Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

LEP Outlook Report 2019

Appendix A – LEP Profiles

March 2020

Acknowledgements

This LEP Outlook 2019 report has been developed by Technopolis Ltd. and the Enterprise Research Centre (ERC) for the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) under the Research and Evaluation Framework Agreement – Lot 5' contract, 'An assessment of economic performance of local enterprise partnership geographical areas' project (CR18203) of February 2019.

Authors:

Xavier Potau, Martin Wain, María del Carmen Calatrava, Felix Dijkstal, Cristina Rosemberg, Paul Simmonds (Technopolis).

Stephen Roper, Karen Bonner (Enterprise Research Centre)

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at:
enquiries@beis.gov.uk

Appendix A

LEP geography Profiles

What follows are 38 LEP geography Profiles, one for each LEP Area. These covering a selection of indicators about the foundations of People, Ideas, Infrastructure, Business Environment and (implicitly) Place. Each profile is laid out as a two-page spread, showing these indicators together with visualisations providing additional breakdowns of interesting datasets. This underlying data will be released as part of the Outlook and is available for further analysis.

For each of the indicators in the profiles the value for the LEP Geography is shown, together with the % growth over the last three years (unless otherwise stated). Growth rates over multiple years smooth out some of the volatility found in year-on-year changes and allow for better trend identification. The England figures are shown as a comparator and to provide context. The information on growth rates, and the way it has been presented, allows the reader to spot trends across multiple indicators. It also allows readers to focus the analysis on the evolution of LEP areas over time and the comparison of LEP geography trends with trends in England, rather than on benchmarking LEP areas against others.

Using all the indicators in the framework, the LEP geography profiles also show (in blue text) the indicators that stand out positively or negatively for each LEP geography. These have been algorithmically determined by using the top-5 indicators on the positive and negative side for each LEP geography, on the basis of each's indicator Z-Score. The Z-score measures the indicator value's relationship to the values of the same indicator for other geographies at the same level (i.e. how many standard deviations a particular data point differs from the mean value of what is being observed or measured). By taking all indicators for a particular geography, and sorting them by Z-score, it is possible to identify those that "stand out" the most for that particular geography (i.e. any LEP geography will be more or less of an outlier in different indicators).

A note of caution should be given about the experimental nature of this approach. This information is provided as additional food for thought and may present additional interesting aspects emerging from the data. However, each LEP geography will have its own already recognised set of strengths and weaknesses, which may or may not mirror those of the data presented here. It is essential to not take single data points and indicators at face value, and always triangulate the information gathered from multiple indicators with the local knowledge and narratives around growth and productivity of local areas.

Appendix B

Data sources

The following datasets have been used throughout this report. These are subject to the data licences below:

+ Data from the UK Higher Education Statistics Agency: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence[34], except where otherwise stated.
+ ONS and ONS-NOMIS Data: Open Government Licence and UK Government Licensing Framework[35]
  - Geography lookups and national statistics: Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright, 2019
  - Digital boundaries, reference maps, and OS Open Data used throughout the study: OS data © Crown copyright and database right, 2019; Royal Mail data © Royal Mail copyright and database right, 2019; National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right, 2019;
+ Trade data collected by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC): Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright, 2019
+ Data from the Department for Transport (DfT), Department for Education (DfE), and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA): Open Government Licence and UK Government Licensing Framework[36]
+ UKRI's Gateway to Research Data: Open Government Licence[37]
+ Data from Digital Science's GRID (Global Research Identifiers Database): Creative Commons Public Domain 1.0 International licence[38]
+ OFCOM Data on digital infrastructure: Contains information licensed by the Office of Communications[39]
+ Data from the ERC's growth dashboards accessed by ERC under the provisions of ERC's unified project with the UK Data Service's Secure Lab[40]

Disclaimer of warranty

Although Technopolis Ltd. has made every attempt to provide accurate, complete and up-to-date information, which has been obtained from sources that are considered reliable, Technopolis Ltd. makes no warranties or representations, express or implied, as to whether information provided on or via this publication is accurate, complete or up-to-date. The information provided on or via this publication should not be used as a substitute for any form of advice. Decisions based on this information are for your own account and risk. Technopolis Ltd. accepts no liability to you or any third parties for any loss arising from the use of this material.

[34] https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ Link

[35] http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/re-using-public-sector-information/uk-government-licensing-framework Link

[36] http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/re-using-public-sector-information/uk-government-licensing-framework Link

[37] http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 Link

[38] https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0 Link

[39] Under the terms of the licence available at: https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-2017/data-downloads/terms-of-use Link

[40] More details available at: https://www.enterpriseresearch.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ERC-Data-Resource-Guide-2018.pdf Link

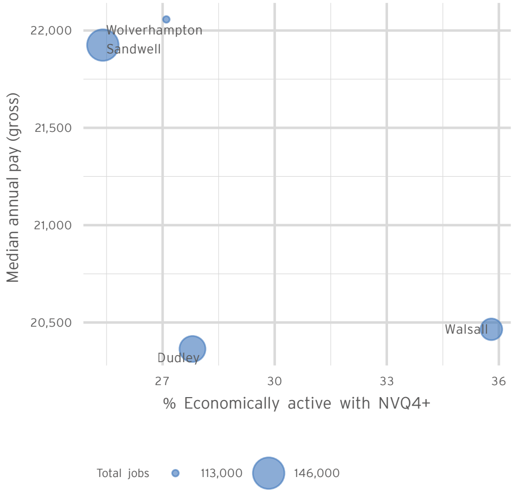

175009

Black Country

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

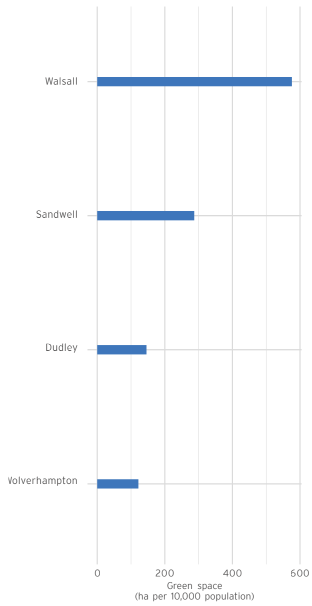
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Black Country	England
Population, 2017	1,186,098 (^1.7%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	729,943 (^1.2%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	17.4% (v0.1%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	6.9% (v22.5%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.71 (^1.4%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.65%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	6,165 (^2%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	28.9% (^2.1%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£14,403 (^1.7%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Black Country	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	1.9% (^Inf%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	84.12% (^22.8%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	492,890 (^1%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	12 / 15 / 10 (^1 / 2 / 2%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.1 (v9.4%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	281.3	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.8 (v6.1%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	10,909	2,549,499

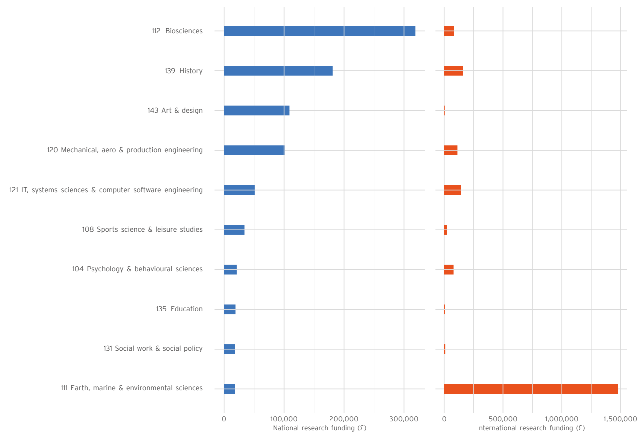


Of the indicators in the framework, in Black Country LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage in non-permanent employment (3.0%), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (9.51 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (11.58 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (14.58 minutes), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (84.12%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (42.3%), percentage of high growth firms (4.4%), life satisfaction mean score (7.49), unemployment 16+ (6.9%), percentage of workforce with NVQ4+ (28.9%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

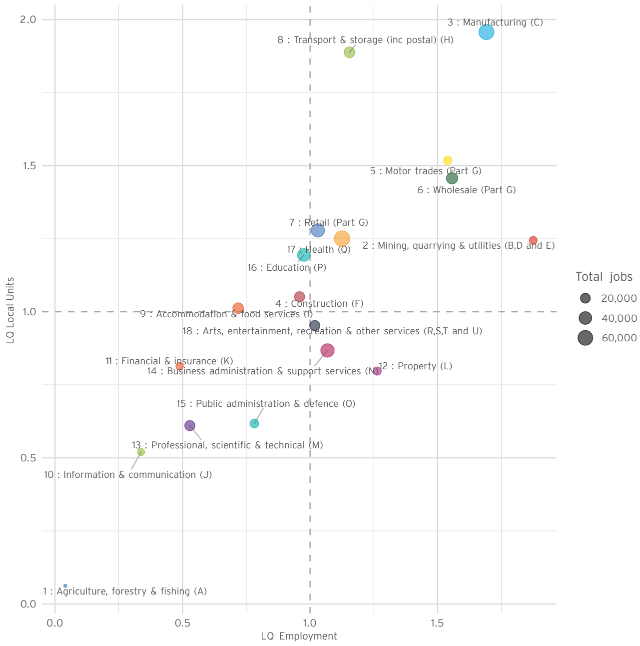
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Black Country	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	24.2% ^21%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£925,000 v32.6%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£3,279,000 ^214.4%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	122 v4.7%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	2,190 ^3.1%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	5.5 ^12.2%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	27 ^125%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£1,665,000 ^232.3%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	24 v69.2%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Black Country	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£27.3 ^3%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 20,120 ^2.2%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	39,825 ^3.8%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	39 ^21.8%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	54.9% ^4.9%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ^15.3%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	4.4% v6.1%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	28.5% ^42.5%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	19.9% ^65.8%	17.0% ^54.5%

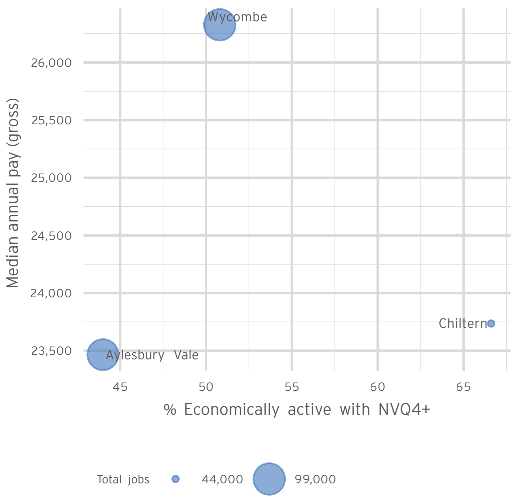


Buckinghamshire Thames Valley

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

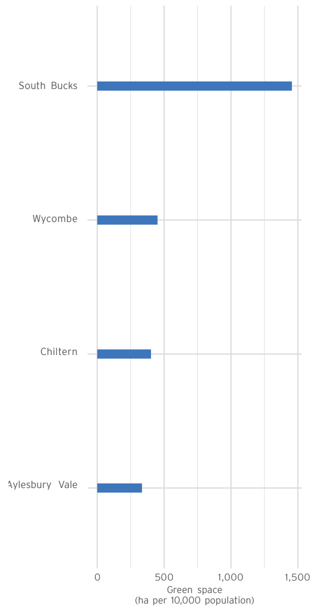
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	England
Population, 2017	535,918 (↑1.7%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	326,628 (↑0.9%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	18.6% (↑1.8%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	1.9% (↓50%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.87 (↑3.6%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.44%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	4,000 (↓5.1%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	51.2% (↓0.4%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£27,304 (↑3.1%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	5.0% (↑90.8%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	71.16% (↑26.5%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	219,990 (↑2.2%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	16 / 20 / 11 (↑10 / 2 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capi-ta), 2016	5.6 (↓6.7%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	530.5	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.6 (↑16.8%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	12,027	2,549,499

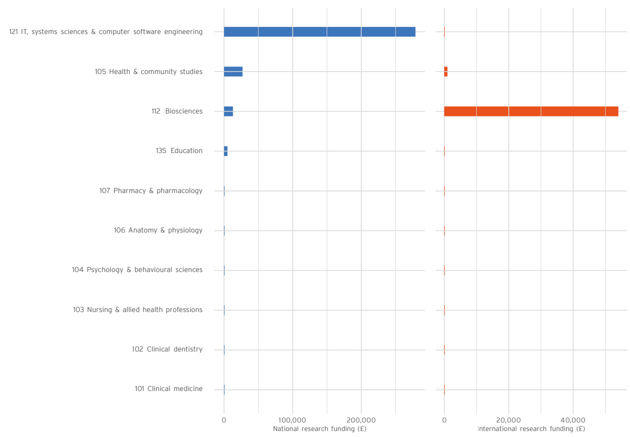


Of the indicators in the framework, in Buckinghamshire Thames Valley LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of firms with product or service innovations (38.1%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£27,304), percentage in employment who are self employed (15.9%), unemployment 16+ (1.9%), life satisfaction mean score (7.87). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (15.38), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (19.33), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.6), percentage in non-permanent employment (5.6%), percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (6%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

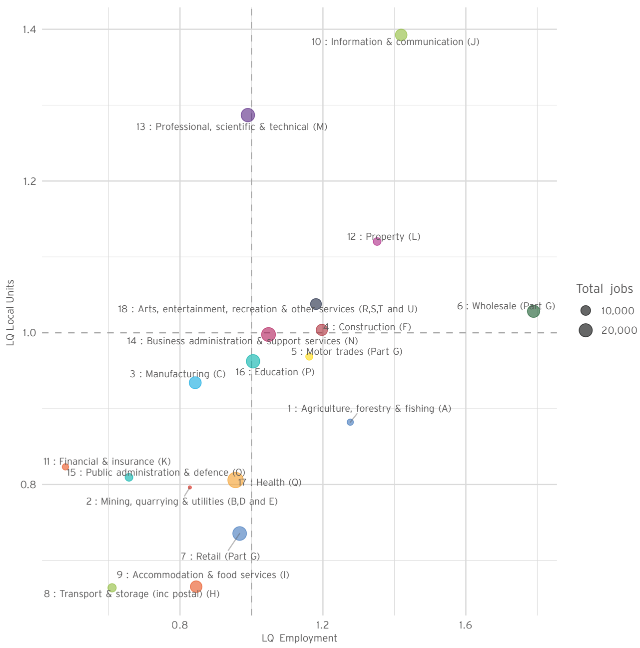
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	19.1% (^36.4%)	21.0% (^23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£324,000 (v61.2%)	£3,855,181,000 (^5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 65,000 (v79.4%)	£1,204,459,000 (^11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	123 (^1.7%)	27,593 (^29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	1,165 (v1.3%)	303,750 (^4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	8.1 (v5.8%)	7.8 (^5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0	16,454 (^4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£242,000 (v67.2%)	£1,161,159,000 (^6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	0	12,758 (^15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Buckinghamshire Thames Valley	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£37.1 (^1.6%)	£34.1 (^4.1%)
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 16,097 (^7.6%)	£1,498,232 (^7%)
Business count, all sectors, 2018	33,905 (^2.6%)	2,697,205 (^4.4%)
Startups per 10K, 2017	60 (^1.9%)	53 (^8.2%)
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	58.6% (^4.2%)	54.8% (^2.2%)
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% (^22.7%)	8% (^10.3%)
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.4% (v1.6%)	6.4% (^4.9%)
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	38.1% (^124.1%)	25.2% (^32.6%)
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	18.3%	17.0% (^54.5%)

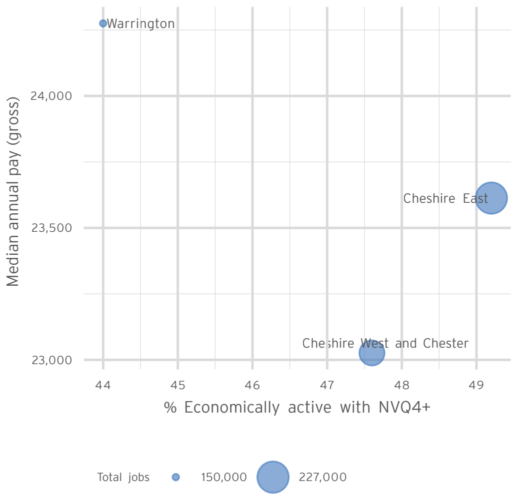


Cheshire and Warrington

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

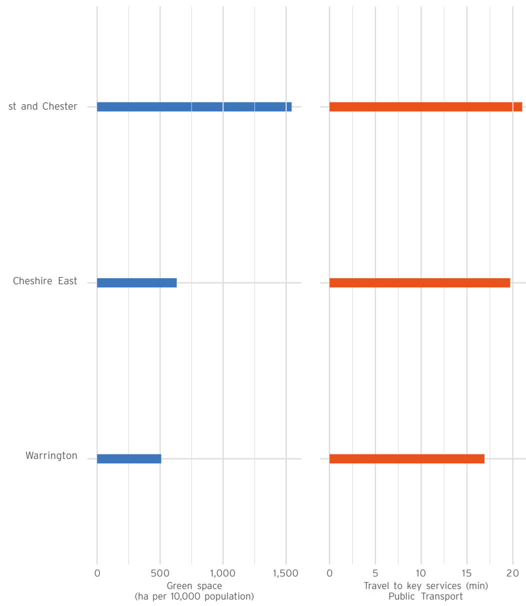
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cheshire and Warrington	England
Population, 2017	926,536 (↑1%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	564,093 (↓0.2%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	21.1% (↑2.7%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.5% (↓10.3%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	1.01 (↑6.3%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.72%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	5,265 (↑11.4%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	47.4% (↑7.5%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£20,821 (↑0.6%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cheshire and Warrington	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.9% (↑49.6%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	72.60% (↑43.6%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	419,960 (↑2%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	16 / 20 / 11 (↑8 / 6 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	8.8 (↓1.9%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	936.3	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.3 (↓12.8%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	26,385	2,549,499

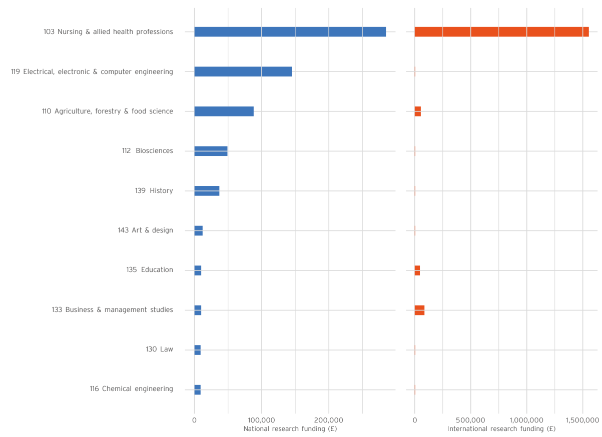


Of the indicators in the framework, in Cheshire and Warrington LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (2%), jobs density (1.01), percentage of high growth firms (7.4%), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (15.99%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.3). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: CO_2 emissions (8.8 t per capita), job vacancy rate (4.72%), active spin-offs from HEIs (0), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (2.8%), researcher staff in HE institutions (1,830).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

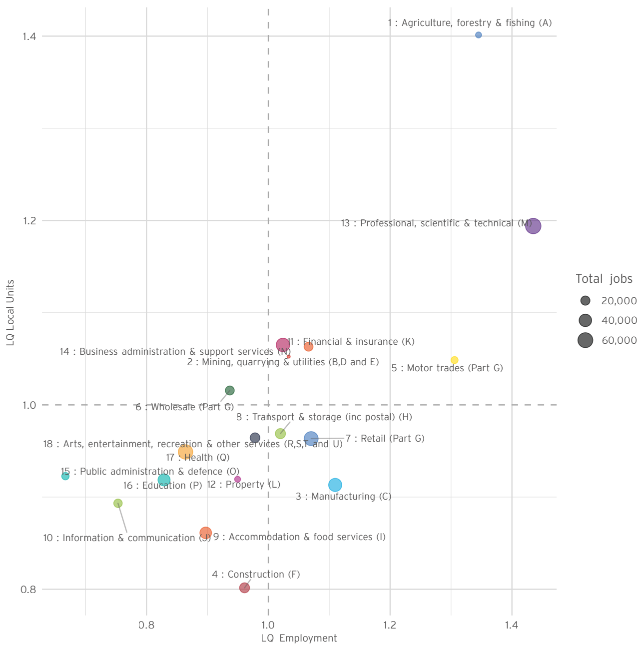
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cheshire and Warrington	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	20.0% (^11.1%)	21.0% (^23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£679,000 (v6.3%)	£3,855,181,000 (^5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£1,843,000 (^119.7%)	£1,204,459,000 (^11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	318 (^13.6%)	27,593 (^29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	1,830 (v6.2%)	303,750 (^4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	9.0 (^15.4%)	7.8 (^5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0	16,454 (^4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£2,244,000 (^43.6%)	£1,161,159,000 (^6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	0	12,758 (^15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cheshire and Warrington	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£35.0 ^4.3%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 29,338 ^7.3%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	51,485 ^8.5%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	53 ^9.7%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.7% ^2.6%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% v2.1%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	7.4% ^2.8%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	25.0% ^25%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	19.4% ^49.2%	17.0% ^54.5%

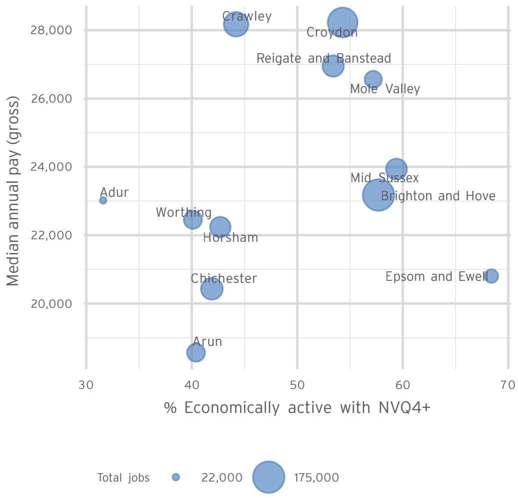


Coast to Capital

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

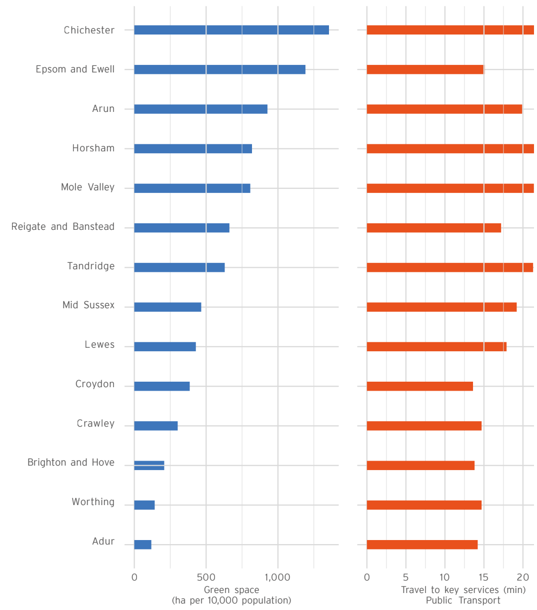
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coast to Capital	England
Population, 2017	2,027,861 (⌃1.5%)	55,619,430 (⌃1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,258,980 (⌃0.9%)	34,950,948 (⌃0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.1% (⌃1.4%)	18.0% (⌃1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.4% (⌃22.2%)	4.5% (⌄15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.81 (⌃0%)	0.87 (⌃3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.96%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	14,205 (⌃7.2%)	644,265 (⌃4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	50.7% (⌃5.2%)	43.5% (⌃2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£23,174 (⌃2.5%)	£19,988 (⌃1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coast to Capital	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	5.0% (⌃123.4%)	6.1% (⌃89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	78.47% (⌃30.9%)	78.29% (⌃29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	873,860 (⌃2%)	23,950,000 (⌃1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	14 / 17 / 10 (⌃7 / 4 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (⌃10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.2 (⌄6.5%)	5.3 (⌄10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	552.3	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.6 (⌃14.4%)	9.4 (⌃0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	49,344	2,549,499

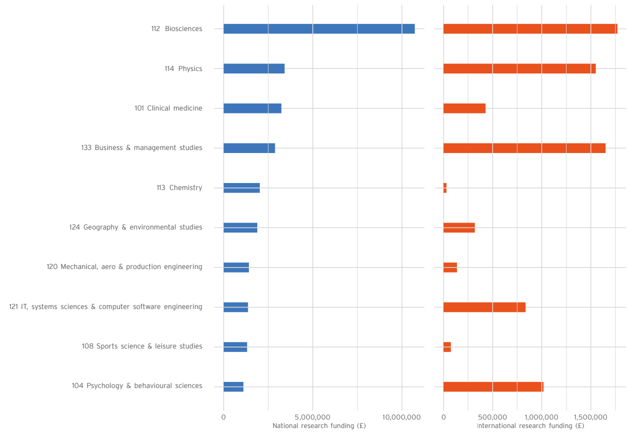


Of the indicators in the framework, in Coast to Capital LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of workforce with NVQ4+ (50.7%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£23,174), percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (25.4%), percentage in employment who are self employed (12.6%), CO_2 emissions (4.2 t per capita). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (14.75), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (1.9%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (18.50), job vacancy rate (4.96%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.6).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

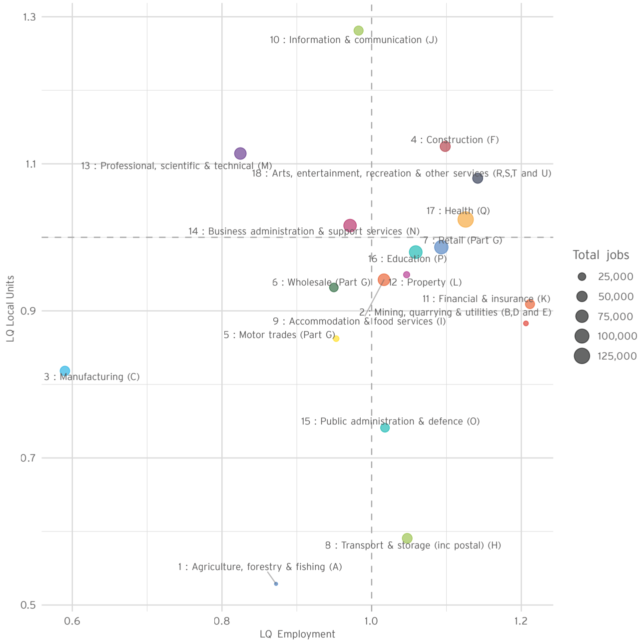
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coast to Capital	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	22.2% ▲30.6%	21.0% ▲23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 35,564,000 ▲4.6%	£3,855,181,000 ▲5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 10,176,000 ▼6.9%	£1,204,459,000 ▲11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	742 ▲7.2%	27,593 ▲29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	5,640 ▲6%	303,750 ▲4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	8.8 ▲2.3%	7.8 ▲5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	102 ▼18.4%	16,454 ▲4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 15,119,000 ▲5.3%	£1,161,159,000 ▲6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	63 ▼18.2%	12,758 ▲15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coast to Capital	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£35.0 ▲1.8%	£34.1 ▲4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 50,752 ▲4.6%	£1,498,232 ▲7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	103,835 ▲3.7%	2,697,205 ▲4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	50 ▼1.1%	53 ▲8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.0% ▲2.3%	54.8% ▲2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ▲25%	8% ▲10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.7% ▲1.6%	6.4% ▲4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	26.1% ▲37.4%	25.2% ▲32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	14.8% ▲13.8%	17.0% ▲54.5%

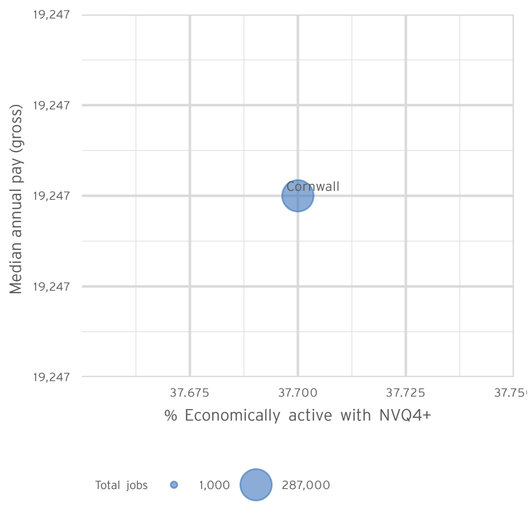


Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

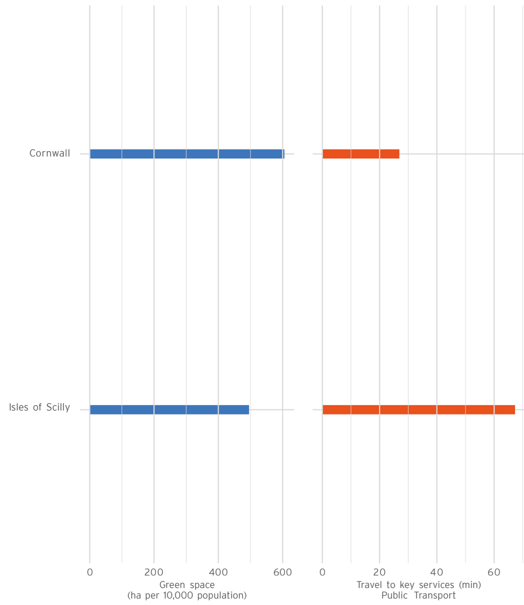
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	England
Population, 2017	563,608 (^2%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	330,285 (^1%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	24.5% (^2.1%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	2.9% (v47.3%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.87 (^6.1%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.01%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	1,630 (^24%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	37.7% (^5%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£17,021 (^0.6%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	30.8% (^6.9%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	59.86% (^110.8%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	275,350 (^2.1%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	25 / 27 / 13 (^14 / 5 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.1 (v12.2%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	605.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	6.8 (v23.3%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	16,585	2,549,499

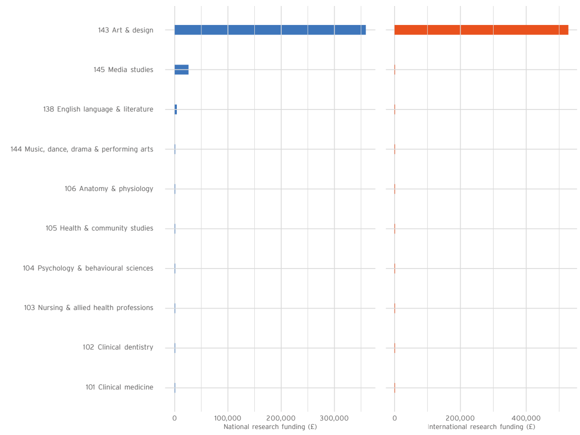


Of the indicators in the framework, in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of premises with full fibre broadband (30.8%), percentage in employment who are self employed (17.6%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (6.8), unemployment 16+ (2.9%), life satisfaction mean score (7.82). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (24.87 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (13.41 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (27.07 minutes), percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (4%), Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (73.84%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

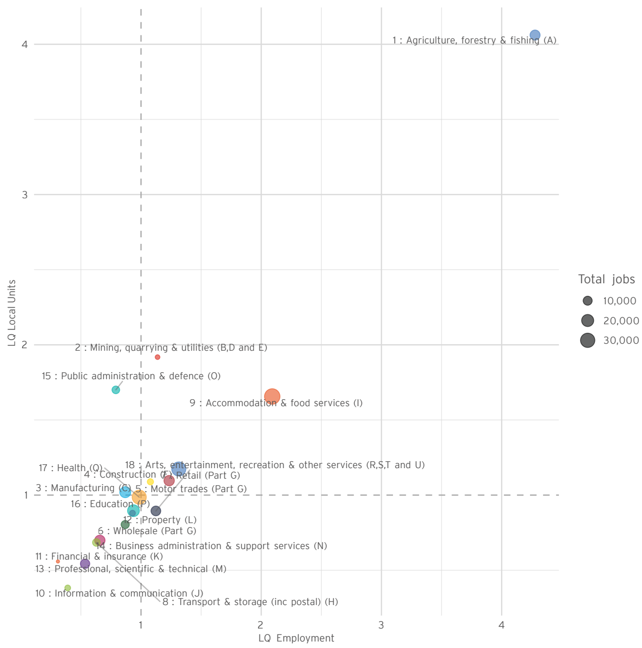
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	16.3% ^25.4%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£390,000 v12.8%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£528,000 ^1408.6%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	90 ^7.1%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	520 ^6.1%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	5.9 ^1.7%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	1 ^Inf%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£0 v100%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	216 ^0.9%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£23.8 (^1.8%)	£34.1 (^4.1%)
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£9,490 (^8%)	£1,498,232 (^7%)
Business count, all sectors, 2018	28,285 (^1.5%)	2,697,205 (^4.4%)
Startups per 10K, 2017	30 (v3.7%)	53 (^8.2%)
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.6% (v3.8%)	54.8% (^2.2%)
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	4% (v7.3%)	8% (^10.3%)
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.5% (v8.8%)	6.4% (^4.9%)
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	21.6% (^13.7%)	25.2% (^32.6%)
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	NA%	17.0% (^54.5%)

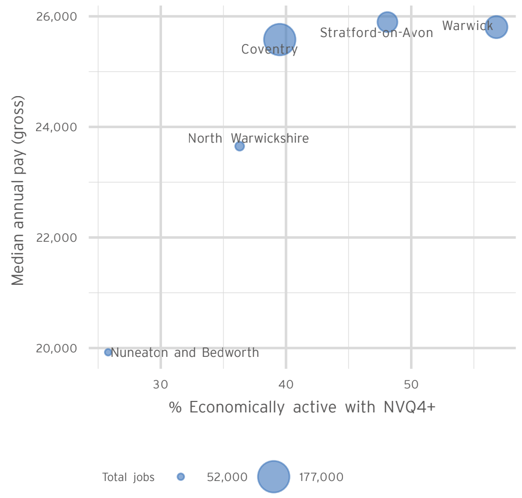


Coventry and Warwickshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

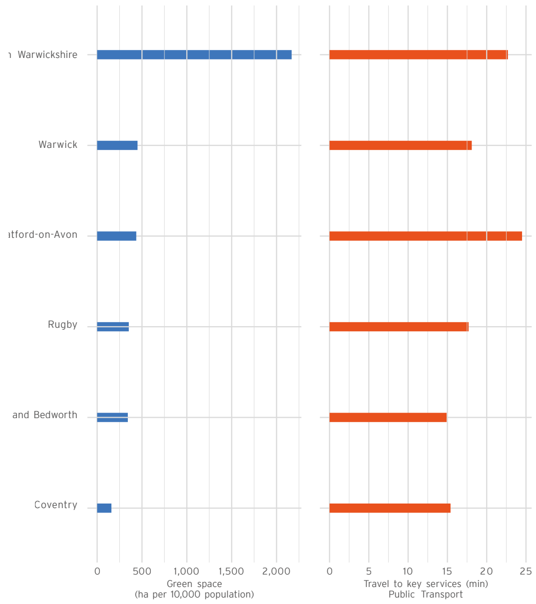
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coventry and Warwickshire	England
Population, 2017	924,711 (^2.8%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	586,160 (^2.8%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	18.0% (^0.1%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.6% (^20%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.90 (^3.4%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.90%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	21,290 (^11.6%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	41.4% (^5.3%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£19,146 (^4.1%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coventry and Warwickshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	7.8% (^2215.7%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	76.10% (^34.2%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	390,990 (^2.3%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	15 / 18 / 11 (^3 / 3 / 5%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	7.5 (v5.8%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	427.7	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.6 (^1.3%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	18,209	2,549,499

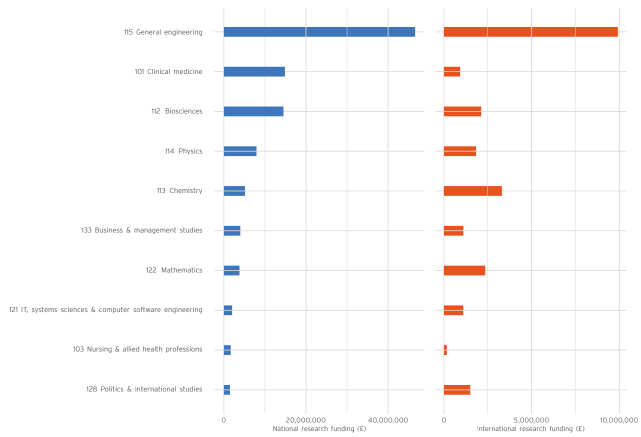


Of the indicators in the framework, in Coventry and Warwickshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of firms undertaking R&D activities (28.1%), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (29.7%), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (19.26%), employment in science, engineering and technology (9.2%), median gross annual pay (£25,005). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of firms implementing process innovation (13.0%), job vacancy rate (4.90%), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (42.13%), CO_2 emissions (7.5 t per capita), public green spaces (427.7 ha per 10,000 population).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

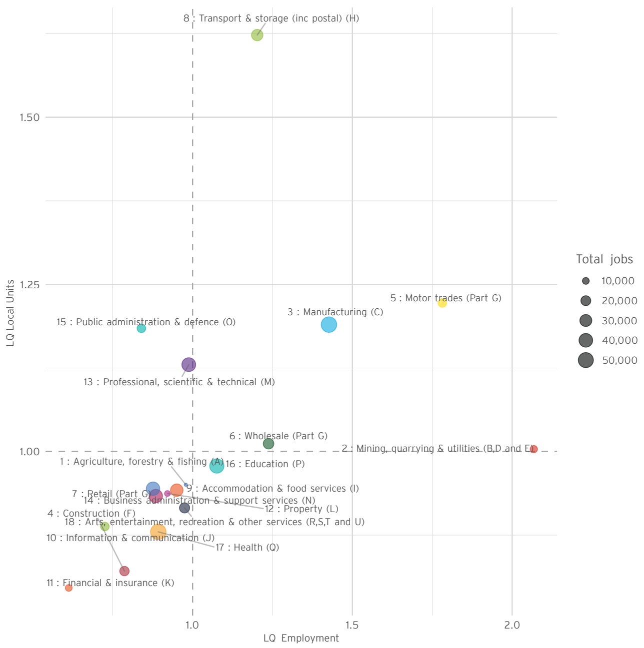
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coventry and Warwickshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	28.1% ^47.9%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£108,551,000 ^5.5%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 27,627,000 ^19%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,318 ^22.6%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	9,745 ^11.7%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	9.2 v1.1%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	146 ^3.5%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 26,598,000 v3.3%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	202 v33.6%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Coventry and Warwickshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£32.4 ^5.6%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 25,056 ^8.4%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	43,205 ^2.4%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	49 v1%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.6% ^0.2%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% v3.6%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.1% ^7.6%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	29.7% ^65%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	13.0% ^18.2%	17.0% ^54.5%

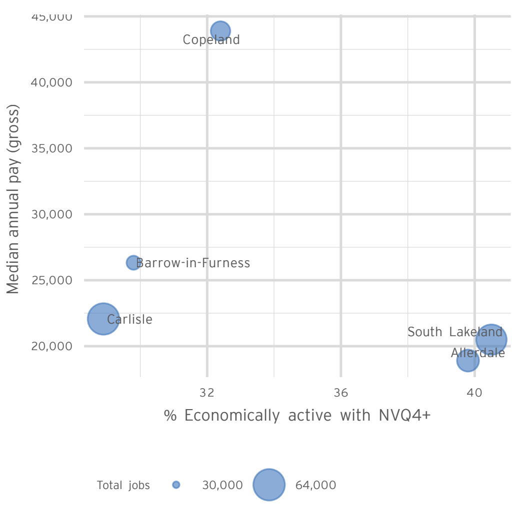


Cumbria

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

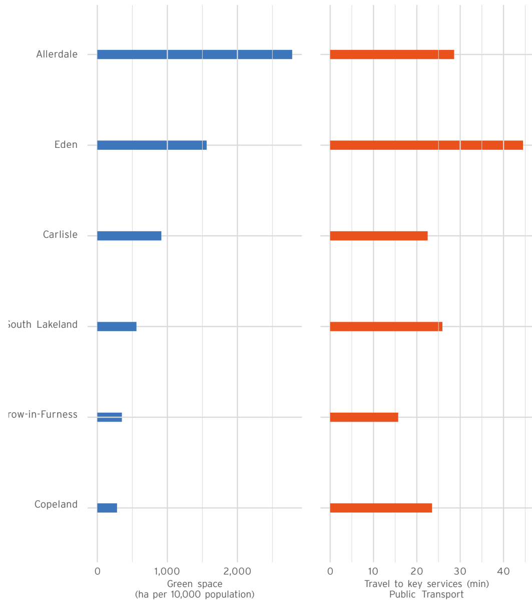
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cumbria	England
Population, 2017	498,375 (↑0%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	297,655 (↓1.3%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	23.8% (↑2.9%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.4% (↓10.5%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.91 (↑1.1%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.11%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	3,280 (↓9.5%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	34.5% (↑0.9%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£18,537 (↓0.1%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cumbria	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.3% (↑79.2%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	56.27% (↑145.9%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	247,420 (↑1.3%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	21 / 26 / 12 (↑8 / 7 / 2%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	7.8 (↓6.6%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	1,109.6	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	5.8 (↓24.6%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	34,174	2,549,499

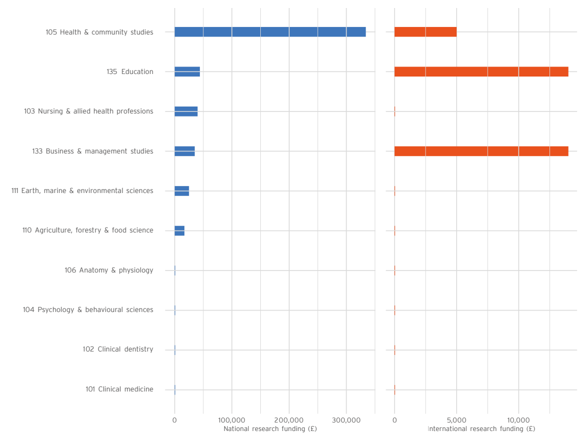


Of the indicators in the framework, in Cumbria LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (5.7%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (5.8), life satisfaction mean score (7.84), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (20.5%), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (7.22). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (55.50%), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (56.27%), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (25.94 minutes), percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (4%), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (48.64%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

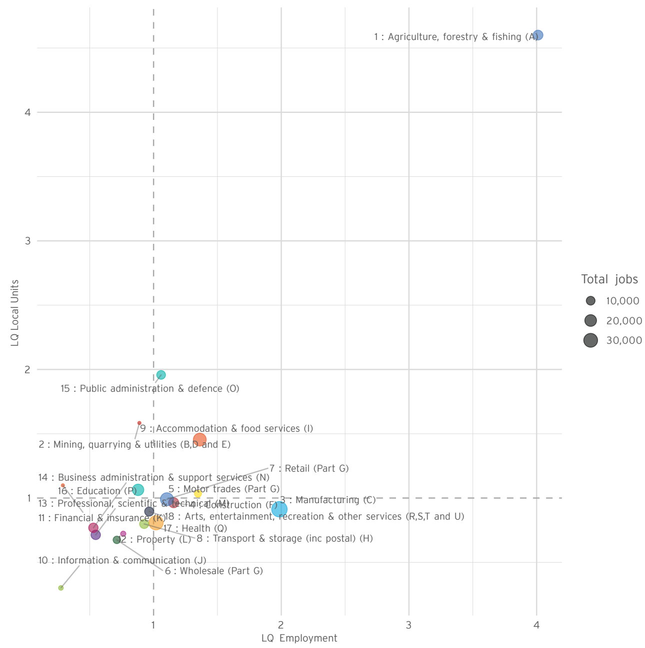
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cumbria	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	16.2% (^35%)	21.0% (^23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£495,000 (^82.7%)	£3,855,181,000 (^5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 33,000 (v3400%)	£1,204,459,000 (^11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	77 (^10%)	27,593 (^29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	805 (v12%)	303,750 (^4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.3 (v6%)	7.8 (^5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0	16,454 (^4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£277,000 (^93.7%)	£1,161,159,000 (^6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	87 (^102.3%)	12,758 (^15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Cumbria	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£29.3 (^4.2%)	£34.1 (^4.1%)
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 11,853 (^7.8%)	£1,498,232 (^7%)
Business count, all sectors, 2018	28,110 (^0.2%)	2,697,205 (^4.4%)
Startups per 10K, 2017	30 (v17.7%)	53 (^8.2%)
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.9% (v4.9%)	54.8% (^2.2%)
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	4% (v25.7%)	8% (^10.3%)
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.0% (v1.1%)	6.4% (^4.9%)
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	21.3% (^52.1%)	25.2% (^32.6%)
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	20.5%	17.0% (^54.5%)

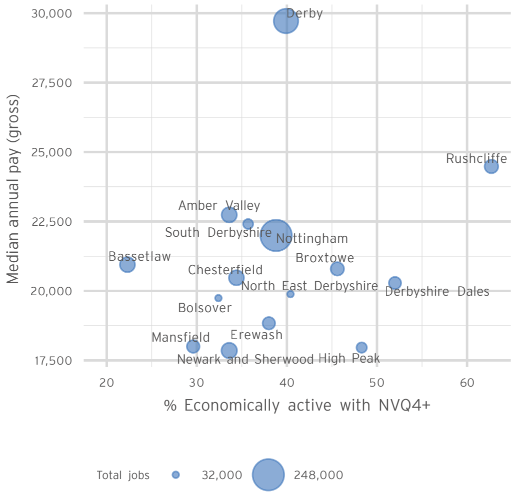


Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

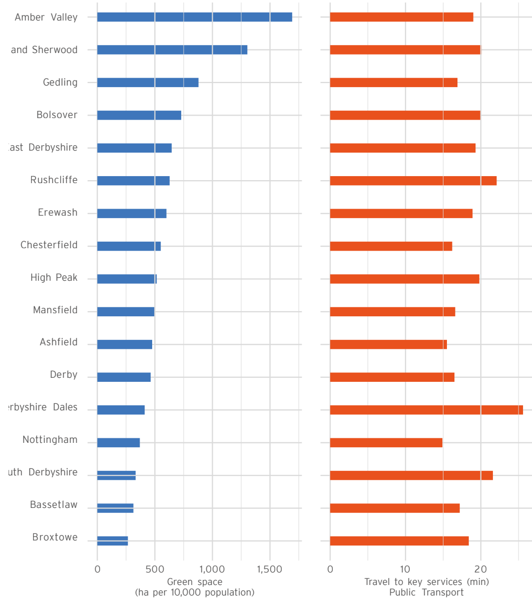
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	England
Population, 2017	2,196,060 (↑1.6%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,381,552 (↑0.9%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	18.9% (↑1.8%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.2% (↓14.3%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.79 (↑2.6%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.61%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	27,475 (↑10.9%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	37.8% (↑4.7%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,303 (↓0.5%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	3.6% (↑596.2%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	78.17% (↑36.6%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	963,460 (↑1.5%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	16 / 18 / 11 (↑14 / 3 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	6.5 (↓8.1%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	604.9	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.2 (↓5.7%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	110,418	2,549,499

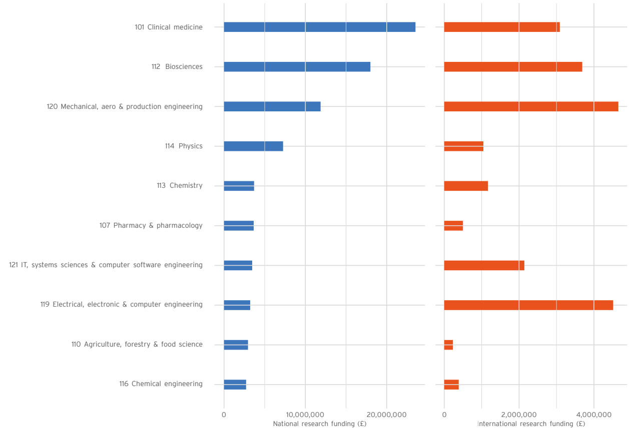


Of the indicators in the framework, in Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Income from regeneration and development programmes (£ 13,559,000), job vacancy rate (2.61%), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (18.71%), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (28.28%), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (7.24). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£16,303), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (22.8%), percentage in employment who are self employed (8.9%), jobs density (0.79), startups per 10K population (35).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

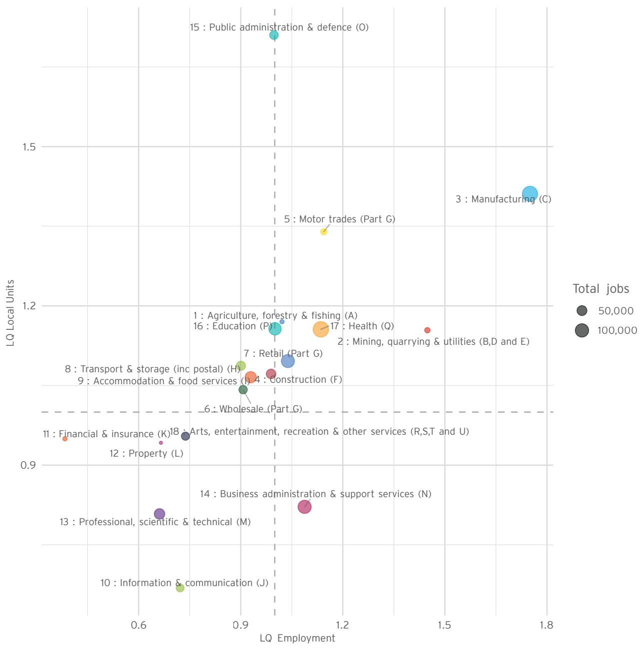
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	18.7% ↑10%	21.0% ↑23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£100,335,000 ↑0.1%	£3,855,181,000 ↑5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 26,662,000 ↓13.2%	£1,204,459,000 ↑11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,634 ↑16%	27,593 ↑29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	12,890 ↑5.8%	303,750 ↑4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	7.0 ↑2.9%	7.8 ↑5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	355 ↓15.1%	16,454 ↑4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 45,519,000 ↑33.5%	£1,161,159,000 ↑6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	725 ↑40%	12,758 ↑15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£28.9 ↑3.4%	£34.1 ↑4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 45,403 ↑6.1%	£1,498,232 ↑7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	86,500 ↑0.9%	2,697,205 ↑4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	35 ↓2.5%	53 ↑8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.0% ↓1.2%	54.8% ↑2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ↓10.8%	8% ↑10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.7% ↓1.9%	6.4% ↑4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	22.8% ↑20%	25.2% ↑32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	19.4% ↑142.5%	17.0% ↑54.5%

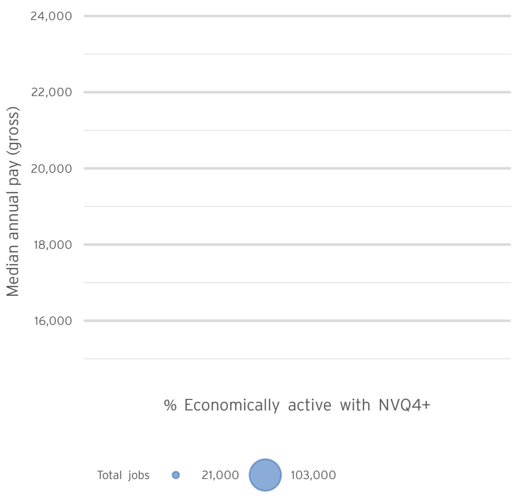


Dorset

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

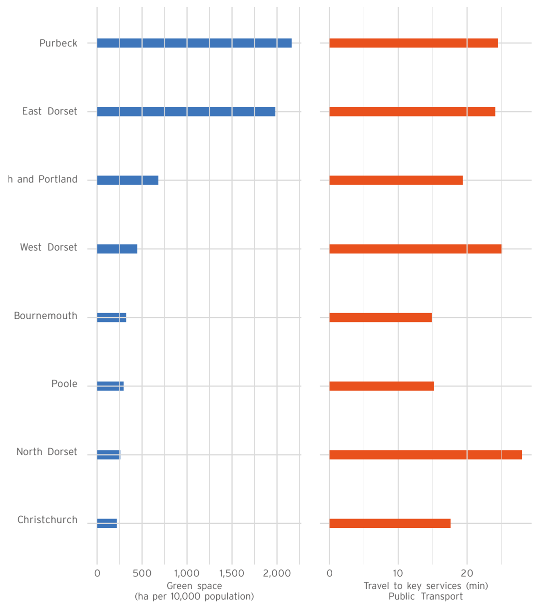
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Dorset	England
Population, 2017	770,689 (^1.1%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	453,015 (^0.2%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	24.8% (^1.8%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.0% (v11.8%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.87 (^3.6%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.00%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	7,155 (^11.5%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	38.1% (v1.6%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£20,007 (^0.4%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Dorset	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	7.8% (v47%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	73.38% (^35.8%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	359,360 (^1.4%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	17 / 20 / 11 (^21 / 5 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.3 (v10.5%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	655.7	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	8.9 (^2.5%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	18,25	2,549,499

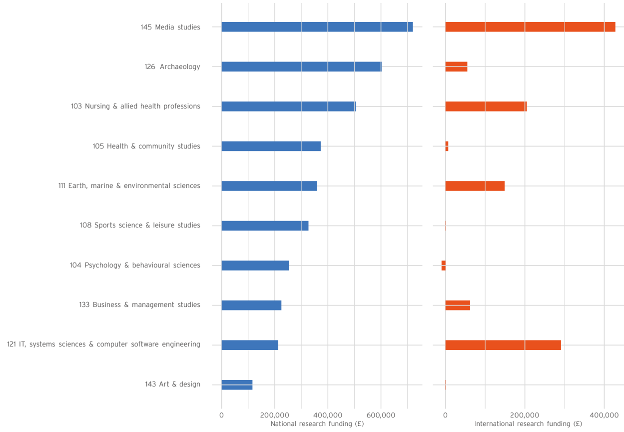


Of the indicators in the framework, in Dorset LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage in non-permanent employment (3.3%), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (4.5%), unemployment 16+ (3.0%), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (20.5%), CO_2 emissions (4.3 t per capita). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Aged dependency ratio (24.8%), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (12.71), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (29.18%), port freight (818 tonnes), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (16.03).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

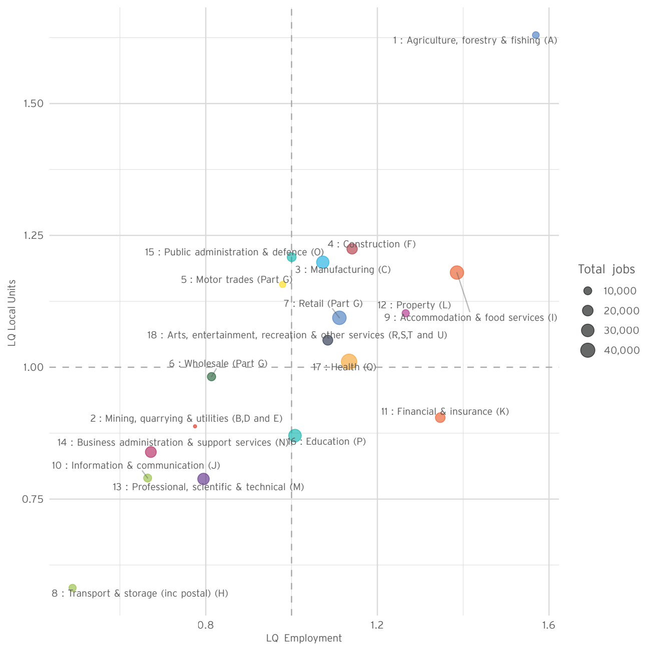
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Dorset	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	20.2% ^12.2%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£3,879,000 ^16.9%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£1,329,000 v0.1%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	89 v19.1%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	2,185 ^10.1%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and tech-nology (%), 2018	6.5 ^4.8%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	13 ^160%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£1,193,000 v27.6%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	6 v91.2%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employ-ment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Dorset	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£29.2 ^4.6%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sec-tors, £ million), 2016	£ 16,130 ^4.4%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	37,770 ^2.2%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	38 v3.5%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.2% ^3.5%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% v27.4%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.8% v0.1%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	28.1% ^27.7%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	20.5% ^36.7%	17.0% ^54.5%

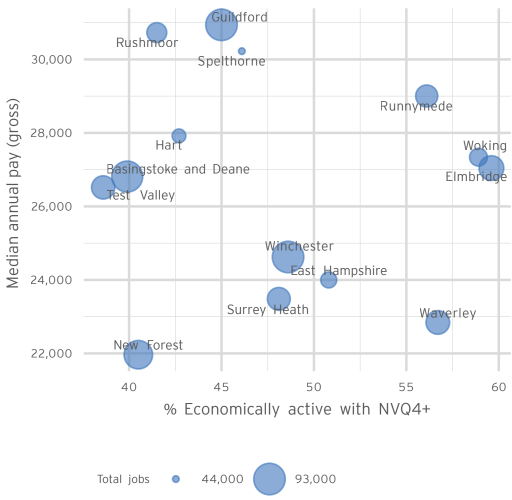


Enterprise M3

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

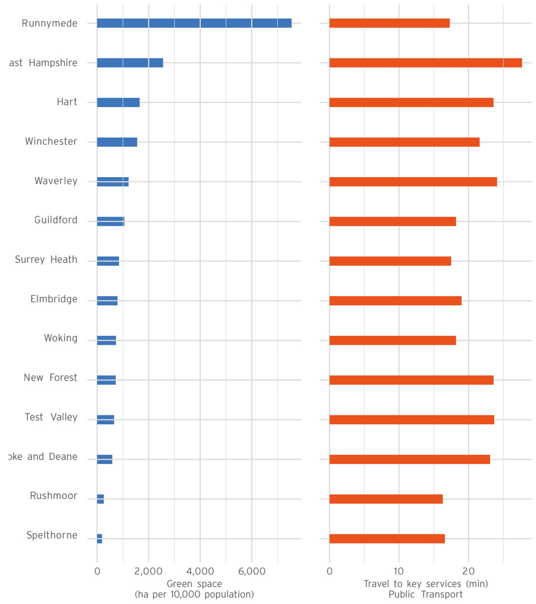
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Enterprise M3	England
Population, 2017	1,698,499 (^1%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,038,306 (^0.1%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.8% (^2.3%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	2.1% (v41.7%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.91 (v3.2%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.90%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	14,225 (^7.9%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	48.1% (^3%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£26,325 (^1.9%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Enterprise M3	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	6.1% (^120.2%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	71.82% (^41.7%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	713,950 (^1.7%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	18 / 21 / 12 (^16 / 3 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.6 (v6.6%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	1,316.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.1 (^12.3%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	83,533	2,549,499

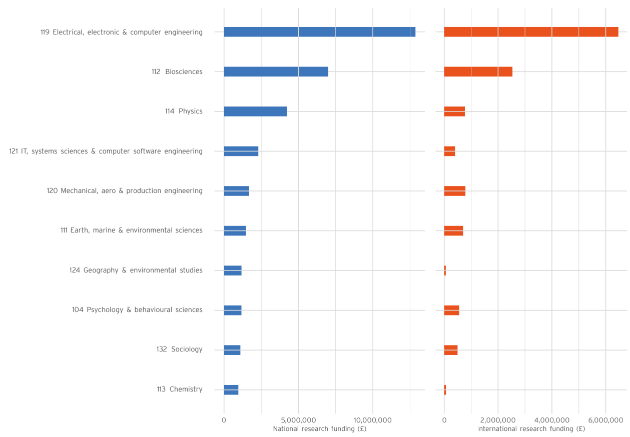


Of the indicators in the framework, in Enterprise M3 LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£26,325), unemployment 16+ (2.1%), GVA per hour worked (£38.6), employment in science, engineering and technology (10.2%), median gross annual pay (£26,634). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (14.44), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (18.00), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.1), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (11.60 minutes), income from regeneration and development programmes (£802,000).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

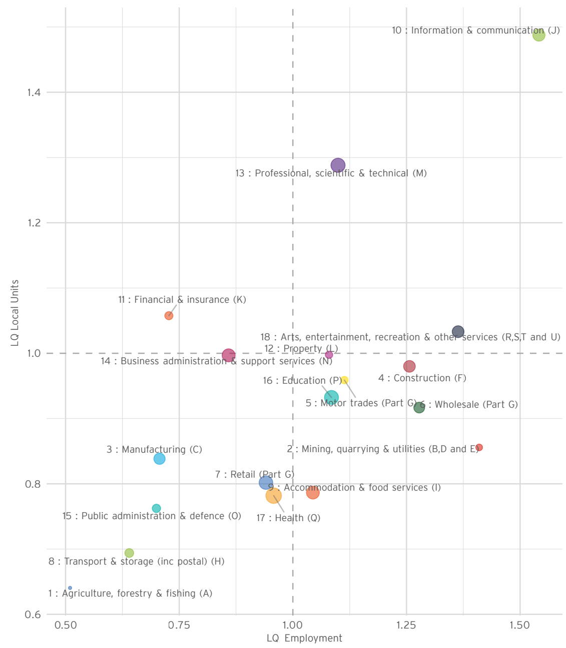
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Enterprise M3	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	24.6% ^23%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 41,267,000 ^9.3%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 15,770,000 v9.4%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,259 ^3.5%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	6,060 ^8.1%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	10.2 v9.7%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	157 v1.3%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 15,937,000 ^23.3%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	295 ^4.2%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Enterprise M3	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£38.6 ^4.4%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 54,259 ^5.5%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	90,535 ^1.9%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	52 v5.8%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.9% ^1.7%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^5.9%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.4% v13%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	29.9% ^24.6%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	17.9% ^62.7%	17.0% ^54.5%

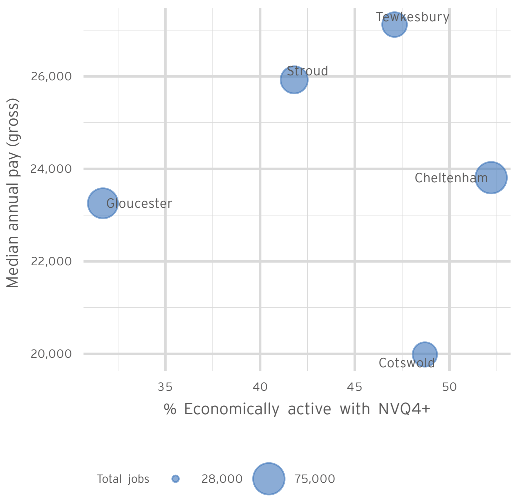


Gloucestershire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

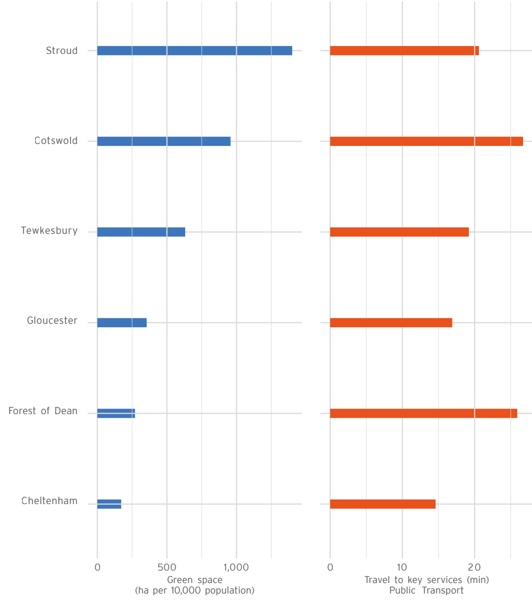
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Gloucestershire	England
Population, 2017	628,139 (^1.7%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	383,204 (^0.7%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	21.0% (^2.4%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	2.9% (v21.6%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.88 (v1.1%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.68%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	3,605 (^8.1%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	42.5% (^6.5%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£20,663 (^0.2%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Gloucestershire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	8.4% (^88.6%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	64.10% (^69.1%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	284,580 (^2%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	17 / 20 / 11 (^8 / 1 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.7 (v8.5%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	629.3	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	8.8 (v1.2%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	27,649	2,549,499

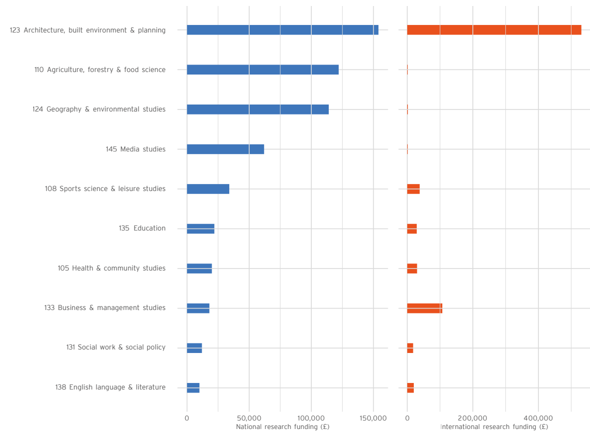


Of the indicators in the framework, in Gloucestershire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Startup 3-year survival rate (61.3%), unemployment 16+ (2.9%), percentage in non-permanent employment (3.8%), percentage of firms undertaking R&D activities (24.8%), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (28.0%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (5%), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (14.0%), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (64.10%), percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (1%), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (42.67%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

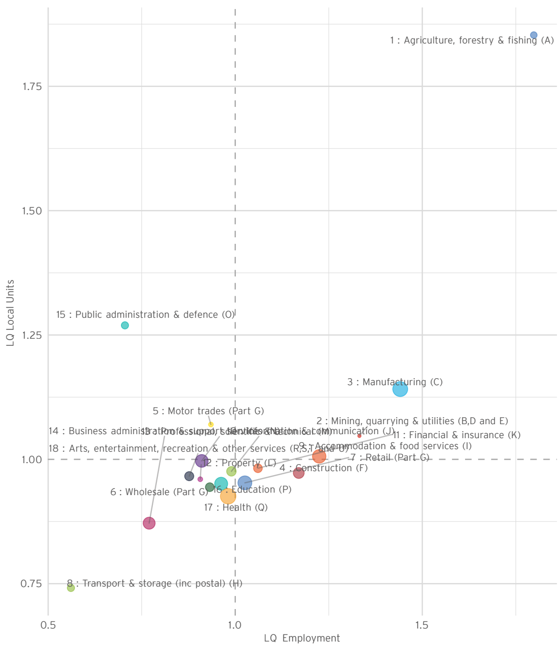
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Gloucestershire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	24.8% (↑24%)	21.0% (↑23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£596,000 (↓9.1%)	£3,855,181,000 (↑5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£913,000 (↑12.7%)	£1,204,459,000 (↑11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	347 (↑5.8%)	27,593 (↑29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	1,120 (↑4.7%)	303,750 (↑4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	8.3 (↓1.2%)	7.8 (↑5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0	16,454 (↑4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£600,000 (↑17.6%)	£1,161,159,000 (↑6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	33 (↑10%)	12,758 (↑15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Gloucestershire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£32.2 ↑5.4%	£34.1 ↑4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 16,259 ↑5%	£1,498,232 ↑7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	34,020 ↑3.6%	2,697,205 ↑4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	38 ↓6.7%	53 ↑8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	61.3% ↑5.9%	54.8% ↑2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	5% ↓20.6%	8% ↑10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.3% ↓3.5%	6.4% ↑4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	28.0% ↑7.7%	25.2% ↑32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	14.0% ↑7.7%	17.0% ↑54.5%

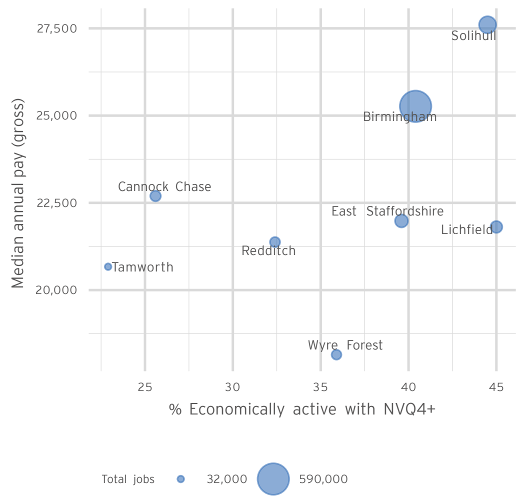


Greater Birmingham and Solihull

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

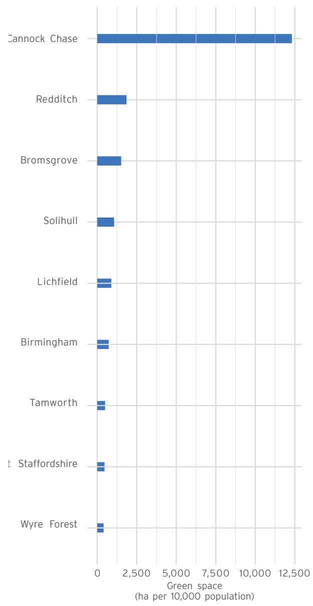
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	England
Population, 2017	2,031,281 (^1.6%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,273,876 (^1.4%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	16.4% (^0.8%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	6.1% (v12.9%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.84 (^5%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	5.41%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	27,610 (^3.5%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	39.0% (^2.1%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,476 (^1.1%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.6% (^115.9%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	80.88% (^31.1%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	820,720 (^1.2%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	13 / 16 / 10 (^11 / 3 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.6 (v8.8%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	1,381.8	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.8 (v0.4%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	42,181	2,549,499

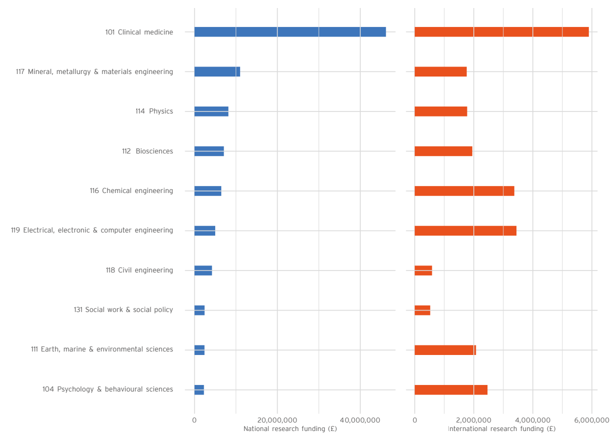


Of the indicators in the framework, in Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Income from regeneration and development programmes (£ 40,060,000), business demography net change (births-deaths) (3,610), startups per 10K population (67), public green spaces (1,381.8 ha per 10,000 population), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (9.92 minutes). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Job vacancy rate (5.41%), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (1.8%), unemployment 16+ (6.1%), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (32.18%), percentage in non-permanent employment (5.5%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

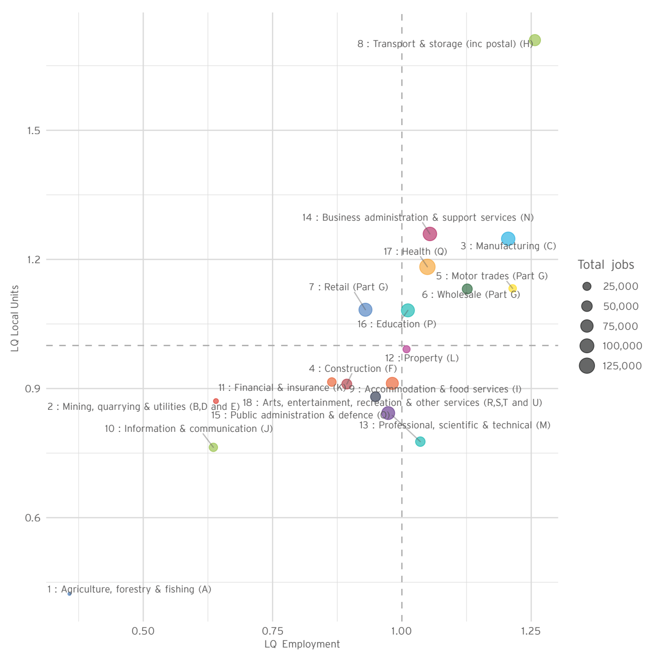
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	24.4% ˄74.3%	21.0% ˄23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£115,821,000 ˅3.5%	£3,855,181,000 ˄5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 38,107,000 ˄15.6%	£1,204,459,000 ˄11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,362 ˄18.2%	27,593 ˄29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	12,295 ˄11.3%	303,750 ˄4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	7.4 ˄12.1%	7.8 ˄5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	573 ˄19.1%	16,454 ˄4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 62,132,000 ˄18.4%	£1,161,159,000 ˄6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	416 ˄61.9%	12,758 ˄15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Birmingham and Solihull	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£31.6 ˄6.9%	£34.1 ˄4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 46,810 ˄9.6%	£1,498,232 ˄7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	87,850 ˄10.9%	2,697,205 ˄4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	67 ˄70.2%	53 ˄8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	54.5% ˄5.5%	54.8% ˄2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% ˄17.8%	8% ˄10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.7% ˅5.4%	6.4% ˄4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	26.3% ˄46.1%	25.2% ˄32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	16.5% ˄65%	17.0% ˄54.5%

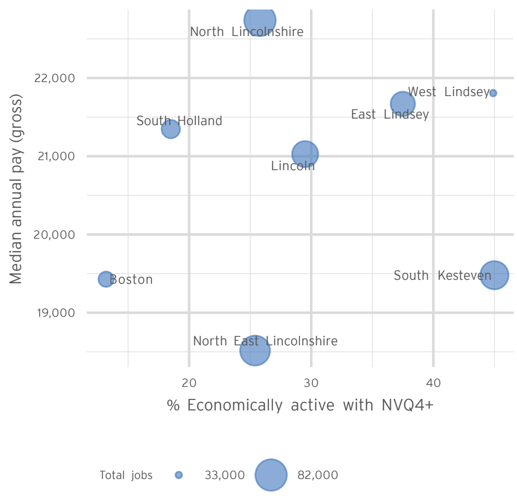


Greater Lincolnshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

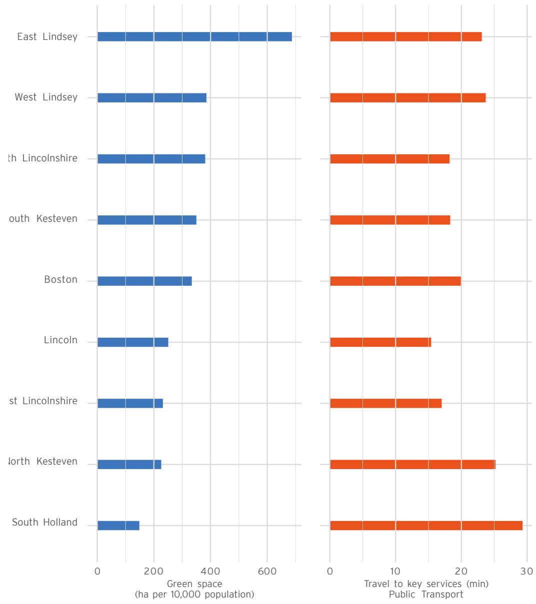
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Lincolnshire	England
Population, 2017	1,082,291 (^1.4%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	649,702 (^0.4%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	22.3% (^2.2%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.8% (v17.2%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.79 (^3.9%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.78%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	5,945 (^11.7%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	30.8% (^1.3%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,471 (^0.8%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Lincolnshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	1.1% (^441.9%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	64.15% (^62.7%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	485,370 (^1.2%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	20 / 21 / 12 (^0 / 9 / 1%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	12.2 (v1.7%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	343.4	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	8.6 (v15.4%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	227,296	2,549,499

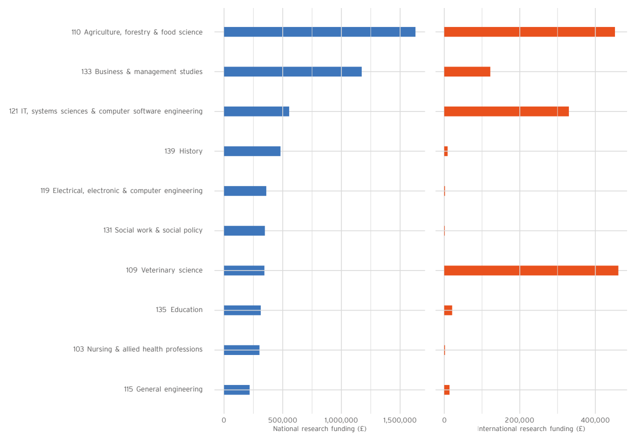


Of the indicators in the framework, in Greater Lincolnshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Port freight (55,913 tonnes), job vacancy rate (2.78%), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (28.63%), Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (95.83%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (9.54). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Startup 3-year survival rate (50.0%), CO_2 emissions (12.2 t per capita), number of properties at risk of flooding (227,296), percentage of workforce with NVQ4+ (30.8%), percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (37.3%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

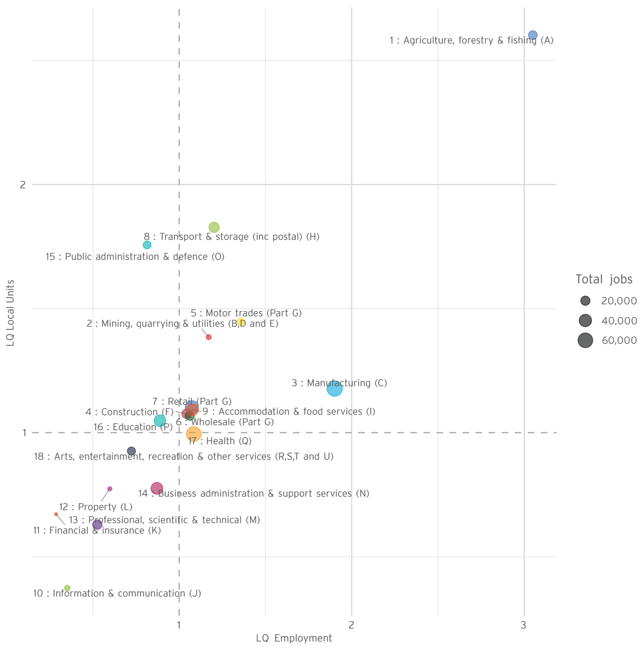
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Lincolnshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	15.7% ^96.2%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£6,821,000 ^38.5%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£1,645,000 ^25.1%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	195 ^16.1%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	1,995 ^16.3%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	5.3 ^6%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	42 ^23.5%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£5,551,000 ^38.8%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	138 ^21.1%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Lincolnshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£27.4 ^1%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 20,212 ^2.8%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	45,005 v0.5%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	32 v7.6%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	50.0% v4.6%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	5% v10.8%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.5% v1.4%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	20.9% ^22.9%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	17.6% ^151.4%	17.0% ^54.5%

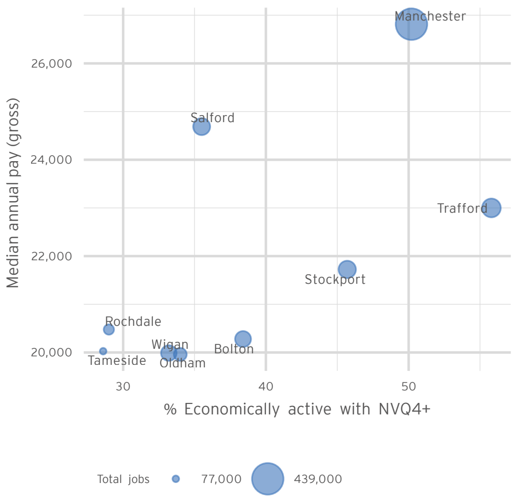


Greater Manchester

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Manchester	England
Population, 2017	2,798,799 (^1.6%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,786,161 (^1.1%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	15.8% (^0.7%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	5.0% (v25.4%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.83 (^5.1%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.06%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	36,170 (^8.8%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	40.8% (^0.7%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,106 (^1%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

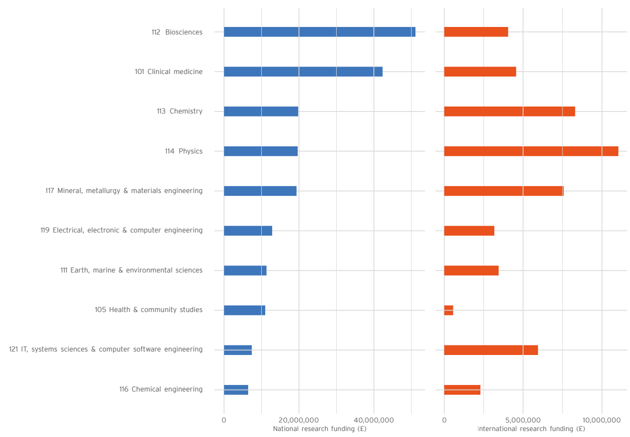
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Manchester	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	3.2% (^117.8%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	84.83% (^17.4%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	1,203,320 (^1.2%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	13 / 15 / 10 (^8 / 5 / 5%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.5 (v8.9%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	456.8	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.9 (v6.2%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	58,24	2,549,499

Of the indicators in the framework, in Greater Manchester LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Business demography net change (births-deaths) (7,250), percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (3%), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (84.83%), aged dependency ratio (15.8%), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (12.64 minutes). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Life satisfaction mean score (7.56), startup 3-year survival rate (53.0%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£16,106), percentage in employment who are self employed (9.1%), port freight (6,789 tonnes).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

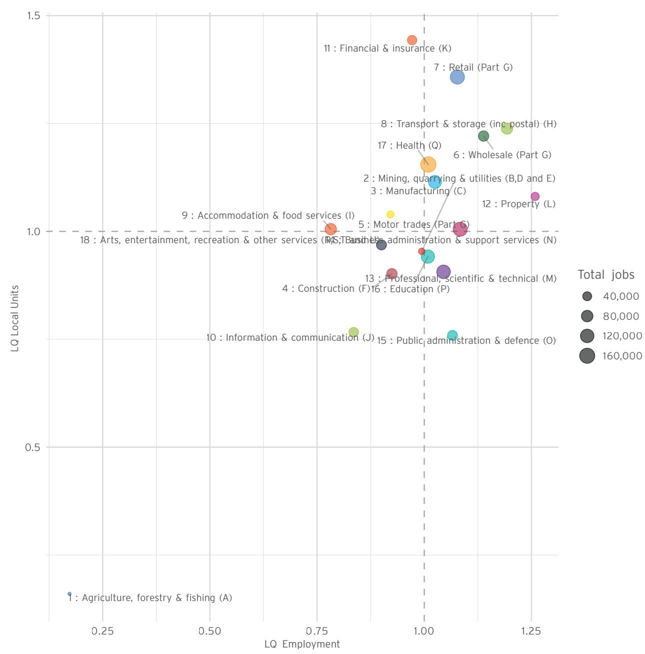
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Manchester	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	22.0% ^37.5%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£250,524,000 ^1.9%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 64,636,000 ^60.4%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,928 ^21.4%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	17,060 ^3.2%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.8 ^3%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	693 ^2.5%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 79,190,000 ^18.4%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	504 ^16.1%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Manchester	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£30.2 ^3.6%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 63,675 ^8.7%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	123,730 ^12.7%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	61 ^42.3%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	53.0% ^3.4%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% ^1.8%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.0% v13.8%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	24.2% ^34.4%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	16.0% ^33.3%	17.0% ^54.5%

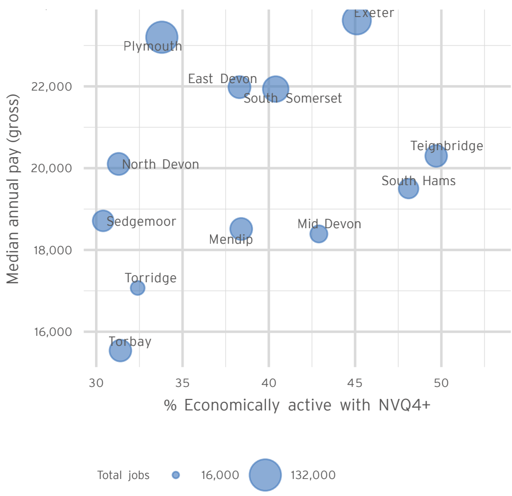


Heart of the South West

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

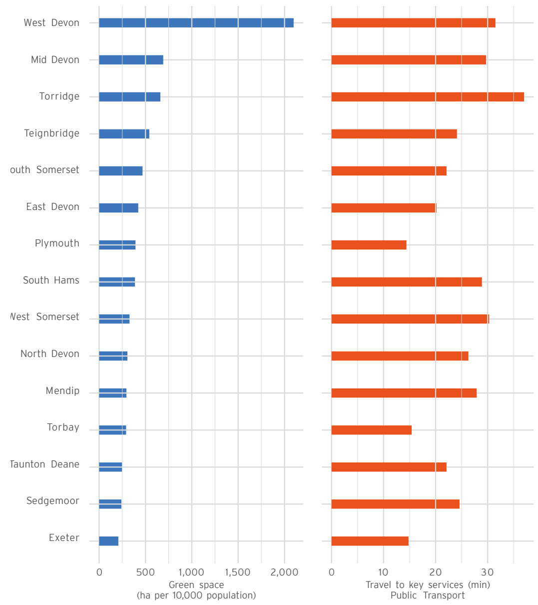
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Heart of the South West	England
Population, 2017	1,740,683 (↑1.6%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,030,699 (↑0.5%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	23.8% (↑2.4%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.3% (↓19.5%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.87 (↑1.2%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.74%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	17,370 (↑3%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	38.4% (↓0.5%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£18,071 (↓0.4%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Heart of the South West	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	3.2% (↑102.8%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	66.60% (↑59.5%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	805,710 (↑1.9%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	19 / 22 / 12 (↑18 / 6 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.1 (↓10.9%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	437.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.8 (↓11.4%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	114,751	2,549,499

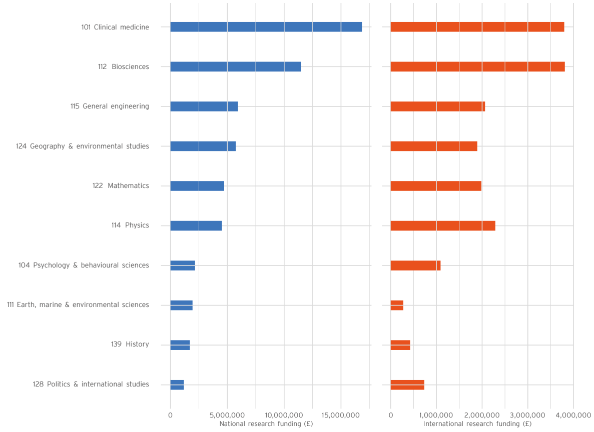


Of the indicators in the framework, in Heart of the South West LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Life satisfaction mean score (7.83), percentage in employment who are self employed (13.0%), startup 3-year survival rate (58.1%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.8), Internal migration (within the UK) (14,804.83). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (73.48%), percentage of high growth firms (5.0%), aged dependency ratio (23.8%), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (44.82%), startups per 10K population (30).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

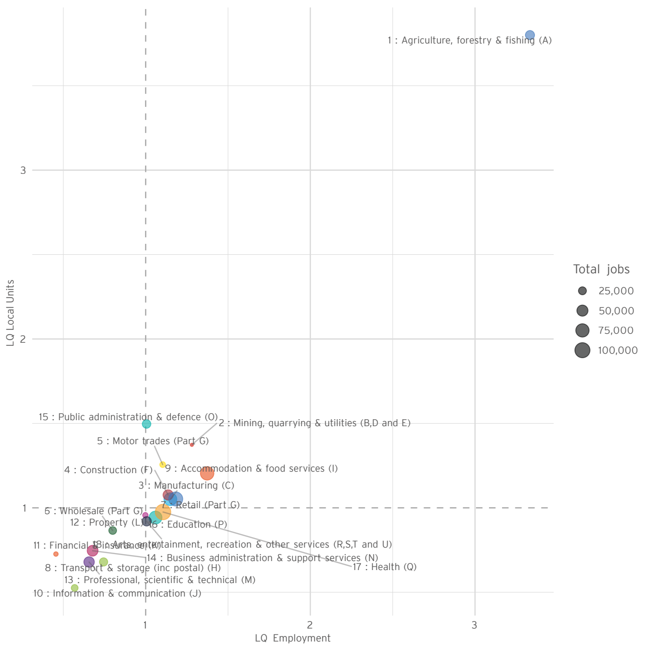
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Heart of the South West	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	21.2% ^17.8%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 64,950,000 ^12.7%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 24,228,000 ^38.2%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,091 ^9.8%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	7,710 ^6.9%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.2 ^12.7%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	150 ^11.9%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 20,626,000 ^24.7%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	185 ^31.2%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Heart of the South West	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£27.9 ^5.2%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 34,231 ^6.1%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	84,485 ^1.9%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	30 v4%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	58.1% ^4.6%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ^12.6%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.0% v8.3%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	25.0% ^31.6%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	17.3% ^73%	17.0% ^54.5%

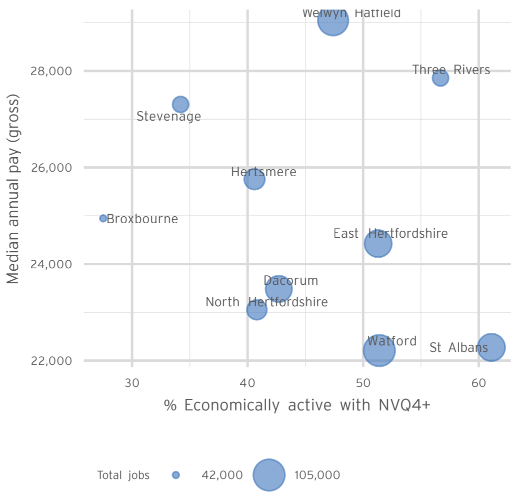


Hertfordshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

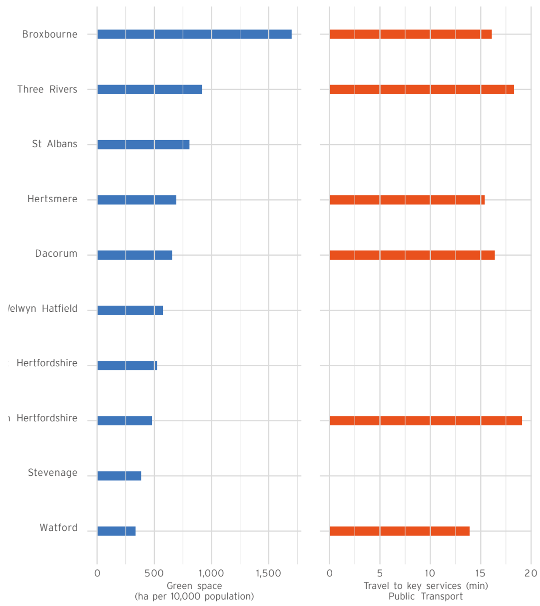
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Hertfordshire	England
Population, 2017	1,180,934 (↑1.3%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	740,327 (↑0.7%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	16.9% (↑1.1%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.1% (↑0%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.98 (↑7.7%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.99%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	7,755 (↑12.2%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	45.9% (↓0.9%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£24,696 (↑2.2%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Hertfordshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	1.1% (↑119.1%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	81.52% (↑22.9%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	487,700 (↑1.7%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	13 / 17 / 10 (↑8 / 4 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.2 (↓8.3%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	692.7	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.7 (↑10.9%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	22,48	2,549,499

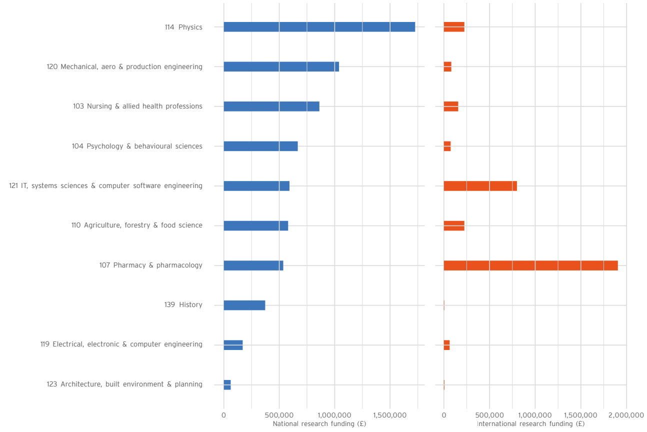


Of the indicators in the framework, in Hertfordshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (9%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£24,696), jobs density (0.98), percentage in non-permanent employment (3.7%), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (13.43 minutes). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (23.04), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (16.25), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.7), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (28.00%), Percentage of premises with full fibre broadband (1.1%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

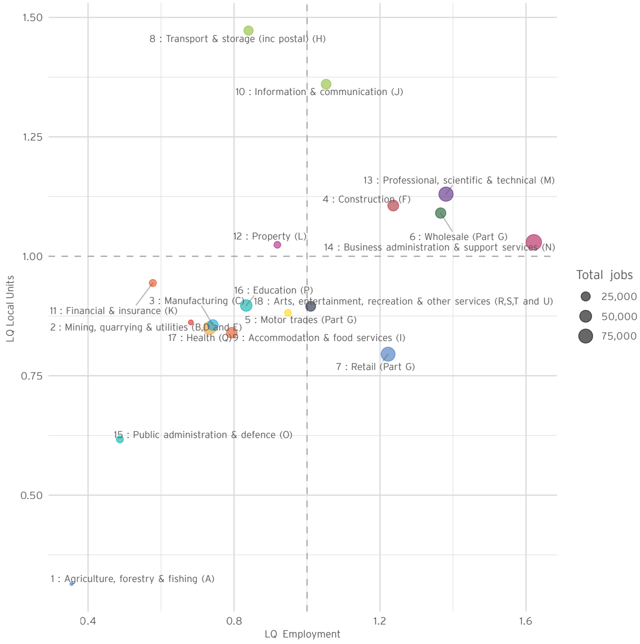
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Hertfordshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	23.4% ▲46.2%	21.0% ▲23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£6,780,000 ▲10.8%	£3,855,181,000 ▲5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£3,749,000 ▲14%	£1,204,459,000 ▲11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	700 ▲4.8%	27,593 ▲29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	2,605 ▲1.8%	303,750 ▲4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and tech-nology (%), 2018	8.1 ▼9%	7.8 ▲5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	16 ▲128.6%	16,454 ▲4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£6,514,000 ▲0.7%	£1,161,159,000 ▲6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	151 ▲135.9%	12,758 ▲15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Hertfordshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£32.5 ▲1.1%	£34.1 ▲4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 35,538 ▲8.7%	£1,498,232 ▲7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	69,575 ▲5.7%	2,697,205 ▲4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	37 ▼38.1%	53 ▲8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.4% ▲2.3%	54.8% ▲2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	9% ▲13.7%	8% ▲10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.5% ▼0.4%	6.4% ▲4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	26.7% ▲78%	25.2% ▲32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	17.4% ▲74%	17.0% ▲54.5%

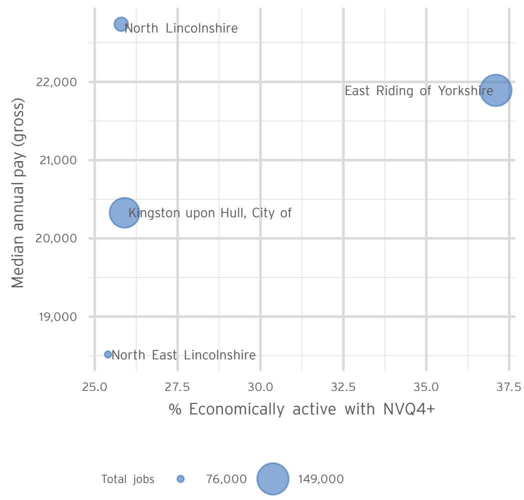


Humber

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

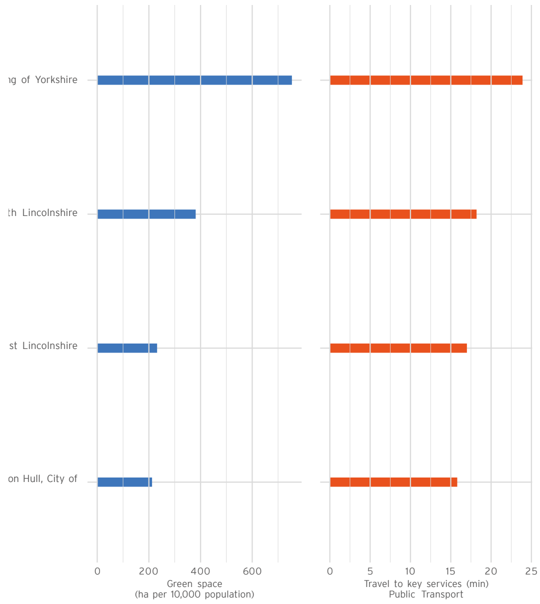
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Humber	England
Population, 2017	929,854 (˄0.5%)	55,619,430 (˄1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	568,655 (˅0.7%)	34,950,948 (˄0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	20.6% (˄2.7%)	18.0% (˄1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	5.3% (˅14.5%)	4.5% (˅15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.79 (˄6.8%)	0.87 (˄3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.12%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	4,955 (˄1.4%)	644,265 (˄4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	29.8% (˅11.8%)	43.5% (˄2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£15,647 (˄0.4%)	£19,988 (˄1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Humber	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	36.0% (˄43.3%)	6.1% (˄89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	73.14% (˄32.5%)	78.29% (˄29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	427,370 (˄1.1%)	23,950,000 (˄1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	17 / 19 / 11 (˄5 / 3 / 1%)	15 / 18 / 11 (˄10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	13.8 (˅0.8%)	5.3 (˅10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	443.5	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	8.3 (˅15%)	9.4 (˄0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	242,198	2,549,499

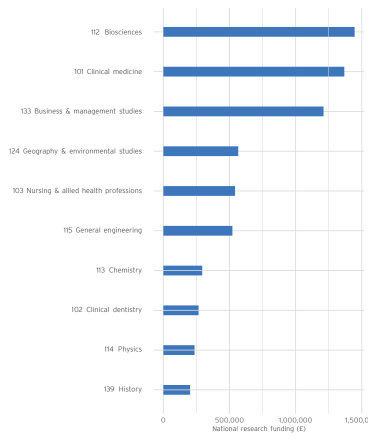


Of the indicators in the framework, in Humber LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of premises with full fibre broadband (36.0%), port freight (76,384 tonnes), percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (2%), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (23.3%), job vacancy rate (2.12%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: CO_2 emissions (13.8 t per capita), percentage of firms undertaking R&D activities (13.4%), number of properties at risk of flooding (242,198), percentage of workforce with NVQ4+ (29.8%), percentage of high growth firms (5.2%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

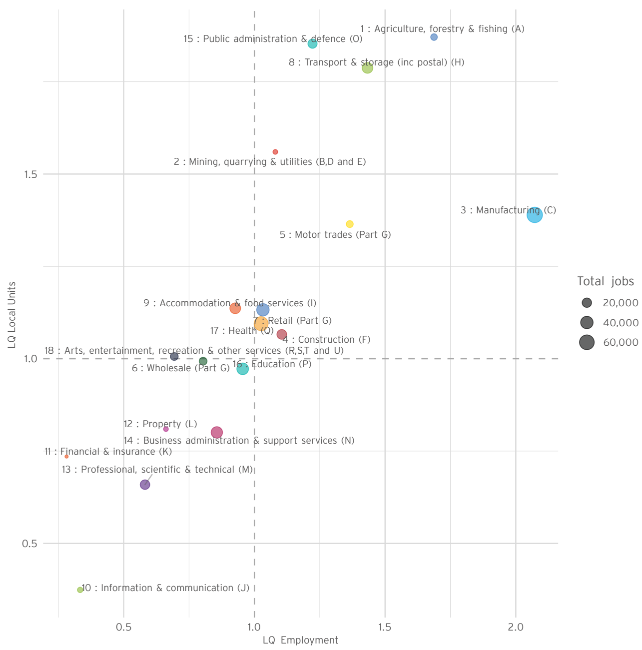
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Humber	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	13.4% ^3.1%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£7,568,000 v25%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£2,495,000 ^30.2%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	154 ^5.5%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	2,350 ^4.9%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.4 ^6.7%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	100 v47.9%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£3,043,000 v32.5%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	85 v5.6%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Humber	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£29.6 ^3%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 18,378 ^5.7%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	36,525 ^1.6%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	38 ^17.9%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	55.5% ^2.3%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ^9%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.2% v8.2%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	26.4% ^103.1%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	23.3% ^232.9%	17.0% ^54.5%

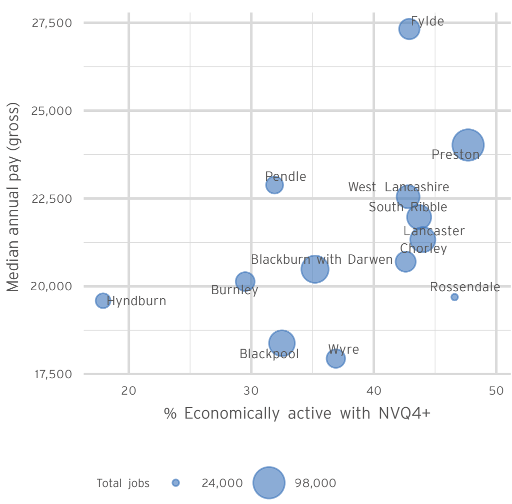


Lancashire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Lancashire	England
Population, 2017	1,490,497 (^0.9%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	914,433 (^0.1%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.8% (^1.9%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.1% (v2.4%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.79 (^1.3%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.00%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	18,095 (v4.1%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	39.1% (^6.2%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,110 (v0.3%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

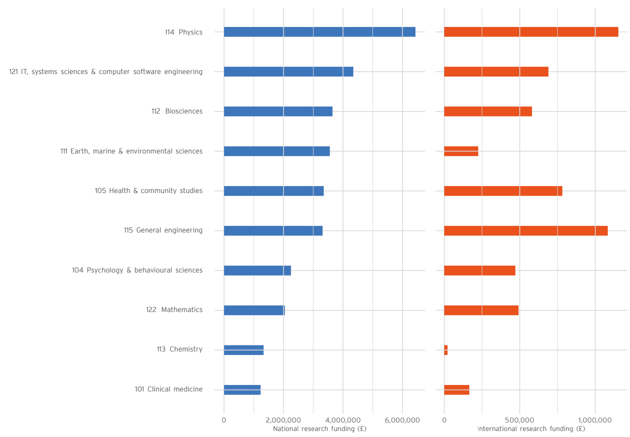
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Lancashire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.9% (^64.1%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	77.74% (^25.8%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	670,820 (^1.3%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	14 / 16 / 10 (^5 / 3 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.7 (v7.5%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	619.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.0 (v16.3%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	83,313	2,549,499

Of the indicators in the framework, in Lancashire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (5.1%), percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (2%), active spin-offs from HEIs (1,052), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.0), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (7.19). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Life satisfaction mean score (7.61), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£16,110), percentage in employment who are self employed (8.8%), port freight (4,630 tonnes), percentage in non-permanent employment (5.4%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

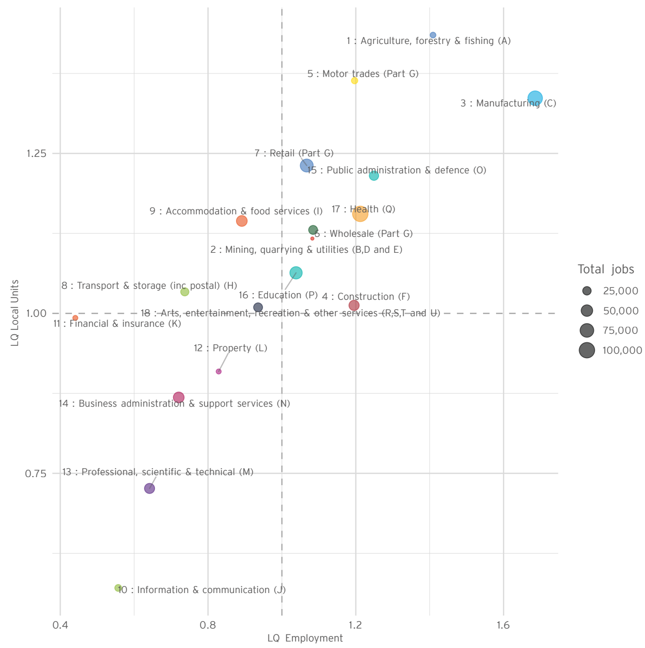
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Lancashire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	22.7% ^26.1%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 39,850,000 ^13.7%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£7,754,000 v23.9%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	543 ^17.3%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	7,230 ^7.5%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.9 ^43.8%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	141 ^6%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 11,462,000 ^10.9%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	1,052 v0.5%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Lancashire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£30.4 ^9.3%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 30,821 ^8.3%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	61,600 ^3.1%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	38 ^7.6%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	55.2% ^2.2%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ^12.9%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.7% ^4.8%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	24.1% ^0.4%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	18.5% ^42.3%	17.0% ^54.5%

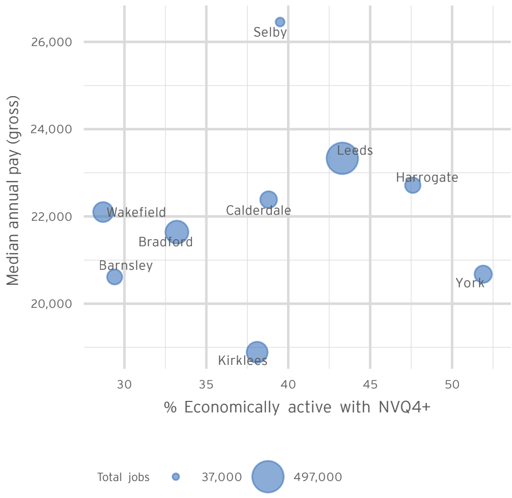


Leeds City Region

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

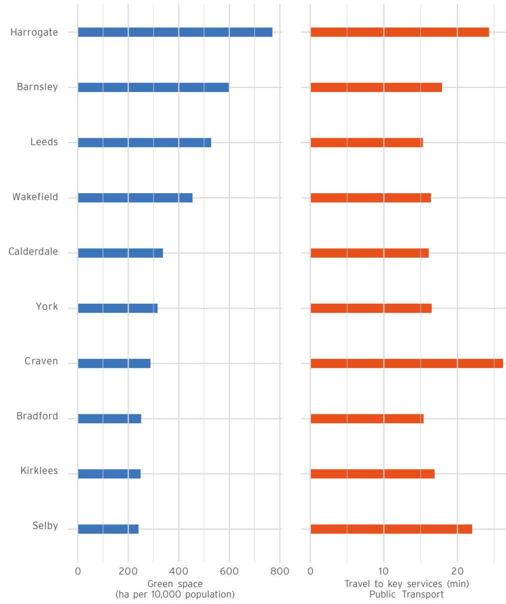
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leeds City Region	England
Population, 2017	3,063,074 (⌃1.2%)	55,619,430 (⌃1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,927,537 (⌃0.5%)	34,950,948 (⌃0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	17.4% (⌃1.8%)	18.0% (⌃1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.7% (⌄21.7%)	4.5% (⌄15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.82 (⌃1.2%)	0.87 (⌃3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.49%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	40,250 (⌃4.6%)	644,265 (⌃4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	38.9% (⌃8.4%)	43.5% (⌃2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,240 (⌄0.6%)	£19,988 (⌃1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leeds City Region	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	6.0% (⌃206%)	6.1% (⌃89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	82.76% (⌃20%)	78.29% (⌃29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	1,328,440 (⌃1.4%)	23,950,000 (⌃1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	14 / 17 / 10 (⌃8 / 3 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (⌃10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.3 (⌄6%)	5.3 (⌄10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	409.9	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.7 (⌄5.6%)	9.4 (⌃0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	94,07	2,549,499

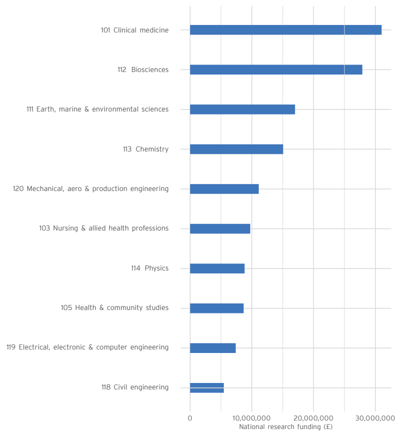


Of the indicators in the framework, in Leeds City Region LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (18.07%), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (13.61%), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (82.76%), housing stock, including vacant (1,328,440), population (3,063,074). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Job vacancy rate (4.49%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£16,240), public green spaces (409.9 ha per 10,000 population), employment in science, engineering and technology (6.5%), GVA per hour worked (£29.2).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

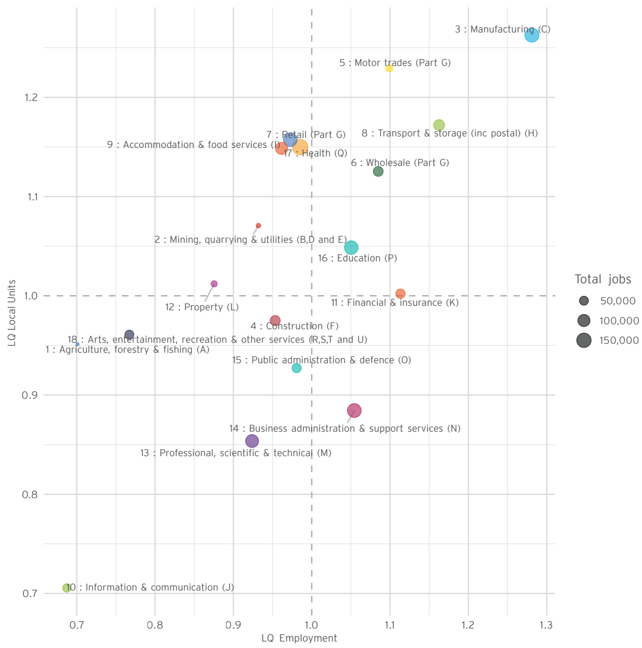
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leeds City Region	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	21.4% ^25.9%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£187,032,000 ^12.5%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 42,983,000 ^0%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	2,081 ^22.6%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	18,640 ^4.6%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and tech-nology (%), 2018	6.5 ^1.6%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	732 ^12.1%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 77,699,000 ^14%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	456 v1.5%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leeds City Region	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£29.2 ^4.4%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sec-tors, £ million), 2016	£ 66,469 ^6.9%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	125,900 ^3.5%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	38 v9.4%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.0% ^3.2%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^8.1%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.0% v10.7%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	26.3% ^38.4%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	19.6% ^78.2%	17.0% ^54.5%

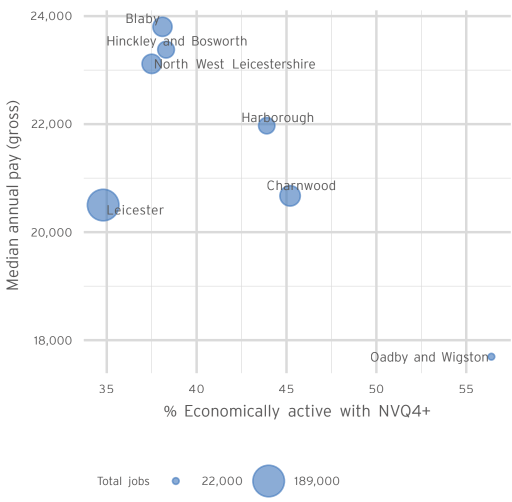


Leicester and Leicestershire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

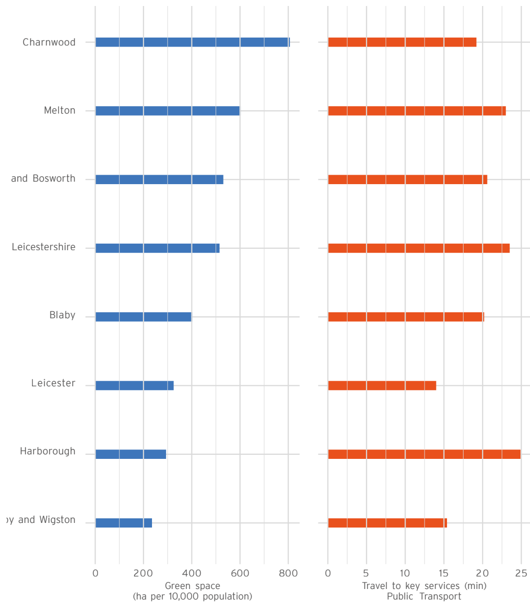
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leicester and Leicester shire	England
Population, 2017	1,043,752 (↑2.6%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	664,246 (↑2.1%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	17.3% (↑1.6%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.8% (↓7.7%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.80 (↑0%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.67%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	19,040 (↑9%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	39.9% (↑10.8%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,417 (↑0.2%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leicester and Leicester shire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	7.5% (↑4038.5%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	74.52% (↑30.3%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	427,830 (↑2.5%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	16 / 19 / 11 (↑18 / 6 / 6%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.7 (↓9.6%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	461.6	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.0 (↓4.6%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	34,063	2,549,499

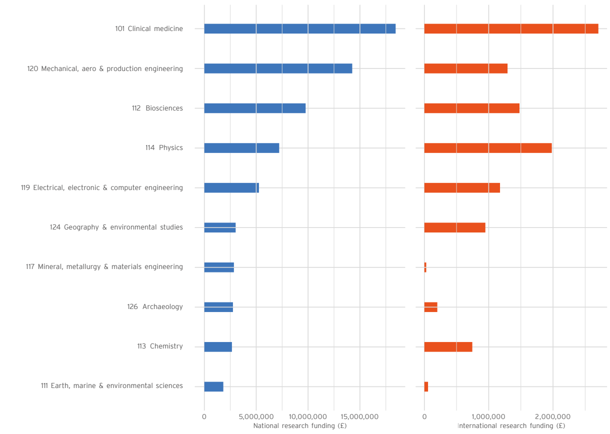


Of the indicators in the framework, in Leicester and Leicestershire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (9%), job vacancy rate (2.67%), income from regeneration and development programmes (£ 10,757,000), aged dependency ratio (17.3%), startups per 10K population (54). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage in non-permanent employment (6.4%), percentage in employment who are self employed (8.1%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£16,417), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.0), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (15.6%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

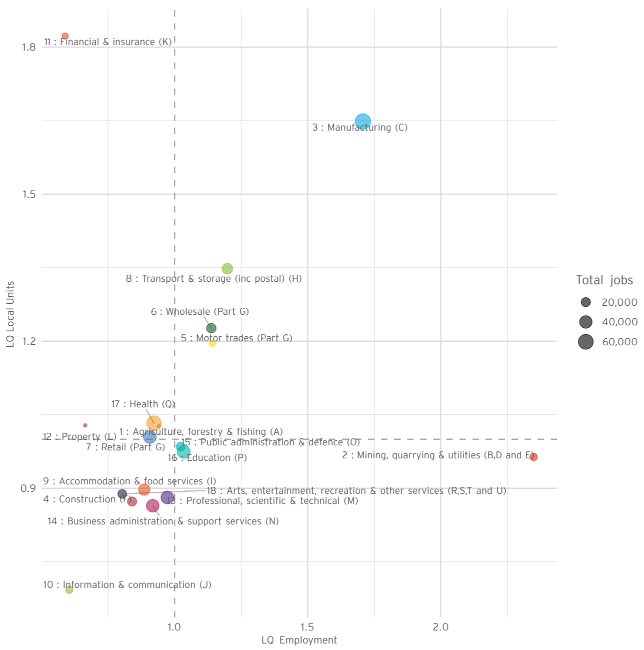
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leicester and Leicestershire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	22.9% ^9%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 84,515,000 ^2.7%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 15,853,000 ^0.2%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	906 ^17.1%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	8,965 ^4.7%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	7.1 v7.8%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	684 ^32.3%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 23,679,000 v8.6%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	360 v13%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Leicester and Leicestershire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£30.3 ^4.1%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 23,467 ^7.1%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	47,885 ^5.9%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	54 ^34.2%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.4% ^0.6%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	9% ^37.6%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.1% v4.5%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	25.3% ^20.5%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	15.6% ^11.4%	17.0% ^54.5%

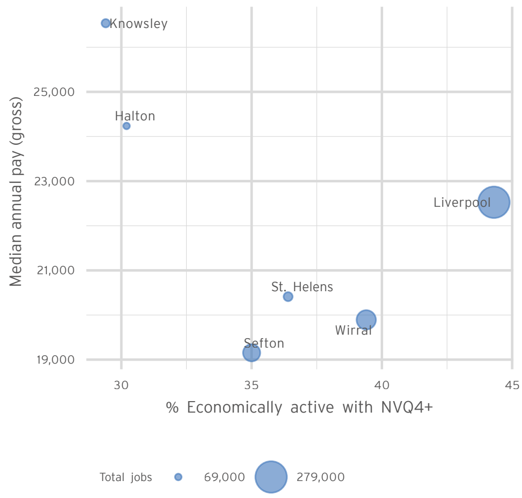


Liverpool City Region

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

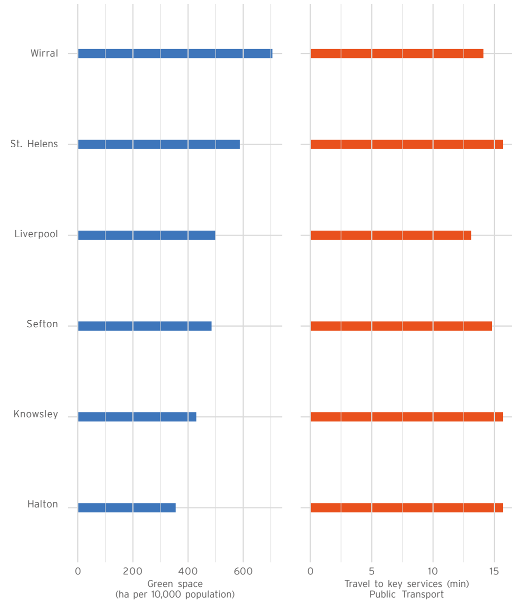
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Liverpool City Region	England
Population, 2017	1,544,420 (↑1.1%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	976,473 (↑0.3%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	18.7% (↑1.7%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	5.0% (↓13.8%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.74 (↑5.7%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.18%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	20,315 (↑13.5%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	38.2% (↑3.8%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,037 (↑0.4%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Liverpool City Region	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.1% (↑119.3%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	79.95% (↑19.7%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	702,470 (↑1.4%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	12 / 14 / 10 (↑4 / 4 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.7 (↓11.8%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	531.4	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.9 (↓3.3%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	18,67	2,549,499

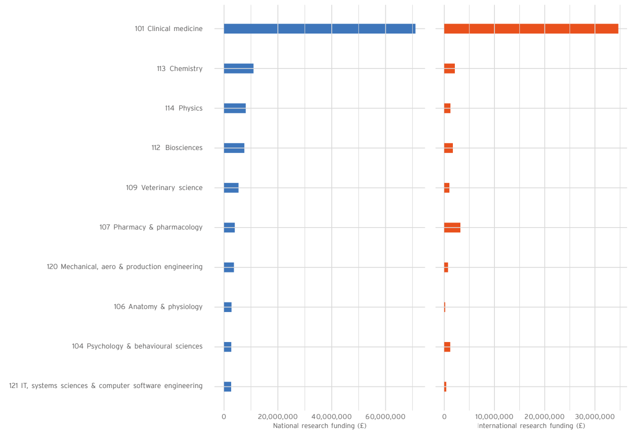


Of the indicators in the framework, in Liverpool City Region LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Average minimum travel time to key services (car) (9.54 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (14.38 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (12.01 minutes), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (21.7%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (7.01). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Life satisfaction mean score (7.46), startup 3-year survival rate (51.7%), jobs density (0.74), percentage in employment who are self employed (8.5%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£16,037).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

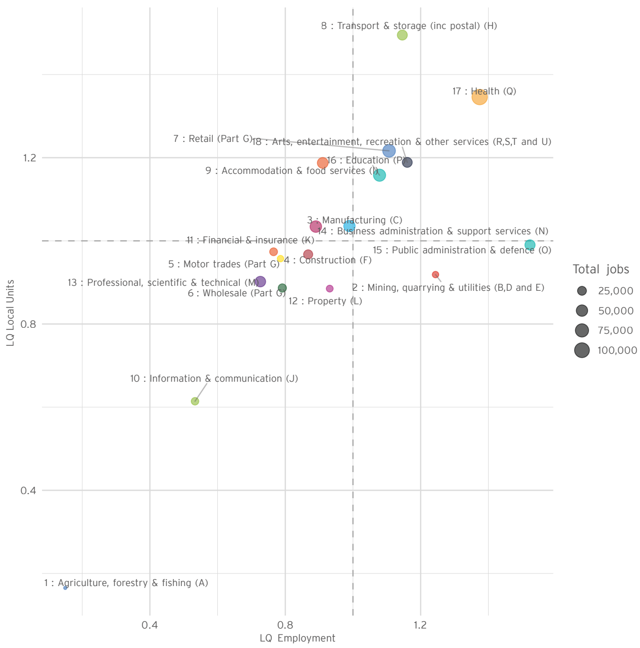
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Liverpool City Region	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	23.2% ↑22.1%	21.0% ↑23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£130,650,000 ↑20.6%	£3,855,181,000 ↑5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 50,934,000 ↑26.8%	£1,204,459,000 ↑11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,200 ↑20.1%	27,593 ↑29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	9,175 ↑8.6%	303,750 ↑4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.4 ↑4.9%	7.8 ↑5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	318 ↑12.4%	16,454 ↑4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 24,921,000 ↑13%	£1,161,159,000 ↑6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	345 ↓4.4%	12,758 ↑15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Liverpool City Region	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£30.4 ↑3%	£34.1 ↑4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 30,858 ↑5.2%	£1,498,232 ↑7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	52,305 ↑6.5%	2,697,205 ↑4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	42 ↑18.5%	53 ↑8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	51.7% ↑0.2%	54.8% ↑2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ↑22%	8% ↑10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.8% ↓3.1%	6.4% ↑4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	25.6% ↑28%	25.2% ↑32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	21.7% ↑66.9%	17.0% ↑54.5%

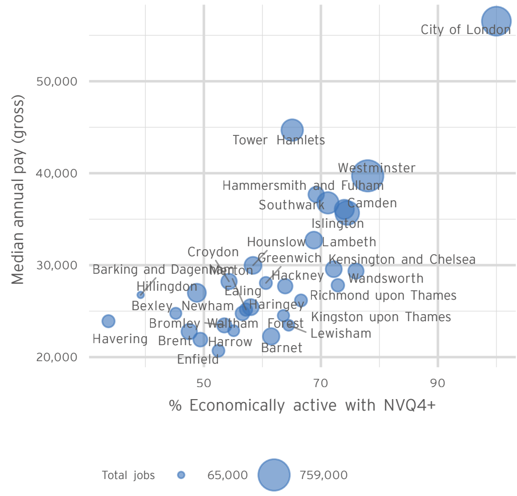


London

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

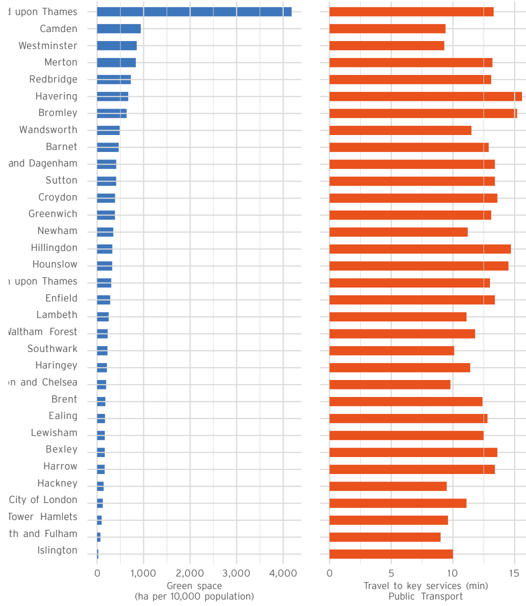
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	London	England
Population, 2017	8,825,001 (^1.8%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	5,973,028 (^1.2%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	11.8% (^2%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	5.4% (v11.5%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	1.02 (^4.1%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.78%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	137,065 (^4.5%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	60.0% (^2.6%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£27,825 (^4%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	London	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	11.7% (^78.8%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	95.99% (^7.9%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	3,524,450 (^2%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	10 / 12 / 9 (^5 / 4 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	3.6 (v15.3%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	440.5	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	12.2 (^9.3%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	582,63	2,549,499

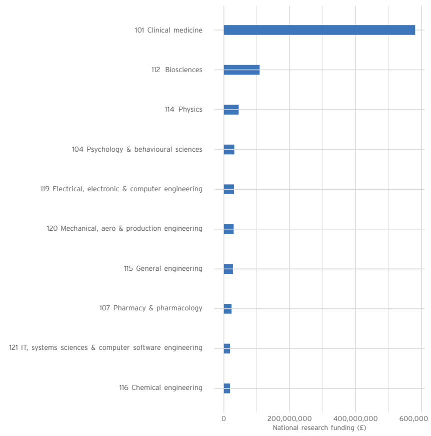


Of the indicators in the framework, in London LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Long-term international migration flow (inflow-outflow) (83,488), number of research organisations and facilities (1,478), regional GVA (all sectors, £ million) (£408,478), HE leavers taking employment in the region (52,850), business count (all sectors) (568,195). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Internal migration (within the UK) (-113,908.35), number of properties at risk of flooding (582,630), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (1.1%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (12.2), startup 3-year survival rate (51.8%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

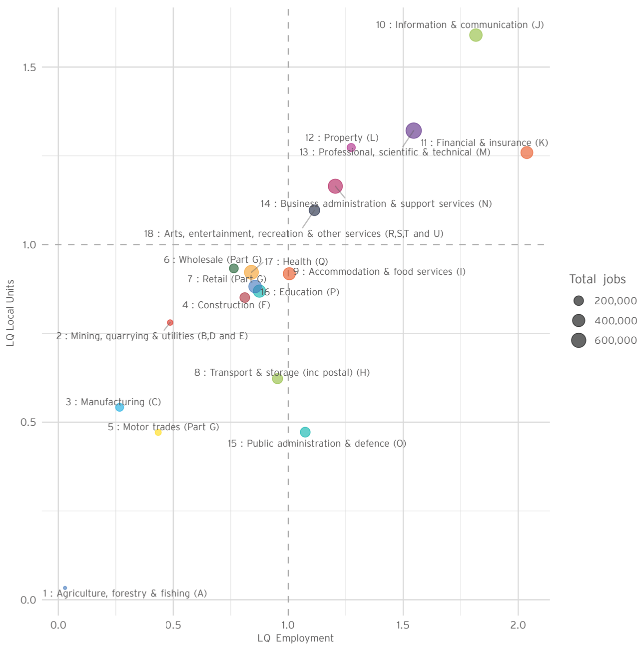
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	London	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	19.8% ^23.8%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£1,106,528,000 v0.1%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£389,380,000 ^7%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	8,603 ^25.2%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	65,695 ^4.3%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	8.6 ^7.5%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	5,906 ^14.6%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£275,452,000 v10.6%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	2,843 ^17.3%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	London	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£44.9 ^4%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£408,478 ^7.7%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	568,195 ^5.8%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	91 ^4.2%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	51.8% ^3.4%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	9% ^8.9%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	8.0% v0.5%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	22.7% ^33.5%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	15.2% ^38.2%	17.0% ^54.5%

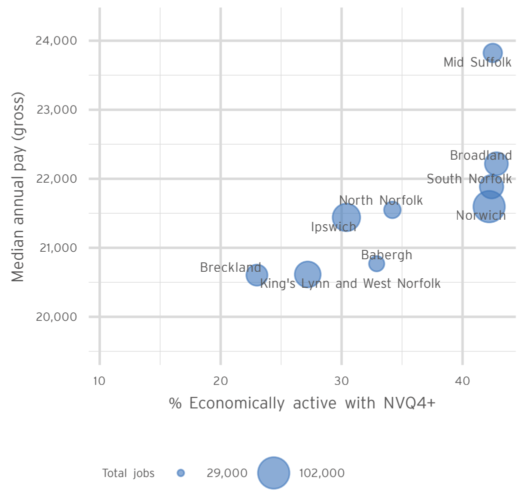


New Anglia

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

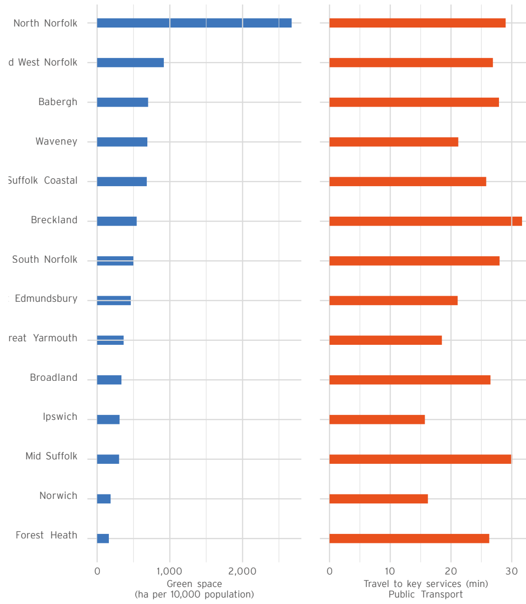
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	New Anglia	England
Population, 2017	1,655,368 (↑1.4%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	977,832 (↑0.4%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	23.5% (↑2.2%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.3% (↑2.4%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.83 (↑2.5%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.73%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	8,840 (↑8.7%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	33.9% (↑0.9%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£17,651 (↓0.9%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	New Anglia	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	1.7% (↑233.5%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	62.38% (↑98.3%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	760,310 (↑1.7%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	22 / 24 / 13 (↑12 / 11 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.6 (↓11.5%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	625.4	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.6 (↓6.6%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	85,402	2,549,499

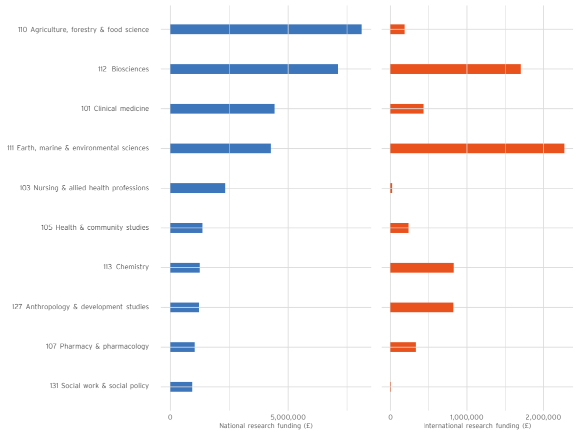


Of the indicators in the framework, in New Anglia LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Life satisfaction mean score (7.79), startup 3-year survival rate (57.7%), Internal migration (within the UK) (10,634.18), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (3.8%), percentage in non-permanent employment (4.3%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of firms implementing process innovation (12.5%), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (22.34 minutes), percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (38.5%), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (12.60 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (24.47 minutes).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

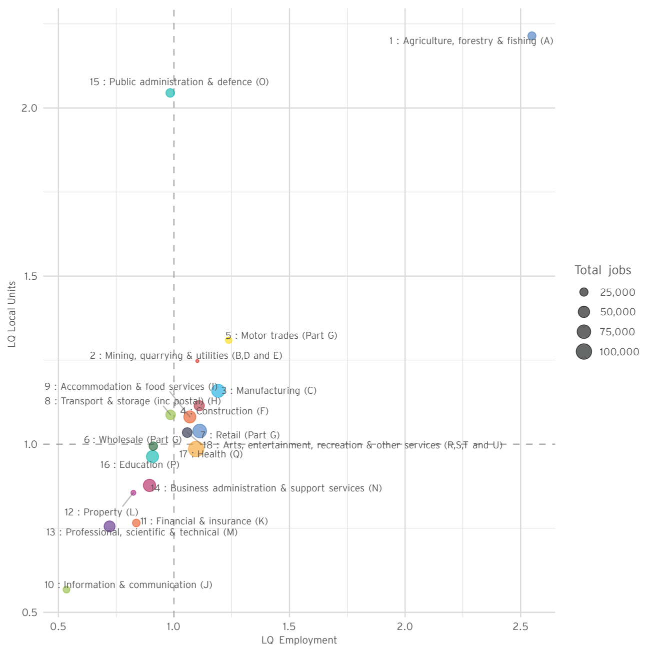
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	New Anglia	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	14.8% ^23.3%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 37,492,000 ^36.5%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£9,011,000 ^28.5%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	980 v8%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	3,920 ^5.9%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.6 v2.9%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	116 ^103.5%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£2,619,000 ^8.4%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	209 ^9.4%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	New Anglia	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£30.6 ^4.6%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 34,854 ^5.2%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	74,735 ^2.5%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	35 ^12.7%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.7% ^1.9%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	5% ^41.2%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.7% ^3.4%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	22.8% ^62.9%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	12.5% ^13.6%	17.0% ^54.5%

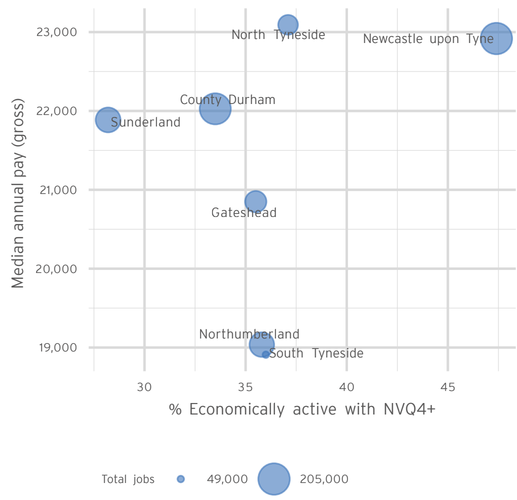


North East

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

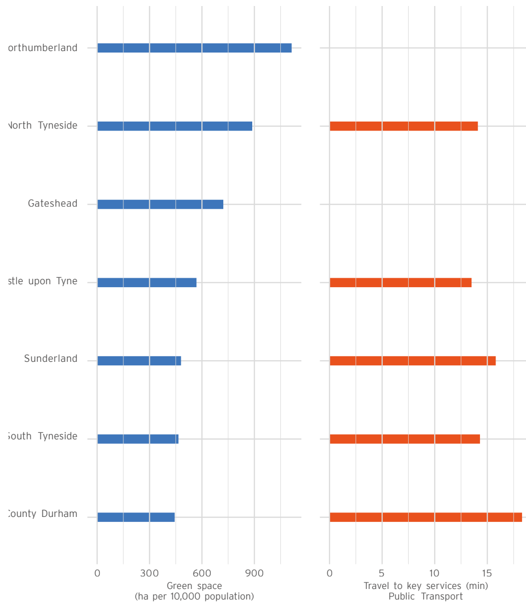
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	North East	England
Population, 2017	1,972,230 (↑0.8%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,243,013 (↓0.1%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.7% (↑2.4%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	6.2% (↓18.4%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.74 (↑2.8%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.85%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	31,180 (↑2.6%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	36.0% (↓0.6%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£15,925 (↑1.2%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	North East	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	1.9% (↑63.5%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	80.09% (↑26%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	911,710 (↑1.6%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	14 / 16 / 10 (↑8 / 1 / 2%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.2 (↓11.8%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	652.2	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	6.6 (↓5.7%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	17,625	2,549,499

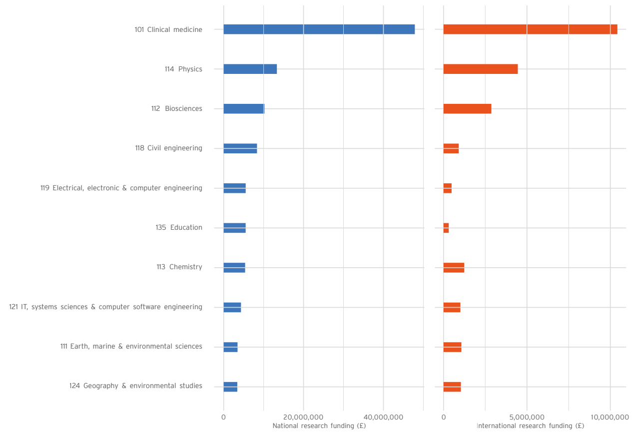


Of the indicators in the framework, in North East LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (6.6), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (4.8%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (6.42), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (5.91), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (15.84 minutes). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Unemployment 16+ (6.2%), startups per 10K population (23), jobs density (0.74), life satisfaction mean score (7.60), percentage in employment who are self employed (8.1%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

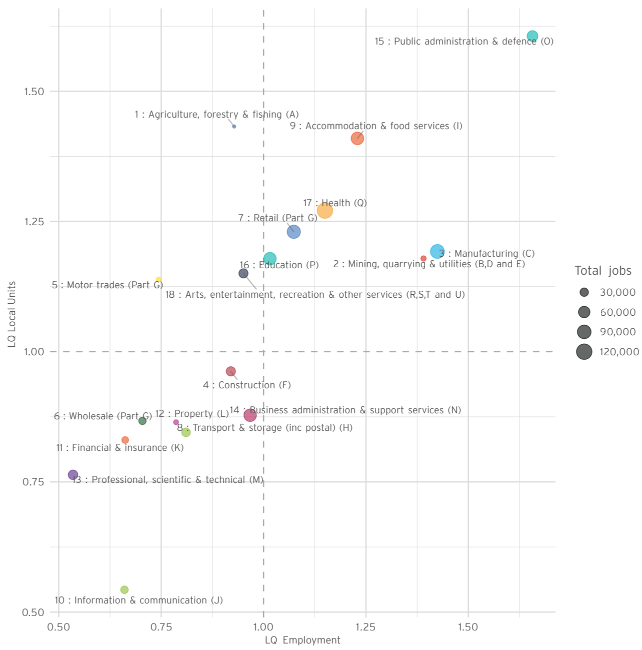
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	North East	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	19.3% ^20.6%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£135,555,000 ^2.1%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 34,162,000 v4.7%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,595 ^22.3%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	13,715 ^0.3%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.1 ^0%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	371 v10.2%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 38,173,000 v6.9%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	495 ^11.2%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	North East	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£29.9 ^5.1%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 37,870 ^4.2%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	66,285 ^2.8%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	23 v20.7%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	54.2% ^2.7%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^14.9%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.6% v10.4%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	24.8% ^30.5%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	16.0% ^60%	17.0% ^54.5%

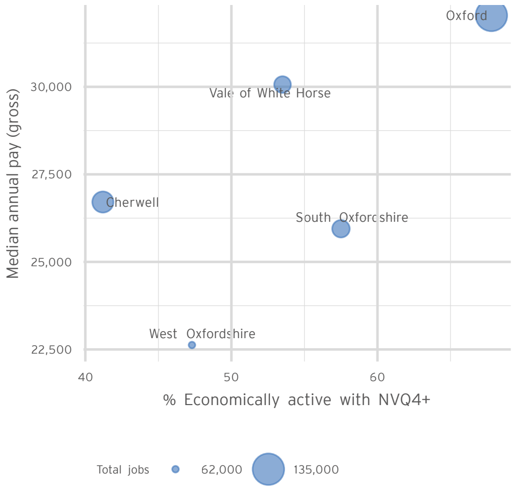


Oxfordshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

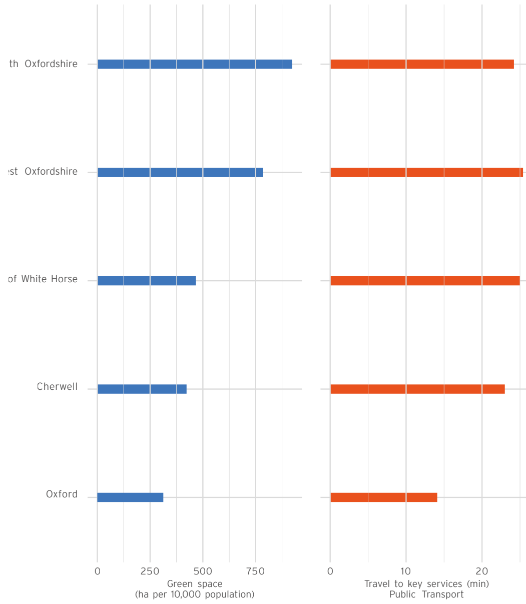
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Oxfordshire	England
Population, 2017	682,444 (↑1.3%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	431,024 (↑0.4%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	18.0% (↑2.7%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.0% (↑11.1%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	1.01 (↑3.1%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.57%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	14,765 (↑2.9%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	54.1% (↓1.5%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£22,939 (↓1.1%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Oxfordshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	7.8% (↑82.7%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	65.02% (↑40%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	285,750 (↑2.9%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	19 / 22 / 12 (↑20 / 6 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	6.4 (↓5.9%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	566.5	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.1 (↑6.8%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	19,991	2,549,499

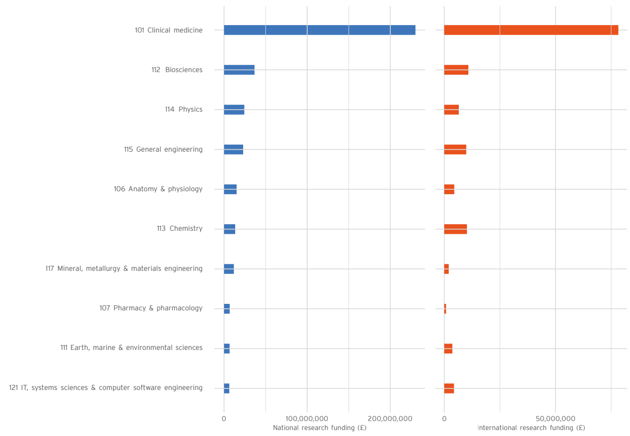


Of the indicators in the framework, in Oxfordshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Intellectual property income (£ 56,257,000), percentage of firms undertaking R&D activities (40.2%), employment in science, engineering and technology (14.2%), cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs (3,662), income from contract research in HEIs (£179,910,000). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage in non-permanent employment (7.3%), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (65.02%), job vacancy rate (4.57%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (16.07), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (12.14).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

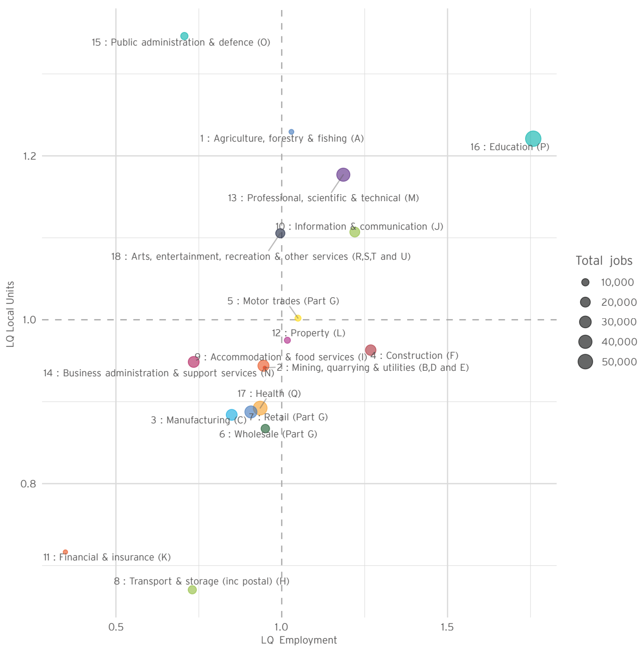
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Oxfordshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	40.2% ^43.6%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£412,357,000 ^7.9%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£164,548,000 ^4.1%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	3,133 ^22.2%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	14,885 ^2.8%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	14.2 ^6%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	3,662 ^7.7%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£179,910,000 ^6.2%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	291 ^17.3%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Oxfordshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£36.2 ^4.2%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 22,776 ^8.5%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	36,455 ^1.5%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	40 v5.4%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	59.0% ^2.5%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^20.5%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.6% ^10%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	30.9% ^14.4%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	23.8% ^25.3%	17.0% ^54.5%

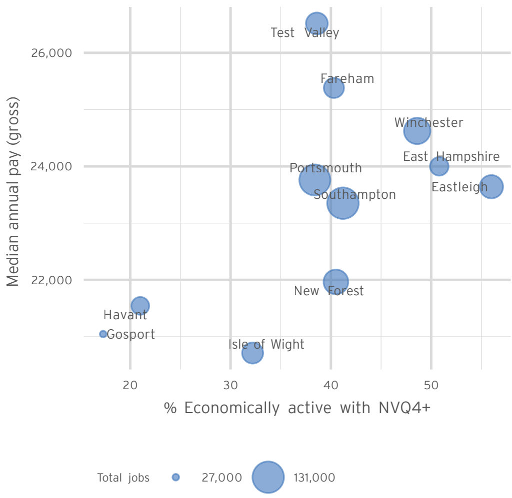


Solent

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

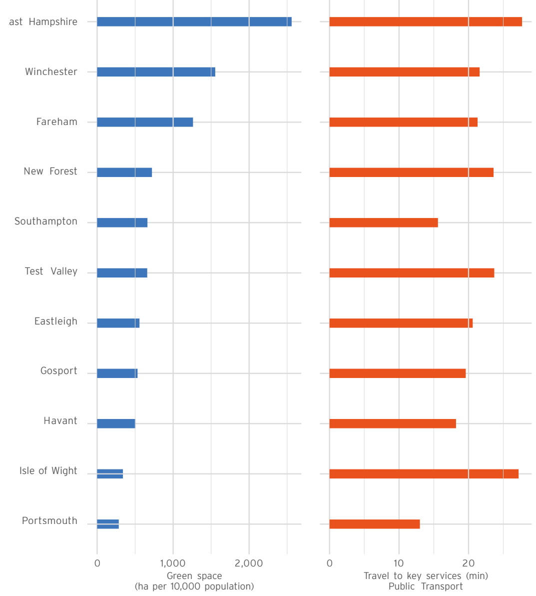
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Solent	England
Population, 2017	1,612,170 (↑1.4%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	995,332 (↑0.8%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	20.5% (↑1.8%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.4% (↓30.6%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.78 (↓1.3%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.50%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	23,530 (↑8.8%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	37.8% (↑1.3%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£17,600 (↑1.8%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Solent	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	5.5% (↑508.3%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	75.21% (↑42.2%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	701,790 (↑1.6%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	18 / 20 / 13 (↑25 / 7 / 5%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.6 (↓7.6%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	814.7	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.2 (↑3.9%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	52,63	2,549,499

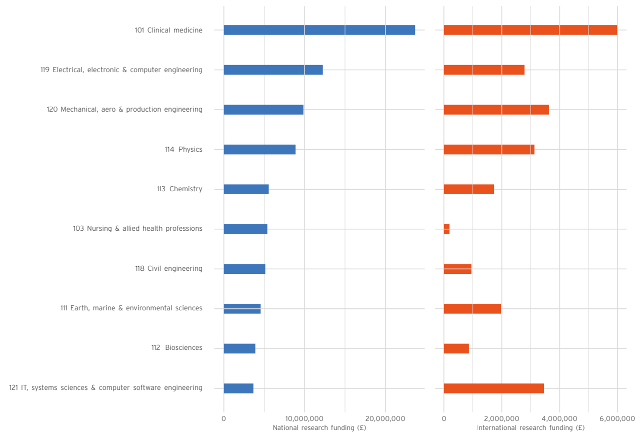


Of the indicators in the framework, in Solent LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Active spin-offs from HEIs (1,188), startups per 10K population (68), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (26.68%), life satisfaction mean score (7.79), CO_2 emissions (4.6 t per capita). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Average minimum travel time to key services (car) (12.51 minutes), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.2), jobs density (0.78), percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (2%), percentage of high growth firms (5.7%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

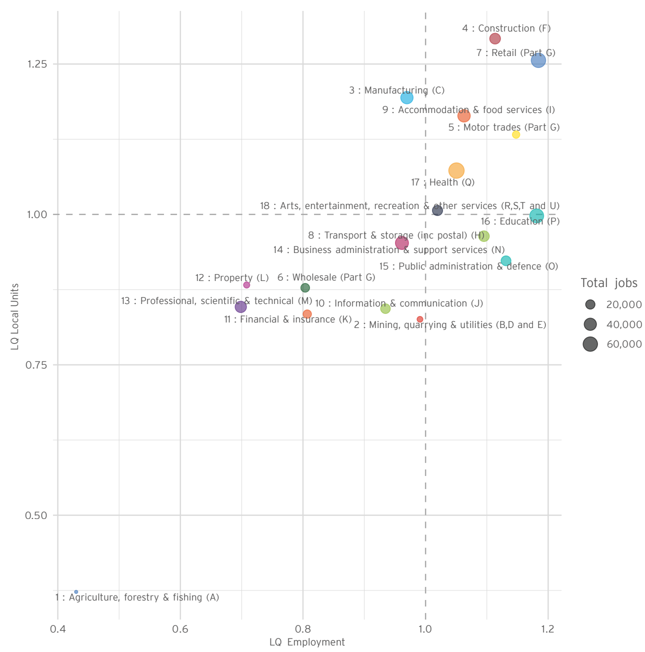
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Solent	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	24.3% ^51.9%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 95,958,000 ^2.3%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 30,221,000 ^19.9%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,525 ^21.7%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	10,865 ^0.2%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	8.3 ^13.7%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	358 v23.2%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 33,479,000 ^16.4%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	1,188 ^41.4%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Solent	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£34.3 ^4.6%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 41,362 ^6.1%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	50,510 ^5.5%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	68 ^11.6%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.0% v0.3%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^1.3%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.7% v14.9%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	25.0% ^47.1%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	16.5% ^83.3%	17.0% ^54.5%

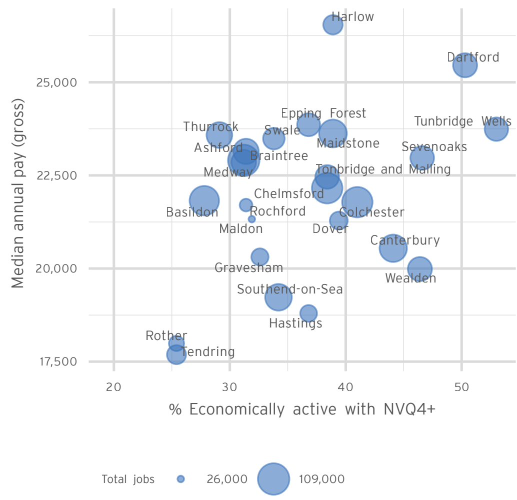


South East

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

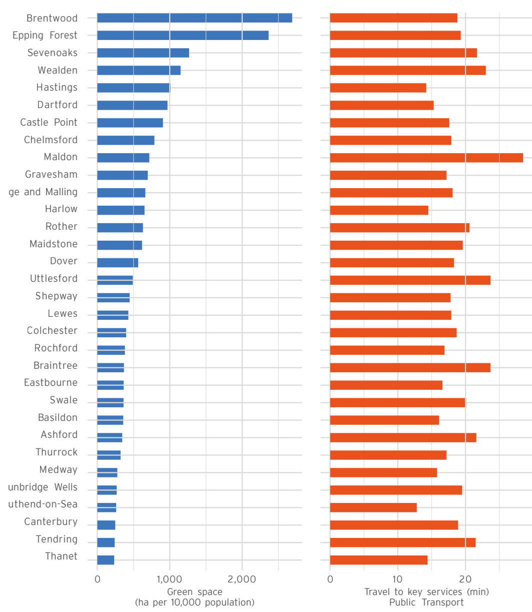
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East	England
Population, 2017	4,204,890 (^1.7%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	2,552,371 (^1%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	20.3% (^1.3%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.8% (v26.9%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.76 (^1.3%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.91%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	24,435 (^2.9%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	36.1% (v2.4%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£20,289 (^1.6%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	3.7% (^303.8%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	73.04% (^39.7%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	1,805,140 (^1.7%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	16 / 18 / 11 (^13 / 3 / 4%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.8 (v7.7%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	612.9	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.6 (^3.1%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	206,796	2,549,499

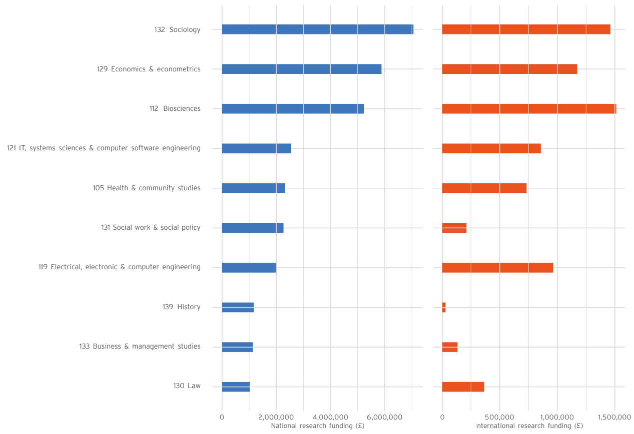


Of the indicators in the framework, in South East LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Net additional new dwellings (17,503), housing stock, including vacant (1,805,140), population (4,204,890), working age population 16-64 (2,552,371), business count (all sectors) (195,115). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Number of properties at risk of flooding (206,796), percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (36.3%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.6), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (16.96), jobs density (0.76).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

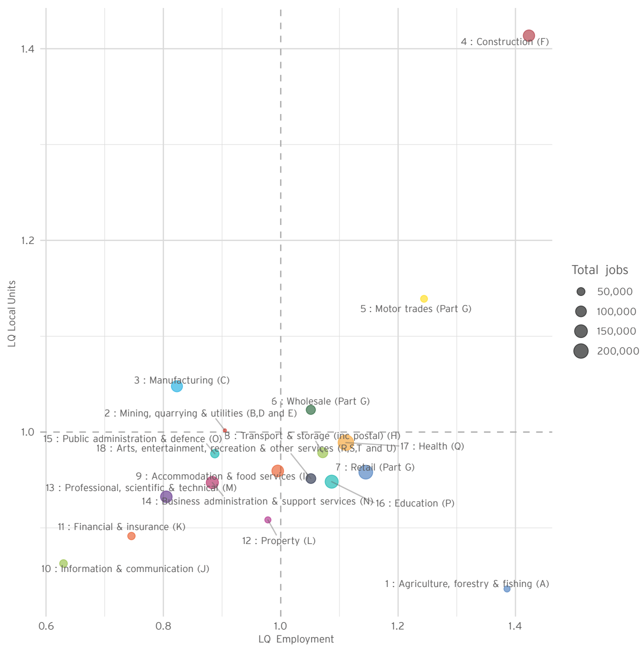
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	19.5% ^30%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 38,433,000 ^10%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 12,399,000 ^33.9%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	837 ^8%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	9,555 ^2.9%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.7 ^15.5%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	97 ^32.9%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 18,919,000 ^7%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	186 ^118.8%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£31.6 ^4.3%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 87,623 ^8.5%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	195,115 ^3.4%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	44 v1.3%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.4% ^0.8%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^21.6%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.8% ^3.6%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	26.3% ^46.1%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	17.6% ^95.6%	17.0% ^54.5%

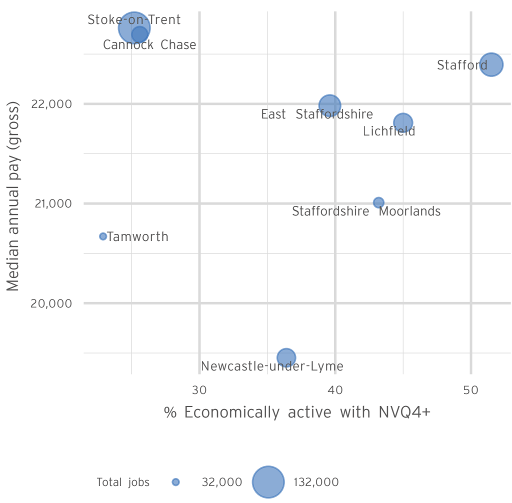


Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

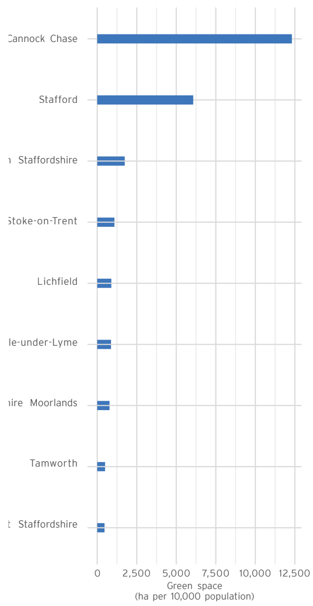
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	England
Population, 2017	1,126,203 (^1.1%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	695,381 (^0.4%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	20.3% (^2.2%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.5% (v10%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.78 (^4%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	4.02%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	8,265 (v1.6%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	35.3% (^6.3%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£16,933 (^0.1%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.2% (^841.7%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	69.98% (^44.4%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	494,190 (^1.3%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	18 / 21 / 11 (^28 / 13 / 9%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	6.6 (v3.8%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	2,562.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	8.4 (v7%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	32,744	2,549,499

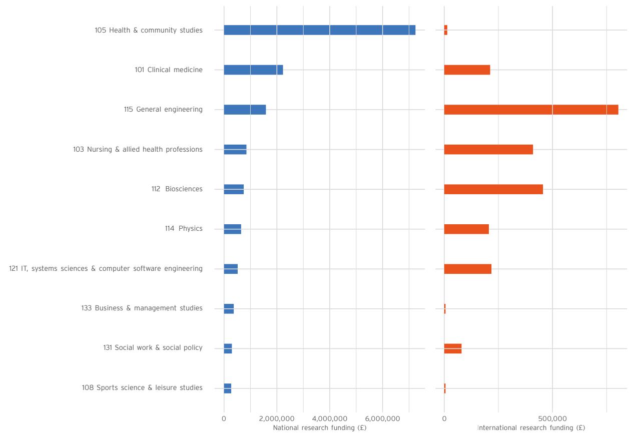


Of the indicators in the framework, in Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Public green spaces (2,562.0 ha per 10,000 population), percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (8%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (7.57), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (6.94), startup 3-year survival rate (58.2%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of firms undertaking R&D activities (13.8%), GVA per hour worked (£26.7), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (14.6%), jobs density (0.78), percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (34.5%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

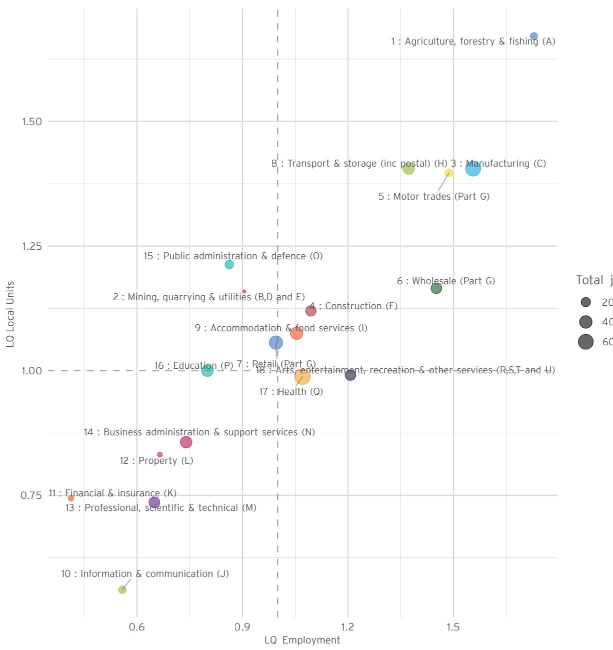
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	13.8% ^15%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 15,959,000 ^7.1%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£3,353,000 ^1.9%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	202 v9.8%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	3,160 ^1.4%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	7.2 ^41.2%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	30 v41.2%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£2,231,000 v12.7%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	332 ^38.9%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£26.7 ^3.5%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 21,814 ^9.5%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	46,190 ^3.6%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	36 ^7.5%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	58.2% ^10.9%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% ^12.2%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.7% ^14.8%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	24.8% ^37.8%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	14.6% ^21.7%	17.0% ^54.5%

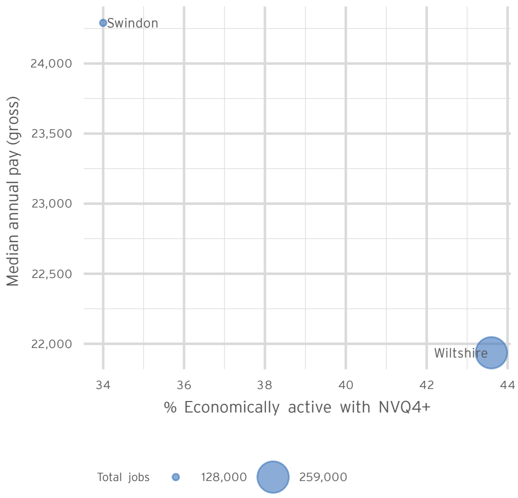


Swindon and Wiltshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Swindon and Wiltshire	England
Population, 2017	716,406 (^1.5%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	439,251 (^0.4%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.3% (^2.9%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.2% (^10.5%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.88 (^1.1%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.97%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	NA NA	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	40.5% (v6.5%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£19,546 (v0.4%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

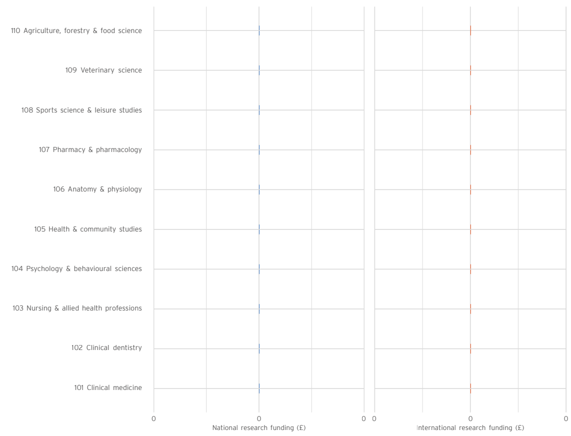
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Swindon and Wiltshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	3.9% (^141.7%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	72.54% (^47.6%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	311,460 (^2.6%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	22 / 22 / 13 (^29 / 6 / 6%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.5 (v9.1%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	552.4	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.2 (^1.5%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	13,341	2,549,499

Of the indicators in the framework, in Swindon and Wiltshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Startups per 10K population (62), startup 3-year survival rate (58.3%), number of properties at risk of flooding (13,341), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (3.9%), percentage in non-permanent employment (4.2%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (43.38%), business demography net change (births-deaths) (-5,635), percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (51.95%), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (12.51 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (21.67 minutes).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

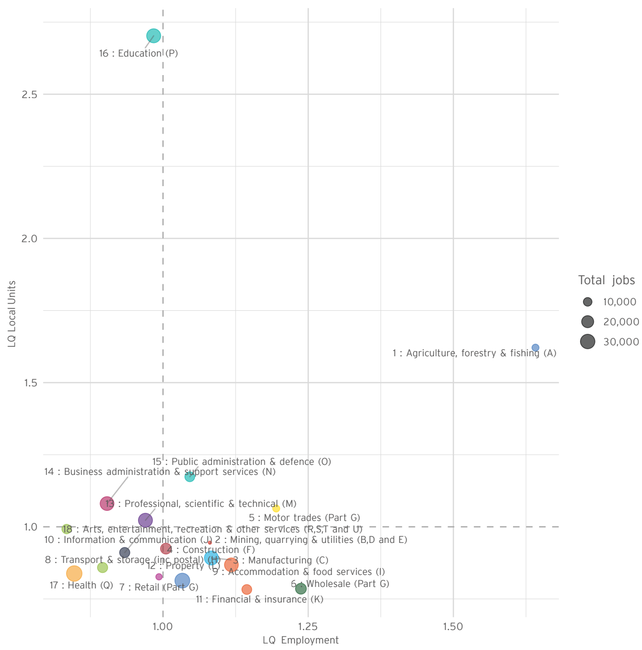
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Swindon and Wiltshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	20.2% (^1%)	21.0% (^23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£0	£3,855,181,000 (^5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£0	£1,204,459,000 (^11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,327 (v1%)	27,593 (^29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	0	303,750 (^4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.5 (v24.4%)	7.8 (^5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0	16,454 (^4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£0	£1,161,159,000 (^6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	NA NA	12,758 (^15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Swindon and Wiltshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£33.3 ^4.1%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 18,026 ^8.2%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	35,120 ^2.9%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	62 ^52%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	58.3% ^3.4%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% v5.7%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.4% v0.4%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	21.8% v9.2%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	14.3% v4.7%	17.0% ^54.5%

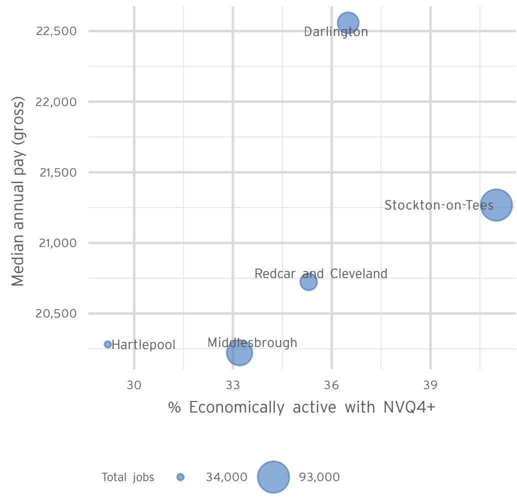


Tees Valley

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

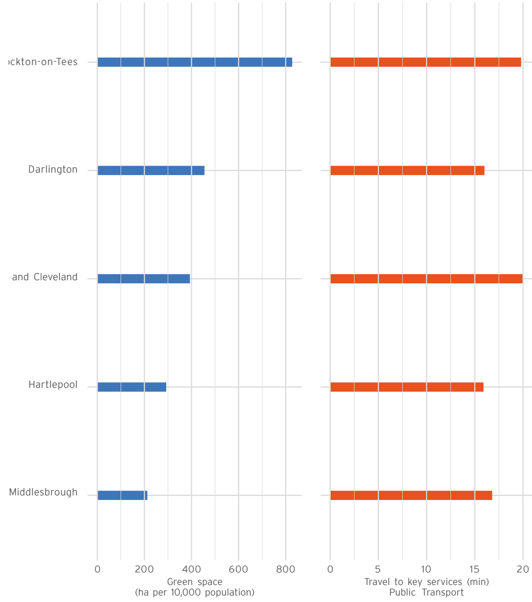
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Tees Valley	England
Population, 2017	672,497 (^0.6%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	415,551 (v0.3%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	18.8% (^2.3%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	6.9% (v19.8%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.70 (v2.8%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.43%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	6,445 (^13.9%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	35.9% (^0.3%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£15,469 (^1.3%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Tees Valley	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	1.1% (^Inf%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	78.91% (^12.4%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	305,290 (^1.4%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	15 / 18 / 10 (^4 / 9 / 6%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	10.8 (v47.2%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	478.2	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.3 (^3.8%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	8,872	2,549,499

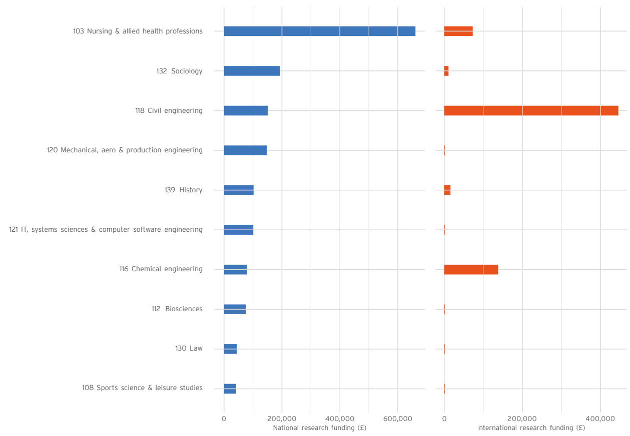


Of the indicators in the framework, in Tees Valley LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Job vacancy rate (2.43%), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (5.83), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (6.89), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.3), Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (95.99%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Unemployment 16+ (6.9%), CO_2 emissions (10.8 t per capita), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (12.5%), jobs density (0.70), percentage in employment who are self employed (6.7%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

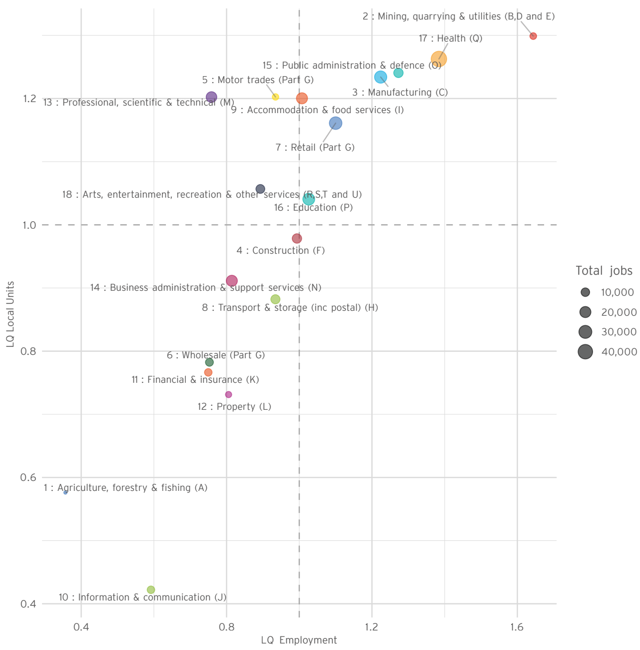
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Tees Valley	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	NA%	21.0% (↑23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£1,662,000 (↓29.7%)	£3,855,181,000 (↑5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£684,000 (↑16.1%)	£1,204,459,000 (↑11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	171 (↑5.6%)	27,593 (↑29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	1,665 (↓3.5%)	303,750 (↑4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.3 (↓8.7%)	7.8 (↑5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	8 (↓42.9%)	16,454 (↑4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£566,000 (↓50%)	£1,161,159,000 (↑6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	299 (↓11%)	12,758 (↑15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Tees Valley	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£30.5 ↑3.5%	£34.1 ↑4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 12,804 ↑2.6%	£1,498,232 ↑7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	21,970 ↑0.3%	2,697,205 ↑4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	34 ↓2.6%	53 ↑8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	54.7% ↑0.1%	54.8% ↑2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ↓20.4%	8% ↑10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.3% ↓4.5%	6.4% ↑4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	20.8% ↓13.3%	25.2% ↑32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	12.5% ↓21.9%	17.0% ↑54.5%

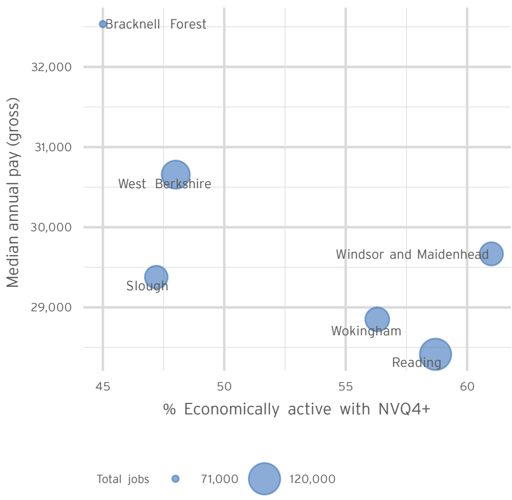


Thames Valley Berkshire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

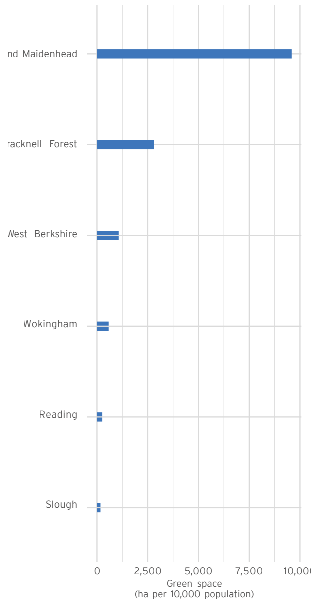
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Thames Valley Berkshire	England
Population, 2017	905,813 (↑1.3%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	574,566 (↑0.4%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	15.2% (↑2.7%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	2.9% (↓23.7%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	1.01 (↑2%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.92%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	6,460 (↑17.7%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	53.0% (↑2.9%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£23,055 (↑0.2%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Thames Valley Berkshire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	7.3% (↑30.5%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	79.80% (↑23.5%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	368,590 (↑2.1%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	15 / 18 / 11 (↑15 / 7 / 5%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.4 (↓7.8%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	2,330.1	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.8 (↑18%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	48,347	2,549,499

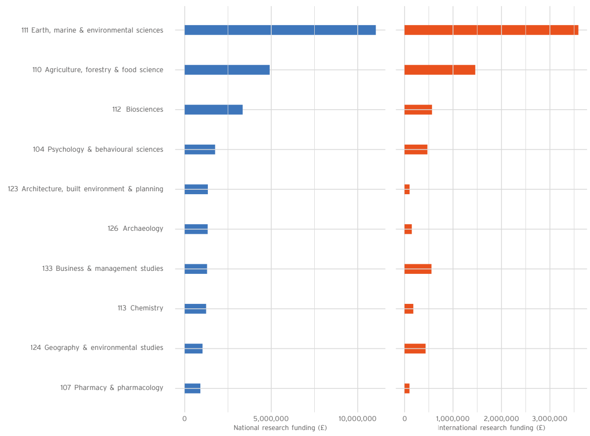


Of the indicators in the framework, in Thames Valley Berkshire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Public green spaces (2,330.1 ha per 10,000 population), employment in science, engineering and technology (13.1%), median gross annual pay (£29,964), GVA per hour worked (£41.3), jobs density (1.01). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.8), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (2.4%), ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (16.26), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (12.53), active spin-offs from HEIs (19).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

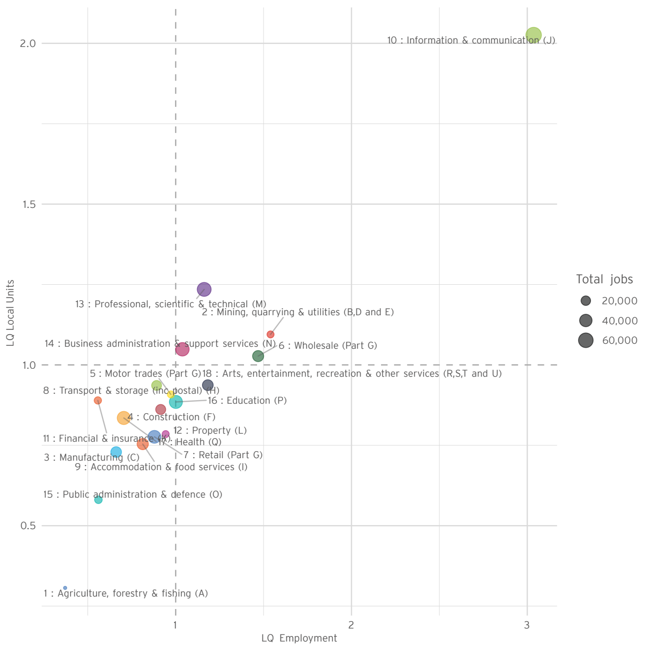
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Thames Valley Berkshire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	28.5% ^58.3%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 30,519,000 ^20.4%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£8,363,000 ^13.4%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	930 ^14.1%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	3,305 ^6.6%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	13.1 v10.3%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	44 ^12.8%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£8,706,000 ^23.4%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	19 ^533.3%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Thames Valley Berkshire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£41.3 ^1.2%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 37,385 ^7.2%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	51,325 ^3.7%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	59 v2.3%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.5% ^4.7%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% v1.5%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	7.1% v2.3%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	28.4% ^42%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	16.9% ^69%	17.0% ^54.5%

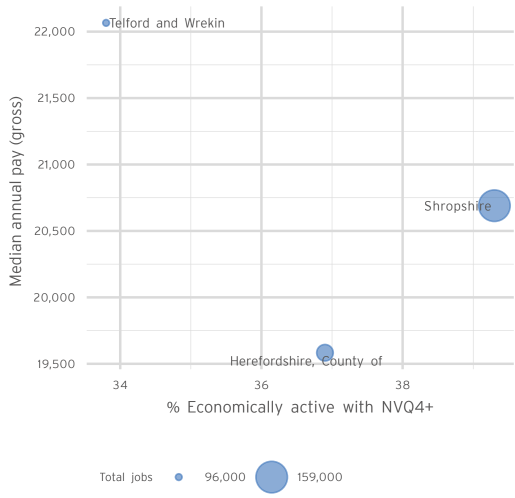


The Marches

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

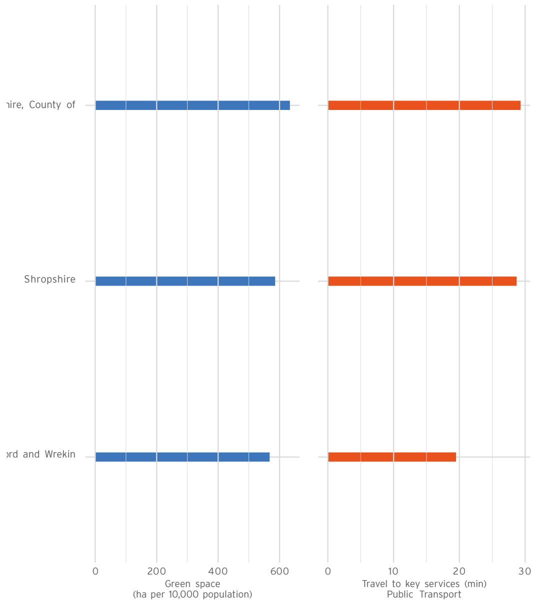
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	The Marches	England
Population, 2017	684,268 (^1.8%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	412,585 (^0.8%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	22.1% (^2.8%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.1% (v8.9%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.88 (^7.3%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.50%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	820 (v8.4%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	37.3% (^11%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£18,220 (^1.1%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	The Marches	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	5.8% (^37.4%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	60.60% (^72.2%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	301,340 (^2.1%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	23 / 27 / 13 (^12 / 5 / 1%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.9 (v10.6%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	594.5	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.3 (v11.7%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	17,285	2,549,499

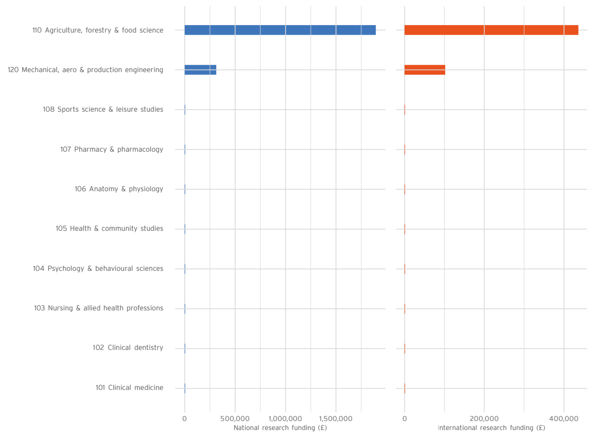


Of the indicators in the framework, in The Marches LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Job vacancy rate (2.50%), percentage in employment who are self employed (13.5%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.3), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (4.4%), startup 3-year survival rate (57.8%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (26.51 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (22.53 minutes), Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (75.77%), Percentage of premises with 4G service indoors (60.60%), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (12.57 minutes).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

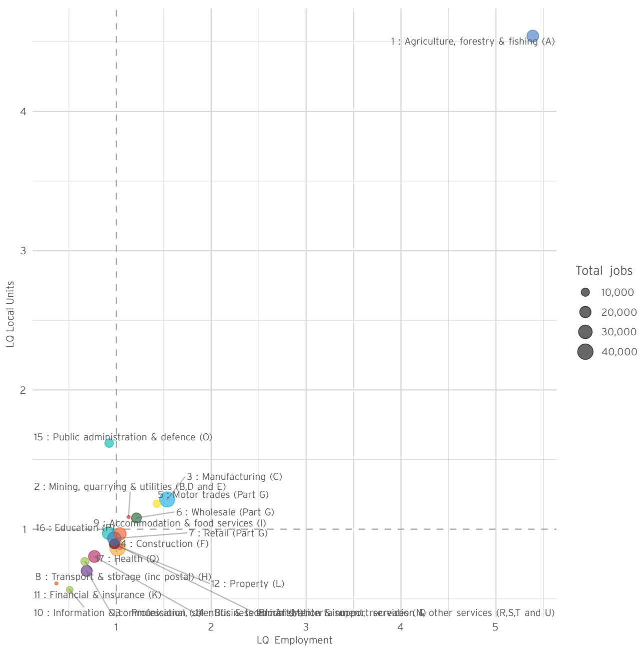
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	The Marches	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	18.0% (▲28.6%)	21.0% (▲23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£2,208,000 (▼13.5%)	£3,855,181,000 (▲5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£538,000 (▲7%)	£1,204,459,000 (▲11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	109 (▼8.4%)	27,593 (▲29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	490 (▲4.3%)	303,750 (▲4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.5 (▲10.2%)	7.8 (▲5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0 (▼100%)	16,454 (▲4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£1,178,000 (▼4.6%)	£1,161,159,000 (▲6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	0	12,758 (▲15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	The Marches	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£26.5 ▲1.9%	£34.1 ▲4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 14,010 ▲4.2%	£1,498,232 ▲7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	35,470 ▲1.2%	2,697,205 ▲4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	31 ▼6.6%	53 ▲8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.8% ▼0.1%	54.8% ▲2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ▲28.3%	8% ▲10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.4% ▲10.8%	6.4% ▲4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	23.2% ▲54.7%	25.2% ▲32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	19.2% ▲140%	17.0% ▲54.5%

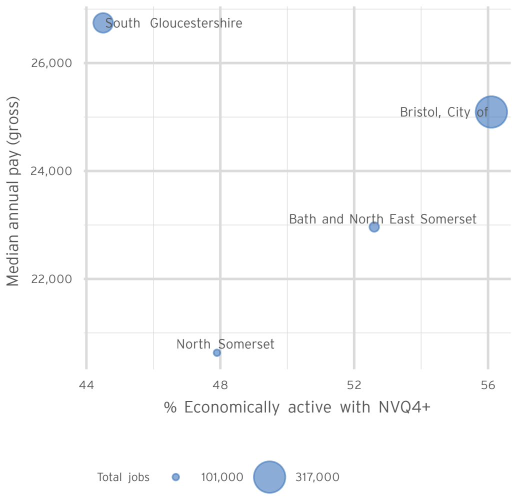


West of England

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

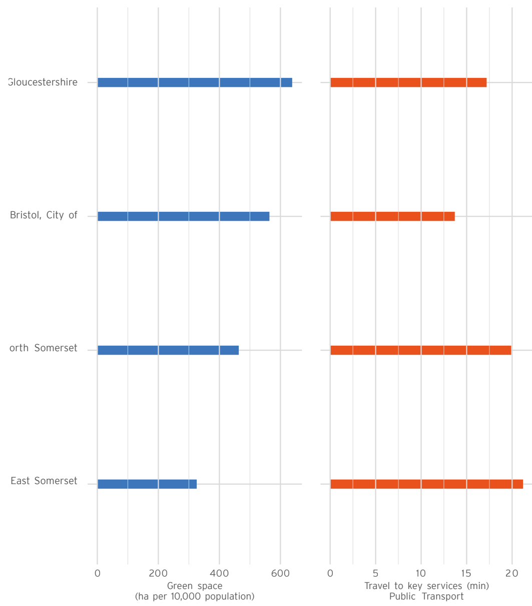
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	West of England	England
Population, 2017	1,139,791 (↑1.9%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	734,366 (↑1.7%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	17.4% (↑0.3%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.9% (↓9.3%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.93 (↑2.2%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.67%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	23,725 (↑8.3%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	51.3% (↑6.4%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£19,381 (↓0.2%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	West of England	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	5.8% (↑218.8%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	80.68% (↑27.9%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	489,520 (↑2%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	14 / 17 / 11 (↑15 / 6 / 10%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	4.8 (↓7.8%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	524.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.1 (↑3.5%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	78,397	2,549,499

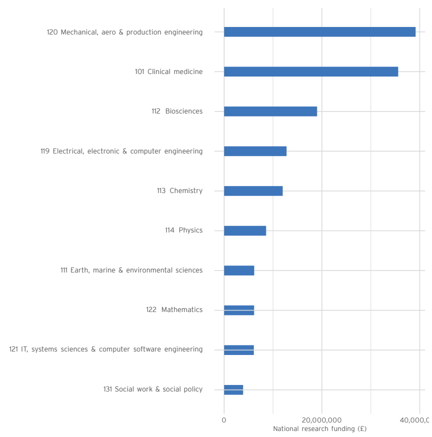


Of the indicators in the framework, in West of England LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of workforce with NVQ2 or less (22.9%), percentage of workforce with NVQ4+ (51.3%), percentage of high growth firms (6.9%), percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (8%), employment in science, engineering and technology (9.4%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage in non-permanent employment (5.5%), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (22.6%), life satisfaction mean score (7.66), port freight (8,741 tonnes), percentage of skills-shortage vacancies (26.98%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

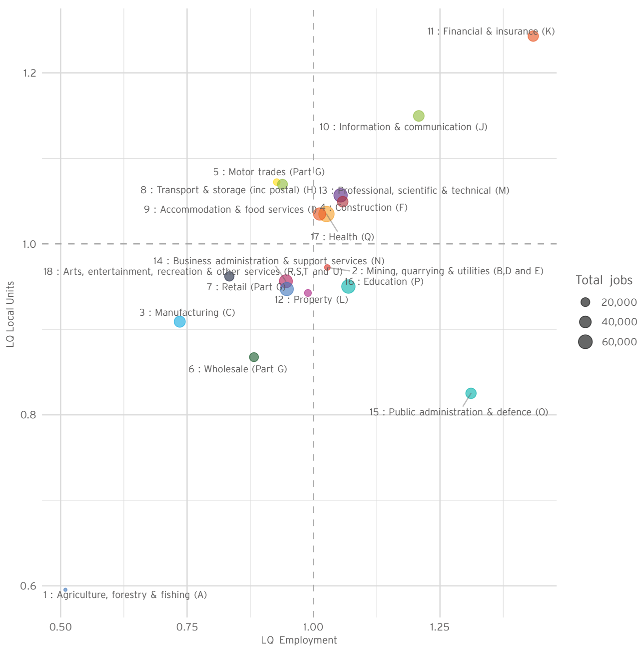
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	West of England	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	23.0% ^130%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£182,806,000 ^10.5%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 37,458,000 ^16.2%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	2,104 ^23.1%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	13,385 ^9.1%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	9.4 ^3.3%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	268 v25.1%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 64,955,000 ^18.1%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	383 ^99.5%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	West of England	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£33.7 ^2.9%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 33,233 ^5.3%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	54,165 ^2.8%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	44 v3.5%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	56.6% v1.1%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8% v0.2%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.9% v8.2%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	22.6% ^41.2%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	19.7% ^40.7%	17.0% ^54.5%

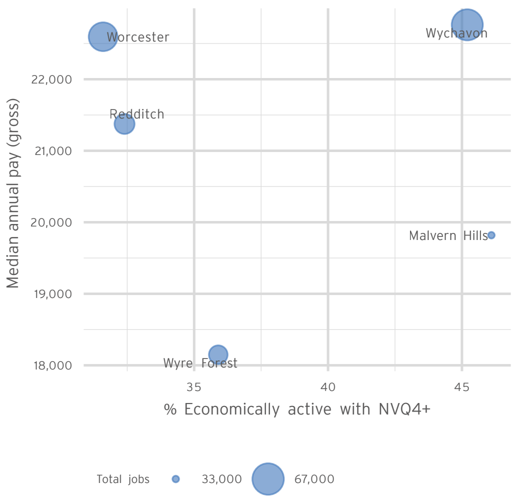


Worcestershire

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Worcestershire	England
Population, 2017	588,370 (^1.6%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	353,496 (^0.4%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	22.2% (^2.7%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.8% (^2.7%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.88 (^12.8%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	5.48%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	3,855 (^0.7%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	38.8% (v10.4%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£20,243 (^4.2%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

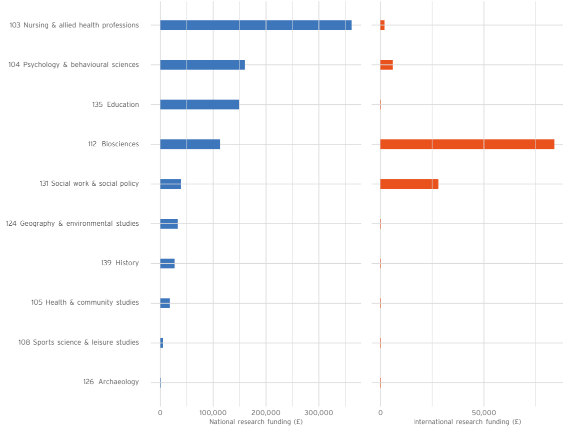
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Worcestershire	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.2% (^135%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	69.76% (^73.8%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	260,870 (^1.9%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	17 / 20 / 11 (^15 / 2 / 1%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.8 (v7.1%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	836.5	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	8.3 (v9.1%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	12,315	2,549,499

Of the indicators in the framework, in Worcestershire LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Startups per 10K population (79), percentage in non-permanent employment (2.8%), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (23.2%), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (32.7%), business demography net change (births-deaths) (3,565). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of high growth firms (4.6%), job vacancy rate (5.48%), percentage of startups reaching £1m turnover (1%), aged dependency ratio (22.2%), employment in science, engineering and technology (6.0%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

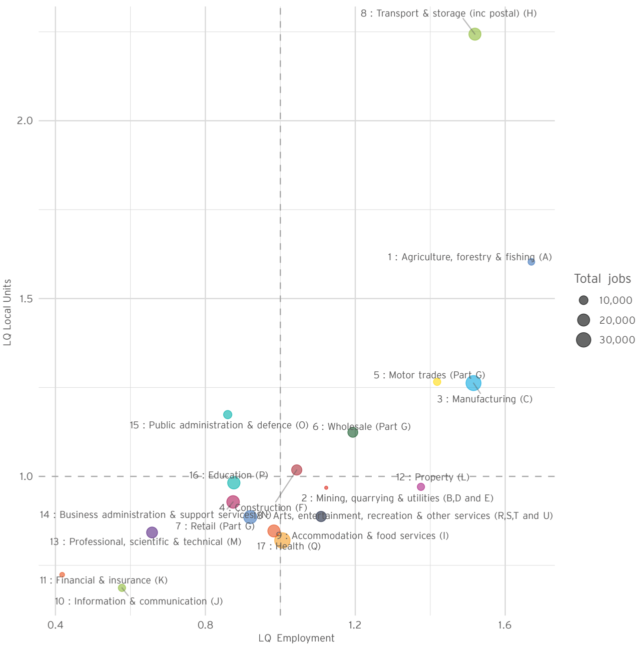
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Worcestershire	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	25.6% (^82.9%)	21.0% (^23.5%)
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£907,000 (v6.1%)	£3,855,181,000 (^5.4%)
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£120,000 (^100%)	£1,204,459,000 (^11.1%)
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	138 (v2.1%)	27,593 (^29.1%)
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	1,125 (^3.2%)	303,750 (^4.7%)
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.0 (v25.9%)	7.8 (^5.4%)
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	0	16,454 (^4.2%)
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£331,000 (v29.7%)	£1,161,159,000 (^6.3%)
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	19 (^171.4%)	12,758 (^15.6%)



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Worcestershire	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£29.3 ^1.3%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 12,883 ^10%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	33,330 ^20%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	79 ^108.1%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	58.7% ^5.2%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ^1.9%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	4.6% v20.6%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	32.7% ^118%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	23.2% ^110.9%	17.0% ^54.5%

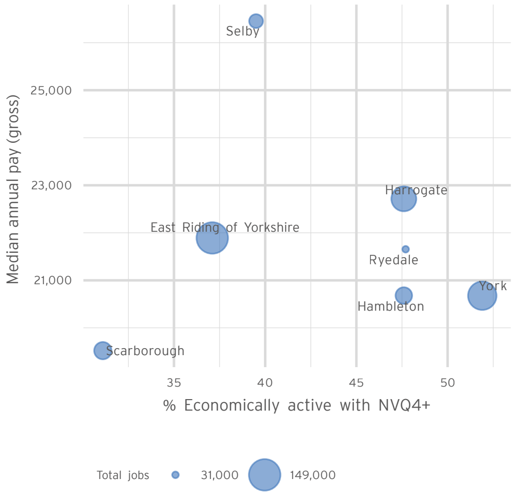


York, North Yorkshire and East Riding

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

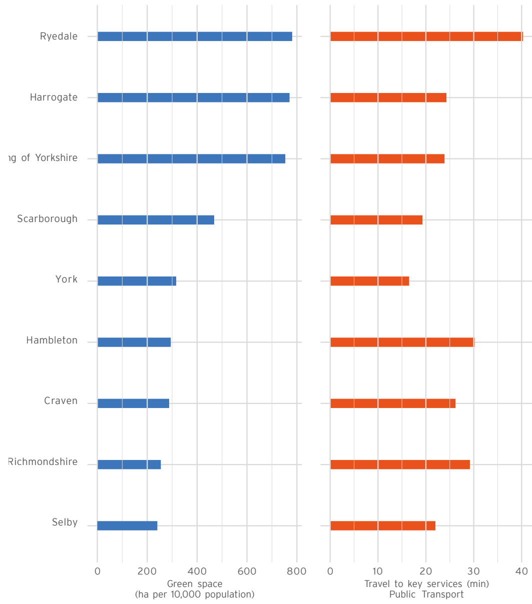
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	England
Population, 2017	1,157,857 (↑0.8%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	696,475 (↓0.3%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	23.3% (↑3%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	3.7% (↑19.4%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.88 (↑2.3%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.22%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	9,030 (↓1.4%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	42.9% (↑7.2%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£19,432 (↑0.7%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	17.3% (↑25.2%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	67.99% (↑63.8%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	534,380 (↑1.5%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	20 / 24 / 12 (↑10 / 3 / 2%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	7.1 (↓7%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	531.1	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.4 (↓11%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	106,038	2,549,499

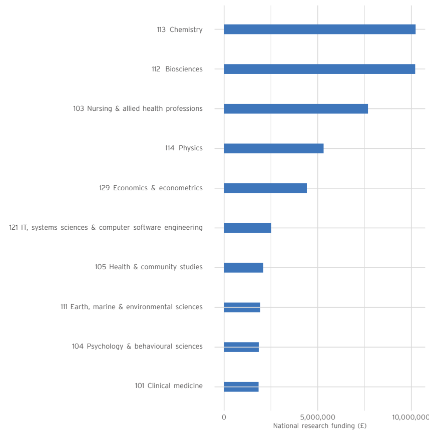


Of the indicators in the framework, in York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Life satisfaction mean score (7.87), Percentage of premises with full fibre broadband (17.3%), startup 3-year survival rate (59.2%), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.4), job vacancy rate (3.22%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Aged dependency ratio (23.3%), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (23.67 minutes), Percentage of premises with 4G service outdoors (80.30%), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (19.99 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (11.91 minutes).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

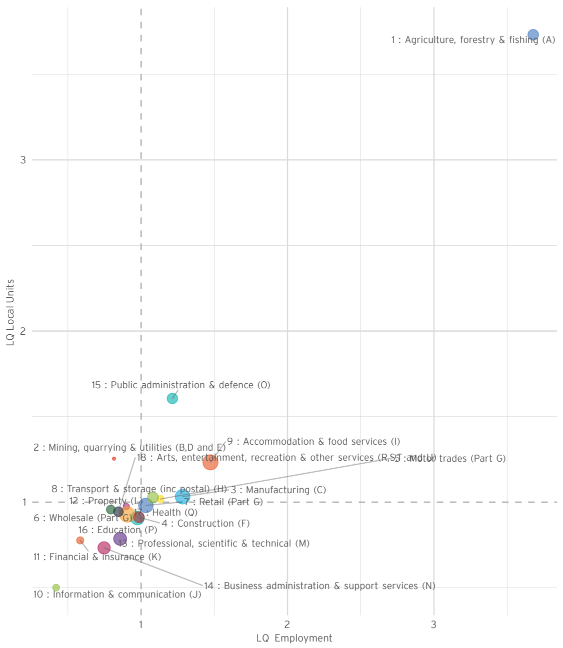
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	17.5% ^34.6%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 57,820,000 ^12.7%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 13,324,000 v1.7%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	864 ^22.7%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	4,500 ^7%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.3 v1.6%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	177 ^7.3%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 17,032,000 ^6%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	37 v5.1%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	York, North Yorkshire and East Riding	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£28.8 ^5.1%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 24,338 ^3.2%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	62,235 ^2.1%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	40 ^6.9%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	59.2% ^3.5%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	6% ^11.5%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.1% v6.3%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	23.9% ^99.2%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	18.3% ^128.8%	17.0% ^54.5%

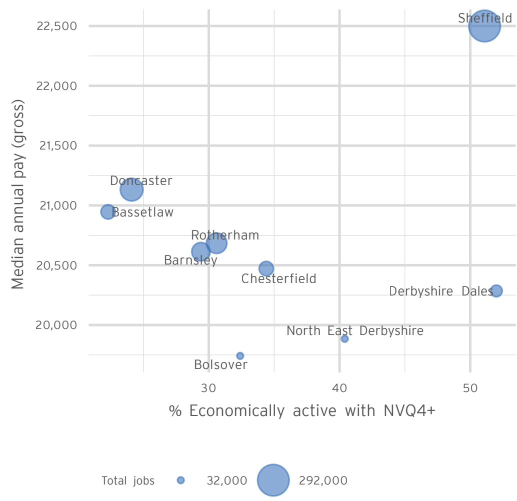


Sheffield City Region

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

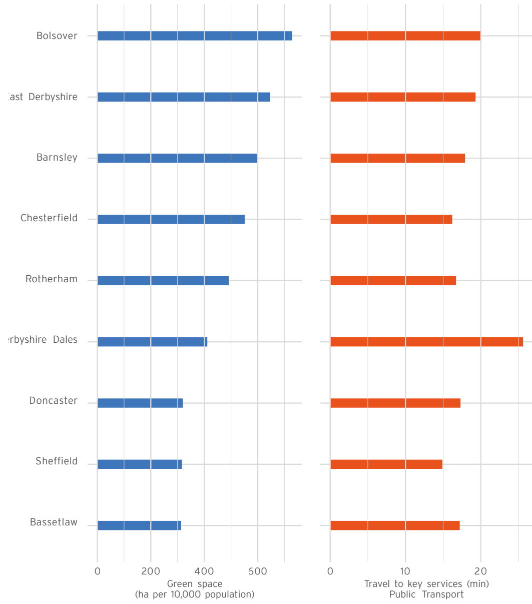
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Sheffield City Region	England
Population, 2017	1,866,055 (^1.2%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,172,309 (^0.7%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.0% (^1.4%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	5.6% (v13.8%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.73 (^1.4%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	2.89%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	22,150 (^4.9%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	37.2% (^6.3%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£15,292 (v0.7%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Sheffield City Region	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	2.9% (^511.4%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	78.14% (^24.6%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	820,670 (^1.4%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	15 / 17 / 10 (7 / v1 / 1%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.9 (v5.2%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	430.6	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	7.4 (v14.6%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	62,557	2,549,499

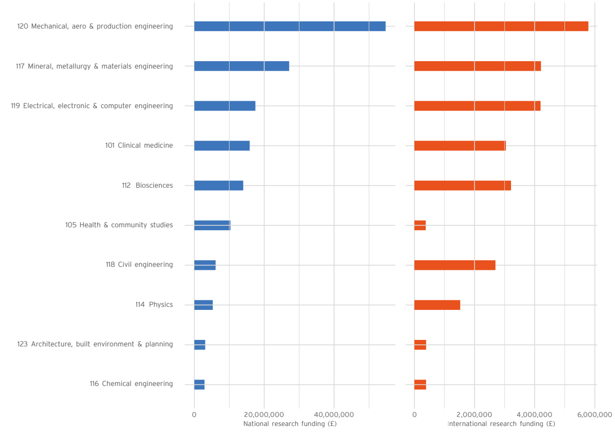


Of the indicators in the framework, in Sheffield City Region LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual earnings (7.83), ratio of median house price to median gross annual earnings (6.65), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (7.4), job vacancy rate (2.89%), percentage of economically active with trade apprenticeships (4.2%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage in non-permanent employment (6.2%), jobs density (0.73), unemployment 16+ (5.6%), gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£15,292), percentage in employment who are self employed (8.4%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

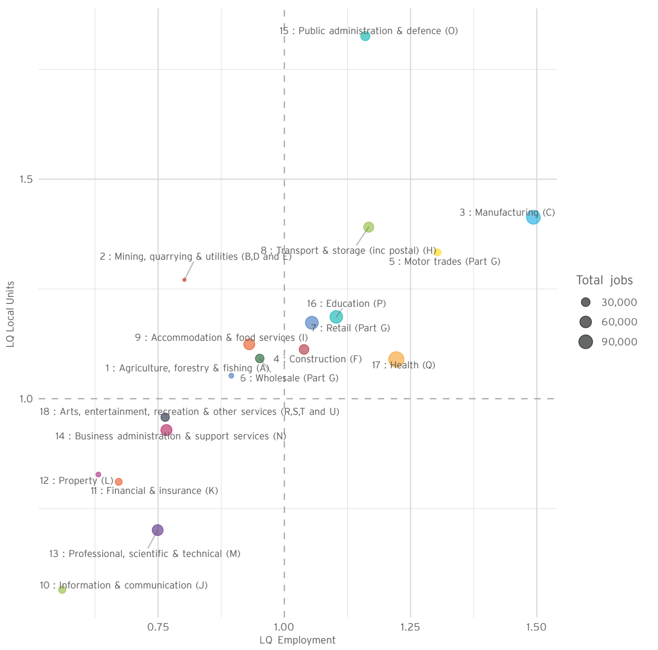
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Sheffield City Region	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	19.7% ^15.9%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£172,811,000 ^25.4%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 32,471,000 v13.5%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	1,341 ^19.9%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	10,295 ^0.9%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	6.9 ^27.8%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	352 v12%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 65,540,000 ^60.3%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	311 ^51%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Sheffield City Region	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£27.6 ^3.6%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 34,048 ^6.3%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	67,255 v0.8%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	37 ^0.9%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	54.7% ^0.6%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	7% ^3.5%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	5.9% v0.1%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	22.1% ^22.8%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	15.8% ^21.5% t	17.0% ^54.5%

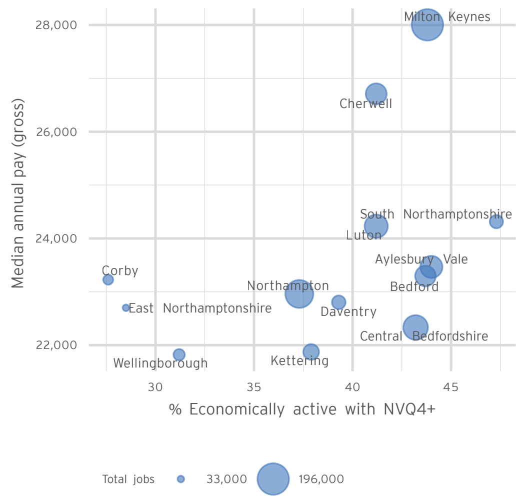


South East Midlands

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

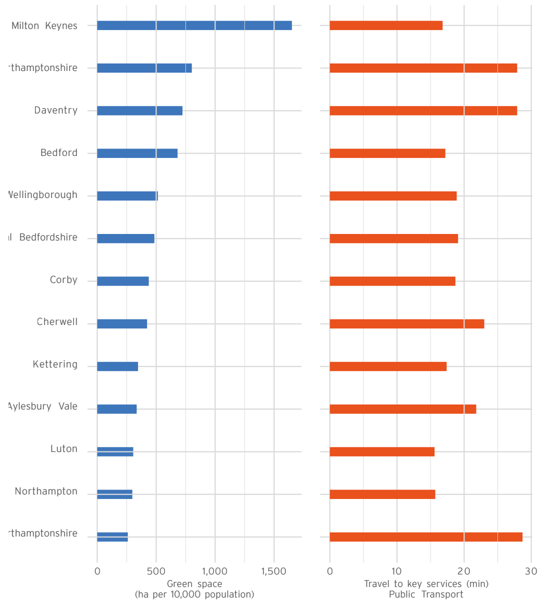
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East Midlands	England
Population, 2017	2,016,952 (^2.3%)	55,619,430 (^1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,260,884 (^1.3%)	34,950,948 (^0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	16.5% (^2.6%)	18.0% (^1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	4.7% (^27%)	4.5% (v15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.87 (^4.8%)	0.87 (^3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	3.70%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	23,225 (v18.5%)	644,265 (^4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	40.5% (^4.1%)	43.5% (^2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£20,071 (^1.9%)	£19,988 (^1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East Midlands	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	7.0% (^64.5%)	6.1% (^89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	72.95% (^47%)	78.29% (^29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	836,870 (^2.7%)	23,950,000 (^1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	16 / 20 / 11 (^12 / 5 / 3%)	15 / 18 / 11 (^10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	5.7 (v7.4%)	5.3 (v10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	603.7	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	10.3 (^5.3%)	9.4 (^0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	26,795	2,549,499

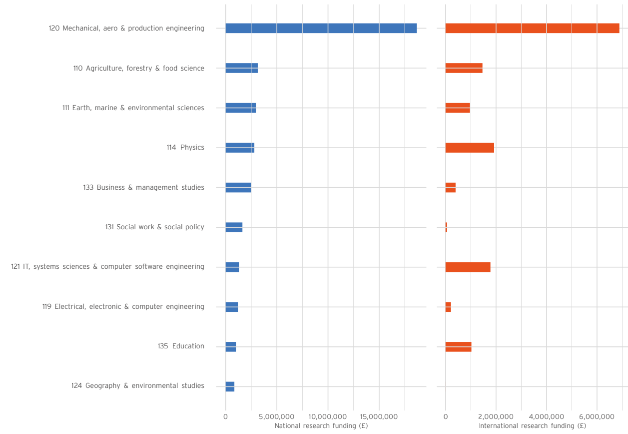


Of the indicators in the framework, in South East Midlands LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Social, community and cultural engagement carried out by HEIs (782,591,104 attendees), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (36.0%), startups per 10K population (78), percentage of firms undertaking R&D activities (31.0%), percentage of firms implementing process innovation (22.0%). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Business demography net change (births-deaths) (-2,680), air pollution (population-weighted mean levels PM2.5) (10.3), startup 3-year survival rate (55.1%), income from regeneration and development programmes (£1,309,000), unemployment 16+ (4.7%).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

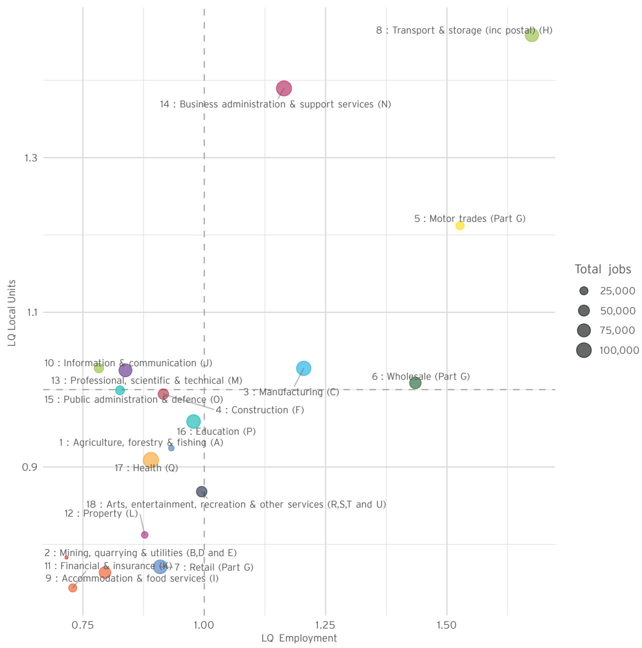
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East Midlands	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	31.0% ^55%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£ 40,174,000 v10.7%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£ 15,391,000 ^51.8%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	793 ^8.3%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	9,855 ^0.4%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	8.8 ^1.1%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	70 v30.7%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 14,414,000 ^16.5%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	625 v8.1%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	South East Midlands	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£32.5 (^4.3%)	£34.1 (^4.1%)
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 54,323 (^10.2%)	£1,498,232 (^7%)
Business count, all sectors, 2018	103,455 (^5.9%)	2,697,205 (^4.4%)
Startups per 10K, 2017	78 (^49.4%)	53 (^8.2%)
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	55.1%	54.8% (^2.2%)
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	8%	8% (^10.3%)
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.6%	6.4% (^4.9%)
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	36.0% (^44%)	25.2% (^32.6%)
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	22.0% (^57.1%)	17.0% (^54.5%)

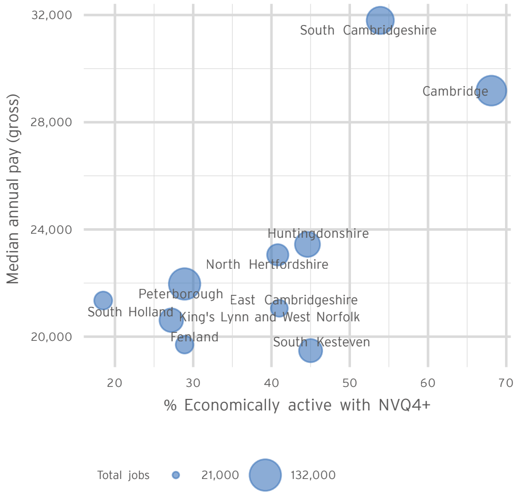


Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough

People

Economies with a larger share of qualified population and good earnings tend to be more dynamic and with more opportunity. The graph below shows the relationship between economically-active qualified population and median earnings in the LEP's Local Authorities. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these economies in terms of number of jobs.

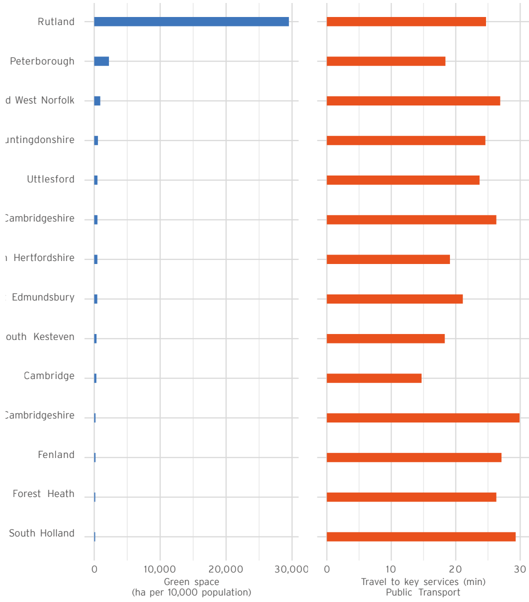
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	England
Population, 2017	1,673,780 (↑1.5%)	55,619,430 (↑1.5%)
Working age population, 2017, 16-64	1,023,993 (↑0.4%)	34,950,948 (↑0.8%)
Aged dependency ratio (%), 2017	19.8% (↑2.3%)	18.0% (↑1.7%)
Unemployment 16+ (%), 2017	2.9% (↓37%)	4.5% (↓15.1%)
Jobs density, 2017	0.92 (↑7%)	0.87 (↑3.6%)
Job vacancy rates (%), 2017	5.33%	3.57%
HE Qualifiers, 2017-18	7,715 (↑6.7%)	644,265 (↑4.7%)
% of workforce with NVQ4+, 2018	40.3% (↓1.5%)	43.5% (↑2.8%)
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head (£), 2017	£19,531 (↑0.3%)	£19,988 (↑1.5%)



Infrastructure

In terms of infrastructure, good places to live are those where there is a presence of amenity and key services, but there can be a trade-off between access to green spaces and close conveniences and employment centres. The graph below shows some of these main metrics for the LEP's Local Authorities. Average travel times also give an overall idea of the transaction costs involved when moving people and goods in the region.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	England
Premises with full fibre broadband (%), 2018	4.5% (↑156%)	6.1% (↑89.9%)
4G service, indoors (% premises), 2018	68.87% (↑74.1%)	78.29% (↑29.3%)
Housing stock, including vacant, 2017	725,460 (↑2%)	23,950,000 (↑1.7%)
Average minium travel time to key services in minutes (cycle / public transport / car), 2016	21 / 23 / 12 (↑10 / 8 / 5%)	15 / 18 / 11 (↑10 / 4 / 3%)
CO_2 emissions (t per capita), 2016	7.4 (↓8%)	5.3 (↓10.3%)
Public green spaces (ha per 10,000 population), 2019	1,336.0	660.3
Air pollution, population weighted mean levels PM2.5, 2017	9.8 (↑0.4%)	9.4 (↑0.1%)
Number of properties at risk of flooding, 2019	147,374	2,549,499

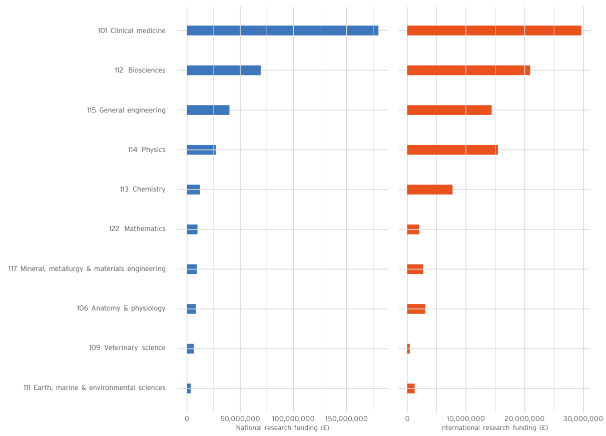


Of the indicators in the framework, in Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough LEP, the following stand out as positive developments: Percentage of startups reaching £3m turnover (9%), value of national grant funding (£395,161,000), number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK (3,329), percentage of firms with product or service innovations (31.6%), value of international grant funding (£125,878,000). On the other hand, the following indicators show potential areas of concern: Percentage of difficult or hard to fill vacancies (50.74%), job vacancy rate (5.33%), average minimum travel time to key services (cycle) (20.99 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (car) (12.13 minutes), average minimum travel time to key services (public transport) (22.99 minutes).

Ideas

Evidence shows that the generation of new knowledge contributes to long-term economic growth. The graph below shows the main topics (HESA cost centres) where national and international R&D funding has been awarded to Higher Education Institutions in the LEP. The ability to secure funding from competitive research funding sources is an indication of both research output and research excellence.

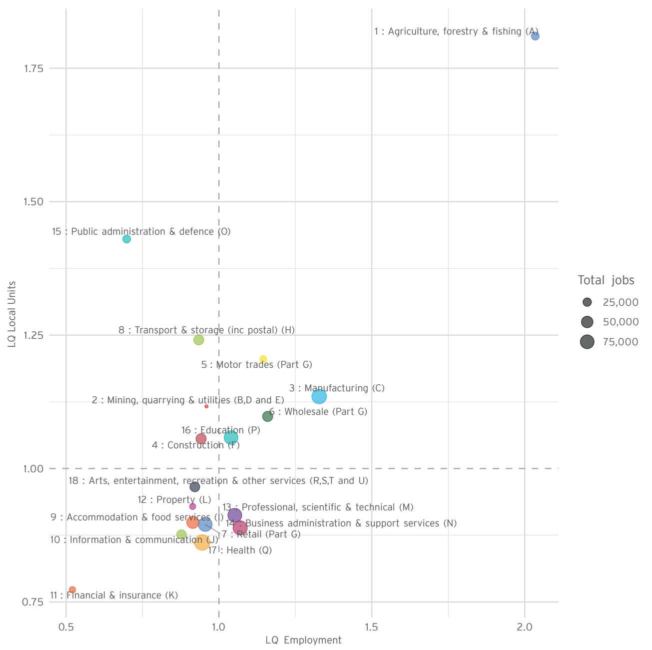
Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	England
Firms undertaking R&D activities (% of firms), 2019	27.9% ^7.3%	21.0% ^23.5%
Value of grant funding, national, 2017	£395,161,000 ^7.7%	£3,855,181,000 ^5.4%
Value of grant funding, international, 2017	£125,878,000 ^25.4%	£1,204,459,000 ^11.1%
Number of active grants from UKRI and Innovate UK, 2018	3,329 ^15.9%	27,593 ^29.1%
Researcher staff in HE institutions, 2017	11,010 ^6.8%	303,750 ^4.7%
Employment in science, engineering and technology (%), 2018	10.1 ^1%	7.8 ^5.4%
Cummulative patent porfolio of HEIs, 2017	922 v29.1%	16,454 ^4.2%
Income from contract research in HEIs, 2017	£ 30,766,000 v6.7%	£1,161,159,000 ^6.3%
Active spin-offs from HEIs, 2017	235 ^55.6%	12,758 ^15.6%



Business Environment

LEP economies have different specialisation profiles. The graph below shows the location quotients of major SIC sectors in the LEP, in terms of employment and business concentration, with respect to the England average. The size of the bubbles gives an idea of the size of these sectors in terms of number of jobs.

Indicator (3yr growth rates)	Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough	England
GVA per hour worked (£), 2017	£31.4 ^2.8%	£34.1 ^4.1%
Regional GVA (all sectors, £ million), 2016	£ 42,120 ^7.9%	£1,498,232 ^7%
Business count, all sectors, 2018	83,365 ^2.4%	2,697,205 ^4.4%
Startups per 10K, 2017	35 v15.7%	53 ^8.2%
Startup 3-year survival rate (%), 2017	57.9% ^2.6%	54.8% ^2.2%
Startups reaching £3m turnover (%), 2017	9% ^57.1%	8% ^10.3%
High growth firms, 2017 (%)	6.5% ^3%	6.4% ^4.9%
Product or service innovators (% firms), 2019	31.6% ^31.7%	25.2% ^32.6%
Process innovators (% firms), 2019	18.7% ^24.7%	17.0% ^54.5%



This publication is available from: www.gov.uk/beis

If you need a version of this document in a more accessible format, please email enquiries@beis.gov.uk. Please tell us what format you need. It will help us if you say what assistive technology you use.