UK Competitiveness Index 2023

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Is the UK Economy Levelling-Up?

August 2023

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Executive Summary

- This report is the 2023 edition of the UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI), which is a measure of the long-run potential of localities, cities and regions to generate economic growth and well paid employment.
- It provides a benchmarking of the competitiveness of the UK's localities, and it has been designed as an integrated measure of competitiveness focusing on both the development and sustainability of businesses and the economic welfare of individuals.
- This edition of the UKCI, which has been published since 2000, assesses the competiveness of local authority areas, Local Enterprise Partnerships, cities and city regions across England, Wales and Scotland, and forecasts have been compiled to predict how they will fare in the years to come.
- Across the 362 local areas benchmarked it is found that nine of the top ten most competitive localities are boroughs in London, with only one located outside the capital city. The three most competitive localities are the City of London, Westminster, and Camden. There is one new entrant into the top ten in the shape of Hackney.
- East Lindsey (East Midlands), Blaenau Gwent (Wales), Gosport (South East England), Merthyr Tydfil (Wales) and Torbay (South West of England) are the least competitive localities benchmarked. In general, the more distant localities are from London the less competitive they are.
- Between 2019 and 2023 the localities experiencing the biggest improvements in the competitiveness rankings are Folkestone and Hythe (South East), Bury (North West), Wolverhampton (West Midlands), and Worcester (West Midlands).
- The localities experiencing the largest falls in ranking between 2019 and 2023 are Redditch (West Midlands), Bromsgrove (West Midlands), Barrow-in-Furness (North West), and Adur (South East).
- The new city of Milton Keynes heads the UKCI's City Index followed by Edinburgh, Cambridge, Brighton and Hove and Manchester. The least competitive cities benchmarked are Hull, Sunderland, Doncaster and Bradford.
- In terms of City Region and Local Enterprise Partnership configurations, the most competitive are London, Thames Valley Berkshire, Enterprise M3 (largely Hampshire and Surrey), Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire Thames Valley. The least competitive are Mid Wales, Swansea Bay City Region, the Black Country, the North East, and Tees Valley.
- The London boroughs of Camden, Islington, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, and Hammersmith and Fulham are forecast to achieve the fastest annual growth rates for Gross Value Added per capita over the long-run. The slowest growth rates are forecast to be

experienced by Blaenau Gwent (Wales), Burnley (North West), Torbay (South West), Blackpool (North West), and Merthyr Tydfil (Wales).

- Overall, the analysis indicates that London and parts of the South East of England and the East of England regions are becoming increasingly decoupled from the rest of the nation. It is clear that a location's proximity to London is becoming an important determinant of its competitiveness and future economic growth. The nation will become further reliant on the relative growth hotspots in the capital and surrounding areas.
- A worrying feature is that the international competitiveness of the UK's economy has plummeted following the pandemic. This dire performance clearly indicates that the increasing spatial concentration of high value added economic activity in a small part of the nation is not paying dividends despite the current UK government appearing to have an on-going fixation with championing the so-called 'Golden Triangle' area consisting of London, Cambridge and Oxford.
- The government has put in place its Levelling-Up strategy with the aim of creating a more economically level playing field across the nation. This report finds some evidence that those places receiving funding have contributed to a degree of economic convergence, at least in the period prior to the pandemic. Much of this relates to improvements in localities within city-regions originally promoted by the last Labour government.
- The city regions of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff and others are to be commended on the economic progress they have made, which is an indication that post-industrial localities and regions outside of the Greater South East of England have significant potential to improve their competitiveness.
- Despite some success, funding and investment is limited, often competition based, and leaves many of the nation's left behind places feeling that they no longer matter. This can lead to embitterment, resentment and political unrest.
- In terms of solutions, the national government could seek to increase taxes and/or allow local and regional authorities in the UK to raise their own taxes as means of increasing public investment in these places. However, the reality is that most places are not economically competitive enough to endure tax increases.
- In conclusion, it is argued that the future competitiveness of the UK economy is likely to be strengthened by fundamental changes in the distribution of power within government systems, and mechanisms should be initiated to heighten the accountability of national government to the local.

1. Introduction

First introduced and published in 2000, this UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI) report represents the 2023 edition. The UKCI provides a benchmarking of the competitiveness of the UK's localities,[1] 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 2023 (with not all data referring to this year due to lags in the release of certain indicators). As a recent historic comparator and measure of change an index is also generated for 2019. All of the data used to calculate this UKCI for 2019 will be drawn from 2019. As indicated, this provides a means of comparison and an examination of the UK's changing competitiveness landscape. Overall, this report seeks to provide a measure of the on-going competitiveness of localities across the UK and begin to analyse how the COVID-19 Pandemic, and to some extent Brexit, have impacted upon existing geographic patterns of economic performance. As such it might be expected that a comparison of the UKCI for 2019 and 2023 will show greater changes than comparisons in previous editions of the UKCI. It should also be noted that the 2023 figures may reflect short-run fluctuations in the data. Section 5 provides a longer-term analysis of UKCI scores for 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

[1] 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.

Changes over time are considered to see if prior policy has closed disparities in competitiveness across localities. This will allow the challenges faced by 'levelling up' policies to be considered. Data for 2011 to 2019 are examined so that consistent data from each year can be considered, with an analysis of convergence/divergence in competitiveness undertaken (see Appendix 1 for details of convergence analysis).

1.1. Structure of the Report

After outlining the methodology utilised in creating the UKCI, the key findings of the 2023 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 3, which provides a ranked order list of all localities, and/or Appendix 4, which ranks localities within their relevant regional grouping.

2. Methodology

This section outlines the theoretical perspective that is applied to the concept of competitiveness within the UKCI reports, and how this is used to generate a measure of competitiveness at the local level. The section, therefore, sets out the aims and objectives of the UKCI with regard to the perspective on competitiveness to be taken. This perspective is encapsulated within the UKCI 3-Factor model underpinning the index. The data included within the UKCI is noted while outlining the model before we describe how the data are brought together to produce an overall measure of competitiveness.

2.1. Aims and Objectives of the UKCI

The aim of the UKCI is to assess the relative economic competitiveness of regions and localities in Great Britain 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.

2.2. UKCI 3-Factor Model of Competitiveness

Given the methodological parameters, a number of different modes of creating the index, and the variables to be included, were 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.

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

Input factors
Economic Activity Rates Business Start-up Rates per 1,000 Inhabitants Number of Business per 1,000 inhabitants Proportion of Working Age Population with NVQ Level 4 or Proportion of Knowledge-Based Business
↓
Output factors
Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices Productivity - Output per Hour Worked Employment Rates
↓
Outcome factors
Gross weekly pay Unemployment rates

Source: Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2013) UK Competitiveness Index 2013, School of Planning and Geography, Cardiff University: Cardiff

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. [2]

[2] Huggins, R. (2003) 'Creating a UK Competitiveness Index: regional and local benchmarking', *Regional Studies*, 37 (1), 89-96.

2.3. Establishment of UKCI Scores

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 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.

Section 9 also provides a set of scenario forecasts of growth in GVA per capita using the UKCI. This approach is covered in detail in Appendix 2, but effectively is based on previous patterns of growth experienced by localities with particular UKCI sub-index scores, and uses this to predict which localities will experience growth in the future given their current UKCI sub-index scores. As is appropriate for the uncertain times we live in, four scenarios are presented which while being based on periods in the past that can be considered as reflecting what may happen depending on how the national and global economy responds to the current Brexit, COVID-19 and cost of living crises challenges.

2.4. Geographical Coverage

The UKCI 2023 covers the localities in England, Scotland and Wales at the local authority district level. The areas covered are a mix of English local authority districts, English and Welsh unitary authorities, Scottish Council Areas, and London Boroughs. The areas covered are those in operation in April 2021.

This means the localities considered are the same as in the UKCI 2021 report. There are, however, differences compared to earlier editions as a number of unitary authorities have been merged or otherwise reorganised since the production of those reports. The most recent changes relate to localities in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

As such, when making comparisons readers should use the rankings provided in this report for 2019 where an equivalent UKCI has been estimated using the same areas that now exist in 2021. Any comparison of rankings in editions prior to 2021 will in part reflect the dissolution of some localities so may provide an inaccurate picture.

UKCI 2023 figures are estimated for all local authority district level areas with the exception of the Isles of Scilly where unfortunately data availability issues make it impossible to provide a reliable figure for this geographically very small local authority district with a small population.

The 2021 local authority district areas are also used in the convergence analysis in Section 5. This is necessary so that like for like comparisons are made.

As well as producing UKCI figures for individual localities the report, includes figures for the English Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and City Regions in Wales and Scotland that already have City Deals in place and can be easily geographically identified. This means that Isles of Scilly is covered within the larger Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly LEP area to which it belongs. Some of the Scottish City Deals cannot be included as they not only overlap one another, but also do not align completely or nearly completely with the local authority district areas. The latter makes it impossible to generate some of the indicators covered in the UKCI (see Sub-section 2.2) accurately. In particular, the Tay Cities Region overlaps the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region and also incorporates a portion of the Fife Scottish Council District area.

As with the locality measures, care should be taken when making comparisons with figures in previous UKCI reports. This is because there have been some major revisions to the LEP areas in England. The LEP areas considered are again consistent with those in the 2021 edition, but not those in previous editions. Changes that took place prior to the 2021 edition relate to removal of many of the overlaps between LEP areas, so that in the main the localities only lie within a single LEP. The remaining exceptions are in the West Midlands.

3. The Most and Least Competitive Localities

This section of the report concentrates on the ‘extremes’ of the rankings of the UKCI for 2021 by focusing on those localities that display the highest and lowest levels of competitiveness.

3.1. The Most Competitive Localities

The top ten most competitive localities in 2023 based on the UKCI, as in previous years, are dominated by those located in London, with only one located outside the capital city. As in 2019 the three most competitive localities continue to be the City of London, Westminster, and Camden. The City of London has by far the highest UKCI score and despite its fall between 2019 and 2023 it is still well ahead of Westminster in second place. In some regards Camden with its cultural amenities and Bohemian flavour might be regarded as the archetypical locality that would attract the high skilled creative classes who not only innovate themselves, but also create an environment that is attractive to other high skilled groups.[3]

Although there are some changes in position within the top ten, it is also evident that there is considerable stability in terms of which localities are the most competitive. There is only one new entrant into the top ten: this is Hackney which improved10 places from 18th. This rise is attributable to a greater availability of skilled labour and increasing entrepreneurship as captured by business registrations and the stock of active businesses. This may be associated with the rise of not just tech-based businesses in the locality around the Silicon Roundabout, but the businesses that have opened to serve those working and living in the area.[4] Hackney replaces Hounslow, another London locality, which drops 2 places from 10th in 2019 to 12th in 2023.

Runnymede in the South East remains the one exception to the dominance of London. Similar to Hackney, its success is now centred around high-tech sectors, with services rather than manufacturing dominating.[5]

[3] Florida (2002) *The Rise of the Creative Class: And How It’s Transforming Work, Leisure, Community and Everyday Life*, New York, NY: Basic Books.

[4] Keck, S. and Ray, D. (2022) *Tech City Overview*, London: Hackney Borough Council.

[5] Runnymede Borough Council (2020) *Runnymede 2030 Local Plan*, Addlestone: Runnymede Borough Council.

TABLE 3.01: UKCI 2019 AND 2023 TOP 10 LOCALITIES (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Locality	Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 Rank
1	City of London	London	927.4	965.2	1	-37.8	0
2	Westminster	London	214.8	207.9	2	6.9	0
3	Camden	London	172.8	167.2	3	5.6	0
4	Islington	London	156.6	152.6	5	4.0	+1
5	Tower Hamlets	London	152.6	154.1	4	-1.5	-1
6	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	135.5	134.5	6	1.0	0
7	Kensington and Chelsea	London	133.8	130.8	9	3.1	+2
8	Hackney	London	131.8	123.7	18	8.1	+10
9	Runnymede	South East	130.9	132.6	7	-1.7	-2
10	Southwark	London	130.3	131.5	8	-1.2	-2

3.2. The Least Competitive Localities

Table 3.02 presents the ten least competitive localities as measured by the UKCI in 2023. In contrast to previous editions of the UKCI, Blaenau Gwent is no longer ranked as the least competitive locality in Britain. The former steel making area in the South Wales Valleys has seen an increase in its UKCI score between 2019 and 2023. In combination with the fall in UKCI score for East Lindsey in the East Midlands, this has meant that although Blaenau Gwent remains well below the UK average level of competitiveness it continues to improve over time and is now ranked 361st of the 362 regions. Given the upward trajectory of competitiveness in Blaenau Gwent this would not appear to be purely a reflection of any short-term distortions in the data after the COVID-19 Pandemic and other shocks.

East Lindsey is a largely rural locality with a significant proportion of its economy associated with agriculture and food production.[6] As this is one of the sectors which have been hit hardest by the loss of access to cheap labour from the European Union,[7] this is likely to explain some of its loss in competitiveness. East Lindsey is also the location of the seaside resort of Skegness. As discussed below, this means that East Lindsey shares common features with a number of the other less competitive localities in 2023.

[6] https://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/AgriFood

[7] Hubbard, C. Davis, J. Fend, S. Harvey, D. Liddon, A. Moxey, A. Ojo, M. Patton, M. Philippidis, G. Scott, C. Shrestha, S. and Wallace, M. (2018) 'Brexit: how will UK agriculture fare?', *EuroChoices*, 17 (2), 19-26.

Overall, the localities found in the bottom ten highlights that less competitive localities can be found in most regions of Great Britain. This means that although there may be differences in the average competitiveness of localities within different regions (see Section 7) there are also pockets of lower competitiveness. This is a pattern that has been long noted, where differences in economic prosperity for example, may differ between regions, but also considerably within regions.[8]

Although London and the South East may dominate many of the rankings of the most competitive localities (see Sub-section 3.1), Gosport from the South East - with its focus around the military - remains in the ten least competitive localities in 2023. Similarly, Tendring in the East of England, another region often considered to be part of the core of the UK economy, is also found in the bottom ten. As well as port facilities in Harwich, Tendring has a history like many other less competitive localities such as Blackpool in the North West and Torbay in the South West that are associated with traditional seaside resorts. Not only have these localities suffered from international competition, but they have often acquired older less economically active populations with poorer health.[9] This has resulted in persistent economic and social problems, but the extent of these problems is unevenly distributed across the UK's seaside resorts.[10]

Table 3.02: UKCI 2019 and 2023 Bottom 10 Localities (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Locality	Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 Rank
353	Blackpool	North West	78.3	80.0	332	-1.7	-21
354	Mansfield	East Midlands	77.4	75.7	358	1.7	+4
355	Redcar and Cleveland	North East	76.9	74.9	360	2.0	+5
356	South Tyneside	North East	76.8	76.0	356	0.9	0
357	Tendring	East of England	76.5	76.3	355	0.2	-2
358	Torbay	South West	76.2	76.9	354	-0.7	-4
359	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	75.7	74.8	361	0.9	+2
360	Gosport	South East	74.2	75.8	357	-1.6	-3
361	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	72.3	71.0	362	1.3	+1
362	East Lindsey	East Midlands	71.3	75.5	359	-4.1	-3

[8] Green, A. E. (1988) 'The North-South divide in Great Britain: an examination of the evidence', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 13 (2), 179-198.

[9] Tendring District Council (2022) *Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond: Section 2*, Clacton-on-Sea: Tendring District Council.

[10] Beatty, C. Fothergill, S. and Wilson, I. (2008) *England's Seaside Towns: A 'benchmarking' study*, London: Department for Communities and Local Government.

3.3. Geographical Distribution of Competitiveness in Britain

Figure 3.01 below highlights two important aspects of the geography of competitiveness in Great Britain. The first is that the UK average is distorted by the dominant London and the South East regions, where the most competitive localities are clustered. It is clear that the further the distance from London the lower the level of competitiveness of localities on average. Section 7 also briefly covers the average competitiveness of localities in each region.

The second aspect is that there are more and less competitive localities in all regions of Great Britain. For example, even in the more competitive regions of the South East there are localities such as Arun (UKCI = 84.3) and Thanet (UKCI = 81.5) that are much less competitive than the UK average. Similarly, in regions that might be regarded as less competitive such as Yorkshire and the Humber there are localities that have levels of competitiveness similar to the UK average, such as York (UKCI = 99.8).

Both of these aspects of the spatial distribution of competitiveness have implications for the UK Government's levelling up agenda. There are regional disparities, and clearly being located in close proximity to more competitive localities makes it more likely that a locality will itself be competitive. This is understandable given that commuting patterns between localities will allow knowledge resources in neighbouring localities to be drawn upon. Neighbouring localities that have higher levels of outcome competitiveness will also constitute potential markets for output. Knowledge flows still remain affected by proximity as some more tacit elements of knowledge can only be communicated effectively face to face.

This means that those regions with fewer competitive localities would be expected to fall further behind the more competitive localities clustered in regions in close proximity to London. To avoid further increasing disparities between localities - which will encourage selective migration of the most talented living elsewhere towards London and the South East - support is required. Whether past policies have been successful in this regard is considered in Section 5.

Turning to the second aspect of the geographical distribution of competitiveness, it is important to recognise competitiveness is not uniform within regions. An emphasis on supporting less competitive localities outside London and the South East runs the risk of those less competitive localities in these regions falling further behind. Similarly, many of the policies associated with boosting innovation within the levelling up policies are focused on the larger urban areas in less competitive regions. These are often not those localities that are experiencing the lowest levels of competitiveness.

For example, further investment in localities such as Manchester (UKCI = 107.3) or Leeds (UKCI = 99.4) can be hoped to have benefits for neighbouring localities in the longer run,[11] but there is a danger that these relatively competitive localities may draw in resources from their less competitive neighbours perpetuating their relative weakness.[12] Instead, investments in areas such as Oldham (UKCI = 82.4) or Wakefield (UKCI = 85.4) may be more effective in directly boosting their competitiveness in the long-run. However, there is a danger that investments in these localities will only be effective if softer factors, such as the culture and personality patterns are also addressed.[13]

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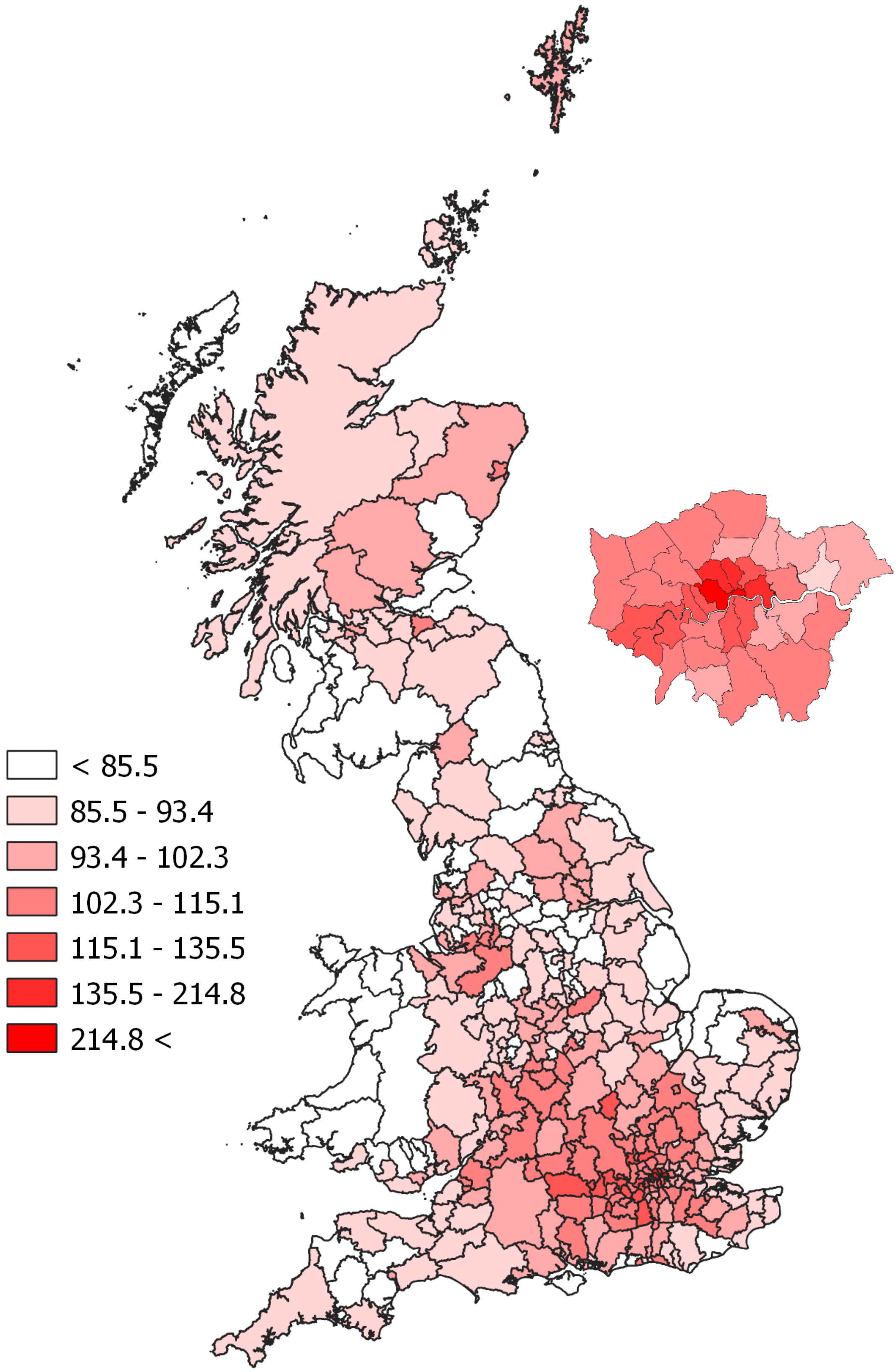
[11] Pain, K. (2008) 'Examining 'core-periphery' relationships in a global city-region: the case of London and South East England', *Regional Studies*, 42 (8), 1161-1172.

[12] Atkinson, R. (2019) 'The small towns conundrum: what do we do about them?', *Regional Statistics*, 9 (2), 3-19.

[13] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2019) 'The behavioural foundations of urban and regional development: culture, psychology and agency', *Journal of Economic Geography*, 19 (1), 121-146.

Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2021) 'Behavioral explanations of spatial disparities in productivity: the role of cultural and psychological profiling', *Economic Geography*, 97 (5), 446-474.

Figure 3.01: Geographical Distribution of Competitiveness in 2023 (UK=100)



4. Biggest Climbers and Fallers

When discussing the 10 most competitive localities in the UKCI 2023 the previous section noted how some localities have experienced increases in competitiveness between the period prior to COVID-19 Pandemic (UKCI 2019) and that captured by the latest data in the UKCI 2023 figures. Similarly, some localities with lower levels of competitiveness have improved their positions, while others have seen decline that may relate to COVID-19 or one of the other shocks to hit the UK economy in the intervening period.

In particular, Hackney was able to increase its competitiveness score by 8.1 points between the UKCI 2019 and UKCI 2023 scores. This may reflect the nature of its strengths associated with high-tech services that were less affected by COVID-19 restrictions. At the opposite end of the spectrum, East Lindsey saw a decrease in its UKCI score of 4.1 points to leave it as the least competitive locality based on the UKCI 2023. Blackpool also experienced a decline in its UKCI score of 1.7 points, but this resulted in a fall of 21 places. These localities both have in common that they are reliant on the tourism and hospitality industries, which were not only forced to close during the COVID-19 Pandemic, but on reopening suffered from labour shortages in part attributed to Brexit.

All of these changes, it should be noted, are in comparison to the UK average. Therefore, they are not necessarily seeing 'absolute' improvements or falls in the individual indicators that make up the UKCI, but are 'relatively' more or less competitive when compared to the UK average (100). This means these localities are likely to be better or worse placed to retain and attract key resources such as labour,[14] and investment.[15] As noted in Section 2, this is not a 'winner takes all' scenario, but is likely to leave some localities gaining or falling behind in relative terms with regard to maintenance and improvement of the living standards of residents.[16]

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[14] Martin, R. and Gardiner, B. (2019) 'The resilience of cities to economic shocks: a tale of four recessions (and the challenge of Brexit)', *Papers in Regional Science*, 98 (4), 1801-1832.

[15] Cui, L. Fan, D. Li, Y. and Choi, Y. (2020) 'Regional competitiveness for attracting and retaining foreign direct investment: a configurational analysis of Chinese provinces', *Regional Studies*, 54 (5), 692-703.

[16] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2017) 'Introducing regional competitiveness and development', in R. Huggins and P. Thompson (eds.), *Handbook of Regional Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 1-31.

In this section of the report the concentration is on localities that have experienced the largest improvements and falls in UKCI rank and score between 2019 and 2023. The ultimate aim of policy makers seeking to increase competitiveness should be to improve the welfare of their resident population,[17] so this means increases in the UKCI concern the potential to increase employment and wages rather than shedding jobs and reducing wages to cut costs.

Although the UKCI is intended to capture longer term changes, it is inevitable that some of the indicators utilised in the UKCI 2023 will have been affected by the very atypical conditions experienced in recent years. Therefore, unlike some earlier editions of the UKCI reports, it should be noted that some of the changes captured by the UKCI 2023 might be short term influences of the multiple shocks experienced by the UK and global economies in recent years. It will be important to consider to the extent to which the changes brought about by the COVID-19 Pandemic, for example, will be permanent by revisiting the UKCI as and when conditions stabilise.

4.1. Biggest Climbers 2019 to 2023

Table 4.01 presents the 10 localities with the biggest positive changes in rankings between 2019 and 2023. All of these localities have witnessed improvements in their UKCI scores across the 2019 and 2023 scores, which indicate that they are not just improving their competitiveness relative to similar localities, but against the UK average. It is also worth noting that none of the localities listed as experiencing the greatest ranking improvements had competitiveness levels above the UK average in 2019, although a number do by 2023. It is also worth noting that because of the distribution of competitiveness, those reporting the largest change in UKCI score are not necessarily those experiencing the greatest improvement in ranking.

The regional location of those areas experiencing large ranking improvements also shows considerable variation. Folkstone and Hythe in the South East enjoys the biggest improvement of 68 places, and Enfield in London gains 53 places. Four areas in Table 4.02 are located in the West Midlands, two more in the North West, and also listed are the Shetland Isles in Scotland. In the case of Shetland, rises in energy prices are likely to have assisted the economy given the natural resources present.

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[17] Annoni, P. and Dijkstra, L. (2017) 'Measuring and monitoring competitiveness in the European Union', in R. Huggins and P. Thompson (eds.) *Handbook of Regions and Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, pp. 49-79.

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.

One potential explanation for the gains of the localities in the West Midlands is increased enterprise activity in those localities that are more likely to enjoy either direct or indirect benefits from High Speed Rail 2 (HS2).[18] This would be more likely to apply directly to Cannock Chase and Wolverhampton. However, Worcester and Wychavon are the two localities in Table 4.01 that enjoyed the largest changes in UKCI score between 2019 and 2023, 7.9 and 7.2 respectively.

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

Rank 2023	Locality	Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 Rank
176	Folkestone and Hythe	South East	92.2	86.8	244	5.4	+68
161	Bury	North West	93.9	88.4	226	5.5	+65
235	Wolverhampton	West Midlands	87.8	82.3	299	5.5	+64
87	Worcester	West Midlands	103.2	95.3	150	7.9	+63
128	Shetland Islands	Scotland	97.2	91.4	187	5.8	+59
194	Cannock Chase	West Midlands	90.9	86.2	250	4.7	+56
72	Wychavon	West Midlands	105.2	98.1	127	7.2	+55
79	Enfield	London	103.6	97.5	132	6.2	+53
148	Carlisle	North West	95.3	90.4	201	5.0	+53
172	Mendip	South West	92.8	88.7	225	4.1	+53

Table 4.02 presents those localities experiencing the largest increases in UKCI score between 2019 and 2023. The table highlights the fact that some of the most competitive localities in London have further strengthened their position relative to the UK average, but due to being towards the top of the rankings they cannot climb far. This would suggest that the dominant London economy continues to be decoupled from the rest of the UK economy.

[18] Martínez Sánchez-Mateos, H. S. and Givoni, M. (2012) 'The accessibility impact of a new High-Speed Rail line in the UK – preliminary analysis of winners and losers', *Journal of Transport Geography*, 25, 105-114.

TABLE 4.02: UKCI TOP 10 CHANGES IN UKCI SCORE (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Locality	Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 Rank
8	Hackney	London	131.8	123.7	18	8.1	10
87	Worcester	West Midlands	103.2	95.3	150	7.9	63
72	Wychavon	West Midlands	105.2	98.1	127	7.2	55
2	Westminster	London	214.8	207.9	2	6.9	0
79	Enfield	London	103.6	97.5	132	6.2	53
119	Ipswich	East of England	99.0	93.2	161	5.8	42
128	Shetland Islands	Scotland	97.2	91.4	187	5.8	59
3	Camden	London	172.8	167.2	3	5.6	0
235	Wolverhampton	West Midlands	87.8	82.3	299	5.5	64
161	Bury	North West	93.9	88.4	226	5.5	65

4.2. Biggest Fallers 2019 to 2023

Table 4.03 indicates that the two localities experiencing the largest falls in ranking between 2019 and 2023 are both located in the West Midlands: Redditch (106 places) and Bromsgrove (89 places). Both of these localities had seen large improvements in their competitiveness prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic.[19] The fall back to values seen in the mid-2010s reflects a reversal of new firm creation booms and also a fall in economic activity levels. In some respects, these localities may have been fitting the description of 'entrepreneurial bubble' economies that experienced rapid increases in entrepreneurship, but without the cultural and institutional support this activity disappeared when large shocks hit the local economies.[20]

It is also interesting to note that localities experiencing the largest negative change in ranking like those improving their ranking tend to have competitiveness below the UK average. In part, this reflects the distorting effect of the London and South East economies that push the UK average upwards, so a majority of the localities in the Britain are below the UK average.

[19] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2016) *UK Competitiveness Index 2016*, Cardiff: Cardiff University.
Huggins, R. Thompson, P. and Prokop, D. (2019) *UK Competitiveness Index 2019*, Cardiff: Cardiff University.
Huggins, R. Prokop, D. and Thompson, P. (2021) *UK Competitiveness Index 2021*, Cardiff: Cardiff University.
[20] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2015) 'Local entrepreneurial resilience and culture: the role of social values in fostering economic recovery', *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 8 (2), 313-330.

TABLE 4.03: UKCI 10 LARGEST RANKING FALLERS (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Locality	Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 Rank
279	Fife	Scotland	84.9	88.4	228	-3.5	-51
258	Amber Valley	East Midlands	86.8	90.2	204	-3.5	-54
311	West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	82.8	85.8	256	-3.0	-55
239	Copeland	North West	87.7	91.6	183	-3.9	-56
252	Havant	South East	87.1	91.0	196	-3.9	-56
203	Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	90.2	98.1	128	-7.8	-75
248	Adur	South East	87.3	92.7	169	-5.4	-79
288	Barrow-in-Furness	North West	84.5	90.1	208	-5.6	-80
105	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	100.4	124.6	16	-24.2	-89
243	Redditch	West Midlands	87.6	97.0	137	-9.5	-106

Table 4.04 presents the ten localities that have experienced the largest falls in UKCI score between 2019 and 2023. This helps capture those localities that may be more highly ranked, but have seen their relative competitiveness compared to the UK average fall. Interestingly although only the City of London from the London localities appears, and is so far ahead of the UK average this is unlikely to have any impact on its dominant position. Four localities from the South East are present and in addition Aberdeen with its cluster of oil and gas industries. This is unlikely to reflect the imposition of windfall taxes as there probably has not been sufficient time to allow changes to appear in the data. It could, however, reflect the less supportive policy environment for North Sea oil and gas that has been present over a longer period of time.

TABLE 4.04: UKCI 10 LARGEST DECLINES IN UKCI SCORE (UK=100)

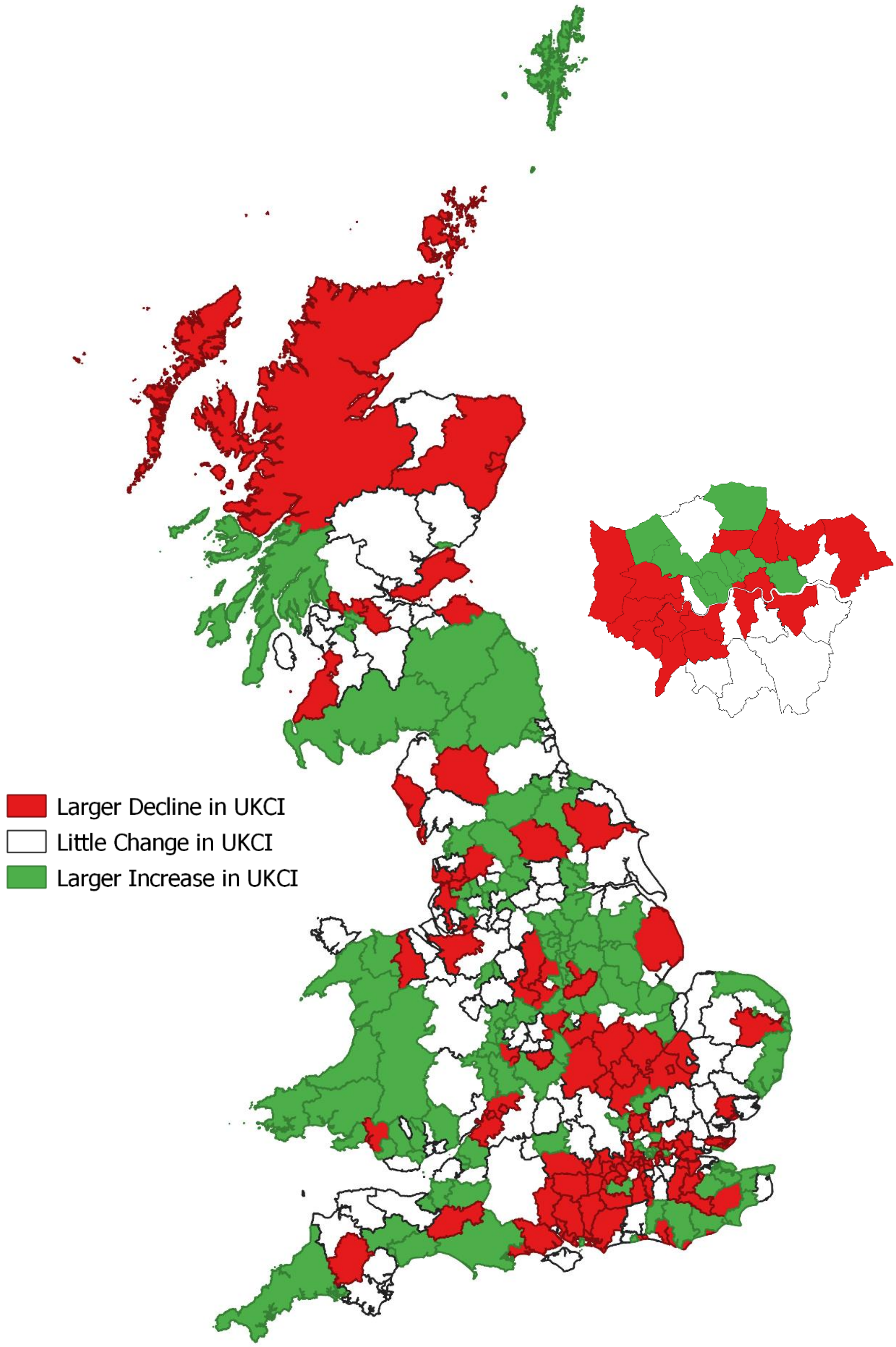
Rank 2023	Locality	Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 Rank
65	Aberdeen City	Scotland	106.3	112.0	43	-5.7	-22
66	Spelthorne	South East	106.2	112.6	42	-6.4	-24
54	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	108.1	114.7	36	-6.6	-18
82	Dartford	South East	103.5	110.3	48	-6.8	-34
24	Mole Valley	South East	116.6	123.8	17	-7.2	-7
203	Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	90.2	98.1	128	-7.8	-75
243	Redditch	West Midlands	87.6	97.0	137	-9.5	-106
41	Watford	East of England	110.8	120.8	22	-10.0	-19
105	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	100.4	124.6	16	-24.2	-89
1	City of London	London	927.4	965.2	1	-37.8	0

4.3. Geographical Distribution of Competitiveness Changes

Figure 4.01 indicates that there appears to be some groups of localities in geographical patterns that have experienced improvements or a weakening of their competitiveness between 2019 and 2023. Positively, localities in Wales, the northern East Midlands and the southern part of the West Midlands have seen their competitiveness improve. Given that all these areas typically have displayed lower levels of competitiveness in the past, this may provide some indication that levelling up can be achieved. Whether there is more evidence of this will be explored in Section 5.

Areas in the southern East Midlands, South East and East of England, which are typically regarded as benefiting from their close proximity to London, have tended to display declines in competitiveness between the UKCI in 2019 and 2023. Although these localities might be relatively more competitive they are not necessarily the most competitive British localities that fall into these groups. As such the story may not be a simple case of the least competitive catching up with the most competitive.

FIGURE 4.01: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES DISPLAYING LARGER INCREASES AND DECREASES IN UKCI BETWEEN 2019 AND 2023



5. Competitiveness Convergence and Levelling Up

This section of work builds on the analysis in Section 4 and the focus here will be on whether or not there is evidence of convergence or divergence in competitiveness over a longer period of time: 2011 to 2019. The motivation for this investigation is the current UK Government's levelling up agenda. Levelling up was only introduced in 2019 in the Conservative Party's manifesto,[21] and detailed further in a White Paper in 2022.[22] However, attempts to support areas of the UK outside the core regions of London, South East and East of England are not new, and strategies to reduce regional disparities have been pursued by Governments in the UK and other countries with mixed success.[23] Understanding whether there is a convergence or divergence of competitiveness in the period running up to 2019 will help to provide a better understanding of the degree of the challenge faced in initiatives to 'level up' localities.

The focus is on the UKCI scores between 2011 and 2019. This means that the short-term influence from the COVID-19 Pandemic does not distort longer run patterns in changes in competitiveness. In order to analyse the convergence and divergence of competitiveness the study draws upon techniques that have been used to examine convergence in growth rates of nations or regions in the past. Sub-section 5.1 first starts by presenting a descriptive analysis of the variation of competitiveness across localities and within regions over time. Sub-section 5.2 then takes inspiration from sigma convergence, which considers if there are changes in the spread of competitiveness over time. Sub-section 5.3 employs a technique known as beta convergence to ascertain if less competitive localities are increasing their competitiveness to a greater degree than more competitive localities. Details of how these measures of convergence are calculated are provided in Appendix 1.

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[21] Conservative and Unionist Part (2019) *Get Brexit Done – Unleash Britain's Potential: The Conservative and Unionist Party Manifest 2019*, London: Paragon CC.

[22] HM Government (2022) *Levelling Up: Levelling Up the United Kingdom*, Leatherhead: HH Associates Ltd.

[23] Alden, J. and Boland, P. (2013) *Regional Development Strategies: A European Perspective*, Abingdon: Routledge.

5.1. Disparities in Local Competitiveness 2011 to 2019

This sub-section starts by considering the statistical distribution of competitiveness over time. This is illustrated in Table 5.01 which considers how the expected level of competitiveness for localities has changed (the mean average level of competitiveness), the range of competitiveness identified (using the highest and lowest values of competitiveness) and the degree that the competitiveness values are clustered around the average value or more spread out (standard deviation of competitiveness).[24] In the analysis we exclude the outlying localities of the City of London and Westminster as changes in their competitiveness are likely to overly influence the whole analysis while only representing a relatively small proportion of localities.

It is clear that there is some change in the patterns of competitiveness over time. The average level of competitiveness has fallen from 95.9 in 2011 to 95.1 in 2017 and 2019. However, at the same time there has been a slight increase in the competitiveness of both the worse performing locality and the best. The improvement is clearer and more consistent for the worst performing locality, which is positive sign with regard to levelling up. Furthermore, the range (difference between most and least competitive localities) has changed from 99.0 in 2011 (99.0) to 96.2 in 2019 (96.2). While this does not necessarily signify convergence, it is a positive sign.

TABLE 5.01: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR UKCI FOR PERIODS COVERING 2011 TO 2019

	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	95.9	14.2	66.7	165.7	99.0
2013	95.7	14.1	67.5	163.2	95.7
2015	95.5	14.3	68.5	168.1	99.7
2017	95.1	14.3	70.1	170.7	100.6
2019	95.1	14.0	71.0	167.2	96.2

[24] Please note that as the focus in this section is on the disparities between localities no weighting of localities is undertaken based on the populations of different localities. In effect the unit of analysis is focused on the local authority area - the locality, as a whole - rather than the expected experience of individual residents in groups of localities. This means that the average competitiveness will not necessarily be equal to 100.

We also consider the values for each region (Table 5.02)[25] and provide another statistic - the coefficient of variation - which reflects the standard deviation divided by the mean average value. This allows the expected spread around the average value to be considered as a proportion or percentage of the average. This facilitates an easier comparison of the spread of competitiveness in different regions where competitiveness might be much higher on average in one region than another.

Given that a relatively long period of time is being considered, the changes in the average competitiveness of localities in regions have remained quite stable in some cases. There are some increases for the South East and South West and an increase for the West Midlands. Similarly, the changes in the spread of competitiveness values found for localities in regions (standard deviation) have in other cases changed little over the period. For the East of England and West Midlands there are some increases between 2011 and 2019, which is also reflected in the range of UKCI values found. For these localities it is possible that greater disparities are opening up within the regions. This supports the notion that any levelling up agenda should not forget disparities within regions.

Regions that have experienced the opposite over time include Scotland, South West and Wales. The coefficient of variation indicates that some regions have much more diversity in the levels of competitiveness within their localities than others. Wales, Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East have less variation in competitiveness between their constituent localities. In comparison, London and the South East have the highest coefficient of variation values. This means that even after accounting for their higher average competitiveness levels, the spread of competitiveness values is still a larger proportion of the average value.

[25] Figures for the competitiveness of regions should not be drawn from Table 5.02. These are the unweighted averages of the localities within the regions. For a better indication of the competitiveness experienced by the residents of regions, please see Section 7 where weighted averages are used.

Table 5.02: Descriptive Statistics for UKCI for Periods Covering 2011 to 2019 for Individual Regions (WALES IS MISSING FROM THIS TABLE)

East Midlands	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	90.0	7.6	0.08	74.2	106.6	32.4
2013	89.7	7.3	0.08	73.8	106.3	32.5
2015	89.5	7.6	0.09	76.5	106.3	29.8
2017	88.2	7.5	0.08	73.2	102.9	29.7
2019	88.9	7.6	0.09	75.5	105.6	30.1

East of England	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	97.7	11.0	0.11	73.9	120.8	46.8
2013	97.8	11.3	0.12	75.8	119.1	43.4
2015	97.2	11.6	0.12	75.5	122.0	46.5
2017	97.5	12.4	0.13	75.3	125.8	50.6
2019	97.3	12.2	0.13	76.3	126.6	50.3

London	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	114.6	19.4	0.17	92.7	165.7	73.1
2013	115.3	19.0	0.16	94.9	163.2	68.4
2015	116.4	19.6	0.17	96.7	168.1	71.5
2017	115.1	19.3	0.17	91.7	170.7	78.9
2019	114.7	18.6	0.16	90.2	167.2	77.0

North East	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	84.5	5.9	0.07	75.9	94.2	18.3
2013	84.5	4.9	0.06	77.8	93.6	15.8
2015	85.5	5.5	0.06	78.9	95.9	17.0
2017	84.1	5.5	0.07	77.3	93.1	15.9
2019	83.2	5.8	0.07	74.9	92.5	17.6

North West	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	90.4	9.8	0.11	77.0	112.5	35.5
2013	90.3	9.3	0.10	76.9	111.4	34.5
2015	90.3	9.1	0.10	77.2	111.5	34.3
2017	91.0	9.6	0.11	77.4	114.0	36.6
2019	90.3	9.4	0.10	79.5	109.1	29.6

TABLE 5.02: CONTINUED

Scotland	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	91.4	9.6	0.10	80.0	123.5	43.6
2013	91.5	9.6	0.11	80.0	123.2	43.2
2015	91.2	9.0	0.10	80.2	117.6	37.4
2017	90.4	7.9	0.09	81.1	114.4	33.3
2019	90.0	7.7	0.09	80.5	112.9	32.4

South East	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	105.9	14.2	0.13	77.9	131.3	53.4
2013	104.5	14.5	0.14	74.6	137.2	62.6
2015	104.0	14.1	0.14	75.9	130.6	54.7
2017	103.3	14.0	0.14	77.3	132.9	55.6
2019	103.8	13.9	0.13	75.8	132.6	56.8

South West	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	94.7	9.3	0.10	76.7	113.5	36.8
2013	93.8	8.8	0.09	78.8	110.3	31.5
2015	93.5	9.3	0.10	76.9	110.0	33.1
2017	92.8	9.7	0.10	77.5	111.5	34.0
2019	92.4	9.2	0.10	76.9	110.0	33.1

South East	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	83.2	7.2	0.09	66.7	97.1	30.4
2013	83.5	6.8	0.08	67.5	97.7	30.2
2015	82.9	6.5	0.08	68.5	97.4	28.9
2017	83.4	6.9	0.08	70.1	97.8	27.7
2019	83.5	6.7	0.08	71.0	98.3	27.3

West Midlands	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	91.2	9.7	0.11	78.8	113.5	34.7
2013	91.6	10.2	0.11	78.5	115.8	37.3
2015	91.4	10.6	0.12	79.4	120.5	41.1
2017	91.7	12.1	0.13	77.8	121.7	43.9
2019	92.7	11.1	0.12	79.5	124.6	45.1

TABLE 5.02: CONTINUED

Yorkshire and the Humber	Mean Average	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum	Maximum	Range
2011	88.8	7.4	0.08	79.2	100.6	21.4
2013	88.6	7.5	0.08	78.8	101.4	22.6
2015	88.0	6.8	0.08	80.0	100.3	20.3
2017	87.6	7.1	0.08	77.6	99.4	21.8
2019	87.7	6.9	0.08	79.7	101.3	21.6

5.2. Sigma Convergence/Divergence of Local Competitiveness 2011 to 2019

In the preceding the headline figures tentatively indicate that disparities in competitiveness may be slowly decreasing across Great Britain as a whole. However, the values for individual regions suggest that for some regions there is the need for levelling up within themselves. The analysis below considers whether or not the difference found in the previous sub-section is sufficiently large to be statistically significant.

Table 5.03 presents the F-tests when considering the British localities as a whole. As the standard deviation did not fall or rise consistently over the period, we compare all possible combinations of periods. The figure in the brackets reflects the probability that any difference in the standard deviation is not just due to random fluctuations. Any value of 0.05 or less is traditionally regarded as statistically significant, indicating that any difference of this size would happen at random less than 1 in 20 times. None of the tests indicate a statistically significant value. Therefore, under this measure there is no hard evidence of convergence or divergence in competitiveness of British localities based on this measure.

Table 5.03: Tests of Sigma Convergence/Divergence (Tests of Differences in Standard Deviation)

	2011	2013	2015	2017
2013	1.012 (0.455)			
2015	0.9928 (0.473)	0.9811 (0.428)		
2017	0.9954 (0.483)	0.9836 (0.438)	1.0026 (0.490)	
2019	1.0263 (0.403)	1.0141 (0.447)	1.0337 (0.377)	1.031 (0.386)

Notes: F-statistic of differences in standard deviation; p-values in parentheses

Table 5.04 presents the sigma convergence/divergence tests for the localities within each region. As the number of localities in each region is smaller than for the whole of Great Britain this makes it less likely that a statistically significant result will be found. For preservation of space, we concentrate on the comparison of 2011 and 2019 to capture any longer-run patterns.

All of the results indicate that the changes in spread over time cannot be statistically proven. This does not mean that sigma convergence or divergence is not occurring, but the evidence is not strong enough to be sure that the differences in spread of competitiveness (standard deviation of UKCI scores) are not just a random variation.

Table 5.04: Tests of Sigma Convergence/Divergence (Tests of Difference in Standard Deviation) for Individual Regions

	F-statistic	p-value
East Midlands	1.000	(0.500)
East of England	0.802	(0.233)
London	1.084	(0.413)
North East	1.028	(0.482)
North West	1.091	(0.395)
Scotland	1.555	(0.112)
South East	1.040	(0.439)
South West	1.027	(0.473)
Wales	1.166	(0.364)
West Midlands	0.755	(0.227)
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.149	(0.380)

5.3. Beta Convergence/Divergence of Local Competitiveness 2011 to 2019

The test for sigma convergence found no evidence that the spread of competitiveness values was significantly increasing or decreasing through time, but this does not mean that localities with lower levels of competitiveness are not improving their UKCI scores more or less than those with higher levels of competitiveness. Hypothetically, it is possible for the standard deviation values to remain exactly the same, because less competitive localities improve their competitiveness to such an extent that they replace the most competitive, whereas the most competitive fall back and replace the least competitive. This indicates the potential for sigma convergence not to be present but at the same time the situation is improving for the least competitive localities.

In this sub-section beta convergence is used to understand if less competitive localities are catching up with their more competitive counterparts. The analysis tests whether or not those localities with the lowest (highest) UKCI scores in 2011 experience greater (lesser) improvements in UKCI score between 2011 and 2019. A negative value will indicate beta convergence whereas a positive value represents beta divergence, i.e. the less competitive localities are being left further behind over time. To account for some other factors, we also control for the influence of the rural or urban nature of the locality and the region it is located. Unfortunately, it is not possible to control for both at the same time as localities in London are all classed as being part of a major agglomeration.

Importantly, regardless of the controls included the coefficient estimated for UKCI 2011 is negative and statistically significant. This means there is evidence that beta convergence is taking place. This is promising news in terms of levelling up as it means that even prior to the latest policy interventions localities with lower levels of competitiveness in 2011 were improving their competitiveness to a greater extent than those with higher levels of competitiveness in 2011. However, this analysis refers only to the period 2011-2019 and does not indicate on-going convergence.

The other variables also provide some information on those localities that have improved their competitiveness to a greater extent between 2011 and 2019. As has been suggested by other studies, cities appear to be increasingly more dominant during this period and have improved their competitiveness relative to those areas with significant rural areas. The most rural areas, on the other hand, have fallen back on average. When further consistent data becomes available post the COVID-19 Pandemic it will be possible to determine if changing working patterns have affected this trend.

In terms of regional location there is some evidence that the London and the West Midlands have seen competitiveness improvements that are relatively greater than those of the South East. Some care needs to be taken with regard to this effect for London as its localities are all classed as being part of a major urban area. This means it is unclear if a 'London' or 'Major Urban' effect is present.

TABLE 5.05: BETA CONVERGENCE/DIVERGENCE TESTS

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
UKCI 2011	-0.0485 (0.001)	-0.0654 (0.000)	-0.0618 (0.000)
Urban or Rural Nature (base category - Significant Rural)			
Major Urban		1.4938 (0.016)	
Large Urban		0.3701 (0.597)	
Other Urban		0.0013 (0.998)	
Rural-50		-1.8296 (0.006)	
Rural-80		-2.5413 (0.000)	
Region (base category - South East)			
East Midlands			-0.0590 (0.942)
East of England			1.1377 (0.115)
London			2.7266 (0.001)
North East			-0.5918 (0.621)
North West			1.0135 (0.196)
Scotland			-0.2111 (0.798)
South West			-0.9367 (0.262)
Wales			1.0247 (0.295)
West Midlands			2.6731 (0.002)
Yorkshire and the Humber			-0.1051 (0.913)
Constant	3.8543 (0.004)	5.8020 (0.000)	4.4843 (0.016)

N	360	360	360
F-test p-value	12.2 (0.001)	10.8 (0.000)	4.2 (0.000)
R^2	0.033	0.155	0.117

Notes: p-values in parentheses

Table 5.06 repeats for the analysis for the localities in each of the regions of Great Britain. It is less likely that statistically significant results will be found due to each region having fewer localities. For preservation of space, we only report the result for the UKCI coefficient which reflects the presence, or otherwise, of beta convergence. Calculations are run without (Model 1) and with (Model 2) controls for the rural or urban nature of localities. It is not possible to run the calculations with rural and urban controls for London as the localities are all classed as belonging to a Major Urban area.

The results indicate that for most regions a negative coefficient is found, which if statistically significant would indicate the presence of beta convergence, where less competitive localities in 2011 are improving their UKCI to a greater degree by 2019 than the more competitive. There are two exceptions, the East of England and the West Midlands, where a positive coefficient is present. In both of these cases the results are not statistically significant, but in these regions there is definitely no evidence of convergence.

For those regions where a negative coefficient is estimated, in most cases the results are not significant. However, there is statistical support for beta convergence in Scotland, South East, and Wales. There is also weaker evidence (significant at the 10 percent level) of convergence in the North East. As noted above, it is notable that two of the regions where there is convergence are the devolved nations of Wales and Scotland where focus on intraregional disparities may have been greater for longer.

The results, therefore, suggest that in some regions there is evidence that past development policies may be having success in levelling up and that new interventions, if appropriately focused, may further support this. However, there are some regions where there is less evidence of this and it will be important that support particularly considers the less competitive localities in these regions, rather than just concentrating on levelling up between regions.

TABLE 5.06: BETA CONVERGENCE/DIVERGENCE TESTS FOR REGIONS

	Model 1	Model 2
East Midlands	-0.1197 (0.156)	-0.1120 (0.151)
East of England	0.0537 (0.347)	0.0322 (0.631)
London	-0.0606 (0.113)	n/a
North East	-0.0895 (0.472)	-0.1982 (0.098)
North West	-0.0974 (0.072)	-0.0500 (0.337)
Scotland	-0.2406 (0.000)	-0.2525 (0.000)
South East	-0.0635 (0.091)	-0.0801 (0.037)
South West	-0.0360 (0.385)	-0.0604 (0.181)
Wales	-0.1291 (0.082)	-0.1760 (0.022)
West Midlands	0.0328 (0.735)	0.0623 (0.593)
Yorkshire and the Humber	-0.1402 (0.108)	-0.0763 (0.430)
Control for Urban or Rural Nature	No	Yes

Table 5.07 provides some important insights into the types of localities that pushed competitiveness convergence between 2011 and 2019. It indicates those localities that increased their competitiveness ranking by at least 40 places during this period. It can be seen that a significant proportion of these localities are those situated in the core regions of London, East of England and South East England. These are localities that began to catch-up with their more competitive neighbours through the positive impacts and spillovers from their close proximity with these more leading lights.

Outside of the core competitive regions, it is noticeable that some localities in close proximity with Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester have improved their position, which is likely to be due to funding through national government city deals targeted at city regions. While a number of localities in Scotland have shown good improvements, none of the high performers are situated in Wales. Furthermore, there are no localities situated in the North East of England or the South West of England, with only two localities from Yorkshire and Humber. This suggests that convergence is stemming from quite a small number of localities that are either located in leading regions or those city regions that have been successful in accessing national government funding.

TABLE 5.07: MOST IMPROVEMENTS IN COMPETITIVENESS BY LOCALITY 2011-2019

Locality	Region	Rank Change 2011-2019
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	80
Leicester	East Midlands	66
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	48
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	46
Rochford	East of England	74
Luton	East of England	63
Thurrock	East of England	61
Broadland	East of England	58
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	40
Waltham Forest	London	50
Newham	London	45
Havering	London	43
Bexley	London	42
Knowsley	North West	91
Salford	North West	81
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	47
Liverpool	North West	46
South Ribble	North West	42
Wyre	North West	42
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	53
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	52
Midlothian	Scotland	50
East Lothian	Scotland	40
Medway	South East	56
Gravesham	South East	44
Redditch	West Midlands	90
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	82
Tamworth	West Midlands	74
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	65
Birmingham	West Midlands	63
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	55
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	54
Calderdale	Yorkshire and Humber	46
Doncaster	Yorkshire and Humber	42

6. A City Perspective

Included within the localities covered by the UKCI are those that cover the cities of Great Britain. This section focuses on those localities to allow a closer comparison of similarly urbanised areas. There are also comparisons of the average competitiveness of larger urban areas with that found for the more rural areas (Sub-section 6.2). This will give a first indication of whether the influence of shocks such as those associated with the COVID-19 Global Pandemic and the war in Ukraine have affected the competitiveness of cities relative to more rural areas. This will help to provide an insight into whether or not there is any evidence that the changes in working patterns associated with the pandemic, which are yet to completely unwind, are beginning to undermine the previous dominance of more urban areas. Sub-section 6.3 concentrates on the largest cities within the UK, which in previous years have been transforming from their historical strengths towards service oriented economies.

6.1. Cities in Great Britain

Table 6.01 outlines the UKCI scores and rankings for the larger urban areas classified as cities.[26] We only consider larger urban areas in terms of population (100,000) within this comparison and we also exclude London which is considered to be a ‘region’, so the areas in focus are more similar.[27] Under the current definitions used to identify these areas the most competitive city in 2023 is Milton Keynes. Milton Keynes in the county of Buckinghamshire was a new town created in 1967, and it was made a city in 2022 as part of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations. Therefore, it makes its first appearance in the city rankings of the UKCI. Its central location and close proximity to London has resulted in an over-representation of employment in transport and storage sectors (9.0 percent of those in employment relative to 5.1 for both the South East region and UK as a whole).

It has high levels of entrepreneurship with 62.3 business registrations per 10,000 population compared to 54.3 in the UK as a whole. Also, it had 33.2 per cent of businesses classed as knowledge intensive compared to 23.1 percent for the UK as a whole in 2022. Its UKCI score in 2023 reflects the knowledge resources available and high GVA per capita generated from them.[28] This is considerably ahead of the next most competitive cities: Edinburgh (UKCI 2023 112.6) with its traditional strengths in finance; and Cambridge (UKCI 2023 112.1) with life sciences and education strengths.

Worcester (West Midlands), now ranked 9th,and Norwich (East of England), ranked 21st, are two cities that have improved their rankings substantially between 2019 and 2023 (10 places for Worcester and 9 for Norwich). These relatively smaller cities in more rural localities may become more attractive for employees after the COVID-19 Pandemic given their relatively accessible nature to more rural areas.

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[26] The designation of city was taken from the UK Government’s list of cities https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/list-of-cities/list-of-cities-html. This means that some new cities formed as part of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations have been included such as Doncaster and those such as Southend-on-Sea given the designation in honour of Sir David Amess are included.

[27] In contrast to previous editions of the UKCI, the qualifying criterion of population of 100,000 has changed a little. Previously the definition was based on the population of the local authority district with a focus on those localities specifically associated with a city. The current definition uses the built-up area population where available with these being distinguished by the following: “A ‘bricks and mortar” approach, with built-up areas defined as land with a minimum area of 20 hectares (200,000 m2), while settlements within 200 metres of each other are linked.” (https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/), or alternatively the large or town or city definition from NOMIS if this is not available. This means that some cities previously included such as St Albans, Winchester and Lichfield are no longer included as they have populations less than 100,000 under these definitions with less connected areas in the local authority district area making up the remainder of the population. It also means some cities such as Bath (and North East Somerset) are included as the built up area of Bath meets the criterion.

[28] Milton Keynes Council (2019) *Local Economic Assessment 2019: Economy and Culture*, Milton Keynes: Milton Keynes Council.

A number of localities dropped six ranking places or more between 2019 and 2023, but in the majority of these cases this reflects limited changes in UKCI score, and improvements of other localities previously ranked just below them. An exception to this is Preston in the North West which dropped 7 places and experienced a decline in UKCI score of 3.1 to 92.1 in 2023. This has been driven by a large drop in the economic activity and employment rates between 2019 and 2023. In 2019 the economic activity rate was high at 83.2 percent (UK average of 78.8 percent). The inclusive economic approach in Preston has been suggested to have had benefits not just economically, but also in terms of health prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic.[29] The economic activity rate has now fallen to 68.9 percent, whereas the UK average is only slightly down (78.2 percent).

More generally, the COVID-19 Pandemic led to many older workers that were below the retirement age leaving the labour force.[30] This has been partly reversed due to pressures of the cost of living crisis, but Preston appears to be one area where there is less evidence of this. The employment rate presents a similar pattern of being high relative to the UK average prior to the pandemic, but then falling afterwards. Preston's reliance on the public sector for employment and lack of Professional Scientific and Technical activities may partly explain these patterns, as it is the lower skilled that are most likely to have left the labour force after the COVID-19 Pandemic.[31]

[29] Rose, T. C. Daras, K. Manley, J. McKeown, M. Halliday, E. Goodwin, T. L. Hollingsworth, B. and Barr, B. (2023) 'The mental health and wellbeing impact of a Community Wealth Building programme in England: a difference-in-differences study', *Lancet Public Health*, 8, e403-10.

[30] Boileau, B. and Cribb, J. (2022) 'The rise in economic inactivity among people in their 50s and 60s', *IFS Briefing Note*, #BN345.

[31] Low Pay Commission (2023) *National Minimum Wage: Low Page Commission Report 2022*, Leatherhead: HH Associates.

TABLE 6.01: CITY UK COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2023 (UK=100)

City Rank 2023	City	UKCI 2019	City Rank 2019	UKCI 2023
1	Milton Keynes	120.7	1	118.2
2	City of Edinburgh	112.9	3	112.6
3	Cambridge	114.5	2	112.1
4	Brighton and Hove	108.4	5	108.3
5	Manchester	107.3	6	107.3
6	Oxford	107.0	7	106.9
7	Aberdeen City	112.0	4	106.3
8	Bristol, City of	104.8	8	105.8
9	Worcester	95.3	19	103.2
10	Salford	101.9	9	101.7
11	Cardiff	98.3	15	101.1
12	Exeter	99.8	12	100.9
13	Chelmsford	101.2	10	100.6
14	York	98.9	14	99.8
15	Glasgow City	97.6	16	99.6
16	Leeds	99.2	13	99.4
17	Southampton	99.9	11	98.9
18	Peterborough	95.9	17	95.2
19	Derby	95.8	18	95.0
20	Bath (and North East Somerset)	95.3	20	95.0
21	Norwich	90.2	30	94.9
22	Coventry	93.8	22	94.2
23	Portsmouth	92.4	25	94.2
24	Liverpool	93.0	23	93.6
25	Nottingham	89.9	31	92.7
26	Newcastle upon Tyne	91.3	28	92.4
27	Birmingham	91.7	27	92.2
28	Preston	95.2	21	92.1
29	Leicester	91.8	26	91.9
30	Colchester	93.0	24	91.7
31	Sheffield	88.8	33	90.1
32	Newport	89.8	32	90.0
33	Gloucester	91.3	29	89.8
34	Southend-on-Sea	87.3	34	89.0
35	Lincoln	86.3	36	88.2
36	Wolverhampton	82.3	41	87.8
37	Swansea	86.8	35	87.8
38	Canterbury	85.7	37	87.7
39	Dundee City	85.6	38	87.6
40	Wakefield	85.0	39	85.4
41	Stoke-on-Trent	81.7	46	84.7
42	Plymouth	81.9	45	84.4
43	Lancaster	82.3	42	84.3

TABLE 6.01: CONTINUED

City Rank 2023	City	UKCI 2019	City Rank 2019	UKCI 2023
44	Bradford	81.6	47	84.3
45	Doncaster	82.0	43	83.5
46	Sunderland	83.7	40	83.5
47	Kingston upon Hull, City of	82.0	44	81.9

6.2. Competitiveness within Rural and Urban Localities

Table 6.02 presents the weighted average UKCI score for localities based on their urban or rural nature.[32] As in previous years those localities in the larger urban areas display the highest levels of competitiveness. In part this may reflect the dominance of the London localities within this group. Also within this group are the localities in the West Midlands, Manchester and West Yorkshire urban agglomerations. The slight fall in competitiveness of these areas between 2019 and 2023 may be a reflection of workers seeking to move away from city centres to areas with greater access to green areas and more spacious housing after the experiences of lockdowns during the COVID-19 Pandemic.[33] This may affect the future innovation and success of such areas.[34]

After the major urban areas, the next most competitive group are those with significant rural areas. These localities often contain towns with surrounding more rural areas such as Buckinghamshire and Guildford in the South East, West Northamptonshire in the East Midlands, Stafford in the West Midlands, and Stirling in Scotland. However, these localities have also experienced a decline in competitiveness between 2019 and 2023, and may lack some of the scale of the larger agglomerations. Given that some of the data in the UKCI 2023 will reflect periods when some restrictions on social and economic activities were in place, it is unclear if these changes will be reversed in the future.

[32] The UKCI scores for areas by rural or urban nature are weighted averages based on the populations of those localities that are classified as belonging to each type of areas. This provides a better idea of what someone living in each type of area is likely to experience rather than atypical smaller areas being allowed to over-influence the average.

[33] Liu, S. and Su, Y. (2021) 'The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the demand for density: evidence from the U.S. housing market', *Economics Letters*, 207, 110010.

And

Fazio, M. and Harper, G. (2022) 'How much of the housing price increase during the Covid pandemic was driven by a change in household preferences?', *Bank of England Financial Stability Paper*, #49.

[34] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2022) 'Cities, innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystems: assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic', *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 15 (3), 635-661.

In summary, the urban areas outside the largest agglomerations and the most rural areas are those that have seen improvements in competitiveness. It is possible that these localities have become more attractive relative to agglomerations such as London after the Pandemic. Whether or not these are part of a long-run change will require more time as footfall gradually returns to urban centres and more workers return to the office.[35]

TABLE 6.02: UKCI INDEX BY RURAL/URBAN NATURE OF LOCALITIES (UK=100)

	2019	2023	Change 2019 to 2023
Major Urban	103.9	103.5	-0.4
Large Urban	94.4	94.8	0.4
Other Urban	93.1	93.2	0.1
Significant Rural	97.2	96.5	-0.7
Rural-50	91.9	92.1	0.1
Rural-80	90.3	91.0	0.7

6.3. Competitiveness of the UK's Largest Urban Areas

This final sub-section covers the largest cities outside London, the alliance of core cities[36] plus Edinburgh the second largest city in Scotland. Table 6.03 presents the rankings of these large cities in 2019 and 2023 based on the UKCI. Only three of the cities are more competitive than the UK average, Edinburgh (UKCI = 112.6), Manchester (UKCI = 107.3) and Bristol (UKCI = 105.8). However, both the 4th and 5th ranked cities in 2023, Cardiff in Wales and Glasgow in Scotland have seen improvements in their UKCI scores and moved up one place. This has been at the expense of Leeds in Yorkshire and the Humber, which has seen little change in its UKCI score, but has been passed by those cities in the devolved nations mentioned above. It is also noteworthy that Belfast has improved its competitiveness between 2019 and 2023, its UKCI score of 98.2 means it is close to the UK average.

[35] Centre for Cities (2023) *Three Years on From Lockdown: Has the Pandemic changed the way we shop?*, London: Centre for Cities.

[36] https://www.corecities.com/about-us/what-core-cities-uk

Given that Manchester is part of the Manchester combined authority and received its City Deal in 2012 the results suggest the investments and more devolved governance arrangements have been beneficial for many of these cities, including those in devolved areas. Nottingham is another city to have seen an improvement between 2019 and 2023 although it is still ranked 9th of the 12 extended list of core cities. Given that Nottingham will be part of the East Midlands Combined Authority in the near future, it might be hoped it can enjoy a similar success to that of, for example, Manchester and Cardiff going forwards.

One core city that has seen a relative weakening of competitiveness between 2019 and 2023 is Birmingham. It is now ranked 11th of the 12, with only Sheffield ranked below it. However, it should be noted that all but the top two core cities have seen an improvement relative to the UK average, so Birmingham has just not improved its competitiveness as quickly as the other cities in the extended list of core cities.

TABLE 6.03: UKCI INDEX AND RANK FOR EXTENDED CORE CITIES

					Change 2019-2023	
Extended Core City Rank 2023	City	Extended Core City Rank 2019	UKCI 2019	UKCI 2023	UKCI	Extended Core City Rank
1	City of Edinburgh	1	112.9	112.6	-0.3	0
2	Manchester	2	107.3	107.3	-0.1	0
3	Bristol, City of	3	104.8	105.8	1.0	0
4	Cardiff	5	98.3	101.1	2.8	+1
5	Glasgow City	6	97.6	99.6	2.0	+1
6	Leeds	4	99.2	99.4	0.1	-2
7	Belfast	7	95.8	98.2	2.4	0
8	Liverpool	8	93.0	93.6	0.6	0
9	Nottingham	11	89.9	92.7	2.7	+2
10	Newcastle upon Tyne	10	91.3	92.4	1.1	0
11	Birmingham	9	91.7	92.2	0.5	-2
12	Sheffield	12	88.8	90.1	1.3	0

7.A Regional Perspective

The section focuses on competitiveness performance at regional level and the results presented below are weighted averages of the local UKCI scores aggregated to a regional level. The weighting is based on each locality's population so that the overall average reflects the competitiveness of a region as whole.

7.1. Regional Competitiveness in 2023

Overall, the general pattern of competitiveness across regions is unchanged from previous years with London, the South East and East of England remaining well ahead of the other localities. However, there is some evidence that this pattern might be weakening as the average competitiveness of localities in the less competitive regions has improved relative to the UK average, whereas it has fallen for the more competitive regions.

Wales enjoyed the highest improvement in the average competitiveness of its localities increases from 85.2 in 2019 to 86.7 in 2023 (+1.5 points) and both London and the South East declined by 1.1 points over this period.

TABLE 7.01: AVERAGE UKCI LOCAL SCORE AND RANK BY REGION (UK=100)

	UKCI		UKCI Rank		Change 2019-2023	
Region	2019	2023	2019 Rank	2023 Rank	UKCI	Average Rank Change by Locality
London	117.7	116.6	64	61	-1.1	+2.5
South East	104.2	103.1	110	111	-1.1	-0.8
East of England	96.9	96.7	154	154	-0.2	+1.0
South West	93.1	93.6	185	181	0.5	+3.9
Scotland	93.3	92.7	186	194	-0.6	-8.7
North West	92.1	92.1	200	203	0.1	-2.7
West Midlands	91.0	91.9	209	199	0.9	+10.0
East Midlands	90.2	90.4	210	208	0.2	+2.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	88.0	88.9	237	233	0.9	+4.7
Wales	85.2	86.7	267	257	1.5	+9.7
North East	83.3	84.1	287	286	0.8	+1.6

8. English, Scottish and Welsh Local Enterprise Partnership and City Region Areas

The move from local and regional responsibility for economic development to that centred around Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) and more recently City Regions and combined authorities is now a well-established pattern in the UK. As these larger areas take on more responsibility for economic development, we provide competitiveness figures for all the LEP areas in England and those Scottish and Welsh City Regions that have agreed city deals at this point in time and are clearly distinguishable from one another.

As well as overall UKCI index, we break down the UKCI into its component sub-indices and report these in sub-sections below. This will provide an indication of the resources available to the LEP and City Region decision makers, and the extent to which they are generating outputs and the benefits enjoyed by the residents.

8.1. Competitiveness of LEP and City Regions in 2023

In 2023, 12 of the 47 LEP and City Region areas have a competitiveness score that is above the UK average. This contrasts with 2019 when 15 were in this position. London, unsurprisingly, is the most competitive area, and those in close proximity - Thames Valley Berkshire, Enterprise M3, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire Thames Valley - make up the top five places. Oxford with its thriving university and technology sectors is in sixth.

The first LEP area that is not located within the core regions of London, South East or the East of England is Cheshire and Warrington, with its strengths in the chemicals sectors. Previously Aberdeen City Region - with its focus on the North Sea oil sector - had been one of the strongest performing City Region areas, but this competitiveness has been falling over the years. Overall, Aberdeen City Region still has a competitiveness score above the UK average at 102.7, but this is a decline from 106.9 in 2019. The result is a fall of four places in the LEP rankings between 2019 and 2023. Given the uncertainty surrounding the regulatory and taxation environment for North Sea oil and gas this is likely to be part of a longer-term pattern going forwards.

The Cardiff Capital Region has experienced the largest ranking improvement climbing five places between 2019 and 2023. The more rural Mid Wales City Region remains the least competitive area benchmarked in 2023 but it has improved its UKCI score by 2.9 points to 83.6. The Black Country has also seen an improvement of a similar size and this has allowed it to Leapfrog Swansea Bay City Region to rank 45th (of 47). However, Swansea Bay City Region has also seen an improvement in its competitiveness as has North Wales. This reinforces the picture of improving competitiveness in Wales presented in sub-sections 4.3 and 7.1.

Table 8.01: UKCI by English Local Enterprise Partnership Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions (UK = 100)

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Rank
1	London	129.5	129.1	1	0.4	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	120.8	123.0	2	-2.2	0
3	Enterprise M3	112.7	115.9	3	-3.2	0
4	Hertfordshire	109.5	110.2	4	-0.7	0
5	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	108.2	108.8	5	-0.6	0
6	Oxfordshire	106.3	106.5	7	-0.2	+1
7	Cheshire and Warrington	104.3	105.5	8	-1.3	+1
8	West of England	103.4	102.3	10	1.2	+2
9	Coast to Capital	103.3	105.0	9	-1.7	0
10	Aberdeen City Region	102.7	106.9	6	-4.3	-4
11	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	100.7	101.9	13	-1.2	+2
12	Coventry and Warwickshire	100.7	100.5	15	0.1	+3
13	Worcestershire	99.9	101.9	12	-2.0	-1
14	South East Midlands	99.6	102.0	11	-2.4	-3
15	Gloucestershire	99.3	100.8	14	-1.5	-1
16	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	98.7	99.7	16	-1.0	0
17	Swindon and Wiltshire	98.2	97.9	17	0.3	0
18	Greater Manchester	95.2	94.7	21	0.6	+3
19	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	95.1	96.7	18	-1.5	-1
20	York and North Yorkshire	94.5	93.9	24	0.6	+4
21	Leicester and Leicestershire	94.4	94.7	20	-0.3	-1
22	South East	94.1	94.8	19	-0.7	-3
23	Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Region	93.4	94.0	23	-0.6	0
24	Solent	93.1	94.6	22	-1.6	-2
25	Dorset	92.9	93.1	25	-0.2	0
26	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	92.3	91.9	27	0.3	+1
27	Leeds City Region	91.0	90.1	28	0.9	+1
28	Inverness and Highland City Region	90.4	92.9	26	-2.4	-2
29	New Anglia	90.2	88.7	31	1.4	+2
30	Cardiff City Region	89.8	87.7	35	2.1	+5
31	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	89.8	88.8	30	1.0	-1
32	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	89.7	87.6	36	2.1	+4
33	Cumbria	89.4	89.9	29	-0.5	-4
34	The Marches	89.0	88.7	32	0.3	-2
35	Liverpool City Region	88.9	88.7	33	0.2	-2
36	Lancashire	87.8	88.1	34	-0.2	-2
37	Heart of the South West	87.8	87.2	37	0.5	0
38	Hull and East Riding	86.5	86.1	38	0.4	0

TABLE 8.01: CONTINUED

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI 2023	UKCI 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Rank
39	North Wales	86.2	85.5	39	0.7	0
40	Sheffield City Region	85.8	84.7	41	1.1	+1
41	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	85.8	83.9	43	1.8	+2
42	Greater Lincolnshire	85.5	84.8	40	0.6	-2
43	Tees Valley	85.3	84.7	42	0.6	-1
44	North East	84.5	83.6	44	0.9	0
45	Black Country	84.4	81.4	46	2.9	+1
46	Swansea Bay City Region	84.2	83.5	45	0.7	-1
47	Mid Wales	83.6	80.8	47	2.9	0

8.2. Input Competitiveness of LEP and City Regions in 2023

Considering each of the individual component indices of the UKCI in turn, Table 8.02 starts by presenting the UKCI Input Index for the LEP and City Region areas. The top five positions are dominated by the LEP areas representing London and the surrounding areas. However, what is not clear is the extent to which the knowledge resources these reflect are deployed primarily in the LEP areas themselves or in the London LEP area. Sub-section 8.3 provides some insights into this with regard to the outputs that are generated within the LEP and City Region areas.

Worcestershire and Aberdeen City Region have both seen large declines in UKCI Input Index scores between 2019 and 2023. This has led to both losing three places, so while they remain some of the LEP areas with higher levels of knowledge resources they are not maintaining this relative to the UK average. In both cases this has reflected declines in entrepreneurial activity associated with business creation.

Other areas that have seen larger declines in UKCI Input Index are the South East Midlands, Greater Birmingham and Solihull, and Inverness and Highland City Region. Other LEP and City Regions in relatively close proximity to Birmingham and Solihull have performed more strongly, with the Black Country in the West Midlands climbing 6 places after improving its UKCI Input Index by 6 points between 2019 and 2023. Similarly, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire has experienced an improvement of 5.2 points and climbed 9 places.

Swansea Bay City Region has improved its UKCI Input Index relative to the UK average but is bottom of the rankings in 2023. This reflects improvements by other LEP areas such as North East and Tees Valley in the North East of England and Greater Lincolnshire in the East Midlands.

TABLE 8.02: UKCI INPUT SCORES BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Inputs 2023	UKCI Inputs 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Inputs Index	Change 2019-2023 Inputs Index Rank
1	London	139.4	138.6	1	0.8	0
2	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	118.9	120.2	6	-1.3	+4
3	Thames Valley Berkshire	116.9	123.4	2	-6.5	-1
4	Hertfordshire	116.6	120.9	5	-4.3	1
5	Enterprise M3	114.7	121.8	4	-7.0	-1
6	Worcestershire	112.1	122.2	3	-10.2	-3
7	Coast to Capital	110.0	112.6	7	-2.6	0
8	Oxfordshire	108.2	109.4	9	-1.3	+1
9	West of England	104.4	103.9	12	0.4	+3
10	Cheshire and Warrington	103.4	106.9	10	-3.4	0
11	Aberdeen City Region	100.2	109.7	8	-9.5	-3
12	Coventry and Warwickshire	100.2	99.2	16	1.0	+4
13	Gloucestershire	100.2	102.5	14	-2.3	+1
14	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	100.0	103.2	13	-3.2	-1
15	South East Midlands	99.4	105.7	11	-6.2	-4
16	Greater Manchester	97.6	96.1	19	1.5	+3
17	York and North Yorkshire	97.0	93.4	22	3.6	+5
18	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	96.2	101.3	15	-5.1	-3
19	Swindon and Wiltshire	95.2	96.2	18	-1.1	-1
20	Leicester and Leicestershire	95.1	97.2	17	-2.1	-3
21	South East	94.8	95.5	21	-0.7	0
22	Dorset	94.4	92.4	23	1.9	+1
23	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	92.3	95.6	20	-3.3	-3
24	The Marches	89.0	88.2	26	0.9	+2
25	Leeds City Region	88.3	86.0	28	2.3	+3
26	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	87.7	82.5	35	5.2	+9
27	Solent	86.7	90.4	24	-3.7	-3
28	Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Region	86.4	88.9	25	-2.5	-3
29	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	86.2	83.3	33	2.9	+4
30	Cardiff City Region	85.9	80.9	38	5.0	+8
31	Heart of the South West	85.7	83.3	32	2.4	+1
32	Liverpool City Region	85.2	84.8	30	0.4	-2
33	New Anglia	85.1	81.7	36	3.4	+3
34	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	85.1	81.2	37	3.9	+3
35	Lancashire	84.7	83.5	31	1.2	-4
36	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	84.7	86.4	27	-1.7	-9

TABLE 8.02: CONTINUED

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Inputs 2023	UKCI Inputs 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Inputs Index	Change 2019-2023 Inputs Index Rank
37	Sheffield City Region	83.0	80.0	39	3.0	+2
38	Mid Wales	82.8	78.1	41	4.8	+3
39	Cumbria	82.4	82.7	34	-0.3	-5
40	Inverness and Highland City Region	81.5	85.9	29	-4.4	-11
41	Black Country	81.1	73.1	47	8.0	+6
42	North Wales	79.9	78.0	42	1.9	0
43	Hull and East Riding	79.4	78.3	40	1.1	-3
44	Tees Valley	78.8	78.0	43	0.9	-1
45	Greater Lincolnshire	78.3	76.8	44	1.6	-1
46	North East	77.4	75.2	46	2.2	0
47	Swansea Bay City Region	76.7	75.8	45	0.9	-2

8.3. Output Competitiveness of LEP and City Regions in 2023

London remains the most competitive LEP area in 2023 in terms of Output Competitiveness, but unlike the UKCI Input Index it is only slightly ahead of Thames Valley Berkshire (Table 8.03). This might be reflective of the disparities in the London economy. Although there are sectors of the economy associated with high value outputs, there are also significant lower margin services being provided.

Cheshire and Warrington follows Enterprise M3 as being ranked 4th of the LEP and City Region areas in terms of UKCI Output Index. As noted previously, this is likely to be a reflection of its strengths in the chemicals sector in particular.

The rural Mid Wales area has seen the greatest improvement in its UKCI Output Index between 2019 and 2023, but remains well behind the next least competitive LEP area, the Black Country. The LEP and City Region areas with the lower rankings are a mixture of more rural areas such as The Marches, and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, and urban agglomerations outside the major agglomerations of London, Birmingham, Manchester and West Yorkshire, such as Sheffield City Region and Swansea Bay City Region.

In the case of the former, more rural areas understandably lack the industries associated with high value outputs. Some more rural localities may display relatively higher levels of competitiveness overall by providing knowledge resources to nearby urban areas. They may also host some of the businesses that serve the needs of larger agglomerations without incurring the higher costs (for example congestion costs associated shortages of space or infrastructure) of operating in the city centre. However, at the LEP level these are larger rural areas that generally cannot fulfil such a role throughout the whole area.

In the case of the latter, this may reflect less success in developing service driven centres after deindustrialisation compared with their larger counterparts. These areas are less likely to become the dominant regional centres. For example, Sheffield City Region lacks the scale of Leeds City Region, and Swansea Bay City Region may not hold the same attraction as Cardiff Capital Region for businesses seeking access to key decision makers in the devolved Welsh Government.

TABLE 8.03: UKCI OUTPUT SCORES BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outputs 2023	UKCI Outputs 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Outputs Index	Change 2019-2023 Outputs Index Rank
1	London	138.6	137.4	1	1.2	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	138.0	137.1	2	0.9	0
3	Enterprise M3	118.5	119.5	3	-1.0	0
4	Cheshire and Warrington	110.4	111.1	4	-0.8	0
5	Hertfordshire	107.7	106.9	6	0.8	+1
6	Aberdeen City Region	105.5	107.9	5	-2.3	-1
7	Oxfordshire	105.3	105.2	7	0.1	0
8	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	104.3	103.2	8	1.1	0
9	West of England	103.6	102.0	11	1.6	+2
10	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	101.7	101.0	12	0.7	+2
11	Coventry and Warwickshire	101.3	102.9	9	-1.5	-2
12	Coast to Capital	101.3	102.5	10	-1.2	-2
13	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	100.9	100.3	16	0.7	+3
14	Swindon and Wiltshire	99.9	100.5	14	-0.6	0
15	South East Midlands	99.7	101.0	13	-1.3	-2
16	Gloucestershire	99.6	100.4	15	-0.8	-1
17	Solent	93.2	93.6	18	-0.4	+1
18	Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Region	93.1	92.2	19	0.8	+1
19	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	91.8	90.9	24	1.0	+5
20	Greater Manchester	91.7	91.7	21	0.0	+1
21	Leicester and Leicestershire	91.0	91.9	20	-0.9	-1
22	York and North Yorkshire	90.9	91.0	23	-0.1	+1
23	Inverness and Highland City Region	90.2	93.8	17	-3.6	-6
24	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	90.1	91.2	22	-1.1	-2
25	South East	89.7	90.0	25	-0.4	0
26	Leeds City Region	89.4	88.5	29	0.9	+3
27	New Anglia	89.1	88.8	28	0.2	+1
28	Worcestershire	88.9	89.8	26	-0.9	-2
29	Dorset	88.1	89.2	27	-1.1	-2
30	Cumbria	87.4	88.2	30	-0.8	0
31	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	87.3	86.9	31	0.4	0
32	Cardiff City Region	86.7	86.4	32	0.3	0
33	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	86.3	85.7	34	0.6	+1
34	Liverpool City Region	85.4	84.7	36	0.6	+2
35	Hull and East Riding	85.3	85.3	35	0.0	0

TABLE 8.03: CONTINUED

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outputs 2023	UKCI Outputs 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Outputs Index	Change 2019-2023 Outputs Index Rank
36	Lancashire	84.2	86.3	33	-2.0	-3
37	North Wales	83.8	84.0	37	-0.2	0
38	Greater Lincolnshire	83.3	83.8	39	-0.4	+1
39	Tees Valley	82.5	81.8	41	0.7	+2
40	North East	82.2	81.8	42	0.4	+2
41	Heart of the South West	82.0	83.8	38	-1.8	-3
42	The Marches	81.8	82.8	40	-1.0	-2
43	Swansea Bay City Region	80.3	80.2	43	0.1	0
44	Sheffield City Region	80.3	79.6	44	0.6	0
45	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	78.4	79.0	45	-0.6	0
46	Black Country	78.3	77.6	46	0.7	0
47	Mid Wales	73.6	71.6	47	2.0	0

8.4. Outcome Competitiveness of LEP and City Regions in 2023

This sub-section considers the extent to which LEP and City Region areas have been able to convert the outputs generated into outcomes that benefit the residents of the areas. Table 8.04 presents the UKCI Outcome Index which captures this in 2023. Although it is no surprise to once again see London and Thames Valley Berkshire at the top of the rankings, the third place is taken by Oxfordshire with its university based centre and more rural surrounds.

The highest ranked LEP or City Region area located outside the London, the South East and East of England is the West of England. With the exception of London, this is the only LEP or City Region in the top ten by UKCI Outcome Index that contains one of the larger urban areas such as the Core City Regions. Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region is the only other location that has a UKCI Outcome Index score of more than 100 in 2023. This is likely to reflect the fact that many of the high value outputs these cities generate are often produced using knowledge resources drawn from outside the cities and LEP areas.

Another example of this case is Leeds City Region which is ranked 25th on the UKCI Input Index and 26th on the UKCI Output Index, but is only ranked 39th on the UKCI Outcome Index. This means that the outcomes for some residents are worse than that of those in the Liverpool City Region even though it appears to possess more knowledge resources and utilise them to generate more high value outputs. This is due to the relatively high number of deprived neighbourhoods in Leeds.

Worcestershire has seen a drop in entrepreneurial activity (see Sub-section 8.1) but its outcomes improved relative to the UK average. Worcestershire LEP's UKCI Outcome Index suggests that it is just below the UK average performance and improved 17 places in the rankings. Its entrepreneurial activity fell after the COVID-19 Pandemic but is still relatively high. This may have helped recovery from such a shock given the role that entrepreneurship is suggested to provide in terms of greater resilience and adjustment.[37]

[37] Williams, N. and Vorley, T. (2014) 'Economic resilience and entrepreneurship: lessons from the Sheffield City Region', *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 26 (3/4), 257-281.

TABLE 8.04: UKCI OUTCOME SCORES BY ENGLISH LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIP AREAS AND SCOTTISH AND WELSH CITY REGIONS (UK=100)

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outcomes 2023	UKCI Outcomes 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Outcomes Index	Change 2019-2023 Outcomes Index Rank
1	London	111.8	112.5	1	-0.7	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	108.6	109.4	2	-0.7	0
3	Oxfordshire	105.6	105.0	5	0.6	+2
4	Enterprise M3	105.1	106.7	3	-1.6	-1
5	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	104.5	105.7	4	-1.2	-1
6	Hertfordshire	104.4	103.2	7	1.2	+1
7	West of England	102.3	100.8	10	1.5	+3
8	Aberdeen City Region	102.2	103.3	6	-1.0	-2
9	Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Region	101.2	101.3	9	-0.1	0
10	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	101.1	102.2	8	-1.1	-2
11	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	100.7	98.8	21	1.9	+10
12	Coventry and Warwickshire	100.4	99.5	15	0.9	+3
13	Inverness and Highland City Region	100.3	99.2	18	1.1	+5
14	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	99.8	100.4	11	-0.6	-3
15	South East Midlands	99.8	99.5	16	0.3	+1
16	Worcestershire	99.7	95.5	33	4.2	+17
17	Swindon and Wiltshire	99.6	97.1	25	2.5	+8
18	Solent	99.6	100.1	13	-0.5	-5
19	Cheshire and Warrington	99.2	98.8	20	0.4	+1
20	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	99.2	97.7	23	1.5	+3
21	Coast to Capital	99.0	100.3	12	-1.3	-9
22	Cumbria	98.8	99.3	17	-0.5	-5
23	Gloucestershire	98.1	99.6	14	-1.5	-9
24	South East	97.9	98.9	19	-1.0	-5
25	Cardiff City Region	97.2	96.3	28	0.9	+3
26	Leicester and Leicestershire	97.2	95.1	36	2.0	+10
27	The Marches	96.7	95.6	32	1.1	+5
28	New Anglia	96.6	96.1	30	0.5	+2
29	Swansea Bay City Region	96.4	95.1	37	1.3	+8
30	Dorset	96.4	97.8	22	-1.4	-8
31	Greater Manchester	96.4	96.2	29	0.1	-2
32	Liverpool City Region	96.3	96.8	26	-0.5	-6
33	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	96.2	96.7	27	-0.5	-6

TABLE 8.04: CONTINUED

Rank 2023	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outcomes 2023	UKCI Outcomes 2019	Rank 2019	Change 2019-2023 UKCI Outcomes Index	Change 2019-2023 Outcomes Index Rank
34	Heart of the South West	95.9	94.8	40	1.1	+6
35	York and North Yorkshire	95.7	97.2	24	-1.5	-11
36	North Wales	95.5	95.2	35	0.3	-1
37	Mid Wales	95.4	93.7	46	1.7	+9
38	Greater Lincolnshire	95.4	94.6	44	0.7	+6
39	Leeds City Region	95.3	95.9	31	-0.7	-8
40	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	95.3	94.9	39	0.4	-1
41	Hull and East Riding	95.1	95.3	34	-0.2	-7
42	Tees Valley	95.0	94.8	41	0.3	-1
43	Lancashire	94.8	94.7	43	0.2	0
44	North East	94.6	94.7	42	-0.1	-2
45	Sheffield City Region	94.5	94.9	38	-0.4	-7
46	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	94.4	91.9	47	2.5	+1
47	Black Country	94.2	94.6	45	-0.4	-2

9. Forecasting Growth with the UKCI

As outlined in Section 2, input or process competitiveness assesses the potential of a locality to provide a high level of living standards for its residents on an on-going basis. This means that the UKCI will provide an insight into those localities with the greatest potential to generate high value jobs and production in the future.

This section of the report uses these insights to forecast the economic growth of localities in Great Britain. As the growth of localities will be bound up with the national and global economic prospects a single forecast would provide a false measure of accuracy. Rather we consider four different scenarios based on previous economic conditions[38]. Appendix 2 provides more detail of the method used, but in simple terms we consider how the UKCI sub-indices at the start of each period affected the subsequent growth of localities during the period. Using this insight, we can estimate how localities will grow depending on macroeconomic conditions, i.e. boom, bust or recovery. The figures used are based on the UKCI for 2023 and figures for all localities are available in Appendices 5 and 6.

It must be noted that the economic and social situation currently present, and in the recent past, is relatively unique, and therefore there will be more uncertainty than normal. It is possible to argue that at various points in the last three years all three of the scenarios have been considered to be the relevant one. During the COVID-19 Pandemic the bust scenario may have been most appropriate. The rapid initial recovery may have reflected the boom scenario, but with the cost of living crisis and energy security concerns associated with the war in Ukraine, conditions are perhaps closer to those associated with the slow recovery after the Financial Crisis.

As we are most interested in changes in living standards, we concentrate on growth in GVA per capita rather than growth in GVA. The first measure better captures the share of income generated within the locality enjoyed by each resident, whereas growth in GVA might be driven by inward migration and might result in little benefit to the existing population. Of course, it must be noted that GVA per capita is an average, and even with this measure some residents are likely to benefit to a much greater extent than others. Forecasts using the UKCI 2023 figures for growth of GVA for all localities are available in Appendix 5 and figures for growth of GVA per capita for all localities can be found in Appendix 6. We exclude the City of London and Westminster from the analysis as they are highly atypical, and are first and second in all the forecasts by a large margin.

[38] These are based on the ‘boom’ period prior to the Global Financial Crisis, the ‘bust’ of the Financial Crisis period itself, the ‘recovery’ characterised by limited productivity gains after the Financial Crisis, and the longer run pattern over all these periods.

We also produce forecasts for growth of GVA (Appendix 7) and GVA per capita (Appendix 8) using the UKCI 2019 figures. As is discussed in Appendix 2 this removes any potential problems of short-term fluctuations in the data associated with current shocks. It should be noted that these forecasts based on pre-COVID data and those from the post-COVID data are highly correlated. The correlations coefficients range from 0.92 for the Bust scenario to 0.94 for the Recovery scenario. As such it appears that any short-term fluctuations have a minimal effect.

9.1. GVA per Capita Growth in the Long-Run Scenario

The figures covered in this sub-section are based on OECD forecasts of growth for the UK over the next 20 years and how localities performed over the longer run. It is unsurprising that localities in London dominate the top 10 localities in terms of expected future growth (Table 9.01). Seven of the top ten localities are located in London. Camden is predicted to grow at the fastest rate with GVA per capita increasing by 6.74 percent annually.

The other three localities in the top 10 in 2023 are located in the other core regions of East of England and the South East. All three - Three Rivers (East of England), Bracknell Forest (South East) and Windsor and Maidenhead (South East) - are in close proximity to London and may have gained from the change to working from home.

Comparing the results here with the 2021 edition, Camden was previously predicted to grow at a similar rate (6.71 percent annually in the UKCI 2021 edition). However, an example of how the macroeconomic environment has changed rapidly is that all ten of the fastest predicted growing localities in the 2021 edition were expected to grow at more than 4 percent per annum, whereas this is now only the case for the top four localities in 2023. Taking Southwark as an example, in the 2021 edition of the UKCI it was expected to grow at 5.01 percent per annum, whereas the prediction in Table 9.01 is now only 3.74 percent per annum.

Other examples of rapid change are Copeland and Knowsley (both in the North West) which were in the top 10 localities for forecast growth in 2021. In the 2023, (see appendix 6) Copeland is now ranked 25th with a predicted annual growth of GVA per capita of 2.40 percent, whereas Knowsley has fallen to 277th and is now expected to contract by -0.28 percent per annum. In the case of Knowsley this change may reflect its position in the logistics industry, which boomed during the COVID-19 Pandemic and was predicted to continue as such. However, along with other online and technology businesses it has seen a rapid reversal in the past couple of years as societies and economies re-opened.

TABLE 9.01: TOP 10 FASTEST PREDICTED GVA PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
1	Camden	London	6.74
2	Islington	London	5.57
3	Tower Hamlets	London	5.26
4	Hackney	London	4.98
5	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	4.00
6	Southwark	London	3.74
7	Three Rivers	East of England	3.37
8	Kensington and Chelsea	London	3.37
9	Bracknell Forest	South East	3.03
10	Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	2.97

Table 9.02 indicates the localities that are predicted to grow most slowly in terms of GVA per capita. They are drawn from a wide range of regions across Great Britain and while there are a number of old industrial areas such as Burnley in the North West and Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Gwent in Wales, there are also localities associated with the domestic tourism industry such as Blackpool (North West), Torbay (South West) and Hastings (South East). This highlights the manner that there are a number of different recipes and conditions that can limit the development and growth of localities that ultimately reduce the improvements of living standards experienced by residents.[39]

TABLE 9.02: 10 SLOWEST PREDICTED GVA PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)

Rank	Locality	Region	Annual Growth Rate
351	Pendle	North West	-1.09
352	Sunderland	North East	-1.12
353	Sandwell	West Midlands	-1.13
354	Hastings	South East	-1.20
355	East Lindsey	East Midlands	-1.21
356	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	-1.36
357	Blackpool	North West	-1.37
358	Torbay	South West	-1.38
359	Burnley	North West	-1.40
360	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	-1.51

[39] Huggins, R. Thompson, P. Beynon, M. Pickernell, D. and Jones, P. (2022) ''Levelling up' economic performance: an fsQCA analysis across Great Britain regions', paper presented at the 44th ISBE conference, York Principal Hotel, York, 27-28th October ISBN: 978-1-900862-34-9.

Table 9.03 presents those localities forecast to grow at the fastest and slowest annual rates for each region. The figures show that all regions have quite large spreads in their growth rates for GVA per capita. This means that even London has a range of growth predicted from 0.35 percent per annum (Barking and Dagenham) to 6.74 percent per annum (Camden).

London's localities are all ranked in the top 200 but it has the widest range of forecast growth rates across all regions due to the extreme values of its more successful localities. However, it is the South East that has the widest range of rankings (345 places). This reflects the fact that it has localities both in the top and bottom ten in terms of growth per annum of GVA per capita.

The least variation is present in the North East. The locality forecast to grow at the fastest rate, Newcastle upon Tyne, is only predicted to grow at 0.22 percent per annum (ranked 197th) and the locality forecast to grow at the slowest rate, Sunderland, experiences GVA per capita contracting at 1.12 percent per annum.

The types of locality that reflect the fastest and slowest growing localities in each region are quite varied. Newcastle, Cardiff in Wales and the City of Edinburgh in Scotland are relatively large agglomerations and are predicted to grow at the fastest rates in their regions. However, Copeland in the North West is forecast to be its region's fastest growing locality, and while it is much more rural in nature it has specialisms in the nuclear sector.

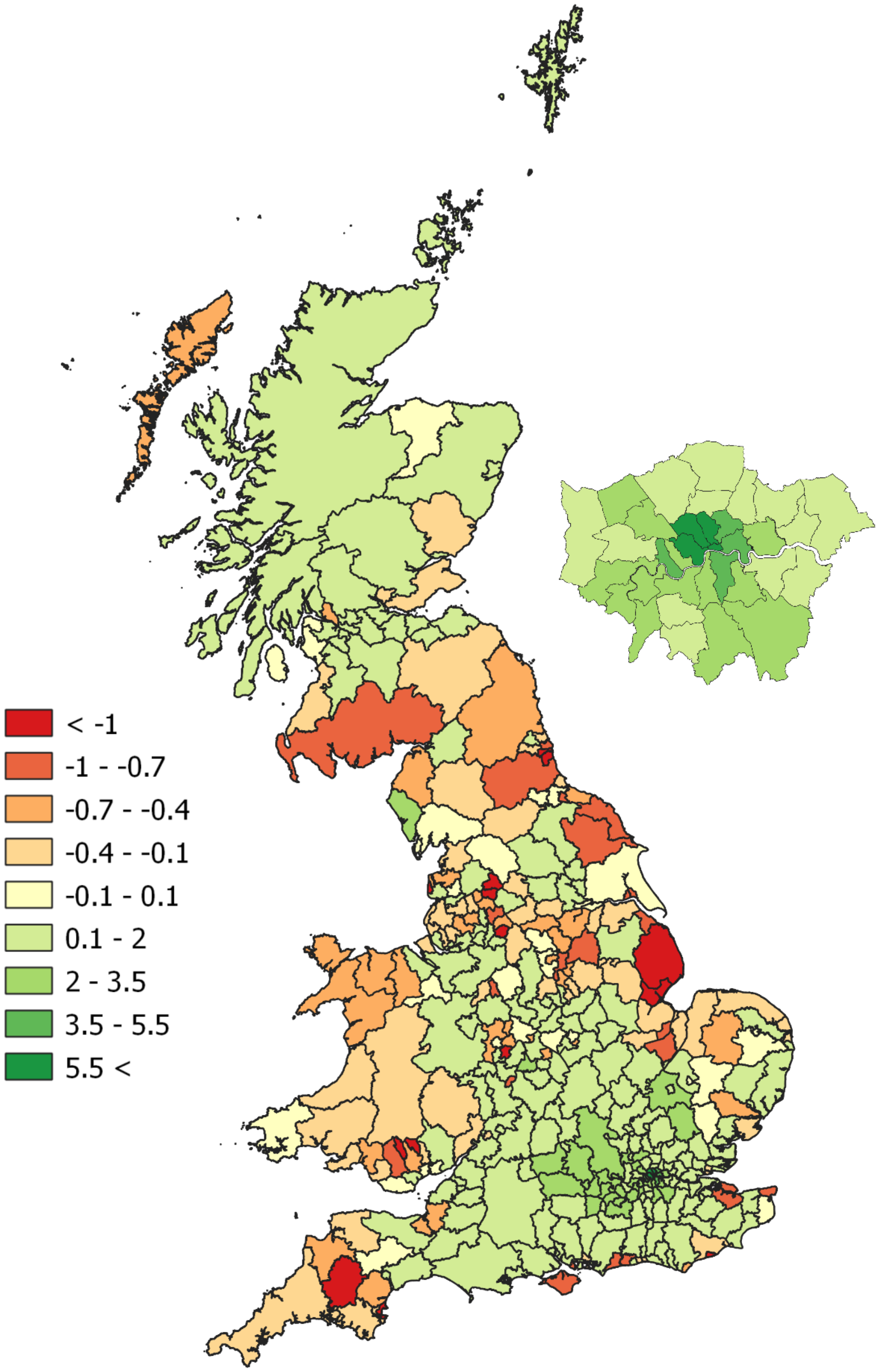
The forecast slower growing localities include old industrial areas such as Sandwell (West Midlands) and Sunderland (North East), but also include more rural areas such as East Lindsey (East Midlands) and Fenland (East of England). This means that quite different interventions will be required to help boost the living standards of those localities in the future.

TABLE 9.03: FASTEST AND SLOWEST PREDICTED GVA PER CAPITA GROWING LOCALITIES IN EACH REGION (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)

Region	Growth Rank	Locality	Annual Growth Rate
East Midlands	78	Blaby	1.39
	355	East Lindsey	-1.21
East of England	7	Three Rivers	3.37
	344	Fenland	-0.92
London	1	Camden	6.74
	180	Barking and Dagenham	0.35
North East	197	Newcastle upon Tyne	0.22
	352	Sunderland	-1.12
North West	25	Copeland	2.40
	359	Burnley	-1.40
Scotland	74	City of Edinburgh	1.46
	329	Dumfries and Galloway	-0.72
South East	9	Bracknell Forest	3.03
	354	Hastings	-1.20
South West	61	South Gloucestershire	1.63
	358	Torbay	-1.38
Wales	106	Cardiff	1.03
	360	Blaenau Gwent	-1.51
West Midlands	32	Solihull	2.19
	353	Sandwell	-1.13
Yorkshire and the Humber	121	York	0.87
	345	North East Lincolnshire	-0.94

Figure 9.01 provides a different comparison of the long-run forecast growth rates and how they vary by region and within region. Lower rates of forecast growth can be observed for both the North East and much of Wales. In comparison, those localities in and around London are expected to grow more rapidly. However, Cardiff in Wales and Newcastle upon Tyne standout as localities that are expected to grow more quickly in regions that are on average growing more slowly.

FIGURE 9.01: LOCAL AUTHORITY GVA PER CAPITA PREDICTED GROWTH – PERCENT PER ANNUM (LONG-RUN SCENARIO)



9.2. Comparisons of Growth Predictions GVA per Capita by Scenario

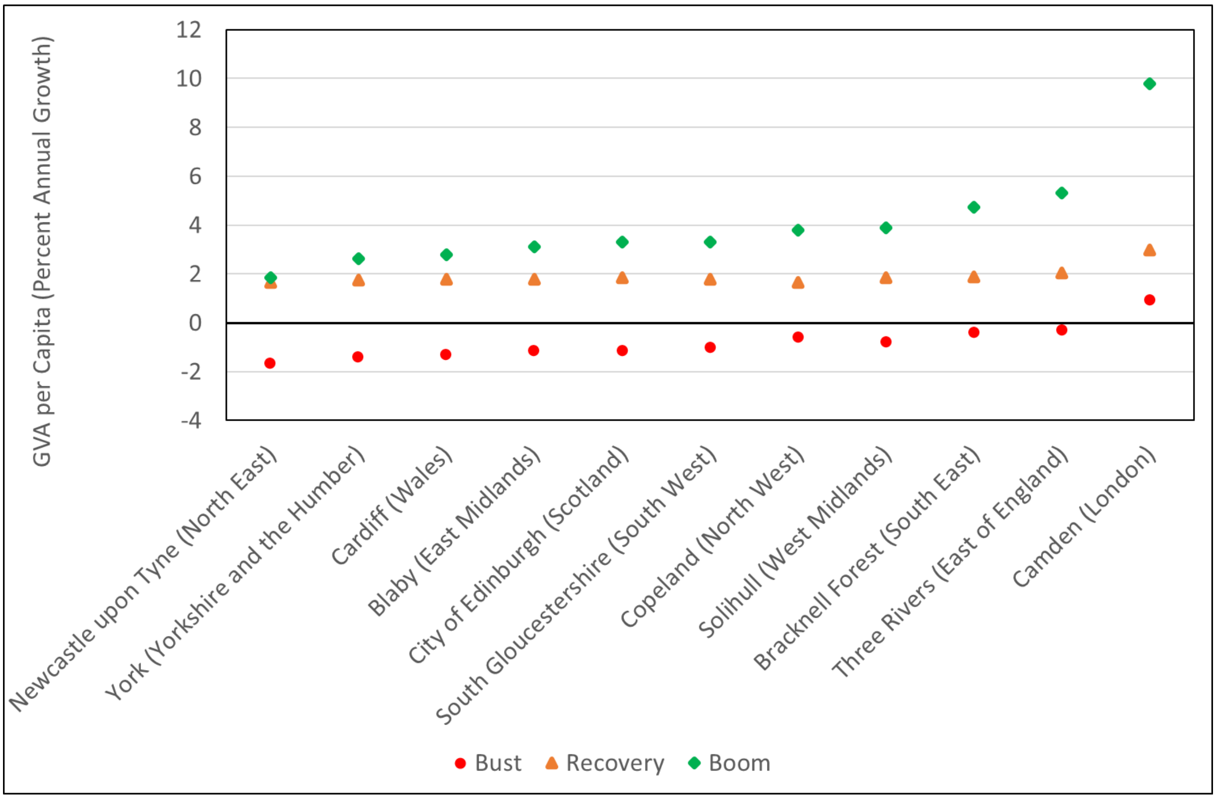
As well as the long-run growth forecasts, three other scenarios are used to estimate growth of GVA per capita. Although the rankings do not necessarily change greatly between these scenarios there are some differences. A much larger change, however, can be detected in the absolute growth rates. As noted at the beginning of this section, it could be argued that all three of these scenarios have appeared at points in the last three years, but the speed of shocks and recoveries has meant that the most relevant perspective going forwards has not remained consistent. Currently, the recovery scenario might be perceived as being the most likely, but the forecasts presented in Appendix 6 allow all forecast outcomes to be compared.

In this sub-section we briefly consider the relative outcomes for those localities identified in Sub-section 9.1 as being the fastest and slowest growing in each of the regions. Figure 9.02 presents the outcomes for the strongest performing localities in each region.

If the current economic conditions are similar to the recovery period after the Great Recession this tends to produce the least variance in the growth estimations for localities. There is much greater variation when either the bust or especially the boom scenarios are considered. Under the bust scenario only Camden of the strongest performing localities in each region displays positive growth. For other localities such as Bracknell Forest (South East) and Three Rivers (East of England) the standard of living appears to be maintained, but in localities such as Newcastle upon Tyne (North East) and York (Yorkshire and the Humber) there are contractions approaching 2 percent per annum in GVA per capita. Somewhat paradoxically, perhaps, the boom scenario is where the less competitive localities are left behind to the greatest degree as leading localities surge ahead.

Overall, the results here show that while attention on economic disparities across Britain is often greatest in periods of economic hardship, it is the performance during the better economic conditions that extends these disparities. In effect, it is a lack of capability to take advantage of these stronger economic conditions that they are less well placed to withstand the economic downturns. The inference is that it is important to focus on developing the knowledge resources and infrastructure that allow opportunities to be captured and the benefits experienced by more of the workforce. This will better protect these localities as a whole in downturns, rather than looking to quickly react to these downturns quickly.

Figure 9.02: GVA per Capita Percent Annual Growth by Scenario – Fastest Growing Localities for Each Region

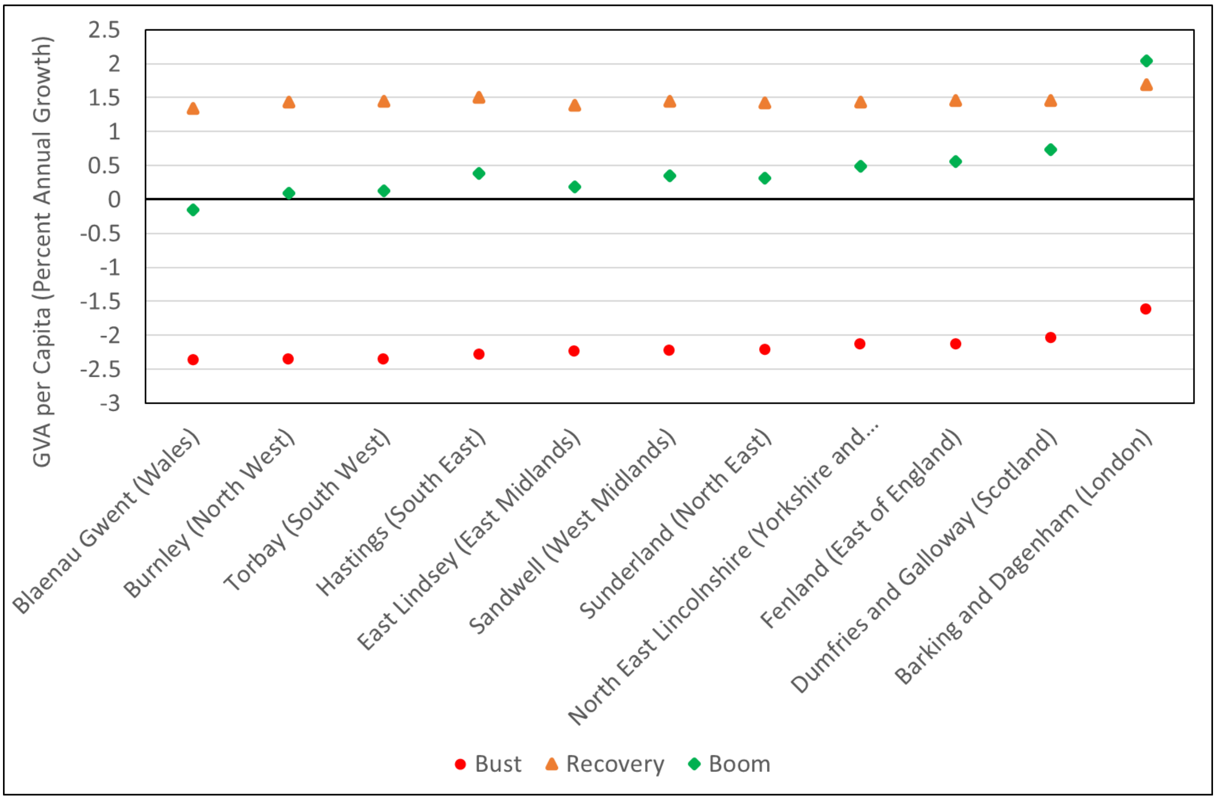


For the less well performing localities in each region, Figure 9.03 indicates there is a similar story to that for the stronger performing, but the variation between localities is much less. In the recovery period there is little variation between the localities with growth in GVA per capita a little below or above 1.5 percent for all localities.

In the bust period the results show the importance of acknowledging disparities within regions as well as between regions. With the exception of Barking and Dagenham (London), all of the localities are forecast to see contractions of GVA per capita of between 2.0 and 2.5 percent per annum. Even Barking and Dagenham is forecast to contract by more than 1.5 percent per annum in terms of GVA per capita. This means that there will be quite severe pressures put on the standards of living in localities in all regions across Britain in this scenario – especially with rising interest rates potentially leading to a recession.

The boom scenario indicates that for eight of the eleven regions covered there will be growth of less than 0.5 percent per annum among less well performing localities. As such, weaker localities are again likely to be left behind the stronger localities in their own regions, so there is a need to prepare localities to take advantage of stronger economic conditions in order to foster resilience when required.

FIGURE 9.03: GVA PER CAPITA PERCENT ANNUAL GROWTH BY SCENARIO – SLOWEST GROWING LOCALITIES FOR EACH REGION



10. Conclusions: The UK's Future Competitiveness

This report has analysed the competitiveness of localities, cities and regions across Great Britain. This has been achieved through examining the performance of these places based on a basket of economic indicators that measure the capability and capacity to grow economically. It has assessed performance prior to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the more recent period. It has found the continuing dominance of localities in and around London, which is by far the central location for generating economic growth. The analysis indicates that London and parts of the South East of England and the East of England are becoming increasingly decoupled from the rest of the nation.

It is clear that a location's proximity to London is becoming an important determinant of its competitiveness and future economic growth. The forecast scenarios for future growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita indicate that this feature is likely to become accentuated over time. Indeed, more than 130 localities across Great Britain are forecast to endure negative growth over the long-term. Increasingly, the nation will become further reliant on the relative growth hotspots in the capital and surrounding areas. The term 'relative' is important given that aggregate national growth for the UK compared to international counterparts remains at best sluggish and potentially heading towards recession.

In terms of this international dimension, a highly worrying feature is that the competitiveness of the UK's economy has plummeted following the pandemic. Between 2022 and 2023 its global competitiveness ranking fell six positions from 23rd to 29th (which is only one place ahead of Thailand)[40]. This dire performance clearly indicates that the increasing spatial concentration of high value added economic activity in a small part of the nation is not paying dividends. Nevertheless, the current UK government appear to have an on-going fixation with this approach, especially championing the so-called 'Golden Triangle' area consisting of London, Cambridge and Oxford.

A key feature of the government's current economic strategy is its plan to grow Cambridge into 'the Silicon Valley of Europe' involving as many as 250,000 new homes. Regardless of some of the negative environmental issues that may be related to this plan, there is little evidence to suggest it could help spread opportunities more evenly across the country.

[40] IMD (2023). *IMD World Competitiveness Ranking 2023*. Lausanne: International Institute for Management Development. https://www.imd.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/WCR-2023-Press-Release-14.06.23.pdf#:~:text=20%20June%202023%20%E2%80%93%20Denmark%2C%20Ireland%20and%20Switzerland, second%2C%20and%20Switzerland%20drops%20one%20place%20to%20third.

Alongside the Cambridge plans, the government has put in place its Levelling-Up strategy with the aim of creating a more economically level playing field across the nation. This strategy is largely based on an approach whereby local authorities and city regions enter a competition in which they bid for a slice of national government funding. This represents a mainly top-down, one-off, project-driven approach to local economic development, and relatively strong areas to be better positioned – in terms of their capacity and capability – to bid effectively and successfully for these funds.

In this report, we do find some evidence that those places receiving funding have contributed to a degree of economic convergence, at least in the period prior to the pandemic. Much of this relates to improvements in localities within city-regions that were originally promoted by the last Labour government. To this extent, the city regions of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff and others are to be commended on the economic progress they have made. This is an indication that post-industrial localities and regions outside of the Greater South East of England have significant potential to improve their competitiveness and future economic fortunes provided the public investment is put in place. However, this funding is limited, often competition based, and leaves many of the nation’s left behind places feeling that they no longer matter. As we have seen in the UK, this can lead to embitterment, resentment and political unrest.

In terms of solutions, the national government could seek to increase taxes and/or allow local and regional authorities in the UK to raise their own taxes as means of increasing public investment in these places. As this report indicates, the reality is that these places are not economically competitive enough to endure tax increases. Therefore, these local and regional authorities continue to rely on handouts from national government or to compete with other authorities – often operating in economically stronger places – for a share of national economic development funding. This comes at a time whereby many authorities are operating with highly limited budgets with the finance available for economic development continuing to shrink. Such situations naturally lead to power continuing to reside at the national level rather than being devolved to local areas, which remain at the mercy of national government. This is an on-going geographic vagary of so-called democratic capitalism in a nation such as the UK.

In conclusion, the future competitiveness of the UK economy is likely to be strengthened by fundamental changes in the distribution of power within government systems. Increasingly, national government holds the purse strings and the power, with lower level governments being held accountable to the centre. Clearly, accountability is necessary but there should be more effort to establish a two-way street.

Mechanisms should be initiated to heighten the accountability of national government to the local. This would go some way to ensuring the equitable spatial distribution of public investment. The weakening of the capacity and capability of already struggling and broken places only leads to a vicious cycle. A cycle whereby those living in these places become more and more divorced from economic opportunities.

Appendix 1: Testing for Convergence and Divergence

In Section 5 we consider evidence that the competitiveness of localities in Great Britain is changing its distribution over time. Specifically, we consider evidence to examine whether or not disparities between the less competitive localities and the most competitive are declining, i.e. the localities are converging in terms of competitiveness. Alternatively, there may be evidence of the opposite pattern whereby the localities become less similar in terms of their competitiveness. There are a number of approaches that can be used to investigate this. We consider two approaches that are used in the literature to understand whether the growth rates of areas (for example localities, regions or countries) are becoming more or less similar, sigma and beta convergence.

Sigma convergence considers if the spread of competitiveness is becoming greater over time or diminishing. This is achieved by examining the standard distribution of competitiveness scores in different periods ($sd_{com,t}$). This is based on examining the extent to which the average levels of competitiveness ($Comp_{i,t}$) diverge from the average value for all localities being considered ($\overline{Comp_t}$).

$$sd_{comp,t} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum\left(Comp_{i,t} - \overline{Comp_t}\right)^2}{N}}$$

Squaring and squaring rooting are required to ensure that the divergence from the mean is considered in absolute terms as it is the distance from the average not the direction which is important. If values were not squared, they would cancel out and sum to zero.

An F-test is used to examine whether or not any change in the standard distribution is statistically significant by considering the ratio of the two variances (square of standard deviation) in time periods $t1$ and $t2$.

$$F = \frac{sd^2_{comp,t1}}{sd^2_{comp,t2}}$$

The resulting F statistic is compared to an F distribution with n_{t1}-1 and n_{t2}-1 degrees of freedom, where n_t is the number of localities in period t. Where the probability of such a difference is found to happen at random with less than a 5 percent probability this is usually regarded as statistically significant. When there is a less than 10 percent probability, but greater than 5 percent probability, this might be regarded as there being weak statistical support.

Any statistical differences will indicate if the spread of competitiveness is declining or increasing over time. However, it does not focus on which localities' changes in competitiveness are causing this. It is theoretically possible for the most competitive localities to experience declines in competitiveness that are so great and the least competitive improve their position to such an extent that they completely switch positions. The overall distribution would not change, just the positions within this distribution of individual localities. This means there would be no evidence of sigma convergence.

Equally the localities at either extreme could maintain their competitiveness levels, so the range of values remain the same, but those in the middle of the distribution could cluster more or less tightly around the mean. In the case of the former this would be identified as sigma convergence, and the latter sigma divergence.

An alternative method of testing for convergence and divergence is beta convergence. In beta convergence tests a regression is run of the following form:

$$\Delta Comp_{i,0-T} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 Comp_0 + \gamma Controls_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Here the change in competitiveness from one period to another for each locality ($\Delta Comp_{i,0\text{-}T}$) is regressed on the competitiveness of the locality at the beginning of the period ($Comp_0$). The relationship between the starting competitiveness and the change is captured by the coefficient β_1. If those with the lowest competitiveness are catching up they will improve their competitiveness by a greater extent, so β will take a negative value and beta convergence will be present if this coefficient is significantly different from zero. A statistically significant positive value will imply those with greater competitiveness at the start of the period are improving their competitiveness to a greater extent than those with lower competitiveness, so they will be experiencing beta divergence.

We can account for other factors that might affect the change in competitiveness as well as the starting level of competitiveness ($Controls_i$). In this analysis we consider the regions that localities are located within, and whether or not the rural or urban nature of the locality will affect the change in competitiveness. If the beta coefficient remains significantly different from zero after adding such controls this confirms that beta convergence or divergence is not just a function or their rural/urban nature or the region the localities are located within but is present after accounting for any effect from their nature.

Appendix 2: Forecasting Growth with the UKCI

The overall UK competitiveness index is a composite measure of both outcome competitiveness and process/input competitiveness.[41] Outcome competitiveness reflects the ability of a locality to utilise the inputs available to improve the welfare of residents of the locality.[42] 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.[43]

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. The 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 analysis focuses on growth of GVA per capita of the locality in preference to growth of GVA as a stronger measure of changes in average standards of living across localities.[44]

The process used to generate the forecasts is to utilise previous UKCI figures and examine 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.[45] 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)

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[41] 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.

[42] 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.

[43] 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.

[44] https://ig.ft.com/sites/numbers/economies/uk/

[45] The relationship between UKCI figures and GDP per capita growth is established using regression analysis.

UKCI 2009 $\rightarrow$ GDP per capita growth 2007 – 2012 (bust period)

UKCI 2013 $\rightarrow$ GDP per capita growth 2012 – 2016 (recovery period)

UKCI 1997 $\rightarrow$ GDP per capita growth 1997 – 2013 (long-run estimate)

Each estimate provides a slightly different insight in terms of the period under 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 data where uneven patterns of the recovery and concerns about Brexit may have led to short-run fluctuations.

We retain the same periods used to estimate the relationships for the scenarios as those used in the 2019 report because of the large fluctuations and uncertainty present in more recent data due to the Brexit decision, COVID Global Pandemic, the brief recovery and cost-of-living crisis from the war in Ukraine which have all affected business decisions with rapid changes in business sentiment over the period. The relationships take the following form:

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

Where $AnnualGrowth_{Y1\text{-}YN,i}$ 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 β_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 β_1 and β_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 ε 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 A2.1 - RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UKCI INPUT AND OUTCOME SUB-INDICES WITH GVA 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	0.0000886
Long-run	1997-2013	0.000296	0.001345

The full equations for the estimates 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

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-13,i} = 0.870 + 0.000296Inputs_{97,i} + 0.00135Outcomes_{97,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

To produce forecasts from these relationships, current data is taken from the UKCI for 2019 and 2023 and using the relationships outlined above estimates of GVA and GVA per capita growth are produced. The use of both the 2019 and 2023 UKCI figures allow for short-term influences associated with the Pandemic to be accounted for. The estimates are adjusted to account for the UK growth in GVA and GVA per capita expected in each scenario[46]. This generates sixteen different growth estimates for each locality, one for each scenario for GVA and GVA per capita, utilising the two sets of data, pre-COVID-19 (see Appendices 7 and 8 for forecasts of for all localities) and one based on the latest data (see Appendices 5 and 6 for forecasts for all localities).

[46] The initial estimate assumes that conditions are those nationally and internationally currently in place, but local 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 local 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 2023 to 2043.

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

Boom

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-07,i} = \left[\left(\frac{\left(0.879 + 0.000397Inputs_{21,i} + 0.001322Outcomes_{21,i}\right)}{1.051} \times 1.027\right) - 1\right] \times 100$$

Bust

$$AnnualGrowth_{07-12,i} = \left[\left(\frac{\left(0.931 + 0.000106Inputs_{21,i} + 0.000611Outcomes_{21,i}\right)}{1.003} \times 0.986\right) - 1\right] \times 100$$

Recovery

$$AnnualGrowth_{12-16,i} = \left[\left(\frac{\left(1.027 + 0.000084Inputs_{21,i} + 0.0000884Outcomes_{21,i}\right)}{1.044} \times 1.018\right) - 1\right] \times 100$$

Long-Term

$$AnnualGrowth_{97-13,i} = \left[\left(\frac{\left(0.870 + 0.000296Inputs_{21,i} + 0.00135Outcomes_{21,i}\right)}{1.034} \times 1.012\right) - 1\right] \times 100$$

Appendix 3: UKCI in Rank Order

In the table below localities are presented in rank order.

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
City of London	London	965.2	1	927.4	1
Westminster	London	207.9	2	214.8	2
Camden	London	167.2	3	172.8	3
Islington	London	152.6	5	156.6	4
Tower Hamlets	London	154.1	4	152.6	5
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	134.5	6	135.5	6
Kensington and Chelsea	London	130.8	9	133.8	7
Hackney	London	123.7	18	131.8	8
Runnymede	South East	132.6	7	130.9	9
Southwark	London	131.5	8	130.3	10
Elmbridge	South East	129.9	11	129.3	11
Three Rivers	East of England	126.6	15	125.7	12
Hounslow	London	130.1	10	125.7	13
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	126.7	13	125.6	14
Wokingham	South East	126.7	12	123.7	15
Richmond upon Thames	London	126.7	14	122.5	16
Slough	South East	123.4	19	120.8	17
West Berkshire	South East	122.6	21	120.5	18
Lambeth	London	120.0	24	120.4	19
Milton Keynes	South East	120.7	23	118.2	20
Rushmoor	South East	122.9	20	117.9	21
Reading	South East	119.9	25	117.6	22
Hertsmere	East of England	117.3	29	117.0	23
Mole Valley	South East	123.8	17	116.6	24
Reigate and Banstead	South East	117.5	28	115.1	25
Brentwood	East of England	119.5	26	114.7	26
Surrey Heath	South East	116.5	33	114.7	27
Guildford	South East	110.8	47	114.0	28
Warwick	West Midlands	117.5	27	113.1	29

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
St Albans	East of England	114.9	35	112.8	30
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	112.9	40	112.6	31
Cambridge	East of England	114.5	37	112.1	32
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	109.6	51	112.1	33
Hillingdon	London	116.7	31	112.0	34
Bracknell Forest	South East	115.8	34	112.0	35
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	113.4	39	111.8	36
Woking	South East	116.7	32	111.5	37
Wandsworth	London	114.0	38	111.5	38
Hart	South East	116.9	30	111.4	39
Winchester	South East	112.8	41	110.8	40
Watford	East of England	120.8	22	110.8	41
Merton	London	111.4	46	110.2	42
Vale of White Horse	South East	107.0	69	110.2	43
Cotswold	South West	110.0	50	110.0	44
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	111.7	44	109.8	45
South Gloucestershire	South West	107.3	64	109.6	46
Trafford	North West	109.0	55	109.5	47
Solihull	West Midlands	109.1	53	109.4	48
Kingston upon Thames	London	111.7	45	109.3	49
Barnet	London	108.5	60	108.6	50
Epping Forest	East of England	109.2	52	108.4	51
Brighton and Hove	South East	108.4	61	108.3	52
Buckinghamshire	South East	108.8	58	108.2	53
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	114.7	36	108.1	54
Harrow	London	107.0	70	108.1	55
Cheshire East	North West	109.1	54	108.1	56
Brent	London	106.8	71	108.0	57
Bromley	London	107.1	65	107.9	58
South Oxfordshire	South East	108.6	59	107.7	59

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Ealing	London	109.0	57	107.7	60
North Hertfordshire	East of England	102.7	89	107.6	61
Waverley	South East	109.0	56	107.3	62
Manchester	North West	107.3	63	107.3	63
Oxford	South East	107.0	68	106.9	64
Aberdeen City	Scotland	112.0	43	106.3	65
Spelthorne	South East	112.6	42	106.2	66
Swindon	South West	107.0	67	106.1	67
Sevenoaks	South East	110.1	49	106.0	68
Croydon	London	105.2	77	105.9	69
Bristol, City of	South West	104.8	78	105.8	70
Dacorum	East of England	104.4	81	105.8	71
Wychavon	West Midlands	98.1	127	105.2	72
Cheltenham	South West	106.4	73	105.2	73
Warrington	North West	106.0	75	104.7	74
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	107.1	66	104.3	75
Blaby	East Midlands	101.6	97	104.2	76
Worthing	South East	100.5	109	103.7	77
Newham	London	98.6	123	103.7	78
Enfield	London	97.5	132	103.6	79
Crawley	South East	107.4	62	103.5	80
Cherwell	South East	104.4	80	103.5	81
Dartford	South East	110.3	48	103.5	82
Tunbridge Wells	South East	106.5	72	103.5	83
East Hertfordshire	East of England	102.8	88	103.4	84
Rugby	West Midlands	100.9	104	103.2	85
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	105.6	76	103.2	86
Worcester	West Midlands	95.3	150	103.2	87
Uttlesford	East of England	102.1	92	103.0	88
Bexley	London	102.9	87	102.3	89

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Mid Sussex	South East	100.5	110	101.9	90
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	101.4	98	101.8	91
Salford	North West	101.9	93	101.7	92
Stevenage	East of England	103.2	86	101.7	93
Ribble Valley	North West	103.7	84	101.7	94
Eastleigh	South East	106.1	74	101.7	95
Horsham	South East	101.7	94	101.1	96
Cardiff	Wales	98.3	125	101.1	97
Sutton	London	101.6	96	101.1	98
Exeter	South West	99.8	115	100.9	99
West Oxfordshire	South East	100.8	107	100.8	100
Tewkesbury	South West	104.3	82	100.7	101
Chelmsford	East of England	101.2	100	100.6	102
Basildon	East of England	100.9	105	100.6	103
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	96.9	140	100.5	104
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	124.6	16	100.4	105
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	102.5	90	100.2	106
Epsom and Ewell	South East	103.8	83	99.9	107
York	Yorkshire and the Humber	98.9	120	99.8	108
Maidstone	South East	98.0	129	99.8	109
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	101.1	102	99.8	110
Tandridge	South East	99.0	119	99.6	111
Fylde	North West	104.5	79	99.6	112
Glasgow City	Scotland	97.6	131	99.6	113
South Ribble	North West	100.8	108	99.5	114
Haringey	London	100.8	106	99.4	115
Leeds	Yorkshire and the Humber	99.2	118	99.4	116
Harrogate	Yorkshire and the Humber	101.3	99	99.3	117
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	101.6	95	99.1	118
Ipswich	East of England	93.2	161	99.0	119

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Southampton	South East	99.9	114	98.9	120
West Northamptonshire	East Midlands	102.2	91	98.8	121
Fareham	South East	100.1	112	98.5	122
East Hampshire	South East	101.2	101	98.4	123
Test Valley	South East	103.3	85	98.1	124
Greenwich	London	100.9	103	97.7	125
Havering	London	100.0	113	97.7	126
Huntingdonshire	East of England	99.3	117	97.5	127
Shetland Islands	Scotland	91.4	187	97.2	128
Redbridge	London	99.4	116	97.2	129
Waltham Forest	London	98.7	122	97.0	130
New Forest	South East	98.1	126	96.9	131
Lewisham	London	97.3	135	96.9	132
Stirling	Scotland	97.1	136	96.7	133
Selby	Yorkshire and the Humber	92.3	175	96.6	134
Broadland	East of England	96.7	141	96.5	135
Stroud	South West	98.4	124	96.4	136
Monmouthshire	Wales	94.6	155	96.3	137
Stockport	North West	96.6	143	96.2	138
Luton	East of England	97.0	138	96.1	139
Bedford	East of England	97.3	133	96.0	140
Harborough	East Midlands	98.8	121	95.8	141
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	97.3	134	95.8	142
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	95.8	147	95.6	143
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	92.2	176	95.6	144
Chichester	South East	100.2	111	95.6	145
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	96.6	144	95.5	146
Halton	North West	95.5	149	95.5	147
Carlisle	North West	90.4	201	95.3	148
Peterborough	East of England	95.9	146	95.2	149

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Flintshire	Wales	95.3	152	95.1	150
Derby	East Midlands	95.8	148	95.0	151
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	95.3	151	95.0	152
Norwich	East of England	90.2	203	94.9	153
Thurrock	East of England	96.7	142	94.6	154
Lichfield	West Midlands	92.8	167	94.5	155
Broxbourne	East of England	96.1	145	94.5	156
Hambleton	Yorkshire and the Humber	93.2	162	94.4	157
Ashford	South East	98.0	130	94.4	158
Coventry	West Midlands	93.8	158	94.2	159
Portsmouth	South East	92.4	173	94.2	160
Bury	North West	88.4	226	93.9	161
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	97.0	139	93.8	162
Wiltshire	South West	92.9	165	93.8	163
Liverpool	North West	93.0	163	93.6	164
North Somerset	South West	92.7	168	93.4	165
West Lothian	Scotland	94.0	156	93.3	166
Melton	East Midlands	91.9	177	93.3	167
Charnwood	East Midlands	91.6	184	93.0	168
Stafford	West Midlands	92.3	174	93.0	169
Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	90.9	197	92.9	170
West Suffolk	East of England	93.8	159	92.9	171
Mendip	South West	88.7	225	92.8	172
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	95.0	154	92.8	173
Nottingham	East Midlands	89.9	210	92.7	174
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	91.3	188	92.4	175
Folkestone and Hythe	South East	86.8	244	92.2	176
Birmingham	West Midlands	91.7	181	92.2	177
Preston	North West	95.2	153	92.1	178
Mid Suffolk	East of England	92.6	170	92.1	179

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Leicester	East Midlands	91.8	180	91.9	180
Craven	Yorkshire and the Humber	90.6	200	91.9	181
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	92.5	172	91.9	182
Medway	South East	91.3	189	91.9	183
Forest of Dean	South West	91.0	195	91.8	184
Rutland	East Midlands	91.2	193	91.8	185
Colchester	East of England	93.0	164	91.7	186
Maldon	East of England	91.7	182	91.5	187
South Lakeland	North West	91.2	194	91.4	188
Wealden	South East	89.6	215	91.2	189
South Hams	South West	91.3	192	91.2	190
Braintree	East of England	91.9	179	91.1	191
South Kesteven	East Midlands	89.0	220	91.0	192
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	91.5	185	91.0	193
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	86.2	250	90.9	194
East Suffolk	East of England	89.1	219	90.9	195
Darlington	North East	87.9	231	90.9	196
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	88.2	230	90.8	197
Falkirk	Scotland	90.7	199	90.7	198
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	91.9	178	90.5	199
Highland	Scotland	92.8	166	90.4	200
Harlow	East of England	94.0	157	90.4	201
Ryedale	Yorkshire and the Humber	92.5	171	90.4	202
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	98.1	128	90.2	203
Barking and Dagenham	London	90.2	206	90.2	204
Gravesham	South East	93.5	160	90.2	205
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	86.0	252	90.2	206
Sheffield	Yorkshire and the Humber	88.8	223	90.1	207
Newport	Wales	89.8	213	90.0	208
Dorset	South West	88.8	222	89.9	209

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Gloucester	South West	91.3	191	89.8	210
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	90.3	202	89.8	211
Rochford	East of England	90.8	198	89.7	212
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	89.0	221	89.7	213
Chorley	North West	87.1	239	89.7	214
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	89.7	214	89.7	215
Renfrewshire	Scotland	89.9	211	89.5	216
Broxtowe	East Midlands	87.1	240	89.2	217
South Norfolk	East of England	90.2	205	89.2	218
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	89.2	218	89.2	219
Dover	South East	89.8	212	89.0	220
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	87.3	237	89.0	221
Eden	North West	91.5	186	88.9	222
East Devon	South West	86.8	245	88.9	223
North Tyneside	North East	88.7	224	88.9	224
Midlothian	Scotland	87.7	233	88.7	225
Bridgend	Wales	86.0	253	88.6	226
North Northamptonshire	East Midlands	91.3	190	88.5	227
East Lothian	Scotland	89.6	216	88.5	228
North Kesteven	East Midlands	85.5	260	88.4	229
Lewes	South East	90.0	209	88.4	230
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	87.5	234	88.2	231
Lincoln	East Midlands	86.3	249	88.2	232
Shropshire	West Midlands	87.4	235	88.1	233
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	85.4	262	88.0	234
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	82.3	299	87.8	235
Swansea	Wales	86.8	246	87.8	236
Chesterfield	East Midlands	83.8	284	87.7	237
Canterbury	South East	85.7	257	87.7	238
Copeland	North West	91.6	183	87.7	239

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Scottish Borders	Scotland	85.9	254	87.7	240
South Somerset	South West	90.2	207	87.6	241
Dundee City	Scotland	85.6	258	87.6	242
Redditch	West Midlands	97.0	137	87.6	243
Babergh	East of England	86.7	247	87.5	244
Swale	South East	85.3	263	87.5	245
Orkney Islands	Scotland	89.4	217	87.3	246
Bolton	North West	86.9	242	87.3	247
Adur	South East	92.7	169	87.3	248
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	84.1	278	87.2	249
Erewash	East Midlands	82.7	295	87.2	250
Bolsover	East Midlands	83.3	290	87.1	251
Havant	South East	91.0	196	87.1	252
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	86.9	241	86.9	253
North Devon	South West	86.2	251	86.9	254
Sedgemoor	South West	85.5	261	86.8	255
South Holland	East Midlands	84.9	272	86.8	256
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	88.3	229	86.8	257
Amber Valley	East Midlands	90.2	204	86.8	258
Wrexham	Wales	86.4	248	86.8	259
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	87.4	236	86.6	260
Tamworth	West Midlands	85.2	266	86.4	261
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	84.9	271	86.4	262
West Lancashire	North West	88.4	227	86.3	263
West Lindsey	East Midlands	84.7	275	86.2	264
Dudley	West Midlands	81.8	309	86.1	265
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	83.6	286	86.0	266
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	86.8	243	85.8	267
High Peak	East Midlands	85.2	267	85.8	268
Knowsley	North West	87.2	238	85.7	269

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Cornwall	South West	83.9	281	85.7	270
Moray	Scotland	85.5	259	85.6	271
South Ayrshire	Scotland	87.8	232	85.5	272
Wakefield	Yorkshire and the Humber	85.0	269	85.4	273
Pembrokeshire	Wales	84.0	279	85.4	274
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	85.8	255	85.3	275
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	82.2	301	85.3	276
Gateshead	North East	82.9	294	85.1	277
Rossendale	North West	81.1	316	84.9	278
Fife	Scotland	88.4	228	84.9	279
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	80.4	323	84.7	280
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	80.0	329	84.7	281
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	81.7	312	84.7	282
Wirral	North West	84.8	274	84.7	283
Angus	Scotland	83.9	282	84.7	284
Teignbridge	South West	85.0	268	84.6	285
Mid Devon	South West	83.5	287	84.6	286
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	84.8	273	84.6	287
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	90.1	208	84.5	288
Plymouth	South West	81.9	306	84.4	289
Lancaster	North West	82.3	300	84.3	290
Arun	South East	83.5	288	84.3	291
Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	81.6	314	84.3	292
Kirklees	Yorkshire and the Humber	83.9	280	84.2	293
Sefton	North West	83.1	291	84.1	294
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	85.3	264	84.0	295
Ceredigion	Wales	79.0	347	84.0	296
Rhondda Cynon Taff	Wales	81.0	317	83.8	297
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	79.8	337	83.7	298
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	84.3	276	83.7	299

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	82.5	297	83.6	300
Rother	South East	80.1	326	83.6	301
Doncaster	Yorkshire and the Humber	82.0	303	83.5	302
Sunderland	North East	83.7	285	83.5	303
Denbighshire	Wales	84.9	270	83.4	304
Ashfield	East Midlands	80.7	320	83.3	305
Powys	Wales	81.8	308	83.3	306
Eastbourne	South East	85.2	265	83.0	307
Rotherham	Yorkshire and the Humber	81.7	313	82.9	308
Gedling	East Midlands	84.2	277	82.9	309
Carmarthenshire	Wales	80.9	318	82.9	310
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	85.8	256	82.8	311
Conwy	Wales	79.5	343	82.6	312
Burnley	North West	82.5	298	82.6	313
Breckland	East of England	81.8	307	82.5	314
St. Helens	North West	81.7	311	82.4	315
Oldham	North West	81.2	315	82.4	316
Allerdale	North West	83.0	292	82.2	317
Gwynedd	Wales	78.1	350	82.1	318
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and the Humber	82.0	305	81.9	319
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	83.5	289	81.9	320
Hastings	South East	83.8	283	81.9	321
Walsall	West Midlands	79.5	344	81.9	322
Wigan	North West	80.5	322	81.8	323
North Ayrshire	Scotland	82.1	302	81.7	324
Wyre	North West	82.7	296	81.7	325
Middlesbrough	North East	82.0	304	81.6	326
Thanet	South East	77.8	351	81.5	327
Great Yarmouth	East of England	77.1	353	81.4	328
East Ayrshire	Scotland	80.5	321	81.4	329
Northumberland	North East	80.0	331	81.3	330

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
West Devon	South West	83.0	293	81.2	331
North Norfolk	East of England	77.7	352	81.1	332
Sandwell	West Midlands	81.7	310	81.0	333
Scarborough	Yorkshire and the Humber	79.9	333	80.8	334
Caerphilly	Wales	79.3	345	80.8	335
Isle of Wight	South East	80.3	324	80.5	336
County Durham	North East	79.5	341	80.4	337
Fenland	East of England	78.3	349	80.4	338
Castle Point	East of England	79.9	334	80.4	339
Tameside	North West	79.9	335	80.2	340
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	79.7	339	80.1	341
Inverclyde	Scotland	80.8	319	80.0	342
Rochdale	North West	80.0	327	80.0	343
Barnsley	Yorkshire and the Humber	79.7	338	79.7	344
Boston	East Midlands	80.2	325	79.7	345
Torfaen	Wales	79.9	336	79.6	346
Pendle	North West	80.0	330	79.2	347
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	80.0	328	79.1	348
Hartlepool	North East	79.1	346	79.0	349
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	79.7	340	78.6	350
Hyndburn	North West	79.5	342	78.5	351
Torridge	South West	78.7	348	78.4	352
Blackpool	North West	80.0	332	78.3	353
Mansfield	East Midlands	75.7	358	77.4	354
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	74.9	360	76.9	355
South Tyneside	North East	76.0	356	76.8	356
Tendring	East of England	76.3	355	76.5	357
Torbay	South West	76.9	354	76.2	358
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	74.8	361	75.7	359
Gosport	South East	75.8	357	74.2	360
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	71.0	362	72.3	361
East Lindsey	East Midlands	75.5	359	71.3	362

Appendix 4: UKCI in Regional Rank Order

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

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Localities in the East Midlands					
Blaby	East Midlands	101.6	97	104.2	76
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	105.6	76	103.2	86
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	96.9	140	100.5	104
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	102.5	90	100.2	106
West Northamptonshire	East Midlands	102.2	91	98.8	121
Harborough	East Midlands	98.8	121	95.8	141
Derby	East Midlands	95.8	148	95.0	151
Melton	East Midlands	91.9	177	93.3	167
Charnwood	East Midlands	91.6	184	93.0	168
Nottingham	East Midlands	89.9	210	92.7	174
Leicester	East Midlands	91.8	180	91.9	180
Rutland	East Midlands	91.2	193	91.8	185
South Kesteven	East Midlands	89.0	220	91.0	192
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	91.9	178	90.5	199
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	98.1	128	90.2	203
Broxtowe	East Midlands	87.1	240	89.2	217
North Northamptonshire	East Midlands	91.3	190	88.5	227
North Kesteven	East Midlands	85.5	260	88.4	229
Lincoln	East Midlands	86.3	249	88.2	232
Chesterfield	East Midlands	83.8	284	87.7	237
Erewash	East Midlands	82.7	295	87.2	250
Bolsover	East Midlands	83.3	290	87.1	251
South Holland	East Midlands	84.9	272	86.8	256
Amber Valley	East Midlands	90.2	204	86.8	258
West Lindsey	East Midlands	84.7	275	86.2	264
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	83.6	286	86.0	266
High Peak	East Midlands	85.2	267	85.8	268
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	85.8	255	85.3	275

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	82.2	301	85.3	276
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	80.0	329	84.7	281
Ashfield	East Midlands	80.7	320	83.3	305
Gedling	East Midlands	84.2	277	82.9	309
Boston	East Midlands	80.2	325	79.7	345
Mansfield	East Midlands	75.7	358	77.4	354
East Lindsey	East Midlands	75.5	359	71.3	362
Localities in the East of England					
Three Rivers	East of England	126.6	15	125.7	12
Hertsmere	East of England	117.3	29	117.0	23
Brentwood	East of England	119.5	26	114.7	26
St Albans	East of England	114.9	35	112.8	30
Cambridge	East of England	114.5	37	112.1	32
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	113.4	39	111.8	36
Watford	East of England	120.8	22	110.8	41
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	111.7	44	109.8	45
Epping Forest	East of England	109.2	52	108.4	51
North Hertfordshire	East of England	102.7	89	107.6	61
Dacorum	East of England	104.4	81	105.8	71
East Hertfordshire	East of England	102.8	88	103.4	84
Uttlesford	East of England	102.1	92	103.0	88
Stevenage	East of England	103.2	86	101.7	93
Chelmsford	East of England	101.2	100	100.6	102
Basildon	East of England	100.9	105	100.6	103
Ipswich	East of England	93.2	161	99.0	119
Huntingdonshire	East of England	99.3	117	97.5	127
Broadland	East of England	96.7	141	96.5	135
Luton	East of England	97.0	138	96.1	139
Bedford	East of England	97.3	133	96.0	140
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	97.3	134	95.8	142

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Peterborough	East of England	95.9	146	95.2	149
Norwich	East of England	90.2	203	94.9	153
Thurrock	East of England	96.7	142	94.6	154
Broxbourne	East of England	96.1	145	94.5	156
West Suffolk	East of England	93.8	159	92.9	171
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	95.0	154	92.8	173
Mid Suffolk	East of England	92.6	170	92.1	179
Colchester	East of England	93.0	164	91.7	186
Maldon	East of England	91.7	182	91.5	187
Braintree	East of England	91.9	179	91.1	191
East Suffolk	East of England	89.1	219	90.9	195
Harlow	East of England	94.0	157	90.4	201
Rochford	East of England	90.8	198	89.7	212
South Norfolk	East of England	90.2	205	89.2	218
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	87.3	237	89.0	221
Babergh	East of England	86.7	247	87.5	244
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	84.3	276	83.7	299
Breckland	East of England	81.8	307	82.5	314
Great Yarmouth	East of England	77.1	353	81.4	328
North Norfolk	East of England	77.7	352	81.1	332
Fenland	East of England	78.3	349	80.4	338
Castle Point	East of England	79.9	334	80.4	339
Tendring	East of England	76.3	355	76.5	357
Localities in London					
City of London	London	965.2	1	927.4	1
Westminster	London	207.9	2	214.8	2
Camden	London	167.2	3	172.8	3
Islington	London	152.6	5	156.6	4
Tower Hamlets	London	154.1	4	152.6	5
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	134.5	6	135.5	6

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Kensington and Chelsea	London	130.8	9	133.8	7
Hackney	London	123.7	18	131.8	8
Southwark	London	131.5	8	130.3	10
Hounslow	London	130.1	10	125.7	13
Richmond upon Thames	London	126.7	14	122.5	16
Lambeth	London	120.0	24	120.4	19
Hillingdon	London	116.7	31	112.0	34
Wandsworth	London	114.0	38	111.5	38
Merton	London	111.4	46	110.2	42
Kingston upon Thames	London	111.7	45	109.3	49
Barnet	London	108.5	60	108.6	50
Harrow	London	107.0	70	108.1	55
Brent	London	106.8	71	108.0	57
Bromley	London	107.1	65	107.9	58
Ealing	London	109.0	57	107.7	60
Croydon	London	105.2	77	105.9	69
Newham	London	98.6	123	103.7	78
Enfield	London	97.5	132	103.6	79
Bexley	London	102.9	87	102.3	89
Sutton	London	101.6	96	101.1	98
Haringey	London	100.8	106	99.4	115
Greenwich	London	100.9	103	97.7	125
Havering	London	100.0	113	97.7	126
Redbridge	London	99.4	116	97.2	129
Waltham Forest	London	98.7	122	97.0	130
Lewisham	London	97.3	135	96.9	132
Barking and Dagenham	London	90.2	206	90.2	204
Localities in the North East					
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	91.3	188	92.4	175
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	92.5	172	91.9	182

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Darlington	North East	87.9	231	90.9	196
North Tyneside	North East	88.7	224	88.9	224
Gateshead	North East	82.9	294	85.1	277
Sunderland	North East	83.7	285	83.5	303
Middlesbrough	North East	82.0	304	81.6	326
Northumberland	North East	80.0	331	81.3	330
County Durham	North East	79.5	341	80.4	337
Hartlepool	North East	79.1	346	79.0	349
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	74.9	360	76.9	355
South Tyneside	North East	76.0	356	76.8	356
Localities in the North West					
Trafford	North West	109.0	55	109.5	47
Cheshire East	North West	109.1	54	108.1	56
Manchester	North West	107.3	63	107.3	63
Warrington	North West	106.0	75	104.7	74
Salford	North West	101.9	93	101.7	92
Ribble Valley	North West	103.7	84	101.7	94
Cheshire West and Chester	North West	101.1	102	99.8	110
Fylde	North West	104.5	79	99.6	112
South Ribble	North West	100.8	108	99.5	114
Stockport	North West	96.6	143	96.2	138
Halton	North West	95.5	149	95.5	147
Carlisle	North West	90.4	201	95.3	148
Bury	North West	88.4	226	93.9	161
Liverpool	North West	93.0	163	93.6	164
Preston	North West	95.2	153	92.1	178
South Lakeland	North West	91.2	194	91.4	188
Chorley	North West	87.1	239	89.7	214
Eden	North West	91.5	186	88.9	222
Copeland	North West	91.6	183	87.7	239

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Bolton	North West	86.9	242	87.3	247
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	84.1	278	87.2	249
West Lancashire	North West	88.4	227	86.3	263
Knowsley	North West	87.2	238	85.7	269
Rossendale	North West	81.1	316	84.9	278
Wirral	North West	84.8	274	84.7	283
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	90.1	208	84.5	288
Lancaster	North West	82.3	300	84.3	290
Sefton	North West	83.1	291	84.1	294
Burnley	North West	82.5	298	82.6	313
St. Helens	North West	81.7	311	82.4	315
Oldham	North West	81.2	315	82.4	316
Allerdale	North West	83.0	292	82.2	317
Wigan	North West	80.5	322	81.8	323
Wyre	North West	82.7	296	81.7	325
Tameside	North West	79.9	335	80.2	340
Rochdale	North West	80.0	327	80.0	343
Pendle	North West	80.0	330	79.2	347
Hyndburn	North West	79.5	342	78.5	351
Blackpool	North West	80.0	332	78.3	353
Localities in Scotland					
City of Edinburgh	Scotland	112.9	40	112.6	31
Aberdeen City	Scotland	112.0	43	106.3	65
Glasgow City	Scotland	97.6	131	99.6	113
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	101.6	95	99.1	118
Shetland Islands	Scotland	91.4	187	97.2	128
Stirling	Scotland	97.1	136	96.7	133
Perth and Kinross	Scotland	95.8	147	95.6	143
West Lothian	Scotland	94.0	156	93.3	166
Falkirk	Scotland	90.7	199	90.7	198

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Highland	Scotland	92.8	166	90.4	200
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	89.7	214	89.7	215
Renfrewshire	Scotland	89.9	211	89.5	216
Midlothian	Scotland	87.7	233	88.7	225
East Lothian	Scotland	89.6	216	88.5	228
Argyll and Bute	Scotland	85.4	262	88.0	234
Scottish Borders	Scotland	85.9	254	87.7	240
Dundee City	Scotland	85.6	258	87.6	242
Orkney Islands	Scotland	89.4	217	87.3	246
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	88.3	229	86.8	257
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	87.4	236	86.6	260
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	84.9	271	86.4	262
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	86.8	243	85.8	267
Moray	Scotland	85.5	259	85.6	271
South Ayrshire	Scotland	87.8	232	85.5	272
Fife	Scotland	88.4	228	84.9	279
Angus	Scotland	83.9	282	84.7	284
Na h-Eileanan Siar	Scotland	85.3	264	84.0	295
Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	82.5	297	83.6	300
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	85.8	256	82.8	311
North Ayrshire	Scotland	82.1	302	81.7	324
East Ayrshire	Scotland	80.5	321	81.4	329
Inverclyde	Scotland	80.8	319	80.0	342
Localities in the South East					
Runnymede	South East	132.6	7	130.9	9
Elmbridge	South East	129.9	11	129.3	11
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	126.7	13	125.6	14
Wokingham	South East	126.7	12	123.7	15
Slough	South East	123.4	19	120.8	17
West Berkshire	South East	122.6	21	120.5	18

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Milton Keynes	South East	120.7	23	118.2	20
Rushmoor	South East	122.9	20	117.9	21
Reading	South East	119.9	25	117.6	22
Mole Valley	South East	123.8	17	116.6	24
Reigate and Banstead	South East	117.5	28	115.1	25
Surrey Heath	South East	116.5	33	114.7	27
Guildford	South East	110.8	47	114.0	28
Bracknell Forest	South East	115.8	34	112.0	35
Woking	South East	116.7	32	111.5	37
Hart	South East	116.9	30	111.4	39
Winchester	South East	112.8	41	110.8	40
Vale of White Horse	South East	107.0	69	110.2	43
Brighton and Hove	South East	108.4	61	108.3	52
Buckinghamshire	South East	108.8	58	108.2	53
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	114.7	36	108.1	54
South Oxfordshire	South East	108.6	59	107.7	59
Waverley	South East	109.0	56	107.3	62
Oxford	South East	107.0	68	106.9	64
Spelthorne	South East	112.6	42	106.2	66
Sevenoaks	South East	110.1	49	106.0	68
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	107.1	66	104.3	75
Worthing	South East	100.5	109	103.7	77
Crawley	South East	107.4	62	103.5	80
Cherwell	South East	104.4	80	103.5	81
Dartford	South East	110.3	48	103.5	82
Tunbridge Wells	South East	106.5	72	103.5	83
Mid Sussex	South East	100.5	110	101.9	90
Eastleigh	South East	106.1	74	101.7	95
Horsham	South East	101.7	94	101.1	96
West Oxfordshire	South East	100.8	107	100.8	100

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Epsom and Ewell	South East	103.8	83	99.9	107
Maidstone	South East	98.0	129	99.8	109
Tandridge	South East	99.0	119	99.6	111
Southampton	South East	99.9	114	98.9	120
Fareham	South East	100.1	112	98.5	122
East Hampshire	South East	101.2	101	98.4	123
Test Valley	South East	103.3	85	98.1	124
New Forest	South East	98.1	126	96.9	131
Chichester	South East	100.2	111	95.6	145
Ashford	South East	98.0	130	94.4	158
Portsmouth	South East	92.4	173	94.2	160
Folkestone and Hythe	South East	86.8	244	92.2	176
Medway	South East	91.3	189	91.9	183
Wealden	South East	89.6	215	91.2	189
Gravesham	South East	93.5	160	90.2	205
Dover	South East	89.8	212	89.0	220
Lewes	South East	90.0	209	88.4	230
Canterbury	South East	85.7	257	87.7	238
Swale	South East	85.3	263	87.5	245
Adur	South East	92.7	169	87.3	248
Havant	South East	91.0	196	87.1	252
Arun	South East	83.5	288	84.3	291
Rother	South East	80.1	326	83.6	301
Eastbourne	South East	85.2	265	83.0	307
Hastings	South East	83.8	283	81.9	321
Thanet	South East	77.8	351	81.5	327
Isle of Wight	South East	80.3	324	80.5	336
Gosport	South East	75.8	357	74.2	360

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Localities in the South West					
Cotswold	South West	110.0	50	110.0	44
South Gloucestershire	South West	107.3	64	109.6	46
Swindon	South West	107.0	67	106.1	67
Bristol, City of	South West	104.8	78	105.8	70
Cheltenham	South West	106.4	73	105.2	73
Exeter	South West	99.8	115	100.9	99
Tewkesbury	South West	104.3	82	100.7	101
Stroud	South West	98.4	124	96.4	136
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	96.6	144	95.5	146
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	95.3	151	95.0	152
Wiltshire	South West	92.9	165	93.8	163
North Somerset	South West	92.7	168	93.4	165
Mendip	South West	88.7	225	92.8	172
Forest of Dean	South West	91.0	195	91.8	184
South Hams	South West	91.3	192	91.2	190
Dorset	South West	88.8	222	89.9	209
Gloucester	South West	91.3	191	89.8	210
Somerset West and Taunton	South West	90.3	202	89.8	211
East Devon	South West	86.8	245	88.9	223
South Somerset	South West	90.2	207	87.6	241
North Devon	South West	86.2	251	86.9	254
Sedgemoor	South West	85.5	261	86.8	255
Cornwall	South West	83.9	281	85.7	270
Teignbridge	South West	85.0	268	84.6	285
Mid Devon	South West	83.5	287	84.6	286
Plymouth	South West	81.9	306	84.4	289
West Devon	South West	83.0	293	81.2	331
Torridge	South West	78.7	348	78.4	352
Torbay	South West	76.9	354	76.2	358

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Localities in Wales					
Cardiff	Wales	98.3	125	101.1	97
Monmouthshire	Wales	94.6	155	96.3	137
Flintshire	Wales	95.3	152	95.1	150
Newport	Wales	89.8	213	90.0	208
Bridgend	Wales	86.0	253	88.6	226
Swansea	Wales	86.8	246	87.8	236
Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	86.9	241	86.9	253
Wrexham	Wales	86.4	248	86.8	259
Pembrokeshire	Wales	84.0	279	85.4	274
Ceredigion	Wales	79.0	347	84.0	296
Rhondda Cynon Taff	Wales	81.0	317	83.8	297
Denbighshire	Wales	84.9	270	83.4	304
Powys	Wales	81.8	308	83.3	306
Carmarthenshire	Wales	80.9	318	82.9	310
Conwy	Wales	79.5	343	82.6	312
Gwynedd	Wales	78.1	350	82.1	318
Caerphilly	Wales	79.3	345	80.8	335
Torfaen	Wales	79.9	336	79.6	346
Isle of Anglesey	Wales	80.0	328	79.1	348
Neath Port Talbot	Wales	79.7	340	78.6	350
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	74.8	361	75.7	359
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	71.0	362	72.3	361
Localities in the West Midlands					
Warwick	West Midlands	117.5	27	113.1	29
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	109.6	51	112.1	33
Solihull	West Midlands	109.1	53	109.4	48
Wychavon	West Midlands	98.1	127	105.2	72
Rugby	West Midlands	100.9	104	103.2	85
Worcester	West Midlands	95.3	150	103.2	87

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	101.4	98	101.8	91
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	124.6	16	100.4	105
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	92.2	176	95.6	144
Lichfield	West Midlands	92.8	167	94.5	155
Coventry	West Midlands	93.8	158	94.2	159
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	97.0	139	93.8	162
Stafford	West Midlands	92.3	174	93.0	169
Birmingham	West Midlands	91.7	181	92.2	177
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	91.5	185	91.0	193
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	86.2	250	90.9	194
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	88.2	230	90.8	197
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	86.0	252	90.2	206
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	87.5	234	88.2	231
Shropshire	West Midlands	87.4	235	88.1	233
Wolverhampton	West Midlands	82.3	299	87.8	235
Redditch	West Midlands	97.0	137	87.6	243
Tamworth	West Midlands	85.2	266	86.4	261
Dudley	West Midlands	81.8	309	86.1	265
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	81.7	312	84.7	282
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	84.8	273	84.6	287
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	79.8	337	83.7	298
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	83.5	289	81.9	320
Walsall	West Midlands	79.5	344	81.9	322
Sandwell	West Midlands	81.7	310	81.0	333
Localities in Yorkshire and the Humber					
York	Yorkshire and the Humber	98.9	120	99.8	108
Leeds	Yorkshire and the Humber	99.2	118	99.4	116
Harrogate	Yorkshire and the Humber	101.3	99	99.3	117
Selby	Yorkshire and the Humber	92.3	175	96.6	134
Hambleton	Yorkshire and the Humber	93.2	162	94.4	157

Locality	Region	2019	Rank 2019	2023	Rank 2023
Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	90.9	197	92.9	170
Craven	Yorkshire and the Humber	90.6	200	91.9	181
Ryedale	Yorkshire and the Humber	92.5	171	90.4	202
Sheffield	Yorkshire and the Humber	88.8	223	90.1	207
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	89.0	221	89.7	213
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	89.2	218	89.2	219
Wakefield	Yorkshire and the Humber	85.0	269	85.4	273
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	80.4	323	84.7	280
Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	81.6	314	84.3	292
Kirklees	Yorkshire and the Humber	83.9	280	84.2	293
Doncaster	Yorkshire and the Humber	82.0	303	83.5	302
Rotherham	Yorkshire and the Humber	81.7	313	82.9	308
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and the Humber	82.0	305	81.9	319
Scarborough	Yorkshire and the Humber	79.9	333	80.8	334
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	79.7	339	80.1	341
Barnsley	Yorkshire and the Humber	79.7	338	79.7	344

Appendix 5: GVA Growth Forecasts (UKCI 2023)

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Camden	7.07	1	1.70	1	3.76	1	10.33	1
Islington	5.89	2	1.26	3	3.45	2	8.78	2
Tower Hamlets	5.58	3	1.30	2	3.02	6	7.80	4
Hackney	5.30	4	1.01	4	3.37	3	8.13	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	4.32	5	0.67	5	3.06	5	6.76	5
Southwark	4.06	6	0.59	6	2.95	8	6.35	6
Three Rivers	3.69	7	0.46	7	2.83	16	5.83	8
Kensington and Chelsea	3.68	8	0.34	9	3.10	4	6.26	7
Bracknell Forest	3.35	9	0.37	8	2.67	63	5.25	17
Windsor and Maidenhead	3.28	10	0.24	13	2.89	10	5.57	10
Guildford	3.27	11	0.26	11	2.82	18	5.43	11
Woking	3.26	12	0.26	12	2.81	19	5.42	12
Runnymede	3.26	13	0.28	10	2.77	25	5.35	15
Richmond upon Thames	3.17	14	0.15	19	2.97	7	5.60	9
Hertsmere	3.11	15	0.16	16	2.86	12	5.37	14
Brent	3.10	16	0.21	14	2.75	31	5.18	19
South Cambridgeshire	3.06	17	0.17	15	2.79	21	5.21	18
Lambeth	3.04	18	0.14	20	2.84	15	5.26	16
Elmbridge	3.03	19	0.10	22	2.92	9	5.39	13
Newham	2.98	20	0.15	18	2.76	26	5.10	20
Vale of White Horse	2.86	21	0.12	21	2.70	43	4.88	22
Surrey Heath	2.79	22	0.07	24	2.73	33	4.88	23
West Berkshire	2.79	23	0.07	23	2.73	37	4.87	24
Wandsworth	2.77	24	0.00	26	2.87	11	5.08	21
Copeland	2.72	25	0.16	17	2.44	177	4.32	44

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Hart	2.65	26	0.01	25	2.70	42	4.71	28
Uttlesford	2.63	27	-0.02	27	2.75	30	4.77	25
Reading	2.59	28	-0.03	29	2.73	38	4.69	30
Hounslow	2.57	29	-0.05	31	2.76	27	4.73	26
Bromley	2.56	30	-0.04	30	2.73	35	4.67	31
Wokingham	2.52	31	-0.08	32	2.78	24	4.71	27
Solihull	2.50	32	-0.02	28	2.61	78	4.43	38
Lewisham	2.43	33	-0.09	33	2.69	46	4.49	36
Kingston upon Thames	2.42	34	-0.14	38	2.79	22	4.64	32
Harrow	2.42	35	-0.16	42	2.82	17	4.70	29
Buckinghamshire	2.38	36	-0.14	36	2.73	34	4.51	35
South Oxfordshire	2.34	37	-0.14	37	2.70	44	4.42	39
Slough	2.34	38	-0.11	34	2.65	68	4.34	40
Croydon	2.32	39	-0.13	35	2.66	67	4.33	43
Sutton	2.30	40	-0.14	39	2.67	62	4.33	42
Cambridge	2.28	41	-0.16	40	2.67	59	4.32	45
Milton Keynes	2.23	42	-0.19	44	2.69	49	4.32	46
Welwyn Hatfield	2.23	43	-0.16	41	2.62	75	4.21	56
Barnet	2.23	44	-0.27	56	2.86	13	4.59	33
Merton	2.22	45	-0.24	53	2.79	20	4.47	37
St Albans	2.20	46	-0.27	58	2.85	14	4.54	34
Mole Valley	2.18	47	-0.22	45	2.69	45	4.27	48
Winchester	2.17	48	-0.22	50	2.71	41	4.29	47
Oxford	2.17	49	-0.18	43	2.61	83	4.13	58
Enfield	2.17	50	-0.22	46	2.68	51	4.25	49
Dacorum	2.15	51	-0.22	48	2.67	55	4.22	51
Brentwood	2.14	52	-0.22	47	2.66	66	4.19	57
North Hertfordshire	2.13	53	-0.24	51	2.68	53	4.21	55
Warwick	2.12	54	-0.24	52	2.68	52	4.21	54

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Hertfordshire	2.12	55	-0.25	54	2.69	48	4.21	52
Waverley	2.09	56	-0.29	61	2.78	23	4.34	41
Dartford	2.06	57	-0.22	49	2.58	93	3.99	64
Stratford-on-Avon	2.00	58	-0.33	64	2.76	28	4.22	50
Wychavon	1.99	59	-0.33	66	2.76	29	4.21	53
Stevenage	1.98	60	-0.26	55	2.59	92	3.93	67
South Gloucestershire	1.94	61	-0.27	57	2.56	101	3.84	74
Epping Forest	1.93	62	-0.33	65	2.69	47	4.06	59
Ribble Valley	1.93	63	-0.29	60	2.59	89	3.89	70
Spelthorne	1.93	64	-0.29	59	2.58	95	3.87	71
Hillingdon	1.92	65	-0.33	63	2.67	60	4.00	63
Basingstoke and Deane	1.90	66	-0.30	62	2.58	97	3.84	73
Tandridge	1.90	67	-0.35	70	2.68	54	4.01	62
Cheltenham	1.89	68	-0.34	68	2.67	56	3.99	65
Rugby	1.88	69	-0.34	67	2.64	70	3.92	68
Bristol, City of	1.87	70	-0.34	69	2.64	69	3.92	69
Reigate and Banstead	1.85	71	-0.38	71	2.69	50	3.98	66
Ealing	1.83	72	-0.40	75	2.72	39	4.02	61
Brighton and Hove	1.81	73	-0.42	81	2.75	32	4.04	60
City of Edinburgh	1.77	74	-0.39	73	2.63	71	3.82	76
Mid Sussex	1.74	75	-0.41	79	2.66	64	3.84	75
East Hampshire	1.72	76	-0.41	77	2.63	73	3.76	79
Aberdeen City	1.70	77	-0.40	76	2.59	87	3.68	82
Blaby	1.69	78	-0.39	74	2.55	106	3.62	85
Cherwell	1.69	79	-0.41	78	2.59	86	3.68	83
Fylde	1.68	80	-0.38	72	2.52	123	3.55	89
Waltham Forest	1.67	81	-0.45	83	2.67	57	3.79	78
Greenwich	1.64	82	-0.44	82	2.61	82	3.67	84
Haringey	1.63	83	-0.50	90	2.73	36	3.85	72

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
West Oxfordshire	1.62	84	-0.46	84	2.63	72	3.69	81
Trafford	1.61	85	-0.50	89	2.71	40	3.80	77
Tunbridge Wells	1.61	86	-0.48	86	2.66	65	3.72	80
Crawley	1.57	87	-0.42	80	2.49	147	3.40	95
Worcester	1.53	88	-0.49	88	2.58	94	3.52	90
Rushcliffe	1.50	89	-0.52	94	2.62	77	3.56	87
Manchester	1.49	90	-0.52	98	2.62	76	3.55	88
Warrington	1.48	91	-0.51	91	2.59	91	3.49	91
Maldon	1.47	92	-0.48	87	2.51	126	3.35	99
Derby	1.44	93	-0.48	85	2.47	151	3.27	107
Bath and North East Somerset	1.44	94	-0.53	100	2.58	96	3.43	93
Wealden	1.43	95	-0.52	99	2.56	103	3.39	96
Stirling	1.41	96	-0.51	93	2.52	124	3.31	103
Bexley	1.41	97	-0.52	96	2.53	115	3.33	100
Watford	1.41	98	-0.58	114	2.67	58	3.56	86
Rushmoor	1.40	99	-0.51	92	2.50	135	3.27	106
Eastleigh	1.40	100	-0.52	95	2.51	130	3.28	105
Central Bedfordshire	1.39	101	-0.54	101	2.54	110	3.33	101
Horsham	1.38	102	-0.57	106	2.60	85	3.42	94
Southampton	1.38	103	-0.52	97	2.50	137	3.25	110
Cheshire East	1.34	104	-0.58	113	2.59	88	3.37	98
Havering	1.34	105	-0.54	102	2.51	129	3.24	111
Cardiff	1.34	106	-0.56	105	2.56	104	3.31	102
Glasgow City	1.33	107	-0.55	104	2.51	128	3.22	113
Monmouthshire	1.31	108	-0.58	112	2.56	100	3.30	104
North West Leicestershire	1.31	109	-0.57	107	2.53	114	3.25	109
Sevenoaks	1.31	110	-0.61	117	2.61	80	3.38	97
Test Valley	1.30	111	-0.58	111	2.54	111	3.25	108
Aberdeenshire	1.29	112	-0.57	110	2.53	118	3.22	114

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Redbridge	1.29	113	-0.64	122	2.67	61	3.45	92
Tewkesbury	1.29	114	-0.57	108	2.52	121	3.21	115
Shetland Islands	1.29	115	-0.55	103	2.45	169	3.09	125
Stroud	1.26	116	-0.60	116	2.55	108	3.24	112
Swindon	1.26	117	-0.57	109	2.48	148	3.12	124
Rutland	1.25	118	-0.59	115	2.51	125	3.16	120
Fareham	1.18	119	-0.63	119	2.53	119	3.12	123
Huntingdonshire	1.18	120	-0.62	118	2.50	134	3.08	126
York	1.17	121	-0.64	121	2.53	113	3.13	122
Chelmsford	1.17	122	-0.65	123	2.56	102	3.16	119
Harrogate	1.15	123	-0.67	127	2.59	90	3.19	116
Charnwood	1.14	124	-0.63	120	2.49	141	3.03	127
Salford	1.14	125	-0.67	126	2.58	98	3.17	118
Exeter	1.08	126	-0.66	125	2.49	140	2.98	128
Broxbourne	1.08	127	-0.65	124	2.47	154	2.94	132
Epsom and Ewell	1.07	128	-0.73	142	2.63	74	3.19	117
Bromsgrove	1.05	129	-0.73	143	2.61	84	3.14	121
Tonbridge and Malling	1.02	130	-0.71	131	2.52	120	2.98	129
Colchester	1.00	131	-0.69	129	2.47	155	2.87	143
Worthing	0.99	132	-0.71	132	2.49	143	2.90	141
Luton	0.99	133	-0.71	133	2.49	139	2.90	140
Bedford	0.99	134	-0.72	138	2.53	117	2.96	131
Folkestone and Hythe	0.98	135	-0.70	130	2.46	161	2.84	147
Mendip	0.98	136	-0.72	139	2.52	122	2.94	133
Gravesham	0.98	137	-0.69	128	2.44	176	2.80	149
Derbyshire Dales	0.97	138	-0.73	141	2.51	127	2.91	139
Stafford	0.96	139	-0.71	136	2.47	152	2.84	145
Wiltshire	0.95	140	-0.73	144	2.50	138	2.87	144
Cheshire West and Chester	0.94	141	-0.74	146	2.50	133	2.88	142

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Erewash	0.94	142	-0.71	134	2.45	173	2.78	151
Maidstone	0.92	143	-0.77	154	2.57	99	2.96	130
Stockport	0.92	144	-0.77	150	2.55	109	2.93	135
Coventry	0.92	145	-0.72	137	2.44	175	2.75	154
Mid Suffolk	0.91	146	-0.73	145	2.46	158	2.79	150
Bury	0.90	147	-0.78	155	2.56	105	2.93	134
East Lothian	0.90	148	-0.71	135	2.40	211	2.67	159
Birmingham	0.90	149	-0.74	147	2.47	156	2.78	152
Malvern Hills	0.89	150	-0.78	158	2.55	107	2.91	138
New Forest	0.89	151	-0.76	148	2.49	145	2.80	148
Harborough	0.84	152	-0.80	164	2.53	112	2.84	146
West Northamptonshire	0.84	153	-0.78	156	2.49	144	2.76	153
Portsmouth	0.83	154	-0.76	149	2.43	183	2.66	160
Orkney Islands	0.82	155	-0.72	140	2.35	261	2.51	179
North Warwickshire	0.82	156	-0.77	152	2.43	181	2.65	161
Selby	0.81	157	-0.79	161	2.48	150	2.72	156
South Kesteven	0.80	158	-0.80	166	2.50	136	2.74	155
Wyre Forest	0.79	159	-0.86	183	2.61	79	2.92	136
Cotswold	0.78	160	-0.86	184	2.61	81	2.91	137
Broadland	0.78	161	-0.77	153	2.40	212	2.56	172
Thurrock	0.78	162	-0.78	157	2.42	190	2.60	163
South Ribble	0.77	163	-0.79	159	2.43	187	2.60	164
Ashford	0.76	164	-0.83	172	2.50	132	2.72	157
Canterbury	0.75	165	-0.80	163	2.42	192	2.57	169
Lewes	0.73	166	-0.81	169	2.44	174	2.60	165
Falkirk	0.73	167	-0.77	151	2.34	266	2.43	187
Highland	0.73	168	-0.79	160	2.39	224	2.50	181
East Devon	0.72	169	-0.81	168	2.42	193	2.55	176
Rochford	0.72	170	-0.82	171	2.45	172	2.59	166

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Perth and Kinross	0.72	171	-0.81	167	2.42	198	2.54	177
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	0.72	172	-0.84	177	2.48	149	2.64	162
Somerset West and Taunton	0.71	173	-0.82	170	2.43	182	2.56	173
West Lothian	0.71	174	-0.80	162	2.38	226	2.48	184
Chichester	0.69	175	-0.87	188	2.53	116	2.70	158
Hambleton	0.69	176	-0.84	179	2.46	162	2.58	168
Ipswich	0.67	177	-0.85	180	2.45	167	2.55	174
South Derbyshire	0.67	178	-0.83	175	2.41	205	2.48	183
East Renfrewshire	0.67	179	-0.85	181	2.46	159	2.57	170
Barking and Dagenham	0.65	180	-0.86	182	2.46	160	2.55	175
Southend-on-Sea	0.65	181	-0.86	185	2.47	153	2.56	171
East Suffolk	0.65	182	-0.84	178	2.42	200	2.47	185
Telford and Wrekin	0.65	183	-0.83	174	2.38	227	2.42	188
East Ayrshire	0.64	184	-0.80	165	2.32	285	2.30	202
Halton	0.64	185	-0.83	173	2.37	241	2.38	190
North Somerset	0.63	186	-0.89	192	2.49	142	2.58	167
South Lanarkshire	0.63	187	-0.83	176	2.37	236	2.38	191
Liverpool	0.62	188	-0.87	189	2.45	171	2.50	180
Shropshire	0.59	189	-0.88	190	2.43	188	2.44	186
Carlisle	0.58	190	-0.89	195	2.46	164	2.49	182
Melton	0.57	191	-0.88	191	2.41	201	2.40	189
Leeds	0.56	192	-0.91	204	2.49	146	2.52	178
Midlothian	0.56	193	-0.87	187	2.38	232	2.33	200
Flintshire	0.54	194	-0.89	194	2.41	207	2.37	193
Medway	0.54	195	-0.89	196	2.41	206	2.37	195
East Staffordshire	0.53	196	-0.90	197	2.41	203	2.36	196
Newcastle upon Tyne	0.52	197	-0.90	200	2.42	199	2.36	197
Broxtowe	0.52	198	-0.91	202	2.42	195	2.37	194
North Lanarkshire	0.50	199	-0.87	186	2.30	300	2.16	219

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Dundee City	0.49	200	-0.89	193	2.35	252	2.24	211
Renfrewshire	0.49	201	-0.90	199	2.38	233	2.27	206
West Lindsey	0.47	202	-0.90	198	2.35	256	2.21	215
Argyll and Bute	0.47	203	-0.91	203	2.38	231	2.25	209
Dorset	0.46	204	-0.94	209	2.44	180	2.34	199
Harlow	0.45	205	-0.92	205	2.38	234	2.23	212
North Northamptonshire	0.44	206	-0.94	210	2.42	196	2.30	203
South Somerset	0.42	207	-0.93	207	2.36	245	2.19	216
Calderdale	0.42	208	-0.96	216	2.44	179	2.31	201
Dudley	0.42	209	-0.94	208	2.38	229	2.21	214
Basildon	0.41	210	-0.98	220	2.46	157	2.35	198
East Dunbartonshire	0.41	211	-0.95	213	2.41	208	2.26	208
East Cambridgeshire	0.41	212	-0.96	215	2.42	191	2.28	205
Preston	0.40	213	-0.97	218	2.43	184	2.29	204
Pembrokeshire	0.37	214	-0.95	212	2.35	254	2.13	224
Lichfield	0.37	215	-1.02	231	2.51	131	2.38	192
Newport	0.36	216	-0.97	217	2.38	228	2.17	217
Barrow-in-Furness	0.35	217	-0.90	201	2.23	342	1.92	252
Craven	0.34	218	-1.01	226	2.45	165	2.27	207
Dover	0.34	219	-0.96	214	2.34	269	2.08	233
Moray	0.33	220	-0.95	211	2.31	295	2.02	239
North East Derbyshire	0.33	221	-0.98	221	2.38	230	2.14	223
Stockton-on-Tees	0.33	222	-0.99	222	2.39	223	2.14	222
North Ayrshire	0.33	223	-0.93	206	2.26	328	1.93	250
Vale of Glamorgan	0.32	224	-1.02	230	2.45	168	2.25	210
East Riding of Yorkshire	0.32	225	-0.99	225	2.39	219	2.15	221
Staffordshire Moorlands	0.31	226	-0.99	223	2.37	237	2.10	227
Norwich	0.31	227	-1.02	233	2.45	170	2.23	213
West Suffolk	0.30	228	-0.99	224	2.37	240	2.09	229

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Sheffield	0.28	229	-1.02	235	2.42	197	2.15	220
Inverclyde	0.26	230	-0.97	219	2.28	317	1.90	255
Leicester	0.26	231	-1.04	242	2.44	178	2.17	218
Darlington	0.25	232	-1.03	237	2.40	215	2.09	228
Braintree	0.25	233	-1.02	234	2.39	221	2.07	234
South Norfolk	0.24	234	-1.03	238	2.39	218	2.08	230
Mid Devon	0.24	235	-1.02	232	2.37	239	2.04	236
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.23	236	-1.03	236	2.37	238	2.04	237
Wolverhampton	0.21	237	-1.05	245	2.41	209	2.08	232
South Lakeland	0.21	238	-1.06	249	2.43	186	2.11	226
Wrexham	0.21	239	-1.01	227	2.31	297	1.91	254
North Tyneside	0.19	240	-1.04	240	2.36	244	1.99	241
Richmondshire	0.19	241	-1.06	251	2.41	204	2.06	235
Great Yarmouth	0.18	242	-1.01	229	2.29	307	1.86	261
Chorley	0.18	243	-1.09	265	2.45	166	2.12	225
Gedling	0.18	244	-1.04	239	2.34	274	1.93	251
North Kesteven	0.17	245	-1.05	244	2.36	250	1.95	246
Castle Point	0.16	246	-1.06	248	2.37	242	1.96	245
Sefton	0.16	247	-1.05	247	2.35	255	1.94	247
Carmarthenshire	0.16	248	-1.04	241	2.32	279	1.89	257
Torfaen	0.15	249	-1.01	228	2.25	335	1.76	282
West Lancashire	0.15	250	-1.05	246	2.34	270	1.91	253
Powys	0.14	251	-1.06	250	2.36	248	1.93	249
Eden	0.14	252	-1.06	252	2.36	246	1.93	248
Blackburn with Darwen	0.14	253	-1.08	262	2.39	220	1.99	242
Peterborough	0.13	254	-1.09	269	2.41	202	2.01	240
Herefordshire, County of	0.13	255	-1.10	271	2.43	189	2.03	238
Rother	0.13	256	-1.09	266	2.40	216	1.98	243
South Hams	0.13	257	-1.12	279	2.46	163	2.08	231

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
High Peak	0.12	258	-1.09	268	2.39	217	1.98	244
Wakefield	0.11	259	-1.05	243	2.29	310	1.80	275
Gloucester	0.11	260	-1.08	258	2.36	249	1.90	256
North Norfolk	0.10	261	-1.07	254	2.32	284	1.83	266
Swansea	0.10	262	-1.08	259	2.34	264	1.87	259
North Lincolnshire	0.09	263	-1.07	255	2.31	288	1.81	271
Lincoln	0.09	264	-1.07	253	2.30	302	1.79	277
Plymouth	0.08	265	-1.07	256	2.31	290	1.80	273
Ceredigion	0.08	266	-1.09	264	2.34	267	1.85	263
Lancaster	0.07	267	-1.08	261	2.32	281	1.82	270
Cornwall	0.06	268	-1.11	275	2.36	243	1.87	260
Bridgend	0.06	269	-1.10	270	2.34	268	1.83	268
Scottish Borders	0.06	270	-1.10	272	2.35	260	1.84	265
Kirklees	0.05	271	-1.11	274	2.36	247	1.86	262
South Holland	0.05	272	-1.08	257	2.29	311	1.74	285
Havant	0.04	273	-1.11	278	2.35	258	1.83	267
Bradford	0.04	274	-1.10	273	2.33	275	1.80	272
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	0.03	275	-1.09	267	2.29	308	1.73	287
Forest of Dean	0.03	276	-1.11	276	2.34	272	1.80	274
Knowsley	0.02	277	-1.08	260	2.27	319	1.68	295
South Ayrshire	0.02	278	-1.11	277	2.33	276	1.78	278
Clackmannanshire	0.01	279	-1.08	263	2.25	334	1.64	297
Adur	0.00	280	-1.15	291	2.40	213	1.87	258
Angus	-0.02	281	-1.13	283	2.32	282	1.73	286
St. Helens	-0.02	282	-1.14	284	2.34	265	1.77	279
Amber Valley	-0.02	283	-1.12	282	2.31	289	1.71	290
Newark and Sherwood	-0.04	284	-1.14	286	2.34	271	1.74	284
Nottingham	-0.04	285	-1.17	295	2.39	222	1.82	269
North Devon	-0.05	286	-1.15	289	2.34	263	1.75	283

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-0.06	287	-1.15	287	2.33	277	1.71	289
Tendring	-0.06	288	-1.12	281	2.27	321	1.60	301
Gateshead	-0.06	289	-1.15	288	2.32	280	1.70	293
Hartlepool	-0.06	290	-1.12	280	2.25	332	1.58	305
Wirral	-0.09	291	-1.17	297	2.35	259	1.72	288
Fife	-0.09	292	-1.16	292	2.31	291	1.65	296
Bolton	-0.10	293	-1.19	304	2.38	225	1.76	280
South Staffordshire	-0.10	294	-1.22	312	2.43	185	1.84	264
Northumberland	-0.11	295	-1.16	293	2.30	305	1.61	300
Sedgemoor	-0.11	296	-1.19	302	2.35	253	1.70	292
Caerphilly	-0.12	297	-1.15	290	2.26	323	1.55	310
Oadby and Wigston	-0.13	298	-1.21	310	2.40	214	1.76	281
Rotherham	-0.13	299	-1.17	296	2.30	304	1.60	303
Torridge	-0.13	300	-1.17	294	2.29	312	1.58	308
Tamworth	-0.13	301	-1.17	299	2.30	299	1.60	302
Cannock Chase	-0.13	302	-1.23	316	2.42	194	1.79	276
Neath Port Talbot	-0.14	303	-1.14	285	2.22	351	1.46	315
Teignbridge	-0.14	304	-1.20	305	2.35	257	1.68	294
Gwynedd	-0.14	305	-1.17	298	2.30	306	1.59	304
Walsall	-0.16	306	-1.18	301	2.30	301	1.58	307
Allerdale	-0.18	307	-1.19	303	2.28	316	1.52	311
Conwy	-0.18	308	-1.21	311	2.34	273	1.61	299
Chesterfield	-0.19	309	-1.21	309	2.32	283	1.58	306
Doncaster	-0.20	310	-1.20	308	2.30	298	1.55	309
Ashfield	-0.21	311	-1.18	300	2.24	341	1.42	320
Rossendale	-0.21	312	-1.26	323	2.41	210	1.71	291
Babergh	-0.23	313	-1.25	320	2.38	235	1.64	298
Isle of Anglesey	-0.24	314	-1.20	307	2.26	327	1.44	317
Eastbourne	-0.24	315	-1.23	317	2.31	293	1.52	312

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Breckland	-0.25	316	-1.22	315	2.28	314	1.47	313
West Dunbartonshire	-0.26	317	-1.20	306	2.22	348	1.35	326
Na h-Eileanan Siar	-0.27	318	-1.22	313	2.26	322	1.42	321
Oldham	-0.27	319	-1.23	318	2.29	309	1.46	314
Nuneaton and Bedworth	-0.29	320	-1.24	319	2.28	315	1.43	318
Hyndburn	-0.30	321	-1.22	314	2.23	345	1.34	330
Denbighshire	-0.32	322	-1.27	325	2.31	286	1.45	316
Barnsley	-0.33	323	-1.25	321	2.26	325	1.36	325
Wigan	-0.35	324	-1.27	326	2.29	313	1.38	324
Mansfield	-0.36	325	-1.26	322	2.25	338	1.31	331
Wyre	-0.36	326	-1.29	329	2.31	292	1.41	322
Redcar and Cleveland	-0.38	327	-1.27	324	2.24	340	1.27	334
Arun	-0.41	328	-1.33	335	2.35	262	1.43	319
Dumfries and Galloway	-0.41	329	-1.28	327	2.23	344	1.24	336
Stoke-on-Trent	-0.42	330	-1.29	331	2.25	333	1.27	333
Kingston upon Hull, City of	-0.42	331	-1.28	328	2.23	347	1.23	337
Swale	-0.43	332	-1.32	333	2.30	303	1.34	328
Redditch	-0.44	333	-1.33	336	2.31	287	1.35	327
Gosport	-0.44	334	-1.29	330	2.22	350	1.19	339
Bassetlaw	-0.45	335	-1.33	337	2.31	294	1.34	329
Middlesbrough	-0.45	336	-1.31	332	2.26	326	1.26	335
Ryedale	-0.45	337	-1.35	341	2.35	251	1.41	323
Bolsover	-0.49	338	-1.32	334	2.25	331	1.21	338
Thanet	-0.49	339	-1.35	340	2.31	296	1.29	332
County Durham	-0.51	340	-1.33	338	2.25	337	1.18	340
South Tyneside	-0.53	341	-1.34	339	2.25	336	1.16	342
Rhondda Cynon Taff	-0.56	342	-1.37	342	2.27	320	1.17	341
Scarborough	-0.59	343	-1.38	344	2.26	329	1.12	343
Fenland	-0.62	344	-1.38	343	2.23	343	1.06	346

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
North East Lincolnshire	-0.64	345	-1.38	345	2.21	353	1.00	348
Isle of Wight	-0.64	346	-1.40	346	2.26	330	1.08	345
Rochdale	-0.68	347	-1.42	347	2.26	324	1.06	347
Tameside	-0.76	348	-1.45	349	2.24	339	0.95	349
West Devon	-0.77	349	-1.49	354	2.32	278	1.08	344
Boston	-0.78	350	-1.44	348	2.21	355	0.88	352
Pendle	-0.79	351	-1.46	350	2.23	346	0.90	350
Sunderland	-0.82	352	-1.46	351	2.20	356	0.82	354
Sandwell	-0.83	353	-1.48	352	2.22	349	0.86	353
Hastings	-0.90	354	-1.54	355	2.28	318	0.89	351
East Lindsey	-0.91	355	-1.49	353	2.16	358	0.68	355
Merthyr Tydfil	-1.06	356	-1.56	356	2.15	359	0.54	359
Blackpool	-1.07	357	-1.58	357	2.19	357	0.60	357
Torbay	-1.08	358	-1.60	358	2.22	352	0.63	356
Burnley	-1.10	359	-1.60	359	2.21	354	0.60	358
Blaenau Gwent	-1.21	360	-1.62	360	2.11	360	0.35	360

Appendix 6: GVA per Capita Growth Forecasts (UKCI 2023)

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Camden	6.74	1	0.93	1	2.98	1	9.77	1
Islington	5.57	2	0.49	3	2.67	2	8.24	2
Tower Hamlets	5.26	3	0.53	2	2.24	6	7.26	4
Hackney	4.98	4	0.24	4	2.59	3	7.59	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	4.00	5	-0.10	5	2.28	5	6.23	5
Southwark	3.74	6	-0.18	6	2.17	8	5.82	6
Three Rivers	3.37	7	-0.30	7	2.06	16	5.30	8
Kensington and Chelsea	3.37	8	-0.42	9	2.32	4	5.73	7
Bracknell Forest	3.03	9	-0.40	8	1.89	63	4.73	17
Windsor and Maidenhead	2.97	10	-0.53	13	2.11	10	5.04	10
Guildford	2.96	11	-0.50	11	2.04	18	4.91	11
Woking	2.95	12	-0.50	12	2.04	19	4.90	12
Runnymede	2.95	13	-0.49	10	2.00	25	4.82	15
Richmond upon Thames	2.86	14	-0.62	19	2.19	7	5.07	9
Hertsmere	2.80	15	-0.60	16	2.09	12	4.85	14
Brent	2.79	16	-0.55	14	1.98	31	4.65	19
South Cambridgeshire	2.75	17	-0.59	15	2.01	21	4.68	18
Lambeth	2.73	18	-0.62	20	2.06	15	4.74	16
Elmbridge	2.72	19	-0.66	22	2.14	9	4.86	13
Newham	2.67	20	-0.62	18	1.99	26	4.57	20
Vale of White Horse	2.55	21	-0.65	21	1.92	43	4.35	22
Surrey Heath	2.48	22	-0.70	24	1.96	33	4.35	23
West Berkshire	2.48	23	-0.69	23	1.95	37	4.34	24
Wandsworth	2.45	24	-0.77	26	2.09	11	4.55	21
Copeland	2.40	25	-0.60	17	1.67	177	3.80	44

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Hart	2.34	26	-0.75	25	1.93	42	4.18	28
Uttlesford	2.32	27	-0.78	27	1.98	30	4.25	25
Reading	2.27	28	-0.79	29	1.95	38	4.16	30
Hounslow	2.26	29	-0.82	31	1.98	27	4.20	26
Bromley	2.25	30	-0.81	30	1.96	35	4.15	31
Wokingham	2.21	31	-0.85	32	2.00	24	4.19	27
Solihull	2.19	32	-0.79	28	1.84	78	3.90	38
Lewisham	2.12	33	-0.85	33	1.92	46	3.97	36
Kingston upon Thames	2.11	34	-0.90	38	2.01	22	4.11	32
Harrow	2.11	35	-0.92	42	2.05	17	4.18	29
Buckinghamshire	2.06	36	-0.90	36	1.96	34	3.99	35
South Oxfordshire	2.03	37	-0.90	37	1.92	44	3.90	39
Slough	2.03	38	-0.88	34	1.87	68	3.82	40
Croydon	2.01	39	-0.89	35	1.88	67	3.81	43
Sutton	1.99	40	-0.91	39	1.89	62	3.81	42
Cambridge	1.97	41	-0.92	40	1.89	59	3.80	45
Milton Keynes	1.92	42	-0.95	44	1.91	49	3.79	46
Welwyn Hatfield	1.92	43	-0.92	41	1.85	75	3.69	56
Barnet	1.91	44	-1.03	56	2.08	13	4.07	33
Merton	1.91	45	-1.00	53	2.02	20	3.95	37
St Albans	1.89	46	-1.03	58	2.07	14	4.02	34
Mole Valley	1.87	47	-0.98	45	1.92	45	3.75	48
Winchester	1.86	48	-0.99	50	1.93	41	3.77	47
Oxford	1.86	49	-0.94	43	1.83	83	3.61	58
Enfield	1.86	50	-0.98	46	1.91	51	3.73	49
Dacorum	1.84	51	-0.98	48	1.90	55	3.70	51
Brentwood	1.83	52	-0.98	47	1.88	66	3.67	57
North Hertfordshire	1.81	53	-1.00	51	1.91	53	3.69	55
Warwick	1.81	54	-1.00	52	1.91	52	3.69	54

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Hertfordshire	1.81	55	-1.01	54	1.92	48	3.69	52
Waverley	1.78	56	-1.05	61	2.00	23	3.81	41
Dartford	1.75	57	-0.98	49	1.81	93	3.47	64
Stratford-on-Avon	1.69	58	-1.09	64	1.98	28	3.70	50
Wychavon	1.68	59	-1.09	66	1.98	29	3.69	53
Stevenage	1.67	60	-1.02	55	1.81	92	3.41	67
South Gloucestershire	1.63	61	-1.03	57	1.78	101	3.32	74
Epping Forest	1.62	62	-1.09	65	1.92	47	3.54	59
Ribble Valley	1.62	63	-1.05	60	1.81	89	3.37	70
Spelthorne	1.62	64	-1.05	59	1.81	95	3.35	71
Hillingdon	1.61	65	-1.09	63	1.89	60	3.48	63
Basingstoke and Deane	1.59	66	-1.06	62	1.80	97	3.32	73
Tandridge	1.59	67	-1.11	70	1.90	54	3.49	62
Cheltenham	1.58	68	-1.10	68	1.90	56	3.47	65
Rugby	1.57	69	-1.10	67	1.87	70	3.40	68
Bristol, City of	1.56	70	-1.10	69	1.87	69	3.40	69
Reigate and Banstead	1.54	71	-1.14	71	1.91	50	3.46	66
Ealing	1.52	72	-1.16	75	1.95	39	3.50	61
Brighton and Hove	1.50	73	-1.18	81	1.97	32	3.52	60
City of Edinburgh	1.46	74	-1.15	73	1.86	71	3.30	76
Mid Sussex	1.43	75	-1.17	79	1.88	64	3.32	75
East Hampshire	1.41	76	-1.17	77	1.85	73	3.25	79
Aberdeen City	1.39	77	-1.16	76	1.81	87	3.16	82
Blaby	1.39	78	-1.15	74	1.78	106	3.10	85
Cherwell	1.38	79	-1.17	78	1.82	86	3.16	83
Fylde	1.37	80	-1.14	72	1.75	123	3.03	89
Waltham Forest	1.36	81	-1.21	83	1.89	57	3.27	78
Greenwich	1.33	82	-1.20	82	1.84	82	3.15	84
Haringey	1.32	83	-1.26	90	1.95	36	3.33	72

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
West Oxfordshire	1.31	84	-1.22	84	1.86	72	3.17	81
Trafford	1.30	85	-1.26	89	1.93	40	3.28	77
Tunbridge Wells	1.30	86	-1.24	86	1.88	65	3.20	80
Crawley	1.26	87	-1.18	80	1.71	147	2.88	95
Worcester	1.22	88	-1.24	88	1.81	94	3.00	90
Rushcliffe	1.19	89	-1.27	94	1.84	77	3.04	87
Manchester	1.18	90	-1.28	98	1.85	76	3.04	88
Warrington	1.18	91	-1.27	91	1.81	91	2.97	91
Maldon	1.16	92	-1.24	87	1.74	126	2.84	99
Derby	1.13	93	-1.24	85	1.70	151	2.75	107
Bath and North East Somerset	1.13	94	-1.29	100	1.80	96	2.91	93
Wealden	1.12	95	-1.28	99	1.78	103	2.87	96
Stirling	1.10	96	-1.27	93	1.74	124	2.79	103
Bexley	1.10	97	-1.28	96	1.76	115	2.81	100
Watford	1.10	98	-1.34	114	1.89	58	3.04	86
Rushmoor	1.09	99	-1.27	92	1.73	135	2.76	106
Eastleigh	1.09	100	-1.28	95	1.74	130	2.77	105
Central Bedfordshire	1.08	101	-1.29	101	1.77	110	2.81	101
Horsham	1.07	102	-1.32	106	1.82	85	2.90	94
Southampton	1.07	103	-1.28	97	1.72	137	2.73	110
Cheshire East	1.03	104	-1.34	113	1.81	88	2.85	98
Havering	1.03	105	-1.30	102	1.74	129	2.72	111
Cardiff	1.03	106	-1.32	105	1.78	104	2.79	102
Glasgow City	1.02	107	-1.31	104	1.74	128	2.71	113
Monmouthshire	1.01	108	-1.34	112	1.79	100	2.78	104
North West Leicestershire	1.00	109	-1.33	107	1.76	114	2.73	109
Sevenoaks	1.00	110	-1.36	117	1.84	80	2.86	97
Test Valley	0.99	111	-1.33	111	1.76	111	2.73	108

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Aberdeenshire	0.99	112	-1.33	110	1.75	118	2.71	114
Redbridge	0.98	113	-1.40	122	1.89	61	2.93	92
Tewkesbury	0.98	114	-1.33	108	1.75	121	2.70	115
Shetland Islands	0.98	115	-1.30	103	1.68	169	2.57	125
Stroud	0.95	116	-1.36	116	1.78	108	2.72	112
Swindon	0.95	117	-1.33	109	1.71	148	2.60	124
Rutland	0.94	118	-1.35	115	1.74	125	2.64	120
Fareham	0.87	119	-1.39	119	1.75	119	2.61	123
Huntingdonshire	0.87	120	-1.38	118	1.73	134	2.57	126
York	0.87	121	-1.39	121	1.76	113	2.61	122
Chelmsford	0.86	122	-1.41	123	1.78	102	2.65	119
Harrogate	0.84	123	-1.43	127	1.81	90	2.68	116
Charnwood	0.83	124	-1.39	120	1.72	141	2.52	127
Salford	0.83	125	-1.43	126	1.80	98	2.65	118
Exeter	0.78	126	-1.42	125	1.72	140	2.47	128
Broxbourne	0.78	127	-1.41	124	1.69	154	2.43	132
Epsom and Ewell	0.76	128	-1.48	142	1.85	74	2.68	117
Bromsgrove	0.74	129	-1.49	143	1.83	84	2.62	121
Tonbridge and Malling	0.72	130	-1.46	131	1.75	120	2.46	129
Colchester	0.69	131	-1.45	129	1.69	155	2.35	143
Worthing	0.69	132	-1.46	132	1.72	143	2.38	141
Luton	0.68	133	-1.47	133	1.72	139	2.39	140
Bedford	0.68	134	-1.48	138	1.75	117	2.44	131
Folkestone and Hythe	0.68	135	-1.45	130	1.69	161	2.33	147
Mendip	0.68	136	-1.48	139	1.75	122	2.43	133
Gravesham	0.67	137	-1.45	128	1.67	176	2.29	149
Derbyshire Dales	0.66	138	-1.48	141	1.74	127	2.40	139
Stafford	0.66	139	-1.47	136	1.70	152	2.33	145
Wiltshire	0.64	140	-1.49	144	1.72	138	2.35	144

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Cheshire West and Chester	0.64	141	-1.49	146	1.73	133	2.36	142
Erewash	0.64	142	-1.47	134	1.67	173	2.27	151
Maidstone	0.62	143	-1.53	154	1.79	99	2.45	130
Stockport	0.61	144	-1.52	150	1.77	109	2.41	135
Coventry	0.61	145	-1.48	137	1.67	175	2.24	154
Mid Suffolk	0.61	146	-1.49	145	1.69	158	2.27	150
Bury	0.59	147	-1.54	155	1.78	105	2.41	134
East Lothian	0.59	148	-1.47	135	1.63	211	2.16	159
Birmingham	0.59	149	-1.50	147	1.69	156	2.26	152
Malvern Hills	0.59	150	-1.54	158	1.78	107	2.40	138
New Forest	0.58	151	-1.51	148	1.71	145	2.29	148
Harborough	0.54	152	-1.55	164	1.76	112	2.33	146
West Northamptonshire	0.53	153	-1.54	156	1.72	144	2.25	153
Portsmouth	0.52	154	-1.52	149	1.66	183	2.15	160
Orkney Islands	0.52	155	-1.48	140	1.57	261	2.00	179
North Warwickshire	0.51	156	-1.52	152	1.66	181	2.14	161
Selby	0.50	157	-1.55	161	1.70	150	2.20	156
South Kesteven	0.49	158	-1.56	166	1.72	136	2.23	155
Wyre Forest	0.48	159	-1.62	183	1.84	79	2.41	136
Cotswold	0.48	160	-1.62	184	1.84	81	2.40	137
Broadland	0.47	161	-1.53	153	1.63	212	2.05	172
Thurrock	0.47	162	-1.54	157	1.65	190	2.09	163
South Ribble	0.47	163	-1.54	159	1.66	187	2.09	164
Ashford	0.45	164	-1.58	172	1.73	132	2.20	157
Canterbury	0.44	165	-1.55	163	1.65	192	2.06	169
Lewes	0.43	166	-1.57	169	1.67	174	2.08	165
Falkirk	0.43	167	-1.52	151	1.57	266	1.92	187
Highland	0.43	168	-1.54	160	1.61	224	1.98	181
East Devon	0.41	169	-1.57	168	1.65	193	2.03	176

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Rochford	0.41	170	-1.58	171	1.67	172	2.08	166
Perth and Kinross	0.41	171	-1.56	167	1.64	198	2.02	177
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	0.41	172	-1.59	177	1.71	149	2.12	162
Somerset West and Taunton	0.41	173	-1.57	170	1.66	182	2.05	173
West Lothian	0.41	174	-1.55	162	1.61	226	1.96	184
Chichester	0.39	175	-1.63	188	1.75	116	2.18	158
Hambleton	0.38	176	-1.60	179	1.69	162	2.07	168
Ipswich	0.36	177	-1.60	180	1.68	167	2.04	174
South Derbyshire	0.36	178	-1.58	175	1.64	205	1.97	183
East Renfrewshire	0.36	179	-1.61	181	1.69	159	2.05	170
Barking and Dagenham	0.35	180	-1.62	182	1.69	160	2.04	175
Southend-on-Sea	0.35	181	-1.62	185	1.70	153	2.05	171
East Suffolk	0.34	182	-1.60	178	1.64	200	1.96	185
Telford and Wrekin	0.34	183	-1.58	174	1.61	227	1.91	188
East Ayrshire	0.34	184	-1.56	165	1.54	285	1.79	202
Halton	0.33	185	-1.58	173	1.60	241	1.87	190
North Somerset	0.32	186	-1.64	192	1.72	142	2.07	167
South Lanarkshire	0.32	187	-1.59	176	1.60	236	1.87	191
Liverpool	0.31	188	-1.63	189	1.68	171	1.99	180
Shropshire	0.28	189	-1.63	190	1.65	188	1.93	186
Carlisle	0.28	190	-1.65	195	1.68	164	1.97	182
Melton	0.26	191	-1.63	191	1.64	201	1.89	189
Leeds	0.26	192	-1.67	204	1.71	146	2.01	178
Midlothian	0.25	193	-1.62	187	1.61	232	1.82	200
Flintshire	0.23	194	-1.65	194	1.64	207	1.86	193
Medway	0.23	195	-1.65	196	1.64	206	1.85	195
East Staffordshire	0.22	196	-1.65	197	1.64	203	1.85	196
Newcastle upon Tyne	0.22	197	-1.66	200	1.64	199	1.85	197
Broxtowe	0.21	198	-1.66	202	1.65	195	1.85	194

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
North Lanarkshire	0.19	199	-1.62	186	1.53	300	1.64	219
Dundee City	0.19	200	-1.64	193	1.58	252	1.72	211
Renfrewshire	0.18	201	-1.66	199	1.60	233	1.76	206
West Lindsey	0.16	202	-1.66	198	1.58	256	1.70	215
Argyll and Bute	0.16	203	-1.67	203	1.61	231	1.74	209
Dorset	0.16	204	-1.70	209	1.66	180	1.83	199
Harlow	0.14	205	-1.68	205	1.60	234	1.72	212
North Northamptonshire	0.14	206	-1.70	210	1.65	196	1.79	203
South Somerset	0.12	207	-1.68	207	1.59	245	1.67	216
Calderdale	0.11	208	-1.72	216	1.66	179	1.80	201
Dudley	0.11	209	-1.70	208	1.61	229	1.70	214
Basildon	0.11	210	-1.73	220	1.69	157	1.83	198
East Dunbartonshire	0.11	211	-1.71	213	1.64	208	1.75	208
East Cambridgeshire	0.10	212	-1.72	215	1.65	191	1.77	205
Preston	0.10	213	-1.72	218	1.66	184	1.77	204
Pembrokeshire	0.07	214	-1.70	212	1.58	254	1.62	224
Lichfield	0.07	215	-1.77	231	1.73	131	1.87	192
Newport	0.06	216	-1.72	217	1.61	228	1.66	217
Barrow-in-Furness	0.05	217	-1.66	201	1.46	342	1.41	252
Craven	0.04	218	-1.76	226	1.68	165	1.76	207
Dover	0.03	219	-1.72	214	1.57	269	1.56	233
Moray	0.03	220	-1.70	211	1.54	295	1.51	239
North East Derbyshire	0.03	221	-1.74	221	1.61	230	1.63	223
Stockton-on-Tees	0.02	222	-1.74	222	1.61	223	1.63	222
North Ayrshire	0.02	223	-1.68	206	1.49	328	1.42	250
Vale of Glamorgan	0.02	224	-1.77	230	1.68	168	1.74	210
East Riding of Yorkshire	0.01	225	-1.75	225	1.62	219	1.64	221
Staffordshire Moorlands	0.00	226	-1.74	223	1.60	237	1.59	227
Norwich	0.00	227	-1.78	233	1.68	170	1.72	213

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
West Suffolk	0.00	228	-1.74	224	1.60	240	1.58	229
Sheffield	-0.03	229	-1.78	235	1.64	197	1.64	220
Inverclyde	-0.05	230	-1.73	219	1.51	317	1.39	255
Leicester	-0.05	231	-1.80	242	1.66	178	1.65	218
Darlington	-0.05	232	-1.78	237	1.62	215	1.58	228
Braintree	-0.06	233	-1.78	234	1.61	221	1.56	234
South Norfolk	-0.06	234	-1.78	238	1.62	218	1.57	230
Mid Devon	-0.07	235	-1.78	232	1.60	239	1.53	236
Hinckley and Bosworth	-0.07	236	-1.78	236	1.60	238	1.53	237
Wolverhampton	-0.09	237	-1.81	245	1.64	209	1.57	232
South Lakeland	-0.09	238	-1.82	249	1.66	186	1.60	226
Wrexham	-0.10	239	-1.76	227	1.53	297	1.40	254
North Tyneside	-0.11	240	-1.79	240	1.59	244	1.48	241
Richmondshire	-0.12	241	-1.82	251	1.64	204	1.55	235
Great Yarmouth	-0.12	242	-1.77	229	1.52	307	1.35	261
Chorley	-0.12	243	-1.84	265	1.68	166	1.61	225
Gedling	-0.13	244	-1.79	239	1.56	274	1.42	251
North Kesteven	-0.14	245	-1.80	244	1.58	250	1.44	246
Castle Point	-0.14	246	-1.81	248	1.59	242	1.45	245
Sefton	-0.15	247	-1.81	247	1.58	255	1.43	247
Carmarthenshire	-0.15	248	-1.80	241	1.55	279	1.38	257
Torfaen	-0.15	249	-1.76	228	1.48	335	1.25	282
West Lancashire	-0.16	250	-1.81	246	1.57	270	1.40	253
Powys	-0.16	251	-1.82	250	1.58	248	1.42	249
Eden	-0.17	252	-1.82	252	1.59	246	1.42	248
Blackburn with Darwen	-0.17	253	-1.84	262	1.62	220	1.48	242
Peterborough	-0.17	254	-1.85	269	1.64	202	1.50	240
Herefordshire, County of	-0.18	255	-1.85	271	1.65	189	1.52	238

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Rother	-0.18	256	-1.84	266	1.62	216	1.47	243
South Hams	-0.18	257	-1.87	279	1.68	163	1.57	231
High Peak	-0.18	258	-1.84	268	1.62	217	1.47	244
Wakefield	-0.19	259	-1.80	243	1.52	310	1.29	275
Gloucester	-0.20	260	-1.83	258	1.58	249	1.39	256
North Norfolk	-0.20	261	-1.82	254	1.55	284	1.32	266
Swansea	-0.21	262	-1.83	259	1.57	264	1.36	259
North Lincolnshire	-0.21	263	-1.82	255	1.54	288	1.30	271
Lincoln	-0.22	264	-1.82	253	1.53	302	1.28	277
Plymouth	-0.22	265	-1.83	256	1.54	290	1.29	273
Ceredigion	-0.22	266	-1.84	264	1.57	267	1.34	263
Lancaster	-0.23	267	-1.83	261	1.55	281	1.31	270
Cornwall	-0.24	268	-1.86	275	1.59	243	1.36	260
Bridgend	-0.25	269	-1.85	270	1.57	268	1.32	268
Scottish Borders	-0.25	270	-1.85	272	1.57	260	1.33	265
Kirklees	-0.25	271	-1.86	274	1.58	247	1.35	262
South Holland	-0.25	272	-1.83	257	1.52	311	1.23	285
Havant	-0.27	273	-1.86	278	1.58	258	1.32	267
Bradford	-0.27	274	-1.86	273	1.56	275	1.29	272
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	-0.27	275	-1.84	267	1.52	308	1.22	287
Forest of Dean	-0.28	276	-1.86	276	1.56	272	1.29	274
Knowsley	-0.28	277	-1.83	260	1.49	319	1.17	295
South Ayrshire	-0.28	278	-1.86	277	1.56	276	1.27	278
Clackmannanshire	-0.30	279	-1.84	263	1.48	334	1.13	297
Adur	-0.31	280	-1.91	291	1.62	213	1.36	258
Angus	-0.32	281	-1.88	283	1.55	282	1.23	286
St. Helens	-0.32	282	-1.89	284	1.57	265	1.26	279
Amber Valley	-0.33	283	-1.88	282	1.54	289	1.20	290
Newark and Sherwood	-0.34	284	-1.90	286	1.57	271	1.23	284

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Nottingham	-0.35	285	-1.92	295	1.61	222	1.31	269
North Devon	-0.35	286	-1.90	289	1.57	263	1.24	283
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-0.36	287	-1.90	287	1.56	277	1.20	289
Tendring	-0.36	288	-1.88	281	1.49	321	1.10	301
Gateshead	-0.37	289	-1.90	288	1.55	280	1.19	293
Hartlepool	-0.37	290	-1.87	280	1.48	332	1.07	305
Wirral	-0.39	291	-1.92	297	1.58	259	1.21	288
Fife	-0.40	292	-1.91	292	1.54	291	1.14	296
Bolton	-0.41	293	-1.95	304	1.61	225	1.26	280
South Staffordshire	-0.41	294	-1.97	312	1.66	185	1.33	264
Northumberland	-0.42	295	-1.92	293	1.53	305	1.11	300
Sedgemoor	-0.42	296	-1.94	302	1.58	253	1.19	292
Caerphilly	-0.43	297	-1.90	290	1.49	323	1.04	310
Oadby and Wigston	-0.43	298	-1.97	310	1.62	214	1.25	281
Rotherham	-0.43	299	-1.92	296	1.53	304	1.09	303
Torridge	-0.44	300	-1.92	294	1.51	312	1.07	308
Tamworth	-0.44	301	-1.93	299	1.53	299	1.09	302
Cannock Chase	-0.44	302	-1.98	316	1.65	194	1.28	276
Neath Port Talbot	-0.44	303	-1.89	285	1.45	351	0.95	315
Teignbridge	-0.44	304	-1.95	305	1.58	257	1.17	294
Gwynedd	-0.44	305	-1.93	298	1.52	306	1.08	304
Walsall	-0.46	306	-1.94	301	1.53	301	1.07	307
Allerdale	-0.48	307	-1.94	303	1.51	316	1.02	311
Conwy	-0.48	308	-1.97	311	1.56	273	1.11	299
Chesterfield	-0.50	309	-1.96	309	1.55	283	1.07	306
Doncaster	-0.50	310	-1.96	308	1.53	298	1.04	309
Ashfield	-0.51	311	-1.93	300	1.46	341	0.92	320
Rossendale	-0.51	312	-2.01	323	1.63	210	1.20	291
Babergh	-0.53	313	-2.00	320	1.60	235	1.13	298

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Isle of Anglesey	-0.54	314	-1.96	307	1.49	327	0.93	317
Eastbourne	-0.54	315	-1.98	317	1.54	293	1.01	312
Breckland	-0.55	316	-1.97	315	1.51	314	0.96	313
West Dunbartonshire	-0.57	317	-1.95	306	1.45	348	0.85	326
Na h-Eileanan Siar	-0.57	318	-1.97	313	1.49	322	0.91	321
Oldham	-0.57	319	-1.99	318	1.52	309	0.96	314
Nuneaton and Bedworth	-0.59	320	-1.99	319	1.51	315	0.93	318
Hyndburn	-0.60	321	-1.97	314	1.46	345	0.83	330
Denbighshire	-0.62	322	-2.02	325	1.54	286	0.95	316
Barnsley	-0.64	323	-2.01	321	1.49	325	0.85	325
Wigan	-0.65	324	-2.03	326	1.51	313	0.88	324
Mansfield	-0.66	325	-2.01	322	1.47	338	0.80	331
Wyre	-0.66	326	-2.04	329	1.54	292	0.91	322
Redcar and Cleveland	-0.69	327	-2.02	324	1.46	340	0.76	334
Arun	-0.71	328	-2.08	335	1.57	262	0.92	319
Dumfries and Galloway	-0.72	329	-2.03	327	1.46	344	0.73	336
Stoke-on-Trent	-0.72	330	-2.04	331	1.48	333	0.76	333
Kingston upon Hull, City of	-0.72	331	-2.03	328	1.46	347	0.72	337
Swale	-0.73	332	-2.07	333	1.53	303	0.83	328
Redditch	-0.74	333	-2.08	336	1.54	287	0.84	327
Gosport	-0.75	334	-2.04	330	1.45	350	0.69	339
Bassetlaw	-0.75	335	-2.08	337	1.54	294	0.83	329
Middlesbrough	-0.75	336	-2.06	332	1.49	326	0.75	335
Ryedale	-0.75	337	-2.10	341	1.58	251	0.90	323
Bolsover	-0.79	338	-2.08	334	1.48	331	0.71	338
Thanet	-0.79	339	-2.10	340	1.53	296	0.79	332
County Durham	-0.81	340	-2.08	338	1.47	337	0.67	340
South Tyneside	-0.83	341	-2.10	339	1.48	336	0.66	342
Rhondda Cynon Taff	-0.86	342	-2.12	342	1.49	320	0.66	341

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Scarborough	-0.90	343	-2.13	344	1.49	329	0.62	343
Fenland	-0.92	344	-2.13	343	1.46	343	0.55	346
North East Lincolnshire	-0.94	345	-2.13	345	1.44	353	0.49	348
Isle of Wight	-0.95	346	-2.15	346	1.48	330	0.57	345
Rochdale	-0.98	347	-2.17	347	1.49	324	0.55	347
Tameside	-1.06	348	-2.20	349	1.47	339	0.45	349
West Devon	-1.07	349	-2.24	354	1.55	278	0.57	344
Boston	-1.08	350	-2.20	348	1.43	355	0.37	352
Pendle	-1.09	351	-2.21	350	1.46	346	0.40	350
Sunderland	-1.12	352	-2.21	351	1.42	356	0.32	354
Sandwell	-1.13	353	-2.23	352	1.45	349	0.35	353
Hastings	-1.20	354	-2.29	355	1.51	318	0.39	351
East Lindsey	-1.21	355	-2.24	353	1.39	358	0.18	355
Merthyr Tydfil	-1.36	356	-2.31	356	1.38	359	0.03	359
Blackpool	-1.37	357	-2.33	357	1.42	357	0.10	357
Torbay	-1.38	358	-2.35	358	1.44	352	0.12	356
Burnley	-1.40	359	-2.35	359	1.43	354	0.09	358
Blaenau Gwent	-1.51	360	-2.37	360	1.34	360	-0.16	360

Appendix 7: GVA Growth Forecasts (UKCI 2019)

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Long-Run Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Bust Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Recovery Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Boom Rank
Camden	5.98	1	1.29	1	3.48	1	8.91	1
Islington	5.68	2	1.21	2	3.35	2	8.43	2
Tower Hamlets	5.40	3	1.19	3	3.07	5	7.72	3
Hackney	4.32	4	0.63	5	3.16	4	6.92	4
Southwark	4.20	5	0.65	4	2.97	11	6.50	6
Hammersmith and Fulham	4.04	6	0.54	7	3.06	6	6.51	5
Wokingham	4.02	7	0.59	6	2.90	14	6.24	31
Richmond upon Thames	3.74	8	0.40	11	3.03	8	6.21	14
Runnymede	3.66	9	0.45	9	2.83	25	5.79	13
Woking	3.65	10	0.42	10	2.90	15	5.90	12
Bromsgrove	3.60	11	0.22	21	3.28	3	6.48	129
Wandsworth	3.52	12	0.32	14	2.97	10	5.91	24
Copeland	3.51	13	0.50	8	2.55	114	5.21	25
Elmbridge	3.51	14	0.32	13	2.94	12	5.85	19
Kensington and Chelsea	3.44	15	0.24	20	3.05	7	5.98	8
South Cambridgeshire	3.42	16	0.34	12	2.82	26	5.57	17
Hounslow	3.36	17	0.29	16	2.85	17	5.58	29
Surrey Heath	3.35	18	0.32	15	2.78	32	5.46	22
Hart	3.33	19	0.29	17	2.83	22	5.51	26
West Berkshire	3.28	20	0.27	18	2.80	30	5.42	23
Lambeth	3.27	21	0.25	19	2.86	16	5.50	18
Windsor and Maidenhead	3.25	22	0.21	22	2.91	13	5.57	10
St Albans	3.21	23	0.17	23	2.97	9	5.63	46
Bracknell Forest	2.95	24	0.16	24	2.70	55	4.97	9
Mole Valley	2.92	25	0.09	25	2.82	27	5.13	47

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Kingston upon Thames	2.89	26	0.07	26	2.83	24	5.13	34
Three Rivers	2.83	27	0.03	29	2.85	18	5.11	7
Spelthorne	2.79	28	0.07	27	2.72	50	4.85	64
Watford	2.72	29	-0.02	31	2.84	20	5.00	98
Slough	2.70	30	0.02	30	2.73	45	4.80	38
Milton Keynes	2.64	31	-0.02	32	2.76	36	4.80	42
Rushmoor	2.62	32	0.03	28	2.62	85	4.55	99
Guildford	2.60	33	-0.03	33	2.73	43	4.71	11
Warwick	2.58	34	-0.07	40	2.80	31	4.79	54
Buckinghamshire	2.57	35	-0.05	37	2.75	39	4.71	36
Basingstoke and Deane	2.56	36	-0.03	34	2.70	56	4.61	66
Welwyn Hatfield	2.52	37	-0.04	36	2.68	65	4.55	43
Hillingdon	2.52	38	-0.06	39	2.73	46	4.63	65
Reading	2.51	39	-0.08	41	2.76	35	4.69	28
Vale of White Horse	2.51	40	-0.04	35	2.66	75	4.51	21
Cambridge	2.49	41	-0.09	42	2.74	42	4.62	41
Ribble Valley	2.48	42	-0.06	38	2.66	72	4.49	63
Barnet	2.46	43	-0.15	49	2.85	19	4.79	44
Harrow	2.42	44	-0.16	52	2.83	21	4.71	35
Brentwood	2.41	45	-0.13	45	2.75	40	4.57	52
Brent	2.41	46	-0.12	44	2.73	47	4.53	16
Dartford	2.39	47	-0.11	43	2.69	60	4.46	57
Reigate and Banstead	2.38	48	-0.14	48	2.74	41	4.53	71
Lewisham	2.37	49	-0.13	46	2.71	53	4.47	33
Aberdeen City	2.35	50	-0.14	47	2.70	57	4.43	77
Croydon	2.27	51	-0.15	50	2.65	77	4.29	39
Hertsmere	2.27	52	-0.23	60	2.81	29	4.55	15
Ealing	2.25	53	-0.21	57	2.77	34	4.47	72
Fylde	2.19	54	-0.16	51	2.58	104	4.10	80

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Long-Run Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Bust Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Recovery Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Boom Rank
Merton	2.19	55	-0.27	66	2.83	23	4.51	45
Uttlesford	2.19	56	-0.21	55	2.69	63	4.28	27
Epping Forest	2.18	57	-0.22	59	2.71	52	4.30	62
Haringey	2.18	58	-0.25	61	2.76	37	4.39	83
Oxford	2.16	59	-0.19	54	2.61	87	4.12	49
Bromley	2.15	60	-0.25	62	2.72	49	4.30	30
Waverley	2.12	61	-0.30	70	2.82	28	4.43	56
Cheltenham	2.11	62	-0.26	63	2.72	51	4.26	68
South Oxfordshire	2.10	63	-0.27	67	2.73	44	4.27	37
Havering	2.09	64	-0.21	56	2.60	95	4.04	105
Derby	2.08	65	-0.18	53	2.49	139	3.85	93
East Hertfordshire	2.07	66	-0.27	65	2.69	62	4.18	55
Winchester	2.06	67	-0.30	71	2.76	38	4.28	48
Newham	2.04	68	-0.26	64	2.65	76	4.09	20
Gravesham	2.04	69	-0.22	58	2.54	118	3.91	137
Brighton and Hove	2.03	70	-0.32	73	2.77	33	4.28	73
City of Edinburgh	2.03	71	-0.27	68	2.66	74	4.09	74
Sutton	2.00	72	-0.30	69	2.67	69	4.08	40
Waltham Forest	1.96	73	-0.32	72	2.70	59	4.09	81
Rushcliffe	1.94	74	-0.33	76	2.70	58	4.07	89
Sevenoaks	1.94	75	-0.33	75	2.69	61	4.06	110
Greenwich	1.89	76	-0.34	77	2.66	73	3.97	82
Tewkesbury	1.86	77	-0.33	74	2.60	94	3.83	114
Dacorum	1.85	78	-0.37	79	2.68	66	3.97	51
Stevenage	1.81	79	-0.36	78	2.61	88	3.81	60
Horsham	1.78	80	-0.38	80	2.64	79	3.84	102
Bristol, City of	1.77	81	-0.39	81	2.65	78	3.84	70
Test Valley	1.74	82	-0.43	85	2.68	64	3.87	111
East Hampshire	1.73	83	-0.43	84	2.68	67	3.86	76

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Redbridge	1.66	84	-0.47	93	2.71	54	3.84	113
Epsom and Ewell	1.65	85	-0.49	96	2.73	48	3.87	128
Eastleigh	1.65	86	-0.45	89	2.63	81	3.71	100
Fareham	1.64	87	-0.42	83	2.57	107	3.60	119
West Oxfordshire	1.63	88	-0.45	90	2.62	84	3.68	84
Rugby	1.63	89	-0.44	86	2.58	98	3.61	69
Tunbridge Wells	1.62	90	-0.48	95	2.68	68	3.76	86
Manchester	1.61	91	-0.46	92	2.63	82	3.67	90
Bexley	1.60	92	-0.44	87	2.56	110	3.54	97
North Hertfordshire	1.56	93	-0.48	94	2.60	92	3.58	53
Crawley	1.55	94	-0.44	88	2.52	127	3.43	87
Cheshire East	1.55	95	-0.49	97	2.62	86	3.59	104
Stirling	1.54	96	-0.46	91	2.54	120	3.46	96
Barrow-in-Furness	1.49	97	-0.41	82	2.38	216	3.15	217
Chelmsford	1.47	98	-0.51	101	2.58	101	3.47	122
Rochford	1.45	99	-0.49	98	2.51	129	3.34	170
Cherwell	1.43	100	-0.53	102	2.58	102	3.43	79
Southampton	1.43	101	-0.51	99	2.52	124	3.33	103
Tandridge	1.42	102	-0.58	109	2.67	70	3.56	67
South Gloucestershire	1.41	103	-0.51	100	2.51	128	3.31	61
Harrogate	1.39	104	-0.56	107	2.61	91	3.43	123
Bath and North East Somerset	1.37	105	-0.55	104	2.56	109	3.35	94
Stroud	1.37	106	-0.56	106	2.58	103	3.37	116
Maldon	1.34	107	-0.54	103	2.49	138	3.21	92
Solihull	1.33	108	-0.57	108	2.57	106	3.33	32
Aberdeenshire	1.33	109	-0.58	110	2.58	99	3.35	112
Trafford	1.33	110	-0.62	118	2.67	71	3.48	85
Stratford-on-Avon	1.32	111	-0.61	115	2.64	80	3.43	58
Mid Sussex	1.31	112	-0.61	114	2.62	83	3.40	75

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Ashford	1.30	113	-0.60	112	2.59	97	3.33	164
Basildon	1.30	114	-0.56	105	2.51	131	3.20	210
Hinckley and Bosworth	1.27	115	-0.60	113	2.55	115	3.25	236
Broxbourne	1.24	116	-0.59	111	2.50	134	3.13	127
Huntingdonshire	1.23	117	-0.61	116	2.55	116	3.21	120
York	1.20	118	-0.62	117	2.52	126	3.12	121
Stockport	1.19	119	-0.64	121	2.56	111	3.18	144
Warrington	1.18	120	-0.66	127	2.61	89	3.26	91
Luton	1.16	121	-0.62	119	2.48	148	3.03	133
Central Bedfordshire	1.15	122	-0.66	123	2.56	112	3.14	101
Harlow	1.14	123	-0.63	120	2.48	152	3.01	205
Bedford	1.13	124	-0.66	126	2.55	117	3.11	134
Maidstone	1.12	125	-0.66	122	2.53	121	3.08	143
Chichester	1.12	126	-0.68	130	2.57	105	3.14	175
Monmouthshire	1.12	127	-0.66	124	2.52	123	3.06	108
West Northamptonshire	1.11	128	-0.69	132	2.58	100	3.16	153
Tonbridge and Malling	1.09	129	-0.69	133	2.56	113	3.09	130
Thurrock	1.08	130	-0.66	125	2.49	142	2.97	162
New Forest	1.07	131	-0.67	128	2.50	135	2.98	151
Lewes	1.04	132	-0.68	129	2.49	145	2.94	166
Glasgow City	1.03	133	-0.68	131	2.49	144	2.93	107
Rutland	0.98	134	-0.73	137	2.52	122	2.95	118
Cheshire West and Chester	0.96	135	-0.74	141	2.52	125	2.92	141
Wychavon	0.95	136	-0.77	148	2.59	96	3.02	59
Colchester	0.95	137	-0.73	139	2.50	136	2.87	131
Salford	0.94	138	-0.77	146	2.57	108	2.98	125
Adur	0.93	139	-0.73	140	2.49	140	2.85	280
Vale of Glamorgan	0.93	140	-0.72	135	2.45	165	2.78	224
Exeter	0.93	141	-0.71	134	2.44	168	2.77	126

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Portsmouth	0.89	142	-0.73	138	2.42	184	2.69	154
Swindon	0.88	143	-0.75	143	2.48	150	2.79	117
Cardiff	0.87	144	-0.76	145	2.48	149	2.78	106
Leeds	0.86	145	-0.77	149	2.49	137	2.79	192
Enfield	0.86	146	-0.79	157	2.54	119	2.86	50
Birmingham	0.86	147	-0.76	144	2.46	161	2.73	149
Orkney Islands	0.85	148	-0.72	136	2.37	226	2.58	155
Gloucester	0.83	149	-0.74	142	2.39	206	2.60	260
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	0.83	150	-0.79	155	2.49	141	2.75	172
Somerset West and Taunton	0.82	151	-0.78	151	2.45	163	2.68	173
Mid Suffolk	0.80	152	-0.79	154	2.46	159	2.68	146
East Lothian	0.79	153	-0.78	152	2.43	175	2.62	148
Barking and Dagenham	0.79	154	-0.79	158	2.46	158	2.67	180
Selby	0.78	155	-0.77	147	2.41	197	2.58	157
Derbyshire Dales	0.78	156	-0.82	164	2.51	130	2.74	138
West Lothian	0.76	157	-0.78	153	2.40	199	2.55	174
Liverpool	0.76	158	-0.81	161	2.45	162	2.63	188
Coventry	0.76	159	-0.79	156	2.42	186	2.58	145
Staffordshire Moorlands	0.75	160	-0.77	150	2.37	228	2.49	226
South Norfolk	0.75	161	-0.80	159	2.43	177	2.58	234
Cotswold	0.74	162	-0.88	184	2.61	90	2.87	160
East Cambridgeshire	0.74	163	-0.82	168	2.48	153	2.65	212
Charnwood	0.72	164	-0.82	167	2.46	160	2.61	124
Highland	0.72	165	-0.81	162	2.41	190	2.53	168
Craven	0.72	166	-0.81	163	2.42	189	2.53	218
Flintshire	0.69	167	-0.82	165	2.41	194	2.49	194
Dover	0.68	168	-0.80	160	2.36	236	2.42	219
South Derbyshire	0.66	169	-0.84	174	2.43	174	2.51	178
Wiltshire	0.66	170	-0.86	179	2.48	151	2.59	140

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Medway	0.65	171	-0.84	173	2.41	191	2.47	195
West Lancashire	0.65	172	-0.83	169	2.39	211	2.42	250
East Staffordshire	0.64	173	-0.85	177	2.44	167	2.51	196
South Somerset	0.64	174	-0.83	171	2.39	209	2.43	207
Harborough	0.64	175	-0.92	203	2.60	93	2.77	152
Blaby	0.64	176	-0.88	181	2.48	146	2.57	78
Stafford	0.64	177	-0.87	180	2.46	157	2.54	139
Amber Valley	0.63	178	-0.83	170	2.38	215	2.40	283
Stockton-on-Tees	0.61	179	-0.85	175	2.40	198	2.42	222
Falkirk	0.60	180	-0.84	172	2.35	242	2.33	167
Wealden	0.60	181	-0.90	194	2.50	132	2.58	95
South Ribble	0.60	182	-0.88	183	2.45	164	2.49	163
Shetland Islands	0.60	183	-0.82	166	2.32	265	2.27	115
Redditch	0.59	184	-0.91	197	2.50	133	2.57	333
South Lanarkshire	0.58	185	-0.86	178	2.38	214	2.36	187
North West Leicestershire	0.58	186	-0.89	189	2.44	170	2.45	109
South Ayrshire	0.57	187	-0.85	176	2.36	231	2.32	278
Havant	0.57	188	-0.88	187	2.42	179	2.42	273
North Somerset	0.56	189	-0.91	199	2.48	147	2.51	186
Telford and Wrekin	0.56	190	-0.88	186	2.40	201	2.37	183
North Northamptonshire	0.55	191	-0.91	198	2.46	155	2.47	206
East Suffolk	0.54	192	-0.88	185	2.38	217	2.31	182
South Staffordshire	0.53	193	-0.89	190	2.39	208	2.33	294
Gedling	0.53	194	-0.88	182	2.36	237	2.28	244
Dorset	0.52	195	-0.90	195	2.41	193	2.35	204
Peterborough	0.51	196	-0.92	202	2.44	171	2.38	254
Halton	0.50	197	-0.89	191	2.36	233	2.26	185
Broadland	0.50	198	-0.89	192	2.37	225	2.28	161
Midlothian	0.49	199	-0.90	193	2.38	218	2.27	193

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Preston	0.48	200	-0.93	207	2.44	169	2.37	213
Newcastle upon Tyne	0.47	201	-0.92	200	2.39	207	2.28	197
Worcester	0.47	202	-0.93	204	2.41	192	2.31	88
North Tyneside	0.44	203	-0.92	201	2.36	234	2.21	240
North Lincolnshire	0.41	204	-0.91	196	2.31	272	2.09	263
Neath Port Talbot	0.40	205	-0.89	188	2.24	326	1.97	303
North Warwickshire	0.39	206	-0.97	210	2.42	187	2.25	156
Inverclyde	0.38	207	-0.93	205	2.32	268	2.07	230
North Lanarkshire	0.38	208	-0.93	206	2.32	262	2.08	199
Wyre Forest	0.37	209	-1.00	214	2.46	156	2.31	159
Worthing	0.36	210	-0.97	212	2.40	202	2.20	132
Perth and Kinross	0.36	211	-0.97	211	2.40	203	2.19	171
Lichfield	0.36	212	-1.02	219	2.49	143	2.34	215
Dundee City	0.35	213	-0.95	209	2.33	256	2.06	200
Moray	0.34	214	-0.95	208	2.31	271	2.03	220
Sheffield	0.33	215	-0.98	213	2.39	210	2.16	229
Fife	0.29	216	-1.00	215	2.38	213	2.10	292
Braintree	0.28	217	-1.01	218	2.41	196	2.14	233
Canterbury	0.28	218	-1.00	216	2.38	221	2.09	165
Malvern Hills	0.28	219	-1.05	228	2.47	154	2.24	150
Shropshire	0.25	220	-1.03	222	2.40	204	2.09	189
East Riding of Yorkshire	0.23	221	-1.03	220	2.37	224	2.04	225
South Kesteven	0.22	222	-1.05	229	2.42	188	2.10	158
Ipswich	0.21	223	-1.03	223	2.36	232	2.00	177
East Dunbartonshire	0.21	224	-1.06	231	2.42	185	2.09	211
West Suffolk	0.20	225	-1.04	227	2.38	219	2.01	228
South Hams	0.19	226	-1.08	238	2.45	166	2.12	257
Renfrewshire	0.18	227	-1.05	230	2.37	227	1.99	201
West Dunbartonshire	0.18	228	-1.01	217	2.29	288	1.85	317

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Oadby and Wigston	0.18	229	-1.08	235	2.42	178	2.08	298
Hambleton	0.17	230	-1.08	237	2.42	180	2.06	176
Castle Point	0.16	231	-1.04	226	2.33	254	1.91	246
Calderdale	0.16	232	-1.07	233	2.40	205	2.01	208
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	0.15	233	-1.03	221	2.29	283	1.84	275
East Ayrshire	0.13	234	-1.04	225	2.29	292	1.81	184
Broxtowe	0.13	235	-1.07	232	2.36	235	1.93	198
Carlisle	0.12	236	-1.07	234	2.36	241	1.91	190
Southend-on-Sea	0.11	237	-1.11	245	2.42	183	2.01	181
East Renfrewshire	0.11	238	-1.11	249	2.44	172	2.03	179
Nottingham	0.10	239	-1.08	239	2.36	239	1.90	285
Torfaen	0.10	240	-1.03	224	2.25	322	1.72	249
High Peak	0.10	241	-1.11	248	2.42	182	2.00	258
Ryedale	0.08	242	-1.12	251	2.43	176	1.99	337
Eastbourne	0.07	243	-1.10	243	2.36	240	1.87	315
Richmondshire	0.07	244	-1.10	242	2.35	247	1.85	241
Herefordshire, County of	0.06	245	-1.12	250	2.39	212	1.91	255
Argyll and Bute	0.06	246	-1.09	240	2.32	261	1.80	203
Knowsley	0.05	247	-1.08	236	2.29	284	1.75	277
Sefton	0.04	248	-1.10	244	2.34	252	1.82	247
Bury	0.03	249	-1.15	262	2.43	173	1.96	147
Leicester	0.02	250	-1.15	261	2.42	181	1.94	231
Norwich	0.02	251	-1.13	254	2.38	223	1.85	227
Wrexham	0.01	252	-1.10	241	2.29	286	1.71	239
Eden	0.00	253	-1.13	252	2.35	244	1.80	252
North Kesteven	0.00	254	-1.11	246	2.30	279	1.71	245
Denbighshire	-0.01	255	-1.14	256	2.36	238	1.81	322
Na h-Eileanan Siar	-0.01	256	-1.11	247	2.30	276	1.72	318
East Devon	-0.01	257	-1.13	253	2.35	248	1.78	169

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Kirklees	-0.02	258	-1.14	255	2.34	250	1.77	271
West Lindsey	-0.05	259	-1.14	257	2.32	266	1.70	202
Nuneaton and Bedworth	-0.06	260	-1.15	259	2.33	255	1.71	320
Newport	-0.06	261	-1.16	265	2.35	243	1.75	216
Wirral	-0.07	262	-1.16	267	2.35	246	1.73	291
Swansea	-0.07	263	-1.16	266	2.34	253	1.71	262
Chorley	-0.09	264	-1.18	271	2.38	220	1.76	243
Wolverhampton	-0.10	265	-1.15	260	2.28	295	1.59	237
Dudley	-0.10	266	-1.16	264	2.30	282	1.61	209
Clackmannanshire	-0.11	267	-1.15	258	2.27	306	1.57	279
Wakefield	-0.12	268	-1.15	263	2.28	296	1.58	259
Blackburn with Darwen	-0.13	269	-1.18	269	2.32	263	1.63	253
Powys	-0.13	270	-1.18	270	2.33	257	1.64	251
Erewash	-0.15	271	-1.19	272	2.32	264	1.62	142
Barnsley	-0.16	272	-1.17	268	2.25	319	1.49	323
Melton	-0.18	273	-1.22	283	2.37	229	1.67	191
Bridgend	-0.19	274	-1.19	273	2.28	301	1.51	269
Scottish Borders	-0.20	275	-1.21	277	2.32	267	1.57	270
Lancaster	-0.21	276	-1.20	276	2.29	285	1.52	267
North Ayrshire	-0.21	277	-1.20	274	2.27	305	1.48	223
Darlington	-0.21	278	-1.22	282	2.33	259	1.57	232
St. Helens	-0.21	279	-1.22	280	2.31	270	1.55	282
Isle of Anglesey	-0.23	280	-1.20	275	2.26	317	1.44	314
South Lakeland	-0.23	281	-1.27	293	2.40	200	1.68	238
Chesterfield	-0.23	282	-1.22	278	2.29	289	1.49	309
North East Derbyshire	-0.25	283	-1.23	284	2.30	280	1.49	221
Carmarthenshire	-0.25	284	-1.22	281	2.28	300	1.46	248
Bradford	-0.26	285	-1.23	286	2.29	290	1.47	274
Bolton	-0.26	286	-1.27	296	2.38	222	1.61	293

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Babergh	-0.27	287	-1.26	291	2.35	245	1.56	313
Rotherham	-0.28	288	-1.23	287	2.28	298	1.44	299
West Devon	-0.28	289	-1.27	299	2.37	230	1.58	349
Gosport	-0.29	290	-1.22	279	2.22	340	1.33	334
Plymouth	-0.30	291	-1.23	285	2.24	325	1.36	265
Walsall	-0.30	292	-1.24	288	2.26	315	1.38	306
Mendip	-0.30	293	-1.30	311	2.41	195	1.62	136
North Devon	-0.32	294	-1.27	297	2.32	269	1.46	286
Middlesbrough	-0.33	295	-1.26	292	2.28	303	1.38	336
Folkestone and Hythe	-0.35	296	-1.28	303	2.31	274	1.42	135
Hastings	-0.35	297	-1.29	307	2.32	260	1.45	354
Doncaster	-0.36	298	-1.27	298	2.28	297	1.37	310
Caerphilly	-0.37	299	-1.26	289	2.23	336	1.27	297
Kingston upon Hull, City of	-0.37	300	-1.26	290	2.23	334	1.27	331
Cornwall	-0.37	301	-1.29	309	2.31	273	1.40	268
Forest of Dean	-0.38	302	-1.30	310	2.33	258	1.42	276
Rhondda Cynon Taff	-0.38	303	-1.27	294	2.24	329	1.28	342
Tendring	-0.38	304	-1.27	295	2.24	328	1.28	288
Lincoln	-0.38	305	-1.28	301	2.27	308	1.32	264
Arun	-0.39	306	-1.32	313	2.35	249	1.45	328
Swale	-0.39	307	-1.29	304	2.27	304	1.33	332
County Durham	-0.40	308	-1.28	300	2.24	331	1.26	340
Breckland	-0.41	309	-1.29	306	2.26	310	1.30	316
Ceredigion	-0.41	310	-1.29	305	2.25	318	1.28	266
Sandwell	-0.42	311	-1.28	302	2.23	333	1.23	353
Hartlepool	-0.43	312	-1.29	308	2.25	320	1.26	290
Teignbridge	-0.44	313	-1.34	318	2.34	251	1.40	304
Cannock Chase	-0.45	314	-1.33	315	2.30	278	1.32	302
Allerdale	-0.46	315	-1.32	314	2.28	299	1.27	307

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Angus	-0.50	316	-1.34	320	2.29	287	1.26	281
Wigan	-0.50	317	-1.33	316	2.26	314	1.21	324
Gateshead	-0.52	318	-1.34	319	2.26	311	1.20	289
Great Yarmouth	-0.53	319	-1.32	312	2.19	355	1.06	242
Sunderland	-0.55	320	-1.33	317	2.21	346	1.08	352
Sedgemoor	-0.55	321	-1.37	326	2.29	291	1.21	296
Oldham	-0.56	322	-1.37	324	2.27	307	1.18	319
Rother	-0.56	323	-1.38	330	2.30	277	1.22	256
South Holland	-0.57	324	-1.37	323	2.26	316	1.15	272
Pembrokeshire	-0.57	325	-1.38	329	2.28	294	1.19	214
Stoke-on-Trent	-0.58	326	-1.35	321	2.21	347	1.05	330
Northumberland	-0.59	327	-1.38	328	2.26	313	1.13	295
North East Lincolnshire	-0.59	328	-1.36	322	2.21	343	1.05	345
Conwy	-0.60	329	-1.38	332	2.26	312	1.13	308
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-0.60	330	-1.38	327	2.24	323	1.09	287
Hyndburn	-0.61	331	-1.37	325	2.21	344	1.03	321
North Norfolk	-0.61	332	-1.38	331	2.24	324	1.08	261
Mid Devon	-0.62	333	-1.41	336	2.31	275	1.19	235
Tamworth	-0.63	334	-1.40	333	2.26	309	1.10	301
Wyre	-0.65	335	-1.42	337	2.30	281	1.14	326
Thanet	-0.69	336	-1.41	335	2.23	337	0.99	339
Ashfield	-0.71	337	-1.40	334	2.17	356	0.88	311
Torbay	-0.72	338	-1.43	338	2.24	330	0.99	358
Boston	-0.75	339	-1.43	339	2.21	348	0.90	350
Bassetlaw	-0.78	340	-1.45	340	2.21	345	0.87	335
Tameside	-0.79	341	-1.47	343	2.24	327	0.93	348
Redcar and Cleveland	-0.80	342	-1.45	341	2.20	352	0.85	327
Isle of Wight	-0.80	343	-1.47	344	2.23	335	0.90	346
Rochdale	-0.81	344	-1.48	347	2.25	321	0.92	347

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Lindsey	-0.81	345	-1.46	342	2.20	350	0.84	355
Scarborough	-0.83	346	-1.47	346	2.21	342	0.85	343
Rossendale	-0.89	347	-1.53	349	2.28	302	0.89	312
Torridge	-0.92	348	-1.53	348	2.24	332	0.81	300
Blaenau Gwent	-0.92	349	-1.47	345	2.11	360	0.59	360
Blackpool	-0.94	350	-1.53	350	2.22	341	0.76	357
Pendle	-1.01	351	-1.56	351	2.20	351	0.66	351
South Tyneside	-1.01	352	-1.57	354	2.23	338	0.70	341
Newark and Sherwood	-1.02	353	-1.60	357	2.28	293	0.80	284
Dumfries and Galloway	-1.02	354	-1.56	352	2.19	354	0.63	329
Gwynedd	-1.03	355	-1.57	353	2.20	349	0.65	305
Burnley	-1.09	356	-1.60	358	2.22	339	0.63	359
Fenland	-1.09	357	-1.59	355	2.19	353	0.58	344
Mansfield	-1.11	358	-1.59	356	2.17	357	0.53	325
Bolsover	-1.23	359	-1.64	359	2.15	358	0.39	338
Merthyr Tydfil	-1.30	360	-1.67	360	2.12	359	0.28	356

Appendix 8: GVA per Capita Growth Forecasts (UKCI 2019)

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Camden	5.66	1	0.52	1	2.70	1	8.37	1
Islington	5.36	2	0.44	2	2.57	2	7.89	2
Tower Hamlets	5.08	3	0.42	3	2.29	5	7.18	3
Hackney	4.01	4	-0.14	5	2.38	4	6.39	4
Southwark	3.88	5	-0.12	4	2.19	11	5.97	6
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.73	6	-0.23	7	2.28	6	5.97	5
Wokingham	3.71	7	-0.17	6	2.13	14	5.71	8
Richmond upon Thames	3.42	8	-0.37	11	2.26	8	5.67	9
Runnymede	3.34	9	-0.32	9	2.05	25	5.26	14
Woking	3.34	10	-0.35	10	2.12	15	5.37	12
Bromsgrove	3.28	11	-0.54	21	2.50	3	5.95	7
Wandsworth	3.21	12	-0.45	14	2.19	10	5.38	11
Copeland	3.20	13	-0.27	8	1.78	114	4.69	23
Elmbridge	3.19	14	-0.44	13	2.17	12	5.33	13
Kensington and Chelsea	3.13	15	-0.52	20	2.28	7	5.45	10
South Cambridgeshire	3.10	16	-0.43	12	2.04	26	5.04	18
Hounslow	3.04	17	-0.47	16	2.08	17	5.05	16
Surrey Heath	3.04	18	-0.45	15	2.01	32	4.93	21
Hart	3.02	19	-0.48	17	2.05	22	4.99	19
West Berkshire	2.96	20	-0.49	18	2.03	30	4.89	22
Lambeth	2.96	21	-0.52	19	2.08	16	4.97	20
Windsor and Maidenhead	2.94	22	-0.55	22	2.13	13	5.04	17
St Albans	2.89	23	-0.60	23	2.19	9	5.10	15
Bracknell Forest	2.64	24	-0.60	24	1.93	55	4.44	28
Mole Valley	2.61	25	-0.67	25	2.04	27	4.61	24

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Kingston upon Thames	2.58	26	-0.69	26	2.05	24	4.60	25
Three Rivers	2.52	27	-0.73	29	2.08	18	4.58	26
Spelthorne	2.47	28	-0.69	27	1.94	50	4.33	29
Watford	2.41	29	-0.78	31	2.07	20	4.48	27
Slough	2.39	30	-0.74	30	1.96	45	4.27	30
Milton Keynes	2.33	31	-0.78	32	1.99	36	4.27	31
Rushmoor	2.31	32	-0.73	28	1.85	85	4.02	44
Guildford	2.28	33	-0.79	33	1.96	43	4.18	36
Warwick	2.26	34	-0.83	40	2.02	31	4.27	32
Buckinghamshire	2.26	35	-0.81	37	1.98	39	4.19	35
Basingstoke and Deane	2.24	36	-0.80	34	1.92	56	4.09	40
Welwyn Hatfield	2.21	37	-0.80	36	1.91	65	4.03	43
Hillingdon	2.21	38	-0.83	39	1.95	46	4.11	38
Reading	2.20	39	-0.85	41	1.99	35	4.16	37
Vale of White Horse	2.20	40	-0.80	35	1.88	75	3.99	48
Cambridge	2.17	41	-0.85	42	1.96	42	4.10	39
Ribble Valley	2.17	42	-0.82	38	1.89	72	3.96	49
Barnet	2.15	43	-0.91	49	2.08	19	4.26	33
Harrow	2.11	44	-0.92	52	2.06	21	4.19	34
Brentwood	2.10	45	-0.89	45	1.97	40	4.04	41
Brent	2.09	46	-0.88	44	1.95	47	4.01	45
Dartford	2.08	47	-0.87	43	1.92	60	3.94	52
Reigate and Banstead	2.06	48	-0.90	48	1.97	41	4.00	46
Lewisham	2.06	49	-0.89	46	1.93	53	3.95	51
Aberdeen City	2.04	50	-0.90	47	1.92	57	3.91	53
Croydon	1.96	51	-0.91	50	1.88	77	3.77	58
Hertsmere	1.96	52	-0.99	60	2.04	29	4.03	42
Ealing	1.94	53	-0.98	57	2.00	34	3.95	50
Fylde	1.88	54	-0.92	51	1.80	104	3.57	66

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Merton	1.88	55	-1.03	66	2.05	23	3.99	47
Uttlesford	1.88	56	-0.97	55	1.92	63	3.76	60
Epping Forest	1.87	57	-0.98	59	1.93	52	3.78	56
Haringey	1.87	58	-1.01	61	1.99	37	3.87	55
Oxford	1.85	59	-0.95	54	1.84	87	3.60	65
Bromley	1.84	60	-1.01	62	1.95	49	3.77	57
Waverley	1.81	61	-1.06	70	2.04	28	3.90	54
Cheltenham	1.80	62	-1.02	63	1.94	51	3.74	63
South Oxfordshire	1.79	63	-1.03	67	1.96	44	3.75	62
Havering	1.78	64	-0.98	56	1.82	95	3.52	73
Derby	1.77	65	-0.94	53	1.72	139	3.33	80
East Hertfordshire	1.76	66	-1.03	65	1.92	62	3.65	64
Winchester	1.75	67	-1.06	71	1.98	38	3.75	61
Newham	1.73	68	-1.02	64	1.88	76	3.57	69
Gravesham	1.73	69	-0.98	58	1.77	118	3.39	76
Brighton and Hove	1.72	70	-1.08	73	2.00	33	3.76	59
City of Edinburgh	1.72	71	-1.03	68	1.89	74	3.57	67
Sutton	1.69	72	-1.06	69	1.90	69	3.56	70
Waltham Forest	1.65	73	-1.08	72	1.92	59	3.57	68
Rushcliffe	1.63	74	-1.09	76	1.92	58	3.55	71
Sevenoaks	1.63	75	-1.09	75	1.92	61	3.54	72
Greenwich	1.58	76	-1.10	77	1.89	73	3.45	74
Tewkesbury	1.55	77	-1.09	74	1.82	94	3.31	84
Dacorum	1.54	78	-1.13	79	1.90	66	3.45	75
Stevenage	1.50	79	-1.12	78	1.83	88	3.29	85
Horsham	1.47	80	-1.14	80	1.86	79	3.32	83
Bristol, City of	1.46	81	-1.15	81	1.87	78	3.32	82
Test Valley	1.43	82	-1.19	85	1.91	64	3.35	78
East Hampshire	1.43	83	-1.19	84	1.90	67	3.34	79

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Redbridge	1.36	84	-1.23	93	1.93	54	3.32	81
Epsom and Ewell	1.34	85	-1.25	96	1.95	48	3.35	77
Eastleigh	1.34	86	-1.21	89	1.86	81	3.19	87
Fareham	1.33	87	-1.18	83	1.80	107	3.08	91
West Oxfordshire	1.32	88	-1.21	90	1.85	84	3.16	88
Rugby	1.32	89	-1.20	86	1.81	98	3.09	90
Tunbridge Wells	1.31	90	-1.24	95	1.90	68	3.24	86
Manchester	1.30	91	-1.22	92	1.85	82	3.15	89
Bexley	1.29	92	-1.20	87	1.78	110	3.02	95
North Hertfordshire	1.25	93	-1.24	94	1.83	92	3.06	93
Crawley	1.24	94	-1.20	88	1.74	127	2.91	101
Cheshire East	1.24	95	-1.25	97	1.84	86	3.08	92
Stirling	1.23	96	-1.22	91	1.76	120	2.94	98
Barrow-in-Furness	1.18	97	-1.17	82	1.61	216	2.64	119
Chelmsford	1.16	98	-1.27	101	1.81	101	2.95	97
Rochford	1.14	99	-1.25	98	1.74	129	2.82	107
Cherwell	1.12	100	-1.29	102	1.81	102	2.91	100
Southampton	1.12	101	-1.27	99	1.75	124	2.81	109
Tandridge	1.11	102	-1.33	109	1.89	70	3.05	94
South Gloucestershire	1.11	103	-1.27	100	1.74	128	2.79	111
Harrogate	1.08	104	-1.32	107	1.83	91	2.92	99
Bath and North East Somerset	1.06	105	-1.31	104	1.79	109	2.83	106
Stroud	1.06	106	-1.32	106	1.80	103	2.85	104
Maldon	1.03	107	-1.30	103	1.72	138	2.69	114
Solihull	1.03	108	-1.33	108	1.80	106	2.81	108
Aberdeenshire	1.03	109	-1.34	110	1.81	99	2.83	105
Trafford	1.02	110	-1.38	118	1.89	71	2.97	96
Stratford-on-Avon	1.01	111	-1.37	115	1.86	80	2.91	102
Mid Sussex	1.00	112	-1.37	114	1.85	83	2.88	103

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Ashford	1.00	113	-1.35	112	1.81	97	2.81	110
Basildon	0.99	114	-1.32	105	1.73	131	2.68	116
Hinckley and Bosworth	0.96	115	-1.36	113	1.78	115	2.73	113
Broxbourne	0.93	116	-1.35	111	1.73	134	2.62	122
Huntingdonshire	0.92	117	-1.37	116	1.77	116	2.69	115
York	0.89	118	-1.37	117	1.74	126	2.61	123
Stockport	0.88	119	-1.40	121	1.78	111	2.67	117
Warrington	0.87	120	-1.42	127	1.83	89	2.74	112
Luton	0.85	121	-1.38	119	1.71	148	2.51	128
Central Bedfordshire	0.84	122	-1.42	123	1.78	112	2.63	121
Harlow	0.84	123	-1.38	120	1.70	152	2.49	130
Bedford	0.82	124	-1.42	126	1.77	117	2.60	124
Maidstone	0.82	125	-1.42	122	1.76	121	2.56	126
Chichester	0.81	126	-1.44	130	1.80	105	2.63	120
Monmouthshire	0.81	127	-1.42	124	1.75	123	2.55	127
West Northamptonshire	0.81	128	-1.45	132	1.81	100	2.64	118
Tonbridge and Malling	0.78	129	-1.45	133	1.78	113	2.57	125
Thurrock	0.78	130	-1.42	125	1.71	142	2.46	133
New Forest	0.76	131	-1.43	128	1.72	135	2.46	131
Lewes	0.74	132	-1.44	129	1.71	145	2.42	135
Glasgow City	0.73	133	-1.44	131	1.71	144	2.41	136
Rutland	0.68	134	-1.48	137	1.75	122	2.43	134
Cheshire West and Chester	0.65	135	-1.49	141	1.75	125	2.40	137
Wychavon	0.64	136	-1.53	148	1.81	96	2.51	129
Colchester	0.64	137	-1.49	139	1.72	136	2.35	139
Salford	0.63	138	-1.52	146	1.79	108	2.46	132
Adur	0.63	139	-1.49	140	1.72	140	2.33	141
Vale of Glamorgan	0.63	140	-1.47	135	1.67	165	2.26	145
Exeter	0.62	141	-1.47	134	1.67	168	2.25	147

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Portsmouth	0.58	142	-1.48	138	1.65	184	2.18	151
Swindon	0.58	143	-1.51	143	1.71	150	2.27	143
Cardiff	0.57	144	-1.52	145	1.71	149	2.26	144
Leeds	0.56	145	-1.53	149	1.72	137	2.28	142
Enfield	0.55	146	-1.55	157	1.76	119	2.34	140
Birmingham	0.55	147	-1.52	144	1.69	161	2.21	150
Orkney Islands	0.54	148	-1.48	136	1.60	226	2.07	162
Gloucester	0.52	149	-1.50	142	1.62	206	2.08	159
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	0.52	150	-1.54	155	1.71	141	2.24	148
Somerset West and Taunton	0.51	151	-1.53	151	1.68	163	2.17	153
Mid Suffolk	0.50	152	-1.54	154	1.69	159	2.17	152
East Lothian	0.48	153	-1.53	152	1.66	175	2.11	157
Barking and Dagenham	0.48	154	-1.55	158	1.69	158	2.16	154
Selby	0.48	155	-1.53	147	1.63	197	2.06	165
Derbyshire Dales	0.48	156	-1.57	164	1.73	130	2.23	149
West Lothian	0.45	157	-1.54	153	1.63	199	2.04	168
Liverpool	0.45	158	-1.56	161	1.68	162	2.12	156
Coventry	0.45	159	-1.55	156	1.65	186	2.06	164
Staffordshire Moorlands	0.44	160	-1.53	150	1.60	228	1.98	176
South Norfolk	0.44	161	-1.55	159	1.65	177	2.06	163
Cotswold	0.44	162	-1.63	184	1.83	90	2.36	138
East Cambridgeshire	0.43	163	-1.58	168	1.70	153	2.14	155
Charnwood	0.42	164	-1.58	167	1.69	160	2.10	158
Highland	0.41	165	-1.56	162	1.64	190	2.02	171
Craven	0.41	166	-1.56	163	1.64	189	2.02	170
Flintshire	0.38	167	-1.58	165	1.63	194	1.98	175
Dover	0.38	168	-1.56	160	1.59	236	1.90	185
South Derbyshire	0.36	169	-1.60	174	1.66	174	2.00	173
Wiltshire	0.36	170	-1.62	179	1.70	151	2.07	160

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Medway	0.35	171	-1.59	173	1.64	191	1.95	179
West Lancashire	0.34	172	-1.59	169	1.61	211	1.91	182
East Staffordshire	0.34	173	-1.61	177	1.67	167	2.00	172
South Somerset	0.34	174	-1.59	171	1.62	209	1.92	181
Harborough	0.34	175	-1.68	203	1.82	93	2.25	146
Blaby	0.33	176	-1.63	181	1.71	146	2.06	166
Stafford	0.33	177	-1.62	180	1.69	157	2.03	169
Amber Valley	0.33	178	-1.59	170	1.61	215	1.89	186
Stockton-on-Tees	0.31	179	-1.61	175	1.63	198	1.91	183
Falkirk	0.30	180	-1.59	172	1.58	242	1.82	194
Wealden	0.30	181	-1.66	194	1.73	132	2.07	161
South Ribble	0.30	182	-1.63	183	1.67	164	1.97	177
Shetland Islands	0.30	183	-1.58	166	1.55	265	1.76	202
Redditch	0.28	184	-1.67	197	1.73	133	2.05	167
South Lanarkshire	0.28	185	-1.61	178	1.61	214	1.84	190
North West Leicestershire	0.27	186	-1.64	189	1.66	170	1.93	180
South Ayrshire	0.27	187	-1.61	176	1.59	231	1.81	195
Havant	0.27	188	-1.64	187	1.65	179	1.91	184
North Somerset	0.26	189	-1.67	199	1.71	147	2.00	174
Telford and Wrekin	0.25	190	-1.64	186	1.63	201	1.86	188
North Northamptonshire	0.24	191	-1.67	198	1.69	155	1.95	178
East Suffolk	0.23	192	-1.64	185	1.60	217	1.80	197
South Staffordshire	0.23	193	-1.64	190	1.62	208	1.82	193
Gedling	0.22	194	-1.63	182	1.59	237	1.77	200
Dorset	0.21	195	-1.66	195	1.64	193	1.83	191
Peterborough	0.20	196	-1.68	202	1.66	171	1.87	187
Halton	0.20	197	-1.64	191	1.59	233	1.75	204
Broadland	0.20	198	-1.65	192	1.60	225	1.76	201
Midlothian	0.18	199	-1.66	193	1.60	218	1.76	203

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Preston	0.18	200	-1.69	207	1.67	169	1.86	189
Newcastle upon Tyne	0.17	201	-1.67	200	1.62	207	1.77	199
Worcester	0.16	202	-1.68	204	1.64	192	1.79	198
North Tyneside	0.14	203	-1.67	201	1.59	234	1.70	207
North Lincolnshire	0.11	204	-1.67	196	1.54	272	1.58	216
Neath Port Talbot	0.09	205	-1.64	188	1.47	326	1.46	234
North Warwickshire	0.08	206	-1.73	210	1.64	187	1.73	205
Inverclyde	0.07	207	-1.68	205	1.54	268	1.56	221
North Lanarkshire	0.07	208	-1.69	206	1.55	262	1.57	219
Wyre Forest	0.07	209	-1.75	214	1.69	156	1.80	196
Worthing	0.06	210	-1.73	212	1.63	202	1.69	208
Perth and Kinross	0.06	211	-1.73	211	1.63	203	1.68	209
Lichfield	0.05	212	-1.77	219	1.71	143	1.82	192
Dundee City	0.04	213	-1.70	209	1.55	256	1.55	223
Moray	0.03	214	-1.70	208	1.54	271	1.52	226
Sheffield	0.03	215	-1.74	213	1.62	210	1.65	210
Fife	-0.02	216	-1.76	215	1.61	213	1.59	213
Braintree	-0.02	217	-1.77	218	1.63	196	1.63	211
Canterbury	-0.02	218	-1.76	216	1.60	221	1.57	218
Malvern Hills	-0.03	219	-1.80	228	1.70	154	1.73	206
Shropshire	-0.06	220	-1.79	222	1.63	204	1.58	217
East Riding of Yorkshire	-0.07	221	-1.78	220	1.60	224	1.53	224
South Kesteven	-0.08	222	-1.80	229	1.64	188	1.59	214
Ipswich	-0.09	223	-1.79	223	1.59	232	1.49	230
East Dunbartonshire	-0.10	224	-1.81	231	1.65	185	1.58	215
West Suffolk	-0.11	225	-1.80	227	1.60	219	1.50	227
South Hams	-0.12	226	-1.83	238	1.67	166	1.61	212
Renfrewshire	-0.12	227	-1.80	230	1.60	227	1.48	233
West Dunbartonshire	-0.13	228	-1.77	217	1.52	288	1.34	244

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Oadby and Wigston	-0.13	229	-1.83	235	1.65	178	1.57	220
Hambleton	-0.14	230	-1.83	237	1.65	180	1.55	222
Castle Point	-0.14	231	-1.80	226	1.56	254	1.40	238
Calderdale	-0.15	232	-1.83	233	1.62	205	1.50	229
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	-0.15	233	-1.78	221	1.52	283	1.33	246
East Ayrshire	-0.17	234	-1.79	225	1.52	292	1.30	248
Broxtowe	-0.18	235	-1.83	232	1.59	235	1.42	237
Carlisle	-0.19	236	-1.83	234	1.58	241	1.40	239
Southend-on-Sea	-0.19	237	-1.86	245	1.65	183	1.50	228
East Renfrewshire	-0.20	238	-1.87	249	1.66	172	1.52	225
Nottingham	-0.20	239	-1.84	239	1.59	239	1.39	241
Torfaen	-0.20	240	-1.79	224	1.48	322	1.21	258
High Peak	-0.21	241	-1.87	248	1.65	182	1.49	231
Ryedale	-0.22	242	-1.88	251	1.65	176	1.48	232
Eastbourne	-0.24	243	-1.85	243	1.58	240	1.36	242
Richmondshire	-0.24	244	-1.85	242	1.57	247	1.34	245
Herefordshire, County of	-0.24	245	-1.87	250	1.61	212	1.40	240
Argyll and Bute	-0.25	246	-1.84	240	1.55	261	1.29	250
Knowsley	-0.25	247	-1.83	236	1.52	284	1.24	255
Sefton	-0.26	248	-1.86	244	1.57	252	1.31	247
Bury	-0.28	249	-1.91	262	1.66	173	1.45	235
Leicester	-0.28	250	-1.90	261	1.65	181	1.43	236
Norwich	-0.29	251	-1.89	254	1.60	223	1.34	243
Wrexham	-0.29	252	-1.85	241	1.52	286	1.20	261
Eden	-0.30	253	-1.88	252	1.58	244	1.29	251
North Kesteven	-0.31	254	-1.86	246	1.53	279	1.20	262
Denbighshire	-0.31	255	-1.89	256	1.59	238	1.30	249
Na h-Eileanan Siar	-0.31	256	-1.87	247	1.53	276	1.21	259
East Devon	-0.31	257	-1.89	253	1.57	248	1.27	252

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Kirklees	-0.32	258	-1.89	255	1.57	250	1.26	253
West Lindsey	-0.35	259	-1.89	257	1.54	266	1.19	264
Nuneaton and Bedworth	-0.36	260	-1.90	259	1.56	255	1.20	263
Newport	-0.36	261	-1.91	265	1.58	243	1.24	256
Wirral	-0.37	262	-1.92	267	1.57	246	1.22	257
Swansea	-0.38	263	-1.91	266	1.57	253	1.20	260
Chorley	-0.39	264	-1.94	271	1.60	220	1.25	254
Wolverhampton	-0.41	265	-1.90	260	1.51	295	1.09	273
Dudley	-0.41	266	-1.91	264	1.52	282	1.11	271
Clackmannanshire	-0.41	267	-1.90	258	1.50	306	1.06	276
Wakefield	-0.42	268	-1.91	263	1.51	296	1.07	275
Blackburn with Darwen	-0.43	269	-1.93	269	1.55	263	1.13	268
Powys	-0.43	270	-1.94	270	1.55	257	1.13	267
Erewash	-0.45	271	-1.94	272	1.55	264	1.11	270
Barnsley	-0.47	272	-1.92	268	1.48	319	0.99	284
Melton	-0.48	273	-1.98	283	1.60	229	1.16	266
Bridgend	-0.50	274	-1.95	273	1.51	301	1.00	282
Scottish Borders	-0.50	275	-1.97	277	1.54	267	1.06	278
Lancaster	-0.51	276	-1.96	276	1.52	285	1.01	281
North Ayrshire	-0.51	277	-1.95	274	1.50	305	0.98	286
Darlington	-0.52	278	-1.98	282	1.55	259	1.06	277
St. Helens	-0.52	279	-1.97	280	1.54	270	1.04	280
Isle of Anglesey	-0.53	280	-1.95	275	1.48	317	0.93	292
South Lakeland	-0.53	281	-2.02	293	1.63	200	1.18	265
Chesterfield	-0.53	282	-1.97	278	1.52	289	0.99	283
North East Derbyshire	-0.55	283	-1.98	284	1.52	280	0.98	285
Carmarthenshire	-0.55	284	-1.97	281	1.51	300	0.95	288
Bradford	-0.56	285	-1.98	286	1.52	290	0.96	287
Bolton	-0.56	286	-2.02	296	1.60	222	1.10	272

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Babergh	-0.57	287	-2.01	291	1.58	245	1.05	279
Rotherham	-0.58	288	-1.99	287	1.51	298	0.93	293
West Devon	-0.58	289	-2.03	299	1.59	230	1.07	274
Gosport	-0.60	290	-1.97	279	1.45	340	0.82	302
Plymouth	-0.60	291	-1.98	285	1.47	325	0.85	301
Walsall	-0.61	292	-1.99	288	1.49	315	0.87	299
Mendip	-0.61	293	-2.06	311	1.63	195	1.12	269
North Devon	-0.62	294	-2.02	297	1.54	269	0.95	289
Middlesbrough	-0.64	295	-2.01	292	1.50	303	0.87	298
Folkestone and Hythe	-0.65	296	-2.04	303	1.54	274	0.91	295
Hastings	-0.66	297	-2.04	307	1.55	260	0.94	291
Doncaster	-0.66	298	-2.03	298	1.51	297	0.86	300
Caerphilly	-0.68	299	-2.01	289	1.46	336	0.76	312
Kingston upon Hull, City of	-0.68	300	-2.01	290	1.46	334	0.76	311
Cornwall	-0.68	301	-2.05	309	1.54	273	0.89	297
Forest of Dean	-0.68	302	-2.06	310	1.55	258	0.92	294
Rhondda Cynon Taff	-0.68	303	-2.02	294	1.47	329	0.77	308
Tendring	-0.69	304	-2.02	295	1.47	328	0.77	307
Lincoln	-0.69	305	-2.03	301	1.49	308	0.81	305
Arun	-0.69	306	-2.07	313	1.57	249	0.94	290
Swale	-0.69	307	-2.04	304	1.50	304	0.82	303
County Durham	-0.71	308	-2.03	300	1.47	331	0.75	315
Breckland	-0.71	309	-2.04	306	1.49	310	0.79	306
Ceredigion	-0.71	310	-2.04	305	1.48	318	0.77	309
Sandwell	-0.72	311	-2.03	302	1.46	333	0.73	316
Hartlepool	-0.73	312	-2.05	308	1.48	320	0.75	314
Teignbridge	-0.74	313	-2.09	318	1.57	251	0.90	296
Cannock Chase	-0.75	314	-2.08	315	1.53	278	0.82	304
Allerdale	-0.76	315	-2.08	314	1.51	299	0.77	310

	Long-Run Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Bust Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Recovery Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Boom Annual Growth Rate	Rank
Angus	-0.80	316	-2.10	320	1.52	287	0.76	313
Wigan	-0.80	317	-2.08	316	1.49	314	0.71	319
Gateshead	-0.82	318	-2.10	319	1.49	311	0.69	320
Great Yarmouth	-0.84	319	-2.07	312	1.41	355	0.55	332
Sunderland	-0.85	320	-2.09	317	1.44	346	0.57	331
Sedgemoor	-0.85	321	-2.12	326	1.52	291	0.71	318
Oldham	-0.86	322	-2.12	324	1.50	307	0.67	323
Rother	-0.86	323	-2.13	330	1.53	277	0.72	317
South Holland	-0.87	324	-2.12	323	1.49	316	0.64	324
Pembrokeshire	-0.87	325	-2.13	329	1.51	294	0.68	321
Stoke-on-Trent	-0.88	326	-2.10	321	1.43	347	0.54	333
Northumberland	-0.89	327	-2.13	328	1.49	313	0.63	326
North East Lincolnshire	-0.90	328	-2.11	322	1.44	343	0.54	334
Conwy	-0.90	329	-2.13	332	1.49	312	0.62	327
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-0.90	330	-2.13	327	1.47	323	0.59	329
Hyndburn	-0.91	331	-2.12	325	1.44	344	0.52	335
North Norfolk	-0.92	332	-2.13	331	1.47	324	0.58	330
Mid Devon	-0.92	333	-2.16	336	1.54	275	0.68	322
Tamworth	-0.93	334	-2.15	333	1.49	309	0.60	328
Wyre	-0.95	335	-2.17	337	1.52	281	0.63	325
Thanet	-0.99	336	-2.16	335	1.46	337	0.48	336
Ashfield	-1.01	337	-2.15	334	1.40	356	0.38	343
Torbay	-1.02	338	-2.18	338	1.47	330	0.48	337
Boston	-1.05	339	-2.18	339	1.43	348	0.40	340
Bassetlaw	-1.08	340	-2.20	340	1.44	345	0.37	344
Tameside	-1.09	341	-2.22	343	1.47	327	0.42	338
Redcar and Cleveland	-1.10	342	-2.20	341	1.43	352	0.34	346
Isle of Wight	-1.10	343	-2.22	344	1.46	335	0.39	341
Rochdale	-1.11	344	-2.23	347	1.48	321	0.41	339

	Long-Run		Bust		Recovery		Boom	
	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
East Lindsey	-1.12	345	-2.21	342	1.43	350	0.33	347
Scarborough	-1.13	346	-2.23	346	1.44	342	0.34	345
Rossendale	-1.19	347	-2.28	349	1.50	302	0.39	342
Torridge	-1.22	348	-2.28	348	1.47	332	0.30	348
Blaenau Gwent	-1.22	349	-2.22	345	1.34	360	0.09	356
Blackpool	-1.25	350	-2.29	350	1.45	341	0.25	350
Pendle	-1.31	351	-2.31	351	1.43	351	0.16	352
South Tyneside	-1.31	352	-2.32	354	1.45	338	0.20	351
Newark and Sherwood	-1.32	353	-2.35	357	1.51	293	0.29	349
Dumfries and Galloway	-1.32	354	-2.31	352	1.42	354	0.13	354
Gwynedd	-1.33	355	-2.32	353	1.43	349	0.15	353
Burnley	-1.39	356	-2.35	358	1.45	339	0.13	355
Fenland	-1.39	357	-2.34	355	1.42	353	0.08	357
Mansfield	-1.41	358	-2.34	356	1.40	357	0.03	358
Bolsover	-1.53	359	-2.39	359	1.38	358	-0.12	359
Merthyr Tydfil	-1.60	360	-2.42	360	1.35	359	-0.22	360

About the Authors

Professor **Robert Huggins** founded the UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI) initiative in 2000. Professor Huggins is also Chair of Economic Geography at Cardiff University and Director of its Cities Research Centre. He is a Visiting Fellow at the University of Oxford's Kellogg College, the Co-Director of the Centre for Knowledge Competitiveness and Regional Research at Shanghai Jiaotong University; a member of the Global Urban Competitiveness Program; and a member of the UKRI's Innovation Caucus.

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Cities Research Centre – the Centre is located at the School of Geography and Planning at Cardiff University. The Centre leads research into the changing patterns of urban life, and how to make cities more inclusive, productive, and sustainable. It brings together scholars from across the University and external partners to understand and shape the city of the future. It builds on the interdisciplinary expertise of our urban research community at the School of Geography and Planning and other departments at Cardiff University, to promote engagement, research, teaching and post-graduate training (https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/research/explore/research-units/cities-research-centre).

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