Cabinet Advisory Sub-Committee for Economic Recovery and Growth

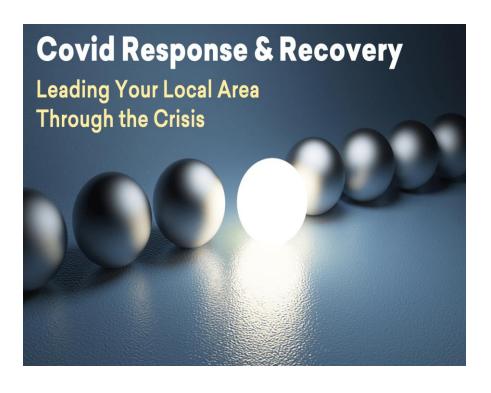
Economic Recovery

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Moving out of Response towards Recovery



- 1. The macroeconomic shock
- 2. The ripple effects: Pan-Hampshire
- 3. The shape of the response
- 4. The shape of recovery
- 5. Towards a strategy







1. The macro economic shock



- Loss of output to global economy £8 trillion over 2020/21, growing to over £22 trillion 2020-2025
 (IMF)
- Largest economic contraction in over 300 years
- At its peak UK GDP 25% lower in depth of crisis in April 2020 than two months earlier a record fall
- GDP growth forecast for 2020: -11.1% (average forecast from, OBR, BoE, OECD); December: -9.9%
- **GDP growth forecast for 2021: +5.4%** (average forecast)
- Lost Output: economy 3% smaller in 2024/25 than it would otherwise have been (OBR central scenario)
- Unemployment peak at 5.9% by end of 2020 and 6.7% by end of 2021 (OBR central scenario)
- Government deficit at 19% of GDP (£394bn) in 2020/21 (OBR central scenario)
- Government debt 105%+ of GDP at 2020/21 (OBR central scenario).



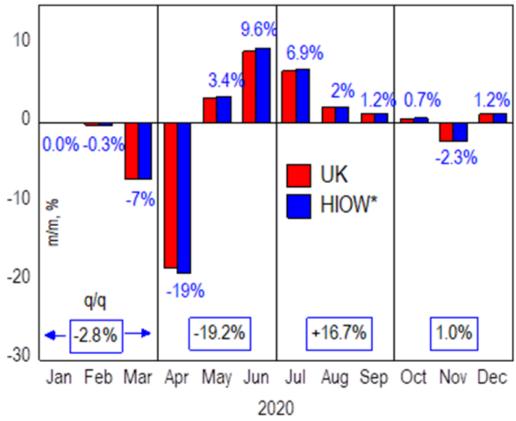
2. Ripple effects: Pan-Hampshire

- Economic activity fell by at least 22% in the first six months of 2020
- The initial impact was greater pan-Hampshire than on the UK economy but the initial recovery was faster
- In GDP terms UK economy was 9.9% smaller in December 2020 than in previous year. In GVA terms the impact was -9.1%.
- Preliminary local estimate suggests that in GVA terms Hampshire lost between 9.1% and 10.8% of its GVA by December 2020.
- In money terms this implies a loss of GVA of between £6.1bn and £7.2bn in 2020





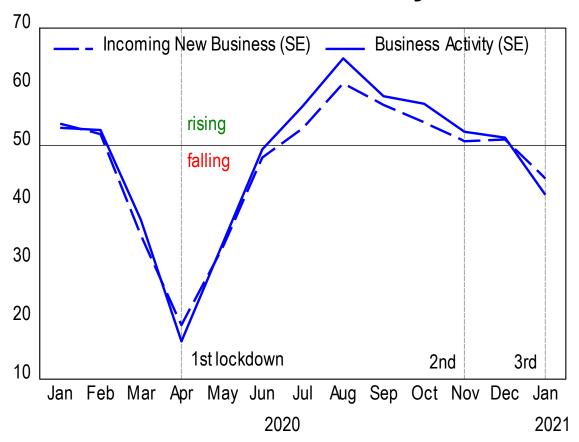
Economic Growth



- Local estimate points to a sharp contraction but faster recovery
- Recovery followed by slowdown and contraction reflecting the pattern of lockdown measures
- £6.1bn to 7.2bn in GVA lost in 2020



Business Activity



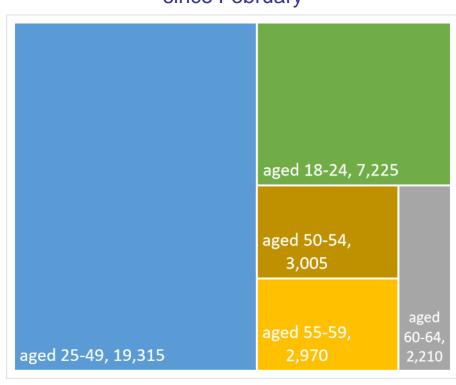
- 77% HIOW businesses trading in late Dec; 36% have less than 3 months or no cash reserves
- Falling activity and incoming new business in January
- Businesses on a survival, stabilisation, recovery pathway



Labour Market

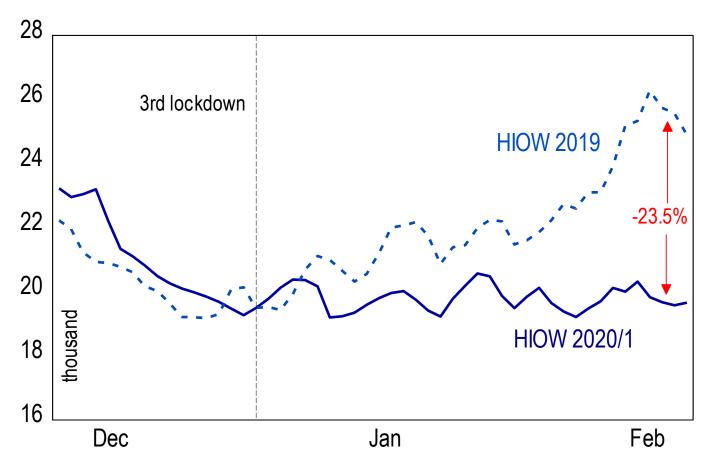
- Employment down 1.4% (12,900) in year to Sept but annual data masks the impact of Covid-19
- Sharp increase in unemployment
- Impact continues to be highly sector specific - workers in hospitality, leisure, and nonsupermarket retail much more likely to be out of work
- Faster increase among young people and older workers (age 55-59)
- Young people about 3 times more likely to be unemployed than people of working age

Absolute increase in unemployment (cc) since February





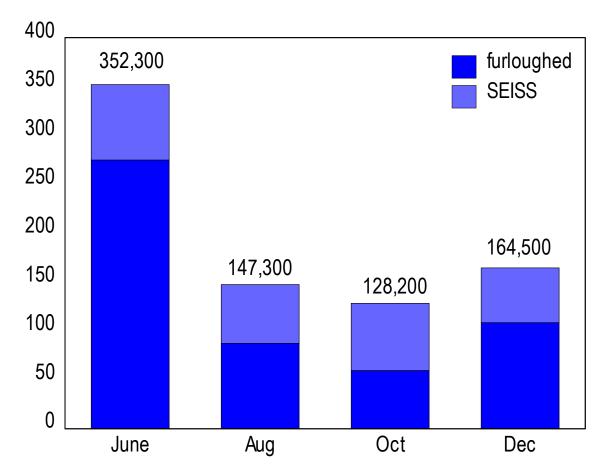
Recruitment demand



- Labour demand remains heavily subdued Online job postings at 76.5% of 2019 level (mid Feb)



Jobs directly supported by Government



- Furlough scheme extended until end of April
- Rising number of jobs supported by Government



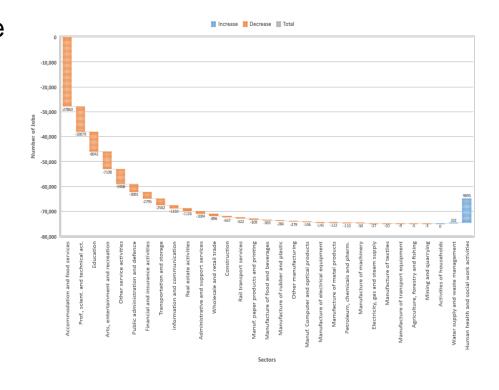
Sector differentiated impact

Hardest hit:

Accommodation & Food, Leisure
 / Entertainment, Education,
 Transport, Retail (non-food),
 Construction

More resilient:

- The broad public sector (excluding education)
- Private knowledge intensive services – professional & technical services, information & communication, finance & insurance





Tourism and Hospitality

- 38.6% of HIOW businesses in accommodation and food trading in late December vs 77% of all businesses.
- Major visitor attraction financial losses
- Hotels severely impacted by combined loss of business and leisure travel – 4 years to recover?
- Major events cancelled or postponed
- Development plans on hold





Cruise Sector

- Huge financial loss for cruise lines and shoreside & port services
- Carnival UK 450 job losses
- Each cruise call worth £2m to local economy
- Impact on both Southampton and Portsmouth ports
- Cruise industry looks ahead to 'the year of recovery'





Ports

- Up to 50% reductions in freight volumes
- Initial stoppage of car exports – then recovery (MINI)
- Exxon Mobil 25% reduction in volumes





Aviation

- Southampton Airport
 - Flybe collapse pre lockdown
 - Staff restructure
 - Skeleton staff
 - Only essential flights to Channel Islands
- Business aviation
 - More resilient but significant negative impact
 - Physical Farnborough Air Show cancelled







3. The shape of the response

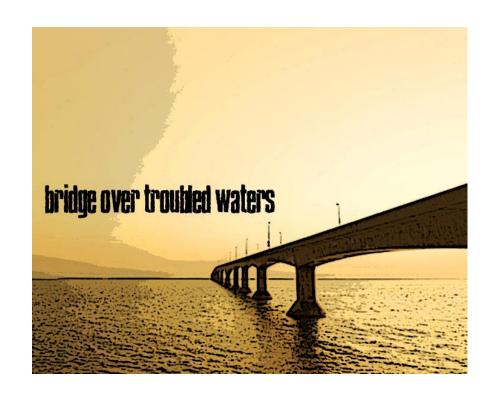
Grants to local authorities

- £377.9m of business grants distributed across HIOW (September 2020)
- Local Restrictions Grants and Additional Restrictions Grants introduced December 2020.

Other support

- Job Retention Scheme extended to 30 April 2021.
- Self-Employed Income Support Scheme
- Kickstart Scheme Employers can receive up to six months salary for new job opportunities for young people (16-24).

Getting Building Fund - for investment in local, shovel-ready infrastructure projects to stimulate jobs and support economic recovery. Awarded to LEPs





Announcements

CSR 2020

- £4bn Levelling Up Fund (up to £600 million in 2021-22)
- £260 million for transformative digital infrastructure programmes
- UK Shared Prosperity Fund

Additional support announced on 5 Jan

- £4.6bn in grants to support businesses and protect jobs
- One-off (£9,000 per property) top up grants for retail, hospitality and leisure
- £594m discretionary fund to support other businesses

March 3rd Budget Announcement

- Freeports
- Shared Prosperity Fund







Consequences



- Tax revenues falling
- Public spending increasing £280bn spend this year on response
- Budget deficit at a peace time record high 2020/21 OBR central scenario £394bn (19% GDP)
- OBR central scenario suggests Govt debt at 105%+ of GDP at end of 2020/21 (80% going into pandemic)



Local response

EM3 LEP

Five projects were identified for progression

- Digital Skills £2.1m
- Digital Fibre Spine £4.5m
- Creative Tech Growth Booster £0.9m
- Park, Ride & EV Charge £5.6m
- Building Greener Futures £0.2m (pilot)

SOLENT LEP

- New fifth Cruise Terminal at the Port of Southampton
- £1.7m for plastic recycling research and innovation at the University of Portsmouth
- Creation of the Industrial Engagement Hub
- Fawley Waterside Digital £1.5m to facilitate upgrades to the network resilience of the waterfront community.
- Branstone Farm, Isle of Wight Rural Employment Hub.
- Woolston 'Silicon Wharf' Low carbon marine logistics technology and control centre.
- Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) Nutrients.



Stay Local Campaign



UNLOCK SUMMER



- £300k Cabinet Office media spend won for late Summer Hampshire campaign
- Visit Hampshire led bid and delivery
- Multi-channel campaign focussed on Hampshire residents & visitors withinhours
- 22.6m digital adverts served; 3 million (Sunday Times, Observer) readership
 2.3m billboard impacts
- 176k landed on Visit Hampshire website = +75% Year on Year growth
- Strong Cabinet Office & Visit England feedback





Inward Investment - Gulfstream



Inward Investment - Ocean Infinity's Armada





Regeneration - Fawley Waterside



HAMPSHIRE 2050

VISION FOR THE FUTURE



Economy





4. The shape of recovery

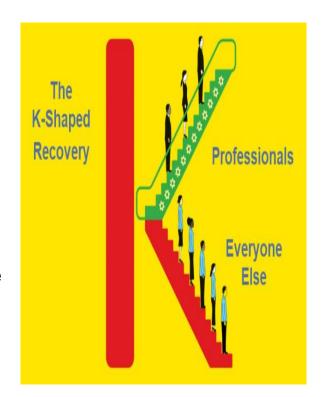
Shake-Out

- The pulling up of the drawbridge the ending of business support and furlough scheme
- The acceleration of trends digital, automation, green

Short-term

- Vaccination raises hopes of a turnaround in the pandemic
- Household savings risen from 7.7% in Q4 2019 to 27.4% in Q2 2020.
- Economic outlook over the short-term substantially weaker than expected
- More partial responses such as flexibilities for pay back of loans or support to keep on staff not strong enough?
- But scope for pent-up demand and consumer boom once the shake out has settled
- The strength of the recovery to vary across sectors
- Labour demand could remain weak over the short-term
- Subdued business investment and productivity growth

• V, L, U, reverse square root sign, W, K.





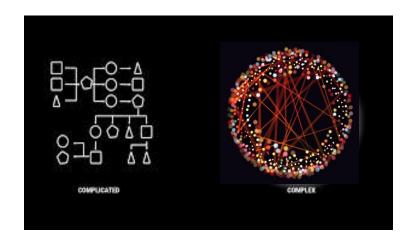
Structural shifts

- Increase in the prevalence of working from home
- Specific economic sectors such as hospitality, travel and international tourism seeing lower growth compared to pre-covid expectations
- An acceleration of on-line commerce growth

Dynamics

- New normal
- Bounce back
- Green recovery
- Rapid acceleration of existing trends, digital, automation
- Shake out and scarring

Sense-making in a complex adaptive system





Living standards

2021 Year of Recovery?

- Yes for GDP not for household incomes (Resolution Foundation, Living Standards Outlook 2021)
- Living standards will decline especially low income households as unemployment rises and benefits are reduced.

Scarring channels

- reduced business investment and dynamism hitting stock of physical capital
- High unemployment depleting the skills of the workforce depleting the stock of human capital
- Unwinding of global value chains







Green Economic Recovery

New Economics Foundation

 Improve living standards rather than simply targeting GVA growth.

 Support the creation of good, secure jobs.

 Reduces greenhouse gas emissions in Hampshire.



5. Towards a Strategy

Climate Change Strategy HAMPSHIRE **2050** VISION FOR THE FUTURE **Economic Recovery** & Growth Framework LEP Recovery Plans Hampshire Skills Strategy and Strategies



Philosophies



CREATING A GOOD LOCAL ECONOMY

THE ROLE OF ANCHOR INSTITUTIONS

We need an Inclusive Economy not Inclusive Growth

Policy Provocation



Economic Recovery & Growth Framework





Trends and Opportunities

Business investment

- Behavioural impact of Covid-19 on businesses locating in dense populated areas
- COVID19 has exposed vulnerabilities of global supply chains
- Increased attractiveness of Hampshire (lower density, sector strength, major ports..)

Hampshire Initiative

- Investment initiatives
- Satellite offices

Retention of Skilled Labour

- Historic outflow of skilled labour from Hampshire to London
- Opportunity to retain and attract skilled labour to Hampshire.



Thank You

