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Inclusive Growth (IG) Monitor 2017: Local Enterprise Partnerships

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Christina Beatty, Richard Crisp, and Tony Gore at the Centre for Regional Socioeconomic Research (CRESR), Sheffield Hallam University for the original design of the indicators, and Dave Innes and colleagues at the JRF for support with the development of this report. We would like to thank the Office for National Statistics, HMRC, and Department for Work and Pensions for making the data used available.

Introduction

This report presents findings from the second annual release of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation Inclusive Growth (IG) Monitor. There is increasing concern in the UK and overseas that disadvantaged groups and areas do not always benefit from economic growth. Evidence shows that growth in the form of additional national income or new jobs does not necessarily 'trickle down' to those most in need, including households experiencing poverty. This has led to calls to better understand the link between growth and poverty as the basis for promoting 'inclusive growth'.

Despite this, there is currently no comprehensive tool available for measuring this relationship. Existing measures of economic growth related to production such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross Value Added (GVA) fail to capture the nature and distribution of the proceeds of growth and national prosperity. To address this shortcoming, the inclusive growth monitor seeks to measure the relationship between economic inclusion and prosperity. This is a prerequisite for developing strategies and interventions to maximise the extent to which growth contributes to poverty reduction. The IG Monitor is updated¹ annually by the JRF funded Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit (IGAU) at the University of Manchester.

The report presents an update of findings for Local Enterprise Partnerships in England, covering the period 2010-15. Local Enterprise Partnerships are geographically defined areas formed in 2011 through voluntary agreement between local councils and businesses under central government guidance. The partnerships were established to consider the local economic growth priorities and job creation issues within areas. An examination of differences between LEPs using the IG Monitor can provide important insights into sub-regional patterns of prosperity and economic inclusion in England, informing debates on economic growth and poverty.

Box 1. Inclusive Growth (IG) Monitor: Methodology

The IG Monitor uses existing statistics from a variety of sources to construct an index of the extent to which people living within a given locality may be considered as economically included and benefiting from broader national economic prosperity. The monitor is divided into two themes ('Economic Inclusion' and 'Prosperity') each having three underlying dimensions constituted by a set of three indicators (see Figure 1). Each indicator is normalised giving a minimum score of zero for the lowest scoring area and a maximum of one for the highest scoring ('normalised level scores'). This means that each dimension has a minimum score of zero and a maximum score of three whereas each theme a minimum of zero and maximum of nine.

To assess change over time (2010-15) normalised change scores are further calculated from percentage change on the underlying indicator scores. This is undertaken to consider the extent to which different areas improved or deteriorated on the dimensions, themes and overall inclusive growth. A full description of the indicators and a dataset accompanying this report are available from the IGAU website².

1 The IG Monitor was developed by researchers at Sheffield Hallam University. See: Beatty, C. et. al., 2016 'An inclusive growth monitor for measuring the relationship between poverty and growth, York: JRF.

2 <http://www.mui.manchester.ac.uk/igau/>

Figure 1. Building blocks of the IG Monitor

| Theme ³ | Dimension | Broad indicator |
|--|--|---|
| Economic Inclusion (Score 0 Min – 9 Max) | Income (Score 0 Min to 3 Max) | Out of work benefits |
| | | In-work tax credits |
| | | Low earnings |
| | Living Costs (Score 0 Min to 3 Max) | Housing affordability (ownership) |
| | | Housing costs (rental) |
| | | Fuel poverty |
| | Labour Market Inclusion (Score 0 Min to 3 Max) | Unemployment |
| | | Economic inactivity |
| | | Workless households |
| Prosperity (Score 0 Min – 9 Max) | Output Growth (Score 0 Min to 3 Max) | Output (GVA/ capita) |
| | | Private sector businesses |
| | | Wages/earnings |
| | Employment (Score 0 Min to 3 Max) | Workplace jobs |
| | | People in employment |
| | | Employment in High-tech Sectors (Knowledge Intensive Services & Hi-tech Manufacturing) ⁴ |
| | Human Capital (Score 0 Min to 3 Max) | Higher level occupations |
| | | Intermediate & higher level skills |
| | | Educational attainment |

The Inclusive Growth Monitor offers a starting point for understanding prosperity and inclusion and how they are linked. It is a resource for local areas looking to organise what they do around the principle of inclusive growth and can be used in a variety of ways. The monitor can be used to assess an area's strengths and challenges when it comes to developing a more inclusive approach to economic growth. The IG monitor scores and indicators (raw data) can also be used as a basis for setting and monitoring local inclusive growth objectives. The monitor further enables an assessment of the extent to which different areas are able to share in the benefits of growth and national prosperity.

³ Some indicators are reversed so that a higher score always represents a more positive situation than a lower score.

⁴ Based of Eurostat/ OECD definitions calculated from 2 digit industry SIC codes. See: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/htec_esms.htm High-tech Manufacturing includes High (medium) technology manufacturing. Definition used excludes residential care activities.

Leading findings for LEPs

Overall IG Monitor inclusion and prosperity theme scores 2015

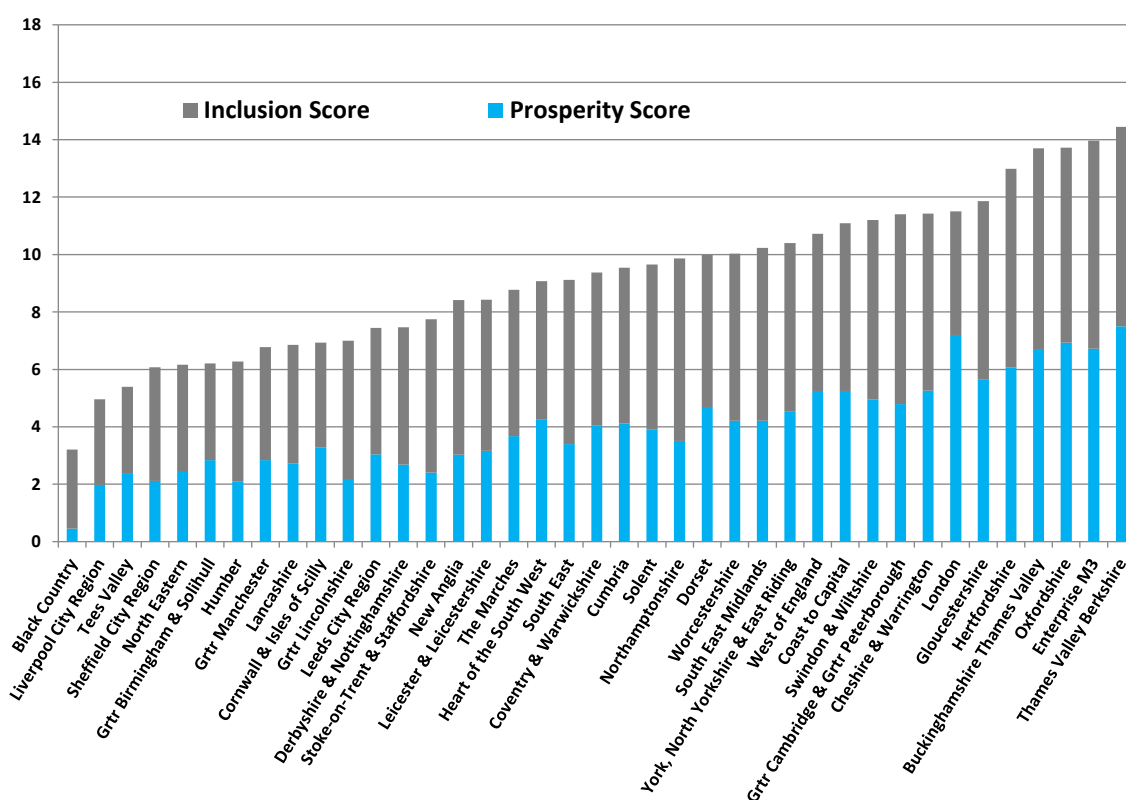
The overall economic inclusion and prosperity IG Monitor themes seek to reflect the extent to which people living within a given area can be considered as included in the benefits of growth and national prosperity and are equipped with the skills that aid such participation in the modern economy.

LEPs cover a wide range of different geographical areas and undoubtedly there is also considerable socio-economic heterogeneity within areas. At the same time an examination of LEP differences is important in that it highlights ingrained and continuing geographical patterns of inequality in inclusion and prosperity. The South East in particular continues to benefit from the high degree of regional imbalance and concentration of the national economy towards activity within the capital city and surrounding region. Rural and commuter belt areas surrounding London such as Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, Thames Valley and Berkshire consequently continue to have the highest overall scores on both the prosperity and economic inclusion themes (Figure 2).

Despite the concentration of prosperity in the South East, pockets of comparatively high economic inclusion and prosperity were notable beyond the capital region. This was particularly the case in LEPs that contain affluent rural areas (e.g. Gloucestershire) and commuter areas for some other major core cities (e.g. Cheshire and Warrington (commuter belts for Manchester and Liverpool), and West of England (Bristol & Bath)). In contrast other areas such as the Black Country, Liverpool City Region and Tees Valley scored relatively low both in terms of prosperity and inclusion, reflecting a degree of separation from current economic growth.

Figure 3 shows there is a strong positive relationship between levels of economic inclusion and prosperity. At a broad level this suggests a degree of geographical segregation between areas of high prosperity and economic inclusion and areas which scored poorly both in terms of prosperity and economic inclusion. However, despite having some of the highest scores on the prosperity theme London was an outlier from this pattern, performing less well than surrounding areas in the South East on the economic inclusion measure. This finding reflects the socio-economic inequality existing within the capital city.

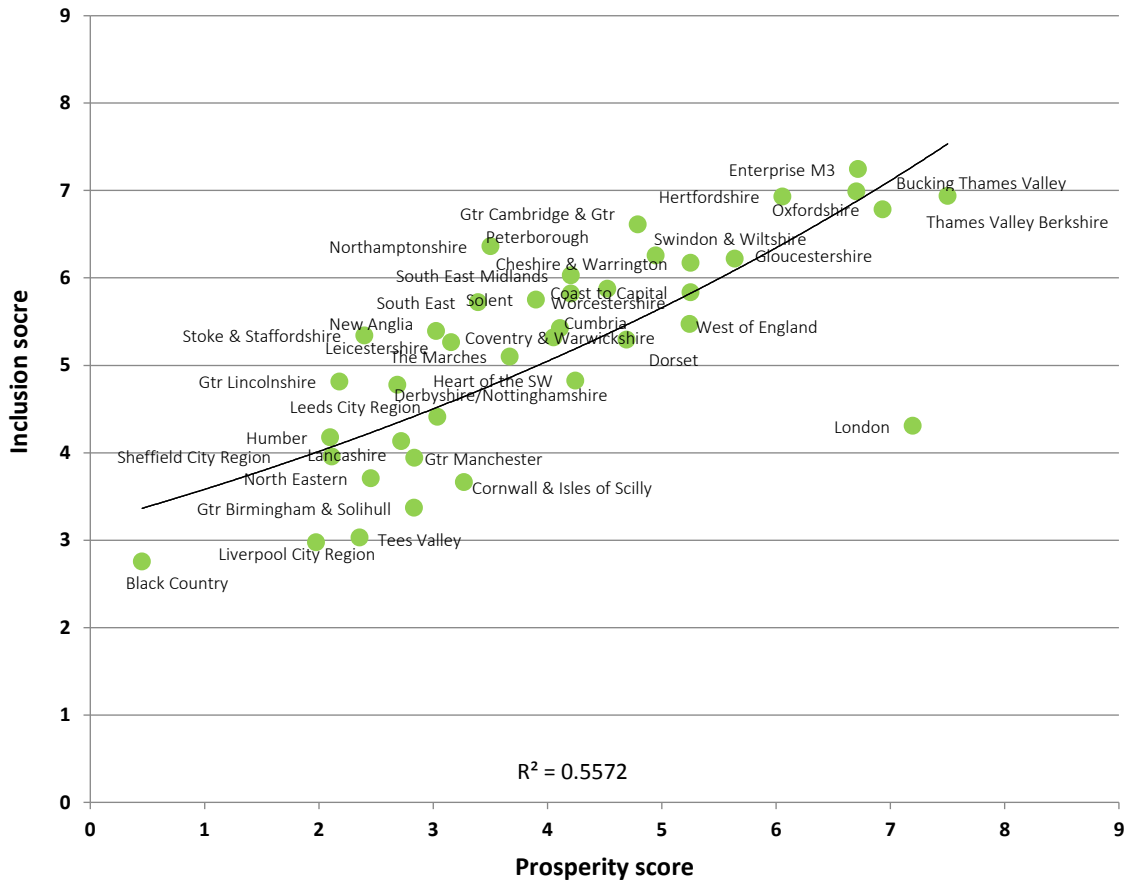
Figure 2: Overall IG Monitor theme scores for all LEPs, 2015



Box 2. Economic inclusion and prosperity theme levels compared

Most LEPs that scored above the median for the economic inclusion theme also scored above the median for their prosperity score, whereas those that scored below the median on the economic inclusion theme also tended to score below the median on the prosperity theme. The findings show a strong relationship between the economic inclusion and prosperity themes of the IG Monitor. At the same time some areas demonstrated a degree of divergence between their economic inclusion and prosperity theme scores. Four areas which scored above the median on the inclusion theme scored below the median on the prosperity theme (New Anglia, Stoke-on-Trent, Northamptonshire and the South East LEP), whereas four areas that scored below the median on the economic inclusion theme scored above the median on the prosperity theme, suggesting a degree of polarisation between levels of prosperity and economic inclusion in these areas. These areas were: London; Coventry & Warwickshire; Dorset, and Heart of the Southwest.

Figure 3: Scatter chart showing prosperity and inclusion theme scores (levels) by LEP, 2015



| Low prosperity and low inclusion (LEPs in bottom quartile for prosperity and inclusion themes) | High prosperity and high inclusion (LEPs in top quartile for prosperity and inclusion themes) |
|---|--|
| Black Country | Thames Valley Berkshire |
| Liverpool City Region | Buckinghamshire Thames Valley |
| Tees Valley | Enterprise M3 |
| North Eastern | Oxfordshire |
| Humber | Hertfordshire |
| Lancashire | Gloucestershire |
| Sheffield City Region | Cheshire and Warrington |

Economic Inclusion in 2015

Levels of economic inclusion

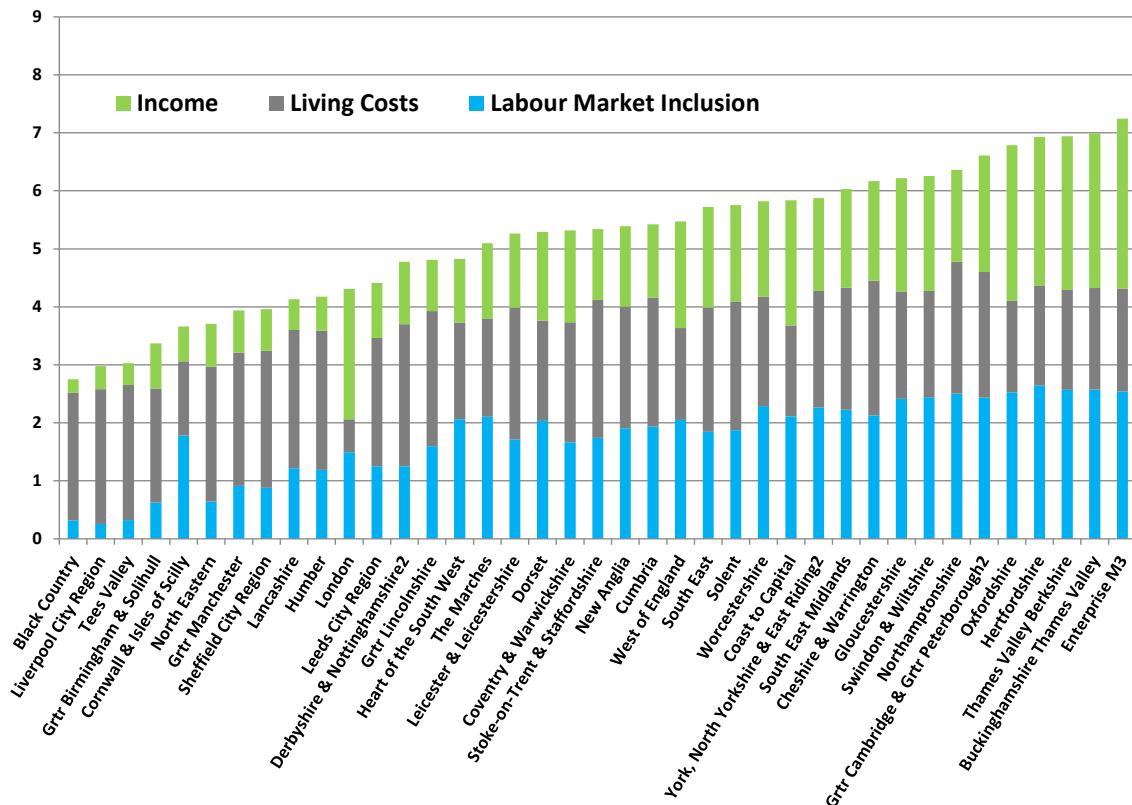
The following sections go on to consider how the different underlying dimensions contributed to the overall IG Monitor theme scores.

The economic inclusion theme considers the extent to which people living in a given area may be considered to be included within the benefits of both the local and national economy as reflected through their participation in the labour market, income level and source, and ability to meet living costs. From an inclusive growth perspective this theme focuses more on minimal criteria in terms of the basic levels of economic inclusion required for people to participate within society.

The enduring geographical concentration of economic opportunities within and around the capital city was reflected in that the majority of areas that had the highest economic inclusion scores were in the South East of England (Enterprise M3, Buckinghamshire and Thames Valley, and Hertfordshire) (Figure 4). However, such areas generally did not fare as well on living costs as they did on other economic inclusion dimensions. In this respect despite the prosperity of the region there may be particularly acute issues surrounding housing affordability and rental prices for low and middle income households, partly the result of the economic success of these areas pushing up prices through greater demand. In addition to performing poorly in terms of living costs linked to housing affordability issues and high rental prices, London scored less well in terms of labour market inclusion than its surrounding areas although scoring towards the middle of all LEPs.

An examination of the underlying economic inclusion theme dimensions showed that the performance of the LEPs which had the lowest scores on this theme was largely driven by low scores on the labour market inclusion and income dimensions whereas such areas generally fared better in terms of living costs. This was the case for example in the Black Country and for the Liverpool City Region which both scored towards the bottom on the labour market and income dimensions.

Figure 4: Economic Inclusion theme dimension scores (levels) for all LEPs, 2015



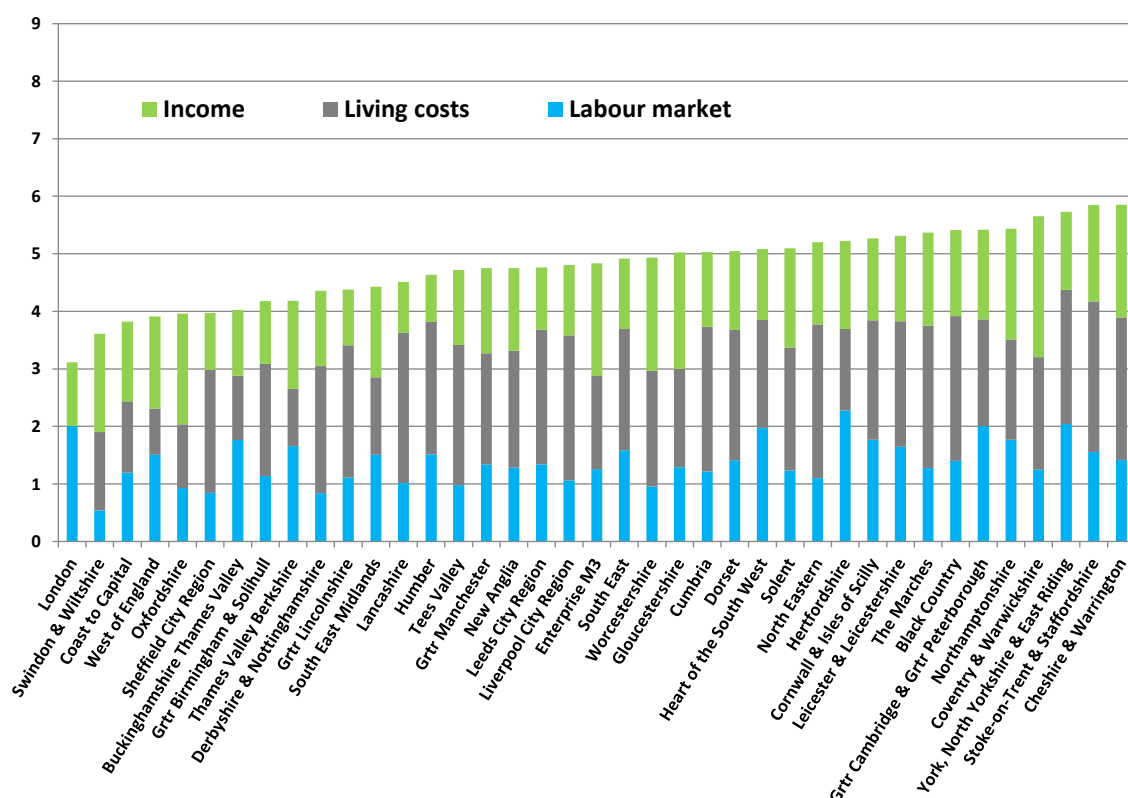
Changes in inclusion: 2010-15

The normalised change scores provide a way of assessing overall change on the different themes and dimensions based upon percentage change on the underlying indicators. Here an area with the lowest score has the least improvement or greatest deterioration on a given theme or dimension whereas the area with the highest score has the biggest improvement or least deterioration. The normalised change scores provide a way of summarising the performance of different areas on the IG Monitor over time.

In 2010 the UK economy was emerging from the global financial crisis and 2008/9 recession that was the deepest in modern history and entering a period of government austerity. This means that to an extent change over time 2010-15 on the IG Monitor is likely to reflect cyclical differences in the nature of economic recovery across LEPs as well as longer term structural trends.

Figure 5 considers the normalised change scores for the economic inclusion theme and dimensions (2010-15). Overall Cheshire and Warrington, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire, and York, North Yorkshire and East Riding saw the biggest improvement on the economic inclusion theme. The findings show that London performed the least well in terms of change in economic inclusion 2010-15 although this was largely due to a comparatively high increase in living costs. Other areas that scored towards the bottom of the distribution for the economic inclusion theme change scores included Swindon and Wiltshire, Coast to Capital and the West of England.

Figure 5: Economic Inclusion theme dimension scores (change), 2010-15



| Lowest improvement: change in inclusion | Highest improvement: change in inclusion |
|---|---|
| (LEPs in bottom quartile for change 2010-15) | (LEPs in top quartile for change 2010-15) |
| London | Cheshire & Warrington |
| Swindon & Wiltshire | Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire |
| Coast to Capital | York, North Yorkshire & East Riding |
| West of England | Coventry & Warwickshire |
| Oxfordshire | Northamptonshire |
| Sheffield City Region | Greater Cambridge & Greater Peterborough |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | Black Country |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | The Marches |
| Derby, Nottingham, Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | Leicester & Leicestershire |
| | Cornwall & Isles of Scilly |

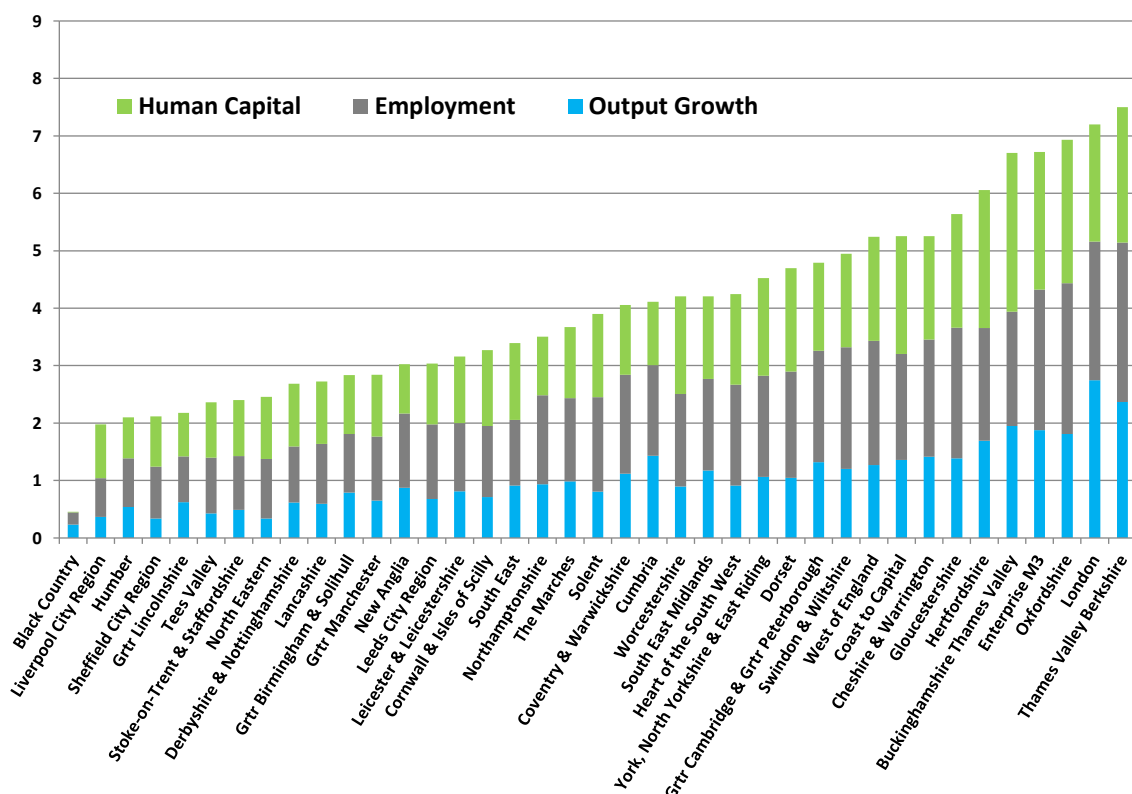
Prosperity in 2015

Levels of prosperity

The prosperity theme considers the extent to which people within a given locality benefit from a strong local economy, high employment rates, and have the skills that may aid their participation and prospering in the modern economy.

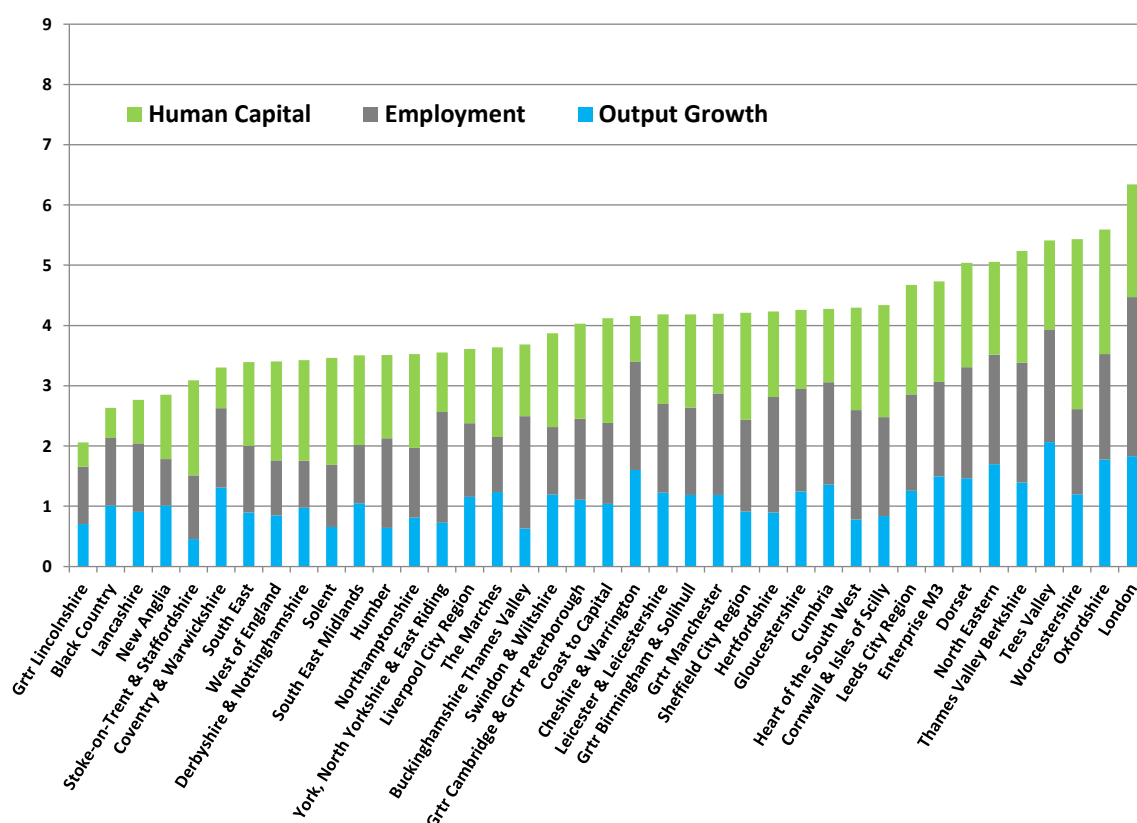
London and other South East LEPs provided some of the highest prosperity theme scores (Figure 6). Whereas prosperity exhibited a definite geographical concentration around the capital, the geographical configuration of the lowest prosperity areas, although concentrating partially among LEPs in the North East of England (Humber, Tees Valley, and North Eastern), was more dispersed across the midlands (Black Country) and North of England (Liverpool City Region and Sheffield City Region). Overall the Black Country had the lowest prosperity score and scored particularly low on the underlying human capital and output growth dimensions. This was partly due to a lack of jobs for the size of the population (job density) and low skills reflected by a comparatively low level of people with NVQ2+ level qualifications⁵.

Figure 6: Prosperity theme dimension scores (levels) for all LEPs, 2015



⁵ See Appendix Table A2 for a heat map of scores for these indicators.

Figure 7: Prosperity theme dimension scores (change), 2010-15



| Lowest improvement: change in prosperity (LEPs in bottom quartile for change 2010-15) | Highest improvement: change in prosperity (LEPs in top quartile for change 2010-15) |
|--|--|
| Greater Lincolnshire | London |
| Black Country | Oxfordshire |
| Lancashire | Worcestershire |
| New Anglia | Tees Valley |
| Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire | Thames Valley Berkshire |
| Coventry & Warwickshire | North Eastern |
| South East | Dorset |
| West of England | Enterprise M3 |
| Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire | Leeds City Region |
| Solent | Cornwall & Isles of Scilly |

Change in prosperity: 2010-15

London scored highest in terms of improvement on the prosperity theme (Figure 7). Greater Lincolnshire had the lowest prosperity theme change score and scored particularly low in terms of change on the underlying human capital dimension. Some of the lowest scoring areas on the prosperity theme in the North East of England (Tees Valley, and North Eastern) were among the biggest improvers in terms of change on this theme although they remained towards the bottom of the distribution of LEPs for their prosperity theme score levels.

Overall change on the IG Monitor themes, 2010-15

When examining change in economic inclusion and prosperity together, the normalised theme change scores show that overall between 2010 and 2015 Worcestershire, North Eastern, and Tees Valley LEPs experienced the biggest improvement on their IG Monitor theme scores (Figure 8), although the latter two areas still remained towards the bottom of all LEPs in terms of theme score levels. Whereas London witnessed the biggest improvement on the prosperity theme it saw the lowest positive change on the economic inclusion theme. This finding suggests a picture of increasing polarisation in the capital city partly driven by housing affordability and rental prices. The sheer size of improvement on the prosperity theme however still placed London towards the top of the overall IG Monitor change score distribution. This finding highlights the need to examine the underlying theme and dimension scores and not just the overall monitor scores when interpreting change.

Figure 8: IG Monitor themes normalised change scores, 2010-2015

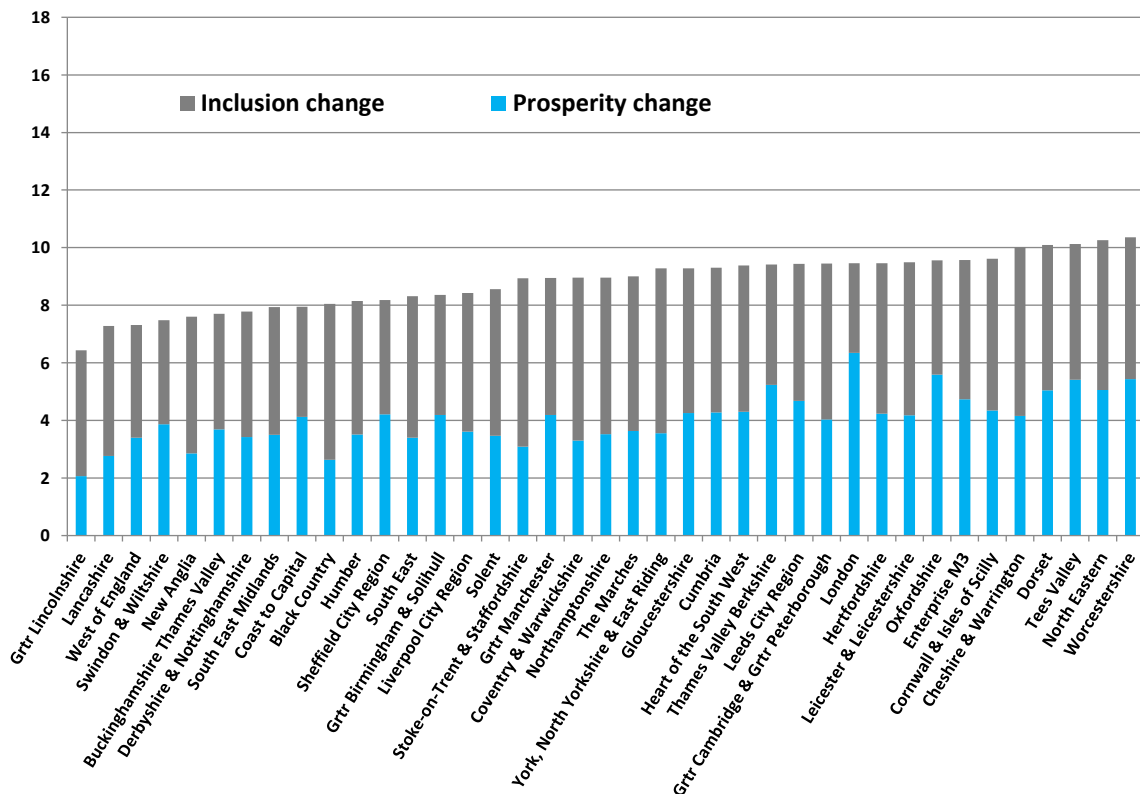


Figure 9 plots the 2010 to 2015 inclusion theme change scores against the prosperity change scores. The findings illustrate the extent to which London was an outlier in terms of its high growth on the prosperity theme but low performance on the economic inclusion theme change score. Greater Lincolnshire represented an outlier in terms of comparatively low improvement on the prosperity theme.

Figure 9: Scatterplot: normalised theme change scores, 2010-2015

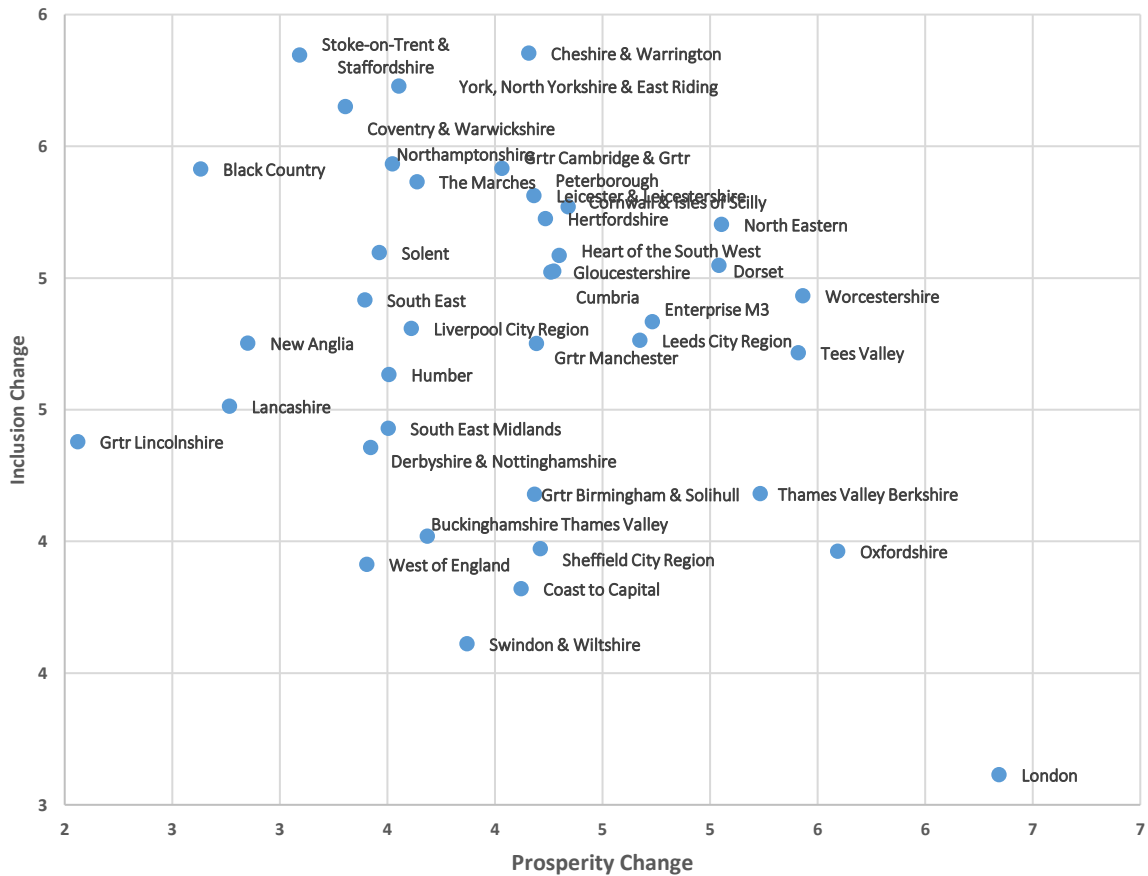
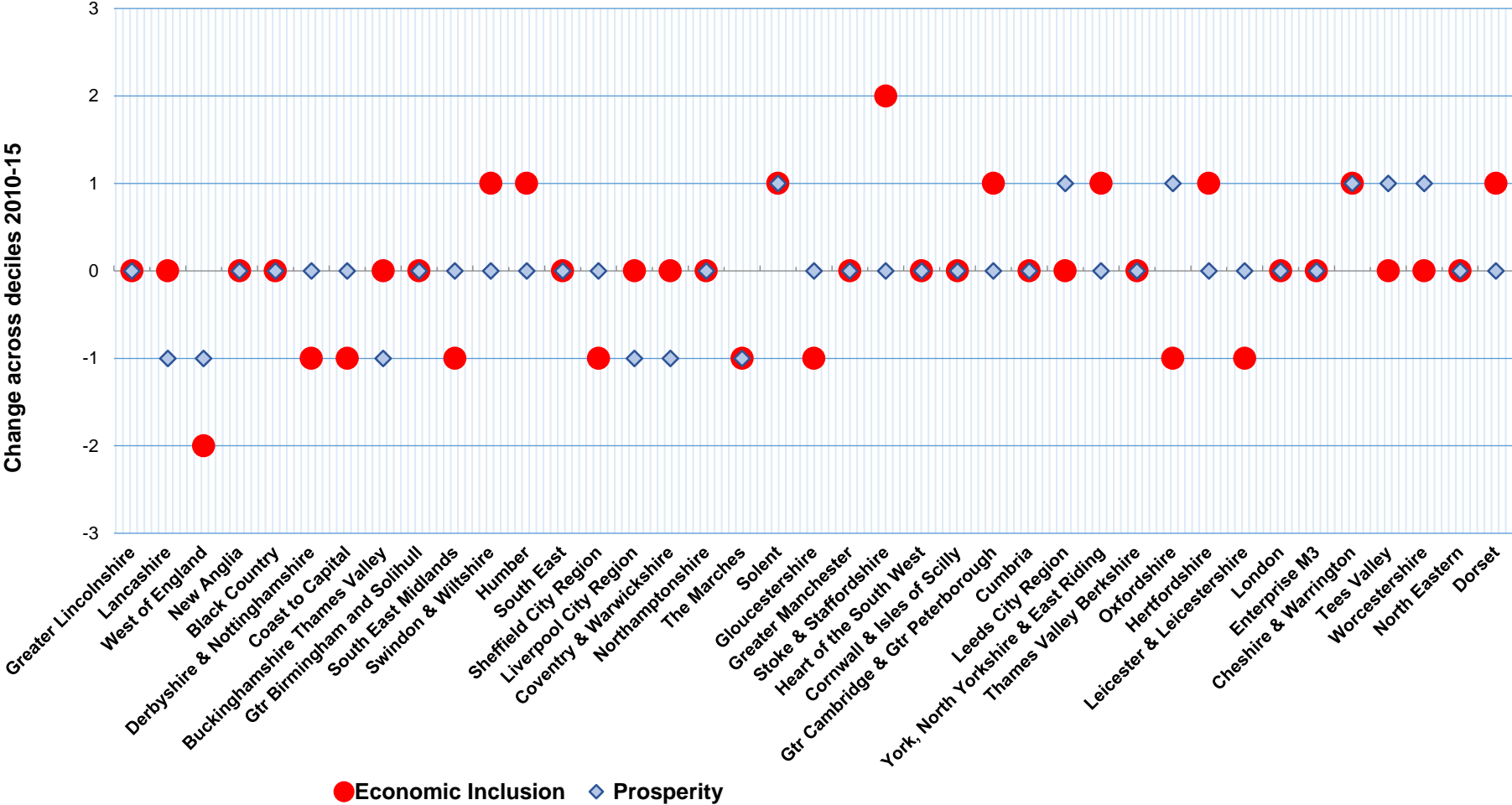


Figure 10: Change between deciles, Inclusion and Prosperity themes (levels) (2010-15)



In order to give some understanding of change in the relative position of different LEPs, Figure 10 considers the extent to which between 2010 and 2015 different LEPs moved upwards or downwards in terms of the decile they occupied in the overall distribution of LEPs on the inclusion and prosperity themes. For example, an increase of 1 here represents a LEP moving up into the next higher decile on the distribution on a given theme whereas -1 represents a movement down into the next lowest decile. The purpose is to give a broader picture of the extent to which the normalised change scores in Figures 8 and 9 reflect a shift in the relative position of different LEPs.

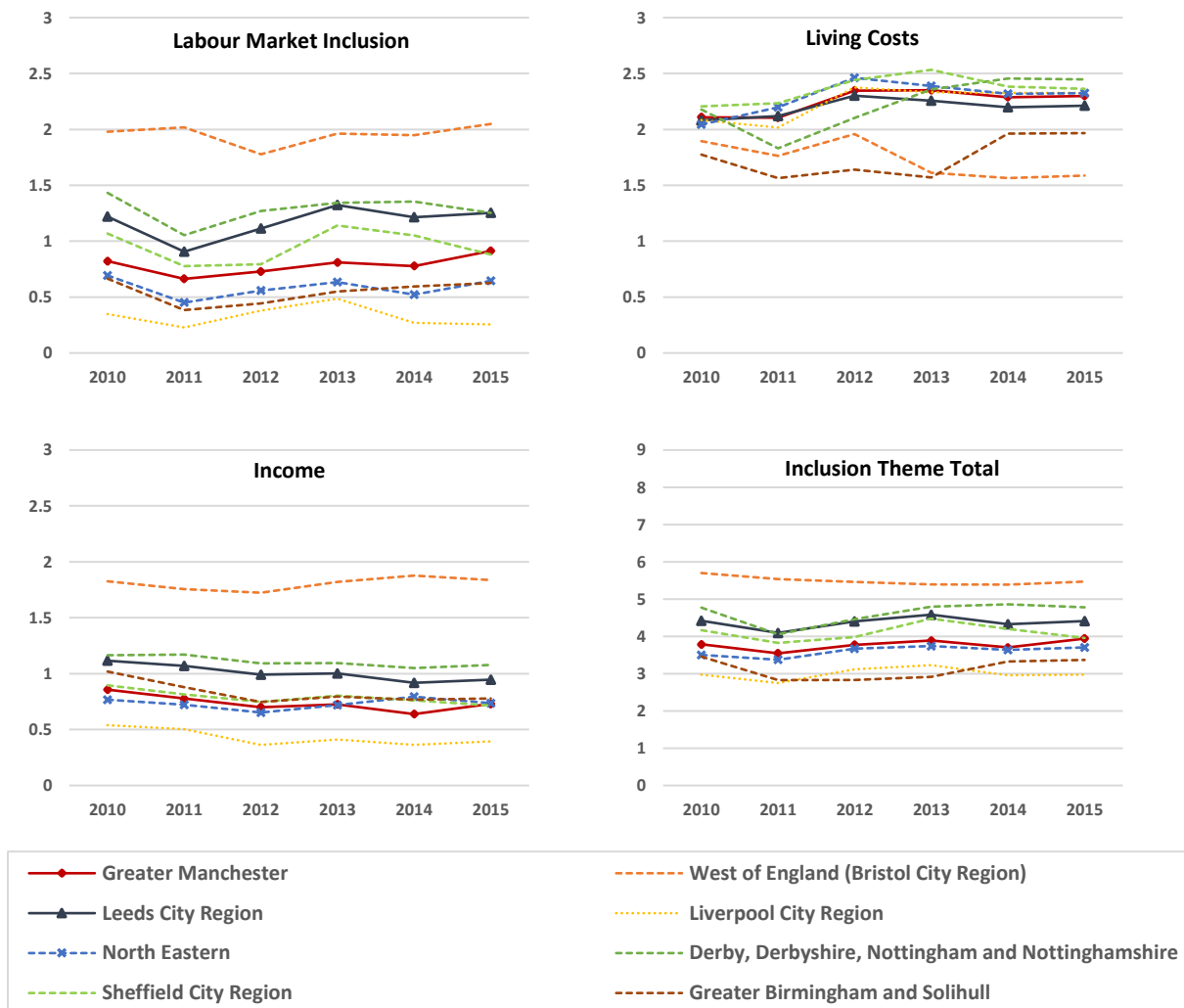
Overall the findings suggest a high degree of continuity and stability over time with most LEPs occupying the same decile for their economic inclusion and/or prosperity scores in 2015 as they did in 2010. In terms of movement across deciles Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire witnessed the largest relative improvement on their economic inclusion theme scores (+2 deciles) whereas the West of England LEP experienced the largest drop (-2 deciles). The Marches dropped a decile on both their economic inclusion and prosperity theme scores. Oxfordshire moved up into a higher decile in terms of prosperity but dropped down to the next lowest decile (-1) in terms of economic inclusion.

Core city comparisons

Given the diversity of areas represented by different LEPs one approach to providing more meaningful comparisons using the IG Monitor is to compare similar economic areas. Comparison between LEPs containing the English 'core cities' (Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield) is one such approach. Although these LEPs still vary markedly in terms of their geographical and economic makeup, such comparisons can provide insights into the different strengths and challenges faced towards achieving more inclusive growth in the economic areas containing the main urban centres in England outside of London.

The overall picture of the English core cities was one of stability over time with the West of England (Bristol City) region continuing to score the highest both on the economic inclusion and prosperity themes (Figures 11 and 12). However, in terms of change over time a number of other areas saw greater relative improvement on both the economic inclusion theme (e.g. North Eastern, Liverpool City Region, Leeds City Region, and Greater Manchester) and prosperity theme (North Eastern and Leeds City Region). Regarding the inclusion theme, high increases in median rental prices and a relatively low drop in levels of fuel poverty compared to other areas were the main drivers of the lower change scores for the West of England, although this area already had comparatively lower levels of fuel poverty in 2010.

Figure 11: Economic inclusion theme (levels), Core Cities 2010-15



In terms of the prosperity theme a decline on the employment dimension driven by a relatively lower increase in job density since 2010 was the main factor. Following these declines, of the core cities in 2015, the West of England LEP had the lowest scores on the living costs economic inclusion dimension, although it still maintained the highest scores on the employment dimension despite the drop.

Many core cities areas such as the North East (Newcastle), Greater Birmingham and Solihull, and the Liverpool City Region continue to face considerable challenges in terms of labour market inclusion linked to comparatively high levels of economic inactivity and the number of households where nobody is in paid work. In terms of the output growth prosperity theme dimension, the North East, Liverpool City Region, and Nottingham, Derby, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire LEP had the lowest scores.

Figure 12: Economic prosperity theme (levels), Core Cities 2010-15

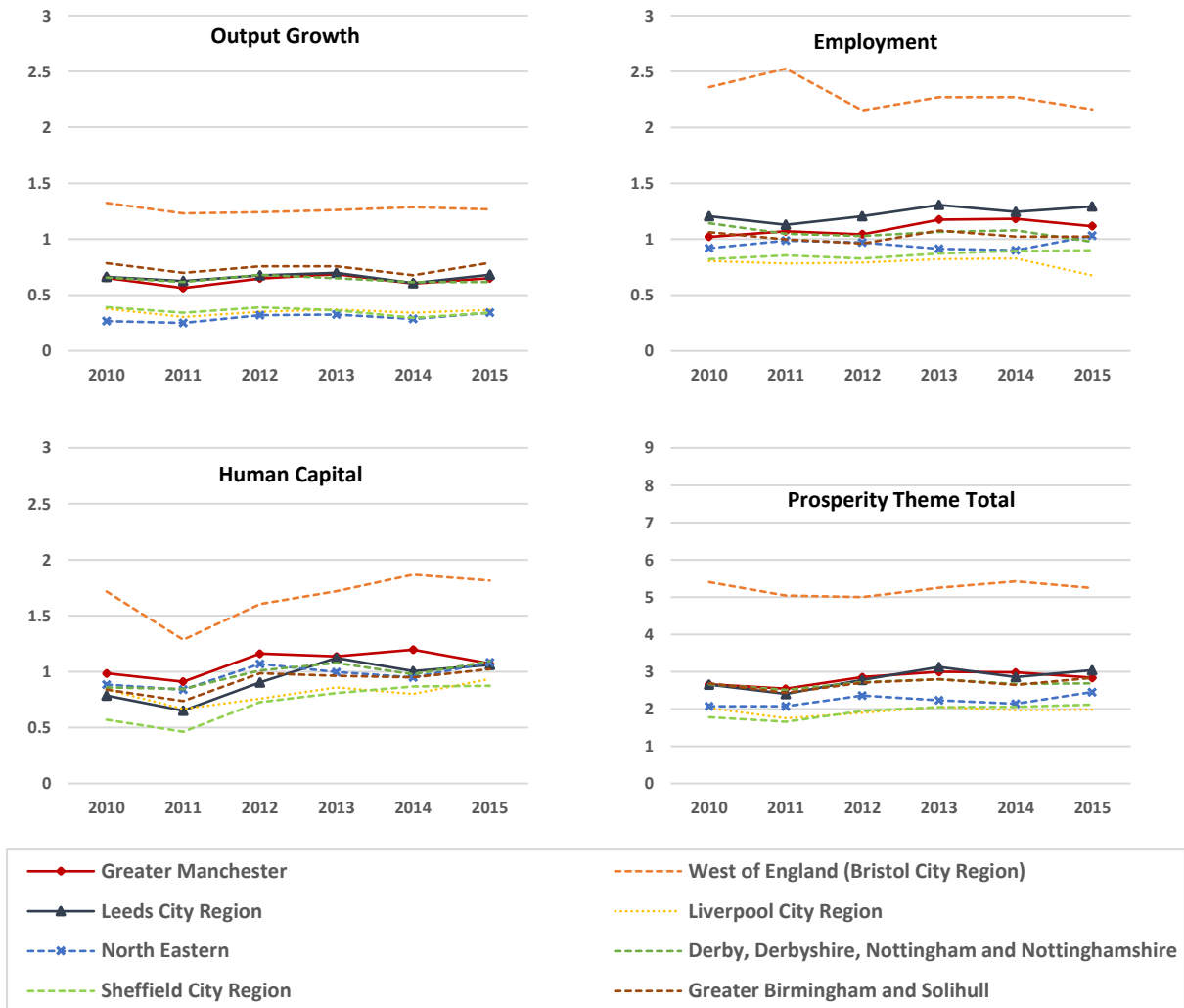


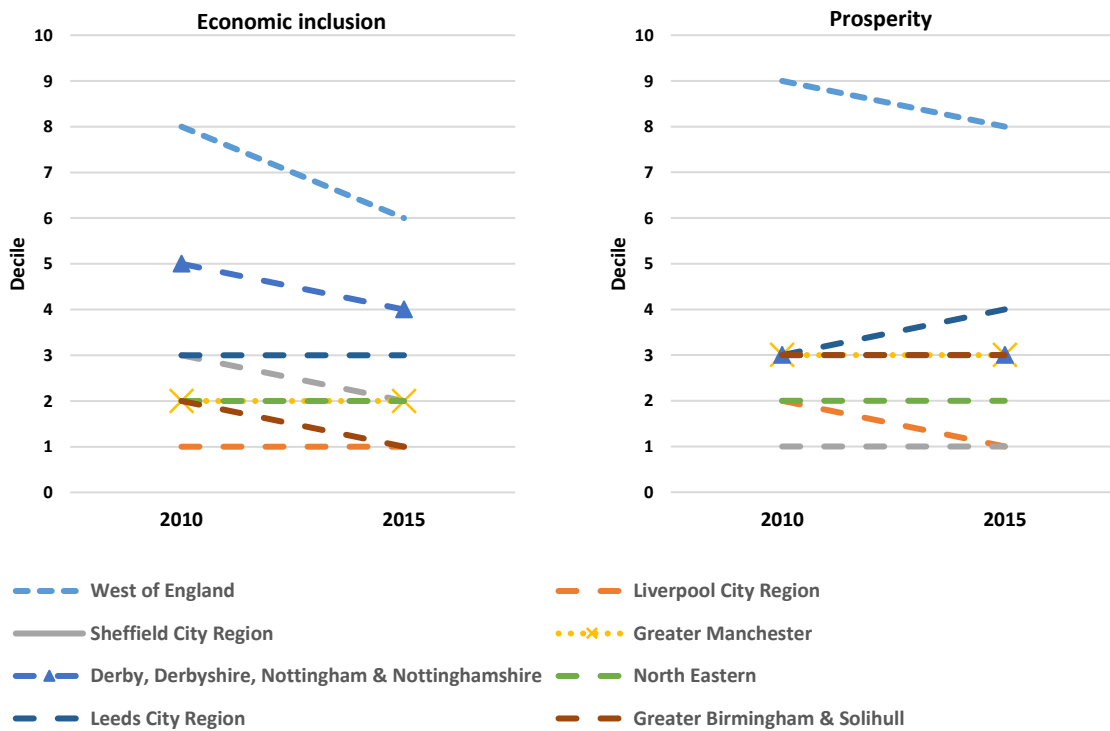
Figure 13 summarises the underlying movement between deciles for the core city LEPs (also see Figure 9). One represents the lowest decile whereas ten the maximum. These figures provide some information on the changing relative position of the core city LEPs in relation to all LEPs in England.

Between 2010 and 2015 around half of the core city areas dropped to a lower decile on the economic inclusion theme whereas the rest stayed within the same decile they occupied in 2010. This meant that for four out of eight of the core city LEPs their position relative to all of the English LEPs declined, although generally this was marginal through a drop to the next lowest decile. In the case of the West of England, however, a drop of two deciles (8th decile to 6th decile) on the economic inclusion theme occurred.

On the prosperity theme the majority of core city areas remained in the same LEP in 2015 that they occupied in 2010. The Leeds City Region saw a small upward movement across the deciles (3rd to 4th decile) whereas the West of England dropped one decile (9th to 8th Decile), as did the Liverpool City Region (2nd to 1st Decile). Overall the movement across deciles between 2005-10 was moderate on both the economic inclusion and prosperity

themes. Tentatively the findings do suggest a small degree of convergence occurring between the West of England and the other core city LEPs although the West of England in 2015 still scored considerably higher than the other core city regions on both the economic inclusion and prosperity themes.

Figure 13: Change in decile position, Economic Inclusion and Prosperity themes, Core Cities 2010-15



Box 3. Exploring the IG Monitor further: Traffic Lights and Heat Maps

The findings in this report give a broad overview of how different areas scored on the IG Monitor. The traffic light diagrams, heat maps, and raw indicator scores in the Appendices can be used to further understand the IG Monitor scores, providing insights into the underlying nature of the performance and specific issues faced by different areas. These provide summary information on the relative position of LEP on themes, dimensions and underlying indicators showing whether an area scored within the bottom quartile (lowest 25 per cent), middle two quartiles (25-75 per cent) or top quartile (top 25 per cent) for a given figure. Below is an example of how the Appendices may be used.

Black Country, & Liverpool City Region

In 2015 the Black Country and Liverpool City Region LEPs had the lowest overall IG Monitor theme scores. An examination of the Traffic light diagrams in the Appendices shows that both areas were in the lowest quartile (25%) for all of the prosperity dimensions (Output Growth, Employment and Human Capital) and for two out of three of the Economic Inclusion themes (Labour Market Inclusion, and Income). The underlying indicator heat maps showed that the Liverpool City Region had particularly high levels of economic inactivity, workless households and high levels of out of work benefit claimants.

At the same time the prosperity heat map shows a comparatively low level of private sector jobs in the region, a low level of overall job density, and low employment rates potentially suggesting broader issues surrounding the availability of paid work. The Black Country faced similar challenges but also fared worse in terms of levels of human capital, the presence of higher level occupations, and the percentage of the workforce that were employed in Knowledge Intensive Service Industries or High-tech Manufacturing jobs. Both areas face comparable challenges although in the case of the Black Country issues surrounding not just the availability but quality of employment and the skill levels of the workforce were more severe.

Conclusions

- The IG Monitor considers the extent to which people living within a given area can be considered as included in the benefits of growth and national prosperity and are equipped with the skills that aid such participation in the modern economy. It provides a valuable means through which to understand patterns of economic inclusion and prosperity in relation to issues of inclusive growth, facilitating a characterisation of the strengths and challenges faced that may be similar or different between areas.
- The findings illustrate how the South East continues to benefit from the high degree of regional imbalance and concentration of the national economy towards activity within the capital city and surrounding region. In this sense people living in this area remain the most 'included' in terms of economic growth and benefit the most from national prosperity. In contrast other areas such as the Black Country, Liverpool City Region and Tees Valley scored relatively low both in terms of prosperity and inclusion, reflecting a level of exclusion from current economic growth.
- The picture within the capital nonetheless is one of increasing polarisation. Whereas London 2010-15 exhibited the greatest improvement on the prosperity theme it was the lowest performer in terms of change on the economic inclusion theme. This finding partly reflects a continuing problem of low housing affordability and high property rental prices which are more acute in some of the more prosperous areas of the country.
- In terms of the English 'core city' LEPs, which contain the main urban economic areas outside of London, the West of England LEP (Bristol City Region) remained the highest in terms of both its economic inclusion and prosperity theme scores, demonstrating a comparatively high performance on the economic output, employment, and human capital prosperity theme dimensions and on the labour market inclusion and income economic inclusion theme dimensions. As with several other prosperous areas the West of England fared less well in terms of living costs, and witnessed a relative deterioration on this theme between 2010-15, largely driven by an increase in median housing rental prices and a comparatively smaller reduction in levels of fuel poverty compared with other core city areas, although levels of fuel poverty were already comparatively low in 2010.
- The West of England LEP also performed less well in terms of its employment dimension change score, largely driven by a relatively smaller increase in levels of job density since 2010 compared to several other core city areas. Overall, however, it remained the highest performer on the employment dimension. The general picture of relative stability suggests that the changes observed 2010-15 were not substantial enough to significantly alter the overall relative position of different core cities on the economic inclusion and prosperity themes.
- Despite the North East core city LEP (Newcastle) having some of the most positive change scores between 2010-15 it remained within the bottom quartile both in terms of economic inclusion and prosperity. Other core cities areas such as Greater Birmingham and Solihull, and the Liverpool City Region continue to face considerable

challenges in terms of labour market inclusion linked to comparatively high levels of economic inactivity and the number of households where nobody is in paid work.

- For national government the findings from the monitor raise a number of issues. Firstly there is a need for policy to seek to address the regional imbalance both in economic opportunities and skills. Without further policy intervention there is no reason to believe the current picture will improve on its own, risking further economic polarisation between regions. Coming out of the economic crisis into recovery between 2010-15, these enduring patterns of regional inequality remain largely unchanged, with London and the surrounding region if anything pulling further away from the rest of the country in its prosperity during this period.
- The IG Monitor findings further highlight how issues of growth and inclusion need to be considered on the same page. They are not separate policy issues but instead inextricably linked. Poverty and economic inclusion consequently require consideration within the context of any attempt to foster economic growth and within industrial strategy. The danger of omitting such a consideration is that well intended policy interventions to stimulate growth or productivity may act towards increasing economic polarisation.
- For local government and broader Local Enterprise Partnership members the IG Monitor lays down the considerable challenge of reflecting on how innovation at the local level may improve performance in terms of both economic inclusion and prosperity through helping deliver a more equitable and inclusive form of economic growth.

Appendix

Figure A1: Inclusion dimensions scores (levels) dashboard, 2015

| | Labour Market | Living Costs | Income | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Black Country | Red | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Cheshire and Warrington | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Green |
| Coast to Capital | Yellow | Red | Green | Yellow |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | Yellow | Red | Red | Red |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Cumbria | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | Red | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Dorset | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Enterprise M3 | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Gloucestershire | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | Red | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Grtr Cambridge & Grtr Peterborough | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Greater Lincolnshire | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Greater Manchester | Red | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Heart of the South West | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Hertfordshire | Green | Red | Green | Green |
| Humber | Red | Green | Red | Red |
| Lancashire | Red | Green | Red | Red |
| Leeds City Region | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Liverpool City Region | Red | Green | Red | Red |
| London | Yellow | Red | Green | Yellow |
| New Anglia | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| North Eastern | Red | Green | Red | Red |
| Northamptonshire | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Green |
| Oxfordshire | Green | Red | Green | Green |
| Sheffield City Region | Red | Green | Red | Red |
| Solent | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| South East | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| South East Midlands | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Tees Valley | Red | Green | Red | Red |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | Green | Red | Green | Green |
| The Marches | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| West of England | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Worcestershire | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| York, North Yorkshire and East Riding | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |

Key: Red= bottom quartile; Yellow= quartiles 2 and 3; Green= top quartile.

Figure A2: Prosperity dimensions scores (levels) dashboard, 2015

| | Output | Employment | Human Capital | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|
| Black Country | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Cheshire and Warrington | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Coast to Capital | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Cumbria | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | Red | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Dorset | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Enterprise M3 | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Gloucestershire | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | Yellow | Red | Red | Yellow |
| Grtr Cambridge & Grtr Peterborough | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Greater Lincolnshire | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Greater Manchester | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Heart of the South West | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Hertfordshire | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Humber | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Lancashire | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Red |
| Leeds City Region | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Liverpool City Region | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| London | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| New Anglia | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| North Eastern | Red | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Northamptonshire | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| Oxfordshire | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Sheffield City Region | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Solent | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| South East | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| South East Midlands | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Tees Valley | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| The Marches | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| West of England | Yellow | Green | Green | Green |
| Worcestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| York, North Yorkshire and East Riding | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |

Key: Red= Bottom quartile, Yellow= quartiles 2 and 3, Green= top quartile.

Figure A3: Inclusion dimensions scores (change) dashboard, 2015

| | Labour Market | Living Costs | Income | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Black Country | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Green |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | Green | Red | Red | Red |
| Cheshire and Warrington | Yellow | Green | Green | Green |
| Coast to Capital | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Green |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Cumbria | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Red |
| Dorset | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Enterprise M3 | Yellow | Red | Green | Yellow |
| Gloucestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Grtr Cambridge & Grtr Peterborough | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Green |
| Greater Lincolnshire | Red | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| Greater Manchester | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Heart of the South West | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Hertfordshire | Green | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Humber | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| Lancashire | Red | Green | Red | Yellow |
| Leeds City Region | Yellow | Green | Red | Yellow |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Green |
| Liverpool City Region | Red | Green | Red | Yellow |
| London | Green | Red | Red | Red |
| New Anglia | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| North Eastern | Red | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Northamptonshire | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Oxfordshire | Red | Red | Green | Red |
| Sheffield City Region | Red | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Solent | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| South East | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| South East Midlands | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | Yellow | Green | Green | Green |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | Red | Red | Green | Red |
| Tees Valley | Red | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | Green | Red | Yellow | Red |
| The Marches | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Green |
| West of England | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Worcestershire | Red | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| York, North Yorkshire and East Riding | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Green |

Key: Red= Bottom quartile, Yellow= quartiles 2 and 3, Green= top quartile.

Figure A4: Prosperity dimensions scores (change) dashboard, 2015

| | Output | Employment | Human Capital | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|
| Black Country | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | Red | Green | Red | Yellow |
| Cheshire and Warrington | Green | Green | Red | Yellow |
| Coast to Capital | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | Red | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | Green | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Cumbria | Green | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Dorset | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Enterprise M3 | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Green |
| Gloucestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Grtr Cambridge & Grtr Peterborough | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Greater Lincolnshire | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| Greater Manchester | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Heart of the South West | Red | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Hertfordshire | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow |
| Humber | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Lancashire | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Leeds City Region | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Liverpool City Region | Yellow | Yellow | Red | Yellow |
| London | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| New Anglia | Yellow | Red | Red | Red |
| North Eastern | Green | Green | Yellow | Green |
| Northamptonshire | Red | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |
| Oxfordshire | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Sheffield City Region | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| Solent | Red | Red | Green | Red |
| South East | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Red |
| South East Midlands | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | Red | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| Tees Valley | Green | Green | Yellow | Green |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| The Marches | Yellow | Red | Yellow | Yellow |
| West of England | Red | Red | Yellow | Red |
| Worcestershire | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Green |
| York, North Yorkshire and East Riding | Red | Green | Red | Yellow |

Key: Red= Bottom quartile, Yellow= quartiles 2 and 3, Green= top quartile.

Figure A5: Inclusion indicators heat map (levels), 2015

| | P1. Income | | | P2. Poverty reduction | | | P3. Labour Market Inclusion | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Out of work benefits | In-work tax credits | Low earnings | Housing affordability | Private sector rental levels | Fuel poverty | Unemployment | Econ. Inactivity | Workless hhlds |
| Black Country | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.87 | 0.94 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.17 |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.73 | 0.25 | 0.58 | 0.92 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 0.92 |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.37 | 0.76 | 0.88 | 0.69 | 1.00 | 0.54 | 0.59 |
| Coast to Capital | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.82 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 0.68 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 0.46 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.85 | 0.00 | 0.77 | 0.60 | 0.41 |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 0.66 | 0.53 | 0.38 | 0.79 | 0.83 | 0.45 | 0.88 | 0.35 | 0.43 |
| Cumbria | 0.55 | 0.52 | 0.19 | 0.94 | 0.96 | 0.33 | 0.64 | 0.72 | 0.58 |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 0.46 | 0.40 | 0.21 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 0.41 | 0.31 |
| Dorset | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.75 | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.53 |
| Enterprise M3 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.24 | 0.53 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.87 |
| Gloucestershire | 0.78 | 0.69 | 0.49 | 0.59 | 0.81 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.77 |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 0.31 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 0.13 | 0.22 |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 0.81 | 0.69 | 0.51 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 0.90 | 0.81 |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 0.46 | 0.34 | 0.08 | 0.82 | 0.96 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 0.55 | 0.42 |
| Greater Manchester | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.93 | 0.87 | 0.50 | 0.36 | 0.27 | 0.28 |
| Heart of the South West | 0.58 | 0.34 | 0.18 | 0.51 | 0.85 | 0.30 | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.65 |
| Hertfordshire | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.80 | 0.24 | 0.51 | 0.98 | 0.81 | 0.84 | 1.00 |
| Humber | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.47 | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.32 |
| Lancashire | 0.36 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.48 | 0.70 | 0.16 | 0.35 |
| Leeds City Region | 0.42 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 0.87 | 0.91 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.46 |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 0.69 | 0.41 | 0.18 | 0.75 | 0.91 | 0.61 | 0.71 | 0.38 | 0.63 |
| Liverpool City Region | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.41 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| London | 0.65 | 0.59 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.62 |
| New Anglia | 0.64 | 0.56 | 0.20 | 0.58 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 0.73 | 0.60 | 0.57 |
| North Eastern | 0.20 | 0.35 | 0.19 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.10 |
| Northamptonshire | 0.69 | 0.54 | 0.35 | 0.69 | 0.86 | 0.72 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.77 |
| Oxfordshire | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.70 | 0.23 | 0.58 | 0.77 | 0.97 | 0.71 | 0.85 |
| Sheffield City Region | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.49 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0.21 |
| Solent | 0.64 | 0.54 | 0.49 | 0.59 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.52 |
| South East | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.73 | 0.86 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.66 |
| South East Midlands | 0.75 | 0.56 | 0.38 | 0.49 | 0.76 | 0.86 | 0.73 | 0.72 | 0.79 |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 0.55 | 0.43 | 0.25 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.52 | 0.69 | 0.45 | 0.60 |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 0.81 | 0.69 | 0.48 | 0.61 | 0.80 | 0.43 | 0.81 | 0.86 | 0.77 |
| Tees Valley | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.37 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 0.03 |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 0.93 | 0.83 | 0.89 | 0.27 | 0.54 | 0.91 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.92 |
| The Marches | 0.64 | 0.46 | 0.19 | 0.62 | 0.91 | 0.17 | 0.79 | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| West of England | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.47 | 0.51 | 0.67 | 0.41 | 0.54 | 0.75 | 0.76 |
| Worcestershire | 0.69 | 0.59 | 0.37 | 0.49 | 0.86 | 0.54 | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.65 |
| York, North Yorkshire and East Riding | 0.81 | 0.58 | 0.21 | 0.69 | 0.89 | 0.43 | 0.86 | 0.67 | 0.73 |

Key: Dark red= bottom quartile (<=25 percentile); Yellow= quartile 2; Orange= quartile 3; Dark green= top quartile (>=25 percentile).

Figure A6: Prosperity indicators heat map (levels), 2015

| | G1. Output Growth | | | G2. Employment | | | G3. Human capital | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | GVA/head | Private sector businesses | Earnings (FT) | Job density | Employment rate | KIS/Hi-tech Manu. | Higher occupations | NVQ2+ quals | GCSEs 5+ A-C |
| Black Country | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 0.44 | 1.00 | 0.51 | 0.47 | 0.93 | 0.53 | 0.77 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 0.49 | 0.64 | 0.28 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 0.46 | 0.80 | 0.53 |
| Coast to Capital | 0.29 | 0.57 | 0.49 | 0.37 | 0.79 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.85 | 0.58 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 0.02 | 0.68 | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.69 | 0.09 | 0.25 | 0.73 | 0.34 |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 0.30 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.60 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.37 |
| Cumbria | 0.20 | 0.82 | 0.40 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.70 | 0.34 |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.23 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.67 | 0.17 |
| Dorset | 0.17 | 0.62 | 0.27 | 0.47 | 0.80 | 0.58 | 0.44 | 0.85 | 0.50 |
| Enterprise M3 | 0.55 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.94 | 0.79 |
| Gloucestershire | 0.32 | 0.71 | 0.37 | 0.67 | 1.00 | 0.56 | 0.49 | 0.93 | 0.56 |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.12 | 0.54 | 0.27 | 0.42 | 0.34 |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 0.36 | 0.57 | 0.41 | 0.57 | 0.93 | 0.50 | 0.41 | 0.68 | 0.44 |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 0.07 | 0.39 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 | 0.28 |
| Greater Manchester | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.61 | 0.25 | 0.58 | 0.24 |
| Heart of the South West | 0.10 | 0.62 | 0.20 | 0.53 | 0.76 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 0.90 | 0.36 |
| Hertfordshire | 0.44 | 0.73 | 0.51 | 0.70 | 0.91 | 0.35 | 0.69 | 0.91 | 0.79 |
| Humber | 0.07 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.46 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.52 | 0.16 |
| Lancashire | 0.09 | 0.30 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.51 | 0.19 | 0.54 | 0.36 |
| Leeds City Region | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.24 | 0.51 | 0.31 |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 0.19 | 0.36 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.61 | 0.23 |
| Liverpool City Region | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.25 | 0.53 | 0.15 |
| London | 1.00 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.45 | 1.00 | 0.69 | 0.79 | 0.56 |
| New Anglia | 0.17 | 0.51 | 0.22 | 0.40 | 0.68 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.40 | 0.23 |
| North Eastern | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.24 | 0.67 | 0.15 | 0.63 | 0.30 |
| Northamptonshire | 0.20 | 0.52 | 0.20 | 0.47 | 0.96 | 0.18 | 0.34 | 0.58 | 0.10 |
| Oxfordshire | 0.57 | 0.64 | 0.61 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| Sheffield City Region | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.15 | 0.50 | 0.23 |
| Solent | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 0.30 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.35 | 0.74 | 0.36 |
| South East | 0.13 | 0.47 | 0.32 | 0.17 | 0.63 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.54 | 0.40 |
| South East Midlands | 0.33 | 0.49 | 0.34 | 0.47 | 0.78 | 0.39 | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.39 |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 0.02 | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.53 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.56 | 0.21 |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 0.28 | 0.55 | 0.38 | 0.60 | 0.93 | 0.60 | 0.46 | 0.74 | 0.42 |
| Tees Valley | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.62 | 0.14 | 0.64 | 0.18 |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 0.87 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.69 | 0.95 | 0.71 |
| The Marches | 0.11 | 0.72 | 0.18 | 0.43 | 0.75 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 0.67 | 0.30 |
| West of England | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.81 | 0.61 | 0.88 | 0.32 |
| Worcestershire | 0.12 | 0.58 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.92 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.68 | 0.55 |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | 0.16 | 0.72 | 0.18 | 0.57 | 0.78 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.82 | 0.55 |

Key: Dark red= bottom quartile (<=25 percentile); Yellow = quartile 2; Orange= quartile 3; Dark green= top quartile (>=75 percentile).

Figure A7: Inclusion indicators heat map (change), 2010-15

| | P1. Income | | | P2. Poverty reduction | | | P3. Labour Market Exclusion | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Out of work benefits | In-work tax credits | Low earnings | Housing affordability | Private sector rental levels | Fuel poverty | Unemployment | Econ. Inactivity | Workless hhlds |
| Black Country | 0.48 | 0.32 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.81 | 1.00 | 0.52 | 0.43 | 0.45 |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 0.37 | 0.77 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.13 | 0.52 | 0.66 | 0.59 | 0.51 |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.63 | 0.79 | 0.74 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.48 | 0.07 |
| Coast to Capital | 0.61 | 0.44 | 0.34 | 0.57 | 0.12 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.07 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 0.00 | 0.43 | 1.00 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.42 | 0.16 | 0.99 | 0.61 |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 0.97 | 0.63 | 0.84 | 0.70 | 0.40 | 0.86 | 1.00 | 0.03 | 0.22 |
| Cumbria | 0.16 | 0.71 | 0.42 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 0.26 | 0.65 | 0.31 |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0.36 | 0.48 | 0.76 | 0.97 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.06 |
| Dorset | 0.24 | 0.62 | 0.51 | 0.91 | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.33 | 0.94 | 0.14 |
| Enterprise M3 | 0.48 | 0.87 | 0.61 | 0.70 | 0.34 | 0.57 | 0.14 | 0.58 | 0.53 |
| Gloucestershire | 0.45 | 0.69 | 0.89 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.29 |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 0.49 | 0.14 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.87 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 0.22 |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 0.44 | 0.65 | 0.47 | 0.72 | 0.22 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.90 | 0.61 |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 0.23 | 0.53 | 0.21 | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.93 | 0.54 | 0.51 | 0.06 |
| Greater Manchester | 0.73 | 0.25 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.92 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.28 |
| Heart of the South West | 0.08 | 0.52 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.75 |
| Hertfordshire | 0.60 | 0.77 | 0.16 | 0.44 | 0.06 | 0.93 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 1.00 |
| Humber | 0.23 | 0.39 | 0.19 | 0.64 | 0.88 | 0.78 | 0.57 | 0.61 | 0.33 |
| Lancashire | 0.27 | 0.21 | 0.41 | 0.77 | 0.91 | 0.93 | 0.55 | 0.36 | 0.11 |
| Leeds City Region | 0.19 | 0.36 | 0.53 | 0.75 | 0.86 | 0.74 | 0.36 | 0.53 | 0.45 |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 0.80 | 0.56 | 0.13 | 0.62 | 0.72 | 0.84 | 0.67 | 0.44 | 0.54 |
| Liverpool City Region | 0.54 | 0.37 | 0.32 | 0.62 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.26 |
| London | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.74 | 0.76 |
| New Anglia | 0.29 | 0.63 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.99 | 0.53 | 0.41 | 0.35 |
| North Eastern | 0.23 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.83 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.34 | 0.63 | 0.14 |
| Northamptonshire | 0.66 | 0.54 | 0.73 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.54 | 0.46 |
| Oxfordshire | 0.62 | 1.00 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.62 | 0.10 |
| Sheffield City Region | 0.37 | 0.48 | 0.14 | 0.53 | 0.74 | 0.87 | 0.09 | 0.76 | 0.00 |
| Solent | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.59 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.38 | 0.29 |
| South East | 0.27 | 0.60 | 0.35 | 0.78 | 0.46 | 0.86 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.67 |
| South East Midlands | 0.69 | 0.54 | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.23 | 0.73 | 0.61 | 0.39 | 0.51 |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 0.73 | 0.52 | 0.42 | 0.88 | 0.74 | 1.00 | 0.68 | 0.29 | 0.58 |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 0.38 | 0.77 | 0.56 | 0.84 | 0.44 | 0.08 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Tees Valley | 0.19 | 0.44 | 0.67 | 0.72 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 0.17 |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 0.69 | 0.60 | 0.24 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.62 | 0.44 | 0.59 |
| The Marches | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.72 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.87 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.35 |
| West of England | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.40 | 0.56 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.61 | 0.65 |
| Worcestershire | 0.50 | 0.61 | 0.86 | 0.43 | 0.68 | 0.90 | 0.02 | 0.58 | 0.36 |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.22 | 0.83 | 0.72 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.64 | 0.68 |

Key: Dark red= bottom quartile (<=25 percentile); Yellow = quartile 2; Orange= quartile 3; Dark green= top quartile (>=25 percentile).

Figure A8: Prosperity indicators heat map (change), 2010-15

| | G1. Output Growth | | | G2. Employment | | | G3. Human capital | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | GVA/head | Private sector businesses | Earnings (FT) | Job density | Employment rate | KIS/Hi-tech Manuf. | Higher occupations | NVQ2+ quals | GCSEs 5+ A-C |
| Black Country | 0.42 | 0.06 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.66 | 0.46 | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.20 |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 0.47 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.42 |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 0.76 | 0.60 | 0.25 | 0.93 | 0.60 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 0.14 | 0.25 |
| Coast to Capital | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.51 | 0.28 | 0.94 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.19 | 1.00 | 0.45 | 0.67 | 0.57 | 0.62 |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 0.82 | 0.16 | 0.33 | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.58 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.33 |
| Cumbria | 0.62 | 0.28 | 0.46 | 0.88 | 0.51 | 0.31 | 0.17 | 0.72 | 0.33 |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 0.55 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.45 | 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.53 | 0.76 | 0.37 |
| Dorset | 0.46 | 0.08 | 0.93 | 0.18 | 0.91 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.44 |
| Enterprise M3 | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 0.63 | 0.35 | 0.59 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 0.81 |
| Gloucestershire | 0.57 | 0.16 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.73 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.53 | 0.30 |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 0.62 | 0.20 | 0.37 | 0.65 | 0.52 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.73 | 0.37 |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 0.67 | 0.09 | 0.36 | 0.48 | 0.86 | 0.004 | 0.19 | 0.77 | 0.62 |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 0.52 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.40 | 0.00 |
| Greater Manchester | 0.37 | 0.55 | 0.26 | 0.43 | 0.66 | 0.59 | 0.38 | 0.69 | 0.25 |
| Heart of the South West | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.50 | 0.38 | 0.66 | 0.77 | 0.45 | 0.67 | 0.59 |
| Hertfordshire | 0.39 | 0.45 | 0.05 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.34 | 0.77 | 0.31 |
| Humber | 0.01 | 0.21 | 0.42 | 0.34 | 0.79 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.70 | 0.37 |
| Lancashire | 0.45 | 0.14 | 0.31 | 0.43 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0.44 |
| Leeds City Region | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.58 | 0.28 | 0.65 | 0.89 |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 0.58 | 0.41 | 0.23 | 0.31 | 0.51 | 0.65 | 0.40 | 0.67 | 0.42 |
| Liverpool City Region | 0.13 | 0.62 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.22 |
| London | 0.76 | 1.00 | 0.07 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 0.72 | 0.31 | 1.00 | 0.57 |
| New Anglia | 0.50 | 0.07 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.16 | 0.58 |
| North Eastern | 0.59 | 0.40 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 0.52 | 0.31 | 0.69 | 0.54 |
| Northamptonshire | 0.00 | 0.62 | 0.19 | 0.29 | 0.60 | 0.27 | 0.59 | 0.71 | 0.25 |
| Oxfordshire | 1.00 | 0.10 | 0.68 | 0.81 | 0.40 | 0.53 | 1.00 | 0.56 | 0.51 |
| Sheffield City Region | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 0.67 | 0.37 | 0.31 | 0.56 | 0.91 |
| Solent | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.45 | 0.20 | 0.32 | 0.51 | 0.35 | 0.81 | 0.61 |
| South East | 0.43 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.46 | 0.41 | 0.23 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.46 |
| South East Midlands | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.65 | 0.29 | 0.55 |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.58 | 0.35 | 0.13 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.43 |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.29 | 0.79 |
| Tees Valley | 0.24 | 0.83 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 0.73 | 0.19 | 0.67 | 0.62 |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.21 | 0.59 | 0.40 | 1.00 | 0.45 | 0.95 | 0.46 |
| The Marches | 0.39 | 0.06 | 0.79 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.95 | 0.09 |
| West of England | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.44 | 0.41 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.50 |
| Worcestershire | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.27 | 0.60 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 1.00 |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.07 | 0.59 | 0.70 | 0.55 | 0.20 | 0.54 | 0.24 |

Key: Dark red= bottom quartile (<=25 percentile); Yellow= quartile 2; Orange= quartile 3; Dark green= top quartile (>=25 percentile).

Figure A9: Inclusion indicators raw scores (levels), 2010-15

| | P1. Income | | | P2. Poverty reduction | | | P3. Labour Market Exclusion | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Out of work benefits | In-work tax credits | Low earnings | Housing affordability | Private sector rental levels | Fuel poverty y=2014 | Unemployment | Econ. Inactivity | Workless hhlds |
| Black Country | 17.2 | 25.1 | 326.5 | 5.6 | 504.4 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 26.5 | 20.0 |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 6.8 | 11.0 | 389.2 | 10.0 | 911.8 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 18.0 | 9.2 |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 10.2 | 15.7 | 354.0 | 6.4 | 572.4 | 9.7 | 2.7 | 21.9 | 14.0 |
| Coast to Capital | 9.5 | 14.1 | 382.1 | 10.0 | 1006.6 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 19.4 | 12.6 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 13.2 | 23.1 | 316.6 | 8.7 | 599.5 | 15.0 | 3.7 | 21.2 | 16.6 |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 10.8 | 17.1 | 355.0 | 6.2 | 623.2 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 24.1 | 16.3 |
| Cumbria | 12.1 | 17.3 | 335.6 | 5.2 | 479.1 | 12.5 | 4.3 | 19.9 | 14.1 |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 13.2 | 19.1 | 337.8 | 5.6 | 501.5 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 23.5 | 18.0 |
| Dorset | 10.4 | 16.5 | 342.8 | 9.1 | 720.9 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 19.8 | 14.8 |
| Enterprise M3 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 410.6 | 10.1 | 968.4 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 19.0 | 9.9 |
| Gloucestershire | 9.4 | 14.8 | 366.0 | 7.6 | 646.9 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 16.6 | 11.4 |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 15.1 | 22.6 | 347.2 | 6.5 | 610.5 | 12.1 | 5.9 | 26.7 | 19.3 |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 9.0 | 14.8 | 367.9 | 7.5 | 725.3 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 10.8 |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 13.2 | 20.0 | 324.9 | 6.0 | 480.5 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 21.8 | 16.4 |
| Greater Manchester | 15.1 | 22.3 | 339.9 | 5.2 | 580.0 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 25.1 | 18.4 |
| Heart of the South West | 11.8 | 20.0 | 334.1 | 8.1 | 606.8 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 20.1 | 13.1 |
| Hertfordshire | 8.2 | 11.9 | 397.0 | 10.1 | 998.3 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 18.5 | 8.0 |
| Humber | 15.1 | 22.2 | 325.4 | 5.2 | 431.7 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 22.8 | 17.9 |
| Lancashire | 14.5 | 23.7 | 324.1 | 5.0 | 492.4 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 26.3 | 17.4 |
| Leeds City Region | 13.7 | 20.4 | 337.9 | 5.6 | 530.6 | 11.7 | 5.4 | 23.6 | 15.8 |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 10.4 | 19.0 | 334.3 | 6.5 | 533.0 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 23.8 | 13.4 |
| Liverpool City Region | 18.8 | 21.7 | 333.3 | 4.8 | 508.5 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 28.2 | 22.5 |
| London | 10.9 | 16.3 | 416.5 | 11.7 | 1585.4 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 23.0 | 13.5 |
| New Anglia | 11.1 | 16.8 | 336.2 | 7.7 | 579.6 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 21.2 | 14.2 |
| North Eastern | 16.4 | 19.9 | 335.7 | 4.7 | 470.6 | 12.2 | 5.9 | 25.2 | 21.1 |
| Northamptonshire | 10.4 | 17.0 | 351.4 | 6.9 | 588.4 | 9.5 | 3.3 | 18.1 | 11.3 |
| Oxfordshire | 6.7 | 10.4 | 386.5 | 10.1 | 915.5 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 20.0 | 10.2 |
| Sheffield City Region | 15.2 | 20.5 | 327.2 | 5.3 | 483.7 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 23.4 | 19.4 |
| Solent | 11.1 | 17.0 | 365.1 | 7.6 | 713.5 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 20.9 | 14.9 |
| South East | 11.3 | 16.0 | 367.0 | 7.9 | 738.2 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 21.4 | 13.0 |
| South East Midlands | 9.7 | 16.7 | 354.9 | 8.3 | 713.8 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 19.9 | 11.1 |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 12.2 | 18.7 | 341.4 | 5.3 | 498.3 | 11.0 | 4.1 | 23.0 | 13.8 |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 9.0 | 14.8 | 364.8 | 7.5 | 667.0 | 11.7 | 3.5 | 18.2 | 11.4 |
| Tees Valley | 18.5 | 23.0 | 337.3 | 4.8 | 464.0 | 12.2 | 6.7 | 26.0 | 22.0 |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 7.6 | 12.7 | 406.0 | 9.8 | 964.9 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 18.8 | 9.2 |
| The Marches | 11.0 | 18.2 | 335.9 | 7.4 | 539.1 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 20.6 | 12.9 |
| West of England | 10.5 | 14.9 | 363.3 | 8.1 | 815.8 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 19.5 | 11.5 |
| Worcestershire | 10.5 | 16.3 | 353.9 | 8.3 | 597.1 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 18.2 | 13.1 |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | 9.0 | 16.4 | 337.7 | 6.9 | 558.4 | 11.7 | 3.3 | 20.4 | 11.9 |

Figure A10: Prosperity indicators raw scores (levels), 2010-15

| | G1. Output Growth | | | G2. Employment | | | G3. Human capital | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | GVA/head | Private sector businesses | Earnings (FT) | Job density | Employment rate | KIS/Hi-tech Manuf. | Higher occupations | NVQ2+ quals | GCSEs 5+ A-C |
| Black Country | 17339 | 49 | 469 | 0.7 | 66.4 | 40.0 | 34.7 | 58.9 | 50.5 |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 28825 | 97 | 552 | 0.8 | 78.3 | 48.1 | 56.7 | 80.8 | 68.9 |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 30099 | 79 | 493 | 1.0 | 75.5 | 45.4 | 47.9 | 76.5 | 60.3 |
| Coast to Capital | 24940 | 76 | 545 | 0.8 | 76.4 | 50.1 | 52.5 | 77.5 | 61.2 |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 17965 | 81 | 422 | 0.8 | 75.1 | 39.0 | 41.7 | 74.8 | 56.9 |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 25322 | 68 | 520 | 0.9 | 72.7 | 48.5 | 44.2 | 70.1 | 57.2 |
| Cumbria | 22490 | 89 | 523 | 0.9 | 75.9 | 39.2 | 36.3 | 74.2 | 56.8 |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 20399 | 57 | 497 | 0.8 | 71.8 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 73.5 | 53.6 |
| Dorset | 21892 | 77 | 491 | 0.8 | 76.5 | 48.1 | 47.4 | 77.5 | 59.7 |
| Enterprise M3 | 31820 | 82 | 577 | 0.9 | 77.8 | 50.6 | 53.7 | 79.5 | 65.1 |
| Gloucestershire | 25872 | 82 | 514 | 0.9 | 79.2 | 48.5 | 48.6 | 79.2 | 60.9 |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 22263 | 58 | 518 | 0.8 | 67.4 | 47.1 | 42.3 | 68.0 | 56.7 |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 26761 | 75 | 525 | 0.9 | 78.3 | 45.3 | 46.5 | 73.7 | 58.6 |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 19278 | 66 | 466 | 0.8 | 73.8 | 36.8 | 34.4 | 69.4 | 55.7 |
| Greater Manchester | 21626 | 58 | 490 | 0.8 | 69.3 | 47.5 | 41.8 | 71.6 | 54.9 |
| Heart of the South West | 19988 | 77 | 474 | 0.9 | 76.0 | 45.7 | 43.5 | 78.7 | 57.2 |
| Hertfordshire | 29035 | 84 | 550 | 0.9 | 78.0 | 43.6 | 54.6 | 78.9 | 65.1 |
| Humber | 19243 | 59 | 480 | 0.7 | 71.9 | 41.1 | 35.5 | 70.3 | 53.4 |
| Lancashire | 19628 | 62 | 475 | 0.8 | 69.7 | 45.6 | 39.8 | 70.7 | 57.1 |
| Leeds City Region | 21383 | 60 | 490 | 0.8 | 71.0 | 46.5 | 41.5 | 70.1 | 56.2 |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 22452 | 65 | 487 | 0.8 | 72.2 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 72.2 | 54.8 |
| Liverpool City Region | 19318 | 47 | 496 | 0.7 | 65.8 | 49.2 | 41.7 | 70.6 | 53.3 |
| London | 43629 | 84 | 674 | 1.0 | 71.8 | 56.0 | 54.5 | 76.1 | 60.9 |
| New Anglia | 21788 | 71 | 477 | 0.8 | 74.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 67.7 | 54.7 |
| North Eastern | 18925 | 48 | 487 | 0.7 | 69.0 | 50.1 | 38.8 | 72.8 | 56.0 |
| Northamptonshire | 22503 | 74 | 472 | 0.8 | 78.6 | 39.3 | 44.4 | 71.5 | 52.3 |
| Oxfordshire | 32292 | 79 | 575 | 1.0 | 77.2 | 53.6 | 63.5 | 80.8 | 59.7 |
| Sheffield City Region | 18029 | 52 | 476 | 0.7 | 70.6 | 45.3 | 38.7 | 69.9 | 54.7 |
| Solent | 22640 | 56 | 529 | 0.8 | 75.2 | 49.1 | 44.6 | 75.2 | 57.1 |
| South East | 20762 | 70 | 503 | 0.7 | 74.2 | 43.5 | 46.1 | 70.8 | 57.8 |
| South East Midlands | 26068 | 72 | 509 | 0.8 | 76.2 | 43.6 | 47.4 | 72.1 | 57.6 |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 17939 | 61 | 470 | 0.8 | 72.9 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 71.1 | 54.4 |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 24614 | 74 | 518 | 0.9 | 78.3 | 48.1 | 47.9 | 75.1 | 58.3 |
| Tees Valley | 18933 | 49 | 504 | 0.7 | 67.3 | 50.7 | 38.5 | 73.0 | 53.8 |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 40248 | 82 | 623 | 1.0 | 77.8 | 53.7 | 54.6 | 79.8 | 63.6 |
| The Marches | 20168 | 82 | 467 | 0.8 | 75.8 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 73.6 | 56.0 |
| West of England | 28409 | 69 | 525 | 0.9 | 75.7 | 51.3 | 52.2 | 78.2 | 56.5 |
| Worcestershire | 20387 | 75 | 477 | 0.8 | 78.1 | 44.3 | 48.0 | 73.8 | 60.7 |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | 21486 | 83 | 468 | 0.9 | 76.3 | 44.6 | 44.0 | 76.9 | 60.7 |

Figure A11: Inclusion indicators percentage change, 2010-15

| | P1. Income | | | P2. Poverty reduction | | | P3. Labour Market Exclusion | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Out of work benefits | In-work tax credits | Low earnings | Housing affordability | Private sector rental levels | Fuel poverty y=2014 | Unemployment | Econ. Inactivity | Workless hhlds |
| Black Country | -16.5% | -33.1% | 9.2% | -0.3% | 4.3% | -47.8% | -26.4% | -0.4% | -20.0% |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | -15.0% | -46.0% | 1.1% | 7.9% | 22.5% | -25.9% | -33.5% | -5.3% | -22.0% |
| Cheshire and Warrington | -19.0% | -42.5% | 8.5% | -3.5% | 6.2% | -45.3% | -44.5% | -1.8% | -7.9% |
| Coast to Capital | -18.1% | -36.6% | 5.1% | 4.5% | 22.7% | -27.5% | -29.2% | -4.0% | -8.0% |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | -10.2% | -36.1% | 12.8% | -6.1% | 5.1% | -21.6% | -7.9% | -17.5% | -25.2% |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | -22.9% | -41.9% | 11.0% | -0.2% | 15.4% | -41.5% | -51.2% | 12.1% | -12.8% |
| Cumbria | -12.3% | -44.2% | 6.1% | -2.7% | 5.2% | -46.2% | -12.8% | -7.0% | -15.6% |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | -15.9% | -38.3% | 5.4% | 7.6% | 5.7% | -46.6% | -18.6% | 0.4% | -7.7% |
| Dorset | -13.3% | -41.5% | 7.1% | -7.7% | 7.3% | -32.0% | -16.4% | -16.1% | -10.3% |
| Enterprise M3 | -16.5% | -48.7% | 8.3% | -0.1% | 16.7% | -28.5% | -6.7% | -5.0% | -22.7% |
| Gloucestershire | -16.1% | -43.6% | 11.5% | 1.5% | 9.7% | -22.7% | 0.6% | -17.8% | -14.9% |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | -16.6% | -27.7% | 6.6% | 5.8% | 11.5% | -42.2% | -26.1% | 0.4% | -12.7% |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | -15.9% | -42.4% | 6.7% | -1.1% | 19.9% | -43.5% | -25.2% | -14.8% | -25.0% |
| Greater Lincolnshire | -13.2% | -39.1% | 3.6% | 0.6% | 7.6% | -44.6% | -27.4% | -2.7% | -7.9% |
| Greater Manchester | -19.7% | -30.9% | 7.1% | 6.8% | 12.5% | -44.3% | -27.1% | -3.1% | -14.8% |
| Heart of the South West | -11.3% | -38.7% | 8.5% | -0.6% | 6.9% | -23.0% | -30.7% | -6.1% | -29.6% |
| Hertfordshire | -18.0% | -46.0% | 3.0% | 9.1% | 24.3% | -44.5% | -33.4% | -6.1% | -37.5% |
| Humber | -13.2% | -35.1% | 3.4% | 1.9% | 2.5% | -37.9% | -28.9% | -5.8% | -16.4% |
| Lancashire | -13.7% | -29.9% | 5.9% | -2.6% | 1.8% | -44.9% | -27.7% | 1.9% | -9.4% |
| Leeds City Region | -12.7% | -34.0% | 7.3% | -1.9% | 3.1% | -35.8% | -18.0% | -3.3% | -20.2% |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | -20.6% | -39.9% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 6.7% | -40.5% | -34.1% | -0.4% | -23.0% |
| Liverpool City Region | -17.2% | -34.6% | 4.8% | 2.7% | -0.6% | -43.4% | -19.0% | 0.0% | -14.1% |
| London | -23.2% | -23.8% | 2.4% | 24.6% | 25.8% | -2.2% | -25.6% | -9.8% | -30.1% |
| New Anglia | -14.0% | -41.9% | 7.2% | 6.1% | 12.3% | -47.7% | -26.8% | 0.5% | -17.0% |
| North Eastern | -13.2% | -38.2% | 9.3% | -5.0% | 1.1% | -43.3% | -16.8% | -6.3% | -10.2% |
| Northamptonshire | -18.8% | -39.3% | 9.7% | 8.4% | 13.1% | -38.8% | -39.1% | -3.7% | -20.4% |
| Oxfordshire | -18.3% | -52.5% | 4.8% | 10.9% | 15.3% | -17.0% | -10.2% | -6.1% | -8.9% |
| Sheffield City Region | -15.1% | -37.6% | 2.7% | 6.0% | 6.4% | -42.2% | -4.0% | -10.3% | -5.8% |
| Solent | -16.4% | -38.3% | 9.9% | -10.8% | 10.3% | -27.3% | -29.2% | 1.5% | -14.9% |
| South East | -13.7% | -41.2% | 5.2% | -3.0% | 13.6% | -41.6% | -22.8% | -1.4% | -27.0% |
| South East Midlands | -19.2% | -39.4% | 5.2% | 10.6% | 19.9% | -35.5% | -31.0% | 1.0% | -21.8% |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | -19.7% | -38.6% | 6.1% | -6.6% | 6.3% | -47.9% | -34.9% | 4.1% | -24.2% |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | -15.1% | -46.0% | 7.7% | -5.3% | 14.2% | -5.8% | -25.0% | 13.0% | -7.3% |
| Tees Valley | -12.7% | -36.4% | 9.0% | -0.8% | 2.5% | -40.2% | -12.0% | -4.4% | -11.3% |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | -19.1% | -41.1% | 3.9% | 12.5% | 17.0% | -16.9% | -31.8% | -0.5% | -24.6% |
| The Marches | -14.7% | -39.6% | 9.6% | -5.6% | 6.1% | -42.0% | -24.3% | -1.0% | -16.8% |
| West of England | -17.3% | -42.8% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 24.0% | -10.0% | -12.5% | -5.8% | -26.3% |
| Worcestershire | -16.7% | -41.3% | 11.2% | 9.4% | 7.9% | -43.5% | -0.7% | -4.7% | -17.1% |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | -16.7% | -42.4% | 3.7% | -4.8% | 6.9% | -37.9% | -36.5% | -6.8% | -27.4% |

Figure A12: Prosperity indicators percentage change, 2010-15

| | G1. Output Growth | | | G2. Employment | | | G3. Human capital | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | GVA/head | Private sector businesses | Earnings (FT) | Job density | Employment rate | KIS/Hi-tech Manuf. | Higher occupations | NVQ2+ quals | GCSEs 5+ A-C |
| Black Country | 12.4% | 7.6% | 7.4% | 1.5% | 4.2% | -2.0% | 1.5% | 3.2% | 0.1% |
| Buckinghamshire Thames Valley | 13.3% | 9.1% | 1.3% | 9.2% | 3.7% | 0.7% | 3.8% | 7.3% | 3.0% |
| Cheshire and Warrington | 18.0% | 16.1% | 4.2% | 13.1% | 3.7% | -4.7% | 3.5% | 4.7% | 0.7% |
| Coast to Capital | 11.3% | 11.9% | 5.4% | 5.3% | 3.4% | -1.7% | 7.9% | 6.2% | 9.8% |
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 8.9% | 10.7% | 5.6% | 3.8% | 7.0% | -2.1% | 12.4% | 9.2% | 5.6% |
| Coventry and Warwickshire | 19.2% | 9.1% | 5.1% | 7.4% | 1.0% | -0.3% | -1.0% | 4.6% | 1.8% |
| Cumbria | 15.8% | 11.0% | 6.5% | 12.5% | 3.0% | -4.2% | -2.1% | 10.7% | 1.8% |
| Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire | 14.6% | 10.3% | 3.5% | 7.0% | 1.6% | -8.5% | 8.3% | 11.2% | 2.4% |
| Dorset | 13.1% | 7.8% | 11.9% | 3.7% | 6.3% | 2.1% | 13.1% | 9.5% | 3.2% |
| Enterprise M3 | 16.1% | 14.2% | 5.6% | 9.3% | 1.7% | -0.2% | 3.0% | 8.6% | 8.0% |
| Gloucestershire | 15.0% | 9.0% | 7.3% | 7.2% | 4.8% | -1.3% | 7.0% | 8.8% | 1.3% |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 15.9% | 9.7% | 5.5% | 9.6% | 3.1% | -4.6% | 5.7% | 10.9% | 2.3% |
| Gtr Cambridge & Gtr Peterborough | 16.6% | 7.9% | 5.4% | 7.5% | 5.8% | -8.5% | -1.4% | 11.3% | 5.5% |
| Greater Lincolnshire | 9.7% | 8.9% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 3.1% | -5.5% | -6.9% | 7.4% | -2.6% |
| Greater Manchester | 11.7% | 15.4% | 4.3% | 6.8% | 4.2% | -0.2% | 4.1% | 10.5% | 0.7% |
| Heart of the South West | 9.6% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 6.2% | 4.3% | 2.4% | 6.0% | 10.2% | 5.2% |
| Hertfordshire | 12.0% | 13.8% | 1.9% | 11.1% | 3.9% | -1.1% | 2.8% | 11.3% | 1.6% |
| Humber | 5.5% | 9.9% | 6.2% | 5.7% | 5.3% | -3.4% | 2.0% | 10.5% | 2.3% |
| Lancashire | 13.0% | 8.8% | 4.9% | 6.8% | 1.6% | -3.3% | -0.7% | 3.8% | 3.2% |
| Leeds City Region | 11.0% | 14.7% | 6.1% | 8.0% | 2.9% | -0.4% | 1.2% | 10.0% | 9.1% |
| Leicester and Leicestershire | 15.1% | 13.1% | 4.0% | 5.3% | 3.0% | 0.7% | 4.7% | 10.2% | 2.9% |
| Liverpool City Region | 7.6% | 16.4% | 6.0% | 7.7% | 2.2% | -4.1% | 8.7% | 8.1% | 0.3% |
| London | 18.1% | 22.5% | 2.1% | 14.0% | 6.4% | 1.6% | 1.9% | 13.8% | 4.9% |
| New Anglia | 13.8% | 7.7% | 6.4% | 6.6% | 1.8% | -8.6% | 2.6% | 4.8% | 5.1% |
| North Eastern | 15.3% | 12.9% | 9.5% | 9.1% | 4.4% | -1.2% | 2.1% | 10.5% | 4.5% |
| Northamptonshire | 5.4% | 16.5% | 3.5% | 5.1% | 3.7% | -4.7% | 10.1% | 10.7% | 0.8% |
| Oxfordshire | 22.1% | 8.2% | 9.1% | 11.6% | 2.1% | -1.0% | 21.9% | 9.0% | 4.2% |
| Sheffield City Region | 11.8% | 12.5% | 3.2% | 7.5% | 4.3% | -3.3% | 2.0% | 9.0% | 9.4% |
| Solent | 8.1% | 7.3% | 6.5% | 4.0% | 1.5% | -1.4% | 3.3% | 11.7% | 5.5% |
| South East | 12.6% | 10.2% | 4.0% | 7.2% | 2.2% | -5.3% | 7.5% | 7.8% | 3.4% |
| South East Midlands | 11.1% | 12.0% | 5.5% | 5.1% | 2.1% | -4.6% | 11.7% | 6.2% | 4.7% |
| Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire | 7.5% | 10.0% | 2.7% | 8.7% | 1.7% | -6.8% | 8.9% | 9.6% | 3.1% |
| Swindon and Wiltshire | 9.4% | 13.1% | 7.6% | 7.4% | -1.1% | 0.6% | 6.8% | 6.2% | 7.8% |
| Tees Valley | 9.5% | 19.7% | 12.7% | 9.0% | 3.2% | 1.8% | -1.5% | 10.3% | 5.5% |
| Thames Valley Berkshire | 16.0% | 15.4% | 3.7% | 8.8% | 2.1% | 5.6% | 6.0% | 13.2% | 3.4% |
| The Marches | 12.0% | 7.5% | 10.4% | 5.1% | 1.9% | -5.1% | 6.1% | 13.2% | -1.4% |
| West of England | 9.9% | 12.7% | 3.6% | 2.3% | 2.4% | -2.8% | 8.8% | 9.5% | 3.9% |
| Worcestershire | 17.6% | 6.6% | 6.7% | 8.3% | 1.0% | -0.1% | 18.7% | 13.0% | 10.6% |
| York, North Yorkshire & East Riding | 10.9% | 11.8% | 2.2% | 8.9% | 4.5% | -0.8% | -1.0% | 8.9% | 0.6% |