



---

# Leeds City Region Business Survey 2021

# About West Yorkshire Combined Authority

## The facts

### Demographics

- Home to >2.3 million people; a workforce of 1.1 million; >90,000 businesses

### Northern capital

- Part of the Leeds City Region, which has a (pre-Covid) £69.9 billion economy and is the biggest contributor to the Northern Powerhouse

### Plans for 2020/21

- Tackling the climate emergency
- Boosting productivity
- Enabling inclusive growth
- Delivering 21<sup>st</sup> Century transport



## 2020/21 plans

### Post-Covid-19

#### Tackling the climate emergency

- Ensuring a green recovery and accelerating plans for a net zero carbon economy by 2038 latest

#### Boosting productivity

- Developing and implementing their COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan

#### Enabling inclusive growth

- Focusing on, and working with, most disadvantaged young people and schools/colleges in disadvantaged areas.
- Provide support for SMEs to create more apprenticeship opportunities
- Deliver superfast broadband connectivity
- Support people to access employment opportunities, and to retrain

#### Delivering 21<sup>st</sup> Century transport

- Start delivery of programme of transport infrastructure improvements through the Transforming Cities Fund, to reduce reliance on the car and promote public transport, cycling and walking

## Background and method

The purpose of the survey was:

- To provide a snapshot view of business confidence, investment experiences and intentions
- To provide the LEP and the Local Authorities with a significant level of detail about the issues currently affecting businesses
- Support the LEP in monitoring and reporting progress to Government against its strategic priorities

1,579 interviews overall; 1,425 CATI telephone interviews, 154 CAWI online interviews among:

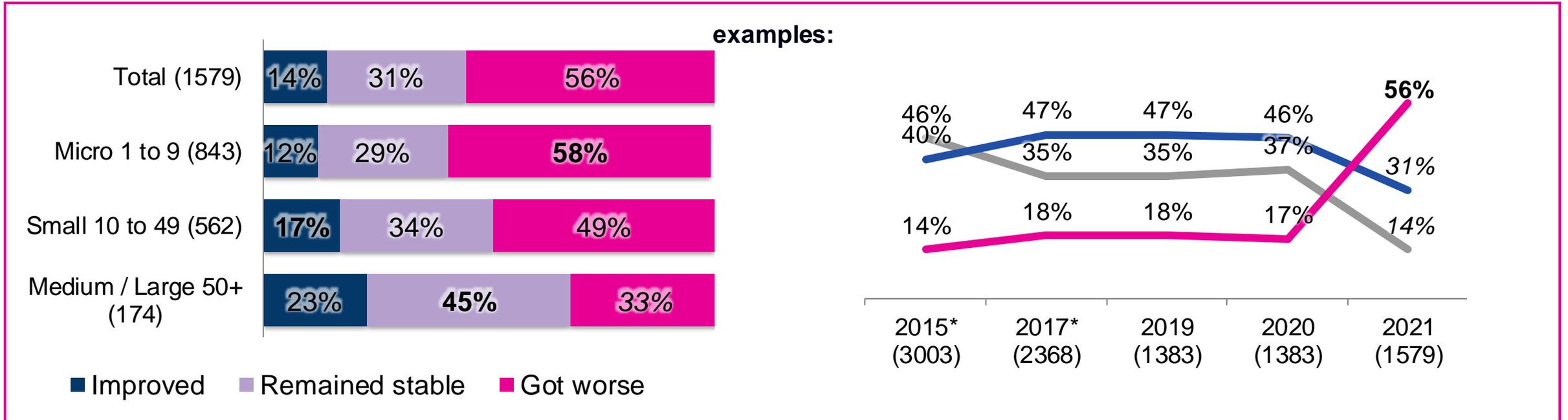
- Private, public and voluntary/community sector
- Organisation with at least one employee
- West Yorkshire districts only in 2021

Targets were set by size, sector and district.

Telephone interviews were undertaken between February and March 2021

Online surveys completed in February via a business panel

# Reporting conventions



**Sub-group analysis and year on year comparisons:**

**Bold text** indicates significantly higher i.e. higher than average

*Italic text* indicates significantly lower than average

**Year on year comparisons are made against West Yorkshire data in 2020 and 2019, and Leeds City Region data in 2017 and 2015**

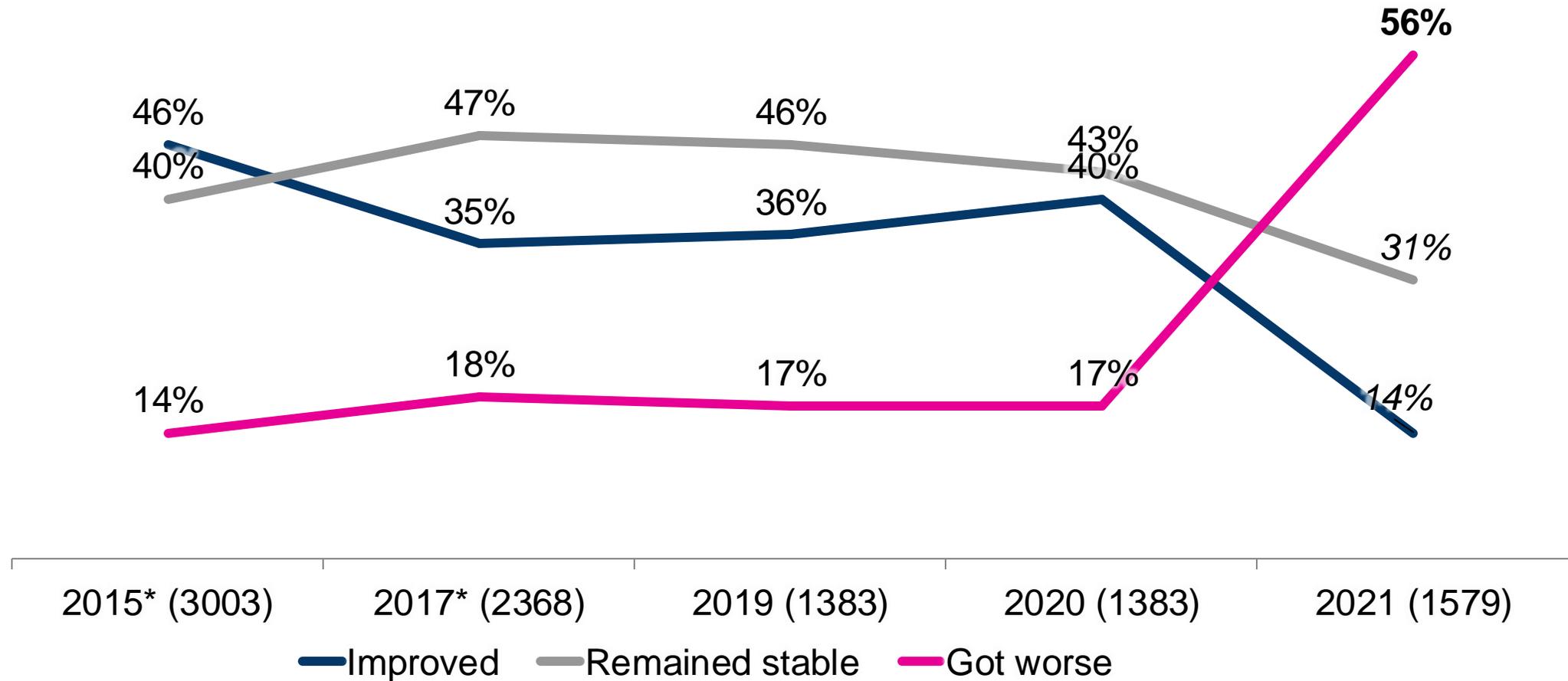


# Business performance

## Business performance – summary

- Over the last 12 months there has been a significant increase in businesses reporting worsening performance (56% cf. 17% in 2020)
- Micro businesses (1-9 employees) have fared particularly badly (58% reporting worsening performance), as have hotels/catering (73%) and other services (83%) establishments
- Some recovery is expected in the next 12 months, and businesses are most likely to anticipate an improvement in performance (45%), with one in six anticipating worsening performance (18%)
- By sector, there is a level of optimism corresponding to the extent to which businesses have been affected by economic/trading conditions in the last year, with more than half of hotels/catering (57%) and other services (58%) establishments anticipating an improvement in business performance
- While trends in turnover, both recent and expected, reflect reported business performance, trends with regard to workforce growth do not follow suit. This is largely explained by the Job Retention Scheme that has been made available for businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. Jobs have been safeguarded on the whole as a consequence of this scheme, although it is not clear how jobs will be affected once this protection is withdrawn later this year
- Investment has actually increased in the last 12 months, and this has been quite consistent across businesses of different sizes and sectors

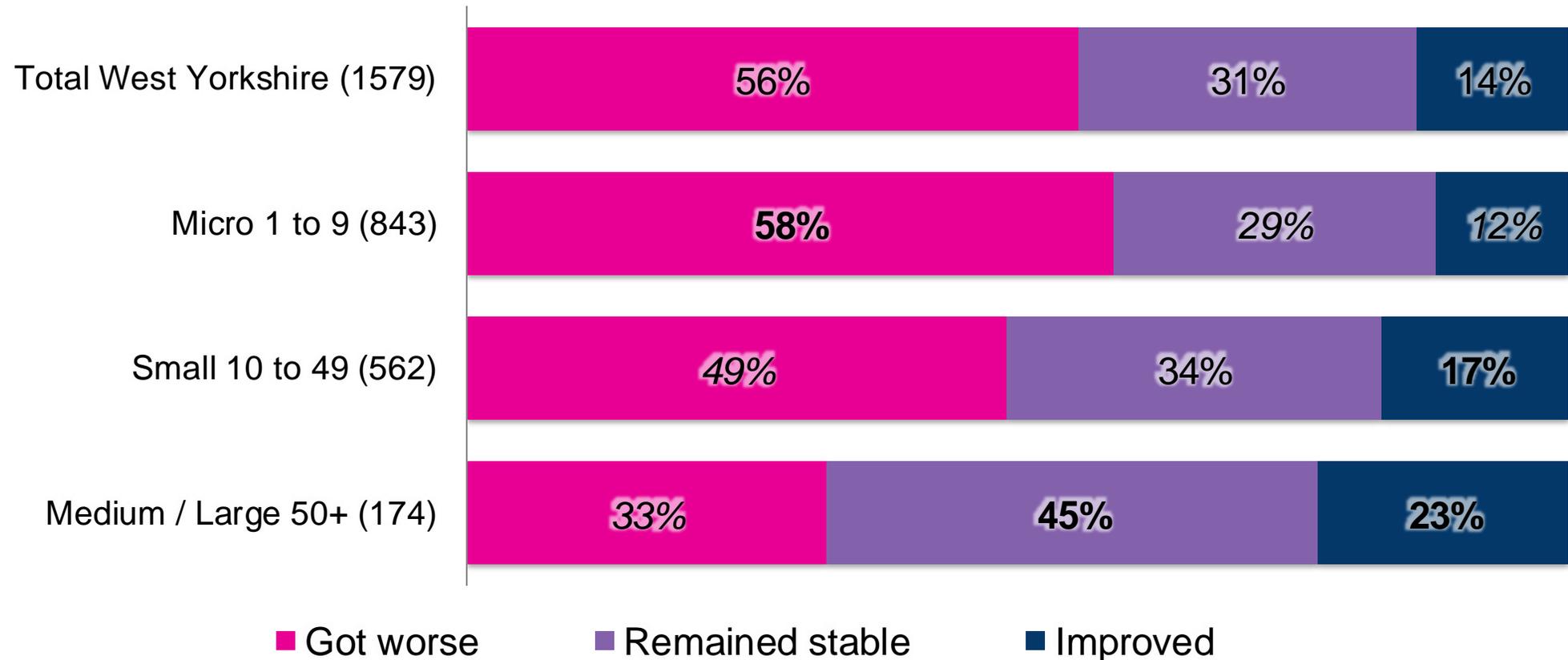
# Business performance in past 12 months



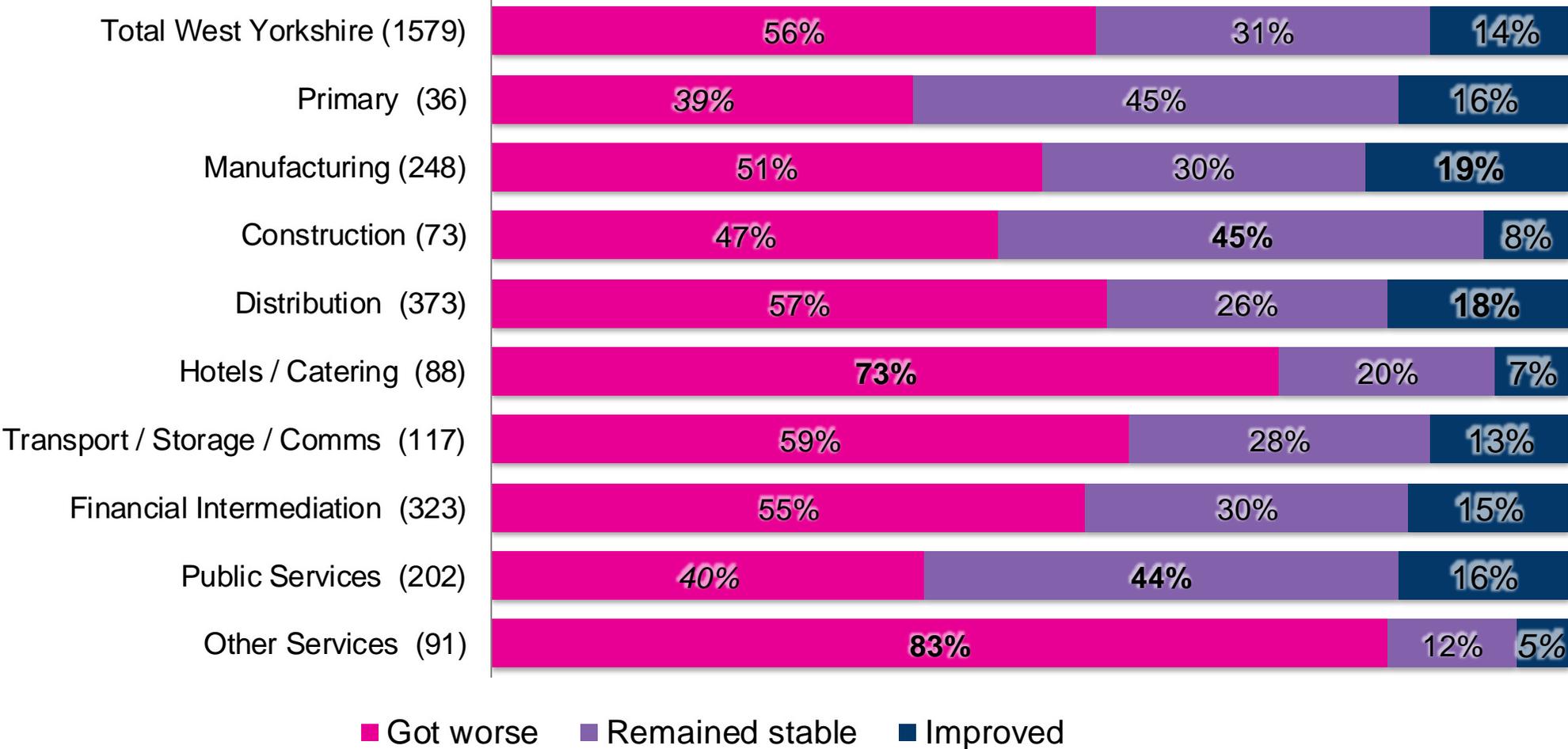
Q4. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

\* based on Leeds City region data

# Business performance in past 12 months

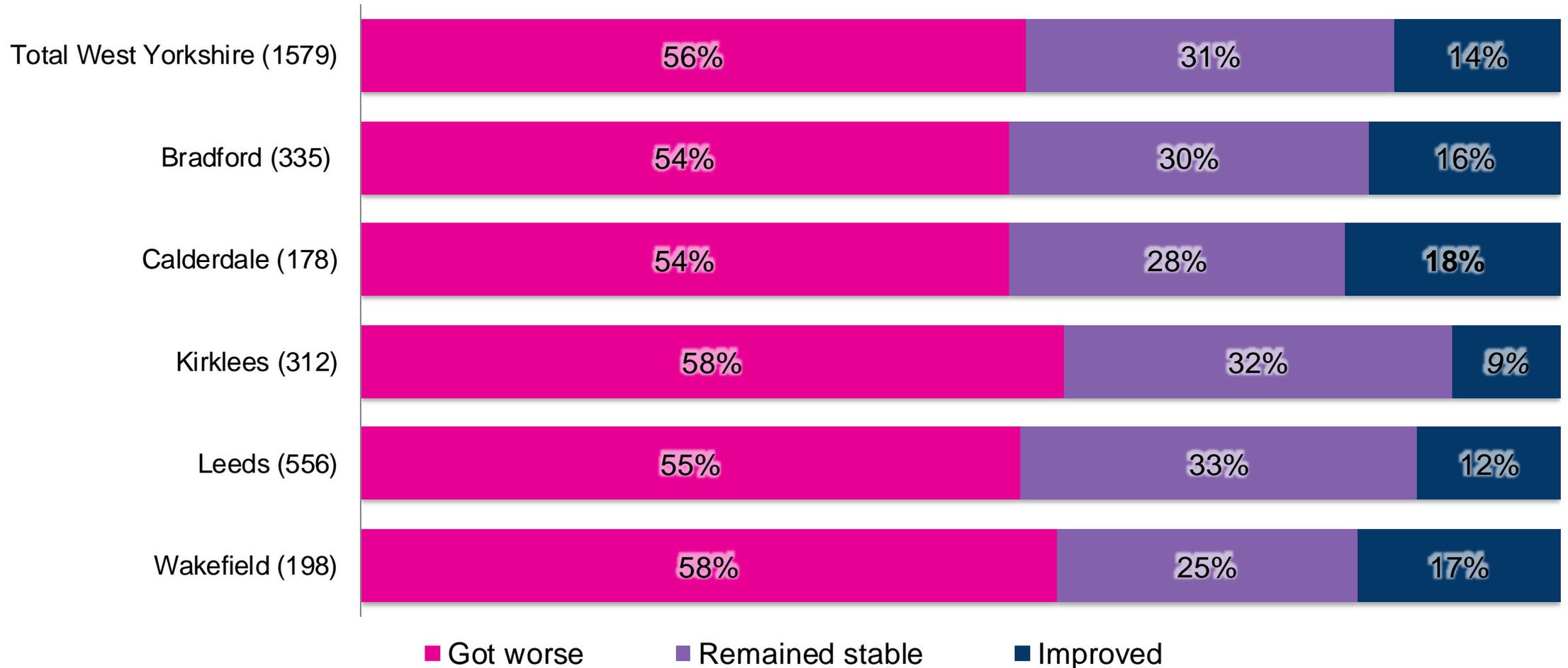


# Business performance in past 12 months



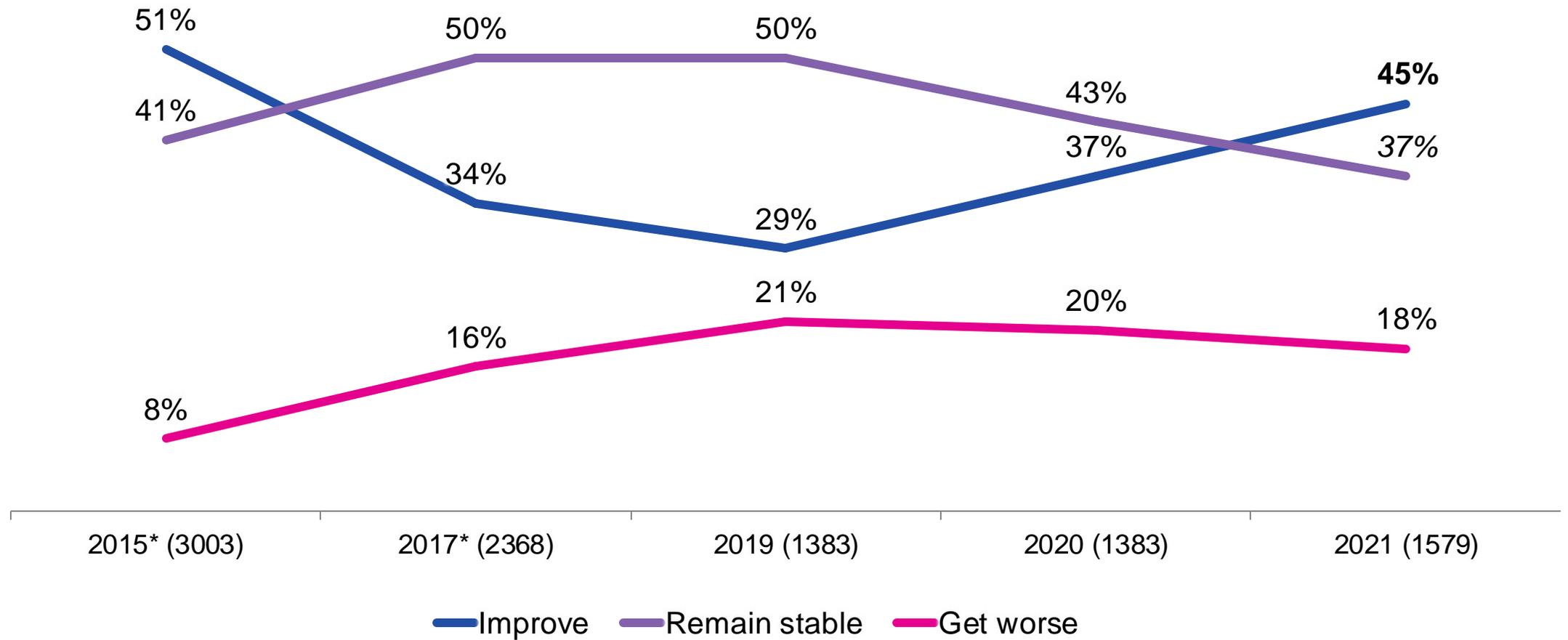
Q4. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Business performance in past 12 months



Q4. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Business performance in next 12 months



Q5. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

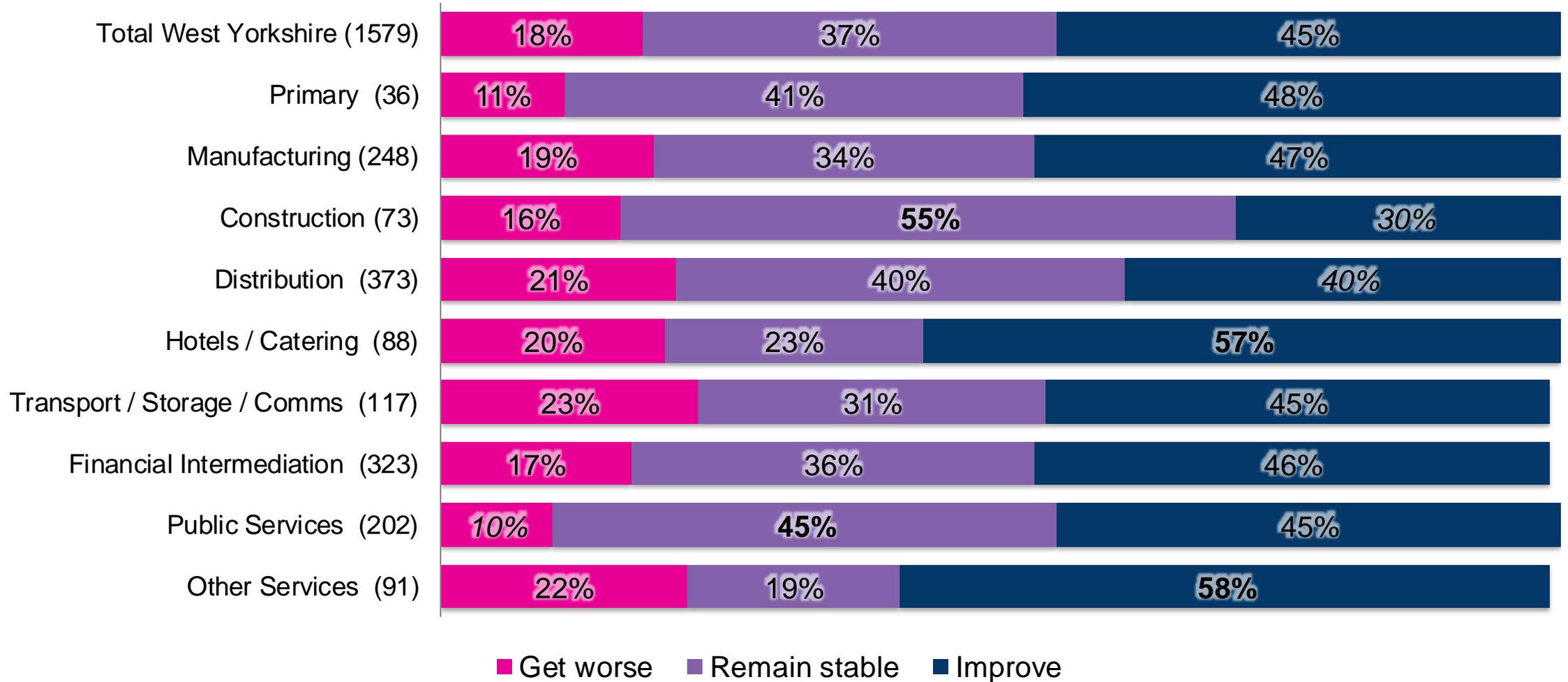
\* based on Leeds City region data

# Business performance in next 12 months



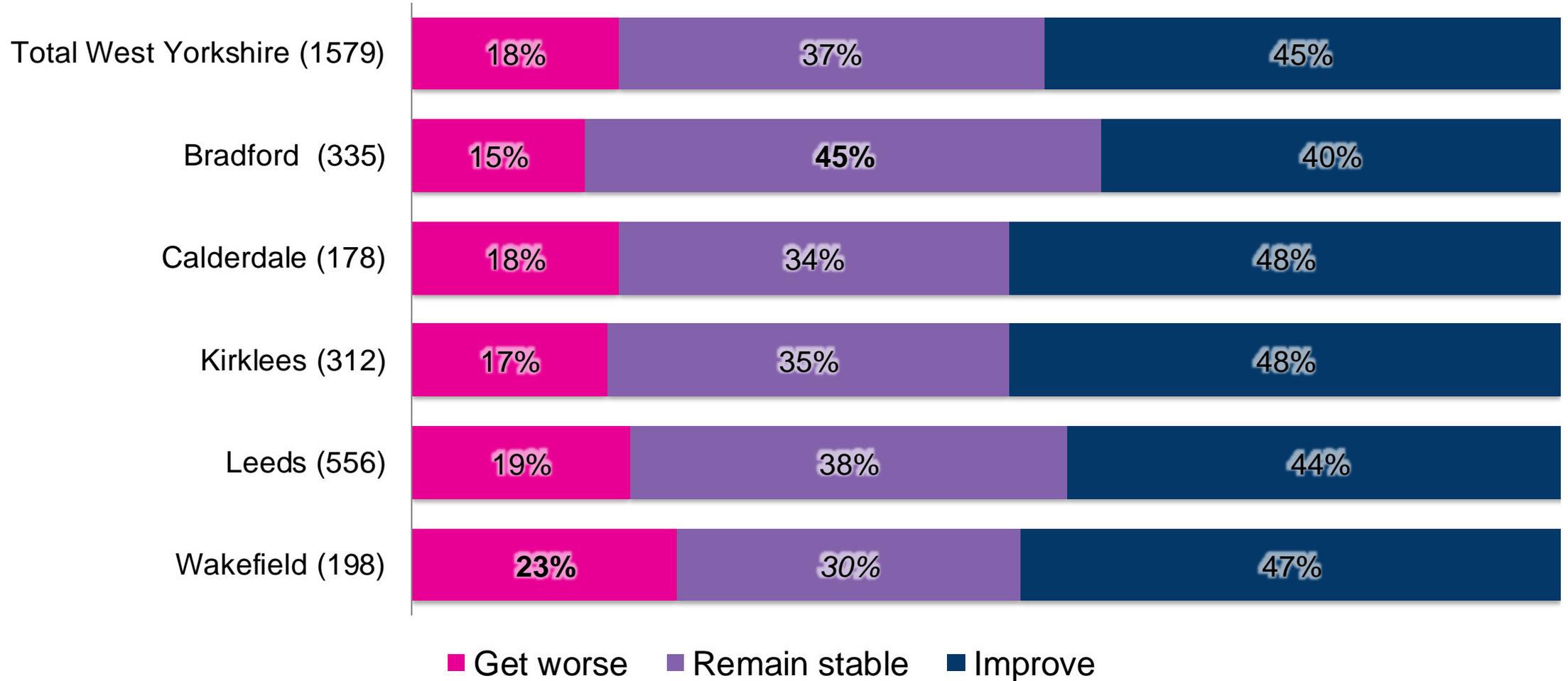
Q5. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Business performance in next 12 months



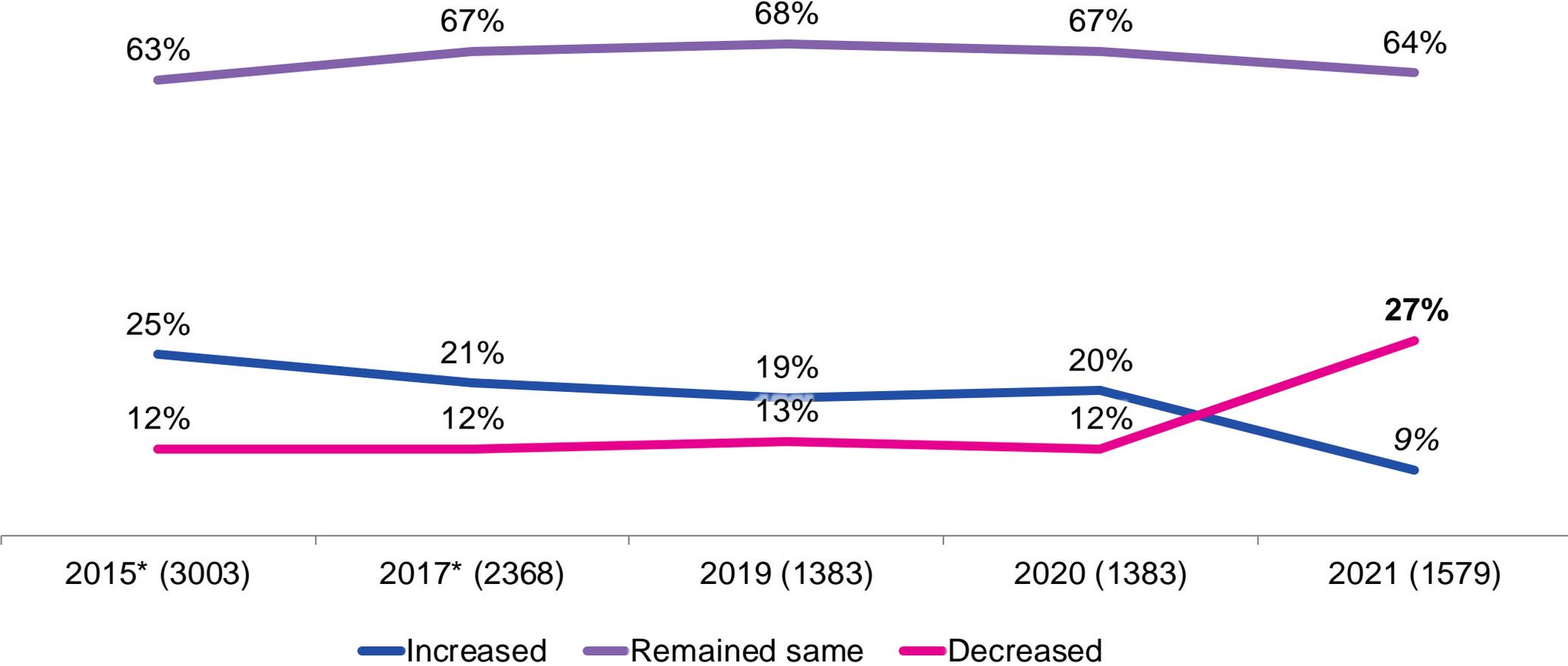
Q5. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Business performance in next 12 months



Q5. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

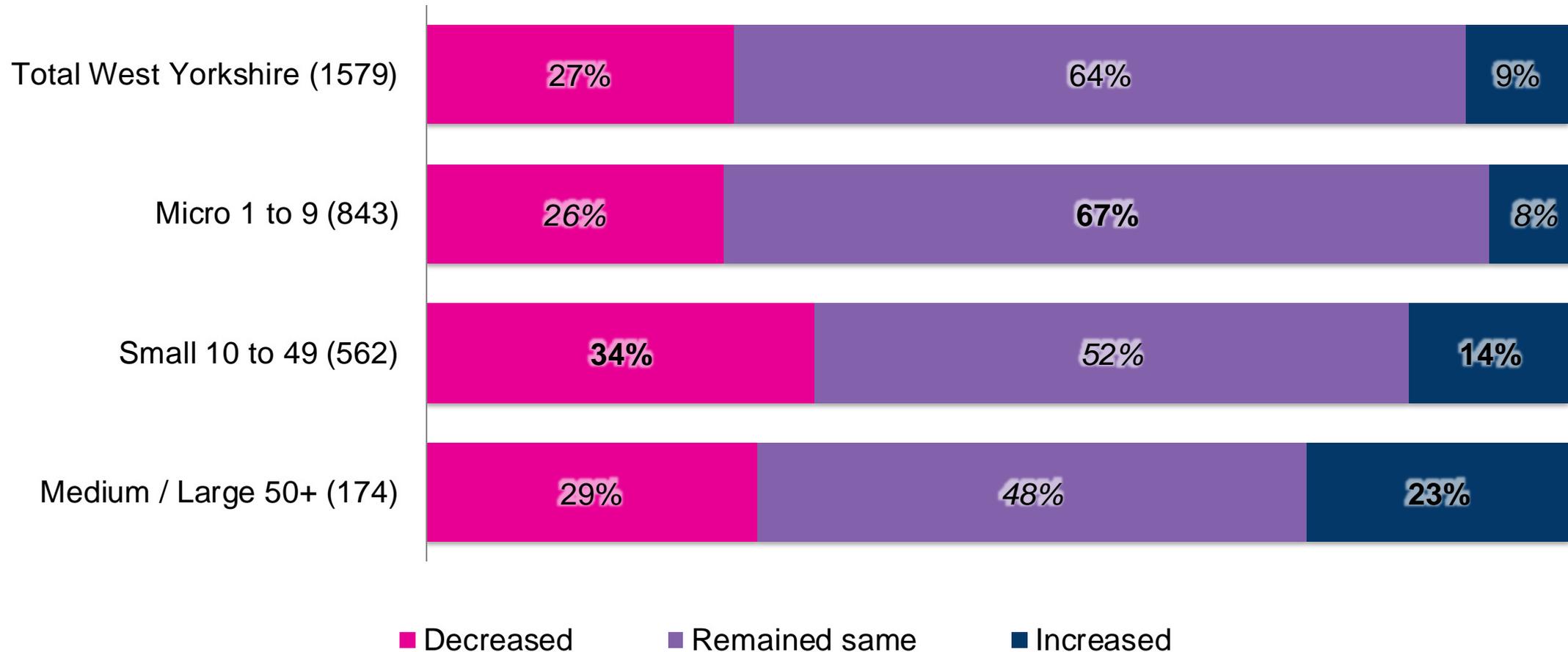
# Workforce trends in past 12 months



Q6. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

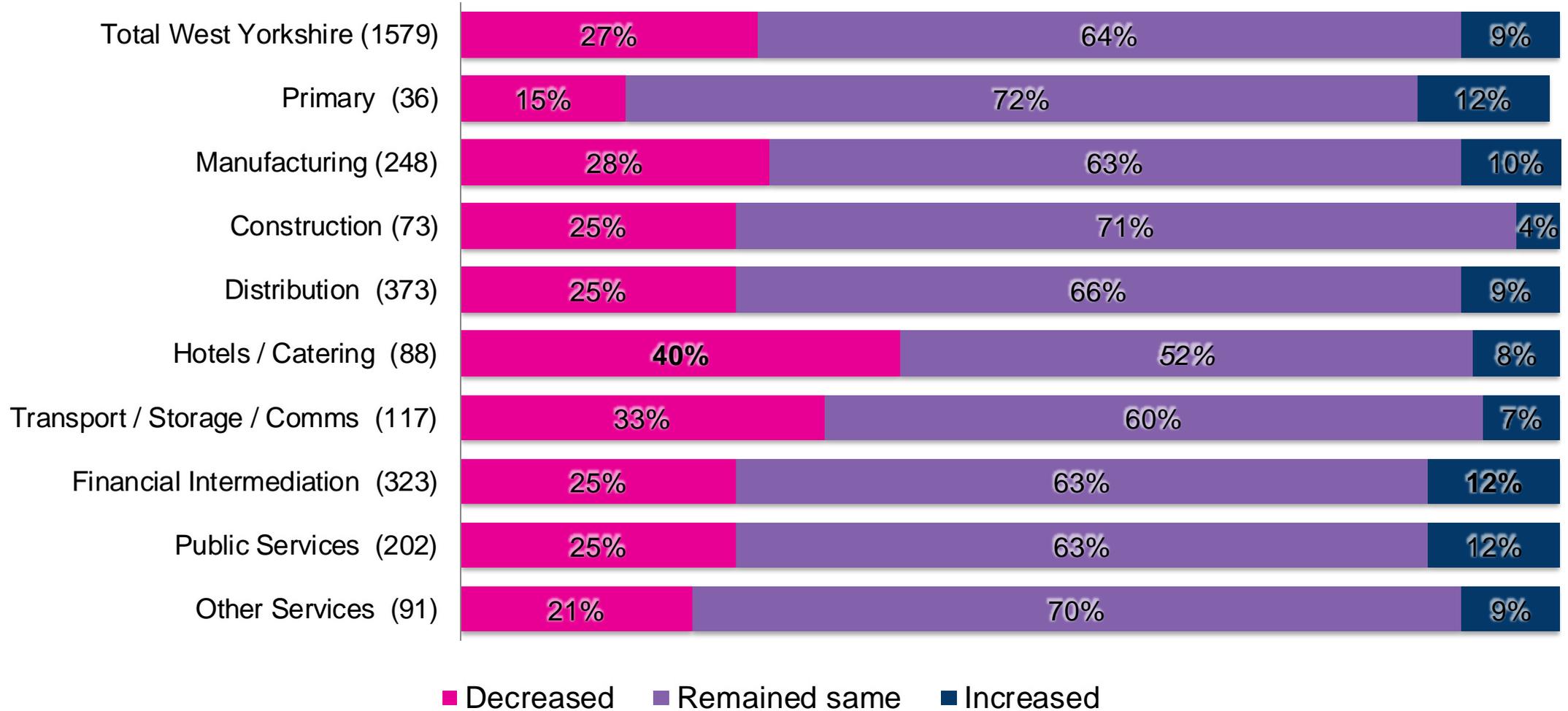
\* based on Leeds City region data

# Workforce trends in past 12 months



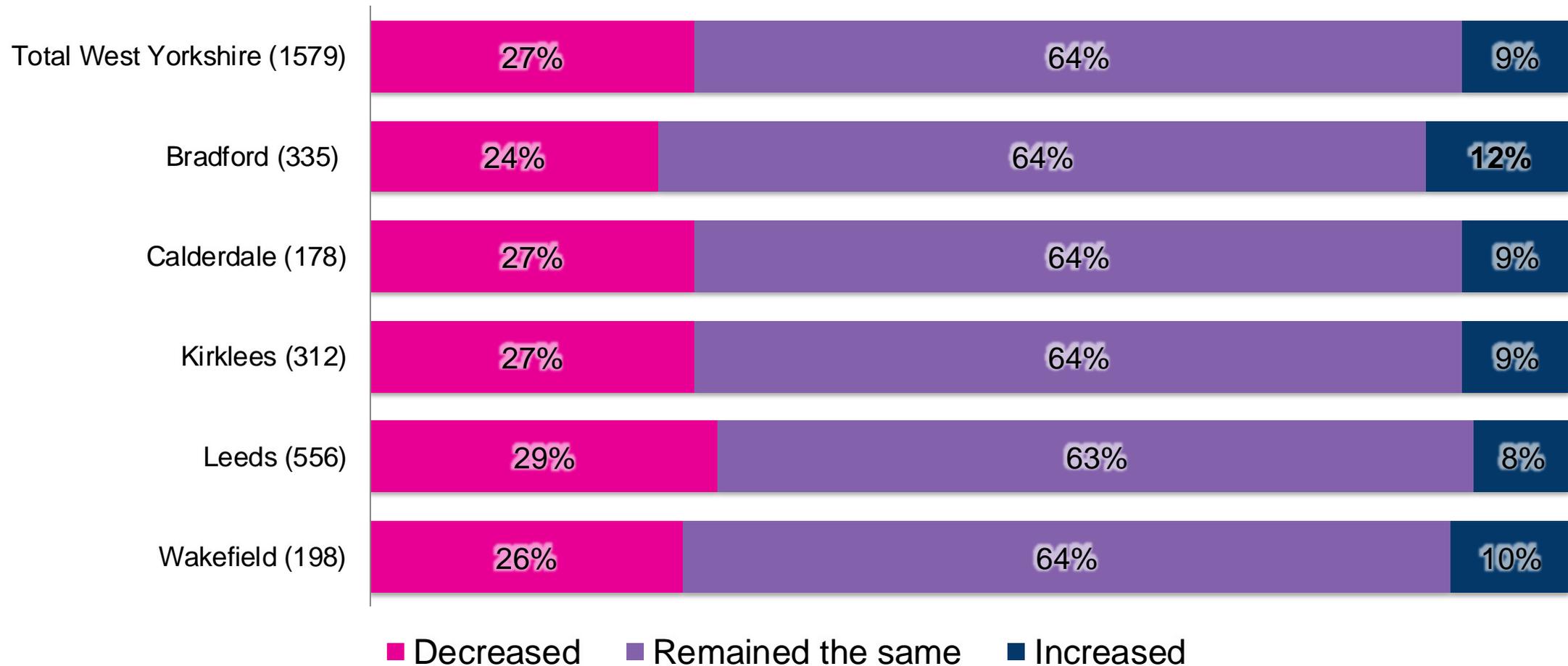
Q6. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Workforce trends in past 12 months



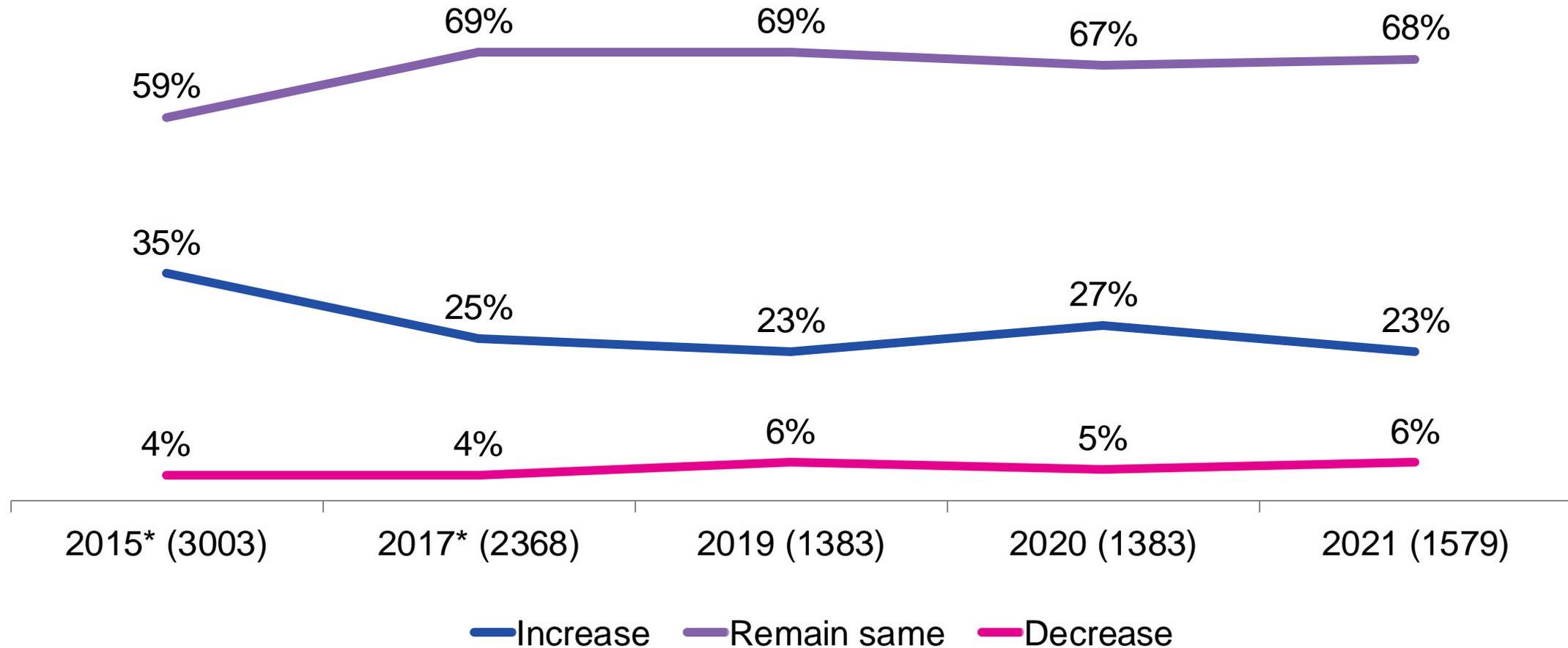
Q6. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Workforce trends in past 12 months



Q6. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

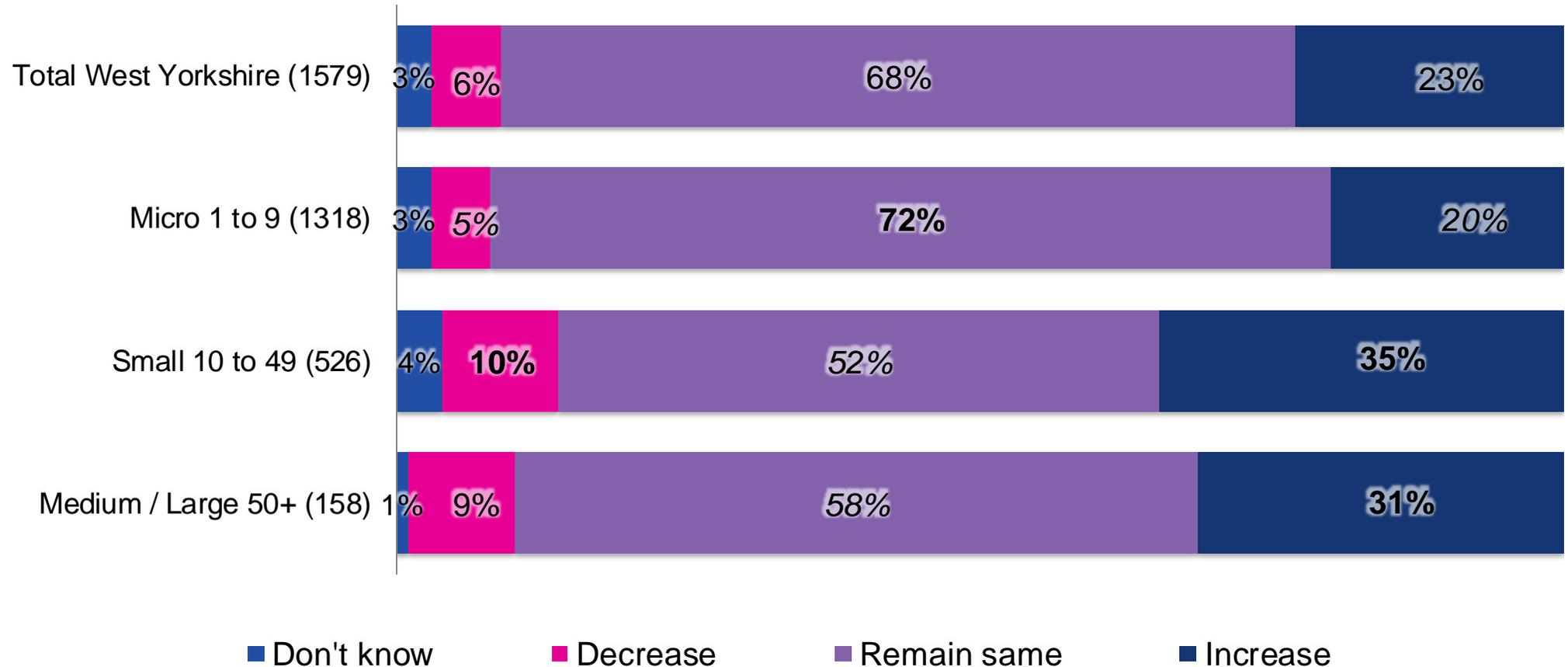
# Workforce trends in next 12 months



Q7. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

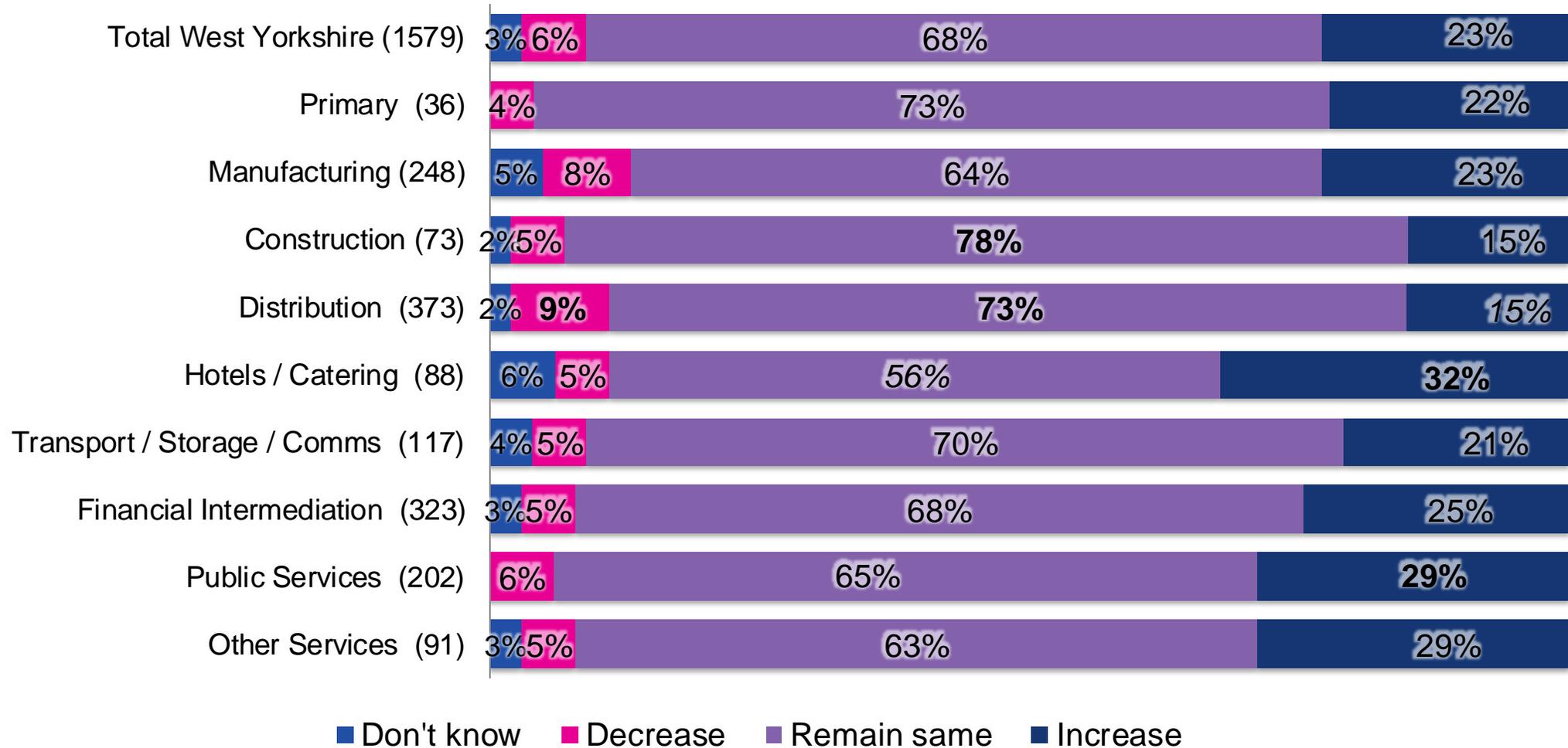
\* based on Leeds City region data

# Workforce trends in next 12 months



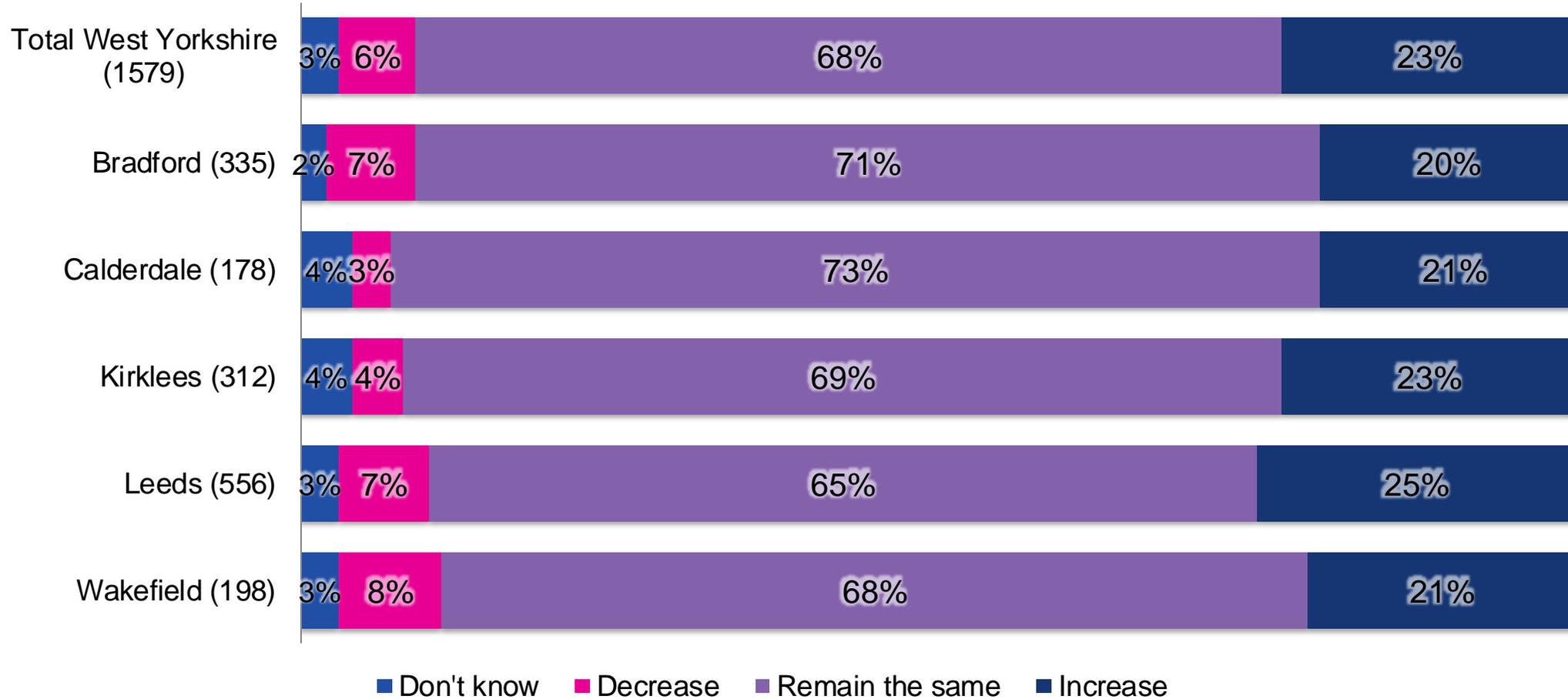
Q7. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Workforce trends in next 12 months

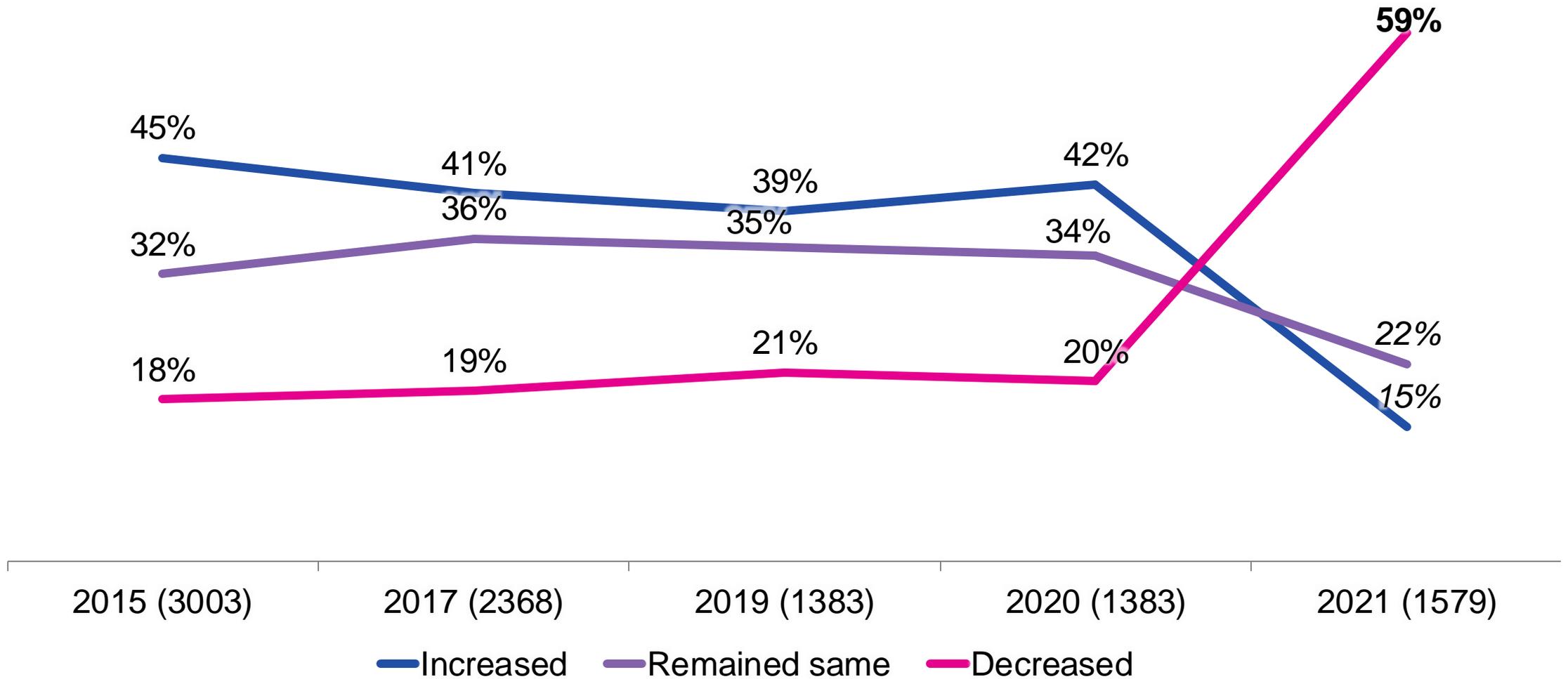


Q7. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Workforce trends in next 12 months



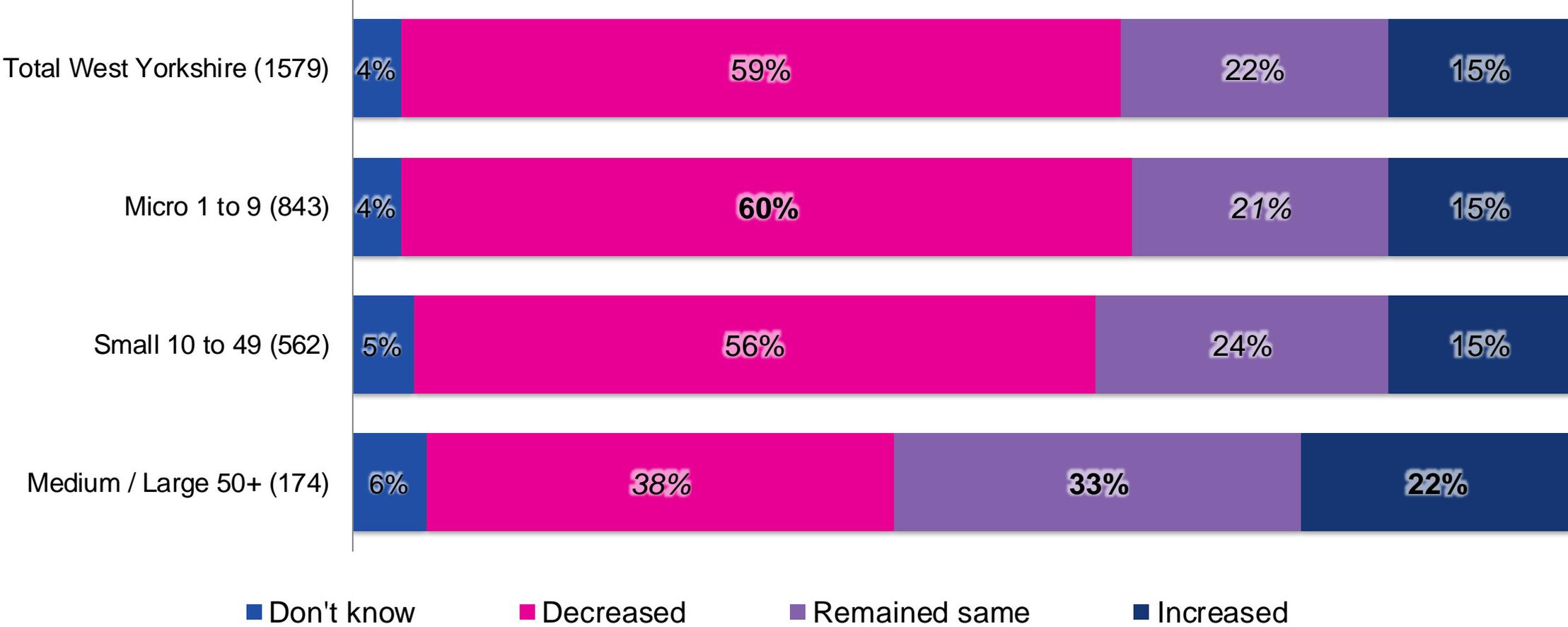
# Trends in turnover in past 12 months



Q8. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

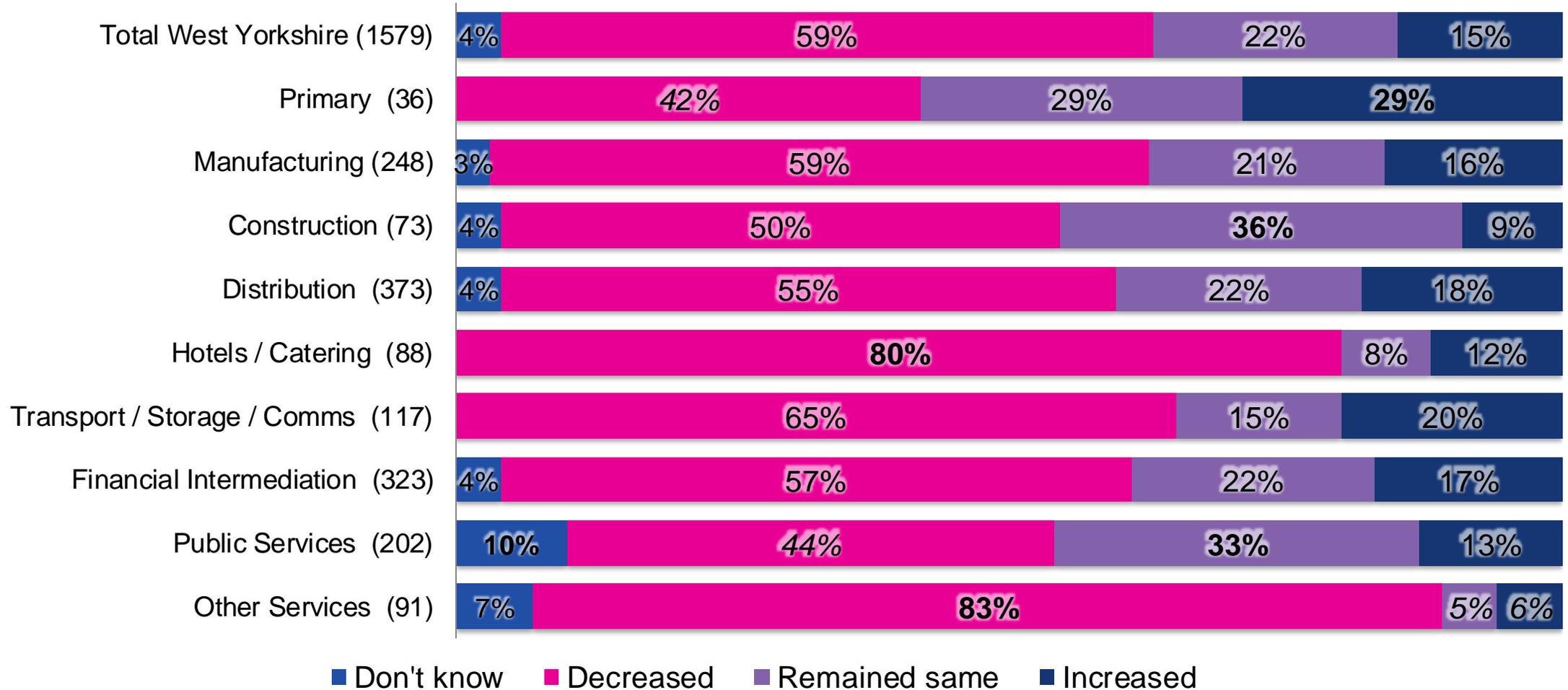
\* based on Leeds City region data

# Trends in turnover in past 12 months

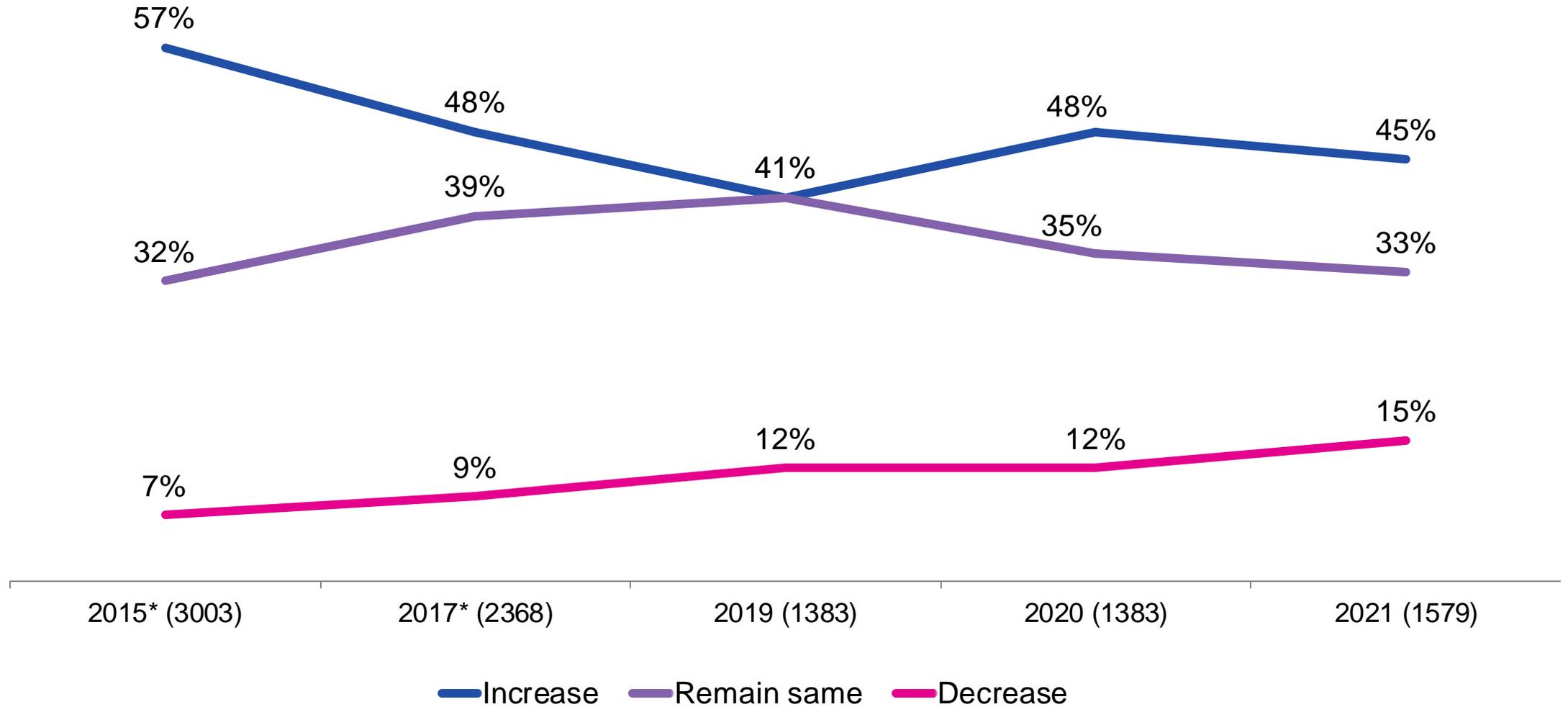


Q8. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Trends in turnover in past 12 months



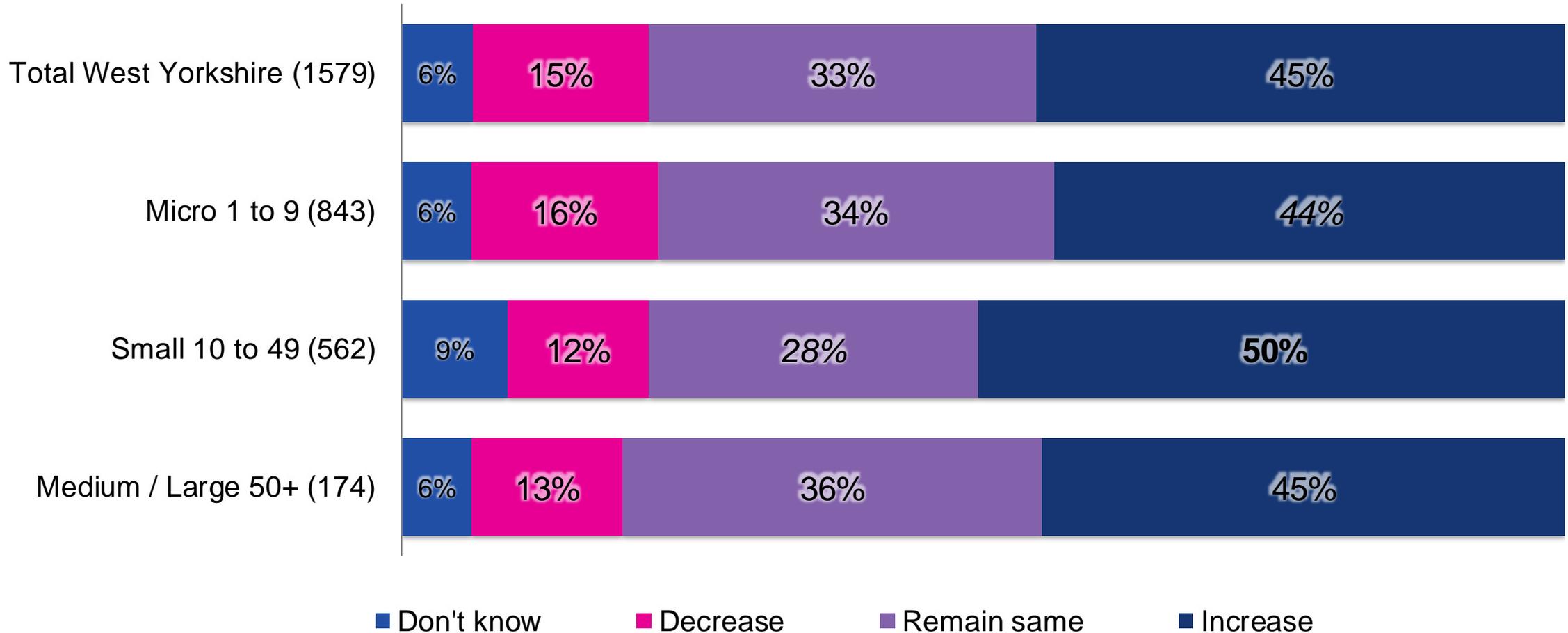
# Trends in turnover in next 12 months



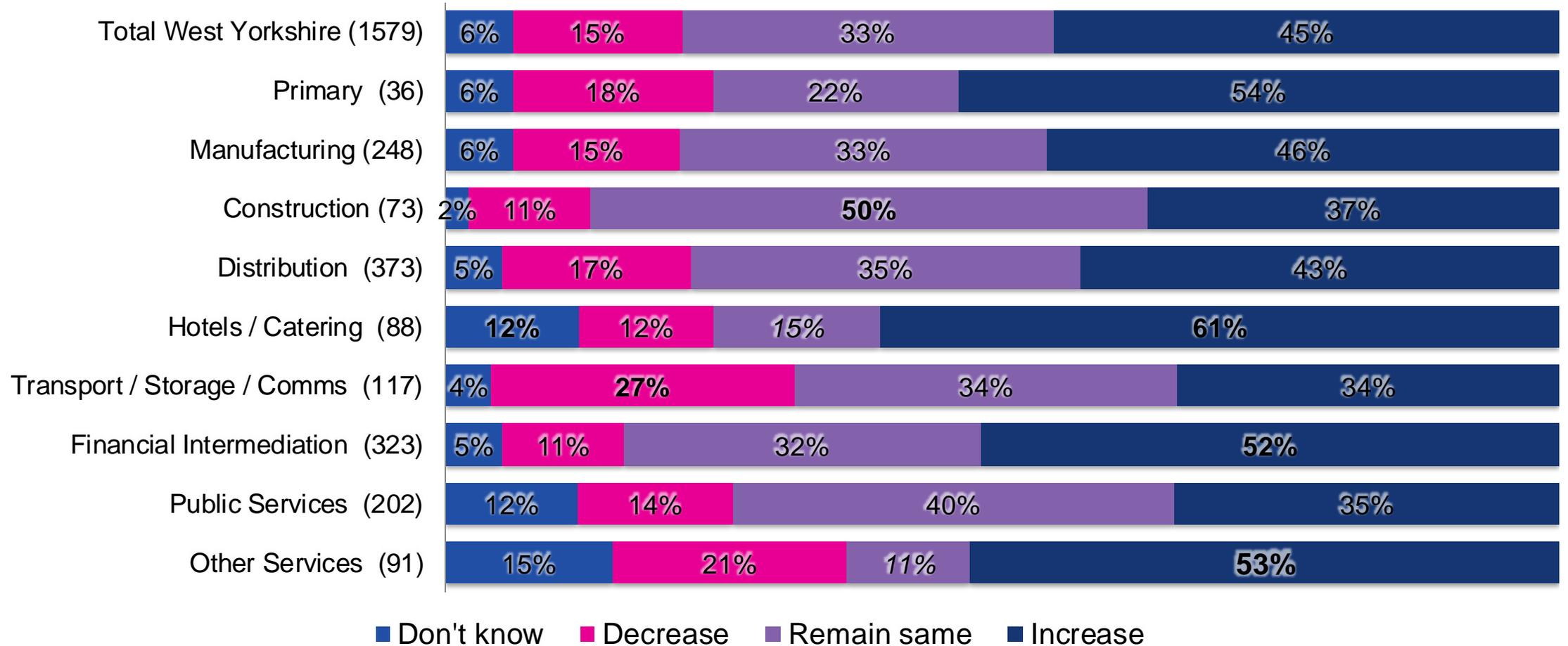
Q9. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

\* based on Leeds City region data

# Trends in turnover in next 12 months

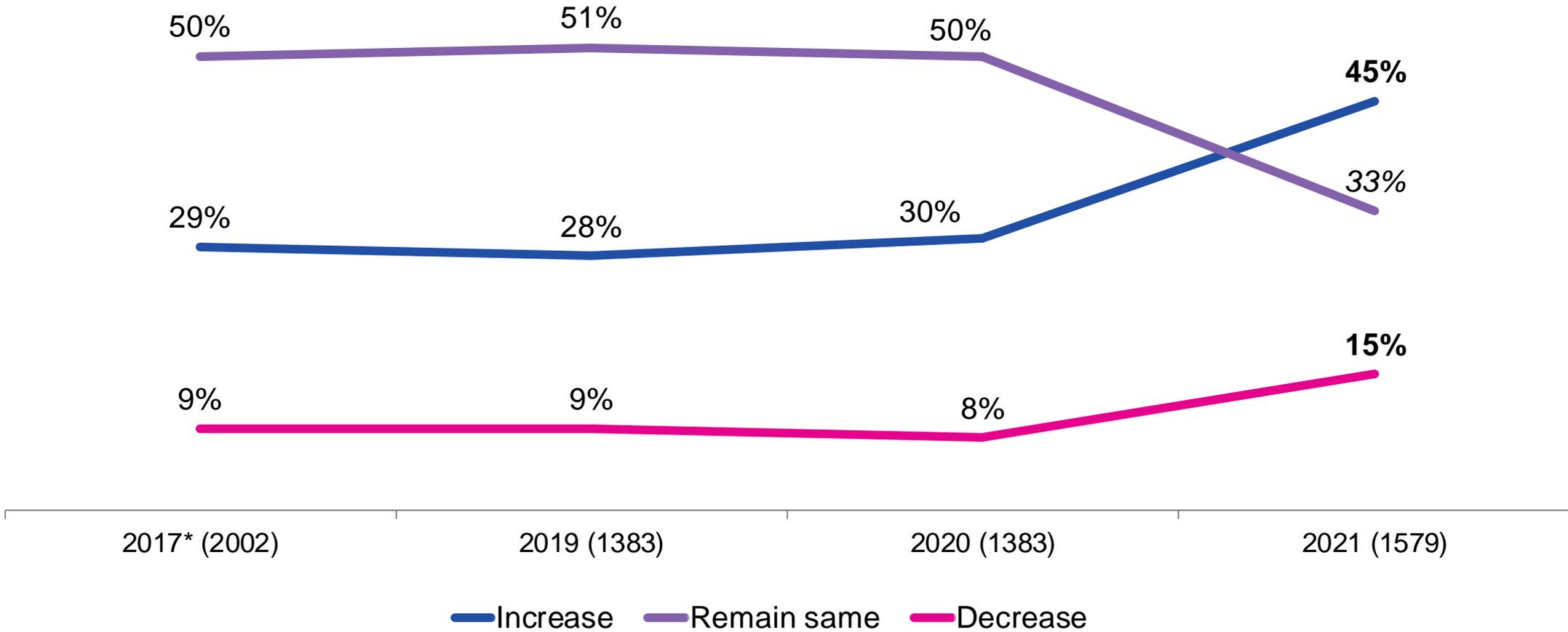


# Trends in turnover in next 12 months



Q9. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

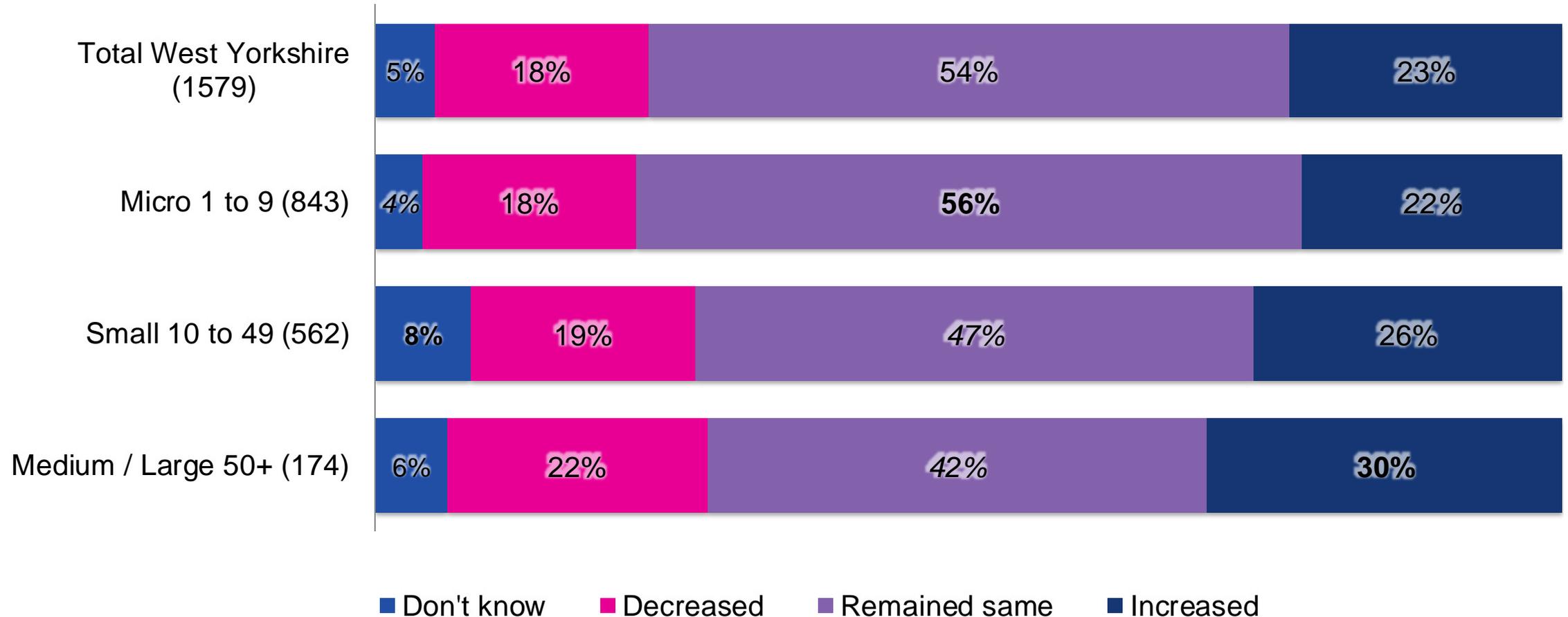
# Trend in investment in past 12 months



Q10. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

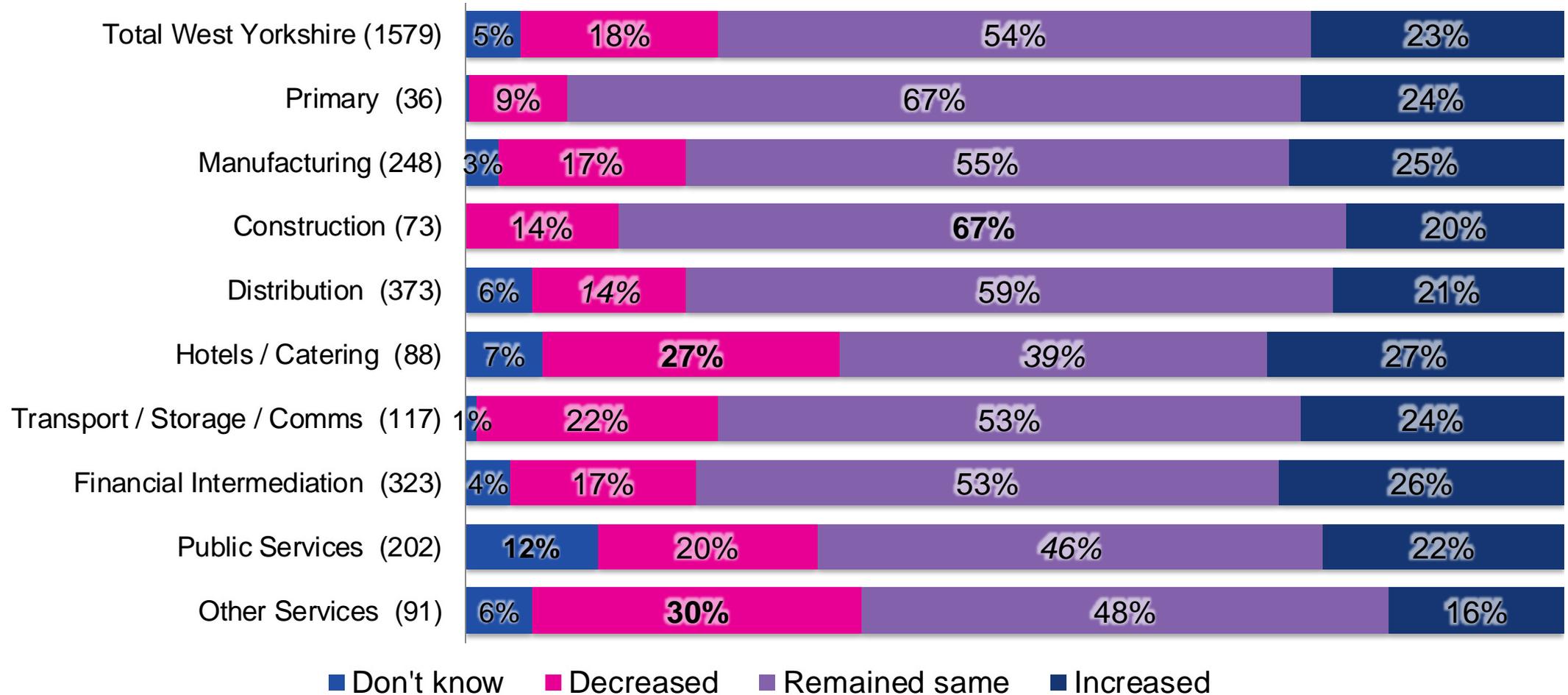
\* based on Leeds City region data

# Trends in investment in past 12 months



Q10. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Trends in investment in past 12 months



Q10. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets



# Covid-19 impact

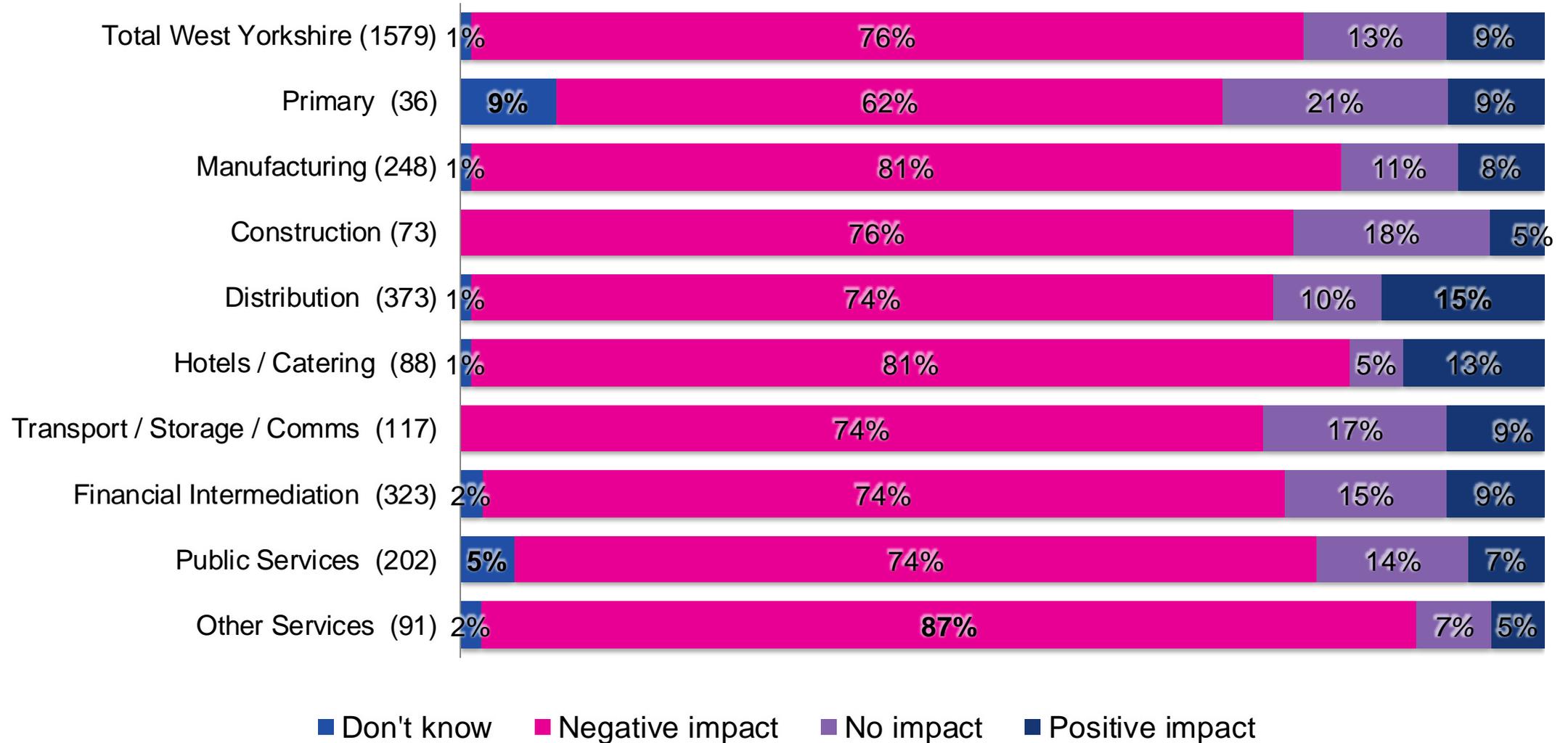
## Covid-19 impact – summary

- Three-quarters of businesses report a negative financial impact as a result of Covid-19 (76%). Just 9% report a positive impact, but this proportion increases with business size (to 14% of medium/large businesses)
- This level of negative impact has been felt across all sectors, but is most evident within hotels/catering (81%) and other services (87%) establishments
- The majority of businesses have taken some action in response to Covid-19 (92% have), and this has been most likely to have been in taking up the Job Retention Scheme offer and furloughing staff (66%)
- Nearly half of businesses (46%) have provided the means for staff to work remotely (at home), while a third have reduced their staff's working hours (35%)
- So far, one in six businesses have laid off staff permanently/made them redundant (18%)
- Micro businesses (1-9 employees) are less likely to have taken action in response to Covid-19 with regard to their workforce. This is likely to reflect less need to do so
- A significant response to Covid-19 has been changes to processes/ways of working (68%), and 90% of businesses have taken some action to mitigate the impact
- Nearly half of businesses (45%) have reduced their productivity as a result of Covid-19

# Financial impact of Covid-19



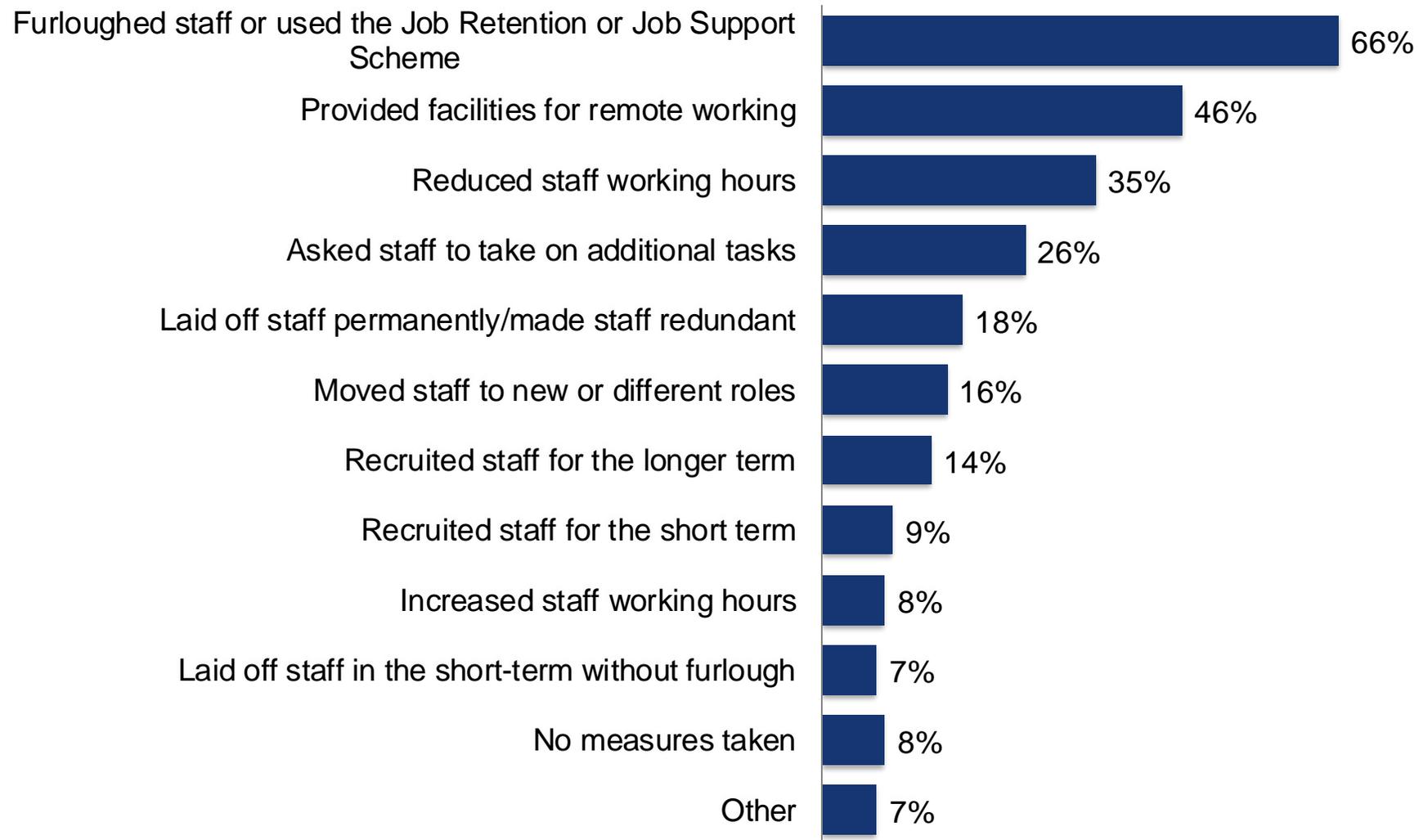
# Financial impact of Covid-19



# Financial impact of Covid-19



# Actions as a response to Covid-19: Workforce



## Actions as a response to Covid-19: Workforce

	Total West Yorkshire (1579)	Micro (843)	Small (562)	Medium/large (174)
Furloughed staff or used the Job Retention or Job Support Scheme	66%	65%	<b>77%</b>	56%
Provided facilities for remote working	46%	45%	51%	<b>58%</b>
Reduced staff working hours	35%	36%	37%	27%
Asked staff to take on additional tasks	26%	22%	<b>40%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Laid off staff permanently/made staff redundant	18%	16%	<b>24%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Moved staff to new or different roles	16%	13%	<b>27%</b>	<b>32%</b>
Recruited staff for the longer term	14%	12%	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>
Recruited staff for the short term	9%	7%	15%	<b>22%</b>
Increased staff working hours	8%	7%	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Laid off staff in the short-term without furlough	7%	5%	<b>11%</b>	<b>15%</b>
Other	7%	7%	7%	7%
Summary: Any measure	92%	90%	99%	96%
No measures taken	8%	<b>10%</b>	1%	4%

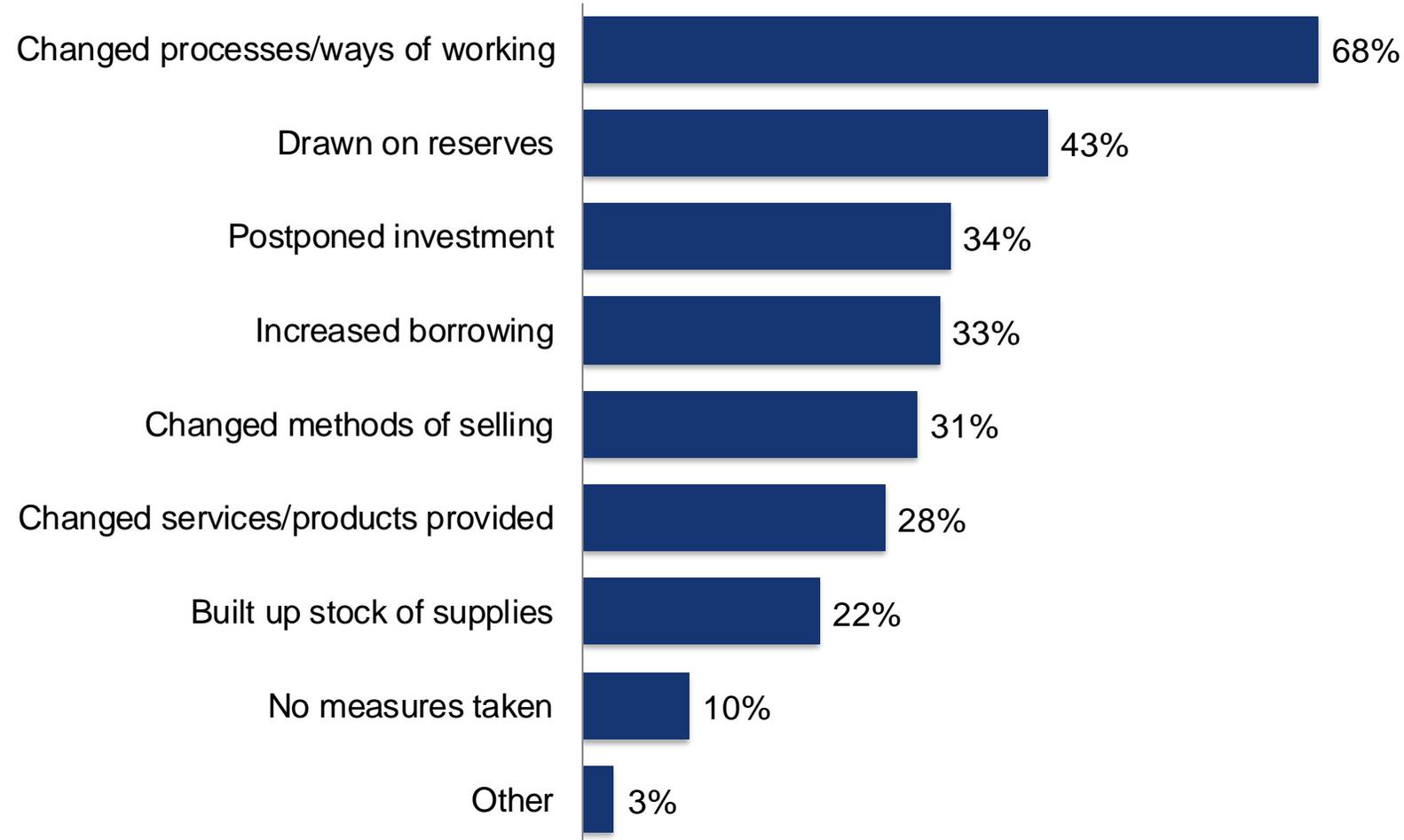
## Actions as a response to Covid-19: Workforce

	Primary (36)	Manufacturing (248)	Construction (73)	Distribution (373)	Hotels / Catering (88)	Transport / Storage / Comms (117)	Financial Intermediation (323)	Public Services (202)	Other Services (91)
Furloughed staff	46%	<b>76%</b>	71%	67%	<b>84%</b>	66%	66%	51%	65%
Provided facilities for remote working	34%	43%	44%	32%	10%	51%	<b>68%</b>	51%	42%
Reduced staff working hours	26%	32%	21%	37%	<b>51%</b>	40%	34%	33%	39%
Asked staff to take on additional tasks	9%	22%	18%	<b>32%</b>	29%	20%	21%	<b>44%</b>	26%
Laid off staff permanently/made staff redundant	12%	23%	17%	16%	19%	17%	20%	14%	16%
Moved staff to new or different roles	12%	14%	8%	14%	<b>24%</b>	16%	<b>16%</b>	<b>25%</b>	13%
Recruited staff for the longer term	20%	12%	10%	15%	13%	10%	17%	<b>21%</b>	10%
Recruited staff for the short term	11%	8%	7%	8%	10%	6%	6%	<b>19%</b>	6%
Increased staff working hours	9%	7%	4%	8%	7%	6%	7%	18%	11%
Laid off staff in the short-term without furlough	6%	6%	0%	8%	<b>16%</b>	2%	8%	7%	2%
Other	6%	7%	9%	7%	9%	9%	6%	6%	7%
Summary: Any measure	73%	93%	88%	90%	95%	96%	90%	95%	95%
No measures taken	<b>27%</b>	7%	12%	10%	5%	4%	10%	5%	5%

## Actions as a response to Covid-19: Workforce

	Total West Yorkshire (1579)	Bradford (335)	Calderdale (178)	Kirklees (312)	Leeds (556)	Wakefield (198)
Furloughed staff or used the Job Retention or Job Support Scheme	66%	58%	69%	70%	66%	<b>73%</b>
Provided facilities for remote working	46%	39%	43%	42%	<b>51%</b>	<b>53%</b>
Reduced staff working hours	35%	33%	35%	34%	37%	37%
Asked staff to take on additional tasks	26%	28%	24%	25%	26%	24%
Laid off staff permanently/made staff redundant	18%	17%	14%	17%	19%	19%
Moved staff to new or different roles	16%	15%	12%	15%	17%	16%
Recruited staff for the longer term	14%	<b>19%</b>	11%	10%	14%	16%
Recruited staff for the short term	9%	8%	7%	7%	10%	9%
Increased staff working hours	8%	8%	9%	7%	9%	8%
Laid off staff in the short-term without furlough	7%	7%	9%	8%	5%	5%
Other	7%	8%	10%	5%	6%	10%
Summary: Any measure	<b>92%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>94%</b>
No measures taken	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	6%

# Actions as a response to Covid-19: Mitigate impact



Q13. All respondents, unweighted base = 1579

## Actions as a response to Covid-19: Mitigate impact

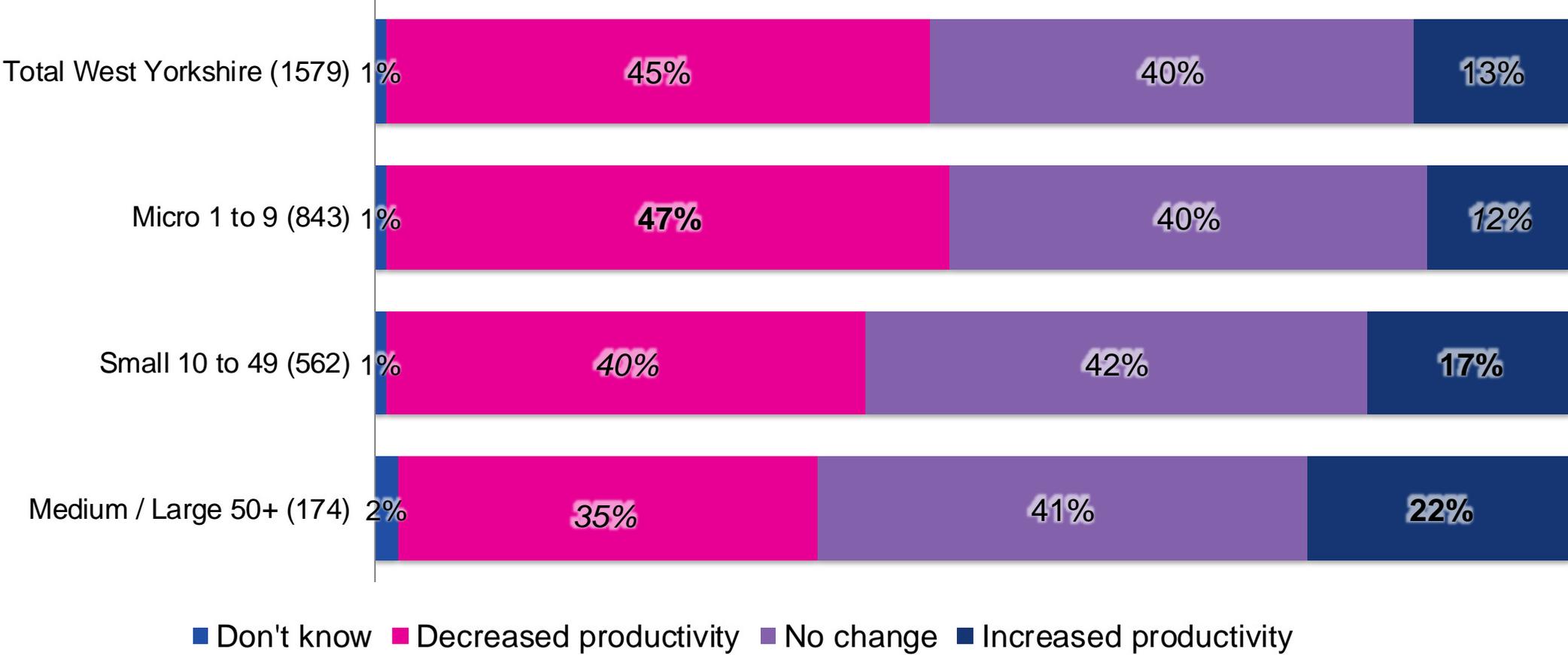
	Total West Yorkshire (1579)	Micro (843)	Small (562)	Medium/large (174)
Changed processes/ways of working	68%	67%	<b>74%</b>	21%
Drawn on reserves	43%	43%	43%	32%
Postponed investment	34%	34%	35%	26%
Increased borrowing	33%	33%	32%	<b>39%</b>
Changed methods of selling	31%	30%	34%	29%
Changed services/products provided	28%	27%	<b>32%</b>	68%
Built up stock of supplies	22%	20%	<b>29%</b>	33%
Other	3%	3%	2%	1%
No measures taken	10%	<b>11%</b>	<b>4%</b>	10%

## Actions as a response to Covid-19: Mitigate impact

	Total West Yorkshire (1579)	Bradford (335)	Calderdale (178)	Kirklees (312)	Leeds (556)	Wakefield (198)
Changed processes/ways of working	68%	66%	67%	64%	71%	70%
Drawn on reserves	43%	39%	42%	45%	43%	46%
Postponed investment	34%	35%	33%	34%	33%	33%
Increased borrowing	33%	33%	35%	36%	31%	29%
Changed methods of selling	31%	30%	29%	30%	34%	27%
Changed services/products provided	28%	26%	23%	27%	30%	30%
Built up stock of supplies	22%	23%	26%	24%	19%	24%
Other	3%	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%
No measures taken	10%	8%	11%	10%	10%	11%

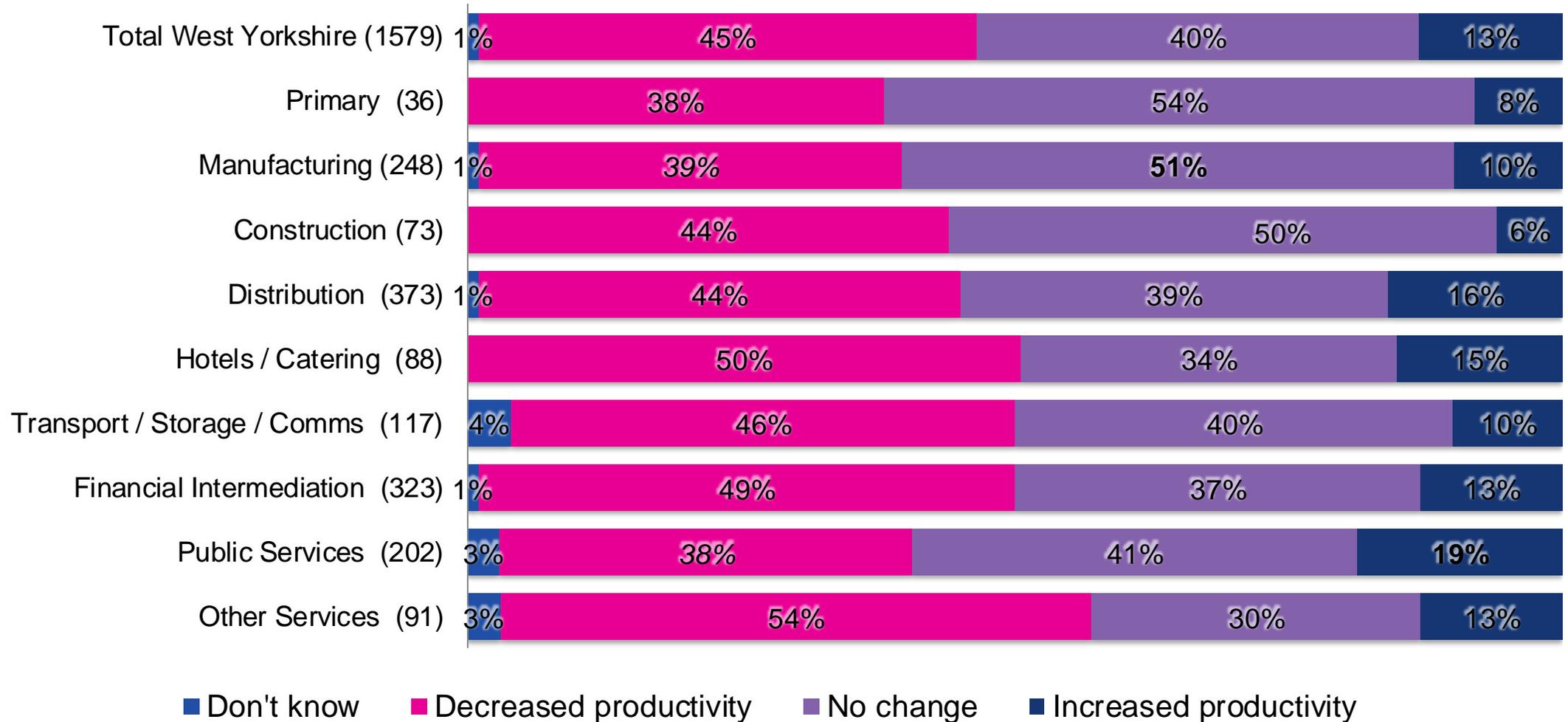
Q13. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Impact Covid-19 measures had on productivity

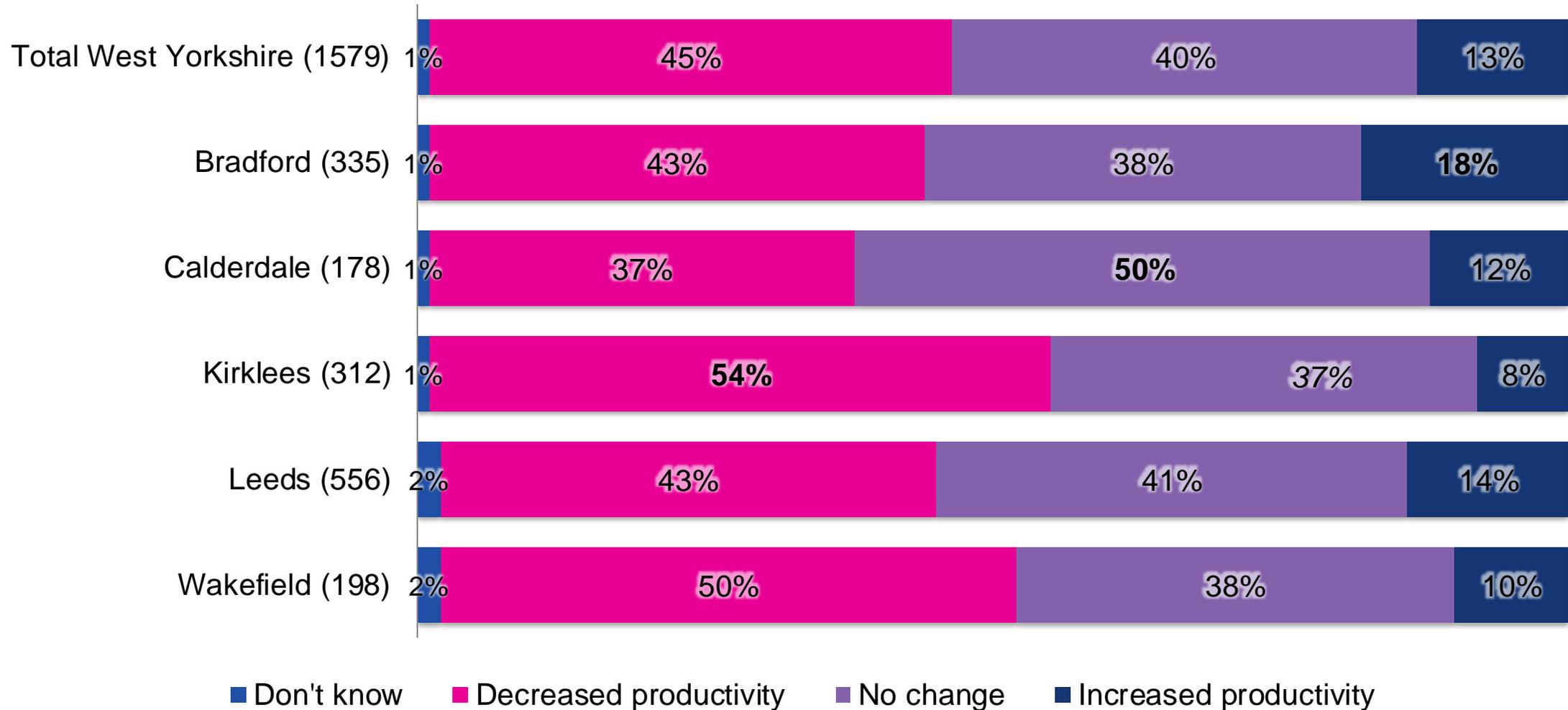


Q15. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

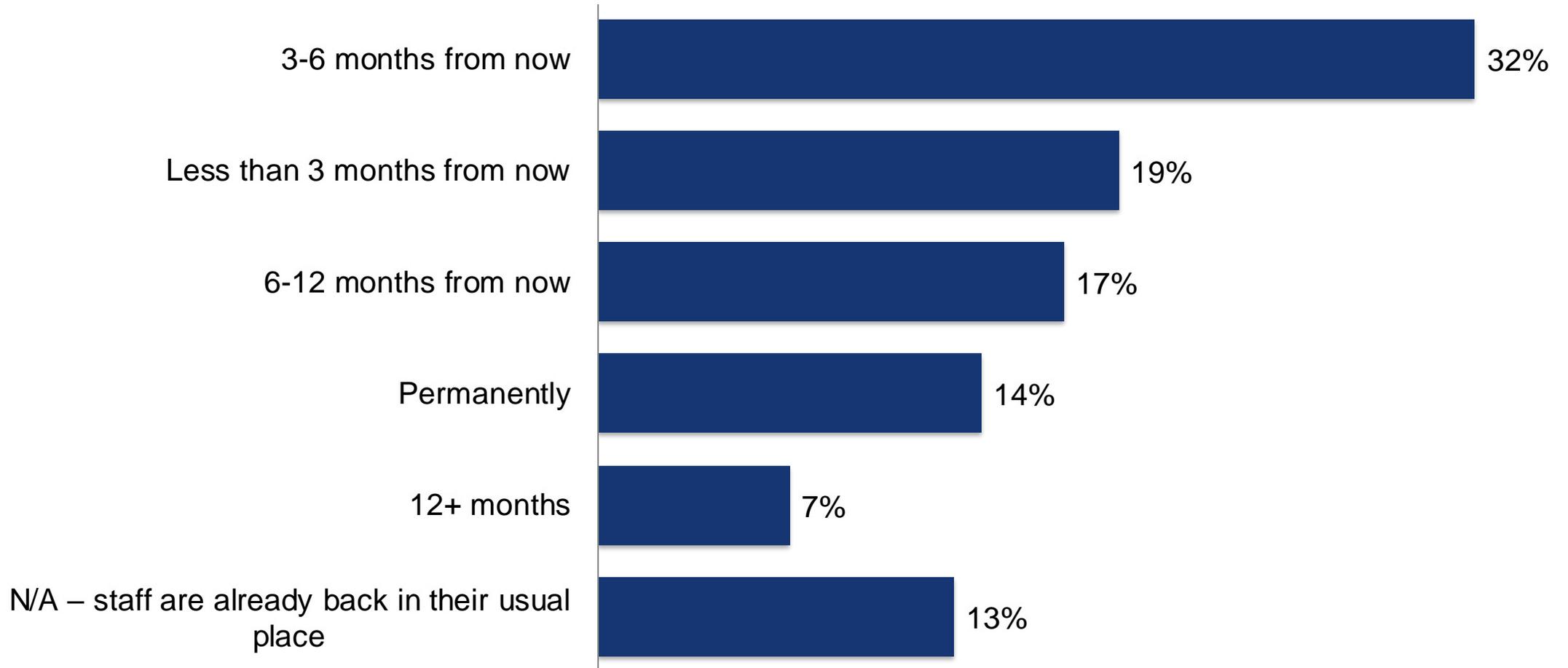
# Impact Covid-19 measures had on productivity



# Impact Covid-19 measures had on productivity

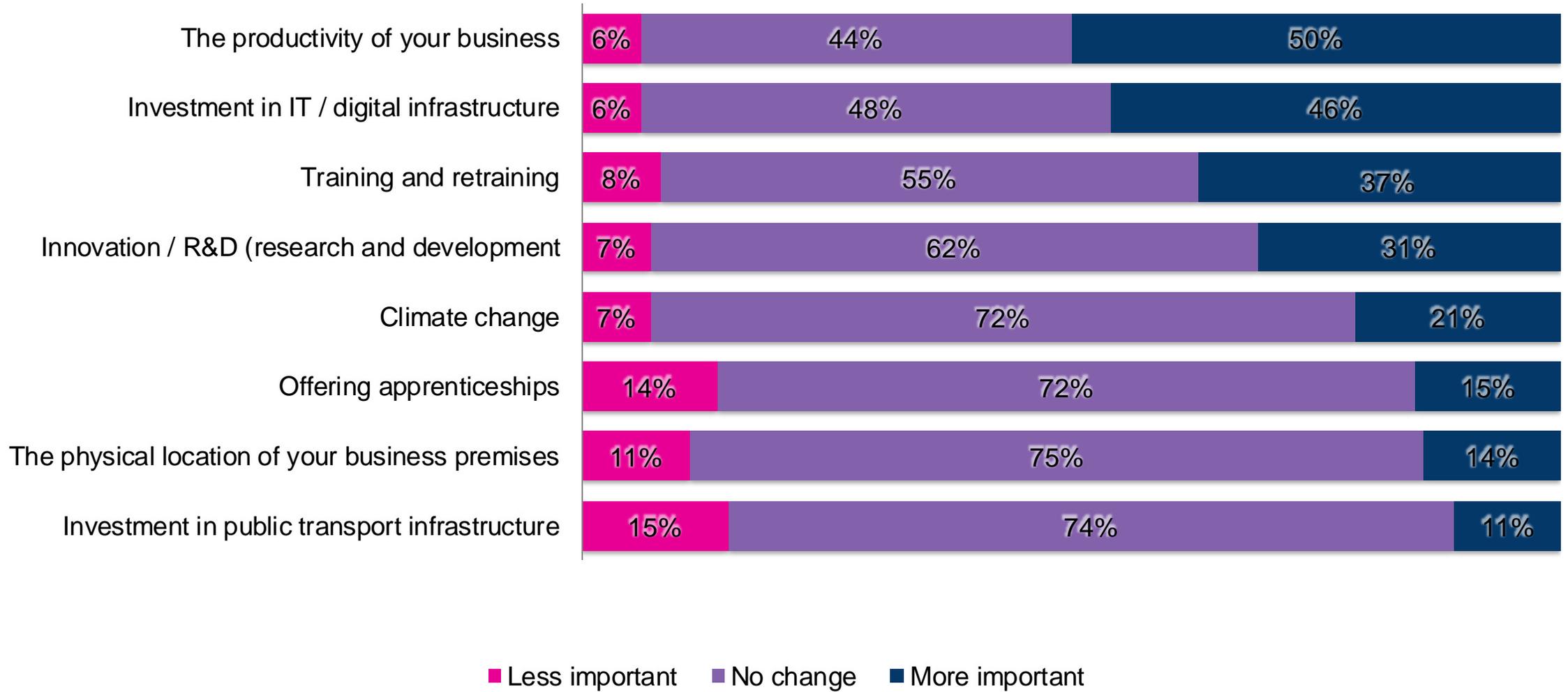


# Expected duration of homeworking



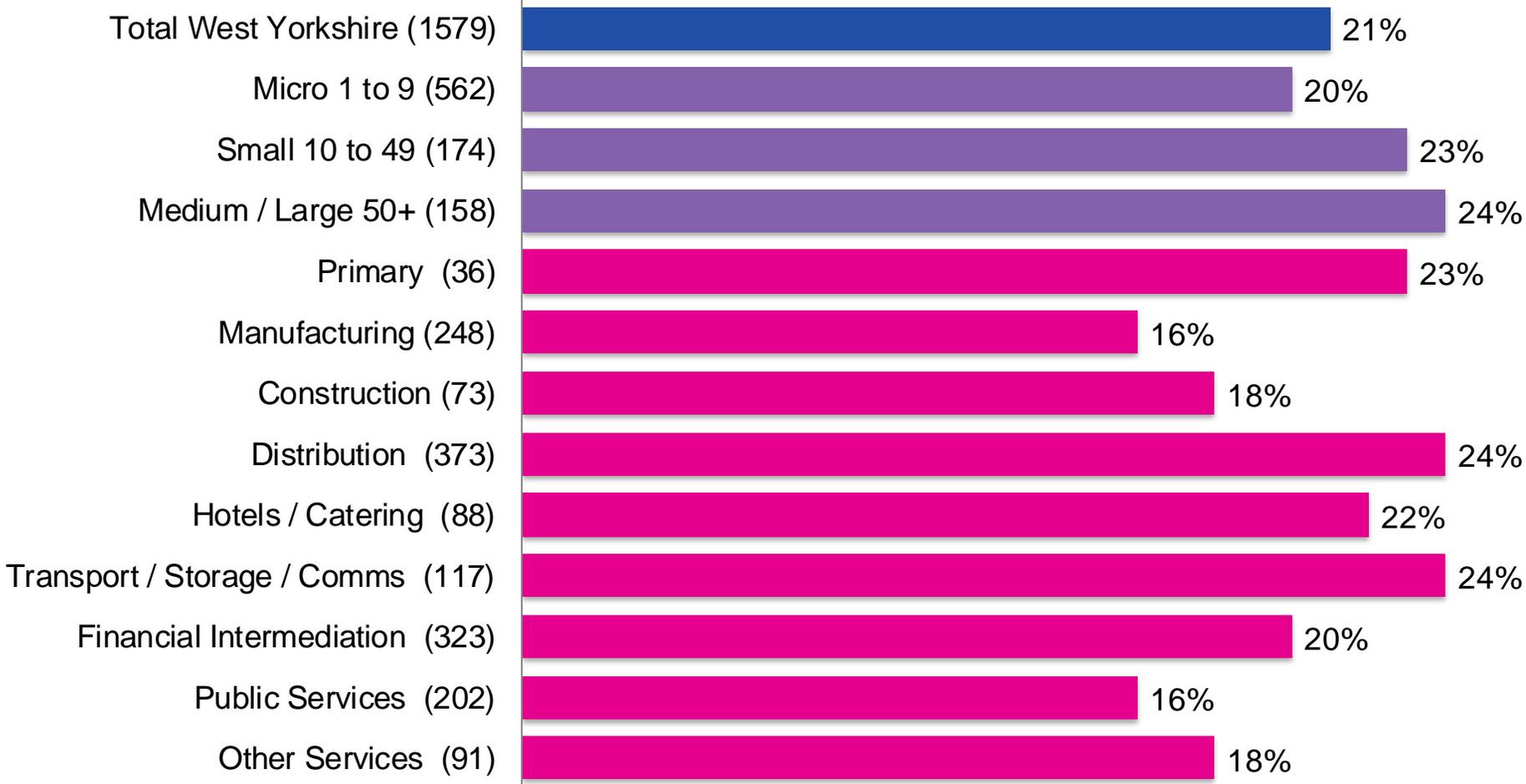
Q14. Where implemented measures for home working, unweighted base = 770

# Issues/activities importance as a result of Covid-19



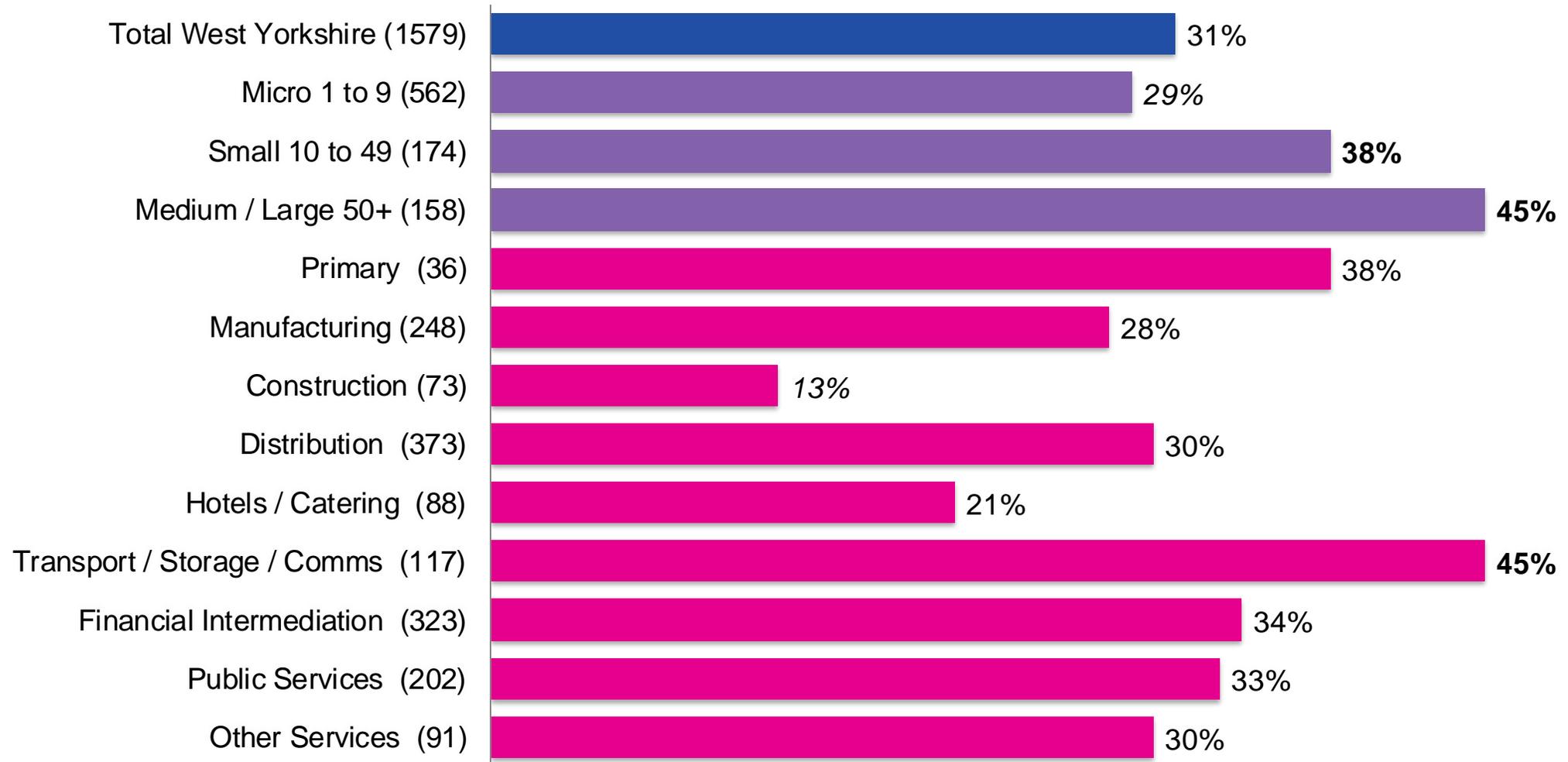
Q16. All respondents, unweighted base = 1579

# Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Climate change

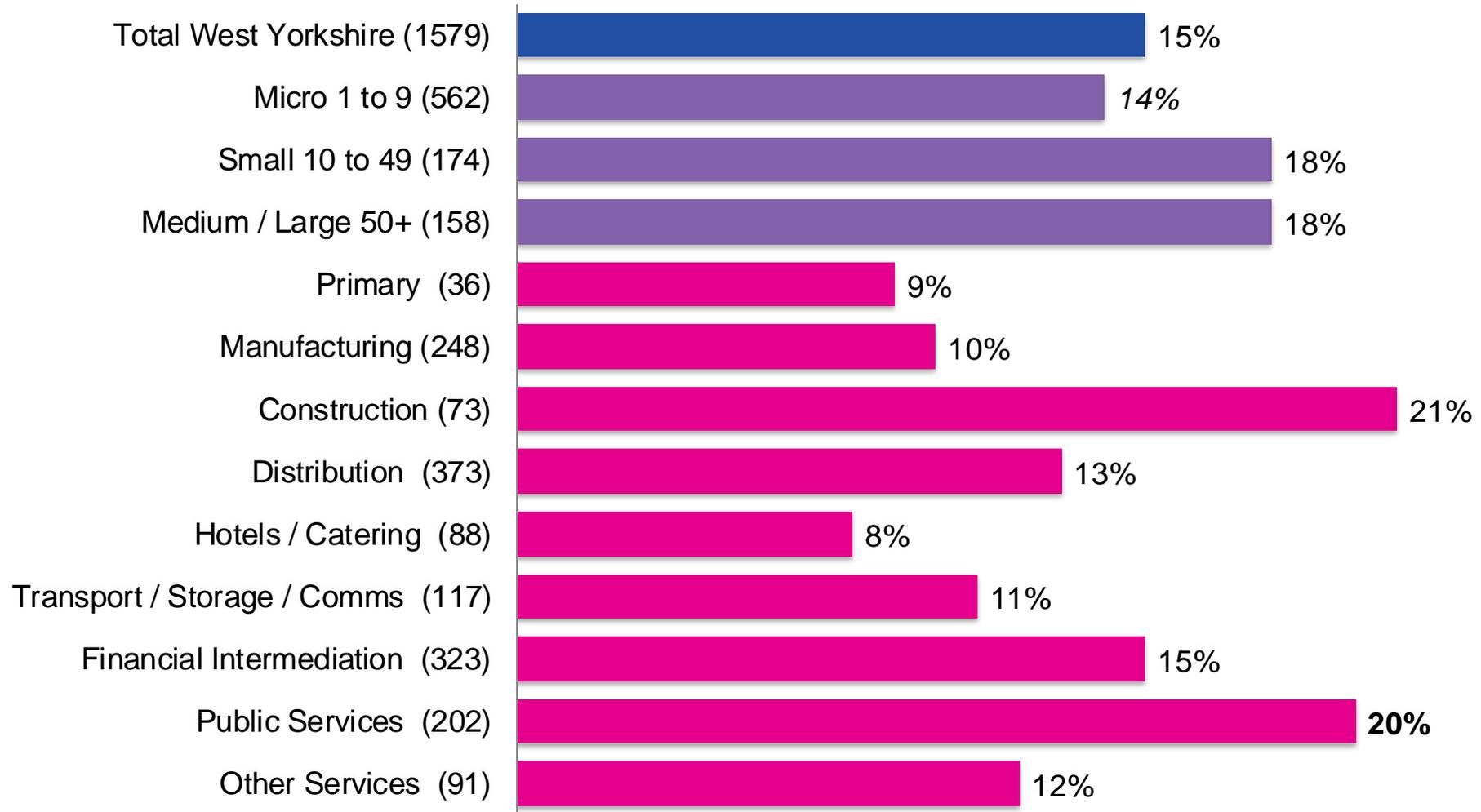


Q16. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Innovation/R&D

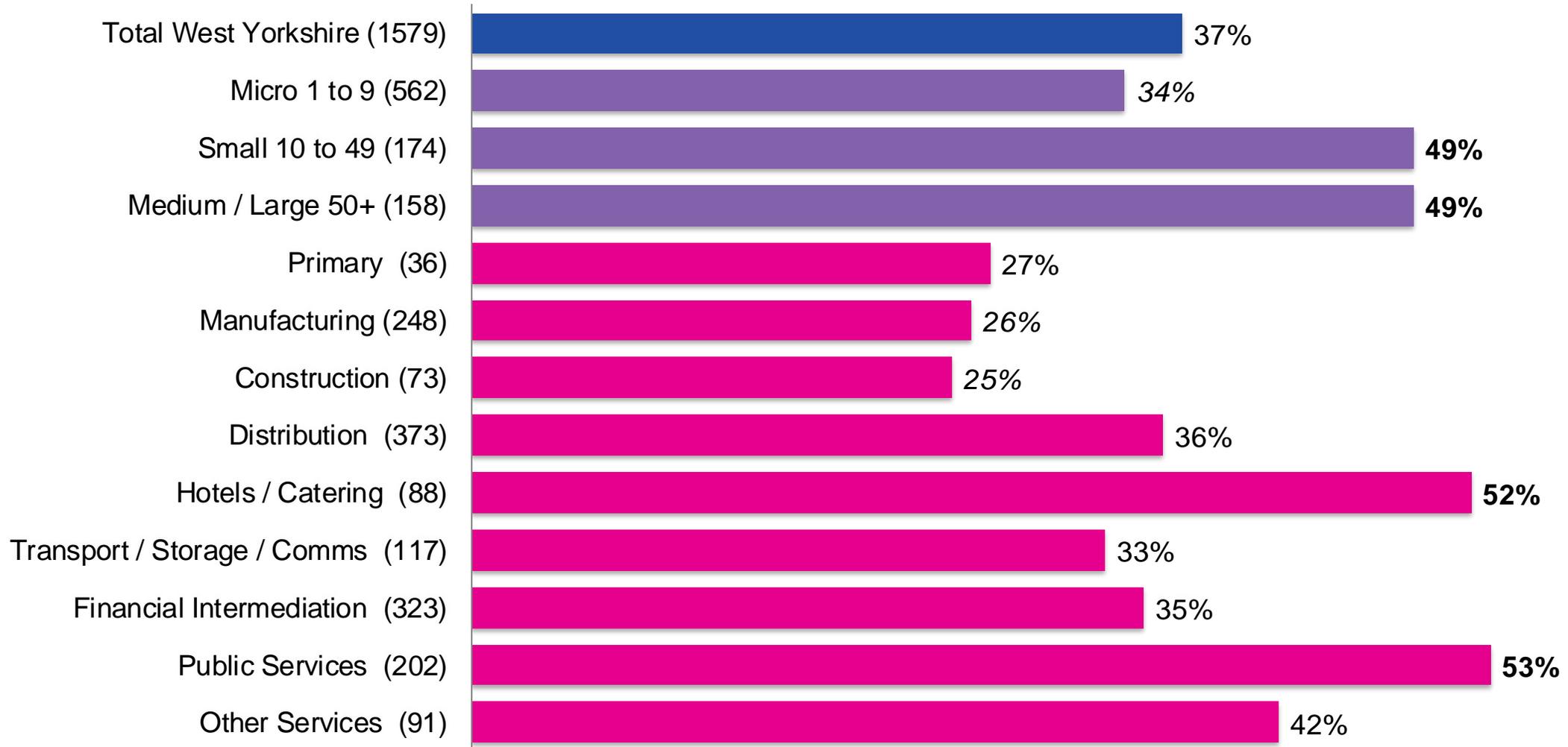


# Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Apprenticeships

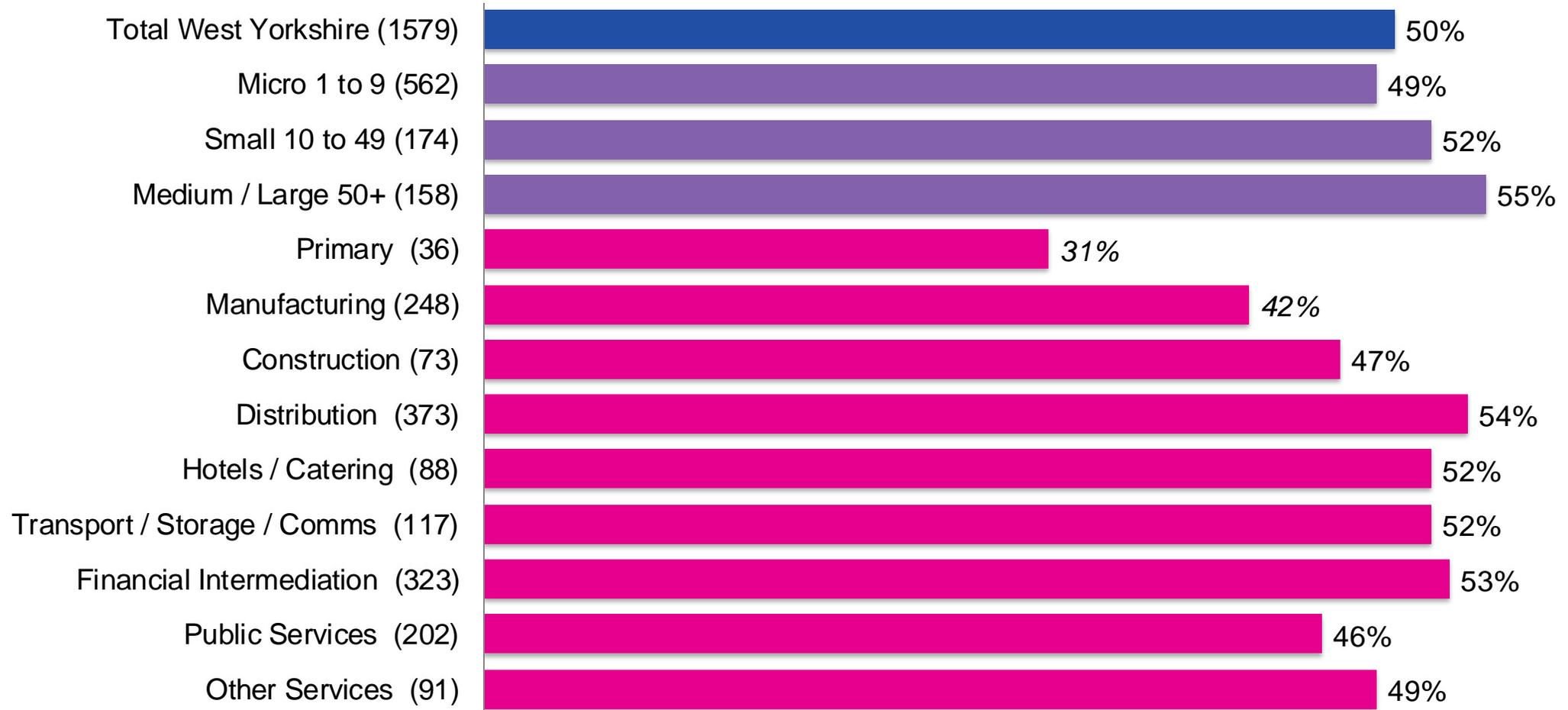


Q16. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

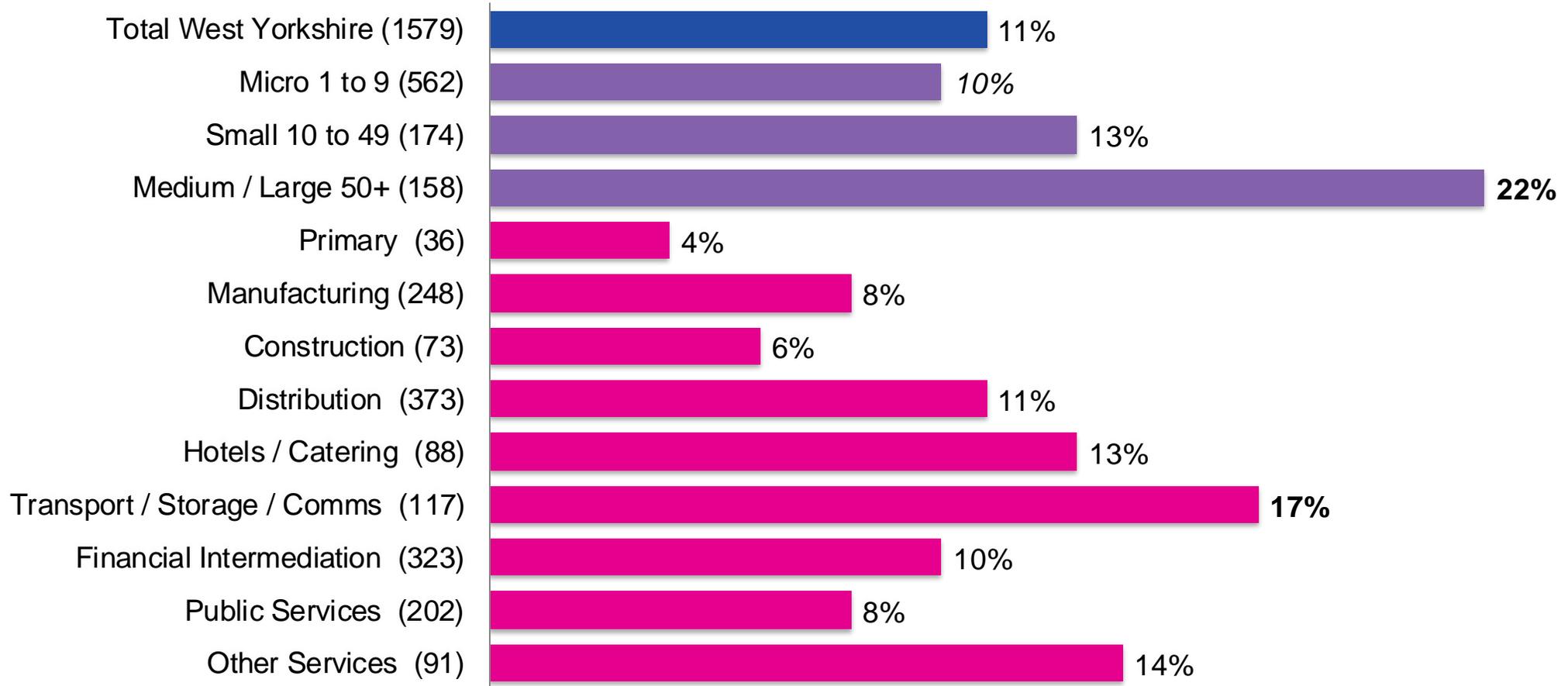
# Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Re/training



# Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Productivity

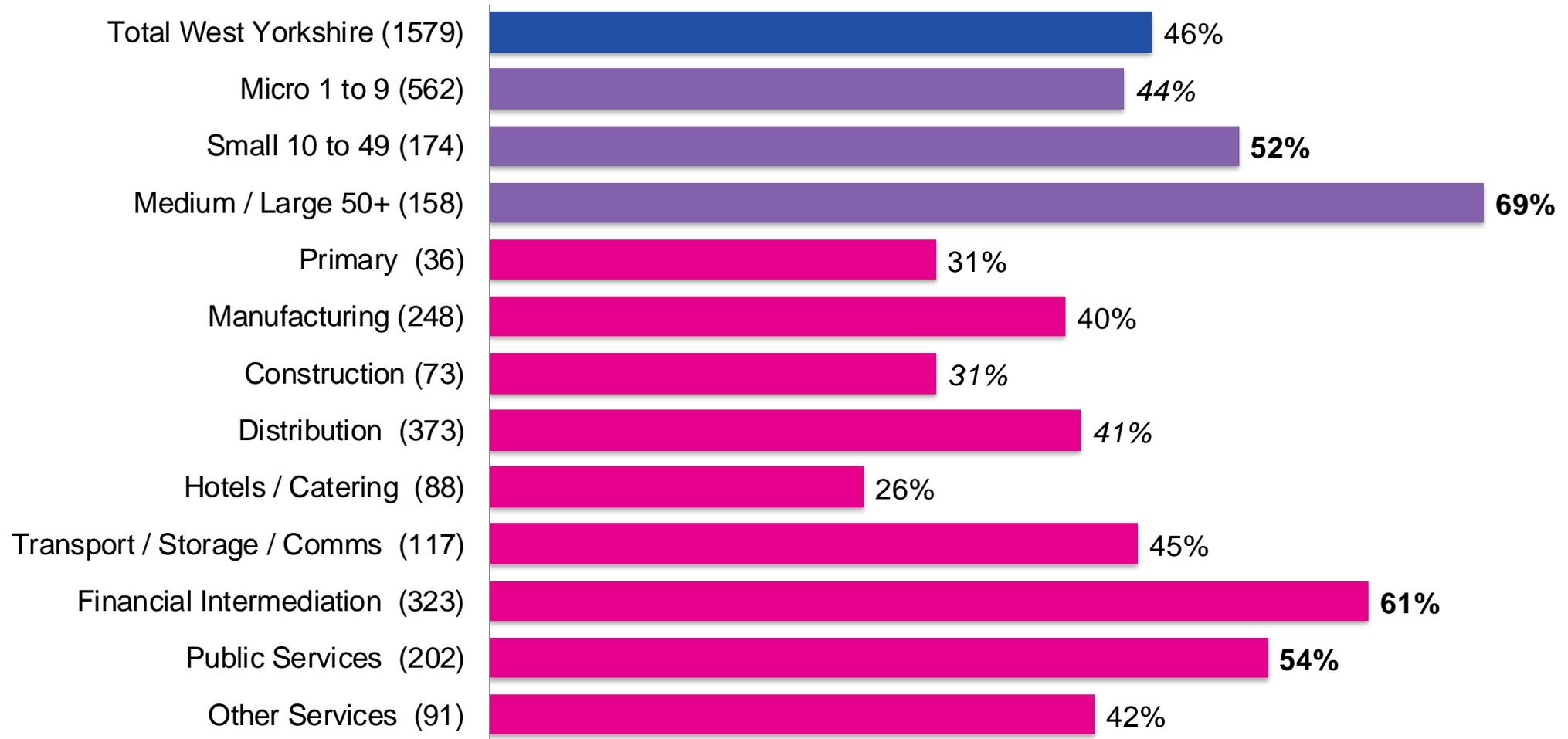


# Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Investment in public transport infrastructure

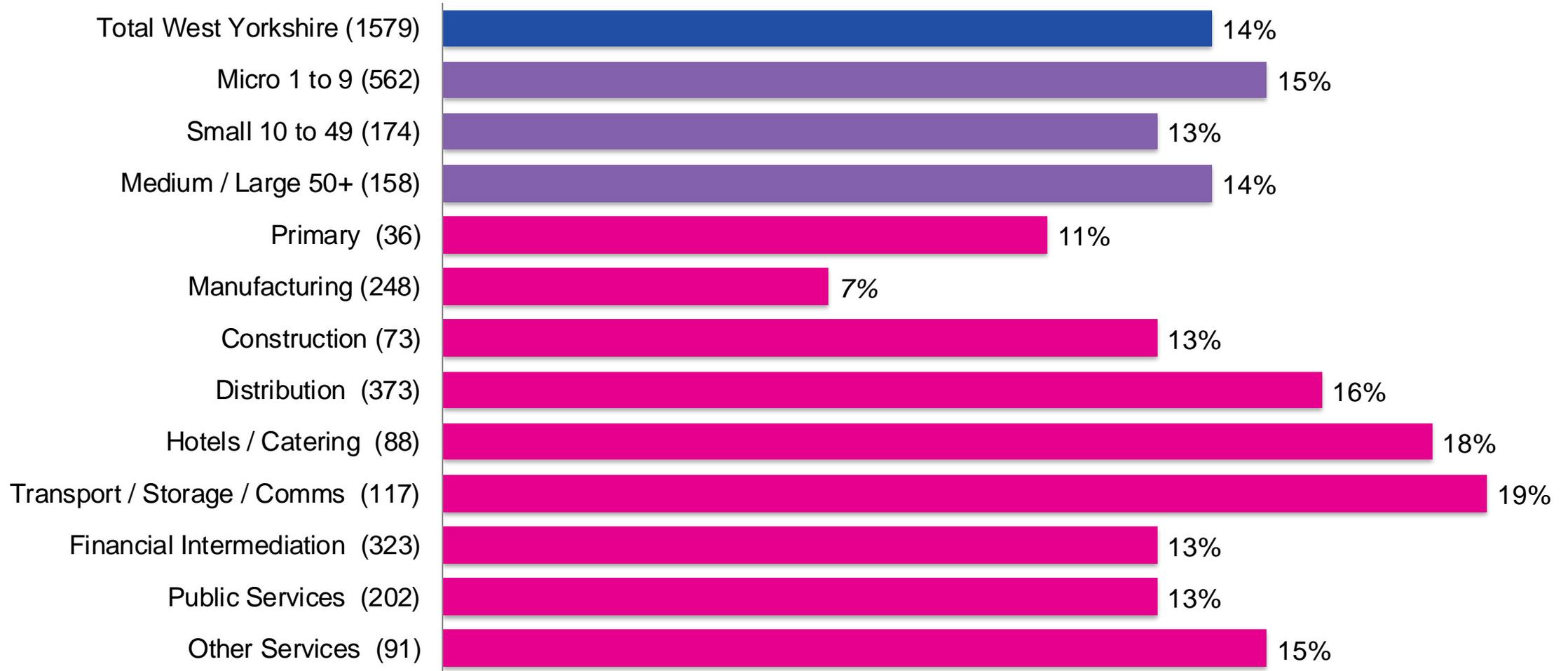


Q16. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

## Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Investment in IT/digital infrastructure



## Issues/activities more important as a result of Covid-19: Physical location of business premises



Q16. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

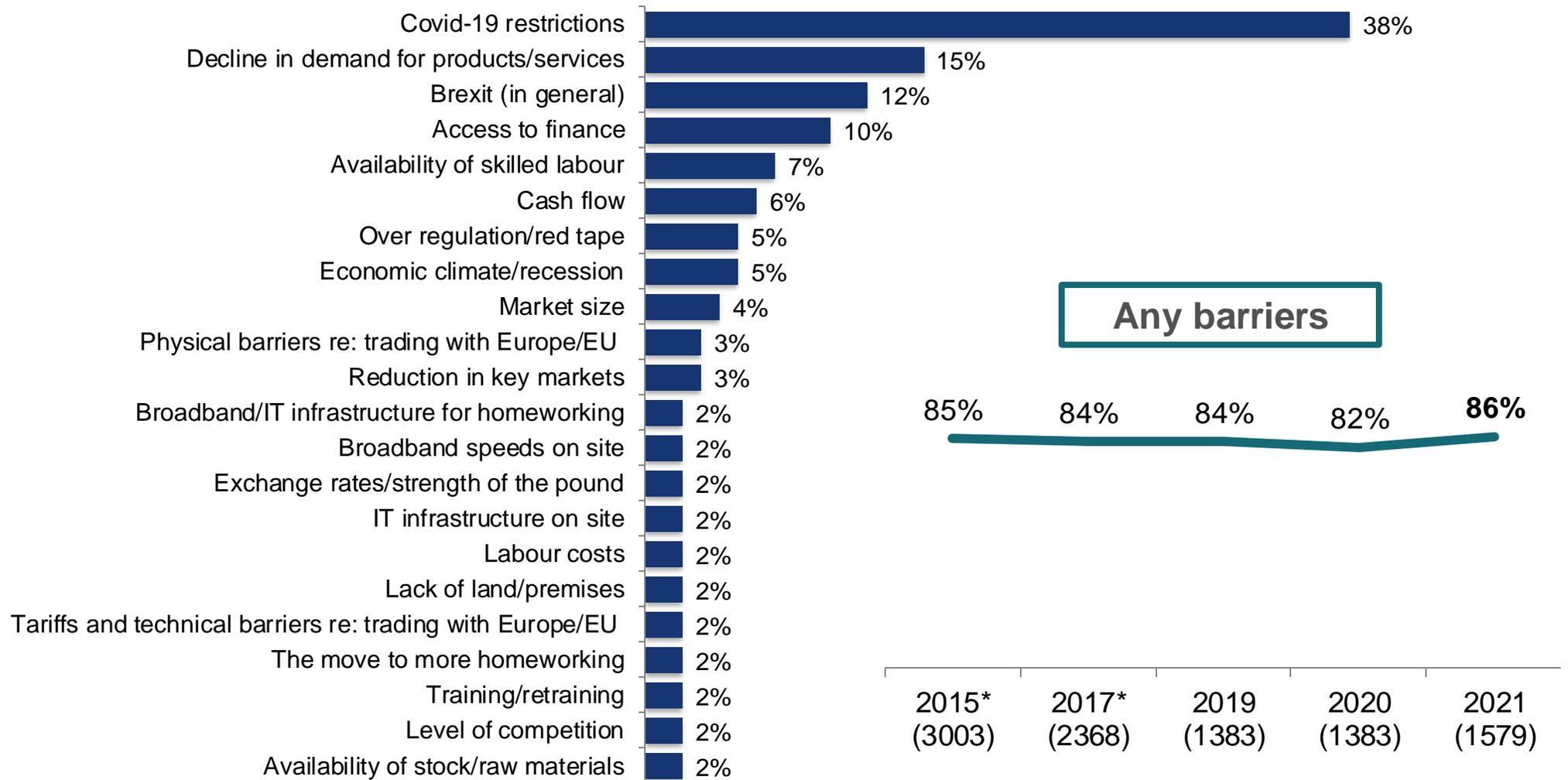


# Barriers to growth

## Barriers to growth – summary

- More than four-fifths of businesses (86%) identify barriers to growth in the next 3 years, and this is similar to previous years
- However, this year Covid-19 restrictions are by far the most significant barrier to growth that businesses face (38%)

# Barriers to growth in next 3 years



\* based on Leeds City region data

## Barriers to growth in next 3 years

	Total West Yorkshire (1579)	Bradford (335)	Calderdale (178)	Kirklees (312)	Leeds (556)	Wakefield (198)
Covid-19 restrictions	38%	35%	29%	43%	38%	39%
Decline in demand for products/services	15%	12%	19%	11%	17%	15%
Brexit (in general)	12%	10%	12%	17%	11%	10%
Access to finance	10%	11%	9%	11%	8%	11%
Availability of skilled labour	7%	7%	5%	7%	7%	8%
Cash flow	6%	8%	<b>10%</b>	5%	6%	4%
Over regulation/red tape	5%	6%	5%	2%	6%	3%
Economic climate/recession	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Market size	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	6%
Physical barriers connected to trading with Europe/EU – e.g., access to ports, supply chain disruption	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	2%
Reduction in key markets	3%	6%	*%	3%	2%	3%
Broadband / IT infrastructure for homeworking	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Broadband speeds on site	2%	<b>3%</b>	1%	*%	2%	2%
Exchange rates/strength of the pound	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%
IT infrastructure on site	2%	<b>4%</b>	1%	*%	3%	1%
Labour costs	2%	<b>4%</b>	3%	*%	1%	2%
Lack of land/premises	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Tariffs and technical barriers connected to trading with Europe/EU e.g., paperwork	2%	2%	7%	3%	2%	2%
The move to more homeworking	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Training / retraining	2%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Level of competition	2%	3%	4%	1%	3%	1%
Availability of stock/raw materials	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%

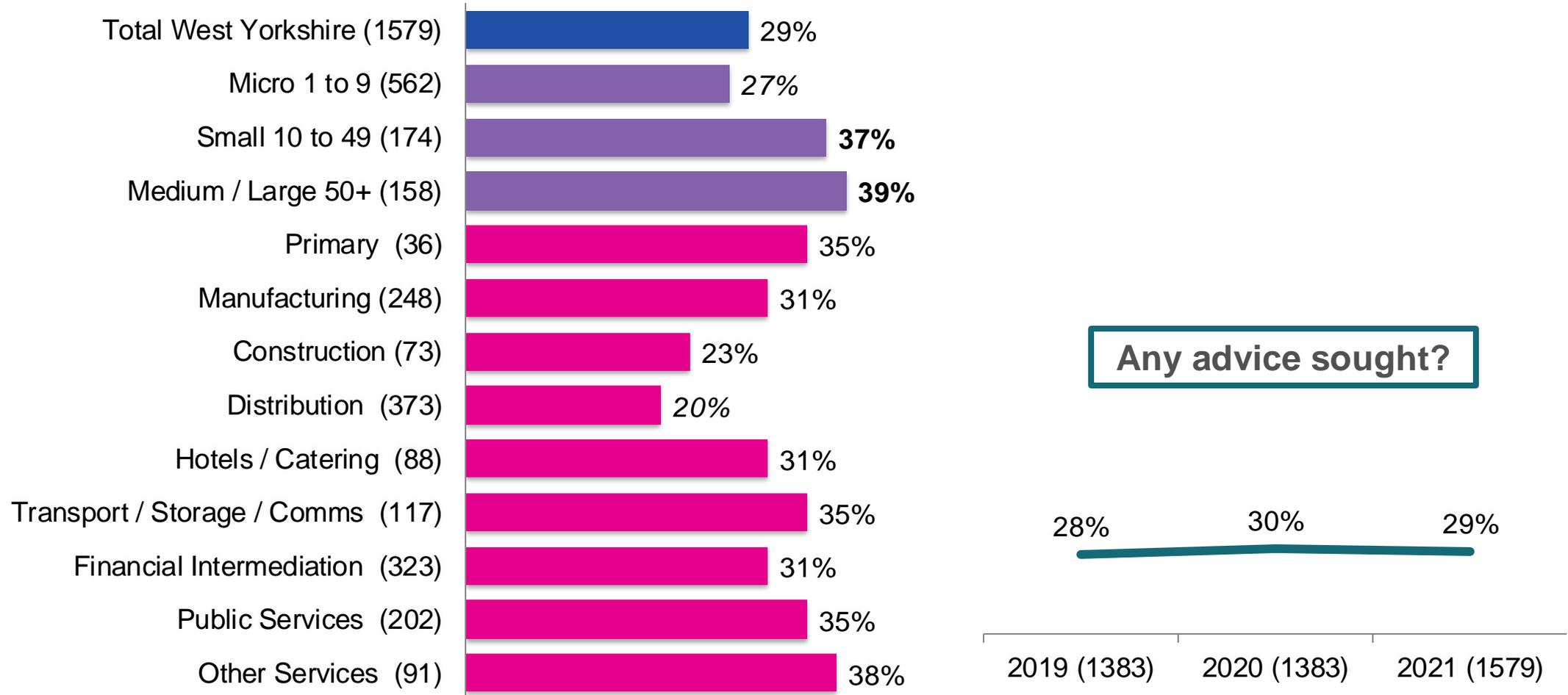


# Business support

## Business support – summary

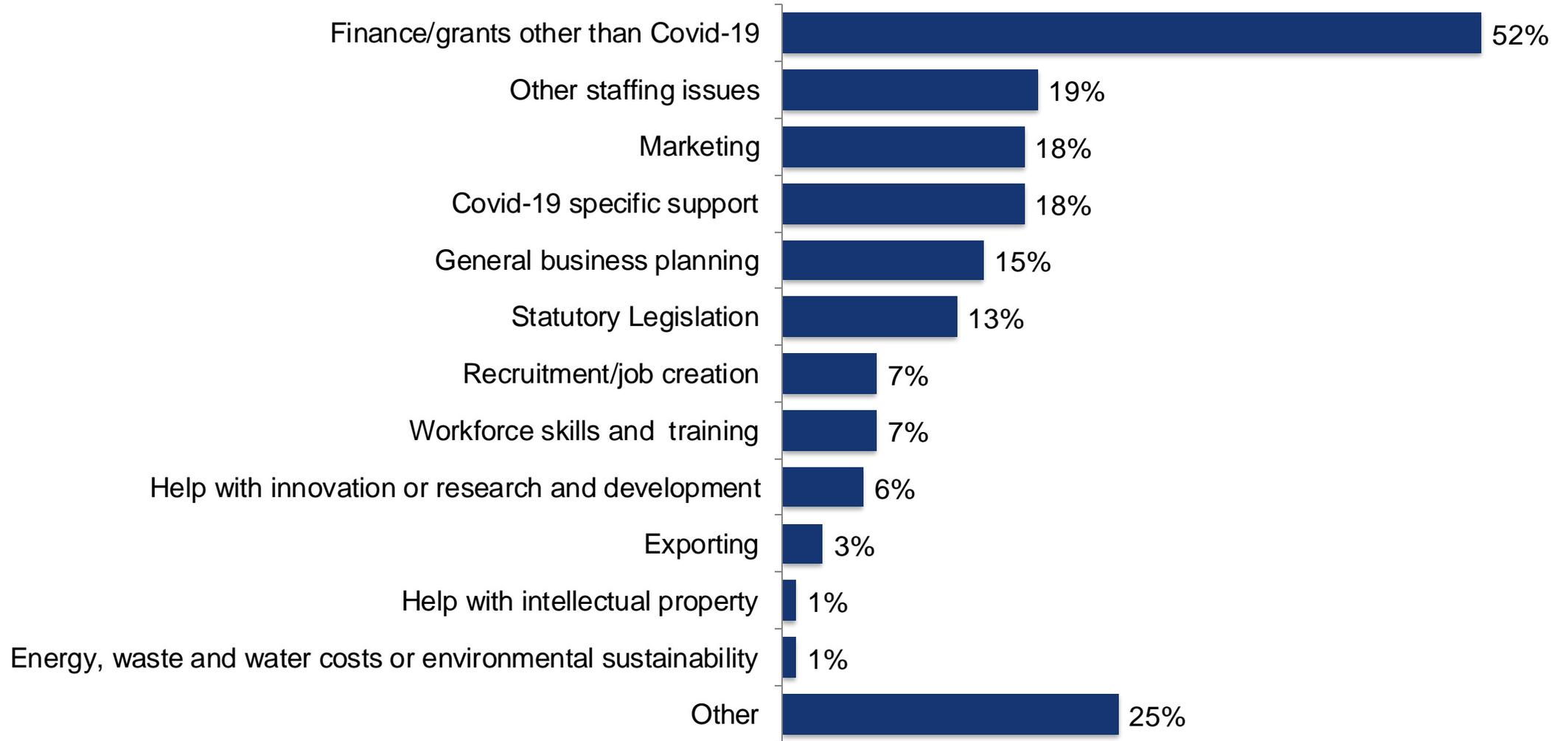
- Around three in ten businesses (29%) have sought independent business advice in the last 12 months, and despite the challenges faced from Covid-19, this has changed little from year to year
- Covid-19 related finance/grants predominant in terms of the areas in which businesses have sought advice
- The most common sources of advice have been accountants (39%), banks (22%) and local authorities (16%)

# Business support – summary



Q18a. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Types of independent advice sought



Q18b. Where have sought advice, unweighted base = 501

# Sources of independent advice



Q19. Where sought advice, unweighted base = 501  
Mentions >1%

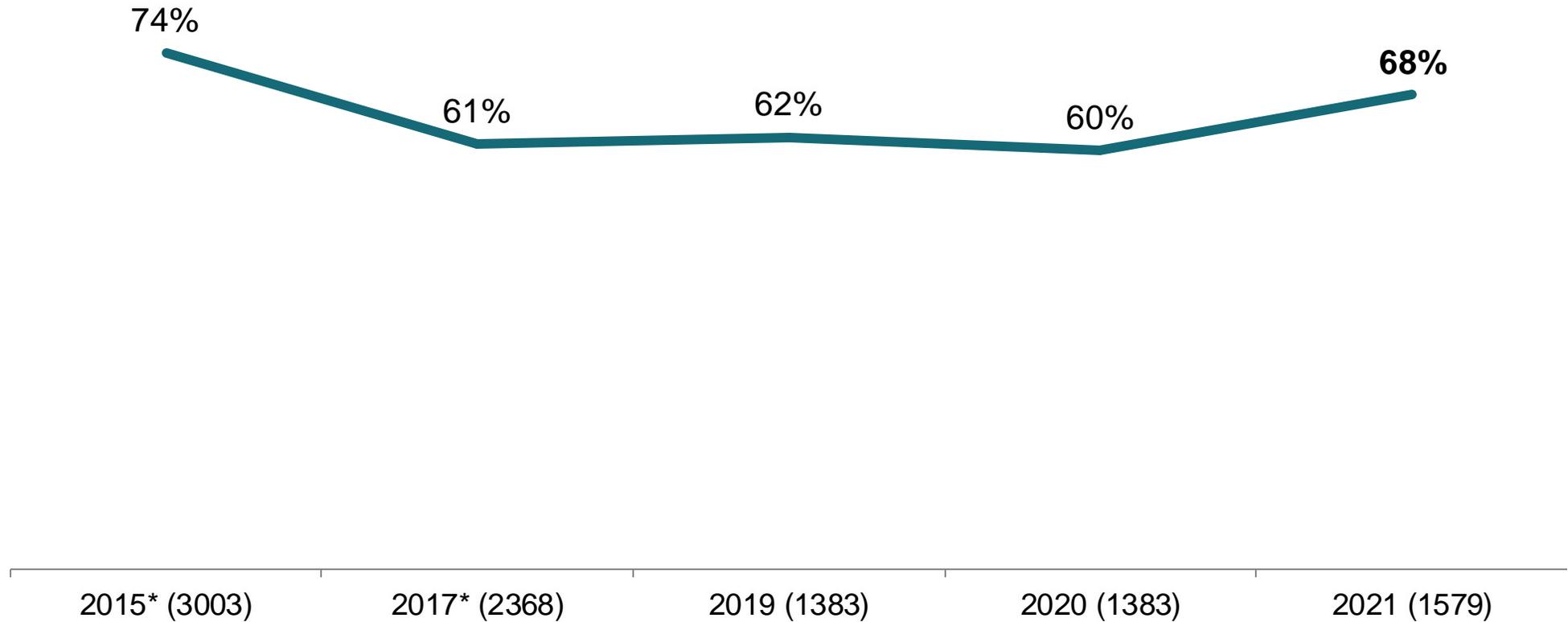


# Workforce, skills and training

## Workforce, skills and training – summary

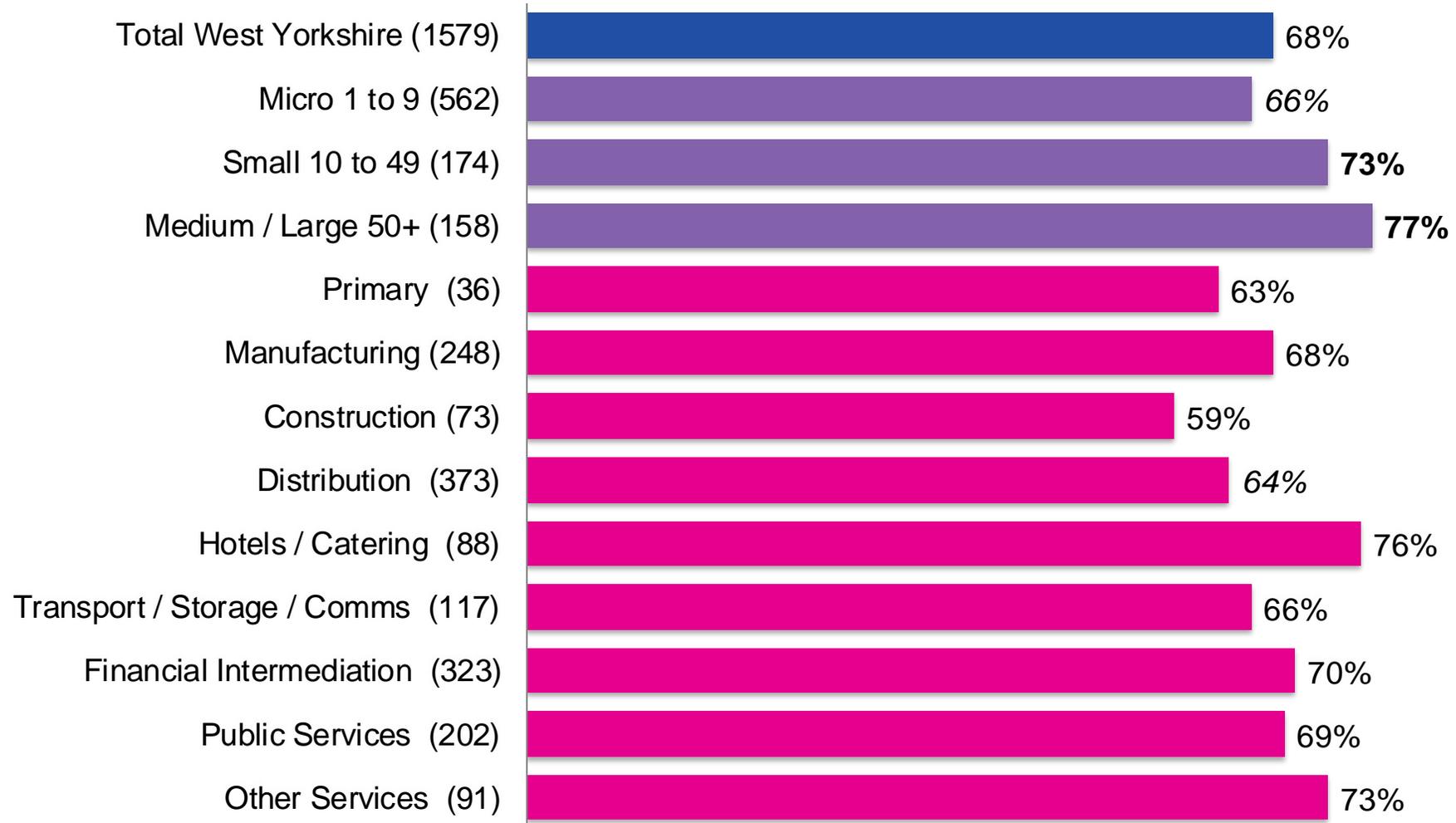
- Two-thirds of businesses report having had any skill gaps in their workforce in the last 12 months (68%)
- These skill gaps are most evident within hotels/catering (76%) and other services (73%)
- The incidence of skill gaps increases with business size, to 77% of medium/large businesses
- Skill gaps are most evident with regard to sales and marketing (36%) and digital/advanced IT (32%) skills; the two being ever more closely linked with online trading becoming increasingly important
- Fewer businesses report hard to fill vacancies over the last 12 months than did in previous years (11%). This is likely to reflect lower levels of recruitment as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, but also may reflect a slackening of the labour market, with more candidates chasing fewer vacancies, again as a result of the pandemic
- Technical, specialist or job specific skills remain the area in which businesses are most likely to experience recruitment difficulties, and because of their diverse and specific nature, are the most difficult skills issues to resolve

## % with any skill gaps in next 12 months

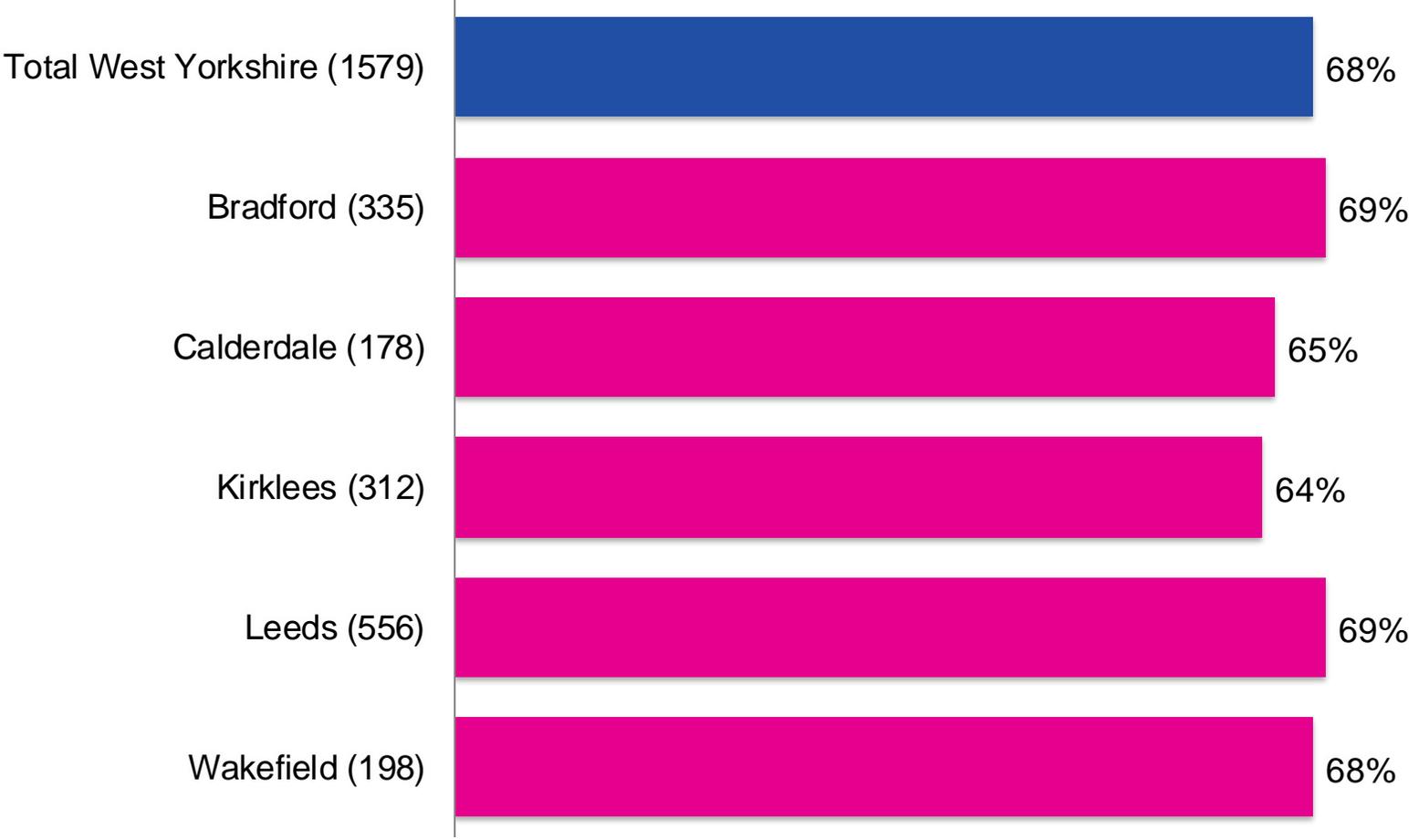


Q20. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

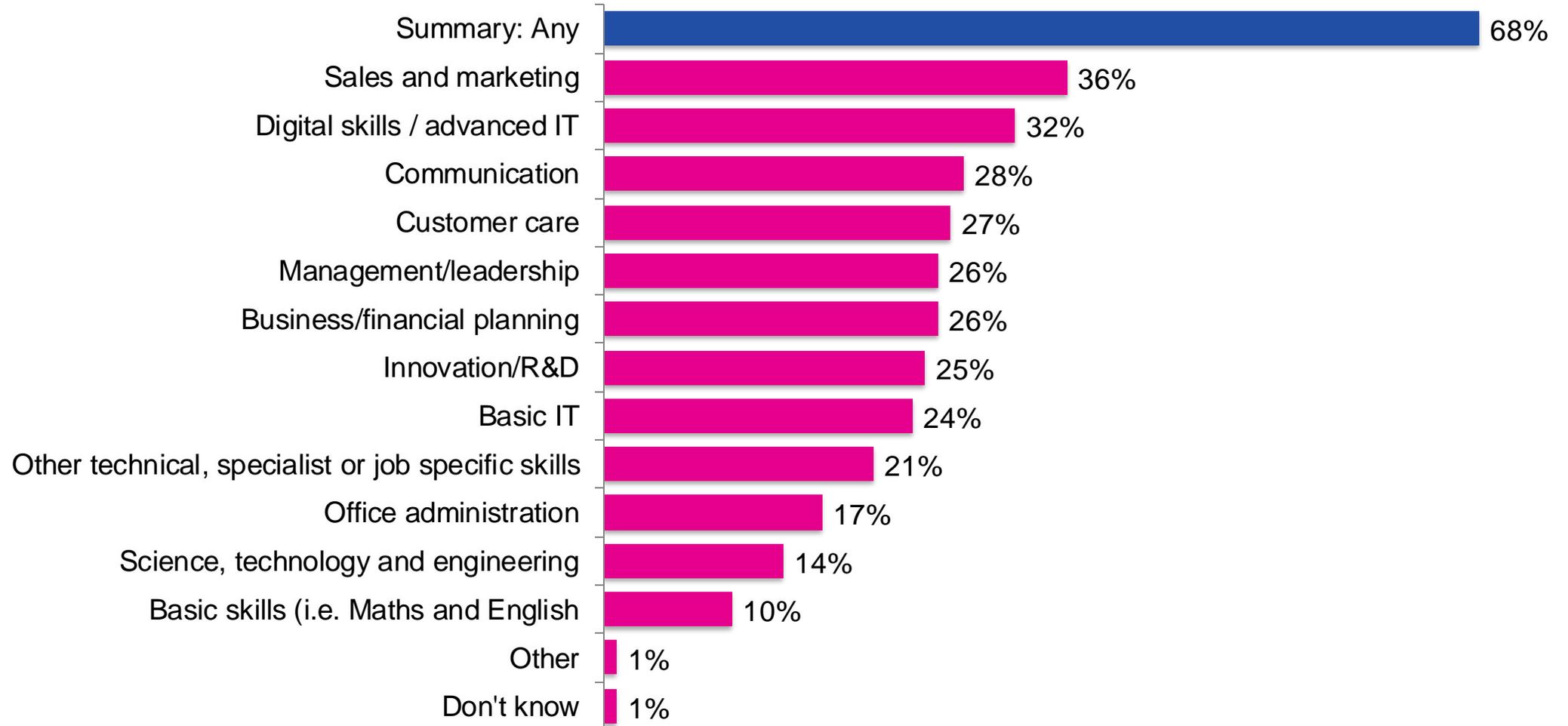
## % with any skill gaps in next 12 months



# % with any skill gaps in next 12 months

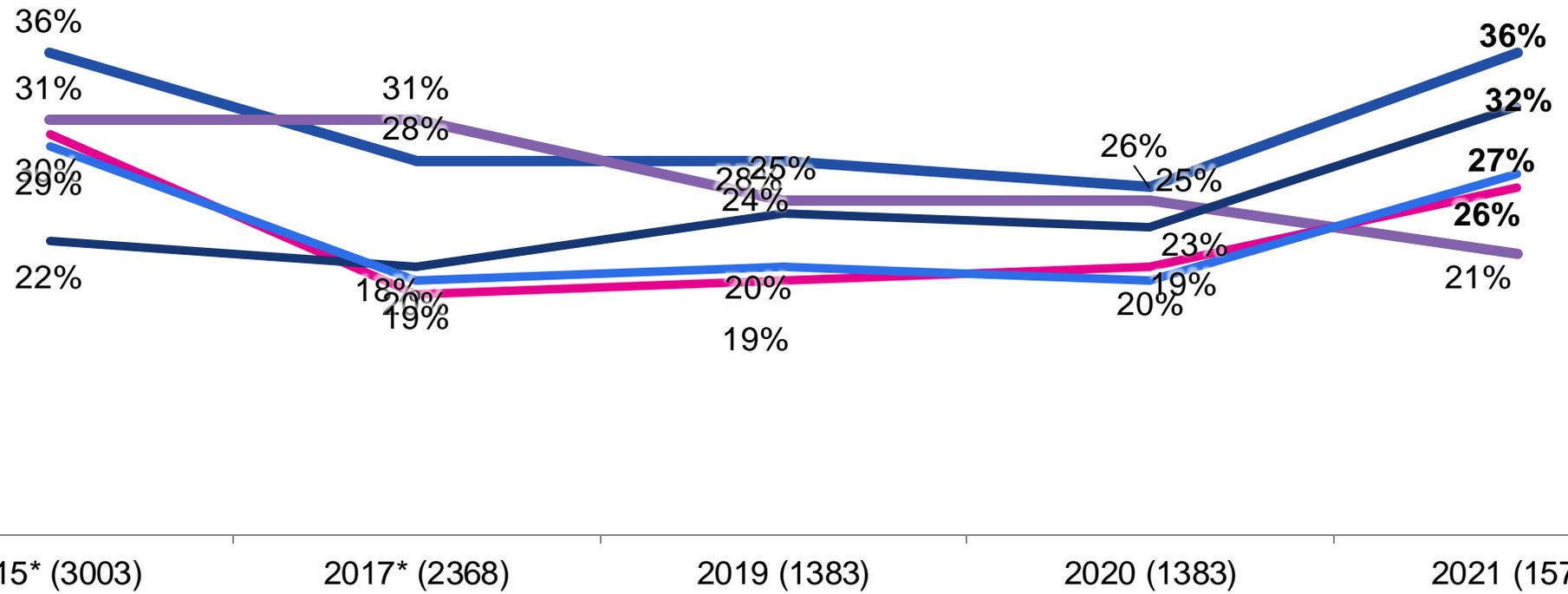


# Types of skills gaps in next 12 months



# % with specific skills gaps

- Sales and marketing
- Technical/specialist
- Management/leadership
- Digital/advanced IT
- Customer care



Q20. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

\* based on Leeds City region data

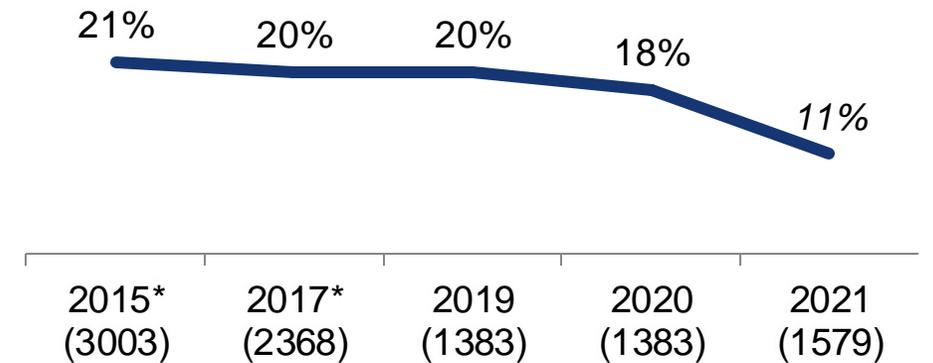
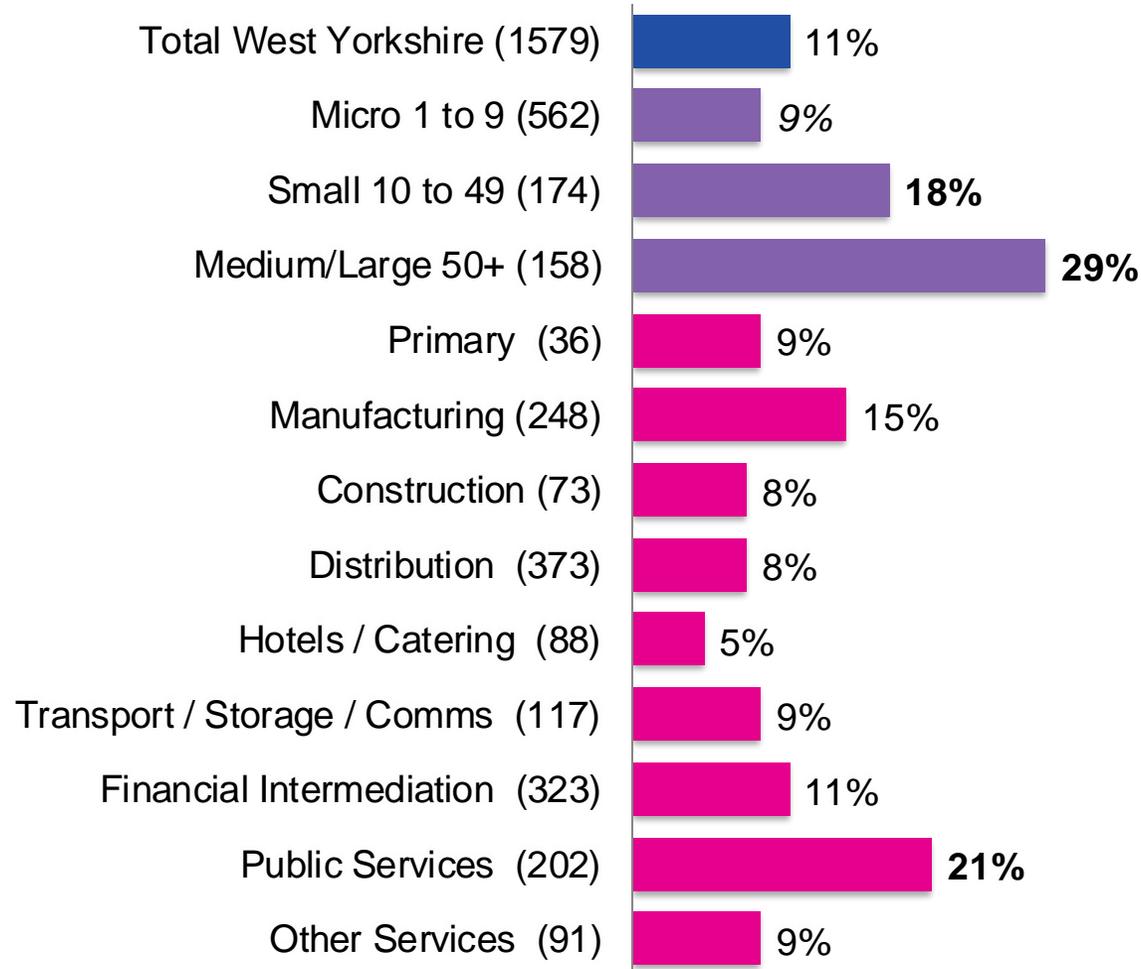
## Types of skills gaps in next 12 months

	Total (1579)	Primary (36)	Manufacturing (248)	Construction (73)	Distribution (373)	Hotels / Catering (88)	Transport / Storage / Comms (117)	Financial Intermediation ((323)	Public Services (202)	Other Services (91)
Sales and marketing	36%	17%	36%	32%	34%	<b>46%</b>	35%	38%	32%	<b>46%</b>
Digital skills / advanced IT	32%	24%	27%	16%	30%	18%	30%	42%	<b>40%</b>	32%
Communication	28%	20%	24%	20%	25%	32%	24%	31%	32%	<b>37%</b>
Customer care	27%	17%	20%	21%	29%	<b>49%</b>	25%	24%	20%	<b>35%</b>
Management/leadership	26%	22%	23%	21%	22%	35%	23%	29%	28%	26%
Business/financial planning	26%	35%	20%	23%	22%	<b>39%</b>	24%	27%	26%	35%
Innovation/R&D	25%	29%	27%	19%	23%	27%	29%	26%	21%	30%
Basic IT	24%	25%	20%	18%	30%	22%	18%	25%	28%	23%
Other technical, specialist or job specific skills	21%	12%	24%	28%	17%	7%	21%	24%	24%	27%
Office administration	17%	18%	15%	21%	18%	5%	10%	19%	19%	21%
Science, technology and engineering	14%	20%	<b>20%</b>	13%	11%	11%	16%	15%	15%	17%
Basic skills (i.e. maths and English)	10%	1%	7%	12%	13%	8%	<b>14%</b>	7%	<b>14%</b>	8%
Other	1%	0%	1%	0%	*%	2%	1%	1%	0%	*%
Don't know	1%	*%	*%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%

Q20. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

N.B. highlighted cells indicate significant variations from the total

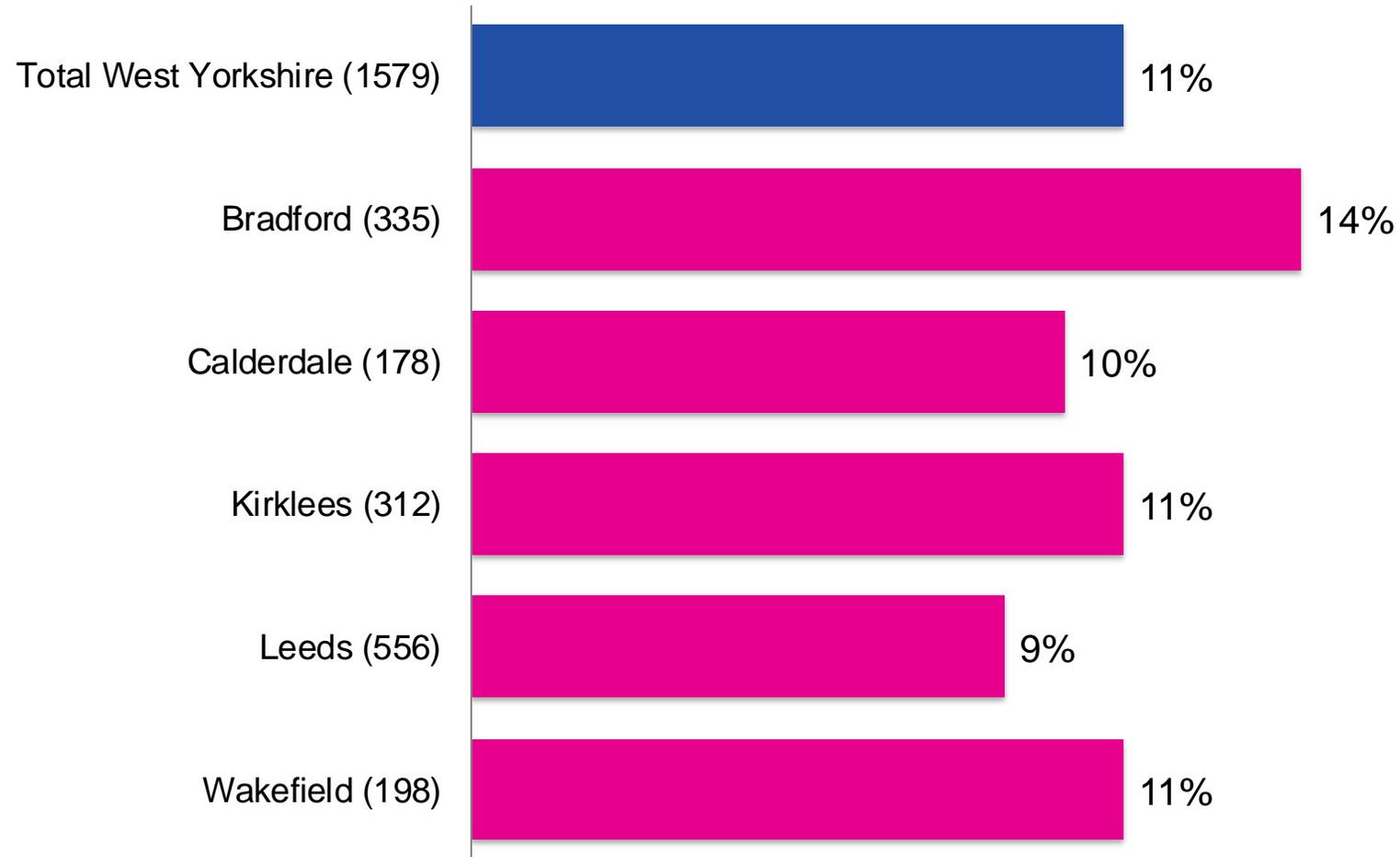
# % with hard to fill vacancies in last year



Q21. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

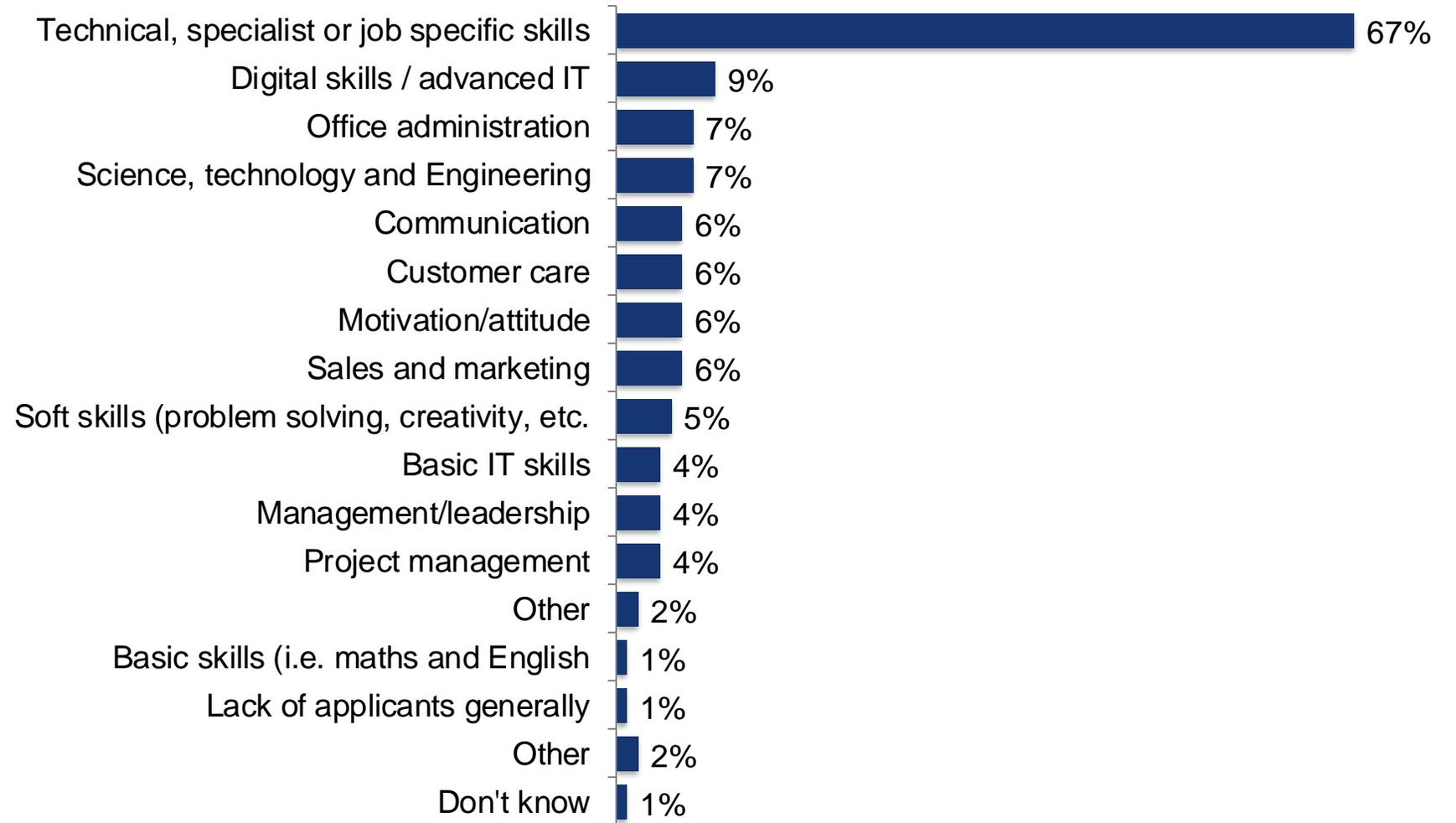
\* based on Leeds City region data

## % with hard to fill vacancies in last year



Q21. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Types of hard to fill vacancies in last year



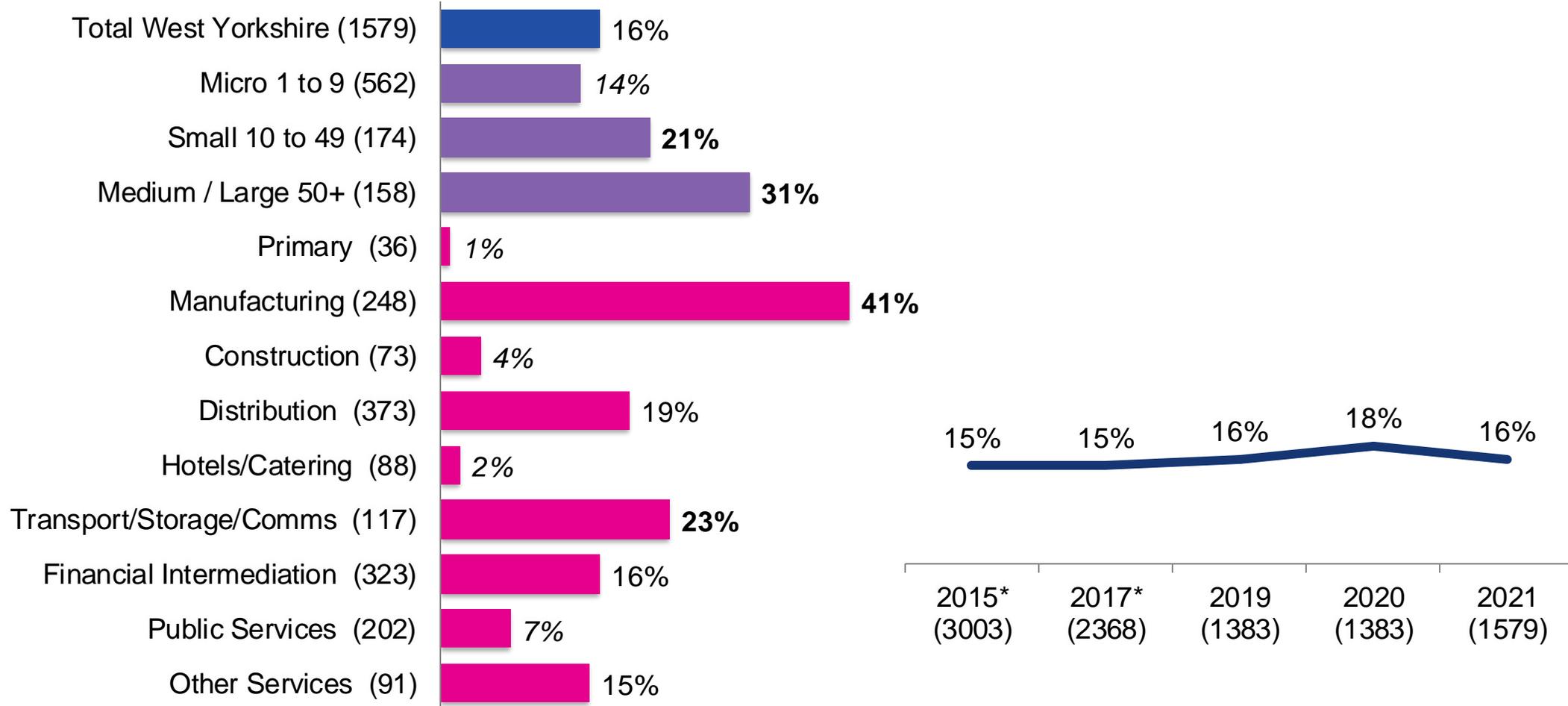


# Customer base and trade destinations

## Customer base – summary

- The incidence of exporting has remained fairly consistent from year to year, and in 2021, 16% of businesses do so
- This proportion increases within manufacturing (41%) and is greater in medium/large businesses (31%)

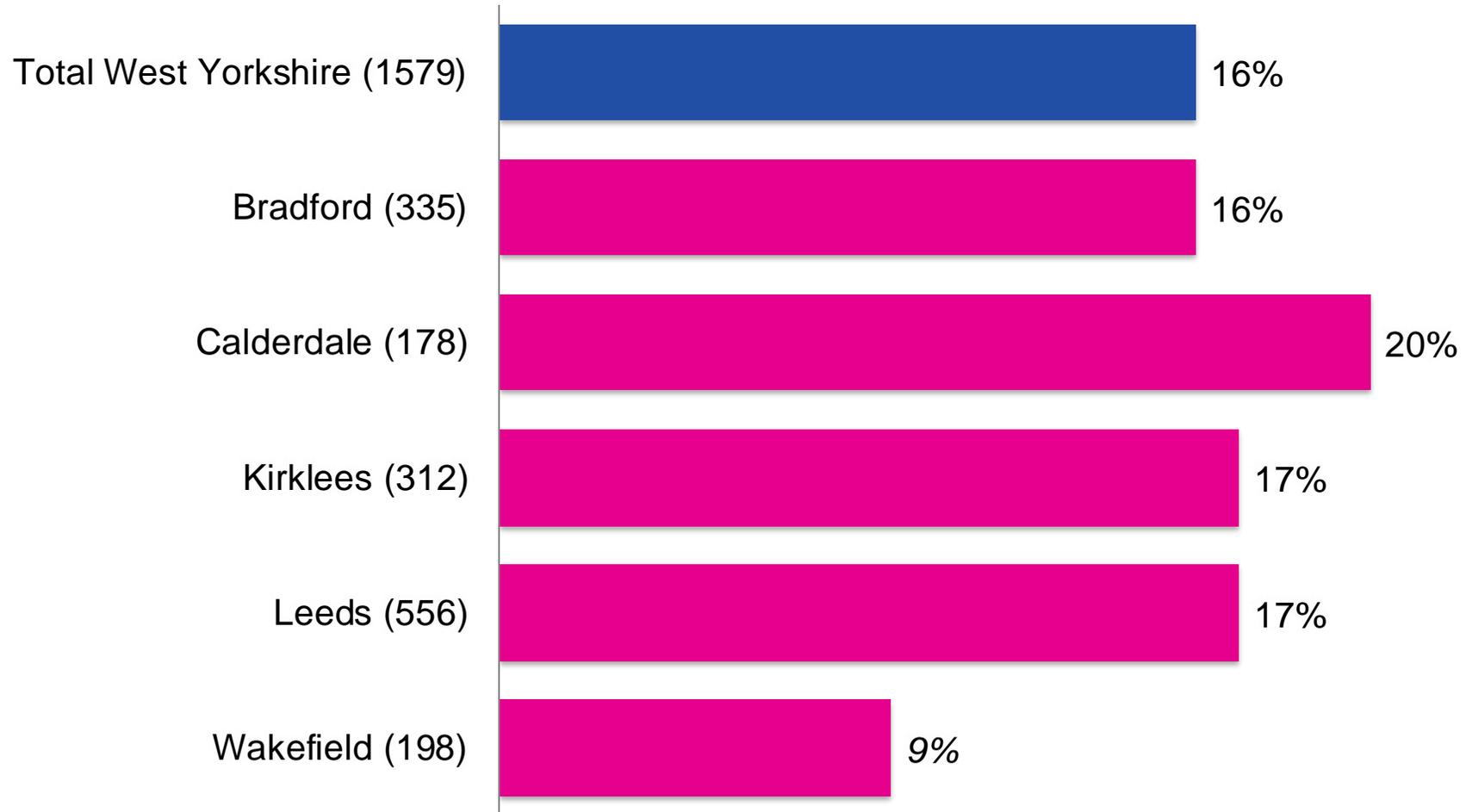
# % currently export



Q23. All except public sector, unweighted bases shown in brackets

\* based on Leeds City region data

## % currently export



## % of purchases from specific locations

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	Don't know
Within Yorkshire & Humber	8%	10%	7%	5%	8%	16%	17%	20%
Rest of the UK	20%	11%	12%	7%	7%	8%	4%	20%
The EU	59%	9%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	20%
Outside the EU	66%	7%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	20%

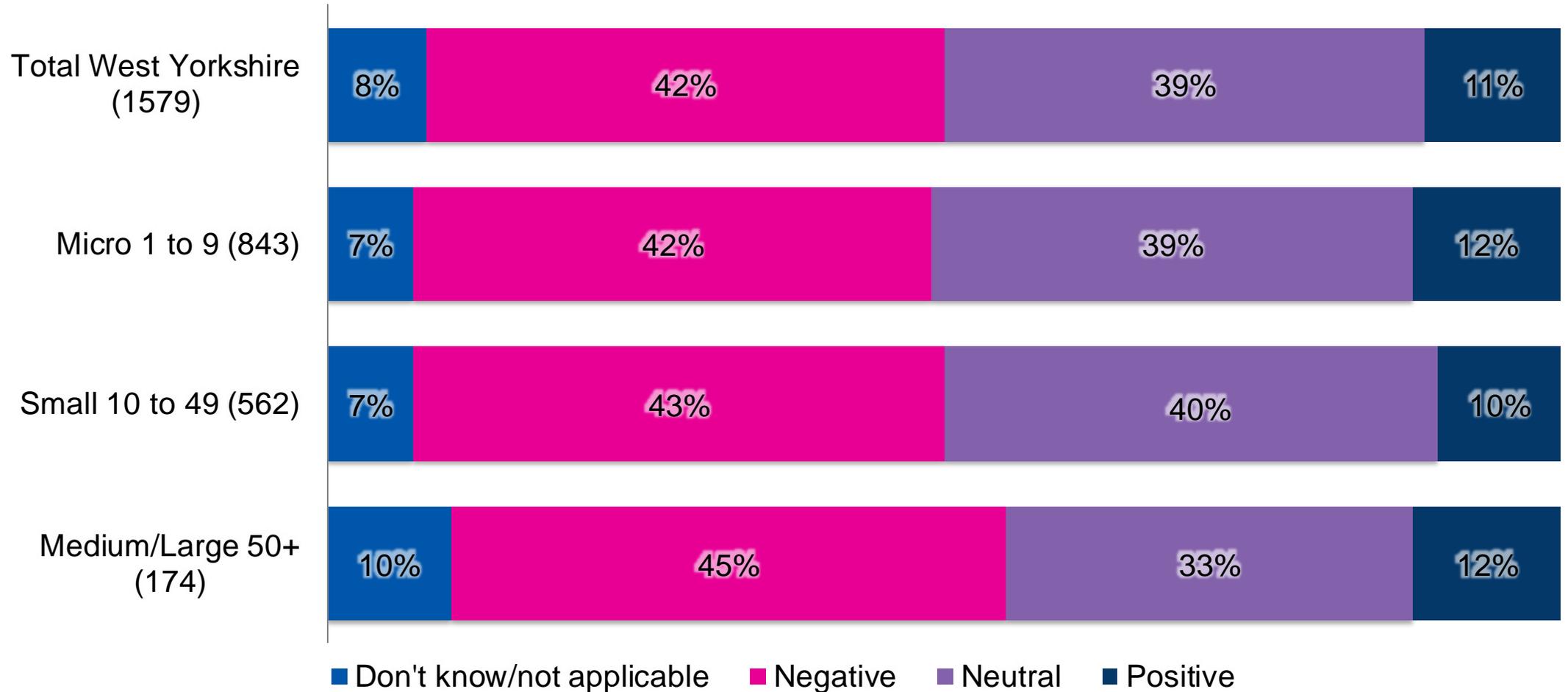


# Brexit

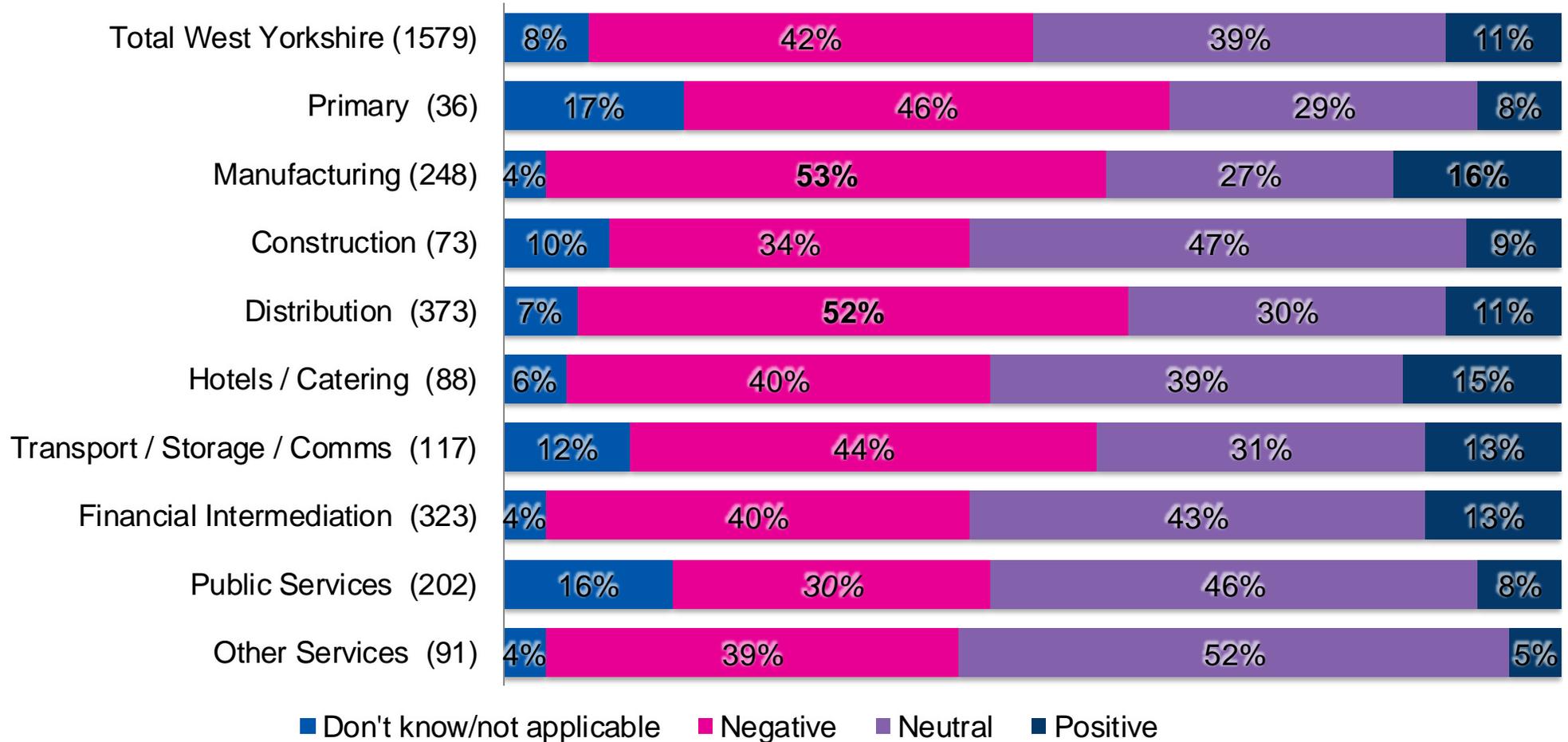
## Brexit – summary

- More than two-fifths of businesses consider the short term impact of the decision to leave the EU as negative (42%), with only 11% considering it positive
- This view softens with a longer term perspective, and only 25% of businesses view the impact as likely to be negative beyond the short term; with 23% expecting the impact to be positive
- Around half of businesses have either a neutral, perhaps even indifferent, view or they do not know how it will impact them
- Businesses are most likely to have already experienced an increase in import costs, tariffs on products, and changes in customs procedures and regulations
- Half of businesses have yet to experience any issues following the UK's exit from the EU
- However, the majority of businesses expect to experience some issues, and these are most likely to be around imports and customs procedures

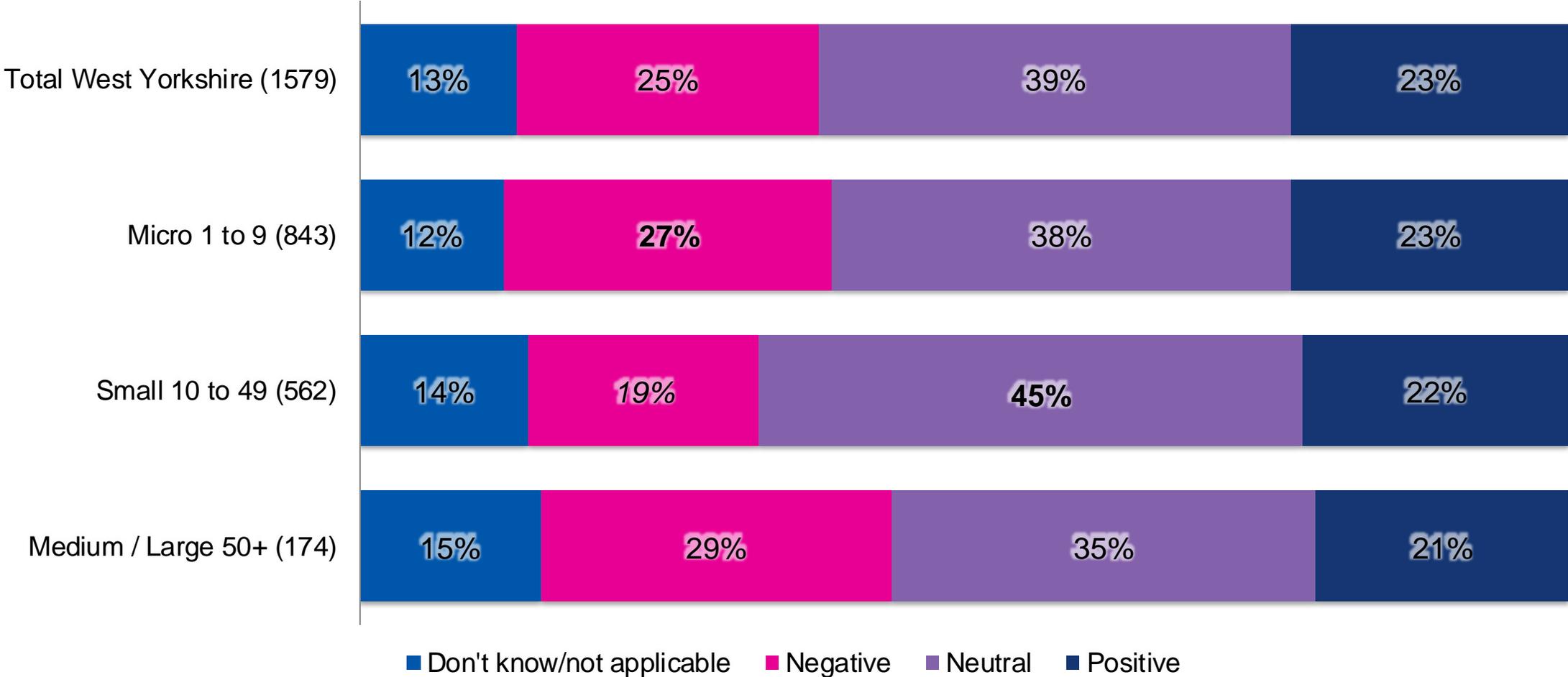
# Impact of decision to leave the EU on the business – Short term



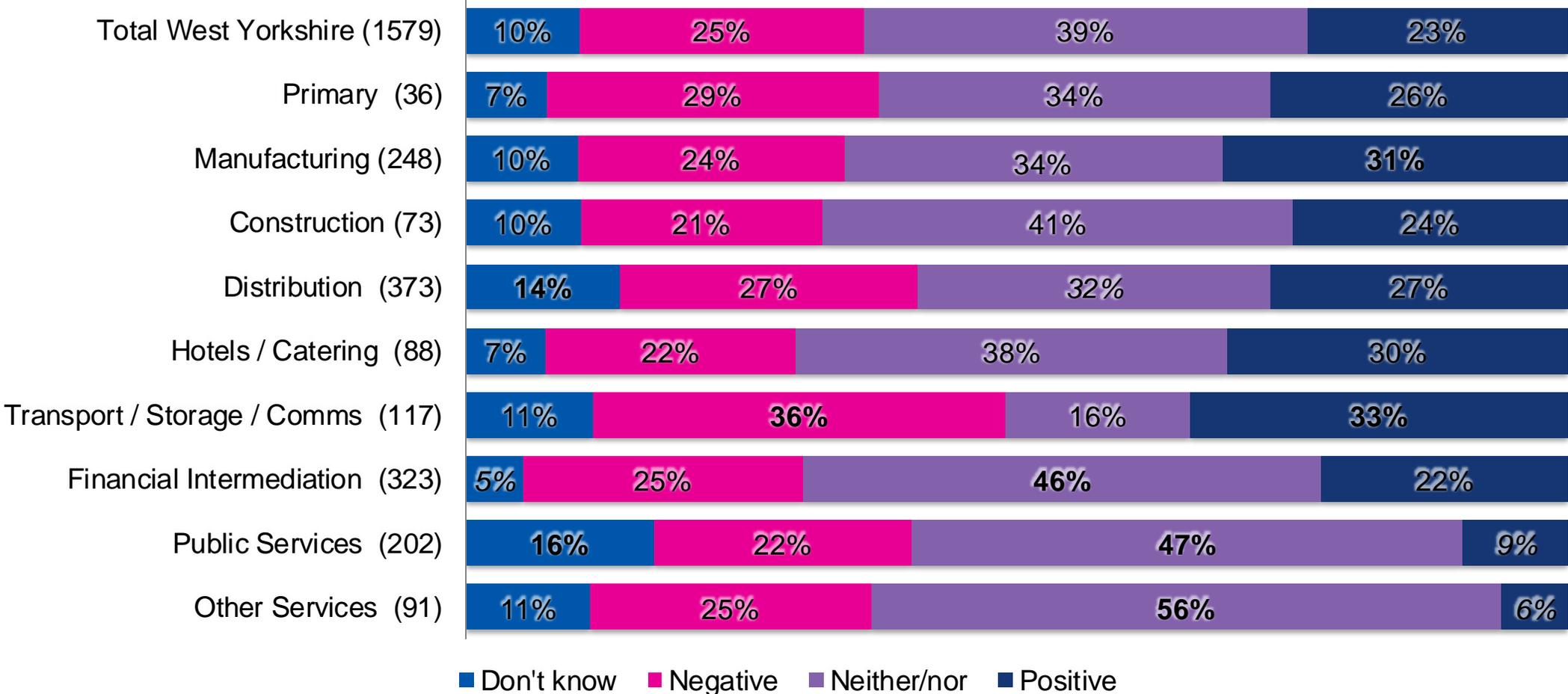
# Impact of decision to leave the EU – Short term



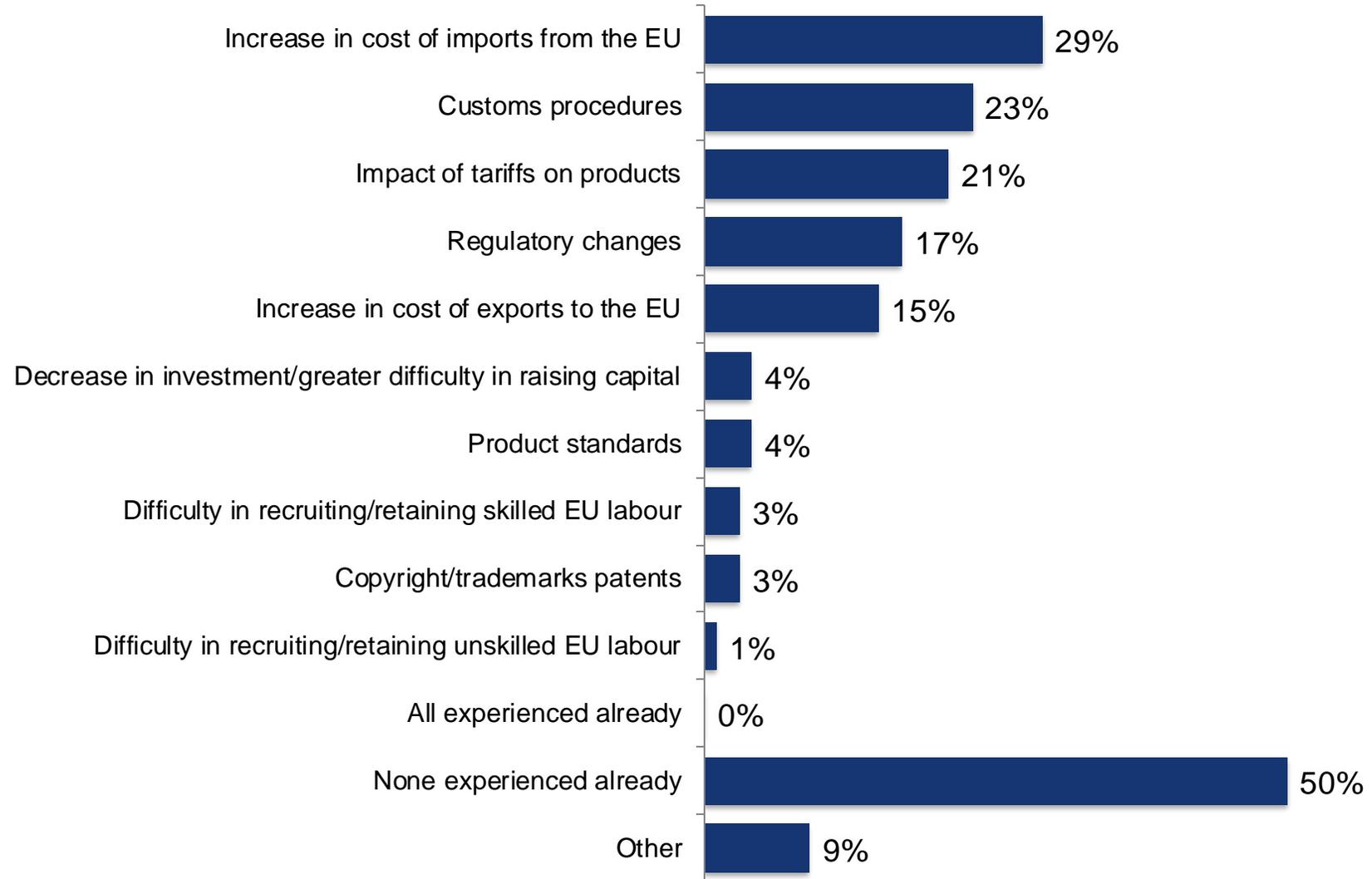
# Impact of decision to leave the EU on the business – Longer term



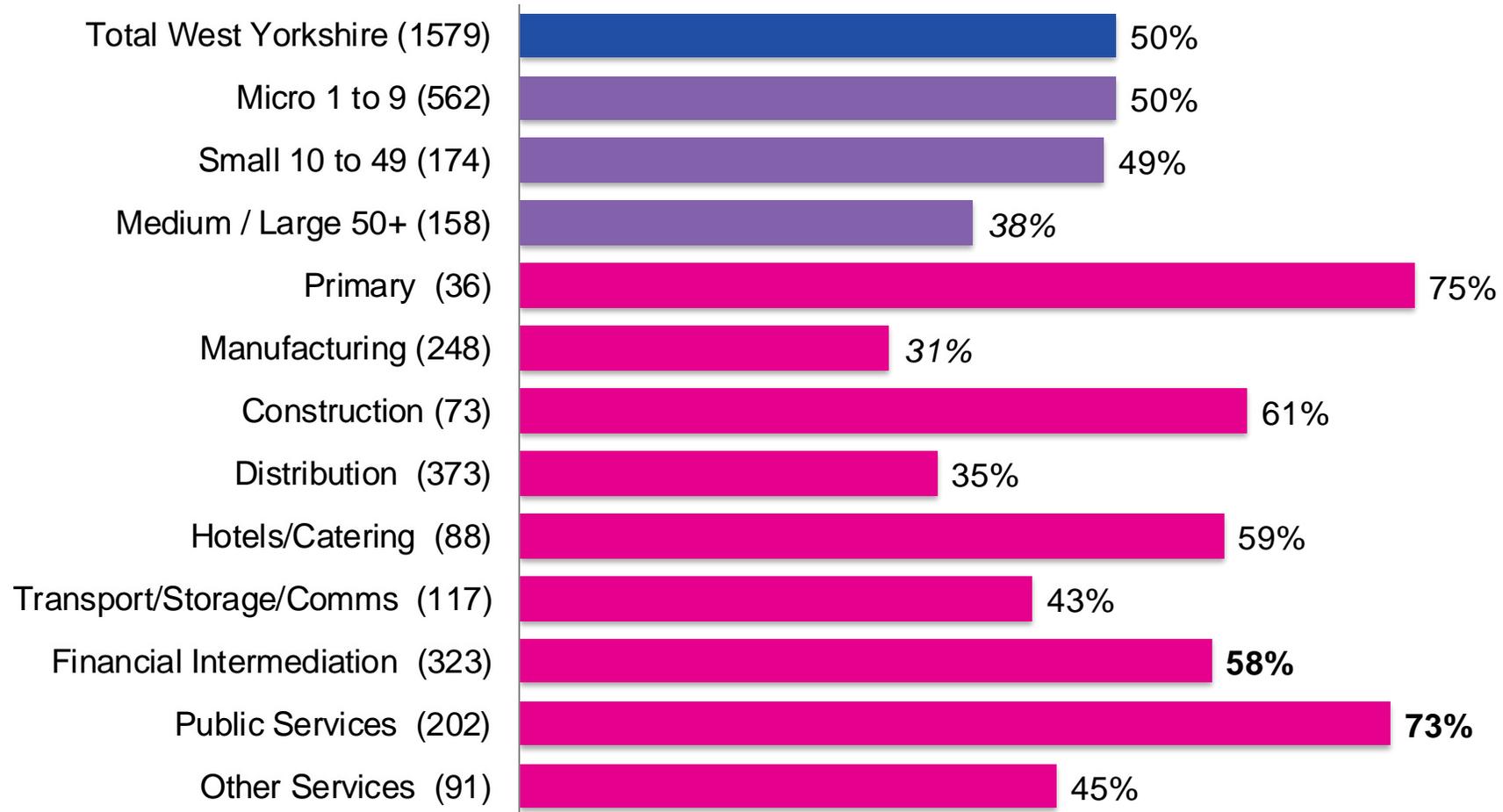
# Impact of decision to leave the EU – Longer term



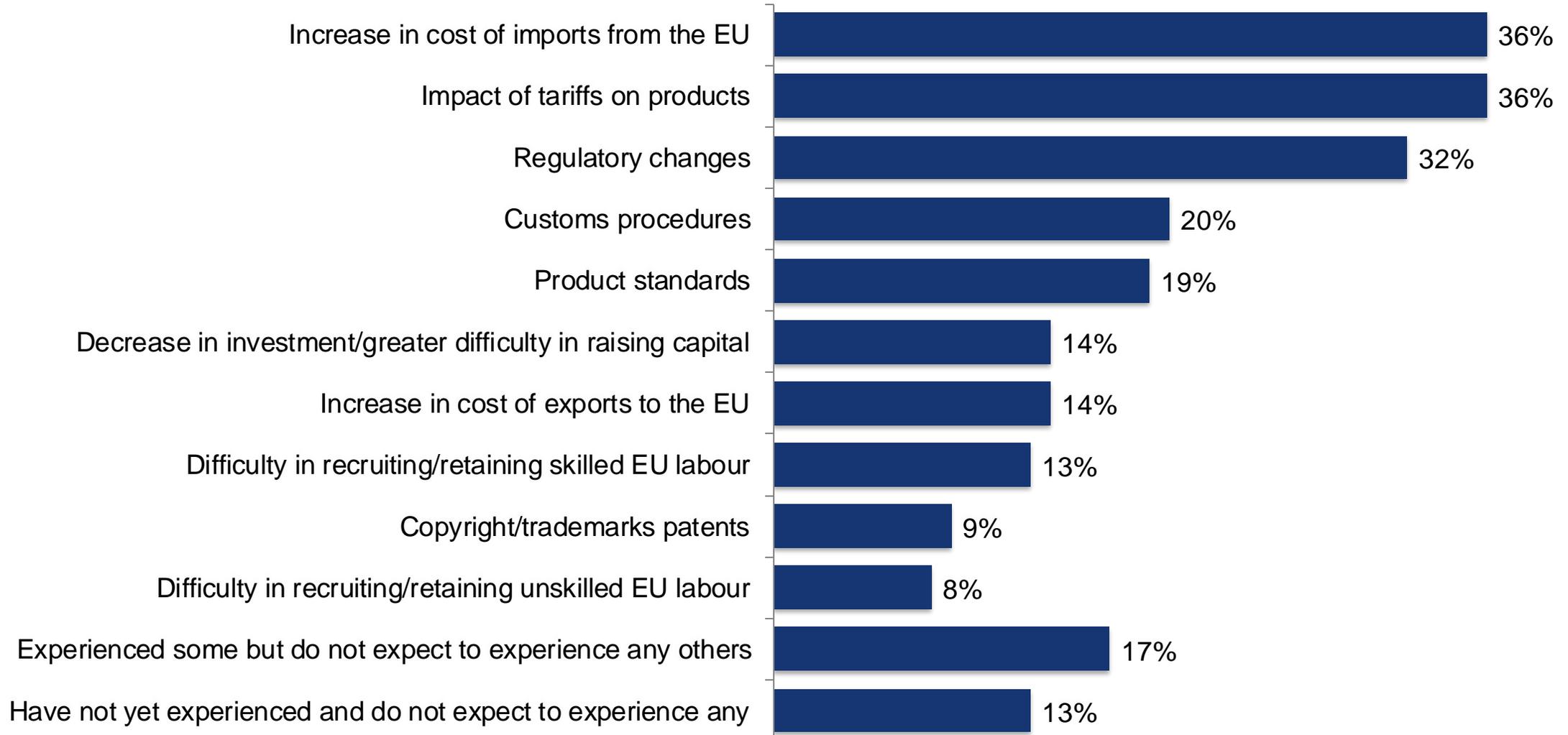
# Potential issues caused by Brexit – experienced already



# Potential issues caused by Brexit – None experienced yet



# Potential issues caused by Brexit – not yet, but expect to



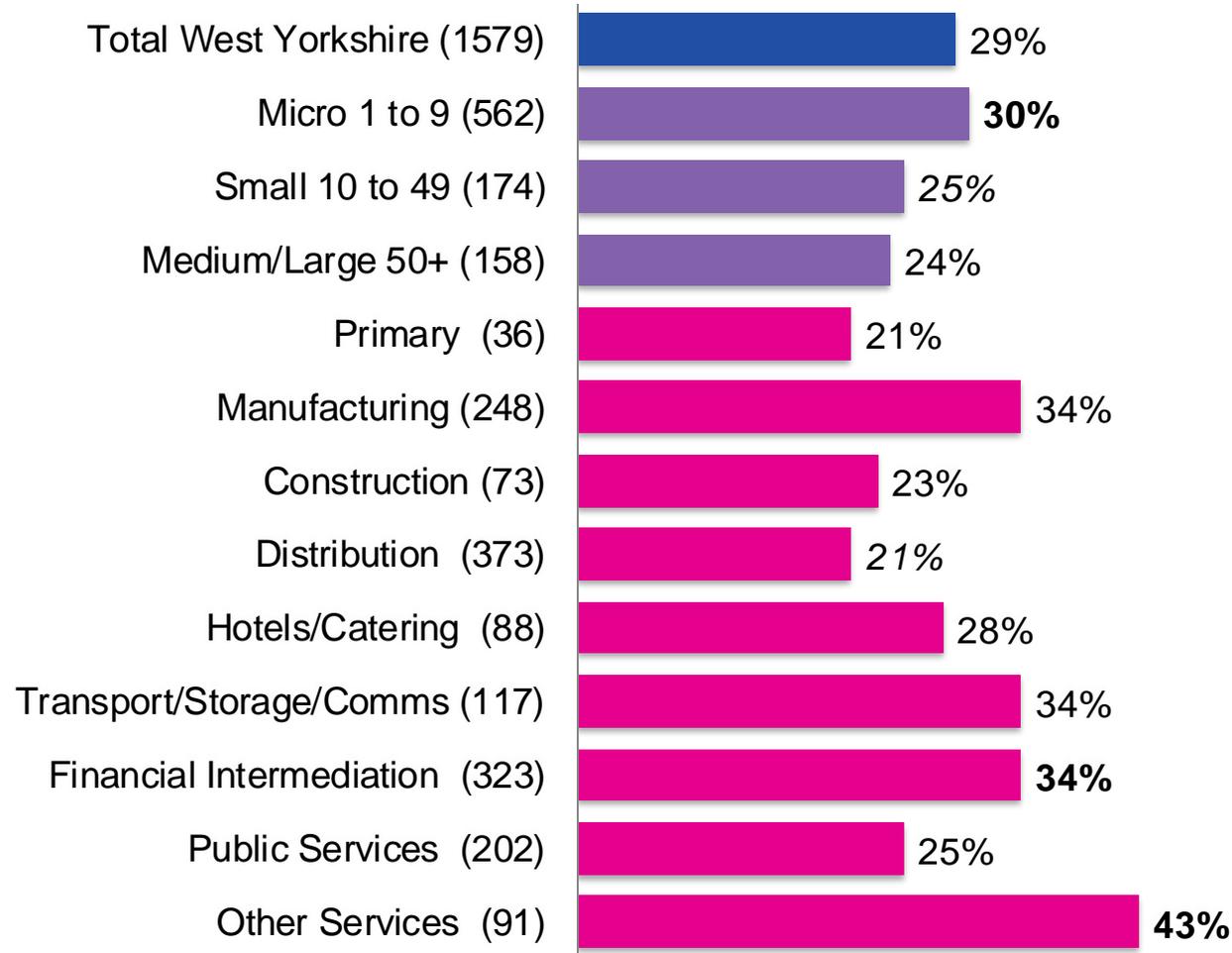


# Access to finance

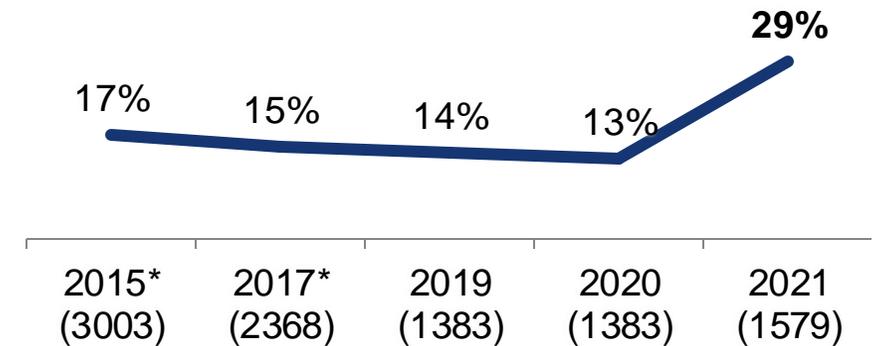
## Access to finance – summary

- There has been an increase in the proportion of businesses that have applied for new sources of finance/credit (or renegotiated existing finance or credit) in the last 12 months (29%, cf. 13% in 2020)
- This is related to the Covid-19 pandemic and the need for additional support that has resulted from businesses being forced to reduce their operations or close temporarily
- Covid-19 finance is the most common in this respect, with cash flow, most probably linked to Covid-19 impacts, also very significant
- Covid-19 finance, both from public and private sector sources, greatly surpasses non-Covid-19 finance

## % applied for new sources of finance/credit\*

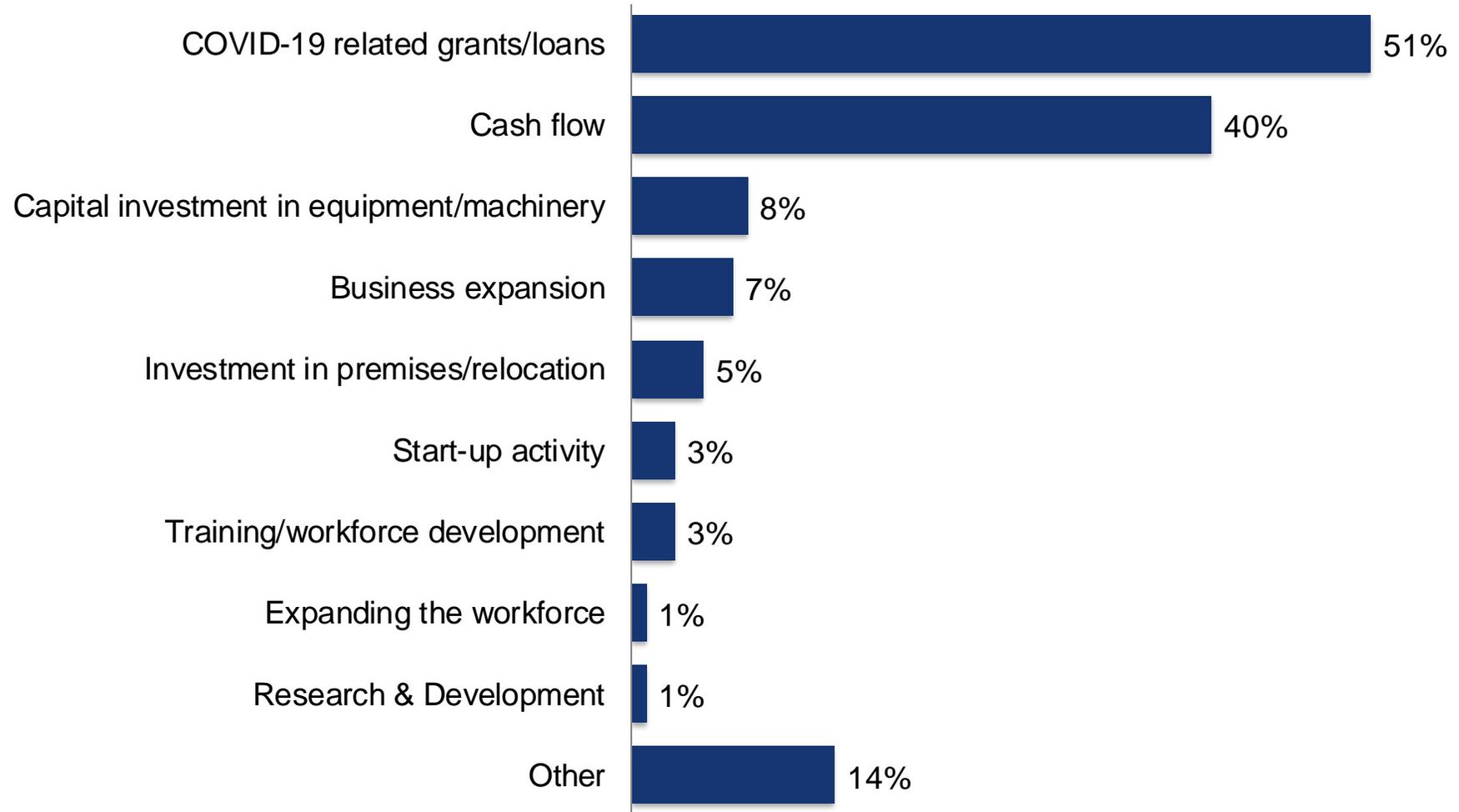


9% were unsuccessful



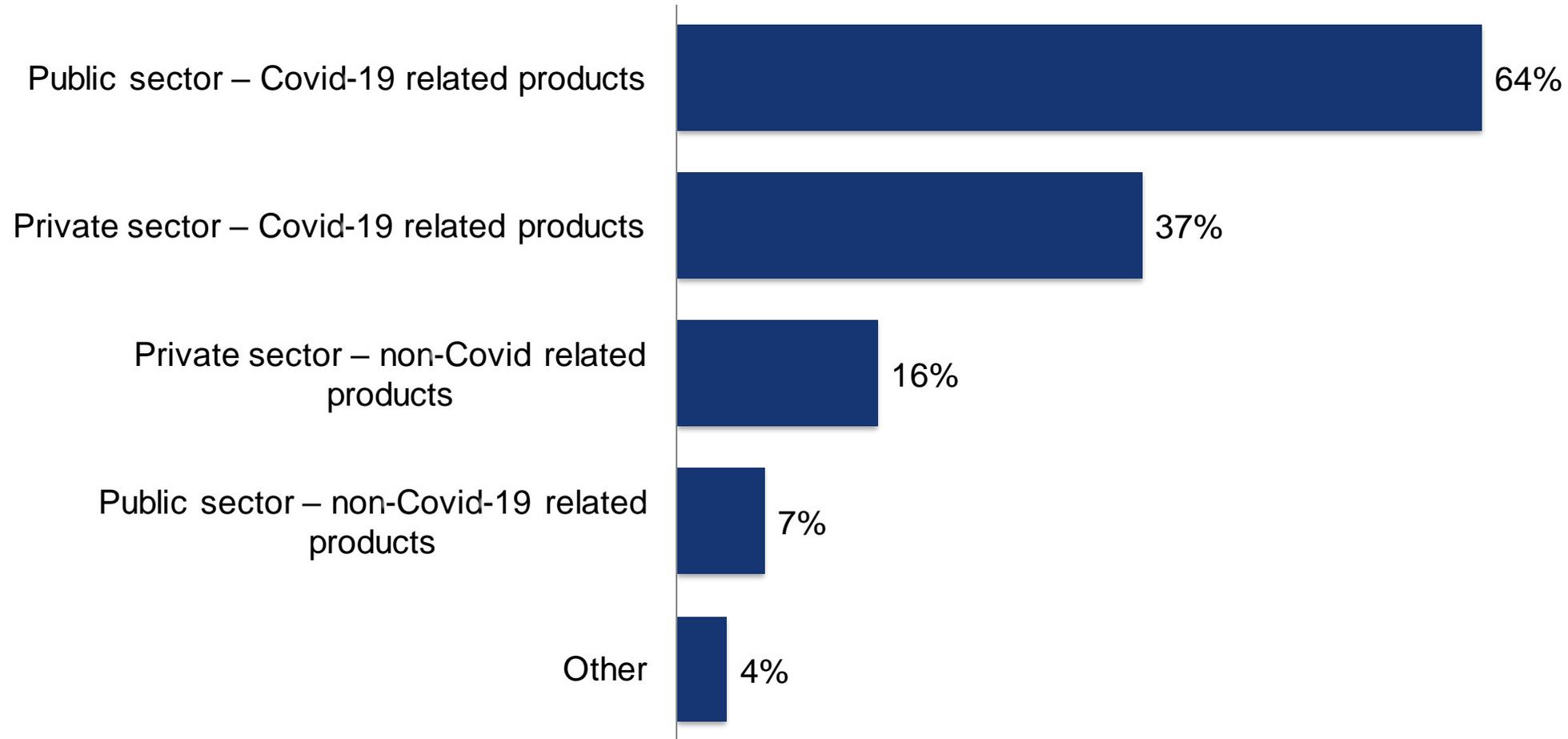
\* based on Leeds City region data

# Use of finance or credit



Q28. Where applied for new sources of finance or credit, unweighted base = 449

## Source of finance or credit



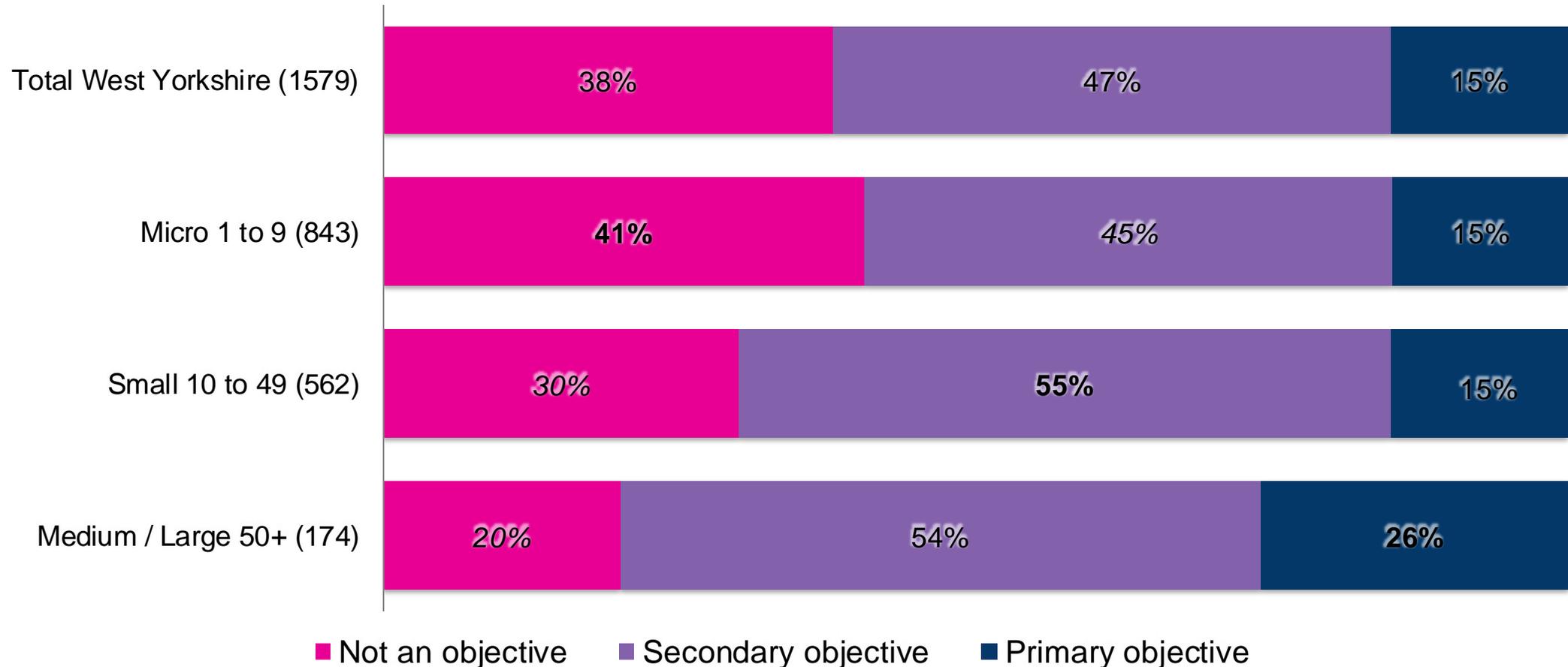


# Environmental improvement

## Environmental improvement – summary

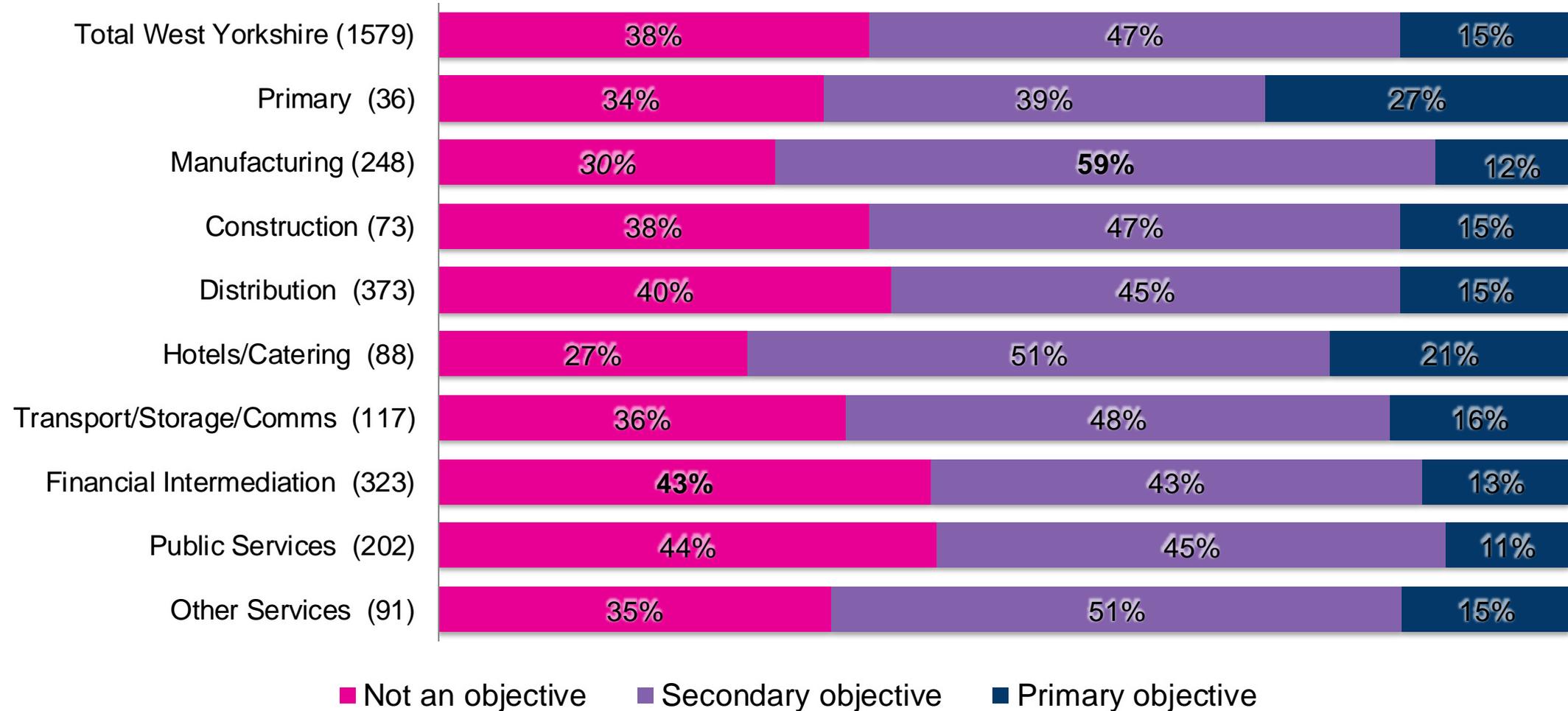
- Reducing carbon emissions is a primary objective for 15% of businesses overall, increasing to 26% of medium/large businesses. Although 47% of businesses cite it as a secondary objective, it is still not an objective for nearly two-fifths businesses (38%)
- 23% of businesses believe that climate change is an opportunity for their business, while 15% consider it a risk. Half the businesses do not consider it either

# Extent to which reducing carbon emissions, waste, water use is an objective of the business

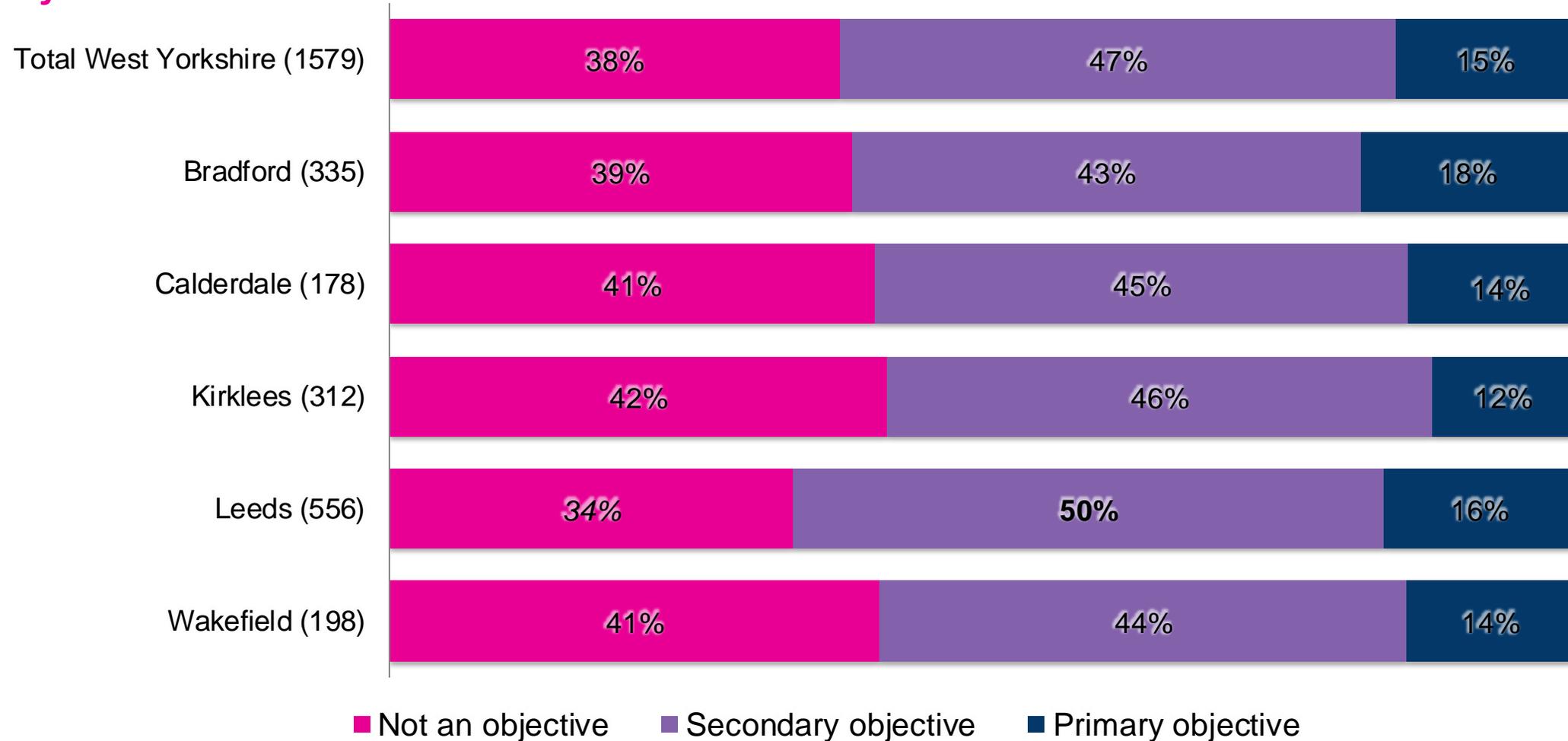


Q32. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

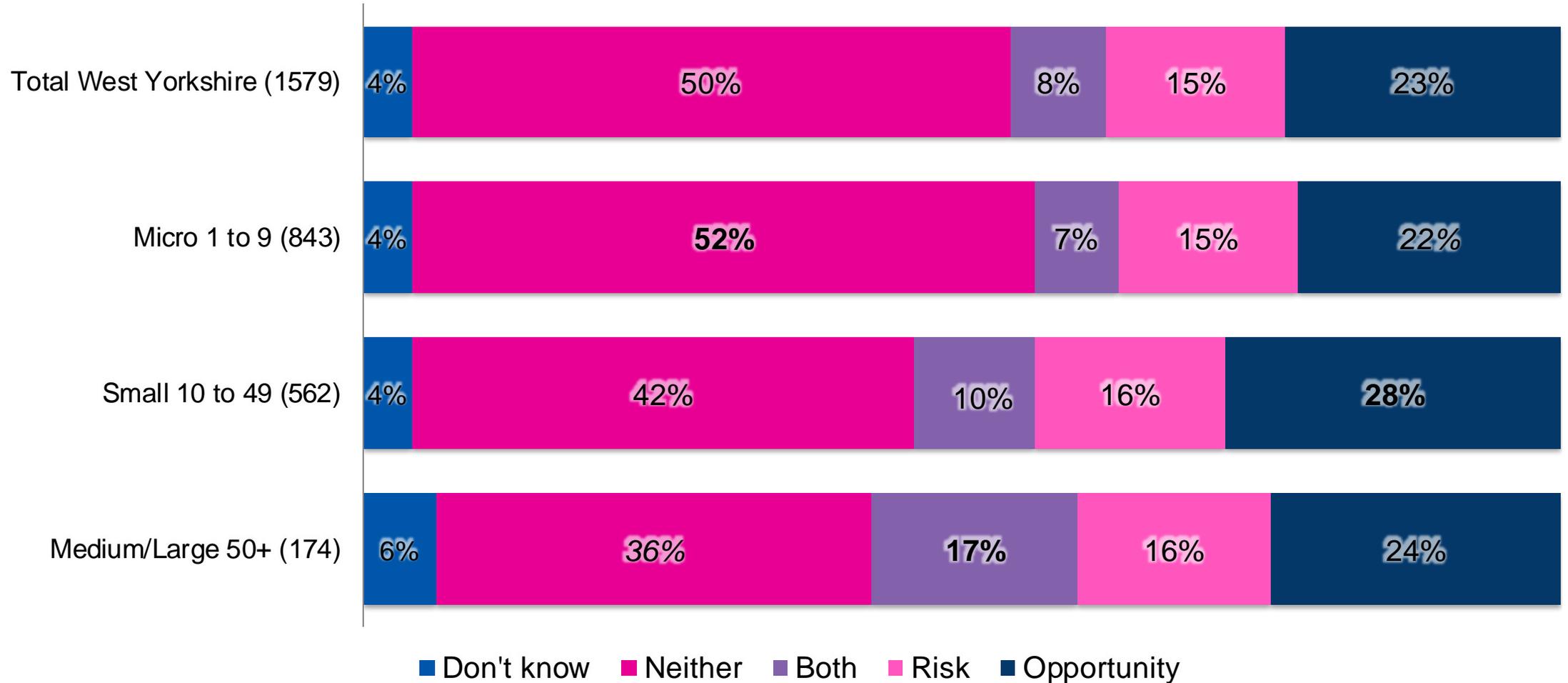
# Extent to which reducing carbon emissions, waste, water use is an objective of the business



# Extent to which reducing carbon emissions, waste, water use is an objective of the business

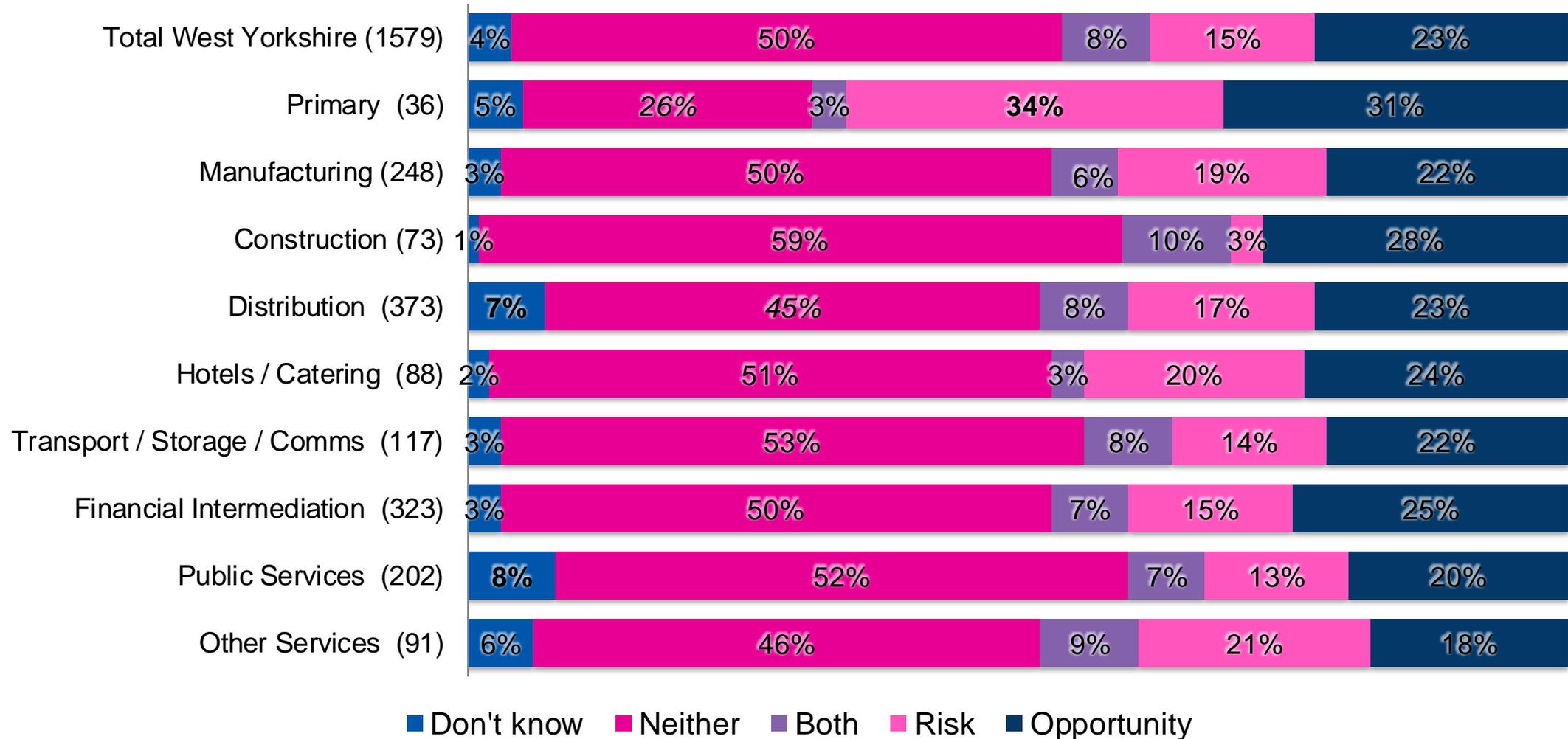


# Climate change – a risk or opportunity?

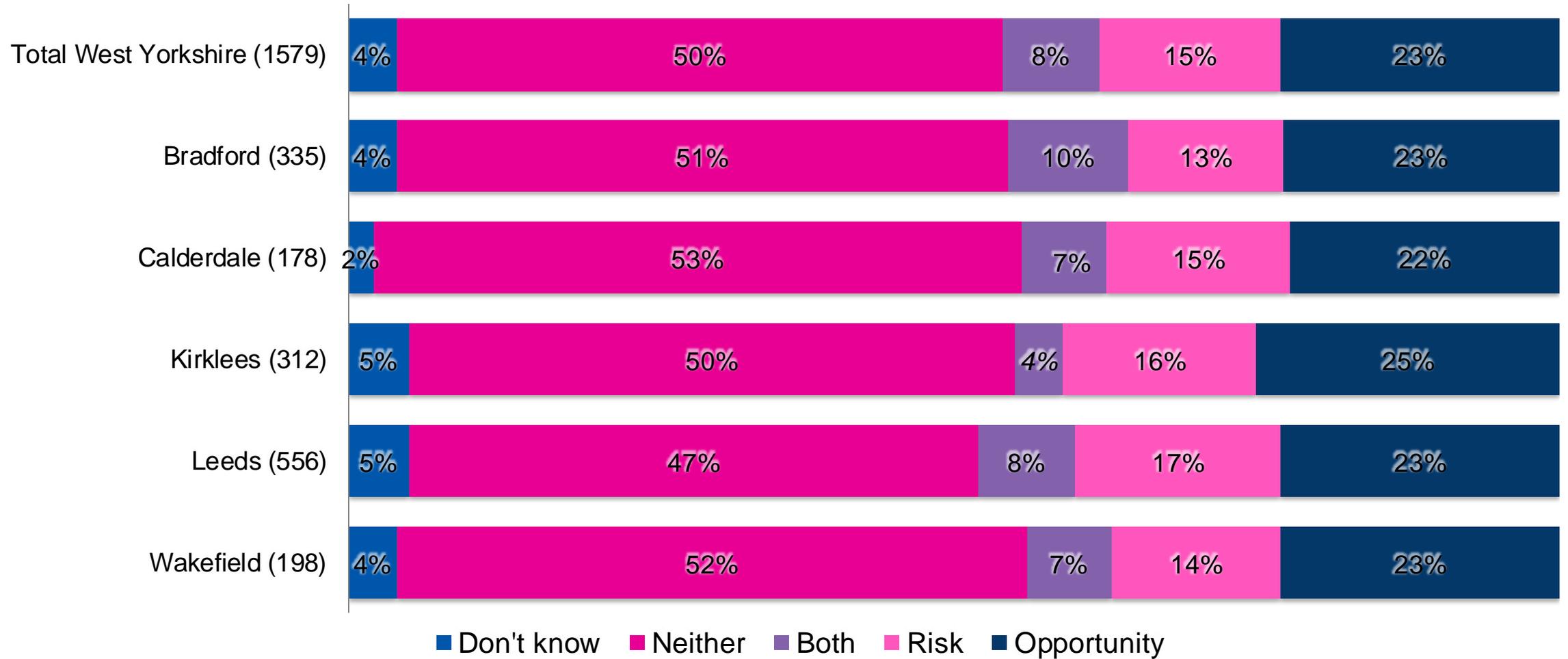


Q31. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

# Climate change – a risk or opportunity?



# Climate change – a risk or opportunity?



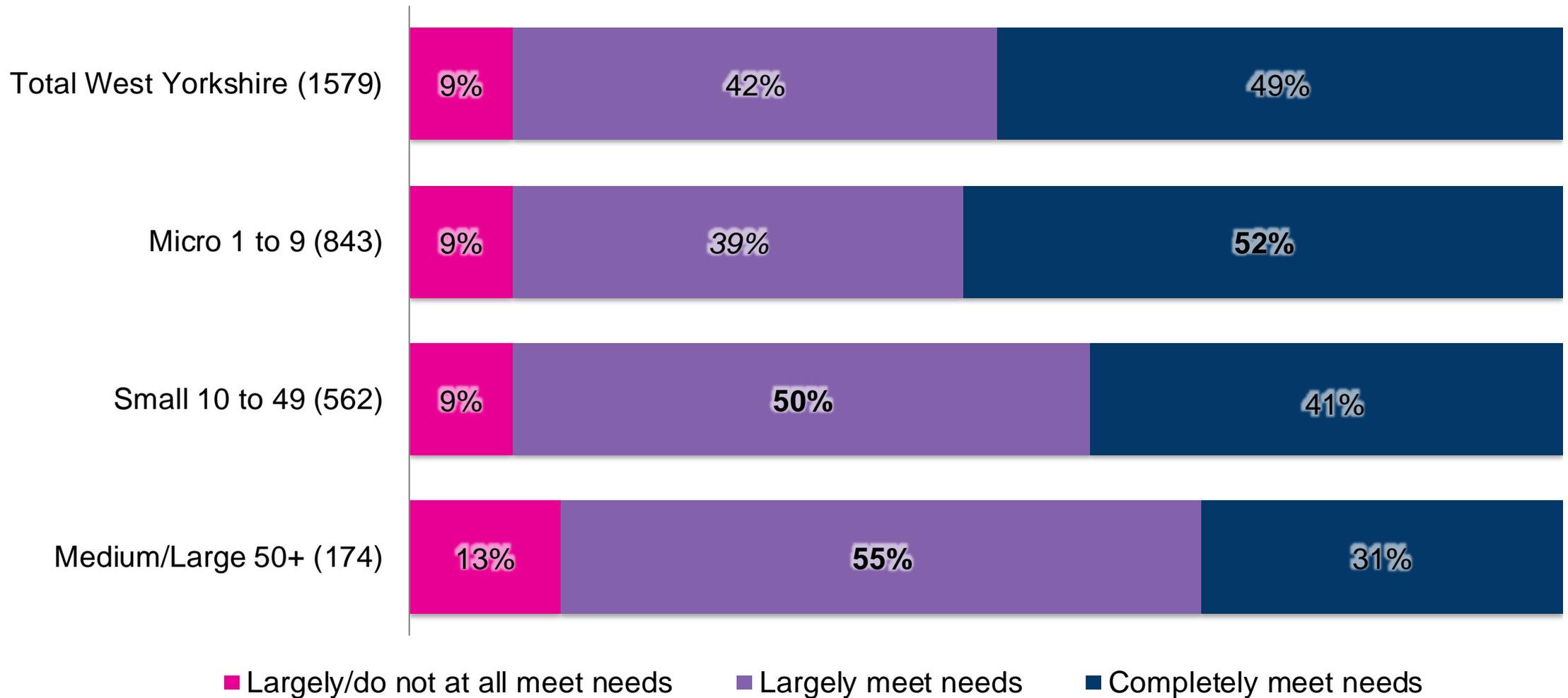


# Business location

## Relocation– summary

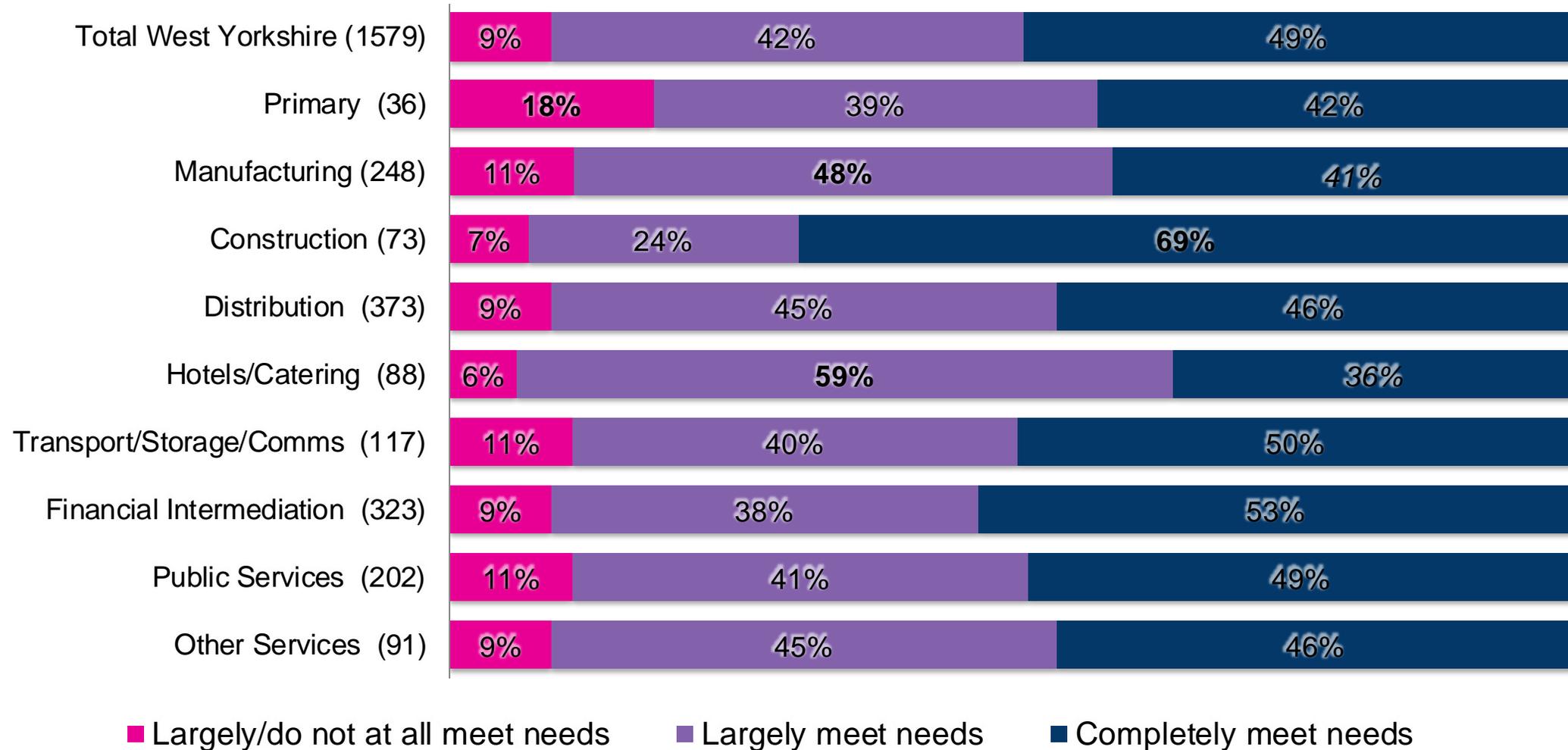
- Nearly one in ten (9%) businesses report that their premises largely do not or do not at all meet their needs, and thus the majority feel that they do (42% largely; 49% completely)
- Premises that are too small is the main reason for their being less than completely satisfactory (65%)
- The majority of businesses do not anticipate any need for more or less physical space following emergence from the pandemic, but if they do it is more likely to be about more than less space (16%, compared with 8%)
- Just 8% of businesses are planning to move premises as a response to Covid-19. However, this increases to 19% of medium/large businesses
- Of those planning to relocate, changing demand is the most frequently cited reason for needing to do so (33%), following by compliance with social distancing guidelines (23%)

# Extent to which premises meet current business needs

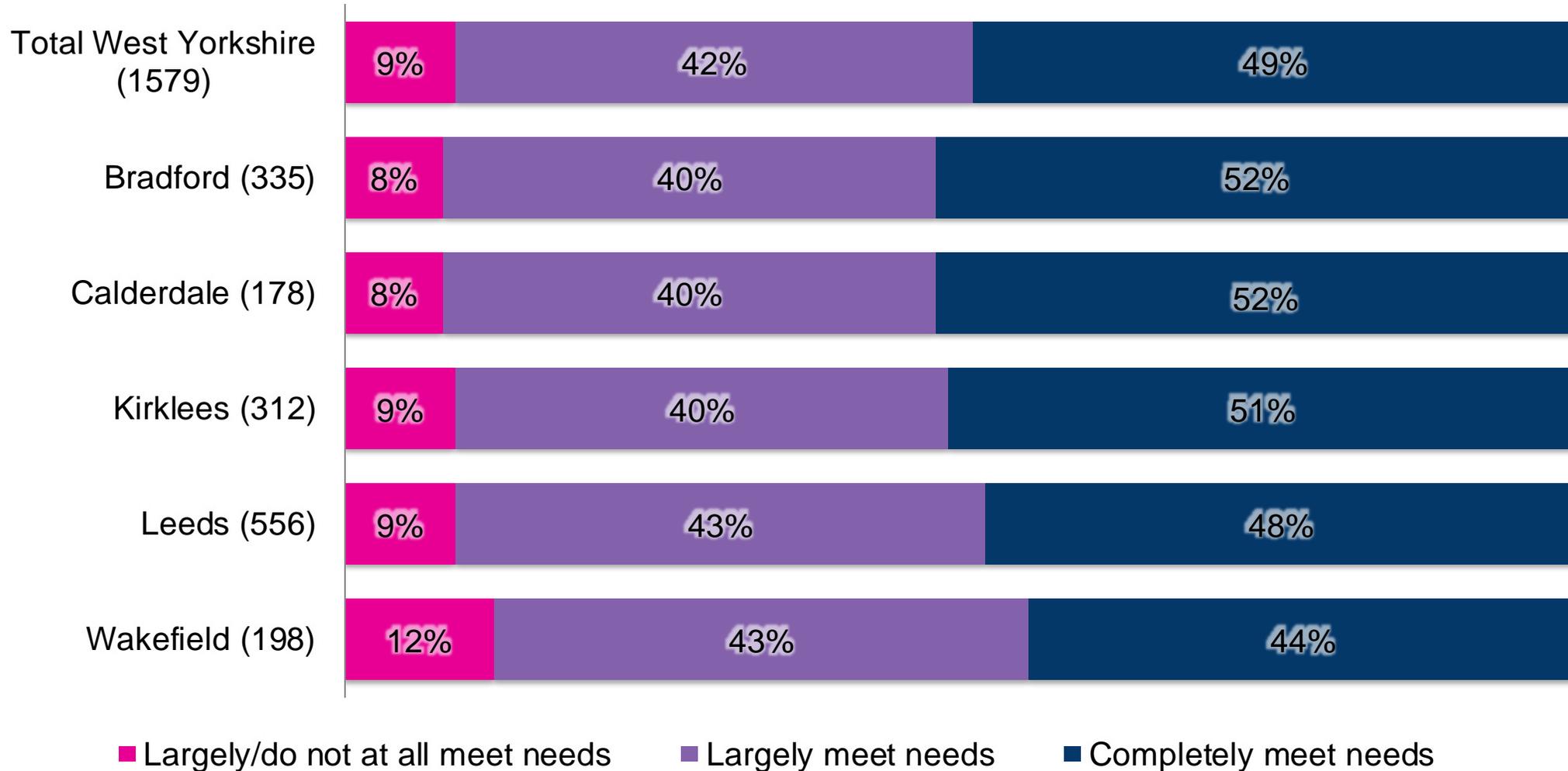


Q33. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

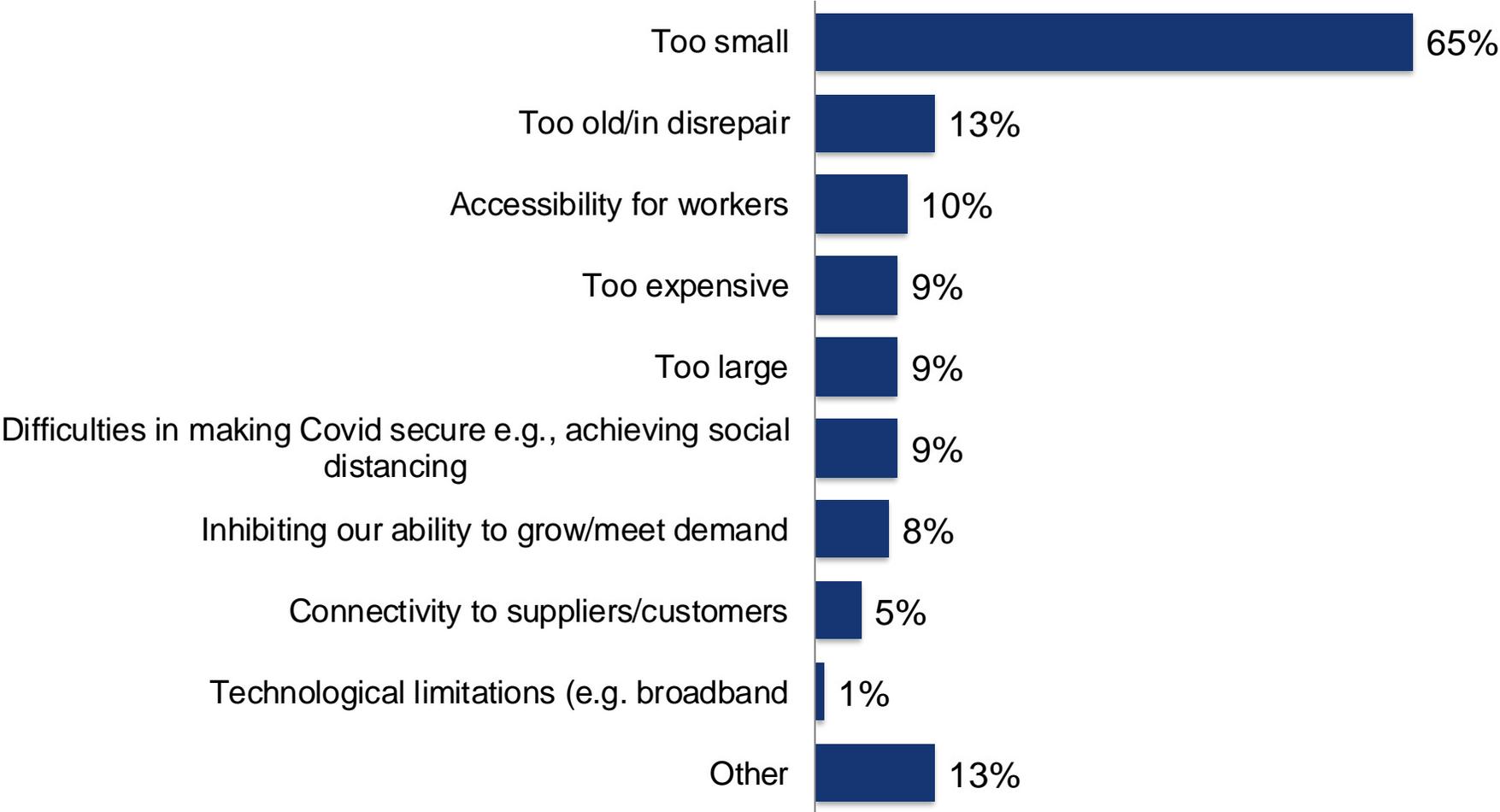
# Extent to which premises meet current business needs



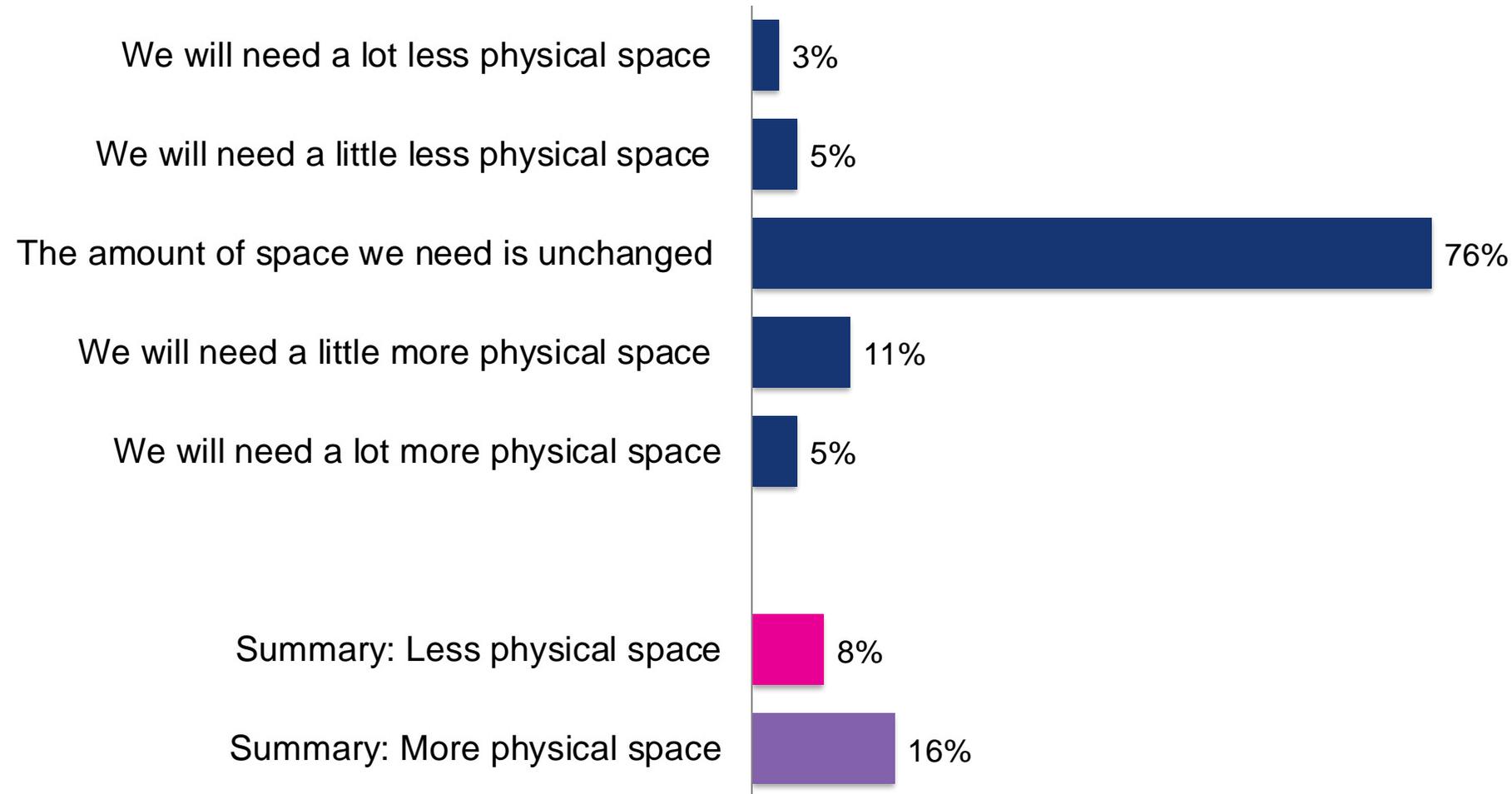
# Extent to which premises meet current business needs



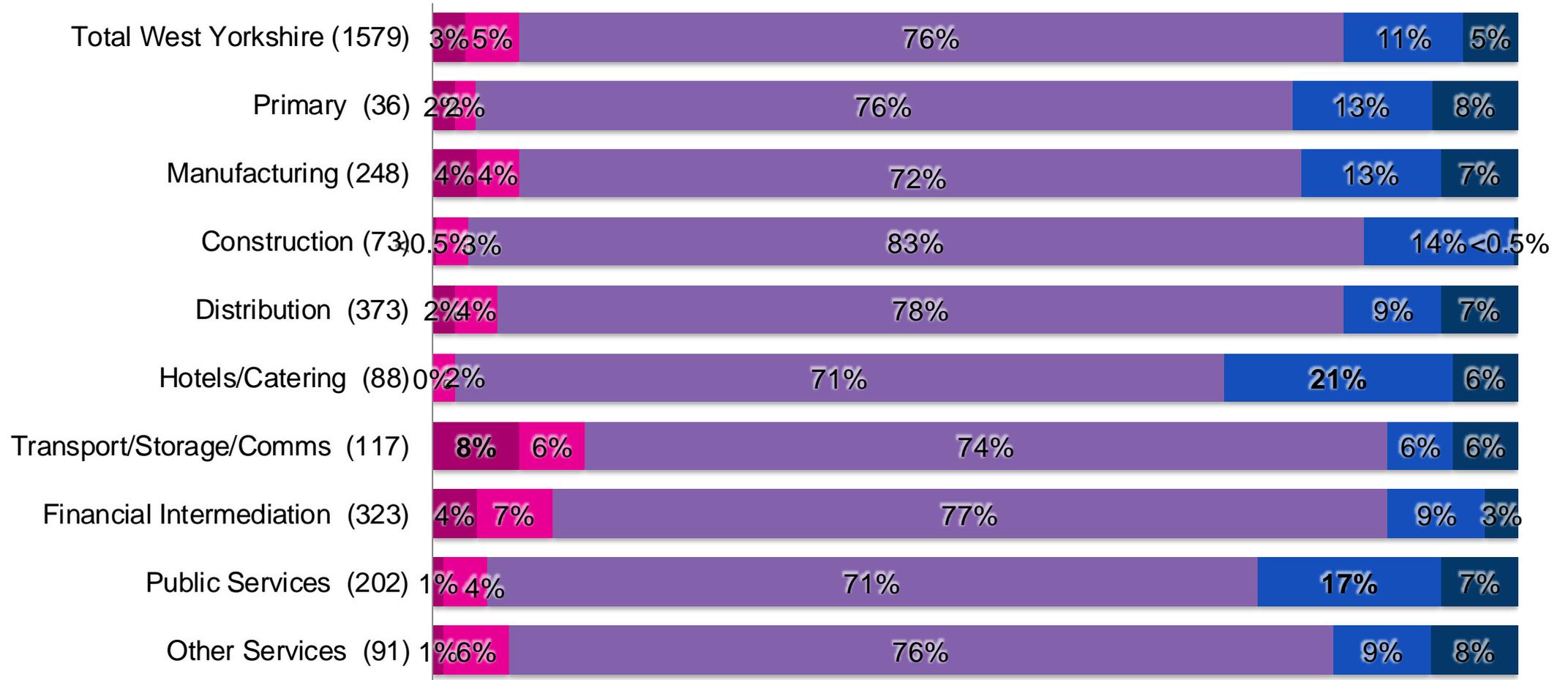
# Reasons why premises do not meet businesses' needs



# How the amount of physical space needed may change in the next year

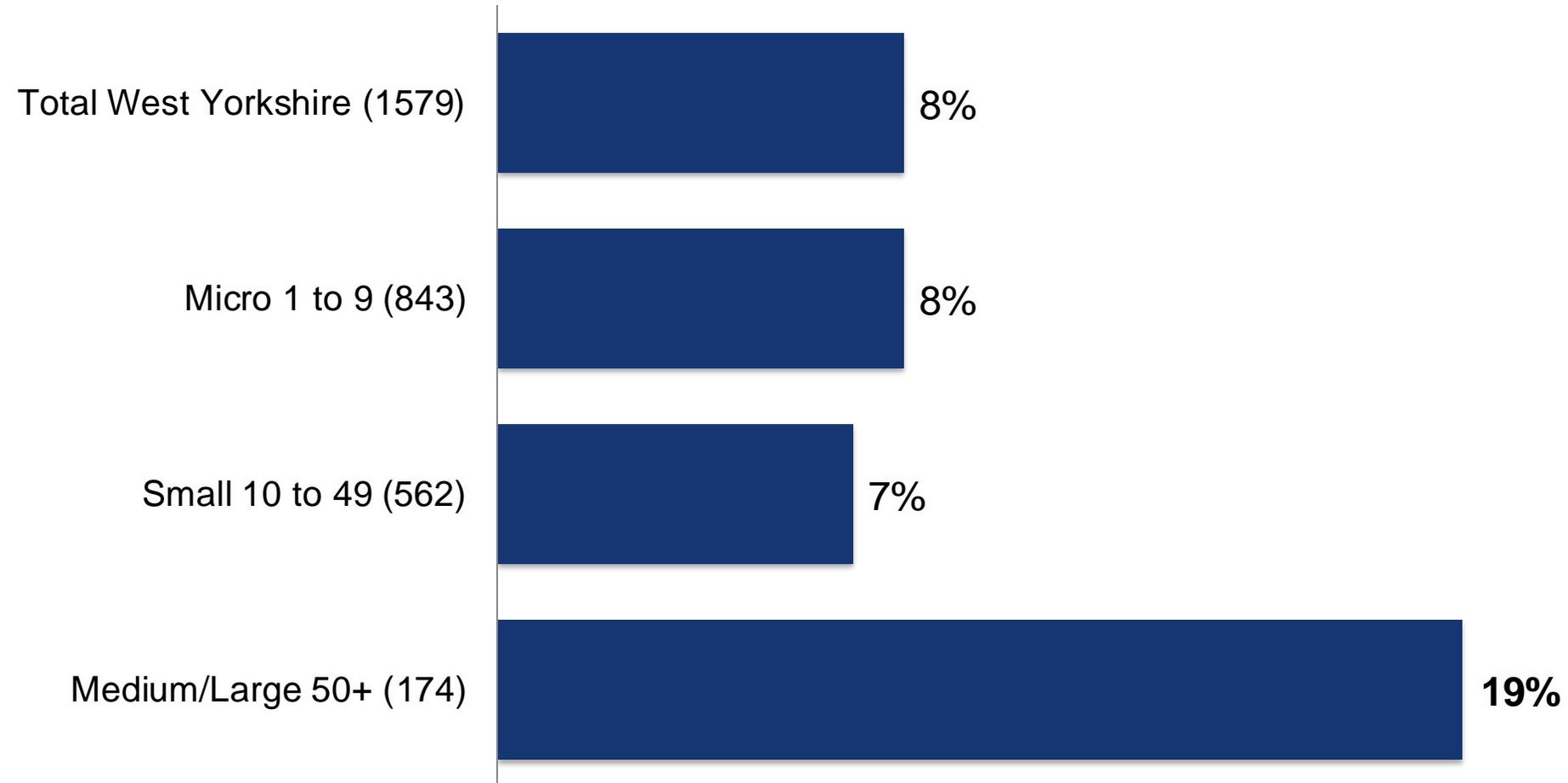


# How the amount of physical space needed may change in the next year

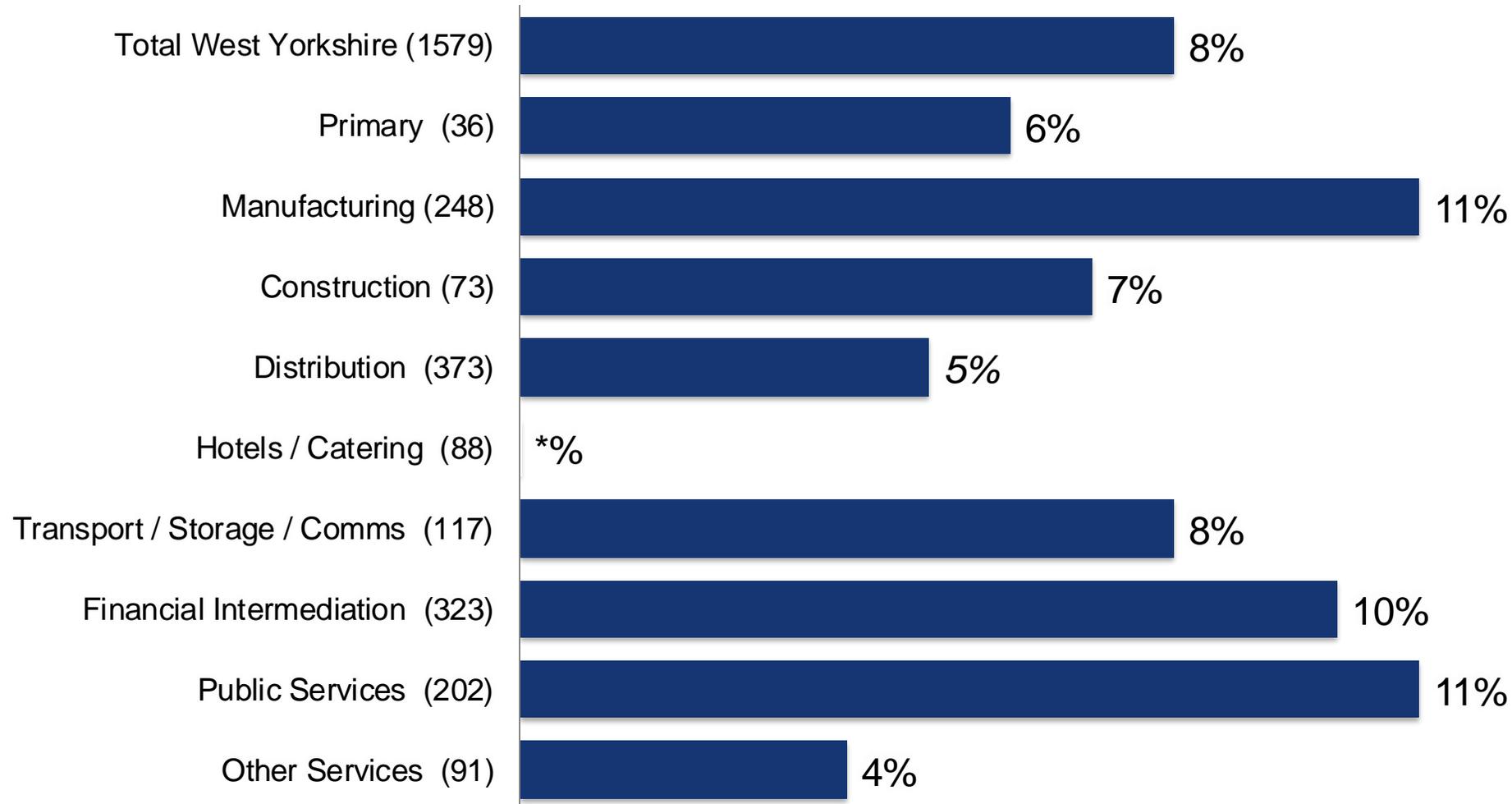


■ Need a lot less  
 ■ Need a little less  
 ■ Unchanged  
 ■ Need a little more space  
 ■ Need a lot more space

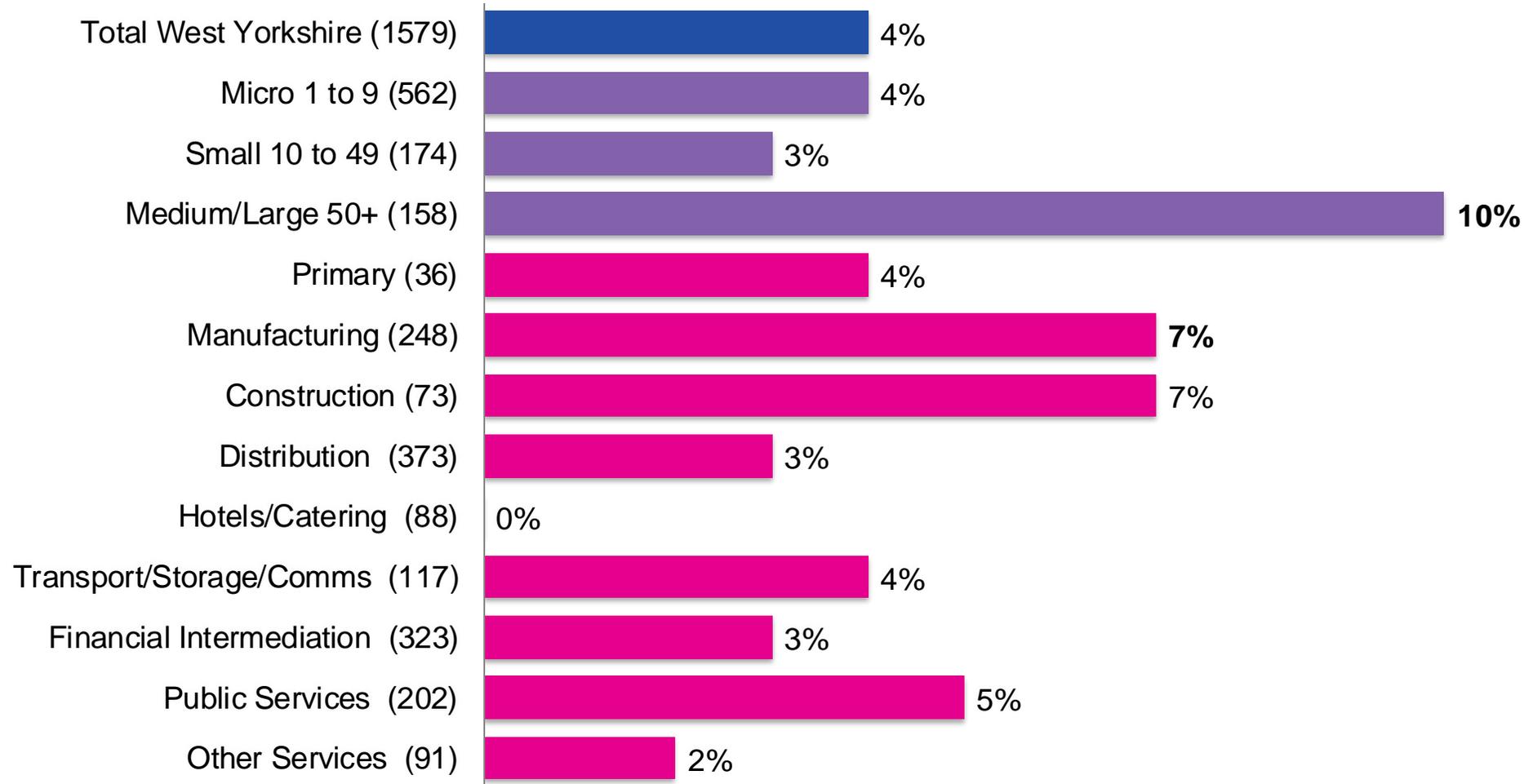
## % planning to relocate as a response to Covid-19



## % planning to relocate as a response to Covid

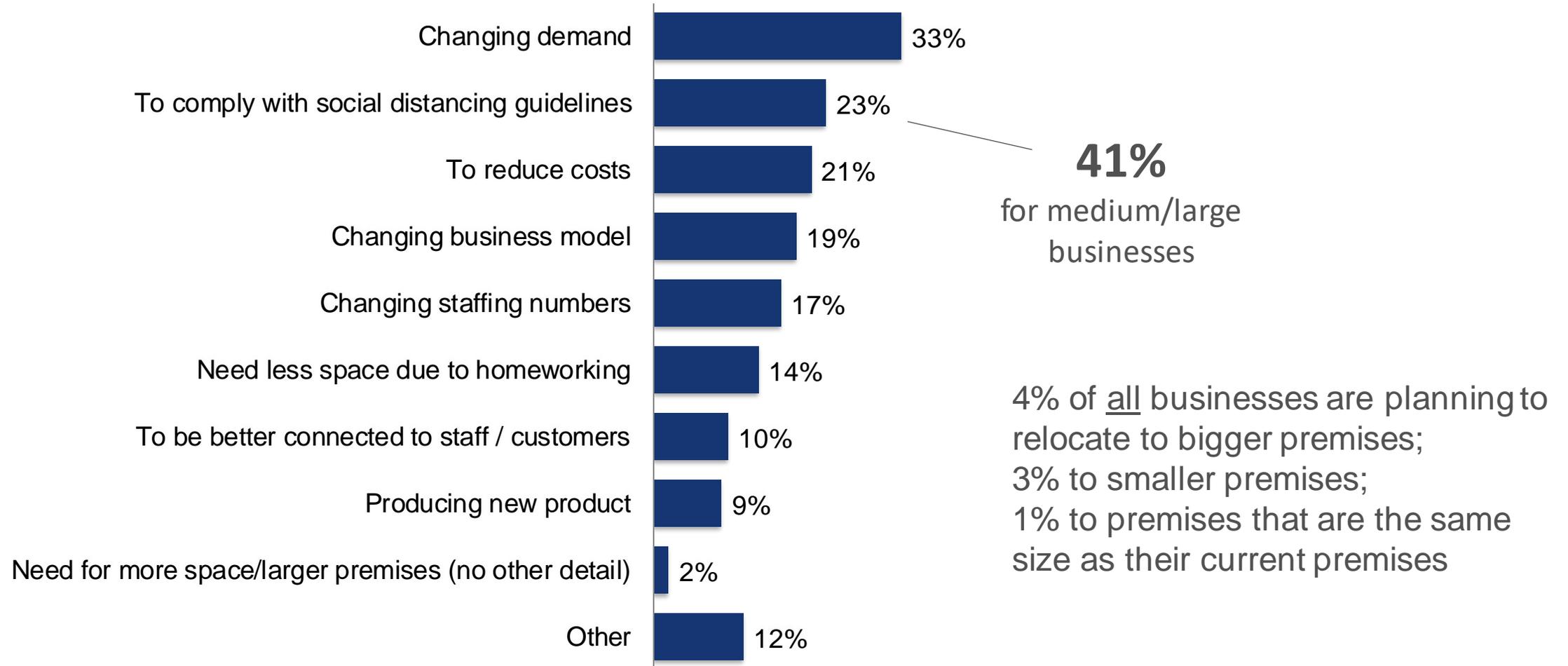


# % relocating for bigger premises



Q36. All respondents, unweighted bases shown in brackets

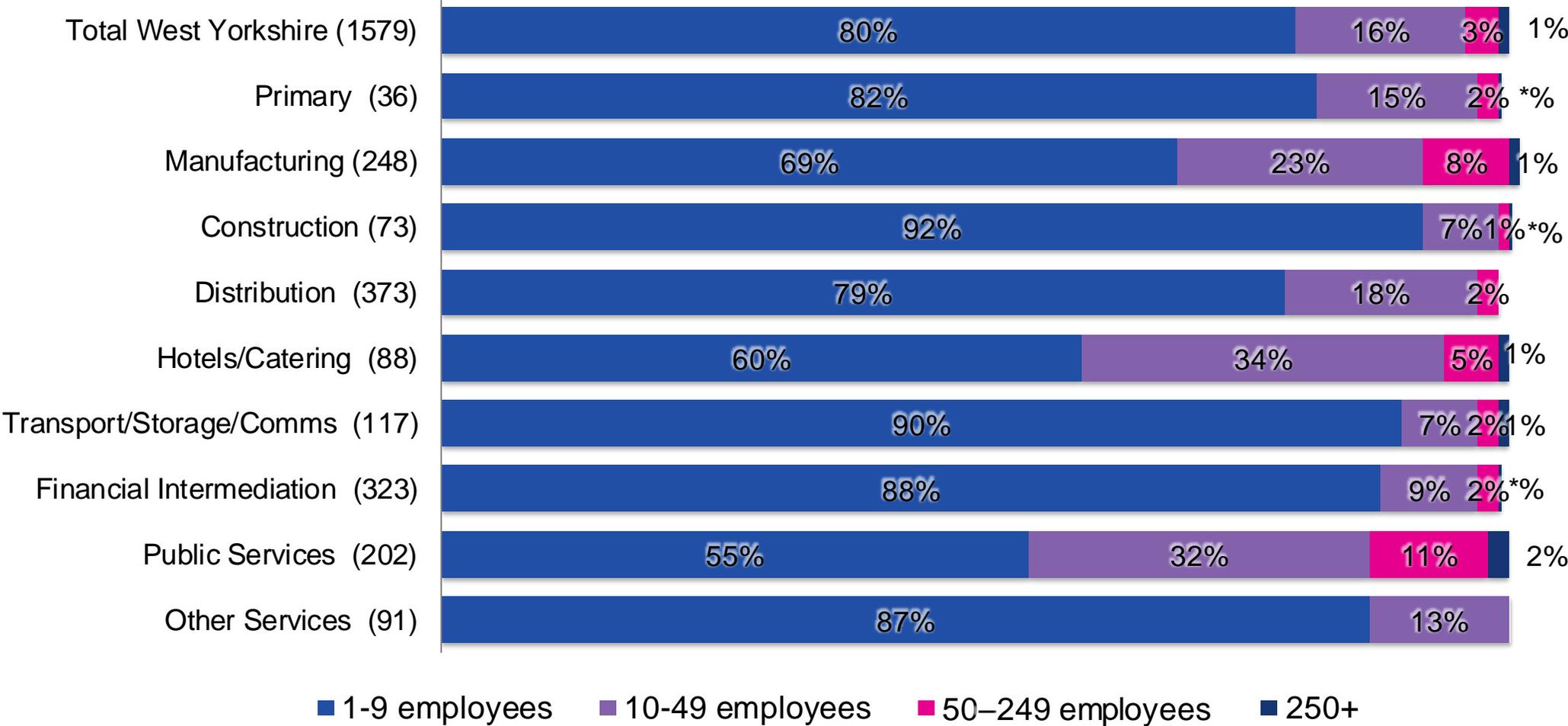
# Reasons for relocating



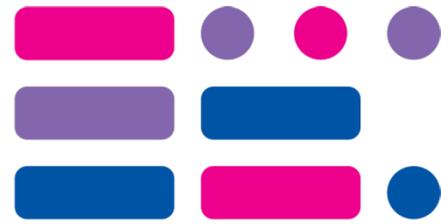


# Profile of businesses

# Size by sector



86% private sector  
 9% public sector  
 5% voluntary/community sector organisation



BMG

success decoded