

Gross Value Added (Income Approach) for Lancashire areas in 2014 (provisional) and change from 1997 to 2014

Summary

The Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area

In 2014, the Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area had an overall provisional Gross Value Added (GVA) total of £27.7bn, which was the third largest in the region, behind Greater Manchester (£57.4bn) and Merseyside (£28.3bn).

Between 1997 and 2014, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 GVA grew by 74.1%, which was the third lowest percentage increase for a UK NUTS-2 area and the lowest percentage rise in the region. Nationally, GVA increased by 104.7%.

In terms of GVA per head, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 figure of £18,796 was only 76.4% of the UK average of £24,616, almost a quarter lower. This was the second lowest figure in the region and the 8th lowest nationally.

Since 1997, GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area increased by 66.9%, the fourth lowest percentage increase nationally and the lowest within the region. Nationally, GVA per head grew by 84.8% over the period.

Lancashire NUTS-3 areas

The former Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which covered the administrative boundary of Lancashire County Council (12 local authorities) has been revised and is now made up of four smaller NUTS-3 areas. The boundaries for the two NUTS-3 areas of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool have not been revised.

The Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area, comprised of Fylde, Preston, South Ribble and Ribble Valley authorities, had the greatest GVA total of £9,385bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014 and the 8th greatest regionally.

Blackpool had the smallest NUTS-3 GVA estimate of £2.094bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and regionally (out of 20 NUTS-3 areas) and had the 9th lowest total out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK.

Percentage growth in GVA for all six of the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas fell within the lowest quarter of the rankings between 1997 and 2014, ranging between 78.9% and 56.3% (104.7% nationally). Blackpool (56.3%) grew by the lowest percentage in the region and recorded the sixth lowest percentage rise in the UK.

The Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area had the greatest provisional GVA per head figure of £24,397 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014, within the top third of UK rankings, and the 6th highest estimate regionally.

The Blackpool NUTS-3 area had the smallest provisional GVA per head estimate of £14,907 for 2014 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the third lowest figure regionally and the 8th lowest sum in the UK. The Blackpool figure was two-fifths lower than the national average of £24,616.

The percentage growth in GVA per head for all six of the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas fell in the bottom third of the UK rankings between 1997 and 2014, ranging between 67.9% and 61.8% (national growth = 84.8%).

Blackpool recorded the lowest percentage growth in GVA per head (61.8%) since 1997 in both the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the region – and its GVA per head growth was ranked in the 22nd lowest position in the UK.

Background and geographic areas covered

Gross value added (GVA) is an indicator of wealth creation, measuring the contribution to the economy of each producer, industry or sector and is generally regarded as the best measure of the sum of economic activity within an area. GVA is the difference between the value of goods and services produced (output) and the cost of raw materials and other inputs.

It is measured at current basic prices, which includes the effect of inflation. Estimates of GVA in this article use the income approach, which is the sum of incomes generated by resident individuals or corporations in the production of goods and services. Estimates are calculated gross of any deductions for depreciation or consumption of fixed capital. GVA plus taxes and less subsidies is equivalent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The production of regional GVA is a legal requirement and informs regional funding decisions taken by the European Union.

The most recent official local estimates of gross value added (GVA) for 2014 are provisional and are geographically based on European-defined statistical units – the so-called "Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics" (NUTS).

This article details local GVA results for the broader Lancashire 14-authority sub-region (the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area), which is comprised of the 12 local authorities within the Lancashire County Council and the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. This is the same geographic area as the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership. The article also provides the GVA figures for the smaller NUTS-3 local areas.

New local NUTS-3 areas have been introduced this year for Lancashire within the 2014 provisional dataset. The former Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which covered the administrative boundary of Lancashire County Council (comprised of 12 local authorities) has been revised and is now made up of four smaller NUTS-3 areas. These are the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area (two local authorities), the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area (two local authorities), the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area and the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area. The composition of the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area is made up of the four local authorities of Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Rossendale. The Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area is comprised of the four local authorities of Fylde, Preston, South Ribble and Ribble Valley.

The boundaries for the two NUTS-3 areas of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool have not been revised.

The six NUTS-3 areas within the broader Lancashire 14-authority sub-region combine to form the Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area.

The North West NUTS-1 region is comprised of the five NUTS-2 sub-regions for Lancashire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire.

The figures have been obtained from the Office for National Statistics website.

Methodological changes and revisions

There have been a number of recent methodological changes which relate to the GVA estimates contained within the dataset published in December 2015. GVA by industry has been revised back to 1997 and include changes to meet the European Commission definition of Gross National Income and the new European System of Accounts (ESA2010). There have been significant revisions to the estimates of household income which have had an impact at all of the NUTS levels. All of the methodological changes are detailed within the associated statistical bulletin (Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach), 1997 to 2014 on pages 19 and 20.

The Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area GVA figure for the previous year of 2013, originally estimated at £25,525m in the December 2014 release of data, has been revised in the December 2015 publication up to £27,041m (for 2013), a revision of +£1,516m (+5.94%). The latest revisions to GVA contained in the December 2015 release (compared to those released in December 2014) have been positive for every year since 1997 for the Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area, ranging from +0.66% (£114m) for the year 2000 to +5.94% (+£1,516m) for 2013.

Quality of the data

The GVA estimates provided by the ONS are partly based on sample surveys and the quality of the results therefore varies according to sample size. This means that the results for smaller geographies may be subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for larger areas.

Lancashire NUTS-2 GVA for 2014 (provisional) and change from 1997 to 2014

Table 1 shows that in 2014, the Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area had an overall provisional GVA of £27.7bn, which was the third largest in the North West region, behind Greater Manchester (£57.4bn) and Merseyside (£28.3bn). The Cheshire NUTS-2 area (£25.8bn) had the fourth largest GVA total in the region, whilst Cumbria (£10.7bn) had the smallest regional sum.

The GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area was ranked in 25th position out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland), which was roughly two thirds of the way down the rankings. Merseyside was in just above in 24th position and Cheshire was ranked in 28th place. Cumbria had the third smallest GVA total in the UK, above Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (£9.5bn) and the Highlands and Islands (£9.98bn). By comparison, Greater Manchester had the sixth largest GVA total of the NUTS-2 areas.

The enormous economic value generated in London distorts the averages for the country as a whole. The capital was responsible for 22.5% (£364,310 million) of the UK provisional GVA total in 2014 of £1,618,346 million. Of the five London NUTS-2 areas, the Inner London-West NUTS-2 area had the greatest GVA total in the UK of £138.6bn, above the Inner London-East area sum of £106.3bn.

At the smaller NUTS-3 level, the London area of Camden and the City of London had a GVA per head figure of £263,789, more than 10 times the national average of £24,616. The London figure is however also distorted by a large inward commuting pattern, which is not taken into account within this particular statistic.

Increase in nominal GVA for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, 1997 to 2014

Between 1997 and 2014, the GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area grew by 74.1% (unadjusted for inflation), which was the third lowest percentage increase out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland) and the lowest percentage rise in the region. GVA for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by 104.7% over the period, more than doubling. Cheshire was the only NUTS-2 area in the North West to see percentage growth in GVA (+110.9%) which was greater than the national average between 1997 and 2014. GVA increased by the largest percentage within the Inner London-East NUTS-2 area (179.9%) over the period and by the second greatest percentage in the Inner London-West NUTS-2 area (158.8%).

Table 1: Workplace based Gross Value Added ⁽¹⁾ at current prices, 2014 ⁽²⁾

Area	2014 Total GVA (£million)	% of Lancashire- 14 NUTS-2 total	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 1997 to 2014 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 2006 to 2014 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 2009 to 2014 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 2013 to 2014 (%)
Lancaster and Wyre (NUTS-3) area	£3,860	14.0	75.3	14.7	9.3	3.2
Mid Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£9,385	33.9	78.9	20.9	11.0	0.4
East Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£5,722	20.7	69.1	19.1	20.9	3.3
Chorley and West Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£3,938	14.2	78.8	18.2	14.3	4.8
Blackburn with Darwen (NUTS 3) area	£2,668	9.6	75.3	29.1	20.8	3.9
Blackpool (NUTS 3) area	£2,094	7.6	56.3	7.3	9.4	0.1
Lancashire-14 (NUTS 2) sub-region	£27,668	100.0	74.1	18.8	13.9	2.3
Cumbria (NUTS-2) sub-region	£10,747	38.8	90.8	28.2	19.3	3.0
Greater Manchester (NUTS-2) sub-region	£57,395	207.4	97.3	21.9	15.2	3.2
Merseyside (NUTS-2) sub-region	£28,257	102.1	93.4	17.3	8.4	3.7
Cheshire (NUTS-2 sub-region)	£25,803	93.3	110.9	23.3	17.0	3.3
North West (NUTS 1) region	£149,869	-	93.5	21.1	14.2	3.1
United Kingdom less Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ and statistical discrepancy	£1,590,113	-	104.7	28.9	20.0	4.4
Extra-regio	22,097	-	45.6	-22.1	-5.8	-9.5
Statistical discrepancy	£6,136	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom (including Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ and statistical discrepancy)	£1,618,346	-	104.3	28.3	20.0	4.6

Notes: (1) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region or area in which the economic activity takes place; (2) Provisional figures; (3) Nominal change in figures, unadjusted for inflation; (4) The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions, such as oil and gas production on the continental shelf.

Source: Office for National Statistics – Regional Gross Value Added for NUTS-1, NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 geographic levels - published 9th December 2015.

Lancashire NUTS-2 GVA per head for 2014 (provisional) and change from 1997 to 2014

In terms of GVA per head of population, which is a useful way of comparing areas of different sizes, Table 2 shows that the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area with a figure of £18,796 was only 76.4% of the UK average of £24,616, or almost a quarter lower. The GVA per head figure for the Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area was the second lowest in the North West region and was ranked in 32nd place (or 8th lowest) out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland). The Merseyside NUTS-2 area had the lowest GVA per head figure in the region of £18,621 and was the 6th lowest in the

UK, representing just 75.6% of the UK average, again almost a quarter lower. West Wales and the Valleys had the lowest NUTS-2 GVA per head figure of £15,745.

Table 2: Workplace based Gross Value Added per head ⁽¹⁾ at current prices, 2014 ⁽²⁾

Area	GVA per head (£)	GVA per head indices (UK less extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ & Statistical discrepancy =100)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 1997 to 2014 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 2006 to 2014 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 2009 to 2014 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 2013 to 2014 (%)
Lancaster and Wyre (NUTS-3) area	£15,440	62.7	66.8	12.4	6.7	2.7
Mid Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£24,397	99.1	67.1	18.1	9.4	0.2
East Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£17,525	71.2	67.9	18.2	20.3	3.1
Chorley and West Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£17,617	71.6	64.6	13.2	10.6	4.0
Blackburn with Darwen (NUTS 3) area	£18,184	73.9	65.8	25.9	20.4	4.3
Blackpool (NUTS 3) area	£14,907	60.6	61.8	9.8	11.0	0.8
Lancashire-14 (NUTS 2) sub-region	£18,796	76.4	66.9	16.7	12.4	2.1
Cumbria (NUTS-2) sub-region	£21,585	87.7	87.0	28.4	20.0	3.0
Greater Manchester (NUTS-2) sub-region	£21,002	85.3	82.1	15.2	11.2	2.6
Merseyside (NUTS-2) sub-region	£18,621	75.6	92.9	15.1	6.8	3.4
Cheshire (NUTS-2 sub-region)	£28,267	114.8	98.4	19.5	15.0	2.8
North West (NUTS 1) region	£21,011	85.4	84.3	17.2	11.8	2.7
United Kingdom less Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ & statistical discrepancy	£24,616	100.0	84.8	21.4	15.7	3.6
United Kingdom (including Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ & statistical discrepancy)	£24,958	101.39	83.8	20.3	15.2	3.4

Notes: (1) Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region or area in which the economic activity takes place; (2) Provisional figures; (3) Nominal change in figures, unadjusted for inflation; (4) The GVA for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions, such as oil and gas production on the continental shelf.

Source: Office for National Statistics – Regional Gross Value Added for NUTS-1, NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 geographic levels - published 9th December 2015.

In contrast, the Cheshire NUTS-2 area, with GVA per head of £28,267, was the only North West NUTS-2 area to have a figure above the national average (by 14.8%) placing it in the 5th highest position out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland). The Inner London-West NUTS-2 area had the greatest GVA per head figure in the UK with

a staggering sum of £123,406 per head. The Inner London-East NUTS-2 area had the second highest GVA per head figure of £46,793, followed by North Eastern Scotland with a sum of £37,460.

Cumbria fared better in terms of GVA per head, and at £21,585 was the second greatest in the region (17th nationally), although the figure represented only 87.7% of the UK average. The Greater Manchester NUTS-2 area, with a GVA per head figure of £21,002, was the third greatest within the region, representing 85.3% of the UK average and was ranked in 19th position in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland). These two North West NUTS-2 areas fell in the top half of the GVA per head rankings. Table 2 refers.

Increase in nominal GVA per head for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, 1997 to 2014

Looking at the growth in GVA per head between 1997 and 2014, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area figure increased by 66.9%, which was the fourth lowest percentage increase out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland) and was again the lowest growth in the region. GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by 84.8% over the period. The percentage growth in GVA per head between 1997 and 2014 was greater than the national average in Cheshire (98.4%), Merseyside (92.9%) and Cumbria (87.0%). GVA per head increased by the largest percentage within the Inner London-West NUTS-2 area (114.7%) over the period and by the second greatest percentage in the Inner London-East NUTS-2 area (114.4%).

GVA for Lancashire NUTS-3 areas for 2014 (provisional) and 1997 to 2014 change

Four new Lancashire NUTS-3 areas have been introduced this year within the 2014 dataset. The former Lancashire-12 NUTS-3 area, which covered the administrative boundary of Lancashire County Council (comprised of 12 local authorities) has been revised and is now made up of four smaller NUTS-3 areas.

Table 1 shows that the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which is comprised of the four local authorities of Fylde, Preston, South Ribble and Ribble Valley had the greatest provisional GVA total of £9,385bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014. It was the 58th largest out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK and the 8th greatest estimate out of the twenty NUTS-3 areas within the North West region. The largest provisional GVA total for 2014 within the North West was estimated for the Manchester NUTS-3 area at £16,107bn which is the 20th greatest NUTS-3 GVA total nationally. At the UK level, Camden and the City of London NUTS-3 area had the greatest provisional GVA estimate of £64,079bn in 2014, followed by Westminster (£48,636bn), Tower Hamlets (£35,664) and the Berkshire NUTS-3 area (£34,506bn).

The GVA total for the Camden and the City of London NUTS-3 area of £64,079bn is greater than the GVA for Wales (£54,336bn), the North East (£47,702bn) and Northern Ireland (£34,384bn).

GVA for the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which is made up of the four local authorities of Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Rossendale had the second greatest provisional GVA total of £5,722bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014. It was ranked in 110th position out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK and the 13th greatest provisional estimate (8th smallest) out of the twenty NUTS-3 areas within the North West region.

The provisional GVA estimates for the remaining four NUTS-3 areas within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area were ranked in the bottom four positions within the North West region in 2014 and the lowest 29 positions at the UK level (the smallest sixth of the NUTS-3 GVA estimates). The Orkney Islands (£0.433bn), Eilean Siar-Western Isles (£0.445bn), the Shetland Islands (£0.606bn) and the Isle of Anglesey (£0.924bn) were estimated to have the smallest provisional GVA totals in 2014.

The Blackpool NUTS-3 area had the smallest provisional GVA estimate of £2.094bn within the North West region and the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014 and had the 9th lowest total out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK. Blackburn

with Darwen had the second smallest provisional NUTS-3 GVA estimate of £2.668bn in the region and the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014 and had the 15th lowest NUTS-3 total in the UK.

The new Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area had the third smallest GVA estimate of £3.860bn within the North West region and the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014 and had the 28th lowest total out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK.

The new Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area had the fourth smallest GVA estimate of £3.938bn within the North West region and the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014 and had the 29th lowest total out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK.

Increase in nominal GVA for the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 1997 to 2014

Between 1997 and 2014, the GVA total for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by 104.7%, more than doubling. Only five of the twenty NUTS-3 areas in the North West had GVA totals which grew by a greater percentage than the national average – these were Manchester (129.2%), Warrington (125.0%), the Cheshire East NUTS-3 area (120.2%), East Merseyside (119.5%) and the Greater Manchester South West NUTS-3 area (110.3%). GVA within the Tower Hamlets NUTS-3 area (252.4%) grew by the greatest percentage over the period, followed by Camden and the City of London (176.2%) and Hackney and Newham (164.0%).

Table 1 shows that GVA within the Blackpool NUTS-3 area (56.3%) grew by the lowest percentage in the North West region and within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 1997 and 2014 and recorded the sixth lowest percentage increase of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK. GVA for the East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland NUTS-3 area (32.5%) grew by the lowest percentage over the period.

The remaining five NUTS-3 areas within Lancashire fell in the lowest quarter of the GVA percentage growth rankings between 1997 and 2014. GVA for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area grew by the greatest percentage (78.9%), which was the 41st lowest increase in the UK and the 10th lowest in the North West. GVA for the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 increased by the second largest percentage (78.8%) within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, which was the 40th lowest rise in the UK and the 9th lowest in the region.

GVA for both the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area and the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area increased by the same percentage (75.3%) between 1997 and 2014, giving them the joint third greatest percentage rise within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area. These were the 32nd and 31st lowest rises in the UK and the 7th and 6th lowest increases in the North West. Table 1 refers.

For the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which is made up of the four local authorities of Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Rossendale, GVA increased by 69.1% between 1997 and 2014. This was the 20th lowest rise out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK and the 4th lowest increase within the North West region. The Wirral (66.0%) recorded the 3rd lowest rise in the region over the period and Sefton (58.6%) the second lowest, just above Blackpool, which grew by just 56.3%, the lowest percentage in the region.

GVA per head figures for 2014 (provisional) for Lancashire NUTS-3 areas and change from 1997 to 2014

GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) was £24,616 in 2014 (provisional).

Table 2 shows that the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which is comprised of the four local authorities of Fylde, Preston, South Ribble and Ribble Valley had the greatest provisional GVA per head figure of £24,397 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014. It was the 48th highest out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK (in the top third of the rankings) and the 6th greatest estimate out of the twenty NUTS-3 areas within the North West region. It was just below the national

average, being 99.1% of the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) figure of £24,616. In 1997, however, the GVA per head figure for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area was 9.6% above the national average.

The largest provisional GVA per head figure for 2014 in the North West was estimated for the Manchester NUTS-3 area at £30,963 which was the 17th greatest NUTS-3 GVA per head figure nationally and 25.8% above the UK average. Warrington was just behind in the UK rankings (18th) and had the second highest provisional regional GVA per head figure of £30,495, some 23.9% greater than the national average. Altogether, five NUTS-3 areas in the North West had GVA per head figures which were provisionally above the national average in 2014. The remaining three areas were Cheshire East (£29,984, +21.8%), Greater Manchester South West (£27,182, +10.4%) and the Cheshire West and Chester NUTS-3 area (£24,949, +1.4%)

At the UK level, Camden and the City of London NUTS-3 area had the greatest provisional GVA per head figure of £263,789 in 2014, followed by Westminster (£208,475), Tower Hamlets (£125,570) and the Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham NUTS-3 area (£50,018). These figures were 10.72, 8.47, 5.1 and 2.03 times greater than the national average.

The second greatest provisional GVA per head figure within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014 was estimated for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area at £18,184, which represented 73.9% of the national average (more than a quarter lower). The sum was placed in 119th position, in the lower third of the NUTS-3 GVA per head rankings. The GVA per head figure for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area has deteriorated in relation to the UK average since 1997 when it was 82.3% the national average. It has however improved from the recent low point in 2010, when it was only 68.9% of the national average for that year. Table 2 refers.

The provisional GVA per head figures for the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area and the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area (comprised of four local authorities) in 2014 were clustered just below the Blackburn with Darwen figure.

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area had a provisional GVA per head figure of £17,617 in 2014, which represented 71.6% of the national average (more than a quarter lower) and was ranked in 125th position, again in the lower third of the NUTS-3 GVA per head rankings. The GVA per head figure for the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area has deteriorated in relation to the UK average since 2004 when it was 80.3% the national average.

For the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area, which is made up of the four local authorities of Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Rossendale, the provisional GVA per head figure of £17,525 in 2014, represented 71.2% of the national average (more than a quarter lower) and was ranked in 127th position, once again in the lower third of the NUTS-3 GVA per head rankings. The GVA per head figure for the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area (comprised of four local authorities) has deteriorated in relation to the UK average since 1997 when it was 78.3% of the national average. It has however improved from the recent low point in 2009, when it was only 68.5% of the national average for that year.

Table 2 shows that the Blackpool NUTS-3 area had the smallest provisional GVA per head estimate of £14,907 for 2014 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the third lowest figure within the North West region and the 8th lowest sum out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK. The Blackpool figure was just 60.2% of the national average, or almost two-fifths lower. The provisional GVA per head figure for the Blackpool NUTS-3 area has deteriorated in relation to the UK average since 1999 when it was 72.0% of the national average. It is marginally greater than the recent low point in 2009, when it was only 60.0% of the national average for that year, but lower than 2010, when it rallied to 64.8% of the national average.

The Wirral NUTS-3 area had the lowest provisional GVA per head figure in the North West region in 2014 at £13,589, which was just 55.2% of the national average. It is the fourth lowest figure of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK. The Sefton NUTS-3 area has the second lowest provisional GVA per head figure in the North West of £14,742, just 59.9% of

the national average and the 7th lowest in the UK. The Isle of Anglesey has the lowest provisional GVA per head figure in the UK of £13,162 in 2014, or 53.5% of the national average (not far off half the UK figure).

The Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area had the second lowest provisional GVA per head estimate of £15,440 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2014, the 6th lowest figure within the North West region and the 17th smallest sum out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK, placing it in the lowest 10% of NUTS-3 areas nationally. The Lancaster and Wyre figure was 62.7% of the national average, or roughly three-eighths lower. The Lancaster and Wyre figure has deteriorated in relation to the UK average since 2008 when it was 69.5% of the national average.

Growth in nominal GVA per head for the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 1997 to 2014

GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-region component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by 84.8% between 1997 and 2014. Table 2 refers.

Looking at the growth in GVA per head for the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas between 1997 and 2014, all six areas fell in the bottom third of the GVA per head growth rankings between 1997 and 2014 and were below the national average growth in GVA per head of 84.8%, ranging between 67.9% and 61.8%.

Only 58 (or a third) of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK recorded growth in their respective GVA per head figures, which were above the national average growth of 84.8% between 1997 and 2014, seven of which were within the North West. These seven North West NUTS-3 areas were the East Merseyside NUTS-3 area, where GVA per head increased by 119.7% (the third greatest percentage increase), Cheshire East (106.6%), the 11th greatest percentage growth, Warrington (105.9%), the twelfth greatest percentage increase, the Liverpool NUTS-3 area (95.7%), the Greater Manchester South West NUTS-3 area (93.8%), East Cumbria (87.3%) and West Cumbria (86.2%). Within the UK, GVA per head for the Tower Hamlets NUTS-3 area increased by the largest percentage (129.3%) between 1997 and 2014.

Table 2 shows that the GVA per head figure for the East Lancashire NUTS-3 area (comprised of four local authorities) increased by 67.9% between 1997 and 2014. This was the greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the 11th greatest in the region (out of 20) and was placed in the 57th lowest position in the UK, or a third from the bottom of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 84.8% over the period.

The Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area GVA per head figure grew by 67.1% between 1997 and 2014. This was the second greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area but the 7th lowest in the region (out of 20). The area was placed in the 50th lowest position in the UK, or within the lower third of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 84.8% over the period.

The GVA per head figure for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area increased by 66.8% between 1997 and 2014. This was the third greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area but the 6^h lowest in the region (out of 20). The area was placed in the 48th lowest position in the UK, or in the lower third of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 84.8% over the period.

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area GVA per head figure grew by 65.8% between 1997 and 2014. This was the fourth greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area but the 4th lowest in the region (out of 20). The area was placed in the 43rd lowest position in the UK, or a quarter from the bottom of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 84.8% over the period. Table 2 refers.

The GVA per head figure for the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area increased by 64.6% between 1997 and 2014. This was the second lowest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the 2nd

lowest in the region (out of 20). The area was placed in the 35th lowest position in the UK, or a fifth from the bottom of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 84.8% over the period.

Table 2 shows that the Blackpool NUTS-3 area GVA per head figure grew by 61.8% between 1997 and 2014. This was the lowest percentage growth in GVA per head in both the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the North West region (out of 20). Blackpool was placed in the 22nd lowest position in the UK, or roughly an eighth from the bottom of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 84.8% over the period.

Ten of the twenty NUTS-3 areas in the North West region had GVA per head percentage growth figures between 1997 and 2014 that fell in the lower third of the GVA per head growth rankings in the UK. In addition to all six of the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, the four other North West NUTS-3 areas in the bottom third of the GVA per head growth rankings were the Wirral, where GVA per head grew by 65.7% over the period; Sefton, where the percentage growth was 66.0%; the Greater Manchester North West NUTS-3 area, where GVA per head grew by 66.7%; and the Greater Manchester North East NUTS-3 area, where GVA per head increased by 67.3% between 1997 and 2014. Within the UK, GVA per head for the Thurrock NUTS-3 area grew by the lowest percentage (20.5%) between 1997 and 2014.