

Chief Executive's Report – 22 March 2019

1. Introduction

This agenda looks at the following areas:

- Business Update – particularly Brexit response, updates on recent business closure announcements and next steps for Business Leadership group and business engagement–
- A summary note of the Annual Performance Review and feedback letter
- Updated Articles of Association and process for adoption– for approval
- Productivity Strategy Delivery Plan – for approval in separate paper Update on progress of the emerging Local Industrial Strategy
- Endorsements on bids for the Future High Streets Fund
- Progress report on the Target Operating Model and Approval for Delivery Plan for 2019/20
- A presentation on our skills strategy and the actions relating to the establishment of a Skills Advisory Panel (SAP)
- Next steps on the SW Energy Strategy Review on sponsorship proposals considered by F&R

Decisions/Action Required for this Board in this report

Agree the updated Articles of Association

Agree the HOTSW Delivery Plan for 19/20 – a requirement under the revised National Assurance Guidance

Headline Events since last Board meeting

- **EU Withdrawal Agreement** – to be updated at the meeting. The BROG group met in early March and will meet again on April 2nd.
- **Westminster Hall Debate** – Economy of the SW – hosted/promoted by Sir Gary Streeter, this took place with some 15 MPs attending, A summary note has been circulated previously.
- **The LIS Progress Statement** and Command Paper was published and circulated on February 1st and the LIS Project Board have agreed to move to Stage 2 – Drafting and initial Government Departments Engagement. The first Government engagement meetings are scheduled for March 28th, 2019.
- **A Stronger Towns Fund** has been announced to be funded through the LEP – although details and actual allocations by LEP are still to be confirmed. There is also a bidding option, but little further information is known at this stage

- DfT published their Invest in the SW document - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779543/investing-in-the-sw.pdf and the Secretary of State visited the region on 15 February when £80m funding for the sea wall at Dawlish was confirmed and the Forder Valley link road was approved.
- The LEP hosted with MHCLG **Future High Street Fund** session at the Corn Exchange, Exeter
- The **Annual Performance Review** conclusions were received on March 11th with an overall rating of good. The Accountable Body submitted the funding application for core funding 19/20 in early March
- **Junction 25** started on site; a contractor was agreed for the Forder Valley Link Road.

Summary

At the last Board meeting I identified the key activities to be completed by Easter – as follows with updates

- Secure agreement on the LIS Command Paper and initiate Stage 2 (drafting and stakeholder engagement) of HotSW Local Industrial Strategy – **Achieved.**
- Sign-off our delivery plan (The Target Operating Model) and budget – **19/20 Budget was agreed by F&R at their February meeting; Delivery Plan on today's agenda**
- Agree the final HOTSW Productivity Delivery Plan – **March – on today's agenda and going to the joint committee**
- Secure sign off of the supply chain by BEIS element of the Nuclear Sector Deal including secured funding for the south west – **Not yet achieved.** Bid submitted in February with AMRC but BEIS have asked for lots of amends. Revised bid due to be submitted in March 2019 but will not be considered by BEIS until at least May
- **Develop a pipeline** of activity in line with the priorities set out in the Productivity Delivery Plan – ongoing for May Board
- Secure a Westminster City Hall debate on the south west sponsored by a local MP – Achieved. **Took place in February 2019 and proposed launch of SW APPG scheduled for April 30th, 2019**

What's going well and what isn't

I would like to draw attention to the following successes / challenges / decisions/ feedback needed.

i. Recent Business Closures/announcements

At the last Board meeting, we highlighted a number of significant business announcements relating to local companies – e.g. Wolf Minerals, Appledore Shipyard, Flybe and Barden for example. Most of these discussions are ongoing with the LEP directly involved or through the relevant Local Authority.

Flybe - Board Members will be aware that the sale of Flybe to the Connect Air consortia (which includes Stobart and Virgin Atlantic) was completed on February 22nd, 2019. Local partners are working together ahead of meeting the new owners.

Appledore shipyard closed on March 15th, 2019 – the local task force is working effectively on supporting the current workforce and future uses for the site. A sale prior to Babcock formerly winding up the yard would be beneficial.

Barden – I have had a recent broadly positive update from Barden which can be outlined privately at the meeting.

British Ceramic Tiles – a local task force has been established to support the current work force and progress sale. The preferred solution is to retain capability of the plant and there is optimism that this can be achieved.

Wolf Minerals – discussion with interested parties remain ongoing (with a complicated set of issues).

Premier Foods are no longer closing the Ambrosia facility

Clarks (in Street) has announced a closure of a pilot manufacturing line affecting about 40 jobs.

ii. Brexit Resilience and Opportunities

in partnership with the Joint Committee the work of BROG has stepped up including preparing alongside the Local Resilience Forums for a No Deal scenario. In addition, there are now regular briefings with Government officials coordinated through the LEP network.

iii. Annual Performance Review

We received feedback by letter on March 11th. The LEP identified as overall good.

iv. Productivity Delivery Plan

The updated delivery plan will go to joint committee and the LEP to the March meeting. Following discussion with Government at the APR meeting, we are proposing to strengthen our pipeline of projects with direct reference to the key priorities within the Productivity Delivery Plan. We are intending to bring a Growth Deal 4 type prospectus probably to the May LEP Board meeting. The consultation of UKSPF has not yet been announced.

v. Operating Model

A separate paper is attached for information (*agenda item 6.3) commercially confidential*

The revised Articles have been attached to this report (*appendix 4*) together with the formal process for their adoption. In addition, F&R have agreed a rolling replacement policy (*appendix 5*) which puts in place an annual Board Member renewal process and means that having complete his 6 year at the end of this calendar year, we will be advertising for a new Chair, in line with the open process required through the LEP review.

The Board are asked to agree the 19/20 Delivery Plan and subject to the Articles being agreed start the process for appointing a new Board Member and a new Chair.

vi. Our transport programmes

An update is provided in section 3F, Other operational reports within this CEX report.

vii. European Structural Funds

An update is provided as a separate report (*agenda item 6.5) commercially confidential*

viii. Hinkley Strategic Delivery Forum / Sector Deal

The HSDF meeting was cancelled at the end of January due to the weather.

A Supply Chain bid submitted in February with AMRC, New Anglia and Cumbria LEPs but BEIS have asked for lots of amends. Revised bid due to be submitted in March 2019 but will not be considered by BEIS until at least May.

The NIC have established 5 working groups to drive the sector deal with a funded PMO etc. We have been asked to represent Places on the Winning UK Business group, chaired by the AMRC and responsible for securing the supply chain programme and increasing exporting.

ix. Growth Hub

A draft evaluation report on Growth Hub performance has been prepared.

x. Joint LEP Energy Strategy

This report was presented to the Place Leadership group and the south-west energy hub has been launched. The report sets out a proposed way forward (*agenda item 6.4*)

xi. Rural Productivity Plan

The GSW have not met since the last Board and therefore the Rural Productivity Plan has not progressed further

xii. The LEP Review

Feedback following the Annual Performance Review has confirmed that HMG are content with our Governance approach as an incorporated dormant company with staff employed through third parties supported by SLAs although these will need to highlight the independent nature of any advice. The NAO are reviewing progress in April/May, so their feedback could have some weight in the assessment of LEPs generally.

xiii. Local Industrial Strategy – Wave 2

Following the last Board meeting, the Command paper and Progress Statement se were published on February 1st and we are now drafting the LIS and can update on meetings with Government departments and other LEPs. In addition, a number of business conversations are taking place across the area.

Adrian Dawson has agreed to lead the drafting stage and we have agreed a structure with HMG. It is intended to have a working draft by early May reporting back to both joint committee and the LEP Board at their May meetings.

Government Department engagement is due to kick off on March 28th. We have drafted 4 initial conversations – with the Grand Challenge teams for Clean Growth, propositions around data and high-tech engineering and a rural /food and drink conversation with DEFRA/BEIS.

xiv. Future High Streets Fund

We have completed endorsements for some 11 expressions of interest across the HotSW area

xv. Sponsorship

Ahead of the next AGM, F&R reviewed the approach to sponsorship and have concluded not to offer direct sponsorship to our events as it could result in inappropriate conflicts of interest. F&R were supportive of looking at sponsorship for things like food etc but broadly Events would be funded out of core budget, but they asked that the Annual Meeting reduced its costs.

xvi. Scrutiny

The second Scrutiny Panel was held on 4th February 2019– a workshop on the development of the LIS and a formal meeting looking at our annual performance review and setting out our proposals to look at addressing issues of social inclusion for which I supported Board Member Martha Wilkinson.

The committee is interested in looking at issues to support the circular economy/clean growth at their next meeting when we hope they will contribute to the development of the draft LIS.

xvii. Communications

We were pleased with the Westminster Hall debate on the south west economy in early February and received a response from Jake Berry MP. The Hansard report and a summary have been previously circulated. On the basis of this, local MPs have agreed to reinstate a south west APPG, chaired by Sir Gary Streeter which we hope will be launched at the House of Commons on April 30th, 2019.

To support this event, we hope that Sir Gary and the Chair will host a small reception for local partners at the House in the early evening – details to be confirmed.

A series of 1:1 engagement with MPs have been diarised at the beginning of April.

xviii Stronger Towns Fund

You will all have seen the [announcement](#) about this Fund, which included regional allocations. (I understand that more detail will come out on allocations at a LEP geography level, and that the bulk of the funding will flow from 2020/21 onwards.)

The Rt Hon James Brokenshire MP made a [statement](#) to the House on Monday 4th March. He referred to a Prospectus, which I understand will come out in Summer 2019. I don't expect there will be any more public statements until after local elections. (Purdah runs from 26th March to 2nd May, the date of local elections.)

In the Towns Fund, LEPs / MCAs will take a leading role, as described by the Secretary of State in his Statement ... *"No one knows towns better than the local councils which serve them, and we want to ensure that local enterprise partnerships and mayoral combined authorities take a leading role. The Business Secretary and I are working with them on the development of local industrial strategies across England."*

While this is a new fund, it's clear that the articulation of 'place' is very important in the Local Industrial Strategy, which includes telling the economic story of towns. Where are the assets that will create the growth, where are jobs, where do people live and commute to and where are the opportunities?

I understand that this is a separate fund to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, on which a consultation is still planned.

Xix UKSPF

Building on the above, The LEP Network has identified an increase in views on UKSPF including.

a) Regional funding after Brexit: produced by the think tank IPPR. Their [regional funding report](#) proposes that the SPF funding is administered through combined authorities, with LEPs playing an advisory role. I'm not sure how seriously to take this report when they refer to there being 39 LEPs in England, and that the ESIF is delivered through LEPs! But the point remains, the noise in this space is growing.

b) Local Government Chronicle: the [LGC article](#) reporting that senior councillors have voiced concerns that the post-Brexit Shared Prosperity Fund will be allocated to LEPs rather than councils. If you don't have access to this LGC article, they report that the MHCLG Secretary of State attended an LGA Councillor's forum recently where some attendees called for clarification as briefings from MHCLG officials and discussions with their local LEPs had caused confusion.

LGA chair Cllr Gary Porter (Con) is quoted by the LGC as saying: *“Until I hear the secretary of state say otherwise, I am going to assume it is going through local government. We have never discussed this going through LEPs. We are not having it.”*

The LGC state that Cllr Martin Tett (Con), chairman of the LGA’s environment, economy, housing and transport board, said the LGA should state its position on the distribution of the shared prosperity fund before the consultation is launched.

Cllr Kevin Bentley (Con), chair of the LGA’s Brexit taskforce, is quoted in the LGC article as saying: *“If all the money went to LEPs that would be a matter of concern.”* He agreed that the LGA should state its position ahead of the consultation.

What are the key decisions anticipated at our next board(s)

- Local Industrial Strategy – 1st draft (/May)
- Pipeline Prospectus – key delivery priorities set out in the Productivity Plan (May)

2. LEP Dashboards

a) Economic

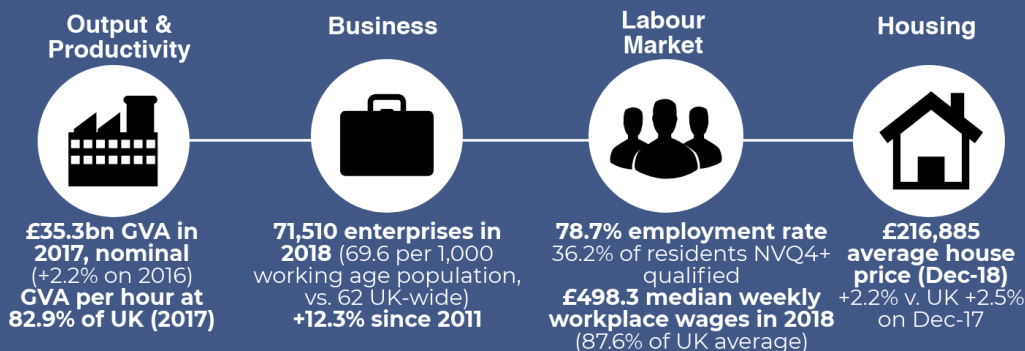
Please note that the data provides a snapshot from the current data and the national sources used often do not present the most up to date picture. For a more up to date picture of the local economy that takes account of the very latest developments Board Directors are encouraged to contact their local economic development teams. If directors require any further amplification on the data sources, please do let us know.

Mar 2019

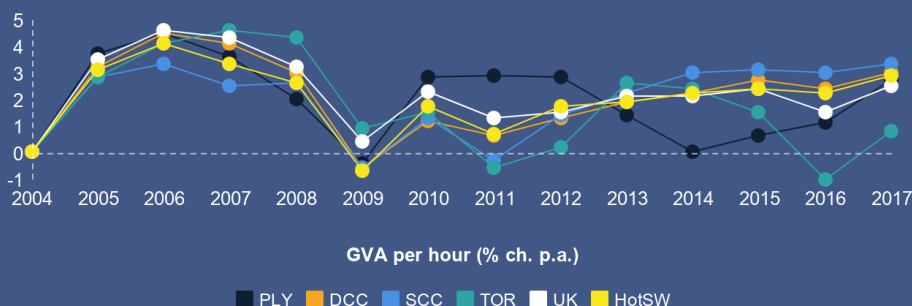
Heart of the SW Economy Dashboard



HotSW Overview



LATEST - Labour Productivity (GVA/ hour, 2017)



Headlines:

- HotSW productivity has been on an upward trajectory since 2011, and has grown, in nominal terms (i.e. not a/c for inflation), faster than the national average since 2014. Between 2016 and 2017, HotSW's productivity had grown by 2.9%, compared with 2.5% nationally, and in 2017 it was 13.3% higher than in 2011, standing at 82.9% of the UK average.
- Growth across the region has been mixed, with Plymouth's productivity just recovering from a slow in growth since 2012 (after previously seeing faster growth than nationally between 2010 and 2012), and Torbay's productivity recovering from a brief decline in 2016. At the same time, Somerset's and Devon's productivities have been picking up pace since 2012 and have been growing faster than nationally.
- In absolute terms, GVA per hour in 2017 was 83.9% of the UK average in SCC, 83.7% in PLY, 83.2% in DCC, and 74.8% in TOR.

Regional & National Context

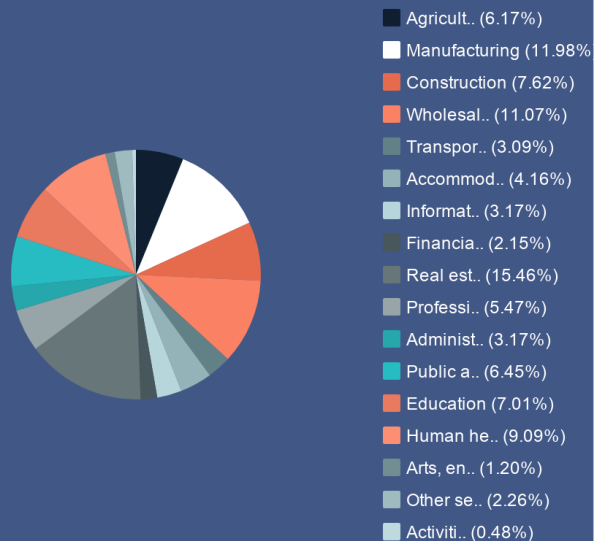
ICAEW Business Confidence Monitor (BCM), Q4 2018: Businesses in the South West are noticeably less confident in Q4 2018. They are experiencing slowdowns in both domestic sales and profits growth, and are becoming increasingly concerned about customer demand and regulatory requirements. As a result, investment behaviour has been very restrained. Companies anticipate improved sales and profits performance in the next year, although investment growth is set to remain very subdued.

UK Economy (ONS), Q4 2018: GDP growth was estimated to have slowed to 1.4% between 2017 and 2018, it was last this low in 2012 and last weaker in 2009. Business investment decreased by 1.4% in Quarter 4 2018, the fourth consecutive quarter in which there has been a decrease in growth. The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) 12-month rate was 1.8% in January 2019, down from 2.1% in December 2018. The unemployment rate (the number of unemployed people as a proportion of all employed and unemployed people) was estimated at 4.0%, it has not been lower since December 1974 to February 1975.

Heart of the SW - Subregional Analysis -

Economic Output

Real Gross Value Added (£m), 2017



Source: Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) ONS, Dec 2018

Business Stock & Business Growth

HOTSW TOTAL NO. OF ENTERPRISES: 71,510

Business density (2018) -
no. of enterprises per 1,000
working age population:

Plymouth	34.0
Devon	
Somerset	
Torbay	
South West	68.8
HotSW	69.6
UK	64.0

HOTSW Enterprises by Size:

Micros	63,680 (89.1% v. UK 89.3%)
SMEs	7,640 (10.7% v. UK 10.3%)
Large	190 (0.3% v. UK 0.4%)

ENTERPRISE GROWTH

	2017-18	2011-18
Plymouth	-1.6%	+16.8%
Devon	+0.8%	+12.3%
Somerset	-0.5%	+11.4%
Torbay	-1.8%	+11.2%
HotSW	+0.0%	+12.3%
SW	-1.1%	+17.9%
UK	+0.0%	+28.3%

Total (100%)
71,510

Source: UK Business Counts -
ONS, Oct 2018

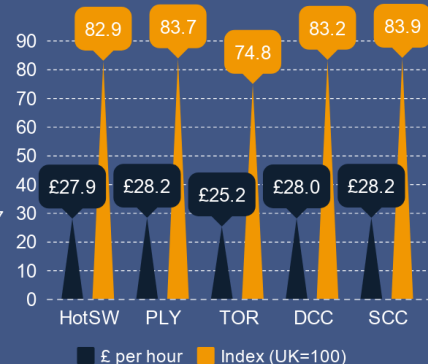
Labour Productivity, 2017 (GVA per Hour Worked, Nominal)



GVA and Productivity - HotSW v. UK (% ch. p.a.)

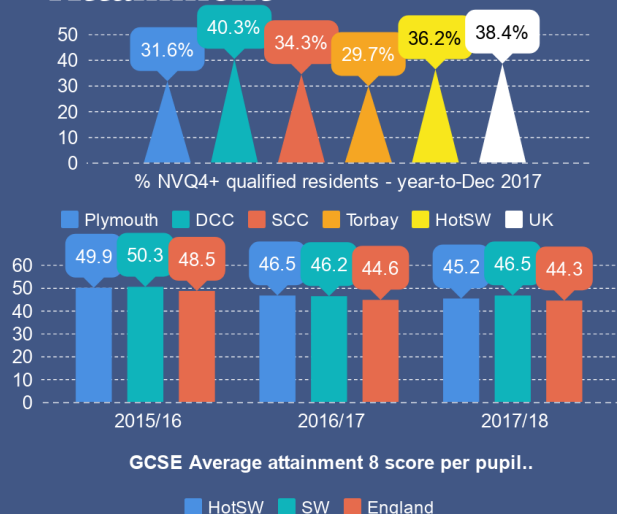
HotSW GVA (2016 prices) HotSW GVA per hour (nominal) UK GVA (2016 prices)
UK GVA per hour (nominal)

Sources:
Subregional Productivity - ONS, Feb 2019
Regional Gross Value Added (balanced) - ONS,
Dec 2018



With the exception of Somerset, productivity growth in nominal terms (i.e. not accounting for inflation) across HotSW has continued to slow down relative to UK-wide (less London) growth. After years of consistently higher productivity, Plymouth's productivity has converged with the Devon and Somerset averages in 2016, having seen a sharp and consistent decline relative to the UK average from 88.3% in 2012, to 83% in 2016. Somerset's productivity has experienced a different trajectory, with productivity increasing from 82%, to 83.3% over the same period.

Qualifications & Attainment



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS, Dec 2018
Department for Education Statistics: GCSEs (Key Stage 4), Oct 2018

Workforce Earnings

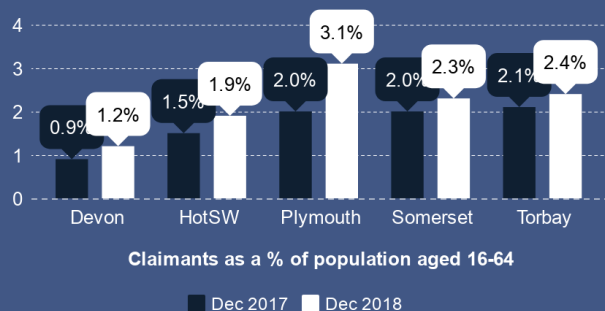
Gross Weekly Workplace Wages (Median, Full-Time), 2018

Plymouth's average workplace wages have stagnated over the last 12 months to November 2018 (+0.2% v. UK +3.5%). At the same time, inflation has risen by 2.0% in December 2018 on the previous year, which makes all Plymouth workers worse off in terms of take-home pay. Plymouth's pay currently stands at 93.2% of the UK average.

	Average FT Workplace Earnings (£/week)	% Change 2017-18	% Change 2017-18 net of inflation
Devon	£498.3	3.0%	+1.0%
Plymouth	£530.3	0.2%	-1.8%
Somerset	£495.5	2.6%	+0.6%
Torbay	£444.1	-4.9%	-6.9%
HotSW	£498.3	2.0%	+0.0%
UK	£569.0	3.5%	+1.5%

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, Nov 2018

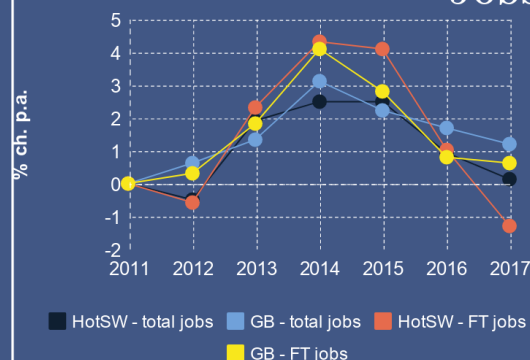
Unemployment



Note: The Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all JSA claimants. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

Source: Claimant Count - ONS, Jan 2019

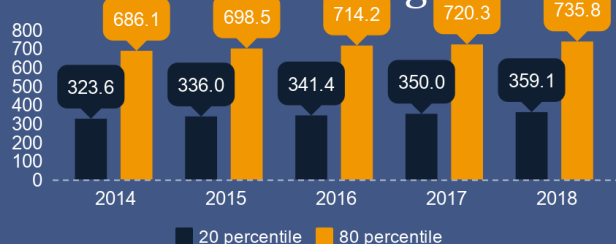
Jobs



HotSW's total employees growth has been consistently slower than nationally since 2011; however, this was due to a lag in PT jobs growth, whereas FT jobs were growing faster until 2016. Growth has begun to slow in 2014, and between 2016 and 2017, HotSW jobs growth had slowed below the UK growth.

Source: BRES - ONS, Sep 2018

Inclusive Earnings



GROSS WEEKLY WORKPLACE EARNINGS - BOTTOM 20 VS. TOP 20 PERCENTILES

Median gross weekly pay at the 80th percentile (for the top 20% of working age workers) has grown faster than for the bottom 20%. Between 2014 and 2018, this growth has been 11% for the bottom 20%, compared with 7.2% for the top 20%. This means that the lowest paid workers are already, or close to being, worse off with the rise in inflation.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, Nov 2018

Glossary & Release Calendar

Economic Output (Nominal and Real GVA)

Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. It is measured at current basic prices (CP) or chained volume measures (CVM), the former including the effect of inflation (nominal GVA), and the latter excluding it (thus giving a 'real' measure of GVA). GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products is equivalent to gross domestic product (GDP).

These regional estimates of GVA are measured using the **balanced** approach, which in Nov-18 was given 'official statistic' status (previously experimental). This combines the 'income' and 'production' approaches to provide the most accurate figure for the value of the economy. The GVA(B) statistic is reported on a workplace basis (allocated to the location where the economic activity takes place).

Source: Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced Approach) - ONS
Released annually, around mid-December.

Average Earnings (Median Gross Full-Time Weekly Pay)

Based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records.

Full-time employees: 30+ paid hours worked per week, or those in teaching professions working 25+ hours per week. Why full-time pay rather than total? It gives a better idea of the earnings offer of jobs in the area; the 'total' averages earnings across full-time and part-time jobs, according to their distribution, and so areas with higher part-time employment rates would skew the earnings figure. To get an idea of part-time earnings, these can be looked at separately.

Median earnings: The headline statistics for ASHE are based on the median rather than the mean. The median is the value below which 50% of employees fall. It is ONS's preferred measure of average earnings as it is less affected by a relatively small number of very high earners and the skewed distribution of earnings. It therefore gives a better indication of typical pay than the mean.

Earnings by percentile (10%, 20%, etc): show the earnings figure below which that proportion of employees fall. For example, the 10% decile will give the earnings figure below which the 10% of lowest earners fall.

Resident versus workplace pay: The resident-based data set provides information about earnings of employees who are living in an area, who are on adult rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Workplace pay relates to the earnings of employees who are working in an area.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - ONS
Released annually, around end of November

Labour Productivity - Nominal (GVA per Hour worked, Index)

GVA per head is sometimes used as an indicator of a sub-region's economic performance, and is dividing a workplace-based numerator (GVA) by a residence-based denominator (residential population); this means that this measure does not account for people commuting into and out of a region, and significant commuting flows can lead to highly distorted results. Moreover, by including all the residential population (including students, carers, pensioners and others not economically active) and not just those who are in employment, the denominator includes residents who are not directly contributing to GVA.

For these reasons, **GVA per hour worked** and **GVA per filled job** are the most appropriate measure of regional and subregional productivity. These measures only count the input of those who are directly employed in the production process, rather than the whole population. GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job can both be used as measures of labour productivity, but these 2 measures are different. GVA per hour worked divides GVA by the total hours worked by the workforce in the subregion; GVA per filled job apportions GVA to the number of jobs in the subregion.

There will be some small differences between the results for the two measures. GVA per filled job does not take into consideration regional labour market structures or different working patterns, such as the mix of part-time and full-time workers, and job shares. For this reason, GVA per hour worked is a more comprehensive indicator of labour productivity and the preferred measure at sub-national level.

GVA per hour worked index: The productivity index shows how well a sub-region has performed compared with the rest of the UK, that is, the UK average. Therefore, a decrease in the productivity index number of a subregion means that the subregion has performed relatively worse than the rest of the UK over the period. Its actual productivity level may have improved, but at a slower rate than the UK overall, thus declining relative to the UK=100 index. Similarly, an increase in the productivity index number means that the subregion has performed better than the rest of the UK.

Source: Subregional Productivity - ONS
Released annually, around February



Business (Number of enterprises, density)

UK Business Counts: An extract compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of enterprises that were live at a reference date in March.

An **enterprise** can be thought of as the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces. It is defined as the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) that has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group.

A **local unit** is an individual site (for example a factory or shop) associated with an enterprise. It can also be referred to as a workplace.

The choice of metric here is for the number of enterprises, as growth in this metric indicates new businesses, rather than new businesses plus expansions in existing businesses; this would therefore also give the percentage start-up rate net of the rate of business deaths.

The number of businesses by **employment size** are defined as: Micro (0-9 employees); SME (10-249 employees); Large (250+)

Business density: measured as the number of enterprises per 1,000 working age residents

Source: UK Business Counts - ONS

Released annually, dates not always consistent; next release expected mid-July

Jobs & Employment (No. of Employees, Employment Rate)

BRES No. of Employees: BRES is an employer survey of the number of jobs held by employees broken down by full/part-time and detailed industry (5 digit SIC2007). The survey records a job at the location of an employee's workplace. Sample: approximately 82,000 VAT and/ or PAYE registered businesses across the UK.

APS Employment Rate: The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a continuous household survey. The topics covered include employment and unemployment, as well as housing, ethnicity, religion, health and education. The datasets consist of 12 months of survey data and are broken down and rolled over on a quarterly basis. The sample size is approximately 320,000 respondents UK-wide, and it uses data combined from 2 waves of the main Labour Force Survey (LFS), collected on a local sample boost.

Source: Business Register for Employment Survey (BRES) - ONS;

Released annually, around end of September

Annual Population Survey (APS) - ONS; **Released quarterly**

Unemployment (The claimant count)

The Claimant Count/ rate: This series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) plus out-of work Universal Credit (UC) claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work. This is the claimant unemployment rate, a headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

The Claimant Count is based on a tabulation of monthly extracts from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) administrative systems. Results are published approximately 5 weeks after the reference date that they relate to. The Claimant Count has undergone a number of changes since the introduction of Universal Credit (UC) in 2013. This has led to some inconsistency in coverage and ongoing development work which has caused the series to be reclassified from National Statistic status to Experimental Official Statistics. This period of development is likely to be ongoing until the new benefit is fully rolled out.

The APS unemployment rate: refers to those of working age without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The way in which the Annual Population Survey is conducted gives rise to quarterly snapshots of the previous 12 months of labour market data. As previously mentioned, this is a household-based survey, with around 320,000 respondents nationally.

The APS unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed. This follows guidelines specified by the International Labour Organisation and it ensures that UK unemployment statistics are broadly comparable with those published by other countries.

Source: Claimant Count - ONS; **Released monthly**
Annual Population Survey - ONS; **Released quarterly**

If you have any questions or feedback regarding this dashboard, please contact:

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