

GVA: Economic Productivity across Oxfordshire

***Oxfordshire is one of the top five areas of the country for productivity...
...but industries differ across districts.***

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of economic output as production of goods and services in a given area or industrial sector. The national measure, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is comprised of GVA with the effect of taxes added. GVA is a useful tool to compare the economic output of cities, regions or sub-regions, and perhaps in helping make a case for targeted investment.

There are three different ways of estimating GVA. The one used in this briefing note is based on incomes and is thus known as GVA(I); it is a legal requirement for EU states to produce this. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is also developing other improved measures of GVA, which may be available by Christmas.

GVA(I) is calculated by adding up the income generated by individuals and corporations in producing goods and services. It is calculated on a workplace-based (not residence-based) basis.

(a) Industrial Categories

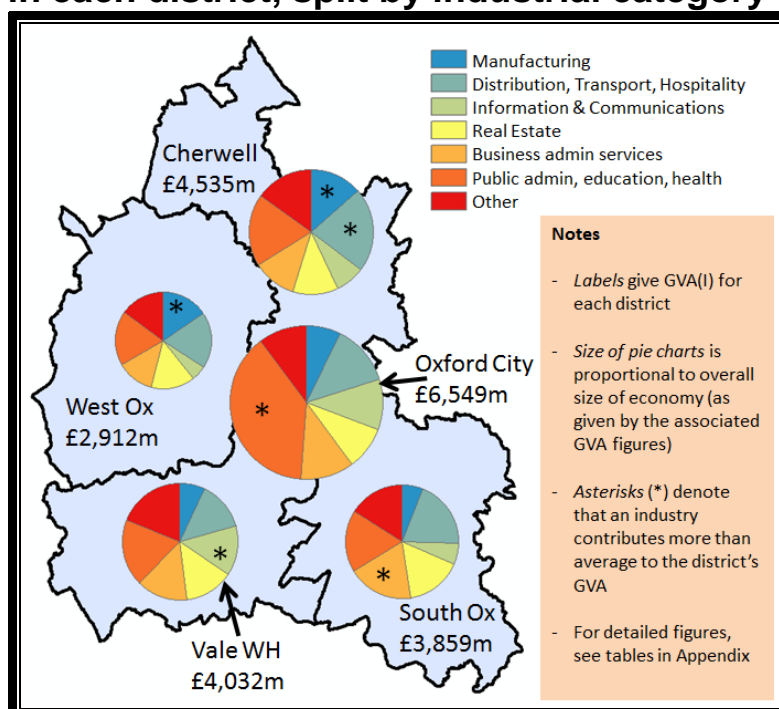
For rural Oxfordshire, the highest contributions to GVA come from the industrial groups “Distribution, Transport, Accommodation, Food” (19%) and “Public administration, education, health” (18%). (For these industrial groups, see appendix).

- This is fairly similar to England as a whole: most GVA is generated in these categories.

However, it is also interesting to see how individual rural districts *differ* from the national average in where their GVA comes from.

- These are indicated by asterisks in the pie chart above. (For exact figures, see appendix).

CHART 1: GVA(I) in each district, split by industrial category



(b) GVA(I) per head

GVA per head. The region comprising “Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire” is one of the top five areas in the UK, with GVA per head of £35,550 (compared to a national level of £25,351).

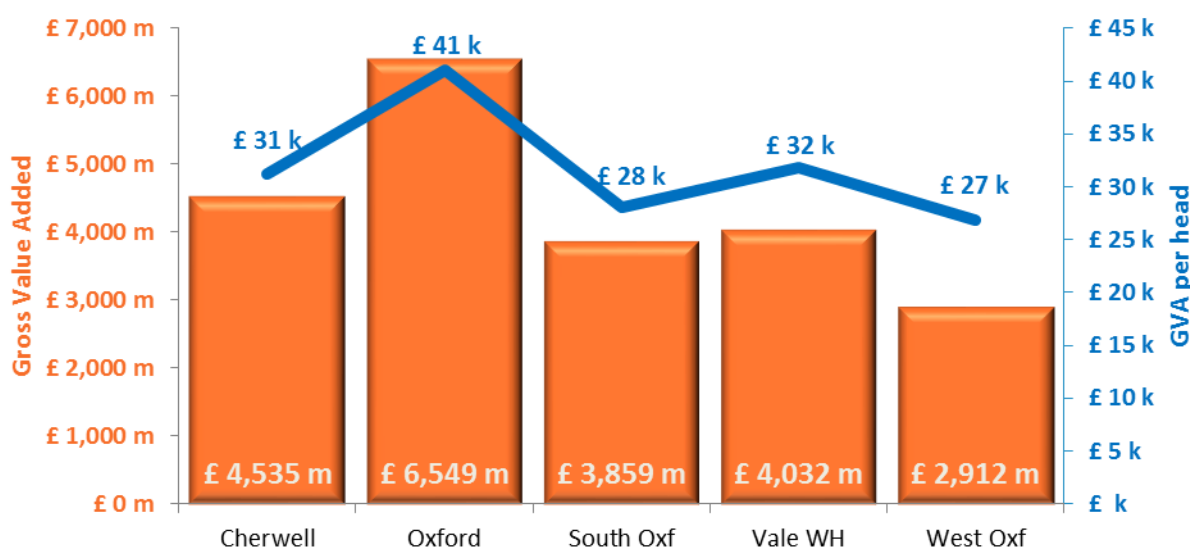
It should be noted that GVA per head is not a good measure in areas where there is high commuting in or out of the district. For example, the output of South Oxfordshire residents working in London is measured at their workplace but the population figure is measured where they reside.

Annual growth in GVA per head. This region (“Berks, Bucks, Oxon”) also has strong growth in GDP per head. Between 2014 and 2015, GVA per head grew by 3.3% (compared to 2.1% nationally).

It should be noted that ‘GVA per head’ is still only an indicator of *overall* output. It does not help understanding of wealth distribution or the experiences of individuals. There are still wealthier or more deprived areas in each district.

CHART 2: GVA(I) overall and per head in each Oxfordshire district, 2015

Source: ONS



For further information, for example growth in different sectors since 2007, please ask the district data analyst.

NOTES

- Data source: ONS, “Regional GVA(I) by local authority in the UK, 1997 to 2015”
 - Data [here](#) (released 31/03/17)
 - Bulletin [here](#) (Dec 2016)



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On behalf of: Cherwell District Council, Oxford City Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Vale of White Horse District Council and West Oxfordshire District Council

Data notes and briefings from this service are available at www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata

Appendix: Data Tables

		Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxon	Vale WH	West Oxon	Oxon	Rural Oxon	South East	England
(1) Gross Value Added										
C: Manufacturing	£m	614	480	228	280	453	988	1,575	19,400	147,578
GHI: Distribution, transport, hospitality	£m	996	839	752	552	546	2,143	2,846	49,599	279,894
J: Info & Comms	£m	341	692	227	559	147	1,478	1,274	24,868	102,914
L: Real Estate	£m	538	598	628	551	430	1,777	2,147	34,425	193,530
N: Business Administration	£m	505	739	727	575	365	2,041	2,172	31,689	189,411
OPQ: Public admin, education, health	£m	850	2,526	682	755	533	3,963	2,820	42,931	269,495
Other	£m	689	676	616	761	438	2,053	2,504	46,265	306,127
Total	£m	4,535	6,549	3,859	4,032	2,912	21,887	15,338	249,174	1,488,954
(2) GVA per head										
Population	#	145,550	159,574	137,412	126,663	108,611	677,810	518,236	8.9m	57.9m
GVA per head	£	31,158	41,041	28,083	31,833	26,811	32,291	29,597	27,847	25,722
(3) Proportion of GVA										
C: Manufacturing	%	14%	7%	6%	7%	16%	5%	10%	8%	10%
GHI: Distribution, transport, hospitality	%	22%	13%	19%	14%	19%	10%	19%	20%	19%
J: Info & Comms	%	8%	11%	6%	14%	5%	7%	8%	10%	7%
L: Real Estate	%	12%	9%	16%	14%	15%	8%	14%	14%	13%
N: Business Administration	%	11%	11%	19%	14%	13%	9%	14%	13%	13%
OPQ: Public admin, education, health	%	19%	39%	18%	19%	18%	18%	18%	17%	18%
Other	%	15%	10%	16%	19%	15%	9%	16%	19%	21%
Total	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	66%	100%	100%	100%
(4) Change from 2014 to 2015										
C: Manufacturing	%	-2%	7%	-7%	2%	3%	1%	-1%	-1%	1%
GHI: Distribution, transport, hospitality	%	10%	3%	4%	3%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%
J: Info & Comms	%	4%	5%	13%	9%	16%	8%	9%	11%	7%
L: Real Estate	%	-1%	0%	2%	2%	-1%	0%	0%	-2%	1%
N: Business Administration	%	10%	7%	7%	23%	8%	10%	11%	3%	5%
OPQ: Public admin, education, health	%	6%	11%	10%	12%	7%	10%	9%	8%	4%
Other	%	-3%	0%	3%	1%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%
Total	%	4%	6%	5%	7%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%

Notes

- (a) Table 2: “GVA per head” is not exactly equivalent to “GVA” divided by “population”, due to rounding
- (b) Table 3, Table 4: **Blue highlighting** indicates areas where a given industry contributes notably (but not ‘significantly’) more than the England average.
- (c) Source data may be found [here](#) (released 31/03/17)