

# Business

# Chapter 6

- » There were 388,600 active enterprises registered in London during 2007. This is equivalent to **641 enterprises per 10,000 adults** resident in London, a significantly **higher rate than in any other UK region**.
- » London is home to a high share of large firms compared to the rest of the UK. Thus, **22 per cent of UK firms that had a turnover of greater than £5 million were to be found located in London** compared with just 15 per cent of UK enterprises with a turnover of less than £5 million.
- » London specialises in a number of sectors, most particularly Financial Services and Business Services. **London was home to 25 per cent of UK enterprises in Financial Services and 31 per cent of GB employee jobs in this sector.** In the Business Services sector London was home to 22 per cent of UK enterprises and 23 per cent of GB employee jobs.
- » **Business Services is by some distance the largest sector in London with 1.07 million employee jobs.** There are eight further sectors that employ between 200 thousand and 400 thousand employees.
- » Employment in London is highly concentrated spatially. Central London is home to a high share of London's employment being the base for many of London's finance and business service jobs. **Almost one-third of employees work in just 21 wards in Central London.**
- » **Just over half (51 per cent) of private sector employment in London is within large firms,** which are defined as firms that employ 250 people or more in the UK. This means that 49 per cent of private sector employment in London occurs within small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).
- » Relative to the rest of the United Kingdom, London has both a high start-up rate for new businesses, but also a high closure rate amongst existing businesses. The net effect has been positive with **London's business base growing more than that of any other UK region over the past decade.**
- » **London has a greater share of young businesses and a smaller share of old businesses.** One-fifth of UK enterprises that are less than two years old are two located within London, but only 13 per cent of UK enterprises that are ten or more years old are located in London.

## Introduction

This chapter focuses upon the industrial structure of the London economy, showing how it differs significantly from that of the UK economy.

It begins by examining the total number of enterprises based in London and data on how these enterprises compare to those elsewhere in the UK in terms of industrial sector, employment size bands and turnover.

The chapter then looks at employment data, both by industrial sector and by size of firm.

Finally, the chapter examines data on business start-up and closure rates to show how London's business base compares to the UK in its dynamism. Data on enterprises by age of business is shown in this context.

## Enterprises in London

According to the Business Demography unit of the ONS, there were 388,600 active enterprises registered in London during 2007. This is equivalent to 641 enterprises per 10,000 adults resident in London. As such, London has more enterprises relative to its population than any other region. As a comparison, in the United Kingdom overall, there were just 469 active enterprises per 10,000 resident adults in 2007 (Table 6.1).

The fact that London has more active businesses relative to its population than other regions should not be a surprise. The existence of a large number of daily in-commuters into London from other regions provides confirming evidence that there must indeed be more business activity relative to resident population in London than in other regions.

Two key points become clear from examining the data on businesses by industrial sector in London compared to the UK. One is that London clearly specialises in a number of sectors. Second is that where such specialisation does occur, it is to be found located within Inner London, rather than Outer London.

The specialisations for London are the Financial Services sector, with London home to 25 per cent of all UK Financial Service enterprises in 2007; the Business Services sector, with London home to 22 per cent of all UK enterprises in this sector, and; the Public Administration and Other Services sector, in which

**Table 6.1**

### Enterprise counts and enterprises per 10,000 residents: by region, 2007

	Numbers and rates	
	Active enterprises	Active enterprises per 10,000 adults
North East	62,310	299
North West	232,935	421
Yorkshire and The Humber	166,400	400
East Midlands	157,270	444
West Midlands	191,390	444
East	233,400	515
London	388,600	641
South East	369,240	555
South West	205,635	489
Wales	90,985	378
Scotland	145,395	347
Northern Ireland	57,665	424
United Kingdom	2,301,225	469

Source: *Business Demography, Office for National Statistics*

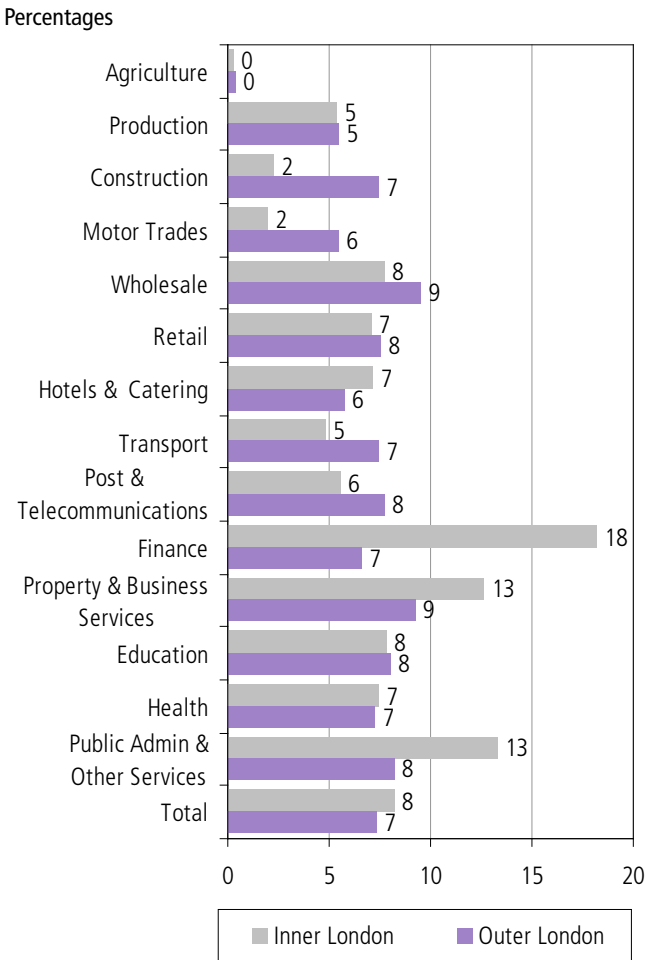
London was home to 21 per cent of all UK enterprises. By comparison, London's share of UK enterprises across all sectors combined was 16 per cent in 2008 (Figure 6.2).

In each of these specialisations, Inner London was the main location. Overall, Inner London was home to eight per cent of UK enterprises, but this rises to 18 per cent for Financial Services, and 13 per cent for Business Services and Public Administration and Other Services.

Outer London, meanwhile, was home to seven per cent of UK enterprises in total. The two sectors in which it specialises most relative to the UK are Business Services and Wholesale. In these sectors, Outer London was home to nine per cent of UK Enterprises.

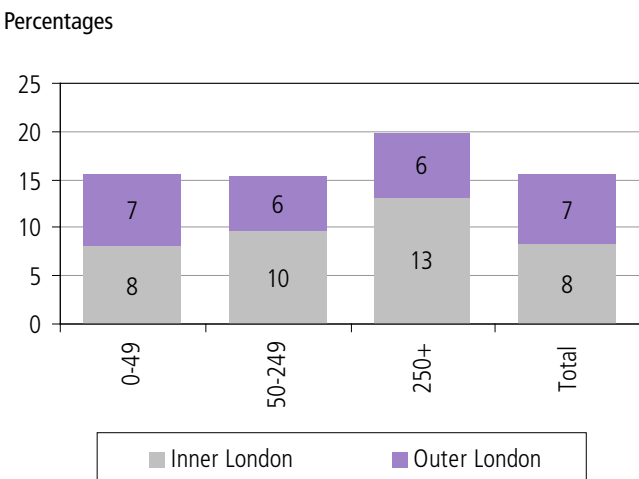
In addition to having some sectors in which it specialises, London also has a number of sectors in which it has relatively less activity in comparison to the rest of the UK. Only one per cent of UK enterprises in Agriculture, eight per cent of UK Motor Trade enterprises, ten per cent of UK Construction enterprises and 11 per cent of UK Production (manufacturing) enterprises are based in

**Figure 6.2**  
Share of total UK registered enterprises, by location and industrial sector, 2008



Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

**Figure 6.3**  
Share of total UK registered enterprises, by location and employment size band, 2008



Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

London, compared with London’s 16 per cent average of UK enterprises across all sectors.

Another clear difference between London and the rest of the UK is that London has a greater share of large enterprises operating. This can be seen in two ways.

Firstly, whilst only 16 per cent of UK enterprises in total were located in London in 2008, amongst large firms (those that employ more than 250 employees) the share rose to 20 per cent (Figure 6.3).

Secondly, a relatively large share of 22 per cent of UK firms that have a turnover of greater than £5 million were located in London. This compares with a much smaller share of just 15 per cent of UK enterprises with a lower turnover (of less than £5 million) (Figure 6.4).

The larger the enterprise in London the more likely it is to be located in Inner London, rather than Outer London. Of the 10,155 Enterprises in London with Turnover more than £5 million, 67 per cent were located in Inner London and 33 per cent in Outer London. For Enterprises with Turnover less than £249,000, 50 per cent were

**Figure 6.4**  
Share of total UK registered enterprises, by turnover size band<sup>1</sup>, 2008



1 Turnover is in £ thousands.

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

located in Inner London and 50 per cent located in Outer London.

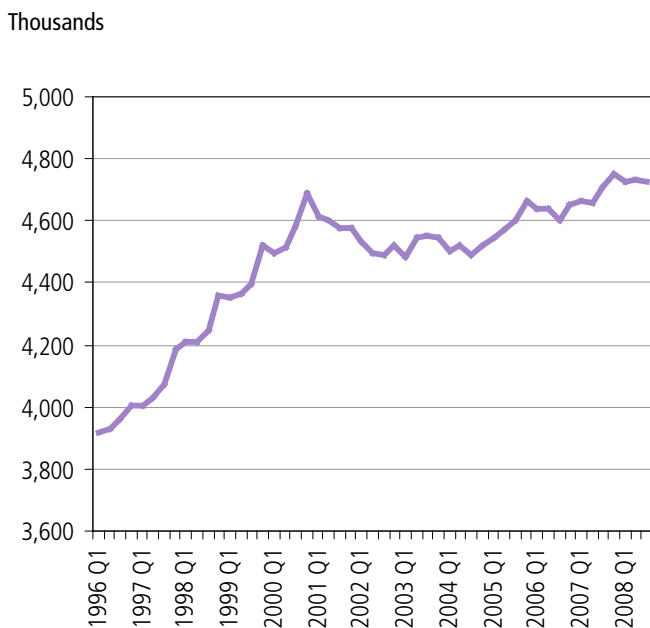
### Employment

Employment rose very sharply in London through the latter 1990s, before falling back from Q4 2000 to Q3 2004. Subsequently, however, employment rose by a further 262 thousand jobs to a peak of 4.75 million jobs at the end of 2007. At the end of Q3 2008, workforce jobs in London totalled 4.73 million, 517 thousand higher than the level a decade earlier (Figure 6.5).

To examine London employment data by industrial sector, it is necessary to look at data for employee jobs as workforce jobs data are not available by industrial sector at the regional level. The employee jobs data excludes the self-employed and as such only covers around 86 per cent of total employment. However, it is the best available dataset for examining regional employment by sector and does give a good indication of which sectors Londoners are employed in.

The data for 2007 showed that there were 4.08 million employee jobs in London and that 1.07million of them were in the Business Services sector which is by far the largest employment sector. There were

**Figure 6.5**  
**Workforce jobs in London 1996 Q1 – 2008 Q3<sup>1</sup>**

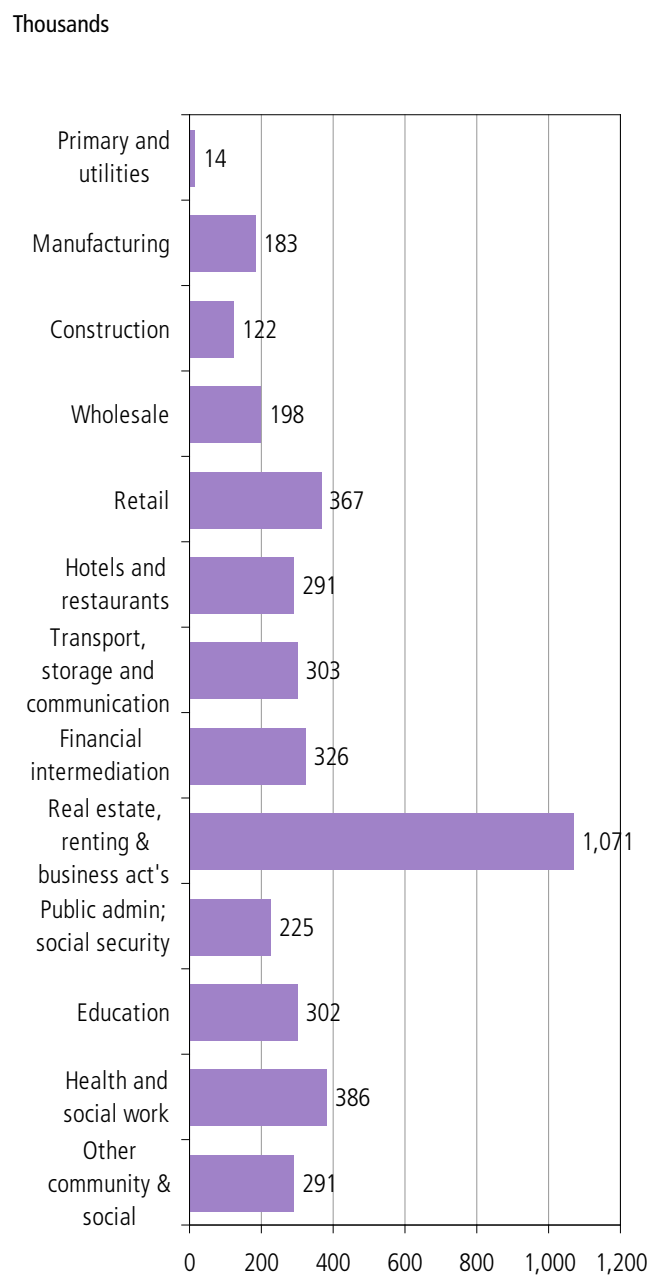


<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted  
Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics

eight other sectors that each contribute between 200 thousand and 400 thousand employee jobs in London. These were Retail, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Communications, Financial Services, Public Administration, Health, Education and Other Services (Figure 6.6 and Table 6.15).

In total, London is home to 15 per cent of Great Britain's employees. However, as shown in Table 6.7, some sectors

**Figure 6.6**  
**Employee jobs, by sector London 2007**



<sup>1</sup> Some of the category names above have been shortened. See Table 6.15 for full name.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007

Table 6.7

## London share of GB employee jobs, by sector, 2007

	Percentages and Index		
	SIC Definition	London share of GB employee jobs	Index of Specialisation <sup>1</sup>
Primary and Utilities	A,B,C,E	3	0.19
Manufacturing	D	6	0.38
Construction	F	9	0.58
Wholesale	50,51	12	0.75
Retail	52	13	0.85
Hotels & Restaurants	H	16	1.08
Transport & Communications	I	19	1.33
Financial Services	J	31	2.47
Business Services	K	23	1.63
Public Administration	L	15	0.98
Education	M	12	0.78
Health and Social Work	N	12	0.75
Other Services	O	21	1.47
Total		15	1.00

1 Index of Specialisation = (London employment in sector / London total employment) / (Rest of GB employment in sector / Rest of GB total employment). The average index of specialisation is 1.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007

are particularly specialisations of the London economy and in these this share is much greater. Financial Services is the most notable specialisation with 31 per cent of all GB jobs in this sector located in London in 2007. Business Services, which as noted above is the largest sector in London, is also an area of specialisation with 23 per cent of GB jobs located in London. Other services, which consists mostly of media, leisure and recreational services, is also a specialisation in London.

Business Services is by some distance the largest sector in London. Table 6.16 provides greater detail on exactly what this sector consists of. It can be seen that it encompasses a range of different industries. It includes a number of occupations that in general require high qualifications amongst staff. These include law, accountancy, management consultancy and advertising. It also includes a number of industries typically filled by staff with fewer qualifications, such as security and

industrial cleaning. Finally, real estate activities are also included within the Business Services sector.

In addition to being the main source of employee jobs in London, the Business Services sector is also the major source for self-employment in London with 24 per cent (141,000) of London's total self-employed residents working in the sector. However, due to the size of this sector, the proportion that are self-employed within it, is around average. The Construction sector is the next largest accounting for 19 per cent (112,100) of London's self-employed residents and a further 16 per cent (92,100) work in the Other Services sector. On the other hand, Public Administration (7,000), Financial Intermediation (12,300), and Hotels and Restaurants (13,700), all have relatively low numbers in self-employment (Table 6.17). In total in 2007, there were an estimated 586,000 self-employed residents living in London.

Map 6.8

## Employee jobs, by ward, 2007

Numbers



1 Data for wards except the City of London, which is the whole authority

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007

Table 6.9

## Private sector London employment, by size of firm, 2007

	Percentages			
	Employees in large enterprises	of which ultra large	Enterprises in medium enterprises	Employees in small enterprises
Manufacturing	40	17	19	41
Construction	33	14	13	54
Wholesale	33	13	17	50
Retail	69	58	5	26
Hotels & Restaurants	50	31	14	35
Transport & Comms	71	52	11	18
Financial Services	76	52	12	12
Business Services	45	21	16	39
Education	31	2	22	47
Health	36	24	13	51
Other Services	41	22	12	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>36</b>

- 1 Large enterprises are defined as those employing 250 or more people in the UK.
- 2 Ultra Large enterprises are a subset of Large enterprises and are defined as those employing 2,500 or more people in the UK.
- 3 Medium enterprises are defined as those employing 50-249 people in the UK.
- 4 Small enterprises are defined as those employing 0-49 people in the UK.

Source: IDBR, ONS 2007 (Table prepared by LDA)

Map 6.8 shows that employment in London is highly concentrated spatially. Central London is home to a high share of London's employment being the base for many of London's Finance and Business Services jobs. Almost one-third (31 per cent) of employees work in just 21 wards in Central London (or just over three per cent of the 633 wards in London). Other areas of London with a high number of employee jobs include Heathrow Airport to the west, and the Croydon and Bromley areas to the south. In general, there are more jobs in west London than east London.

In addition to examining employment by industrial sector and spatially, it is also possible to examine employment by size of firm. This data shows that 51 per cent of private sector employment in London in 2007 was within large firms, which are defined as firms that employ 250 people or more in the UK. This means that 49 per cent of

private sector employment in London occurs within small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) (Table 6.9).

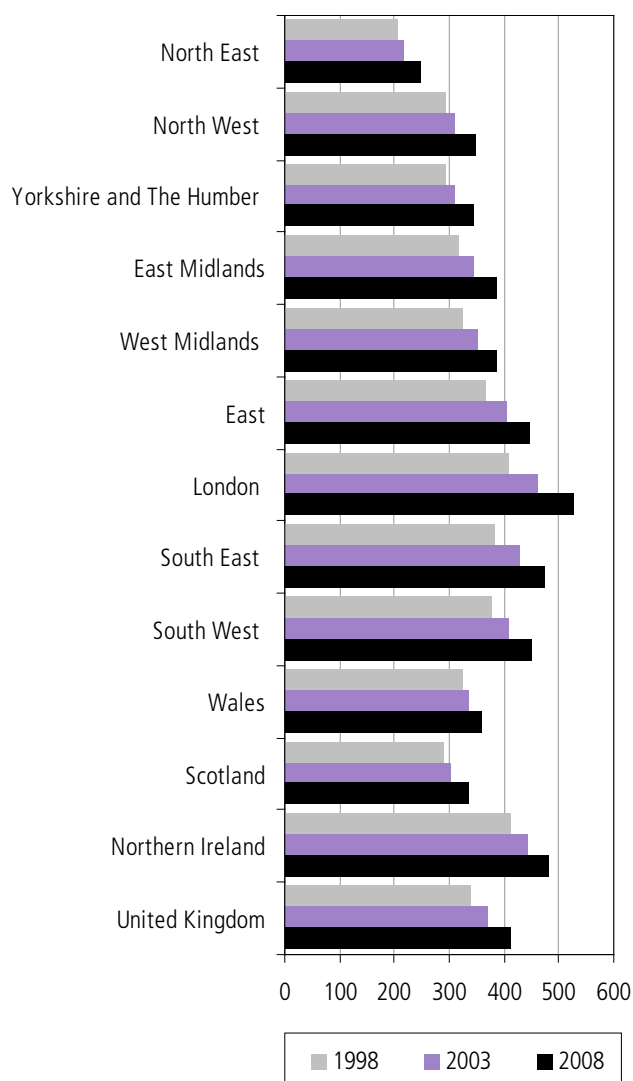
Table 6.9 also includes a category termed Ultra Large firms, which are defined as those that employ more than 2,500 people within the UK. It shows that 30 per cent of London's private sector employment occurred within Ultra Large firms. In the retail sector this rose to 58 per cent, whilst the Transport and Communications sector and the Financial Services sector both also have over half the workforce working in Ultra Large firms.

By contrast, in the Construction sector and the Wholesale sector 67 per cent of employment was within SMEs. Private sector employment within the Health

Figure 6.10

## Stock of VAT-registered enterprises per 10,000 resident adult population

Rates



Source: ONS, Business Demography

and Education sectors was also found predominantly in SMEs. However, in the Financial Services sector just 24 per cent were employed within SMEs, rising only slightly to 29 per cent of those employed in Transport and Communications and 31 per cent of those employed in Retail.

### Business start-ups and closures

Relative to the rest of the United Kingdom, London has both a high start-up rate for new businesses, but also a high closure rate amongst existing businesses. Furthermore, this has been the case throughout the past decade and earlier.

Importantly, the net position has remained positive. In other words there have been more start-ups than

**Table 6.11**  
**Business start-up and closure rates, 1995-2007**

	Percentages and numbers			
	Start up rate (new VAT registrations as a share of total number of businesses at year-start)	Closure rate (VAT de-registrations as a share of total number of businesses at year-start)	Net-change in number of VAT registered businesses	Net start-up rate (VAT registrations minus de-registrations as a share of total number of businesses at year-start)
<b>London</b>				
1995	13.3	11.6	4,035	1.8
1996	13.6	11.0	6,195	2.7
1997	14.8	10.3	10,600	4.4
1998	14.9	10.5	10,815	4.3
1999	13.7	10.3	8,770	3.4
2000	13.3	10.7	6,890	2.6
2001	11.9	10.6	3,805	1.4
2002	11.6	11.0	1,760	0.6
2003	12.5	10.4	5,865	2.1
2004	12.1	10.1	5,730	2.0
2005	11.8	9.3	7,225	2.5
2006	11.6	9.0	7,860	2.6
2007	13.4	9.0	13,600	4.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>				
1995	10.0	9.9	2,065	0.1
1996	10.2	9.1	18,690	1.2
1997	11.1	8.6	40,680	2.5
1998	10.8	8.3	40,940	2.4
1999	10.2	8.3	32,560	1.9
2000	10.2	8.4	30,070	1.7
2001	9.5	8.3	21,705	1.2
2002	9.8	8.6	22,165	1.2
2003	10.5	8.4	38,080	2.1
2004	9.9	8.0	34,315	1.8
2005	9.6	7.5	39,550	2.1
2006	9.4	7.5	37,770	2.0
2007	10.4	7.5	57,925	2.9

Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)

**Figure 6.12**  
**Percentage of enterprises surviving three years:**  
**by year of birth and region**

Percentages



Source: ONS, Business Demography

closures each year throughout the 1995 to 2007 period and, in all but one year during that period the net start-up rate has exceeded the UK overall (Table 6.11).

The net result of this higher net start-up rate in London has been that the London business base has grown faster than that of any other UK regions. This can be seen in Figure 6.10 which shows the growth in the number of VAT registered businesses in each UK region relative to population from 1998 to 2008.

The overall success of London in growing its business base must be taken into consideration when looking at data on business closures. Nevertheless, the data shows that the three-year survival rate for businesses has been lower in London than for any other region in the UK. For example, only 60 per cent of London enterprises that started in 2004 survived to 2007 compared to 65 per cent of UK enterprises (Figure 6.12).

A low survival rate does not always entail bad news. Sometimes a firm may have been taken-over by a larger company or merged into a new enterprise. Nevertheless, the data does suggest it can be more difficult for a business start-up to survive in London than in other regions.

Given all this evidence of higher start-up rates and high closure rates amongst enterprises in London, it is not surprising to therefore find that compared to the rest of the UK, London has a greater share of young businesses and a smaller share of old businesses. Thus, 20 per cent of UK enterprises that are less than two years old are located within London, but only 13 per cent of UK enterprises that are ten or more years old are located in London (Figure 6.13).

**Figure 6.13**  
**Share of total UK registered enterprises, by age of business, 2008**

Percentages



Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

Table 6.14

## Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in London by industrial sector, 2008

		Numbers	
		Enterprises	Enterprises
01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	975	37 Recycling	140
02 Forestry, logging and related service activities	90	40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	65
05 Fishing, fish farming and related service activities	20	41 Collection, purification and distribution of water	10
10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	0	45 Construction	24,385
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	75	50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel	5,360
12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18,730
13 Mining of metal ores	0	52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods	28,815
14 Other mining and quarrying	35	55 Hotels and restaurants	17,620
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	710	60 Land transport; transport via pipelines	4,025
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	0	61 Water transport	275
17 Manufacture of textiles	470	62 Air transport	245
18 Manufacture of apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	1,090	63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	3,645
19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	130	64 Post and telecommunications	2,335
20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	475	65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	3,365
21 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	190	66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	790
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	6,355	67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	4,685
23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	20	70 Real estate activities	25,245
24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	290	71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	1,750
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	335	72 Computer and related activities	25,785
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral prod's	295	73 Research and development	575
27 Manufacture of basic metals	100	74 Other business activities	97,860
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,420	75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	90
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	605	80 Education	4,380
30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers	145	85 Health and social work	11,855
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	410	90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	405
32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	335	91 Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere classified	3,415
33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	410	92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	23,325
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	150	93 Other service activities	10,355
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	110		
36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacture not elsewhere classified	1,715	Total	336,515

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location - 2008

Table 6.15

Employee jobs<sup>1</sup> in London, by industrial sector, 1998-2007

								Numbers
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale <sup>2</sup>	Retail <sup>3</sup>	Hotels and restaurants
SIC Section/Division	A, B	C	D	E	F	50,51	52	H
1998	3,600	5,000	286,900	7,900	134,000	238,300	350,700	245,100
1999	3,100	3,800	296,100	8,100	132,900	248,200	382,500	272,700
2000	4,600	4,200	282,300	9,700	134,200	245,000	378,000	264,800
2001	4,200	2,500	260,500	8,600	137,100	230,800	387,400	274,600
2002	2,600	2,400	236,100	7,500	134,600	224,400	381,300	289,300
2003	2,500	2,200	223,500	6,800	126,300	217,500	373,400	299,000
2004	2,500	3,500	216,200	5,800	117,400	213,900	377,100	289,200
2005	2,500	3,300	204,100	4,600	123,200	206,200	379,400	299,800
2006 <sup>4</sup>	2,600	4,100	190,800	6,400	117,200	199,200	368,700	286,700
2007	2,600	4,300	183,000	7,200	122,300	198,000	366,900	291,000

	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities	Total
SIC Section/Division	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
1998	303,100	313,600	871,400	219,100	238,000	308,700	238,800	3,764,100
1999	308,400	340,400	910,500	229,900	251,800	307,900	261,000	3,957,000
2000	317,900	342,600	1,017,700	218,200	254,200	326,200	261,100	4,060,700
2001	322,300	341,200	981,900	201,900	256,600	322,800	284,200	4,016,500
2002	305,600	333,500	923,600	205,400	274,400	337,600	273,800	3,932,100
2003	304,900	322,700	920,200	233,800	283,500	350,800	261,500	3,928,500
2004	310,700	308,400	952,100	229,800	296,100	370,300	276,300	3,969,300
2005	316,200	308,300	1,016,400	240,800	298,500	390,700	267,100	4,061,200
2006 <sup>4</sup>	298,400	314,200	1,023,500	232,700	287,900	384,200	276,900	3,993,500
2007	302,800	325,800	1,071,200	224,700	302,300	385,600	290,900	4,078,600

1 Rounded to nearest 100.

2 SIC 50 : Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel,

SIC 51 : Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles,

3 SIC 52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods.

4 There are significant discontinuities which affect comparisons of the 2006 ABI/1 employment estimates with earlier years.

Source: ABI 2007

Table 6.16

Employee jobs<sup>1</sup> in London in Business Services<sup>2</sup>, by sector, 1998-2007

	Numbers					
SIC Division/Group/Class	Real estate activities	Computer and related activities	Legal activities	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	Business and management consultancy activities	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
	70	72	7411	7412	7414	7420
1998	77,700	90,500	76,600	52,600	52,600	56,200
1999	86,000	99,800	79,300	64,500	57,400	55,300
2000	97,100	124,400	85,600	70,600	65,900	59,100
2001	91,800	119,800	85,600	63,600	66,600	59,100
2002	92,000	103,700	83,800	55,100	67,200	59,800
2003	94,800	97,300	82,400	56,600	69,000	55,000
2004	99,300	96,000	83,500	56,600	71,600	55,600
2005	109,000	105,200	83,500	61,300	83,500	55,600
2006 <sup>3</sup>	93,000	107,700	89,500	62,800	90,700	58,600
2007	94,600	112,600	94,500	66,000	96,900	64,400
Industry	Advertising	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	Investigation and security activities	Industrial cleaning	Other business services not elsewhere in table	Total
SIC Division/Group/Class	7440	7450	7460	7470		70 - 74
1998	35,800	142,800	31,200	88,000	167,400	871,400
1999	34,400	152,000	34,100	87,800	159,900	910,500
2000	38,200	180,300	33,300	92,600	170,600	1,017,700
2001	37,200	167,400	39,100	86,300	165,400	981,900
2002	32,800	150,500	38,800	84,800	155,100	923,600
2003	29,800	147,400	40,100	81,800	166,000	920,200
2004	30,200	162,400	38,100	90,300	168,500	952,100
2005	30,300	162,200	38,600	96,900	190,300	1,016,400
2006 <sup>3</sup>	33,400	153,100	41,000	102,300	191,400	1,023,500
2007	35,200	162,200	42,300	107,900	194,600	1,071,200

1 Rounded to nearest 100.

2 Business Services refers to Section K of the SIC : "Real estate, renting and business activities".

3 There are significant discontinuities which affect comparisons of the 2006 and later ABI/1 employment estimates with earlier years.

Source: ABI 2007

Table 6.17

**Self employment<sup>1,2</sup> in London by industrial sector, 2007**

	Numbers
	Self-employed
A: Agriculture hunting & forestry	3,300
B: Fishing	0
C: Mining quarrying	1,900
D: Manufacturing	39,900
E: Electricity gas & water supply	400
F: Construction	112,100
G: Wholesale retail & motor trade	50,100
H: Hotels & restaurants	13,700
I: Transport storage & communication	41,800
J: Financial intermediation	12,300
K: Real estate renting & business activ.	141,600
L: Public administration & defence	7,000
M: Education	20,800
N: Health & social work	36,600
O: Other community social & personal	92,100
P: Private households with employed persons	8,500
Q: Extra-territorial organisations bodies	300
Workplace outside UK	400
N/A	3,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>586,400</b>

1 Rounded to nearest 100.

2 This measures residence based self employment.

Source: APS 2007