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The West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) Annual Review is produced annually by the Black Country Consortium’s Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) to provide an overview of the WMCA’s economic performance during the year.

The report measures success as set out in our Performance Management Framework (PMF) and enables us to monitor real progress towards delivery of the WMCA Strategic Economic Plan (SEP).

2016 has seen many significant developments including the formation of the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) and the production of a Strategic Economic Plan for the WMCA.

The Black Country Economic Intelligence Unit played a fundamental role in the development of the WMCA SEP and plan to utilise its diverse and experienced skill set to provide a flexible intelligence resource to the WMCA. The EIU have developed a Performance Management Framework (PMF) for the WMCA and will continue to measure the success of our collective activity as set out in the WMCA SEP.
Section 1: How we measure success
The WMCA Performance Management Framework

The WMCA Performance Management Framework (PMF) provides a clear framework against which success can be measured. The Vision for the area has a number of smart objectives with clear targets. The PMF is composed of a selection of strategic headline indicators, which measure the impact of the various programme areas of the WMCA Strategic Economic Plan (SEP). These indicators span a wide range of themes including productivity, employment and skills, infrastructure, competitiveness, sustainability and public service reform and measure the economic, social, fiscal and environmental impact. The PMF is maintained and updated by the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) of Black Country Consortium Ltd who provide in depth cross-thematic spatial analysis on behalf of the WMCA.

Understanding the economic impact of current and planned activity in the context of the WMCA SEP is fundamental to the work of the EIU. They continue to be at the forefront of new techniques including leading on the operation of the WMCA Dynamic Economic Impact Model which provides a clear mechanism to measure the economic impact of programmes in a spatial context.

The EIU will annually monitor WMCA’s progress in relation to the targets in the PMF so that we can be clear on the impact of our delivery plan in achieving our ambitions. The indicators in the PMF will also be the basis upon which we appraise and prioritise our programme of interventions to deliver the WMCA SEP. This carefully targeted set of interventions will ensure delivery of the greatest economic benefits to the area and allow us to create opportunities across the WMCA.
Section 2: West Midlands successes 2016
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Direction of Travel</th>
<th>Scale of the Challenge</th>
<th>WMCA Actions to Address</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Impact</td>
<td>GVA continues to rise - currently £87.5bn +£7bn since 2013</td>
<td>WMCA GVA per head still £4,000 lower than UK resulting in a £16.5bn GVA output gap</td>
<td>£8bn investment package from first devolution deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WMCA has a growing business base with 145,410 businesses and 22,430 business births (nearly double UK growth rate)</td>
<td>To be in line with UK the WMCA needs to create an additional 1,468 business births per annum to reach 59 births per 10,000 population.</td>
<td>HS2 and the Midlands Growth Strategy - a catalyst for economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wages are increasing at a faster rate than UK</td>
<td>An additional 400,000 jobs to achieve our WMCA SEP Ambitions</td>
<td>Maximising opportunities for inward investment by improving connectivity to HS2 and UK Central and attract foreign and direct investment via the WMCA new Growth Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 12,000 new homes were built last year - currently 1.7m houses in the WMCA</td>
<td>To reach UK average wage - £28,213</td>
<td>Enterprise Zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of people with no qualifications has declined at a faster rate compared to England</td>
<td>Higher proportion of people with no qualifications than across England - 13% vs 8%</td>
<td>Public Service Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of NEETs has declined more than threefold compared to England³</td>
<td>11.4% more youth claimants (14,805) compared to last year increase of 1.6% across England. Need to reduce youth claimants by 5,000 by 2030 to reach England average, similar trend for overall claimant count.</td>
<td>Land Commission and Garden City Principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.8% of adults are physically inactive across the WMCA</td>
<td>Required 90,524 additional adults to become active to reach national average</td>
<td>Productivity and Skills Commission Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthy Life Expectancy has improved for females greater than the national average whilst for males it has declined</td>
<td>Male healthy life expectancy 4.1 years lower than national average and 3.2 for females</td>
<td>Employment Support Pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income receipts to WMCA is on the rise</td>
<td>Gap between income and expenditure has increased from £3.9bn to £4.5bn</td>
<td>West Midlands on the Move Strategic Framework 2017-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO₂ emissions reduced on last year by 167kt CO₂ (0.8%)</td>
<td>CO₂ emissions need to reduce by 36% by 2030</td>
<td>Mental Health Commission -&gt; Thrive WM Action plan in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Service Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Support development of low carbon and zero carbon homes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These colours are reflective of the theme areas in the report and don’t indicate the direction of travel which is set out in the full PMF table from page 46.
Growing WMCA Population

4.06m → 4.54m

Population/Millions

2010 2013 2015 2030

3.92m 4.00m 4.06m 4.54m

+60K

WMCA Performance Management Framework

Improving Skills

No qualifications

2013 → 2015: 363.2k → 329.4k
2030 Target: 209,500

Apprenticeships

2013/14 → 2015/16: 36K → 42K
2030 Target: 84,300

Increasing GVA & Productivity

Increasing Jobs by 400,000 by 2030

Reducing £16.5bn Output Gap Double total GVA by 2030

145,000 Businesses

Inovation and Enterprise Growth

WMCA

UK

Current GVA per Head

2013 £20,137
2015 £22,285

Improving Skills

Reducing Unskilled by 120k people

Increasing Apprenticeship Starts

2015 2030

Businesses Births per 10,000 Population

WMCA 47 55

UK 59

Reduce Health Inequalities

and Raise Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy life expectancy will rise to:

Ambition 63.4 years 64.1 years

Current 59.3 Men 60.9 Women

High Quality, Connected, Readily Available

Development Sites

1.9m Homes

1,600 ha Industrial Land

100% Premises with Superfast Broadband

Reducing £4.5bn Fiscal Deficit

Raising Productivity and Eradicating the £16.5bn Output Gap Double total GVA by 2030

40% Reduction in CO₂ by 2030

Key

Positive direction of travel compared to UK average

Positive direction but below the UK average

Negative direction of travel

On track to achieve 2030 target
Section 3:
Economic growth
Economic Growth

OUTCOME – Improved GVA for the region in line with the UK average

Productivity

- The WMCA total Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2015 was £87.5bn\(^2\) contributing 5% to the total UK GVA.\(^3\)

- WMCA’s total GVA has increased by 8.6% since 2013 exceeding the UK’s growth rate by 1.2%.

- GVA per head in the WMCA is currently £21,537 and has grown by 7% between 2013 and 2015 equating to an additional £1,400 GVA per head.

- Across the UK, GVA per head has increased by 5.8% since 2013 and is currently £25,601\(^4\).

- For the WMCA GVA per head needs to increase by £4,064 to be in line with the UK.

\(^{2}\) Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2017) Gross Value Added (GVA) for Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs).

\(^{3}\) ONS (2017) Regional gross value added (income approach) reference tables.

\(^{4}\) Please note that this is based on the latest ONS GVA LEP 2017 data. The previous 2013 baseline figure for the GVA per head was £19,423 and has changed to £20,137 due to subsequent ONS revisions made to the baseline.
The following map shows the ambitions for each area under the WMCA SEP vision scenario (as illustrated by the colours) and the additional GVA impact as numbers.
Since 2013, total WMCA GVA has increased each year and overall by £6.9bn. In the context of the UK average, despite the WMCA total GVA growing at a faster rate there is still an output gap of £16.5bn.

The figure below demonstrates the components of the output gap and outlines the impact on productivity.

Insufficient skills levels and too few residents in employment account for 56% of the overall £16.5bn output gap. The remaining £7bn can be attributed to an economy lacking dynamism which represents low performance in competition, lack of investment, enterprise and innovation.

### WMCA Output Gap £16.5bn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skills Level Insufficient⁶</th>
<th>Too few in Employment⁷</th>
<th>Economy Lacking in Dynamism⁸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% with NVQ 4+</td>
<td>Employment rate</td>
<td>Business Births per 10,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMCA = 30.4%</td>
<td>WMCA = 68.4%</td>
<td>WMCA = 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK = 38.0%</td>
<td>UK = 73.9%</td>
<td>UK = 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£3bn</td>
<td>£6.5bn</td>
<td>Business Stock per 10,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to the output gap</td>
<td>An increase of 129,939 people in employment to meet UK average</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An increase of 185,010 people qualified to NVQ4+ required to meet UK average</td>
<td>% of innovative business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Midlands = 55%</td>
<td>UK = 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UK = 53</td>
<td>£7bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contribution to the output gap</td>
<td>An increase of 1,468 business births per year required to meet UK average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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⁵ The previous GVA 2013 baseline figures put the WMCA output gap at £14bn. The £16.5bn output gap is using the GVA 2013 figures which have subsequently been revised by ONS.

⁶ ONS (2017) Annual Population Survey


Productivity Challenge

- The WMCA has seen significant improvements in performance over the past year across a number of measures – the number of NEETs has decreased, workforce jobs have increased, wages are up and there are more businesses and homes in the area.

- However, current performance generally remains below the UK average and productivity remains low.

- The gap in GVA per head between the WMCA and the UK average is currently £4,064. In addition the WMCA is falling below the UK average on education, skills and unemployment which remains a key challenge.

- There are also productivity issues in regards to the occupational structure of the WMCA economy.

- The WMCA region has fewer managers, senior professionals and technical roles than across the UK, with 13.6% individuals in employment, compared to 15% across the UK.

- The strategic programmes in the WMCA SEP will seek to address these areas to secure transformational change and support economic growth.

- A Productivity and Skills Commission has been launched to initiate action and address these issues. The Commission has been tasked to establish the true nature and extent of the Productivity & Skills challenge for the WMCA whilst identifying the individual causes and issuing recommendations to address arising issues.

Fiscal Gap

- The WMCA must become a net contributor to the national purse. All three LEPs are currently cost centres with a net deficit of approximately £4.5bn from £3.9bn the year before where tax income is estimated at £31.1bn and public expenditure at £35.5bn.

- The deficit increase is primarily due to faster growth of expenditure than income (2.7% and 1.3% respectively over the year). Growth across income streams is primarily focused on rises in Income Tax and National Insurance contributions, whereas growth across expenditure streams has been led by an increase in both Health and Social Protection expenditure.
Section 4: Business competitiveness
Business competitiveness

OUTCOME – Improved the productivity of our businesses focussing on our growth sectors

WMCA Business Base

- There are currently 145,410 active companies in the WMCA. This is an increase of 8,040 businesses on the previous year. From 2010-2015, the business base has increased by 12.4% compared to 13.6% across the UK.¹⁰

• These firms have been categorised into five groups based on their turnover band\(^1\).

• 1. There are **3,275** “High Achiever” companies, these firms have a turnover of more than **£5 million** a year and account for **2%** of the business base.

• 2. “Growth Pioneers” are second tier growth firms turning over **£1m - £4.99m** – **9,825** companies account for **7%** of the business base.

• 3. The **25,655** “Potential Gazelles” are companies turning over **£250k - £999k** and account for **29%** of the business base.

• 4. The **38,940** SMEs with a turnover between **£100k** and **£249k** are classified as “Solid Performers” and account for **29%** of the business base.

• 5. Firms turning over less than **£100k** are classed as “Lifestylers” (including micro enterprises) makes up the majority of the business base with **56,195** accounting for **42%** of the total.

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\(^2\) The Business Demography dataset does not provide a breakdown by turnover of the 145,410 registered enterprises. However, this breakdown can be obtained via the ONS UK Business - Activity, Size and Location dataset (Enterprise by Turnover size band and UK Local Authority Districts, including UK total), which provides a snapshot (March 2016) of the Business Demography dataset. At the time of the snapshot 133,890 enterprises in the West Midlands Combined Authority has been used for turnover analysis.
WMCA Business Births

- **22,430** new businesses were started across the West Midlands Combined Authority in 2015. This is **19.3%** more business births than in 2013 compared to just **10.6%** across the UK.

- The number of business births equates to **55 businesses per 10,000 population** compared to **59 per 10,000 population** for the UK.

- The WMCA needs to create an additional **1,468**, businesses each year on top of the current **22,430** new business births to achieve the current UK average.

Business Sectors

- There are currently **2 million** people working the West Midlands Combined Authority area\(^\text{12}\).

- We have identified seven transformational sectors and three enabling sectors that will be the drivers of growth across the West Midlands.

- Our Economic model sectoral analysis sets out the composition of jobs by sector. According to our Economic Model analysis there were **1.27m** people employed in our transformational sectors in **2013\(^\text{13}\)** and our ambition is to grow to **1,466,000** jobs by 2030. GVA growth is forecasted to increase from **£71bn** to **£71.3bn** in the same period.\(^\text{14}\)

- There were **718,000** jobs in the enabling sectors. Our ambition is to grow jobs in these sectors by **219,000** net new jobs by 2030. GVA in the enabling sectors is expected to increase from **£16.1bn** to **£40.6bn**. (highlighted figures need to be updated to current GVA prices)

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\(^\text{12}\) Nomis (2016) Business Register and Employment Survey 2015

\(^\text{13}\) 2013 is the baseline figure for the model

\(^\text{14}\) The level of detail required at industry level for GVA is not available from ONS therefore the EIU have applied the proportion of GVA by sector from the Oxford Economic Model and applied to the ONS GVA figures to provide an estimate.
Sector Dashboards

We have developed a dashboard for each sector to enable us to target our action to support economic growth\(^\text{15}\). The dashboards include: the scale of GVA, jobs and businesses for each sector and sub sectors and the comparison of the proportion of GVA and jobs to the UK average - current and ambition levels. A list of the top performing businesses in each sector with an analysis of financial records to establish GVA contribution, average GVA per employee, GVA growth rates and an overview of the ownership of these businesses. They also map the location of top performing businesses and the strength of the local supply chain.

- For example, our Advanced Manufacturing dashboard reports that:
  - The proportions of GVA and Jobs in the WMCA’s Advanced Manufacturing sector were above the UK average in 2013, accounting for \(\text{11}\%\) of total GVA compared to \(\text{9.3}\%\) for the UK and employing \(\text{184,000}\) people; \(\text{9.7}\%\) of total jobs compared to \(\text{13.7}\%\) for the UK.
  - GVA and Jobs in the sector have grown faster from 2010-2013 than the UK average with GVA increasing by \(\text{17.3}\%\) compared to \(\text{3.8}\%\) for the UK and jobs increasing by \(\text{2}\%\) compared to a \(\text{0.6}\%\) decrease for the UK.
  - The top \(\text{3}\) subsectors for the WMCA are Metals and fabricated metal goods; Furniture, other manufacturing & Repair and installation of machinery, Architectural and engineering activities.
  - The top \(\text{50}\) businesses in the WMCA’s Advanced Manufacturing sector generate \(\text{£3.5bn}\) GVA and the average GVA per employee for these businesses is \(\text{£70,505}\) compared to the UK average of \(\text{£47,612}\).

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\(^{15}\)Please see here to view 2013 sector dashboards which were published as part of the WMCA Productivity and Skills Commission Intelligence Pack: https://www.wmca.org.uk/media/1824/annex-1-wmca-productivity-commission-intelligence-pack-08122016.pdf. The EIU will be updating the full sector analysis in due course.
The following map illustrates the number of advanced manufacturing and engineering jobs as a percentage of total employment across the UK.
Foreign Direct Investment & International Trade

- The WMCA has received 520 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects from 44 different countries across the world. This has led to the creation of 33,000 new jobs and the safeguarding of a further 11,600 jobs since 2011/12.

- The number of FDI projects in the WMCA area has almost tripled from 48 in 2011/12 to 136 in 2015/16. This far exceeds the average growth rate for the whole of the UK which grew by 57% in the same period.

- The average number of jobs created per FDI project in the WMCA also outperforms the UK average with 63 jobs being created per FDI project in the WMCA and 39 jobs created per project across the UK.

Source: Department of International Trade (2017) Inward Investment

FDI into the WMCA - 2011-2016

- 520 FDI projects
- 33,000 jobs created
- 180% growth in projects won since 2011/12
- FDI from 44 different countries
- TATA created 8,900 jobs since 2011/12
- Average jobs created per project

Source: Marketing Birmingham

Department of International Trade (2017) Inward Investment
• There have been many significant investments into the WMCA in the last five years. By far the biggest investor is the Tata Group of India with 16 investments across seven sites within the WMCA. Between them these investments created 8,900 new jobs.

• Other significant investments include Genting Berhad of Malaysia opening Resorts World in Solihull, Sigma of Redditch (now owned by Digicall of South Africa) expanding into Birmingham creating up to 1,000 jobs, German utilities provider ExtraEnergie also aiming to create 1,000 jobs in Birmingham.

• US retail giant Amazon are expanding in Rugeley, London Taxi International owner Zhejiang Geely of China are greatly expanding in Coventry as are Brose of Germany. US based Advanced Computer Software has taken on 550 in Birmingham, UTC Aerospace of the US is expanding in Wolverhampton and Deutsche Bank continues to grow in Birmingham.

Earnings

• The total average annual earnings for the WMCA rose by £1,311 on the year before to £27,151 in 2016. This is 3.9% lower than the UK average of £28,21317.

• Although average earnings are lower than the UK, the WMCA average earnings are growing at a faster rate.

• Between 2010 and 2016, total average annual earnings in the WMCA increased by £2,731 increasing by 11.2% compared to 9% across the UK.

17 Nomis (2017) ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings 2016
Section 5: How we work
How we work

Raising Employability, Education & Skills

HEALTH OUTCOME: Better quality of life for all: improved health physical/mental health and wellbeing

CRIME OUTCOME: Reduce offending and re-offending rates

- The number of jobs in the WMCA region has been increasing year on year, a 5% rise since 2013.

- The proportion of NEETS in the WMCA continues to decline (5.8% in 2014 to 4.4% in 2015).

- The number of those with no qualifications has decreased from 14.5% to 13%.

- The number of people claiming key out-of-work benefits is at the lowest level for 10 years.

- There are 2 million jobs in the WMCA; this has grown by 5% (94,880) since 2013\(^ {18}\).

- The largest number of jobs in the WMCA are in the Business, Professional & Financial Services (327,000) followed by retail (318,000) and then the Public Sector including Education (250,000).

- The WMCA has a higher proportion of employment than the UK in Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering, Transport Technologies and Retail\(^ {19}\).

- The WMCA falls below the UK average in managerial, professional and technical occupations, but is above the UK benchmark in lower skilled occupations\(^ {20}\).

- The employment rate across the WMCA has risen year on year, increasing at the same rate as the UK between 2015 and 2016 (+0.4pp).

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\(^{18}\) Oxford Economic Model 2017

\(^{19}\) Oxford Economic Model 2017

The following map illustrates the distribution of the WMCA SEP 2030 jobs growth ambitions.
In the WMCA 774,300 people are qualified to degree level or equivalent (30.4%). This is a 7,700 increase on the year before. However there has been no overall increase in the percentage which has remained constant at 30.4% of working age residents being qualified at this level.

Across the UK 15.5m are qualified to degree level or equivalent and 521,800 more people were qualified at this level than in 2015, resulting in a 1.1pp increase.

To reach the UK average of 38% the WMCA requires a further 185,010 people to be qualified at this level.

The proportion of WMCA residents with no qualifications decreased from 14.5% (365,600) in 2015 to 13% (329,400) in 2016. To reach the current UK average (8.3%) requires a further upskilling of 119,867 people.

The proportion of working age residents with no qualifications is falling faster than the UK average. In addition, the take up of trade apprenticeships, those with other qualifications and people qualified to NVQ1 and NVQ2 level or equivalent has increased at a higher rate than compared to the UK.

All qualifications data taken from the Annual Population Survey, January-December 2016
Apprenticeship starts

- In 2015/16 there were **42,040** apprenticeship starts across the WMCA showing a **16.7%** increase since 2013/14, compared to **15.9%** across England.

- Intermediate Apprenticeships make up the majority of all apprenticeship starts (**58.8%**) whilst **35%** of apprenticeship starts are at advanced level and **6.2%** are higher apprenticeships.\(^{22}\)

- **45%** of apprenticeship starts are in the 25+ age group and **29%** are delivered to 19-24 year olds with the remaining **26%** being provided to under 19s.

- The WMCA's ambition is to raise overall apprenticeship starts to **84,000** by 2030. To do this the WMCA needs to create nearly double the current number of apprenticeship starts per annum.

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\(^{22}\) An Intermediate apprenticeship is equivalent to five GCSEs with a grade C or above. Advanced apprenticeships are equivalent to 2 A Level passes and also include Level 3 NVQs, Functional or Key Skills. A Higher Apprenticeship refers to level NVQ Level 4+, Foundation degrees and BTECs.
Schools Performance

- 98 out of 213 schools (46%) across the WMCA met geography scored above the national rate of 53.5% at 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths in 2016.

- The percentage of students who have achieved 5+A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths in the WMCA area is 53% and has decreased by 5pp since 2013/14.  

- Across England the GCSE pass rate increased by 0.4pp over the same period.

- The WMCA GCSE pass rate is 0.8pp lower compared to the national rate.

- In June 2016 a new secondary school accountability system, Progress 8 was implemented. In future years the new measure Progress 8 will be reported.

Health & Well Being

Healthy Life Expectancy

In the WMCA, across the seven metropolitan areas, the healthy life expectancy (HLE) for males and females is 59.3 years and 60.9 years respectively. This is 63.4 years for males and 64.1 years for females across England. “Healthy life expectancy” refers to the number of years a person might live in a ‘healthy’ state. The difference between healthy life expectancy and the average life expectancy is referred to as the window of need.

Source: DfE (2017) Compare school and college performance data tool24a

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24a Based on WMCA met geography

25 This section has been provided by Public Health England.
Deprivation
For both males and females in the most deprived communities there is a shorter healthy life expectancy at birth and a longer period expected to be spent in ‘not healthy’ health. The healthy inequality gap between the most and least deprived areas across the WMCA met geography has increased among males from 6.2 years in 2014 to 7.4 years in 2015, whereas for females the gap has decreased from 9.9 years to 9 years. In 2015, 20% of the WMCA population lived in the top 10% most deprived areas.

Suicide Rates
In 2015, the suicide rate for the WMCA was the same as England at 10.1 suicides per 100,000. However, across England and the WMCA the suicide rate has increased year on year since 2010.

Employment Rate Gap
The following chart shows the percentage point gap between the percentage of working age adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and in employment and the overall employment rate. The WMCA is ahead of England with a 58.9 employment rate gap compared to 67.2 across England. In 2016, only 6.7% of adults in contact with secondary mental health services were in paid employment across England. The long term goal is to radically increase the number of people in contact with secondary mental health services in employment by 2030 and to narrow the gap between their employment rate.

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Crime

The number of offences per year has continued to decrease since 2010. 32,008 offences were committed in 2014 - 1,364 less than in 2013 and 7,170 less than in 2011.

Re-offending rates across the WMCA has increased from 24.6% in 2013 to 24.9% in 2014. However, this is still lower than the re-offending rates for England where 25.4% of offenders re-offend.

In contrast, 454 per 100,000 (10-17 year olds) entered into the youth justice system for the first time across the WMCA met geography compared to 369 per 100,000 across England. The number of first-time entrants (FTEs) in the WMCA met geography has decreased by 8.2% between 2013 and 2015 and decreased by 17.6% across England during the same period. For the WMCA met geography to reach the national average the number of FTEs needs to be reduced by 85.1 per 100,000 which is equivalent to a 19% reduction.
**Early Years**

- At 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality rates in the West Midlands Combined Authority are significantly higher than the England average of 3.9 per 1000 live births. However, the number of infant deaths annually reduced from 325 to 310 between 2001/3 and 2013/15. For the WMCA to be similar to England there would have to be 100 less infant deaths across the WMCA annually.

- Teenage conceptions (aged 15-17 years) have reduced significantly since 1998, although rates in the WMCA are still significantly higher than for England. In 2015, there were 1,810 births to teenage mothers. For the WMCA to be similar to the England average there would have to be 315 fewer teenage conceptions annually.

- During the period 2015/16, 12.6% of mothers smoked during pregnancy. This is lower than the 15% seen in 2010/11 but still higher than the England average of 10.6%.

- In 2015, there were 1,264 first time entrants to the youth justice system (or 454 per 100,000 10-17 year olds). This is a considerable decrease compared to 2,100 new entrants in 2010 (730 per 100,000). For the WMCA to be similar to England there would need to be 240 entrants to the youth justice system annually.

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27 Based on WMCA met geography
28 Based on WMCA met geography
**Working years and retirement**

- The current smoking prevalence across the WMCA is around 16%, similar to the 16.9% seen for England. However, this ranges from around 10% in Warwick to 21.5% in Redditch.

- Across the West Midlands Combined Authority, 11.9% of the households in the area (or 192,215 households) experienced fuel poverty in 2014. This is a reduction from 13.9% (219,240 households) in 2011.

- During the period 2013-15, there were 21,850 deaths which are considered preventable, or around 7,280 deaths annually. This is a reduction from 8,620 deaths annually between 2001 and 2003.

- Around 40% of cancer diagnoses are preventable. Improvements in lifestyles of people in the WMCA could result in 5,588 fewer diagnoses annually. Eradicating smoking altogether could prevent 2,650 fewer cases of diagnosis alone.

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**Physically Inactive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inactive</th>
<th>Fairly active</th>
<th>Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 minutes per week</td>
<td>30 - 149 minutes per week</td>
<td>150+ minutes per week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WMCA</th>
<th>24.8%</th>
<th>3.4%</th>
<th>61.8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.0% of people nationally</td>
<td>12.6% of people nationally</td>
<td>65.4% of people nationally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity includes gardening, walking, cycling, dance, fitness and sporting activities. Sport England, Active Lives Survey 2017

- Based on the Active Lives Survey (Sport England, 2017), 61.8% of the WMCA’s population achieve the recommended activity levels of at least 150 minutes a week, equivalent to 1,998,500 people. In order to reach the national average of 65.4%, the WMCA requires an additional 90,524 participants achieving 150 minutes of sports or physical activity per week.

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29 Preventable mortality includes conditions such as those as a result from lifestyle factors – alcohol, drug abuse and diabetes. For a full definition refer to the Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 4.03

30 Based on WMCA met geography
Unemployment

- 259,470 people aged 16-64 in the WMCA are classed as claiming key out of work benefits (August 2016). This equates to 10.2% of the working age population. The figure has dropped by 18,850 from the previous year (6.8%).

- Jobs Seekers Allowance (JSA) account for 19.4% (figure excludes Universal Credit) of the 259,470 people claiming benefits and this category has reported the largest fall over the past year - a decline of 8,550 people.

- The numbers claiming ESA and incapacity benefits fell by 7,600 over the same period but still accounts for 64.3% of all benefit claims. Lone parents account for 13.8% and this reported a decline of 1,070 people.

- There were 73,535 claimants in the WMCA in March 2017 with a rate of 2.9%. This figure reflects 1,450 more claimants than the previous month and 3,950 claimants more compared to the same month last year (69,585).

- The proportion of Youth Claimants in the WMCA as a percentage of total claimants was 21.4% in March 2017 (15,710 youth claimants) compared to 21.9% nationally. This figure reflects 510 more claimants than the previous month and 330 more claimants compared to the same month last year (15,380).

- 4,420 people (4.4%) in the WMCA were classed as NEET (Not in Employment, Education and Training) in 2015, 5.9% in 2014 and compared to the national average of 4.2%.

Department for Works and Pensions, 2017
Section 6: How we live
How we live

ACCESSIBILITY - Improved the Connectivity of People to Businesses to Jobs and Markets

INFRASTRUCTURE - Improved the quantity of high quality readily available developments

SUSTAINABILITY - Resource efficient economy to stimulate new technology and business

- **4.1m** people living in the WMCA
- Over **12,000** new homes built in the WMCA
- Broadband project already connecting over 1 million premises

The following map illustrates the distribution of the WMCA SEP 2030 population growth ambitions.
Employment Land, Housing and Transport

The ambition of the WMCA SEP is to create and/or transform an additional 1,600 ha of brownfield land for first class employment land that is of national significance and meeting the needs of the expanding and new business base.

The map below highlights some of the key commercial sites within the WMCA area. The size of the star indicates the number of hectares of employment land available for that development whilst the colour represents the deliverability timescale.
One of the WMCA SEP aims is to expand the construction and renewal of housing stock. There are currently (2016) **1.7 million** homes in the WMCA area whilst the ambition is to build an additional **200,000** homes ensuring there will be **1.9 million** homes by 2030. These additional dwellings are required to meet the demand created by a continued rise in population. There were **12,000** net new homes built in 2015 compared to the previous year and the most net new homes built per year since 2008.

The current total number of dwellings can be seen by district below in the map.

**Total number of dwellings in 2016**

![Map showing total number of dwellings in 2016](image)
The maps below show the number of dwellings built between 2000 to 2009 and 2010 to 2015 (based on the dwellings modal age).
Broadband Infrastructure

There are 1,073,154 premises in the WMCA area that have high-speed fibre broadband connectivity.

- The Black Country Broadband Project
  - Enabled availability of superfast broadband to over 99% of homes and business by the end of 2017.
  - So far has connected over 40,000 premises.
  - Voucher Scheme has benefitted over 400 businesses, with ERDF funding secured to continue the scheme.

- The Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Broadband Project:
  - Will provide availability of superfast broadband to 98% of houses and businesses by the end of 2019.
  - So far has connected more than 57,500 premises.
  - Voucher Scheme has benefitted over 1,000 businesses, with ERDF funding secured to continue the scheme.

- Digital Birmingham Project:
  - Enabled availability of superfast broadband to 95% of premises across the City
  - Provided free Wi-Fi to 230 public buildings.
  - Voucher Scheme has benefitted over 4,000 businesses.

The map below shows the percent of premises per postcode with superfast broadband coverage (in 2015 where red is under 50% and green is over 50%).

- Working with LINX to establish an Internet Exchange within Birmingham, to cover the WMCA region.
Transport

The Midlands Engine for Growth brings together 10 Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), who together with the local authorities, universities, businesses and other partners will work to grow the economy of the Midlands and the UK as a whole. The Midlands Engine region has a population of over 11.5 million and an economy worth £222bn each year. Partners have agreed to collaborate on plans to boost productivity, attract inward investment, increase connectivity, through Midlands Connect, and build a regional tourism offer.

Connectivity across the Midlands is essential for supporting and attracting businesses as well as highly skilled workers. Improving transport links to speed up journey times across the Midlands can secure a £1 billion-a-year boost to the regional economy, create 300,000 additional jobs and save businesses nearly £500 million.

The Midlands Connect Partnership and the Department for Transport is developing a transport strategy that identifies the major infrastructure projects needed to improve the connectivity of our region’s key locations so we can help drive economic growth and power the Midlands Engine. The Midlands Connect strategy will not only help release untapped growth across central England but tackle the significant transport challenges that are already impacting on the competitiveness of both the Midlands and the wider UK economy. The strategy was published in March 2017.

At present, 45.6% of the population across the WMCA met geography can travel to 3 strategic centres within 45 minutes. As the regional centre in Birmingham offers some services and facilities above and beyond those offered in the other nine centres, as well as offering substantial onward connections from New Street station, the following figure reports the proportion of residents who can get to three centres, one of which being Birmingham. 41% of the population are within 3 strategic centres including Birmingham within 45 minutes.

The map below represents the rail and rapid transit network which is a main element of the vision for transport in the WMCA area for 2035.

Metropolitan Rail and Rapid Transit Network Map

32 The key strategic centres chosen were key centres chosen were: Birmingham, Birmingham Airport / NEC (& HS2), Brierley Hill, Coventry, Dudley, Solihull, Sutton Coldfield, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

33 This data was kindly provided by Transport for West Midlands (TfWM)
Environmental Developments

- Continued progress made by the Birmingham & Black Country Nature Improvement Area (NIA) has seen the development of the new NIA Ecological Strategy 2017 - 2022.

- The strategy is based on a robust ecological network which defines core, linking and ecological opportunity areas to provide a basis for targeted intervention to protect, enhance and create sites helping to increase wildlife and biodiversity within the Black Country.

- By using this comprehensive landscape-scale approach it sets a vision for our region, and continues the momentum which has been made to date by the NIA including 250 sites improved for nature; 60 partner organisations involved and 45,000 volunteer hours.

WMCA Visitor Economy

Visits

- In 2015 the WMCA attracted 65 million day visits, accounting for more than 90% of all visitors to the area. Between 2011 and 2015, the number of day visits increased by 5.6% from 61 million. A six million decline from the peak in 2014. Although there has been a 3.4% decrease over the last 12 months (2014 - 2015) in line with national trends and the WMCA has out-performed the UK as a whole.

- Overnight visits to the WMCA have grown at a slower rate than that of day visits – increasing by 0.3% over the past 5 years but still out-performing the UK which has decreased by -1.6% for the same period.

- In contrast, the WMCA has seen significant growth in numbers of international visits – with numbers increasing by 14.5% over the last 12 months (2014-2015) and 44.2% over the last 5 years, from 1.02 million in 2011 to 1.47 million in 2015. The national picture also shows significant growth, but not as rapid as in the WMCA, with numbers of international visits to the UK increasing by 17.3% between 2011 and 2015.

Percentage change in the number of visits to the WMCA compared to the UK

![Diagram showing percentage change in visits](image-url)

Expenditure

- Total day visitor expenditure has grown by 10.3% in the WMCA over the past 12 months - from £2.4 billion to £2.6 billion. The WMCA five year growth is 66.4% - far exceeding the average growth rate for the UK which grew by 3.5%.

- Total overnight visitor expenditure has grown by 3.5% in the WMCA over the past 12 months - from £7.9 billion to £8.2 billion; also well above the 0.1% growth rate across the UK.

Employment

- There has been significant growth in visitor economy employment numbers across all 3 LEP areas and the WMCA over the past five years (2010-2015). The strongest growth has been seen in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP with over 19,000 new employees since 2010 – an increase of 25.51%. Across the WMCA as a whole the visitor economy sector now employs over 173,000 - 25,628 more than it did five years ago.34

Business numbers

- The visitor economy has also seen strong growth in business numbers. Growth has been highest in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP at 14.1%. The WMCA is home to over 2,000 more visitor economy businesses in 2016 than in 2011, an increase of 13.9%.35

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35 Source: ONS (2017) Business Counts
### The WMCA Performance Management Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Measures of Success</th>
<th>Where we are now</th>
<th>Change over the last year</th>
<th>Direction of Travel Relative to UK average since 2013</th>
<th>Scale of the Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC GROWTH - Improve GVA for the region in line with the UK average</strong></td>
<td>O1. GVA per Head</td>
<td>£21,537</td>
<td>+£442</td>
<td>+£1,400 +7.0% WMCA +5.8% UK</td>
<td>+£4,064 GVA per head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSINESS - Improve the productivity of our businesses focusing on our growth sectors</strong></td>
<td>B1. GVA per employee</td>
<td>£43,706</td>
<td>+£28</td>
<td>+£2,781 +6.8% WMCA +2.4% UK</td>
<td>+£19,832 GVA per employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B2. GVA in transformational sectors</td>
<td>£71.3bn</td>
<td>+£2.4bn</td>
<td>+£6.2bn +9.6% WMCA +7.4% UK</td>
<td>+£40.7bn GVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B3. No. of Business Births</td>
<td>22,430 business births</td>
<td>+3,485 business births</td>
<td>+3,625 business births +19.3% WMCA +10.6% UK</td>
<td>59 per 10,000 population +1,468 births per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B4. Jobs in Transformational Sectors</td>
<td>1.27m</td>
<td>+55,000 jobs</td>
<td>+82,000 jobs +6.9% WMCA +5.9% UK</td>
<td>+194,400 jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B5. Total Jobs</td>
<td>2m</td>
<td>+54,200 jobs</td>
<td>+95,000 Jobs +5.0% WMCA +4.9% UK</td>
<td>+400,000 Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B6. Employment Rate</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>+0.4pp</td>
<td>+1.5pp WMCA +2.7pp UK</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISCAL - Secure better for less from our public services</strong></td>
<td>F1. Income &amp; Exp. Balance</td>
<td>-£4.5bn</td>
<td>+£0.6bn</td>
<td>+£0.6bn +15.4%</td>
<td>+1.1pp No fiscal gap +£4.5bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PEOPLE - Improve Life Chances for all</strong></td>
<td>P1 - Reduce % of people in top 10% most deprived areas</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>+0.02pp</td>
<td>+0.09pp WMCA +0.05pp Eng.</td>
<td>10% of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P2 - Better employment, health and wider outcomes for people with complex needs</td>
<td>To be developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P3 (i) Annual average earnings</td>
<td>£27,151</td>
<td>+5.1%</td>
<td>+4.9% WMCA +4.5% UK</td>
<td>+£1,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) % of employees earning above UK living wage</td>
<td>To be developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36 The green shading illustrates indicators which have moved in a positive direction compared to the UK average or national (England) where UK averages are not available. The red shading indicates the reverse and orange indicates a growth rate in the right direction but less than the UK or national average.
37 The 2013 baseline figure was revised by the ONS from £19,423 to £20,137
38 The star symbol indicates that the current direction of travel and growth rate is on track to meet the 2030 target.
39 Baseline data is 2015.
## Outcomes

**Skills - Improve skill levels at all ages so that people have the skills and qualifications to access jobs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures of Success</th>
<th>Where we are now</th>
<th>Change over the last year</th>
<th>Direction of Travel Relative to UK average since 2013</th>
<th>Scale of the Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P4. % of Working Age Population (WAP) with No Qualifications</td>
<td>13% 329,400 people</td>
<td>-1.5 pp -36,200 people</td>
<td>-33,800 people -1.6 pp WMCA -1.3pp UK</td>
<td>- 4.7 pp - 119,867 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5. % of WAP with NVQ 1</td>
<td>12 % 302,600 people</td>
<td>+0.1 pp +3,700 people</td>
<td>-9,200 people -0.5 pp WMCA -0.9pp UK</td>
<td>Ahead of UK + 1 pp + 24,905 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6. % of WAP with NVQ 2</td>
<td>16.8% 423,300 people</td>
<td>+0.2 pp +5,200 people</td>
<td>- 7,300 people - 0.5 pp WMCA +0.9pp UK</td>
<td>Ahead of UK + 0.9 pp +21,905 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P7. % of WAP with NVQ 3</td>
<td>16.3% 410,400 people</td>
<td>-0.3pp -8,700 people</td>
<td>-25,600 people -1.2 pp WMCA +0.1pp UK</td>
<td>+ 0.8 pp +21,290 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P8. % of WAP with NVQ 4+</td>
<td>30.4% 774,300 people</td>
<td>+0.03pp +7,700 people</td>
<td>+86,500 people +2.8 pp WMCA +3.1 pp UK</td>
<td>+76 pp +185,010 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P9. No. of Apprenticeships starts</td>
<td>42,040</td>
<td>-1,190 -2.8%</td>
<td>+ 6,030 +16.7% WMCA +15.9% Eng.</td>
<td>+42,219 per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P10. % of schools with an above national average GCSE pass rate A*-C including Maths and English</td>
<td>46% 48.5% -2.5pp WM Met</td>
<td>52.6% 6.6pp WM Met -4.1pp Eng.</td>
<td>+ 7.5% schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P11. NEETs aged 16 - 18</td>
<td>4.420 4.4%</td>
<td>-1,450 -24.7%</td>
<td>-1,950 -30.5% WMCA -19.9% Eng.</td>
<td>4.2% -228 NEETs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health - Better quality of life for all: improve health (inc. Mental health) and well being**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures of Success</th>
<th>Where we are now</th>
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<th>Scale of the Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P12. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at Births - Males &amp; Females</td>
<td>Males (M) = 59.3 years</td>
<td>-0.03 years</td>
<td>-0.6 WM Met +0.2 Eng.</td>
<td>63.4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females (F) = 60.9 years</td>
<td>+0.5 years</td>
<td>-0.3 years WM Met +0.2 years Eng.</td>
<td>64.1 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P13. Reduced inequality in HLE for Males &amp; Females</td>
<td>To be developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P14. Health inequality gap by years between best and worse areas in LEP and SEP areas</td>
<td>M = 7.4 years F = 9 years (WM Met)</td>
<td>M = +1.2 F = -0.9</td>
<td>M = +1.3 F = -1.3</td>
<td>No gap Reduce gap by 7.4 years for males and 9 years for females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P15. Gap in employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
<td>-0.6pp</td>
<td>+1.5pp WMCA +5pp Eng.</td>
<td>Ahead of England +8.3pp (67.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P16 - Rates of suicide (per 100,000)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>+0.4</td>
<td>+1.8 WMCA +0.3 Eng.</td>
<td>No suicides -410 suicides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P17 - % of physically inactive adults</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22% +90,524 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P18 - Offending rates</td>
<td>32,008 79 offenders per 1000 population (2014)</td>
<td>-1.364 - 4.1%</td>
<td>-7,170 - 76%</td>
<td>Below the national average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

40 Relative to Schools with GCSE pass rates above the national average (England).

41 No previous data available as first Active Lives Survey was issued in 2017.

42 Baseline is 2011.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Measures of Success</th>
<th>Where we are now</th>
<th>Change over the last year</th>
<th>Direction of Travel Relative to UK average since 2013</th>
<th>Scale of the Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRIME - Reduce offending and re-offending</td>
<td>P19 - Re-offending rates (per 100,000)</td>
<td>24.9% (2014)</td>
<td>+0.3pp</td>
<td>-0.1pp WMCA -1.2pp Eng.43</td>
<td>Ahead of England + 0.5pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P20 – No. of first time entrants to Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>+3.3%</td>
<td>-8.2% WM Met -17.6% Eng.</td>
<td>-85 first-time entrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P21. Youth claimants aged 18 – 24</td>
<td>14,805</td>
<td>+1,515 +11.4%</td>
<td>-11,240 -43.2% WMCA -46.4% UK</td>
<td>-32% -4,781 youth claimants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P22. Claimant Count aged 18 – 64</td>
<td>67,705</td>
<td>+5,085 +8.1%</td>
<td>-35,755 -34.6% WMCA -37.5% UK</td>
<td>- 27% - 16,957 claimants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE ACCESSIBILITY - Improve the connectivity of people to businesses to jobs and markets</td>
<td>PL1. Broadband Connectivity</td>
<td>93.7% 1.13m premises</td>
<td>+2.3pp</td>
<td>+2.4pp WM Met +14pp UK44</td>
<td>100% +75,793 premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PL2. % of residents able to access 3 or more strategic centres including Birmingham City Centre, accessible by public transport within 45 mins travel time in the am peak</td>
<td>41% (WM Met)</td>
<td>-1.3pp</td>
<td>-3.2pp</td>
<td>75% +34pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PL3. Journey time reliability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PL4. Mode Share of all Journeys</td>
<td>i) Car (64%) Public Transport (11%) Walk (22%) Cycle (7%) Taxi (2%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Percentage of car journeys non-single occupancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE - Improve the quantity of high quality readily available development sites</td>
<td>PL5. No./ha available for housing developments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To be developed 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PL6. No./ha available for employment development sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To be developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PL7. Land Uplift value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To be developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSTAINABILITY - Resource efficient economy to stimulate new technology and business</td>
<td>E1. CO₂ emitted within SEP area by transport, businesses and homes</td>
<td>21,564ktCO₂ (2014)</td>
<td>-167 ktCO₂ - 0.8%</td>
<td>+ 1.6% WMCA46 -6.3% UK</td>
<td>- 7,681 ktCO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E2. No. of days poor air quality per year (rated 4 or higher on the Daily Air Quality Index)</td>
<td>40 days</td>
<td>+ 12 days</td>
<td>- 16 days WMCA -11 days UK</td>
<td>-40 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43 Baseline is 2011.
44 Baseline is 2011.
45 Transport for West Midlands is in the process of developing an effective monitoring approach for journey time reliability.
46 Baseline is 2011.