

East Midlands

Reviving Regions:
Empowering places to revive and thrive

- East Midlands growth priorities
- Regional scorecard identifying strengths
- 11 sub-regional scorecards



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Introduction

The UK has a productivity challenge. Productivity growth has stagnated since the financial crisis, with the knock-on impact of low wage growth and growing inequalities, which the CBI explored in **Reviving regions**, and have now expanded upon by publishing regional-specific scorecards and growth priorities.

Disparities between economic performance are large both across and within English regions. London remains the most productive part of the country in absolute terms, and many marginalised places are in the North of England. But the picture is not as clear cut as north vs. south, with most regions having areas that are doing well, and some that are underperforming.

The CBI has set out a series of recommendations to close productivity gaps and level up the country. The recommendations are underpinned by the idea that interventions must reflect local needs, and regions should be further empowered if we are to level up the country. This becomes increasingly important given the impacts of the pandemic could affect regions differently.

The report recommendations included:

- **Building vibrant local labour markets:** including increasing local capacity to deliver back to work programmes alongside a long-term focus on the devolution of adult skills to meet our growing skills gap.
- **Transforming local physical and digital infrastructure to facilitate new ways of working:** including a focus on the future of towns and cities, and a reform of regional funding to ensure a strategic approach to future investments.
- **Inspiring world-class, innovative businesses to invest in the regions:** including short term interventions to help businesses grow, locally designed and delivered business support with a focus on access to exporting opportunities, and interventions to close the gap in regional R&D funding.

The CBI has now developed a series of scorecards to support policymakers and business to understand the unique strengths of regions, and areas of focus for interventions. These provide a snapshot of the economic and social health of the nine regions of England, alongside a more detailed picture for sub-regions.

Based on this data, the recommendations set out above, as well as insights from local businesses the CBI has also developed growth priorities for each region, setting out what we hope to achieve working collaboratively with local and national stakeholders.

[Click here
to download
the report](#)



East Midlands growth priorities

Context

With deep industry roots in the aerospace, rail, automotive, and manufacturing sectors, the East Midlands strength is in the development of transport technologies and it has sector expertise in complementary technologies such as composite materials and the application of space technologies.

The region is ranked 8th out of nine English regions for productivity (GVA £ per hour). This can in part be attributed to low levels school performance with just 86.1% of schools above floor standard. One in three secondary schools have been judged less than good by Ofsted.

Competitive strengths



Transport Technologies



Life and health sciences



Advanced manufacturing



Food and drink production



Science and technology

Regional assets

- East Midlands Airport - largest UK cargo airport
- Charnwood Science Park
- MIRA Technology Park
- Holbeach Food
- Space Park Leicester & Leicester Institute Space and Earth Observation

The CBI has developed the following growth priorities

- **Strengthen school and business links** by raising the educational aspirations and opportunities of 12–16-year-olds by embedding the Gatsby benchmarks into strategic planning with stakeholders including the Department for Education, local authorities, Midlands Engine and education providers.
- **Transform reliability and capacity within local and national infrastructure** by improving connectivity, particularly east-west links, major A roads such as A46 and A52, and public transport to and from East Midlands Airport. This requires raising the profile of strategic routes with stakeholders such as the Department for Transport, Midlands Engine, Midlands Connect and local authorities to influence and support infrastructure improvements.
- **Inspire world-class innovative businesses to invest and locate in the region** by championing the region on the national stage. Working with stakeholders both locally and nationally to raise the profile of the region by showcasing emerging sectors such as space technology and aerospace manufacturing.

Next steps

The CBI, working alongside local and national leaders, is focused on the implementation of these priorities. To become involved, please contact

[Matthew Lowe](#).

About the scorecards

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

Regions and sub-regions

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

This pack contains a scorecard for the East Midlands ITL1 region, followed by scorecards showing values for each of the 11 ITL3 sub-regions within it.

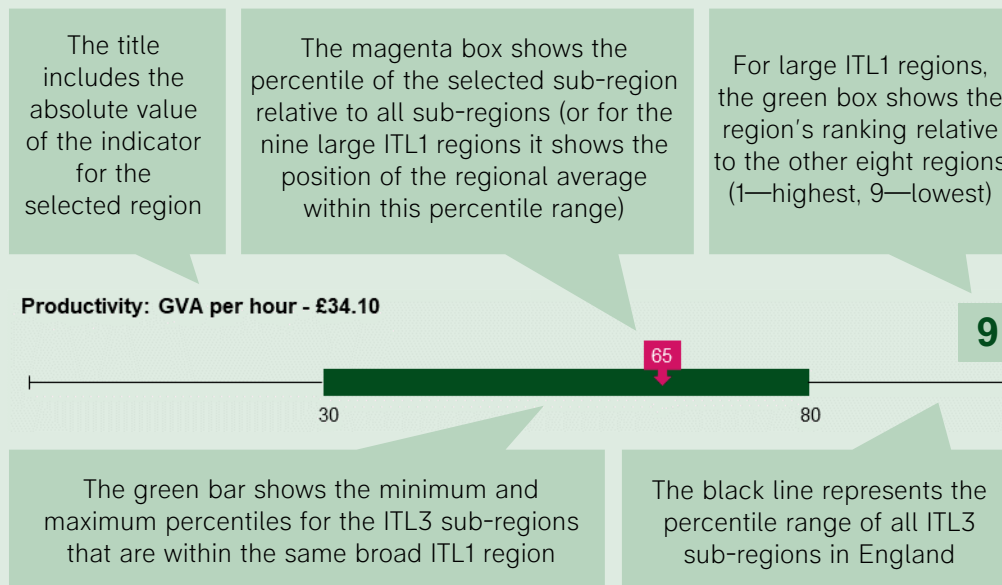
How to read the charts

All data in the charts are expressed as percentiles, which show how the value of an indicator for the selected area compares with the values of all English sub-regions. Taking productivity as an example, if a sub-region's productivity is at the 65th percentile, this means it is more productive than 65% of sub-regions.

The charts in the first scorecard show the range of outcomes within the East Midlands ITL1 region (the dark green bar), plotting the position of the average for the region within this range (the magenta box).





Rankings are also provided showing how the averages for the East Midlands ITL1 region compare with the averages of other large English regions.

The ITL1 scorecard is followed by scorecards showing values for each ITL3 sub-region within it, with the figure in the magenta box representing the percentile for the selected sub-region.



Is productivity converging or diverging?

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

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

Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



Scorecard key

- x Rank out of 9 regions, 1=highest value
- ▼ Percentile of average for ITL1 region³
- Range of ITL3 sub-regions within ITL1 region³
- Range of English ITL3 sub-regions³

Productivity drivers & barriers^{1, 2}



1) Indicators are plotted on a percentile scale of all ITL3 areas in England.
 2) For indices, higher scores imply higher levels of deprivation/life satisfaction/home working potential, as appropriate.
 3) For R&D sub-regional data is for ITL2 level regions. For innovation activity all data is for ITL1 regions only.

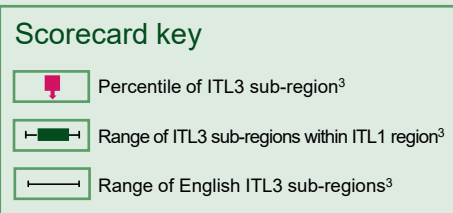
Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}

Productivity drivers & barriers^{1, 2}

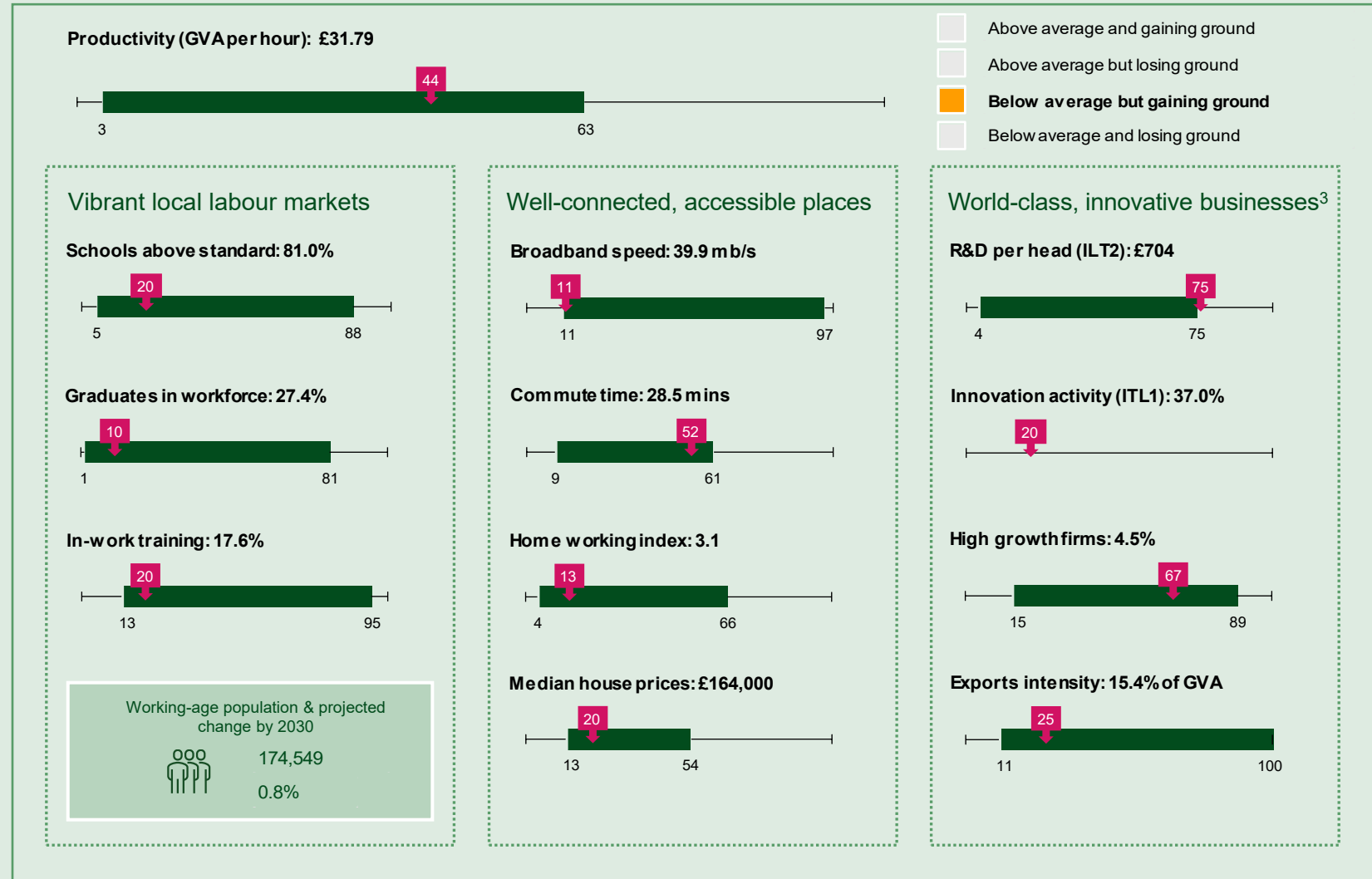


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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



Scorecard key

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- Range of ITL3 sub-regions within ITL1 region³
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Productivity drivers & barriers^{1, 2}

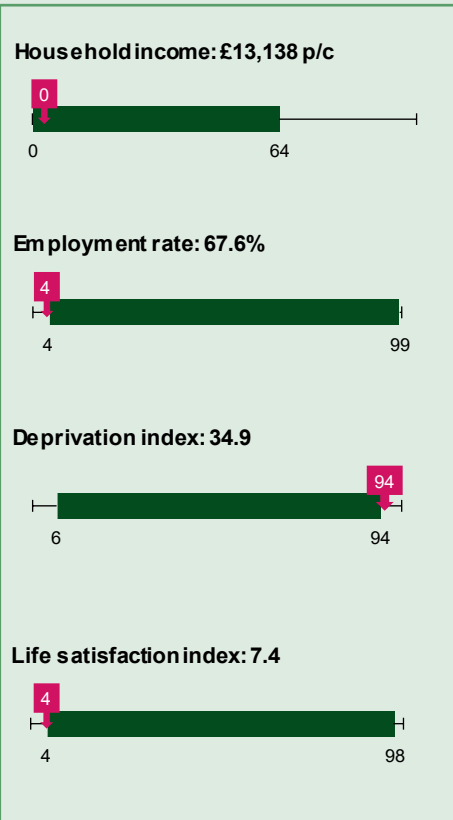


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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



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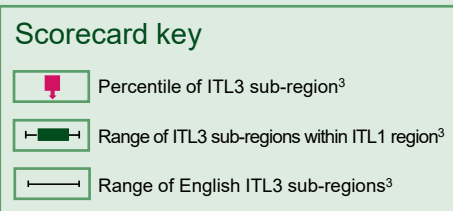


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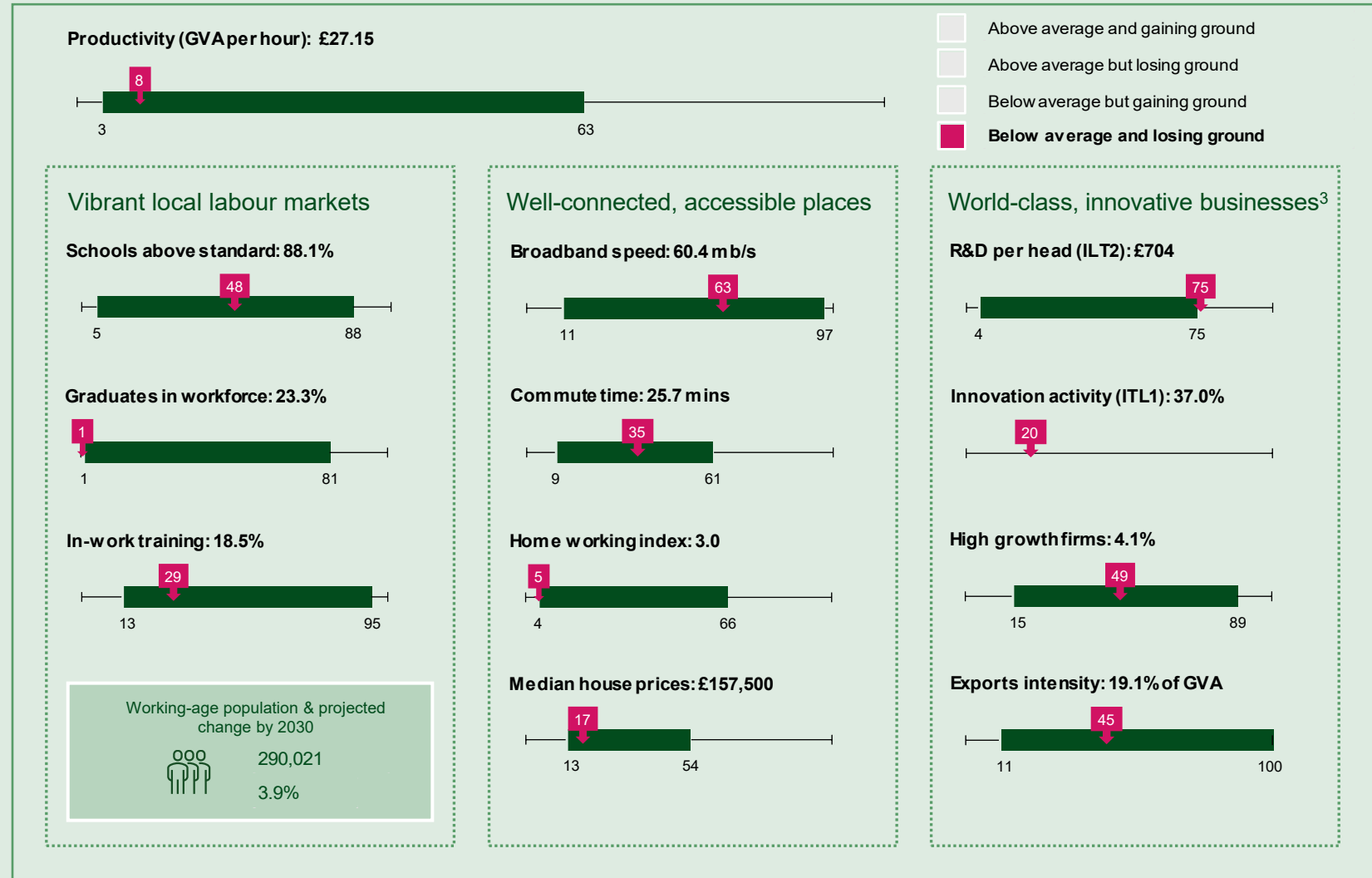
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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}

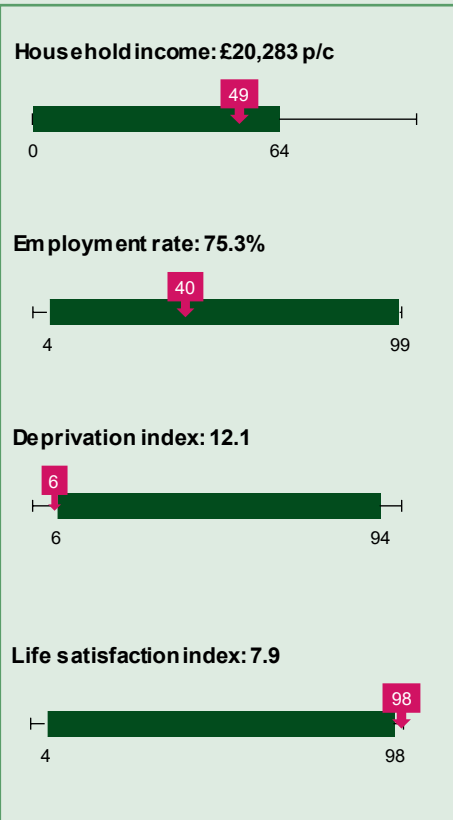


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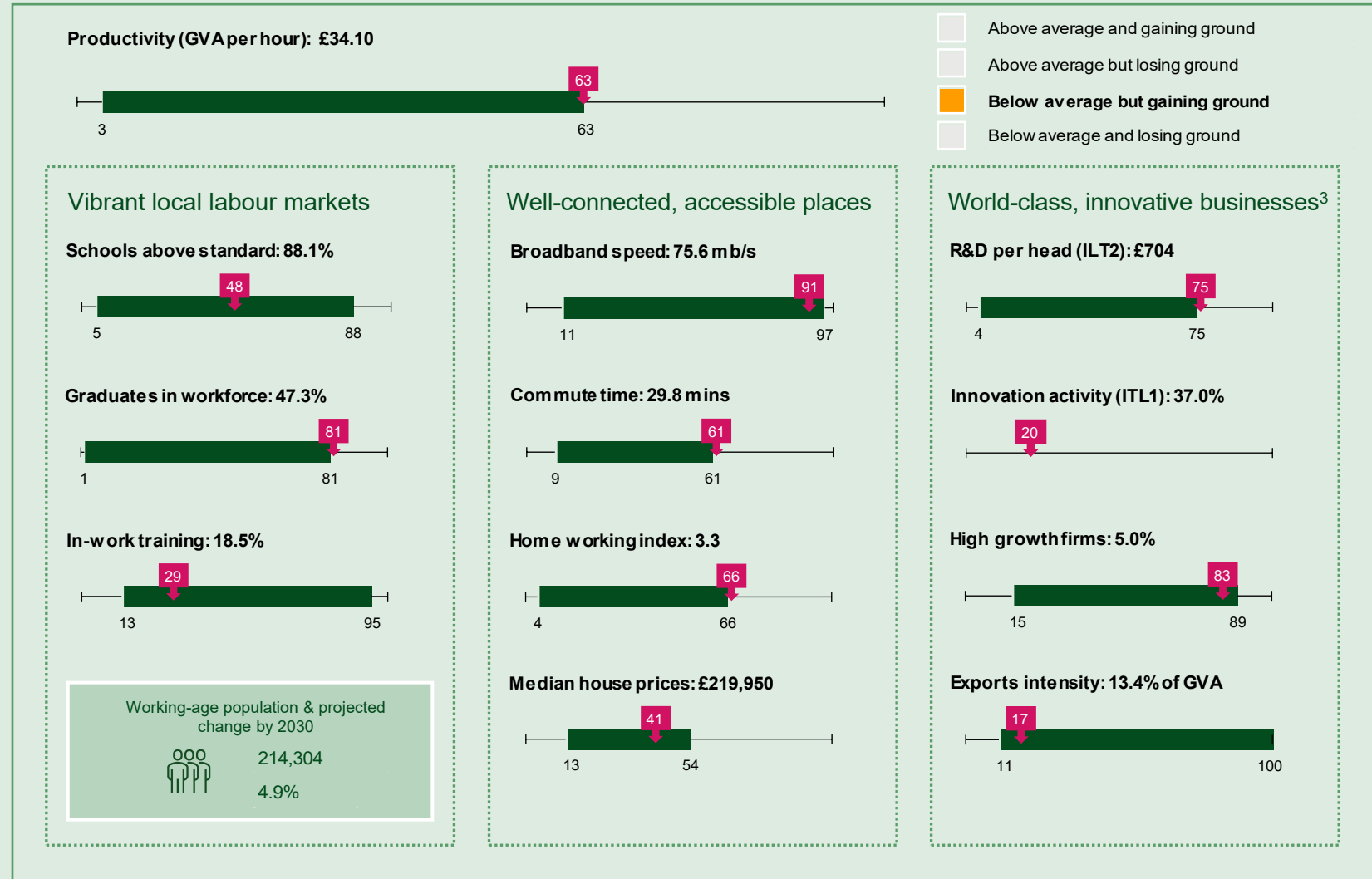
Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



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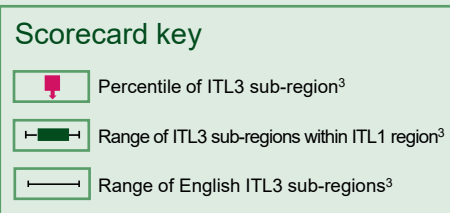
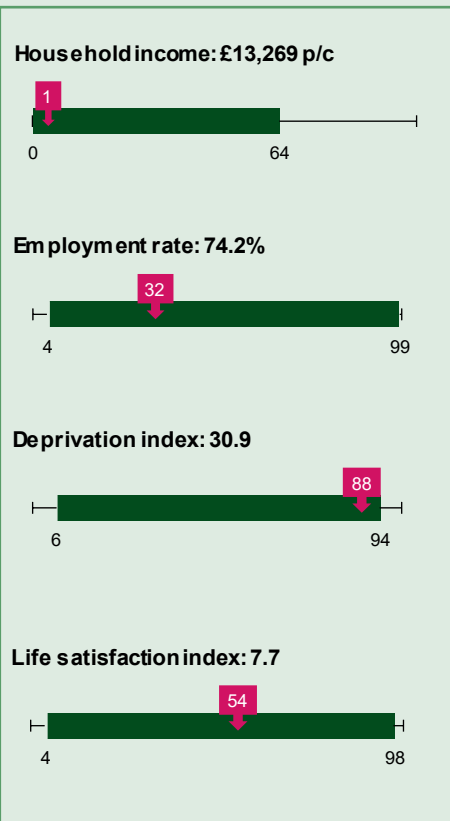


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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



Productivity drivers & barriers^{1, 2}

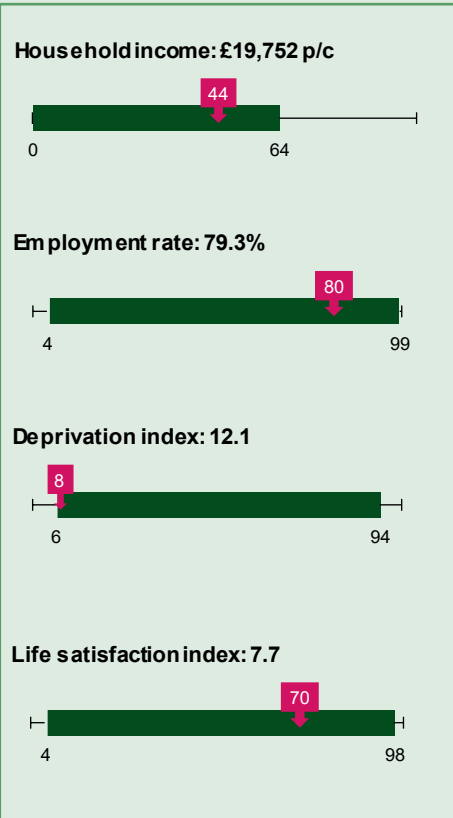


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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



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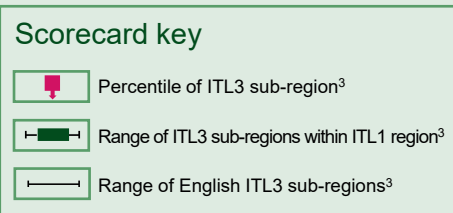
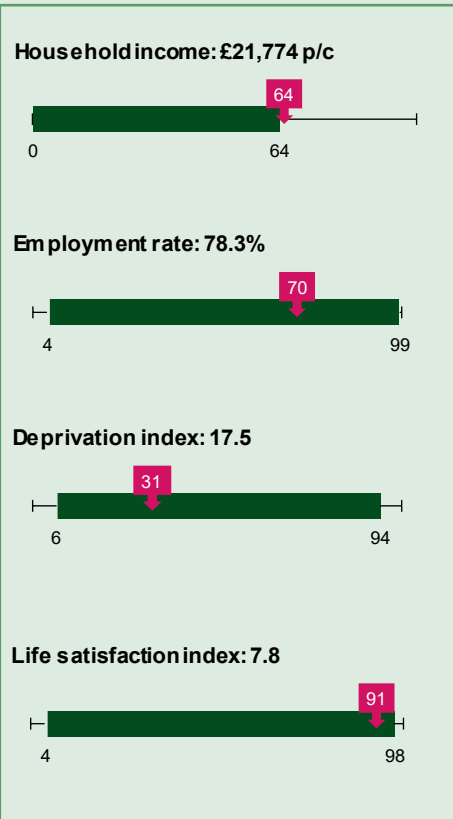


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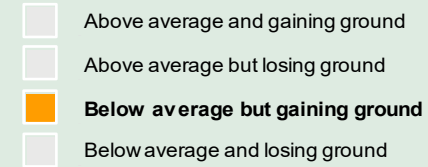
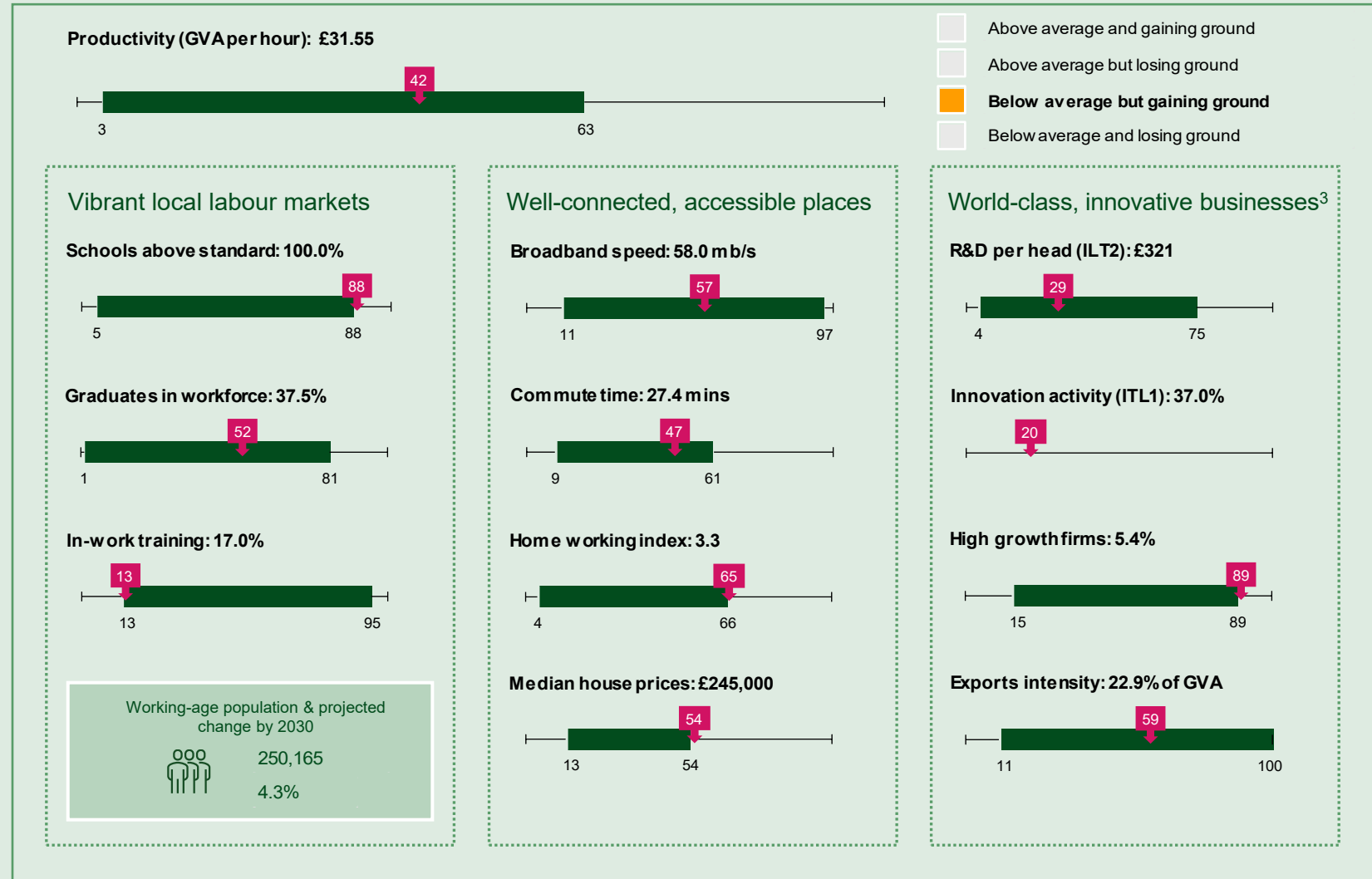
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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}

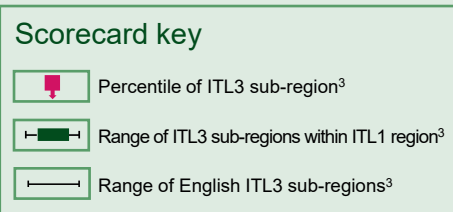
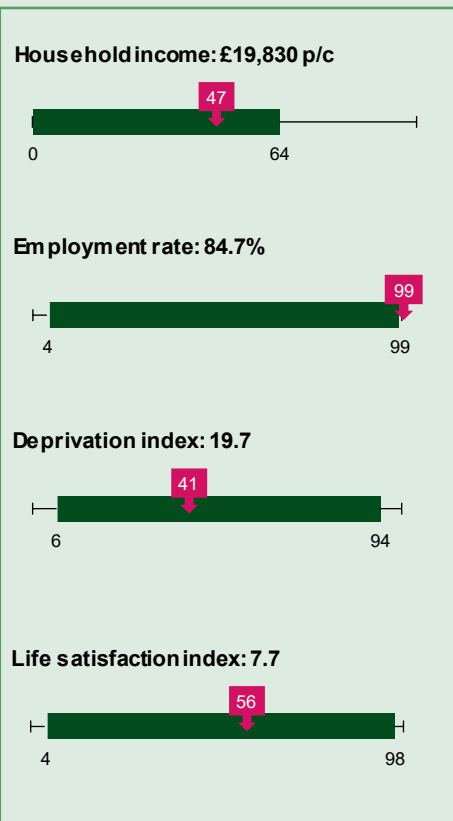


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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}



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Economic & social outcomes^{1, 2}

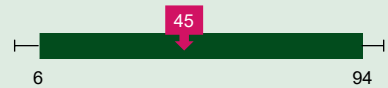
Household income: £18,446 p/c



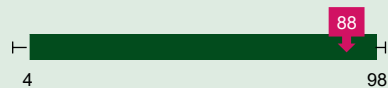
Employment rate: 72.5%



Deprivation index: 20.3



Life satisfaction index: 7.8



Scorecard key

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- Range of ITL3 sub-regions within ITL1 region³
- Range of English ITL3 sub-regions³

Productivity drivers & barriers^{1, 2}

Productivity (GVA per hour): £28.45



Vibrant local labour markets

Schools above standard: 82.7%



Graduates in workforce: 30.6%



In-work training: 19.1%



Working-age population & projected change by 2030



450,121
2.1%

Well-connected, accessible places

Broadband speed: 46.8 mb/s



Commuter time: 23.7 mins



Home working index: 3.1



Median house prices: £186,375



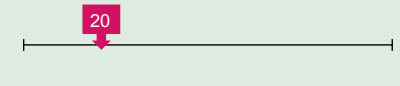
- Above average and gaining ground
- Above average but losing ground
- Below average but gaining ground
- Below average and losing ground

World-class, innovative businesses³

R&D per head (ILT2): £98



Innovation activity (ITL1): 37.0%



High growth firms: 3.6%



Exports intensity: 12.2% of GVA



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Notes and sources

Regions & classifications

Units of analysis

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

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

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

Rural-urban classification

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

Economic & social outcomes

Household income – £ per person

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

Employment rate – %

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

Deprivation index

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

Life satisfaction index

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

Productivity

Productivity – GVA per hour worked, £

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

Productivity – convergence/divergence taxonomy

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

Notes and sources

Vibrant Local Labour Markets

Schools above standard – %

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

Graduates in workforce – %

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

In-work training – %

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

Working-age population

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

Well-Connected Places

Broadband Speed – mb/s

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

Commute times – minutes

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

Home working index

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

Median house prices – £

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

World-class, innovative businesses

R&D per head – £

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

Innovation activity – %

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

High Growth Firms – %

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

Exporting intensity – % of GVA

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