UK

Competitiveness Index 2016

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Executive Summary

1. This 2016 edition of the *UK Competitiveness Index* (UKCI) represents a benchmarking of the competitiveness of the UK's localities, including its cities, and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas and the equivalent city regions in the devolved regions of Wales and Scotland.

2. Overall, it is found that localities in London (boroughs) account for the top nine most competitive places in Britain, headed by some distance by the City of London, and followed by Westminster, Camden, and Islington. However, unlike in previous years the City of London has not increased its competitiveness potentially reflecting a reduced reliance on London for recovery and on-going economic development.

3. The biggest climber since 2013 is Gosport in the South East of England. However, it is the only top ten climber located in London or South East England. Corby in the East Midlands and Babergh in the East of England are the next biggest climbers. More generally, there is evidence of many localities in England improving their competitiveness.

4. Aberdeen is the most competitive city based on the latest available data, although its competitiveness has fallen since 2013 as the North Sea oil sector has declined due to falling global oil prices. Displaying consistency with the increased competitiveness for Gosport on the South Coast, Southampton is one of the fasted improving cities.

5. A number of England's largest cities – including Bristol, Leeds, Nottingham, Newcastle, Sheffield and Liverpool – have seen their position improve, suggesting a continued urban renaissance in these core cities.

6. As well as the strong performance of Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland continue to improve their competitiveness. In 2016 all three larger cities in Scotland are now above the UK average competitiveness.

7. From a regional perspective, localities in London and South East of England lead the way, followed by the West Midlands. Between 2013 and 2016 all regions in Great Britain have improved relative to the UK average mainly due to the poor performance of Northern Ireland. The North East has seen one of the largest improvements.

8. Scottish localities have performed more strongly in the latest figures, whilst Welsh localities continue to perform more weakly and have seen an overall fall in their rankings.

9. The least competitive locality in Britain is Blaenau Gwent in the South Wales valleys, which although seeing a slight improvement in its competitiveness lags the next least competitive locality by a margin. Boston has replaced Blackpool as the least competitive locality in England.

10. The biggest fallers from the 2013 index are Maldon in the East of England (dropping 99 places), followed by Richmondshire in Yorkshire and Humber (dropping 65 places) and Nuneaton and Bedworth in the West Midlands (dropping 59 places).

11. In England, the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas in the Greater South East of England are by far the most competitive, led by the London LEP area followed by Thames Valley Berkshire LEP area. In the 2016 index the city regions of Wales and Scotland have also been benchmarked against the English LEP areas, with Aberdeen City Region the third most competitive of these areas.

12. At the bottom of the LEP/city region area rankings is the Swansea Bay City Region. There is evidence that less competitive areas take a variety of forms with the more rural Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly the next least competitive, but just above these areas is the much more urbanised Black Country LEP area.

13. Considering sectoral and labour market influences, those areas more dependent on manufacturing seem to continue to lose competitiveness, whilst those with higher employment in senior management positions have also lost competitiveness potentially reflecting an organisational delayering in large businesses and institutions.

1: Introduction

1: Introduction

This report represents the 2016 edition of the *UK Competitiveness Index* (UKCI), which was first introduced and published in 2000. 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 2016, as well as an updated version of the indices presented in the 2013 report, which provides a means of comparison and an examination of the UK's changing competitiveness landscape.

The following sections of the report present an analysis of some of the key findings of the 2016 UKCI. For those readers interested in the score and rank of a particular locality or localities they may wish to refer directly to Appendix 1, which provides a ranked order list of all localities, and/or Appendix 2, which ranks localities within their relevant regional grouping.

[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. The data used here incorporates the latest available data, which means that there may be some changes in the UKCI figures reported in UKCI 2013 due to delays in some data releases at the time.

2: Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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.

[2] Huggins, R. (2003) 'Creating a UK Competitiveness Index: Regional and Local Benchmarking', *Regional Studies,* Vol. 37.1, pp. 89-96.

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 above
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

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

Output per head = (NUTS 3 productivity*District Employment)/District Population.

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

3: The Most and Least Competitive Localities

As shown by Table 3.01, localities in London account for the top nine most competitive places in Britain, headed by some distance by the City of London, and followed by Westminster, Camden, and Islington. The only non-London locality to feature in the top ten is nearby Windsor and Maidenhead. There has been a fall in the City of London's UKCI between 2013 and 2016 of 20.4. Although the City of London, with its dominant finance sector, remains far above the other localities, there are perhaps some signs that the later stages of economic recovery have not been as strongly dominated by the City of London as the results of earlier editions of the UKCI found.

What is clear from the results of the UKCI in 2013 and 2016 is that there has been a degree of relative stability for the most competitive localities in the UK. With the exception of the City of London, there have been only smaller changes in the UKCI scores between 2013 and 2016. This has led to there been few changes in the ranks of localities in the top ten. This contrasts with the results found in the 2013 UKCI report[3] where the more unstable economic environment in the initial stages of the recovery led to some localities growing much more quickly than others leading to larger changes in the rankings.

Table 3.01: UKCI 2013 and 2016 top 10 localities (UK=100)

			UKCI			Change 2013-2016	
Rank 2016	Locality	Region	2016	2013	Rank 2013	UKCI	Rank
1	City of London	London	732.1	752.5	1	-20.4	0
2	Westminster	London	212.7	214.4	2	-1.7	0
3	Camden	London	167.9	168.8	3	-1.0	0
4	Islington	London	147.8	146.4	4	1.5	0
5	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	145.3	143.7	5	1.7	0
6	Tower Hamlets	London	142.4	141.2	7	1.2	+1
7	Kensington and Chelsea	London	142.2	141.4	6	0.8	-1
8	Lambeth	London	132.5	130.5	8	2.0	0
9	Southwark	London	131.3	128.2	9	3.1	0
10	Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	128.0	126.9	11	1.1	+1

At the other end of the scale to the City, the least competitive locality remains Blaenau Gwent in the South Wales valleys. It, along with the other Welsh localities in the bottom 10, has seen a slight increase in its competitiveness over the last three years or at least a retention of existing competitiveness levels relative to that of the UK as a whole (Table 3.02). As discussed later in the report, this may reflect a combination of the Welsh Government's attempts to revive these lagging localities, but may also reflect the relative weakness of other parts of the UK.

The standout locality in the 2016 UKCI bottom 10 is Boston in the East Midlands. This locality has seen a drop of 4.8 points in its UKCI score between 2013 and 2016. This has resulted in its ranking falling by 35 places. This locality, along with East Lindsey also in the East Midlands, has become known for the high levels of inward migration from Eastern Europe to primarily work in the agricultural and food production sectors[4]. These localities have suffered from the slow recovery and unstable global economic conditions that impact on export markets, particularly those relating to goods rather than services[5]. It has also been suggested that much entrepreneurial activity in these areas may be informal and not recorded or even illegal[6].

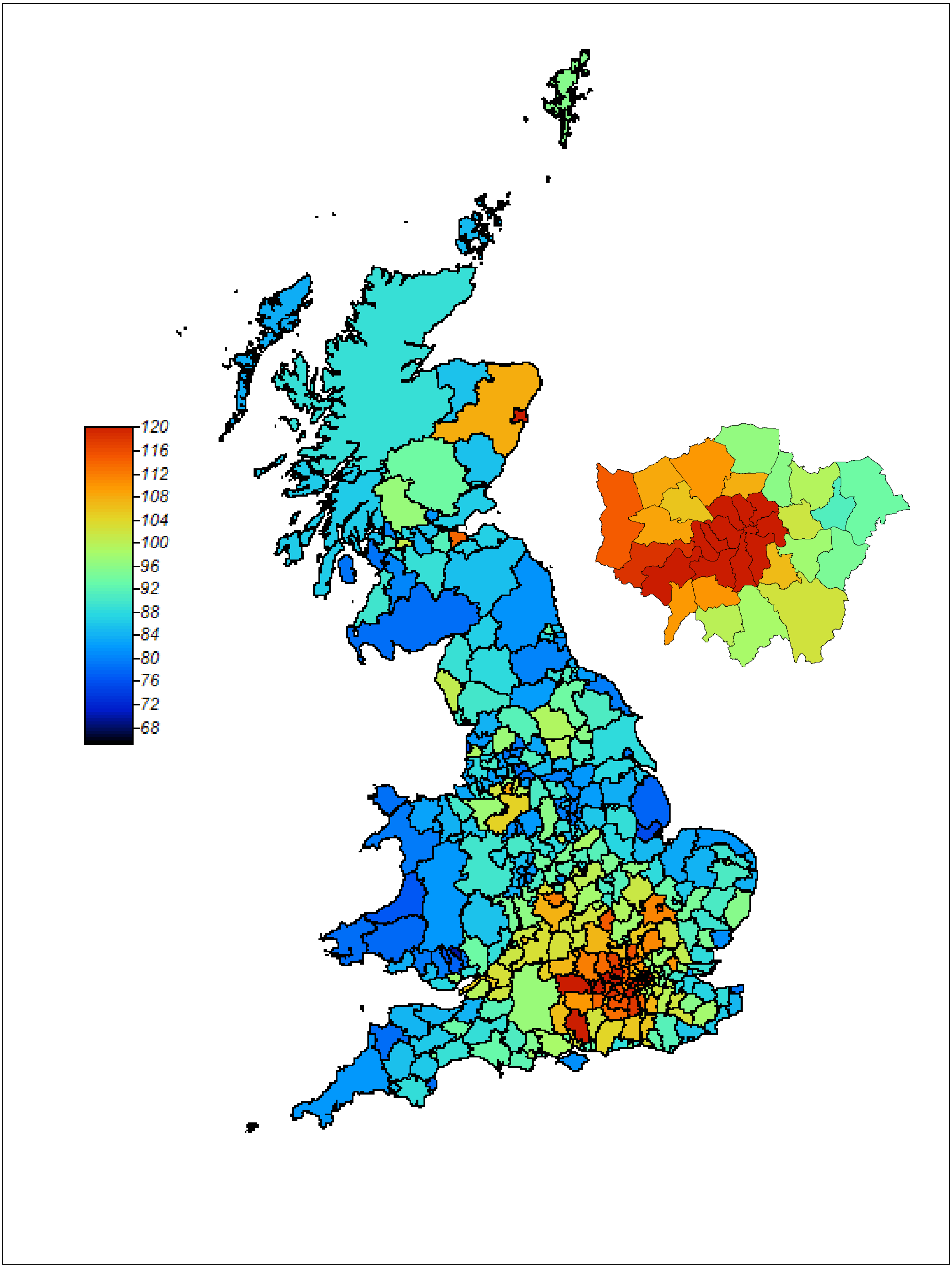
[3] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2013) *UK Competitiveness Index 2013*, Cardiff: Cardiff University.
[4] Scott, S. and Brindley, P. (2012) 'New geographies of migrant settlement in the UK', *Geography*, 97 (1), 29-38.
[5] Lincolnshire County Council (2016) *Lincolnshire Economic Briefing*, Lincoln: Lincolnshire Research Observatory.
[6] Smith, R. and McElwee, G. (2013) 'A case study of the embeddedness of illegal entrepreneurship in a closed ethnic community', *International Journal of Business and Globalisation*, 11 (1), 45-62.

Table 3.02: UKCI 2013 and 2016 bottom 10 localities (UK=100)

			UKCI			Change 2013-2016	
Rank 2016	Locality	Region	2016	2013	Rank 2013	UKCI	Rank
370	Torridge	South West	77.8	77.6	362	0.2	-8
371	Torbay	South West	77.8	77.4	363	0.4	-8
372	Carmarthenshire	Wales	77.5	77.3	365	0.2	-7
373	East Lindsey	East Midlands	77.1	76.9	368	0.2	-5
374	Caerphilly	Wales	76.9	75.7	374	1.2	0
375	Ceredigion	Wales	76.1	76.1	372	0.0	-3
376	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	75.8	74.3	378	1.5	+2
377	Blackpool	North West	75.7	75.0	377	0.7	0
378	Boston	East Midlands	74.8	79.6	343	-4.8	-35
379	Blaenau Gwent	Wales	69.3	67.4	379	1.9	0

Figure 3.01 below shows the distribution of UKCI scores across Great Britain in 2016. The dominance of London and the South East is evident. However, it is also noticeable that there is considerable divergence within London between the more competitive west and less competitive east. Beyond the South East there are isolated localities with greater competitiveness such as Aberdeen and Edinburgh in Scotland and Trafford and Manchester in the North West. The least competitive localities highlighted in Table 3.02 above are generally located close to other less competitive localities.

Figure 3.01: Distribution of UKCI 2016 scores across Great Britain



4: Biggest Climbers and Fallers

Table 4.01 highlights those localities that have most improved their competitiveness ranking between the 2013 and 2016 indices. The biggest climber is Gosport in the South East of England followed by Corby in the East Midlands. The improvement of latter, with its relatively large manufacturing sector, may be a positive sign that some such areas retain their competitiveness even when the services sectors continues to outperform the rest at the national level. This improvement in UKCI scores over the last three years has allowed Gosport and Corby to climb the rankings by 102 and 88 places, respectively.

Many of the other localities in the top ten highest climbers are more rural in nature. It is also notable that all of the localities that are climbing the most places have levels of competitiveness below the UK average. Although this is in part to be expected as such localities are positioned to catch up with those above them, it is positive to the extent that it does not suggest that competitiveness is becoming uniformly more polarised.

Table 4.01: UKCI top 10 ranking climbers (UK=100)

			UKCI			Change 2013-16	
Rank 2016	Locality	Region	2016	2013	Rank 2013	UKCI	Rank
208	Gosport	South East	89.2	82.5	310	6.8	+102
216	Corby	East Midlands	88.7	82.7	304	5.9	+88
214	Babergh	East of England	88.9	84.9	274	3.9	+60
191	North Dorset	South West	90.3	87.7	230	2.6	+39
264	Mid Devon	South West	85.8	83.1	302	2.7	+38
297	Rossendale	North West	83.7	80.4	333	3.4	+36
223	South Lanarkshire	Scotland	88.3	85.9	258	2.4	+35
288	South Holland	East Midlands	84.2	81.4	321	2.8	+33
205	Barrow-in-Furness	North West	89.4	87.1	237	2.3	+32
155	Lichfield	West Midlands	93.6	90.6	186	3.0	+31

Interestingly, the localities experiencing the greatest falls have many similarities with those localities that have enjoyed the greatest improvements. Many of them are relatively rural, such as those found in Cumbria, South Lakeland and Eden (both located in the North West of England), and display UKCI scores indicating that their competitiveness is below the UK average. In conjunction with Table 4.01 this indicates that the biggest relative winners and losers are generally those found among the less competitive localities.

Table 4.02: UKCI 10 largest ranking fallers (UK=100)

			UKCI			Change 2013-2016	
Rank 2016	Locality	Region	2016	2013	Rank 2013	UKCI	Rank
287	Orkney Islands	Scotland	84.2	86.6	248	-2.3	-39
226	East Staffordshire	West Midlands	88.2	90.6	185	-2.4	-41
206	South Lakeland	North West	89.4	92.1	164	-2.7	-42
110	Sevenoaks	South East	99.2	105.2	66	-6.0	-44
266	Forest Heath	East of England	85.8	88.8	216	-3.1	-50
246	Eden	North West	87.5	90.1	193	-2.5	-53
250	South Ribble	North West	87.1	90.0	194	-2.9	-56
322	Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	81.8	85.7	263	-3.9	-59
324	Richmondshire	Yorkshire and Humber	81.8	85.9	259	-4.1	-65
245	Maldon	East of England	87.6	94.2	146	-6.7	-99

5: A City Perspective

Table 5.01 ranks those larger localities (populations of more than one hundred thousand people) of the UK designated as cities (excluding London, for which the UKCI benchmarks its constituent borough areas). At the top of the rankings is Aberdeen, which regained its competitiveness as the global economy recovered; however, the available data do not account for the latest fall in oil prices that have led to huge job losses in the North Sea Oil industry[7].

Winchester and Cambridge are second and third in the list of cities. Larger cities that display higher levels of competitiveness include Edinburgh (Scotland), Bristol (South West England) and Manchester (North West England). Cardiff is the most competitive Welsh city and is now 16th in the list of cities, an improvement of two places from 2013. The population of Lichfield has now increased sufficiently for it to be included and it is ranked 21st.

Table 5.01: City UK Competitiveness Index 2013 (UK=100)

City Rank 2016	Locality	City Rank 2013	2013 Index Score	2016 Index Score
1	Aberdeen City	1	123.1	121.8
2	Winchester	2	116.9	119.8
3	Cambridge	3	116.2	115.3
4	St Albans	4	112.9	115.2
5	Edinburgh, City of	5	112.3	113.2
6	Oxford	6	106.9	108.1
7	Bristol, City of	8	103.9	104.7
8	Chichester	7	106.6	103.6
9	Brighton and Hove	10	100.6	102.8
10	Manchester	9	100.6	101.0
11	Glasgow City	13	98.4	100.7
12	Derby	12	99.6	100.7
13	Chelmsford	11	100.4	100.1
14	Leeds	15	96.7	98.9
15	Poole	14	98.3	97.9
16	Cardiff	18	95.7	97.0
17	Salford	20	94.1	96.2
18	Peterborough	19	95.6	95.6
19	Norwich	17	95.8	95.5
20	York	16	95.9	95.3
21	Lichfield	27	90.6	93.6
22	Exeter	21	93.7	93.5
23	Newcastle upon Tyne	25	91.0	92.9
24	Southampton	29	90.1	92.8
25	Gloucester	22	92.2	92.8
26	Lewes	26	90.7	92.3

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

27	*Portsmouth*	*23*	*91.2*	*91.4*
28	*Coventry*	*24*	*91.1*	*90.9*
29	*Nottingham*	*30*	*89.5*	*90.0*
30	*Birmingham*	*33*	*88.8*	*89.9*
31	*Sheffield*	*32*	*88.8*	*88.9*
32	*Preston*	*28*	*90.4*	*88.9*
33	*Newport*	*35*	*87.4*	*88.1*
34	*Liverpool*	*31*	*89.1*	*88.0*
35	*Leicester*	*34*	*87.7*	*87.6*
36	*Dundee City*	*36*	*86.2*	*87.0*
37	*Carlisle*	*37*	*84.9*	*86.3*
38	*Plymouth*	*38*	*84.3*	*84.9*
39	*Wakefield*	*39*	*84.1*	*83.9*
40	*Lancaster*	*40*	*83.4*	*83.5*
41	*Swansea*	*42*	*81.6*	*83.2*
42	*Bradford*	*41*	*83.3*	*82.4*
43	*Wolverhampton*	*43*	*81.2*	*81.8*
44	*Sunderland*	*44*	*80.5*	*80.2*
45	*Stoke-on-Trent*	*45*	*79.3*	*79.3*
46	*Kingston upon Hull, City of*	*46*	*79.1*	*78.6*

Note: Lichfield has passed the threshold of a population of 100,000 for inclusion now, but was previously not included in earlier editions.

Table 5.02 shows the competitiveness of localities based on the extent to which they are urban or rural in nature[8]. It is clear that major urban localities continue to be the most competitive, and are the only localities on average performing above the UK average. The significantly rural localities (areas with between a quarter and half of their population living in rural areas or larger market towns) are the next most competitive group.

The more urban localities are those that have enjoyed the greatest improvement in UKCI score between 2013 and 2016. This may reflect the success of larger urban areas spreading to smaller urban communities. Whilst broadband investments and the Internet in general were expected to help more rural less accessible areas to connect with global knowledge streams, studies have found there to be a digital divide with businesses in smaller rural areas often retaining a lifestyle element[9].

The reason that all areas' UKCI has improved over the period, to some extent, is that the localities are compared to the UK which includes Northern Ireland, which has performed less strongly in recent years. It should also be recognised that whilst on average the population of more urbanised areas may be experiencing higher competitiveness and greater improvements in competitiveness, as the tables above have indicated there are considerable variations in competitiveness levels.

[8] The figures are a weighted average based on the populations of the constituent localities within each group. This is to better reflect the outcome competitiveness and how it applies to the population that lives within the different areas. Previously figures were simply an average with no weighting applied.
[9] Anderson, A. R. Wallace, C. and Townsend, L. (2015) 'Great expectations or small country living? Enabling small rural creative businesses with ICT', *Sociologia Ruralis,* forthcoming. doi: 10.1111/soru.12104.

Table 5.02: UKCI index by rural/urban nature of localities (UK=100)

	UKCI		Change 2013-2016
	2013	2016	UKCI
Major Urban	101.5	102.3	+0.8
Large Urban	92.1	93.0	+0.9
Other Urban	90.9	91.7	+0.8
Significant Rural	94.5	94.6	+0.1
Rural-50	92.2	92.5	+0.3
Rural-80	90.6	90.6	+0.1

Concentrating on the largest urban areas of the UK, Table 5.03 shows that only a minority of these large cities achieve a level of competitiveness above the UK average. In 2016, with the exception of London, there are now four cities achieving this level of competitiveness with the Scottish city of Glasgow joining Edinburgh, Bristol and Manchester, which had UKCI scores in excess of 100 in 2013. There does, however, appear to be a group of English cities in the North and Midlands which are lagging the other larger cities. This group of cities includes Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Birmingham, Sheffield and Liverpool. Given the success of Leeds and Manchester in raising their competitiveness there would seem to be no reason why these cities could not also improve their competitiveness to similar levels.

Whilst it is unclear whether aspirations to generate a ‘Northern Powerhouse’ or ‘Midlands Engine’ to rival the dominance of London are realistic, it would seem likely that investments in infrastructure connections between these less successful cities and their more successful counterparts should have significant benefits in terms of knowledge flows and generation.

Table 5.03: UKCI index and rank for Extended Core Cities

					Change 2013- 16	
Extended Core City Rank 2016	Locality	Extended Core City Rank 2013	2013 Index Score	2016 Index Score	UKCI	Extended Core City Rank
1	Edinburgh, City of	1	112.3	113.2	0.9	0
2	Bristol, City of	2	103.9	104.7	0.8	0
3	Manchester	3	100.6	101.0	0.3	0
4	Glasgow City	4	98.4	100.7	2.3	0
5	Leeds	5	96.7	98.9	2.2	0
6	Cardiff	6	95.7	97.0	1.3	0
7	Newcastle upon Tyne	7	91.0	92.9	1.9	0
8	Nottingham	8	89.5	90.0	0.5	0
9	Birmingham	11	88.8	89.9	1.1	2
10	Sheffield	10	88.8	88.9	0.1	0
11	Liverpool	9	89.1	88.0	-1.1	-2

6: A Regional Perspective

Table 6.01 highlights the average scores and ranks for localities based on their regional location. Localities in London and South East England lead the way, followed by the West Midlands[10].

Although as in previous years London displays both the highest level of competitiveness with evidence that its position within the UK economy continues to strengthen with improvements in competitiveness, by this stage of recovery it is not the region that displays the highest improvement in UKCI score. The North East of England remains the second worst performing region in terms of the average UKCI score enjoyed by its population in 2016, but it has shown the largest improvement in its UKCI score between 2013 and 2016.

This improvement for the North East is positive, but does not entirely remove the concern that the Great Recession has had a lasting impact on the less competitive localities within the UK or that they are unlikely to catchup with those localities that have better weathered the recession and recovered more quickly. Rather, their lower competitiveness may mean that in the medium and long term these localities will continue to lose ground as they struggle to attract investment and skilled labour. Wales in particular continues to display the lowest local competitiveness on average.

Table 6.01: Average UKCI score and rank by region (UK=100)

	UKCI		Rank		Change 2013-2016	
	2013	2016	2013	2016	UKCI	Rank
London	115.4	116.4	67	64	1.0	+2.7
South East	102.5	102.9	111	111	0.4	+0.9
West Midlands	100.5	101.0	266	268	0.5	-2.0
East of England	96.0	96.1	154	155	0.1	-1.5
South West	92.4	93.0	185	184	0.6	+1.2
Scotland	91.8	92.9	207	200	1.0	+7.6
East Midlands	88.5	89.1	225	223	0.5	+1.4
North West	88.8	88.9	230	235	0.1	-5.5
Yorkshire and Humber	86.9	87.5	247	245	0.6	+1.3
North East	82.9	84.1	297	288	1.2	+8.5
Wales	82.7	83.3	294	295	0.6	-1.7

[10] As with the figures for rural and urban locations, the 2016 regional figures are a weighted average based on population to account for the level of competitiveness enjoyed by the population of the region as a whole. This can lead to differences with the figures reported in the UKCI 2013 report.

7: English Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Areas and City Regions in Scotland and Wales

From the perspective of England, it is interesting to map the competitiveness scores for localities on to LEP area boundaries. Wales and Scotland do not have LEPs, but a number of City Regions have been constituted: Cardiff City Region and the Swansea Bay City Region in Wales, and the Aberdeen City Region; Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region; Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region; and Inverness and Highland City Region in Scotland. Table 7.01 indicates the competitiveness of the LEP and City Regions areas that currently exist in the UK.

As show by Table 7.01, LEP areas in the Greater South East of England are by far the most competitive, led by the London LEP area, and followed by the Thames Valley Berkshire LEP area. The Buckinghamshire Thames Valley LEP area and Enterprise M3 LEP area (comprising of those localities situated near and along the M3 motorway) are ranked fourth and fifth respectively. The Aberdeen City Region, with its skilled employment in the North Sea Oil industry, is ranked third and is the only non-South East England area in the top five. In general, LEP areas in the south of England dominate the top ten of the rankings, the other exception remains Cheshire and Warrington LEP area in the North West.

Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region, ranked 15th, is the next highest ranked non-English area, with a UKCI score just above the UK average in 2016. This can be contrasted with Edinburgh's ranking in Tables 5.01 and 5.03 and shows a pattern that is common to many of the LEPs and City Regions; that of a more competitive urban locality surrounded by more rural less competitive localities.

The least competitive LEP and City Region areas are Swansea Bay City Region; Cornwall and Isles of Scilly; Black Country; North Eastern; and Sheffield City Region. These areas are spread around the UK, although none is present in the core Government Office Regions of London, South East England or East of England. The nature of these less competitive areas varies considerably from being less densely populated and more rural (Cornwall and Isles of Scilly) to more urbanised, but having suffered from deindustrialisation (Black Country). This means that the challenges faced by LEPs with regard to regaining their competetiveness vary considerably. Although this was part of the rationale for the dissolution of the Regional Development Agencies and formation of LEPs, policies that help with their revival are likely to require coordination across LEPs to aid knowledge flows locally, and national government to tap into national infrastructure and institutional development.

Corresponding with the findings presented earlier, the areas displaying the greatest improvements in their competitiveness are Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region climbing five places in the rankings (also see Tables 5.01 and 5.03 with regard to the City of Glasgow alone), and Tees Valley climbing four places (also see Table 6.01 with regard to the relative resurgence of the North East). The LEP area suffering the greatest fall in competitiveness is Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire (four places).

Table 7.01: UKCI by English Local Enterprise Partnership Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions (UK=100)

					Change 2013-2016	
Rank 2016	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/ City Region	2016	2013	Rank 2013	UKIC	Rank
1	London	128.4	127.9	1	0.5	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	124.1	123.8	2	0.3	0
3	Aberdeen City Region	118.5	118.5	3	0.0	0
4	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	114.8	114.7	4	0.1	0
5	Enterprise M3	113.7	113.9	5	-0.2	0
6	Hertfordshire	111.7	111.7	6	0.0	0
7	Oxfordshire	108.8	109.4	7	-0.6	0
8	West of England	104.9	103.8	9	1.1	+1
9	Coast to Capital	104.3	104.7	8	-0.4	-1
10	Cheshire and Warrington	103.3	103.8	10	-0.5	0
11	South East Midlands	103.1	102.9	11	0.1	0

12	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	101.5	102.3	12	-0.8	0
13	Swindon and Wiltshire	101.5	101.2	13	0.3	0
14	Gloucestershire	101.2	100.8	14	0.4	0
15	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	101.0	99.9	15	1.1	0
16	Solent	99.6	98.9	17	0.7	+1
17	Coventry and Warwickshire	99.0	99.7	16	-0.7	-1
18	Northamptonshire	97.1	96.7	18	0.4	0
19	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	94.9	93.1	24	1.7	+5
20	Dorset	94.7	95.2	19	-0.5	-1
21	Worcestershire	94.0	93.9	22	0.1	+1
22	Greater Manchester	93.9	94.0	21	-0.1	-1
23	South East	93.9	94.4	20	-0.5	-3
24	Leicester and Leicestershire	93.8	93.3	23	0.5	-1
25	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	92.9	92.6	26	0.2	+1
26	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	92.2	92.8	25	-0.5	-1
27	Leeds City Region	92.1	91.9	28	0.2	+1
28	Cumbria	91.9	92.2	27	-0.3	-1
29	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	90.4	90.5	30	-0.1	+1
30	New Anglia	90.2	90.6	29	-0.4	-1
31	Inverness and Highland City Region	90.0	89.6	32	0.5	+1
32	The Marches	89.3	89.7	31	-0.4	-1
33	Heart of the South West	88.7	88.5	33	0.2	0
34	Cardiff City Region	88.4	87.7	35	0.6	+1
35	Tees Valley	88.3	86.5	39	1.8	+4
36	Liverpool City Region	87.3	88.1	34	-0.7	-2
37	Lancashire	86.9	86.7	38	0.1	+1
38	Humber	86.6	86.4	40	0.2	+2
39	Greater Lincolnshire	86.5	87.2	37	-0.6	-2
40	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	86.3	87.4	36	-1.1	-4
41	Sheffield City Region	85.7	85.4	41	0.3	0
42	North Eastern	85.5	84.8	42	0.7	0
43	Black Country	83.3	82.5	43	0.7	0
44	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	82.4	81.7	45	0.6	+1
45	Swansea Bay City Region	81.7	81.9	44	-0.2	-1

In order to understand the challenges faced by LEP and city region areas in more detail, we consider the component factors of the UKCI separately in turn. Table 7.02 shows that the LEP areas that have the greatest availability of resources are those located in the South East of England. London is the most competitive area in terms of inputs with Buckinghamshire Thames Valley some distance behind in second. The first area outside the South East is the Aberdeen City Region in sixth followed by Cheshire and Warrington in ninth.

The least competitive areas with regard to UKCI Inputs Index scores are the Black Country, Swansea Bay City Region, North Eastern and Humber. This shows the difficulties that such less competitive regions have, given that they do not necessarily have the access to skilled labour and an appropriately entrepreneurial business community to help find new routes to development. Although some of these areas, such as the Swansea Bay City Region, have large areas with more rural economies, the dominant urban areas have an industrial heritage centred on heavy industry and shipping. Studies have found that such a reliance on heavy industry can impinge on the development of more adaptive and flexible entrepreneurial cultural and business environments[11].

However, other areas with similar histories have been more successful in overcoming such problems and increasing their skilled workforces and entrepreneurial activities. The Tees Valley LEP and Cardiff City Region areas have seen some of the largest increases in UKCI Input Index scores allowing them to climb four and three places respectively between 2013 and 2016. Both of these areas remain below the UK average, but are moving in the correct direction. Across the Bristol Channel the West of England LEP area has also seen a relatively large increase in its UKCI Input Index, which may indicate that firms and capital may be drawn to the Cardiff City Region and West of England LEP areas to exploit not only the resources present, but also the resources accessible relatively nearby.

Input competitiveness is being lost relatively quickly in more rural LEP areas such as Greater Lincolnshire and New Anglia. These LEP areas are without large dominant urban centres and appear to be struggling to retain their more skilled population or to generate a thriving SME sector or entrepreneurial activity. Access to broadband was hoped to help the development of knowledge intensive firms in such areas[12], but speeds still lag in more rural areas[13] and broadband does not seem to have fully overcome the disadvantage of being outside of creative milieus[14], although there is some evidence of a positive effect on income and jobs[15].

Table 7.02: UKCI Input Scores by English Local Enterprise Partnership Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions (UK=100)

					Change 2013-2016	
Rank 2016	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/ City Region	UKCI Inputs 2016	UKCI Inputs 2013	Rank 2013	UKCI Input Index	Input Index Rank
1	London	139.8	137.3	1	2.5	0
2	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	129.0	127.3	2	1.7	0
3	Thames Valley Berkshire	126.8	126.0	3	0.8	0
4	Hertfordshire	123.3	122.1	5	1.3	+1
5	Enterprise M3	122.2	123.0	4	-0.8	-1
6	Aberdeen City Region	118.7	117.9	6	0.8	0
7	Oxfordshire	112.5	113.9	7	-1.4	0
8	Coast to Capital	111.0	112.6	8	-1.5	0

[11] Stuetzer, M. Obschonka, M. Audretsch, D. B. Wyrwich, M. Rentfrow, P. J. Coombes, M. Shaw-Taylor, L. and Satchell, M. (2015) 'Industry structure, entrepreneurship, and culture: an empirical analysis using historical coalfields', *European Economic Review*, forthcoming. Doi: 10.1016/j.euroecorev.2015.08.012
[12] Townsend, L. Wallace, C. and Fairhurst, G. (2015) 'Stuck out here': the critical role of broadband for remote rural places', *Scottish Geographical Journal*, 131 (3/4), 171-180.
[13] Townsend, L. Sathiaseelan, A. Fairhurst, G. and Wallace, C. (2013) 'Enhanced broadband access as a solution to the social and economic problems of the rural digital divide', *Local Economy*, 28 (6), 580-595.
[14] Anderson, A. R. Wallace, C. and Townsend, L. (2015) 'Great expectations or small country living? Enabling small rural creative businesses with ICT', *Sociologia Ruralis*, forthcoming. doi: 10.1111/soru.12104
[15] Whitacre, B. Gallardo, R. and Strover, S. (2014) 'Does rural broadband impact jobs and income? Evidence from spatial and first-differenced regressions', *Annals of Regional Science*, 53 (3), 649-670.

9	Cheshire and Warrington	108.2	109.7	9	-1.5	0
10	West of England	107.4	104.7	12	2.7	+2
11	Gloucestershire	105.9	104.9	11	1.0	0
12	South East Midlands	105.6	105.0	10	0.6	-2
13	Swindon and Wiltshire	103.0	102.6	14	0.4	+1
14	Northamptonshire	101.7	100.1	16	1.5	+2
15	Coventry and Warwickshire	101.3	100.8	15	0.5	0
16	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	101.2	102.8	13	-1.6	-3
17	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	98.6	97.0	19	1.6	+2
18	Solent	98.0	97.5	18	0.5	0
19	Worcestershire	96.9	97.9	17	-1.1	-2
20	Dorset	96.0	96.6	20	-0.6	0
21	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	95.0	95.8	22	-0.9	+1
22	South East	94.9	95.9	21	-1.0	-1
23	Leicester and Leicestershire	93.6	93.1	24	0.6	+1
24	Greater Manchester	93.0	93.6	23	-0.6	-1
25	Inverness and Highland City Region	90.3	89.5	25	0.8	0
26	Cumbria	89.0	88.9	27	0.1	+1
27	Leeds City Region	88.4	88.3	28	0.1	+1
28	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	87.6	87.9	29	-0.2	+1
29	The Marches	87.6	89.0	26	-1.5	-3
30	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	87.3	85.6	32	1.7	+2
31	Heart of the South West	86.6	87.1	30	-0.5	-1
32	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	84.8	84.2	33	0.5	+1
33	New Anglia	84.1	86.0	31	-1.9	-2
34	Tees Valley	83.2	80.5	38	2.7	+4
35	Lancashire	82.9	83.7	34	-0.8	-1
36	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	82.3	82.6	35	-0.3	-1
37	Cardiff City Region	82.2	79.7	40	2.6	+3
38	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	81.0	81.6	37	-0.6	-1
39	Greater Lincolnshire	80.2	82.5	36	-2.3	-3
40	Liverpool City Region	79.3	80.0	39	-0.7	-1
41	Sheffield City Region	79.1	78.1	41	0.9	0
42	Humber	78.2	78.1	42	0.1	0
43	North Eastern	76.0	75.8	43	0.2	0
44	Swansea Bay City Region	73.5	74.1	44	-0.5	0
45	Black Country	72.5	72.0	45	0.5	0

The ability to turn these inputs into outputs is captured by the UKCI Output Index (Table 7.03). London is not the LEP area that tops the rankings, but is second after Thames Valley Berkshire, and is closely followed by Aberdeen City Region in third. These three areas display a higher level of UKCI Output Index than the other areas. Although other areas such as the West of England and South East Midlands are present in the top 10 areas, those located in South East England continue to dominate. Whilst South East Midlands has a smaller urban population than many more successful LEP areas, it does have strengths in food production and high performance technology such as motorsport and automotive engineering centred around the Silverstone race circuit.

Other more rural areas such as Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and Lancashire are less successful with the lowest and third lowest UKCI Output Index scores. This means that a number of more rural areas are not only struggling to retain their talent, but also to convert the resources they do have into economic outputs.

Alongside Aberdeen, the other Scottish city regions have all shown increases in their UKCI Output Indices. Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region achieved the second largest increase between 2013 and 2016 and is now just outside the top ten areas in eleventh place, strengthening its position above the UK average. Glasgow and Clyde Valley City region displays the largest increase in its UKCI Output Index, although this only improved its position by one place to 17th. Although remaining below the UK average, the Inverness and Highland City Region did climb three places to 38th. These improvements may reflect the greater financial arrangements that the devolved Scottish Parliament have been able to direct to these areas. The Welsh city regions have seen no such improvement with Cardiff City Region climbing one place to 29th, whilst Swansea Bay City Region has improved its UKCI Output Index only slightly, and it remains the second lowest area in the UK.

The areas suffering the largest declines in the UKCI Output Index are Oxfordshire and Liverpool City Region. In the case of Oxfordshire, this has only led to a slip of one place to 7th, whilst Liverpool has fallen four places to 33rd. Dorset and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire have seen the largest fall in rankings, each dropping five places.

Table 7.03: UKCI Output Scores by English Local Enterprise Partnership Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions (UK=100)

					Change2013-2016	
Rank 2016	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	UKCI Outputs 2016	UKCI Outputs 2013	Rank 2013	UKCI Output Index	Output Index Rank
1	Thames Valley Berkshire	137.2	136.5	1	0.7	0
2	London	133.9	133.5	2	0.4	0
3	Aberdeen City Region	131.3	132.5	3	-1.2	0
4	Enterprise M3	114.1	113.7	4	0.4	0
5	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	113.2	112.4	5	0.8	0
6	Hertfordshire	109.8	110.3	7	-0.5	+1
7	Oxfordshire	109.2	111.0	6	-1.8	-1
8	West of England	107.3	106.6	8	0.8	0
9	South East Midlands	105.2	105.0	10	0.1	+1
10	Cheshire and Warrington	104.6	105.2	9	-0.6	-1
11	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	103.8	102.2	13	1.7	+2
12	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	103.3	104.0	11	-0.7	-1
13	Swindon and Wiltshire	101.8	102.3	12	-0.4	-1
14	Coast to Capital	100.2	100.3	14	-0.1	0
15	Solent	100.0	99.3	15	0.7	0

16	Gloucestershire	98.6	98.2	16	0.4	0
17	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	98.3	95.2	18	3.0	+1
18	Coventry and Warwickshire	96.2	96.8	17	-0.6	-1
19	Northamptonshire	94.6	93.7	19	0.9	0
20	Greater Manchester	92.5	92.1	22	0.4	+2
21	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	92.4	92.4	21	0.0	0
22	Leeds City Region	92.0	91.4	23	0.6	+1
23	Leicester and Leicestershire	91.6	90.9	24	0.7	+1
24	New Anglia	91.3	90.9	26	0.5	+2
25	Dorset	91.2	92.6	20	-1.4	-5
26	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	90.4	90.9	25	-0.5	-1
27	Worcestershire	90.1	90.1	27	0.0	0
28	South East	89.0	89.7	28	-0.7	0
29	Cardiff City Region	88.3	88.0	30	0.3	+1
30	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	87.4	86.6	34	0.9	+4
31	Cumbria	87.2	87.2	32	0.0	+1
32	Humber	87.2	86.8	33	0.4	+1
33	Liverpool City Region	86.7	88.2	29	-1.5	-4
34	The Marches	86.2	87.3	31	-1.2	-3
35	Greater Lincolnshire	85.8	85.4	36	0.4	+1
36	North Eastern	85.6	84.7	38	1.0	+2
37	Tees Valley	85.1	86.0	35	-0.8	-2
38	Inverness and Highland City Region	84.9	83.9	41	1.0	+3
39	Heart of the South West	84.6	84.4	39	0.2	0
40	Black Country	84.5	84.0	40	0.5	0
41	Sheffield City Region	84.1	83.8	42	0.3	+1
42	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	83.8	84.8	37	-1.0	-5
43	Lancashire	83.4	83.3	43	0.1	0
44	Swansea Bay City Region	77.9	77.6	44	0.3	0
45	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	75.1	73.4	45	1.6	0

Turning to the UKCI Outcome Index scores for the LEP and City Region areas allows us to consider the main objective of increasing competitiveness, that of raising the standards of living of the population[16]. Many of the LEP areas in the top ten are unsurprising, with those located in the South East of England dominating. London is ranked 1st, well above the UK average, followed by the Thames Valley Berkshire LEP area in second. However, it should be noted that in both cases their UKCI Outcome Index score has fallen between 2013 and 2016, as is the case for a number of other South East of England LEP areas such as Oxfordshire. This may reflect the unusual nature of the current recovery where incomes are only slowly increasing in real terms[17]. This does indicate the importance of ensuring that competitiveness is not just viewed with regard to inputs and output, but also takes into account those factors which encapsulate the main objectives of policy, i.e. improvements in living standards. Aberdeen City Region (ranked 3rd) and Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region (ranked 10th) are the two non-English areas in the top 10.

The worst performing LEP areas are largely more rural in nature: Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (ranked 45th); Greater Lincolnshire (ranked 43rd); The Marches (ranked 42nd); and York, North Yorkshire and East Riding (41st). This may reflect limited access to employment in growing and higher remunerated sectors. However, the exception is the second lowest ranked LEP, the Black Country, which is much more urbanised in nature. It is also worth noting that although the Swansea Bay City Region performs below the UK average, on the UKCI Outcome Index it is not one of the lowest five areas as was the case for the Input and Output Indices. Again, this illustrates that policies aimed at increasing competitiveness need to recognise the strengths and requirements of individual areas[18], as opposed to copying policies from quite different but more successful areas[19], or imposing policies from a national level without considering the unique contexts of the areas in question.

The standout area in terms of improving UKCI Outcome Index scores between 2013 and 2016 is the Tees Valley. Although still below the UK average, the Tees Valley LEP area has improved its UKCI Outcome Index score by 3 points allowing it to rise 19 places. Like many areas, Tees Valley has seen its unemployment rate drop considerably, but unlike other areas it has also enjoyed a sizeable increase in median wages.

Areas displaying less success with regard to outcome competitiveness are Buckinghamshire Thames Valley; and Coventry and Warwickshire, both of which saw their UKCI Output Index scores fall by 2 points. Both are relatively more successful LEP areas, but the population appears not to be enjoying the rewards to the same extent as previously. In the case of Buckinghamshire Thames Valley, this area remains well above the UK average, but Coventry and Warwickshire has fallen below the UK average.

Table 7.04: UKCI Outcome Scores by English Local Enterprise Partnership Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions (UK=100)

					Change 2013- 2016	
Rank 2016	Local Enterprise Partnership Area/ City Region	UKCI Outcomes 2016	UKCI Outcomes 2013	Rank 2013	UKCI Outcomes Index	Outcomes Index Rank
1	London	112.6	113.8	1	-1.1	0
2	Thames Valley Berkshire	109.3	109.8	2	-0.5	0
3	Aberdeen City Region	106.4	106.0	3	0.4	0
4	Enterprise M3	105.2	105.6	4	-0.3	0
5	Oxfordshire	104.9	103.5	6	1.4	+1
6	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	103.1	105.1	5	-2.0	-1
7	Hertfordshire	102.5	103.2	7	-0.7	0
8	Coast to Capital	101.9	101.5	9	0.4	+1
9	Solent	100.8	99.8	14	1.0	+5

[16] 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.
[17] Abel, W. Burnham, R. and Corder, M. (2016) ‘Wages, productivity and the changing composition of the UK workforce’, *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*, 2016 (1), 12-22.
[18] Aranguren, M. J. Magro, E. and Wilson, J. R. (2016) ‘Regional competitiveness policy in an area of smart specialization strategies’, in R. Huggins and P. Thompson (eds), *Handbook of Regions and Competitiveness: Contemporary Theories and Perspectives on Economic Development*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
[19] Huggins, R. (2010) ‘Regional competitive intelligence: benchmarking and policy-making’, *Regional Studies*, 44 (5), 639-658.

10	Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	100.7	100.6	11	0.1	+1
11	West of England	100.1	100.3	12	-0.1	+1
12	Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough	99.9	100.2	13	-0.2	+1
13	Cumbria	99.8	100.9	10	-1.1	-3
14	Swindon and Wiltshire	99.5	98.7	18	0.8	+4
15	Coventry and Warwickshire	99.5	101.5	8	-2.0	-7
16	Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	99.3	98.9	16	0.4	0
17	Gloucestershire	99.1	99.3	15	-0.2	-2
18	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	98.8	97.8	20	1.0	+2
19	South East Midlands	98.5	98.8	17	-0.3	-2
20	South East	97.9	97.8	19	0.1	-1
21	Cheshire and Warrington	97.2	96.7	22	0.5	+1
22	Dorset	96.9	96.4	26	0.6	+4
23	Tees Valley	96.8	93.3	42	3.5	+19
24	Liverpool City Region	96.6	96.6	23	-0.1	-1
25	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	96.4	96.8	21	-0.4	-4
26	Leicester and Leicestershire	96.3	96.1	30	0.3	+4
27	Greater Manchester	96.3	96.4	24	-0.1	-3
28	Leeds City Region	96.1	96.2	28	-0.1	0
29	North Eastern	95.6	94.6	37	1.0	+8
30	New Anglia	95.4	95.1	34	0.3	+4
31	Worcestershire	95.2	93.9	39	1.3	+8
32	Inverness and Highland City Region	95.1	95.5	32	-0.4	0
33	Northamptonshire	95.0	96.4	27	-1.4	-6
34	Heart of the South West	95.0	94.1	38	0.9	+4
35	Cardiff City Region	94.9	96.0	31	-1.1	-4
36	Humber	94.9	94.8	36	0.1	0
37	Swansea Bay City Region	94.8	95.2	33	-0.4	-4
38	Lancashire	94.7	93.5	41	1.2	+3
39	Sheffield City Region	94.6	94.9	35	-0.3	-4
40	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	94.5	96.4	25	-1.9	-15
41	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	94.5	96.2	29	-1.7	-12
42	The Marches	94.3	92.8	43	1.5	+1
43	Greater Lincolnshire	93.9	93.8	40	0.1	-3
44	Black Country	93.7	92.4	44	1.3	0
45	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	90.1	89.8	45	0.3	0

Given the long period of weak and inconsistent recovery after the Great Recession, it is worth considering how competitiveness has evolved for LEP and City Region areas over the period 2010 to the present. Table 7.05 indicates those areas that have shown the largest positive changes in ranking between 2010 and 2016. Interestingly of the seven areas listed here, three are from the devolved regions of Wales and Scotland. The Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region has climbed 11 places on the back of an increase in its UKCI score of 3.7. They are joined by Cardiff City Region (2nd largest ranking improvement) and Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region (4th largest ranking improvement) with ranking improvements of seven and two places respectively. Although it is possible that the greater independence of the Welsh and Scottish Governments may have helped target support to these city regions, it is worth noting that other city regions in these devolved areas, such as Swansea Bay City Region, have not seen similar improvements in competitiveness over this period.

The only English LEP area to show a similarly large improvement in UKCI score (+2.1) and improved ranking (five places) is Tees Valley. The other LEP areas with improvements of two places on the rankings have seen little change in their own competitiveness score, but have improved their position due to areas with similar levels of competitiveness doing less well.

Table 7.05: Most Improved Local Enterprise Partnerships Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions 2010 to 2016 (UK=100)

					Change 2010 to 2016	
Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	2016	Rank 2016	2010	Rank 2010	UKCI	UKCI LEP Rank
Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Region	94.9	19	91.2	30	3.7	+11
Cardiff City Region	88.4	34	85.7	41	2.7	+7
Tees Valley	88.3	35	86.2	40	2.1	+5
Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region	101.0	15	98.6	17	2.5	+2
Greater Manchester	93.9	22	93.8	24	0.1	+2
The Marches	89.3	32	89.5	34	-0.2	+2
Liverpool City Region	87.3	36	87.5	38	-0.2	+2

Those areas that have shown the greatest declines in relative UKCI positions over the recovery period between 2010 and 2016 are all areas with competitiveness levels below the UK average (Table 7.06). In conjunction with the results in Table 7.05, this shows that although some less competitive areas are catching up with the leading areas in the UK, this is not universal and others are losing their competitiveness. The areas are all within England, but are not drawn specifically from one region. Whilst York, North Yorkshire and East Riding (dropping four places) and Humber (losing three places) are both located in the Yorkshire and Humber region, Lancashire; and Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire (both also dropping four places) are located in the North West of England and the West Midlands. Also the South East of England is represented with the South East LEP area also performing in a similar manner.

Table 7.06: Worst Performing Local Enterprise Partnerships Areas and Scottish and Welsh City Regions 2010 to 2016 (UK=100)

					Change 2010 to 2016	
Local Enterprise Partnership Area/City Region	2016	Rank 2016	2010	Rank 2010	UKCI	UKCI LEP Rank
South East	93.9	23	95.5	19	-1.6	-4
York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	92.2	26	94.0	22	-1.7	-4
Lancashire	86.9	37	89.7	33	-2.8	-4
Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	86.3	40	88.3	36	-1.9	-4
Humber	86.6	38	88.4	35	-1.8	-3

8. Industrial Structure and Changes in Competitiveness between 2010 and 2016

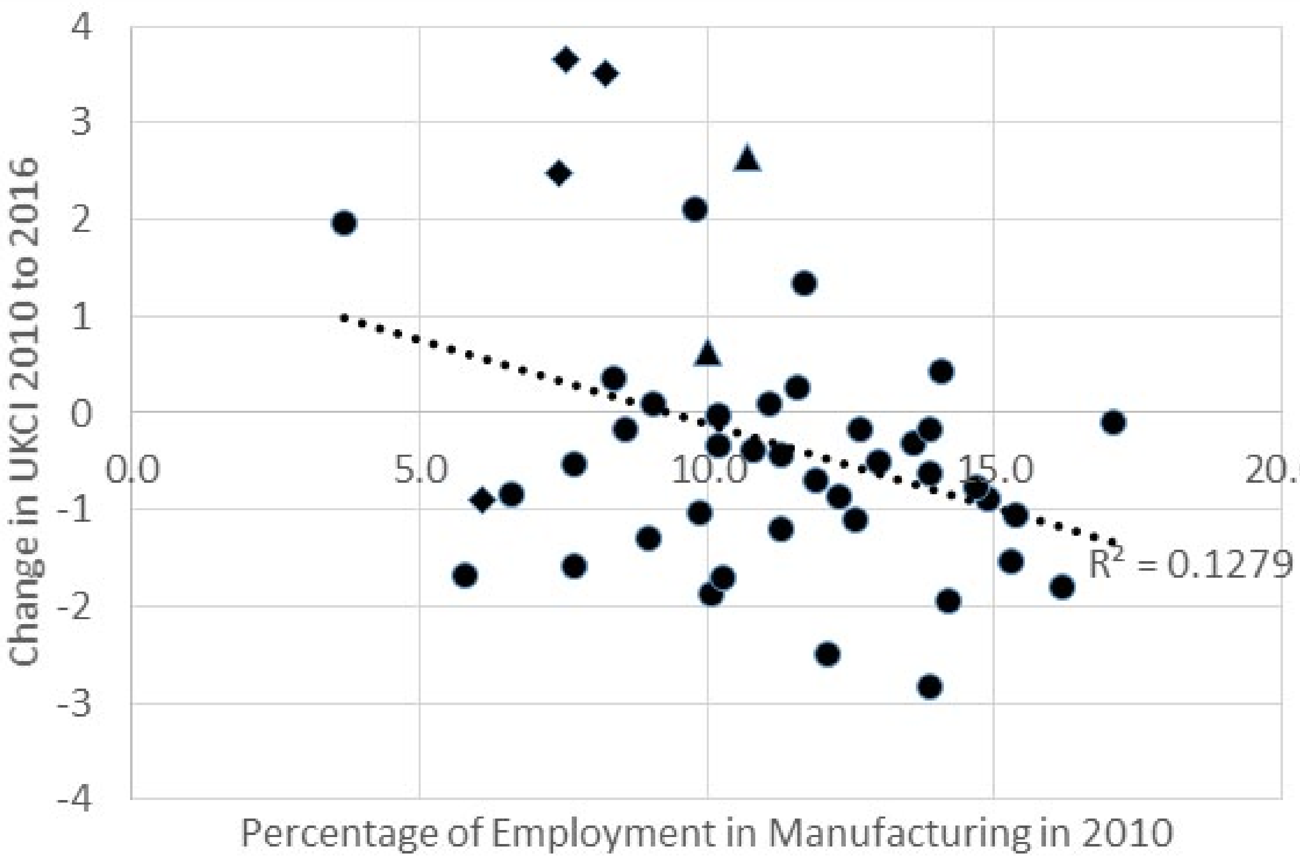
There have been a lot of claims about the need to rebalance the UK economy away from its reliance on the financial sector with statements being made by UK Government about supporting the 'March of the Makers'[20]. This section examines whether there is any evidence that the regions with such sectoral 'strengths' display improving competitiveness or whether such regions are likely to continue to underperform and are poorly positioned to recover in the future as their competitiveness continues to be eroded.

The results presented in previous sections suggest that there is no clear pattern of less competitive areas catching up with the leading more competitive regions, as it is frequently those areas with competitiveness below the UK average that are displaying the largest falls in competitiveness (Table 4.02). Also, it is clear that not all less competitive localities and regions have failed to improve their position, with regions having similarly lower competitiveness sometimes found to be those most likely to have improved their relative position (Table 4.01). This section and the next, therefore, explores whether there are patterns related to the industrial structure and labour forces of some areas that lead to increased or decreased competitiveness during the recovery period between 2010 and 2016.

Given the desire to rebalance the UK economy away from services and towards manufacturing, Figure 8.01 explores the relationship between the percentage of a LEP or City Region area's employment in manufacturing and the change in the UKCI score between 2010 and 2016. The figure indicates that those areas with higher levels of manufacturing are those that are more likely to have seen the greater declines in competitiveness over this period. The correlation is relatively weak with only 12.8% of the variation in UCKI over this period explained by employment in manufacturing.

It should be noted that the Scottish City Regions, shown as diamonds, are potentially outliers strengthening any relationship that is present. However, it is clear from this figure that there is no evidence that areas more reliant on manufacturing are becoming better positioned to grow and recover for the benefit of their populations. These regions are if anything likely to become less competitive over time and continue to suffer a decline.

Figure 8.01: Relationship between the change in UKCI (2010 to 2016) and employment in manufacturing (proportion of total employment)



[20] George Osborne's 2011 budget speech contained this phrase, see https://www.gov.uk/government/news/2011-budget-britain-open-for-business

Another sector which has been seen as key for the UK economy's recovery is that of construction. With housing shortages pushing up prices it might be expected that those areas with less construction activity in general are potentially going to suffer when trying to attract skilled workers and in providing the infrastructure to entice investment in the area[21]. Figure 8.02 shows that whilst there is a positive relationship between employment in construction and changes in competitiveness over time, the relationship is extremely weak. This may reflect the limited contribution of the construction sector to the UK economy's recovery[22].

Figure 8.02: Relationship between the change in UKCI (2010 to 2016) and employment in the construction industries (proportion of total employment)

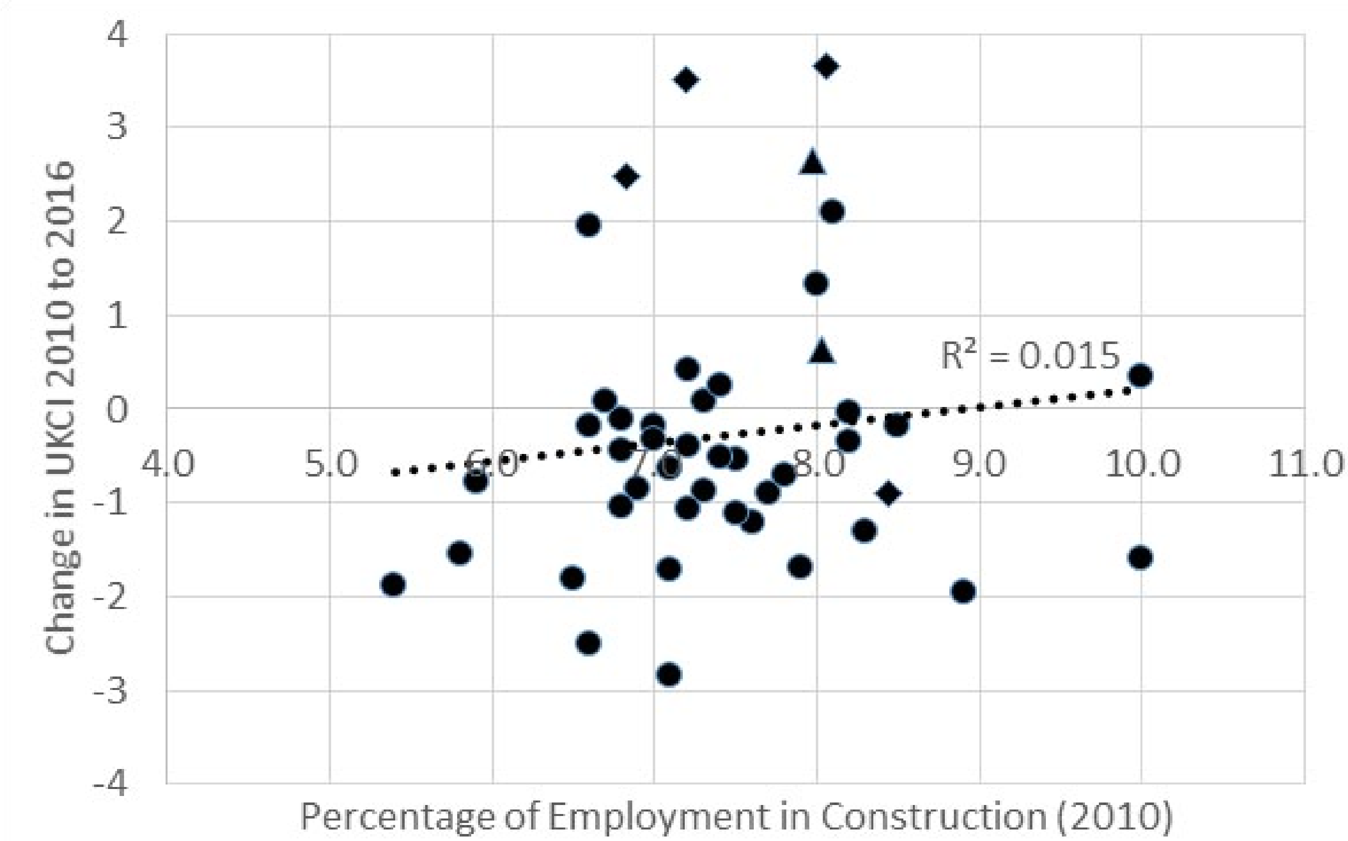
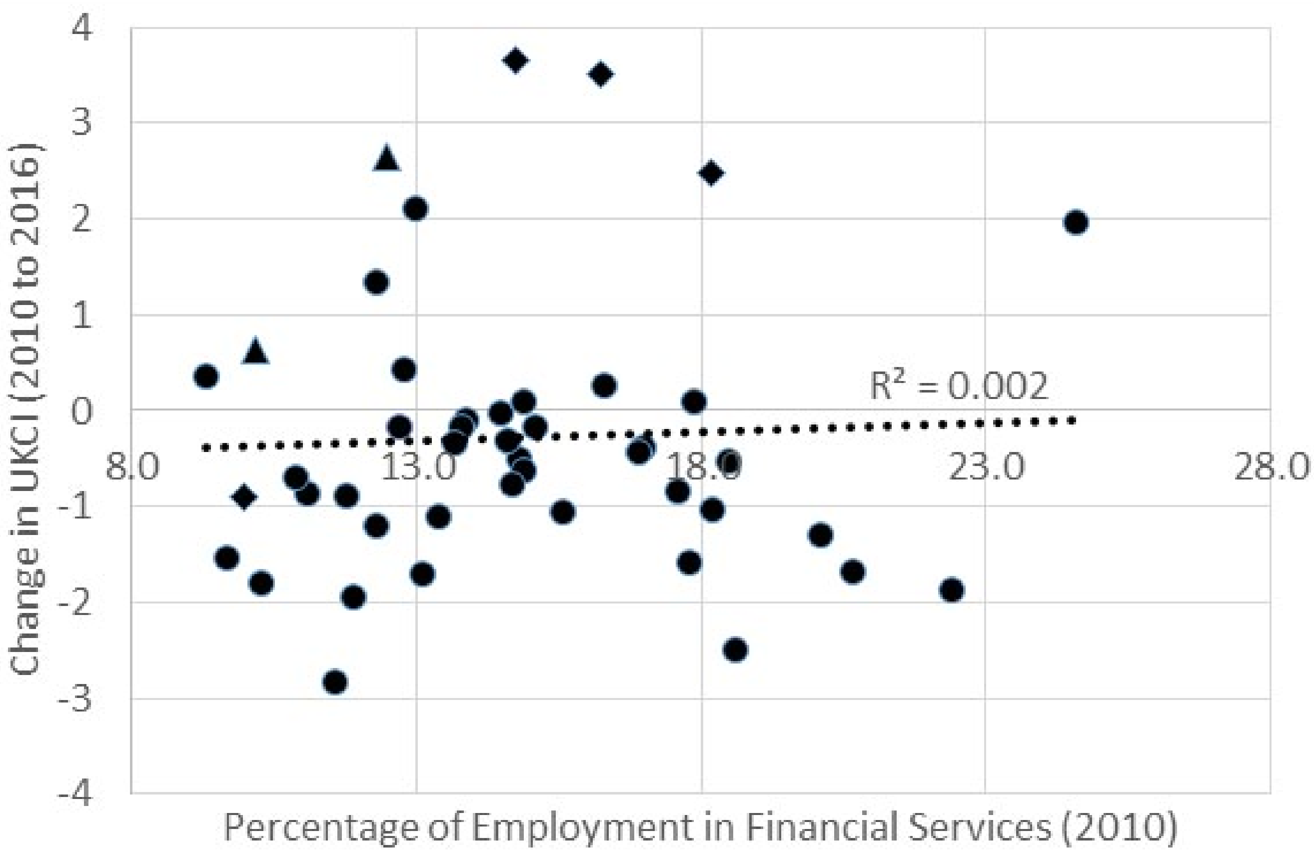


Figure 8.03 examines the relationship between employment in the financial sector and changes in competitiveness. Given the changing political climate, it has been considered in some quarters that the UK and EU authorities are less accommodating to the financial sector. Regulations put in place such as 'ring fencing'[23] and 'caps on bonuses'[24] may have seen areas that are more reliant on this sector lose relative competitiveness since the Great Recession. However, as was indicated in earlier results, the dominance of London is still apparent and Figure 8.03 provides no evidence for a negative relationship between employment in the financial sector and changes in competitiveness. Whilst some of the political and social changes noted above may have hindered the progress of areas reliant on the financial sector, the institutions present in the UK seem to still ensure that such areas have been able to retain their competitiveness over time.

[21] Hincks, S. Webb, B. and Wong, C. (2014) 'Fragility and recovery: housing, localities and uneven spatial development in the UK', *Regional Studies*, 48 (11), 1842-1862.
[22] Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) (2015) *Growth Dashboard*: 22 January 2015, London: BIS.
[23] Vickers, J. (2014) 'Banking reform in Britain and Europe', in G. Akerlof, O. Blanchard, D. Romer, J. Stiglitz (eds), *What Have We Learned: Macroeconomic Policy After the Crisis*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, pp. 155-164.
[24] Fargeot, C. (2013) 'Fund manager bonus caps are not the answer', *CFA Institute Magazine*, 24 (5.2), 8.

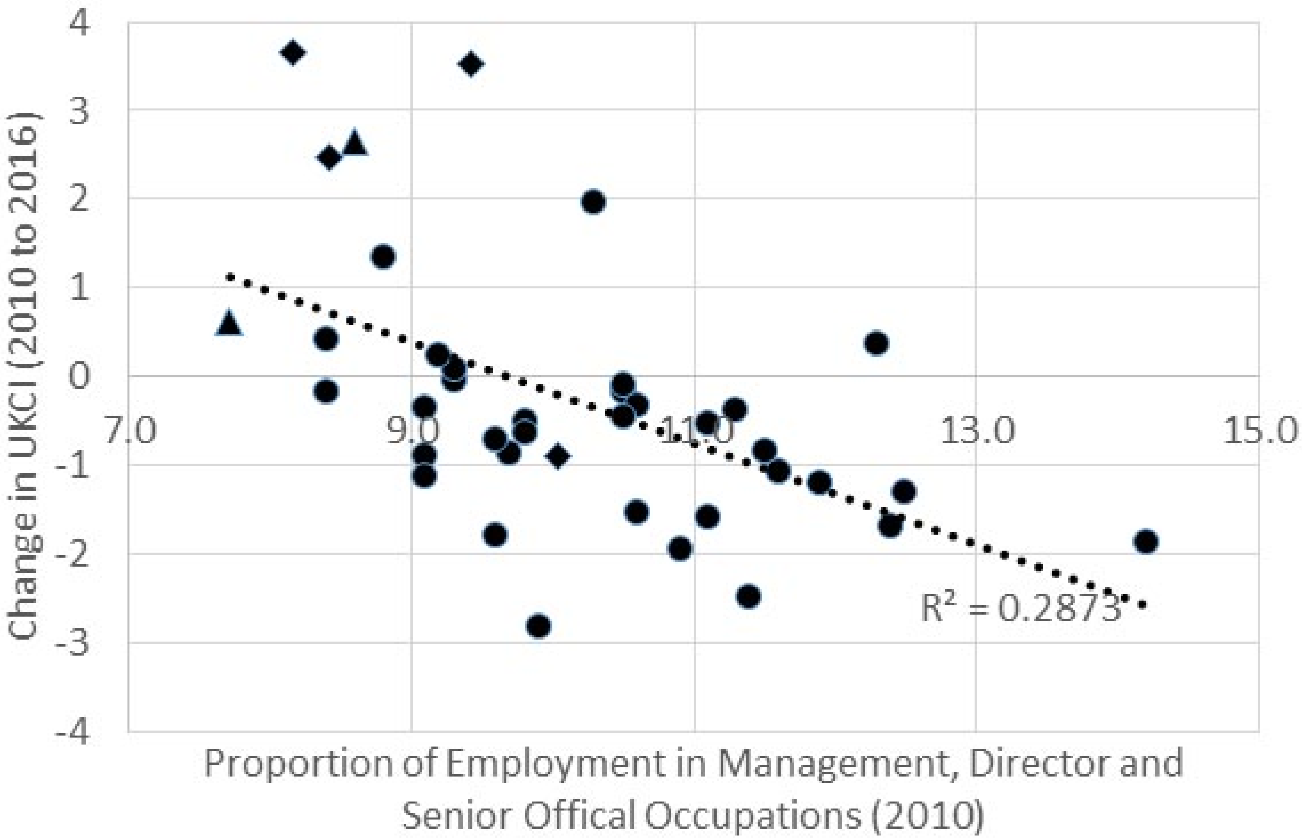
Figure 8.03: Relationship between change in UKCI (2010 to 2016) and employment in financial services (proportion of total employment)



9. Occupational Structure and Changes in Competitiveness between 2010 and 2016

As well as industrial structure, it is also possible that the types of employment being created has allowed some areas to improve or retain their competitiveness to different extents. Figure 9.01 reports the relationship between employment in senior management positions and changes in competitiveness across LEP and City Region areas. Managers and business owners, who are often captured by this occupational category, are considered to be key in the retention of competitiveness as they coordinate the deployment of resources including knowledge[25]. However, it is those areas with the higher levels of managerial employment that have seen the largest falls in competitiveness since the recovery. In part this might be driven by the outlier devolved City Regions, which tend to have lower employment in such positions and have shown large improvements in competitiveness. However, it may also be the case that in the less certain and unstable conditions of the recent recovery, companies have had to become more streamlined and able to adapt more quickly at the expense of shedding layers of bureaucracy[26].

Figure 9.01: Relationship between the change in UKCI (2010 to 2016) and employment in management, director and senior official occupations (proportion of total employment)



Similarly, whilst competitiveness has often been attributed to the ability to access, absorb and transform knowledge[27] requiring employment in professional and research occupations[28], there is little evidence that these areas have been able to increase their competitiveness any more quickly than others since the Great Recession (Figure 9.02). It could be argued that the recovery of the UK has been driven largely by domestic demand and therefore factors such as the high value of the pound over part of this period and the weakness and uncertainty in major trading partners in the EU have hindered those areas that might have sought to take advantage of export opportunities in the past[29].

[25] Huggins, R. and Izushi, H. (2007) *Competing for Knowledge: Creating, Connecting, and Growing*, Abingdon: Routledge.
[26] Farrell, C. and Morris, J. (2013) 'Managing the neo-bureaucratic organisation: lessons from the UK's prosaic sector', *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 24 (7), 1376-1392.
[27] Huggins, R. and Thompson, P. (2015), 'Entrepreneurship, innovation and regional growth: a network theory', *Small Business Economics,* 45 (1), 103-128.
[28] Huggins, R. and Izushi, H. (2007) *Competing for Knowledge: Creating, Connecting, and Growing*, Abingdon: Routledge.
[29] EY (2015) *Improving UK Export Performance*, London: Ernst and Young.

Figure 9.02: Relationship between the change in UKCI (2010 to 2016) and employment in professional occupations (proportion of total employment)

With the knowledge based economy and global competition continuing to affect patterns of development in the UK, it might have been expected that those areas with more reliance on low skilled positions would lose further competitiveness as they struggle to compete on cost and cannot compete based on skills. However, consistent with the UK recovery not favouring those regions with higher skills bases, there is found to be no relationship between employment in elementary occupations and changes in competitiveness (Figure 9.03).

Figure 9.03: Relationship between change in UKCI (2010 to 2016) and employment in elementary occupations (proportion of total employment)

This section and the preceding one have sought to identify factors that could be linked to improving the competitiveness of particular areas in the UK. Overall, there is little evidence that industry and labour force composition produces uniform influences across the UK. There is definitely no evidence that areas more reliant on manufacturing are becoming more competitive, and these areas continue to lose competitiveness. However, at the same time delayering and a need for greater flexibility is also holding back those areas with more employment in managerial positions.

As with the previously reported results, if anything it is the greater autonomy and focusing of resources in the devolved regions that has had the most positive impact. However, it is questionable whether this is a gain without costs or whether it has been to the detriment of those areas not included within city regions. This report has also shown that not all local areas within city regions have benefited, with Blaenau Gwent in the Cardiff City Region still remaining the least competitive locality in the UK.

Appendix 1: UKCI in Rank Order

In the table below localities are presented in rank order.

Locality	Region	2013	Rank 2013	2016	Rank 2016
City of London	London	752.5	1	732.1	1
Westminster	London	214.4	2	212.7	2
Camden	London	168.8	3	167.9	3
Islington	London	146.4	4	147.8	4
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	143.7	5	145.3	5
Tower Hamlets	London	141.2	7	142.4	6
Kensington and Chelsea	London	141.4	6	142.2	7
Lambeth	London	130.5	8	132.5	8
Southwark	London	128.2	9	131.3	9
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	126.9	11	128.0	10
Wandsworth	London	127.6	10	127.9	11
West Berkshire	South East	121.0	16	124.9	12
Wokingham	South East	121.9	14	123.2	13
Richmond upon Thames	London	121.9	15	122.4	14
Aberdeen City	Scotland	123.1	13	121.8	15
Elmbridge	South East	120.5	17	121.7	16
South Bucks	South East	116.4	25	121.6	17
Hackney	London	116.6	24	120.7	18
Reading	South East	119.7	18	120.3	19
Winchester	South East	116.9	23	119.8	20
Surrey Heath	South East	119.2	19	118.2	21
Hounslow	London	114.7	28	117.8	22
Mole Valley	South East	124.5	12	117.5	23
Chiltern	South East	116.0	27	116.7	24
Runnymede	South East	117.6	22	115.8	25
Watford	East of England	118.3	20	115.7	26
Cambridge	East of England	116.2	26	115.3	27
St Albans	East of England	112.9	35	115.2	28
Bracknell Forest	South East	117.6	21	115.2	29
Guildford	South East	114.2	30	114.8	30
Milton Keynes	South East	112.7	36	114.2	31
Hillingdon	London	113.5	32	114.1	32
Woking	South East	114.0	31	113.7	33
Slough	South East	114.2	29	113.5	34

Hart	South East	111.6	40	113.3	35
Edinburgh, City of	Scotland	112.3	38	113.2	36
Reigate and Banstead	South East	112.5	37	113.2	37
Wycombe	South East	113.3	33	112.9	38
Waverley	South East	113.1	34	112.5	39
Hertsmere	East of England	111.1	41	111.8	40
South Oxfordshire	South East	108.6	50	111.3	41
Warwick	West Midlands	109.5	46	111.3	42
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	112.3	39	110.7	43
East Hertfordshire	East of England	109.6	45	110.5	44
Epsom and Ewell	South East	107.1	58	109.8	45
Three Rivers	East of England	107.8	54	109.7	46
Merton	London	108.0	52	109.5	47
Spelthorne	South East	109.9	44	109.5	48
Brentwood	East of England	109.4	47	109.4	49
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	110.1	43	109.2	50
Barnet	London	110.7	42	109.2	51
Kingston upon Thames	London	107.5	56	109.1	52
Ealing	London	106.5	62	108.2	53
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	108.7	49	108.1	54
Oxford	South East	106.9	60	108.1	55
Harrow	London	104.9	70	107.8	56
Trafford	North West	107.8	53	107.7	57
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	106.5	63	107.4	58
Haringey	London	107.4	57	107.2	59
Stratford-on-Avon	West Midlands	106.3	64	106.9	60
Tandridge	South East	107.7	55	106.9	61
Aylesbury Vale	South East	107.0	59	106.6	62
Vale of White Horse	South East	108.8	48	106.5	63
Dacorum	East of England	108.6	51	106.2	64
Lewisham	London	105.6	65	106.1	65
Test Valley	South East	104.8	71	106.0	66
Cheltenham	South West	104.3	73	105.5	67
Brent	London	103.4	79	105.2	68
Mid Sussex	South East	105.0	68	105.1	69
Horsham	South East	105.1	67	105.0	70

North Hertfordshire	East of England	103.9	76	104.8	71
Bristol, City of	South West	103.9	75	104.7	72
Rushmoor	South East	100.7	96	104.7	73
Eastleigh	South East	101.6	88	104.3	74
Swindon	South West	102.4	83	104.1	75
Cheshire East	North West	103.7	77	103.9	76
Chichester	South East	106.6	61	103.6	77
Stevenage	East of England	103.4	80	102.8	78
Solihull	West Midlands	101.8	87	102.8	79
Brighton and Hove	South East	100.6	98	102.8	80
Crawley	South East	103.5	78	102.7	81
Cotswold	South West	101.0	93	102.3	82
South Gloucestershire	South West	99.3	108	102.2	83
West Oxfordshire	South East	102.2	85	102.1	84
Tunbridge Wells	South East	104.9	69	101.8	85
Fareham	South East	100.1	101	101.8	86
Warrington	North West	101.9	86	101.7	87
East Hampshire	South East	102.6	82	101.7	88
Tonbridge and Malling	South East	100.9	95	101.7	89
Bromley	London	101.2	92	101.7	90
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	102.4	84	101.6	91
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	101.0	94	101.5	92
Uttlesford	East of England	104.3	74	101.5	93
Newham	London	99.3	107	101.2	94
Stroud	South West	101.5	89	101.1	95
Cherwell	South East	104.5	72	101.1	96
Tewkesbury	South West	99.5	106	101.1	97
Huntingdonshire	East of England	103.3	81	101.0	98
Manchester	North West	100.6	97	101.0	99
Rugby	West Midlands	101.3	91	100.8	100
Glasgow City	Scotland	98.4	115	100.7	101
Derby	East Midlands	99.6	105	100.7	102
Broxbourne	East of England	98.4	114	100.7	103
Copeland	North West	98.5	113	100.1	104
Chelmsford	East of England	100.4	100	100.1	105
Blaby	East Midlands	98.0	119	100.0	106

Harborough	East Midlands	98.6	112	99.8	107
Dartford	South East	99.9	103	99.5	108
Sutton	London	99.9	104	99.5	109
Sevenoaks	South East	105.2	66	99.2	110
North Somerset	South West	97.6	121	99.0	111
Leeds	Yorkshire and Humber	96.7	123	98.9	112
Redbridge	London	100.6	99	98.8	113
Stockport	North West	100.0	102	98.8	114
Harrogate	Yorkshire and Humber	99.1	109	98.5	115
Bedford	East of England	98.0	118	98.5	116
Fylde	North West	95.0	139	98.4	117
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	96.6	124	98.1	118
Northampton	East Midlands	97.9	120	97.9	119
Poole	South West	98.3	116	97.9	120
Croydon	London	98.9	111	97.8	121
New Forest	South East	98.9	110	97.8	122
Daventry	East Midlands	96.0	129	97.4	123
Ashford	South East	96.5	127	97.4	124
Greenwich	London	95.7	133	97.2	125
Epping Forest	East of England	101.5	90	97.2	126
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	96.6	125	97.1	127
Cardiff	Wales	95.7	134	97.0	128
Cheshire West & Chester	North West	98.2	117	96.9	129
Basildon	East of England	94.5	141	96.8	130
Ribble Valley	North West	94.1	148	96.7	131
Wiltshire	South West	97.4	122	96.6	132
Stirling	Scotland	95.9	130	96.5	133
Salford	North West	94.1	147	96.2	134
Enfield	London	94.1	149	96.0	135
Wychavon	West Midlands	94.5	142	95.7	136
Peterborough	East of England	95.6	135	95.6	137
Norwich	East of England	95.8	132	95.5	138
Waltham Forest	London	93.5	152	95.4	139
York	Yorkshire and Humber	95.9	131	95.3	140
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	96.5	128	95.3	141
Maidstone	South East	95.0	138	95.2	142

Worthing	South East	93.4	157	95.2	143
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	94.3	145	95.1	144
Shetland Islands	Scotland	93.7	151	95.1	145
Bromsgrove	West Midlands	96.6	126	94.7	146
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	93.5	154	94.6	147
East Dorset	South West	92.4	161	94.5	148
Rutland	East Midlands	93.4	156	94.4	149
Colchester	East of England	94.3	143	94.4	150
Worcester	West Midlands	91.4	168	94.3	151
Bexley	London	92.1	166	94.2	152
St Edmundsbury	East of England	94.3	144	94.1	153
Malvern Hills	West Midlands	93.5	153	93.9	154
Lichfield	West Midlands	90.6	186	93.6	155
Exeter	South West	93.7	150	93.5	156
Havant	South East	92.9	158	93.3	157
Perth & Kinross	Scotland	91.3	169	93.2	158
Hambleton	Yorkshire and Humber	90.9	179	93.1	159
Havering	London	92.6	159	93.1	160
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	94.7	140	93.1	161
Monmouthshire	Wales	91.5	167	93.0	162
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	91.0	177	92.9	163
Taunton Deane	South West	91.0	178	92.9	164
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	95.3	137	92.9	165
Southampton	South East	90.1	192	92.8	166
Gloucester	South West	92.2	163	92.8	167
Luton	East of England	91.0	176	92.8	168
Harlow	East of England	93.4	155	92.8	169
West Dorset	South West	95.3	136	92.5	170
Lewes	South East	90.7	184	92.3	171
Bournemouth	South West	92.5	160	92.0	172
Christchurch	South West	92.3	162	91.9	173
Purbeck	South West	90.6	187	91.7	174
Portsmouth	South East	91.2	173	91.4	175
Mendip	South West	89.9	198	91.3	176
Craven	Yorkshire and Humber	91.3	170	91.2	177
Melton	East Midlands	90.3	190	91.1	178

Wealden	South East	90.7	181	91.1	179
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	89.6	199	91.0	180
West Lothian	Scotland	90.3	191	91.0	181
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	89.6	201	90.9	182
Calderdale	Yorkshire and Humber	89.6	200	90.9	183
Coventry	West Midlands	91.1	174	90.9	184
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	89.1	206	90.9	185
Charnwood	East Midlands	89.1	208	90.7	186
Barking and Dagenham	London	90.0	196	90.6	187
Braintree	East of England	91.3	172	90.6	188
Halton	North West	89.1	207	90.5	189
Selby	Yorkshire and Humber	90.7	183	90.4	190
North Dorset	South West	87.7	230	90.3	191
Ryedale	Yorkshire and Humber	91.0	175	90.3	192
Renfrewshire	Scotland	90.8	180	90.3	193
Ipswich	East of England	90.0	197	90.2	194
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	88.9	212	90.2	195
High Peak	East Midlands	88.5	223	90.1	196
South Norfolk	East of England	90.3	189	90.0	197
Chorley	North West	89.3	204	90.0	198
Mid Suffolk	East of England	91.3	171	90.0	199
Kettering	East Midlands	90.0	195	90.0	200
Nottingham	East Midlands	89.5	203	90.0	201
Birmingham	West Midlands	88.8	219	89.9	202
Stafford	West Midlands	92.1	165	89.7	203
Flintshire	Wales	90.7	182	89.5	204
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	87.1	237	89.4	205
South Lakeland	North West	92.1	164	89.4	206
Shropshire	West Midlands	89.5	202	89.3	207
Gosport	South East	82.5	310	89.2	208
South Ayrshire	Scotland	88.2	226	89.1	209
Wellingborough	East Midlands	88.1	227	89.1	210
Broadland	East of England	88.9	213	89.0	211
Sheffield	Yorkshire and Humber	88.8	218	88.9	212
Preston	North West	90.4	188	88.9	213
Babergh	East of England	84.9	274	88.9	214

Thurrock	East of England	88.0	228	88.8	215
Corby	East Midlands	82.7	304	88.7	216
Eastbourne	South East	88.5	222	88.6	217
Adur	South East	88.9	211	88.6	218
Amber Valley	East Midlands	86.9	241	88.5	219
Allerdale	North West	87.3	235	88.4	220
Darlington	North East	86.5	250	88.3	221
East Devon	South West	86.6	244	88.3	222
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	85.9	258	88.3	223
Bury	North West	89.0	210	88.3	224
Rochford	East of England	86.9	243	88.3	225
East Staffordshire	West Midlands	90.6	185	88.2	226
Highland	Scotland	87.4	234	88.2	227
Newport	Wales	87.4	232	88.1	228
Redditch	West Midlands	87.4	233	88.1	229
South Somerset	South West	87.9	229	88.1	230
North Kesteven	East Midlands	88.7	220	88.1	231
Liverpool	North West	89.1	205	88.0	232
South Hams	South West	88.8	217	88.0	233
Forest of Dean	South West	86.6	246	87.9	234
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	86.2	252	87.9	235
Canterbury	South East	88.9	214	87.9	236
Arun	South East	87.2	236	87.9	237
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	85.3	267	87.8	238
Lincoln	East Midlands	88.5	221	87.7	239
West Lancashire	North West	86.6	245	87.7	240
Gravesham	South East	89.0	209	87.6	241
Leicester	East Midlands	87.7	231	87.6	242
Fenland	East of England	85.7	262	87.6	243
East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and Humber	86.5	249	87.6	244
Maldon	East of England	94.2	146	87.6	245
Eden	North West	90.1	193	87.5	246
Broxtowe	East Midlands	86.4	251	87.4	247
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	86.9	242	87.4	248
North Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	87.0	239	87.2	249
South Ribble	North West	90.0	194	87.1	250

Dundee City	Scotland	86.2	254	87.0	251
Telford and Wrekin	West Midlands	87.0	238	86.9	252
The Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	88.2	225	86.9	253
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	88.8	215	86.9	254
South Kesteven	East Midlands	88.3	224	86.9	255
Swale	South East	84.9	275	86.7	256
Medway	South East	85.1	272	86.7	257
Gateshead	North East	85.4	266	86.6	258
East Lothian	Scotland	85.9	257	86.3	259
Midlothian	Scotland	85.6	264	86.3	260
Carlisle	North West	84.9	276	86.3	261
Fife	Scotland	83.7	293	86.0	262
Argyll & Bute	Scotland	84.4	281	85.9	263
Mid Devon	South West	83.1	302	85.8	264
Shepway	South East	86.6	247	85.8	265
Forest Heath	East of England	88.8	216	85.8	266
Teignbridge	South West	85.3	268	85.7	267
North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and Humber	83.8	289	85.6	268
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	86.9	240	85.5	269
North Tyneside	North East	85.2	270	85.5	270
Rother	South East	83.8	291	85.4	271
Wrexham	Wales	85.1	271	85.3	272
Falkirk	Scotland	86.0	256	85.2	273
Herefordshire, County of	West Midlands	85.9	260	85.1	274
Chesterfield	East Midlands	85.4	265	85.1	275
Moray	Scotland	85.8	261	85.0	276
Plymouth	South West	84.3	282	84.9	277
Angus	Scotland	84.4	279	84.9	278
West Devon	South West	86.2	253	84.8	279
Inverclyde	Scotland	83.8	290	84.8	280
Scottish Borders	Scotland	84.1	288	84.7	281
South Staffordshire	West Midlands	83.4	298	84.6	282
Bridgend	Wales	83.6	294	84.6	283
Kirklees	Yorkshire and Humber	85.2	269	84.5	284
Gedling	East Midlands	86.2	255	84.4	285
Middlesbrough	North East	82.2	312	84.3	286

Orkney Islands	Scotland	86.6	248	84.2	287
South Holland	East Midlands	81.4	321	84.2	288
Erewash	East Midlands	83.4	297	84.2	289
Bolton	North West	83.7	292	84.1	290
Dover	South East	84.2	284	84.1	291
West Somerset	South West	82.7	305	84.0	292
Wakefield	Yorkshire and Humber	84.1	286	83.9	293
North Devon	South West	84.2	283	83.9	294
Knowsley	North West	81.9	317	83.8	295
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	82.5	309	83.8	296
Rossendale	North West	80.4	333	83.7	297
Hastings	South East	81.0	324	83.7	298
Breckland	East of England	82.5	308	83.7	299
Waveney	East of England	80.6	327	83.7	300
Sedgemoor	South West	84.7	278	83.6	301
Lancaster	North West	83.4	299	83.5	302
Denbighshire	Wales	82.9	303	83.5	303
Wyre Forest	West Midlands	84.4	280	83.3	304
St. Helens	North West	83.5	296	83.3	305
Hartlepool	North East	80.3	334	83.3	306
West Lindsey	East Midlands	82.0	314	83.3	307
Swansea	Wales	81.6	319	83.2	308
Eilean Siar	Scotland	85.0	273	83.1	309
Great Yarmouth	East of England	84.8	277	82.9	310
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	81.5	320	82.7	311
Wirral	North West	81.9	316	82.6	312
Sefton	North West	83.5	295	82.5	313
Bradford	Yorkshire and Humber	83.3	300	82.4	314
Conwy	Wales	81.2	322	82.2	315
Dudley	West Midlands	80.0	338	82.2	316
Cannock Chase	West Midlands	84.1	287	82.1	317
Castle Point	East of England	82.4	311	82.1	318
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	81.9	315	81.9	319
South Tyneside	North East	79.0	351	81.9	320
Bassetlaw	East Midlands	84.2	285	81.8	321
Nuneaton and Bedworth	West Midlands	85.7	263	81.8	322

Wolverhampton	West Midlands	81.2	323	81.8	323
Richmondshire	Yorkshire and Humber	85.9	259	81.8	324
Tameside	North West	80.8	326	81.8	325
Weymouth and Portland	South West	80.3	336	81.8	326
Wigan	North West	80.8	325	81.6	327
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	79.9	339	81.6	328
Walsall	West Midlands	79.8	341	81.6	329
Staffordshire Moorlands	West Midlands	83.2	301	81.5	330
Doncaster	Yorkshire and Humber	78.4	357	81.3	331
Powys	Wales	82.1	313	81.3	332
North Norfolk	East of England	80.6	328	81.3	333
Wyre	North West	79.7	342	81.2	334
Cornwall	South West	80.6	329	81.2	335
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	79.3	347	81.2	336
Northumberland	North East	81.7	318	80.8	337
Sandwell	West Midlands	80.5	330	80.8	338
Isle of Wight	South East	82.7	306	80.6	339
Tendring	East of England	77.7	361	80.4	340
Tamworth	West Midlands	79.4	344	80.3	341
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	82.6	307	80.3	342
Sunderland	North East	80.5	331	80.2	343
Rotherham	Yorkshire and Humber	78.6	355	80.0	344
East Ayrshire	Scotland	79.1	350	79.8	345
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	78.7	352	79.8	346
Mansfield	East Midlands	75.4	376	79.7	347
County Durham	North East	77.9	360	79.7	348
Burnley	North West	80.5	332	79.4	349
Barnsley	Yorkshire and Humber	77.4	364	79.3	350
Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	79.3	346	79.3	351
Torfaen	Wales	77.1	366	79.3	352
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	80.3	335	79.1	353
Scarborough	Yorkshire and Humber	79.4	345	79.1	354
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	77.0	367	79.0	355
Gwynedd	Wales	80.3	337	78.9	356
Pendle	North West	76.3	370	78.9	357
Bolsover	East Midlands	78.2	358	78.8	358

Neath Port Talbot	Wales	79.2	348	78.7	359
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and Humber	79.1	349	78.6	360
Rochdale	North West	78.7	353	78.5	361
Thanet	South East	76.2	371	78.3	362
North Ayrshire	Scotland	76.1	373	78.3	363
Ashfield	East Midlands	76.6	369	78.2	364
Oldham	North West	78.6	354	78.1	365
Anglesey	Wales	75.5	375	78.0	366
Hyndburn	North West	78.5	356	78.0	367
Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	77.9	359	77.9	368
Pembrokeshire	Wales	79.8	340	77.9	369
Torridge	South West	77.6	362	77.8	370
Torbay	South West	77.4	363	77.8	371
Carmarthenshire	Wales	77.3	365	77.5	372
East Lindsey	East Midlands	76.9	368	77.1	373
Caerphilly	Wales	75.7	374	76.9	374
Ceredigion	Wales	76.1	372	76.1	375
Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	74.3	378	75.8	376
Blackpool	North West	75.0	377	75.7	377
Boston	East Midlands	79.6	343	74.8	378
Blaenau Gwent	Wales	67.4	379	69.3	379

Appendix 2: UKCI in Regional Rank Order

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

Locality	Region	2013	Rank 2013	2016	Rank 2016
Localities in the East Midlands					
South Northamptonshire	East Midlands	101.0	94	101.5	92
Derby	East Midlands	99.6	105	100.7	102
Blaby	East Midlands	98.0	119	100.0	106
Harborough	East Midlands	98.6	112	99.8	107
Rushcliffe	East Midlands	96.6	124	98.1	118
Northampton	East Midlands	97.9	120	97.9	119
Daventry	East Midlands	96.0	129	97.4	123
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands	96.5	128	95.3	141
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands	93.5	154	94.6	147
Rutland	East Midlands	93.4	156	94.4	149
Melton	East Midlands	90.3	190	91.1	178
East Northamptonshire	East Midlands	89.6	199	91.0	180
Hinckley and Bosworth	East Midlands	89.6	201	90.9	182
Charnwood	East Midlands	89.1	208	90.7	186
High Peak	East Midlands	88.5	223	90.1	196
Kettering	East Midlands	90.0	195	90.0	200
Nottingham	East Midlands	89.5	203	90.0	201
Wellingborough	East Midlands	88.1	227	89.1	210
Corby	East Midlands	82.7	304	88.7	216
Amber Valley	East Midlands	86.9	241	88.5	219
North Kesteven	East Midlands	88.7	220	88.1	231
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands	85.3	267	87.8	238
Lincoln	East Midlands	88.5	221	87.7	239
Leicester	East Midlands	87.7	231	87.6	242
Broxtowe	East Midlands	86.4	251	87.4	247
South Derbyshire	East Midlands	86.9	242	87.4	248
South Kesteven	East Midlands	88.3	224	86.9	255
Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	86.9	240	85.5	269
Chesterfield	East Midlands	85.4	265	85.1	275
Gedling	East Midlands	86.2	255	84.4	285
South Holland	East Midlands	81.4	321	84.2	288
Erewash	East Midlands	83.4	297	84.2	289
West Lindsey	East Midlands	82.0	314	83.3	307

Bassetlaw	East Midlands	84.2	285	81.8	321
Mansfield	East Midlands	75.4	376	79.7	347
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands	80.3	335	79.1	353
Bolsover	East Midlands	78.2	358	78.8	358
Ashfield	East Midlands	76.6	369	78.2	364
East Lindsey	East Midlands	76.9	368	77.1	373
Boston	East Midlands	79.6	343	74.8	378
Localities in the East of England					
Watford	East of England	118.3	20	115.7	26
Cambridge	East of England	116.2	26	115.3	27
St Albans	East of England	112.9	35	115.2	28
Hertsmere	East of England	111.1	41	111.8	40
South Cambridgeshire	East of England	112.3	39	110.7	43
East Hertfordshire	East of England	109.6	45	110.5	44
Three Rivers	East of England	107.8	54	109.7	46
Brentwood	East of England	109.4	47	109.4	49
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England	108.7	49	108.1	54
Dacorum	East of England	108.6	51	106.2	64
North Hertfordshire	East of England	103.9	76	104.8	71
Stevenage	East of England	103.4	80	102.8	78
Uttlesford	East of England	104.3	74	101.5	93
Huntingdonshire	East of England	103.3	81	101.0	98
Broxbourne	East of England	98.4	114	100.7	103
Chelmsford	East of England	100.4	100	100.1	105
Bedford	East of England	98.0	118	98.5	116
Epping Forest	East of England	101.5	90	97.2	126
Central Bedfordshire	East of England	96.6	125	97.1	127
Basildon	East of England	94.5	141	96.8	130
Peterborough	East of England	95.6	135	95.6	137
Norwich	East of England	95.8	132	95.5	138
Suffolk Coastal	East of England	94.3	145	95.1	144
Colchester	East of England	94.3	143	94.4	150
St Edmundsbury	East of England	94.3	144	94.1	153
East Cambridgeshire	East of England	95.3	137	92.9	165
Luton	East of England	91.0	176	92.8	168
Harlow	East of England	93.4	155	92.8	169

Braintree	East of England	91.3	172	90.6	188
Ipswich	East of England	90.0	197	90.2	194
Southend-on-Sea	East of England	88.9	212	90.2	195
South Norfolk	East of England	90.3	189	90.0	197
Mid Suffolk	East of England	91.3	171	90.0	199
Broadland	East of England	88.9	213	89.0	211
Babergh	East of England	84.9	274	88.9	214
Thurrock	East of England	88.0	228	88.8	215
Rochford	East of England	86.9	243	88.3	225
Fenland	East of England	85.7	262	87.6	243
Maldon	East of England	94.2	146	87.6	245
Forest Heath	East of England	88.8	216	85.8	266
Breckland	East of England	82.5	308	83.7	299
Waveney	East of England	80.6	327	83.7	300
Great Yarmouth	East of England	84.8	277	82.9	310
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	81.5	320	82.7	311
Castle Point	East of England	82.4	311	82.1	318
North Norfolk	East of England	80.6	328	81.3	333
Tendring	East of England	77.7	361	80.4	340
Localities in London					
City of London	London	752.5	1	732.1	1
Westminster	London	214.4	2	212.7	2
Camden	London	168.8	3	167.9	3
Islington	London	146.4	4	147.8	4
Hammersmith and Fulham	London	143.7	5	145.3	5
Tower Hamlets	London	141.2	7	142.4	6
Kensington and Chelsea	London	141.4	6	142.2	7
Lambeth	London	130.5	8	132.5	8
Southwark	London	128.2	9	131.3	9
Wandsworth	London	127.6	10	127.9	11
Richmond upon Thames	London	121.9	15	122.4	14
Hackney	London	116.6	24	120.7	18
Hounslow	London	114.7	28	117.8	22
Hillingdon	London	113.5	32	114.1	32
Merton	London	108.0	52	109.5	47
Barnet	London	110.7	42	109.2	51

Kingston upon Thames	London	107.5	56	109.1	52
Ealing	London	106.5	62	108.2	53
Harrow	London	104.9	70	107.8	56
Haringey	London	107.4	57	107.2	59
Lewisham	London	105.6	65	106.1	65
Brent	London	103.4	79	105.2	68
Bromley	London	101.2	92	101.7	90
Newham	London	99.3	107	101.2	94
Sutton	London	99.9	104	99.5	109
Redbridge	London	100.6	99	98.8	113
Croydon	London	98.9	111	97.8	121
Greenwich	London	95.7	133	97.2	125
Enfield	London	94.1	149	96.0	135
Waltham Forest	London	93.5	152	95.4	139
Bexley	London	92.1	166	94.2	152
Havering	London	92.6	159	93.1	160
Barking and Dagenham	London	90.0	196	90.6	187
Localities in the North East					
Newcastle upon Tyne	North East	91.0	177	92.9	163
Stockton-on-Tees	North East	89.1	206	90.9	185
Darlington	North East	86.5	250	88.3	221
Gateshead	North East	85.4	266	86.6	258
North Tyneside	North East	85.2	270	85.5	270
Middlesbrough	North East	82.2	312	84.3	286
Hartlepool	North East	80.3	334	83.3	306
South Tyneside	North East	79.0	351	81.9	320
Redcar and Cleveland	North East	79.9	339	81.6	328
Northumberland	North East	81.7	318	80.8	337
Sunderland	North East	80.5	331	80.2	343
County Durham	North East	77.9	360	79.7	348
Localities in the North West					
Trafford	North West	107.8	53	107.7	57
Cheshire East	North West	103.7	77	103.9	76
Warrington	North West	101.9	86	101.7	87
Manchester	North West	100.6	97	101.0	99
Copeland	North West	98.5	113	100.1	104

Stockport	North West	100.0	102	98.8	114
Fylde	North West	95.0	139	98.4	117
Cheshire West & Chester	North West	98.2	117	96.9	129
Ribble Valley	North West	94.1	148	96.7	131
Salford	North West	94.1	147	96.2	134
Halton	North West	89.1	207	90.5	189
Chorley	North West	89.3	204	90.0	198
Barrow-in-Furness	North West	87.1	237	89.4	205
South Lakeland	North West	92.1	164	89.4	206
Preston	North West	90.4	188	88.9	213
Allerdale	North West	87.3	235	88.4	220
Bury	North West	89.0	210	88.3	224
Liverpool	North West	89.1	205	88.0	232
West Lancashire	North West	86.6	245	87.7	240
Eden	North West	90.1	193	87.5	246
South Ribble	North West	90.0	194	87.1	250
Carlisle	North West	84.9	276	86.3	261
Bolton	North West	83.7	292	84.1	290
Knowsley	North West	81.9	317	83.8	295
Rossendale	North West	80.4	333	83.7	297
Lancaster	North West	83.4	299	83.5	302
St. Helens	North West	83.5	296	83.3	305
Wirral	North West	81.9	316	82.6	312
Sefton	North West	83.5	295	82.5	313
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	81.9	315	81.9	319
Tameside	North West	80.8	326	81.8	325
Wigan	North West	80.8	325	81.6	327
Wyre	North West	79.7	342	81.2	334
Burnley	North West	80.5	332	79.4	349
Pendle	North West	76.3	370	78.9	357
Rochdale	North West	78.7	353	78.5	361
Oldham	North West	78.6	354	78.1	365
Hyndburn	North West	78.5	356	78.0	367
Blackpool	North West	75.0	377	75.7	377
Localities in Scotland					
Aberdeen City	Scotland	123.1	13	121.8	15

Edinburgh, City of	Scotland	112.3	38	113.2	36
Aberdeenshire	Scotland	106.5	63	107.4	58
Glasgow City	Scotland	98.4	115	100.7	101
Stirling	Scotland	95.9	130	96.5	133
Shetland Islands	Scotland	93.7	151	95.1	145
Perth & Kinross	Scotland	91.3	169	93.2	158
West Lothian	Scotland	90.3	191	91.0	181
Renfrewshire	Scotland	90.8	180	90.3	193
South Ayrshire	Scotland	88.2	226	89.1	209
South Lanarkshire	Scotland	85.9	258	88.3	223
Highland	Scotland	87.4	234	88.2	227
East Renfrewshire	Scotland	86.2	252	87.9	235
Dundee City	Scotland	86.2	254	87.0	251
East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	88.8	215	86.9	254
East Lothian	Scotland	85.9	257	86.3	259
Midlothian	Scotland	85.6	264	86.3	260
Fife	Scotland	83.7	293	86.0	262
Argyll & Bute	Scotland	84.4	281	85.9	263
Falkirk	Scotland	86.0	256	85.2	273
Moray	Scotland	85.8	261	85.0	276
Angus	Scotland	84.4	279	84.9	278
Inverclyde	Scotland	83.8	290	84.8	280
Scottish Borders	Scotland	84.1	288	84.7	281
Orkney Islands	Scotland	86.6	248	84.2	287
North Lanarkshire	Scotland	82.5	309	83.8	296
Eilean Siar	Scotland	85.0	273	83.1	309
Clackmannanshire	Scotland	79.3	347	81.2	336
East Ayrshire	Scotland	79.1	350	79.8	345
West Dunbartonshire	Scotland	78.7	352	79.8	346
North Ayrshire	Scotland	76.1	373	78.3	363
Dumfries & Galloway	Scotland	77.9	359	77.9	368
Localities in the South East					
Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	126.9	11	128.0	10
West Berkshire	South East	121.0	16	124.9	12
Wokingham	South East	121.9	14	123.2	13
Elmbridge	South East	120.5	17	121.7	16

South Bucks	South East	116.4	25	121.6	17
Reading	South East	119.7	18	120.3	19
Winchester	South East	116.9	23	119.8	20
Surrey Heath	South East	119.2	19	118.2	21
Mole Valley	South East	124.5	12	117.5	23
Chiltern	South East	116.0	27	116.7	24
Runnymede	South East	117.6	22	115.8	25
Bracknell Forest	South East	117.6	21	115.2	29
Guildford	South East	114.2	30	114.8	30
Milton Keynes	South East	112.7	36	114.2	31
Woking	South East	114.0	31	113.7	33
Slough	South East	114.2	29	113.5	34
Hart	South East	111.6	40	113.3	35
Reigate and Banstead	South East	112.5	37	113.2	37
Wycombe	South East	113.3	33	112.9	38
Waverley	South East	113.1	34	112.5	39
South Oxfordshire	South East	108.6	50	111.3	41
Epsom and Ewell	South East	107.1	58	109.8	45
Spelthorne	South East	109.9	44	109.5	48
Basingstoke and Deane	South East	110.1	43	109.2	50
Oxford	South East	106.9	60	108.1	55
Tandridge	South East	107.7	55	106.9	61
Aylesbury Vale	South East	107.0	59	106.6	62
Vale of White Horse	South East	108.8	48	106.5	63
Test Valley	South East	104.8	71	106.0	66
Mid Sussex	South East	105.0	68	105.1	69
Horsham	South East	105.1	67	105.0	70
Rushmoor	South East	100.7	96	104.7	73
Eastleigh	South East	101.6	88	104.3	74
Chichester	South East	106.6	61	103.6	77
Brighton and Hove	South East	100.6	98	102.8	80
Crawley	South East	103.5	78	102.7	81
West Oxfordshire	South East	102.2	85	102.1	84
Tunbridge Wells	South East	104.9	69	101.8	85
Fareham	South East	100.1	101	101.8	86
East Hampshire	South East	102.6	82	101.7	88

Tonbridge and Malling	South East	100.9	95	101.7	89
Cherwell	South East	104.5	72	101.1	96
Dartford	South East	99.9	103	99.5	108
Sevenoaks	South East	105.2	66	99.2	110
New Forest	South East	98.9	110	97.8	122
Ashford	South East	96.5	127	97.4	124
Maidstone	South East	95.0	138	95.2	142
Worthing	South East	93.4	157	95.2	143
Havant	South East	92.9	158	93.3	157
Southampton	South East	90.1	192	92.8	166
Lewes	South East	90.7	184	92.3	171
Portsmouth	South East	91.2	173	91.4	175
Wealden	South East	90.7	181	91.1	179
Gosport	South East	82.5	310	89.2	208
Eastbourne	South East	88.5	222	88.6	217
Adur	South East	88.9	211	88.6	218
Canterbury	South East	88.9	214	87.9	236
Arun	South East	87.2	236	87.9	237
Gravesham	South East	89.0	209	87.6	241
Swale	South East	84.9	275	86.7	256
Medway	South East	85.1	272	86.7	257
Shepway	South East	86.6	247	85.8	265
Rother	South East	83.8	291	85.4	271
Dover	South East	84.2	284	84.1	291
Hastings	South East	81.0	324	83.7	298
Isle of Wight	South East	82.7	306	80.6	339
Thanet	South East	76.2	371	78.3	362
Localities in the South West					
Cheltenham	South West	104.3	73	105.5	67
Bristol, City of	South West	103.9	75	104.7	72
Swindon	South West	102.4	83	104.1	75
Cotswold	South West	101.0	93	102.3	82
South Gloucestershire	South West	99.3	108	102.2	83
Bath and North East Somerset	South West	102.4	84	101.6	91
Stroud	South West	101.5	89	101.1	95
Tewkesbury	South West	99.5	106	101.1	97

North Somerset	South West	97.6	121	99.0	111
Poole	South West	98.3	116	97.9	120
Wiltshire	South West	97.4	122	96.6	132
East Dorset	South West	92.4	161	94.5	148
Exeter	South West	93.7	150	93.5	156
Taunton Deane	South West	91.0	178	92.9	164
Gloucester	South West	92.2	163	92.8	167
West Dorset	South West	95.3	136	92.5	170
Bournemouth	South West	92.5	160	92.0	172
Christchurch	South West	92.3	162	91.9	173
Purbeck	South West	90.6	187	91.7	174
Mendip	South West	89.9	198	91.3	176
North Dorset	South West	87.7	230	90.3	191
East Devon	South West	86.6	244	88.3	222
South Somerset	South West	87.9	229	88.1	230
South Hams	South West	88.8	217	88.0	233
Forest of Dean	South West	86.6	246	87.9	234
Mid Devon	South West	83.1	302	85.8	264
Teignbridge	South West	85.3	268	85.7	267
Plymouth	South West	84.3	282	84.9	277
West Devon	South West	86.2	253	84.8	279
West Somerset	South West	82.7	305	84.0	292
North Devon	South West	84.2	283	83.9	294
Sedgemoor	South West	84.7	278	83.6	301
Weymouth and Portland	South West	80.3	336	81.8	326
Cornwall	South West	80.6	329	81.2	335
Torridge	South West	77.6	362	77.8	370
Torbay	South West	77.4	363	77.8	371
Localities in Wales					
Cardiff	Wales	95.7	134	97.0	128
Monmouthshire	Wales	91.5	167	93.0	162
Flintshire	Wales	90.7	182	89.5	204
Newport	Wales	87.4	232	88.1	228
The Vale of Glamorgan	Wales	88.2	225	86.9	253
Wrexham	Wales	85.1	271	85.3	272
Bridgend	Wales	83.6	294	84.6	283

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