



# UK COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2019

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Further information on the UK Competitiveness Index project please visit:

<http://www.cforic.org/pages/uk-competitiveness.php>



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This 2019 edition of the *UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI)* benchmarks the competitiveness of the UK's localities, including cities, and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas and the equivalent city regions in the devolved administrations of Wales and Scotland.
2. Localities in London are the top nine most competitive places in Britain, with the City of London in the leading position, followed by Westminster, Camden, and Tower Hamlets. There has been a fall in the City of London's UKCI between 2015<sup>1</sup> and 2019, but with its dominant finance sector it remains far above the other localities.
3. The biggest climber since 2015 is Bromsgrove in the West Midlands, followed by Luton in the East of England and Charnwood in the East Midlands. Given that many lower ranked localities have improved their competitiveness, it confirms that competitiveness is not a predestined path locking-development of any particular area.
4. St Albans is the most competitive city, although its competitiveness has registered a modest fall since 2015, with the area focused on increasing its industrial specialisation.
5. Overall, major urban areas are the most competitive across the urbanisation-rurality spectrum. This is reflected in the strong performance of some of the most competitive core cities: Bristol, Manchester, and Cardiff.
6. When observing the results through a regional lens, only London and South East of England achieve competitiveness levels above the UK average, maintaining their leading positions. The two least competitive regions remain North East England and Wales.
7. Of the devolved administrations, Scottish localities have performed strongly in the latest rankings, whilst Welsh areas can be typically found towards the bottom of the rankings.
8. Blaenau Gwent in Wales is the least competitive locality in the UK. However, it has registered an increase in its competitiveness level, but its overall UKCI score is still some way behind the second least competitive locality, Anglesey, which is also in Wales. The least competitive English locality is Mansfield.
9. Among the localities that reported the greatest falls in competitiveness, Bolsover stands out, with a fall of 127 places. Importantly, the sustainability of locality's competitiveness requires closer attention from policymakers.
10. Fourteen Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas have competitiveness scores above the UK average, led by three areas based in the Greater South East of England: London LEP, Thames Valley Berkshire LEP, and Buckinghamshire Thames Valley LEP.
11. Aberdeen City Region is the only non-English area in the top ten of LEPs and City Regions, although its overall competitiveness has been eroded.

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<sup>1</sup> Whilst the last UKCI report was dated 2016, in order to maintain a 3-year comparison consistency with previous UKCI reports and more importantly statistical data consistency (with minor definitional changes observed in the latest data used here), ranks for 2015 were calculated. This ensures reliability and robustness of the results.

12. The lowest performing LEP/City Region area is the Welsh Swansea Bay City Region, followed by Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and the Black Country.
13. The forecasted results predict the highest GDP per Capita rates to be primarily concentrated in London's areas and adjacent localities. In particular, Tower Hamlets, Camden, and Islington are predicted to achieve positive and the highest annual growth rates across the number of scenarios considered, including a short-term bust.
14. The lowest performing localities forecast to register a long-term annual decline in their GDP per capita are led by Merthyr Tydfil, Mansfield and Thanet.
15. When considering a 'bust' scenario, including another recession or the worst case of Brexit outcomes, only 3 localities are forecasted to maintain positive annual growth rates (Tower Hamlets, Camden, and Islington).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

First introduced and published in 2000, this UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI) represents the 2019 edition of the report. The UKCI provides a benchmarking of the competitiveness of the UK's localities<sup>2</sup>, and it has been designed to be an integrated measure of competitiveness focusing on both the development and sustainability of businesses and the economic welfare of individuals. In this respect, competitiveness is considered to consist of the capability of an economy to attract and maintain firms with stable or rising market shares in an activity, while maintaining stable or increasing standards of living for those who participate in it.

The above definition makes clear that competitiveness is not a zero-sum game, and does not rely on the shifting of a finite amount of resources from one place to another. Competitiveness involves the upgrading and economic development of all places together, rather than the improvement of one place at the expense of another. However, competitiveness does involve balancing the different types of advantages that one place may hold over another, i.e. the range of differing strengths that the socio-economic environment affords to a particular place compared to elsewhere.

This report publishes competitiveness indices that incorporate the most up-to-date data available in 2019, as well as an updated version of the indices presented in the 2016 report, which provides a means of comparison and an examination of the UK's changing competitiveness landscape. In light of Brexit, published before the UK's departure from the EU, it will also act as a future benchmark for the performance of UK localities.

The key findings of the 2019 UKCI are analysed and outlined in the following sections. For those readers interested in the score and rank of a particular locality or localities they may wish to refer directly to Appendix 2, which provides a ranked order list of all localities, and/or Appendix 3, which ranks localities within their relevant regional grouping.

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<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that although the term 'UK' is used, due to a lack of compatible data, localities from Northern Ireland are excluded from the index. The data used here incorporates the latest available data, which means that there may be some changes in the UKCI figures reported in UKCI 2016 due to delays in some data releases at the time.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1: CREATING THE UK COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

The aim of the UKCI is to assess the relative economic competitiveness of regions and localities in the UK by constructing a single index that reflects, as fully as possible, the measurable criteria constituting place competitiveness. The UKCI considers that the competitiveness of localities and the competitiveness of firms to be interdependent concepts. Measuring such competitiveness, however, is no easy matter and, as indicators of national competitiveness have shown, cannot be reduced solely to notions of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and productivity.

Similarly, place competitiveness cannot be measured by ranking any one variable in isolation, since it is the result of a complex interaction between input, output, and outcome factors. Clearly, not all of these factors are readily measurable, given that as well as consisting of economic variables, they also include political, social and cultural parameters. However, since the focus of the UKCI is on relative competitive performance within the UK, the assumption can be made that these factors will have an identifiable effect on key economic measures. For example, the cultural differences between a traditional manufacturing economy and a knowledge-based economy should have an obvious bearing on their relative economic performance.

The key concern with the design process of the UKCI is to develop a series of indices incorporating data that are available and comparable at the local level, and that go some way towards reflecting the link between macro-economic performance and innovative business behaviour. Consideration also has to be given to the overall 'value' of indicators, and their relative effectiveness as performance measures. In particular, the interrelationships between the 'measure-chain' of inputs, outputs and outcomes, and the underlying ability of the index to be updated as frequently as possible, are of major significance.

Given the methodological parameters, a number of different modes of creating the index, and the variables to be included, have been considered. After testing, the 3-Factor model for measuring competitiveness as shown in Figure 2.01 is adopted. The 3-Factor model consists of a linear framework for analysing competitiveness based on: (1) input; (2) output; and (3) outcome factors.

In order to achieve a valid balance between each of the indicators, in terms of their overall significance to the composite index, each of the three measures - Measure 1: Inputs; Measure 2: Output; and Measure 3: Outcomes - are given an equal weighting, since it is hypothesised that each will be interrelated and economically bound by the other.<sup>3</sup>

For each measure an index is calculated with a UK average base of 100, and the distribution range for each measure calculated (in the case of unemployment rates these values are inverted). As expected, it is found that some of the ranges have both a skewed and a long distribution range, the result being that these variables would have an overly strong influence on the composite index. Therefore, each datum is transformed into its logarithmic form to produce distributions that are closer to the 'normal' curve, and that dampen out extreme values so that no single variable distorts the final composite score.

It is the case that the untransformed values are no more real or 'natural' than the transformed ones. However, in order to reflect as far as possible the scale of difference in place competitiveness, the composite scores are 'anti-logged' through exponential transformation. This is achieved by calculating the exponential difference between the mean logged and un-logged index of the fifty localities nearest the overall UK mean of 100. This

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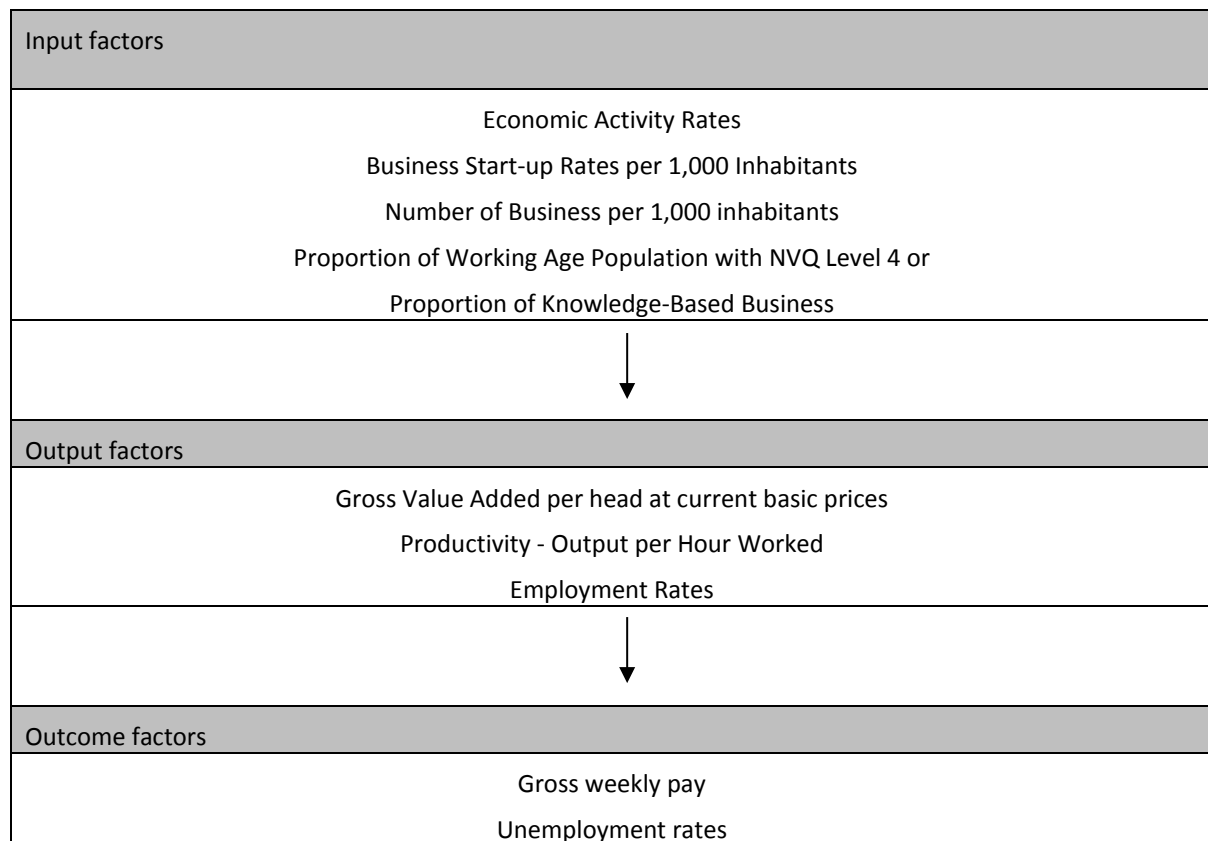
<sup>3</sup> Huggins, R. (2003) 'Creating a UK Competitiveness Index: Regional and Local Benchmarking', *Regional Studies*, Vol. 37.1, pp. 89-96.



resulted in a mean exponential difference slightly less than the cubed-mean of the logged index. For example, a logged index of 104 produced an unlogged index of approximately 112.5 ( $104^3$  divided by  $100^2$ ) and a logged index of 90 an unlogged index of approximately 73 ( $90^3$  divided by  $100^2$ ).

Therefore, bearing in mind the aim of producing a frequently repeatable index, the exponential cube transformation approach is adopted. Given the above criteria and methodology, a composite competitiveness index is calculated for localities in the UK.

FIGURE 2.01: THE 3 FACTOR MODEL UNDERLYING THE UK LOCAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



Local district and authority area level GVA estimates are produced by assuming that the productivity within the corresponding NUTS 3 areas (within which they are situated and for which there is published GVA data) is the same as that for the smaller local areas. The estimates are calculated by multiplying NUTS 3 productivity (expressed as output per worker) by the number of workers within an area. This produces a total output figure from which output per head is calculated by dividing total output by total population.

$$\text{Output per head} = (\text{NUTS 3 productivity} * \text{District Employment}) / \text{District Population}.$$

In total, 379 local areas are benchmarked across the 11 regions of Great Britain.

### 3. THE MOST AND LEAST COMPETITIVE LOCALITIES

Table 3.01 shows that localities in London continue to account for the top nine most competitive places in Britain, headed by some distance by the City of London, and followed by Westminster, Camden, and Tower Hamlets. The only non-London locality to feature in the top ten is nearby Windsor and Maidenhead. There has been a fall in the City of London's UKCI between 2015 and 2019 of -12.9. Although the City of London, with its dominant finance sector, remains far above the other localities, there are perhaps some signs that the later stages of economic recovery have not been as strongly dominated by the City of London as the results of previous editions of the UKCI found.

The results of UKCI in 2015 and 2019 indicate that the most competitive localities in the UK are in relatively stable positions. This stability is observed even though the magnitude of changes has increased from the previous iteration of the UKCI, and all localities in the top 10 UKCI 2015 observed falls in their index scores.

TABLE 3.01: UKCI 2015 AND 2019 TOP 10 LOCALITIES (UK=100)

Rank 2019	Locality	Region	UKCI		Change 2015-2019		
			2019	2015	Rank 2015	UKCI	Rank
1	City of London	London	986.0	999.0	1	-12.9	0
2	Westminster	London	209.4	213.9	2	-4.5	0
3	Camden	London	175.0	175.9	3	-0.9	0
4	Tower Hamlets	London	152.6	158.2	4	-5.7	0
5	Islington	London	151.5	156.1	5	-4.6	0
6	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	142.2	145.3	6	-3.1	0
7	Kensington and Chelsea	London	141.5	142.7	7	-1.2	0
8	Southwark	London	129.0	127.3	11	1.7	+3
9	Wandsworth	London	127.9	128.5	9	-0.6	0
10	Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	125.3	128.3	10	-2.9	0

In contrast to the top 10 localities, Blaenau Gwent in the South Wales valleys remains the least competitive locality in the UK, followed by Anglesey (Table 3.02). On a positive note in Wales, Ceredigion and Caerphilly have moved up the ranks from the bottom 10 listing, reducing the Welsh dominance among the 10 least competitive localities. As reported in the 2016 iteration of the report, this may reflect a combination of the Welsh Government's attempts to revive these lagging localities, but may also reflect the relative or increasing weakness of other parts of the UK.

The largest drop in competitiveness, of 17 places, at this end of the rankings is observed for Mansfield in the East Midlands, which was not part of the 2015 UKCI bottom 10. This locality, together with Boston and East Lindsey, also reported some of the highest shares in the leave vote during the 2016 Brexit referendum<sup>4</sup> reflecting the socio-political impact of poor economic opportunities. Mansfield's economy, in particular, has

<sup>4</sup> Goodwin, M. J. and Heath, O. (2016) 'The 2016 Referendum, Brexit and the Left Behind: An Aggregate-level Analysis of the Result', *The Political Quarterly*, 87 (3), 323-332.

been continuously suffering from structural issues being a drag on its productivity<sup>5</sup> (deindustrialisation and high dependence on low-skilled low-paid employment) also seen in an inability to attract and retain high value-added activities<sup>6</sup>.

TABLE 3.02: UKCI 2015 AND 2019 BOTTOM 10 LOCALITIES (UK=100)

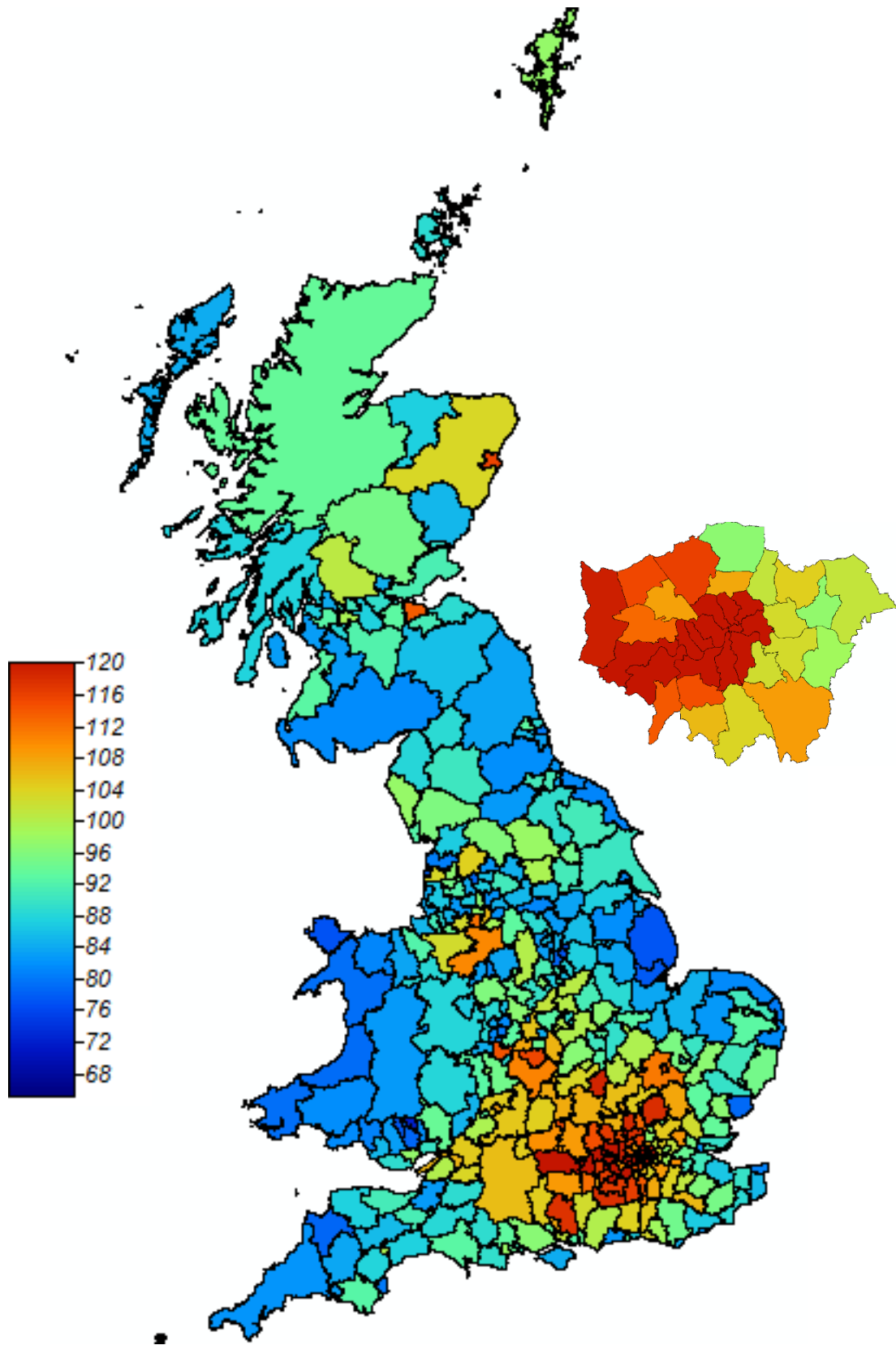
Rank 2019	Locality	Region	UKCI		Change 2015-2019		
			2019	2015	Rank 2015	UKCI	Rank
370	Torrige	South West	78.1	77.3	377	0.8	+7
371	Ashfield	East Midlands	78.0	79.7	367	-1.6	-4
372	Weymouth and Portland	South West	77.9	79.8	366	-1.9	-6
373	Blackpool	North West	77.6	78.0	374	-0.3	+1
374	Boston	East Midlands	77.2	79.8	365	-2.6	-9
375	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	77.2	76.7	378	0.5	+3
376	East Lindsey	East Midlands	76.8	78.3	373	-1.5	-3
377	Mansfield	East Midlands	76.8	80.3	360	-3.5	-17
378	Anglesey	Wales	76.6	78.4	372	-1.8	-6
379	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	71.6	69.9	379	1.7	0

Figure 3.01 shows the distribution of UKCI scores across Great Britain in 2019. There is a clear and continuing dominance of London and the South East. Within London it is noticeable that there is an uneven distribution of competitiveness across localities, with an evidently more competitive west and less competitive east. In other parts of the country there are a few isolated localities with strong levels of competitiveness, in particular Aberdeen and Edinburgh in Scotland or Warwick and Bromsgrove in the West Midlands. The least competitive localities highlighted in Table 3.02 are generally clustered together with other less competitive localities.

<sup>5</sup> Martin, R., Sunley, P., Gardiner, B., Evenhuis, E. and Tyler, P. (2018) 'The city dimension of the productivity growth puzzle: the relative role of structural change and within-sector slowdown', *Journal of Economic Geography*, 18 (3), 539-570.

<sup>6</sup> Gartzou-Karsouyanni, K., Olivas Osuna, J. J., De Lyon, J., Jablonowski, K., Kiefel, M., Bolet, D., Bulat, A. and Kaldor, M. (2018) Understanding Brexit: Impacts at a Local Level. Mansfield case study. London School of Economics and Political Science: Conflict and Civil Society Research Unit.

FIGURE 3.01: DISTRIBUTION OF UKCI 2019 SCORES ACROSS GREAT BRITAIN



#### 4. BIGGEST CLIMBERS AND FALLERS

Table 4.01 reports those localities that have most improved their competitiveness ranking between the 2015 and 2019 indices. The biggest climber is Bromsgrove (111 places) in the West Midlands followed by Luton (87 places) in the East of England. Some of these improvements in Bromsgrove could be attributable to its recent above average GVA growth and an increased registration of new ventures, partly attributed to the growth of management companies concentrating in Bromsgrove<sup>7</sup>.

Some other localities in the top ten highest climbers are more rural in nature, e.g. Wiltshire. Furthermore, Forest Heath is the only locality reported in the previous iteration of the UKCI report to have observed a significant fall (among the bottom 10 fallers), but it has bounced back with a significant improvement to its competitiveness, indicating a somewhat fragile (and highly variable) state of its competitiveness conditions. Whilst some of the top climbers reported above UK average UKCI scores in 2019, all of the localities in Table 4.01 started from a below average competitiveness position. This further confirms the pattern that competitiveness is not a predestined path locking-in process in the development of any particular locality.

TABLE 4.01: UKCI TOP 10 RANKING CLIMBERS (UK=100)

Rank 2019	Locality	Region	UKCI		Rank 2015	Change 2015-2019	
			2019	2015		UKCI	Rank
44	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	113.9	95.6	155	18.2	+111
73	Luton	East of England	106.8	95.1	160	11.7	+87
122	Charnwood	East Midlands	99.7	92.7	192	6.9	+70
188	Corby	East Midlands	92.4	88.1	258	4.4	+70
226	Forest Heath	East of England	89.5	85.6	294	3.8	+68
82	Wiltshire	South West	105.3	96.1	149	9.3	+67
153	Bury	North West	95.9	91.3	211	4.6	+58
83	Central Bedfordshire	East of England	105.2	98.1	137	7.1	+54
156	Stafford	West Midlands	95.4	91.6	209	3.8	+53
278	Burnley	North West	85.8	82.6	331	3.1	+53

Among the localities that reported the greatest falls in their competitiveness (Table 4.02), Bolsover clearly stands out, with a fall of 127 places. This is largely related to a significant one-year change in micro and small size business registrations in the area reported in 2015, which returned to the previous trend in the subsequent years, contributing to a large fall. There is a clear distinction in the development paths of the localities sitting at the opposing extremes of the most dynamic shifts in competitiveness even though their starting positions are comparatively similar, suggesting a possibility for quick improvements, but also quick falls. More importantly, the sustainability of locality's competitiveness requires the close attention of policymakers.

<sup>7</sup> WCC (2018) *Worcestershire Local Economic Assessment*, Worcestershire County Council.



TABLE 4.02: UKCI 10 LARGEST RANKING FALLERS (UK=100)

Rank 2019	Locality	Region	UKCI		Change 2015-2019		
			2019	2015	Rank 2015	UKCI	Rank
191	Malvern Hills	West Midlands	92.2	96.3	146	-4.0	-45
258	Shropshire	West Midlands	87.5	90.9	213	-3.4	-45
337	Arun	South East	81.9	86.0	290	-4.1	-47
294	Forest of Dean	South West	84.5	88.6	246	-4.2	-48
335	Castle Point	East of England	82.0	86.1	287	-4.1	-48
223	Kettering	East Midlands	89.9	93.9	173	-4.0	-50
235	Purbeck	South West	88.7	93.5	178	-4.9	-57
237	Hambleton	Yorkshire and Humber	88.6	93.6	177	-5.1	-60
301	Eastbourne	South East	84.0	90.9	214	-6.9	-87
290	Bolsover	East Midlands	84.7	94.8	163	-10.1	-127

## 5. A CITY PERSPECTIVE

Table 5.01 ranks larger localities (with populations exceeding 100,000 people) of the UK designated cities<sup>8</sup>. It is topped by St Albans (East of England), which replaced previously consistently leading Aberdeen (Scotland), with a fall to the 3<sup>rd</sup> place that could be related to the changes in employment levels of the North Sea Oil industry<sup>9</sup>. St Albans' increase in competitiveness could be explained partly by its recent drive to reshape the locality's economy towards an increased participation of high-value employment in the structure of its labour market and an increase in entrepreneurial activity, reflected in its improved stocks of firms, productivity and pay conditions. Part of these improvements could be linked to the local initiatives aimed at increasing the industrial specialisation of the locality, for example the Hertfordshire Enviro-Tech Enterprise Zone and Green Triangle – focused on green technology<sup>10</sup>.

Winchester (South East) maintains its 2<sup>nd</sup> place in the ranking. Of the 44 cities the top 10 have their 2019 UKCI scores above the national average, indicating a long tail of below-average performance among the UK cities. The lowest ranked cities are Hull (Yorkshire and Humber) and Stoke-on-Trent (West Midlands), swapping places since the previous iteration of the UKCI report.

TABLE 5.01: CITY UK COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2019 (UK=100)

City Rank 2019	Locality	City Rank 2015	2015 Index Score	2019 Index Score
1	St Albans	3	118.5	117.8
2	Winchester	2	118.7	117.0
3	Aberdeen City	1	120.0	115.2
4	Oxford	6	114.2	114.3
5	Cambridge	4	117.5	113.3
6	Edinburgh, City of	5	114.3	113.1
7	Bristol, City of	7	105.6	106.0
8	Manchester	10	101.9	105.7
9	Brighton and Hove	8	103.7	102.7
10	Chelmsford	11	100.9	102.1
11	Chichester	9	103.0	99.3
12	Exeter	15	98.7	99.0
13	Leeds	14	98.9	98.8
14	Glasgow City	12	100.3	98.7
15	Salford	16	97.2	96.9
16	Cardiff	17	96.6	96.8

<sup>8</sup> Excluding London, for which the UKCI benchmarks its constituent borough areas.

<sup>9</sup> Baffes, J. Kose, M. A. Ohnsorge, F. and Stocker, M. (2015) 'The great plunge in oil prices: causes, consequences, and policy responses', *Koç University-Tüsiad Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series*, #1504.

<sup>10</sup> SADC (2018) 'St Albans City & District Council Economic Development Strategy 2018-2021', St Albans: St Albans City & District Council.

17	Derby	13	99.7	96.4
18	Preston	24	94.1	96.3
19	Lichfield	18	96.4	96.3
20	York	22	94.5	94.3
21	Coventry	26	92.7	93.8
22	Southampton	20	95.7	93.6
23	Norwich	21	95.4	92.9
24	Gloucester	19	96.3	92.7
25	Newcastle upon Tyne	25	93.3	92.6
26	Birmingham	28	91.9	92.5
27	Portsmouth	27	92.5	92.2
28	Peterborough	23	94.4	92.1
29	Liverpool	30	89.1	90.5
30	Newport	35	87.6	89.2
31	Dundee City	32	88.9	88.8
32	Leicester	34	88.2	88.6
33	Sheffield	33	88.3	88.2
34	Carlisle	29	89.8	88.1
35	Lancaster	36	87.1	86.5
36	Nottingham	31	89.1	85.6
37	Wakefield	37	85.0	85.0
38	Bradford	38	84.5	84.1
39	Wolverhampton	42	81.7	83.5
40	Sunderland	41	82.4	82.7
41	Plymouth	39	83.3	82.6
42	Swansea	40	83.0	81.0
43	Kingston upon Hull, City of	44	80.7	81.0
44	Stoke-on-Trent	43	81.4	81.0

Table 5.02 shows the competitiveness of localities based on the extent to which they are urban or rural in nature.<sup>11</sup> It is clear that major urban localities continue to be the most competitive, and are the only localities performing above the UK average. The significantly rural localities (areas with between a quarter and half of their population living in rural areas or larger market towns) are the next most competitive group.

Except for localities with at least 50% (but less than 80%) of their populations based in rural areas, all other localities whether urban or rural reported falls in their competitiveness. The greatest fall is recorded for the most rural areas (with at last 80% of their populations residing in rural settlements or towns) (-1.2 UKCI),

<sup>11</sup> The figures are a weighted average based on the populations of the constituent localities within each group. This is to better reflect the outcome competitiveness and how it applies to the population that lives within the different areas.

whilst the smallest reduction in competitiveness is observed for major urban localities. Whilst there is a clear divide between rural and urban localities in access to information and communication technology infrastructure<sup>12</sup>, UK policies aimed at overcoming such issues are predominantly urban-focused<sup>13</sup>, leading to a wide distribution of outcomes. The competitiveness differences depicted here point to a very complex and nuanced reality. It should also be recognised that whilst, on average, the population of more urbanised areas may be experiencing higher competitiveness and greater improvements in competitiveness, as the tables above have indicated there are considerable variations in competitiveness levels.

**TABLE 5.02: UKCI INDEX BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF LOCALITIES (UK=100)**

	UKCI		Change 2015-2019
	2015	2019	UKCI
Major Urban	105.1	104.9	-0.2
Large Urban	94.4	93.8	-0.6
Other Urban	93.3	92.9	-0.4
Significant Rural	96.8	96.5	-0.3
Rural-50	94.4	94.4	0.0
Rural-80	92.1	91.0	-1.2

Table 5.03 shows that only a minority of the largest urban areas of the UK achieve a level of competitiveness above the national average. Compared to 2015, this set of cities with higher levels of competitiveness has shrunk to just three after Glasgow's (Scotland) UKCI score fell below 100 in 2019. These cities are: Edinburgh (Scotland), Bristol (South West) and Manchester (North West). As in the previous iteration of the UKCI report, the least competitive large cities include Newcastle upon Tyne, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield and Nottingham. Very limited change is observed among the cities and their ranks. Noteworthy is the larger increase in the competitiveness of Manchester, potentially related to the impact of the 'Northern Powerhouse' activities and EU and British government funding.

Clearly, outside London there is a challenging reality that the largest UK cities are stagnating in their competitiveness. Whilst the relatively recent efforts to establish city regions and city deals<sup>14,15</sup> offered some promise of improving competitiveness conditions, but these improvements may be illusory given a number of shortcomings of these policy solutions, not least related to the limited evidence of their effectiveness<sup>16</sup>. Alternatively, the results may still be too early to observe or undermined by the years of austerity contributing to a largely neutral set of outcomes, where the new combination of local economic development policies and programmes are weighed down by generally poor socio-economic conditions. More recently the government

<sup>12</sup> Saleminck, K., Strijker, D. and Bosworth, G. (2017) 'Rural development in the digital age: A systematic literature review on unequal ICT availability, adoption, and use in rural areas', *Journal of Rural Studies* 54, 360-371.

<sup>13</sup> Wilson, B., Atterton, J., Hart, J., Spencer, M. and Thomson, S. (2018) 'Unlocking the digital potential of rural areas across the UK', Rural England.

<sup>14</sup> HM Government (2012) 'Unlocking growth in cities: city deals – wave 1', London: Cabinet Office.

<sup>15</sup> Ward, M. (2018) 'City Deals', Briefing Paper Number 7158, House of Commons Library.

<sup>16</sup> Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2008) 'The Rise of the "City-region" Concept and its Development Policy Implications', *European Planning Studies* 16 (8), 1025-1046.

announced the end to austerity, but a challenging environment may persist into the future where a counterbalance is offered by the negative outcomes of economic disintegration from the EU<sup>17</sup>.

TABLE 5.03: UKCI INDEX AND RANK FOR EXTENDED CORE CITIES

Extended Core City Rank 2019	Locality	Extended Core City Rank 2015	2015 Index Score	2019 Index Score	Change 2015-2019	
					UKCI	Extended Core City Rank
1	Edinburgh, City of	1	114.3	113.1	-1.1	0
2	Bristol, City of	2	105.6	106.0	0.4	0
3	Manchester	3	101.9	105.7	3.8	0
4	Leeds	5	98.9	98.8	-0.1	1
5	Glasgow City	4	100.3	98.7	-1.7	-1
6	Cardiff	6	96.6	96.8	0.2	0
7	Belfast	7	94.4	92.8	-1.6	0
8	Newcastle upon Tyne	8	93.3	92.6	-0.7	0
9	Birmingham	9	91.9	92.5	0.6	0
10	Liverpool	10	89.1	90.5	1.4	0
11	Sheffield	12	88.3	88.2	0.0	1
12	Nottingham	11	89.1	85.6	-3.5	-1

<sup>17</sup> Dhingra, S., Machin, S. and Overman, H. G (2017) 'The Local Economic Effects of Brexit', London: Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science.



## 6. A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Table 6.01 highlights the average scores and ranks for localities based on their regional location. The top regions are London, South East, and East of England, with the first two being the only ones achieving scores above the national average (UK=100)<sup>18</sup>.

Whilst London clearly achieves a much higher UKCI score than all other regions, it has seen a slight decrease in its competitiveness from its 2015 position. It is closely followed by the South East, with the two regions maintaining the top spots from the previous iteration of this report. Interestingly, although Wales has observed only a minor decrease in its UKCI score compared to the North East, it struggles to climb from the bottom position.

Overall, it is noticeable that the falls in competitiveness of the localities in UK regions outpace any gains collectively, signifying deteriorating competitiveness conditions across many British regions. These effects may potentially reshape the structure of regional competitiveness, undermining the sustainability of economic development efforts. In particular, localities in regions located towards the bottom of the list may struggle to attract investment, stimulate the birth of new high-value added innovative enterprises, and attract or retain skilled labour, potentially locking their development in a low-growth path. This unevenness in regional competitiveness may be further reinforced by unfavourable post-Brexit macro-economic conditions.

TABLE 6.01: AVERAGE UKCI LOCAL SCORE AND RANK BY REGION (UK=100)

	UKCI		Rank		Change 2015-2019	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	UKCI	Rank
London	120.6	119.8	56	57	-0.8	-0.6
South East	104.8	103.5	114	118	-1.3	-4.5
East of England	97.3	97.8	165	158	+0.5	+7.1
Scotland	95.1	94.2	190	190	-0.9	+0.6
South West	93.7	94.1	197	192	+0.3	+4.8
North West	92.1	92.4	219	210	+0.4	+8.5
West Midlands	90.4	90.5	235	229	+0.1	+6.7
East Midlands	90.8	89.8	227	229	-0.9	-1.7
Yorkshire and Humber	88.6	88.0	255	252	-0.6	+2.2
North East	85.8	84.8	289	292	-1.0	-3.1
Wales	84.4	84.4	301	296	-0.1	+5.5

<sup>18</sup> As with the figures for rural and urban locations, the 2019 regional figures are a weighted average based on population to account for the level of competitiveness impacted on the population of the region as a whole. This may lead to differences with the previous iterations of the UKCI report.

## 7. ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP (LEP) AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS

Given the central government's shift towards empowering cooperating local areas with increased flexibility and responsibility over their economic development, it is interesting to map the competitiveness scores for localities onto LEP area boundaries. Wales and Scotland do not have LEPs, but a number of City Regions have been constituted: the Cardiff City Region and the Swansea Bay City Region in Wales, and the Aberdeen City Region; Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region; Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region; and Inverness and Highland City Region in Scotland. Table 7.01 depicts the competitiveness of the LEP and City Region areas that currently exist in the UK.

In total, 14 LEP areas have competitiveness scores above the UK average, led by three areas based in the Greater South East of England: London LEP, Thames Valley Berkshire LEP, and Buckinghamshire Thames Valley LEP. Whilst these most competitive LEP areas reported drops in their UKCI scores, they maintained their top positions from the 2015 ranking. Interestingly, Hertfordshire LEP climbed into the 4<sup>th</sup> spot, replacing Scottish Aberdeen City Region (now 6<sup>th</sup>). Aberdeen City Region is the only non-English area in the top ten, clearly proving its continued strength based on the North Sea Oil industry. The only other non-South area in the top 10 is Cheshire and Warrington LEP in 9<sup>th</sup> place.

Of the remaining non-English areas, the highest ranked (and above the national average) is Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region, with key industrial clusters of advertising and market research, electricity generation, maritime, pharma, and cultural industries<sup>19</sup>. The top performing Welsh area – Cardiff City Region can be found towards the bottom of the list, ranked 33<sup>rd</sup>, with Swansea Bay City Region at the bottom of the ranking. This result concurs with the overall poor competitiveness of Wales where its most developed and urbanised areas clearly reflect the broader competitiveness struggles of the Welsh localities.

In terms of competitiveness dynamics, two regions stand out: Swindon and Wiltshire LEP (South West) ranked 8<sup>th</sup> and The Marches LEP (West Midlands) ranked 35<sup>th</sup>. The first area achieved the highest growth in its UKCI score of 7.8 resulting in the largest improvement in its ranks by 9 places. The second area reported the largest drop in a rank of 5 positions, even though its decline in the UKCI score was approximately half of Aberdeen City Region, which registered a drop in its UKCI score of 4.6 points.

Clearly, the key purpose behind LEPs was to empower the localities to lead their economic development efforts, but this bottom-up approach overall provides a rather mixed picture, where only a few areas observed improvements in their competitiveness. Many others either stagnated or decreased. This plays into the debates concerning the long-term performance of this decentralisation policy, including issues of unclear vision, governance and funding tensions stemming from reorganisation, limited autonomy, and poor resources<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> BEIS (2017) 'Density-based spatial clustering: identifying industrial clusters in the UK', London: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, dataset. Accessed on 06.11.2018. URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spatial-clustering-identifying-industrial-clusters-in-the-uk>

<sup>20</sup> Pike, A., Marlow, D., McCarthy, A., O'Brien, P. and Tomaney, J. (2015) 'Local institutions and local economic development: the Local Enterprise Partnerships in England, 2010–', *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society* (8) 2, 185–204.

TABLE 7.01: UKCI BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

				Change 2015-2019		
Rank 2019	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	2019	2015	Rank 2015	UKCI	Rank
1	London	128.5	129.1	1	-0.6	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	119.9	122.0	2	-2.0	0
3	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	112.8	114.3	3	-1.4	0
4	Hertfordshire	112.4	110.9	6	+1.5	+2
5	Enterprise M3	110.5	111.3	5	-0.8	0
6	Aberdeen City Region	109.4	114.0	4	-4.6	-2
7	Oxfordshire	109.1	110.8	7	-1.7	0
8	Swindon and Wiltshire	106.1	98.3	17	+7.8	+9
9	Cheshire and Warrington	105.4	104.3	8	+1.1	-1
10	South East Midlands	105.0	101.9	11	+3.1	+1
11	West of England	103.7	103.3	10	+0.4	-1
12	Coast to Capital	102.2	103.9	9	-1.7	-3
13	Coventry and Warwickshire	100.6	100.7	13	-0.1	0
14	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	100.1	100.5	14	-0.4	0
15	Gloucestershire	99.2	101.0	12	-1.8	-3
16	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	98.1	99.5	15	-1.4	-1
17	Solent	97.8	99.4	16	-1.7	-1
18	Worcestershire	97.2	94.2	18	+3.0	0
19	Greater Manchester	95.2	93.7	20	+1.5	+1
20	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	95.0	92.9	24	+2.0	+4
21	Leicester and Leicestershire	93.8	93.4	22	+0.3	+1
22	South East	93.7	94.1	19	-0.4	-3
23	Inverness and Highland City Region	93.2	93.0	23	+0.2	0
24	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	92.9	93.5	21	-0.6	-3
25	Dorset	91.6	92.8	25	-1.2	0
26	Cumbria	90.8	92.3	26	-1.5	0
27	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	90.6	91.5	27	-0.9	0
28	Leeds City Region	90.4	90.8	28	-0.5	0
29	New Anglia	88.5	88.4	32	0.0	+3
30	Lancashire	88.2	88.5	31	-0.3	+1
31	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	88.1	90.6	29	-2.5	-2
32	Liverpool City Region	87.5	87.4	35	+0.1	+3
33	Cardiff City Region	87.5	87.0	36	+0.5	+3
34	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	87.3	87.0	37	+0.3	+3
35	The Marches	87.0	89.2	30	-2.2	-5

36	Heart of the South West	86.6	87.8	34	-1.2	-2
37	Tees Valley	86.0	88.3	33	-2.3	-4
38	Humber	85.9	86.4	39	-0.5	+1
39	Sheffield City Region	85.1	86.6	38	-1.5	-1
40	North Eastern	84.6	85.1	41	-0.5	+1
41	Greater Lincolnshire	83.7	85.9	40	-2.2	-1
42	Black Country	81.3	81.0	43	+0.3	+1
43	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	81.3	80.7	44	+0.6	+1
44	Swansea Bay City Region	80.5	81.2	42	-0.7	-2

To better understand the challenges faced by LEP and city region areas, the component factors of the UKCI are considered separately: input, output, and outcome factors. Table 7.02 indicates that the LEP areas with the greatest availability of resources are part of the Greater South East region. The list is led by London LEP area, which maintains its top position even after reporting a fall in its input factors. In second place is the Hertfordshire LEP area after improving its composition of competitiveness resources and overtaking Buckinghamshire Thames Valley LEP area (3<sup>rd</sup> place) and Thames Valley Berkshire LEP area (4<sup>th</sup> place).

Little change has been observed among the least competitive areas in terms of their UKCI Input Index scores, with the bottom three areas being: North Eastern LEP (42<sup>nd</sup> place), Black Country LEP (43<sup>rd</sup> place), and Swansea Bay City Region (44<sup>th</sup> place). This shows the difficulties that such less competitive regions continue to face and they do not necessarily have the access to skilled labour and an appropriately entrepreneurial business community to help find new routes to development. In the case of Swansea Bay City Region, past investments from European Regional Development Funds and the efforts of the Welsh Government to reinvigorate these areas<sup>21</sup> have clearly a long way to go. Local challenges posed by this area stemming from deindustrialisation and limited development of competitiveness resources requires a different approach either from the local city region partners or the central government in terms of directing appropriate levels of funding to the area.

The greatest improvements in the UKCI Input Index scores are observed for Swindon and Wiltshire LEP area by 22.6 points (climbing 9 places) and Worcestershire LEP area by 10.4 points (climbing 5 places). It is important to note that both areas had different starting points, with the Swindon and Wiltshire LEP area achieving UKCI Inputs Index score above the UK average, whilst Worcestershire LEP area below the national average. In the first case it appears more of a positive reinforcement of a developmental path, Worcestershire LEP area offers a more promising prospect to learn from other localities struggling to overcome their difficult resource conditions.

The areas that suffered the greatest falls in their input factors are Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2) LEP (34<sup>th</sup> place), Aberdeen City Region (11<sup>th</sup> place), and Gloucestershire LEP (15<sup>th</sup> place). For the Derby (D2N2) LEP area the UKCI Input Index score fell by 7.1 points since 2015 translating into a fall of 8 places. Aberdeen City Region lost 5.8 points on its UKCI Input Index score, registering a drop of 4 positions. Gloucestershire LEP area observed a reduction of its UKCI Input Index score by 5.6 points, also dropping by 4 places in this listing. The dynamics of the input factors presented here illustrates that there

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<sup>21</sup> Davies, G., Roderick, S. and Williams, M. (*in press*) 'A Sub-Regional Innovation Ecosystem? Life Sciences & Health in the Swansea Bay City Region', *International Journal of Innovation and Regional Development* (*forthcoming*).

needs to be a clear set of strategies and long-term commitment to stimulating the development of the underlying resource conditions among the LEP/city region areas.

TABLE 7.02: UKCI INPUT SCORES BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

Rank 2019	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Inputs 2019	UKCI Inputs 2015	Rank 2015	Change 2015-2019	
					UKCI Input Index	Input Index Rank
1	London	139.0	141.1	1	-2.1	0
2	Hertfordshire	126.7	122.6	4	+4.1	+2
3	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	124.2	128.4	2	-4.2	-1
4	Thames Valley Berkshire	123.6	127.2	3	-3.6	-1
5	Swindon and Wiltshire	123.4	100.8	14	+22.6	+9
6	Enterprise M3	119.2	121.7	5	-2.5	-1
7	South East Midlands	113.7	105.0	12	+8.7	+5
8	Coast to Capital	109.9	111.7	8	-1.8	0
9	Oxfordshire	109.3	114.1	6	-4.9	-3
10	Cheshire and Warrington	108.5	108.1	9	+0.5	-1
11	Aberdeen City Region	107.6	113.4	7	-5.8	-4
12	Worcestershire	106.4	96.0	17	+10.4	+5
13	West of England	106.0	106.8	10	-0.9	-3
14	Coventry and Warwickshire	101.0	102.6	13	-1.6	-1
15	Gloucestershire	99.9	105.6	11	-5.6	-4
16	Greater Manchester	98.5	94.6	20	+3.9	+4
17	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	96.8	91.6	24	+5.2	+7
18	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	96.7	100.4	15	-3.7	-3
19	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	96.0	98.2	16	-2.2	-3
20	Leicester and Leicestershire	95.1	92.3	23	+2.8	+3
21	South East	94.2	95.7	18	-1.4	-3
22	Solent	93.7	94.8	19	-1.2	-3
23	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	92.7	93.6	22	-0.8	-1
24	Dorset	90.9	94.3	21	-3.4	-3
25	Leeds City Region	88.1	88.2	27	0.0	+2
26	Inverness and Highland City Region	87.1	89.3	25	-2.2	-1
27	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	85.9	87.3	29	-1.4	+2
28	Heart of the South West	83.8	87.0	30	-3.2	+2
29	The Marches	83.6	87.6	28	-4.0	-1
30	Cumbria	83.3	87.0	31	-3.6	+1
31	New Anglia	82.8	82.6	35	+0.2	+4



32	Lancashire	82.2	83.3	32	-1.1	0
33	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	82.0	82.3	36	-0.3	+3
34	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	81.6	88.6	26	-7.1	-8
35	Cardiff City Region	81.3	81.2	37	+0.1	+2
36	Liverpool City Region	80.5	80.1	39	+0.4	+3
37	Tees Valley	80.5	83.2	33	-2.8	-4
38	Sheffield City Region	79.6	82.7	34	-3.1	-4
39	Humber	79.1	77.9	41	+1.2	+2
40	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	78.6	79.2	40	-0.6	+0
41	Greater Lincolnshire	76.9	80.3	38	-3.4	-3
42	North Eastern	75.3	76.1	42	-0.8	0
43	Black Country	74.0	72.5	44	+1.4	+1
44	Swansea Bay City Region	71.0	73.1	43	-2.1	-1

Table 7.03 depicts the UKCI Output Index – the ability of LEPs/City Regions to process inputs into outputs. The listing is led by London LEP, Thames Valley Berkshire LEP, and Aberdeen City Region. Interestingly, one more Scottish area makes it into the top 10: Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region. The top 10 areas maintained their ranks from the 2015 listing, even though seven of these have observed falls in their UKCI Output Index scores (including the top 5 areas). Compared to the UKCI Input Index ranking, it is clear that apart from just improving the resource conditions what remains very important is how these are transformed, with some areas having a unique propensity to generate greater economic outputs, even though they may have a lower level of inputs (e.g. Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region).

Three areas at the bottom of the listing are characterised by a greater participation of rural areas in their composition: Black Country LEP, Swansea Bay City Region, and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP. All three have maintained their positions since 2015, with the bottom 10 areas based outside of the Greater South East, occupying Wales, South West, West Midlands, and the northern regions of Yorkshire and the Humber, and the North East. These areas not only struggle with lower levels of resources, but they are also unable to translate them more efficiently into higher levels of economic outputs.

The largest improvements in the UKCI Output Index scores are observed for Swindon and Wiltshire LEP (17<sup>th</sup> place), Cheshire and Warrington LEP (6<sup>th</sup> place), and West of England LEP (9<sup>th</sup> place). In all three cases, their positions within the ranking remain the same as in 2015. The largest climbers in the listing are Cardiff City Region (by 4 places), and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP (by 3 places), both with relatively minor improvements in their UKCI Output Index scores.

Those areas that reported the largest declines in their UKCI Output Index scores are Aberdeen City Region (3<sup>rd</sup> place), Solent LEP (13<sup>th</sup> place), and Coast to Capital LEP (16<sup>th</sup> place), with the latter two also recording a corresponding fall in their ranked positions by 2 places. Two areas reported the highest falls in their ranks: York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP, and Tees Valley LEP, both by 3 places.

TABLE 7.03: UKCI OUTPUT SCORES BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

Rank 2019	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outputs 2019	UKCI Outputs 2015	Rank 2015	Change 2015-2019	
					UKCI Output Index	Output Index Rank
1	London	135.3	135.3	1	-0.1	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	128.3	129.8	2	-1.5	0
3	Aberdeen City Region	120.1	123.1	3	-3.0	0
4	Oxfordshire	111.8	113.3	4	-1.5	0
5	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	110.0	111.8	5	-1.9	0
6	Cheshire and Warrington	109.5	108.0	6	+1.5	0
7	Hertfordshire	107.1	108.0	7	-0.9	0
8	Enterprise M3	106.5	107.2	8	-0.6	0
9	West of England	104.8	103.4	9	+1.5	0
10	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	103.7	102.6	10	+1.1	0
11	South East Midlands	101.8	102.3	12	-0.6	+1
12	Coventry and Warwickshire	100.4	100.0	13	+0.5	+1
13	Solent	99.7	102.4	11	-2.7	-2
14	Gloucestershire	98.4	98.6	15	-0.2	+1
15	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	97.9	98.1	16	-0.1	+1
16	Coast to Capital	96.7	98.9	14	-2.2	-2
17	Swindon and Wiltshire	96.3	94.6	17	+1.7	0
18	Inverness and Highland City Region	94.2	94.5	18	-0.3	0
19	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	93.7	94.1	19	-0.4	0
20	Cumbria	92.2	92.8	20	-0.6	0
21	Greater Manchester	90.6	90.2	23	+0.4	+2
22	Leicester and Leicestershire	90.4	91.6	21	-1.1	-1
23	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	90.0	89.2	24	+0.9	+1
24	Worcestershire	89.9	90.6	22	-0.7	-2
25	South East	89.0	88.7	25	+0.2	0
26	Lancashire	87.8	87.7	27	+0.2	+1
27	New Anglia	87.5	87.6	28	0.0	+1
28	Leeds City Region	87.2	88.2	26	-1.0	-2
29	Dorset	87.0	87.3	29	-0.3	0
30	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	86.7	87.1	30	-0.4	0
31	Liverpool City Region	86.4	86.6	32	-0.2	+1
32	Cardiff City Region	85.5	84.7	36	+0.8	+4
33	Humber	85.2	87.1	31	-1.8	-2
34	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	85.2	84.3	37	+0.8	+3

35	The Marches	84.3	85.8	34	-1.4	-1
36	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	84.2	86.1	33	-2.0	-3
37	North Eastern	84.0	84.3	38	-0.3	+1
38	Tees Valley	83.8	85.3	35	-1.5	-3
39	Heart of the South West	81.9	81.8	41	0.0	+2
40	Greater Lincolnshire	81.8	83.8	39	-2.0	-1
41	Sheffield City Region	81.2	82.5	40	-1.3	-1
42	Black Country	77.8	77.8	42	0.0	0
43	Swansea Bay City Region	76.9	76.7	43	+0.1	0
44	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	74.2	73.5	44	+0.7	0

Depending on the quality of local and regional institutions, the presented outputs are translated into particular competitiveness outcomes<sup>22</sup>, which are critical to increasing standards of living<sup>23</sup>. Table 7.04 depicts the UKCI Outcome Index scores for the LEP and City Region areas. The top 10 areas in the listing are dominated by LEPs from the Greater South East, with London in the lead, followed by Thames Valley Berkshire LEP and Oxfordshire LEP. This edition of the UKCI report sees three areas from outside the areas surrounding London in the top 10, with two Scottish areas: Aberdeen City Region (7<sup>th</sup> place) and Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region (8<sup>th</sup> place), and a West Midlands LEP – Coventry and Warwickshire (10<sup>th</sup> place).

The areas found at the bottom of the listing have a more rural character, with the worst performing: Black Country LEP (42<sup>nd</sup>), The Marches LEP (43<sup>rd</sup>), and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP (44<sup>th</sup>). This may reflect limited access to employment in growing and higher remunerated sectors. However, the exception is the third lowest ranked LEP, the Black Country, which is much more urbanised in nature. Interestingly, given the UKCI Input and Output Indices, Swansea Bay City Region and Sheffield City Region perform better in terms of their UKCI Outcome scores, suggesting that policies aimed at increasing competitiveness need to recognise the strengths and requirements of individual areas<sup>24</sup>, in particular their institutional contexts, to avoid transplanting policies from areas that are more successful but also different<sup>25</sup>. It is critical for local policymakers to recognise that the areas they represent require policies tailored to their individual contexts.

The areas that observe the largest increase in their UKCI Outcome Index score are Inverness and Highland City Region (18<sup>th</sup> place) by 3.3 points and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP (44<sup>th</sup> place) by 1.8 points. In the case of Inverness and Highland City Region, this resulted in a jump of 15 places in the listing. In the case of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, whilst it recorded a significant improvement it did not translate into any change in the ranked position, indicating its consistent lag in processing the inputs and outputs. Additionally, two areas have

<sup>22</sup> Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2017) 'Handbook of Regions and Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development', Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

<sup>23</sup> Aiginger, K. (2006) 'Competitiveness: from a dangerous obsession to a welfare creating ability with positive externalities', *Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade*, 6 (2), 161-177.

<sup>24</sup> Aranguren, M. J. Magro, E. and Wilson, J. R. (2017) 'Regional competitiveness policy in an era of smart specialization strategies', in R. Huggins and P. Thompson (eds), *Handbook of Regions and Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

<sup>25</sup> Huggins, R. (2010) 'Regional competitive intelligence: benchmarking and policy-making', *Regional Studies*, 44 (5), 639-658.

also climbed in the listing by five places - Coventry and Warwickshire LEP (10<sup>th</sup> place) and Cardiff Capital City Region (26<sup>th</sup> place) - however this was paired to more modest increases in their UKCI Outcome Index scores.

The largest falls in the UKCI Outcome Index scores are displayed by Aberdeen City Region (7<sup>th</sup> place) by 5.0 points, and Tees Valley LEP (39<sup>th</sup> place) by 2.7 points. Aberdeen's position in the listing fell by 4 places, with Tees Valley's drop being comparatively more disproportionate – by 16 places. These large jumps and falls reported in this listing indicate finer differences between the UKCI Outcome Index scores observed below the top ranked areas.

TABLE 7.04: UKCI OUTCOME SCORES BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

Rank 2019	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outcomes 2019	UKCI Outcomes 2015	Rank 2015	Change 2015-2019	
					UKCI Outcomes Index	Outcomes Index Rank
1	London	112.4	112.1	1	+0.3	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	108.6	109.6	2	-1.0	0
3	Oxfordshire	106.3	105.2	5	+1.0	+2
4	Enterprise M3	106.0	105.4	4	+0.6	0
5	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	105.0	103.5	6	+1.5	+1
6	Hertfordshire	104.2	102.8	7	+1.5	+1
7	Aberdeen City Region	100.9	105.9	3	-5.0	-4
8	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	100.7	100.7	10	-0.1	+2
9	Coast to Capital	100.4	101.6	8	-1.2	-1
10	Coventry and Warwickshire	100.3	99.4	15	+0.9	+5
11	West of England	100.2	99.7	12	+0.6	+1
12	Solent	100.0	101.1	9	-1.1	-3
13	South East Midlands	99.8	98.4	17	+1.4	+4
14	Swindon and Wiltshire	99.8	99.5	13	+0.3	-1
15	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	99.6	100.0	11	-0.4	-4
16	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	99.4	99.4	14	0.0	-2
17	Gloucestershire	99.4	99.0	16	+0.4	-1
18	Inverness and Highland City Region	98.6	95.3	33	+3.3	+15
19	Cheshire and Warrington	98.3	97.0	22	+1.3	+3
20	South East	98.2	98.1	19	+0.1	-1
21	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	98.1	98.2	18	-0.1	-3
22	Cumbria	97.3	97.4	20	-0.1	-2
23	Dorset	97.2	97.1	21	0.0	-2
24	Greater Manchester	96.4	96.3	26	+0.1	+2

25	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	96.4	96.2	27	+0.2	+2
26	Cardiff City Region	96.1	95.6	31	+0.5	+5
27	Liverpool City Region	96.1	96.1	28	0.0	+1
28	Leeds City Region	96.0	96.3	25	-0.3	-3
29	Leicester and Leicestershire	95.8	96.4	24	-0.6	-5
30	Worcestershire	95.6	96.0	29	-0.4	-1
31	North Eastern	95.4	95.7	30	-0.3	-1
32	New Anglia	95.3	95.5	32	-0.2	0
33	Sheffield City Region	95.1	95.1	34	+0.1	+1
34	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	95.0	94.8	37	+0.2	+3
35	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	95.0	94.7	39	+0.3	+4
36	Swansea Bay City Region	94.9	94.8	38	+0.1	+2
37	Lancashire	94.8	94.6	40	+0.2	+3
38	Heart of the South West	94.5	94.9	35	-0.4	-3
39	Tees Valley	94.2	96.9	23	-2.7	-16
40	Humber	94.0	94.9	36	-0.9	-4
41	The Marches	93.2	94.3	41	-1.1	0
42	Black Country	93.0	93.6	43	-0.5	+1
43	Greater Lincolnshire	92.8	93.9	42	-1.0	-1
44	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	91.9	90.1	44	+1.8	0

Although short-term comparisons are informative of minor adjustments in the policymaking and environments of the LEP and City Region areas, a longer-term view enables an insight into more sustainable changes occurring at these areas, avoiding any temporary fluctuations. Table 7.05 indicates those areas that have shown the largest positive changes in ranking between 2010 and 2019. Three of the six areas are from the devolved administrations Wales and Scotland, led by Inverness and Highland City Region. This is an area more rural in nature and has registered an increase in the UKCI score of 2.2, translating into a climb of 10 positions in the ranking over the period considered. It is followed by Cardiff City Region (currently ranked 33<sup>rd</sup>) and Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region (currently ranked 24<sup>th</sup>) both presenting very similar dynamics (improvement in a ranking by 8 positions, and in a UKCI score by 1.7 and 1.6 points, respectively), even though the areas occupy different positions in the ranking (being 9 places apart). A partial explanation for these dynamics could be sought in the devolved nature of their respective governments having a greater ability to participate in policy changes, for example through additional resource commitments.

The remaining English LEP areas observe the same improvement in terms of their ranked positions (by 5 places) although linked to a diversity of changes in their UKCI scores. Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP recorded an increase of 1.0 in its UKCI score (climbing to 20<sup>th</sup> place in 2019), Liverpool City Region observed a fall of 1.7 in its UKCI score (resulting in 32<sup>nd</sup> place in the ranking), whilst Swindon and Wiltshire LEP observed an increase of 2.9 in its UKCI score (taking 8<sup>th</sup> place in the ranking). These dynamics present a more challenging long-term picture for the lower ranked areas linked to a continued struggle to lift themselves after the recession.

TABLE 7.05: MOST IMPROVED LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIPS AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS 2010 TO 2019 (UK=100)

Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	2019	Rank		Change 2010-2019		
		2019	2010	Rank 2010	UKCI	UKCI LEP Rank
Inverness and Highland City Region	93.2	23	91.0	33	+2.2	+10
Cardiff City Region	87.5	33	85.8	41	+1.7	+8
Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	92.9	24	91.3	32	+1.6	+8
Greater Birmingham and Solihull	95.0	20	93.9	25	+1.0	+5
Liverpool City Region	87.5	32	89.2	37	-1.7	+5
Swindon and Wiltshire	106.1	8	103.2	13	+2.9	+5

Table 7.06 presents areas that recorded the largest declines in the UKCI positions over 2010-2019 period. All nine areas reported here are based in England - the South, the North, and the Midlands. The largest decline was registered by York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP (8 places in the ranking and 6.2 in the UKCI score). It is followed by The Marches LEP (falling 7 places in the ranking and 5.2 points in its UKCI score), Heart of the South West LEP (dropping 5 places in the ranking and falling by 4.9 points in the UKCI score) and Greater Lincolnshire LEP (losing 5 places in the ranking and 6.0 points in the UKCI score). The remaining five areas all fell by four positions in the ranking: Coast to Capital LEP, Dorset LEP, Gloucestershire LEP, Humber LEP, and South East LEP.

TABLE 7.06: WORST PERFORMING LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIPS AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS 2010 TO 2019 (UK=100)

Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	2019	Rank		Change 2010-2019		
		2019	2010	Rank 2010	UKCI	UKCI LEP Rank
Coast to Capital	102.2	12	108.9	8	-6.7	-4
Dorset	91.6	25	96.2	21	-4.6	-4
Gloucestershire	99.2	15	104.6	11	-5.3	-4
Humber	85.9	38	90.2	34	-4.2	-4
South East	93.7	22	97.7	18	-4.0	-4
Greater Lincolnshire	83.7	41	89.7	36	-6.0	-5
Heart of the South West	86.6	36	91.5	31	-4.9	-5
The Marches	87.0	35	92.2	28	-5.2	-7
York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	90.6	27	96.8	19	-6.2	-8

## 8. FORECASTED CHANGES IN LOCAL COMPETITIVENESS

The most recent performance of UK localities is informative on the past efforts of local governance and industry to either regenerate or maintain the growth paths, but it is insightful to understand how these trajectories may develop in the long, medium and short term. This is especially important given the need for localities designing and restructuring their development policies. This section of the UKCI report examines forecasted changes in annual GDP per capita growth rates. As with any forecasts, caution is advised in interpreting the presented findings, and a discussion of the methodology for establishing the forecasts is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 8.01 presents the 10 fastest growing localities in the long-run scenario (20 years). Unsurprisingly, these areas are also ranked in the top 15 in the UKCI, and with the exception of Elmbridge (South East) are in London. The highest rate of annual growth is projected for Tower Hamlets (7.17%), Camden (6.97%) and Islington (6.52%). These 3 localities are in the top 5 of UKCI ranking. The results suggest that the most competitive localities are on a sustainable growth path that would preserve high levels of competitiveness.

**TABLE 8.01: TOP 10 FASTEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)**

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
1	Tower Hamlets	London	7.17
2	Camden	London	6.97
3	Islington	London	6.52
4	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	5.34
5	Southwark	London	5.25
6	Hackney	London	5.08
7	Elmbridge	South East	4.94
8	Kensington and Chelsea	London	4.75
9	Lambeth	London	4.61
10	Wandsworth	London	4.53

In contrast, the long-term scenario for the slowest growing localities (Table 8.02), presents a more complex picture of local competitiveness. The localities listed here range from Burnley (North West, ranked 278<sup>th</sup> in the UKCI) to Mansfield (East Midlands, ranked 377<sup>th</sup> in the UKCI), suggesting that the unique composition of inputs and outcomes of less competitive localities has a wider set of future results in terms of their development. The lowest performing localities forecasted to register long-term annual decline in their GDP per capita are Merthyr Tydfil (Wales, -0.56%, ranked 375<sup>th</sup> in the UKCI), Mansfield (-0.48%), and Thanet (South East, -0.34%, ranked 357<sup>th</sup> in the UKCI).

TABLE 8.02: 10 SLOWEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
368	Torrige	South West	-0.21
369	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	-0.24
370	Burnley	North West	-0.26
371	Gwynedd	Wales	-0.28
372	Waveney	East of England	-0.30
373	Boston	East Midlands	-0.30
374	Hyndburn	North West	-0.31
375	Thanet	South East	-0.34
376	Mansfield	East Midlands	-0.48
377	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	-0.56

When examining the results from a regional perspective (Table 8.03), an interesting set of observations can be made about the predicted long-term annual growth performance of localities. Three regions have all their localities forecast to record positive growth rates: London, North East, and Scotland. London's lowest performing locality (Enfield at 2.17%) is predicted to achieve an annual growth rate above the highest performing in North East (Newcastle upon Tyne at 1.62%), confirming the typical poor economic performance of the North East region overall. The remaining regions will observe that their more competitive areas grow the fastest, with the least competitive having a relative decline in GDP per capita over the long term.

TABLE 8.03: FASTEST AND SLOWEST PREDICTED PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES IN EACH REGION (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)

Region	Growth Rank	Locality	Annual Growth Rate
East Midlands	73	Derby	2.82
	376	Mansfield	-0.48
East of England	14	Brentwood	4.37
	372	Waveney	-0.30
London	1	Tower Hamlets	7.17
	119	Enfield	2.17
North East	172	Newcastle upon Tyne	1.62
	342	South Tyneside	0.24
North West	12	Copeland	4.47
	374	Hyndburn	-0.31
Scotland	57	Edinburgh, City of	3.15
	354	Dumfries & Galloway	0.17
South East	7	Elmbridge	4.94
	375	Thanet	-0.34



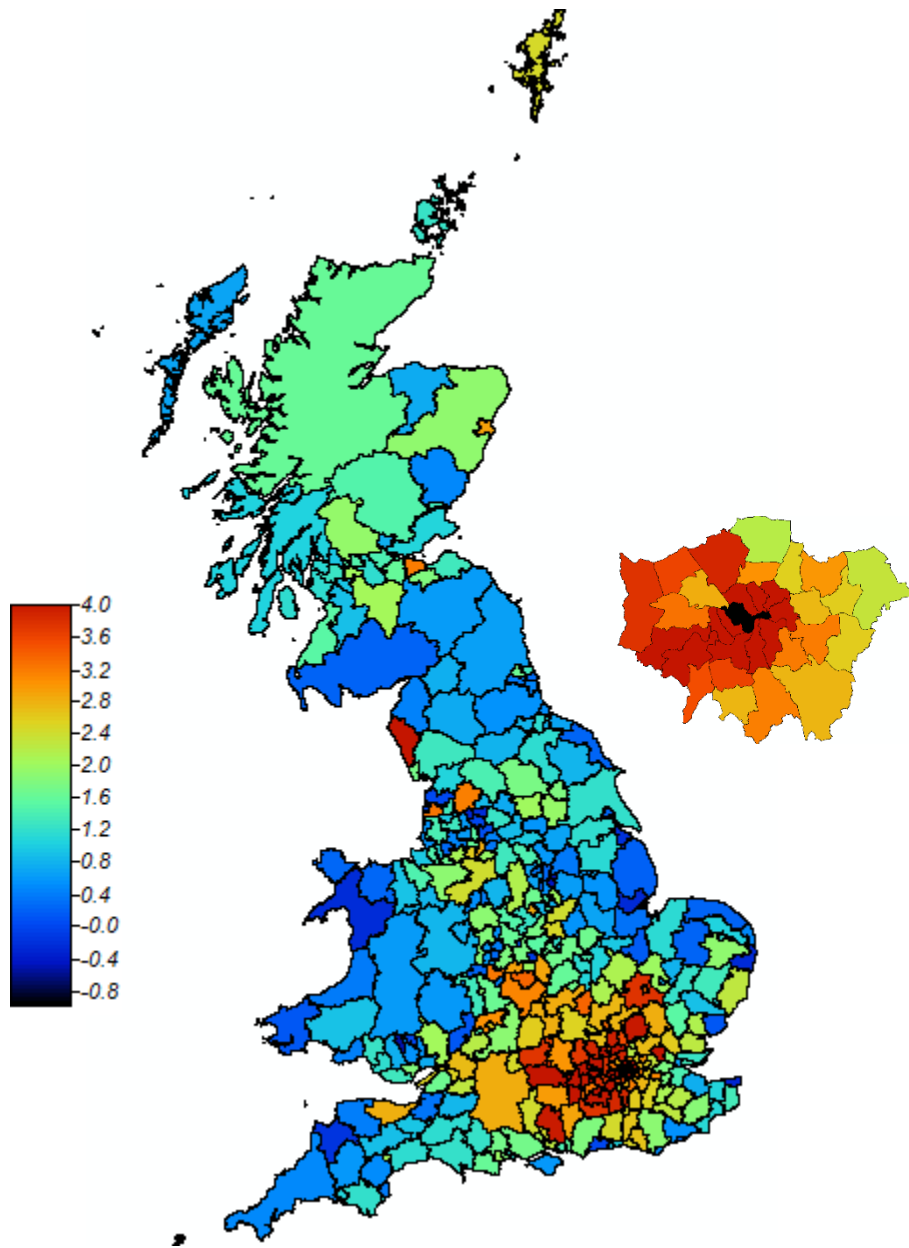
South West	65	Tewkesbury	3.00
	368	Torridge	-0.21
Wales	134	Monmouthshire	2.00
	377	Merthyr Tydfil	-0.56
West Midlands	47	Warwick	3.31
	367	Nuneaton and Bedworth	-0.13
Yorkshire and Humber	135	Leeds	1.98
	369	North East Lincolnshire	-0.24

In general, as depicted by Figure 8.01, much of the geographical concentration of the areas forecast to record the highest long-term growth rates are clearly present in and around London (including adjacent areas from the East of England and the South East), with some isolated areas in the East Midlands (e.g. Derby), South West (e.g. Tewkesbury), North West (Copeland), and Scotland (Edinburgh). This remains a problematic issue, given recent government efforts to rebalance the economy, yet these spatial asymmetries are predicted to continue into the future<sup>26</sup>. Whilst there is a clear North-South divide in England, and generally (with the exception of Scotland) the further away a locality is from London the lower its future long-term growth rate. These spatial patterns signify that long-term competitiveness could also have spillover effects, suggesting that collaborative efforts in the form of City Regions could lead to some positive outcomes. However, the spillover effect clearly requires a strong core locality.

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<sup>26</sup> Martin, R., Pike, A., Tyler, P. and Gardiner, B. (2015) 'Spatially Rebalancing the UK Economy: Towards a New Policy Model', *Regional Studies*, 50 (2), 342-357.

FIGURE 8.01: LOCAL AUTHORITY GDP PER CAPITA PREDICTED GROWTH (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)



When considering a ‘bust’ scenario, local economies may suffer consequences of a larger shock (e.g. another recession or the worst case of Brexit outcomes<sup>27</sup>) for a short period of time (here considered as up to 5 years). The forecast growth rates presented here are expected to correspond to a possibility that tests the resilience of localities in their unique competitiveness factors. Table 8.04 depicts the top 10 best performing areas in such a scenario. It is quite telling that only 3 localities are forecasted to maintain positive annual growth rates: Tower Hamlets (0.80%), Camden (0.53%), and Islington (0.41%), all based in London. Other localities listed in the table would also be the least affected in the country, but they are all predicted to record some modest level of economic decline. Except for the three localities in London, the rest of the areas are forecast to undergo a less or more severe form of recession, mitigated or reinforced by the competitiveness levels and resilience of these localities.

**TABLE 8.04: TOP 10 FASTEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (BUST SCENARIO)**

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
1	Tower Hamlets	London	0.80
2	Camden	London	0.53
3	Islington	London	0.41
4	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	-0.08
5	Southwark	London	-0.09
6	Hackney	London	-0.21
7	Elmbridge	South East	-0.23
8	Copeland	North West	-0.24
9	Kensington and Chelsea	London	-0.35
10	Lambeth	London	-0.35

Of the localities predicted to experience the worst performance in annual growth rates during a bust scenario, Merthyr Tydfil (Wales), Mansfield (East Midlands) and Thanet (South East) rank at the bottom of Table 8.05, with their negative annual growth rates falling below a 2.40% level. Most of the localities here have some of the lowest UKCI scores, with the exception of Burnley or North East Lincolnshire, with a unique combination of competitiveness inputs and outcomes that make them less resilient to economic shocks, limiting their ability to forge new growth paths<sup>28</sup>. Clearly, competitiveness is unique to each locality, and transplanting policies from one place to another may not lead to the most efficient results.

<sup>27</sup> Harari, D. (2018) ‘Brexit deal: Economic analyses’, *Briefing Paper*, Number 8451, House of Commons Library.

<sup>28</sup> Martin, R. (2012) ‘Regional economic resilience, hysteresis and recessionary shocks’, *Journal of Economic Geography*, 12 (1), 1-32.

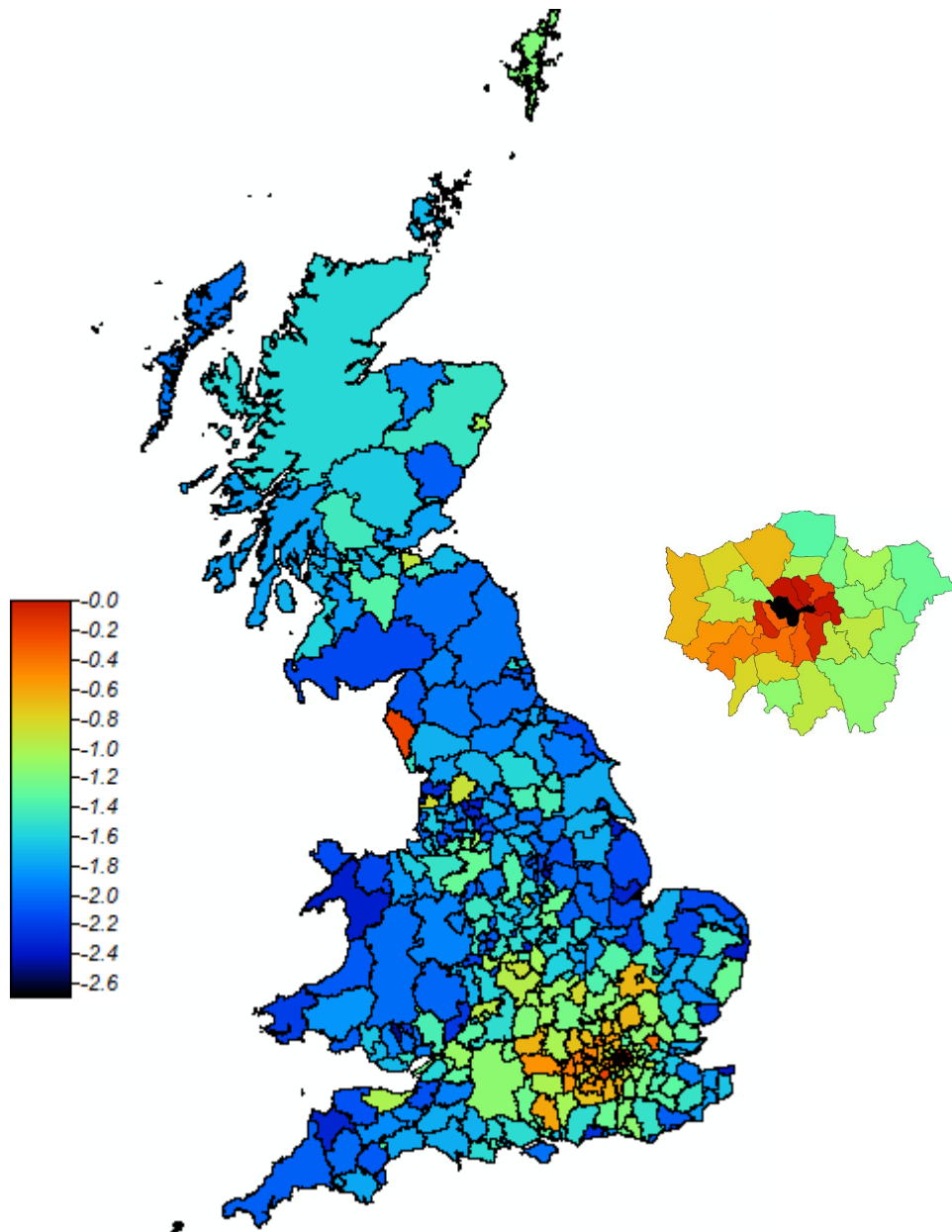
TABLE 8.05: 10 SLOWEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (BUST SCENARIO)

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
368	Torrige	South West	-2.35
369	Boston	East Midlands	-2.36
370	Hyndburn	North West	-2.38
371	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	-2.38
372	Gwynedd	Wales	-2.38
373	Waveney	East of England	-2.39
374	Burnley	North West	-2.39
375	Thanet	South East	-2.41
376	Mansfield	East Midlands	-2.45
377	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	-2.48

Only three areas are predicted to experience an actual growth in the annual GDP per capita rates, with the remaining localities suffering a decline in the short term. Figure 8.02 shows that the remaining areas are forecast to have noticeably lower decline levels outside of London, including Copeland (North West), West Somerset (South West) or Aberdeen (Scotland), some of which are not highly ranked in the UKCI (e.g. West Somerset is ranked 210<sup>th</sup>). These results confirm the spatially asymmetric nature of economic shocks and local responses<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> Martin, R., Sunley, P., Gardiner, B. and Tyler, P. (2016) 'How Regions React to Recessions: Resilience and the Role of Economic Structure', *Regional Studies*, 50 (4), 561-585.

FIGURE 8.02: LOCAL AUTHORITY GDP PER CAPITA PREDICTED GROWTH (BUST SCENARIO)



After the unfavourable economic conditions, localities may enter a period of ‘recovery’, which is forecast for 5 years in annual growth rates. In this scenario, all areas would experience positive growth levels, however with a variable distribution of such results. Table 8.06 depicts the top 10 fastest growing localities in a recovery scenario, with most of the areas based in London, except for Elmbridge (South East). The top recovery growth rates are much lower than the long-term scenario, with the three top areas maintaining their spots: Camden (2.72%), Islington (2.51%), and Tower Hamlets (2.34%), followed by Hackney (2.34%) and Hammersmith and Fulham (2.33%).

**TABLE 8.06: TOP 10 FASTEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (RECOVERY SCENARIO)**

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
1	Camden	London	2.72
2	Islington	London	2.51
3	Tower Hamlets	London	2.34
4	Hackney	London	2.34
5	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	2.33
6	Kensington and Chelsea	London	2.31
7	Southwark	London	2.25
8	Richmond upon Thames	London	2.24
9	Wandsworth	London	2.23
10	Elmbridge	South East	2.22

The slowest forecasted growth rates in a recovery scenario are shown in Table 8.07 and are not drastically different from the results presented in Table 8.06. It is noticeable that only localities from four regions make up the results: East of England (Tendring, Waveney), North West (Blackpool, Hyndburn), East Midlands (East Lindsey, Ashfield, Mansfield, Boston), and Wales (Merthyr Tydfil, Blaenau Gwent). All these areas are predicted to record growth below 1.44% level, with the lowest of 1.33% in Blaenau Gwent. Furthermore, nine out of the listed areas here also rank among the bottom 15 in the UKCI, with the exception of Waveney, ranked 345<sup>th</sup> in the UKCI.

**TABLE 8.07: 10 SLOWEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (RECOVERY SCENARIO)**

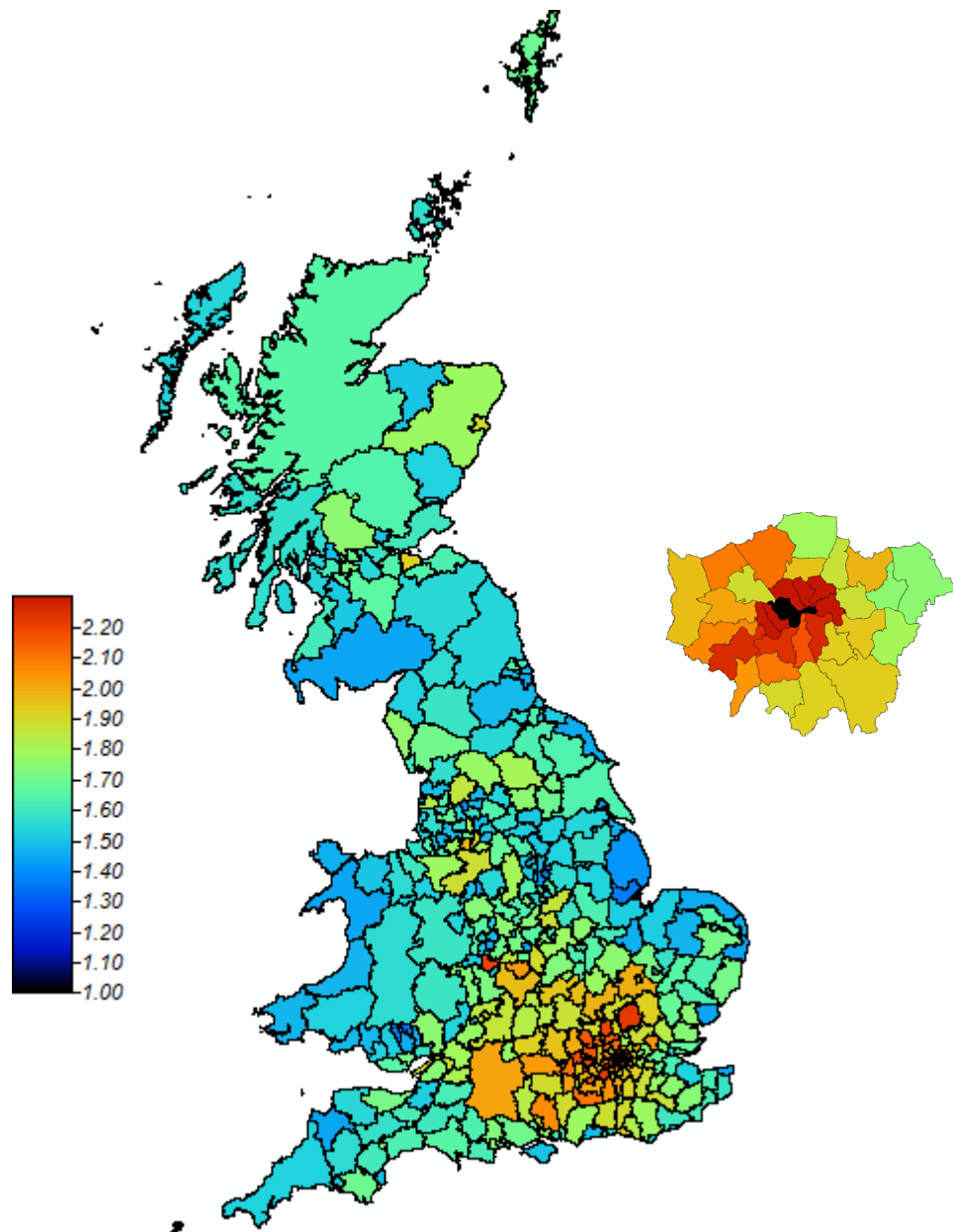
Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
368	Tendring	East of England	1.43
369	Waveney	East of England	1.43
370	Blackpool	North West	1.42
371	East Lindsey	East Midlands	1.40
372	Ashfield	East Midlands	1.40
373	Hyndburn	North West	1.38
374	Mansfield	East Midlands	1.36

375	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	1.35
376	Boston	East Midlands	1.35
377	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	1.33

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When considering the broader spatial distribution of the predicted recovery scenario growth levels (Figure 8.03), there are clear concentrations of areas forecasted to grow at stronger rates in and around London (or Greater South East), the West Midlands, North East, and Scotland. The regions with areas predicted to experience the lowest recovery are primarily concentrated in Wales and North East. It is clear that regions characterised by the lowest average UKCI scores (Wales 84.4, North East 84.8) are also the regions with localities that will experience the slowest recovery from economic shocks. These results could be quite informative for the policy scenarios related to the potential outcomes of Brexit.

FIGURE 8.03: LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA GDP PER CAPITA PREDICTED GROWTH (RECOVERY SCENARIO)





In the most fortunate of the economic conditions, over a medium term (given economic cycles) a ‘boom’ scenario is forecasted. It predicts annual growth for 7-10 years across the localities. Table 8.08 depicts the fastest growing areas in this scenario, with the three leading localities predicted to achieve annual growth rates above 7%: Camden, Tower Hamlets, and Islington, all based in London. The only non-London area in the top 10 listing – Elmbridge (South East), is predicted to achieve a growth rate of 5.84%.

TABLE 8.08: TOP 10 FASTEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (BOOM SCENARIO)

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
1	Camden	London	8.44
2	Tower Hamlets	London	7.98
3	Islington	London	7.69
4	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	6.37
5	Hackney	London	6.17
6	Southwark	London	6.17
7	Elmbridge	South East	5.84
8	Kensington and Chelsea	London	5.84
9	Wandsworth	London	5.51
10	Richmond upon Thames	London	5.48

Whilst the boom scenario would expect growth to be observable among all localities, a different story is painted by the predicted results for the 10 slowest growing areas, as shown by Table 8.09. Five localities are predicted to register modest declines: Thanet (-0.03%) in South East, Hyndburn (-0.10%) in North West, Boston (-0.14%) and Mansfield (-0.27%) in East Midlands, and Merthyr Tydfil (-0.36%) in Wales. It is clear that even during the good times, the spatial asymmetry of development is strongly reflected across the UK’s localities.

TABLE 8.09: 10 SLOWEST PREDICTED GDP PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (BOOM SCENARIO)

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
368	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	0.10
369	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	0.09
370	Torridge	South West	0.09
371	Gwynedd	Wales	0.03
372	Waveney	East of England	0.00
373	Thanet	South East	-0.03
374	Hyndburn	North West	-0.10
375	Boston	East Midlands	-0.14
376	Mansfield	East Midlands	-0.27
377	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	-0.36

Across the UK the localities that are predicted to benefit the most from the boom scenario are primarily in and around London, West Midlands, North West, and Scotland (figure 8.04). This partially continues to support the notion of North-South divide<sup>30</sup>, with some visible exceptions given the stronger performance of localities in the North West. Localities that have their competitiveness inputs and outcomes configured to record predicted lower levels of annual growth are primarily in the two least competitive regions: Wales and North East, but also parts of East Midlands and South West.

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<sup>30</sup> Gardiner, B., Martin, R., Sunley, P. and Tyler, P. (2013) 'Spatially unbalanced growth in the British economy', *Journal of Economic Geography*, 13 (6), 889-928.

FIGURE 8.04: LOCAL AUTHORITY GDP PER CAPITA PREDICTED GROWTH (BOOM SCENARIO)

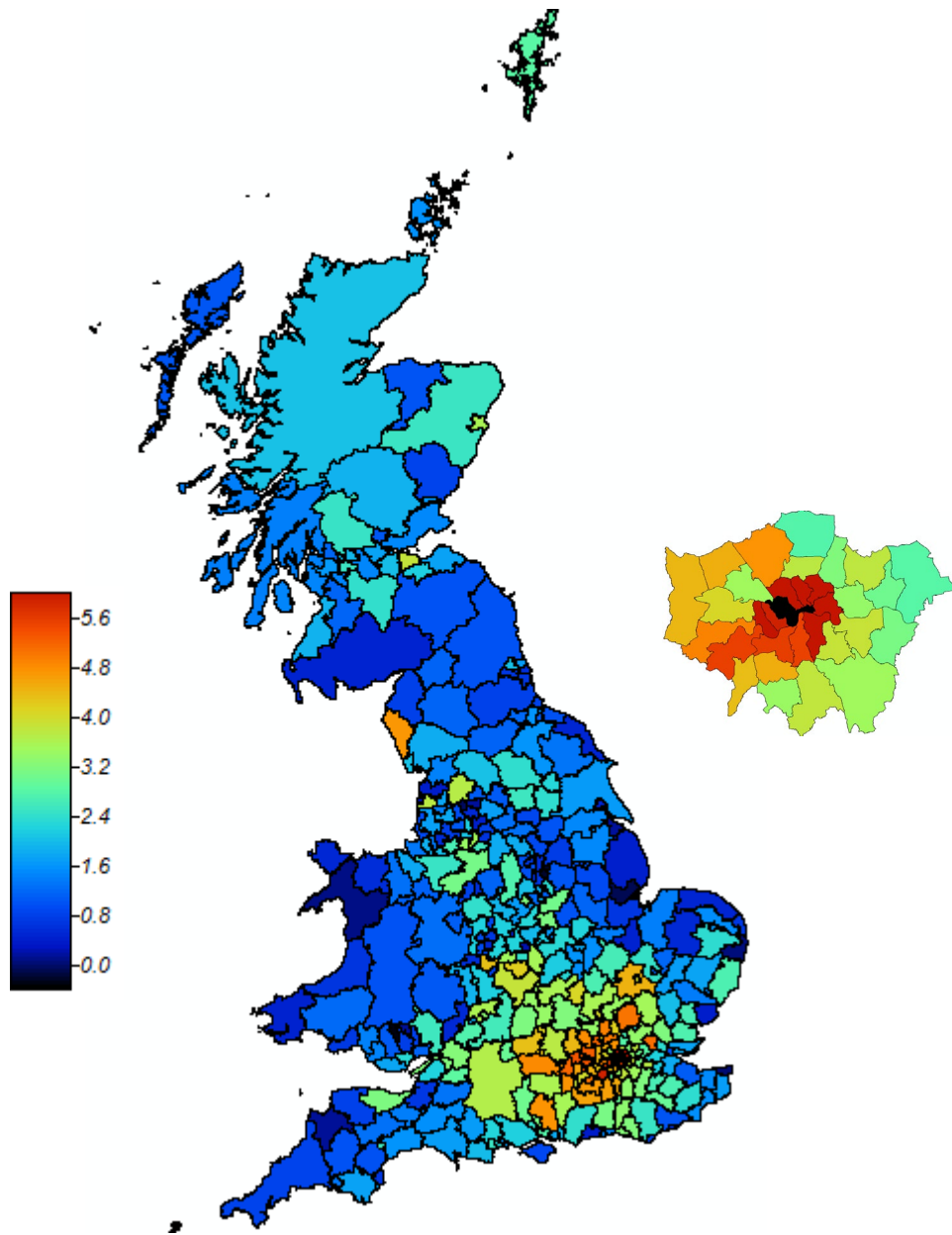
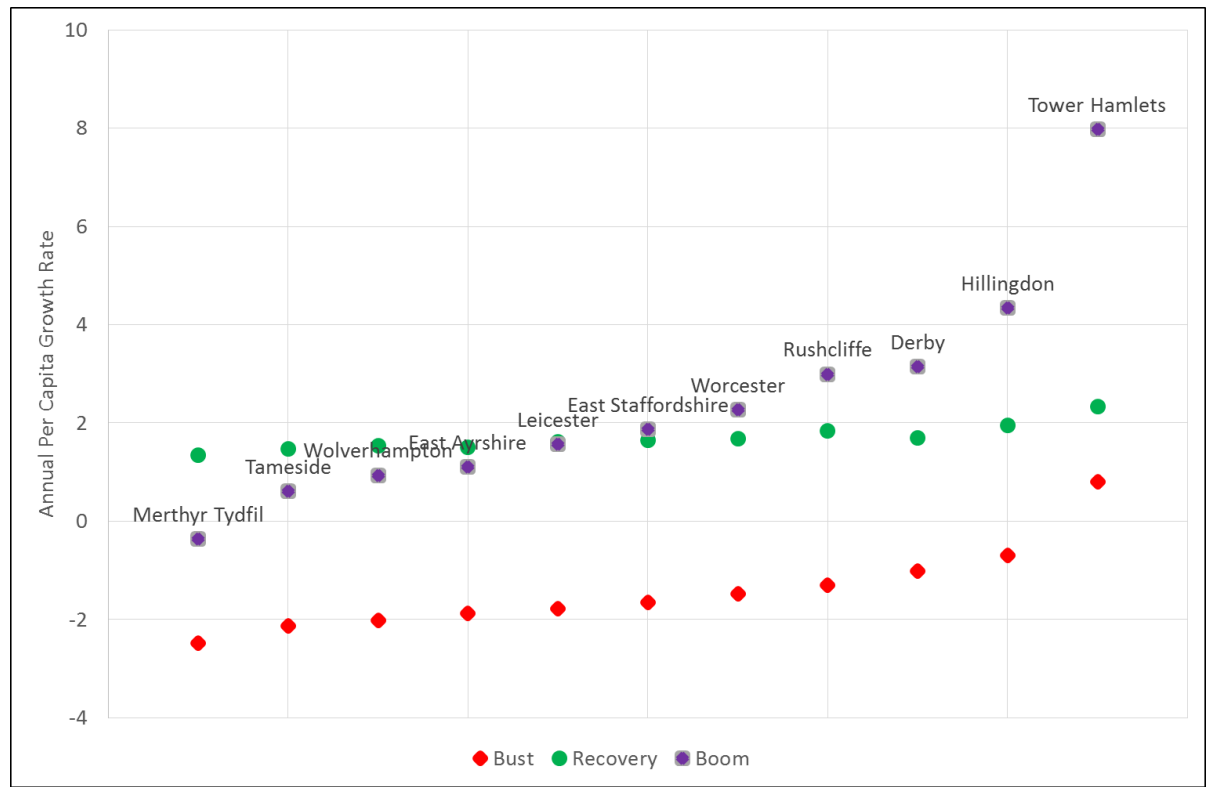


Figure 8.05 illustrates predicted annual growth rates for a selected number of localities across the spectrum from the least to the best performing areas. The different scenarios presented offer different outcomes for the localities, with the boom scenario clearly offering a wider range of outcomes, or predicting a greater reinforcement of spatial asymmetry of annual growth rates across the localities. The recovery scenario predicts a very narrow range of results across all localities, with the bust scenario offering another extreme contained in a broader range of annual growth rates across the areas.

FIGURE 8.05: COMPARISON OF PREDICTED PER CAPITA GROWTH RATES BY SCENARIO



## APPENDIX 1: UTILISING THE UK COMPETITIVENESS INDEX TO FORECAST GROWTH

The overall UK competitiveness index is a composite measure of both outcome competitiveness and process/input competitiveness<sup>31</sup>. Outcome competitiveness reflects the ability of a locality to utilise the inputs available to improve the welfare of residents of the locality<sup>32</sup>. Process or input competitiveness considers the resources that are available to utilise to renew and generate favourable outcomes for businesses and residents of the locality thereby taking a more dynamic perspective<sup>33</sup>.

The inclusion of both process and outcome competitiveness dimensions in the UKCI means that it provides an insight into the future progress of a locality's success in terms of the resources available and its current success in converting these into better welfare outcomes for residents. This report utilises this strength of the UKCI to provide forecasts of the future growth of the UK localities. In recognising that growth is in part dependent on external factors, in particular the growth of the national UK economy, a number of scenarios are generated. The study focuses on the growth of GDP per capita of a locality in preference to the growth of GDP, recognising the discrepancy between when the UK as a whole recovered its losses in GDP from the Great Recession and when due to inward migration GDP per capita returned to pre-recession levels<sup>34</sup>. This discrepancy has led some to note that the recovery has been uneven and inconsistent over time<sup>35</sup>.

The process used to generate the forecasts utilises previous UKCI figures and examines the relationship between the input and outcome sub-indices (which capture the resources available and the ultimate ability to generate welfare benefits for the population) and growth in GDP per capita in the following years<sup>36</sup>. Recognising that this relationship may not remain constant for different periods of the business cycle, the relationship is estimated using the following UKCI figures and periods of growth:

UKCI 1997 → GDP per capita growth 1997 – 2007 (boom period)

UKCI 2009 → GDP per capita growth 2007 – 2012 (bust period)

UKCI 2013 → GDP per capita growth 2012 – 2016 (recovery period)

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<sup>31</sup> See for example: Aiginger, K. (2006) 'Competitiveness: from a dangerous obsession to a welfare creating ability with positive externalities', *Journal of Industry, Competition and Trade*, 6 (2), 161-177.

<sup>32</sup> See for example: Kitson, M. Martin, R. and Tyler, P. (2004) 'Regional competitiveness: an elusive yet key concept?', *Regional Studies*, 38 (9), 991-999.

And

Porter, M. (2007) 'Competitiveness implications for central Europe and the Czech Republic', Paper presented in Prague, 22 October.

<sup>33</sup> See for example: Aiginger, K. and Firgo, M. (2017) 'Regional competitiveness: connecting an old concept with new goals', in R. Huggins and P. Thompson (eds.), *Handbook of Regions and Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 155-191.

And

Fratesi, U. (2017) 'The dynamics of regional competitiveness', in R. Huggins and P. Thompson (eds.), *Handbook of Regions and Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 207-231.

<sup>34</sup> <https://ig.ft.com/sites/numbers/economies/uk/>

<sup>35</sup> Corlett, A. and Clarke, S. (2017) *Living Standards 2017: The past, present and possible future of UK incomes*, London: Resolution Foundation.

<sup>36</sup> The relationship between UKCI figures and GDP per capita growth is established using regression analysis.

UKCI 1997 → GDP per capita growth 1997 – 2013 (long-run estimate)

Each estimate provides a slightly different insight in terms of the period of examination, whether it is pre-Great Recession (boom), Great Recession (bust), or post-Great Recession (recovery), or alternatively a longer run analysis that covers all three periods to some degree, but excluding the most recent data where uneven patterns of the recovery and concerns about Brexit may have led to short-run fluctuations. The relationships will take the following form:

$$AnnualGrowth_{Y1-YN,i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Inputs_{UKCI,i} + \beta_2 Outcomes_{UKCI,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

Where  $AnnualGrowth_{Y1-YN,i}$  is the average GDP per capita growth for the period Y1 to YN (i.e. 1997 to 2007; 2007 to 2012; 2012 to 2016; or 1997 to 2013) in locality  $i$ . This is firstly determined by  $\beta_0$  which is a base level of growth in per capita GDP that would be experienced by a theoretical locality with a UKCI of 0.  $Inputs_{UKCI,i}$  and  $Outcomes_{UKCI,i}$  are the UKCI Input and Outcome sub-indices for locality  $i$  at the beginning of the period. The coefficients  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  are estimated and reflect the relationship between GDP per capita growth and the UKCI sub-indices for Inputs and Outcomes respectively. The final term  $\varepsilon$  is an error term reflecting the fact that other factors beyond the UKCI will influence annual growth during the period that will lead to deviations from the predictions.

The relationships between the UKCI sub-indices and GDP per capita for each period are as summarised below:

TABLE A1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UKCI INPUT AND OUTCOME SUB-INDICES WITH GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH

Scenario	Period	Input Sub-Index	Outcome Sub-Index
Boom	1997-2007	0.000397	0.001322
Bust	2007-2012	0.000106	0.000611
Recovery	2012-2016	0.000084	0.000089
Long-run	1997-2013	0.000296	0.001345

The full equations estimated are as follows:

Boom

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-07,i} = 0.879 + 0.000397Inputs_{97,i} + 0.001322Outcomes_{97,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

Bust

$$AnnualGrowth_{07-12,i} = 0.931 + 0.000106Inputs_{09,i} + 0.000611Outcomes_{09,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

Recovery

$$AnnualGrowth_{12-16,i} = 1.027 + 0.000084Inputs_{13,i} + 0.0000886Outcomes_{13,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

Long-Term

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-13,i} = 0.870 + 0.000296Inputs_{97,i} + 0.001345Outcomes_{97,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

To produce forecasts from these relationships current data is taken from the UKCI for 2019 and using the relationships outlined above estimates of GDP per capita growth are produced. The estimates are then adjusted to account for the UK growth in GDP per capita expected in each scenario<sup>37</sup>. This generates four different growth estimates for each locality, one for each scenario.

This means the overall equations used to estimate each of the scenarios are as follows:

Boom

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-07,i} = \left[ \left( \frac{(0.879 + 0.000397Inputs_{18,i} + 0.001322Outcomes_{18,i})}{1.051} \times 1.027 \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Bust

$$AnnualGrowth_{07-12,i} = \left[ \left( \frac{(0.931 + 0.000106Inputs_{18,i} + 0.000611Outcomes_{18,i})}{1.003} \times 0.934 \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Recovery

$$AnnualGrowth_{12-16,i} = \left[ \left( \frac{(1.027 + 0.000084Inputs_{18,i} + 0.0000886Outcomes_{18,i})}{1.041} \times 1.018 \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Long-Term

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-13,i} = \left[ \left( \frac{(0.870 + 0.000296Inputs_{18,i} + 0.001345Outcomes_{18,i})}{1.034} \times 1.021 \right) - 1 \right] \times 100$$

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<sup>37</sup> The initial estimate assumes that conditions are those nationally and internationally are currently in place, but localities' growth will respond to their UKCI Inputs and Outcomes as in the particular scenario. This is then scaled by the figure generated for the UKCI as a whole (Input Index = 100, Outcome Index = 100), to produce a ratio of locality growth to that of the UK. This ratio is then multiplied by the estimated UK GDP per capita growth for the relevant scenario to adjust for the growth that would be expected in such a scenario. In most cases this figure is taken from the UK growth over the period used to produce the original estimates, so that the Boom scenario assumes that UK growth will be that experienced on average for the 1997-2007 period. The exception is for the long-run estimate where this is taken from the OECD estimates of growth for the period 2018 to 2038.

## APPENDIX 2: UKCI IN RANK ORDER

In the table below localities are presented in rank order

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
City of London	London	999.0	1	986.0	1
Westminster	London	213.9	2	209.4	2
Camden	London	175.9	3	175.0	3
Tower Hamlets	London	158.2	4	152.6	4
Islington	London	156.1	5	151.5	5
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	145.3	6	142.2	6
Kensington and Chelsea	London	142.7	7	141.5	7
Southwark	London	127.3	11	129.0	8
Wandsworth	London	128.5	9	127.9	9
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	128.3	10	125.3	10
Richmond upon Thames	London	129.9	8	125.3	11
Hounslow	London	126.0	13	125.0	12
Hackney	London	118.8	24	124.4	13
Lambeth	London	126.4	12	122.1	14
Elmbridge	South East	124.5	15	121.5	15
West Berkshire	South East	126.0	14	121.3	16
Wokingham	South East	123.0	16	121.2	17
Reading	South East	121.7	18	121.1	18
Watford	East of England	121.2	19	120.7	19
South Bucks	South East	122.2	17	120.3	20
Woking	South East	113.5	45	120.3	21
Runnymede	South East	118.9	23	119.6	22
Hillingdon	London	119.8	22	119.0	23
Milton Keynes	South East	118.1	28	118.3	24
St Albans	East of England	118.5	26	117.8	25
East Hertfordshire	East of England	109.7	60	117.5	26
Waverley	South East	115.9	36	117.2	27
Hertsmere	East of England	113.5	46	117.1	28
Winchester	South East	118.7	25	117.0	29
Bracknell Forest	South East	116.3	32	116.2	30
Chiltern	South East	117.1	30	116.1	31
Guildford	South East	115.7	37	116.0	32
Mole Valley	South East	120.2	20	115.7	33
Barnet	London	116.0	35	115.5	34
Surrey Heath	South East	118.3	27	115.5	35



Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Aberdeen City	Scotland	120.0	21	115.2	36
Warwick	West Midlands	117.0	31	114.9	37
Harrow	London	113.4	47	114.8	38
Slough	South East	115.4	40	114.4	39
Oxford	South East	114.2	43	114.3	40
Merton	London	115.0	41	114.1	41
Wycombe	South East	116.2	34	114.1	42
Three Rivers	East of England	113.0	48	114.0	43
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	95.6	155	113.9	44
Kingston upon Thames	London	113.7	44	113.4	45
Cambridge	East of England	117.5	29	113.3	46
Reigate and Banstead	South East	116.2	33	113.2	47
Edinburgh, City of	Scotland	114.3	42	113.1	48
Ealing	London	112.9	49	112.2	49
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	108.0	64	112.1	50
Hart	South East	115.5	39	111.7	51
Trafford	North West	112.2	52	111.6	52
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	112.5	50	110.9	53
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	111.6	54	110.1	54
Cheshire East	North West	107.3	70	109.8	55
Vale of White Horse	South East	109.9	58	109.1	56
Crawley	South East	108.4	63	109.0	57
Dartford	South East	103.8	92	108.9	58
Spelthorne	South East	111.8	53	108.9	59
Brentwood	East of England	109.1	62	108.5	60
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	111.3	55	108.3	61
South Oxfordshire	South East	115.6	38	108.2	62
Bromley	London	109.3	61	108.0	63
Cheltenham	South West	106.8	74	107.8	64
Brent	London	110.5	56	107.7	65
Solihull	West Midlands	106.1	79	107.2	66
Uttlesford	East of England	106.5	76	107.2	67
Haringey	London	109.7	59	107.1	68
Tandridge	South East	110.0	57	107.1	69
Eastleigh	South East	105.1	82	107.1	70
Rushmoor	South East	107.1	73	107.1	71
Cherwell	South East	104.5	87	106.8	72
Luton	East of England	95.1	160	106.8	73

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Aylesbury Vale	South East	107.8	66	106.5	74
Dacorum	East of England	107.4	69	106.3	75
Rugby	West Midlands	105.7	80	106.1	76
Bristol, City of	South West	105.6	81	106.0	77
Epsom and Ewell	South East	112.3	51	106.0	78
Manchester	North West	101.9	106	105.7	79
Sutton	London	104.2	89	105.6	80
Tunbridge Wells	South East	107.7	67	105.6	81
Wiltshire	South West	96.1	149	105.3	82
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	98.1	137	105.2	83
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	99.8	125	104.7	84
Cotswold	South West	105.0	83	104.4	85
Epping Forest	East of England	104.5	86	104.3	86
Mid Sussex	South East	107.6	68	104.3	87
South Gloucestershire	South West	103.3	95	104.2	88
North Hertfordshire	East of England	108.0	65	104.1	89
Swindon	South West	103.1	96	104.1	90
Tewkesbury	South West	104.0	91	104.0	91
Test Valley	South East	106.3	77	103.9	92
West Oxfordshire	South East	106.7	75	103.8	93
Redbridge	London	104.8	84	103.8	94
Ribble Valley	North West	101.0	111	103.6	95
Horsham	South East	107.2	72	103.6	96
Stevenage	East of England	102.3	105	103.5	97
Sevenoaks	South East	106.2	78	103.4	98
Croydon	London	102.4	104	103.1	99
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	101.3	110	103.0	100
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	102.7	100	103.0	101
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	107.2	71	102.9	102
Fylde	North West	104.5	85	102.8	103
Brighton and Hove	South East	103.7	93	102.7	104
Warrington	North West	104.1	90	102.5	105
Greenwich	London	102.5	101	102.4	106
Newham	London	100.9	113	102.4	107
East Hampshire	South East	102.9	98	102.3	108
Cheshire West & Chester	North West	101.4	108	102.3	109
Lewisham	London	102.5	102	102.1	110
Chelmsford	East of England	100.9	114	102.1	111

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Havering	London	100.9	112	101.0	112
Waltham Forest	London	100.0	124	100.9	113
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	100.8	115	100.9	114
Fareham	South East	102.8	99	100.8	115
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	103.6	94	100.5	116
Stirling	Scotland	99.7	127	100.2	117
Northampton	East Midlands	100.8	116	100.2	118
Bedford	East of England	100.4	121	100.1	119
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	104.4	88	100.0	120
Blaby	East Midlands	101.8	107	99.7	121
Charnwood	East Midlands	92.7	192	99.7	122
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	100.1	123	99.5	123
Harborough	East Midlands	100.7	117	99.4	124
Chichester	South East	103.0	97	99.3	125
North Somerset	South West	99.7	126	99.3	126
Exeter	South West	98.7	132	99.0	127
Huntingdonshire	East of England	100.4	120	99.0	128
Stroud	South West	102.4	103	98.8	129
Leeds	Yorkshire and Humber	98.9	131	98.8	130
Glasgow City	Scotland	100.3	122	98.7	131
Stockport	North West	98.1	138	98.2	132
Bexley	London	98.1	136	98.0	133
Lewes	South East	94.2	170	97.8	134
Poole	South West	98.6	133	97.3	135
Harrogate	Yorkshire and Humber	97.7	140	97.3	136
Copeland	North West	100.5	119	97.0	137
Shetland Islands	Scotland	100.5	118	96.9	138
Salford	North West	97.2	141	96.9	139
Broxbourne	East of England	101.4	109	96.9	140
Cardiff	Wales	96.6	144	96.8	141
Barking and Dagenham	London	98.6	135	96.8	142
Derby	East Midlands	99.7	128	96.4	143
Rutland	East Midlands	95.6	156	96.4	144
Enfield	London	99.3	129	96.4	145
Preston	North West	94.1	171	96.3	146
Lichfield	West Midlands	96.4	145	96.3	147
St Edmundsbury	East of England	95.4	159	96.3	148
Colchester	East of England	94.3	169	96.1	149

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Worcester	West Midlands	96.0	151	96.0	150
New Forest	South East	96.0	152	96.0	151
Daventry	East Midlands	99.2	130	95.9	152
Bury	North West	91.3	211	95.9	153
Craven	Yorkshire and Humber	93.9	174	95.6	154
Maidstone	South East	97.0	142	95.4	155
Stafford	West Midlands	91.6	209	95.4	156
Harlow	East of England	95.4	157	95.3	157
South Lakeland	North West	95.0	161	95.2	158
Basildon	East of England	98.6	134	95.0	159
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	96.3	148	94.9	160
Ashford	South East	95.8	153	94.6	161
Perth & Kinross	Scotland	96.9	143	94.6	162
South Ribble	North West	93.3	180	94.5	163
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	95.0	162	94.4	164
York	Yorkshire and Humber	94.5	166	94.3	165
Wychavon	West Midlands	98.1	139	94.2	166
Wealden	South East	92.4	197	94.1	167
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	91.8	204	93.8	168
Coventry	West Midlands	92.7	193	93.8	169
Halton	North West	92.9	189	93.7	170
Southampton	South East	95.7	154	93.6	171
Havant	South East	96.0	150	93.6	172
Thurrock	East of England	91.4	210	93.6	173
Monmouthshire	Wales	94.3	168	93.5	174
Bournemouth	South West	92.3	200	93.4	175
Highland	Scotland	93.0	185	93.2	176
Maldon	East of England	92.5	195	93.2	177
Norwich	East of England	95.4	158	92.9	178
East Dorset	South West	93.8	176	92.7	179
Gloucester	South West	96.3	147	92.7	180
High Peak	East Midlands	92.8	191	92.7	181
Braintree	East of England	93.1	184	92.7	182
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	93.3	181	92.6	183
West Lothian	Scotland	91.8	206	92.5	184
Birmingham	West Midlands	91.9	202	92.5	185
South Norfolk	East of England	90.7	217	92.5	186
Worthing	South East	94.1	172	92.5	187

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Corby	East Midlands	88.1	258	92.4	188
South Ayrshire	Scotland	93.5	179	92.3	189
West Dorset	South West	94.7	164	92.3	190
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	96.3	146	92.2	191
Portsmouth	South East	92.5	196	92.2	192
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	93.0	186	92.2	193
Renfrewshire	Scotland	93.1	183	92.2	194
Peterborough	East of England	94.4	167	92.1	195
Wellingborough	East Midlands	89.2	234	92.1	196
South Hams	South West	91.8	207	92.1	197
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	91.9	203	91.9	198
Flintshire	Wales	92.4	198	91.7	199
Chorley	North West	90.8	215	91.6	200
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	91.7	208	91.6	201
Ipswich	East of England	90.4	224	91.0	202
Fife	Scotland	90.9	212	91.0	203
Amber Valley	East Midlands	90.7	218	90.9	204
Gravesham	South East	93.1	182	90.8	205
Taunton Deane	South West	92.9	190	90.8	206
Melton	East Midlands	94.5	165	90.7	207
Midlothian	Scotland	88.6	245	90.6	208
Christchurch	South West	93.0	188	90.6	209
West Somerset	South West	88.5	250	90.6	210
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	93.8	175	90.5	211
Liverpool	North West	89.1	238	90.5	212
Ryedale	Yorkshire and Humber	87.9	260	90.5	213
Broxtowe	East Midlands	90.6	220	90.4	214
Selby	Yorkshire and Humber	93.0	187	90.4	215
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	90.4	223	90.4	216
Darlington	North East	92.7	194	90.4	217
Calderdale	Yorkshire and Humber	92.4	199	90.3	218
Medway	South East	89.1	236	90.3	219
Broadland	East of England	88.8	243	90.2	220
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	90.5	222	90.1	221
Mid Suffolk	East of England	90.0	228	90.0	222
Kettering	East Midlands	93.9	173	89.9	223
Eden	North West	92.1	201	89.8	224
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and Humber	89.2	235	89.6	225

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Forest Heath	East of England	85.6	294	89.5	226
Newport	Wales	87.6	266	89.2	227
Canterbury	South East	88.6	248	89.1	228
Babergh	East of England	88.1	259	89.0	229
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	89.4	232	89.0	230
Rochford	East of England	90.6	219	89.0	231
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	90.5	221	88.8	232
Dundee City	Scotland	88.9	241	88.8	233
Falkirk	Scotland	88.6	247	88.7	234
Purbeck	South West	93.5	178	88.7	235
Leicester	East Midlands	88.2	257	88.6	236
Hambleton	Yorkshire and Humber	93.6	177	88.6	237
The Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	87.0	276	88.4	238
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	88.4	254	88.4	239
North Dorset	South West	89.2	233	88.4	240
Mendip	South West	91.8	205	88.3	241
Sheffield	Yorkshire and Humber	88.3	256	88.2	242
East Lothian	Scotland	88.8	242	88.2	243
Orkney Islands	Scotland	87.8	262	88.2	244
Redditch	West Midlands	90.3	225	88.2	245
North Tyneside	North East	87.4	272	88.1	246
South Kesteven	East Midlands	90.8	216	88.1	247
Shepway	South East	86.2	286	88.1	248
Carlisle	North West	89.8	229	88.1	249
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	88.4	252	87.9	250
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	89.8	230	87.8	251
South Somerset	South West	90.1	227	87.8	252
Knowsley	North West	87.7	265	87.8	253
Wrexham	Wales	87.8	263	87.8	254
Allerdale	North West	90.3	226	87.6	255
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	88.5	251	87.5	256
Gedling	East Midlands	86.8	279	87.5	257
Shropshire	West Midlands	90.9	213	87.5	258
Teignbridge	South West	85.7	293	87.3	259
Argyll & Bute	Scotland	89.1	237	87.2	260
East Devon	South West	88.7	244	87.0	261
North Devon	South West	84.9	307	86.9	262
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	86.1	288	86.9	263

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	85.6	296	86.8	264
Rossendale	North West	86.9	278	86.8	265
Moray	Scotland	88.3	255	86.8	266
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	88.9	240	86.7	267
Inverclyde	Scotland	86.4	284	86.7	268
Erewash	East Midlands	87.4	271	86.7	269
Adur	South East	88.4	253	86.6	270
Lancaster	North West	87.1	275	86.5	271
Rother	South East	87.0	277	86.3	272
Bolton	North West	86.3	285	86.3	273
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	87.6	267	86.3	274
West Lancashire	North West	89.4	231	86.2	275
Swale	South East	88.6	249	85.9	276
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	85.8	292	85.8	277
Burnley	North West	82.6	331	85.8	278
Nottingham	East Midlands	89.1	239	85.6	279
Chesterfield	East Midlands	87.4	273	85.4	280
Scottish Borders	Scotland	87.4	269	85.3	281
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	82.3	335	85.3	282
Mid Devon	South West	87.4	270	85.0	283
Wakefield	Yorkshire and Humber	85.0	306	85.0	284
Lincoln	East Midlands	86.4	283	84.9	285
Dover	South East	83.5	321	84.8	286
Gateshead	North East	87.8	261	84.8	287
Bridgend	Wales	86.0	289	84.8	288
Kirklees	Yorkshire and Humber	85.5	298	84.8	289
Bolsover	East Midlands	94.8	163	84.7	290
Angus	Scotland	86.6	282	84.7	291
Wirral	North West	85.5	300	84.6	292
St. Helens	North West	85.5	297	84.5	293
Forest of Dean	South West	88.6	246	84.5	294
Fenland	East of England	86.8	281	84.4	295
Oldham	North West	81.6	347	84.3	296
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	83.2	324	84.2	297
Bradford	Yorkshire and Humber	84.5	313	84.1	298
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	85.3	301	84.0	299
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	86.8	280	84.0	300
Eastbourne	South East	90.9	214	84.0	301

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	84.9	309	84.0	302
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	83.6	319	83.8	303
Middlesbrough	North East	85.2	302	83.8	304
Eilean Siar	Scotland	85.1	304	83.7	305
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	84.9	308	83.7	306
Isle of Wight	South East	84.4	316	83.7	307
Gosport	South East	87.8	264	83.6	308
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	81.7	345	83.5	309
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	87.5	268	83.5	310
Sefton	North West	85.2	303	83.4	311
South Holland	East Midlands	85.6	295	83.3	312
North Kesteven	East Midlands	83.6	320	83.3	313
West Devon	South West	87.2	274	83.3	314
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	81.9	338	83.2	315
Denbighshire	Wales	84.5	314	83.2	316
Doncaster	Yorkshire and Humber	84.7	312	83.1	317
Northumberland	North East	83.4	322	83.0	318
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	82.6	332	82.9	319
Sunderland	North East	82.4	334	82.7	320
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	81.8	341	82.6	321
Plymouth	South West	83.3	323	82.6	322
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	81.7	343	82.6	323
North Ayrshire	Scotland	80.8	355	82.5	324
East Ayrshire	Scotland	82.9	329	82.4	325
Rotherham	Yorkshire and Humber	82.8	330	82.4	326
Hastings	South East	84.4	317	82.3	327
Sedgemoor	South West	85.5	299	82.3	328
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and Humber	83.1	327	82.2	329
Powys	Wales	83.2	326	82.2	330
Wigan	North West	83.9	318	82.1	331
Hartlepool	North East	84.7	311	82.1	332
Breckland	East of England	84.8	310	82.1	333
Tamworth	West Midlands	85.9	291	82.0	334
Castle Point	East of England	86.1	287	82.0	335
Pendle	North West	82.0	337	82.0	336
Arun	South East	86.0	290	81.9	337
Cornwall	South West	81.2	352	81.8	338
Rochdale	North West	81.4	350	81.7	339



Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Tameside	North West	81.7	344	81.7	340
West Lindsey	East Midlands	85.0	305	81.3	341
Torfaen	Wales	80.4	357	81.3	342
County Durham	North East	81.5	348	81.3	343
Carmarthenshire	Wales	80.1	362	81.3	344
Waveney	East of England	83.2	325	81.2	345
Dudley	West Midlands	82.1	336	81.1	346
Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	81.8	342	81.1	347
Walsall	West Midlands	80.2	361	81.0	348
Swansea	Wales	83.0	328	81.0	349
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and Humber	80.7	356	81.0	350
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	81.4	349	81.0	351
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	82.5	333	80.9	352
North Norfolk	East of England	80.9	354	80.9	353
Barnsley	Yorkshire and Humber	79.9	364	80.7	354
Conwy	Wales	81.9	339	80.6	355
Scarborough	Yorkshire and Humber	84.5	315	80.6	356
Thanet	South East	78.6	370	80.4	357
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	80.4	358	80.3	358
Wyre	North West	81.9	340	80.1	359
Great Yarmouth	East of England	81.0	353	79.9	360
South Tyneside	North East	81.2	351	79.8	361
Sandwell	West Midlands	80.3	359	79.8	362
Torbay	South West	79.5	369	79.6	363
Gwynedd	Wales	79.6	368	78.8	364
Pembrokeshire	Wales	80.0	363	78.8	365
Ceredigion	Wales	77.7	375	78.6	366
Tendring	East of England	78.4	371	78.4	367
Hyndburn	North West	81.7	346	78.3	368
Caerphilly	Wales	77.6	376	78.1	369
Torridge	South West	77.3	377	78.1	370
Ashfield	East Midlands	79.7	367	78.0	371
Weymouth and Portland	South West	79.8	366	77.9	372
Blackpool	North West	78.0	374	77.6	373
Boston	East Midlands	79.8	365	77.2	374
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	76.7	378	77.2	375
East Lindsey	East Midlands	78.3	373	76.8	376
Mansfield	East Midlands	80.3	360	76.8	377

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Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Anglesey	Wales	78.4	372	76.6	378
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	69.9	379	71.6	379

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## APPENDIX 3: UKCI IN REGIONAL RANK ORDER

In the table below localities are grouped by region and then placed in rank order.

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Localities in the East Midlands					
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	101.3	110	103.0	100
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	100.8	115	100.9	114
Northampton	East Midlands	100.8	116	100.2	118
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	104.4	88	100.0	120
Blaby	East Midlands	101.8	107	99.7	121
Charnwood	East Midlands	92.7	192	99.7	122
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	100.1	123	99.5	123
Harborough	East Midlands	100.7	117	99.4	124
Derby	East Midlands	99.7	128	96.4	143
Rutland	East Midlands	95.6	156	96.4	144
Daventry	East Midlands	99.2	130	95.9	152
High Peak	East Midlands	92.8	191	92.7	181
Corby	East Midlands	88.1	258	92.4	188
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	93.0	186	92.2	193
Wellingborough	East Midlands	89.2	234	92.1	196
Amber Valley	East Midlands	90.7	218	90.9	204
Melton	East Midlands	94.5	165	90.7	207
Broxtowe	East Midlands	90.6	220	90.4	214
Kettering	East Midlands	93.9	173	89.9	223

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	89.4	232	89.0	230
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	90.5	221	88.8	232
Leicester	East Midlands	88.2	257	88.6	236
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	88.4	254	88.4	239
South Kesteven	East Midlands	90.8	216	88.1	247
Gedling	East Midlands	86.8	279	87.5	257
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	85.6	296	86.8	264
Erewash	East Midlands	87.4	271	86.7	269
Nottingham	East Midlands	89.1	239	85.6	279
Chesterfield	East Midlands	87.4	273	85.4	280
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	82.3	335	85.3	282
Lincoln	East Midlands	86.4	283	84.9	285
Bolsover	East Midlands	94.8	163	84.7	290
South Holland	East Midlands	85.6	295	83.3	312
North Kesteven	East Midlands	83.6	320	83.3	313
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	81.8	341	82.6	321
West Lindsey	East Midlands	85.0	305	81.3	341
Ashfield	East Midlands	79.7	367	78.0	371
Boston	East Midlands	79.8	365	77.2	374
East Lindsey	East Midlands	78.3	373	76.8	376
Mansfield	East Midlands	80.3	360	76.8	377
Localities in the East of England					

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Watford	East of England	121.2	19	120.7	19
St Albans	East of England	118.5	26	117.8	25
East Hertfordshire	East of England	109.7	60	117.5	26
Hertsmere	East of England	113.5	46	117.1	28
Three Rivers	East of England	113.0	48	114.0	43
Cambridge	East of England	117.5	29	113.3	46
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	108.0	64	112.1	50
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	112.5	50	110.9	53
Brentwood	East of England	109.1	62	108.5	60
Uttlesford	East of England	106.5	76	107.2	67
Luton	East of England	95.1	160	106.8	73
Dacorum	East of England	107.4	69	106.3	75
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	98.1	137	105.2	83
Epping Forest	East of England	104.5	86	104.3	86
North Hertfordshire	East of England	108.0	65	104.1	89
Stevenage	East of England	102.3	105	103.5	97
Chelmsford	East of England	100.9	114	102.1	111
Bedford	East of England	100.4	121	100.1	119
Huntingdonshire	East of England	100.4	120	99.0	128
Broxbourne	East of England	101.4	109	96.9	140
St Edmundsbury	East of England	95.4	159	96.3	148
Colchester	East of England	94.3	169	96.1	149

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Harlow	East of England	95.4	157	95.3	157
Basildon	East of England	98.6	134	95.0	159
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	96.3	148	94.9	160
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	95.0	162	94.4	164
Thurrock	East of England	91.4	210	93.6	173
Maldon	East of England	92.5	195	93.2	177
Norwich	East of England	95.4	158	92.9	178
Braintree	East of England	93.1	184	92.7	182
South Norfolk	East of England	90.7	217	92.5	186
Peterborough	East of England	94.4	167	92.1	195
Ipswich	East of England	90.4	224	91.0	202
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	90.4	223	90.4	216
Broadland	East of England	88.8	243	90.2	220
Mid Suffolk	East of England	90.0	228	90.0	222
Forest Heath	East of England	85.6	294	89.5	226
Babergh	East of England	88.1	259	89.0	229
Rochford	East of England	90.6	219	89.0	231
Fenland	East of England	86.8	281	84.4	295
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	83.2	324	84.2	297
Breckland	East of England	84.8	310	82.1	333
Castle Point	East of England	86.1	287	82.0	335
Waveney	East of England	83.2	325	81.2	345

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
North Norfolk	East of England	80.9	354	80.9	353
Great Yarmouth	East of England	81.0	353	79.9	360
Tendring	East of England	78.4	371	78.4	367
Localities in London					
City of London	London	999.0	1	986.0	1
Westminster	London	213.9	2	209.4	2
Camden	London	175.9	3	175.0	3
Tower Hamlets	London	158.2	4	152.6	4
Islington	London	156.1	5	151.5	5
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	145.3	6	142.2	6
Kensington and Chelsea	London	142.7	7	141.5	7
Southwark	London	127.3	11	129.0	8
Wandsworth	London	128.5	9	127.9	9
Richmond upon Thames	London	129.9	8	125.3	11
Hounslow	London	126.0	13	125.0	12
Hackney	London	118.8	24	124.4	13
Lambeth	London	126.4	12	122.1	14
Hillingdon	London	119.8	22	119.0	23
Barnet	London	116.0	35	115.5	34
Harrow	London	113.4	47	114.8	38
Merton	London	115.0	41	114.1	41
Kingston upon Thames	London	113.7	44	113.4	45

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Ealing	London	112.9	49	112.2	49
Bromley	London	109.3	61	108.0	63
Brent	London	110.5	56	107.7	65
Haringey	London	109.7	59	107.1	68
Sutton	London	104.2	89	105.6	80
Redbridge	London	104.8	84	103.8	94
Croydon	London	102.4	104	103.1	99
Greenwich	London	102.5	101	102.4	106
Newham	London	100.9	113	102.4	107
Lewisham	London	102.5	102	102.1	110
Havering	London	100.9	112	101.0	112
Waltham Forest	London	100.0	124	100.9	113
Bexley	London	98.1	136	98.0	133
Barking and Dagenham	London	98.6	135	96.8	142
Enfield	London	99.3	129	96.4	145
Localities in the North East					
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	93.3	181	92.6	183
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	93.8	175	90.5	211
Darlington	North East	92.7	194	90.4	217
North Tyneside	North East	87.4	272	88.1	246
Gateshead	North East	87.8	261	84.8	287
Middlesbrough	North East	85.2	302	83.8	304



Locality	Region	Rank		Rank	
		2015	2015	2019	2019
Northumberland	North East	83.4	322	83.0	318
Sunderland	North East	82.4	334	82.7	320
Hartlepool	North East	84.7	311	82.1	332
County Durham	North East	81.5	348	81.3	343
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	82.5	333	80.9	352
South Tyneside	North East	81.2	351	79.8	361
Localities in the North West					
Trafford	North West	112.2	52	111.6	52
Cheshire East	North West	107.3	70	109.8	55
Manchester	North West	101.9	106	105.7	79
Ribble Valley	North West	101.0	111	103.6	95
Fylde	North West	104.5	85	102.8	103
Warrington	North West	104.1	90	102.5	105
Cheshire West & Chester	North West	101.4	108	102.3	109
Stockport	North West	98.1	138	98.2	132
Copeland	North West	100.5	119	97.0	137
Salford	North West	97.2	141	96.9	139
Preston	North West	94.1	171	96.3	146
Bury	North West	91.3	211	95.9	153
South Lakeland	North West	95.0	161	95.2	158
South Ribble	North West	93.3	180	94.5	163
Halton	North West	92.9	189	93.7	170

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	91.9	203	91.9	198
Chorley	North West	90.8	215	91.6	200
Liverpool	North West	89.1	238	90.5	212
Eden	North West	92.1	201	89.8	224
Carlisle	North West	89.8	229	88.1	249
Knowsley	North West	87.7	265	87.8	253
Allerdale	North West	90.3	226	87.6	255
Rosendale	North West	86.9	278	86.8	265
Lancaster	North West	87.1	275	86.5	271
Bolton	North West	86.3	285	86.3	273
West Lancashire	North West	89.4	231	86.2	275
Burnley	North West	82.6	331	85.8	278
Wirral	North West	85.5	300	84.6	292
St. Helens	North West	85.5	297	84.5	293
Oldham	North West	81.6	347	84.3	296
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	84.9	308	83.7	306
Sefton	North West	85.2	303	83.4	311
Wigan	North West	83.9	318	82.1	331
Pendle	North West	82.0	337	82.0	336
Rochdale	North West	81.4	350	81.7	339
Tameside	North West	81.7	344	81.7	340
Wyre	North West	81.9	340	80.1	359

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Hyndburn	North West	81.7	346	78.3	368
Blackpool	North West	78.0	374	77.6	373
Localities in Scotland					
Aberdeen City	Scotland	120.0	21	115.2	36
Edinburgh, City of	Scotland	114.3	42	113.1	48
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	107.2	71	102.9	102
Stirling	Scotland	99.7	127	100.2	117
Glasgow City	Scotland	100.3	122	98.7	131
Shetland Islands	Scotland	100.5	118	96.9	138
Perth & Kinross	Scotland	96.9	143	94.6	162
Highland	Scotland	93.0	185	93.2	176
West Lothian	Scotland	91.8	206	92.5	184
South Ayrshire	Scotland	93.5	179	92.3	189
Renfrewshire	Scotland	93.1	183	92.2	194
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	91.7	208	91.6	201
Fife	Scotland	90.9	212	91.0	203
Midlothian	Scotland	88.6	245	90.6	208
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	90.5	222	90.1	221
Dundee City	Scotland	88.9	241	88.8	233
Falkirk	Scotland	88.6	247	88.7	234
East Lothian	Scotland	88.8	242	88.2	243
Orkney Islands	Scotland	87.8	262	88.2	244

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	89.8	230	87.8	251
Argyll & Bute	Scotland	89.1	237	87.2	260
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	86.1	288	86.9	263
Moray	Scotland	88.3	255	86.8	266
Inverclyde	Scotland	86.4	284	86.7	268
Scottish Borders	Scotland	87.4	269	85.3	281
Angus	Scotland	86.6	282	84.7	291
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	84.9	309	84.0	302
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	83.6	319	83.8	303
Eilean Siar	Scotland	85.1	304	83.7	305
North Ayrshire	Scotland	80.8	355	82.5	324
East Ayrshire	Scotland	82.9	329	82.4	325
Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	81.8	342	81.1	347
Localities in the South East					
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	128.3	10	125.3	10
Elmbridge	South East	124.5	15	121.5	15
West Berkshire	South East	126.0	14	121.3	16
Wokingham	South East	123.0	16	121.2	17
Reading	South East	121.7	18	121.1	18
South Bucks	South East	122.2	17	120.3	20
Woking	South East	113.5	45	120.3	21
Runnymede	South East	118.9	23	119.6	22

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Milton Keynes	South East	118.1	28	118.3	24
Waverley	South East	115.9	36	117.2	27
Winchester	South East	118.7	25	117.0	29
Bracknell Forest	South East	116.3	32	116.2	30
Chiltern	South East	117.1	30	116.1	31
Guildford	South East	115.7	37	116.0	32
Mole Valley	South East	120.2	20	115.7	33
Surrey Heath	South East	118.3	27	115.5	35
Slough	South East	115.4	40	114.4	39
Oxford	South East	114.2	43	114.3	40
Wycombe	South East	116.2	34	114.1	42
Reigate and Banstead	South East	116.2	33	113.2	47
Hart	South East	115.5	39	111.7	51
Vale of White Horse	South East	109.9	58	109.1	56
Crawley	South East	108.4	63	109.0	57
Dartford	South East	103.8	92	108.9	58
Spelthorne	South East	111.8	53	108.9	59
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	111.3	55	108.3	61
South Oxfordshire	South East	115.6	38	108.2	62
Tandridge	South East	110.0	57	107.1	69
Eastleigh	South East	105.1	82	107.1	70
Rushmoor	South East	107.1	73	107.1	71

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Cherwell	South East	104.5	87	106.8	72
Aylesbury Vale	South East	107.8	66	106.5	74
Epsom and Ewell	South East	112.3	51	106.0	78
Tunbridge Wells	South East	107.7	67	105.6	81
Mid Sussex	South East	107.6	68	104.3	87
Test Valley	South East	106.3	77	103.9	92
West Oxfordshire	South East	106.7	75	103.8	93
Horsham	South East	107.2	72	103.6	96
Sevenoaks	South East	106.2	78	103.4	98
Brighton and Hove	South East	103.7	93	102.7	104
East Hampshire	South East	102.9	98	102.3	108
Fareham	South East	102.8	99	100.8	115
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	103.6	94	100.5	116
Chichester	South East	103.0	97	99.3	125
Lewes	South East	94.2	170	97.8	134
New Forest	South East	96.0	152	96.0	151
Maidstone	South East	97.0	142	95.4	155
Ashford	South East	95.8	153	94.6	161
Wealden	South East	92.4	197	94.1	167
Southampton	South East	95.7	154	93.6	171
Havant	South East	96.0	150	93.6	172
Worthing	South East	94.1	172	92.5	187

Locality	Region	Rank		Rank	
		2015	2015	2019	2019
Portsmouth	South East	92.5	196	92.2	192
Gravesham	South East	93.1	182	90.8	205
Medway	South East	89.1	236	90.3	219
Canterbury	South East	88.6	248	89.1	228
Shepway	South East	86.2	286	88.1	248
Adur	South East	88.4	253	86.6	270
Rother	South East	87.0	277	86.3	272
Swale	South East	88.6	249	85.9	276
Dover	South East	83.5	321	84.8	286
Eastbourne	South East	90.9	214	84.0	301
Isle of Wight	South East	84.4	316	83.7	307
Gosport	South East	87.8	264	83.6	308
Hastings	South East	84.4	317	82.3	327
Arun	South East	86.0	290	81.9	337
Thanet	South East	78.6	370	80.4	357
Localities in the South West					
Cheltenham	South West	106.8	74	107.8	64
Bristol, City of	South West	105.6	81	106.0	77
Wiltshire	South West	96.1	149	105.3	82
Cotswold	South West	105.0	83	104.4	85
South Gloucestershire	South West	103.3	95	104.2	88
Swindon	South West	103.1	96	104.1	90

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Tewkesbury	South West	104.0	91	104.0	91
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	102.7	100	103.0	101
North Somerset	South West	99.7	126	99.3	126
Exeter	South West	98.7	132	99.0	127
Stroud	South West	102.4	103	98.8	129
Poole	South West	98.6	133	97.3	135
Bournemouth	South West	92.3	200	93.4	175
East Dorset	South West	93.8	176	92.7	179
Gloucester	South West	96.3	147	92.7	180
West Dorset	South West	94.7	164	92.3	190
South Hams	South West	91.8	207	92.1	197
Taunton Deane	South West	92.9	190	90.8	206
Christchurch	South West	93.0	188	90.6	209
West Somerset	South West	88.5	250	90.6	210
Purbeck	South West	93.5	178	88.7	235
North Dorset	South West	89.2	233	88.4	240
Mendip	South West	91.8	205	88.3	241
South Somerset	South West	90.1	227	87.8	252
Teignbridge	South West	85.7	293	87.3	259
East Devon	South West	88.7	244	87.0	261
North Devon	South West	84.9	307	86.9	262
Mid Devon	South West	87.4	270	85.0	283



Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Forest of Dean	South West	88.6	246	84.5	294
West Devon	South West	87.2	274	83.3	314
Plymouth	South West	83.3	323	82.6	322
Sedgemoor	South West	85.5	299	82.3	328
Cornwall	South West	81.2	352	81.8	338
Torbay	South West	79.5	369	79.6	363
Torrige	South West	77.3	377	78.1	370
Weymouth and Portland	South West	79.8	366	77.9	372
Localities in Wales					
Cardiff	Wales	96.6	144	96.8	141
Monmouthshire	Wales	94.3	168	93.5	174
Flintshire	Wales	92.4	198	91.7	199
Newport	Wales	87.6	266	89.2	227
The Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	87.0	276	88.4	238
Wrexham	Wales	87.8	263	87.8	254
Bridgend	Wales	86.0	289	84.8	288
Denbighshire	Wales	84.5	314	83.2	316
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	81.7	343	82.6	323
Powys	Wales	83.2	326	82.2	330
Torfaen	Wales	80.4	357	81.3	342
Carmarthenshire	Wales	80.1	362	81.3	344
Swansea	Wales	83.0	328	81.0	349

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Conwy	Wales	81.9	339	80.6	355
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	80.4	358	80.3	358
Gwynedd	Wales	79.6	368	78.8	364
Pembrokeshire	Wales	80.0	363	78.8	365
Ceredigion	Wales	77.7	375	78.6	366
Caerphilly	Wales	77.6	376	78.1	369
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	76.7	378	77.2	375
Anglesey	Wales	78.4	372	76.6	378
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	69.9	379	71.6	379
Localities in the West Midlands					
Warwick	West Midlands	117.0	31	114.9	37
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	95.6	155	113.9	44
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	111.6	54	110.1	54
Solihull	West Midlands	106.1	79	107.2	66
Rugby	West Midlands	105.7	80	106.1	76
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	99.8	125	104.7	84
Lichfield	West Midlands	96.4	145	96.3	147
Worcester	West Midlands	96.0	151	96.0	150
Stafford	West Midlands	91.6	209	95.4	156
Wychavon	West Midlands	98.1	139	94.2	166
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	91.8	204	93.8	168
Coventry	West Midlands	92.7	193	93.8	169

Locality	Region	2015	Rank 2015	2019	Rank 2019
Birmingham	West Midlands	91.9	202	92.5	185
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	96.3	146	92.2	191
Redditch	West Midlands	90.3	225	88.2	245
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	88.4	252	87.9	250
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	88.5	251	87.5	256
Shropshire	West Midlands	90.9	213	87.5	258
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	87.6	267	86.3	274
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	85.8	292	85.8	277
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	85.3	301	84.0	299
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	86.8	280	84.0	300
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	81.7	345	83.5	309
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	81.9	338	83.2	315
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	82.6	332	82.9	319
Tamworth	West Midlands	85.9	291	82.0	334
Dudley	West Midlands	82.1	336	81.1	346
Walsall	West Midlands	80.2	361	81.0	348
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	81.4	349	81.0	351
Sandwell	West Midlands	80.3	359	79.8	362
Localities in Yorkshire and Humber					
Leeds	Yorkshire and Humber	98.9	131	98.8	130
Harrogate	Yorkshire and Humber	97.7	140	97.3	136
Craven	Yorkshire and Humber	93.9	174	95.6	154

Locality	Region	Rank		Rank	
		2015	2015	2019	2019
York	Yorkshire and Humber	94.5	166	94.3	165
Ryedale	Yorkshire and Humber	87.9	260	90.5	213
Selby	Yorkshire and Humber	93.0	187	90.4	215
Calderdale	Yorkshire and Humber	92.4	199	90.3	218
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and Humber	89.2	235	89.6	225
Hambleton	Yorkshire and Humber	93.6	177	88.6	237
Sheffield	Yorkshire and Humber	88.3	256	88.2	242
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	88.9	240	86.7	267
Wakefield	Yorkshire and Humber	85.0	306	85.0	284
Kirklees	Yorkshire and Humber	85.5	298	84.8	289
Bradford	Yorkshire and Humber	84.5	313	84.1	298
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	87.5	268	83.5	310
Doncaster	Yorkshire and Humber	84.7	312	83.1	317
Rotherham	Yorkshire and Humber	82.8	330	82.4	326
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and Humber	83.1	327	82.2	329
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and Humber	80.7	356	81.0	350
Barnsley	Yorkshire and Humber	79.9	364	80.7	354
Scarborough	Yorkshire and Humber	84.5	315	80.6	356

## APPENDIX 4: LOCAL AUTHORITY PREDICTED ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FROM UKCI

In the table below the localities are presented according to their predicted long-run growth rates ranks.

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Tower Hamlets	7.63	1	1.57	1	3.12	3	8.52	2
Camden	7.42	2	1.30	2	3.50	1	8.98	1
Islington	6.97	3	1.18	3	3.29	2	8.23	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.78	4	0.69	4	3.11	5	6.91	4
Southwark	5.69	5	0.68	5	3.03	7	6.70	6
Hackney	5.53	6	0.56	6	3.12	4	6.70	5
Elmbridge	5.38	7	0.54	7	3.00	10	6.38	7
Kensington and Chelsea	5.20	8	0.41	9	3.09	6	6.37	8
Lambeth	5.05	9	0.41	10	2.94	14	5.99	11
Wandsworth	4.98	10	0.34	12	3.01	9	6.04	9
Richmond upon Thames	4.91	11	0.31	14	3.02	8	6.01	10
Copeland	4.91	12	0.52	8	2.53	127	5.19	27
Windsor and Maidenhead	4.82	13	0.30	15	2.93	15	5.79	12
Brentwood	4.81	14	0.35	11	2.81	30	5.57	16
Wokingham	4.77	15	0.31	13	2.87	24	5.63	15
Three Rivers	4.77	16	0.30	16	2.88	21	5.65	14
South Bucks	4.76	17	0.27	17	2.92	16	5.72	13
Woking	4.56	18	0.18	22	2.91	18	5.52	17
West Berkshire	4.53	19	0.22	18	2.80	31	5.32	22

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Hounslow	4.53	20	0.20	19	2.84	26	5.38	21
Hertsmere	4.51	21	0.17	24	2.90	19	5.46	19
Hart	4.47	22	0.19	20	2.79	34	5.24	24
Guildford	4.41	23	0.18	23	2.77	38	5.15	29
East Hertfordshire	4.40	24	0.07	31	2.99	11	5.52	18
Bracknell Forest	4.39	25	0.19	21	2.72	52	5.06	32
Winchester	4.37	26	0.13	26	2.83	27	5.22	26
Reading	4.35	27	0.13	25	2.80	33	5.15	28
St Albans	4.33	28	0.06	35	2.95	13	5.39	20
Barnet	4.28	29	0.06	33	2.88	20	5.23	25
Chiltern	4.27	30	0.04	37	2.92	17	5.28	23
Mole Valley	4.26	31	0.08	30	2.82	28	5.11	30
Reigate and Banstead	4.25	32	0.10	27	2.76	39	5.01	33
Runnymede	4.20	33	0.08	29	2.75	45	4.94	36
South Cambridgeshire	4.16	34	0.06	34	2.76	42	4.92	37
Hillingdon	4.15	35	0.07	32	2.73	48	4.87	38
Vale of White Horse	4.14	36	0.08	28	2.68	62	4.79	41
Waverley	4.14	37	0.00	40	2.87	23	5.09	31
Wycombe	4.09	38	0.03	38	2.76	40	4.87	39
Spelthorne	4.07	39	0.05	36	2.68	64	4.72	43
Merton	4.01	40	-0.07	43	2.87	22	4.98	34

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Harrow	4.00	41	-0.06	42	2.86	25	4.96	35
Oxford	3.96	42	0.00	39	2.66	73	4.60	46
Welwyn Hatfield	3.93	43	-0.02	41	2.69	60	4.62	45
Kingston upon Thames	3.92	44	-0.08	44	2.81	29	4.80	40
Milton Keynes	3.76	45	-0.12	47	2.73	50	4.53	48
Watford	3.75	46	-0.14	49	2.77	37	4.59	47
Warwick	3.74	47	-0.16	51	2.80	32	4.63	44
Rushmoor	3.74	48	-0.08	45	2.62	93	4.34	53
Luton	3.72	49	-0.15	50	2.75	46	4.52	49
Cambridge	3.70	50	-0.14	48	2.70	56	4.44	52
Ealing	3.65	51	-0.20	57	2.78	35	4.52	50
Fylde	3.64	52	-0.12	46	2.60	102	4.21	62
Bromsgrove	3.61	53	-0.30	70	2.96	12	4.79	42
Surrey Heath	3.61	54	-0.21	60	2.76	41	4.45	51
Slough	3.60	55	-0.18	54	2.69	59	4.33	55
Lewisham	3.59	56	-0.19	56	2.69	57	4.33	56
Edinburgh, City of	3.59	57	-0.19	55	2.69	61	4.31	58
Greenwich	3.58	58	-0.20	58	2.71	54	4.34	54
Ribble Valley	3.57	59	-0.16	52	2.61	96	4.18	65
Croydon	3.56	60	-0.20	59	2.68	63	4.28	59
Stevenage	3.54	61	-0.16	53	2.59	104	4.10	67

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Stratford-on-Avon	3.52	62	-0.24	63	2.73	49	4.32	57
Dartford	3.50	63	-0.21	61	2.65	80	4.18	64
Haringey	3.44	64	-0.27	65	2.72	53	4.23	61
Tewkesbury	3.43	65	-0.23	62	2.61	97	4.06	69
South Oxfordshire	3.40	66	-0.29	69	2.72	51	4.20	63
Redbridge	3.40	67	-0.31	71	2.75	44	4.25	60
Basingstoke and Deane	3.36	68	-0.28	67	2.66	78	4.06	68
Aberdeen City	3.31	69	-0.31	72	2.66	74	4.03	72
Solihull	3.31	70	-0.29	68	2.61	98	3.94	79
East Hampshire	3.30	71	-0.31	73	2.65	79	4.01	73
Rugby	3.29	72	-0.32	74	2.66	76	4.00	74
Derby	3.25	73	-0.25	64	2.47	159	3.66	95
South Northamptonshire	3.24	74	-0.36	80	2.70	55	4.04	70
Brent	3.23	75	-0.35	76	2.66	77	3.95	78
Wiltshire	3.22	76	-0.40	86	2.77	36	4.14	66
Manchester	3.22	77	-0.36	78	2.68	67	3.98	76
Uttlesford	3.22	78	-0.36	79	2.68	65	3.98	75
Cherwell	3.21	79	-0.33	75	2.61	99	3.86	83
West Somerset	3.20	80	-0.28	66	2.47	158	3.62	100
Bromley	3.16	81	-0.39	84	2.69	58	3.95	77
North Hertfordshire	3.16	82	-0.38	81	2.65	81	3.88	81



	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Sutton	3.15	83	-0.39	83	2.66	71	3.89	80
Central Bedfordshire	3.14	84	-0.43	91	2.75	43	4.03	71
Newham	3.13	85	-0.39	82	2.65	84	3.85	84
South Gloucestershire	3.11	86	-0.36	77	2.56	112	3.69	91
Epping Forest	3.10	87	-0.40	87	2.65	82	3.83	86
Dacorum	3.07	88	-0.43	90	2.67	69	3.84	85
Lewes	3.05	89	-0.40	85	2.58	105	3.67	92
Mid Sussex	3.03	90	-0.44	95	2.66	75	3.78	87
Tandridge	3.00	91	-0.47	96	2.67	68	3.78	88
Trafford	2.99	92	-0.50	104	2.74	47	3.87	82
Chelmsford	2.98	93	-0.44	93	2.60	101	3.64	98
Bexley	2.98	94	-0.43	89	2.57	107	3.59	104
West Oxfordshire	2.97	95	-0.44	94	2.59	103	3.63	99
Barking and Dagenham	2.97	96	-0.41	88	2.52	130	3.50	108
Cheltenham	2.97	97	-0.48	100	2.67	70	3.74	89
Waltham Forest	2.95	98	-0.47	99	2.63	92	3.67	93
Aylesbury Vale	2.93	99	-0.48	101	2.63	90	3.65	96
Bristol, City of	2.92	100	-0.49	103	2.64	87	3.67	94
Sevenoaks	2.91	101	-0.49	102	2.63	91	3.64	97
Brighton and Hove	2.89	102	-0.52	106	2.68	66	3.69	90
Charnwood	2.87	103	-0.51	105	2.64	89	3.60	102

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Swindon	2.86	104	-0.47	98	2.54	124	3.43	110
Crawley	2.86	105	-0.47	97	2.53	128	3.41	112
Eastleigh	2.86	106	-0.52	108	2.65	83	3.62	101
Shetland Islands	2.85	107	-0.44	92	2.45	167	3.29	114
Horsham	2.83	108	-0.53	109	2.64	86	3.59	103
Test Valley	2.81	109	-0.52	107	2.60	100	3.50	107
Cheshire East	2.80	110	-0.55	113	2.65	85	3.56	105
Rushcliffe	2.79	111	-0.54	112	2.62	95	3.51	106
Havering	2.71	112	-0.53	110	2.52	129	3.27	115
Bath and North East Somerset	2.66	113	-0.58	117	2.57	106	3.33	113
Suffolk Coastal	2.66	114	-0.54	111	2.48	156	3.16	121
Epsom and Ewell	2.65	115	-0.63	128	2.66	72	3.47	109
Tunbridge Wells	2.65	116	-0.61	122	2.64	88	3.42	111
Fareham	2.65	117	-0.57	115	2.54	122	3.25	116
Maldon	2.64	118	-0.56	114	2.50	145	3.18	120
Enfield	2.61	119	-0.60	120	2.55	113	3.24	117
Stroud	2.60	120	-0.60	119	2.54	121	3.21	118
Maidstone	2.59	121	-0.59	118	2.51	131	3.16	122
Broxbourne	2.58	122	-0.58	116	2.48	153	3.11	126
Derbyshire Dales	2.54	123	-0.63	129	2.56	110	3.20	119
Colchester	2.53	124	-0.62	123	2.51	138	3.11	127

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Huntingdonshire	2.52	125	-0.62	126	2.51	134	3.10	128
Bedford	2.51	126	-0.65	130	2.55	115	3.15	123
Tonbridge and Malling	2.49	127	-0.65	131	2.53	125	3.11	125
Warrington	2.48	128	-0.66	134	2.54	119	3.12	124
Exeter	2.45	129	-0.65	132	2.50	144	3.02	131
Southampton	2.45	130	-0.62	125	2.43	180	2.91	141
Harlow	2.45	131	-0.61	121	2.40	201	2.85	147
South Lanarkshire	2.44	132	-0.62	124	2.42	185	2.88	143
Glasgow City	2.43	133	-0.66	133	2.49	151	2.98	134
Monmouthshire	2.43	134	-0.67	137	2.51	136	3.01	132
Leeds	2.41	135	-0.68	138	2.51	132	3.01	133
Gedling	2.41	136	-0.63	127	2.40	208	2.81	152
Coventry	2.39	137	-0.66	135	2.45	169	2.89	142
East Cambridgeshire	2.39	138	-0.67	136	2.47	161	2.92	140
Poole	2.38	139	-0.68	140	2.50	142	2.96	136
Stockport	2.35	140	-0.73	144	2.56	111	3.03	130
Selby	2.34	141	-0.68	139	2.45	171	2.85	148
Stirling	2.33	142	-0.72	142	2.51	135	2.93	139
Aberdeenshire	2.30	143	-0.74	149	2.54	118	2.97	135
South Norfolk	2.29	144	-0.72	141	2.47	160	2.83	150
Cheshire West & Chester	2.28	145	-0.75	150	2.54	120	2.95	137

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Stafford	2.27	146	-0.74	148	2.51	140	2.88	144
Wealden	2.27	147	-0.76	153	2.55	114	2.94	138
Cotswold	2.27	148	-0.79	161	2.62	94	3.06	129
Worcester	2.26	149	-0.72	143	2.45	168	2.78	154
Basildon	2.26	150	-0.74	147	2.48	154	2.82	151
Ashford	2.24	151	-0.76	152	2.50	143	2.84	149
South Staffordshire	2.21	152	-0.73	145	2.42	188	2.67	166
Cardiff	2.20	153	-0.77	157	2.49	150	2.78	153
Midlothian	2.19	154	-0.73	146	2.41	198	2.64	171
Chichester	2.19	155	-0.80	162	2.55	116	2.87	145
Bournemouth	2.19	156	-0.76	154	2.46	163	2.73	158
Birmingham	2.17	157	-0.77	156	2.46	164	2.72	160
York	2.17	158	-0.78	158	2.47	157	2.73	159
Thurrock	2.16	159	-0.77	155	2.44	176	2.68	165
North West Leicestershire	2.14	160	-0.80	164	2.50	141	2.76	157
Harrogate	2.14	161	-0.83	172	2.56	108	2.86	146
Gravesham	2.14	162	-0.78	159	2.45	174	2.66	167
North Warwickshire	2.13	163	-0.80	163	2.48	155	2.70	163
Barrow-in-Furness	2.12	164	-0.75	151	2.37	236	2.51	176
Northampton	2.10	165	-0.84	173	2.54	123	2.78	155
East Dorset	2.10	166	-0.82	169	2.50	146	2.71	161

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
New Forest	2.10	167	-0.81	167	2.47	162	2.66	169
Harborough	2.08	168	-0.85	178	2.55	117	2.78	156
Rutland	2.07	169	-0.84	174	2.51	137	2.70	162
Amber Valley	2.06	170	-0.79	160	2.38	225	2.49	180
North Somerset	2.06	171	-0.85	176	2.51	139	2.69	164
Newcastle upon Tyne	2.05	172	-0.80	166	2.40	205	2.51	177
Wychavon	2.04	173	-0.84	175	2.48	152	2.64	173
Halton	2.03	174	-0.80	165	2.38	230	2.45	184
Blaby	2.02	175	-0.86	179	2.49	149	2.64	172
Highland	2.01	176	-0.83	170	2.42	187	2.50	179
Purbeck	2.01	177	-0.81	168	2.38	227	2.44	185
Lichfield	2.00	178	-0.87	184	2.51	133	2.65	170
Daventry	2.00	179	-0.87	182	2.49	148	2.62	174
West Lothian	1.99	180	-0.83	171	2.40	203	2.46	183
Salford	1.98	181	-0.86	181	2.46	166	2.54	175
Havant	1.97	182	-0.85	177	2.42	189	2.46	181
Bury	1.92	183	-0.94	202	2.56	109	2.66	168
Braintree	1.91	184	-0.89	186	2.44	177	2.46	182
Hinckley and Bosworth	1.91	185	-0.87	183	2.41	193	2.41	187
South Ayrshire	1.91	186	-0.86	180	2.38	231	2.35	191
East Staffordshire	1.87	187	-0.90	188	2.42	184	2.38	188

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Gloucester	1.86	188	-0.87	185	2.36	244	2.28	197
Perth & Kinross	1.85	189	-0.90	189	2.41	197	2.35	190
East Dunbartonshire	1.84	190	-0.92	198	2.45	172	2.41	186
Liverpool	1.84	191	-0.90	192	2.40	199	2.33	192
Broxtowe	1.83	192	-0.91	193	2.40	202	2.32	193
Flintshire	1.83	193	-0.89	187	2.36	242	2.25	203
Sheffield	1.81	194	-0.91	195	2.39	216	2.29	196
Portsmouth	1.81	195	-0.91	194	2.38	226	2.27	199
Craven	1.80	196	-0.98	210	2.53	126	2.50	178
Falkirk	1.79	197	-0.90	191	2.35	249	2.20	208
Medway	1.79	198	-0.92	197	2.39	222	2.26	201
West Lancashire	1.78	199	-0.90	190	2.34	258	2.17	211
Corby	1.78	200	-0.93	199	2.39	219	2.26	202
Dover	1.73	201	-0.93	200	2.34	251	2.14	215
Southend-on-Sea	1.73	202	-0.97	207	2.45	175	2.31	194
Preston	1.72	203	-0.96	205	2.40	204	2.22	205
Dundee City	1.72	204	-0.92	196	2.31	277	2.07	224
Mid Suffolk	1.72	205	-0.96	204	2.39	213	2.21	206
East Lothian	1.71	206	-0.96	206	2.39	215	2.20	209
Malvern Hills	1.71	207	-1.01	224	2.50	147	2.37	189
The Vale of Glamorgan	1.70	208	-0.98	209	2.41	192	2.23	204

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
High Peak	1.69	209	-0.99	215	2.45	173	2.28	198
North Tyneside	1.69	210	-0.96	203	2.36	241	2.14	216
Chorley	1.69	211	-0.99	214	2.44	178	2.26	200
South Lakeland	1.68	212	-1.00	220	2.46	165	2.29	195
Renfrewshire	1.64	213	-0.99	212	2.38	233	2.11	221
Calderdale	1.64	214	-1.00	218	2.40	200	2.16	212
Neath Port Talbot	1.64	215	-0.93	201	2.24	344	1.88	248
Orkney Islands	1.63	216	-0.98	208	2.33	261	2.03	229
Rochford	1.63	217	-1.02	227	2.44	179	2.20	207
South Derbyshire	1.62	218	-1.00	219	2.39	212	2.13	217
North Dorset	1.62	219	-1.01	222	2.40	209	2.13	218
St Edmundsbury	1.61	220	-1.02	226	2.42	191	2.15	213
West Dorset	1.60	221	-1.02	228	2.42	186	2.15	214
East Riding of Yorkshire	1.59	222	-1.03	231	2.41	196	2.12	220
South Hams	1.58	223	-1.05	241	2.45	170	2.19	210
Norwich	1.58	224	-1.03	229	2.39	211	2.09	222
Leicester	1.57	225	-1.03	230	2.39	214	2.08	223
North Lincolnshire	1.57	226	-0.99	213	2.31	280	1.94	239
Bridgend	1.56	227	-0.99	211	2.29	296	1.90	246
Christchurch	1.56	228	-1.05	240	2.42	182	2.12	219
North Ayrshire	1.56	229	-1.00	216	2.30	281	1.92	243

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
North Lanarkshire	1.55	230	-1.00	217	2.31	275	1.93	241
South Somerset	1.55	231	-1.03	232	2.37	238	2.02	231
Kettering	1.54	232	-1.04	236	2.39	220	2.05	227
East Devon	1.54	233	-1.04	237	2.39	217	2.05	226
Stockton-on-Tees	1.54	234	-1.04	238	2.39	218	2.05	228
Hambleton	1.54	235	-1.04	239	2.39	210	2.06	225
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	1.52	236	-1.01	221	2.29	304	1.86	250
West Lindsey	1.52	237	-1.03	233	2.34	257	1.95	237
Inverclyde	1.52	238	-1.02	225	2.31	278	1.89	247
Ipswich	1.51	239	-1.03	234	2.33	260	1.93	240
Shepway	1.50	240	-1.06	243	2.39	224	2.01	233
Knowsley	1.49	241	-1.01	223	2.26	329	1.79	258
Wellingborough	1.46	242	-1.09	251	2.41	194	2.02	230
Fife	1.46	243	-1.07	245	2.37	240	1.94	238
Plymouth	1.45	244	-1.03	235	2.28	309	1.79	257
Canterbury	1.45	245	-1.08	248	2.38	229	1.96	235
Oadby and Wigston	1.45	246	-1.08	247	2.38	232	1.95	236
Lancaster	1.45	247	-1.06	242	2.33	262	1.88	249
East Northamptonshire	1.44	248	-1.10	252	2.42	190	2.01	232
Adur	1.43	249	-1.08	249	2.36	243	1.91	244
Argyll & Bute	1.43	250	-1.07	244	2.33	264	1.86	251



	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Broadland	1.42	251	-1.11	254	2.42	183	2.00	234
Barnsley	1.37	252	-1.08	246	2.29	305	1.74	262
Worthing	1.35	253	-1.14	261	2.41	195	1.92	242
Wirral	1.35	254	-1.11	253	2.34	259	1.80	256
South Ribble	1.35	255	-1.12	258	2.37	239	1.85	253
Peterborough	1.34	256	-1.13	260	2.37	234	1.85	252
West Dunbartonshire	1.33	257	-1.09	250	2.25	331	1.64	270
Taunton Deane	1.32	258	-1.14	262	2.38	228	1.85	254
East Renfrewshire	1.31	259	-1.17	268	2.42	181	1.91	245
Denbighshire	1.31	260	-1.12	259	2.32	270	1.73	263
Carmarthenshire	1.29	261	-1.12	256	2.29	295	1.67	267
Babergh	1.29	262	-1.17	269	2.40	207	1.84	255
East Ayrshire	1.27	263	-1.12	255	2.27	317	1.62	274
Mid Devon	1.27	264	-1.15	263	2.34	255	1.74	261
Kirklees	1.25	265	-1.16	265	2.34	256	1.71	264
Pendle	1.24	266	-1.12	257	2.25	340	1.55	283
Erewash	1.24	267	-1.16	264	2.32	268	1.67	266
Mendip	1.21	268	-1.20	283	2.39	223	1.76	260
Shropshire	1.21	269	-1.19	277	2.35	245	1.70	265
Darlington	1.20	270	-1.18	276	2.33	263	1.66	268
Ryedale	1.20	271	-1.21	286	2.40	206	1.77	259

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Staffordshire Moorlands	1.20	272	-1.17	271	2.31	272	1.62	272
Wrexham	1.19	273	-1.17	267	2.29	291	1.59	279
Gosport	1.19	274	-1.16	266	2.28	308	1.56	281
Nottingham	1.18	275	-1.18	273	2.31	274	1.61	276
Richmondshire	1.18	276	-1.18	275	2.31	276	1.60	277
Forest Heath	1.17	277	-1.20	284	2.34	253	1.65	269
Middlesbrough	1.16	278	-1.18	274	2.29	303	1.55	282
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	1.16	279	-1.18	272	2.28	310	1.53	285
Carlisle	1.16	280	-1.20	282	2.32	267	1.60	278
Telford and Wrekin	1.16	281	-1.19	279	2.30	283	1.57	280
Clackmannanshire	1.15	282	-1.17	270	2.26	325	1.50	289
Swale	1.14	283	-1.19	281	2.29	292	1.54	284
Newport	1.13	284	-1.22	288	2.34	254	1.61	275
Moray	1.12	285	-1.19	278	2.26	323	1.48	293
Lincoln	1.12	286	-1.19	280	2.27	315	1.49	290
Bradford	1.12	287	-1.21	285	2.30	284	1.53	286
Eden	1.12	288	-1.23	292	2.35	246	1.62	273
Doncaster	1.06	289	-1.23	291	2.29	293	1.48	295
North East Derbyshire	1.06	290	-1.22	287	2.27	314	1.44	304
South Kesteven	1.06	291	-1.27	307	2.39	221	1.63	271
Redcar and Cleveland	1.06	292	-1.22	289	2.28	311	1.45	301

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Eilean Siar	1.06	293	-1.23	293	2.30	282	1.49	292
Northumberland	1.04	294	-1.25	297	2.30	286	1.46	297
Castle Point	1.03	295	-1.24	295	2.29	302	1.44	305
Dudley	1.02	296	-1.24	294	2.27	320	1.40	307
Newark and Sherwood	1.02	297	-1.27	305	2.33	266	1.49	291
Bolton	1.02	298	-1.28	310	2.35	250	1.52	287
Scottish Borders	1.01	299	-1.27	304	2.31	273	1.46	299
Blackburn with Darwen	1.01	300	-1.26	299	2.29	298	1.42	306
Wolverhampton	1.01	301	-1.26	303	2.31	279	1.45	302
Weymouth and Portland	1.00	302	-1.23	290	2.22	352	1.30	314
Powys	0.99	303	-1.28	309	2.32	269	1.46	298
Herefordshire, County of	0.99	304	-1.29	316	2.35	247	1.51	288
Rotherham	0.98	305	-1.26	301	2.27	319	1.37	310
West Devon	0.97	306	-1.29	313	2.33	265	1.45	300
Isle of Wight	0.97	307	-1.26	302	2.26	324	1.35	312
Torfaen	0.96	308	-1.25	298	2.22	351	1.27	324
North Kesteven	0.95	309	-1.28	311	2.29	294	1.38	308
Wakefield	0.95	310	-1.27	308	2.27	316	1.34	313
Melton	0.94	311	-1.31	321	2.35	248	1.47	296
County Durham	0.94	312	-1.27	306	2.24	343	1.28	320
Cannock Chase	0.94	313	-1.29	314	2.29	297	1.36	311

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Sefton	0.93	314	-1.29	315	2.29	290	1.37	309
Caerphilly	0.93	315	-1.26	300	2.21	358	1.23	327
Rother	0.92	316	-1.33	325	2.37	237	1.48	294
Ashfield	0.92	317	-1.24	296	2.17	372	1.15	335
Newcastle-under-Lyme	0.92	318	-1.29	312	2.26	322	1.30	315
Hartlepool	0.90	319	-1.30	318	2.27	318	1.30	317
Teignbridge	0.88	320	-1.35	333	2.37	235	1.45	303
Eastbourne	0.87	321	-1.31	320	2.27	313	1.28	321
Cornwall	0.86	322	-1.33	323	2.29	300	1.29	318
Great Yarmouth	0.85	323	-1.30	317	2.22	356	1.17	331
Wigan	0.85	324	-1.32	322	2.26	326	1.24	326
Angus	0.85	325	-1.33	327	2.30	287	1.30	316
Redditch	0.84	326	-1.34	329	2.30	285	1.29	319
Sunderland	0.83	327	-1.31	319	2.21	359	1.14	338
Oldham	0.83	328	-1.34	330	2.30	289	1.28	322
Allerdale	0.81	329	-1.35	331	2.29	301	1.25	325
Swansea	0.81	330	-1.33	326	2.25	339	1.18	330
Walsall	0.80	331	-1.34	328	2.25	336	1.18	329
North Devon	0.78	332	-1.38	338	2.32	271	1.27	323
Stoke-on-Trent	0.78	333	-1.33	324	2.20	364	1.08	341
Gateshead	0.77	334	-1.35	334	2.25	333	1.16	334

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Torbay	0.77	335	-1.36	335	2.25	334	1.15	336
Ceredigion	0.76	336	-1.35	332	2.23	345	1.12	339
Chesterfield	0.76	337	-1.36	336	2.26	321	1.17	332
Bassetlaw	0.75	338	-1.38	339	2.30	288	1.21	328
Tameside	0.73	339	-1.37	337	2.25	338	1.11	340
Sedgemoor	0.72	340	-1.39	340	2.28	306	1.16	333
South Holland	0.71	341	-1.40	342	2.28	307	1.15	337
South Tyneside	0.66	342	-1.40	343	2.25	337	1.06	343
Sandwell	0.64	343	-1.40	341	2.21	361	0.98	351
St. Helens	0.64	344	-1.41	345	2.23	347	1.01	347
Hastings	0.64	345	-1.42	352	2.26	328	1.05	344
Bolsover	0.64	346	-1.42	351	2.25	332	1.04	345
Kingston upon Hull, City of	0.62	347	-1.40	344	2.20	365	0.94	355
Anglesey	0.62	348	-1.41	347	2.22	354	0.97	352
Conwy	0.62	349	-1.43	354	2.26	327	1.04	346
Wyre Forest	0.62	350	-1.44	355	2.28	312	1.06	342
Scarborough	0.61	351	-1.41	348	2.22	355	0.96	353
Breckland	0.60	352	-1.43	353	2.23	346	0.98	350
North Norfolk	0.60	353	-1.42	350	2.22	357	0.95	354
Dumfries & Galloway	0.59	354	-1.42	349	2.20	367	0.91	356
East Lindsey	0.58	355	-1.41	346	2.17	371	0.86	361

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Fenland	0.55	356	-1.45	356	2.22	353	0.91	357
Pembrokeshire	0.52	357	-1.47	359	2.23	348	0.90	358
Tendring	0.52	358	-1.45	357	2.20	368	0.85	362
Tamworth	0.51	359	-1.47	360	2.23	349	0.89	359
Forest of Dean	0.51	360	-1.49	361	2.29	299	0.99	348
Rochdale	0.45	361	-1.50	362	2.24	341	0.87	360
Blaenau Gwent	0.42	362	-1.45	358	2.10	377	0.59	369
Wyre	0.41	363	-1.52	364	2.25	335	0.84	363
Rossendale	0.40	364	-1.57	367	2.34	252	0.98	349
Arun	0.39	365	-1.54	365	2.26	330	0.83	364
Blackpool	0.38	366	-1.52	363	2.20	370	0.72	365
Nuneaton and Bedworth	0.29	367	-1.57	366	2.21	360	0.68	366
Torridge	0.21	368	-1.60	368	2.21	362	0.59	370
North East Lincolnshire	0.18	369	-1.63	371	2.22	350	0.60	368
Burnley	0.16	370	-1.64	374	2.24	342	0.61	367
Gwynedd	0.14	371	-1.63	372	2.20	366	0.53	371
Waveney	0.12	372	-1.64	373	2.20	369	0.50	372
Boston	0.12	373	-1.61	369	2.12	376	0.37	375
Hyndburn	0.11	374	-1.63	370	2.15	373	0.41	374
Thanet	0.08	375	-1.66	375	2.20	363	0.48	373
Mansfield	-0.06	376	-1.70	376	2.13	374	0.23	376

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Merthyr Tydfil	-0.14	377	-1.73	377	2.12	375	0.15	377

Notes: City of London and Westminster are excluded due to their extreme values.

## APPENDIX 5: LOCAL AUTHORITY PREDICTED ANNUAL GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATES FROM UKCI BY RANK ORDER

In the table below the localities are presented in long-run per capita growth rank order.

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Tower Hamlets	7.17	1	0.80	1	2.34	3	7.98	2
Camden	6.97	2	0.53	2	2.72	1	8.44	1
Islington	6.52	3	0.41	3	2.51	2	7.69	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.34	4	-0.08	4	2.33	5	6.37	4
Southwark	5.25	5	-0.09	5	2.25	7	6.17	6
Hackney	5.08	6	-0.21	6	2.34	4	6.17	5
Elmbridge	4.94	7	-0.23	7	2.22	10	5.84	7
Kensington and Chelsea	4.75	8	-0.35	9	2.31	6	5.84	8
Lambeth	4.61	9	-0.35	10	2.16	14	5.46	11
Wandsworth	4.53	10	-0.42	12	2.23	9	5.51	9
Richmond upon Thames	4.47	11	-0.46	14	2.24	8	5.48	10
Copeland	4.47	12	-0.24	8	1.75	127	4.67	27
Windsor and Maidenhead	4.38	13	-0.46	15	2.16	15	5.26	12
Brentwood	4.37	14	-0.41	11	2.03	30	5.04	16
Wokingham	4.33	15	-0.46	13	2.09	24	5.10	15
Three Rivers	4.33	16	-0.46	16	2.10	21	5.12	14
South Bucks	4.32	17	-0.49	17	2.15	16	5.19	13
Woking	4.12	18	-0.58	22	2.13	18	4.99	17



	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
West Berkshire	4.09	19	-0.54	18	2.02	31	4.79	22
Hounslow	4.09	20	-0.56	19	2.06	26	4.85	21
Hertsmere	4.07	21	-0.60	24	2.12	19	4.93	19
Hart	4.03	22	-0.57	20	2.01	34	4.71	24
Guildford	3.97	23	-0.59	23	1.99	38	4.63	29
East Hertfordshire	3.96	24	-0.69	31	2.21	11	4.99	18
Bracknell Forest	3.95	25	-0.58	21	1.94	52	4.53	32
Winchester	3.94	26	-0.63	26	2.05	27	4.70	26
Reading	3.91	27	-0.63	25	2.02	33	4.63	28
St Albans	3.89	28	-0.71	35	2.18	13	4.87	20
Barnet	3.84	29	-0.70	33	2.10	20	4.70	25
Chiltern	3.83	30	-0.72	37	2.14	17	4.76	23
Mole Valley	3.82	31	-0.68	30	2.04	28	4.58	30
Reigate and Banstead	3.81	32	-0.66	27	1.98	39	4.48	33
Runnymede	3.76	33	-0.68	29	1.97	45	4.42	36
South Cambridgeshire	3.72	34	-0.70	34	1.98	42	4.40	37
Hillingdon	3.72	35	-0.69	32	1.95	48	4.35	38
Vale of White Horse	3.70	36	-0.68	28	1.91	62	4.26	41
Waverley	3.70	37	-0.76	40	2.09	23	4.56	31
Wycombe	3.66	38	-0.74	38	1.98	40	4.34	39
Spelthorne	3.63	39	-0.71	36	1.91	64	4.20	43

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Merton	3.57	40	-0.83	43	2.09	22	4.45	34
Harrow	3.56	41	-0.83	42	2.08	25	4.43	35
Oxford	3.52	42	-0.76	39	1.89	73	4.07	46
Welwyn Hatfield	3.50	43	-0.78	41	1.91	60	4.09	45
Kingston upon Thames	3.48	44	-0.84	44	2.03	29	4.28	40
Milton Keynes	3.32	45	-0.88	47	1.95	50	4.01	48
Watford	3.32	46	-0.90	49	1.99	37	4.06	47
Warwick	3.31	47	-0.92	51	2.02	32	4.11	44
Rushmoor	3.30	48	-0.85	45	1.85	93	3.82	53
Luton	3.28	49	-0.91	50	1.97	46	4.00	49
Cambridge	3.26	50	-0.90	48	1.93	56	3.91	52
Ealing	3.22	51	-0.96	57	2.00	35	4.00	50
Fylde	3.21	52	-0.88	46	1.82	102	3.69	62
Bromsgrove	3.18	53	-1.06	70	2.18	12	4.26	42
Surrey Heath	3.17	54	-0.97	60	1.98	41	3.92	51
Slough	3.17	55	-0.94	54	1.91	59	3.81	55
Lewisham	3.16	56	-0.95	56	1.92	57	3.81	56
Edinburgh, City of	3.15	57	-0.95	55	1.91	61	3.79	58
Greenwich	3.15	58	-0.96	58	1.93	54	3.82	54
Ribble Valley	3.13	59	-0.92	52	1.84	96	3.65	65
Croydon	3.13	60	-0.96	59	1.91	63	3.76	59

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Stevenage	3.10	61	-0.93	53	1.81	104	3.58	67
Stratford-on-Avon	3.09	62	-1.00	63	1.95	49	3.80	57
Dartford	3.07	63	-0.97	61	1.88	80	3.66	64
Haringey	3.00	64	-1.03	65	1.94	53	3.71	61
Tewkesbury	3.00	65	-0.99	62	1.84	97	3.54	69
South Oxfordshire	2.97	66	-1.05	69	1.94	51	3.68	63
Redbridge	2.96	67	-1.07	71	1.97	44	3.73	60
Basingstoke and Deane	2.92	68	-1.04	67	1.88	78	3.54	68
Aberdeen City	2.88	69	-1.07	72	1.88	74	3.51	72
Solihull	2.87	70	-1.05	68	1.84	98	3.42	79
East Hampshire	2.86	71	-1.07	73	1.88	79	3.49	73
Rugby	2.85	72	-1.08	74	1.88	76	3.48	74
Derby	2.82	73	-1.01	64	1.70	159	3.14	95
South Northamptonshire	2.80	74	-1.12	80	1.93	55	3.52	70
Brent	2.79	75	-1.11	76	1.88	77	3.43	78
Wiltshire	2.79	76	-1.16	86	2.00	36	3.62	66
Manchester	2.79	77	-1.12	78	1.90	67	3.46	76
Uttlesford	2.78	78	-1.12	79	1.91	65	3.46	75
Cherwell	2.78	79	-1.09	75	1.83	99	3.34	83
West Somerset	2.77	80	-1.04	66	1.70	158	3.10	100
Bromley	2.73	81	-1.15	84	1.92	58	3.43	77

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
North Hertfordshire	2.72	82	-1.14	81	1.88	81	3.36	81
Sutton	2.72	83	-1.15	83	1.89	71	3.37	80
Central Bedfordshire	2.71	84	-1.19	91	1.97	43	3.51	71
Newham	2.70	85	-1.15	82	1.87	84	3.33	84
South Gloucestershire	2.68	86	-1.12	77	1.78	112	3.17	91
Epping Forest	2.67	87	-1.16	87	1.87	82	3.31	86
Dacorum	2.64	88	-1.19	90	1.89	69	3.32	85
Lewes	2.61	89	-1.16	85	1.81	105	3.15	92
Mid Sussex	2.60	90	-1.20	95	1.88	75	3.26	87
Tandridge	2.56	91	-1.23	96	1.90	68	3.26	88
Trafford	2.55	92	-1.26	104	1.96	47	3.35	82
Chelmsford	2.55	93	-1.20	93	1.82	101	3.12	98
Bexley	2.55	94	-1.19	89	1.79	107	3.07	104
West Oxfordshire	2.54	95	-1.20	94	1.82	103	3.11	99
Barking and Dagenham	2.54	96	-1.17	88	1.74	130	2.98	108
Cheltenham	2.54	97	-1.24	100	1.89	70	3.23	89
Waltham Forest	2.52	98	-1.23	99	1.86	92	3.15	93
Aylesbury Vale	2.49	99	-1.24	101	1.86	90	3.14	96
Bristol, City of	2.49	100	-1.25	103	1.87	87	3.15	94
Sevenoaks	2.48	101	-1.25	102	1.86	91	3.12	97
Brighton and Hove	2.45	102	-1.28	106	1.91	66	3.18	90

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Charnwood	2.44	103	-1.27	105	1.86	89	3.09	102
Swindon	2.43	104	-1.23	98	1.76	124	2.92	110
Crawley	2.42	105	-1.23	97	1.75	128	2.90	112
Eastleigh	2.42	106	-1.28	108	1.87	83	3.10	101
Shetland Islands	2.42	107	-1.20	92	1.68	167	2.77	114
Horsham	2.40	108	-1.29	109	1.87	86	3.07	103
Test Valley	2.38	109	-1.28	107	1.83	100	2.98	107
Cheshire East	2.37	110	-1.31	113	1.87	85	3.04	105
Rushcliffe	2.36	111	-1.30	112	1.85	95	3.00	106
Havering	2.28	112	-1.29	110	1.74	129	2.76	115
Bath and North East Somerset	2.23	113	-1.34	117	1.80	106	2.81	113
Suffolk Coastal	2.23	114	-1.30	111	1.70	156	2.65	121
Epsom and Ewell	2.22	115	-1.38	128	1.89	72	2.95	109
Tunbridge Wells	2.22	116	-1.37	122	1.86	88	2.90	111
Fareham	2.21	117	-1.33	115	1.76	122	2.73	116
Maldon	2.21	118	-1.32	114	1.73	145	2.67	120
Enfield	2.17	119	-1.36	120	1.78	113	2.72	117
Stroud	2.17	120	-1.36	119	1.76	121	2.69	118
Maidstone	2.16	121	-1.35	118	1.74	131	2.64	122
Broxbourne	2.15	122	-1.34	116	1.71	153	2.59	126
Derbyshire Dales	2.11	123	-1.39	129	1.79	110	2.68	119

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Colchester	2.10	124	-1.37	123	1.74	138	2.59	127
Huntingdonshire	2.09	125	-1.38	126	1.74	134	2.58	128
Bedford	2.08	126	-1.40	130	1.77	115	2.63	123
Tonbridge and Malling	2.06	127	-1.40	131	1.76	125	2.60	125
Warrington	2.05	128	-1.41	134	1.77	119	2.60	124
Exeter	2.02	129	-1.41	132	1.73	144	2.50	131
Southampton	2.02	130	-1.38	125	1.66	180	2.39	141
Harlow	2.02	131	-1.37	121	1.63	201	2.34	147
South Lanarkshire	2.01	132	-1.38	124	1.65	185	2.36	143
Glasgow City	2.00	133	-1.41	133	1.71	151	2.46	134
Monmouthshire	2.00	134	-1.43	137	1.74	136	2.50	132
Leeds	1.98	135	-1.43	138	1.74	132	2.49	133
Gedling	1.98	136	-1.38	127	1.62	208	2.30	152
Coventry	1.96	137	-1.42	135	1.68	169	2.38	142
East Cambridgeshire	1.96	138	-1.42	136	1.70	161	2.40	140
Poole	1.95	139	-1.44	140	1.73	142	2.45	136
Stockport	1.92	140	-1.48	144	1.78	111	2.51	130
Selby	1.91	141	-1.44	139	1.68	171	2.33	148
Stirling	1.90	142	-1.47	142	1.74	135	2.42	139
Aberdeenshire	1.87	143	-1.50	149	1.77	118	2.45	135
South Norfolk	1.86	144	-1.47	141	1.70	160	2.31	150

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Cheshire West & Chester	1.85	145	-1.51	150	1.77	120	2.43	137
Stafford	1.84	146	-1.50	148	1.73	140	2.36	144
Wealden	1.84	147	-1.52	153	1.77	114	2.43	138
Cotswold	1.84	148	-1.55	161	1.85	94	2.55	129
Worcester	1.83	149	-1.48	143	1.68	168	2.26	154
Basildon	1.83	150	-1.49	147	1.71	154	2.31	151
Ashford	1.81	151	-1.51	152	1.73	143	2.32	149
South Staffordshire	1.78	152	-1.49	145	1.64	188	2.16	166
Cardiff	1.77	153	-1.53	157	1.71	150	2.26	153
Midlothian	1.76	154	-1.49	146	1.63	198	2.13	171
Chichester	1.76	155	-1.55	162	1.77	116	2.36	145
Bournemouth	1.76	156	-1.52	154	1.69	163	2.22	158
Birmingham	1.74	157	-1.53	156	1.69	164	2.20	160
York	1.74	158	-1.53	158	1.70	157	2.22	159
Thurrock	1.73	159	-1.52	155	1.67	176	2.16	165
North West Leicestershire	1.71	160	-1.56	164	1.73	141	2.24	157
Harrogate	1.71	161	-1.59	172	1.79	108	2.34	146
Gravesham	1.71	162	-1.54	159	1.67	174	2.15	167
North Warwickshire	1.70	163	-1.55	163	1.70	155	2.19	163
Barrow-in-Furness	1.69	164	-1.51	151	1.60	236	2.00	176
Northampton	1.67	165	-1.59	173	1.76	123	2.26	155

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Dorset	1.67	166	-1.58	169	1.72	146	2.20	161
New Forest	1.67	167	-1.56	167	1.69	162	2.14	169
Harborough	1.65	168	-1.61	178	1.77	117	2.26	156
Rutland	1.64	169	-1.60	174	1.74	137	2.19	162
Amber Valley	1.63	170	-1.55	160	1.61	225	1.97	180
North Somerset	1.63	171	-1.60	176	1.73	139	2.17	164
Newcastle upon Tyne	1.62	172	-1.56	166	1.63	205	1.99	177
Wychavon	1.61	173	-1.60	175	1.71	152	2.12	173
Halton	1.60	174	-1.56	165	1.61	230	1.94	184
Blaby	1.59	175	-1.61	179	1.72	149	2.12	172
Highland	1.58	176	-1.58	170	1.64	187	1.99	179
Purbeck	1.58	177	-1.57	168	1.61	227	1.93	185
Lichfield	1.58	178	-1.63	184	1.74	133	2.14	170
Daventry	1.57	179	-1.62	182	1.72	148	2.10	174
West Lothian	1.57	180	-1.58	171	1.63	203	1.95	183
Salford	1.55	181	-1.61	181	1.68	166	2.03	175
Havant	1.54	182	-1.60	177	1.64	189	1.95	181
Bury	1.49	183	-1.69	202	1.79	109	2.14	168
Braintree	1.49	184	-1.64	186	1.67	177	1.95	182
Hinckley and Bosworth	1.49	185	-1.63	183	1.64	193	1.90	187
South Ayrshire	1.48	186	-1.61	180	1.60	231	1.84	191



	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Staffordshire	1.44	187	-1.65	188	1.65	184	1.87	188
Gloucester	1.44	188	-1.63	185	1.59	244	1.77	197
Perth & Kinross	1.43	189	-1.65	189	1.63	197	1.84	190
East Dunbartonshire	1.42	190	-1.68	198	1.68	172	1.90	186
Liverpool	1.41	191	-1.66	192	1.63	199	1.82	192
Broxtowe	1.40	192	-1.66	193	1.63	202	1.81	193
Flintshire	1.40	193	-1.65	187	1.59	242	1.74	203
Sheffield	1.39	194	-1.67	195	1.62	216	1.78	196
Portsmouth	1.38	195	-1.67	194	1.61	226	1.76	199
Craven	1.37	196	-1.74	210	1.76	126	1.99	178
Falkirk	1.37	197	-1.66	191	1.57	249	1.69	208
Medway	1.36	198	-1.68	197	1.61	222	1.75	201
West Lancashire	1.36	199	-1.66	190	1.56	258	1.66	211
Corby	1.36	200	-1.68	199	1.62	219	1.75	202
Dover	1.31	201	-1.68	200	1.57	251	1.63	215
Southend-on-Sea	1.30	202	-1.73	207	1.67	175	1.79	194
Preston	1.29	203	-1.72	205	1.63	204	1.71	205
Dundee City	1.29	204	-1.67	196	1.54	277	1.56	224
Mid Suffolk	1.29	205	-1.71	204	1.62	213	1.70	206
East Lothian	1.28	206	-1.72	206	1.62	215	1.68	209
Malvern Hills	1.28	207	-1.76	224	1.72	147	1.85	189

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
The Vale of Glamorgan	1.27	208	-1.73	209	1.64	192	1.71	204
High Peak	1.27	209	-1.75	215	1.67	173	1.77	198
North Tyneside	1.27	210	-1.71	203	1.59	241	1.63	216
Chorley	1.26	211	-1.75	214	1.67	178	1.75	200
South Lakeland	1.26	212	-1.76	220	1.69	165	1.78	195
Renfrewshire	1.22	213	-1.74	212	1.60	233	1.60	221
Calderdale	1.21	214	-1.76	218	1.63	200	1.65	212
Neath Port Talbot	1.21	215	-1.68	201	1.47	344	1.37	248
Orkney Islands	1.20	216	-1.73	208	1.56	261	1.52	229
Rochford	1.20	217	-1.78	227	1.66	179	1.69	207
South Derbyshire	1.20	218	-1.76	219	1.62	212	1.62	217
North Dorset	1.19	219	-1.76	222	1.62	209	1.62	218
St Edmundsbury	1.18	220	-1.78	226	1.64	191	1.64	213
West Dorset	1.18	221	-1.78	228	1.64	186	1.64	214
East Riding of Yorkshire	1.16	222	-1.78	231	1.63	196	1.61	220
South Hams	1.16	223	-1.80	241	1.68	170	1.68	210
Norwich	1.15	224	-1.78	229	1.62	211	1.58	222
Leicester	1.15	225	-1.78	230	1.62	214	1.57	223
North Lincolnshire	1.14	226	-1.75	213	1.53	280	1.43	239
Bridgend	1.14	227	-1.74	211	1.52	296	1.39	246
Christchurch	1.14	228	-1.80	240	1.65	182	1.61	219

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
North Ayrshire	1.13	229	-1.75	216	1.53	281	1.41	243
North Lanarkshire	1.13	230	-1.76	217	1.54	275	1.42	241
South Somerset	1.12	231	-1.78	232	1.59	238	1.51	231
Kettering	1.12	232	-1.80	236	1.62	220	1.54	227
East Devon	1.12	233	-1.80	237	1.62	217	1.54	226
Stockton-on-Tees	1.12	234	-1.80	238	1.62	218	1.54	228
Hambleton	1.12	235	-1.80	239	1.62	210	1.55	225
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	1.10	236	-1.76	221	1.51	304	1.35	250
West Lindsey	1.09	237	-1.78	233	1.57	257	1.44	237
Inverclyde	1.09	238	-1.77	225	1.53	278	1.38	247
Ipswich	1.08	239	-1.79	234	1.56	260	1.42	240
Shepway	1.07	240	-1.82	243	1.61	224	1.50	233
Knowsley	1.06	241	-1.76	223	1.49	329	1.28	258
Wellingborough	1.04	242	-1.84	251	1.64	194	1.51	230
Fife	1.03	243	-1.82	245	1.59	240	1.43	238
Plymouth	1.03	244	-1.79	235	1.51	309	1.28	257
Canterbury	1.03	245	-1.84	248	1.61	229	1.45	235
Oadby and Wigston	1.02	246	-1.83	247	1.60	232	1.44	236
Lancaster	1.02	247	-1.82	242	1.56	262	1.37	249
East Northamptonshire	1.02	248	-1.86	252	1.64	190	1.50	232
Adur	1.01	249	-1.84	249	1.59	243	1.40	244

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Argyll & Bute	1.00	250	-1.82	244	1.56	264	1.35	251
Broadland	1.00	251	-1.87	254	1.65	183	1.49	234
Barnsley	0.95	252	-1.83	246	1.51	305	1.23	262
Worthing	0.93	253	-1.90	261	1.64	195	1.41	242
Wirral	0.93	254	-1.86	253	1.56	259	1.29	256
South Ribble	0.93	255	-1.88	258	1.59	239	1.34	253
Peterborough	0.92	256	-1.89	260	1.60	234	1.34	252
West Dunbartonshire	0.90	257	-1.84	250	1.48	331	1.13	270
Taunton Deane	0.90	258	-1.90	262	1.61	228	1.34	254
East Renfrewshire	0.89	259	-1.92	268	1.65	181	1.40	245
Denbighshire	0.88	260	-1.88	259	1.55	270	1.22	263
Carmarthenshire	0.87	261	-1.87	256	1.52	295	1.16	267
Babergh	0.86	262	-1.92	269	1.62	207	1.33	255
East Ayrshire	0.85	263	-1.87	255	1.50	317	1.11	274
Mid Devon	0.84	264	-1.91	263	1.57	255	1.23	261
Kirklees	0.82	265	-1.92	265	1.57	256	1.21	264
Pendle	0.82	266	-1.88	257	1.47	340	1.05	283
Erewash	0.81	267	-1.91	264	1.55	268	1.16	266
Mendip	0.79	268	-1.95	283	1.61	223	1.25	260
Shropshire	0.78	269	-1.94	277	1.58	245	1.20	265
Darlington	0.77	270	-1.93	276	1.56	263	1.15	268

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Ryedale	0.77	271	-1.97	286	1.63	206	1.26	259
Staffordshire Moorlands	0.77	272	-1.93	271	1.54	272	1.11	272
Wrexham	0.77	273	-1.92	267	1.52	291	1.08	279
Gosport	0.76	274	-1.92	266	1.51	308	1.05	281
Nottingham	0.76	275	-1.93	273	1.54	274	1.10	276
Richmondshire	0.76	276	-1.93	275	1.54	276	1.10	277
Forest Heath	0.75	277	-1.95	284	1.57	253	1.14	269
Middlesbrough	0.74	278	-1.93	274	1.52	303	1.05	282
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	0.73	279	-1.93	272	1.51	310	1.03	285
Carlisle	0.73	280	-1.95	282	1.55	267	1.10	278
Telford and Wrekin	0.73	281	-1.94	279	1.53	283	1.06	280
Clackmannanshire	0.73	282	-1.93	270	1.49	325	1.00	289
Swale	0.72	283	-1.95	281	1.52	292	1.04	284
Newport	0.70	284	-1.97	288	1.57	254	1.11	275
Moray	0.70	285	-1.94	278	1.49	323	0.97	293
Lincoln	0.70	286	-1.95	280	1.50	315	0.98	290
Bradford	0.69	287	-1.96	285	1.53	284	1.02	286
Eden	0.69	288	-1.98	292	1.58	246	1.11	273
Doncaster	0.64	289	-1.98	291	1.52	293	0.97	295
North East Derbyshire	0.64	290	-1.97	287	1.50	314	0.93	304
South Kesteven	0.64	291	-2.03	307	1.62	221	1.12	271

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Redcar and Cleveland	0.64	292	-1.98	289	1.51	311	0.94	301
Eilean Siar	0.64	293	-1.99	293	1.53	282	0.98	292
Northumberland	0.61	294	-2.00	297	1.53	286	0.95	297
Castle Point	0.61	295	-2.00	295	1.52	302	0.93	305
Dudley	0.60	296	-1.99	294	1.50	320	0.89	307
Newark and Sherwood	0.59	297	-2.02	305	1.55	266	0.98	291
Bolton	0.59	298	-2.03	310	1.57	250	1.02	287
Scottish Borders	0.58	299	-2.02	304	1.54	273	0.95	299
Blackburn with Darwen	0.58	300	-2.01	299	1.52	298	0.91	306
Wolverhampton	0.58	301	-2.02	303	1.53	279	0.94	302
Weymouth and Portland	0.58	302	-1.98	290	1.45	352	0.80	314
Powys	0.57	303	-2.03	309	1.55	269	0.95	298
Herefordshire, County of	0.56	304	-2.05	316	1.58	247	1.00	288
Rotherham	0.56	305	-2.01	301	1.50	319	0.86	310
West Devon	0.55	306	-2.04	313	1.55	265	0.95	300
Isle of Wight	0.55	307	-2.01	302	1.49	324	0.84	312
Torfaen	0.53	308	-2.00	298	1.45	351	0.76	324
North Kesteven	0.53	309	-2.04	311	1.52	294	0.87	308
Wakefield	0.53	310	-2.03	308	1.50	316	0.83	313
Melton	0.52	311	-2.07	321	1.58	248	0.96	296
County Durham	0.51	312	-2.02	306	1.47	343	0.77	320

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Cannock Chase	0.51	313	-2.04	314	1.52	297	0.85	311
Sefton	0.51	314	-2.05	315	1.52	290	0.86	309
Caerphilly	0.51	315	-2.01	300	1.44	358	0.73	327
Rother	0.50	316	-2.08	325	1.59	237	0.97	294
Ashfield	0.50	317	-2.00	296	1.40	372	0.65	335
Newcastle-under-Lyme	0.49	318	-2.04	312	1.49	322	0.79	315
Hartlepool	0.48	319	-2.05	318	1.50	318	0.79	317
Teignbridge	0.46	320	-2.10	333	1.60	235	0.94	303
Eastbourne	0.45	321	-2.07	320	1.50	313	0.77	321
Cornwall	0.44	322	-2.08	323	1.52	300	0.79	318
Great Yarmouth	0.43	323	-2.05	317	1.44	356	0.66	331
Wigan	0.43	324	-2.07	322	1.49	326	0.73	326
Angus	0.43	325	-2.09	327	1.52	287	0.79	316
Redditch	0.41	326	-2.09	329	1.53	285	0.78	319
Sunderland	0.41	327	-2.06	319	1.44	359	0.64	338
Oldham	0.40	328	-2.10	330	1.52	289	0.77	322
Allerdale	0.39	329	-2.10	331	1.52	301	0.75	325
Swansea	0.38	330	-2.09	326	1.47	339	0.67	330
Walsall	0.38	331	-2.09	328	1.48	336	0.67	329
North Devon	0.36	332	-2.13	338	1.54	271	0.77	323
Stoke-on-Trent	0.36	333	-2.08	324	1.43	364	0.57	341

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Gateshead	0.35	334	-2.11	334	1.48	333	0.65	334
Torbay	0.34	335	-2.11	335	1.48	334	0.64	336
Ceredigion	0.34	336	-2.10	332	1.46	345	0.62	339
Chesterfield	0.34	337	-2.12	336	1.49	321	0.66	332
Bassetlaw	0.33	338	-2.13	339	1.52	288	0.71	328
Tameside	0.31	339	-2.12	337	1.48	338	0.61	340
Sedgemoor	0.30	340	-2.14	340	1.51	306	0.65	333
South Holland	0.28	341	-2.15	342	1.51	307	0.64	337
South Tyneside	0.24	342	-2.15	343	1.48	337	0.55	343
Sandwell	0.22	343	-2.15	341	1.44	361	0.47	351
St. Helens	0.22	344	-2.16	345	1.46	347	0.51	347
Hastings	0.22	345	-2.17	352	1.49	328	0.55	344
Bolsover	0.21	346	-2.17	351	1.48	332	0.54	345
Kingston upon Hull, City of	0.20	347	-2.15	344	1.43	365	0.44	355
Anglesey	0.20	348	-2.16	347	1.45	354	0.46	352
Conwy	0.20	349	-2.18	354	1.49	327	0.53	346
Wyre Forest	0.19	350	-2.19	355	1.51	312	0.56	342
Scarborough	0.19	351	-2.17	348	1.44	355	0.45	353
Breckland	0.18	352	-2.18	353	1.46	346	0.48	350
North Norfolk	0.18	353	-2.17	350	1.44	357	0.44	354
Dumfries & Galloway	0.17	354	-2.17	349	1.43	367	0.41	356



	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Lindsey	0.16	355	-2.16	346	1.40	371	0.36	361
Fenland	0.12	356	-2.20	356	1.45	353	0.40	357
Pembrokeshire	0.09	357	-2.22	359	1.46	348	0.40	358
Tendring	0.09	358	-2.20	357	1.43	368	0.34	362
Tamworth	0.09	359	-2.22	360	1.46	349	0.39	359
Forest of Dean	0.09	360	-2.25	361	1.52	299	0.48	348
Rochdale	0.03	361	-2.25	362	1.47	341	0.36	360
Blaenau Gwent	-0.01	362	-2.21	358	1.33	377	0.09	369
Wyre	-0.01	363	-2.28	364	1.48	335	0.34	363
Rossendale	-0.02	364	-2.33	367	1.57	252	0.48	349
Arun	-0.03	365	-2.29	365	1.48	330	0.33	364
Blackpool	-0.04	366	-2.27	363	1.42	370	0.22	365
Nuneaton and Bedworth	-0.13	367	-2.32	366	1.44	360	0.17	366
Torridge	-0.21	368	-2.35	368	1.43	362	0.09	370
North East Lincolnshire	-0.24	369	-2.38	371	1.45	350	0.10	368
Burnley	-0.26	370	-2.39	374	1.47	342	0.10	367
Gwynedd	-0.28	371	-2.38	372	1.43	366	0.03	371
Waveney	-0.30	372	-2.39	373	1.43	369	0.00	372
Boston	-0.30	373	-2.36	369	1.35	376	-0.14	375
Hyndburn	-0.31	374	-2.38	370	1.38	373	-0.10	374
Thanet	-0.34	375	-2.41	375	1.43	363	-0.03	373

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Mansfield	-0.48	376	-2.45	376	1.36	374	-0.27	376
Merthyr Tydfil	-0.56	377	-2.48	377	1.35	375	-0.36	377

Notes: City of London and Westminster are excluded due to their extreme values.



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