# Manchester City Council
# Quarterly Economy Dashboard
# Quarter Two 2015/16

Produced by Core Performance and Intelligence Team

# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

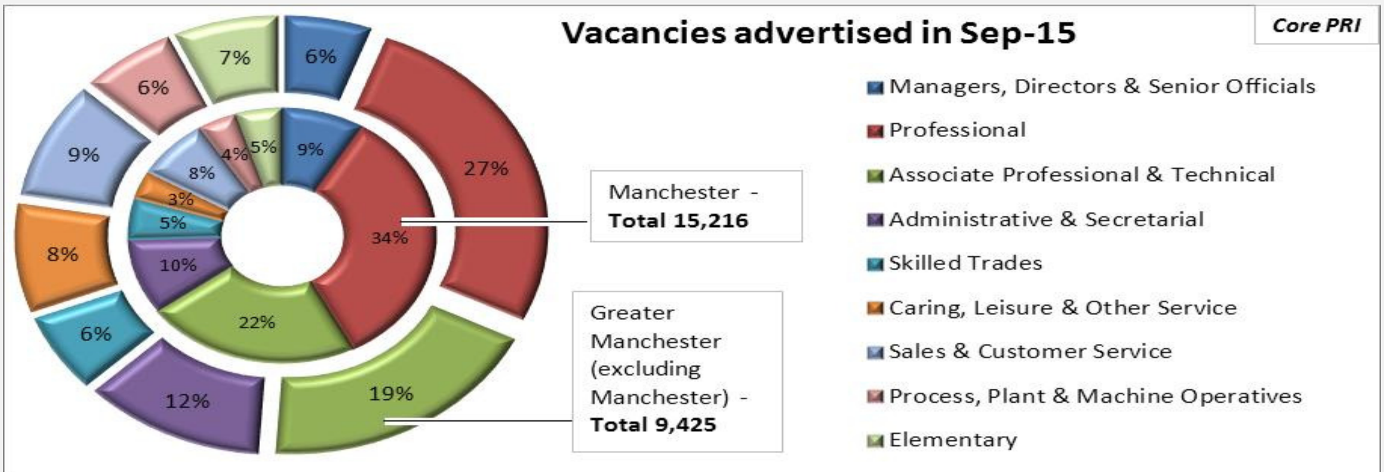
Produced by Core PRI

## Business / Enterprise Sector

| Experian MarketIQ Database | Q2: Jul-15 to Sep-15 | Quarterly Change (Q1 15/16 to Q2 15/16) | | Annual Change (Q2 14/15 to Q2 15/16) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Businesses incorporated / first known during quarter | This new data source is currently being analysed and figures will be made available next quarter | | | | |
| Total number of businesses at end of the quarter | | | | | |

## Employment Market

| Labour Insight Advertised Vacancies (Latest figures reported are subject to change, previous periods are not directly comparable) | | Sep-15 | Quarterly Change (Jun-15 to Sep-15) | | Annual Change (Sep-14 to Sep-15) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Managers, Directors & Senior Officials | Mcr | 1,323 | -47 | -3.4% | 150 | 12.8% |
| | GM | 1,856 | -153 | -7.6% | 207 | 12.6% |
| Professional | Mcr | 5,124 | -245 | -4.6% | 188 | 3.8% |
| | GM | 7,632 | -361 | -4.5% | 124 | 1.7% |
| Associate Professional & Technical | Mcr | 3,428 | -270 | -7.3% | -28 | -0.8% |
| | GM | 5,199 | -155 | -2.9% | 335 | 6.9% |
| Administrative & Secretarial | Mcr | 1,462 | 124 | 9.3% | -146 | -9.1% |
| | GM | 2,577 | 76 | 3.0% | -151 | -5.5% |
| Skilled Trades | Mcr | 801 | 174 | 27.8% | -181 | -18.4% |
| | GM | 1,386 | 199 | 16.8% | -182 | -11.6% |
| Caring, Leisure & Other Service | Mcr | 536 | 81 | 17.8% | -301 | -36.0% |
| | GM | 1,344 | 81 | 6.4% | -522 | -28.0% |
| Sales & Customer Service | Mcr | 1,174 | 169 | 16.8% | -54 | -4.4% |
| | GM | 2,050 | 210 | 11.4% | -41 | -2.0% |
| Process, Plant & Machine Operatives | Mcr | 625 | 100 | 19.0% | -258 | -29.2% |
| | GM | 1,209 | 223 | 22.6% | -213 | -15.0% |
| Elementary | Mcr | 743 | 290 | 64.0% | -145 | -16.3% |
| | GM | 1,388 | 505 | 57.2% | -33 | -2.3% |
| **TOTAL** | Mcr | 15,216 | 376 | 2.5% | -775 | -4.8% |
| | GM | 24,641 | 625 | 2.6% | -476 | -1.9% |




## Visitor Economy - Revised

| Accommodation Stock (number of rooms) in Manchester City Centre (snapshot at end of month) | Sep-15 | Quarterly Change (Jun-15 to Sep-15) | | Figures were revised in September 2015 following completion of the STEAM data collection process reporting for 2014. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | |
| 4* and 5* hotels | 3,611 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| 3* hotels and below | 4,077 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Self-catering and serviced apartments | 841 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total Rooms | 8,529 | 0 | 0.0% | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rooms in the pipeline due to be open in the next 12 months: October 2015 - September 2016 | 467 | Pipeline includes King Street Townhouse 40 rooms, Cow Hollow Hotel 17 rooms, Holiday Inn Manchester City Centre 296 rooms and easyHotel Manchester 114 rooms. |

PP - Indicates percentage measures where percentage point change has been reported

# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

**Produced by Core PRI**

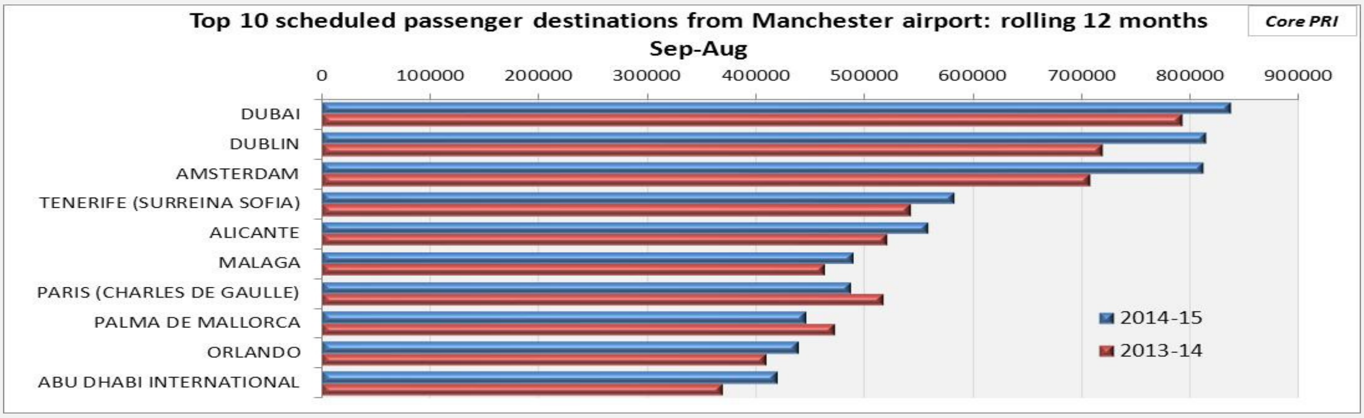
## Visitor Economy

| Hotel Occupancy (STR Global) | Sep-15 |
|---|---|
| City Centre hotel occupancy rate (36 hotels) | 84% |
| Greater Manchester hotel occupancy rate (100 hotels) | 85% |

From January 2015 the sample size was increased from 26 to 36 hotels for the city centre and from 67 to 100 hotels for Greater Manchester. Therefore, occupancy rates from 2015 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years.

## Visitor Economy

| Airport Passenger numbers (Year To Date) | | Jan 15 -Aug 15 | Annual Change (YTD 2014 to 2015) | | Biennial Change (YTD 2013 to 2015) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Number of passengers | Manchester | 15.63m | 0.78m | 5.2% | 1.61m | 11.5% |
| | Heathrow | 50.16m | 1.06m | 2.2% | 1.85m | 3.8% |
| | Gatwick | 27.27m | 1.39m | 5.4% | 3.20m | 13.3% |
| | Birmingham | 6.85m | 0.30m | 4.5% | 0.69m | 11.3% |

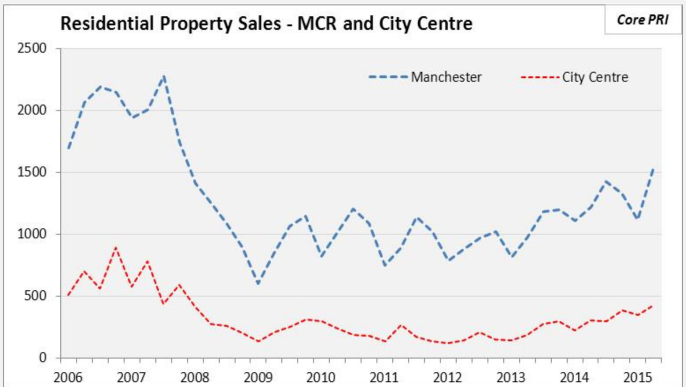


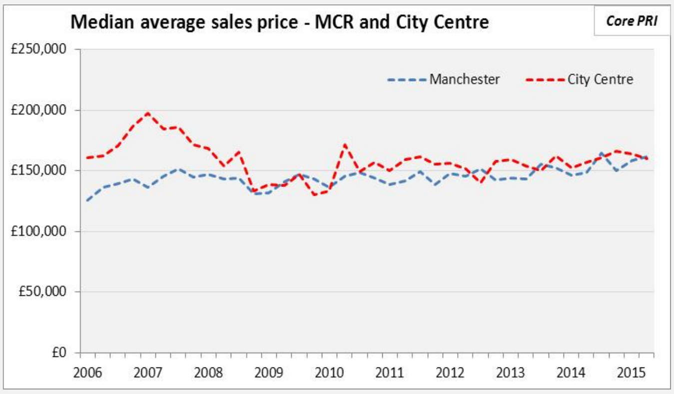

## Residential Rents

| 2 Bed Apartment Rentals during the quarter - Manchester City Centre | Q1: Jun-15 to Sep-15 (Provisional) | Quarterly Change (Q1 15/16 to Q2 15/16) | | Annual Change (Q2 14/15 to Q2 15/16) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Average rents for lets agreed - 2 bed apartments | £973 | £11 | 1.1% | £47 | 5.1% |
| Number of lets agreed for 2 bed apartments * | 485 | 65 | 15.5% | -168 | -25.7% |

## Residential Sales

| Land Registry property prices and sales during the quarter | | Q2: Apr-15 to Jun-15 | Quarterly Change (Q1 2015 to Q2 2015) | | Annual Change (Q2 2014 to Q2 2015) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Median average prices of properties sold | Manchester City Centre | £160,136 | -£3,595 | -2.2% | £3,330 | 2.1% |
| | Mcr excluding City Centre | £161,525 | £3,399 | 2.1% | £12,631 | 8.5% |
| Number of properties registered as sold | Manchester City Centre | 429 | 78 | 22.2% | 121 | 39.3% |
| | Mcr excluding City Centre | 1533 | 413 | 36.9% | 311 | 25.5% |

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# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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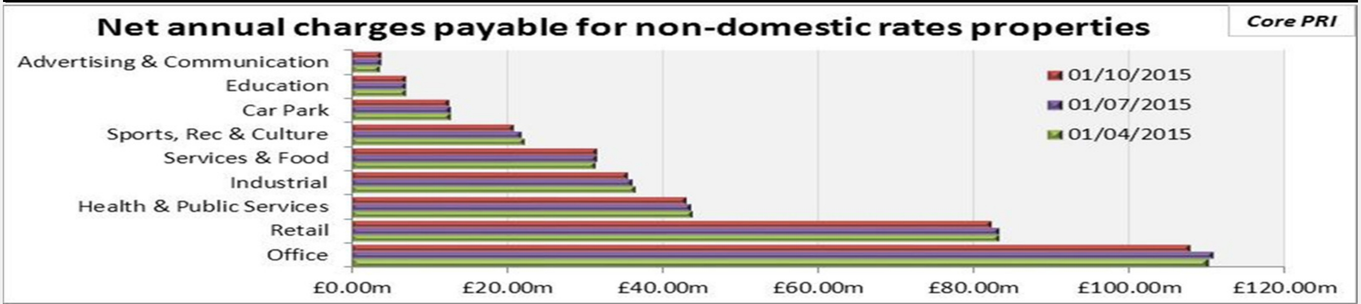
## Residential Empty Properties

| Percentage of empty residential properties within Manchester | Oct-15 | Quarterly Change (Jul-15 to Oct-15) | | Annual Change (Oct-14 to Oct-15) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Manchester | 4.3% | n/a | 0.1% | n/a | -0.5% | pp |
| Manchester City Centre | 7.6% | n/a | 0.8% | n/a | -0.2% | pp |
| Central (excluding City Centre) | 5.0% | n/a | 0.2% | n/a | -0.4% | pp |
| East (excluding City Centre) | 3.9% | n/a | -0.1% | n/a | -0.8% | pp |
| North (excluding City Centre) | 3.9% | n/a | 0.1% | n/a | -0.4% | pp |
| South | 4.5% | n/a | 0.2% | n/a | -0.4% | pp |
| Wythenshawe | 2.0% | n/a | 0.0% | n/a | -0.6% | pp |

## Business Rates

| Snapshot of net annual charges payable for non-domestic rates live properties (note that this is not the amount collected) | 1st October 2015 | Quarterly Change (Jul-15 to Oct-15) | | Year End 2014 Change (Apr-14 to Oct-15) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Office | £107.78m | -£2.94m | -2.7% | £1.08m | 1.0% |
| Retail | £82.09m | -£1.15m | -1.4% | -£0.79m | -1.0% |
| Health & Public Services | £43.00m | -£0.47m | -1.1% | £0.04m | 0.1% |
| Industrial | £35.52m | -£0.49m | -1.4% | -£0.57m | -1.6% |
| Services & Food | £31.52m | £0.06m | 0.2% | £1.28m | 4.2% |
| Sports, Recreation & Culture | £20.82m | -£1.01m | -4.6% | -£1.68m | -7.5% |
| Car Park | £12.54m | -£0.21m | -1.7% | -£0.12m | -1.0% |
| Education | £7.00m | £0.07m | 1.0% | -£0.16m | -2.3% |
| Advertising & Communication | £3.67m | -£0.04m | -1.0% | -£0.07m | -1.8% |
| **Grand Total** | £343.94m | -£6.19m | -1.8% | -£1.00m | -0.3% |




## Raising the Participation Age

UPDATED

| Proportion of 16 year olds meeting the duty to participate | | Jun-15 | Snapshot Change (Mar 15 to Jun 15) | | Snapshot Change (Jun 14 to Jun 15) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Meeting the duty through: | Full time education and training | 90.5% | n/a | -1.3% | n/a | 1.3% | pp |
| | Apprenticeship | 2.7% | n/a | 0.2% | n/a | -0.3% | pp |
| | Employment combined with training | 0.2% | n/a | 0.0% | n/a | -0.1% | pp |
| | Working towards participation | 0.5% | n/a | -0.1% | n/a | -0.3% | pp |
| Total meeting the duty | | 93.8% | n/a | -1.4% | n/a | 0.5% | pp |
| Of those not meeting the duty: | Part time education | 0.0% | n/a | 0.0% | n/a | -0.1% | pp |
| | Employment without regulated qualifications | 0.6% | n/a | 0.3% | n/a | 0.2% | pp |
| | Temporary break from learning | 0.7% | n/a | 0.1% | n/a | 0.3% | pp |
| Total not meeting the duty | | 1.3% | n/a | 0.4% | n/a | 0.4% | pp |
| Not known to be participating (including unknown) | | 4.8% | n/a | 0.9% | n/a | -1.0% | pp |


PP - Indicates percentage measures where percentage point change has been reported

# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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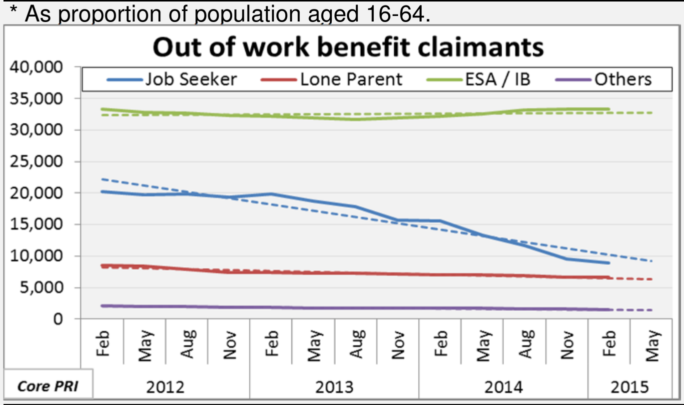
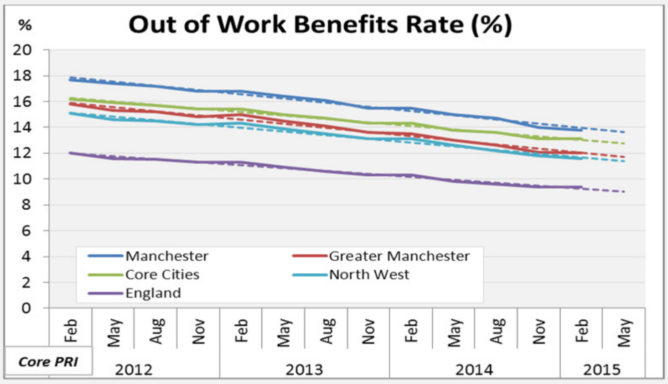
## Unemployment

| Out of work benefits (OOWBs) | Feb-15 | Quarterly Change (Nov 14 to Feb 15) | | Annual Change (Feb 14 to Feb 15) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Job Seeker | 8,860 | -710 | -7.4% | -6,700 | -43.1% | |
| ESA / Incapacity Benefit | 33,330 | 30 | 0.1% | 1,090 | 3.4% | |
| Lone Parent Income Support | 6,620 | -40 | -0.6% | -380 | -5.4% | |
| Others on income related benefit | 1,450 | -110 | -7.1% | -230 | -13.7% | |
| Total residents claiming OOWB | 50,250 | -840 | -1.6% | -6,240 | -11.0% | |
| % residents claiming OOWB* | 13.8% | n/a | -0.2% | n/a | -1.7% | pp |

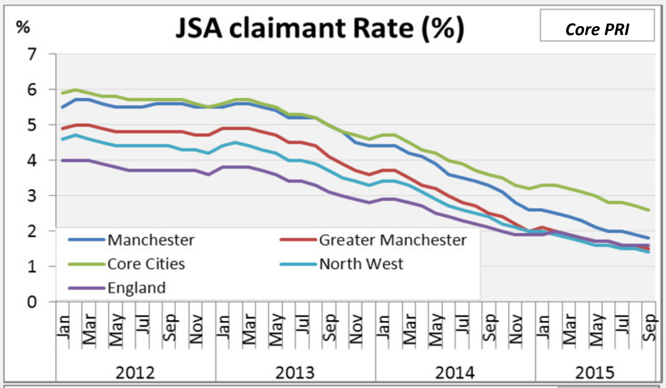
* As proportion of population aged 16-64.

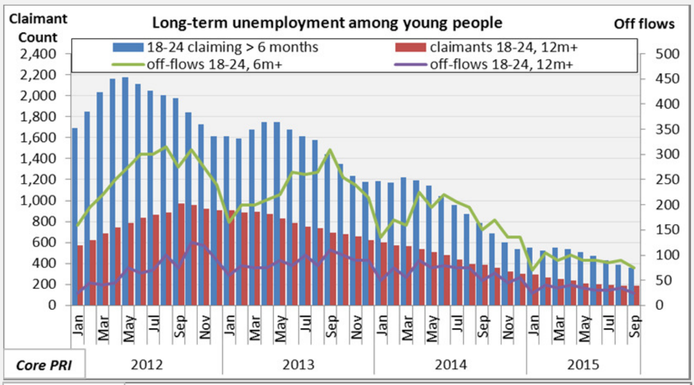


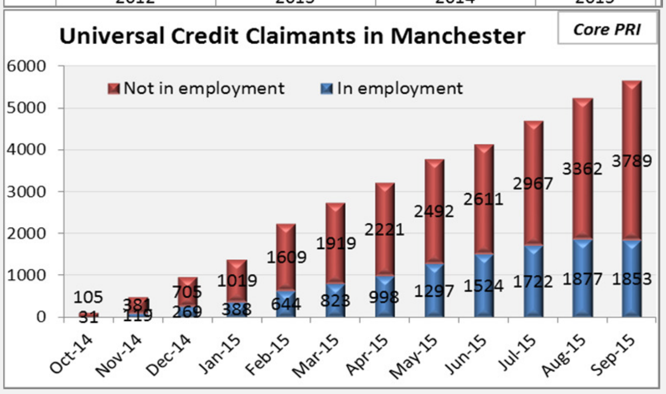



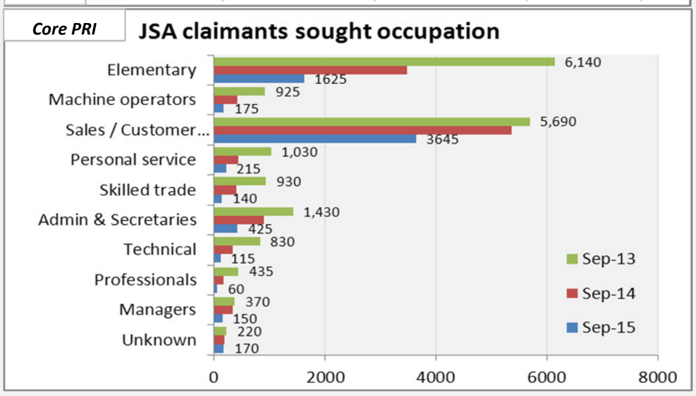

## Unemployment

| Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Monthly Claimant Count | | Sep-15 | Quarterly Change (Jun-15 to Sep-15) | | Annual Change (Sep-14 to Sep-15) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| JSA claimant count | | 6,722 | -774 | -10.3% | -5,309 | -44.1% | |
| JSA claimant rate (as proportion of population aged 16-64) | | 1.8% | n/a | -0.2% | n/a | -1.5% | pp |
| Numbers flowing on to JSA | | 1,494 | 93 | 6.6% | -854 | -36.4% | |
| Numbers flowing off of JSA | | 1,658 | -158 | -8.7% | -978 | -37.1% | |
| 18-24 year olds | All JSA claimants | 1,040 | -130 | -11.1% | -1,840 | -63.9% | |
| | Claimants 6 months + | 360 | -110 | -23.4% | -425 | -54.1% | |
| | Claimants 12 months + | 185 | -15 | -7.5% | -205 | -52.6% | |
| | Off-flows 6 months + | 75 | -15 | -16.7% | -75 | -50.0% | |
| | Off-flows 12 months + | 25 | -5 | -16.7% | -25 | -50.0% | |

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# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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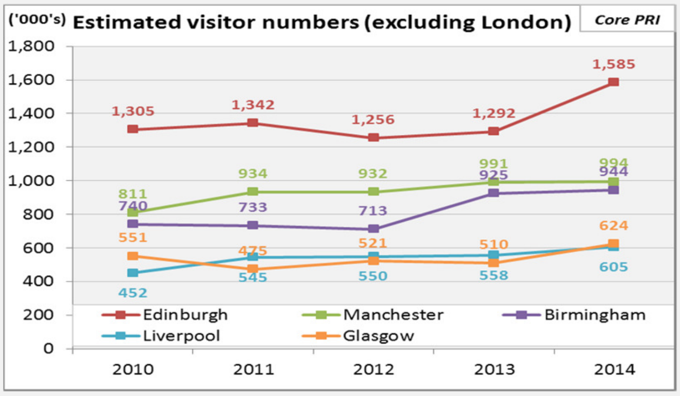
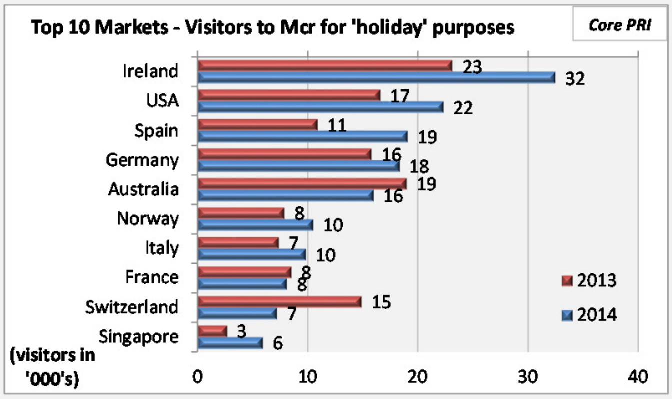
## Commercial & Residential Development - Annual Update

| Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey (including Salford fringe area) | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Number of schemes under construction | 23 | 2 | 9.5% | 12 | 109.1% |
| - Of which, new schemes | 15 | -4 | -21.1% | 9 | 150.0% |
| Number of schemes completed during the year | 13 | 4 | 44.4% | 3 | 30.0% |
| Office space under construction (sq. ft.) | 325,000 | -17,500 | -5.1% | 14,000 | 4.5% |
| Number of residential units under construction | 1,426 | 463 | 48.1% | 1,291 | 956.3% |

## Visitor Economy - Annual Update UPDATED

| International Passenger Survey | | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Estimated number of visits by overseas residents | Business | 335,014 | 2,301 | 0.7% | 54,715 | 19.5% |
| | Holiday | 229,156 | 7,141 | 3.2% | 14,571 | 6.8% |
| | Visit friends / relatives | 267,531 | 15,710 | 6.2% | 13,173 | 5.2% |
| | Other (including study) | 162,401 | -21,897 | -11.9% | -20,657 | -11.3% |
| | Total | 994,102 | 3,255 | 0.3% | 61,802 | 6.6% |
| Visits to Manchester from 'BRIC' countries | | 39,771 | -1,772 | -4.3% | 12,904 | 48.0% |




## Visitor Economy - Annual Update (2014 update due November)

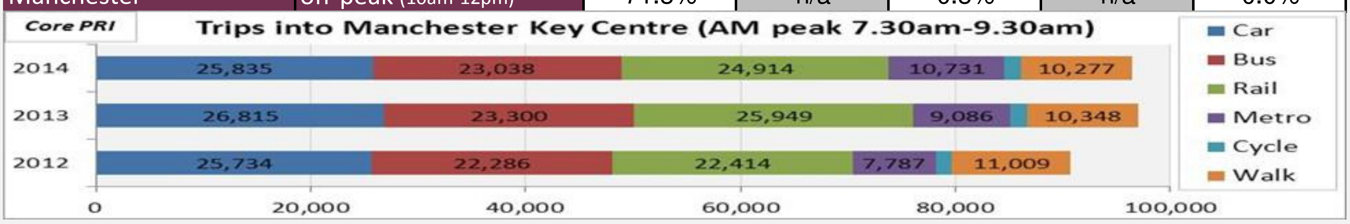
| STEAM | 2013 (provisional) | Annual Change (2012 to 2013) | | Biennial Change (2011 to 2013) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Economic Impact of tourism to Manchester (£'s) | £3.71bn | £300m | 8.8% | £480m | 14.9% |
| FTEs supported by Manchester's tourism industry | 46,008 | 3,505 | 8.2% | 5,117 | 12.5% |

## Broadband connectivity - Annual Update UPDATED

| OFCOM UK Fixed-Line Broadband Speeds Report | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Take-up (including superfast broadband) | 73.8% | n/a | 4.9% | n/a | 7.3% | pp |
| Superfast broadband availability | 87.0% | n/a | 0.3% | n/a | 5.6% | pp |
| Superfast broadband take-up | 29.9% | n/a | 8.5% | n/a | not available | pp |

## Transport connectivity - Annual Update

| Inbound city transport survey (TfGM) | | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| % of non-car trips into Manchester | morning peak (7.30-9.30am) | 73.2% | n/a | 0.5% | n/a | 1.5% | pp |
| | off-peak (10am-12pm) | 71.3% | n/a | 0.3% | n/a | 0.0% | pp |

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# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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## Business / Enterprise Sector - Annual Update (2014 due end of November)

| ONS Business Demography | 2013 | Annual Change (2012 to 2013) | | Biennial Change (2011 to 2013) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Number of Active Enterprises | 18,280 | 1,340 | 7.9% | 2,140 | 13.3% |
| Births of new enterprises | 3,385 | 840 | 33.0% | 995 | 41.6% |
| Deaths of enterprises | 2,250 | -15 | -0.7% | 330 | 17.2% |

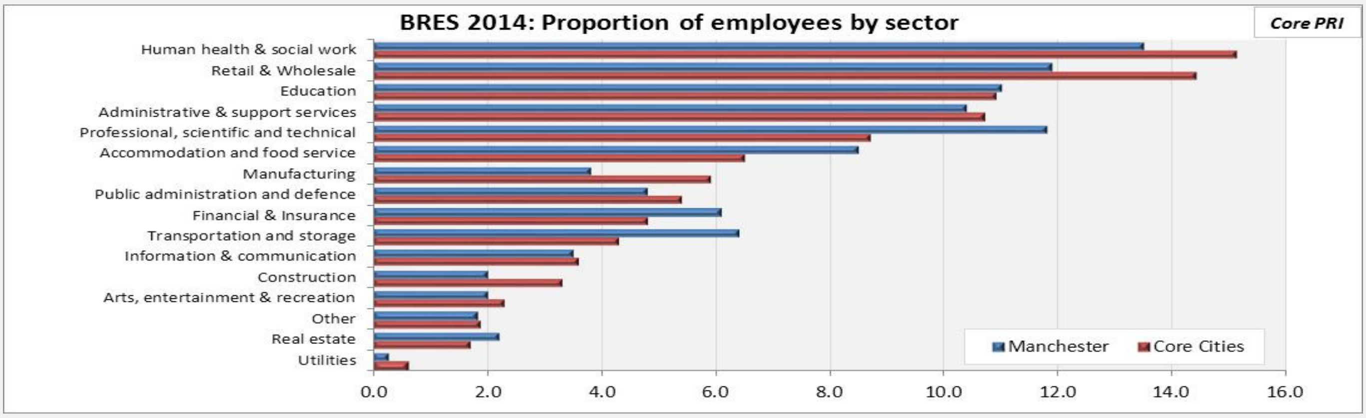
## Business / Enterprise Sector - Annual Update (2011 due end of November)

| ONS Business Demography | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 yr survival rates of enterprises born in... | Manchester | 58.9% | 49.9% | 52.4% | 51.5% | due Nov-15 |
| | United Kingdom | 63.0% | 58.0% | 59.6% | 57.1% | due Nov-15 |

## Employment - Annual Update

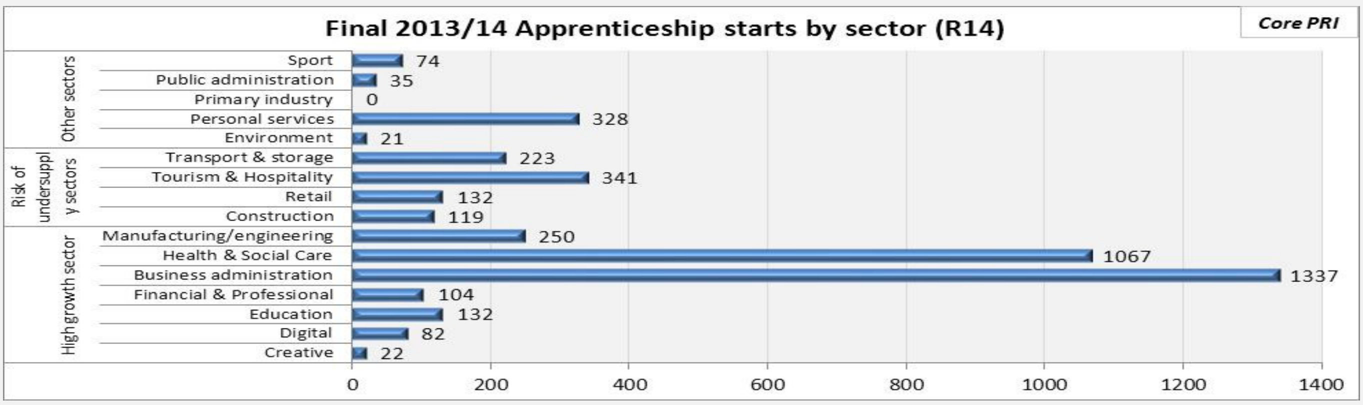
UPDATED

| Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) - Number in employment | | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total number in employment | Manchester | 342,500 | 5,000 | 1.5% | 16,200 | 5.0% |
| | City Centre Ward | 120,400 | 300 | 0.2% | 2,400 | 2.0% |




## Skills Funding Agency Data Cube: Final R14 Apprenticeship Starts (Academic Year)

| Final R14 2013/14 Apprenticeships Starts | | Intermediate | Advanced | Higher | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High growth sectors | Creative | 6 | 12 | 4 | 22 |
| | Digital | 28 | 41 | 13 | 82 |
| | Education | 18 | 114 | 0 | 132 |
| | Financial & Professional | 51 | 35 | 18 | 104 |
| | Business Administration | 953 | 353 | 31 | 1,337 |
| | Health & Social Care | 557 | 482 | 28 | 1,067 |
| | Manufacturing/engineering | 183 | 67 | 0 | 250 |
| Risk of undersupply sectors | Construction | 94 | 25 | 0 | 119 |
| | Retail | 113 | 19 | 0 | 132 |
| | Tourism & Hospitality | 291 | 50 | 0 | 341 |
| | Transport & Storage | 202 | 21 | 0 | 223 |
| **Total (incl. 'other' & 'non sector' specific)** | | **2,828** | **1,349** | **95** | **4,272** |

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# QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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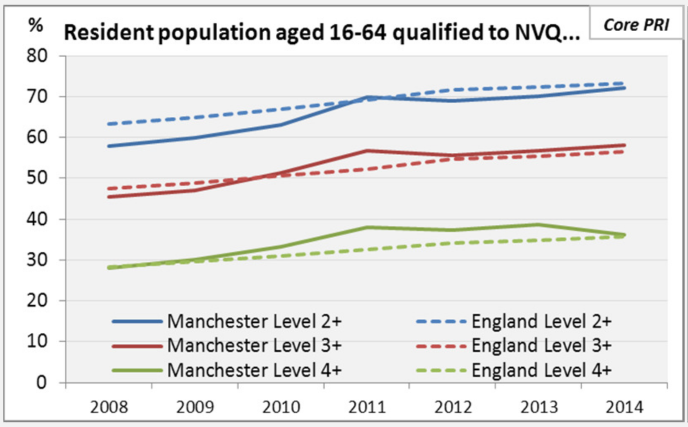
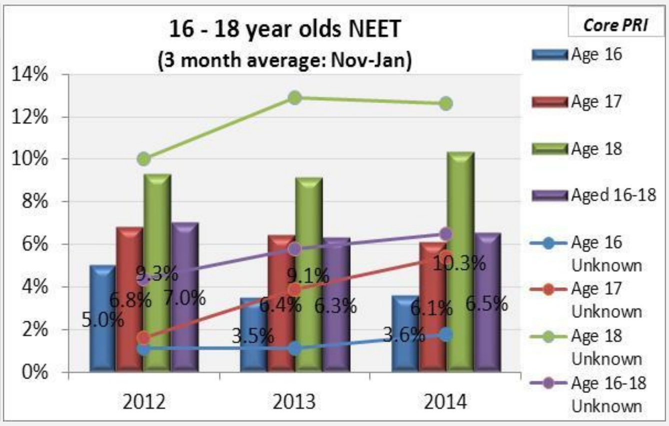
## Skills - Annual Update - UPDATED

| ONS Annual Population Survey - Resident population aged 16 to 64 qualified to NVQ: | | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Level 2 or higher | (margin of error +/- 2.4%) | 72.2% | n/a | 2.2% | n/a | 3.3% | pp |
| Level 3 or higher | (margin of error +/- 2.7%) | 58.1% | n/a | 1.3% | n/a | 2.4% | pp |
| Level 4 or higher | (margin of error +/- 2.6%) | 36.3% | n/a | -2.3% | n/a | -1.0% | pp |

## NEETs - Annual Update

| Proportion of young people who are NEET (academic age): 3 month average Nov-Jan | | 2014 | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Aged 16-18 | % NEET | 6.5% | n/a | 0.2% | n/a | -0.5% | pp |
| | % who are UNKNOWN | 6.5% | n/a | 0.7% | n/a | 2.1% | pp |
| Aged 16 only | % NEET | 3.6% | n/a | 0.1% | n/a | -1.4% | pp |
| | % who are UNKNOWN | 1.8% | n/a | 0.7% | n/a | 0.7% | pp |



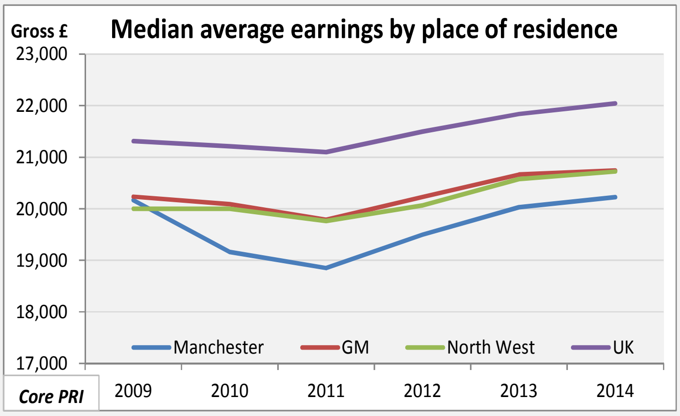




## Pay - Annual Update

| Annual Survey of employee Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Employee median average annual earnings: | | 2014 (Provisional) | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Manchester workplace | (margin of error +/- 3.3%) | £24,354 | -£215 | -0.9% | £1,301 | 5.6% |
| Manchester resident | (margin of error +/- 5.0%) | £20,225 | £193 | 1.0% | £725 | 3.7% |

## Pay - Annual Update UPDATED

| Housing Affordability: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings | 2014 (Provisional) | Annual Change (2013 to 2014) | | Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| | 4.71 | 0.14 | n/a | 0.17 | n/a |





## Pay - Annual Update

| HMRC Tax Credit Expenditure | 2013/14 | Annual Change (2012/13 to 2013/14) | | Biennial Change (2011/12 to 2013/14) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Total Tax Credit Expenditure | £345.25m | £7.80m | 2.3% | £13.33m | 4.0% |

PP - Indicates percentage measures where percentage point change has been reported

## Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

| Title of Measure | Desired direction of travel | Definition of Measure | Reporting Frequency | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of new businesses incorporated / becoming first known during the quarter | INCREASE ( + ) | The number of new businesses incorporated / becoming first known looks at new limited companies registering at Companies House during the quarter and companies with a 'first known date' during the quarter. Sole traders and business partnerships make up about 70% of the total business population and they can start trading at any time without having to register with Companies House, the UK's only public company register. This means that smaller businesses are unknown. Experian will class a business as 'first known' if it has been flagged by two different data sources, e.g. Thomson Directory, CCJs or credit reports. Only limited companies and charities plus overseas companies with trading arms in the UK must be registered/incorporated with Companies House. Although these registered companies are all known there are gaps in what we know about these companies because only the largest ones file full annual accounts. MarketIQ is an online database that combines Companies House data with Corpfin's global Mergers & Acquisitions database, Experian's National Business Database and other financial and risk databases (credit ratings and risk scores, payment performance data, 12 month risk history based on credit profiles). This measure will include businesses with an annual turnover of less than £82,000 which are exempt from paying VAT, in addition to VAT paying businesses. | Quarterly | Experian MarketIQ |
| Snapshot of the total number of businesses at end of the quarter | INCREASE ( + ) | A snapshot of the total number of businesses at the end of the quarter. Sole traders and business partnerships make up about 70% of the total business population and they can start trading at any time without having to register with Companies House, the UK's only public company register. This means that smaller businesses are unknown. Experian will class a business as 'first known' if it has been flagged by two different data sources, e.g. Thomson Directory, CCJs or credit reports. Only limited companies and charities plus overseas companies with trading arms in the UK must be registered/incorporated with Companies House. Although these registered companies are all known there are gaps in what we know about these companies because only the largest ones file full annual accounts. MarketIQ is an online database that combines Companies House data with Corpfin's global Mergers & Acquisitions database, Experian's National Business Database and other financial and risk databases (credit ratings and risk scores, payment performance data, 12 month risk history based on credit profiles). This measure will include businesses with an annual turnover of less than £82,000 which are exempt from paying VAT, in addition to VAT paying businesses. | Quarterly | Experian MarketIQ |
| Snapshot of net annual charges payable for non-domestic rates live properties | INCREASE ( + ) | Business rates are charged on most non-domestic properties, like shops, offices, pubs, warehouses, factories, holiday rental homes or guest houses. Exemptions include farm buildings and land (excluding buildings used as offices or for other business activities), fish farms, places of public religious worship, and buildings used for training or welfare of disabled people. Rateable value represents the open market annual rental value of a business / non-domestic property - the rateable value is used, along with the non domestic rate multiplier (provided by central government) to calculate the business rates due. This measure looks at the total net annual charges payable for all business rate accounts live as at a snapshot date. Net charge is the amount due after reliefs and discounts (for example, small business rate relief, charitable relief, empty property relief). Charities only pay 80% of business rates and empty properties have 100% business rate exemption for 3 months (6 months for industrial properties) after which full rates are due (unless entitled to one of the exemptions to the empty property rate, for example listed buildings). These figures represent the financial amount billed by Manchester City Council, not the financial amount of business rates collected. | Quarterly | Academy, Manchester City Council |
| Accommodation Stock (number of rooms) in Manchester City Centre | INCREASE ( + ) | Total count of the number of rooms located within Manchester city centre. The accommodation stock is officially updated on an annual basis through the STEAM process, however this can be reported on quarterly for the city centre area only. Breakdowns are provided for 4* and 5* hotels, 3* hotels and below, and self-catering and serviced apartments. The total number of additional rooms known to be in the pipeline from accommodation due to open in the next 12 months is also reported. | | Visit Manchester |
| City Centre hotel occupancy rate during the month | INCREASE ( + ) | The percentage of available hotel rooms that were sold during the month for a sample of 36 City Centre hotels. Each hotel counts their available rooms (hotel capacity) and sold rooms on a daily basis. The daily counts are summed to produce monthly figures for each hotel. These monthly figures are combined to allow an overall % occupancy figure to be calculated. | Monthly | STR Global: Visit Manchester |
| Greater Manchester hotel occupancy rate during the month | INCREASE ( + ) | The percentage of available hotel rooms that were sold during the month for a sample of 100 Greater Manchester hotels. Each hotel counts their available rooms (hotel capacity) and sold rooms on a daily basis. The daily counts are summed to produce monthly figures for each hotel. These monthly figures are combined to allow an overall % occupancy figure to be calculated. | Monthly | STR Global: Visit Manchester |
| Year to date number of airport passengers at major airports | INCREASE ( + ) | The year to date count of terminal and transit passengers at the major airports - Manchester, Heathrow, Gatwick and Birmingham. Terminal passengers are those whose final destination is the airport at which they are recorded. Transit passengers are those who are using each airport as a point of interchange, and each airport is not their final destination. | Monthly | Civil Aviation Authority (Table 9, CAA Airport Statistics) |
| Average rents for lets agreed during the quarter for Manchester city centre 2 bed apartments | INCREASE ( + ) | Average rents agreed per calendar month for 2 bedroom apartments let during the quarter which are located within Manchester city centre. Data is collated from all estate agents with an online presence (i.e. they advertise properties on the internet). The Manchester city centre area includes areas of Cheetham, Ancoats, Ardwick, Hulme and Bradford Ward, and the Oxford Road Corridor which have apartment markets sharing a border with the City Centre apartment market. The latest quarter's figures are reported as provisional and will be finalised the following quarter. | Quarterly | Zoopla |
| Number of lets agreed during the quarter for Manchester city centre 2 bed apartments | INCREASE ( + ) | Total number of 2 bedroom apartments with lets agreed during the quarter which are located within Manchester city centre. Data is collated from all estate agents with an online presence (i.e. they advertise properties on the internet). The Manchester city centre area includes areas of Cheetham, Ancoats, Ardwick, Hulme and Bradford Ward, and the Oxford Road Corridor which have apartment markets sharing a border with the City Centre apartment market. The latest quarter's figures are reported as provisional and will be finalised the following quarter. | Quarterly | Zoopla |
| Median average house prices of properties sold within the quarter | INCREASE ( + ) | The median average price paid for properties sold within the reporting quarter, reported by HM Land Registry. This measure is split into two parts: a) Manchester city centre, and b) Manchester excluding city centre. The Manchester city centre area includes areas of Cheetham, Ancoats, Ardwick, Hulme and Bradford Ward, and the Oxford Road Corridor which have apartment markets sharing a border with the City Centre apartment market. | Quarterly | The Land Registry |
| Number of properties registered as sold within the quarter | INCREASE ( + ) | The number of properties that are recorded as being sold within the within the reporting quarter by HM Land Registry. This measure is split into two parts: a) Manchester city centre, and b) Manchester excluding city centre. The Manchester city centre area includes areas of Cheetham, Ancoats, Ardwick, Hulme and Bradford Ward, and the Oxford Road Corridor which have apartment markets sharing a border with the City Centre apartment market. | Quarterly | The Land Registry |

# Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

| Title of Measure | Desired direction of travel | Definition of Measure | Reporting Frequency | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of empty residential properties within Manchester | DECREASE ( - ) | The percentage of properties on the council tax database (within Manchester ward boundaries) that are empty at the time of the quarterly snapshot count (all tenures). Figures are reported for Manchester, Manchester City Centre (CC), Central (excluding CC), East (excluding CC), North (excluding CC), South and Wythenshawe. The Manchester city centre area includes areas of Cheetham, Ancoats, Ardwick, Hulme and Bradford Ward with apartment markets sharing a border with the City Centre apartment market. | Quarterly | Council Tax Database, Manchester City Council |
| Total number of residents on out of work benefits | DECREASE ( - ) | A quarterly snapshot of benefit claimants using DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This data is based on 100% of claimants. Key out-of-work benefits consists of the groups: job seekers, employment and support allowance / incapacity benefit, lone parent income support and others on income related benefits. These groups have been chosen to best represent a count of all those benefit recipients who cannot be in full-time employment as part of their condition of entitlement. Figures are not seasonally adjusted and any comparisons should be made year on year. Quarterly snapshots are available for February, May, August and November. | Quarterly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |
| Percentage of residents on out of work benefits | DECREASE ( - ) | A quarterly snapshot of benefit claimants using DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This data is based on 100% of claimants. Sum of JSA claimant count, ESA/IB, Lone Parent, Others on income related benefit as a proportion of the working age (16-64) resident population. | Quarterly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |
| JSA Claimant Count (DWP) | DECREASE ( - ) | A quarterly snapshot of benefit claimants using DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This data is based on 100% of claimants. JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. The DWP data counts JSA claims that are live on the last day of the month. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the topmost benefit which they receive, in the order: JSA, ESA / IB, LPIS, Other. | Quarterly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |
| Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit | DECREASE ( - ) | A quarterly snapshot of benefit claimants using DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This data is based on 100% of claimants. Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit provides financial help to people who are unable to work because of illness or disability. It also provides personalised support to those who are able to work. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the topmost benefit which they receive, in the order: JSA, ESA / IB, LPIS, Other. | Quarterly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |
| Lone Parent Income Support | DECREASE ( - ) | A quarterly snapshot of benefit claimants using DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This data is based on 100% of claimants. Lone Parent Income Support (LPIS) is a benefit for parents on a low income with a child under 16 and no partner. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the topmost benefit which they receive, in the order: JSA, ESA / IB, LPIS, Other. | Quarterly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |
| Others on income related benefit | DECREASE ( - ) | A quarterly snapshot of benefit claimants using DWP's Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). This data is based on 100% of claimants. Other income related benefits include other income support, including IS Disability Premium. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the topmost benefit which they receive, in the order: JSA, ESA / IB, LPIS, Other. | Quarterly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |
| JSA Claimant Count (ONS) | DECREASE ( - ) | JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. The ONS claimant count includes JSA claims that are live on the second Thursday of each month. Please note that Universal Credit was introduced in Manchester in September 2014; during this first phase only new benefit claimants who are single or in a couple, with no dependents or long-term health problems, can claim UC but this will still impact on JSA claimant numbers. | Monthly | Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) |
| JSA Claimant Rate | DECREASE ( - ) | JSA claimant rate figures express the number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 resident in that area. Please note Universal Credit caveat above. | Monthly | Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) |
| Numbers flowing onto JSA | DECREASE ( - ) | On-flows show the number of new people who have started to claim Job Seekers Allowance since the previous month's count. Flows are standardised to a 4.33 week month. Please note Universal Credit caveat above. | Monthly | Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) |
| Numbers flowing off JSA | INCREASE ( + ) | Off-flows count the number of people who have now stopped claiming Job Seekers Allowance since the previous month's count. Flows are standardised to a 4.33 week month. Please note Universal Credit caveat above. | Monthly | Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) |
| Number of 18-24 year old JSA claimants (total, duration of claim, off-flows) | DECREASE ( - ) | Total number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants aged 18-24 in Manchester as at the time of the monthly snapshot count. Flows are standardised to a 4.33 week month.Sub categories include those claiming for 6-12 months, those claiming for over 12 months and long-term claimants that have now stopped claiming JSA since the previous month's count. Please note Universal Credit caveat above. | Monthly | Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) |
| Sought occupations of those claiming JSA | DECREASE ( - ) | Each JSA claimant is required to state their main sought after occupation. This measure looks at these sought occupations which have been categorised using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification major groups (1 digit). Each claimant is only represented once. Please note Universal Credit caveat above. | Monthly | Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) |
| Number of Universal Credit claimants in Manchester | DECREASE ( - ) | Universal Credit has started to replace six existing benefits and tax credits with a single monthly payment. Universal Credit will eventually replace: Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, and Housing Benefit. Universal Credit is available to people who are in work and on a low income, as well as to those who are out-of-work. Most claimants on low incomes will still be paid Universal Credit when they first start a new job or increase their part-time hours. In September 2014 Universal Credit (UC) was introduced in Manchester. This took place in stages, with all Manchester Jobcentres live by December. During this first phase only new benefit claimants who are single or in a couple, with no dependents or long-term health problems, can claim UC. UC figures are broken down into those in employment and those not in employment. | Monthly | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) |

## Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

| Title of Measure | Desired direction of travel | Definition of Measure | Reporting Frequency | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of 16 year olds meeting the duty to participate (Raising the Participation Age) | INCREASE ( + ) | The Government's new duty to participate under the Raising the Participation Age (RPA) legislation increases the age to which all young people in England are required to remain in education or training. Introduced in two stages it applies to:<br>• Young people who left year 11 in summer 2013, who must stay in some form of education or training for at least a further year until 27 June 2014;<br>• Young people who started in year 11 (or years below) in September 2013, who will have to continue until at least their 18th birthday.<br>Data is published three times a year based on Local Authority data from December, March and June. Local authorities have a responsibility to track young people's participation in education or training. They do this through exchange of information with schools and colleges, other youth services and through direct contact with young people. Information about a young person's activity is recorded on a client database, an extract from which is used to prepare these figures. The proportion of 16/17 year olds in education and training is generally at its highest in the autumn term, then declines throughout the academic year as young people complete courses or drop out of learning. For this reason, comparisons should always be made against the same period of the previous year. 16 year olds meet the duty to participate through full time education or training, an apprenticeship, combining full time employment or voluntary work with part time accredited education or training, undertaking a re-engagement programme, or activities such as those offered by the Youth Contract, to prepare the young person to re-engage in education or training. Young people do not meet the duty to participate because they are either in employment without regulated qualifications and which does not therefore meet the duty to participate, are in part time education that is not combined with full time employment, or require a temporary break from learning such as new mothers or the very ill. The remaining proportion of 16 year olds are categorised as not known to be participating because either they are not in employment, education or training (NEET), or they are in employment without training or combined study, or their activity is not known to the Local Authority. | 3 times a year | Department for Education (DfE) |
| Number of job vacancies advertised during the month. | INCREASE ( + ) | Labour Insight is the largest single source of real-time Labour Market Information available in the UK. Labour Insight collates online job postings from job boards, employer sites, newspapers, public agencies and the Universal Jobmatch tool. Labour Insight's technology removes all potential duplicate job postings to ensure that the number of vacancies is effectively reported. The occupational categories reported correspond to the Office for National Statistics Standard Occupational Classification 2010 major groups. | monthly | Labour Insight (Burning Glass Technologies ) |
| Number of schemes under construction | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at the number of schemes which were under construction at the time of the annual survey. Deloitte's Manchester Crane Survey monitors the number of large-scale schemes which are under construction or very clearly on the horizon. The main use of these schemes could be office, business, residential, student housing, hotel, leisure, education, mixed-use, or other uses. The total size (sq. ft. / units) for each scheme is recorded, alongside the expected completion date. Schemes are included which are located in the City Core, Spinningfields / Leftbank, Picadilly, Northern Fringe, Southern Arc, Salford Fringe, Manchester Peripheral. | Annually | Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey |
| Number of new schemes under construction | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at the number of new schemes under construction which have been started since the previous annual survey. Deloitte's Manchester Crane Survey monitors the number of large-scale schemes which are under construction or very clearly on the horizon. The main use of these schemes could be office, business, residential, student housing, hotel, leisure, education, mixed-use, or other uses. The total size (sq. ft. / units) for each scheme is recorded, alongside the expected completion date. Schemes are included which are located in the City Core, Spinningfields / Leftbank, Picadilly, Northern Fringe, Southern Arc, Salford Fringe, Manchester Peripheral. | Annually | Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey |
| Number of schemes completed during the year | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at the number of schemes which were under construction during the previous annual survey but have been completed at the time of the current annual survey. Deloitte's Manchester Crane Survey monitors the number of large-scale schemes which are under construction or very clearly on the horizon. The main use of these schemes could be office, business, residential, student housing, hotel, leisure, education, mixed-use, or other uses. The total size (sq. ft. / units) for each scheme is recorded, alongside the expected completion date. Schemes are included which are located in the City Core, Spinningfields / Leftbank, Picadilly, Northern Fringe, Southern Arc, Salford Fringe, Manchester Peripheral. | Annually | Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey |
| Office space under construction (sq. ft.) | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at office use schemes and the amount of office floorspace (square foot) under construction at the time of the annual survey. Deloitte's Manchester Crane Survey monitors the number of large-scale schemes which are under construction or very clearly on the horizon. The main use of these schemes could be office, business, residential, student housing, hotel, leisure, education, mixed-use, or other uses. The total size (sq. ft. / units) for each scheme is recorded, alongside the expected completion date. Schemes are included which are located in the City Core, Spinningfields / Leftbank, Picadilly, Northern Fringe, Southern Arc, Salford Fringe, Manchester Peripheral. | Annually | Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey |
| Number of residential units under construction | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at residential use schemes and the number of residential units under construction at the time of the annual survey. Deloitte's Manchester Crane Survey monitors the number of large-scale schemes which are under construction or very clearly on the horizon. The main use of these schemes could be office, business, residential, student housing, hotel, leisure, education, mixed-use, or other uses. The total size (sq. ft. / units) for each scheme is recorded, alongside the expected completion date. Schemes are included which are located in the City Core, Spinningfields / Leftbank, Picadilly, Northern Fringe, Southern Arc, Salford Fringe, Manchester Peripheral. | Annually | Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey |
| Estimated number of visits by overseas residents | INCREASE ( + ) | The International Passenger Survey (IPS) records which towns overseas residents report staying in when they visited the UK. This measure looks at the estimated number of visits to Manchester by overseas residents. The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a continuous survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It covers all major air, sea and tunnel ports, providing detailed information on the numbers and types of visits made by people travelling to and from the UK. Anonymous face-to-face interviews are undertaken with a random sample, approximately 1 in 500 passengers, as they enter or leave the UK. Once the information has been collected from respondents, the survey data is weighted to produce national estimates. The IPS records the many different reasons people have for making a visit which are combined into five main categories: Holiday, business (including conference and trade fair visits) visiting friends or relatives, study, and miscellaneous (including study, medical treatment or shopping). The categories describe the main purpose of the visit and, where it is not possible to determine this, the respondents' reason for the visit is categorised as 'miscellaneous'. People migrating (to the UK) or travelling as crew of aircraft, ships or trains are excluded from analyses. | Annually | International Passenger Survey |

## Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

| Title of Measure | Desired direction of travel | Definition of Measure | Reporting Frequency | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated number of visits to Manchester from 'BRIC countries | INCREASE ( + ) | The International Passenger Survey (IPS) records the main country of residence of the visitor and which towns overseas residents report staying in when they visited the UK. This measure looks at the estimated number of visits to Manchester from visitors which usually reside in the growing economy countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China. The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a continuous survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It covers all major air, sea and tunnel ports, providing detailed information on the numbers and types of visits made by people travelling to and from the UK. Anonymous face-to-face interviews are undertaken with a random sample, approximately 1 in 500 passengers, as they enter or leave the UK. Once the information has been collected from respondents, the survey data is weighted to produce national estimates. The IPS records the many different reasons people have for making a visit which are combined into five main categories: Holiday, business (including conference and trade fair visits) visiting friends or relatives, study, and miscellaneous (including study, medical treatment or shopping). The categories describe the main purpose of the visit and, where it is not possible to determine this, the respondents' reason for the visit is categorised as 'miscellaneous'. People migrating (to the UK) or travelling as crew of aircraft, ships or trains are excluded from analyses. | Annually | International Passenger Survey |
| Economic impact of tourism to Manchester (£'s) | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure shows the economic impact of tourism to Manchester (£'s). Visit Manchester works with Global Tourism Solutions UK to provide an indication of the economic impact of the visitor economy - The Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM). Economic impact figures are calculated from the visitor spend on accommodation and at other businesses within the destination during the visit. The data sources feeding into the economic impact figures include accommodation records and occupancy rates, visits to attractions and annual events attracting visitors, visits to visitor information centres. | Annually | Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM), Global Tourism Solutions UK |
| FTEs supported by Manchester's tourism industry | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure shows the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) supported by Manchester's tourism industry. Visit Manchester works with Global Tourism Solutions UK to provide an indication of the number of full-time equivalent roles supported by the tourism industry to include direct and indirect employment - the Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM). Economic impact figures are calculated from the visitor spend on accommodation and at other businesses within the destination during the visit. The datasources feeding into the economic impact figures include accommodation records and occupancy rates, visits to attractions and annual events attracting visitors, visits to visitor information centres. | Annually | Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM), Global Tourism Solutions UK |
| Broadband take-up (including superfast broadband) | INCREASE ( + ) | Take-up is the number of existing broadband connections as a proportion of premises. Statistics are taken from Ofcom's annual UK fixed-line broadband speeds report. SamKnows recruited a representative panel of UK residential broadband users in order to monitor the performance of residential fixed-line broadband in the UK over a fixed period of research. Once the information has been collected from panel members, the data is weighted by ISP package, technology (local loop unbundling, non-local loop unbundling and cable), rural/urban split, distance from the exchange and market classification, to produce national estimates. Broadband speeds reported are for residential (as opposed to business) connections in the UK. | Annually | OFCOM UK Fixed-Line Broadband Speeds Report |
| Superfast broadband availability | iNCREASE ( + ) | Superfast is used to describe broadband connections with a headline speed of 'up to' 30Mbit/s or higher. Superfast availability is the percentage of addresses which are within the coverage area of superfast broadband networks. Statistics are taken from Ofcom's annual UK fixed-line broadband speeds report. SamKnows recruited a representative panel of UK residential broadband users in order to monitor the performance of residential fixed-line broadband in the UK over a fixed period of research. Once the information has been collected from panel members, the data is weighted by ISP package, technology (local loop unbundling, non-local loop unbundling and cable), rural/urban split, distance from the exchange and market classification, to produce national estimates. Broadband speeds reported are for residential (as opposed to business) connections in the UK. | Annually | OFCOM UK Fixed-Line Broadband Speeds Report |
| Superfast broadband take-up | INCREASE ( + ) | Superfast is used to describe broadband connections with a headline speed of 'up to' 30Mbit/s or higher. Superfast takeup is % of the total broadband connections which are superfast. Statistics are taken from Ofcom's annual UK fixed-line broadband speeds report. SamKnows recruited a representative panel of UK residential broadband users in order to monitor the performance of residential fixed-line broadband in the UK over a fixed period of research. Once the information has been collected from panel members, the data is weighted by ISP package, technology (local loop unbundling, non-local loop unbundling and cable), rural/urban split, distance from the exchange and market classification, to produce national estimates. Broadband speeds reported are for residential (as opposed to business) connections in the UK. | Annually | OFCOM UK Fixed-Line Broadband Speeds Report |
| Proportion of non-car trips into Manchester | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at the proportion of non-car trips into Manchester, split into morning peak and off-peak. Each key centre is surveyed annually. All vehicles crossing a cordon into Manchester Key Centre are counted in the two time periods 07:30-09:30 (morning peak) and 10:00-12:00 (off-peak) on a typical weekday in February / March. Non-car trips include bus, rail, metrolink, cycle and walk. | Annually | Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) |
| Number of active enterprises | INCREASE ( + ) | The starting point for the calculation of business demography data is the concept of active businesses in a reference year. These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. Births and deaths are then identified by comparing active populations for different years. This release is produced from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at November of the reference year, and excludes central government and local authorities. The IDBR is a comprehensive list of UK businesses using data provided from HMRC VAT, HMRC PAYE, Companies House, DEFRA and DFPNI. Please note that the list excludes very small businesses (those without employees, and with turnover below the VAT tax threshold - £82,000) and some non-profit making organisations. | Annually | ONS Business Demography |
| Births of new enterprises | INCREASE ( + ) | New business registrations are referred to as business births. Births are identified by making comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones. The IDBR is a comprehensive list of UK businesses using data provided from HMRC VAT, HMRC PAYE, Companies House, DEFRA and DFPNI. Please note that the list excludes very small businesses (those without employees, and with turnover below the VAT tax threshold - £82,000) and some non-profit making organisations. | Annually | ONS Business Demography |

## Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

| Title of Measure | Desired direction of travel | Definition of Measure | Reporting Frequency | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths of enterprises | DECREASE ( - ) | Businesses that have ceased to trade are referred to as business deaths. A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t, but was no longer present in the active file in t+1 and t+2. This release is produced from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at November of the reference year, and excludes central government and local authorities. The IDBR is a comprehensive list of UK businesses using data provided from HMRC VAT, HMRC PAYE, Companies House, DEFRA and DFPNI. Please note that the list excludes very small businesses (those without employees, and with turnover below the VAT tax threshold - £82,000) and some non-profit making organisations. In order to provide an early estimate of deaths, an adjustment has been made to the latest two years deaths to allow for reactivations. These figures are provisional and subject to revision. Reactivations occur due to lags in the administrative sources (VAT/PAYE), which mean it is possible that a business that is continuing to trade can appear to cease on the IDBR. If an old VAT scheme is de-registered and there is a delay in the creation and/or matching of the new VATscheme, it can leave the enterprise without a live administrative source resulting in it being automatically flagged as a death. Additionally, VAT-based units where turnover drops to zero are automatically made dead on IDBR, but will rebirth if turnover is then reported in a later period. These units will appear to move from the active stock into the death counts then come live again as births. In order to prevent distortion in these figures, those businesses that 'reactivate' on the register within two years of death are treated as if they have continued to trade throughout the period. | Annually | ONS Business Demography |
| 3 year survival rates of enterprises born in each specified year | INCREASE ( + ) | A business is deemed to have survived if having been a birth in year t or having survived to year t; it is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in any part of t+1. This release is produced from an extract taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the position of units as at November of the reference year, and excludes central government and local authorities. The IDBR is a comprehensive list of UK businesses using data provided from HMRC VAT, HMRC PAYE, Companies House, DEFRA and DFPNI. Please note that the list excludes very small businesses (those without employees, and with turnover below the VAT tax threshold - £82,000) and some non-profit making organisations. | Annually | ONS Business Demography |
| Total number in employment | INCREASE ( + ) | This measure looks at the number of employees in Manchester and the city centre ward. The figures include those working full time (working more than 30 hours per week) and part time, and working proprietors (sole traders, sole proprietors, partners and directors). The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is an annual, national survey of employees and employment carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The survey collects employment information from businesses across the whole of the UK economy for each site that they operate. This allows ONS to produce employee and employment estimates by detailed geography and industry split by full-time/part-time workers and whether the business is public/private. BRES is also used to update the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the main sampling frame for business surveys conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), with information on the structure of businesses in the UK. | Annually | Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) |
| Number of apprenticeship starts by level and sector | INCREASE ( + ) | Apprenticeships are paid jobs that incorporate on- and off-the-job training leading to nationally recognised qualifications. As an employee, Apprentices earn as they learn and gain practical skills in the workplace. Apprenticeship starts monitor the number of appenticeships started per period over the academic year. An apprentice must remain on a programme for a minimum length of time (dependent on the total length of the programme) before they are counted for monitoring purposes. Figures relate to the number of Manchester residents starting an apprenticeship, irrespective of the local authority area where the apprenticeship is based. Apprenticeship starts are broken down into level (intermediate, advanced, higher) and sector. | Annually | Skills Funding Agency Data Cube |
| Resident population aged 16 to 64 qualified to NVQ level 2 or higher | INCREASE ( + ) | People are counted as being qualified to level 2 or above if they have achieved at least 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, an Intermediate GNVQ, two or three AS levels or an NVQ level 2 or equivalent vocational qualification (or a qualification at level 3 and above). The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic characteristics, such as labour market status and educational attainment. The annual APS datasets used for these measures are based on full calendar year data (i.e. January to December). The APS is derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a sample survey, so the responses reflect only a small proportion, approximately 1%, of the total population. Each respondent is given a weight relating to the proportion of the total population that he or she represents. The sum of all the weights equals the total household population for the survey. As the APS is a sample survey, estimates of skills levels are reported with a 95% confidence internal and a margin of error. The measures are an estimate of reality and may deviate from the 'true' value. For example, for a figure of 85% reported with a +/-3% margin of error, if the survey was run 100 times we could be confident that the actual figure would lie between 82% and 88% 95 times. | Annually | ONS Annual Population Survey: Skills |
| Resident population aged 16 to 64 qualified to NVQ level 3 or higher | INCREASE ( + ) | People are counted as being qualified to level 3 or above if they have achieved at least 2 A-level passes, 4 AS levels; an Advanced GNVQ; an Access to HE qualification or an NVQ level 3 or equivalent vocational qualification (or a qualification at level 4 or above). The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic characteristics, such as labour market status and educational attainment. The annual APS datasets used for these measures are based on full calendar year data (i.e. January to December). The APS is derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a sample survey, so the responses reflect only a small proportion, approximately 1%, of the total population. Each respondent is given a weight relating to the proportion of the total population that he or she represents. The sum of all the weights equals the total household population for the survey. As the APS is a sample survey, estimates of skills levels are reported with a 95% confidence internal and a margin of error. The measures are an estimate of reality and may deviate from the 'true' value. For example, for a figure of 85% reported with a +/-3% margin of error, if the survey was run 100 times we could be confident that the actual figure would lie between 82% and 88% 95 times. | Annually | ONS Annual Population Survey: Skills |

## Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

| Title of Measure | Desired direction of travel | Definition of Measure | Reporting Frequency | Data Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resident population aged 16 to 64 qualified to NVQ level 4 or higher | INCREASE ( + ) | People are counted as being qualified to level 4 or above if they have achieved a first or higher degree, an NVQ level 4 or 5, a recognised degree-level professional qualification; an HNC/HND or other higher-level vocational or management qualification, a teaching or nursing qualification; or a diploma in Higher Education. The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic characteristics, such as labour market status and educational attainment. The annual APS datasets used for these measures are based on full calendar year data (i.e. January to December). The APS is derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a sample survey, so the responses reflect only a small proportion, approximately 1%, of the total population. Each respondent is given a weight relating to the proportion of the total population that he or she represents. The sum of all the weights equals the total household population for the survey. As the APS is a sample survey, estimates of skills levels are reported with a 95% confidence internal and a margin of error. The measures are an estimate of reality and may deviate from the 'true' value. For example, for a figure of 85% reported with a +/-3% margin of error, if the survey was run 100 times we could be confident that the actual figure would lie between 82% and 88% 95 times. | Annually | ONS Annual Population Survey: Skills |
| Proportion of young people who are NEET or NEET unknown (academic age): 3 month average Nov-Jan | DECREASE ( - ) | The percentage of young people residing in Manchester, who are not in education, employment, or training. Due to changes in national reporting requirements the cohort for NEET is now 16-18 year olds, plus those who turn 19 during the academic year. Local authorities collect and record information on young people's participation in education or training, which the Department for Education (DfE) uses to estimate the number and proportion of young people not in education, work or training (NEET). The local authority NEET figures provide an annual estimate, based on average figures for November to January each year, from 2012 onwards. There are differences between these figures and the official statistics on young people in England who are NEET produced by the DfE. Local data only records young people known to the LA and it does not record as NEET young people who are taking a gap year or are in custody, or those who have lost contact with their LA and whose current activity is not known. The accuracy of the data is also dependent on the quality of the data collection by each LA. As a result, the LA figures tend to be lower than the statistical first release or NEET quarterly brief. | Annually | Department for Education (DfE) |
| Employee median average gross annual earnings - Manchester workplace | INCREASE ( + ) | The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) identifies resident and workplace wage levels. It is a survey of employee jobs based on a 1% sample of HM Revenue and Customs' Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records. Consequently, individuals with more than one job may appear in the sample more than once. The survey does not cover the self-employed or those not paid during the reference period. The survey includes employees on adult rates of pay, whose earnings for the survey pay period were not affected by absence, and who have been in the same job for more than a year. Annual estimates are provided for the tax year that ended on 5th April in the reference year. The median is the value below which 50% of jobs fall. It is ONS's preferred measure of average earnings as it is less affected by a relatively small number of very high earners and the skewed distribution of earnings. It therefore gives a better indication of typical pay than the mean. | Annually | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) |
| Employee median average gross annual earnings - Manchester resident | INCREASE ( + ) | The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) identifies resident and workplace wage levels. It is a survey of employee jobs based on a 1% sample of HM Revenue and Customs' Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records. Consequently, individuals with more than one job may appear in the sample more than once. The survey does not cover the self-employed or those not paid during the reference period. The survey includes employees on adult rates of pay, whose earnings for the survey pay period were not affected by absence, and who have been in the same job for more than a year. Annual estimates are provided for the tax year that ended on 5th April in the reference year. The median is the value below which 50% of jobs fall. It is ONS's preferred measure of average earnings as it is less affected by a relatively small number of very high earners and the skewed distribution of earnings. It therefore gives a better indication of typical pay than the mean. | Annually | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) |
| Housing affordability: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings | DECREASE ( - ) | This is the ratio of the lowest (25th) percentile of house prices in the area to the lowest (25th) percentile of earnings in the area. The 25th percentile is the value quarter of the way through the range when ordered from lowest to highest. The lower the ratio, the more affordable the housing relative to earnings. Housing affordability is calculated using workplace based gross earnings for full time employees from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) and house price data from HM Land Registry for sales in the first half of the year, so it is comparable to the ASHE data which is as at April. ASHE is a survey of employee jobs based on a 1% sample of HM Revenue and Customs' Pay As You Earn (PAYE) records. The survey does not cover the self-employed or those not paid during the reference period. | Annually | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), HM Land Registry |
| Total tax credit expenditure during the financial year | DECREASE ( - ) | The Child and Working Tax credits finalised annual awards are currently published in May around one year following completion of the entitlement year in question. The finalised awards relate to the complete retrospective picture for the year, based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances. Child Tax Credit (CTC) brings together income-related support for children and for qualifying young people aged 16-19 who are in full time non-advanced education or approved training into a single tax credit, payable to the main carer. Families can claim whether or not the adults are in-work. Working Tax Credit (WTC) provides in-work support for people on low incomes, with or without children. It extends eligibility to in-work support to people who work 16 hours or more a week and are a) aged at least 16 and are responsible for a child or young person, or b) are aged at least 16 and are receiving or have recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit and have a disability that puts them at a disadvantage of getting a job. Otherwise it is extended to people who are aged 25 and over who work 30 hours a week or more. CTC and WTC are claimed by individuals, or jointly by couples, whether or not they have children (described as "families"). Total tax credit expenditure is calculated by multiplying the total number of families who had claimed, and were eligible for, CTC or WTC for all of or part of each financial year by the average annualised value (£ per year) per family. | Annually | HM Revenue & Customs |