# **City of London jobs**

Are growing steadily



There are

513,000

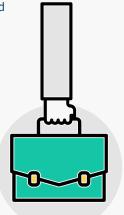
workers in the City of London, or 10% of London's total workforce. 1 in 58 GB

workers are employed in the City.

Financial, professional and associated business services are the largest employers in the City of London, accounting for

377,000

jobs in 2017 – almost **three quarters** of total jobs in the Square Mile.

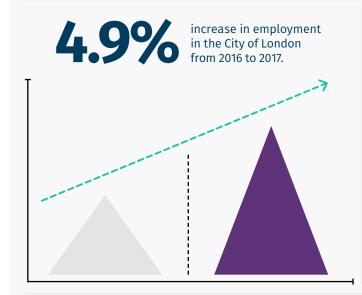


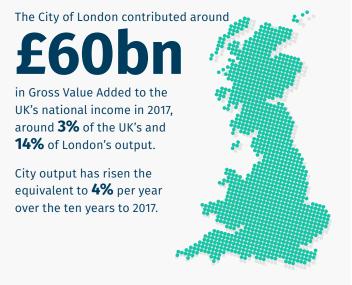
Financial, professional and business services provide the most jobs and drive jobs growth.



From 2016 to 2017, financial services provided the highest number of new jobs.

Tech was the fastest growing major sector in the City, with **jobs growth of 16%** across the year.



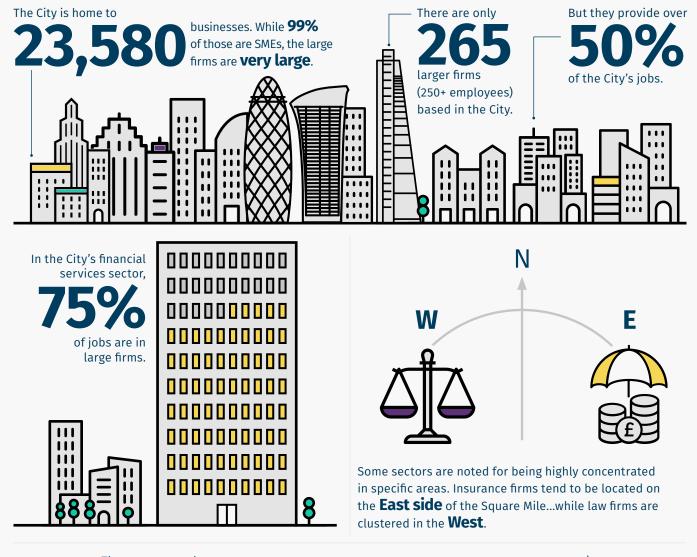


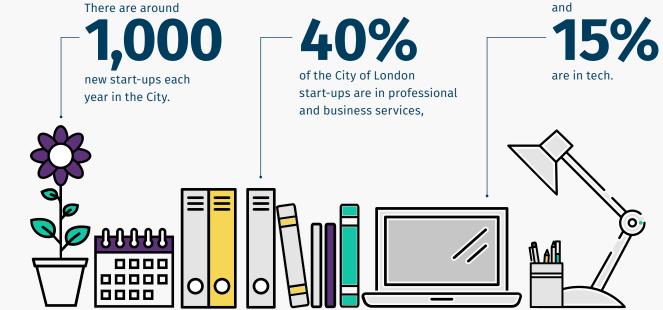
Sources: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey, 2017; ONS, Annual Population Survey, 2017; ONS, Nominal and Regional GVA by Industry (balanced approach), 2018, Regional GVA by LA (balanced approach), 2018.

## **City of London firms**

The City of London is a dynamic environment for firms. Although only 1% of City firms are large, they account for over half of employment







Sources: ONS, UK Business – Activity Size Location, 2017; BankSearch, 2017; ONS, Earning, Learning and Business Churning 2015; Trends Business Research (TBR), 2016. 'Tech' refers to "Information and Communication". 'Business Support Services' refers to "Administrative and Support Services"

### **City of London workers**

The City of London workforce is young, skilled and highly international





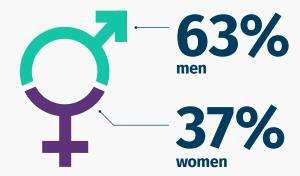
The City's workforce attracts young, highly-qualified workers.

of City workers are aged between **22 and 39**, compared with **40%** of workers across England and Wales in 2011.



#### The City's workforce

In 2017, the gender balance of the City's workforce was





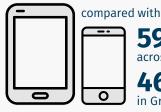
In 2017, of the City's

workforce were of black, Asian or minority ethnic origin.

### City workers are highly skilled



of workers in the City of London are employed in high-skilled jobs



across London and

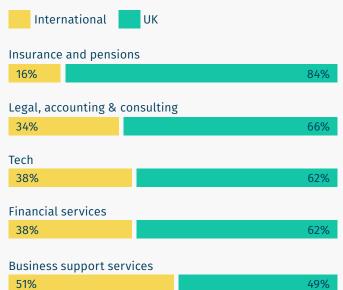
in Great Britain.

### The City of London's workforce is international, International workers in the City of London

with 40% of workers born outside the UK in 2017.



38% workers in financial services and in tech as well as 34% of workers in legal, accounting & consulting services were born outside the UK. This increases to 51% in administrative services. Insurance has a lower share of international workers - 16% were born outside the UK.



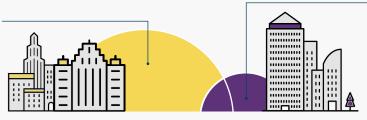
Sources: ONS, user requested data; Annual Population Survey, 2017; ONS, Regional and Local Authority GVA, 2017; Business Register and Employment Survey, 2017; ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2016, ONS user requested data 2019. High-skilled jobs refers to roles as managers or directors, or in professional or technical occupations.

### The role of financial services

The City of London, also known as the Square Mile, remains home to the UK's financial services industry



The City accounts for 47% of all London's financial services employment



- while Tower Hamlets (home to Canary Wharf) accounts for **18%.** 

There are

1.1 million

financial services jobs in the UK,

two thirds of which are outside

London.

London -

Outside London

The UK financial services industry paid

£75br

in tax in 2018. 11% of the total tax contribution to the UK is generated from financial services.





Financial services contributed

7.1%

of the UK's Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2017 - **£129.1bn**.



The City of London accounted for

22.6%

of the UK's financial services GVA, with London as a whole accounting for almost **half (49.4%)** of this.



Financial services is one of the UK's most productive industries, generating over

£100k (£116k) in output for every job in 2017.

Financial services are the single biggest contributor to the UK's surplus in services trade















In 2017, the UK exported

£78bn

in financial services and insurance, generating a trade surplus of **£61bn**. This is equivalent to **over half** (55%) of the UK's total trade surplus in services.

Sources: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey 2017; City of London/PwC, Total Tax Contribution of UK FS, 2017; ONS, Nominal and Regional GVA by Industry (balanced approach), 2018, (Regional GVA by LA (balanced approach), 2018; ONS, Balance of Payments, 2017.