Appendix J

Balance Analysis

Balance Analysis | Growth and productivity

Key: ■ Strong balance   ■ Moderate balance   ■ Significant imbalance

Option	Area	GVA per hour worked	Changes in GVA per hour worked	Business growth[2]	Job density	RQF Level 4+ (16 - 65 yr olds)
Option A: 3UA	North	50.2	4.43%	-0.21%	0.9	48.8
	South	41.6	4.67%	-0.08%	0.8	46.1
	Balance[1]	**1.21**	**1.06**	**2.63**	**1.20**	**1.06**
Option B1: 4UA	Mid-North	51.1	4.01%	-0.17%	0.9	49.2
	West	45.2	4.15%	-0.39%	0.8	48.0
	South-East	39.8	5.63%	0.07%	0.7	43.1
	Balance[1]	**1.28**	**1.40**	**5.46**	**1.24**	**1.14**
Option B2: 4UA	Mid-North	53.6	3.24%	-0.12%	0.9	50.1
	West	43.5	5.08%	-0.40%	0.8	47.1
	South-East	39.8	5.63%	0.07%	0.7	43.1
	Balance[1]	**1.35**	**1.74**	**5.48**	**1.23**	**1.16**
Option C: 5UA	North-East	62.4	1.92%	0.02%	0.8	45.0
	Central	39.7	6.11%	-0.36%	1.0	53.6
	West	45.2	4.15%	-0.39%	0.8	47.7
	South-East	39.8	5.63%	0.07%	0.7	44.7
	Balance[1]	**1.57**	**3.18**	**5.46**	**1.35**	**1.20**
England average		**37.7**	**4.43%**	**0.24%**	**0.9**	**47.1**
South East regional average		**43.7**	**4.63%**	**0.14%**	**0.9**	**48.5**
Metadata:		£ per hour worked, 2022	Increase in £ per hour worked 2020-2022	%, 2023	Jobs per resident aged 16-64, 2023	%, 2024
Sources:		ONS	ONS	ONS	ONS	ONS

[1] **Balance ratio:** calculated as a Max-Min Ratio. A ratio close to 1 suggests increased balance. As the ratio increases, the greater the imbalance e.g. a ratio of 1.5 indicates a 50% difference.. [2] **Business growth:** [(Business births - Business deaths) / Total businesses in previous year] x 100

Balance Analysis | Demography

Option	Area	Population	Life expectancy[2]	Overall Health Index Score	Deprivation	Employment
Option A: 3UA	North	965,387	83.3	113.6	11.2	60.7%
	South	929,579	81.4	98.6	19.3	59.2%
	Balance[1]	**1.04**	**1.02**	**1.15**	**1.72**	**1.03**
Option B1: 4UA	Mid-North	789,989	83.2	114.2	10.9	62.0%
	West	572,458	82.2	103.9	16.8	59.1%
	South-East	532,519	81.3	97.6	19.4	57.8%
	Balance[1]	**1.48**	**1.02**	**1.17**	**1.79**	**1.07**
Option B2: 4UA	Mid-North	655,528	83.3	114.3	10.8	62.1%
	West	706,919	82.4	106.3	15.5	59.7%
	South-East	532,519	81.3	97.6	19.4	57.8%
	Balance[1]	**1.33**	**1.02**	**1.17**	**1.81**	**1.07**
Option C: 5UA	North-East	394,648	82.9	111.7	11.3	64.4%
	Central	395,341	83.6	116.6	10.6	59.7%
	West	572,458	82.2	103.9	16.8	59.1%
	South-East	532,519	81.3	97.6	19.5	57.8%
	Balance[1]	**1.45**	**1.03**	**1.19**	**1.85**	**1.11**
	England average	57,690,323	81.1	100.8	21.6	57.6%
	South East regional average	9,482,507	82.3	106.1	15.1	59.0%
	Metadata:	No. of people, 2023	Years, 2021-23	2021	IMD score, 2019	%, 2021
	Sources:	ONS	ONS	ONS	CDRC	ONS

[1] **Balance ratio:** calculated as a Max-Min Ratio. A ratio close to 1 suggests increased balance. As the ratio increases, the greater the imbalance e.g. a ratio of 1.5 indicates a 50% difference. [2] **Life expectancy:** Average life expectancy for both males and females

Balance Analysis | Land and Infrastructure

Key: ▮ Strong balance   ▮ Moderate balance   ▮ Significant imbalance

Option	Area	Digital propensity	Regions with 5G coverage	Travel to work patterns	Housing land supply
Option A: 3UA	North	94.9%	69.8%	13.52	5.36
	South	94.1%	99.1%	9.77	3.70
	Balance[1]	**1.01**	**1.42**	**1.38**	**1.45**
Option B1: 4UA	Mid-North	95.3%	71.3%	13.69	5.86
	West	94.1%	86.6%	10.62	3.85
	South-East	93.8%	99.0%	9.81	3.26
	Balance[1]	**1.02**	**1.39**	**1.39**	**1.80**
Option B2: 4UA	Mid-North	95.4%	72.8%	13.60	6.48
	West	94.2%	80.9%	11.50	3.58
	South-East	93.8%	99.0%	9.81	3.26
	Balance[1]	**1.02**	**1.36**	**1.74**	**1.99**
Option C: 5UA	North-East	95.9%	72.8%	12.54	8.03
	Central	94.6%	69.9%	14.83	3.69
	West	94.1%	86.6%	10.62	3.85
	South-East	93.8%	99.0%	9.81	3.26
	Balance[1]	**1.02**	**1.42**	**1.51**	**2.47**
	England average	**94.0%**	**85.6%**	-	-
	South East regional average	**94.5%**	**85.3%**	-	-
	Metadata:	Digital propensity score in %, 2021	%, 2024	Average distance travelled to work, km, 2021	Years of remaining supply
	Sources:	ONS	ONS	ONS	Council Housing Strategies

[1] **Balance ratio:** calculated as a Max-Min Ratio. A ratio close to 1 suggests increased balance. As the ratio increases, the greater the imbalance e.g. a ratio of 1.5 indicates a 50% difference.

Balance Analysis | Public Services

Key: ■ Strong balance ■ Moderate balance ■ Significant imbalance

Option	Area	KS2 Attainment: Meeting Standards in Reading, Writing and Maths	Pupils receiving grade 4 or above in English and Maths GCSEs	Schools rated 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted	Rate of Pupils with an EHCP	Children Looked After	Adults accessing long term support - 18-64 yr olds	Adults accessing long term support - 64+ yr olds
Option A: 3UA	North	64.6%	68.4%	93.1%	40.9	45.3	765.0	4,175.0
	South	56.6%	57.4%	89.8%	43.5	72.5	801.7	4,930.8
	Balance[1]	**1.14**	**1.19**	**1.04**	**1.06**	**1.60**	**1.05**	**1.18**
Option B1: 4UA	Mid-North	64.5%	69.1%	92.8%	39.5	43.9	765.0	4,175.0
	West	62.3%	62.2%	91.7%	48.1	62.0	776.7	4,771.7
	South-East	54.5%	55.6%	89.6%	41.5	75.7	811.3	4,861.3
	Balance[1]	**1.18**	**1.24**	**1.04**	**1.22**	**1.73**	**1.06**	**1.16**
Option B2: 4UA	Mid-North	65.2%	68.8%	91.8%	39.5	40.1	765.0	4,175.0
	West	62.0%	64.3%	93.3%	46.0	62.2	773.8	4,622.5
	South-East	54.5%	55.6%	89.6%	41.5	75.7	811.3	4,861.3
	Balance[1]	**1.20**	**1.24**	**1.04**	**1.17**	**1.89**	**1.06**	**1.16**
Option C: 5UA	North-East	64.0%	64.6%	89.7%	42.6	41.2	765.0	4,175.0
	Central	65.1%	73.5%	96.0%	36.4	46.5	765.0	4,175.0
	West	65.3%	62.2%	91.7%	48.1	62.0	776.7	4,771.7
	South-East	54.5%	55.6%	89.6%	41.5	75.7	811.3	4,861.3
	Balance[1]	**1.19**	**1.32**	**1.07**	**1.32**	**1.84**	**1.06**	**1.16**
England average		**61.3%**	**65.4%**	**90.3%**	**48.8**	**66.3**	**855.0**	**5,185.0**
South East regional average		**60.9%**	**66.2%**	**90.7%**	**50.5**	**56.2**	**815.0**	**4,215.0**
Metadata:		%, 2018 - 2024	%, 2023/24	%, 2024	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 10,000	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
Sources:		DfE	DfE	Ofsted	HCC/Newton data, DfE	HCC/Newton data, ONS	NHS	NHS

[1] **Balance ratio:** calculated as a Max-Min Ratio. A ratio close to 1 suggests increased balance. As the ratio increases, the greater the imbalance e.g. a ratio of 1.5 indicates a 50% difference.