Manchester City Council
Quarterly Economy Dashboard
Quarter Four 2015/16

Produced by Core Performance and Intelligence Team

Core PRI

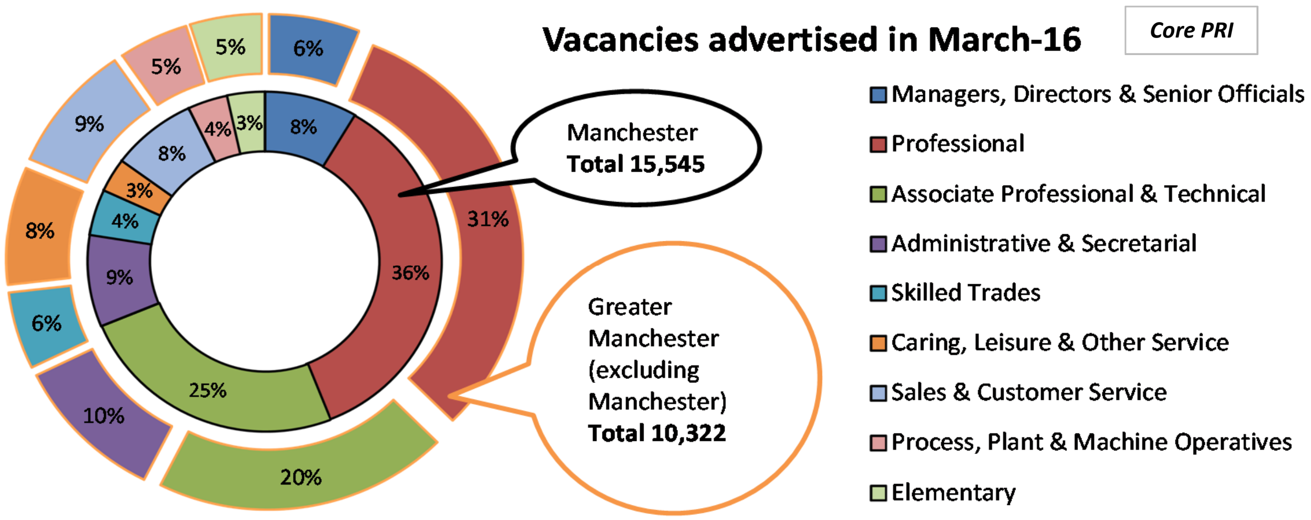
QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

Produced by Core PRI

☑ New data

Employment Market

Labour Insight Advertised Vacancies (Latest figures reported are subject to change, previous periods are not directly comparable)		Mar-16	Quarterly Change (Dec-15 to March-15)		Annual Change (March-14 to March-15)	
			Number	%	Number	%
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	Mcr	1,323	157	13.5%	272	25.9%
	GM	1,955	242	14.1%	456	30.4%
Professional	Mcr	5,522	995	22.0%	1,074	24.1%
	GM	8,762	1,886	27.4%	1,939	28.4%
Associate Professional & Technical	Mcr	3,844	734	23.6%	794	26.0%
	GM	5,899	1,394	30.9%	1,344	29.5%
Administrative & Secretarial	Mcr	1,364	207	17.9%	143	11.7%
	GM	2,430	461	23.4%	185	8.2%
Skilled Trades	Mcr	679	17	2.6%	114	20.2%
	GM	1,238	107	9.5%	78	6.7%
Caring, Leisure & Other Service	Mcr	502	32	6.8%	85	20.4%
	GM	1,360	117	9.4%	240	21.4%
Sales & Customer Service	Mcr	1,215	346	39.8%	353	41.0%
	GM	2,144	547	34.3%	467	27.8%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	Mcr	571	112	24.4%	81	16.5%
	GM	1,056	244	30.0%	82	8.4%
Elementary	Mcr	525	-29	-5.2%	-62	-10.6%
	GM	1,023	-83	-7.5%	-253	-19.8%
TOTAL	Mcr	15,545	2,571	19.8%	2,854	22.5%
	GM	25,867	4,915	23.5%	4,538	21.3%



☑ New data

Visitor Economy

Accommodation Stock (number of rooms) in Manchester City Centre (snapshot at end of month)	Mar-16	Quarterly Change (Dec-15 to Mar-15)	
		Number	%
4* and 5* hotels	3,898	-6	-0.2%
3* hotels and below	3,840	0	0.0%
Self-catering and serviced apartments	846	5	0.6%
Total Rooms	8,584	-1	-0.01%

Rooms in the pipeline due to be open in the next 12 months: Dec 2015 - November 2016	541

New hotels in pipeline;Holiday Inn Manchester City Centre Aytoun St 296 rooms, Cow Hollow Hotel 17 rooms, Roomzzz Aparthotel Corn Exchange 114 rooms, easyHotel 114 rooms.

Notes: Gotham Hotel (King Street /5 star) originally was believed to have 66 rooms but have 60 rooms and therefore this category has a decrease in the room count. Eleska's Aparthotel by Stylish Stay on Dale Street near Piccadilly is understood to have opened in the autumn and is now included in the

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

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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Visitor Economy

☑ New data

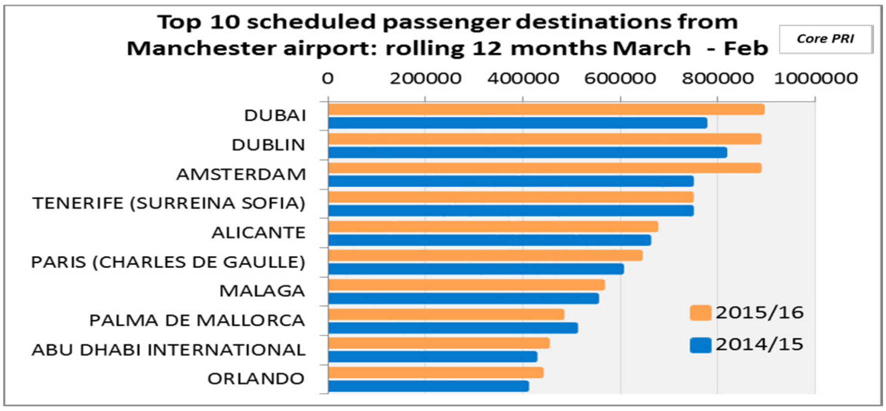
Hotel Occupancy (Source: STR Global Ltd) Republication or other re-use of this data without the express written permission of STR Global is strictly prohibited	Feb-16
City Centre hotel occupancy rate (47 hotels)	78%
Greater Manchester hotel occupancy rate (124 hotels)	78%

From January 2016 the sample size was increased from 36 to 47 hotels in the city centre and from 100 to 124 hotels in Greater Manchester. Whilst providing richer data occupancy rates from 2016 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years.

Visitor Economy

☑ New data

Airport Passenger numbers (Year To Date)		Feb-16	Annual Change (YTD 2015 to 2016)		Biennial Change (YTD 2014 to 2016)	
			Number	%	Number	%
Number of passengers	Manchester	1.42m	0.10m	7.6%	0.19m	15.5%
	Heathrow	5.51m	0.05m	1.0%	0.12m	2.3%
	Gatwick	2.49m	0.13m	5.7%	0.26m	11.5%
	Birmingham	0.67m	0.06m	9.2%	0.12m	21.6%



Residential Rents

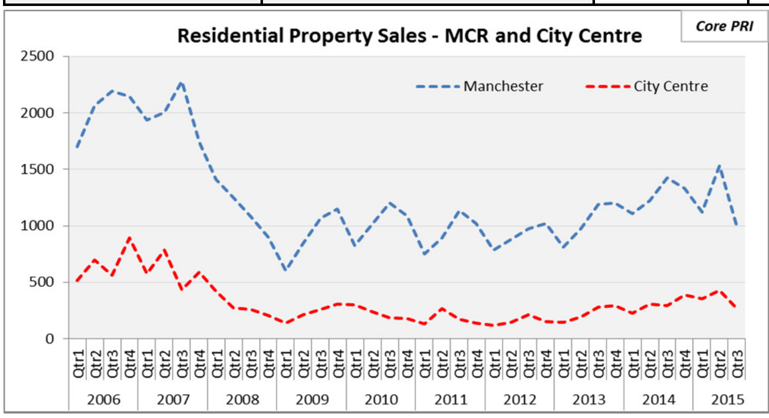
☑ New data

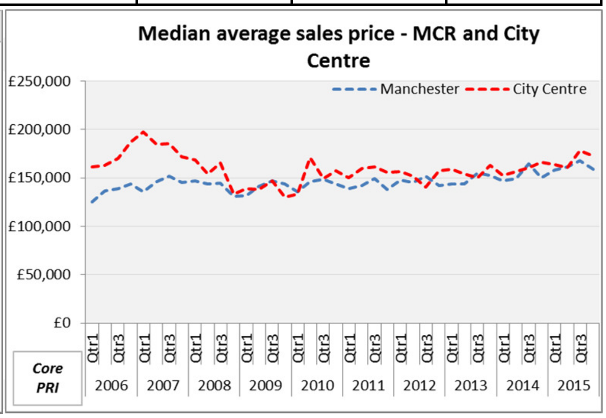
2 Bed Apartment Rentals during the quarter - Manchester City Centre	Q4: Jan-16 to Mar-16 (Provisional)	Quarterly Change (Q3 15/16 to Q4 15/16)		Annual Change (Q4 14/15 to Q4 15/16)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Average rents for lets agreed - 2 bed apartments	£991	£5	0.5%	£45	4.8%
Number of lets agreed for 2 bed apartments *	217	-35	-13.9%	-66	-23.3%

Residential Sales

☒ Update to Q4 2015/16 will be included next quarter

Land Registry property prices and sales during the quarter		Q3: Sept 15-Dec 2015	Quarterly Change (Q2 2015/16 to Q3 2015/16)		Annual Change (Q3 2014/15 to Q3 2015/16)	
			Number	%	Number	%
Median average prices of properties sold	Manchester City Centre	£177,800	£17,664	11.0%	£17,127	10.7%
	Mcr excluding City Centre	£167,422	£5,897	3.7%	£3,034	1.8%
Number of properties registered as sold	Manchester City Centre	275	-154	-35.9%	-21	-7.1%
	Mcr excluding City Centre	1014	-519	-33.9%	-410	-28.8%





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

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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Residential Empty Properties

☑ New data

Percentage of empty residential properties within Manchester	Apr-16	Quarterly change (Jan 2016 to April 2016)		Annual Change (April-15 to April-16)		
		Number	%	Number	%	
Manchester	3.7%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	-0.3%	pp
Manchester City Centre	5.6%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	-0.9%	pp
Central (excluding City Centre)	4.5%	n/a	0.1%	n/a	0.0%	pp
East (excluding City Centre)	3.5%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	-0.6%	pp
North (excluding City Centre)	3.7%	n/a	0.1%	n/a	-0.2%	pp
South	3.8%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	-0.2%	pp
Wythenshawe	2.1%	n/a	0.1%	n/a	0.0%	pp

Business Rates

☑ New data

Snapshot of net annual charges payable for non-domestic rates live properties (note that this is not the amount collected)	1st April 2016	Quarterly Change		Year End 2014 Change	
		Number	%	Number	%
Office	£108.02m	£5.48m	5.3%	£1.32m	1.2%
Retail	£83.32m	£4.46m	5.6%	£0.44m	0.5%
Health & Public Services	£43.09m	£0.10m	0.2%	£0.13m	0.3%
Industrial	£36.45m	£1.54m	4.4%	£0.36m	1.0%
Services & Food	£31.66m	£1.34m	4.4%	£1.42m	4.7%
Sports, Recreation & Culture	£22.96m	£1.51m	7.0%	£0.46m	2.0%
Car Park	£12.53m	£0.15m	1.2%	-£0.13m	-1.1%
Education	£7.20m	£0.15m	2.2%	£0.04m	0.5%
Advertising & Communication	£3.69m	£0.02m	0.6%	-£0.05m	-1.3%
Grand Total	£348.91m	£14.75m	4.4%	£3.97m	1.2%

Raising the Participation Age

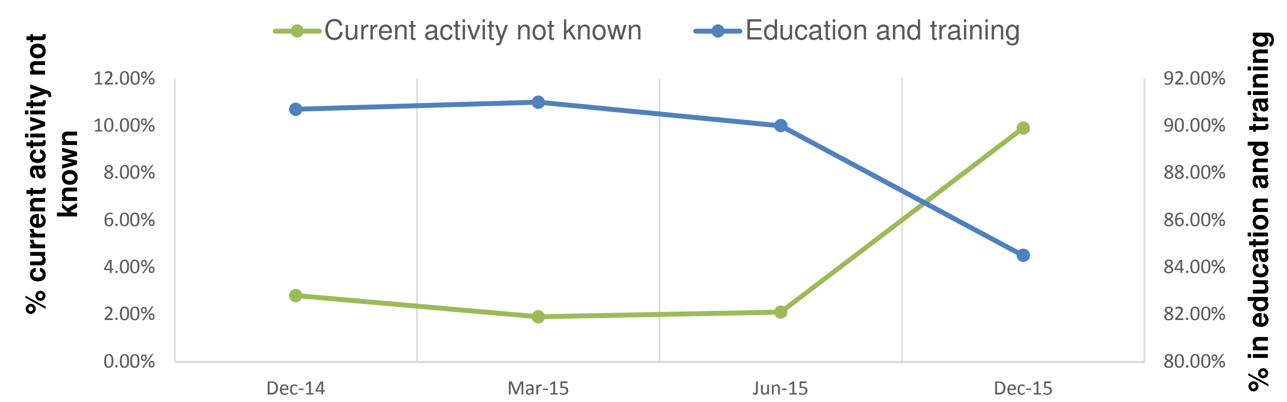
☑ New data

Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds meeting the duty to participate		Dec-15	
Meeting the duty through:	Full time education and training	85.4%	pp
	Apprenticeship	5.0%	pp
	Employment combined with training	0.6%	pp
	Working towards participation	0.2%	pp
Total meeting the duty		91.1%	pp
Of those not meeting the duty:	Part time education	0.2%	pp
	Employment without regulated qualifications	0.6%	pp
	Temporary break from learning	0.5%	pp
Total not meeting the duty		1.3%	pp
Not known to be participating (including unknown)		7.6%	pp

Note: The Department for Education have changed the way this data is made available and now include ages 16 and 17 rather than solely 16 year olds. This means no comparable data is available for the categories shown to the left. Time series data for ages 16 and 17 are shown below.

	Dec-14	Mar-15	Jun-15	Dec-15
Education and training	90.70%	91.0%	90.00%	84.5%
Current activity not known	2.80%	1.9%	2.10%	9.9%

Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds meeting the duty to participate



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QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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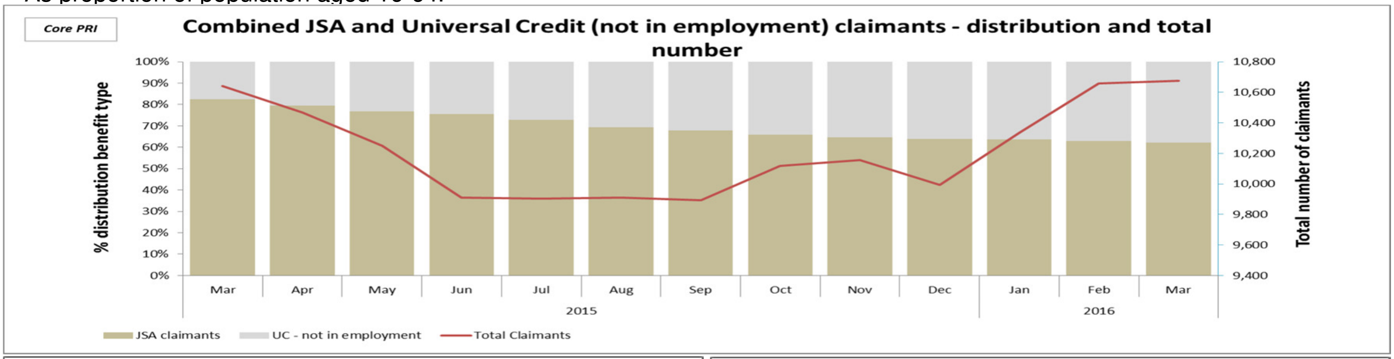
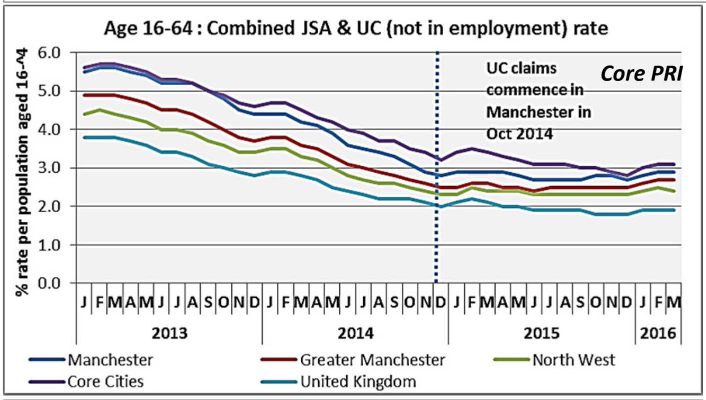
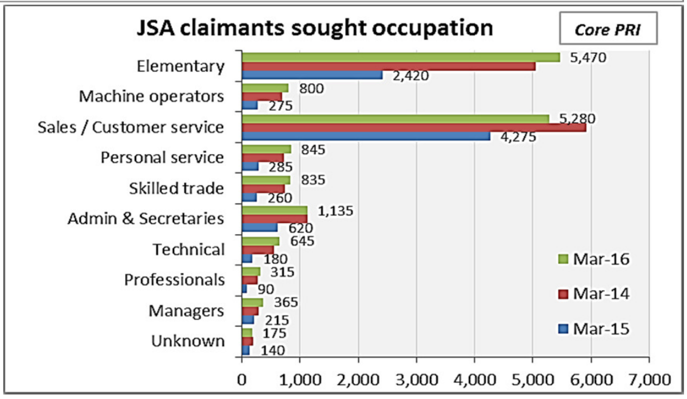
Unemployment

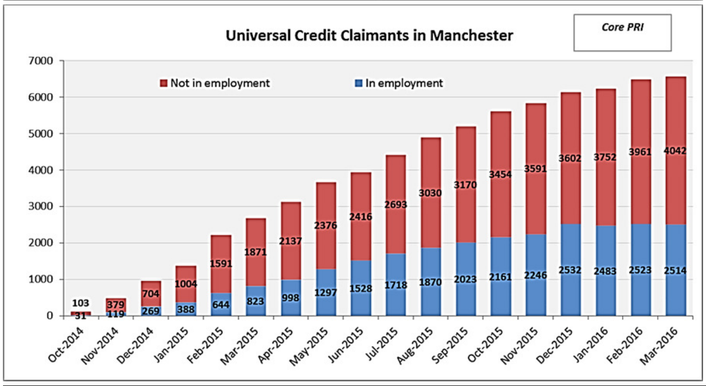
Out of work benefits (OOWBs)	Aug-15	Quarterly change (May 2015 to Aug 2015)		Annual Change (Aug 14 to Aug 15)		
		Number	%	Number	%	
Job Seeker inc. JSA & UC (not in employment)	9,650	-136	-1.4%	-2,040	-17.5%	
ESA / Incapacity Benefit	32,650	-250	-0.8%	-590	-1.8%	
Lone Parent Income Support	6,310	-140	-2.2%	-610	-8.8%	
Others on income related benefit	1,290	-60	-4.4%	-320	-19.9%	
Total residents claiming OOWB	49,900	-586	-1.2%	-3,560	-6.7%	
% residents claiming OOWB*	13.6%	n/a	-0.2%	n/a	-1.0%	pp

* As proportion of population aged 16-64.

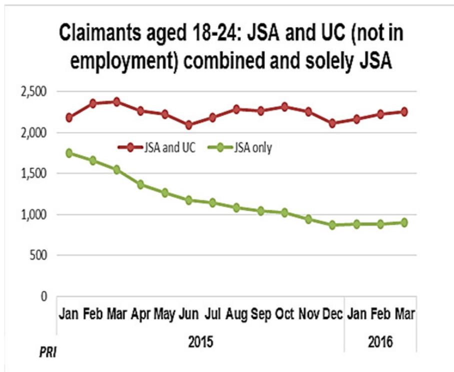








Note: Figures for Universal Credit were revised by the DwP in March 2016. All figures from October 2014 onwards have changed and will be used in this and future



☑ New data

Unemployment

Unemployment benefits monthly claimant count		Mar-16	Quarterly Change (Dec-15 to Mar-16)		Annual Change (Mar-15 to Mar-16)	
			Number	%	Number	%
JSA & UC not in work claimant count		10676	683	6.8%	36	0.3%
JSA & UC not in work claimant rate (as proportion of population age 16-64)		2.9%	N/A	0.2%	N/A	0.0%
JSA & UC not in work claim duration of 6 months+		6,782	151	2.3%	2,765	68.8%
18-24 year olds	JSA & UC not in work claimants	2,254	25	1.1%	-126	-5.3%
	JSA & UC not in work claimant rate (as proportion of population age 18-24)	2.6%	N/A	0.0%	N/A	-0.2%
	JSA & UC claim duration of 6 months+	974	58	6.3%	410	72.7%

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QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD
Produced by Core PRI

Commercial & Residential Development - Annual Update

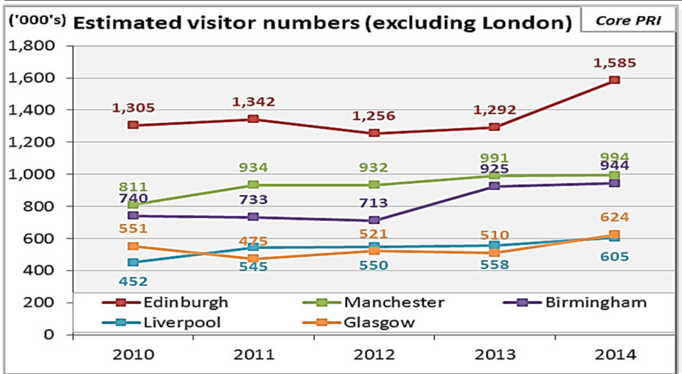
☒ Update due Q3 2016/17

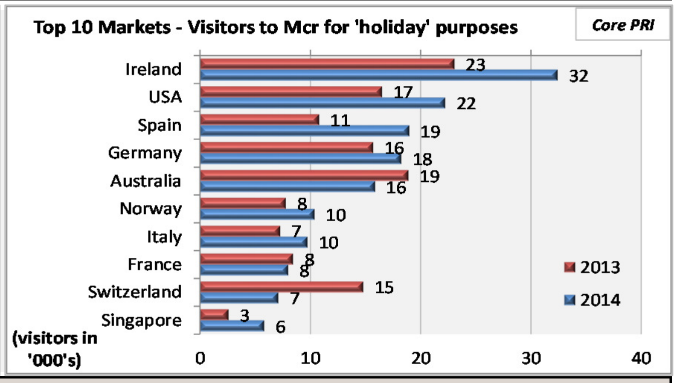
Deloitte Manchester Crane Survey (including Salford fringe area)	2015	Annual change (2014 to 2015)		Biennial Change (2013 to 2015)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Number of schemes under construction	24	1	4.3%	3	14.3%
- Of which, new schemes	21	6	40.0%	2	10.5%
Number of schemes completed during the year	19	6	46.2%	10	111.1%
Office space under construction (sq. ft.)	1,040,000	715,000	220.0%	697,500	203.6%
Number of residential units under construction	2,982	1,556	109.1%	2,019	209.7%

Visitor Economy - Annual Update

☒ Update for 2015 due early summer 2016

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

☒ Update to 2015 due late summer

STEAM	2014 (provisional)	Annual Change (2013 to 2014)		Biennial Change (2012 to 2014)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Economic Impact of tourism to Manchester (£'s)	£4.02bn	£310m	8.4%	£610m	17.9%
FTEs supported by Manchester's tourism industry	48,100	2,092	4.5%	5,597	13.2%

Broadband connectivity - Annual Update

☒ Update to 2016 due 2017

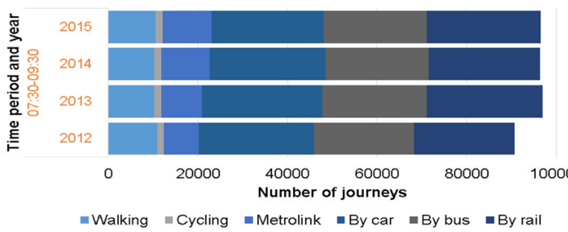
OFCOM UK Fixed-Line Broadband Speeds Report	2015	Annual Change (2014 to 2015)		Biennial Change (2013 to 2015)		
		Number	%	Number	%	
Take-up (including superfast broadband)	82.4%	n/a	8.6%	n/a	13.5%	pp
Superfast broadband availability	87.0%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.3%	pp
Superfast broadband take-up	33.6%	n/a	3.7%	n/a	12.2%	pp

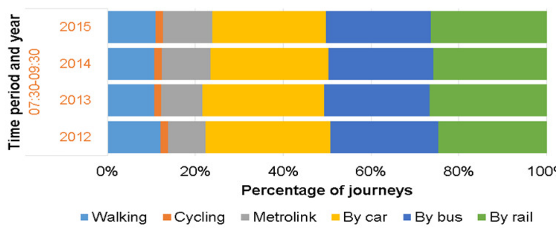
Transport connectivity - Annual Update

☑ New data

Inbound city transport survey (TfGM)		2015	Annual Change (2014 to 2015)		Biennial Change (2013 to 2015)		
			Number	%	Number	%	
% of non-car trips into Manchester	morning peak (7.30-9.30am)	74.1%	n/a	0.9%	n/a	3.4%	pp
	off-peak (10am-12pm)	70.5%	n/a	-0.8%	n/a	-1.8%	pp

Inbound journeys to Manchester - number and distribution between travel type





QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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☒ 2015 update due Q3 2016-17

Business / Enterprise Sector - Annual Update

ONS Business Demography	2014	Annual change 2013 to 2014		Biennial Change (2012 to 2014)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Number of Active Enterprises	19,965	1,685	9.2%	3,025	17.9%
Births of new enterprises	3,525	140	4.1%	980	38.5%
Deaths of enterprises	2,590	340	15.1%	325	14.3%

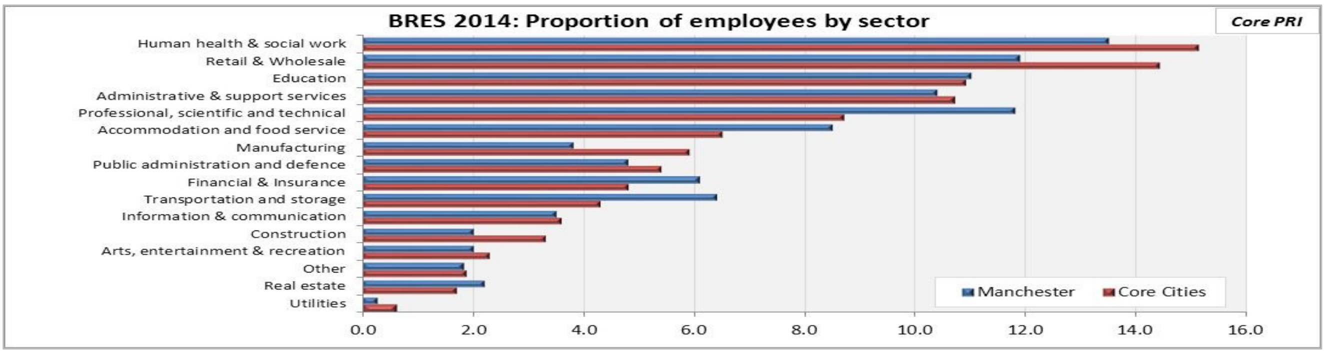
Business / Enterprise Sector - Annual Update

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%	56.9%
	United Kingdom	63.0%	58.0%	59.6%	57.1%	60.5%

☒ Update to 2015 due in September 2016

Employment - Annual Update

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)

☑ New data

Final R14 2014/15 Apprenticeships Starts		Intermediate	Advanced	Higher	Total
High growth sectors	Retail	748	196	5	949
	Tourism & Hospitality	32	66	0	98
	Business Administration, finance and professional	899	461	65	1,425
	Science	3	4	2	9
	Construction	97	22	1	120
	Digital	22	83	3	108
	Creative	2	6	0	8
Modest growth sector	Health and social care	734	624	85	1,443
Declining / static jobs	Environment	21	7	0	28
	Education	50	105	0	155
	Manufacturing and engineering	341	121	0	462
Total (incl. 'other' & 'non sector' specific)		2,949	1,695	161	

Note: 2014/15 data varies from published national summary data due to rounding applied to the latter

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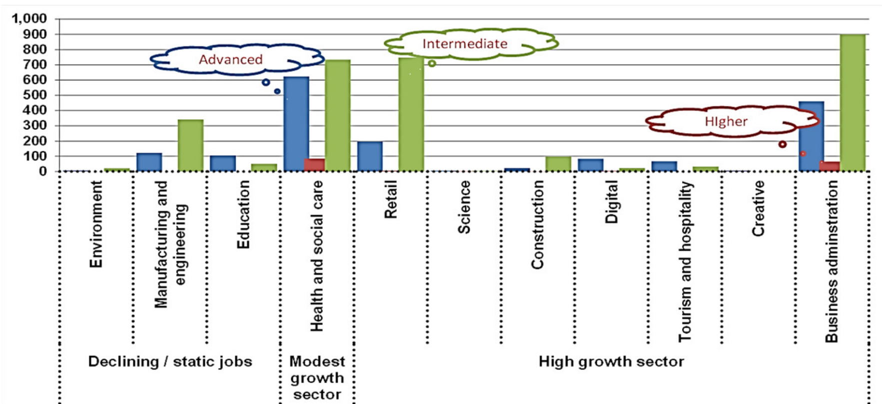

QUARTERLY ECONOMY DASHBOARD

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Skills - Annual Update

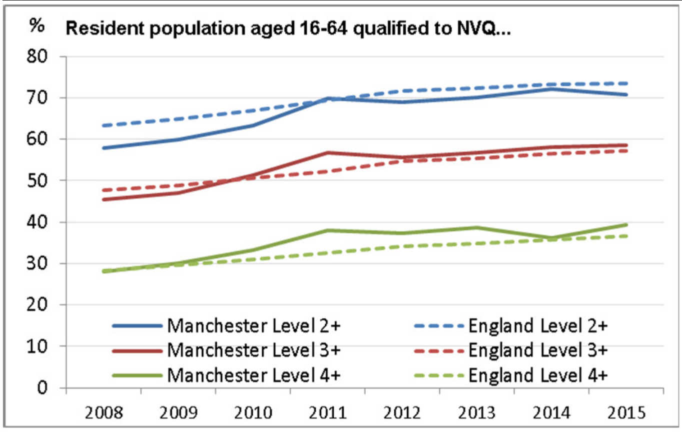
☑ New data

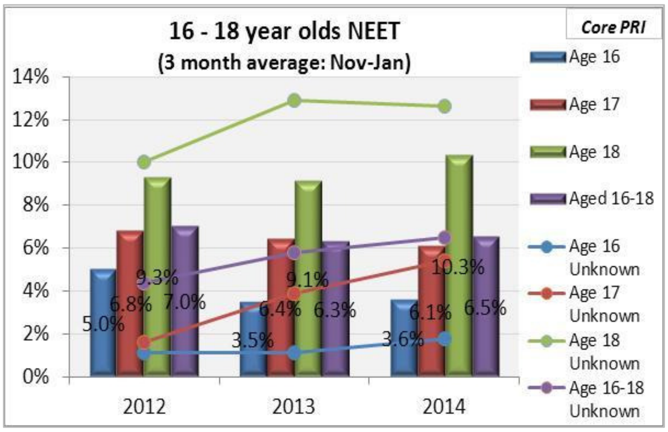
ONS Annual Population Survey - Resident population aged 16 to 64 qualified to NVQ:	2015	Annual change (2014 to 2015) Number	Annual change (2014 to 2015) %	Biennial Change (2013 to 2015) Number	Biennial Change (2013 to 2015) %	
Level 2 or higher (margin of error +/- 2.4%)	70.7%	n/a	-1.5%	n/a	0.7%	pp
Level 3 or higher (margin of error +/- 2.7%)	58.5%	n/a	0.4%	n/a	1.7%	pp
Level 4 or higher (margin of error +/- 2.6%)	39.4%	n/a	3.1%	n/a	0.8%	pp

NEETs - Annual Update

☒ *Update to 2015 not yet available*

Proportion of young people who are NEET (academic age): 3 month average Nov-Jan		2014	Annual Change (2013 to 2014) Number	Annual Change (2013 to 2014) %	Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) Number	Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) %	
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

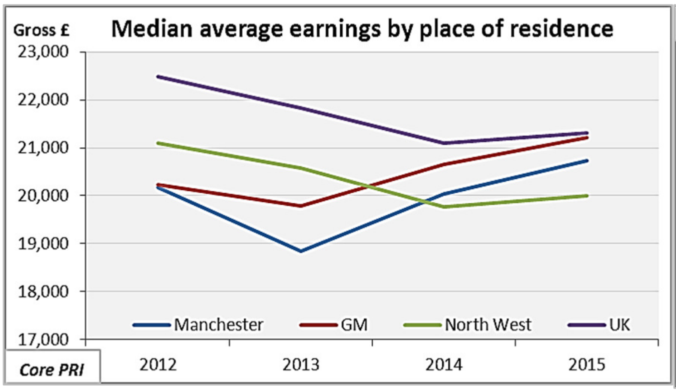
☒ Update to 2016 / final 2015 figures due Nov 2016

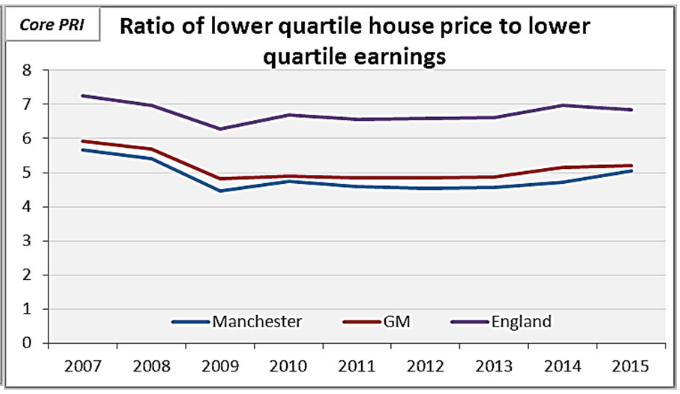
Annual Survey of employee Hours and Earnings (ASHE) - Employee median average annual earnings:	2015 (Provisional)	Annual Change (2014 to 2015) Number	Annual Change (2014 to 2015) %	Biennial Change (2013 to 2015) Number	Biennial Change (2013 to 2015) %
Manchester workplace (margin of error +/- 3.3%)	£24,997	£760	3.1%	£428	1.7%
Manchester resident (margin of error +/- 5.0%)	£20,723	£535	2.7%	£691	3.4%

Pay - Annual Update

☒ Update to 2016 and final 2015 figures due Nov 2016

Housing Affordability: Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings	2015 (Provisional)	Annual Change (2013 to 2014) Number	Annual Change (2013 to 2014) %	Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) Number	Biennial Change (2012 to 2014) %
	5.05	0.34	n/a	0.48	n/a





Pay - Annual Update

☒ Update due May 2016

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

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Quarterly Economy Dashboard Measure Definitions

Title of Measure	Desired direction of travel	Definition of Measure	Reporting Frequency	Data Source
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 47 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. Republication or other re-use of this data without the express written permission of STR Global is strictly prohibited.	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 124 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. Republication or other re-use of this data without the express written permission of STR Global is strictly prohibited.	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

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. This data is now combined with DWP data on Universal Credit claimants to provide an experimental total figure for out of work benefits, in advance of changes to DWP and ONS data releases on the topic.	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. As above, this data now includes DWP data on Universal Credit claimants to provide an experimental percentage figure for out of work benefits.	Quarterly	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
JSA and UC out of work 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/UC, ESA / IB, LPIS, Other. As above, this data now includes DWP data on Universal Credit claimants to provide an experimental claimant count.	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 and UC not in work Claimant Count	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. This data is now combined with DWP data on Universal Credit claimants to provide an experimental total figure for out of work benefits, in advance of changes to DWP and ONS data releases on the topic.	Monthly	Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) / DWP
JSA and UC not in work 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. This data is now combined with DWP data on Universal Credit claimants to provide an experimental total figure for out of work benefits, in advance of changes to DWP and ONS data releases on the topic.	Monthly	Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) / DWP
JSA and UC not in work claimants - claim duration of 6 months+	DECREASE (-)	Total number of Job Seekers Allowance and UC not in work claimants in Manchester as at the time of the monthly snapshot count.	Monthly	Office of National Statistics (NOMIS) / DWP
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 this relates solely to JSA claimants and not to UC claimants.	Monthly	Office of National Statistics (NOMIS)

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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)
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: • 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; • Young people who started in year 11 (or years below) in September 2013, who will have to continue until at least their 18th birthday. 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. 16/17 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 16/17 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

Title of Measure	Desired direction of travel	Definition of Measure	Reporting Frequency	Data Source
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
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

Title of Measure	Desired direction of travel	Definition of Measure	Reporting Frequency	Data Source
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

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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

Title of Measure	Desired direction of travel	Definition of Measure	Reporting Frequency	Data Source
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
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)

Title of Measure	Desired direction of travel	Definition of Measure	Reporting Frequency	Data Source
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