

UK LOCAL GROWTH DASHBOARD

June 2018



UK Local Growth Dashboard

1 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 with a specific focus on each of the 38 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:³²

- 3-year survival rates of start-ups (2014–17)
- Proportion of 2014 start-ups that reach £1m+ T/O (2014–17)
- Proportion of £1–2m T/O businesses born before 2013 which grow to £3m+ T/O (2014–17)
- High-Growth Firm (OECD Definition) Incidence Rate (2014–17) – using both the traditional 20% threshold and the revised 10% threshold.
- Small High-Growth Incidence Rate (2014–17) – a metric adopting a methodology advocated to avoid the exclusion of firms with less than 10 employees from the OECD definition
- Productivity Growth metric (2014–17) – a new metric this year looking at firms who growth both in terms of jobs and revenues but have a faster rate of growth in revenues

1.1 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) records³³. 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.

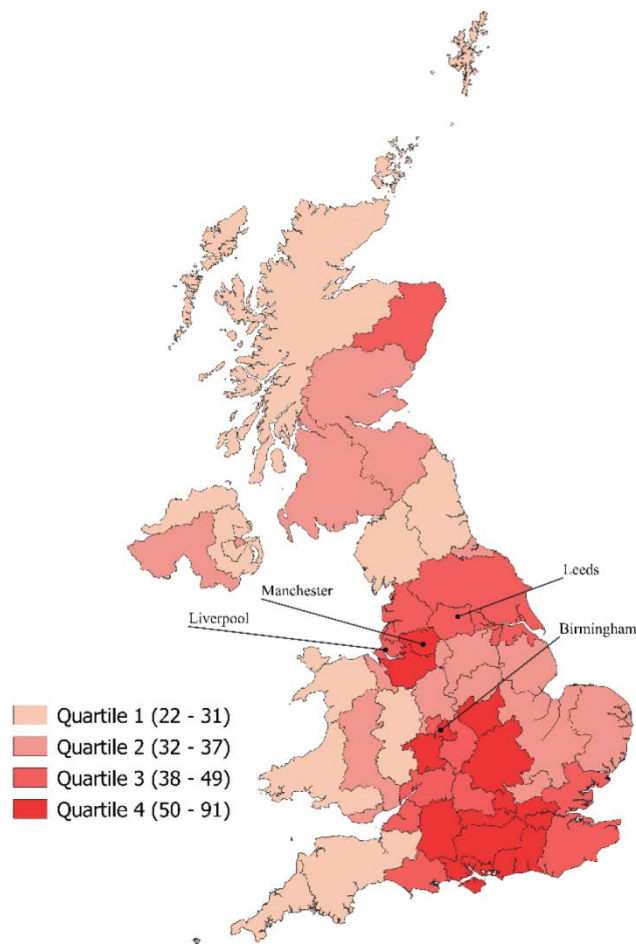
³² Metric Definitions. Start-up is defined as a UK-owned employer firm born in 2017; Start-ups growing to £1m turnover refer to UK-owned firms born in 2014 whose turnover reached at least £1m in 2017; Firms growing to £3m+ turnover refer to UK-owned firms born prior to 2014 that survived to 2017, whose turnover grew from £1–2m in 2014 to at least £3m in 2017; High-Growth is defined by the OECD as annualised average growth in employment of 20% or more over a three year period (2014–17) and restricted to a business having at least 10 employees in 2014.

³³ Note. The use of these data does not imply the endorsement of the data owner or the UK Data Service at the UK Data Archive in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.

2 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). London and the South East, and especially around the M4 (Swindon and Wiltshire) and M3 (Solent) corridors, have 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 there are some LEPs in the Midlands (Worcestershire, South East Midlands and Greater Birmingham and Solihull) and the North West (Greater Manchester) which also exhibit rates of start-up slightly above those in the South East. Generally, start-up rates in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales are much lower than in England.

Figure 1. Start-ups per 10,000 Population in the UK (2017): Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

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, regional and national business support initiatives.

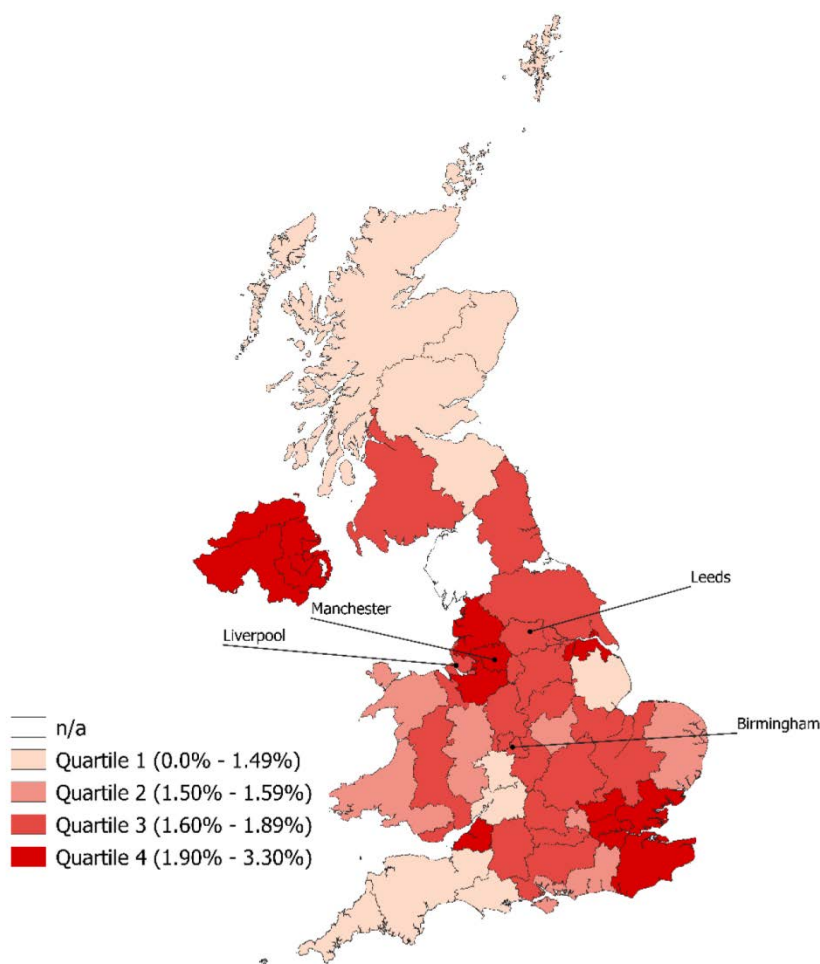
2.1 Growth of Start-ups – Initial Scaling

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. This threshold, while arbitrary, reflects the ambitions of many entrepreneurs as they strive to sustain and growth their businesses – getting to the ‘first million’ is an often heard metric.

The overall survival rate for this 2014 cohort of start-ups is 54.7% so almost half of all startups do not make it to their third year – a fact that holds for all the cohorts of start-ups we have analysed since 1998.

Figure 2 shows that the proportion of UK-owned start-ups that achieve this early indication of ‘scale’ is very small indeed (1.9% nationally) but that there is a great deal of variation between the Home Nations and across local economic areas or LEAs in England. Northern Ireland stands out as having above average proportions of start-ups (2.7%) achieving the £1m+ threshold after 3 years trading with Outer Belfast and the East of NI (combined) having the highest proportion in the UK (3.3%). This result for Northern Ireland is consistent with the analysis in previous years. Wales (1.5%) and Scotland (1.3%) are below the UK average which is again consistent with a previous cohort of start-ups in 2013.

Figure 2: Proportion of Start-ups Generating £1m+ Revenues after 3 Years in the UK (2017): Quartiles



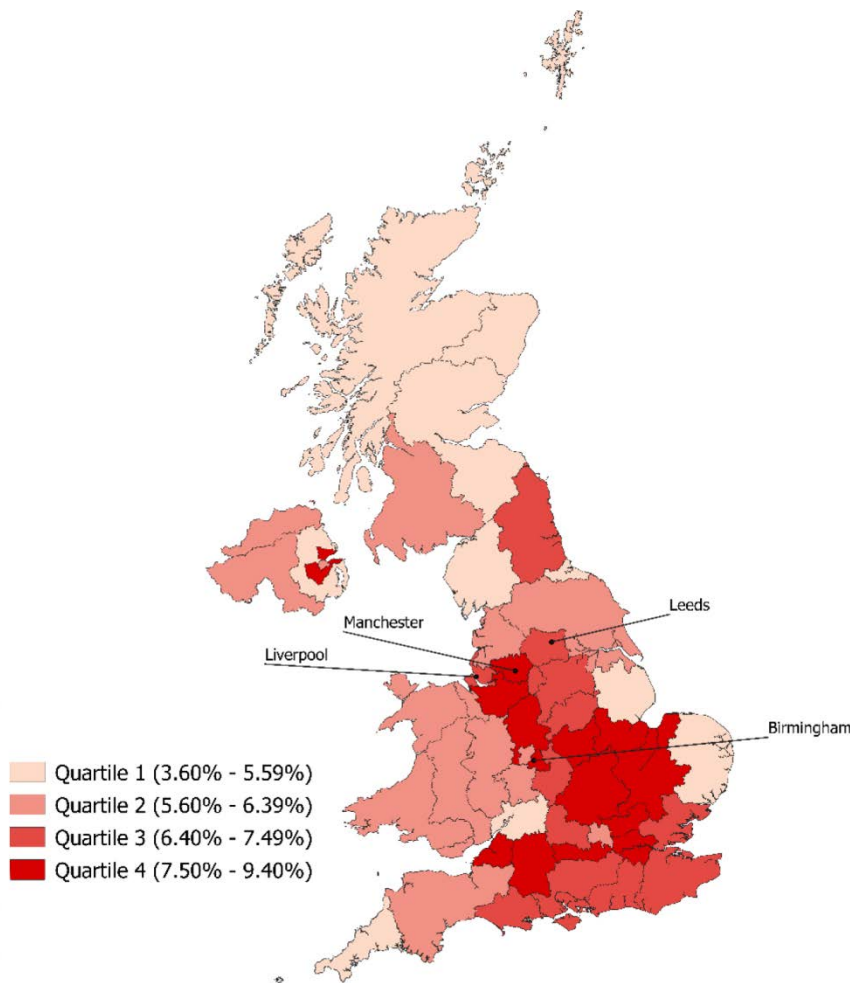
Across the LEPs in England there are a number of above average 'hotspots' including London and the South East, Hertfordshire, Greater Manchester, Cheshire and Warrington, Lancashire and the West of England.

Of note are those local economies with relatively high levels of start-up activity that have the lowest proportions of their start-ups achieving at least £1m in revenues after three years. Worcestershire stands out as an example of this group with start-ups well above the UK average and recorded the highest number outside London. Again, this is consistent with the pattern observed in previous years.

2.2 Growth of Existing Businesses - Stepping Up

Across the UK we observe that 7.2% of existing firms with turnover of £1-2m per annum in 2014 grow to at least £3m turnover in 2017 which is slightly higher to that observed in 2014 and 2015 (i.e., 6%) and marginally higher than in 2016 (7%). This metric of businesses scaling varies greatly across the UK with the three Home Nations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (except the Outer Belfast region) having lower proportions of these businesses than most areas in England (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Firms (born<2013) turnover £1-2m in 2014 and reaching £3m+ in 2017 in the UK: Quartiles



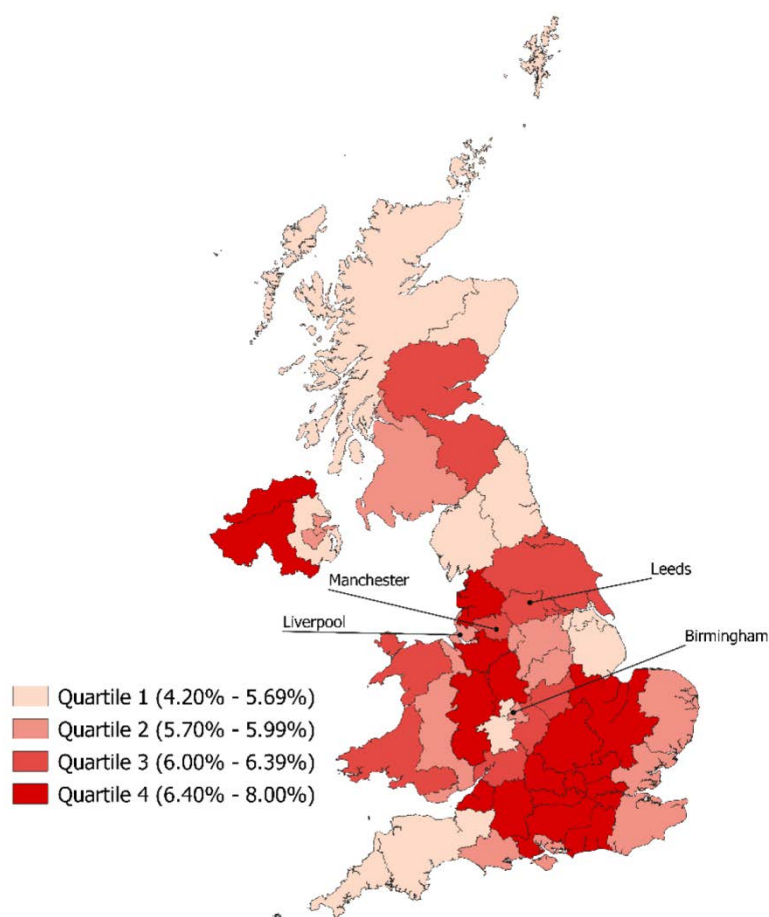
Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

Within England there is a much more complex pattern across the LEPs. Outside London, which records the highest proportion (9.4%), the broad pattern is that of LEPs along the M4 corridor and a spine from London through the Midlands to Manchester having above average proportions of these scaling firms.

2.3 High-Growth Firms

The number of high-growth firms (HGFs), as defined by the OECD ³⁴, in the UK declined very slightly in the 2014–17 period – the absolute number fell from 11,855 (2012/15) to 10,718 (2014/17) which means that the overall incidence rate is now 6.3% for the UK compared to 7.5% in the previous period. The incidence rate of high-growth firms in England varies from 4.4% in the Black Country to 8.0% in London (Figure 4). The spatial pattern within this range is shows that, apart from the border areas of Northern Ireland which record above average incidence rates, there is a clear concentration around the arc from Cambridge to Bristol and the LEPS along the M4 and M3 corridors. This represents a retrenchment to the south compared to previous years.

Figure 4: High-Growth Firm Incidence Rate (20% threshold) in England (2014–17): Quartiles

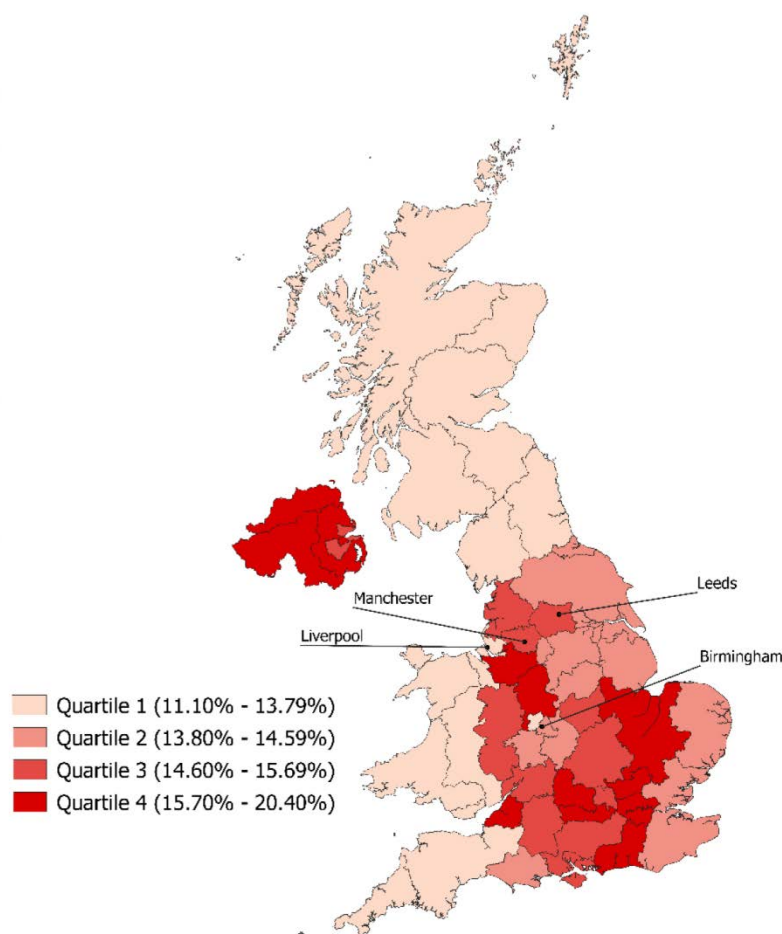


Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

In recent years the OECD have decided to relax their 20% threshold for the definition of a HGF to 10% for both measures (i.e., using employment or revenue). Figure 5 shows this definition for the first time and the picture is a stark one. Again Northern Ireland stands apart from Wales and Scotland with all sub-regions having a proportion above the UK average of 15% with North of NI (20.4%) and the West and South region of NI (18.1%) having the highest rates in the UK. In England the pattern is not dissimilar to that for the more constrained growth rate of 20% with LEP areas in the south having higher incidence rates. The pattern can be portrayed by a southern ‘triangle’ connecting Cambridge, Bristol and Brighton. Herefordshire (18%) and the West of England (17.8%) have the highest rates just ahead of London (17.2%).

³⁴ 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 2014.

Figure 5. High-Growth Firm Incidence Rate (10% threshold) in England (2014–17). Quartiles



Source. ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

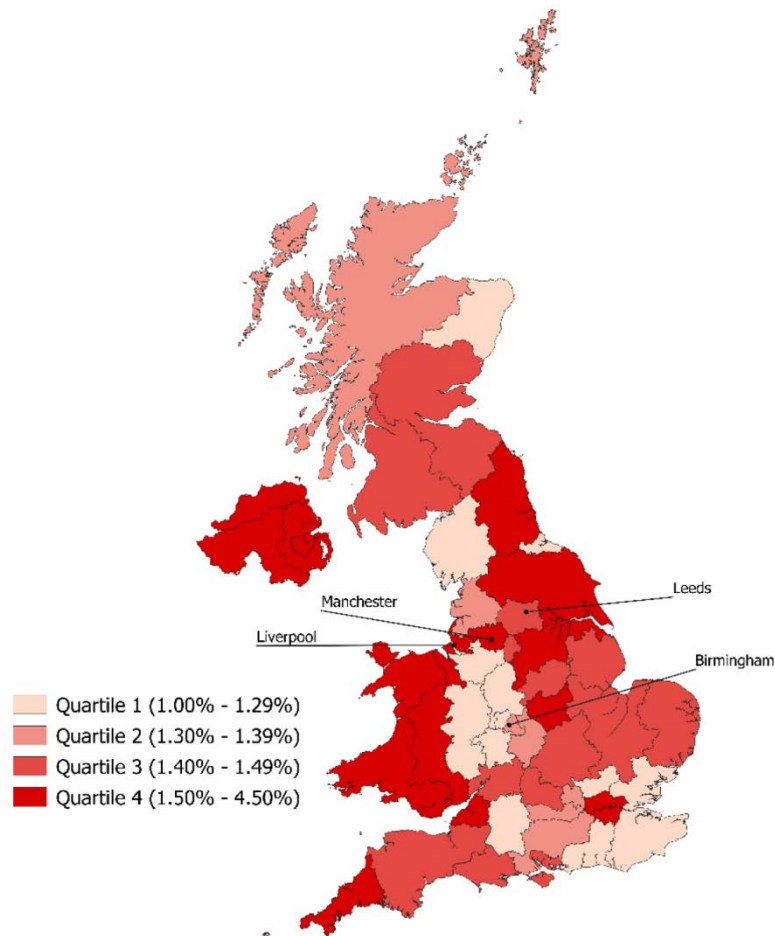
2.4 Small High-Growth Firms

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 and refer to these as Small High Growth Firms (SHGFs).

Overall, the UK SHGF incidence rate is 1.5% for the 2014–17 period which is lower than in previous periods: 2.0% 2012–15 and 2.4% in 2011–14. As with the HGF measure the SHGF measure exhibits a complex geography and in general, stands in contrast to that for the HGF measure (Figure 6). The only common feature is that London dominates on both measures. However, there is very little variation across England with the incidence rates ranging from 1.7% in London to 1.1% in Hertfordshire.

Beyond the capital, however, it is the more peripheral parts of England together with the northern powerhouse cities of Liverpool and Manchester that record above average shares of SHGFs. The three home nations perform well on this metric with Northern Ireland recoding the highest rate of 3.2%. The highest rates in the UK are in Northern Ireland sub-regions with the highest being in Belfast (4.5%) while, as we observed last year, the Humber and the North East LEPs also have above average incidence rates of SHGFs. LEPs in the West Midlands are clearly not not performing well on this growth metric as indeed are the HGF ‘hotspots’ in the south we saw earlier.

Figure 6. Small High-growth Firm Incidence Rate in England (2014–17), Quartiles



Source. ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

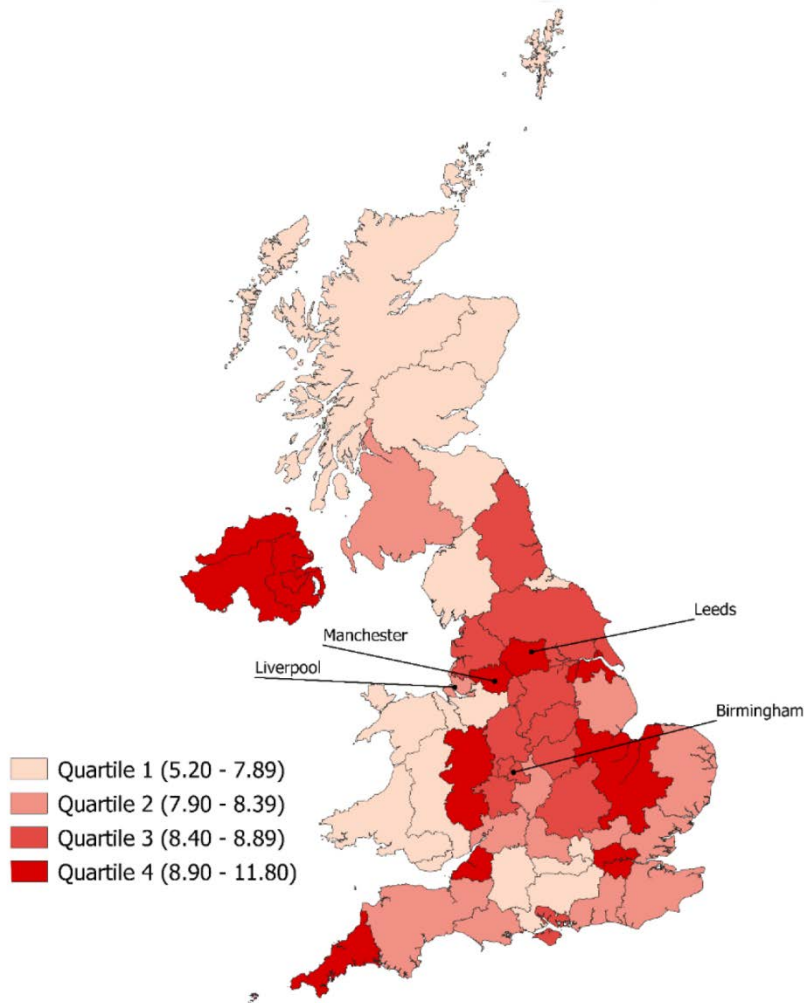
The introduction of this new variation on the official OECD HGF measure is an important innovation and provides a more comprehensive overview of growth in local businesses. The fact that it provides a rather different geography across the English LEPs underlines the importance of resisting the acceptance of a single metric for ‘high-growth’ firms and this metric serves to capture the growth in the micro-business sector where, as we have seen from the ERC’s new ‘Micro-Business Britain’ survey, there is not only growth but significant levels of ambition and innovative business practices.

2.5 Productivity Growth

We devised this growth metric for two reasons. First, as a result of our previous research which showed that there was a very poor correlation between jobs growth, increases in revenues and productivity gains. Indeed, we found that only 5% of the OECD’s high-growth firms (employment definition) recorded productivity growth in the period 2008–2015³⁵. Second, the current ‘Long Tail Productivity Review’ prompted us to probe and extend the evidence base using the datasets we have access to on the population of employer enterprises rather than the sole reliance on ONS survey data which normally excludes the smaller businesses.

³⁵ British Business Bank (2018) “Small Business Finance Markets Report”, February 2018. <https://www.britishbusiness-bank.co.uk/research/small-business-finance-markets-report-2018/>

Figure 7. Proportion of firms with positive productivity growth 2014–17 (where turnover and employment both increased but turnover grew at a faster rate)



Source. ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

The new productivity metric reveals that only 8.4% of all job-creating employer enterprises in the UK achieved positive productivity gains (revenue per employee) while still increasing jobs over the period 2014–17. Perhaps surprisingly, Northern Ireland had the highest proportion in the UK at 11% while the proportion in Wales and Scotland was 7.4% for both home nations which was below the average of 8.5% for England (Figure 7).

Across the English LEPs the pattern is complex with the West of England, the North (Leeds City Region and Greater Greater Manchester) and London having the highest proportions of firms with productivity growth measured in this way. Only Greater Cambridgeshire and Greater Peterborough LEP in the ‘south’ had above average proportions of firms with productivity growth. Indeed, many of the LEPs in the south of England (Bucks; Swindon and Wiltshire; Thames Valley Berkshire and Enterprise M3) had below average proportion of these firms.

3 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’ and indeed contributing to productivity growth. 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 but the evidence points to little impact on the ‘productivity gap’. The maps show a complex LEP geography of ‘growth’ 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 – especially in the West Midlands.

A single-minded preoccupation with HGFs and indeed SHGFs, whatever definition the OECD decide to use, may not be a sensible focus for policy-makers as they seek to address the growth and productivity problems confronting the UK economy. 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 which is usually episodic and not constrained by an arbitrary 3-year period.

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.

The ERC research team have turned their attention to the geography of ‘high-growth’ episodes in the life of a business and this will be disseminated later in 2018.

Black Country

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,177,100

Private Sector Firms:
33,891

Private Sector Jobs:
307,444

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

START-UPS

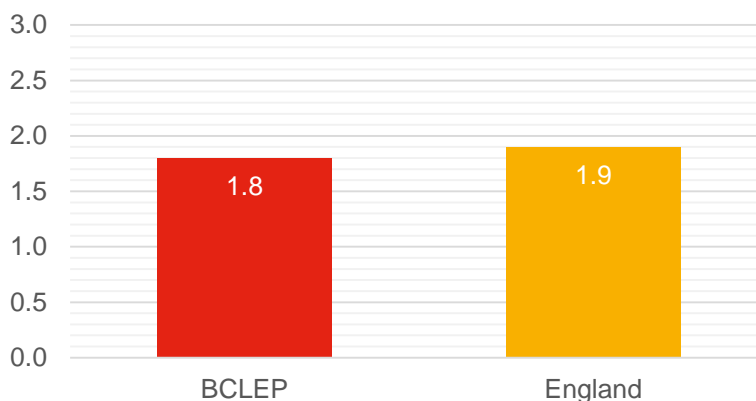
- 4,562 new registered businesses in 2017
- 39 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 55% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.8% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

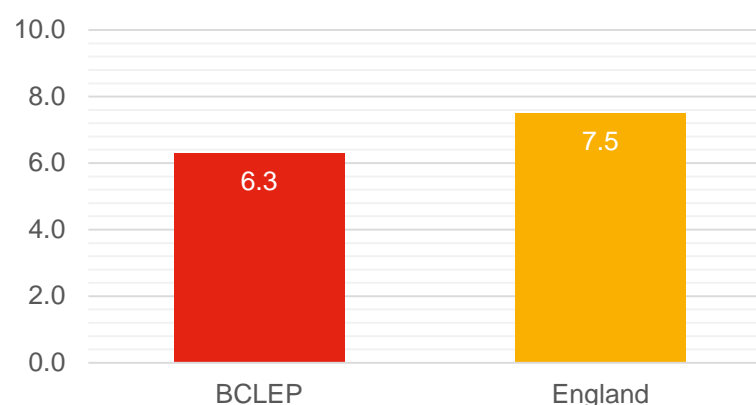
- 4.4% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 11.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.bcgrowthhub.com

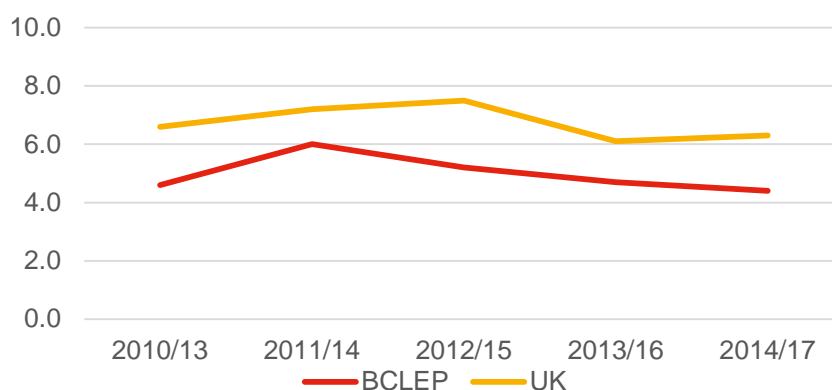
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Buckinghamshire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
533,100

Private Sector Firms:
28,806

Private Sector Jobs:
215,146

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

START-UPS

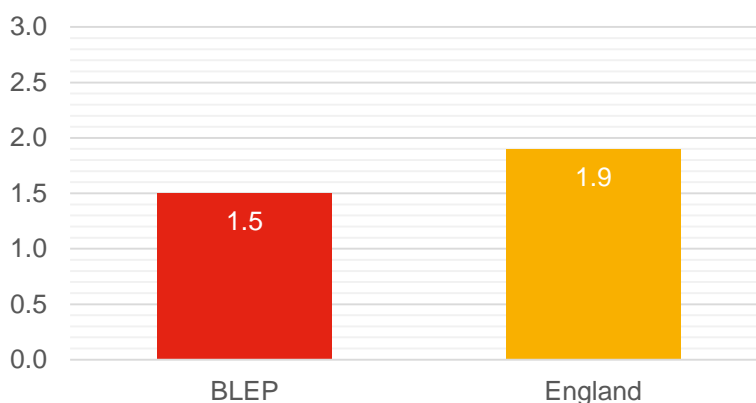
- 3,219 new registered businesses in 2017
- 60 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 59% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

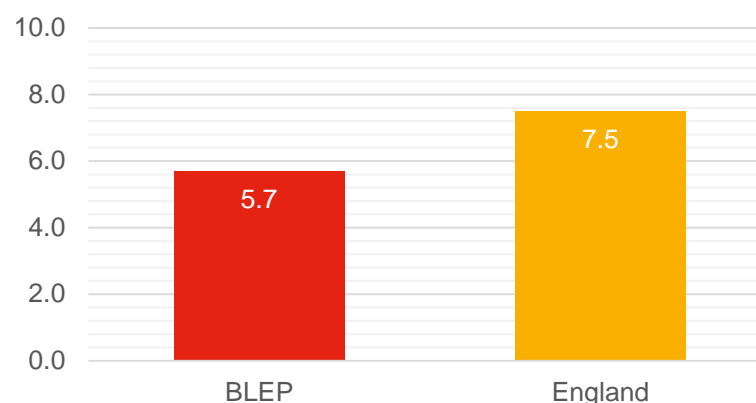
- 6.4% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 5.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.bbf.uk.com

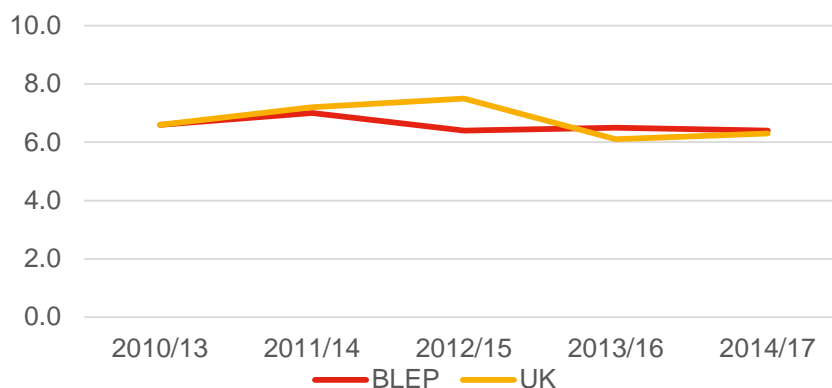
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
922,000

Private Sector Firms:
42,883

Private Sector Jobs:
331,887

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

START-UPS

- 4,911 new registered businesses in 2017
- 53 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 2.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

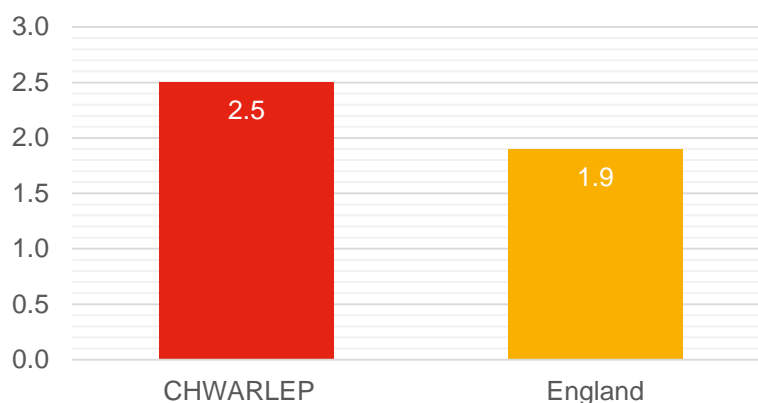
GROWTH

- 7.4% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 8.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

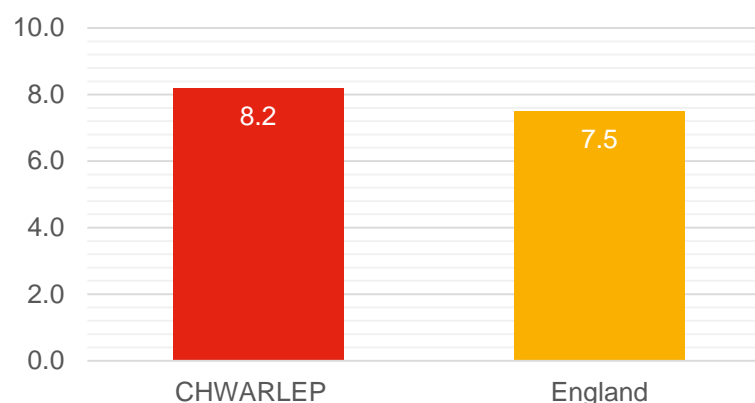
Growth Hub Website:
www.candwgrowthhub.co.uk

Cheshire and Warrington

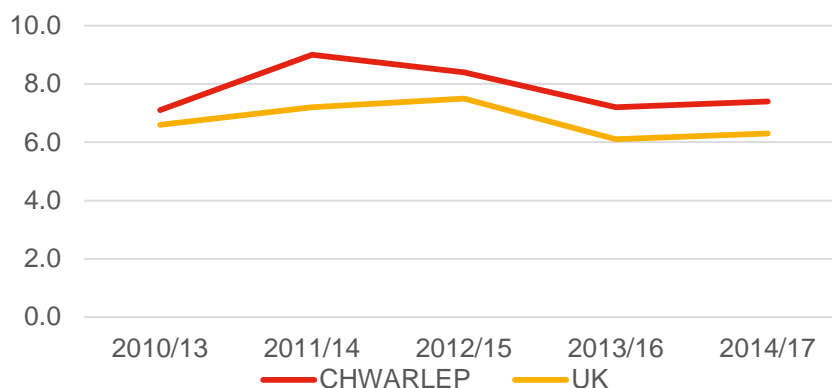
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Coast to Capital

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
2,017,100

Private Sector Firms:
86,930

Private Sector Jobs:
647,665

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

START-UPS

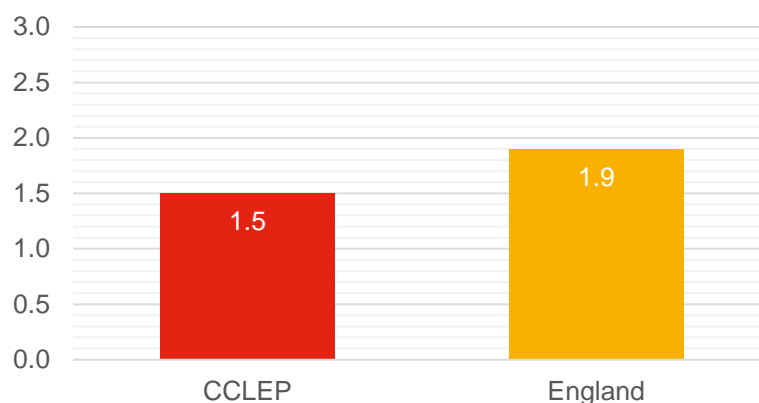
- 10,111 new registered businesses in 2017
- 50 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

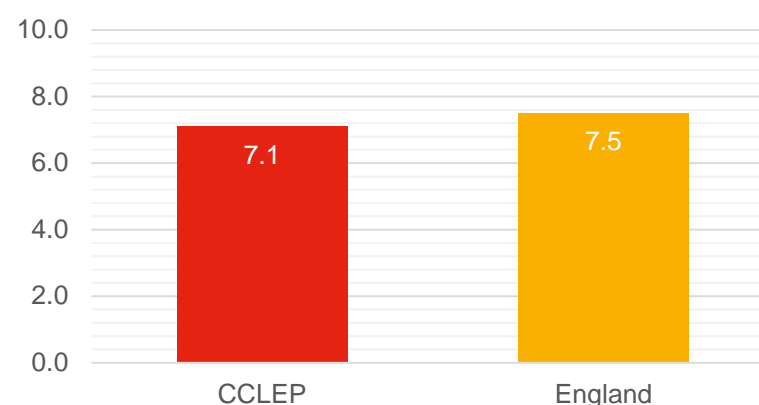
- 6.7% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.7% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 7.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.0% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.e2cbusiness.org.uk

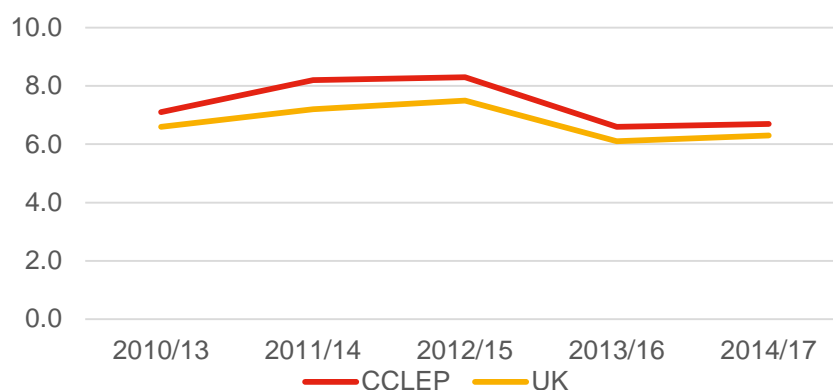
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
557,400

Private Sector Firms:
17,075

Private Sector Jobs:
113,264

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

START-UPS

- 1,692 new registered businesses in 2017
- 30 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.2% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

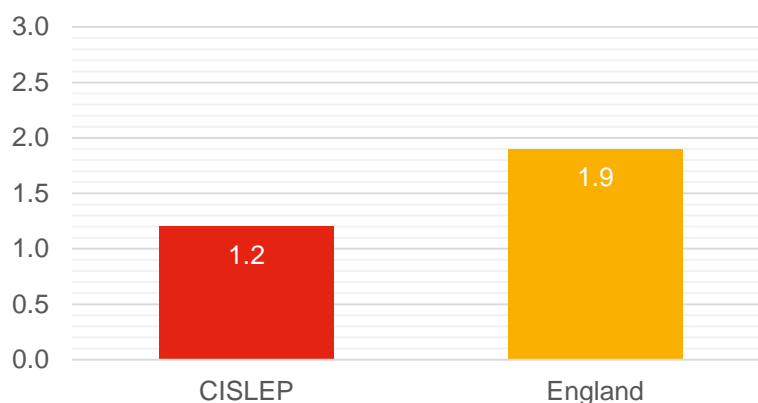
GROWTH

- 5.5% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.4% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 4.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

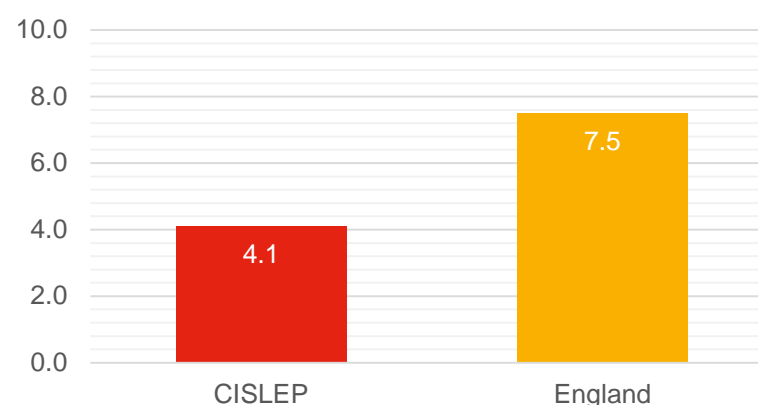
Growth Hub Website:
www.cisgrowthhub.com

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

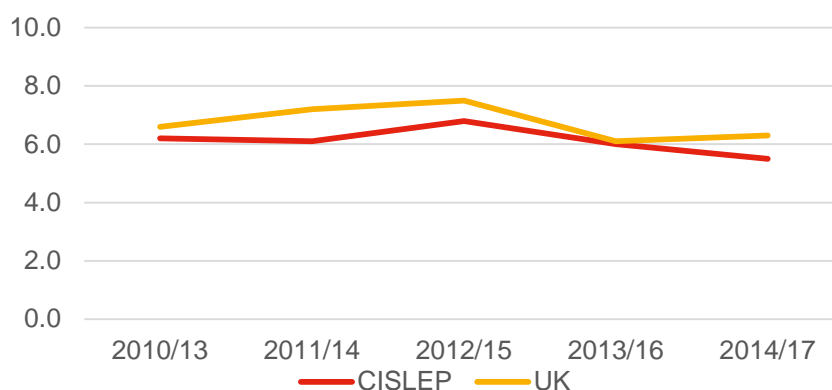
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
912,200

Private Sector Firms:
36,196

Private Sector Jobs:
324,679

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

START-UPS

- 4,507 new registered businesses in 2016
- 49 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

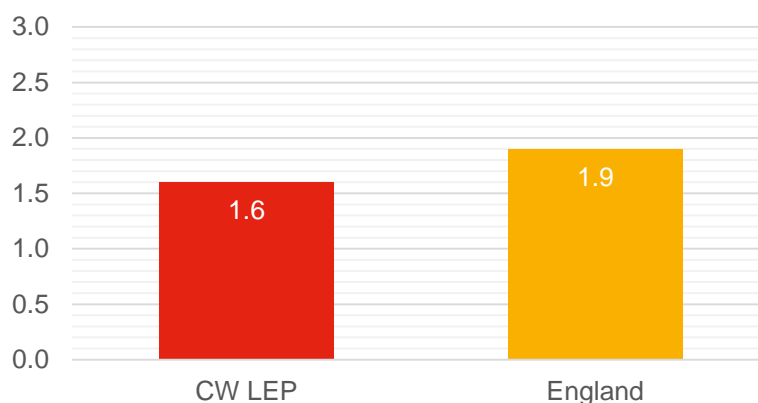
GROWTH

- 6.1% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.9% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.0% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

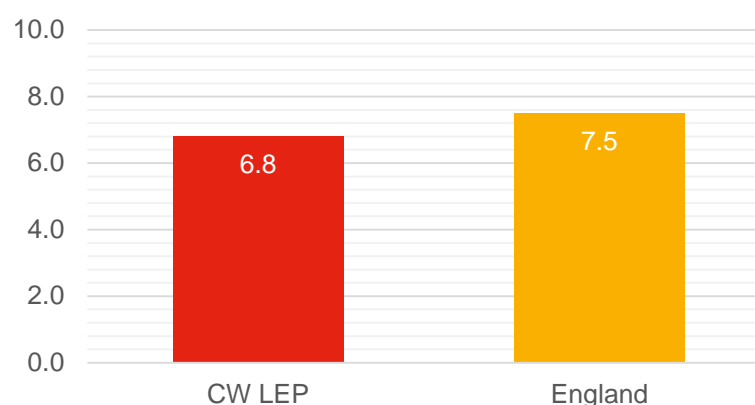
Growth Hub Website:
www.cwgrowthhub.co.uk

Coventry and Warwickshire

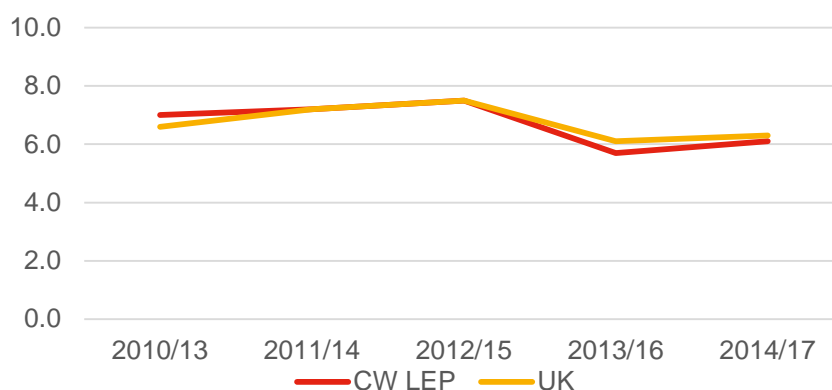
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Cumbria

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
498,800

Private Sector Firms:
17,701

Private Sector Jobs:
151,727

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

START-UPS

- 1,491 new registered businesses in 2017
- 30 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- *% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

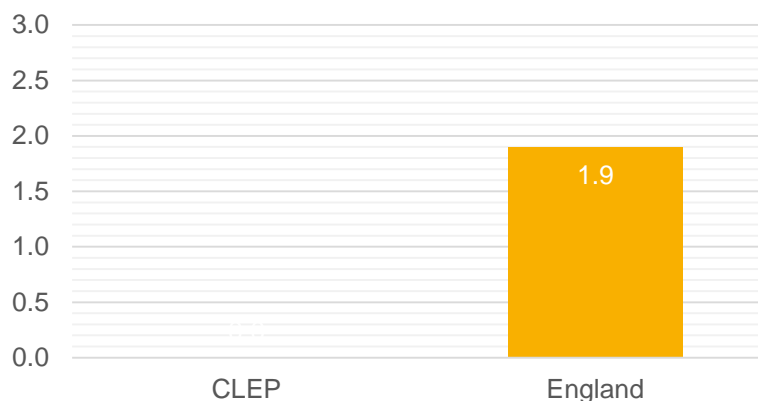
*the number is suppressed because it is disclosive.

GROWTH

- 5.0% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 4.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

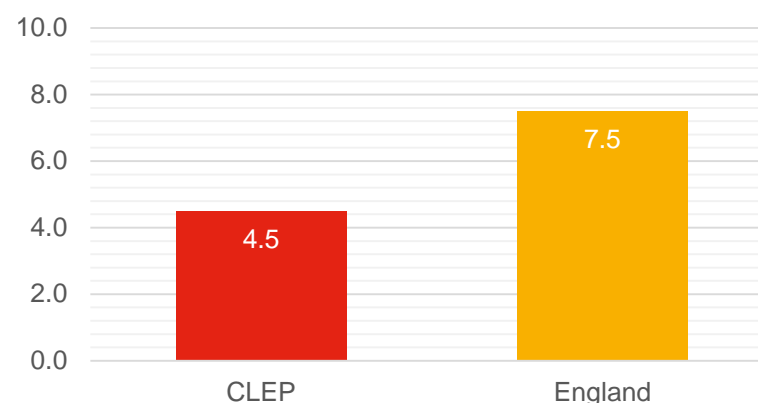
Growth Hub Website:
www.cumbriagrowthhub.co.uk

Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)

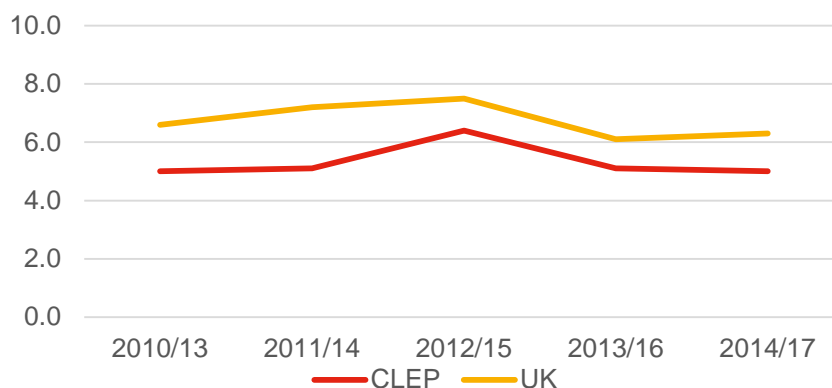


*the number is suppressed for CLEP because it is disclosive.

Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
2,179,200

Private Sector Firms:
68,798

Private Sector Jobs:
849,985

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

START-UPS

- 7,613 new registered businesses in 2017
- 35 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

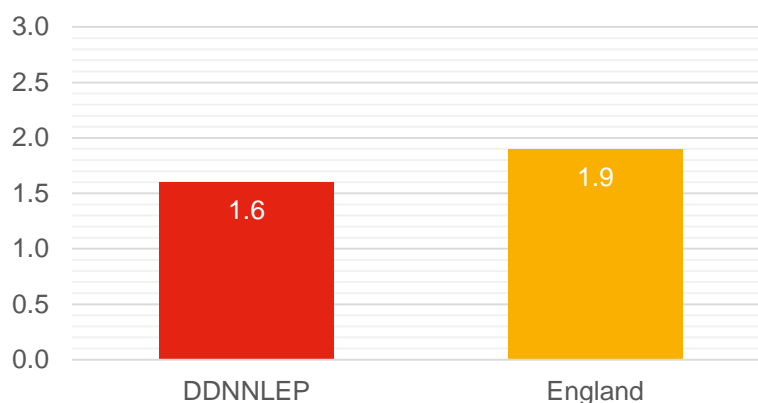
GROWTH

- 5.7% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 7.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.7% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

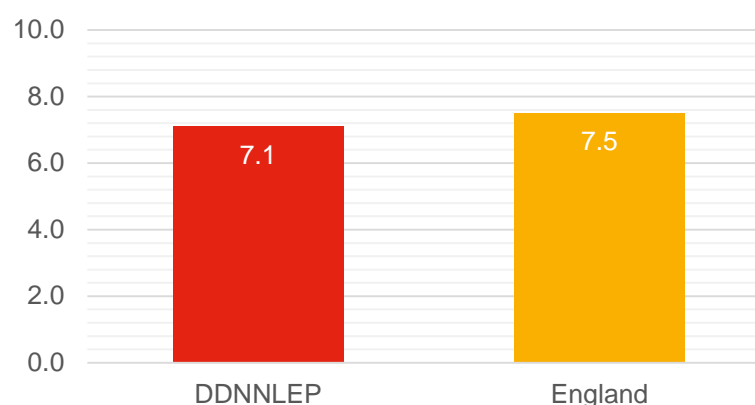
Growth Hub Website:
www.d2n2growthhub.co.uk

Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

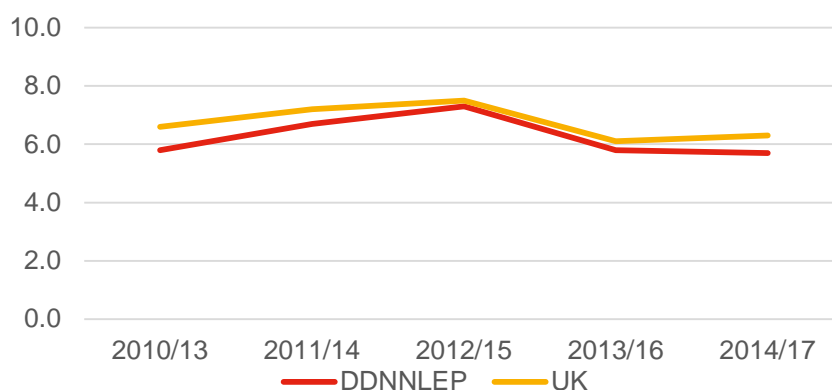
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Dorset

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
767,300

Private Sector Firms:
28,445

Private Sector Jobs:
201,308

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

START-UPS

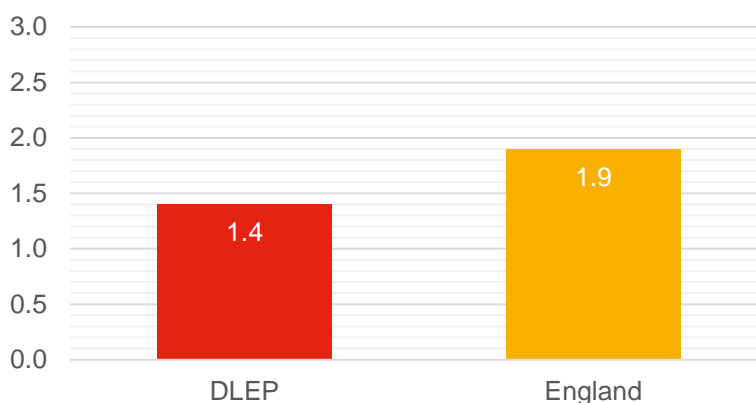
- 2,909 new registered businesses in 2017
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.4% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

GROWTH

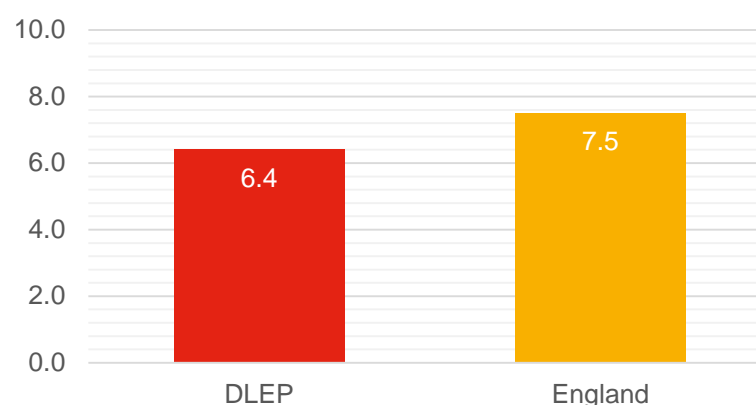
- 5.8% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.dorsetgrowthhub.co.uk

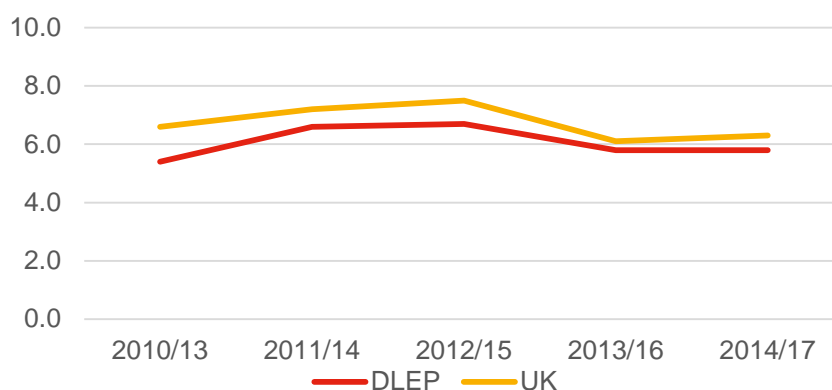
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Enterprise M3

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,693,200

Private Sector Firms:
83,308

Private Sector Jobs:
684,308

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

START-UPS

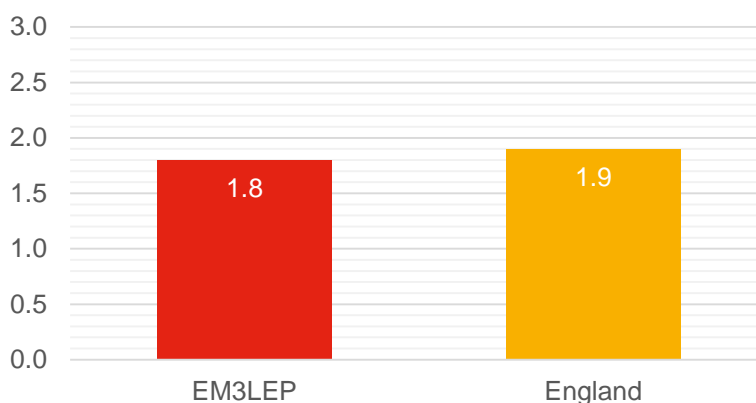
- 8,732 new registered businesses in 2017
- 52 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.8% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

GROWTH

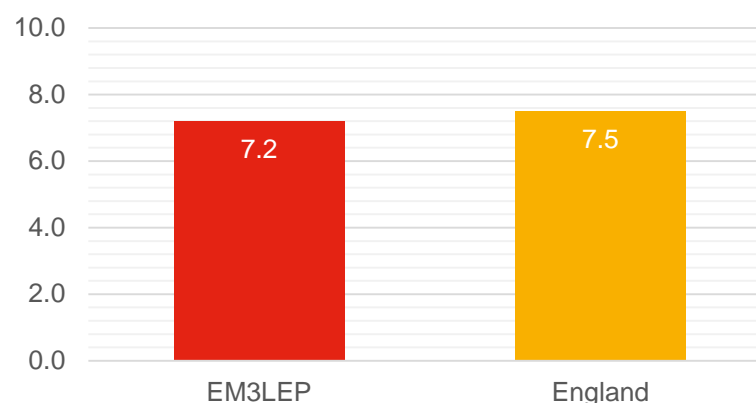
- 6.4% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.0% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 7.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.7% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.enterprisem3growthhub.co.uk

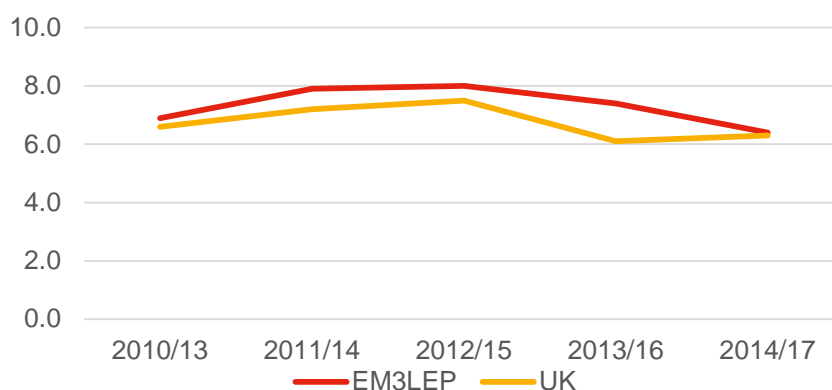
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Gloucestershire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
623,100

Private Sector Firms:
24,814

Private Sector Jobs:
194,953

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

START-UPS

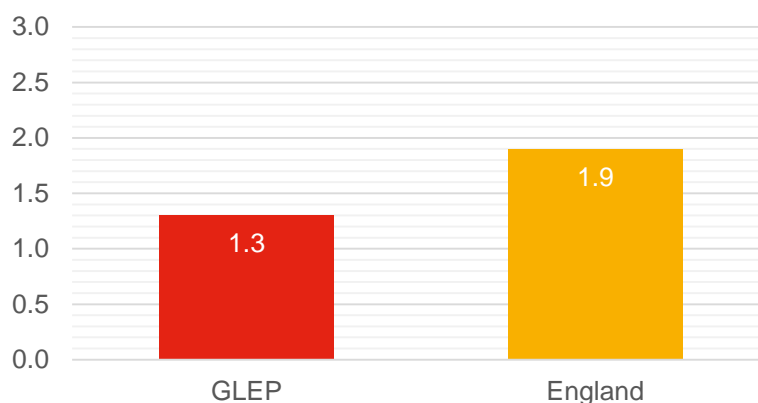
- 2,384 new registered businesses in 2017
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 61% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.3% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

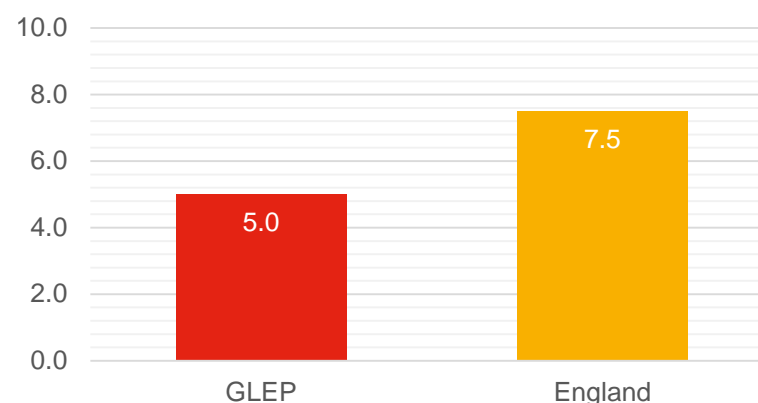
- 6.3% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.0% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 5.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
<http://www.thegrowthhub.biz/>

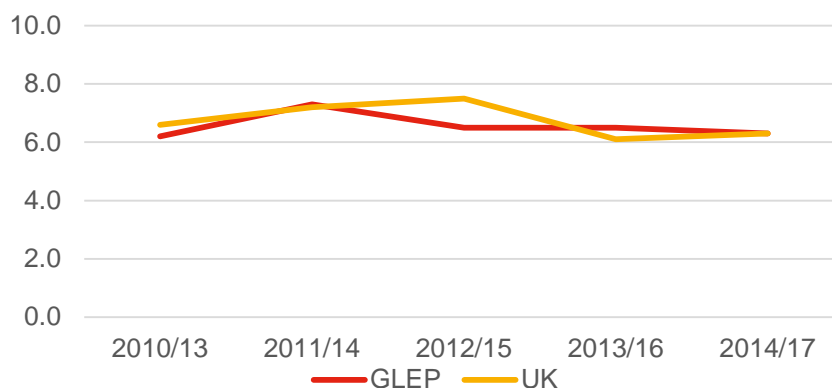
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
2,017,400

Private Sector Firms:
73,079

Private Sector Jobs:
702,831

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

START-UPS

- 13,595 new registered businesses in 2017
- 67 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 55% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

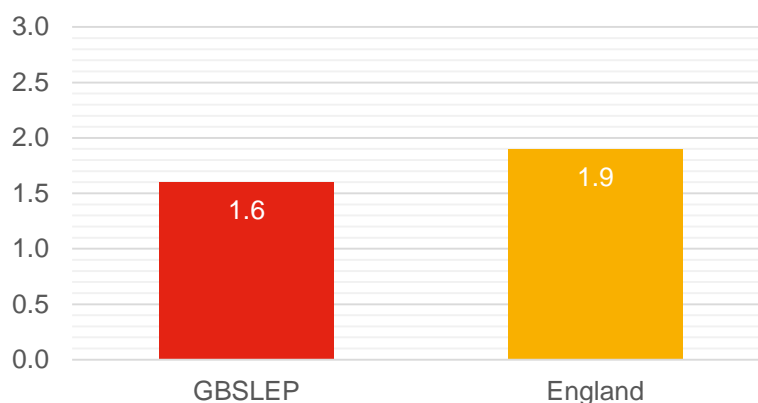
GROWTH

- 5.7% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 7.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

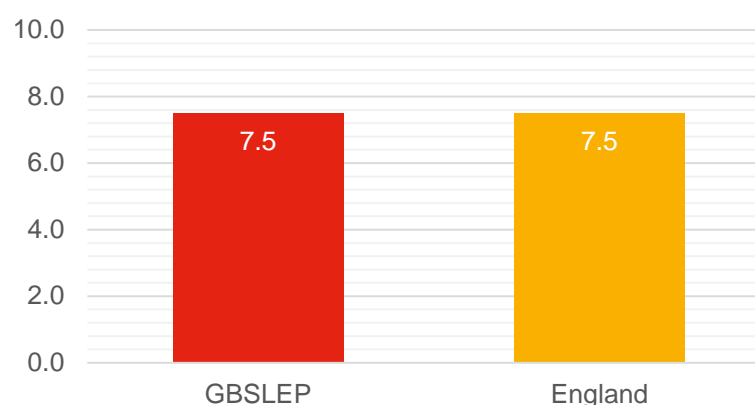
Growth Hub Website:
www.gbslepgrowthhub.co.uk

Greater Birmingham and Solihull

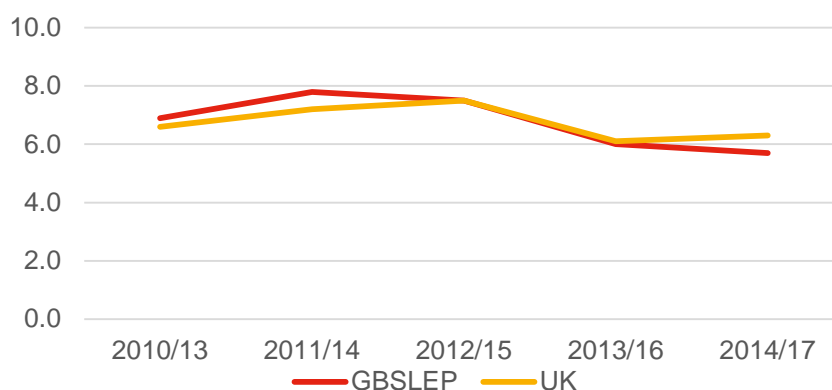
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,661,100

Private Sector Firms:
54,103

Private Sector Jobs:
437,516

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

START-UPS

- 5,821 new registered businesses in 2017
- 35 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

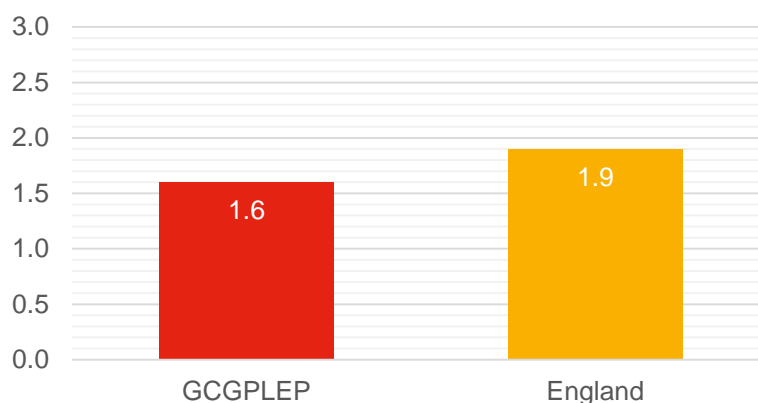
GROWTH

- 6.5% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 9.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

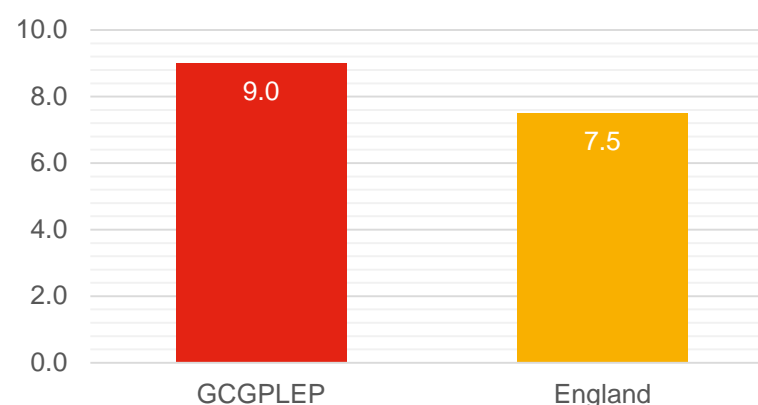
Growth Hub Website:
www.signpost2grow.co.uk

Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough

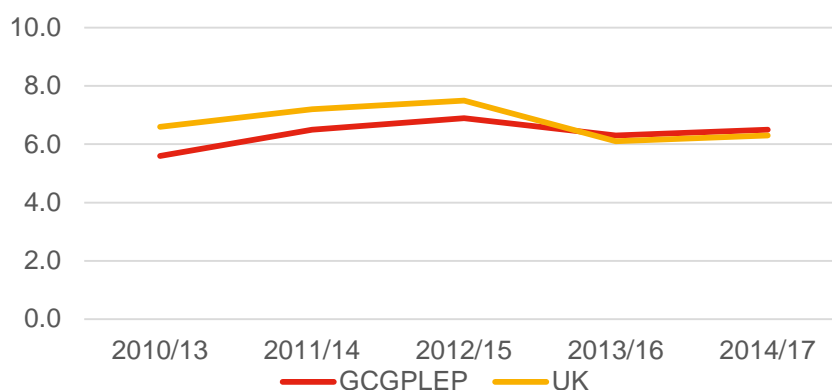
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Greater Lincolnshire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,075,400

Private Sector Firms:
32,626

Private Sector Jobs:
228,541

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

START-UPS

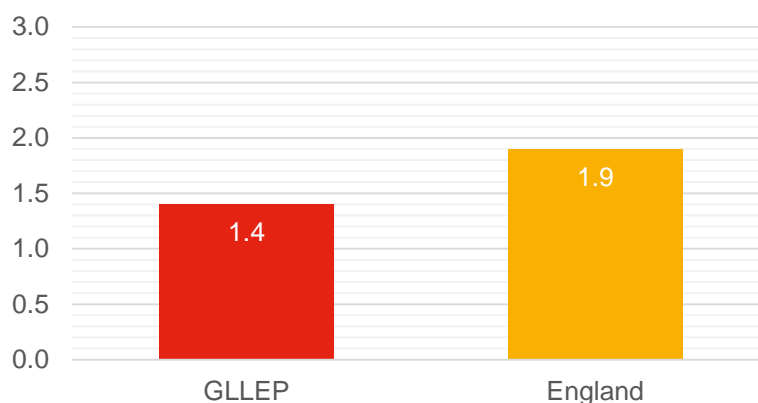
- 3,427 new registered businesses in 2017
- 32 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 50% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.4% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

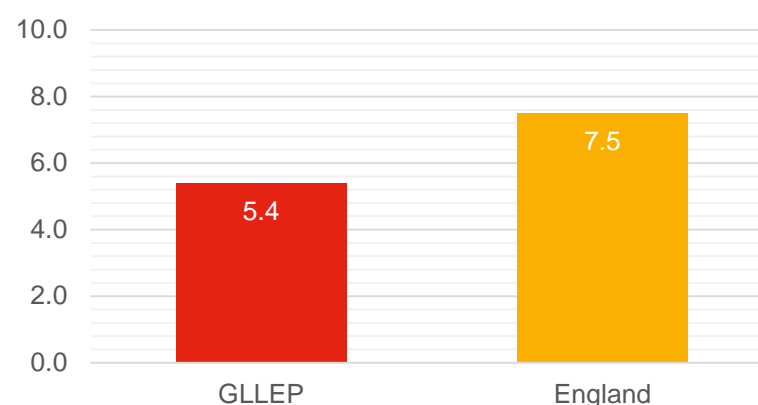
- 5.5% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 5.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.businesslincolnshire.com

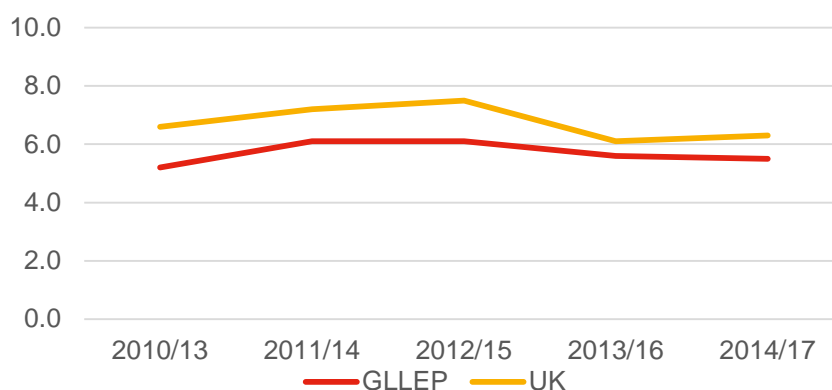
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Greater Manchester

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
2,780,800

Private Sector Firms:
101,749

Private Sector Jobs:
915,695

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

START-UPS

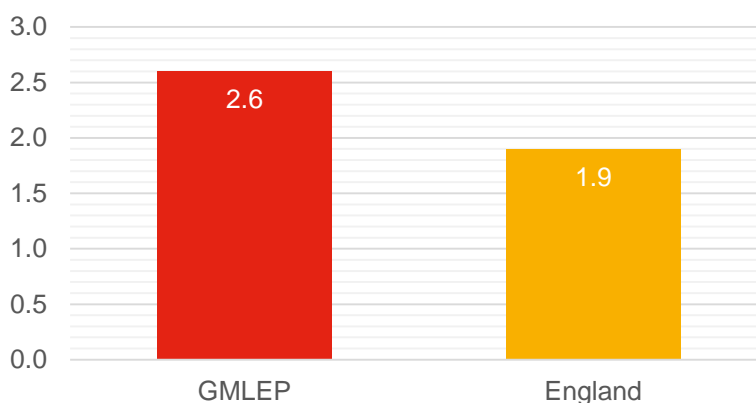
- 16,892 new registered businesses in 2017
- 61 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 53% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 2.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

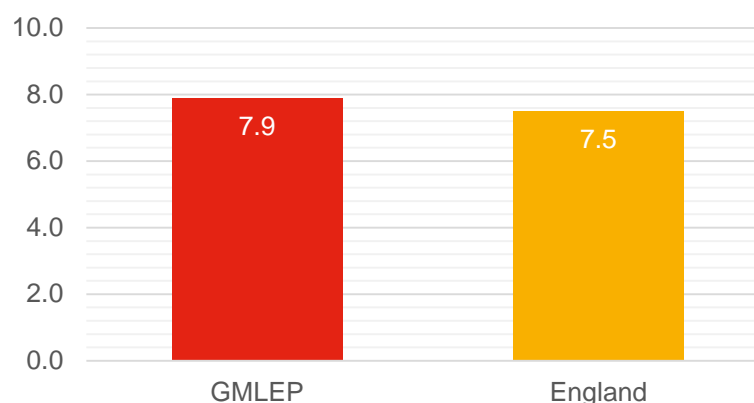
- 6.0% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 7.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 9.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.businessgrowthhub.com

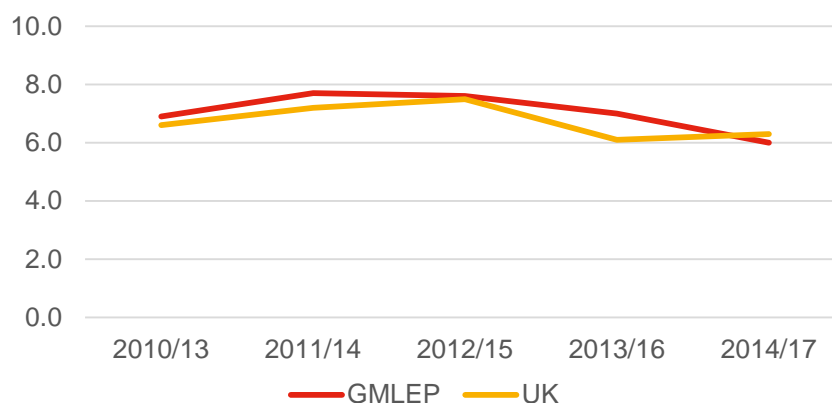
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Heart of the South West

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,727,000

Private Sector Firms:
52,724

Private Sector Jobs:
389,675

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

START-UPS

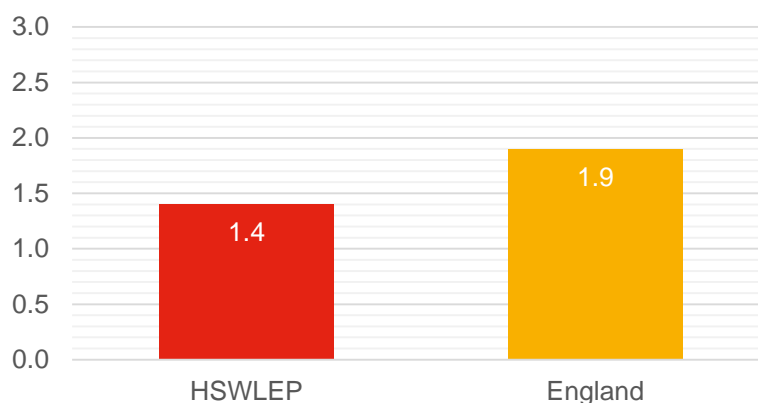
- 5,221 new registered businesses in 2017
- 30 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.4% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

GROWTH

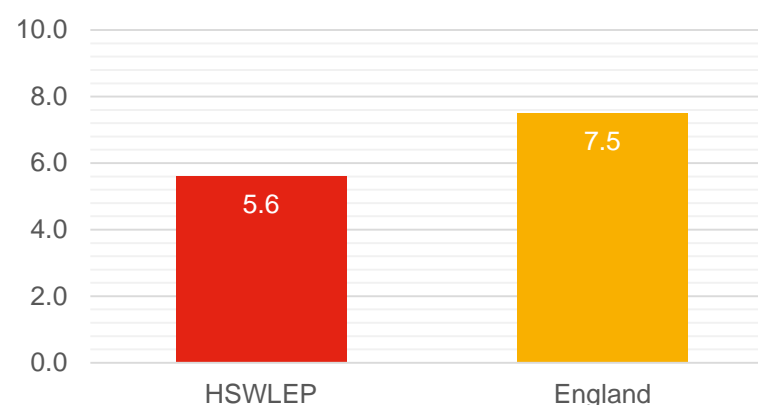
- 5.0% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 5.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.heartofswgrowthhub.co.uk

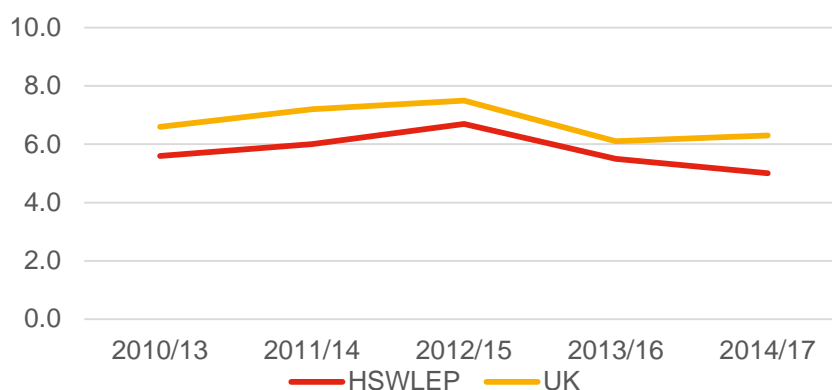
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Hertfordshire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,176,400

Private Sector Firms:
54,177

Private Sector Jobs:
830,187

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

START-UPS

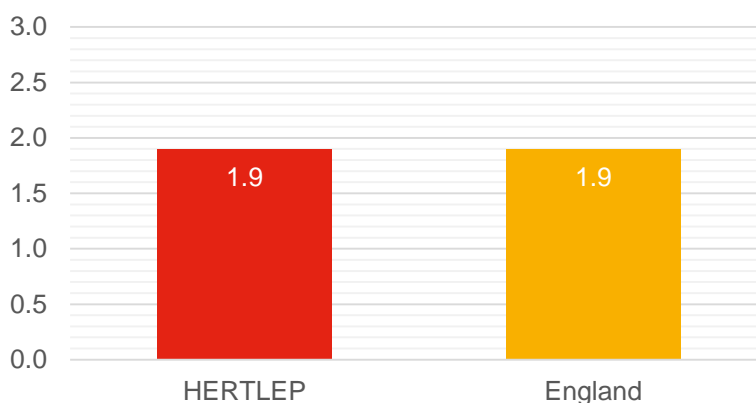
- 4,391 new registered businesses in 2017
- 37 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.9% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

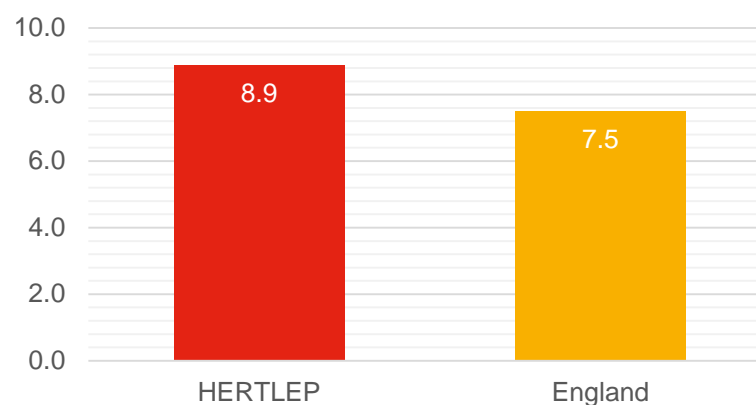
- 6.5% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 18.0% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 8.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.hertsgrowthhub.com

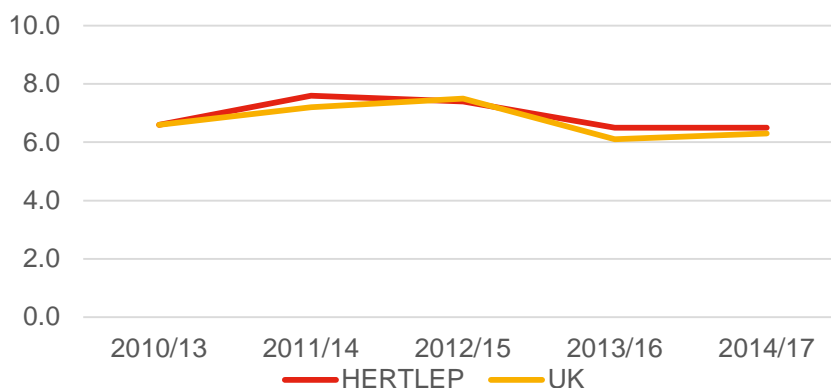
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Humber

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
928,500

Private Sector Firms:
27,692

Private Sector Jobs:
214,135

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

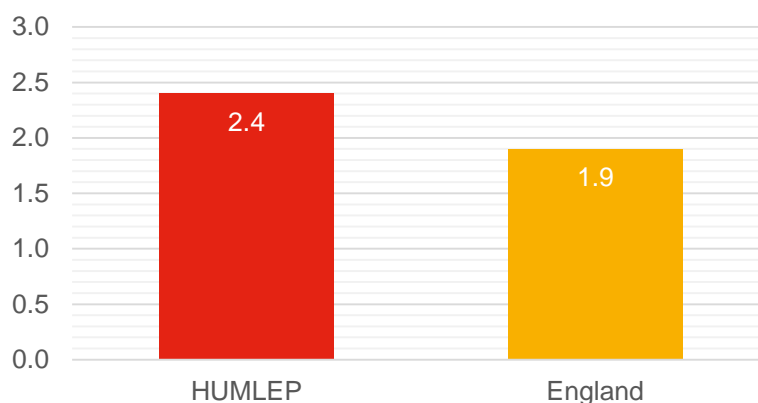
START-UPS

- 3,551 new registered businesses in 2017
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 56% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 2.4% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

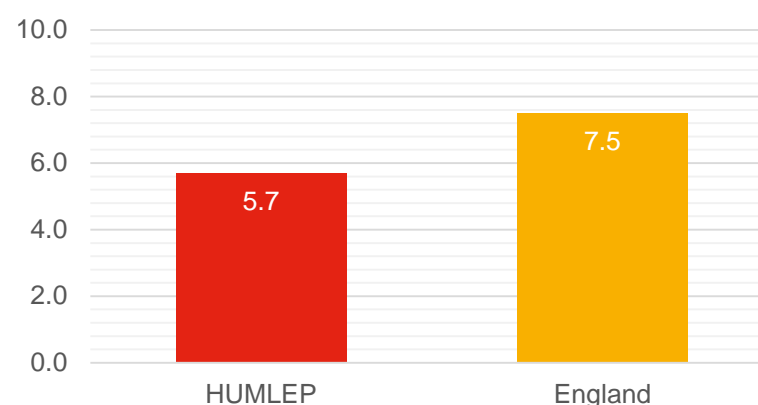
GROWTH

- 5.2% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 5.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

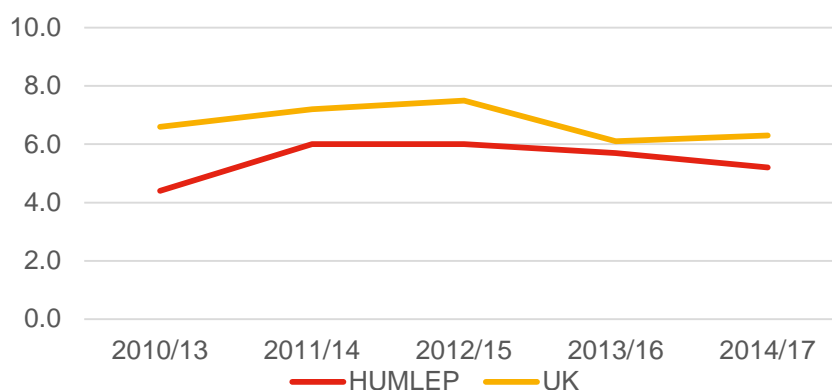
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Growth Hub Website:
www.hub.humberlep.org

Lancashire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,483,900

Private Sector Firms:
48,266

Private Sector Jobs:
423,786

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

START-UPS

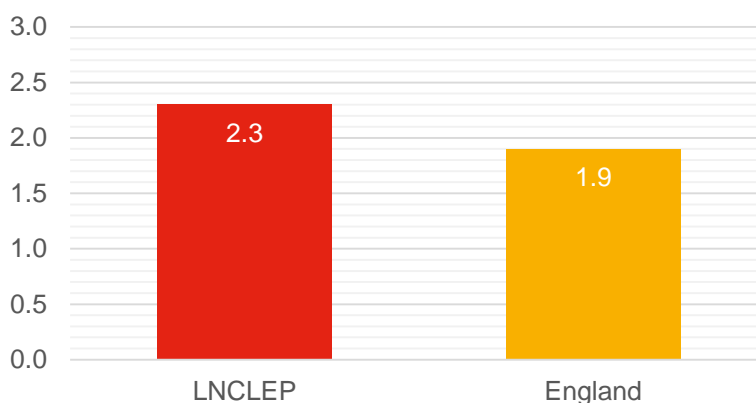
- 5,642 new registered businesses in 2017
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 55% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 2.3% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

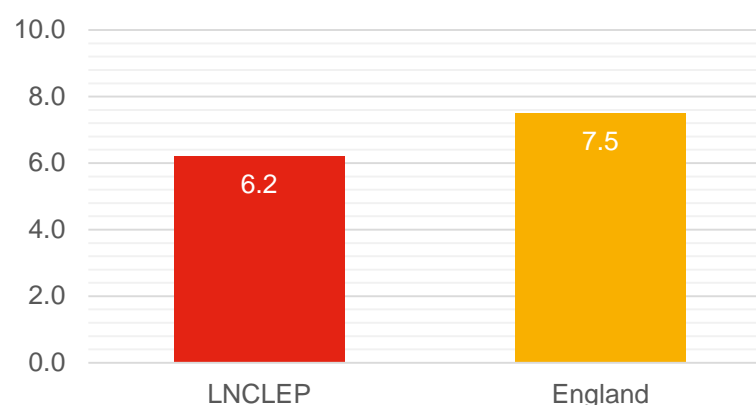
- 6.7% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.6% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.boostbusinesslancashire.co.uk

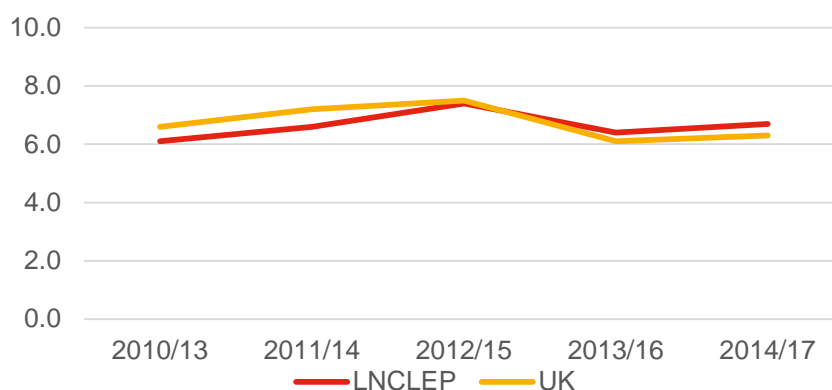
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Leeds City Region

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
3,046,800

Private Sector Firms:
100,135

Private Sector Jobs:
1,131,092

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

START-UPS

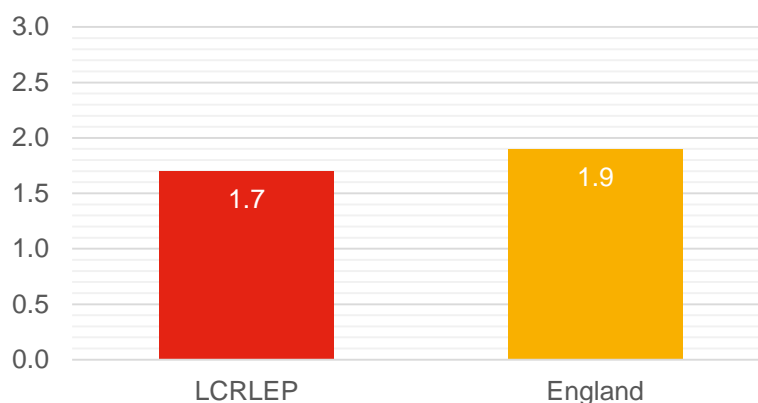
- 11,654 new registered businesses in 2017
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 56% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.7% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

GROWTH

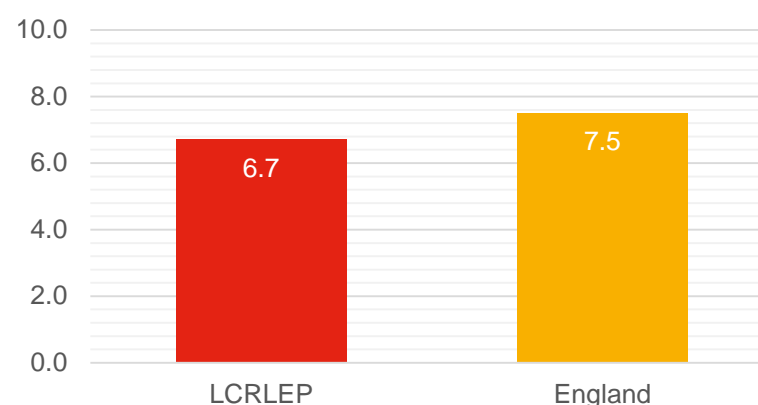
- 6.0% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.0% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 9.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.the-lep.com/for-business

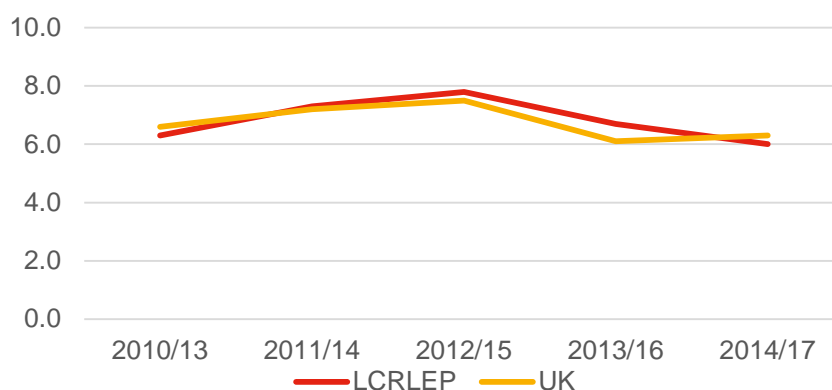
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Leicester and Leicestershire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,030,000

Private Sector Firms:
37,810

Private Sector Jobs:
307,613

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

START-UPS

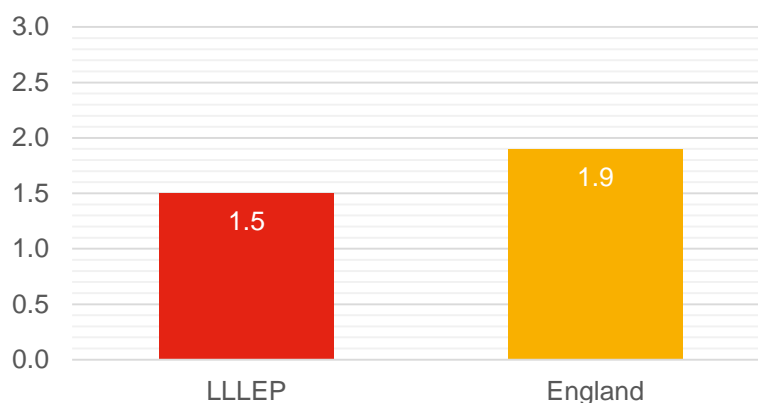
- 5,513 new registered businesses in 2017
- 54 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 56% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

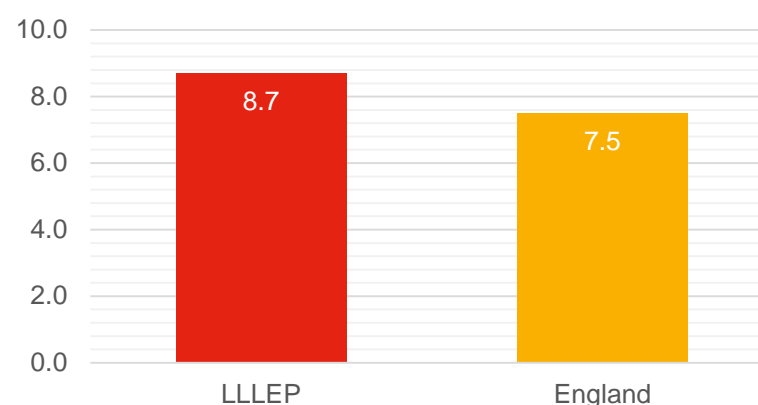
- 6.1% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.5% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 6.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.6% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.llepbizgateway.co.uk

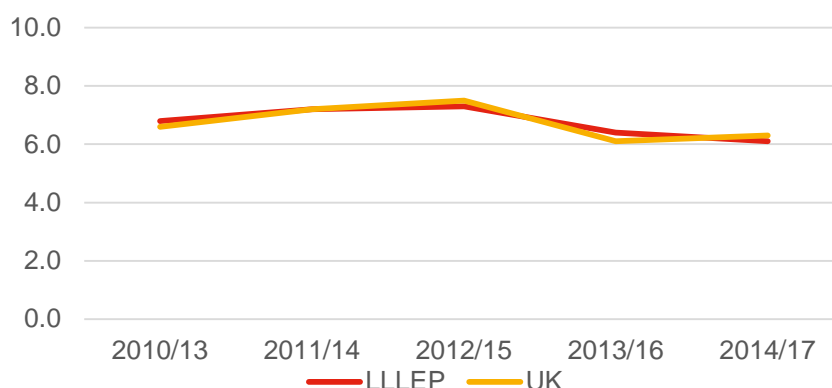
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,538,500

Private Sector Firms:
42,879

Private Sector Jobs:
333,620

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

START-UPS

- 6,414 new registered businesses in 2017
- 42 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 52% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.8% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

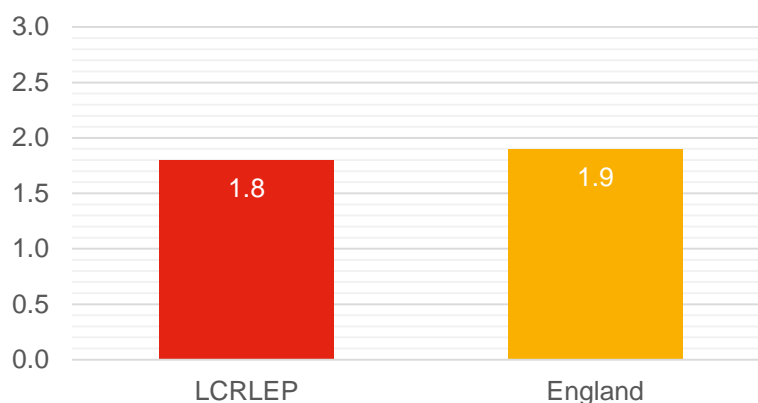
GROWTH

- 6.0% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 12.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.6% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 6.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

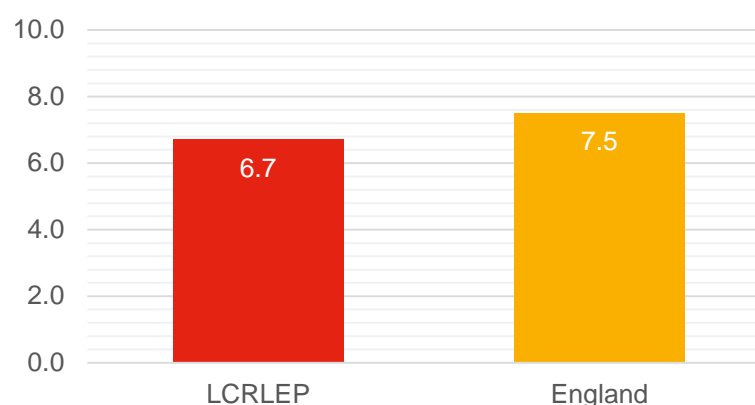
Growth Hub Website:
www.localgrowthhub.com

Liverpool City Region

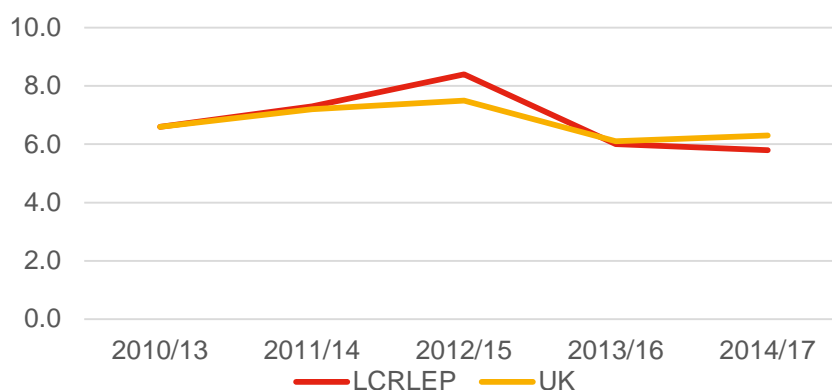
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



London

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
8,769,700

Private Sector Firms:
557,588

Private Sector Jobs:
5,372,393

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

START-UPS

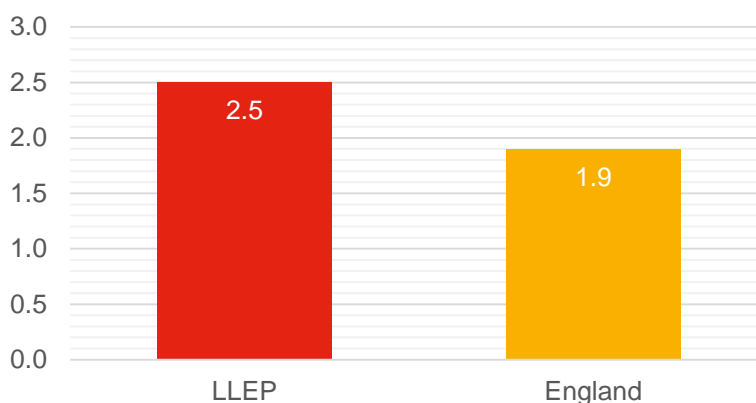
- 79,947 new registered businesses in 2017
- 91 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 52% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 2.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

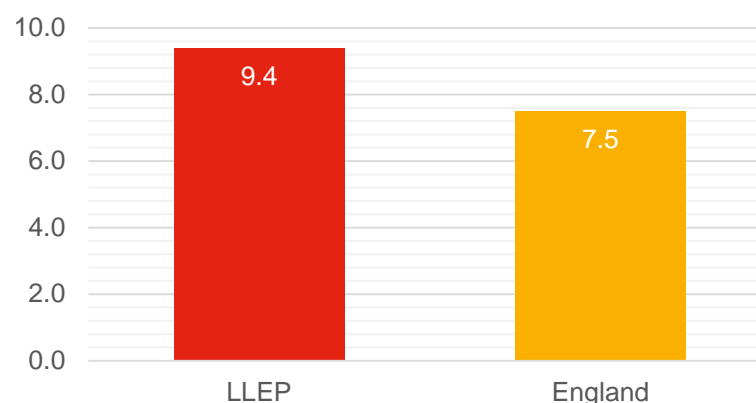
- 8.0% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 17.2% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.7% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 9.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 9.0% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.lep.london/growthhub

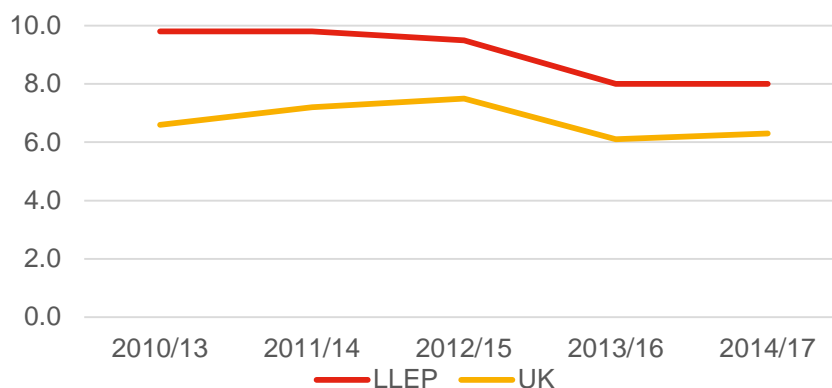
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



New Anglia

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,642,900

Private Sector Firms:
51,848

Private Sector Jobs:
454,336

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

START-UPS

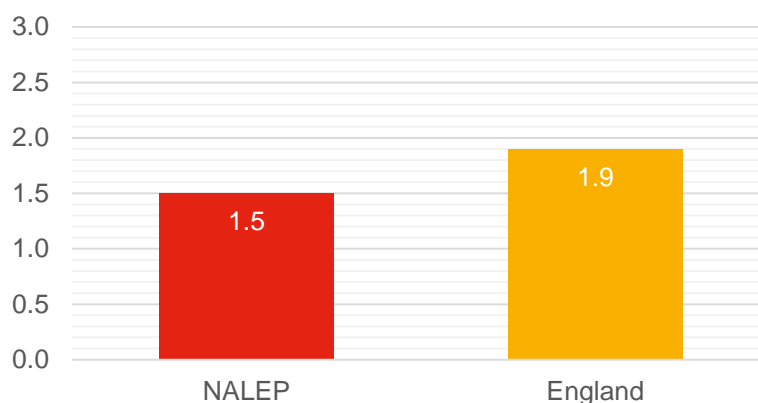
- 5,728 new registered businesses in 2017
- 35 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

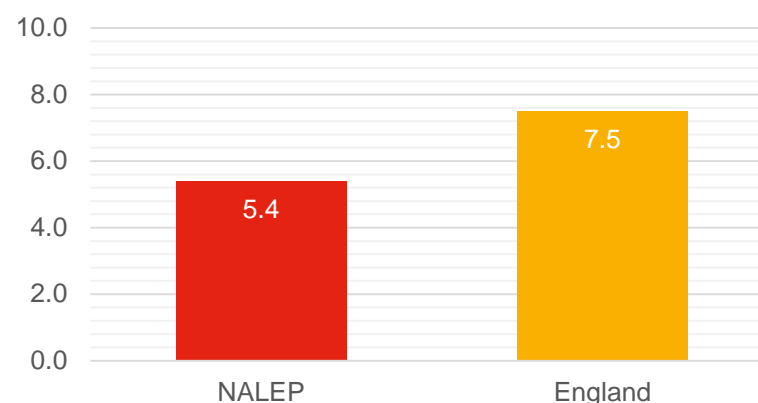
- 5.7% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.5% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 5.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.newangliagrowthhub.co.uk

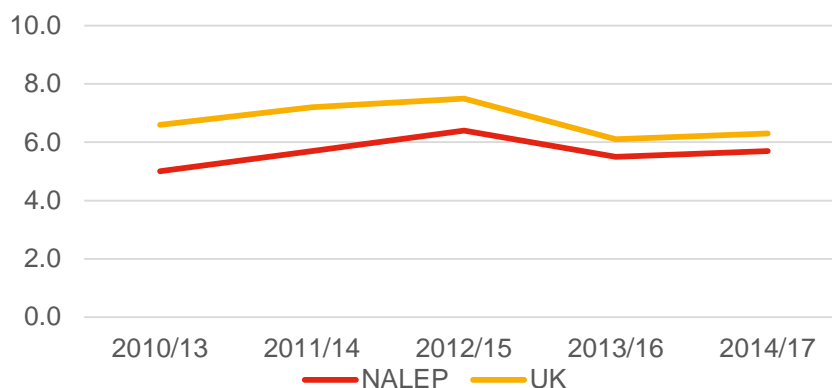
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



North East

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,965,600

Private Sector Firms:
45,824

Private Sector Jobs:
415,646

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

START-UPS

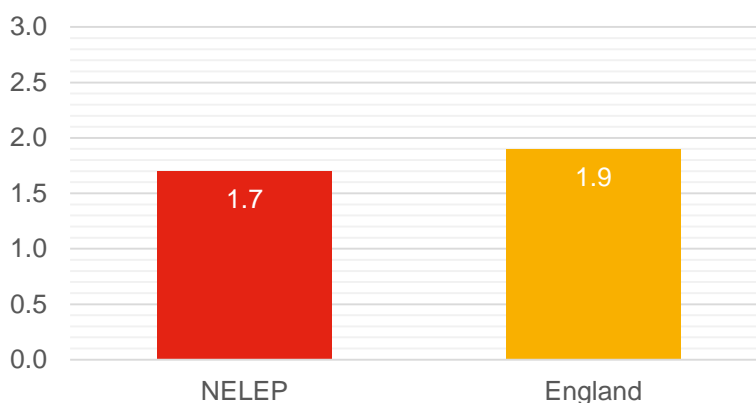
- 4,477 new registered businesses in 2017
- 23 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 54% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.7% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

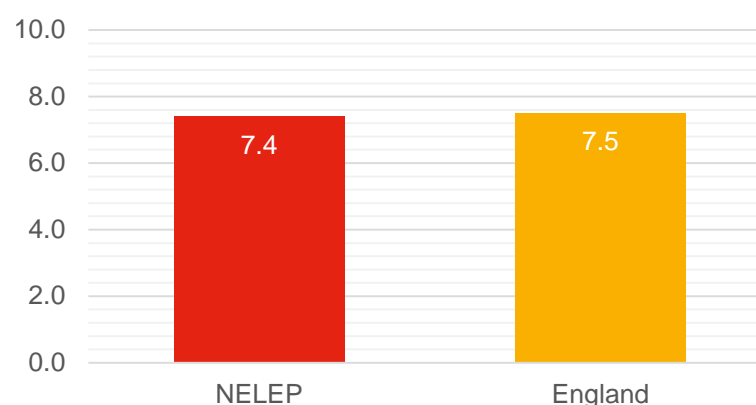
- 5.6% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.4% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.5% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 7.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.northeastgrowthhub.co.uk

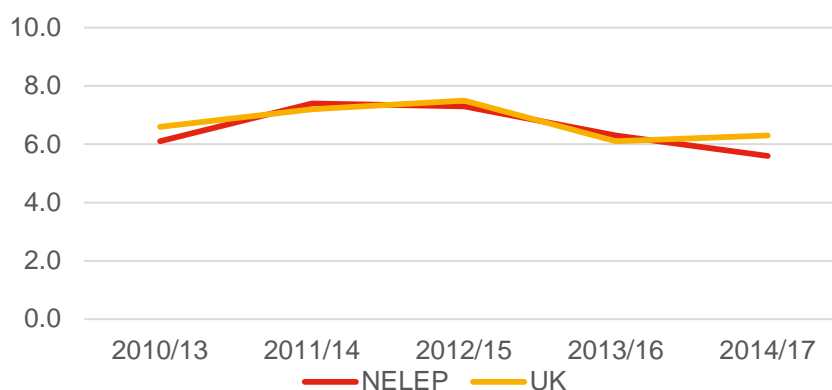
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Oxfordshire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
678,500

Private Sector Firms:
28,052

Private Sector Jobs:
262,035

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

START-UPS

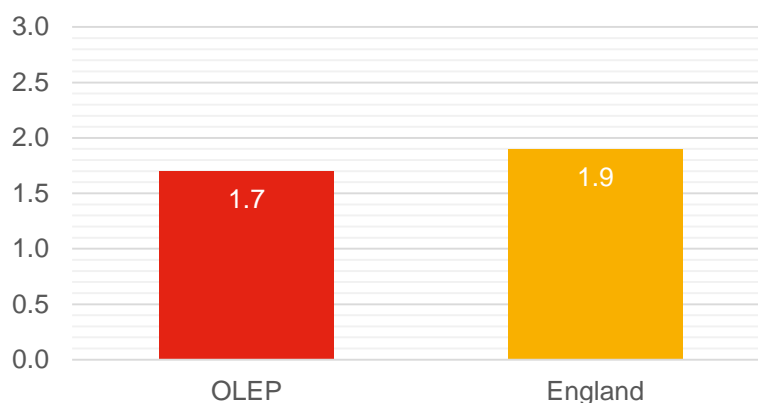
- 2,747 new registered businesses in 2017
- 40 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 59% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.7% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

GROWTH

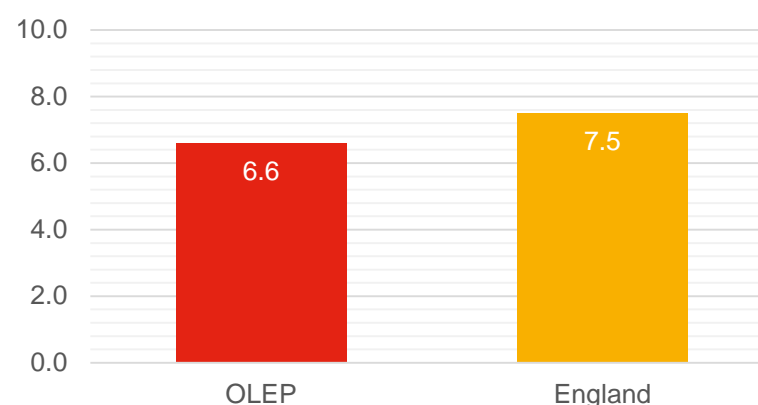
- 6.6% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.9% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 6.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.oxfordshirebusinesssupport.co.uk

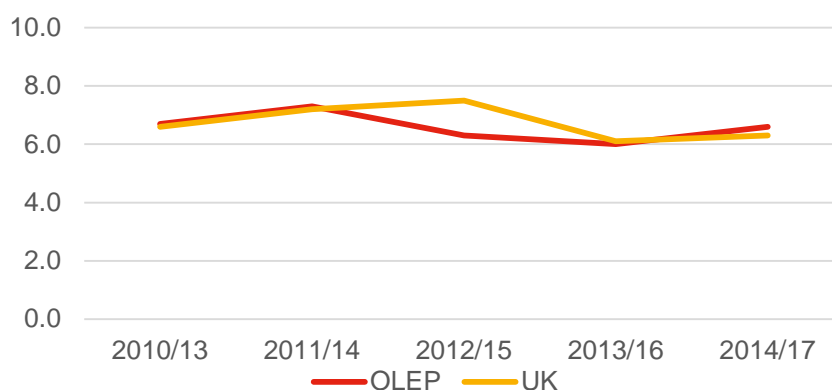
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,855,300

Private Sector Firms:
55,143

Private Sector Jobs:
548,461

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

START-UPS

- 6,884 new registered businesses in 2017
- 37 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 55% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

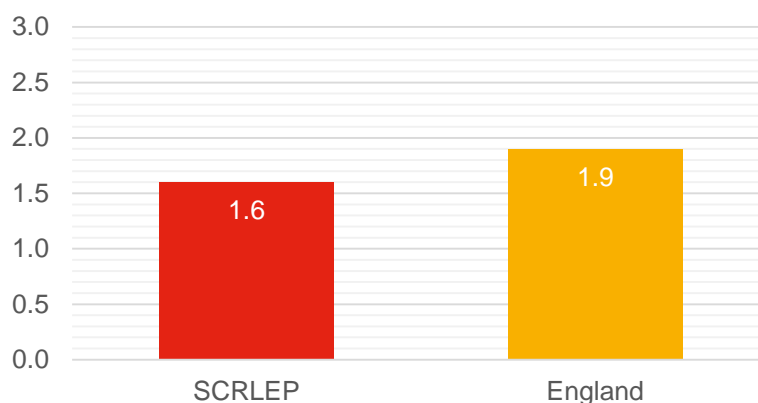
GROWTH

- 5.9% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.9% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 7.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

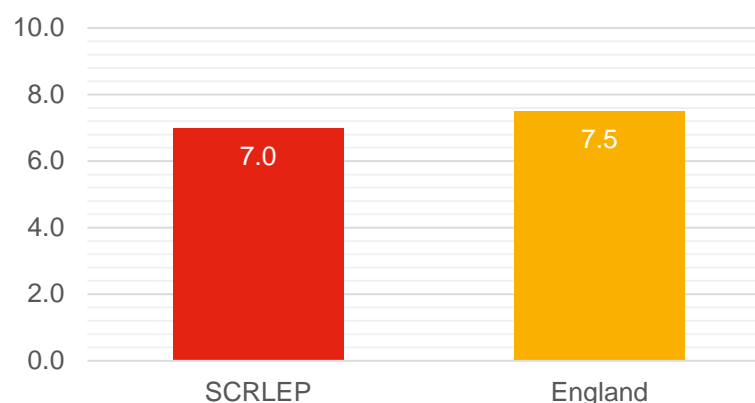
Growth Hub Website:
www.scrgrowthhub.co.uk

Sheffield City Region

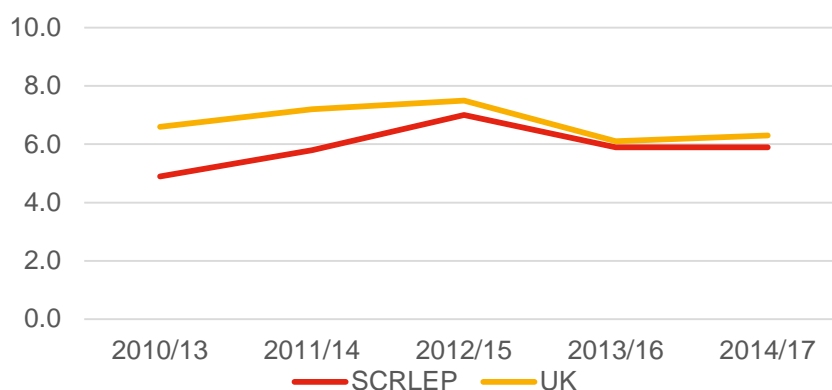
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Solent

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,058,700

Private Sector Firms:
58,602

Private Sector Jobs:
448,735

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

START-UPS

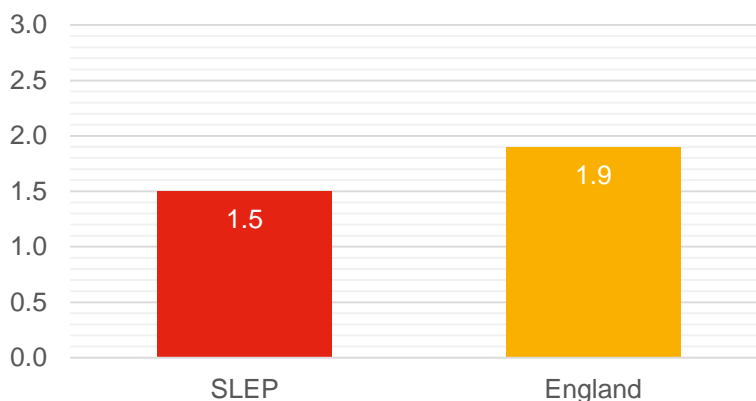
- 7,221 new registered businesses in 2017
- 68 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 56% of 2013 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m+ T/O by 2017

GROWTH

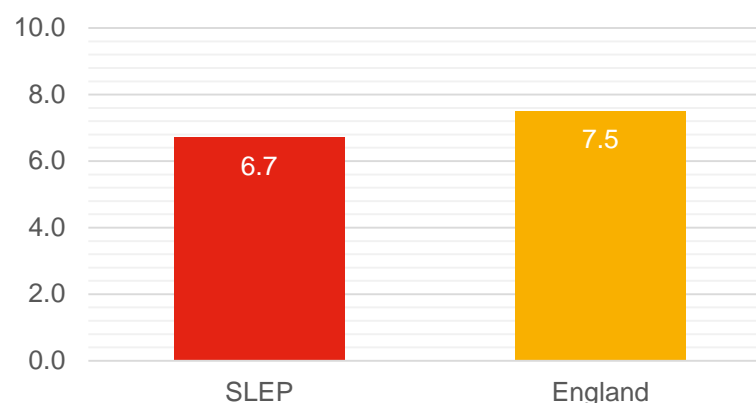
- 5.7% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 6.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.solentgrowthhub.co.uk

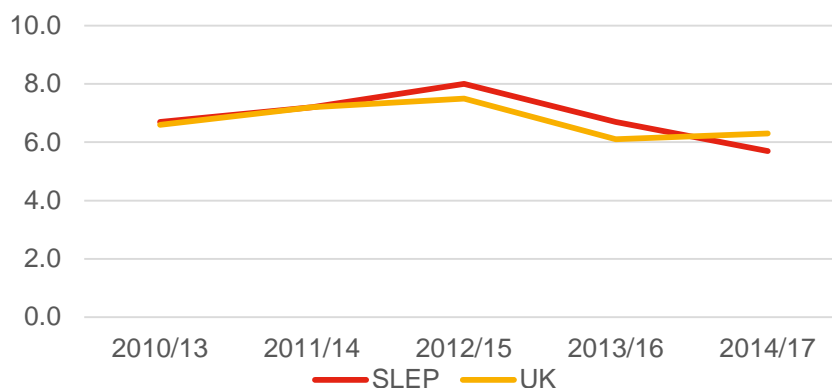
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



South East

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
4,173,900

Private Sector Firms:
157,153

Private Sector Jobs:
926,574

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

START-UPS

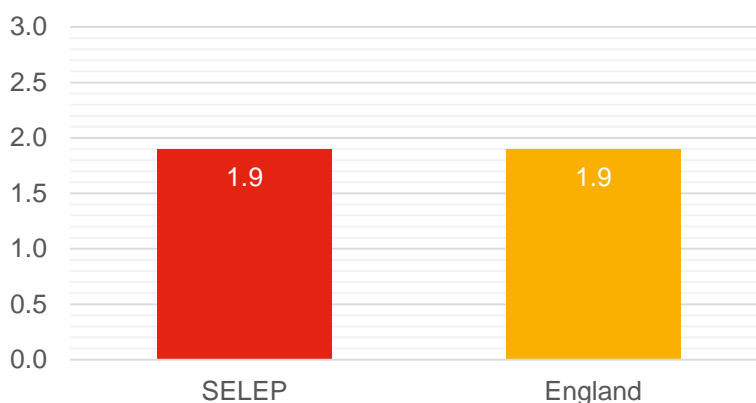
- 18,389 new registered businesses in 2017
- 44 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 56% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.9% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

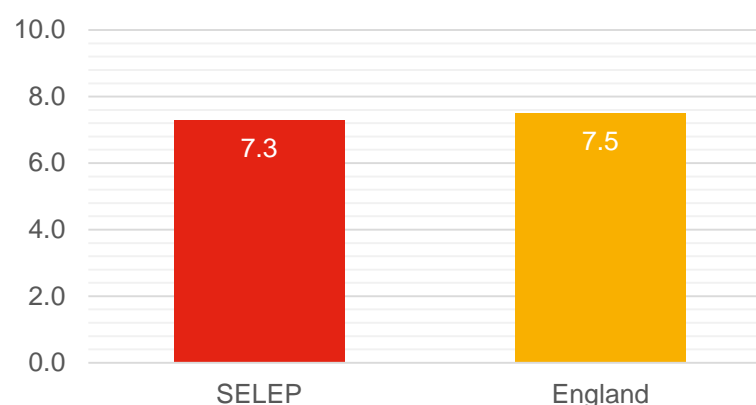
- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.5% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 7.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.southeastbusiness.org.uk

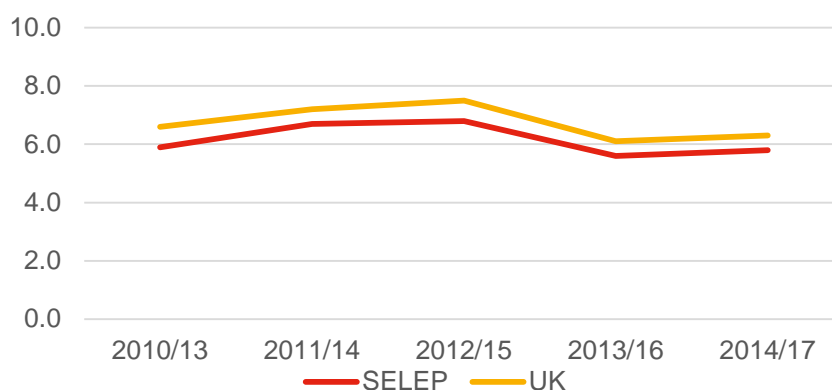
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



South East Midlands

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,999,500

Private Sector Firms:
88,749

Private Sector Jobs:
745,557

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

START-UPS

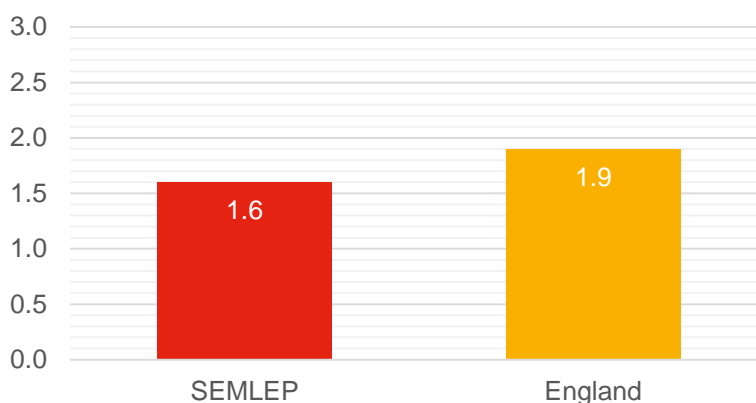
- 15,525 new registered businesses in 2017
- 78 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 55% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.6% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

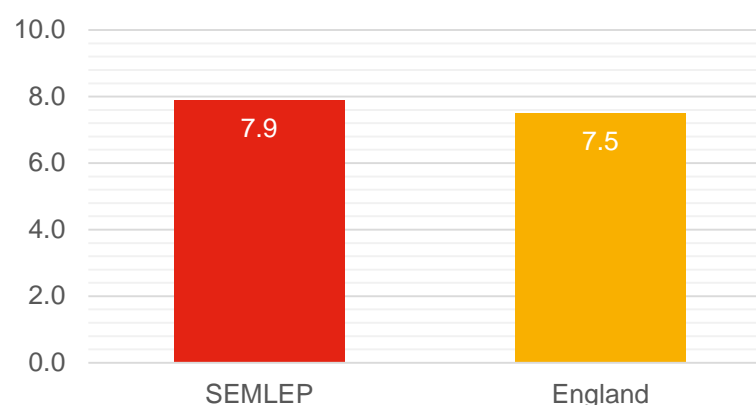
- 6.6% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 14.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 7.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.velocitygrowthhub.com

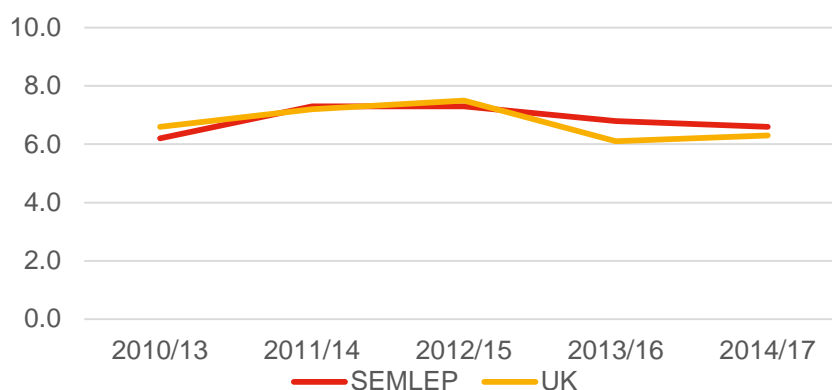
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,120,100

Private Sector Firms:
34,861

Private Sector Jobs:
270,535

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

START-UPS

- 3,999 new registered businesses in 2017
- 36 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.8% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <£500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

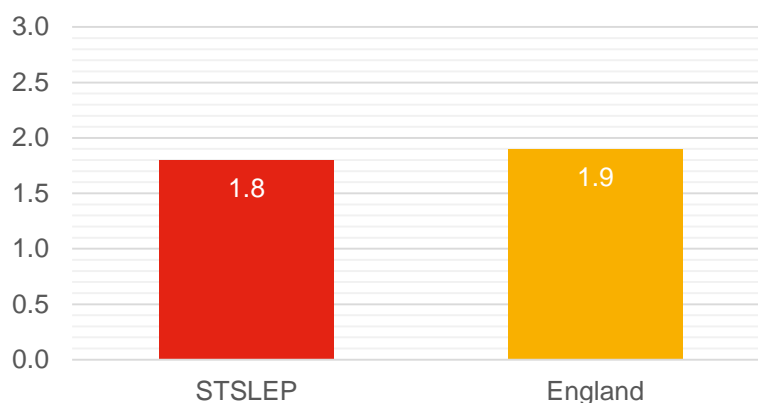
GROWTH

- 6.7% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.7% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.5% for England
- 8.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

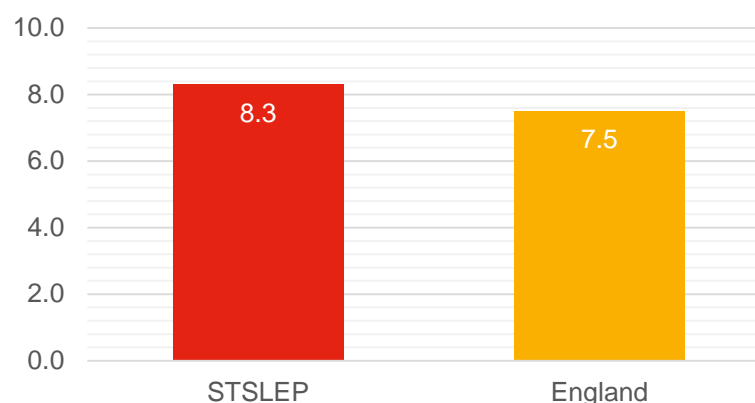
Growth Hub Website:
www.stokestaffsgrowthhub.co.uk

Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire

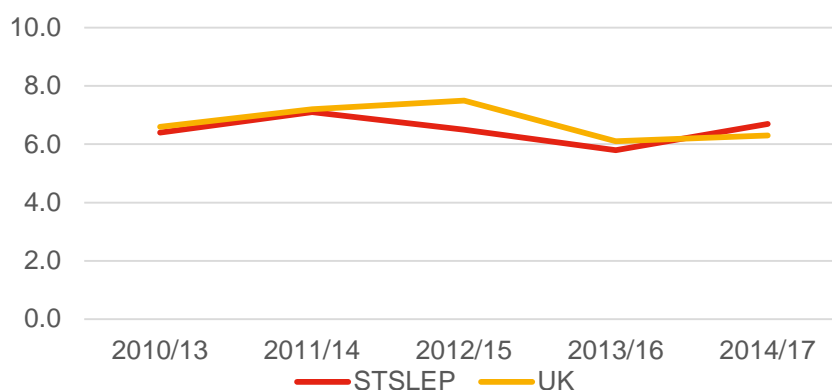
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Swindon and Wiltshire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
710,800

Private Sector Firms:
27,811

Private Sector Jobs:
215,396

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

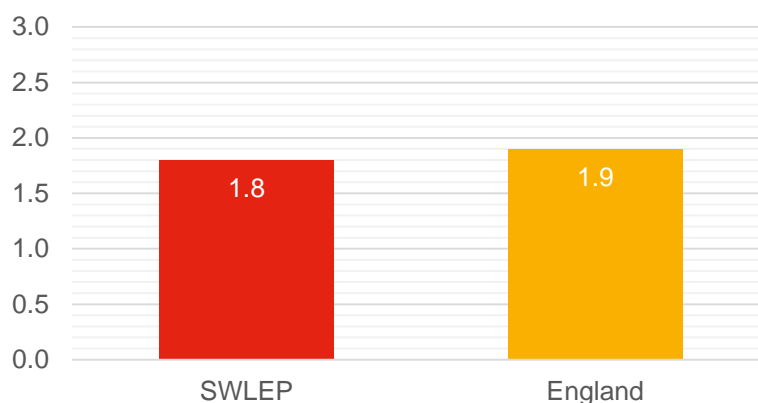
START-UPS

- 4,402 new registered businesses in 2017
- 62 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.8% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

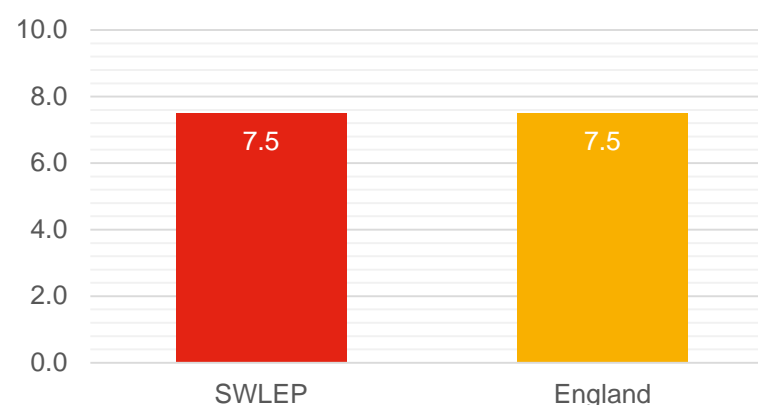
GROWTH

- 6.4% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 7.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.6% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

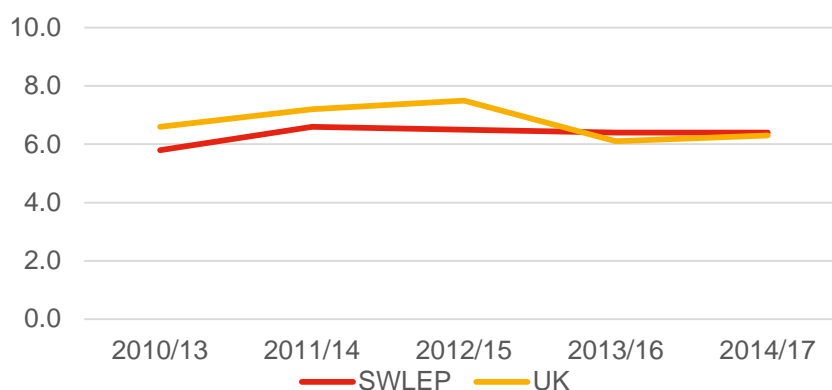
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Growth Hub Website:
www.wiltshirebusinesshub.co.uk

Tees Valley

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
671,000

Private Sector Firms:
17,982

Private Sector Jobs:
117,900

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

START-UPS

- 2,263 new registered businesses in 2017
- 34 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 55% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- * of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

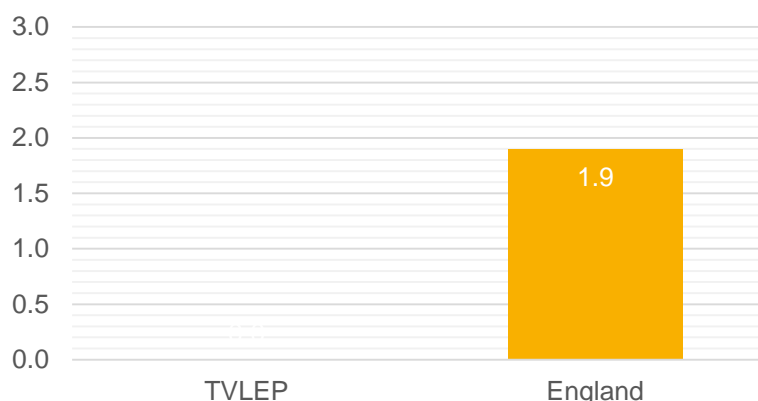
*the number is suppressed because it is disclosive.

GROWTH

- 6.3% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 5.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

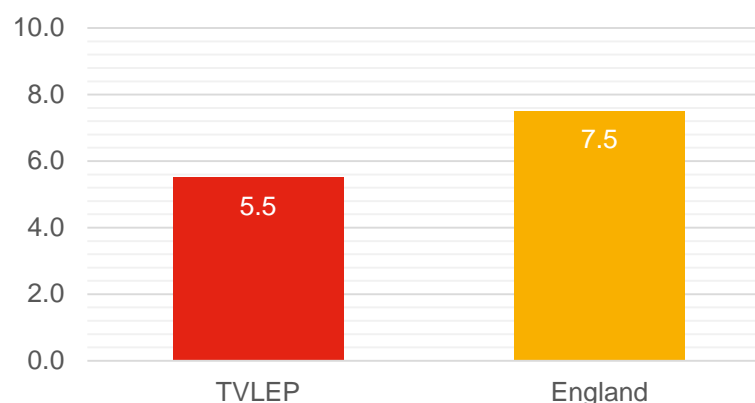
Growth Hub Website:
www.teesbusinesscompass.co.uk

Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)

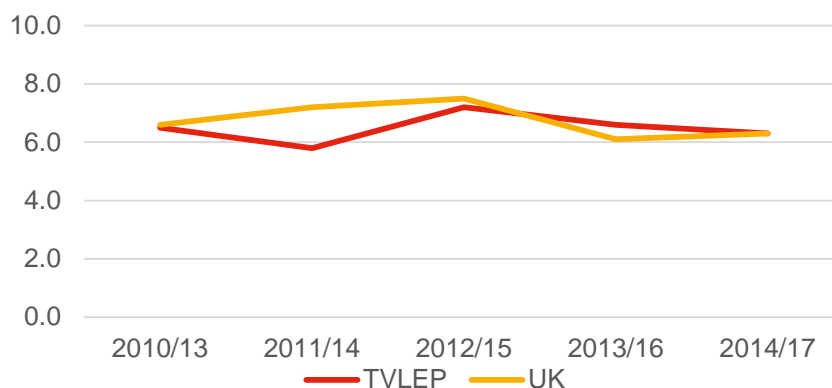


*the number is suppressed for TVLEP because it is disclosive.

Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Thames Valley Berkshire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
901,500

Private Sector Firms:
46,087

Private Sector Jobs:
494,017

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

START-UPS

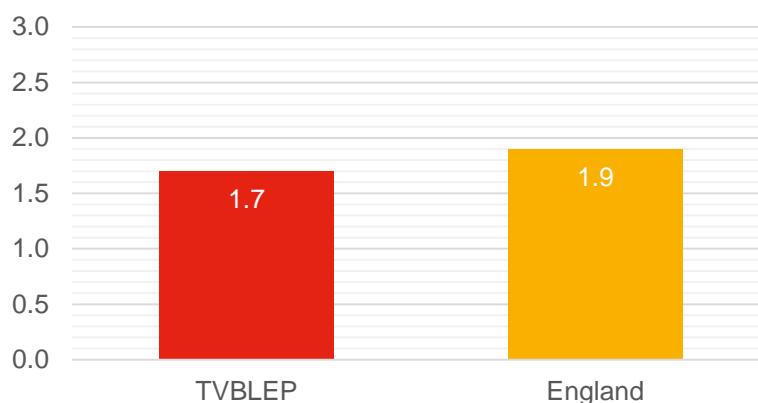
- 5,298 new registered businesses in 2017
- 59 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.7% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

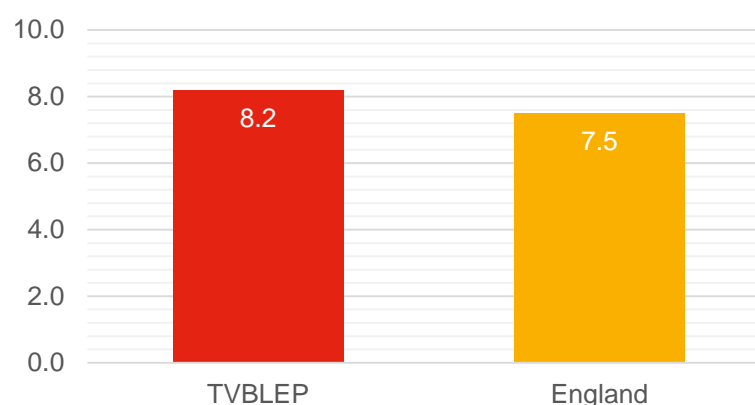
- 7.1% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 16.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 8.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 7.7% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.berkshirebusinesshub.co.uk

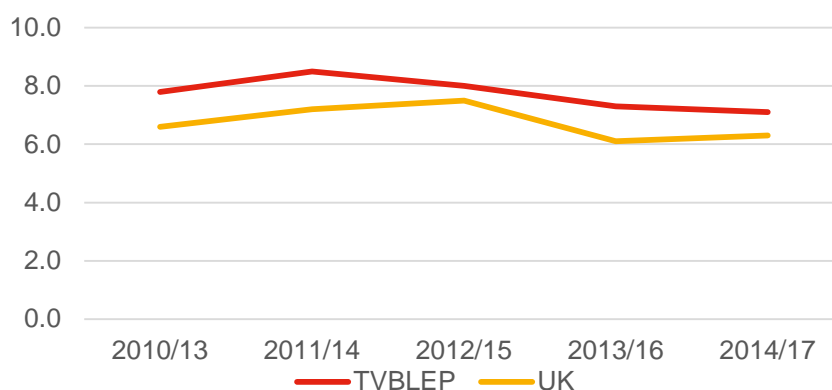
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



The Marches

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
677,700

Private Sector Firms:
22,093

Private Sector Jobs:
166,015

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

START-UPS

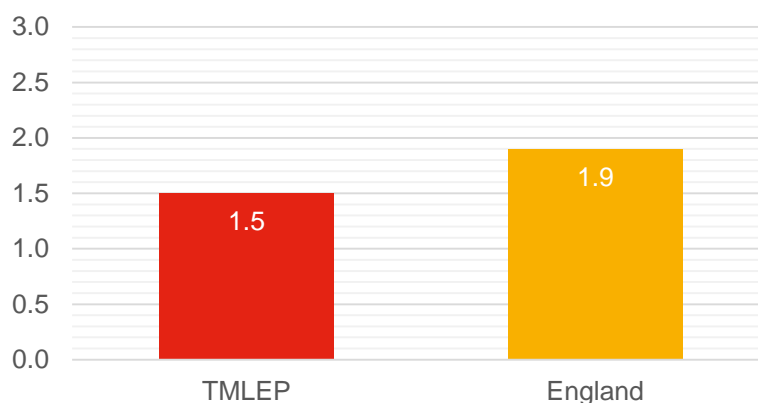
- 2,087 new registered businesses in 2017
- 31 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 58% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.5% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

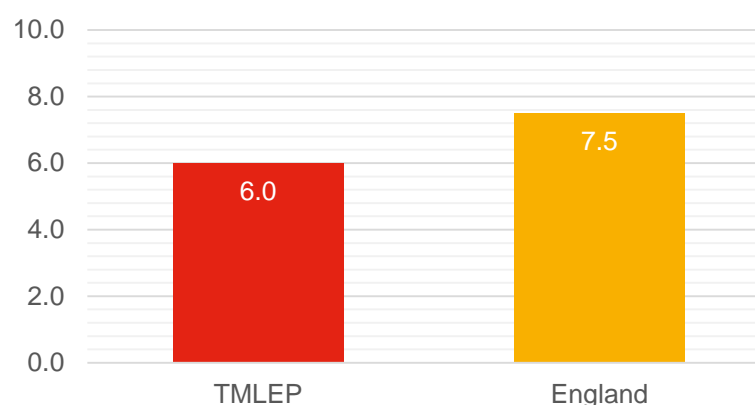
- 6.4% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 15.0% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2013-2016) – 1.4% for England
- 6.0% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.marchesgrowthhub.co.uk

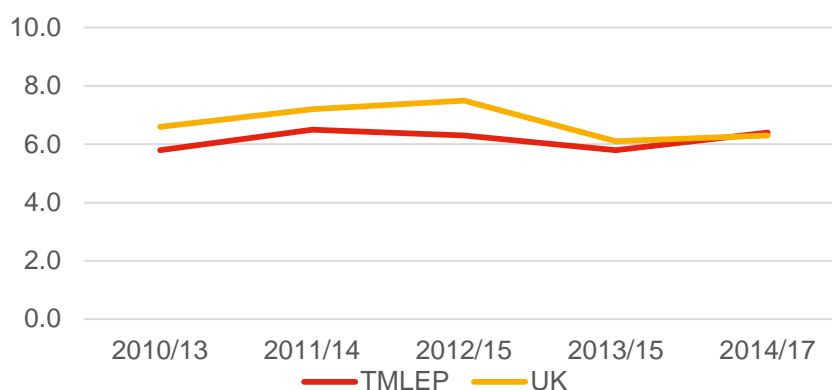
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



West of England

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,131,300

Private Sector Firms:
43,468

Private Sector Jobs:
330,881

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

START-UPS

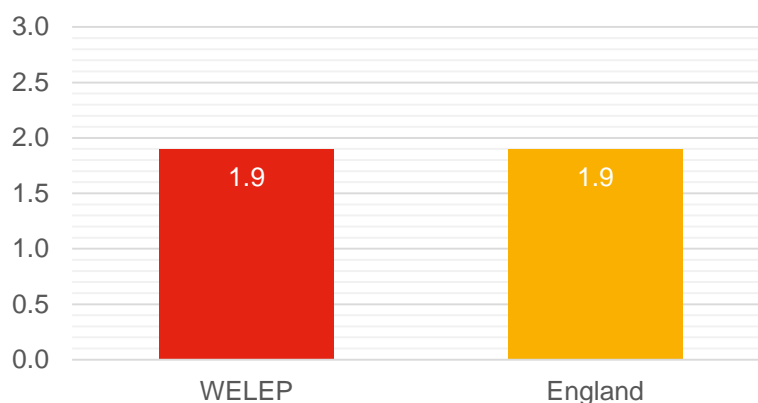
- 4,924 new registered businesses in 2016
- 44 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 57% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.9% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

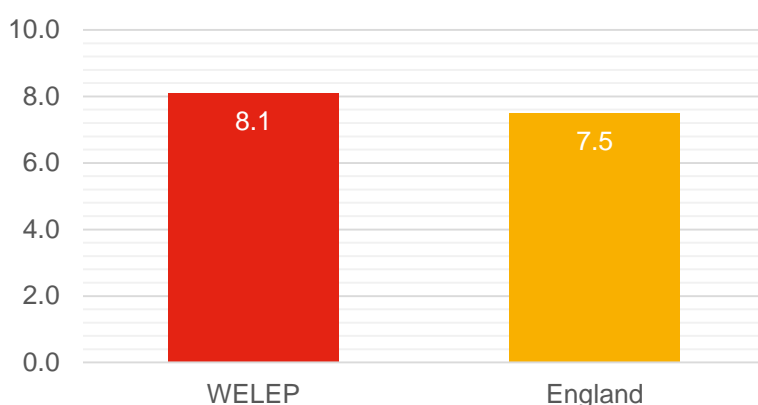
- 6.9% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 17.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 8.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 9.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.wearegrowth.co.uk

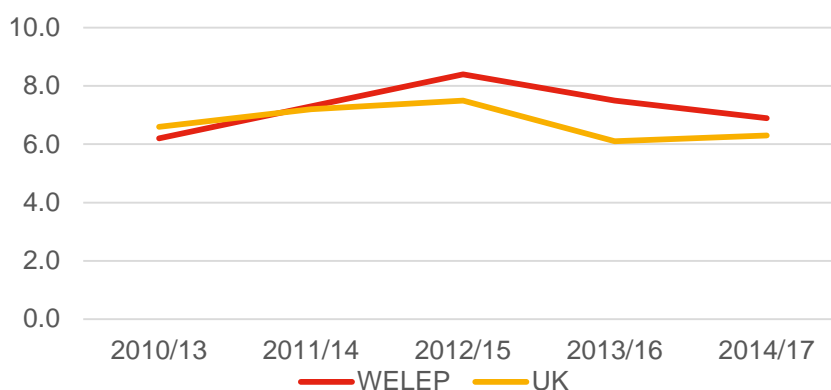
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



Worcestershire

CONTEXT 2017

Population:
583,500

Private Sector Firms:
23,851

Private Sector Jobs:
169,294

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

START-UPS

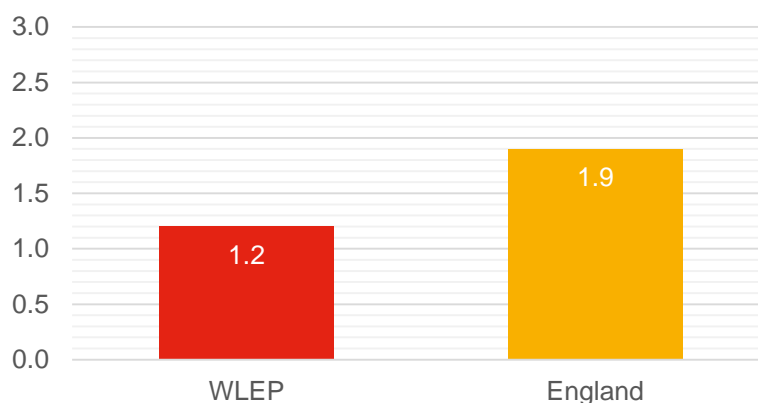
- 4,606 new registered businesses in 2017
- 79 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 59% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.2% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

GROWTH

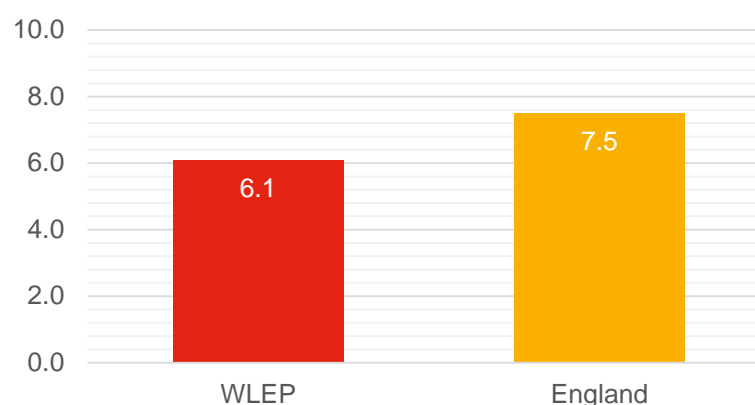
- 4.6% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

Growth Hub Website:
www.business-central.co.uk

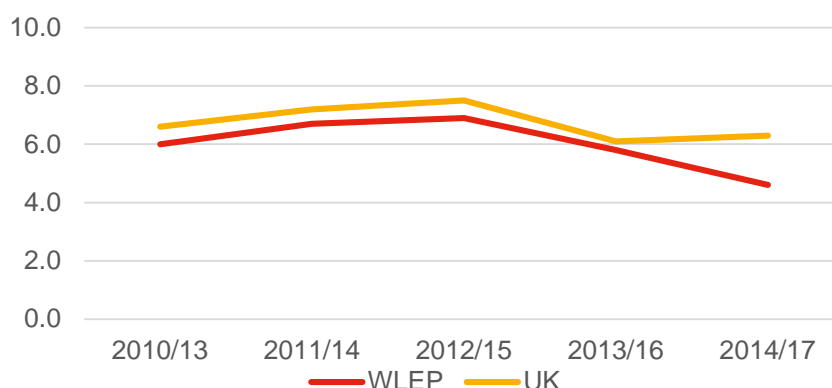
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



CONTEXT 2017

Population:
1,154,300

Private Sector Firms:
41,633

Private Sector Jobs:
292,756

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

START-UPS

- 4,591 new registered businesses in 2017
- 40 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2017
- 59% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2017
- 1.7% of surviving 2014 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2017

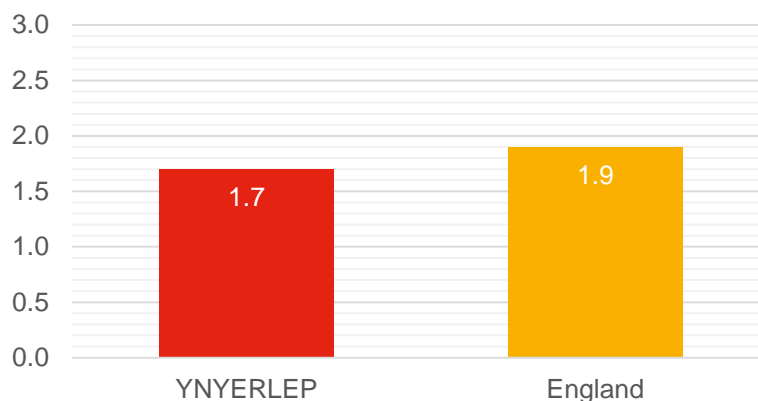
GROWTH

- 6.1% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 13.9% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2014-2017)
- 1.6% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2014-2017) – 1.4% for England
- 6.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2014 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2017
- 8.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2014-17)

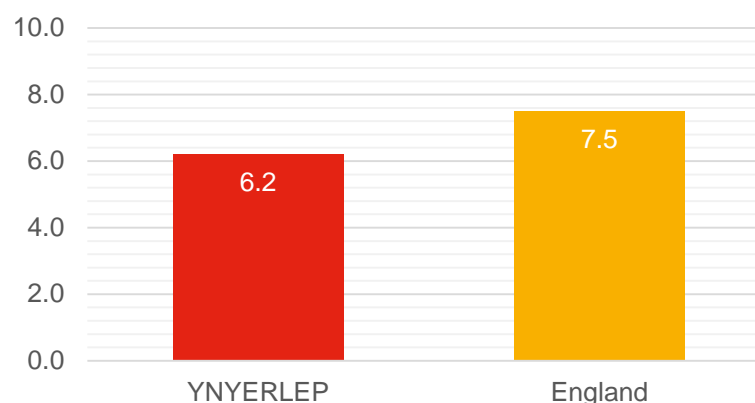
Growth Hub Website:
www.howsbusiness.org

York, North Yorkshire and East Riding

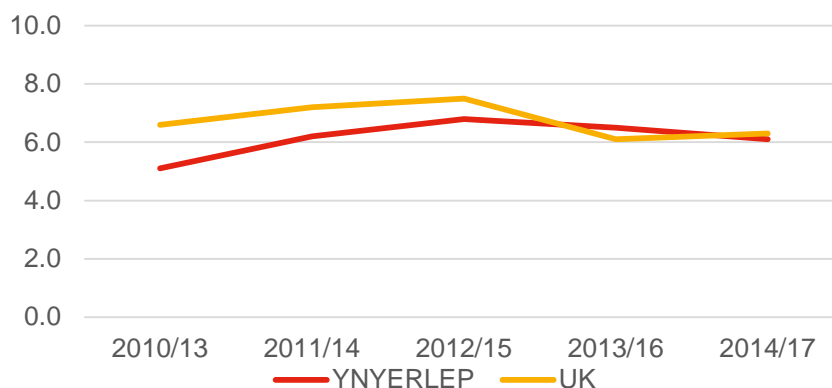
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2014-17 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2014/17 (%)



For more information on ERC please contact:

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