



UK LOCAL GROWTH DASHBOARD

September 2019

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:¹

- 3-year survival rates of start-ups (2015-18)
- Proportion of 2015 start-ups that reach £1m+ T/O (2015-18)
- Proportion of £1-2m T/O businesses born before 2014 which grow to £3m+ T/O (2015-18)
- High-Growth Firm (OECD Definition) Incidence Rate (2015-18) – using both the traditional 20% threshold and the revised 10% threshold.
- Small High-Growth Incidence Rate (2015-18) – a metric adopting a methodology advocated to avoid the exclusion of firms with less than 10 employees from the OECD definition
- Productivity Growth metric (2015-18) – 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.

The BSD itself consists of a series of annual snapshots (March each year) of the IDBR which we have linked together to form firm-level longitudinal records. The resulting dataset has some disadvantages. Although the IDBR is a 'live register' which is updated more or less continuously (and the data is then picked up by the BSD every March) there are lags in the data. For example, because the IDBR is a 'live' register the March snapshots are not a conventional time series – they do not necessarily record data which reports activity levels for March, they are data as at March. Further, that data at March each year can refer to a range of time periods over the previous years. We make the assumption that the nature of those lags are consistent in each annual snapshot.

¹ Metric Definitions: Start-up is defined as a UK-owned employer firm born in 2018; Start-ups growing to £1m turnover refer to UK-owned firms born in 2015 whose turnover reached at least £1m in 2018; Firms growing to £3m+ turnover refer to UK-owned firms born prior to 2015 that survived to 2018, whose turnover grew from £1-2m in 2015 to at least £3m in 2018; High-Growth is defined by the OECD as annualised average growth in employment of 20% or more over a three year period (2015-18) and restricted to a business having at least 10 employees in 2015.

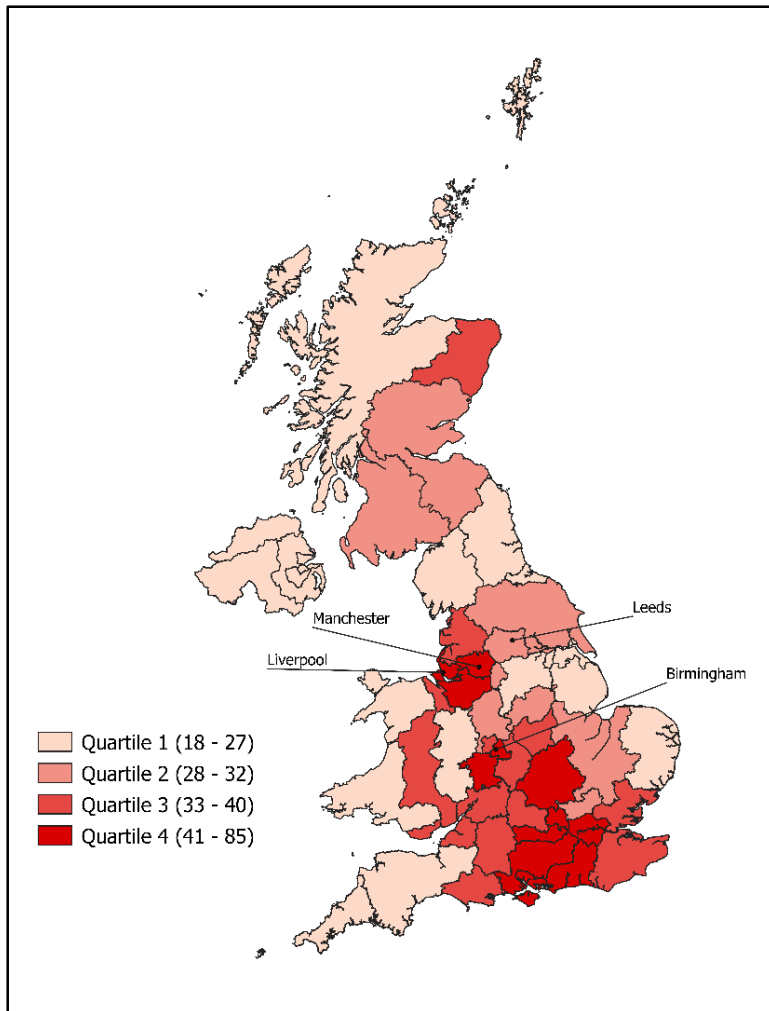
² Note: The use of these data does not imply the endorsement of the data owner or the UK Data Service at the UK Data Archive in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.

2 Business Start-up and Growth Metrics

The number of start-ups in an economy is often seen as the headline metric of 'enterprise' and 'entrepreneurial ability'. Start-ups rates have begun to falter in recent years as reported earlier this year in ERC analysis of job creation and destruction.³ That analysis presented evidence on the faltering level of job creation in business entry and the rise in job losses in existing businesses and through business exit which are indicative of the early signs of concern in the current economic context.

As in previous years there is a high degree of spatial variation in start-up rates across the UK (Figure 1). London and the South East, and especially around the M4 and M3 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 and Liverpool City Region) 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 (2018): Quartiles



³ Hart, M and Prashar, N (2019) Job Creation and Destruction in the UK 1998-2018, ERC Insight Paper, March 2019.
<https://www.enterpriseresearch.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/ERC-Insight-Job-Creation-and-Destruction-in-the-UK-1998.-2018.pdf>

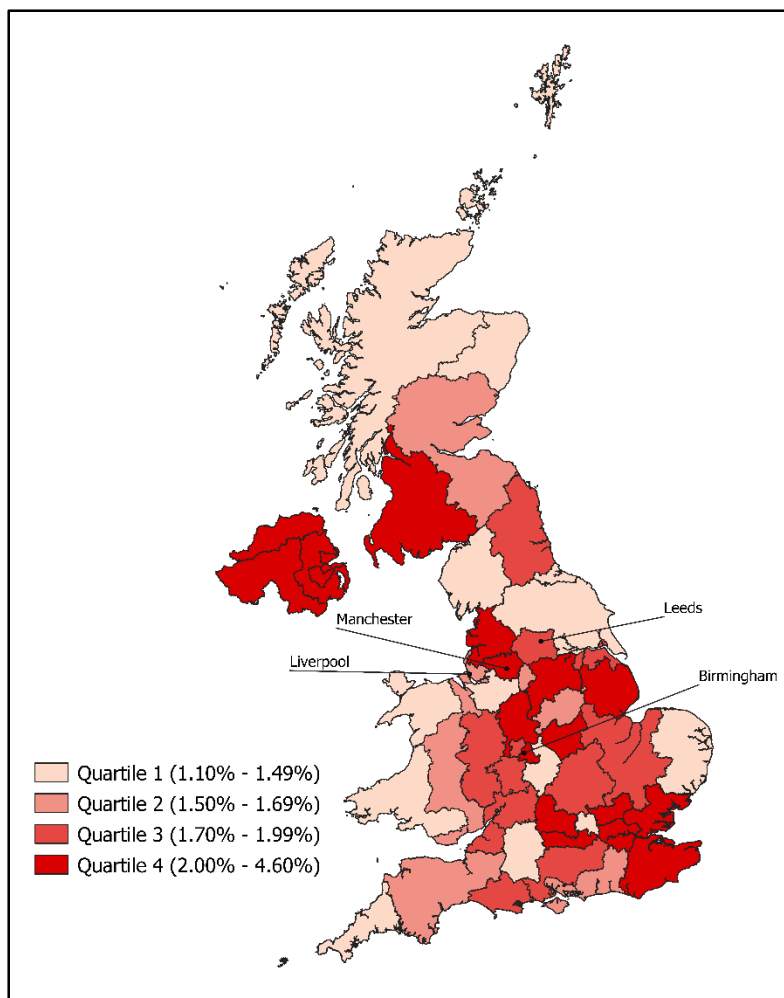
Since 2013 the ERC research programme has emphasised the importance of small business growth to the objective of driving economic growth and re-balancing the UK economy. So we now turn to a range of business growth metrics which can provide a more fine-grained analysis of the local business dynamic which 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. However, the overall survival rate for this 2015 cohort of start-ups is 55.1% so almost half of all start-ups do not make it to their third year – a fact that holds for all the cohorts of start-ups we have analysed since 1998. 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 grow their businesses – getting to the ‘first million’ is frequently cited as an important milestone.

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 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 Northern of NI (4.6%) and the border region (West and South NI – 3%) having the highest proportions in the UK. This result for Northern Ireland is consistent with the analysis in previous years. Wales (1.4%) and Scotland (1.6%) are below the UK average which is again consistent with previous cohorts.

Figure 2: Proportion of Start-ups Generating £1m+ Revenues after 3 Years in the UK (2018): Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

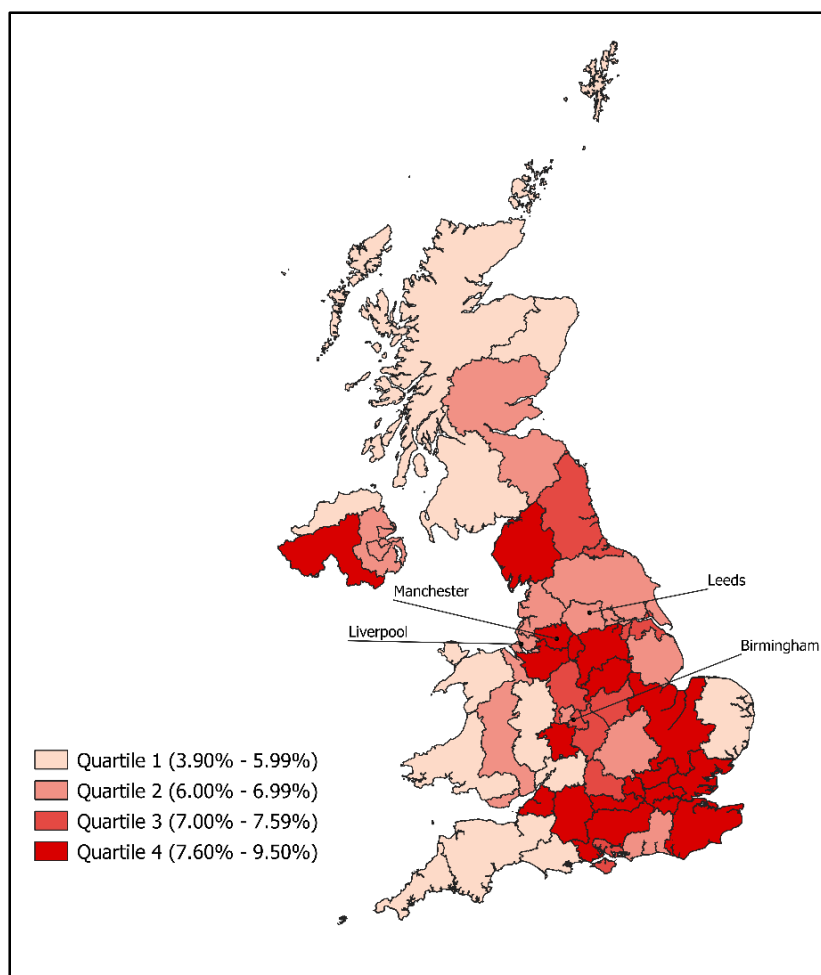
Across the LEPs in England there are a number of above average 'hotspots' including London (2.6%), Hertfordshire (2.5%) and Leicester and Leicestershire (2.5%).

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 double the UK average: 85 start-ups per 10,000 adult population compared to 43 nationally and 80 in London. In 2018 only 1.8% of surviving start-ups had achieved £1m in revenue. Again, this is consistent with the finding in previous years which underlines the benefits of tracking these metrics over time.

2.2 Growth of Existing Businesses - Stepping Up

Across the UK we observe that 7.6% of existing firms with turnover of £1-2m per annum in 2015 grow to at least £3m turnover in 2018 which is slightly higher to that observed in previous years: that is, 6% in 2014 and 2015 and 7% in 2016 and 7.2% in 2017. This metric of businesses scaling varies greatly across the UK with the three Home Nations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland having lower proportions of these businesses than most areas in England (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Firms (born<2014) turnover £1-2m in 2015 and reaching £3m+ in 2018 in the UK: Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

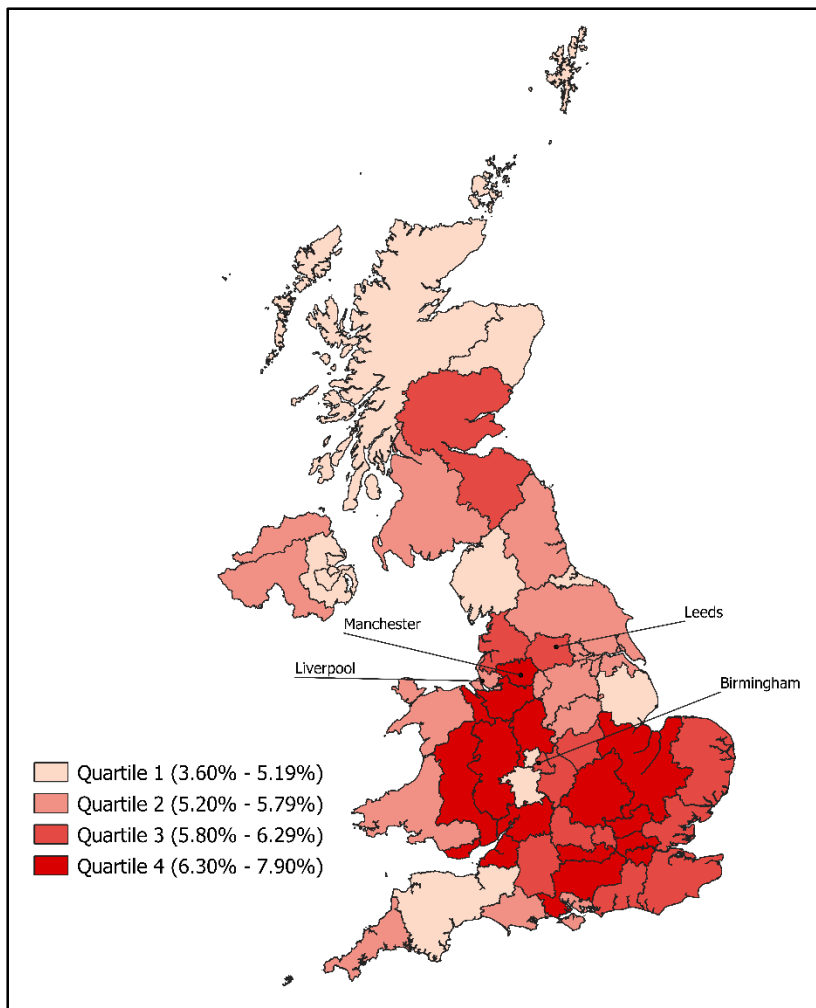
Within England there is a much more complex pattern across the LEPs. Outside London, which records the highest proportion (9.5%), the broad pattern is that of LEPs along the M4 and M3 corridors with Greater Cambridge and Peterborough and Buckinghamshire LEPS in the South East and Greater Manchester, Sheffield City Region and Cheshire and Warrington LEPS having above average proportions of these scaling firms.

2.3 High-Growth Firms

One metric had dominated the policy debate on firm growth in recent years and that is the OECD defined 'High-Growth Firm'. ERC has been tracking this metric over the last 20 years and what we observe is that the trend in the number of high-growth firms (employment definition) has demonstrated a slow down since 2015 following the 'bounce-back' after the great recession. The absolute number has fallen year on year since 2015 although the incidence remains stuck at around 6%. These data may differ from other analysis on high-growth firms in the UK published by the Scale-Up Institute using firm-level ONS data as we adhere to the definition of the private sector first used in our work for NESTA in 2009 which led to the origin of the phrase the 'Vital 6%'.

More precisely, the number of high-growth firms (HGFs), as defined by the OECD⁴, in the UK declined very slightly in the 2015-18 period – the absolute number fell from 11,855 (2012/15) to 10,968 (2015/18) which means that the overall incidence rate is now 6.2% for the UK compared to 7.5% in the earlier period. The incidence rate of high-growth firms in England varies from 4.3% in the Black Country to 7.9% in London (Figure 4). The spatial pattern within this range shows that there is a clear concentration around the arc from Cambridge to Bristol and the LEPS along the M4 and M3 corridors. In addition, there are a number of LEPS in the Midlands and the North West with above average incidence rates which are signs that the retrenchment to the south east observed in recent years is being reversed somewhat.

Figure 4: High-Growth Firm Incidence Rate (20% threshold) in England (2015-18): Quartiles



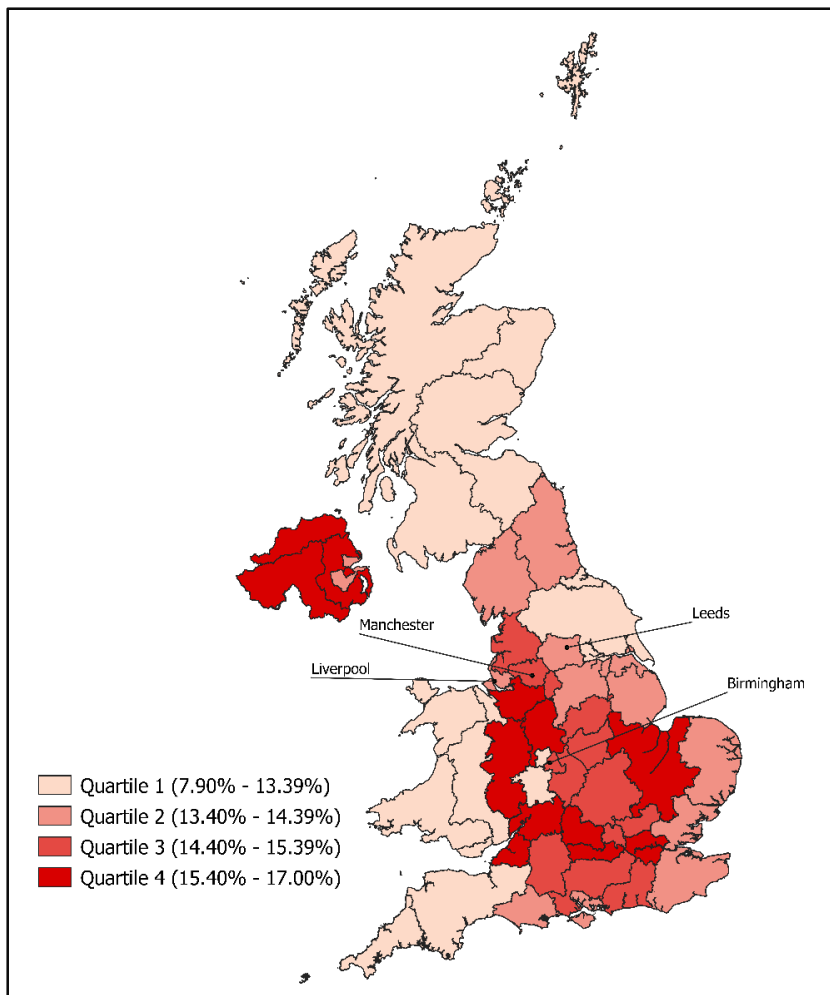
Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

⁴ High-Growth is defined as annualised average growth in employment of 20% or more over a three year period (2015-18) and restricted to a business having at least 10 employees in 2015.

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 that Northern Ireland stands apart from Wales (12.8%) and Scotland (12.2%) with all sub-regions except Outer Belfast having a proportion above the UK average of 15% with North of NI (16.9%) has the same rate as London (17%) which are the two highest rates in the UK. However, these Northern Ireland rates are slightly lower than that reported in 2018 by 2-3 percentage points.

In England the pattern is not dissimilar to that for the more constrained annualised 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 London. Above average rates outside this triangle are found in Cheshire and Warrington (16.5%), Stoke and Staffordshire (15.7%) and The Marches (15.4%). This makes the point the definitions of growth metric matter in terms of understanding the challenges and opportunities for the LEPs and nations of the UK.

Figure 5: High-Growth Firm Incidence Rate (10% threshold) in England (2015-18): Quartiles



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

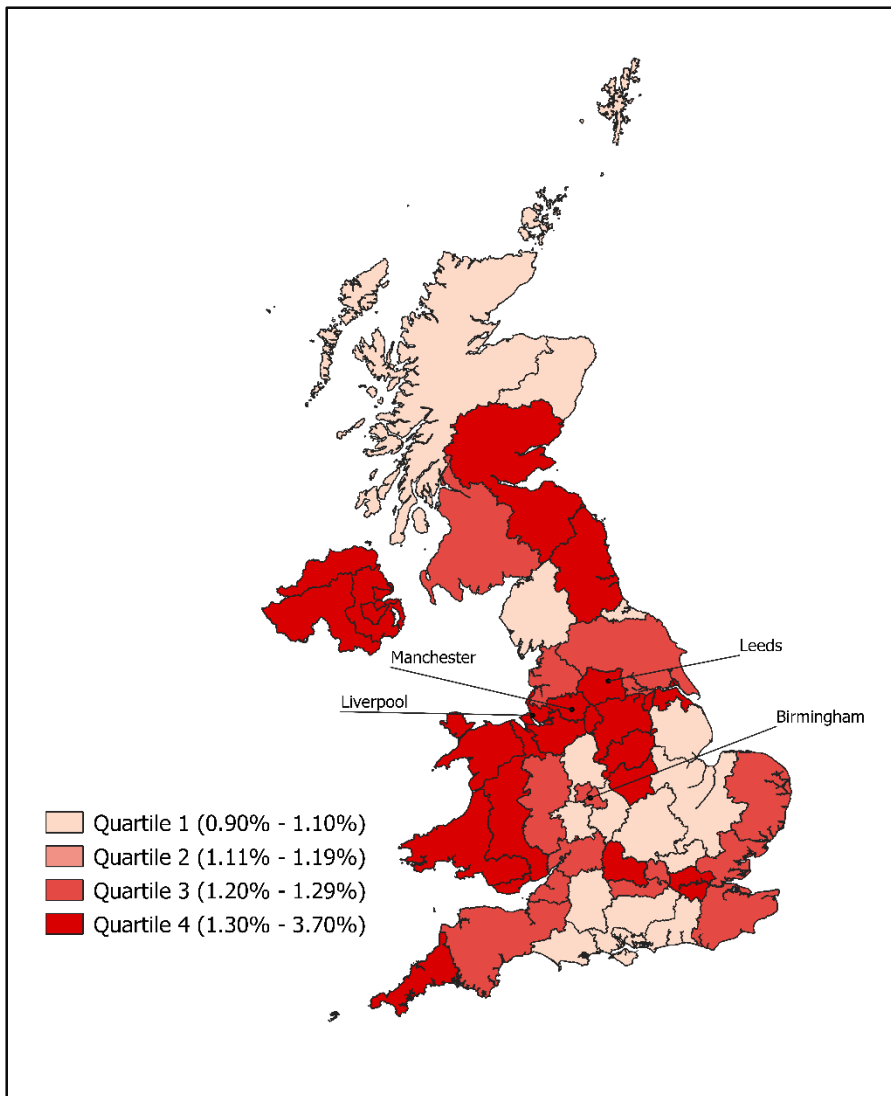
2.4 Small High-Growth Firms

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 1.3% for the 2015-18 period which is again a slight fall on 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, stands in contrast to that for the two HGF measures (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 1.6% in London to 0.9% in Cumbria and Tees Valley LEP areas.

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 relatively well on this metric with Northern Ireland recoding the highest rate of 2.3% but this was down from 3.2% in 2014-17. The highest rates in the UK are in Northern Ireland sub-regions with the highest once again being in Belfast (3.7%) 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 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 (2015-18): Quartiles



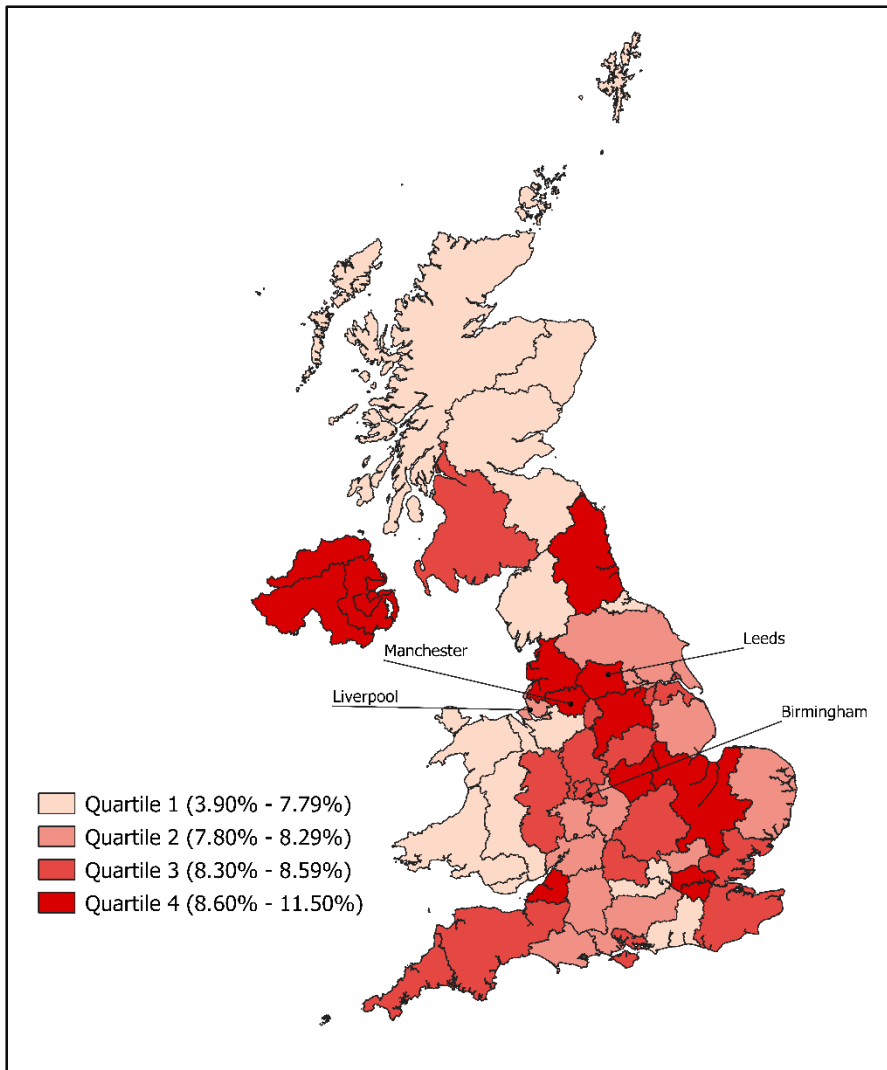
Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

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 'Micro-Business Britain' report published in 2018, 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 2008-2015⁵. 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 smaller businesses.

Figure 7: Proportion of firms with positive productivity growth 2015-18 (where turnover and employment both increased but turnover grew at a faster rate)



Source: ONS Business Structure Database (BSD)

⁵ British Business Bank (2018) "Small Business Finance Markets Report", February 2018. <https://www.britishbusiness-bank.co.uk/research/small-business-finance-markets-report-2018/>

The new productivity metric reveals that only 8.3% of all job-creating employer enterprises in the UK achieved positive productivity gains (revenue per employee) while still increasing jobs over the period 2015-18. Perhaps surprisingly, Northern Ireland had the highest proportion in the UK at 11.1% while the proportion in Wales and Scotland was 7.1% and 7.3% respectively for both home nations which was below the average of 8.4% for England (Figure 7). These proportions were almost identical to those in the 2014-17 period which were reported last year in the 2018 editions of the Local Growth Dashboard.

Across the English LEPs the pattern is complex with the North (Leeds City Region and Greater Manchester – both 9.1%) having the highest proportions of firms with productivity growth measured in this way. Next came London and Greater Cambridgeshire and Greater Peterborough LEP in the ‘south’ with above average proportions of firms with productivity growth (8.9%). Indeed, many of the LEPs in the south of England (Buckinghamshire; Swindon and Wiltshire; Thames Valley Berkshire and Enterprise M3 had below average proportion of these firms. This spatial pattern in England is again consistent with the findings for the 2014-17 period.

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. This assessment has remained consistent for a number of years based on our business growth metrics.

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. Initial analysis was reported in the 2019 State of Small Business Britain Report which is available on the ERC website along with a more detailed Research Paper.⁶

⁶ Anyadike-Danes, M and Hart, M (2019) ‘Fecundity, fertility, survival and growth: high-growth firms in the UK and their contribution to job creation, a demographic perspective’. ERC Research Paper No 74.

Black Country

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,186,100

Private Sector Firms:
35,522

Private Sector Jobs:
339,223

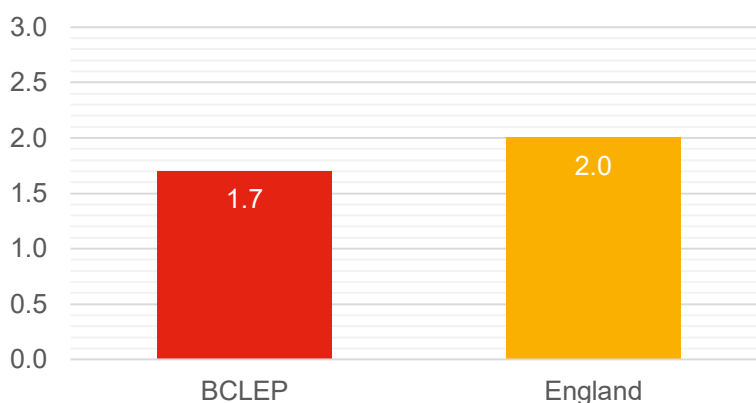
START-UPS

- 4,120 new registered businesses in 2018
- 35 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 54% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.7% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

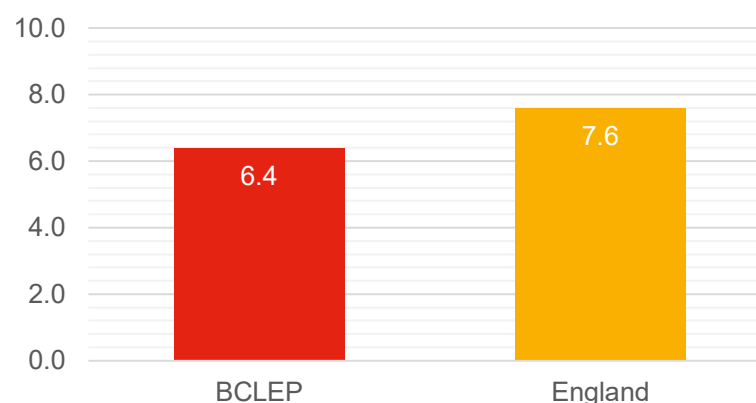
GROWTH

- 4.3% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 125 firms
- 12.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 353 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 141 firms
- 6.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 67 firms
- 8.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,253 firms

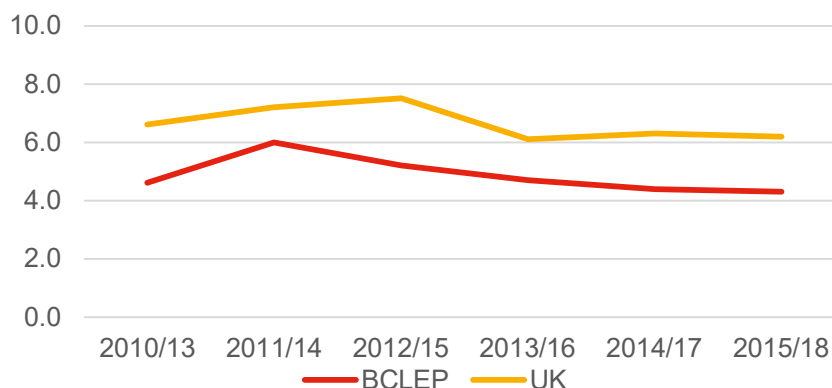
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Buckinghamshire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
535,900

Private Sector Firms:
29,528

Private Sector Jobs:
265,276

START-UPS

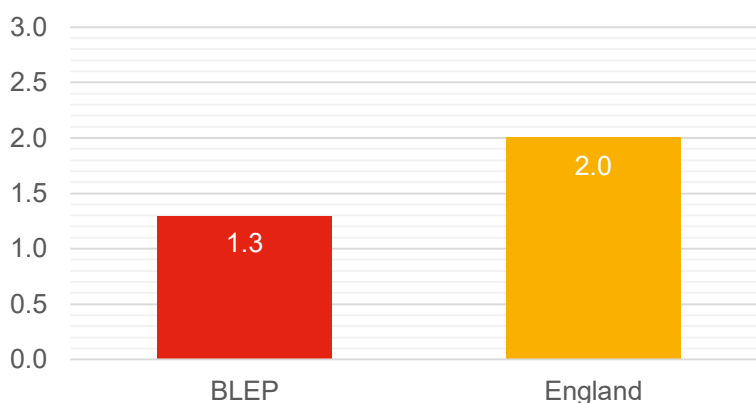
- 2,648 new registered businesses in 2018
- 49 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 61% of 2014 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.3% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

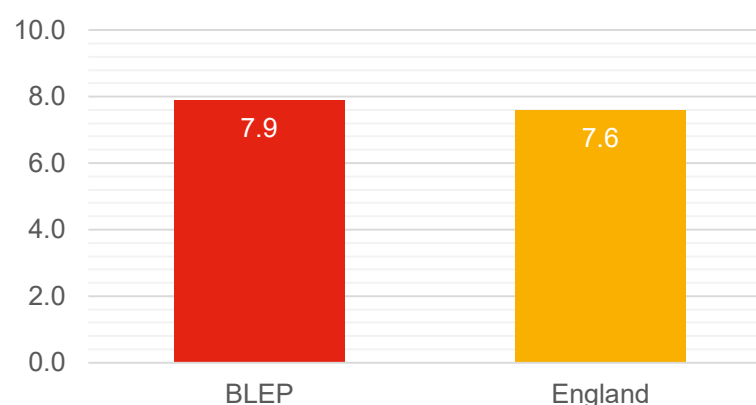
- 6.1% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 108 firms
- 14.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 257 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 131 firms
- 7.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 58 firms
- 7.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 981 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.bbf.uk.com

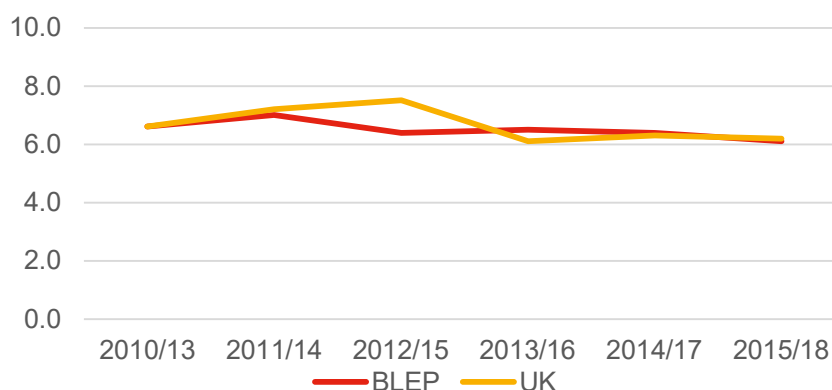
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
926,500

Private Sector Firms:
44,424

Private Sector Jobs:
346,280

START-UPS

- 4,821 new registered businesses in 2018
- 52 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 56% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.3% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <£500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

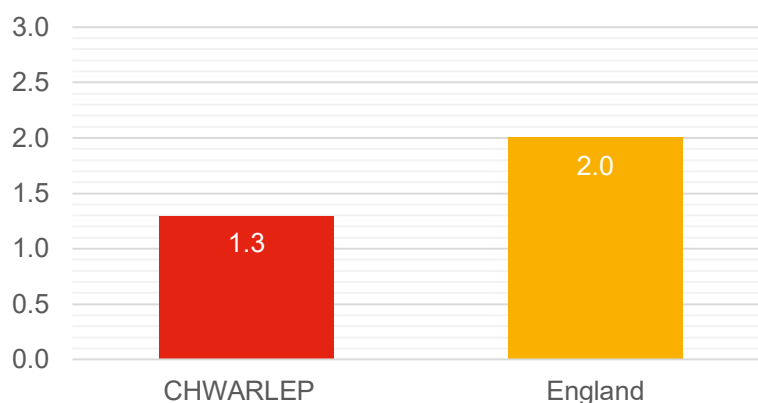
GROWTH

- 7.2% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 193 firms
- 16.5% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 441 firms
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 218 firms
- 9.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 82 firms
- 7.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,445 firms

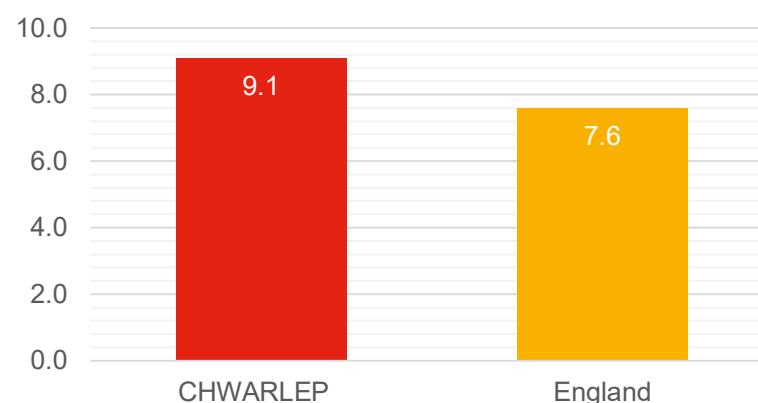
Growth Hub Website:
www.candlegrowthhub.co.uk

Cheshire and Warrington

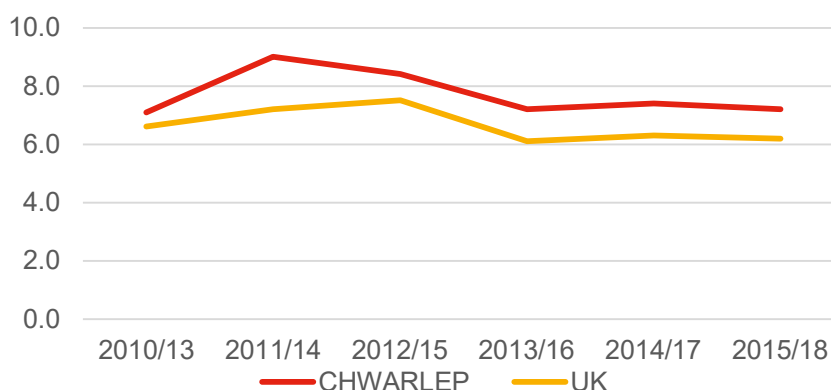
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Coast to Capital

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
2,027,900

Private Sector Firms:
89,802

Private Sector Jobs:
641,335

START-UPS

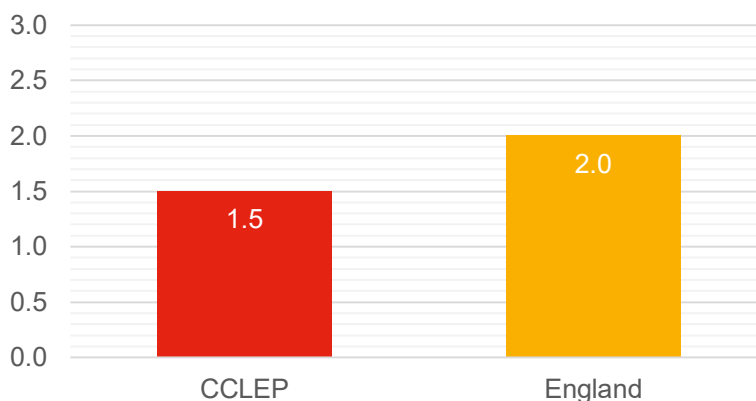
- 9,075 new registered businesses in 2018
- 45 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.5% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

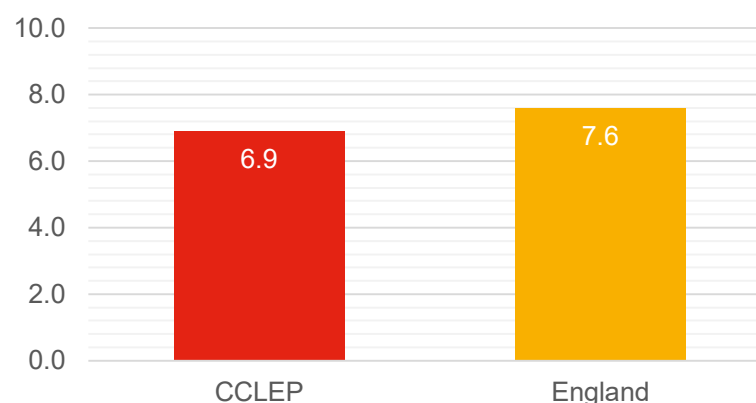
- 6.1% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 315 firms
- 14.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 764 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 367 firms
- 6.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 136 firms
- 7.7% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,942 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.c2cbusiness.org.uk

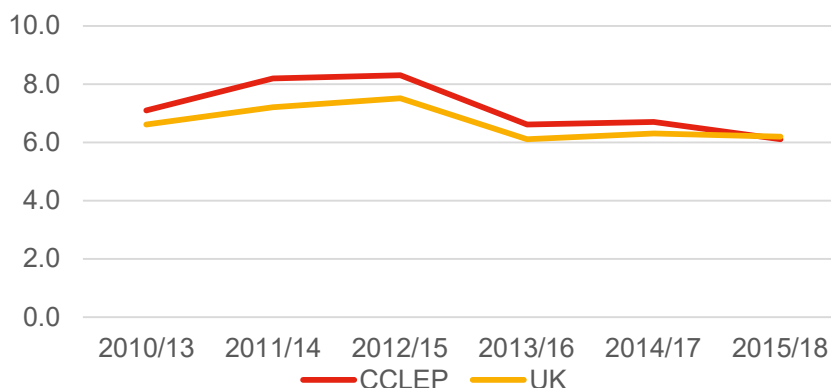
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
563,600

Private Sector Firms:
17,348

Private Sector Jobs:
116,019

START-UPS

- 1,531 new registered businesses in 2018
- 27 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 54% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.1% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

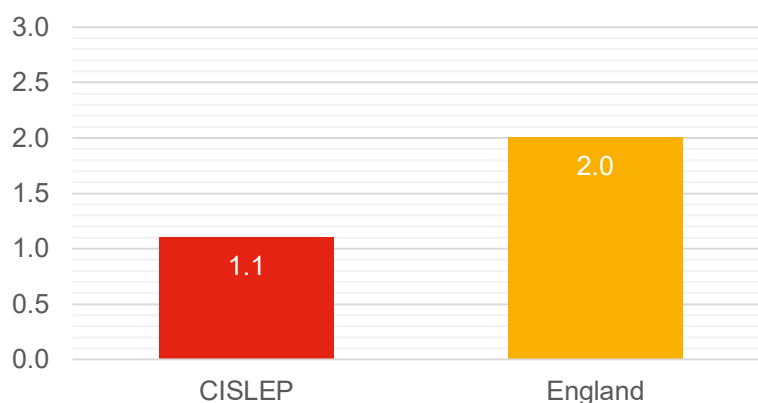
GROWTH

- 5.5% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 91 firms
- 13.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 219 firms
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 91 firms
- 5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 24 firms
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 691 firms

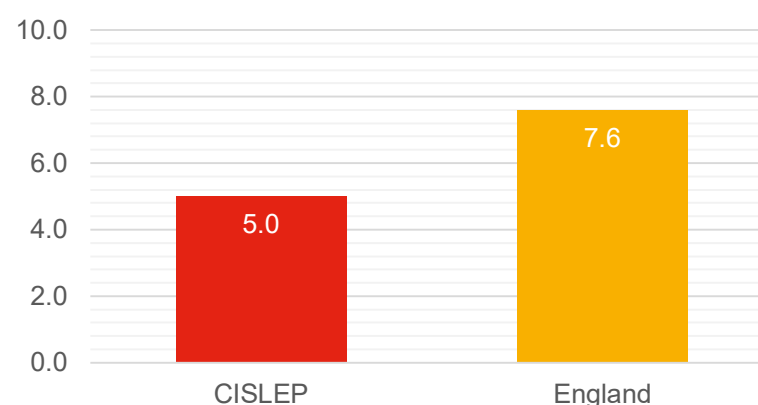
Growth Hub Website:
www.cisgrowthhub.com

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

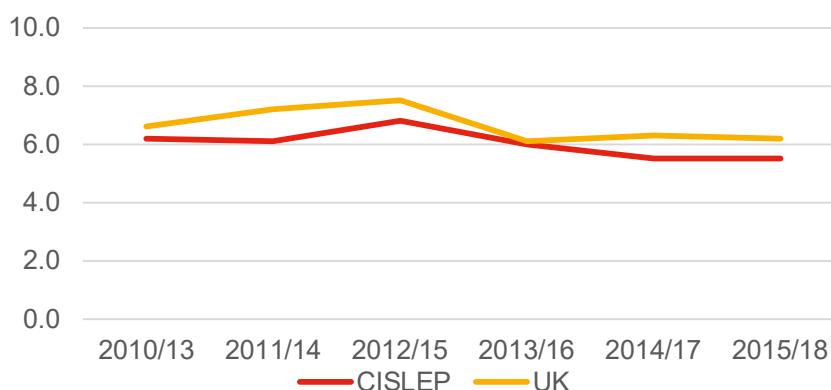
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
924,700

Private Sector Firms:
37,189

Private Sector Jobs:
333,958

START-UPS

- 3,539 new registered businesses in 2018
- 38 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 57% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.4% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

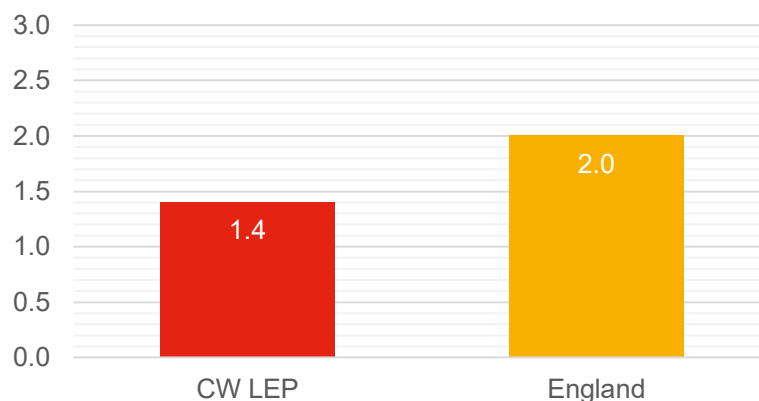
GROWTH

- 5.9% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 142 firms
- 14.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 354 firms
- 1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 129 firms
- 7.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 62 firms
- 7.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,213 firms

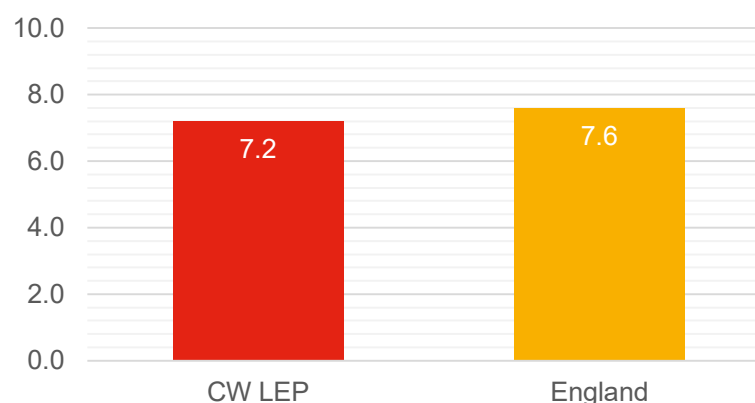
Growth Hub Website:
www.cwgrowthhub.co.uk

Coventry and Warwickshire

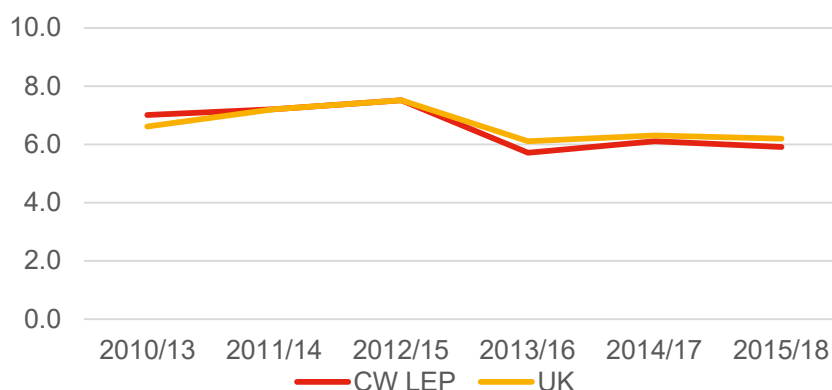
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Cumbria

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
498,400

Private Sector Firms:
17,830

Private Sector Jobs:
154,578

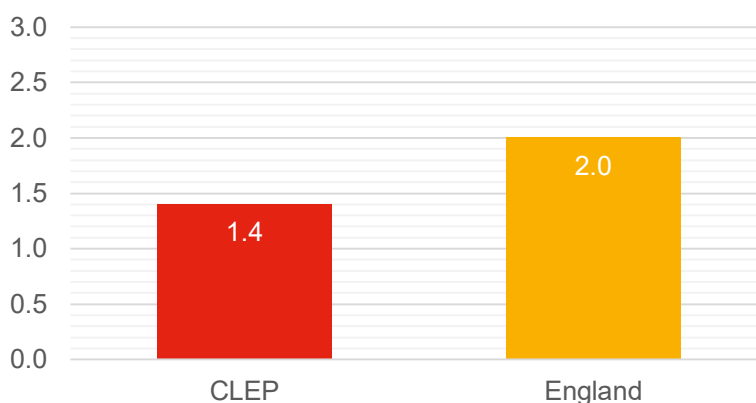
START-UPS

- 1,330 new registered businesses in 2018
- 27 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 59% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.4% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

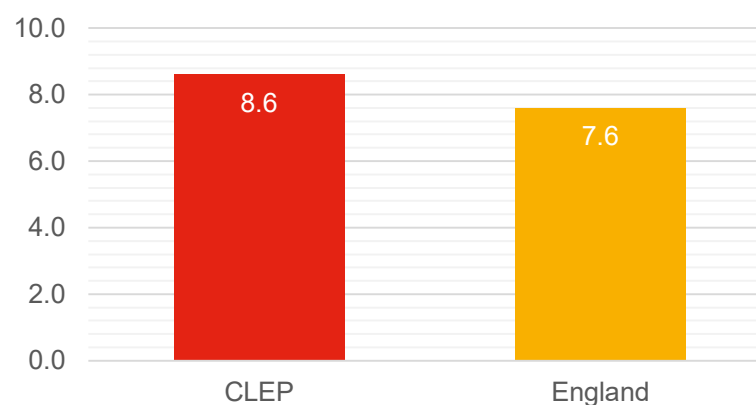
- 4.7% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 74 firms
- 13.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 218 firms
- 0.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 65 firms
- 8.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 38 firms
- 7.6% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 679 firms

Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)

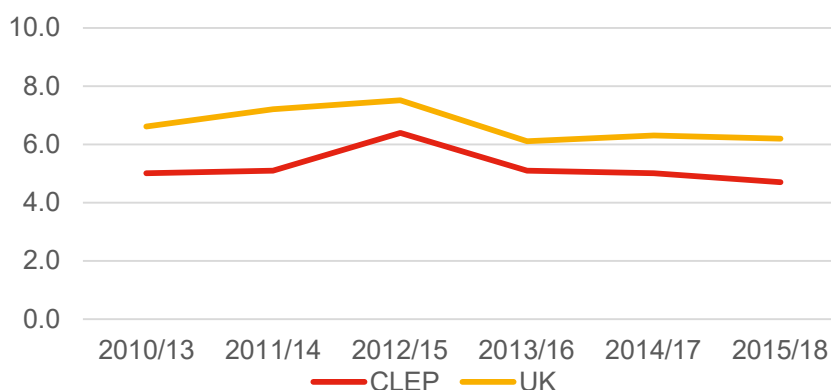


*the number is suppressed for CLEP because it is disclosive.

Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
2,196,100

Private Sector Firms:
70,833

Private Sector Jobs:
850,185

START-UPS

- 6,797 new registered businesses in 2018
- 31 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 53% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.5% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

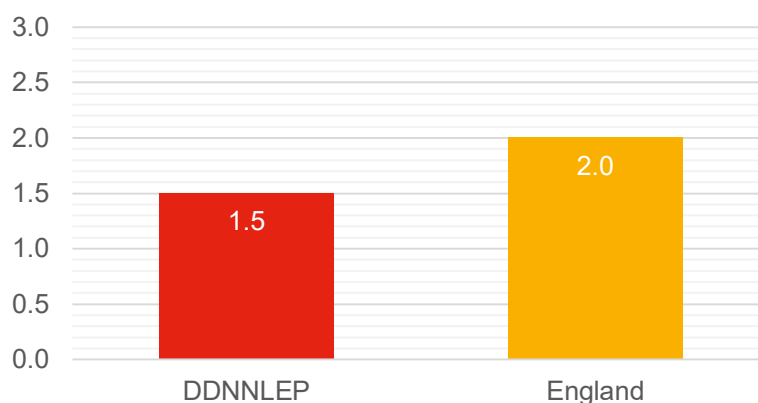
GROWTH

- 5.6% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 301 firms
- 14.7% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 789 firms
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 348 firms
- 7.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 130 firms
- 8.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,595 firms

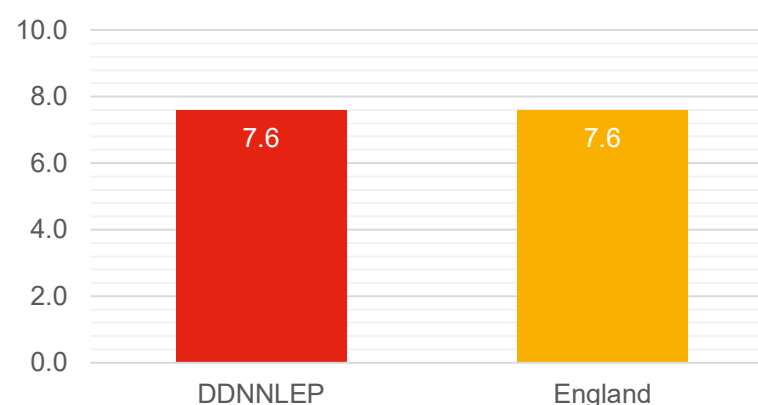
Growth Hub Website:
www.d2n2growthhub.co.uk

Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

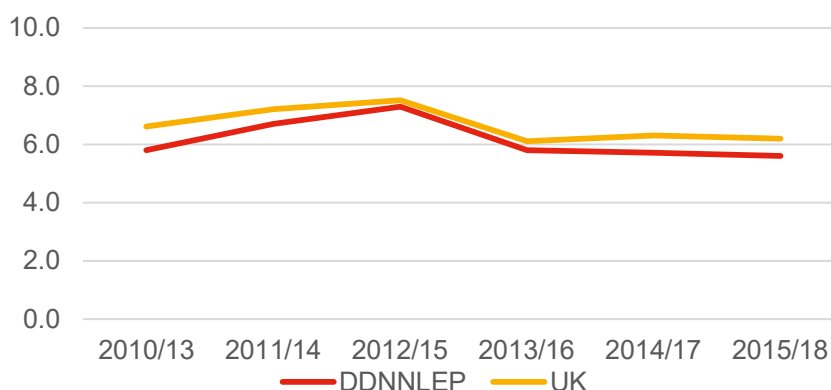
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Dorset

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
770,700

Private Sector Firms:
29,032

Private Sector Jobs:
206,604

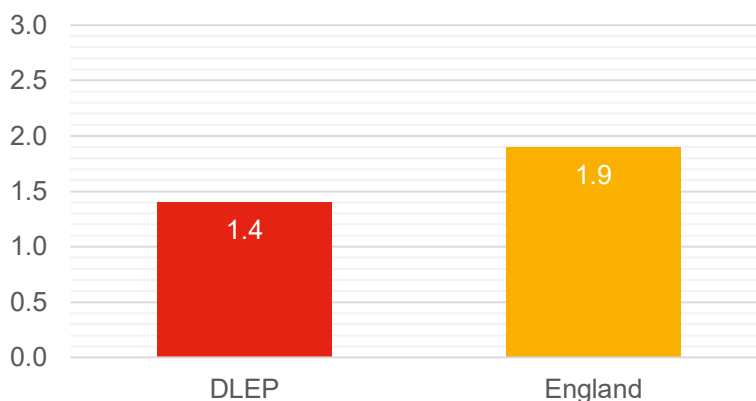
START-UPS

- 2,648 new registered businesses in 2018
- 34 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 60% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.8% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

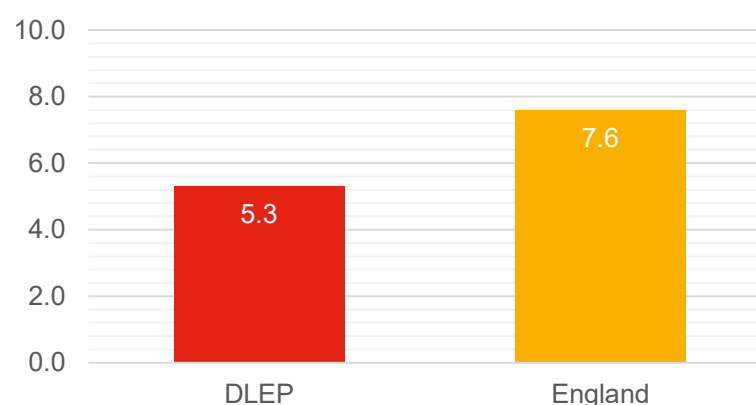
GROWTH

- 5.6% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 117 firms
- 14.2% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 297 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 122 firms
- 5.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 40 firms
- 8.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,088 firms

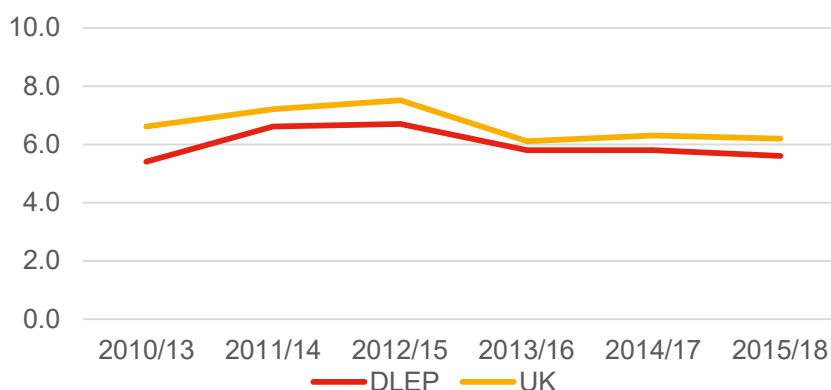
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Enterprise M3

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,698,500

Private Sector Firms:
85,425

Private Sector Jobs:
716,958

START-UPS

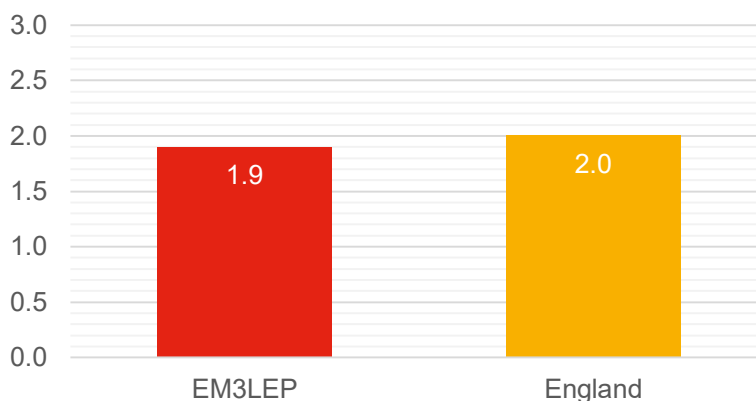
- 8,066 new registered businesses in 2018
- 47 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.9% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <£500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

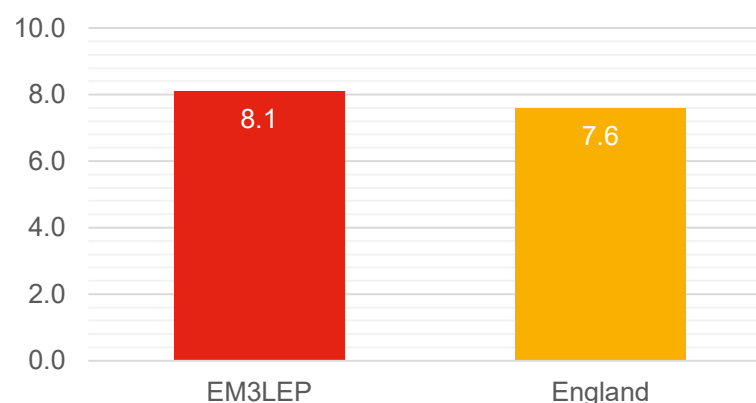
- 6.5% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 352 firms
- 14.7% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 798 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 368 firms
- 8.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 165 firms
- 7.7% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,955 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.enterprisem3growthhub.co.uk

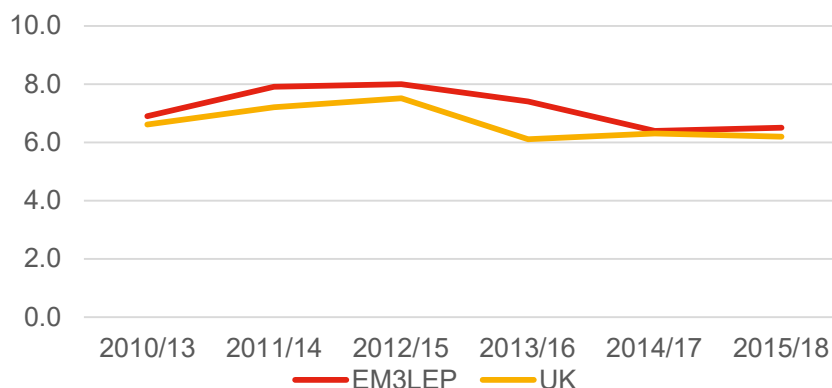
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Gloucestershire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
628,100

Private Sector Firms:
25,343

Private Sector Jobs:
200,349

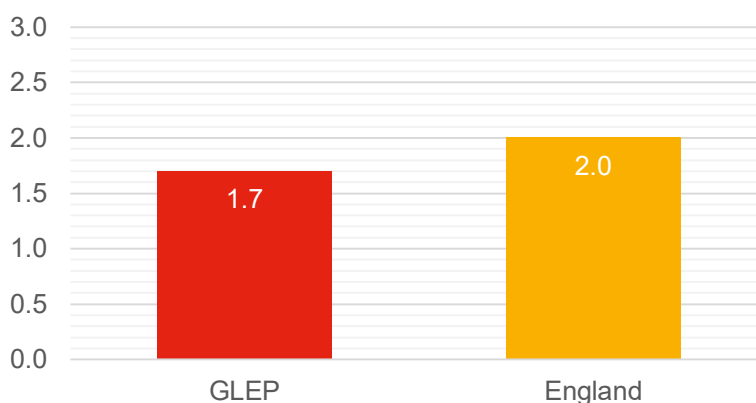
START-UPS

- 2,192 new registered businesses in 2018
- 35 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 60% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.7% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

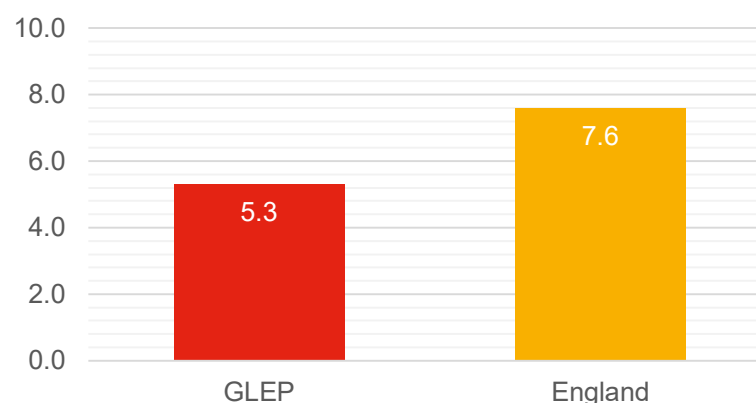
GROWTH

- 6.6% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 129 firms
- 15.7% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 306 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 125 firms
- 5.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 35 firms
- 8.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 979 firms

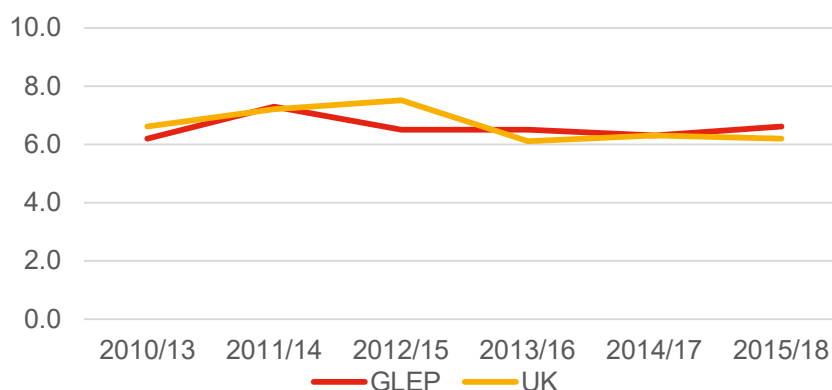
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



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

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
2,031,300

Private Sector Firms:
79,470

Private Sector Jobs:
728,993

START-UPS

- 11,192 new registered businesses in 2018
- 55 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 55% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

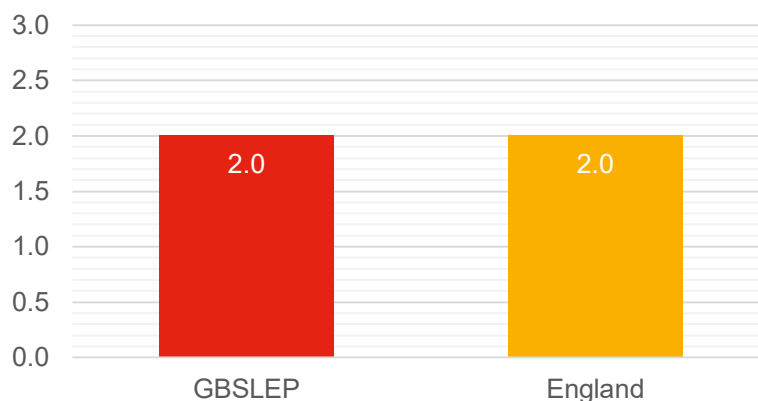
GROWTH

- 6.1% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 290 firms
- 15% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 710 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 279 firms
- 7.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 1,805 firms
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,424 firms

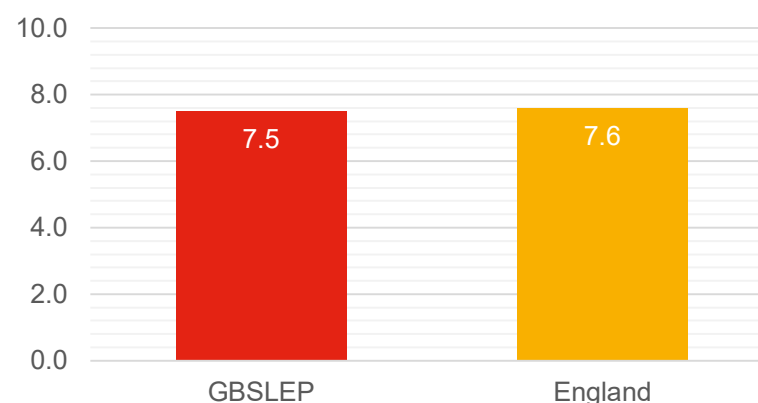
Growth Hub Website:
www.gbslepgrowthhub.co.uk

Greater Birmingham and Solihull

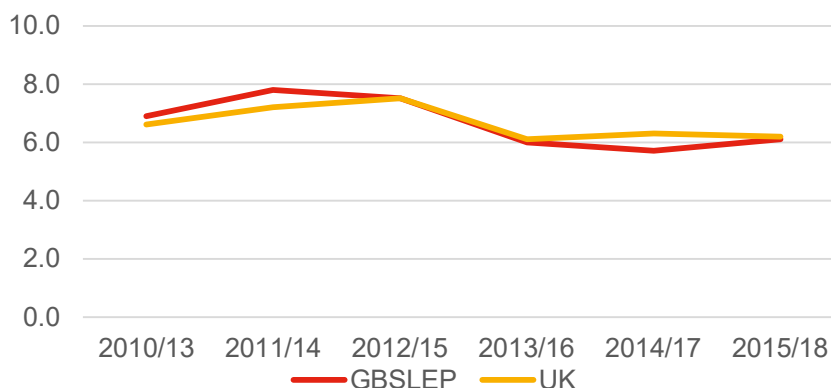
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,673,800

Private Sector Firms:
55,641

Private Sector Jobs:
446,373

START-UPS

- 5,187 new registered businesses in 2018
- 31 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.8% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

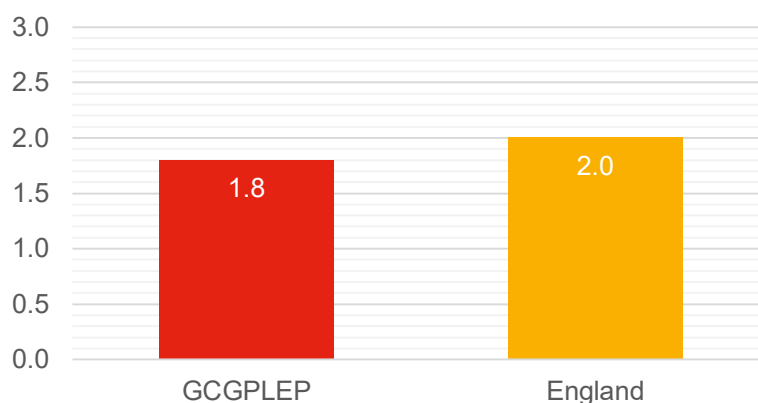
GROWTH

- 6.8% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 286 firms
- 16% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 679 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 237 firms
- 8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 123 firms
- 8.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,241 firms

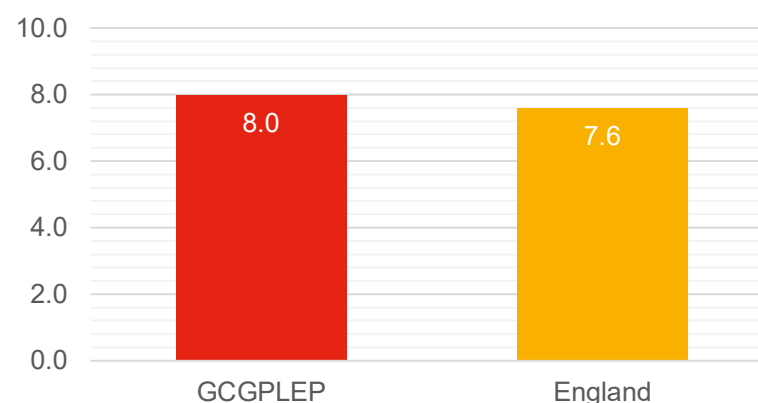
Growth Hub Website:
www.signupost2grow.co.uk

Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough

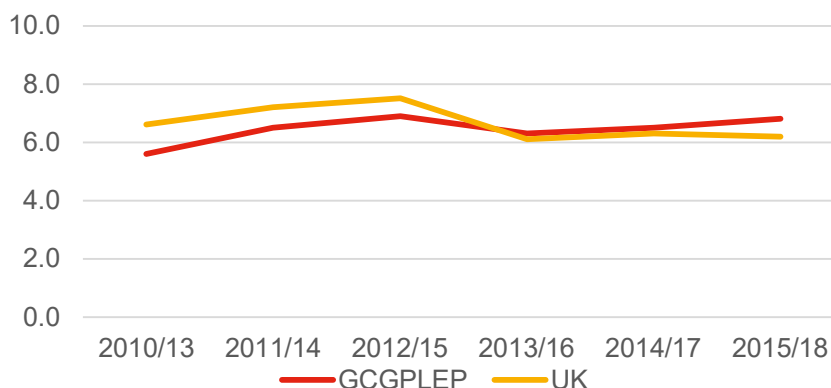
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Greater Lincolnshire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,082,300

Private Sector Firms:
33,079

Private Sector Jobs:
234,221

START-UPS

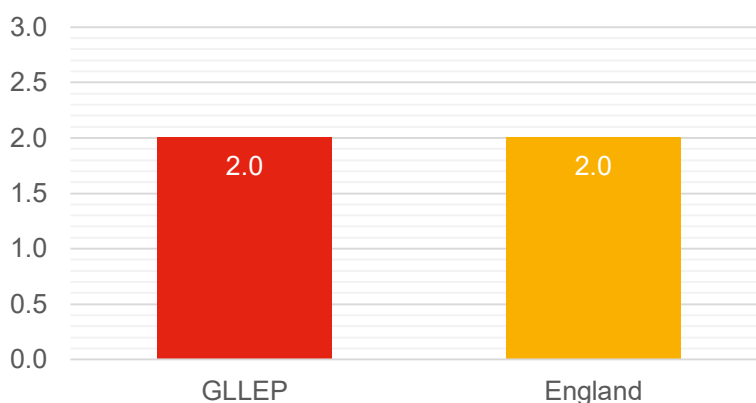
- 2,901 new registered businesses in 2018
- 27 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 54% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

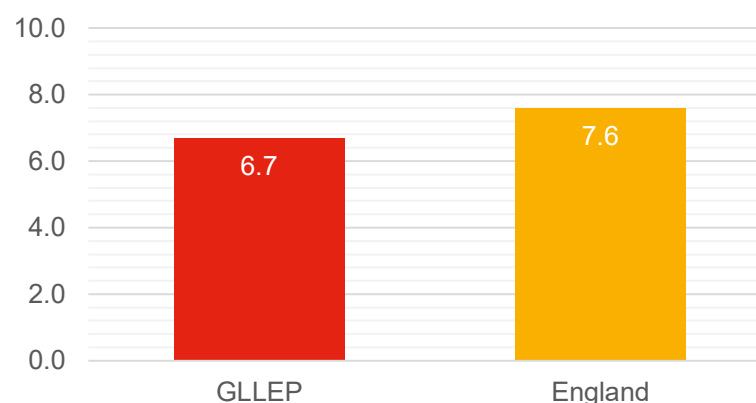
- 5.1% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 136 firms
- 13.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 369 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 139 firms
- 6.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 63 firms
- 7.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,175 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.businesslincolnshire.com

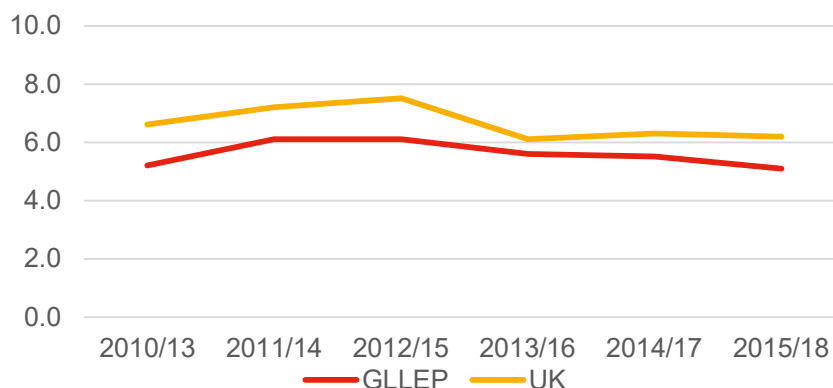
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Greater Manchester

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
2,798,800

Private Sector Firms:
109,413

Private Sector Jobs:
931,536

START-UPS

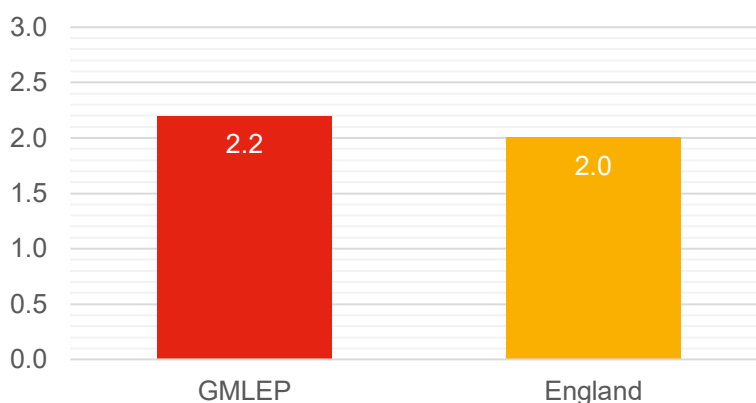
- 16,232 new registered businesses in 2018
- 58 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 53% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

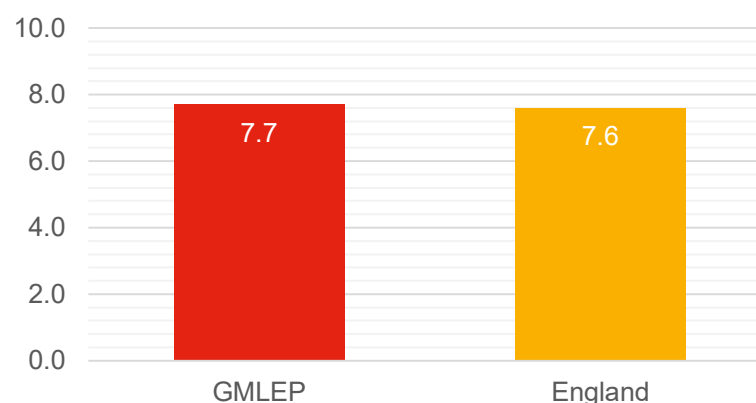
- 6.4% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 445 firms
- 14.5% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1,107 firms
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 492 firms
- 7.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 191 firms
- 9.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 3,660 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.businessgrowthhub.com

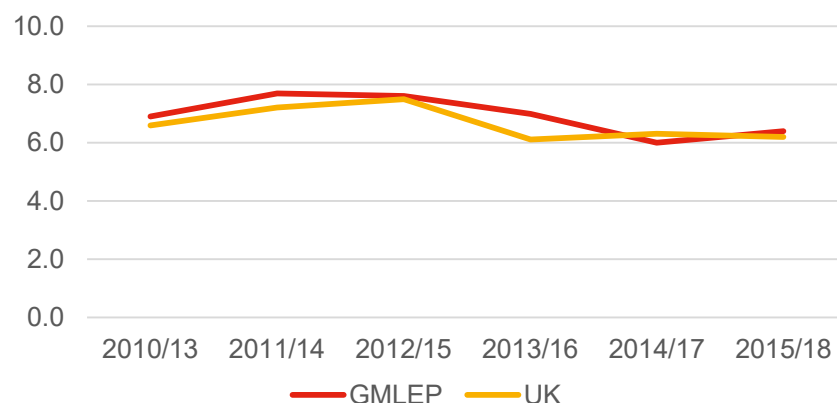
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Heart of the South West

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,740,700

Private Sector Firms:
53,688

Private Sector Jobs:
396,225

START-UPS

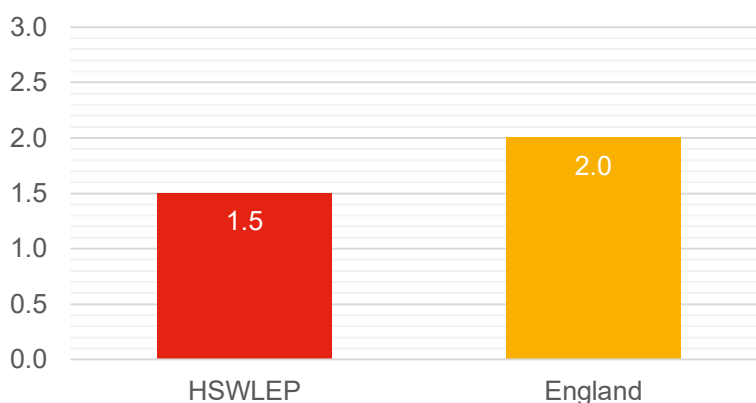
- 4,678 new registered businesses in 2018
- 27 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.5% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

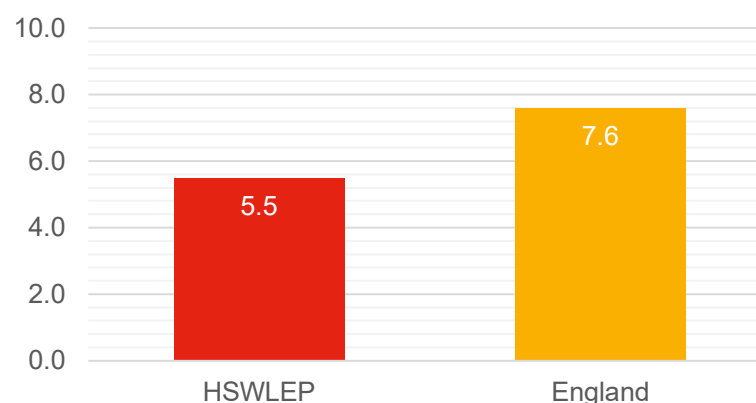
- 4.8% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 222 firms
- 12.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 589 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 243 firms
- 5.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 86 firms
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,113 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.heartofswgrowthhub.co.uk

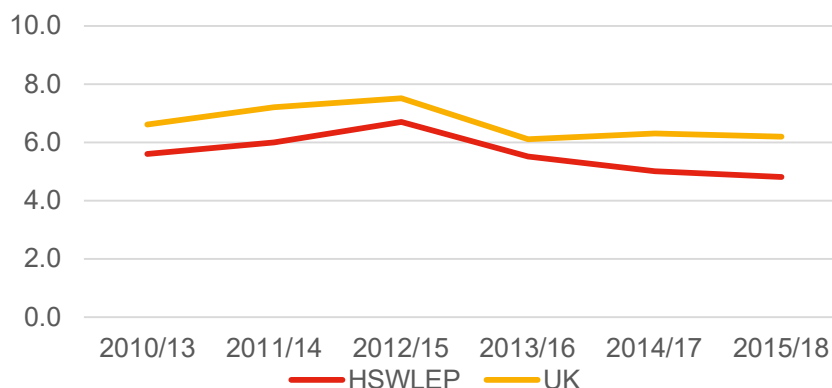
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Hertfordshire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,180,900

Private Sector Firms:
53,692

Private Sector Jobs:
819,636

START-UPS

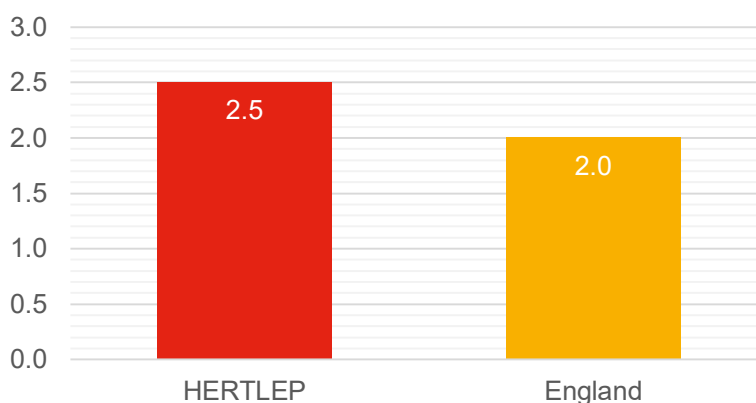
- 3,745 new registered businesses in 2018
- 32 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 59% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.5% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <£500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

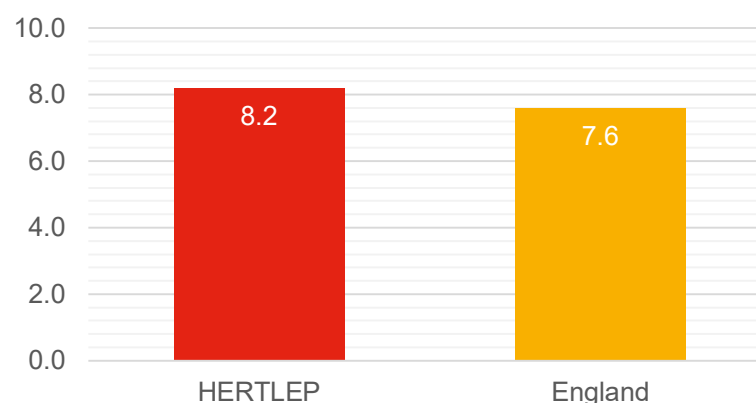
- 6.8% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 237 firms
- 15.2% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 525 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 237 firms
- 8.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 117 firms
- 7.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,996 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.hertsgrowthhub.com

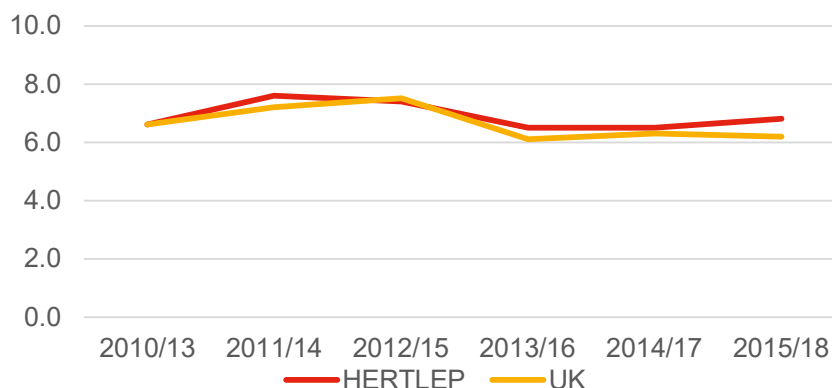
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Humber

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
929,900

Private Sector Firms:
28,352

Private Sector Jobs:
223,473

START-UPS

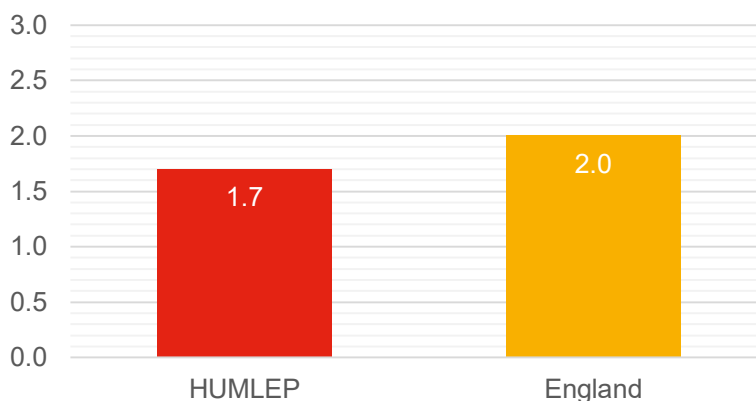
- 2,611 new registered businesses in 2018
- 28 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 55% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.7% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

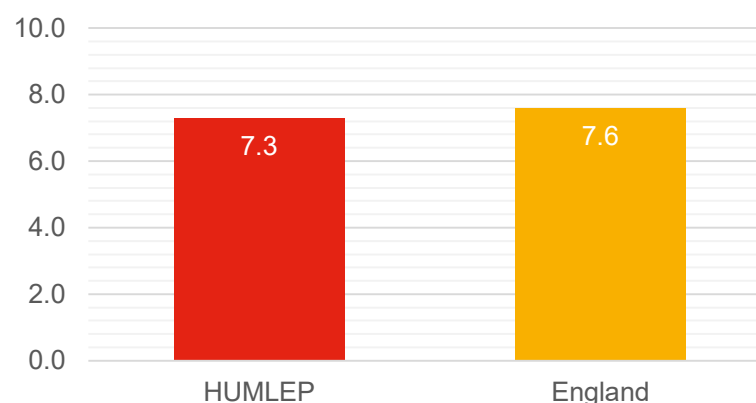
- 5.2% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 121 firms
- 14.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 332 firms
- 1.5% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 152 firms
- 7.3% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 57 firms
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,052 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.hub.humberlep.org

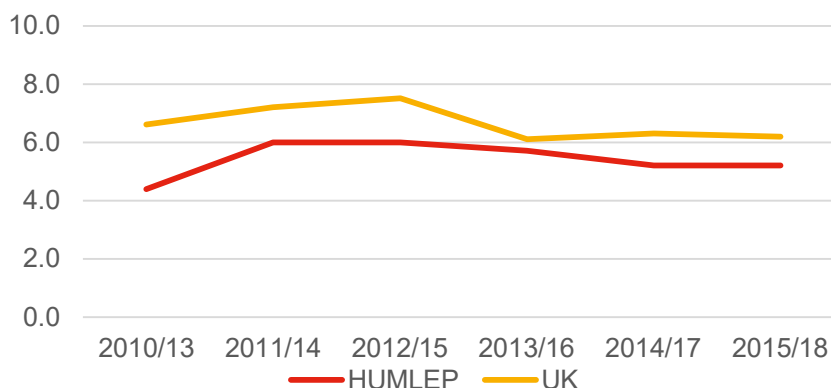
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Lancashire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,490,500

Private Sector Firms:
49,974

Private Sector Jobs:
437,517

START-UPS

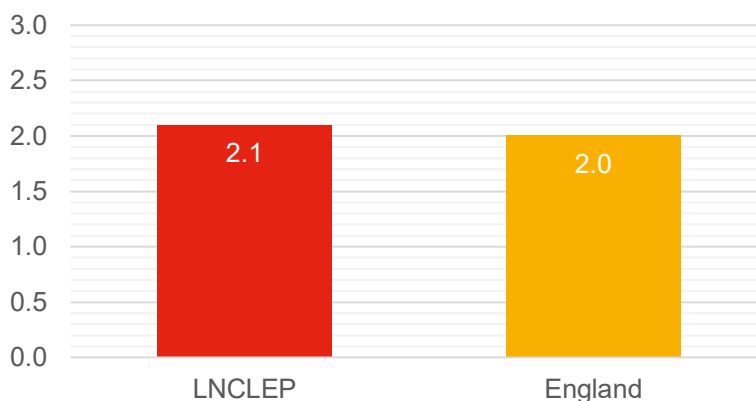
- 5,356 new registered businesses in 2018
- 36 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 54% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.1% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

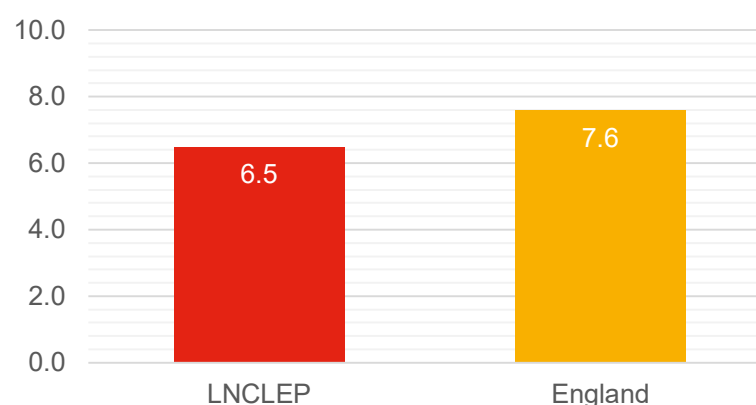
- 5.9% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 227 firms
- 14.4% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 557 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 218 firms
- 6.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 87 firms
- 8.6% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,880 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.boostbusinesslancashire.co.uk

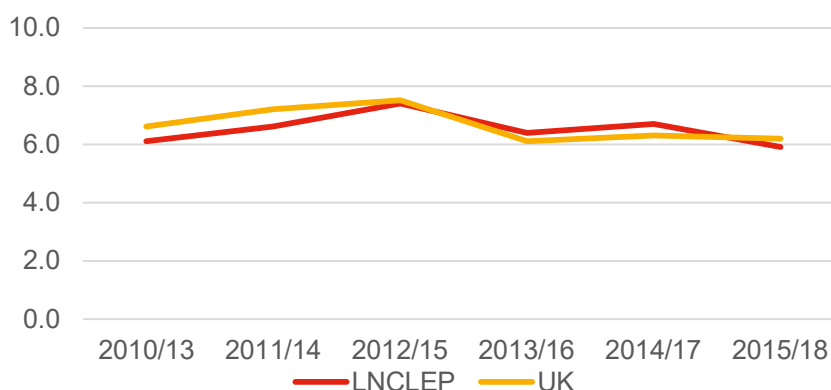
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Leeds City Region

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
3,063,100

Private Sector Firms:
102,900

Private Sector Jobs:
1,159,101

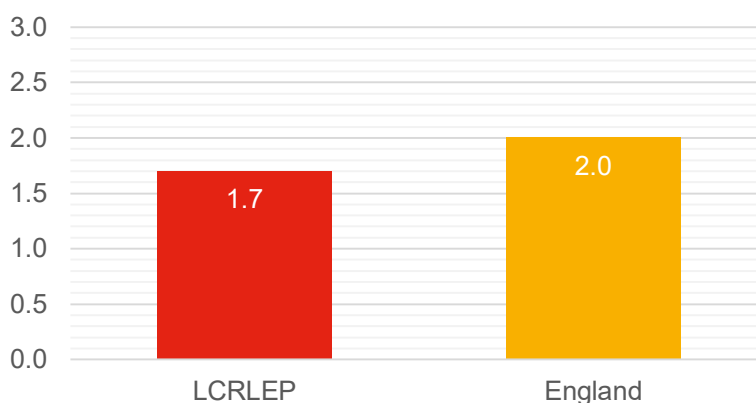
START-UPS

- 9,955 new registered businesses in 2018
- 32 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 56% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.7% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

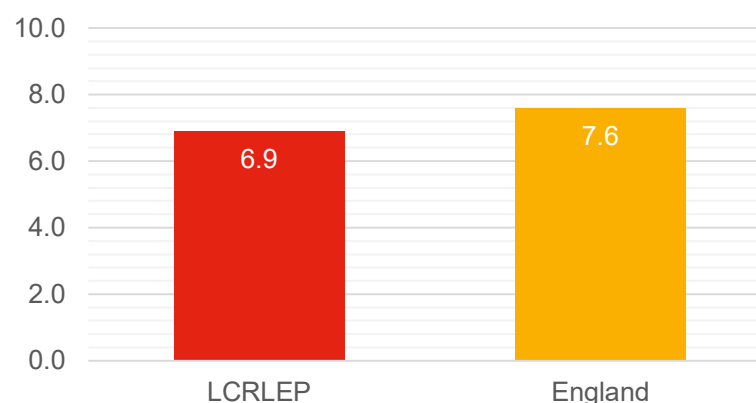
GROWTH

- 6.0% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 476 firms
- 14.2% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1,119 firms
- 1.4% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 492 firms
- 6.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 181 firms
- 9.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) - 3,973 firms

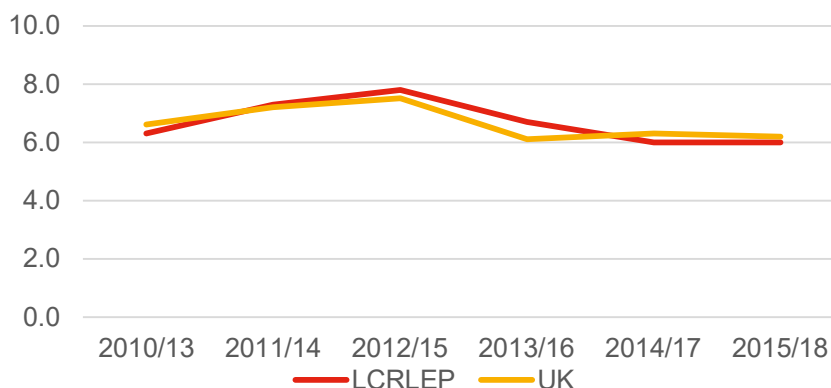
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Leicester and Leicestershire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,043,800

Private Sector Firms:
39,534

Private Sector Jobs:
322,394

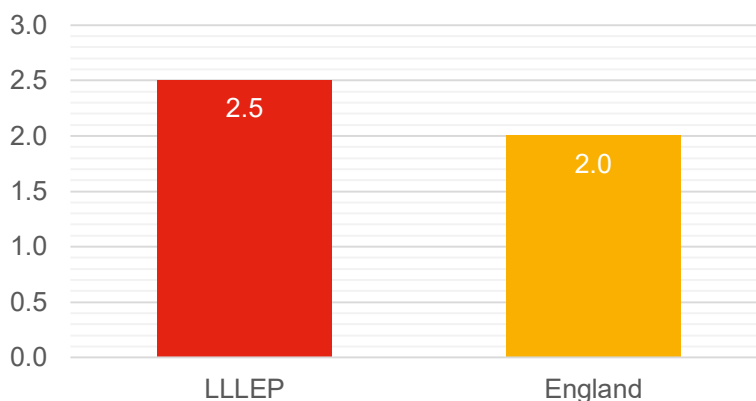
START-UPS

- 4,280 new registered businesses in 2018
- 41 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 57% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.5% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

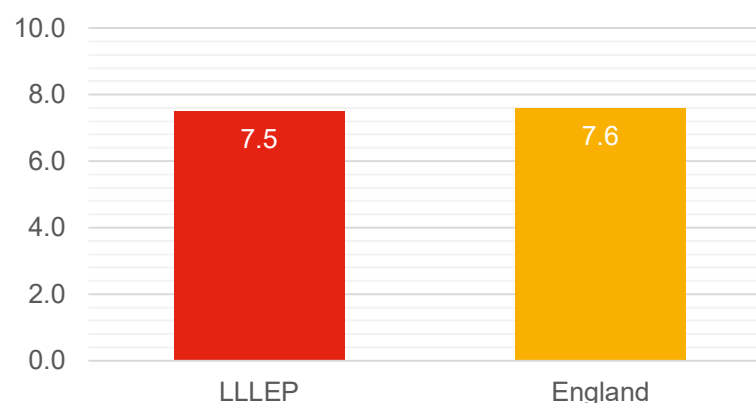
GROWTH

- 5.8% high-growth firms (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 166 firms
- 14.5% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 416 firms
- 1.3% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 181 firms
- 7.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 77 firms
- 8.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,470 firms

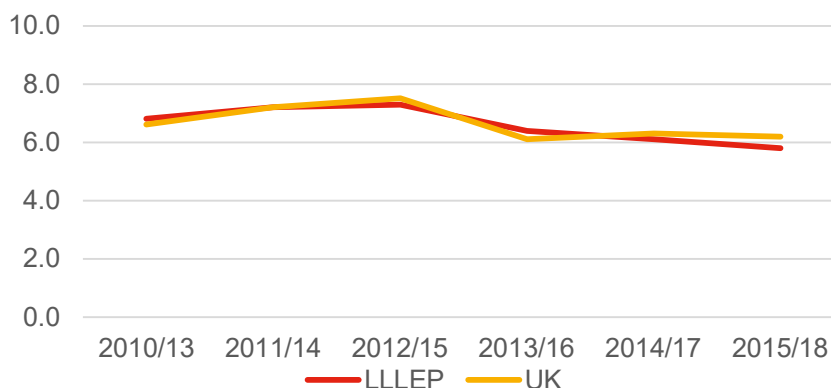
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,544,400

Private Sector Firms:
46,044

Private Sector Jobs:
357,704

START-UPS

- 6,596 new registered businesses in 2018
- 43 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 50% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.5% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

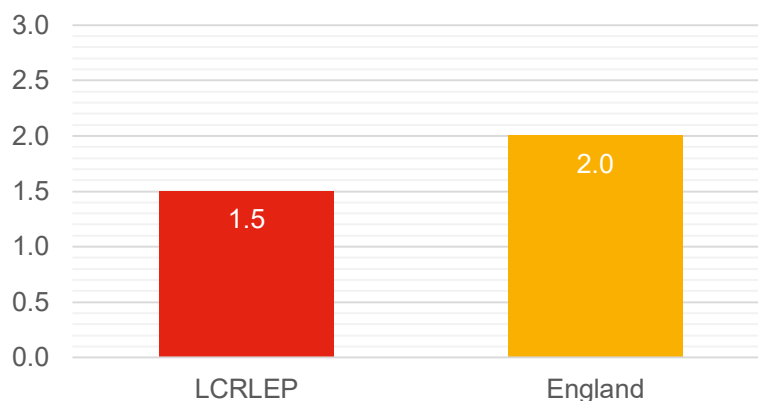
GROWTH

- 5.5% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 159 firms
- 13.4% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 389 firms
- 1.3% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 183 firms
- 6.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 68 firms
- 8.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,360 firms

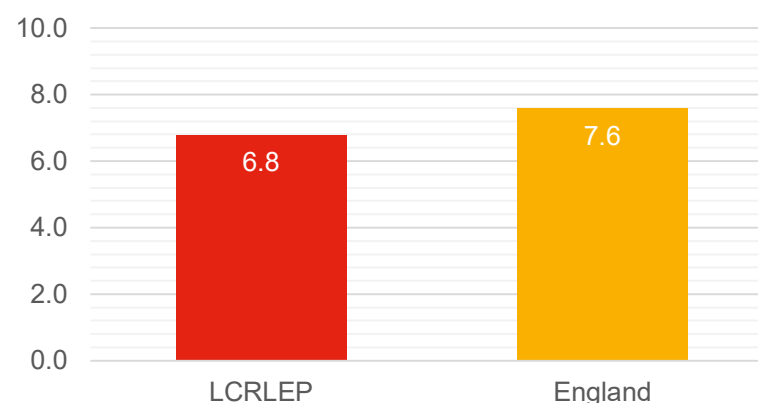
Growth Hub Website:
www.localgrowthhub.com

Liverpool City Region

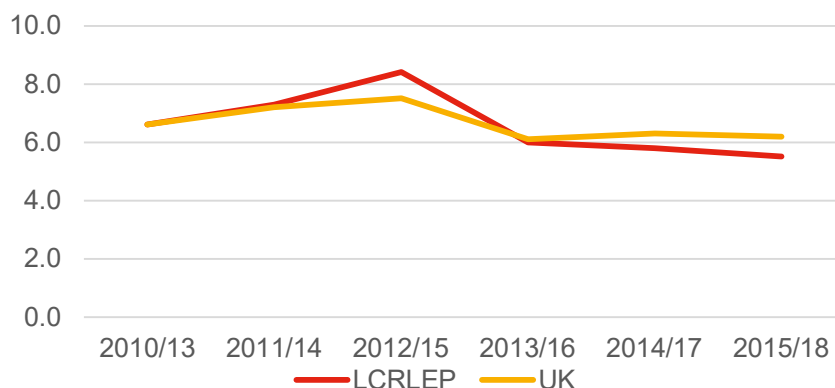
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



London

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
8,825,000

Private Sector Firms:
586,118

Private Sector Jobs:
5,480,080

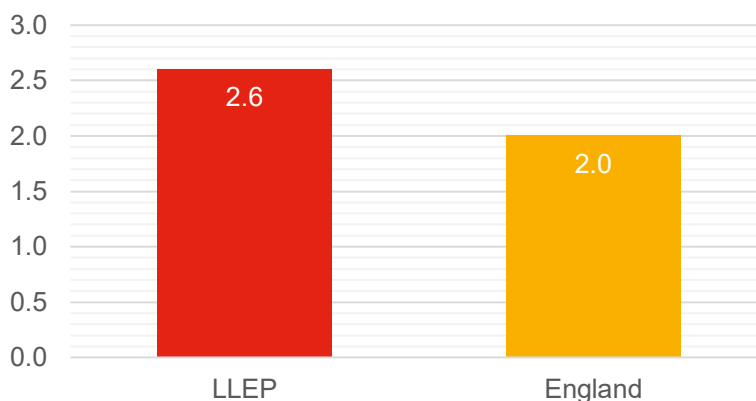
START-UPS

- 70,727 new registered businesses in 2018
- 80 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 53% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.6% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <£500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

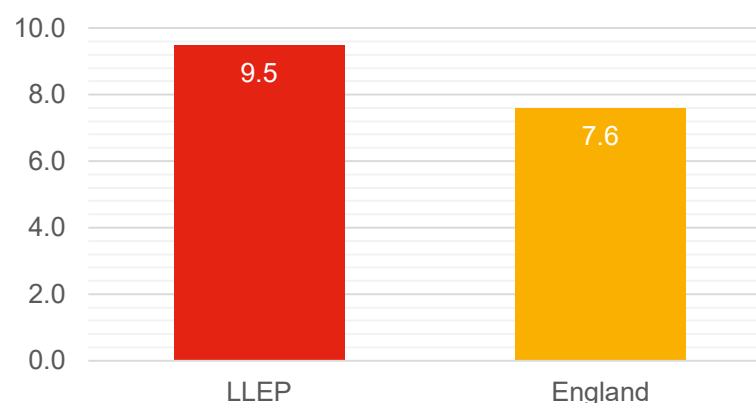
GROWTH

- 7.9% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 2,356 firms
- 17% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 5,084 firms
- 1.6% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 2,716 firms
- 9.5% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 1,136 firms
- 8.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 18,090 firms

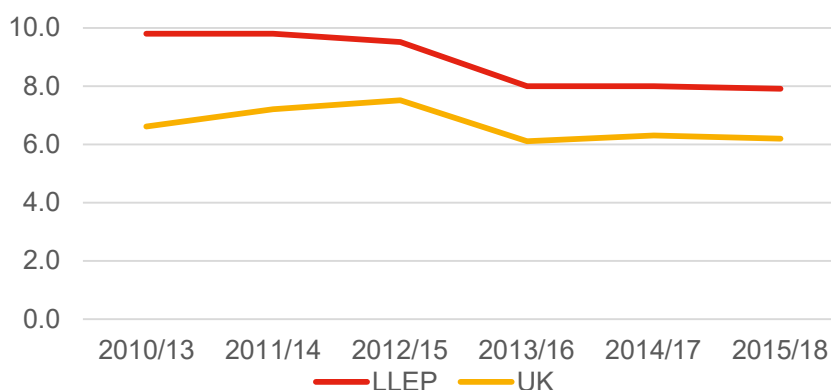
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



New Anglia

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,655,400

Private Sector Firms:
53,062

Private Sector Jobs:
452,415

START-UPS

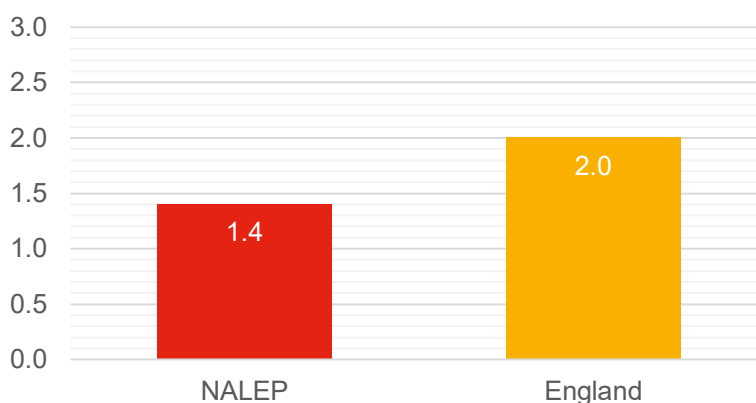
- 4,677 new registered businesses in 2018
- 28 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 59% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.4% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

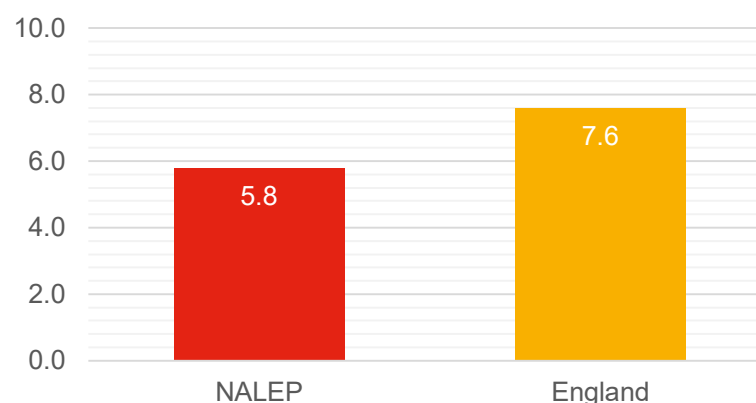
- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 262 firms
- 13.9% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 630 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 240 firms
- 5.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 88 firms
- 8.2% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,065 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.newangliagrowthhub.co.uk

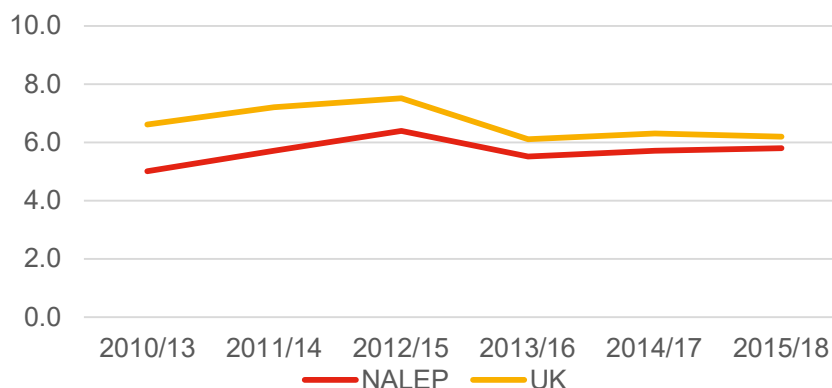
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



North East

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,972,200

Private Sector Firms:
45,967

Private Sector Jobs:
419,744

START-UPS

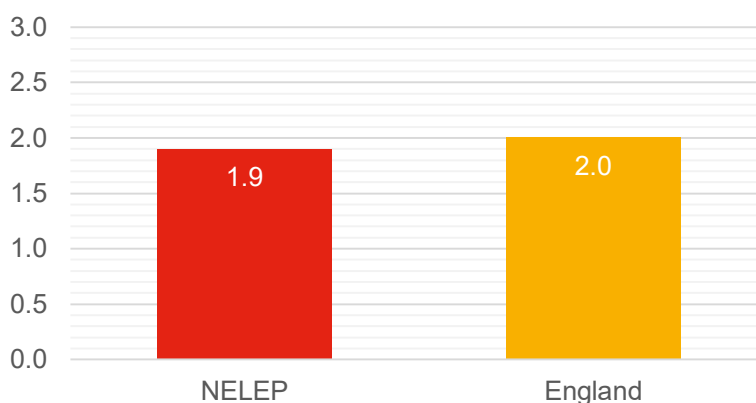
- 3,802 new registered businesses in 2018
- 19 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 53% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.8% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

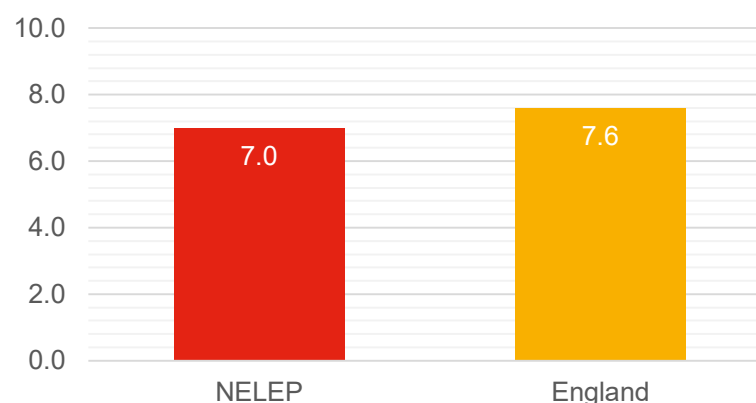
- 5.7% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 235 firms
- 14.1% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 580 firms
- 1.3% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 226 firms
- 7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 85 firms
- 8.7% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,837 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.northeastgrowthhub.co.uk

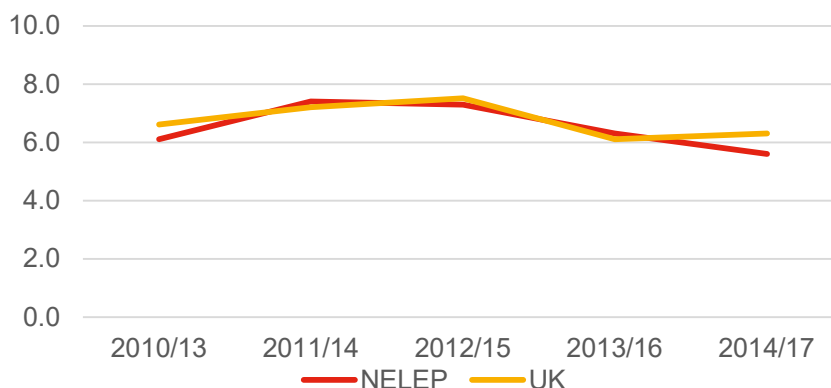
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



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



Oxfordshire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
682,400

Private Sector Firms:
28,705

Private Sector Jobs:
267,281

START-UPS

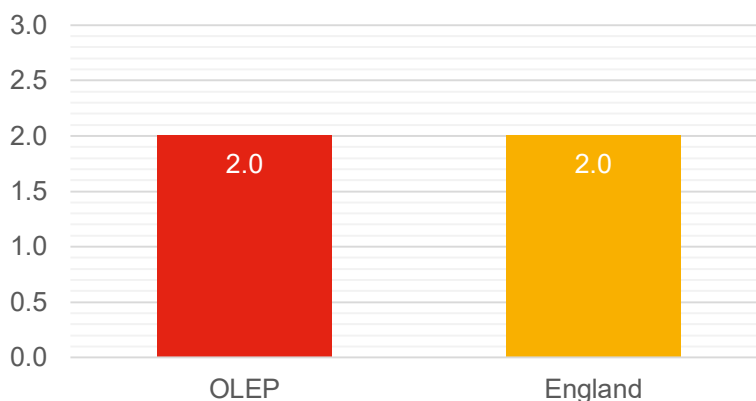
- 2,509 new registered businesses in 2018
- 37 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 60% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

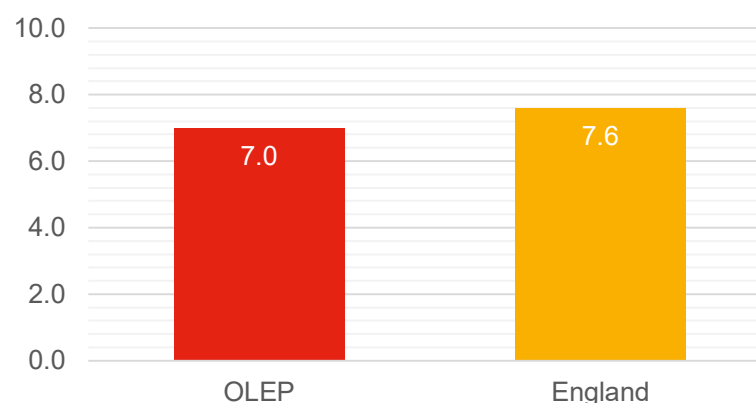
- 6.1% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 136 firms
- 15.6% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 347 firms
- 1.3% small high-growth firms (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 145 firms
- 7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 57 firms
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,150 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.oxfordshirebusinesssupport.co.uk

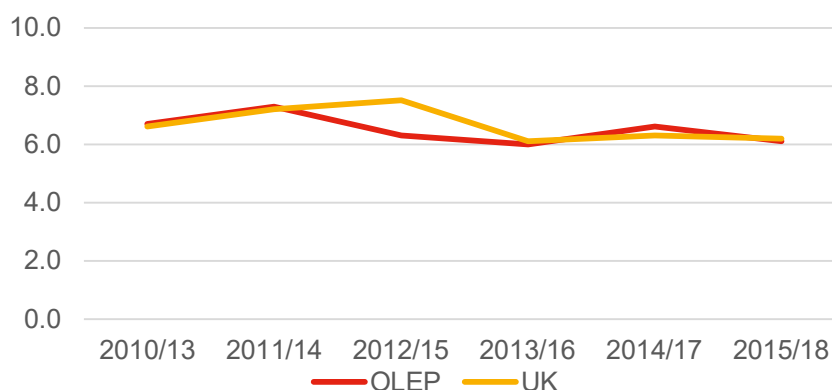
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,866,100

Private Sector Firms:
56,761

Private Sector Jobs:
552,377

START-UPS

- 5,269 new registered businesses in 2018
- 28 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 49% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.1% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

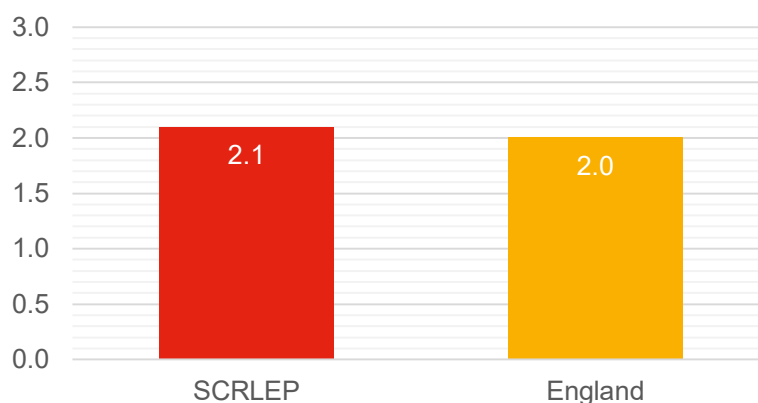
GROWTH

- 5.2% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 221 firms
- 13.4% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 572 firms
- 1.3% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 238 firms
- 7.9% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 110 firms
- 8.8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,989 firms

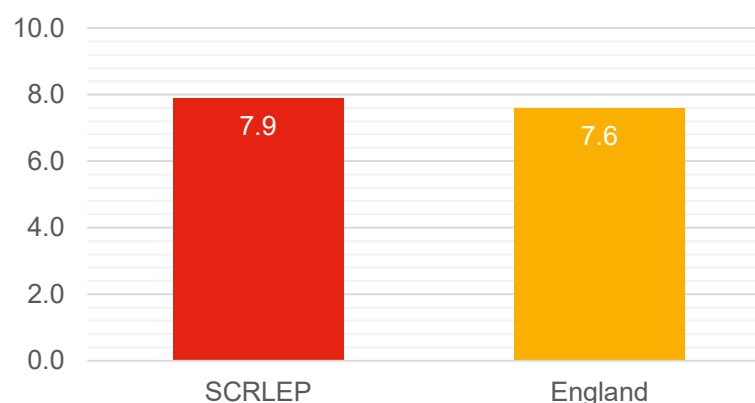
Growth Hub Website:
www.scrgrowthhub.co.uk

Sheffield City Region

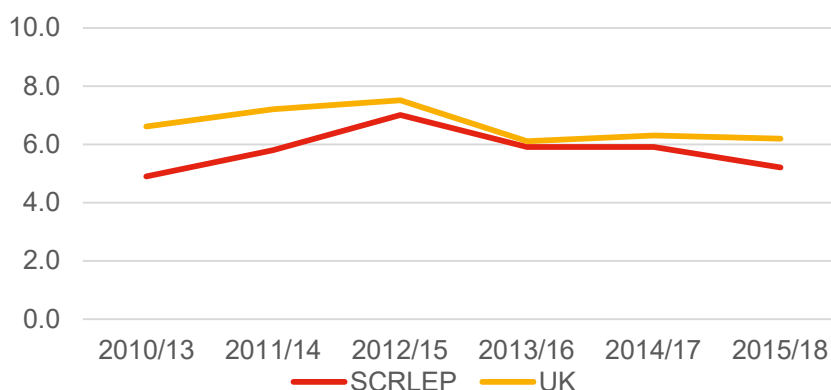
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Solent

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,065,400

Private Sector Firms:
60,707

Private Sector Jobs:
464,453

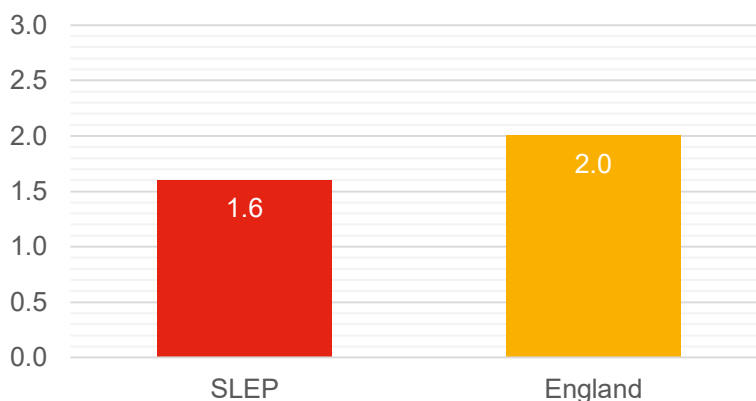
START-UPS

- 6,307 new registered businesses in 2018
- 59 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.6% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

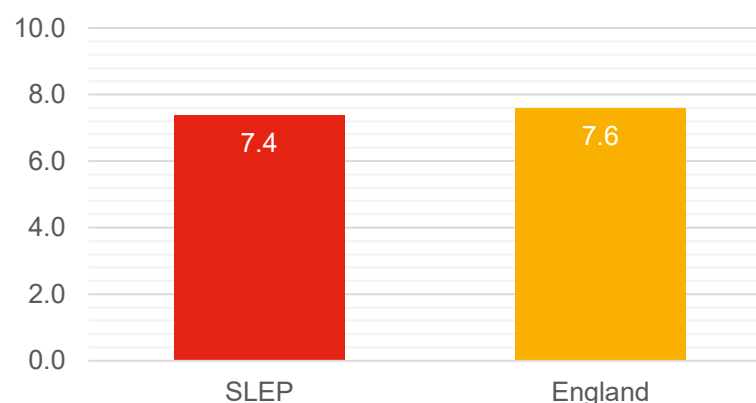
GROWTH

- 5.5% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 241 firms
- 14.2% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 626 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 249 firms
- 7.4% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 115 firms
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,189 firms

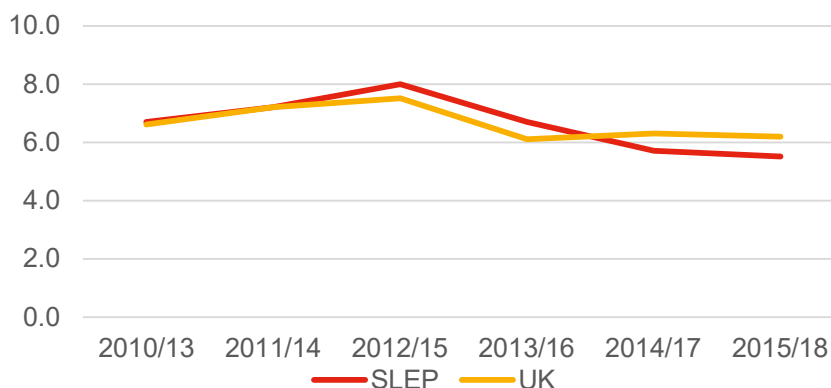
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



South East

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
4,204,900

Private Sector Firms:
161,998

Private Sector Jobs:
946,137

START-UPS

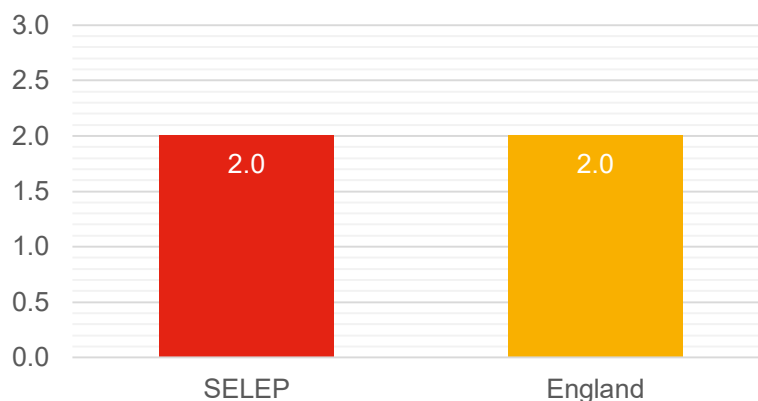
- 16,469 new registered businesses in 2018
- 39 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

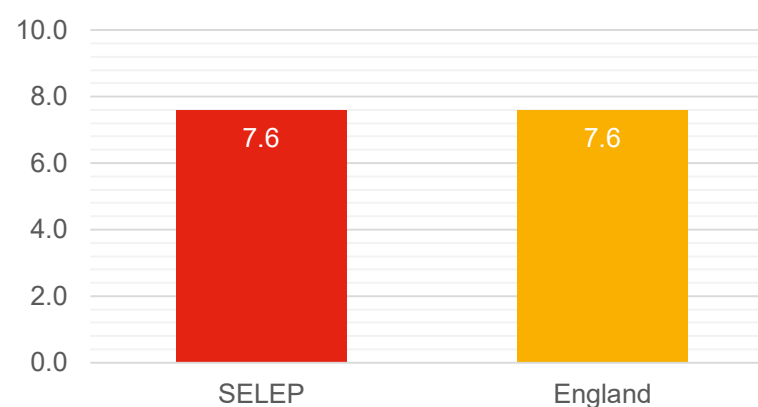
- 5.8% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 565 firms
- 14.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1,397 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 678 firms
- 7.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 298 firms
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 5,648 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.southeastbusiness.org.uk

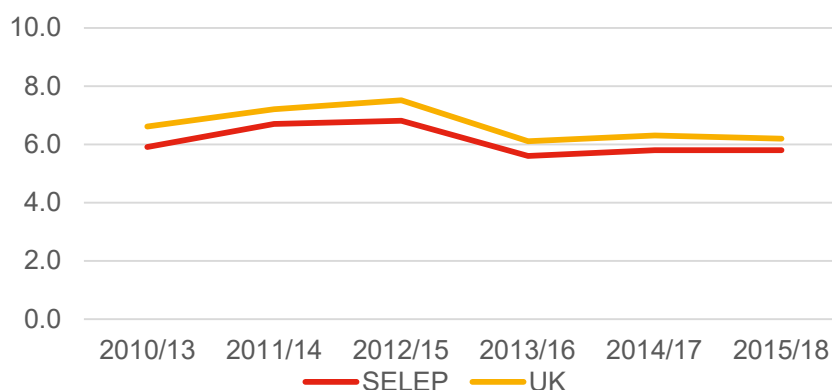
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



South East Midlands

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
2,017,000

Private Sector Firms:
94,078

Private Sector Jobs:
763,419

START-UPS

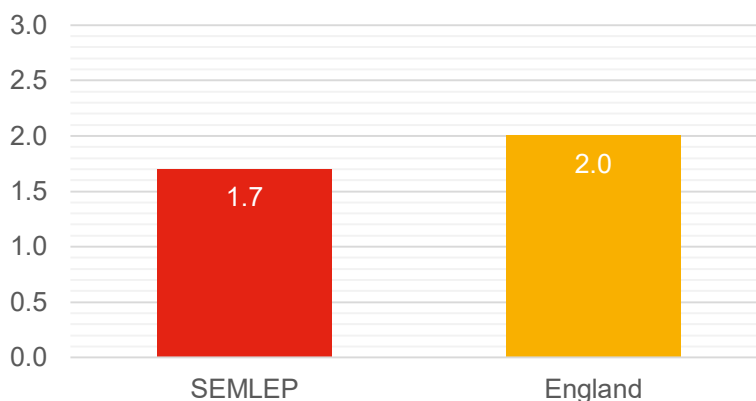
- 11,323 new registered businesses in 2018
- 56 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 55% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.7% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

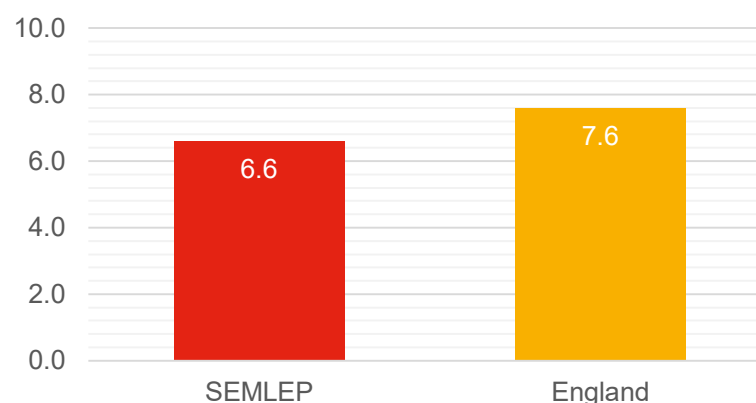
- 6.7% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 332 firms
- 14.9% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 723 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 301 firms
- 6.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 126 firms
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 2,647 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.velocitygrowthhub.com

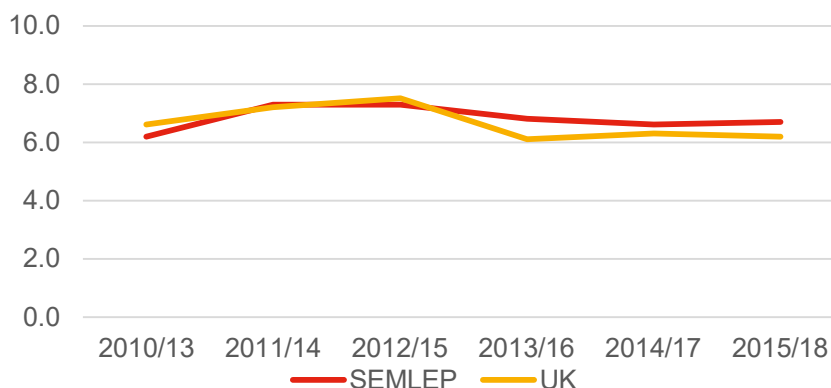
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,126,200

Private Sector Firms:
35,865

Private Sector Jobs:
286,071

START-UPS

- 3,380 new registered businesses in 2018
- 30 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2.2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

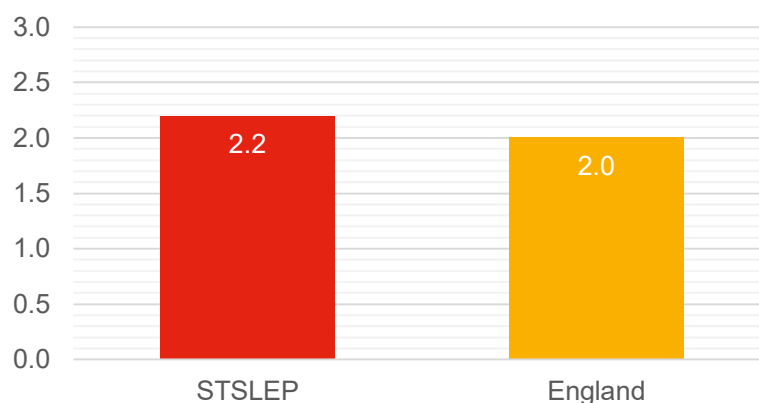
GROWTH

- 6.5% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 175 firms
- 15.7% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 420 firms
- 1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 131 firms
- 7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 67 firms
- 8.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 1,361 firms

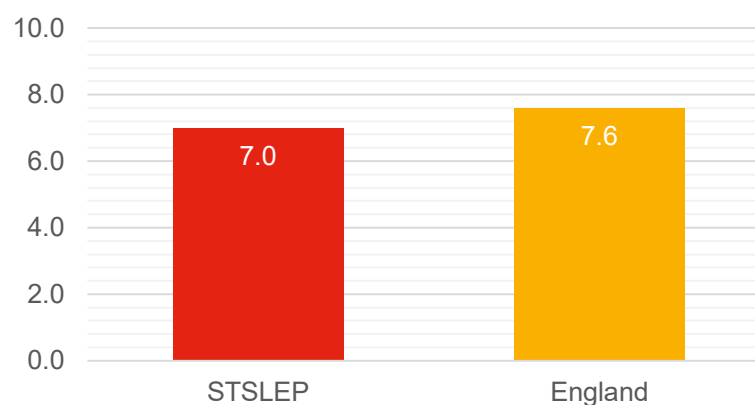
Growth Hub Website:
www.stokestaffsgrowthhub.co.uk

Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire

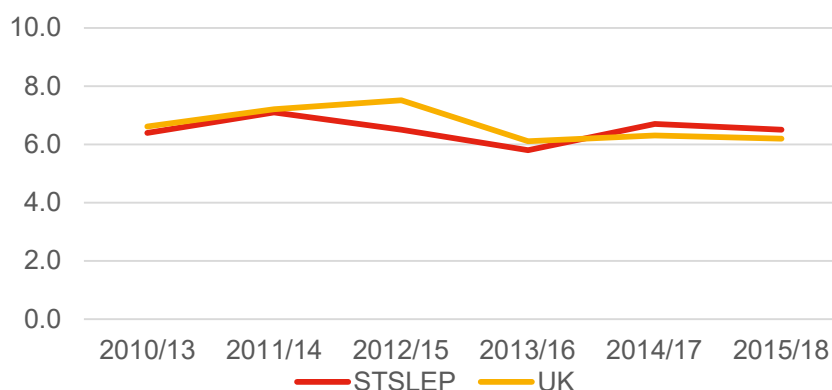
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Swindon and Wiltshire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
716,400

Private Sector Firms:
28,348

Private Sector Jobs:
233,036

START-UPS

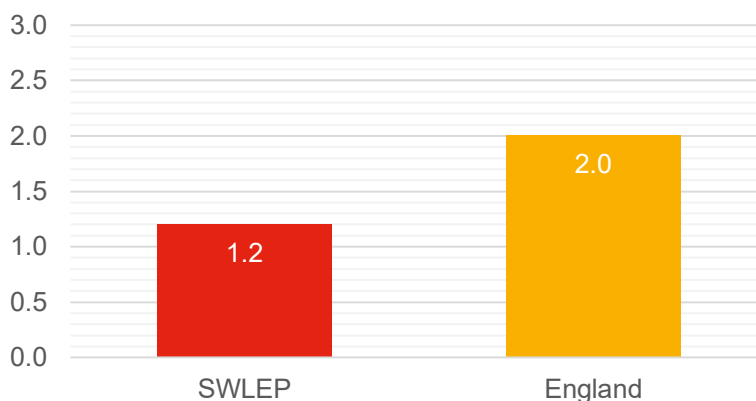
- 2,434 new registered businesses in 2018
- 34 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 59% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

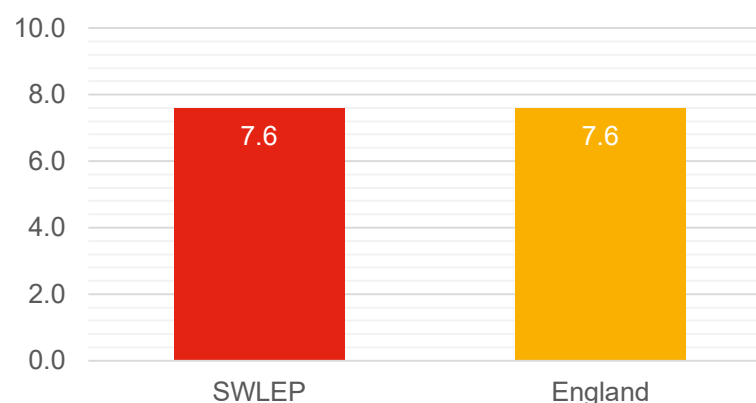
- 6% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 110 firms
- 14.7% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 267 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 109 firms
- 7.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 47 firms
- 7.9% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 941 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.wiltshirebusinesshub.co.uk

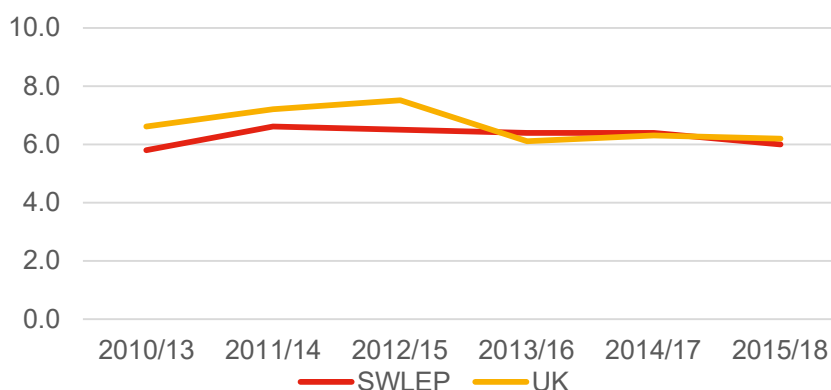
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Tees Valley

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
672,500

Private Sector Firms:
18,389

Private Sector Jobs:
129,156

START-UPS

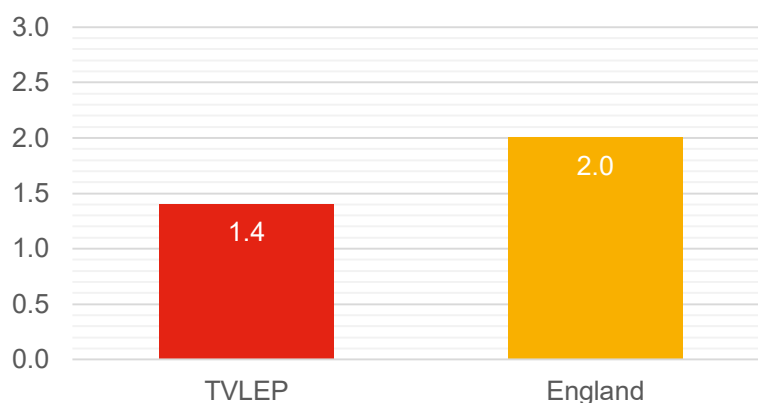
- 1,883 new registered businesses in 2018
- 28 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 51% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.4% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

- 5.1% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 64 firms
- 13% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 163 firms
- 0.9% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 55 firms
- 7.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 27 firms
- 7.3% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 526 firms

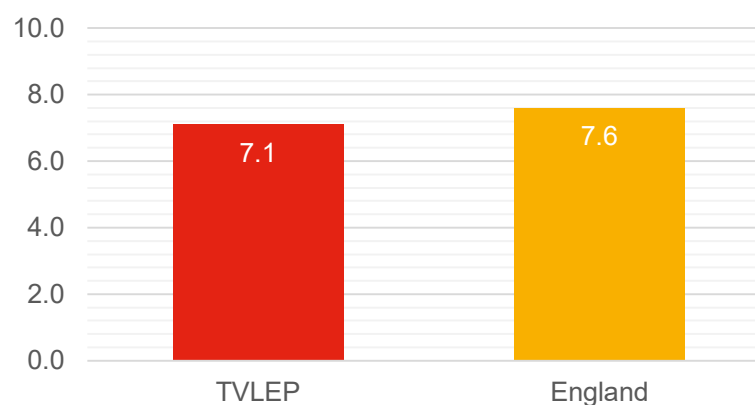
Growth Hub Website:
www.teesbusinesscompass.co.uk

Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)

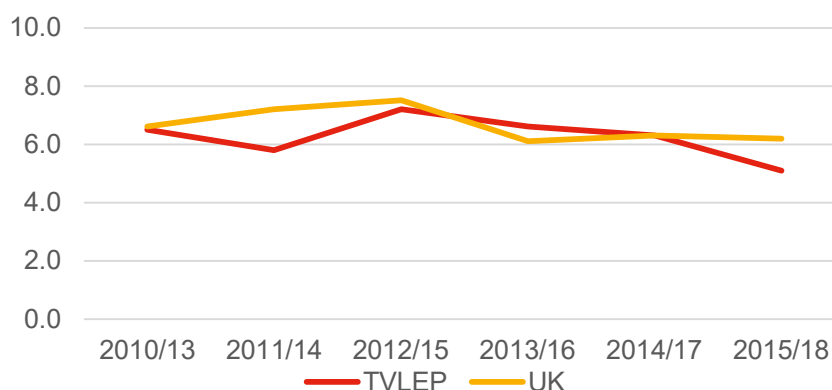


*the number is suppressed for TVLEP because it is disclosive.

Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Thames Valley Berkshire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
905,800

Private Sector Firms:
47,362

Private Sector Jobs:
526,911

START-UPS

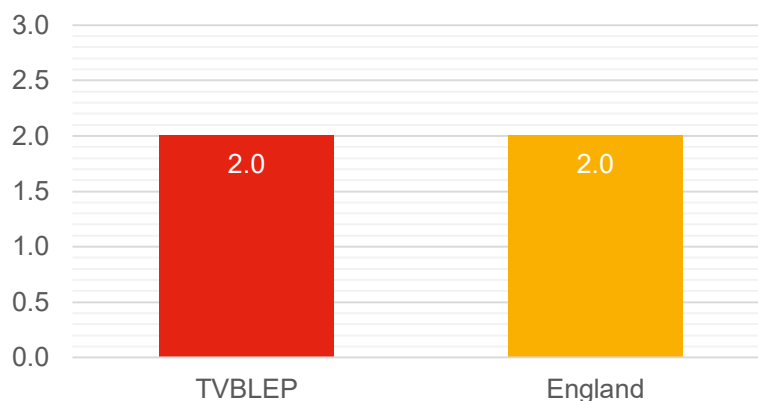
- 4,667 new registered businesses in 2018
- 52 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 2% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

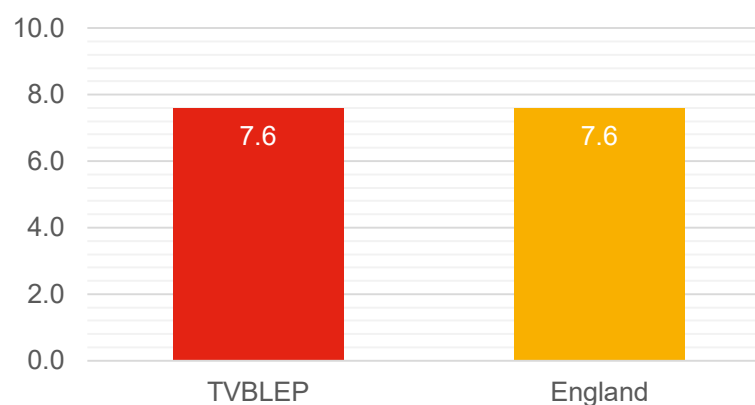
- 7.2% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 214 firms
- 16.8% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 496 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 202 firms
- 7.6% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 75 firms
- 7.5% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 1,489 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.berkshirebusinesshub.co.uk

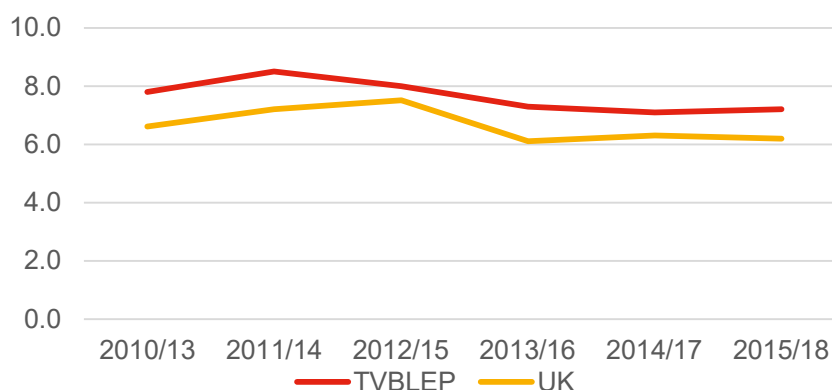
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



The Marches

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
684,300

Private Sector Firms:
22,542

Private Sector Jobs:
172,486

START-UPS

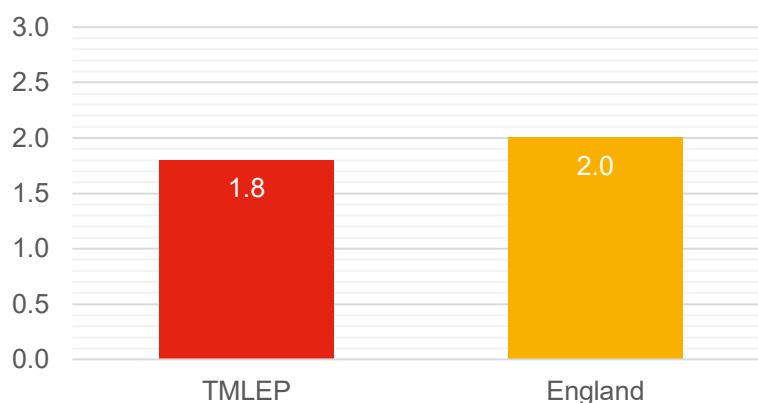
- 1,899 new registered businesses in 2018
- 28 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 61% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.8% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

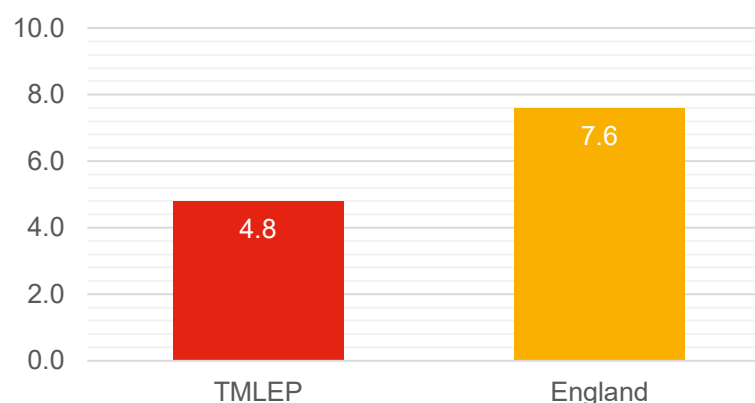
- 6.5% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 120 firms
- 15.4% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 285 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 103 firms
- 4.8% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 30 firms
- 8.4% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 904 firms

Growth Hub Website:
www.marchesgrowthhub.co.uk

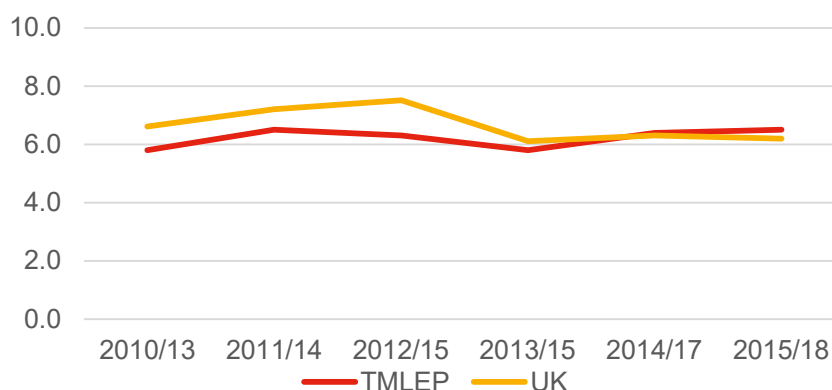
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



West of England

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,139,800

Private Sector Firms:
44,671

Private Sector Jobs:
340,176

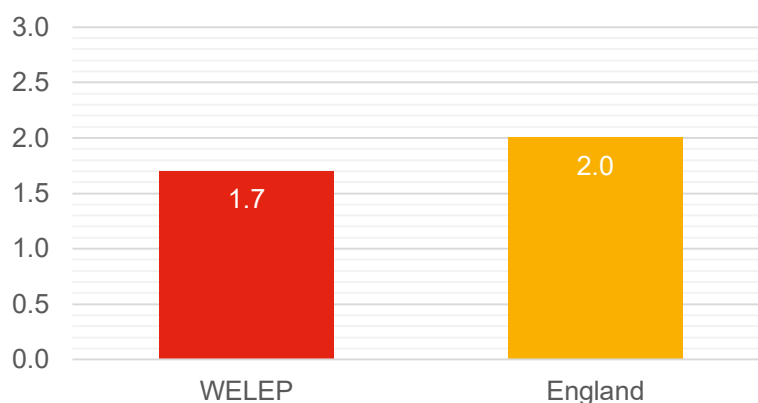
START-UPS

- 4,245 new registered businesses in 2018
- 37 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 58% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.7% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

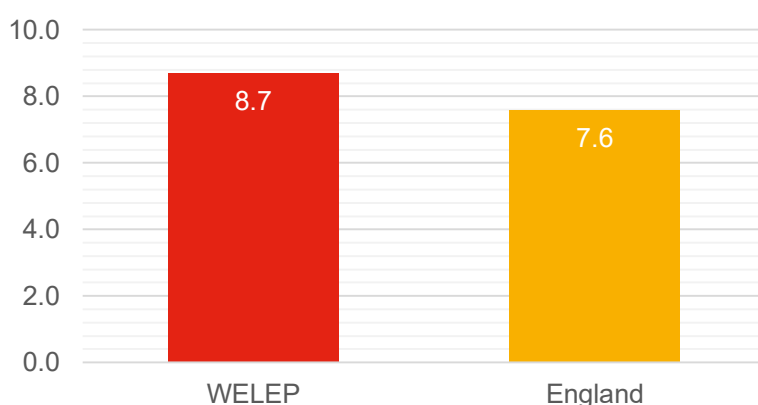
GROWTH

- 6.4% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 222 firms
- 16% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 560 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 198 firms
- 8.7% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 98 firms
- 8.6% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-18) – 1,701 firms

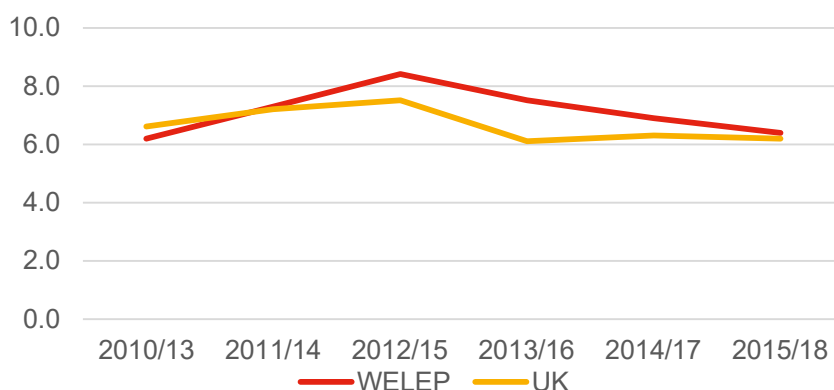
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



Worcestershire

CONTEXT 2018

Population:
588,400

Private Sector Firms:
27,447

Private Sector Jobs:
189,638

START-UPS

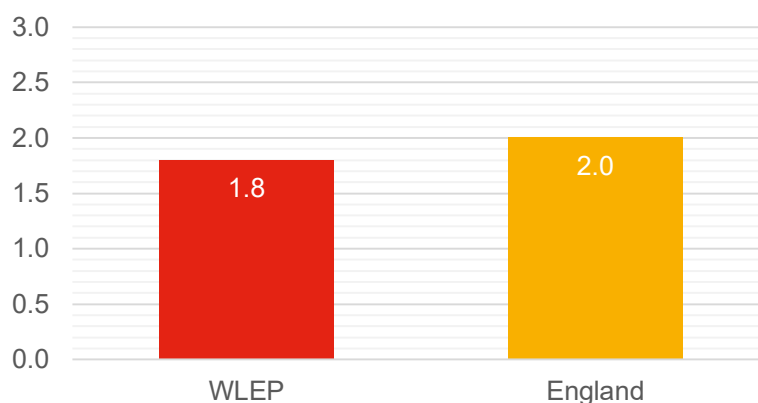
- 5,028 new registered businesses in 2018
- 85 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 59% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.8% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

GROWTH

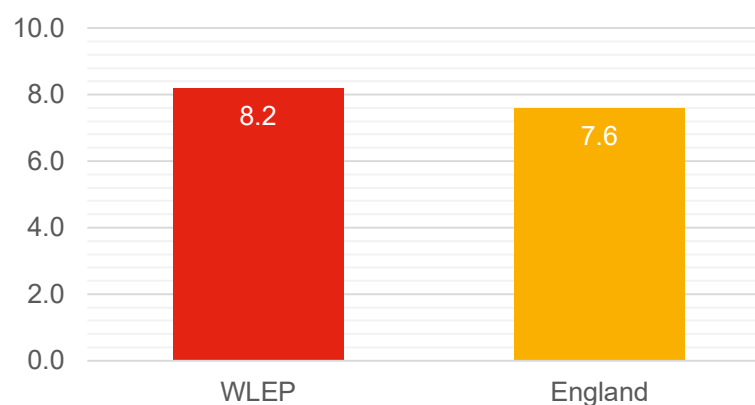
- 4.7% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 78 firms
- 13.2% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 218 firms
- 1.1% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 93 firms
- 8.2% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 51 firms
- 8% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 831 firms

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

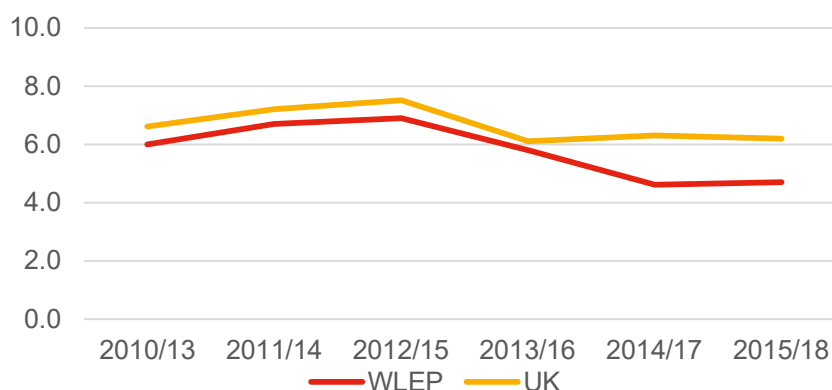
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)



CONTEXT 2018

Population:
1,157,900

Private Sector Firms:
42,763

Private Sector Jobs:
306,191

START-UPS

- 3,844 new registered businesses in 2018
- 33 start-ups per 10,000 population in 2018
- 59% of 2015 start-ups survived to 2018
- 1.4% of surviving 2015 start-ups grew from <500k to £1m + T/O by 2018

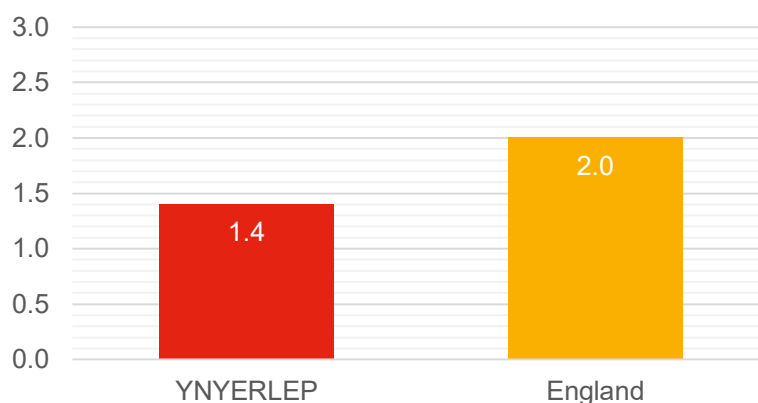
GROWTH

- 5.2% high-growth firm (OECD 20% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 174 firms
- 13.3% high-growth firms (OECD 10% employment definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 450 firms
- 1.2% small high-growth firm (Clayton variation to OECD definition) incidence rate (2015-2018) – 1.3% for England – 204 firms
- 6.1% of £1-2m T/O businesses in 2015 grew to a minimum of £3m by 2018 – 67 firms
- 8.1% of job-creating firms with positive productivity growth (2015-2018) – 1,612 firms

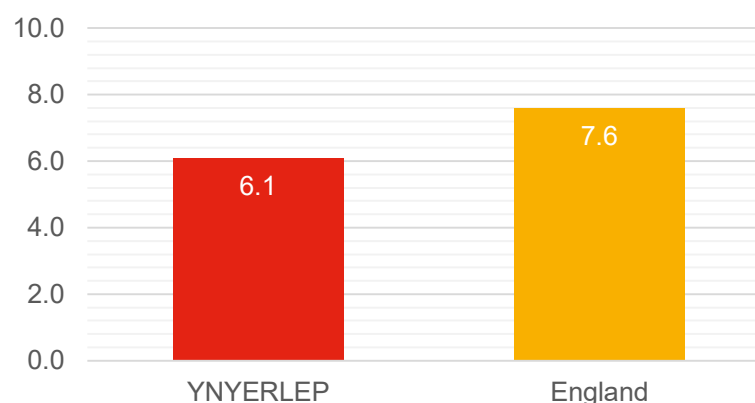
Growth Hub Website:
www.howbusiness.org

York, North Yorkshire and East Riding

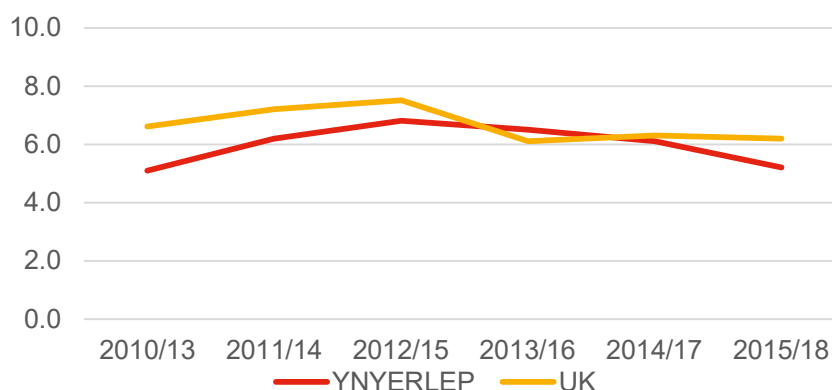
Start-ups Scaling <£500k to £1m + in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



Scaling Survivors £1-2m to £3m+ in 3 years 2015-18 (%)



High Growth Firm (OECD definition) Incidence Rate 2010/13 – 2015/18 (%)





FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ERC PLEASE CONTACT

Centre Manager

Enterprise Research Centre
Aston Business School
Birmingham, B4 7ET

Centre Manager

Enterprise Research Centre
Warwick Business School
Coventry, CV4 7AL

centremanager@enterpriseresearch.ac.uk
[www. enterpriseresearch.ac.uk](http://www.enterpriseresearch.ac.uk)

@ERC_UK