Department for International Trade

Local Jobs, Trade and Investment

Why does the local picture matter for trade policy?

A DIT Analysis Paper
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Contents

Executive Summary

Openness to trade and investment can lead to better quality, better paid and more jobs over time. The British labour market is heavily linked to investment and trade, particularly trade from outside the EU. The Department for International Trade's (DIT) ambitious programme of trade negotiations and facilitation will likely increase the number of UK jobs being supported by exports. However, there will be winners and losers.

Local specialisation and labour market conditions can mean not all firms, industries and parts of the country are able to exploit the new opportunities equally. Therefore, targeted local policies that help firms and workers adapt and move into expanding sectors are vital for realising the potential gains from trade. Local data and intelligence are crucial to the development of policy in all areas so that benefits can be secured in all areas of the UK. DIT's supports local firms to make the most of new trade opportunities.

Introduction

The UK Board of Trade paper 'Global Britain, Local Jobs' sets out the case for free trade and the opportunity for the UK to herald a new era rich in jobs, higher wages and opportunity. There is strong evidence of the benefits from increased openness to trade and investment. Consumers, businesses, and workers gain from the associated lower prices, increased choice, higher productivity, and access to larger markets. These benefits come through the increased specialisation that trade encourages.

The increased specialisation at a national level also leads to increased specialisation in different parts of the UK. People and resources move between firms, industries, cities and regions across the UK, encouraged by the agglomeration effects from trade and market openness. This allows firms and the workforce to specialise in highly competitive areas to take advantage of the opportunities trade offers, but also to adapt and adjust to the challenges it brings.

The precise relationship between trade, investment and jobs is not simple but is quite nuanced. It differs by local area, occupation, industry, and gender. A person's family ties, education, access to credit, transport and housing can all play a part in the extent to which people move from one part of the UK to another. This determines their ability to take advantage of, and respond to, the opportunities provided by trade liberalisation.

Of course, trade policy is not the only policy to affect the UK labour market. Other factors such as increased digitalisation, automation, and remote working, interact with other drivers that will affect the labour market, and influence how different local economies will react to changes in trade opportunities.

This paper illustrates the importance of local insights using the latest evidence. It discusses how DIT can continue to develop its local understanding and includes results from a methodology for identifying the number of employees in nationally export intensive sectors at the constituency level.

UK jobs, trade and investment

1. The British labour market is heavily linked to investment and trade, particularly from outside the EU.

1.1 **The UK's trade reflects the complexity and integrated nature of modern supply chains and a sophisticated service-based economy.** UK total trade was equivalent to almost 55% of GDP[1] in 2020. Services trade accounted for 36%[2] of total trade in 2020. In terms of value added, services trade accounted for around 69% of British exports in 2015[3], as many services are embedded in manufactured goods.

1.2 **Many sectors rely on both imports and exports.** Exports increasingly include imported inputs, as increased specialisation by firms in specific tasks or parts of the production process has supported the expansion of global value chains. In 2015, more than half of the world's manufacturing and services imports were intermediate [4]products (primary goods, parts and components, semi-finished goods, services)[5].

1.3 **Trade and investment have become increasingly intertwined in sophisticated global value chains (GVCs).** There is strong evidence that GVCs are a powerful driver of productivity, growth, and job creation[6]. In 2014, multinational enterprises accounted for around one third of global output and world GDP, and half of global exports[7]. These firms do not make trade and investment decisions in isolation because they can access local markets through trade, local sales by affiliates, setting up franchises, licensing local firms, and other forms of partnerships. Therefore, when considering whether jobs are dependent on or supported by trade, ideally we would consider the nature of the firm and whether it is part of a wider network or multinational firm.

1.4 **Combined with measures of labour productivity, the value added to products and services by UK businesses before they are exported and sold overseas determines how workers and shareholders gain from trade.** Understanding value-added frames how trade contributes to UK prosperity, as UK businesses add value to products and services sold overseas, specialising in the activities they are best at in global value chains. This value added (the contribution of UK workers and businesses to the final value of goods and services paid for by consumers across the world) is what enables businesses to pay their workers and shareholders more. So growth in UK value added is a key measure of the UK's success as a trading nation, highlighting the valuable contribution UK businesses make through trade. By identifying where value is created in global value chains, the OECD's estimates of Trade in Value Added provide a more rounded view of trade patterns and how they benefit trading economies than gross trade statistics. The OECD has estimated export-supported employment using TiVA data, which suggests that in the UK, the share of domestic employment supported by gross exports increased from 18.7% in 2005 to 21.2% in 2015.[8]

1.5 **UK exports are a major driver of UK labour market outcomes.** The Fraser of Allander Institute (FAI) estimate that UK export production supported around 6.5 million full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs, or 23% of total UK FTE jobs, in 2016[9]. Around 58% (3.8 million) of these jobs were in exporting industries (jobs supported 'directly' by exports) and 42% (2.7 million) were in the UK supply chain of exporting industries (jobs supported 'indirectly' by exports).

1.6 **UK jobs are particularly dependant on non-EU exports across all areas of the country.** Exports to the EU and the Rest of the World supported around 2.8 million and 3.7 million UK FTE jobs in 2016, respectively[10]. Over the same period, by individual export destination, exports to the United States supported the largest number of jobs; around 1.3 million UK direct and indirect jobs (or 4% of all UK FTE jobs).

1 DIT 'UK Trade in Numbers Pocketbook, Feb 2021 [link]. ONS (2021) UK trade: December 2020 [link]. ONS (2021) GDP first quarterly, UK: October to December 2020 [link].
2 DIT 'UK Trade in Numbers Pocketbook, Feb 2021 [link]. ONS (2021)
3 OECD (2018) Trade in Value Added [link]
4 OECD (2018) Trade in Value Added [link]. Note products can be goods and services.
5 DIT estimates based on OECD TiVA data for 2015. OECD (2018) Trade in Value Added [link]. Note products can be goods and services.
6 OECD (2015) 'The relationship between GVCs and Productivity' [link]
7 OECD (2018) 'Multinational enterprises and global value chains: New Insights on the trade investment Nexus' [link]
8 OECD (2018) Trade in employment indicators [link]
9 FAI (2021), Estimating the relationship between exports and the labour market in the UK. [link]
10 FAI (2021), Estimating the relationship between exports and the labour market in the UK. [link]

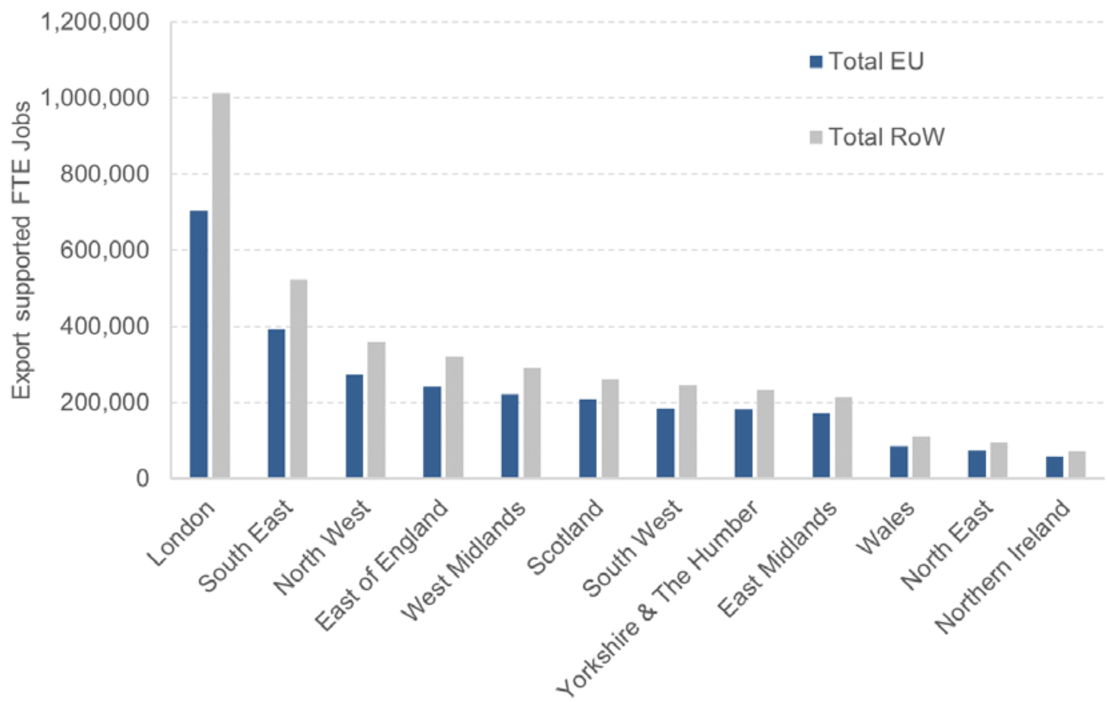
Trade, investment, jobs and geography

2. The relationship between trade, investment and jobs varies between geographic locations.

2.1 **Not all industries, or firms, trade to the same extent.** Export intensive industries are distributed unevenly across Great Britain, which means that whether a region or local area depends on exports is down to the export intensity of the firms in that area.

2.2 **Labour markets in London and the South East are significantly more supported by exports than the rest of the country**. The FAI estimates that in 2016, 26% of all FTE jobs supported directly and indirectly by exports were in London, while only 2.6% were in the North East[11], see Figure 1.

Figure 1: UK FTE jobs supported (directly and indirectly) by exports, by broad destination and NUTS 1 regions, ESJ basis, 2016



Source: FAI, 2021

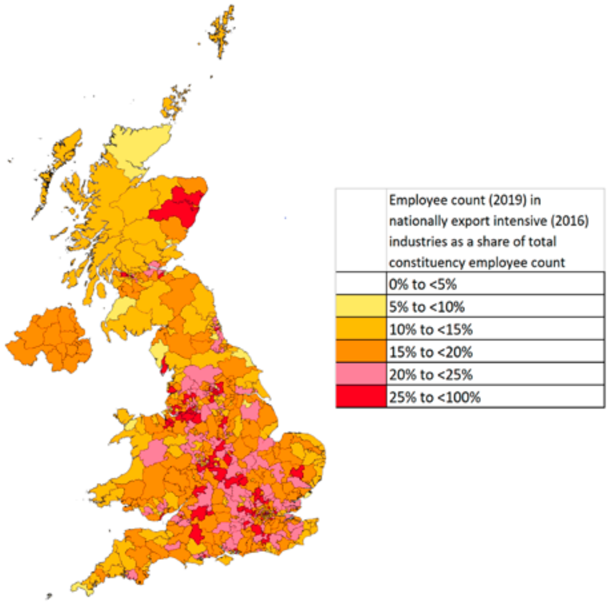
2.3 **Trying to understand the impact of trade on jobs at a local level is not straightforward.** Data limitations inhibit our ability to know the location of firms and factories engaged with trade and how those firms provide employment in local economies. Moreover, we must be careful not to generalise between firms within industries because differences in productivity levels mean that firms across the UK will not be equally as competitive on international markets.

2.4 **Nationally export intensive industries are distributed unevenly across Great Britain.** Figure 2 presents DIT estimates of shares of employment in nationally export intensive industries in constituencies across the UK. For example, 38% of employees in Altrincham and Sale West work in sectors in the top quartile of nationally export intensive industries, driven by high employment in legal, accounting and management services (see Figure 2). The estimate for West Derby, Liverpool is only 5%, because of the high share of health, social care, and the employment services sector in the constituency (see Figure 3). The methodology to calculate these is set out in Annex 1.

11 FAI (2021), Estimating the relationship between exports and the labour market in the UK. [link]

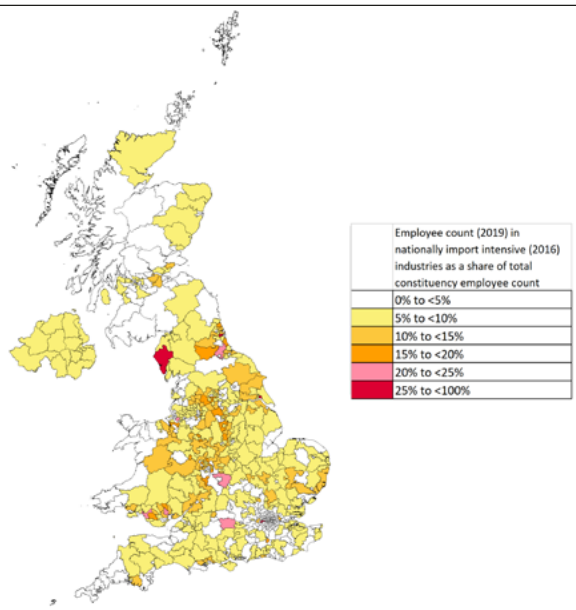
2.5 **In addition, industries vary in the degree to which they depend on imports to source inputs for their production.** The location of these industries also mean that localities depend on imports for production inputs to varying degrees. Washington and Sunderland West is the constituency with the highest proportion of employment in sectors in the top quartile nationally import intensive industries, driven by the importance of imported inputs into auto manufacturing. Figure 3 shows that nationally import intensive areas are dispersed across all areas of the UK.

Figure 2: Share of total employees working in export nationally intensive industries by constituency.



Sources: ONS BRES (2019), NISRA BRES (2019), ONS UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2016), DIT Calculations. Notes: The proportion of employees (2019 BRES ONS and NISRA) in each constituency that work in 'export intensive sectors' – defined as the top quartile of UK sectors that have the highest share of exports as a share of total domestic output at the national level (according to 2016 ONS input-output data). This calculation does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity and so does not tell us how export intensive or how many jobs are supported by exports at the constituency level. See DIT (2021) 'Local jobs, trade and investment', for caveats and data coverage. Estimates for Northern Ireland are for Northern Ireland as a whole and agriculture is excluded.

Figure 3: Share of total employees working in import nationally intensive industries by constituency.



Sources: ONS BRES (2019), NISRA BRES (2019), ONS UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2016), DIT Calculations. Notes: The proportion of employees (2019 BRES ONS and NISRA) in each constituency that work in 'export intensive sectors' – defined as the top quartile of UK sectors that have the highest share of exports as a share of total domestic output at the national level (according to 2016 ONS input-output data). This calculation does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity and so does not tell us how export intensive or how many jobs are supported by exports at the constituency level. See DIT (2021) 'Local jobs, trade and investment', for caveats and data coverage. Estimates for Northern Ireland are for Northern Ireland as a whole and agriculture is exclude**d.**

2.6 **What matters for sustained employment is trade in value added,** which is not captured by traditional trade statistics. The OECD found that 20% of employment in the UK in 2015 was sustained by foreign final demand in G20 countries[12], including over 1.1 million people employed by final demand from the USA alone. In 2015 over £132bn of UK employee wages were supported by non-EU final demand, compared to £76bn from EU final demand[13].

2.7 **FDI also generates jobs. While we cannot identify the number of jobs associated with FDI by each region, the data in Figures 3 and 4 show FDI dependant firms are located across all regions of the UK, although they are not evenly distributed[14].** Foreign owned businesses constitute 17% of all employment in the North West, 16% in the North East and 13% in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Inner London East, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire, Outer London (West & North West), and North Eastern Scotland they accounted for over a fifth of business employment. Business employment in Cornwall & Isles of Scilly, Highlands & Islands, Cumbria, Devon had the lowest proportions attributable to FDI involved firms, with less than 10% in each.

Figure 4: Foreign owned business turnover as proportion of total turnover, NUTS2, 2018

[DIT analysis of the ONS Business Structural Database]

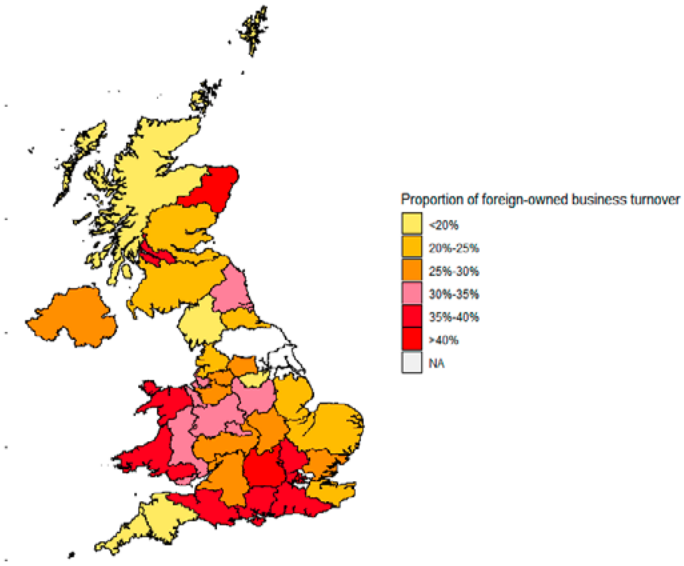
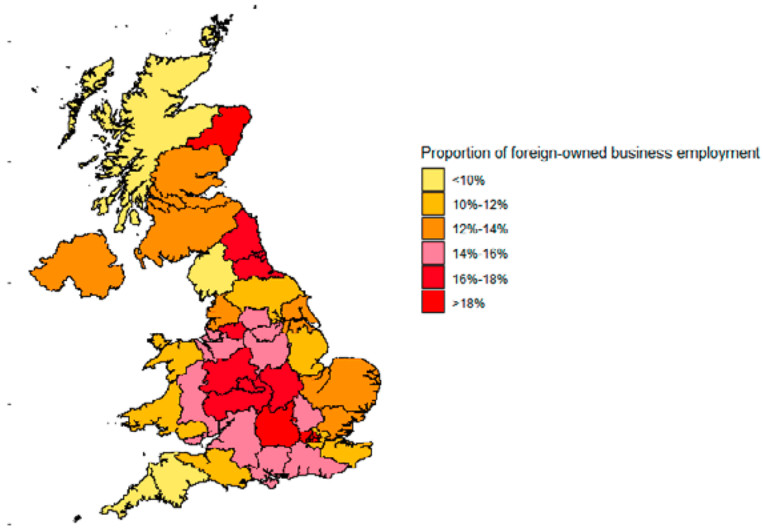


Figure 5: Foreign owned business employment as proportion of of all employment, NUTS2, 2018

[DIT analysis of the ONS Business Structural Database]



12 OECD (2019) Trade and Jobs, Trade Policy Brief [link]
13 EU excludes UK. OECD (2019) Trade and Jobs, Trade Policy Brief [link]
14 DIT 2021, "Estimating FDI and its impact in the United Kingdom", [link]

The relationship between trade, investment, and the labour market

3. Openness to trade and investment can lead to better quality, better paid and more numerous local jobs, although there will be winners and losers.

3.1 **Greater openness is important as it can contribute to Britain maintaining its comparative advantage in high value sectors, while building new areas of expertise in the goods and services of tomorrow's global economy.**

3.2 **The sectors in which Britain has global strengths depend on high skilled labour, which command higher wages.** Exporters in developed economies tend to provide more high skilled vacancies than non-exporters and these jobs command a higher wage[15]. International trade facilitates the growth of competitive firms, rebalancing the demand for workers towards high-wage industries[16].

3.3 **Studies suggest that trade-enhancing policies, when combined with a sound macroeconomic environment, play an important role in realising wage and employment gains[17].** Even when the characteristics of employees in different firms have been accounted for, studies find that an 'exporter wage premium' persists over a range of sectors[18].

3.4 **Addressing the UK's poor productivity is of particular importance if firms and workers are to reap the benefits from trade.** Real wages and productivity have stagnated since 2007[19]. Output per worker in 2019 was around 21% lower than under a counterfactual scenario where UK productivity continued to grow at its pre-downturn trend since 2007[20]. Policies which seek to raise the UK's productivity are therefore important in realising the benefits form trade.

3.5 **Openness to trade can lead to enhanced technology adoption.** One study finds increased trade with China accounted for 14% of European technology upgrading between 2000 and 2007, half due to firms investing in more R&D and half due to the downsizing of low technology firms[21].

3.6 **The exchange of ideas and higher profits associated with trade can also result in greater returns from research and development in the long term.** An influential study found substantial productivity gains associated with learning through exporting, ranging up to 7%[22].

3.7 **There is also good evidence that FDI dependant firms have positive impacts on host economies.** In 2018, businesses with any FDI link were 59% more productive than those without any FDI link[23]. The average R&D intensity in Great Britain was estimated to be 0.4% for domestically owned non-exporters and 1.3% for domestically owned exporters respectively, whereas the figure is estimated at 6.4% for foreign-owned exporters[24].

15 Burstein, A. and Vogel, J. (2017) 'International trade, technology, and the skill premium.', *Journal of Political Economy*, 125(5), pp. 1356-1412. [link]
16 Bernard, A., and Jensen, J. (1997) 'Exporters, skill upgrading, and the wage gap', *Journal of international Economics* 42(1-2), pp. 3-31. [link]
17 OECD (2012) 'Policy Priorities for International Trade and Jobs' [link]
18 Schank, T., Schnabel, C., and Wagner, J. (2007) 'Do exporters really pay higher wages? First evidence from German linked employer–employee data', *Journal of international Economics*, 72(1), pp. 52-74. [link]
19 ONS (2020) 'Productivity measurement – how to understand the data around the UK's biggest economic issue' [link]
20 DIT Analysis of ONS (2021). Comparing actual 2019 output per worker with simulated output per worker extrapolating 1997-2006 percentage growth rate in output per worker to 2019. ONS Output per worker data [link]
21 Bloom, N., Draca, M., John Van Reenen, J. (2016) 'Trade Induced Technical Change? The Impact of Chinese Imports on Innovation, IT and Productivity', *The Review of Economic Studies,* 83(1), pp. 87–117, [link]
22 De Loecker, Jan. A note on detecting learning by exporting. No. w16548. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2010.[link].
23 ONS (2020) UK Foreign direct investment trends and analysis: August 2020 [link]
24 Girma, S., Görg, H., and Hanley, A. (2008) 'R&D and exporting: A comparison of British and Irish firms', *Review of World Economics,* 144(4) pp.750-773 [link]. Data is from 2002.

3.8 **Access to high-quality competitive imports in global value chains helps British producers to keep their own products competitive on international markets.** DIT analysis of import intensity indicated that 49% of intermediate consumption in the manufacturing of UK autos are imports[25].

3.9 **Importing products in which Britain is less comparatively good at producing allows the British economy to further specialise.** Focussing on what Britain is best at means workers have access to jobs that pay more and are more secure, while businesses can earn more profit and pass some of that on to shareholders. One study finds that if the UK did not trade, real income would be one third lower[26].

3.10 **However, in the short term, increased competition from trade has local losers as well as winners.** Trade can lead to resources being reallocated away from firms that do not respond to the increase in openness, which includes unproductive and inefficient firms[27]. The gains from trade are diffused across the whole economy whilst the losses can be concentrated amongst a few firms and local areas[28]. Increasing imports puts competitive pressure on domestic producers which may lead to domestic industry and sectors declining, and thus losing out from trade[29]. Likewise, the increase in productivity and competition from FDI may have negative impacts on employment in the host country, but the extent of this is not certain[30].

3.11 **If unchecked, short term costs can translate into longer term scarring of the economy. However, evidence suggests recent labour market shocks have been more driven by technology than trade.** The local impact of trade and technology shocks can be long lasting[31], leading to lower lifetime earnings[32]. Loss of motivation and skills during unemployment can lead workers to stop looking for work altogether[33]. Advanced technology and imports are often substituted for low-skilled workers whilst increasing demand for high-skilled workers[34]. This can lead to wage polarisation, as middle-skilled workers are exposed to downward mobility[35]. Both technological change and trade have contributed to this shift, with evidence suggesting technology could be the predominant factor[36].

25 See Annex for methodology and caveats
26 Fajgelbaum, P. D., and Khandelwal, A. K. (2016) 'Measuring the unequal gains from trade', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 131(3) pp. 1113-1180 [link]
27 UKTPO (2019) 'Winners and Losers from International Trade: What do we know and what are the implications for policy?', Briefing Paper 33 [link]
28 FAI (2021), Estimating the relationship between exports and the labour market in the UK. [link]
29 ibid
30 Hale, G. and Xu, M. (2016) 'FDI Effects on the Labor Market of Host Countries', *Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco,* Working Paper 2016-25 [link]
31 UKTPO (2019) 'Winners and Losers from International Trade: What do we know and what are the implications for policy', *Briefing Paper* 33 [link]
32 Autor, D.H., Dorn, D. Hanson, G. H. Song, J. (2014) 'Trade Adjustment: Worker-Level Evidence', *the Quarterly Journal of Economics,* pp.1799-1860 [link].
Autor, D.H., Dorn, D. and Hanson, G. H. (2013) 'The China Syndrome: Local Labor Market effects of Import Competition in the United States', *American Economic Review,* 103(6) pp.2121-2168 [link]
Autor, D. H., Dorn, D. and Hanson, G. H. (2016) 'The China Shock: Learning from Labor-market Adjustment to Large Changes in Trade', *American Economic Review,* Volume 8, pp. 205-240 [link]
33 Known in economics as hysteresis, see Duval, R., Eris, M. and Furceri, D. (2010) 'Labour Force Participation Hysteresis in Industrial Countries: Evidence and Causes', *OECD Economics Department* [link]
34 World Trade Organization and International Labour Office (2017) 'Investing in skills for inclusive trade' [link]
35 OECD (2017) 'Making Trade Work for All', *OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate*, [link]
36 Berman, E., Bound, J. and Griliches, Z. (1994). 'Changes in the demand for skilled labor within U.S manufacturing: Evidence from the annual survey of manufactures', *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* 109(2) pp. 367–397. [link]

The distribution of future trade opportunities

4. Local specialisation and labour market frictions means these future opportunities will not fall evenly across the country.

4.1 **Specialisation will also continue to occur between different areas of the UK.** A large pool of skilled labour, access to new ideas and a large network of suppliers can mean that entire areas can benefit from economies of scale. This can increase productivity and build resilient globally competitive industries. For example, Cumbria's nuclear sector represents an international centre of excellence and has strong links to the county's advanced manufacturing sector. Significant employers in the area include BAE systems, GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) and Siemens[37].

4.2 **Geographical agglomeration can mean the gains from trade are unevenly distributed**. If workers are unable to develop new skills and find employment in new and expanding sectors, areas that have historically specialised in uncompetitive industries can disproportionately bare the adjustment costs of trade liberalisation. Whereas in areas benefiting from trade, tradable sectors and exporters pay higher wages and the expansion of exports leads to the creation of jobs in other non-tradeable sectors, through the 'local employment multiplier'[38].

4.3 **Studies have shown that previous episodes of trade liberalisation have had distinct regional impacts.** The proximity to Europe had some impact on the spatial distribution of UK manufacturing following accession to the EEC, with more activity relocating towards ports in the South East[39]. Evidence from America suggests workers in commuting zones most exposed to foreign competition experienced higher unemployment rates and job churn[40].

4.4 **Studies show costs to switching occupations, industries, or regions can make trade adjustments more costly and prolonged[41].** Barriers to housing, credit, transport and training can limit the ability of workers to reap the benefits from trade. A World Bank study assessing the labour market frictions in relation to international trade shocks suggest that mobility costs in the UK are high but less than the average for developed economies[42].

4.5 **The skill makeup of the local workforce determines the ability to adjust to trade shocks.** Low skilled workers face more import competition, and their labour inputs may be easier to replace and/or offshore[43]. High-skilled workers tend to be more geographically mobile and more likely to switch industries[44]. For the US, 14% of the change in the wage premium commanded by skilled labour from 1990 to 2007 was because of a decline in trade costs[45]. Managerial and entrepreneurial skills are key to the ability of firms to innovate, adapt and succeed.

4.6 **Demographics can impact resilience to trade shocks.** Men (particularly low skilled) tend to be employed in industries with higher exposure to trade shocks than women[46]. Male workers displaced from manufacturing occupations can struggle to move into new jobs, notably in services, due to the number of women and young-people in these low-paid positions, which leads to increased competition for these jobs[47]. Young workers with less experience are more exposed to negative trade shocks, although a study in the US finds that the youth can benefit disproportionately from new export opportunities, relative to the rest of workplace[48].

4.7 **Remote working can significantly impact the distribution of trade shocks.** An acceleration of offshoring service jobs could mean that the next wave of globalisation impacts services more than manufacturing. Teleworking could mean a more balanced distribution of income across the UK. The annual GDP of East Renfrewshire has increased by over £1 million, while for the City of London it has fallen by around £2.5 million according to one study, suggesting that Covid-induced teleworking has resulted in a large shift in economic activity to suburban local authorities[49].

37 Department for Transport analysis – HS2: Getting the best out of Britain, 2017 [link]
38 Moretti, E. (2010). Local Multipliers. *American Economic Review,* 100(2), pp.373-377. [link]
39 Overmann, H and Winters, A, L. (2006). 'Trade Shocks and industrial location: the impact of EEC accession on the UK'. [link]
40 Autor, D.H., Dorn, D. Hanson, G. H. Song, J. (2014) 'Trade Adjustment: Worker-Level Evidence', *the Quarterly Journal of Economics,* pp.1799-1860 [link].
Autor, D.H., Dorn, D. and Hanson, G. H. (2013) 'The China Syndrome: Local Labor Market effects of Import Competition in the United States', *American Economic Review,* 103(6) pp.2121-2168 [link]
Autor, D. H., Dorn, D. and Hanson, G. H. (2016) 'The China Shock: Learning from Labor-market Adjustment to Large Changes in Trade', *American Economic Review,* Volume 8, pp. 205-240 [link]
41 IMF, World Bank and WTO (2017) 'Making Trade an Engine for Growth for All – The Case for Trade and for Policies to Facilitate Adjustment' [link]
42 Hollweg, C. H., Lederman, D., Rojas, D. and Bulmer, E. R. (2014) 'Sticky Feet, How Labour Market Frictions Shape the Impact of International Trade on Jobs and Wages', *The World Bank* [link]
43 Gasiorek, M., Garrett, J. and Serwicka, I. UKTPO (2019). 'Winners and Losers from International Trade: What do we know and what are the implications for policy?', Briefing Paper 33 [link]
44 Autor, David H., et al. "Trade adjustment: Worker-level evidence." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 129.4 (2014): 1799-1860 [link]
45 Parro, F (2013) 'Capital–Skill Complementarity and the Skill Premium in a Quantitative Model of Trade', *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 5(2) pp. 72–117. [link]
46 Levell, P. and Keiller, A. (2018) 'The exposure of different workers to potential trade barriers between the UK and EU', *Institute for Fiscal Studies* [link]
47 OECD (2017) 'Making Trade Work for All', OECD *Trade and Agriculture Directorate,* [link]
48 Olabisi, M. (2020) 'Trade Shocks and youth jobs', *IZA Journal of Labour Policy,* 10(1). [link]
49 De Fraja, G., Matheson, J., and Rockey, J. (2021) 'Zoomshock: The geography and local labour market consequences of working from home', *Covid Economics,* Issue 64

How to spread the gains from trade

5. Policies that help workers adapt and move into expanding sectors are vital for realising these potential gains.

5.1 **Training and education are some of the most effective levers for tacking the unequal distribution of the long-term gains from trade.** A high skilled workforce is vital for attracting firms in expanding sectors. It is more dynamic, mobile and innovative in the face of the challenges and opportunities associated with an open economy. Trade increases demand for skills in social interaction, communication, and non-routine abstract thinking[50].

5.2 **A local economy can create a comparative advantage in high value sectors through targeted forward-looking skill programmes.** The WTO and ILO find that well integrated countries, with well-diversified, high value-added exports, have developed systems of continuing education and training which are responsive to the current and future demands of exporting industries[51].

5.3 **Even with a highly skilled workforce, government support is still required to ensure short-term adjustment costs do not translate into longer term scaring of local economies.** Lack of access to finance may prevent a firm from investing in a new opportunity provided by liberalisation. Robust support for jobseekers, in the form of income support, information and training can help workers transition into expanding sectors.

5.4 **Connecting people to new jobs and markets enables them to participate in new opportunities.** Access to transport, fast broadband, and affordable housing can allow workers to transition to high productivity sectors and attract firms to regions which have experienced trade and technology shocks.

5.5 **Trade and investment objectives need to be reconciled with wider societal objectives.** In some cases, the pursuit of comparative advantage will not be advantageous to individuals or the wider economy, for example if it comes at the expense of family or environmental priorities.

5.6 **With the right targeted policies, trade and investment are potent weapons in the mission to level up the UK,** with the potential to raise productivity and wages across the country.

pp. 1- 41. [link]
50 WTO and International Labour Office (2017) 'Investing in skills for inclusive trade' [link]
51 Ibid

The role of local data

6. Local data and intelligence are crucial to the development of policy that benefits all areas of the UK. DIT's role is to engage local firms, identify and reduce trade barriers and help companies make the most of new trade opportunities.

6.1 **Targeted local policies require targeted local data.** DIT is working with the ONS and other government departments to publish data important for understanding the trade story at the local level.

6.2 **DIT continue to enhance the evidence base around the relationship between trade and local jobs.** DIT have worked with the Fraser of Allender Institute (FAI) institute to produce estimates for the number and distribution of jobs supported by exports. The estimates include breakdowns by gender, occupation group, age group, qualifications, and UK NUTS1 region[52].

6.3 **In the absence of data linking trade to employment at the local level, DIT have been exploring how constituency level BRES survey employment data can provide insights for trade policy.** Annex 1 provides details of a methodology used to identify the number of jobs supported by nationally export intensive industries at the constituency level. This does not tell how many jobs at the local level are in export intensive, because the local sectoral trade intensity can vary significantly from the national average. Considering all the associated caveats, it acts as a placeholder until more granular estimates becomes available. We can use the methodology as a starting point to engage local stakeholders to gain a more nuanced understand of trade relationships in their area.

6.4 **The role of DIT is to identify market access opportunities that have the potential to benefit local economies the most.** We work closely with local organisations, chambers of commerce and Local Enterprise Partnerships to identify high trade potential business and help them capitalise on new trading opportunities.

6.5 **DIT have supported around 1,500[53] FDI projects across the UK 2019-20, creating around 45,000 new jobs.** For example, 123 projects in the North West are estimated to have crated c.4000 jobs, while 117 projects in the West Midlands are thought to have led to c.3,700 new jobs. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate that these projects and jobs can be found across all regions of the UK.

52 FAI (2021), Estimating the relationship between exports and the labour market in the UK. [link]
53 DIT (2020) 'Inward Investment Results 2019 to 2020 [link]

Figure 6: DIT supported FDI Projects in 2019/2020, NUTS1

Source: DIT (2020), [Inward investment results: regional breakdown of FDI projects]

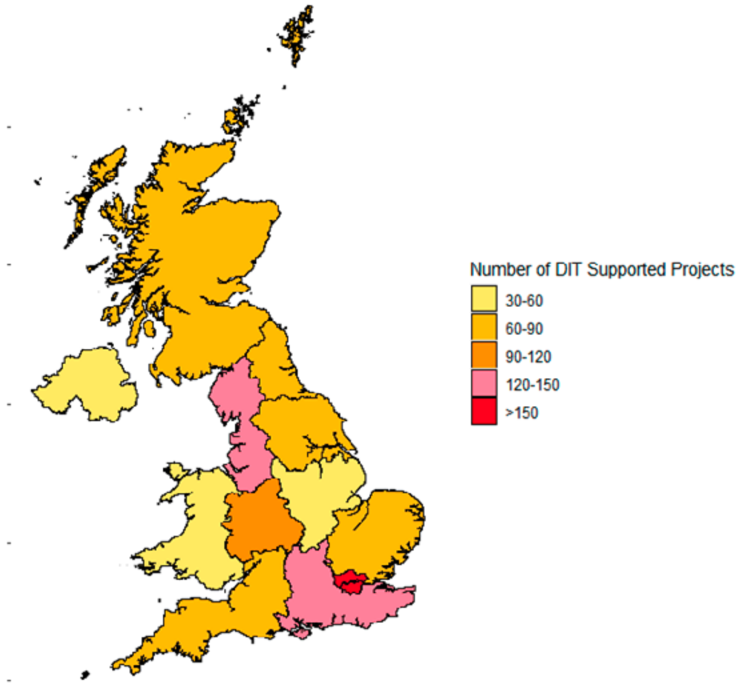
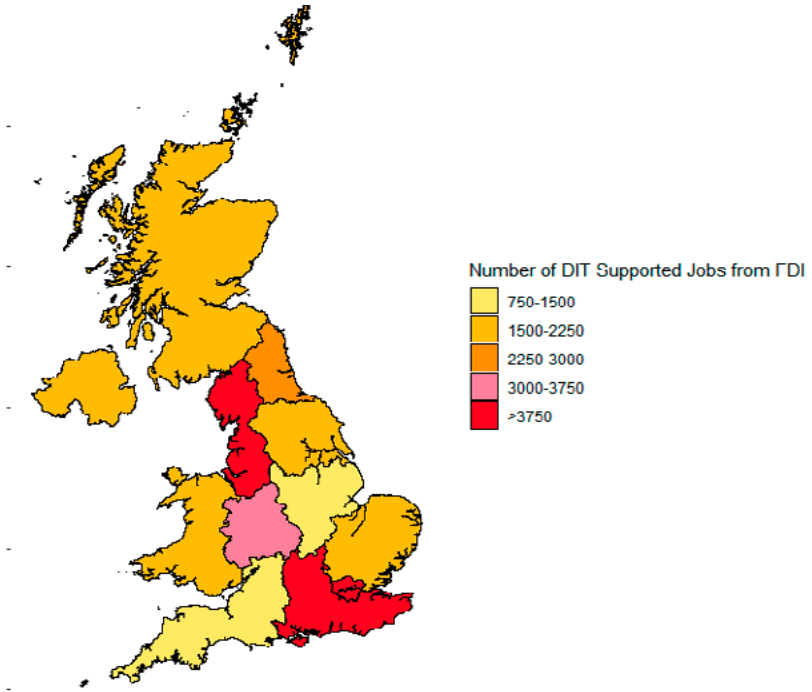


Figure 7: New employment from DIT supported FDI Projects in 2019/2020, NUTS1

Source: DIT (2020), [Inward investment results: regional breakdown of FDI projects]



Annexes

Annex 1: Methodology – Constituency level estimates for number of jobs in nationally export/import intensive industries.

We can estimate the sectors which are the most export (import) intensive at a national level. We can use these estimates combined with employment data to understand:

- The constituencies with the highest proportion of employees in nationally export intensive sectors.
- The constituencies with the highest proportion of employees in nationally import intensive sectors.

However, this does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity.

There is no consistent data source for exports and imports by sectors at the local level, therefore, we are unable to account for differences in export (import) intensity with sectors or across regions.

Export (import) intensity

2016 ONS data can be used to indicate the extent to which employees in a constituency are employed by sectors that tend to be export intensive, when measured at a national level.

This does not tell us how many jobs in a constituency depend on exports. Firms in a constituency may be significantly more (or less) export intensive than the national average for that sector, therefore this measure would underestimate (overestimate) the actual number of employees working in firms that are highly export intensive in that constituency. It does not account for the local agglomeration of supply chains. It does not account for BRES data has significant omissions and caveats that can be found in Annex 3.

Input Output tables give the ratio of UK exports to total use (exports + domestic use) at basic prices, which can give an indication of the export intensity of a sector.

$$\text{Export Intensity}_{i,2016} = \frac{\text{Exports}_{i,2016}}{\text{Total Use}_{i,2016}}$$

The equivalent calculation for imports as a proportion of intermediate consumption can be used to indicate import intensity, capturing the proportion of total intermediate consumption in a sector that consist of imports.

Employees by constituency

Employee count data from the ONS and NISRA Business Register Employment Surveys (BRES) can provide an indication of how many employees work in sectors per constituency.

Using such survey data at a constituency level could lead to inaccuracies, due to small sample sizes. The quality of these estimates deteriorates as the geographies get smaller. The dataset has significant omissions which are detailed in greater length in Annex 3.

Number of employees in nationally export (import) intensive industries

Defining an ‘nationally export intensive’ as a sector in the top quartile of all sectors by the measure of export intensity given above, gives a list of 18 sectors with export intensities of 27% and above (Table 2 in annex).

Aggregating BRES employee numbers in these 18 sectors[54] for each constituency, it is possible to derive the number of employees employed in nationally export intensive sectors (subject to the definition above).

$$\text{Employees in Nationally Export Intensive Industries}_{2016,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{18} \text{Employees}_{i,2016}$$

$$\text{Proportion of Employees in Nationally Export Intensive Industries}_{2016,j} = \frac{\text{Employees in Nationally Export Intensive Industries}_{2016,j}}{\text{Total Employees}_{2016,j}}$$

This methodology can be replicated from an import perspective, to gain an understanding of the geographical areas that have a large concentration of employees in sectors that tend to be nationally import intensive.

Ranking constituencies by this metric is one approach to capturing export intensity, but it comes associated with significant caveats. The definition of 'intensive' is arbitrary and it can result in misleading results if a large employer in a constituency has a significantly different export intensity than the national average for that sector. It does not account for supply chains or local hubs.

2016 data may not be representative of current export intensity and 2019 data may not be reflective of employment patterns, particularly given the labour market disruption associated with Covid-19.

54 Datasets have been combined for the purpose of this analysis; however, caution should be used in interpreting the estimates alongside each other as they are not entirely consistent.

Annex 2: Tables

Table 1: DIT inward investment results 2019-20

Region	Projects	Estimated New Jobs
London	550	10,788
South East	137	3,943
South West	61	1,454
Wales	47	1,563
West Midlands	117	3,727
Yorkshire and Humber	75	1,663
East Midlands	43	1,250
East of England	71	1,609
North East	64	2,845
North West	123	4,141
Northern Ireland	32	1,649
Scotland	80	1,930
Total	**1,449**	**44,830**

Table 2: Top Sectors for Export Intensity (Exports/Output), 2016, UK Input Output Tables

Sectors	Export Intensity (Exports/Output)
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	64%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	63%
Mining and quarrying	50%
Manufacture of other transport equipment	48%
Water transport	46%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	41%
Air transport	39%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	39%
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	37%
Fishing and aquaculture	36%
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	34%
Security, buildings, landscape activities; office & business administrative and support services	34%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	33%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	31%
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	29%
Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	27%
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	27%
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	27%

Table 3: Top Sectors for Import Intensity (Imports/Intermediate Consumption), 2016, UK Input Output Tables

Sectors	Import Intensity (Imports/ Intermediate Consumption)
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	73%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	49%
Water transport	49%
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	46%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	43%
Manufacture of basic metals	40%
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	40%
Manufacture of paper and paper products	37%
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	37%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	35%
Telecommunications	34%
Air transport	32%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	31%
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	28%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28%

Annex 3: DIT Methodology Data Coverage and Limitations

- Due to sample sizes and to ensure statistical disclosure controls are satisfied NISRA BRES data is not published by industry and constituency. Estimates are available by constituency and SIC section however in order to maximise industry coverage the former was chosen.
- ONS BRES data covers all Businesses registered for VAT and PAYE purposes.
- NISRA BRES data does not cover self-employed individuals so may underestimated business counts in sectors which have a high concentration of self-employed individuals.
- Both sets of employee jobs used above do not include farm agriculture.
- Employees counts are a workplace based measure This methodology will likely underestimate the importance of trade to workers from suburban constituencies, as many of them travel outside the constituency to work. Employment in low trade intensity sectors such as primary and secondary education and healthcare constitutes a higher proportion of employees in suburban areas than city centres. The exception being large manufacturing plants located in suburban constituencies.
- Estimates should be interpreted as employee counts notpeople, the data presents only the count of individuals in full or part time work. That is to say one person could have multiple employee jobs.
- Data has been subject to rounding therefore emphasis should not be put on point estimates.
- More detail on the limitations of the BRES data are available here:
  https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/businessregisteremploymentsurveybresqmi
  https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/BRES%20Quality%20and%20Methodology%20Information_1.pdf
- More detail on ONS input-output industry tables available here:
  https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/supplyandusetables/datasets/ukinputoutputanalyticaltablesindustrybyindustry

Annex 4: FAI Estimates Caveats

- The FAI research is based on experimental methods and modelling. It is best practice to view the results as having moderately broad confidence intervals, rather than providing point estimates.
- The results by UK NUTS1 region and personal characteristics in particular, should be viewed as a 'proof of concept' in that their primary purpose is to demonstrate the potential of the modelling.
- While the methods and assumptions adopted to construct the NUTS1 estimates are the best currently possible, they have limitations[1], therefore results may not capture the unique export patterns of the UK regions.
- Better quality estimates would require further improvements in the underlying source data – a key recommendation of the FAI report. DIT statisticians work very closely with data producers (ONS, HMRC) to improve the quality, timeliness and granularity of the underlying data sources.

[1] The following issues should be borne in mind when interpreting the figures: 1) GVA data are used to apportion FTE jobs to UK NUTS1 regions. GVA is a workplace–based measure, and therefore GVA in a region (e.g. London) will be supported by residents from other regions commuting to the area, 2) the FAI estimates cover 2014-16 i.e. they do not yet reflect the impact of Covid-19 and EU Exit, 3) data limitations presently mean that the analysis inevitably has to rely on industry averages; exporting firms cannot be separated from non-exporting firms within an industry. However, if exporting firms are more productive than non-exporting firms, jobs estimates may be overestimated and wage estimates underestimated, 4) due to data limitations, the NUTS1 estimates show jobs supported in a given region (e.g. London) by overall UK exports (i.e. exports from all UK regions rather than exports from London alone).

See FAI report (2021) for full list of caveats.

Annex 5: Constituency Level Data

NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
North East	Bishop Auckland	0	50	0	50	200	1,500	300	50	350	75	0	1,000	0	0	125	35	600	575	**4,910**	**16.4%**
North East	Blaydon	0	0	30	0	225	0	75	200	800	175	10	900	0	0	75	50	450	1,400	**4,390**	**14.1%**
North East	Blyth Valley	0	130	30	0	600	600	700	225	800	30	10	1,250	0	0	125	75	475	1,700	**6,750**	**23.7%**
North East	City of Durham	0	150	10	0	40	0	100	20	100	10	0	800	0	0	600	40	900	1,375	**4,145**	**8.7%**
North East	Darlington	0	10	20	0	100	0	50	0	30	250	0	800	0	0	2,000	800	2,250	2,575	**8,885**	**21.1%**
North East	Easington	0	0	20	0	40	100	200	150	2,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	75	15	450	1,450	**6,500**	**23.4%**
North East	Gateshead	0	0	0	50	125	0	200	150	600	100	0	3,000	0	10	175	1,000	1,850	7,000	**14,260**	**24.4%**
North East	Hartlepool	10	10	5	0	450	40	225	100	15	400	50	500	0	0	175	20	525	775	**3,300**	**10.8%**
North East	Hexham	5	115	5	0	175	40	200	0	50	0	0	900	0	0	75	100	650	545	**2,860**	**11.2%**
North East	Houghton and Sunderland South	0	0	0	0	50	0	45	200	50	600	0	250	0	0	2,000	800	225	1,820	**6,040**	**24.6%**
North East	Jarrow	0	10	0	0	800	20	200	100	500	350	0	1,000	0	0	40	50	825	2,100	**5,995**	**22.9%**
North East	Middlesbrough	0	25	5	10	450	0	40	15	35	10	40	1,500	0	0	450	400	1,100	2,650	**6,730**	**12.2%**
North East	Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	0	500	0	0	0	0	100	75	225	30	0	150	0	0	125	20	275	375	**1,875**	**11.3%**
North East	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	20	50	10	0	10	0	45	10	5	5	0	800	0	5	3,500	1,250	4,400	3,150	**13,260**	**13.5%**
North East	Newcastle upon Tyne East	0	0	30	0	0	0	20	10	700	100	0	1,000	0	800	300	450	3,250	2,000	**8,660**	**15.0%**
North East	Newcastle upon Tyne North	0	0	5	0	30	30	250	10	150	150	20	900	0	800	125	300	550	875	**4,195**	**13.2%**
North East	North Durham	0	0	5	0	25	0	400	25	200	10	0	400	0	0	150	40	600	725	**2,580**	**11.5%**
North East	North Tyneside	0	10	5	40	600	250	150	250	45	0	0	800	0	0	700	300	1,350	4,000	**8,500**	**20.1%**
North East	North West Durham	0	80	5	10	250	200	300	15	250	600	300	400	0	0	75	20	400	500	**3,405**	**16.0%**
North East	Redcar	0	20	105	400	500	30	125	5	500	400	0	450	0	0	125	20	800	750	**4,230**	**15.1%**
North East	Sedgefield	0	60	400	0	500	10	600	250	1,250	200	1,500	1,250	0	10	40	50	475	430	**7,025**	**22.3%**
North East	South Shields	5	20	5	0	0	0	10	5	40	100	0	300	0	0	125	10	350	950	**1,920**	**9.2%**
North East	Stockton North	0	110	0	0	2,250	0	700	30	400	20	600	1,500	0	0	225	50	900	1,250	**8,035**	**17.7%**
North East	Stockton South	0	0	10	0	45	0	150	35	500	1,000	0	1,250	0	0	1,500	600	1,500	1,900	**8,490**	**21.5%**
North East	Sunderland Central	0	0	10	0	0	40	25	10	500	25	300	700	0	0	350	100	1,200	2,775	**6,035**	**12.5%**
North East	Tynemouth	5	0	15	0	50	0	800	35	300	10	40	800	0	0	900	45	800	2,450	**6,250**	**14.8%**
North East	Wansbeck	0	0	0	0	150	200	125	300	150	0	0	500	0	0	150	30	475	925	**3,005**	**11.8%**
North East	Washington and Sunderland West	0	10	600	0	125	0	800	50	1,000	9,000	0	900	0	0	700	100	525	785	**14,595**	**32.9%**
North West	Altrincham and Sale West	0	0	35	0	15	10	225	45	100	600	0	1,250	0	0	450	1,500	13,000	2,125	**19,355**	**38.2%**
North West	Ashton-under-Lyne	0	0	305	0	50	150	500	35	150	125	0	2,000	0	0	200	75	800	750	**5,140**	**13.9%**
North West	Barrow and Furness	10	200	5	0	150	400	50	500	10	0	8,000	800	200	0	300	50	950	1,440	**13,065**	**33.2%**
North West	Birkenhead	0	0	20	0	35	0	75	300	125	10	1,000	1,000	10	0	175	300	1,200	2,125	**6,375**	**18.2%**
North West	Blackburn	0	0	265	0	150	20	1,750	100	175	50	0	3,000	0	0	300	300	2,250	1,625	**9,985**	**18.1%**

Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) (2019), NISRA BRES (2019), ONS UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2016), DIT Calculations.
Notes:
The proportion of employees (2019 BRES ONS and NISRA) in each constituency that work in 'export intensive sectors' – defined as the top quartile of UK sectors that have the highest share of exports as a share of total domestic output at the national level (according to 2016 ONS input-output data). This calculation does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity and so does not tell us how export intensive or how many jobs are supported by exports at the constituency level. See DIT (2021) 'Local jobs, trade and investment', for caveats and data coverage. NI estimates for NI as a whole and agriculture is excluded.

NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
North West	Blackley and Broughton	0	0	115	0	400	0	40	125	50	0	20	3,000	0	0	125	30	1,950	3,000	**8,855**	**20.7%**
North West	Blackpool North and Cleveleys	0	0	0	0	900	50	10	5	150	10	0	600	0	10	75	40	425	665	**2,940**	**9.2%**
North West	Blackpool South	0	0	15	0	10	0	500	50	200	50	100	900	0	10	250	400	950	925	**4,360**	**11.0%**
North West	Bolton North East	5	20	75	35	400	10	225	15	100	20	10	2,250	10	30	225	600	1,900	1,650	**7,580**	**20.9%**
North West	Bolton South East	0	0	355	0	100	10	400	75	400	10	150	2,000	0	0	800	150	1,600	2,100	**8,150**	**18.8%**
North West	Bolton West	0	270	40	25	50	300	500	75	200	400	50	2,250	0	0	600	1,250	2,500	1,950	**10,460**	**26.1%**
North West	Bootle	0	0	70	0	250	0	350	150	50	50	25	900	100	0	3,500	100	1,700	2,075	**9,320**	**21.8%**
North West	Burnley	0	0	100	0	100	10	700	50	500	900	1,750	2,250	0	0	300	225	700	1,300	**8,885**	**22.5%**
North West	Bury North	0	0	510	0	250	30	500	45	175	0	0	1,500	0	10	350	300	1,400	2,175	**7,245**	**17.0%**
North West	Bury South	0	0	150	0	600	0	800	10	75	100	100	1,750	0	10	175	175	2,500	1,000	**7,445**	**24.6%**
North West	Carlisle	0	10	195	0	10	0	1,000	100	75	10	0	1,500	0	0	250	250	1,100	1,500	**6,000**	**13.5%**
North West	Cheadle	0	0	30	10	45	0	125	1,250	15	5	600	3,000	0	20	1,000	800	4,000	1,275	**12,175**	**27.3%**
North West	Chorley	0	20	225	0	150	0	50	20	100	75	0	1,500	0	10	250	350	1,250	1,700	**5,700**	**16.1%**
North West	City of Chester	0	0	25	10	600	0	50	25	75	0	30	1,250	20	0	7,000	800	4,000	4,100	**17,985**	**26.9%**
North West	Congleton	0	225	135	0	200	500	50	125	150	300	300	1,750	30	10	200	225	1,700	2,025	**7,925**	**23.2%**
North West	Copeland	5	125	0	0	10	0	10	75	150	0	0	500	30	10	100	50	475	1,750	**3,290**	**8.7%**
North West	Crewe and Nantwich	0	100	10	0	75	0	125	125	75	4,000	10	2,500	0	10	250	700	1,850	3,300	**13,130**	**23.9%**
North West	Denton and Reddish	0	0	310	0	150	0	600	20	350	35	250	2,250	5	0	40	175	550	1,280	**6,015**	**23.0%**
North West	Eddisbury	0	150	5	0	200	300	400	250	35	400	75	2,500	0	30	100	150	1,800	1,325	**7,720**	**19.3%**
North West	Ellesmere Port and Neston	0	30	5	800	1,000	0	45	100	125	1,000	20	1,250	0	0	150	150	2,050	650	**7,375**	**19.6%**
North West	Fylde	10	0	10	0	400	100	400	10	30	350	6,000	700	0	125	350	450	4,400	885	**14,220**	**35.7%**
North West	Garston and Halewood	0	10	30	0	500	1,250	100	40	175	6,000	10	3,000	100	500	600	125	1,200	1,700	**15,340**	**31.5%**
North West	Halton	0	0	10	40	700	400	100	125	150	125	20	1,750	0	15	100	75	950	2,800	**7,360**	**21.3%**
North West	Hazel Grove	0	125	15	0	75	10	300	75	200	75	200	2,000	0	0	75	200	675	875	**4,900**	**21.5%**
North West	Heywood and Middleton	0	20	505	0	600	50	800	125	400	5	10	3,000	0	10	150	125	825	1,400	**8,025**	**22.9%**
North West	Hyndburn	0	0	315	0	175	0	1,000	400	700	300	300	2,000	0	0	150	100	650	1,150	**7,240**	**21.3%**
North West	Knowsley	0	0	65	0	700	0	800	150	175	250	0	2,000	0	10	800	350	6,250	2,000	**13,550**	**27.5%**
North West	Lancaster and Fleetwood	20	0	40	0	25	0	150	125	100	125	20	900	0	0	225	400	1,950	1,500	**5,580**	**14.1%**
North West	Leigh	0	10	50	0	125	10	500	75	75	30	10	2,000	0	15	300	100	900	1,600	**5,800**	**17.2%**
North West	Liverpool, Riverside	0	10	185	50	100	50	50	25	10	30	300	2,500	400	150	1,000	3,500	10,000	5,000	**23,360**	**17.0%**
North West	Liverpool, Walton	0	0	25	0	35	0	50	10	0	10	50	600	0	30	100	35	275	800	**2,020**	**5.7%**
North West	Liverpool, Wavertree	0	0	10	0	50	50	10	10	10	5	0	700	0	50	2,500	100	850	875	**5,220**	**18.8%**
North West	Liverpool, West Derby	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	75	30	275	480	**965**	**5.1%**
North West	Macclesfield	0	100	40	0	40	3,000	900	150	500	20	30	1,750	5	0	600	450	3,750	1,600	**12,935**	**29.5%**
North West	Makerfield	0	0	225	0	250	0	200	50	20	100	0	1,250	0	0	100	50	475	1,250	**3,970**	**18.2%**
North West	Manchester Central	0	40	175	0	175	30	300	350	350	150	10	4,500	0	0	10,000	6,000	29,000	14,000	**65,080**	**25.9%**

Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) (2019), NISRA BRES (2019), ONS UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2016), DIT Calculations.
Notes:
The proportion of employees (2019 BRES ONS and NISRA) in each constituency that work in 'export intensive sectors' – defined as the top quartile of UK sectors that have the highest share of exports as a share of total domestic output at the national level (according to 2016 ONS input-output data). This calculation does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity and so does not tell us how export intensive or how many jobs are supported by exports at the constituency level. See DIT (2021) 'Local jobs, trade and investment', for caveats and data coverage. NI estimates for NI as a whole and agriculture is excluded.

NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
North West	Manchester, Gorton	0	0	5	0	20	10	10	30	0	0	0	700	0	0	45	75	1,000	450	**2,345**	**10.7%**
North West	Manchester, Withington	0	0	5	0	0	10	10	15	100	5	10	900	0	0	250	125	1,500	2,200	**5,130**	**18.1%**
North West	Morecambe and Lunesdale	0	30	15	0	50	0	25	0	5	5	10	1,250	30	10	75	350	600	1,225	**3,680**	**14.5%**
North West	Oldham East and Saddleworth	0	0	350	0	45	0	350	100	50	0	250	1,500	0	10	225	50	1,200	800	**4,930**	**14.4%**
North West	Oldham West and Royton	0	0	125	0	225	10	800	600	800	0	5	3,000	0	0	200	100	1,500	1,400	**8,765**	**20.5%**
North West	Pendle	0	0	485	0	35	0	400	800	350	5	1,750	1,500	0	0	200	125	650	965	**7,265**	**22.6%**
North West	Penrith and The Border	10	260	10	0	10	0	900	40	25	20	20	2,000	50	10	500	225	2,050	1,400	**7,530**	**18.2%**
North West	Preston	0	0	310	50	300	0	250	30	45	40	30	3,000	0	0	500	700	2,500	5,150	**12,905**	**20.2%**
North West	Ribble Valley	0	250	125	0	400	150	700	75	600	1,000	4,500	3,500	10	10	150	350	1,350	1,650	**14,820**	**23.6%**
North West	Rochdale	0	0	615	0	300	0	600	100	600	225	0	2,000	10	15	250	50	1,050	1,000	**6,815**	**16.8%**
North West	Rossendale and Darwen	0	30	710	0	900	200	500	45	200	175	5	1,500	0	0	75	75	925	1,150	**6,490**	**25.0%**
North West	Salford and Eccles	0	50	70	0	1,000	50	150	450	300	15	10	5,000	10	0	350	3,000	4,500	6,500	**21,455**	**20.4%**
North West	Sefton Central	0	0	10	0	15	30	30	5	10	0	40	700	0	0	100	300	625	550	**2,415**	**11.6%**
North West	South Ribble	0	0	10	0	100	0	225	25	35	125	50	1,500	0	10	75	100	1,100	1,350	**4,705**	**14.8%**
North West	Southport	0	10	20	0	0	150	25	225	100	0	0	700	0	0	225	700	1,950	900	**5,005**	**15.8%**
North West	St Helens North	0	20	10	0	100	0	175	40	100	10	150	1,500	0	15	175	100	1,400	4,100	**7,895**	**27.2%**
North West	St Helens South and Whiston	0	10	150	0	75	0	300	5	45	50	0	1,250	0	0	250	75	700	1,900	**4,810**	**10.4%**
North West	Stalybridge and Hyde	0	0	355	0	200	0	225	50	225	50	15	1,250	0	10	125	100	600	900	**4,105**	**18.8%**
North West	Stockport	0	0	235	50	45	100	50	700	350	0	5	2,250	0	0	1,750	500	2,500	6,450	**14,985**	**23.7%**
North West	Stretford and Urmston	0	0	45	0	1,250	0	175	350	250	45	200	8,000	40	10	200	1,500	4,250	9,250	**25,565**	**27.9%**
North West	Tatton	0	100	35	0	600	20	100	800	700	5	50	1,750	0	30	6,000	3,000	5,500	1,600	**20,290**	**31.3%**
North West	Wallasey	0	0	30	0	200	0	225	15	15	10	0	350	100	0	150	25	900	725	**2,745**	**14.3%**
North West	Warrington North	0	40	85	0	175	50	225	300	150	175	0	5,000	0	10	300	700	2,350	2,700	**12,260**	**19.3%**
North West	Warrington South	0	0	10	100	500	0	75	300	150	30	20	2,000	0	0	350	500	11,250	6,200	**21,485**	**28.6%**
North West	Weaver Vale	0	400	10	0	1,250	600	175	250	500	15	300	3,000	0	0	400	225	4,200	3,175	**14,500**	**29.5%**
North West	West Lancashire	0	10	605	0	75	0	400	100	300	250	300	2,500	0	10	800	150	1,200	1,450	**8,150**	**19.1%**
North West	Westmorland and Lonsdale	0	30	85	0	10	0	10	20	200	75	15	1,500	200	0	225	200	1,350	1,000	**4,920**	**11.2%**
North West	Wigan	0	0	500	0	450	50	150	5	125	200	0	1,500	0	10	250	150	1,300	3,050	**7,740**	**16.5%**
North West	Wirral South	0	0	0	100	800	0	300	150	75	0	100	900	5	10	100	200	1,600	975	**5,315**	**18.5%**
North West	Wirral West	5	0	5	0	0	10	0	5	20	0	0	250	10	0	50	50	600	270	**1,275**	**6.6%**
North West	Workington	5	60	330	0	100	0	800	20	15	5	0	600	5	0	125	125	600	2,100	**4,890**	**17.2%**
North West	Worsley and Eccles South	0	40	10	40	250	10	175	225	350	0	40	2,250	0	25	175	100	1,500	675	**5,865**	**21.1%**
North West	Wyre and Preston North	0	50	150	0	20	0	150	75	35	45	50	3,000	10	0	450	700	1,200	745	**6,680**	**16.6%**
North West	Wythenshawe and Sale East	0	0	100	0	300	0	600	175	150	0	100	2,250	20	4,500	1,500	800	4,300	6,400	**21,195**	**28.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Barnsley Central	0	50	30	0	40	0	125	125	50	50	0	1,250	0	10	225	200	750	2,125	**5,030**	**12.7%**

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Notes:
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Yorkshire and The Humber	Barnsley East	0	0	20	0	25	0	1,000	45	400	250	10	700	0	0	25	25	225	245	**2,970**	**11.6%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Batley and Spen	0	0	515	0	350	0	200	10	400	800	10	1,750	0	0	175	50	1,300	1,675	**7,235**	**17.9%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Beverley and Holderness	5	190	55	0	800	0	10	15	150	75	100	600	5	0	125	75	1,050	805	**4,060**	**12.0%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Bradford East	0	10	400	0	300	0	200	125	800	100	100	2,000	0	10	1,500	125	2,750	1,350	**9,770**	**26.9%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Bradford South	0	20	225	0	1,500	0	225	40	225	600	200	2,500	0	30	20	100	750	940	**7,375**	**20.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Bradford West	0	0	85	0	30	0	350	100	500	40	0	1,750	0	10	3,000	150	1,500	1,400	**8,915**	**15.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Brigg and Goole	0	130	10	100	700	0	400	5	75	15	25	1,000	0	10	75	50	1,000	975	**4,570**	**15.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Calder Valley	10	100	350	125	400	0	900	200	1,750	450	30	3,000	5	5	125	300	1,200	1,635	**10,585**	**22.5%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Cleethorpes	5	100	15	1,250	900	0	300	100	50	250	20	900	15	200	50	250	775	850	**6,030**	**15.9%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Colne Valley	0	50	830	0	150	600	300	25	500	75	0	1,000	0	0	45	45	825	685	**5,130**	**18.5%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Dewsbury	0	0	2,350	30	125	100	200	175	600	125	10	4,500	10	0	125	100	1,050	800	**10,300**	**28.1%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Don Valley	0	100	15	10	175	0	1,250	40	175	125	20	900	0	100	35	75	975	565	**4,560**	**17.0%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Doncaster Central	0	15	180	0	100	0	500	100	200	300	0	2,500	0	30	600	1,750	1,800	2,225	**10,300**	**14.4%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Doncaster North	0	20	10	0	20	0	20	0	75	400	0	800	0	10	75	40	650	1,700	**3,820**	**16.7%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	East Yorkshire	35	40	55	0	200	40	500	75	350	450	0	1,000	15	0	150	75	900	690	**4,575**	**14.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Elmet and Rothwell	0	20	150	100	150	0	50	75	20	175	0	1,250	0	0	125	200	2,750	4,750	**9,815**	**25.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Great Grimsby	5	0	75	0	400	0	350	10	250	10	40	1,500	0	0	400	125	1,300	875	**5,340**	**13.5%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Halifax	0	5	225	0	500	0	450	200	250	10	0	1,250	5	10	4,500	450	1,100	780	**9,735**	**21.1%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Haltemprice and Howden	0	125	105	0	250	10	300	0	150	1,500	800	1,500	0	0	45	75	1,500	1,450	**7,810**	**22.7%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Harrogate and Knaresborough	0	0	110	0	175	0	50	125	150	150	10	2,000	0	20	250	1,250	2,750	2,515	**9,555**	**18.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Hemsworth	0	10	25	0	40	0	300	10	15	50	0	1,250	0	10	25	50	325	780	**2,890**	**11.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Huddersfield	0	0	725	0	600	0	200	0	1,500	300	0	2,000	0	0	450	600	1,600	1,250	**9,225**	**17.9%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Keighley	0	10	650	0	100	0	250	600	600	100	20	1,250	0	0	250	75	1,100	1,175	**6,180**	**17.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Kingston upon Hull East	0	40	85	0	150	1,500	1,250	5	1,500	1,250	100	2,000	150	0	100	100	275	950	**9,455**	**23.8%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Kingston upon Hull North	0	0	30	0	300	0	150	30	50	0	15	300	0	10	35	15	165	1,225	**2,325**	**10.5%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	35	0	30	0	150	30	700	5	450	40	100	2,250	5	0	600	500	3,250	4,950	**13,095**	**18.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Leeds Central	0	10	285	100	150	200	350	150	1,000	150	10	5,000	0	1,500	10,000	7,000	22,000	9,250	**57,155**	**25.7%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Leeds East	0	10	35	10	1,000	0	400	100	15	15	0	2,250	0	10	100	800	1,350	2,750	**8,845**	**23.7%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Leeds North East	0	40	25	0	25	0	0	15	20	0	0	150	0	0	75	75	850	430	**1,705**	**8.6%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Leeds North West	0	10	60	0	20	0	50	0	300	30	0	600	0	2,000	175	500	1,000	850	**5,595**	**20.1%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Leeds West	0	0	325	0	150	0	300	45	250	50	0	2,500	0	10	300	125	675	7,750	**12,480**	**25.9%**

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Yorkshire and The Humber	Morley and Outwood	0	20	60	0	150	0	300	75	100	200	0	4,000	0	0	2,250	2,000	1,550	2,600	**13,305**	**25.7%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	0	50	2,110	100	100	0	700	75	175	175	0	4,500	0	15	225	50	950	2,300	**11,525**	**21.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Penistone and Stocksbridge	0	10	60	0	350	0	300	35	500	150	0	2,250	0	30	350	175	600	900	**5,710**	**20.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Pudsey	0	10	465	0	500	0	100	175	700	75	150	1,000	0	0	600	800	1,400	2,050	**8,025**	**23.0%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Richmond (Yorks)	0	75	65	0	10	10	75	150	100	125	100	1,500	0	0	150	100	1,100	1,130	**4,690**	**10.8%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Rother Valley	0	0	30	0	20	0	200	125	40	400	10	1,250	0	0	45	50	500	925	**3,595**	**14.7%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Rotherham	0	0	180	0	600	0	200	125	800	500	50	1,750	0	0	350	75	700	1,000	**6,330**	**14.6%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Scarborough and Whitby	40	50	0	0	0	0	300	50	125	600	50	700	5	0	200	75	525	1,125	**3,845**	**9.8%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Scunthorpe	0	20	15	40	125	0	1,000	100	75	350	10	1,000	0	10	200	50	600	700	**4,295**	**9.8%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Selby and Ainsty	10	75	60	0	45	0	125	50	225	500	0	1,500	0	5	100	75	1,300	2,150	**6,220**	**15.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Sheffield Central	0	0	220	0	20	0	150	100	250	50	30	2,000	0	40	4,000	1,500	6,500	3,550	**18,410**	**16.2%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Sheffield South East	0	0	90	0	100	0	600	350	450	700	50	4,500	0	10	1,000	450	1,600	4,000	**13,900**	**21.6%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	0	10	75	0	0	0	50	150	350	0	0	1,500	0	0	20	20	575	750	**3,500**	**10.1%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Sheffield, Hallam	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	15	10	0	0	175	0	0	10	250	1,375	510	**2,355**	**13.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Sheffield, Heeley	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	10	5	200	10	125	0	5	35	40	2,150	610	**3,270**	**17.6%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Shipley	0	20	185	0	40	0	100	600	250	600	20	1,000	0	0	225	800	1,250	760	**5,850**	**19.9%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Skipton and Ripon	25	150	200	0	30	500	300	45	600	150	0	2,500	10	0	2,000	350	2,000	2,970	**11,830**	**24.9%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Thirsk and Malton	20	55	50	0	175	0	800	200	250	400	35	2,000	0	0	100	175	950	1,010	**6,220**	**15.3%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Wakefield	0	0	750	0	175	0	250	75	100	200	0	2,250	0	0	350	300	1,900	2,150	**8,500**	**15.0%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	Wentworth and Dearne	0	0	50	0	100	0	300	30	50	400	10	1,250	0	0	600	125	475	4,530	**7,920**	**22.1%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	York Central	0	0	35	0	40	0	10	0	15	10	10	450	40	0	350	500	2,150	1,425	**5,035**	**8.6%**
Yorkshire and The Humber	York Outer	0	0	0	0	30	10	35	225	100	20	20	1,500	0	0	50	700	2,100	4,250	**9,040**	**18.4%**
East Midlands	Amber Valley	10	10	800	0	450	50	1,500	15	500	75	150	2,000	0	0	100	125	800	1,075	**7,660**	**19.0%**
East Midlands	Ashfield	0	50	190	0	150	100	1,750	225	175	125	900	3,500	0	0	100	125	900	1,700	**9,990**	**20.1%**
East Midlands	Bassetlaw	0	40	50	0	175	200	300	20	500	75	300	1,750	0	0	200	400	2,100	725	**6,835**	**15.9%**
East Midlands	Bolsover	0	5	120	0	400	0	1,500	40	250	45	400	2,250	0	0	35	225	2,900	850	**9,020**	**26.4%**
East Midlands	Boston and Skegness	25	0	615	0	10	0	150	0	300	300	25	2,000	10	10	200	100	700	1,725	**6,170**	**14.0%**
East Midlands	Bosworth	0	100	650	0	15	0	150	75	1,500	125	800	2,500	0	10	250	250	1,300	1,230	**8,955**	**22.1%**
East Midlands	Broxtowe	0	30	185	0	800	500	300	150	225	5	50	1,500	0	0	300	175	2,500	875	**7,595**	**24.5%**
East Midlands	Charnwood	0	25	175	0	10	0	250	800	500	25	30	1,750	0	0	50	250	1,975	1,150	**6,990**	**21.0%**

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East Midlands	Chesterfield	0	0	150	0	100	0	400	125	600	15	0	3,000	0	0	700	200	1,400	2,375	**9,065**	**19.2%**
East Midlands	Corby	10	40	315	0	150	0	900	100	450	250	400	6,000	0	0	125	150	1,300	1,300	**11,490**	**22.5%**
East Midlands	Daventry	10	35	475	0	400	0	150	50	1,500	800	75	3,500	0	0	50	200	2,000	2,500	**11,745**	**23.8%**
East Midlands	Derby North	0	0	240	0	50	0	150	500	700	5	50	1,500	0	0	75	225	4,450	1,350	**9,295**	**17.6%**
East Midlands	Derby South	0	0	210	0	150	0	450	40	2,000	100	14,000	2,000	0	0	450	400	2,250	3,450	**25,500**	**31.7%**
East Midlands	Derbyshire Dales	10	400	470	0	50	0	350	200	200	25	25	1,250	0	0	40	125	1,200	900	**5,245**	**15.2%**
East Midlands	Erewash	0	0	1,600	0	150	10	700	35	175	75	30	1,750	0	0	150	175	900	950	**6,700**	**19.5%**
East Midlands	Gainsborough	0	70	25	0	125	200	350	20	350	300	20	1,500	0	10	50	100	1,050	1,075	**5,245**	**20.0%**
East Midlands	Gedling	0	50	1,000	0	15	0	50	50	200	50	40	1,250	0	0	125	100	475	1,450	**4,855**	**20.5%**
East Midlands	Grantham and Stamford	0	75	195	0	10	0	300	100	175	150	40	2,500	0	5	225	250	1,850	1,350	**7,225**	**15.9%**
East Midlands	Harborough	0	10	315	0	35	250	600	150	300	50	20	3,000	0	0	225	450	1,400	1,840	**8,645**	**23.3%**
East Midlands	High Peak	0	600	60	0	700	0	500	75	500	400	10	1,500	0	0	75	125	1,200	1,050	**6,795**	**21.8%**
East Midlands	Kettering	0	0	480	0	15	0	400	75	150	175	10	4,000	0	0	175	150	750	1,375	**7,755**	**16.7%**
East Midlands	Leicester East	0	0	6,550	0	150	0	600	175	400	50	25	2,500	0	0	150	225	750	870	**12,445**	**30.3%**
East Midlands	Leicester South	0	0	2,325	0	5	0	100	20	35	5	0	2,500	0	0	1,500	2,500	3,250	2,000	**14,240**	**16.5%**
East Midlands	Leicester West	0	0	1,090	0	5	0	450	75	125	5	50	3,000	0	5	75	125	1,025	2,000	**8,030**	**19.0%**
East Midlands	Lincoln	0	0	40	0	0	100	500	300	1,500	45	200	1,500	0	10	300	500	1,950	2,400	**9,345**	**16.5%**
East Midlands	Loughborough	10	5	210	0	20	500	200	250	250	15	1,000	2,500	0	0	225	200	1,350	2,200	**8,935**	**20.2%**
East Midlands	Louth and Horncastle	10	110	340	0	150	10	450	50	200	25	600	1,750	0	0	100	50	525	1,085	**5,455**	**19.3%**
East Midlands	Mansfield	0	0	240	0	20	20	800	50	25	200	150	2,000	0	5	300	250	1,050	1,350	**6,460**	**16.3%**
East Midlands	Mid Derbyshire	0	150	40	0	100	0	100	5	10	10	25	1,750	0	0	40	200	675	560	**3,665**	**17.9%**
East Midlands	Newark	0	50	185	0	15	0	50	75	400	10	100	1,500	0	0	125	150	1,300	1,500	**5,460**	**12.4%**
East Midlands	North East Derbyshire	0	20	35	0	0	0	175	150	250	45	10	1,750	0	0	20	150	550	925	**4,080**	**15.5%**
East Midlands	North West Leicestershire	0	1,250	345	0	400	0	450	225	800	350	900	4,000	0	1,000	400	450	4,000	3,250	**17,820**	**29.9%**
East Midlands	Northampton North	0	0	535	0	400	0	350	50	25	400	10	1,250	0	10	3,000	250	750	1,050	**8,080**	**23.1%**
East Midlands	Northampton South	0	0	630	0	0	0	400	10	700	100	0	3,000	0	10	400	800	3,300	2,100	**11,450**	**17.6%**
East Midlands	Nottingham East	0	0	155	0	10	0	125	30	50	50	0	1,500	0	0	450	700	3,000	2,000	**8,070**	**13.3%**
East Midlands	Nottingham North	0	0	375	0	10	0	75	50	225	0	0	1,750	0	0	75	50	450	1,375	**4,435**	**17.1%**
East Midlands	Nottingham South	0	0	260	0	100	50	125	225	450	0	45	4,500	0	0	700	2,000	4,500	3,650	**16,605**	**14.8%**
East Midlands	Rushcliffe	0	140	110	0	40	10	200	50	15	40	75	2,000	0	10	125	350	2,350	1,375	**6,890**	**18.3%**
East Midlands	Rutland and Melton	10	300	170	0	75	0	900	40	150	25	20	1,750	0	0	150	200	1,800	1,335	**6,925**	**18.8%**

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Notes:
The proportion of employees (2019 BRES ONS and NISRA) in each constituency that work in 'export intensive sectors' – defined as the top quartile of UK sectors that have the highest share of exports as a share of total domestic output at the national level (according to 2016 ONS input-output data). This calculation does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity and so does not tell us how export intensive or how many jobs are supported by exports at the constituency level. See DIT (2021) 'Local jobs, trade and investment', for caveats and data coverage. NI estimates for NI as a whole and agriculture is excluded.

NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
East Midlands	Sherwood	0	30	145	0	100	0	225	15	50	100	1,000	1,500	0	0	45	125	525	1,250	**5,110**	**17.2%**
East Midlands	Sleaford and North Hykeham	0	160	120	0	10	0	150	20	450	300	35	4,000	0	0	50	175	1,300	1,625	**8,395**	**19.9%**
East Midlands	South Derbyshire	10	30	85	0	50	400	450	20	100	2,000	175	1,500	0	0	50	100	875	925	**6,770**	**21.0%**
East Midlands	South Holland and The Deepings	0	10	20	0	25	0	35	150	175	150	40	4,500	0	5	100	200	1,050	2,075	**8,535**	**20.3%**
East Midlands	South Leicestershire	10	100	225	0	50	0	400	700	300	50	150	4,000	0	5	1,750	700	11,500	1,850	**21,790**	**31.0%**
East Midlands	South Northamptonshire	0	0	35	0	45	0	125	250	175	700	75	6,000	0	0	4,000	1,750	4,500	2,450	**20,105**	**30.1%**
East Midlands	Wellingborough	10	0	810	0	500	0	1,250	300	200	350	10	3,500	0	0	350	400	1,600	2,300	**11,580**	**23.7%**
West Midlands	Aldridge-Brownhills	10	10	140	0	75	0	450	45	500	200	0	1,500	0	0	75	50	750	1,850	**5,655**	**23.8%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Edgbaston	0	0	20	0	0	30	10	20	500	500	0	1,250	0	0	700	300	1,300	1,320	**5,950**	**10.1%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Erdington	0	10	100	0	0	10	600	10	350	4,000	150	1,000	0	5	200	100	1,200	1,275	**9,010**	**27.2%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Hall Green	0	0	130	0	125	50	100	5	150	15	100	1,250	0	0	150	150	750	800	**3,775**	**15.0%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	0	0	55	0	100	10	10	45	400	10	10	600	0	0	50	50	175	970	**2,485**	**9.1%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Ladywood	0	20	580	0	50	100	600	75	1,500	600	75	8,000	0	0	10,000	7,000	21,000	14,000	**63,600**	**28.5%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Northfield	0	0	100	0	0	0	125	5	100	300	0	450	0	0	100	35	475	640	**2,330**	**9.6%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Perry Barr	0	0	50	0	0	0	700	50	600	900	20	2,250	0	0	100	50	525	675	**5,920**	**22.0%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Selly Oak	0	0	100	0	50	0	175	5	40	0	0	2,250	0	0	75	400	375	830	**4,300**	**19.4%**
West Midlands	Birmingham, Yardley	0	0	75	0	5	0	500	75	200	700	300	3,000	50	600	1,000	400	500	1,150	**8,555**	**24.6%**
West Midlands	Bromsgrove	0	75	60	0	10	0	100	50	600	600	50	1,750	0	0	150	1,000	1,200	10,950	**16,595**	**34.7%**
West Midlands	Burton	0	50	145	0	50	0	250	150	3,500	300	175	3,500	0	0	350	200	2,650	1,035	**12,355**	**22.8%**
West Midlands	Cannock Chase	0	0	40	0	10	0	600	225	900	225	10	3,500	0	0	150	300	750	1,050	**7,760**	**19.5%**
West Midlands	Coventry North East	0	0	55	0	10	300	800	75	450	1,500	100	4,500	0	0	1,000	450	3,300	4,100	**16,640**	**31.4%**
West Midlands	Coventry North West	0	100	40	0	10	0	30	5	900	300	600	450	0	0	45	200	350	450	**3,480**	**14.7%**
West Midlands	Coventry South	0	0	235	0	20	150	250	125	900	6,000	25	2,250	0	0	3,000	700	2,050	1,750	**17,455**	**20.4%**
West Midlands	Dudley North	0	0	40	0	0	0	300	5	150	5	0	500	0	10	175	225	750	560	**2,720**	**9.3%**
West Midlands	Dudley South	0	0	135	0	15	0	700	100	1,500	200	200	4,000	0	0	300	150	750	1,650	**9,700**	**23.6%**
West Midlands	Halesowen and Rowley Regis	0	0	140	40	250	0	500	10	600	225	50	3,000	0	0	150	250	850	550	**6,615**	**22.2%**
West Midlands	Hereford and South Herefordshire	0	75	115	0	0	100	1,000	175	800	0	200	1,750	20	0	200	200	1,350	1,900	**7,885**	**16.2%**
West Midlands	Kenilworth and Southam	0	0	70	0	200	0	150	75	450	10,000	30	2,000	0	100	100	150	1,900	2,175	**17,400**	**36.7%**
West Midlands	Lichfield	0	50	165	0	40	0	350	20	700	1,000	75	1,750	0	0	125	600	1,400	2,300	**8,575**	**19.0%**
West Midlands	Ludlow	15	50	85	0	0	0	400	100	400	75	10	1,500	20	0	100	300	1,100	765	**4,920**	**18.5%**

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Notes:
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West Midlands	Meriden	0	125	80	0	0	0	600	75	50	400	15	2,000	10	900	250	700	4,000	29,700	**38,905**	**45.6%**
West Midlands	Mid Worcestershire	0	30	105	0	15	10	700	300	1,000	300	500	2,250	10	0	125	300	1,300	1,025	**7,970**	**18.5%**
West Midlands	Newcastle-under-Lyme	0	0	110	0	30	0	75	35	400	20	10	2,000	0	0	225	300	1,050	1,550	**5,805**	**15.5%**
West Midlands	North Herefordshire	0	30	110	0	10	10	1,000	75	200	450	10	1,250	0	0	100	400	500	725	**4,870**	**17.5%**
West Midlands	North Shropshire	0	100	130	0	20	0	125	75	300	10	75	2,500	30	5	125	350	900	825	**5,570**	**14.3%**
West Midlands	North Warwickshire	0	60	30	0	100	0	1,250	300	800	3,000	400	3,500	0	10	225	100	3,150	3,450	**16,375**	**26.9%**
West Midlands	Nuneaton	0	20	10	0	5	0	200	25	250	175	125	1,750	10	0	175	125	1,300	650	**4,820**	**14.8%**
West Midlands	Redditch	0	0	210	0	600	0	400	500	1,000	600	50	2,500	0	0	300	350	1,200	1,575	**9,285**	**21.9%**
West Midlands	Rugby	5	95	65	0	5	0	300	150	500	800	100	2,000	10	5	175	300	1,950	1,250	**7,710**	**17.0%**
West Midlands	Shrewsbury and Atcham	0	85	100	150	0	0	200	10	350	125	250	1,750	20	0	250	350	2,500	1,025	**7,165**	**14.0%**
West Midlands	Solihull	0	0	85	0	5	0	15	0	30	10,000	40	1,000	0	0	3,000	225	1,300	3,750	**19,450**	**34.8%**
West Midlands	South Staffordshire	0	55	160	0	50	0	350	200	350	1,500	400	1,250	0	0	45	200	625	920	**6,105**	**20.9%**
West Midlands	Stafford	0	75	110	0	300	40	45	175	500	75	45	1,250	0	0	225	250	1,350	1,350	**5,790**	**12.2%**
West Midlands	Staffordshire Moorlands	0	50	410	0	250	100	150	175	300	75	40	1,250	0	0	500	50	300	700	**4,350**	**18.8%**
West Midlands	Stoke-on-Trent Central	0	0	25	400	40	0	1,000	25	125	45	0	1,750	0	5	400	200	1,400	2,085	**7,500**	**10.9%**
West Midlands	Stoke-on-Trent North	0	150	250	30	225	0	75	75	300	25	10	1,750	10	0	50	800	250	750	**4,750**	**17.2%**
West Midlands	Stoke-on-Trent South	0	0	30	0	350	0	250	75	800	700	10	1,250	0	0	75	100	250	1,100	**4,990**	**18.0%**
West Midlands	Stone	0	50	0	0	50	0	175	450	1,000	400	0	1,750	10	0	100	100	650	875	**5,610**	**21.7%**
West Midlands	Stourbridge	0	0	80	0	100	0	225	75	450	75	200	1,250	0	0	150	175	500	425	**3,705**	**16.6%**
West Midlands	Stratford-on-Avon	0	10	70	0	15	20	200	40	800	45	175	2,500	20	0	200	1,000	2,100	2,275	**9,470**	**18.5%**
West Midlands	Sutton Coldfield	0	0	35	0	5	300	250	25	45	450	0	1,250	0	0	200	350	1,400	1,550	**5,860**	**15.2%**
West Midlands	Tamworth	0	15	80	10	350	10	700	175	300	500	50	2,500	0	5	300	175	800	1,475	**7,445**	**19.1%**
West Midlands	Telford	0	0	260	0	25	0	2,000	250	1,500	900	10	3,000	0	0	300	225	1,600	2,150	**12,220**	**22.4%**
West Midlands	The Wrekin	0	50	50	0	40	0	125	25	400	1,500	600	3,500	0	0	75	125	675	950	**8,115**	**22.1%**
West Midlands	Walsall North	0	0	325	10	10	0	300	15	200	150	0	3,000	0	5	75	45	450	1,200	**5,785**	**18.8%**
West Midlands	Walsall South	0	0	430	100	100	150	350	10	300	300	40	2,000	0	5	250	250	1,200	1,225	**6,710**	**14.2%**
West Midlands	Warley	0	0	130	0	250	20	40	0	800	5	30	2,250	0	0	125	100	500	1,050	**5,300**	**19.3%**
West Midlands	Warwick and Leamington	0	0	135	0	50	10	10	125	800	700	125	4,500	10	10	250	500	3,500	2,800	**13,525**	**20.7%**
West Midlands	West Bromwich East	0	0	100	0	300	10	400	10	350	400	20	1,250	10	0	600	50	425	500	**4,425**	**12.3%**
West Midlands	West Bromwich West	0	0	550	40	35	0	400	5	350	1,250	10	5,000	30	0	175	75	1,750	2,275	**11,945**	**23.9%**
West Midlands	West Worcestershire	0	40	165	0	50	20	600	800	400	300	100	1,500	0	0	75	200	1,050	1,250	**6,550**	**18.1%**

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West Midlands	Wolverhampton North East	0	10	30	0	30	0	150	30	400	50	1,000	2,500	0	0	2,250	300	475	925	**8,150**	**19.2%**
West Midlands	Wolverhampton South East	0	0	625	20	350	10	150	75	600	75	0	2,500	0	0	125	150	300	680	**5,660**	**19.1%**
West Midlands	Wolverhampton South West	0	0	80	0	10	0	150	20	100	50	0	600	0	5	250	450	1,300	1,550	**4,565**	**13.8%**
West Midlands	Worcester	0	0	25	0	10	0	200	75	1,250	75	200	1,500	0	0	350	500	1,350	1,120	**6,655**	**12.8%**
West Midlands	Wyre Forest	0	0	510	0	75	0	125	35	500	400	0	2,500	10	0	175	200	700	1,345	**6,575**	**18.4%**
East of England	Basildon and Billericay	0	0	35	0	100	0	350	175	1,000	150	15	3,000	5	10	900	2,500	1,900	1,975	**12,115**	**21.9%**
East of England	Bedford	0	10	60	0	175	0	300	450	700	5	15	2,500	0	0	250	600	1,500	1,225	**7,790**	**13.9%**
East of England	Braintree	0	0	145	0	40	40	175	450	250	100	5	2,000	0	0	125	200	1,100	1,150	**5,780**	**17.0%**
East of England	Brentwood and Ongar	20	10	75	0	75	0	50	25	35	600	0	1,250	5	0	700	900	2,750	3,850	**10,345**	**24.8%**
East of England	Broadland	0	0	120	0	10	0	350	45	300	5	125	2,000	0	0	175	500	850	1,100	**5,580**	**17.5%**
East of England	Broxbourne	0	0	340	0	0	0	400	125	100	10	0	4,000	0	0	200	350	1,300	2,500	**9,325**	**25.8%**
East of England	Bury St Edmunds	0	10	70	0	800	0	100	350	600	10	10	2,500	0	0	250	900	2,050	18,600	**26,250**	**36.4%**
East of England	Cambridge	0	0	50	0	5	35	50	600	30	0	100	1,250	0	0	500	700	4,750	2,250	**10,320**	**11.6%**
East of England	Castle Point	0	0	75	0	45	0	125	200	100	10	15	600	0	0	50	300	900	1,875	**4,295**	**20.0%**
East of England	Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	0	5	200	0	75	0	75	15	400	75	0	1,750	250	0	20	225	950	2,225	**6,265**	**18.2%**
East of England	Chelmsford	0	0	35	0	50	0	100	1,000	100	20	40	2,250	0	0	600	2,000	3,000	2,950	**12,145**	**20.2%**
East of England	Clacton	5	0	55	0	125	0	100	75	50	10	15	400	0	0	125	100	350	725	**2,135**	**9.9%**
East of England	Colchester	0	0	30	0	20	0	400	175	700	5	50	2,000	0	0	400	1,500	2,500	2,375	**10,155**	**17.7%**
East of England	Epping Forest	0	0	115	0	5	10	40	10	350	5	0	1,250	5	0	400	350	2,150	2,900	**7,590**	**18.7%**
East of England	Great Yarmouth	5	235	90	0	20	50	35	500	500	0	50	1,000	5	0	150	125	475	775	**4,015**	**11.0%**
East of England	Harlow	0	0	45	0	450	0	200	75	200	5	0	3,500	0	5	150	400	1,600	4,200	**10,830**	**24.6%**
East of England	Harwich and North Essex	75	50	160	100	10	0	100	45	225	100	25	1,500	20	0	100	500	900	1,250	**5,160**	**16.6%**
East of England	Hemel Hempstead	0	0	15	0	10	20	200	300	200	5	40	5,000	0	0	250	700	4,250	1,950	**12,940**	**16.7%**
East of England	Hertford and Stortford	0	0	75	0	400	1,500	200	50	300	40	100	2,250	0	0	300	500	2,500	5,600	**13,815**	**21.9%**
East of England	Hertsmere	0	0	170	0	75	600	50	100	100	0	0	3,500	0	5	400	1,250	4,000	2,750	**13,000**	**23.7%**
East of England	Hitchin and Harpenden	0	0	85	0	45	150	100	175	100	0	20	1,500	0	10	250	400	3,000	12,550	**18,385**	**37.7%**
East of England	Huntingdon	0	10	200	0	250	0	1,000	1,000	450	75	50	2,500	0	0	250	700	1,700	2,200	**10,385**	**17.6%**
East of England	Ipswich	10	0	20	0	75	0	40	30	600	0	50	1,750	0	0	450	4,000	1,900	1,750	**10,675**	**17.2%**
East of England	Luton North	20	0	130	0	10	0	125	350	500	15	0	1,250	10	0	40	35	300	1,550	**4,335**	**16.0%**
East of England	Luton South	0	0	125	0	5	250	125	600	100	1,500	400	3,000	0	3,500	350	300	3,500	4,750	**18,505**	**28.0%**
East of England	Maldon	0	30	415	0	50	0	300	400	225	5	15	1,750	5	0	100	450	900	1,175	**5,820**	**20.1%**

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Notes:
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NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
East of England	Mid Bedfordshire	0	20	65	0	20	0	250	200	75	5	800	1,750	0	0	40	300	1,500	1,425	**6,450**	**15.9%**
East of England	Mid Norfolk	0	10	110	0	20	0	75	35	200	150	50	1,500	0	0	150	300	900	1,475	**4,975**	**14.1%**
East of England	North East Bedfordshire	0	20	35	0	50	10	125	125	350	5	0	2,000	0	0	50	300	1,650	1,550	**6,270**	**18.4%**
East of England	North East Cambridgeshire	0	20	535	0	175	0	400	30	350	175	10	2,250	0	0	150	250	750	1,450	**6,545**	**16.6%**
East of England	North East Hertfordshire	0	100	115	0	700	0	800	500	1,000	0	150	2,250	0	0	100	400	1,400	2,025	**9,540**	**24.4%**
East of England	North Norfolk	45	150	70	0	10	0	300	45	125	20	225	700	25	0	75	150	500	625	**3,065**	**12.5%**
East of England	North West Cambridgeshire	0	60	5	0	125	0	250	350	225	350	5	4,500	0	5	500	1,500	3,050	3,600	**14,525**	**23.9%**
East of England	North West Norfolk	15	50	160	0	250	5	1,000	150	1,000	10	0	1,500	0	0	200	1,250	925	560	**7,075**	**16.7%**
East of England	Norwich North	0	550	50	0	15	100	600	100	200	0	10	2,000	0	75	500	350	900	2,150	**7,600**	**18.1%**
East of England	Norwich South	0	0	70	0	250	0	30	10	125	0	5	1,750	0	0	900	2,000	3,500	1,350	**9,990**	**14.0%**
East of England	Peterborough	0	20	285	0	450	0	125	40	3,000	45	0	2,250	0	5	700	1,250	1,850	1,475	**11,495**	**17.1%**
East of England	Rayleigh and Wickford	0	0	245	0	10	0	300	30	350	10	0	1,000	5	0	200	250	1,500	1,300	**5,200**	**21.3%**
East of England	Rochford and Southend East	10	10	170	0	20	0	225	175	200	0	500	1,250	0	200	250	1,000	1,400	2,250	**7,660**	**17.7%**
East of England	Saffron Walden	10	100	115	0	250	0	125	150	225	10	150	2,000	0	2,250	200	600	1,900	2,350	**10,435**	**18.1%**
East of England	South Basildon and East Thurrock	0	0	60	10	100	0	200	20	75	5	200	1,250	0	0	50	225	500	1,450	**4,145**	**13.5%**
East of England	South Cambridgeshire	0	20	70	0	300	50	125	900	700	10	600	2,000	5	0	45	200	2,350	3,850	**11,225**	**15.3%**
East of England	South East Cambridgeshire	0	10	185	0	400	600	250	1,250	450	50	1,500	2,500	0	10	350	700	2,750	3,600	**14,605**	**22.7%**
East of England	South Norfolk	10	45	155	0	10	0	75	150	100	1,000	20	1,500	50	0	75	400	1,100	1,700	**6,390**	**14.0%**
East of England	South Suffolk	10	0	510	0	250	0	700	350	500	25	30	1,250	0	0	125	300	1,250	1,475	**6,775**	**21.1%**
East of England	South West Bedfordshire	0	35	100	0	20	0	600	150	350	75	600	2,500	0	0	150	600	2,400	2,050	**9,630**	**21.1%**
East of England	South West Hertfordshire	0	0	65	0	15	20	175	225	75	0	5	3,500	0	0	700	1,500	3,500	2,200	**11,980**	**24.7%**
East of England	South West Norfolk	5	50	90	0	400	600	300	25	600	5	100	1,750	0	0	75	150	525	1,500	**6,175**	**18.2%**
East of England	Southend West	25	0	60	0	0	0	100	15	30	0	5	700	0	0	75	450	2,850	1,200	**5,510**	**19.2%**
East of England	St Albans	0	20	185	0	100	50	20	350	75	15	10	2,500	0	10	350	900	5,500	1,650	**11,735**	**23.1%**
East of England	Stevenage	0	0	20	0	30	5	75	700	100	0	1,500	1,750	0	0	200	600	1,300	2,500	**8,780**	**17.7%**
East of England	Suffolk Coastal	25	25	25	0	250	20	300	100	350	35	45	1,000	75	5	125	300	1,000	975	**4,655**	**10.1%**
East of England	Thurrock	0	0	55	0	700	0	100	0	100	5	0	3,000	15	5	150	300	950	1,900	**7,280**	**13.0%**
East of England	Watford	0	0	225	0	250	5	35	75	50	0	50	3,500	0	0	900	1,500	12,000	5,400	**23,990**	**32.8%**
East of England	Waveney	20	20	40	0	20	0	1,250	50	300	20	50	800	100	0	200	200	575	1,240	**4,885**	**14.5%**
East of England	Welwyn Hatfield	0	0	215	0	400	150	200	300	175	30	200	4,500	0	0	150	500	12,900	4,900	**24,620**	**26.6%**
East of England	West Suffolk	0	40	290	0	600	200	150	125	800	25	15	2,250	0	10	150	400	800	2,050	**7,905**	**18.2%**

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Notes:
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NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
East of England	Witham	0	40	75	0	10	0	225	300	250	125	5	2,000	5	0	75	1,000	1,250	1,200	**6,560**	**19.0%**
London	Barking	0	20	55	0	0	0	50	25	5	20	0	4,000	10	0	200	150	750	3,650	**8,935**	**23.9%**
London	Battersea	0	0	140	0	10	5	10	150	10	0	0	3,500	0	5	300	225	2,700	3,950	**11,005**	**23.4%**
London	Beckenham	0	10	5	0	10	0	0	25	10	0	0	450	0	0	200	225	1,000	1,675	**3,610**	**15.9%**
London	Bermondsey and Old Southwark	0	15	70	0	10	10	100	125	10	5	0	3,000	125	0	4,000	3,000	35,000	16,750	**62,220**	**30.1%**
London	Bethnal Green and Bow	0	0	300	0	10	0	20	40	10	5	40	2,500	10	50	6,000	1,750	7,000	3,850	**21,585**	**20.5%**
London	Bexleyheath and Crayford	0	10	10	0	0	0	100	150	200	100	0	1,500	0	0	300	150	650	1,600	**4,770**	**15.9%**
London	Brent Central	0	0	80	0	150	300	20	125	50	30	0	6,000	35	300	175	100	2,300	3,700	**13,365**	**21.6%**
London	Brent North	0	0	35	0	40	40	50	125	15	10	0	2,500	0	5	400	225	1,700	3,150	**8,295**	**16.5%**
London	Brentford and Isleworth	0	410	55	0	0	0	250	200	5	0	40	4,000	0	26,000	450	1,250	4,000	4,100	**40,760**	**37.3%**
London	Bromley and Chislehurst	0	0	25	0	15	0	10	35	5	0	0	600	0	0	1,500	2,500	2,150	3,600	**10,440**	**25.5%**
London	Camberwell and Peckham	0	0	45	0	20	0	30	5	0	0	0	800	10	0	250	40	700	1,750	**3,650**	**11.3%**
London	Carshalton and Wallington	0	0	35	0	225	50	300	75	25	0	0	1,500	20	0	100	250	950	4,575	**8,105**	**23.9%**
London	Chelsea and Fulham	0	95	140	0	20	0	20	50	0	0	5	2,250	100	30	600	700	3,900	3,350	**11,260**	**16.7%**
London	Chingford and Woodford Green	0	0	20	0	50	0	0	5	30	0	0	1,000	10	0	225	200	1,050	7,200	**9,790**	**33.9%**
London	Chipping Barnet	0	0	40	0	10	0	75	30	0	10	0	1,000	15	0	225	175	1,700	1,800	**5,080**	**14.8%**
London	Cities of London and Westminster	20	1,400	900	10	500	75	75	450	75	35	40	24,000	800	250	103,000	120,000	173,000	59,000	**483,630**	**39.6%**
London	Croydon Central	0	0	55	0	5	5	0	200	10	30	0	900	0	0	900	2,000	2,150	1,550	**7,805**	**15.3%**
London	Croydon North	0	0	45	0	50	0	20	15	75	0	20	1,500	0	0	300	150	1,100	2,100	**5,375**	**13.7%**
London	Croydon South	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	100	10	0	0	1,500	15	0	225	400	1,200	2,900	**6,425**	**19.5%**
London	Dagenham and Rainham	0	10	35	0	10	0	50	15	15	3,000	0	1,500	50	0	100	100	650	3,400	**8,935**	**27.5%**
London	Dulwich and West Norwood	0	0	50	0	125	0	40	30	10	0	0	500	0	0	175	75	1,250	1,375	**3,630**	**10.1%**
London	Ealing Central and Acton	0	40	100	0	50	10	35	300	100	15	0	4,500	50	0	500	150	2,800	6,075	**14,725**	**20.7%**
London	Ealing North	0	0	15	0	0	10	200	150	10	40	400	2,250	0	0	100	75	1,000	950	**5,200**	**15.7%**
London	Ealing, Southall	0	10	35	0	0	0	100	15	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	250	125	700	630	**3,865**	**13.2%**
London	East Ham	0	0	50	0	50	0	15	75	300	0	50	1,250	0	5	300	175	1,100	2,050	**5,420**	**13.8%**
London	Edmonton	0	0	500	0	10	0	25	30	5	0	0	2,500	0	0	175	50	475	1,500	**5,270**	**15.5%**
London	Eltham	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	125	50	600	950	**1,905**	**10.1%**
London	Enfield North	0	0	45	0	10	0	175	200	15	10	0	3,000	0	0	225	150	650	3,800	**8,280**	**20.0%**
London	Enfield, Southgate	0	0	40	0	10	0	50	20	5	0	0	1,000	0	0	500	250	1,700	1,375	**4,950**	**17.3%**
London	Erith and Thamesmead	0	10	40	0	30	0	100	20	40	5	0	1,500	25	0	35	75	575	2,650	**5,105**	**16.9%**
London	Feltham and Heston	0	10	45	0	0	0	50	100	300	0	0	4,500	10	350	175	250	1,250	3,800	**10,840**	**20.4%**
London	Finchley and Golders Green	0	0	85	0	10	100	100	150	5	0	0	1,750	5	0	500	600	4,000	3,750	**11,055**	**22.5%**
London	Greenwich and Woolwich	0	100	105	0	5	0	100	400	5	0	100	1,750	40	0	250	125	1,650	2,275	**6,905**	**12.2%**

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London	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	0	0	45	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	200	75	1,100	1,195	**3,425**	**10.9%**
London	Hackney South and Shoreditch	0	10	600	0	15	0	75	300	20	5	20	2,250	0	0	1,750	1,250	9,500	4,150	**19,945**	**20.2%**
London	Hammersmith	0	20	120	0	5	0	20	75	10	0	0	8,000	20	225	600	1,000	4,750	4,200	**19,045**	**18.0%**
London	Hampstead and Kilburn	0	0	60	0	10	5	0	25	5	0	0	1,000	0	30	800	250	2,500	2,000	**6,685**	**14.4%**
London	Harrow East	0	0	40	0	20	10	30	150	5	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	200	1,800	925	**4,380**	**16.4%**
London	Harrow West	0	30	20	0	50	10	30	100	5	0	0	1,250	100	0	500	250	2,650	1,450	**6,445**	**17.5%**
London	Hayes and Harlington	0	30	15	0	75	10	150	400	250	0	100	3,500	200	8,000	250	900	5,500	5,500	**24,880**	**26.0%**
London	Hendon	0	0	55	0	100	0	5	75	5	5	0	1,250	0	0	400	250	1,800	1,900	**5,845**	**12.5%**
London	Holborn and St Pancras	0	85	375	0	50	35	50	175	15	0	10	8,000	75	20	6,000	3,000	28,000	13,000	**58,890**	**17.7%**
London	Hornchurch and Upminster	0	0	0	0	10	400	125	10	15	0	100	1,000	75	0	200	300	900	4,800	**7,935**	**24.3%**
London	Hornsey and Wood Green	0	0	190	0	5	0	50	75	0	0	0	900	0	0	400	75	1,600	1,350	**4,645**	**14.6%**
London	Ilford North	10	0	85	0	0	0	75	200	20	0	0	1,500	10	0	150	100	1,200	1,000	**4,350**	**16.9%**
London	Ilford South	0	0	65	0	0	0	25	10	5	10	0	600	10	0	600	225	1,950	2,650	**6,150**	**14.9%**
London	Islington North	0	0	75	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	0	600	0	0	150	100	1,200	1,325	**3,475**	**10.9%**
London	Islington South and Finsbury	0	60	160	0	15	10	35	125	30	5	10	4,500	50	0	7,000	5,000	25,000	13,000	**55,000**	**27.1%**
London	Kensington	0	15	100	0	50	0	0	125	0	5	20	2,250	45	800	1,000	1,250	5,400	6,650	**17,710**	**17.2%**
London	Kingston and Surbiton	0	0	50	0	30	0	40	250	0	5	300	3,000	40	50	600	500	2,900	1,575	**9,340**	**15.0%**
London	Lewisham East	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	20	0	0	0	450	0	0	125	75	850	1,025	**2,560**	**10.7%**
London	Lewisham West and Penge	0	0	35	0	0	0	50	45	5	0	100	600	0	0	125	100	650	3,850	**5,560**	**24.4%**
London	Lewisham, Deptford	0	0	30	0	10	0	10	10	10	0	0	600	10	0	225	75	725	2,700	**4,405**	**13.6%**
London	Leyton and Wanstead	0	0	60	0	0	0	50	10	10	10	10	1,250	0	0	125	50	1,100	1,200	**3,875**	**13.7%**
London	Mitcham and Morden	0	0	105	0	50	0	300	15	15	0	5	1,500	10	0	75	50	700	1,350	**4,175**	**19.8%**
London	Old Bexley and Sidcup	0	0	165	0	5	0	100	35	10	5	0	600	0	0	150	175	1,300	3,800	**6,345**	**23.6%**
London	Orpington	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	300	20	0	0	900	30	125	200	500	1,100	1,825	**5,020**	**16.8%**
London	Poplar and Limehouse	10	30	95	0	10	0	15	15	10	400	250	3,500	900	0	44,000	13,000	26,000	29,000	**117,235**	**58.8%**
London	Putney	0	0	25	0	0	100	0	20	0	0	0	600	10	0	225	200	2,300	1,575	**5,055**	**16.5%**
London	Richmond Park	0	0	50	0	10	20	35	50	0	0	0	1,500	15	0	450	350	3,300	3,950	**9,730**	**19.7%**
London	Romford	0	0	60	0	0	0	300	15	40	0	0	900	50	0	300	1,250	1,000	2,475	**6,390**	**16.4%**
London	Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	0	10	15	0	0	25	5	15	10	0	0	900	0	0	250	200	2,550	1,100	**5,080**	**15.6%**
London	Streatham	0	0	50	0	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	450	10	0	150	50	900	1,525	**3,165**	**14.0%**
London	Sutton and Cheam	0	0	5	0	20	0	50	35	40	0	0	900	0	0	450	225	2,350	2,500	**6,575**	**18.4%**
London	Tooting	0	0	85	0	0	0	20	15	0	0	0	700	15	0	225	250	1,500	1,925	**4,735**	**11.3%**
London	Tottenham	0	0	575	0	35	0	100	75	10	0	10	2,500	0	0	150	100	1,000	1,200	**5,755**	**17.0%**
London	Twickenham	0	0	65	0	10	0	200	100	5	5	5	1,000	5	0	175	400	2,750	1,475	**6,195**	**13.4%**
London	Uxbridge and South Ruislip	0	200	50	0	15	50	1,000	200	75	5	10	5,000	0	5	600	225	4,000	8,150	**19,585**	**28.3%**

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Notes:
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London	Vauxhall	0	60	20	0	5	0	20	40	5	0	100	1,500	45	0	600	350	4,100	10,750	**17,595**	**17.3%**
London	Walthamstow	0	10	145	0	20	0	100	50	10	20	0	1,500	10	0	225	100	900	1,150	**4,240**	**15.1%**
London	West Ham	0	0	60	0	0	0	50	300	50	0	0	1,250	0	0	700	150	2,050	9,000	**13,610**	**19.0%**
London	Westminster North	0	0	40	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	0	700	20	0	300	250	2,000	2,600	**5,935**	**13.9%**
London	Wimbledon	0	0	75	0	50	100	100	40	20	0	0	3,000	0	0	1,000	300	3,750	6,400	**14,835**	**25.2%**
South East	Aldershot	0	0	25	0	10	0	125	600	500	125	250	1,500	0	350	800	1,250	2,750	3,200	**11,485**	**21.9%**
South East	Arundel and South Downs	10	30	45	0	100	0	50	450	75	250	15	1,500	0	0	75	125	1,800	1,575	**6,100**	**17.4%**
South East	Ashford	10	30	95	0	900	0	350	45	150	300	200	4,500	20	0	225	250	1,700	2,900	**11,675**	**21.5%**
South East	Aylesbury	0	0	65	0	50	30	200	300	225	75	100	2,250	0	10	600	300	1,600	2,150	**7,955**	**15.0%**
South East	Banbury	0	30	85	0	200	0	225	100	400	1,250	15	4,500	10	10	450	175	2,300	6,400	**16,150**	**23.7%**
South East	Basingstoke	0	0	60	0	600	400	75	600	350	100	150	6,000	0	5	1,000	1,250	2,900	3,300	**16,790**	**24.2%**
South East	Beaconsfield	0	20	100	0	150	0	75	700	125	75	800	6,000	5	5	450	450	3,500	3,375	**15,830**	**27.5%**
South East	Bexhill and Battle	0	30	50	0	10	0	50	150	75	30	0	900	0	5	125	2,000	1,300	850	**5,575**	**18.5%**
South East	Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	0	0	80	0	100	0	300	350	175	175	75	1,000	10	0	125	175	700	1,450	**4,715**	**15.8%**
South East	Bracknell	0	0	30	0	200	0	30	200	400	30	0	3,500	0	0	600	600	4,850	1,650	**12,090**	**23.8%**
South East	Brighton, Kemptown	5	0	25	0	0	100	15	100	0	10	0	500	10	0	75	50	600	925	**2,415**	**6.8%**
South East	Brighton, Pavilion	0	0	140	0	10	0	30	150	15	10	10	1,250	5	10	3,000	1,000	3,500	2,350	**11,480**	**16.3%**
South East	Buckingham	0	0	65	0	75	40	450	350	300	200	600	2,250	10	5	75	200	1,950	1,750	**8,320**	**22.7%**
South East	Canterbury	20	10	70	20	30	0	50	250	350	10	10	2,000	5	0	350	1,500	1,600	1,530	**7,805**	**14.0%**
South East	Chatham and Aylesford	0	20	50	0	20	50	400	10	75	40	0	2,000	0	0	150	75	575	2,100	**5,565**	**17.9%**
South East	Chesham and Amersham	0	0	85	0	75	600	125	100	150	100	0	2,500	0	5	250	600	2,700	1,140	**8,430**	**23.6%**
South East	Chichester	5	10	480	0	25	0	225	125	35	1,500	75	1,750	10	10	200	800	2,400	2,375	**10,025**	**17.8%**
South East	Crawley	0	40	20	0	125	20	40	3,500	450	0	700	3,000	0	10,000	800	2,000	3,750	9,000	**33,445**	**34.9%**
South East	Dartford	0	40	50	0	450	5	15	250	200	100	0	2,500	50	10	350	175	2,750	5,550	**12,495**	**19.7%**
South East	Dover	0	10	30	0	0	0	150	500	35	125	20	400	1,000	0	125	300	425	560	**3,680**	**13.4%**
South East	East Hampshire	0	50	50	20	1,250	10	350	300	250	75	40	2,250	5	5	225	300	1,500	2,145	**8,825**	**22.2%**
South East	East Surrey	10	20	110	0	0	20	10	150	125	75	0	1,000	0	50	200	350	1,850	2,300	**6,270**	**16.4%**
South East	East Worthing and Shoreham	25	15	135	0	125	1,000	400	600	450	45	15	2,000	10	0	500	500	800	1,100	**7,720**	**23.5%**
South East	Eastbourne	0	0	150	0	100	0	150	100	450	0	0	2,000	0	0	300	350	1,600	900	**6,100**	**15.2%**
South East	Eastleigh	5	0	95	0	10	0	100	600	150	100	1,000	1,750	25	200	600	700	3,750	2,450	**11,535**	**21.2%**
South East	Epsom and Ewell	0	150	25	0	0	5	30	5	10	10	0	1,250	0	0	1,000	450	3,100	1,475	**7,510**	**19.5%**
South East	Esher and Walton	0	0	50	0	600	20	0	75	100	0	10	1,500	5	5	250	450	3,200	1,725	**7,990**	**19.6%**
South East	Fareham	0	10	120	0	5	0	300	700	600	500	900	1,750	30	20	450	500	2,050	1,650	**9,585**	**21.8%**
South East	Faversham and Mid Kent	0	50	55	0	100	0	700	100	250	75	10	1,750	0	10	75	175	2,150	2,100	**7,600**	**20.2%**
South East	Folkestone and Hythe	15	10	50	0	300	0	45	50	100	200	0	1,000	30	5	150	1,250	1,300	1,450	**5,955**	**14.9%**
South East	Gillingham and Rainham	0	0	80	0	10	0	250	250	800	15	0	1,250	0	0	250	75	500	1,060	**4,540**	**15.2%**
South East	Gosport	0	0	215	0	0	0	125	50	150	10	200	500	50	0	75	50	350	850	**2,625**	**11.2%**

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South East	Gravesham	0	20	25	200	10	0	5	40	75	15	0	600	50	5	175	150	700	3,000	**5,070**	**15.4%**
South East	Guildford	0	130	120	0	10	20	75	125	15	400	400	3,000	10	0	500	2,000	5,250	1,725	**13,780**	**19.3%**
South East	Hastings and Rye	15	0	75	20	50	0	350	900	250	20	40	900	0	0	175	300	900	1,075	**5,070**	**14.0%**
South East	Havant	0	10	20	0	100	0	40	600	900	25	400	700	0	0	100	350	1,100	3,975	**8,320**	**25.9%**
South East	Henley	0	100	90	0	150	0	125	250	350	75	300	2,500	10	0	125	1,000	2,950	2,675	**10,700**	**22.9%**
South East	Horsham	0	25	195	0	175	0	125	400	200	75	10	3,500	5	25	150	700	2,100	2,675	**10,360**	**22.9%**
South East	Hove	0	20	180	0	30	100	50	125	15	20	10	1,250	0	0	900	450	1,600	1,500	**6,250**	**15.8%**
South East	Isle of Wight	20	35	125	0	20	0	100	700	900	50	1,000	1,000	350	0	225	175	850	1,735	**7,285**	**14.5%**
South East	Lewes	20	0	60	0	125	0	150	225	175	40	35	1,500	0	0	100	200	1,300	870	**4,800**	**13.5%**
South East	Maidenhead	0	100	160	50	20	0	150	125	75	150	50	4,500	10	0	150	700	4,500	3,280	**14,020**	**23.3%**
South East	Maidstone and The Weald	10	0	30	0	100	0	150	125	100	250	0	2,250	10	0	400	1,000	1,850	2,325	**8,600**	**16.9%**
South East	Meon Valley	10	0	185	0	300	0	500	450	450	100	30	2,000	5	0	1,500	900	2,500	2,100	**11,030**	**21.0%**
South East	Mid Sussex	0	30	110	0	200	0	175	600	400	75	250	2,500	0	20	1,500	1,000	2,450	2,575	**11,885**	**25.2%**
South East	Milton Keynes North	0	0	60	0	350	0	700	225	225	400	5	5,000	0	0	5,000	2,250	7,000	5,000	**26,215**	**27.8%**
South East	Milton Keynes South	0	0	30	100	100	20	250	350	1,250	200	50	5,000	0	5	1,250	500	3,250	3,650	**16,005**	**18.2%**
South East	Mole Valley	75	0	125	40	800	0	75	300	50	600	40	2,000	10	0	200	1,000	4,000	3,950	**13,265**	**26.2%**
South East	New Forest East	5	20	75	1,000	800	20	50	40	100	25	350	1,750	40	0	100	100	750	1,125	**6,350**	**17.7%**
South East	New Forest West	15	150	60	0	75	0	300	250	175	150	300	1,000	40	0	225	350	1,400	1,825	**6,315**	**18.6%**
South East	Newbury	5	10	40	0	150	50	150	700	350	400	30	3,500	10	0	350	300	2,450	4,400	**12,895**	**17.6%**
South East	North East Hampshire	0	85	35	0	25	0	40	500	150	10	20	1,500	10	5	400	150	1,850	3,350	**8,130**	**21.6%**
South East	North Thanet	10	0	50	0	20	0	50	300	35	50	0	800	5	10	125	450	525	1,050	**3,480**	**12.9%**
South East	North West Hampshire	0	0	225	0	100	10	100	700	700	450	150	2,500	0	15	800	500	1,650	1,625	**9,525**	**22.3%**
South East	Oxford East	0	0	60	0	40	125	10	50	15	3,000	0	900	30	0	600	300	4,300	2,050	**11,480**	**11.1%**
South East	Oxford West and Abingdon	0	30	20	0	175	35	500	450	150	15	0	2,000	10	15	400	200	2,250	1,645	**7,895**	**14.4%**
South East	Portsmouth North	0	50	55	0	10	0	800	450	1,000	30	1,500	2,000	200	0	150	400	1,300	2,200	**10,145**	**17.3%**
South East	Portsmouth South	0	10	85	0	10	0	15	35	0	15	225	250	600	0	250	175	650	1,050	**3,370**	**7.2%**
South East	Reading East	0	50	60	0	20	0	20	200	175	600	10	3,500	10	0	900	2,250	6,500	2,500	**16,795**	**19.1%**
South East	Reading West	0	10	160	0	300	0	100	450	125	30	10	3,000	0	0	125	225	2,700	2,950	**10,185**	**18.8%**
South East	Reigate	0	110	145	0	20	0	75	450	75	0	10	2,500	0	45	1,250	4,000	2,250	1,850	**12,780**	**22.1%**
South East	Rochester and Strood	0	35	120	0	50	0	250	1,500	225	50	20	1,500	15	0	1,750	800	1,700	3,650	**11,665**	**21.4%**
South East	Romsey and Southampton North	35	0	40	0	175	0	150	200	225	20	100	1,750	5	40	75	125	1,350	1,200	**5,490**	**16.4%**
South East	Runnymede and Weybridge	0	0	10	0	0	50	45	200	150	40	40	6,000	0	5	700	500	5,500	2,600	**15,840**	**21.2%**
South East	Sevenoaks	0	20	85	0	100	0	75	150	300	250	0	1,250	25	0	400	700	1,800	2,800	**7,955**	**19.1%**
South East	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	0	10	160	0	15	150	450	100	400	400	50	2,250	15	0	150	75	950	1,400	**6,575**	**16.8%**
South East	Slough	0	35	65	0	800	300	400	100	600	50	10	4,500	5	0	700	100	3,700	3,950	**15,315**	**21.2%**
South East	South Thanet	5	0	160	0	600	0	300	175	35	10	30	500	10	0	150	100	850	850	**3,775**	**12.3%**

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South East	South West Surrey	0	40	105	0	100	400	40	250	250	20	10	1,250	0	0	250	600	3,250	2,540	**9,105**	**19.9%**
South East	Southampton, Itchen	0	50	115	0	20	0	400	200	75	40	250	900	2,250	0	500	2,000	2,100	3,000	**11,900**	**23.7%**
South East	Southampton, Test	0	10	85	0	75	0	350	35	125	20	150	1,250	20	0	400	250	1,500	1,475	**5,745**	**9.7%**
South East	Spelthorne	0	55	60	100	0	0	50	175	200	15	150	2,000	100	20	300	600	1,200	1,425	**6,450**	**17.3%**
South East	Surrey Heath	0	0	30	0	75	0	30	75	700	150	400	4,000	0	40	450	700	5,000	4,750	**16,400**	**28.0%**
South East	Tonbridge and Malling	20	20	10	0	75	5	100	225	150	40	30	1,750	0	0	300	1,250	2,100	2,550	**8,625**	**19.5%**
South East	Tunbridge Wells	30	0	45	20	150	10	50	200	75	75	0	3,000	5	0	350	1,500	3,000	1,575	**10,085**	**21.6%**
South East	Wantage	0	100	100	0	100	10	300	900	225	100	100	1,750	0	10	175	225	2,000	2,900	**8,995**	**15.8%**
South East	Wealden	5	0	220	0	225	0	100	600	400	225	100	2,000	0	5	125	250	1,500	1,435	**7,190**	**20.1%**
South East	Winchester	15	150	130	0	5	30	30	450	350	75	15	2,000	10	0	225	1,500	2,250	2,325	**9,560**	**15.2%**
South East	Windsor	0	35	50	0	100	0	75	125	100	10	25	5,000	75	250	250	250	2,700	3,675	**12,720**	**20.3%**
South East	Witney	10	75	40	0	150	0	400	700	450	225	50	1,500	0	5	175	600	1,600	1,690	**7,670**	**16.6%**
South East	Woking	0	0	35	0	50	20	50	500	350	2,250	50	1,750	0	0	225	300	2,750	1,975	**10,305**	**20.8%**
South East	Wokingham	0	10	150	0	175	20	50	250	250	15	300	3,000	0	0	100	400	2,700	4,625	**12,045**	**20.2%**
South East	Worthing West	0	0	225	0	15	0	20	300	100	100	10	500	0	0	300	1,000	1,300	1,025	**4,895**	**11.4%**
South East	Wycombe	0	10	185	0	200	0	250	600	175	20	10	5,000	0	10	800	400	2,100	5,250	**15,010**	**26.9%**
South West	Bath	0	10	145	0	0	0	5	150	50	0	250	700	0	0	600	1,750	3,250	1,040	**7,950**	**13.9%**
South West	Bournemouth East	0	0	10	0	5	0	5	10	30	0	10	500	0	0	4,000	75	1,000	725	**6,370**	**17.4%**
South West	Bournemouth West	0	20	25	0	10	0	50	45	300	250	400	1,500	0	0	2,000	4,000	4,500	3,500	**16,600**	**26.0%**
South West	Bridgwater and West Somerset	15	50	390	0	175	0	700	75	400	50	0	1,500	0	0	125	125	1,300	1,185	**6,090**	**14.2%**
South West	Bristol East	0	0	20	0	150	0	100	15	100	125	45	1,250	0	0	75	500	625	1,550	**4,555**	**16.5%**
South West	Bristol North West	0	10	10	0	75	20	35	15	125	200	150	5,000	10	15	125	125	1,200	1,250	**8,365**	**17.2%**
South West	Bristol South	0	10	200	0	0	0	200	250	125	300	200	2,000	0	5	100	1,500	950	1,700	**7,540**	**22.3%**
South West	Bristol West	0	10	100	0	40	0	75	50	300	25	150	2,500	20	0	7,000	7,000	19,000	5,500	**41,770**	**25.1%**
South West	Camborne and Redruth	10	75	10	0	10	0	175	30	500	10	30	1,500	0	0	100	45	600	800	**3,895**	**13.1%**
South West	Central Devon	25	150	60	0	50	0	100	400	100	250	25	1,500	0	0	75	225	850	1,550	**5,360**	**18.6%**
South West	Cheltenham	0	0	115	0	20	10	10	50	400	10	1,000	1,000	0	5	1,500	900	4,000	1,775	**10,795**	**20.1%**
South West	Chippenham	0	20	0	0	100	200	1,250	400	175	5	500	1,250	0	0	150	350	1,850	1,950	**8,200**	**18.6%**
South West	Christchurch	0	30	25	100	300	0	350	450	350	45	450	1,250	0	100	200	450	1,850	1,600	**7,550**	**20.9%**
South West	Devizes	0	20	30	0	20	125	45	100	30	300	125	1,500	0	0	100	150	2,150	920	**5,615**	**17.1%**
South West	East Devon	20	160	35	0	5	0	30	200	600	75	100	2,000	0	1,000	150	450	2,150	2,700	**9,675**	**18.2%**
South West	Exeter	0	0	85	0	5	0	45	50	10	0	100	1,750	0	0	800	700	2,950	2,000	**8,495**	**11.6%**
South West	Filton and Bradley Stoke	0	50	170	0	0	0	200	500	125	20	7,000	1,750	0	0	1,500	1,000	2,150	4,250	**18,715**	**20.9%**
South West	Forest of Dean	0	30	15	0	50	0	400	25	350	75	200	800	0	0	75	350	1,250	1,220	**4,840**	**18.4%**
South West	Gloucester	0	0	100	0	0	150	125	10	400	200	400	1,750	0	0	1,750	500	1,900	2,750	**10,035**	**16.1%**
South West	Kingswood	0	0	20	0	100	0	35	20	150	10	200	700	0	0	175	150	1,000	1,250	**3,810**	**15.2%**
South West	Mid Dorset and North Poole	5	35	75	0	1,000	0	125	450	700	100	75	1,250	0	0	350	150	1,200	1,595	**7,110**	**24.7%**
South West	Newton Abbot	10	175	15	0	50	0	125	5	125	0	600	900	0	0	150	150	1,250	975	**4,530**	**14.8%**

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NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
South West	North Cornwall	25	125	40	0	10	0	125	75	40	30	100	1,250	0	0	200	125	950	1,175	**4,270**	**12.1%**
South West	North Devon	35	30	150	0	10	1,000	100	20	700	20	600	1,500	0	0	125	200	1,500	1,100	**7,090**	**16.8%**
South West	North Dorset	10	25	45	0	125	10	175	100	75	15	15	1,250	0	0	125	125	1,200	900	**4,195**	**13.3%**
South West	North East Somerset	0	200	5	10	200	0	45	20	300	15	10	1,500	0	0	175	225	2,000	1,725	**6,430**	**21.0%**
South West	North Somerset	5	20	40	0	40	400	75	450	900	10	100	1,500	0	1,000	300	400	1,950	2,300	**9,490**	**22.1%**
South West	North Swindon	0	0	70	0	100	400	100	20	500	4,500	0	1,750	0	0	175	350	975	3,050	**11,990**	**23.9%**
South West	North Wiltshire	0	40	50	0	15	0	150	300	175	35	10	4,500	0	15	100	225	1,650	2,300	**9,565**	**28.2%**
South West	Plymouth, Moor View	0	0	25	0	50	0	300	300	600	20	450	700	0	0	75	225	1,000	1,175	**4,920**	**13.2%**
South West	Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport	50	0	5	0	10	10	100	10	10	0	6,000	700	150	0	400	500	2,200	2,000	**12,145**	**20.8%**
South West	Poole	5	0	20	50	450	15	350	150	900	10	1,500	1,500	125	0	1,500	500	2,750	1,500	**11,325**	**20.4%**
South West	Salisbury	30	30	175	0	300	800	150	350	100	100	250	1,000	0	20	250	700	2,400	2,150	**8,805**	**17.9%**
South West	Somerton and Frome	5	485	20	0	225	0	125	800	200	75	25	1,500	0	0	100	175	1,300	1,325	**6,360**	**18.4%**
South West	South Dorset	45	400	10	0	0	0	20	75	35	45	900	250	15	0	100	75	1,000	725	**3,695**	**12.6%**
South West	South East Cornwall	20	50	35	0	10	0	225	150	50	0	50	1,000	20	50	75	75	500	675	**2,985**	**12.6%**
South West	South Swindon	0	50	25	0	20	600	75	40	150	30	10	1,750	0	5	8,000	1,250	3,150	4,040	**19,195**	**29.8%**
South West	South West Devon	10	125	45	0	50	100	500	200	150	45	2,000	1,000	0	10	125	150	900	1,100	**6,510**	**20.8%**
South West	South West Wiltshire	15	10	20	0	1,250	0	350	75	150	125	300	2,000	0	0	250	175	6,000	1,575	**12,295**	**26.8%**
South West	St Austell and Newquay	35	600	20	0	50	0	600	75	30	5	15	1,750	0	50	175	75	850	1,350	**5,680**	**15.5%**
South West	St Ives	100	30	45	0	10	0	0	5	75	0	20	700	40	0	150	225	525	430	**2,355**	**8.2%**
South West	Stroud	0	40	240	0	100	0	400	1,000	1,500	50	225	1,500	0	0	150	175	1,850	990	**8,220**	**18.7%**
South West	Taunton Deane	0	0	80	0	300	0	200	125	100	5	15	1,000	0	0	450	800	2,650	1,600	**7,325**	**13.0%**
South West	Tewkesbury	0	0	20	0	200	0	700	1,000	1,750	600	3,500	2,500	0	20	250	1,500	3,900	2,200	**18,140**	**32.6%**
South West	The Cotswolds	35	260	70	0	20	0	100	2,000	200	150	50	1,750	0	10	200	450	2,200	2,600	**10,095**	**20.9%**
South West	Thornbury and Yate	0	150	115	0	150	0	225	125	225	100	10	1,750	0	10	175	700	1,650	1,600	**6,985**	**18.1%**
South West	Tiverton and Honiton	15	50	215	0	100	0	45	30	700	150	40	2,000	0	10	125	100	1,100	845	**5,525**	**16.3%**
South West	Torbay	35	0	30	0	10	0	35	15	5	0	20	500	0	0	200	250	1,400	1,250	**3,750**	**10.3%**
South West	Torridge and West Devon	10	75	25	0	150	40	350	100	25	30	10	900	5	0	100	200	700	820	**3,540**	**12.7%**
South West	Totnes	150	0	35	0	15	10	350	300	15	5	125	1,750	35	0	75	150	950	1,100	**5,065**	**17.0%**
South West	Truro and Falmouth	100	0	45	0	15	0	100	100	450	0	350	700	45	0	450	400	1,600	2,250	**6,605**	**11.7%**
South West	Wells	0	310	480	0	100	10	450	50	150	10	10	1,250	0	0	175	200	2,800	1,860	**7,855**	**17.8%**
South West	West Dorset	15	20	200	0	20	100	100	400	500	10	175	1,500	0	0	150	225	4,300	1,340	**9,055**	**18.0%**
South West	Weston-Super-Mare	0	0	20	0	10	0	200	250	20	100	45	600	0	5	225	400	1,500	4,625	**8,000**	**18.4%**
South West	Yeovil	0	40	280	0	10	20	125	250	700	40	3,500	1,250	0	0	225	125	2,250	2,100	**10,915**	**22.8%**
Wales	Ynys Mon	25	50	30	0	0	0	100	100	300	0	175	500	100	0	40	35	350	645	**2,450**	**12.0%**
Wales	Delyn	0	125	50	40	900	0	200	100	100	40	10	1,000	0	0	100	150	650	420	**3,885**	**16.1%**
Wales	Alyn and Deeside	0	150	75	0	300	10	600	300	225	1,000	6,000	2,500	0	10	75	500	2,000	1,750	**15,495**	**31.7%**
Wales	Wrexham	0	30	155	0	175	800	1,250	300	300	700	600	1,500	0	0	250	125	900	1,530	**8,615**	**19.1%**

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Wales	Llanelli	10	0	10	10	75	0	300	75	300	1,000	150	900	10	10	125	125	550	585	**4,235**	**15.6%**
Wales	Gower	0	0	20	0	0	0	175	20	50	300	10	600	0	0	75	100	575	940	**2,865**	**15.7%**
Wales	Swansea West	0	0	40	40	50	30	50	15	175	50	0	1,000	0	0	350	200	1,300	1,675	**4,975**	**12.2%**
Wales	Swansea East	0	10	10	0	10	10	450	100	50	10	0	2,000	0	0	1,500	700	950	4,250	**10,050**	**19.9%**
Wales	Aberavon	0	50	40	0	350	300	350	125	125	150	0	900	0	0	75	35	325	1,425	**4,250**	**13.7%**
Wales	Cardiff Central	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	20	30	10	0	900	0	10	2,000	1,000	4,600	2,650	**11,240**	**16.0%**
Wales	Cardiff North	0	0	10	0	0	400	10	0	0	0	10	1,000	0	0	450	350	1,150	1,095	**4,475**	**9.1%**
Wales	Rhondda	0	0	50	0	0	0	1,000	15	0	10	0	150	0	0	35	25	200	145	**1,630**	**13.2%**
Wales	Torfaen	0	0	0	0	200	0	500	500	350	1,000	1,000	1,250	0	0	250	175	550	850	**6,625**	**20.7%**
Wales	Monmouth	5	10	25	0	5	0	40	200	200	600	25	1,500	0	10	175	150	1,200	670	**4,815**	**14.3%**
Wales	Newport East	0	0	10	0	400	0	200	10	500	0	0	1,250	0	0	225	100	1,500	1,275	**5,470**	**19.4%**
Wales	Newport West	0	100	15	0	30	0	125	700	40	0	0	1,250	0	0	2,000	300	3,000	1,925	**9,485**	**17.0%**
Wales	Arfon	10	150	35	0	30	400	20	125	40	10	35	600	0	10	200	400	550	400	**3,015**	**9.6%**
Wales	Aberconwy	0	20	40	0	10	20	10	40	25	75	0	600	0	0	250	100	575	650	**2,415**	**10.9%**
Wales	Clwyd West	0	75	10	0	10	0	100	10	175	15	0	700	0	100	100	225	625	2,275	**4,420**	**18.1%**
Wales	Vale of Clwyd	0	0	25	0	30	0	75	800	25	600	30	800	0	0	250	100	750	930	**4,415**	**14.6%**
Wales	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	10	100	25	0	20	0	250	0	50	10	25	900	0	0	75	45	350	350	**2,210**	**10.8%**
Wales	Clwyd South	0	15	20	0	200	0	10	200	150	300	15	700	0	0	10	30	325	510	**2,485**	**16.4%**
Wales	Montgomeryshire	0	100	205	0	15	0	450	35	250	150	0	1,750	0	25	100	75	1,000	570	**4,725**	**20.5%**
Wales	Ceredigion	10	75	30	0	20	200	0	50	10	15	40	800	0	0	150	75	700	445	**2,620**	**10.2%**
Wales	Preseli Pembrokeshire	40	200	100	0	10	20	10	50	20	0	20	1,000	10	10	125	125	750	1,000	**3,490**	**13.4%**
Wales	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	10	100	30	500	5	0	100	100	20	35	250	1,250	10	0	250	75	850	825	**4,410**	**12.3%**
Wales	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	0	0	40	0	0	40	900	10	100	250	0	800	0	0	30	75	475	625	**3,345**	**17.2%**
Wales	Brecon and Radnorshire	5	125	0	0	15	30	50	175	200	15	20	800	0	30	75	100	1,350	1,010	**4,000**	**16.1%**
Wales	Neath	0	270	10	0	200	0	75	0	175	225	0	900	0	0	125	50	450	400	**2,880**	**17.9%**
Wales	Cynon Valley	0	465	0	0	40	0	400	150	50	150	0	400	0	0	100	75	500	265	**2,595**	**17.4%**
Wales	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	0	150	0	0	100	0	175	0	75	700	0	900	0	10	125	35	225	555	**3,050**	**12.7%**
Wales	Blaenau Gwent	0	30	50	0	100	400	400	75	175	900	10	300	0	0	200	50	300	275	**3,265**	**17.9%**
Wales	Bridgend	0	50	35	0	50	50	200	15	450	1,500	450	1,750	0	0	225	175	850	2,350	**8,150**	**20.0%**
Wales	Ogmore	0	10	300	0	15	400	400	600	125	75	150	1,000	0	10	50	100	525	600	**4,360**	**22.2%**
Wales	Pontypridd	0	0	20	10	500	0	600	300	75	15	10	1,000	0	0	500	150	850	905	**4,935**	**11.8%**
Wales	Caerphilly	0	20	100	0	125	300	600	10	700	300	10	1,250	0	0	125	250	2,100	1,620	**7,510**	**24.2%**
Wales	Islwyn	0	10	255	0	150	0	1,500	1,000	50	400	0	1,000	0	0	100	45	350	550	**5,410**	**23.9%**
Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	0	60	10	0	600	0	150	600	150	300	30	600	0	300	125	175	1,150	875	**5,125**	**17.6%**
Wales	Cardiff West	0	30	50	0	10	0	75	0	125	0	150	800	0	0	100	250	950	1,000	**3,540**	**12.8%**
Wales	Cardiff South and Penarth	0	20	50	0	250	0	225	600	350	35	0	3,500	5	10	1,000	2,500	5,250	5,050	**18,845**	**25.4%**
Scotland	Aberdeen North	20	5,760	45	0	30	0	75	0	300	0	0	1,000	200	0	250	15	1,400	2,200	**11,295**	**15.3%**

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Scotland	Aberdeen South	30	6,150	70	0	125	10	350	150	150	0	100	2,000	50	0	300	700	4,000	2,550	**16,735**	**28.0%**
Scotland	Airdrie and Shotts	10	100	15	0	75	20	25	35	600	5	0	1,250	0	0	100	225	375	1,750	**4,585**	**15.4%**
Scotland	Angus	75	135	720	0	45	400	25	500	350	75	0	700	0	0	125	75	525	465	**4,215**	**15.4%**
Scotland	Argyll and Bute	600	175	200	0	10	10	50	40	10	0	75	600	225	0	125	50	500	2,535	**5,205**	**14.2%**
Scotland	Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock	20	210	315	0	100	0	0	10	200	0	10	400	0	0	300	200	625	560	**2,950**	**8.9%**
Scotland	Banff and Buchan	1,500	240	275	250	25	0	20	10	300	500	250	1,250	10	0	150	75	700	750	**6,305**	**19.0%**
Scotland	Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk	45	10	1,070	0	150	10	500	600	50	0	0	1,000	0	0	150	125	850	860	**5,420**	**15.2%**
Scotland	Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	300	270	45	0	75	0	20	50	30	0	0	450	20	0	100	75	375	455	**2,265**	**9.3%**
Scotland	Central Ayrshire	10	100	60	0	250	400	100	5	25	0	1,000	1,500	0	50	175	250	700	2,100	**6,725**	**19.4%**
Scotland	Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill	0	100	55	0	50	0	700	125	175	25	0	2,250	0	0	200	125	600	2,500	**6,905**	**15.4%**
Scotland	Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East	0	10	245	0	30	0	225	225	300	0	10	1,000	0	0	125	225	625	1,015	**4,035**	**11.5%**
Scotland	Dumfries and Galloway	45	40	10	0	20	0	800	10	100	50	0	1,000	100	0	250	125	550	1,600	**4,700**	**13.3%**
Scotland	Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale	100	100	410	0	25	50	0	25	45	50	0	900	0	0	75	75	1,225	710	**3,790**	**13.0%**
Scotland	Dundee East	0	20	0	10	10	0	600	50	600	0	0	700	0	0	150	75	475	875	**3,565**	**14.8%**
Scotland	Dundee West	0	0	175	0	100	300	125	250	100	10	0	1,000	0	10	300	500	1,150	1,200	**5,220**	**9.9%**
Scotland	Dunfermline and West Fife	20	30	40	250	50	0	10	25	1,000	150	1,500	1,250	0	0	2,250	150	1,100	1,525	**9,350**	**23.1%**
Scotland	East Dunbartonshire	0	30	10	0	50	0	100	0	10	0	0	350	0	0	150	100	500	860	**2,160**	**10.5%**
Scotland	East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow	0	40	75	0	10	225	100	50	500	5	0	2,000	0	0	200	75	850	2,025	**6,155**	**16.1%**
Scotland	East Lothian	20	10	10	0	15	0	50	250	200	0	50	500	0	0	200	175	600	1,360	**3,440**	**11.4%**
Scotland	East Renfrewshire	0	10	170	0	0	0	0	200	10	0	0	300	0	0	125	125	700	1,200	**2,840**	**13.3%**
Scotland	Edinburgh East	10	0	80	0	10	10	10	50	15	10	5	700	0	0	2,000	700	2,250	2,200	**8,050**	**10.0%**
Scotland	Edinburgh North and Leith	50	0	130	0	5	0	50	2,000	400	5	0	1,250	15	0	1,750	9,000	6,500	3,850	**25,005**	**22.8%**
Scotland	Edinburgh South	0	0	25	0	5	10	0	25	0	0	0	100	0	0	125	125	1,000	410	**1,825**	**7.0%**
Scotland	Edinburgh South West	0	200	60	0	10	300	0	350	20	5	0	1,000	0	0	8,000	2,250	5,250	6,050	**23,495**	**33.5%**
Scotland	Edinburgh West	10	0	35	0	0	0	50	125	0	0	100	2,250	5	1,000	4,500	225	1,800	2,400	**12,500**	**22.6%**
Scotland	Falkirk	5	50	135	0	150	0	100	10	100	800	10	1,500	0	0	200	175	800	2,300	**6,335**	**13.3%**
Scotland	Glasgow Central	5	0	330	0	30	10	25	175	200	50	75	3,500	100	20	12,000	9,000	15,000	26,000	**66,520**	**28.8%**
Scotland	Glasgow East	0	10	110	0	150	0	175	30	40	30	5	1,500	0	0	225	300	400	1,150	**4,125**	**11.4%**
Scotland	Glasgow North	0	0	65	0	50	0	10	300	10	0	0	250	0	0	100	75	1,150	800	**2,810**	**9.8%**
Scotland	Glasgow North East	10	0	45	0	20	30	50	0	35	600	0	1,250	0	0	50	100	475	4,500	**7,165**	**20.7%**
Scotland	Glasgow North West	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	50	100	2,000	350	0	0	50	45	225	375	**3,225**	**12.8%**
Scotland	Glasgow South	10	0	20	0	10	0	100	0	300	10	0	125	0	0	125	75	400	600	**1,775**	**11.8%**

Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) (2019), NISRA BRES (2019), ONS UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2016), DIT Calculations.
Notes:
The proportion of employees (2019 BRES ONS and NISRA) in each constituency that work in 'export intensive sectors' – defined as the top quartile of UK sectors that have the highest share of exports as a share of total domestic output at the national level (according to 2016 ONS input-output data). This calculation does not account for within sector and across constituency differences in export intensity and so does not tell us how export intensive or how many jobs are supported by exports at the constituency level. See DIT (2021) 'Local jobs, trade and investment', for caveats and data coverage. NI estimates for NI as a whole and agriculture is excluded.

NUTS 1 Region	Constituency	Fishing and aquaculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Water transport	Air transport	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	Legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	Security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Employee count* in nationally export intensive** sectors	Employee count in nationally export intensive industries as a share of total constituency employee count
Scotland	Glasgow South West	15	0	0	20	10	0	75	800	0	0	800	1,250	0	10	350	75	375	1,950	**5,730**	**13.0%**
Scotland	Glenrothes	0	100	50	0	200	0	300	1,250	600	0	30	700	0	0	125	50	500	850	**4,755**	**14.1%**
Scotland	Gordon	0	7,075	20	30	125	0	300	200	1,250	50	45	2,250	0	500	125	50	1,600	2,300	**15,920**	**26.0%**
Scotland	Inverclyde	35	10	10	0	0	0	200	300	10	0	300	400	300	0	1,000	250	600	1,200	**4,615**	**17.9%**
Scotland	Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey	40	120	70	0	10	800	175	40	50	0	0	1,500	100	20	300	250	1,850	1,800	**7,125**	**11.9%**
Scotland	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0	65	400	0	0	0	200	50	250	50	10	700	0	0	200	175	725	2,770	**5,595**	**16.4%**
Scotland	Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath	0	110	135	0	0	0	400	400	225	200	0	1,250	0	0	125	150	1,200	880	**5,075**	**17.0%**
Scotland	Lanark and Hamilton East	10	20	20	0	0	0	300	100	20	0	100	1,250	0	0	200	250	1,000	1,675	**4,945**	**11.2%**
Scotland	Linlithgow and East Falkirk	0	0	50	1,500	800	250	100	700	40	50	0	2,000	5	0	75	500	1,000	1,785	**8,855**	**21.8%**
Scotland	Livingston	0	50	420	0	350	250	250	300	1,250	15	10	2,500	0	0	300	50	900	2,550	**9,195**	**17.1%**
Scotland	Midlothian	0	40	85	0	25	250	75	50	75	40	500	1,250	20	0	125	100	650	1,625	**4,910**	**16.1%**
Scotland	Moray	175	80	800	0	0	0	100	45	150	0	50	700	0	0	150	200	600	880	**3,930**	**11.2%**
Scotland	Motherwell and Wishaw	0	0	200	0	100	0	50	0	10	0	100	400	0	0	250	175	325	1,445	**3,055**	**11.2%**
Scotland	Na h-Eileanan An lar	350	15	185	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	10	150	50	0	50	20	120	250	**1,230**	**11.4%**
Scotland	North Ayrshire and Arran	10	100	180	0	75	400	300	10	75	5	20	300	100	0	100	15	325	665	**2,680**	**11.7%**
Scotland	North East Fife	20	30	50	0	30	0	10	10	125	0	20	1,500	5	0	75	50	525	525	**2,975**	**11.3%**
Scotland	Ochil and South Perthshire	15	25	265	0	100	0	10	10	25	0	0	500	0	0	75	1,000	725	1,015	**3,765**	**12.6%**
Scotland	Orkney and Shetland	1,250	170	100	0	10	0	20	10	0	0	50	700	250	45	75	40	300	625	**3,645**	**14.9%**
Scotland	Paisley and Renfrewshire North	10	0	610	0	1,250	0	350	200	900	0	1,500	2,250	40	800	75	175	2,050	8,250	**18,460**	**32.2%**
Scotland	Paisley and Renfrewshire South	10	10	135	0	0	0	175	50	50	0	10	300	0	400	200	125	700	835	**3,000**	**10.6%**
Scotland	Perth and North Perthshire	30	20	20	0	150	0	125	5	10	0	50	900	0	0	225	400	1,200	2,730	**5,865**	**12.9%**
Scotland	Ross, Skye and Lochaber	800	80	45	0	250	0	20	20	10	10	20	500	125	0	125	175	425	525	**3,130**	**11.1%**
Scotland	Rutherglen and Hamilton West	0	20	55	0	125	100	50	50	125	0	0	900	0	0	2,000	100	825	3,000	**7,350**	**24.3%**
Scotland	Stirling	75	70	110	0	30	100	10	125	225	0	30	1,000	50	0	200	600	1,350	1,095	**5,070**	**10.4%**
Scotland	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	25	5,540	20	10	100	0	300	250	350	0	150	1,250	20	0	50	250	1,400	1,050	**10,765**	**25.8%**
Scotland	West Dunbartonshire	10	25	15	0	0	0	10	40	75	30	40	350	5	0	2,000	100	350	1,400	**4,450**	**14.6%**
Northern Ireland	NI	239	1,829	3,550	0	1,926	2,750	5,314	4,342	7,539	3,566	7,341	25,850	719	818	11,849	6,473	21,704	28,036	**133,845**	**17.3%**

Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) (2019), NISRA BRES (2019), ONS UK Input-Output Analytical Tables (2016), DIT Calculations.
Notes:
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