

GVA NUTS 3 per head at current basic prices (£ million)

Area	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
England	13,126	13,691	14,247	14,938	15,711	16,521
Yorkshire and the Humber	11,403	11,776	12,208	12,806	13,510	14,284
South Yorkshire	9,740	10,067	10,484	11,040	11,698	12,405
West Yorkshire	12,312	12,853	13,320	13,910	14,596	15,387
The Humber	11,330	11,347	11,640	12,207	12,883	13,597
York and North Yorkshire	11,808	12,199	12,709	13,421	14,274	15,185
York	15,003	15,600	16,159	16,771	17,608	18,512
North Yorkshire County Council	10,798	11,127	11,617	12,355	13,216	14,127

Source: ONS, Gross Value Added (NUTS 3)

Gross Value Added (GVA) is an indicator of wealth creation and measures the contribution of the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. GVA per head is a useful indicator of productivity.

At a regional level, GVA per head in 2003 was £14,284; this was around 10% lower than the national average and highlights the need to raise productivity across the region. Productivity at a sub-regional level stands at £15,185 which compares well to the regional GVA per head but is lower than the national figure.

However, when the sub-regional total is split between York Unitary Authority area and North Yorkshire County Council area, it is evident that York's GVA per head is much higher than that of North Yorkshire alone and its contribution raises the overall sub-regional total. If the North Yorkshire figure were to increase this would bring the overall sub-regional total more in line with the national average.

York & North Yorkshire Research Forum

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For the full version of Progress in York and North Yorkshire 2006 please visit:

<http://www.ynypu.org.uk/Research/PIYNY.stm>



Exports

Exports in £'000s

Area	2000	2001	2002
Yorkshire and Humber	8,798,947	8,900,540	9,077,431
Y&NY Sub-Region	819,366	881,439	871,236
York UA	429,162	549,942	483,415
Craven	53,405	56,022	50,516
Hambleton	52,233	39,620	41,444
Harrogate	98,192	80,034	101,634
Richmondshire	6,211	8,042	9,680
Ryedale	49,535	23,213	45,741
Scarborough	83,879	82,796	93,995
Selby	46,748	41,770	44,811

NB: These figures do not include foreign earnings from overseas tourism

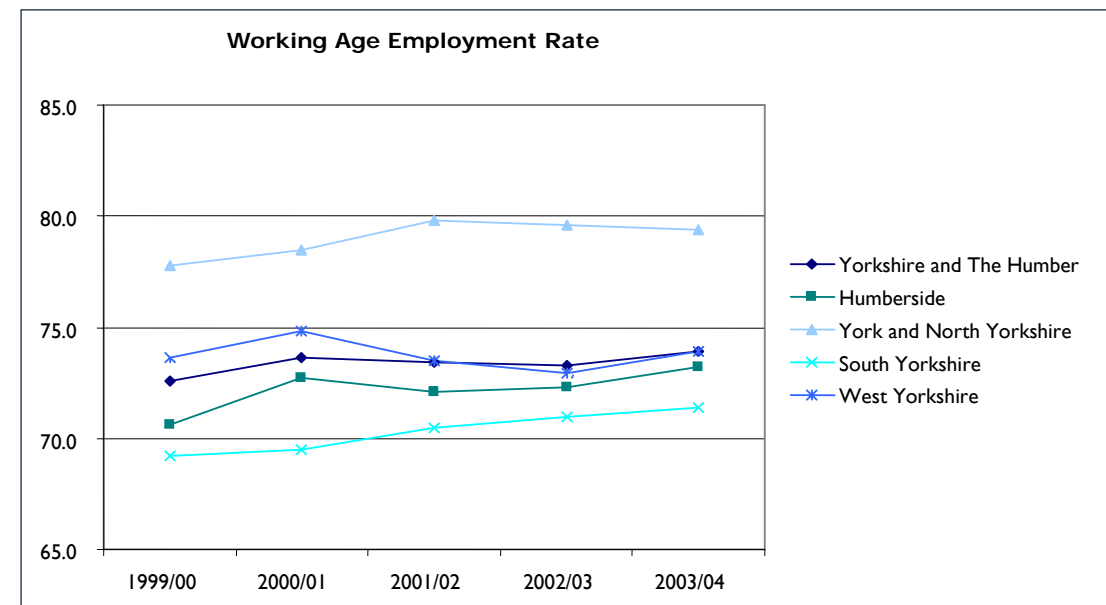
Source: HM Customs 2003

Total exports from the sub-region in 2002 were £8.7m, a decrease from the previous year. Exports from York and North Yorkshire make up 9.6% of the regional total which is again a decrease from 2001. There is great disparity between how districts contribute to the sub-region's total with York contributing 55.5% whereas comparatively Richmondshire exports make up 1.1%. Over the period 2002-2003 the districts of Harrogate, Richmondshire and Scarborough experienced an increase in exports whereas the other districts experienced a decrease. District level export data is no longer being released by the new HM Revenue and Customs department..

Progress in York and North Yorkshire 2006 An Advanced Economy

Progress in York and North Yorkshire provides an overview of the economic, social and environmental situation in the York and North Yorkshire sub-region. The report mirrors Progress in the Region which is produced by Yorkshire Futures, the Regional Intelligence Network, and follows the Advancing Together framework and high-level indicators produced by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, to provide an up-to-date assessment of the sub-region. This factsheet provides a summary of the key data and information from the 'An Advanced Economy' chapter.

Employment



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey

The working age employment rate in the sub-region is 79.4%; this is around 5% higher than the regional average. Historically, the sub-region experienced an increase in employment from 99/00—01/02, similar to national trends. However, this rate has been fairly stable over the more recent years, varying only by a percentage point or so.

Business Structure

In 2004 there were 32,811 businesses in the sub-region, an increase of 3.6% from 2003, 19% of the region's total businesses. Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants contribute to around a third of business in the sub-region, and Financial Services around a quarter. There is a lower percentage of manufacturing businesses, but a slightly higher percentage within agriculture and fishing.

Since 1998 the main changes have been a decrease in distribution, hotels and restaurants but an increase in banking, finance and insurance companies.

Industry breakdown in sub-region compared to the regional average 1998-2004

Industry	2004			1998	
	York and North Yorkshire (n)	York and North Yorkshire (%)	Yorkshire and Humber (%)	York and North Yorkshire (%)	Yorkshire and Humber (%)
Agriculture and fishing	337	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.5
Energy and water	107	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	2,190	6.7	9.0	7.1	10.0
Construction	3,239	9.9	9.8	9.2	8.9
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	10,930	33.3	32.8	37.4	36.1
Transport and communications	1,467	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.2
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8,711	26.6	25.3	20.4	20.7
Public administration, education & health	2,940	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.3
Other services	2,890	8.8	7.9	9.9	8.9
Total	32,811	100	100	100	100

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Business Inquiry, workplace analysis, 2004

Clusters

Employment and output in clusters in York and North Yorkshire, 1998 and 2004

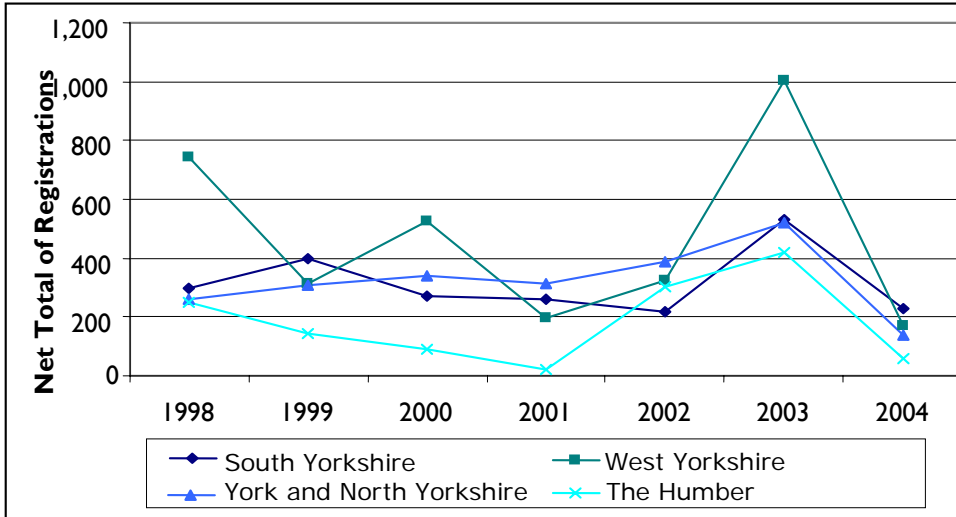
Clusters	2004			1998		
	Full Time Equivalent Employment	Businesses	Output (£m)	Full Time Equivalent Employment	Businesses	Output (£m)
Chemicals And Bioscience	1805	47	135	2442	47	119
Digital	15014	1699	634	10879	1352	387
Advanced Engineering and Metals	12474	678	507	12282	640	388
Food and Drink	14372	256	687	14521	259	581
Environmental Technologies	13385	499	774	14778	543	687
Healthcare Technologies	1006	33	88	1109	27	51

Source: Experian Business Strategies/Yorkshire Forward Econometric Model, 2005. Office for National Statistics, workplace analysis, 1998 and 2004

Clusters are seen as a method of developing and encouraging economic growth based on the existing industrial strengths of an area. There are 58,000 people employed in the clusters across York and North Yorkshire, output for these businesses stands at £2.8 billion. There is a definite divide between the sectors of Food and Drink and Chemicals and Bioscience which have experienced a slight decrease in the number of businesses from 1998 to 2004. In comparison the new sectors of Digital and Healthcare Technologies have experienced an increase. The main strengths of York and North Yorkshire are seen in the Digital cluster where the sub-region contributes towards 17% of the regions employment and output, and the Food and Drink cluster which contributes around 25% of the employment and output.

VAT Registrations

VAT Registrations by sub-region 1998-2004



Source: Small Business Service: Business Start-ups and Closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations, 1994-2004.

To compare against the region and variance at a district level, figures are expressed as VAT registrations per 10,000 of adult population. From 1998 to 2003 the sub-region saw VAT registrations increase by around a third, this is higher than both the national and regional increases. York and North Yorkshire registrations per 10,000 adults are in line with the England average.

Closer analysis at a district level highlights significant variations between areas, with Craven, Harrogate and Ryedale having the highest numbers of VAT registrations per 10,000 of adult population. Comparatively Scarborough had the lowest number of VAT registrations per 10,000 of adult population at 27; this is lower than the regional average.

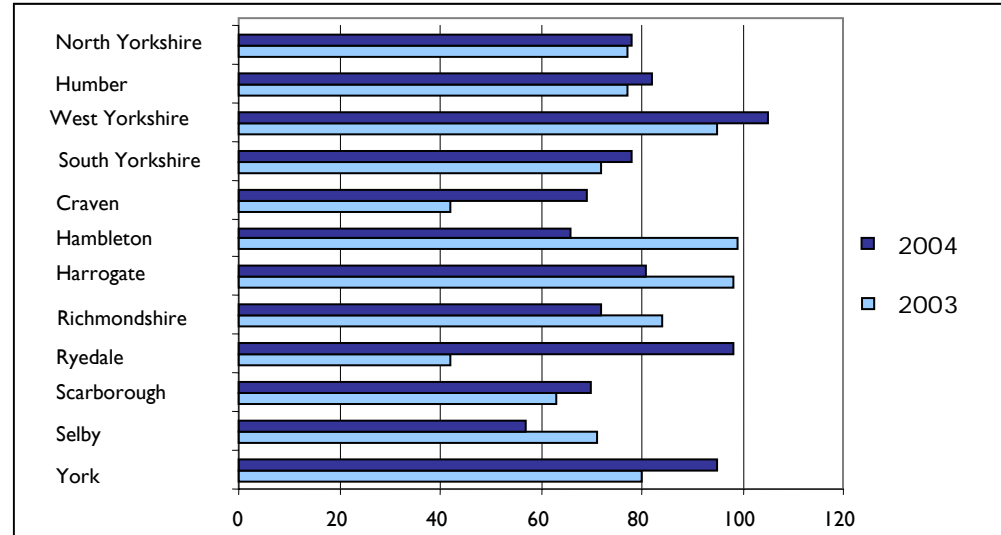
Advancing Together Vision

Yorkshire and Humber will have a world class, prosperous, and sustainable economy.

We will create a self-reliant economy for Yorkshire and Humber, with a confident culture of enterprise and creativity, high levels of innovation & investment and abundant opportunities for all. Our focus on wealth creation and business success will be framed within the wider aims of sustainable development. Collective efforts to improve the region's performance will make a lasting difference to our economy, our businesses, and through them to quality of life and prosperity.

Entrepreneurial Spirit

Households thinking about starting a new business in 2003 and 2004, compared to the England average (England = 100)



Source: Acxiom, National Lifestyle Survey, 2004. Acxiom UK Ltd, 2004. All rights in the data contained in this figure belong to Acxiom UK Ltd and may not be used or reproduced without the express permission of Acxiom UK Ltd.

Looking at entrepreneurial spirit across the sub-region, Acxiom's National Lifestyle Survey asks households whether they are thinking about starting a business. In comparison to the England average, the lowest rates are exhibited in Ryedale and Craven, but these are areas with high levels of existing business ownership.

The districts with higher rates are Harrogate and Hambleton which are in line with the national average. There is a need to increase entrepreneurial attitudes in certain areas of the sub-region, to align with the England average and also convert this potential into actual business owners.

Business Ownership

Age of Business Owners across York and North Yorkshire

Age	York and North Yorkshire		South Yorkshire		The Humber		West Yorkshire	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-24	570	1.34	1,479	3.04	713	2.09	2,575	3.01
25 to 34	6,612	15.53	11,252	23.14	5,634	16.52	17,315	20.25
35 to 44	11,841	27.81	14,988	30.82	8,608	25.24	22,200	25.96
45 to 54	11,198	26.30	10,797	22.21	10,226	29.99	24,045	28.12
55 to 64	8,806	20.68	7,198	14.80	6,857	20.11	14,442	16.89
65+	3,547	8.33	2,910	5.98	2,064	6.05	4,929	5.76
Total Self Employed	42,574		48,624		34,102		85,506	

Source: Acxiom, National Lifestyle Survey, 2004. Acxiom UK Ltd, 2004. All rights in the data contained in this figure belong to Acxiom UK Ltd and may not be used or reproduced without the express permission of Acxiom UK Ltd.

The age profile of business owners within York and North Yorkshire highlights a bias towards older owners with much lower percentages of owners aged 18-24 and 25-34 when compared to the other sub-regions. This reflects the population profile of the sub-region which has a greater proportion of older people than other sub-regions. Consequently there is a need to increase the number of young entrepreneurs within the sub-region to ensure business start-ups continue. Nationally, households over 55, perhaps not surprisingly are less likely to consider starting a business than the average person. There is a similar trend in York and North Yorkshire and whilst the over 55s are more likely to consider starting a business in relation to the other sub-regions they are still highly unlikely.

Innovation

Innovation is recognised as one of the main engines of economic growth. Although innovation is difficult to measure below the regional level there is data around Research and Development links to universities and the membership of special industrial networks.

The Yorkshire Forward /CBI Survey of Regional Economic Trends 2005 indicates that the percentage of sub-regional businesses who have Research and Development links to Universities is lower than the regional average. Analysis at a local level highlights wide variations between districts which places certain areas at a disadvantage. The sub-region also has a lower percentage of businesses which are members of special industrial networks, however again there are great differences between districts.

Innovation in York and North Yorkshire and the Region

Area	R&D links to universities (%)	Membership of special industrial networks (%)
Yorkshire and Humber	12.5%	38.3%
York and North Yorkshire	11%	36.6%
Craven	16%	37%
Hambleton	10%	40%
Harrogate	11.3%	33.9%
Richmondshire	2%	18.4%
Ryedale	18.4%	29.2%
Scarborough	10%	32.7%
Selby	8.3%	54.2%
York	11.5%	48.1%

Source: Yorkshire Forward/ CBI Survey of Regional Economic