UK will be processed and added to the accompanying dataset by the end of April 2017.

Data Sources

The dataset used in the production of the growth and start-up data is the Business Structure Database (BSD). This is a dataset produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and is an annual snapshot of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) which is a live register of data collected by HM Revenue and Customs via VAT and Pay as You Earn (PAYE) records. The IDBR data are complemented with data from ONS business surveys. If a business is liable for VAT (turnover exceeds the VAT threshold) and/or has at least one member of staff registered for the PAYE tax collection system, then the business will appear on the IDBR (and hence in the BSD). We use the firm-level BSD for firm growth rates, start-ups, and T/O calculations and the site-level BSD for the calculation of new and gross new jobs. All the data contained in this report can be downloaded from the Data Hub on the ERC website www.enterpriseresearch.ac.uk/

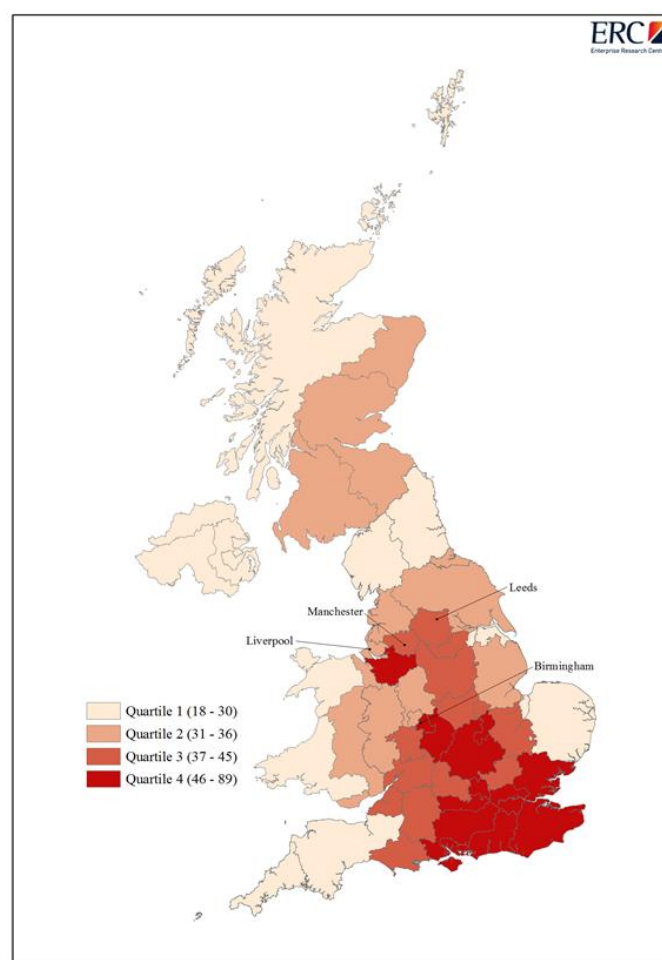
The structure of this report is as follows:

- A summary of the growth metrics for sub-regions across the UK and the individual LEP areas in England
- Individual set of enterprise and growth metrics for the English LEPs

Growth Metrics

The number of start-ups in an economy is often seen as the headline metric of 'enterprise' and 'entrepreneurial ability'. Start-ups have been rising steadily in recent years but this trend does display some spatial variation across the UK (Figure 1). The South East, and especially London, has the largest rate of start-ups and there are generally smaller numbers of start-ups as we move north and west. However, there are some notable exceptions in England as West of England (Bristol) and the three northern city-regions of Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool also exhibit high rates of start-up on a par with the South East. Generally, start-up rates in Northern Ireland and Wales are much lower than elsewhere and in Scotland there is a great variation between higher rates in Aberdeen and Edinburgh and some of the lowest rates in Dumfries and Galloway.

Figure 1: Start-ups per 10,000 Population in the UK (2016): Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

¹ Since October 2016 there are now 38 LEPs in England as Northamptonshire and South East Midlands LEPs merged. However, this edition of the Local Growth Dashboard contains data for the original 39 LEPs. Data for the merged LEP will be released via the ERC website by the end of April 2017.

² Metric Definitions: Start-up is defined as a UK-owned employer firm born in 2016; Start-ups growing to £1m turnover refer to UK-owned firms born in 2013 whose turnover reached at least £1m in 2016; Firms growing to £3m turnover refer to UK-owned firms born prior to 2013 that survived to 2016, whose turnover grew from £1-2m in 2013 to at least £3m in 2016; High-Growth is defined by the OECD as annualised average growth in employment of 20% or more over a three year period (2012-15) and restricted to a business having at least 10 employees in 2013.

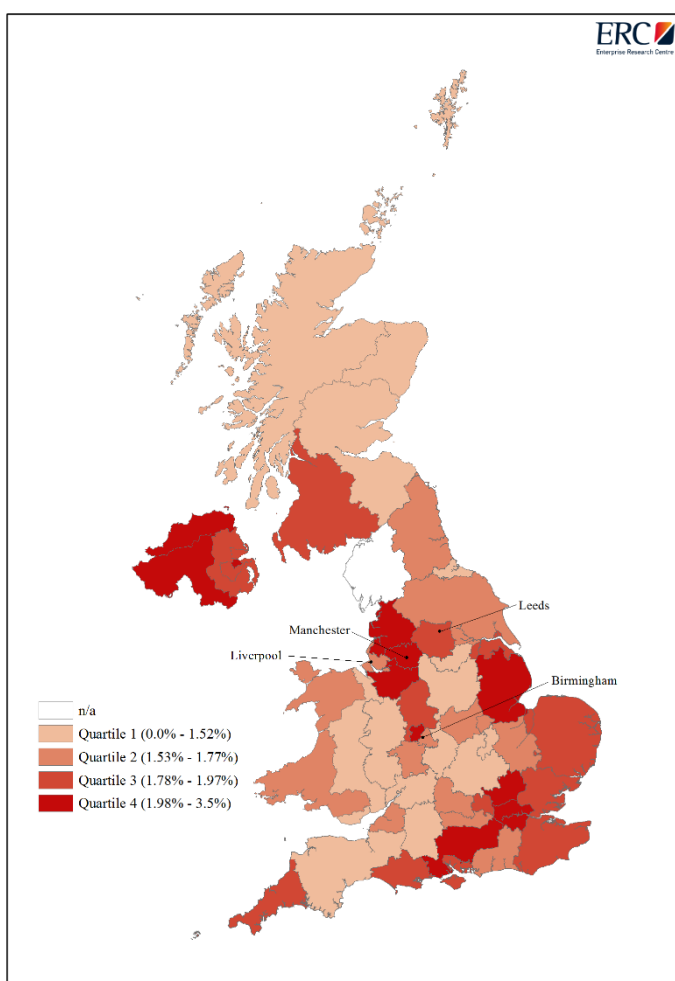
³ Note: However, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has argued that the OECD measure was too narrow and were concerned with the exclusion of firms with less than ten employees in the first year of the three year growth period. The BLS alternative measure extended the definition of a high-growth firm to include firms with less than ten employees if the firm added eight or more employees during the three year growth period. Here we refer to these as Small High Growth Firms (SHGFs). The 'eight or more' figure in the BLS definition was arrived at by multiplying the lower threshold of the OECD measure, ten employees, by the compound growth ratio, 1.728: if a firm with less than 10 employees added eight jobs, it would have contributed about the same amount to job creation as would a firm with ten jobs which grew by a factor of 1.728 and therefore satisfied the OECD criterion [Clayton, Sadeghi, Spletzer and Talan, "High-employment-growth firms: defining and counting them", aggregates.Monthly Labor Review, June 2013].

Since 2013 the ERC research programme has emphasised the importance of small business growth to the objective of driving economic growth and re-balancing the UK economy. So we now turn to a range of business growth metrics which can provide a more fine-grained analysis of the local business dynamic which can inform the development of local and regional business support initiatives.

Growth of Start-ups – Initial Scaling

It is a matter of record that the UK has now a larger number of start-ups than ever before, yet what is less well known is the proportion, if they survive, that go on and generate at least £1m in revenues after 3 years. Figure 2 shows that the proportion of UK-owned start-ups that achieve this early indication of 'scale' is very small indeed (2% nationally) but that there is a great deal of variation between the Home Nations and across local economic areas or LEPs in England.

Figure 2: Proportion of Start-ups Generating £1m Revenues after 3 Years in the UK (2016): Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

Immediately, we can see that the dominance of the South East is less evident with 'hot spots' in all parts of the UK. Of note are those local economies with relatively low levels of start-up activity that have the highest proportions of their start-ups achieving at least £1m in revenues after three years. This is consistent with the pattern observed in previous years.

For example, Northern Ireland has the highest proportion of start-ups reaching at least £1m in revenues within 3 years, a much higher level than in Scotland and Wales and many of the local areas in England. In particular, Belfast, West and South NI (the border region) and North NI have the highest rates of any local area in the UK.

In England there are 11 local areas (i.e., LEPs) with above average rates of start-ups showing early signs of scaling. London tops the list in 2016 with the Black Country in second place. Looking at the remaining LEPs with an above average score on this metric there is a mix of urban and rural LEPs which demonstrates that it is not all about cities in terms of the survival and initial scaling of start-ups. For example, while Greater Manchester has an above average proportion of start-ups scaling, Greater Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Warrington, Cornwall & Scilly Isles are all areas which are above the average for England.

Growth of Existing Businesses - Stepping Up

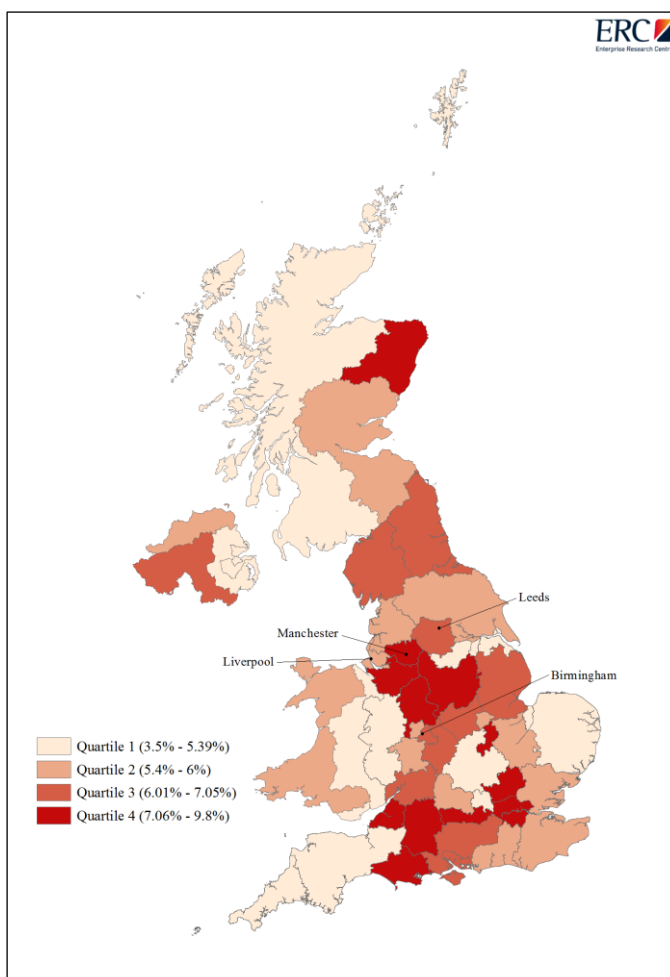
Across the UK we observe that around 7% of existing firms with turnover of £1-2m per annum in 2013 grow to at least £3m turnover in 2016 which is slightly higher to that observed in 2014 and 2015 (i.e., 6%).

This metric of businesses scaling varies greatly across the UK with the three Home Nations of Scotland (except the North Eastern sub-region), Wales and Northern Ireland (except the border region) having lower proportions of these businesses than most areas in England.

Within England there is a much more complex pattern across the LEPs (Figure 3). Although Dorset has the highest proportion of these businesses (8.8%) and London the second highest this is not a simple north-south pattern. Following these two areas we find above average proportions of these 'stepping up' businesses in the North and the Midlands: for example, Cheshire and Warrington, Greater Manchester, Tees Valley, Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2), Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire, Coventry and Warwickshire and Northampton.

The only other local areas reporting above average proportions of these businesses are along the M4 corridor – Thames Valley Berkshire, West of England and Swindon and Wiltshire.

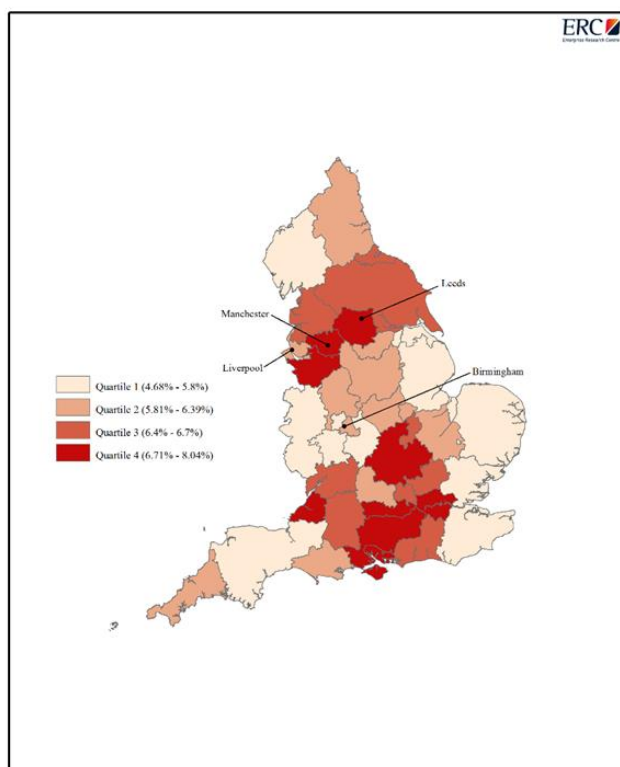
Figure 3: Firms (born<2012) turnover £1-2m in 2013 and reaching £3m+ in 2016 in the UK: Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

⁵ High-Growth is defined as annualised average growth in employment of 20% or more over a three year period (2012-15) and restricted to a business having at least 10 employees in 2012.

Figure 4: High-Growth Firm Incidence Rate in England (2013 -16): Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

High-Growth Firms

The number of high-growth firms (HGFs), as defined by the OECD, in the UK declined in the 2013-16 period – the absolute number fell from 11,855 (2012/15) to 10,865 (2013/16) which means that the overall incidence rate is now 6.1% for the UK compared to 7% in the previous period.

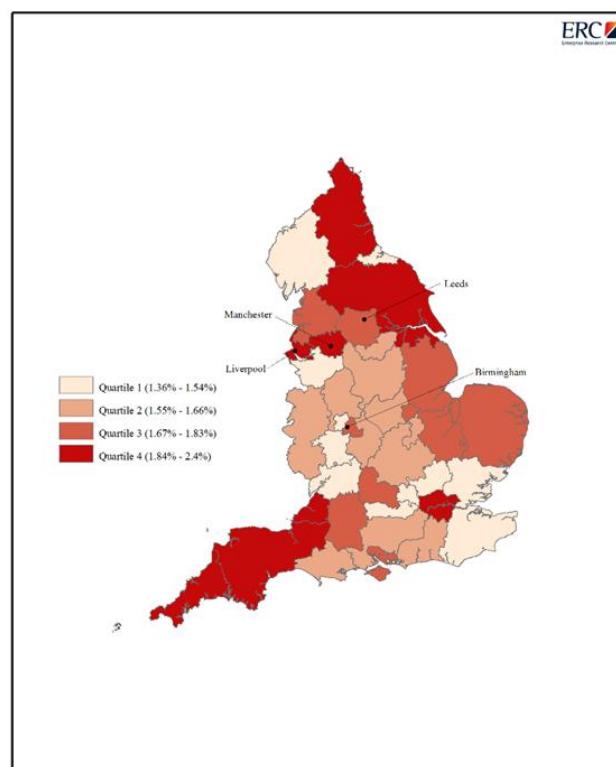
The incidence rate of high-growth firms in England varies from 4.7% in the Black Country to 8.0% in London (Figure 4). The spatial pattern within this range is complex but the overall message is one of higher rates of HGFs in many of the northern and midlands local areas of England.

In England, outside London, the highest rates are in the North West (Greater Manchester, Cheshire and Warrington, Leeds City Region), West of England, Thames Valley Berkshire and the two southern LEP areas of Coast to Capital and EnterpriseM3.

In general, the Midlands is an area of average or below average proportions of HGFs with the exception of South East Midlands and Northampton and the Black Country has the lowest rate in England.

The introduction of this new variation on the official OECD HGF measure is an important innovation and provides a more comprehensive overview of growth in local businesses. The fact that it provides a rather different geography across the English LEPs underlines the importance of resisting the acceptance of a single metric for 'high-growth' firms.

Figure 5: Small High-Growth Firm Incidence Rate in England (2013 -16) : Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

Small High-Growth Firms

There has been growing criticism of the OECD HGF measure in recent years and in the US the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) argued that the OECD measure was too narrow and excluded firms with less than ten employees in the first year of the three year growth period. The BLS developed an alternative measure which extended the definition of a high-growth firm to include firms with less than ten employees if the firm added eight or more employees during the three year growth period. Here we adopt this measure for the first time and refer to these as Small High Growth Firms (SHGFs).

Overall, the SHGF incidence rate is 1.7% for the 2013-16 period which is lower than in previous periods: 2.0% in 2012-15 and 2.4% in 2011-14. As with the HGF measure the SHGF measure exhibits a complex geography and in general, stand in contrast to that for the HGF measure (Figure 5). The only common feature is that London dominates on both measures. Beyond the capital, however, it is the more peripheral parts of England together with the northern cities which have above average proportions of SHGFs.

For example, the four city regions of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield all have above average shares of SHGFs. The highest rates are in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (2.4%) followed by York, North Yorkshire and East Riding (2.1%) while the Humber and the North East also have above average incidence rates of SHGFs.

Conclusion

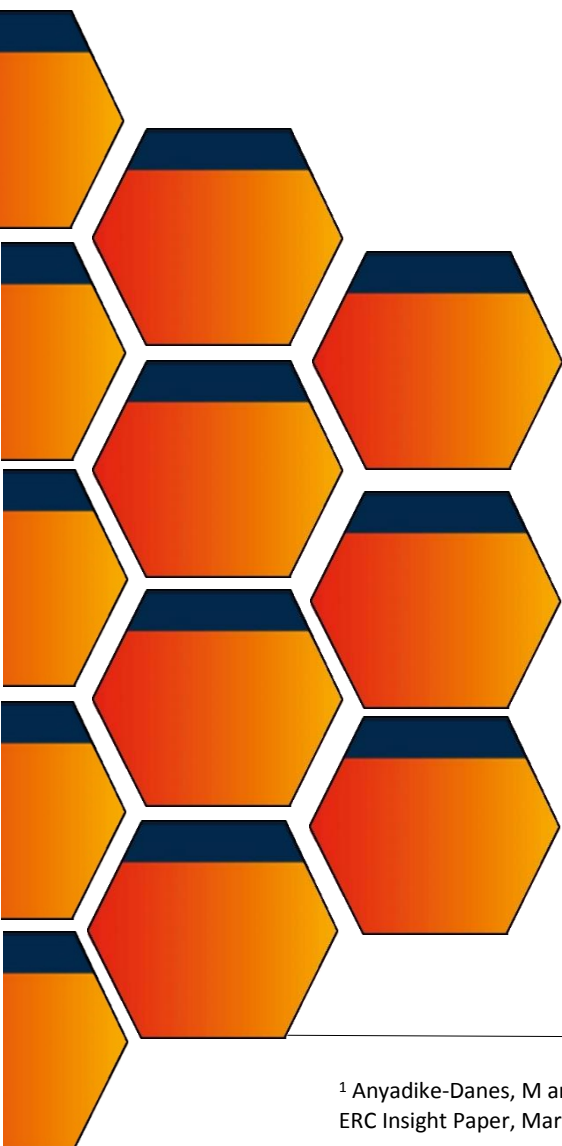
This overview of a range of business growth metrics has underlined the fact that, irrespective of the measure adopted, there are very few firms in the UK which can be categorised as ‘high-growth’ or ‘scaling’. We also know that this small group of firms, whether start-ups scaling or more established businesses growing rapidly for the first or second time, have had a disproportionate impact on job creation. They are crucial to the growth of the UK economy and the re-balancing of the economy away from London and the South East.

The maps show a complex LEP geography of ‘scaling’ which challenges some of the preconceptions about the ‘hotspots’ of business growth across England. There is evidence of strong business growth underpinning the development of the Northern Powerhouse but there are some faulty valves in the Midlands Engine which need urgent attention.

A single-minded preoccupation with HGFs and indeed SHGFs may not be a sensible focus for policy-makers. Not only are these measures somewhat artificially defined, they also have the disadvantage of rendering invisible the reality of growth for the majority of businesses. As we have argued on many previous occasions it would be more informative to concentrate on the importance of creating a growth pipeline at local level and monitoring its development over time. Tracking cohorts of start-ups over time, and other groups of established firms as they begin to engage in a range of activity which prepares them for future growth, would be a more meaningful focus for business support policy and demands richer data.

To support this the ERC research team have undertaken some recent analysis on three cohorts of ‘high-performing firms’ over the period 1998-2013. What it shows quite clearly is that of these three groups HGFs, as defined by the OCED, do not create the most jobs, in fact they grow more slowly and have a lower survival rate than the comparators.

Notably, though, most of the observed growth in all three groups takes place within the first five years after start-up. This focus on annual patterns of high-growth is an on-going agenda for the ERC research team in our discussions with the owners of business-related data in the UK. In particular, we are turning our attention to the geography of ‘high-growth’ episodes over the life of a business and this will be disseminated later in 2017.



¹ Anyadike-Danes, M and Hart, M (2017) “High Performing Firms and Job Creation: a longitudinal analysis (1998-2013)”, ERC Insight Paper, March 2017.

Black Country

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,166,400

Private Sector Firms:
31,637

Private Sector Jobs:
297,296

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

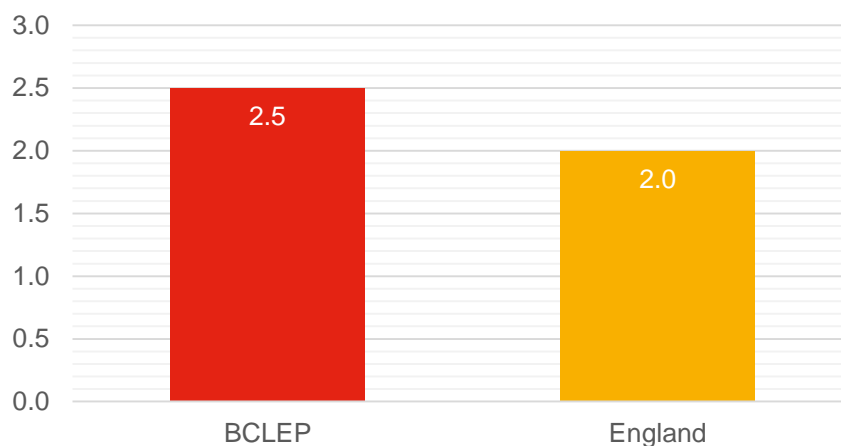
START-UPS

- 3,940 new registered businesses in 2016
- 34 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 52% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.5% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

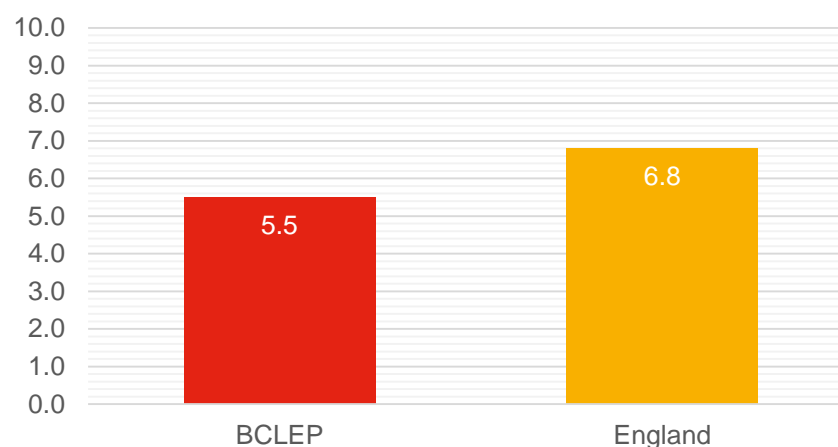
GROWTH

- 4.7% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

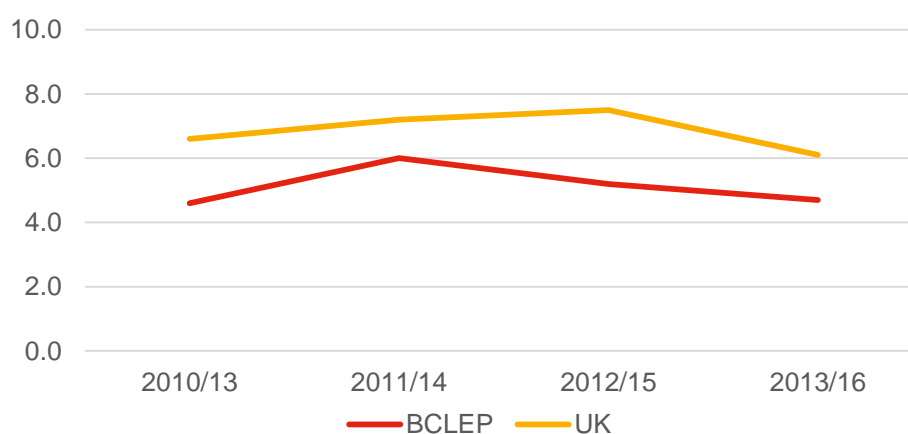
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Buckinghamshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
528,400

Private Sector Firms:
27,532

Private Sector Jobs:
211,599

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

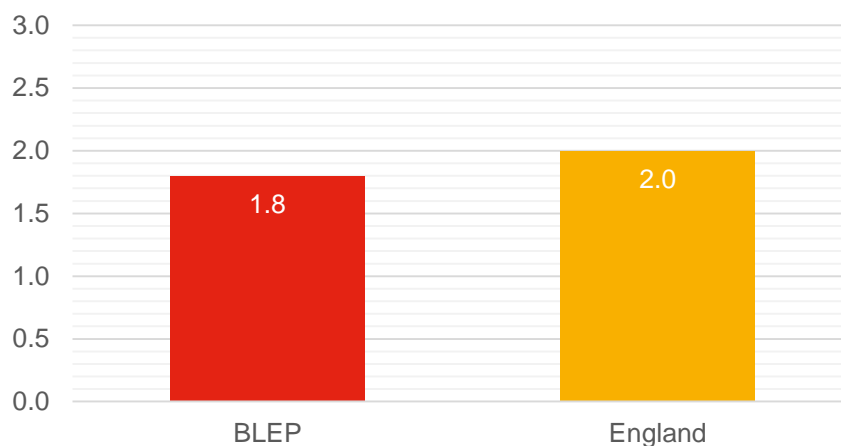
START-UPS

- 3,017 new registered businesses in 2016
- 57 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

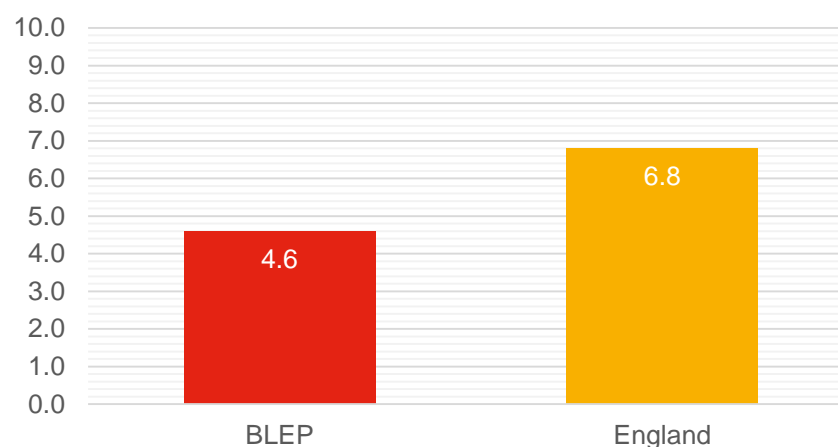
GROWTH

- 6.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 4.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

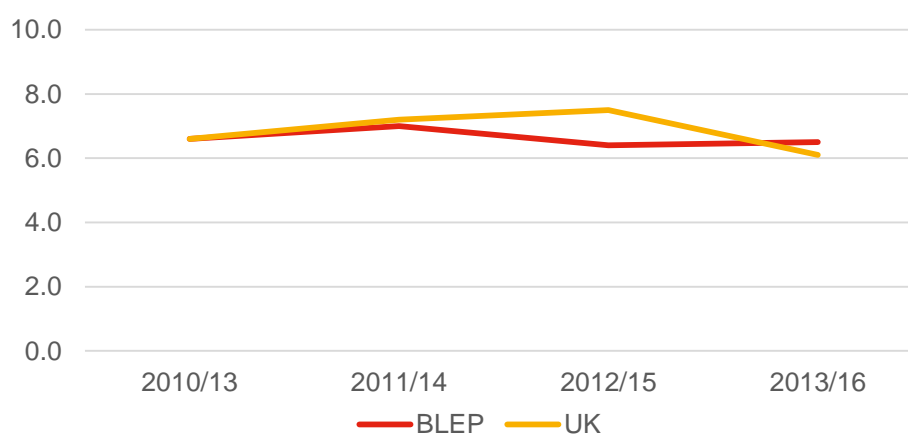
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
917,000

Private Sector Firms:
41,091

Private Sector Jobs:
324,322

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

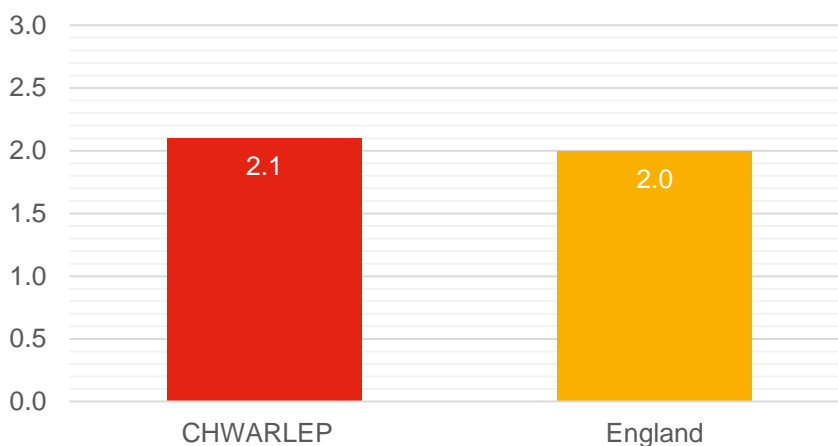
- 4,357 new registered businesses in 2016
- 48 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 55% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.1% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

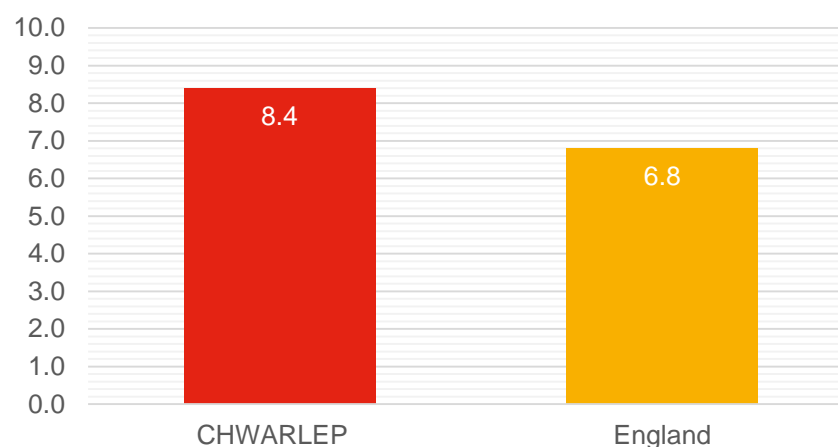
- 7.2% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 8.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Cheshire and Warrington

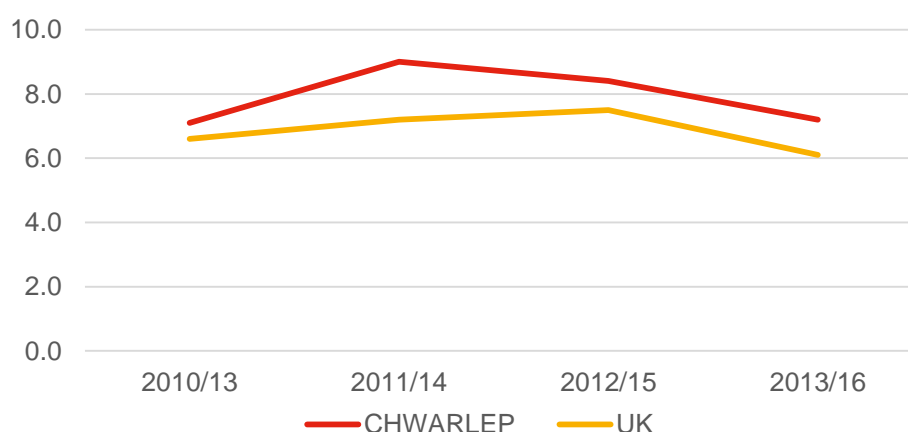
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Coast to Capital

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,996,400

Private Sector Firms:
82,972

Private Sector Jobs:
659,696

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

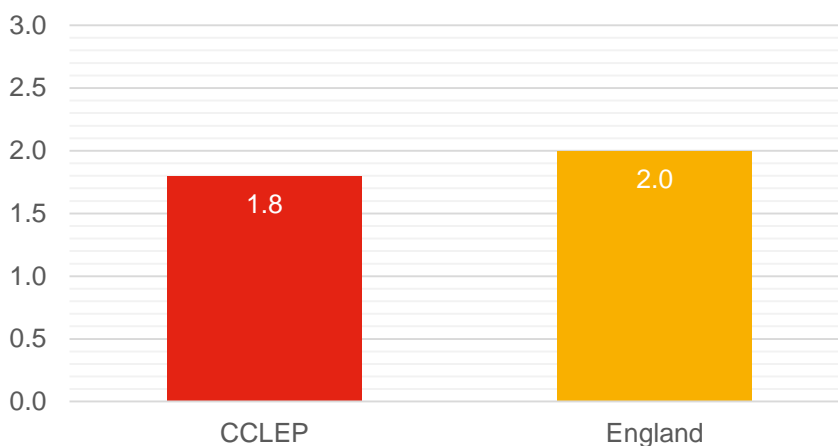
START-UPS

- 10,041 new registered businesses in 2016
- 50 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

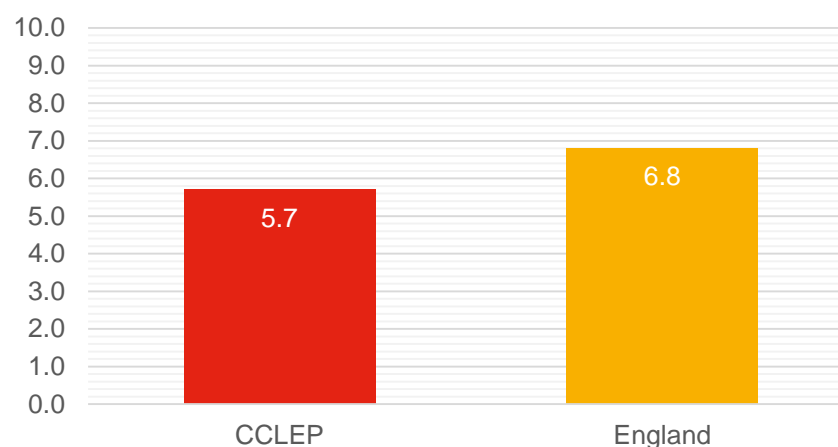
GROWTH

- 6.6% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

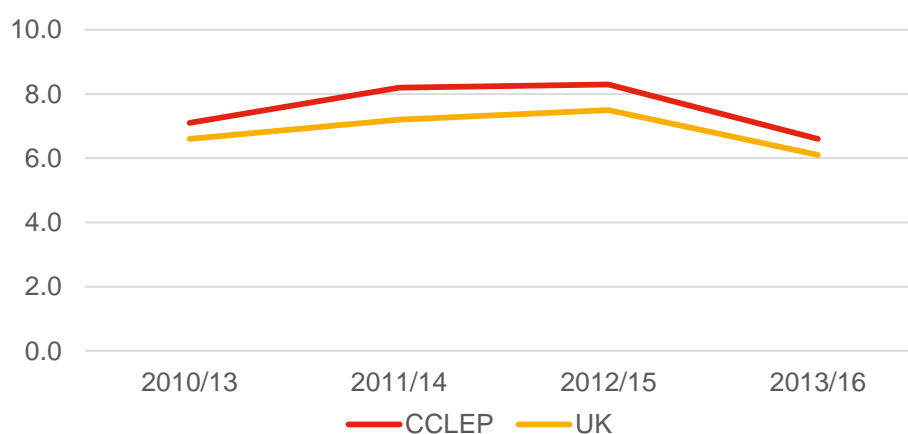
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
551,700

Private Sector Firms:
16,574

Private Sector Jobs:
110,689

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

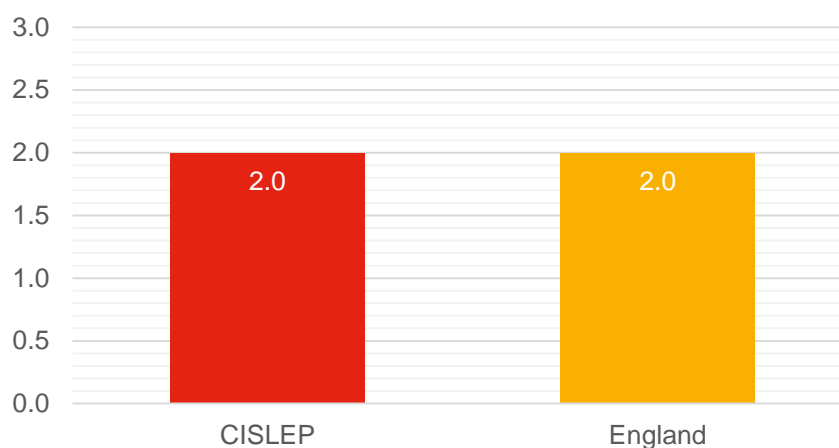
- 1,616 new registered businesses in 2016
- 29 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 59% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.0% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

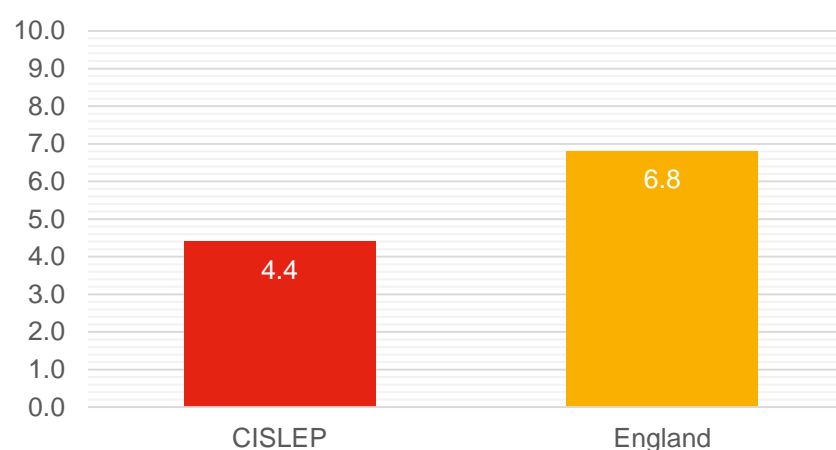
- 6.0% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 2.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 4.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

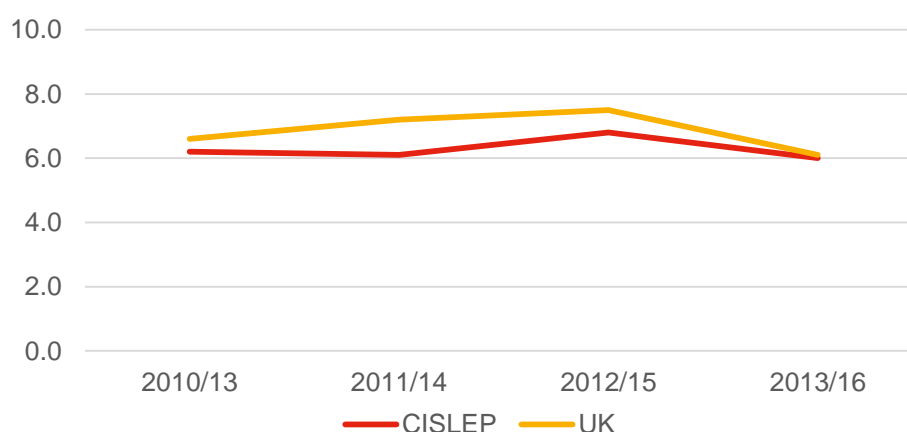
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
899,400

Private Sector Firms:
34,203

Private Sector Jobs:
309,871

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

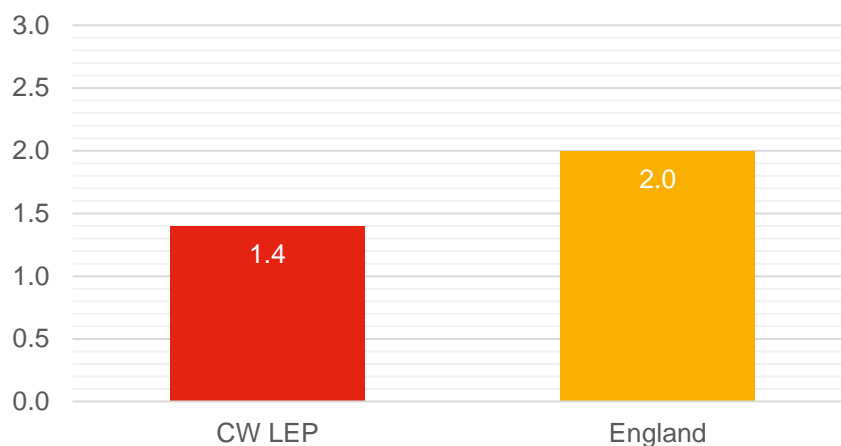
- 4,448 new registered businesses in 2016
- 49 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 57% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.4% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

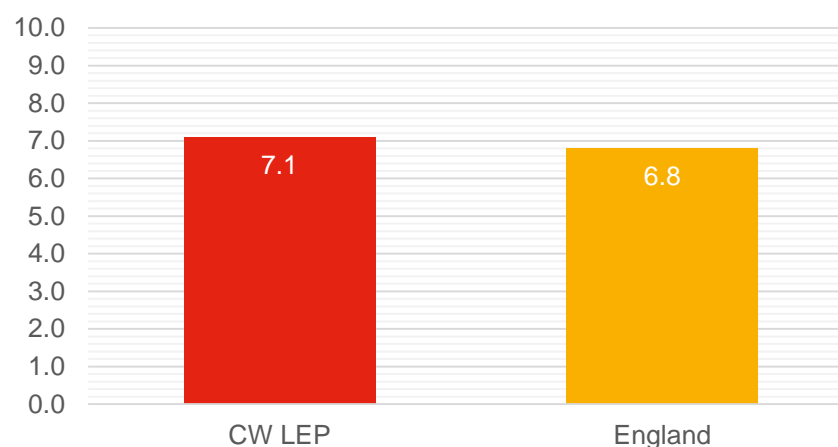
- 5.7% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 7.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Coventry and Warwickshire

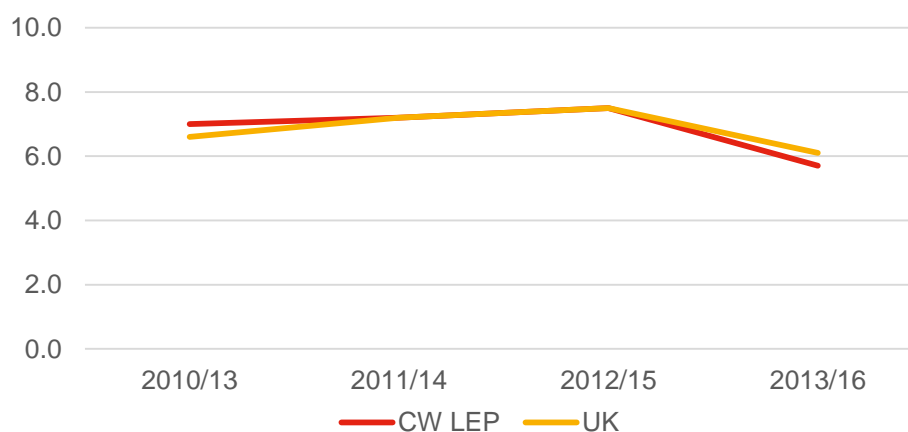
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Cumbria

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
498,000

Private Sector Firms:
17,417

Private Sector Jobs:
146,103

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

- 1,516 new registered businesses in 2016
- 30 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 61% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- *% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

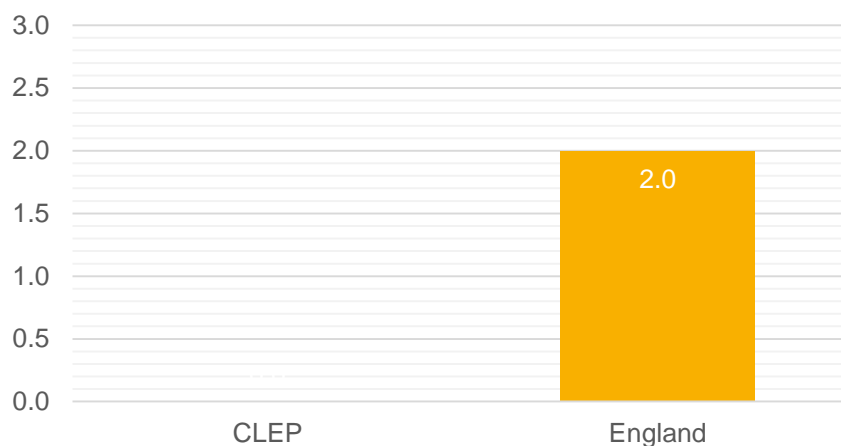
*the number is suppressed because it is disclosive.

GROWTH

- 5.1% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

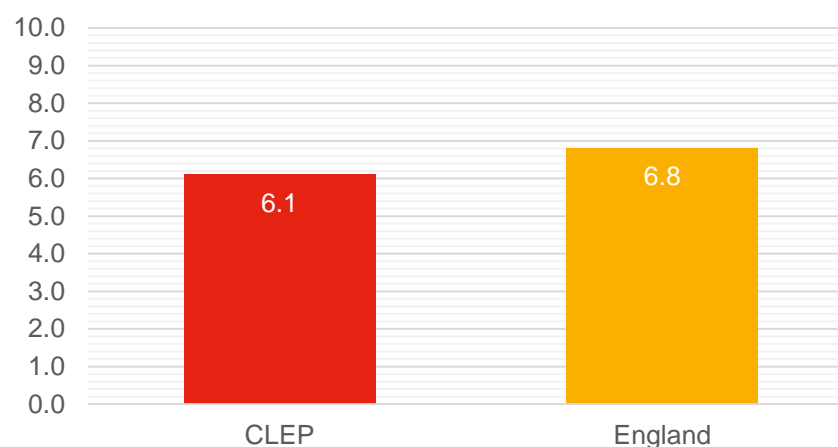
Growth Hub Website:
www.cumbriagrowthhub.co.uk

Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)

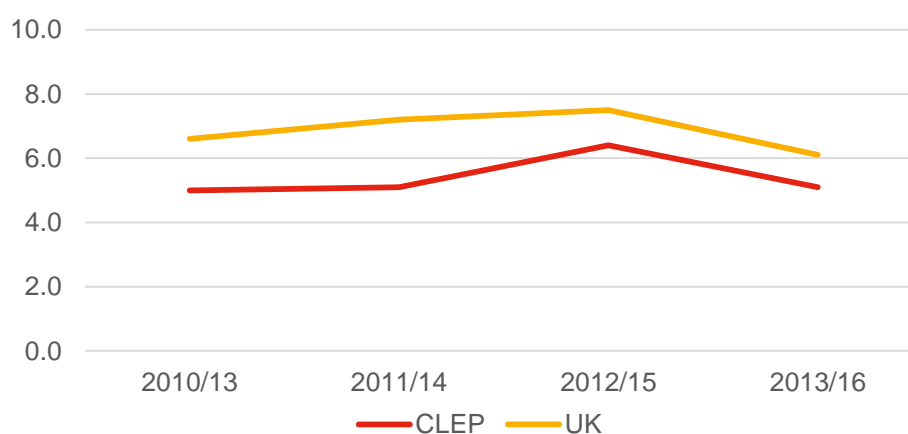


*the number is suppressed for CLEP because it is disclosive.

Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
2,161,400

Private Sector Firms:
65,924

Private Sector Jobs:
840,329

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

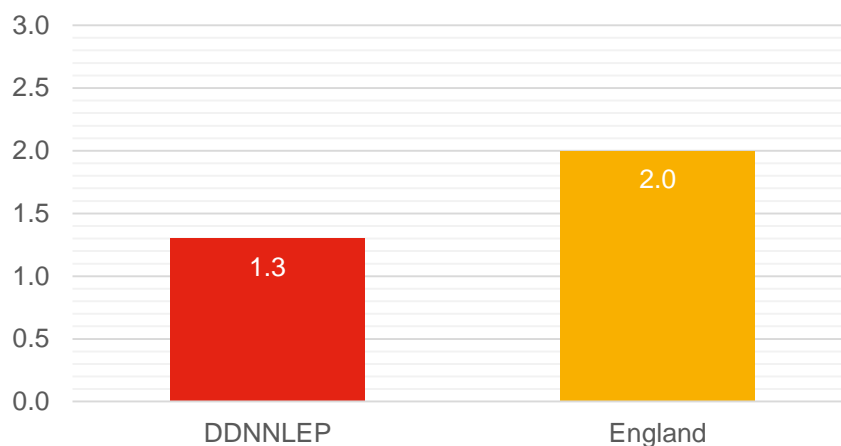
- 8,992 new registered businesses in 2016
- 42 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 57% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.3% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

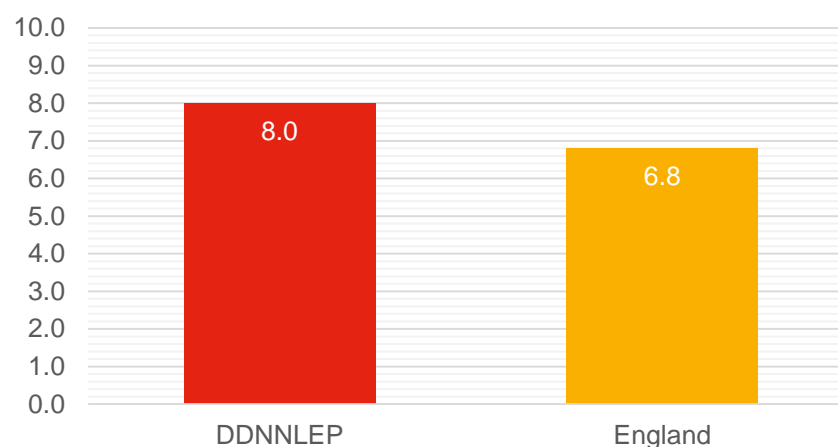
- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 8.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

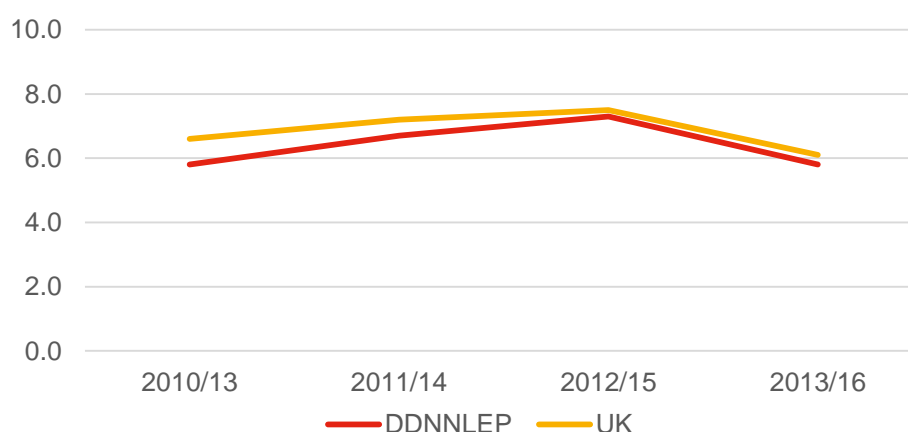
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Dorset

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
765,700

Private Sector Firms:
27,621

Private Sector Jobs:
200,490

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

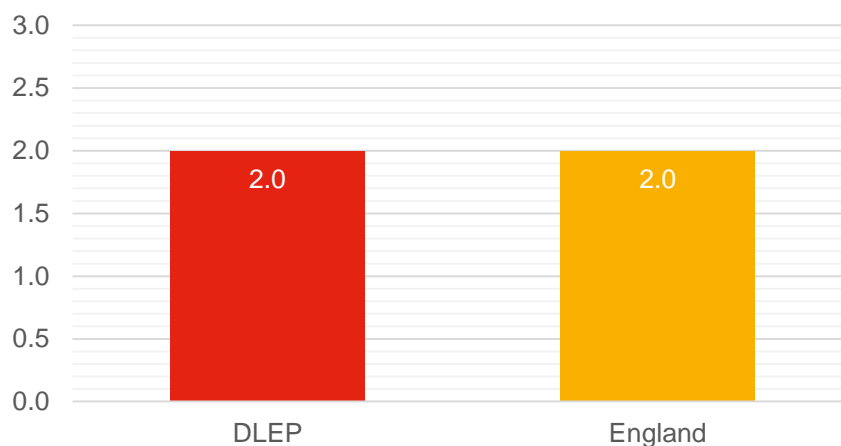
START-UPS

- 2,992 new registered businesses in 2016
- 39 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 55% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.0% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

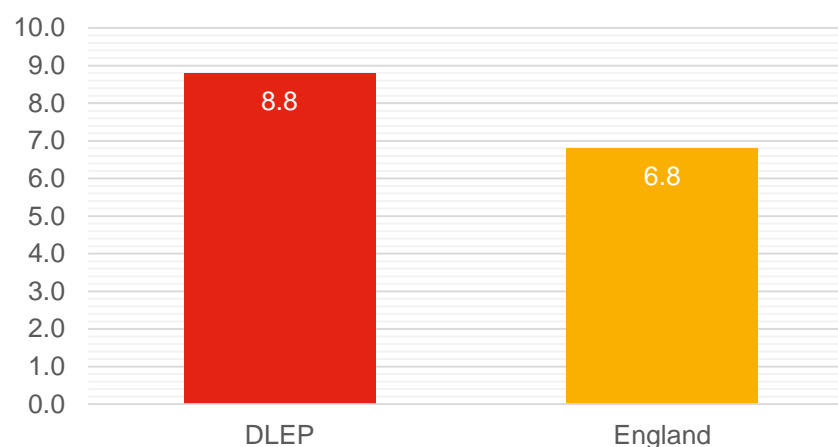
GROWTH

- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 8.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

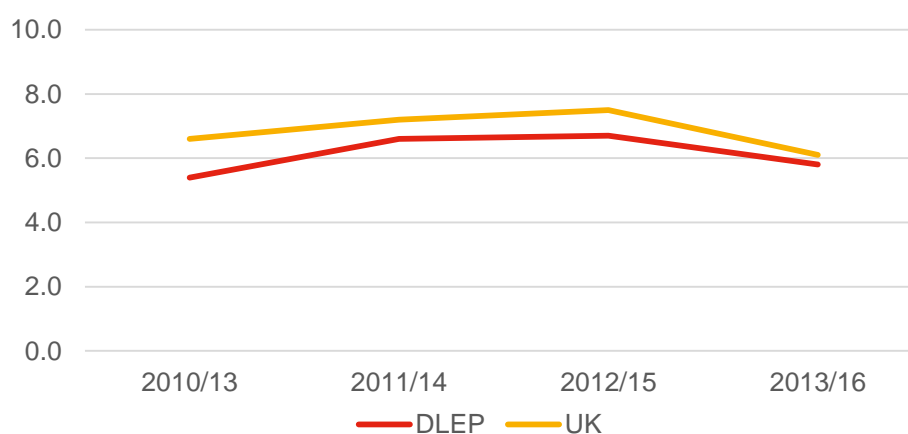
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Enterprise M3

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,675,200

Private Sector Firms:
80,609

Private Sector Jobs:
663,537

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

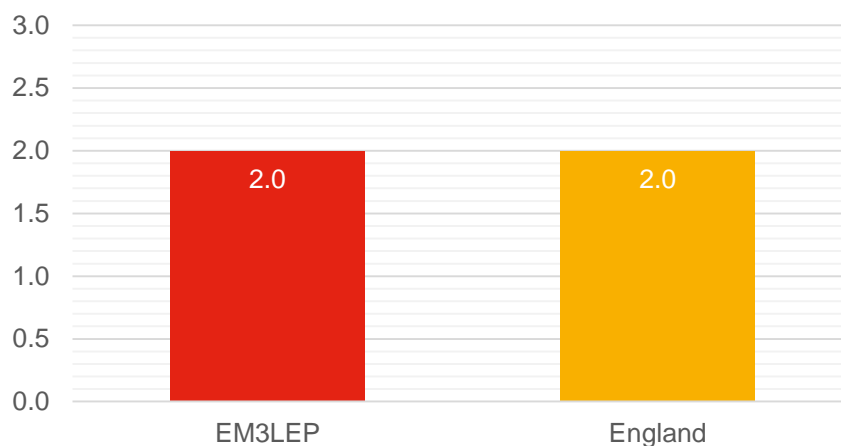
START-UPS

- 8,904 new registered businesses in 2016
- 53 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.0% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

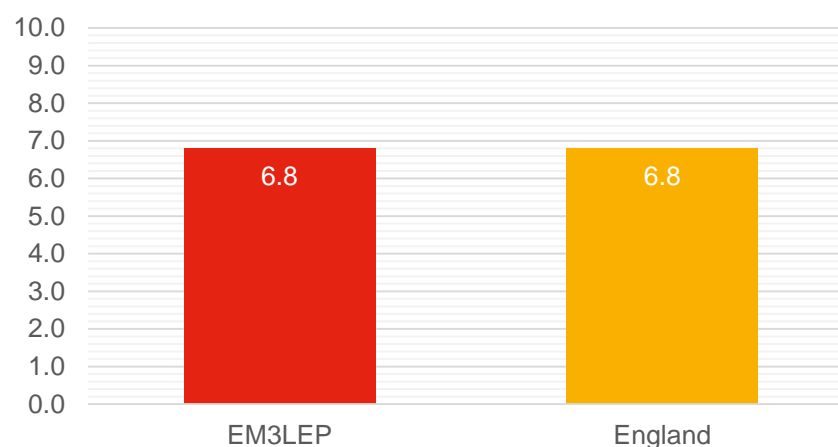
GROWTH

- 7.4% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

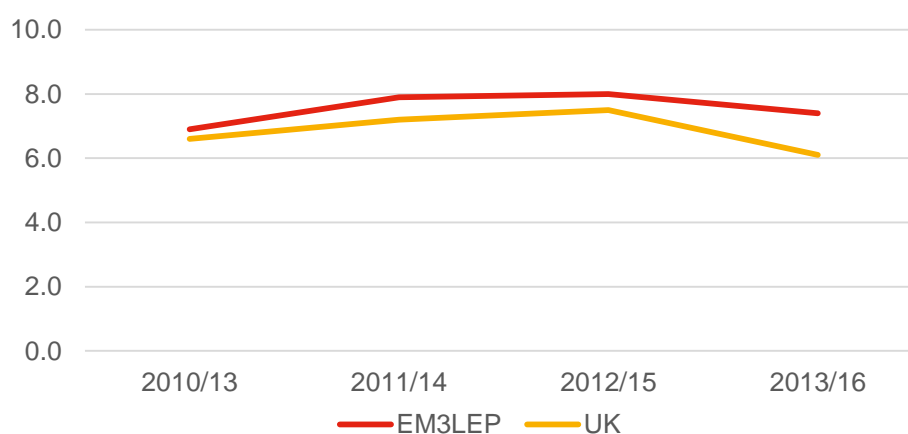
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Gloucestershire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
617,200

Private Sector Firms:
24,039

Private Sector Jobs:
183,434

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

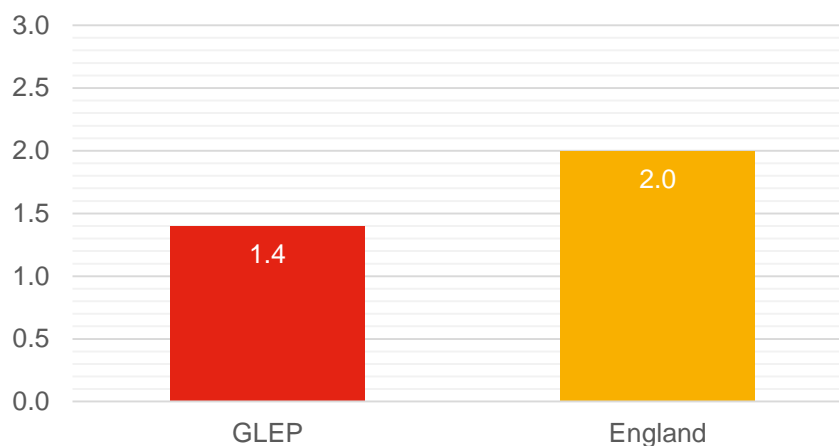
START-UPS

- 2,567 new registered businesses in 2016
- 42 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 58% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.4% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

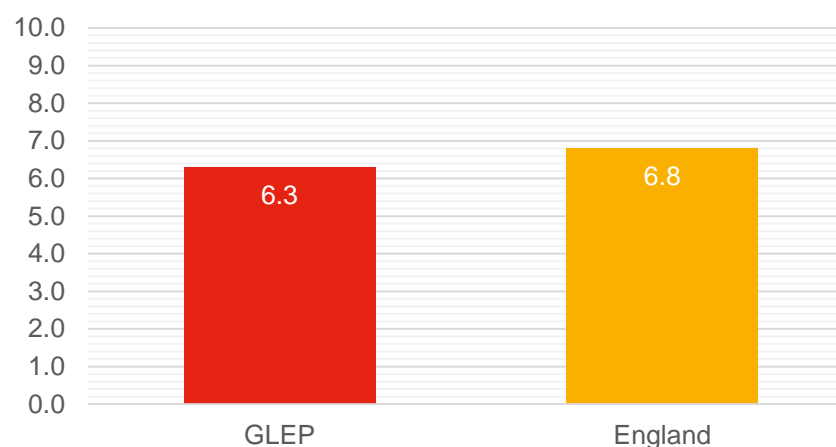
GROWTH

- 6.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

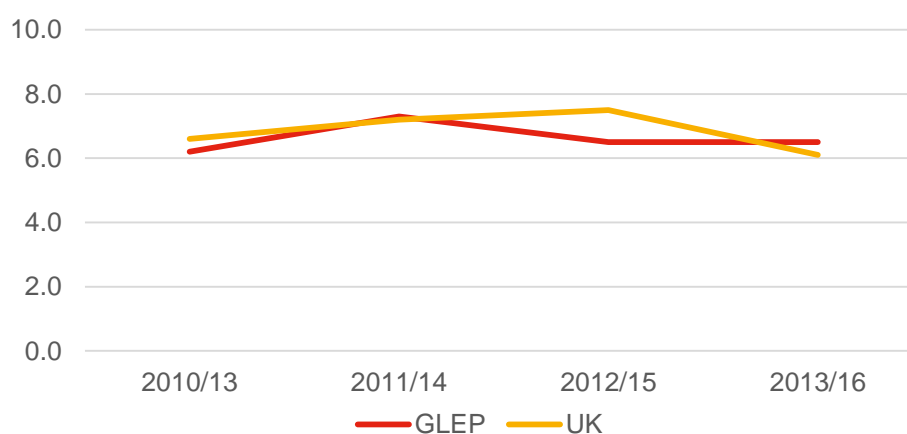
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,996,200

Private Sector Firms:
64,325

Private Sector Jobs:
672,818

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

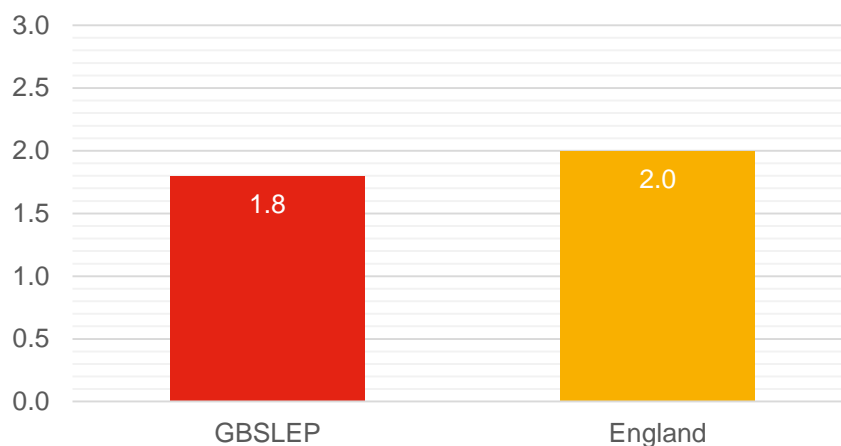
- 9,178 new registered businesses in 2016
- 46 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 52% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

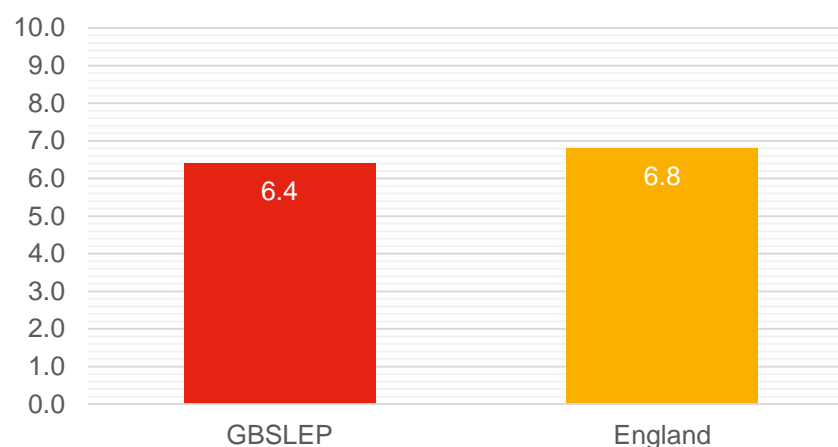
- 6.0% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Greater Birmingham and Solihull

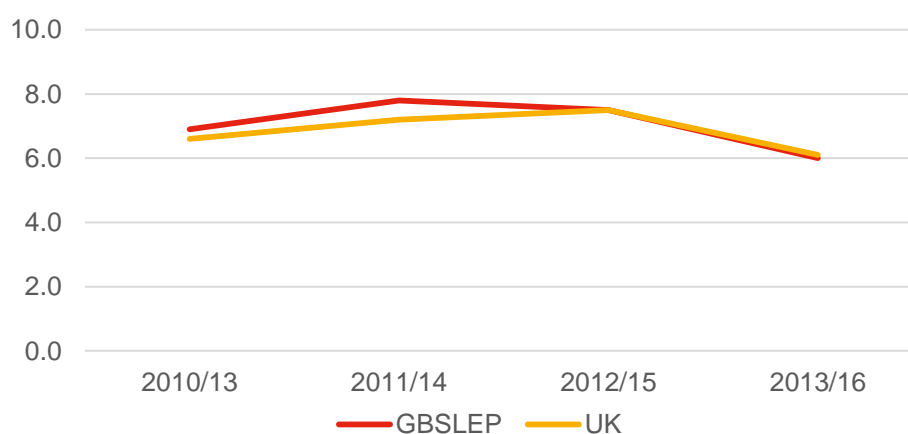
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,423,300

Private Sector Firms:
52,002

Private Sector Jobs:
408,861

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

- 5,791 new registered businesses in 2016
- 41 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.7% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

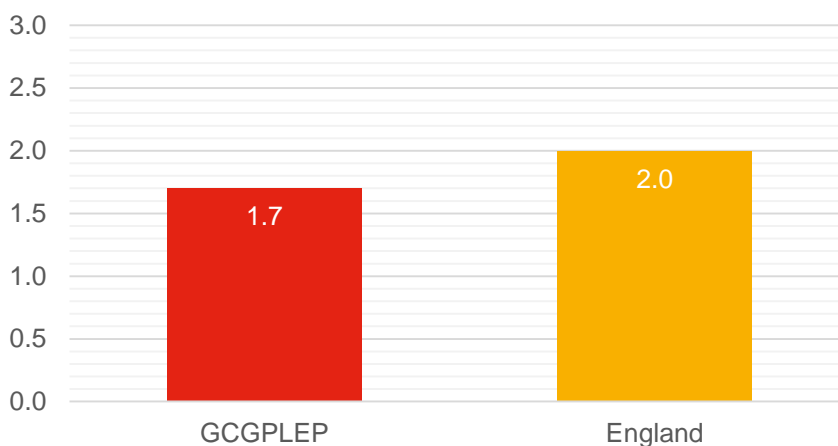
GROWTH

- 6.3% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2012 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2015

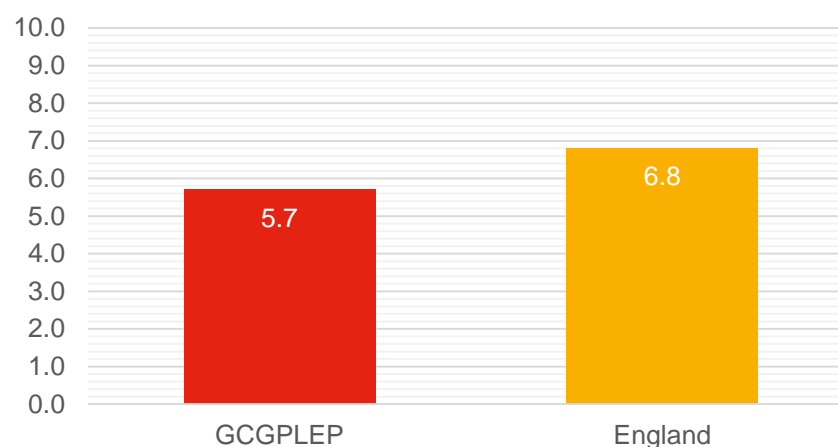
Growth Hub Website:
www.signpost2grow.co.uk

Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough

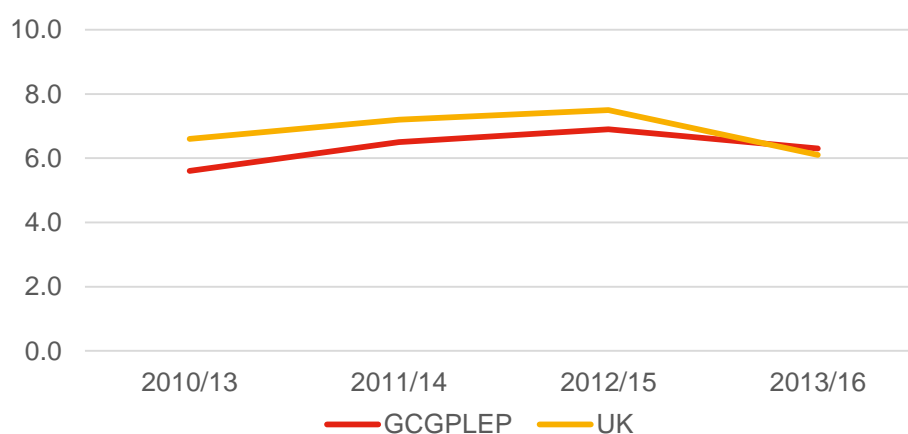
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Greater Lincolnshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,066,100

Private Sector Firms:
31,845

Private Sector Jobs:
220,465

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

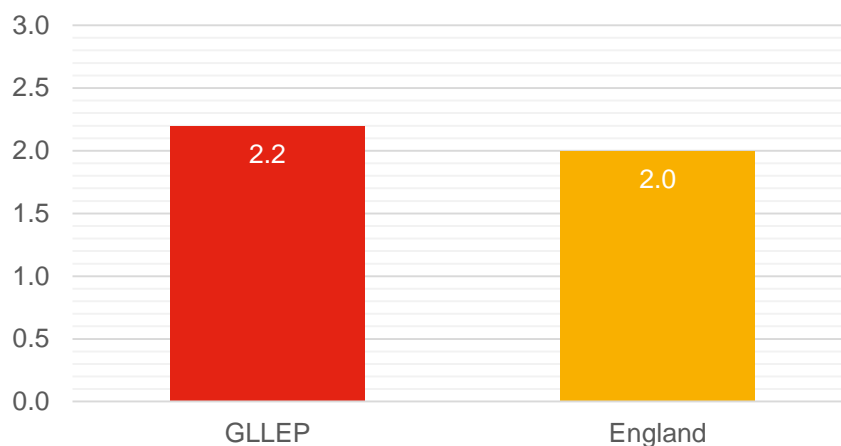
START-UPS

- 3,564 new registered businesses in 2016
- 33 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 52% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.2% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

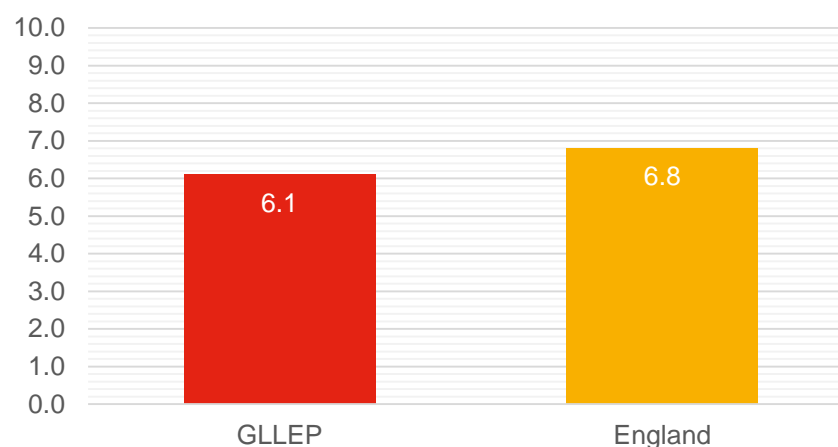
GROWTH

- 5.6% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

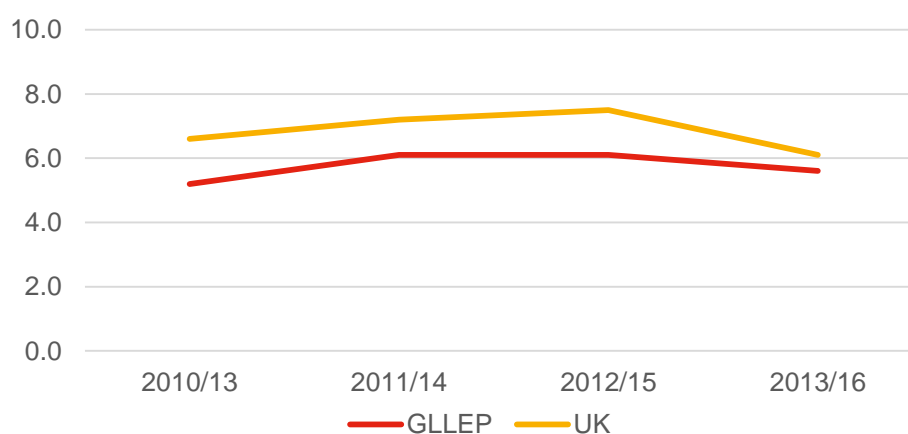
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Greater Manchester

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
2,756,200

Private Sector Firms:
92,694

Private Sector Jobs:
874,195

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

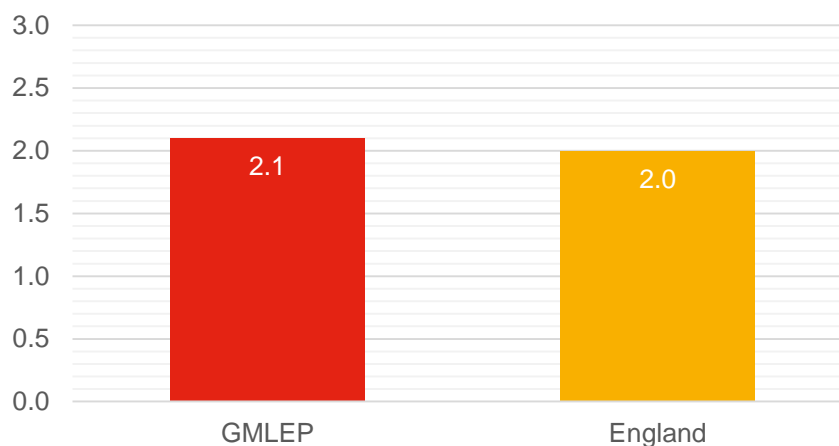
START-UPS

- 12,367 new registered businesses in 2016
- 45 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 51% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.1% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

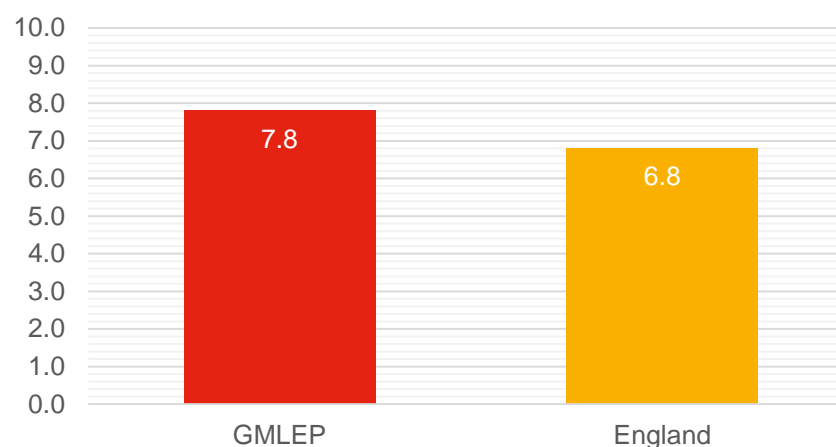
GROWTH

- 7.0% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 7.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

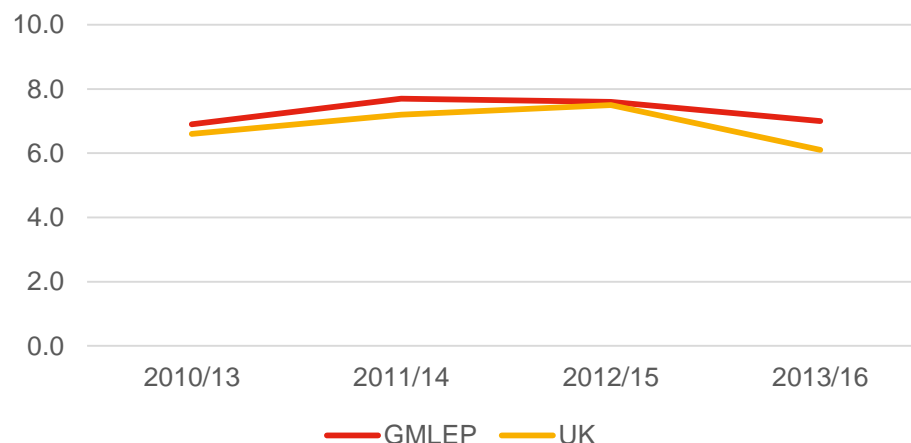
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Heart of the South West

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,714,600

Private Sector Firms:
51,307

Private Sector Jobs:
380,120

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

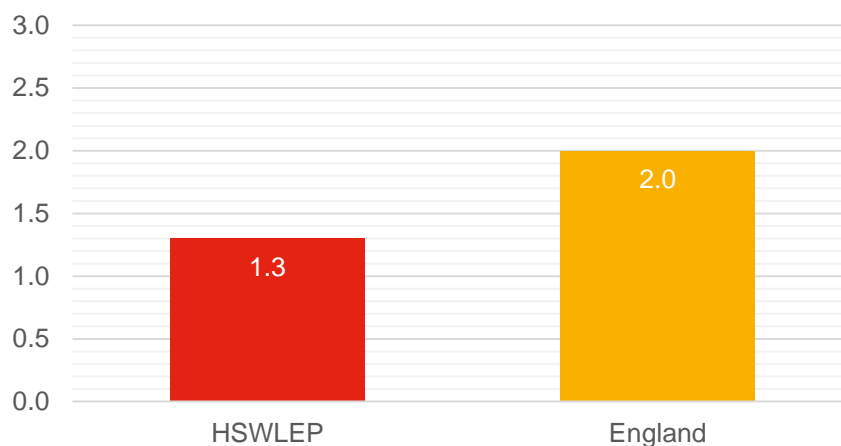
START-UPS

- 5,006 new registered businesses in 2016
- 29 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.3% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

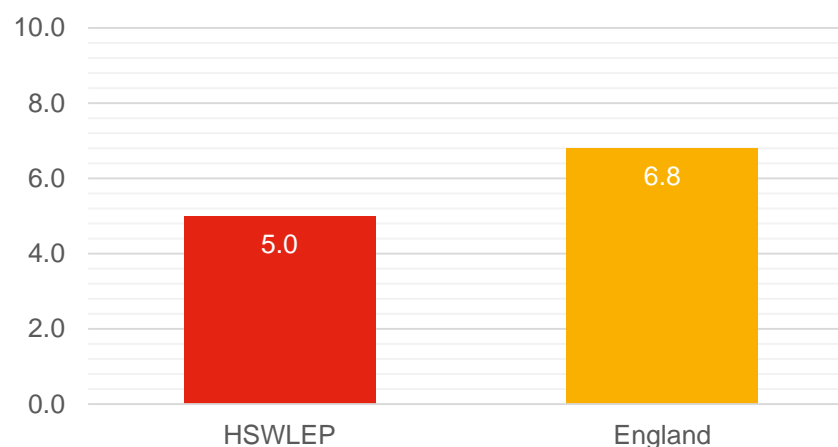
GROWTH

- 5.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

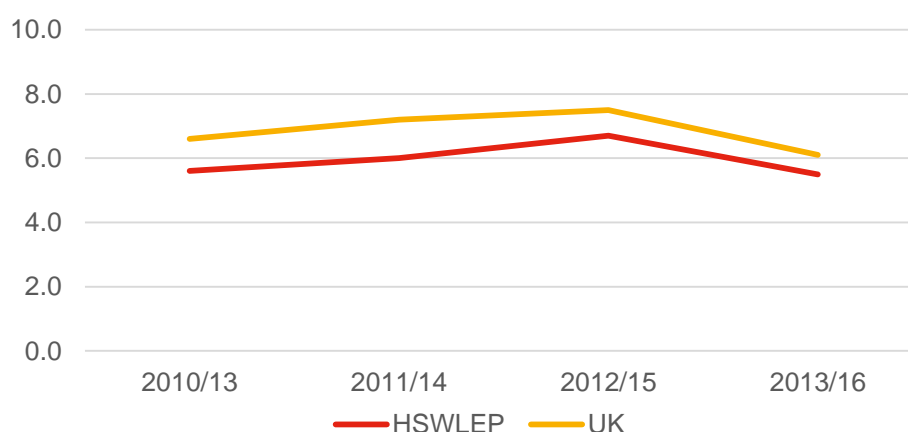
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Hertfordshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,166,300

Private Sector Firms:
53,953

Private Sector Jobs:
820,453

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

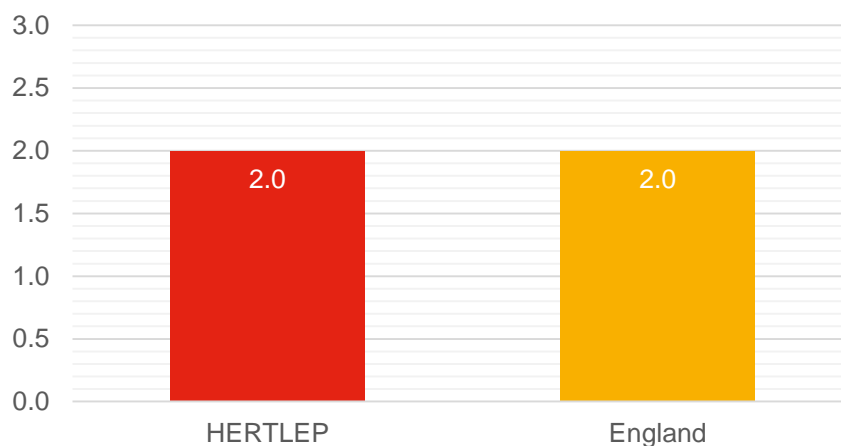
START-UPS

- 4,381 new registered businesses in 2016
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.0% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

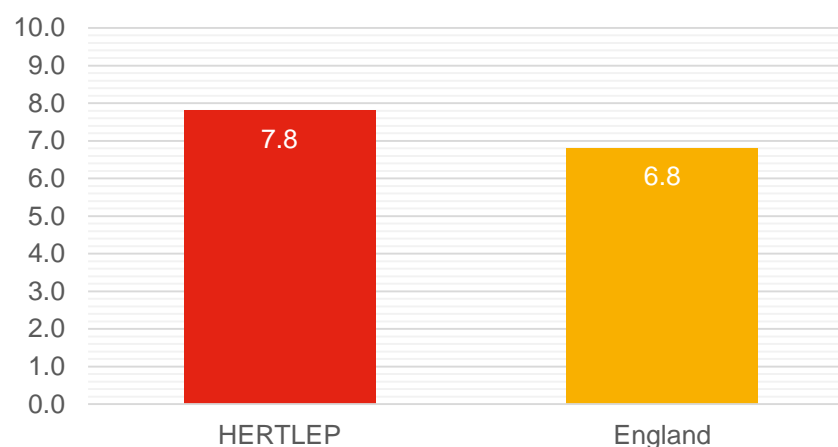
GROWTH

- 6.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 7.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

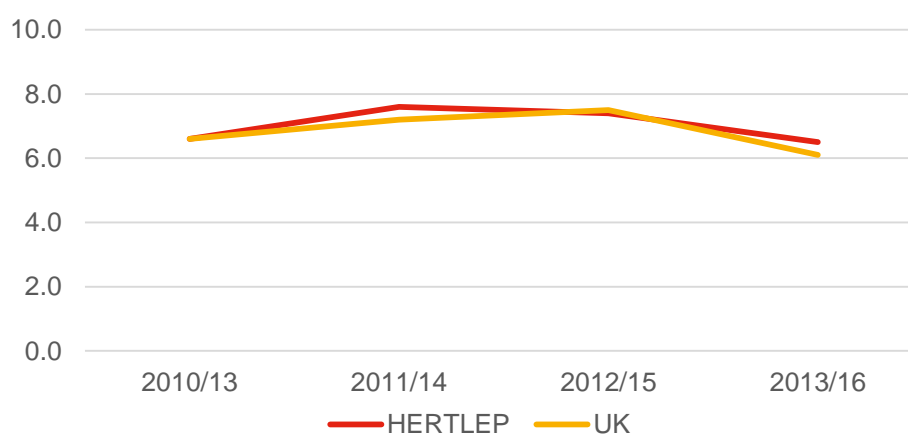
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Humber

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
925,100

Private Sector Firms:
26,007

Private Sector Jobs:
205,224

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

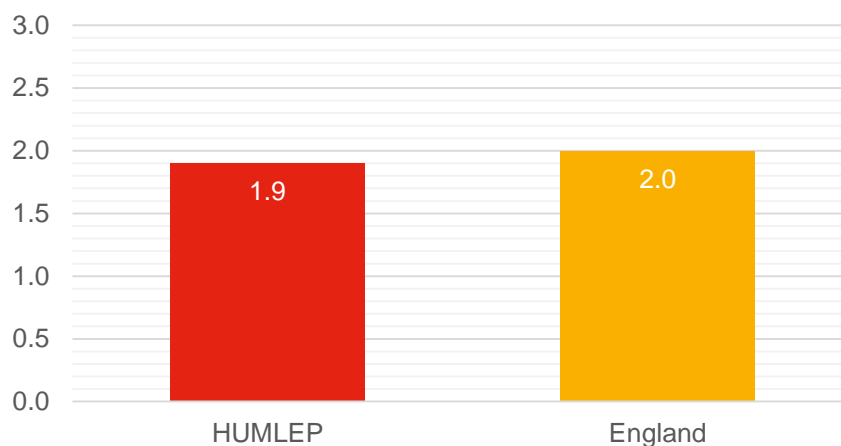
START-UPS

- 2,703 new registered businesses in 2016
- 29 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 54% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.9% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

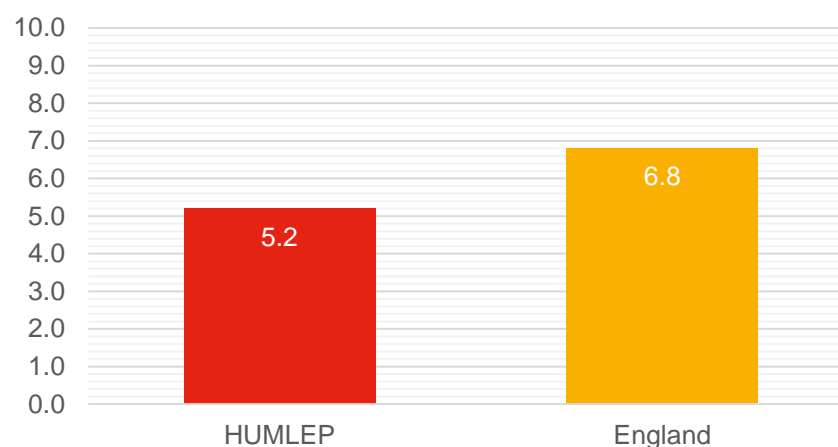
GROWTH

- 5.7% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

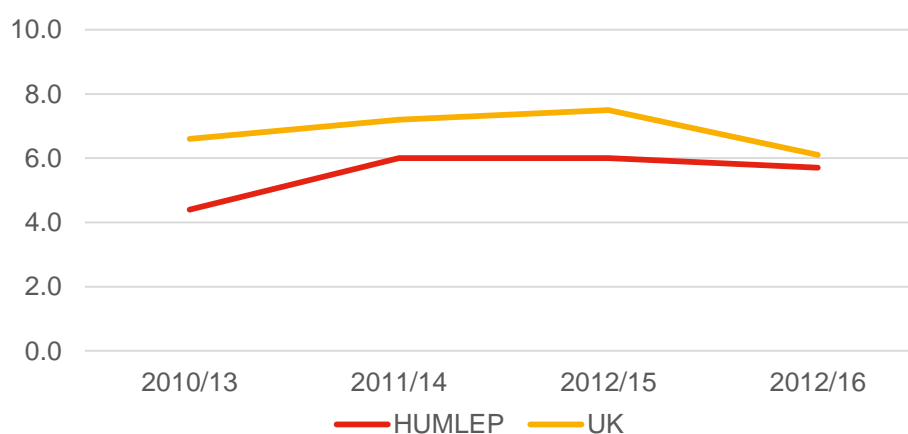
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Lancashire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,478,100

Private Sector Firms:
46,181

Private Sector Jobs:
413,720

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

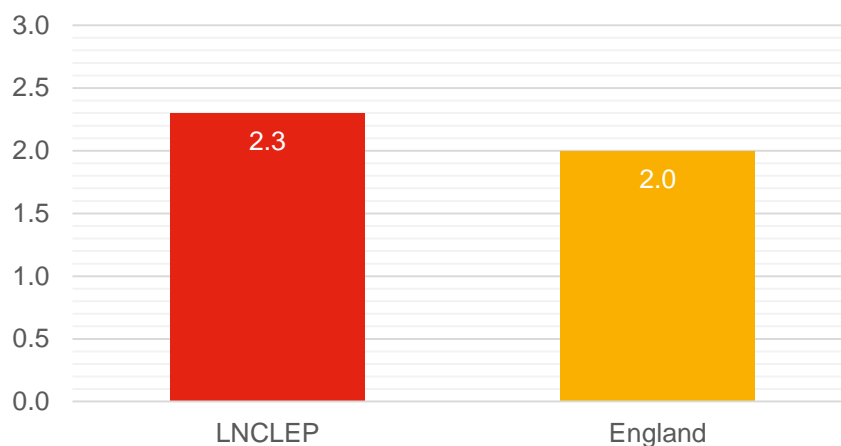
START-UPS

- 4,961 new registered businesses in 2016
- 34 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 54% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.3% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

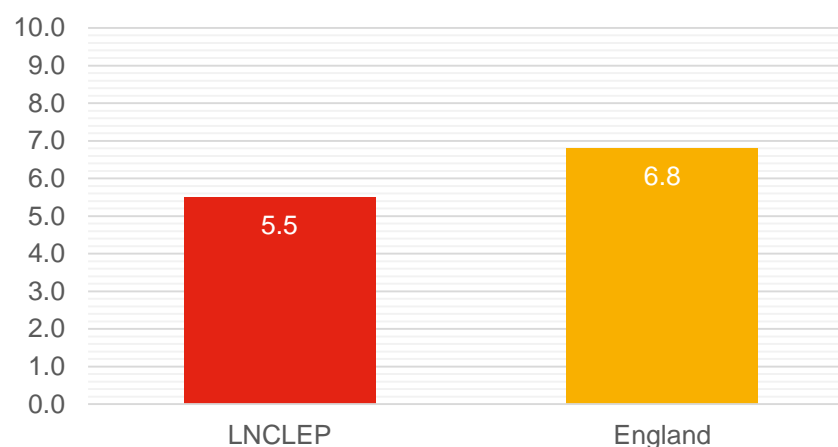
GROWTH

- 6.4% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

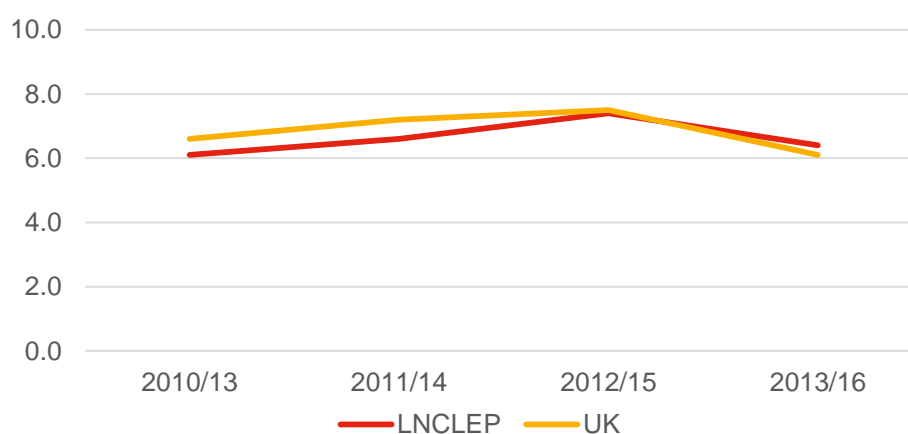
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Leeds City Region

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
3,026,700

Private Sector Firms:
95,466

Private Sector Jobs:
1,143,159

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

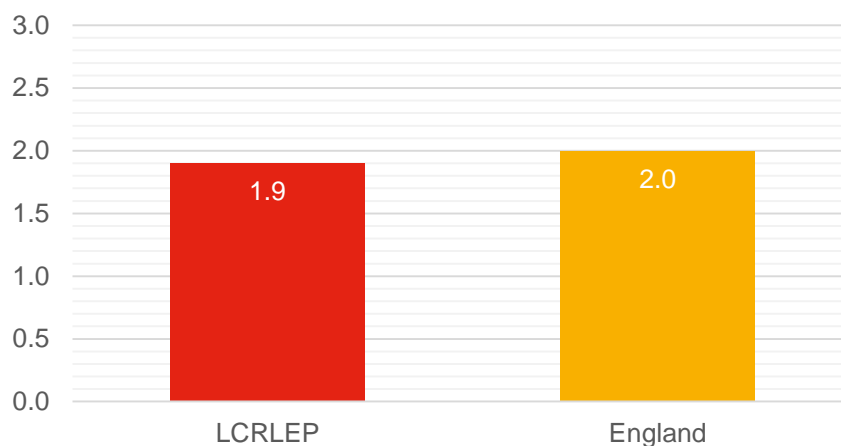
START-UPS

- 11,434 new registered businesses in 2016
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 54% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.9% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

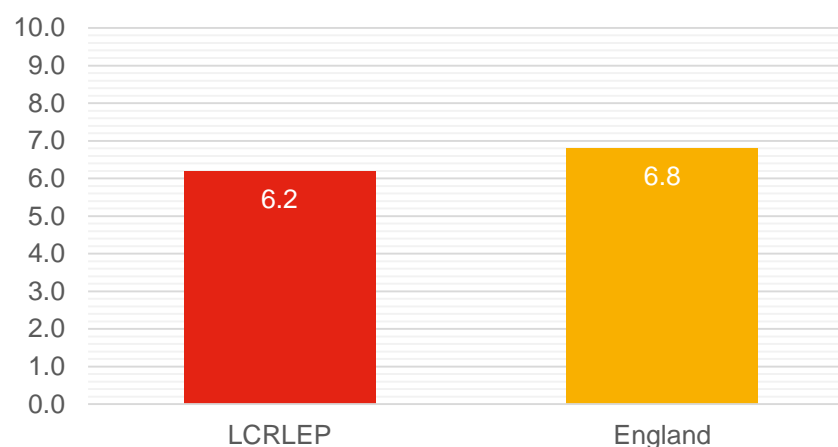
GROWTH

- 6.7% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.8% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

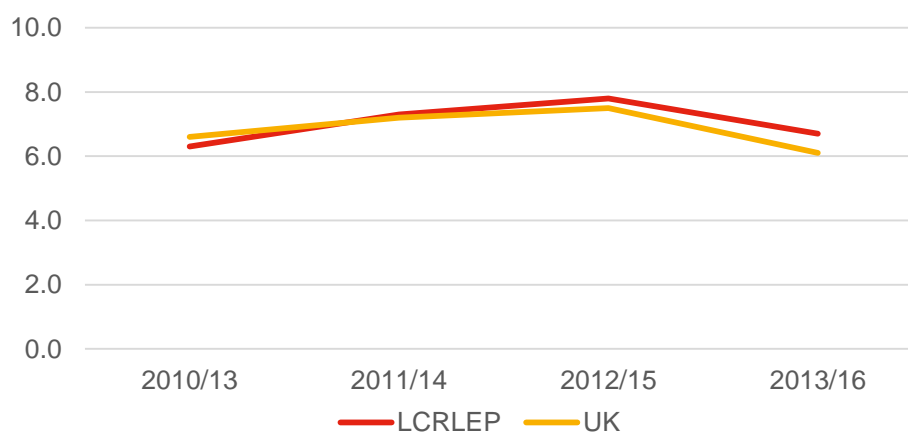
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Leicester and Leicestershire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,017,900

Private Sector Firms:
34,941

Private Sector Jobs:
295,297

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

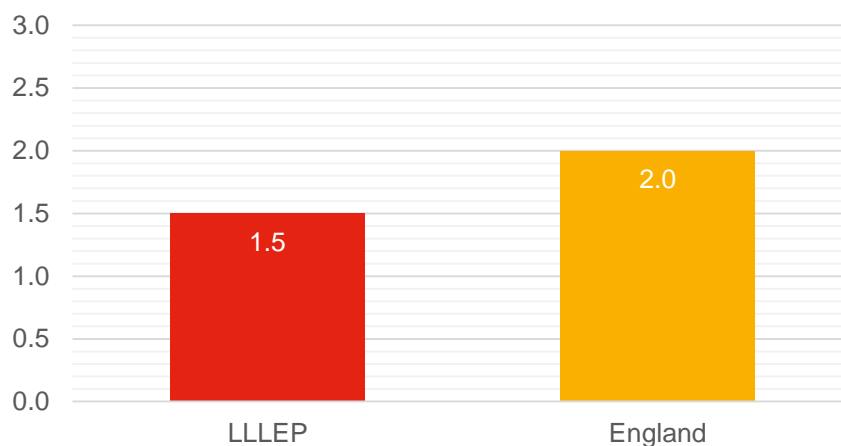
START-UPS

- 4,115 new registered businesses in 2016
- 40 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.5% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

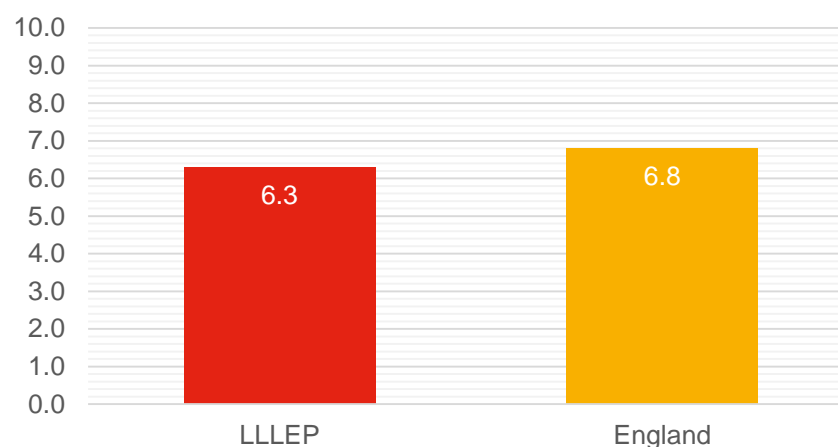
GROWTH

- 6.4% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

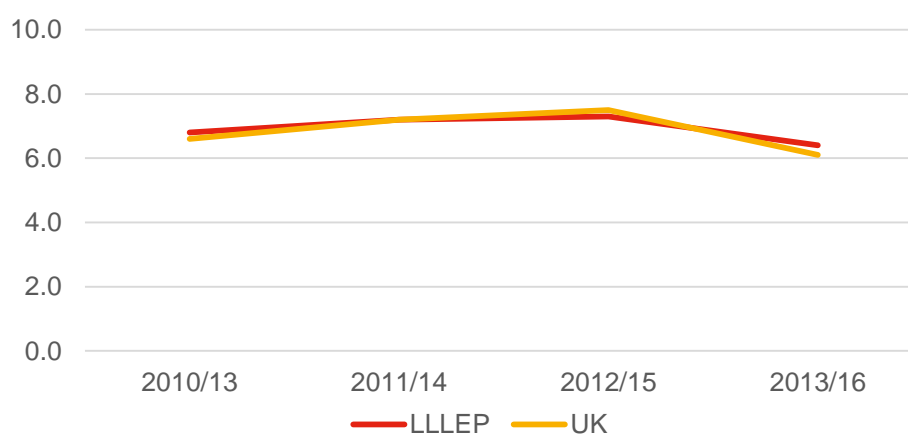
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,524,600

Private Sector Firms:
39,923

Private Sector Jobs:
308,182

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

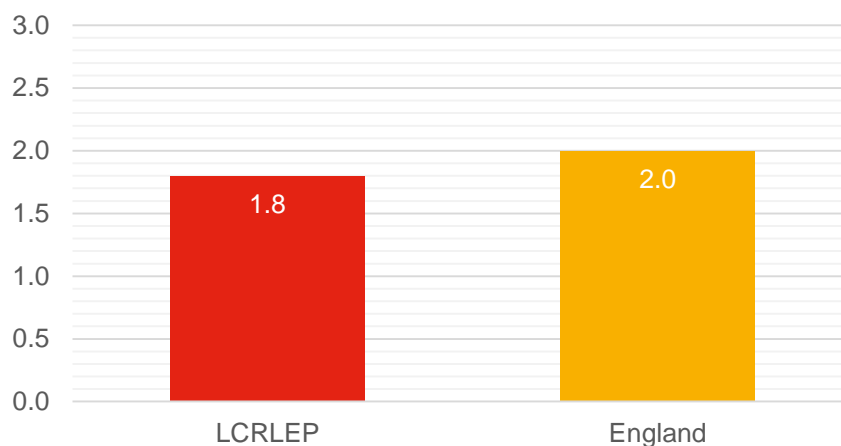
- 5,465 new registered businesses in 2016
- 36 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 52% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

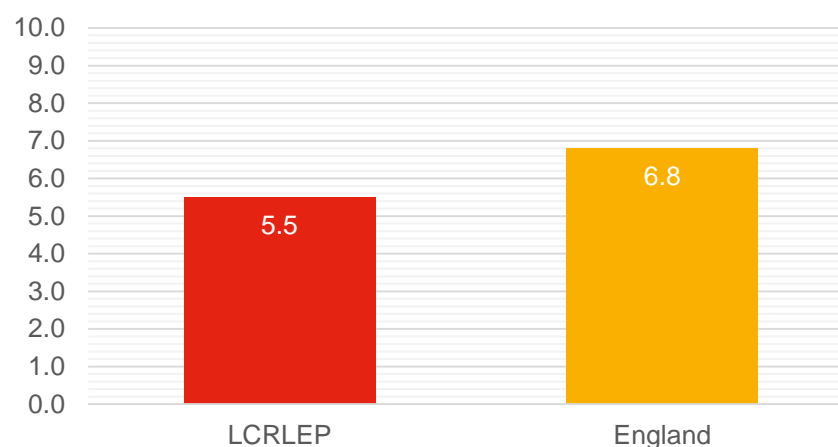
- 6.0% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Liverpool City Region

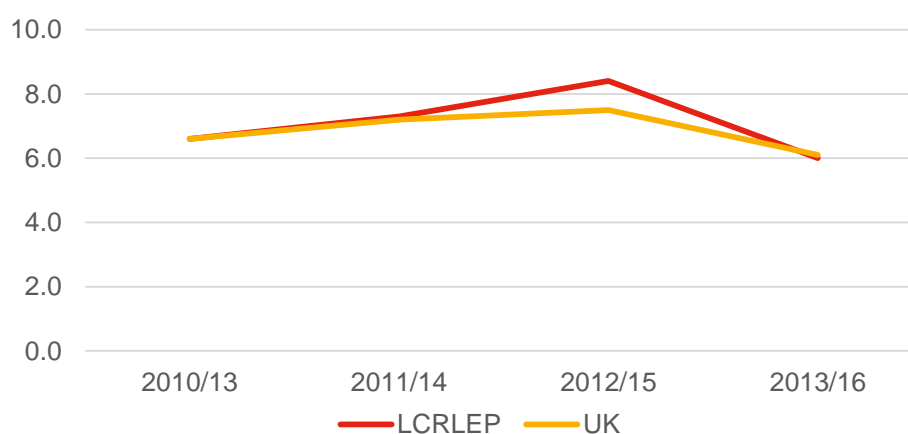
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



London

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
8,673,700

Private Sector Firms:
519,978

Private Sector Jobs:
5,188,947

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

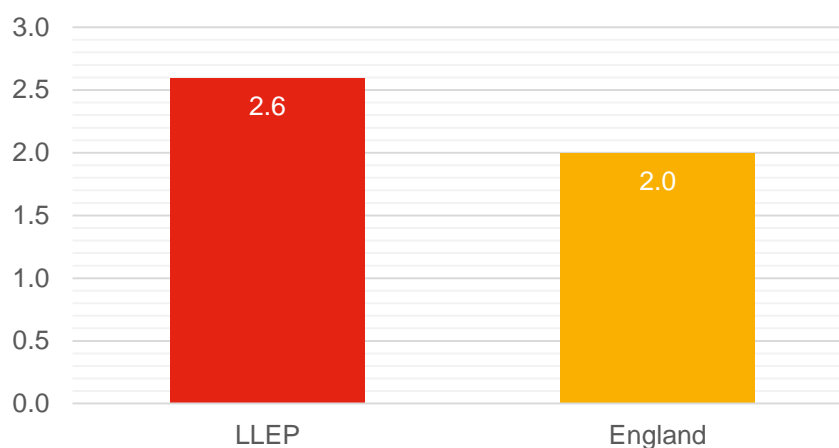
START-UPS

- 77,510 new registered businesses in 2016
- 89 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 50% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.6% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

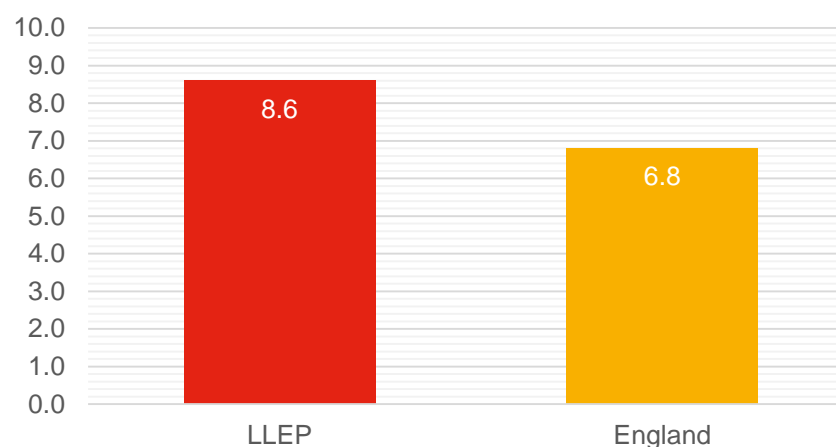
GROWTH

- 8.0% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 8.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

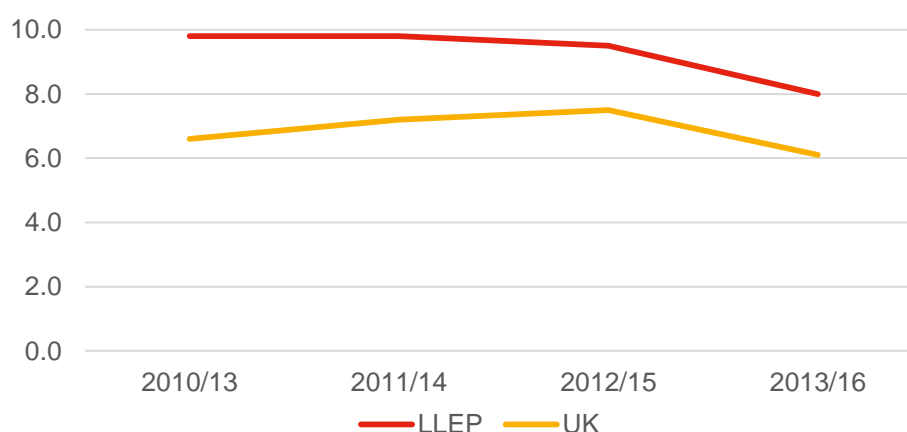
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



New Anglia

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,626,900

Private Sector Firms:
49,671

Private Sector Jobs:
427,431

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

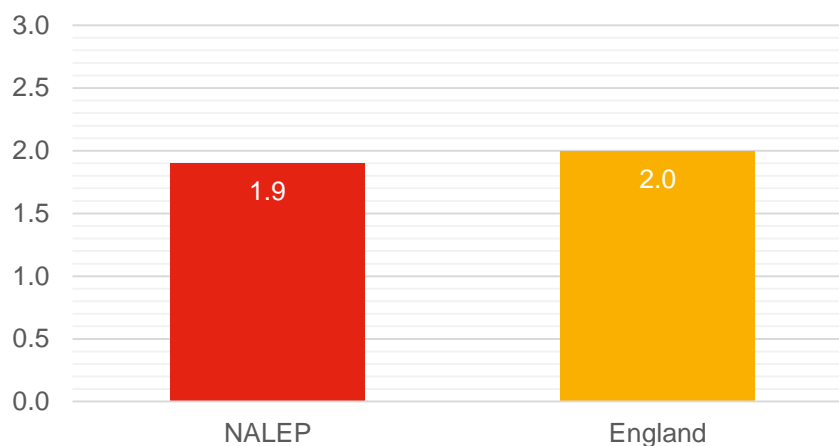
START-UPS

- 4,911 new registered businesses in 2016
- 30 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 57% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.9% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

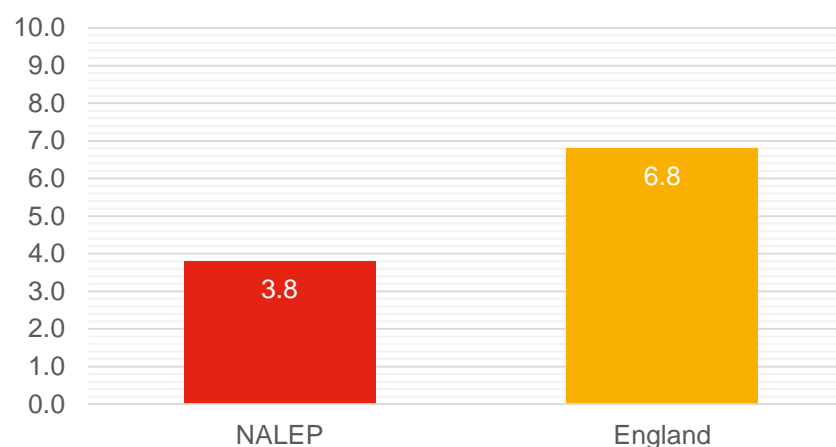
GROWTH

- 5.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 3.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

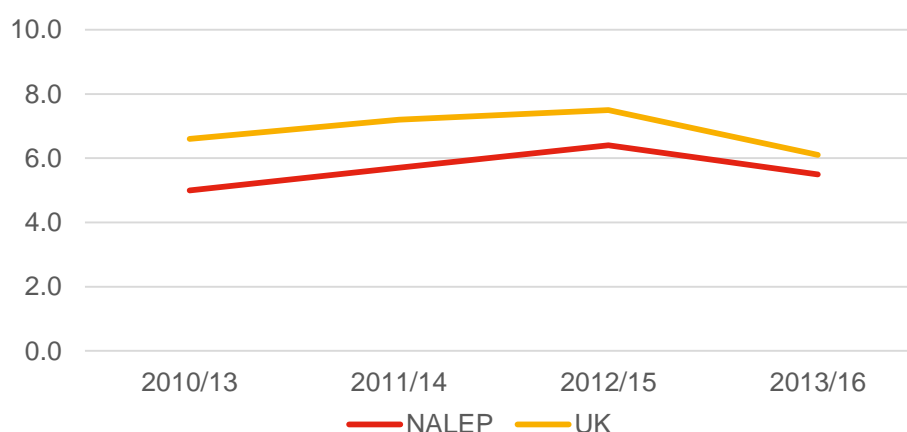
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



North East

CONTEXT 2015

Population:
1,957,200

Private Sector Firms:
44,963

Private Sector Jobs:
425,606

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

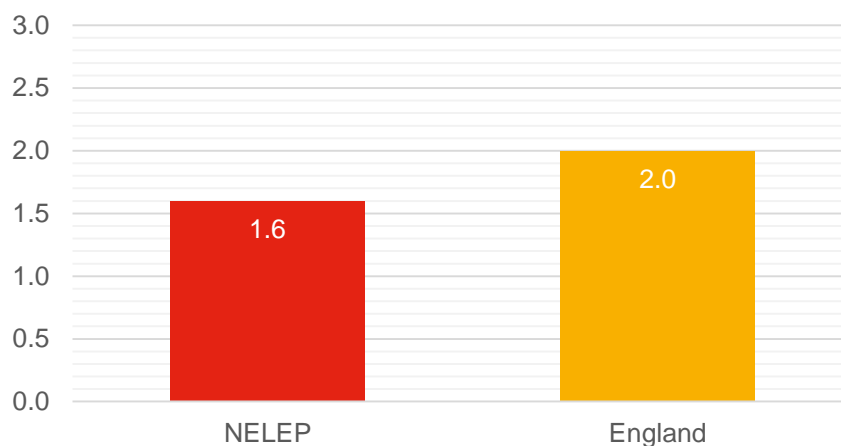
START-UPS

- 3,948 new registered businesses in 2016
- 20 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 53% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.6% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

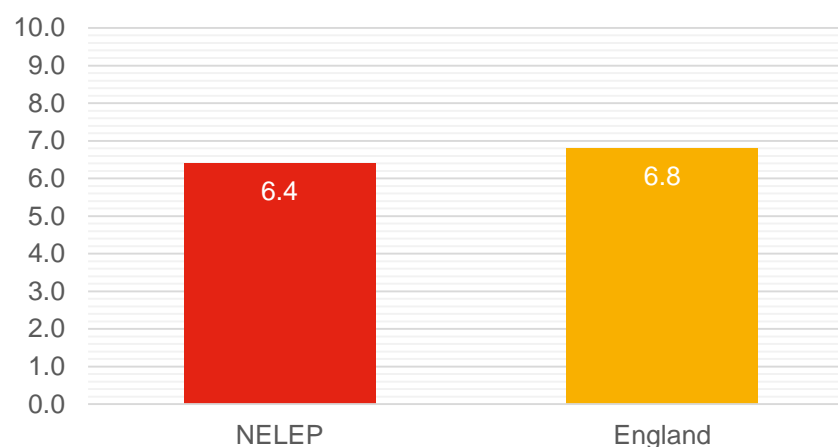
GROWTH

- 6.3% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

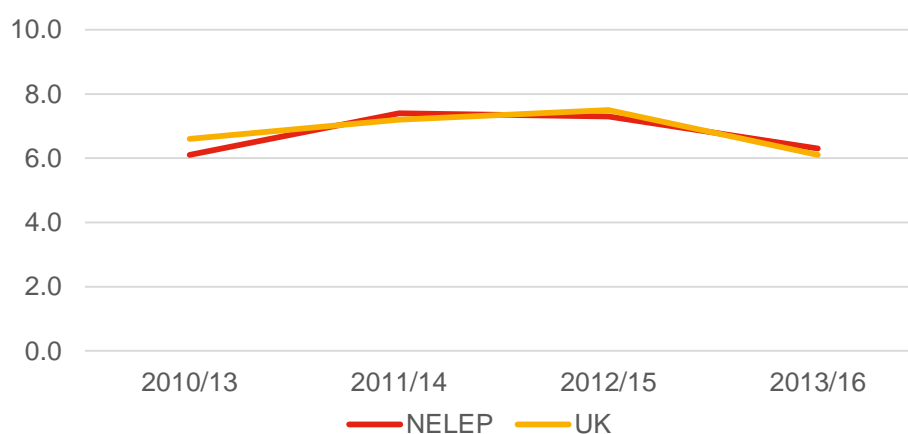
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Northamptonshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
723,000

Private Sector Firms:
29,165

Private Sector Jobs:
294,287

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

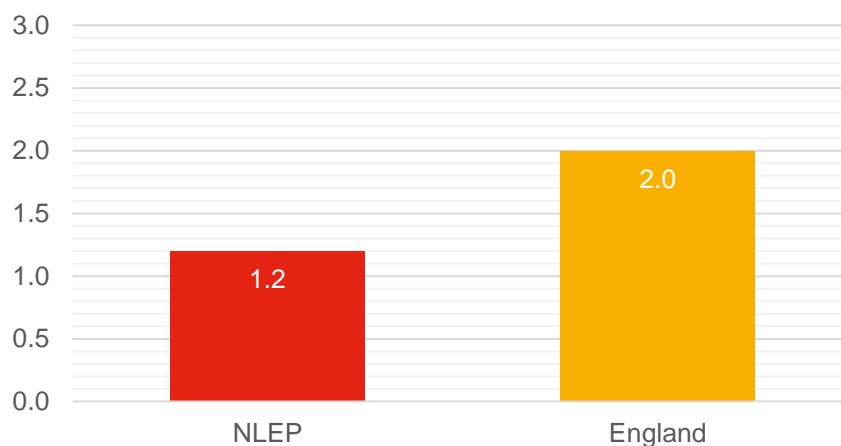
START-UPS

- 4,051 new registered businesses in 2016
- 56 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.2% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

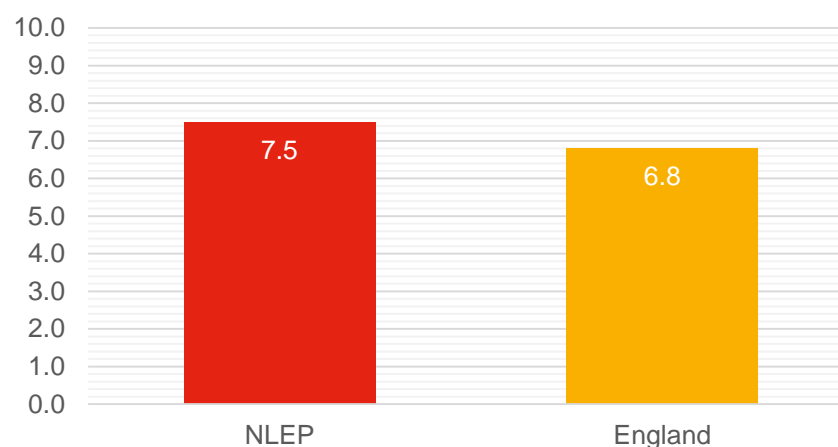
GROWTH

- 6.7% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 7.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

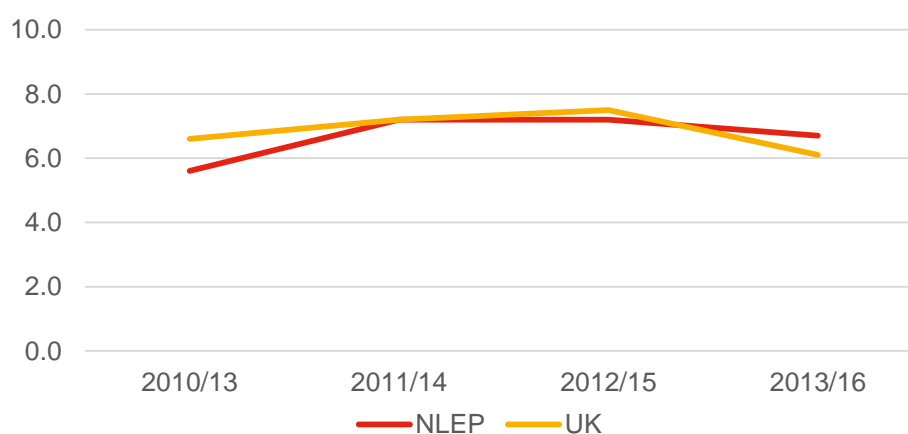
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Oxfordshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
677,800

Private Sector Firms:
27,207

Private Sector Jobs:
260,564

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

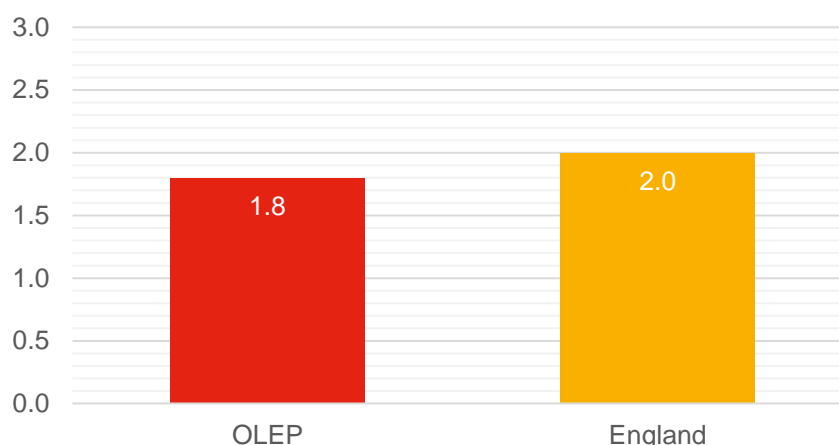
START-UPS

- 2,747 new registered businesses in 2016
- 41 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 58% of 2012 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

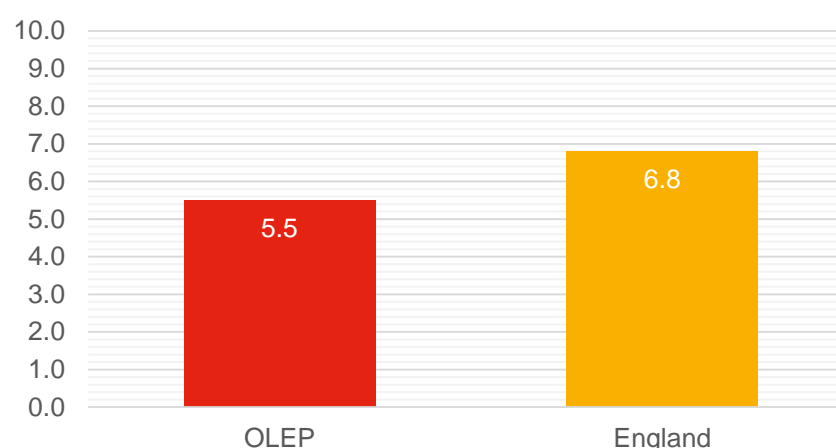
GROWTH

- 6.0% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.8% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

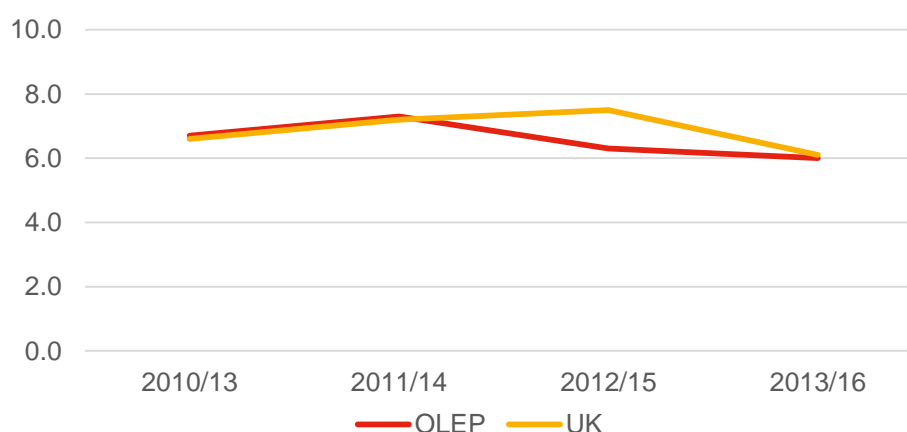
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,842,200

Private Sector Firms:
51,992

Private Sector Jobs:
545,496

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

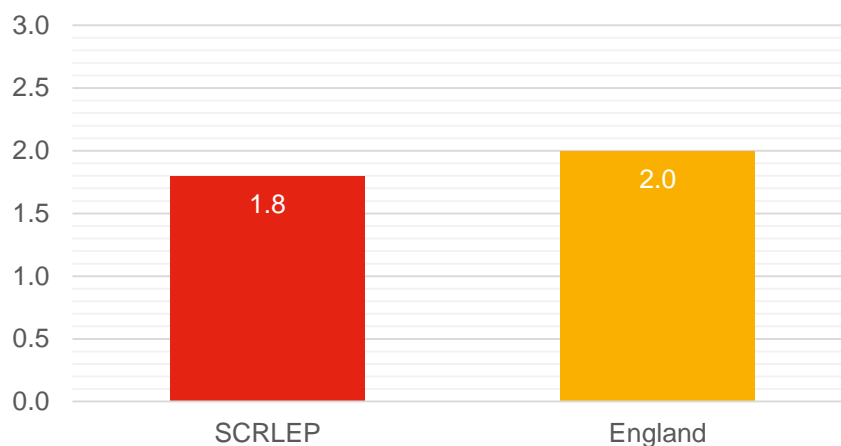
- 8,108 new registered businesses in 2016
- 44 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 54% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

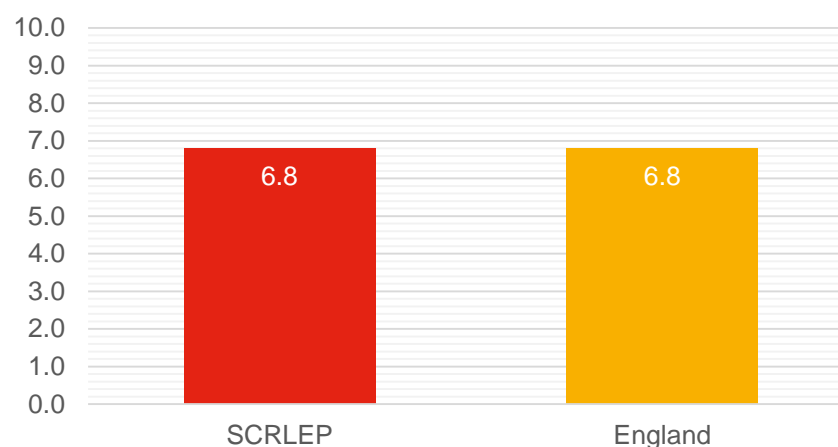
- 5.9% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.8% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Sheffield City Region

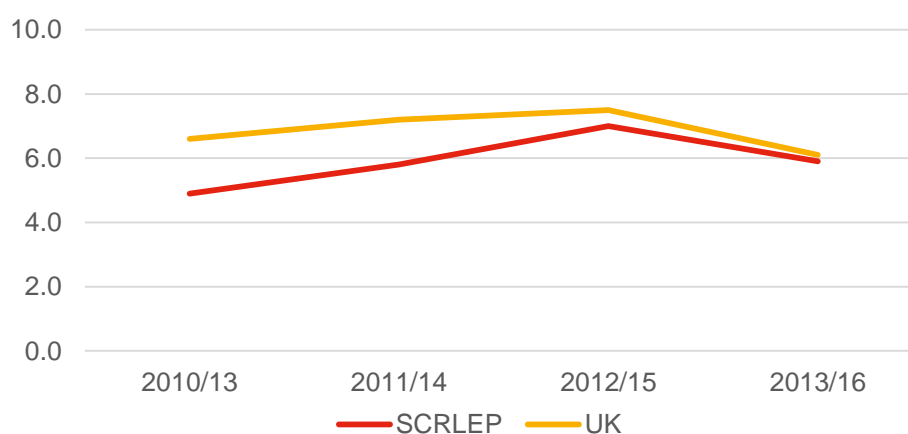
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Solent

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,052,100

Private Sector Firms:
55,401

Private Sector Jobs:
442,781

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

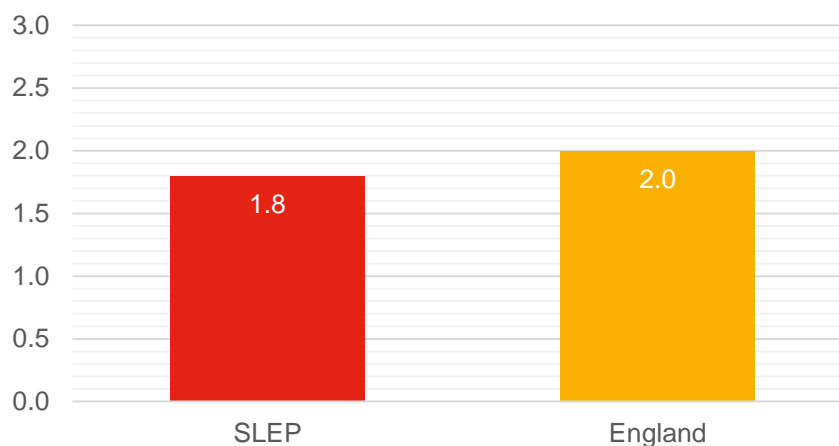
START-UPS

- 6,517 new registered businesses in 2016
- 62 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.8% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

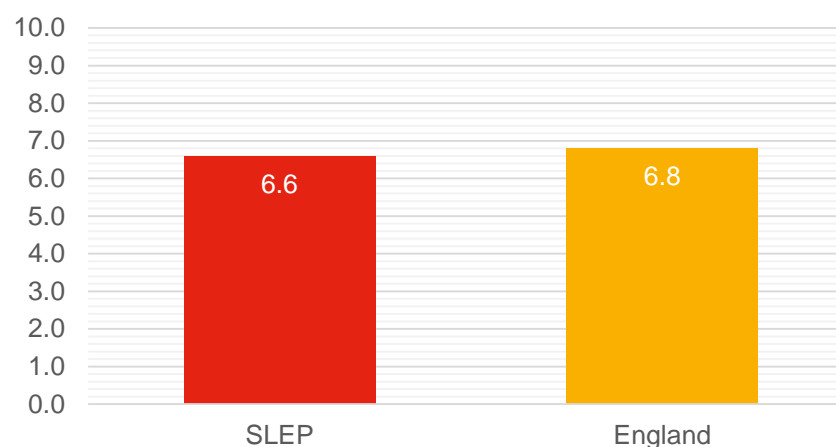
GROWTH

- 6.7% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

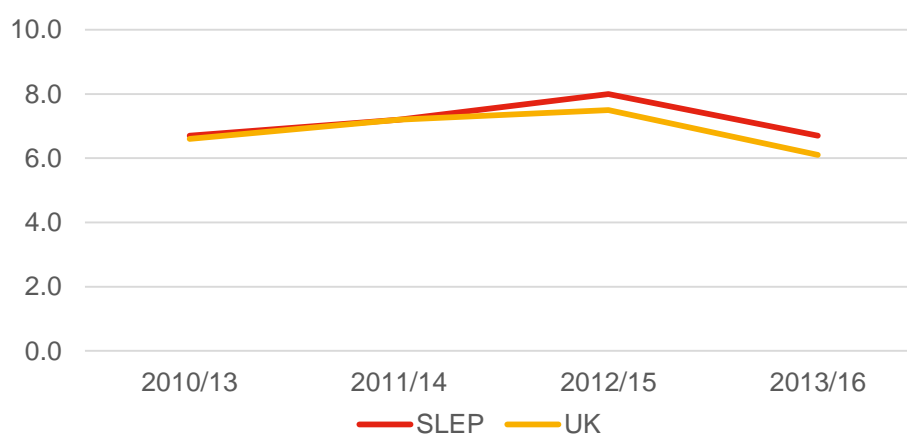
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



South East

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
4,132,300

Private Sector Firms:
149,999

Private Sector Jobs:
900,519

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

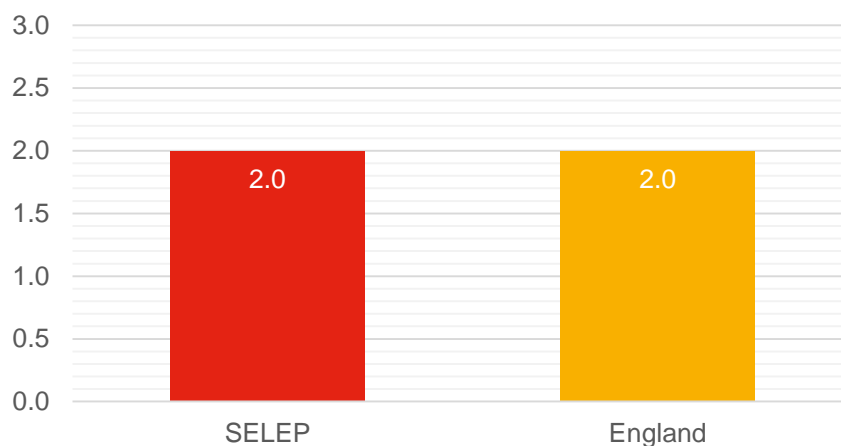
START-UPS

- 18,573 new registered businesses in 2016
- 45 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 2.0% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

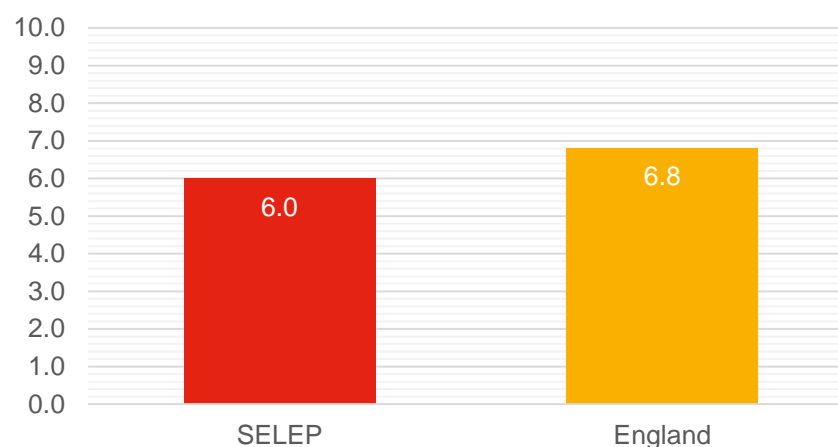
GROWTH

- 5.6% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

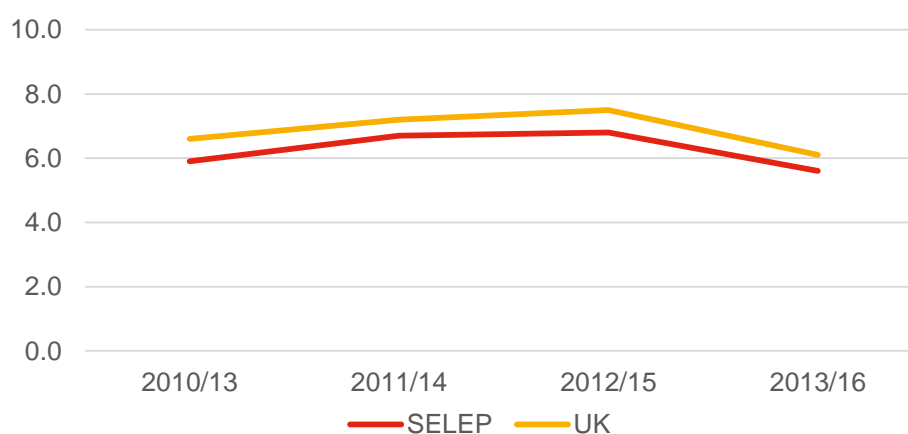
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



South East Midlands

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,807,100

Private Sector Firms:
72,634

Private Sector Jobs:
653,294

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

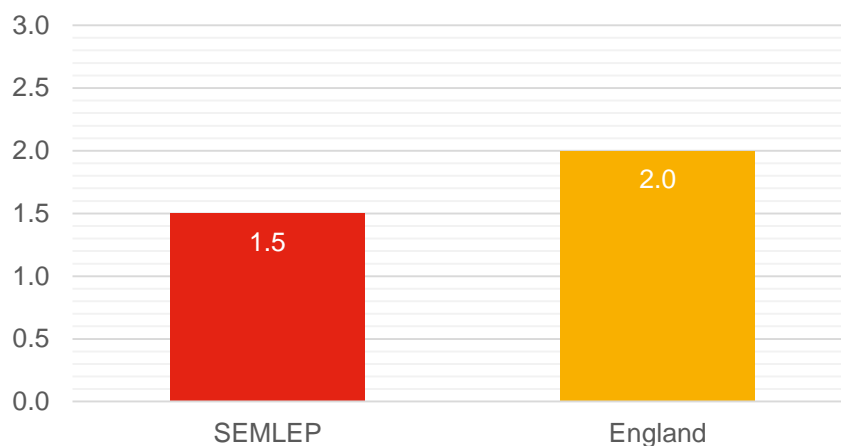
START-UPS

- 10,700 new registered businesses in 2016
- 59 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 55% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.5% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

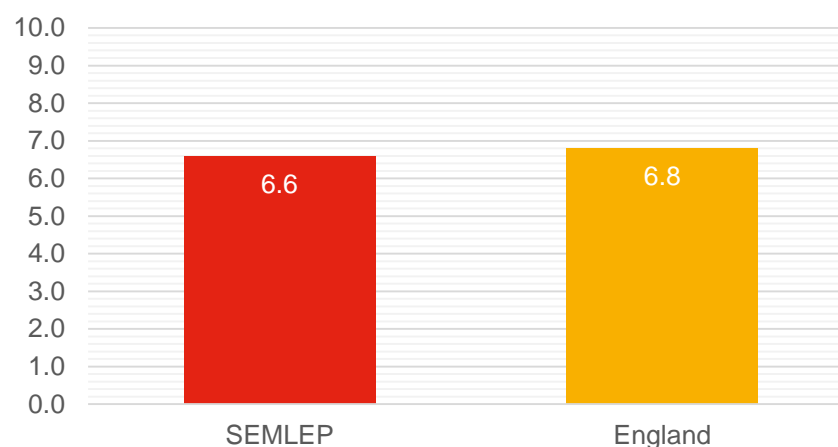
GROWTH

- 6.8% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

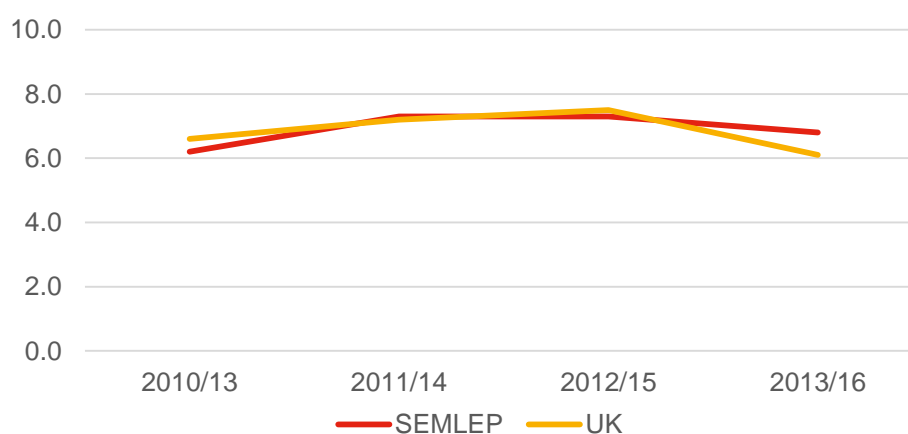
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,114,200

Private Sector Firms:
33,202

Private Sector Jobs:
282,280

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

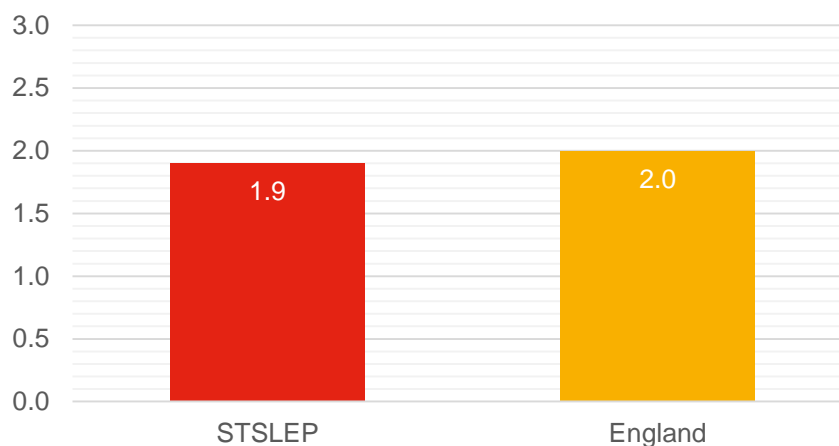
- 3,548 new registered businesses in 2016
- 32 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 53% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.9% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

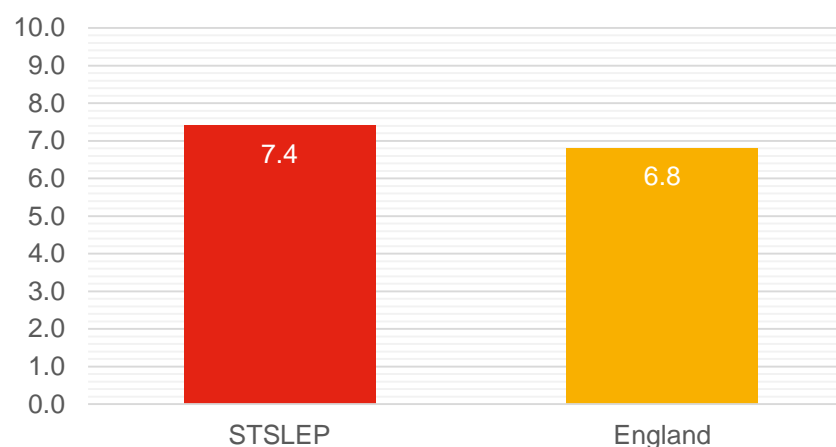
- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 7.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire

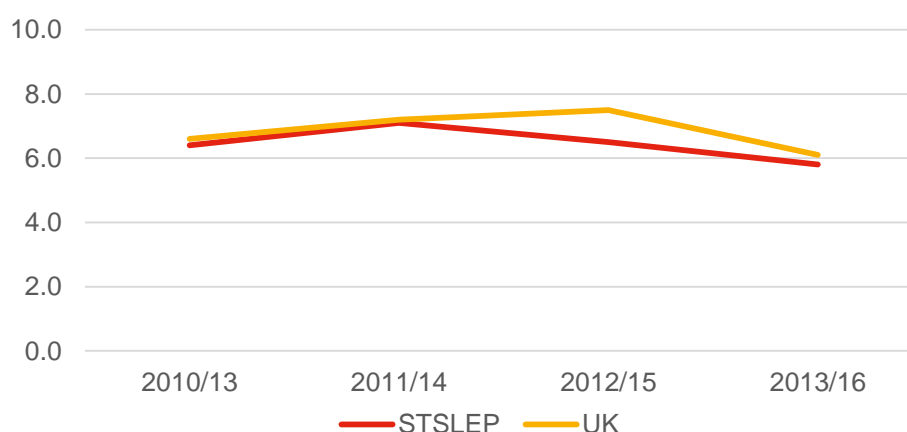
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Swindon and Wiltshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
703,300

Private Sector Firms:
25,352

Private Sector Jobs:
211,344

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

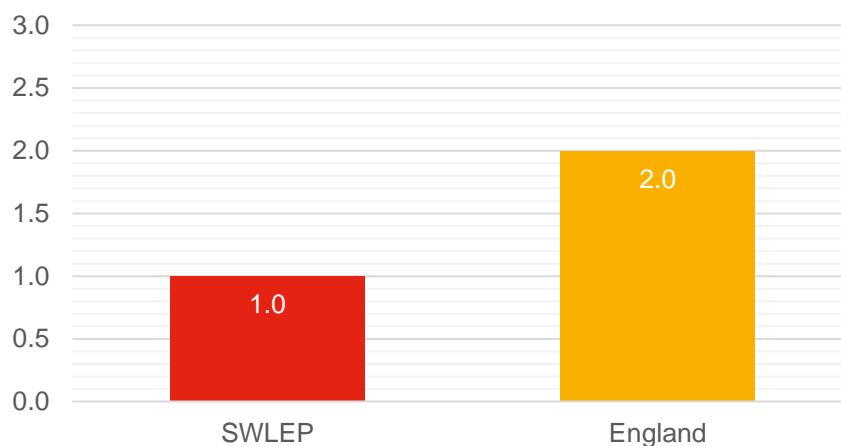
START-UPS

- 2,932 new registered businesses in 2016
- 42 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.0% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

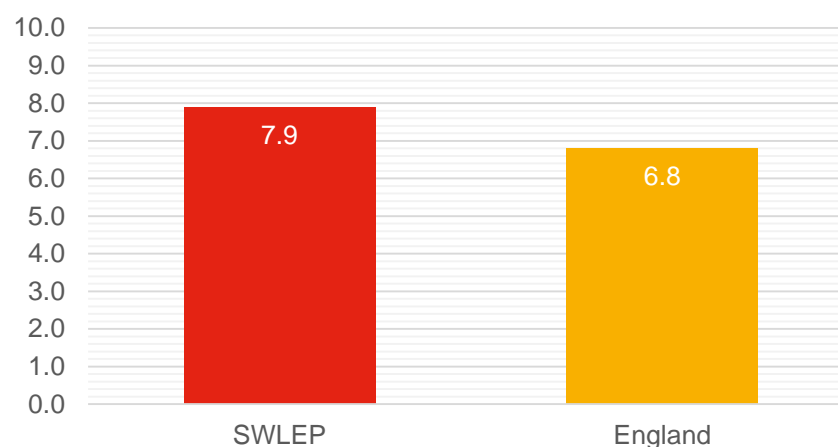
GROWTH

- 6.4% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 7.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

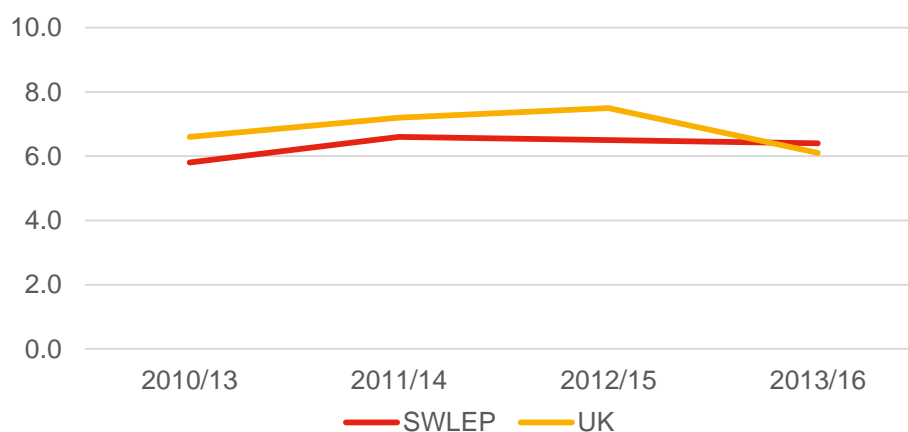
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Tees Valley

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
667,500

Private Sector Firms:
17,010

Private Sector Jobs:
117,750

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

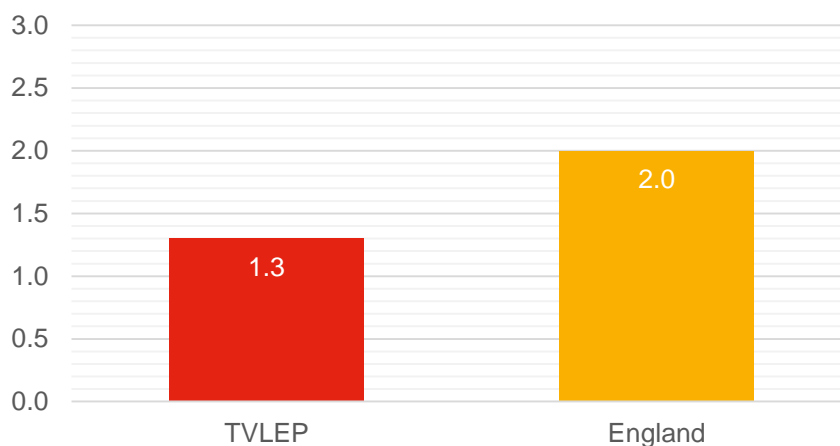
START-UPS

- 2,213 new registered businesses in 2016
- 33 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 55% of 2012 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.3% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

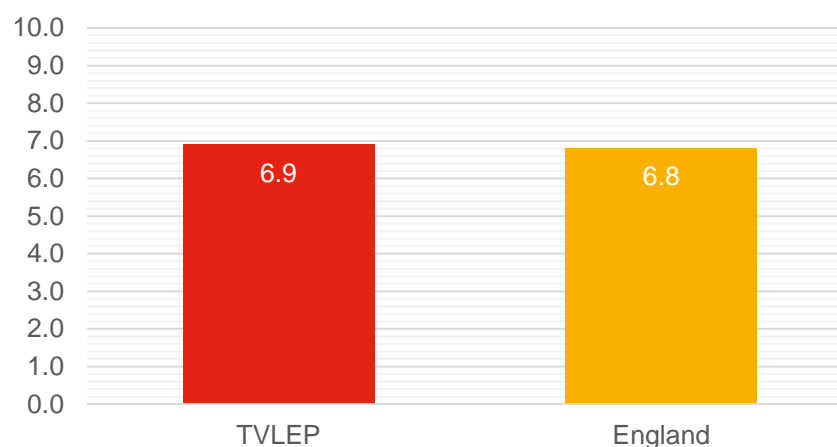
GROWTH

- 6.6% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

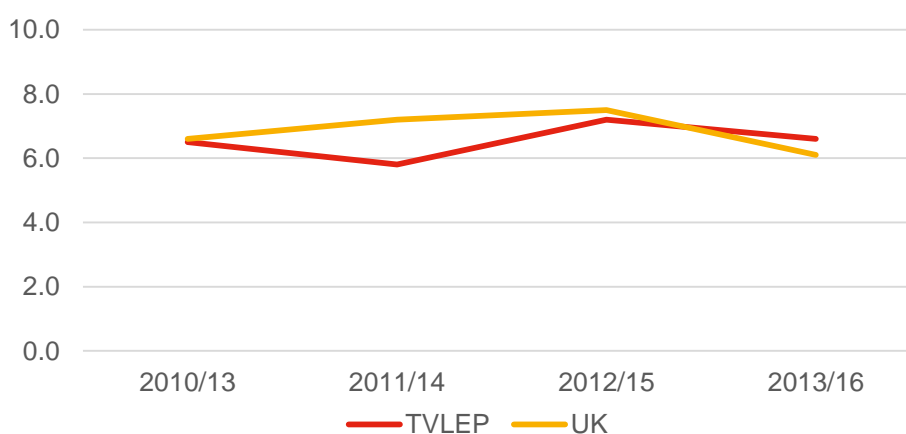
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Thames Valley Berkshire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
890,600

Private Sector Firms:
44,159

Private Sector Jobs:
479,674

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

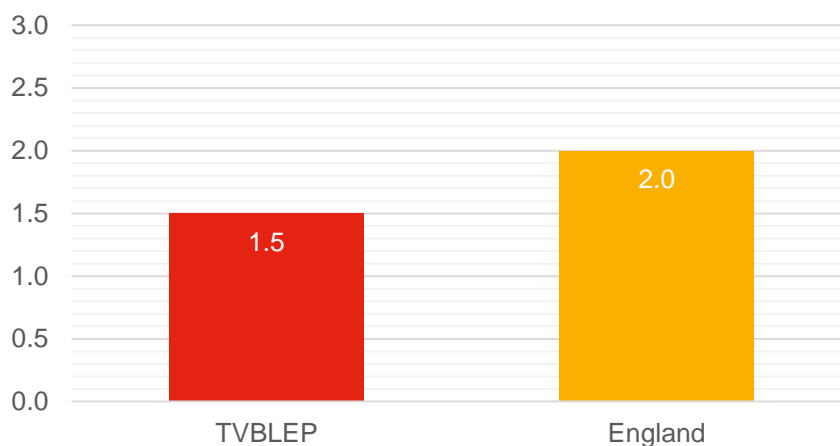
START-UPS

- 5,639 new registered businesses in 2016
- 63 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 54% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.5% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

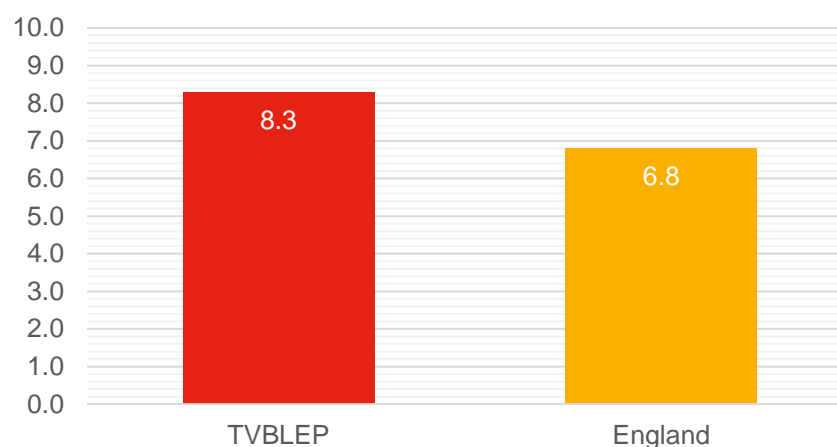
GROWTH

- 7.3% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 8.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

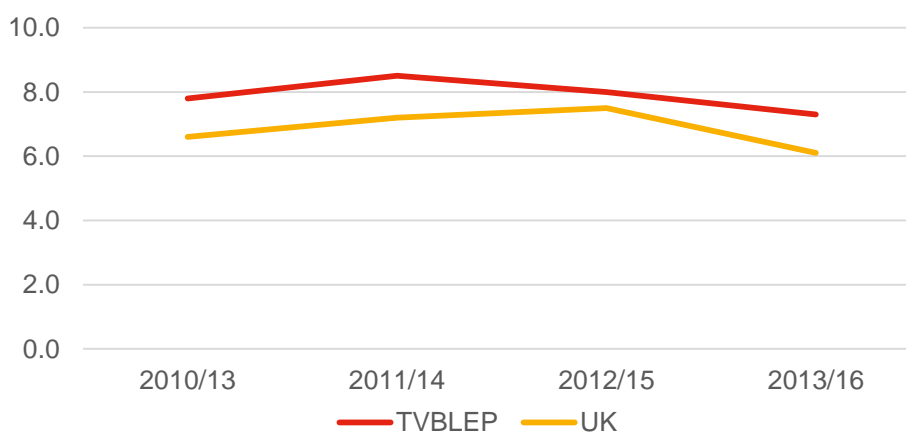
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



The Marches

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
670,600

Private Sector Firms:
21,548

Private Sector Jobs:
164,296

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

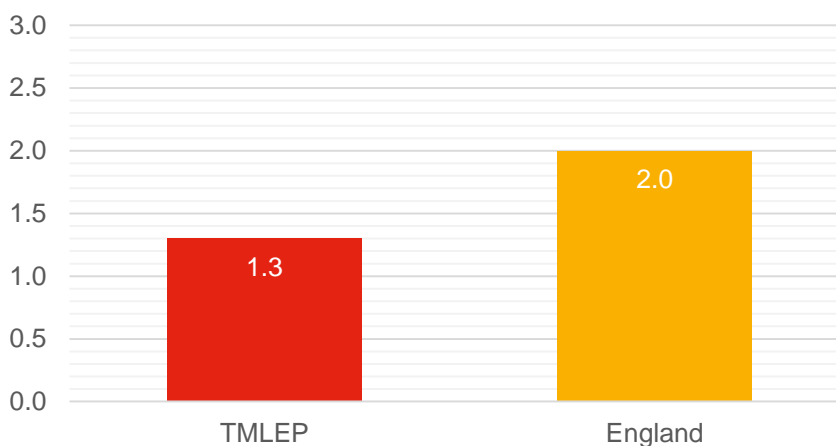
START-UPS

- 2,184 new registered businesses in 2016
- 33 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 58% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.3% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

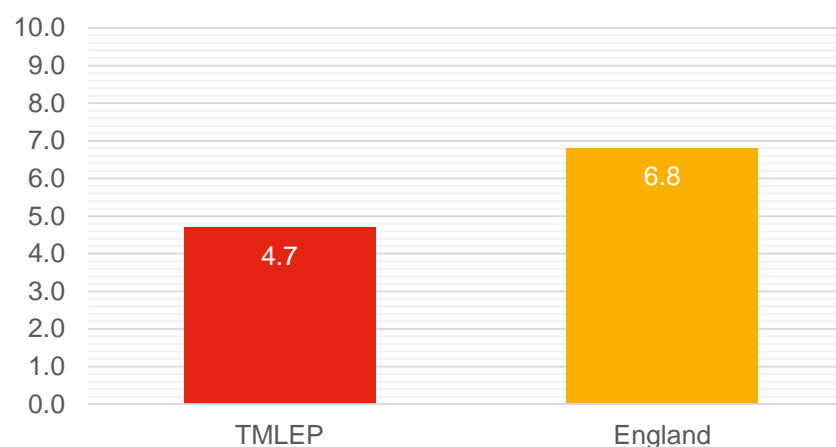
GROWTH

- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 4.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

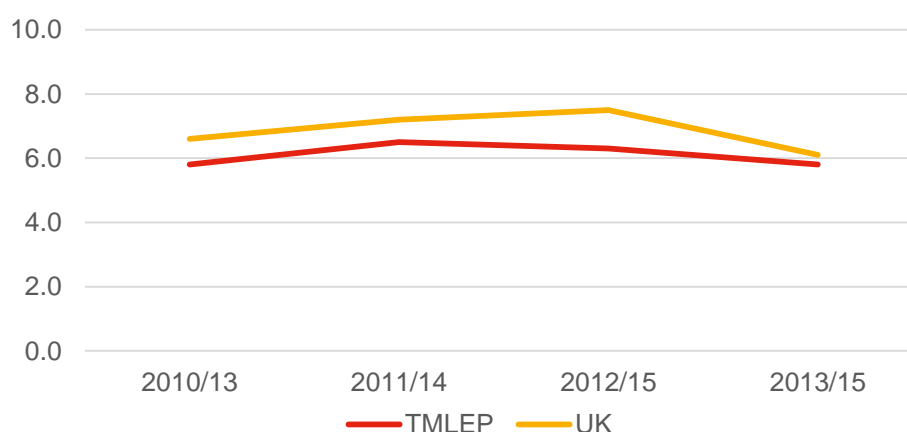
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



West of England

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,118,800

Private Sector Firms:
41,605

Private Sector Jobs:
321,329

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

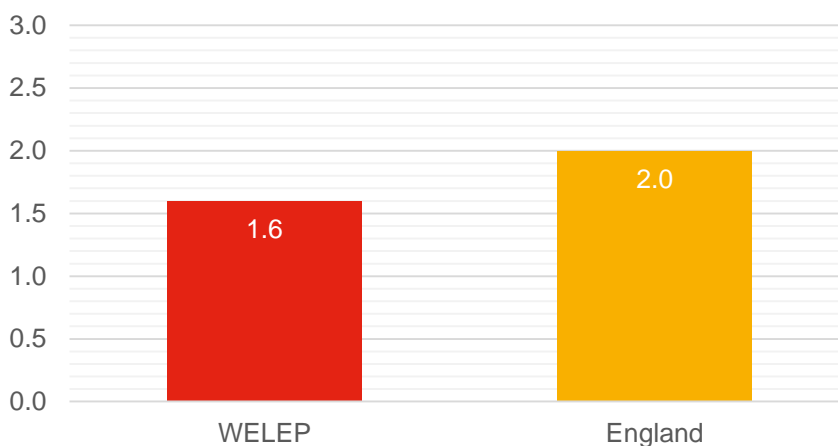
START-UPS

- 4,800 new registered businesses in 2016
- 43 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 57% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.6% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

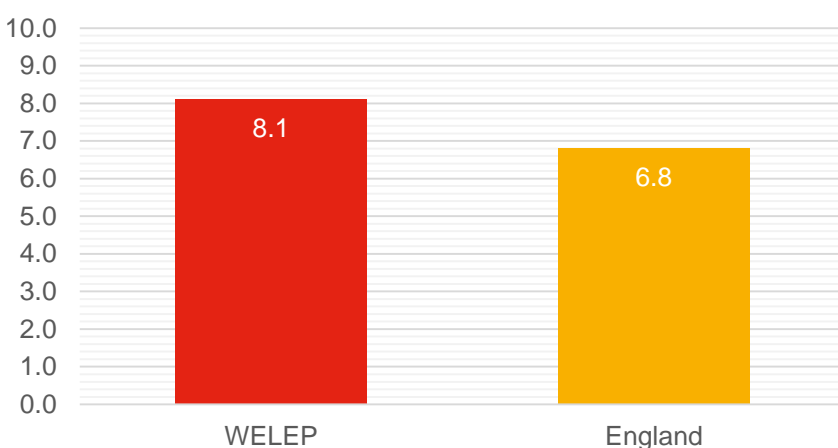
GROWTH

- 7.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 8.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

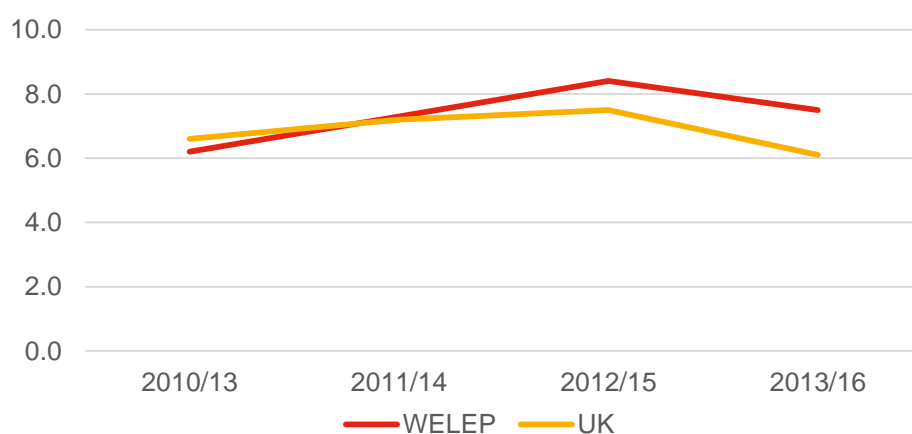
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



Worcestershire

CONTEXT 2016

Population:
578,600

Private Sector Firms:
20,696

Private Sector Jobs:
152,525

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

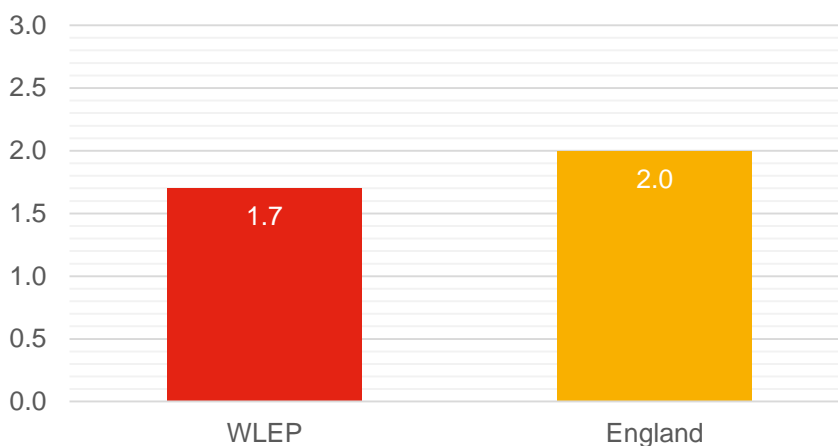
START-UPS

- 2,165 new registered businesses in 2016
- 37 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.7% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

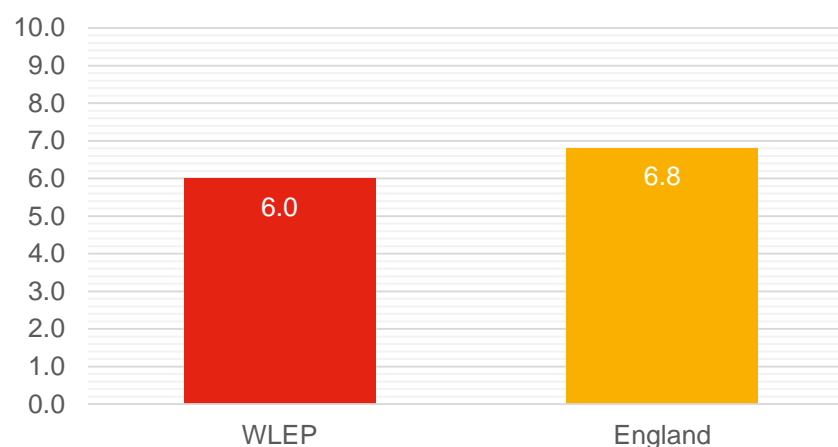
GROWTH

- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 6.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2013 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2016

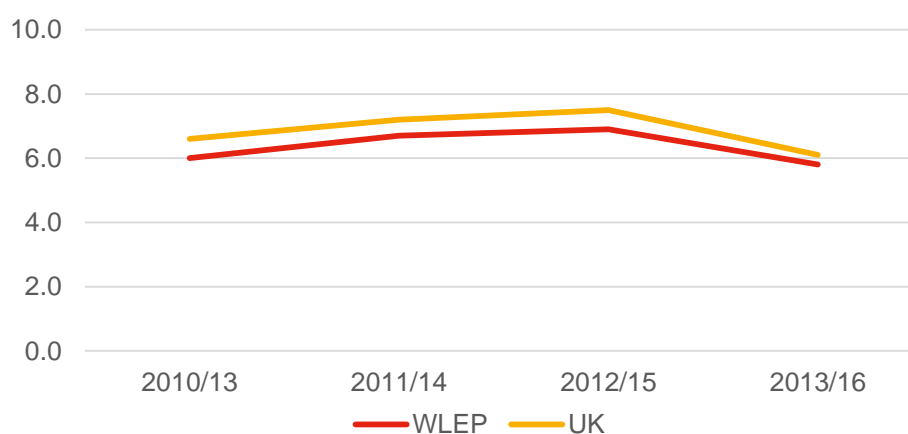
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



CONTEXT 2016

Population:
1,145,800

Private Sector Firms:
39,873

Private Sector Jobs:
282,945

Sectoral Composition:
[View here: sectoral composition](#)

START-UPS

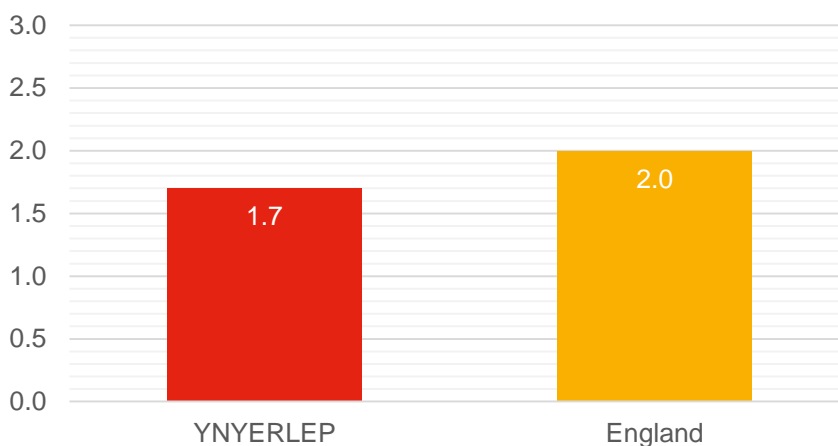
- 3,996 new registered businesses in 2016
- 35 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2016
- 57% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2016
- 1.7% of surviving 2013 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2016

GROWTH

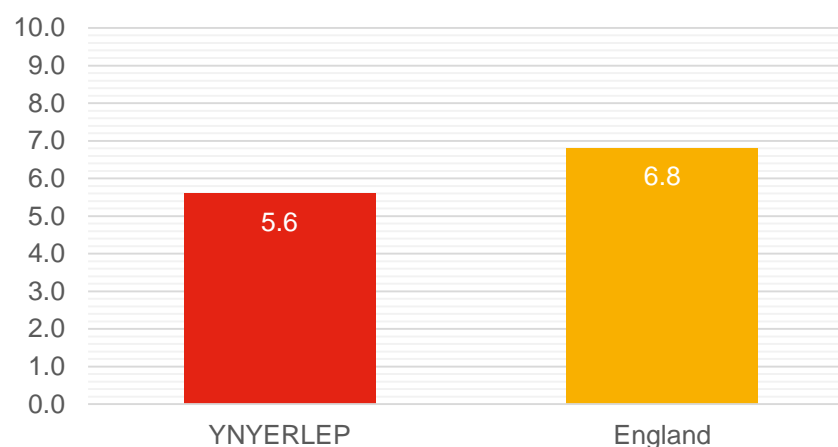
- 6.5% high-growth firm (OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016)
- 2.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.7% for England
- 5.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2012 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2015

York, North Yorkshire and East Riding

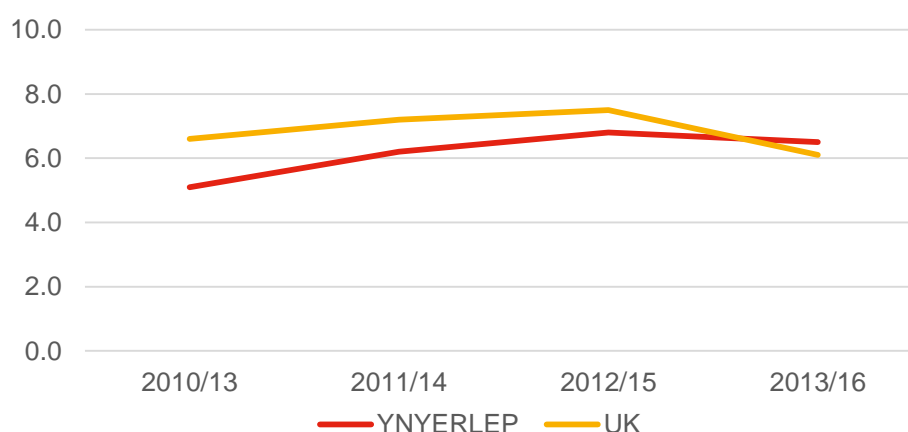
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2013-16 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2013/16 (%)



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