

Gross Value Added (Income Approach) for Lancashire areas in 2015 (provisional) and change from 1997 and 2014

Summary

The Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 provisional GVA and GVA per head figures for 2015

In 2015, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area had an overall provisional Gross Value Added (GVA) total of £29.013 billion, which was the third largest in the region, behind Greater Manchester (£59.606 billion) and Merseyside (£29.452 billion).

However, in terms of GVA per head, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 figure of £19,628 in 2015 was only 77.4% of the UK average of £25,351, almost a quarter lower. This was the second lowest figure in the region and the 11th lowest nationally (out of 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK, excluding Northern Ireland).

Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 provisional yearly GVA growth from 2014 to 2015

Between 2014 and 2015, the GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area grew by a provisional 3.9% (unadjusted for inflation), which was the joint fifth highest percentage increase out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland) and the joint highest percentage rise in the region. This was above the yearly increase in GVA of 2.9% provisionally estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

Greater Manchester (3.9%), Merseyside (3.6%) and Cheshire (3.5%) were the other NUTS-2 areas in the North West to see percentage growth in GVA which was greater than the national average between 2014 and 2015.

Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 provisional yearly GVA per head growth from 2014 to 2015

In terms of GVA per head, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area recorded the second greatest provisional percentage increase in the UK of 3.5% between 2014 and 2015, rising from £18,969 to £19,628. This was the highest percentage growth in the region and was greater than the yearly GVA per head percentage increase of 2.1% estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

The Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 percentage growth in GVA per head was just marginally behind the Northumberland and Tyne and Wear NUTS-2 greatest percentage rise of 3.6% over the year. The North Eastern Scotland NUTS-2 area was the only sub-region to record a provisional drop of 2.5% over the year, falling from £37,669 to £36,726.

Within the North West, the three NUTS-2 sub-regional areas of Merseyside (3.1), Cheshire (3.0%) and Greater Manchester (3.0%) also saw provisional percentage increases in GVA per head that were above the UK average of 2.1% between 2014 and 2015. These were placed in the 5th, 8th and 9th positions, respectively, in the UK NUTS-2 GVA per head growth rankings. The percentage rise for Cumbria (1.9%) was just below the UK figure.

Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 GVA and GVA per head growth, 1997 to 2015

Between 1997 and 2015, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 GVA provisionally grew by 71.8% (unadjusted for inflation), 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 98.4% (unadjusted for inflation), almost doubling over the period.

Since 1997, GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area increased by 64.1% (unadjusted for inflation), the 11th lowest percentage increase nationally and the lowest within the region. Nationally, GVA per head grew by 77.6% over the period.

Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, GVA and GVA per head in 2015

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 four new Lancashire NUTS-3 areas came into force on the 1 January 2015 and were introduced with the 2014 provisional GVA data (published in December 2015). 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 largest GVA total of £10.266bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015 and the fifth greatest regionally (out of 20 NUTS-3 areas in the North West). GVA for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area accounted for 35.4% of the GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area (£29.013bn), or more than a third.

Blackpool had the smallest NUTS-3 GVA estimate of £2.146bn within both the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the North West region and had the 8th lowest GVA total out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK.

The Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area had the greatest provisional GVA per head figure of £26,544 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015, falling in the top quarter of UK rankings, and the 6th highest estimate regionally. It was the only NUTS-3 area within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area to have a GVA per head figure above the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) average sum of £25,351 (by 4.7%). GVA per head for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area has been above the national average for every year since 1997, with 1998 (+6.3%), 2004 (+6.7%) and 1997 (+7.9%) recording the greatest differentials.

The Blackpool NUTS-3 area had the smallest provisional GVA per head estimate of £15,372 for 2015 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the third lowest figure regionally and the 9th lowest sum in the UK. The Blackpool figure was nearly two-fifths lower than the national average of £25,351.

Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, provisional yearly change in GVA from 2014 to 2015

The GVA total for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area grew by the greatest percentage (6.5%) in both the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and North West region between 2014 and 2015 (unadjusted for inflation), and by the fourth highest percentage in the UK (out of 173 NUTS-3 areas). The increase was more than twice the pace of the growth in GVA at the UK level (2.9%) over the year.

Lancaster and Wyre, where GVA rose by 3.6%, was the only other NUTS-3 area within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area where the GVA total grew by a larger percentage than the UK between 2014 and 2015 (unadjusted for inflation). The Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area was placed just below the top third of the UK NUTS-3 GVA percentage increase rankings.

The remaining four Lancashire NUTS-3 areas fell in the lower half of the rankings, with GVA increasing by 2.8% to 1.2% over the year.

GVA for the Blackpool NUTS-3 area (1.2%) grew by the lowest percentage in the North West region and had the smallest percentage growth within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 2014 and 2015. Blackpool had the 27th lowest percentage increase of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK over the year, in the bottom sixth of the rankings.

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 2.2% between 2014 and 2015. This was the second lowest percentage rise in Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the fifth smallest percentage increase within the North West region, and the 63rd lowest rise out of the 173 UK NUTS-3 areas, placing the area in the lower 40% of the rankings, and lower than the national rise of 2.9%.

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area (2.6%) had the 3rd lowest GVA percentage rise in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 2014 and 2015, which was lower than the national rise of 2.9%. The area had the 7th lowest increase in the North West and the 79th lowest rise in the UK, placing its percentage growth in the lower half of the UK NUTS-3 rankings.

GVA percentage growth for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area of 2.8% over the year was the fourth lowest in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the fourth in the area to be below the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) yearly percentage increase of 2.9%, although only marginally. The percentage rise in GVA for the area was the ninth lowest in the region and was placed in 87th position out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK, half way down the NUTS-3 percentage growth rankings.

Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, provisional yearly change in GVA per head from 2014 to 2015

GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased provisionally by 2.1% between 2014 and 2015 from £24,833 to £25,351.

The North West saw the largest provisional percentage increase in GVA per head at the regional level between 2014 and 2015, rising by 3.0%, from £21,223 to £21,867. This was the result of GVA per head rising by a greater percentage than the national average in four of the five NUTS-2 areas in the North West region.

At the NUTS-2 sub-regional level, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area recorded the second greatest provisional percentage increase in GVA per head in the UK of 3.5% between 2014 and 2015, rising from £18,969 to £19,628. This was just marginally behind the Northumberland and Tyne and Wear NUTS-2 percentage rise of 3.6% over the year. The North Eastern Scotland NUTS-2 area was the only sub-region to record a provisional drop of 2.5% over the year, falling from £37,669 to £36,726.

Looking at GVA per head for the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, Mid Lancashire registered the second highest percentage growth of 5.9% in the UK between 2014 and 2015, rising from £25,061 to £26,544. Solihull (7.9%) recorded the largest percentage rise in GVA per head over the year, increasing from £29,392 to £31,705. Just over half (90) of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK recorded percentage GVA per head growth figures that were equal to or greater than the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) provisional rise of 2.1%.

Excluding Mid Lancashire, the other five Lancashire NUTS-3 areas were ranked within the middle of the GVA per head percentage growth table, placed between the 65th and 108th positions.

In addition to Mid Lancashire, the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area (2.7%) and the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area (2.7%) recorded provisional percentage GVA per head growth figures that were greater than the UK between 2014 and 2015 and were ranked in 65th and 66th places respectively. GVA per head for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area rose from £18,070 to £18,565 over the year, whilst for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area, GVA per head increased from £16,519 to £16,968.

The three Lancashire NUTS-3 areas of East Lancashire (1.9%), Blackpool (1.8%), and Chorley and West Lancashire (1.6%) logged provisional percentage GVA per head growth figures that were below the UK rise of 2.1% between 2014 and 2015. The increases were placed in 93rd, 99th and 108th positions, respectively, just below the mid-point of the GVA per head percentage growth rankings.

The East Lancashire NUTS-3 GVA per head figure rose from £16,538 to £16,860 between 2014 and 2015. GVA per head in Blackpool increased from £15,094 to £15,372, whilst the Chorley and West Lancashire GVA per head figure grew from £17,800 to £18,084 over the year.

Four NUTS-3 areas in the North West region had provisional percentage GVA per head growth figures that were equal to or lower than the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas. These were Liverpool (1.6%), East Cumbria (1.5%), Greater Manchester South East (0.9%) and Warrington (0.8%).

22 of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK recorded a reduction in their respective GVA per head figures, none of which were within the North West. The Central Bedfordshire NUTS-2 area recorded the largest provisional percentage fall in GVA per head of 4.4% between 2014 and 2015, falling from £20,391 to £19,495.

Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, provisional growth in GVA and GVA per head since 1997

Percentage growth in GVA for all six of the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas fell within the lower half of the rankings between 1997 and 2015 (unadjusted for inflation), ranging between 85.4% and 48.5% (98.4% nationally).

GVA for Blackpool (48.5%) grew by the lowest percentage in the region and recorded the sixth lowest percentage rise in the UK.

GVA for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area grew by the greatest percentage (85.4%) of the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas and fell half way down the UK NUTS-3 GVA percentage growth rankings. Mid Lancashire achieved the 10th highest percentage increase of the 20 NUTS-3 areas in the North West region between 1997 and 2015, some way off the increase estimated for the Manchester NUTS-3 area (141.3%).

The percentage growth in GVA per head for the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas ranged between 72.3% and 54.8% between 1997 and 2015 (national growth = 77.6%). Only Mid Lancashire fell in the top half of the UK rankings for growth in GVA per head over the period.

Blackpool recorded the lowest percentage growth in GVA per head (54.8%) in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the second lowest in the region after Sefton since 1997. GVA per head growth for Blackpool was ranked in the 33rd lowest position in the UK.

The North West region within the UK context

The North West region had a provisional GVA figure of £156,872 million in 2015, or 9.4% of the UK figure of £1,666,342 million. The North West figure was the third largest behind London (£378,424 million) and the South East of England (£249,174 million).

The North West saw the largest provisional percentage growth in GVA between 2014 and 2015 of 3.6%, increasing by £5,487 million. Over the longer period, between 1997 and 2015, GVA in the North West fared less well, increasing by 91.0% (£74,754 million). This was the fifth greatest percentage rise out of the twelve regions and countries within the UK since 1997. GVA for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) rose by 98.4% since 1997.

GVA per head for the North West region in 2015 was provisionally estimated as £21,867, or just 86.3% of the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) figure of £25,351. The North West GVA per head figure was the sixth largest out of the twelve regions and countries within the UK. London (£43,629) and the South East (£27,847) had the greatest provisional GVA per head figures in 2015, whilst Wales £18,002 had the lowest.

The North West also saw the greatest provisional percentage increase of 3.0% in GVA per head between 2014 and 2015. This was greater than the yearly GVA per head percentage rise of 2.1% estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

Between 1997 and 2015, GVA per head in the North West has risen provisionally by the third largest percentage, increasing by 80.9% to £21,867. London saw the greatest percentage growth of 92.6% since 1997, raising GVA per head in the region to £43,629. The North East of England saw the second biggest percentage rise of 82.3% between 1997 and 2015, lifting GVA per head to £18,927. These increases were all larger than the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) average rise in GVA per head of 77.6% since 1997.

Overview, background information and geographic areas covered

[Gross value added \(GVA\) statistics](#) are published each December by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the UK and three geographical levels (regional, sub-regional and local area) using the income approach.

Gross value added 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 2015 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 Lancashire 14-authority sub-region (the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area), which is comprised of the 12 local authorities within the Lancashire County Council administrative boundary and the two unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. This has the same geographic footprint as the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership area. The article also provides the GVA figures for the smaller NUTS-3 local areas.

New local NUTS-3 geographic areas, which fall within the boundary of the Lancashire-12 area, were introduced with the 2014 provisional GVA data (published in December 2015). 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 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.

Methodological changes and revisions

There have been a number of recent methodological changes which relate to the GVA estimates contained within the GVA dataset for 2015 published in December 2016. 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). A change to the treatment of Owner-Occupied Imputed Rental has resulted in the greatest impact on the national figures. A regional indicator has been compiled using estimates published by the Greater London Authority of estimates of income from Crossrail business rates supplement by London borough. A review of the way the ONS measure the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum industry (SIC sub-section CD) in regional GVA has resulted in changes to improve consistency with the reality of the industry. Median house price data for Northern Ireland is now available which is consistent with the rest of the UK regions and countries. This has had an impact on GVA estimates for Real Estate Activities (SIC Section L) in Northern Ireland. The methodological changes are detailed within the associated statistical bulletin (Regional gross value added (income approach), 1997 to 2015,

published by the Office for on pages 9 and 10 in section 9, 'What's changed in this release?' Methodology and revisions are contained in other sections of the statistical bulletin.

The Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area GVA figure for the previous year of 2014, originally estimated at £27,688million in the December 2015 release of data, has been revised in the December 2016 publication up to £27,921m (for 2014), an upward revision of £253m (0.9%). The latest revisions to GVA contained in the December 2016 release (compared to those released in December 2015) have been positive for every year since 1997 for the Lancashire-14 (NUTS-2) area, ranging from +0.8% (£204m) for 2013 to 6.2% (£990m) for 1997.

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.

GVA and GVA per head in the North West region

The North West region had a provisional GVA figure of £156,872 million in 2015, or 9.4% of the UK figure of £1,666,342 million. The North West figure was the third largest behind London (£378,424 million) and the South East of England (£249,174 million).

GVA per head for the North West region in 2015 was provisionally estimated as £21,867, or just 86.3% of the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) figure of £25,351. However, in 2015, the North West GVA per head figure was only the sixth largest out of the twelve regions and countries within the UK. London (£43,629) and the South East (£27,847) had the greatest provisional GVA per head figures in 2015, whilst Wales £18,002 had the lowest.

The North West saw the largest provisional percentage growth in GVA between 2014 and 2015 of 3.6%, increasing by £5,487 million. This was above the yearly increase in GVA of 2.9% provisionally estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

Over the longer period, between 1997 and 2015, GVA in the North West fared less well, increasing by 91.0% (£74,754 million). This compared to a UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) rise of 98.4% over the period. The North West growth in GVA was the fifth greatest percentage rise out of the twelve regions and countries within the UK since 1997. London (138.2%) and the South East (98.4%) saw the largest percentage increases over the longer period, followed by the South West (93.8%) and the East of England (93.0%).

The North West also saw the greatest yearly provisional percentage increase of 3.0% in GVA per head at the regional level between 2014 and 2015, rising from £21,223 to 21,867. This was the result of GVA per head rising by a greater percentage than the national average in four of the five NUTS-2 areas in the North West region. The North West percentage increase was greater than the yearly GVA per head percentage rise of 2.1% estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

Between 1997 and 2015, GVA per head in the North West has risen provisionally by the third largest percentage, increasing by 80.9% to £21,867. London saw the greatest percentage growth of 92.6% since 1997, raising GVA per head in the region to £43,629. The North East of England

saw the second biggest percentage rise of 82.3% between 1997 and 2015, lifting GVA per head to £18,927. These increases were all larger than the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) average rise in GVA per head of 77.6% since 1997.

Lancashire NUTS-2 GVA for 2015 (provisional) and change from 1997 to 2015

Table 1 shows that in 2015, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area had an overall provisional GVA of £29.013bn, which was the third largest in the North West region, behind Greater Manchester (£59.606bn) and Merseyside (£29.452bn). The Cheshire NUTS-2 area (£27.601bn) had the fourth largest GVA total in the region, whilst Cumbria (£11.200bn) had the smallest regional sum.

Table 1: Workplace based Gross Value Added ⁽¹⁾ at current prices, 2015 ⁽²⁾

Area	2015 Total GVA (£million)	% of Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 total	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 1997 to 2015 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 2006 to 2015 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 2009 to 2015 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA ⁽³⁾ , 2014 to 2015 (%)
Lancaster and Wyre (NUTS-3) area	£4,277	14.7	72.8	16.0	12.7	3.6
Mid Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£10,266	35.4	85.4	26.7	17.5	6.5
East Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£5,517	19.0	59.7	17.0	19.7	2.2
Chorley and West Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£4,082	14.1	70.2	16.6	14.3	2.6
Blackburn with Darwen (NUTS 3) area	£2,726	9.4	73.0	28.1	21.4	2.8
Blackpool (NUTS 3) area	£2,146	7.4	48.5	6.2	9.2	1.2
Lancashire-14 (NUTS 2) sub-region	£29,013	100.0	71.8	20.1	16.4	3.9
Cumbria (NUTS-2) sub-region	£11,200	38.6	100.9	36.6	19.9	1.9
Greater Manchester (NUTS-2) sub-region	£59,606	205.4	94.0	22.6	17.5	3.9
Merseyside (NUTS-2) sub-region	£29,452	101.5	87.5	17.6	9.7	3.6
Cheshire (NUTS-2 sub-region)	£27,601	95.1	108.7	27.5	21.0	3.5
North West (NUTS 1) region	£156,872	-	91.0	22.9	16.5	3.6
United Kingdom less Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ and statistical discrepancy	£1,650,622	-	98.4	28.7	21.5	2.9
Extra-regio	£16,242	-	7.1	-42.9	-31.2	-19.3
Statistical discrepancy	£-522	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom (including Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ and statistical discrepancy)	£1,666,342	-	96.7	27.1	20.6	2.6

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-Regio

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 15th December 2016.

The GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area was ranked in 24th 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 just above in 23rd position and Cheshire was ranked in 28th place. Cumbria had the third smallest GVA total in the UK, above the Highlands and Islands (£10.202bn) and Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (£9.911bn). By comparison, Greater Manchester had the eighth 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 22.7% (£378,424 million) of the UK provisional GVA total in 2015 of £1,666,342 million. Of the five London NUTS-2 areas, the Inner London-West NUTS-2 area had the greatest GVA total in the UK of £157,285million, above the Inner London-East area sum of £96,666 million.

At the smaller NUTS-3 level, the London area of Camden and the City of London had a GVA per head figure of £292,855, more than 11 times the national average of £25,351. 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 2015

Between 1997 and 2015, the GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area grew by 71.8% (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 98.4% over the period, nearly doubling. Cheshire (108.7%) and Cumbria (100.9%) were the only NUTS-2 areas in the North West to see percentage growth in GVA which was greater than the national average between 1997 and 2015. These were the fourth and seventh largest GVA percentage increases at the NUTS-2 level. GVA increased by the largest percentage within the Inner London-West NUTS-2 area (174.1%) over the period, followed by the Inner London-East NUTS-2 area (156.0%) and the North Eastern Scotland NUT-2 area (117.4).

Lancashire NUTS-2 GVA per head for 2015 (provisional) and change from 1997 to 2015

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 £19,628, was only 77.4% of the UK average of £25,351, 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 30nd place (or 10th 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 for the region of £19,319 and was the 9th lowest in the UK, representing just 76.2% of the UK average, again almost a quarter lower. West Wales and the Valleys had the lowest NUTS-2 GVA per head figure of £16,059 in 2015, or just 63.3% of the UK average.

Table 2: Workplace based Gross Value Added per head ⁽¹⁾ at current prices, 2015 ⁽²⁾

Area	GVA per head (£), 2015	GVA per head indices (UK less extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ & Statistical discrepancy =100)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 1997 to 2015 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 2006 to 2015 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 2009 to 2015 (%)	Nominal Growth in GVA per head ⁽³⁾ , 2014 to 2015 (%)
Lancaster and Wyre (NUTS-3) area	£16,968	66.9	63.1	12.8	9.2	2.7
Mid Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£26,544	104.7	72.3	23.1	15.2	5.9
East Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£16,860	66.5	58.3	15.8	18.8	1.9
Chorley and West Lancashire (NUTS-3) area	£18,084	71.3	55.2	10.6	9.5	1.6
Blackburn with Darwen (NUTS 3) area	£18,565	73.2	63.5	24.9	20.9	2.7
Blackpool (NUTS 3) area	£15,372	60.6	54.8	9.3	11.5	1.8
Lancashire-14 (NUTS 2) sub-region	£19,628	77.4	64.1	17.5	14.4	3.5
Cumbria (NUTS-2) sub-region	£22,490	88.7	97.0	36.8	20.5	1.9
Greater Manchester (NUTS-2) sub-region	£21,626	85.3	77.5	14.9	12.6	3.0
Merseyside (NUTS-2) sub-region	£19,319	76.2	86.2	14.9	7.6	3.1
Cheshire (NUTS-2 sub-region)	£30,099	118.7	95.5	23.1	18.4	3.0
North West (NUTS 1) region	£21,867	86.3	80.9	18.2	13.5	3.0
United Kingdom less Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ & statistical discrepancy	£25,351	100.0	77.6	20.3	16.2	2.1
United Kingdom (including Extra-regio ⁽⁴⁾ & statistical discrepancy)	£25,601	101.0	76.2	18.8	15.3	1.8

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-Regio 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 15th December 2016.

In contrast, the Cheshire NUTS-2 area, with GVA per head of £30,099, was the only North West NUTS-2 area to have a figure above the national average (by 18.7%) 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 £137,513 per head. The Inner London-East NUTS-2 area had the second highest GVA per head

figure of £41,518, followed by North Eastern Scotland with a sum of £36,726 and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire with a figure of £35,550 per head.

The Cumbria NUTS-2 area fared better than Lancashire in terms of GVA per head, and at £22,490 was the second greatest in the region (15th nationally), although the figure represented only 88.7% of the UK average. The Greater Manchester NUTS-2 area, with a GVA per head figure of £21,626, was the third greatest within the region, representing 85.3% of the UK average and was ranked in 20th position in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland). Table 2 refers.

Increase in nominal GVA per head for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, 1997 to 2015

Looking at the growth in GVA per head between 1997 and 2015, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area figure increased by 64.1%, which was the tenth 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 77.6% over the period. The percentage growth in GVA per head between 1997 and 2015 was higher than the national average in Cumbria (97.0%), Cheshire (95.5%) and Merseyside (86.2%) and just below the national percentage increase in Greater Manchester (77.5%). These were the second, fourth, seventh and eleventh greatest percentage increases in GVA per head, respectively, over the period. GVA per head rose by the largest percentage within the Inner London-West NUTS-2 area (123.3%) between 1997 and 2015.

GVA for Lancashire NUTS-3 areas for 2015 (provisional) and 1997 to 2015 change

Four new Lancashire NUTS-3 areas were introduced with the 2014 GVA dataset (published in December 2015). The former Lancashire-12 NUTS-3 area, which covered the administrative boundary of Lancashire County Council (comprised of 12 local authorities) was 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 were not changed during this revision process.

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 £10.266bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015. It was the 50th largest out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK and the 5th greatest estimate out of the 20 NUTS-3 areas within the North West region. The largest provisional GVA total for 2015 within the North West was estimated for the Manchester NUTS-3 area at £17.030bn which is the 21st 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 £73.161bn in 2015, followed by Westminster (£53.573bn), Berkshire (£35.845bn) and the Hertfordshire NUTS-3 area (£33.864bn).

The GVA total for the Camden and the City of London NUTS-3 area of £73.161bn is greater than the GVA for Wales (£55.788bn), the North East (£49.677bn) and Northern Ireland (£34.410bn).

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 £5.517bn within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015. It was ranked in 114th position out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK and the 13th greatest provisional estimate (8th smallest) out of the 20 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 five positions (along with Sefton) within the North West region in 2015 and the lowest 31 positions at the UK level. The Orkney Islands (£0.446bn), Eilean Siar-Western Isles (£0.460bn), the Shetland Islands (£0.630bn) and the Isle of Anglesey (£0.938bn) were estimated to have the smallest provisional GVA totals in 2015.

The Blackpool NUTS-3 area had the smallest provisional GVA estimate of £2.146bn within the North West region and the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015 and had the 8th 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 £2.726bn in the region and the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015 and had the 15th lowest NUTS-3 total.

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area had the fourth smallest GVA estimate of £4.082bn within the North West region (above Sefton (£4.042bn)) and the third smallest in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015 and had the 30th lowest total out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK.

The Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area was ranked just above the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area and had the fifth smallest GVA estimate of £4.277bn within the North West region. It also had the fourth smallest GVA amount in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015 and had the 31st lowest sum out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK.

Increase in nominal GVA for the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 1997 to 2015

Between 1997 and 2015, the GVA total for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by 98.4% (unadjusted for inflation), almost doubling. Seven of the 20 NUTS-3 areas in the North West had GVA totals which grew by a greater percentage than the national average – these were Manchester (141.3%), the Cheshire East NUTS-3 area (118.6%), Warrington (117.8%), East Merseyside (115.6%), West Cumbria (108.7%), the Greater Manchester South West NUTS-3 area (106.7%) and Liverpool (100.5%). GVA for the Tower Hamlets NUTS-3 area (212.9%) grew by the greatest percentage over the period, followed by Camden and the City of London (210.0%) and Westminster (170.1%).

Table 1 shows that GVA within the Blackpool NUTS-3 area (48.5%) grew by the second lowest percentage in the North West region (above Sefton (44.4%)) and by the lowest percentage within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 1997 and 2015. Blackpool recorded the sixth lowest percentage increase of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK over the period. GVA for the East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland NUTS-3 area (42.3%) grew by the lowest percentage over the period (unadjusted for inflation).

Four of the five other NUTS-3 areas within Lancashire fell in the lowest quarter of the GVA percentage growth rankings between 1997 and 2015. The East Lancashire NUTS-3 area was just nine places above Blackpool, whilst the percentage increases for Chorley and West Lancashire, Lancaster and Wyre and Blackburn with Darwen were clustered fairly close together, around a quarter of the way from the bottom of the rankings.

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 59.7% between 1997 and 2015. This was

the second lowest percentage rise in Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the 3rd smallest percentage increase within the North West region and the 15th lowest rise out of the 173 UK NUTS-3 areas.

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area (70.2%) had the 3rd lowest GVA percentage rise in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 1997 and 2015 (unadjusted for inflation). It was the 30th lowest rise in the UK and the 6th lowest increase in the North West.

GVA for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area increased by a similar percentage (72.8%) to Blackburn with Darwen between 1997 and 2015, giving Lancaster and Wyre the third greatest percentage rise within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area. This was the 43rd lowest rise in the UK and 8th lowest increase in the North West.

GVA for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 increased by the second largest percentage (73.0%) within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, which was the 44th lowest rise in the UK and the 9th lowest in the region (out of 20 NUTS-3 areas in the North West).

GVA for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area grew by the greatest percentage (85.4%) of the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas and fell half way down the UK NUTS-3 GVA percentage growth rankings, but was some way behind the national figure (98.4%) between 1997 and 2015. Mid Lancashire achieved the 10th highest percentage increase of the 20 NUTS-3 areas in the North West region between 1997 and 2015, again some way off the increase estimated for the Manchester NUTS-3 area (141.3%).

GVA per head figures for 2015 (provisional) for Lancashire NUTS-3 areas

GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) was provisionally estimated at £25,351 in 2015.

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 £26,544 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015. It was the 42nd highest out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK (in the top quarter of the rankings) and the 6th greatest estimate out of the 20 NUTS-3 areas within the North West region. It was above the UK (less the Extra-regio component and statistical discrepancy) average figure of £25,351 by 4.7%. GVA per head for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area has been above the national average for every year since 1997, with 1998 (+6.3%), 2004 (+6.7%) and 1997 (+7.9%) recording the greatest differentials.

The largest provisional GVA per head figure for 2015 in the North West was estimated for the Cheshire East NUTS-3 area at £32,314, which was the 16th greatest NUTS-3 GVA per head figure in the UK (out of 173 NUTS-3 areas) and 27.5% above the UK average. Manchester was just behind in the UK rankings (19th) and had the second highest provisional regional GVA per head figure of £32,114, some 26.7% greater than the national average. Altogether, six NUTS-3 areas in the North West had GVA per head figures which were provisionally above the national average in 2015. The remaining four areas were Warrington (£31,318, +23.5%), Greater Manchester South West (£27,968, +10.3%), Cheshire West and Chester NUTS-3 area (£26,851, +5.9%) and Mid Lancashire (£26,544, +4.7%).

At the UK level, Camden and the City of London NUTS-3 area had the greatest provisional figure in 2015, with an astounding £292,855 GVA per head, followed by Westminster (£221,103), Tower Hamlets (£98,134) and the Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham NUTS-3 area (£62,431). These figures were 11.55, 8.72, 3.87 and 2.46 times greater than the national average.

The second greatest provisional GVA per head figure within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015 was estimated for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area at £18,565, which represented 73.2% of the national average (more than a quarter lower). The sum was placed in 121st 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 79.6% the national average. It has however improved from the recent low point in 2010, when it was only 68.8% of the national average for that year. Table 2 refers.

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area had a provisional GVA per head figure of £18,084 in 2015, which was the third largest sum in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area. The figure represented 71.3% of the national average (more than a quarter lower) and was ranked in 130th position in the UK, 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 81.3% the national average and since 1997 when it was 81.7% of the UK average.

The Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area had the third lowest provisional GVA per head estimate of £16,968 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area in 2015, the 7th lowest figure within the North West region and the 24th smallest sum out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK, placing it in the lowest seventh of NUTS-3 areas nationally. The Lancaster and Wyre figure was 66.9% of the national average, or roughly a third lower. The Lancaster and Wyre figure has deteriorated in relation to the UK average since 2004 when it was 73.4% of 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 £16,860 in 2015, represented 66.5% of the national average (a third lower) and was ranked in 152nd position, in the lower sixth 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 74.7% of the national average. It has however improved from the recent low point in 2011, when it was only 64.7% 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 £15,372 for 2015 within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the third lowest figure within the North West region and the 9th lowest sum out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK. The Blackpool figure was just 60.6% 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 72.5% of the national average. It is equal to the recent low point in 2008, when it was only 60.6% of the national average for that year, but lower than 2010, when it rallied to 65.4% of the national average.

The Wirral NUTS-3 area had the lowest provisional GVA per head figure in the North West region in 2015 at £14,523, which was just 57.3% of the national average. It is the fourth lowest figure of

the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK. Sefton NUTS-3 area has the second lowest provisional GVA per head figure in the North West of £14,769, just 58.3% of the national average and the 6th lowest in the UK. The Isle of Anglesey had the lowest provisional GVA per head figure in the UK of £13,411 in 2015, or just 52.9% of the national average (not far off half the UK figure).

Growth in nominal GVA per head for the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 1997 to 2015

GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by an average of 77.6% between 1997 and 2015. At the NUTS-3 level within the UK, GVA per head increased by the largest percentage in the Camden and City of London NUTS-3 area (138.0%) over the period, whilst the lowest percentage growth was estimated for the Thurrock NUTS-3 area in Essex, where GVA per head grew by just 25.1%.

Only 49 (less than 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 77.6% between 1997 and 2015. Although nine of these were within the North West region, none were within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area. The nine North West NUTS-3 areas were the East Merseyside NUTS-3 area, where GVA per head increased by 115.2% (the third greatest percentage increase), West Cumbria (111.8%), the fourth greatest increase, Cheshire East (104.4%), the 6th greatest percentage growth, Warrington (98.1%), the tenth greatest percentage increase, the Liverpool NUTS-3 area (91.2%), Manchester (90.1%), the Greater Manchester South West NUTS-3 area (88.8%), East Cumbria (85.0%) and Cheshire West and Chester (82.8%).

Looking at the growth in GVA per head for the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas between 1997 and 2015, five of the six areas fell in the bottom 40% of the GVA per head growth rankings over this period, ranging between 63.5% and 54.8%. Of these, the three NUTS-3 areas of East Lancashire (58.3%), Chorley and West Lancashire (55.2%) and Blackpool (54.8%) had the fourth, third and second lowest GVA per head percentage growth figures in the region (out of 20), ahead of Sefton (51.2%) on Merseyside, which had the lowest GVA per head growth in the North West.

Table 2 shows that the GVA per head figure for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area (comprised of four local authorities) increased by 72.3% between 1997 and 2015. This was the greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the 10th greatest in the region (out of 20) and was placed in 66th position in the UK, or in the top 40% of the GVA per head growth rankings. However, it was lower than the national increase in GVA per head (77.6%).

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 GVA per head figure grew by 63.5% between 1997 and 2015. This was the second greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area but the 10th lowest in the region (out of 20). The area was placed in the 70th lowest position in the UK, or roughly two fifths from the bottom of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 77.6% over the period.

The GVA per head figure for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area increased by 63.1% between 1997 and 2015. This was the third greatest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area but the 8th lowest in the region (out of 20). The area was placed in the 66th lowest position in the UK, or within the bottom 40% of the NUTS-3 GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 77.6% over the period.

The East Lancashire NUTS-3 GVA per head figure grew by 58.3% between 1997 and 2015. 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 77.6% over the period. Table 2 refers.

The GVA per head figure for the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area increased by 55.2% between 1997 and 2015. This was the second lowest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the 3rd 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 77.6% over the period.

Table 2 shows that Blackpool NUTS-3 GVA per head grew by 54.8% between 1997 and 2015. This was the lowest percentage growth in GVA per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and second lowest the North West region (out of 20). Blackpool was placed in the 33rd lowest position in the UK, or roughly a fifth from the bottom of the GVA per head growth rankings. It was lower than the national increase in GVA per head of 77.6% over the period.

Seven of the twenty NUTS-3 areas in the North West region had GVA per head percentage growth figures between 1997 and 2015 that fell in the lower third of the GVA per head growth rankings in the UK, or thereabouts. In addition to the three Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, the four other North West areas were the Greater Manchester North West, which saw GVA per head growth of 61.8%, Greater Manchester South East, where GVA per head grew by 61.7%, the Wirral, where GVA per head increased by 60.2% over the period and Sefton, where the percentage growth was 51.2%.

Yearly change in nominal GVA for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, 2014 to 2015

Between 2014 and 2015, the GVA total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area grew by 3.9% (unadjusted for inflation), which was the joint fifth highest percentage increase out of the 39 NUTS-2 areas in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland) and the joint highest percentage rise in the region. This was above the yearly increase in GVA of 2.9% provisionally estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

Greater Manchester (3.9%), Merseyside (3.6%) and Cheshire (3.5%) were the other NUTS-2 areas in the North West to see percentage growth in GVA which was greater than the national average between 2014 and 2015. GVA increased by the largest percentage over the year within the Inner London-East NUTS-2 area (5.0%), followed by the Outer London - East and North East NUTS-2 area (4.6%). Both Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly saw GVA rise by 4.1% over the year, just above the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 percentage rise.

Yearly change in nominal GVA per head for the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, 2014 to 2015

At the NUTS-2 sub-regional level, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area recorded the second greatest provisional percentage increase in GVA per head in the UK of 3.5% between 2014 and 2015, rising from £18,969 to £19,628. This was the highest percentage growth in the region and was greater than the yearly GVA per head percentage increase of 2.1% estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

The Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 percentage growth was just marginally behind the Northumberland and Tyne and Wear NUTS-2 greatest percentage rise of 3.6% over the year. The North Eastern Scotland NUTS-2 area was the only sub-region to record a provisional drop of 2.5% over the year, falling from £37,669 to £36,726.

Within the North West, the three NUTS-2 sub-regional areas of Merseyside (3.1), Cheshire (3.0%) and Greater Manchester (3.0%) also saw provisional percentage increases in GVA per head that were above the UK average of 2.1% between 2014 and 2015. These were placed in the 5th, 8th and 9th positions, respectively, in the UK NUTS-2 GVA per head growth rankings. The percentage rise for Cumbria (1.9%) was just below the UK figure.

The North West also saw the greatest yearly provisional percentage increase of 3.0% in GVA per head at the regional level between 2014 and 2015, rising from £21,223 to 21,867. This was the result of GVA per head rising by a greater percentage than the national average in four of the five NUTS-2 areas in the North West region. The North West percentage increase was greater than the yearly GVA per head percentage rise of 2.1% estimated for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy).

Yearly change in nominal GVA for the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 2014 to 2015

Between 2014 and 2015, the GVA total for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased by 2.9% (unadjusted for inflation). GVA for 80 of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK increased by a greater percentage than the national average over the year. Seven areas recorded a decline in GVA, none of which were in the North West region.

GVA within the Solihull NUTS-3 area (8.2%) grew by the greatest percentage over the year, followed by Tower Hamlets (7.3%) and Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames (6.7%).

The GVA total for the Mid Lancashire NUTS-3 area grew by the greatest percentage (6.5%) in both the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and North West region between 2014 and 2015 (unadjusted for inflation), and by the fourth highest percentage in the UK (out of 173 NUTS-3 areas). The increase was more than twice the pace of the growth in GVA at the UK level (2.9%) over the year.

Two of the NUTS-3 areas within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area had GVA totals which grew by a larger percentage than the UK increase 2.9% between 2014 and 2015 (unadjusted for inflation). The second was the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area, where GVA increased by 3.6% between 2014 and 2015. The area had 9th highest increase in the North West and the 59th greatest rise nationally, placing it just below the top third of the UK NUTS-3 GVA percentage increase rankings over the year.

In total, 11 of the 20 NUTS-3 areas in the North West had GVA totals which grew by a greater percentage than the national average – these were Mid Lancashire (6.5%), Manchester (5.4%), the Wirral (5.3%), Greater Manchester North West (4.8%), Cheshire West and Chester (4.6%), East Merseyside (3.9%), Cheshire East (3.8%), Greater Manchester North East (3.7%), Lancaster and Wyre (3.6%), Greater Manchester South West (3.3%) and Sefton (3.2%).

At the other end of the percentage growth rankings, table 1 shows that the rise in GVA within the Blackpool NUTS-3 area (1.2%) was the lowest in the North West region and had the least

percentage growth within the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 2014 and 2015. Blackpool had the 27th lowest percentage increase of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK over the year, placing it in the bottom sixth of the rankings. GVA for Central Bedfordshire NUTS-3 area (-2.6%) decreased by the largest percentage over the period (unadjusted for inflation).

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 2.2% between 2014 and 2015, This was the second lowest percentage rise in Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area, the fifth smallest percentage increase within the North West region, and the 63rd lowest rise out of the 173 UK NUTS-3 areas, placing the area in the lower 40% of the rankings, and lower than the national rise of 2.9%.

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS-3 area (2.6%) had the 3rd lowest GVA percentage rise in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area between 2014 and 2015, which was lower than the national rise of 2.9%. The area had the 7th lowest increase in the North West and the 79th lowest rise in the UK, placing its percentage growth in the lower half of the UK NUTS-3 rankings.

GVA percentage growth for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area of 2.8% over the year was the fourth lowest in the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area and the fourth in the area to be below the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) yearly percentage increase of 2.9%, although only marginally. The percentage rise in GVA for the area was the ninth lowest in the region and was placed in 87th position out of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK, half way down the NUTS-3 percentage growth rankings.

Yearly change in nominal GVA per head for the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, 2014 to 2015

GVA per head for the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) increased provisionally by 2.1% between 2014 and 2015 from £24,833 to £25,351. Table 2 refers.

The North West saw the largest provisional percentage increase in GVA per head at the regional level between 2014 and 2015, rising by 3.0%, from £21,223 to 21,867. This was the result of GVA per head rising by a greater percentage than the national average in four of the five NUTS-2 area in the North West region.

At the NUTS-2 sub-regional level, the Lancashire-14 NUTS-2 area recorded the second greatest provisional percentage increase in GVA per head in the UK of 3.5% between 2014 and 2015, rising from £18,969 to £19,628. This was just marginally behind the Northumberland and Tyne and Wear NUTS-2 percentage rise of 3.6% over the year. The North Eastern Scotland NUTS-2 area was the only sub-region to record a provisional drop of 2.5% over the year, falling from £37,669 to £36,726.

Looking at GVA per head for the six Lancashire NUTS-3 areas, Mid Lancashire registered the second highest percentage growth of 5.9% in the UK between 2014 and 2015, rising from £25,061 to £26,544. Solihull (7.9%) recorded the largest percentage rise in GVA per head over the year, increasing from £29,392 to £31,705. Just over half (90) of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK recorded percentage GVA per head growth figures that were equal to or greater than the UK (less the Extra-regio component and the statistical discrepancy) provisional rise of 2.1%.

Excluding Mid Lancashire, the other five Lancashire NUTS-3 areas were ranked within the middle of the GVA per head percentage growth table, placed between the 65th and 108th positions.

In addition to Mid Lancashire, the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area (2.7%) and the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area (2.7%) recorded provisional percentage GVA per head growth figures that were greater than the UK between 2014 and 2015 and were ranked in 65th and 66th places respectively. GVA per head for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS-3 area rose from £18,070 to £18,565 over the year, whilst for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area, GVA per head increased from £16,519 to £16,968.

The three Lancashire NUTS-3 areas of East Lancashire (1.9%), Blackpool (1.8%), and Chorley and West Lancashire (1.6%) logged provisional percentage GVA per head growth figures that were below the UK rise of 2.1% between 2014 and 2015. The increases were placed in 93rd, 99th and 108th positions, respectively, just below the mid-point of the GVA per head percentage growth rankings.

The East Lancashire NUTS-3 GVA per head figure rose from £16,538 to £16,860 between 2014 and 2015. GVA per head in Blackpool increased from £15,094 to £15,372, whilst the Chorley and West Lancashire GVA per head figure grew from £17,800 to £18,084 over the year.

Four NUTS-3 areas in the North West region had provisional percentage GVA per head growth figures that were equal to or lower than the Lancashire NUTS-3 areas. These were Liverpool (1.6%), East Cumbria (1.5%), Greater Manchester South East (0.9%) and Warrington (0.8%).

22 of the 173 NUTS-3 areas in the UK recorded a reduction in their respective GVA per head figures, none of which were within the North West. The Central Bedfordshire NUTS-2 area recorded the largest provisional percentage fall in GVA per head of 4.4% between 2014 and 2015, falling from £20,391 to £19,495.

Last updated in February 2017 by Darren Webster, Matthew Leach and Paul Ayre