

Overview

The CBI regional growth scorecard provides a snapshot of the economic health of a region highlight where business leaders, devolved administrations, central and local governments leaders should concentrate their efforts.

Units of analysis

Much of our analysis has been conducted using Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS); a geocode standard created by the EU.

There are three different types of scorecards:

NUTS1 comprise of the 12 UK regions and nations, of which have a minimum population of 3 million (eg. North East, Scotland).

LEP/sub-regions sit in the middle of NUTS1 and NUTS3 regions in terms of geographical size. There are 38 defined LEPs in England. For the devolved nations, we have developed 11 pseudo-LEP regions.

NUTS3 comprise 174 smaller UK regions, which have a maximum population of 800 thousand (eg. Leeds, Shetland Islands).

Interpreting the scorecard

On each scorecard, the four economic outcomes metrics are shown in the column on the far right, including that for productivity. Whereas the three columns on the left-hand side show the relative performance of the area against the drivers of productivity.

▼ indicates the average value for the area selected.

■ spans the minimum and maximum values of NUTS3 areas within the LEP/sub-region (if a NUTS3 or LEP/sub-region is selected) or within the region/nation (if a NUTS1 area is selected).

■ shows the whole range of the UK.

● denotes whether a driver of productivity is a high, medium or low priority based on its potential to lift local growth.

Sub-regions

For the devolved nations, we have created 11 additional sub-regions to capture the geographical idea of LEPs in England. The sub-regions and their constituent NUTS3 areas are:

Wales

- North Wales (UKL11-UKL13, UKL23)
- Central Wales (UKL24)
- Swansea Bay (UKL14, UKL18)
- Cardiff Capital Region (UKL15-UKL17, UKL21, UKL22)

Scotland

- Highland and Islands (UKM61-UKM66, part of UKM63)
- Aberdeen (UKM50)
- Edinburgh, South East Dundee (UKM21-UKM28)
- Glasgow and the South West (UKM31, UKM33-UKM38, part of UKM63)
- Dumfries and Galloway (UKM32)

Northern Ireland

- Belfast (UKN01-UKN03)
- West of Northern Ireland (UKN04, UKN05)

Economic outcomes metrics

GVA per hour – £

GVA per hour worked by local workplace employees.¹

Source: ONS (2014)

GVA per head – £

GVA per resident.¹

Source: ONS (2014)

Employment rate – %

Employment rate for 16 to 64 year-old residents.¹

Source: ONS (2014)

Participation rate – %

Workforce participation rate for 16 to 64-year-old residents.¹

Source: ONS (2014)

Average hours worked per week

Average hours worked by local employees.¹

Source: ONS (2014)

Education and skills metrics

School outcomes

Percentage of schools that are above the floor standard. Data available for England only.²

Source: Department for Education (2014)

Business interaction with schools

Percentage of employers offering work experience placements. Data available for England only and solely on a LEP level.

Source: Commission for Employment and Skills (2014)

In-work training

Percentage of employers offering management training.¹ For Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland data is only available at a NUTS1 level.

Source: Commission for Employment and Skills (2014)

Share of graduates in the workforce

Percentage of population with an NVQ 4 qualification (Bachelor's degree equivalent) or higher.²

Source: ONS (2014), Census (2011)

Business practices metrics

Business growth aspiration

Percentage of 18 to 64-year-olds who are "ambitious early-stage entrepreneurs" (new businesses who expect to employ at least 10 people in five years' time).

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (2003-15)

Presence of high-growth firms

Firms with turnover that is greater than £1m and growing more than 20% annually, per 1,000 local firms.² Data not available for Northern Ireland.

Source: ONS (2014), Founders4Schools (2014)

Exporting propensity

Difference in share of firms that export, controlling for sector.⁴ Data not available for Northern Ireland.

Source ONS Microdata (2012)

Turnover from innovative products

Percentage of total turnover attributable to new, improved and novel products. Only available on a NUTS1 level.

Source: Community Innovation Survey (2008)

Infrastructure and connectivity metrics

Mobile connectivity (4G)

Percentage of premises with 4G coverage from three operators.¹

Source: Ofcom (2016)

Size of economic area (agglomeration)

Maximum number of residents living within 30 minutes travel time of a central postcode.¹

Source: ONS (2014), Census (2011), XYZ maps

Additional population within 30-45min commute time (congestion)

Maximum working-age population gain in a 30 to 45 minute commute zone from a central postcode.

Source: ONS (2014), Census (2011), XYZ maps

Footnotes

¹ LEP/sub-region values are derived from NUTS3 level data weighted by working-age population.

² LEP/sub-region values are derived from local authority level data weighted by working-age population.

³ NUTS3 areas take the value of the LEP they are part of. Where a NUTS3 belongs to multiple LEPs, it assumes the value of the LEP with the smallest population.

⁴ NUTS3, LEP/sub-region values and NUTS1 values are weighted by number of local firms in each sector.