

The Good Life

**Measuring inclusive growth
across communities**
September 2019

centre for
**progressive
policy**



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What we decide to measure sets the focus for policy action – at both the national and the local level. To steer our economy towards achieving inclusive growth, let us look beyond traditional economic metrics – such as GDP or GVA – and measure what really matters for people’s lives.

But we need to go further. It is only through an in-depth understanding of inclusive growth as a process – rather than simply an outcome – that national and local leaders will be able to embed policy frameworks for making shared prosperity a reality. So alongside new economic metrics we should also seek to broaden our understanding of what drives this process.

The CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index – presented in this report – sets out a new measure of broad-based prosperity at the local level and explores its relationship with local characteristics and policy choices. It challenges local leaders to create a shared mission with the people they represent, harnessing local assets and defining local priorities to drive forward inclusive growth in their communities.

APPG on Inclusive Growth



Rt Hon. Liam Byrne MP

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Jeremy Lefroy MP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeremy Lefroy'.

Executive summary



Local areas across the UK are reorienting their economies. The narrow focus on growth in economic output is giving way to the understanding that economic progress should be more broadly defined. The emergence of inclusive growth as a key policy agenda for local government and their stakeholders reflects this new reality.

Inclusive growth is a process, with national and local decision-making responding to local characteristics to achieve quality growth. This report combines data on five key outcomes – consumption, healthy life expectancy, leisure, inequality and unemployment – to define the good life at the local level and create an inclusive growth score (IG score) applicable to local and combined authorities up and down the UK. This metric brings greater clarity, focus and direction to the inclusive growth agenda.

The process of achieving these outcomes should be defined and driven locally, drawing on local assets and responding to local barriers. To enable areas to understand what is impacting on their ability to deliver local, inclusive growth, we present an analysis of the links between local characteristics and IG score.

The CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index presented in this report is the second in a series of three metrics produced in partnership with the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Inclusive Growth. The three measures aim to capture what matters for the good life, redefine what we mean by economic progress and aid our ability to deliver broad-based prosperity.

Key findings

1

Variations in healthy life expectancy are key to understanding how broad-based prosperity differs across local areas in the UK. Our index suggests healthy life expectancy is more important in explaining differences between areas than any other single factor. The range in average healthy life expectancy across local authorities is 16 years. This is the same as the difference between the UK and Sudan.

2

Combined authorities tend to have lower than average inclusive growth scores, but with significant variation within their boundaries. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is the only combined authority that has an above average IG score. Yet within these areas there is significant variation. For example, in Greater Manchester some local authorities have more than double the IG score of others. These new levels of regional government have an opportunity not only to raise average levels of prosperity, but also to ensure that no areas are left behind.

3

Building vibrant labour markets is important for ensuring inclusive growth. Vibrant labour markets, defined as having high levels of ‘good work’, low levels of benefit claimants and a low health related employment gap, are positively correlated with our inclusive growth index. This adds to the evidence of the importance of good work in achieving broad-based prosperity.

4

Inclusive growth is closely related to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), but only weakly correlated with traditional economic measures at the local level. Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Household Disposable Income (GDHI) are poor proxies for the broad-based economic progress local areas are seeking to achieve. Our index is more closely correlated with the IMD than traditional economic measures, signalling its ability to provide a broader assessment of economic progress.

5

More prosperous areas are more unequal, and less prosperous areas are less unequal. Poorer areas tend to have fewer people at the top end of the consumption spectrum, meaning their greater equality is due in large part to equality of deprivation. With a growing body of research showing inequality is a drag on growth, we must find ways to make the more prosperous places more equal and the more equal places more prosperous.

Introduction



There is a growing consensus that the assessment of economic progress needs to move beyond GDP and better capture what matters for the good life. As a result, there have been a range of proposals made at international and national level to measure a broader understanding of prosperity. Included amongst these is the Centre for Progressive Policy's (CPP's) Inclusive Growth Country Index, published earlier this year, which assesses the progress of 155 countries on inclusive growth.¹ A number of countries are now rethinking how they define and measure economic success, most famously New Zealand, which is framing their entire budget around the concept of wellbeing. In the UK, local leaders are also redefining what constitutes economic progress – the next step is to help them measure it.

At CPP we work across international, national and local levels to help deliver inclusive growth. In partnership with the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Inclusive Growth (APPG), and supported by an expert advisory board, this report marks the second step in our series of measuring inclusive growth at the country, community and company level. Through our deep place engagement (DPE) work with a number of local authorities, combined authorities and local economic partnerships (LEPs) across the UK, we have been helping to lay the groundwork for local, alternative measures of economic progress.

This report argues that inclusive growth is a process that can lead to a new set of desired outcomes, which reflect what we really want to achieve with our economy. We present the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index, a measure of these outcomes which captures the good life. Building on the framework we applied at the country level, this measure assesses inclusive growth based on a single metric that combines data on consumption, healthy life expectancy, leisure, inequality and unemployment at local and combined authority level.



The CPP Inclusive Growth Country Index was published in our report *The Good Life: Measuring inclusive growth across countries*. Available at: progressive-policy.net/publications/the-good-life

The UK has one of the most regionally imbalanced economies in the developed world and the barriers to achieving inclusive growth vary greatly

While we believe a common measure of inclusive growth outcomes, such as the one presented here, will foster collaboration and ensure accountability, the policy process involved in reaching these outcomes must be locally led, responding to the different challenges and assets of each place. Local areas also have the scope to choose which of the outcome indicators within the index they wish to prioritise. Again, this should be locally led as far as possible, although national structures such as spending reviews and local government finance settlements will inevitably play a role. This report aids the process of driving inclusive growth with an analysis of how more detailed local characteristics relate to inclusive growth scores.

The rankings are not intended to form a retrospective assessment of the policy performance of local councils or combined authorities. The UK has one of the most regionally imbalanced economies in the developed world and the barriers to achieving inclusive growth vary greatly by place. Nor do all the policy levers necessary to drive inclusive growth currently sit within the power of local policymakers. The rankings are, however, designed to describe the variation in people's ability to contribute to and benefit from economic growth from place to place across the UK. This means building an economy that is structurally fairer from the outset. It is also intended to prompt local areas to assess where they should be focusing the funding and policy levers they do have locally. They may also wish to use the index to make the case for further powers to boost their local inclusive growth outcomes.

CPP's Inclusive Growth Country Index called for inclusive growth metrics to set the direction of travel of the national economy. This community level report goes further, deepening our understanding of how local areas can take action to drive the inclusive growth agenda forward and deliver the broad-based, locally-owned prosperity this country desperately needs.

1 Centre for Progressive Policy (2019) *The Good Life*. Available at: https://www.progressive-policy.net/downloads/files/CPP_The_Good_Life.pdf

Measuring inclusive growth at the local level

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1

In many ways, the inclusive growth movement in the UK is being driven by local government. It should come as no surprise that inclusive growth has become a zeitgeist locally. Its focus on quality, sustainable growth and place-based empowerment has resonated profoundly in areas of the country that have felt left behind from economic growth at the national level. Yet, whilst the North-South or 'London vs the rest' divides are well documented, local leaders know that differences within local areas are equally salient. The potential of inclusive growth to help address both disparities between and within places means it can be the glue to bind these areas back together with a shared sense of place.

Just like central government – and encouraged by nationally set strategic frameworks – local government has for too long focused on the quantity not the quality of growth. But increasingly, guided by our own DPE work, we are seeing local areas redefining their economic objectives and developing strategies steered by – above all else – broad-based prosperity. To assist this, local areas need a new set of corresponding metrics if they are to test their progress and be held accountable for these outcomes.

The need for new metrics to match new aims has been widely accepted by local government. There is an increasingly wide range of metrics that local areas are adopting to test the efficacy of their inclusive growth interventions, from an assessment of the reduction in the number of NEETs (not in education, employment, or training) to housing deprivation or improvements in skill levels. This has inevitably led to significant variation in defining what success looks like for inclusive growth and how best it can be measured and compared between places.

The potential of inclusive growth to help address both disparities between and within places means it can be the glue to bind these areas back together with a shared sense of place

On the one hand, having a standard measure of inclusive growth is an important part of ensuring local and national leaders can be held to account and that areas can learn from one another's successes and failures. As Dr Neil Lee of the London School of Economics points out, "If inclusive growth is used too loosely it starts to lose meaning and, eventually, usefulness".² On the other hand, the inclusive growth challenge varies by place, so areas tend to measure what they care about most.

The application of a common framework to all local and combined authorities need not be contradictory to inclusive growth being defined locally. A balance must be struck between the need for place-specific and place-comparable analysis and agenda setting.³ This needs to be based on a high level agreement of what inclusive growth outcomes are and then local areas can define how to best harness their unique local assets to drive inclusive growth and improve these outcomes. Designed in this way, a common measure for the outcomes of the inclusive growth process can bring greater clarity, direction and focus to a concept sometimes dismissed as 'fuzzy', while still encouraging locally led innovation.

How local areas are implementing and measuring inclusive growth

There are a range of ways in which local areas have been hardwiring inclusive growth into local economic plans. The North Ayrshire Inclusive Growth Diagnostic tool in Scotland is an example of a joint piece of work between a local area and, in this case, the Scottish Government to agree a new set of tools to assess what is holding back sustainable, inclusive growth.⁴ The tool helps the area to measure 'IG Opportunities' in terms of inclusion, growth and sustainability.

In other places, they have decided unilaterally to expand their idea of economic progress. For example, Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire (D2N2) LEP's Strategic Economic Plan identifies promoting inclusive growth as a key outcome for the area.⁵ To this end, it is developing an inclusive growth framework to inform future strategic and investment decisions. Current metrics related to inclusive growth include disparities in the distribution of income based on gender or occupation. Bristol's One City Plan is yet another example of inclusive growth guiding an area's economic strategy, driven by the leadership of Mayor Marvin Rees.

2 Lee, N. (2018) *Inclusive Growth in Cities: a sympathetic critique*. Regional Studies 53 (3), pp.424–434. Available at: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Assets/Documents/Working-Papers/III-Working-Paper-25-Lee-Inclusive-growth-in-cities.pdf>

3 Centre for Progressive Policy (2018) *How to do inclusive growth – Step 2: identify local barriers, levers and metrics*. Available at: <https://www.progressive-policy.net/publications/how-to-do-inclusive-growth-step-2-identify-local-barriers-levers-and-metrics>

4 Scotland's Centre for Regional Inclusive Growth (2017) *North Ayrshire Inclusive Growth Diagnostic*. Available at: <https://www.inclusivegrowth.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/SCRIG-Content-North-Ayrshire-Inclusive-Growth-Diagnostic-FINAL-1.pdf>

5 Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire LEP (2018) *Vision 2030: The spark in the UK growth engine*. Available at: <http://www.d2n2lep.org/write/Vision2030.pdf>

The new devolution agenda has also provided an opportunity for areas to reset and broaden their economic aims to ensure the focus is on quality, inclusive growth. In particular, the establishment of metro mayors has meant city regions are becoming ever more important, both economically and politically. Yet in the past economic growth in cities in particular has been largely disconnected from the living standards of those on low incomes.⁶ This has led the new metro mayors to think hard about how they can use their new powers to achieve prosperity that is more broad-based in nature, and how they can measure progress.

Crucially, Local Industrial Strategies, which underpin the UK Industrial Strategy, have again opened up an opportunity for areas in England to rethink what economic progress looks like. LEPs and Mayoral Combined Authorities (MCAs) are deep into the process of developing their Local Industrial Strategies, with those of the first ‘trailblazer’ areas and the West of England published earlier this year.⁷ They are intended to set out how areas can set local priorities that will maximise their contribution to UK productivity⁸ and “will build on unique local strengths to ensure every community, and the country, reaches their economic potential and creates high quality, good jobs.”⁹

The areas to have already published their Local Industrial Strategies have shown that there is room for significant strategic manoeuvre, with inclusive growth coming to the fore. For the West of England Combined Authority (WECA) this has meant focusing on opportunities for employment and progression for all, to ensure that “economic growth is inclusive is at the heart of the West of England’s ambition and vision for the region’s future.”¹⁰

Now, what is needed is a common measurement framework to ensure accountability and clarity as inclusive growth moves forward

In terms of metrics, this includes measuring the proportion of young people NEET and the number of people at higher skill levels. The West Midlands Local Industrial Strategy also prioritises inclusive growth, seeking to build on the work of the West Midlands Inclusive Growth Unit, of which CPP is a partner.¹¹ The strategy outlines the region’s plans to develop ‘Inclusive Growth Corridors’ that will “put communities at the centre of investment decisions”. The region’s ongoing work on inclusive growth is also complemented by the development of an Inclusive Growth Toolkit.

The focus on inclusive growth is not unique to the Local Industrial Strategies of the big urban combined authorities. For example, the Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy aims to “address inclusive growth opportunities for all [their] residents and businesses across the county.”¹² For Oxfordshire, this means measuring and addressing income disparities, pockets of deprivation and poor performance in early years education. Related metrics for assessing progress on these include the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

What emerges from local level experience is that inclusive growth is a process, with policy responding to local characteristics to achieve a set of outcomes that focus on the quality of growth. It is clear that good progress is being made on this front by local and combined authorities up and down the country. Now, what is needed is a common measurement framework to ensure accountability and clarity as inclusive growth moves forward. The remainder of this report sets out a framework capable of doing just that.

6 Lee, N. and Sissons, P. (2016) *Inclusive growth? The relationship between economic growth and poverty in British cities*. Environment and Planning A, 48(11), pp. 2317-2339. Available at: http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/66806/1/Lee_Inclusive_growth.pdf

7 The trailblazer areas are Greater Manchester, West Midlands and Oxford-Cambridge-Arc (split into Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Oxfordshire, and South East Midlands). Following on from the trailblazers, all LEPs are now developing their Local Industrial Strategies with the West of England first to publish in July.

8 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2017) *Local Industrial Strategy: policy prospectus*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-industrial-strategies-policy-prospectus/local-industrial-strategies-policy-prospectus>

9 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2018) *Local Industrial Strategies to drive growth across the country*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/local-industrial-strategies-to-drive-growth-across-the-country>

10 West of England Local Enterprise Partnership and West of England Combined Authority (2018). *West of England Local Industrial Strategy*. London: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/818989/1907_VERSION_West_of_England_Interactive_SINGLE_PAGES.pdf

11 West Midlands Combined Authority (2019). *West Midlands Local Industrial Strategy*. London: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/802091/west-midlands-local-industrial-strategy-single-page.pdf

12 Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (2019) *Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy*. London: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/818928/Oxfordshire-SINGLE-PAGE.pdf

CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index

2

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In this section we present the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index. The index presents the high level outcomes that local areas should aim to improve, by harnessing their unique local characteristics through their own inclusive growth process. In following sections, we explore the relationships between the outcome measure, local area characteristics and policymaking.

We have maintained a measurement approach which is consistent with our first report in this series, which assessed inclusive growth at the country level. This is both to ensure coherence in approach and to recognise that the national and the local are mutually reinforcing. The challenges and trade-offs facing the measurement of inclusive growth at the community level are fundamentally the same as those at the country level. Principally, they concern the selection and weighting of indicators, on the ground applicability and data availability.¹⁶

The change from life expectancy to healthy life expectancy reflects the importance of measuring healthy lives rather than simply life spans

Whilst it maintains broadly the same methodology as the country level report¹⁷ it makes one change, switching from life expectancy to healthy life expectancy (number of years living in good health) following feedback on our initial approach. This reflects the importance of measuring healthy lives rather than simply life spans. Healthy life expectancy varies by more than life expectancy across the UK.

The index therefore combines healthy life expectancy with data on consumption, leisure, inequality and unemployment to produce a summary inclusive growth output score for each upper tier local authority area in the UK.¹⁸ We then merged local authority data to present results at combined authority level.

As with the country level index, there are some important limitations to the core methodology. Firstly, the index uses one set of preferences and so assumes that the value people place on, for example, increased consumption versus increased leisure time does not vary across the country. In addition, it is a point in time measure of inclusive growth and so does not account for trade-offs through time.

These limitations notwithstanding, this simple summary statistic is bound by a recognised economic framework and allows for meaningful comparison between local authorities and combined authorities through time.¹⁹ The indicators included in the outcome score are deliberately high level indicators of broad-based economic prosperity and few in number, which provides local areas with the flexibility to make the process of achieving these outcomes their own.

¹⁶ See the country level report for a full discussion of these challenges and trade-offs: https://www.progressive-policy.net/downloads/files/PPP_The_Good_Life.pdf

¹⁷ This work builds on the methodology first developed by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow. See Jones, C. and Peter, J. (2016) *Beyond GDP? Welfare across Countries and Time*. American Economic Review, 106 (9): 2426–57. Available at: <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20110236>

¹⁸ See the technical appendix for a full discussion of the methodology.

¹⁹ See the country level report for a full discussion of the benefits of this approach: https://www.progressive-policy.net/downloads/files/PPP_The_Good_Life.pdf

Box 2: Drivers of ‘the good life’

We have kept the definition of the good life broadly consistent with the CPP Inclusive Growth Country Index. The one key change is to use healthy life expectancy rather than life expectancy. We also estimate a new measure of consumption and inequality at the local level.



Consumption

As an economic concept, material wellbeing is an important component of inclusive growth. And as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission observes, material living standards are more closely related to measures of consumption than to GDP.²⁰ To estimate consumption at the local level we adjust local authority data on incomes using a model based on the relationship between consumption and income at the national level. Our definition of consumption covers household and government spending and we adjust the figures for regional differences in housing costs.²¹



Healthy life expectancy

Health is a fundamental economic asset that empowers people to take an active part in the economy. To reflect this, we use data on healthy life expectancy, which is defined as the number of years lived in self-reported good health. The ability to live a full and healthy life is essential to an individual's ability to live the good life – to learn, work and play.



Leisure

Differences in the wellbeing gained from various uses of time are important for understanding economic welfare, particularly as modern economies become increasingly service based.²² While it is true that being engaged in some sort of productive employment is important for a good life, there are of course limits, and a healthy balance between work and leisure is essential.

Early stages of industrialisation, for example, while driving strong GDP growth, have often come hand-in-hand with extremely long working hours for the majority of those in employment.²³ Economic growth means little for individual wellbeing if people spend most of their waking hours at work. Our leisure calculation is based on data on average working hours and employment levels.



Inequality

At the heart of inclusive growth is a concern for how the benefits of growth are distributed. High levels of inequality are clearly counter to a society that values any degree of economic justice. More practically, evidence is growing that inequality inhibits growth. Recent research from the World Bank is beginning to find clear links between inequality of opportunity and its negative effect on economic growth.²⁴ Clearly, relying solely on average statistics on income, consumption or wealth can mask important differences across the distribution. For example, an increase in average consumption could hide a fall in consumption for the majority of people if the rise for those at the top is substantial. Our measure of inequality comes from the distribution of our estimated consumption dataset.



Unemployment

Employment has been shown to be central to someone's sense of self-worth and agency. As such, there is a strong negative effect of unemployment above and beyond a fall in income. In fact, Clark and Oswald find that a change from employment to unemployment causes such distress that an individual would have to be given a monthly payment of between £15,000 and £23,000 to be compensated for the loss in welfare.²⁵ Our measure combines this finding with data on unemployment for each local authority. We look at good work data at the local level in our analysis of localised characteristics.

20 Stiglitz, J. et al. (2009) Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.

Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/118025/118123/Fitoussi+Commission+report>

21 See the online technical appendix for full details.

22 Coyle, D. and Nakamura, L. (2019) *Towards a Framework for Time Use, Welfare and Household-centric Economic Measurement*.

Available at: <https://www.escoe.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/ESCoE-DP-2019-01.pdf>

23 Chang, H. J. (2014) *Economics: The User's Guide*. London: Pelican Books.

24 World Bank (2019) *Inequality of Opportunity: New Measurements Reveal the Consequences of Unequal Life Chances*.

Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/03/28/inequality-of-opportunity-new-measurements-reveal-the-consequences-of-unequal-life-chances>

25 Clark, A. and Oswald, A. (2002) *A Simple Statistical Method for Measuring How Life Events Affect Happiness*. International Journal of Epidemiology, 31(6): 1139–44. Available at: http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/343/1/WRAP_oswald_jeclarkos.pdf

Table 1: Top 10 local authorities ranked by inclusive growth score, UK, 2016

Local authority	Region	IG score	Log IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
1 Wokingham	South East	2.41	0.88	0.30	0.62	-0.01	-0.06	0.03
2 Windsor and Maidenhead	South East	2.27	0.82	0.31	0.56	-0.03	-0.04	0.01
3 Buckinghamshire	South East	1.84	0.61	0.14	0.51	-0.01	-0.04	0.02
4 Surrey	South East	1.78	0.58	0.19	0.43	-0.02	-0.03	0.01
5 East Dunbartonshire	Scotland	1.78	0.58	0.11	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.02
6 Oxfordshire	South East	1.77	0.57	0.10	0.49	-0.02	0.00	0.01
7 Richmond upon Thames	London	1.76	0.56	0.26	0.38	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01
8 Wandsworth	London	1.69	0.52	0.33	0.30	-0.09	-0.02	0.01
9 Bracknell Forest	South East	1.66	0.51	0.11	0.42	-0.04	-0.01	0.02
10 Rutland	East Midlands	1.64	0.50	-0.03	0.47	0.03	0.01	0.02

In all cases a more positive number represents a better outcome

Headline results

Table 1 shows the top 10 local authorities ranked by CPP's inclusive growth score (IG score) in 2016. The third column of each table shows the local authority's IG score in comparison to the UK average, which has a score of one. The fourth column shows the logarithm of the IG score, which is then broken down into its constituent scores of consumption, healthy life expectancy, leisure, inequality and unemployment in the remaining columns. Positive scores indicate the local authority is performing above the national average, with negative scores indicating the opposite.

The top-ranking local authority areas all manage to combine high levels of healthy life expectancy and consumption, with Wokingham achieving the highest IG score in 2016. The index raises further concerns about the regional imbalances in prosperity across the UK, with eight of the top 10 local authorities located in the South East or London. Similarly, none of the bottom 10 local authority areas were located in these regions.



Table 2: Bottom 10 local authorities ranked by inclusive growth score, UK, 2016

Local authority	Region	IG score	Log IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
1 Blaenau Gwent	Wales	0.46	-0.77	-0.10	-0.72	0.03	0.03	-0.01
2 Nottingham	East Midlands	0.47	-0.76	-0.15	-0.64	0.03	0.02	-0.02
3 Blackpool	North West	0.50	-0.69	-0.18	-0.56	0.03	0.03	-0.01
4 Kingston upon Hull	Yorkshire and the Humber	0.51	-0.67	-0.15	-0.52	0.00	0.03	-0.03
5 Manchester	North West	0.52	-0.65	-0.09	-0.55	0.02	0.01	-0.03
6 Caerphilly	Wales	0.54	-0.61	-0.02	-0.62	0.01	0.02	0.00
7 North Ayrshire	Scotland	0.56	-0.57	-0.03	-0.54	0.02	0.02	-0.05
8 Hartlepool	North East	0.59	-0.54	-0.04	-0.49	0.03	0.01	-0.04
9 Wakefield	Yorkshire and the Humber	0.59	-0.53	-0.11	-0.44	0.00	0.03	-0.01
10 Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	0.59	-0.53	-0.07	-0.49	0.01	0.03	-0.01

In all cases a more positive number represents a better outcome

Table 2 shows the bottom 10 local authority areas ranked by inclusive growth score in 2016. These are all areas that face a number of significant barriers to inclusive growth. Healthy life expectancy and consumption are well below the national average. While the inequality scores in these local authorities are positive, this is primarily due to fewer people being at the top end of the consumption scale.

The regional distribution of this group of local authorities is more dispersed, with three situated in Wales, two in the North West, two in the East Midlands, and one each in Scotland, Yorkshire and The Humber, and the North East.

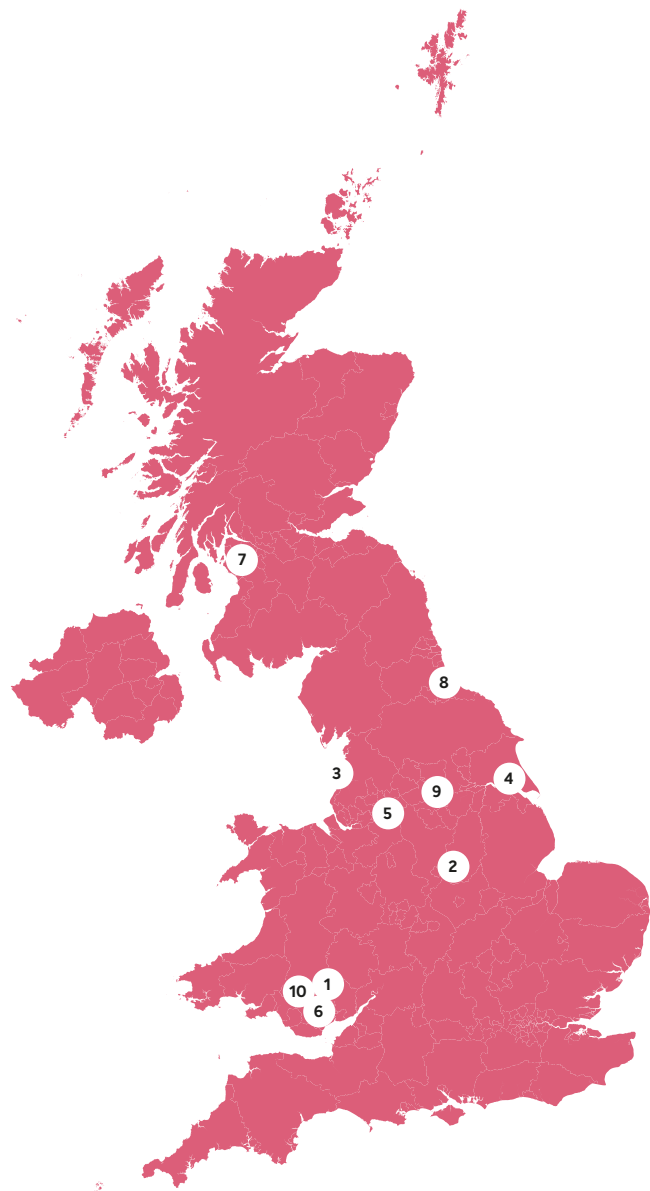


Chart 1: CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index for 214 upper tier local authorities in the UK

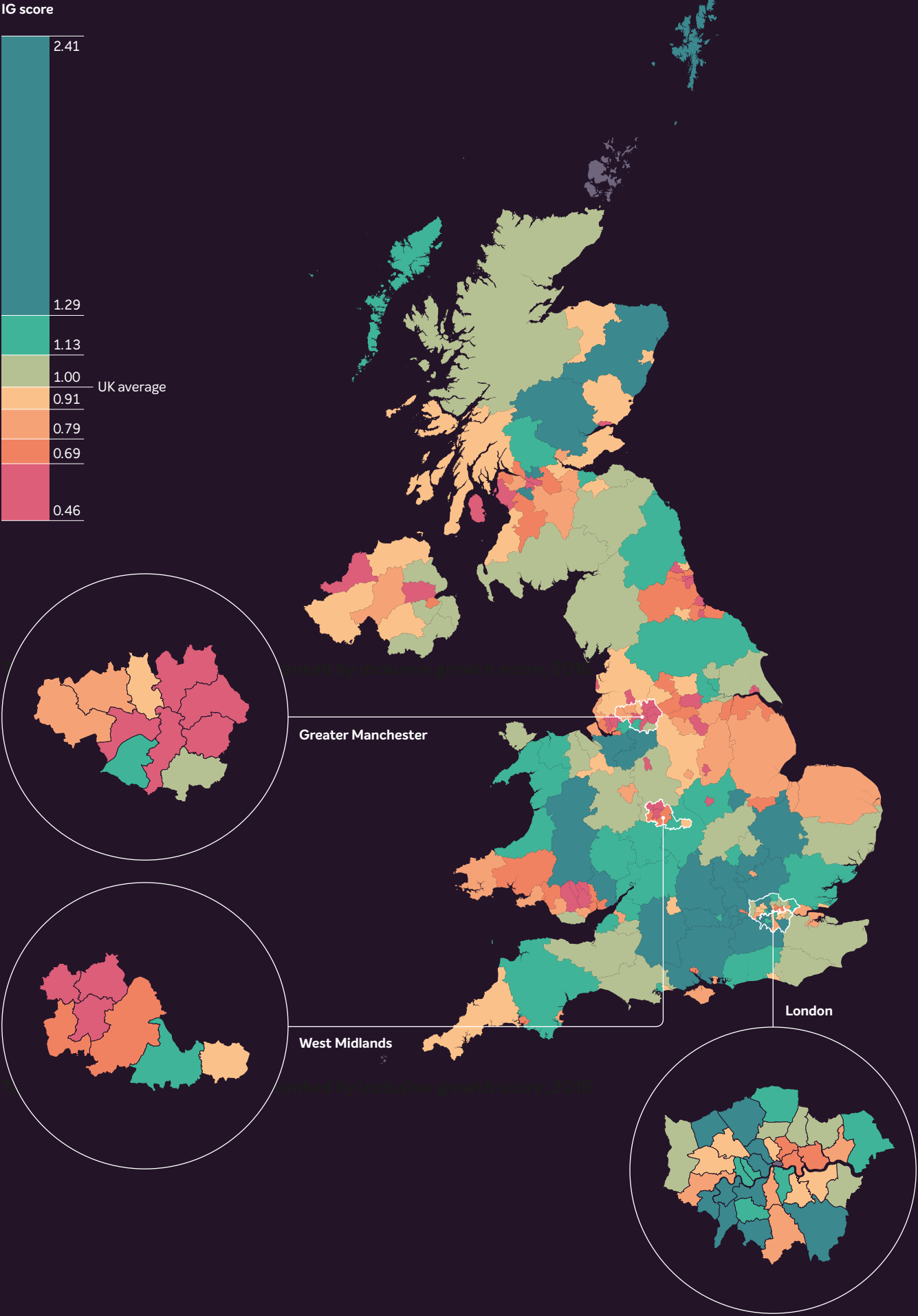


Table 3 shows the rankings for combined authorities in England. Once again, healthy life expectancy is the key factor, with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough having the highest score by a significant margin. The large urban combined authorities of Greater Manchester, West Midlands and Liverpool City Region are remarkably similar in their inclusive growth scores, with only minimal differentiation in terms of healthy life expectancy, consumption, leisure, inequality and unemployment. It is interesting to note, however, the differences between the North East and the North of Tyne combined authorities, which are predominantly driven by differences in healthy life expectancy. Drilling down into the local authority data, the River Tyne forms a clear dividing line in this regard.

Overall, combined authorities tend have lower than average inclusive growth scores, but with significant variation within their boundaries. For example, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is the only combined authority that has an above average IG score. Yet within these areas there are significant variations. In Greater Manchester, for example, some local authority areas have more than double the IG score of others. These new levels of regional government have an opportunity not only to raise average levels of prosperity, but also to ensure that no areas are left behind.

Drivers of the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index

Healthy life expectancy is by some distance the most significant driver of the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index. Its standard deviation – a measure of spread – is far higher than that of the second most important driver, consumption. In comparison, there is only a small variation in the average levels of leisure, inequality and unemployment between local authorities.

The clear implication of the index is that variations in healthy life expectancy are key to understanding how broad-based prosperity differs across local areas in the UK. This differs from the CPP Inclusive Growth Country Index, which found consumption to be the key driver. The difference in healthy life expectancy between Wokingham and Nottingham or Baenau Gwent (16.4 years) is the same as between the UK and Sudan. By contrast, consumption varies within the UK by around a tenth of the amount it does between countries. The difference between the richest and poorest local authorities is similar to that between the UK and Croatia or Russia in terms of consumption.

In comparison, a range of 16.4 years in healthy life expectancy between the top and bottom local authorities is hugely significant. Healthy life expectancy is also the largest driver of changes in IG score between 2010 and 2016, with those local authorities enjoying the highest level of growth in IG score also experiencing strong increases in healthy life expectancy across the period.

Table 3: Combined authorities and Greater London ranked by inclusive growth score, 2016

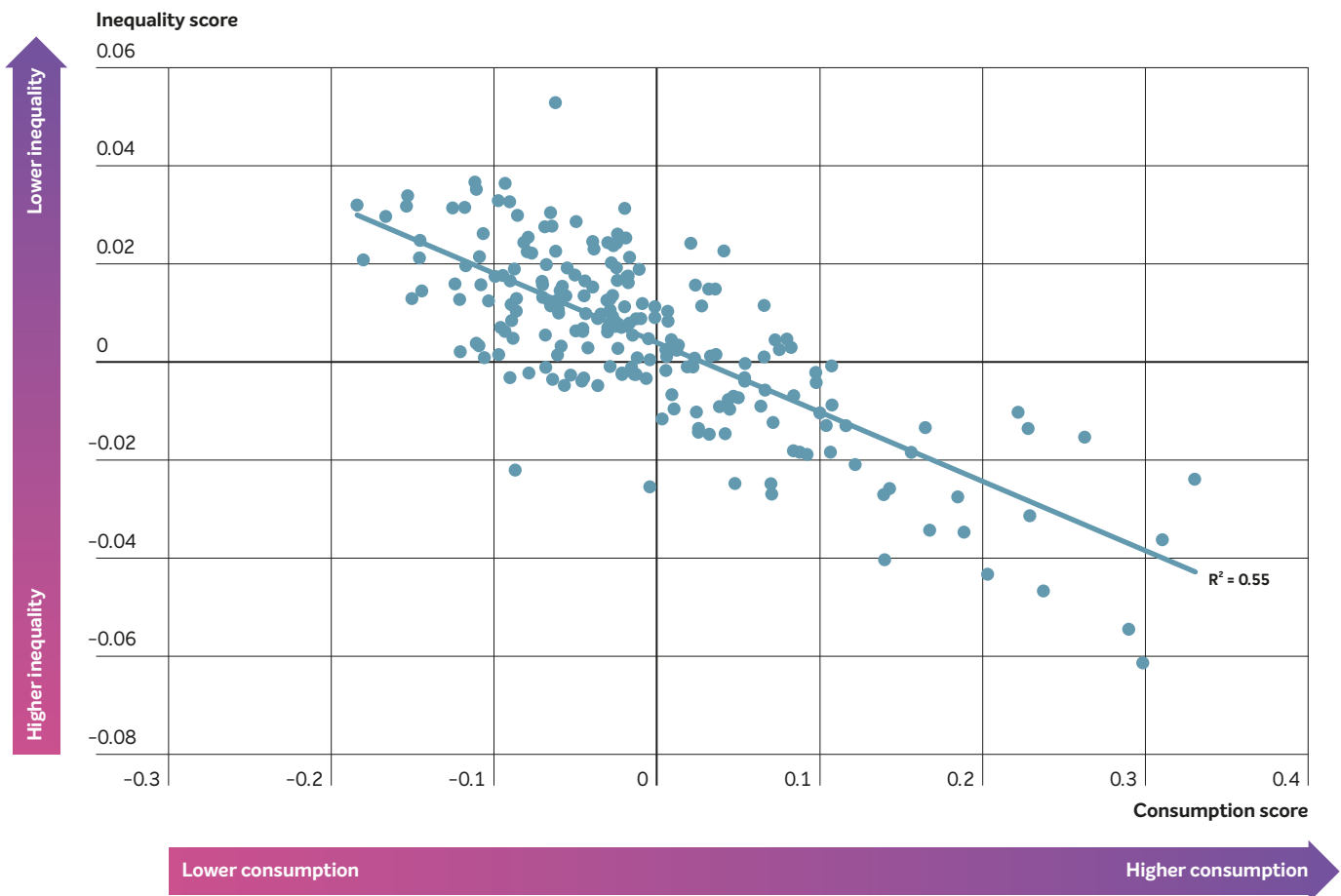
Combined authority	IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	1.15	0.05	0.10	-0.02	0.00	0.01
Greater London	1.09	0.09	0.05	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01
West of England	0.95	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.01
North of Tyne	0.90	-0.03	-0.09	0.01	0.00	-0.01
West Yorkshire	0.81	-0.05	-0.19	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sheffield City Region	0.76	-0.08	-0.22	0.02	0.02	-0.01
Liverpool City Region	0.74	-0.04	-0.29	0.02	0.01	0.00
West Midlands	0.73	-0.05	-0.28	0.03	0.01	-0.02
Greater Manchester	0.73	-0.04	-0.27	0.01	0.01	-0.01
Tees Valley	0.70	-0.04	-0.33	0.02	0.01	-0.01
North East	0.68	-0.04	-0.36	0.00	0.02	-0.02

In all cases a more positive number represents a better outcome

Table 4: Standard deviation and correlation of different IG score elements

Local authority	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
Standard deviation	0.09	0.26	0.03	0.02	0.02
Correlation with other elements of log IG score	0.39	0.51	-0.41	-0.72	0.47

Chart 2: The relationship between inequality and consumption scores for local authorities in the UK, 2016



Increased healthy life expectancy is also positively correlated with other elements of the IG score. This supports the findings of CPP's recent major report on health policy in England, *Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health*. The report shows that “the majority of inequality in life expectancy between areas can be explained by five social determinants: employment, income, education, housing and crime.”²⁶

Inequality scores, conversely, are strongly negatively correlated with other elements of the IG score.²⁷ This is primarily because higher levels of consumption are strongly related to higher levels of inequality in our analysis (see Chart 2). **The more prosperous areas are more unequal, and the less prosperous places are less unequal.** This principally reflects the fact that some areas have fewer people at the top end of the consumption spectrum, meaning their improved inequality score is due in large part to equality of deprivation across the local authority. Raising the incomes of the poorest in society would help make the prosperous places more equal and the more equal places more prosperous.

The healthy life expectancy score within the index does not account for any inequalities within local authorities. Additional analysis of ward level healthy life expectancy data in England from 2011 shows significant inequality within local authorities. In fact, the average range of healthy life expectancy *within* local authorities was 15.1 years in 2011, more than the range of healthy life expectancy *between* local authorities during the same period (14.7 years). These types of health inequalities were given striking practical context by a recent Local Government Association (LGA) report which found that “If travelling east on the London underground from Westminster, each tube stop represents nearly one year of life expectancy lost.”²⁸

Regarding the effects this may have on our index, there is no evidence to suggest that the local authorities that perform well on our healthy life expectancy measure are more likely to be hiding greater disparities within their area. There is no meaningful relationship between the average healthy life expectancy of a local authority and the ward level range of healthy life expectancy within that local authority.²⁹

26 Centre for Progressive Policy (2019) *Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health*. Available at: <https://www.progressive-policy.net/downloads/files/Beyond-NHS.pdf>

27 A positive inequality score means low inequality, so the absolute level of inequality has a positive correlation with other elements of the IG score.

28 Campbell, F. (2018) *A matter of justice: Local government's role in tackling health inequalities*. London: Local Government Association. Available at: <https://www.local.gov.uk/matter-justice-local-governments-role-tackling-health-inequalities>

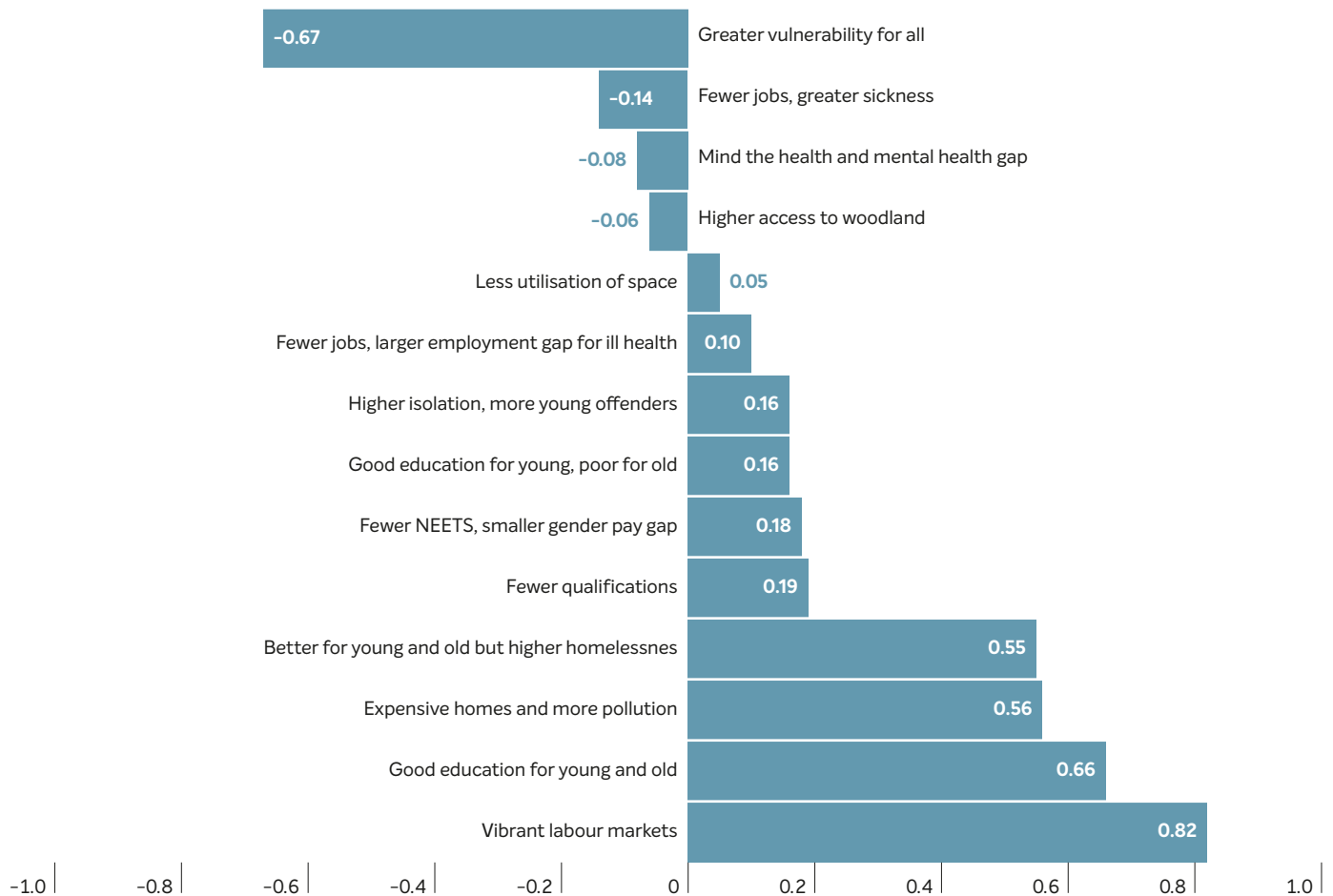
29 The R^2 of this relationship is practically zero ($R^2 = 6E-05$).

Local area characteristics and inclusive growth

3



Chart 3: The correlation between characteristic groups and IG score in England, 2016



The CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index is an outcome measure of inclusive growth, or the good life. In order to effectively drive inclusive growth, local areas must understand how these outcomes relate to local area characteristics. As we have argued in our six-step blueprint for achieving inclusive growth, this “requires system-level analysis of the full breadth of social and economic factors, as well as – crucially – the interdependencies between them.”³⁰

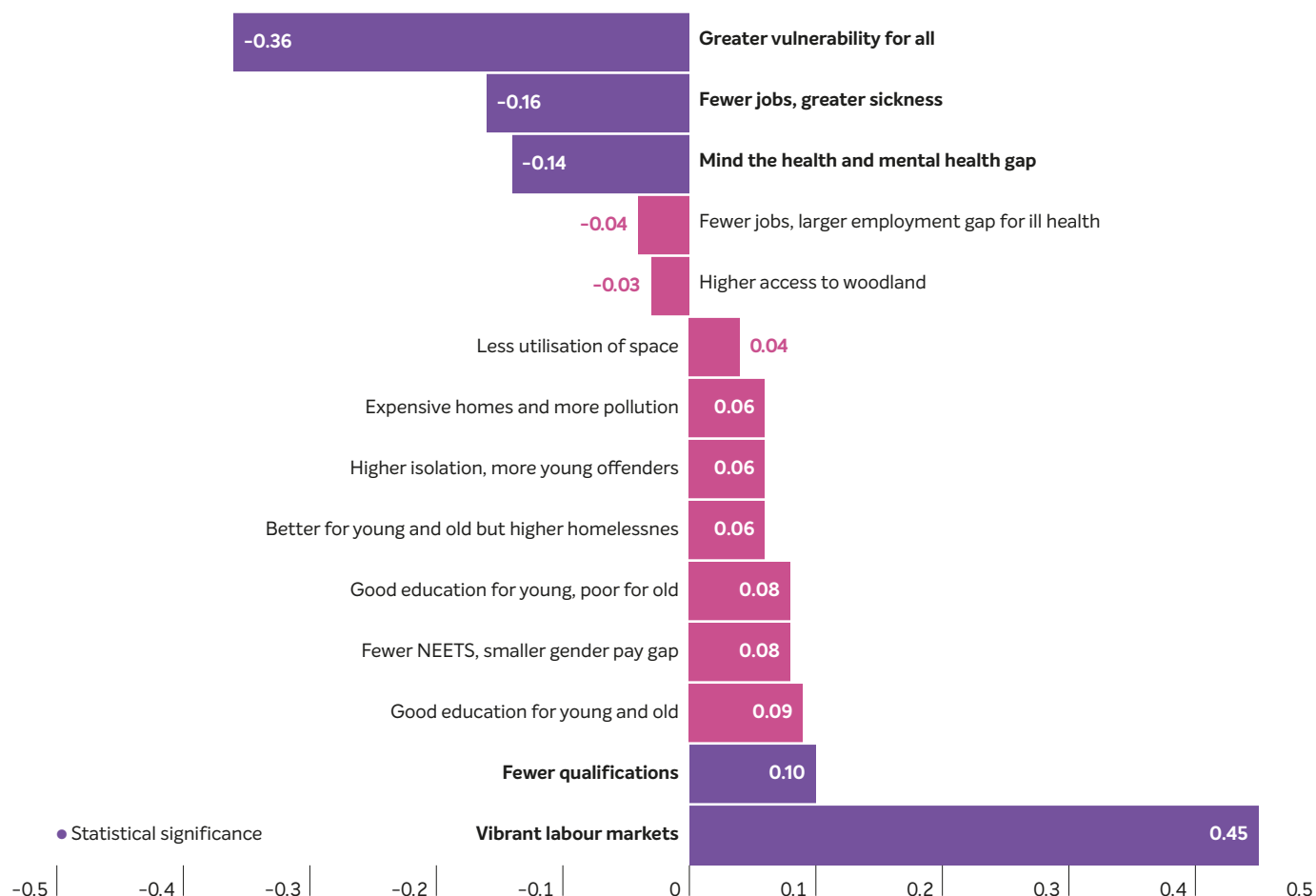
In order to better understand the importance of different local characteristics to the inclusive growth process at the local level, we organised and grouped a diverse range of characteristics, before assessing their statistical relationships with inclusive growth scores in England.

Through principal component analysis, we organised data on 25 diverse local area characteristics into 14 key groups.³¹ Chart 3 shows the correlation between these 14 characteristic groups and CPP’s IG score. There is a strong positive correlation between the IG score and four groups: ‘better for young and old but higher homelessness’, ‘expensive homes and more pollution’, ‘good education for young and old’ and ‘vibrant labour markets’.

³⁰ Centre for Progressive Policy (2018) *How to do inclusive growth – Step 2: identify local barriers, levers and metrics*. Available at: <https://www.progressive-policy.net/publications/how-to-do-inclusive-growth-step-2-identify-local-barriers-levers-and-metrics>

³¹ We conduct principal component analysis on 25 variables, broadly following the series of steps set out by the European Commission’s “Composite Indicators Research Group”. For a summary of the method used see the technical appendix.

Chart 4: The correlation between characteristic groups and IG score after controlling for other groups, England, 2016



Of these four groups, the positive relationship with the ‘vibrant labour markets’ group remains statistically significant after controlling for the other groups. Chart 4 illustrates this correlation. **This suggests that high levels of inclusive growth are associated with ‘vibrant labour markets’**, which is characterised here by high levels of good work³² and low levels of claimants.³³ The fact good work is included here adds to the evidence of its importance in achieving broad-based prosperity. Table 5 shows the 10 local authorities that rank highly within the vibrant labour markets group. As is to be expected, each of these also rank highly for inclusive growth, with the partial exception of Bexley.

32 Data on good jobs comes from a user request to the ONS. It includes those employed on a permanent contract or employed on a temporary contract but not seeking permanent employment, earn at least two thirds of the UK median hourly wage, work less than 49 hours a week and are not unwillingly working part-time (e.g. because they could not find a full-time job). The full dataset can be downloaded at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/007601estimatedproportionofeconomicallyactiveadultsinagoodjobcustomerdefinedandestimatedproportionoflifelonglearnersukthreeyearsendingdecember2016>

33 This includes claimants of employment and support allowance and long-term claimants of Jobseeker’s Allowance.

Our analysis does not find evidence to suggest that inclusive growth is at the cost of environmental sustainability. The group of measures which includes pollution level is positively correlated with IG score, but this is not statistically significant after controlling for the other groups. Further CPP analysis of the relationship between IG score and per capita CO₂ emissions found no correlation.³⁴

The principal component analysis also found a negative relationship between IG score and the ‘greater vulnerability for all’ group, which remains statistically significant after controlling for the other groups. The relationship is illustrated in Chart 4. The ‘greater vulnerability for all’ group is characterised by more people going through the justice system, higher levels of fuel poverty and more children in care. Table 6 shows the 10 lowest ranked local authorities for this group. These correlate well with the IG index, with the partial exception of Haringey.

These insights should be used to inform analysis for local areas as to the barriers they may be facing in driving inclusive growth.

The ‘greater vulnerability for all’ group is characterised by more people going through the justice system, higher levels of fuel poverty and more children in care

Table 5: Top 10 local authorities ranked by the ‘vibrant labour markets’ group in England, 2016

Local authority	‘Vibrant labour markets’ rankings	IG score rankings
West Berkshire	1	13
Windsor and Maidenhead	2	2
Buckinghamshire	3	3
Surrey	4	4
Oxfordshire	5	6
Harrow	6	27
Sutton	7	15
Bexley	8	65
Hampshire	9	12
Central Bedfordshire	10	19

Table 6: Top 10 local authorities ranked by the ‘greater vulnerability for all’ group in England, 2016

Local authority	‘Greater vulnerability for all’ rankings	IG score rankings
Wolverhampton	1	196
Newham	2	168
Stoke-on-Trent	3	191
Manchester	4	210
Liverpool	5	177
Birmingham	6	178
Nottingham	7	213
Haringey	8	77
Brent	9	109
Croydon	10	148

³⁴ This analysis looked at the correlation between IG score and per capita CO₂ emissions estimates for local authorities in the UK for 2016 from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. The relationship has a correlation coefficient of 0.008. The data allocates CO₂ emissions on an ‘end-user’ basis where emissions are distributed according to the point of energy consumption. As such, emissions from the production of imported goods are excluded and emissions from the production of exported goods are included. Additionally, local authority areas where outward commuting to work is high will experience the benefits of that employment (i.e. low unemployment) but the CO₂ emissions associated with that work will be allocated to the local authority area where the work is taking place. The CO₂ emissions data is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016>

Box 3: Greater Manchester Combined Authority – how does inclusive growth vary across Greater Manchester?

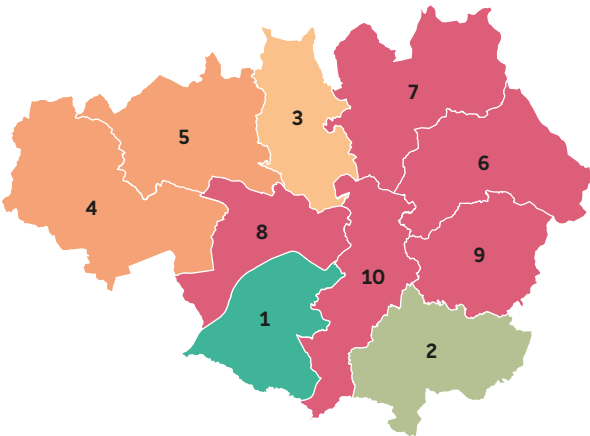
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) is large. It combines 10 local authorities and covers a community of 2.8 million people.³⁵

Manchester and Wigan have the highest populations, with Bury having the smallest. Economic outcomes vary significantly across these areas and the GMCA monitor these as part of their 2017 Greater Manchester Strategy. Two key priorities on their Greater Manchester Strategy outcomes dashboards are securing ‘Good Jobs’ and a ‘Thriving and Productive Economy’ for all areas.

Trafford, Manchester and Salford have the most thriving economies according to the indicators used to monitor GMCA priorities. Trafford has the

highest resident employment rate (65%) and gross value added (GVA) per job; and Manchester has the highest proportion of workers earning above the real Living Wage (82%), although many of these may be commuters. Local authorities such as Rochdale and Wigan do less well on these measures, having lower proportions of workers on the real Living Wage and relatively low business start-up rates.³⁶

These variations in local economic indicators explain some of the difference in inclusive growth outcomes across GMCA. Manchester, Trafford and Salford all experienced high growth in IG scores between 2010 and 2016. This suggests that outcomes are improving for people living in these areas, in line with the ‘thriving economy’ indicators. Wigan’s IG score also grew substantially over this period, predominantly due to an increase in healthy life expectancy, but also due to falling unemployment. This is in line with other economic indicators which find that Wigan had one of the highest 16+ resident employment rates in 2016.



However, there are also some important differences. Whilst the high 2016 IG score for Trafford is in line with other economic indicators, Manchester’s very low score is not. The index seems to be picking up something not routinely captured by existing output data. As in other areas, differences in IG scores across Greater Manchester are driven by differences in healthy life expectancy and findings from Greater Manchester’s 2017 Population Health Plan are in line with Manchester’s low IG ranking. It finds that the city has the highest rate of alcohol-specific mortality in the area, and a relatively high prevalence of obesity amongst children.

The relationship between poor health and growth is acknowledged in Greater Manchester’s Local Industrial Strategy. The 2019 Greater Manchester Prosperity Review discusses the interaction between health, labour markets and productivity, and is feeding this into the area’s Local Industrial Strategy implementation plan. Actions being taken forward in 2019/20 include an innovation partnership on healthy ageing.

Outcomes will vary within, as well as across, local authority areas, particularly those with high populations like Manchester and Wigan. Such variation could help to explain differences between indicators. For example, the health indicators which find that Wigan has the lowest smoking prevalence in Greater Manchester but the highest number of hospital admissions relating to malnutrition. These variations within a local authority area underline the importance of considering distributional issues when assessing inclusive growth outcomes.

Local authority	Population	IG score
1 Trafford	236,400	1.25
2 Stockport	291,800	1.04
3 Bury	190,100	0.92
4 Wigan	326,100	0.82
5 Bolton	285,400	0.80
6 Oldham	235,600	0.67
7 Rochdale	220,000	0.66
8 Salford	254,400	0.60
9 Tameside	225,200	0.59
10 Manchester	547,600	0.52

³⁵ Nomis, Labour Market Statistics, 2018.
³⁶ GMCA data for 2016.



Inclusive growth and other economic and wellbeing measures

4



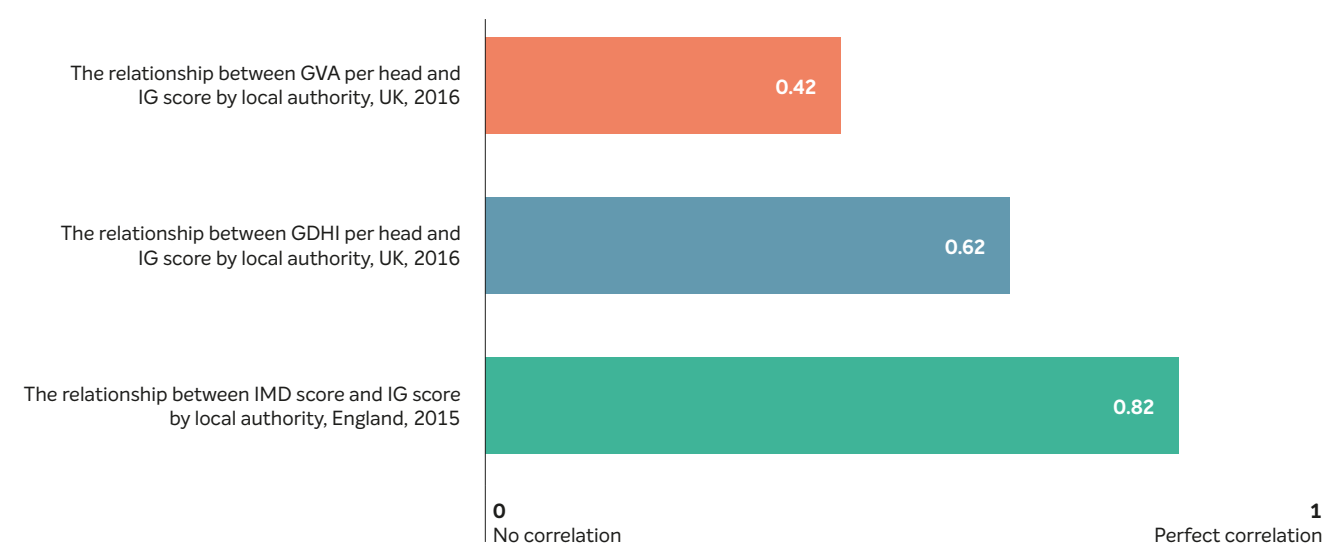
Evaluation of economic success at the local level has historically centred around average earnings and productivity. The RSA Inclusive Growth Commission argued that these are a “poor guide to social and economic welfare”. It goes on to point out that “a town or city may celebrate a substantial rise in its GVA, but lose sight of the fact that this growth is being driven by highly skilled commuters with few benefits to local residents, or that it comprises activity characterised by low pay and insecure employment.”³⁷ The CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index supports this assertion. While clearly important for understanding narrowly defined economic issues, these traditional measures fall short of what inclusive growth can capture.

To this end, Chart 5 shows only a weak positive relationship between IG score and GVA per head. Even after removing GVA outliers the positive correlation remains low.³⁸ The relationship with gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head is stronger, yet still too weak for GDHI to be seen as a close relation to inclusive growth.

Conversely, the relationship between inclusive growth and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is strong. The IMD shows the spread of deprivation and covers a broad range of indicators, including income, employment, education, health, housing and the living environment.

Consequently, the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index is far closer to the IMD than it is to traditional metrics of economic performance. GVA and GDHI are poor proxies for the kind of economic progress sought by local areas. While ultimately measuring different things (deprivation and inclusive growth), the closer correlation with the IMD shows that the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index can capture significantly more about the economy than if we looked at traditional economic variables in isolation.

Chart 5: The correlation between IG score and other economic measures³⁹



37 Inclusive Growth Commission (2017) *Inclusive Growth: Making our Economy Work for Everyone*. The Royal Society of Arts. Available at: https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/pdfs/reports/rsa_inclusive-growth-commission-final-report-march-2017.pdf

38 To a certain extent this reflects differences in the location of analysis. The IG index covers the resident population, whereas GVA may reflect different levels of productivity of those commuting into an area.

39 The relationship between IMD and IG score is negative as the higher the IMD score the more deprived an area is. Outliers (top and bottom 3% of local authorities) have been removed for the analysis of GVA and GDHI.

Implications for policy



5

The IG measure outlined in this report directly responds to the urgent need for timely assessments of economic progress that move beyond GDP and better capture what matters for the good life. In this section, we explore the implications of the results of both the index and analysis of place-based characteristics for what local and national policymakers should focus on to promote broad-based growth.

The country level report called for measurements of inclusive growth to be embedded in economic decision-making. This applies as much to the local level as it does to the national level, with policy change being the ultimate goal. The next set of Local Industrial Strategies provide an excellent opportunity to embed alternative measures of success at a local level, endorsed by a supporting national framework.

Implications of the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index for policy

The primary policy implication of the CPP Inclusive Growth Community Index is that healthy life expectancy is the key dividing factor for inclusive growth outcomes between local areas. The local authority areas that significantly improved their inclusive growth scores between 2010–16 all made substantial progress on average levels of healthy life expectancy.

CPP's recent report, *Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health*,⁴⁰ called for a social model of health that tackles the social determinants. It showed that inequalities in education, income, employment, crime and housing can explain the majority of health outcomes. Since the last CPP health report, additional research has shown that expenditure on public health can be four times as effective as healthcare NHS spending, in terms of quality adjusted life years (QALYs).⁴¹ The CPP report made a series of recommendations for both local and national level policymakers, which our results here support, including:

- 1 Government departments at local and national level putting health first when developing public policy and evaluating impact.
- 2 Champions for the social determinants of health embedded at local level through Public Health Directors and at national level through the role of the Chief Medical Officer.
- 3 The NHS getting serious about its role as an 'anchor' institution – especially in poorer places.
- 4 Greater powers and resources for local areas to tackle entrenched deprivation in hard-to-reach communities – including taking deprivation into account when determining public health budgets.
- 5 More government spending on non-health related functions, and part of the health prevention budget ring-fenced for addressing the social determinants of poor health.

Whilst public health spending is under the remit of local government, Public Health Directors are mandated to spend money on certain essential services and have faced increasingly tough spending constraints. At the local level, poorer places need increased public health funding to better target the root causes of poor health. This means reversing the decline in funding available to Public Health Directors, empowering them to make decisions about how to allocate funding at the local level and integrating them as key players in major strategic policymaking decisions at a local and regional level – both as they relate to health and economic policy.

The recent government Green Paper on health, *Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s*, set out plans to launch a new health index to sit alongside other top-level indicators like GDP⁴² which our results suggest would be the appropriate next step.

Of the remaining inclusive growth outcomes explored in our framework, consumption was the second most significant, based on its impact on IG scores, followed by leisure, then inequality and unemployment. The latter three saw very little variation between local authorities.

40 See Centre for Progressive Policy (2019) *Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health*. Available at: <https://www.progressive-policy.net/publications/beyond-the-nhs-addressing-the-root-causes-of-poor-health>

41 See York University (2019) *Is an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure?* Available at: https://www.york.ac.uk/media/che/documents/papers/researchpapers/CHERP166_Impact_Public_Health_Mortality_Morbidity.pdf

42 HM Government (2019) *Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s*. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/819766/advancing-our-health-prevention-in-the-2020s-accessible.pdf

Implications for devolution

The results of the index have implications for the evolution of devolution in the UK.

We know that healthy life expectancy explains the greatest variation in local area inclusive growth outcomes, which in turn is primarily driven by inequalities in education, income, employment, crime and housing. Our analysis demonstrates that all but one of the combined authorities come below the average local authority inclusive growth score.⁴³

These facts support combined authorities taking on newly devolved powers including statutory planning functions (to help tackle inequalities in housing) and soon to be devolved adult education budgets (to help tackle inequalities in education). However, it also means that it is likely to be an ongoing process which will involve combined authorities calling for further powers to tackle their wider social determinants.

As our analysis shows, the stark differences within MCAs is likely to mean that there is a need to consider the combination and balance of local and combined authority levers to reduce these inequalities across places.

In terms of outcomes, further devolution deals and the current drafting of Local Industrial Strategies provide an excellent opportunity for local areas to agree alternative measures of success with national government. This could lead to national government setting new alternative measures of success and committing local areas to use newly devolved funds to address them, in turn building the case for devolution itself.

To hold both local and national government to account, the National Audit Office could be tasked with evaluating the effectiveness of devolved spending in addressing regional inequalities in inclusive growth outcomes.

Implications of the analysis of local characteristics for policy

This report has also explored the relationships between inclusive growth outcome scores and local area characteristics. This has highlighted the areas of intervention local areas should prioritise when thinking about improving their level of inclusive growth.

The results of the analysis of local characteristics point to the importance of building vibrant labour markets, as areas whose residents have access to these tend to have higher levels of inclusive growth.⁴⁴ In our analysis, vibrant labour markets are characterised by high levels of good work⁴⁵ and low levels of benefit claimants.⁴⁶ West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead and Buckinghamshire perform best on this group of characteristics.

Good work here is defined as jobs that fulfil all the following criteria: those who are employed on a permanent contract or are employed on a temporary contract but are not seeking permanent employment, earn at least two thirds of the UK median hourly wage,⁴⁷ work less than 49 hours a week and are not unwillingly working part-time. In sum, jobs that have sufficient stability, good pay and not excessive hours. Accurate, regular data on good jobs at the local level is key to ensure that we can track progress over time against this crucial driver of inclusive growth.

43 Our 2016 data pre-dates the arrival of the election of Metro Mayors.

44 It is important to note that the analysis for the index is done by resident geography, rather than work geography (where people live rather than where they work). As such, if people commute to work in another local authority area, the benefits are allocated to the local authority area where they live. This is a drawback of resident geography analysis. The key advantage, however, is that it allows for consistent analysis with other variables for which work geography is impossible (e.g. unemployment or leisure time).

45 Data on good jobs comes from a user request to the ONS. The full dataset can be downloaded at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/007601estimatedproportionofeconomicallyactiveadultsinagoodjobcustomerdefinedandestimatedproportionoflifelonglearnersukthreeyearsendingdecember2016>

46 This includes claimants of employment and support allowance and long-term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance.

47 Two thirds of the UK median hourly wage was roughly £7.25 in 2016, around £1 lower than the real Living Wage, which is calculated using data on the cost of living. The Low Pay Commission is currently consulting on whether the legal minimum wage should become two thirds of medium earnings, with the real Living Wage sitting above that.

The ways in which local areas could assist in developing good work include:⁴⁸

- 1 Introducing local employer charters:** there are an increasing number of local areas setting up voluntary charters for businesses to commit to a variety of aspects of good work. These frequently include commitments on progression, training, wellbeing and work life balance. They also include commitments on pay, calling for businesses to commit to the real Living Wage as a marker of decent pay. The most recent charter is that of Greater Manchester,⁴⁹ but they also exist in a number of other areas including Birmingham, London and Scotland, amongst others.
- 2 Recognising the role of local anchor institutions as employers:** encouraging anchor institutions to recognise the importance of their role as employers (NHS, schools, universities, etc.), which CPP analysis has shown employ a greater proportion of people in deprived areas.⁵⁰
- 3 Upskilling the local population:** CPP analysis shows that moving people from Level 2 to Level 3 qualifications increases an individual's annual earnings by more than £2,000 in the first year alone.⁵¹ MCAs, which will soon gain control of their share of the adult education budget, should specifically target those with a Level 2 qualification to encourage the continuation to Level 3, or encourage continued learning by extending funding for those over 23 years of age.

Areas that suffer from low inclusive growth tend to have characteristics that describe vulnerability, including more people going through the justice system, higher levels of fuel poverty and more children in care. Addressing these problems will require concerted and coordinated action at both local and national level.

The next set of Local Industrial Strategies provide an excellent opportunity to embed alternative measures of success at a local level, endorsed by a national framework

48 At a national level, the Taylor Review set out seven key recommendations towards 'fair and decent work' in 2017. See Taylor, M. (2017) Good work: The Taylor Review of Modern Working Practices. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/627671/good-work-taylor-review-modern-working-practices-rg.pdf

49 GMCA (2018) Greater Manchester Good Employment Charter. Available at: <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/economy/greater-manchester-good-employment-charter/>

50 See Centre for Progressive Policy (2019) *Beyond the NHS: Addressing the root causes of poor health*. Available at: <https://www.progressive-policy.net/publications/beyond-the-nhs-addressing-the-root-causes-of-poor-health>

51 See Centre for Progressive Policy (2018) *Skills for Inclusive Growth*. Available at: <https://www.progressive-policy.net/publications/skills-for-inclusive-growth>

Box 4: Thames Valley Berkshire LEP – which local interventions are helping to drive their vibrant labour market?

Located immediately to the west of London, Thames Valley Berkshire (TVB) has the most productive local economy outside the capital. Two of Berkshire's six unitary authorities lead on our vibrant labour market measure (Table 5), whilst another ranks first in our inclusive growth index (Table 1). Foreign-owned businesses account for a substantial share of their economy and digital technology is the dominant industry.

However, underneath the impressive headline figures, there are those for whom deprivation is a very real issue. Unemployment in Reading is higher than the national average and our index shows that both Wokingham, and Windsor and Maidenhead, have relatively high levels of inequality (see Appendix).⁵²

To help ensure that economic success benefits all, the LEP have placed people at the heart of their 2015–21 Strategic Economic Plan. They have established an ambitious skills, education and employment programme, underpinned by a comprehensive evidence base. This has led to investment in a wide range of projects, some of which were designed to help those struggling to enter, or stay in, the labour market. Examples include:

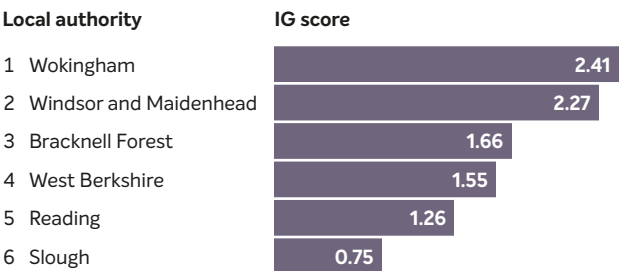
- Elevate Berkshire, a careers advice service for 16–24-year-olds which addresses skills gaps, unemployment and underemployment;
- Digital Gum, a six-week part time employability training programme on digital skills; and
- The Energy Centre at a specialist FE college which provides training in biofuel engineering.

In addition, the LEP has undertaken work to try and better align labour supply and demand. This has included measures such as: influencing college curriculums to align them with local economic needs; linking schools and industry; and disseminating local labour market intelligence to schools, colleges and the University of Reading. Providing learners with information about local labour markets is something that CPP considers to be very important.

“The LEP continues its commitment to fund a range of interventions that will create a pathway from education to the workplace. We are proud to have invested in a wide range of projects that have had positive impacts for participants from underrepresented groups. From Digital Gum, to Elevate and the Energy Centre at BCA, we are helping people into sectors where there are opportunities, both now and in the future.”

Katharine Horler, Chair of the LEP's Skills, Education and Employment Strategy Group

Berkshire's consultation on its Local Industrial Strategy further emphasises the importance of inclusive growth. The framework document, published in March, recognises that inclusive growth is a 'real challenge' for the area and proposes focusing on adult learning, celebrating cultural diversity, and promoting the Living Wage, in response.⁵³ The LEP is currently expected to complete its Local Industrial Strategy by early 2020.



⁵² Unemployment figures are from August 2019.
⁵³ Berkshire Local Industrial Strategy Framework Document for consultation, March 2019.



**Conclusion:
driving inclusive
growth at the
local level**

6



The prioritisation of the quantity of economic growth, rather than its quality, has failed to deliver broad-based prosperity across the country. Local areas are increasingly taking matters into their own hands, signalling their intent to go beyond GDP by reorienting their economic policies in search of broad-based economic progress.

As demonstrated in this report, inclusive growth is a process, with policy responding to local characteristics to achieve a set of high level outcomes. The measure developed here combines a common set of outcomes into a single inclusive growth score, bringing overarching clarity, focus and direction to the inclusive growth debate. With the additional analysis of local characteristics, areas can look to harness local strengths, respond to local barriers and set local priorities in order to see improvements in these outcomes and drive forward the good life.

Economic policy must strive to grow the economy in order to boost living standards, while also reducing inequality. Our local level index of inclusive growth suggests that we are currently failing to achieve this.

Prosperity and inequality

Inclusive growth seeks to maximise the number of people who can contribute to and benefit from economic growth. Economic policy must strive to grow the economy in order to boost living standards, while also reducing inequality. Our local level index of inclusive growth suggests that we are currently failing to achieve this. The results presented in this report show that more prosperous places are more unequal, and less prosperous places are less unequal. This does not have to be the case, with a growing body of evidence showing that greater equality can foster growth.⁵⁴

The results presented in this report set out the imbalances in the good life both between local authorities and between and within combined authorities. Stark differences in healthy life expectancy see people in some areas of the country enjoying more than 16 additional healthy years of life than others and it represents the key driver of IG scores between places.

If local areas and combined authorities want to engender local economies that maximise the number of people who can contribute to and benefit from economic growth, they must focus on the drivers of and drags on the good life. Our analysis suggests that healthy life expectancy – which we have shown is primarily driven by inequalities in education, income, employment, crime and housing – should be their focus. Looking further at place-based characteristics, vibrant labour markets should be created and nurtured, whilst vulnerability should be addressed to really deliver on the good life.

Next steps in the CPP-APPG on Inclusive Growth research programme

This report sets out the second in the series of three inclusive growth metrics, following the publication of the CPP Inclusive Growth Country Index in June. We now have two metrics, backed by a rigorous economic framework, that provide new insights into the nature of shared prosperity at country and community level. The next metric will consider businesses as employers, but also in their duties to customers, suppliers and their locality. This work will therefore help local areas to hold businesses to account in helping to achieve inclusive growth outcomes locally. Once complete, this package of three metrics will be able to guide decision-making at the national and local level, driving inclusive growth across the country.

At CPP, we are committed to working with our DPE partners to help assess where challenges lie and design policies to deliver inclusive growth.

⁵⁴ For example, see World Bank (2019) op cit.

Appendices



Appendix 1: all local authorities in the UK ranked by inclusive growth score in 2016⁵⁵

Local authority		IG score	Log IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
1	Wokingham	2.41	0.88	0.30	0.62	-0.01	-0.06	0.03
2	Windsor and Maidenhead	2.27	0.82	0.31	0.56	-0.03	-0.04	0.01
3	Buckinghamshire	1.84	0.61	0.14	0.51	-0.01	-0.04	0.02
4	Surrey	1.78	0.58	0.19	0.43	-0.02	-0.03	0.01
5	East Dunbartonshire	1.78	0.58	0.11	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.02
6	Oxfordshire	1.77	0.57	0.10	0.49	-0.02	0.00	0.01
7	Richmond upon Thames	1.76	0.56	0.26	0.38	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01
8	Wandsworth	1.69	0.52	0.33	0.30	-0.09	-0.02	0.01
9	Bracknell Forest	1.66	0.51	0.11	0.42	-0.04	-0.01	0.02
10	Rutland	1.64	0.50	-0.03	0.47	0.03	0.01	0.02
11	Cheshire East	1.57	0.45	0.03	0.42	0.01	-0.01	0.01
12	Hampshire	1.55	0.44	0.09	0.37	-0.01	-0.02	0.01
13	West Berkshire	1.55	0.44	0.14	0.35	-0.03	-0.03	0.00
14	Bromley	1.52	0.42	0.20	0.26	-0.01	-0.04	0.01
15	Sutton	1.50	0.40	0.05	0.38	-0.03	-0.01	0.01
16	East Renfrewshire	1.49	0.40	0.16	0.22	0.01	-0.01	0.02
17	Kingston upon Thames	1.49	0.40	0.12	0.31	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
18	Shetland Islands	1.47	0.39	0.08	0.35	-0.04	0.00	0.00
19	Central Bedfordshire	1.47	0.39	0.10	0.30	-0.03	-0.01	0.02
20	Perth and Kinross	1.43	0.36	-0.02	0.35	0.00	0.01	0.01
21	Hertfordshire	1.38	0.32	0.14	0.21	-0.01	-0.03	0.01
22	Aberdeenshire	1.37	0.31	0.00	0.34	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
23	Westminster	1.36	0.31	0.23	0.15	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02
24	Wiltshire	1.36	0.31	-0.05	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.01
25	Monmouthshire / Sir Fynwy	1.36	0.30	0.16	0.14	0.01	-0.02	0.02
26	Powys / Powys	1.34	0.30	-0.09	0.34	0.02	0.01	0.02
27	Harrow	1.34	0.29	0.05	0.26	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
28	Barnet	1.32	0.27	0.05	0.22	0.02	-0.02	0.02
29	Camden	1.31	0.27	0.24	0.10	-0.02	-0.05	0.00
30	Cambridgeshire	1.30	0.26	0.08	0.19	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
31	Cheshire West and Chester	1.29	0.25	0.01	0.21	0.02	-0.01	0.02
32	Kensington and Chelsea	1.28	0.25	0.29	0.08	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04
33	North Somerset	1.27	0.24	0.03	0.20	0.01	-0.01	0.02
34	Merton	1.26	0.23	0.18	0.11	-0.04	-0.03	0.01
35	Reading	1.26	0.23	0.05	0.21	-0.04	0.00	0.01
36	Worcestershire	1.25	0.23	-0.04	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.01
37	Southwark	1.25	0.23	0.11	0.26	-0.08	-0.02	-0.04
38	Trafford	1.25	0.22	0.12	0.11	-0.01	-0.01	0.02
39	Ceredigion / Ceredigion	1.24	0.22	-0.12	0.26	0.05	0.00	0.03
40	City of Edinburgh	1.24	0.22	0.07	0.14	-0.01	0.00	0.01
41	Warwickshire	1.24	0.22	0.07	0.14	0.00	-0.01	0.02
42	North Yorkshire	1.24	0.21	-0.06	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03
43	Milton Keynes	1.24	0.21	0.07	0.11	-0.01	0.01	0.03
44	Stirling	1.22	0.20	0.08	0.10	0.02	-0.02	0.01
45	Havering	1.21	0.19	0.08	0.14	-0.04	0.00	0.01
46	Herefordshire	1.20	0.18	-0.12	0.28	0.01	0.02	0.00
47	Gloucestershire	1.20	0.18	-0.01	0.21	-0.01	0.00	0.00
48	Conwy / Conwy	1.19	0.18	-0.07	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.02
49	Hammersmith and Fulham	1.18	0.17	0.23	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.02
50	Devon	1.18	0.17	-0.12	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.00
51	Leicestershire	1.18	0.16	-0.02	0.17	-0.01	0.01	0.01
52	Warrington	1.18	0.16	0.07	0.09	-0.01	0.00	0.02

55 Excluding City of London, Isles of Scilly and Orkney Islands due to lack of available data.

Local authority		IG score	Log IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
53	Poole	1.17	0.16	-0.07	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.02
54	West Sussex	1.16	0.15	0.02	0.11	0.00	-0.01	0.02
55	Essex	1.16	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.00	-0.02	0.02
56	Gwynedd / Gwynedd	1.16	0.14	-0.10	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.00
57	Enfield	1.15	0.14	0.00	0.16	0.02	-0.03	-0.01
58	South Gloucestershire	1.15	0.14	-0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.02
59	Northumberland	1.15	0.14	-0.03	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.00
60	Solihull	1.14	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.01	-0.02	-0.01
61	Na h-Eileanan Siar	1.13	0.12	-0.17	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.01
62	East Lothian	1.13	0.12	-0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00
63	Bedford	1.13	0.12	0.06	0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.01
64	Cumbria	1.12	0.12	-0.03	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.01
65	Bexley	1.12	0.11	0.04	0.09	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
66	Newry, Mourne and Down	1.12	0.11	-0.07	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.00
67	Flintshire / Sir y Fflint	1.11	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.02
68	York	1.10	0.09	-0.03	0.13	-0.02	0.01	0.01
69	Highland	1.10	0.09	-0.05	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
70	Vale of Glamorgan / Bro Morgannwg	1.09	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
71	Dorset	1.09	0.09	-0.09	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.01
72	Lisburn and Castlereagh	1.09	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.04	-0.03	-0.01
73	Shropshire	1.09	0.08	-0.06	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.02
74	Somerset	1.09	0.08	-0.10	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.02
75	Kent	1.09	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	Scottish Borders	1.08	0.08	-0.06	0.13	0.01	0.00	-0.01
77	Haringey	1.07	0.07	-0.01	0.11	-0.04	0.01	0.00
78	Redbridge	1.06	0.06	0.10	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
79	Hillingdon	1.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
80	Waltham Forest	1.06	0.05	0.01	0.09	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
81	Mid and East Antrim	1.05	0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02
82	Isle of Anglesey / Ynys Môn	1.05	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.00
83	Denbighshire / Sir Ddinbych	1.05	0.05	-0.09	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.02
84	Bath and North East Somerset	1.05	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.01
85	Ards and North Down	1.05	0.05	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00
86	Suffolk	1.04	0.04	-0.04	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.02
87	Northamptonshire	1.04	0.04	0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.00	0.00
88	East Sussex	1.04	0.04	-0.05	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00
89	Stockport	1.04	0.03	0.05	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
90	Staffordshire	1.01	0.01	-0.03	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.01
91	East Riding of Yorkshire	1.01	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
92	Dumfries and Galloway	1.00	0.00	-0.09	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01
93	Bournemouth	1.00	0.00	-0.05	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01
94	Coventry	1.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
95	Brighton and Hove	0.99	-0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.02
96	Midlothian	0.99	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02
97	Moray	0.98	-0.02	-0.09	0.07	0.02	-0.02	0.00
98	Argyll and Bute	0.98	-0.02	-0.07	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
99	South Ayrshire	0.98	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01
100	Angus	0.97	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02
101	Leeds	0.97	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.01
102	Fermanagh and Omagh	0.97	-0.03	-0.11	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.00
103	Wrexham / Wrecsam	0.96	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02
104	Aberdeen City	0.96	-0.04	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
105	Calderdale	0.96	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02
106	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	0.96	-0.04	-0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.02	0.00
107	Lewisham	0.96	-0.05	0.05	-0.02	-0.05	0.00	-0.03
108	Darlington	0.95	-0.05	0.02	-0.07	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
109	Brent	0.95	-0.05	-0.03	0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.03
110	Derbyshire	0.95	-0.05	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.02
111	Lancashire	0.94	-0.06	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01

Local authority	IG score	Log IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
112 Falkirk	0.93	-0.07	0.03	-0.10	-0.02	0.01	0.01
113 Islington	0.93	-0.07	0.22	-0.19	-0.06	-0.01	-0.03
114 Cornwall	0.93	-0.08	-0.15	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
115 Bury	0.92	-0.08	0.03	-0.13	0.00	0.01	0.00
116 Causeway Coast and Glens	0.92	-0.08	-0.12	0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.05
117 Greenwich	0.92	-0.08	0.07	-0.10	-0.03	0.00	-0.03
118 Swindon	0.92	-0.09	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	0.01	0.01
119 Ealing	0.92	-0.09	0.04	-0.08	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02
120 Fife	0.92	-0.09	-0.02	-0.10	0.01	0.02	0.01
121 Southend-on-Sea	0.91	-0.09	0.03	-0.11	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
122 North Tyneside	0.91	-0.10	-0.03	-0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00
123 Lambeth	0.90	-0.10	0.10	-0.04	-0.13	0.00	-0.03
124 Thurrock	0.90	-0.10	0.04	-0.12	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
125 Pembrokeshire / Sir Benfro	0.90	-0.10	-0.11	-0.06	0.04	0.00	0.02
126 South Lanarkshire	0.89	-0.11	-0.01	-0.12	0.00	0.02	0.00
127 Isle of Wight	0.89	-0.12	-0.08	-0.08	0.04	0.00	0.01
128 Nottinghamshire	0.89	-0.12	-0.01	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
129 Norfolk	0.89	-0.12	-0.11	-0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01
130 West Lothian	0.89	-0.12	-0.03	-0.11	-0.01	0.02	0.01
131 Sefton	0.88	-0.12	-0.06	-0.11	0.04	0.01	0.00
132 Medway	0.88	-0.12	0.04	-0.12	-0.03	0.01	-0.02
133 Cardiff / Caerdydd	0.88	-0.13	0.03	-0.18	0.01	0.00	0.00
134 Hounslow	0.86	-0.15	0.02	-0.14	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
135 Luton	0.86	-0.15	-0.06	-0.11	0.02	0.01	-0.01
136 Barking and Dagenham	0.86	-0.15	-0.09	-0.07	0.01	0.01	-0.02
137 Bridgend / Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	0.86	-0.15	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.01	0.00
138 Swansea / Abertawe	0.85	-0.16	-0.06	-0.13	0.02	0.02	-0.01
139 Lincolnshire	0.85	-0.16	-0.11	-0.10	0.02	0.02	0.01
140 Renfrewshire	0.84	-0.17	0.02	-0.20	-0.01	0.02	0.00
141 Portsmouth	0.84	-0.17	-0.08	-0.10	-0.01	0.03	-0.02
142 Clackmannanshire	0.82	-0.19	-0.02	-0.16	0.00	0.02	-0.03
143 Wigan	0.82	-0.20	-0.06	-0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00
144 Wirral	0.82	-0.20	-0.03	-0.24	0.04	0.01	0.02
145 Bristol, City of	0.82	-0.20	-0.03	-0.16	-0.03	0.01	0.00
146 Mid Ulster	0.82	-0.20	-0.08	-0.19	0.04	0.02	0.01
147 Telford and Wrekin	0.82	-0.20	-0.06	-0.14	-0.01	0.00	0.00
148 Croydon	0.81	-0.20	0.01	-0.18	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
149 Sheffield	0.81	-0.21	-0.07	-0.16	0.02	0.02	-0.01
150 Derby	0.80	-0.22	0.01	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0.01
151 Torbay	0.80	-0.22	-0.18	-0.09	0.03	0.02	0.00
152 Bolton	0.80	-0.23	-0.08	-0.17	0.01	0.02	-0.01
153 Doncaster	0.80	-0.23	-0.09	-0.15	0.00	0.02	-0.01
154 North Lincolnshire	0.79	-0.24	-0.02	-0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.01
155 Hackney	0.78	-0.24	0.04	-0.21	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04
156 Kirklees	0.78	-0.25	-0.07	-0.21	0.02	0.01	-0.01
157 Carmarthenshire / Sir Gaerfyrddin	0.78	-0.25	-0.03	-0.26	0.02	0.01	0.01
158 Newport / Casnewydd	0.77	-0.26	-0.05	-0.25	0.02	0.01	0.01
159 Southampton	0.77	-0.26	-0.09	-0.17	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
160 Peterborough	0.77	-0.26	-0.06	-0.18	-0.04	0.02	-0.01
161 Neath Port Talbot / Castell-nedd Port Talbot	0.76	-0.27	-0.03	-0.29	0.02	0.02	0.00
162 Dudley	0.76	-0.28	-0.04	-0.25	0.02	0.02	-0.01
163 Slough	0.75	-0.29	0.04	-0.33	-0.03	0.02	0.00
164 Barnsley	0.75	-0.29	-0.07	-0.24	0.01	0.01	0.00
165 Inverclyde	0.74	-0.30	-0.06	-0.27	0.03	0.02	-0.01
166 Redcar and Cleveland	0.74	-0.30	-0.09	-0.26	0.03	0.03	-0.01
167 Tower Hamlets	0.73	-0.31	0.17	-0.31	-0.05	-0.03	-0.08
168 Newham	0.72	-0.32	-0.10	-0.19	-0.04	0.02	-0.01
169 Bradford	0.72	-0.32	-0.07	-0.29	0.03	0.02	-0.01
170 North Lanarkshire	0.72	-0.33	-0.02	-0.33	-0.02	0.02	0.02

Local authority	IG score	Log IG score	Consumption	Healthy life expectancy	Leisure	Inequality	Unemployment
171 East Ayrshire	0.72	-0.33	-0.02	-0.33	0.03	0.01	-0.02
172 North East Lincolnshire	0.71	-0.34	-0.09	-0.25	0.01	0.00	-0.01
173 Torfaen / Torfaen	0.71	-0.35	-0.02	-0.38	0.00	0.03	0.02
174 Stockton-on-Tees	0.70	-0.35	0.00	-0.37	0.02	0.00	0.00
175 West Dunbartonshire	0.70	-0.36	-0.03	-0.36	0.01	0.02	0.00
176 Halton	0.70	-0.36	0.01	-0.39	0.00	0.01	0.01
177 Liverpool	0.70	-0.36	-0.06	-0.31	0.02	0.01	-0.02
178 Birmingham	0.69	-0.36	-0.06	-0.32	0.03	0.01	-0.03
179 Belfast	0.69	-0.37	-0.05	-0.38	0.06	0.02	-0.02
180 Gateshead	0.69	-0.37	-0.04	-0.32	0.00	0.01	-0.02
181 South Tyneside	0.69	-0.37	-0.01	-0.34	0.01	0.01	-0.03
182 Plymouth	0.69	-0.37	-0.15	-0.26	0.01	0.02	0.00
183 County Durham	0.69	-0.37	-0.02	-0.36	0.00	0.03	-0.01
184 Derry City and Strabane	0.69	-0.38	-0.14	-0.26	0.06	0.01	-0.05
185 Newcastle upon Tyne	0.69	-0.38	-0.02	-0.33	0.01	0.00	-0.03
186 Antrim and Newtownabbey	0.68	-0.38	0.00	-0.38	0.01	0.01	-0.02
187 Leicester	0.68	-0.39	-0.15	-0.28	0.03	0.03	-0.01
188 Oldham	0.67	-0.40	-0.12	-0.31	0.02	0.02	-0.02
189 Knowsley	0.66	-0.41	-0.04	-0.39	0.01	0.02	-0.01
190 Rochdale	0.66	-0.41	-0.06	-0.38	0.04	0.01	-0.02
191 Stoke-on-Trent	0.66	-0.41	-0.11	-0.34	0.00	0.04	0.00
192 St. Helens	0.66	-0.41	-0.02	-0.42	0.00	0.02	0.01
193 Rhondda Cynon Taf / Rhondda Cynon Taf	0.66	-0.42	-0.05	-0.40	0.02	0.03	-0.01
194 Glasgow City	0.64	-0.45	-0.03	-0.43	0.00	0.01	-0.01
195 Sunderland	0.64	-0.45	-0.06	-0.39	0.00	0.03	-0.03
196 Wolverhampton	0.63	-0.46	-0.09	-0.39	0.02	0.04	-0.03
197 Rotherham	0.63	-0.46	-0.09	-0.40	0.03	0.02	-0.02
198 Dundee City	0.62	-0.47	-0.08	-0.42	0.02	0.02	-0.02
199 Sandwell	0.62	-0.47	-0.09	-0.42	0.04	0.03	-0.03
200 Blackburn with Darwen	0.61	-0.50	-0.13	-0.43	0.03	0.03	0.00
201 Salford	0.60	-0.51	-0.07	-0.42	-0.01	0.03	-0.04
202 Middlesbrough	0.60	-0.51	-0.10	-0.44	0.03	0.01	-0.01
203 Walsall	0.60	-0.51	-0.11	-0.47	0.04	0.02	0.00
204 Tameside	0.59	-0.52	-0.11	-0.44	0.01	0.04	-0.02
205 Merthyr Tydfil / Merthyr Tudful	0.59	-0.53	-0.07	-0.49	0.01	0.03	-0.01
206 Wakefield	0.59	-0.53	-0.11	-0.44	0.00	0.03	-0.01
207 Hartlepool	0.59	-0.54	-0.04	-0.49	0.03	0.01	-0.04
208 North Ayrshire	0.56	-0.57	-0.03	-0.54	0.02	0.02	-0.05
209 Caerphilly / Caerffili	0.54	-0.61	-0.02	-0.62	0.01	0.02	0.00
210 Manchester	0.52	-0.65	-0.09	-0.55	0.02	0.01	-0.03
211 Kingston upon Hull	0.51	-0.67	-0.15	-0.52	0.00	0.03	-0.03
212 Blackpool	0.50	-0.69	-0.18	-0.56	0.03	0.03	-0.01
213 Nottingham	0.47	-0.76	-0.15	-0.64	0.03	0.02	-0.02
214 Blaenau Gwent / Blaenau Gwent	0.46	-0.77	-0.10	-0.72	0.03	0.03	-0.01

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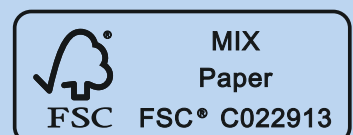
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*All errors and omissions in the report are the responsibility of the authors.



About the Centre for Progressive Policy

The Centre for Progressive Policy is a think tank committed to making inclusive economic growth a reality. By working with national, local and international partners, our aim is to devise effective, pragmatic policy solutions to drive productivity and shared prosperity in the UK.

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