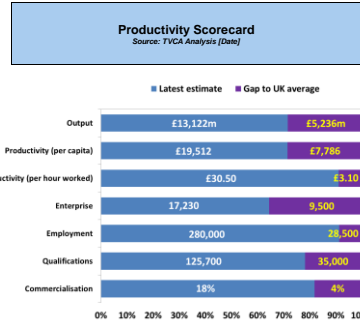


Investment Plan - Quarterly Performance Monitoring

Quarter 1 April - June 2019 - Overall Summary

Strategic Economic Plan: Impact (Current Position)

SEP Target 25,000 Net New Jobs (Up 55%)	2015				2016				2017				2018				Cumulative Total	Direction of Travel	From 2016 - 2017 the economy has grown by net 4,000 jobs, which is well above the anticipated 2,500 per year. Data for 2018 is expected in January 2020. Source: ONS, NOMS, Jobs density Definition: The total number of jobs in a workplace-based measure and comprises employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.
	299,000				289,000				293,000				Jan 2020						
	Net New Jobs				- 10,000				- 6,000				TBC				- 6,000	↓	R
SEP Target GVA £ Per Hour (Up 30%)	2015				2016				2017				2018				Cumulative Total	Direction of Travel	Definition: ONS's preferred measure of productivity is Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked. This measure removes employment rate, economic inactivity, demographic and commuting considerations with GVA per head and work pattern issues with GVA per job. SEP target - GVA per hour worked: 30% Growth: reducing gap to 94% of UK average. Source: ONS, Sub-regional Productivity: Labour Productivity (GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job) indices by Local Enterprise Partnership.
	29.4				29.8				30.5				Feb 2020						
	GVA £ Per Hour				- 0.40				1.1				TBC				0.7	↑	G
SEP Target 2,000 New Businesses (Up 10%)	2016				2017				2018				Cumulative Total	Direction of Travel	The Tees Valley has experienced growth in the number of businesses in the region. This is based on micro, small, medium and large enterprises as recorded by ONS. The strongest growth has been in micro enterprises which would suggest start ups and entrepreneurs. The annual figures for 2019 will be released on 2nd October 2019. Source: ONS, NOMS, UK Business Courts - Enterprises Definition: The number of businesses is recorded as the number of enterprises live at a reference date in March. An enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group.				
	17,100				17,500				17,230										
	New Businesses				400				- 270				130	↑	G				
SEP Target 40,000 New Residents (Up 6%)	2016				2017				2018				Cumulative Total	Direction of Travel	This is based on the most recent data available on the overall population. The annual figures for 2019 will be released in Summer 2020. Figures are showing an increase in overall population, however there is a decrease in the population of working age residents (16-64) and we have an ageing population with low levels of inward migration. Source: ONS, NOMS, Population Estimates Definition: Mid-year population estimates are based on results from the latest Census of Population with allowance for under-enumeration.				
	670,950				672,500				674,300										
	New Residents				1,550				1,800				3,350	↑	G				
SEP Target NVQ Level 4+ (Up 20%)	2016				2017				2018				Cumulative Total	Direction of Travel	Definition: This is the percentage of Tees Valley residents of working age (16-64) that are qualified to NVQ Level 4+ or above. The annual figure for 2019 will be released April 2020. Source: ONS, NOMS, APS				
	31.0				30.0				31.0										
	% Qualified 16-64 yr olds				- 1.0				1.0				-	■	A				
SEP Target CO2 Emissions Tonnes (Down 25%)	2016				2017				2018				Cumulative Total	Direction of Travel	Definition: This is the amount of CO2 released in terms of kilotonnes. The annual figure for 2018 will be released in June 2020. Source: HM Government, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2006-2017 Baseline 2005 data - 17,715 Kt CO2				
	7,373				6,875				Jun 2020										
	Kilotonnes				- 498				TBC				- 498	↓	G				



Employees by Sector

Sector	Number of Employees	Employment %
Chemical and Process	5,780	2
Raw Materials and Agriculture	4,120	2
Advanced Manufacturing	19,020	7
Healthcare	35,640	14
Other Public Services	53,230	20
Energy and Circular Economy	6,470	2
Other Private Services	36,410	14
Construction	12,370	5
Creative, Culture and Leisure	32,150	12
Other Manufacturing	8,560	3
Logistics	15,450	6
Professional and Business Services	26,200	10
Digital	6,680	3
Biologics	360	0
Total	262,440	100

This shows the Tees Valley performance against the UK average against a number of metrics.

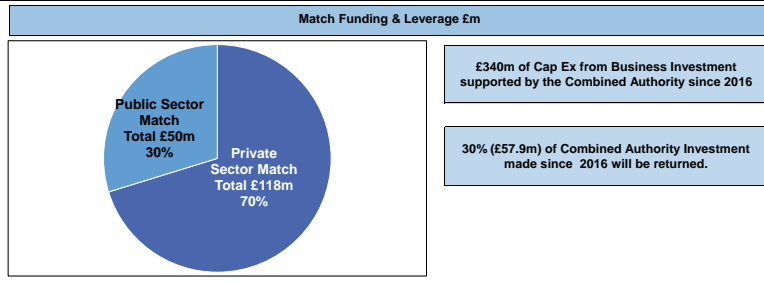
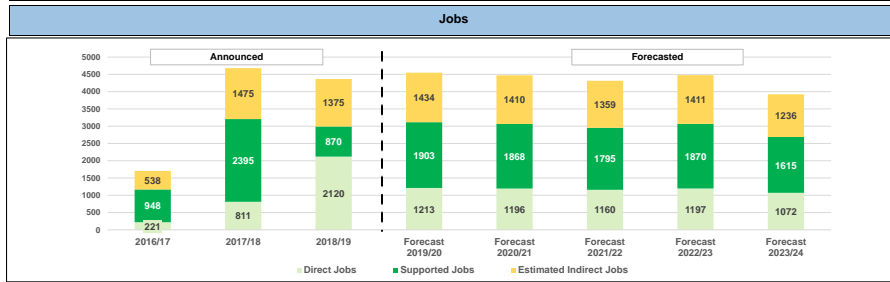
Key areas for productivity are enterprise, skills and commercialisation:

- Low levels of enterprise: 64.5% of UK average
- Skills deficit: 30% of 16-64yr olds have level 4+ qualification, this is 38.6% nationally
- Low levels of commercialisation: 18% of businesses introduced new or significantly improved products or services, 81.8% of UK average.

Source: Tees Valley Economic Assessment 2018 Forecast
ONS Employee Data Expected January 2020

Investment Plan - Quarterly Performance Monitoring Quarter 1 April - June 2019 - Overall Summary

Combined Authority Outputs



JOBS ANNOUNCED AND FORECASTED

Total Direct Jobs Contracted from April 2016 to March 2019 = 3,152
 Total Supported Jobs Announced from April 2016 to March 2019 = 4,213
 Total Estimated Indirect Jobs from April 2016 to March 2019 = 3,388
Total from April 2016 to March 2019 = 10,753

From April 2019 - End August 2016 - 157 jobs and £12m of Cap Ex has been supported through inward investment.

These forecasts are based on current levels of investment and assume no further borrowing. They are therefore based on only the single pot monies currently available. If the Combined Authority borrows to maximise and accelerate investment these figures are likely to be higher.

It should be noted that forecasts only provide an estimate, as a number of assumptions have been made and a standard ONS multiplier applied. However it provides an indicator of future jobs and indirect jobs resulting from investment by the Combined Authority.

Forecasts should only be used as an indicator and cannot be treated as targets.

Cost Per Job 2016/17-2018/19	Direct Jobs	Direct + Indirect Estimates	Direct + Supported Jobs	Direct + Supported + Indirect Estimates
Total Jobs	3,152	6,540	7,365	10,753
Total Expenditure	£108,635,309			
Cost Per Job	£34,466	£16,611	£14,750	£10,103
Expenditure (Business Growth and R, D & I)	£67,060,477			
Cost Per Job	£21,276	£10,254	£9,105	£6,237

COST PER JOB

Based on the last three years of investment the cost per job range is set out above.

A large proportion of Combined Authority investment is about creating the right infrastructure to accelerate private sector growth through making Tees Valley an attractive place to do business.

Direct jobs generally come from investment to support business growth and research, development & innovation.

Investment made in transport schemes, (where direct jobs are not a natural output) aims to improve access to employment opportunities for residents or making Tees Valley more attractive to businesses and to unlock further development of housing.

DATA NOTES

Direct Jobs = From Combined Authority Investment
Supported Jobs = From Inward Investment and ERDF Projects supported by the Combined Authority.
 2017/18 was high due to 1,108 ERDF jobs reported. Jobs from Inward Investment was 1287.
Indirect Jobs = Estimated Jobs Unlocked as a Result of Combined Authority Investment.
Estimated Indirect Jobs Source: EMSI Input-Output model. Sector SIC definitions from Regeneris Sector Action Plans.
 All figures include new and safeguarded jobs reported at the time of announcement or contracting. Actual jobs are monitored over the lifetime of Combined Authority Investment Projects.
 Forecasts included up to the end of the Medium Term Financial Plan.

Other Contracted Outputs

Other Contracted Outputs	Value	Direction of Travel
Skills: Individuals Supported to Gain NVQ Level 4+ Qualifications	5,260	For use in Future Quarters
R, D & I: New to Firm Products / Processes	70	For use in Future Quarters
Business Growth: Number of Businesses Supported	3,143	For use in Future Quarters
Business Growth: Commercial Floorspace (Sqm)	128,690	For use in Future Quarters
Place: Unlocked New Houses	1,449	For use in Future Quarters

WIDER IMPACT TO BE ASSESSED THROUGH AN ANNUAL EVALUATION

GVA

Follow on Investment

Indirect Jobs