

About the scorecard

Overview

The CBI's Reviving Regions scorecards provide a snapshot of the economic health of regions. Each scorecard includes 20 indicators, focussed on a region's productivity and some of the factors that can influence it. The scorecards are designed to help businesses, central and local government identify priority areas for intervention to improve local economic outcomes.

Regions and sub-regions

Because there are differences within regions, as well as between them, we have developed two different types of scorecards – one for each of the nine large English regions (known as ITL1 regions), and one for each of 133 sub-regions (known as ITL3 regions).

This scorecard was commissioned by the Heart of the South West LEP. It presents aggregated data for the LEP based on the underlying data for the four constituent ITL3 sub-regions (Devon CC, Plymouth, Somerset and Torbay). It is designed to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the LEP, relatively to the rest of England (though it does not allow comparisons to be made with other LEPs).

How to read the charts

All data in the charts are expressed as percentiles, which show how the average value of an indicator within the LEP compares with the values of all English sub-regions. Taking productivity as an example, the HotSW LEP's productivity sits at the 21st percentile, which means it is more productive than 21% of sub-regions (or less productive than 79% of sub-regions).

In chart on the right, the black line represents the percentile distribution of all 133 English sub-regions, running from 0 (representing the lowest value of the underlying indicator) to 100 (representing the highest value). The dark green bar shows the range of outcomes within the ITL1 South West region. The magenta box plots the position of the average for the LEP within this range. For further details, or to download the complete set of scorecards, please visit our website:

www.cbi.org.uk/articles/reviving-regions-regional-scorecards-and-growth-priorities

The title includes the absolute value of the indicator for the LEP

The magenta box shows the percentile of the LEP average relative to all ITL3 sub-regions in England

Productivity: GVA per hour - £34.10







The green bar shows the minimum and maximum percentiles for the ITL3 sub-regions that are within the same broad ITL1 region

The black line represents the percentile range of all ITL3 sub-regions in England

Is productivity converging or diverging?

To capture how productivity has changed over the decade to 2018 (latest available data), the scorecards assign each region to one of four groups:

-  Above average productivity and above average productivity growth. Regions have pulled further ahead, increasing their advantage.
-  Above average productivity but below average productivity growth. Regions are still doing well but have lost ground relative to the average.
-  Below average productivity but above average productivity growth. Regions have narrowed the gap to the average, but some still lag behind.
-  Below average productivity and below average productivity growth. Regions are falling further behind the average.

Notes and sources

Regions & classifications

Units of analysis

The geographic areas for much of our analysis are defined by the International Territorial Levels (ITLs), which were introduced in 2021 as a successor to the EU's Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) classifications. There are two different types of scorecards:

- ITL1 regions: Nine major English regions, with an average population of 6.3m, ranging from a minimum of 2.7m (North East) to 9.2m (South East).
- ITL3 regions: 133 smaller regions with an average population of 423k, ranging from a minimum of 106k (Darlington) to a maximum of 1.2m (Hertfordshire).

In all but two cases the ITL3 and the old NUTS3 boundaries are aligned. The exceptions are "Bournemouth and Poole" and "Dorset CC", which under ITLs are classified as "Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole", and "Dorset". Where possible we have created ITL data for these two sub-regions using Local Authority District (LAD) data.

Rural-urban classification

Region is defined as: Predominantly Rural if the rural population share is greater than or equal to 50%; Urban With Significant Rural if the rural population share is 26%-49%; Predominantly Urban if the rural population share is less than or equal to 25%. ONS 2011 Census data. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

Economic & social outcomes

Household income – £ per person

Gross disposable household income per capita. Current basic prices. ONS 2018 data. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

Employment rate – %

Employment rate for 16-64 year-old residents. ONS data for October 2019 to September 2020. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

Deprivation index

Index of Multiple Deprivation Average Score, where the larger the score, the more deprived the area. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government data for 2019. Scores derived from LAD values, weighted by population. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

Life satisfaction index

Average rating, ranging from 0 to 10, where 10 implies complete satisfaction. ONS data for 2019/20. Data derived from LAD values, weighted by population. Percentiles based on NUTS regions, mapped from LAD data.

Productivity

Productivity – GVA per hour worked, £

Gross value added per hour worked in £, nominal (smoothed). ONS 2018 data. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

Productivity – convergence/divergence taxonomy

The level of productivity is defined by gross value added per hour in £, nominal (smoothed). ONS 2018 data. Productivity growth is annual average % change in real value added per hour over 2009-18. NUTS regions. The methodology is based on an approach used in "UK Regional Productivity Differences: An Evidence Review", Industry Strategy Council.

Notes and sources

Vibrant Local Labour Markets

Schools above standard – %

Percentage of schools categorised as above floor standard. Department for Education 2017/18 data. Values derived from Local Education Authority (LEA) data. Where the LEA encompasses more than one ITL3 region, the value for the LEA is used for all relevant sub-regions.

Graduates in workforce – %

Percentage of 16-64 year-old population with NVQ4+. ONS data for 2019. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

In-work training – %

Percentage of firms offering management training. Data from Department for Education, Employers Skills Survey 2019. Values derived from LEA data. Where the LEA corresponds to more than one ITL3 region, the value for the LEA is used for all relevant sub-regions.

Working-age population

Number of people aged 16-64. ONS data for 2019. Projected % change, 2019-2030. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from NUTS3 and LAD data.

Well-Connected Places

Broadband Speed – mb/s

Median download speed in megabits per second. Ofcom data for 2020. Values are derived from LAD data, weighted by population. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from LAD data.

Commute times – minutes

Usual home to work travel time in minutes. Figures provided by ONS. 2019 data. Percentiles based on NUTS regions.

Home working index

CBI index of ability to home work, with scores ranging from 0 to 5, where 5 implies the ability for all tasks to be carried out remotely. Calculated from ONS “Which jobs can be done from home?” (derived from US Labor Department) and ONS Annual Population Survey on occupational employment by NUTS3, 2018 data. Percentiles based on NUTS regions.

Median house prices – £

Median price paid (all house types). ONS data for year ending September 2020. Percentiles based on NUTS regions.

World-class, innovative businesses

R&D per head – £

Gross domestic R&D expenditure (GERD), £ per inhabitant. Eurostat data for 2018. Data are only available at NUTS1 and NUTS2 levels, therefore each NUTS3 sub-region takes the value of the larger NUTS2 region of which it is a part. Percentiles are based on NUTS2 regions.

Innovation activity – %

Percentage of businesses that are classified as innovation active. Data from BEIS, UK Innovation Survey for 2016-18. Data are only available at NUTS1 level, therefore each NUTS3 sub-region takes the value of the larger NUTS1 region of which it is a part. Percentiles also based on NUTS1 regions.

High Growth Firms – %

Percentage of businesses that are classified as “high growth”. ONS data for 2019. Percentiles are based on ITL regions, mapped from LAD data.

Exporting intensity – % of GVA

Exports of goods and services as a % of gross value added. Data derived from HMRC and ONS. Percentiles based on NUTS regions.