

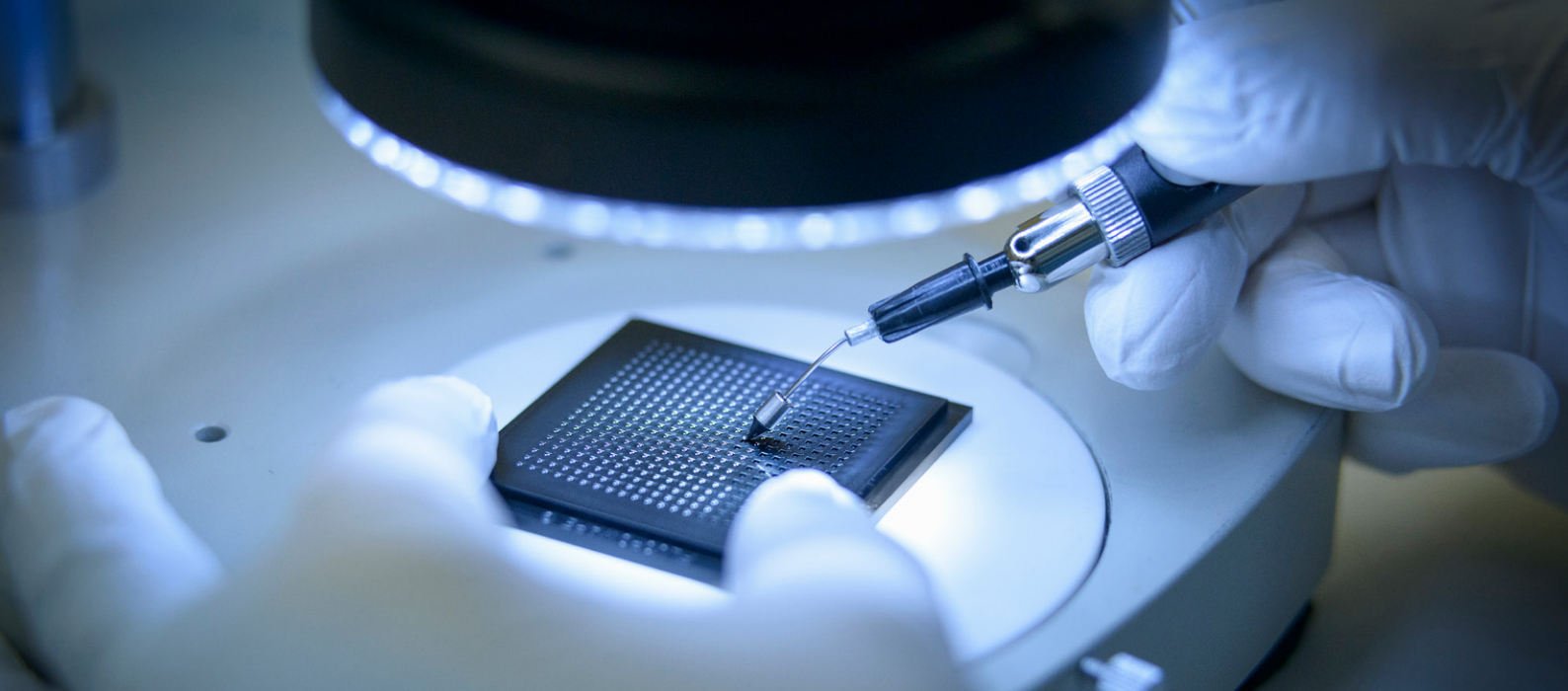
# Mapping out the pathway to a sustainable recovery

UK Regional Economic Forecast  
England's regions, cities and towns  
January 2022



**EY**

Building a better  
working world



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# Foreword

We are delighted to welcome you to our seventh economic forecast for England's regions, cities and towns. As a nationwide employer, committed to supporting efforts to rebalance the country's economic geography, we develop our forecasts with the goal of helping to broaden understanding and advance the debate. We will be working with our colleagues across the country to share more of our detailed findings with local stakeholders. Scotland and Ireland are covered in separate reports.



**Peter Arnold**  
UK Chief Economist  
Ernst & Young LLP (UK)

The reopening of the economy and the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions saw the UK's economic recovery get underway at pace in 2021, triggering the largest economic rebound in history. This resilient performance suggests that - in economic terms at least - the UK has navigated much of the disruption resulting from the pandemic to date with limited economic scarring. However, the immediate opportunities to rebound from the pandemic have now been grasped, and further growth may prove more challenging, particularly in the face of a resurgence in inflation over the second half of 2021. The reintroduction of government advice to restrict certain activities in response to the Omicron variant adds a further note of caution to the economic outlook and signals a potentially bumpy road ahead.

These considerations are reflected in our economic forecast: the EY ITEM Club projects growth of around 5% for the UK economy in 2022, with the pace of expansion subsequently slowing in 2023 and beyond. And looking beneath the surface, an imbalanced economic growth outlook poses challenges to the Government's levelling up ambitions. Having narrowed somewhat due to the pandemic, the gap between London and the rest of the country looks set to widen further in the coming years. Growth projections for towns remain more sluggish than for Core Cities<sup>1</sup>, and the gap between London and the rest is on track to increase.

Addressing these challenges will require a long-term commitment to achieving a

positive rebalancing of growth across the country. Economic levelling up is battling against the tide of existing economic specialisms and the movements of the working-age population. These factors are deeply engrained structural dynamics that take time to adjust. Adopting a holistic view of what attracts people and businesses can help: tackling issues that affect quality of life - ranging from public services to sense of place - can tip the balance more in favour of those parts of the UK where the growth prospects are currently lower, and support sustainable employment opportunities. Such actions will mean cities and towns are better equipped to attract and retain people who can contribute to their future prosperity.

Other tailwinds may also help to support levelling up. Foremost among these, the transition to the 'Green Economy' provides a golden opportunity to drive balanced and sustainable growth; billions of pounds of investment will need to be committed to meeting the UK's climate change ambitions over the coming decades. Deployed appropriately, these funds can help to transform not only the environmental sustainability of the UK, but also the geographical balance of the UK economy.

We strongly believe in the need for 'levelling up' and remain committed to supporting efforts to maximise economic opportunities and performance in all parts of the country. We look forward to continuing to share and develop our ideas with you throughout 2022 and beyond.



**Rohan Malik**  
UK&I Managing Partner,  
Markets and Accounts,  
Ernst & Young LLP and EY  
UK&I Government, Health  
and Infrastructure Leader

<sup>1</sup> "Core Cities" as defined by Pike et al (2016).



# Executive summary

## Mapping out the pathway to a sustainable recovery

### **An imbalanced rebound ...**

The UK - and indeed global - economy remains under the shadow of COVID-19. Concerns over new variants of the virus have once again forced policymakers to make tough choices aimed at striking the right balance between economic security and the health of the population. At the same time, the consequences of surging demand coming up against supply-chain constraints have stoked price inflation to its highest level in many years. While central banks strive to assess how long the upward pressure on prices will continue, business are grappling with shortages and soaring costs, and households' budgets are being squeezed.

### **... with jobs emerging as a bright spot ...**

Against this generally sombre background, the jobs market coming out of the crisis has continued to exhibit a surprising degree of strength. Joblessness has fallen close to pre-pandemic levels and job vacancies and hiring are at record highs. Early indications suggest that the closure of the furlough scheme in September had only a modest effect on unemployment.

### **... but a bumpy road ahead ...**

As 2022 gets underway, the hope is that the accelerated vaccine roll-out brings the virus under control, while inflationary pressures start to subside as supply chains adapt. However, the past two years have shown us that this rosy scenario should not be taken for granted. The initial rebound from the pandemic now appears to be largely behind us; before us lies the bumpy road to recovery and sustainable growth.

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The UK – and  
indeed global –  
economy remains  
under the shadow  
of COVID-19

**... all setting the context for levelling up**

Together, these factors make up the backdrop for efforts to level up the national economy. The immediate effect of COVID-19 has been to narrow the gap between London and the rest of the country in the short term, reflecting the fact that the capital has been more adversely impacted. Economic activity fell a net 4% in London between 2019 and 2021, compared to around 3% as a whole for the UK. However, this narrowing of the gap will be short-lived. Over the next four years, the same drivers that supported strong growth in London's economy prior to the pandemic are expected to reassert themselves, causing the differential between the capital and the rest of the country to continue to widen. These factors include London's attractiveness as a place to live and work - as evidenced by the significantly faster growth in its working-age population - and the greater prevalence of high-growth services and technology sectors. Meanwhile, looking across the country, cities in general are rebounding faster than towns: GVA growth for England's major cities is expected to average 2.9% per year between 2022 and 2025, compared to 2.6% for towns.



Expected GVA growth in England 2022 to 2025

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## The main success factor will be consistent policy initiatives

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**The keys to success: policy consistency and talent retention**

So, taking all of these considerations into account, what's needed to support positive levelling up over the longer term? The main success factor will be consistent policy initiatives - including a focus on seeding faster-growth sectors, particularly leveraging green investment. Steps to retain and attract people of working age will also be critical, such as leveraging relationships with universities and employers to develop a robust sense of place and opportunity. As we move - hopefully - beyond the pandemic, now is the time to translate the fine words about levelling up into concrete action.



# Pre-pandemic performance across the English regions



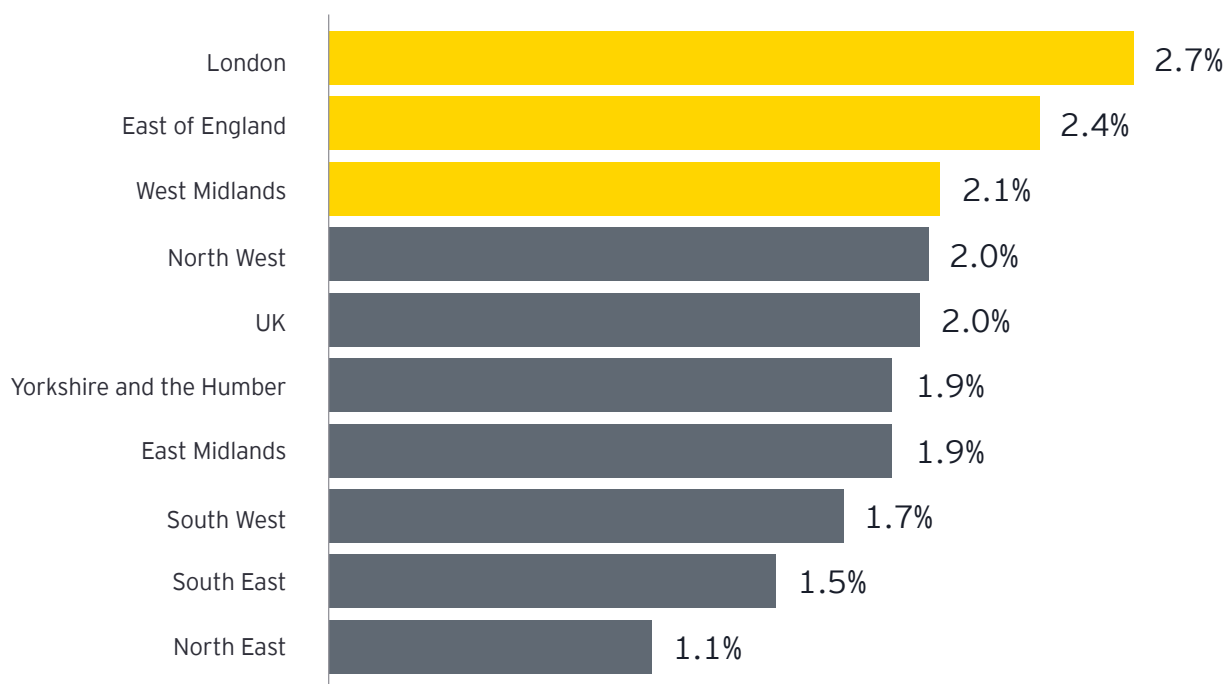
### London has led the way on growth ...

To set the context for levelling up in the wake of COVID-19, let's take a look back at the pattern of relative regional economic performance over the five years running up to the pandemic. At headline level, London largely led the way on growth during this period. The factors mentioned above - including the prominence of relatively more productive and faster-growing services and technology sectors, and London's strong attractiveness as a place to work - helped to drive significantly faster growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) in London than in the other English regions.

### ... while performance elsewhere has varied widely

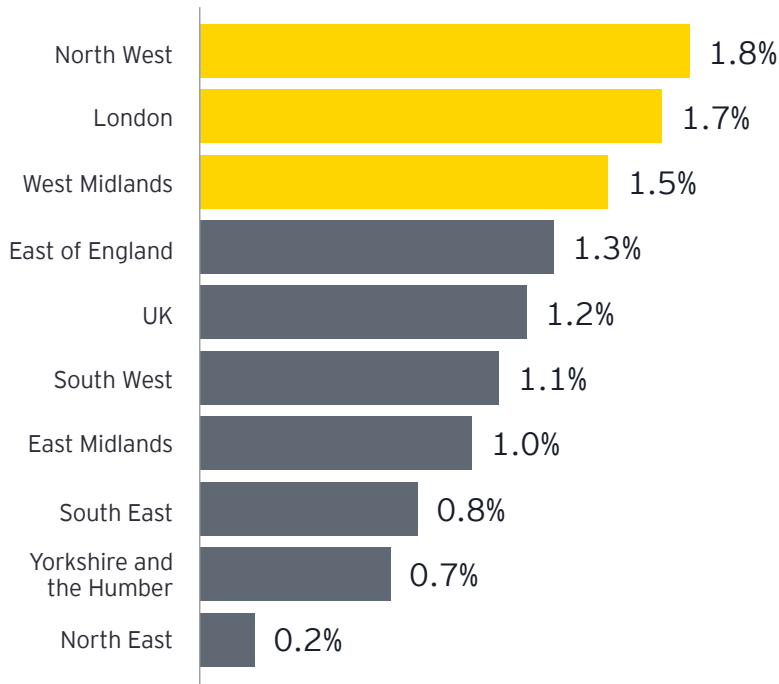
However, some other areas of the country also stand out as relatively high performers. In particular, the West Midlands recorded comparatively higher growth rates than the UK as a whole, supported by the strength of its automotive manufacturing sector. By contrast, the North East and South East significantly underperformed the UK average over the five-year timeframe - with the former being relatively more reliant on the public sector, and the latter held back by challenges in the finance, insurance and professional services industries.

Figure 1: GVA growth in English regions, 2015-19, annualised



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**Figure 2: Employment growth in English regions, 2015-19, annualised**

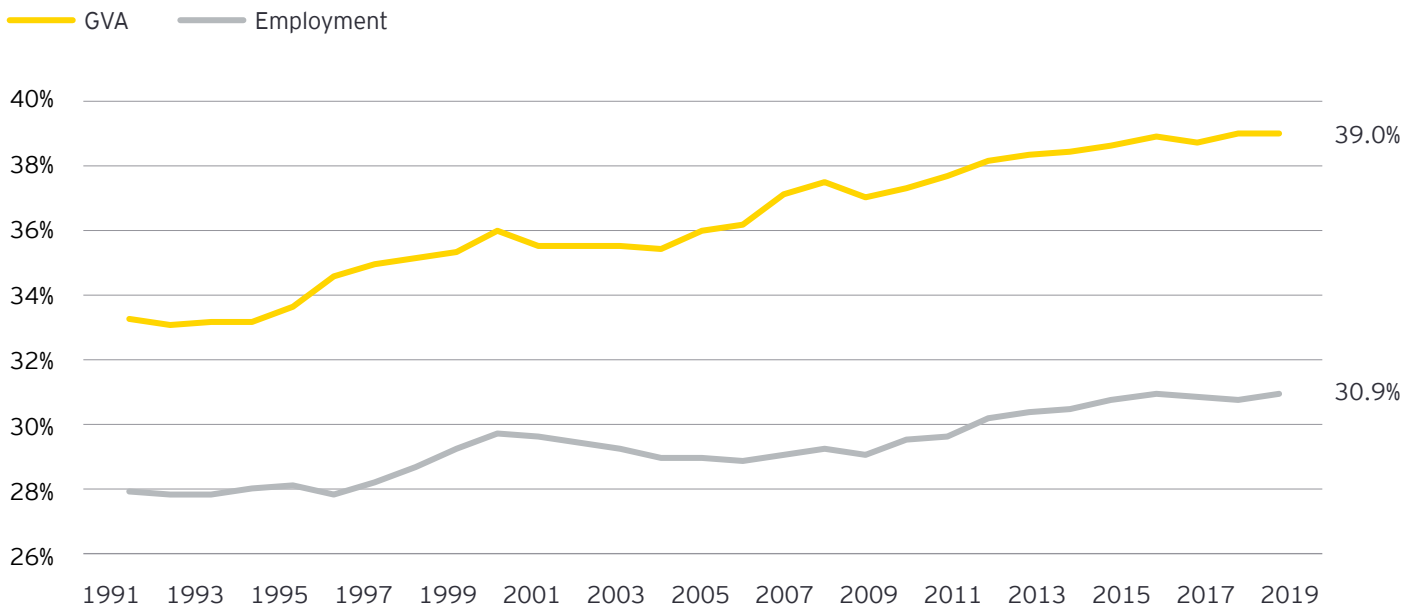


In a comparison of employment growth over the five years to 2019, London again performed strongly but was narrowly outpaced by the North West. The North East recorded the lowest rate of growth in jobs, as it did with GVA. As a consequence, in the years leading up to the pandemic London accounted for not just an increasing share of the value of the UK economic activity, but also an increasing share of the UK's working population.

As a consequence, London (and the South East) accounted for a growing share of UK GVA and employment - rising to 39% of UK GVA and 31% of UK employment - up around two percentage points each over the last decade.

Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**Figure 3: London and the South East - combined percentage share of the UK economy, by GVA and employment**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club



# The regional economic impact of COVID-19

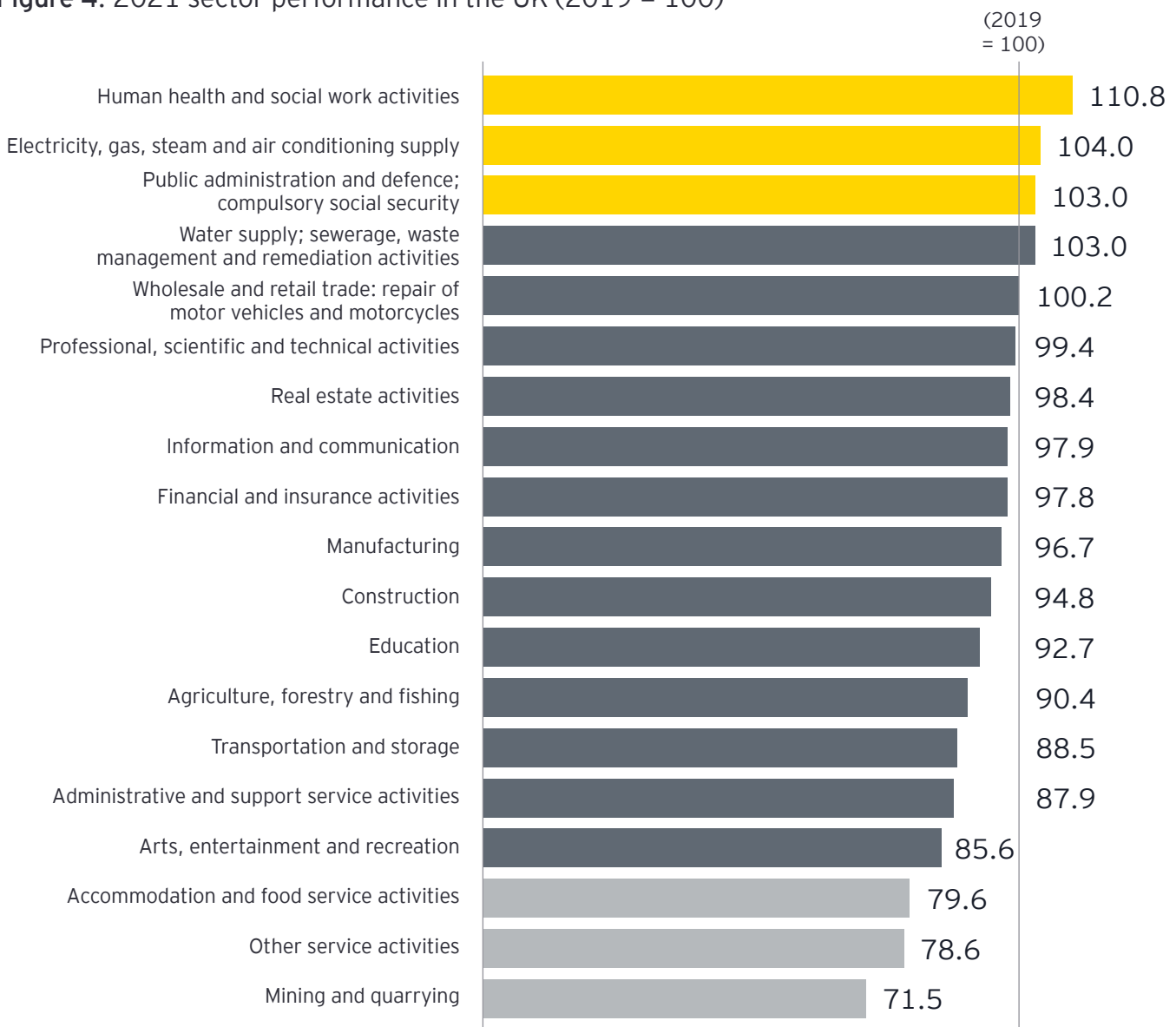


### A general levelling down ...

Shifting the focus forward to today, it's clear that all regions of England have been severely impacted by the pandemic, with economic activity at the end of 2021 remaining below 2019 levels. London and the South East have been relatively slower to recover, along with the

West Midlands and the North West. These differences are largely driven by sector specialisms: regions with a greater reliance on the public sector and healthcare have fared relatively better, whereas those relying more on hospitality and administrative services<sup>2</sup> have been harder hit and slower to claw back the lost ground.

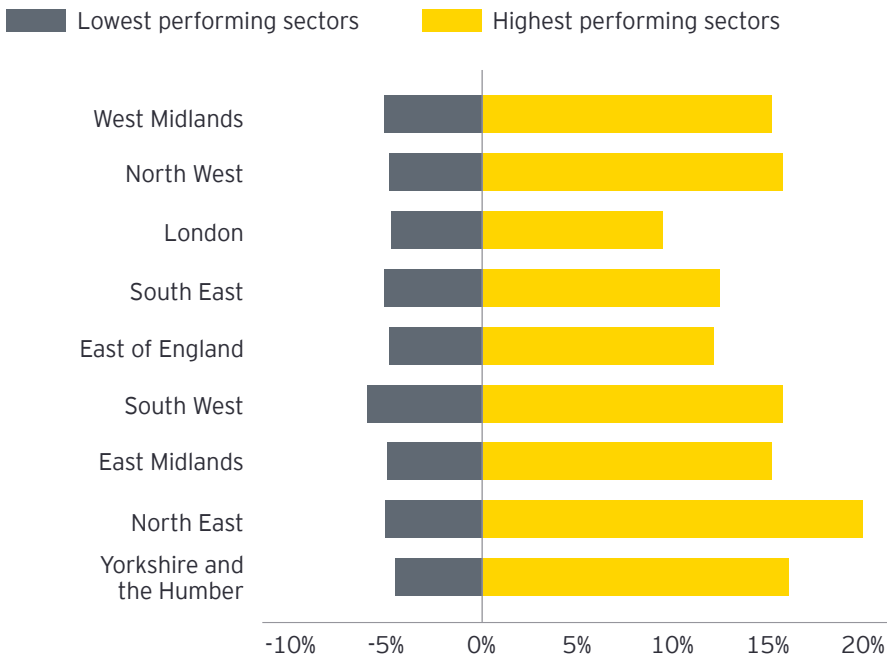
Figure 4: 2021 sector performance in the UK (2019 = 100)



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

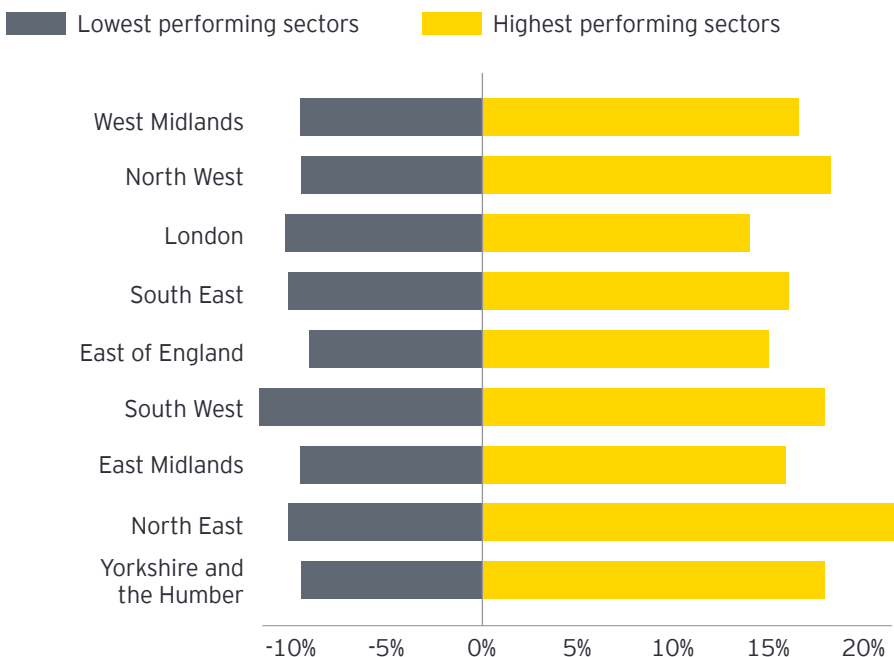
<sup>2</sup> Administrative and support services covers activities that support general business operations and do not focus on the transfer of specialised knowledge. Examples include Rental and leasing activities, Travel agencies and Building maintenance services.

**Figure 5:** Exposure to the three highest- and lowest-performing sectors by English region - percentage share of GVA 2019



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**Figure 6:** Exposure to the three highest- and lowest-performing sectors by English region - percentage share of employment



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**... as sector structures and specialisms bolster some regions ...**

A closer look at the regional economic performance highlights the disparities in the impact of the pandemic. As noted above, economic activity in 2021 in all regions remained below 2019 levels, with London, the South East, the West Midlands and the North West particularly slow to recover. In part, these regional differences reflect sector structures and varying degrees of reliance on city-centre activity severely disrupted by the pandemic. The North East's labour market - which underperformed the UK as a whole over the five years to 2019 - has proved to be among the most resilient during the crisis, with employment in the region edging up in both 2020 and 2021. A high reliance on, and growth in, the public sector has helped to support its economy through the pandemic.

Another region whose economy has held up relatively well is Yorkshire and the Humber, which - as of late 2021 - is estimated to be the closest of all English regions to its pre-pandemic size. The combination of a resilient manufacturing sector in the region and robust growth in health-related services resulted in a relatively less severe contraction in 2020, and has supported stronger than average growth through 2021.

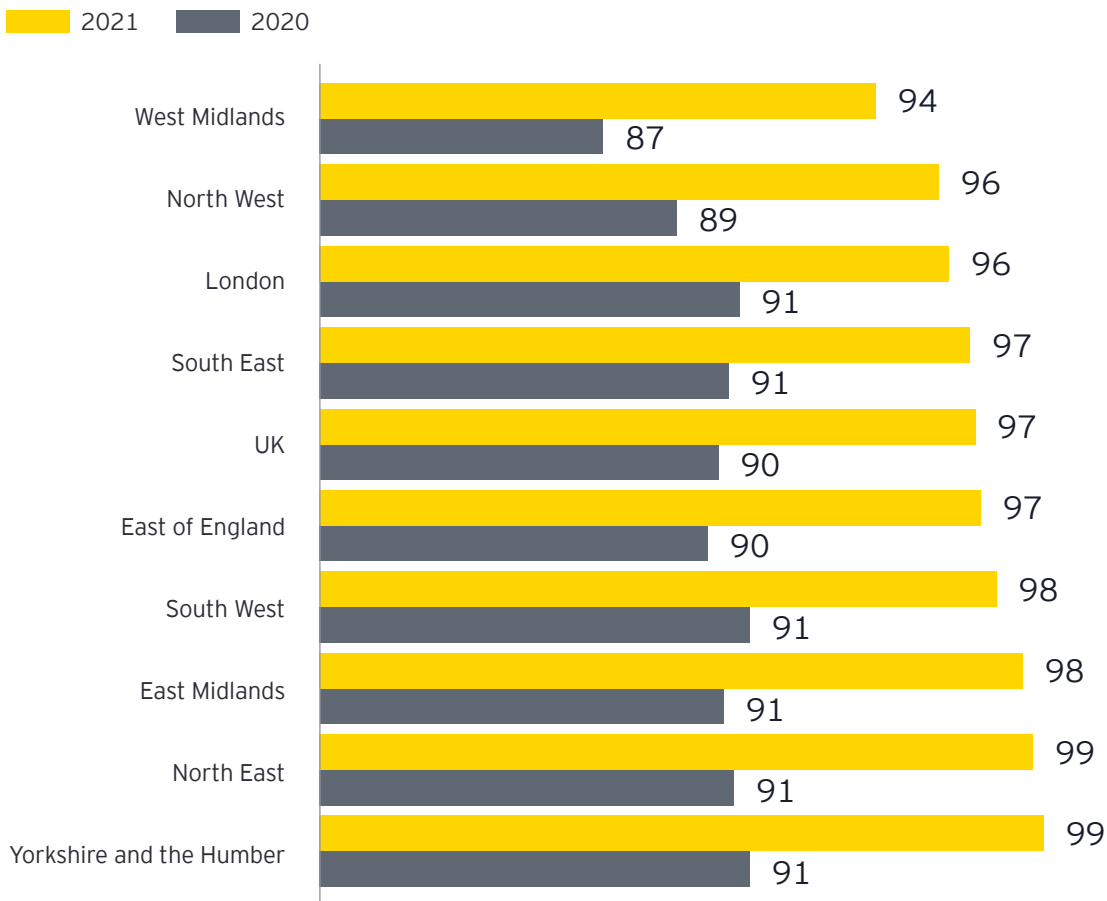


**... while others are hampered by reliance on hard-hit industries**

By contrast, some regions have experienced the downside of sector specialisation. For example, having performed relatively strongly in the lead up the pandemic, the West Midlands economy has been hampered by challenges in motor manufacturing - and at the end of 2021 is the English region furthest from returning to its pre-pandemic size. The North West is also lagging, with administrative services and hospitality particularly slow to rebound, and the region's major cities of Liverpool and Manchester ranking to date among the slowest English cities to recover from the pandemic's economic impacts.

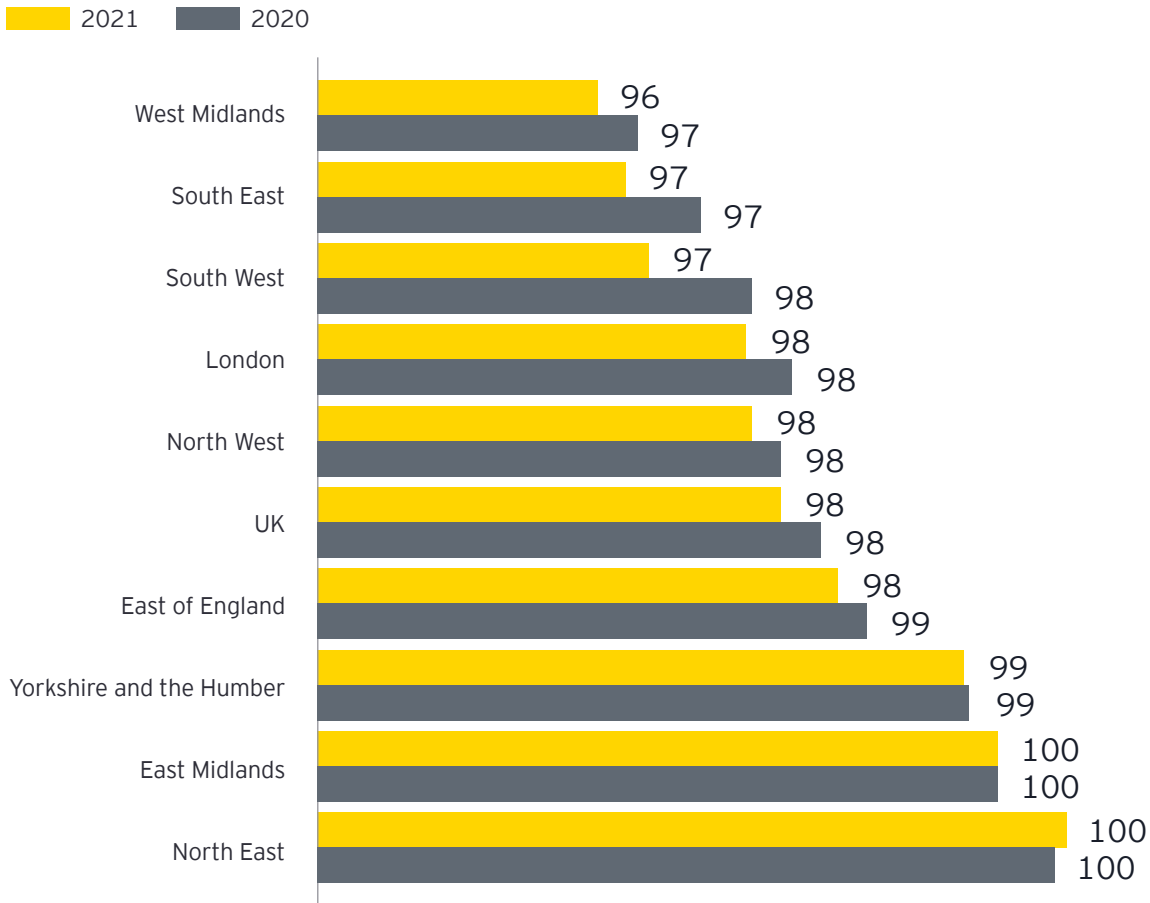
Meanwhile, London is projected to have underperformed the wider UK economy up to the end of 2021, with its GVA still standing 4% below 2019 levels and employment 2% below. The UK's capital has faced particular difficulties in recovering from the sharp drop-offs suffered in administrative services and the hospitality sector. The wider South East region has similarly been held back by the relatively slow pace of recovery in administrative services.

**Figure 7: GVA by English region, 2020 and 2021 (2019 = 100)**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

Figure 8: Employment by English region, 2020 and 2021 (2019 = 100)



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club



# The outlook for the English regions

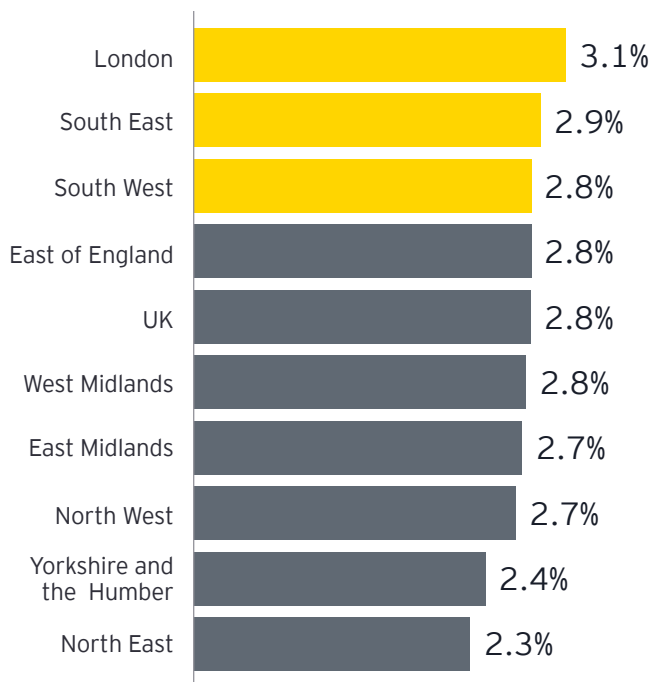


**A challenging outlook for levelling up, as London pulls away again ...**

Turning to the growth prospects for the various regions of England, our projections for the period up to 2025 suggest that the gap between London and the rest of the UK is set to widen further over the coming four years. London is expected to be the fastest growing region of the UK between 2022 and 2025, for two main reasons. The capital's strong attractiveness as a place to live and work promotes continued robust growth in the working-age population, while its specialisms in high-growth services sectors supports highly productive employment opportunities - particularly in

finance, technology and professional services. Nevertheless, the disruption to both commuters and visitors to the capital has held its recovery back somewhat and remains a headwind to growth. There is also perhaps a longer term question around the impact of hybrid working; jobs and hence activity may notionally be recorded as taking place in London, but if hybrid working does become a permanent feature then we may see an expansion of London's effective commuter catchment area - this could have some positive effects on the distribution of incomes, but equally some long term implications for the commuter focused element of London's service and hospitality economy.

**Figure 9: GVA growth projections by English region, 2022-25, annualised**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

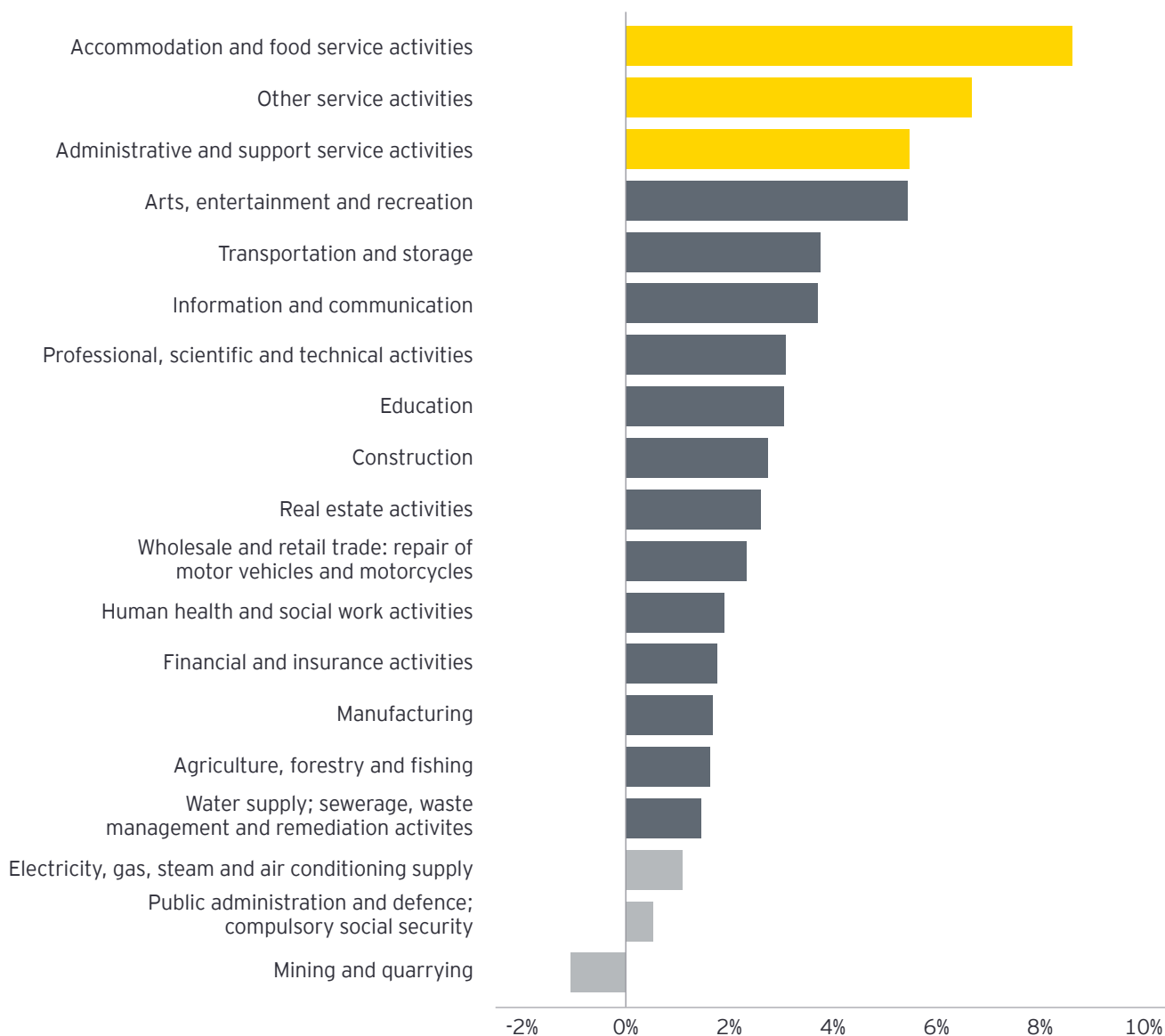


**... with only the East Midlands set to narrow the gap**

Looking across the other English regions, only the East Midlands is expected to have gained any ground against London by 2025 compared to 2019. Its strong GVA growth over the forecast period will be supported in particular by strong growth in professional services and health, accompanied by a robust recovery in administrative and support services and in the transport sector. By contrast,

its near neighbour the West Midlands is projected to be the slowest to recover, as the automotive sector - which supported its growth before the pandemic - is constrained disproportionately by supply chain challenges. The growth in the importance of electric vehicles and battery technology could represent an upside to the West Midlands, if it is able to transition its industrial base into these emerging areas, but that shift may not be sufficient to offset the challenges faced by the existing sector within the time frame of this forecast.

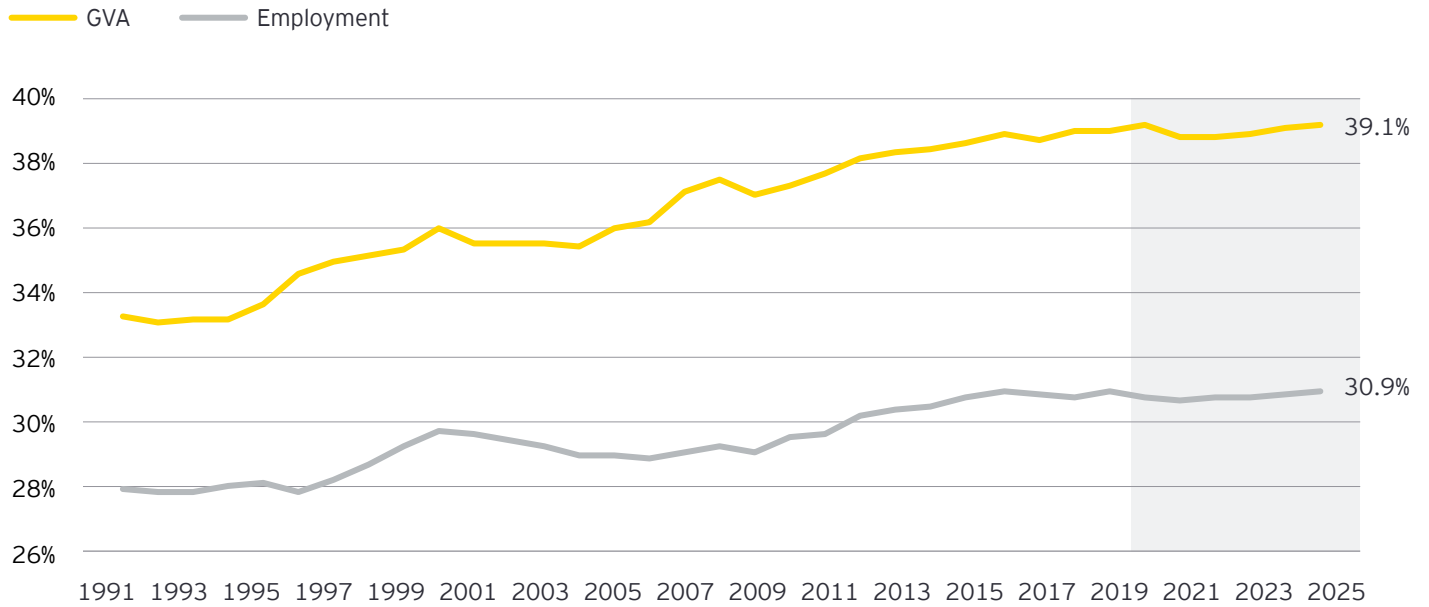
**Figure 10: UK GVA growth by sector, 2022-25, annualised**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

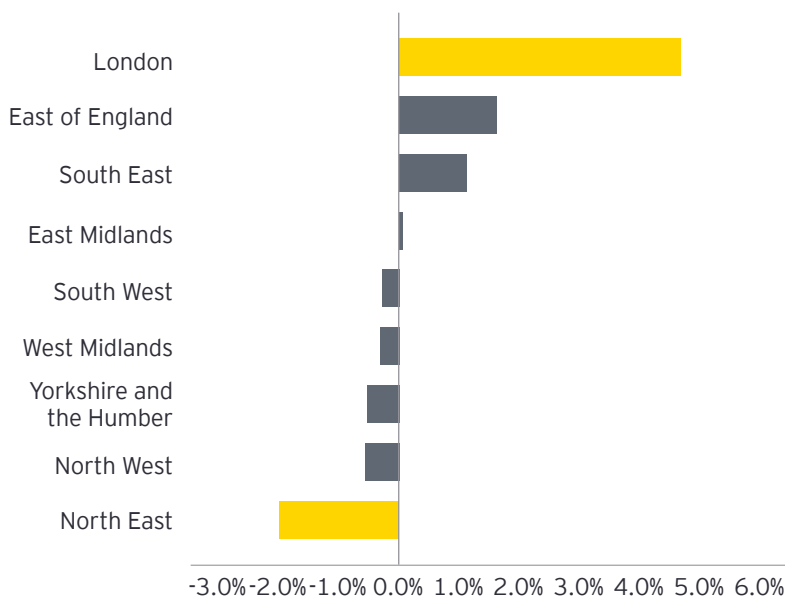


**Figure 11:** London and the South East - combined percentage share of the UK economy, by GVA and employment



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**Figure 12:** Percentage change in the working-age population by English region, 2022-25



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club



# Economic performance across England's cities



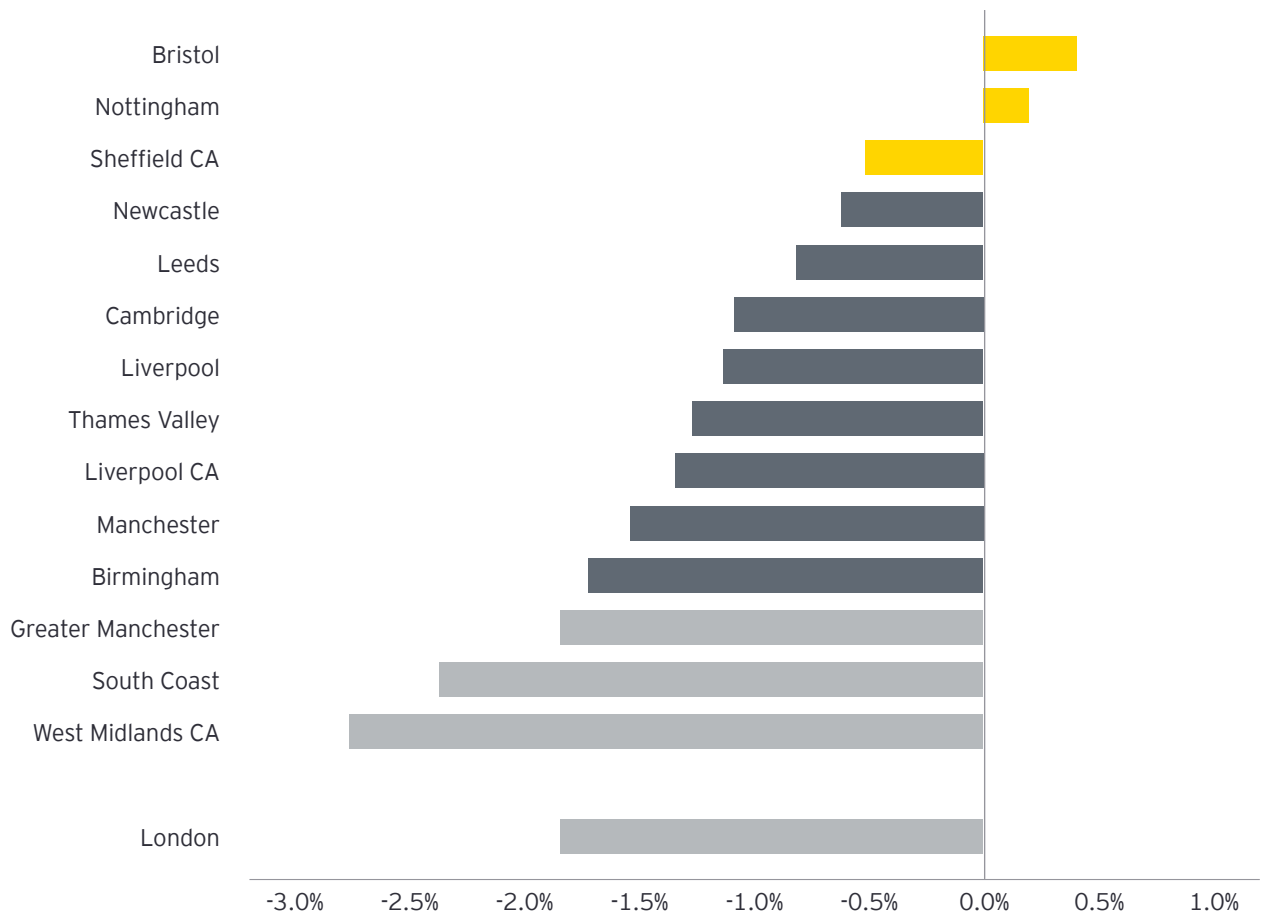
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**Bristol and Nottingham lead the way ...**

England’s cities have faced particular challenges during the pandemic, including the profound impact of lockdowns and work-from-home guidance on city-centre activity. However, they are now bouncing back faster than their surrounding regions, particularly in terms of employment. That said, most cities have yet to recover to pre-pandemic levels of economic

activity, with Bristol and Nottingham standing out as the only two cities to have achieved this to date. In Bristol, the strength of the real estate sector and the wholesale and retail industries has supported the city’s outperformance relative to the South West, while economic activity in Nottingham has benefited from robust growth in health services, professional services and in the transport sector.

**Figure 13: GVA growth in England’s cities and city regions, 2019-21, annualised**

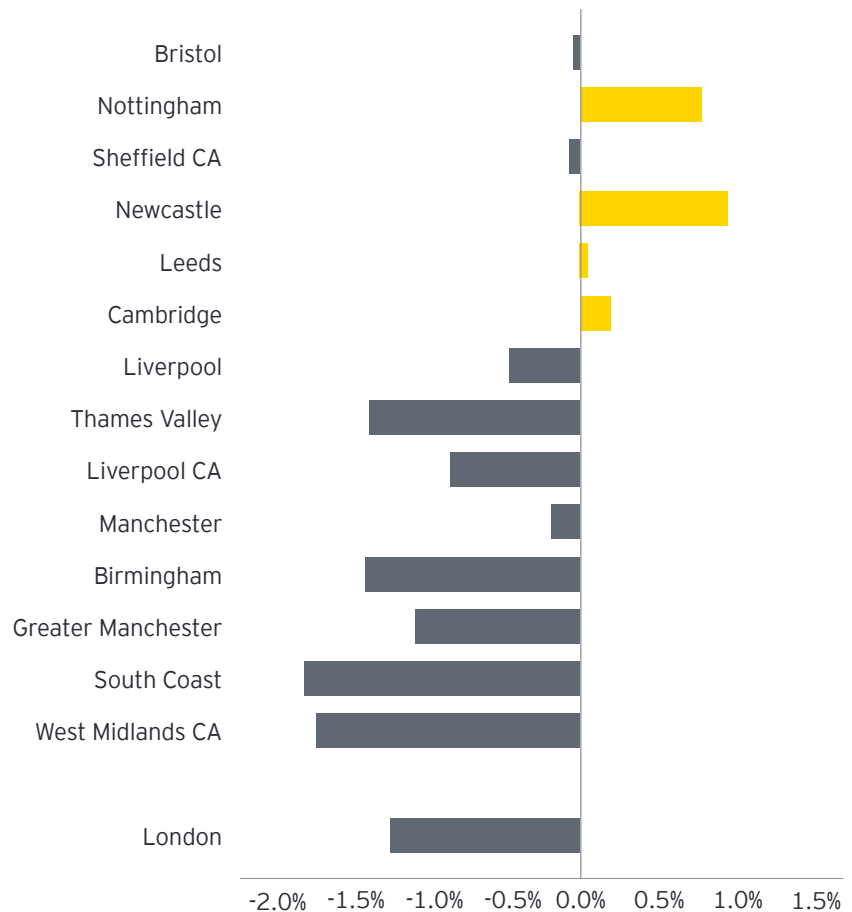


Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**... while size acts as a drag on the pace of recovery ...**

A city's size does appear to play a role in how fast it has recovered the economic ground lost during the pandemic, with the largest cities such as Manchester and Birmingham among the slowest in terms of the pace of recovery. However, the mix and performance of sectors within cities also have a significant influence on their recovery trajectories. Newcastle, for example, has benefitted from its local economy's greater reliance on the public sector and healthcare, while Leeds' recovery has been supported by a relatively sharp rebound in both construction and manufacturing activity.

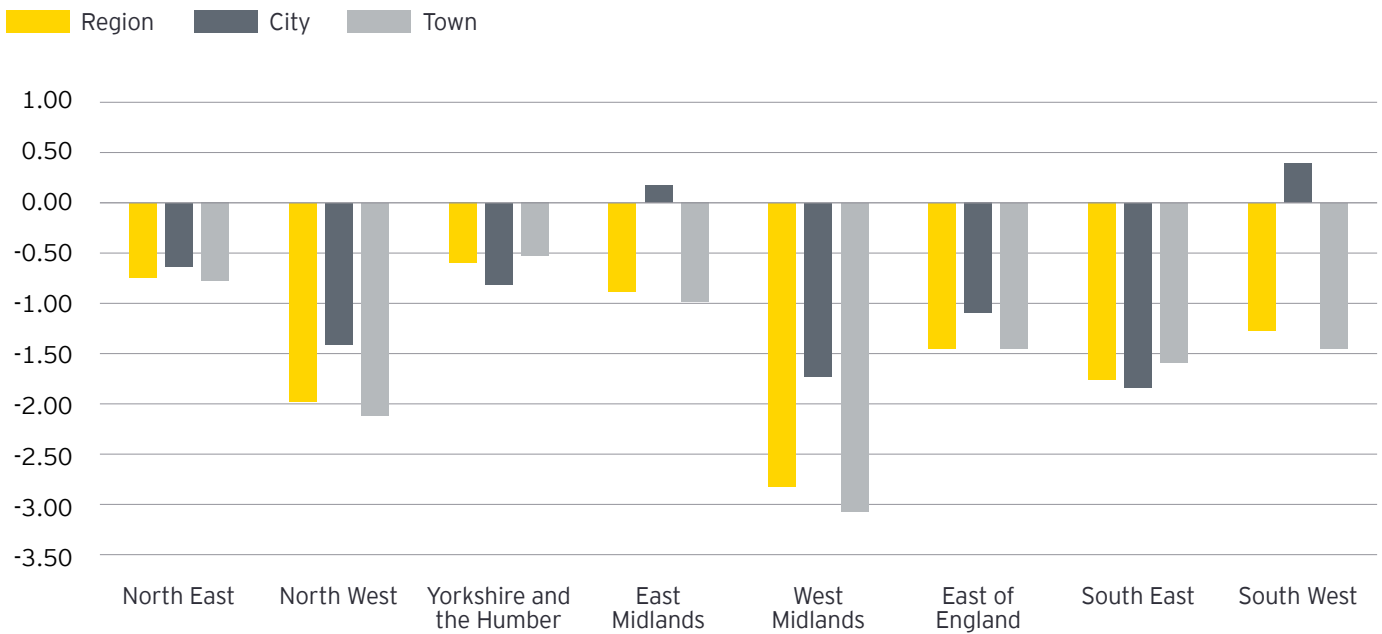
**Figure 14: Employment growth in England's cities and city regions, 2019-21, annualised**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

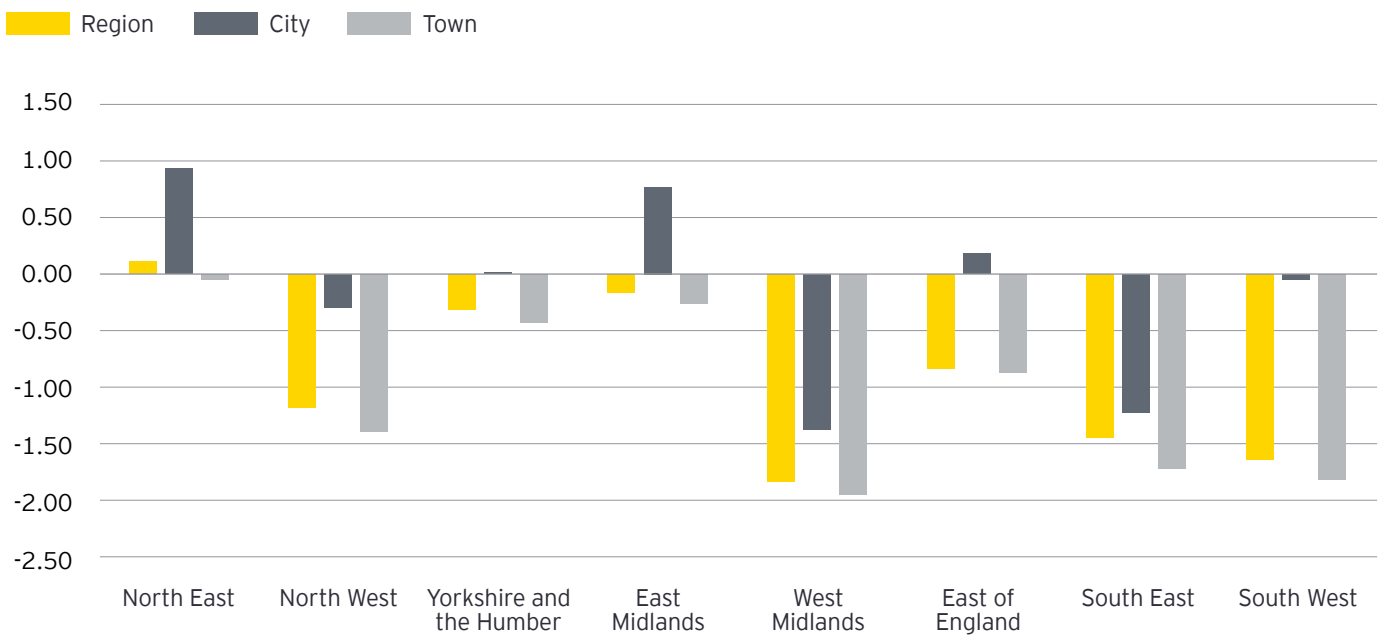


**Figure 15: GVA growth in England's regions, cities and towns, 2019-21, annualised**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**Figure 16: Employment growth in England's regions, cities and towns, 2019-21, annualised**



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

### ... and mobility patterns in cities mirror the imposition and easing of restrictions

A further impact of the COVID-19 crisis has been to severely restrict people's movements within the UK. Mobility data provide evidence of how movement patterns have shifted as the various control measures have been lifted. The data reveal that requests for route recommendations within the UK have increased gradually since the beginning of 2021 - a trend consistent with the easing of restrictions. However, since the end of September the increase in requests has slowed, and has even started to decline in some cities. This supports our view that the economic recovery is moving to a slower and more challenged phase.

Looking across the UK's cities in early December, mobility appears highest in Nottingham and Bradford, supporting relatively higher footfall related to workplace activity and outdoor recreation. Sheffield and London recorded the lowest levels of mobility, in both cases held back by significantly lower levels of transit, workplace activity, retail and recreation.

Figure 17: Mobility index, December 2021 (Pre-pandemic = 100)

City	Mobility index, first week of December 2021 (pre-pandemic = 100)
Nottingham	98.00
Bradford	92.90
Portsmouth	92.74
Newcastle upon Tyne	92.40
Leeds	91.40
Bristol	91.24
Reading	91.14
Birmingham	90.83
Manchester	90.74
Liverpool	87.17
London	85.31
Sheffield	69.83

Source: Google mobility reports





**Figure 18:** GVA growth in England's cities and city regions, 2022-25, annualised



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

**Figure 19:** Employment growth in England's cities and city regions, 2022-25, annualised



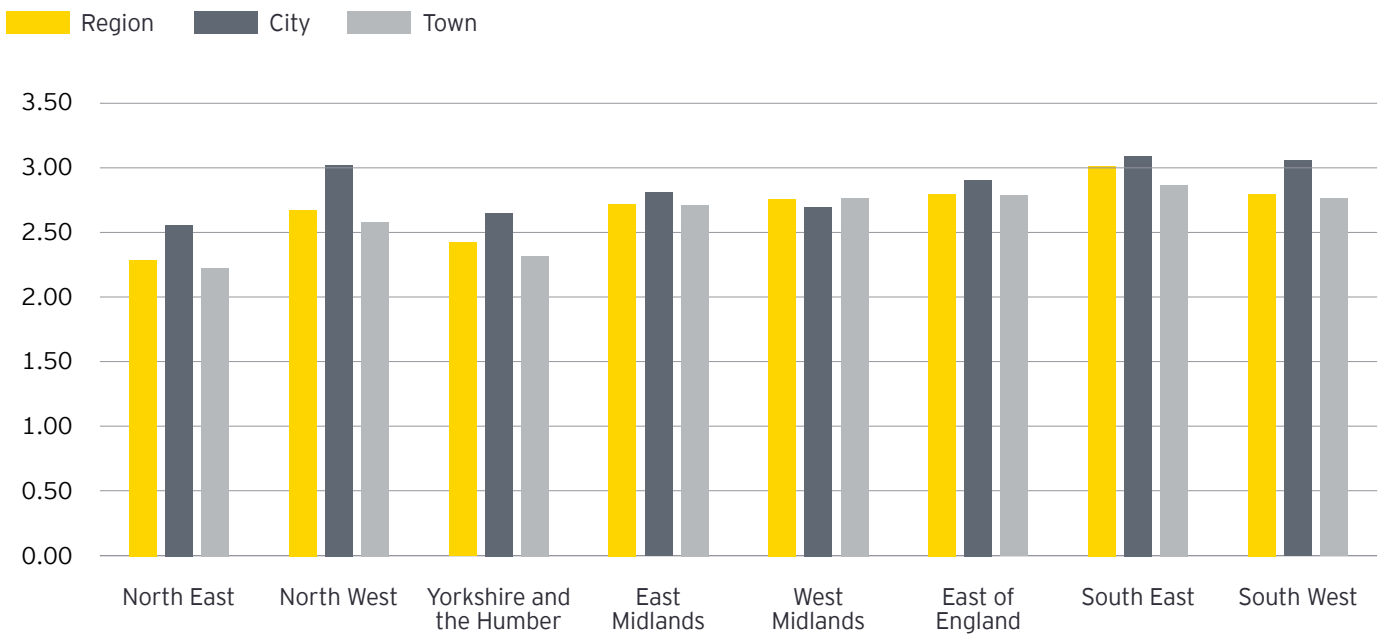
Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

### Cities expected to remain as drivers of growth across the regions

As with the forecasts for English regions as a whole, we are also expecting to see a return to the pre-pandemic norm of growth in cities outstripping regional growth as a whole, and particularly growth in towns. The North West (Manchester and Liverpool), the South East (London and

Reading), and the South West (Bristol) will be the regions outside of London where growth in cities is most pronounced (all of which will see GVA grow at over 3% per annum compared to a UK average of 2.5%). Interestingly in the East and West Midlands we see much less of a differential between GVA growth in cities, towns and the region as a whole, although cities will account for a larger proportion of employment growth.

Figure 20: GVA growth in England’s regions, cities and towns, 2022-25, annualised



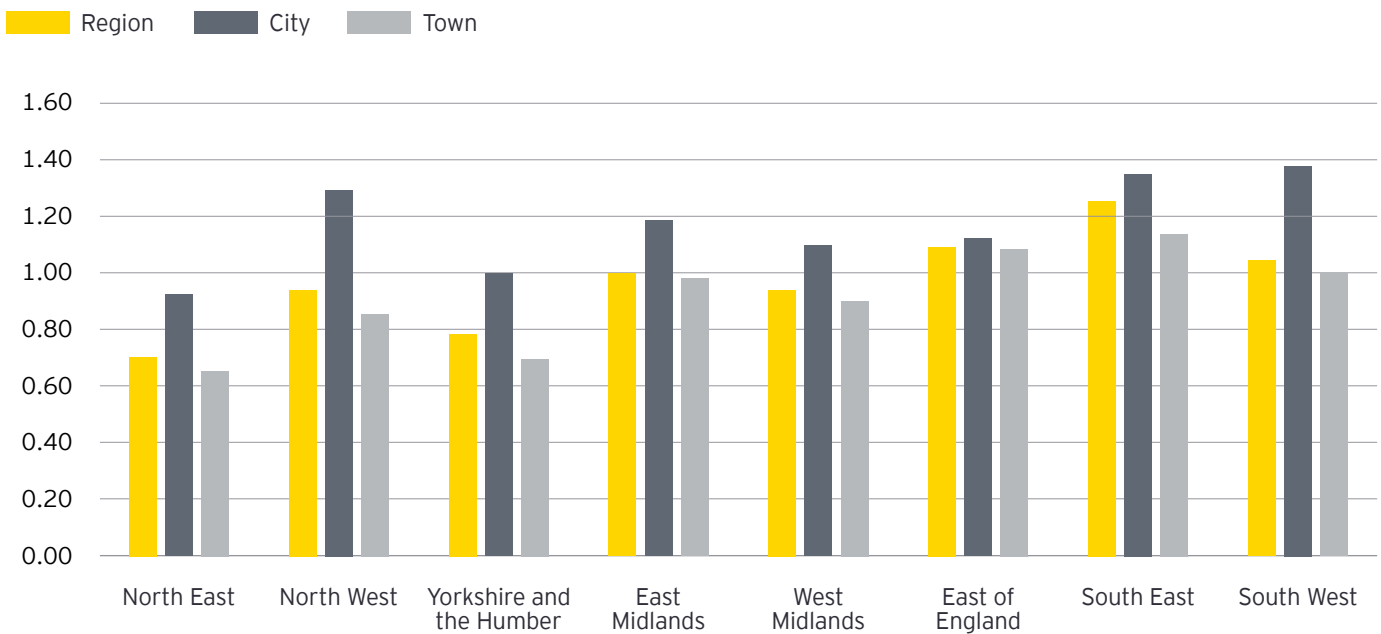
Source: EY, EY ITEM Club





## The North West, the South East and the South West will be the regions outside of London where growth in cities is most pronounced

**Figure 21:** Employment growth in England's regions, cities and towns, 2022-25, annualised



Source: EY, EY ITEM Club

# The implications for levelling up



### A complex picture ...

So, taking our various findings and projections together, has COVID-19 set back the ambitions around levelling up – or provided new opportunities to advance it, through shifts such as increased remote working? And what are the implications in terms of specific focus areas for England's regions, cities and towns in the future? Not surprisingly, such questions do not lend themselves to simple or one-size-fits-all answers to these questions.



### ... with some points of certainty ...

However, a number of things are clear. COVID-19 has narrowed the gap between London and the rest of the country in the short term, since the capital has been relatively more adversely impacted by the pandemic's effects. But over the next four years, the same drivers that supported strong growth in London before the pandemic are expected to continue to widen the gap between the capital and the rest – led by London's attractiveness as a place to live and work, and its specialism in the high-growth services and technology sectors.

Furthermore, English cities in general are rebounding faster than towns, as the latter are more acutely reliant on sectors that have struggled most during the pandemic. Therefore, the other pre-pandemic trend of English core Cities growing at the expense of smaller cities and towns English towns is also set to continue, again presenting a hurdle to the successful delivery of more balanced regional growth.

To date the notable exception to this rule has been London, albeit that London is expected to accelerate from 2022 onwards. It's also clear that the push for economic levelling up is battling against the tide of regions' established sector specialisms and the movements of the working age population. These are deeply engrained structural dynamics that take time to adjust.

The process of adjustment may be accelerated in part by our response to COVID-19. The potential

for more working from home and less commuting has become clearer, and could drive natural shifts in our economic geography. For example, jobs could stay in cities so the employment activity is still recorded there, but the workers may move further out in search of larger properties, meaning the salary spend becomes more widely diffused. By loosening the ties between employment and cities, this offers people more choice over where they spend both their income and their time – this has been anecdotally referred to as the “race for space” as people trade off longer commutes for more living space. This impact could most notably be observed around London given its scale – with the potential to expand its economic catchment area to cover a much greater proportion of England. However, similar impacts could also be seen around other major cities and conurbations. If this shift is material – then it could lead to a more equitable distribution of incomes across the country. It could also see some disconnect between where activity and employment is recorded, and where people actually live. It would also have implications for where to prioritise infrastructure spend – with perhaps access to super fast broadband and 5G being more important than road or rail improvements. However, this is a subject to return to in a subsequent report – as it is still too early to assess what hybrid working could look like in practice, or whether we have (or are likely to see) material shifts in live/work/commute patterns.

### ... and a need for a holistic approach ...

When it comes to addressing the challenges ahead, adopting a holistic view of what attracts people and businesses can help: tackling issues that affect quality of life - ranging from public services to sense of place - can assist in tipping the balance more in favour of those parts of the country where the growth prospects are currently lower, and help to support sustainable local employment opportunities.



### ... with a focus on attracting talent

Winning over talent to take up the resulting jobs will also be key. For cities, universities provide an opportunity to attract young and aspirational people who can help drive local growth, particularly where there are local opportunities for them to pursue fulfilling careers. Manchester has excelled in this regard in recent years, with one of the highest graduate retention rates of all UK cities; over half of graduates stay to work in the city, compared with 29% retention in Leeds and 31% in Liverpool.<sup>3</sup> This again needs to be multifaceted - retention of graduates requires the development of strong local labour markets delivering well paid and attractive work, alongside a focus on quality of life, social and cultural offerings and the quality and affordability of housing.

Alongside the role of universities as a potential source of talent, the transition to the Green Economy offers an opportunity to drive balanced and sustainable growth - billions will need to be committed to meeting the UK's climate change ambitions over the coming decades. These funds can help to transform not only the environmental sustainability of the UK, but also the geographical balance of the UK economy.

<sup>3</sup> Center for Cities (2019) The Great British Brain Drain: An analysis of migration to and from Manchester.



# Notes on data and forecast assumptions



The forecasts presented in this report are produced using the Oxford Economics Local Authority District Forecasting Model, but are fully consistent with the *EY ITEM Club Autumn Forecast* (November 2021).

### **The forecasts depend essentially upon three factors:**

- ▶ National outlooks.
- ▶ Historical trends in an area augmented by local knowledge and understanding of patterns of economic development, built up over decades of expertise.
- ▶ Fundamental economic relationships which interlink the various elements of the outlook.

The forecasts are demand-based, and assume no supply-side constants. They also assume the continuation of existing government policies, and those currently announced. While the UK Government does not have a specific regional policy, some enterprise support is allocated locally, and infrastructure decisions clearly have regional implications. The devolved administrations have their own responsibilities in these areas, which causes some differences in policies and priorities.

### **Key data definitions used in this report:**

- ▶ Total employment is jobs-based, including employees in employment, self-employed, Her Majesty's Forces and government-supported trainees;
- ▶ GVA data is presented in 2019 prices and excludes output from the 'extra region'; i.e., the contribution of North Sea oil and gas extraction, UK embassies, and UK forces stationed overseas. The latter are included in the GDP definition used in the EY macroeconomic forecasts.
- ▶ Labour force unemployment is the official unemployment measure, referring to jobless people who want to work, are available to work and are actively seeking work.
- ▶ Any reference to workforce jobs relates to employee jobs rather than total workforce jobs, given the volatility of the regional self-employment data.
- ▶ The forecast period 2022-25 is a four year forecast, including growth in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025.
- ▶ The analysis in this report is based on published data available on or before 19 November 2021.

# Definitions

<b>Newcastle</b>	Newcastle upon Tyne LA
<b>Liverpool</b>	Liverpool LA
<b>Manchester</b>	Manchester LA
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	Kingston upon Hull UA
<b>Leeds</b>	Leeds LA
<b>Birmingham</b>	Birmingham LA
<b>Stoke-on-Trent</b>	Stoke on Trent UA
<b>Cambridge</b>	Cambridge LA
<b>Luton</b>	Luton LA
<b>Reading</b>	Reading UA
<b>Southampton</b>	Southampton UA
<b>South Coast</b>	Bournemouth UA
	Poole UA
	Test Valley LA
	Southampton UA
	New Forest LA
	Eastleigh LA
	Winchester LA
	Fareham LA
	Gosport LA
	East Hampshire LA
	Havant LA
	Portsmouth UA
	Isle of Wight UA
<b>Thames Valley</b>	West Berkshire UA
	Reading UA
	Windsor and Maidenhead UA
	Wokingham UA
	Slough UA
	Bracknell Forest UA
	Basingstoke and Deane LA
	Hart LA
	Rushmoor LA
	Cherwell LA
	West Oxfordshire LA
	Oxford LA
	Vale of White Horse LA
	South Oxfordshire LA
<b>Bristol</b>	Bristol LA
<b>Exeter</b>	Exeter LA
<b>Sheffield City Region Combined Authority</b>	Barnsley LA
	Bassetlaw LA

	Bolsover LA
	Chesterfield LA
	Derbyshire Dales LA
	Doncaster LA
	North East Derbyshire LA
	Rotherham LA
	Sheffield LA
<b>Portsmouth</b>	Portsmouth UA
<b>Oxford</b>	Oxford LA
<b>Liverpool City Region Combined Authority</b>	Halton LA
	Knowsley LA
	Liverpool LA
	Sefton LA
	St Helens LA
	Wirral LA
<b>Milton Keynes</b>	Milton Keynes UA
<b>Sunderland</b>	Sunderland LA
<b>West Midlands Combined Authority</b>	Birmingham LA
	Coventry LA
	Dudley LA
	Sandwell LA
	Solihull LA
	Walsall LA
	Wolverhampton LA
<b>Greater Manchester</b>	Manchester LA
	Stockport LA
	Tameside LA
	Oldham LA
	Rochdale LA
	Bury LA
	Bolton LA
	Wigan LA
	Salford LA
	Trafford LA
<b>Hartlepool</b>	Hartlepool LA
<b>Stockton-on-Tees</b>	Stockton-on-Tees LA
<b>Darlington</b>	Darlington LA
<b>Durham CC</b>	Durham CC LA
<b>Sunderland</b>	Sunderland LA
<b>Blackburn with Darwen</b>	Blackburn with Darwen LA
<b>Blackpool</b>	Blackpool LA



<b>Lancaster</b>	Lancaster LA
<b>Chorley</b>	Chorley LA
<b>Warrington</b>	Warrington LA
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of</b>	Kingston upon Hull, City of LA
<b>York</b>	York LA
<b>Sheffield</b>	Sheffield LA
<b>Bradford</b>	Bradford LA
<b>Wakefield</b>	Wakefield LA
<b>Derby</b>	Derby LA
<b>Nottingham</b>	Nottingham LA
<b>Leicester</b>	Leicester LA
<b>Telford and Wrekin</b>	Telford and Wrekin LA
<b>Solihull</b>	Solihull LA
<b>Coventry</b>	Coventry LA
<b>Dudley</b>	Dudley LA
<b>Sandwell</b>	Sandwell LA
<b>Walsall</b>	Walsall LA
<b>Wolverhampton</b>	Wolverhampton LA
<b>Peterborough</b>	Peterborough LA
<b>Bedford</b>	Bedford LA
<b>Southend-on-Sea</b>	Southend-on-Sea LA
<b>Brighton and Hove</b>	Brighton and Hove LA
<b>Swindon</b>	Swindon LA
<b>Bournemouth</b>	Bournemouth LA
<b>Poole</b>	Poole LA
<b>Plymouth</b>	Plymouth LA
<b>Torbay</b>	Torbay LA
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead</b>	Windsor and Maidenhead LA
<b>Slough</b>	Slough LA
<b>Basingstoke and Deane</b>	Basingstoke and Deane LA
<b>Boston</b>	Boston LA
<b>Mansfield</b>	Mansfield LA
<b>Worcester</b>	Worcester LA
<b>Lichfield</b>	Lichfield LA
<b>Rugby</b>	Rugby LA
<b>Redditch</b>	Redditch LA
<b>Wigan</b>	Wigan LA
<b>Preston</b>	Preston LA
<b>Rochdale</b>	Rochdale LA
<b>Carlisle</b>	Carlisle LA
<b>Barnsley</b>	Barnsley LA

<b>Doncaster</b>	Doncaster LA
<b>Harrogate</b>	Harrogate LA
<b>Rotherham</b>	Rotherham LA
<b>Guildford</b>	Guildford LA
<b>Winchester</b>	Winchester LA
<b>Taunton Deane</b>	Taunton Deane LA
<b>Stroud</b>	Stroud LA
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	Middlesbrough LA
<b>Norwich</b>	Norwich LA

UA = Unitary Authority  
 LA = Local Authority District  
 CA = Council Area

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