



The
Growth
Company

GC SITUATION REPORT AND BUSINESS SURVEY RESULTS

RESULTS FOR 6TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY 2022

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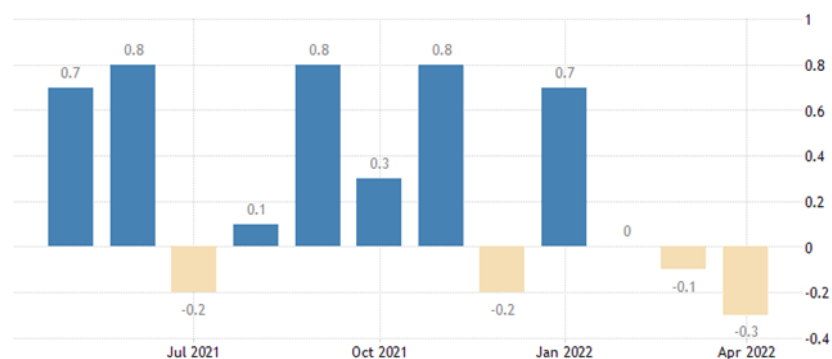
1. ECONOMIC CONTEXT AND SURVEY HEADLINES

The GC Situation Report June 2022 contains leading economic data from both national and local sources. This month's survey report findings are based on 245 surveys completed with firms (almost all in Greater Manchester), between the 6th June and 1st July 2022. A supporting data annex provides intelligence for all firms, alongside the headlines for each local authority within Greater Manchester.

Economic context: UK GDP is weakening, with the latest figures from ONS suggesting that this slowdown is earlier than many other OECD countries. The main risks facing UK businesses are continued rising costs - driven by transport, fuel, energy, and commodity prices. These factors, combined with wage pressures, will be a key challenge for the Bank of England, tasked with addressing inflation at the same time aiming to avoid squeezing things too far and inhibiting a full recovery. Economists are expecting inflation to begin to normalise during mid-2023, and a return to the Bank's target of 2% in mid-2024. The labour market remains tight, with 1.3 million vacancies advertised on job boards, and 1 million less in the labour market adding to the challenges facing employers – who are increasingly passing their rising costs customers - a recent survey by the Bank of England highlights that firms had passed through almost 80% of the increase in non-labour costs to consumer prices. The cost of living crisis and the rising tax burden have also led to a fall in consumer confidence which will hold back discretionary spending.

GC survey headlines: The headline survey results for June show that the proportion expecting sales to increase in the year ahead fell by three percentage points, whereas the proportion expecting profits to increase also rose by three percentage points. Investment intentions remain strong, with a similar proportion of firms looking to increase spending on workforce development, product/service innovation, and digital transformation compared to last month. The main areas of concern/impact for survey respondents are rising costs, supply chain issues, and falling sales, with a slight rise this month in the proportion of firms reporting challenging cashflow issues (21% vs 17% last month). The main pressing challenges and business support needs focus on growing domestic sales, addressing innovation and workforce development and managing finances. 27% of firms are recruiting staff, with the main labour shortages reported linked to back-office roles; and the main skills shortages reported in the GC business and skills surveys related to IT / technical roles, as well as sales and marketing skills and experience.

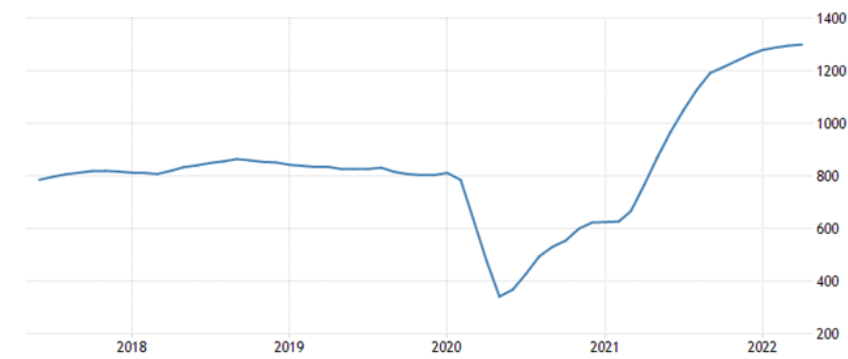
UK GDP down by 0.3% in April 2022 (ONS latest monthly)



CPI Inflation rises to 9.1% in May 2022 (ONS latest Monthly)



UK Vacancy numbers grow, but at a slower pace



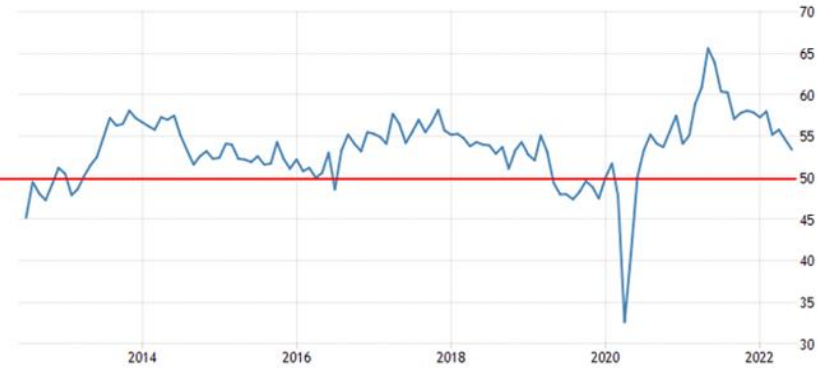
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrank 0.3% month-over-month in April of 2022, following a 0.1% contraction in March.** Monthly GDP is now 0.9% above its pre-pandemic levels (Feb 2020).
- Services fell by 0.3% in April 2022, the main contributors to April's fall in GDP, reflecting a large decrease (5.6%) in human health and social work. Construction also fell by 0.4% in April 2022, following growth in March 2022 due maintenance activity following storms in February.
- Production shrank by 0.6% in April, driven by a fall in manufacturing of 1.0% on the month, as businesses continue to report the impact of price increases and supply chain shortages. First time that all main sectors contributed negatively to monthly GDP estimates since Jan-21.

- **Annual inflation rate in the UK rose again from 9% in April to 9.1% in May. The highest rate in 40 years as the cost of living crisis worsens, driven largely by the increase in food prices, which added more than 0.2 percentage points to the inflation number.**
- In comparison to the previous month, The biggest upward pressure came from higher cost on food & non-alcoholic beverages (8.6% vs 6.7%), followed by 0.6% increase in alcoholic beverages & tobacco.
- Electricity prices remain high and the cost of transport continued to increase (13.8% vs 13.5%), with average petrol prices reaching highest rates on record of 166 pence per litre May, compared with 127 pence per litre a year earlier.

- **The number of job vacancies in March to May 2022 rose to a new record of 1,300,000; an increase of 20,000 from the previous quarter, and an increase of 503,900 from the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level in January to March 2020.**
- In March to May 2022, the quarterly rate of growth continued to slow down, falling for the 10th consecutive period to 1.6%, its lowest since June to August 2020.
- The ratio of vacancies to every 100 employee jobs maintained a record high of 4.3 in March up to and including May 2022, with 7 of the 18 broad industry sectors displaying record high vacancy to job ratios.

1. ECONOMIC CONTEXT – SECTORS AND OTHER DATA / INTELLIGENCE

The S&P Global/CIPS Manufacturing PMI



The S&P Global/CIPS Service PMI



The S&P Global/CIPS Composite PMI



- **The S&P Global/CIPS UK Manufacturing PMI** fell to a two-year low of 52.8 in June of 2022 from 54.6 in May.
- Output growth grind to a near-standstill pace and new orders contract for the first time in 17 months. Across industries, consumer goods producers saw a marked downturn in output, while robust expansion was again registered in the investment goods industry.
- Meanwhile, increased employment was linked to higher output, staff shortages and efforts to reduce backlogs of work. Also, inflationary pressures remained elevated due to raw material shortages, stretched supply chains, higher prices for commodities, electronics, energy, oil, paper, plastics and timber. Looking forward, inflation concerns and impending cutbacks to spending pressured business confidence to its lowest since May 2020.

- **S&P Global/ CIPS UK Services PMI** came in at 53.4 in June 2022, the same as in the previous month and above market expectations of 53.
- A sustained recovery in events and other areas of face-to-face consumer spending helped to boost business activity in the service economy. However, many survey respondents also cited growth headwinds from the cost of living crisis and economic uncertainty.
- Despite weaker new business growth, the latest survey signalled a robust and accelerated rise in staffing numbers. Looking to prices, service providers typically noted higher salary payments, fuel costs and the impact of supply shortages.
- Providers in the service sector reported the lowest degree of business optimism since May 2020.

- **The S&P Global/CIPS UK Composite PMI** was at 53.1 in June 2022, unchanged from the 15-month low seen in May and above market expectations of 52.6
- Resilient business activity trends were seen across the service economy as a whole, but manufacturing production growth eased further to its lowest since February 2021. Demand conditions remained subdued in June, with new order growth slowing for the fourth month running and to a greater extent than seen during May.
- Worries about customer spending cutbacks and the impact of rapid inflation on the longer-term economic outlook led to another fall in business activity expectations. Optimism at UK private sector companies has declined in each month since February and is now the lowest for just over two years.

- **Retail sales volumes fell by 0.5% in May 2022 following a rise of 0.4% in April 2022 (revised from a rise of 1.4%); sales volumes were 2.6% above their pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) February 2020 levels.** Looking more broadly, in the three months to May 2022, sales volumes fell by 1.3% when compared with the previous three months; this continues the downward trend since summer 2021. The fall in sales volume over the month was because of food stores, which fell by 1.6%; reduced spending in food stores seems to be linked to the impact of rising food prices and the cost of living.
- Non-food stores sales volumes were unchanged (0.0%) over the month; an increase in clothing sales (2.2%) was offset by a fall in household goods (negative 2.3%), such as furniture stores, and department stores (negative 1.1%). Automotive fuel sales volumes rose by 1.1% in May 2022 down from 2.6% in April. The strength of fuel sales, despite rising fuel prices, may in part be linked to the continued shift towards hybrid working. However, Sales volumes were 1.6% below their pre-coronavirus February 2020 levels. The proportion of retail sales online fell to 26.6% in May 2022 from 27.1% in April but remains higher than the 19.7% in February 2020 before the pandemic.

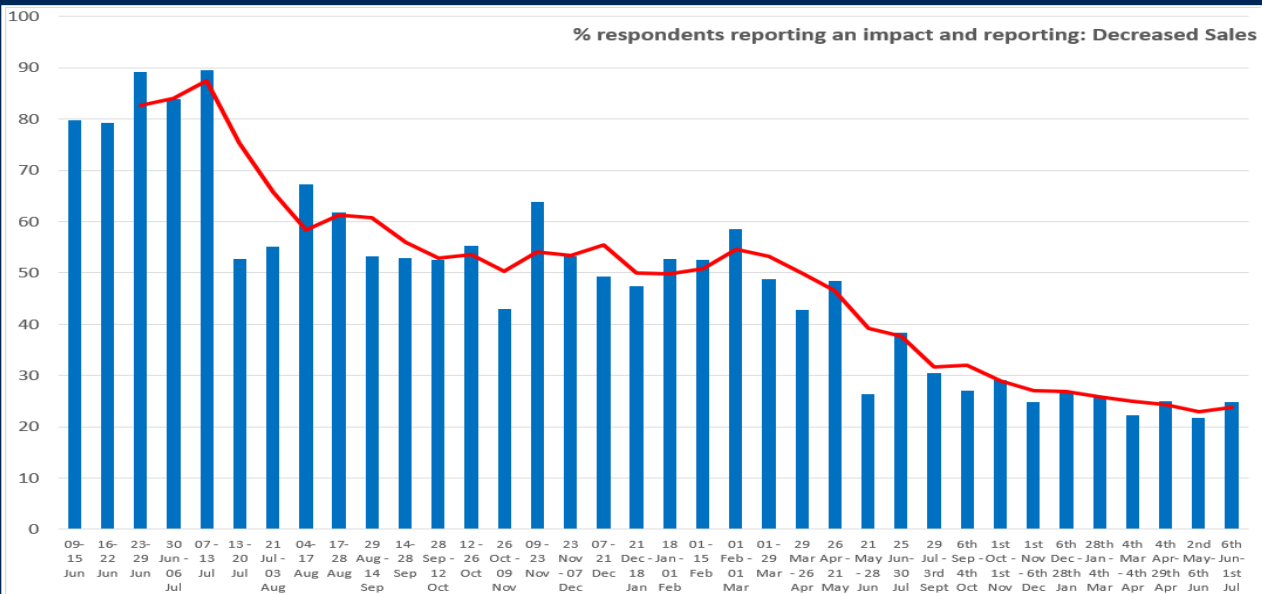
2. LOCAL BUSINESS SURVEY DATA

Last months survey results shown as comparator figures – typically following this months results

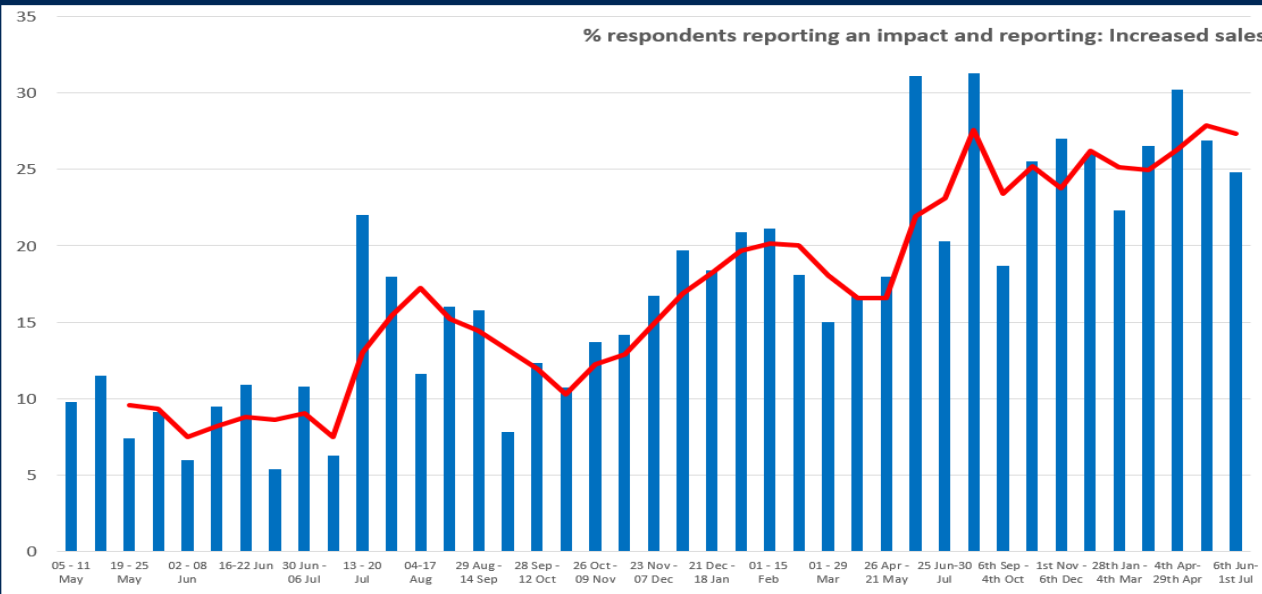
GROWTH, BUSINESS CONFIDENCE AND INVESTMENT	MAIN IMPACTS AND FINANCIAL RESILIENCE	BUSINESS CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT NEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The GC Business Confidence Index (GC-BCI), a ranking of how confident businesses are on their growth prospects for the year ahead, currently stands at 7.5 out of 10, same as last month, and slightly higher than 7.4 recorded the same time last year. ➤ Sales and profits. 25% (vs 27% previously) of firms reported that they experienced an increase in sales in the last month, and 70% expect profits to increase (vs 67%, and similar to that seen in Jan/Feb 2022), whilst just 3% (vs 2% previously) expect profits to decrease. Green Tech / Low Carbon, Engineering, and Logistics were the sectors most likely to expect profits to rise. ➤ Investment. 47% (vs 50%) of firms expect to increase Capex spend in the year ahead. 61% (vs 58%) of firms expect to increase their allocation towards investing in workforce development and skills, innovation (50% vs 53%), and half expect to increase their allocation to digital transformation (50% vs 50%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Impacts. The main impacts facing firms are rising costs (30% vs 25% previously), decreased sales (25% vs 22%), minor supply chain issues (22% vs 22%), and cashflow issues (21% vs 17%). ➤ Sales. The proportion of firms reporting decreased sales shows variation by sector, and was most prevalent in Hospitality, Tourism, and Sport, and Engineering. ➤ Cash reserves. 70% (vs 74%) of firms report that they have cash reserves to last over 6 months. This represents one of the strongest positions recorded in the last 2 years. ➤ Cashflow. 21% (vs 17%) of firms said they had cashflow problems (30% at the same time last year). Firms are still more likely to report cashflow risks in Engineering and Health and Social Care sectors. ➤ Micro-size firms (<10 employees) were over three times more likely than SMEs (10-249 FTEs) to report cashflow problems. However, just 2% of firms said they had problems with late payments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main pressing challenges facing business are: access to new domestic sales opportunities (51% vs 56% previously), developing business model and plans (46% vs 37%), managing overall business finances (36% vs 39%), recruitment, workforce and skills development (40% vs 36%), and developing new products & services, innovation (40% vs 40%). ➤ The main areas of future support include business planning (48% vs 42%), workforce development (36% vs 37%), sales & marketing (38% vs 35%), financial advice (33% vs 28%), and innovation (39% vs 28%). 15% (vs 28%) of firms are looking for support on managing their environmental impact. ➤ Brexit. 57% (52% previously) of firms said the impact of transition and exit from EU had a 'neutral' impact, whereas 19% (vs 24%) said 'negative', 19% (vs 20%) 'unsure', 5% (vs 5%) said 'positive' overall. ➤ International trade. 27% (vs 30%) of firms undertaking overseas trade said they were looking to expand in current markets. Just under half of SMEs (10-49) are looking to expand in current markets and mainly in the Manufacturing and Retail and Wholesale sectors.
EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS	INSOLVENCY RISK	PULSE QUESTION: RETURN TO THE USUAL WORKPLACE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recruitment. 27% (vs 30% previously) of firms are currently recruiting new staff, and 43% (vs 45%) said they had difficulties recruiting for specific occupations. The main occupational groups recruiting are back-office support roles (55% vs 58%), customer facing/sales (31% vs 33%), and managerial jobs (16% vs 15%). ➤ Workforce skill gaps. 50% (vs 44%) of firms said that their workforce skills are only 'partly' at the correct level to meet business plan objectives for the year ahead. ➤ Workforce development. 61% (vs 58%) of firms said they are looking to increase investment in workforce development in the next 12 months, 26% (vs 30%) said they thought investment levels would remain the same, and 12% (vs 13%) were unsure. ➤ Redundancy risk. Just 2% (vs 2%) of firms said they were in the process of considering making redundancies – mostly in back-office administrative / technical occupations, and customer facing roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of registered company insolvencies in May 2022 was 1,817: 79% higher than in the same month in the previous year (1,014 in May 2021), and 34% higher than the number registered three years previously (pre-pandemic; 1,352 in May 2019). ➤ In May 2022 there were 1,584 Creditors' Voluntary Liquidations, 70% higher than May 2021 and 66% higher than May 2019. Other types of company insolvencies, such as compulsory liquidations, remained lower than before the pandemic, although there were four times as many compulsory liquidations in May 2022 compared to May 2021, and the number of administrations was 95% higher than a year ago. ➤ Insolvency risk (Greater Manchester). Data for June shows that 11.9% (12.1% last month) of businesses with 10+ employees have a risk rating, cf. 11.3% nationally (11.5% last month). Insolvency risk in GM is higher in large businesses, 17% with 1-3 flags, compared to the national average of 13%. ➤ Comparison with pre-pandemic levels. Levels of insolvency risk in Greater Manchester are up 2 percentage points vs the level pre-covid (April 2020), similar to the national trend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Return to workplaces. 61% (vs 62% previously, and 55% in Feb.) of firms have indicated that they will have all staff back into the office in the year ahead, with a further 11% (vs 10%) stating that there will be a gradual shift to hybrid working, and 3% (vs 4%) saying there has been a largescale shift to working from home, and 24% (vs 24%) unsure. ➤ Main challenges reported by firms when returning staff back into the workplace include implementing social distancing, introduction of agile working practices, introducing suitable hygiene measures, finding alternative suppliers, and challenges in consulting all staff about company plans. ➤ Main positive impacts of remote working were cited as, an increase in staff productivity, staff reducing commuting time, and the ability to give more attention to work-life issues / balance. The main negative risks were cited as work-life boundaries, challenges to promote knowledge sharing, and social isolation.

2. MAIN GC SURVEY TIMESERIES - IMPACTS

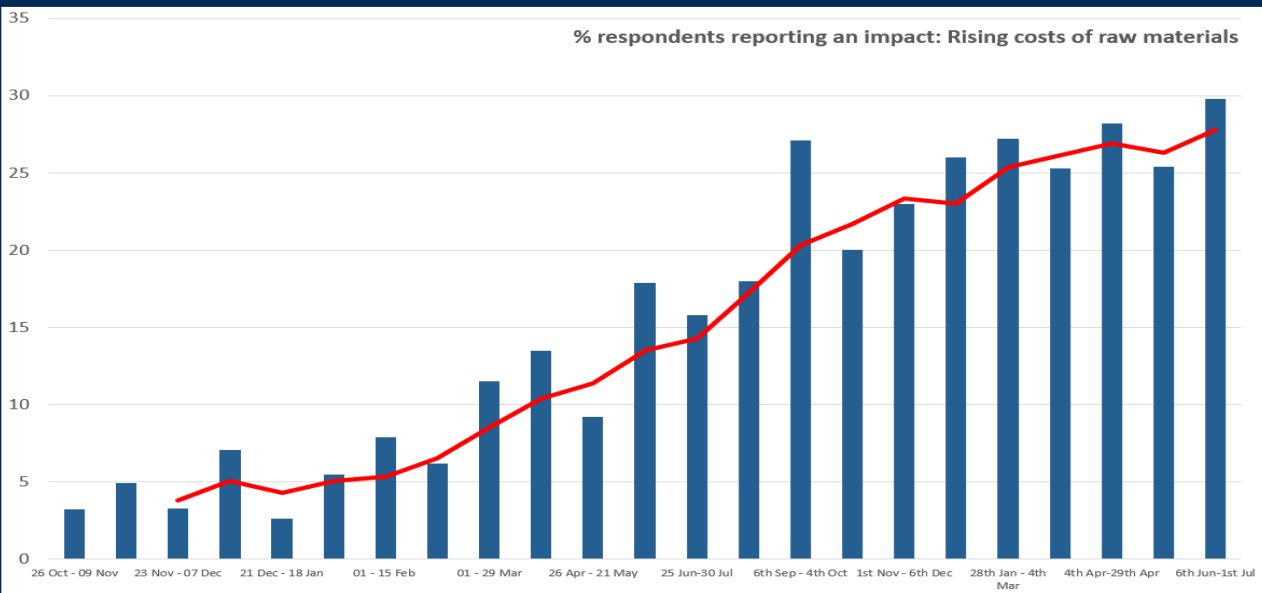
Decreased Sales (Red line = 3 week moving average)



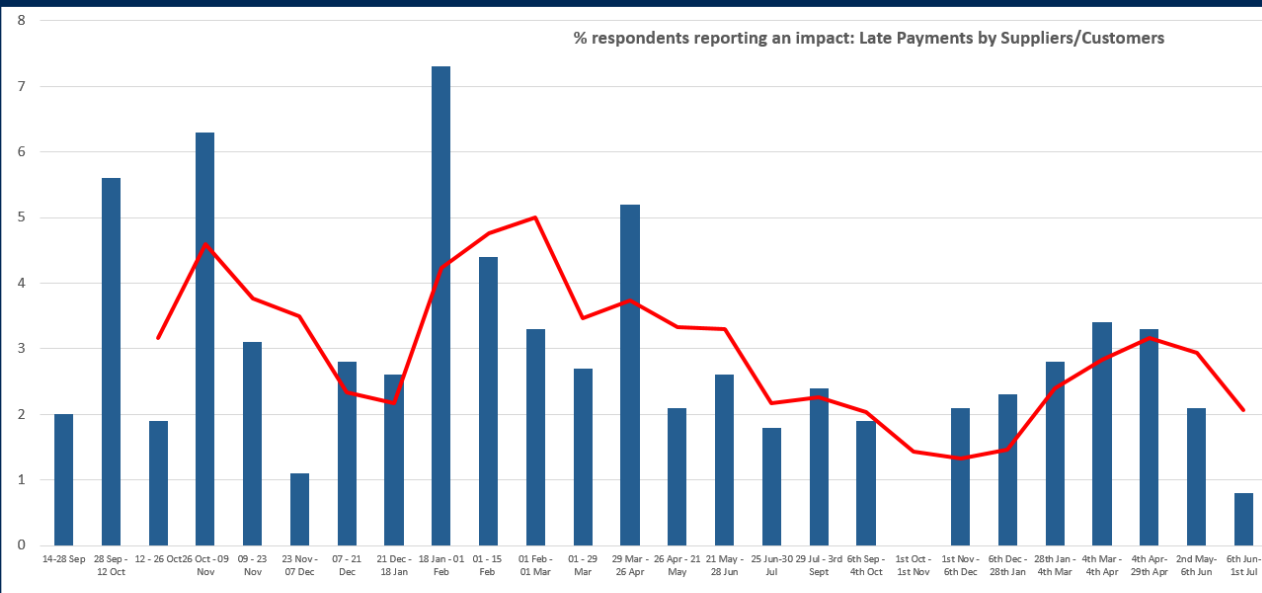
Increased sales



Rising costs

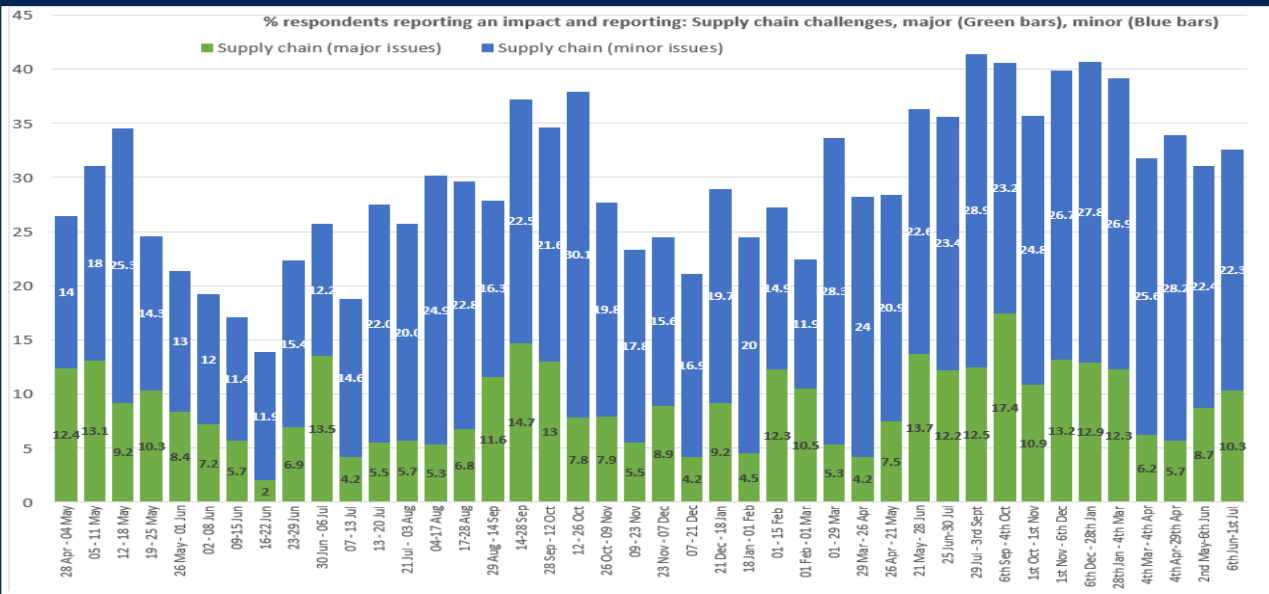


Late payments

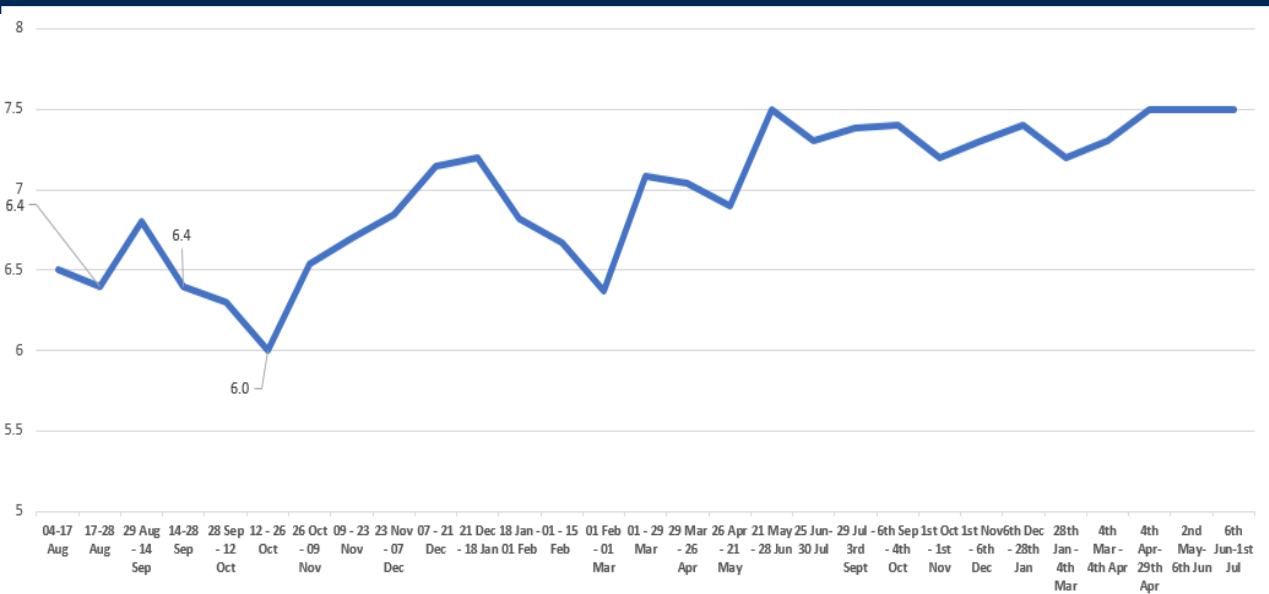


2. MAIN GC SURVEY TIMESERIES - IMPACTS

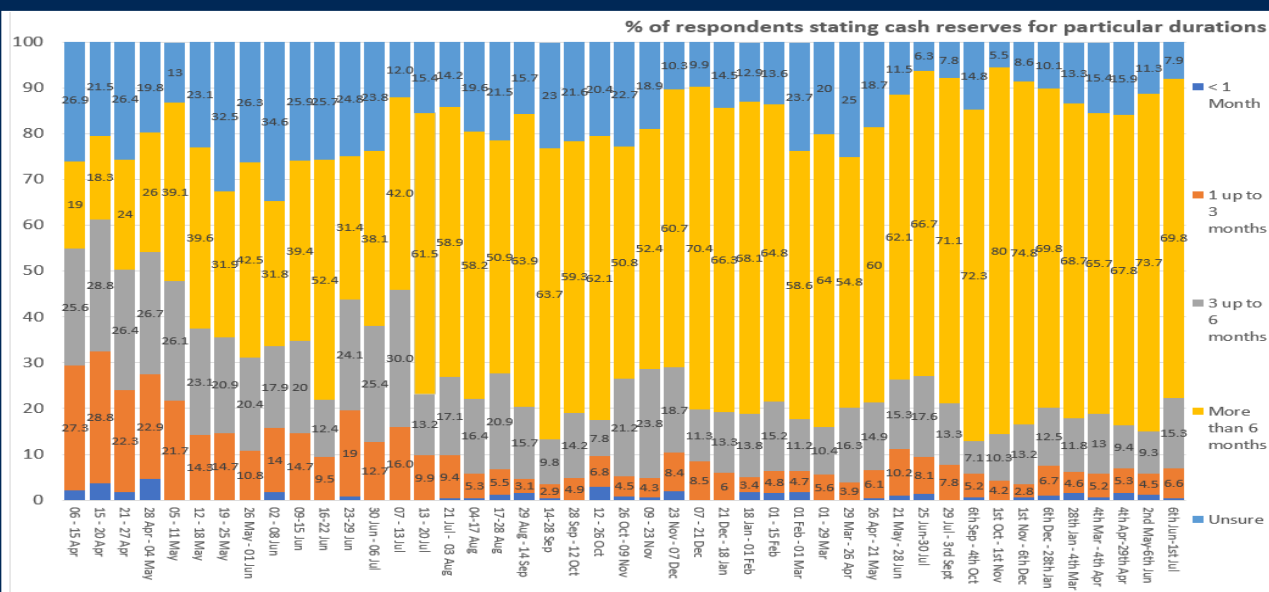
Percentage reporting minor supply chain issues (blue), major issues (green)



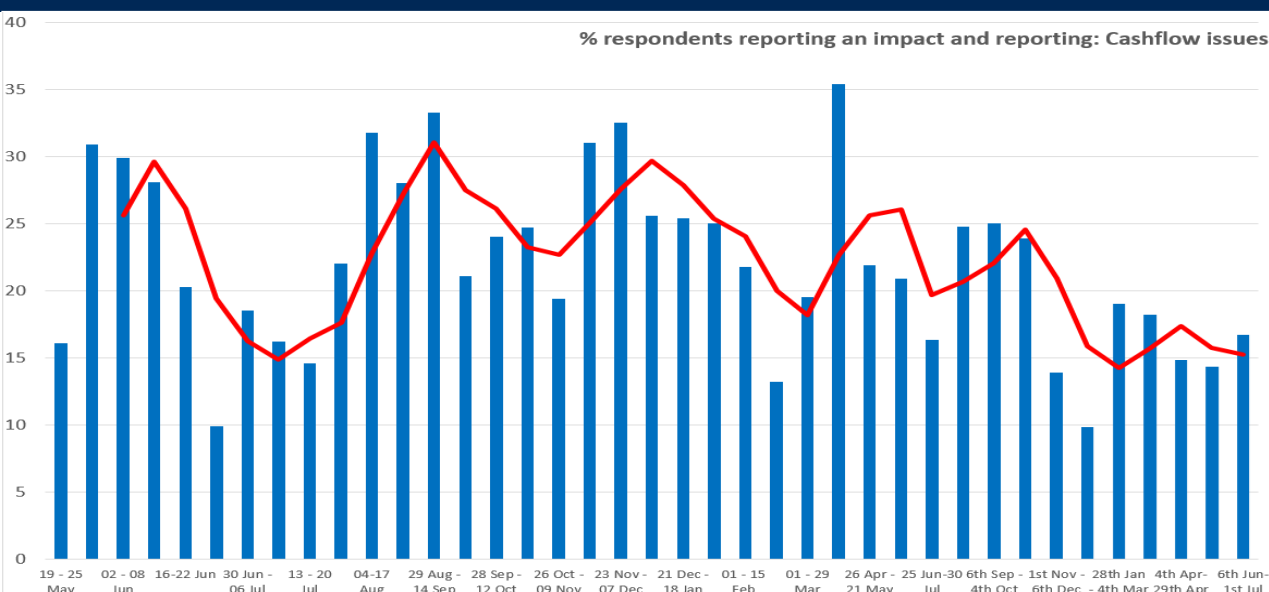
Aggregate confidence index – 1 low confidence, 10 high confidence



Percentage of respondents stating cash reserves can sustain periods of time



Percentage reporting cashflow problems



3. GROWTH COMPANY - SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

The Growth Company continues to proactively undertake a range of activities to engage and support businesses. Developments over the last week are set out below, alongside business enquiry data.

Theme	Activities
Business Enquiry Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To date the Growth Hub has seen more than 43,909 enquiries, including 21,203 calls and over 4,671 COVID-19 related issues logged. We have seen a slight dip in enquiry levels, evidenced by an average of 351 enquiries per week compared to 436 in the last reporting period, and 376 before that. ➤ Whilst lower than the enquiry volumes experienced in May, this bears a direct correlation to a similar period last year in relation to number and scope. ➤ Again, COVID-19 enquiry volumes have remained the same with only 2 received between 26th May – 22nd June 2022.
Website Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To date there have been 1,212,170 visitors to the Business Growth Hub website with 22,907 unique visitors engaging with the site between 26th May – 22nd June 2022. ➤ Coronavirus pages – The pages have been seen by over 330,255 visitors and recent data shows that that 1,520 unique visitors engaged with the site between 26th May – 22nd June 2022.
EU Transition Stats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The EU Transition webpages received 31 page views, with 28 unique page views between 26th May – 22nd June 2022. There were no social media posts within that time.
Employ GM Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Employ GM website has now seen 23,753 visitors, an increase of 90 since the last report.

4. TOURISM, HOSPITALITY, LEISURE

TOURISM ALLIANCE UPDATE (JUNE 2022)		ASSOCIATION OF LEADING VISITOR ATTRACTIONS
<p>DCMS Annual Report (2020-2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DCMS have launched their annual report, part of which lists the key tourism achievements of the department during the height of the pandemic as: Delivered £10m Kick-starting Tourism Package to help small businesses in tourist destinations to access support; and the Tourism Recovery Plan published June 2021. ➤ DCMS' departmental tourism expenditure accounted for less than 0.5% of the total budget (£41m of £9.1bn) while tourism's GVA of £72.5bn is 30% of the total GVA of the Creative Industries, Cultural Sector, Gambling, Sport and Tourism Sectors under DCMS' responsibility. <Link>. <p>May BVA BDRC ClearSight Report on Covid Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The report looks at where each industry stands in terms of recovery, outlook and consumers' comfort with participation post pandemic. The key points are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outbound UK international holiday and air travel markets are seeing much improved levels of participation in 2022, but remain significantly smaller than the pre-pandemic norm and with a significant 'comfort gap' still to close ○ UK holidays and paid-for accommodation are recording a strong recovery in 2022 with growth in booking activity during April boding well for the outlook for summer. Consumer comfort levels are comparable to pre-pandemic ○ Out-of-home leisure such as dining, pubs and entertainment have recorded a strong recovery and levels are now comparable to pre-pandemic with a few signs of any residual comfort gap ○ Outdoor attractions are a beneficiary of the pandemic, with incidence of visits across the general population already higher than the pre-pandemic norm, and growing month-on-month as seasonal factors also kick in. 	<p>International Passenger Survey Figures for 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This report is based on the latest International Passenger Survey (IPS) data released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the morning of 15th June 2022. Key takeouts are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tourism to the UK last year comprised just 6.2m visitors and generated just £5.8bn for the UK economy ➤ This is 85% down on 2019 in terms of visitors and 80% down in terms of expenditure. It should be noted that the 2021 figures are not as accurate as hoped and underestimate the number of visitors and spend because the survey wasn't restarted at Dover until Q3 and wasn't undertaken for all passengers arriving into the country via Eurotunnel. ➤ Despite this, the survey captured 80% of visitor travel to the UK and gives a good overview of the extent of the damage that Covid caused to both the inbound and outbound travel industry last year. <p>Marketing Manchester Campaigns Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reach. 39.8m across all channels ➤ Good to Go Standard. 434 businesses across GM have signed up to date ➤ Tourism and Hospitality Support Hub. 26,178 visitors to the site, with industry updates and Talent Hub the most viewed pages. 	<p>Latest results from the ALVA report survey from 6 to 10th June.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of visitors returning to attractions have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels. 1/3 of respondents felt that they would visit all attraction types more often in Summer/Autumn 2022 compared to 2021. Less than 15% (although a notable number) said they would visit all attraction types less often. ➤ 44% were concerned about visiting attractions over the coming months. Top three reasons for this were; too expensive/rising cost of living, worries about Covid, real concerns about Covid but would probably visit. ➤ 58% felt positive about visiting attractions and the top three reasons were; looking forward to visiting, feel very comfortable and happy to get back to normal. ➤ 40% of UK population feel worse off than 12 months ago, most affected negatively were the 35 – 55 age group and will visit attractions less often. 16% of the UK population felt better off than 12 months ago, 18 – 34 age group. ➤ Free attractions will benefit over the next few months with 56% saying they will visit more often compared to paid for attractions where 28% will visit less often ➤ Membership/Season pass holders are looking to gain as much value as possible out of the membership and therefore 18% have said they will use more often however 16% have said they would be less likely to renew memberships ➤ 35% of people have taken or intend to take an overseas holiday of 5 nights or more compared to 18% in 2021 which will limit the opportunity to visit attractions this Summer ➤ Domestic short breaks may be the most likely to be sacrificed for longer overseas holidays over the Summer and Autumn.

5. GOVERNMENT MEASURES, OTHER DATA AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THEME	ANNOUNCEMENT / ISSUE
Sales in supermarkets drop 1.5% in May as rising cost of living squeezes spending on groceries.	<p>A survey by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) found that nearly half of all adults said they had bought less food in the past fortnight due to higher prices. The price of food was also the most common reason for why those asked were seeing their monthly outgoings rising overall, the ONS said. The ONS said its feedback from supermarkets also suggested customers were spending less on their food shop because of the rising cost of living. Sales in supermarkets dropped 1.5% in May, with a 2.2% fall in specialist shops such as butchers and bakers. <LINK></p>
UK Inflation rises to 9.1% - highest levels in 40 years.	<p>Analysis by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has found that prices are rising at their fastest rate for 40 years. Inflation reached 9.1% in the 12 months to May, an increase of 0.1 percentage points since April. The ONS said fuel and energy prices were the biggest contributors to inflation but that food costs had also pushed it higher. The Bank of England has warned inflation could reach 11% this year. <LINK></p>
Average grocery bills predicted to rise further as prices continue to rise.	<p>Analysis by research group Kantar has found that the average annual grocery bill in the UK could rise by £380 this year. Shoppers could be paying an extra £32 a month on average for food and other groceries. Kantar have revised their prediction upwards from the £271 figure that had been predicted in April. They also found that grocery prices rose by 8.3% over the past four weeks, the highest rate in 13 years. <LINK></p>
House prices continue to rise but at much slower rates.	<p>The housing market is showing signs of cooling, according to analysis by Halifax. Halifax said that although house prices had grown 10.5% in 12 months, this was the slowest rate of growth since the start of the year. House prices have risen for 11 consecutive months and the average price of a house reached a new high of £289,099 in May. <LINK></p>
Total sales in-store and online decline for consecutive months.	<p>Analysis by the British Retail Consortium (BRC) has found that sales, in-store and online, decreased for the second consecutive month in May. Total retail sales in May declined by 1.1% compared to May 2021. Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories increased but consumers were not buying bigger ticket items such as furniture and electronics, the BRC said. The share of sales that take place online seem to have stabilised, after rising sharply while pandemic restrictions were in place, online sales had 'settled' around 39%, compared to 30% pre-pandemic. <LINK></p>
Consumer confidence at its lowest levels in 50 years.	<p>UK consumer confidence has fallen to its lowest level for 50 years as the cost of living crisis effects households, according to GfK. The consumer confidence index declined to -41 in June from -40 in May. There was a particularly sharp decrease in people's personal financial expectations, as inflation squeezed incomes. Measures of changes in personal finances over the last year, and of general economic situation over the last year and the next year also decreased. <LINK></p>
NI threshold to increase by £3,000 from 6th July 2022 to 5th April 2023.	<p>30 million people are expected to benefit from an increase to the NI threshold to £12,570, reducing workers' tax bill and saving the average worker approximately £330 each year. Due to the 1.25% increase in NI, anyone earning less than £35,000 a year will see their pay return to around the same level it was before April 2022. Higher earners, however, will continue to pay more NI contributions than they paid in March 2022. <LINK></p>



DATA APPENDIX

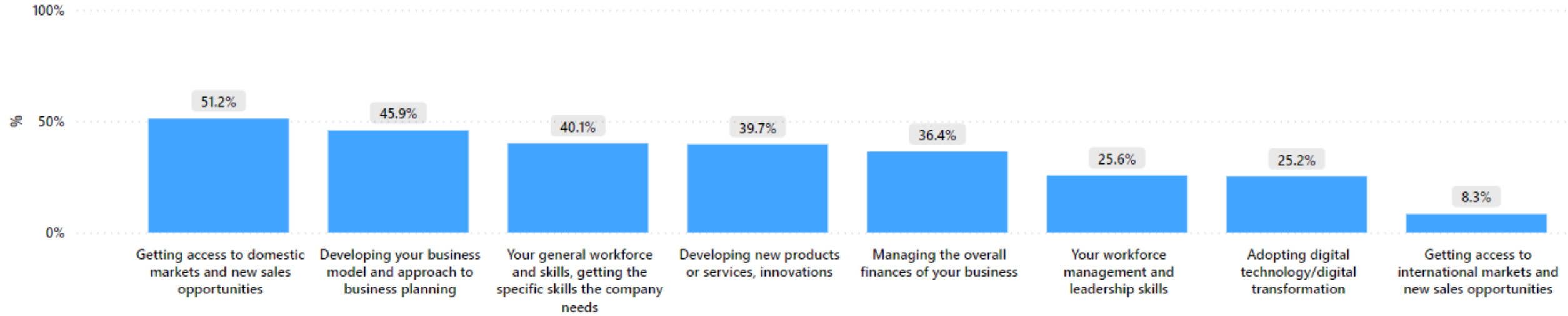
RESULTS FOR 6TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY 2022

(LOCAL AUTHORITY DATA COVERS THE 12 WEEKS UP TO AND INCLUDING 1ST JULY)

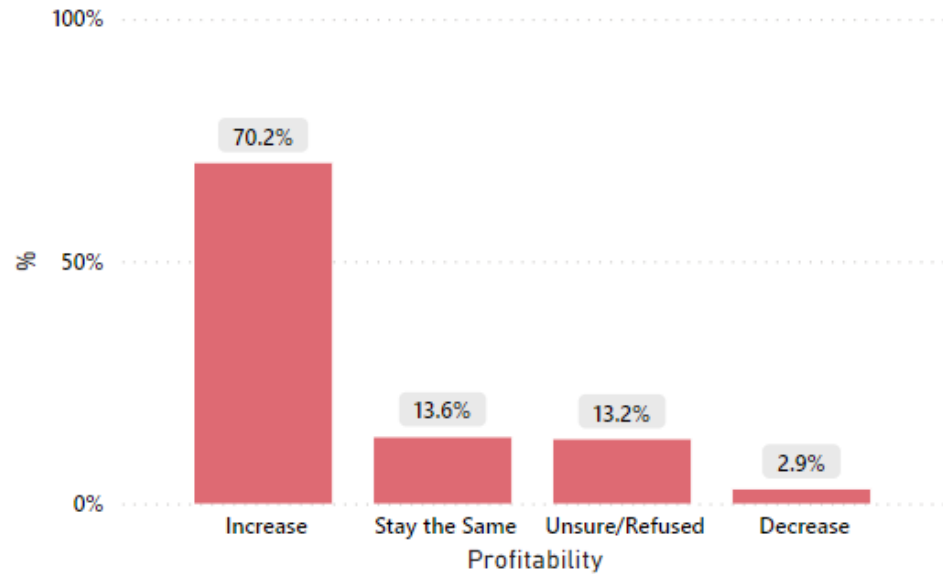
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BUSINESS CONFIDENCE ABOUT THE FUTURE – AND CURRENT PRESSING CHALLENGES

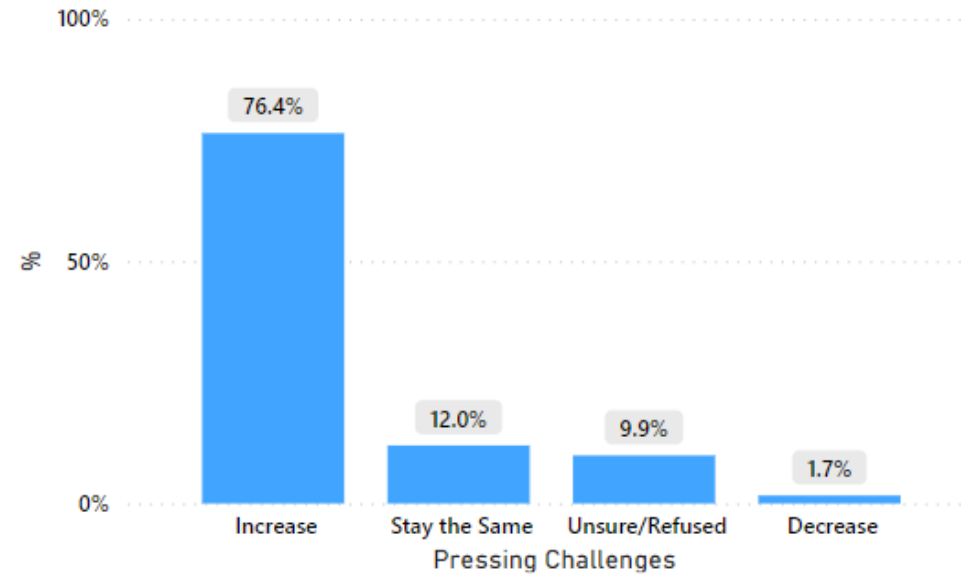
Pressing Challenges



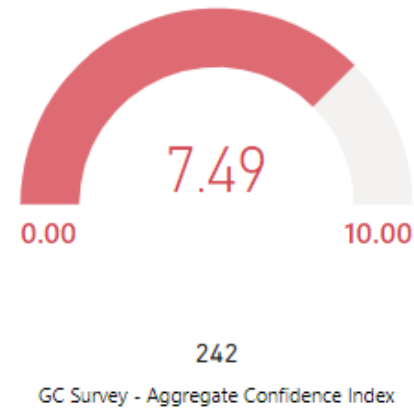
Future Profitability



Pressing Challenges Business Turnover Next 12 Months

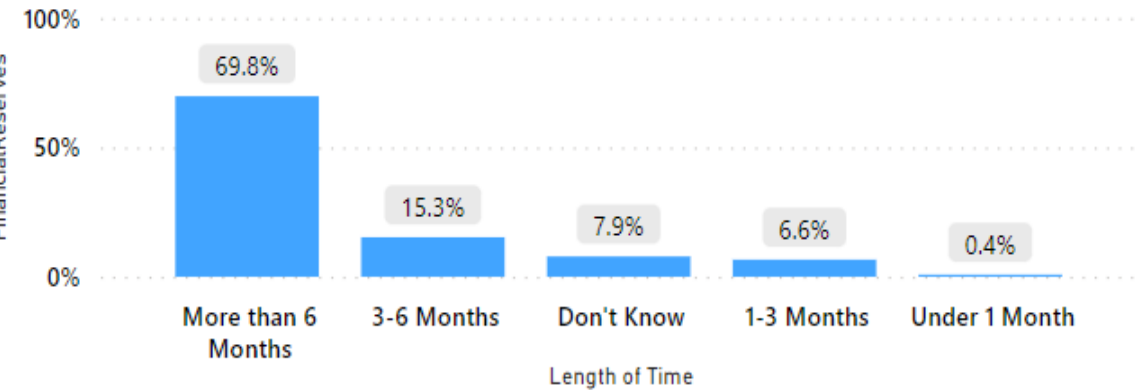


Business Confidence

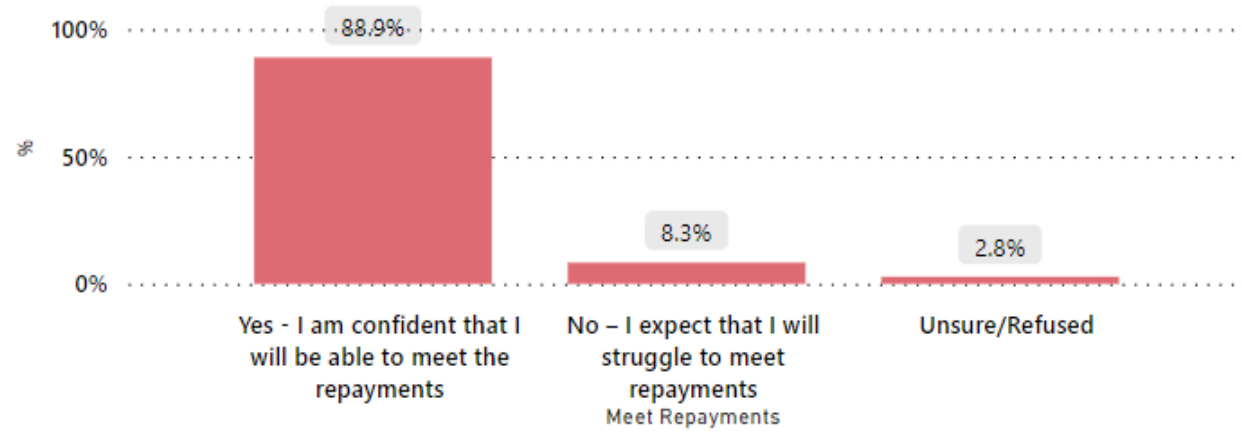


FINANCE AND ACCESSING SUPPORT AND ADVICE

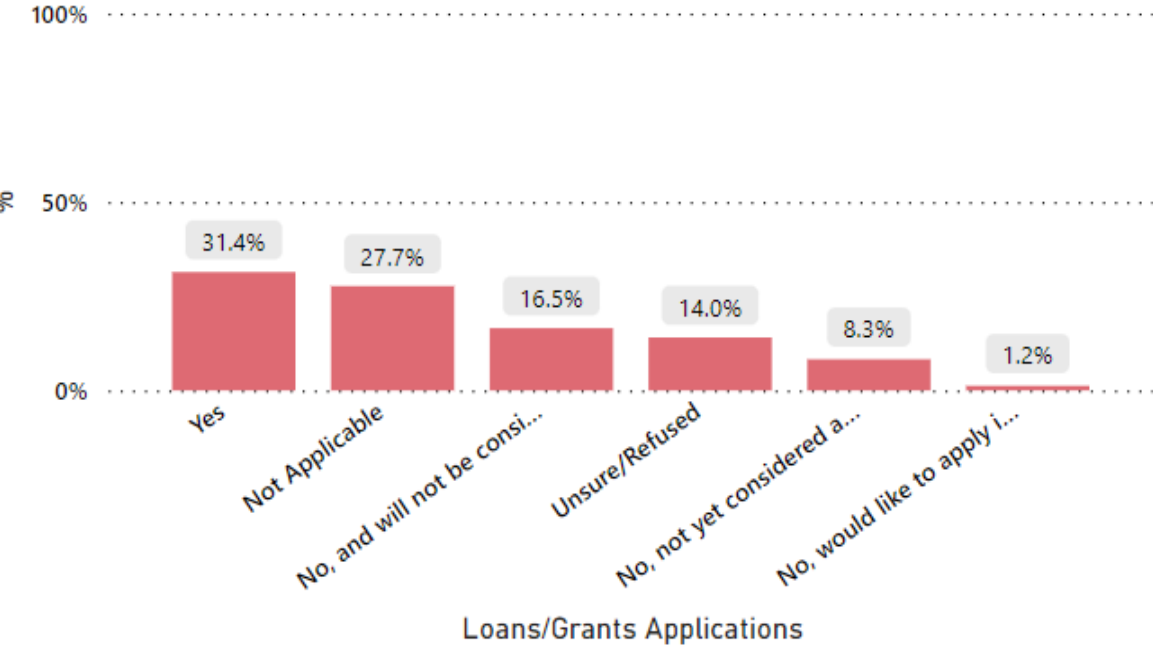
How long do you think you can sustain your organisation on your existing financial reserves?



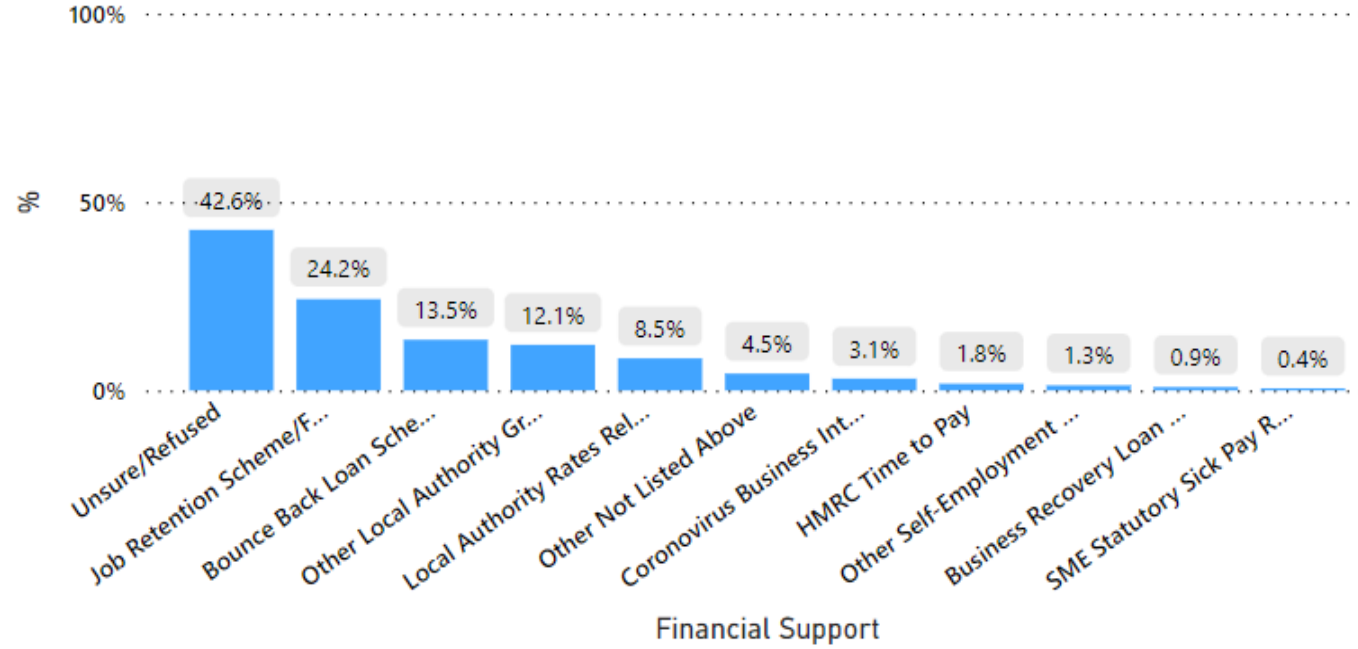
Able to meet repayment commitments relating to Bounce Back Loan or CBILS?



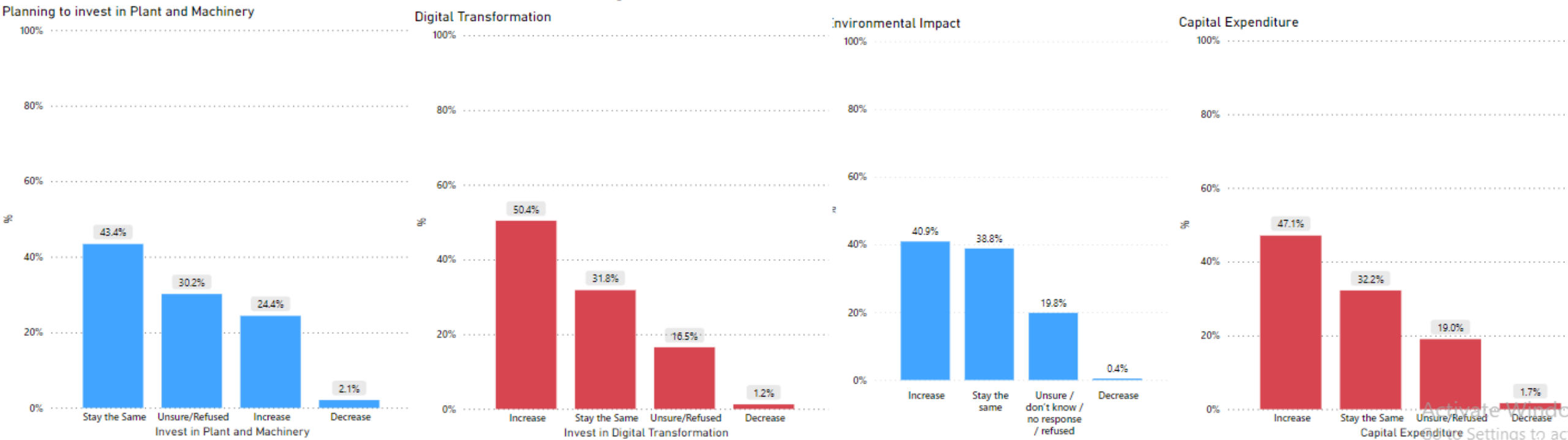
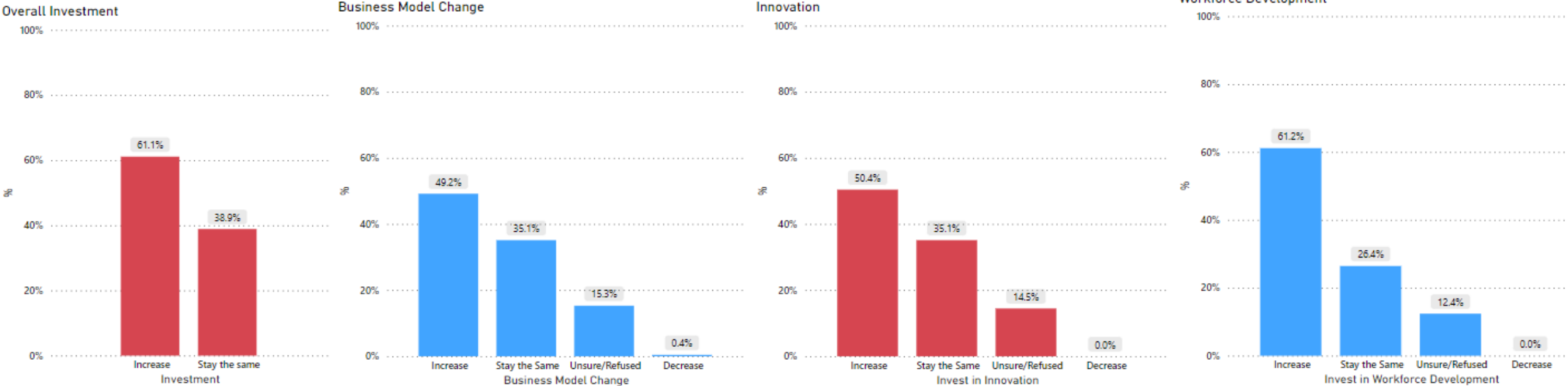
Loans/Grants Applied?



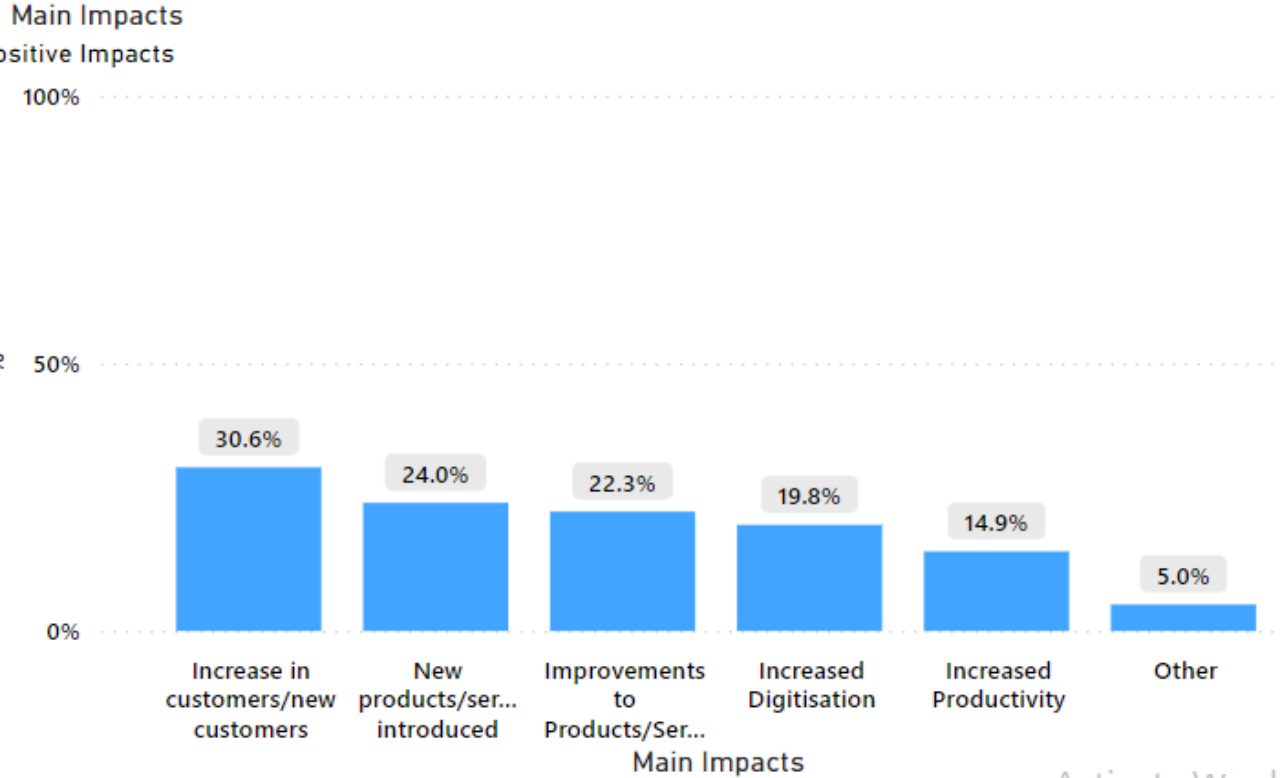
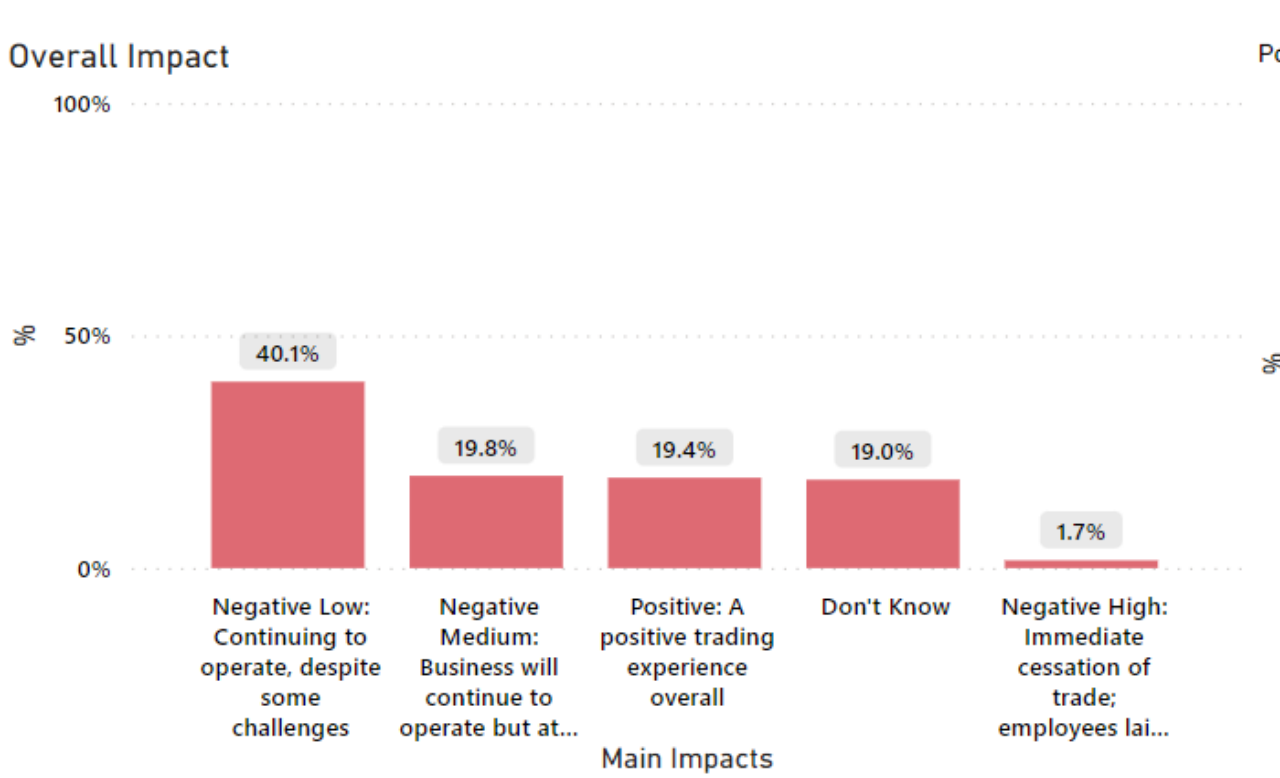
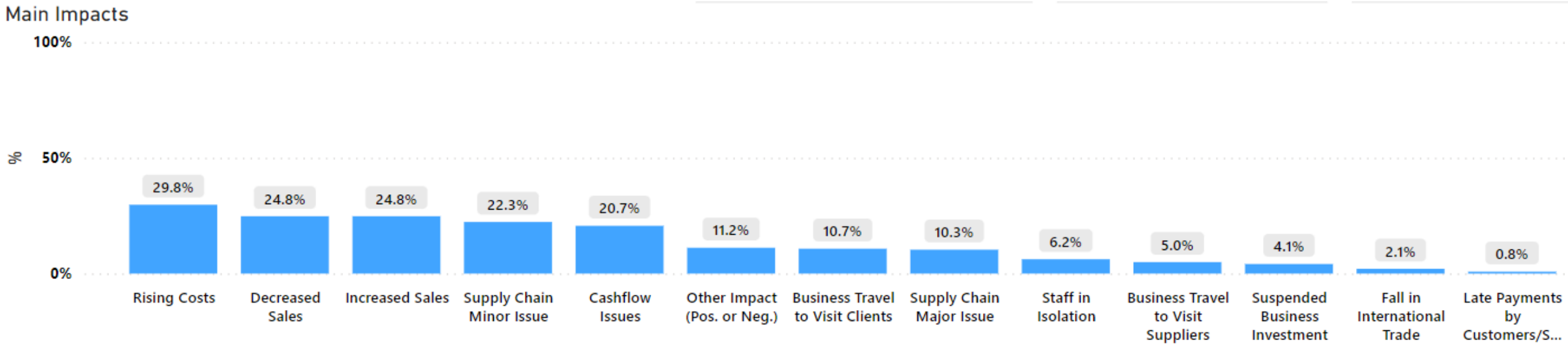
Business Financial Support Received



FUTURE INVESTMENT SENTIMENT

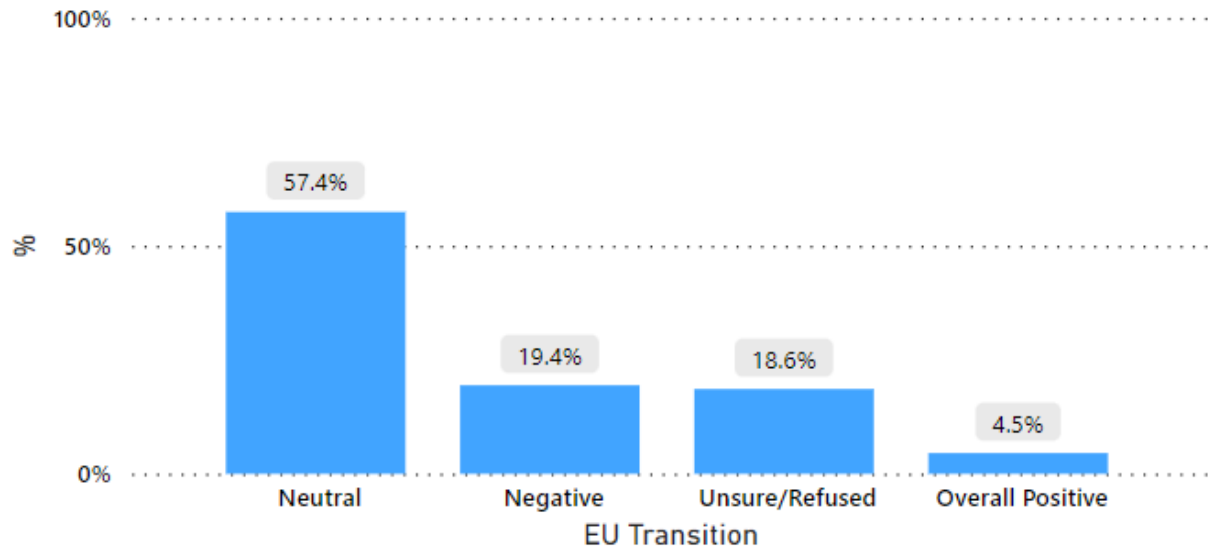


MAIN IMPACTS FACED BY BUSINESS FROM CURRENT ECONOMIC CLIMATE

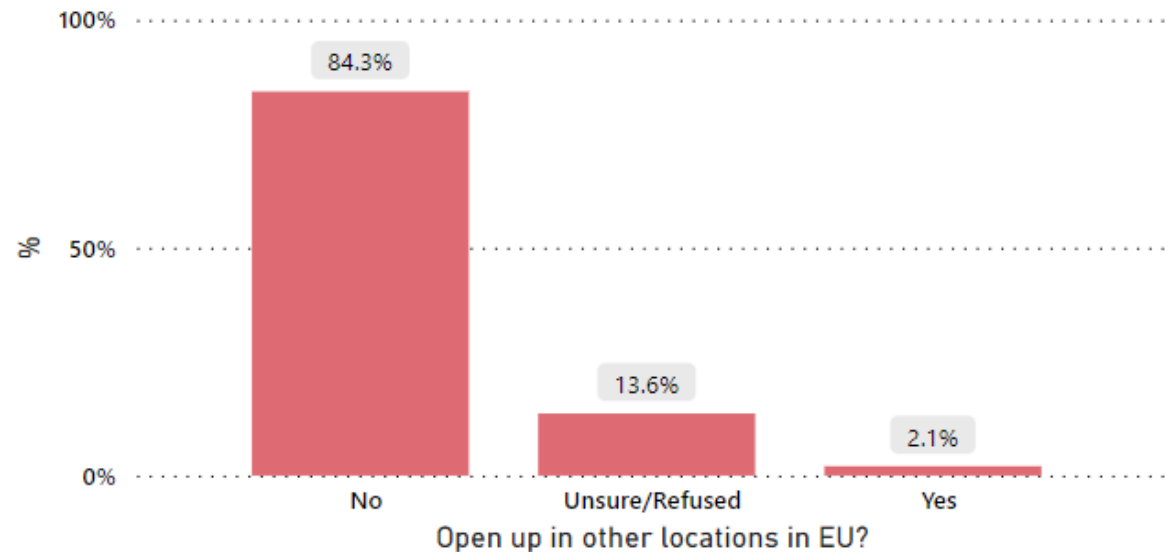


INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AND IMPACTS OF THE TRANSITION FROM THE EU

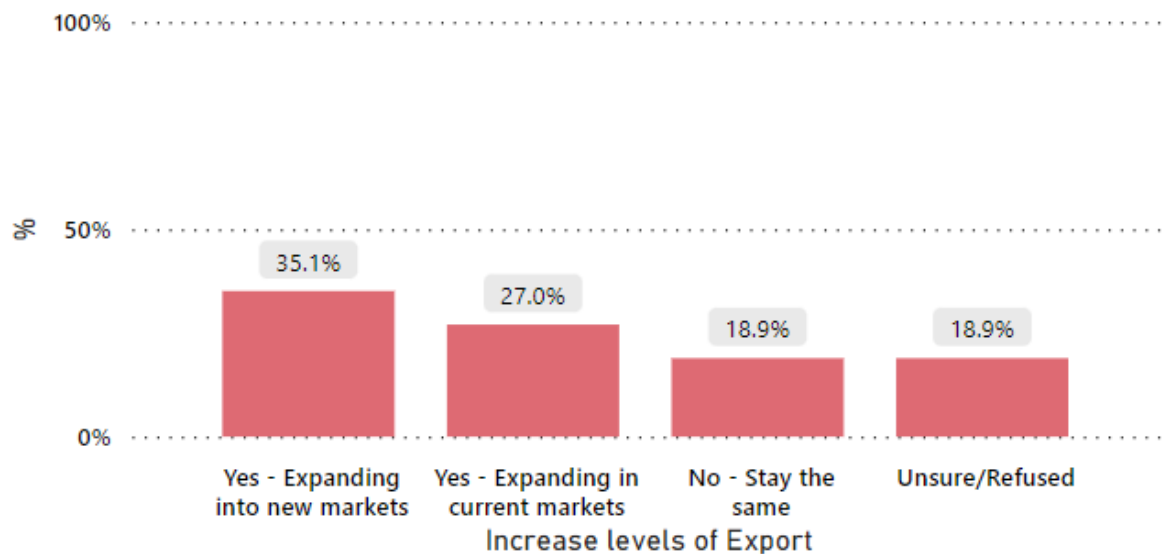
EU Transition Impact



Open up in Other Locations in the EU?



Increase Levels of Export?



Export Goods and Services?



MAIN AREAS OF BUSINESS SUPPORT NEED IN THE YEAR AHEAD

Future Support



Interested in Impartial Brokerage Service?

Impartial Brokerage Service	Response	%
Unsure / don't know / no response / refused	39	16.1%
Yes	45	18.6%
No	158	65.3%
Total	242	100.0%

Traineeships?

Traineeships	Response	%
No	167	69.3%
Unsure / don't know / no response / refused	54	22.4%
Yes	20	8.3%
Total	241	100.0%

Kickstarter Scheme?

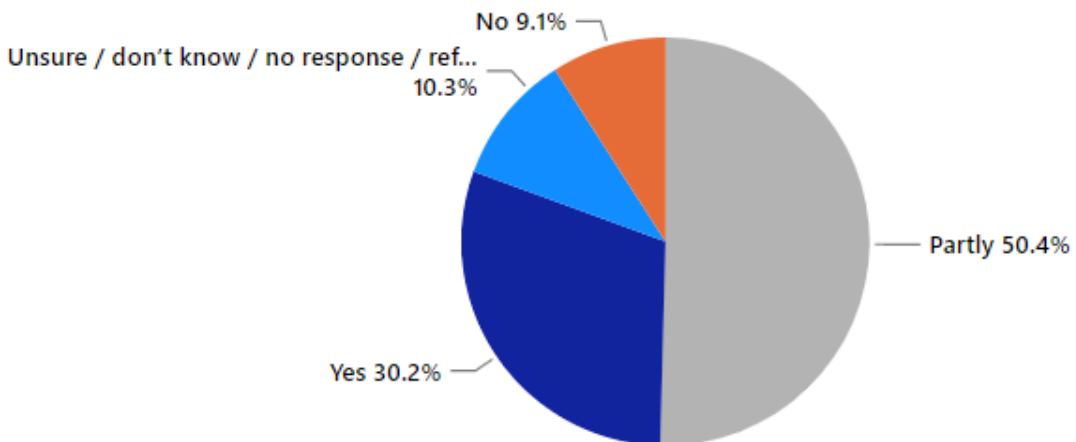
Kickstarter Scheme	Response	%
No	181	74.8%
Unsure / don't know / no response / refused	45	18.6%
Yes	16	6.6%
Total	242	100.0%

Apprenticeships?

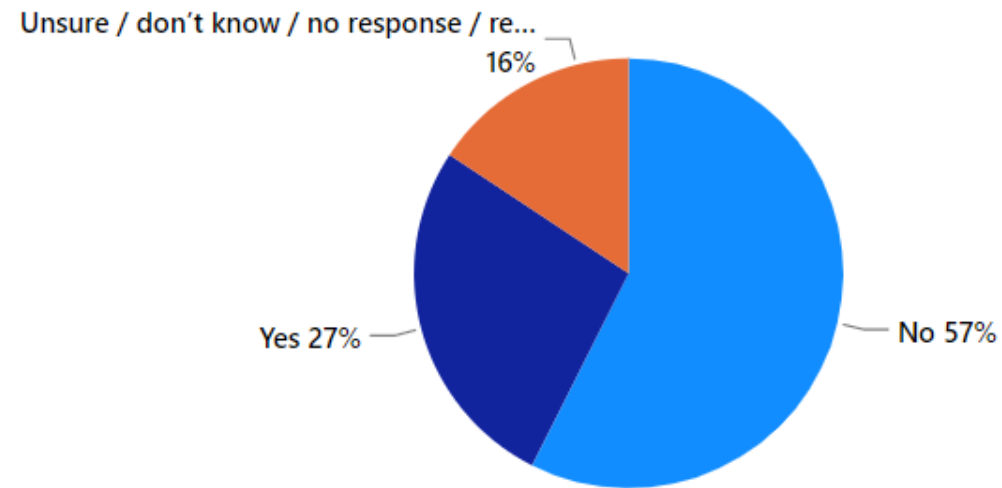
Apprenticeships	Response	%
No	144	59.5%
Unsure / don't know / no response / refused	50	20.7%
Yes	48	19.8%
Total	242	100.0%

EMPLOYMENT, RECRUITMENT AND HEADLINE SKILLS CHALLENGES

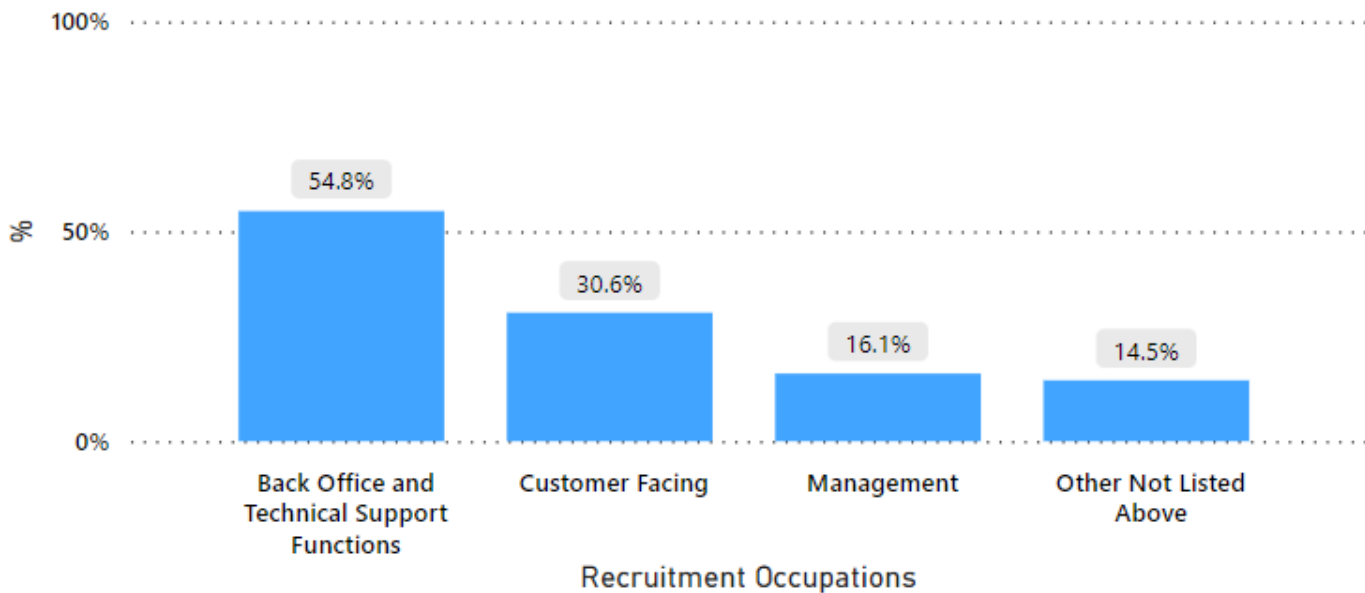
Do you think the current skills of your workforce are at the right level to help your business transform and grow in future?



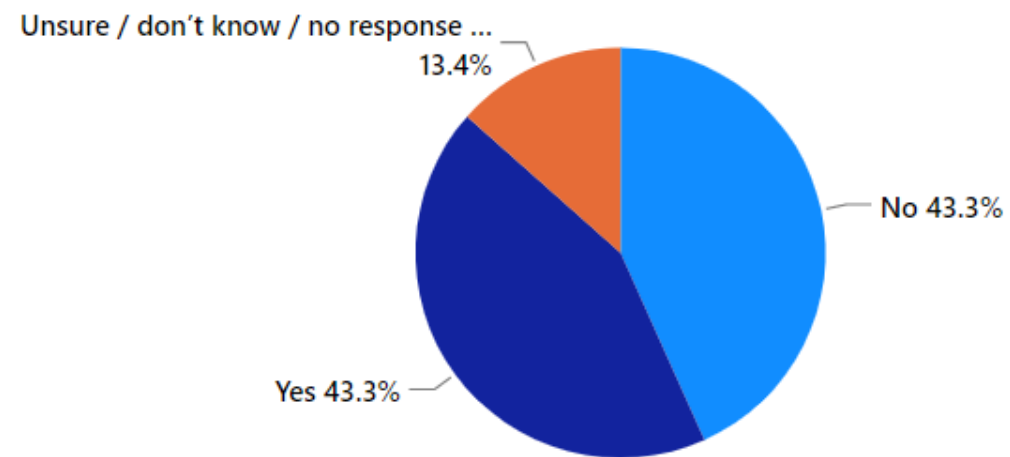
Are you currently recruiting new staff?



Recruitment Occupations

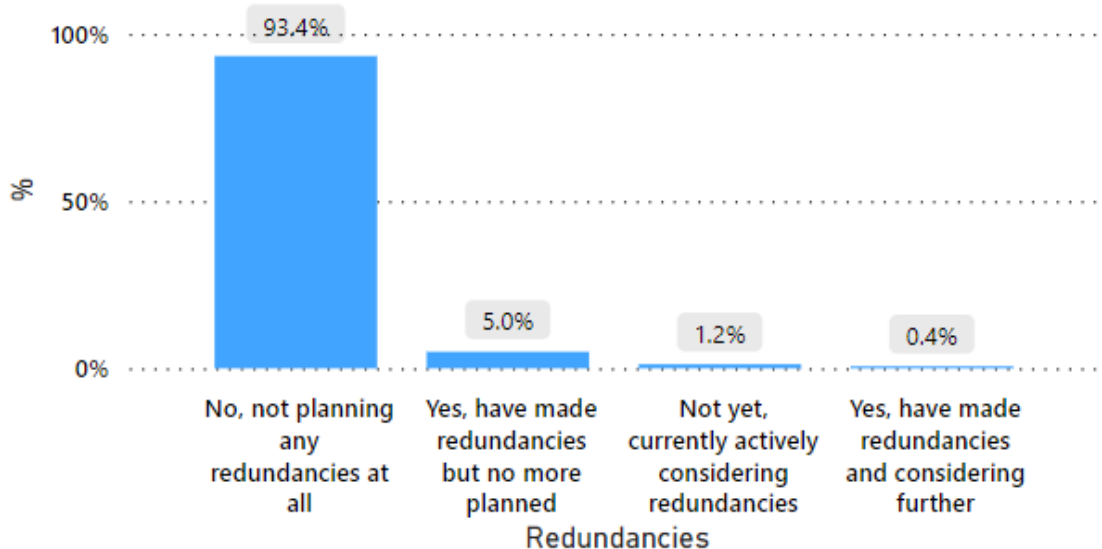


Are you currently experiencing difficulties with recruitment/filling specific vacancies?

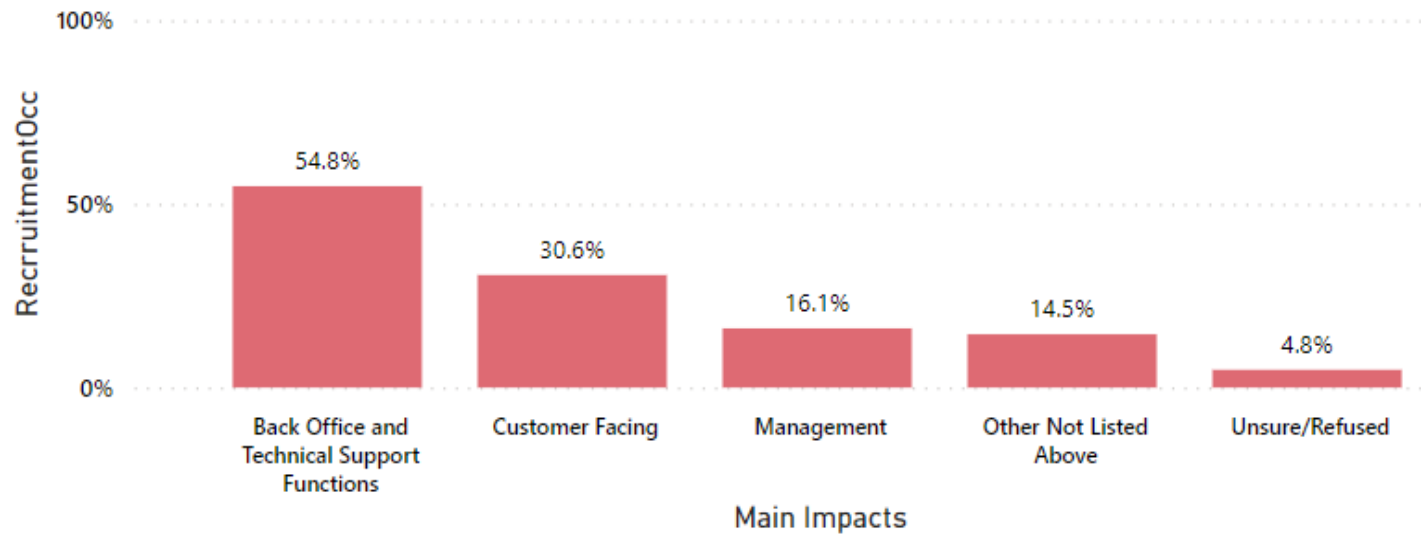


REDUNDANCY RISK

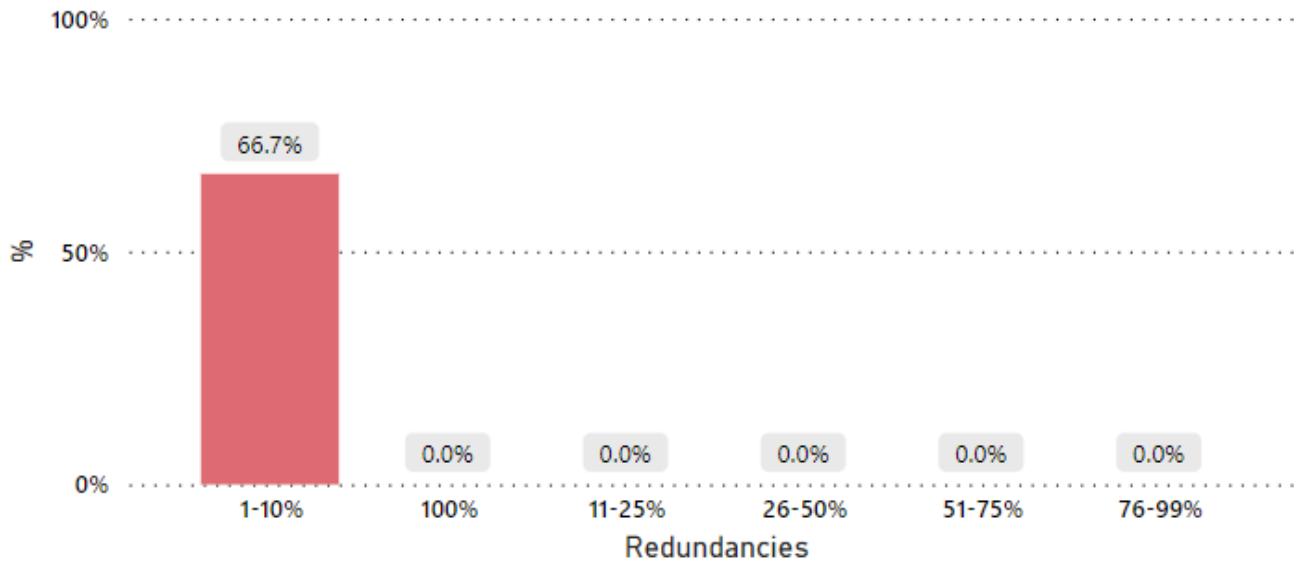
Have made or have a plan to make redundancies



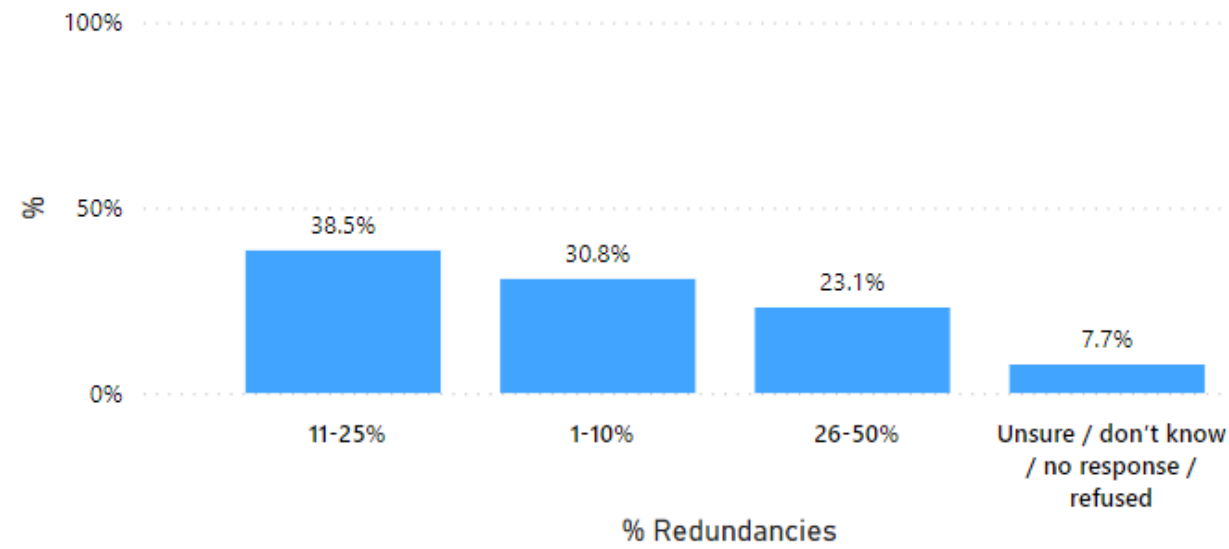
Occupations being made redundant



% of Staff Planning to Make Redundant?

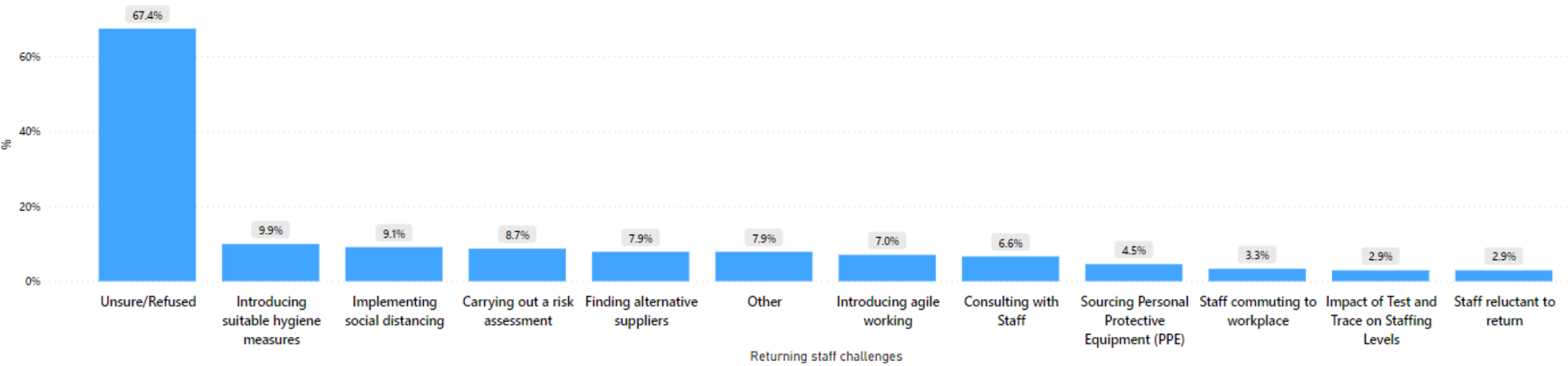


What percentage of staff have you made redundant to date?

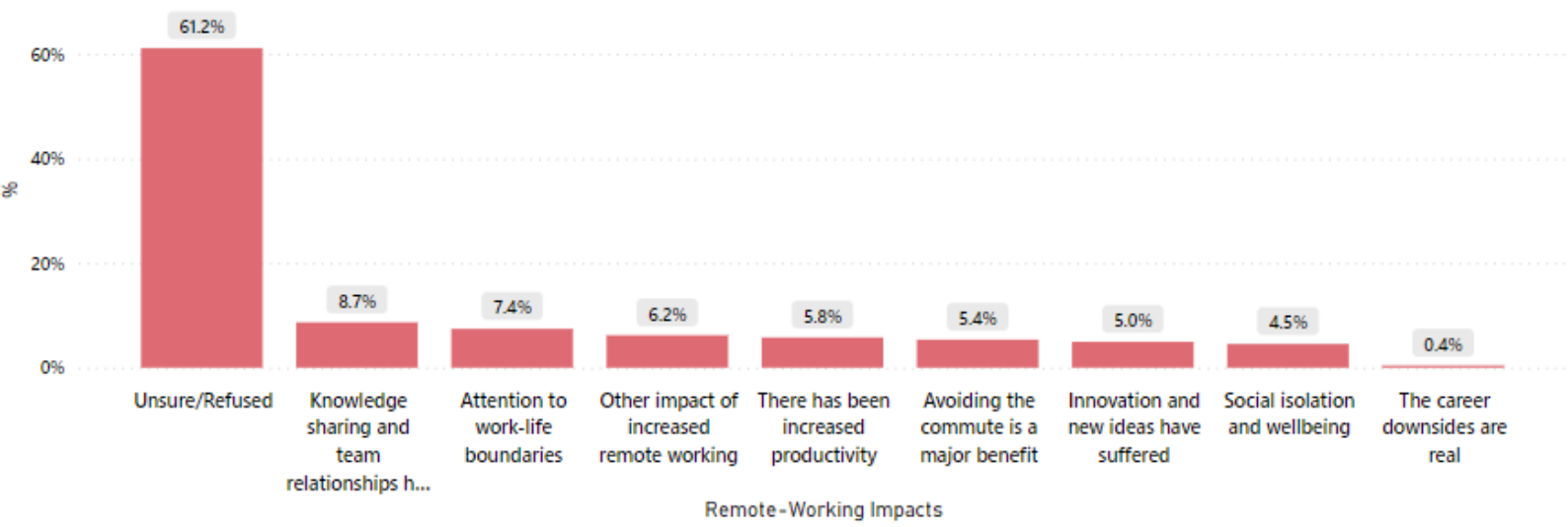


PULSE SURVEY QUESTIONS – BACK TO USUAL PLACE OF WORK (ISSUES AND BARRIERS)

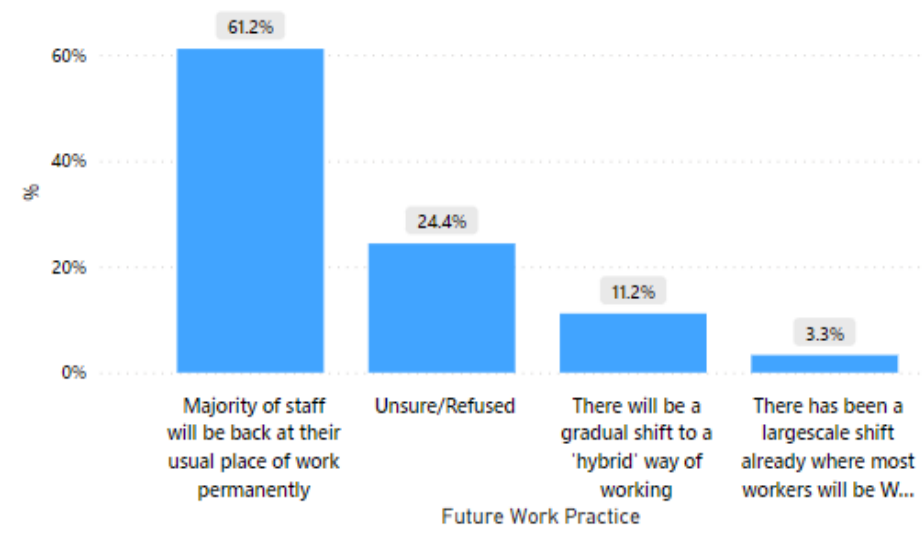
Challenges returning staff back into the workplace



Main Impacts of Remote-Working

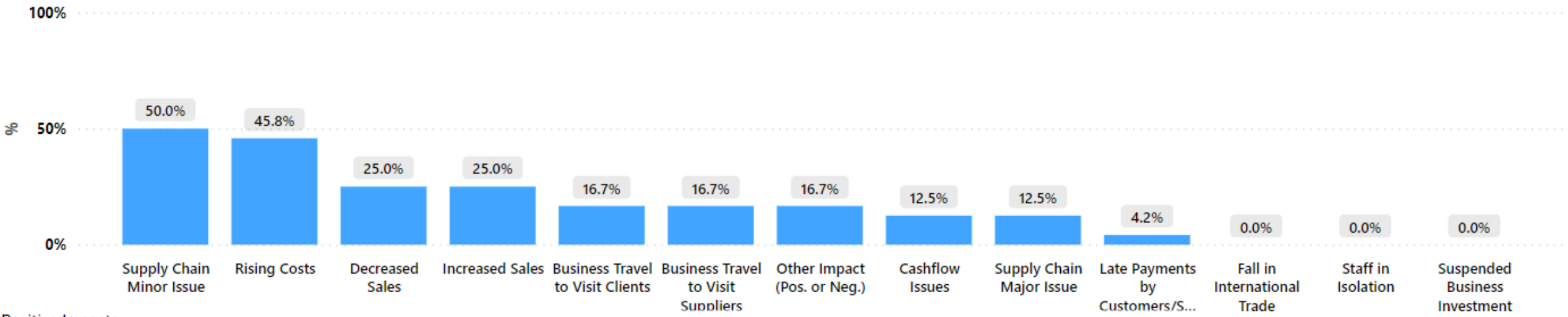


Future Work Practices

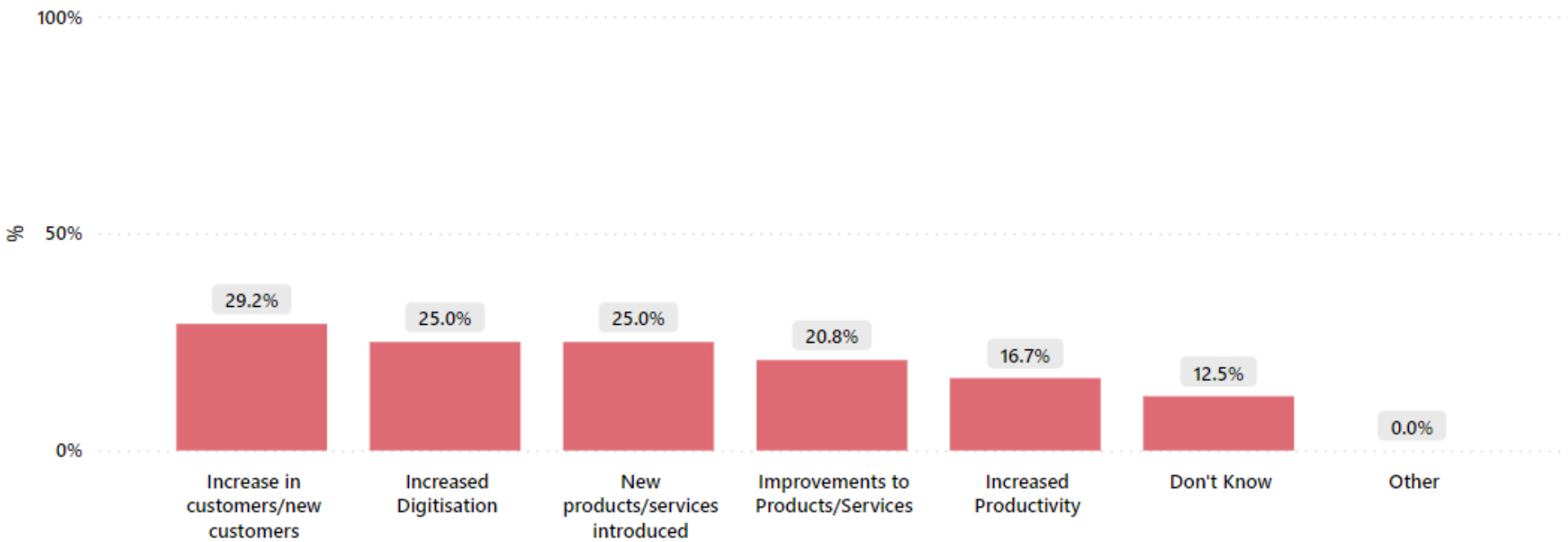


LOW CARBON, ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES – SPECIFIC RESPONSES FROM LCEGS FIRMS (N=33)

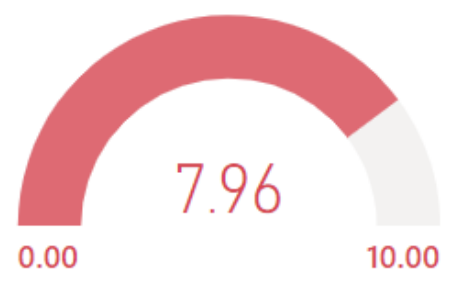
Main Impacts



Positive Impacts



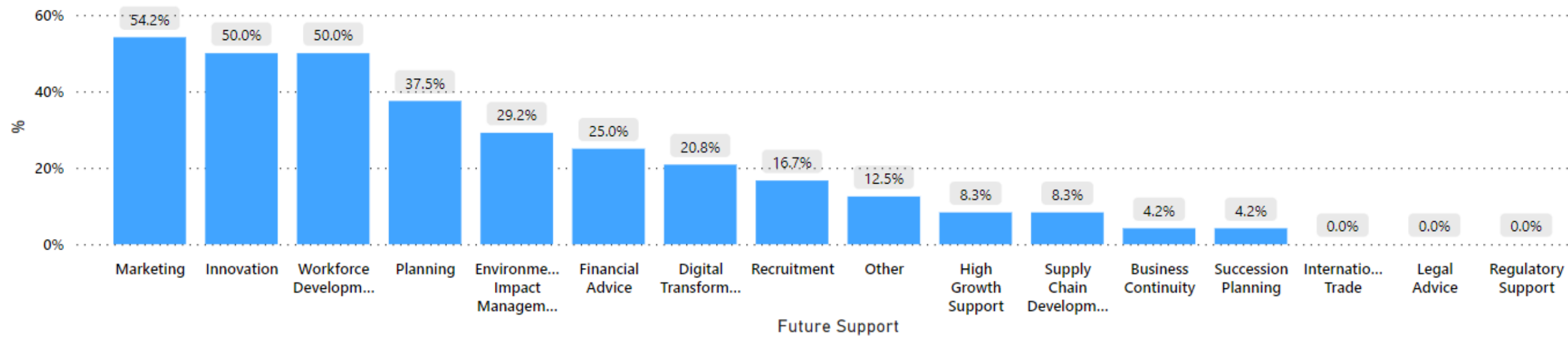
Business Confidence



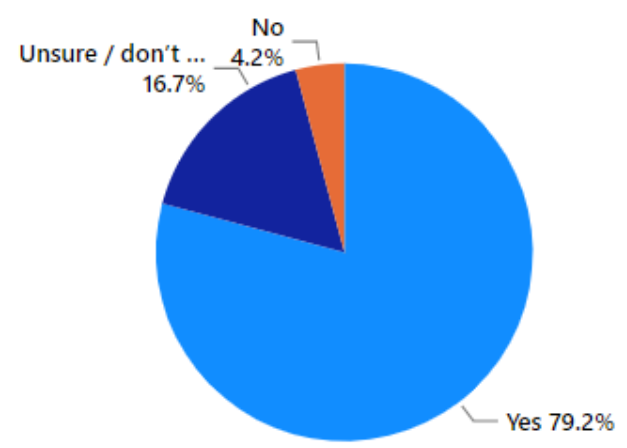
Main Impacts

LOW CARBON, ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES – SPECIFIC RESPONSES FROM LCEGS FIRMS (N=33)

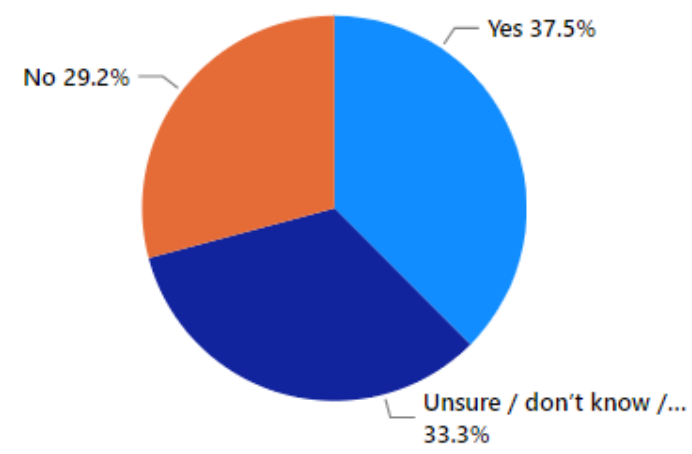
Future Support



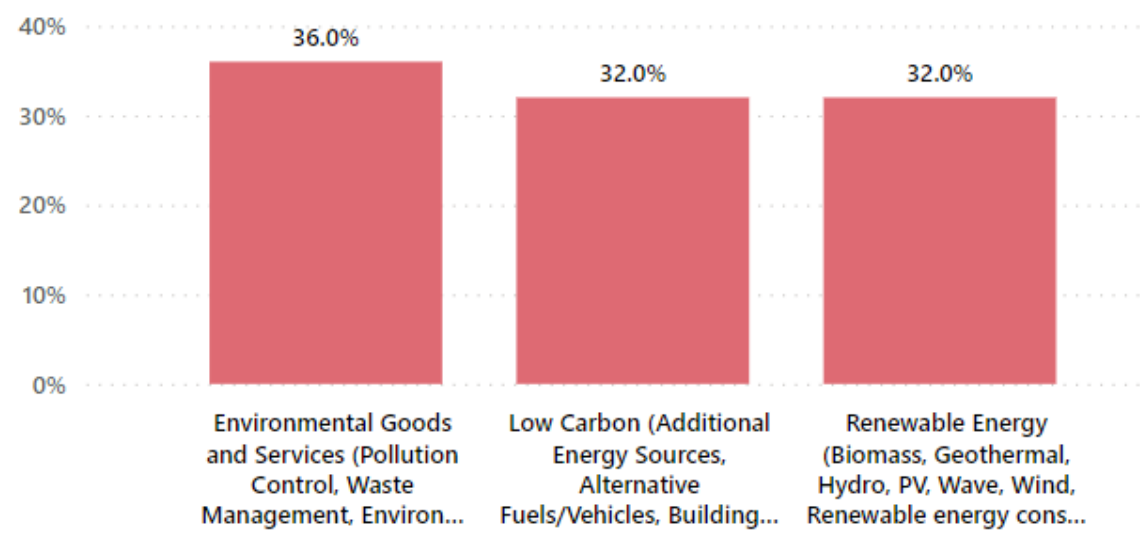
Support to deliver environmental ambitions?



Planning to minimise environmental impact in next 12 months?



Any Products/Services classed as environmental Goods/Services?



LOCAL AUTHORITY BREAKDOWN (12 WEEK, APRIL ONWARDS) – MAIN IMPACT VARIABLES (%)

Local Authority	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	GM %
Business Travel to Visit Clients	12.3%	22.6%	16.5%	6.8%	2.6%	13.3%	13.1%	4.8%	15.2%	4.5%	12.6%
Business Travel to Visit Suppliers	5.3%	15.1%	4.6%	6.8%	5.3%	5.3%	8.2%	4.8%	12.1%	4.5%	6.8%
Cashflow Issues	10.5%	17.0%	20.6%	18.2%	15.8%	14.7%	14.8%	23.8%	10.6%	13.6%	16.5%
Decreased Sales	29.8%	17.0%	24.2%	20.5%	21.1%	29.3%	19.7%	26.2%	27.3%	21.2%	24.0%
Fall in International Trade	3.5%	0.0%	3.1%	4.5%	2.6%	4.0%	1.6%	4.8%	1.5%	0.0%	2.6%
Increased Sales	21.1%	35.8%	23.7%	15.9%	26.3%	34.7%	36.1%	26.2%	28.8%	21.2%	26.7%
Late Payments by Customers/Suppliers	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.3%	6.6%	4.8%	3.0%	1.5%	1.9%
Other Impact (Positive or Negative)	8.8%	17.0%	9.3%	18.2%	10.5%	9.3%	13.1%	4.8%	9.1%	10.6%	10.6%
Rising Costs	22.8%	35.8%	22.2%	31.8%	31.6%	30.7%	16.4%	38.1%	24.2%	39.4%	27.6%
Staff in Isolation	12.3%	5.7%	4.1%	4.5%	5.3%	1.3%	4.9%	11.9%	7.6%	4.5%	5.6%
Supply Chain Major Issue	10.5%	11.3%	4.1%	15.9%	13.2%	6.7%	8.2%	4.8%	6.1%	9.1%	7.8%
Supply Chain Minor Issue	31.6%	26.4%	17.0%	18.2%	28.9%	17.3%	19.7%	38.1%	37.9%	21.2%	23.6%
Suspended Business Investment	3.5%	13.2%	7.2%	6.8%	0.0%	2.7%	3.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Overall Impact. Negative High	0.0%	3.8%	2.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Overall Impact. Negative Medium	17.5%	15.1%	19.1%	22.7%	7.9%	10.7%	16.4%	14.3%	21.2%	18.2%	17.0%
Overall Impact. Negative Low	43.9%	37.7%	40.2%	52.3%	60.5%	40.0%	49.2%	50.0%	37.9%	36.4%	43.0%
Overall Impact. Positive overall	15.8%	30.2%	19.1%	13.6%	15.8%	34.7%	19.7%	21.4%	22.7%	22.7%	21.7%
Overall Impact. Don't know / unsure / no response	22.8%	13.2%	19.1%	6.8%	15.8%	14.7%	13.1%	9.5%	18.2%	22.7%	16.7%
Respondents n=	57	53	194	44	38	75	61	42	66	66	696

LOCAL AUTHORITY BREAKDOWN (12 WEEK, APRIL ONWARDS) – MAIN IMPACT VARIABLES (%)

Local Authority	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	GM %
Cash reserves. < 1 Month			0.5%	2.3%		1.3%					0.4%
Cash reserves. 1 up to 3 months	1.8%	9.4%	5.2%	2.3%	2.6%	9.3%	4.9%	4.8%	1.5%	6.1%	5.0%
Cash reserves. 3 up to 6 months	8.8%	5.7%	9.8%	22.7%	10.5%	12.0%	9.8%	19.0%	12.1%	6.1%	10.9%
Cash reserves. More than 6 months	70.2%	75.5%	76.3%	61.4%	73.7%	66.7%	78.7%	66.7%	72.7%	65.2%	71.8%
Cash reserves. Unsure	19.3%	9.4%	8.2%	11.4%	13.2%	10.7%	6.6%	9.5%	13.6%	22.7%	11.8%
Redundancy. Yes have made, and plan to make more	1.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Not yet, currently actively considering redundancies	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	7.9%	4.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Yes have made redundancies (no more planned)	8.8%	7.5%	3.1%	6.8%	13.2%	5.3%	3.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	5.3%
No, and not planning on any redundancies at all	87.7%	92.5%	95.4%	93.2%	78.9%	90.7%	95.1%	92.9%	92.4%	95.5%	92.5%
Challenge. Adopting digital technology/transformation	14.0%	26.4%	22.7%	13.6%	26.3%	18.7%	27.9%	31.0%	21.2%	18.2%	21.8%
Challenge. Developing new products or service innovation	31.6%	35.8%	37.6%	34.1%	42.1%	40.0%	39.3%	33.3%	30.3%	40.9%	36.8%
Challenge. Developing business models/bus planning	40.4%	41.5%	38.7%	61.4%	36.8%	52.0%	42.6%	38.1%	48.5%	39.4%	43.1%
Challenge. Access to domestic markets /new sales	56.1%	49.1%	55.2%	59.1%	44.7%	57.3%	49.2%	45.2%	50.0%	63.6%	53.9%
Challenge. Access to international markets/new sales	8.8%	11.3%	14.4%	11.4%	5.3%	14.7%	8.2%	7.1%	9.1%	3.0%	10.5%
Challenge. Managing the overall finances of your business	54.4%	41.5%	35.1%	34.1%	34.2%	37.3%	37.7%	47.6%	34.8%	42.4%	38.9%
Challenge. Unsure/Refused	35.1%	17.0%	17.0%	13.6%	23.7%	16.0%	13.1%	16.7%	18.2%	24.2%	19.0%
Challenge. Workforce general an/or specific skills	29.8%	50.9%	35.6%	47.7%	39.5%	32.0%	32.8%	35.7%	34.8%	40.9%	37.1%
Challenge. Workforce management and leadership skills	26.3%	24.5%	23.7%	25.0%	15.8%	20.0%	37.7%	31.0%	30.3%	25.8%	25.7%
Respondents n=	57	53	194	44	38	75	61	42	66	66	696

LOCAL AUTHORITY BREAKDOWN (12 WEEK, APRIL ONWARDS) – MAIN IMPACT VARIABLES (%)

Local Authority	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	GM %
Positive impacts. Don't Know	29.8%	18.9%	12.9%	18.2%	7.9%	9.3%	14.8%	14.3%	13.6%	19.7%	15.4%
Positive impacts. Improvements to Products/Services	19.3%	28.3%	22.2%	29.5%	18.4%	24.0%	26.2%	11.9%	13.6%	12.1%	20.8%
Positive impacts. Increase in customers/new customers	24.6%	47.2%	33.5%	25.0%	28.9%	41.3%	31.1%	21.4%	39.4%	25.8%	32.8%
Positive impacts. Increased Digitisation	17.5%	15.1%	16.0%	11.4%	18.4%	20.0%	19.7%	9.5%	21.2%	10.6%	16.2%
Positive impacts. Increased Productivity	10.5%	24.5%	14.9%	13.6%	15.8%	18.7%	16.4%	26.2%	10.6%	16.7%	16.2%
Positive impacts. New products/services introduced	26.3%	28.3%	20.1%	31.8%	21.1%	21.3%	31.1%	28.6%	18.2%	10.6%	22.6%
Positive impacts. Other	1.8%	3.8%	5.2%	6.8%	0.0%	2.7%	1.6%	0.0%	6.1%	4.5%	3.7%
Business Confidence – next 12 months (1 low – 10 high)	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.5
Respondents n=	57	53	194	44	38	75	61	42	66	66	696

Local Authority	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	GM %
GM Business Profile %	9.9%	7.5%	22.1%	6.8%	6.4%	10.2%	11.3%	5.9%	11.2%	8.7%	100%
Monthly %	7.2%	9.4%	25.6%	5.4%	7.6%	9.9%	8.5%	4.9%	10.8%	10.8%	100%
Quarterly %	8.2%	7.6%	27.9%	6.3%	5.5%	10.8%	8.8%	6.0%	9.5%	9.5%	100%
Monthly Responses	16	21	57	12	17	22	19	11	24	24	223
Quarterly Responses	57	53	194	44	38	75	61	42	66	66	696

